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Roots of most of the leading sorts of last year may be had on early application.

Clapton Nursery, Nov. 24th, 1841.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the SUBSCRIBERS to, and FRIENDS of, the GARDENERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, the MEMBERS of the FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY of LONDON, and the NURSERYMEN, GARDENERS, and AMATEUR FLORISTS of GREAT BRITAIN, will take place at the CROWN and ANCHOR TAVERN, STRAND, on THURSDAY, the 13th of January, 1842, at Four o'clock. Professional Singers will attend.

The GENERAL MEETING of the GARDENERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, the FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY of LONDON, and ANNUAL MEETING of the TRADE, at One o'clock the same day.

Dinner Tickets 12*s*. 6*d*. each (including a bottle of wine), may be obtained of the following Members of the Committee:—

Messrs. Beaton, Shrublands, near Ipswich; Bristow, Knightsbridge; Chandler, Vauxhall; Charlwood, Covent-garden; Gaines, Battersea; Gregory, Cirencester; Henderson, Pine Apple-place; Low, Clapton; Mountjoy, Ealing; Noble, Fleet-street; Osborne, Fulham; Rogers, Eaton-square; Smith, gardener to Lord Tenterden, Hendon; Thomson, Iver; Toward, gardener to H. R. H. the Duchess of Gloucester, Bagshot Park; Warner and Warner, Cornhill; Waterer, Knap-hill, Bagshot.

Of Messrs. Atkins, Northampton; Day, Oxford; Dickson, Acre-lane, Brixton; Flanagan, Mansion-house-street; Garraway and Co., Bristol; Girling, Stowmarket; Mackay, Badmington; Nutting, 45, Cheapside; Ogden, Coventry; Orson, Orange-row, Kennington; Wood & Sons, Maresfield; at the Gardeners' Gazette Office, 320, Strand; of Mr. Wildman, Hon. Sec. of the Floricultural Society, Grove-place, Southampton-street, Camberwell; and of Mr. Bowler, Hon. Sec. of the Benevolent Society, Albany-road, Kent-road.

NEW AND SUPERIOR SEEDLING DAHLIAS FOR 1842.

JAMES EDWARD, Florist, Layerthorpe, York, begs most respectfully to invite the attention of Cultivators of the Dahlia to the following Three Seedling Varieties (raised in 1840, and fully proved in 1841), which are quite distinct from any hitherto produced; of very superior habit, and constant in producing good Show Flowers throughout the season; in proof of which J. E. begs to state that he has shown above 200 blooms of the three, during the season, at various Exhibitions open to all England, and has had nine Seedling Prizes awarded for them, namely,—four 1st prizes, three second ditto, and two third ditto; they have also been shown in the following winning trays:—

In the 1st Tray of 24 at the Horticultural Society, York, Aug. 18,
2d ,, 24 ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, 18 ,, ,, ,,
2d ,, 36 at the Botanical Gardens, Hull, Sept. 2d;
2d ,, 12 ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, 24 at the Horticul. Soc., Scarborough, Sept. 3d;
1st ,, 12 ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, 6 ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, 48 at the Yorkshire Philosophical Soc., Sep. 9th;
1st ,, 36 ,, Botanical Garden, Sheffield, Sept. 15th;
1st ,, 36 ,, Horticultural Soc, Barnsley, Sept. 21st;
1st ,, 24 ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, 48 ,, Botanical Gardens, Leeds, Sept. 22d;
1st ,, 48 ,, Horticultural Society, York, Sep. 24th;
2d ,, 24 ,, ,, ,,

Besides having taken other Prizes in addition to the above.

Premier.—Fine bronze salmon, very superior form, of excellent habit, throwing its blooms well above the foliage, and always to be depended upon in producing good show flowers. This variety obtained the first prize, in its class at the York Ancient Florists' Society, September 20th, and had also the premier prize awarded, as the best Dahlia of any colour.—Height 4 to 5 feet.—Plants 10*s*. 6*d*.

Mary Jane.—White ground, very deeply tipped and edged with purpled carmine—constant throughout the season, well up in the centre, of excellent habit, and never fails in producing good flowers. This variety obtained the first and second prize at Scarborough, as the best light-ground flower tipped or edged, and has justly been pronounced the most distinct and attractive Dahlia ever produced in its class.—Height [illegible] feet.—Plants 10*s*. 6*d*.

Duke of Richmond.—Fine light pink and yellow, colours beautifully blended together, with a light yellow tip at the end of each petal, similar to the Duchess of Richmond, but quite distinct from that variety; very superior habit, always constant, and will prove a noble and excellent show flower.—Height 5 feet.—Plants 10*s*. 6*d*.

Good strong plants will be sent out the first week in May; and for the convenience of parties at a distance, orders will be received, and plants supplied, by Mr. George Charlwood, Seedsman, Covent Garden, London; and Messrs. Henderson, Nurserymen, Brechin, Scotland. No allowance to the trade unless 12 plants are ordered, and a remittance or respectable reference will be required from unknown correspondents. J. E. can also supply plants of all the best Dahlias in cultivation, of which a catalogue is annually printed, and can be had on application.

We the undersigned, members of the Committee of the York Horticultural Society, do attest the correctness of Mr. Edward's description of the above Dahlias; and we strongly recommend them as distinct varieties from any yet sent out, and well worth a place in the most limited collection.

James Richardson
John Roper
J. Heseltine
Henry Bellerby
William Dove
Richard Land
John Walker
Edward Bearpark
Robert Dempsey
John North
Jas. Lancelot Foster
William West
John Robinson.

Report of the York Amateur Florist Society, held on Monday, August 9th, 1841.—The Judges and Members of this Society consider it their duty to notice a seedling Dahlia of last year (sent for inspection) raised by Mr. Edward, Nurseryman, of this city. The colour is pure white, with a dark tip of purpled carmine; the form, depth of petal, and above all, good eye, require no consideration to pronounce it one of the best Dahlias yet seen of its class; and from the evident superiority of this distinct variety over such flowers as Glory of Plymouth, Beauty of the Plain, &c., there is no doubt but the year 1842 will cause these flowers to fall in the rear when brought into competition with the seedling exhibited this day, as it may safely be pronounced a gem of the first water, and will reflect the greatest credit on the fortunate raiser, for so long as Dahlias remain in cultivation this flower must form a prominent feature in a stand of six.—*From the York Courant.*

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. Bailey having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. Bailey also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. Bailey were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. Bailey have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

BRITISH SHEET-GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been adopted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road.

Orders for small or large quantities of Glass for Lights or Houses accurately cut to the required size, and punctually executed upon the lowest wholesale terms. Window Lead, Solder, Putty, Prepared Cement, and every requisite for Garden Glazing.

WANTS a SITUATION as SHOPMAN or TRAVELLER to a Wholesale Seed and Nurseryman, a respectable Young Man, who well understands the business in all its branches, and from his connexion could increase the business of his employer. The most satisfactory testimonials could be given. Letters addressed B. L., at the Office of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, will be forwarded.

WANTED by a first-rate Gardener and Forester, a situation as GARDENER, to take the management of the Garden, Pleasure-ground, Planting, &c. The advertiser has been in constant practice for the last 10 years, and has been equally successful in Fruit and Flower forcing; and, in addition to the above, has carried on an extensive business as Nurseryman and Florist, and now intends to turn his attention to the laying out or general improvement of any gentleman's gardens, and will undertake to renovate old Vineries, or get a crop of Grapes in Fifteen months from the time of planting young Vines,—with every improvement in modern gardening. Can be highly recommended by the first Horticulturists of the day.

Apply (prepaid) to Mr. Jno. Shalders, Secretary to the Holt Horticultural Society, Norfolk.

TO GARDENERS and OTHERS.—TO LET, in the County of Kent, 18 miles from town, a good HOUSE and GARDEN, with about Twelve Acres of Fruit Planting. Rent, &c., moderate. For further particulars apply to Mr. Pawley, White Hart Inn, Bromley, Kent.

TO MARKET-GARDENERS and FLORISTS.—TO LET, on LEASE, at Clapham, Surrey, 4 miles from London, a large GARDEN and FIELD of excellent earth, about 2 acres, on which are 3 Forcing Houses, and 2 Cottages walled in on two sides, and the rest close paling, with choice Fruit-trees. Apply to view the property at Evans's Cottage, middle of Bedford-road, Clapham, and letters to S. W. C., at 54, Coleman-street, London,

---

TO NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN, and FLORISTS.—To be disposed of, a NURSERY and SEED BUSINESS, with an unexpired Lease of 18½ Years, containing upwards of 1½ acres of Land, well stocked with Fruit and other Trees, &c. &c., with Dwelling-house, Seed-shop, Cottage, three Greenhouses and Pits well stocked with saleable plants, at a moderate rent. The above Nursery is situated not more than five minutes' walk from the principal squares in the West-end, and may be taken, with immediate possession, by private contract or by valuation.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Matthews, builder, No. 1, Newman-street, Oxford-street; if by letter, prepaid.

TO BE SOLD for £10 10*s*. 27 SPECIMEN PLANTS, all well-grown, and in excellent health. The Judges at the Exhibitions of the Horticultural Societies have denominated some of them the most perfect of their kinds that have yet been seen, and as such they have had medals awarded to them.

2 plants of Russellia juncea, very large; 2 of Pimelea decussata; 2 Elichrysum proliferum; 2 Grevillea rosmarinifolia; 2 Eutaxia myrtifolia; 2 Kennedya monophylla; 1 Brachysema latifolia; 1 Epacris latifolia; 1 Epacris impressa; 1 Hovea lanceolata; 1 Kennedya Marryattæ; 1 Amaryllis purpurea; 1 Euphorbia splendens; 1 Corræa speciosa; 1 Erica Hartnelli; Do. eximia; Do. carnea; Do. radiata; Do. fulgida; Do. coccinea; Do. cerinthoides.

Apply at 34, Wych Street, Strand, London.

ANNUITIES.—In the AUSTRALASIAN, COLONIAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY, Annuitants participate in the Profits of the Company, and receive a rate of ANNUITY much more favourable than can be granted by any Company making its investments wholly in England. The Company is enabled securely to grant these favourable terms from the advantage it possesses of investing a portion of its Funds at a high rate of Interest.

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By order of the Board,
CHRISTOPHER COUSINS, Accountant.

HEATING BY HOT WATER, WITH THE CIRCULATION OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR.

J. WEEKS & CO., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hothouse Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER; see the 3rd and 37th Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

References may be had, and their works seen, at Mr. Perry's Nursery, Banbury; Mr. Green's, Lower Cheam; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Rollisson's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's, Portland Nursery; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; Mr. Smith's Nursery, Dalston; Mr. Woodroff's Nursery, Kensall Green; Mr. Hopgood's Nursery, Bayswater; Mr. Willmer's Nursery, Chelsea; and at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country.

Every particular to be had at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, upon the most improved and Economical principles, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON & CO., Agents for the Old Park Iron-works, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, annex the following list of prices of Hot-water Pipes of the best description, to assist persons desirous of adopting this mode of heating in their calculations of the probable expense, and respectfully solicit an opportunity of tendering their price for the completion of any work required. Socket-pipes for Hot Water, of two, three, and four inches diameter, at [illegible], [illegible], and 4*s*. 3*d*. per yard. Ditto, with Troughs for Orchidaceous-houses, 5*s*. 6*d*. and 8*s*. per yard.

The much-approved Conical Boilers made of strong plate-copper, and which require no furnace or setting in brickwork, from 5*l*. 5*s*. upwards. Also every other description of Boilers of the most approved construction.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Warehouses, Gracechurch-street, where also may be seen a variety of patterns of Iron and Strained-wire Fencing, Hurdles, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, &c. &c.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

*** Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

TO SEEDSMEN, NURSERYMEN, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS are instructed by Mr. HENRY CLARKE, of the High-street, Borough, in consequence of his declining a part of his Country Trade, to submit to Public Auction on the Premises, White Hart Inn Yard, High-street, Borough, on Thursday, Jan. 6th, 1842, at 11 o'clock, the surplus Stock of Garden and Flower Seeds, consisting of Onion, Lettuce, Cabbage, Broccoli, Cucumber, Cauliflower, Carrot, Mangel Wurzel, Maw Seed, &c. Also a quantity of Herbs, Nests of excellent Seed-drawers, and other effects. May be viewed two days previously to sale. Catalogues may be had of the principal Seedsmen and Nurserymen; on the Premises; and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH. STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS.—The good effects of these Powders in preserving a healthy state of the constitution during the period of teething have now had 20 years' experience, (the proprietor first gave them to his own children with great benefit,) during which time thousands of children have been relieved annually from all those distressing symptoms which children suffer while cutting their teeth; viz.—FEVERISH HEATS, FITS, CONVULSIONS, SICKNESS OF STOMACH, and DEBILITY, accompanied with Relaxation of the Bowels and Inflammation of the Gums.—Prepared and sold in packets at 1s. 1½d by J. STEEDMAN, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey, and sold by all Chemists and Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom; or any lady wishing to try them, by enclosing a shilling in a letter to the proprietor, will receive a packet by return of post, free of expense.

On the First of January, No. I., price 2s. 6d.,

THE LADIES' FLOWER-GARDEN OF ORNAMENTAL PERENNIALS. By MRS. LOUDON. Each Number will contain Three Plates, demy 4to size, comprising from 15 to 20 Figures accurately coloured from Nature.

London: Published by William Smith, 113, Fleet-street.

Just published, cloth boards, gilt, price 4s. 6d., dedicated by special permission to H. R. H. Prince Albert,

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, as elected to the Fourteenth Parliament. By WILLIAM ATKINSON WARWICK. Opinions of the Press:—"This account of the House of Commons will prove a valuable companion to every session of Parliament, of which the present members of the lower House shall form a part. It commences with a brief introductory history of the origin of the House, and gives the date of each Parliament, with the names of the Speakers, from the earliest time, and the number of Parliaments held in each reign. After giving the names and titles, the following information as to almost every member is supplied:—his politics, whether Tory or Liberal, whether he voted for or against the Sugar Question, and for or against the last Ministry; and the name of the place for which every member holds his seat, with its population. Then follow the parentage, marriage, and state of the family, with the family seats, &c., &c., and various little pieces of personal history, very pleasant to those to whom they relate, inasmuch as they afford proofs of a successful and honourable ambition, either in the present members or their ancestors. As far as we have been able to test the work from our own knowledge, it is very accurate; and in the forthcoming session, busy and excited as that will probably be, the details which it affords will prove, we doubt not, generally acceptable."—*The Justice of the Peace.*

"This is a most useful edition."—*Exeter Flying Post.*

"Contains much matter of general interest."—*Norwich Mer.*

"There is a good deal of useful miscellaneous information in this work, which is comprehensive and accurate, without being bulky."—*Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.*

"Of the many publications professing to give a true and particular account of the new House of Commons, this appears to us to be, both in plan and execution, the most complete. The design of the publication is to give, at one glance, without any second reference, every important detail connected with the public and private history of the Members of the House of Commons. In addition to this information, which is much more full and complete than in any rival work, Mr. Warwick has given every particular relative to each constituency; the results of the two general elections, the names of the unsuccessful candidates; the official state of the poll; the population; and many other statistical and political facts. We have looked to the names of those Members with whose political and private movements we are best acquainted, and are able to report favourably of the notices which are attached to them. We may therefore venture to pronounce this the most correct and useful little manual of its class which has fallen under our notice during the present year."—*United Service Gazette.*

"This is a very useful manual, embracing more of the personal and political history of the Members of the Lower House than any similar work that has come under our notice."—*The Railway Times.*

"A work in which the personal and historical details connected with each Member of the present House of Commons are more extensive than in any similar publication we are acquainted with."—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

"This is the most complete guide to the present House of Commons which has yet appeared.—*Bristol Mercury.*

"Mr. Warwick has conferred a service on the British public by the issue of this valuable little manual. It presents in a small compass every information connected with the public and private history of the Members of the present House of Commons. Such a work was much wanted; for though several Parliamentary Guides are before the public, we are not aware that any has yet appeared which comprises all the features of that before us."—*Manx Sun.*

"A very useful manual; and as party bias does not appear, we may safely recommend it to the attention of all classes of readers, the arrangement being irreproachable."—*The Archæologist.*

"Containing a large amount of useful information in a well-arranged form, and is one of the best books of reference for particulars connected with the constitution of the present Parliament that we have yet seen. It gives much more than the usual information with respect to the *personnle* of the House of Commons. We beg to recommend the work to those parties to whom information touching electioneering and Parliamentary matters in general is useful. *It has the merit of impartiality, and is therefore suitable for persons of all opinions.*"—*Hampshire Independent.*

"The best manual which has hitherto been published as a Parliamentary Guide Book, or a work of reference."—*Berrow's Worcester Journal.*

"It is one of the most perfect and accurate Parliamentary analyses that has yet been published.—*Gloucester Journal.*

"Contains every information which is necessary to enable the reader to comprehend the components of the present Parliament."—*Lincolnshire Chronicle.*

"Mr. Warwick's work displays much perspicuity of arrangement, and an infinity of labour in its compilation."—*Cambridge Independent Press.*

London: Saunders and Otley. Edinburgh: W. Tait. Dublin: John Cumming.

PAXTON'S MAGAZINE of BOTANY, No. xcvi. for January, which completes the Eighth Volume, contains the following Illustrations—1. Oncidium I'naleayii; 2. Hardenbérgia macrophýlla; 3. Beaufórtia decussàta; 4. Gesnèra zebrina; the usual Operations for the Month; and a copious Index, &c.

☞ Arrangements have been made for executing the Illustrations for the new volume in a very superior manner, and also for introducing other points of general interest and attraction.

London: W. S. Orr and Co. Paternoster Row.

To appear on the 1st of January and to be continued monthly, 8vo, containing 56 pages of Letter-press and 2 Plates, No. 1, price 2s. 6d., of

THE LONDON JOURNAL OF BOTANY; being a NEW SERIES of the "JOURNAL OF BOTANY." By Sir WILLIAM JACKSON HOOKER, K.L., LL.D., F.R.A., and L.S., and Director of the Royal Botanic Garden of Kew.

- H. Baillière, 219 Regent-street, Foreign Bookseller to the Royal Society and the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

LIEBIG'S AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—NEW EDITION.

This day is published, a much-improved and cheap edition, containing a new chapter on Soils, of

CHEMISTRY in its APPLICATIONS to AGRICULTURE and PHYSIOLOGY. By JUSTUS LIEBIG, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Giessen. Edited from the Manuscript of the Author, by LYON PLAYFAIR, Ph. D. Small 8vo, 9s. 6d. cloth. Printed for Taylor and Walton, Upper Gower-street.

PEOPLE'S EDITION OF SIR WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS.

On Saturday, 1st January, 1842, and to be continued each Saturday till the whole is completed, No. 1, Price Two-pence, containing One Sheet Royal 8vo., double columns, of

WAVERLEY OR, 'TIS SIXTY YEARS SINCE. With all the Author's Introductions and Notes. To be immediately followed by GUY MANNERING, The ANTIQUARY, and all the other Novels and Romances of Sir Walter Scott.

The Proprietors are anxious to meet the wishes of many intelligent correspondents among the Working Classes, who represent that, notwithstanding the great circulation and unparalleled celebrity of THE WAVERLEY NOVELS, thousands upon thousands of our industrious countrymen have yet to form acquaintance with the Baron Bradwardines and Fergus M'Ivors, the Meg Merilees and Dominie Sampsons, the Edie Ochiltrees, Old Mortalities, Di. Vernons, Rob Roys, Jeanie Deanses, and numberless other immortal creations of the Prince of Novelists. The Edition now announced will, it is hoped, be allowed to put these marvellous performances within the reach of the masses.

It is expected that the entire Novels will comprise about 260 sheets; and, besides the Weekly Issue, a Monthly stitched Part, price Ninepence, will be delivered with the Magazines.

Robert Cadell, Edinburgh; Houlston & Stoneman, London.

THE NONCONFORMIST, a Weekly Metropolitan Newspaper.—This Paper—commenced on the 14th April, 1841, containing a full digest of News clearly arranged, and more Original Matter than any similar Journal—has already taken the position of an established organ of Liberal principles both Political and Ecclesiastical. The numerous quotations from it by the contemporary press of all parties—its rapidly increasing circulation—and the unsolicited testimony to its character furnished by several of the leading men of the day, have stamped the NONCONFORMIST as a paper worthy the support of all classes interested in promoting the cause of civil and religious liberty.

The NONCONFORMIST contains 16 pages ("Spectator size), Price 6d. Published every Wednesday afternoon at the Office, 4, Crane Court, Fleet-street, and may be had of all News Agents.

THIS DAY, PRICE FOURPENCE,
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THE ATHENÆUM.—

CONTENTS:

REVIEWS—of Botta's Travels in Arabia—Frederick the Great and his Times, edited by Thomas Campbell—Fragments of the Greek Historians, including an Account of the Parian Marbles and the Rosetta Stone—Literature of the Toilette—Mechanics of Engineering, by Prof. Whewell—Principles of Mechanics, by Prof. Willis—Capt. Jesse's Notes on Russia, Circassia, the Crimea, &c.

ORIGINAL POETRY.—A Voice of the Birthday—A New Year's Carol.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—Letter from Dresden—Note from Berlin announcing that the contemplated piracy of the *Athenæum*, &c., has been forbidden by the Government.

REPORTS of Proceedings at the Geological, the Astronomical, the Statistical, and other London Societies; of the Ashmolean Society of Oxford and the Academy at Paris—with Abstracts of Professor Owen's Paper on Marine Turtle found in the London Clay—Mr. Porter's Examination of Facts deduced from the late Census—Dr. Twiss on the Sepulchral Circles in Sligo—Mr. Drach on Shooting-Stars and Comets, &c., and of the Meteorological Observations continued for 62 consecutive hours, by order of the President and Council of the Royal Society, and furnished exclusively to the *Athenæum*—Notices of contemporary Musical Composers, Chopin—Opening of Drury-Lane—Pantomimes—Home and Foreign Gossip—Announcements of published and forthcoming Works, &c.

The *Athenæum* of this day is enlarged to 36 pages, to include the Index for the past year.

On the 1st of January will be published, the FIRST NUMBER for 1842 of

THE ATHENÆUM JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, and ART, Price FOURPENCE (Stamped to go Free by Post, Fivepence).

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Authentic Accounts of all Scientific Voyages and Expeditions—Criticisms on Art—Critical Notices of Exhibitions, New Prints, New Music, the Opera, Concerts, Theatres, &c—Biographical Notices of distinguished Men—Original Papers and Poems—Foreign Correspondence. With Miscellanea, including all that is likely to interest the informed and intelligent.

*** The ATHENÆUM is published on Saturdays, but is re-issued each Month, stitched in a wrapper.

On the 5th of January will be published, with Title-page and Index, bound in Cloth, Price 1*l*.,

The Volume for 1841 of the ATHENÆUM, consisting of One Thousand and Eight Pages, and containing a complete History of the Literature of the Period—an Abstract of the many valuable Papers read before the Learned and Scientific Societies—Report of the Proceedings of the British Association—Authentic Accounts of Scientific Expeditions, and of the Progress of Discovery generally—Foreign Correspondence, relating to the state of Literature and Art on the Continent—Biographical Notices of the distinguished Men deceased during the year, &c., &c., and will be a most acceptable present to friends in the Colonies or on the Continent.

Published every Saturday, price Threepence,

PUNCH; or, the LONDON CHARIVARI! A weekly budget of Wit and Whim, political and satirical, with Cuts and Caricatures.

On the First of January will be published, being the First Number of the New Volume,

PUNCH'S ALMANACK;

Illustrated with upwards of Fifty Humorous Cuts of the World as it is to be in 1842. It will also be enriched with FIVE HUNDRED ORIGINAL JOKES! at the irresistibly Comic Charge of THREE PENCE! Published in Weekly Numbers and Monthly Parts, at the Office, 13, Wellington-street, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers.

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday	Entomological	8 P. M.
Tuesday	Floricultural	7 P. M.
Wednesday	Geological	8½ P. M.
Friday	Botanical	8 P. M.
Saturday	Royal Botanic	4 P. M.

FARMING or agriculture is, according to Liebig, beyond all comparison the most important of human pursuits. This may be, because it produces food. In the opinion of the world, Gardening, or Horticulture, stands next among the arts of cultivation; and Foresting, or Arboriculture, last. Here we do not agree with the world. It may be that Gardening produces directly more enjoyment than Foresting, ministering, as it does, to our senses of vision, taste, and smell; but Foresting is the science which a money-getting man should prefer, because it produces wealth, with which all the rest may be procured, and which the public should best love, because it furnishes the setting, without which a diamond is but glass, and a country of gardens but a wilderness.

What is the use of our pretty flowers if we are to wander among their mazes without shade? of what avail our forcing-houses if they are to be mere oases in a desert? and where the beauty of a palace if, like that of Buckingham, its adjuncts are but dirty walls and dingy rows of fireburnt clay, dignified by the name of streets? It is to trees that the great features of natural beauty will be traceable in every country, and which form the difference between the rich and delicious scenery of South Wales, as compared with the craggy savageness of Llanberis.

Where, too, lies the natural wealth of a country, after counting the flocks and herds, the corn-fields and meadows, but in its forests, the source of naval force, of manufacturing power, of all domestic comfort? People talk of the mines of coal and iron, of the verdant fields and the hardy sons of Britain, as the secret of her preeminence among nations; but are her woods as nothing? And people distract themselves about the importance of not having to depend on foreign countries for our corn, as if the preservation of our native timber were not as important a subject of consideration.

To be sure, we hear of vast sums expended in planting; of the thousands of acres covered with forest by the patriotism of one man, or the munificence of another, or the provident investments in wood of the careful trustees of a third. We know that these things are happening daily; but what then? Is our home supply of timber increased thereby? Doubtless it should be; but certainly it is not to anything like the extent that ought to be expected from the outlay incurred; for this simple reason, that to plant is not necessarily to create timber.

An excellent correspondent, whose letters have been too long on our table unused, has stated this in forcible terms. A very great proportion, he truly says, of what are called plantations cannot ever come to maturity, that is, to the noble timber which the original planter, we must suppose, intended. One man buys an estate, reads a book about the patriotism of planting, lays out a good round sum with his nurseryman, sacrifices the rental of his broad acres, and then—leaves the trees to take care of themselves, which they do by fighting like the Kilkenny cats, till each is eaten by the other. Another man takes care of his trees, that is to say, follows Mr. Pontey's directions; strips off all the branches; turns his goodly Oaks and Ashes into hop poles, whip-handles, fishing-rods, or whatever else of that sort the reader may please to imagine—under the sage idea that the more trees he has on a given piece of ground, the more timber he will have. And thus, between ignorant neglect and ignorant solicitude, the natural wealth of the country is frittered away, till we must look to any country rather than our own for supplies of timber.

It may be supposed that these are exaggerated statements, and that no such cases as we have referred to really exist. Alas for those who think so! They know little of the Foresting of England. We have no desire to hurt the feelings of any man, and therefore we shall not point to those spots where all that we have described is to be witnessed. The majority of our readers will, we doubt not, remember such cases within their own vicinity. Certainly some country gentlemen manage their woods extremely well; but most certainly also a large proportion are by no means sufficiently alive to their own interests, whether they consider the acquisition of money, or the beauty of their residences. We will engage to say that, between prejudice and ignorance, a large part of the woodland property of Great Britain is utterly wasted.

How strange it is that while gentlemen will be guided by the men engaged by them in other occupations—as gardeners, land-agents, mining agents, &c.—yet when woodland property is in question, they will not listen to reason, and even allow their ladies to interfere with the sensible observation that they cannot bear to see a tree cut down.

> So few there be
> That choose the narrow path, or seek the right:
> All keep the broad highway, and take delight
> With many rather for to go astray,
> And be partakers of their evil plight,
> Than with a few to walk the rightest way:
> O foolish men! why haste ye to your own decay?

We know how dangerous it is to condemn general practices, and how large a share of odium is likely to be incurred by him who, with whatever motives, shall set about exposing ignorance; nevertheless in this great national object we are content to run these risks, and therefore we shall address ourselves in future Numbers to some at least of the points in which it is most important that common practices in plantations should be corrected—in doing which we must crave the countenance and assistance of our experienced foresting friends, to some of whom, particularly Mr. Hamerton of Hellifield Peel, and Mr. Billington, we are already under obligation.

WE owe our readers some apology for having so long delayed to renew the subject of cultivating BULBS. Now that a new year is begun, we hope to redeem all our promises. For the present we shall confine ourselves to general principles.

One of the commonest questions asked by gardeners, as well as amateurs, is what they are to do with bulbs they have just received from abroad. That they do not treat them rightly is sufficiently shown by the miserable health of those which are saved from the general loss that so often attends upon all such importations. To this point, then, we first address ourselves.

When a bulb has only lain dormant in the earth during its natural period, it is ready to spring into renewed life upon the application of warmth and moisture; and it matters little whether it is suddenly transferred from dryness to moisture, or whether the change takes place gradually; because its powers of life are unimpaired, and like the stomach which has recently digested one meal, it is ready to commence the immediate digestion of another. Not that in nature such sudden changes actually occur: on the contrary, when rain begins to fall, it soaks but slowly into the earth; and when it does reach the bulb, it is still arrested in its action by the numerous dry coats with which this body is invested, and through which it must gradually filter.

But when a bulb has been long out of the earth, its vital energies are much diminished, and it cannot bear even that slow supply of moisture—its food—which is furnished by wet soil, whose humidity penetrates the bulb coats, and is absorbed by the living tissue. To continue the analogy—the bulb is then, like the stomach of a famished man, enfeebled by the prolonged cessation of its natural action, and unable to bear any food whatever except by very slow degrees. If a weakened bulb is suddenly brought in contact with water, it will absorb it, but will be unable to digest it. Then the water will become stagnant and putrid, and destroy the bulb; although, if the bulb could have digested it, it would have been converted into new elements, and have proved its proper aliment.

The rule, therefore, to observe with newly-imported bulbs is, to place them where they absorb moisture very slowly. The driest earth is full of water, which can only be driven off by the application of intense heat. A bulb, therefore, should be planted in what is called dry soil, and placed in a shady part of a greenhouse until it has become plump and begun to shoot; if it has begun to shoot when received, still the same treatment should be observed, and the driest soil used to plant it in. It is only when decisive signs of natural growth can be detected that a very little water should be given, while the temperature is at the same time slightly increased; and no considerable quantity of water should be administered until the leaves are an inch or two above ground, and evidently disposed to grow rapidly. If these precautions are taken, no failures are ever likely to occur; if neglected, no success can be anticipated. We once saw 500 bulbs of one of the rarest and finest of all plants destroyed by an unskilful gardener, who planted them in the wet earth of an open border immediately after their arrival from a fifteen months voyage every bulb of which would have grown had he known what we have now stated.

CHATSWORTH.

I HAVE visited in my time nearly all the noted "residences" on this side of the Tweed, but not one of the entire set—Abbeys, Courts, Castles, Priories, Parks, Halls, or Palaces—lives in my memory like Chatsworth. Nowhere have I found so much to admire, nowhere so little to condemn, as at Chatsworth. Nowhere have I seen a place more favoured by nature, nor, at the same time, more indebted to art! Nowhere have I beheld a place so thoroughly consistent as Chatsworth. Here one is never disgusted by an offensive display of wealth in one quarter, nor pained by an out-peeping of poverty in another. Here is nothing gaudy, nothing shabby; the work is all well done, and the materials good throughout. Here is no artificial stone, no fictitious marble, no imitative wood, no Brummagem plate — nothing, in short, that tends to weaken the legitimate effect, or to lead you to suspect that pomp is produced by illegitimate means. All the magnificence on which you gaze has a sort of reality and dignity about it which makes you feel at once that there is nothing of arrogance or pretension in the case, and that what you see is no more than the natural and becoming exposition of the rank, affluence, and taste of the proprietor. You feel, in fact, a respect for *him*, and thus is attained the only true and proper object which can be supposed to induce the display of an individual's taste or resources—an object, by the way, which never fails to defeat itself when anything spurious is suffered to enter into the composition.

Chatsworth has been called the Palace of the Peak—a very offensive and cockneyfied appellation truly; yet, disdaining "alliteration's artful aid," this noble mansion especially recommends itself, not as a palace indeed, but as the befitting habitation of a British Peer, where the requirements of comfort are never sacrificed to a morbid love of show, and where splendour is in no wise suffered to interfere with the propriety that pervades the whole. To the guide-books I must refer you for an enumeration of the treasures that are to be found within the walls—merely remarking, that art, both ancient and modern, and in *all* its branches, would seem to be appreciated by the Duke of Devonshire, as the galleries of painting and sculpture, the libraries, the mosaic pavements (just laid down), the oak-room (just completed), the Egyptian antiquities, &c. abundantly testify. In his love, however, for the fine arts, the Duke has rivals not a few; but in uniting a keen perception of the various beauties of nature with a high relish for the creations of art, he stands pre-eminent, or rather, he stands alone. There are books at Althorpe; at Dropmore there is a noble Pinetum; at Highclere there are beautiful grounds; the Duke of Northumberland has a rich collection of tropical plants; the Duke of Sutherland boasts his pictures, the Duke of Rutland his sumptuous plate, and Lord Westminster his fine house; but at Chatsworth there are all these, and more. In fact, all the diverse materials which go to make up the separate celebrities of the places I have enumerated, and of others also that I could name, are to be found concentrated here. It is only, however, with the gardens and their contents that I have now to deal; and among these likewise I have good choice of subjects: the water-works, terraces, the great conservatory, the conservative wall, the collection of Orchidaceæ, &c., are all features of great interest, and most of them peculiar to the place. Let me take them *seriatim*.

First, then, the water-works; and of these—first, the *jets d'eau*, or upright fountains. Of all forms in which water can be spouted, this is unquestionably, under ordinary circumstances, the worst; for it has no formal architectural effect to compensate for the violence it does to the laws of gravitation. This objection, however, applies solely to these *jets* when of insufficient altitude; for water, which when thrown only to the height of 20 or 30 feet falls back in heavy and lumpish masses, is dissolved into the most exquisite spray when projected to the height of 60, 70, or even 90 feet, as we see it in the great fountains at Chatsworth. To enjoy these in perfection, a person ought to station himself in the park, a quarter of a mile or more from the scene of action; for thus only can a full view be caught of the beautiful effect of fleecy light produced by the agitated column of water. If the sun shines, so much the better. Another fountain there is, which, I was told, greatly delights the good folks of Manchester and its vicinity when lionising Chatworth; but which, nevertheless, if it were mine, should soon spout its last. I mean the weeping Willow (as by courtesy it is called), made up of copper tubes, from the extremity of which water issues. The idea is unquestionably poetical—a tree in tears. When first named to me, it charmed me much; but the execution is stiff and awkward, and reminds one more of some of the monstrosities that vegetate upon the China cups and saucers than of the graceful tree it is designed to imitate. This *dendritic* fountain, when first approached, does not appear in melting mood, nevertheless it is ever ready to surprise the unwary visiter by a shower of spray, and in this its charm consists; in fact, it is a mere toy, and therefore unworthy of the dignity that reigns around.—*Argus*.

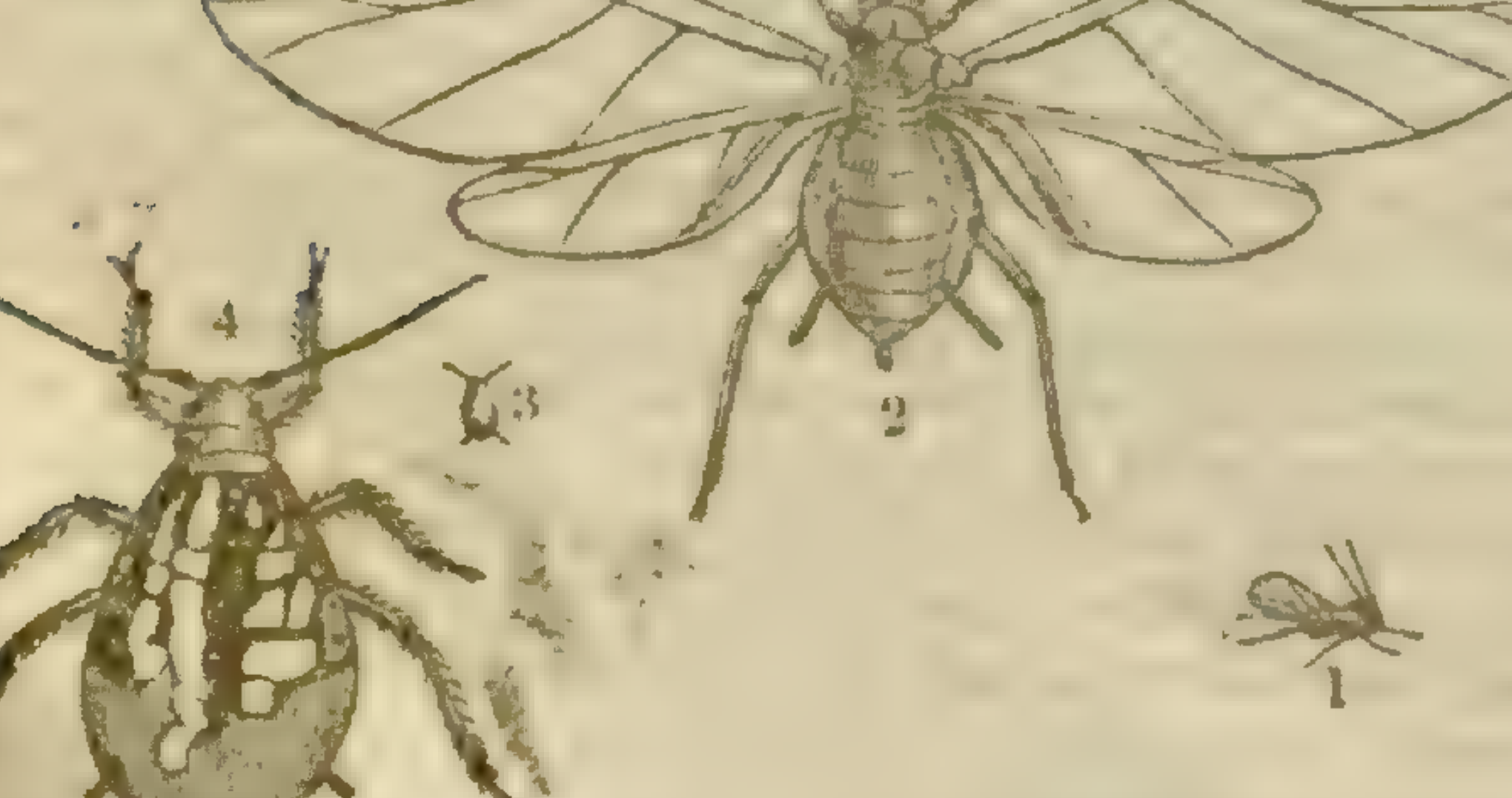
(To be continued.)

ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XXII.

APHIDES, or PLANT-LICE.—It is quite unnecessary to dilate upon the mischief done to the gardener and agriculturist by this extensive tribe of insects; not a tree, shrub, or flower seems to be entirely free from their attacks. We therefore will confine ourselves principally to an elucidation of their economy, which will not prove the less interesting from the valuable observations that have recently appeared in this Journal. There is no family of insects which deviates in its habits more from the general laws of nature than the Aphides; for whilst it is almost a universal rule that this class of animals should progress through the various transformations of egg, larva, pupa, and imago, the Aphides have the power of evading three of these states by the faculty they possess of producing young; for, influenced by natural causes, they are both viviparous and oviparous, bringing forth young at mild seasons, when the temperature is not injurious to their tender offspring, and laying eggs in autumn, which are better calculated to resist the cold of winter. But this is not the most curious anomaly in their history; for a succession of young Aphides can be produced without the presence of the male insects. For instance, as soon as an Aphis is born, if it be taken away and placed upon a plant under a glass where nothing can possibly gain access to it, it will notwithstanding produce young, one of which being also removed, and treated with the same care, will possess the same prolific faculty; and thus Bonnet succeeded in obtaining offspring for many generations, and he believed that the experiment might have been successfully pushed to thirty. The countless myriads therefore that appear in our hop-gardens and greenhouses may be easily accounted for, without having recourse to miraculous causes. Réaumur has calculated that in five generations one female might become the progenitor of 5,904,900,000 descendants. With such an inexhaustible power of fecundity, it is fortunate for man that no insects are subject to the attacks of such a variety of enemies. First, there are the Lady-birds, which feed upon the Aphides both in their larva and perfect states; 2dly, the aphidivorous Syrphidæ, the maggots of which, as we have shown in a former paper[*], are exceedingly useful in diminishing the numbers of the Plant-lice. Then there are the Hemerobii, or Golden-eyes, whose larvæ are called Aphis-lions, a ferocious family nearly related to the Ant-lions. Another set of insects are parasitic, and deposit minute eggs in the old Aphides, which then change to dull ochreous, horny objects, sticking to the leaves on which they had fed, frequently exhibiting a hole in their sides, from whence the parasitic little ichneumon called Aphidius[†] had issued. I find also several other genera of insects which assist in keeping in check these pests of the greenhouse and garden; and even the troublesome Earwigs in some measure make compensation for the mischief they do to our flowers by feeding upon the Aphides in the leaves, distorted and curled by their attacks, in which the Earwigs seek retirement from the light after their nocturnal depredations. The soft-billed birds are likewise eminently serviceable in the spring in clearing off the Aphides, as they hatch from the eggs which had been laid on the buds the preceding autumn.

The mischief that follows the presence of the Aphides arises from their thrusting a hollow proboscis into the leaf or stalk of a plant, through which they imbibe the juices, thus supporting themselves at the expense of the plant; and by thus draining it of its due nourishment, it soon becomes exhausted, droops, and often dies, when the number of the Aphides is very great.

There are three genera of these Plant-lice, Eriosoma of Leach, of which the Apple Aphis, E. lanigera (Ill.), and the Poplar Plant-louse, E. Bursaria (Linn.), belong; and Aphis and Cinara[‡], the former genus comprising the Rose and Cabbage Aphides, A. Rosæ (Linn.) and A. Brassicæ (Linn.), and the latter the Oak and Pine Plant-lice, &c. I shall conclude these remarks by recording a new species. On the 1st of last May a very fine variety of Indian Corn was sown in a garden where probably the Maize had never grown before; and I am not aware that it has ever been cultivated in the neighbourhood. The plants grew very luxuriantly, until one reached the height of eight feet; and in August I discovered clusters of a pretty Aphis beneath the leaves, which struck me as being different from any that I had seen before. I watched them until about the middle of September, when they all disappeared, although the Aphis Rosæ was neither affected by the wet nor by the colder nights which might occasionally intervene. I have since examined the specimens very carefully, and feel convinced that they belong to a species with which I am quite unacquainted. I have no doubt that it is confined to the Maize; but how it could find its way to the plants in this locality is very unaccountable. The seed I took from the spike or ear, which was not left in the garden; I sowed the seeds myself; and I freely confess that I am at a loss to account for the sudden appearance of this species, which I shall name Aphis Zeæ. The females first attracted my notice. This sex is distinguished by a pale ochraceous head and thorax; the back was dark green, curiously marbled with a palish green, and the portion beyond the middle was rosy; the tubes were moderately long, and very remote; the legs ochreous and pubescent, the tips of the shanks and the feet being brown; the antennæ blackish, ochreous at the base (fig. 4). These females were surrounded by little groups of young ones, generally of a blackish-green colour, and eventually a few males made their appearance. They were of a pale rose colour; the head, portions of the thorax, and back of the abdomen, were pale green; the tubes were pale, long, and slender; the antennæ and legs were very pale ochreous; the wings were like those of the true Aphides, with very pale nervures, but in some specimens they were rather darker, with the stigmatic spot pale green (fig. 2). The natural sizes of the sexes are shown at figs. 1 and 3.



As numerous remedies for the destruction of these insects in the various departments of the garden have been frequently published in this Journal, it does not seem to be necessary to repeat them upon the present occasion.—*Ruricola.*

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[*] Gardeners' Chronicle, Entomology, No. I.

[†] Curt. Brit. Ent. fol. and pl. 383; [‡] Id. fols. & pls. 576 & 577.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF LEONOTIS LEONURUS.

I HAVE for several years grown this without obtaining satisfactory specimens, the plants having sometimes flowered badly, and always lost all their lower leaves before the flowers expanded, so as to leave bare unsightly stems. I have this year succeeded in producing several fine plants, and one in particular, which is not yet out of bloom. It is about 8ft. high and 12ft. in circumference, and ten days ago was well covered with leaves, and bore on each branch from three to four full and perfect whorls, forming a really splendid sight. This plant was struck from a cutting in May 1840, kept in a 48 pot during the winter; in the beginning of April put into a pot 13in. in diameter, and 11½in. high, and placed in a forcing frame, heated by hot-water pipes covered with sand, and kept at a temperature varying from 75° to 50°, the fire being lighted in general only every other evening for four or five hours; here it remained for about seven weeks, when the branches touching the glass, it was removed to the greenhouse. After the end of June, when the other plants were taken out and the stage removed, it was forced as much as possible by keeping the house shut up during the day, so as to concentrate all the heat which could be obtained from the sun, but no fire was lighted except for about four nights in September and October. The thermometer often stood at 120°, but no heat seemed too great for it, provided it had plenty of water, and in this respect only my treatment has differed from that of previous years; I never suffered the surface of the earth to become dry, and generally kept about an inch of water in the pan. The quantity required in hot weather was nearly three gallons daily. After Nov. 5th a number of other plants being placed in the greenhouse, it was kept quite cool and ventilated, and on the 22d the Leonotis was removed into a room without a fire, as the stage was then required for the rest of the Pelargoniums, &c. Notwithstanding this check, several whorls have expanded in the last three weeks, and very few leaves fell till within the last ten days. Had the weather been ordinarily fine and warm in October, I have no doubt the blossom would have been a month earlier, but in some respects it is preferable to have it at a season when most other flowers are gone.—*P. W. J.*

GREENHOUSE SUCCULENTS.

You requested me a few days ago to give your correspondent *H. L.* some practical directions for the management of Succulent Plants. In his letter to you he says that he has a collection of about 300 plants, consisting of Cacteæ, Ficoideæ, Crassulæ, Aloes, &c.; that they are kept in a small greenhouse, which is heated by a common smoke-flue; and he therefore wishes to know at what temperature the house should be kept—how often the different kinds should be watered—when they should be shifted—and what kind of soil should be used. As I have no doubt the subject may be generally interesting to your readers, I shall endeavour to give a few directions as plainly and concisely as possible.

Succulent plants are very different in their structure and habits from the majority of others which compose the vegetable kingdom. The Almighty Creator, who doeth all things well, has created plants upon the same grand plan which may be observed throughout the whole of animated nature, and by which each individual is fitted for the peculiar circumstances in which it is destined to exist. Thus Ferns delight to grow on our damp walls, in our woods and shaded glens; other plants, having large thin leaves full of evaporating pores, either grow in an atmosphere saturated with moisture, or if they are placed in dry air and exposed situations, have numerous rootlets extending in all directions, capable of supplying the leaves with moisture as quickly as it is extracted from them. But succulents are formed to exist in countries and situations where they are often exposed to intense light and dryness; their skins are thick, they have few evaporating pores, and they have likewise few roots to gorge their tissue with food during the rainy season. Therefore we find the dry sandy plains of the Cape abounding in Aloes and Mesembryanthemums, and the bare volcanic rocks of Mount Etna covered in many places with the common prickly Pear. In Mexico, also, and in many other parts of Central and South America, the extensive race of Cacti, with their curious unvegetable-like forms, are at home, and flourish even in those dry and parched seasons when the whole face of nature besides seems withered and destroyed. I wish particularly to draw attention to the natural circumstances in which these plants are found, because if these are once known, they are sure and certain guides in cultivation.

To be grown well, the whole race of what are called succulent plants requires to be kept in the lightest possible situation in the greenhouse. It is true they may be grown in heavy shaded greenhouses, but their leaves will never acquire that beautful colour which is seen in light situations, nor will they flower so freely. The colouring matter in the leaves of some of these plants, the Echeveria gibbiflora for example, is delicate and beautiful, but this is never seen in perfection unless a light situation is attended to.

In an extensive family of this kind it is difficult to point out the proper soil which ought to be used, as some of the species require it much richer than others. I have generally found the free-growing kinds of Aloe, Crassula, Mesembryanthemum, and plants of like habits, do best in a rich free soil, such as equal portions of light sandy loam, and peat or leaf-mould, with a small quantity of bruised bricks. For the free-growing Cacti, such as Cereus speciosissimus, the soil ought to be made lighter and richer by using less loam, and more peat, leaf-mould and dung; but for the slow-growing Mammillarias and the very succulent Mesembryanthemums, such as M. tigrinum, it is best to use about one-third light loam, one of peat or leaf-mould, and one of bruised bricks and lime-rubbish. As a general rule, to which I believe very few exceptions will be found, I would advise all persons not acquainted with the particular habits of these plants, to use soil richer or poorer according to the quantity of roots which they produce, at the same time taking care that the poor soil is also loose and open, to prevent the plants from damping. In every case the pots must be well drained. The best season for shifting is the month of February or March. Once a year will in general be quite sufficient for the free-growing kinds; and although many of the others will not require it so often, yet it will be found the best plan to go over the whole at this time, examining their roots and adding a little fresh soil, taking care not to pot them too deep, nor to overpot them, as they are safest in small pots.

Water should be given to the slow-growing kinds at all times with a judicious hand, but particularly during winter, as more plants are killed by over-watering than by any other cause. At this time once in ten days or a fortnight will generally be found sufficient; but as this depends upon the situation of the weather, much must be left to the good sense of those who attend them. Those kinds which are more luxuriant in growth and not so succulent require more water, and are not so easily injured by it.

A great deal of misapprehension exists in the minds of many persons concerning the temperature which many of these plants require. The whole race of Mammillarias in books on gardening are generally consigned to the dry stove, and thus many persons are prevented from growing them who would do so if they knew the plants would succeed in the greenhouse. By far the greatest number succeed perfectly there, where the temperature is merely high enough to exclude frost—that is, anywhere betweeen 35 and 45 deg., as may be most agreeable to the cultivator. If my memory does not deceive me, several plants of this kind lived out of doors for several winters in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden some years ago. When Cacti are either very young, or old and sickly, there is nothing better for their health than growing them in a common dung frame during summer, but they must always be removed to a dryer atmosphere before the approach of winter.

Succulents are generally easily multiplied either by seeds or cuttings. If the cutting is very soft and liable to damp, it ought to be dried a little before it is put into the sand. Sometimes a little quicklime is useful for preventing decay, and can be either used for the base of the cutting, or applied to any part of the plant from which a damping piece has been removed.

Mesembryanthemums are very ornamental when planted in beds in the open garden during summer, but the free-blooming kinds alone should be chosen for this purpose. In some parts of the Continent where they excel in the cultivation of Cacti, it is common enough to see groups of these plants growing in the open air amongst rocks and stones in summer, where they not only produce a curious exotic effect, but also grow much faster than they do in pots. But if this system is practised in England, it must only be in our sunny spots in front of walls or hothouses, where they can be protected from continued rains.—*R. Fortune, Horticultural Society's Garden.*

THE MOST ORNAMENTAL SPECIES OF CRATÆGUS, OR HAWTHORN.

ARO'NIA.—This is the most showy species of all in the autumn; it has very large bright yellow fruit, which are produced in great abundance.

TANACETIFO'LIA.—This is an upright-growing kind, with finely-cut leaves, and bears the largest fruit of all; they are yellow, but not produced in such abundance as those of Aronia.

ODORATI'SSIMA.—This species forms a spreading tree; it has downy leaves, and numerous large bright red fruit in the autumn; and with

ORIE'NTALIS, which has large dark-red fruit, should be in every collection.

COCCI'NEA.—This species and its varieties are very showy; they have rather large and numerous bunches of bright-red fruit in the autumn. The variety called maxima is the most deserving of notice.

GLANDULOSA.—This kind has numerous small twig with large spines, forming a dense bush, and is ornaments in the autumn, when it is covered with an abundance o rather large red fruit.

PUNCTATA.—Of this there are three varieties well worth of notice; one with red fruit, another with yellow, and third with an upright or fastigiate habit of growth. All c them have very large showy fruit in the autumn.

OLIVERIANA.—This kind has small, deeply-cu woolly leaves, and small black fruit, which are very nume ous, and ornamental in the autumn.

DOUGLA'SII.—This is a very distinct kind, with va rious-shaped leaves and black fruit, which ripen early i the autumn, and contrast well with the bright shinir leaves and strong spines.

NIGRA.—This is a strong-growing kind, with blac fruit and deeply-divided leaves, flowering rather early.

HETEROPHYLLA.—This is a beautiful species, on a count of its profusion of flowers in the spring, and t numerous small red fruit in the autumn.

MACRACANTHA.—A singular kind, with immen spines, and small, shining, yellowish-red fruit, produced in large bunches early in the autumn.

PYRIFO'LIA. — This is a free-flowering kind, with rather small but very numerous yellowish-red fruit, which ripen very late in the autumn.

CRUS-GALLI.—This species and its varieties are desirable on account of their bright-shining green leaves and numerous bunches of dark-red fruit, which ripen very late in the autumn. The most desirable is the variety called salicifólia, which has horizontal branches, forming a flat table-shaped head.

PRUNIFO'LIA. — This is a desirable kind, forming a close bush; it has rather large, shining leaves, and numerous bunches of dark-red fruit, which ripen late in the autumn.

FLAVA.—This is very distinct; it has a rough-barked stem and straggling branches; it produces small greenish-yellow fruit, which ripen late in the autumn.

VIRGINIANA.—This is a dwarf kind, with numerous green fruit, which ripen late in the autumn. It is very desirable, as it retains its fruit nearly all the winter.

CORDATA.—This is the latest in flower, and bears the smallest fruit; it has bright-shining angular leaves and bright-red berries.

OXYACANTHA ROSEA SUPERBA.—This is the most brilliant of all when in flower; it bears bright crimson blossoms in May. The double variety of it has also flowers nearly as intense in colour, and quite double. Both these should have a place in the most select collection.

THE AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. I.

IN commencing the Amateur's Calendar of weekly operations, it may be as well to point out its objects, and the particular class of gardens for which it is intended. Among the readers of the *Chronicle* there is a large number who possess small gardens, and who manage them themselves. These gardens, in many instances, do not exceed two acres in extent, consisting of pleasure-ground, flower-beds, a greenhouse, and some pits and frames. It is to the management of such, therefore, that my remarks will chiefly apply; but I propose occasionally to advert to particular kitchen-garden operations, and to the treatment of plants in rooms; and also to introduce from time to time short accounts of any pretty plants which may seem deserving of notice, with practical directions for their cultivation. The objects will be to make such information practical and useful, as well as popular and interesting.

In these holiday times, it is of little use to recommend out-door operations, as people are more inclined to mirth and gaiety than to gardening; besides, the weather is so unsettled, that nothing can be done with any degree of pleasure. Greenhouse or half-hardy plants, however, must not be neglected; they require very little water at this season, but must have plenty of air when the days are fine and mild. The hard-wooded kinds in particular should have very little artificial heat, not more than is necessary to dry off the damp and keep out the frost. Take care that the weather does not deceive you, as we frequently have it mild at night and get several degrees of frost before the morning; if the wind is northerly, and the thermometer below 40° and falling, it is time to look after fires in the greenhouse. All dead and damping leaves should be carefully removed from the plants in cold pits or frames, when they are open on fine days. Mat them well up at night.

Examine Dahlia roots, and see that they are not moulding, as it will be provoking for you to find them a month or two hence with all their buds destroyed. If you are fond of Roses and of budding them, you ought now to get in as many Stocks as are likely to be wanted, and plant them in any spare corner of the garden.

Window-plants require very little water, but the quantity ought to be regulated by the habits of the kinds; Pelargoniums, for example, ought to have more than succulents; Fuchsias generally have lost their leaves, and therefore need very little. The principal attendance which is necessary consists in preserving them from the frost, and taking care not to force them into growth by keeping them in a room which is too warm. Hyacinths in glasses may have a little fresh water occasionally.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

What to do with Kittens and Puppies. — The Spanish plan, named in your Paper (p. 815, 1841), of assassinating stray dogs for the benefit of sick Orange-trees, does not quite agree with English tastes, and I would beg to suggest that the little kittens and puppies generally thrown into the river when larger litters are born than required, would be a good substitute, and the gamekeeper may often help the gardener in this way. Spoiled game I have found a great help at the root of an old Moss-rose tree.—*Salopiensis.*

Holly Planting.—I doubt not you will think the subject of Holly-planting and pruning well-nigh exhausted, after the appearance of at least three sensible articles on that subject. But my own experience leads me to point out to your correspondents the necessity there is for stating the localities to which their remarks refer, or, if anonymous writers, the latitude and longitude. They forget that your Paper circulates in districts and counties far distant from those in which they live; and yet even at a vast distance and in a different climate their remarks would be equally profitable if the county, at least, to which they refer is stated, and so the discreet reader be enabled to make all due allowance for difference of situation. To show the connexion of this remark with Holly-planting, I have no doubt whatever that in a large, perhaps by far the largest part of England, spring-planting is the best, and yet my own experience, in 35° latitude and longitude, gives the preference to autumn-planting. In the year 1837, I planted a Holly-hedge of more than eighty yards in length, in a double line, after the way recommended by Cobbett in his "English Gardener," page 21, i. e., "one row eighteen inches from the other—the plants in each row fifteen inches apart, and placed opposite the middle of the intervals of the other row." Thus you will find I planted in all 384 plants; the soil low, wet, and peaty. I first planted these in the month of June, and they appeared to be going on most prosperously, till a cutting N. E. wind, near the close of the month, blackened them all and killed nearly half! I carefully supplied the places of the dead ones in the October following, of which I lost forty plants; but you will remember the extreme rigour of that winter. I again supplied their places in the spring of 1838, and again more than half died; the October of the same year I filled the vacant places, and not one died; and at this moment, I have every plant, as intended, rooted and settled, 384 in number, as originally. Thus you see, on the N. E. coast, three miles from the sea, the cutting winds which prevail in spring would seem to render autumn the preferable season for planting Hollies. After all, I am fully convinced that if trouble is taken in watering and puddling the roots at the time of planting, there is no time for evergreens like Midsummer. I have large Portugal Laurels, several Laurustini, and a few Hollies, all transplanted at Midsummer, and somewhat later this very year, all alive, with new shoots, and the Laurustini in full flower. I intend next Midsummer, in spite of the warning voices of two of your very clever correspondents, to cut down my Holly-hedge within six inches of the ground. Midsummer is the time to prune evergreens safely. I am glad to find that some notice is likely to be taken of the proper methods of warming, ventilating, &c., the common domestic greenhouses—as they are attached to dwelling-houses, and would venture to suggest, as an invaluable article in itself and one that would at once answer a host of inquirers, that the whole plan and proper directions be given for a good average-sized greenhouse, attached to the house, in which a few Vines might also be allowed, divided under the following six heads:—1. Size (say 30 by 15 feet); 2. Inclination of roof (say 45°); 3. Glazing; 4. Height in front (which when a greenhouse is attached to a dwelling-house should not be less than five and a half feet); 4. Best way of heating; 5. Vines, how many in number and what sorts best; and 6. Best arrangement of the stages for plants; perhaps, 7. A catalogue of plants easy to keep and cheap to purchase.—*Cepophilus* (Lat. and Long. 35°). [The latter part of our correspondent's letter describes very nearly the plan of the forthcoming articles on Domestic Greenhouses.]

The Fig.—It would be of great service to those who are not well acquainted with the real culture of the Fig-tree, if some experienced gardeners would give information upon its management in pots and tubs, in Grape-houses, Peach-houses, and pits; on the back walls of Vineries with a prepared border, in a pit with border and a table trellis of wire, in a Grape-house with the Vines up the rafters only, and also in a Fig-house. The writers should name the most proper sorts for all the above methods of growing Figs.—*Ficus.*

Run-Flowers.—Now that the subject of run-flowers is occupying the attention of the skilful in horticulture, you may, perhaps, think the following worth a place in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, regarding a Picotee which flowered in my garden this summer. The plant is an old one of two or three years' growth, consequently of considerable size in the stem, which, after rising a few inches, throws out two branches right and left, having an equal quantity of layers on each, or nearly so, and possessing an equal luxuriance of growth. It bloomed freely; one branch producing self-coloured flowers, the other variegated.—*E. C., Hants.*

Hyacinths.—I have read in the *Chronicle* what has been considered a new mode of growing Hyacinths; but it is not a new mode, for I grew them myself last year in London nearly in a similar manner in Beet-roots; my father told me how to do it more than twelve years ago, and I believe he knew the method twenty years before. I think it wrong to put them in the roots immediately after the root is scooped out; but the proper way would be to hollow the roots, as your correspondent says, then to fill them with water, and suspend the roots inverted in some dark place, until the leaves are long enough to hide the roots; they will grow up, not down. The bulbs intended for the Beet-roots should be set in glasses, at the same time the Beet is filled with water and suspended in a dark place; then they may be taken out of the glasses when roots and bulbs are sufficiently forward, and they look very curious. I do not think they receive any nourishment from the Beet.—*J. C.* [Another correspondent speaks of the Hyacinth succeeding equally well in Turnips and Carrots. He also recommends the dark varieties to be placed in Turnips, and the light ones in Beet-root, when the contrast of colour is striking and beautiful.]

Potentillas.—On reading the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of December 11, page 817, in answer to an inquirer on Potentillas, I find the remark that hybrid Potentillas never produce seed, at least perfect seed, and several varieties are mentioned as having this peculiarity; now I beg to dissent from the above assertion, having, in 1836, saved seed from P. Hopwoodiana, which produced plants in 1837 and bloomed the year following. I also saved seed last year from P. Garneriana, which have this year produced a pot of healthy plants, which I expect to bloom next summer; and I am informed by a respectable gardener that he has succeeded in raising plants from seed of P. Russelliana, so that the above remark must be an error of the press, or a lapsus of the pen, which I have considered it my duty to correct.—*T. S.* [We wish our correspondent had informed us whether the seeds of the hybrid Potentillas reproduced the varieties from which they were saved.]

Slugs v. Sand.—There is in p. 766, (1841,) a recommendation of sea-sand as a preventive of the attacks of slugs. I have tried it, and am able to say little in its favour; for a short time it may do, but after that it is of no more use than if it had not been there, for I have caught them crawling on it in less than one week after it has been taken from the shore. Lime has been recommended, but, unless it is thrown over the plants often, it will not keep them off, for as soon as the dampness of the ground has slacked the lime, they are on it as much as ever; if the lime falls on the slugs in its unslacked state it is sure to kill them. As a proof that lime is of little value, I planted out about 250 Lettuces, and sprinkled them well with lime, and now I have not a single plant left. The best thing that I have found to keep off slugs is soot; I sowed two crops of Lettuce this year, one after the other—they were both eaten off, but the third time I sprinkled them with soot, and after that I never lost one. —*A Constant Reader, Ryde.*

British Oaks.—Under this title there is an article, at p. 3, (1841,) that brought to recollection a paper read before the Horticultural Society, January 15th, 1833, by the late William Atkinson, Esq., of Silvermere, not less celebrated for his talents as an architect, than for his knowledge of all relating to the vegetable kingdom, but above all for his modest, unassuming manners and general amiability of character. As many of your readers may not possess the Proceedings of the Horticultural Society to refer to, subjoined is an extract of his valuable paper—other parts chiefly relate to Oak of foreign growth, also very interesting, but omitted, not to swell this article beyond a fair proportion of space in your Journal:—"There are only two species of Oak that are considered natives of Great Britain and Ireland, the Quercus pedunculata and Quercus sessiliflora. The Q. pedunculata is called by some Q. Robur; and by others Q. sessiliflora is called Q. Robur; to prevent mistakes I think it better to adopt the name Q. pedunculata. This kind is easily known by the Acorns having long stalks and the leaves very short foot-stalks, or in some specimens hardly any. In the Q. sessiliflora, the leaves have footstalks from a quarter to one inch in length, and the Acorns sit close to the branch, having hardly any stalks. With respect to the qualities of our two native Oaks, the Q. pedunculata contains a great quantity of the silver grain which shows when the wood is planed—what workmen call the flower in the wood. In consequence of this, the wood splits clean and easy, and is best adapted for split paling and laths. It is also stiffer wood, and though it may be broken with a less weight than the Q. sessiliflora, yet it requires a much greater weight to bend it, and is, therefore, best calculated for beams, or to bear the greatest weight without bending. The Q. sessiliflora contains so small a portion of the silver grain or flower, that wood of that kind from old buildings has generally been mistaken for Sweet Chestnut (Castanea vesca): during the last thirty years I have taken every opportunity of procuring specimens of wood from old buildings, and particularly what the carpenters called Chestnut; but I have never, in a single instance, seen a piece of Chestnut from an old building: what has been taken for that wood, I have always found to be the Q. sessiliflora, mistaken for Chestnut from its deficiency of the flower or silver grain. The roof of Westminster Hall has been said to be Chestnut; while it was under repair, I procured various specimens from different parts of the roof; the whole of them were Oak, and chiefly the Q. sessiliflora. Most of the black Oak, from trees dug out of the ground, I have found to be of the same kind. From finding the wood from the oldest buildings about London to be chiefly the Q. sessiliflora, I should suppose that some centuries ago the chief part of the natural woods were of that kind *; at present the greater part of the Oak grown in the south of England is Q. pedunculata. Specimens of Oaks that I have procured from different parts of Yorkshire and the county of Durham have been all Q. sessiliflora, which is very scarce in the south. There are some trees of it at Caen-wood, the Earl of Mansfield's, near Highgate, which I believe to be one of the oldest woods near London, and a greater part of the Q. sessiliflora appear to be trees from old stools. Q. sessiliflora appears to grow equally well with Q. pedunculata; it is a handsomer tree in the foliage, and from finding so much of it sound in old buildings, I suspect it may be the most durable. It bends from a weight much sooner than the Q. pedunculata, but requires a much greater weight to break it; from its toughness I consider it best calculated for ship-timber. The old *Sovereign of the Seas* was broken up after forty-seven years' service, much longer than the general durability of ships, and as the wood the ship was built of was had from the north of England, it is very probable it was the Q. sessiliflora."—*M. D. P.*

Genus Citrus.—The author of some remarks on Oranges, in your Number of Saturday, Dec. 11th, 1841, page 814, has made some few mistakes, which I hope he will allow me to correct; and although correction and reproof are not often well received from any one, and much less from strangers, I am willing to hope that the excuse on my part of having been rather a successful cultivator of what is commonly called the Orange will induce him to pardon me and look over the impertinence. In the first place, there is no such word as Aurantia; Arrancio is the vulgar name for the Orange in Italy. Aurantium

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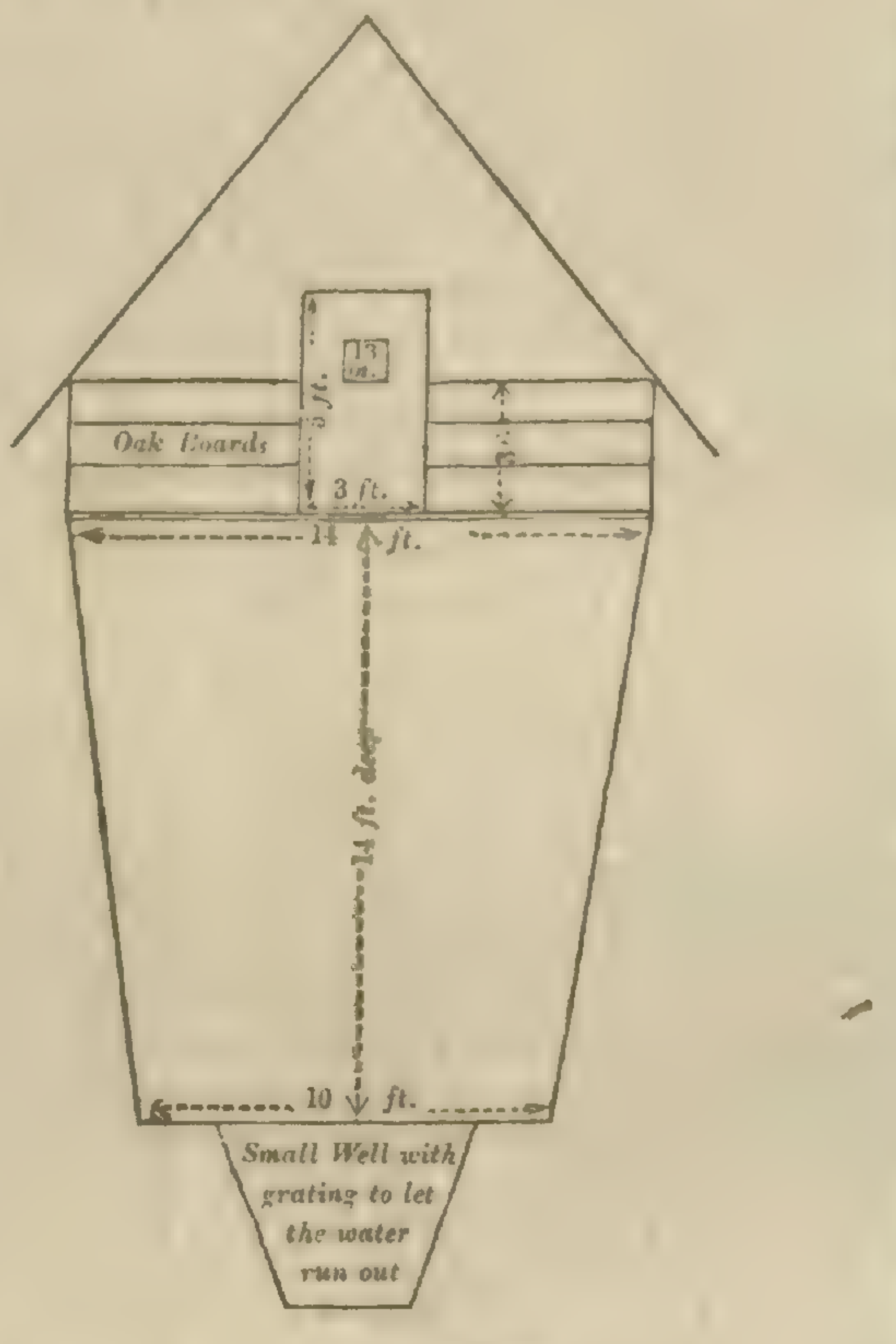
* "Mr. Atkinson's opinion upon this subject is confirmed in a remarkable manner by the discovery that the Oak in an extensive sub-marine forest at Hastings is Q. sessiliflora."—*Note by the Secretary.*

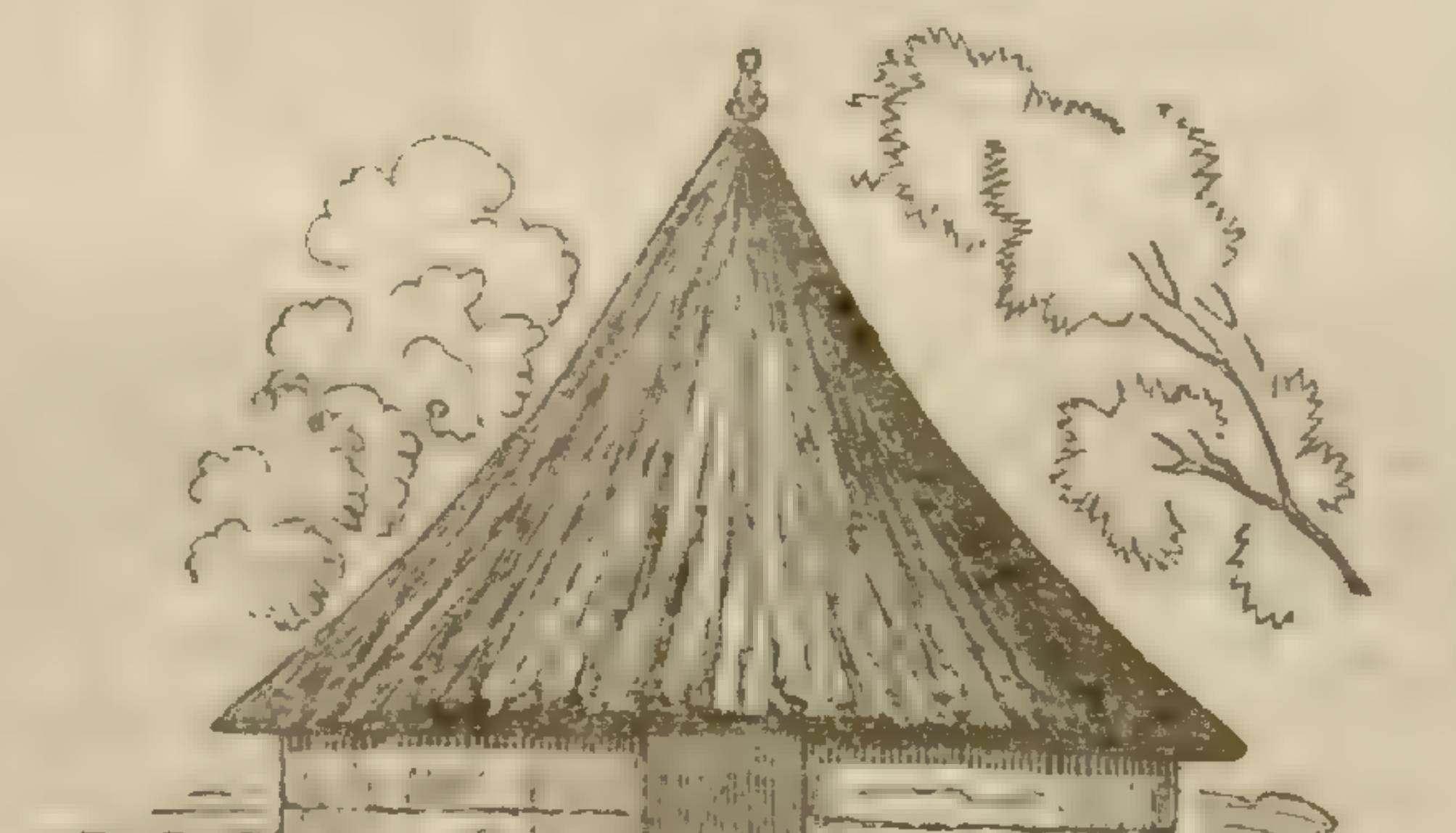
(Citrus Aurantium) is the proper botanical name for the Sweet or China Orange. Your readers may not be aware that Citrus is the generic name of all that large class and variety of fruits which are called Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Limes, &c. Citrus Aurantium is the sweet Orange, Citrus Bigaradia the bitter Orange (vulgarly called Seville, from its having originally come from Spain), Citrus Limonum the Lemon, Citrus Medica the Citron, Citrus Bergamia the Bergamotte, Citrus Limetta the Lime, Citrus Pompelmos decumanus the Pompoleon and Shaddock, &c. &c. &c. Of all these there are varieties as abundant as the Apples of our own country[*]. Melangolo, Arrancio, and Portogallo, are the vulgar names for Orange in Italy; the latter, as having been introduced from Portugal. In Rome the Orange-sellers call their fruit Portogalli; in Florence the name is not known, and there you must apply for Arrancio. The Chinotto, and Nanino da China, large and small myrtle-leaved, are Bigarades, or bitter Oranges—Citrus Bigaradia sinensis and myrtifolia. The Mandarin, Citrus Aurantium nobilis, so much cultivated in Malta, of the merits of which your correspondent justly speaks so highly, was, I believe, originally introduced into that island from China direct, whence, and from its superior flavour, is derived the specific of Mandarin, *par excellence.* The Tangerine I suspect to be only a variety of it, having changed its nature and form, in a degree, by cultivation on the coast of Africa, to which country it very probably may have been exported. I have both kinds; they vary in the form of the leaves and blossoms, but to no great extent. The fruit and peel (which should be eaten together) are in one, the Tangerine, finer in the grain, but the flavour, which is excellent, is perfectly alike in both. They are much more tender, and require consequently a warmer climate, than all others, and may almost be considered stove plants. The Portogallo commune of your correspondent is the common sweet or China Orange, Citrus Aurantium sinensis. The Portogallo di Malta is the same plant grown in Malta, of which, and many others, there are varieties with red juice; the chief being denominated Citrus Aurantium Hierochunticum fructu sanguineo. The Otaietie is Citrus Aurantium otaitensis, as supposed coming from Otaheite. The Peretta di San Domingo is a Lemon, Citrus Limonum domingensis; Peretta is pear-shaped. By Pomarosa must be meant Mellarosa, of which there are Citrus Bergamia mellarosa and Citrus Limonum mellarosa. I have cultivated the Citrus tribe for some years, and have had, and I believe have now, more than 70 varieties. I have from the first adopted the classification of Messrs. Risso and Poiteau, to whose splendid volume, "L'Histoire Naturelle des Orangers," I beg to refer all such of your readers as may wish for further information on the cultivation of this "Tree of the Hesperides." The true Tangerine has nothing curious or remarkable in the scent of its foliage. The plants mentioned by your correspondent must belong either to the Lemons, Citrons, or Bergamottes, where highly-scented leaves are alone to be found, and of which the Citrus Medica odoratissimus is the chief. The shrivelling and falling of the embryo fruit arises, no doubt, from some evil at the root. The soil is evidently not congenial, and perhaps too much water, and that not rain, may be the cause. The small-fruited plants of the Citrus tribe require lighter and less rich soil than the larger fruited sorts; they require also less water and more warmth. It is a great mistake to suppose that Citrus Bigaradia myrtifolia will bear exposure on terraces; most of our collections in this country are greatly injured by the old-fashioned and perverse habit of putting them out of doors during the summer. I cannot conclude these remarks and not say, what indeed may appear unkind to a respectable class of persons, viz., the Italian nurserymen, that no reliance whatever can be placed upon their nomenclature; for they scarcely ever send out the real and true kinds required of them: few of them have any scientific knowledge, and they are, one and all of them, at least a hundred years behind the intelligent men of our own dear land. Were proof wanting of this, it might be seen in the clumsily-budded trees annually sent over from Nice, Genoa, Malta, &c. It is, however, to these men that we are chiefly indebted for our collections, and it is not fair, therefore, to abuse them; but it is by British science and British zeal that we can show the now rapidly-increasing and well-managed collections around us. —*C. A. F. A., E. H., Dec.* 21, 1841.

Phædon Vitellina on Willows.—We have been much troubled for a few years past with a small beetle, the Phædon vitellina, on our Willows; it increases yearly, and bids fair to destroy the whole. Can any of your readers inform us how to get rid of it? We think it would be best destroyed in its winter quarters. We have found it clustering in the clefts of trees near at hand, but only partially, and have sought for it in vain among the Willow stools.—*R. Lymburn.*

Tendency of Plants to seek Light.—We are of opinion with *A.*, p. 749 (1841), that most of the drawing of plants is to be ascribed to expansion by heat, and removal of atmospherical pressure. In a glass receiver subject to the action of light all around, plants are found to spindle excessively. The light will shorten the side exposed to it, by deposition of carbon, and thus cause plants to bend towards the light; but this is different from attraction, and acting from above, should rather depress than extend. —*R. Lymburn.*

Ice-houses.—I send you the plan of an ice-well which has succeeded perfectly. It is far less expensive than those in general use, and will be found to succeed either in clay or chalk. In porous soils, or where water is found near the surface, nothing will answer but a well above ground, with double walls.



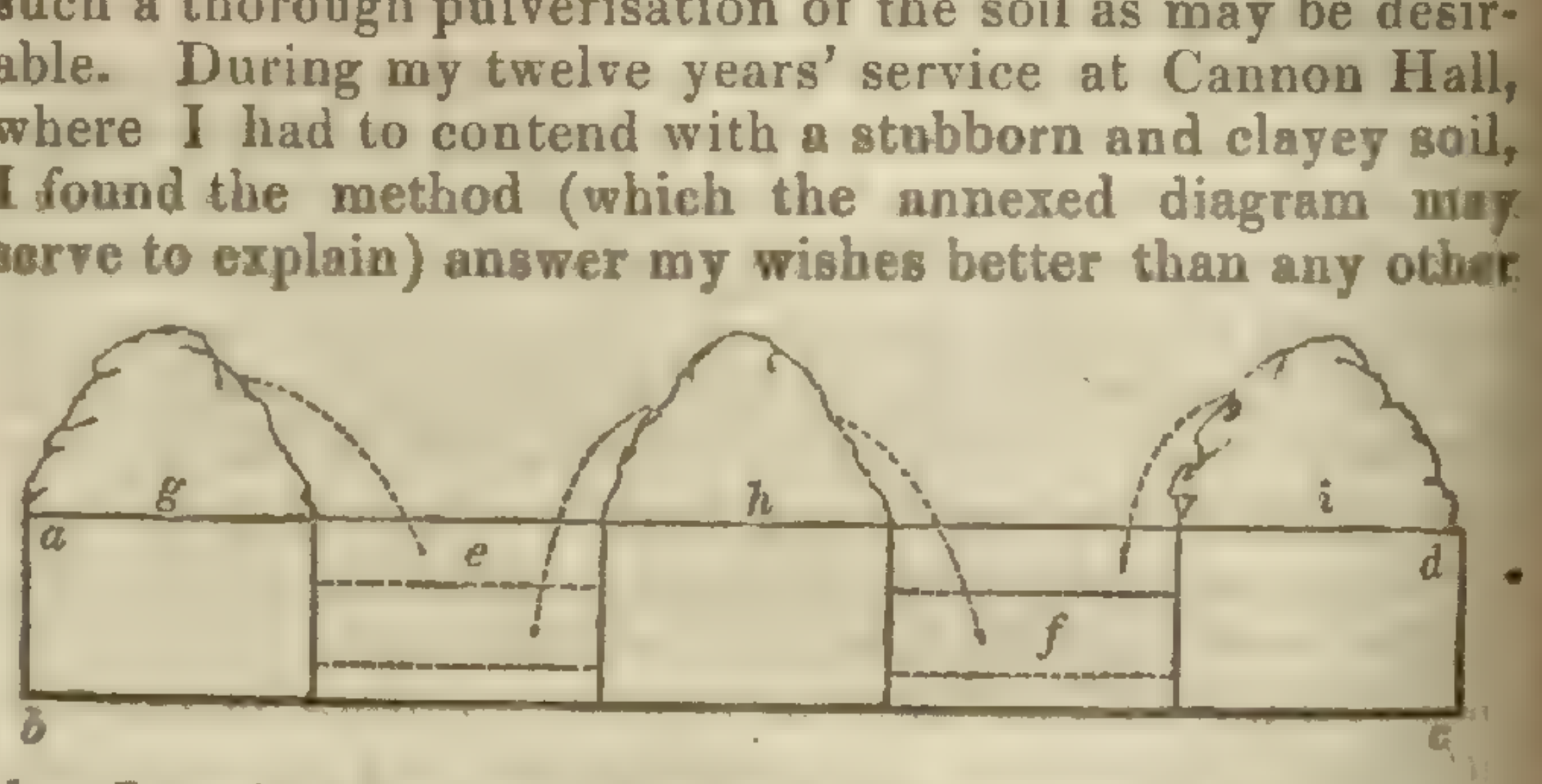


Boiling water must be poured on each layer to harden it, and it must be well beaten. If the soil should not be a stiff clay or chalk, the sides of this well should be brick or concrete, and well wattled before the ice is put in. Small door, opposite the large one, 2½ feet square: this door, and the small one of 18 inches in the large one, to be opened every evening, and shut before daylight. Price of such a well from 14*l.* to 16*l.*—*Forester, Ringwood.*

Ice-houses.—We have received a letter on this subject from "J. W.," who states that he knows an instance where ice has been kept for two years in a small house only holding between 50 and 60 cart-loads. During the winter, when the house was filled, there had been but little frost to the middle of March, and at this time the ice was not more than 1in. thick; and as there seemed but little chance of obtaining any thicker, this was taken, broken into pieces about the size of walnuts, and closely packed in the house. Two years after this the house was opened, and found to contain a considerable body of ice. This house is situated on a slope, and has a few trees round it; it is built of freestone, and has a door level with the ground. "W. J." thinks it is best for ice-houses to be quite under ground, and to have perpendicular entrances, as they keep out the air much better than side ones. He also objects to trees being near ice-houses, as their foliage creates a coolness, and the motion of their leaves and branches causes the air to be constantly changed, which must be injurious, he says, to houses half above ground. He recommmends a swan's-neck pipe to be placed below the centre of every ice-house, and to keep water continually in its neck, to prevent the admission of air through the drain. He also says that a drain should be carried round the building like a corkscrew, which will keep the walls dry. Where there is no declivity to carry off the water, he recommends a large tank, to be made, 6 feet square, by 4½ feet in depth, below the base of the building, and a pipe placed in it, with a pump fixed upon it to pump up the water, which only requires to be done once a month, unless the ground is naturally wet; stones in this instance will be necessary to be packed all round it, in which case the building will be kept as dry as one upon a sloping bank. The ice is taken out, by having two upright pieces of wood fixed in the side, with hinges to turn them, 3ft. above the ground, a cross piece to fix on spikes, and a pulley on its centre for a man below to pull up the ice with. [We do not publish more than the substance of "J. W.'s" communication, thinking his recommendations injudicious, for the following reasons:—1st, because it is well known that ice should be broken as thin as possible previously to placing it in the house; 2nd, because we think an entrance from the top objectionable, for the reason given in p. 797; 3rd, because we do not think a few single trees about a house are of much consequence; and 4th, because a tank at the bottom is, we think, injudicious; for a house in the situation described ought to be entirely above ground, and covered up with soil something like a potato-pit].

Fumigation.—Having experienced some difficulty in effectually fumigating places in which a man could not conveniently operate, such as low pits and frames; and having had plants injured in such places where coal cinders have been used in the operation, from the dust, when bellows have been used; besides, the process being disagreeable—I have adopted the following system, which has answered admirably. According to the size of the place to be fumigated, one or more pieces of cast-iron, one inch thick and three inches over, are made red-hot (pieces of old tiles, such as are used for covering smoke flues, would probably answer equally well); one of these is placed in a twenty-four sized pot, on which is put the quantity of tobacco considered necessary to charge the structure with smoke sufficient to destroy insect life. To fumigate an ordinary-sized eight-light house, I use three heaters and three twenty-four sized pots, which I have placed on the front flue or walk; one pound of strong tobacco is put on the three heaters in equal parts, and this I find sufficient to fill the house, so as to destroy all the kinds of insects that perish by fumigation. The system has these advantages: the tobacco is so quickly consumed, that the house is completely filled in a very short time, and but little smoke can escape before the insects are destroyed; the pure heat from the iron heaters prevents injury from gas, and as no blowing is required there is no dust, it being only necessary to put the tobacco on the heaters and leave the house. I have had Cucumber and Melon plants injured by fumigation when I used coal cinders to consume the tobacco; but since I have adopted cast-iron heaters no injury has been done to plants of any kind by fumigation, from which I infer that the mischief was caused by gas from the coal cinders.—*Geo. Mills.*

Trenching.—In No. 27 of the *Chronicle*, for 1841, in the article of weekly operations, Mr. Paxton has given some salutary hints to his brethren on the necessity of trenching vacant ground in the winter season. I believe there are few gardeners but what are fully sensible of the beneficial effects resulting from such operations. But by the old method of ridging or trenching, we do not obtain such a thorough pulverisation of the soil as may be desirable. During my twelve years' service at Cannon Hall, where I had to contend with a stubborn and clayey soil, I found the method (which the annexed diagram may serve to explain) answer my wishes better than any other



that I could hit upon. Let *a b c d* represent a section of the ground to be trenched, two feet deep. In the first place, the ground is measured out in longitudinal beds, 4 feet wide; this done, the top spit of the bed *e* is laid on the bed *g*, and the second spit of the bed *e* is laid on *h*. The first or top spit of the bed *f* is then laid on the bed *i*, and the second spit from the bed *f* is laid on *h*, so that the top soil and subsoil are kept on separate and alternate beds, and may be mixed, reversed, or returned as taken out, at the will of the operator. By this method, the advantages are, a much greater exposure of surface to the action of the weather; the opportunity of incorporating with the soil any desirable or obtainable manures, and at any desired depth; a thorough blending of the soil to the depth of two or three feet; and it also facilitates the operation of draining where necessary. It is needless to add, that when the first thrown-out beds are sufficiently pulverised, they are levelled down, and the others thrown out in the same manner.—*T. Parkins, Owston, near Doncaster.* [P.S. *g h i* represents the ridges thrown out and left as rough as possible.]

Coal-shale a Manure.—About 12 years since there appeared in a provincial paper a paragraph tending to throw much light upon the vegetative qualities of Coal-shale, which your correspondent, Mr. Mackenzie, West Plean, from his proximity to the locality to be named can easily verify, and upon due inquiry possibly be able to furnish more valuable facts in confirmation of one or other of the hypotheses advanced in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, at p. 764. It happened that a few Potatoes were thrown aside in one of the Duke of Hamilton's coal-pits at the Redding, three miles east of Falkirk, which soon became covered with the refuse shale, and there at the depth of some thirty or forty fathoms vegetated most vigorously and in perfect darkness. In due time the roots were examined by the pitmen, and the tubers found to be of the full size, and of excellent quality; and further, which is particularly deserving of attention, at the time of the writer making known the circumstance, the men had for three months successively resorted to the same shaws for successive supplies of the Potatoe. Was the prolonged period of production to be attributed to the virtues of the coal-shale as a manure, or to the total absence of light, or to both?—*I. H. S.*—[We insert this, as our correspondent is known to us, but we confess the statement seems to require confirmation.]

Theory and Practice, and Root-pruning.—If the writer of the observations on Theory and Practice in No. 27 of this Journal had read and admitted my definition of the term science in No. 26, he might have summed up all he had to say in the few following words:—"No gardener can be master of his art if he is ignorant of the science." A great value of late seems to be attached to root-pruning, and many appear to claim the merit of its discovery; but, to whomsoever this may be due, it is pretty clear that this, like all other operations in gardening, can only be beneficial under certain circumstances; and unless the causes of the effects—it may be desired either to produce or to prevent—be understood, even these operations may be as likely to work evil as good. And as those causes do not appear to be fully described in this journal, the following explanations are offered. In the "Science of Horticulture," published by me in 1820, I have said, "The office of the roots is to collect and supply the food, which forms and determines the growth and productions of a plant or tree; and the constitution and habit of the roots determine those of the branches. If the roots grow luxuriantly, the branches will also: and the reverse. From hence it must be concluded that in planting trees, two essential objects present themselves for consideration: first, to ascertain the soil best adapted to afford a sufficient and accommodating body, bed, or space, for the roots to repose and range freely in, and induce and support such habits as are most desired; and next, that it contains, or will admit the application of, a due supply of food of a proper quality," &c. "In preparing beds or borders due attention must be paid both to the soil and subsoil, as each equally affects the health and fruitfulness of trees, and principally as it retains or discharges water, stagnant water being at all times particularly detrimental to the fructification of trees." "When trees are found to grow too luxuriant, and to exceed their bounds, the better way to check their growth is to open the earth two or three feet round the stem, and cut through one or more of those roots that grow the strongest and that run the deepest into the soil; by these means, the form and regularity of the tree will not be altered, as they would be by shortening and cutting out the branches." "When old trees are very subject to canker, the cause will generally be found either in the soil or subsoil, from its being too retentive of moisture, or from water stagnating from other causes: in the first case, therefore, the soil must be carefully removed from the surface so as to uncover the roots to their full length, or as nearly so as practicable, and then cut off such roots as appear to run downwards, or grow deep; or if some extend beyond the good soil into bad, they must be shortened; then mix with the soil some coarse sand, fine gravel, or brick rubbish—or in case these are not at hand, some coal-ashes, in a proportion sufficient to break its tenacity, or to make it open and free. If the subsoil only be in fault, or water stagnating from other causes, the cutting off the downright roots and making proper drains will be found efficient." I have also stated it to be a law of nature, that "Whether the supply of food be great or small, the fluids taken up must flow or spread over a proportionate surface of trunk, branches, and leaves, and be duly exposed to the action of light, heat, and air, before a tree can attain a perfect fructiferous state." Then if a plant or tree does not fructify because its surface of branches and leaves is not proportionally as large as the supply of food, it must be obvious that although nothing but time will produce a sufficient enlargement of the surface, we can, by cutting off and curtailing the organs of the supply of food, which are the roots, thus adjust the supply of food to the existing surface, as immediately to produce fructification. Then if the effect desired to be produced be fructification, or the effect to be prevented be a too extended growth of wood—diseases consequent on great repletion or unwholesome food—the causes as here described being established or removed, the desired object will be obtained.—*Jos. Hayward, Lyme Regis.*

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[*] Hybridizing of the Citrus tribe is as prevalent in the warm climates, as it is with us in the Apple countries: and fancy names are given to the same extent. I possess now a Pompoleon-looking plant called Risso, another Gordon, and a third Arethusa; Risso from the author of the work mentioned above, Gordon from Lord Aberdeen——Arethusa? The most curious and interesting of hybrids is now to be seen at Versailles, under the name of Le Grand Bourbon: it is a Bigarade of great size, and far advanced in years. It is said that it sprang from a pip sown by a queen of Navarre, in the year 1421, at Pampeluna: it passed by succession to France, and for some time rested at Chantilly. In the year 1532 Francis I. had it conveyed to Fontainebleau, and subsequently Louis XIV. transported it at great cost to Versailles, where it is doomed, we will hope, to pass the rest of its days in that magnificent abode of the sovereigns of France. I possess a young plant of it: the foliage is large, and of a remarkably deep green—such a green as only the cultivators of the Citrus tribe know well how to appreciate.

Transplanting Evergreens.—Much has been said, pro and con., for both autumn and spring planting of evergreens, and yet the question must appear to amateurs and beginners anything but settled. I, therefore, beg to offer a few hints founded on considerable and successful practice. I have invariably found autumn the best for the following reasons:—1st, the atmosphere of autumn is by far less dry and capricious than that of spring; 2ndly, evergreens have then the greatest number of healthy leaves in full action whereby to produce roots; 3rdly, the surface of the soil possesses, in an eminent degree, the remaining heat of the past summer; 4thly, as spring always brings its own business, and that by no means trifling, it is folly to delay that until spring which may be done at least equally well in autumn; 5thly, "first come first served"—an old maxim, for in the case of purchasers from a nursery, those who come first get the choice, a circumstance by no means to be lost sight of. I will now endeavour to explain the points that I have assumed:—1st, "the atmosphere of autumn." Compare the ordinary state of the atmosphere in March, April, and May, with that of October, November, and December; the first is as an arid or parching state of air, as the latter is the reverse. A tree newly removed, more especially an evergreen, requires the same state of atmosphere (only varied in degree) as a cutting; the variation in degree dependent on the ball of earth and the condition of the fibres at the time of removal, together with a due regard to the atmosphere.—2ndly, "the number of leaves." "Leaves make roots, and roots make leaves," a truism which I conceive needs no disputation. It will be granted, I think, that an evergreen has a greater number of active agents, in the shape of leaves, in the months of September and October than at any other period. Now, although those leaves are in full exercise of their functions at a much earlier period, yet it not unfrequently happens, that in hot and dry periods, occurring through July and August, they become of a leathery texture, or, in other words, the secreting power is in advance of the absorbing, causing thereby a tendency to fructification in the wood more than renewal of the roots. This, I conceive, is for a time a kind of stagnation of the growing or woody principle, which is somewhat restored by the autumnal rains.—3rdly, "the bottom heat," if I may so term it. The utility of bottom heat is well known: I mean, of course, as related to the heat of the atmosphere, and the degree of solar light at any given period. This is an important affair, and not sufficiently understood. It has, in fact, to do, less or more, with nine tenths of our gardening operations, in many of which it is a matter of greater importance than is commonly imagined. I conceive it to be an argument of no small weight in the case in hand.—4thly, "spring brings its own business." Who more busy than a gardener in March, April, and May?—5thly, "the advantages of an early purchase." Everybody knows, or should know, that the best of the nurseryman's stock is taken first; therefore, I say, in the case of a purchase be early in the market. Some of your correspondents, I perceive, recommend July for planting Hollies; now I have removed large Hollies at that period, but it has been a matter of necessity. I did so in the past summer, one of which was eleven feet high and bulky in proportion, and it did well; but the past summer has proved an exception to the rule. The rains here have been almost incessant from that period until the middle of September. I have also known Holly-hedges planted, by farmers in this country, in April and May answer well, but it has been in cases in which I had advised them to skreen the young plants with long litter from the dunghill; this litter was thrown on loosely and thinly the moment they were planted; and I directed them to form the surface of the ground into a channel or basin to retain water, and advised also a slight sprinkling overhead twice a week, at least, done in the morning. Some of your correspondents, whose opinions cannot be lightly esteemed, recommend puddle planting, though I cannot see its utility. What would be thought of puddle potting? Your recommendation of raking the tree leaves into the bottom of the holes for planting is good; I have made it an invariable practice for some years, and no small benefits have followed that course. I hope the question, as to the time of planting, is not finally closed, and that some of those who have "grown grey in the service" will give their experience on this subject, and say something about the removal of deciduous trees.—*Robert Errington, Oulton, near Tarporley.*

Neatness in Turf Edgings.—Having to renew some turf edgings this spring, I sunk pieces of thin tile between the gravel and turf about an inch high, and the edging has been particularly neat all the summer. The tile (slate would do as well) prevents the grass from growing or spreading over the gravel, so that it does not require cutting every year; but when the grass has grown over the side, merely clipping with the shears. Care must be taken not to raise the tiles above the turf, so as to catch the scythes in mowing it. Nothing looks so bad in a walk as a high raw edge, as though a plough had cut it; the lower the edge, the neater it looks.—*Wm. Tillery.*

Nitrate of Soda.—In compliance with the request in p. 749, I send the following remarks on the nitrate. It is not at all likely, I think, that the roots will escape injury more than the leaves; and the difference of effect must arise from that spread on the ground finding its way to the roots, by degrees only, in smaller quantities and in a more diluted state, as washed down by the rain. If the spongioles of the roots were presented to the direct action of the nitrate, they would probably suffer in the same way; perhaps, however, the upper surface of the leaf, from its deficiency of absorbing powers, may may retain the nitrate longer at the surface, in connexion with the skin, and be more apt to be injured than the spongiole of the root, which passes it through more freely. Substances the most nutritive are found to produce disease and death when in excess, as pointed out by Sir H. Davy in his experiments narrated in "Agricultural Chemistry;" and it is probably from this cause that urine and other powerful manures produce death of the leaves when administered in small quantities, and death of the whole plant when applied in large quantities, not properly diluted, to the roots. It is not at all likely that any chemical alteration will take place on any quantity of the nitrates before absorption. It is on the nitrogen they contain, in the form of nitric acid, that the benefits of the nitrate of soda principally depend. Muriate of soda or chloride of sodium (common salt), and sulphate of soda (Glauber's salts), containing the same base of soda as the nitrate, are found to produce little effect. If the nitrate were thus acted on chemically before absorption, the nitric acid would most likely be lost. The nitrate absorbed into the system of the plant is then decomposed, the soda separated and excreted; probably to be again united to carbonic acid, absorbed and decomposed, and again excreted; unless the plant be one of the few which prefer soda to potash as a constituent. The nitric acid will be decomposed also; part of the nitrogen will go to form the gluten, albumen, and diastase of the plant, and thus be assimilated as a constituent; but a great proportion will unite to the free hydrogen of the plant, and form ammonia, which circulating in the cortex of the plant, more especially as here life is most active, will greatly increase the vigour and growth of the plant; by its powers of transformation hastening the compositions and decompositions going on in the plant, to supply the necessary substances as wanted by the different organs; and by its action on the walls of the tissue as it circulates, stimulating their vital actions. In accordance with the above opinions, it will be found that the first effect observed on plants subjected to manures containing nitrogen or ammonia, is to cause extension of the stem and growth, a deeper colour in the leaves, and greater breadth of foliage. If the weather is light and clear, greater benefit will be derived from them, in the greater action of the light on the extended surface of the foliage. In dull cloudy weather, however, we may have much more increase of stem than of grain or roots.—*R. Lymburn, Kilmarnock.* [We do not agree with our correspondent on several points regarding the action of nitrate of soda, and think the subject still much involved in obscurity. We believe that in some cases sulphate of soda produces similar and equally beneficial effects on plants to the nitrate. And again, there is no proof that the nitrate does suffer decomposition after it has been absorbed. We shall be very glad to hear accounts of experiments of all kinds in the use of this curious and powerful manure.]

Gooseberry Caterpillars and Mice.—In my last communication on the Gooseberry caterpillar, there was a mistake made in substituting the word one man, in place of our men. We were at the time the experiment was made of the same opinion as *W. R.* of St Ives, that the best way was to pick off the caterpillars; but we had employed our men 8 or 10 days in picking, at a cost of 3*l.* or 4*l.*, as we were anxious to get the plot cleared, being a few hundreds of the best new Lancashire sorts, and indispensable to us for cuttings. At the end of that time and expense, they were not, however, half cleared; and the remainder were cleared at an expense of 1*s.* 3*d.* for hellebore powder, and a morning's work of two men. Most people seem of the same opinion as *W. B.*, that it is better to exhibit the powder mixed among water, than in a dry state: we, however, as stated before, prefer the powder to be thrown on the caterpillar dry. We do not think it is necessary that the caterpillar should eat the Hellebore, as stated by Mr. Groom. Most of the applications to kill insects are external, and act on the delicate absorbing skins of insects. When the hellebore powder is mixed among the water, it is held in suspension, not infusion; and when it falls on the upper surface of the leaf, it falls on a surface that does not absorb, and will lie there till the water is evaporated, and the powder remains. All the benefits of the water are therefore confined to spreading the powder more evenly, and fixing it on the leaf till eat through, when it will fall on the caterpillar. The close hairy surface of the caterpillar will not admit water so easily as the minute dry powder; and we cannot doubt of its effects on the tender skin of the insect wherever it penetrates, when we perceive the spasms it causes in the nostrils. Mr. Henderson of Leadhall, a reader of the *Chronicle*, from whom we got the receipt for the caterpillars, we believe still applies it dry. He has one of the best Gooseberry gardens we have seen anywhere, the crop always excessive in quantity and quality; and a description of his particular mode of culture we have no doubt would be interesting. His receipt for preventing the attacks of mice on early-sown Peas, is to pound about a halfpennyworth of rosin to powder, and roll the Peas amongst the powder, which will suffice for 2lbs.; and he says he has never found it to fail. The chopped whins long ago recommended in the *Gardeners' Magazine*, he has found effectual too, but not so easily got.—*R. Lymburn.*

Galvanic Protectors.—As most likely many of those who have supplied themselves with the zinc and copper protectors have found them to retain their repulsive powers but a short time, the information that if they remove the oxide of the metals, by cleaning with brickdust or sand, the repulsive power will be restored, and if the protector be bent like a dog-collar, with a catch at each end, they may be readily removed and replaced—may not be unacceptable.—*Jos. Hayward.*

Gardeners.—Whilst the *Gardeners' Chronicle* is a channel through which we, as gardeners, often have conveyed to us useful hints, and which I hope we shall always receive in the best feeling, it is also open for courteous remarks from us to proprietors, which I hope may be accepted in the same spirit. A short time back, a little discussion upon the subject of proprietorship in plants, which was decided in the only way it could be, left an opening for a hint or two which I hoped would have been contributed by an abler pen than mine; but such not being the case, I am induced respectfully to advocate the cause of my brother green-aprons. I often hear persons say to my master, when walking round, "Well, I do not know how it is, but my man has nothing like this; where did you get such a thing?" I am appealed to, to know where it came from. "That, sir, was given to me by Mr. so and so's gardener; I gave him two or three Columbines last season, and he has sent us two or three bulbs." "That is it," says my master's friend; "my man never gets anything sent him." Now, if that gentleman were to go to the bottom of the thing, he would find that my master paid Mr. Catleugh several pounds for the Columbines; I increased the stock and had to spare. My friend's master paid some pounds for a collection of bulbs, and they increased with him; and here is not unfrequently the secret of the beautiful variety found in many collections. Sometimes when I come home from a visit to some establishment, which I have visited for information, I bring a plant in my hand, which I show my employer. The first question is, Can we do anything for them? and so the stock of good-will and friendly feeling goes on increasing. And let it not be supposed this hurts the florist's trade—just the reverse; give a man six plants of a kind, sufficiently good for him to become interested in their growth and bloom, and he will not stop there—he will be found to buy new varieties. Gentlemen who do not buy, or cannot with propriety afford to do so, should not compare their collections with those who do. Buildings, ever so suitable, do not make collections, any more than a steam engine without fuel constitutes power, and I would respectfully submit to masters whether they can, on reflection, like their gardeners to get collections by begging instead of by their buying. I believe it only wants the attention of employers to be directed to the subject to correct what has been found a source of humiliation to many good servants, and to have it fully understood that we cannot be expected to obtain plants from our acquaintances unless we have something to offer in return; it would be injustice to our friend's employer.—*P. G.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Dec. 31, 1841.—Edw. Forster, Esq., in the chair. The secretary announced the death of the librarian of the society, Professor David Don. The society, he said, in his death had sustained a great loss. His proficiency as a naturalist, and his excellence as a man, had secured for him the respect and esteem of all who knew him.—An extract from a letter of Mr. Griffiths was read, containing a summary of the result of his observations on the development of the embryo in Santalum, Viscum, Osyris, and Loranthus; also some remarks on the reproductive organs of Isoetes. A paper more fully detailing the author's views is on its way from India to the society.—A paper from Mr. Myers, F.L.S., was read, giving a description of some new plants. 1. Solenomelcs chinensis, a plant he had formerly published with the name of Cruikshankia, but this name had been given to another genus. 2. Two species of a new monocotyledonous genus, which the author called Distrepta—D. vaginata and D. oblita.—A letter from Mr Bidwell of Sydney was read, describing a new species of Araucaria. It attained the height of 200 feet, and was frequently branchless for the first 100 feet of the stem. A description was also given of Knightia floribunda, which was growing in the botanic garden at Sydney, and in the embryo of which the writer had discovered three cotyledons. The secretary called the attention of the society to a communication from the Spanish naturalists at Barcelona, inviting the scientific men of Europe to join them in paying some permanent tribute of respect to their illustrious countryman La Gasca. The date of this document was Oct. 1, 1839; and it stated that subscriptions would be received by the secretary of the Linnean Society in London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Run-Flowers.—According to a writer in Hovey's "Magazine of Horticulture," striped Dahlias will be best kept clean by planting in poor soil, while rich soil invariably runs them. He relates the following experiment with a variety called Striata formosissima, in which he is confirmed by Mr. Hovey, who says he has had the same results. No. 1, planted in poor, gravelly soil, in an open situation; all the flowers but two were beautifully mottled. No. 2, planted upon a rich, cool, sandy loam; not one-half of the flowers were mottled. No. 3. Three plants, very highly enriched; every bloom but one was self-coloured.

Œnothera biennis (*Onagre*, French).—The roots of this well-known plant are eaten in Germany, like those of Scorzonera, and the points of the shoots may be used in salads. The herbage would form a good forage for cattle, which are very fond of it. This use is of very old date. Formerly the roots were eaten as a relish for wine; and hence the name Œnothera, which being interpreted appears to mean "wine-hunter" (*οἶνος* and *θηράω*).

Asphalte Protecting Material.—We find this material has been employed in the garden of the Horticultural Society of London in the construction of boxes to protect tender plants. The cases are made like little sentry-boxes, with a door opening *to the north*, and have a very neat appearance. It is expected that they will prove an ample protection to Camellias, hybrid Rhododendrons, and such plants, in the open air. The same boxes will do well at a later season as screens against spring frosts.

Lobelia cardinalis.—A specimen is mentioned in an American paper, which consisted of fourteen stems arising from one root, each covered with fine blossoms. This unusual number was in consequence of some injury which occurred to the main stem after it had pushed up for flowering. The number of individual blossoms was upwards of 350; and it being of the white variety, presented a most beautiful appearance. Another variety, in which a distinct pale stripe is perceptible on each of the lower petals, contrasting with the usual scarlet, was also a pretty object. The first-mentioned had been cultivated in a large pot, with rich earth and abundance of water; the latter in the open border.

Reviews.

The Farmer's Encyclopædia and Dictionary of Rural Affairs. By C. W. Johnson, Esq. Longman & Co. 8vo. To be completed in ten monthly parts. Parts I. to IV.

One of the most useful books we have on Agricultural affairs is that "On Fertilizers," by the author of the work now before us, who has also contributed much valuable information on similar subjects in a variety of publications. When, therefore, the "Farmer's Encyclopædia" was announced as about to appear from the same hand, we anticipated a work which would prove of great interest to farmers. The author's name and fame, and the respectability of the publishers, seemed to offer a guarantee that, whatever the Encyclopædia might contain would be such as could be safely appealed to as a standard of accuracy. It is only in this respect indeed that it could be of any real service; for the newspapers and the pages of Agricultural and Horticultural magazines contain an abundance of information, although not always of good quality, upon current topics of interest. Accurate information in such a work was the more indispensable, considering the badness of the education in our country schools, and the total absence in them of all that has any direct bearing upon the future pursuits of the farmer, who must either get up his science and knowledge of the nature of the material objects that surround him after he has quitted his country school, or must be contented, as many are, to remain in utter ignorance of them.

Upon the appearance of the first Number, the work was received with unanimous approbation by all the newspaper critics, except perhaps ourselves, who did not feel justified, by what we there found, in joining in the exaggerated encomiums which were bestowed upon it in all directions.

An examination of the succeeding Numbers, in our opinion, fully justifies our caution.

We regret that we cannot agree with our contemporaries in considering this a standard book of reference, or even a very good work; and as we have the misfortune to differ from them, we shall, without further preface, proceed to state our reasons.

The work professes to contain articles upon all the plants of which the farmer takes cognisance, and includes notices of Agaric, Agrostis, Aira, Azalea, Celandine, Cedar of Lebanon, Festuca, Fir-tree, and the like. Now, if these plants are worthy of a place in the Dictionary, upon what principle, let us ask, are Æcidium, or the Berberry blight—Alaternus, one of the commonest of evergreen shrubs—Carpinus, the Hornbeam, and a thousand more omitted? Surely some kind of consistency should be observed upon a point of this kind. If it is intended to introduce such subjects in other parts of the work, they should have been referred to, as is done in some instances. Nor is it among plants alone that we find important omissions. Under acids, not a word is said of any other than vegetable acids, which is very strange; and what is said is not true, for vegetable acids do not abound in most plants, as is stated; on the contrary, they are found but in a very limited number of plants in any quantity.

But if many things are omitted which ought, for consistency's sake in one place, and from their importance in another, to have been introduced, there is no end to unimportant matter that should have been left out. What possible object, for instance, can be attained by the introduction of trifling varieties of Agrostis, of no sort of use to a farmer?—of Alvearium, the Latin name for a bee-hive; of Amaryllis—which, by the way, is not an Amaryllis; of Azorean Fennel, which cannot be cultivated in England; of the species of Elymus, of no value as fodder; of Epacris nivalis, a greenhouse plant; of Festuca uniglumis; of Fishing-net, if we are to learn no more than that it is a contrivance of a reticular texture, with two or three varieties? It can scarcely be denied that all this shows very unskilful arrangement of materials.

The grand complaint, however, we have to make concerning this Encyclopædia is, its numerous and incomprehensible errors in matters of the most every-day occurrence. As regards the plants, the compiler of that part has sometimes taken the old, forgotten names of herbalists as those of science, and sometimes those of modern botanists. Abutilon is said to be "the yellow Marsh-mallow," while it is, in fact, the name of a genus of tropical Malvaceous plants, and ought not to have been found in the book; Acorus is defined to be a plant of the Thistle kind, which is something like describing a horse to be an animal of the hedgehog kind; Adonis is said to be Adonis annua, instead of Adonis autumnalis. Alburnum is called "an integument composed of a soft white substance, scarcely perceptible in some sorts of trees, situated between the liber and the wood,"—a most absurd definition, which seems to have been intended for Cambium, which, by the way, is left out; Alexanders are called Hipposelinum, the name by which they are described in Gerarde's Herbal! instead of Smyrnium Olusatrum: this, again, is like calling England, Brittia; and Finger-grass Cock'sfoot, is named Dactylis sanguinalis, instead of Cynodon Dactylon. In short, what with incessant blunders of this sort, and very reprehensible typographical errors, the whole of the botany is little better than waste paper. The chemistry is not much more deserving of praise: the authorities that have been consulted are often obsolete, and not uncommonly misunderstood. Take the following memoranda as a sample of this department:—

Aeration is said to be "the process by which the soil is exposed to the air, and imbued therewith;" a very bad definition, as aeration is the general term applied to the absorption or condensation of air by any substance: thus the "aeration of the blood," "of water," "of earth," or any other matters, are common expressions. Under this head, carbonic acid ought to have been mentioned; but here, as under the head "Acid," it is quite left out. *Alabaster:* we are here told that it is sulphate of lime, which is right; but directly following, the author says, "it differs from marble in being easier to cut, and less durable; the basis being a calcareous earth, which is soluble in 500 times its weight of water." This is absurd; for carbonate of lime, as well as the sulphate, have a calcareous base, and the durability of a substance does not depend on the solubility or insolubility of its base. *Albumen* is said to be the "impure liquid which constitutes the white of an egg;" this is not albumen, but a solution of it. *Alcalies:*—here we are minutely given the derivation of the name, but hardly anything about the nature and properties of the substances. Ammonia is said not to be produced by plants (it is), and therefore nothing is said about it in this place. *Alumina:*—the earthy smell which clay gives out when breathed on is said to be due to the presence of iron. This is a strange story, and not true: the smell is due to the presence of ammonia. *Ammonia:*—the use of decimal proportions is very objectionable (for farmers), and might easily be avoided. At p. 95 ammonia is said to be composed of hydrogen 0·125, azote 1·75, whilst at p. 154 it is said to consist of hydrogen 74, azote 26: this will quite confuse any ordinary reader.

But we are weary of this ungrateful task. It is apparent from the evidence now produced, that whatever merit particular articles in Mr. Johnson's Encyclopædia may have—and some are excellent,—written, we presume, by himself—yet that in other respects the matter is of so bad a quality, that the book can never be regarded as an authority of any value. We may, however, add, that it is cheap and well printed, with some good woodcuts.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

In the Weekly Calendar of Operations for the ensuing year, no deviation will be made from the plan adopted by Mr. Paxton, which, it is conceived, cannot be materially improved. In the details it is hoped that some additional useful hints will be found by the young cultivator, although, from the very nature of the subject, much repetition is unavoidable.

Neatness in all operations, and general cleanliness, cannot be too rigidly enforced by the master upon his men; discipline in these matters benefits not only the gardener but those employed under him, by making them good workmen, and consequently more valuable servants.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Great care is necessary in the watering of Pine-plants at this season of the year, when their vegetation is necessarily languid; the soil in the pots ought rather to be prevented from getting dry than be made wet. For this purpose it is an excellent plan to fill the houses with steam occasionally; but where this cannot be done, slight syringings through a very fine rose should be given, daily if strong fires are required; and shallow vessels of water, to supply moisture by evaporation, should be placed upon the flues or pipes. As the chief object to be aimed at in the winter management of fruiting Pines is the preservation of their roots in a healthy state, without exciting the plants into an unnatural growth, an atmospheric temperature of 60°, with a bottom heat of about 90°, is amply sufficient. Plants that are in fruit ought, if possible, to have a house or a pit to themselves, where the temperature might be eight or ten degrees higher; where there is no such convenience, they should be placed at the warmest end of the fruiting-house. Succession plants intended to be disrooted at the spring-potting must not be forced into growth; a temperature of 55° is sufficiently high. Let them have all the light possible by uncovering as early in the morning as the state of the weather will permit.

Vinery.—Vines which are in motion will now require careful nursing. If two or more buds break at each eye, remove all except the strongest one. When the roots are outside of the house, they must be carefully protected from the influence of frost by a sufficient mulching of leaves or litter laid over the whole of the border. A good thick covering of fermenting horse-dung might be used with advantage for this purpose. Keep a moist atmosphere in the house, and avoid sudden depression of temperature by the injudicious admission of cold air. If the young bunches are visible, the temperature ought not to vary much from 65° by fire-heat. Where Grapes are grown on the rafters of Pine-stoves, a few Vines might now be introduced; these, if tolerably early sorts, will ripen their fruit from the middle to the end of May.

Peach-house.—Do not attempt to hurry Peach-trees at this season; a crop is often lost by this error. If the blossoms are not beginning to expand, syringe the trees morning and evening with luke-warm water, and keep open vessels of water on the warmest end of the heating apparatus. Protect the roots from frost, as directed for Vines.

Cherry-house.—If early fruit is required, gentle fires may now be lighted, by way of preparing the trees; or a few trees in pots might be put into the Peach-house.

Figs.—A few plants in pots might be introduced into a gentle heat, in any house where there is room.

Cucumbers must be carefully attended to. If grown in pits, the stems should not be suffered to trail over the soil, but be trained to a moveable trellis, leaving sufficient space between it and the soil to allow the fruit to hang perpendicularly. An artificial temperature between 65° and 70° is suitable, with a moist atmosphere. A seed-bed might now be made of well-prepared dung, for a one-light box, in case there is no pit or stove at work in which young plants can be raised. Look sharply after woodlice, or all your labour may be lost in a single night.

Melons.—Sow for an early crop; a small green-fleshed sort, called "Mosulipatama," is very good for this purpose.

Strawberries.—Some plants might be put into the early Peach-house, on shelves near the glass. These are intended for removal to a warmer house after the fruit is set, and to be replaced by others which have been forwarded a little in any convenient place. Top-dress them with rich earth before they are taken into the house.

Kidney Beans which are in bearing should be frequently syringed, and not be stinted with water. Sow a successional crop. "Fulmer's Early" is an excellent sort for forcing.

Asparagus.—If the first-made bed has done bearing, it might be again planted with fresh roots, renewing the heat by linings, if necessary.

Sea-kale and Rhubarb Roots, where there is no other convenience, may be forced beneath the trellis of the early Peach-house, or on the Vinery floor.

Ash-leaved Kidney Potatoes, if planted now in small pots and placed in heat, will be fit to turn out by the end of the month into the pits or frames prepared for them.

Pot Tarragon and Mint, and sow small salading. If it is wished to have early Carrots, sow the Scarlet Horn on a slight hotbed, in alternate drills with Radishes of various sorts.

Out-door Department.

Continue to trench, manure, and dig vacant ground, if the weather permits. If frosty, see to the covering of Endive, Celery, young Lettuces, or any other crop liable to injury from cold. If not already done, protect Artichokes by a mulching of half-rotten leaves; these might be dug in when no longer necessary. Should severe frost set in, top and house Turnips. Broccoli which is showing flower should also be taken up with a ball, and put into a shed, or other place of shelter.

Orchard.—Pruning and nailing should be persevered in whenever the weather is favourable. Prune dwarf and standard fruit-trees of all kinds, and head down any trees which it is proposed to graft in spring; but leave the branches sufficiently long to allow an inch or two more to be taken off at the time of grafting, when a clean cut should be made.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Devote all spare time to the eradication of insects; at this season of the year they are less formidable in number, therefore try to prevent their increase. Continue to re-pot Orchidaceous plants, and go over all those that hang up, making them firm to the blocks with copper wire, and adding some fresh turfy peat or sphagnum for them to root in and retain moisture. Many of the Catasetums and Cycnoches are now resting, and ought to be kept rather dry. Those which are in pots and growing may be watered freely at the roots, but seldom over the leaves; the others which hang up may be frequently syringed. Use every means to destroy snails and slugs; young Cabbage-leaves are excellent decoys for them. Several of the Mexican kinds may now be expected to be in flower, such as Oncídium ornithorhynchum, Læ'lia álbida, and some Stanhópeas.

Greenhouse.—Little water is required unless severe weather compels frequent fires, in which case a more liberal supply must be given; look particularly to Heaths and similar plants in this matter, for if these once get thoroughly dry, they often perish in consequence. Give air at every opportunity.

Conservatory.—Camellias growing in the open border will now be advancing their flower-buds; see, therefore, that the plants do not want water, or the buds will probably fall off. Prune and train climbers. Plants in cold pits, intended for bedding out, should be well protected from frost, but exposed to the air at every favourable opportunity. Introduce a succession of Rhododendrons, Lilacs, Pinks, and other forcing plants into a gentle heat. Hyacinths and other bulbs should be forwarded slowly.

Out-door Department.

Beds of Fuchsias, Salvia patens, and similar plants, should be covered two or three inches thick with rotten leaves, if not already done. Mice often make great havoc among beds of Tulips, Anemones, and other choice bulbs, therefore they ought to be strictly watched. Protect young trees and shrubs of which the hardiness is doubtful by some kind of covering. Planting might be proceeded with if the weather is open and the ground sufficiently dry. Avoid planting when the ground is very wet.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NURSERY.—Take up young trees which require removal; prune, and replant in rows, the largest at increased distances. Trench and otherwise prepare ground on which it is intended to sow seeds of forest-trees.

FOREST AND COPPICE WOODS.—Continue to fell, prune, and thin as required. Also plant and prepare for planting at every favourable opportunity. In planting, suit the kind of tree to the nature of the soil and situation as far as practicable; too little attention is generally paid to this important point.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London between the 23d and 30th Dec., 1841, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Dec.		Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Thursday	23	29.854	29.793	46	27	36.5	S.W.	.06
Friday	24	30.016	29.902	50	42	46.0	S.W.	.12
Saturday	25	29.769	29.657	49	22	35.5	S.W.	.06
Sunday	26	29.944	29.755	39	24	31.5	N.W.	.01
Monday	27	30.121	30.084	36	25	30.5	W.	.02
Tuesday	28	30.063	30.054	44	37	40.5	N.W.	.02
Wednesday	29	30.078	30.035	45	39	42.0	N.W.	.05
Thursday	30	30.166	29.927	42	31	36.5	S.E.	
Average		30.001	29.901	43.9	30.9	37.4		.34

Dec. 23. Hazy; drizzly; cloudy and fine at night.

24. Overcast in the morning; rain; slight frost at night.

25. Rain in the morning; showers and fine throughout the day; very clear in the evening; frosty.

26. Overcast; fine with light clouds; frosty at night.

27. Frosty and foggy; hazy; thickly overcast.

28. Cloudy and fine; slight rain at night.

29. Drizzly; dense fog; overcast; close drizzling rain at night.

30. Hazy throughout the day; calm and overcast.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending Jan. 8, 1842.

Jan.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
							N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	2	42.5	32.1	37.3	7	0.21 in.	1	1	3	—	3	3	3	2
Mon.	3	42.5	30.6	36.6	6	0.30	1	1	3	—	3	3	2	3
Tues.	4	41.0	31.8	36.4	4	0.35	2	3	2	2	1	3	1	2
Wed.	5	39.7	30.7	35.2	4	0.06	5	1	4	—	1	4	—	1
Thurs.	6	39.6	28.9	34.2	5	1.83	1	3	2	2	3	4	1	—
Fri.	7	38.8	28.1	33.4	3	0.13	1	2	3	2	2	3	2	1
Sat.	8	37.1	29.4	33.2	2	0.26	2	2	5	1	—	4	1	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 8th in 1827, and 6th in 1839—thermometer 53°; and the lowest on the 7th and 8th in 1841—thermometer 6°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending December 31, 1841.

The market has been, generally speaking, well supplied during the week, though many articles are of dull sale.—*Fruit.* Pines are tolerably plentiful and of excellent quality; the kinds are Queens, with a few Providence. Foreign Grapes are excellent, particularly some samples of Almeria; a few good hothouse may still be obtained. Apples of good quality are abundant; among the kinds are Nonpareil, Ribston Pippin, and Blenheim Orange. Pears of various kinds are plentiful, and among others we noticed Beurré Rance, Easter Beurré, and Nelis d'hiver.—*Vegetables.* White Broccoli is becoming rather scarce. Brussels Sprouts are plentiful, and of good quality. Forced French Beans are excellent and tolerably plentiful. The supply of Asparagus and Sea-kale is increasing, and the quality is excellent. Lettuce, Endive, and most other kinds of salading are plentiful. Some of the Lettuces are slightly frosted. Many excellent samples of Celery are offered. A good supply of excellent Rhubarb has made its appearance. A few Tomatoes may still be obtained. Mushrooms and Truffles are tolerably plentiful.—*Flowers.* Among cut flowers were Stenorhynchus speciosus, Thunbérgia alata and aurantíaca, Amaryllis áulica, Bignónia venusta, and Jasminum grandiflorum. A few pots of forced Tulips and Crocuses have made their appearance.

PRICES, SATURDAY, Jan. 1, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Apples, Kitchen, per bushel, 3*s* 6*d* to 7*s*
— — Dessert, per bushel, 4*s* 6*d* to 12*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf.-sieve, 3*s* 6*d* to 12*s*
Pine Apple, per lb. 5*s* to 8*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 3*s* to 8*s*
— Spanish, per lb., 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
— Portugal, per lb., 1*s* to 3*s*
Oranges, per doz., 9*d* to 2*s*
— — per 100, 4*s* to 14*s*
— — Bitter, per 100, 8*s* to 14*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
Lemons, per 100, 6*s* to 14*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s* to 8*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 5*s* to 16*s*
Walnuts, per bushel, 14*s* to 24*s*
Filberts, English, pr.100 lbs. 120*s* to 130*s*
Cobbs, per peck, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Spanish, 16*s*
— Barcelona, 20*s* to 24*s*

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*
Cabbage, White, per dozen, 3*d* to 1*s*
— Red, for pickling, 2*s* to 4*s*
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 2*s* to 3*s*
Brussels Sprouts, p. hf. sve., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
German Greens, or Kale, per doz., 6*d*
Broccoli, White, p. bnch, 2*s* to 4*s*
— Cape, 1*s* to 2*s*
Kidney Beans, forced, per 100, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Potatoes, per ton, 50*s* to 85*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
— Kidney, per bushel, 2*s* to 3*s*
Artichokes, Jerusalem, pr half sieve, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Turnips, pr. doz. bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 3*s* to 5*s*
Parsneps, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Salsify, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s* to 5*s*
Radish, p. doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 1*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Leeks, per dozen bunches, 9*d* to 1*s*
Garlic, per lb., 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
Onions, per bushel, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— for pick., per hf.-sieve, 2*s* to 4*s*
— Green, per bunch, 4*d*
— Spanish, per dozen, 2*s* to 6*s*
Asparagus, per 100, large, 9*s* to 11*s*
— Second or Middling, 4*s*
— Sprue, or Small, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Sea-kale, per punnet, 1*s* to 3*s*
Lettuce, Cabbage, pr. score, 6*d* to 9*d*
— Cos, per score, 1*s*
Endive, per score, 1*s* to 4*s*
Celery, Red, p.bdle (12 to 15) 6*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
— White, pr. bund., 6*d* to 1*s*
Watercress, p.dz. small bunch. 6*d* to 9*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 3*s* to 4*s*
Tarragon, per dozen bunches, 6*s*
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Sage, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Savory, per dozen bunches, 3*s*
Rhubarb Stalks, per bundle, 1*s* to 2*s*
Chilis, per 100, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Truffles, per pound, 2*s* to 3*s*

Notices to Correspondents.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Our rule is to refuse to receive all parcels which are not carriage-paid. We will, therefore, beg those of our correspondents who for any reason send packets without paying the carriage, to apprise us by post of their having done so, in order that they may not be refused.

If *T. C.*, or any other correspondent, did send a parcel to the Office without paying the carriage, it was, as a matter of course, not taken in.

John Head will find an answer to his question in the advertisements of to-day.

J. C. L.—Your flowers having been placed in dry cotton wool, without having been previously wrapped in tissue-paper, were nearly ruined. The Zygopetalum is unknown to us, and the Oncidium was crushed; it looked like O. Suttoni. We are sorry we cannot adopt your recommendations, but there are many considerations, of which you are not aware, that prevent us.

Mr. Gardner's Manettia seems to be new; but in so difficult a genus a positive opinion cannot be formed upon such a small specimen. As our artist is not in town now, it will be better to forward specimens hereafter.

A. L. M.—The blue and pink Hydrangeas are the same; the different-coloured flowers being caused by different soils. In general a strong loamy soil produces the blue flowers, and any common garden soil the red ones. By cutting back some of the strong-growing Pelargoniums at various times during the summer, so as to keep them from flowering, you may make them bloom late in the autumn, and particularly the scarlet and Ivy-leaved kinds. Gas-tar and the ammoniacal liquor of the gas-works are quite different; you will hear of this in a leading article in a week or two.

Mr. W. Hurst, of Cheshunt, says he remembers to have seen, about the year 1818, at the garden belonging to the Castle-inn, Salt Hill, an immense quantity of a sort of semi-double Ranunculus, which grew very strong and much branched, producing flowers of all colours, continuing in flower a long time, and seeding abundantly. He has never seen anything of the kind cultivated elsewhere, and asks if any of our readers can inform him where he can procure some roots.

R. A.—Gárrya ellíptica is a hardy shrub well known about London, where it flowers every year in abundance. Pray give us the descriptions of trees.

T. D.—The "Botanical Register" contains the greatest number of new plants, with coloured plates; and as it comes out monthly, it exactly answers your purpose. With the year 1838 a new series was commenced, and that part is quite independent of what precedes it.

A Butonian.—Do you take us for the wondrous Michael Scott, or for Lord Cranstoun's goblin page, that you send us such puzzles? One leaf like a Dolichos, another like a Mallow, and a sprig like a Leptospermum, crushed in dry cotton wool, without being protected by tissue-paper, with the information that they were raised from seeds, would puzzle the greatest master of "Gramarye" that ever lived. I'xias, Watsónias, and Gladióli are from the Cape of Good Hope, not Brazil. You will find some information about them in the leading article of to-day. Keep Gloxinias dry and cool in winter.

The double yellow Rose has produced us some further correspondence, to which we shall advert in a short time.

T. C.'s plant is Maxillária Harrisóniæ.

M. D.'s account of the Bokhara Melon has already been published in the *Chronicle*, p.503 (1841). The seed can only be had from Bokhara, through the Court of Directors of the E. I. Company.

A Beginner's plant is the Melia Azedarach, or Azadirachta; they are the same thing.

Salopiensis.—The Pear is the Chaumontel; the Apple is probably Coe's Golden Drop, and if so you will observe ferruginous specks on the surface of the fruit occasionally, a characteristic which is wanting in the specimen received.

K.—Perhaps we were wrong. We have forgotten all about it now. Another time we will try to be more critical.

T. D.—A thousand thanks.

Mr. Towers soon.

W. D.'s plant is Fúchsia thymifólia. We doubt whether the bog-earth of salt marshes will suit any kind of tree; perhaps "W. D." will try the experiment, and let us know.

S. S.—Your information is too slight to enable us to judge why the blossom-buds of your Pear-trees are cankered; probably the soil wants under-draining. The Belladonna Lily will live under a south wall in the open air, and flower beautifully, *if kept dry in winter.* You had better pot the bulbs you have just received and turn them out next May.

T. S.—The plan of a snow-scraper is to us unintelligible. We have already given as much space to communications concerning icehouses as we can find room for.

B. K.—For so small a house a Rogers' boiler, if set reverberatory, will answer your purpose well. It should have a flow and return-pipe carried along the front and both ends of your house; or one end may be without pipes, if that is an important point. We dare not offer an opinion as to what a house should cost.

Philo-fern.—Procure your Ferns in the summer; a little peat will do to grow them in; and if the air is once made damp in a parlour-case, it will not again become dry unless it is often opened; in which case the plants must be watered. Ferns like a very damp atmosphere, without water. They love the temperature of 50° or 60°, or more, and prefer shade. The mode of cultivating Ferns has already been given at p. 519, for 1841.

C. D.—Ipomœa stans is a greenhouse herbaceous plant; it dies down in autumn, and ought now to be kept perfectly dry until spring, when the roots should be examined, and the plant repotted if necessary. Gardeners as yet have not been able to make it flower freely, probably from the plants not being strong enough; or perhaps it may require a warmer situation than is commonly given to it. We would advise you to start a plant of it very early in spring and grow it in a warm greenhouse near the light. Be sure to check the red spider if it makes its appearance upon the leaves, of which it is remarkably fond. The Gesnera is elongata, not oblongata. The Linnean system is abandoned by all botanists of any reputation, except for local floras. Endlicher's "Enchiridion" only gives the names of the genera of plants; their detailed characters are to be found in his "Genera Plantarum," a most excellent work. Another, also very useful, but not yet completed, is Meisner's "Genera Plantarum Vascularium," in which the genera are all analysed as far as the middle of Apetalous Exogens.

T. Gayman's plants are—1, Oncídium raniferum; 2, Rodriguézia recurva; 3, Maxillária, very near M. vitellina, but different, and probably new; the specimen is not in a state for full examination; 4, a Smilax. These plants arrived in bad order, in consequence of having been packed in dry cotton wool without the protection of tissue-paper.

Cecilia.—Lamps *may* be used in greenhouses to keep out frost; but they should be of the Argand construction, and so contrived as to consume all their smoke. There is little probability of artificial light being employed in Horticulture during winter; nor would it be useful except in a very few cases. We are obliged by the books, which, notwithstanding their strange titles, we will read.

Timothy Corkhead.—Passiflora incarnata may be had in any of the great nurseries. Oxalis Bowiei has only to be potted in light rich soil, and placed in a greenhouse, exposed to light, and it will not fail to flower.

W. T. C.—The Pinus excelsa and Abies Khutrow are certainly different plants, and perfectly hardy. The question about fruit will be answered next week.

A Brother.—The scaly root-like stems of Trevirana are called "scaly rhizomata."

G. B. K. next week.

M. W. K.—All the questions you ask about growing Hyacinths in Beet-roots are immaterial. The roots are not put in water, but are suspended in an inverted position by wire attached in any way that will make them steady. Repot Fuchsia corymbiflora. White Lilies, if forced, need only be taken out of the ground at the time it is desired to start them; they like moderate heat. It is as well to cover over the Hepaticas with a handglass in a frosty night. Lilium longiflorum should be allowed to die down, and should not be cut down. You will find, to-day, a paper on the cultivation of Leonotis Leonurus. We never supply copies of the *Chronicle*; you should insist upon your newsman procuring what you want.

A Subscriber.—To give instructions as to laying out a garden is beyond the means of a newspaper, and can only be done by actual inspection. Either common Thrift or Box may be used for the edgings: the former is very pretty, but takes more room than the latter, and requires to be frequently renewed. You will find in some of our late Numbers some lists of ornamental shrubs which will suit you; but as you say your garden is very limited, we would particularly recommend such things as Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Kalmia latifolia, the common Strawberry-tree and its varieties, and Laurustinus. If you fill your beds with the following plants, they will make your garden very gay: Heartsease, Roses, Ranunculuses, Hyacinths, Gladiolus psittacinus, hardy annuals—such as Nemophila insignis, Collinsia bicolor, and Erysimum Perofskianum; or if you have the means of preserving tender plants in winter, you may plant Verbenas, Salvia patens and others, scarlet Pelargoniums, Petunias, and Anagallises. You have done quite right in slanting your ground; but if you could drain it, it would be all the better.

Totty asks how to grow Tropæolum tricolorum and pentaphyllum well. They both require a light sandy soil, such as equal parts of peat and leaf-mould well mixed with sand. They should be potted as soon as they show any signs of growth, and placed in a light and airy part of the greenhouse, and by no means forced to grow rapidly during the dull winter months, as they will certainly lose their leaves afterwards if this is not attended to. Trellises, such as "Totty" has often seen at Horticultural exhibitions, should be fixed to the pots, and the plants carefully trained over them. The latter makes the most handsome plant when started early in spring, and turned out against a wall; in this situation it grows to a great size, and flowers freely during the summer and autumn long after Pelargoniums are killed by the frost.

Dr. Harris's suggestion will be taken into consideration, but not at present.

Mr. Kinchant will have full information about Pine seeds in a short time. There is plenty of time; nothing can be done with them for some weeks to come.

Philo-fern.—Your wishes concerning a paper on the cultivation of Ferns shall be attended to. In the mean time, we would advise you not to send for the collection for your case until there is no danger of its being frozen by the way.

A Constant Reader must never use fires except to exclude the frost, otherwise he will start his Vines. If they are greenhouse plants which he keeps in this house, a temperature of 35°, or from that to 40°, will be high enough. Vineries of this kind should always be constructed so that the Vines can be taken out during winter, and then any degree of temperature can be kept up which may be required.

Nemo.—Nothing will be gained by binding your hot-water pipes with canvas. If you *cannot* reduce the heat without casing them over, you had better enclose them in a brick or tiled flue, open at both extremities; the one end passing through the west end into the open air, and the other stopping half-way along the back wall; this will produce a strong current of air, and will cool the greenhouse. In that case, your flue may be made hollow at the top for water, but it must on no account be so used at this season. We, however, would suggest to you that the casing must be unnecessary if your fire were well managed. We presume it is overheated, and can hardly be furnished with proper dampers. If it were, the temperature of the water ought to be capable of being maintained at too low a point for the pipes to overheat the house.

A Slug-hunter.—"Bonnycastle's Introduction to Mensuration and Practical Geometry," and "Crocker's Land Surveying," will answer your purposes. When Professor Henslow's ideas on rotation are published, we will report on them.

Reader.—The blistered or swollen state of the leaves of your Peach-trees is the disease which the French call "La Cloque," and is solely owing to cold; this you can partly guard against by woollen netting in the spring, which, however, must be gradually withdrawn as the heat of the season increases.

Mr. Bell's plants are,—1, Marchantia cónica; the other, M. polymorpha. Either will, in all probability, do as well as M. hemisphærica.

Medicus will find instructions for the cultivation of Sea-kale at p. 263 (1841). If two-years old roots are carefully taken up, they will answer for the purpose of being once forced; but he had better procure one-year old plants for his more permanent plantation. Night-soil will form very good manure for trees, but it should be mixed with a large proportion of any common soil, or still better with gypsum.

G. S. Y.—The annual meeting of the Institution for the Relief of Aged and Indigent Gardeners will take place on the 13th of January, of which a full report will be given in the *Chronicle.*

B. F.—On the side of a steep hill, facing the south, and sheltered from cold quarters, Filberts will succeed. Provided the weather is not frosty, they may be moved at this period of the season. As your soil is not over rich, the Kentish mode of dwarf-pruning will be proper. Sorts most deserving of cultivation are the Cosford, Downton large square nut, Cob Nut, Red Filbert, and White Filbert. The plant is apparently Acacia melanoxylon.

As usual, many letters have arrived much too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE new year opens under circumstances of considerable interest to the political world, both as bearing evidence of the increasing desire of the Great Powers for the maintenance of peace, and as proving that the questions which have agitated Europe during the past year are at length advancing towards a settlement. The French Chambers were opened on Monday by a Speech from the throne, which is characterised by its pacific expressions towards other Powers, and by its uncompromising tone in relation to domestic affairs. It alludes with satisfaction to the Convention of July, which restored France to her position in the rank of nations, and consolidated the Ottoman Empire under the protection of the Allies. It directs the attention of the Chamber to the establishment of a balance between the expenditure and the revenue, and to the construction of a national system of railroads, as measures which honour peace, and render it permanent. It concludes by a powerful appeal against the revolutionary party, denouncing its intrigues against the dynasty and person of the King, as obstructing the energies of France, and retarding the development of her legal and pacific liberty. For the future it declares, in language not to be mistaken, that the King and Government will do its duty, and maintain the authority of the laws. On the following day the Chamber of Deputies met for the election of a President, when the result gave a large majority in favour of the Ministerial candidate. The Court of Peers has made known its sentences on the prisoners found guilty at the recent trials; Quénisset and two others are condemned to death; and the remainder, including M. Dupoty, are sentenced to different terms of imprisonment. Recent advices state that the King has consented, at the request of the Duke d'Aumale, to spare the lives of the condemned prisoners; but little interest appears to be felt in the affair beyond that connected with the fate of M. Dupoty. The entire press, with only one exception, are unanimous in reprobating the conviction of this gentleman; and declarations have been published by the leading journals and by the committee of the Literary Society, protesting against his sentence as an attempt to fetter the liberty of the press. The subject, it is thought, will give rise to serious discussion in the Chambers, and is expected to add considerably to the difficulties of the Ministry during the present session.—The affairs of Spain have been somewhat complicated by a difference which has arisen between the Government and the French Ambassador, on a question of court privilege, connected with the presentation of his credentials; but although the Ambassador has threatened to leave Madrid, it is not expected that the dispute will lead to any serious rupture of diplomatic relations. The Cortes were to be opened on the 26th ult., and the speech of the Regent was looked for with some interest. The Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies was to be made a party question by the opposition; and the republicans, entertaining hopes, it is said, of obtaining power, have published their political programme, avowing their plan to be the overthrow of the constitution, the throne and the regency, and the establishment of a union between Spain and Portugal under a federal republican government.—Our news from Germany announces that the King of Prussia is preparing for a visit to this country, in compliance with an autograph letter of the Queen, conveying her Majesty's request that, as the great Protestant sovereign of continental Europe, he would officiate as one of the sponsors at the christening of the Prince of Wales.—By the Levant mail we have recent intelligence from Constantinople, from which we learn that an important change in the Ministry has taken place; a new Grand Vizier has been appointed, and further changes are expected to follow. The Ottoman troops still continue their movements towards the Greek frontier; and new causes of complaint against the government of King Otho are said to have been discovered. Advices from Persia, received through the Turkish capital, mention that our ambassador has had an interview with the Schah, and that the treaty of commerce with Persia has been signed, and is now on its way to London for ratification.—From the United States we have received the message of President Tyler on the opening of Congress. It considerably exceeds the ordinary limits of these documents, and embraces a minute review of every circumstance connected with the foreign relations and domestic affairs of the Union. It refers of course to the recent trial of Mr. M'Leod, and praises the independent action of the Justiciary, although it admits the necessity of giving more power to the Federal Government in international questions involving the suspension of diplomatic intercourse. In regard to the Slave Trade, the message explicitly professes hostility to the traffic, but insists on the exemption of American ships from the right of search established by the great European treaty. The Boundary question is declared to have made no progress, although nothing has occurred to diminish the probability of an amicable adjustment.

At home, the chief point of public interest is the mission of Lord Ashburton on a special embassy to the United States, for the purpose of facilitating the speedy and final settlement of all points now at issue between the two countries. The christening of the Prince of Wales is said to be fixed for the 25th inst., unless any circumstances should arise to retard the arrival of the King of Prussia previously to that day.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, are all well, and continue at Windsor. Her Majesty has taken her accustomed rides and walking exercise during the week, and on Wednesday was present at a stag-hunt in the Great Park.—It is stated in the *Court Circular* that Tuesday the 25th inst. is now positively fixed for the christening of the Prince of Wales; dependent, however, on the arrival of the King of Prussia, for whom preparations are already making among Ministerial and diplomatic personages. His Majesty, as will be seen under our Foreign intelligence, is expected to leave Berlin for London, with a numerous suite, on the 17th or 18th inst.

The Queen Dowager.—The latest intelligence received with respect to the health of her Majesty the Queen Dowager informs us that it progressively improves, and that her Majesty still continues in a convalescent state.

Diplomatic Arrangements.—It has been announced by the Ministerial papers that Lord Ashburton, at the request of Government, is about to proceed to the United States on a special mission, with the object of settling all existing differences between that country and our own. It is further stated, that his Lordship, who will sail in a few weeks, had been asked to undertake this service, and had consented to do so, before the President's Message had been received,—and that the mission in question has been had recourse to wholly irrespective of anything contained or omitted in that document.

Parliamentary Movements.—A vacancy has occurred in the representation of Forfarshire by the death of Lord Douglas Gordon Hallyburton, who died on the evening of Christmas day.—The death of Mr. West, which took place on Monday, has occasioned a vacancy in the representation of the city of Dublin. Mr. Vance, a manufacturer of Leeds, is proposed as the Conservative candidate; and, on the Liberal side, it is reported that Lord Morpeth will be put forward.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—*The King's Speech.*—On Monday, the Chambers were opened with the usual ceremonies. The King proceeded from the Tuileries in a close carriage strongly guarded, precautions having been taken to prevent the approach of any persons within musket-shot of the line of march, except the military on duty; and even the terraces of the Tuileries gardens were closed. On his arrival at the Chambers, the King delivered the Speech from the throne. The opening paragraph alludes to the Convention of July 13, which restored France to her position in the rank of nations, and announces that the settlement of that question "consecrates the common intention of the Powers to maintain the peace of Europe, and consolidate the repose of the Ottoman empire." The remainder of the Speech is on domestic affairs, and the tone is firm and uncompromising, indicating considerable confidence in the stability of the existing order of things. The King directs the attention of the Chambers to the establishment of a balance between the expenditure and the revenues of the State, and to the construction of a national system of railroads, as labours which "honour peace, and render it stable and fruitful;" and at the same time he assures them that he is endeavouring, by negotiations prudently conducted, to extend the commercial relations, and to open new markets for the production of the soil and arts of France. In a paragraph referring to Africa, he says, "I have taken measures to prevent any external complication from disturbing the security of our African possessions. Our brave soldiers are pursuing on that land, henceforth and for ever French, the course of their noble labours, in which I am happy that my sons have had the honour of concurring. Our perseverance shall complete the work undertaken by our courageous army, and France will introduce into Algeria her civilization as the consequence of her glory." He then concludes by noticing the disaffection of the revolutionary party towards his person and dynasty. "Whatever," says his Majesty, "may be the burdens of our situation, France would support them without difficulty, if faction did not unceasingly obstruct the course of her powerful activity. I will not dwell upon the intrigues and crimes of the factious, but let us not forget, gentlemen, that it is that which debars our country from fully enjoying all the blessings which Providence has conferred upon it, and which retards the development of that legal and pacific liberty which France has at last achieved, and of which I make it my glory to ensure her the possession. We shall follow up this task, gentlemen. My government will do its duty. It will maintain everywhere and constantly the authority of the laws, and cause them to be respected, as it will respect them itself. Your loyal support will aid me." The members of the Royal family were in the tribune, and the King's four sons sat at his side; Lord Cowley and Mr. H. Bulwer were also present. Immediately after the delivery of the Speech, the King returned to the Tuileries; no disturbance whatever took place, and perfect order reigned throughout the capital. The effect of the Speech on the Bourse, however, was a fall in the funds of ¼ per cent.

Election of President of the Chamber.—On Tuesday, the Chamber of Deputies met, and after the usual routine business proceeded to the election of a President. This question, it will be remembered, has for some time occupied much attention, and has been looked for with considerable interest, as one likely to show, by its result, the comparative strength of opposing parties in the Chamber. The result has been favourable to the Government. The whole number of voters present was 309; thus making 155 votes necessary to constitute an absolute majority. The numbers on the division were:—M. Sauzet, 191; M. de Lamartine, 64; M. Odillon Barrot (about) 57. M. Sauzet was accordingly declared duly elected. Our accounts add that the nominations and elections of Presidents and Secretaries of *bureaus* were also proceeding in favour of the Ministry.

Quénisset and his Co-accused.—The Court of Peers made known on Thursday its sentences on Quénisset and the other persons implicated with him in the late conspiracy, and in the attempt on the Princes. They are, however, almost the same as given by anticipation in our last Number. Quénisset, Colombier, and Just, *alias* Brazier, are condemned to death; the former, it is said, will be pardoned in consequence of the important revelations made by him with respect to the conspiracy; but it is supposed that the other two will be executed, although there appears to be an impression, in some quarters, that all their lives will be spared by the King. The other prisoners are sentenced to different periods of imprisonment; of these M. Dupoty's case is the only one that occupies attention, which it does to an extraordinary extent. He has been condemned to five years' imprisonment, with loss during that time of civil rights, and condemnation for all the rest of his life to be under the surveillance of the police; that is to say, he is never to live in Paris, but to remain in some frontier town under the eye of a police commissary. M. Dupoty, with some of the prisoners, has been removed to Doulens, and the remainder to Mount St. Michel. The three condemned prisoners remain in the Luxembourg, and await the decision of Government as to their fate.

Proceedings of the Press.—The entire press, with the single exception of the "*Journal des Débats*," the organ of the Court, have been unanimous in their reprobation of the conviction and punishment of M. Dupoty, editor of the "*Journal du Peuple.*" They have discussed the subject with considerable earnestness, arguing against the legality of the judgment, and the principle therein laid down of moral complicity; and their general tone is that of firm resolve to resist what is regarded as an attack on the liberty of the press. On Thursday night, immediately after the sentence was made known, several editors of the Paris papers, with a few directors of provincial journals, to the number of fourteen in all, held a meeting to deliberate on the subject. A committee was appointed to investigate and report upon it, and they again met on Sunday. The result of their deliberations was, that on Monday an important declaration in reference to this subject appeared in the Paris papers, signed by sixteen journals of the capital, the publication of which has produced considerable sensation, not only in Paris, but throughout the country. The declaration is an energetic protest against the sentence passed on M. Dupoty, on the principle of moral complicity; it deprecates the power assumed by the Court of Peers to act as a judicial body for the trial of such cases, which, it maintains, ought only to be tried by juries; it calls for some modification of the September laws, which bear so stringently on the freedom of discussion, and concludes by expressing, in a firm but moderate tone, their determination to resist, by every constitutional means in their power, such an attempt, as it is termed, to fetter the liberty of the press. A somewhat similar declaration, expressing in strong terms its condemnation of the sentence passed by the Court of Peers on M. Dupoty, has been published by the committee of the Literary Society in Paris. Government had not thought proper to seize the papers in which these declarations had appeared. The subject, it is thought, will give rise to serious discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, and is expected to add materially to the difficulties of the existing Ministry. It is said that the press, which signed the declaration, have agreed not to report the debates or proceedings of the Peers.

New Peers.—By individual ordonnances, dated Dec. 25th, the King has raised to the dignity of Peer of France—Vice Admiral Bergeret, Count Arthur Beugnot, Viscount de Bondy; M. Baillet, First President of the Royal Court of Amiens; Baron de Bourgoing, Baron Edmond de Bussière, Lieut.-Gen. Count Charbonnel; M. de Chastellier, formerly Deputy and ex-Mayor of Nismes; Baron Dufour, Mayor of Metz; M. Ferrier, President of the Council General of the Department of the North; Viscount de Flavigny; M. Frank Carre, First President of the Royal Court of Rouen; M. de Gascq, President of the Court of Accounts; Lieut.-Gen. Baron Gourgaud, Chevalier Jaubert; Lesergeant de Bayenghen, formerly Deputy President of the Council General of the Pas de Calais; Count Murat, Baron d'Oberlin, Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Pelleport, and Count Alexis de St. Priest. Of these twenty creations private accounts state that nine have been Royalists.

The Fortifications.—The journals state that Government is not content with the number of detached forts contemplated by the Chambers, and that the Minister of War has advertised to receive contracts for the erection of a new fort at Charenton. The amount to be expended on this construction, they add, is estimated at 3,000,000 francs; and the bail to be provided by the contractor is fixed at 50,000 francs. The fort is to have five bastions, connected by casemated curtains. The fort of Charenton, it is said, did not figure on the map delivered to the deputies when the law permitting Paris to be surrounded by fortifications was voted. This fort is one of those commenced in 1833, but which the opposition raised by the National Guard caused to be abandoned, as well as the fort l'Epine, upon the foundation of which magazines for the artillery have been erected, The hill of l'Epine commands the north of the Faubourg St. Antoine, as the fort of Charenton will command the south. The continuous wall will pass within 500 or 600 yards of the bastions of this fort and of works that are about to be erected on the hill of l'Epine to protect the artillery magazines.

The Provinces.—Accounts continue to be received from the Provinces, of fresh damage done by the inundations. A letter from Nice states that, a few days ago, the bridge of the Var was carried away for the second time within three months. The engineer-in-chief of Nice was engaged, with several workmen, clearing away the trees which obstructed the passage of the water through the arches, when the bridge gave way, and they were swept off by the current. The engineer and one of the workmen were drowned, and the others were saved with great difficulty. Despatches from Avignon announce that on the 23d ult. the Rhone again overflowed its banks, and that several quarters of the town were again flooded. The Marseilles journals represent the Rhone to be very high, the lands near Arles, Boulbon, and Tarascon being still under water. The road between the latter place and St. Remi is from three to four feet under water, but public carriages continue to run on it. A severe storm occurred on the night of the 16th ult., in the neighbourhood of St. Jean de Luz, when lightning fell on the steeple of Ciboure, and nearly destroyed it. The château of Jolimont was also set on fire at the same time by the lightning, and together with a farm situated near it was burnt down. The Council-General of the Meuse has voted 1,000,000 francs towards the formation of the Paris and Strasburg railroad; and the Municipal Councils of Bar-le-Duc and Commercy have voted 200,000f. and 30,000f., respectively, for the same purpose. On Sunday morning, the 19th ult., the Custom House at Lisle suddenly burst into flames, and being built of light materials, was in less than an hour reduced to ashes. The cause of the fire is not stated.

The Capital.—Private letters refer to the still-increasing amount of distress in the capital, and which, it is feared, will shortly bring about another commercial crisis. A comparative statement of the number of lodging-houses in Paris, since 1833, has been published by the journals, from which it appears that, in that year, there were 3,147 furnished houses and hotels, containing 39,619 lodgers; in 1839, there were 4,967, with 62,153 lodgers; and at present there are 5,065, having 75,500 lodgers. The Municipal Council has decided upon constructing two fountains in the Place de la Bourse, and one on the promenade behind the church of Notre Dame. The latter is to be of a Gothic style, to correspond with the cathedral, and the other similar to that in the Place Richelieu. A sum of 32,000f. has already been voted towards the expense of that near Notre Dame. The King, it is said, has resolved to restore the chapel of Henry IV., at the Louvre, in the tower of the gateway towards the Tuileries, to the same state in which it was in the time of that monarch, and has given orders to the Royal Manufactory at Sèvres for painted glass to fill the windows.

SPAIN.—Our accounts from Madrid, which are to the 21st ult., inform us that serious difficulties have arisen between the Ministry and M. de Salvandy, the French ambassador, on the subject of the presentation of his credentials. The question, it is said, involves the necessity of sending some couriers to Paris before it can be settled, and threatens a schism between the two Governments. The question at issue appears to be as follows. M. de Salvandy claims to deliver his credentials to the Queen in person, in a private audience, while on the other hand the Ministry insist that, as her Majesty is a minor, they must be presented to the Regent, as the actual Sovereign. M. de Salvandy, it is added, threatened to demand his passports, and the reply of Señor Gonzales, Minister for Foreign Affairs, was, that his Excellency might have them if he thought proper. M. de Salvandy appears to have displayed much feeling on the subject; but the Ministry was firm in maintaining the etiquette of the Spanish Court. Up to the 18th ult. his Excellency had been a week in Madrid, and had not presented his credentials to the Regent. Ministers had held frequent meetings for the purpose of preparing the speech to be delivered by the Regent at the opening of the approaching session, which was to take place on the 26th ult.—The question of the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies continued to be discussed with much warmth by the journals. The Ministerial Deputies, it is said, intended to give their support to M. Arguelles, the guardian of the Queen. The Opposition seemed to be divided on that question, one party proposing for its candidate M. Vadillo, former Minister and deputy of Cadiz, and the other, M. Acuna, Vice-President of the Assembly during the session of 1841. The latter, it is thought, will obtain the votes of the deputies who have turned against M. Arguelles since his acceptance of the guardianship. The republicans, in the mean time, are represented as entertaining hopes of resuming the direction of affairs. They openly proclaim their intentions, and their organ, the *Huracan* of the 17th ult., declares, in an article which is regarded as their political programme, that "their plan is to overturn the Constitution of 1837, the Throne, the Regency, and the Regent Espartero; that they wish to realise the union of Spain with Portugal, and to establish for both countries a federal republican Government.—The Military Commission had been suppressed by a decree of the Regent, and the political offenders remaining to be tried were placed at the disposal of the Capt.-General of the province. The journals state that the widow of Gen. Diego Leon, who was shot for the October attempt, had been allowed a pension by Government. The Infante Don Francisco de Paula and family would, it was believed, spend the winter in Burgos. Rubini sang for the last time at Madrid on the 21st ult., for the benefit of the religious orders and hospitals of the capital. The Duke of Ossuna had presented him with a magnificent pin, in the centre of which was a splendid brilliant, surrounded by rubies. Some riots had taken place at Alicant, in connexion with the municipal elections: the assistance of troops from Valencia had been demanded, and a number of persons had been arrested. Government, it is added, has ordered the authorities to prosecute the parties connected with the disturbance with all the severity of the law. The territorial tribunal of Toledo has acquitted 43 clergymen who had been arrested in the convent of Gelitos, and tried for disobeying the orders of Government, by whom they had been enjoined to cease their clerical duties. Accounts received from Gibraltar, dated the 10th ult., inform us that the English Levant packet, the *Great Liverpool*, had arrived in that harbour in so damaged a condition that she was unable to proceed on her journey. There were upwards of 100 passengers on board, and another steamer was to be freighted for the purpose of conveying them and the mail to Malta. It is feared that in consequence of this accident to the *Great Liverpool*, our receipt of the next overland India mail will be delayed.—Our latest advices from the capital, which are to the 23d ult., inform us, that at that time M. Salvandy had somewhat modified his pretensions. He had addressed a new note to the President of the Council, demanding permission to deliver his credentials into the Queen's hands, in presence of the Regent. It was believed that the Cabinet would not accede to this demand. Advices from Barcelona, to the 20th ult., state that the majority of the members of the municipality returned for 1842 was favourable to the Government of the Regent. The members of the Junta of Vigilance, who had gone into voluntary exile, had been authorised to return. Accounts received from St. Sebastian, dated the 25th ult., announce the arrival of three French ships of war and a tender at the port of Passages, which had given rise to some speculations.

GERMANY.—Our German intelligence this week is not of much importance. It is stated by the Frankfort papers that the Austrian and Prussian Governments have come to an agreement, in virtue of which the two grand lines of railroads in Prussia and Saxony will be united with those of Bohemia and Hungary. Letters from Vienna state, that Sir S. Canning has gone from that capital to Athens, previously to going to Constantinople, in order to communicate the result of his conferences with Prince Metternich to the Greek Government. His Excellency, these letters add, is to recommend the Porte to follow altogether a pacific and moderate line of policy. The same accounts, dated the 15th ult., inform us that the Duke de Bordeaux had been allowed to get up the day before, and had remained in the company of the persons of his household. On the next day his Royal Highness received the Papal Nuncio, and was shortly to be visited by the other members of the diplomatic body. The journals state that for some time past the Austrian Government has entertained the project of lowering the duties of the last tariff, in order to render trade with the other German States more easy, and to remove certain prohibitions. Princess Paskiewitsch has passed through Vienna, on her return to Warsaw from Rome.—Letters from Berlin of the 19th ult. announce, that in consequence of an autograph letter of invitation of Queen Victoria, received by the King of Prussia, his Majesty will be present at the christening of the Prince of Wales as one of the sponsors. His Majesty was to leave Berlin on the 17th or 18th Jan., and was expected to proceed to Cologne, and thence by the Belgian railroads to Calais, on his way to London, a Government steamer conveying his Majesty up the River. The Royal suite will be numerous, occupying 14 carriages, and will comprise Gens. de Natzmer, de Neumann, and Rœder, Baron Alexandre de Humboldt, Count de Stollberg, and Bishop Nœnder. Accounts from Berlin, dated 21st ult., mention that the last number of the collected Prussian laws contains the treaty between Prussia, the Zollverein States, and Lippe, relative to the accession of the principality of Lippe to the existing Zoll system; and also the treaty between Prussia, the Zollverein States, and Brunswick, relative to the accession of the dukedom of Brunswick to the same system These accounts also state that the conference of the States of the Germanic Customs' Union on the sugar question are terminated, and the diplomatic commissioners are preparing to leave Berlin. The duty on lump sugar is raised from 5½ to 10 thalers; but this augmentation is not to begin until the 16th March, until which day the treaty with Holland will consequently remain in force.—In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies of Wurtemberg on the 18th ult., a motion was made by M. Knapp, one of its members, having for its object to call on the Ministry to demand of the Germanic Confederation the re-establishment of the Hanoverian Constitution of 1833. The House, after some discussion, adopted the motion by unanimous acclamation. According to the *Frankfort Journal* of the 23d, the Municipal Council of Osnabruck has also addressed a memorial to the Legislative Body, praying the assembly to urge the King of Hanover to restore the Constitution of 1833.

HANOVER.—The Chambers, as announced in our last, have adopted the address proposed in reply to the speech from the throne without any amendment. The minority in the Chambers proposed to insert in the address a paragraph relative to the ordinance requiring the Deputies to declare in writing that they do not acknowledge any other Constitution than that of 1837; but the amendment was rejected, and the address was presented to the King. It commences by expressing their deep regret inspired by the lamented death of the Queen, and their sympathy with his Majesty in this loss as well to the country as to himself. Presuming that matters of the highest importance must have induced his Majesty to call them so suddenly together, they have hastened to assemble round the throne. They thank his Majesty for calling on them to exercise their constitutional right on concerns of such importance, and promise to devote their earnest attention to them. They conclude with fervent wishes that his Majesty may be permitted for many years to promote the welfare of his faithful subjects, promising on their part the most conscientious exercise of their important duties. The Chamber of Deputies also announces in the address that they will devote particular attention to the execution of railroads, and a committee has been appointed for that purpose. It is said that Government intends to demand from the States a guarantee of interest for a capital of 4,040,000 thalers, to be destined to the construction of railways. The individual accused of having attempted to assassinate the Privy Councillor Lutken remains in prison. In the sitting of the Second Chamber of the States on the 16th ult. a debate was opened on a bill for regulating the position of the Jews of the kingdom; this people being at present excluded from all participation in political rights. A Deputy proposed an amendment granting the right of voting at elections, but it was negatived.

HOLLAND.—Letters from the Hague mention that MM. Simons and Pescatare, members of the States of Luxembourg, are in that city. They have been received by the King, who has confided to them a mission to Berlin, for which place they were to set out in a few days. The mission, it is said, is principally for the purpose of making the Court of Berlin comprehend that the King Grand Duke could not act otherwise with respect to the non-ratification of the treaty of Aug. 8 than he has done. It appears that the exchange of diplomatic notes between the Cabinets of Berlin and the Hague has not succeeded in restoring harmony; and it is stated that the King of Prussia is so dissatisfied with the replies of the King Grand Duke, as to have threatened to refer the difference to the Germanic Diet, according to the fundamental law which declares that in the event of any difference between States of the Confederation which cannot be amicably settled, the points in dispute shall be referred to the Diet. Messrs. Simons and Pescatare are to represent to the Court of Berlin that the King Grand Duke owed it to his independence to refuse to ratify the treaty, as, by his accession to the German Customs Union, according to that treaty, he must have seen the affairs of Luxembourg decided upon at Berlin without his having even a vote. His Majesty has appointed a commission, consisting of three members, to examine into the administration and the manufacturing and agricultural proceedings of the Benevolent Society and its colonial establishments. We learn that the Count of Nassau, ex-King of Holland, has contributed a thousand florins towards the subscription for the erection of a statue in honour of Rembrandt. It is also said that the Count is endeavouring to get the domain of Neuland, which he has purchased for his wife, the Countess d'Oultremont, created a principality.

BELGIUM.—On the 23d ult. the Chamber of Representatives appointed a deputation to congratulate his Majesty on New Year's Day. The Chamber has voted a credit of two millions for the War departments; and has agreed to the law fixing the amount of the army at 80,000 men, and the contingent for 1842 at 10,000. The fêtes at Mons on the occasion of opening the railway have passed off with great éclat. One circumstance, however, occurred which threatened for an instant the general harmony. A man rushed from the crowd, and endeavoured, by laying hold of the bridle of one of the horses, to stop the Royal carriage; but he was immediately seized, and found to be a poor person who has sometimes exhibited signs of mental alienation, and who wished to present a petition to the King.

RUSSIA.—Intelligence has been received, by way of Trebizond, announcing a victory gained by the Circassians over the Russians, the most signal and decisive, it is said, that has occurred since the beginning of the war; but as no further details have been received, the account may be considered to require confirmation. A large expedition, this account states, consisting of 30,000 men, had been disembarked on the coast, with a view of destroying the grain which had been collected by the Circassians after the harvest, when a storm having suddenly arisen, drove the ships from their anchorage. The Circassians, availing themselves of the opportunity, assailed them vigorously on every side, and the Russians, separated from their stores, which had been carried out to sea, were compelled to commence a disastrous retreat through a country consisting entirely of mountain, forest, and defile. With the exception of 2,000 who escaped to Anapa, the whole of the 30,000 were killed or made prisoners. Such are the accounts received from Trebizond.—Letters from St. Petersburgh state that the Emperor, in further commemoration of the events of 1812, has erected at Smolensko a column similar to that which stands on the field of the battle of Borodino. It is 36 archines in height, including the pedestal, and 13 archines and a half in circumference, and placed in front of the King's Bastion, which was the principal point of attack, and forms a fine ornament to the parade. It was inaugurated Nov. 17, the day on which the French retreated before the troops of the garrison, in the presence of all the nobles of Smolensko, with their marshal at their head, and also of the veterans who took a share in the battle. The Emperor has granted various presents, pensions, and additions to former pensions, to several widows and orphans of persons who fell in opposing the insurrection at Warsaw in 1830, on occasion of the recent inauguration of a monument to their memory.

ITALY.—Letters from Rome of the 14th ult. state that the authorities have published the list of the foreign journals allowed to circulate in the States of the Church. The *Débats*, French Ministerial paper, does not appear in this list, and is therefore considered to be prohibited. Among the papers to which permission is given are the *Commerce* and the *Mode*. Prince Frederic of Prussia arrived at Rome on the 10th ult., under the *incognito* of Count of Rheinstein, and immediately visited his uncle, Prince Henry of Prussia, who has resided many years in the Pontifical capital. The young Spanish Princes, sons of Don Carlos, have had their audience of the Pope, to take leave previously to going to Naples. The *Diario di Roma* says that a fresh persecution of Catholic missionaries has taken place in China, and that the Vicar Apostolic, M. Ignace Dalgado, has been put to death under torture. Upwards of twenty other Christians are also said to have been put to death.

GREECE.—By intelligence received from Athens, of the 10th ult., we learn that the arrangements for establishing the bank were completed; and that M. George Stavros was appointed President. The answer of the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs (Rifaat Pacha), to the note of the Government demanding explanations of the warlike preparations in progress in Constantinople, was deemed unsatisfactory; and war with Turkey appeared to be regarded as unavoidable, unless the protecting Powers should interfere.

TURKEY.—By the arrival of the Levant mail, which by some irregularity, it is said, in the arrangement of the French post-office authorities, was delayed several days in its delivery, we have intelligence from Constantinople to the 7th ult., from which we learn that a change has taken place in the Ministry, and that much surprise has been created by the appointment of Mehemed Izzed Pacha, friend of Redschid Pacha, as Grand Vizier. Izzed Pacha was in the Syrian campaign, and was removed for incapacity. No other changes had as yet taken place; but the *Echo de l'Orient* of the 10th ult., the Ottoman organ at Smyrna, announces that they will soon follow. The hatti-scheriff, or imperial rescript, nominating Mehemed Izzed Pacha, is dated Dec. 4, and it states that the age of Raouf Pacha, the late Vizier, was the cause of his being replaced. The document terms the Grand Vizier 'absolute lieutenant of the empire.' A private letter states that the Turkish troops still continue their movements towards the frontier of Greece, and that the Porte having discovered a ramification of the Philorthodox Society in Thessaly, had founded on it some new subjects of complaint against Greece. An envoy from the Syrian Maronites had arrived from Beyrout to complain of the conduct of the Druses. We also learn from the same communication that Rifaat Bey, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Tahir Pacha, Grand Admiral of the fleet, were at issue respecting a permission granted by the former to the Austrians to enter the Turkish arsenal to repair their frigate the Venere, and that the Capitan Pacha had positively refused to acquiesce in the permission. The Turkish squadron had sailed with troops on board for Salonica. The Porte had also ordered transport vessels to convey two regiments to Varna.

EGYPT.—By the Levant mail we have intelligence from Alexandria to the 9th ult., but it is not of much importance. The Pacha was still in Upper Egypt, buying up the grain. The Turkish treaty of commerce was put in force at Alexandria. Under the old duty British goods paid less than three per cent.; but now, it appears, they will have to pay eight per cent.—Soliman Pacha had left Alexandria for Suez under the pretence of ascertaining the practicability of re-establishing a canal between that point and Cairo, but the real object of his journey was understood to be for the purpose of fortifying Suez.

PERSIA.—Intelligence has been received, through the medium of private correspondence from Constantinople, that the Schah has given an interview to Sir John M'Niel, our ambassador, and that the treaty of commerce with Persia has been signed, and is now on its way to this country, Major Farrant having been expected daily in the Turkish capital, the bearer of the document for its ratification in London. It is also said that the Schah was going to make an expedition against the predatory Turcomans.

UNITED STATES.—By the packet-ship *Independence* and the *Acadia* steam-ship, which have arrived at Liverpool this week, we have received New York Papers to the 15th ult. They contain the President's message, a document of much interest, and which, from the state of the relations between this country and the United States, and the several important questions still remaining unadjusted, has been looked for with some anxiety. The message adverts to all the subjects at present under discussion between the two governments. After some preliminary congratulations upon the happy and prosperous condition of the country during the last 12 months, the subject of Mr. M'Leod's recent trial is referred to. "Since the last adjournment of Congress," says the President, "Alexander M'Leod, a British subject, who had been indicted for the murder of an American citizen, has been acquitted by the verdict of an intelligent and impartial jury, and has, under the judgment of the court, been regularly discharged." He then says that "Great Britain, whose Government had taken upon itself the responsibility of M'Leod's act, has thus been answered in the only way in which she could be answered by a Government, the powers of which are distributed among its several departments by the fundamental law; that happily for the people of Great Britain, as well as those of the United States, the only mode by which an individual arraigned for a criminal offence before the courts of either can obtain his discharge, is by the independent action of the judiciary, and by proceedings equally familiar to the courts of both countries; but that the precise stage of the proceedings at which such order may be made is a matter of municipal regulation exclusively, and not to be complained of by any other Government." In concluding this subject the President admits the necessity of giving more power to the Federal Government, to act in international questions like Mr. M'Leod's, without feeling itself fettered by the laws of individual States; he promises that the correspondence relating to it shall be laid before Congress, and adds a hope that "the British Government will see the propriety of renouncing, as a rule of future action, the precedent which has been set in the affair of Schlosser." Of the boundary question all that we learn from the Message is that its discussion has made no progress, and that this has arisen from cicumstances, alluding, it is supposed, to the change of administration in Great Britain, which are not calculated to diminish the probability of an amicable and satisfactory adjustment. As far as concerns the slave trade, which the Message, among other condemnatory terms, designates "that wicked traffic," the President's professions in hostility to it are very explicit; every possible device, he says, that American ingenuity can discover has been put into operation to suppress it among the United States vessels frequenting the African Seas. But as the Washington Government has not been a party to the general European treaty, in virtue of which the right of search is exercised, President Tyler is of opinion that to board and detain delinquent ships sailing under the American flag is both an outrage which cannot be endured, and when promiscuously committed, involves such an injury to American commerce as demands the most ample compensation. This question, indeed, appears to be one of much delicacy, and is treated of in the Message with great earnestness. The remarks of the President on this subject acquire an additional interest from the circumstance that it is contemporaneous with the conclusion of the treaty by the Five Great Powers of Europe noticed in our last, having for its object the entire suppression of the slave traffic. The other portions of the Message apply to domestic topics of little interest to the general reader. The Grand Jury of Philadelphia have found true bills against Messrs. Biddle, Jaudon, and others, for a conspiracy to defraud the United States Bank of 400,000 dollars in 1836.

WEST INDIES.—The Captain of the brig *Elizabeth Wood*, arrived at Liverpool, reports that the brig *Creole*, of Richmond, Virginia, bound to New Orleans, arrived at Nassau in the Bahamas on the 9th Nov., with about 150 negro slaves on board, in a mutinous state; they had taken possession of the vessel, and demanded to be landed at a British colony, and compelled a shipmaster, who was on board as passenger, to steer the vessel to Nassau. Capt. Orkin, who had commanded the *Creole*, was severely wounded, and considered dead; the mate and several of the crew were also much injured. A Mr. Hewell, who was part owner of the slaves on board, was murdered, and afterwards thrown overboard. Several ringleaders of the negroes were lodged in prison at Nassau, and the rest were set at liberty. It was reported that the American Consul had protested against their being allowed to land. The *Creole* had sailed again for New Orleans in charge of the mate.—By private letters from Dominica, dated the 9th Nov., it appears the yellow fever and black vomit had prevailed to a great extent, and that the 92d Reg. of Gordon Highlanders has lost several officers and a number of its best men. Two officers of two companies, and three serjeants of one company, who had been in the habit of paying it, all fell victims in the course of one week. 39 rank and file had died previously to the 18th Oct., and there were upwards of 30 men in the hospital at that date. The disease having somewhat abated, it was hoped it would have ceased entirely; but about the end of the month it returned with increased severity, and no less than 52 men of the garrison became its victims, and there were a great many hopeless cases in the hospital at the date of the latest letters. The following description of this dreadful disease is from a non-commissioned officer belonging to the detachment of Capt. Morgan's company, Royal Artillery, at present serving in Dominica: "No sooner does the black vomit commence than you may consider yourself a sure victim; there is no remedy, no cure; you linger for about the space of 12 or 14 hours in all the agonies of death, raving mad, and sometimes it takes three or four men to hold those who are attacked with it down in their bed. I do not know what will be done, if the sickness lasts, for duty men. There are only two sentries at present, and should the sickness continue, there will be but few to mount guard. Our men (the Royal Artillery) are all in the enjoyment of good health, which, I think, is on account of our having so little duty to do, and no exposure to the night air. With the exception of the death of one of our non-commissioned officers, who died the 15th Sept., and one gunner and driver, who died on the 28th of the same month, we have had no other casualties. The disease has committed great havoc in the island. The Fort Adjutant died first, the Governor's lady and the President of the House of Assembly were the next; it then became general, and carried off a great number of the respectable inhabitants and the military."

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for the Account closed 89½, ⅜; Three per Cents. Reduced, 89½, ⅝; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 99⅜, ¼; India Bonds, 1s. to 3s. premium; and Bank Stock, 166 to 7.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

House of Lords.—For some days past, workmen, by direction of the Earl of Lincoln, First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, have been engaged in decorating the interior of the House of Lords. The old dark-coloured flock paper has been removed from the walls, and they are now painted a light buff colour, which is thought greatly to improve the appearance of the house. The seats of Peers are ordered to be re-covered with scarlet cloth, and the other alterations in progress are expected to add materially to the splendour of their lordships' house. It is generally thought that his Majesty the King of Prussia, the King of the Belgians, and many distinguished foreigners will be present at the opening of the ensuing session of Parliament on the 3d Feb.

Metropolitan Improvements.—An improvement has just been completed at the north entrance to St. Paul's Cathedral, by the erection of additional doors on the outside of the large ones that are under the portico. The addition has been made to prevent the continual opening and shutting of the original doors, which are very heavy, every time a visitor required admission when divine service was not being performed. The new doors are but a few inches from the old ones: they open outwards and close with a spring, and there are two panes of glass in each door, so that the doorkeeper may see the approach of persons desirous of being admitted.

Public Institutions.—The number of persons who have visited the different public buildings in the Metropolis, during the past week, has been unusually great: no less than 14,763 visited the British Museum on Monday, being a much larger number than on any "boxing-day" since that institution has been open on public holidays. On the same day last year, Christmas-day falling on Friday, and the Museum being closed on Saturday, the number of visitors was 2,531, whilst last Whit Monday they were 9,031. Notwithstanding the large concourse of persons, consisting chiefly of holiday folks, three only were refused admission on the ground of intoxication; and in consequence of the precautions taken by the police, no robbery or damage of any kind was committed. There was, however, much confusion, and many parties were refused admission on account of having children under eight years of age, who are not, by the regulations, admitted into the Museum. The numbers which have visited other places of amusement, viz., the Tower, National Gallery, Polytechnic Institution, and more particularly the theatres, have been equally large; and the good order of the City has been little disturbed. In confirmation of this, it is stated that although, in consequence of Saturday being Christmas-day, the reports brought by the police under the notice of the City magistrates on Monday embraced two days and two nights, no more than five charges of intoxication and disorder appeared in the charge-sheets for their adjudication. This unusual event appears to be ascribed by the aldermen to the efficacy of the Police Bill, particularly to that clause which closes public-houses from 12 at night till one next day, and includes in the same regulation Christmas-day and Good Friday, and the night preceding each of those great holidays.

Metropolitan Post.—The following is the statement of London letters for the four weeks ending December 27, compared with the corresponding period in the years 1839—40:—Through the General Post: Four weeks ending Dec. 25, 1841, 5,338,639; corresponding period of 1840, 4,318,790; ditto, as nearly as can be given, of 1839, 1,682,912. Increase since 1840 on the four weeks' letters, 1,019,849; ditto since 1839 on the four weeks' letters, 3,655,727. Through the district post: Four weeks ending Dec. 25, 1841, 1,785,125; corresponding period of 1840, 1,567,835; ditto, before the reduction of postage, as nearly as can be given, of 1839, 1,021,386. Increase since 1840 on the four weeks' letters, 217,290; ditto since 1839 on the four weeks' letters, 763,739.

New Royal Exchange.—The Gresham Committee have held a meeting for the purpose of receiving the report of the sub-committee appointed to make the requisite arrangements for the ceremony of laying the first stone of the new Royal Exchange. The arrangements have been completed, and the following are said to be the correct particulars:—The ceremony is to take place on Monday, the 17th Jan., that day having been appointed by Prince Albert, who, as already announced, has consented to lay the first stone of the building. The site appointed by the committee is the foundation of one of the columns of the merchants' area on the north side of the ambulatory, the particular column being the one which is to be west of the centre opening or interval. This spot, it seems, has been fixed upon as being relatively the same as that adopted when Charles II. laid the first stone of the old Exchange, and is said to be very near the actual site. Round the stone the architect has constructed a large amphitheatre, which will contain seats for 1,200 visitors, the whole of which is to be roofed and decorated, so as to appear like a large tent, the roof being supported by a pillar in the centre. The access to the arena will be from Cornhill, by a covered way, descending gradually from the level of the street to the level of the platform; and the company are to assemble between the hours of 12 and 2—Prince Albert being expected to arrive about the latter hour. The Lord Mayor will give a banquet in the evening at the Mansion-house, in honour of the occasion; at which are expected to be present, besides Prince Albert, all her Majesty's Ministers, the Judges, officers of state, the principal merchants of London, the aldermen, some of the members of the Court of Common Council, the Gresham Committee, and private friends of the Lord Mayor.

Metropolitan Statistics.—The following is a general statement of the christenings and burials within the City of London and Bills of Mortality, from Dec. 15, 1840, to Dec. 14, 1841:—In the 97 parishes within the walls; christened, 678; buried, 582. In the 17 parishes without the walls: christened, 2,654; buried, 2,419. In the 24 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey: christened, 10,132; buried, 9,696. In the 10 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster: christened, 1,670; buried, 1,902. Total christened: Males, 7,505; Females, 7,629; total, 15,134. Total buried: Males, 7,193; Females, 7,406; total, 14,599. Of the number buried, were—under 2 years of age, 3,749; 2 and under 5, 1,499; 5 and under 10, 611; 10 and under 20, 536; 20 and under 30, 1,065; 30 and under 40, 1,236; 40 and under 50, 1,347; 50 and under 60, 1,293; 60 and under 70, 1,474; 70 and under 80, 1,255; 80 and under 90, 483; 90 and under 100, 59; 100, 1. Buried, 777 still-born children, not included in the foregoing.

Public Meetings.—On Thursday the annual meeting of the proprietors of the Bolivar Mining Association was held in Throgmorton-street. The report was read by the Secretary, from which it appeared that the illness of the company's agent had retarded operations at the mines; and the quantity of ore supplied having been so much less than was anticipated from the statement of Capt. Matthews, the produce of the mine was insufficient to meet the expenditure. Under these circumstances, the trustees had ordered that the expenditure of the mine be suspended and the affairs closed, till the opinion of the whole proprietors was taken on the eligibility of a further continuance of the company. The receipts for the year amounted to 24,385*l.*, in which was an item for sale of 888 tons of copper ore, 14,095*l.*; and advanced on ore not yet arrived, 2,500*l.* The expenses at the mine were 17,266*l.*, and the half-yearly rental of the mine at Aroa (belonging to Miss Dent) was 1,462*l.*, which, together with other items of expenditure, left a balance of 834*l.* in favour of the company. The report was adopted. A proprietor expressed himself in favour of a longer continuance of the works, in hopes of finding some method of raising the ore at a greater per-centage, and spoke of the advantage of a wooden railway, which might be made for 5,000 dollars a mile. Mr. Thomas said it might be done for that in the United States, but not in Columbia. He had found that their working on the reverbatory system would not answer, but with good blast furnaces he had no doubt that fortunes were to be realised from the mines. A proprietor said that other companies had failed for the same reason, and it was to be regretted that our miners were so ignorant of the rudiments of chemistry.

Wood Pavement.—A meeting of the inhabitants of Oxford-street and its vicinity was held on Thursday, for the purpose of taking measures to oppose the proposition at present before the Marylebone vestry, noticed in our last, that the further employment of the wooden pavement in Oxford-street should be postponed for three years. Mr. Underwood, the chairman, opened the business of the meeting by animadverting upon the conduct of the vestry in reference to this subject, and said that the test which the wooden pavement had undergone was quite sufficient to prove its advantages over granite; and he could not conceive how the vestry, after their former declaration, that a year would be sufficient to test the wooden pavement, could now for a moment entertain the proposition of extending the probationary period over three years. A series of resolutions were then passed expressing the belief of the meeting in the success of the experiments already tried; deprecating any further delay in continuing the wooden pavement, and condemning the conduct of the vestry, in entertaining the proposition in question, as one directly opposed to the interests and the repeatedly expressed wishes of the inhabitants of Oxford-street. Lord Nugent, in defending the conduct of the vestry, of which he was a member, expressed himself strongly in favour of wooden pavement, and stated that he believed the majority of the vestry thought with him. Several gentlemen spoke in strong condemnatory terms of the conduct of the vestry, as being extraordinary and incomprehensible. It was then resolved that as many of the inhabitants of the parish as could make it convenient, would on Saturday (this day) attend the vestry and urge the propriety of continuing the wooden pavement in Oxford-street; and that all the vestrymen should likewise be invited to attend.

Kensington.—At a recent meeting of the vestry in this parish the following resolution was adopted: "That it is the opinion of this vestry that the guardians be earnestly requested to apply to the Poor Law Commissioners to dissolve the Kensington union as far as regards this parish, the union being too large for the proper and efficient management of the poor of the several parishes, Kensington alone being large enough for any parochial management." A poll was in consequence opened, which continued for three days. At its close another meeting was held, when the respective numbers were as follows: for the resolution 503, against it 8; being a majority against the union of 495. The result was announced amid loud cheering. Mr. Hanson then moved that a copy of the resolution adopted by the vestry by the result of the poll, and also of a former resolution that the vestry do not approve of the projected erection of a union workhouse, should be sent by the vestry clerk to the Poor Law Commissioners, the board of guardians of the Kensington union, and individually to each of the guardians for the parish. The motion was put by the chairman, Archdeacon Pott, and carried unanimously. Mr. Percival then moved, "That the vestry-clerk be likewise instructed to make known to the Poor Law Commissioners, to the board of guardians, and to the guardians of this parish, the almost unanimous opinion of the parishioners that the building of a union workhouse would be an impolitic and unnecessary expense." This resolution was also unanimously adopted.

Spitalfields. — We referred, in a previous Number, to a meeting held on the subject of the existing distress of the weavers of Spitalfields and its vicinity, and the application made on the subject to the Lord Mayor. On Wednesday a deputation of the weavers again appeared at the Mansion-house, for the purpose of applying to the Lord Mayor for his immediate interference to procure a distribution of the funds already subscribed for their relief, amounting, as they said they did, with their families, to 24,000 individuals. Alderman Wilson received the deputation in the absence of the Lord Mayor, with whom he had communicated on the subject. One of the deputation stated, that by the desire of a numerous meeting, they waited upon the Lord Mayor for the purpose of calling his Lordship's attention to certain resolutions which had been passed upon the subject of the existing distress, which was extreme, and entreating that his Lordship would exercise his great influence to alleviate it. The resolutions referred to were then read, which entered at length into some startling details of the privations under which the weavers were suffering; and the deputation concluded their address by handing a card to the Alderman, showing the mode of distributing relief when Queen Adelaide interfered a few years ago in their behalf. Alderman Wilson said, that but a short time since a statement on the subject was made to the Lord Mayor, who felt deeply for the multitudes who were reduced to such a deplorable condition. His Lordship was, however, in difficulty with respect to the distribution of the funds at his disposal, but he was convinced that immediate measures would be adopted to distribute the funds already in hand, and that a public meeting would be called in consequence of the increasing distress. The men expressed themselves grateful for the sympathy shown; and it was understood that some steps would be at once taken to facilitate the distribution of the funds in hand.

Robberies.—A few days since the following robbery was committed at Westmoreland-place, City-road. It appears that about nine in the evening, as Mrs. Gooch, an elderly lady, was sitting alone in her parlour, she was startled by the sudden entrance of two strange men, one of whom, before she could call for assistance, thrust a handkerchief into her mouth, whilst the other pinioned her arms, and with a rope bound her to the chair. They then told her that if she remained quiet, and gave up what money she possessed, they would not hurt her; but if she attempted to move or give the least alarm, they would murder her. Having rifled her pockets, they took her keys and unlocked a writing-desk, from which they stole gold and silver to the amount of 10*l.*, and several articles of value. On hearing footsteps on the stairs, however, they were alarmed and took to flight, knocking down in the passage the servant, who attempted to oppose their retreat. It is supposed that they gained an entrance to the house by the servant having left the street-door open while she went on an errand to a shop in the neighbourhood. The police have hitherto been unable to trace them.—On Sunday evening a man dressed as a porter knocked at the house of Mrs. Maddox, Bridport-place, Hoxton, and requested the servant to deliver a letter, and he would wait for an answer. On taking it to her mistress, it was discovered to be a hoax, being nothing more than a blank sheet of paper, folded in the form of a letter. Upon the servant's return the man was nowhere to be seen, and supposing him to be gone, she closed the door. Shortly afterwards Mrs. Maddox hearing footsteps on the stairs, went into the passage, and discovered a man with a large bundle in his hand, who knocked her down with a severe blow on the head, and immediately ran off. Mrs. Maddox afterwards found that her bedroom had been entered and robbed of a quantity of wearing apparel, jewellery, and a variety of other articles. The thief has not been apprehended.—On Wednesday information was received at the Metropolitan police stations of the following extensive robberies of Bank of England notes, &c., to the amount of 1,202*l.*, viz. from a gentleman, on Monday, while travelling by the London and Birmingham night train to Manchester, the sum of 950*l.*, consisting of one 500*l.* note, one 300*l.*, one 100*l.*, and one 50*l.* note. A reward of 50*l.* has been offered for their recovery. On Sunday evening there was also stolen from the dwelling-house of Mr. Grant, of Bingham, Notts, the sum of 252*l.* in notes and sovereigns. The house was broken open, and the money taken from an old oak chest. A reward of 50*l.* is offered for the apprehension of the thieves.—On Wednesday a man in the dress, and assuming the manner of a gentleman's coachman, called with a letter addressed to the lady who is the secretary of the Friendly Female Benevolent Society, and which purported to be from Lady Emily Farmer, of Clanvill-park, Petworth, announcing herself and three daughters as subscribers of two guineas per year each. It stated that, having occasion to send her coachman to town, he would take the receipts and the difference of 10*l.*, the amount of the check enclosed. The letter was in the first style of writing and address. The lady to whom it was addressed not being at home, the change was about to be handed to the man, when, in recollection of similar attempted frauds, a note to her ladyship, promising receipt, &c., by post, was substituted; and it was afterwards found, on presenting the check at Messrs. Weston and Co.'s, that it was a forgery.

Fires.—No less than eight fires occurred in the Metropolis on Christmas-day, some of which were attended with great loss of property. Three of these occurred in the southern and western suburbs. The first was in the house of Mr. Lavell, High-street, Camberwell. The family, it seems, retired to rest about twelve, and shortly after one the house was discovered to be in flames. The inmates made their escape with difficulty. Several engines were soon on the spot, but unfortunately there was a bad supply of water, and in a short time the whole building was reduced to ruins, and several adjoining houses much injured. The loss is estimated at 1000*l.* The engines had scarcely left, when they were summoned to a fire in the manufactory of Messrs. Bryan, patent leather-dressers, Dacre-street, Westminster, and which, from the thickly populated neighbourhood, excited great alarm. The fire commenced in that portion of the premises where the process of varnishing the leather is carried on, and so violent were the flames, that this portion of the building was soon reduced to ruins. By the exertions of the firemen, however, the other portion of the building was saved. The loss is said to amount to nearly 2000*l.*—Shortly after, information was received that the Eagle saw-mills, at Old Brompton, were on fire. Here, also, there was a scarcity of water, and the fire burnt itself out, destroying the whole of the mills and stock in trade. The damage is said to amount to several thousand pounds.—Five other fires occurred in the course of the day, by which much damage was occasioned. They took place severally at the premises of Messrs. Martinez and Co., wine-merchants, 77, Mark-lane; at Mr. Sabine's, card-maker and hot-presser, Lovell-court, Paternoster-row; at a house in Charles-street, Bethnal-green; at Limehouse; and at Stepney-causeway. Nearly the whole of these originated, it is stated, from the overheating of stoves in cooking their Christmas dinners. It appears that the occurrence of numerous fires on Christmas-day has been observed for many years past.

Provincial News.

Berwick-on-Tweed.—The failure of the banking-house of Messrs. Batson, Berry, and Co., has led to a meeting of the inhabitants of this town, to consider the best means of supplying the wants of the district, when it was resolved that an application should be made to the Bank of England, through the medium of one of the sitting members, to establish a branch bank in this town. An answer has been received from the Directors, declining, it is understood, the proposal, but intimating that every encouragement should be given to a joint-stock bank, should it be established, and the circulation conducted with Bank of England paper. With this object in view, a prospectus for a new bank has been issued; and it is said to be the intention of the parties concerned in its formation to call a public meeting shortly on the subject. A meeting of the creditors of the late bank has been held, when assignees were declared; the claims proved against the estate are said to be upwards of 250,000*l.* The entire liabilities of the firm are said to be nearly 350,000*l.*, of which the claims of depositors in the town and immediate neighbourhood are 160,000*l.*; similar claims in Alnwick and south of the town, 50,000*l.*; and notes in circulation, 40,000*l.*

Blackburn.—A few days since, two young men, name David Fisher and Robert Horsman, were summoned before the magistrates at the petty sessions, to answer the charge of not attending church on Sunday the 5th Dec., in accordance with a law still retained upon the statute-book, imposing a fine of five shillings upon those who do not attend a place of worship on the Sabbath-day. The constable who preferred the charge said, that on the day in question he accompanied the churchwardens of Clayton-le-Moors in their perambulations in search of disorderly characters, when they met the defendants in their working-clothes. The churchwardens asked them why they were not at church, but they made no reply, and walked away. The wardens then ordered the constable to summon the parties for non-attendance at church, and accordingly the young men were brought before the magistrates. The bench however dismissed the case; and the superintendent of police said that the summons had been taken out without his sanction, and as it was contrary to rule, the constable must answer for his misconduct.

Brighton.—A man, who gave his name Thomas Adams, has undergone an examination before the magistrates of this town on a charge of forgery. The checks which he had forged purported to be those of Mr. Serj. Adams, whose son prisoner had represented himself, under the name of Charles Adams. The police-officer said he had reason to believe his name was George Thomas Davies, and prayed a remand, as he expected a warrant to convey him to Kent, where several charges were likely to be brought against him. The prisoner was accordingly remanded.

Bristol.—It is reported that Sir C. Wetherell, the recorder of this city, is about to resign that office.—An accident of a severe nature occurred to Mrs. Monck, the lady of the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, on Saturday. It appears that while passing down some steps which lead from the hall-door of the palace, her foot slipped, and she fell, dislocating her collar bone by the accident. The latest accounts, however, state that she is going on favourably, and that her recovery may be soon expected.

Carnarvon.—A local paper (the *Herald*) states that a correspondent has communicated some interesting particulars of a storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by hail, that passed over the peninsula of Lleyn on the morning of the 17th ult. In its passage over the park at Madryn, it was of a very serious character, and did considerable damage to a long range of glasshouses, pits, and frames, that are used for forcing, besides endangering a large collection of valuable plants. Some of the hailstones measured, it is stated, 3 inches and one-eighth round the base, all of them being of a conical shape. The writer adds, that he cannot find that any hail of the same magnitude and quantity has fallen in that part of the country within the memory of the present age.

Chelmsford.—A serious fire occurred on the premises of Mr. Zurhorst, at Pilgrim's Hatch, in this county, on Friday the 24th ult. The house was burned to the ground, and nearly all the furniture destroyed. Mr. Zurhorst, it seems, has also incurred a serious loss by the burning of a cabinet, in which he had deposited 250*l.* in bank notes, 16 sovereigns, a check for 19*l.*, and a bill for 89*l.*; the furniture being the only part of the property insured. It is not yet known how the fire originated.

Derby.—On Monday addresses from this town were presented by a deputation of gentlemen and tradesmen to Lord Melbourne at Melbourne Hall. The address contained a summary of the leading measures of the ministry of which his Lordship was the head, and adverting to the measures proposed by them for meeting the deficiency of the revenue by an amendment of the general tariff, it expressed a conviction that though that attempt had been for a time defeated, it could not long be resisted by any party in power, and conveyed the hope that either the present ministers would be compelled to pursue the same line of conduct as their predecessors, or else that his Lordship, together with his late colleagues in office, would again ere long be called to her Majesty's councils. Lord Melbourne in his reply alluded to the language he held in the same place in the autumn of 1834, when he pressed upon the gentlemen whom he had then the honour of receiving, the necessity of union and concord, without which, from the natural strength and compact array of the adversary, there was no hope of success. Discord had succeeded to union, and the natural and necessary consequence, defeat and failure, followed. "Union alone," observed his lordship, "is irresistible; and union can only be insured by the choice of defined objects, not doubtful, speculative, and hazardous, but dictated by reason, approved by experience, and of a practicable character." His lordship having complimented the inhabitants of Derby on their consistency, and adverted to the expressions in the addresses of kindly feeling towards himself personally, concluded his answer by animadverting on the conduct of his political opponents. He referred to the measures for the supply of the pecuniary deficiency, and the relief of the commercial embarrassment, proposed, he said, in good faith, and in the hope that they would have received the sanction of Parliament, but which were met by a vote of want of confidence. "It will now be," said his lordship, "for her Majesty's present advisers to bring forward upon their part such plans as they may think better suited to the circumstances of the times; and it will be for your representatives to consider those plans with reference to and in comparison with the measures which we submitted to the last Parliament. I can only say that for myself they shall receive a full and fair consideration, and that, as far as in me lies, I will do to others that justice which I hold to have been denied to me and my colleagues, and in being denied to us, to have also been denied to the country."—We are informed by a local paper that the only cotton factory that was working at Chapel-en-le-Frith stopped last week. This factory, it seems, belongs to Messrs. Ashton and Co., of Hyde, who have been obliged, it is said, through depression of trade and other inconveniences, to stop all their works, both at Hyde and Chapel-en-le-Frith; whereby upwards of a hundred and fifty hands have been thrown out of employment at Chapel-en-le-Frith, who were altogether depending upon Messrs. Ashton for support.

Hull.—On Christmas night about twelve o'clock, a person on board a steamer then on her passage from London to this port caused a serious alarm among the passengers, of whom there were several of both sexes, by stamping on the deck over the fore-cabin, and crying out that the ship was on fire. The consequence was a general confusion among the fore-cabin passengers, during which a man, jumping from an upper berth, fell upon a woman beneath and seriously hurt her. All rushed to the ladder; but it was soon discovered to be a hoax, and that there was no cause for alarm. The author of the mischief, on being told he should be given into custody on arrival at this place, threatened to stab any one who dared to lay hands on him; and this deterred the summary punishment which many of the passengers, it is said, were disposed to inflict on him. The law, it seems, does not apply to such a case.

Ipswich.—A local paper informs us that one of the steamers from this port conveyed no less than ten tons of turkeys from the Suffolk coast during the last week; eight tons of the same description of Christmas fare having been previously forwarded by the same steamer for the London market.

Launceston.—A local paper states that this county is so extensively undermined, that churches and churchyards, mansion-houses and hostelries, are many of them suspended over a yawning gulph, and in constant danger of falling upon the miners below. The *Cornwall Gazette* of last week gives the following account of a narrow escape which occurred at Illogan: As the wife of a labourer called Dunstone was crossing her kitchen, the ground suddenly gave way, and she was left suspended by her arm over a shaft, but fortunately was rescued from her perilous situation without any injury."

Manchester.—The property recently destroyed by fire in this town has since been the scene of a still more serious calamity. The particulars of the fire alluded to were detailed in our last Number, the building destroyed being a large warehouse in Piccadilly, in the occupation of the Union Carrying Company. The ruins, which had remained undisturbed since the fire, were about to be removed on Friday, Christmas-eve, when another accident occurred. Though the building had been completely gutted by the fire, two of the entire walls were left standing, and that at the back of the warehouse was about 90 feet high by 100 in length, and was carried by means of two stone arches over the Rochdale Canal. This wall was about to be removed by a number of men, who were erecting some scaffolding against it, when the stone of one of the arches, which had become rotten and nearly pulverised by the action of the fire, giving way, the arch collapsed, and the wall dividing into two portions, fell a heap of ruins upon the men below. There were upwards of a hundred labourers about the building when the accident occurred, of whom five were killed on the spot, and ten others seriously wounded, two of whom afterwards died: all the rest escaped uninjured. Great excitement immediately prevailed throughout the whole town, and all the thoroughfares leading to the scene of the accident became densely thronged with thousands of persons; and it required great exertions on the part of the police to keep them from the ruins, and thus prevent the danger of further accidents. A considerable time elapsed before all the bodies were dug out, and general alarm was for some time felt from a report that all the men who were in the building at the time had been buried. This, however, proved incorrect, and the extent of the calamity was found to be as stated above. An inquest has been held, and after a lengthened investigation the jury expressed themselves satisfied that the unfortunate event was the result of mere accident, and that no blame or want of precaution attached to any of the parties connected with the removal of the ruins. They accordingly returned a verdict of "Accidental death" in all the cases. With the exception of one young man, who still lies at the Infirmary in a precarious state, all the others who were injured are doing favourably, and likely to recover.—On Monday the inmates in the house of Mr. Carman, Faulkner-street, St. Peter's, were thrown into a state of alarm, caused by the sudden indisposition of nine individuals, shortly after dinner on that day. It seems that Mr. and Mrs. Baker, of the Theatre Royal, and two daughters, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Holl, have apartments at Mr. Carman's; and that, on Monday, at dinner, they, as well as Mr. Carman and his two daughters, partook of some mutton broth. Shortly afterwards they were seized with severe illness, attended by all the symptoms of having taken poison. Medical assistance being called in, active remedial measures were adopted, and they were all restored; though some of them continued for several days greatly indisposed. There appears to be some mystery connected with the affair; no suspicion attaching to any of the inmates, though it is supposed that arsenic must have been mixed with the oatmeal used in the broth, and which had been some time in the house. The suspected substance is in the hands of some chemists, who are to examine and report upon it.—Some surprise has been expressed in this town, during the last week, by the report that a confidential clerk in the employ of the Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal and Railway Company had absconded with a large amount of property in his possession. It appears that his name is Samuel Hayward, and that he held the situation of book-keeper and collecting clerk, in which capacity large amounts of cash were continually passing through his hands. On the 4th ult. he paid over a balance of 80*l.* to the cashier, requesting permission to go into the country by the next coach, and return on the succeeding Monday. The permission was granted, and he left the town, but not being heard of for some time, search was made after him by the police, supposing that he might have been murdered, and finally his private desk was broken open, when two letters were discovered in his hand-writing, one directed to his wife, and the other to the cashier, in both of which he said that he had left the country for ever, and that he had remained as long as he could without being discovered and punished. A policeman was immediately despatched to Liverpool to see if he could trace him, and succeeded in apprehending him on board a packet in that port which was on the point of sailing for America. The prisoner was brought back to this town, and has undergone an examination before the magistrates, when four cases of embezzlement exceeding 1000*l.* were proved against him, and he was committed to take his trial. The prisoner is 27 years of age, respectably connected, and has a wife and family. His salary was 200*l.* per annum, and he states that the vessel in which he intended to have taken his departure had only sailed from Liverpool two hours before his arrival in that town. It is feared that he will be found a defaulter to a much larger amount than that already discovered.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Mr. William Gibb, the agent, at Alnwick, of Messrs. Lambton and Co., bankers of this town, has absconded; and since his departure it has been discovered that forged bills to a considerable extent have passed through his hands, but to what amount is not yet publicly known. It is stated that the Messrs. Lambton possess security from Mr. Gibb to the amount of 3,000*l.*, and that four persons residing in Alnwick are his sureties to that extent. This circumstance, coming so soon after the failure of the Tweed Bank, has created additional alarm in Alnwick, where there are several instances of loss occasioned by the latter event. It seems Mr. Gibb left his home about three weeks since, but it is only a few days since it was suspected that he had absconded.

Shrewsbury.—An inquest has been held on Emma Evans, the woman who was murdered at Chirk, the circumstances connected with which were detailed in our last. The magistrates did not wish the coroner to enter into any subject beyond the immediate cause of death, fearing the ends of justice might be defeated, and the jury consequently returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown." The two men, Williams and Lawson, from whom the bundle of goods was taken, which belonged to deceased, were not at first apprehended, although they were supposed to be lying secreted somewhere in the neighbourhood. They have since been captured at Coventry; and were discovered on Monday in consequence of their endeavouring to dispose of some silver spoons at a pawnbroker's, who suspecting they were the parties concerned in the murder, forwarded information to the police of this town, who immediately proceeded there and succeeded in apprehending them. Their arrival in this place produced considerable excitement, and great numbers of persons assembled to meet them, but by the arrangements of the police they were safely secured in the gaol, without any interruption or violence being used towards them by the mob. They have since undergone an examination before the magistrates, which did not elicit any fresh facts of importance, and was adjourned for a few days. —Another murder has within the last few days been committed in this county, at Whexall near Wem. It seems that a wife, with the assistance of her husband, has administered poison to both her parents, whereby the mother has lost her life — the father escaped; but a third party unconnected with the transaction has since died from the effects of the food of which he had also been a partaker. The perpetrators of the crime are named Thomas and Mary Harries, living in the same cottage with the father, Arthur Williams, and his deceased wife. It seems that deceased had been in the habit of correcting two children which Harries had by a former wife, and that he had threatened her for so doing, and this is supposed to be the motive that led to the commission of the crime. The circumstances are as follows:—On Sunday deceased partook of an apple-dumpling at dinner, and was immediately taken ill, and died the same evening. Her husband did not eat any, being too ill, from having taken a small portion of poisoned food on the previous night; and the third party was the son of a neighbour to whom the female prisoner had given the remainder of the dumpling. An inquest has been held, and after the conclusion of the evidence the male prisoner made a statement to the effect that he had told his wife on Saturday that something was the matter with the meat, to make the old man so ill. He said he had purchased the poison some months ago for the purpose of destroying rats; and hinted that his wife must have administered the poison, if deceased really was poisoned. The female prisoner said that if any one knew about it, it was her husband. The jury returned a verdict that deceased's death was occasioned by poison administered by Thomas Harries, and that he was assisted by his wife; and they were both committed to take their trial.

Stamford.—A serious accident, attended by loss of life, has occurred at a coal-pit belonging to Messrs. Job and Page Taylor, at Darlaston. It appears that three men and a boy were descending to their work, when the skip on which they were standing, before their heads were lower than the mouth of the pit, got detached from the rope, and they fell a depth of more than thirty yards. One of the men was killed on the spot, and the other two have since died. The boy lies in a dangerous state and is not expected to recover. It was at first feared that the rope had been burnt nearly through designedly, as the end was charred, but on inquiry it appeared most probable that the loose end of the knot tied in the rope to secure a ring and hook, which carries the skip, had caught fire accidentally, as the men were in the habit of sticking a lighted candle to the bow of the skip, and that it smouldered till it got to the tight part of the knot, when it was extinguished. In consequence of this, it is thought that the weight of the men untied the knot, or slipped it through the ring, and thus caused the accident.

Stockton.—A local paper states that a singular evidence of the effects of railways upon the growth of towns is to be found at Middlesborough, a shipping port, on a branch of the railway from Darlington to this place. This little town at the terminus of the railway, from which there is a branch to it, has, it seems, been entirely formed in the course of ten years; and now numbers about 5,000 inhabitants, with a church, market, and all the accompaniments of a town of active industry and business. Many of its houses bear the appearance of being occupied by persons in comfortable circumstances, and the town looks more like one of settled and matured habits than of recent growth.

Stoke-upon-Trent.—A meeting of the ratepayers of this parish, pursuant to public notice, has been held to take into consideration the propriety of granting a church-rate. The vestry was crowded, nearly 1000 persons, it is said, being present, and many being unable to gain admission. The rector took the chair after considerable opposition, when Mr. Tomkinson, the churchwarden, read an estimate for the coming year; which for the two churches, he said, was 345*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* He therefore proposed that a rate of 1¾*d.* in the pound, for the repairs and other expenses of Stoke and Shelton churches, be ordered. Mr. Robinson, a Chartist, then addressed the meeting, opposing the rate with considerable warmth; and concluded by proposing as an amendment, "That the meeting was of opinion that the church-rates were unjust in principle, and ought to be resisted, and that the meeting do adjourn for twelve months." The amendment having been seconded, the chairman stated that he should not put it to the meeting. Some warm and angry discussion ensued, during which one of the speakers, Mr. James Holden, said that the 10,930,000*l.* which the tithes produced ought to be appropriated to the support of the church, the clergy, and the poor, as it was before the time of the Protestant reformation. A gentleman of the name of Ridgway then spoke at considerable length, arguing against the imposition of church-rates on the ground of the existing distress among all classes; and after enumerating the difficulties in which the manufacturers are at the present time placed, the hardships of the shopkeepers, and the distress of all, he proposed to make use of the words, "that this meeting therefore do adjourn to Easter Monday." That, he said, would be legal, and then the rate-payers could come again and do likewise. Mr. Robinson then withdrew his amendment in favour of Mr. Ridgway's, amid loud cheers. The chairman called for a show of hands for the rate, when a few only were held up, and a great number against it. A poll was then demanded, which the chairman said should open immediately; and afterwards be adjourned to Friday. He declined to put the amendment, and left the room amid great confusion. After his departure the chair was taken by one of the opposite party, and the amendment of Mr. Ridgway was carried unanimously.

Sutton in Ashfield.—We have noticed in previous Numbers the frequent recurrence of incendiary fires in this place and neighbourhood, without any clue being discovered to the authors of them. On Sunday an attempt was made to set fire to the church. It appears that when the sexton went to ring the bell, he discovered that some pitch, cotton, and sticks had been inserted in one of the pews through a window, where a pane of glass had been extracted. No mischief, however, was done, the combustibles having fortunately fallen upon a part of the floor of the pew, which is old oak; otherwise, it is thought, the consequences might have been serious, as even the oak itself was partly burnt. No clue has yet been discovered to the author of this or the other numerous fires that have occurred in this neighbourhood.

Wakefield.—A public meeting, which was numerously attended, has been held in this town, to consider the propriety of forming a diocesan board of education, in accordance with the principles of the Established Church. The meeting was called by the Bishop of Ripon, in compliance with a numerously-signed requisition. The proposed rules were agreed to, and many speeches were made; but the most important feature of the meeting was the address of the chairman, Lord Wharncliffe, the substance of which was as follows:—"Government could not do much. It could not provide and support those schools; it could only aid and encourage them. Government could not provide the funds necessary for the education of the people; for, as a Government, it had no power to do that, even if willing. It depended entirely on the representatives of the people in the House of Commons. They had appropriated a small sum for the purpose; but before any government could go to Parliament with a proposition to increase that grant to any extent, it would be necessary to show that the laity, the clergy, and all ranks of the people were ready to contribute liberally to the object. He had some knowledge on the subject, and he was happy to say there was a disposition to contribute liberally. When that was done, then Parliament would give further aid. He had given the matter the most anxious consideration, and he believed all who had given attention to it would, with him, deprecate strongly that the charge of educating the people should be taken out of the hands of those who were willing voluntarily to superintend it."

Windsor.—On Wednesday, the Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, several members of the Royal suite, and a select party of sixty, proceeded to the Great Park, about a mile from the Castle, to be present at a meeting of the Royal buckhounds, and to witness a stag-hunt. Her Majesty was in a carriage and four, attended by outriders. The Dinham stag, which had been hunted during the past two seasons, and let out to rove at liberty during the summer, was selected from the herd, and the hounds laid on at Bishopsgate, whither her Majesty and the Court proceeded to witness the sport. The stag, after a run of an hour, was taken close to Cumberland-lodge. The Queen, in her carriage, traversed the Park in various directions, and had a good view of the whole of the run, with which her Majesty, who was looking very well, appeared much pleased. Not only were the whole company comprising the field in at the take, but her Majesty also, who arrived at the Lodge at the moment of the capture. The stag, by the Queen's command, was immediately afterwards brought to her Majesty's carriage, by the keepers, for the Queen's inspection, the Prince, Lord Rosslyn, Master of the buckhounds, and the members of the Court, forming a circle. The Royal party then returned to the Castle. The equestrian statue of the late King George the Fourth, in bronze, by Sir F. Chantrey, nine feet high, is, it is said, likely to be placed in the Long Walk.

Worcester.—The spirit of incendiarism appears to have manifested itself on the borders of this county, two fires having occurred about the same time a few nights since, which, it is said, there is every reason to suppose were occasioned wilfully. In one case a blacksmith's shop and adjoining premises at Spernal, belonging to a widow named Blackburn, were burned to the ground; and in the other a rick belonging to Mr. Bennett, farmer, residing at Studley Holt. They occurred within half a mile of each other, and in Mr. Bennett's case, but for great exertions, two other stacks, it is thought, must have been consumed.

Railways.—An accident, which produced considerable alarm at the time and has since occasioned much excitement, took place on the line of the Great Western Railway, the day before Christmas-day, whereby eight persons were killed on the spot, and many others seriously injured. It appears that a luggage-train, with a number of passengers of the labouring class, left the Paddington terminus at 4 A.M., and had proceeded as far as the Sunning-hill cutting, near Reading, when it suddenly came into contact with a slip of earth that had fallen from the embankment, and covered the rails. It was quite dark at the time, and the immediate consequence was that the engine was forced off the line, and the heavily-laden luggage-trains (which were placed behind the passengers) in consequence of the momentum they had acquired, and the sudden check they thus received, were thrown on the carriages of the passengers, crushing eight to death and severely wounding twelve others. The sufferers were chiefly mechanics, and among the killed were several stonemasons from the New Houses of Parliament, who were going down into the country to spend the Christmas holiday with their friends. An inquest, which lasted two days, has been held, and a lengthened investigation gone into as to the cause of the accident. Two questions more particularly occupied the attention of the jury, the first of which was the practice of placing the passengers in trucks before the luggage, and to which in a great measure is attributed so extensively fatal a result; and the second whether the slip had been sudden and without notice, or whether it had taken place after a previous indication, which ought to have demanded the attention of the company. As related to the first inquiry, the position of the passengers' trucks, Mr. Brunel, the engineer of the line, stated that the plan was adopted because it was deemed the safest. The reasons he gave for this opinion were, that the luggage trains were uncertain in the time they kept, that they proceeded more slowly than the other trains, and hence there was always risk of their being overtaken and run into by a faster train, in which case, if the passengers were placed behind, they would necessarily be exposed to the greatest danger. With regard to the second inquiry, whether proper precautions had been taken by the directors for the security of the embankment, it appeared in evidence that the part where the accident took place had been observed for some time previous to be in an insecure state, so much so as to attract the notice of persons living in the neighbourhood, some of whom had expressed their apprehensions to servants of the Railway Company; that partial slips had taken place some short time before, and had been repaired under the direction of one of the assistant engineers, Mr. Berthram, and although this witness and his foreman deposed that everything was done which was thought necessary, and expressed themselves quite sure that the particular slip which led to the fatal catastrophe was new, and without any previous indication of danger, another witness, Mr. Gosling, jun., stated that he had perceived the ground bulging, where it afterwards fell in, on the very day before the accident happened. It further appeared that there was no watchman nearer the spot than half a mile, and he, not being aware of the obstruction, made the signal of safety for the train to proceed. Some evidence, which however did not appear satisfactory to the jury, was adduced to show that the slip took place at the moment the train was passing, and under circumstances against which the presence of a watchman could have afforded no security. The statement of the engine driver, however, who with the stoker singularly escaped uninjured, went to disprove this, for he stated that the engine ran into some loose earth which had slipped from the side of the cutting on to the rails. The jury ultimately returned a verdict of Accidental death in all the eight cases, with a deodand of 1000*l.* on the engine and tender; their reasons, which the coroner however refused to give, being understood to be that the passengers' trucks, in the first place, were not placed in the safest position; and secondly, that due precautions had not been taken for the security of the embankment, after the recent slips that had occurred near the spot. The last accounts report that the wounded persons, who had been received into the Reading Infirmary, were proceeding favourably, and that they are all likely to recover.—A fatal accident has occurred on the line of the Grand Junction Railway, to one of the down-trains, within two or three miles of Leeds. It appears that one of the wheels of the engine suddenly broke, whereby the rail was cut in two, and the engine twice overturned on a slight elevation at the side of the line. The engine driver was so seriously injured that he has since died, but the stoker, by keeping on the tender, escaped with only a few slight cuts. The carriage next to the tender was overthrown by the shock, but fortunately none of the passengers were injured.—An inquest has been held on John Clagg, aged 34, a labourer on the London and Brighton Railway. It appeared by the evidence of a fellow workmen, that he had left him on the line about six in the evening, walking towards his home, and shortly after he learned that he had been run over by one of the trains. Deceased had been taking a little beer, but was not intoxicated. The engine driver of the train which ran over deceased deposed that he never saw him, and not being aware of the accident, did not stop the train. Deceased was picked up a few minutes after by a railway labourer, but though he did not die for some days, he could give no explanation how the accident occurred. A surgeon deposed, that when deceased was brought to him to the hospital he found that he was seriously injured, and appeared under the effects of drink. His right hand and three of his ribs were broken, and he was labouring under a pulmonary affection at the time. Deceased appeared to have been injured by the fire-box; and witness was of opinion that the wheels did not go over any part of him, or he must have been killed on the spot. The only conclusion witness could come to was that deceased lay down on the line; and he could not positively say whether the cause of death was the result of the accident or the previous disease. Some of the jury proposed an adjournment, in order that a *post-mortem* examination might take place, but after some consultation it was overruled, and a verdict returned of "Death from natural causes, accelerated by the accident."—A special general meeting of proprietors of the Manchester and Leeds Railway has been held at Manchester, for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposal "to unite the company with certain other railway companies in taking a lease of a railway proposed to be made from Darlington to the Durham Junction Railway, and also for the purpose of considering the propriety of proceeding with the formation of the projected extension of the Manchester and Leeds Railway to Hunt's-bank, under the powers obtained by Act of Parliament for the purpose." There was a numerous attendance of the proprietary, and after some discussion resolutions were adopted, authorising the directors to proceed with the undertaking to Hunt's-bank, and also to unite with other companies for the extension of railway conveyance in the north.—An accident, attended with very serious consequences, occurred on Monday, on the line of the Bristol and Gloucester Railway, about 15 miles from the former city, whereby three men were killed on the spot, and five other persons severely injured. From the accounts received, it appears that the men were engaged in the formation of a tunnel, two miles from Wickwar; and on Saturday, a barrel of gunpowder, intended to be used in blowing up the rocks, had been placed for safety in a neighbouring shed, used as a blacksmith's shop. On Monday, whilst the blacksmith was sharpening the men's tools, a spark of fire fell from the anvil on the powder, which immediately exploded, and the men were blown in different directions. The shock, which was heard at the distance of six or seven miles, produced great alarm in the surrounding hamlets; and as soon as the extent of the mischief was ascertained, the dead bodies were removed to a neighbouring shed to await an inquest, and the five wounded men were conveyed to the Bristol Infirmary, where four of them continue in a dangerous state.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—A meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the repeal of the Corn-laws has been held at the Mansion-house. The Lord Mayor, who presided, began his speech by stating that the effect of the present Corn-laws was actual starvation, and that the pressure of the Corn-law was grossly unequal. The quantity of bread consumed by the wealthier classes, he said, was insignificant compared with their wealth, while that consumed by the poor man amounted to nine-tenths of the value of his productive powers. The Corn-law tax was unjust in that respect, but it was also grossly unjust that one class of the people should derive an income from the food made use of by another. After some further remarks in the same strain, Mr. O'Connell added that when he looked at the recent accounts of the manufacturing interests of England, he found the quantity of manufactured goods diminishing day by day, the number of employers likewise diminishing, mercantile men failing, banks broken, manufactories shut up, artisans turned out, and starvation spreading far and wide; he found this progressive scale of deterioration, lasting and augmenting for six years, accompanied by serious accounts of the melancholy condition of the people. All nations of the earth had had their great revolutions. There was no great state that had not had its rise and progress, its gradual decline, and ultimately its fall; and he confessed it struck him with something—he hoped of superstition—which led him to think that the pride of England's greatness had passed away, and that her decline and fall were coming on. He reflected upon the subject with horror, although he felt that England had inflicted much bitter injury upon his country, and that a greater enemy his country never had had. But he wept over the miseries of the British people, and he was ready to struggle with them to maintain that superiority which he feared they were losing. His whole thought was engrossed in contemplating the coming misery of England, and he shuddered with horror at what might be its results. Hunger, it was said, would break through stone walls, and no political institution was strong enough to stand against the clamouring of a starving people. He prayed, however, that in saying this he might not turn out to be a true prophet. The Lord Mayor then announced Mr. Bright, of Rochdale, as the first speaker, who addressed the meeting at great length. Having adverted to the difficulties thrown in the way of Catholic Emancipation, and of the Negro Emancipation Acts, he proceeded to contend that the objections to the repeal of the Corn-laws were equally unjust, and would prove equally futile. Having given some instances of the injurious effects of restrictions on the import of foreign corn, the speaker appealed to the assembly to record their assent to a repeal of these laws, not merely, he said, on account of their English brethren, who were rapidly coming down to the low standard of food of the Irish peasantry, but on account of the sufferings of their own countrymen in England, in consequence of the ruinous operations of these destructive laws. After some further observations, Mr. Bright was succeeded by Mr. G. Thompson and several other speakers, who addressed the meeting at considerable length. The meeting terminated by the adoption of the following resolution, proposed by the Lord Mayor:—"That a total and immediate repeal of the Corn-laws is necessary for the revival of trade and manufacture, and that it is expedient that all Ireland should petition for their immediate repeal, and that measures be taken immediately for doing so.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Tuesday. The Lord Mayor, in handing in some money, congratulated the Association on the circumstance of a great demonstration in favour of Repeal having been made the previous day at Kells, county Meath; when from 10,000 to 20,000 persons he said attended, and came to the determination to post up in a conspicuous part of their dwellings "There is nothing for Ireland but the Repeal." A hatband with the same inscription was to be generally worn by the people of that district, and he had no doubt it would become universal in Ireland. He cautioned the people against being deluded, he said, by gangs of spies that were going through the country, trying to induce them to join illegal societies, for the very purpose of afterwards betraying them. His Lordship stated with great gratification that the Right Rev. Dr. Cantwell, the Catholic bishop of Meath, and nearly all his clergy were thorough Repealers, and concluded his remarks by moving the thanks of the association to Dr. Cantwell, his clergy, and the people of the county Meath, for the noble demonstration in favour of repeal made on the previous day. The resolution was passed. After several subscriptions had been acknowledged, the Lord Mayor alluded to the death of Mr. West, late member for this city, who died on Monday, for whose private character he expressed high admiration. He wished it to be known that he could take no part in the approaching election; the law had made him returning officer, and unless he resigned his office he could not conscientiously take part one way or another. In short, he was determined that during his year of office he would act with strict impartiality, and, according to his best exertions, with equal justice to all.

Belfast.—A public meeting of persons interested in the linen trade of Ireland has been held in this town, for the purpose of adopting some measure to relieve the existing pressure on that department of trade. After some discussion it was unanimously resolved—"That a memorial be forwarded to the Board of Trade, embodying a statement of the present position of the linen manufacture." This document was signed by all the banking companies of this town, and by a large portion of the merchants and capitalists of the neighbourhood; the whole of the signatures representing, it is said, nearly three millions of capital. The memorial, which extended to some length, stated that the manufacturers had for some time been suffering from the seriously depressed state of the linen trade, on the prosperity of which depends the welfare of almost the entire province of Ulster; this staple trade giving support, directly or indirectly, to one-half of its population. That from the improvement of manufactures in other countries, more particularly in Germany, and the restrictive measures lately adopted on the continent with respect to British goods, the memorialists are unable to find a sufficient market for their productions, and their trade, they fear, will ultimately be annihilated. They therefore suggest whether it would not be the interest of the country generally, as it would be their own particularly, to remodel our commercial relations, and, by a principle of concession, induce other countries to receive, on a more extended scale, our manufactures. The memorial was forwarded to Lord Ripon, President of the Board of Trade, who has replied to it, stating that he is fully sensible of the great importance of the matter to which it relates; and the memorialists may rely upon his readiness to consider every practicable means of endeavouring to meet the exigencies of the case.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The committee of the General Assembly lately published a statement of their views, as to the settlement of the questions at present affecting the church. It was extensively circulated, and a copy, it is said, was sent to every Cabinet Minister. On Tuesday, the 21st Dec., a meeting of the committee was held, for the purpose of approving of the statement, when one of the members protested against it in strong terms. He said that all the agitation against patronage had proceeded on the ground of supporting the rights of the Christian people, by preventing ministers from being improperly thrust upon them; but that the statement proved that this was a mere pretence; that the rights of the people were to be thrown aside, and the whole power, both of the patrons and of the people, vested in the clergy. Any such measure he should oppose to the utmost, as establishing a clerical domination, which, he considered, must be attended with fatal consequences to the liberties of the country, and never would be submitted to. A long discussion followed. Dr. Gordon, Messrs. Candlish and Cunningham, &c., voted an approval of the statement, the member alluded to alone dissenting—It is announced that Mr. T. Carlyle has declined becoming a candidate for the Chair of History, now vacant in this University; and that he has communicated this determination to the students, who, as mentioned in a previous Number, were getting up a requisition to the Faculty of Advocates in his favour.

Perth.—The Scottish bishops have published a synodical letter on the subject of the proposed university in the neighbourhood of this city. It is to be called "The College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity;" and is intended to receive and board from 150 to 200 of youths from eight to eighteen years of age. 6,000*l.* have been already privately contributed; and, when the sum resulting from a public subscription amounts to 20,000*l.*, the edifice, it is said, will be commenced. According to a prospectus of the institution, which accompanies the synodical letter, the purposes to which the funds will be devoted, comprise the providing of a chapel, with halls and other suitable buildings, the salaries of a warden, professors, and teachers, and the foundation of bursaries. Subscribers to the amount of one hundred guineas, and upwards are to have a perpetual right of nomination of young men to the college, with a deduction of 10 per cent. in their favour, from the current rate of annual payment for board and education.

Paisley.—The numerous bankruptcies which have lately occurred in this town, and which have seriously added to the existing distress, have now been followed by the bankruptcy of the Corporation itself. It is stated that on account of the great depression of trade, and partly on account of a run raised by the circulation of some statements regarding the affairs of the Corporation, the Town Council, at a meeting on Wednesday, 22d Dec., ordered the chamberlain to suspend receipt or payment of deposits in the mean time, but to proceed with all possible despatch in realising the outstanding debts due to the community for the regular payment of the interest on the money borrowed, and other current engagements of the burgh. It appears with respect to the finances of the Corporation, that there is a deficiency of income to meet the expenditure by at least 700*l.* annually; that the income is about 3,300*l.*, and the unavoidable expenditure not under 4,000*l.* This unfortunate occurrence, it is feared, will greatly add to the distress of the working classes in this town; the more so, as it is stated that the whole of a local savings fund, amounting to 19,000*l.*, has been thus sunk; that sum, it seems, having been lent to the trustees of the Cart (River) Improvement, connected with the Corporation. The Council having established two savings funds, as part of their system, some confusion appears to have arisen in connexion with these and the National Savings Bank; but it is positively announced that the latter has nothing whatever to do with the corporation.

THEATRICALS.

Drury-Lane.—On Monday evening this theatre was re-opened for dramatic representations under the management of Mr. Macready. The house was filled throughout, and after the national anthem had been sung by the whole strength of the company, an attempt was made to commence the play, which, however, was unanimously resisted until Mr. Macready had obeyed the call for his appearance, when the whole audience rose, and greeted him with long-continued acclamations. The performance selected for the occasion was Shakspeare's *Merchant of Venice*, which was finely illustrated as regards scenery and costume, and as strongly cast as the force of the company would admit. Mr. Macready took the part of *Shylock*, Mr. Phelps played *Antonio*, Mr. Anderson *Bassanio*, Mr. Hudson from Dublin made his *début* successfully as *Gratiano*. *Lorenzo* was personated by Mr. Elton, and *Gobbo* by Mr. Compton. Among the lady performers were, Mrs. Warner as *Portia*, Mrs. Keeley as *Nerissa*, Miss E. Phillips as *Jessica*, and Miss Poole and Miss Gould as *Portia's* "minstrels fair." The play was throughout well sustained, and the acting of Mr. Macready was more especially well received. The play was followed by a pantomime, the usual entertainment at this season of the year, under the title of *Harlequin and Duke Humphrey's Dinner, or Jack Cade Lord of London Stone*. It contained the usual quantity of merriment, and began and ended with considerable spirit and attraction. There was very loud applause at its conclusion, accompanied however with a few hisses. Mr. Macready has carried out several reforms in the general management of the house, and some important changes and improvements in the embellishments and fittings up of the interior have been effected.

Covent Garden.—The subject of the pantomime at this theatre is the old and popular story of *Guy Earl of Warwick, or Harlequin and the Dun Cow*. The adventures of the knight are represented in a very attractive form, and the moving panorama of the beauties of land and sea, sky and night, and day and twilight; the princely hall, battled tower, magic wood, and fairy palace, were all beautiful, and received with great approbation by the audience. In the scenery, indeed, appears to lie the chief strength of the pantomime at this theatre, containing a fine combination of lovely views. The material of the pantomime, however, appeared to want life and energy; the tricks were neither new nor comical, and, if not pronounced a failure, it appeared to be regarded as bearing no comparison to the adjuncts with which it was put on the stage. Some good transformations, however, were made, and the changing of the "Cannon Brewery" into "Prince Albert's Gate," and that of Harris's far-seeing telescope into a view of the "past and future" showing a series of medallion portraits of the Kembles, from "the noblest Roman of them all" to Miss Adelaide—were those which drew down the greatest approbation. The launch of the *Trafalgar* was also a fine *coup d'œil*, and was loudly cheered. Altogether the pantomime was successful, and the house was well filled.

Haymarket.—The performances at this theatre have been the play of *Pizarro*, and a new afterpiece, as a substitute for a pantomime, entitled, *The World of Dreams, or the Man in the Moon*. The former piece was got up with spirit, and its chief characters were well supported: the only novelty, however, was the performance of Mr. Wallack as *Pizarro*, and Mrs. Stirling as *Cora*. Both gave satisfaction to the audience, and Mr. Wallack was called for at the fall of the curtain. *The World of Dreams* is rather a complicated piece. *Violette* (Mdlle. Celeste), the daughter of an aged, blind woman, falls asleep under the Elfin oak tree, on a night in the merry month of May; and, according to the legend, is transferred in body as well as spirit to the moon. Here she inspires the "man in the moon" with the tender passion; and after she has received all manner of civilities at his hands, is sent down again to earth, under convoy of *Andgrim* (Mr. Mitchenson), the spirit of troubled dreams. On her arrival, however, she finds a sale in her mother's cottage, who is herself on the point of being ejected by *Hans Braunwig* (Mr. Strickland), a rich old miser of the village; but the proceedings are stopped on her agreeing to become his wife, which she does to save her mother. The night of the marriage, however, is marked by a catastrophe. The bridegroom is led across moss and moor by an ignis fatuus, while *Violette*, separated from him, is safely reconducted to her mother's cottage. Old *Braunwig* falls asleep at the close of the night, just under the Elfin oak, and is tormented by the spirit of troubled dreams. The piece concludes with the abrogation of the contract of marriage between *Violette* and *Hans Braunwig*, the acceptance of the "man in the moon" by the betrothed bride, and her apotheosis after death. The man in the moon turns out to be a certain *Prince Fazenheim* (Mr. J. Webster), who has been compelled to carry the well-known "bundle of sticks" by a potent enchanter with whom he was at enmity, and all ends happily. The piece was well got up, and was favourably received by a numerous audience.

Olympic.—After the first piece, entitled *Sixteen-string Jack*,—being the history of a highway robber, which has for some time been successfully performed at this theatre, a new pantomime was produced, entitled *Riddle-dee Riddle-dee Riddle-Dum-ree*. It contained a number of devices as to passing events, but the jokes, which were of an ordinary character, were but poorly received. There are few really comic expressions throughout the whole piece; but the superior singing and comic powers of the *Clown* (Mr. T. Mathews) carried it through successfully. There was also some pretty dancing during the *Clown's* feats, which tended to soften the effect of the amusing antics which he played. The pantomime was announced for repetition.

Adelphi.—After the performance of *Barnaby Rudge*, and *Norma* burlesqued, which have been given for some time at this theatre with considerable success, a pantomime of unusual length was produced, entitled *The Little Old Woman and her Pig; or, Harlequin Pedlar and the Magic Petticoat*. This entertainment, purported by the bills to be selected from "the most approved nursery ballads," and its plot appears to consist in the amalgamation of three of these old rhymes, relating respectively to the "Little Old Woman and her Pig," as recited in its title; to the adventures of the old lady whose petticoats were "cut round about" on her way from market; and to the successful destruction of a magic duck upon a magic lake, and by a magic gun. A plot is framed in which a great variety of views are introduced; and with the aid of well-managed scenery, the pantomime, properly so called, is brought forward. Miss Bullin was a pretty and agile *Columbine*, Mr. Frampton made a good *Harlequin*, and Mr. Wieland and Mr. Sanders rendered their respective characters of *Clown* and *Pantaloon* effectively. Some disapprobation, however, was exhibited at the close of the performance, by a very full house, whose patience seemed to have been wearied by the protracted entertainment.

Miscellaneous.

Longevity.—In our last obituary we recorded the death of Mr. George Smart, a gardener, who died lately at the age of 102. We learn from an article in the *Montrose Review* that this patriarchal gardener was born in the parish of Methlick, Aberdeenshire, in November 1739. In the troubles of 1745 he removed with his father to the parish of Fyvie, thence to the parish of Echt, then to the county of Montrose, when he married at the Whiteriggs, in 1777, and went to Stonehaven in 1781; when, after having numbered his 102d year, he, on the 26th Nov., 1841, at last "crossed that bourne from whence no traveller returns." Until within 24 hours of his dissolution he retained all his faculties. He had 11 children, 53 grandchildren, and 8 great-grandchildren, making a family of 72.

Domestic Servants in France.—During a recent trial before the Correctional Tribunal at Verdun, it was shown that out of the 700 domestic servants employed within the town 500 were under suspicion of the police, as being dishonest or immoral. In consequence of this state of things, it has been recommended to bring into force the old law enjoining every servant to be the bearer of a book containing a certificate of character, signed by every employer, without which no servant could obtain a place. This regulation is in force at Bordeaux, and, it is said, works well.

Antiquities.—The French journals inform us that there has been recently found, in a loft at the Ministry of Commerce, a table given by the King of Spain to Henry IV., on occasion of his marriage, and on which the nuptial banquet was served. As soon as the genuineness of this piece of furniture was proved, M. Cunin Gridaine gave orders for its being repaired with the utmost care, in order that it might be placed in the Museum of the Louvre.

Chinese Curiosities.—A singular collection of Chinese curiosities, made by a Mr. Dunn, of Philadelphia, has just arrived in this country, having, by a treasury order, been admitted free. Mr. Dunn, it is stated, has spent considerable time and spared no expense in forming it; and, as giving some estimate of its value, it is added that the French Government have offered 65,000*l.* for it. It is said to present a complete epitome of the various trades and occupations, as well as the progress which the arts and sciences have made in China; and that in every instance where it has been possible, the reality has been obtained; but when that could not be done, an accurate model was procured. A building, near Hyde Park-corner, is in the course of erection, and will be completed in about six weeks, when the collection will be opened to the public for inspection.

MARK LANE, Friday, Dec. 31.—Of English Wheat there is but little offering; prices may be considered nominally the same as last Monday. There has been less business doing in Foreign than we have noticed for some time, which we may attribute in some measure to the holidays. We did not hear of any transactions in Bonded Wheat.—Barley is a slow sale at our quotations.—Peas and Beans are unaltered in value.—Oats are almost unsaleable, although offered at a further reduction.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.

	s. s.		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	56 to 72	Red	56 to 64
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			64 to 66	White	60 to 64
Barley		Malting and distilling	26 to 31	Grind.	24 to 28
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	20 to 25	Feed	20 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	24 to 25	Potato	22 to 28
—— Irish		Feed	16 to 22	Potato	20 to 25
Rye			36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	26 to 38	Tick	28 to 40	Harrow	30 to 41
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	36 to 44	Winds.	46 to 50	Longpod	32 to 46
Peas, White	26 to 38	Maple	32 to 34	Grey	30 to 33

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas
Nov. 19	65 11	33 4	22 6	40 2	40 4	40 3
— 26	64 9	32 4	22 6	44 7	41 2	40 9
Dec. 3	63 6	31 9	22 2	44 5	39 4	39 7
— 10	62 7	30 9	22 2	44 8	39 0	39 4
— 17	62 9	30 5	21 5	39 5	37 9	39 0
— 24	62 10	30 2	21 1	44 8	37 0	36 6
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	63 9	31 6	22 0	43 0	39 1	39 3
Duties	23 8	15 4	13 9	5 0	11 0	11 6

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.—The betting proved but an indifferent wind-up to the year, there being only three engagements; viz., 1,250 to 50 agst Lord Verulam's Robert de Gorham, 1,300 to 50 agst Mr. Gregory's two (Barrier and Defier), and 25 to 1, to 35*l.* agst Lord George Bentinck's Topsail, the latter for the Oaks. It is not thought probable that there will be any improvement previously to the meeting of Parliament.

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—R. Waters, Newport, Monmouthshire, iron and tin-plate manufacturer—T. Wooster, jun., late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northumberland, but now of Peckham Rye-terrace, Surrey, merchant—T. Forty, late of the Royal Hotel, Richmond, Surrey, hotel-keeper—J. H. Robberds and S. Day, Taverham, Suffolk, paper makers.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—C. J. Carttar, Greenwich, banker.

BANKRUPTS.—F. T. West, Lambeth, coal-merchant—R. Richards, J. Briant, and J. Coker, Shadwell, Middlesex, ropemakers—W. Horsnaill, Dover, carpenter—J. Fowkes, Beeston, Nottinghamshire, grocer—T. Benrose, Spalding, Lincolnshire, grocer—A. Phillips and J. Phillips, window glass cutters—J. Ford, Bristol, cooper—T. Berriman, Montague-cottage, Camberwell, builder—C. Robottom, Black Bull Inn, Holborn-hill, tavern-keeper—T. Barnsley, Tipton, Staffordshire, engine maker—H. Clark, Fleet-street, brush manufacturer—T. F. Balls, Vassal-road, Brixton, and of Vauxhall-road, Lambeth, coach proprietor—J. Stevens, 1, James-street, Limehouse, brickmaker—J. Gardiner, Cathay, Bristol, common brewer—M. Marshall, Chew Magna, Somersetshire, money scrivener—S. Shingler, Liverpool, linendraper—J. Close, Worcester, glove manufacturer—A. Procter and R. Procter, Kingston-upon-Hull, coach proprietors—E. Whitney, Liverpool, soap boiler—J. Bedford, Hunslet Moorside, Yorkshire, cudbear-manufacturer—W. Biddle, Holborn-hill, fishmonger—S. Shingler and S. T. James, Liverpool, silk mercers—J. J. Lock, Northampton, tea dealer—W. Swift and R. Crampton, Manchester, drapers—G. Carpenter, Chelmsford, chemist—W. Goodwin, Dronfield, Derbyshire, maltster—W. E. Pouten, Ludgate-hill, chemist—T. Humfrey, jun., Great Stanmore, Middlesex, builder—J. Stevens and R. H. W. Drummond, Mile-end, road-contractors—J. Thompson, Blackburn, Lancashire, power-loom cloth manufacturer—J. Newstead and J. Hextall, Regent-street, Middlesex, lacemen—J. Fisher and E. Fisher, Meghtill, Lancashire, spirit merchants—C. H. Weigall, Conduit-street, Regent-street, tailor—C. Hilton, Manchester, cotton manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. Johnstone, Edinburgh, baker—Russell, Macnish, and Co., and Russell and Macnish, Glasgow; Arthur, Strachan, and Co., London; and Murray, Greig, and Co., Adelaide, South America, merchants—P. Henderson, Perth, coal merchant—A. Bannatyne, Glasgow, grain merchant—P. Lowson, Dundee, shipmaster.

BIRTHS.—On the 23d ult., at Walworth, Mrs. H. Groom, of a son—On the 17th ult., at St. Thomas's, Southwark, the lady of the Rev. W. Deey, of a daughter—On the 23d ult., the wife of W. H. Cary, Esq., of Woodford, of a daughter—On the 29th ult., at Brighton, the lady of J. B. Lousada, Esq., of Oakfield-lodge, Sussex, of a son—At Sydenham, on the 30th ult., the wife of E. D. Colville, jun., Esq., of a son—On the 30th ult., Mrs. W. F. Hodgson, Stockwell, of a son—On the 23d ult., at Maida Vale, Edgware-road, the wife of A. A. Mackey, Esq., of a daughter—On Christmas-day, in Old Burlington-street, the lady of Dr. Aldis, of a daughter—On Christmas day, at the Parsonage, Daresby, Cheshire, the lady of the Rev. Charles Dodgson, of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 11th ult., at Fetcham, Surrey, T. E. Eden, Esq., of 6, Langham-place, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late W. B. Cranfield, Esq., of Askew-villa, Shepherd's bush—On the 22d ult., A. J. Gulston, of Llandilo fawr, Carmarthenshire, Esq., to Augusta Catherine, only daughter of the late Capt. Green, 10th Hussars—At Edinburgh, on the 27th ult., Edw. Fenton, Esq., youngest son of the late J. Fenton, Esq., of Loversall, in the county of York, to Georgiana, the only daughter of Col. J. Camac, of Brettenham park, in the county of Suffolk, and of Woodville, in the county of Wicklow.

DIED.—At Constantinople, on the 1st ult., J. Ponsonby, the only son of S. M'Guffey, Esq., M.D., physician to the British Embassy in that city, aged 29 months—On the 15th ult., at Malta, E. Jacob, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, and one of her Majesty's Counsel—On the 18th ult., in his 76th year, M. Dyer, Esq., of Eden-place, Old Kent-road, and formerly of Knightsbridge—On the 23d ult., at the Rectory, Everingham, Yorkshire, the Rev. W. Marsden, M.A., aged 32.

Printed by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, January 1, 1842.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 2. SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1842. PRICE 6*d.*

T. AND C. LOCKHART, SEEDSMEN, &c. 156, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, beg to announce that their LIST OF SEEDS, &c. is now published, and will be forwarded Post-paid on application.—5th Jan., 1842.

MELONS AND CUCUMBERS.

CUTHILL'S EARLY IMPROVED MELON, Snow's Horticultural Prize Cucumber, and Cuthill's Black Spine Cucumber. The above at 2*s.* 6*d.* per Packet each. Lisianthus Russellianus, 2*s.* 6*d.*—James Cuthill, Love-walk, Camberwell, London.

MYATT'S VICTORIA RHUBARB.

J. AND W. MYATT having a good Stock of Strong Roots raised by offsets from the original Seedling, can supply them at 10*l.* per hundred.—N. B. As various spurious sorts have been sold and are now selling under the name of "Myatt's Victoria," purchasers would do well to require them warranted.—Manor Farm, Deptford, Oct. 23, 1841.

SPLENDID SPECIMEN CAMELLIAS.—An Amateur in the neighbourhood of Exeter has a fine Collection of CAMELLIAS, which he intends to dispose of in one lot, having no longer convenience to cultivate them. It consists of fine large specimens of all the best kinds in the highest health, finely set with flower-buds; many of them are quite unique, and will be sold a bargain.—Particulars respecting them may be had on application to LUCOMBE, PINCE, and Co., Exeter Nursery.

Dec 29th, 1841.

APPLEBY'S "QUEEN OF LILACS."—This Dahlia has been pronounced to be in reality the "Queen of Lilacs," by every grower who has seen it, and is sure to give general satisfaction, as there is no Lilac Dahlia out that can be at all compared with it. For a *faithful description* and prices of it, see advertisement in the 47th Number of the *Gardeners' Chronicle.*—N.B. If the above Dahlia does not answer to the description given of it, the price will be deducted.

CHAPPELL'S CREAM BROCCOLI.

CHARLES FARNES, Seedsman, No. 128, St. John-street, London, begs to inform the Public that he has purchased of Mr. CHAPPELL, Market-gardener, Edmonton, the whole of the SEED saved by him this year of that splendid variety of BROCCOLI, which for size and flavour is not surpassed by any kind grown. Also now ready to send out—

Farnes' superior first Early Pea.
Flack's new large Victory do.
Young's do. do. Marrowfat do.
Knight's Dwarf Green do. do.
New Auvergne Pea.
American Dwarf do.
Chappell's Early White Broccoli.
Legg's Early Walcheren Broccoli.
Fine Early Frame Radish.
Ady's fine large Cos Lettuce.
True Brighton do. do.
Black-seed Bath do do.
Imported Early Dutch Turnip.
Imported Dutch Horn Carrot.

BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA SEED in small packets at 5*s.*, to be had of W. J. NUTTING, Seedsman, 46, Cheapside. Lisianthus Russellianus, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Pink, from fine named flowers, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Calceolarias, from 30 varieties, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Pansies, selected from a few first-rate flowers, 5*s.*; do., from a superior collection, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Dahlia Scapigura Mexicana, 1*s.*; Clintonia pulchella, 1*s.*; Schizopetalon Walkerii, 1*s.*; Phlox Drummondii, 1*s.*; &c. &c.—Packets of the following Cucumbers at 2*s.* 6*d.*: Man of Kent (Barnes'), Victory of Suffolk (Allen's), Prize-fighter, Weedon's Frame, Roman Emperor, and Windsor Prize.

☞ A Catalogue of Seeds to be had on application.

SEEDLING DAHLIAS.

J. BATES, NURSERYMAN AND FLORIST, OXFORD, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has the following New Varieties to send out in dry root immediately, and in plants the first week in May, 1842.

BATES' OXFORD CHAMPION, a seedling of 1840, shaded, claret and purple flower, good depth of petals, and a first rate show flower; height, 4 ft. Stock, 8 roots, 5*l.* 5*s.*, or 10*s.* 6*d.* per plant.

BATES' LADY JULIA LANGSTON, a seedling of 1840; fine large pure white flower, rather low in the centre, but superior to any flower in the class already sent out; height, 5 ft. Stock, 16 roots, 4*l.* 4*s.*, or 8*s.* 6*d.* per plant.

BATES' ALBA PURPUREA SUPERBA, a seedling of 1840, with a dark purple ground, edged and tipped with white, acknowledged by all who have seen it as the best in that character, very constant, always fills and throws its flowers above the foliage, rendering it a most desirable border variety; height, 5 ft. Stock, 15 roots, 3*l.* 3*s.*, or 7*s.* 6*d.* per plant.

COOPER'S MAID OF LANGOTHLIN, a seedling of 1839, but almost lost last year, light rosy crimson flower, fills well in the centre, very constant, a superior show flower; 4 to 5 ft. in height. Stock, 10 roots, 3*l.* 3*s* . or 7*s.* 6*d.* per plant.

JAMES DICKSON & SONS, NURSERY SEEDSMEN and FLORISTS, in returning their sincere thanks for the liberal patronage they have enjoyed from the Nobility, Gentry, and Public at large, both in this country, England, and Ireland, beg respectfully to intimate that they have received their full supply of SEEDS, in fine condition, for SPRING SOWING, of first-rate quality.

From the arrangements they have recently made with some of the first Growers, their Customers may depend on receiving Fresh Seeds of all descriptions, carefully selected for J. D. & S.'s sales.

J. D. & Sons beg to call the attention of their Friends to their Stock of EVERGREENS, FRUIT and FOREST TREES, in their Nurseries of Inverleith and Broughton Park, which will be found equal in quality and extent to any in Scotland.

J. D. & Sons beg further respectfully to intimate that they have considerably extended the Floral Branch of their Business; and they assure their numerous Customers and the Public at large that no pains or expense will be spared by which the efficiency of every department of the concern shall be secured, so as to ensure a first-rate article at the lowest figure.

N.B.—Noblemen and Gentlemen provided with experienced Gardeners, Land Stewards, and Wood Foresters, whose character and abilities may be depended on.

32, South Hanover-street, Edinburgh, Dec. 31, 1841.

JOHN PAMPLIN and SON, NURSERYMEN, Hornsey Road, Islington, begs to acquaint the Dahlia Trade that they have purchased the entire Stock of "The Marquis of Camden" Dahlia, that was raised by Mr. Garratt, of Hampstead, and shown Sept. 7th, 1841, by Mr. Ansell, at the Horticultural Rooms, Regent-street, where it was much admired; and the same evening six Blooms were shown at the Meeting of the Floricultural Society of London, Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand. (See the Report in the *Gardeners' Gazette,* 11th Sept.) Four Blooms gained the first prize at the Hampstead Floricultural Society in Sept.—Dark crimson, first-rate, cupped petals, throwing all blooms out of the foliage, with a long, stiff stalk; always to be depended on for a show flower. Five ground roots to be parted with, at 5*l.* 5*s.* each, Plants in May, 10*s.* 6*d.* each. The Stock is only Six Ground Roots and Two Pot do. Early orders, to prevent disappointment. Ready Money from unknown correspondents.

DAHLIAS.—J. KEYNES, on announcing his Catalogue of Seedling Dahlias for 1842, most respectfully begs to offer his acknowledgments to his Friends whom he had the honour to supply with Plants last season. J. KEYNES begs to assure them it shall be his study to send out nothing but First-rate Show Flowers, in accordance to which the new Flowers advertised by him are all *warranted as such.* Catalogues containing all the best varieties which were exhibited by J. KEYNES at nearly all the principal Shows in the Kingdom, obtaining Sixteen Prizes, Eleven of which were First, may be had on application. Amateurs intrusting to him their orders, either for the old or new sorts coming out, may depend on nothing being sent them but Show Flowers and extra fine Plants, such as they may depend on for Blooming.

Plants in May as usual.

DODD'S PRINCE OF WALES.

Clear bright circular *Yellow,* most decidedly the best ever offered to the Public, combining every quality necessary to constitute a first-rate Show Flower. Great depth of petal, form unrivalled and not to be surpassed, fine centre always full, never showing the eye, most certain, and open to show Twelve Blooms against any yellow in the world; obtained the following Prizes:—

First	Prize,	Salisbury Plain, .	August	1840.
First	,,	Bath, . . .	Sept.	1840.
Third	,,	Salisbury Plain, .	August	1841.
First	,,	Chippenham, . .	Sept.	1841.
First	,,	Bath (Victoria Park),	Sept.	1841.
Second	,,	Calne, . . .	Sept.	1841.
First	,,	Bath (Sidney Gardens),	Sept.	1841.
Second	,,	Salisbury, . .	Sept.	1841.
Fourth	,,	Salt Hill, . . .	Sept.	1841.

Plants in May, 10*s.* 6*d.* Warranted by J. Keynes.

KEYNES' PRINCESS ROYAL.

Blush deeply tipped with Purple; quite a new variety, and first-rate, was exhibited only at Bath, where it obtained the Second Prize. There being but *Two* roots of this variety, early orders only will insure Plants.

Plants in May, 10*s.* 6*d.* Warranted by J. Keynes.

YOUNG'S TWYFORD PERFECTION.

Dark Puce shaded with deep Crimson; perfectly round full centre well up, one of the most perfect shell-petals ever seen. This beautiful variety was raised from Egyptian King by Mr. Peter Young, of Twyford, near Winchester, who is well known as an established Florist.

Plants in May, 10*s.* 6*d.* Warranted by J. Keynes.

ADAMS' PRINCE ALBERT.

Fine shaded Bronze: quite distinct variety; most perfect petal, and first-rate noble show flower. Second prize Salisbury Plain. Warranted first-rate; 4 ft.; plants, 10*s.* 6*d.*

HALL'S WESTBURY RIVAL.

Fine bright Puce; very constant; full high centre; decided improvement on President of the West, one of the finest selfs of the season; new colour. Warranted first-rate, 4 ft.; plants, 10*s* 6*d.*

Pot and Ground-roots of all the fine varieties of last year at moderate prices, on application. Salisbury, Nov. 10th, 1841.

DANECROFT NURSERY, STOWMARKET.—SAMUEL GIRLING, impressed with gratitude to his numerous friends, both British and Foreign, begs to return his sincere thanks for the distinguished patronage he has been so liberally favoured with, having sold at least 2000 more Dahlia plants this than in the previous year; it will be his constant study to do all in his power to merit a continuance of their support. Having made arrangements for a supply of plants from distant growers of nearly all the leading sorts in new flowers coming out next May, except from unseen accident or loss of stock, he can engage to supply all orders committed to his care without disappointment. S. G. has 10 superior SEEDLINGS coming out in May next, in some points, perhaps, considered a little short of first-rate, but every one of them will be found serviceable to all growers for competition, however limited the number shown. The prices at which they are advertised may, in the opinion of some people, condemn them, but he confidently recommends them, not wishing payment till blooming season; and should any one fall short of the description given, it will be deducted from the account entirely; the price separately, 7s 6d. per plant. Any Amateur taking the set of 10 will be charged 3*l.* or for 6 selected plants, 1*l.* 18*s.*

Thankful for past, and solicitous for future support, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, SAMUEL GIRLING.

	s.	*d.*
No. 242. CAPTIVATOR—Bright Pink, finely shaded with dark Crimson, well up in the centre, excellent habit, and fine show flower; four feet	7	6
169. LOUISA—Dark Nankeen, very constant, well cupped, and good show flower; three feet	7	6
52. PLOUGHBOY—Fine Purple Rose, free bloomer, beautifully up in the centre, colour of Amato, constant, and desirable show flower; has taken two first Seedling prizes; four feet	7	6
36. GIPSY MAID—Bright Purple, shaded and striped with Crimson, profuse bloomer, a little pointed, but a desirable and useful show flower; three feet	7	6
29. FAVOURITE—Buff, fine round cupped petal, well up in the centre, rather uncertain, new in colour, when caught, the best flower of its class; three feet	7	6
9. LIBERTY—Bright Lilac, large and well-formed, free bloomer, good centre, and fine back-row show flower; four to five feet	7	6
PRINCE OF WALES—Dark Purple, finely shaded, well cupped, short round petal, superior form, and most desirable show flower; four feet	7	6
ANNA MINERVA—A Bright Rose, free-bloomer, well cupped and constant, good show flower. Seedling prize at Bury and Stowmarket; three to four feet	7	6
NANETTE—Buff, shaded with Pink, good habit, well cupped petals, free-bloomer, flowers well up, a superior show variety; three to four feet	7	6
SAMBO—Very dark, well cupped, good habit, and constant show variety; four feet	7	6

The four last are Seedlings of 1840, bought in and warranted by the raisers to be superior show flowers; have been seen and approved by many growers in the neighbourhood, and highly deserving a place in every collection. The first six are selected from many thousand Seedlings of 1840, and raised by S. Girling. The stock of nearly all being limited, early orders are solicited to prevent disappointment.

The fancy seedling varieties, sent out by S. Girling last May, as superior border flowers, will, in May next, be sent out, adding two varieties of fancy kinds, for 18*s.* the dozen, or 12*s.* for the best six. Every kind of Dahlia worthy of cultivation will be sent out at moderate prices in May 1842. S. G. has a few of the leading kinds in dry roots to part with, at moderate prices. His Catalogue of Geraniums, Pansies, and Verbenas can now be had, on pre-paid application. Foreign orders faithfully executed.

Robinson's Northern Beauty Dahlia. S. Girling having purchased the entire Stock of the above Dahlia, plants will be sent out in May next at 10*s.* 6*d.* each; admitted to be one of the most distinct and beautiful Dahlias to be sent out next season. For particulars refer to the "Floricultural Cabinet" of January next. It took the 5th Prize at Salt Hill open Show in September last and was generally admired.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Middle-aged Married Man, without incumbrance, who perfectly understands his business in every department—as Forcing, Framing, Kitchen Garden, Pleasure Ground, Farming, &c.; his wife could take care of the Dairy, Poultry &c. The Advertiser has lived in his last place eight years, and can be highly recommended.—Direct to G. C., at the Post Office, Church-street, Chelsea.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER in a Nobleman or Gentleman's family, a single middle-aged man, master of his business in all its various branches, who can be well recommended from the last situation he has just left. Direct to A. B., at Mr. Grimes', post-office, Hornsey, Middlesex.

TO NURSERYMEN AND OTHERS.

WANTED, a FINE STRONG PLANT of ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA, from 18in. to 3ft. high. Any one having such to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by stating the height in inches and the price.—Direct to W. Bassett, Westonbirt, Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

DAHLIAS.

W. R. WHALE begs to announce to the Floricultural World in general, that he intends to send out the next approaching season three varieties of New and Splendid Seedling DAHLIAS, which he trusts will give general satisfaction, equal to his three former Flowers, which he has had the honour of sending out to his numerous friends—viz. President of the West, Phenomenon, and Royal Standard. W. R. W. had not an opportunity of exhibiting them at the different shows of last season, in consequence of a heavy family affliction; but those friends who saw them growing can vouch for their superiority.

1st—ATTILA: A Lilac, shaded with bright Rose, a decided improvement on Lady Cooper, being possessed of a full centre and a greater depth of petals, an abundant bloomer and good habit, took the first prize at Marlborough and first at Andover in 1840, the only places ever exhibited at. Height 4 to 5 feet. Price, 10*s.* 6*d.*

2nd—CHANCELLOR: A rich glossy Crimson, shape of Springfield Purple, full centre, and a fine-cupped Shell Flower. Height 4 to 5 feet; 10*s.* 6d.

3rd—MARCHIONESS OF AYLESBURY: A clear white ground, beautifully tipped with bright scarlet, good centre, a most pleasing variety, and an abundant bloomer, a good back-row flower. In consequence of the Stock of Roots being small, and orders already numerous, this variety will not be sent out before the third week in May. Height 4 to 5 feet; 10*s.* 6d.

Eltco, Newbury, Berks, December 1841.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the SUBSCRIBERS to, and FRIENDS of, the GARDENERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, the MEMBERS of the FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY of LONDON, and the NURSERYMEN, GARDENERS, and AMATEUR FLORISTS of GREAT BRITAIN, will take place at the CROWN and ANCHOR TAVERN, STRAND, on THURSDAY, the 13th of JANUARY, 1842, at Four o'clock. PROFESSIONAL SINGERS will attend.

The GENERAL MEETING of the GARDENERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, the FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY of LONDON, and ANNUAL MEETING of the TRADE, at One o'clock the same day.

Dinner Tickets 12*s.* 6*d.* each (including a bottle of wine), may be obtained of the following Members of the Committee:—

Messrs. BEATON, Shrublands, near Ipswich; BRISTOW, Knightsbridge; CHANDLER, Vauxhall; CHARLWOOD, Covent-garden; GAINES, Battersea; GREGORY, Cirencester; HENDERSON, Pine Apple-place; LOW, Clapton; MOUNTJOY, Ealing; NOBLE, Fleet-street; OSBORNE, Fulham; ROGERS, Eaton square; SMITH, gardener to Lord Tenterden, Hendon; THOMSON, Iver; TOWARD, gardener to H. R. H. the Duchess of Gloucester, Bagshot Park; WARNER and WARNER, Cornhill; WATERER, Knapp-hill, Bagshot.

Of Messrs. ATKINS, Northampton; DAY, Oxford; DICKSON, Acre-lane, Brixton; FLANAGAN, Mansion-house-street; GARRAWAY and Co., Bristol; GIRLING, Stowmarket; MACKAY, Badmington; NUTTING, 45, Cheapside; OGDEN, Coventry; ORSON, Orange row, Kennington; WOOD & SONS, Maresfield; at the GARDENERS' GAZETTE Office, 320, Strand; of Mr. WILDMAN, Hon. Sec. of the Floricultural Society, Grove place, Southampton-street, Camberwell; and of Mr. BOWLER, Hon. Sec. of the Benevolent Society, Albany-road, Kent-road.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, No. 34, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON. Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

LOWER RATES OF PREMIUM THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER OFFICE that entitle the assured *to participate in the profits,* as follows:—

Age.	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
Annual Premium per cent.	1 10 8	1 14 7	1 19 0	2 4 3	2 10 11	2 19 9	3 11 9	4 8 0

The BONUS declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16*l.* per cent. on the premiums then paid; and in 1839 a second BONUS was awarded, amounting on the average to 31*l.* per cent. on the premiums paid during the preceding five years.

No extra charge for residence in any part of Europe, nor for proceeding (in a decked, sailing, or steam-vessel) from any one Port thereof to another during peace, to Assurers not being seafaring men by profession. Licenses are granted to go to any part of the world upon terms proportionate to the risks.

Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice are not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any and every day.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

HEATING BY HOT WATER, WITH THE CIRCULATION OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR.

J. WEEKS & CO., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hothouse Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER; see the 3rd and 37th Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle.*

References may be had, and their works seen, at Mr. Perry's Nursery, Banbury; Mr. Green's, Lower Cheam; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Rollisson's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's, Portland Nursery; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; Mr. Smith's Nursery, Dalston; Mr. Woodroff's Nursery, Kensall Green; Mr. Hopgood's Nursery, Bayswater; Mr. Willmer's Nursery, Chelsea; and at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country.

Every particular to be had at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

IMPORTANT TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND LANDED PROPRIETORS IN GENERAL.

DONALD and SON, (Goldworth Nursery, Woking, near Ripley, Surrey, have to dispose of from 2000 to 3000 handsome ENGLISH OAKS, from 9ft. to 16ft. high, and from 2in. to 5in. in circumference, at 1*s*. 6*d*. each, if taken one with the other; or, if not, at 1*s*. to 2*s*. 6*d*. each. They were large when quartered, and have excellent spreading roots.

EXOTIC NURSERY, CANTERBURY.

WILLIAM MASTERS having for many years cultivated upwards of THIRTY ACRES of Land as Nursery Gardens, begs to submit to the public the following List of Fruits:

PEARS.—W. M. having collected in the first instance, through the kindness of the late J. Braddick, Esq., and subsequently from his own personal visits to the Netherlands, a large collection of the celebrated FLEMISH PEARS, as well as many others from various sources, planted a specimen of each variety in his Nursery, and they having for several years produced fruit, he is enabled to pronounce with certainty that many are wholly worthless—some are too tender for our exposure—and that many are of the utmost importance on account of their prolific and early bearing, as well as of their delicious flavour. Out of a very large collection W. M. confidently recommends the following, which become fit for use nearly in the order in which they stand:—DESSERT PEARS.—Madeleine, Jargonelle, Williams' Bonchrétien, Flemish Beauty, Rouppé, Capiaumont, Beurre Diel, Autumn Bergamot, White Doyenne, Marie Louise, Princess of Orange, Seckle, Monsieur le Curé, Althorp Crassane, Bezy de la Motte, Napoleon, Duchess of Angoulême, Louise bonne de Jersey, Knight's Monarch, Rouse Lench, Swan's Egg, Beurré d'Aremberg, Nutmeg, Ne plus Meuris, Passe Colmar, Winter Nelis, Hacon's Incomparable, Beurré Rance, Easter Beurré. BAKING PEARS.—Royal Coreless, Double de Guerre, Uvedale's St. Germain, Catillac. Many other sorts are still cultured, but a garden furnished with these will produce fine fruit for every season.

APPLES.—W. M. having been a Fellow of the Hort. Society nearly from its commencement, has availed himself of the privilege of selecting from that liberal establishment such sorts of Apples as appeared to merit particular notice, and which, added to the selections from the famed Kentish orchards and elsewhere, have produced a number far exceeding the point of usefulness. The whole have been fruited, and the following condensed list is particularly recommended. The sorts are arranged as nearly as possible in the order in which they become fit for use:—Juneating, Borowitski, Kerry Pippin, Quarrenden, Hawthornden, Keswick Codlin, Franklin's Golden Pippin, Summer Nonpareil, King of the Pippins, Beauty of Kent, Gloria Mundi, Downton Pippin, Hughes' Golden Pippin, Ribston Pippin, Blenheim Orange, Margil, Sam Young, Scarlet Pearmain, Dumelow's Seedling, Forman's Crewe, Beachamwell Seedling, Dr. Harvey, Lemon Apple, Pile's Russet, Screivton Golden Pippin, Cornish Gilliflower, Scarlet Nonpareil, Knight's Ganges, Court of Wick, London Pippin, Walmer Court, Canadian Reinette, Alfriston, Court Pendu, Cockle Pippin, Hubbard's Pearmain, Old Nonpareil, Downton Nonpareil, Braddick's Winter Nonpareil, Collins' Russet, Golden Harvey, Dutch Mignonne, Hunt's Green Newtown, Norfolk Beaufin, French Crab. With the above selection, fruit for all purposes and all seasons may be obtained.

CHERRIES.—Purple Griotte, Early Black, Masters' White Heart, Elton, Black Eagle, May Duke, Kentish, Black Tartarian, Canterbury Black, Bigarreau, Late Duke, Florence, Small Morello, Large Morello. The above have proved the most valuable out of a large number of sorts.

PLUMS.—Lawrence's Early, Early Orleans, Hâtive Royal, Orleans, Denyer's Victoria, Greengage, Nectarine, Washington, Black Griffin, Catherine, Coe's Golden Drop, Imperatrice, Winesour, Large Bullace, Damson, Small Bullace.

Of PEACHES the following have given most satisfaction:—Early Ann, Grosse Mignonne, Early Newington, Noblesse, Red Magdalen, Old Newington, Admirable, Royal.

Of NECTARINES—The White, Elruge, Roman, Newington, Violet Hâtive.

Of APRICOTS—The Hemskirke, Large Early, Moorpark, Breda, Orange.

Of STRAWBERRIES—Grove-end Scarlet, Roseberry, Old Pine, Keen's Seedling, Myatt's Pine, Downton, Elton.

Of GRAPES Miller's Burgundy, Sweet water, Muscadine, Black St. Peter, White Cluster, Esperione, Hamburgh, Frontignan, Muscat of Alexandria, Verdelho, Horsforth Seedling, Black Damascus.

Of GOOSEBERRIES, selected out of 80 kinds—Early Green, Early Red Rough, Queen of Sheba, Lady Delamore, Warrington Red, Rookwood, Roaring Lion, Gunner, Duke of York, Crown Bob, Woodward's Whitesmith, Heart of Oak.

Of NUTS—Cosford, Frizzled, Dwarf Prolific, Knight's Large.

Of RASPBERRIES Red Antwerp, White Antwerp, Barnet.

Of FIGS—Lee's Prolific, Brunswick, Common Purple, Brown Naples, Black Ischia, French Prolific.

W. MASTERS offers the above List of Fruits, all of which are grown, and nearly the whole of which have been proved in his Nursery, as a more complete one than those usually submitted to public notice.

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1. The Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company hereby give notice, that a limited number of allotments of preliminary Lands, each of which consists of three sections, viz., one acre of Town Land, fifty acres of Suburban Land, and one hundred and fifty acres of Country Land, are still open for Sale in their second Settlement of Nelson. The price of each allotment is 300*l*.

2. These allotments were unsold when the general ballot for priority of choice was held on the 30th August last; nevertheless the numbers which represent them in the original Registry of applications were placed in the wheel with all the other numbers, and the unsold numbers were drawn promiscuously with those which had been previously disposed of; consequently, to each of the unsold numbers definite rights of priority of choice (distinct in respect to each of the sections above described) have been attached by the ballot.

3. Until further notice, any party, or his agent, attending at the New Zealand House on any Thursday at three o'clock p.m., and producing the receipt of the Company's Bankers, Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, for 300*l*., will be entitled to draw in the presence of the Court of Directors, from a wheel in which the registry numbers of all unsold allotments have been deposited, with special precautions for their security and for the fairness of the proceeding. The register of the original ballot will then show to the party drawing any number, to what rights of priority of choice he is entitled.

4. Applicants, therefore, will obtain preliminary allotments, on precisely the same terms, with respect to price and the chances of priority of choice, as original purchasers.

5. A list of the registry numbers, with the rights of choice which were attached to each by the original ballot may be seen at the New Zealand House, on application to the Secretary.

6. Present purchasers will be entitled to the same privileges, in respect to an allowance for cabin passengers (not exceeding 25 per cent. on the purchase-money), as those who bought allotments before the general ballot.

7. Purchasers not proceeding to New Zealand will be entitled to delegate their rights of choice to any agent whom they may nominate; or, if they should prefer it, such choice will be exercised on their behalf by the officers of the Company.

By order of the Court,
New Zealand House, JOHN WARD,
Broad-street-buildings, 1st Jan., 1842. Secretary.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained to any size of JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pineapple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

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D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

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EXPIRATION OF LEASE AND SALE OF NURSERY STOCK.

To Noblemen and Gentlemen, Public Companies, Nurserymen, Gardeners, and others,

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS have received instructions from Messrs. Buchanan and Co. to announce for Sale by Auction early in February the valuable stock growing upon that portion of their Nursery situated in Wyndham Road, Camberwell, the lease thereof having expired, and being required for building purposes. The stock will be found to be remarkably thriving and healthy, consisting of the greatest variety of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, American Plants, and Fruit Trees, ever offered to the Public by auction.

Noblemen and gentlemen, and the proprietors of public gardens, will find this a most desirable opportunity of enriching their collections with many scarce and valuable hardy trees and shrubs. There are several splendid specimens of Cratægus and other ornamental trees; also fine Beech hedges. A considerable portion of the stock will be lotted, to suit those gentlemen who have only a limited space adapted for horticultural purposes. Catalogues and further particulars will be announced in a few days. In the mean time the stock may be viewed by application to Messrs. Buchanan and Co.

BRITISH SHEET-GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.

NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, and HORTICULTURISTS generally, are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with Lists of Prices, and every particular regarding the above article, which has been adopted so successfully at Chatsworth, upon application to J. DRAKE, Plate and Crown Glass Warehouse, 8, Jermyn-street, St. James's, and 100, Edgeware-road.

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PATENT ASPHALTE PROTECTING MATERIAL.—Extract from *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Dec. 25, 1841, p. 843.—"In the midst of frost it will not be unseasonable to warn all our Readers of the great importance of preventing their more tender Plants that may have been frozen from being thawed suddenly by the sun. All Gardeners know how often Peas frozen below a south wall are killed, and that if any contrivance to prevent their being suddenly thawed is made use of, they recover. What is true of Peas is, to a great extent, true of other things. A few weeks ago we had a severe frost, 16°; at that time young Araucarias exposed to the south died, while others within a few yards, but screened from the sun by stone, did not suffer at all. We may remark by the way that CROGGON'S ASPHALTE ROOFING forms a most excellent material for such screens." In page 8 of same Journal, Jan. 1, 1842, is fully described the purposes to which it is applied by the Royal Horticultural Society. Being a non-conductor it effectually protects from heat or cold.—THOMAS JOHN CROGGON, 8, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, London.

THE NONCONFORMIST, a Weekly Metropolitan Newspaper.—This Paper—commenced on the 14th April, 1841, containing a full digest of News clearly arranged, and more Original Matter than any similar Journal—has already taken the position of an established organ of Liberal principles both Political and Ecclesiastical. The numerous quotations from it by the contemporary press of all parties—its rapidly increasing circulation—and the unsolicited testimony to its character furnished by several of the leading men of the day, have stamped the NONCONFORMIST as a paper worthy the support of all classes interested in promoting the cause of civil and religious liberty.

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Besides being of this comprehensive description, it is especially adapted for the Amateur or Floriculturist; who may, by carrying it in his pocket, examine all the plants that are at any time submitted to his inspection, and immediately derive every intelligence respecting the peculiarities or affinities of particular species which could reasonably be wished for. This is an advantage that can only be sufficiently estimated by those who have felt the want of such an assistant; and to all such individuals, as well as to every agent or friend of horticulture, the Pocket Botanical Dictionary is decidedly indispensable.

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JAN. 8, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday	Zoological	8½ P. M.
Wednesday	Medico-Botanical	8 P. M.
Thursday	Gardeners' Benevolent	1 P. M.

WITHOUT entering into the entangled and vexed question of CORN-LAWS—which, fortunately, is not our vocation—we may be permitted to express a decided opinion that some more efficient means of increasing the produce of land than we at present employ *must* be introduced. To this we will also add, that no reasonable doubt can be entertained that it *may* be introduced. The extravagant manner in which the substances fitted for this purpose are wasted, and the rude mode of preparing that which is principally employed, can only be tolerated where food is more abundant than the demand for it, and cannot possibly go on in a densely-populated country like England unless half the inhabitants are famished.

This is evidently also the conviction of the farmers themselves, and their landlords; and hence the eagerness with which the important works of Liebig, Sprengel, Cuthbert Johnson, and others have been read, in the hope of discovering some method of augmenting the efficacy of those manuring substances we possess: hence, too, the unexampled demand for nitrate of soda, guano, and other powerful foreign substances.

We have now to announce to our readers the result of the application of science to the art of manuring, in the form of a report made to the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, by Mr. G. Webb Hall, as given in the *Bath Chronicle*. The substance of this report is as follows:—

In 1827, a piece of land (from which four successive crops of wheat have since been taken) was sown with barley after being manured with ashes obtained by burning the weeds from the ground: the produce did not amount to four sacks of barley per acre. In 1838, 1839, and 1840, it was sowed with spring wheat, manured only with a new manure, and lime and ashes procured as above. The crop after the first year was 5½ sacks; in the next, 6; the next also 6, averaging 64 lbs. per bushel; and in 1841, the crop while in straw was calculated at seven sacks per acre. The crop of straw in each year was exceedingly heavy, quite equal alone in value to any one entire crop of grain or other produce grown on the land during the previous nine years. The last time, prior to 1838, this piece of land was sown with wheat, was about eight years ago, after a summer fallow, and then it did not produce four bushels per acre; in fact, the crop was so bad that the farmer who rented it did not think it worth reaping, and had it cut with a scythe. There has been no stable or farm-yard manure put on this piece of land since that time; there has been no manure on it of any description that could have produced this improvement, excepting that which is referred to, and that only in small quantities, and imperfectly got up; and notwithstanding these successive crops, the land on which they grew is so increased in productive value as to be worth double at least that immediately adjoining. In 1836 the value of this land was taken by Mr. Armstrong, of Bristol, an eminent land-surveyor, at 15s. 6d. per acre."

Such was the statement read by Mr. Webb Hall, a gentleman of unquestionable veracity; who added, that he had himself verified a part of it, and that others present at the meeting would testify to the remainder. There could be no doubt, that by the application of the manure in question, land valued at 15s. 6d. an acre *had been made to carry wheat four years successively*, and that the last year it bore more than the first; and this, too, *by sowing three pecks and a pint of seed, instead of ten pecks an acre.* Samples of the straw and the corn were produced, and appeared of the best quality.

It did not transpire how the manure was made; but it was mentioned that a Mr. Daniel, of Twenton, had prepared it; that it was a carbonate of ammonia; that it could be manufactured at so cheap a rate, that 20s. worth would suffice for an acre, and that it could be obtained to an extent almost unlimited.

Here then, almost at the outset of a scientific inquiry into the preparation of manures, is a discovery by which, upon the best and most disinterested testimony, the produce of wheat is capable of being increased sixfold!

It would seem that, in this instance, the manure is a combination of carbonic acid and ammonia; but we are much inclined to suppose that a mixture of sulphuric acid and ammonia would be as energetic; and we have some reason to believe that reports upon the extraordinary efficiency of this kind of manure, formed by the mixture of gypsum and urine, will, before many months, be made by at least one practical agriculturist.

At all events, the fact that we now lay before our readers ought to show them that our present practice with regard to manure is immeasurably inferior to that which must be very soon universally adopted.

THE death of the late Professor Don has created a vacancy in the Librarianship of the Linnean Society, and in the Professorship of Botany at King's College. It is rumoured that Mr. Babington, of Cambridge, has offered himself for the latter office, and we know that two candidates for the former are recognised by the Council, namely, Mr. Kippist, who was Mr. Don's assistant, and Dr. Leman, a gentleman of education, and considerable scientific knowledge as a botanist. We also learn that the Council of the Linnean Society are divided in their views as to the eligibility of the two candidates. Upon this subject, then, we beg to make a few remarks.

The Linnean Society is one of the most respectable of the scientific bodies of London, whether we regard the members who constitute it, or the proceedings which it has published. It is entitled to the support of all Naturalists, as being the repository of the papers and books of Linnæus. But we regret to add that its finances are by no means flourishing, and that it requires more than all the support which its friends can give it. We shall not enter at present into the cause of this, the first Natural History Society of the country, declining, at a time when all branches of Natural History are cultivated in an unprecedented degree. We shall for the moment only ask the Fellows of the Society to consider well what they are doing in the election of Mr. Don's successor.

We have stated who the two candidates are; let us add a few words concerning their respective fitness for the office they seek. Mr. Kippist is acquainted with the business of the Society, is diligent, zealous, and very respectable,—but he is a mere lad. Dr. Leman, on the other hand, is a travelled Naturalist, an experienced Botanist, a man of education, and a gentleman. Can any member of the Linnean Society doubt which it is the interest of the Society to elect? We think not. If any one supposes that the failing fortunes of the Society are to be supported by the election to the most responsible office it has of a mere boy, however respectable, he must have a strange idea of human nature. With what satisfaction, let us ask, can any Fellow of the Society consult the library if he learns that all his inquiries are to be addressed to a lad without experience? What kind of appearance will it have with foreigners who visit England, to find the representative of the Linnean Society such a youth as one of the candidates? And yet some persons—well-meaning but unwise friends of the Society—are bestirring themselves in favour of Mr. Kippist, at the election, which is expected to come on at the next meeting, on January 18th. We, therefore, as sincere well-wishers to the Society, would call on all persons who possess votes to record them for Dr. Leman.

We wish Mr. Kippist well, we have not a word to say against him as the Assistant, and some years hence he will be eligible as librarian; but if he is wise, he will not now persevere in a contest which, if successful, can only injure the Society under which he would have to act.

IN a treatise upon Foresting, the most logical mode of proceeding would be to begin with the beginning, when the seed is sown, and to end with the end, when the forest-tree is fully grown. But as the observations we at present propose to offer are not of so formal a character, we may be permitted to treat the subject in a more desultory manner, and to commence with the very important question of thinning plantations—an operation best performed at the present season.

To look at the plantations in some parts of the country, it seems evident that their owners are not aware that crowding trees together ruins them; for acres of land may be found in which the trees of all kinds have run up to the state of hop-poles. In some instances this has been done under the impression that the first thing to secure is a straight stem, and that when that has been gained, by compelling the trees to maintain a crowded growth, they can then be thinned at any time—a most fatal error.

Let any one take a handful of mustard-seed, and with it sow two contiguous patches of ground, very thickly, so that when the seedlings come up they may be excessively crowded. Leave the plants in one without thinning, and from the other patch continually remove so many as will allow the remainder of the plants to touch without crowding each other. At first both patches will present the appearance of greenness and vigour; but by degrees the crowded plants will become more crowded, their green will change to yellow, their growth will be arrested, and in no great time a large proportion will die; or if, when this yellow state has been brought on, they are then thinned, the plants that remain will never lose their original feebleness of habit. None of these symptoms of disease will, however, present themselves among the plants in the patch regularly thinned, where, on the contrary, the vegetation will be healthy and uninterrupted to the last. For this there are two reasons. In the first place, the soil can only yield a certain quantity of food to the plants that occupy it; the food may be enough for ten individuals, but not for a hundred, and may therefore prove an abundance in the one case, and cause a famine in the other. In the next place, the life of a plant cannot be maintained unless the leaves are fully exposed to light and air, which will happen when plants are sufficiently separated, but will be prevented when they crowd each other.

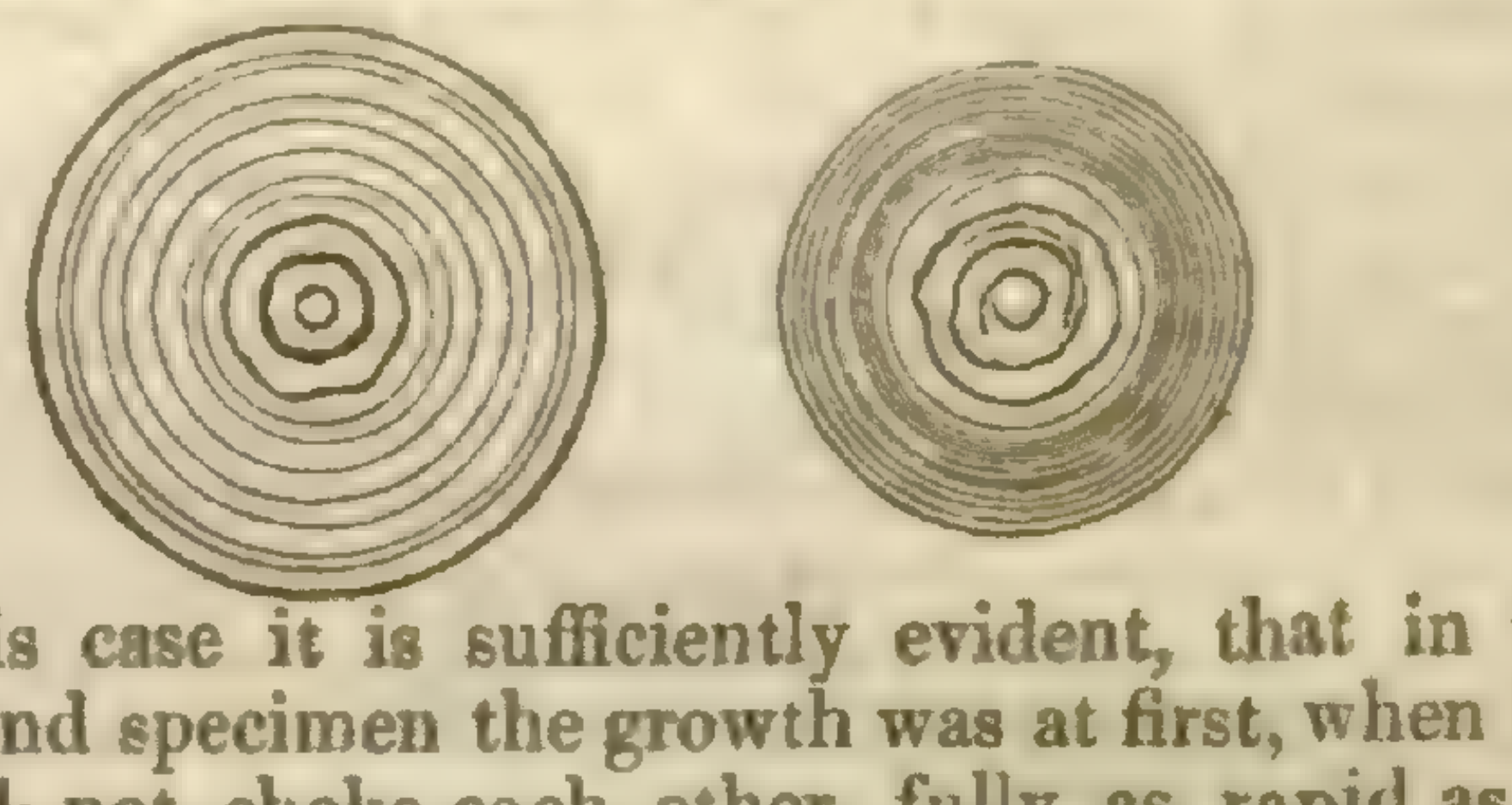
Now what is true of the Mustard plants is equally so of any other plant, whether herb or tree, and explains in a manner familiar to every one the disadvantage of allowing trees in plantations to be drawn up by crowding each other.

The object of a planter is either the decoration of his estate, or the profitable investment of capital, to be repaid by the production of timber. In the majority of cases both ends are sought for; and they are never incompatible. As there is no disputing about taste, we shall drop that part of the argument, lest correspondents should be produced who may maintain that a tree loaded with all the foliage intended for it is less beautiful than one in which the greatest possible quantity is abstracted consistent with the maintenance of life. We shall confine ourselves to the question of profit.

That the quantity of timber found in a tree is in direct proportion to the breadth of its foliage, is what no one acquainted with the nature of vegetable life will dispute. That a crowded tree has less foliage than one fully exposed to light and air is self-evident. Therefore a crowded tree must form less timber than a tree freely exposed to light and air. But this is not a question dependent upon reason alone; it is capable of being reduced to the plainest evidence.

Segnius irritant animos demissa per aures
Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.

A memorandum from Mr. Hamerton, of Hellifield Peel, furnishes it:—The two following transverse sections as nearly as possible resemble the originals, one of which is taken from a tree of my own growth, and the other from a crowded plantation of about 1000 acres, which it gave me very great pain to view. The one is progressively advancing to maturity; the other retrograding, dying year by year—the diminution of its concentric rings proving to demonstration that it has not room to grow.



In this case it is sufficiently evident, that in the right-hand specimen the growth was at first, when the trees did not choke each other, fully as rapid as in that on the left, when they continued to be properly thinned; but after the third year, the formation of timber in the former case began to be arrested, and was immediately after reduced to a minimum quantity; while in the latter it continued to form, with little variation, year by year.

In the east of Yorkshire there are some thousands of acres of plantations going to ruin for want of thinning, and a great deal of it is gone already. The same friendly hand which sent us the sketch above given, has also furnished us with a specimen of Spruce-fir from this estate.

The following are the rates of growth exhibited in this specimen:—

In the first five years the tree grew	26-10ths	of an in. diam.
Second	24	
Third	20	
Fourth	12	
Fifth	8	
Sixth	6	
Seventh	10	

Here, in 35 years, the tree only acquired a diameter of ten inches and a half, the annual formation of timber beginning to diminish after the 5th year, and rapidly after the 15th, as the trees became more and more crowded together; and it was only after the 30th year, at which time the increase in diameter had been reduced from more than 5-10ths to little more than 1-10th of an inch annually, that the formation of timber began to be restored, and this, which was apparently owing to some accidental clearing, only in a slight and very unequal degree; for, from the section before us, it appears that, although on one side an inch of increase in diameter took place in five years, yet over the principal part of the circumference not more than *two-tenths of timber were formed in five years.* Now, had this tree been properly treated, it ought, by the end of 35 years, to have been eighteen inches in diameter, instead of ten inches and a half.

But, bad as are the consequences of a crowded growth to the formation of timber—and, let us also add, to its quality, it is not the only evil. Plantations which have been allowed to remain crowded for many years cannot afterwards be thinned successfully. The trees become bark-bound and rootless, so that they are blown over by the first storm.

Roots, like timber, are formed in proportion to the quantity of foliage, and to the space a tree has to grow in. A tree whose trunk is divided into limbs, loaded with healthy leaves, fixes itself to the soil by gigantic roots, which hold it immoveably, and help it to defy the storm. But a tree drawn up to a pole, with a few limbs at the summit, has neither the means of forming roots, nor the space in which to develop them. A few fibres are all that it produces, bearing no due proportion to the head; and the moment the protection of the trees around it is withdrawn, it necessarily falls over. Not to go further in illustration of this, our readers have only to look now at Kensington Gardens, and some years hence to plantations not a hundred miles from Windsor.

It may now be expected that we should offer some directions as to the manner of thinning plantations. It does not, however, appear to us possible to give particular rules for such an operation. Instead, therefore, of saying that when a tree is of such a height it ought to be at such a distance from those around it, we think it far better to state the general rule, which is, that no one tree should be allowed to touch another, but that they should be allowed to remain as close as circumstances will permit, provided they do not touch. Practically, it will be impossible to adjust the thinning of a plantation with much exactness; and in the annual removal of such trees as are touching others, spaces much larger than are actually requisite, according to this rule, will be formed. This is, however, a great advantage, because it will allow the wind to find its way freely among the trees, and will give them sufficient room to spread their roots about. But this part of the subject is connected with the subject of pruning plantations, to which we shall advert on a future occasion.

We shall only add that the planter should be careful to mark during summer the trees that are to be removed in winter; because it is only at that season, when the trees are covered with leaves, that it is possible to ascertain in what degree deciduous trees really interfere with each other.

CHATSWORTH.

(*Continued from page* 3.)

AND now a word about the "Grand Cascade," of which the merits have been freely canvassed of late, by many names deep in the mysteries of the picturesque, with Mr. Loudon at their head. This cascade, as all the world knows, consists of an almost interminable flight of broad steps, with a water-temple at the summit, from whence foaming torrents of water burst forth, and afterwards impetuously descend the stairs. The grandeur of this vast flight of water-stairs is undeniable, but it has been objected that its termination is meagre (the water escaping into underground culverts), and its commencement awkward. As regards the "meagre termination," the dissentients are right as to the fact, but completely at fault as to the means of remedying it. This, however, may safely be left in the hands that have already with wonderful skill overcome the far greater difficulties that beset the "awkward commencement," before alluded to, of this famous cascade. The awkwardness complained of was this: that at the back of the water-temple rose a steep and lofty hill, down a portion of which leaped a quasi-natural cataract, which was seen bounding from rock to rock, until it lost itself for a moment behind trees, to reappear in foam and spray, on the roof of the temple; the transition from the supposed natural to the avowedly artificial, as seen from the grounds below, being peculiarly abrupt and offensive to the critical eye. But how was the blemish to be remedied? A more difficult task could scarcely be imagined, and therefore the having completely accomplished it is no puny triumph. Returning from Italy, where the Duke's keen eye had become familiar with its noble aqueducts, it occurred to him that a similar structure abutting against the mountain side, and sustained on a long series of arches, might with perfect propriety be placed in a position where its original intention having apparently been to cross the valley, nevertheless, either through the lapse of time or the abandonment of the design, the range of arches should be suddenly interrupted, and the water which had been carried smoothly along the summit of the aqueduct, be precipitated with tremendous violence from the point of its termination. This grand and most original idea has been nobly worked out; a long range of arches is seen issuing from the declivities at the back of the cascade, and proceeding in a direct line towards it until they have attained the height of nearly a hundred feet, when they abruptly cease, and the water pours down in a magnificent volume, apparently close in the rear of, though in reality at a considerable distance behind, the water-temple, which is thus worthily supported, and an air of completeness given to the whole scene. When viewed in profile, this unfinished aqueduct has also a noble effect. The present is, so far as I am aware, the only instance in which any structure of the kind has been impressed into the service of purely ornamental scenery. But, however successful the experiment, it is not probable that it will be frequently repeated—its costliness amounting to almost a prohibition.

But we must now hurry on to the Great Conservatory, of which glimpses may have been already caught from some of the higher points in the park and grounds: nor can anything be more beautiful than its appearance as it is seen,

"Gleaming like a silver shield,"

above the level of the woods by which it is surrounded. And here let me remark on the peculiarly judicious selection of the site, at such a distance from the mansion as in no respect to interfere with the effect of the latter, and yet within five minutes' walk of it. There never was, and there never will be, an instance of a structure suited to the habitation of plants being tacked on to a building adapted to the habitation of civilised man without the effect of both being destroyed. Each has a beauty and propriety of its own; but let none attempt to unite the twain. What a horrid excrescence is the Conservatory at ——! (any one will fill up the blank a hundredfold.)—But to return to the matter in hand. The approach to the great Chatsworth Stove winds through a wood, and is excavated to a considerable depth, the banks being sprinkled with masses of evergreens, &c., and studded with huge fragments of rock. As you come closer to the sacred territory, a massive arch, of a peculiar character, and which it would be vain to range under any of the five orders, spans the road. This passed, a scene the most extraordinary and peculiar presents itself, and which has certainly no parallel in the world. You are in the midst of an extensive clearing, in the form of a parallelogram, that has been cut in a wood of "old patrician trees." This again has been surrounded by tall embankments or terraces, or I would rather call them ramparts, which protect a level area, and from which the wondrous Conservatory rises in all its majesty. The effect of the clearing is good, as impressing the beholder with an un-English sensation; while the ramparts, as I style them, are quite in keeping, inasmuch as they afford a sort of security to the fragile edifice within their pale, and which may well be supposed to stand in need of some protection of the kind. Terrace-walks are carried along the ramparts, and flights of steps descend to the plateau at their angles and centres.—*Argus.*

(*To be continued.*)

CULTURE OF WHEAT IN THE WEST INDIES.

I HAVE read with much interest the article on the culture of wheat in the West Indies, which appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for the 10th of July last, and conceiving that a short historical sketch of the attempts which have been made to introduce this valuable grain into general cultivation there may not be without utility in promoting it, or unacceptable to such of your readers as feel desirous of advancing the prosperity of our West Indian colonies, I venture to solicit a short space in your columns for the purpose of contributing all the information which I have been able to collect upon the subject, abridged from a "Memoir on the Cultivation of Wheat within the Tropics," which I printed for circulation in our colonies last year, but of which the impression was so small, that few if any copies can at present be obtained.

It is now upwards of 347 years since the first attempt was made to cultivate wheat in the Antilles by one of the companions of the adventurous Columbus, whose experiment was made with the most satisfactory results at the settlement of Isabella, on the north side of St. Domingo, about 10 leagues to the eastward of Monte Christ, in lat. 19° 58' N. nearly. Of this experiment, the only record which I have been able to procure is the brief notice contained in the following extract from Washington Irving's Life of Columbus, vol. 2, ch. xi., p. 129.

"The appearance of everything in the vicinity of the harbour was calculated to increase his anticipations of future prosperity. The plants and fruits of the Old World, which he was endeavouring to introduce into the islands, gave promise of rapid increase. The orchards, fields, and gardens were in a state of great forwardness. The seeds of various fruits had produced young plants. The sugar-cane had prospered exceedingly in the soil; a native vine, trimmed with care, had yielded grapes of tolerable flavour; and cuttings from European vines already began to form their clusters. On the 30th March, 1494, a husbandman brought to Columbus ears of wheat which had been sown in the latter part of January. The smaller kind of garden herbs came to maturity in sixteen days; and the larger kind, such as Melons, Gourds, Pumpkins, and Cucumbers, were fit for table within a month after the seed had been put into the ground. The soil, moistened by brooks and rivers, and frequent showers, and stimulated by an ardent sun, possessed those principles of fecundity which surprise the stranger accustomed to less vigorous climates, by the promptness and prodigality of vegetation."

Here we have a striking instance of the successful culture of wheat introduced at once, and without any intermediate acclimatisation, from Europe—a fact which appears to be somewhat at variance with the opinion expressed in your Paper as to the probable failure of English red or white wheat, if suddenly transferred to the soil of an abandoned sugar plantation. English wheats have, I must admit, been the subject of many unsuccessful experiments, made at my request in various parts of the West Indies, especially in the Bahamas, Antigua, and Barbados; but as failure to an equal extent was the result of experiments with wheat the growth of warmer climates, as Sicily, Poonah, &c., and as the temperature of the cycle of wheat varies little from the mean temperature of the cooler months in the West Indies, I should be inclined to look for some other cause of failure than the mere abruptness of introduction; and I should wish to know why the experiment of 1494 made with wheat introduced directly from the western parts of Spain should have succeeded so fully, while even Talavera wheat, the produce of the same part of Spain, and Poonah wheat, the produce of the elevated but hot district adjoining to Bombay, should have wholly or partially failed in 1840. The Victoria wheat produced from Caracas seed sown in England, retained its native properties unaltered by the change of climate, and succeeded in the West Indies as well as that introduced directly from the region adjoining to La Victoria and San Mateo.

To return, however, to matter of history:—No record which has come within my reach throws the faintest ray of light upon the subsequent history of the culture of wheat in the Antilles, or explains the causes which led to its discontinuance, with the exception of the short and unsatisfactory notice taken of its existence in Cuba by Humboldt, who, in his valuable dissertation "De Distributione Geographicâ Plantarum," published at Paris in 1817, says, somewhat perhaps too dogmatically, at page 161, that "Frumenti quodcunque genus calores plagæ æquinoctialis ægrè tolerat, ideoque in universum Cerealia Europæa in Orbe novo, lat 0°—10°, eâ altitudine coli incipiunt, quâ in zonâ temperatâ, lat. 42°—46° fere crescere desinunt. Tamen ob certas causas, locis proprias, nec satis erutas, in Provincia Caracasanâ, Triticum colitur propter Victoriam, alt. 270 hexapodarum; et, quod magis mirandum, in parte interiori Insulæ Cubæ, lat. 23°, propter Las Quatro Villas, in planitie paulum supra mare elevatâ." And in the fourth volume of his "Personal Narrative," published in London in 1819, he admits, at page 111, that the fine harvests of Egypt and of the kingdom of Algiers, those of the valleys of Aragua and the interior of the island of Cuba, sufficiently prove that the augmentation of heat is not prejudicial to the harvest of wheat, unless it is attended with an excess of drought or moisture. To this circumstance, no doubt, we must attribute the apparent anomalies that are sometimes observed between the tropics in the inferior limit of corn. "We are astonished," he continues, "to see to the east of the Havannah, in the famous district of Quatro Villas, this limit descend almost to the level of the ocean; while to the west of the Havannah, on the slope of the mountains of Mexico and Xalapa, at 677 toises of height, the luxuriance of vegetation is such that wheat does not form ears."

Struck with the facts furnished by this distinguished traveller, but unconvinced by the reasoning adopted for their explanation, I resolved to apply myself to the solution of the problem, not by the delusive light of theory, but by the direct interrogation of nature. Accordingly, having through the kindness of Sir R. K. Porter obtained a supply of seed from Caracas, I transmitted a portion to Dr. Bancroft in August 1834, for trial in Jamaica, 340 years after its first introduction into the neighbouring island of Haïti. The wheat thus sent was distributed among some of the more intelligent and enterprising planters, by whom it was tried on the mountains of St. Ann's and those of St. Andrew's, with the most satisfactory results, having been planted in both cases in the latter part of January, and been reaped in the latter part of April. On one of the estates in the mountains of St. Andrew's, called Fair Hill, 2000 feet above the level of the sea, a single grain produced 28 ears, yielding altogether 1500 grains; notwithstanding which success, the owner of the estate informed Dr. Bancroft that he thought it "unlikely that the planters would grow the Victoria wheat in preference to the Great Corn," Zea Mays. On another estate in the same mountains, called Charlottenberg, the property of the Hon. W. B. King, an assistant judge of Assize, at an altitude of about 4000 feet above the sea, "the seed," as Dr. Bancroft informed me, "was sown early in March, and received a top-dressing; in the course of a few days it had sprung up three inches above the ground; and as favourable and moderate rains continued to fall subsequently, the corn throve, and ripened in the early part of June, producing abundantly grain of a larger size than the parent seed, the ears being large and full. Six of these, for instance, yielded 336 grains, weighing half an ounce to each ear." From the success of this trial Mr. King was fully satisfied of the practicability and advantage of this new culture.—*W. Hamilton, M.D., Plymouth.*

(*To be continued.*)

ON THE CULTURE OF THE POLYANTHUS.

THIS beautiful flower has had bestowed upon it a most appropriate name, derived from the Greek words *πολυς*, many, and *ανθος*, a flower—many-flowered. It is of the natural order Primulaceæ, and must be considered as but a variety of, and derived from, the Primula vulgaris, or common Primrose, though some Botanists rather suppose it to be the more immediate offspring of the Primula elatior, or Oxlip, this again being thought by Sir James Smith and others to be a hybrid between the Primrose and the Primula veris, or Cowslip. The great difference between the Polyanthus and Primrose is, that while the former bears its umbel of flowers on an elevated scape or stem, the latter possesses only a sessile stem, the flowers being supported on peduncles. By cultivation, however, the Primrose not unfrequently throws up a stem, bearing an umbel of flowers of different colours, as light crimson, purple, brown, &c.; while, on the other hand, the seed of the Polyanthus will often produce plants which are sessile, or without elevated stems. With these facts before us, therefore, and taking into consideration other points of more exact resemblance, as of foliage, &c., I am induced to consider the Polyanthus as immediately derived from the Primrose itself. Its rich and variegated colours present, of course, no difficulties to this derivation of its origin, as the effects of cultivation in it are not more remarkable than in the Pansy, Pink, Carnation, &c.

There are, perhaps, none of the peculiar favourites of the florist which really require so little care and trouble as this flower; and yet its cultivation is, for the most part, so greatly misunderstood and mismanaged, that it is frequently left either to pine in comparative neglect, or is entirely thrown aside as being of difficult and unsatisfactory culture. The grand mistake is in the attempt, the fruitless attempt, of growing it in pots. So thoroughly am I convinced, both by reason and experience, of the futility of this mode of culture, that I shall not speak of it further than to state, that it differs but little from the treatment proper for the Auricula, which I fully detailed in a previous Number of the *Chronicle*. It is true that the Polyanthus may be made to exist in pots; but its poor, stunted growth, when so treated, presents but a miserable contrast with the luxuriant large green foliage, bold stem, and noble head of flowers, which are invariably obtained by the simple means I shall now point out.

Situation and Soil.—A free and pure air is necessary for its vigorous growth; hence it never does well in confined situations, or in the immediate vicinity of large and smoky towns. It should always be grown in a bed or open border, and in one which has an eastern aspect. It is most impatient of heat and drought, but delights in a cool, or rather moist, and shaded locality, where it can enjoy about two hours of the morning sun. Light or rich compost are quite unsuitable; it thrives best in a retentive soil, from a rich old pasture, to which has been added about the sixth part of cow-manure, two or three years old, and the same quantity of leaf-mould. The natural soil of the garden should be dug out to the depth of a foot, and the space filled up with the above, three months previously to planting them, that the bed may have become settled before it is required for the plants.

Planting.—The proper time is at the end of July, not later, for it is important that the plants should get well established in the soil before the approach of winter. The operation should be thus proceeded with. Shorten the main or tap-root, as it is called, to within about half an inch of the leaves, that a few of the vigorous young fibrous roots only may be retained; with a small trowel make a hole in the soil sufficiently deep that the plant, when once set therein, may have the very crown of the main root covered at least one inch with the soil. It is of the utmost importance that the Polyanthus should be thus deep set, for the young roots always emanate from the very top of the main root, and throw themselves out for the most part in a somewhat curved or horizontal manner, and it is essential that they should at once meet with support, which they cannot do when a superficial method of planting is adopted: hence, how frequently do we see the common Polyanthus in the borders exhibiting bunches of bare curly roots above the soil! Having well watered the bed, the plants require no more care whatever, except being kept clean; they should be left entirely without covering or protection in the winter.

Blooming, &c.—In spring, as soon as they have thrown up their bold stems, and just when the pips (corollas) are about to expand, if they are wanted for the purpose of exhibition, or to ornament the stage or cool greenhouse, they may be taken up with a moderately-sized ball of earth, and put into common Auricula pots, for they bear this removal without the slightest injury or apparent check. Water must now be supplied rather freely, and should occasionally be sprinkled over the foliage also (avoiding the flowers), for this is invigorating to the Polyanthus. When in bloom, whether they have been removed into the cold frame, &c., or have been suffered to remain in the bed, they must be entirely protected from the sun and rain, or the richness and beauty of their flowers will be injured; and, as is the practice with Auriculas, the smaller and central pips should be thinned out, that the truss or umbel of flowers may have a uniform and uncrowded appearance. When the bloom is over, the plants should be turned out of their pots into the border from whence they were taken; here they must remain, without further care, except an occasional watering, till the end of July, when they should be taken up, the soil crumbled from their roots, and those which present two or more heads, divided gently with the fingers, and prepared and planted as before described. The properties which constitute a perfect flower have already, together with a plate, been most accurately given in the *Chronicle*.

No one who has not seen an extensive collection of the finest varieties of Polyanthuses can form an adequate idea of their extraordinary beauty and loveliness, when treated in the above manner. And let not these instructions be thought the less of because they are uncomplicated and without mystery; for it is even with floriculture as it is with the arts and sciences themselves, that those discoveries and processes approach the nearest to perfection, which are the most simple and devoid of intricacy. Let us then, in conclusion, hope that this good old-fashioned, old English flower, one of the first and loveliest daughters of spring, associated and endeared as it is, together with its parent the Primrose and its twin sisters the Oxlip and Cowslip, with all the mild, pure, and innocent delights of our earliest childhood, may obtain in the estimation of the florist that consideration to which its peculiar beauties so eminently entitle it.—*F. R. Horner, M.D., Hull.*

SCRAPS FROM THE LIFE OF A GARDENER.

Under this title we propose to introduce occasionally some papers *by a Gardener*, which a correspondent has put into our hands, in the hope that they may tend to show the real feelings and true condition of this important class of men, in whose welfare we take a lively interest. As genuine pictures of a gardener's life, they cannot but have their value, however humble the subject to which they relate.

NO. I.—MY FIRST ADVENTURE.

From my earliest infancy I entertained a great love for flowers—while the dance and the game had attractions for my play-fellows, they had none for me; I always loved the fields and the green woods beyond everything else, and ever found a peculiar happiness in the place where Nature finds a home. I loved flowers for their beauty. I was one day busy among my flowers, watering and tying them up, for I always like neatness, when a person came in; he had been a gardener, and a fortunate one. He admired my garden and my flowers; he talked with energy on the subject; he took hold of them tenderly to examine their class and order; he showed me and told me that they were arranged in families, and he produced such a thirst for Floricultural information that I was resolved to make gardening my trade. My parents gave consent, and a place was sought for and found many miles from home. I was taken from my kindred, but I had one cheering hope, that I should live amongst the fairest and brightest of created beings.

It was night, in the latter end of October, when I arrived at the Hall, which was situated in the immediate vicinity of dark and long woods and plantations; the night was dark, and as I entered the gateway of the paved court-yard all was silent and lonely; no sound was heard but the echo of my footsteps. The ancient turrets appeared dim in outlines still darker than the cloudy heavens; I never felt such a sense of loneliness; the thoughts of my happy, merry home and the dear friends I left there came over me, and I was sorrowful for the change I had made. There were no lights visible in the house, and such an awful stillness reigned around that I was chilled into fearfulness: of all the lonely places to be found there is not one to compare with a large house in the country, when the family has left. With Hallerton Hall, where I then was, this was particularly the case. At last I saw a light glimmering in the distance, and to it I repaired, passing through solemn arches, until I arrived before a small house. I stood at the door a little while considering what to do; at last I knocked, and was bid to come in by a voice anything but remarkable for its sweetness. I did so, and in a chair opposite a comfortable fire sat an old man; his hair was grey, and his forehead was wrinkled with furrows of thought; his table was covered with dried specimens of plants, and living ones were scattered about in confusion, in the midst of which a microscope was standing. It required no telling, but I at once knew that this was to be my future master. I inquired if Mr. Hartley lived there—his answer was, "Yes, I am he." I then handed him my letter of introduction—he told me to sit down, and broke the seal of the letter and read it through. I watched his features during the time, as if to read my future fate in his countenance, but it was rigid and fixed like a statue. I took advantage to look about me while he was engaged; his room was hung round with shelves, on which rested rows of books and piles of dried specimens bound and tied in their cases, together with many papers of his own; he was happy in the midst of his own books and the pursuance of the study he loved. After reading the letter, he eyed me with a glance so keen and penetrating, that my eyes fell in the struggle to return his scrutiny, and I felt my own littleness and incapability. He said, "So you are come to receive instructions from me, young man?" "Yes, sir," was my rejoinder. "Well," he said, "you must be attentive and industrious at your trade, you must be obliging and friendly to your fellow-workmen, for your success depends upon the good fellowship existing between you and your companions in labour—for they will have it in their power to show you more than I can; be industrious and obliging, and you will succeed—but be presumptuous and saucy, or impertinent, and you will rue it."—*W. P.*

(*To be continued.*)

THE AMATEURS' GARDEN.—No. II.

The directions which were given last week concerning the protection of greenhouse and half-hardy plants ought to be carefully attended to. Amateurs should always bear in mind that the beauty of the greenhouse and flower-garden in summer depends upon a little attention being paid to these things now. All that is required, is to protect them and keep them alive, but not to force them into growth with a high temperature; they will grow fast enough when the season is more advanced.

Half-hardy plants in the lawn or borders ought to have been protected long ago; but if in any cases this has not been done, it may not yet be too late to do so. Deciduous shrubs, such as Fuchsias, may be tied up and thatched over with dry fern-leaves or straw, in a conical form, to throw off the wet. The asphalte roofing described by Mr. M'Intosh will be found very useful for evergreens, such as Rhododendrons and Camellias; or frames made with stakes and hoops, and covered with mats, may be used for the same purpose: in both cases, however, they should be made with sloping roofs to carry off the rain, and each should have a door on the north side, which can be opened when the weather is favourable. Many things may be used for covering tender herbaceous plants or bulbs, such as leaves, ferns, straw, or old tan; ashes will do if nothing else can be had.

As many of our friends have little fruit-gardens as well as pleasure-ground and flower-beds, it may be proper to remind them that the season is at hand for making any additions to their collections of fruit-trees, and also for getting those into a good bearing state which they now possess. If trees degenerate from a healthy or fruitful state, the cause will generally be found in the depth of the roots or in the wetness of the soil; the remedy in these cases is a most simple one, which any amateur may easily perform. The trees should be taken up with care, and all the roots preserved except the more perpendicular ones; the latter should be cut close off, and those horizontal ones which extend to an inconvenient length may be shortened. If the soil is cold and wet, it ought to be taken out to the depth of two feet six inches, and the bottom paved with stones or bricks, and well drained with brick rubbish, the object being to prevent the roots from running too deep and getting into a cold and wet subsoil. The drainage may be about a foot in depth, and then covered over with another foot of soil, upon which the roots are spread out and fastened down if necessary. The whole may then be covered over, the trees pruned, and, if large, supported with stout stakes until the roots get sufficient hold of the ground. Where the bottom is dry, the drainage will not be required; the only thing necessary in this case will be to raise the roots. This operation will generally be a sufficient check to the luxuriance of the tree; if not, a trench can be cut round it the following autumn, about three or four feet from the stem: the distance, however, should be regulated by the luxuriance of the tree, the object being not to kill, but to check and to cure. Much useful information will be found on this subject in the former volume of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Gesnera Elongata a Greenhouse Plant.—This being a very desirable plant, from its flowering at the present season when little else is to be had, perhaps it may be acceptable to some to know that I have found it succeed better in a greenhouse than in the stove. Having two plants, one was this summer placed out of doors and removed to the greenhouse in the autumn; it is now at a temperature of 55°, loaded with bloom and in the highest health. The other was kept in the greenhouse and afterwards in the stove; it is much more weakly, the flowers are paler, and not half so abundant as those of the former.—*C. D.*

Improvement of the Red Currant.—I wish I could persuade some influential individual in South Lancashire to endeavour to prevail upon the growers of the Gooseberry, to grow the Red Currant instead, with a view to prizes. They who are acquainted with the writings of Mr. Knight will know that he paid some attention to the improvement of this fruit, and raised two or three improved varieties. He had arrived at the conclusion, from his extensive experience, that fruits which in their unimproved state are acid, first become sweet and then insipid by improved culture and successive generations, and on that account he considers that the Apple and Gooseberry alone, of our fruits, have been shown in the greatest state of perfection, nearly what they have the power of acquiring in our climate. Mr. Knight, in a letter written a very short time before his death, laments that the improvers of the Gooseberry did not in preference select the Red Currant. Culture, he observes, has a tendency to render fruits less acid, and, to some extent, more tasteless; and the Currant, on that account, promised a wider extent of improvement than the Gooseberry. And he thought it not improbable that the Red Currant might be made, by successive generations and improved culture, a sweet, perhaps a very sweet fruit. Many varieties of the Gooseberry which we now have, are grown to three times the size they were when the workmen of Lancashire first grew them for prizes; and the best of the Red Currants we have are not much larger than the wild fruit of the plant. If only one energetic and influential individual in the Gooseberry districts would take the matter in hand, the object would, I think, be readily accomplished. Let it only be explained to the men why it is desirable that they should substitute the Red Currant for the Gooseberry, supply them with cuttings or plants of the best known varieties, and let them have a printed account of the mode of cross-breeding, with a plain statement of its objects and effects. As their object in cultivating the Gooseberry is principally amusement, I think it is advisable that, at the shows amongst themselves, size should still be the test of merit. I question if we should have had so many good varieties of the Gooseberry if flavour as well as size had been taken into consideration at their shows. About the mere size of a fruit there can be no mistake—no room for unpleasant disputes about the supposed unfairness of the awards of the judges: but if gentlemen connected with the Horticultural Societies in these parts would offer a medal or some other prize worth contending for each year for the best-flavoured Red Currants, the prize to be accessible to all without the payment of any subscription, then, I think, it is probable that they might be induced to endeavour to raise varieties uniting excellence of quality with large size. And if, in addition to this, two trees of each of the best seedlings were sent to the garden of the Horticultaral Society of London, there to be grown, and if another and more valuable medal was awarded by that society—say once in three years—for the seedling which was proved to be the best, it would act as a further stimulus. The thoughts of their exertions and amusements being thus recognised and appreciated by such a powerful society, would, I consider, have a very beneficial effect; and I think that such a proceeding would be in accordance with the objects of the society, and well worthy of its attention.—*John Townley.*

Root-pruning.—Root-pruning and the benefits to be derived from it cannot be too clearly pointed out to the readers of the *Chronicle*. Its application to Hollies, Yews, Junipers, Portugal Laurels, and evergreens generally, in the nursery, where they are taken up at least every two years, root-pruned, and replanted, furnishes the plants with a mass of roots that will ensure their safe removal with as much certainty as many other trees and shrubs, provided their roots are not allowed to get over-dry in transmission from the nurseries. A little research will prove that neither Mr. Billington, Mr. Errington, or Mr. Rivers can lay claim to the merit of having been the first to publish the root-pruning system. If they will refer to the Memoirs of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, vol. i. page 84, published in 1814, they will find an essay on the cultivation of French Pears, by Mr. J. Smith, gardener to the Earl of Hopetoun, where root-pruning is hinted at; and at page 104 is a short account of the state of the fruit-trees on the garden-walls at Loanwells, near Kirkaldy, by Mr. Sang, where he says, "I had formerly experienced the good effects of cutting the roots of fruit-trees which were too luxuriant in growth. I found it necessary to shorten them, not only to stop the rambling growth complained of above, but to furnish the tree with proper feeders, in order to render it fruitful." Had Mr. Sang considered the system new, he would no doubt have entered more into particulars as to how the operation should have been performed. The above gives a priority of publication before Mr. Billington of 11 years. The priority of practising the system may also be traced back to earlier than 1800, the date of the commencement by Mr. Billington; the trees that were the subject of the above-quoted paper having been planted by Mr. Sang in 1792, who before that date, and before he resided at Loanwells, I know had been witness to the good effects of root-pruning wall-trees as practised by a gardener in Fifeshire, both to render them fruitful and to check their further growth when they had nearly covered the wall. No doubt hundreds of gardeners have both invented and practised root-pruning, whenever the necessity for doing so presented itself, without ever considering that they had made any wonderful discovery.—*D. Cameron, Botanic Garden, Birmingham.*

Temperature of Germination.—In respect to the time of germination of Peas at various temperatures (page 832, 1841), I observe that it is omitted to state whether the temperature be that of the air or the earth. At Meerut, in the East Indies, Peas sown in December, when the temperature of the air is about 70° in the day, and sometimes as low as 40° in the night, appear above ground in about five days. The temperature, occasionally, is below the freezing point at Meerut about a quarter of an hour before sunrise, at the end of December and beginning of January. In 1818 and 1819, the thermometer fell as low as 30° on the 14th and 15th of February; the Wheat and Barley crops then in ear were all cut off, and a famine ensued.—*Anon.*

The Radiating Power of Hot-water Pipes.—Amongst all that has been said yet on the heating of houses, we have seen no notice taken of the radiating power of the substances employed as pipes. When the radiating power of lamp-black is 100, polished iron is estimated at 15; and though rough cast-iron, and oxidated on the surface, will be much more, still it would add greatly to the effect, to have them coated with lamp-black. One of the greatest benefits to be derived from Mr. Corbett's open gutter system, will be the radiating power of water, which is equal to lamp-black. The new improvement lately suggested in steam-boilers, to connect the fire and water by pins of iron passing from the fire through the bottom of the boiler into the water, thus conducting the heat at once to the water, should be useful, especially when speedy effect is wanted.—*R. Lymburn.*

Oxalis Crenata.—I have no doubt that the writer in the *New Farmer's Journal* speaks of Oxalis crenata and knows nothing of the Deppei, and I am glad you noticed his letter, as I hope your observations may lead to further remarks from some of your correspondents on the respective merits of these two new vegetable products. I know nothing of Oxalis Deppei as a vegetable, but I am glad to say that I am pretty well acquainted with O. crenata, having grown it in my kitchen-garden I believe upwards of eight years, and consider the stems when young far superior in tarts to either Rhubarb, Apples, or Gooseberries. I cannot say, however, so much for its tubers, which I have given up dressing, finding no one likes them; but some of my neighbours who also cultivate the Crenata tell me that its acid leaves are a great addition to a bowl of salad, but of this I am no judge, never eating salads myself. I think it, therefore, very probable, that while Oxalis crenata is valuable for its leaves and stems, Oxalis Deppei may be more so for its tubers—but I cannot conceive that the latter is as superior to the former as "a Crab Apple to a Brown Beurré Pear" for tarts and puddings.—α. β. γ.

Truffles.—I am not aware that any mode has hitherto been devised of propagating that culinary luxury the Truffle in gardens, as in the case of the Mushroom, now so successfully cultivated; but I apprehend that individuals possessing parks where it grows naturally, may, by a simple process, greatly extend its produce. Many years ago, when residing at Highclere, I had much amusement in watching the operations of the Truffle-hunter and his dog, a pair of originals, who occasionally came from the neighbourhood of Winterslow, and obtained permission to pursue their professional avocations in the park. I could not help observing that the old man confined his attentions principally to certain old and umbrageous Beech-trees, whilst others of much younger standing were passed by unvisited; and a little inquiry elicited the fact that he had become practically acquainted with every individual tree, and consequently spared himself the trouble of investigating those which experience had shown him to be unproductive. Reflecting upon this matter, it seemed to me that the sterility of these younger trees in Truffles admitted of explanation. They were thinly interspersed among the older trees, and they had been brought 30 years previously from a distant grove, where no Truffles existed, to their present locality, differing in soil, which was on a substratum of chalk. Now it was not easy to apprehend in what manner the seeds of this subterraneous plant could transfer themselves from one tree to another, at a considerable distance. It was clear that the process must always be slow and accidental. Might it not be assisted by art? Such was the train of thought which led me to propose to the old Truffle-hunter to bury at the proper depth some of his Truffles that were in a state of decay and unfit for the table, under one of the unproductive trees sufficient in stature and in umbrageous development. At the beginning of the next winter, when his visit was repeated, he sought for me, and told with great satisfaction that my scheme had answered, for he had found two or three pounds of excellent Truffles beneath the hitherto barren tree under which we had experimented. I urged him never to throw away an unserviceable Truffle, but always to dispose of it in a similar manner; and I know that he did so for two or three years. By following this example, proprietors of places adapted to Truffles, and where the proper trees have been planted, may in a short period do that which a lapse of years unassisted would not effect. I may here observe, that of all trees the Cedar of Lebanon is the most favourable to the growth of the Truffle.—*J. R. Gowen.*

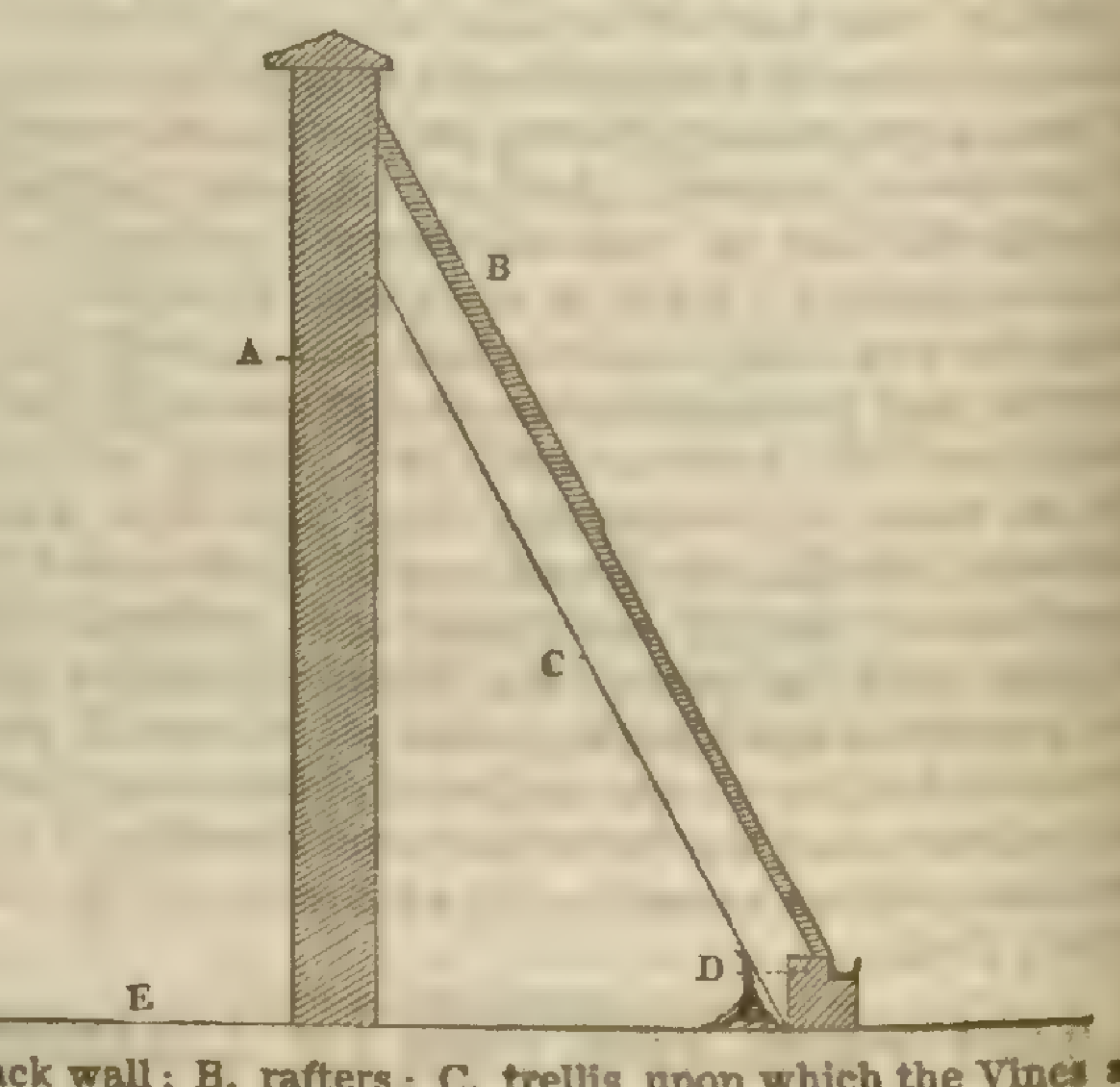
Root-pruning.—When I first came to my last place, the orchard had been planted 12 years, without one bushel of fruit per year having been obtained, and yet the trees looked well. When they were first planted, the ground was trenched to the depth of three feet, the soil being a moist brick earth; however, I caused three or four of the largest roots to be cut off each tree; in the autumn and the following spring the benefit was visible, for the trees were covered with blossom, and in the autumn I gathered above 20 bushels of Apples, and from that time there has been on an average 30 or 40 bushels per year. The wall-trees were also pruned at the roots in the same manner as the orchard, and for the last nine years there has been a full crop. After the orchard had been planted some years, another piece of ground was added to it; this was merely turned up with the plough, and the trees were planted; but though the trees never grew quite so strong as those on the other part, they always bore well, even the first year after planting.—*A Constant Reader, Ryde.*

Icehouse Filling.—A few years back I had the charge of an icehouse built on the declivity of a large pit; it was egg-shaped, had double walls, with a cavity of six inches between the walls closely filled with pounded charcoal, the dome being well secured and thatched over, and the outer walls protected as far as possible from the influence of the weather; the drainage was good, and the house was surrounded by a close plantation of tall trees on the S. W. and north; but this seemingly well-constructed house preserved ice indifferently, and some seasons barely until the end of August. As this was the case, when filling the house I used salt and boiling water with complete success. The diameter of the house was 14 feet, and on every layer two feet deep of well-broken ice I poured 14 gallons of boiling water, having as many pounds of salt dissolved in it, and finished at the top with a double quantity. This solidified and cemented the mass so closely that the house contained about 15 tons more than in any previous year; and when required for use, the force of a strong pickaxe was always necessary to break it up. At the time of refilling there was a quantity of the old store remaining. This was unprecedented in the history of the house, and showed the benefit of salt and water, for in every other respect the house was filled as usual. Where there is a small house and a bad preserver, I think it would be advisable, when filled and about to be closed up, to have a few loads of well-broken ice thrown into the passage, covered with dry wheat-straw—and this will give an early supply for several weeks; and whenever the house is open the ice should be regularly taken from the sides and a few days' supply placed in the passage; this saves opening the house daily, and the consequent waste of much ice.—*H. Bowers, Laleham.*

Fruit-tree Borders.—Several interesting articles on Root-pruning fruit-trees have appeared lately in the *Chronicle*, but though it is a subject of importance, yet I think the necessity of making properly-prepared bottoms to fruit-tree borders cannot be too strongly advocated, because even root-pruning and shallow planting will only be a temporary relief from the evils complained of, unless a properly-prepared bottom is made the whole width of the border. This will keep the root near the surface, and in great measure prevent the necessity of root-pruning, and the want of fruit for one or two years after that process. It is of little consequence what sort of materials the bottom is made of, so that it is impervious to the roots; perhaps in a wet or swampy soil, about a foot of small stones or brick-bats well blended on the surface would be equal to anything else that could be used, as the surface would be impervious to the roots, while the bottom would act as a drain. We have lately made a bottom to a Peach-wall border in the garden here at a trifling expense, as the stones were near at hand, and the work was done by the garden labourers. Some of the trees on this wall had been planted about 20 years, and I am informed that they produced excellent crops of fruit for several years after they came into bearing, but the roots having penetrated into the subsoil, the trees became less fruitful, and were annually attacked with mildew. The leaves were curled and diseased, and they never ripened their young shoots in the autumn to form blossom-buds for the following season. Considering that nothing but making a bottom the whole width of the border would be of permanent benefit, I commenced at one end of the border by digging out a trench two feet deep, nine feet wide, the whole width of the border; this being half the space allowed for each tree, enabled me to get the roots carefully taken up; they were then pruned more or less as it was found necessary. The whole of the trench was then paved with stones of any sort or size that came in the way, from two to nine or ten inches thick; they were laid to a level 20 ins. below the surface of the border, and sloped a little towards the walk; the joints were filled with small pieces of stones; then new slacked lime and gravel, such as is generally uses for garden-walks, were mixed with water, and made similar to mortar; it was then mixed with more water, and when it was laid on the pavement it partly ran into the joints, and the rest was worked in with a broom until every crevice was full. The soil of the next trench was thrown upon the one finished, and so on until the whole border was done.—*J. Alexander, Carton Gardens.*

Cucumbers and Melons.—In pp. 814, 815, (1841,) there are some remarks respecting the advertisements of new Cucumbers and Melons, and I think the fairest way to test them is for gardeners to speak of them as they find. I am a fancier of Cucumbers and Melons myself, and generally succeed pretty well. Amongst other things last spring, I had a little seed of Allen's Victory Cucumber; but having supplied myself with plants of other sorts before, I did not give it the attention it should have had. I grew one plant in a pot in which Carnations had been flowered, and it produced eight fruit at one time, three of these upon one stem; one measured twenty-six and a half inches long, another twenty-six, and the third twenty-four and a half. The form and colour of Allen's Victory are all that could be wished; my fruit were as straight as a line, and regularly swelled from top to bottom; but what pleased me was its prolific disposition. I only suffered my plants to mature eight fruit, and these I kept for seed, as I intend to grow the kind again, for I believe it to be the best for a house, though perhaps Kenyon is the best adapted for early frame forcing, at least I have found it so. I know about 30 varieties of Melons, and I have grown most of them, but both for crop and flavour I have never found any equal to the Ispahan. Last year I cut ripe fruit on the 26th of May; the worst fault it has is the difficulty of getting a second crop, for it is apt to rot off at the main stem, if the grower is not cautious in watering. I always put a wire trellis all over my beds, six or eight inches above the soil, and train the plants over it. I water without a rose, and never pour the water within a foot of the stem. I grew the Pine-apple Melon last year from seed procured from the Horticultural Society; it is an excellently-flavoured fruit, but I found it a shy bearer. The Beechwood Melon also sent out by the Horticultural Society I grew last year, and found every way worthy of cultivation; but there appears to be little difference between it and the Ispahan, except that the former is netted, and the latter smooth; but this is not always the case.—*Robert Towers, Gr. to D. Waterhouse, Esq., Aigburth, Liverpool.*

Vineries.—The accompanying section of a Vinery is of the form, in my opinion, best suited for keeping late grapes. I was struck on seeing it towards the end of November with grapes in as good a state of preservation as they are generally seen during the summer months, and that without lighting a single fire. My attention was more particularly called to this subject from the fact of my having had a late house of grapes under my care, and in which, although I had the command of fire-heat to the fullest extent, I was unable to keep the fruit. I may, however, remark that my house was in a much more unfavourable situation than the one here alluded to. The great superiority which a house of this construction has over the old form is, first, that by the nearly upright position of the glass, scarcely any of the rays of the sun are lost; while, for the same reason, scarcely a drop of wet can find its way into the house. Another recommendation for this plan is, the small space to be heated; consequently the temperature can the more readily be raised to any degree required. This kind of house would also be the very best for early forcing, as from the small space to be heated, one boiler placed in the centre would be quite sufficient for heating a house of 150 feet in length. This kind of structure differs very little from that recommended by the late Mr. Atkinson, except in the more upright position of the sashes; and probably the method of ventilation adopted by Mr. Atkinson would be found the best. The upper sashes could, however, be made to slide up and down if necessary.—*A. Saul, Castle Hill.*



A, back wall; B, rafters; C, trellis upon which the Vines are trained which are planted inside; D, parapet wall upon which the sashes rest at bottom; E, ground level.

Peas in Pots.—I have found the following method very successful for having early peas ready by the 1st of May, and I think it may be advantageous for gardeners who have extensive Vineries under their care. The Peas are supposed to be ready for transplanting by the 1st of February; so that the same sowing does for the first out of doors as well as for those I am about to mention. The seedlings are removed from the boxes or pots where they have been thickly sown, when about four inches in height, and are planted thinly into large pots (twelves) which have been filled with good soil, not too rich. They are staked with moderately strong willows, and run round at distances of six inches with small twine, which has a neater appearance, and does not shade so much as common pea-sticks. The situation I have found quite suitable is the back walls of the late vineries. The pots so filled and staked are placed on the top of the back flues, elevated to the glass as near as the stakes will permit; where they are to remain till the crop is gathered, which will be from the 1st to the 15th of May. It will readily be seen that the Peas are certainly kept from the frost and severe weather, and have always plenty of air when the weather is fine. They are watered rather sparingly at first, but plentifully as they advance into bloom. The following is the result of two years' experience on the above method :—In 1839 and 40 I gathered a peck of Peas on the 1st day of May; on the 11th of last May, above two pecks; and a peck on the 15th, 20th, and 25th days of the same month. The whole was gathered from pots standing on the back flues of two vineries each 40 feet in length. I have tried the early-frame Pea, the Warwick, and Thompson's early dwarf; but I have found very little difference as to earliness or produce. I have tried to force Peas in pits and various ways, and have found that they will not bear forcing till they are out of bloom, and the pod set; then they will bear it, and be forwarded admirably. I have tried them in the autumn on the same principle, but could not get them after the 20th of Nov.—*N. Wilson, Gopsall.*

Bad Butter.—In reply to "R." I have to say that the cause of the butter being bad, was nothing of the kind supposed by those who noticed my inquiry, and consequently Mrs. M.'s directions were nothing new, as everything about the dairy was perfectly clean. The only cause seems to be the cows having eaten the tuberous-rooted Ranunculus; for when that plant died down in the autumn, the butter improved. To get rid of such a nuisance, it would appear necessary to pare and burn the sod, paring so thick as to take up the roots. As the field I complain of is not my own property, I cannot attempt this process. The curious thing is, that it is only after the butter is made that the bad taste comes out, the milk and the cream being perfectly sweet.—*A. B.*

Cuthill's Early Melon.—I was last year struck with the advertisement in the *Chronicle* respecting "Cuthill's Early Melon," and I was induced to buy a packet of his seed. As he has been alluded to by a correspondent, in p. 781, (1841,) who, it appears, has made an unsuccessful attempt to grow it, I am sure you will consider it justice to Mr. Cuthill that I should state that it proved with me fully equal to the character given of it. It was early, a great bearer, it continued to bear for a long time; the fruit was well shaped, of a rich colour, with a sweet and high flavour—its rind so thin and its flesh so deep, that though a small-sized Melon, there was more to eat of it than in some other kinds of double its size. I have, for a number of years, successfully grown a variety of Melons; but this season, in our part of the country, was so wet and cold, that I should have had little fruit, had I not sown Cuthill's seed. A nurseryman, near me, grew it with similar results; and has informed me that other persons in this country have found it equally good.—*C. A. Walker, Belmont, Wexford.*

Cepophilus — of the Home Correspondence of the *Chronicle* of the 1st of Jan., describes himself as gardening in "Lat. and Long. 35°." I beg to ask where that may be? Is it in N. or S. Lat., in E. or W. Long.? I have looked on a map for the position of the spots on the earth's surface corresponding with that described by your said correspondent, but not finding any spot suitable for such pursuit, I am at a loss to guess at his "whereabout," and trouble you with this line of inquiry.—*A. B. of Woodbridge* —[We overlooked the absurdity of "Cepophilus" dating from a place where, as another correspondent truly says, "his Hollies were not likely to want water for some years to come."]

Ice.—Your Hull correspondent has, I fear, given you an over-safe plan for the keeping of ice; as it would be impossible to get it out at the bottom of the house, for this reason—the whole of the ice, when put into the house, would of course very soon form one entire solid mass: consequently, when ice is wanted, it is necessary to use a pickaxe to break it up, which could not be effected with the aperture at the bottom. I have been in the habit of filling icehouses for the past fourteen years, and invariably have found the ice to keep better when I was able to be present myself to superintend the well pounding and packing of the ice; and upon these two points, I consider, rests the principal secret in keeping ice.—*T. Parkins.*

Edgings.—In the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Oxalis acetosella, Vinca minor, and Omphalodes verna, are all three recommended to form edgings to shady walks: allow me to add to the above the two species of the genus Chrysosplénium, C. oppositifólium, and C. alternifólium; they are both suitable plants for an edging to a shady walk, and I strongly recommend them as they are not particular to a shade. Should it be a dark one, they will grow in either a wet or dry situation, and form a low and compact edging, not more than four inches high, always green; and in the months of March and April, they send up their numbers of small yellow flowers in abundance.—*T. Fuller, Bramham Park.* [This is very good when the plants can be had, but that is not often.]

Double Yellow Rose.—I have just finished reading your article in the *Chronicle* regarding the Double Yellow Rose, in which you say you have not heard of one north of Cheshire. Having had one for some years in this county (near Bala), Merionethshire, North Wales, perhaps you would like to hear the result of its growth. About seven years ago it was planted in a light, rich soil, in an eastern aspect, where it grew very luxuriantly, but never showed a single flower. Afterwards it was moved to a due southern aspect (a brick wall, as before), where it has several times made attempts to blossom; but the buds have always burst on one side, and decayed, only one ever having reached a yellow colour. I am now quite at a loss what to do with it, whether to try it on a north wall, or train it on moss and stones pegged down to the ground, as I am in the habit of training moss roses, which flourish remarkably well here. I shall not touch it until I see by the *Chronicle* what you advise me to do.—*An Original Subscriber.* [In this case it is evidently want of vigour that prevents the flowering. It would be worth trying the effect of placing a glazed sash from a cucumber pit over it early, in a slanting direction, so as to keep it dry, and to raise the temperature of the soil and air.]

Edgings for Walks.—I am not sorry that I troubled you with a short notice respecting Woodsorrel, recommending it as an edging for shady walks, as it has been the means of bringing into notice plants apparently better adapted for that purpose than the one I recommended. Several plants have been recommended in the *Chronicle* as fit for planting in shady places: these lowly flowers will make little noise whatever way the opinion of the world may take, for or against them; and although I am far from believing that the prize would be awarded to the Wooodsorrel, for the other plants appear to have superior qualities which the Woodsorrel does not possess, yet I still think it is not without its charms, and might come in for a small share of patronage. There is a Rose known by the name of Lancaster and York—the one half is white and the other red; it may not rank high in the estimation of the dealer in Roses, and yet to others it may be very interesting. It recalls to their minds the "wars of the Roses." It conjures up before them Margaret of Anjou, the Battle of Wakefield, and the field of Bosworth; and when the "land of red heather" is mentioned, many a thrilling emotion is produced in the hearts of others: and setting aside the beauty of the leaves and flowers of the Woodsorrel, numbers may find pleasure in looking upon it as the Shamrock of Ireland.—*Peter Mackenzie.*

Entomology.—One of your correspondents asked what were the best works on British Entomology, and I confess, as a *ci-devant* entomologist, I did not think your answer satisfactory. If his object be to learn something of the general habits and arrangement of insects, Kirby and Spence's "Introduction to Entomology," 4 vols. 8vo, with Mr. Westwood's admirable "Classification of Insects," 2 vols. 8vo, are by far the best works for the purpose. If the expense (about 6*l.* 6*s*) is an object, then some of the vols. of the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge," and Burmeister's "Manual of Entomology," translated by Shuckard, 1 vol. 8vo, and Newman's "Grammar of Entomology," 1 vol. small 8vo, might suffice. If he wishes to study the genera and species, and to "make out" the insects themselves, Stephens' "Illustrations of British Entomology," though incomplete, is indispensable. The cost is somewhere about 20*l.* Should that be deemed too much, the Coleoptera, or Beetles, will be found succinctly described by Mr. Stephens in a single small 8vo. vol. published by Murray. The bees, by Mr. Kirby, in his "Apum Angliæ Monographia," 2 vols. 8vo, or by Mr. Shuckard, in a similar work, which I believe he published in 1 vol. 8vo, and the "Fossorial Hymenoptera," by the same author, in 1 vol. 8vo. The pigmy, but highly-interesting "Chalcididæ," by Mr. Walker, in 1 vol. 8vo. The "Lepidoptera," or Butterflies and Moths, in a "scissors and paste" translation of the specific characters of Stephens' larger work, in a small 8vo vol. by an unknown hand. For the numerous, and to a gardener very important race of Ichneumons, Gravenhorst's "Ichneumonologia Europea," in three large 8vo vols., is the only work; and for the Diptera (Flies) recourse must be had to Meigen's "European Diptera," 6 vols. 8vo, and Macquart's "Diptères du Nord de la France," in 6 parts, 8vo. For the other orders, various papers in periodical works and many Continental works must be consulted, with whose titles an entomologist will soon become acquainted. If the minute anatomy of the genera of British insects forms his study, then Curtis' "British Entomology" ought at least to be consulted (its cost is above 40*l.*); or so far as the beetles, the most difficult portion of Entomology in this respect, are concerned, Spry and Shuckard's "British Coleoptera delineated," and Shuckard's "Elements of British Entomology," will afford a cheap substitute. I must not forget Samouelle's "Entomologist's Compendium," 1 vol. 8vo, which gives a very good idea of the arrangement of British insects, according to the views of the celebrated Dr. Leach, and is especially useful to a beginner, for its calendar of insects and the times and places of their appearance. I would observe that, like most other works, many of the above are to be met with at very reduced prices in the catalogues of the various second-hand booksellers in London.—*S.*

Masters and Gardeners.—Your remarks, in p. 731, on the relation between masters and gardeners, are very proper and very much needed. Still there are proprietors, though you are unaware of it, who though willing to see their gardens admired by others for their beauty as well as utility, yet grudge the expense of plants. The beauty of the garden is no doubt a source of gratification, as well as the ornamenting of the person; but it has not been customary in some places to pay so freely for it. If the poor gardener in such situations, rather than be behind his neighbours, should purchase plants to help his credit, while his master, if he gave the time, enjoyed the pleasure of showing them, it would certainly be hard, though it might be legal, to lose them at the end of the year.—*R. Lymburn.* [In our opinion this is not to the purpose. The gardener should not have purchased them; having done so, they are his master's property.]

Glazed Pots.—I was reading M'Nab's Treatise on Heaths the other day; and I met with an observation in that work which seems to support my suggestion, that the difference in the value of the pots may be owing to the temperature and moisture of the soil. It is as follows :—"In an oaken tub, with three good coats of paint on the outside, and a thick coat of pitch or coal-tar inside, when, to all appearance, it is as impervious to moisture as even a glazed earthenware pot; in such a tub I have seen no instance in which Heaths did not grow as freely as in ordinary flower-pots; and yet, though I have repeatedly made the experiment, I have seen no instance of a Heath thriving in a hard-burnt earthenware pot."—*M'N. on Heaths*, p. 24. Is it not probable that this is owing to the wood being a much worse conductor of heat than the pot? Supposing a small Heath was planted in a large hard-baked pot, and one in another soft-baked pot of the same size, would the growth of the two be the same until the roots reached the sides of the Pots?—*J. Townley.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 4th.—Mr. Wrench in the Chair. The accounts of the past year were audited, preparatory to their being read at the Annual Meeting on January 13th.

Limerick Practical Horticultural Society.—At a numerous meeting of the Society, held 1st January, the Right Hon. Lord Clarina in the chair, a full report of the proceedings for the past year was read by Mr. Bevan, the treasurer, showing the improvement and progress of the Society, and submitting the treasurer's account, all which was considered highly satisfactory. It appeared that 220 prizes, amounting to 50*l.*, were obtained, awarded, and distributed amongst the different gardeners, in the several classes of fruits, flowers, and vegetables: and after arrangements were made for the three exhibitions for the new year, the meeting separated, much pleased, and returned a vote of thanks to the chairman for his continued patronage and support, and to the treasurer and secretaries for their management and attention to the interests of so useful a society.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

ONCI'DIUM I'NSLEAYII. Mr. Insleay's Oncidium. *(Stove Epiphyte).*—The number of species in the genus Oncidium, which have flowers only varying slightly in the combination of their brown and yellow tints, seems to render each acquisition in which the colours of the blossoms are in any degree similar, of comparatively small value. Such, however, is the extreme richness of hue in the flowers of the O. Insleayii, that, connected with their great size and pleasing arrangement, this property places the species in the first rank of Orchidaceous plants. It is a native of Oaxaca, in Mexico, whence it appears to have been introduced by George Barker, Esq., of Birmingham; this gentleman having succeeded in blooming it two or three years back, named it after his gardener, Mr. Insleay. Messrs. Loddiges also imported it from the same district, and it flowered in their nursery in the autumn of 1840. In the "Botanical Register," Mr. Barker's plant is described as producing a rigid, erect raceme of flowers; but the specimen which flowered at Messrs. Loddiges bore a raceme of a half-drooping character. The flower-stalk issues in a graceful curve, and depends in an elegant flowing manner. The species was originally thought to be identical with Odontoglossum grande, on account of the partial resemblance of their pseudo-bulbs; but even in this particular a practised eye will easily detect a difference between the two plants, if both are in a perfect and fully developed state. The pseudo-bulbs of O. grande are larger, and with a greater tendency to roundness; while those of O. Insleayii are more concave on one side, and with sharper edges. In the flowers, the latter plant is far inferior to O. grande, except in the colours of the labellum, where it has a manifest pre-eminence. The colours, the forms of the wings of the column, of the tubercles and appendages of the labellum, and of the latter organ itself, are essentially remote; and O. Insleayii comes much nearer to O. papilio, with which, again, it can never be confounded, from the peculiarities of each. Messrs. Loddiges cultivate it on a block of wood, keeping it in the warm Orchidaceous house, during summer, and removing it to a cooler and drier place when its new pseudo-bulbs are perfected, which will be towards the month of November. Here it will most likely flower about February or March; at least, that is the period at which it blossomed with Mr. Barker.—*Mag. of Botany.*

GESNERA ZEBRINA. Zebra-leaved Gesnera. *(Stove Herbaceous plant.)*—Gesnera zebrina may properly be accounted one of the most meritorious plants which have developed themselves in the year just closed: for, not only does it arrest the attention during the time at which its blossoms are unfolded, but, by the diversified markings of its leaves, at every season when these are in perfection. And whether, on further experiment, it will prove an evergreen sub-shrubby plant, or will lose its stems and foliage in the later winter months, we are at present unable to say. The probability is that it will be found an herbaceous perennial, flowering in October, November, and December, and dying down, like some other species, after the inflorescence has all withered; though it is possible that it will partake more of the character of G. mollis, and acquire a woodiness of stem at the base. A plant flowered finely at Mr. Low's, Clapton, in October and November last, and on which there is yet a considerable number of flower-buds, if the season would permit their expansion. It was obtained by Mr. Low from Mr. Doncklaer, director of the Botanic Garden of Ghent, and is doubtless from some district of South America. The species produces stout, succulent stems, which mostly grow to six or nine inches in height before they protrude a flower-spike from their summit: but we have seen plants not more than three inches high beginning to show flower. The flower-stem rises perpendicularly from the top of the general stem three or four inches, where the lovely blossoms are spread out on long, slender stalks, and continue to be thrown out, indefinitely, till the height of a foot or eighteen inches is attained, when there still seems an equal number of buds at the top, and lateral flower-bearing shoots are, moreover, liberally developed from near the base. The colour of the blooms is of a rich orange red on the upper part, and a light yellowish orange beneath, with a quantity of bright red spots in the throat. Being pendulous, they are, when the plant is elevated on an ordinary stage, examined to great advantage. But the leaves are, perhaps, the most interesting, because the most permanent features. They are of a rich and lively green, with numerous and irregular streaks and bands of a purplish tint, and the whole has a remarkably velvety appearance. It has hitherto been managed as a stove plant, and kept in a moderate heat, with proper supplies of moisture. As it blooms in the autumn, and does not cease on the approach of winter, it will be advisable to go on watering it till it shows natural signs of decay, when its habits may be fully ascertained. A rather rich compost will be appropriate; and it would seem capable of ready increase by cuttings. Seeds, too, will most likely be perfected. *Mag. of Bot.*

MINA LOBATA. Lobe-leaved Mina. *(Greenhouse Climber.)*—This is a Convolvulaceous plant of much beauty and more singularity, for which we are indebted to G. F. Dickson, Esq., who presented its seeds to the Earl of Burlington. Under the care of his Lordship's gardener, Mr. Wilson, a single specimen was raised last year, and produced its curious flowers in November. The habit of the plant is quite that of a common lobed-leaved Ipomœa, but the flowers grow in forked erect racemes, and have not at all the aspect of a Convolvulus. At first they are deep crimson, but when expanded are of a pale lemon colour. By all modern authors this genus Mina is regarded as the same with Exogonium, an error which can only have arisen from the plant itself not having been seen. It is in reality quite a distinct form of the Convolvulaceous order. It is cultivated by the Mexicans for the beauty of the flowers. It will no doubt be a greenhouse plant; but it is at present in no collection except that of the Horticultural Society, to which it was presented by the Earl of Burlington.—*Bot. Register.*

LOBE'LIA PYRAMIDALIS. Pyramidal Lobelia. (*Hardy Herbaceous Plant.*—An herbaceous plant from the Himalayas, of no beauty. It has narrow, lanceolate, finely serrated leaves, and greenish-violet flowers, so embosomed among long green leafy bracts, that they are hardly distinguishable by a passer-by. The tube of the stamens stands back aloof from the corolla, and of the latter the two dorsal petals are quite free down to their base. —*Bot. Reg.*

EPIDENDRUM LATILABRUM. Broad-labellumed Epidendrum. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—A Brazilian plant, allied to Epidendrum umbellatum, of which it has the habit. But its lip, which is four times broader than long, and curved downwards on each side, so as to bear no little resemblance to a stiffly-starched lady's apron, gives it a most singular appearance. It has lately flowered at Messrs. Loddiges'.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Vitality of Seeds.—The following remarkable instance of the tenacity of life in the seeds of the common Elder is mentioned in the "Annals and Magazine of Natural History" for the present month. The seeds in question were derived from the dregs of some Elder wine, which was strewn as manure over a flower-border, where hundreds of them grew. The lady with whom it happened says that they had been twice boiled in making wine; had been present during the fermentation; after which the wine was drawn off, and the dregs were bunged up for 20 months, in the cask where the seeds remained without injury.

Instinct of Plants.—A rather remarkable instance of the instinct of plants in searching out food and support for themselves, is now to be seen in the woods of Comrie. An Oak-tree, high perched upon the point of a comparatively bare rock in the face of Dunmore Hill, finding its home supplies of soil and hold rather stinted, and observing (one is almost inclined to think) a more fertile spot below, has sent off a foraging party, in the shape of a large "root-trunk," for several yards directly down the precipice on which it stands. This root-trunk, after reaching a projecting point of the rock, bends horizontally onwards, clinging firmly to the rock in all its course, till it reaches another face, down which it again descends, until it eventually seizes, in its many-fingered grasp, the object it travelled so far in search of.—*Stirling Advertiser.*

Alkaline Substances of Plants.—M. Fr. Göbel has given a very valuable chemical examination of the principal Halophytes of the Caspian steppe with regard to the quantity of potash and soda they contain. The research was undertaken, partly in order to learn whether the quantities of potash and soda vary with the age of the plants, and partly to settle the question whether plants are capable of converting the one alkali into the other. The principal results are as follows:—The young plants give a much larger quantity of impure soda than the old fully developed ones, but the substances soluble in water contained in the rough soda do not differ much from one another in quantity. In the case of Halimocnemis crassifolia it appears that during growth a part of the chloride of sodium is converted into carbonate and sulphate of soda, as is seen by analysis. The young plants of Salsola clavifolia contain no chloride of sodium, but considerable quantities of chloride of potassium; while in the old plants there is less chloride of potassium, but a nearly equivalent quantity of chloride of sodium. The quantity of carbonate of soda is nearly equal in both young and old plants. The young plants of Salsola brachiata also contain less chloride of sodium than the old ones, while the quantity of carbonate of soda remains the same. M. Göbel thinks it is perfectly immaterial whether young or old plants are used for procuring soda, for the quantity of carbonate of soda is the same in both cases. The plants might therefore be burnt at any time, and the value of the impure soda would not materially differ. The analyses of Halimocnemis crassifolia, Salsola clavifolia and brachiata, both in their young and old state, show "that the quantity of soda has remained nearly constant in all." The quantity of potash is always greater in the young plants than in the old ones, and strikingly so in Salsola clavifolia; so that one might really be led to believe, "that in the course of the vegetative process potash is metamorphosed into soda, or, at least, is got rid of in some manner or other." If this were correct, it would certainly be a wonderful discovery, but I may be allowed to propose a question which is not answered in M. Göbel's treatise: Were the old specimens of the three above-mentioned plants (which M. Göbel did not collect himself) from exactly the same spot as that from which, in the same manner, M. Göbel gathered the young ones? Probably this was not the case, and as all these salts are extracted from the soil, a difference therein will of course make a change in the results of the analyses. We must therefore consider this metamorphosis of one substance into the other as yet unproved. M. Göbel also states, that in other plants the quantity of potash is larger in the young than in the old ones. With respect to the relative value of the Halophytes for the fabrication of soda, M. Göbel gives the following list:—1. Salsola clavifolia, young dried individuals, 42 per cent.; 2. Halimocnemis caspica, young specimens, 22·9 per cent.; 3. Salsola Kali, young specimens, 25 per cent.; 4. Kochia sedoides, old specimens, 9·16 per cent.; 5. Salsola brachiata, young specimens, 33 per cent.; 6. Halimocnemis crassifolia, young specimens, 30 per cent.; 7. Tamarix laxa, young specimens, 33·6 per cent.; Anabasis aphylla, young specimens, 19 per cent., &c.—*Annals of Natural History.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Masters' Exotic Nursery, Canterbury.—The most attractive house at present is the one devoted to succulents, as well for the strangeness of the forms of some as for the beauty of the flowers of others. The Soccotrine Aloes were particularly conspicuous, for their large size and the number of handsome spikes of scarlet flowers; and plants of the Ram's-horn Aloe, Pachydendron africanum, were flowering abundantly, young as well as old. The soil used for succulents here consists chiefly of sand, peat, loam, and broken bricks, which, judging from the vigorous growth they make, suits them well. From the roof of the house plants of Epiphyllum truncatum and various kinds of Céreus are suspended, which add to the picturesqueness of the scene. In the hothouse we observed a handsome Bauhínia, received from Dr. Wallich, under the name of piperifólia; it has curious binate leaves, which, when young, are of a delicate pink colour. Among the Orchidaceæ were several Zygopétalums, Cypripédiums, and the lively Ornithídium coccíneum, which has been in constant flower for many months. In a large conservatory devoted to Camellias and Oranges, is a handsome tree, which has probably numbered a hundred years, full of ripe fruit, some of which are shaped like Oranges and others like Lemons; near it is a fine Seville Orange, with fruit as large as any foreign ones we ever saw. The most remarkable plant out of doors is a handsome specimen of Gárrya elliptica, which is between six and seven feet high, and is at present covered with elegant long, pendulous catkins, which look at a distance like locks of hair. Owing to the extreme humidity of the autumn we found many of the hybrid Rhododendrons expanding their flowers, though, from want of light, they are not so brilliant as they would have been in May.—*Dec. 27th.*

Bicton, the seat of Lord Rolle.—At Bicton the houses are superb; they are well constructed, and admirably adapted for the various purposes intended, and all in the best possible repair. Portland stone being cheap and easily obtained, is much used in the various buildings about the estate. Benches, pits, and paving, both within and without the houses, are of this material, which has a neat and substantial appearance. Although Bicton is rather elevated, water of excellent quality for every purpose abounds; there are beautiful streams of fine soft water running in various directions, brought from the neighbouring hills, supplying the whole of the houses, sheds, and every part of the premises, there being water-taps in nearly every corner of each building, and the fountains are constantly at play in different parts of the flower-garden. The whole of the houses are heated by hot water, on various principles; so that hot-water taps are placed in each house as well as cold. The convenience of sheds for growing Mushrooms, and other purposes, surpasses anything I ever saw, there being fine roomy ones at the back of all the houses, so constructed that large plants may be shifted in them without trouble or inconvenience. Here are some of the largest specimens of the Cactus tribe I ever saw; those I have seen exhibited at Chiswick, at various times, are finely grown, but there is no comparison between them; one remarkably fine bush of Epiphyllum speciosum, grafted on Céreus hexágonus, when in flower must be magnificent; and another on its own bottom measures five feet in diameter. A plant of Céreus speciosissimus growing in a tub is eight feet high, and finely proportioned. Jenkinsónii and the varieties of Ackermanni are equally as good. The collection, altogether, if brought into flower and exhibited at one of the Chiswick fêtes, would surprise the growers of this tribe in the neighbourhood of London. There is a fine collection of Camellias, all in good health, in the house, although they grow and flower well in the open air. I saw some clumps of Camellias growing as large and vigorous as Portugal Laurels, well set for bloom. The Heaths and New Holland and stove plants were clean and healthy, and among them were many new and good ones. A little distance to the left of the greenhouses is a beautiful Palm-house, the inmates of which consist of many good kinds, which are healthy. The roof of this house has been considerably heightened this summer, to give more head-room to some of the plants, which were growing too lofty. Near this house, in the open air, stands the stem or trunk of the beautiful Acácia affinis, measuring in several places 3½ feet in circumference, it is now nearly lifeless, having suffered greatly from the severity of last winter, which seems to have been felt more here than the severe frost of 1837-38, for the Acácia withstood that winter and many previous ones, and flowered beautifully every autumn. A. dealbata, armata, and several other kinds are growing in great luxuriance in the open air, as well as many other half-hardy trees and shrubs. Here was also a fine specimen of Araucária imbricata upwards of 13 feet high and well proportioned, a Deodar Pine from 12 to 13 feet in height, and, in fact, all the kinds of Pines. An avenue of Araucária imbricata is contemplated in the park fronting the first range of houses. The flower-beds for planting out tender plants in summer, are capable of containing all the best and prettiest; the terrace-walks, which are well kept, the ornamental water, the fountains playing in all directions, the slopes, and the American ground, with banks of Magnólias, and clusters of all the finest hybrid Rhododendrons and Azaleas, must certainly produce a delightful appearance.—*J. R. S., Dec. 27th.*

Review.

The New American Orchardist; or an Account of the most valuable varieties of Fruit, of all climates, adapted to cultivation in the United States. By William Kenrick. 3d Edition; 8vo. Boston, U. S., 1841.

THIS is an 8vo volume of between 400 and 500 pages, written upon the plan of Lindley's "Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen-garden." It contains an account of a large number of fruits, both European and American, and is the best guide we possess to those of the United States. Those, however, who may read the work must bear in mind that the descriptions apply to the climate of North America, where the summers are very hot, and that, consequently, it by no means follows that a fruit will be good in England because it is so in the United States. Some allowance must also be made for the difference between American and English tastes; this is particularly apparent in the chapter about the Vine, where a great deal is said of the excellence of American Grapes. With us, however, their foxy flavour and mucilaginous pulp will always prevent their being esteemed.

An appendix contains some useful information concerning vegetables, flowers, and other matters related to gardening. The following vegetables, or their uses, will probably prove new to our readers:—

"*Bitter-Root.* Racine Amère.—A new plant, found growing in the valley of the Columbia River, in form resembling a Carrot. It is used as an article of food by the Indians and hunters, and although not very pleasant to the taste, its use as food is considered by them as being conducive to health.

"*Bread-Root.* Psoralea esculenta.—A southern perennial plant, a native of Missouri. Its roots are eaten like those of the Potatoe, and with cultivation produce abundant crops.

Cammas.—A new species of plant, found growing in the valley of the Columbia River; a truncated root, which grows in moist, rich land, in the form of an Onion. It is first roasted, then pounded, and made into loaves, like bread, and has a liquorice taste. An article of food of great importance to the Indians. (Probably Camassia esculenta.)

"*Cowish.*—A new species of plant, or biscuit-root, found growing on dry land in the valley of the Columbia River; its size that of a walnut, but sometimes larger. In taste it resembles the Sweet Potatoe, and is prepared for food by the same process as the Cammas, in which state it is a tolerable substitute for bread.

"*Wappatoo.* Sagittaria.—A bulbous root; a new species of the Arrowhead, which is found only in the valley of the Columbia River, below the cascades. It grows in shallow lakes, and in marshes covered with water. When roasted, it becomes soft, and is then both a palatable and nourishing food, and is much used by the Indians as an article of trade. The Indians search for the roots with their feet, and these being extracted by their toes, rise to the surface of the water.

"*Martynia.* Martynia.—An annual plant, with conspicuous, showy flowers. The green pods are fine for pickling. Sow in May; the plants may remain two feet asunder."

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

AT this season of the year there ought to be little left undone in the way of manuring and digging; if, however, a press of other important work has suspended these operations, advantage should now be taken of every suitable day to resume them The benefit that ground, particularly if of a clayey texture, derives from exposure to frost, is well known; but besides this, the more perfect incorporation of the manure with the soil, which will be effected by the necessary processes of ridging, levelling, &c., is advantageous to the ensuing crop; therefore, as a general rule, all vacant ground ought to be manured and dug as early in winter as practicable. Should the weather be frosty, sufficient employment might be found in getting together a quantity of leaves for hotbeds, in turning and mixing composts, pointing and dressing flower-stakes, &c. &c.

KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—It is desirable, in a gentleman's family, to obtain ripe Pine-apples at different periods, in preference to having a great number ripe at one time; therefore, where there is convenience, and a sufficient stock, some plants should now be encouraged to start, by raising the temperature five degrees in as many days; the bottom-heat should also be increased if below 90°. To effect this, only the front row of plants need be removed, when a trench three feet wide, and the same in depth, is to be taken out along the front of the bark-bed, and the space filled up with new bark, not recent from the tan-pits, but such as is already warm. This method of increasing or renewing the bottom-heat might often be adopted in preference to disturbing the plants, which is always injurious to them in some degree. In very cold weather it will be necessary to cover the linings of dung-heated succession-pits with long litter, fern, or any similar material, to prevent their being suddenly chilled; and if, notwithstanding this precaution, a decline of temperature should occur, the coverings had better be kept upon the lights, except for a short time in the middle of the day, until means can be taken for renewing the heat.

VINERY.—Especial care must be taken to prevent the access of frost to the roots of growing Vines; for if they are once paralysed by this cause, there will be very little chance of obtaining fruit. As the young shoots advance in growth they should be carefully tied to the wires, by no means too tightly at first, for fear of breaking them; to prevent this mishap, it will be advisable to go over the Vines every morning, tieing and loosening as may be required, until all the young shoots are gradually brought into their proper position. Stop all the shoots (except the leader), one clear joint above the bunch, and pinch clean out all the laterals below the bunch. Vines recently introduced should be syringed every morning and evening with lukewarm water (by this term water heated to about 70° is meant) up to the period of their breaking. In case of severe frost, any Vines which have been turned out of Pine-stoves, or other hothouses, should be protected; if they are tied in a bundle along the front of the house, close to the glass, a double covering of mats will secure them from injury.

PEACH-HOUSE.—Trees which blossom excessively would be greatly benefited, particularly if weak, by pulling off the half or more of their flowers, leaving, of course, those for fruit which are best situated. The night temperature should range within a few degrees of 50. Where a succession of Peaches is required, a second house should now be shut up, but no fires made unless necessary for the exclusion of frost. The fruit in this house, if moderately forced, will ripen from the middle of June to the middle of July, according to the earliness of the sorts and the propitiousness of the season.

CHERRY-HOUSE.—If forcing was begun in December, the temperature by fire-heat should not even now exceed 45° for any length of time; but if a continuance of dull, cold weather occurs, it might occasionally be increased 10 or 12 degrees by day, for the sake of admitting fresh air; merely keep the frost out of the house if forcing has been commenced since Christmas.

CUCUMBERS.—Guard against sudden variations of temperature. The tender leaves are exceedingly liable to injury at this season of the year, and upon their health and vigour the productiveness of the plant depends. Mix a good portion of the leaves with the dung intended for Cucumber and Melon beds; they will moderate, and consequently prolong, the fermentative process.

KIDNEY BEANS that have been sown in pots half filled with soil, must have their stems gradually earthed up as they advance in growth, and not more than five plants suffered to remain in a 24-sized pot. If thrips appear upon the older plants, they should be repeatedly fumigated, and no other plants brought into contact with them.

SEA-KALE is best forced in beds in the open ground; for this purpose leaves should be used, because there is not much danger of their overheating; a light covering of litter will, however, be requisite, to prevent them from being blown about. Wooden boxes with hinged lids are better than earthen pots, and more economical in the end.

RHUBARB might also be forced in a similar way, and very little heat is sufficient to induce vegetation.

MUSHROOM-HOUSE.—Keep the temperature between 55° and 60°, and the atmosphere humid. Bearing-beds ought not to be watered unless absolutely necessary. Turn fresh horse-droppings frequently.

Out-door Department.

If severe weather is apprehended, Peas and Beans, as they make their appearance above ground, should be kept covered with rotten leaves or tan; or in case these materials are not at hand, a little soil might be drawn over them. If the ground is in a fit state, a few more rows might be sown across a south border; a better plan, however, is to sow in pots or boxes, and afterwards transplant. "Marshall's Early Prolific" is the best Bean for early cropping, but it cannot always be procured true. If not already done, advantage should be taken of a fine day to earth up the late crop of Celery. Take up and house Jerusalem Artichokes, and make every preparation against severe frost. In mild days look over Cauliflower and Lettuce plants under walls, to see that no slugs harbour among them. In places where Spinach is in great demand at this season, a few rows might be sheltered from cold by a covering of Fern, or by some Fir branches laid over it; the same also of Parsley.

SUCCORY is sometimes used as a substitute for Endive in salads, in which case the roots are now to be taken up, planted in boxes or other conveniences, and stowed away in a cellar or any dark place where there is a little warmth.

Orchard.—Where there are any wall-trees yet to remove no time should be lost, particularly if the aspect is south, in which situation vegetation commences somewhat earlier than in any other.

Gooseberry, Currant, and Raspberry trees, if not yet pruned, should be no longer delayed provided the weather will permit it to be done. In pruning Raspberries, take care not to leave too many bearing canes, which weaken the stools without a corresponding increase of fruit. The best support for Raspberry plants is a row of stakes placed at intervals of eight or ten feet, with a strong wire fixed along the tops of the stakes, between four and five feet from the ground; and to this wire the tops of the canes are to be fastened by a single tie of matting; the plants will thus be regularly arranged in single rows, whereby each will enjoy its share of light. Dig lightly between the rows.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—The operations in the Orchidaceous house recommended last week may still be carried on. Some of the plants in pots which are growing rapidly, such as Pháius grandifólius, ought to be liberally supplied with water, but the greater part ought to be kept rather dry at this season; those which hang up, however, must be frequently syringed. The night temperature ought always to be kept from five to ten degrees lower than usual during the winter months.

GREENHOUSE.—Tropæ olums, Kennédias, and other twining or climbing plants, should be frequently tied to their supporting frames; for if the shoots are suffered to entwine with each other, they cannot be separated without injury, nor can the plants be so neatly and symmetrically trained. Chinese Primroses will now be coming into flower, and will require rather more water in consequence; but take care not to give them too much, and do not water over the tops.

CONSERVATORY.—Apply no more fire than is just sufficient to exclude frost; unless Roses, Lilacs, and other forced plants in bloom are placed there, in which case the house should be kept a little warmer.

Out-door Department.

Proceed with the digging of shrubbery borders, and similar rough places. Hardy Rose-trees might now be pruned, but the more choice sorts had better be deferred till all danger from frost is over. In frosty weather, wheel rotten leaves, or other manure, on to the flower-borders.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The directions given for last week are equally applicable to this; or, should bad weather prevent their being carried on, seeds of all kinds should be got ready for sowing; number-sticks and layering-pegs made; axes and other tools ground and repaired, and everything got in readiness against the return of open weather, so that no time may then be lost.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending January 6, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Dec.		BAROMETER.		THERMOMETER.			Wind.	Rain.
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	31	30.211	30.187	40	33	36.5	S.E.	
Jan.								
Saturday	1	30.197	30.171	38	27	32.5	S.E.	
Sunday	2	30.170	30.053	37	25	31.0	N.W.	
Monday	3	30.013	29.947	37	22	29.5	N.W.	
Tuesday	4	30.005	29.929	34	29	31.5	N.	
Wednesday	5	30.051	30.008	36	30	33.0	N.	
Thursday	6	30.311	30.148	37	23	30.0	N.E.	.01
Average		30.137	30.066	37.0	27 0	32.0		.01

Dec. 31. Very fine throughout; overcast at night.

Jan. 1. Fine; slightly overcast; cloudy; slight frost at night.

2. Overcast; cloudy; snow-flakes; overcast.

3. Frosty and overcast; clear and dry; sharp frost.

4. Frosty and cloudy; clear; slight frost at night.

5. Frosty; calm, overcast and fine; very slight frost.

6. Showers of broad snow-flakes in the morning; cloudy and fine; densely overcast at night.—The deposition denoted by the small fraction in the rain column is melted snow.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending Jan. 15, 1842.

Jan.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
							N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	9	38.8	31.6	35.2	4	0.20 in.	1	3	2	1	3	2	3	1
Mon.	10	40.6	29.5	35.1	5	0.40	—	5	2	2	3	1	1	2
Tues.	11	40.3	30.8	35.6	7	0.33	3	3	2	—	4	2	1	1
Wed.	12	41.1	30.1	35.6	6	0.36	1	2	2	1	4	3	2	1
Thurs.	13	41.5	33.0	37.3	3	0.29	2	1	3	—	4	2	3	1
Fri.	14	41.1	31.3	36.2	3	0.80	4	3	2	—	3	1	1	2
Sat.	15	39.3	30.3	34.8	6	0.54	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	3

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 15th, in 1834—thermometer 56°; and the lowest on the 14th, in 1838—thermometer 4°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET.

For the week ending Jan. 7th, 1842.

CONSIDERING the season the market has been well supplied during the week, and many articles have advanced in price. *Fruit.*—Pines of the kinds noticed last week are plentiful. A few good hothouse Grapes may still be obtained; foreign are generally excellent. Apples of the kinds mentioned in our last report are abundant, and differ but little in price. Pears of the varieties mentioned last week are plentiful. There are many excellent samples of Oranges and Lemons. *Vegetables.*—The frost has rendered many of the vegetables indifferent, and consequently the better samples have advanced in price. White Broccoli is rather scarce. Brussels Sprouts of good quality are plentiful. Good forced French Beans may be obtained from 3*s*. to 3*s*. 6*d*. per hundred. The supply of Asparagus and Sea-kale is well kept up, and the quality of both is generally speaking excellent. Lettuces are injured by the frost, and good ones are difficult to be obtained.; other kinds of Salading are pretty good for the season. Excellent forced Rhubarb abounds. Mushrooms and Truffles are plentiful. *Flowers.*—Among Cut Flowers we observed some excellent Gardénias, large-flowered and yellow Jasmine, Epacrises and Heaths of several kinds, some beautiful Chinese Primroses, and forced Tulips and Roses.

PRICES, SATURDAY, JAN. 8, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Apples, Kitchen, per bushel, 3*s* to 7*s*
— — Dessert, per bushel, 4*s* to 12*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf.-sieve, 3*s* 6*d* to 14*s*
Pine Apple, per lb. 5*s* to 8*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per lb., 3*s* to 8*s*
— Spanish, per lb., 9*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
— Portugal, per lb., 1*s* to 3*s*
Oranges, per doz., 9*d* to 2*s*
— — per 100, 5*s* to 14*s*
— — Bitter, per 100, 7*s* to 12*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
Lemons, per 100, 6*s* to 14*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s* to 8*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 5*s* to 10*s*
Walnuts, per bushel, 12*s* to 24*s*
Filberts, English, pr.100 lbs. 120*s* to 130*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Spanish, 16*s*
— Barcelona, 20*s* to 24*s*

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*
Cabbage, White, per dozen, 8*d* to 1*s*
— Red, for pickling, 2*s* to 4*s*
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
Brussels Sprouts, p.hf.sve., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Broccoli, White, p. bunch, 2*s* to 4*s*
— Purple, 1*s* to 3*s*
Kidney Beans, forced, per 100, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Potatoes, per ton, 55*s* to 80*s*
— per cwt. 3*s* to 4*s* 6*d*
— per bushel, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, p. bush, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Artichokes, Jerusalem, pr half sieve, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Turnips, pr doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 3*s* to 5*s*
Parsneps, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Salsify, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s* to 5*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 3*s* 6*d*
Leeks, per dozen bunches, 9*d* to 1*s*
Garlic, per lb., 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
Onions, per bushel, 2*s* to 3*s*
— for pick., per hf.-sieve, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— Green, per bunch, 4*d*
— Spanish, per dozen, 2*s* to 6*s*
Asparagus, per 100, large, 9*s* to 11*s*
— Second or Middling, 4*s*
— Sprue, or Small, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Sea-kale, per punnet, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Lettuce, Cabbage, pr. score, 4*d* to 1*s*
— Cos, per score, 1*s* 6*d*
Endive, per score, 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
Celery, Red, per bundle 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— White, per bundle, 6*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Small Salads, per punnet, 3*d*
Watercress, p.dz. small bunch. 6*d* to 9*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Tarragon, per dozen bunches, 6*d*
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Sage, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Savory, per dozen bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Rhubarb Stalks, per bundle, 1*s* to 2*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Truffles, per pound, 2*s* to 3*s*

Notices to Correspondents.

WILL ANY OF OUR CORRESPONDENTS FAVOUR US WITH A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF MR. CRAWSHAY'S MODE OF MANAGING THE VINE? WE HAVE MANY INQUIRIES ABOUT IT.

C. D., if he wishes to complete his set for binding, must order the Numbers he wants immediately, as we are nearly out.

Wood and Sons.—Your Pear is the Bezy de Caissy, often sold in Covent-garden market under the name of the Nutmeg Pear.

A Pupil has sent the pod of the Algaroba, or Ceratónia Síliqua; commonly called in English St. John's Bread, upon the supposition that it was the Wild Locust that supported him in the Wilderness. The pods are eaten for the sake of the sweet nutritive substance they contain. Such pods are often sold in London by the foreign fruiterers.

A Subscriber.—The generality of American plants thrive best in damp places, especially Rhododendrons; but if too much shaded, they will not flower so well as if they are fully exposed to the sun. If grown in dry places, the ground should be screened from the sun by the plants themselves, which must therefore be placed close together.

E. R.—Thanks for the hint. Your wishes shall be complied with.

Clareinch.—Upon looking back to the observations made by us on the rights of property in plants, we find nothing to alter or retract.

W. P. had better not go on till we have made some progress with what he has sent.

W. W. P.—Cryptogamic plants are not subjects of Horticulture, except Ferns, and we cannot undertake to name them.

Inquisitor.—The pipes in the hotbed at Knight's Nursery are arranged horizontally, and are not more than six inches apart. To prevent the pots from slipping down between them, boards are placed on them, and over these about six inches of old tan, in which the pots are plunged. Copper pipes are sooner heated than iron, but they do not retain the heat so long; the latter are in every respect preferable. The asphalte roofing would, with proper care, last, in all probability, for many years. It is advertised at p. 825 (1841).

Omikron.—Your loam and leaf-mould, mixed with a little river or bank sand, will be found a good substitute for peat. Grafting Rhododendrons is not of much value to you, as any of the stronger-growing varieties may easily be trained as standards.

W. Bassett.—You will be able to procure young Gooseberries, correctly named, from any respectable nurseryman.

Mary.—Poinséttia pulchérrima is a native of Mexico; in the early part of summer it may be kept in the greenhouse, but when it begins to show flower it should be removed to the stove. During the season of growth, and also when in flower, it may be freely supplied with water, but at other times rather sparingly. The best method of improving your clay soil is to dig in sand or coal ashes, or lime rubbish, which will render it more open and friable. Perhaps you can burn it.

J. Marshall.—A sieve contains about 5 pecks; a Currant-sieve, 2½ pecks. A punnet is a round flat basket that holds from 12 to 18 good-sized Plums. A pottle is a long tapering basket that holds about a pint and a half. 'Hand' applies to a bunch of Radishes, which contains from 12 to 30, according to the season. A bundle contains 6 to 20 heads of Broccoli, Celery, &c., and in the case of Asparagus from 100 to 150. A bunch is applied to herbs, and varies much in size, according to the season.

A Young Gardener.—The best method of pruning the black Currant is to thin out the branches where they are too thick, and not shorten, unless where a shoot or branch requires to be cut back, in order to produce one or more additional to fill up an adjoining opening.

G. S. had better send his newsman a post-office order for 13*s*. (the half-year's subscription) in advance, and then there can be no difficulty about price.

W. T. C.—The following varieties of Pears and Apples will improve any deficient collection:—PEARS—Dunmore, Louise Bonne (of Jersey), Beurré Bosc, Althorp Crassane, Passe Colmar, Winter Nelis, Hacon's Incomparable, and Knight's Monarch. APPLES—Wormsley Pippin, Hughes's Golden Pippin, Court of Wick, Herefordshire Pearmain, Hubbard's Pearmain, Scarlet Nonpareil, Boston Russet, Court-pendu Plat, Reinette du Canada, Sturmer Pippin, Bedfordshire Foundling.

J. W.—Wilmot's New Hamburgh Grape can still be procured from Mr. Wilmot, of Isleworth. See Advertisement in this *Chronicle*, p. 465 (1841).—Cookery by-and-bye.

Inquisitor and *A Yorkshire Gardener.*—The following dessert and kitchen Apples are proper for dwarf training in the open ground:—*Dessert*—Early Harvest, Oslin, Summer Golden Pippin, Golden Reinette, Maclean's Favourite, Golden Harvey, Braddick's Nonpareil, Pearson's Plate, Old Nonpareil, Boston Russet, and, though last, none more suitable than the Court-pendu Plat. As *Kitchen-Apples*, the Hawthornden, Royal Russet, and Alfriston may be mentioned; but as most kitchen varieties are strong-growers, it is best to keep them within proper limits by pinching or otherwise shortening the shoots in summer. *Kitchen-Apples for Standards*—Dutch Codlin, Bedfordshire Foundling, Keswick Codlin, Wormsley Pippin, Waltham Abbey Seedling, Yorkshire Greening, Dumelow's Seedling, Brabant Bellefleur, Northern Greening, Mère de Ménage, and the three above-mentioned.

A Subscriber.—Your plan is a *very good one.*

X. X. X.—It is the Minorca Honeysuckle, Caprifólium baleáricum, or implexum, two names for the same species.

J. M.—We are endeavouring to procure some seeds for you of the Trifolium giganteum, which is a true Clover, and not one of the worthless Melilots. If we can get them, they shall be sent by post.

P. P.—We had by no means put away your Stat, but have delayed it for a short time; we will, however, take advantage of your permission to shorten it. Many thanks for your kind remembrances.

A. B. and C. will find their questions *fully answered* in Mr. Ainger's excellent papers upon heating with hot water, already published in our columns.

Mr. Bainbridge.—We can form no opinion of the value of your prevention of mildew from the specimen sent. All we can see is that the shoot was covered with fungus, which seems dead; but for anything in the nature of evidence before us, the shoots may be killed by the mixture, or the mildew may all revive. If you will send us a bottle of the preparation, we will try its effects and report upon them.

F., Berks, and another, will have a reply concerning Quicks next week. In the mean while nothing can be done with the Haws, except to break them up with sand and throw them in a heap.

L—n.—If your Strawberry plants have not set their fruit, it is in all probability owing to your having forced them too quickly; 68° to 76° is far beyond the temperature they will bear. You should have placed them *close* to the light, have kept them thoroughly ventilated, if possible, so that the leaves were actually in motion, and the temperature should have been raised very slowly. Consider how slowly the heat of the spring is increased which brings the Strawberry to maturity in the open ground. Have you not also kept them as warm at night as in the day? Read our Calendar for last spring.

Linimensis.—The different species of Hemerocallis require to be planted in a rich loamy soil, kept rather dry in winter, but freely supplied with moisture in the growing season. They are also the better if planted in a situation where they are partially screened from the mid-day sun. The Japan species, now called Funkias, are more delicate and are apt to suffer from superabundant moisture during the winter; they should be protected either with a handglass or a large flower-pot inverted to keep them dry. If your Pentstemon seeds are from the colder parts of North America, sow them as soon as they are ripe in the autumn; but if they are from the warmer parts (such as Mexico and Texas), do not sow them before the spring.

As usual, many letters have arrived much too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

BY the arrival of the Overland Mail, we have received intelligence of considerable importance from India and China. The Chinese news comes down to the 10th Oct., and brings an account of the capture of the great fortress of Amoy. It appears from the detailed particulars of the operations adopted by the new Plenipotentiary, Sir Henry Pottinger, that finding the trade at Canton comparatively uninterrupted, he determined to coast the Chinese shore with the fleet and troops under Admiral Parker and Sir Hugh Gough, and to destroy the fortifications met with in his progress. until, in the event of his failing to obtain justice from the Emperor by his previous measures, he should renew his demand under the walls of Pekin itself. As the first fruits of this policy, the large city of Amoy, with its extensive lines of formidable fortresses, protected by about 500 pieces of cannon, was carried by storm on the 26th Aug., after considerable firing, but without the loss of a single man belonging to the British forces. The particulars of this event will be read with considerable interest, as an assurance that the main objects of the Expedition are no longer likely to be thwarted by Chinese diplomacy. At Canton, also, there have been some operations of a hostile character; the Chinese having broken the truce by repairing their batteries and placing barriers to obstruct the navigation, Capt. Nias, of H.M.S. *Herald*, proceeded up the river, destroyed the fort of Wangtong, and issued a proclamation to the Chinese, intimating that any further breach of faith would be immediately followed by a renewal of hostilities.—Our Indian news relates chiefly to Burmah and Cabul. We learn that the Calcutta Government has assembled a considerable force on the Burmese frontier, in order to resist the apprehended attack on our possessions; that the King of Burmah was at Rangoon, but it was believed that the warlike preparations of Government and the recent successes in China would deter him from any act of aggression. A battle has taken place between our local troops and the Ghilzies, a mountain tribe holding the passes from Cabul to Jellalabad, in consequence of the suspension of an allowance for their services in keeping open the roads; the British forces were successful in carrying the disputed defiles, but at a sacrifice of life which has given rise to severe comments in the Indian journals. The Governor-General has published an order from the Directors, authorising the payment of a further portion of the booty captured in the late Burmese war, the amount of which is said to be not less than nine lacs of rupees.—Our European news is likewise interesting: In France, the leading topic of attention is the dispute which has arisen between the Spanish Cabinet and the French Ambassador, in consequence of his refusal to deliver his credentials to the Regent; the question begins to assume an appearance of much difficulty, and it is formally announced that the Ambassador has received instructions to leave Madrid, if the Spanish Government does not modify its pretensions. The addresses presented to the King by the diplomatic body, by the legislature, and by the clergy, in accordance with the annual custom on New Year's day, are regarded by the Paris journals as an additional assurance of pacific intentions on the part of the European Powers, and as a proof of the determination of the Chambers to support the King in enforcing his authority at home.—From Spain we have received the Speech of the Regent on the opening of the Cortes; it entered at great length into the foreign and domestic affairs of the kingdom, alluding with satisfaction to the complete suppression of the late revolt, and to the favourable relations now existing with those European Powers which had already recognised the Queen; while it announced that those Governments which had not acknowledged her authority regarded the political condition of the country without hostility, and were likely at no distant day to give their sanction to the triumph of the national cause. It takes a lengthened review of domestic subjects, and concludes by recommending a reform in the administration of justice, the modification of the Basque *fueros*, the restoration of the navy to its ancient character, and the necessity of preserving faith with foreign creditors. The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies have since assembled for the election of officers; but the appointments made by both houses are considered unfavourable to the Cabinet, in which several changes are already anticipated.—The accounts received from Germany in relation to the accession of Austria to the Customs' Union are somewhat contradictory, although it is still urged that by a modification of duties the commercial relations between the Austrian States and the remainder of Germany will be considerably extended. From Berlin we learn that the departure of the King of Prussia for London is now definitively fixed for the 16th inst., and that his Majesty may be expected to reach London on the 21st.—Recent advices from Turkey announce some new changes in the Ministry, and the organization of two military divisions in the neighbourhood of the capital; the one being intended for the frontiers of Greece, and the other as a corps of observation to keep in check the northern provinces of the empire.

At home, active preparations are making for the christening of the Prince of Wales, which will take place on the 25th inst. in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. It is rumoured that her Majesty has intimated her intention of opening Parliament in person, and that additional interest will be given to that ceremony by the presence of the Kings of Prussia and Belgium. The naval and military services will receive with satisfaction the announcement in the Ministerial papers that a large portion of the sum received by Government as the ransom of Canton has been appropriated as prize-money to the officers and men engaged in the operations against that city.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal are all well, and continue at Windsor. Her Majesty has walked as usual in the grounds adjoining the Castle, and taken her accustomed exercise during the week. Lord Byron has succeeded Viscount Sydney as the Lord in Waiting on her Majesty, and Sir F. Stovin has succeeded Admiral Sir R. Otway as the Groom in Waiting on her Majesty. Lord C. Wellesley (Clerk Marshal) has succeeded Col. Arbuthnot as the Equerry in Waiting on the Queen, and Col. Bouverie has succeeded Major-Gen. Sir E. Bowater as the Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert. Active preparations have already commenced at St. George's Hall and Chapel for the ceremony of the christening of the Prince of Wales. The presence of the Earl of Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain, and the Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse, has, it is said, been commanded at the Castle, to make further arrangements in their respective departments of the household for the same occasion. It is stated that the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg, uncle of Prince Albert, and the Dowager Duchess of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, will unavoidably be absent; but that his Excellency Baron Gersdorff, the Saxon Minister, will officiate as representative of his Serene Highness, as one of the sponsors; and that the Duchess of Kent will act for the Dowager Duchess.

The Queen Dowager.—The latest accounts from Sudbury-Hall inform us that her Majesty the Queen Dowager continues to improve, but that she is still too weak to undergo the fatigue of the journey to town.

Parliamentary Movements.—Mr. Vance, mentioned in our last as the proposed Conservative candidate for the City of Dublin, has retired; and a deputation has waited on Mr. Wolverley Attwood, to request his permission to put him in nomination; and in the event of his declining, the same proposition, it is said, will be made to Mr. Colquhoun. Lord Morpeth is now positively announced as the Liberal Candidate.—Viscount Jocelyn has accepted the invitation of the Conservative electors of King's Lynn to come forward to represent that borough in the place of Sir S. Canning, appointed Ambassador to Constantinople.

Army and Navy.—A Ministerial Paper states that the Queen has been pleased to grant to the forces employed at the capture of the outworks of Canton, out of the sum received under the Convention, a donation equal to one year's amount of the Indian allowance known by the name of "Batta." The shares of colonels will be 900*l.* each; of lieutenant-colonels, 720*l.*; of majors, 540*l.*; of captains, 216*l.*; of lieutenants, 144*l.*, &c.; the officers of the navy sharing according to their relative rank with those of the army. Those who were not present at the operations against Canton, but who were engaged at the other operations of the war, such as the taking of Chusan, are to receive six months' Batta.

The Revenue.—The official tables of the Revenue for the years and quarters ended 5th Jan., 1841 and 1842, have just been published, and appear to be on the whole of a satisfactory character. On the general revenue for the year ended the 5th inst., as compared with that of last year, there is an increase of 506,095*l.*; and on the revenue for the quarter an increase of 338,549*l.* On the year there is an increase in the Customs of 145,245*l.*; in the Excise, of 6,356*l.*; in the Taxes, of 536,467*l.*; in the Post-office, of 14,000*l.*; Miscellaneous, 19,622*l*: and there is a decrease in the Stamps of 26,456*l.*; and in the Crown Lands of 5,500*l.* On the quarter there is an increase in the Customs of 414,368*l.*; in the Stamps, of 21,871*l.*; in the Taxes, of 123,239*l.*; in the Post-office, of 29,000*l.*; in the Crown Lands, of 9,000*l.*; and Miscellaneous, of 2,615*l.*; while there is a decrease in the Excise of 277,096*l.* The total ordinary Revenue for the year is 44,387,598*l.*; or including imprest and other moneys and repayments of advances, not specified in the ordinary receipts, 45,252,495*l.*

Post-Office.—The following is an official table, just published, of the number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom, for the year ended the 5th inst., compared with those of the two previous years. It is, however, premised that the numbers given are, in some degree, the result of estimate, more especially those previous to the reduction in the rates.

LETTERS SENT THROUGH THE LONDON GENERAL POST.

Year immediately preceding reduction, viz., that ending Dec. 4, 1839 (chargeable letters only)	21,088,000
1840	49,309,000
1841	68,671,000
Increase in the last year's letters since 1840	19,362,000
Ditto, since reduction	47,583,000

LETTERS SENT THROUGH THE LONDON DISTRICT POST.

Year immediately preceding reduction, viz., that ending Dec. 4, 1839	13,278,000
1840	20,306,000
1841	22,820,000
Increase in the last year's letters since 1840	2,514,000
Ditto since reduction	9,540,000

LETTERS DELIVERED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The letters sent out of the United Kingdom are excluded from this account.

Year immediately preceding reduction, viz., that ending Dec. 4, 1839 (exclusive of franks, which are estimated at 7,000,000)	75,469,000
1840	168,768,000
1841	196,500,000
Increase in the last year's letters since 1840	27,732,000
Ditto, since reduction	121,031,000

Church Preferment.—The death of the Bishop of Ossory, against whom a commission of lunacy was recently issued, took place on the 31st ult., and the names of Dr. Elrington, Regius Professor of Divinity, and the Very Rev. R. Daly, Dean of St. Patrick's, are mentioned as the probable candidates for the vacant bishopric.

Official Appointments.—The Right Hon. H. Hobhouse, formerly Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, has been appointed on the commission of inquiry into the Exchequer Bill fraud, in the room of Lord Ashburton, who is about to leave on a special mission to the United States.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—*Relations with Spain.*—The leading topic which appears to occupy the attention of the journals is the difference which it is apprehended may arise between France and Spain, on the question of etiquette at the latter court, already known to our readers. The Opposition prints impute the blame of the whole transaction to the French Cabinet; whilst on the other hand the Ministerial papers contend that the Government is altogether in the right, and the Regent of Spain is alone responsible. The question has given rise to a great deal of discussion; and on the ministerial side it is urged that M. Salvandy never presumed to conceal himself from the Regent; that he never pretended to the right of speaking to the Queen without witnesses; and that the letters he took with him were so far from containing any mysterious matter, that M. Salvandy offered to give the Regent authenticated copies of them. They further urge, that the Spanish Government had a minister at Paris, who was beforehand perfectly aware that M. Salvandy would be accredited to the Queen; and argue, from diplomatic precedents, that it is to the Queen in person that the ambassadors' letters should be delivered, and refer to the Spanish ambassador, Cellamare, during the minority of Louis XV., and the ambassadors of the European Powers to the Emperor of the Brazils, who refused to deliver their credentials in each case to a Regent. They conclude by saying that they should much regret that an unexpected difficulty should suspend the good effects which both countries had a right to expect from M. Salvandy's mission, and which they maintain was purely one of peace and amity. Though the question has assumed an appearance of much difficulty, it is hoped that the new instructions sent to the British and French Ministers at Madrid will prove of a nature calculated to effect an arrangement, unless the Spanish Government should manifest obstinacy, in which latter case M. de Salvandy will, it is positively stated, withdraw. The retirement of M. Gonzales, Spanish Foreign Minister, from office would, it is added, be a consequence, if not a preliminary, of the amicable adjustment of this affair.

Addresses to the King.—On New Year's day, the diplomatic body in Paris, the Chamber of Peers, the Chamber of Deputies, and other great functionaries, presented to the King, according to custom, their several congratulatory addresses. That of the diplomatic body was spoken by the Marquis Brignole-Sale, ambassador of Sardinia, as the senior member, and was marked by pacific assurances. He congratulated his Majesty on the providential escape of the young princes from the attempt of the assassins, and on the adhesion of France to the treaty of July, which, he said, had drawn closer the bonds of union between the great Cabinets—a union so necessary to the repose of nations, and to the preservation of general peace. The King, after returning thanks for the expressions of sympathy thus conveyed to himself and family, observed, that the year 1841 had been productive of happy results, since the great Cabinets had given in that year, by their accord, a new guarantee to the general peace, which his Majesty trusted the Powers would continue to maintain unimpaired. The speeches of the Duke de Broglie, Vice President of the Chamber of Peers, in the absence of Baron Pasquier, the Chancellor, from indisposition—of M. Sauzet, President of the Lower Chamber, and the Minister of Justice, conveyed to his Majesty their several congratulations for the protection displayed towards the Royal Family by Providence, whose goodness, they said, had preserved his Majesty's life for them, and his children for theirs. They desired to express their admiration of the noble example offered by his Majesty and the Royal Family, whose lives were devoted to the practice of every virtue and the dispensation of favours. They expressed their belief that there was nothing in the aspect of events that seemed to forebode new storms, and nothing to dim their joy and their hopes on that auspicious day; and concluded by assuring his Majesty that they would devote their attention to the several interests they represented, and that whatever difference of opinion might be expressed in the approaching debates in the Chambers on other subjects, on this occasion all parties coalesced in assuring his Majesty that they were the sincere defenders of his person. The King in reply thanked them for himself, and in the name of his family: he said that it was for the sake of saving the country "that he had undertaken the fearful task of conjuring the hurricane which was gathering round France; and that he was happy to find that, thanks to the progress of public tranquillity, the institutions were daily acquiring additional strength. It was, as they remarked," added his Majesty, "a laborious undertaking to found in France a free and regular Government; but the support which he had ever found in the Chamber of Peers was one of the great means of attaining that end." His Majesty concluded by saying that there were parties who would deprive the country of the blessings of tranquillity by exciting alarm, and making those incessant attacks against property which were calculated to shake society to its very foundation; but with their assistance he trusted to triumph over all such attacks, and guarantee to France the maintenance of repose and the development of her prosperity, which could only be effected by a firm execution of the laws, so as to render them a protection for all, and an oppression to none." Numerous other addresses were presented to the King on the same occasion, the most remarkable of which was that of the Archbishop of Paris, which was a formal act of submission, on the part of the clergy, to "the Royal power, so clearly recommended by the precepts of Christianity." The papers remark, that not only was the Russian minister, and all belonging to the Russian embassy, absent from the reception on New Year's day, but also that no Russians were presented to the King, which they suppose to be owing to orders from the Emperor.

Meeting of the Chambers.—The Chamber of Deputies met on Monday, to nominate the commission to draw up the reply to the Speech from the Throne, when more than 320 members were present. The discussions in the bureaux were long and animated, and a speech of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M Guizot, appeared to produce a great sensation. The Ministry obtained the advantage in the whole nine bureaux, as all the members chosen are Conservatives. M. Passy—and this is looked upon as important, as proving his party to be with the Cabinet—warmly defended the Ministry on the Eastern question. He stated that the system of isolation was impracticable for France. M. Carne, who has joined M. de Lamartine, severely attacked the Ministry for the treaty respecting the right of search; and M. Thiers, who declared himself in favour of the treaty with Belgium, said that he was for the infusion of the two people, and the disappearance of the custom-house lines. M. Fould, the banker, formerly an ally of M. Thiers, approved of the policy of the Ministry. It is now expected that the address of the Commission will be a mere echo of the Speech.

Quénisset and his Co-accused.—Quénisset, together with his two accomplices, Colombier and Brazier, who were condemned to death by the Court of Peers, have received their respite. They still, however, remain at the Luxembourg, and their removal will not, it is said, take place until after the termination of the new trial of the persons arrested in consequence of their disclosures, since they will have to appear as principal witnesses for the prosecution. The number of new political prisoners is stated to be eleven—they have been conveyed to the Luxembourg, and most of them are represented to have the appearance of persons in easy circumstances. Some important papers, it is said, have been seized at their residences, and numerous other warrants are still out in different parts of the capital.

Proceedings of the Press.—Nothing of importance has occurred since our last relating to the proceedings of the press, with respect to the sentence on M. Dupoty, which excited at the time so much alarm and indignation. The provincial papers, however, continue to send in their adhesion to the declaration, noticed in our last, protesting against the sentence, and the implied attack on the liberty of the press. The Cour Royale of Limoges has just condemned, without the intervention of a jury, two journals for libel upon M. Bourdeau, Peer of France. One of them is sentenced to pay 6,000f., and the other 1,500f. damages and costs. The prosecution was, in the first instance, brought before the Tribunal Civil of Limoges, which declared itself incompetent; but on the appeal of M. Bourdeau to the Cour Royale, that Court declared itself competent, and gave the above decision. M. Gaugain, the editor and proprietor of another provincial paper, has been sentenced by the Police Court of Caen to pay a fine of 500f., and to imprisonment for one month, for having published in his journal an account of the deliberations of the Court of Peers.

SPAIN.—We have received the Speech of the Regent, on the opening of the session of the Cortes, on the 26th ult. On the arrival of the procession at the Palace of the Senate, her Majesty, the Regent, and her Royal Highness the Infanta, were received by deputations from the two Chambers. Her Majesty took her seat on the throne, with her sister on her left, and the Regent upon her right, one step lower than the throne, which was surrounded by the ministers and officers of the palace. The President of the Council then delivered the Speech to her Majesty, who placed it in the hands of the Regent, by whom it was read to the assembled Cortes. It was of considerable length, and commenced with the assurance that the relations of the country with friendly Powers continued to gather strength by the bonds of strict harmony and good intelligence; that those nations which had recognised the Queen preserved those sentiments of justice which dictated that recognition; and that the Governments which had not taken that step contemplated them without hostility, made continued inquiries respecting their political situation, and as it became more stable, the day, it said, was not far distant when reason would triumph, and the national cause complete its victory. No allusion is made in the Speech to the present difference between M. Salvandy the French Ambassador, and the Government. The Speech then alludes to "the revolt which broke out in October, disturbed the public tranquillity, and obliged Government to proceed with activity and energy to crush it in its origin. The Constitution," it says, "as well as the precious lives of our innocent Queen and her august sister, were menaced by an armed conspiracy. But Providence enabled loyal Spaniards to save those dear objects of our hopes. All the means at our disposal were employed to repress this horrible attempt, and the hand of justice chastised the principal delinquents; their criminal attempt failed against the firm attitude of the nation, and the energy of Government. The public vengeance once satisfied, Government deemed that it might exercise clemency, and spare the lives of some of the rebels." Allusion is also made to the disturbances that took place at Barcelona, "obliging Government to declare that rich and populous city in a state of siege. This measure, which had for its object to avoid the effusion of blood, produced neither violence nor punishments, and the tranquillity of the city had again been happily re-established. Since those events peace had been restored throughout the whole monarchy by the triumph of the laws, and every cause of new disturbance had disappeared." The remainder of the Speech is occupied with domestic subjects; the administration of justice, the regulation of the finances, and the proposal of various reforms in different civil and military departments. It recommends some modification of the Basque fueros; proposes to renovate the navy, and restore it to its ancient character; and advises measures to be adopted to promote the interests of the trans-marine provinces of the empire. The necessity of preserving faith with foreign creditors is also enforced, and a plan is proposed for securing this desirable end. The Regent concluded in the following words:—"The eyes of the nation are fixed upon you; its hopes repose on your integrity and your patriotism. Rely upon my exertions, and upon the honest heart of a soldier, who has always fought for the liberty and glory of his country. For myself, I have no ambition; my life belongs to my country; and the glory of having served it in good faith will form my patrimony. May the existing Constitution, the throne of the young Isabella, the national independence, and the Government created by the will of the people, be the objects of our fidelity, and guide us in our legislative labours for the consolidation of a strong and just Government, which, avoiding the snares laid for it by ambitious factions, shall for ever assure the prosperity and the happiness of the nation!" The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies met on the following day, and proceeded with the election of officers. The appointments made by both houses were considered to be hostile to the Cabinet. The difference between the Government and M. Salvandy has not been arranged; and some sensation was produced in the capital on the 25th ult. by the departure of that ambassador to visit Aranjuez and Toledo, in order, it is said, to avoid assisting at the meeting of the Cortes, where "his position could not be clearly defined." He was, however, expected to return to Madrid the day after the ceremonial. Nothing new had transpired relating to the subject in dispute; and M. Salvandy was, it is said, awaiting instructions from his Government before taking any further steps. The definitive convention for the capitalization of the coupons, signed by the Spanish Minister of Finance on the 23d ult., was despatched on the same day for London by a cabinet courier. M. Salamanca, as one of the contractors, and M. Borrajo, a chief of division of the Financial Department, were to leave Madrid in a few days for Paris and London. A change of Cabinet, with Cortina as the Premier, was one of the rumours of the day. Señor Arguelles, it is said, will not be re-elected President of the Chamber of Deputies; and Don Pedro Acuna, First Vice-President of the first session, is spoken of as his successor. Accounts received from Barcelona inform us that the manufacturers in that city had burnt a large quantity of foreign goods.—Subsequent accounts, to the 29th ult., inform us that up to that date M. Salvandy had not left Madrid; but Paris letters state that he was expected to demand his passports, so as to be in that capital by the 14th or 15th inst., to take part in the debates on the address in the Chamber of Deputies. In the sitting of the Cortes on the 29th ult., the bureau of the Chamber of Deputies was formed; and the organization of the standing committee is said to prove a decided advantage over the *exaltado*, or democratic portion of the Chamber. The debates on the address were expected to be of a stormy character.

Portugal.—We have received, by the *Tagus* steamer, intelligence from Lisbon to the 27th ult. The critical and embarrassing state of financial affairs still appears to absorb public attention. The difficulty of raising the ways and means on the terms deemed eligible by Senhor Avila, Minister of Finance, appears to have nearly occasioned that gentleman's resignation; but it is now thought that Government will be able to carry its views into effect on its own terms. The election of the corporation of the capital had terminated in favour of the Government candidates by considerable majorities. The municipal election at Oporto was also proceeding favourably to Government. It was expected that the Cortes, on their meeting *pro formâ* this month, would be adjourned for the despatch of business till March. Lord Howard de Walden, the British Ambassador, had, it was understood, in consequence of the abolition of the Portuguese differential duties, recommended his Government to revoke the orders in council, establishing retaliatory duties against Portuguese shipping, and thus prevent the imposition of additional duties on goods imported in British shipping, which would otherwise take place on and after the 19th inst. The change about to take place in the Spanish mission seems to be looked upon with satisfaction; and it is thought that in consequence of a declaration which has been made by Lord Aberdeen on the subject, the demand as to the giving up the political refugees will be abandoned. One of these, Gen. Oribe, was on the point of sailing for England. The Prince de Joinville had arrived at Lisbon from New York, and was expected to make a stay of some days.

Germany.—The journals state, that hopes are entertained that Austria will join the Prussian Customs' Union, and that by a modification of duties the commercial relations between the Austrian States and the remainder of Germany will be extended. Private accounts, on the contrary, said to have been received from the Swiss Minister at Vienna, declare that Austria has decided on not joining the German Customs' Union; and a letter from the Rhine, published in a French paper, states that Prince Metternich is opposed to the junction, and that even if Austria were inclined to effect such a measure, many of the smaller States of Germany would strenuously oppose the admission of that Power into the Union. Accounts received from Pesth, of the 19th ult., inform us that the deputation of the Hungarian Diet has displayed great activity. A small majority had decided against the establishment of trial by jury. The minority, however, was about to publish the reasons of its vote, and in the ensuing session the proposition was expected to be renewed. The deputation on the 19th ult. was engaged in the adoption of some new plan of publicity for judicial proceedings.—From Berlin we learn that the departure of the King for London, to be present at the christening of the Prince of Wales, is now definitively fixed for the 16th inst. These accounts add that he will stop the first night in Magdeburg, from thence proceed to Hagen, and arrive on the 19th, by way of Aix-la-Chapelle, at Liege. On the 20th he will reach Ostend, where a Government steamer will be in readiness to receive him, and he will reach London on the 21st. The journals, speaking of the autograph letter sent by Queen Victoria to the King on this occasion, say that it was written in German, and that it contained the following passage: "I shall indeed regard it as a favourable augury of the happiness of my child, if my beloved cousin would be so kind as to be godfather in person at the christening." Some of the papers state that the well-known theologian, Bishop Neander, will also accompany the King for the purpose of conferring with certain of the English clergy on measures hereafter to be adopted in the ecclesiastical concerns of Prussia; but this seems to be unauthenticated. They also express the possibility of an approximation being made between the churches of Prussia and England, and associate with this view of the case the recent departure of two clergymen from Berlin for London. The object of their mission is, however, said to arise out of the necessity of increased church accommodation at Berlin, and they are sent to England in order to ascertain the plan adopted in this country under similar circumstances. Accounts from Frankfort of the 1st inst. state, that unexpected difficulties had impeded the conclusion of the arrangements agreed on between the King of Prussia and the Holy See relative to the Archbishop of Cologne. It would appear that the Chapter of Cologne refused to grant M. Geysell, the coadjutor, the rights of succession; nor would the Archbishop sign the manifesto which the Prussian Government proposed to publish relative to the origin and conclusion of the affair. Government, it seems, have just prohibited the sale, within the kingdom of Prussia, of all works published by Messrs. Hoffmann and Campe of Hamburg. This firm, it seems, has for some years published most of the works of the ultra Liberal party in Germany, as well as a great number of school-books in general use, and also many works of a miscellaneous character. This extreme measure will, it is said, be imitated by other German Governments. — Prince Pückler Muskau had a narrow escape from being killed a short time since. He was riding in his park at night, when his horse fell into a deep fosse, and was nearly killed; but the Prince escaped without injury.

Russia. — Accounts received from St. Petersburgh, dated the 19th ult., state that the winter this year in that capital is the most extraordinary ever experienced; that at the same period last year the cold was very severe, and the frost continued without intermission all the winter through. In one of the journals the following description is given by a correspondent of the state of the weather during the last month: "In our city gardens no trace of winter is to be seen. The grass-plots are all green, and the flowers are budding out. To-day, Dec. 1 (13th), I gathered in a garden at Wassili-Ostrow a nosegay, consisting of daisies, half-blown primroses, auriculas, and various other flowers, which I carried to an invalid lady residing on the English Quay. I rowed across the Neva in a little boat, the river being as free of ice as in the month of May."—We learn from the papers that on the 1st inst. the first number of an English periodical was to appear in the Russian capital, under the title of the *St. Petersburgh English Review*. The work was to appear twice every month, each number consisting of five or six sheets, and composed chiefly of extracts from English publications. The Empress, it appears, takes the undertaking under her immediate patronage. The editor is Mr. S. Warrand, teacher of English to the Emperor's children.—Savings banks have been established at St. Petersburgh and Moscow. Private letters from the banks of the Memen state that, in consequence of the treaty of London closing the Dardanelles, the tribes of the Caucasus who revolted no longer receive assistance so regularly as formerly, and no doubt was entertained but that they would be obliged to submit, and recognise the rights of sovereignty acquired by Russia in consequence of the treaty concluded with the Sultan.

Italy.—Intelligence has been received from Rome, under date the 16th ult., announcing the assembling of the Consistory in the course of the present month, when it was expected that four or five prelates would be raised to the rank of Cardinal. Private letters state that official notice had been communicated to the Auditor-General, Monsignore Acton, and the Governor of Rome, Monsignore Casoni, that they were to be immediately created Cardinals. Cardinal della Porta, Vicar-General to the Pope, died at Rome on the 18th ult., after a short illness. His Eminence was in the 60th year of his age, and had been invested with the purple by the reigning Pope in 1835. The following persons are reported among the distinguished foreigners who have lately had the honour of being presented to the Pope: Lord Somerset and family, Sir W. W. Wynn, Sir J. Hope, Mrs. Trollope, and Mr. Siventon It is said that the Abbé Drach, librarian to the Propaganda, had been invited to Paris by Louis-Philippe, with the intention of conferring on him the functions of librarian at the Palace of Versailles, to replace M. de Valery, who was obliged to retire in consequence of ophthalmia.

Greece.—Private letters, received through Ancona, inform us the Government had proposed to M. Mussurur, the Ottoman Chargé d'Affaires, to refer to arbitration the territorial question and the indemnity due to Turkish subjects: but that M. Mussurur had refused this proposition. Government had not yet formally replied to the note of the Ambassadors. Trieste letters, however, of the 22nd ult., assert that the dispute with the Porte will be amicably arranged.

Turkey.—Private letters from Constantinople, of the 8th ult., published in the German papers, state that the Sultan intended to appoint Hussein Pacha, Seraskier; and Hafiz Pacha, Minister of Finance. Zekeria Pacha had been recalled from the pachalic of Diabekir to take the command of the Roumelian division amounting to 50,000 men, to which 15,000 Albanians, 2000 Spahis, and 3000 Baschi Boruk were to be joined as the irregular corps. This large force, it is said, was to be divided into a corps of observation and a corps of operation: the first, 30,000 strong, to be concentrated at Adrianople, Philippopolis, Sophia, Varna, Silistria, and Shumla, for the purpose of watching Bulgaria; and the second, 40,000 strong, to take up positions near Salonica and the provinces on the frontiers. If the differences with Greece were not arranged, this army, it is said, would take the offensive. In the capital an army of 50,000 men was organising. The fleet was to be divided into two squadrons, each of six ships of the line, one destined for the Gulf of Volo, and the other for Candia. Tahir Pacha, the Grand Admiral, and Walker Pacha, had received the command of the two expeditions. The Porte's avowed intentions as to these armaments were to keep the Christian populations in check in Roumelia, and to thwart the plans of the Phil-orthodox societies of Greece; but the accounts add, it is generally thought that a division of this fleet is intended for Tunis, to replace the present Bey by a Turkish Pacha, and to submit this pachalick to a more rigorous subjection to the authority of the Porte.

India.—By extraordinary express, in anticipation of the overland mail, which arrived on Thursday morning, we have received intelligence from Bombay to the 30th Nov. The news of chief interest relates to Burmah and Cabul. From Burmah we learn that the extraordinary activity of the Calcutta Government had surprised Tharawaddie; and that within a very short space of time a considerable force had made its appearance ready to resist his contemplated attack on the British possessions. This force consisted of 8000 men, several vessels of war, and some steamers; and it is thought that there is now little chance of his beginning a war, particularly as he has been made aware of the British successes in China. There has been some fighting between the Ghilzies, a tribe of hardy mountaineers, who hold the mastery over the passes leading from Cabul to Jellalabad and Peshawar. It appears that a tribute, or blackmail, paid to them for liberty to pass through their defiles having been reduced or not paid by Shah Soojah, they stopped the mails coming from Calcutta and through the Sikh country. There were orders issued to clear the passes, and a force under Sir R. Sale proceeded from Cabul for the purpose. This force encountered considerable obstacles: the mountaineers, being fully acquainted with the ground, chose such positions as enabled them with their long matchlocks to do great execution among the British. Of the officers, three were killed; Capt. Wyndham and Lieut. Jenkins, Bengal 35th N. I., and Lieut. Edward King, 13th Queen's Light Infantry; and ten wounded, among whom was Sir Robert Sale. This fighting in the defiles, with an enemy almost unseen, is much commented on by the Indian journals, and the utility of forming an effective Rifle Corps is also urged. Sir W. H. M'Naghten was expected in Bombay some time in January, but the date was not positively known. He was coming, it was said, by the Bolan pass, which through the management of the new political agent, Major Outram, is represented as being in a fair state of becoming a safe communication: the conciliatory arrangements adopted by Major Outram appearing to be highly acceptable to the neighbouring tribes. In the Sikh districts tranquillity is stated to prevail: and nothing is said of their expedition in Thibet. The trials of the Arab revolters on the frontiers of the Nizam's country are over: one of them has been executed, several ordered to be transported, and tranquillity has been entirely restored to those districts. There were some apprehensions of a famine in some districts of Bengal, where the rice crop had failed.

Egypt.—By the overland mail we have recent intelligence from Alexandria, but it brings no political news. The Pacha had returned from Esneh, within 24 hours' distance of Cairo. The new tariff had been put in force for imports, which was found to weigh heavily on trade; but the freedom of trade in exports remained yet to be finally settled.—Accounts received from Syria stated that that country was a little more tranquil. The evacuation had taken place, all the British officers and soldiers, artillery and stores on service there, having embarked. A Russian Envoy had arrived at Alexandria on a mission to Mehemet Ali. The Divan, it is said, has insisted that the Pacha shall introduce the free commercial system immediately, the Pacha, it seems, having proposed to the Porte to do it in three years.

China.—Our intelligence from Canton brought by the overland mail reaches to the 10th Oct., and brings the account of the taking of the great Chinese fortress of Amoy, on the 27th Aug., after considerable firing, but without the loss of a man on the side of the British. The following are detailed particulars of the movements of the squadron after leaving Canton, and the circumstances connected with this last achievement of the British forces :—The fleet, consisting of 34 sail, including steamers and transports, having left Hong Kong Bay on the 21st Aug., arrived at noon on the 25th within 40 miles of Amoy. As the fleet neared the harbour, the Admiral made the signal for the *Druid* and *Blonde* frigates, to run ahead and report the soundings ; the remainder of the fleet following at a moderate distance. The Chinese from the batteries on the islands immediately opened their fire on the leading ships. Of this, however, no notice was taken, the shot either falling short or passing over the vessels. At daylight of the 26th all the boats were hoisted out, and the two Commanders-in-Chief proceeded in a steamer to reconnoitre. At 8 A M. they returned to the flag-ship. Shortly afterwards a mandarin came on board the *Wellesley* with a flag of truce. The ostensible purpose of his mission was to inquire why so many ships had come there to trade at one time, and what commodities they required. He was, however, soon dismissed by the Plenipotentiary ; it having been clearly explained to him that the visit of the fleet to Amoy was not of a commercial nature. In consequence of its continuing calm during the whole forenoon, nothing further was done until about half-past twelve, when a breeze having sprung up, the signal was made to weigh. The steamers *Sesostris* and *Queen* first got into action, and were engaged half an hour before the other ships joined against a long battery mounting 76 guns, on the right-hand side of the harbour. The *Blonde*, closely followed by the *Druid* and *Modeste*, led the larboard division ; and about twenty minutes before two these three vessels were closely engaged with the batteries on the left-hand shore. At the same time, the centre division, consisting of two line-of-battle ships, *Wellesley* and *Blenheim*, followed by the *Columbine*, *Pylades*, *Cruiser*, and *Algerine*, stood across the harbour to relieve the steamers, running along shore at the distance of about 400 yards from the beach and 600 from the fortifications. The line-of-battle ships anchored by the stern, and commenced a heavy cannonade, in which they were aided by the smaller sailing vessels ; the *Queen* and *Sesostris* having been despatched to aid the larboard division. The cannonade lasted about two hours, by which time H. M. 18th and 26th Reg., with parties of seamen and marines, had been landed at various points. Sir H. Gough put himself at the head of the first-named corps, and took possession of one end of the long battery. About the same time, the 26th Reg., with the sailors and marines, attacked and carried the batteries on the island of Koolangsu. Shortly afterwards the end of the long battery furthest from the point held by the Major-General was seized by the seamen and marines of the *Wellesley*. The fortifications were now entirely in the hands of the British ; the Chinese having fled in all directions without offering any resistance worth mentioning to the storming parties ; so that very few lives were lost by the enemy, and none by the victors. The fortifications of Amoy were found to be of immense thickness, composed of huge blocks of granite faced with mud. Scarcely any impression was made on them by the ships' guns ; and had not recourse been had to storming, the Chinese might have remained uninjured under shelter of their ramparts for an indefinite period. On the morning of the 27th Aug Sir H. Gough marched into the city at the head of the troops. He met with no opposition, all the mandarins and soldiers having quitted the place. Eighteen war-junks and a few gun-boats were captured. The treasure found in the city did not exceed 5,000 dollars, everything valuable having been removed prior to the entry of the British. The future movements of the expedition being too important to allow of its being weakened by leaving a sufficient number of troops to retain possession of the town of Amoy, the Guards were withdrawn from the fortifications on the evening of the 30th of August. It was, however, determined to garrison the island of Koolangsu with 500 of the 18th and 26th Regts., together with a few artillerymen. The rest of the troops were embarked in the squadron which sailed to the northward on the 5th Sept. H. M. ships *Druid*, *Pylades*, and *Algerine* remain at Amoy, to keep the provincial authorities in check, and afford assistance, if necessary, to the garrison on the island. The Chinese in the neighbourhood of Canton having broken the truce, by repairing their batteries, and placing stakes and stones to obstruct the navigation of the river, Capt. Nias, of H. M. ship *Herald*, senior officer at Hongkong, proceeded up the river, and destroyed the fort of Wangtong. He also issued a proclamation to the Chinese, intimating that any further breach of faith on their part would be immediately followed by a renewal of hostilities. No other event of importance has occurred near Canton. Trade is going on in the usual style, the Chinese offering no opposition to British ships taking in cargoes. The merchants at Macao, however, consider the duration of this state of affairs to be very uncertain.

UNITED STATES.—By the steam-ship *Acadia*, which left Halifax on the 19th, and whose arrival we noticed in our last, we have New York papers to the 16th ult. With the exception of the presentment, submitted by the Grand Jury of Philadelphia, charging Messrs. Biddle, Cowperthwaite, Jaudon, and several of the late directors of the Bank of the United States with conspiracy and mismanagement, as relates to the funds of that institution, these papers are almost filled with the correspondence between Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister at London, and Lords Palmerston and Aberdeen, on the subject of the right of search. The matter discussed between the two Governments, as far as the question of facts is concerned, does not appear to be a long or complex one. Mr. Stevenson, it seems, complains of certain proceedings of British cruisers towards American merchantmen in the African seas. Lord Palmerston justifies these proceedings, by referring Mr. Stevenson to an agreement entered into between the English and American commanding officers on that coast. To this defence no exception appears to have been taken by Mr. Stevenson, and even the Journals appear to regard Lord Palmerston's explanation as satisfactory. Mr. Stevenson, however, says that Lieut. Payne, the American officer on the African coast, was not authorised to enter into such an agreement ; but this disclaimer, it is urged, only affects any case of detention or search that might occur after it was made ; and that such is not likely to take place appears from Lord Palmerston's reply on that occasion, which stated that " Such cases could not happen again, because positive orders were sent by the Admiralty, in February last, to all her Majesty's cruisers employed for the suppression of the slave trade, not again to detain or meddle with the United States vessels engaged in the slave trade These orders have been sent by her Majesty's Government with great pain and regret, but as an act due by them to the rights of the United States." In a subsequent correspondence with Lord Aberdeen, Mr. Stevenson claims the exemption of all ships carrying the American flag from search by the ships of war of other nations, under all circumstances whatever ; but Lord Aberdeen contends that the admission of this doctrine would virtually offer a premium to the pirates and slavers of all countries to evade detection by sailing under American colours ; and his Lordship claims, not only for England, but for the whole civilised world, the right of vessels of war to satisfy themselves by an inspection of the ship's papers, when reason for suspicion exists, that the vessel is entitled to carry the flag under which she professes to sail. This question, which appears still to be regarded as one of great difficulty, will however, it is thought, be satisfactorily arranged, without giving rise to any misunderstanding between the two Governments ; and it is hoped that the mission of Lord Ashburton will be successful in this as well as the other points which are to be the subjects of his negotiation —The New York papers notice with strong approval the appointment of Mr. John Quincy Adams as Chairman of the Committee of Congress on Foreign Relations, in the room of Mr. Cushing, and the change is regarded as one of considerable importance by the friends of peace.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for money left off, 89¼ ⅜ ex div. ; do., account, 89¼, ex div. ; Bank Stock, 167, 168 ; Three per Cents. Reduced, 89½ ⅝ ; Three and a Half per Cents. Reduced, 99¼ ⅜ ; New Three and a Half per Cents , 98¼ 99 ; India Stock, 247 ex div.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Weather.—The weather has again become cold and severe ; and the frost, which set in on Sunday, has continued without interruption during the week. The weather, however, has been fine and dry ; and the Parks, where the waters have again become fit for skaiting on, have attracted, as usual, a great number of visitors.

Metropolitan Improvements. — It is stated that his Grace the Duke of Bedford has finally arranged with Government respecting his claims for compensation for certain land in the neighbourhood of Covent-garden, where the intended improvements are projected ; and that in lieu of money his Grace has agreed to take the Crown lands in the Regent's Park.

Wood Pavement. — On Saturday, a meeting of the Marylebone vestry was held, at which a deputation of the inhabitants of Oxford-street, amounting to nearly 200 persons, waited upon the board, for the purpose of presenting a memorial, agreed to at a public meeting, and which set forth the feeling of surprise and regret which the inhabitants of Oxford-street entertained on hearing that a proposition was in contemplation by the vestry to postpone the further use of wood-paving for three years, although one year had been assigned by them as a sufficient trial ; that after the repeated memorials and deputations to the vestry upon the subject, it was hoped, if they were disposed to meet the wishes and welfare of their constituents, that they would complete wood-paving throughout the whole street without delay. After detailing the advantages to be derived from this description of paving, and stating that a trial of eighteen months had proved its success beyond the most sanguine expectations, the memorialists expressed a difficulty of comprehending on what grounds the proposal for so long a postponement rested ; and concluded by praying the vestry to reject such a proposition, and carry out the motion before them for paving the entire street with wood forthwith. The deputation having withdrawn, a long discussion ensued, after which a division was demanded, and there appeared for the amendment of Mr. Biers, proposed at the previous meeting—" That the sum of 3,000*l*. having already been expended upon experiments in Oxford-street, the vestry deem it inexpedient to entertain the question of wood-paving within a period of three years from the present time," 21 ; and for the original motion proposed by Mr. Cochrane on the same occasion — " That the wood-paving be laid down throughout the whole of Oxford-street at the earliest possible convenience," 19.—Majority for postponing the further consideration of the question for three years, 2.

The Tower.—The number of persons who paid for admission to view the ruins of the armouries during the week ending Saturday last was 2,494 ; viz. on Monday, 828 ; Tuesday 519, Wednesday 136, Thursday 349, Friday 350, and Saturday 312. The sale of the relics of the fire still continues ; and most of the visitors, it is said, make a purchase of some article. The new jewel-office still remains closed, although it is stated to have been some time ready for the reception of the regalia ; and this circumstance occasions considerable disappointment to the numerous persons who visit the ruins.

Late Forgery of Exchequer Bills.—A notice was issued from the Treasury on Wednesday, stating, that applications having been made to the Exchequer Office by holders of unstamped Exchequer-bills, who had hitherto omitted or been prevented from sending them in for examination, all such bills as should be presented on Friday (yesterday), under the regulations previously in force, should be examined, and where found genuine, stamped and returned to the owners. Exchequer bills have during the week suddenly risen considerably in value ; and this has been endeavoured to be accounted for by a report that Government have it in contemplation to make an alteration in the character of these securities ; and that instead of being payable for duties at stated periods only, they will be continually payable, and bear interest from the day of their date to the day of such payment.

The Convict Smith.—On Monday, an order from the Secretary for the Home Department was received by the Governor of Newgate, for the immediate removal of Edw. Beaumont Smith, recently sentenced to be transported for life for being concerned in the Exchequer-bill forgery, to the hulks at Woolwich. It is not yet known whether this is merely the preparatory step to his final removal from the country altogether by the next convict-ship that sails, or whether Government has given orders that he shall be kept at the hulks.

Public Meetings.—On Tuesday, was held the half-yearly meeting of the London Dock Company. The Secretary, Mr. J. D. Powles, read the report, from which it appeared that the number of loaded ships that had entered the docks from foreign parts in the six months ending the 30th Nov. was 602, of the aggregate burden of 131,893 tons. In the corresponding period of 1840, there had entered the docks 581 ships, of the tonnage of 124,627 tons, showing an increase in the last half-year of 7,266 tons. The stock of goods in the warehouses of the docks on the 30th Nov. was 94,345 tons, and at the corresponding period of 1840 it was 87,127 tons. The income of the company in the last six months had exceeded the expenditure by 81,589*l*. 17*s*. 10*d*. ; and the directors, in consequence of this prosperous state of affairs, recommend that the half-yearly dividend upon the stock should be raised to 1*l* 15*s*. per cent. After paying interest and providing for the liquidation of the debt incurred for new works, there would remain a large surplus to the credit of the company. The report also stated, as has been already announced, that additional warehouses for the accommodation of the importers of East and West India produce were to be erected, which would cause an outlay of 23,000*l*. The report was adopted, as well as the proposal for an augmented dividend.—On Tuesday, a half-yearly general court of proprietors of the Colonial Bank was held, for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors, and for other business. The report, which was read by the Secretary, stated that the total debts of the bank during the half-year ending the 30th June were 1,578,653*l*., comprising 183,180*l*. as its circulation, 847,000*l*. deposits and other liabilities, 500,000*l*. paid-up capital, 24,000*l*. reserved fund, and 24,000*l*. profit. Its assets were, specie 266,437*l*., other assets 1,299,710*l*., and balance of preliminary expenses 12,500*l*. The Bank had sustained losses by the money crisis in the West Indies, but the directors were nevertheless in a situation to declare with confidence a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The report, after some discussion, was adopted.—On Wednesday a meeting of the proprietors of stock in the South Sea House Corporation was held, to declare a dividend, and for the transaction of other business. The Secretary read letters from the Secretary for the Home Department, and also one from the Secretary to Prince Albert, acknowledging the receipt of addresses voted by the corporation on the birth of a Prince. The accounts of the corporation for the half-year were then read ; after which, the Governor proposed that a dividend of 1¾ per cent. for the half-year should be paid, which was agreed to unanimously.

Spitalfields.—On Saturday, a general meeting of the Spitalfields silk-weavers was held at Bethnal-green, for the purpose of receiving the report of the acting committee appointed to investigate the state and condition of the silk-weavers in that district. Mr. Britten having been appointed to the chair, said that he was sorry he was under the necessity of again having to address them on the subject of their present state of distress ; which he described as still seriously increasing. He then animadverted on the conduct adopted by the guardians, under the New Poor Law, towards the distressed weavers who applied for relief, which was, he said, refused unless the applicant employed himself at stone-breaking, a work for which he was not qualified, and which had the effect of rendering him unfit to resume his former occupation for some time, in consequence of its effect on his hands. Mr. Fox said that, as had been stated at the previous meeting, three of the committee had paid a visit to the district, and visited nearly 800 families in three days, and they had found that their previous account as to the state of the distress was not at all exaggerated. He then entered into some details of the privations to which the weavers and their families were reduced, and added that an early meeting of the committee would take place to make arrangements for the distribution of the funds raised for their relief. He then made some observations on the subject of employing the poor on stone-breaking, and on other practices adopted in workhouses under the present system, which he characterised as cruel in the extreme. After some further discussion the report was received, and the following resolutions were carried unanimously :—"That this meeting, from the various accounts given by the several victims of stone-breaking, are disgusted with the practice, and further are of opinion that it is unconstitutional and unchristian ; and from the knowledge of the effect that it has on the hands of the silk-weaver, by disabling him from working, do pledge themselves to oppose this horrible system to its utmost. That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Poor Law Commissioners, and the Board of Guardians of the Union."

Kensington.—On Tuesday, a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of St. Mary Abbott's was held, to take into consideration the working of the union, and the steps necessary to be taken by the authorities to obtain the separation of Kensington therefrom. After some discussion the following resolutions were passed :—"1. That an association of the ratepayers of the parish be formed to aid the parochial authorities in their endeavours to obtain a separation of Kensington parish from the Kensington union, and to prevent by all legal and constitutional means in their power the erection of a new union workhouse ; and further to watch the progress of the New Poor Law Amendment Act in the forthcoming Parliament. 2. That a subscription be entered into for defraying the expenses of the association.—On Thursday a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the Brompton district of the parish of St. Mary Abbott's was held, for the purpose of taking the same subject into consideration ; and after several gentlemen had spoken in deprecation of the introduction of the New Poor Law into that parish, where, it was stated, the poor-rates had increased 2,000*l.* on the present half-year, resolutions similar to those passed at the meeting held on Monday, were unanimously adopted.

Robberies.—We noticed in previous Numbers that several frauds have been committed on different charitable institutions in the Metropolis by means of forged cheques, among which have been the Magdalen Hospital, the London Asylum for the Protection of Young Females, the Foundling Hospital, and the Seamen's Hospital. On Monday, a man named William Yates, advanced in years, was examined before the magistrate at Union Hall, charged with this offence. It seems that several letters and cheques which had been thus used were taken by a policeman, who had directions to search for the guilty party, to the Secretary of the Mendicity Society, who on examining them immediately recognised the handwriting to be that of the prisoner, a well-known begging-letter writer, who had been frequently before convicted of that offence, and had scarcely been one week out of gaol. The magistrate asked the prisoner if he had anything to say in answer to the charge, and whether he denied being the writer of the letters produced ? The prisoner said, that at present he did not wish to say anything on the subject of the accusation. He was then remanded for a week, to give the secretaries of the institutions he has defrauded an opportunity of attending.—On Sunday evening an extensive robbery of jewellery was committed at the residence of Mr. Pedder, 7, Great Cumberland-street, Hyde Park. From the examination of the premises made by the police immediately after, it was ascertained that the thieves had effected their entrance into the house through the back yard, but they have not yet been apprehended. The value of the property stolen is stated to be 200*l.*—A few nights since several vessels lying at the Scotch wharfs on the north side of the River, in the vicinity of the docks, were boarded by thieves from the River, and had the copper tops of their cabin funnels carried off. It is reported that no fewer than fourteen were stolen in one night. The Thames police have been unable to detect the thieves.—A few days since a man of respectable appearance called at the Colonial Office and inquired for Lord Stanley. He was informed that his Lordship and Lady Stanley were at the time on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor, and were not expected to return for some days. He then said that he was commissioned by the principal officers of the Custom-house to deliver to Lord Stanley a box which he had with him, and which contained a costly chandelier, intended as a Christmas present to Lady Stanley from some of the foreign Courts, and added, that 35 cases of wine had been received as a present for his Lordship, which would be delivered on the following morning. He then showed what appeared to be regular Custom-house certificates, signed "George Lamb." and stated that he was to receive 3*l.* 5s. 4d., the amount of the regular dues. The office-keeper gave him the money, for which he wrote a receipt and left. The box was removed to the residence of the Colonial Secretary; and on his Lordship's return from Windsor, was opened in his and Lady Stanley's presence, and found to consist of a few brickbats. The wine spoken of was, of course, never received. Information was immediately given to the police, and after a short time the individual, whose name is William Esworthy, was apprehended in the neighbourhood of the Custom-house, and on Wednesday underwent an examination before the magistrate at Bow-street. The facts above stated were proved in evidence ; and the prisoner being called on for his defence, denied that he was the party who committed the fraud, and said that he could call several witnesses to prove he was in the City at the hour it was alleged he was in Downing street. On being called, however, none of them answered, except the prisoner's brother-in-law, who, on being asked if he could identify the prisoner's handwriting, said that he could write six or seven different hands ; but on looking at the receipt he thought it was the writing of the prisoner. Witness went on to say that the prisoner once sent him with a similar parcel, for which he was tried at the Old Bailey and nearly transported. The prisoner was then committed to take his trial.

Fires.—On Tuesday morning a fire broke out on board a schooner in the London Dock. One of the dock police observed smoke issuing from the forecastle, and having procured assistance, they broke open a bulkhead, leading to that part of the ship, which they found on fire ; but by active exertions they soon succeeded in subduing the flames. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the ignition of a box of lucifer-matches which a boy who slept in the forecastle placed under his bed to keep them dry. The boy narrowly escaped with his life.—On Wednesday morning a fire was discovered by the police in the rear of Lowndes'-square, Pimlico, in some premises belonging to Mr. Cubitt, the builder, and which were used by the cabinet-makers in his employ. Before it could be got under, the fire had destroyed the whole range of buildings in which it originated, but it fortunately did not extend further. It is supposed to have been occasioned by a spark falling among the shavings at the time the men left work. The loss is stated to be 300*l.*

Provincial News.

Bradford (Wilts).—A daring burglary was committed a few nights since at South Wraxhall, in this county, in the house of Mr. Awdrey. It appears that after having forced their way into the house, several of the robbers remained below to keep watch, while three others proceeded upstairs, entered the rooms of the two daughters, and compelled them, under threats of murdering them, to give up all their money and jewellery. The ladies also fearful that their father, if he met the robbers, might resist, and lose his life, went into his bed-room and prevailed on him to give up all the money in the house. The robbers then demanded the surrender of the silver plate, and all the other portable valuables, which they took to the extent of half a sackful, carefully selecting the solid silver articles and leaving the plated behind. They next demanded wine and brandy, of which they drank a quantity, and finally left about four in the morning, having remained in the house between four and five hours. The plunder, in addition to 30*l.* in money, is said to have been very great in plate, jewellery, and other valuable articles. The daring character of the outrage has alarmed all the neighbourhood, more especially those inhabiting solitary houses. 25*l.* was immediately offered as a reward for the detection of the robbers, who were thought to be London thieves. A man named Roberts, a clock and watch maker, of Bath, has been apprehended with part of the stolen plate in his possession ; and eleven other men have since been taken into custody charged with being concerned in the robbery. Their apprehension, it seems, was the result of information received by the police at Bath, in consequence of which they went over to a house at Twerton, well known, it would appear, to the officers, where they found concealed a large quantity of the stolen plate, the crest upon which had, in some instances, been obliterated, whilst upon others traces of it were left ; they also found a number of articles used by thieves. On Saturday all the prisoners were examined before the magistrates. The examination was strictly private, but it is understood that they are eleven in number, eight men and three women. Miss Awdrey gave her evidence at considerable length, from which it appeared that two men, called Burge and Milsom, were the parties more immediately concerned in the robbery, and those who made her give them money and everything else of value in the house, as the condition on which the lives of the whole household were to be saved.

Brighton.—A vestry meeting of the inhabitants of this town has been held for the purpose of taking into consideration a prohibitory order issued by the Poor-law Commissioners relating to some alterations of the workhouse, and the correspondence of the Poor-law Commissioners thereon ; and also a report on the said order and correspondence adopted at a special meeting. The committee in their report complained of the interference of the Poor-law Commissioners in the contemplated outlay at the workhouse, and recommended that they should be resisted to the utmost, and that prompt steps should be taken to remove the order issued by them to this parish by *certiorari* into the Court of Queen's Bench ; but first recommending that the matter should be submitted to the inhabitants at large in vestry assembled. The Rev. J. Anderson, Chaplain to the Queen Dowager, addressed the meeting at considerable length, and said he conceived the occasion which had summoned them together was a most important one, and that every step which they took would be pregnant with consequences to the best interests and welfare of the parish. He did not come forward to oppose the law. If the prohibitory order of the Poor-law Commissioners were law, it would become them as good citizens to obey it ; but the question was whether they were justified in opposing that prohibitory order, and he thought they were. Similar orders on three or four metropolitan parishes had been quashed ; and at all events, if a doubt existed, it might be cleared up. Mr. Anderson proceeded to comment on several clauses in the New Poor-law Bill, which he considered objectionable ; more particularly the work-house test, and the uniform plan of refusing relief to out-door paupers : and concluded by moving the first resolution, expressive of the entire concurrence of the meeting in the sentiments contained in the report of the directors and guardians with reference to the introduction of the Poor-law Commissioners into this town. This resolution being unanimously carried, Mr. Evershed moved that the matter be referred back to the directors and guardians to be carried into effect, and for them to take such steps thereupon as might be advisable ; which was also carried unanimously.

Canterbury.—At the borough sessions on Monday, the appeal of Sir E. Knatchbull against a late conviction by the magistrates for refusing to pay a toll, was brought on for hearing. The case excited great interest, from the character of the party concerned, and the importance of the question involved. Mr. Deedes stated that he appeared to support the conviction made by the justices ; and as all the facts were admitted, it would be simply for the court to decide upon the merits of the case. He then briefly detailed all the circumstances connected with it, which are already well known, and added that it was unnecessary for him to detain the court with any lengthened remarks, until he saw what cases were adduced in support of the appeal. Mr. Bodkin, M.P., for the appellant, contended that the clause in the act under which his client had been convicted, was simply directed against those who, in defiance of law, wilfully and unlawfully drove through the gate at which such toll was set up, in order to avoid payment ; but that the hon. baronet had refused, upon his belief that he was exempted, and had claimed it at the time of passing through the gate. It would be seen, he said, by the conviction itself, that those who passed this act felt it necessary to introduce the very argument he was now using, for it applied to those who passed through the gate refusing to pay the toll demanded without any supposed ground of exemption. It was absurd to suppose that any one passing through on this belief, and with the intention of paying the next day, if he was wrong, was to be subjected to the penalty of 10*l.* The appellant lived at a distance of 20 miles from the place of election, and it being necessary that he should be at the nomination at an early hour, he prepared himself by leaving home on the Saturday previous ; and not liking to travel on Sunday, he proposed to spend the intermediate time at a relative's house, Sir B. Bridges, at Goodwestone Park, which was only three miles from the place of election, in order to be ready for it on the next Monday. Sir B. Bridges and the Rev. C. H. Hallett were here called to depose to the fact of Sir E. Knatchbull's paying a visit to their residences entirely unsolicited, as they supposed that he might be ready for the election, and that Lady Knatchbull accompanied him. Mr. Deedes replied at some length, and cited several cases to prove that "Privilege of Court" was not allowed to extend to instances in which parties had deviated from the direct line of their course, as in the present instance ; and further urged that if the right hon. baronet claimed the privilege for himself, he could not for his lady, who could in no way be considered as going to the election. He contended that the conviction came within the Act of Parliament provided for such cases, and therefore that the court must confirm it. The Recorder gave an elaborate decision confirmatory of the conviction, but recommended that the appellant, if dissatisfied with his view of the case, should obtain the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Deedes applied for costs, but these were allowed to be settled in the usual way.

Carlisle.—A public meeting was recently held for the purpose of inquiring into the distressed state of the poor in this city, at which a committee was appointed for that purpose. A public meeting has again been held, at which the report of the committee was read, which in its details presented a serious statement of suffering and distress. "The number of families without any means of subsistence, beyond a dependence on casual charity, was found to be 309, and the individuals belonging to these families, amounted to 1,146. Exclusive of those who have no visible resources, the number of persons whose weekly means of maintenance do not exceed 1*s.* per head is 1,465 ; of those who have more than 1*s.*, but not above 1*s.* 6*d.* per head, the number is 1,623 ; above 1*s.* 6*d.*, but not more than 2*s.*, 692 ; and more than 2*s.*, but below 3*s*, 635." It hence appears that there are no less than 5,561 individuals, in a population of 22,000, reduced to such a state of suffering, that immediate relief has become necessary to save them from starvation.

Chelmsford.—A serious fire has occurred at Panfield Hall Farm, belonging to Messrs. J. and R. Lambert, near Braintree, in this county. It broke out in the middle of the night, but by great exertions, and the timely arrival of the engine from Braintree, the neighbours succeeded in saving three large stacks of barley and beans, closely adjoining the barn where the fire commenced ; but the latter, together with its contents, about 200 quarters of barley, beans, and peas, was entirely destroyed. It is feared that the fire was the act of an incendiary.

Chichester.—At the Sessions held in this city on Monday, William Styles Goodeve, and William Williams, late cashiers of the old Bank, were tried on a charge of embezzlement. It will be remembered that this bank recently stopped payment ; and this charge was made by the principals of the firm against the prisoners of having, shortly before the bank closed, embezzled a considerable sum of money. The trial, which lasted ten hours, excited considerable interest, and the Court was much crowded. The prisoner Williams was tried first. The case for the prosecution having been stated, the Messrs. Ridge, partners in the firm, were examined at great length ; and from their evidence it appeared that the prisoners had almost the uncontrolled management of the cash accounts of the firm, which had not been balanced for 20 years. The method in which the business of the bank was conducted was minutely explained, and it seemed that the day before the bank stopped, an inquiry into the state of the books was made, and a balance struck, when it was found that there was a deficiency to a considerable amount : the cash account appearing to be deficient 122*l.* 7*s.*, and the notes 1,660*l.* These witnesses further deposed that on charging the prisoner Williams with the fraud, he admitted he had done wrong, and said he would explain everything; that he then proceeded to show the actual state of the cash account, and the fictitious entries that had been made, but even after this there still appeared to be a deficiency, 81*l*. 12*s*. 4*d*. Mr. Ridge said he asked the prisoner whether he had taken the general deficiency in cash or notes; and that he replied in both, and that he had taken it some years since, when his family were in distress. This having closed the case for the prosecution, the counsel for the defence addressed the jury at considerable length for the prisoner. He commented in severe terms on the management of the bank, and called the attention of the jury to the fact that for twenty years the accounts had never been balanced, nor the cash counted by any member of the firm to see that it agreed with the books. A number of witnesses were then called who gave the prisoner a good character, after which the Recorder summed up, explaining the law, and reading the evidence. The jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," which was received with marks of approbation by numerous persons in Court. The other prisoner was then arraigned on the same charge, but no evidence being offered for the prosecution he was acquitted.

Dorchester.—Sir James Graham has paid a visit to his constituents in this town, on which occasion a public dinner was given to him. After dinner the customary toasts were given, and on the health of the Prince of Wales being proposed, Sir J. Graham rose and said, that within the last week he had the satisfaction to hear from the lips of her Majesty, at Windsor, a pledge which he had much pride in repeating on that occasion. He heard her Majesty tell the civil and religious authorities of the realm assembled within the walls of the Palace of Windsor, that it should be her care to train up her Royal son in the paths of virtue and religion, and to instil into his mind a respect and veneration for the civil and religious liberties of the country—a pledge which, he was sure, her Majesty would fulfil. On his own health being proposed, Sir J. Graham addressed the company at considerable length. After alluding to the recent treaty concluded between the five great powers of Europe, for the total suppression of the slave-trade, effected by a Government which, he added, he was proud to belong to, he said that nothing of much importance had occurred since he last saw them. At a period of great public difficulty the present ministers came into power, and they asked for a small space of time to arrange and prepare their measures Their opponents said that their request was unreasonable; but the people of England were more reasonable, and were ready to grant what was asked. It would not be expected, and would, indeed, be improper in him to enter into detail on any measures which government might have it in contemplation to propose; but this he might say, that every feeling of gratitude would prompt them to use every exertion to meet the reasonable expectations of the best portion of the community, and so to form their measures as to meet the wishes of the public. The Right Hon. Baronet then alluded at some length to the speech recently made by Lord John Russell in answer to the address presented him by the inhabitants of Plymouth; and remarked "that certainly in the West of England the sun had gone down, the sun of Lord J. Russell had gone down amid a lowering and angry sky, probably foreboding a stormy rising in February; but assuredly he did not anticipate with much apprehension any measures for displacing the present ministers." He then alluded to the assertion made by the noble Lord on that occasion, that the former Ministry had left to the present Government "an easy task." This he endeavoured to prove untrue by entering at length into the state of the country, its relations abroad, and its conditions at home, which was such, he said, as threw on present Ministers anything but an "easy task." He should say nothing of the particular course they should pursue; but that having looked steadily at the difficulties of the country, it would be their duty manfully to meet those difficulties. The Right Hon. Baronet then animadverted on the conduct and measures of the late Ministry, and said that it was not a combination of monopolists that overthrew them, but the loss of the confidence of the people: and that loss of confidence preceded, and did not follow the loss of the confidence of Parliament. He concluded by assuring the company that speaking for himself, and he was sure that he might speak also for the head of the administration, Sir R. Peel, they would never consent to drag out a miserable official existence, like the late administration, from year to year, when the public confidence was forfeited; but relying on that confidence so long as they possessed it, they would proceed in the fearless discharge of what they considered to be their duty.

Durham.—We learn from Barnard Castle, in this county, that the carpet-weavers and others in that town, amounting to upwards of 120 families, are reduced to great distress owing to the want of employ, most of the manufactories having stopped working. The town, it is added, has been divided into districts, and the habitations of the poor visited to ascertain the nature of each case of distress; and the result has shown that for the last six or seven weeks the average incomes of the above families have been at the rate of 1s. 2½d. per head per week, and that now it will not be more than 1s., many having no employment whatever. A subscription is making amongst the neighbouring gentry and inhabitants of the town, and it is proposed, as far as it is practicable, to give employment to those able to work in improving footpaths, roads, &c., and also to afford some relief by supplying corn at a reduced price, in those urgent cases where the parties cannot be employed at outdoor work.

Hastings.—Accounts from this port inform us that the Mackerel fishery has already commenced with some prospect of success. A few days since one of the boats belonging to this place, being the first on the southern coast, put off to fish, and succeeded in catching 200, which readily sold at the price of 4*l*. 10*s*. per 100.

Hertford.—The following unusual circumstances occurred at the Quarter Sessions of this county, on Monday. A man named Godfrey, was charged with stealing a quantity of wheat, the property of his mistress, and convicted on satisfactory evidence. The verdict, however, had scarcely been recorded, when the counsel for the prisoner moved for an arrest of judgment, on the ground that an improper affirmation had been administered to one of the jurors, a Quaker, or rather that this juror had made no affirmation at all. The affirmation repeated to him by the clerk began with, "You being one of the people called Quakers do solemnly affirm," and ended with "So help you God." In addition to this informality, the clerk had neglected to require the Quaker juror to repeat the words of the affirmation after him. The Court admitted the objection of the counsel, and ordered the prisoner to be discharged. Shortly after this occurrence the jury returned a verdict, in the case of a young girl charged with shoplifting of "Guilty of stealing, but without a felonious intention." The counsel for the prisoner submitted that such a verdict was a verdict of acquittal. The Court also admitted the objection, and ordered the prisoner to be forthwith discharged.—A serious fire has occurred at Tring, in this county, in the silk factory of Mr. Evans, which is situate at New-mill-end. Several engines were soon on the spot, and the fire was speedily subdued, but not before damage had been done to the amount, it is said, of from 3,000*l*. to 4,000*l*. The fire appears to have originated in the engine-room. A number of operatives will, it is said, be thrown out of employment in consequence.

Ipswich.—On the night of Friday the 31st ult., a fire supposed to have been the act of an incendiary, broke out in the stack-yard of the Rev. H. Owen, of Haveningham, in this county; and but for the active exertions of the neighbours, it is thought that not only the stack-yard which contained 7 corn and hay-stacks, but the barn, stables, and farming-buildings adjoining, must have been burnt to the ground. The loss was confined to two stacks, which were quite consumed. The police have been active in their endeavours to discover the author of the fire, and a young man of bad character living in a neighbouring parish, who it seems has been twice committed by Mr. Owen, in his official capacity as magistrate, was apprehended on Saturday on suspicion, and will undergo an examination before the magistrates.

Liverpool.—A local paper, the *Journal*, gives an account of the arrival in this city of three Canadian Indians from Quebec. They are, it seems, on their way to the Colonial Office, bearing with them letters from Colonel O'Halloran, of the 68th Reg., who has lately, it is said, been elected great White Chief of the Micmacs. They are described as well-dressed, respectable-looking men of strong Indian features. One of them is chief of the tribe, and the other two have been deputed to accompany him. The chief writes and understands English pretty well; and the other two, although they understand the language, find it rather difficult to speak it. It does not appear to be known what is their object in coming to this country, but one part of it is said to be to solicit the aid of Government in completing the erection of a Catholic chapel, which the tribe have commenced, but for want of funds have not been able to complete.

Manchester.—On Friday night, the 31st ult., another serious fire occurred in this town, in a large warehouse forming part of Bateman's-buildings, in Blackfriars'-street. The premises, which are in the occupation of Mr. Finch, calenderer and maker-up, and Mr. Thorp, calico-printer, are situate close to the Irwell, on the Manchester side, and consist of a building six stories high. The fire was first discovered by a casual passer-by, and it is thought from the retired situation of the building, that it must have been burning for some time before it was observed. Before the engines could arrive the whole building was in flames, and there being little hope of saving it, active exertions were used to preserve the adjoining property, for which serious apprehensions were for some time entertained. Ultimately, however, the fire was got under, without destroying more than the building where it originated. The entire loss is estimated at 5000*l*. The origin of the fire is not known, the premises having appeared to be safe when the workmen quitted them a short time before.—We noticed in our last the circumstance that several persons in this town had been suddenly taken ill, after partaking of some mutton broth, which it was concluded must have been poisoned. An analysis, both of the broth and the oatmeal, has since been made, and in both the presence of arsenic has been clearly detected. The whole affair, however, still continues to be involved in mystery, although it is said that suspicion has fallen on some individuals who, some short time since, were inmates of the house. No judicial investigation, however, has taken place. All the parties who partook of the poisoned food have since recovered from its effects.

Nottingham.—The village of Mansfield near this town has been thrown into a state of alarm by the discovery of another murder. The perpetrator of the crime is a young man aged 24, named John Jones, a shoemaker in the town; and deceased was a young girl aged 19, named Mary Allen. It appears that the prisoner had some time since paid his addresses to deceased, which were at first admitted by her parents, but the prisoner becoming dissolute in his habits, they had broken off the connexion. The prisoner, it seems, was much attached to deceased, who possessed considerable personal attractions; and this interruption to their intercourse is supposed to have led him to the commission of the crime. Deceased had gone out on Thursday evening, the 30th ult., induced it would seem to do so by the prisoner, and not returning for a considerable time, her parents became alarmed, and the father went in search of her; but not finding her, he thought at last of looking in through the window of prisoner's room, and there he saw his daughter lying on the floor quite dead, with her throat cut. The prisoner was not in the room, but had, it seems, after the commission of the crime gone to a neighbouring public-house, where he continued drinking some time. On being apprehended, he confessed that he had murdered the girl; that he had first asked her if she would marry him, and on her stating that her parents would not give their permission, he said that she should marry no one else, and murdered her. He expressed no regret at what he had done, but said that he had intended to have murdered himself, but that he was afraid of the responsibility of two murders. He wished to be hanged, and hoped his example might prove a warning to others. An inquest has been held, and a verdict returned of "Wilful Murder" against the prisoner, who has been committed to take his trial.

Oxford.—We learn from a local paper, *The Herald*, that the election of a Professor of Poetry for this University, which has already given rise to so much discussion, and created such general interest, is fixed to take place on Wednesday, the 26th inst.

Shrewsbury.—John Williams and Joseph Slawson, the two men apprehended on suspicion of having murdered Emma Evans at Chirk, have undergone a final examination before the magistrates. The evidence adduced against them was only circumstantial and has already been before our readers. The strongest circumstance against them was the possession of the bundle containing articles which have since been identified as belonging to deceased. The two prisoners concurred, though their statements were taken separately, in saying that they found the parcel lying in the road, along which they happened to be walking together—that they knew nothing as to whom it belonged, and that they were innocent of all knowledge of the murder. They were committed to take their trial.

Southampton.—Intelligence has been received that Springfield House, the fine mansion of K. Digby, Esq., was on Tuesday entirely destroyed by fire. It seems that it was first discovered about two in the morning by a man-servant, who slept over the kitchen apartments, and who made his escape through a window, and alarmed the family in another part of the house, just in time to save their lives. Mr. Digby, it is stated, has lost by the fire some very valuable manuscripts.

Stockport.—A meeting was recently held at the Court-house, to adopt means of relieving the distresses of the working classes. The rector, seconded by the Rev. J. Waddington, moved that the meeting regarded with deep sympathy the present suffering of the working classes in the borough; and that to assist in relieving their distress a public subscription be entered into. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and resolutions were adopted for carrying their intentions into effect. A general committee was appointed; several sums of 50*l*. and 100*l*. were immediately subscribed, and a donation of 500*l*. was announced from the Manufacturers' Relief Committee in London. From statements made by different speakers during the meeting, it appeared that of 15,823 individuals, inhabiting 2,965 houses, lately visited under the direction of a committee appointed for the purpose, 1,204 only were found to be fully employed, 2,866 partially employed, and 4,148 able to work were wholly without employment. The remaining 7,405 persons were unable to work.

Windsor.—The morning papers announce, on the authority of a correspondent, that preparations have already commenced for enclosing the land intended for the Royal Gardens at Frogmore. The ground has been set out under the directions of a surveyor from the office of Woods and Forests, and comprises about twenty acres of the finest arable land on the Frogmore estate. The soil consists of a rich sandy loam upwards of three feet in depth, and is, it is said, in every respect calculated for the purposes required. The range of glass will extend upwards of eight hundred feet in a direct line; and in the centre of this will be erected a cottage, for the residence of the head gardener. On each side of the cottage there will be a handsome conservatory, and corresponding houses throughout the whole line for the production of pines, grapes, peaches, and other forced fruit. The dimensions of these houses, however, have not yet been finally determined upon. At the back of the range of glass a number of sheds will be constructed for the cultivation of mushrooms, stowage of fruit, potting, tool-houses, &c.; and this part of the garden will also be apportioned for the forcing-pits. There will be a terrace upwards of twenty feet wide in front of the hothouses, and the garden will be intersected with bold and uniform walks. The forcing department will be heated by hot-water pipes, upon a new and improved principle. The whole will be surrounded by a brick wall twelve feet high, and the garden, when complete, is expected to be one of the most perfect in the kingdom. The present gardener's residence, with the forcing and other houses and buildings in the Maestricht gardens, which are now to be observed from the north terrace, will, it is added, be pulled down, and the garden thrown into the park immediately the new gardens can be brought into a state of cultivation.

Railways.—We learn from the "Railway Magazine" that the receipts of the railways for the last week are as follows:—Birmingham, 16,907*l*.; Great Western, 12,428*l*.; Midland Counties, 2,533*l*.; North Midland, 3,975*l*.; York and North Midland, 1,577*l*.; Hull and Selby, 810*l*.; Northern and Eastern, 1,121*l*.; Great

North of England, 1,200*l.*; Eastern Counties, 799*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,767*l.*; South Western, 4,449*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,145*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 400*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 4,004*l.*; Blackwall, 583*l.*—Sir F. Smith on Saturday retired from the office of Inspector-General of Railways, and was succeeded by Major-Gen. Pasley.—An inquest has been held at Reading on Richard Woolley, another of the passengers by the luggage train which met with the serious accident on the Great Western Railway noticed in our last, and who has died since the previous inquest was held. The investigation lasted upwards of ten hours, and excited considerable interest. Nothing new, however, was elicited, and the only evidence of any importance was that of the engineer, Mr. Brunel, who was again examined at great length. That gentleman stated that he arrived at the spot shortly after the accident occurred, and before the earth had been removed from the rails; that he examined the site carefully and particularly, because he was surprised at so much mischief having been produced by the comparatively small quantity of ground which had slipped, and he found some large stones which had slipped down with the clay, being part of a bed of stones, which lies a considerable height up the cutting. One of these stones, probably two feet square, appeared to have been on the rail just at the point where he thought the engine first left the line, and he had no doubt that these stones were the cause of the accident, as the engine, he considered, would have run through the clay, and the train have been stopped much more gradually. He thought that the stones and part of the slip were still moving at the time of the arrival of the train, but were nearly all down when the engine ran into it. In reply to some questions from the jury, he said that if the passengers had been in the last carriages they would have escaped of course; but, generally speaking, it was not a safe position for them, as they would there be exposed to more danger than in front. Mr. Brunel gave the same reasons for forming this opinion which were given by him when asked a similar question at the previous inquest, namely, that there was more danger of their being run into by the fast trains which followed them. He begged also to add, with respect to the relative safety of the passenger trucks, that he had frequently travelled by them himself, and at one period generally went by them once a week to Bristol, as being the last train out of London at night; and taking the speed of travelling into consideration, he considered them rather a safe train than otherwise. He concluded by saying that the whole line was particularly well watched, and that there was no railroad in the kingdom which had a stronger body of police engaged. After some further evidence of no importance, the jury returned a verdict that "Richard Woolley came by his death from a fracture on the skull, caused by the engine called the Hecla coming into collision with a mass of earth, having fallen from the slope of a cutting on the Great Western Railway, at Sonning, and they are of opinion that the accident might have been avoided had there been a night police or watch in the cutting. They therefore place a deodand on the engine and train of carriages of the sum of one hundred pounds. And further, they recommend that the passenger trucks be in future placed further from the engine."—An inquest has been held on the three men killed by the explosion of gunpowder on the Bristol and Gloucester railway, noticed in our last; and on Henry Williams, the blacksmith, who has since died of the injuries he received. From the evidence of one of the labourers present at the accident, it appeared that little precaution was taken for the security of the powder; that it was placed in the blacksmith's shop, because there was no other place for it, and to keep it dry; that there were at the time two barrels of gunpowder in the shop, one containing a hundred-weight, for the use of the miners, and the other several pounds of wet powder placed there to dry. No precautions were taken to prevent the powder from exploding. When it was opened, a small hole was made in the head of the barrel with a knife, and that was sometimes stopped up with a cork or some clay. Any person that worked at the shafts went for the powder, sometimes one, and sometimes another; and it was never locked up. This evidence having been corroborated by another of the men who suffered by the accident, the Coroner addressed the jury, and expressed his regret that they had no power to mark in an effectual manner the negligence displayed by those who had the charge of the powder. Verdict, "Accidental death, in consequence of a large quantity of gunpowder having been improperly placed in the smith's shop; and the jury regret they had it not in their power to lay a heavy deodand, and wish to express their strong feeling of the improper management on this railway."—On Wednesday night, the 22d ult., some ill-disposed person, as stated by the "Devizes Gazette," placed a number of large stones on the Great Western rails, between Box and Bath, just before the approach of the mail train. Fortunately the guard-iron of the train, which was bent double by coming into contact with them, in some measure cleared the largest stones, and the wheels crushing others, no injury was sustained.—On Thursday, a special general meeting of the Northern and Eastern Railway Company was held, for the purpose of confirming the forfeiture of certain shares on which the calls due were unpaid. The chairman, W. Crawshay, Esq., stated that the number of shares to be forfeited had been reduced to 50, the calls on the rest having been paid prior to the meeting; and that of the sum of 240,000*l.* ordered to be borrowed, 68,000*l.* had been obtained. The remainder would go towards the Hertford and Ware branch, if the proprietors should so determine, as a dispute had arisen with the road trustees. A proprietor suggested the placing of an empty carriage before and after those containing passengers, for the sake of safety; in reply to which it was stated that there was frequently one heavy carriage so placed, and sometimes two. Mr. Peto, the builder, thought the line would be opened to Bishop's Stortford by 1st April. Some conversation followed, and before the meeting adjourned a check was handed to the chairman for the calls on 40 of the above shares.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Wednesday, when the Lord Mayor began the day's proceedings by handing in 11*l.* 1*s.*, 3*d.* being his own subscription for the present year; 7*l.* from his seven sons, as members, and 1*l.* 1*s.* from his twenty-one grandchildren, as associate members. The Secretary read a letter from the managers of the New York Repeal Association, inclosing an extract from the will of Felix O'Neill, deceased, who bequeathed 500 dollars to Mr. O'Connell, towards forwarding the Repeal of the Union. The Lord Mayor said that he received this bequest in the spirit in which it was offered. If he had given up the repeal question previously to this bequest, he should have been guilty of political dishonesty; but if he abandoned it now, he should be guilty of knavery. This was his retaining fee in the cause of Ireland against her oppressors, and while he had the power it should bind him to her service. He concluded by calling on the Association to join him in an expression of gratitude to the memory of the donor, and the Americans generally, for their sympathy and support. An address was also read from the Repeal Association of Norfolk, Connecticut, to the Lord Mayor, congratulating him on his election to the mayoralty, and inclosing 20*l.* towards the association. The Lord Mayor again spoke at considerable length on the subject of American sympathy, and proceeded to deliver his usual weekly address on the subject of Repeal, but no new topic of any interest was introduced.

Louth.—A repeal meeting was held at Dundalk, in this county, on Saturday, at which Mr. O'Connell was present. It was numerously attended, and Mr. O'Connell delivered an address at great length on the ordinary topics connected with the subject of Repeal. He said that he struggled for repeal because it would enable Ireland to get rid of a hostile Ministry, and every other grievance, now called a rent-charge, but which he hated under one name just as much as under another: and there was, he added, that abominable tithe rent-charge, the very reflection on which prevented him from sleeping on his bed. "The Repeal of the Union," concluded Mr. O'Connell, "would cause the exclusion from Ireland of everything that was not of Irish manufacture. It would revive and extend the manufactures of the country; it would enlarge her commerce, and give fair play to all; it would confer upon every man 21 years of age a right to vote, protect him by the introduction of the ballot, and would restore Ireland to the full noontide of justice. Every man, woman, and child, must enrol themselves in the Repeal Association. It was the easiest thing in the world. He asked only a farthing a week, a penny a month, or a shilling a year. Let them grant his request, and he pledged himself that in six months after he had obtained 3,000,000 of Repealers he would have a Parliament in College-green. It was not the shilling, but the man at the back of it, that produced the effect; and that was the way in which he wanted his exertions to operate and to tell." After the meeting there was a public dinner, at which a great number of persons were present.

Sligo.—The following murder was committed a few days ago near Grange, in this county:—Two labouring men went into a whisky-shop to drink, and after sitting some time talking, one of them pulled a knife from his breast, and stabbed his companion to the heart. He then walked out as if intending to return in a few moments; but not doing so, the landlord went into the room to see what the other man was about, when he found him lying on the ground insensible, bleeding profusely, and the knife still in the wound. The murderer has not yet been apprehended, nor is the cause of quarrel known which led to the perpetration of the deed.

Waterford.—On Wednesday, the 29th ult., the Marquis of Waterford had several of his hounds destroyed by poison, which had been laid for them while hunting in the covert of Dungan. The gentlemen who hunt with his Lordship are to hold a meeting for the purpose of trying to discover the authors of the outrage.—The following singular scene took place on Sunday, the 26th ult., in the Protestant Cathedral of this city. A member of the Society of Friends, named Joshua Jacob, accompanied by a female friend, both attired in white garments, entered the church during Divine service, and remained standing in silence close by the stalls of the dean and chapter till the service had concluded, and the congregation were preparing to depart. Mr. Jacob and his friend then advanced a few paces in front, when the former proceeded to address the congregation. After looking around the church and the persons assembled in it with an expression of concern and pity, he cried out with a loud voice—"This is not the house of the Lord Jesus Christ; this is the house of Babylon." The deep and firm tone in which this was uttered, and the singular appearance and manner of the parties, produced considerable sensation among the congregation. On being requested by the clergyman to leave the church, Mr. Jacob remonstrated, and said the Lord had sent and inspired him to raise his voice against the abominations practised there. The two friends, however, quietly retired from the church on being further urged.

Limerick.—This city was a few days since thrown into a state of considerable alarm by the report of a serious accident said to have occurred in the Shannon to the steamer plying between Portumna and this city, which was stated to have foundered with 36 persons on board. It was afterwards ascertained that she struck during the night upon Cow Island, but the flyboat and passengers escaped, having, however, suffered great privations from want of food.—A local paper, the *Chronicle*, states that this city will shortly be raised by the Customs Department to a first-class port.

King's County.—An account appeared in some of the papers last week of a serious outrage committed at Philipstown on a poor idiot, by a number of gentlemen, the majority of whom, it is said, were officers. The circumstances attending the outrage, which terminated in the man's death, were so extraordinary that the report was not at first credited. It has, however, been since confirmed, and there appears to be little doubt of the truth of the main facts, which are briefly as follows. The man, who, as before stated, was an idiot, after being subjected to various acts of outrage, was finally smeared over with oil and turpentine, and then, in order it is said to make him run, set fire to, whereby he was burnt to death. An inquest was held, when the jury returned a simple verdict of "Accidental death." The parties concerned were said to be officers, on a visit in the vicinity of the town. An inquiry is expected to be instituted into the affair.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The directors of the railway from this city to Glasgow have made an experimental trip along the line, preparatory to its opening to the public, which, it is stated, will take place on the 1st of February.

Glasgow.—Two large establishments in this city, one that of a corn-merchant, Messrs. Bannatyne, and the other, Messrs. Wingate and Co., wholesale warehousemen, both in extensive business, have stopped payment. The debts of the two are said to exceed 400,000*l.* These failures, it is feared, will seriously affect the town of Paisley, and add to the already depressed state of the trade in that place. We also learn that an old and respectable ship-building firm in Leith has become insolvent, in consequence, it is said, of an unfortunate law-suit.

Greenock.—An accident of a serious nature has occurred in this town, at the ship-building yard of Messrs. Scott and Co. It appears that a large vessel, intended for the East India trade, was launching in the presence of a number of spectators, the deck of the ship being crowded with boys to the number of from 150 to 200. While she was gliding down the slips the ballast suddenly shifted, when she fell to one side, and sunk gradually till her masts were covered, and the water was within two feet of the hatch. Immediate assistance was afforded, by means of boats, to the lads, who were carried with the vessel into the stream, hanging on by the side which was uppermost; and fortunately the whole of them were saved without any lives being lost.

Renfrew.—We noticed in our last a public meeting which had been held by the noblemen and gentry of this county, to inquire into and propose some measure of relief for the existing distress so extensively experienced in all parts of the county, and at which it was resolved that a memorial on the subject should be forwarded to Government. Sir R. Peel has since acknowledged the receipt of this memorial, which, he says, he has read with great attention and with painful interest, conveying as it does so serious a statement of the distress which prevails in the town of Paisley and the neighbouring villages, and that he will not fail to avail himself of an early opportunity of bringing it under the notice of his colleagues. The Right Hon. Baronet adds, that he cannot close his acknowledgment of their communication without expressing his sincere satisfaction at learning that the privations to which the labouring classes have been necessarily exposed have affected the general health in a less degree than might have been expected, and without at the same time recording, as the head of her Majesty's Government, his grateful sense of those local exertions which have been made with so much perseverance, liberality, and sound judgment, for the mitigation of the sufferings of the unemployed in the neighbourhood of Paisley,

Ross-shire.—A severe shock of an earthquake was experienced at Kintail, and several of the neighbouring parishes in this county, on the 20th ult., at 4 P.M. It is said that there was nothing peculiar in the state of the weather, or the appearance of the day, excepting a calmness in the atmosphere, not uncommon even at this season of the year. There was no recurrence of the shock. The noise which usually accompanies such visitations, like the rushing of water or the rattling of a carriage, is represented as very distinct. It appears that there has been an unusual prevalence of lightning with occasional thunder in the west and north Highlands this winter, but this seems to be the only case of earthquake in the same districts which has been experienced.

Miscellaneous.

The Niger Expedition.—We are informed by the *Shipping Gazette*, that further accounts have been received of this expedition, derived from a private letter, which states that "the *Albert* alone remains in the river; that she has but twelve white men remaining, besides the captain, surgeon, and three or four other officers." Two of the twelve men spoken of by the writer, it is added, were taken ill before his letter was closed, and an early departure from the coast was anxiously looked for. In confirmation of the facts contained in this letter, another correspondent writes, that "intelligence has been received that the expedition has become dispirited; that the whole of the steamers would rendezvous at Ascension on the 1st Jan., and that the *Wilberforce*, which was intended to remain in the Niger until the next season, had already arrived at Ascension. The expedition, however, was reported to have left colonies up the Niger; but what will be their fate without any establishment to communicate with outside, it is perhaps not difficult to foretell."

Newspapers in China.—We learn from a recent number of the *Asiatic Journal*, that there exists throughout China only a single newspaper, which is published at Pekin, and bears the title of "*King-paou*," or "Messenger of the Imperial Residence." Neither in its form, which is that of a pamphlet, nor its contents, does it bear a resemblance to the political journals of Europe or America. The supreme council of the empire, in which the ministers have seats, assemble in the Imperial Palace at Pekin. Every day, at an early hour, copious extracts on the subjects decided or examined on the previous evening by the Emperor are stuck upon a board in one of the courts of the palace. A collection of these extracts composes the annals of the Government, in which are to be found the materials for the history of the Chinese empire; hence all the government boards and public establishments are required to have copies made daily of all proceedings which have been under consideration, that they may be preserved in the archives. The provincial boards receive these records through their post servants, whom they maintain in the capital for this sole object; but, in order that all the people of the empire may obtain a certain degree of acquaintance with the state and progress of public affairs, the extracts placarded are, with the permission of government, printed at Pekin entire, without changing a single word, or omitting a single article. This is the *Pekin Gazette*, or newspaper of China, which comprises all the orders that have been submitted to the approbation or examination of the Emperor by his ministers at Pekin, and by the different provincial authorities, as well as by the commanders of military corps. Appointments to posts, promotions, sentences, punishments, reports from the different departments of the public service, are, consequently, the principal matters contained in this publication; and the reports made by the Imperial officers upon particular occurrences are thus brought to the knowledge of the world. Occasionally, the provincial reports contain interesting notices of physical phenomena. This Gazette may be subscribed for by the year, or for an indefinite period, and it ceases to be forwarded as soon as notice is given that it is no longer desired. The amount of the subscription is a leang, or tael, a quarter, being about 8*s.* 4*d.* per annum. Those only who reside in the capital have the advantage of receiving the *Gazette* every day at a certain hour; but as there is no regularly established post in China, the paper does not reach distant parts of the empire till very long after publication.

Bishopric of Jerusalem.—An official statement, which may be interesting to our readers, with reference to the recently-established bishopric of the United Church of England and Ireland at Jerusalem, has just been published by authority. We are informed by it that the King of Prussia, who originated this design, had in view not only the great advantages to be derived from its adoption, with reference to the conversion of the Jews, but also the spiritual superintendence and care of such of his own subjects as might be disposed to take up their abode in Palestine, and to join themselves to the church so formed at Jerusalem; and that there is reason to expect that a considerable number of German as well as English Christians will be attracted to the Holy Land by the influence of strong religious feelings. The principal object, therefore, to which the consecration of Bishop Alexander appears to be intended as subsidiary, is the settlement of a new religious colony, consisting partly of Englishmen and partly of Germans, in the Holy Land. The Archbishop of Canterbury, having first consulted the Bishops who attended the Convocation in August last, assented to the King of Prussia's proposal, and obtained power, as our readers are aware, to carry it into effect. The practical arrangements made, and the plan laid down for the performance of the functions of the new Bishop, are detailed as follows:—The endowment of the see is to be 1,200*l.* per annum. Half of this sum consists of the interest of 15,000*l.* given by the King of Prussia; the other half is to arise from an equal amount which it is expected will be raised by voluntary contributions in England. This capital is to be invested, upon the first advantageous opportunity, in land situate in Palestine, whence it appears that the institution is to be permanent; and that the Bishop is to be independent, in point of income, of his spiritual superiors in this country. The Bishop is to be nominated alternately by the two Crowns of England and Prussia; the Archbishop of Canterbury having an absolute right of *veto* upon the Prussian nominations. The Bishop will be subject to the Archbishop of Canterbury as his Metropolitan, and his spiritual jurisdiction will extend over the English clergy and congregations, and over those who may join his church, and place themselves under his episcopal authority, in Palestine, and, for the present, in the rest of Syria, Chaldea, Egypt, and Abyssinia; such jurisdiction being exercised, as nearly as may be, according to the laws and customs of the Church of England. The statement goes on to explain the several duties of the Bishop, and the institutions which are to be established under him at Jerusalem; the more important of which are that his chief missionary care is to be directed to the conversion of the Jews, to their protection, and to their useful employment; and that a college is to be established for the purpose of educating, in strict conformity with the doctrines of the United Church of England and Ireland, Jewish converts, Druses, and other Gentile converts, and, if the funds of the college should be sufficient, the large body denominated Oriental Christians.

Statistics of Great Britain.—An interesting report has been published by the Registrar-General, containing a detailed account of the causes of death in England and Wales; from which the following abstract, embodying the chief points of interest in it, is taken. The report commences with a statement of the number of murders registered in 1838 and 1839. These were 156, of which 103 were male, and 53 females. An analysis is also given of the ages and other particulars; but the table extends to a greater length than our space will afford. Much tabular evidence is given with reference to the influence of temperature on the rate of mortality; from which it appears, by the experiments of Mr. Farr, that the degree down to which the mean monthly temperature falls in Dec., Jan., and Feb. determines to a great extent the mortality during the winter season. Of diseases affecting the organs of respiration 12,140 died in winter, 9,890 in spring, 8,433 in summer, and 11,008 in autumn. Of diseases of the organs of digestion, 1,982 died in winter, 2,139 in spring, 2,978 in summer, and 2,263 in autumn. Mr. Farr observes, that meteorologists have remarked that the mean temperature of Oct. represents very nearly the mean temperature of the year and the place; and that facts show that the mortality rises progressively as the mean temperature falls below the mean temperature of London (50 deg. 5); the deaths in the week rising to 1,000 and upwards, when the temperature of night falls below the freezing-point of water, and to 1,200 when the mean temperature of day and night descends a degree or two lower than 32 deg. The rise in the mortality is immediate, but the effects of the low temperature go on accumulating, and continue to be felt 30 or 40 days after the extremities of the cold have passed away. A long list then follows of the cases included under the term "Violent deaths;" from which it appears that there were 953 suicides, of whom 636 were males, and 307 females. Persons poisoned, 24; overlaid by mother, 32; and various other lists, from accidents and otherwise, of less interest. A valuable table is also given, representing a view of all the diseases which have proved fatal in England and Wales, classified according to their pathological characters. The following selection gives the more general affections, with the number of persons who died of them. It appears that 18,151 died of inflammation of the lungs, of which 10,000 were males, and 8,151 females. Consumption killed 59,559, of whom 28,106 were males, and 31,453 females. 25,408 died of convulsions; 14,245 males, and 11,163 females. Typhus fever was fatal to 15,666; 7,643 males and 8,023 females. 15,143 deaths were attributed to debility; 6,524 to inflammation of the stomach and bowels conjoined; 9,131 to smallpox, 10,937 to measles, 10,329 to scarlet fever, 8,165 to hooping-cough, 5,183 to asthma, 4,142 to croup, 394 to cholera, 215 to gout, 4,940 to inflammation, the part not stated; 1,151 to scrofula, 5,293 to apoplexy, 4,910 to paralysis, sudden death 3,693, 299 to the stone, 130 were starved to death, 218 died of intemperance, 424 of insanity, and 35,063 of old age. There appears to be a great disparity between the numbers of violent deaths which took place in 1839 in the mining districts, and those which occurred in the agricultural parts of the country. In the former they amounted, from all descriptions of accidents, to 1,164, among a population, according to the census of 1831, of 864,934 persons; whereas, in the latter districts (Norfolk and Suffolk), the agricultural, there were but 511 violent deaths in a population of 682,788 persons. In 1839 the deaths in the London hospitals, including St. George's, Charing Cross, Middlesex, London Fever, the Small-Pox, North London, Westminster, St. Bartholomew, London, Guy's, St. Thomas's, Greenwich, and the Dreadnought, were as follows:—Epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases, 438; total deaths from these affections in the Metropolis, 9,588; of the nervous system in the hospitals, 161; in the Metropolis, 7,480; of the respiratory organs, 584 in the hospitals, and 13,198 in the Metropolis; of the organs of circulation, 112 and 933; of the digestive organs, 134 and 2,989; of the urinary organs, 87 and 212; of the organs of locomotion, 58 and 257; of the skin, 20 and 55; of uncertain seat, 386 and 5,172; old age, 56 and 3,428; violent deaths in the hospitals, 390; causes not specified, 50 in the hospitals, and 403 in the Metropolis. Total deaths in the Metropolitan hospitals in 1839, 2,491; in the Metropolis, 45,441. A very large proportion of the deaths in the Metropolis occurred to infants within a year old; 8,839 died at that time of life; 6,988 at one year; 3,077 at three; 2,349 at five; 860 at ten; 1,034 at fifteen; 3,060 at twenty; 3,625 at thirty; 3,772 at forty; 3,412 at fifty; 3,665 at sixty; 3,161 at seventy; 1,257 at eighty; 166 at ninety; and 3 at one hundred years of age. The remaining portions of the report consists of tables, showing the extent to which various diseases have prevailed through the agricultural and manufacturing districts of England and Wales; but they are of less interest to the general reader, and too voluminous to be given here.

Bank-note Circulation.—A statement has been published in the *Gazette* containing the monthly circulation of the Bank of England and the county banks, embracing the period of four weeks preceding the 11th Dec. From this return it appears that the total circulation in England during the above period was 25,228,023*l.*, showing a decrease, as compared with the preceding four weeks ending the 13th Nov., of 1,546,835*l.* Of this diminution in the amount of the circulation, 773,000*l.* is the decrease in the circulation of the Bank of England; 570,512*l.* is the decrease in the issues of the private banks; and 203,323*l.* is the decrease in the notes of the joint-stock banks. The returns from Scotland show a slight increase, and those from Ireland a slight decrease, but in both cases the difference is inconsiderable. As compared with the four weeks preceding the 24th July the decrease in the total circulation of England is 2,074,469*l.*, of which amount 1,684,000*l.* is the diminution of the circulation of the Bank of England. The average amount of bullion in the Bank of England during the four weeks preceding the 11th Dec. was 5,031,000*l.*, being an increase as compared with the former return of 813,000*l.*; and as compared with the return at the end of July the increase is 20,000*l.*

Law.

PREROGATIVE COURT.—*In the Goods of Ellen Leslie.*—This was an important case, affecting the validity of a will, not attested according to the forms of the new law. The deceased, a widow, died at Brighton on the 14th Nov., leaving personal property of the value of about 5,000*l.* A will of deceased, dated the 1st Oct., purported to have been executed in the presence of Mr. Gurdon, of Assington-hall, Suffolk, and Sir Matthew Tierney, Bart. From the joint affidavit of these two gentlemen it appeared that deceased, on the day the paper bore date, produced the same to Mr. Gurdon, declaring it to be her will, and requested him to sign his name thereto as a witness, which he did in her presence (the will having been previously signed by her); that within a day or two after she produced the paper to Sir Matthew Tierney, and acknowledged her signature thereto, going over the same with a dry pen, and declared it to be her will, requesting him to sign his name thereto as a witness, which he accordingly did. Deceased, however, did not sign or acknowledge her signature to the paper in the presence of the witnesses when "present at the same time," as required by the act.—Dr. Bayford moved for probate of the paper; but Dr. Daubeny (who presided for Sir H. Jenner) rejected the motion.—Several other motions were disposed of, principally cases of neglect by testators and attesting witnesses of the simple provisions of the late act, whereby the intentions of the framers appear to be constantly defeated.

TATTERSALL'S—THURSDAY.

DERBY.

The following were the only bets laid:—

200 to 50 agst Attila and Chatham
625 25 Barrier and Defier
270 10 Robert de Gorham
400 10 William de Fortibus
400 to 10 agst Auckland
1000 15 Joanna c. (taken several times)

OAKS.

35 to 1 agst Colonel Westenra's Rapture (taken to 50*l.*)

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, JAN. 7.—The Wheat trade continues exceedingly flat, and several parcels of English are left unsold, for which Monday's prices are asked. Foreign is completely neglected, and scarcely a transaction has taken place. There is some inquiry for Bonded, but the holders will not give way in prices, consequently nothing has been sold.—Barley is unaltered in value.—Peas and Beans go off slowly at our quotations.—The great decline in Oats has produced a better demand, and the trade has recovered the heaviness of Wednesday, and in some instances a trifling advance has been realised.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	56 to 72	Red	56 to 64
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			64 to 66	White	60 to 64
Barley		Malting and distilling	26 to 31	Grind.	24 to [illegible]
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	18 to 23	Feed	18 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	22 to 23	Potato	20 to [illegible]
—— Irish		Feed	14 to 20	Potato	18 to [illegible]
Rye			36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	26 to 38	Tick	27 to 40	Harrow	30 to [illegible]
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	36 to 44	Winds.	46 to 50	Longpod	32 to 40
Peas, White	26 to 38	Maple	32 to 34	Grey	30 to [illegible]

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas
Nov. 26	64 9	32 4	22 6	44 7	41 2	40 9
Dec. 3	63 6	31 9	22 2	44 5	39 4	39 7
— 10	62 7	30 9	22 2	44 8	39 0	38 4
— 17	62 9	30 5	21 5	39 5	37 9	38 0
— 24	62 10	30 2	21 1	44 8	37 0	36 6
— 31	63 1	29 9	20 7	43 6	36 0	37 2
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	63 3	30 10	21 8	43 6	38 5	38 9
Duties	23 8	16 10	15 3	5 0	12 6	13 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—H. A. Baber, Lindfield, Sussex, maltster—J. Buckett, Great Bourton, Oxfordshire, sheep-dealer—G. Barnard, Portsea, coal merchant—B. Ward, Charlotte terrace, New-cut, Lambeth, boot and shoe maker—W. H. Apsey, Globe Wharf, Rotherhithe, ship breaker.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—J. Hey, jun., Halifax, carpenter—C. Ewbank, Liverpool, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.—R. Collinson and W. Brown, Oxford-street, upholsterers—T. H. Ford, Rochford, Essex, victualler—G. D. Clark, Strand, newspaper vendor—J. J. Schenck, Addle-street, City, merchant—J. Bisshopp, Westburton, Sussex, market gardener—J. Luscombe, Plymouth, maltster—W. Williams, Cowarne, Hertfordshire corn dealer—W. Gibb, Alnwick, Northumberland, currier—W. Swift, Manchester, mercer—G. Gillard, Plymouth, tea dealer—T. Wood, jun., Heathfields, Yorkshire, merchant—W. Williams, Moon-street, Bristol, builder—W. Barnfield, Mark lane, City, wine merchant—W. Durrant, Brighton, wharfinger—G. Swift, Manchester, tailor—J. Shand, Liverpool, victualler—M. Parkes, Golden-square, printseller—Samuel Tarbotton, Leeds, chemist.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Wilson, Dundee, butcher—D. Chrystie, Glasgow, manufacturer—J. M'Millan, Newbigging, Musselburgh, grocer—N. M'Gibbon, Inverary, writer—A. Milne, Aberdeen, merchant—A. Keith and Co., Paisley, manufacturers—Wallace, Munro, and Co., Glasgow, merchants—A. M'Phail, Lawrieston, Glasgow, provision merchant—J. Roxburgh and A. Roxburgh, Paisley, manufacturers—D. Lister, Edinburgh, corn dealer.

BIRTHS.—On the 6th inst., in Grosvenor-street, the Lady Mary Farquhar, of a son—On the 6th inst., at 45, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, the lady of J. Murray, Esq., jun., of Philiphaugh, of a son and heir—On the 4th inst., at 1, Chester-place, Regent's Park, the lady of F. V. Lee, Esq., of a daughter—On the 4th inst., at Crabbett, Sussex, the lady of F. S. Hunt, Esq., of a daughter—On the 5th inst., at Sompting, Sussex, the lady of S. R. Partridge, Esq., of a son—On the 6th inst., the lady of A. Beck, Esq., of a daughter—At Barnstaple, Devonshire, on the 5th inst., the lady of Major C. A. Munro, of a daughter—On the 31st ult., at Merivale hall, in the county of Warwick, the lady of W. S. Dugdale, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On Wednesday, at Fulham Church, the Rev. J. H. Malet, LL.D., Chaplain of her Majesty's Dockyard, Bermuda, to Mary Loretta, eldest daughter of the late C. Kyte, Esq., of Berbice—On the 5th inst., at St. James's, Shoreditch, the Rev. C. S. Grueber, of St. Mary's Chapel, Lambeth, to Catherina, daughter of the late C. Appold, Esq., of Wilson street, Finsbury—On the 6th inst., at St. Mark's Church, Kennington, R. C. Barton, Esq., solicitor, Lambeth, to Sophia, second daughter of the late F. M'Gowran, Esq., of Springfield, Surrey.

DIED.—On the 29th ult., at Tregothnan, the Right Hon. the Earl of Falmouth—Suddenly, of apoplexy, on the 30th ult., Edward Howard, Esq., author of "Rattlin the Reefer" and other naval tales—On the 28th ult., at Mertoun, Berwickshire, the Right Hon. Lord Polwarth, in his 84th year—On the 29th ult., at Great Ealing, Henry John Penn, Esq., aged 59—On the 4th inst., at Chelsea, aged 71, William Sotheby, Esq., the well known book auctioneer—At Figueira, in Portugal, on the 4th ult., aged 71, Mary, wife of S. Tozer, Esq.—At Clifton, near Bristol, on the 30th ult., Catherine, relict of the late Capt. R. Bilimore, formerly of the East India Company's Bombay Marine, aged 72—At Edinburgh, on the 30th ult., H. S. Wedderburn, Esq., of Wedderbu—On the 7th inst., Lieut.-Col. Basset, Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor, aged 85.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFÉSSOR LINDLEY.

No. 3. SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1842. Price 6*d*.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN for the year 1842. The Exhibitions will take place in the months of May, June, and July, upon Saturdays, under the following regulations.

EXHIBITORS.

All persons, whether Fellows of the Society or not, will be at liberty to send subjects for exhibition.

DELIVERY OF OBJECTS FOR EXHIBITION.

Exhibitors are earnestly requested to notify in writing, previously to the day of meeting, what plants they intend to supply, in order that due provision may be made for the proper distribution of the specimens, &c. on the exhibition tables. The best places will be secured for those who comply with this request.

As it is necessary that the judges should proceed to consider the respective merits of the exhibitions by 10 a. m., and as it is absolutely indispensable that the tables should be arranged by that time, it has been determined that no subject for exhibition shall be admitted into the Garden after half-past 8 o'clock in the morning; and if the owners of any locked-up boxes, or other cases, should not be in the Exhibition-tent at the said hour, such cases or boxes must be excluded from competition for medals.

All specimens, whether of fruit or flowers, will remain untouched until after 6 o'clock, when they will be delivered into the hands of the Exhibitors, who are most particularly requested not to give away their cut flowers in the tents, as much confusion has been found to arise from that practice.

ADMISSION OF EXHIBITORS.

Exhibitors, or other persons required to assist in bringing in the objects for exhibition, will be admitted before half-past 8 in the morning at the Carter's-yard entrance gate.

Every principal exhibitor of subjects for which medals are specifically offered will be furnished with one pass-ticket, which is not transferable, for which he is requested to apply before 10 o'clock, at which hour the Garden will be cleared of all persons not officially detained there.

Exhibitors may re-enter the Garden after 1 o'clock, when they will be required to give up their pass-tickets at the Carter's-yard gate.

FLOWER-STANDS.

No box or stand shall exceed eight inches in height at the back, or eighteen inches in depth from front to back. The lids of all boxes must either be loose or made to unhinge. No box with a fixed lid will, on any pretence, be allowed to stand upon the tables. If a box not constructed of the dimensions above given is sent in, it may be placed on the tables, if there is room for it, but it is liable to exclusion.

MEDALS AND REWARDS.

The Society distributes the following Medals and Rewards; namely,

			£	s.	d.
C.	The Certificate	value	0	10	0
SB.	Silver Banksian Medal		1	0	0
SK.	Silver Knightian ditto		1	5	0
LS.	Large Silver ditto		1	15	0
SG.	Large Silver Gilt ditto		4	0	0
GB.	Gold Banksian ditto		7	0	0
GK.	Gold Knightian ditto		10	0	0
LG.	Large Gold ditto		20	0	0

Exhibitors to whom any of these shall be awarded can exchange them one for another, or may receive their value in money, or in plate. If within one month after the Third Exhibition of the year no intimation shall have been received from an exhibitor of the manner in which he desires his medals to be disposed of, all the medals due to him will be prepared and transmitted to him through the usual public conveyances, without further notice.

In case an exhibitor shall receive a first prize in any one letter, he shall not be entitled to receive any other medal in the same letter.

SUBJECTS OF EXHIBITION.

These will be divided into Classes, as explained further on.

No articles not of horticultural produce will be allowed to be placed upon the tables.

Exhibitors will do well to make themselves acquainted with the arrangements described in the following list, as they will in all cases be required to sign a declaration stating under what letter their plants are to be shown; and they are particularly requested to take notice, that if errors in the awards of the judges should occur, in consequence of mistakes on the part of exhibitors in filling up such declarations, the Society cannot undertake to rectify such errors afterwards.

To enable the officers of the Society to attach names to the objects exhibited, it is requested that correct lists may be delivered to the clerk as soon as the exhibitor reaches the Garden.

Class I.—Flowers for which Nurserymen and Private Growers exhibit independently of each other.

A. Greenhouse Azaleas, to be shown in numbers not exceeding 12, GB, LS, SK.
B. Carnations, in pans of 24 blooms, LS, SK, SB.
C. Picotees, in pans of 24 blooms, LS, SK, SB.
D. Pinks, in pans of 24 blooms, SK, SB.
E. Cape Heaths, in collections of 20 species, GK, SG, LS, SK.
F. Cape Heaths, in collections of six species, GB, LS, SK.—N.B. No person who shows in E will be allowed to exhibit also in F.
G. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in collections of not fewer than six species, GB, LS, SK.
H. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in single specimens, LS, SK, SB.
I. Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 varieties, in pots, not exceeding 12 to a cast, GB, LS, SK, SB.
K. Pelargoniums, in collections of six varieties, in pots, not exceeding eight to a cast, SG, LS, SB.
L. Rhododendrons, in pots, not fewer than 12 plants, in 12 varieties, LS, SK, SB.
M. Moss Roses, SK, SB.
N. Common Garden Roses, exclusive of all Chinese or Chinese Hybrids, LS, SB. SK.
O. Chinese or Hybrid Roses, such as Bourbon, Noisette, Tea-scented, and similar varieties, LS, SB, SK.—N.B. No exhibitor of Roses can be allowed to occupy more than 15 ft. run of tables for all his Roses, which, being double, is equal to 30 ft. of boxes. If any Exhibitor gains the first medals in M, N, and in O, he will be entitled to a Gold Banksian medal instead of the three Silver ones.
P. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of from 50 to 60 plants, GK, GB, SG, LS.
Q. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of from 15 to 20 plants. GB, LS, SK.
R. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of six distinct species, LS, SK.—N.B. Persons exhibiting in P and Q will not be allowed to compete in R also.
S. Herbaceous Calceolarias, in sixes, LS, SK, SB.
T. Shrubby Calceolarias, in sixes, LS, SK, SB.

Class II.—Flowers, for which all persons are admitted to equal competition:—

U. Collections of Stove or Greenhouse Climbers, GK, CB, LS, SK.—N.B. The Gold Knightian medal is not to be awarded for fewer than 12 distinct kinds.
V. Tall Cacti in flower, LS, SK.
W. Single specimens of Ornamental Plants LS, SK, SB, C.
X. Miscellaneous Flowers, SK, SB, C.—N.B. Cockscombs, Hydrangeas, and cut flowers are altogether excluded from prizes.
Y. Seedling Florists' Flowers, SK, SB, C.—N.B. Every seedling must be shown singly, and must be marked with the name it is to bear. The same seedling cannot gain a prize more than once in the season. Pelargoniums are to be shown in single trusses, with a single leaf, so far below the flowers as not to support them; and they are not to be dressed with cotton or wool, or any similar substance, but must be shown exactly as they grow on the bush.

Class III.—Fruit, for which market-gardeners, or persons in the habit of regularly supplying the market, and private growers, exhibit independently of each other.—N.B. All Fruit must be ripe and well-coloured; if the contrary, it will be disqualified.

Z. Miscellaneous collections of Fruit, consisting of at least three different kinds, Peaches and Nectarines being considered as only one kind, GK, GB, LS.—N.B. Cucumbers Tomatoes, Gourds, and similar kitchen-garden produce, are excluded from this letter.
AA. Grapes, SG, LS, SK, SB.
BB. Pine-apples, SG, LS, SK, SB.
CC. Peaches or Nectarines, in dishes of six specimens, SK, SB.
DD. Miscellaneous Fruit, SK, SB, C.

JUDGES.

The Judges have the power of increasing or diminishing the number and value of the Silver Medals offered by the Society for particular objects, and also of conferring Silver Medals or Certificates in cases not contemplated in these regulations, if they think it necessary to do so.

The Judges are also required to bear in mind that the Society's Medals are offered, less for new and curious objects, than for fine specimens of Horticultural skill, the design of the Council in instituting these meetings being not so much to encourage the Collector, as to reward the skilful Gardener: they are also not to make any award in cases where the objects exhibited do not appear worthy of a Medal; otherwise a bad single exhibition may obtain a prize, merely because there is no better exhibition of the same class to oppose it.

ANNUAL GARDENERS' ENTERTAINMENT.

J. WEEKS, JUN., and CO. beg to announce that their annual Entertainment to the West London Gardeners' Association, and their numerous friends and supporters in the Horticultural profession, will take place on Wednesday next, the 19th inst.

T. AND C. LOCKHART, SEEDSMEN, &c. 156, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, beg to announce that their LIST OF SEEDS, &c. is now published, and will be forwarded Post-paid on application.—5th Jan., 1842.

MYATT'S VICTORIA RHUBARB.

J. AND W. MYATT having a good Stock of Strong Roots raised by offsets from the original Seedling, can supply them at 10*l*. per hundred.—N. B. As various spurious sorts have been sold and are now selling under the name of "Myatt's Victoria," purchasers would do well to require them warranted.—Manor Farm, Deptford, Oct. 23, 1841.

BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA SEED in small packets at 5*s*., to be had of W. J. NUTTING, Seedsman, 46, Cheapside. Lisianthus Russellianus, 2*s*. 6*d*.; Pink, from fine named flowers, 2*s*. 6*d*.; Calceolarias, from 30 varieties, 2*s*. 6*d*.; Pansies, selected from a few first-rate flowers, 5*s*.; do., from a superior collection, 2*s*. 6*d*.; Dahlia Scapigura Mexicana, 1*s*.; Clintonia pulchella, 1*s*.; Schizopetalon Walkerii, 1*s*.; Phlox Drummondii, 1*s*.; &c. &c.—Packets of the following Cucumbers at 2*s*. 6*d*.: Man of Kent (Barnes'), Victory of Suffolk (Allen's), Prize-fighter, Weedon's Frame, Roman Emperor, and Windsor Prize.

☞ A Catalogue of Seeds to be had on application.

CHAPPELL'S CREAM BROCCOLI.

CHARLES FARNES, Seedsman, No. 128, St. John-street, London, begs to inform the Public that he has purchased of Mr. Chappell, Market-gardener, Edmonton, the whole of the SEED saved by him this year of that splendid variety of BROCCOLI, which for size and flavour is not surpassed by any kind grown. Also now ready to send out—

Farnes' superior first Early Pea.
Flack's new large Victory do.
Young's do. do. Marrowfat do.
Knight's Dwarf Green do. do.
New Auvergne Pea.
American Dwarf do.
Chappell's Early White Broccoli.
Legg's Early Walcheren Broccoli.
Fine Early Frame Radish.
Ady's fine large Cos Lettuce.
True Brighton do. do.
Black-seed Bath do. do.
Imported Early Dutch Turnip.
Imported Dutch Horn Carrot.

HUGH LOW & CO. have much pleasure in submitting to the attention of their Friends and the Public the two under-named first-rate DAHLIAS. Strong Plants will be ready for delivery the first week in May at 10*s*. 6*d*. each.

WINTERTON RIVAL (Nelson), Primrose, good form, fine habit, flowers well above the foliage, height five feet. A figure will appear in the March number of the *Florists' Journal*.

DUKE OF CORNWALL, Rosy Ruby, fine habit, well up in the centre, very constant, has all the properties of Le Grand Baudin, with the additional recommendation of being of much dwarfer habit; height four and a half feet.

The last-named was raised by the person who obtained Le Grand Baudin and Conservative, acknowledged to be two of the best Dahlias of 1840, and exhibited in more winning stands than any two of the same season.

H. L. & Co. think it needless to inform those who have hitherto favoured them with their orders as to their way of doing business; but think it right, for the satisfaction of strangers, to state that should the two Dahlias now offered not answer the description given, they will most willingly deduct them.

Roots of most of the leading sorts of last year may be had on early application.

Clapton Nursery, Nov. 24th, 1841.

T. JACKSON, Nursery Seedsman, &c., Kingston, Surrey, begs to offer the undermentioned Dahlias in Ground Roots, guaranteed correct to name, at the following prices, viz.: at 42s. each—Jackson's Dowager Lady Cooper; at 31s. 6d. each—Bridesmaid (Brown's); at 21s. each—King of Roses (Thomson's), Enterprise (Langley's); at 15s. each—Eclipse (Catleugh's), Fanny Keynes, Maid of Bath; at 10s. 6d. each—Beauty (Parsons'), Constancy, Invincible (Smith's), Little Wonder (Parsons'), Rosaperfecta (Whale's), Scarlet Defiance; at 7s. each—Admiral Elliott, Bronze Unique, Brilliant (Whale's), Eclipse (King's), Flora (Stanford's), Marquis of Waterford, Revenge (Cox's).

A collection of 100 Dahlias, of 100 different sorts, in small compact dry roots, well suited for exporting, with names attached, 5*l*. A collection of 200 do., 200 different do., containing many new and choice kinds, 10*l*.

A general Catalogue of Stove, Greenhouse, and Herbaceous Plants, may be obtained on application.

Kingston Nursery, Jan. 12, 1842.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Married Man, aged 35, who understands his business, and can be highly recommended by the gentleman he is now about to leave. He is a native of Scotland. Direct to W. W., Post-office, Gravesend.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as GARDENER, or GARDENER and COACHMAN, a married man, aged 37, who has no objection to the care of stock or land, and can have a good character from his last place, which he has just left.—Direct to A. B., Harper-street Dairy, New Kent-road.

WANTED, a SITUATION as BAILIFF, to have the management of a Farm or Estate, a respectable and steady young married man, who perfectly understands Farming in all its branches, also the management of Timber Trees and Planting in general. Can give the most satisfactory references as to ability, and his character will bear the strictest investigation. Letters addressed to A. M., at the *Gardeners' Chronicle* Office, will be attended to.

WANTS a SITUATION, as GARDENER in a Nobleman or Gentleman's Family, a married man, about 43 years of age, with one son; has lived 17 years in a nobleman's family, and left at the death of his lord, and since lived five years in a respectable family.—Direct J. B., Mr. Palmer's, Nurseryman, Derby. Further reference can be had by applying to Mr. Stafford, Richard Arkwright's, Esq., Willersly Castle, Derbyshire.

WANTS a SITUATION, as GARDENER, a married man; 36 years of age; can be well recommended by his present employer, whom he has served 10 years as Gardener, and Gardener and Bailiff; would not object to the management of a small Farm. Wages, 75*l*., cottage, and coals.—Apply, if by letter prepaid, for A. B. C., Mr. Kernan, Seedsman, 4, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.

TO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.—William Cornelius, late Foreman to Mr. Lee's Nursery, at Hammersmith, where he has been for many years, having left that establishment, will be happy to engage with any nobleman or gentleman as his GARDENER; and as he perfectly understands the whole routine of a garden from the hothouse to the kitchen-garden, he flatters himself that he will be found serviceable in all the departments of horticultural business. He is a married man, and without any encumbrance. Every information as to capacity can be had from Messrs. Lee, where all letters, pre-paid, will be received and answered.

TO NURSERYMEN AND OTHERS.

WANTED, a FINE STRONG PLANT of ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA, from 18in. to 3ft. high. Any one having such to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by stating the height in inches and the price.—Direct to W. Bassett, Westonbirt, Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

YELLOW SEEDLING DAHLIA—WATTS' "SOL."

W. WATTS, Nurseryman and Florist, Camden Nursery, Camberwell, begs to inform his friends and the public that he intends sending out early in May next, strong plants of the above SEEDLING DAHLIA, bright yellow, round cupped petal, well formed, and superior show variety; has been seen and appreciated by Mr. Neville and several other eminent judges. Price 7*s*. 6*d*. per plant

---

SEYMOUR'S SUPERB SOLID WHITE CELERY.

H. LANE and SON, Great Berkhampstead, Herts, having received the most flattering testimonials of the great estimation in which the above celebrated CELERY is held, and of the general satisfaction experienced by those to whom they supplied the seed last year, are happy in being enabled again to offer it for sale in packets at 2*s*. 6*d*. each, postage included.

N.B.—The usual allowance to the Trade.

ROSES.—H. L. and S. take this opportunity of acquainting Ladies and Gentlemen who have not yet supplied themselves with Roses, that notwithstanding the vast quantity they sent out during the autumn, they can still execute any orders with which they may be favoured to a considerable extent, by an early application.—Catalogues sent free by post.

JOHN DUNCAN, Author of Two Works on the Melon and Cucumber, and also a comprehensively Practical Treatise on Vines, in progress of publication, is at liberty to ENGAGE with any Nobleman or Gentleman requiring a GARDENER, skilled in the higher and practical departments of his business; in confirmation of which he has testimonials from the first authorities, and from his esteemed and venerable employer, Thos. Daniel, Esq., whom he has served nearly eight years. He is married, and in the 34th year of his age.—Apply, Henbury, near Bristol.

MR. KERNAN informs the friends of Henry Spare, that the appeal in his behalf, and that of his suffering family has been benevolently responded to by numerous benefactions, which with any others following will be acknowledged in the *Gardeners' Magazine* of the 1st of Feb., and in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* and *Gazette* of the 5th.—Jan. 14.

WIRE-WORK, HOT-WATER APPARATUS, GREEN-HOUSES, &c.

ST. THOMAS BAKER, Manor House, Manor Place, King's Road, Chelsea, Manufacturer of INVISIBLE WIRE FENCE, to resist Grazing Stock, and rendered Rabbit-proof. WIRE-WORK in Trainers, Arches for Walks, Bordering, Flower Stands, Pheasantries, &c. HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, Green and Hothouses, Conservatories, &c. The same heated by HOT-WATER APPARATUS, on improved and economical principles.

Parties waited on in Town or Country, and Drawings and Estimates free. Work for the Trade as usual.

ANNUITIES.—In the AUSTRALASIAN, COLONIAL and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY, Annuitants participate in the Profits of the Company, and receive a rate of ANNUITY much more favourable than can be granted by any Company making its investments wholly in England. The Company is enabled securely to grant these favourable terms from the advantage it possesses of investing a portion of its Funds at a high rate of Interest.

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Prospectuses, with Tables, Forms of Proposal for the purchase of an Annuity or for making an Assurance, and every information, may be obtained by application at the Office of the Company, No. 126, Bishopsgate-street, City.

By order of the Board, CHRISTOPHER COUSINS, Accountant

NEW AND SUPERIOR SEEDLING DAHLIAS FOR 1842.

JAMES EDWARD, FLORIST, LAYERTHORPE, YORK,

begs most respectfully to invite the attention of Cultivators of the Dahlia to the following Three Seedling Varieties (raised in 1840, and fully proved in 1841), which are quite distinct from any hitherto produced; of very superior habit, and constant in producing good Show Flowers throughout the season; in proof of which J. E. begs to state that he has shown above 200 blooms of the three, during the season, at various Exhibitions open to all England, and has had nine Seedling Prizes awarded for them, namely,—four 1st prizes, three second ditto, and two third ditto; they have also been shown in the following winning trays:—

In the 1st Tray	of 24	at the Horticultural Society, York, Aug. 18,
2d ,,	24	,, ,, ,,
1st ,,	18	,, ,, ,,
2d ,,	36	at the Botanical Gardens, Hull, Sept. 2d;
2d ,,	12	,, ,, ,,
1st ,,	24	at the Horticul. Soc., Scarborough, Sept. 3d;
1st ,,	12	,, ,, ,,
1st ,,	6	,, ,, ,,
1st ,,	48	at the Yorkshire Philosophical Soc., Sep. 9th;
1st ,,	36	,, Botanical Gardens, Sheffield, Sept. 15th;
1st ,,	36	,, Horticultural Soc., Barnsley, Sept. 21st;
1st ,,	24	,, ,, ,,
1st ,,	48	,, Botanical Gardens, Leeds, Sept. 22d;
1st ,,	48	,, Horticultural Society, York, Sep. 24th;
2d ,,	24	,, ,, ,,

Besides having taken other Prizes in addition to the above.

PREMIER.—Fine bronze salmon, very superior form, of excellent habit, throwing its blooms well above the foliage, and always to be depended upon in producing good show flowers. This variety obtained the first prize, in its class, at the York Ancient Florists' Society, September 20th, and had also the premier prize awarded, as the best Dahlia of any colour.—Height 4 to 5 feet.—Plants 10s. 6d.

MARY JANE.—White ground, very deeply tipped and edged with purpled carmine—constant throughout the season, well up in the centre, of excellent habit, and never fails in producing good flowers. This variety obtained the first and second prize at Scarborough, as the best light-ground flower tipped or edged, and has justly been pronounced the most distinct and attractive Dahlia ever produced in its class.—Height 4 feet.—Plants 10s. *6d.*

DUKE OF RICHMOND.—Fine light pink and yellow, colours beautifully blended together, with a light-yellow tip at the end of each petal, similar to the Duchess of Richmond, but quite distinct from that variety; very superior habit, always constant, and will prove a noble and excellent show flower.—Height 5 feet.—Plants 10s. *6d.*

Good strong plants will be sent out the first week in May; and for the convenience of parties at a distance, orders will be received, and plants supplied, by Mr. George Charlwood, Seedsman, Covent Garden, London; and Messrs. Henderson, Nurserymen, Brechin, Scotland. No allowance to the trade unless 12 plants are ordered, and a remittance or respectable reference will be required from unknown correspondents. J. E. can also supply plants of all the best Dahlias in cultivation, of which a catalogue is annually printed, and can be had on application.

We the undersigned, members of the Committee of the York Horticultural Society, do attest the correctness of Mr. Edward's description of the above Dahlias; and we strongly recommend them as distinct varieties from any yet sent out, and well worth a place in the most limited collection.

James Richardson
John Roper
J. Heseltine
Henry Bellerby
William Dove
Richard Land
John Walker
Edward Bearpark
Robert Dempsey
John North
Jas. Lancelot Foster
William West
John Robinson.

Report of the York Amateur Florist Society, held on Monday, August 9th, 1841.—The Judges and Members of this Society consider it their duty to notice a seedling Dahlia of last year (sent for inspection) raised by Mr. Edward, Nurseryman, of this city. The colour is pure white, with a dark tip of purpled carmine; the form, depth of petal, and above all, good eye, require no consideration to pronounce it one of the best Dahlias yet seen of its class; and from the evident superiority of this distinct variety over such flowers as Glory of Plymouth, Beauty of the Plain, &c., there is no doubt but the year 1842 will cause these flowers to fall in the rear when brought into competition with the seedling exhibited this day, as it may safely be pronounced a gem of the first water, and will reflect the greatest credit on the fortunate raiser, for so long as Dahlias remain in cultivation this flower must form a prominent feature in a stand of six.—*From the York Courant.*

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES,

upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

HEATING BY HOT WATER, WITH THE CIRCULATION OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR.

J. WEEKS & CO., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hothouse Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER; see the 3rd and 37th Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle.*

References may be had, and their works seen, at Mr. Perry's Nursery, Banbury; Mr. Green's, Lower Cheam; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Rollisson's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's, Portland Nursery; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; Mr. Smith's Nursery, Dalston; Mr. Woodroff's Nursery, Kensall Green; Mr. Hopgood's Nursery, Bayswater; Mr. Willmer's Nursery, Chelsea; and at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country.

Every particular to be had at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

EXOTIC NURSERY, CANTERBURY.

WILLIAM MASTERS

having for many years cultivated upwards of THIRTY ACRES of Land as Nursery Gardens, begs to submit to the public the following List of Fruits:

PEARS.—W. M. having collected in the first instance, through the kindness of the late J. Braddick, Esq., and subsequently from his own personal visits to the Netherlands, a large collection of the celebrated FLEMISH PEARS, as well as many others from various sources, planted a specimen of each variety in his Nursery, and they having for several years produced fruit, he is enabled to pronounce with certainty that many are wholly worthless—some are too tender for our exposure—and that many are of the utmost importance on account of their prolific and early bearing, as well as of their delicious flavour. Out of a very large collection W. M. confidently recommends the following, which become fit for use nearly in the order in which they stand:—DESSERT PEARS.—Madeleine, Jargonelle, Williams' Bonchrétien, Flemish Beauty, Rouppé, Capiaumont, Beurré Diel, Autumn Bergamot, White Doyenné, Marie Louise, Princess of Orange, Seckle, Monsieur le Curé, Althorp Crassane, Bezy de la Motte, Napoleon, Duchess of Angoulême, Louise bonne de Jersey, Knight's Monarch, Rouse Lench, Swan's Egg, Beurré d'Aremberg, Nutmeg, Ne plus Meuris, Passe Colmar, Winter Nelis, Hacon's Incomparable, Beurré Rance, Easter Beurré. BAKING PEARS.—Royal Coreless, Double de Guerre, Uvedale's St. Germain, Catillac. Many other sorts are still cultured, but a garden furnished with these will produce fine fruit for every season.

APPLES.—W. M. having been a Fellow of the Hort. Society nearly from its commencement, has availed himself of the privilege of selecting from that liberal establishment such sorts of Apples as appeared to merit particular notice, and which, added to the selections from the famed Kentish orchards and elsewhere, have produced a number far exceeding the point of usefulness. The whole have been fruited, and the following condensed list is particularly recommended. The sorts are arranged as nearly as possible in the order in which they become fit for use:—Juneating, Borowitski, Kerry Pippin, Quarrenden, Hawthornden, Keswick Codlin, Franklin's Golden Pippin, Summer Nonpareil, King of the Pippins, Beauty of Kent, Gloria Mundi, Downton Pippin, Hughes' Golden Pippin, Ribston Pippin, Blenheim Orange, Margil, Sam Young, Scarlet Pearmain, Dumelow's Seedling, Forman's Crewe, Beachamwell Seedling, Dr. Harvey, Lemon Apple, Pile's Russet, Screivton Golden Pippin, Cornish Gilliflower, Scarlet Nonpareil, Knight's Ganges, Court of Wick, London Pippin, Walmer Court, Canadian Reinette, Alfriston, Court Pendu, Cockle Pippin, Hubbard's Pearmain, Old Nonpareil, Downton Nonpareil, Braddick's Winter Nonpareil, Collins' Russet, Golden Harvey, Dutch Mignonne, Hunt's Green Newtown, Norfolk Beaufin, French Crab. With the above selection, fruit for all purposes and all seasons may be obtained.

CHERRIES.—Purple Griotte, Early Black, Masters' White Heart, Elton, Black Eagle, May Duke, Kentish, Black Tartarian, Canterbury Black, Bigarreau, Late Duke, Florence, Small Morello, Large Morello. The above have proved the most valuable out of a large number of sorts.

PLUMS.—Lawrence's Early, Early Orleans, Hâtive Royal, Orleans, Denyer's Victoria, Greengage, Nectarine, Washington, Black Griffin, Catherine, Coe's Golden Drop, Imperatrice, Winesour, Large Bullace, Damson, Small Bullace.

Of PEACHES the following have given most satisfaction:—Early Ann, Grosse Mignonne, Early Newington, Noblesse, Red Magdalen, Old Newington, Admirable, Royal.

Of NECTARINES—The White, Elruge, Roman, Newington, Violet Hâtive.

Of APRICOTS—The Hemskirke, Large Early, Moorpark, Breda, Orange.

Of STRAWBERRIES—Grove-end Scarlet, Roseberry, Old Pine, Keen's Seedling, Myatt's Pine, Downton, Elton.

Of GRAPES—Miller's Burgundy, Sweet-water, Muscadine, Black St. Peter, White Cluster, Esperione, Hamburgh, Frontignan, Muscat of Alexandria, Verdelho, Horsforth Seedling, Black Damascus.

Of GOOSEBERRIES, selected out of 80 kinds—Early Green, Early Red Rough, Queen of Sheba, Lady Delamore, Warrington Red, Rookwood, Roaring Lion, Gunner, Duke of York, Crown Bob, Woodward's Whitesmith, Heart of Oak.

Of NUTS—Cosford, Frizzled, Dwarf Prolific, Knight's Large.

Of RASPBERRIES—Red Antwerp, White Antwerp, Barnet.

Of FIGS—Lee's Prolific, Brunswick, Common Purple, Brown Naples, Black Ischia, French Prolific.

W. MASTERS offers the above List of Fruits, all of which are grown, and nearly the whole of which have been proved in his Nursery, as a more complete one than those usually submitted to public notice.

*** Early Commissions will insure immediate attention.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c.,

for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

*** Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

PATENT ASPHALTE PROTECTING MATERIAL.

—Extract from *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Dec. 25, 1841, p. 843.—"In the midst of frost it will not be unseasonable to warn all our Readers of the great importance of preventing their more tender Plants that may have been frozen from being thawed suddenly by the sun. All Gardeners know how often Peas frozen below a south wall are killed, and that if any contrivance to prevent their being suddenly thawed is made use of, they recover. What is true of Peas is, to a great extent, true of other things. A few weeks ago we had a severe frost, 16°; at that time young Araucarias exposed to the south died, while others within a few yards, but screened from the sun by stone, did not suffer at all. We may remark by the way that CROGGON'S ASPHALTE ROOFING forms a most excellent material for such screens." In page 8 of same Journal, Jan. 1, 1842, is fully described the purposes to which it is applied by the Royal Horticultural Society. Being a non-conductor it effectually protects from heat or cold.—THOMAS JOHN CROGGON, 8, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, London.

This Day, in 8vo,

THE JOURNAL of the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of ENGLAND, Vol. II., Part iii.

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John Murray, Albemarle-street, Publisher to the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.—TERMS of PURCHASE of PRELIMINARY LANDS in the SETTLEMENT of NELSON, NEW ZEALAND.

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1. The Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company hereby give notice, that a limited number of allotments of preliminary Lands, each of which consists of three sections, viz., one acre of Town Land, fifty acres of Suburban Land, and one hundred and fifty acres of Country Land, are still open for Sale in their second Settlement of Nelson. The price of each allotment is 300*l*.

2. These allotments were unsold when the general ballot for priority of choice was held on the 30th August last; nevertheless the numbers which represent them in the original Registry of applications were placed in the wheel with all the other numbers, and the unsold numbers were drawn promiscuously with those which had been previously disposed of; consequently, to each of the unsold numbers definite rights of priority of choice (distinct in respect to each of the sections above described) have been attached by the ballot.

3. Until further notice, any party, or his agent, attending at the New Zealand House on any Thursday at three o'clock p.m., and producing the receipt of the Company's Bankers, Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, for 300*l*., will be entitled to draw in the presence of the Court of Directors, from a wheel in which the registry numbers of all unsold allotments have been deposited, with special precautions for their security and for the fairness of the proceeding. The register of the original ballot will then show to the party drawing any number, to what rights of priority of choice he is entitled.

4. Applicants, therefore, will obtain preliminary allotments, on precisely the same terms, with respect to price and the chances of priority of choice, as original purchasers.

5. A list of the registry numbers, with the rights of choice which were attached to each by the original ballot, may be seen at the New Zealand House, on application to the Secretary.

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By order of the Court,
New Zealand House, JOHN WARD,
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PAXTON'S MAGAZINE of BOTANY, No. xcvi.

for January, which completes the Eighth Volume, contains the following Illustrations—1. Oncídium I'nsleayii; 2. Hardenbérgia macrophýlla; 3. Beaufórtia decussàta; 4. Gesnèra zebrìna; the usual Operations for the Month; and a copious Index, &c.

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JAN. 15, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday	Medico-Botanical (Ann.)	8 P. M.
Tuesday	Horticultural	2 P. M.
	Floricultural	7 P. M.
	Linnean	8 P. M.
Wednesday	Geological	8½ P. M.
Friday	Botanical	8 P. M.
Saturday	Royal Botanic	4 P. M.

Our remarks on Foresting will be resumed next week, with some considerations upon the rate of growth of trees.

The Whitethorn is by far the best plant for fences, in land which it likes; but it does not always answer the expectation of its planters. It will grow freely in any land that is not very poor or wet. It does not dislike heavy clay, and it succeeds admirably in rich light soils; but in marshy situations, or in sterile sands and heathy land, it is not worth planting.

The mode of multiplying it is by sowing the stones found in the haws, the preparation of which is the first subject to be considered. The haws may be gathered at any time after they are ripe. They should be beaten to pieces, and mixed with twice their quantity of sand; after which they should be formed into a cone, 3ft. or 4ft. high, and well covered over with a thick layer of soil; this must be made in a dry place. In March they may be unpacked, sifted from the sand, and sown broadcast in beds 4ft. wide, being covered about an inch with light soil. Further care they require none. Some of them will come up the first year, some the second, many the third, and some the fourth; so that the seeds need not be sown very thin; for the successive thinnings, as the plants are removed, will form room for the new seedlings, or "layer," as it is technically called.

The layer should be used when two years old, at which time, if well managed, it will be nine inches high. It is customary to pull it up with the hands, guarded by stout leathern gloves, and to shorten the roots by removing all the tap-root up to the bunch of fibres which springs from the crown. In this state it is fit for planting.

Many persons prefer to use transplanted quick in hedge-making; but we doubt whether anything is really gained by doing so; and for large operations the latter is too expensive. If, however, it is wished to prepare quick for such a purpose, it is only necessary to plant the layer, root-pruned as above described, in rows a foot apart, and to lift it partially every year, by introducing the spade on one side, until the plants are as large as is required. They must be lifted annually, or they will form coarse roots without fibres, and it will become difficult to transplant them with any certainty.

When the quick is ready for making a hedge, it is either planted on the ground level (in which case it must be guarded by hurdles), or upon the top of a bank. The latter is a bad plan, because in the summer the bank becomes very dry, and the young quick being deprived of the moisture required for its nourishment, becomes stunted and stops growing. It is far better to plant it on the level of the ground. But the necessity of ditching estates, and the convenience of banks as separations of fields, will probably always cause the preference to be given to planting upon them. In this case the quick should be placed on the top, and on no account at the sides, as is commonly practised in some of our counties.

The best way of planting is to put in the layer 12 inches apart, in double rows, a foot asunder, taking care that the plants in one row alternate with those in the other. They should not be cut back when planted, but left at full length.

The second year after planting, one row should be cut down to within five or six inches of the ground, and the other row left untouched. The next year the latter should be cut down in like manner. After this the hedge will require no other care than to cut back the leading shoots every year whenever they are becoming too strong, so as to keep the mass a compact thicket of entangled branches.

These are, in our opinion, the essential points to observe; if we are wrong, we shall be glad of the corrections of our correspondents. In addition, it should be borne in mind that the Whitethorn is greedy of manure, and that the better the soil the sooner a fence will be made. The plants, of course, should be kept quite clean by frequent hoeing and loosening the surface-soil.

We know that many persons will prefer layer more than two years old. We doubt, however, whether the advantage of employing large quicks is equal to the great additional expense; at least there is no doubt that if the Whitethorn is not allowed to become dry, but is root-pruned and planted in the autumn immediately after being taken out of the ground, a very respectable fence will be formed in four years.

We find that the election of the Librarian of the Linnean Society will not take place on Tuesday next, as was expected, but that special summonses will be issued to the Fellows whenever the day of election is appointed. In the mean while, it is gratifying to find, from the communications we receive, that the bringing forward Mr. Kippist on this occasion is generally regretted by the friends of the Society.

It is with sorrow that we announce the decease of Mr. Aylmer Bourke Lambert, F.R.S., one of the Vice-Presidents of the Linnean Society, who died at his residence at Kew, on Monday last, at an advanced age. The liberality of this gentleman in all that related to Botany, and the unreserved manner in which he placed his library and herbarium—the latter at one time the richest in this country in Siberian and South American plants—at the disposal of men of science of all nations, would have identified his name with the history of Botany for nearly half a century, even although his magnificent work on the genus Pinus, and other useful publications. had never appeared.

A correspondent has sent us the following extract from a periodical of high reputation, published in November last:—

"The yellow Rose, so rarely seen in England, is common here (at Macerata), and, we find, is easily propagated by grafting the red Rose on the common Broom!"

We all know the extreme difficulty of removing popular errors; but we must confess we were not prepared for such a statement as this in the year 1841. The Rose grafted on the Broom! We wonder the writer did not add that in Sicily the Orange grows on the Thistle, and the Grape on Groundsel. One would be just as possible as the other.

It is a universal law of nature that no plants will engraft on each other which do not belong to the same natural order; and it not unfrequently occurs that, even in the same natural order, species which are distantly related cannot be united to each other. For instance, the Rosaceous order is a small one, compared with many others; and yet who can graft an Apple on a Plum, or a Rose upon a Whitethorn? For any organic union to be effected between different species, there must be a great similarity in the organisation and secretions of the species to be united. That similarity exists between the Apple and the Crab, and between the Peach and the Plum; consequently they "take" on each other. It does not exist between the Apple and the Plum, or the Rose and the Whitethorn; and consequently they cannot be made to take. If, then, there is this physical impossibility of uniting plants of the same natural order, the belonging to which necessarily implies a great similarity of structure and constitution, how can we conceive it possible in the case of plants of different natural orders, which necessarily implies a great dissimilarity of structure and constitution? "Doves mate not with kites, nor dogs with wild foxes;" and what is true of animals is quite as true of plants.

To be sure, we are told by sundry veracious authors that Roses become black by being grafted on a Black Currant bush, and that the blood-red Oranges derive their colour from growing on Pomegranates; but these statements are of the same class as that quoted at the head of these remarks. How old such stories may be we have not learning enough to tell; but every schoolboy knows that Virgil gossips of Plum-trees bearing Cornels, and Apples Pears; and we think it is in Columella that is to be found the assertion that the Vine may be grafted on the Fig—a declaration that had its believers down to a very late period, when its impossibility was formally proved in the Garden of Plants by the late M. Thouin.

What a pity it is that the nature of an English education should be such as to leave the minds of even educated men impressed with a belief in the possibility of such absurdities!

Our readers will have occasionally remarked in our columns letters from correspondents who urge the authors of all communications to sign them with their real names. We have already given our own opinion upon this subject, and we now repeat that in many cases there is no kind of necessity for such a course. If a man indeed has a fact to state, then it is no doubt desirable that he should be known to us; but it is not requisite that he should declare himself to all the world. Diffidence, a feeling we should like to see more common, is in itself the principal cause of many writers preserving the anonymous; and we submit to our readers that it is by itself a sufficient reason. As to all other subjects, such as discussions about matters of taste, and opinions upon modes of cultivation, there is no pretence for calling upon a writer to avow himself; indeed, in many cases an argument will be conducted better when the parties to it are unacquainted with each other.

If, however, we had any doubt about the propriety of the course we have taken, it would be removed by the following letter from our excellent correspondent, "P. P.":—

"*Stat nominis umbra.* If you have not done it already, you have ample means and full power of yourself to justify your practice of giving insertion to anonymous contributions; whether of the amateur or professional character; whether strictly horticultural and practical, or merely of that discursive kind which, without departing entirely from the principal object you have in view, are at least innocent in themselves, or serve to give grace and expansion to the views of men engaged in one of the most intellectual of physical pursuits, and diversity to your agreeable miscellany. A little consideration will, I am sure, convince your correspondent 'J. H.S.,' and some others who have gone before him in the same line of objection, of their mistake, and of the better taste you show, and the politer course you take in not attempting to disturb the privacy of your friends, so long as they avoid personal appeals, or a line of argument in which personal authority was necessary to give weight to their discussions. 'J. H. S.' has doubtless made himself known to you by other means than the holy initials (they are real initials) by which he has revealed himself to your readers. But is it possible he can suppose that your memory is to be burthened with the names, habitats, and distinctions of all the 'men of letters' who crowd into your weekly correspondence?

"For myself, I am not too old or too cold not to rejoice in the little private gossips I have with you, or not to be rather proud of your recorded good opinion. But I am too chary of your disposable leisure to think of encouraging you with a name which would convey no definite sense of intellectual superiority, or artistical skill; and so perfectly unknown to fame as to be of no manner of use to your *Chronicle*,—where, indeed, it would be astonished to find itself for the first time in its life in such good company.

"If I were to declare my 'P. P.' to mean 'Peter Pratt,' the father of the pretty 'Lonicera,' or to announce myself as the lineal descendant of 'P. P., Clerk of this Parish,' it would add no weight of proof to my assertions that Hollies are best moved when they are prepared to make the spring-shoot; or that frost-bitten Bays, being dead, go the way of all flesh, or, being not so far gone, take the same course in their revival as other evergreens; or that Shakspeare was not a professional gardener—no more than it would give point to a dibble or an epigram."

CACTACEOUS PLANTS.

A knowledge of their natural climate is essential to the cultivation of most plants, but many Cacti are exceptions; for instance, Céreus speciosissimus is a native of South America, and was for many years, and is by some still, treated as a stove plant, grown in old lime, brick rubbish, and the poorest of soil, and, of course, kept constantly excited with heat and moisture; in this case, departure from the treatment that their natural localities would suggest, has rendered it a desirable plant to every person that possesses a common greenhouse. The soil that I grow the young plants in is one-half peat, with equal quantities of strong yellow loam, pigeons' or sheep's dung, and river-sand, that has been at least exposed twelve months to the weather, and frequently turned. I never mix the soil before it is wanted for use, when it is well sifted and the lumps placed over the potsherds for drainage. When the plants have attained a proper size for blooming, I add more of the loam in repotting them, particularly to C. speciosissimus, and in all cases give plenty of drainage. The best time for propagating by cuttings is when the plants are growing freely. I make them of whatever size can best be spared from the plants; and those that are of young and unripe shoots I lay on a dry shelf in the greenhouse for a fortnight, to dry up the sap, which prevents them from rotting and causes them to emit roots much sooner. I plant them singly in small pots, and place them in a moderate hotbed frame; when they have filled the pots with roots, they are repotted and placed in an intermediate or Pelargonium house, where they remain for the summer and receive a good supply of water. In the autumn they are allowed to get quite dry, and they are wintered in a dry, airy part of the greenhouse. In spring they are again removed to the Pelargonium house, and a very little water is given them, which is increased as the season advances. By the end of the second summer they will have grown to the size of good blooming plants; and in the autumn they should be placed out in a warm, airy part of the garden to ripen the shoots thoroughly. About the usual time of housing other greenhouse plants, they should be again dried and put, as before, in the greenhouse. I place the first for forcing in the intermediate stove about Feb. 1, and continue a succession till they bloom in the greenhouse, which is about June. Such plants will bear the greatest extremes of dryness and moisture, and without proper attention is paid at the season of rest to keep them quite cool and dry, they never will bloom properly. The forcing must be commenced at a low temperature, and water at first given sparingly: when they have begun to grow freely and the bloom-buds are well started, they must be watered, not by a continual dripping, but by copious applications, and at intervals of a fortnight during the growing season, with liquid manure. When the bloom-buds are sufficiently advanced, I thin out all those which are large and small, leaving them as near one size as possible, and at proper distances to allow the blooms to expand. When they have flowered, I keep the plants rather dry for a short time, and place them in a cool, shady part of the greenhouse, or under a north wall. In a few weeks they will again assume their usual firm and healthy appearance, and begin to grow; and then I clear off all the decayed blooms and seed-pods, and place the plants for the autumn in the garden in a south aspect, where there is a free circulation of air, giving them a good supply of water; after this they are moved to the greenhouse and treated as before. I train them to iron stakes, made to fit the outside of the pots or tubs, and fasten them with wire. Attention should be paid to early training, and to stopping all shoots as soon as they attain the required height; all useless side and bottom shoots I rub off, and occasionally some of the old shoots are cut out and replaced with young ones. I have raised many beautiful hybrids, some striped, with the habit of Céreus Mallissonii, and others intermediate, between Epiphyllum speciosissimum and E. Ackermanii grandiflorum, which is a strong grower and bears large scarlet blooms, with the purple tint of C. speciosissimus.—*John Green, Gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., Lower Cheam.*

DIE HOHE EICHE,

THE TALL OAK OF HARRESHAUSEN NEAR BABENHAUSEN, G. DUCHY OF HESSE DARMSTADT.

HARRESHAUSEN is a small village of the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, about 25 English miles from Frankfort, and two from Babenhausen. A considerable tract of forest lies on the west side of these two villages, and till within the last 20 years encompassed the remarkable tree of which a sketch is annexed.

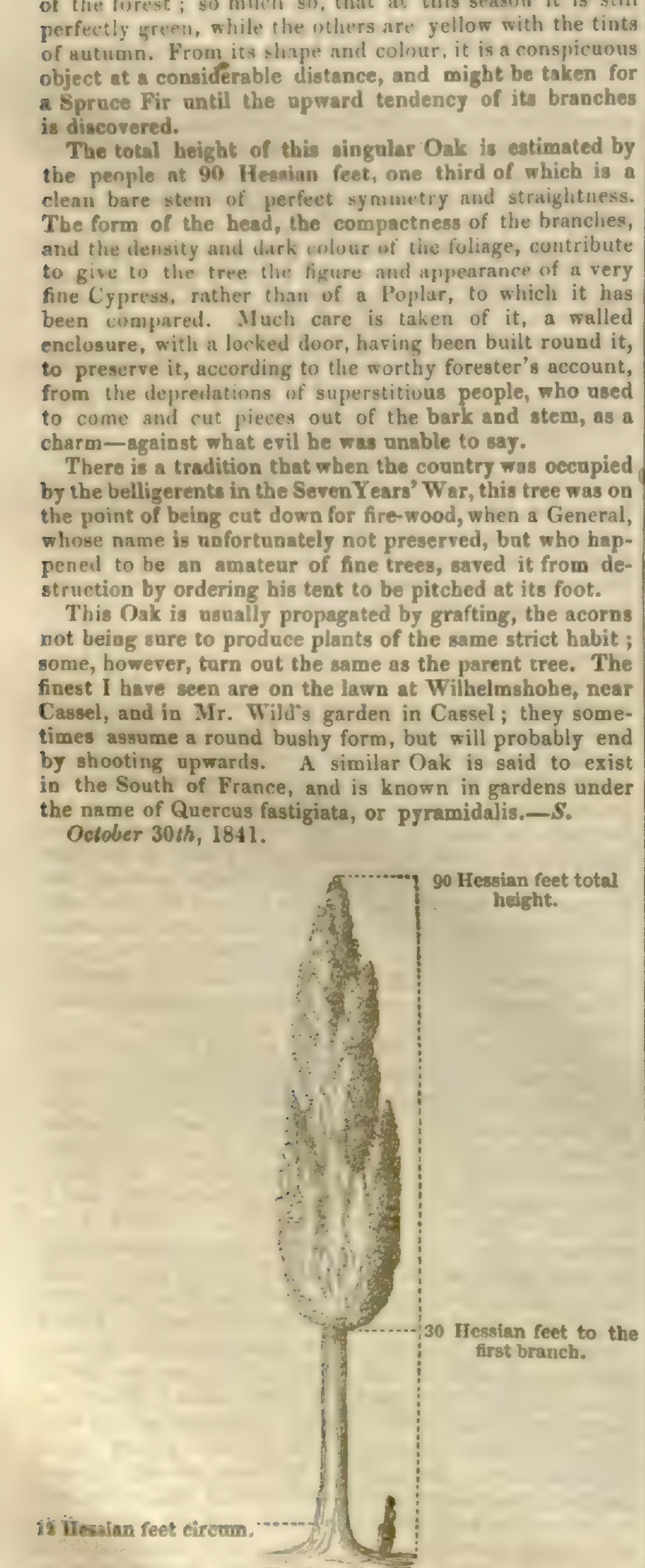
This tree stands about a quarter of a mile from the village, and about one hundred yards in front of the wood. It is an Oak, but of what species I am unable to determine, not having seen the acorns. It is deciduous, but retains its leaves very much later than the spreading Oaks of the forest; so much so, that at this season it is still perfectly green, while the others are yellow with the tints of autumn. From its shape and colour, it is a conspicuous object at a considerable distance, and might be taken for a Spruce Fir until the upward tendency of its branches is discovered.

The total height of this singular Oak is estimated by the people at 90 Hessian feet, one third of which is a clean bare stem of perfect symmetry and straightness. The form of the head, the compactness of the branches, and the density and dark colour of the foliage, contribute to give to the tree the figure and appearance of a very fine Cypress, rather than of a Poplar, to which it has been compared. Much care is taken of it, a walled enclosure, with a locked door, having been built round it, to preserve it, according to the worthy forester's account, from the depredations of superstitious people, who used to come and cut pieces out of the bark and stem, as a charm—against what evil he was unable to say.

There is a tradition that when the country was occupied by the belligerents in the Seven Years' War, this tree was on the point of being cut down for fire-wood, when a General, whose name is unfortunately not preserved, but who happened to be an amateur of fine trees, saved it from destruction by ordering his tent to be pitched at its foot.

This Oak is usually propagated by grafting, the acorns not being sure to produce plants of the same strict habit; some, however, turn out the same as the parent tree. The finest I have seen are on the lawn at Wilhelmshohe, near Cassel, and in Mr. Wild's garden in Cassel; they sometimes assume a round bushy form, but will probably end by shooting upwards. A similar Oak is said to exist in the South of France, and is known in gardens under the name of Quercus fastigiata, or pyramidalis.—*S.*

October 30th, 1841.


90 Hessian feet total height.
30 Hessian feet to the first branch.
12 Hessian feet circum.

N. B. 1 Hessian foot equal to 11¾ English inches.

CULTURE OF WHEAT IN THE WEST INDIES.

(Continued from p. 20.)

Such were the results of the first attempt, with the exception of Cuba, made to produce wheat in the Antilles, since the year 1494, with which I am acquainted. Still, however, these trials threw little light on the important problem which I was desirous of solving, namely the minimum of latitude and elevation at which this culture could be carried on with advantage between the tropics. To the solution of this I next endeavoured to apply myself, and with this view I sent some original Caracas seed, some the produce of Caracas seed planted in a garden in this town, and some English red or white Wheat, to the Hon. J. C. Lees, Chief Justice of the Bahamas, and the enlightened and energetic Secretary of the Bahama Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge, accompanied by a request that he would use his influence in obtaining a fair trial of them by some of the members of the Society, and communicate the results to me. From the reports thus obtained it appears that the success of experiments made at an elevation of not more than four feet above the sea was most complete, and subsequent experiments were successful in a still more striking degree. The number of ears produced by each grain, planted at an interval of 12 inches between each, was from 50 to 60, each ear containing from 60 to 70 grains.

Sir William Colebroke, under whose auspices the Bahama experiments were made, having been removed to the government of the Leeward Islands, I availed myself of that opportunity to extend my experiments in that quarter, but could only succeed in partially overcoming the prejudices of the planters in Antigua and Dominica. In the former, from causes connected probably with the nature of the soil, the neglect of dressing, and the character of the season, the results were by no means such as I could have wished, the grain being small and defective, and containing an undue proportion of bran and gluten. In Dominica, however, though nearer to the line, 15 grains planted by the Rev. G. Clarke, Rector of Roseau, on the east side of his garden at an elevation of not more than 30 feet above the level of the sea, came up on the 20th of Nov., 1838, three days after sowing, and produced 165 plants, yielding 3,630 grains of wheat, or 242 for 1, which came to maturity in about 104 days from the date of sowing, and exceeded the weight of the parent seed in the proportion of 1 to 1.03, or 132 to 136.

In St. Kitt's, three grains of English white wheat which were planted by the late Mr. Olpherts, at an elevation of 1200 feet in the neighbourhood of Brimstone-hill, yielded, notwithstanding the continued drought, four ears averaging 40 grains each, which were cut on the 94th day from the date of sowing. The unfortunate death of this amiable and kind-hearted individual, which took place soon after, deprived me of my only auxiliary in that quarter, and prevented the farther prosecution of these experiments. I am inclined to suspect the existence of a mistake in Mr. Olphert's report, and that the three grains which vegetated were Victoria, not English wheat, as I cannot otherwise account for the singular change of habit evinced in the acceleration of the period of arriving at maturity.

About the same time that these experiments were proceeding in the Leeward Islands, further trials were in progress in Jamaica, which furnished a complete solution of the problem which had so long engaged my attention, and demonstrated the practicability of cultivating wheat with advantage at the level of the ocean, as well as in the elevated regions of the Blue Mountains at elevations of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet. From the address of the President of the Agricultural Association we learn that the Victoria wheat succeeded equally well in the arid plains of Vere, and the humid mountains of Clarendon and St. Ann's.

"The wheat produced in Vere was planted," as the president acquaints us in his address, "at Hill-side Estate, on the 22d of March; it came up on the 27th; the first ears came out on the 9th of May (58th day); it began to ripen on the 6th of June (76th day); and was cut on the 20th (90th day), and might have been cut a day or two earlier, but for the frequent rain, which made it too wet to be taken in. The portion sown in Clarendon was on Mount Moses plantation; it was planted in March and reaped in June.

"In St. Ann's, Mr. King planted it on the 30th of March; on the 2d of April it was up, and continued to grow very fast. In about two months from the time of sowing it began to show head, and blossom and improve; on the 30th of June (the 92d day), it was quite ripe and full, and decidedly equal, if not superior, to the sample sown. The only attention it received was once weeding between the drills, which proved quite sufficient."—*W. Hamilton, M.D., Plymouth.*

To be continued.)

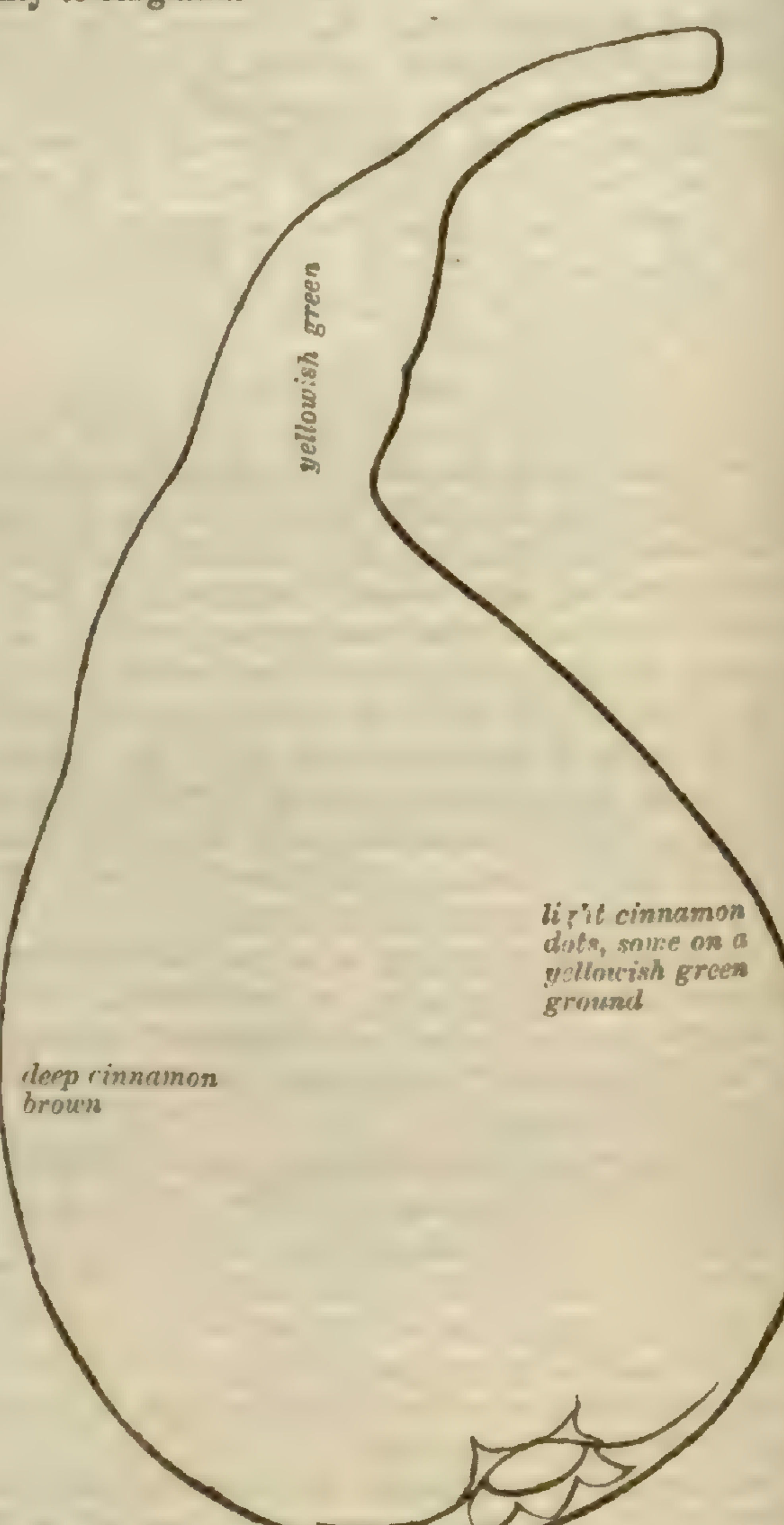
ON THE MANAGEMENT OF PLUM-TREES.

A CORRESPONDENT, "F. G. Z.," writes as follows:—I have got a Magnum-bonum Plum-tree with spurs projecting a considerable distance from the stem, and naked at the bottom. Can these be profitably shortened? and if not, must they be cut close to the stem? In pruning Plums, what mode should be pursued to keep the shoots short and fruitful? We suspect the cause of "F. G. Z.'s" Plum-tree being naked at the bottom is owing to the branches not having been properly regulated at first, so as to check the flow of sap, and prevent its being expended in the production of useless shoots, either in the middle or towards the upper part of the tree. It is, perhaps, too late now to remedy this defect, or to thin-out and shorten the projecting spurs with advantage. The latter, however, may sometimes be done successfully wherever a sound, healthy bud can be discovered near the base of the spur; but when this is not the case, the result of shortening to within an inch or two of the stem will be the same as "F. G. Z." has already experienced—the whole of the spur will die without throwing out new shoots. Under the circumstances above stated, we think the better plan for "F. G. Z." to adopt would be, to cut down his Plum-tree altogether in the beginning of February, and let it spring afresh.

With regard to the mode of pruning Plums, the same directions will nearly apply to them when trained against a wall, as those already given for the management of Espalier Apples and Pears in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1841, page 797. The principal thing to attend to in either case, whether the trees are trained in the fan method, or with horizontal branches from an erect central stem, is the selection of the shoots which are best situated for retaining as bearers, and afterwards laying them in at proper distances so as to balance the tree as equally as possible without allowing those on one side to obtain an undue advantage over those on the other. This is to be done very easily in the growing season, by elevating the weaker branches a little, and depressing in the same proportion such as are strong. It is also necessary to go over the trees at least twice in the course of the summer, for the purpose of cutting out all superfluous wood, and pinching off the lateral shoots, which are to form the future fruit-spurs, to within three or four eyes of their base. This may be done in June, and again in the latter end of July, unless in the case of strong-growing trees, when it is better to defer the operation to a little later in the season. Any shoots which the spurs may throw out from time to time must also be shortened, or pruned off altogether, if they are vigorous and likely to injure the fruitfulness of the spur. If "F. G. Z." will pursue this mode of treatment, we think he will find it successful in maintaining an abundance of fruit-spurs, and in keeping them within proper limits. By pinching the shoots in summer, it is obvious little pruning will be required in winter, and the danger of the trees becoming diseased from using the knife too freely will thereby be avoided.—*M. E. H.*

MOLLET'S GUERNSEY BEURRE´ PEAR.

THIS is a new Pear of great excellence, raised by Hilary Ol. Carré, Esq., Valnord, Guernsey. Fruit middle-sized, obovate, or somewhat pyramidal, with a remarkably fleshy extension of about half an inch at the insertion of the footstalk, in addition to which the footstalk is about an inch in length, of medium thickness, and yellow. The eye is in a shallow depression, quite open, the segments of the calyx closely reclining on the fruit. The surface of the fruit is somewhat uneven; the ground-colour yellow, but this is in a great measure obscured by ferruginous russet, sometimes equally scattered, but often disposed in broad longitudinal stripes. Flesh inclining to yellow, very melting and buttery, with a very rich Chaumontel flavour. December and January may be stated as its season. Nothing is at present known of its suitability to England.



NOTES UPON SOME OF THE NEW PELARGONIUMS.

THESE elegant flowers are become objects of so much interest, and are now so generally cultivated, that we are glad to publish the following memoranda upon some of the leading varieties, in the hope that they will prove acceptable to our readers, especially to those who, residing at a distance from town, have no opportunity of personally inspecting the "new candidates for public favour," and are therefore in doubt and difficulty as to which, out of the numerous lists that are published, they shall select in order to improve their collections. The remarks were all made when the plants were in bloom; no doubt many other new varieties which have not come under our notice may possess fine qualities, but we have strictly confined our remarks to those we have seen.

1.—The most decided novelty among the new flowers is the Queen of the Fairies; this beautiful variety was raised by the Rev. R. Garth, and is remarkable for having a continuous well-defined rim of pure white surrounding the upper petals; in this peculiarity it is superior to any Pelargonium at present known; the spot is a deep rich bright maroon, with the under petals pure white; in its habit, free manner of blooming, and general character, it bears a strong resemblance to Garth's Victory; the foliage is of a deep green, which contrasting with the gaiety of the flowers, gives it a very lively and animated appearance.

2.—As a most profuse bloomer the Prince of Waterloo is conspicuous; the flowers, which are full-sized, are produced in large and numerous trusses. The upper petals are of a deep rich orange crimson, with fine dark spots; the under petals are of a deep rose colour; it bears some resemblance to the Jewess—the colour is brighter, and it is a superior variety; the general form of the flower is fine, but the petals have a slight inclination to curl. The habit is good, and it is a free grower.

3.—Lord Mayor. The habit of this flower is peculiar from being so remarkably compact; the trusses rising but little above the foliage, are seen to great advantage, from the green leaves forming a background to the flowers; the trusses are numerous and compact; the under petals are rose-coloured, with a slight marking in each; the upper petals have a large spot, surrounded by an edge the same colour as the under petals; from the compact habit of its growth, this flower requires no tying and but little training.

4.—Lady Mayoress. The ground colour is a clear rose, in all the petals alike, with a well-defined spot; this is a beautiful variety, but it has an objectionable quality as a show-flower, that of not having more than two flowers expanded at the same time upon a truss; this is in some degree compensated for by the trusses being very numerous, but they look small, and the bloom appears to be too scattered; the trusses rise well above the foliage, and the habit is compact, in the style of Lord Mayor.

5.—The ground colour of the petals of Britannia is a very delicate pink, getting gradually lighter as it approaches the centre, with a rich dark well-defined spot in the upper petals, from which bright crimson veins radiate; the form of the flower is good, and it is a very free bloomer.

6.—Jubilee has under petals of a bright pink; the upper petals are very rich, having a large dark spot softening into crimson, leaving but a narrow margin; the trusses are remarkably fine and large; it is a distinct and desirable variety, and will prove an excellent show-flower.

7, 8, 9.—The three following varieties have each a delicate French white ground. Annette is a well-formed flower with a good dark blotch in the upper petals; it is a very free bloomer, and one of the best of its class. Leila is also a good form, and is remarkable for having the petals perfectly even on the edge; the spot is rather smaller and lighter than Annette. The spot in the Witch is large, having a lighter-veined edge surrounding it; this is a fine flower, of good habit, and forms a very desirable variety.

10.—Coronation has been a favourite at the shows during the last season; it is a free bloomer, and the large trusses of flowers have a very imposing appearance; the lower petals are delicately veined, and the upper ones are furnished with a good dark spot; we consider the flower rather coarse, and prefer Corona, which we consider an improvement upon it; the lower petals are rose, with a dash of crimson surrounding the spot at the upper petals; this is also a very free bloomer, and the flower is of a more delicate texture than Coronation.

11.—Wonder throws up a fine head of bloom; the upper petals of light crimson, have a fine dark spot gradually softening to the edge; the under petals are of a warm rosy tint; in form and colour it is very fine, and will doubtless prove an excellent show-flower.

(To be continued.)

THE AMATEURS' GARDEN.—No. III.

If the greenhouse contains shrubby plants, such as Acacias and Heaths, the night temperature with artificial heat should never be raised higher than 40°, nor allowed to sink lower than 32°. Any degree above the freezing point would be high enough for such plants; but it is better when the fire is made up for the night to leave the temperature a few degrees higher than is actually necessary. If the house is filled with such plants as Pelargoniums, the thermometer may range from 40° to 45°. Pits or frames which are not heated must be carefully covered up at night; dry hay, straw, or fern leaves are excellent materials for packing round the sides of the frames and over the mats on the top. Continue to remove all damping leaves from the plants, and give air freely when the weather is mild, or when the sun shines. When the greenhouse becomes damp, a good fire should be lighted during the day, and all the ventilators opened; this dries off the moisture, and sends it out of the house at once; but if a high temperature is kept up without ventilation, the damp merely condenses upon the glass, and falls down again when the house gets cool.

Neatness is always a feature in the garden of the amateur, and therefore I consider it quite unnecessary to advert to such subjects as cutting hedges, sweeping lawns, and rolling and weeding walks; these are their own remembrancers, and every one knows how to do them.

When the weather is favourable for out-door operations, shrubberies may be dug, if not already done; new walks cut out, and any alterations made which may seem desirable; frosty days should be taken advantage of for wheeling and carting the gravel or manure which may be required. In making alterations in the shrubbery any time from autumn to spring, evergreens of a large size may be lifted and transplanted with success, thus giving at once to the altered parts the appearance of having been planted for many years. It is done successfully in the following manner:—A trench is opened all round the shrub, about two feet from the stem, or as far as the greater part of the roots extend, and the ball of earth is afterwards reduced with a fork to a more convenient size, taking care to preserve the fibrous roots. The spade is then worked round the bottom of the ball, and as much of the soil cut away as is possible without throwing it over, and afterwards the whole is bound firmly round with mats and ropes. A short board is then put down under the ball on each side, and some pieces of old mats packed in between the boards and the ball. The only thing to be done now is to draw two ropes under the short boards, fixing them to a lever on each side, and the whole is ready for lifting. If the ball has been much reduced, two men may lift it and walk away with it to its destination in the same manner as they carry a hand-barrow, but of course the number of men required depends upon its size. It is now replanted with the same care; the ropes and mats are drawn gently out, and the sides round the ball filled in with loose soil. A large basin is then made round the shrub to hold three or four tubs of water, which carries the loose soil down round the roots, and makes the plant much firmer than if the soil had been trod upon. When the soil gets firm, which is not the case until the day after the watering, the basin is then levelled down, and the operation is completed.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Caie's Substitutes for Turf and Box Edgings.—Mr. Caie has not given to what he recommends the consideration which the subject deserves. Surely he has shown little taste in his selection of plants for edgings for walks. If he thinks that Cerastiums, Myosotises, Corydalises, Cheiranthuses, or Fumarias will make good edgings for walks, I think that few will be found to agree with him. Why does he not name the beautiful and enlivening variety of Armerias, Bellises, Primulas, and Gentians as a substitute for turf; and for the Box edgings, those plants which would have, in some situations, a most tasteful effect, such as the varieties of the Erica cinerea, carnea, and even vulgaris; these would stand dressing, and when kept dwarf would make good edgings for walks: so would the varieties of dwarf Thyme. Plants to be used for edgings for walks should be dwarf, close growers, and such as retain their leaves.—*Clareinch.*

The Foxglove.—One evening in November I found in an open part of a wood a Digitalis purpurea in full bloom. Although it was a November night, I could not help staying to admire such a beautiful flower at such a season. Around it were many of the dead stalks of those that had bloomed in June and July, and although there had been several nights of frost and snow, yet there it was growing, at an altitude of 400 feet above the level of the Forth, with its green capsules, and between 20 and 30 expanded blooms, as beautiful as those at Midsummer; with as many unexpanded ones as would keep it in flower until Christmas, if the weather kept moderate. At this season of the year every flower is welcome, when the green of the meadow is exchanged for brown, and the soft gales of summer for the sleety blasts of winter. From the hint thus given by nature, surely the art of the gardener could prolong the smiles of Flora, so that the lover of flowers may enjoy a treat even in a winter's day.—*Peter Mackenzie.*

Ancient Castle Gardens at Stirling.—When Stirling, like Windsor at the present day, was the seat of royalty, it appears from history and tradition that the kings of Scotland at that period were not without their royal gardens. Their pleasure-ground appears to have been on the south side of the castle, and there is a piece of ground on the north-east side of the town still pointed out as forming part of the orchard and kitchen-garden that belonged to the palace. About three acres still remain as an orchard, and are occupied by Mr. Allan, nursery and seedsman, Stirling. A few months ago there was growing in it a Pear-tree said to have been planted by King James the First of England; it was named the King's Pear or Carnock Pear. For a number of years past it was rapidly decaying, one branch falling off after another; the trunk was also mouldering away: but it was still respected, and it was surrounded with props to keep it from falling, but it could not be preserved; and a short time ago the tree that was planted by that "most high and mighty prince" lay prostrate on the ground. Mr. Allan preserved what was sound of it, in order to give it away to those persons who have a desire to preserve such relics.—*Peter Mackenzie, West Plean.*

Effect of Soil on the quality of Timber.—With whatever *éclat* root-pruning has recently been brought before the public, Mr. Thompson in his quotation from Switzer has quite settled the question that it is no "new thing in the earth," had it not been settled so completely by others. My first instructor in these matters (alas! 't is 40 years ago!) was a root-pruner; although there was in those days no *Gardeners' Chronicle* nor Horticultural Society's Transactions, in which to chronicle his practice or its results. Mr. Billington has, in p. 796, given some sensible observations connected with the subject; I shall, however, at present only notice what Mr. Billington says in p. 830 about the qualities of timber, as affected by soil, climate, altitude, &c. When I offered my views about forest-tree pruning, in p. 213, I hazarded an opinion "that time was essential to quality." On giving the subject more consideration, I think that opinion ought to be in some measure qualified. I instanced the Scotch Fir, as of little value when grown rapidly; so I think still in regard to that and to Firs generally: but such an opinion will not hold with regard to our more valuable deciduous trees, such as Oak, Chestnut, and Beech. Mr. Billington's article is confirmatory of what I expressed respecting the qualities of Scotch Fir I had seen cut in Fifeshire grown upon poor gravelly soil; but were the rapid-growing Scotch Firs of some of our modern plantations in fertile soils to stand for a thousand years, I question if age would much, if at all, improve their quality, and I should be glad to have an opinion from Mr. Billington on the subject. Whatever I advanced in p. 181 was connected with the propriety or impropriety, advantage or disadvantage, of forest-pruning; my reasons for disapproving of which, as a general practice, I have stated; and as this is the time for such operations, and none of your correspondents have mooted the subject, I begin to hope it has fallen into desuetude. You stated in a former Number, that Mr. Billington's writings had never fallen in your way; nor have they in mine: but some vague notion recurring to mind that I had seen something of his reviewed, I presume he was, if not still, a forest-pruner; and further, that he was an advocate for what he termed "fore-shortening," instead of cutting close, or snagging. Now if this conjecture is right, I hope Mr. Billington will not be angry if I cannot subscribe to his views, although preferable in practice to either close-cutting or snagging. My objections to these may be stated in few words: that, with some exceptions, they all tend to frustrate the object they profess to promote; and I have formed such an opinion of Mr. Billington's experience and sense as to anticipate his concurrence, and the use of his pen and influence to put an end to so injurious a practice—*Quercus.*

Celery.—"R. C." agrees with "D. R.," at p. 781, (1841,) that Celery should be planted at such a distance as to allow the earth to be thrown up roughly, and that Seymour's Superb White Celery is worthy of being recommended. In January last "R. C." had a trench dug two feet wide and one foot deep, and on the ridges he grew his early Peas. The trench being prepared, the Celery was planted out in the first week in June, and the Peas shade the plants from the sun. "R. C." believes that the reasons why early Celery does not always succeed is the check it receives when transplanted, and in being fully exposed to the sun, and also in not having sufficient moisture at the root. At the first earthing-up "R. C." ties the leaves of the Celery together with matting, and places fine soil firmly round the plant, taking care not to let any get between the leaves. He earths up frequently, for he finds that if the heart is too deeply buried, the plant is sure to rot. On September the 2d "R. C." exhibited at the Hull Botanic Gardens four heads of Seymour's Superb White Celery, weighing 18 lb. 8 oz., the heaviest weighing 5 lb. 10 oz.; and on Sept. 22d he dug up two heads that weighed 18 lbs. 4 oz.

Thoughts on Botany.—In my opinion Botany should be studied by all Gardeners; but I am sorry to say that I have found that five out of six know no more of the classification of flowers than they do of steering a ship. I believe, however, it is only requisite to put young men in the right way, and give them some leisure time, and they will feel as much pleasure in ascending a lofty mountain to seek for Saxifragra oppositifólia, or to the beautiful lakes in Westmoreland for Lobélia Dortmanni, as they do in visiting places of amusement. I have walked with practical gardeners through fields filled with Orchis mório (Meadow Orchis), and have seen them trod down unheeded, while I have felt the greatest anxiety for their safety. I have watched with pleasure the gradual unfolding, day after day, of the stamens of Parnássia palustris, and I have gone over a patch of ground near Liverpool where the pretty Callistégia soldanella, one of the rarest British plants, has been growing, and seen it passed by unnoticed. Many gardeners will, no doubt, maintain that Botany does not constitute any part of their profession; but even admitting that a man may be a good gardener without any knowledge of Botany, yet there is something so pleasing in it, independent of its utility in determining the families of plants, that I recommend it to all gardeners, more especially the young, who will themselves become masters, and some day will take as lively an interest in the subject as I do.—*R. Towers, Gr. to D. Waterhouse, Esq., Aigburth, Liverpool.*—[To know what he ought to know, and to know no more than he can make shift with, is one of the marks that distinguish a good gardener from a bad one.]

The Season for sowing Cabbage.—In p. 784 (1841), you have given Mr. Paxton's opinion of "Price's Modern Gardening," a book which the reviewer has shown to be unworthy of the title it assumes. However deserving it may be of the account which Mr. Paxton has given of it, it nevertheless has some claims to originality; for who was ever told before that ten or eleven sowings of Cabbage were necessary to ensure a succession? Surely there is something modern in this. Though the Cabbage is a vegetable that is almost universally esteemed, yet I cannot think there are many whose appetite for Cabbage will lead them to follow Mr. Price's directions respecting that article, as stated in his book, which is another added to the many calendars that have been published since the days of Abercrombie; all of which are at best but imperfect guides, and seldom followed by any one. It would be well if every gardener were to make a calendar for himself, for the system and rules adhered to in one place cannot be expected to suit every other, especially in a country like this, where there is so much difference in the climate. I know a town whose markets are well stocked with Cabbage, Green Peas, and Strawberries full a fortnight before I can produce any one of these things, although the distance is no more than twelve miles. We gardeners living near the Mendip Hills are obliged to sow our Cabbage about the 22nd of July for our spring and early summer crop; and if we deferred it till August, which Mr. Paxton says is the time that every one sows their spring Cabbage, it would be nearly Midsummer before we had any fit for use.—*W. S.*

Cepophilus.—I have excited, and with plenty of reason, no small astonishment among your correspondents, at the latitude and longitude given of the place from which I wrote. To yourself more especially I owe some apology for such an error. It arose from my referring to a companion in the same room in which I was writing to look at a map for me, and tell me the latitude and longitude. The map being merely a county one, presented, I suppose, more minutes than degrees, for the former were all that were given to me; and stupidly enough did I write it down without any reflection. Your overlooking the absurdity yourself, lessens, in some degree, my vexation at doing the same. On reading the article in print, the blunder at once struck me; but as I had sufficiently indicated my "whereabout" by saying I was within a few miles of the north-east coast, I did not think the error sufficient to invalidate the article itself, and therefore of importance enough to require an immediate explanation. Having made the *amende honorable*, I have only to inform "A. B., of Woodbridge," that the locality, as it should have been given, is lat. 52° N., long. 1°; comprising, as he will see, the whole of the N. E. coast of Norfolk and Suffolk. May I take advantage of this opportunity of inquiring whether the Pawlónia imperialis is hardy enough to stand our winters, and where it can be purchased? I have applied to several nurserymen in vain.—*Cepophilus.*—[P. imperialis is believed to be quite hardy; but Mr. Paxton doubts it, in p. 718 (1841). It is at present extremely rare and dear. We do not know who has it for sale.]

Shakspere's Foresting.—Can any reader of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* say precisely what Shakspere had in his mind when he wrote the following lines, which have been before quoted in this Paper:—

> As knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
> Infect the sound Pine and divert his grain,
> Tortive and errant from the course of growth.
>
> *Troilus and Cressida.*

As there can be no doubt that these words were intended to explain some popular notion, or some phenomenon which had come under the poet's own observation, it must be interesting to find their true meaning, and particularly so just now, when we are promised two new editions of the plays. The *Gardeners' Chronicle* is the best place to discuss these questions, not only because the poet has been there shown to be a gardener, but because the *Chronicle* takes precedence of Mr. Collier in publishing "Reasons for a New Edition of Shakspere."—*A.*

Melons from Cuttings.—The Masulipatam Melon is an excellent small green-fleshed variety, but, like others of its class, I have found it a shy bearer unless propagated from cuttings. Plants raised in this manner produce fruit abundantly, require little room, and not much attention. From experience I believe that all the shy-bearing Melons would be more productive, and fruit in less time, if propagated from cuttings instead of seed.—*W. Kerr.*

To Raise Early Potatoes.—Last year I succeeded in raising an early crop of Potatoes, in open ground, in the following manner:—I first dug a trench six inches deep by two feet wide, and into this put a layer four inches thick of dung from a Melon bed, composed of half leaves and half horse-dung. On this I planted the Potatoes, covering them over with four inches of soil; I bent sticks over the bed, and in frosty weather I covered them with mats, and the result was that I had a tolerable dish of young Potatoes by the 14th of May. I planted them on the 12th of March; the kind was the American Early.—*Q. F. U.*

Vitality of Seeds.—This is the heading of the first of your Miscellaneous articles of last week; and to the instance of tenacity of life there adduced, I offer you the following additional ones:—No. 1. Several years ago, in the progress of some improvements about my premises, we had occasion to remove an old privy, with its cesspool. After the removal of the soil from the cistern of the latter, a ladling or dipping-hole was discovered at one corner, completely filled with Gooseberry, Currant, and Grape seeds, and a few Cherry-stones; in all, about half-a-bushel. It was evident that these seeds had been the contributions of many summers, and that after resisting the decomposing powers of human digestion, and then of the putrid mass in which they had lain so long, they had made their way, by their superior gravity, into the hole in question, to the exclusion of all the more soluble materials. The cesspool and its superstructure were known to be at least 50 years old; and although it was occasionally cleared out, it had never been thought worth while to make the clearance so complete as to empty the hole in which this curious "depôt" had been made. The brickwork being grubbed up, and the soil and seed thrown into a compost, little more was thought of the matter till the next year, when, and for three or four years after, seedling Gooseberries, Cherries, and Currants were found springing in great numbers all about my garden, in various parts of which the manure of this compost had been distributed.—No. 2. In a particular locality in my neighbourhood (a sandy common and rabbit-warren) whenever the turf is disturbed, and particularly when embankments are thrown up, the Datura Stramonium springs up on the loose earth abundantly. And that the seed had been living in the ground many years, perhaps ages, and had not been recently imported, is evident from the fact of its springing immediately the earth is so moved. By-the-bye, this is one of the plants of our "Flora" which Sir J. E. Smith doubts of being indigenous. As the waste I speak of is of considerable extent, away from any gardens likely to grow the plant as an ornamental one, and the locality over which it prevails at least 10 or 20 acres, and the seed, as I have said above, always present in the soil, I have no doubt of its being native to it.—No. 3. The Verbascum Thapsus and V. nigrum grow in all our hedges; but there are only two localities in which I have been able to find another species — the pulverulentum. At the distance of two miles from the nearest of these, and without any appearance of the plant before or since in any part of the vicinity, on trench-digging some waste of a congenial soil, to make a plantation of Firs, several fine plants of the last-named species made their appearance the first year after the ground was dug. The turf here had not, apparently, ever been moved before; and unless, in remote times, for turf fuel, certainly had never been disturbed. Birds may have imported the seed after the soil was turned up; but the plant is not always to be found in the places I have indicated, and it is everywhere a rare one.—These cases might be easily multiplied, as every one knows; and the knowledge of the wonderful power of living matter to resist the ordinary agents of decomposition is not without its uses in a practical view. But they have still more interest when considered in illustration of that point in vegetable physiology which relates to the change of passive into active vitality. We are not warranted in supposing that any animal ovum can exist for years, much less centuries, unchanged, under the most favourable circumstances we can have any conception of, resistive of external agencies. But, setting aside the doubtful stories of the vegetation of mummy-seeds, of Herculanian and Pompeian Wheat, and the like; such instances as the above, and that of the boiled Elder-seed of your extract from the "Magazine of Natural History," would incline one to believe that in a lower order of created beings certain molecular attractions may subsist for an indefinite period conservative of the predisposition to vegetative action. This can hardly be called life; it must be merely chemical combination, with aptitude for life.—*Instinct of Plants* is the title of your next paragraph,—an extract from the *Stirling Advertiser*. We find here given a very good description of a phenomenon by no means uncommon, though not always exhibited in such prominent characters as in the Comrie Oak, in situations where cliffs and hollow ways abound; where trees standing on the verge of precipitous and rocky banks seem to have sent down foraging parties, or perhaps one single large root-trunk, into the softer and moister parts below,—a *talus*, perhaps, formed by the crumbling down of the parts from above. The fact is undoubted, and the appearances there exhibited have much of the air of an instinctive intelligence. But such an expression as "instinct of plants" must not go forth to your readers without qualification, especially as coupled with the natural operation above mentioned, which is to be explained on the simplest principles of vegetable growth. You can best tell how much affinity exists between the instinct of animals and the perceptivity of plants. Surely instinct implies volition, or is at least intimately mixed up with that quality, and some degree of intellectuality—which must be denied to plants. Sensibility to certain stimuli when presented to the parts capable of excitement, and their enlargement and extension in the direction in which these stimuli exert their influence, are no proof of intelligence, even of the lowest kind. I have studied many of these instances of subsidiary growth, and I observe that there are two natural operations at work in their formation. One is the luxuriant growth of the subsidising root, and the other the destruction, by meteoric action and other abrading causes, of the surrounding materials. A plant finds scanty rooting on the top of a wall, or at the edge of a precipice; one of its fibrils chances to creep into a depression or a crevice into which water percolates and rotten leaves discharge their soakage. This gives it growth and vigour, and if the crevice extends to the softer and moister parts below the root, insinuates itself in the course of the drainage, or rather obeys the impulse thus given just as it would in the perfect mould. By-and-bye, by its expansive power, and the natural decay of the rock around or behind it, it begins to protrude, and, as it grows, gradually acquires higher and higher relief till it stands alone and independent of the fissure or furrow that fostered it. This also is the history of all the bare roots that are seen creeping and twining in such grotesque shapes and picturesque arrangements about disintegrating rocks, and especially where veins and crevices of softer materials are interspersed. And very much on the same principle we account for the appearance of our Ashes and Beeches that

> Wreath their old fantastic roots so high.

—*P. P.*

Nitrate of Soda.—In the essay on Nitrate of Soda, in p. 7, the word "cortex" should have been "latex." If there is no proof that the nitrate does suffer decomposition after being absorbed, how does it happen that in Wheat grown on soil dressed with the nitrate there is found a greater proportion of gluten than in soil not so dressed? Is it not because the greater quantity of nitrogen furnished by the nitric acid, supplies the nitrogen wanted for the additional quantity of gluten? What more convincing proof have we of water being decomposed in the plant, than finding that hydrogen and oxygen are fixed constituents of plants? Neither sulphuric acid nor soda is the proper food of plants, and cannot so immediately benefit plants as nitrates which contain nitrogen—an essential requisite in food. They may ultimately be of benefit in the soil, when the sulphate of soda is decomposed, by becoming solvents of other substances that are food. In any experiments, however, that we have seen, no immediate perceptible benefit has been found. At Roselle, near Ayr, the seat of A. Hamilton, Esq., of Carcluie, where so many agricultural experiments are made, the sulphate of soda was found last season to produce no effect in several different trials on Potatoes, &c., when the nitrates on the rows next them, and in trials the year before, had a perceptible effect. Common salt also was found to have no effect the year before.—*R. Lymburn.*—[The exact mode in which the nitrates act as manures is unknown, and all the explanations yet proposed are imperfect, because it is not certain that in all cases the nitrogen which they contain is the most important element. Under some circumstances, other salts, not containing nitrogen, produce as good, or even better effects than the nitrates of potash or soda. Besides, it has yet to be proved that plants which have been manured with nitrate do really decompose them, and that their nitrogen is employed in the formation of gluten. Some plants absorb nitrates, and grow very well, though the nitrates are not decomposed, but may be found in the plant unaltered. If the nitrates assist in retaining plants in a healthy state, and contribute to the due performance of their functions, they may increase the formation of gluten, without directly contributing nitrogen themselves.]

Root-pruning of Vines.—In p. 780, (1841,) mention was made of shortening the roots of plants; and it has been adopted here with Vines, with perfect success. The Vines were in the 10th year of their age, growing in a border outside a range of Vineries, and were in a most pitiable condition. To restore them to health and vigour, without removal or the destruction of the crop in the subsequent year, was the real design of the following operations. To effect this purpose, it was supposed necessary to remove the whole of the soil surrounding the roots exterior to a bank of four feet close to their stems, which was left entire. The whole soil beyond that distance was removed and new added, good drainage being made at the same time. The roots extending beyond the distance mentioned were cut off smooth, leaving the Vine with merely short stumps of roots outward; but those emitted in a lateral direction, which, so far as could be ascertained, were more numerous than usual were not disturbed. It was found in a majority of the Vines, that each one had put out a leading root immediately following the foundation of the wall of the house, and some of them one on each side. These roots contributed, no doubt, to afford the proper aliment until new ones were emitted into the new soil provided for them in front. It is worthy of remark, that the business occupied the spare intervals included between autumn and spring, portions being begun and ended in one interval of time; those which were done in the autumn were much better ripened and more vigorous than those done at a later period. Some of the Vines were cut down within the house, and some were permitted to remain as usual with single canes spurred, and others with the young wood they have made in the preceding year. Those cut down developed beautiful canes, remarkable for closeness of texture and a multiplicity of buds, and for being well ripened; those not cut down bore some excellent Grapes, and made some good wood for the ensuing year, which they had never done before. All of them exhibited symptoms of weakness by flagging in the spring, when the sun shone strongly upon the foliage. Those Vines in the portions of the border not done until spring, were obliged to be cut down in consequence of the lateness of the operation, and the severity of the process, rendering a new development of roots necessary subsequently to the development of the foliage; the others not having a supply of that kind, protruded new roots into the new soil immediately the sap commenced flowing; the others did not, and were not so good. I regard this experiment as interesting to prove the soundness of the practice of root-pruning the Vine, and the season when it is most proper to do so; besides the evidence offered to prove the possibility of recovering Vines to health and fertility without removal, or the necessity of adopting more expensive or extensive methods to do it. I once saw a case tried with Vines much older than these, but it was in a less extensive way, which, in a certain degree, succeeded; but I am not satisfied how far similar operations could be effected with Vines much older than these, or whether it could be done at all with old Vines. Perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to offer some satisfactory addition to these statements. The time will come when the roots of trees and Vines will be pruned, if not so regularly, quite as systematically as the branches; I have frequently done so to vigorous-growing Pears, Peaches, and Plums, by tracing out the leading roots that fed luxuriant branches; but I have not been able to perfect my views in regard to trees of old standing, nor have I seen any remarks yet to elucidate that part of the process.—*John Duncan, Henbury Gardens.*

Salvia fulgens.—Salvia fulgens may be propagated by cuttings in the early part of June, and after being potted a short time, should be shifted into pots five or six inches across, filled with a soil composed of peat-loam and leaf-mould. They should be grown out of doors until the latter part of September, and then removed into the greenhouse, where they form a striking contrast with the Chrysanthemums in flower. From its tendency to bloom late when propagated in this way, Salvia fulgens is a great acquisition to the greenhouse at this season.—*G. G. Watson.*

Polyanthus.—I beg to add my approval of the treatise on the Polyanthus in p. 20: nothing is more easily grown than the Polyanthus, and it succeeds where nothing else will, on a northern border. When a Polyanthus ceases to throw out fine leaves and rises above the surface, it becomes pipy, and each shoot must be broken off and replanted, I recommend all young growers to watch that particular period of growth, as piping is a disease which causes the plant to degenerate, and in an early stage is easily checked; but if allowed to go on too long, the young offsets seldom recover, and they become knobby. In that case I recommend their being broken off as near to the leaves as possible, and planted in a bed with a little lime-rubbish mixed with the mould, which is liked by all the Polyanthus tribe.—*G. R. G. R.*

Salvia patens.—Salvia patens can hardly be too extensively cultivated for turning out into the flower-garden in the summer, and is by no means unworthy of being grown in pots. The following mode of treating it has been successfully adopted:—A plant was raised from a cutting in May 1840, it bloomed in September in the same year, and in nearly a dried state, was removed from the greenhouse where it had stood during the winter into a vinery, where forcing had just commenced in the early part of March 1841. The soil in the pot was stirred up at the same time and watered in such a manner as to thoroughly soak it, and in a short time a strong shoot was perceptible. As soon as this shoot was four or five inches long, the plant was taken out of the pot, the soil carefully removed from its tubers, the small fibres being injured as little as possible; it was then placed in a pot eleven inches in width, with at least two inches of broken potsherds at the bottom, covered with a thin layer of moss to prevent the soil from settling, and rendering the drainage imperfect. The soil was for the most part mixed with a little turfy loam and sand, and over the drainage was laid an inch of rotten dung two years old. After potting, the plant was replaced in the Vinery, and when about a foot long a flower-stem appeared which was carefully pinched out. The plant soon made strong lateral shoots, which were also stopped as soon as their flower-stems became visible. It was removed to the greenhouse in the first week in May; at that time the second laterals were growing vigorously, and were stopped in the same manner as the first. Water was always regularly applied, but no more was given than the plant could absorb from the soil. On the 27th of July the plant had 20 flower-stems, some of which were in blossom, forming one beautiful mass of bright blue. The dimensions of the plant were:—Height from the surface of the pot, five feet three inches; breadth of the head as it hung in one direction, four feet nine inches—on the opposite, three feet four inches.—*G. G. Watson, Stockton-on-Tees.*

Sálvia Patens from Seed.—When so much is said about Sálvia patens, perhaps it would not be uninteresting to know that it ripens seeds perfectly in the open air. In the autumn of 1840, I had a plant in an exposed situation near the sea, from which I saved some seed. I sowed it in pots at the time, but the plants not appearing before the frost set in, the pots were placed in a cool frame, protected from frost, where they remained during the winter. In the spring the pots were placed in the greenhouse, where the seedlings came up; and in the early part of May I made a bed of them along with some cuttings; here they have bloomed beautifully during the summer and autumn. For beds, they are superior to cuttings, as they grow dwarf and more bushy; when they are in bloom they form a splendid mass of brilliant blue, not to be surpassed by any other plants. I intend to have another bed of seedlings next year, and I think that if some of the dwarfer scarlet sorts were mixed with them at the time of planting, when they bloomed they would have a prettier effect.—*A Constant Reader, Ryde.*

Prizes for Horticultural Exhibitions.—Having frequently heard ladies and gentlemen observe that it is rather beneath them to contend at horticultural exhibitions for money, I beg to recommend that books be substituted, and the following appear to me suitable ones:—Illustrations of Botany, by Dr. Royle, 11*l.* 11*s.*; Dr. Lindley's works; De Candolle's Vegetable Organography, translated by Boughton Kingdon, Esq., 15*s.*, or handsomely bound 1*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*; Paxton's Pocket Botanical Dictionary, 15*s.*, or handsomely bound 1*l.* 1*s.*; the Gardeners' Chronicle for the last year, 1*l.* 6*s.*; the London Journal of Botany for the last year; Mr. and Mrs. Loudon's works; Vegetable Cultivator, by Rogers, 6*s.*; the Handbook of Gardening, 2*s.*; the Florists' Journal for the last year, 6*s.*; the Entomologist for the last year, 6*s.* An appropriate motto may be written in the prize-books—such as "Palmam qui meruit ferat,"—Let him bear the palm who deserves it; or, "In tenui labor; at tenuis non gloria," (Virgil,)—The labour was bestowed on a small object, but the glory is not the less. Probably the presidents and secretaries of horticultural societies may think of more suitable mottoes, but these are mentioned in default of better.—*K. B. G.*

Prizes for Seedling Florists' Flowers.—The earnestness evinced by Mr. Bowly, at p. 845, (1841,) and my concurrence with the general spirit (though not entirely with the principle) of his communication, induces me to offer a few remarks on his system of offering premiums. I have always been an advocate for offering large premiums, especially in societies where the contention for them is attended with much expense to the competitors; and I think that to a certain extent high premiums would have much of the desired effect in floricultural societies; but I apprehend that in general the expenses of raising a Pelargonium, a Calceolaria, or any similar flower, are not so great but what the honour and merit attached to the procuring a first-class prize at a society such as the Horticultural Society of London, to say nothing of the pecuniary advantage afterwards derivable from it, are adequate to any moderately high pecuniary reward that could be offered. Besides which, I think the public will get no more justice done them, and the premium itself will be a greater incentive to deception and fraud than an honorary mark of approval and distinction. In addition to which, if the observation I make be not true, and the competition be for 30*l.* or 40*l.*, as the case may be, and not for merit, it is obvious that the uncertainty attending a yearly collection for this object would of itself be a great drawback. I am deceived if that would not alone defeat the object of your correspondent; and I am led to think that unless any society offering premiums has actually at its disposal the amount of such rewards, either by its own funds or by the voluntary premiums of members and others, it acts injudiciously in holding them out for competition, if it were only for this reason, that if such society were once unable to meet the just calls at the proper period, the offers of such premiums would fail to have the desired effect at the ensuing season, to which inconvenient risk a subscription list would, I apprehend, be always liable. But even supposing these objections are not good ones, the partiality of Mr. Bowly's system would be of great disadvantage to the encouragement of horticulture in general. How many premiums (first and second together 50*l.*) could a floricultural society of moderate means offer in the same year—even with the addition of the subscription-list suggested? If they could afford to give two, it would be to the exclusion of other productions; and how often, in the course of a few years, by this plan, would it come to the turn of each fancy flower to be rewarded? We must not stand still in floriculture now. Every corner of the kingdom echoes a desire to promote this pursuit; and it would be unseemly in any floricultural society to recognise so partial a system as to reward one or two flowers in each year so bountifully at the expense of so many others. The tastes of florists differ so much in their choice of favourite flowers, each one seeking for his *protégé* the same promotion and encouragement, that I think this exclusive system would occasion much discontent and dissatisfaction even among those most desirous to avoid it; and I feel confident that the pride and ambition among florists in general are such, that you would have no stronger competition in consequence of these high subscription premiums than at present. I am a strong advocate for offering premiums, whether they be honorary marks of distinction or pecuniary rewards; but I as strenuously advocate a fair and equal distribution of such premiums as far as possible. I, as an amateur, take more delight in the cultivation of two or three particular flowers than others; but at the same time, as a lover of floriculture, I desire to see the others progressing equally in their cultivation, and approaching nearer perfection every season; and this, I fear, would not be the case if the exclusive system recommended by your correspondent were carried out, as it would be three or four seasons before it came to the turn of each kind of production to be rewarded. If Mr. Bowly is so desirous of offering a premium for Pelargoniums, or Calceolarias, or anything else, let him, like others, signify his intention of doing so, to any extent he is disposed, to the Floricultural Society of London, if he approves of it as a tribunal, and many will, in all probability, follow him. I would also suggest, that if your correspondent is really anxious to offer a higher premium than is convenient to him, from the conviction that the cause will be better served, might he not make the subscription he advocates among his friends—promoters of floriculture—that it might not be sent before the Society in the form of a subscription, nor the Society itself be supposed to give rise to it?—*S. D.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 8th.—The Duke of Richmond in the Chair. Twenty-one gentlemen were elected.—Col. Challoner presented to the Council the report of the Finance Committee, announcing the current cash balance in favour of the Society, on the 31st of December, 1841, as 1,028*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, and the amount of invested capital as 5,700*l.* stock, in the Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced Annuities.—On the motion of the Rev. W. L. Rham, seconded by D. Barclay, Esq., M.P., it was ordered "That an account be laid before the Council of all sums paid to members of the Council for any services performed for the society, from the year 1839 to the present time.—The Duke of Richmond laid before the Council a further report of the proceedings of the General Bristol Committee.—The Council having revived the former House Committee appointed in June last, and having added to it the members of the General Bristol Committee, it was referred to the United House Committee to report to the Council the best arrangements to be made in reference to an established residence for the Society.—On the motion of the Duke of Richmond, a committee was appointed to prepare and lay before the Council a design for the great seal of the Society, to be attached to all documents in which the Society by their charter contract under a common seal in their individual and corporate capacity, consisting of the Duke of Richmond, Mr. Pusey, M.P., Mr. D. Barclay, M.P., and Mr. H. Gibbs.—The Duke of Rutland, as President of the Leicestershire Agricultural Society, transmitted to the Council a memorial, signed by the Hon. H. W. Wilson, their chairman, in the name and on the behalf of the committee of that society, inviting the Society to hold its great agricultural anniversary of 1843 at the town of Leicester; and enumerating in detail the various topics of information required by the resolution of the Council of the 8th of December last; enclosing a sketch of the Leicester cricket-ground, as the site recommended as most suitable for the erection of the pavilion for the dinner, and the general purposes of the show, and a plan of the street leading to the ground from the railway station. The Duke of Rutland concluded the communication by assuring the Council that should they consider favourably this request of the Leicestershire Committee, there was no town in the north-eastern district where the endeavour would be more strenuous to afford every accommodation to the visitors, and to advance both the interests of the show and the general welfare of agriculture. The thanks of the Council were voted to the Duke of Rutland and the Leicestershire Committee for their attention to the Society, and their wishes to promote its objects; and the secretary was directed to inform the Duke of Rutland that the memorial and plan had been received by the Council, and would have the best consideration at the time when the subject of the town at which the Society would hold its annual county meeting of 1843 should come under their consideration for final decision.—E. Bullen, Esq., secretary of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland, transmitted to the Council the second report of the proceedings of that society, along with a list of suggestions to the local agricultural societies throughout Ireland, of such regulations as appear to the general society most calculated to perfect their organisation and ensure a uniform system of action and similarity of principle and detail in their establishment. Mr. Bullen stated that the Metropolitan society had been successful in its efforts to organise these societies and effect their correspondence with themselves, no less than 50 local societies being in communication with them already; that the society's annual show in the country would probably be held at Kilkenny, and in the month of August; and that it was the earnest hope of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland that such an interchange of communication would by that time have been effected between themselves and the Royal Agricultural Society of England as would result in that connexion between the members of the two national societies having a common object of usefulness to the country at large, which would lead to the attendance at their meeting on that occasion of some of the principal agriculturists and breeders of England, with their prime stock.—The Earl of Ducie presented to the Society a model of his Uley cultivator, one of the prize implements of the Liverpool show. The Rev. J. Heysham communicated a report of the epidemic; Mr. Champion transmitted a note relative to the question agitated by the Thanet Farmers' Club of the best kind of Swedish Turnip; and various presents of books were announced.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR THE AGED AND INDIGENT GARDENERS AND THEIR WIDOWS.

Jan. 13.—The anniversary meeting was held this day at the Crown and Anchor Tavern; Mr. Sangster in the Chair. Mr. Bowler read an abstract of the accounts for the past year, from which it appears that the society is in a most flourishing condition; for in addition to paying all expenses, 200*l.* of the current year's subscriptions have been funded, which is as much as has been in the three preceding years. The sum paid for pensions for the last year is 33*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, which there is every reason to believe, from the growing importance of the society, will soon be very much increased. Messrs Nutting, Fairbairn, Mills, Dickson, Fraser, Gray, Sadler, and Farnes, were placed on the Committee, in the room of Messrs. Brown, Buchanan, Low, Mountjoy, Toward, and Warner. The thanks of the meeting were then voted to Mr. Bowler, for his services as honorary secretary.

Soon after five o'clock, a large number of gentlemen, including most of the members of the Floricultural Society of London, sat down to dinner. Mr. Groom took the chair. After "The Queen," "Prince Albert," "The Queen Dowager and other branches of the Royal Family," and "The President and Vice-Presidents of the Institution," had been given, Earl Ducie's health, as President of the Floricultural Society of London, was drunk. The next toast was, "Success to the Institution;" and Mr. Kernan, in proposing it, remarked that it was a great gratification to observe how progressively the institution was increasing in importance: the number of persons whom he saw around bore sufficient testimony to its value; and in concluding, he wished it might ever prosper, and prove a benefit and comfort to many of its poorer members. Mr. Bowler returned thanks, and congratulated the meeting on the advanced position of the institution, owing to the cordial support which all had given to it. He alluded to the increase made in the funded property, and he had now but little doubt of the well-doing of the Society for the future. He said the committee had determined to recommend that two more pensioners should be elected about next June. "Success to the Horticultural and Floricultural Societies of London, the Country Florists, the Continental Nurserymen, and the Press," having been given, the meeting separated.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 13.—The annual general Meeting took place this day; Mr. Edmonds in the chair. An abstract of the accounts was read and ordered to be printed. It appears that the total sum received is 52*l.* 17*s.*, out of which 31*l.* 10*s.* has been paid for prizes at the shows, and upwards of 8*l.* for periodical works on Gardening, to form the nucleus of a library. Mr. Groom proposed, and Mr. Shears seconded, that thanks be given to Earl Ducie, for having accepted the office of President. Mr. Shears was elected treasurer for the ensuing year, and Messrs. Fox, Masters, Charlwood, and Palmer were elected on the committee, in the place of Messrs. Clark, Verity, Marnock, and Rogers; Messrs. Gaines and Mountjoy were re-elected. Messrs. Wrench, Burrup, and Barnard were elected auditors for the next year. It having been found that a 10*s.* subscription was not sufficient to carry out all the objects of the society, it was after some discussion proposed that in future the annual subscription should be 1*l.* Thanks were then given to the Secretary, the Committee of the past year, and the Chairman, and the meeting broke up well pleased at the success of the first year's enterprise.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

AQUILE'GIA SKI'NNERI. Mr. Skinner's Columbine. *(Hardy Herbaceous Perennial).*—This fine Aquilegia was sent to Woburn Abbey by G. U. Skinner, Esq., from Guatemala, a country much to the south of any which had previously been supposed to produce a species of Columbine. A. Skinneri proves to be perfectly hardy, having survived the severe winter of 1840-41, in the open ground at Woburn, and flowering in great beauty during the summer and autumn of 1841. Its nearest affinity is with A. canadensis. The flowers are drooping, yellowish green at the lower part, and prolonged into a nearly straight spur, almost two inches in length, of a lively red colour.—*Bot. Mag.*

HARDENBE'RGIA MACROPHYLLA. Broad-leaved Hardenbergia. *(Greenhouse Climber).*—This most beautiful and valuable climbing shrub is one of the numerous interesting products of the Swan River Colony, the introduction of which to our gardens was effected by Sir J. Stirling, who sent seeds to England in 1835. These were raised at the seat of R. Mangles, Esq., Sunninghill, Berks, and probably at other places. In habit Hardenbérgia macrophylla is remarkably luxuriant, growing to a considerable height, branching widely, and being well covered with its handsome foliage. The racemes of flowers, too, are particularly abundant, and often diverge into three or four branches, thus forming a large cluster. Their colour is a brilliant purple, which does not fade by drying. Its culture, though assimilating for the most part to that of H. Comptoniana, should be varied in one important particular: for, while that species seems to thrive and flower best when kept in a pot, H. macrophylla is more suitable for planting in the border of a conservatory, where it can be allowed to cling to the pillars, or to chains or wire placed purposely for the support of climbers, and spread out its branches in all directions, without having them materially shortened. So managed, it constitutes a beautiful object, with the combined appearance of a shrub and a climbing plant. It may, nevertheless, be grown in a pot, and either trained in a similar way, or fastened to any kind of trellis of adequate dimensions. We must mention, however, that when its growth is stunted and contracted by confinement at the roots, it never exhibits that vigour and beauty which are common to it under more congenial and natural treatment. The soil in which it flourishes best is a fresh light loam, to which about a third as much heath-mould and sand is added, and the whole well reduced and incorporated, but not divested of its fibrous or decayed vegetable matter by sifting. It flowers in the principal summer months. Cuttings, ordinarily treated, root with the usual facility; and, as it produces seeds abundantly, it may be extensively propagated by them.—*Mag. of Bot.*

CATASETUM FULIGINOSUM. Sooty Catasetum. *(Stove Epiphyte.)*—This singular plant has lately flowered at Sion, in the possession of His Grace the Duke of Northumberland. Its habit is quite that of C. tridentatum, but its flowers are in a dense erect raceme, and of a deep green colour, spotted with a dull blackish purple, so as to look as if they were soiled with soot. The sepals and petals are spotted, oblong, acute, and reflexed, so as to hang downwards. The lip, on the other hand, is fleshy, hooded, stained with pale purple, and either entire at the margin, or very slightly serrated; but it does not cover over the column, as is usual in the hooded Catasetums; on the contrary, it spreads away at almost right angles. The column itself is short, deep green, and produced at the point into a straight bristle, in front of which is placed a small and imperfect anther. In this masquing genus it is impossible to say what is a species, and what is not. Judging by rules found good in other genera, this is quite distinct from all species previously described; judging from the evidence we possess concerning C. tridentatum, cristatum, and viride, we should suspect it to be a mere form of C. atratum, or some such species.—*Bot. Reg.*

RIGIDELLA IMMACULATA. Spotless Stiffstalk. (*Halfhardy Bulb.*)—Bulbs of Rigidella immaculata were sent to the Horticultural Society from Guatemala by Mr. Hartweg. It differs from R. flámmea in having much smaller flowers, not spotted, and narrower leaves; otherwise they are nearly the same, except that this is the more slender and dwarf of the two. Both are half-hardy bulbs, requiring exactly the same management as the Tigridia, to which they are very nearly allied.—*Bot. Reg.*

HOULLE'TIA VITTATA. Striped Houlletia. (*Stove Epiphyte.*—This very curious plant was received by Messrs. Loddiges from Mr. Schomburgk. It has the erect raceme of Houllétia Brocklehurstiana, but the flowers are much smaller, form a pyramidal mass, and are yellow, streaked with so much deep chocolate-colour that the former is hardly seen except on the lip. From the similarity in habit between these plants and Maxillária Warreana, one would have thought they must have belonged to the same genus, but an examination of the fructification does not confirm that opinion.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

King Charles's Pear Tree.—A venerable object of some curiosity in Doncaster, known to several of our readers, has lately been doomed to fall under the stroke of the axe, and thus to share the fate of that unfortunate monarch, by whose hands, local tradition informs us, it was placed in the earth.—*Doncaster Gazette.*

Grant's Patent Fuel.—The patent fuel of Mr. Grant is composed only of coal-dust and a preparation of coal-tar, or other bituminous material, which is converted by the influence of heat into a substance resembling pitch; two gallons or 20 lbs. weight of this pitch (or bituminous material), when reduced to a liquid, are combined with one hundred weight of coal-dust; the composition is then moulded into the form of bricks, which constitutes the article patented by Mr. Grant, and patronised by Government.—*Herts Reformer.*

Improvement of Irish Flax.—The following extract of a letter (says the *Northern Whig*) from an extensive English flax-spinning house to a respected Irish house has just been handed to us; and we publish it, in the hope that it may serve to encourage the Northern Flax Society to persevere in their exertions, and stimulate growers to turn their attention, earnestly, to the most improved methods of treating the article, in preparing it for market:—"We are glad to see, by the Belfast papers, the exertions making to improve the Irish flax. We shall be very glad to come to your market, and be independent of the Continent. We see a great improvement in the twenty bags you sent as samples, upon that sent last year; but, even yet, though very strong, it has a tow-like appearance, when in thread, which prevents our using it, except by mixing a small proportion of it with Dutch, to make it take a good gloss in finishing. This, which is the only defect, arises, we believe, solely from the improper treatment of the flax after it is pulled."—*Londonderry Standard.*

Gigantic Turnip.—There is exhibiting, in Messrs. Drummond's Agricultural Museum, a white globe Turnip, which weighs 23lbs., and measures 3 feet 8 inches round. This fine root was grown by Mr. D. M'Laren, on Bruce Castle farm, Carnock, Stirlingshire, and is believed to be the largest grown in this district for many years.—*Stirling Observer.*

New Potato.—We have recently tasted a potato, sold by Messrs. C. and T. Chapman, market gardeners, Brentford, which seems to deserve to be made more generally known. In size and quality it bears much resemblance to young Potatoes of the best description; and, according to the vendors, "no more trouble is necessary than in growing an ordinary crop of Potatoes; glass is not required to force them under; and they will produce as good a crop as any border Potato known." There are two kinds—a round one and a kidney. It is the latter of which we are speaking as having proved excellent when cooked. In appearance it is very like what the Germans call the "Moren" Potato, and we are not prepared to state in what respect it differs from that variety, which is scarcely known in England.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Messrs. Henderson's, Pine Apple-place.—In the Orchidaceous-house Houllétia Brocklehurstiana has been in fine flower; the plant, which is not a large one, has thrown up a very strong stem bearing six large blossoms of a rich brown colour. The singular and pretty Trichopília tórtilis was also in flower, as well as a Maxillária, apparently a variety of, or nearly related to, aromatica: it was dull yellow, with the labellum bright orange beautifully marked with crimson. The stove was greatly enlivened by some plants of Dracæna terminalis, whose bright crimson leaves form a good substitute for flowers at this season. The broad crimson bracts of Poinséttia, the pretty scarlet star-like flowers of Euphorbia fulgens, and the brilliant blue of Eranthemum pulchellum made a display that at this season would not have been expected a few years since.—*Jan.* 11.

Review.

Chemistry, in its application to Agriculture and Physiology. By Professor Liebig. Translated from the German by Lyon Playfair, Ph. D. 2d Edition. 8vo. pp. 409. Taylor and Walton, 1842.

HAVING in the commencement of last year given a review of the first edition of this valuable work, accompanied by copious extracts, and a sketch of the view which the author has taken of the subject, it might perhaps appear unnecessary to make any further observations upon it, even though this is stated to be an improved edition, further than to repeat that it is a work of very great value, deserving most careful and attentive perusal by all who are interested in Agriculture, and likely to lead to most important results, by drawing the attention of practical men to the science of Chemistry, and pointing out to chemists a hitherto much neglected, but nevertheless extensive and most fruitful field of inquiry. The relation of chemistry to agriculture is, however, so new and so full of interest, that we shall take the opportunity of the publication of a second edition of Liebig's book to say a few words on the subject. Previously to the appearance of Liebig's "Organic Chemistry," there was no recently-written book on the subject which could be put into the hands of a practical Agriculturist that would give him much information of value. On the appearance of Liebig's book this deficiency was to some extent supplied, and it was accordingly received with the most general approbation, and eagerly read by a large number of intelligent practical men. There were some, it is true, who, averse to all alteration, whether improvement or not, set themselves against the whole subject of agricultural chemistry, and cried out against it as useless because it could not teach them everything. With these we have no sympathy.

Such persons have an erroneous idea of chemistry—they seem to consider it as a mere theoretical science, consisting of crude and uncertain speculations, and therefore unworthy of any confidence, and not to be put in competition with the experience of practical men. Now the fact is, the object of the chemist is to collect and arrange facts and observations, and by these means he is in time led to generalise or find out the laws which govern the processes he has been studying, Chemistry is by no means a theoretical science; in fact it is the least so of all the sciences, for in it nothing can be predicted, but in every step it must be the result of careful and repeated observation, and therefore leads to nothing but practical conclusions.

The object of chemistry, therefore, is not merely to theorise and suggest impracticable plans for improving the processes of the farmer, but to collect, methodise, and, as far as possible, explain those processes, and the facts observed by practical men, on sound and rational principles, not according to new and uncertain theories, but in accordance with simple rules deduced from attentive study and comparison of the results of a great multitude of similar operations. In doing this, the chemist or chemical argriculturist is led to make new experiments and observations, which, if properly conducted, well selected, and accurately recorded, are always valuable. In these experiments he cannot foretel or predict with certainty the results, but he can, by comparing his experiment with similar ones previously made, form some idea of the probable result. In so doing he theorises, or reasons by analogy: the result may prove the correctness or show the fallacy of his view, but till proved it must always be regarded as a mere supposition, and never for a moment considered as an established fact. The use of theory in this, as in all other sciences, is merely to assist in devising and making experiments. It is true that by making experiments at random we shall at last arrive at the truth; but if we for a time take up the most probable explanation of any subject, and then endeavour by a few appropriate experiments to ascertain whether or not it be correct, we shall certainly attain a satisfactory conclusion in a much shorter time, and with much less trouble.

When Liebig's book was published about a year and a half ago in the form of a report addressed to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and intended chiefly for the use of scientific men, its appearance was eagerly hailed by practical agriculturists, who expected to find in it a clear and distinct account of the great leading facts of agricultural chemistry, so arranged that they could easily understand and apply them to practical uses. For this purpose, however, the book was not well adapted, and consequently many were disappointed in their expectations. Some believe everything in it implicitly; while others, going to the opposite extreme, doubt everything, and place no faith at all in the statements of its author. The right course to have pursued would have been somewhere between the two; but this, few except those who had already devoted a good deal of attention to the subject would have taken.

One of the great faults of the book is, that the author does not sufficiently separate those certain and well-established facts which are the results of experience—whether deduced from the daily practice of the farmer, or from the smaller trials of the chemist—from the theoretical opinions of his own which he has advanced; but gives to both the same weight and appearance of authority. Hence, as some of his views, which are apparently stated as facts, are unsupported by good evidence, and are, therefore, questionable, or evidently erroneous, readers are led to doubt others of his statements; and the value of the whole book is proportionably diminished. If we read it without carefully following up each train of argument, but with a fixed conviction that everything in it is unquestionably true, we shall greatly mislead ourselves, and in place of deriving benefit from its perusal, acquire an imperfect and unsatisfactory knowledge of the subject: whilst if it is read with attention, the arguments weighed and examined, and the statements reviewed with caution, we cannot fail to be instructed and satisfied.

It is this unfortunate style of the author which renders his book far less valuable than it would otherwise be to general readers. Those who have paid great attention to the subject, and are familar with the details of science, will readily separate the theoretical from the practical statements; but the ordinary reader will be unable to do this, and will accordingly be led into unlimited belief or unlimited scepticism.

Although we have the highest possible opinion of Liebig both as a chemist and likewise as a philosopher, and although ready to receive his views respecting the nourishment and growth of plants with all the respect due to his talents and research, we are by no means disposed to receive them blindly or believe them implicitly, and we regret that it is so much the fashion at present amongst scientific men to follow Liebig in all things, adopting his views undoubted, and unquestioned. It will be far better to examine them practically and experimentally; for those which are correct will then stand confirmed, whilst the sooner that any which are not correct are disproved, the better for the progress of science.

It would be impossible to give a condensed account of a book like Liebig's, because the matter of which it treats cannot be discussed in a cursory manner: if we were to go into the subject at all, we should be led into writing a commentary and taking up each head one by one—and we have already, in the early part of last year, given a general account of the work. In the second edition some attempts have been made to render the book more accessible to unlearned readers by a few explanatory and introductory observations, but still several parts are much in need of being simplified. In many respects the work is considerably improved by additions and alterations, but we regret still to see many of those things which appeared objectionable in the previous edition. Thus in the commencement of the book it was stated that vegetable physiologists had "without any apparent reason" assumed certain positions regarding the use of Humus, and the office which it performs in the growth and nutrition of plants. Now, this statement, however it may be applicable to German physiologists, is false when applied to those of this country; and as the book was written in the form of a report to a British society, it would have been better if the author ascertained the views of British physiologists before he made so sweeping an accusation. We were both surprised and sorry to find the same passage unaltered by the author in the second edition. A note by the translator, it is true, is added, explaining that the statement is more applicable to German than to English physiologists; but as we are not the translator, we shall at once say, what is perfectly true, that this assertion, and some others, are pieces of mere gratuitous impertinence.

Amongst the additions to the book, the most considerable are the new observations on Manures, and the supplementary chapter on Soils; the latter principally from the works of Sprengel, a laborious and zealous German chemist, whose writings are but little known as yet in this country. In the chapter on Manures much highly interesting matter will be found. Speaking of nitrate of soda, he observes, "The experiments which have hitherto been instituted with this manure do not warrant us in concluding with positive certainty, that it is the nitrogen alone to which it owes its efficacy; but they certainly render this a plausible explanation of its virtues." We are glad to observe this doubt expressed, because we have always thought the action of this manure imperfectly understood, and that the theories of chemists were somewhat questionable. As we have already said, a broad line of distinction must be drawn between facts and theories, or all will be confusion and uncertainty. Chemists may do much to improve Agriculture, but as yet they know too little of the processes of vegetation to enable them to explain with certainty the phenomena attendant on these processes; and therefore their views must be brought forward as theories to be confirmed, or rejected by the results of experiment.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

THE wintry weather which has prevailed since our last will have prevented many of the operations therein recommended from being carried on; nevertheless, time may have been profitably occupied out-of-doors in one or other of the departments of a large establishment, for a gardener will find it good policy to employ all his available strength in doing everything now which can be done to forward his out-work, rather than to wait for the return of more suitable weather. During frost, all heaps of compost should be turned, laying the frozen lumps at the bottom; and if the middle of the heap is tolerably dry, a good quantity might be wheeled into the potting-sheds, to be in readiness when wanted for use. Any rough ground-work, too, might be executed; for if a little time be lost by the difficulty of breaking up the frozen surface, it will be amply redeemed by the facility of wheeling.

KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In door Department.

PINERY.—The heat of the house containing the plants which you are desirous of starting into fruit should be gradually raised to 70°, in the course of the ensuing week, and the plants will most likely now require a little water at their roots. Take care that the plants so treated do not get too much bottom-heat. If the new lining causes the heat at the bottom of the pots to rise above 95°, as a precautionary measure it will be advisable to draw the tan partially away from the pots, and also to continue the temperature of the house at 65° by fire-heat. The plants in all the houses had better be now examined; for as strong fires have been necessary to keep up the required temperature, some of the plants, especially those near the heating apparatus, will probably be dry. In succession-pits heated by dung only, the plants should neither be watered nor syringed at this season.

VINERY.—Four or five degrees of uninterrupted frost, with scarcely a gleam of sunshine to brighten or warm the atmosphere, is most unpropitious weather for forcing, and all the skill and energy of the gardener is requisite to counteract its withering influence. The most critical period of Vine-forcing is when the embryo bunches are just beginning to develop their pedicles, and to assume the appearance of flowering organs. A sudden check or insufficient excitement at that stage will frequently cause abortiveness, and the young bunch, instead of expanding into blossoms, dwindles into a barren tendril. When signs of this are visible, the temperature should be kept steadily up to 70°, allowing it to rise 10 or 15 degrees by sun-heat rather than admit the external air, if cold and frosty: if, however, there is a considerable heat in the flues or pipes, a little air must be cautiously given in bright sunshine, and at all times the atmosphere of the house must be kept sufficiently humid to prevent rapid evaporation by the leaves.

PEACH-HOUSE.—Do not wet the blossoms of Peach-trees: but after the petals have fallen, the trees will be greatly benefited by a sprinkling every morning with tepid water; or if the weather is fine and open, twice a day will do them good. While the trees are in bloom, a night temperature between 50° and 55° should be aimed at, with air every day, more or less according to the state of the weather. In very cold nights the thermometer might be permitted to fall to 45° in preference to wasting fuel by extraordinary fires. Now is a good time, if not already done, to dress the trees in the late houses with the composition mentioned in p. 648 (1841).

CHERRY-HOUSE.—Trees which have been moderately excited since the beginning of December will have begun to expand their blossoms, and at this stage of their progress a supply of fresh air is indispensable. While the trees are in bloom, do not allow the temperature by artificial heat greatly to exceed that recommended last week. Although the trees would probably bear a greater heat, it would be attended with some risk, and it is best to keep on the safe side. Syringing must now be discontinued for a time.

Figs.—Any pots that stand over the heating apparatus should have pans placed beneath them to protect the roots from too great heat. A better situation is the bed of fermenting dung which has been recommended (p. 768, 1841) to be introduced into the early Vinery; and if the heat of this bed does not exceed 100°, the pots may be partly plunged into it.

Cucumbers.—If the seed-bed already made maintains a temperature between 100° and 120° in the body of the dung, it should be prepared for sowing by covering the surface regularly over with turf or slates, upon which six or eight inches of fine sand should be laid. Sow the seeds thinly in pots or pans; or, if preferred, one seed only might be put into a small pot. Plants already bedded out will probably require the assistance of strong linings of hot dung, in which case they will be liable to injury by the steam finding its way into the frame when the lights are raised to admit air. To prevent this, one of the upper squares might be taken out of each light, and a moveable piece of wood fitted into its place, which can be opened or closed as necessary.

Strawberry Plants in bloom must have all the air possible. This is esential to perfect impregnation, without which the flowers become what is technically called "blind." The plants should also be regularly watered, but not over the flowers. The temperature of the early Peach-house, at this season, is suitable for the Strawberry plant.

Asparagus.—Make a succession bed to succeed that planted in the beginning of the month: for this and other purposes, it is advisable always to have, at this season of the year, a substantial heap of dung and leaves ready mixed and prepared for immediate use.

Peas and Beans for transplanting had better now be sown in boxes, pots, or any convenient substitute. They can afterwards be advanced or retarded as found necessary.

Celery.—Sow a small quantity in heat for an early crop. The Celeri Violette, introduced from France by the Horticultural Society, and the Flat-stemmed White, are among the best.

Mustard and Cress should be sown once or twice a-week, according to the consumption.

Out-door Department.

It will be better to suspend digging and trenching, should the occurrence of a thaw make such work practicable, until the frost is fairly out of the ground, and the surface in some degree dried. Celery ground might, however, be levelled and manured; and every vacant corner not yet dug should have its allowance of dung wheeled out and spread. Pea and Kidney-bean sticks should be procured and pointed, tying them up in bundles according to their sizes, which will greatly expedite their use when wanted. See that the frost does not get into the fruit-room; and examine Onions, Carrots, Beet, and similar stored articles.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—If the thermometer indicates 60° in the morning, it will be quite high enough; or in very severe nights the temperature might be suffered to fall a few degrees lower without inconvenience, provided it is increased to 65° or 70° during the day. During cold, sunless weather, the temperature should be kept as low as is consistent with the safety of the plants. Keep the atmosphere from getting too dry with so much fire-heat; give air on fine days; use every means to eradicate insects, and make preparations for potting. Euphórbia jacquiniflora is one of the most beautiful stove plants which flower at this season.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—Cinerarias and similar plants which require more pot-room might now be shifted, using plenty of drainage. Verbenas, Heliotropes, and other plants which it is intended to propagate for bedding out, should now be encouraged to grow, so that a plentiful supply of healthy cuttings might be obtained. See to the watering of Camellias and Orange-trees in the borders, as the constant fire required of late may have dried the soil.

Pits and Frames.—Every precaution must be used to keep out intense frost. If a remission should occur, take advantage of it to remove a succession of forcing plants to a warmer habitation.

Out-door Department.

Little can now be done with advantage in this department. Any condemned trees or shrubs might be felled, the stumps grubbed, and the tops fagotted. New beds or alterations in the form of old ones can be made if the frost be not too severe.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Take care that tender seedlings are sufficiently protected from frost. Guard also against the depredations of hares, which frequently commit great mischief during snow.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Felling and thinning might now be carried on where there is much to be done, leaving, of course, those trees which produce valuable bark till later in the spring. New ditches and drains might be dug, and dead fences made.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

Erratum.—In p. 8, in the Calendar of Operations, in the article "Pinery," for "with a bottom-heat of about 90°," read, "with a bottom-heat of about 80°."

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Jan. 13, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Jan.		Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	7	30.450	30.445	35	28	31.5	N.E.	
Saturday	8	30.410	30.316	34	28	31.0	E.	
Sunday	9	30.233	30.140	30	27	28.5	N.E.	
Monday	10	30.125	30.027	31	25	28.0	S.E.	
Tuesday	11	30.007	29.984	34	30	32.0	S.	
Wednesday	12	30.050	29.989	36	24	30.0	S.	.10
Thursday	13	29.878	29.961	33	29	31.0	S.	.28
Average		30.164	30.123	33.2	27.9	30.2		.38

Jan. 7. Sharp frost; clear; cloudy; overcast; snow.

8. Slight snow; overcast; dry air and frosty.

9. Frosty and overcast; snow flakes; densely overcast, and very dark at night.

10. Frosty; dry cold haze; overcast.

11. Groundcovered with snow; slight thaw; drizzly; slight snow.

12. Overcast; clearing; sunshine; slightly overcast at night.

13. Snowing all day with wind from south, changing to south-east in afternoon. Snow nearly three inches deep all over the surface.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending Jan. 22, 1842.

Jan.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
							N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	16	39.6	30.0	34.8	9	0.34 in.	—	5	3	—	1	4	2	1
Mon.	17	41.1	30.1	35.6	5	0.11	1	4	2	3	1	2	2	1
Tues.	18	41 4	30.8	36.1	9	0.24	—	3	—	2	3	3	4	1
Wed.	19	40.8	26.6	34.7	8	0.37	3	2	3	—	2	2	3	1
Thurs.	20	40.1	29.3	34.7	4	0.65	2	2	3	1	2	3	2	1
Fri.	21	43.0	33.4	38.2	7	0.34	2	3	—	3	2	2	3	1
Sat.	22	43.6	34.3	38.9	8	0.57	—	1	2	3	2	5	1	2

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 23d, in 1834—thermometer 58°; and the lowest on the night of the 19th and morning of the 20th, in 1838—thermometer 4½° below zero.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET.

For the week ending Jan. 14th, 1842.

The weather during the week has prevented any great difference occurring since our last Report: many articles are of rather indifferent quality, and consequently the better samples have somewhat advanced in price.—*Fruit.* Pines of good quality are plentiful, and remain at the same price as last week. The different kinds of foreign Grapes are plentiful, and generally speaking pretty good. Apples of most of the kinds in season are abundant; many good samples of American New Town Pippins have arrived. Many excellent samples of Pears are offered, but the kinds do not differ from those mentioned in a former Report. The supply of Chesnuts is by no means large, though pretty good.—*Vegetables.* Savoys and other kinds of Cabbage are tolerably plentiful. Broccoli, especially white, is scarce. Brussels Sprouts are good and abundant. Forced French Beans are excellent. Asparagus and Sea-kale are good, and considering the season the supply has been well kept up. Most of the Lettuce are injured by the frost, and good ones are scarcely to be had. Good forced Rhubarb is plentiful. Mushrooms and Truffles are excellent and tolerably abundant.—*Flowers* differ but little from last week.

PRICES, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Apples, Kitchen, per bushel, 2*s* to 7*s*
— Dessert, per bushel, 4*s* to 16*s*
Pears, dessert, per half-sieve, 5*s* to 16*s*
Pine Apple, per lb. 5*s* to 8*s*
Grapes, Spanish, per lb., 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
— Portugal, per lb., 1*s* to 3*s*
Oranges, per doz., 9*d* to 2*s*
— per 100, 3*s* 6*d* to 14*s*
— Bitter, per 100, 6*s* to 12*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
Lemons, per 100, 6*s* to 12*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s* to 8*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 5*s* to 10*s*
Walnuts, per bushel, 12*s* to 24*s*
Filberts, English, pr. 100 lbs. 120*s* to 130*s*
Cobbs, per 100 lbs. 150*s* to 160*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Spanish, 16*s*
— Barcelona, 20*s* to 24*s*

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Cabbage, White, per dozen, 8*d* to 1*s*
— Red, for pickling, 2*s* to 4*s*
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 3*s* to 5*s*
Brussels Sprouts, p. hf. sve., 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Broccoli, White, p. bunch, 2*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
— Purple, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Potatoes, per ton, 55*s* to 80*s*
— per cwt. 3*s* to 4*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, p. bush. 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Artichokes, Jerusalem, pr half sieve, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Turnips, pr doz. bunches, 2*s* to 5*s*
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 4*s* to 6*s*
Parsneps, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Salsify, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s* to 5*s*
Spinach, per half sieve, 2*s* to 3*s*
Onions, per bushel, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— for pick., per hf.-sieve, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— Spanish, per dozen, 2*s* to 6*s*
Leeks, per dozen bunches, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Garlic, per lb., 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
Asparagus, per 100, large, 9*s* to 11*s*
— Second or Middling, 4*s*
— Sprue, or Small, 3*s* 6*d*
Sea-kale, per punnet, 1*s* to 3*s*
Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 9*d* to 1*s*
— Cos, per score, 2*s*
Endive, per score, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Celery, Red, p. bdle (12 to 15) 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— White, per bundle, 6*d* to 1*s*
Small Salads, per punnet, 3*d*
Watercress, p. dz. small bunch. 6*d* to 9*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 2*s* to 3*s*
Tarragon, per dozen bunches, 6*s*
Fennel, per dozen bunches, 4*s* to 6*s*
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Sage, per doz. bunches, 3*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 1*s* to 3*s*
Savory, per dozen bunches, 2*s*
Rhubarb Stalks, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 9*d*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* 3*d* to 2*s*
Truffles, per pound, 2*s* to 3*s*

Notices to Correspondents.

The Publisher will be happy to give half-price for any copies of No. 9, Feb. 27, 1841.

A Gardener writes thus:—"Everybody must have observed how much trees of all sorts, particularly Beech-trees, are apt to destroy the vegetation below their boughs; and the more so if their boughs are suffered to trail on or near the ground. Indeed, at this season of the year the beauty of our gardens is very much impaired by the large bare spots which disfigure them; sometimes a little moss grows, but oftener nothing at all. Is there any remedy for this? I remember to have seen, some years ago, in an horticultural publication, this subject treated, and wood-ashes were recommended to be scattered under the trees. Has this ever been tried—and with what success? or is there any plan that you would recommend as likely to obviate this defect? [The cause of Grass perishing under trees is partly because the soil is exhausted by the roots of the trees, so as to be unable to bear herbage, and partly because of the obstruction of light, without which Grass cannot thrive. We are not aware what the effect would be of wood-ashes; but, as they are a powerful manure, they would doubtless repair the evil to a certain extent. They, however, like nitrate of soda and similar agents, can only renovate the soil. The injury derived from want of light can only be repaired by removing the cause; that is, by cutting away the branches that obscure the Grass.]

If *E. R.* will forward us a post-office order for 26*s*., we will take care he has the Paper for twelve months without further charge.

L. T. E.—We really do not see how the method of growing Hyacinths in Beet-roots can be made clearer. The apex of the root is to be cut off, and the bulb is to be inserted in a hollow scooped in the section. The leaves will then be downwards, the root being inverted; and when they push, they will turn upwards.—See Mr. M'Nab's curious paper on inverted plants in the *Chronicle* for 1841, p. 532.

* *H.* *, *Leicester.*—This has been accidentally overlooked.—We do not approve of removing Gesneras to a cool greenhouse when they are resting during winter. It is much the best plan to put them out of the way on a shelf in the dry stove and to keep them dry. Generally they will not grow much in this situation until spring, when they can be taken down, repotted, and liberally supplied with water. Your Ipomœa Learii blooms late; it ought to be resting now and started as early in spring as possible. It is a chance if your Ipomœa Horsfalliæ ever forms buds; you should graft it. We confess we are not very sanguine about success attending keeping either stove or greenhouse plants planted out in the border of a house which is kept very cold during winter and then used for forcing Vines afterwards. Any plants you may use for this purpose should be only things which you can afford to throw away every year or two. To those you have you may add Abutilon striatum, Fuchsia corymbiflora, Amphicome arguta, Geissomeria longiflora, Aphelandra cristata, Clivia nobilis, Strelitzia humilis; but we do not say you will succeed.

A. V.—The Apple with the remarkably knobby, rugged, and thickly russeted surface is in the collection of the Horticultural Society, under the name of Winter Apple. A fruit of the same sort was received from a place eight miles east of Gravesend, where it was called by the natives "Old Maids."

A Constant Reader.—Your Pears are—No. 1, Jean de Witte; 2, Bishop's Thumb; 3, a crisp-fleshed Pear, unknown; 4, Bezi de Caissoy. Apples—No. 5, Pearson's Plate; 6, Coe's Golden Drop; 7, Court of Wick; 8, Orange Pippin.

An Amateur, York.—Presuming that the wood of your Vines is sufficiently ripened, there is no danger of its being injured from exposure to the cold of any ordinary winter in this climate. Previously to forcing, however, you cannot be too careful in protecting the stems and roots. Strawberry pots do not require to be placed in saucers.

A. R.—Your Apple is the Blenheim Pippin.

No Steel Pen will change his name if he uses Charles Knight's, which are the best that are manufactured, although odd-looking; they can be had at 22, Ludgate-street, London. The only bulbs that will blossom in August and September are such as the varieties of Colchicum and Gladiolus, the Autumnal Squill, the Yellow Amaryllis, the Saffron Crocus, and the Tigridia; of these the tender kinds may be planted in the spring when the frosts are gone, and the others as soon as the present frost is broken up. If you now plant those which should have been in the ground two months ago, they will blossom, but not quite so well. All Roses will strike from cuttings; but the varieties of Gallica, Provins, Damask, and Hundred-leaved not so well as others. If cuttings of them are placed under handglasses in September, and left there all winter, many will strike in the ensuing spring. The Chrysosplénium is the Golden Saxifrage, a little plant found in damp places and by rills, common in some parts of England, but not found in others.

If *Mr. Forbes* will send us the garden-pot he speaks of as an effectual protection against slugs and snails, we shall be happy to publish an account of it.

Flora.—We fear your plan No. 1 will not answer. Very little bottom-heat is required for a conservatory, and, even if you did not dry your soil by the underground pipes you propose to employ, you would certainly force your plants into growth at a period when you should only maintain a sufficient temperature to exclude frost. We prefer your plan No. 2, with the pipes next the wall; they will do the plants no harm, for we presume you do not intend to maintain a high temperature, and they will secure the warming of the air next the glass walls, which is important. Probably, however, No. 3 would do if you prefer the arrangement of pipes under the walks.

W. B. asks why Cereus grandiflorus only flowers during night. We will answer him by inquiring why pheasants roost at night and owls by day? or why Cherries are red and Medlars brown? Who knows?

C. S. C.—It would be well that the coping should overhang the wall two inches or thereabouts, and that it should have a groove parallel with the edge; otherwise the rain will run down the face of the wall. There is no advantage in building a wall hollow, except the cheapness of it. Your spaces are well calculated.

T. S. P.—Good gardeners will produce excellent fruit upon dwarf Apples by various kinds of management. We dislike the espalier because of the expense of stakes, and prefer the common dwarf. Although a tree has been prepared for an espalier for a year or two, we should alter it again, which may be easily done by judicious pruning and by tying the shoots to a hoop. The largest growing Apples may be kept in bounds by summer pruning, that is, by pinching the shoots in the summer when three-quarters grown. Heliotropes should be headed back just when they are beginning to grow.

A Subscriber, Devonport, who asks us to publish some sketches of the manner of pruning and training fruit-trees, is informed that our excellent contributor "M. E. H." has undertaken to furnish them.

E. B.—We anticipate little success in sending cuttings of fruit-trees to South Australia; the voyage is too long for them to survive. If it is to be done at all, they should be despatched in October, packed in slightly damp Moss in a box buried in charcoal cased over. But there is in truth no object in sending cuttings of fruit-trees to distant colonies. The seeds will go safely, and without expense, and they will, if carefully selected, produce excellent varieties, though not exactly the same as the original. What does it matter whether a Peach is a Royal George, or something a little different, but just as good?

R. B. next week.

A. W.—In London, gypsum is sold by drysalters. If you saturate it with the ammoniacal liquor of the gas-works, you will, no doubt, form a valuable manure; but it will be very different from saturating it with urine. The latter would certainly be the most efficient. In either case, the only direction to be given will be to use plenty of gypsum, and not to discontinue adding it till the fluid matter ceases to exhale all odour of ammonia. We shall soon take this subject up more formally.

A. M.—The following Auriculas will suit your purpose; they may be obtained at very moderate prices, and the list contains a good variety. The other request in your letter shall receive attention.

Green-edged.
Pearson's Badajoz
Beerle's Superb
Smith's Waterloo
Thornicroft's Invincible
Warris's Blucher
Page's Duchess of Oldenburg

Grey-edged.
Grimes' Privateer
Metcalfe's Lancashire Hero
Kenyon's Ringleader
Oliver's Lovely Ann
Taylor's Ploughboy
Page's Lord Hill

White-edged.
Hughes' Pillar of Beauty
Leigh's Bright Venus
Popplewell's Conqueror
Taylor's Glory
—— Incomparable
Simson's Lord of Hallamshire

Self.
Bury's Lord Primate
Grimes' Flora's Flag
Whittaker's True Blue
Scholes' Ned Lud

C. D.'s plant seems only Gesnera bulbosa. It appears very healthy; we see no sign of the blight mentioned in our correspondent's letter.

John Kyle's plants are—1, Podolóbium staurophyllum; 2, ilicifólium; 3, trilobatum.

A Lady of Fortune.—The last edition of Sweet's "Botanical Cultivator" will best suit your purpose.

J. G.—You had better return your plant of Luculia gratissima to the house from whence you took it, unless your greenhouse is kept warmer than such places generally are. A temperature from 45° to 50° would suit it. It will grow luxuriantly in a very cold conservatory if planted out, but it does not seem to like such a dry, cold place, if grown in a pot. It is best propagated by layers, but it will also strike from cuttings. They should be taken off in summer, put out in the usual way, and covered with a bell-glass. Keep them in a place which is rather cool.

A Young Lady.—Thunbergia coccinea in many places does not bloom freely, and it is rather difficult to give a reason for it. If your plant is growing luxuriantly, you may try what effect would be produced upon it by root-pruning. Echites suberecta is more easily managed. Plant it in a large pot or box amongst free soil, and keep it in the lightest part of the stove; or if you have convenience, you may plant it out in the corner of a tan-pit, and train it up the rafters near the glass. It likes bottom heat.

Mr. Newman's letter was received too late for this week.

Flora.—We have seen a few seeds upon both Ipomœa Learii and Sellowii, but neither produces them freely.

As usual, many letters have arrived much too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The foreign relations of France, and particularly the questions of diplomatic etiquette, which have arisen with the Courts of Madrid and St. Petersburg, are still the leading subjects of interest in our news from Paris. The dispute with Spain has assumed so serious an aspect, that the French ambassador is said to have left Madrid, notwithstanding the conciliatory instructions of his Government; his departure has given rise to much apprehension, and although it is not regarded as indicating the probability of a war, it is expected to suspend the diplomatic relations between the two countries during the minority of the Queen. The differences with the Cabinet of St. Petersburg arise out of the alleged withdrawal of the Russian Ambassador from Paris, in order that he should not be the organ of the diplomatic body in complimenting the King on New Year's day; and they have since been aggravated by the absence of the French Minister from the Russian Court, under circumstances so similar, as to suggest the idea of a reprisal. These diplomatic quarrels are regarded with dissatisfaction by the leading journals, even of the Court party, and are described as unworthy the dignity of two powerful nations; while the Opposition papers receive them as additional proofs of the unfriendly feelings with which France is still regarded by the Great Powers, notwithstanding the convention which restored her to the European alliance. At the recent sittings of the Court of Peers, the commutation of the sentence on Quénisset and his accomplices has been formally announced, and the debates on the address in reply to the King's Speech have been carried on without much show of opposition. The release of the Abbé de Lamenais after a year's imprisonment for sedition, has been made the grounds of a public manifestation against the Government; several of the ringleaders were arrested during the procession, but the populace appear to have evinced no sympathy with the movement, and order was soon restored.—Our intelligence from Spain confirms the announcement of the French papers that the Government have refused the demands of the French Ambassador: the Madrid Journals state that every concession consistent with the national dignity has been made, but that the Ambassador persisted in his refusal to deliver his credentials to the Regent, because the latter represented the Government, and not the majesty of the Throne. The Committee charged with drawing up the address in answer to the Regent's speech are still occupied with that duty; and the Chamber of Deputies have been engaged in the consideration of the various decrees issued by the Government during the late recess.—From Portugal we learn that the Cortes were opened on the 2d inst. by commission. The royal speech, read by the President of the Council, recommended to the Chambers the discussion of the budget, the organisation of the public finances, and the adoption of new measures for promoting the prosperity of the colonies, after which the Chambers were adjourned till the 21st Feb.—Letters from Vienna state that Prince Metternich has announced to the Porte that the great Powers will not allow the contemplated attack of the Turkish Government upon Greece. Advices from Athens inform us that the king has not yet returned a reply to the note addressed to him by the representatives of the three protecting Powers respecting the complaints of Turkey against his Government; and recent despatches from Constantinople, which have reached us through Vienna, announce that the Porte has given notice to the Ambassadors that if within fourteen days the Greek Government did not comply with all their just demands, the Sultan was determined to have satisfaction by force of arms. We learn, also, that the Divan contemplates the appropriation of the church property by the state, for the purpose of being sold or let on lease to purchasers or tenants without distinction of creed,—a scheme originating with the late Sultan, and requiring as much energy as his other great reforms, which constitute so remarkable an epoch in the history of the empire.—The news from the United States is chiefly confined to the proceedings of Congress, and to matters of domestic interest. The recent affair of the Creole slaver which the slaves after murdering their owner carried into one of the West India Islands, where they were allowed to go at liberty—and the question of the right of search, form the leading topics of discussion; the journals are unanimous in maintaining that the Federal Government must never concede that right to Great Britain or to any other maritime Power.

At home, the only subject requiring especial notice is the approaching christening of the Prince of Wales. The Lord Chamberlain has issued invitations, to those personages who will be present at the ceremony, for Tuesday, the 25th inst.; and the King of Prussia is expected to arrive at Windsor Castle in the course of the ensuing week.—In anticipation of the meeting of Parliament on Thursday, the 3d Feb., Sir R. Peel has issued the usual Ministerial Circular to the Conservative Members, requesting their attendance on that day, and announcing that "public business of importance will be immediately proceeded with."

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, all continue well. The Queen and Prince Albert left Windsor Castle for Claremont on Tuesday, where her Majesty has remained a few days, and was to return to Windsor again this day. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal did not accompany her Majesty, but continued at the Castle. The Court Circular announces that the Lord Chamberlain has, by her Majesty's command, issued cards of invitation to the leading nobility for the approaching solemnity of the christening of the Prince of Wales at St. George's Hall. The day of the christening is now announced to be definitively fixed for the 25th inst.; and the King of Prussia will embark at Ostend for this country on the evening of Thursday next. His Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen will repair to Ostend to receive his Sovereign. His Majesty will proceed to Windsor immediately on his landing, which may be expected to take place in the course of Friday.

The Queen Dowager.—The accounts received respecting the health of her Majesty the Queen Dowager continue to be favourable. The latest intelligence from Sudbury Hall announces that her Majesty is so much better, that she contemplates returning to London at a very early period; that orders have already been issued for making preparations for her Majesty's departure; and that the 21st inst. is the day fixed, according to present arrangements, for her Majesty's return to Marlborough-house.

Parliamentary Movements.—Mr. Wolverley Attwood and Mr. Colquhoun having declined coming forward to contest the representation of the City of Dublin, Mr. Gregory has announced himself as the Candidate on the Conservative interest.—A requisition, it is said, is in course of signature, inviting Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Bart., the present member for Helston, to become a candidate on the Conservative interest for the western division of Cornwall, vacant by Lord Boscawen Rose's accession to the peerage on the death of his father, the Earl of Falmouth; and it is also stated that Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., the late member, will come forward to contest the county on the Liberal interest.—The decease of the late Earl of Elgin, by which Lord Bruce, M.P. for Southampton, succeeds to the Scottish peerage, having occasioned a vacancy in the representation of that town, Mr. H. Mildmay, son-in-law of Lord Ashburton, has announced himself as a Candidate on the Conservative interest.—The local papers contain a letter from Mr. Dawson to the electors of Devonport, resigning any future claim to the representation of that borough.

Church Preferment.—The death of Dr. Shuttleworth, Bishop of Chichester, which took place after a short illness on Friday, the 7th inst., has occasioned a vacancy in that see. Mr. Anderson and Dr. French are spoken of as likely to fill the vacant bishopric.—The Archbishop of Dublin has committed the care of the united dioceses of Ferns and Ossory, until the appointment of a bishop, to the Rev. H. Newland, D.D., Dr. Pack, and Archdeacon Stopford. The latter is mentioned as likely to be the new bishop.

Official Appointments.—It is stated that the Marquis of Exeter will be appointed Lord-lieutenant of the county of Northampton, in the place of the late Earl of Westmorland; and that Mr. G. Finch will be the new Lord-lieutenant of Rutlandshire, vacant by the Marquis of Exeter's new appointment.—Mr. Justice Bosanquet, in consequence of continued ill health, has sent in his resignation to the Lord Chancellor. His Lorship's successor, as one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, is not yet known; but Mr. Serj. Merewether, Mr. Law, Recorder of London, and Mr. Serj. Goulburn, are mentioned as likely to be raised to the bench.

Foreign.

France.—*Foreign Relations.*—The foreign relations of the country, more especially with the Courts of Madrid and St. Petersburg, continue to be the leading topics of interest discussed by the journals. With respect to the first, viz., the difference that has arisen on the point of etiquette between the French Ambassador and the Spanish Cabinet, there appeared to be an impression in Paris on Monday that the matter in dispute would be amicably adjusted; and the *Journal des Débats*, in a long article on the subject, announced that a courier had been despatched from the Foreign Office, with conciliatory instructions to M. de Salvandy, adding that it was believed that the Ambassador would not leave Madrid. The actual state of the question, however, does not appear to be considered satisfactory by the Opposition papers; not, they say, that a war between the two countries is to be regarded as probable, but because the withdrawal of the French Minister on such a ground would, they fear, suspend, during the minority of Queen Isabella at least, the diplomatic relations between the two countries. The differences with the Court of St. Petersburg, already referred to, also continue to occupy attention, and appear to be generally attributed to the withdrawal of Count Pahlen, the Russian Ambassador, from Paris; in order, as it is stated, that he should not be the organ of the diplomatic body in complimenting the King on New Year's day; and also to the absence of his representative from the Tuileries on the same occasion. The *Journal des Débats*, in an article on this subject, expresses a hope that the French Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburgh had not, as stated, purposely absented himself from Court on the Emperor's birthday, in reprisal for the withdrawal of Count Pahlen from Paris, and proceeds to say that it "cannot understand a war of such a kind between two powerful nations. If France deems herself affronted by the proceedings of the Russian Cabinet, she can, as is competent to her, withdraw her agents from Russia; but two great Governments never engage in a struggle of this irritating and illnatured sort. If they do not wish to plunge into a war and exchange cannon shots, they will not engage in a conflict of etiquette, and will not contend by attacks and retorts as ridiculous as impotent." The article concludes by "recommending that if the diplomatic relations between the two countries cannot be preserved on terms of reciprocal courtesy, it would be better to break them off altogether, as an open rupture would be less dangerous for peace than envenomed diplomacy." The Opposition papers also recommend Government to take high ground in this dispute, and endeavour to draw as a conclusion from the affair, that notwithstanding the Convention of the 13th July, restoring France to the European concert, she is still regarded with unfriendly feelings by the other great Powers.

The Chambers.—The Court of Peers assembled on Saturday, when the President read a letter from the Minister of Justice, announcing, as anticipated in our last, that the King had been pleased to commute the sentence of death, pronounced by the Court against Quénisset, Colombier, and Just Brazier; and that the first was to be banished for ever, and the two others condemned to hard labour for life. The commissioners appointed to draw up the address in reply to the King's Speech met on the same day to hear the explanations of the Ministers of Commerce and Marine, who, it is stated, are not disposed to second the views of Government in its objects of internal improvement. On Tuesday, the debate commenced on the Address, which contains one passage relative to commercial relations, in the form of an amendment, and is directed against the conclusion of the treaty with Belgium. The Prince of Moskwa, Marshal Ney's son, opened the debate. He entered, at length, into the Eastern Question and the Convention of the 13th July, contending that the isolation of France, from which in consequence of that Convention she had departed, was an absolute necessity for her national honour and interests, and that some striking reparation ought to have been obtained before that isolation was abandoned. Upon these grounds he opposed the Address. The Marquis Boissy spoke in favour of it, and attacked the conduct of Spain towards France, accusing the former of ingratitude. In the course of his speech he made use of strong terms in reference to the Regent, which called up M. Guizot, who protested against the word "executioner" being applied to the Regent of Spain, who was the present depository of the Royal power in a country with which France was at peace. M. Boissy then withdrew the words. M. Dumon, said to be a friend of M. Guizot, has been appointed reporter of the Commission of the Address in the Chamber of Deputies. It was expected that the Address would be ready by about Friday (yesterday), and that the debate would begin on Monday next.

The Capital.—On Friday morning, the 7th inst., several manuscript placards were affixed to the walls of the Schools of Medicine and Law, calling on the students to make a manifestation on the Abbé de Lamenais coming out of prison after a year's confinement for sedition. These placards were removed by order of the authorities; but about one o'clock, from 400 to 500 students assembled in a body, and marching four abreast, proceeded first to the Foreign Office, where they exhibited considerable feeling against the Foreign Minister, uttering cries of "Down with Guizot!" and singing the Marseillaise Hymn. They then proceeded to the house of M. de Lamenais, where a deputation was sent in to congratulate him on his release, after which M. de Lamenais made his appearance at the balcony, and was loudly cheered. At this moment a detachment of troops of the line, headed by two Commissaries of Police, made its appearance, and the mob resumed its march on its return to the neighbourhood of the schools. Some demonstration of hostility was again displayed on passing the Foreign Office and Chamber of Peers; and on arriving at the office of the *Journal du Peuple*, they stopped some time, shouting in favour of M. Dupoty. Having returned to the Place du Panthéon, they appeared inclined to remain there, and began again to sing the Marseillaise; but a detachment of the Municipal Guard, headed by a Commissary of Police, came up and dispersed them. Several persons, students and workmen, who had made themselves prominent by their shouts and turbulence, were arrested at various points, and conveyed to prison. The population, throughout the entire line traversed by the procession, seem to have evinced no sympathy with this demonstration, and in the evening everything was again quiet in the Capital.—The weather in Paris has become very severe, and the latest accounts inform us that the intensity of the cold was increasing. The Seine was nearly covered over with floating ice, and would, it was expected, should the frost continue, be soon completely frozen over. The canals of St. Denis and St. Martin are entirely frozen, and skaiting has begun on them. The thermometer (Centigrade) marked 9 degrees below zero on Friday night, the 7th inst.; on the following night it was still lower; and on Sunday the temperature is said to have been so low as 18 degrees of Fahr., or 14 below the freezing point. The sky, however, was clear, with little or no wind. Most of the mail-coaches had been detained considerably after their usual time, in consequence of heavy falls of snow in the provinces.—It is rumoured that the King of Prussia will stop in Paris a short time on his return to Berlin from London.—It has just been decided by one of the Parisian tribunals that the tenant of a house with a garden attached to it can demand the cancelling of his lease if, the trees in the said garden being planted too near the property of the next-door neighbour, the latter should order them to be cut down, and that he can claim damages as well.

The Army.—The journals have recently made frequent reports of the capital conviction of soldiers by Court Martial in Paris, for assaults on their superiors—facts which appear to be regarded by them as indicating a state of increasing disorganisation in the army. On Sunday, it appears, according to an article in the *National*, that a pitched battle took place near the Champs de Mars, between the soldiers of two regiments, forming part of the garrison of the capital. The combatants are said to have been 2,000 in number, and were armed for the greater part with sabres, the rest with stakes or bludgeons, and not only resisted and treated with contempt their officers, who threw themselves between them to induce them to desist, but disarmed the pickets of troops sent to restore order, and continued their conflict until compelled to leave off by sheer fatigue. A great number were severely wounded, and the affair caused lively alarm in the neighbourhood of the fight. The journal by which this account is given, adds that the conflict was renewed on the two following days; but its final result is not stated.

Political Trials.—M. Lenormand, ex-commissary of police at Toulouse, who was tried and acquitted on a charge of participating in the late riots of that city, has been ordered to be prosecuted for corruption and mal-practices in the discharge of his functions. The charges against him, however, are said not to be heavy. The Court of Assizes of the Bouches du Rhône has just decided, without the intervention of a jury, that all the persons implicated in the late republican movement at La Villette, near Marseilles, who have not surrendered themselves for trial, shall be liable to deportation. One of these individuals, named Deschamps, who has been pointed out as the chief of the plot, has been recently arrested at Toulon. One of the companions of Barbes, named Bourdon, condemned to imprisonment by the Court of Peers in the fort of St. Michel, has become insane, and been removed to the Lunatic Asylum of Pontorson. This, it seems, is the third case of insanity, besides one of suicide, that has occurred among the prisoners convicted with Barbes for the attempt on the King, in the space of 15 months; and all, it is stated, have been brought about by the infliction of the solitary regimen. It is said that the individuals lately arrested on the denunciation of Colombier and Brazier will not be tried by the Court of Peers, that several have been or were shortly to be released; and that the others will stand their trial before the ordinary tribunals. A file-maker, named Choquin, was arrested on Saturday under a warrant from the Chancellor, and conducted to the prison of the Luxembourg, supposed to be implicated in the attempt of Quénisset. The members of the bar of Colmar have entered a protest against the sentence pronounced by the Court of Peers in the case of M. Dupoty, and forwarded it to the chairman of the bar of Paris.

Spain.—The quarrel of etiquette between M. Salvandy and the Cabinet still continues. The latter, according to the Madrid journals, had made every concession consistent with the national dignity, in order to accommodate matters, but was still determined not to concede the point claimed by the French Ambassador. Private letters state that a last expedient, proposed by M. Gonzalez, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and which consisted in M. Salvandy's presenting his credentials by duplicates — one to the Regent, and the other tot he Queen in presence of the Regent—had been rejected ; and Government refusing to give up the principle, the plan had been abandoned. M. Salvandy, it is added, insisted on delivering his letters to the Queen in presence of the Regent, because the latter represents the Government, and not the Majesty of the throne. It was deemed probable that M. Salvandy, on receipt of the new instructions, forwarded to him from Paris, which he was expected to receive on the 10th inst., would address an ultimatum to the Spanish Cabinet, and set out for France, leaving a mere Chargé d'Affaires in his place. Notwithstanding, however, this impression prevailed in Madrid, it will be seen, under our French intelligence, that in Paris hopes were entertained that the dispute would be amicably arranged ; at the same time it appears that in the latter capital, the reason for these hopes was grounded on the expectation that the Regent would give way ; while, in Madrid, the impression was equally strong that no arrangement would be come to, unless the French Ambassador made the concession. The Committee charged with drawing up the Address in answer to the Regent's Speech met, under the presidency of M. Olozaga, on the 2d inst., and came to an understanding upon every paragraph of that document. The article relative to the events of Barcelona slightly blames the conduct and acts of Government on that occasion ; but as Ministers were yet to be heard, the Committee was not expected to terminate its labours for seven or eight days longer. The Chamber of Deputies sat on the 3d, and had fairly entered into business, three decrees having been formally laid before them for their consideration. The first, declaring the coast of Cantabria in a state of blockade during the insurrection of the Basque provinces, is now out of date ; the second, declaring all the officials who recognised the rebel Government established in Vittoria to be set aside, was expected to give rise to considerable discussion, in consequence of the pretensions of numbers of the dismissed to be considered innocent. The third is regarded as the most interesting of all—viz. "the suspension of the payment of the dowry of the Queen-Mother, Maria Christina." The question of the confirmation of this decree will, it is thought, bring to light all the yet hidden documents connected with the subject, and afford the Ministry an opportunity of vindicating the policy which they are now pledged to pursue with respect to her Majesty. The greater part of the sitting was occupied in the discussion of the report on the individual members subject to re-election, in consequence of having received employment or honours from Government. An order had been sent by the Regent to Ferrol for a frigate to put to sea without delay. Her destination was said to be Havannah, but she was previously to call at Cadiz to take troops on board. Advices from Alicant state that tranquillity had been completely restored in that city, and that the municipal elections, having been resumed on the 27th ult., were quietly proceeding "under the protection of a body of 300 infantry and 30 cavalry." Two individuals implicated in the recent riots had been apprehended ; and an oil-vendor, who had entered the Political Chief's house with the intention of murdering him, had likewise been arrested. Accounts from Bayonne, of the 3rd inst., state that Don Antonio Galiano, who had been obliged to fly from Bilboa after the repression of the Christino revolt in Navarre and the Basque provinces, had arrived on the French territory, after wandering for two months in the mountains of Biscay and Guipuzcoa.—We learn, by subsequent intelligence from Madrid of the 5th inst., that M. de Salvandy had made all his preparations to quit that city on the following day with all the *attachés* of the embassy, and that he would leave only a person to sign passports. It is added, that Mr. Aston, the British Minister, had exerted all his influence to effect an arrangement of the differences between M. de Salvandy and the Spanish Government, but ineffectually.

Portugal.—We have received intelligence from Lisbon to the 3d inst., which is of more than ordinary interest. The Cortes were opened, *pro formâ*, on the 2d inst., by commission, but with a Royal Speech, which was read by the President of the Council. The chief points recommended by it to the Chambers for their especial consideration, are the discussion of the budget, and the organisation of the public finances ; and new measures for promoting the prosperity of the Colonies are also stated to be urgently required. After the Speech had been read, the Chambers were adjourned till the 21st Feb. Government had concluded an important financial transaction, to effect which the Bank of Lisbon, the tobacco contractors, and the Confiança company of capitalists had joined in forming a new association, under the name of "Company of National Credit." This company was to advance 1,000 contos of reis (230,000*l.*) in money, viz. 500 in the next three months, and 500 more in three months afterwards, in case the Cortes should have previously authorised the present operation. Government, it is said, would also virtually receive another advance of 600 contos, as the bank had discounted to that amount for officers' pay, &c., which Government was liable to repay the bank out of the current revenues, and for which the latter will now receive inscriptions. The company was further to purchase the outstanding arrears, to the amount of 4,100 contos of reis ; and also to purchase 2,000 contos of the foreign Five per Cent. Stock, with the corresponding coupons, and to receive for all these amounts inscriptions at 5 per cent. interest, according to a scale mentioned in the contract, payable by the Board of Public Credit, by funds set aside from the revenues derived from the tobacco contract. The total amount of inscriptions to be issued would amount to 7,520 contos of reis. Government was to commence cash payments to all classes of officials from the 1st Jan. The Prince de Joinville had left Lisbon for Toulon. There had been a review of the garrison during the Prince's stay, who had been with the King to Cintra and Mafra, and the French Minister gave a ball on the eve of the Prince's departure.

Germany.—We have received German papers of recent dates, but they contain little of importance ; the Stuttgardt journals announce that the Count de Medem, Russian Ambassador to the Court of Wirtemberg, has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Austria, and is to be replaced at Stuttgardt by Count Gortschakoff. It is stated that Prince Metternich has forwarded to the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs at Constantinople a strong note, in which he states that the Powers of Europe will not permit any attack upon Greece by Turkey.—The local news at present attracting attention in the diplomatic circles of Vienna is a duel lately fought in the suburbs of the city, between Prince Felix Lichnowsky and the Spaniard Montenegro, son of the celebrated Carlist General of that name, in consequence of some observations reflecting on the character of his father and brother, which appeared in the second volume of the Prince's "Reminiscences from Spain." Montenegro was seconded by Prince Schwartzenberg, who likewise served in Spain, and Count Blacas. The Prince was attended by Col. Rachden, formerly in Cabrera's service. Montenegro was wounded in the arm ; and Prince Lichnowsky received a ball in his side, which however has been extracted, and both combatants are now said to be out of danger.—M. de Mieg, Bavarian Minister Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Diet, died at Frankfort on the 7th inst.—The *Prussian State Gazette* of the 1st instant publishes the treaty concluded between Prussia, the Duchy of Brunswick, Hanover, and Oldenburg, for the accession of those states to the German Customs' Union. The journals also add that a manifest tendency is observed among the German cantons of Switzerland to join the Union, and that such an accession would confer considerable advantages upon the Duchy of Baden, which exports a considerable quantity of Rhenish wine to Switzerland. The north German papers say that the King of Prussia has cancelled the decree, sending Dr. Jacobi to be tried for his pamphlet before the criminal senate of Berlin, and that he will be tried by the Chamber of Justice. Accounts from Berlin inform us that while the King is absent on his visit to London, the Queen will go to Dresden on a visit to her august sister. Many decorations of the order of the Red Eagle have been commanded by the King of the Court jeweller to be taken to London, and a decoration of the Black Eagle, in diamonds, valued at 10,000 crowns (nearly 2,000*l.*) is also making ; but it is not known for whom it is intended by his Majesty. Three commissioners who were some time since sent by the Prussian Government to England, to inquire into the prison system of this country, have made their reports to the Minister of the Interior and police. Two of them, it is stated, have formally declared against the system of solitary confinement called the Pennsylvania system ; the third, Dr. Julius, recommends his Government to adopt it, but the Ministry, it is added, do not seem disposed to agree with him : the opinion of the King on the subject is not yet known. It is said that Prussia is about to fortify Luek on its eastern frontier.—It is stated by the journals that a modification of the present laws respecting the Jews in Prussia is much spoken of, and that not only will they be permitted to enjoy the worship of their religion to the fullest extent, but that they will be restored to the possession of several civil rights of which they were heretofore deprived.

Belgium.—In a previous Number we referred to the fact that extensive frauds had been committed on a Belgian bank, and that forged notes were in circulation to a large amount, both in England and in all parts of the Continent. Within the last few days some important discoveries have been made relative to this affair ; and two of the parties concerned in it have been arrested in Paris ; but a third, of the name of Theodore Romanzow, who is supposed to be the principal in the fraud, has not yet been apprehended, though the police of Paris have, it is said, information respecting his movements, and expect shortly to arrest him. The two prisoners who are in custody are a woman, named Madame Danelle, and a young man, called Pressel. The latter, it seems, has not made any confessions ; but those of Madame Danelle are understood to be very complete. All the particulars of the case are not yet made known, lest the ends of justice should be defeated. It is understood however that the prisoners form part of a very extensive body of Continental forgers and swindlers, who have been carrying on their operations for some time.

Holland.—Accounts received from the Hague inform us that the King will again visit Luxembourg in the course of this month, in order to make himself acquainted with the real state of affairs in that country. In the course of last year one hundred and ninety-seven ships arrived in the port of Ghent, of which nine came direct from the Havannah and other distant ports, laden with raw sugar, cotton, and rice. The weather is represented as having become very cold and severe, and the navigation of the canal of Charleroi and Willebroeck has been interrupted by the frost. Alfred du Rosset, a foreigner, has just been condemned to a year's imprisonment and costs for having altered his passport, which was originally authentic, or, at least, of having made use of an altered passport.

Italy.—Intelligence has been received from Naples that Sir W. Parish and Mr. Sulivan, the British Commissioners in the affair of the sulphur monopoly, have succeeded in the settlement of the various questions arising out of that matter ; and that they have done so without having had to appeal to the French arbiter.—Private letters from Florence state that the new line of road in Tuscany, and the proposed branches to Civita Vecchia and Leghorn, will be a re-establishment of the old Roman roads, the "Via Aurelia" and "Via Emilia," which afforded easy communication between Rome and the Gauls. The new roads, it is said, will touch Corneto and Montalto in the Papal States, and Orbitello, Grosseto, Follonica, and St. Vincenzio in Tuscany. At Cecina, it divides into two branches—one leading direct to Pisa, the other running along the seashore to Leghorn. The Grand Duke of Tuscany while at Follonica visited the foundries, which, it appears, have within the last few years been considerably extended and improved.

Russia.—Private accounts from St. Petersburg, of the 27th ult., state that the question of etiquette that has arisen between the French and Russian Governments was expected to be soon arranged, and that the French Chargé d'Affaires in that capital, and his attachés, purposed attending the Court festivities on New Year's day, but some doubts appeared to be entertained whether they would be invited. The same accounts state that the abrupt manner in which M. Périer, the French Chargé d'Affaires in the absence of M. de Barante, absented himself from the *fête* day of the Emperor, had caused a great sensation, and the effect of it had been to exclude M. Périer from all invitations in society which had taken part with the Czar. It is also said that M. Nesselrode, on getting into his carriage to attend the levee, received a brief and stiff note from M. Périer, accounting for his absence : that the Emperor was much moved at this, and was at first disposed to order the passports for M. Périer and suite ; but that, on the representations of Count Nesselrode and others, the retaliation was confined for the present to the instructions sent to M. Kisseleff, in Paris, not to attend the Tuileries on New Year's day, and which our readers are aware have been acted on.—On the 21st ult., an ukase was published addressed by the Emperor to the directing senate on the 28th Nov., announcing that the Minister of Finance had prepared, by his directions, a new edition of the tariffs for regulating the trade carried on along the frontier of Europe and that of Kiakhta, which had received his imperial sanction. The tariff on the European frontier was to have come into operation on the 1st inst., and the other on the 1st Nov., 1842. The ukase does not mention the changes introduced in the former tariff. The duties on wood and wooden articles, as well as those levied in the Asiatic and Transcaucasian provinces of the empire, had undergone no modification. The goods deposited in the customs stores at the above-mentioned periods were to be liable to the duties stipulated in the former regulations. No alterations are made by this ukase in the customs laws and regulations of the kingdom of Poland and of the Grand Duchy of Finland. The papers state that the annual produce of the private gold mines and gold works in Siberia has increased, since 1829, from 100 to 212 pounds ; or nearly 8,500lbs. English.—The navigation of the port of Riga was closed for the season on the 3d ult. At Cronstadt on the 18th the floating ice had appeared in the western channel, and the sea between that fort, Orianemburg, and St. Petersburg was covered with solid ice. Private accounts received from Teflis inform us that notwithstanding the bad season, by which all the difficulties of the campaign are increased, the expedition against the Circassians continues, and that a serious affair has taken place between the mountaineers and the Russians, in which about forty officers and from six to seven hundred soldiers were killed, and great numbers wounded ; the losses of the mountaineers were not known. After this engagement the Russian troops, it is stated, took possession of about five leagues of territory, and occupied a valley situated between two small forts.

Greece.—Accounts received from Athens, dated the 20th ult., inform us that the King had not yet returned a reply to the collective note addressed to him by the representatives of the three protecting Powers respecting complaints of the Turks against his Government. The latter, it appears, had declared its readiness to settle amicably the portion of the claims which referred to Turkish property retained by the state or subjects of Greece, and had accordingly proposed, 1st, to refund to the Greeks who purchased nine years ago from the Turks property illegally disposed of by the latter, and which belonged to the mosques of Thebes, the price of their acquisition, together with 8 per cent. interest on the sums they had actually paid ; 2d, to pay to the Turks of Zeitouni or Isden the remainder of the balance due to them by Government on the acquisition of their lands, together with 8 per cent. on the capital ; and 3d, to place at the disposal of the Ottoman Government a sum of 500,000 piasters (5,000*l.*), being the amount of the indemnity claimed by the Vacoufs of Eubœa, in virtue of the protocols. The point respecting the ill-treatment complained of by the Turks living in the Grecian territory still remained to be adjusted.—The editor of a journal who had been brought to trial for an article entitled "The French Million and Collettism," had been acquitted by the Court. The Christides Administration was considered to have been greatly shaken by this verdict; and the King, it is said, had written to Theocaris to return in all haste from Germany, his Majesty designing him as successor to Christides.

TURKEY.—By the arrival of the Levant mail we have recent intelligence from Constantinople, from which we learn that Baron de Bourqueney, the French envoy, arrived on the 17th ult. in that captal, in a steamer, which saluted the Seraglio by 21 guns, which was responded to from the batteries of Tophané.—Mustapha Pacha, the Seraskier, and Muhtar Bey, as Councillor, were about to leave for Syria, to put an end to the existing troubles. Tahir Pacha, Grand Admiral, was to be the Commander-in-Chief of the Army during Mustapha's absence, and Jaboub Pacha, Governor of Adrianople, was also to go to Syria. The Porte has not yet decided who shall be named to command the troops recently sent into Roumelia.—Private letters give an account of a rumoured project of the Government, which, if carried into effect, will, it is thought, constitute one of the most remarkable epochs in the history of the empire. It is the appropriation by the state of the church property, or wakoofs, to be sold or let on long leases to purchasers, or tenants, without distinction of creed or condition. The scheme, it appears, originated with the late Sultan Mahmoud, but no authentic particulars relating to the subject are yet known.—The diplomatic circles of Pera are said to have been surprised at several religious conversions which have lately occurred in that quarter. A Frenchman, it seems, has turned Turk; and the ladies of the Russian Minister. Madame Titboff, who was a Protestant, and of the Russian first dragoman, Prince Hantcherly, who was a Catholic, have simultaneously recanted and become Greeks.—Subsequent advices, received through Vienna, announce that on the 15th Dec. the Porte forwarded a note to the representatives of the five great Powers, apprising them, that if within fourteen days the Greek Government did not comply with all their just demands, the Sultan was determined to have satisfaction by force of arms. The period prescribed by the Divan in this communication consequently expired on the 1st of this month; but from the intimation given by Prince Metternich as to the intentions of the great Powers, no fear of an actual collision is entertained.

UNITED STATES.—By the packet-ship *New York*, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, we have received papers 7 days later than those brought by the *Acadia*. The proceedings of Congress are reported to the 20th ult., inclusive; but they are generally uninteresting to the English reader. The tariff question had been under discussion, and it seemed likely to give rise to long and animated debates. The main point was, whether it should be framed for protection or for revenue, and on it the discussions were expected to turn. The report of the Secretary to the Navy had been laid before Congress and printed. It is a long document, but the papers describe it as an able and satisfactory one. The report of the Secretary to the Treasury had also been presented and printed. To meet the deficiency in the revenue for 1842, the Secretary recommends to Congress to authorise an extension of the term of the portion of the 12,000,000 dollars loan not yet taken, and a re-issue of the Treasury notes heretofore authorised by law, amounting to 5,000,000 dollars; the balance of the deficit in the ways and means, together with 2,000,000 dollars (a surplus deemed necessary to be in the Treasury to meet emergencies in the public service), to be supplied from imposts upon such foreign articles imported into the United States "as may be selected with a due regard to a rigid restriction, in amount, to the actual wants of Government, and a proper economy in its administration." The report then goes into an argument as to the principles which ought to govern the adjustment of the tariff to the wants of Government.—The question of the right of search forms the leading topic of discussion in all the journals; which are unanimous in approving the conduct of Mr. Stevenson, late ambassador to the Court of London, in reference to that question; as well as in maintaining that the United States must never concede that right to Great Britain, or to any other maritime Power.—The Patent-office, at Washington, had been entered by false keys, and three valuable articles, to the amount of 12,000 dollars, stolen. The articles were, a snuff-box presented by the Emperor Alexander of Russia to Mr. Harris, the Chargé d'Affaires, valued at 6,000 dollars; a pearl necklace, presented by the Imaum of Muscat to the late President, Mr. Van Buren, valued at 3,600 dollars; and a gold scabbard, presented by the Viceroy of Peru to Mr. Biddle, and valued at 2,600 dollars. A reward of 1,000 dollars has been offered by the Commissioner of Patents for the recovery of the articles. The theft, it appears, was one of a very daring character; the time of its occurrence being known within 10 minutes, as the person having charge of the room containing the articles had visited it within that time.—The papers contain further particulars of the revolt of the slaves on board the *Creole*, which we have before noticed. This vessel, an American one, was, it will be recollected, on her voyage from Hampton-roads to New Orleans, with 135 slaves on board. On the voyage the slaves mutinied, murdered a passenger and part owner of themselves, wounded the captain and some of the crew, and compelled the remainder to navigate the brig to Nassau, New Providence, where the Governor, considering them as passengers, allowed them, contrary to the protest of the United States Consul, to go at liberty.

CANADA.—The invasion of the frontier by bands of men, who burn and destroy agricultural buildings and produce, has been again renewed this winter, and has produced, it is said, great heart-burnings and exasperations. The Papers recommend a system of retaliation to be practised by the Canadians; but it fortunately does not appear that this suggestion has yet been acted on.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—There has been a further rise in the Government securities. Consols for money closed at 89 to ⅛; ditto for the Account in Feb., 89⅜ to ½; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 98 to 9; Three per Cents. Reduced, 89⅜ to ½; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 99⅝; Bank Stock, 166½ to 167½; Long Annuities (expiring Jan. 5, 1860), 12-11-16.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Weather.—The weather still remains cold and severe; and, with the exception of one or two partial thaws, the frost has continued throughout the week with considerable severity. On Thursday there was the heaviest fall of snow that has occurred in the Metropolis this winter. It commenced in the morning and continued throughout the day, covering the streets and neighbourhood of town, in many places, it is stated, to the depth of ten inches; and where it had drifted, travelling has been much impeded. Several of the mails and stage-coaches have since been considerably beyond time, owing to the heavy state of the roads. The masters of several coasting vessels, arrived in the River yesterday, report having experienced for several days heavy falls of snow, accompanied with strong variable winds and squalls. In the Parks, the waters have been visited by great numbers of skaters and promenaders; and a variety of accidents, several unfortunately attended with fatal results, have occurred during the week.

Metropolitan Improvements.—It is stated that a great improvement is about to be made in the appearance of Piccadilly consequent upon the removal of the ranger's house in the Green Park, which will be taken down early in the spring. The plan, which, it is added, has been suggested by Sir R. Peel, is to consist of a terrace and public walk from the gate into the Palace-gardens at Hyde Park-corner to the junction of the houses at the lower end of the basin; the form of the ground on this line being considered favourable to picturesque effect in laying out and planting, and to architectural beauty of design in the esplanade. Fountains and statues, it is said, will also be introduced to add to the beauty of the plan.—On Monday the Bude light was for the first time applied to street illumination at the top of the Obelisk, in Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, opposite Carlton-gardens, in the presence of several of the parochial authorities of St. James's. On that occasion, and on the two succeeding evenings, the experiment was successful, and the light, it is stated, will be kept burning in future every night till 12 o'clock.

Wood Pavement.—On Saturday a meeting of the Marylebone vestry was held, when the motion carried on the previous Saturday, for postponing for three years the further extension of wood paving in that parish, was again discussed. A numerous deputation presented a memorial, signed by 58 inhabitants of Oxford-street, who had already the wood paving before their doors, detailing the advantages accruing to themselves and the public since its introduction, and praying the vestry not only not to confirm the minute, but to give the paving to their neighbours throughout the entire street. The deputation having withdrawn, Mr. Joseph moved the non-confirmation of the minute, delaring that the proposition was not only most absurd, but that it was illegal for a fluctuating body like the vestry to make a prospective resolution for three years. This motion having been seconded, a long and boisterous discussion ensued, in which Lord Nugent and several other gentlemen took part; after which the chairman put the question, and amidst considerable confusion declared the non-confirmation to be carried. A division was then demanded, and a scene of great uproar followed, occasioned principally by the endeavours made by both parties to secure the vote of a wavering vestryman of the name of Abbott, who appears to have been pulled about with little ceremony. The chairman ultimately succeeded in restoring some order, and on the division taking place there appeared—for the non-confirmation of the minute, 27; for the confirmation, 26; majority against postponing the question of wood paving for three years, 1.

Distress in the Metropolis.—It is stated that the number of applications for relief at the principal charitable institutions of the Metropolis has been much greater this season than the last, notwithstanding it has as yet been less severe. Up to Sunday night the number of applications from persons completely destitute, at the Refuge for the Houseless, in Playhouse-yard, Whitecross-street, was 1,762, being 457 more than during the corresponding number of nights last year. On the first night of last year the number admitted was 40, whilst on the first of the present season it was 112. The nightly average number of inmates has been about 360, and on the last day of the year they were 393. The great majority of applicants, it is said, are strangers to London, having no claim upon any parish. At the Western Refuge for the Houseless, in Market-street, Edgware-road, where admission is obtained only by tickets from subscribers, the number of applicants is also said to have been more numerous than in previous years; and although nightly accommodation is only provided for 100, on one night last week no less than 136 were admitted. The applications, however, at the Destitute Sailors' Asylum, Well-close-square, the other remaining institution for the reception of the houseless, have been less this season than for some years past, on account, it is supposed, of the great demand for seamen for the navy and commercial service.

Royal Mint.—On Monday a portion of the ransom paid by the Chinese for the evacuation of Canton arrived in London, and was transferred to the Royal Mint. The treasure was landed at Portsmouth from H. M. frigate Conway, and thence conveyed to Gosport, where a special train was engaged to bring it by the Southampton Railway to London, under an escort of the 32d Reg. On the arrival of the train at Vauxhall, the boxes of silver, about one hundred in number, were transferred to a number of vans and carts, guarded by the soldiers. The procession attracted much notice in the streets through which it passed; and upon its arrival on Tower-hill, the mob was so great that the guard on duty at the Mint was ordered under arms to clear a way for the carts to advance, and the treasure entered the gates of the Mint amidst the loud cheers of the populace. Its value is stated to be 550,000*l.*, sterling; and it consists of small bars and lumps of sycee silver, the whole of which, it is understood, will be melted down and refined previously to its being converted into the current coin of the realm.

Public Meetings.—On Tuesday a meeting was held of the committee of management and of the defence fund committee of the Marylebone Joint-Stock Bank, Mr. Parnell in the chair. Mr. Abrahams entered into a lengthened statement of the affairs of the bank, and of the disputes between the directors and the shareholders. He also stated that the public creditors would be fully paid if the shareholders paid an additional advance of 5*l.* on their shares, and if Mr. Hannay's estate paid but a fourth of what it had been estimated at by the official assignee; who, it seems, has announced that it would return 20*s.* in the pound. The solicitor for the shareholders read a series of letters between him and the solicitor for the directors, in which the latter did not appear to evince much anxiety for an amicable arrangement. Letters were also read from country shareholders of 40, 20, and 10 shares, expressive of their desire to pay their 5*l.* on each share towards liquidating the claims of the public creditor, which were averaged at 16,000*l.* It was ultimately resolved that a 5*l.* call should be made, that Sir C. Scott be banker for the fund, and that Messrs. Parnell, Dukes, Robinson, Jackson, and Christmas be appointed trustees. It was also resolved to pay all *bonâ fide* debts, and that nine members of the Defence Fund should form a quorum to adjudicate the claims.—On Tuesday the half-yearly general meeting of the Royal Humane Society was held, when the report was read by the secretary, from which it appeared that during the past year the receipts amounted altogether to 2,569*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*; and the sum expended for rewards, salaries, apparatus, &c. was 1,479*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*; the expenses in Hyde-park, 584*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*; and the stock purchased 498*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, leaving a balance in hand of 6*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* During the year 214 cases had been brought under the notice of the society, 200 of which were successful; 11 were beyond recovery; and 3 were cases of suicide. Sixteen honorary silver and twenty-seven bronze medallions had been awarded for cases of extraordinary courage; and the thanks of the Society, inscribed on vellum, had been presented to nine individuals, and pecuniary rewards had been presented to 106 claimants. It was also announced that Prince Albert had lately enrolled his name as an honorary member, and that several handsome legacies had been received.—On Wednesday the half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the London Joint Stock Bank was held. The chairman, G. Scholefield, Esq., read the report, from which it appeared that the paid-up capital now is 589,700*l.*, and that the directors have thought it advisable to complete the issue of the whole 60,000 shares, the remaining 1,030 of which were to be sold in the market. The accounts showed a net profit on the half-year, ending the 31st Dec., of 25,923*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*, from which a dividend for the half-year, after the rate of 6*l.* per cent. per annum, was recommended, which would amount to 17,691*l.*, leaving 8,232*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* to be carried to the profit of the guarantee fund, which now amounts to 81,731*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* The report was unanimously adopted.

Accidents and Inquests.—On Saturday evening, as Mr. Aldridge, a builder residing at Shepherd's-bush, was driving on his way home, in the neighbourhood of Hammersmith, in consequence of its being very dark, and the road not being lighted, he unfortunately drove against a post, which caused him to be thrown out with great violence on his head, producing severe concussion of the brain. He was conveyed to a neighbouring house and medical assistance procured; but, it is said, he still continues in a very dangerous state.—On Monday, a fatal accident, attended by the loss of three lives, occurred on a piece of frozen water on Clapham-common. Deceased were a brother and two sisters, of the name of Dunce, of the respective ages of 17, 19, and 21. It seems that at the time of the accident the ice of the pond was much crowded with skaters, sliders, and promenaders, and the three deceased being together, the ice gave way beneath them. One of the sisters succeeded in getting out of the water, but returned to the spot and extended her hand to her struggling sister; the consequence of which was, that she was again drawn under water and perished. An inquest has been held, and a verdict returned of "Accidental death." It appears that a fatal accident occurred to a boy a few days since on the same water.—On Monday, an inquest was held at Camden-town, on William Burke, aged 98, said to have been formerly a gentleman of independent fortune, and companion of his Majesty George the Fourth, when Prince of Wales, but late an inmate of St. Pancras workhouse. There was nothing of interest in the case beyond the singular reverse of fortune referred to, and the fact that deceased's father died at the age of 102 years, his grandfather at the age of 104, and that there is now a brother living in the country at the advanced age of 101 years. From the evidence of deceased's wife, it appeared that deceased having gone out of the workhouse by permission to visit some friends, was suddenly seized with an affection of the chest, and shortly after returning to the workhouse, expired. Verdict, "Natural death."

Robberies.—A burglary and extensive robbery has been committed on the premises of Messrs. Griffin and Co., Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside, when a large quantity of silks, satins, hosiery, and goods of a similar character were stolen. Information was forwarded to the police, but the thieves have not been traced.—On Wednesday a serious charge, showing in some measure the distress existing amongst the poor in the Metropolis, came before the magistrate at the Mansion-house. A baker, living in Cannon-street, stated that on the previous evening 10 or 12 young men, some of whom were at the bar, came into his shop, seized a quantity of bread, and then returned to the street and divided what they had stolen amongst 30 or 40 others waiting outside for them. The prisoners, in their defence, said that they were in a state of starvation; that they had applied at different workhouses and charitable institutions, without procuring any relief; and that, not knowing what to do, they were obliged to take some bread. The prisoners were remanded, and expressed great satisfaction at being removed to the lock-up house. where they expected, at least, to get food and shelter.—On the following day, a similar charge was made against several other men and boys, who had been guilty of a like offence in the shop of another baker, in Bow-lane. After a long inquiry, the result of which was the same as the one on the previous day, Sir P. Laurie said that an example must be made, and committed the prisoners to Newgate. The other prisoners, against whom there was no evidence as to stealing the bread, but who had been seen dividing it outside, were then put to the bar and informed that sixteen had just been committed to Newgate, and that in all probability many of that number would be transported. The crowd of young men and boys who had been brought up as participators in the plunder outside the shops of the two prosecutors were then discharged, with an assurance that if they joined in any future criminal act of the kind, they might calculate upon the most severe infliction of punishment for the offence. It is stated that the City magistrates have under their serious consideration a suggestion, that when offenders are prosecuted for depredations committed under the impulse of hunger, after having been refused relief by the parochial authorities, although such offenders should not be permitted to escape punishment, the respective parishes should be compelled to defray the expenses of the prosecutions.

Fires.—From the annual report of Mr. Braidwood, superintendent of the London Fire Establishment, it appears that the total number of fires which have occurred in the Metropolis and its vicinity during the last year have been 855, being an increase of 15 over those of 1840. Out of this number, however, only 24 total destructions have happened; but of houses and buildings considerably damaged, there have been 234; and of those slightly damaged, 438: false alarms and chimneys on fire are stated to have been 159; of fires which happened at private houses there were 213; lodging-houses, 61; carpenters', 37; licensed victuallers', 34; drapers', 21; bakers', 18; sale-shops, 25; stables, 14; steam-mills, 6; churches, 3; wine and spirit merchants', 37; and of other trades and occupations the numbers vary from 1 to 9.—On Monday night, a serious fire broke out on the premises occupied by Mrs. Kennedy, milliner, of Stangate-street, near Astley's late Theatre. Some time elapsed before any engines arrived, and the entire destruction of the house where the fire originated being found inevitable, the exertions of the firemen were directed to save the adjacent houses, which they succeeded in doing.—On Wednesday a serious fire broke out in Myrtle-court, Bermondsey-street, a place densely populated by the lower orders of Irish. It occurred in the room of a poor woman, and was occasioned by the accidental falling of a spark on her bed, which was composed of shavings; she was so seriously burnt, that she was taken to the hospital, where she continues in a dangerous state. The fire, which at first created great alarm among the neighbouring poor, was soon subdued on the arrival of the engines, and the injury done was not great.—On Wednesday evening a fire occurred in the manufactory of Mr. Bartrum, coach and omnibus builder, Whitechapel. In consequence of the building being entirely composed of wood, and the materials contained in it of a very inflammable nature, the flames spread with great rapidity, and the manufactory was soon entirely destroyed. The fire, however, was prevented from extending further.—On Tuesday a serious fire broke out in the cabin of a foreign vessel moored in a tier of shipping off the Tower. Mr. Childs, fruiterer, and who is the Tower-hill beadle, happened fortunately to be near the spot at the time, from which he engaged a wherry, and proceeded on board the vessel, where he found her crew, all foreigners, in great confusion, and afraid to enter the cabin, which was filled with smoke. Mr. Childs immediately went below, when he discovered that the bulkheads were on fire; and having been furnished with a plentiful supply of water, he succeeded in extinguishing the flames before they had communicated with the cargo in the hold.

Woolwich.—A circular has just been received at this Dock-yard from the Ordnance Department, with particular instructions that it should be read in all departments of the ordnance service, stating that the attention of the Master-General and the Board having been drawn to the fact as disclosed by the evidence taken before the committee appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with the late fire in the Tower, that if the witness who first saw a light in the building where the fire broke out had given an immediate alarm, the disastrous result might, in all probability, have been prevented, or, at least, greatly lessened, they desire to express to the several persons resident within the Tower and other garrisons, and in the Ordnance establishments generally in the British dominions, their hope that, in the event of any unusual appearance of fire or light, however trivial it may seem, instant notice will be given by the party witnessing it to the proper authorities, so as to guard as much as possible against any recurrence of the calamity that has recently taken place. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have also issued instructions that all the fire engines in this Dock-yard shall be examined every ten days, to ascertain that every part of them continues in proper working order, and be on such occasions exercised by the police force with water, to insure their efficiency in case of their services being required. One of the inspectors of police to be present when the engines are examined, and be responsible that they are in good working order.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths in the Metropolis. from all causes, registered in the week ending Saturday, the 1st inst.:—Males, 523; Females, 514. Weekly average 1838-9-40: Males, 475; Females, 451.

Provincial News.

Abingdon.—A serious fire, which there is reason to think was the act of an incendiary, has occurred in the village of East Hanney, near this town. It commenced early in the evening, and though immediate assistance was procured, the flames were not got under until a barn, containing about 12 quarters of barley, a stable, and large barley-rick, were consumed. All the cattle, it seems, had been previously turned out of the rick-yard, as it is supposed, by the author of the fire, or several, it is thought, would have been burned to death. No clue, however, has yet been obtained to the discovery of the incendiary.

Bradford, Wilts.—The parties apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the daring burglary committed at South Wraxhall, which we noticed in our last, have undergone another examination before the magistrates. The evidence of the two Misses Awdrey and their servants was given at great length; they identified three of the prisoners as those most actively concerned in the robbery, and other witnesses deposed to finding various portions of the stolen property in the possession of the other prisoners. After a long inquiry, the magistrates committed the following persons to take their trial for the offence: Nathaniel Burge, John Milsom, and Jonas Penny, as principals; George Hart, as an accessory after the fact; and John Roberts and Selina, his wife, for receiving the goods, well knowing them to have been stolen.

Birmingham.—A serious accident, attended with loss of life, resulting from the incautious use of fire-arms, has occurred in this town. It seems that a man, named Ezra Steapenhill, about a month ago found a gun, as he stated, and a few days after was showing it to a friend, stating that it was unloaded; his wife happened to be present, and, in joke, pulled the trigger over his shoulder, when it went off, breaking the clock-case to pieces. A few evenings since, he was cleaning the same gun, although it was heavily loaded and capped. His wife was sitting at the end of the table on which the gun rested, and when in the act of rubbing the lock it went off, and the contents entered her chest, and killed her on the spot. This appears to be the husband's statement, who is under the surveillance of the police.

Chelmsford.—A general feeling, to which we have before referred, appears to be gaining ground in the great agricultural districts, against the continuance of the present rural police, on the ground of its inefficiency and great expense. At the quarter-sessions in this town on Tuesday several petitions were presented to the magistrates against the system; one of which stated that "although the police had made a considerable addition to the burdens of the parishes, it had not answered the purpose for which it was instituted, and the petitioners therefore prayed the justices to take into their serious consideration, whether it was not expedient forthwith to report it as their opinion to the Secretary of State that the rural police force is unnecessary, and should be discontinued in this county." Another stated—"The petitioners humbly hope that the magistrates will neither suffer the present force to be increased nor continued, but that they may be allowed to appoint their own local constables, whereby they can reduce their present expenses, and at the same time detect as well as deter depredators." Some discussion having taken place, it was finally agreed that a regular notice should be given, in order that the question of augmenting the force or abolishing it might be debated and decided upon at the next session.

Derby.—An address to H.R.H. Prince Albert has within the last few days been forwarded from the silk stocking makers of this county and those of Nottinghamshire, deploring the depressed condition of their trade, and praying his Royal Highness to adopt silk stockings in ordinary wear. His Royal Highness has acknowledged, through his treasurer, the receipt of this address, adding "that it would give him much pleasure to be able to relieve a trade which is stated by so many respectable persons to be in so distressed a state. Since the accession of her present Majesty long silk stockings have been invariably worn at Court, so that no new order on that score can tend to give a lift to the trade." Two patterns of silk trousers and stockings were at the same time enclosed, which the letter stated had been made in England, and which his Royal Highness always wears, directing six pairs of each pattern to be made for his Royal Highness's use; which fashion, the letter adds, if people generally could be prevailed on to adopt it, would be far more advantageous to their trade than the stockings.

Devizes.—Another daring burglary has been committed in this county. A few days since the house of Mr. Gum, of the tithing of Seend, was broken into by three thieves, and robbed of property amounting to between 30*l.* and 40*l.* Mr. Gum, it appears, is advanced in years, and lives with his sister in a lonely house, a short distance from the turnpike road between this town and Malmesbury. The thieves, it is stated, first endeavoured to effect an entrance at the back part of the house by making a hole in the wall, but here they were unsuccessful. They then went round to the front door, which they burst open, and entered the house, after an ineffectual resistance by Mr. Gum, who, hearing the noise, had got up. They then told him that if he did not give them what he had, they would murder both him and his sister, and commenced ransacking the house, from which they took all the money and valuables they could find. Although they said they had plenty of assistance, Mr. Gum states that he is sure they were but three in number, as he afterwards traced their steps towards Melksham. The face of each was blackened. Two men, named Townshend and Clarke, have since been apprehended and committed for trial; and two others, named Aust and Townshend, the latter a brother of the prisoner, have been remanded for further examination.

Gloucester.—At a recent meeting of magistrates in this city, Mr. C. Bathurst, the chairman, stated, that after the present quarter-sessions he could not, from the impaired state of his health. any longer perform the duties of that office. It is expected that he will be succeeded by Lord Redesdale.

Hertford.—It has been announced that Government has ordered the reward of 100*l.* offered for the apprehension of the murderer Blakesley to be paid to the two constables, Dunn and Filgate, stationed at Hitchin, in this county, by whom, it will be remembered, he was taken into custody.

Liverpool.—A serious accident has happened in this city to one of the sons of the Rev. Hugh M'Neil. It seems that he was practising a pistol in the neighbourhood, when, by some inadvertency, it went off accidentally, and the ball passed obliquely through the lower part of his stomach, inflicting a dangerous wound. Some hopes, however, appear to be entertained of his recovery.

Lynn.—The Yarmouth and Birmingham mail was overturned on Saturday night within a mile and a half of this town. The passengers escaped unhurt, but the coachman had his ankle fractured. It seems that the horses took fright at a drover's dog, whose master had been hanging on behind without the knowledge of the coachman.

Maidstone.—On Monday a serious fire occurred in the farm-yard of Mr. Jackson, a county magistrate, residing at Orpington, in this county. In consequence of its breaking out early in the morning, assistance could not for some time be procured, and the result was that three stacks of wheat, one of hay, three barns, and a large quantity of agricultural implements, were totally consumed, and four other stacks of wheat and hay much damaged. The fire is supposed to have been the act of an incendiary; and it is stated as a somewhat remarkable coincidence, that the first of the incendiary fires which took place in Kent in 1836 commenced in the same village.

Manchester.—The following Post-office robbery has recently been committed in this town. It seems that an individual, whose name is not yet known, went to the Post-office, and succeeded in obtaining the letters then in the box for delivery to Messrs. Joseph Rylands and Sons, cotton-spinners and manufacturers, New High-street, of which it is ascertained there certainly were two at least, each containing a remittance, viz,, one a cash order for 20*l.* 17*s.*, and the other a draft for a larger amount on the Provincial Bank of England, and the first halves of two Bank of England notes of 10*l.* each. It has been ascertained that on the same day a man went to the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank in the town, where he presented the cash order. As, however, it was not indorsed, the bankers declined paying it, and, detaining it, gave him a check drawn for the same amount, to bring them signed by Messrs. Ryland and Sons, when they said they would cash it. The man, however, never returned, and on the following day a person went to the Provincial Bank of England, Mosley-street, where he made a similar attempt to get the draft cashed, but unsuccessfully, the bankers discovering in it some discrepancy with respect to the endorsement which induced them to decline paying it; they, however, did not detain the prisoner, but suffered him to depart, and take the draft with him. A day or two since, Messrs. Rylands and Sons received through the Post-office a letter bearing the Manchester post-mark, consisting of a blank sheet of paper, inclosing the draft and the two half 10*l.* notes which had been sent with it in the intercepted letter of their correspondents. The superscription of this blank letter was, it is said, in the same hand-writing as that of the forged endorsement on the draft. The author of the theft, however, has not yet been detected.—Another serious fire has occurred in this town, in a machine manufactory on the south side of Store-street, near the viaduct of the Birmingham Railway. The building is one of large dimensions—being seven stories high, and about 40 yards by 25 in extent. The fire originated in the upper story, in the occupation of Messrs. Curtis, Parr, and Walton, patent card manufacturers: but having been discovered early, and several engines being soon on the spot, the flames were prevented from communicating to the other portions of the building, in which, it is stated, was about 15,000*l.* or 20,000*l.* worth of property, chiefly cards, ready finished for sale. The whole of the machines, however, with the exception of six or seven that were got out before the flames had caught them, were totally destroyed, and the loss is estimated at about 8,000*l*. The origin of the fire is not known, as all appeared to be safe when the workmen left the premises a few hours before.

Newcastle.—A local paper, the "Journal," informs us that the quantity of coals carried coastwise from the river Tyne exceeds 2,500,000 tons, and that the quantity exported to foreign parts exceeds 1,500,000 tons annually.

Norwich.—A petition having for the last six months been in circulation throughout this county for the abolition of the rural police, and notice having been given by the Earl of Orford that he would present it, a general meeting has been held in this city, at which several magistrates and nearly all the great landed gentry of the county were present—among whom were the Earl of Orford, Lords Bayning, Walpole, Wodehouse, the Dean of Norwich, and many others. The usual routine of business having been disposed of, the Clerk of the Peace read the report of the Chief Constable, Col. Oakes. It stated that the force was in such an efficient state as to repay every expense the county incurred, and that the conviction of offenders was but a small part of the benefit derived from it. The regulations insured a quick return of every occurrence from every part of the county, and an accurate account was kept of every public-house and beer-shop, with the characters of all who frequented them. The report went on to state at great length the benefits derived by the county from the force; and after it had been read, the Earl of Orford rose, and said he had to present a petition, praying for exemption, in certain districts, from the operation of the new rural police, or for its entire abolition. The noble earl proceeded to say that he entertained strong hopes that the growing dislike to the measure, the general public feeling of its non-necessity, and the great expense of the whole force, would press the matter upon the attention of Parliament, which would result in the adoption of some means of modifying the Act. "Was there," his lordship said, "no other plan that could be adopted, without going so suddenly into one of the most unconstitutional methods ever proposed by a despotic administration, which had taken away from the inhabitants of the county their ancient right, and the most beneficial one—that of self-government? The measure had placed an armed and disciplined force at the disposal of the Secretary of State, robbing the public of the means they formerly had to provide for their own security. The petitioners hoped that the memorial of so large a body of ratepayers, 1,400 in number, occupiers and owners of land to a great extent in the county, would receive due consideration, and that the resolution for the establishment of the new rural police would be rescinded, and the system of parochial constables again adopted." The noble earl concluded by laying the petition before the Court, expressing his intention to call for a definitive resolution respecting it at the next sessions. Other petitions to the same effect from different parts of the county having been read, Mr. Jermy, the Recorder of this city, addressed the meeting at considerable length against the further continuance of the force, which, he contended, was unconstitutional, and said that something must be done towards an alteration. The Hon. and Rev. R. Wilson then rose, and at great length defended the new rural police; answering *seriatim* all the objections made by the preceding speakers. He said, after what had been urged by them, it was necessary that some opinion should be expressed by the Court; and he concluded his address by moving a vote of approval of the force, and of thanks to the chief constable, Col. Oakes. The meeting concurred in this suggestion, and the motion was agreed to.

Oxford.—A requisition has been published, signed by 244 non-resident members of Convocation, headed by the High Steward, the Bishop of Oxford, and five other bishops of the Church, urging upon the Committees of Mr. Garbett and Mr. Williams, the two candidates for the vacant Professorship of Poetry, that they should endeavour to procure the consent of both candidates, and of their respective colleges, to the withdrawal of their names; and that they will appoint a deputation from both committees, to confer upon arrangements to that effect, in order that an opportunity may thus be afforded for a fresh nomination to the vacant chair. In reply to this requisition, Lord Ashley, on behalf of the London committee of Mr. Garbett, has declined acceding to this proposal, stating that the committee see no mode of avoiding an election in the usual course, unless the Oxford committees of both candidates could agree on some plan by which the sentiments of Convocation could be so clearly ascertained as to decide the contest and supersede the necessity of a poll. The committee of Mr. Williams, however, have been authorised by the president and fellows of Trinity College to take steps for carrying into effect on their part the objects of the requisition, and have appointed a deputation for that purpose—at the same time announcing that they feel it due to themselves and to Mr. Williams to state, that they understand the objects of the requisition to be, peace for the University and for the Church, without the sacrifice of principles or censure of persons.

Salisbury.—At the late quarter-sessions in this county a motion was carried by a majority of 19 to 17, "for a committee to inquire into the operation of the rural police force, with a view to consider whether any alterations can be made in the system, so as to effect a reduction of the present large expenditure." An amendment was moved by Lord Radnor that all the words after the word "any" be omitted, and the following substituted, "improvement can be made in the direction and administration of the force, so as to render it more effective." After some discussion his lordship's amendment was negatived.

Sevenoaks.—We noticed some time since the details of an inquiry instituted into the working of the system pursued in the Union at this place, under the operation of the New Poor-law, when, it will be remembered, several serious facts, relative to the accommodation and attendance on the poor, came out in evidence. The affair has since been under the consideration of the Poor-law Commissioners, who have just made public their official decision on the subject. The Commissioners state that they "feel themselves called on to pronounce an opinion as to the parties who are to blame for this state of things; and, painful as the duty is, they cannot shrink from its performance. They regret that when Mr. Tufnell, the Assistant-Commissioner, became acquainted with the state of the house, on the 11th Feb., 1841, he did not make a special communication on the subject to the Commissioners, and that he should have advised the postponement of building on account of the probable erection of district schools. They, however, conclude that he acted with the best intentions." With regard to the Board of Guardians generally, the Commissioners observe that they must have known that the total number of the inmates of the workhouse exceeded that which they considered it as capable of containing; consequently their attention ought to have been directed to the increased numbers, and they would then naturally have made such inquiries of the officers of the workhouse as must have elicited the painful facts for the first time disclosed in the late investigation. The Commissioners proceed to say that they cannot acquit the visiting committee of blame in omitting to make a sufficiently close examination of all parts of the house; and they see great reason to regret that no representation was made to the Board of Guardians by the visiting committee sufficiently strong to have pressed on the former body the absolute necessity which existed for hiring another building, or providing in some manner additional accommodation. The Commissioners, however, impute the principal share of blame to David and Elizabeth Gain, the late master and matron of the Sevenoaks Union workhouse, who, it is added, resigned their situations in September, and do not at present hold any office connected with the Poor-laws. Mr. Adams also, the medical officer, is pronounced to be guilty of very great neglect, and receives a severer censure than any other person mentioned in the judgment, because he made no written report of the state of disease in the workhouse before Jan. 1841.

Sheffield.—This town has been the scene of a serious attempt at murder, followed by suicide. It seems that three sisters, named Hannah, Sarah, and Harriet Poole, dressmakers, residing at Pye-bank, had for some time been persecuted by a young man named Vaughan, a table-knife manufacturer, who paid his addresses to the second sister, but who, in consequence of his dissolute habits, had been rejected by her. Having tried for some time to induce her to revoke her determination without effect, he adopted threatening language, saying he would destroy her, and in a variety of ways continued to persecute and annoy her. The girls at length found it necessary to apply to the magistrates to bind Vaughan over to keep the peace. He was summoned to the police-office, at which he made his appearance, but without remaining to answer to his name. A day or two after this occurrence, the sisters were alarmed by deceased rushing into the house where they were sitting, when closing the door after him, he drew two pistols, declaring that he would be revenged. He immediately fired one of the pistols at the second sister, Sarah, which just grazed her forehead, but she made her escape without receiving any serious injury. Vaughan then fired a second pistol at the youngest, Harriet, who, in attempting to save her sister, had shut herself in the room with the murderer; but fortunately, though the ball struck her shoulder and grazed her cheek, it caused only a slight wound, and she succeeded in making her escape through the window. The neighbours, being by this time alarmed, hastened to the spot, and endeavoured to force the door open, when Vaughan fired a third pistol through the pannel, wounding one of the men in the thigh. The police, however, having arrived, the door was burst open; but in the mean time two other shots were heard, and on entering the house Vaughan was found dead, having, with the last pistol, shot himself. An inquest was held on Saturday, when a verdict of *Felo-de-se* was returned. The affair has created considerable excitement in the town.—A daring robbery has been committed in one of the suburbs of this town, at the Mount, the residence of Mr. Montgomery, the poet. It appears that on Sunday evening, while all the inmates, except a maid-servant, were at church, two well-dressed men called, and saying they wished to write a note and leave it for Mr. Montgomery, succeeded in getting into the house, when, having bound the servant hand and foot, and shut her up in the cellar, they proceeded to ransack the house, which they robbed of money, plate, and other valuables to a large amount. On Mr. Montgomery's return home, he was surprised to find the street-door wide open, and the servant crying for assistance in the cellar. The thieves, however, had disappeared with their plunder, and no traces of them have since been discovered. Among the articles stolen was a massive silver inkstand, presented to Mr. Montgomery by friends, principally ladies of Sheffield, as a public compliment, several years since.

Windsor.—Active preparations are now making, both at the Castle and in St. George's Chapel, for the approaching christening of the Prince of Wales, on the 26th inst. A great number of workmen have, since Monday, been occupied in the chapel, making the necessary alterations, and on Saturday the first rehearsal of the music to be performed on the occasion took place in the presence of Prince Albert, by whom, it is said, the selection of the pieces has been made. It consists entirely of Handel's compositions, viz., the overture to "Sampson," occasional overtures, a grand march from "Hercules," and the Hallelujah Chorus. It is understood that the whole ceremony will be conducted on a scale of great splendour; thirteen state carriages, with upwards of seventy horses, including the Hanoverian black and cream-coloured horses, have arrived from town; and it is expected that there will be nearly one hundred carriages in the procession from the Castle to the chapel. During the christening week, it is stated, there will be a grand review in the Great Park, when several regiments, in addition to the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) and the 72d Highlanders, are expected from the neighbourhood of London; and it is rumoured that a park of artillery will arrive from Woolwich, in order that the military display in the presence of the King of Prussia, &c., may be upon a grand and extensive scale. On the same day, it is reported, new colours will be presented to the 72d Highlanders; but it does not appear to be yet known whether that ceremony will be performed by Prince Albert or the Duke of Wellington.

Railways.—Another serious slip took place on Friday the 7th inst. on the line of the London and Croydon Railway, near a place called Finch's Bridge, and immediately contiguous to the slip which took place a short time since. The quantity of earth which fell in was considerable, covering the rails on both sides for a distance of nearly 50 yards, and to a depth of nine feet. It seems that the down-train had not long passed when the slip occurred, which was fortunately attended by no accident. A careful watch, it is stated, has been kept near this spot for the last two months, in consequence of several flakes of earth having fallen at various times, from which a slip was anticipated, though not of so serious a character as it has proved. Mr. Gregory, the resident engineer, at once repaired to the spot, accompanied by Mr. Wilkinson, the chairman, and Mr. Cubitt, consulting engineer of the company, and six hundred men were set to work to remove the soil to a place near New Cross. In the course of the day, the number of men was increased to one thousand, and a platform was erected, covered with an awning, for the purpose of conveying the passengers over the slip to the trains on that part of the line which is still free from obstruction, and the object of which is to prevent the closing of the line, and enable passengers to proceed on their journey without being detained longer than ten minutes. It is expected that the line will not be properly cleared for upwards of a month. The accident is supposed to have been occasioned by the recent sudden variations in the weather.—An accident has happened on the branch of the St. Helen's and Runcorn Gap Railway, on the line of the London and Birmingham Railway. It appears, that as a train of coal-waggons was proceeding by the Union Plate-glass Works, at Pocket Nook, the swing bridge by which it should have crossed the Sankey canal was withdrawn, to allow a flat to pass, and, it is stated, without making the usual signal. The steam was immediately thrown off the engine, and the break applied; but, finding that an accident was inevitable, the engineer and stoker jumped off without receiving any injury, and the engine, with the tender and two of the waggons, were precipitated into the canal. With the exception of the damage done to the engine, the accident was productive of no further mischief.—We are informed by the "Railway Times" that the shareholders of the London and Birmingham Railway have recently presented to their chairman, G. C. Glyn, Esq., a piece of plate, of the value of upwards of sixteen hundred pounds, as a token of their approbation of the manner in which he has presided over the affairs of the railway during the last five years.—Another accident has happened on the line of the Great Western Railway in the Sunning cutting, near the spot where the late serious catastrophe occurred to the luggage train, whereby a policeman of the name of Dixon has lost his life. It appears that he was on the railway, signalling the up-train, when the down-train approached, unperceived by him, and killed him on the spot.—An accident occurred on the Manchester and Leeds Railway on Monday, owing to a collision of a luggage train and an engine and tender, by which an engineer was dangerously injured. It was stated at the time that this accident was followed by a second of a more fatal nature, occasioned by the rushing of the early passenger train amongst the broken carriages and overturned goods; but the report was found to be without foundation—the train, though delayed in consequence of the accident, having met with no injury.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—It has been intimated, in obedience to an order from the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess de Grey, to the gentlemen who intend appearing at the approaching drawing-rooms, that they may adopt gold or silver tissue poplin for waistcoats, to be of any colour or pattern, only the usual cut or shape of Court waistcoats. This intimation, it is said, has been given in accordance with a suggestion made to the Viceroy and Lady de Grey, that it would be the means of greatly promoting employment amongst the operatives of this city. It is stated that Sir J. Burgoyne and Mr. Pym are about to proceed from this city to be present at some experiments on the Atmospheric Railway, with Sir F. Smith and Professor Barlow, at Wormwood Scrubbs, the object of which is said to be to ascertain whether there is sufficient likelihood of success to justify the directors of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway in extending their line to Dalkey upon the atmospheric principle, and whether the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland would be justified in lending money to the directors for this purpose.—On Sunday high mass was performed for the first time in the Mansion-house, Dr. M. Doyle, chaplain to the Lord Mayor, and Archdeacon of Glendalagh, officiating. His lordship, and several members of his lordship's family and household, assembled on the occasion.—The papers state that a curious will case is likely to occupy the attention of the legal profession this term, the particulars of which are as follows: An old lady, a Roman Catholic, named Whelan, after leaving various sums to Catholic charities, directed that in case of failure of issue on the part of her son, a sum of 10,000*l.* to which he was entitled, should go to the "Archbishop of Dublin," meaning Dr. Murray, the Catholic bishop, whose name was mentioned in another part of the will, to be disposed of in charity as he might think proper. The son has died, and the money is claimed by the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests, on the part of the Protestant archbishop, inasmuch as the law does not recognise any other.—Intelligence was received on Monday that Howth Castle, the seat of the Earl of Howth, situate about nine miles north of this city, had taken fire, and that its destruction appeared inevitable. Before, however, the engines had proceeded far towards the spot, a second account reached, stating that the fire had been got under, owing to the presence of mind of the Countess of Howth, (his lordship being absent,) who, with the assistance of the domestics, threw wet blankets over the parts ignited, and thus extinguished the fire before it had done much damage. The accident is said to have been caused by the bursting of the flue of an over-heated Arnott's stove.

King's County.—No official inquiry, beyond what was given in our last, has been instituted into the circumstances connected with the death of the man Flanagan, near Philipstown, in this county. From communications, however, which have appeared in the papers, it appears that the affair was much exaggerated; that deceased, who was at the time greatly intoxicated, accidentally set his own clothes on fire with a candle, and thus received the injuries from the effects of which he afterwards died. It is also announced, that Mr. Magan, at whose house the alleged murder was perpetrated, is about to vindicate himself to his friends by an appeal in the shape of a criminal information to the Court of Queen's Bench.—A serious outrage was committed on the 28th ult. on a man named Patrick Morcan, his wife, daughter, and three sons, near Moneygall, in this county, by a party of persons from the parish of Toom, county Tipperary. The father died on the 1st inst., from the effects of the injuries he received; the eldest son's life, it is said, is despaired of; and all the others appear to have been seriously injured. An inquest has been held, and, after a lengthened investigation, a verdict was returned of "Wilful murder" against Michael Shannahan, Thady Gleeson, John Kennedy, and William Kennedy, who have been taken into custody, and committed to take their trial. There are other parties, it is said, implicated in the affair, but they have not yet been apprehended.

Tipperary.—The gentry of this county have held a meeting in Clonmel, to give expression to their regret at the late wanton act of poisoning the Marquis of Waterford's hounds, noticed in our last Number. The Chairman, Mr. Moon, of Barr, said he would not be a party to offering a reward, as that might stimulate other ill-disposed persons to commit a like offence; but he would suggest that an address be presented to the noble marquis, expressing indignation at the outrage. The proposal was agreed to, and an address drawn up, which, it is said, received several hundreds of signatures.

Ulster.—A decision which has produced general excitement in this province, has just been given in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, whereby all marriages in Ireland celebrated by Presbyterian ministers, where both parties are not Presbyterians, are declared invalid. The Presbyterians in this county, it is stated, amount to upwards of 600,000, and hitherto it appears that the celebration of marriages between Presbyterians and the members of other communities by Presbyterian ministers has been very general.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—A local paper states that Ministers have intimated that they intend to grant 10,000*l.* for the establishment of two normal schools, one in this city and one in Glasgow, with 1,000*l.* a year to defray the annual charge of management in both.

Glasgow.—A case of considerable interest has been under the investigation of the magistrates of this city, involving a charge of embezzlement to a serious extent against Mr. R. Smith, one of the tellers of the Glasgow and Ship Bank. It appears that information having been given to the police, by persons connected with the bank, that there were in Mr. Smith's cash transactions deficiencies to the extent of 2,000*l.*, that gentleman was taken into custody; and the books and papers found in his lodgings having been examined, there were found numerous documents of a suspicious character, and, among others, several bank checks for various sums, from 300*l.* to 1,000*l.*, on different banks, on which was the name of Mr. Wishart, wine and spirit merchant, High-street. It also appears that on being apprehended, Mr. Smith said that "he had been made a tool of," adding that he was "a second Beaumont Smith," or expressions of a similar import. In consequence of these expressions, and the discoveries above made, Mr. Wishart was also taken into custody; and among his effects it is stated there were found certain documents inducing the belief that the sum deficient must be to a much larger amount than at first reported, reaching, it is thought, to upwards of 10,000*l.*; and that Wishart had obtained cash from Smith to the amount of 6,000*l.* The system by means of which this fraud was effected does not appear to be known. The investigation before the magistrates has been conducted in private; but the above facts have transpired, and are stated to be correct. The prisoners have been committed to prison, to await a further examination.—On Saturday an accident occurred on the Wishaw and Coltness Railway, by which two lives were lost. The particulars appear to be as follows: the railway runs on an inclined plane as far as the village of Motherwell, and the waggoners, before starting from the top of the line at New Mains, are in the habit of placing the horses in a carriage or basket, when the train moves down the rails by its own momentum. On this occasion the waggoner followed the usual custom, and at the same time gave a man and woman a drive in one of the waggons. The train had proceeded to about half a mile from Wishaw when the first waggon entered a "lye"—the tongue having been left open—and being thus diverted from the straight course at the moment it was moving with great speed, it was overturned, and killed the two passengers on the spot. The accident is said to have been occasioned in a great measure by the carelessness of the driver. Each waggoner, it appears, has a large block between the wheels of the waggons that can be immediately put into operation, and restrain the speed, by simply moving a handle at the side of the vehicle. It is further said to be the driver's duty to go slowly when approaching lyes on the line, but that none of these precautions were observed on this occasion.

Stirling.—It appears that trade in this town and the surrounding district has been for some time, and still continues, in a depressed and discouraging condition. The local journals announce that three failures of houses connected with the woollen trade have taken place in the town within the last few days, and that it is feared these are merely the forerunners of a series of similar calamities. A great number of working people have been thrown out of employment in consequence, and general distress begins to prevail among the operative classes.

Paisley.—It is stated that the Lord Advocate has requested the Procurator Fiscal for the district to forward an official report regarding the recent stoppage of payments by this town, and the institution of the savings' fund by the corporation.

Greenock.—The half-yearly meeting of the Glasgow and Greenock Railway Company has been held in this town, at which it was unanimously resolved that a dividend of four per cent. for the past six months be paid to the shareholders.

Miscellaneous.

Emigration.—The following return which has been lately published, shows that emigration is still proceeding upon an extensive scale. Emigration from the United Kingdom:—

	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
To North American Colonies . . .	5,305	3,053	23,935	32,293
United States . .	35,309	1,246	4,087	40,642
Other parts of America	44	—	—	44
West Indies . .	745	687	159	1,591
The Cape . . .	315	8	—	323
Australia and New Zealand . . .	14,495	817	538	15,850
	56,213	5,811	28,719	90,743

The late Census.—From the recent population returns there appears to be an almost exact uniformity in the proportion of males to females in England, for the last three out of the five censuses taken during the present century. The disproportion is greater in the two first periods, which is supposed to have been occasioned by the extensive draughts of the population requisite to carry on the war. In England, in 1801, there were 47·86 males to 52·14 females; and in 1811, the proportion was 47·97 to 52·03. In 1821 there were 48·69 males to 51·31 females; in 1831 there were 48·71 to 51·29; and in 1841 the proportion was 48·82 to 51·18. No distinction of sex was made in the published returns earlier than 1821, except for England. For the whole of Great Britain, in 1821, there were 48·44 males to 51·56 females; in 1831, 48·49 to 51·51; and in 1841, the proportion was 48·64 to 51·36.—We also learn from the report of the registrar-general, that selecting the Metropolis and twenty-four of the principal town and city districts, and comparing the registration returns from these districts with similar returns obtained from counties containing a less dense population, in which the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture, Mr. Farr has ascertained that the mean duration of life in the two classes of districts differs nearly seventeen years, the average of life between fifty-five years in the country and only thirty-eight in the towns. The density of the population in the country districts referred to, compared to that in the towns, is as 10 to 245; the mortality as 100 to 144. The returns also show an increase in the number of habitable houses within the last 40 years of no less than 89 per cent., whilst the population has only increased during the same period in the average of 78 per cent. In 1811 the actual increase of inhabited houses was 231,121, in 1821 it was 328,033, in 1831 there were 421,307, and in 1841 it was not less than 593,911. With respect to empty habitable houses, however, it seems that in 1801 they were 3·45 per cent., in 1811 as low as 2·88; in 1821 they were 3·27, in 1831 they were 4·44, and in 1841 no fewer than 5·41 per cent. It appears, therefore that in the present year there are nearly one-fourth more houses empty than in 1831.

A Female Village.—The following account appears in the *Augsburg Gazette*:—"The village of Madana, which is about sixty English miles from Rustchuk, in Wallachia, offers at the present moment a curious ethnographical singularity, having been inhabited by women only for the last thirty years. At one period this feminine population amounted to 2,000. The ladies did not live as warriors, like the Amazons of old, but avoided all intercourse with men, and drove away from their territories all who approached with matrimonial intentions. This anti-social settlement is now supposed to be on the decline; at least, no more recruits are made from the disappointed or the love-crossed, and the members of the population are rapidly decreasing. These women are nearly all Mahometans."

Law.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—*Attorney-General* v. *Corporation of Plymouth.*—This was an appeal from an order of the Master of the Rolls. The plaintiff claimed, as part of a charitable bequest, the possession of the leat constructed by the celebrated circumnavigator Sir Francis Drake, a water-course running through the town of Plymouth, and supplying part of the houses with water. The corporation alleged that it was the waste water only which belonged to the charity. To determine this point, inspection of the original grant and other papers became necessary. The Master of the Rolls, however, refused leave to amend, on the ground that due diligence had not been used in the conduct of the suit, and in preparing the amendments. The Lord Chancellor briefly intimated his opinion that no unreasonable delay had occurred, and therefore the application to amend must be granted.

In re Turner.—This was an application for confirmation of the report in this case. The Lord Chancellor said that there was a reference in the report to some leases; but they were not set out as they ought to be. The better way, to save expense, would be to put in the original deeds, and verify them by affidavit before the officer. The report might then pass without further application to the Court.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—*Salisbury* v. *Morrice.*—This suit, which was heard at great length in Michaelmas term, was instituted by Mrs. Salisbury, daughter of the late Mr. F. Webb, who formerly carried on an extensive business as land-agent and surveyor, in partnership with his nephew, Mr. Richard Webb, and Mr. Attwood, at Salisbury, and the bill prayed an account against the representatives of Mr. R. Webb, of those sums of money which, but for his wilful default, might have been received by him in his alleged character of agent for Mrs. Salisbury in respect of her being executrix of Mr. F. Webb's personal estate, and also as land-agent for her in the management of the extensive real estate of which she was devisee for life under Mr. F. Webb's will. A cross-suit was instituted by the representatives of Mr. R. Webb against Mrs. Salisbury, and the argument was raised upon the two suits. The Vice-Chancellor, in giving judgment, entered at length into several points, which he said must be considered with regard to the form in which the decree should be made, and concluded by saying that he thought, on all the evidence taken together, Mr. R. Webb was a man of great probity, though it was shown in the correspondence, as early as 1817, complaints were made by Mrs. Salisbury of his not receiving the rents, and his backwardness was also referred to by Lord Fitzharris and other persons; but his Honour supposed the fact to be, that his talents were such, that he was employed by more people than allowed him time to execute all his business, and that a fall which he received rendered him, in some degree, physically unable to get through the load of business that was thrust upon him. His character appeared, in a moral point of view, to have been quite irreproachable, but he was certainly negligent in making out those accounts which, as agent, it was his duty to have made out from time to time. He should therefore pronounce one decree in both suits for an account to be taken, and in that account he was of opinion that R. Webb's estate ought to be charged with what he might have received but for wilful default.

M'Duff v. *Hyde and another.*—This was a motion *ex-parte* for an injunction on behalf of the plaintiff, who was an officer in the British Auxiliary Legion in Spain, to restrain the defendant, Hyde, from receiving any further instalments on a *titulo*, or certificate, given him in Spain for the amount due to him for his services. The injunction was also asked against the Spanish agent authorised to pay the money. His Honour thought it a case for an injunction.

Cockburn v. *Singleton.*—The substance of this case, which now stood for judgment, and which had already occupied the Court several days in the sittings after last Michaelmas term, was as follows:—In the year 1833, the Dean of York, the plaintiff, entered into a treaty or contract with William Henry Thompson, for the purchase of a reversionary lease for lives of property in the county of York, being the farm at Kilham, containing about 570 acres, certain money payments at Kilham, amounting to 102*l.*, in lieu of rectorial tithes, and also a moiety of the rectorial tithes of the parish of Swathorpe, in the same county. The beneficial interest in the lease was vested in an elderly lady of the name of Anne Thompson, for life, and it subsequently became vested in William Henry Thompson. The farm at the time was in the occupation of the defendant Milner, and had been so for some years. He held it as a yearly tenant under Anne Thompson, at a rent of between four and five hundred a-year. A passage had been read from one of the answers—from that of the defendant Singleton—showing that in the year 1824, the Dean, who thought the rent too low, was told by John Singleton, the younger, who was a surveyor or land agent, that he thought it was a fair rent. In April 1833, the treaty with William Henry Thompson was brought to a conclusion by a written agreement between him and the Dean, by which it was agreed that in consideration of 400*l.* paid down, and 6,000*l.* to be paid in the course of six months, the lease subject to Anne Thompson's life estate should be conveyed to the Dean. The Dean gave his bond for the 6000*l.* It was in proof between the parties that Singleton was consulted by the Dean on the subject of this purchase, and that he was to find the 6000*l.* for the Dean when the purchase-money became payable, and agreeing to give him the preference in purchasing the lease when the reversion should come into possession. Milner, in his answer, stated his belief that the plaintiff had, for some years previously to 1835, employed the defendant Singleton as his agent in the management of his affairs; but he did not find in the answer any distinct statement whether, in April 1835, Milner had or had not such belief, nor was he aware that such a question was put to him by the bill. His Honour Vice-Chancellor Bruce, in giving judgment, said it was necessary to see how far the parties stood in the same situation as they did at the close of 1835. It appeared that in 1836 Milner filed a bill for the purpose of establishing the agency of Singleton in the agreement of April, and to obtain a conveyance of the property in question. Singleton denied the agency and defended the suit, and both parties went into evidence. The Dean and others were examined, and in July 1840 a decree was made, directing an isssue to try the agency, which was found, at York, in favour of Milner. Singleton afterwards moved unsuccessfully for a new trial, and on the 21st July, 1841, a decree was made for a conveyance. The Dean was no party to the suit of Milner, nor was it necessary, for the legal estate had passed out of the Dean, and was vested in Singleton by the agreement of August 1835. Milner's suit was instituted within five months after the lease was granted; but it was not until three years after the commencement of Milner's suit that the present bill was filed: and now the Court was asked to undo or to render fruitless all that the verdict and the decree had done by taking back this property, to which Milner had been declared entitled after so much anxious and expensive litigation. His Honour, therefore, was of opinion that the plaintiff's own delay and conduct since May 1835 precluded him relief as far as Milner was concerned. Considering that the plaintiff himself did not put his case higher than inquiry—considering, too, the manner in which he had brought before the Court the main question in the cause, and, moreover, considering his delay—he felt that he must dismiss the bill against Singleton as well as against Milner; but he should not give any costs.

Walker v. *Jeffreys.*—In 1791, John Read, being the owner of certain tenements and parcels of arable, meadow, and pasture land, consisting of about 47 acres, situate at Tibbington, in the county of Stafford, which was subject to a mortgage to Abraham Cocker, and being also owner of the mines and minerals under the same land, was desirous of working such mines, for the benefit of himself and partners, W. Bancks and J. Dumaresq; and for that purpose Cocker joined with him (Read) in conveying the premises to John Carpenter, in fee, to enable Carpenter to grant a lease of the same premises to Read and his partners. The lease was accordingly granted, and was for a term of 42 years, reserving a rent for the surface and a royalty for the minerals; and it contained a covenant that the lessor would grant a renewed lease of the premises for a term of 21 years, to commence from the expiration of the first lease. The defendant refused to make a further lease, and the present bill was filed two years and upwards after the refusal for a specific performance of the covenant to grant the new lease. His Honour Vice Chancellor Wigram, after entering at length into the merits of the case, said he should direct an issue to try the question, whether the mines were drowned out by reason of any default in the lessees in not fully getting and regularly working the same mines, according to the covenants in the lease? He did not intend that these should be the exact words of the issue. It would be better to have the form of the issue discussed, so that the real question in this respect might be properly sent to trial, and at the same time the opinion of a court of law obtained upon the construction of the covenant.

Morris v. *Vivian and others.*—This was an application for an injunction to restrain the defendants, who constitute the Swansea Coal Company, from continuing open the pit or shaft on the Wernfield Colliery, which is situate in Glamorganshire, or any pit or shaft, not being sufficiently secure and made water-tight; and from continuing or using any pit or shaft, whereby the surface or crop-water should be drained into the plaintiff's colliery and works. The Vice-Chancellor did not think it was a case for an injunction, which was accordingly refused.

Faith and Another v. *Aguilar and Gibbs and Co.*—This was an application to the Court made on behalf of the defendants, Messrs. Gibbs and Crawley, to dissolve an injunction which was awarded by this Court on the 4th July, 1838, restraining the defendant Aguilar and his agents from getting-in any part of the outstanding personal estate of Dominigo Mattey, in England, and restraining the defendants, Messrs. Gibbs and Co., from paying over to Aguilar, or to any person, save under the direction of the Court, any sum or sums of money due from them to the same estate, until the said defendant Aguilar had answered the plaintiff's bill; and the present notice of motion also asked that in case the Court should not deem it fit to absolutely dissolve the injunction, that it would at least dissolve so much of the injunction as restrained the Messrs. Gibbs from proceeding in an action at law which they had brought against the plaintiffs upon certain bills of exchange in their possession. His Honour Sir L. Shadwell, decided that the injunction should remain in force against the parties, except as to that portion of it which restrained Messrs. Gibbs and Co. from proceeding in their action at law upon the bills of exchange, and which action at law his Honour thought the defendants, Messrs. Gibbs and Co., might have, under the circumstances of the case, they being merely trustees of the bills, and not the agents of Aguilar, who have hitherto prosecuted notwithstanding the injunction which in this case has been obtained against them.

Thompson v. *Derham and others.*—His Honour, Vice-Chancellor Wigram, gave judgment in this case, which had been heard in his private room on the 31st Dec. and the 4th inst. It had been brought on as a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendants, who were assignees, from paying any dividend which might be declared upon debts which had been, or hereafter might be proved against the joint and separate estate of the bankrupts until the further order of the Court, or, at all events, without reserving so much as would insure 40,000*l.*, with interest, to which the plaintiff claimed to be entitled under the will of a Mr. W. Hind, who had during his life become a partner with the bankrupts, in the trade of worsted-spinners and woolstaplers. His Honour, after reading through the articles of partnership, and the will of the testator, and also referring to the proceedings which had already taken place in the Court of Review, the details of which were wholly uninteresting, stated that he should refuse the motion.

ROLLS COURT.—*Thorp* v. *Owen and others.*—In this case the plaintiff moved for liberty to make an entry in the Six Clerks' office of a memorandum of the service of the copy of the plaintiffs' bill, which was a supplemental one, omitting the interrogating part thereof, upon John Willis Grane, one of the defendants.—Order granted.

In the matter of Browne's Charity.—This was a petition presented by Walter Hunter, John Trulock, and Walter Gandy, praying that the Rev. Hamlet Harrison, rector of St. Mary, Stratford, Bow, and William Hoile, might be compelled to transfer a sum of 1,400*l.*, so as to vest the same in the Rev. H. Harrison and William Hoile, jointly with Walter Hunter, who had been appointed a trustee. No objection, it appears, was made by the defendants to the transferring the fund, but they claimed exemption from the costs of the petition. Lord Langdale said that the costs which had been incurred had been occasioned by the rector; and therefore he must pay, not only the costs of the petitioner, but also those of Mr. Hoile.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—*The Queen* v. *John Kemble Chapman, Printer and Publisher of the "Sunday Times."*—This was an application on the part of Mr. Grove, the police magistrate of Greenwich, for a rule calling upon defendant to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for a libel on Mr. Grove, which had appeared in the *Sunday Times* newspaper of the 1st Nov., 1841. The article complained of was headed, "Heartless Conduct of Mr. Grove, the magistrate," and contained some severe animadversions on Mr. Grove's conduct as a magistrate.—Rule granted.

The Queen v. *the London and Greenwich Railway Company.*—This was an application for a rule calling upon defendants to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue, commanding them to direct a precept to the sheriff of Surrey to empannel a jury for the purpose of assessing the amount of compensation which ought to be awarded to Messrs. Payne and Slee, vinegar-merchants, in Church-street, Bermondsey, for the injury which they had sustained in consequence of the construction of the railway.—Rule granted.

The Queen v. *the Rev. Henry Cleveland.*—This was an application on the part of Earl Fitzhardinge for a rule calling upon the defendant to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for a libel on the noble Lord. The libel complained of consisted in a letter signed "Junius," addressed to her Majesty, which appeared in the *Morning Herald* on the 27th Aug., in which the writer went on to tell a story of a certain person who had seduced and carried off by force a young lady from Clifton, in the neighbourhood of Bristol. Allusions were made in the letter of such a character that the noble Earl felt satisfied he was the party referred to, and on instituting inquiries he had ascertained that the defendant was the author of the letter.—Rule granted.

The Queen v. *the Postmaster-General.*—This was a motion for a rule to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue to the Postmaster-General, or the proper officer under him, commanding him to deliver up to the interim factor (so called in the Scotch law, but who acts in the character of an English assignee) of Arthur Strahan and Co.'s bankrupt estate, all the letters which might come to the post-office addressed to the bankrupts. The Postmaster-General, it seems, had intimated that he could not comply with the wish of the factor. Lord Denman said that the case was one of perfect novelty. If the learned counsel could find any case requiring the court to act on the future conduct of the Postmaster-General, he might renew the application, otherwise it must now be considered as refused.

The Queen v. *Thomas Rowley.*—This was an application for a rule calling upon the defendant to show cause why an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* should not issue commanding him to show by what authority he exercised the office of town-councillor of Lichfield.—Rule granted.

Jones v. *Gurdon.*—This was an action for trespass. The defendant was a justice of the peace in the county of Suffolk, and had convicted plaintiff under the game laws, for having unlawfully had a hare in his possession, not being licensed for that purpose. The information on which the defendant adjudicated had been originally laid before another justice. The plaintiff brought this action for false imprisonment, alleging that, under these circumstances, the conviction was illegal. At the trial, the jury assessed the damages at 10*l.*: but the judge nonsuited the plaintiff on some technical objections, giving him, however, leave to move the court to enter the verdict in his favour for the amount of the damages assessed. A rule had since been obtained, according to the leave reserved, and the case was argued in the course of last term. Lord Denman now delivered judgment, and said that the Court was clearly of opinion that under the game acts it was not competent for one justice to hear and determine a complaint which had previously been exhibited before another justice, and therefore the rule for entering the verdict for the plaintiff for the damages found at the trial must be absolute.

The Queen v. *Topping.*—This was a case in which a rule had been obtained to file a criminal information against the defendant for the publication, in a Hull newspaper, of a libel upon the justices assembled at the Hull sessions, in which certain slanderous imputations were cast by him upon them with relation to the matter of granting licences. The counsel for the defendant, however, having said that he was instructed by his client to apologize for the libel, the rule was discharged.

Darbon v. *Rosser.*—This was an action for a breach of promise of marriage tried last term, when the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff, with 1,600*l.* damages. An abstract of the trial was given in this paper at the time. An application was now made for a rule to show cause why the verdict should not be set aside and a new trial should not be had, on the ground that the damages were excessive. The [illegible] intimated that it would be as well for the parties to have time to consider whether they could not agree to fix some reasonable amount of damages, and therefore gave leave to the learned counsel to mention the case again in a week's time.

Brune v. *Thompson.*—This was an application for a rule to show cause why a nonsuit entered in this case should not be set aside, and a new trial granted.—Rule granted.

The Queen v. *Kenrick the elder and younger.*—This was an indictment against the two defendants for conspiracy to defraud G. W. Featherstonhaugh of a sum of 168*l.* by falsely representing a phaeton and a pair of ponies to be the property of a lady. The case was tried before Lord Denman, when a verdict of guilty was pronounced. Application was now made to set aside that verdict on several grounds.—Rule to show cause granted.

BAIL COURT.—*Doe dem. Sturt* v. *Mobbs.*—This was a motion for a rule to show cause why the plaintiff should not be at liberty to issue an execution on the judgment obtained in the cause, notwithstanding a writ of error.—Rule granted.

Exparte Bernard Cavanagh.—This was a motion for a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to the Keeper of Reading gaol, to bring up the body of Bernard Cavanagh, who had been committed to Reading gaol under a warrant which it was submitted was illegal. The details of this case have already appeared in this paper. Mr. Justice Williams said, that he would grant a rule to show cause why a writ of *habeas corpus* should not issue. He did so on the ground that it was doubtful whether the defendant had been guilty of an offence that brought him within the provisions of the Vagrant Act. He did not think there was anything in the objection taken by the counsel of the defendant, that the false pretence that he could fast five years and a half had not been negatived.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Avelett* v. *Goddard.*—This was an application for a rule to show cause why the verdict found by the arbitrator in this case should not stand, and the issues be entered generally for the plaintiff. The action was for a debt of 300*l.*, and defendant pleaded, in the first place, the general issue; secondly, payment; and thirdly, a set-off to a greater amount than the sum claimed in the declaration.—Rule granted.

Harrison and others v. *Heathorn and others.*—This was an application for a rule to show cause why the verdict which had been found for the plaintiffs should not be set aside, and a verdict be entered for the defendants. The action was tried before the Lord Chief Justice at the London sitting after last term, and was brought to recover a sum of money from the defendants, as the shareholders and directors of the Anglo-American Gold Mining Association. Several objections were made during the trial, but overruled; and his Lordship directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiffs, giving the defendants leave to move.—Rule granted.

Crawshay v. *Thompson and others.*—This action, it will be remembered, was tried at the London sittings after last term, before the Lord Chief Justice, and was brought by Mr. Crawshay, the iron-master, against the defendants, Alderman Thompson and Messrs. Foreman, his partners, on the ground that they had improperly marked their iron with the letters "W. O.," in an oval, in order that it might be taken in the Turkey market for the iron of Mr. Crawshay, which bore the mark of "W. C." in an oval. Application was now made for a rule to show cause why that verdict should not be set aside and a new trial had, on the ground of misdirection, and of its being against evidence.—Rule granted.

Bulmer and another v. *Gillman.*—This was a motion for a rule to show cause why the verdict which had been found for the plaintiff should not be set aside and a new trial had. The cause was tried before the Lord Chief Justice at the Middlesex sittings after last term, and was brought by the plaintiffs to recover a sum of money for work and labour done as parliamentary agents in carrying a bill through the House of Lords for improving the city of Norwich. The motion was made on the ground of misdirection. The Court granted the rule.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—*The Attorney General* v. *Pearson.*—The Attorney-General said he was anxious to obtain the opinion of the Court on a question of very great importance touching the jurisdiction of the Court. Their Lordships were aware that by a late Act of Parliament the equity province of the Court in ordinary cases between subject and subject was abolished, and all proceedings then pending at the equity side of the Court were transferred to the Court of Chancery. The question which he wished to submit to their Lordships was, whether the equity jurisdiction of the Court in revenue causes, as well as in cases between subject and subject, had been transferred to the Court of Chancery? He admitted that the language of the Act of Parliament left the matter in some doubt, but he believed that the opinion of persons best acquainted with the subject was, that the framers of the Act did not intend the equity jurisdiction of the Court in revenue causes to be transferred. Lord Abinger said that the Court would give no definite opinion on the point, but they thought it better that the matter should be argued in the first instance before the Lord Chancellor.

Neilson v. *Harford.*—This was an action for the infringement of a patent which was tried before Baron Parke, and a verdict found for the plaintiff, with one shilling damages. An application was now made on the part of the defendant for a rule calling on the plaintiff to show cause why the Master should not be directed to review his taxation.—Rule granted.

Hutchinson v. *Hughes.*—This was an application to set aside a judgment in an action on *scire facias* against the defendant as the public officer of a banking company.—Rule to show cause granted.

SHERIFF'S COURT.—*The Queen* v. *the late Theodore Hook.*—The Court sat specially on Monday for the purpose of executing a writ of extent which had been sued out at the instance of the Crown, to inquire what property the late Theodore Hook was possessed of and entitled to at the time of his death. Mr. Rowe, who appeared for the Crown, in stating the facts of the case to the jury, said that in 1813 Mr. Hook obtained an appointment under government in the Mauritius, which he continued to fill till 1818, when it was found there was a certain deficiency in his accounts, and a commission was appointed to inquire into them, the result of which was that he was found to be indebted to the Crown in the sum of 12,585*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* The Crown issued an extent against him at the time, but on the petition of himself and some friends it was superseded. Still, however, if the Court should be of opinion that Mr. Hook was a Crown debtor, his property would be liable to be seized by the Crown, inasmuch as his other debts and liabilities were incurred at a subsequent period. It appeared that before his death, Mr. Hook, who had been in difficulties, borrowed 4000*l.* of a Mr. Joel Edwards, as security for which Mr. Hook made over to that gentleman a quarter share of the profits and stock in trade of the "John Bull" newspaper, of which he was possessed at the time, and further promised to insure his life for 2000*l.* This, however, he failed to do, and Mr. Edwards had done it for him to the amount of 4000*l.* The premium Mr. Edwards had paid out of a sum of 400*l.* a year, which he received from the "John Bull" office, upon the order of Mr. Hook, who as editor of that publication received 500*l.* a year. On the whole, Mr. Edwards admitted he had received 2300*l.* in this way, and on the death of Mr. Hook had been paid the 4000*l.* from the insurance office. Mr. Rowe said that the Crown was anxious to do justice; but if Mr. Edwards insisted upon the course he had adopted, the Crown would take the high ground of asserting its priority of claim, and the mortgage deed held on Mr. Hook's interest in the "John Bull" would be thereby rendered as valueless as a piece of waste paper. Witnesses were then called by Mr. Rowe, and their testimony established the truth of the above statement. Mr. Edwards also underwent a lengthened examination, during which he admitted the facts as stated by Mr. Rowe, but added that Mr. Hook altogether owed him 8000*l.* at the time of his death, and he had applied the 4000*l.* towards liquidating that amount. Mr. Hopkinson addressed the court on behalf of Mr. Edwards, and contended that he was justified in what he had done; and after considerable discussion, the jury returned a verdict setting forth the facts as they appeared in evidence, and leaving the parties to contest the matter hereafter in the Court of Exchequer.

TATTERSALL'S—THURSDAY.

THE DERBY.—The only bets laid were 1,000 to 25 agst Mr. G. Clark's Meteor, 1,000 to 25 agst Lord Westminster's Auckland, 2,000 to 40 agst Lord Chesterfield's Joanna colt, and 2,500 to 50 agst Mr. Pettit's Espartero. No others mentioned.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, JAN. 14.—The new Wheat sold on Monday comes in bad condition, consequently several refusals have taken place, from which cause the market is exceedingly flat. In free Foreign there has been scarcely any business doing, but there is some inquiry for floating cargoes of yellow Polish at 50*s.*; freight and insurance included.—Barley, Peas and Beans remain as on Monday.—The Oat trade is in a state of stagnation.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	56 to 72	Red	56 to 64
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			64 to 66	White	60 to 64
Barley		Malting and distilling	26 to 30	Grind.	24 to 28
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	18 to 23	Feed	18 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	22 to 23	Potato	24 to 26
—— Irish		Feed	14 to 20	Potato	18 to 23
Rye			36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	26 to 36	Tick	27 to 40	Harrow	30 to 41
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	36 to 44	Winds.	46 to 50	Longpod	32 to 40
Peas, White	22 to 36	Maple	30 to 33	Grey	30 to 3

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Dec. 3	63 6	31 9	22 2	44 5	39 4	39 7
— 10	62 7	30 9	22 2	44 8	38 0	39 4
— 17	62 9	30 5	21 5	39 5	37 9	39 0
— 24	62 10	30 2	21 1	44 8	37 0	36 6
— 31	63 1	29 9	20 7	43 6	36 0	37 2
Jan. 7	63 0	29 7	20 7	39 9	36 0	35 10
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	62 11	30 5	21 4	42 9	37 6	37 11
Duties	24 8	16 10	15 3	6 6	14 0	14 0

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—J. Nettleton, Old Hat Inn, Ealing, Middlesex, licensed victualler—J. Coles, Victoria, Monmouthshire, surgeon and apothecary—T. Heslop, Ripley, Yorkshire, schoolmaster—J. G. Smith, Bath, common brewer—J. Cuisset, Blackfriars-road, Surrey, jeweller.

BANKRUPTS.—T. Kitchener, Arundel street, Coventry-street, Middlesex, engraver—J. Goodwin, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, innkeeper—S. Moore, King William street, London-bridge, draper—D. Stevenson, sen., 25, Compton-street, Brunswick-square, patent safety paper maker—T. Bartram, Sevenoaks, Kent, linendraper—W. Nicholls, Adam's-mews, Edgware-road, Middlesex, livery stable keeper—J. F. Buisson, Brabant-court, Philpot-lane, London, merchant—A. Strachan, Friday-street, Cheapside, warehouseman—D. B. Smith and J. W. Smith, Alton, Staffordshire, paper manufacturers—R. Turner, Northampton, shoe manufacturer—D. Davies, jun., Glanchywedog Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, flannel manufacturer—W. Roberts, Rawmarsh, Yorkshire, grocer—J. Stephens, Menhenlot, Cornwall, ironfounder—G. Howarth, late of Halifax, Yorkshire, but now of Todmorden, Lancashire, corn dealer—W. H. Apsey, Globe Wharf, Rotherhithe, ship breaker—G. Novra, Red Lion-square, Middlesex, importer of foreign goods—J. Denniss, sen., and J. Denniss, jun., Tooley street, Surrey, linendrapers—B. Ward, Charlotte-terrace, New cut, Lambeth, boot and shoe manufacturer—W. Povey, Ashton-under-Lyne, grocer—J. Sutcliffe, Halifax, grocer—J. Ellison, Leeds, nail manufacturer—W. Carpenter, Chippenham, Wiltshire, innkeeper—E. Evans and A. Evans, Birmingham, painters—A. Spoor, sen., and A. Spoor, jun., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, builders—H. Tugwell, Fawley, Southamptonshire, farmer—J. Lane, sen., Stockport, cotton manufacturer—S. Clough and W. T. Clough, Eccleston, Lancashire, alkali manufacturers—R. Wilcock, Allithwaite, Cartmel, Lancashire, banker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Deans, Peacockbank, and T. Deans, Draffen, carpet manufacturers—A. Steel, Stirling, merchant—D. Millar, Glasgow, builder—W. Douglas, Glasgow, manufacturer and dyer—J. Bendelow, Kirkaldy, innkeeper—A. M'Kinlay, Glasgow, cloth merchant—D. Smith, jun., Airdrie, ironmonger—R. Campbell, Dunfermline, iron and brass founder—W. Arbuckle, Ayr, flesher—J. Lindsay, Glasgow, victualler.

BIRTHS.—On the 3d inst., at Neufchatel, in Switzerland, Mrs. F. Vulliamy, of a son—On the 5th inst., at 56, Hunter-street, Mrs. Mardon, of a son—On the 6th inst., at Stratton Strawless, in Norfolk, Mrs. Arnold Keppel, of a daughter—On the 7th inst., in the Strand, Mrs. Halse, of a son, stillborn—On the 8th inst., at G. Byng's, Esq., M.P., St. James's-square, the Lady J. Thynne, of a daughter—On the 8th inst., Mrs. J. F. Binsson, of a daughter—On the 8th inst., Mrs. Taylor, of Mecklenburgh-square, of a son—On the 8th inst., at Windsor, the wife of J. Frazer, Esq., of Alchnagairn, of a daughter—At Kensworth, Herts, on the 6th inst., the lady of F. Hamilton, Esq., of a son—On the 9th inst., the lady of W. Haigh, Esq., of a daughter—On the 9th inst., at Lower Clapton, Mrs. R. Munt, of a son—At 13, Great Coram-street, Russell-square, on the 9th inst., the lady of Lieut.-Col. C. Smyth, C.B., of a son—On the 9th inst., at the St. Katherine Dock-house, the widow of the late C. Carter, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 16th Nov. last, at Bangalore, East Indies, Major H. Prior, commanding the 22d Light Infantry, to Georgiana Gifford, eldest daughter of Major-General James Allan, C. B., commanding the Mysore division of that army—On the 6th inst., at St. Thomas's Church, Portsmouth, the Rev. I. P. Prescott, eldest son of Capt. Prescott, C.B., R.N., to Caroline Mary, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Parke, R.M.—On the 6th inst., at Rougham, the Rev. E. J. Ash, rector of Brisley cum-Gately, Norfolk, to Jane Charlotte, third daughter of Col. Ray, of Eldo House, near Bury St. Edmunds—On the 8th instant, at Lee Church, William Atkins, Esq., surgeon, to Matilda Elizabeth, only daughter of W. Ive, Esq., ship builder, both of Deptford, Kent—On the 14th ult., at Hamburgh, George, son of the late [illegible] Jones, Esq., of the Grove, Highgate, to Anna Maria, only daughter of the late G. N. Linck, Esq., of Hamburgh.

DIED.—At Kew Green, on the 10th inst., Aylmer Bourke Lambert, Esq., the eminent botanist, in the 81st year of his age—At Vienna, on the 1st inst., Sir Samuel Hannay, Bart.—At Earl's Court-terrace, Old Brompton, on the 11th inst., Walter Henry Watts, Esq., aged 64—At Hampton Court, on the 11th inst., the Countess of Erne, mother to Lady Wharncliffe, and grandmother to the Hon. J. S. Wortley, M.P. for Yorkshire—At Cowes, on the 11th inst., Lieutenant-General Mainwaring, aged 80 years—At Harley, near Wenlock, the Rev. R. Ratcliffe, in the 70th year of his age—At Fernando Po, in the 33d year of his age, Horatio Collman, assistant-surgeon in the Niger expedition, and late surgeon, of 41, Old Broad-street, City—On the 20th Oct. last, in his 33d year, R. Davidson, Esq., of the Hon. East India Company's Madras Civil Service, fifth son of James Davidson, Esq., of Sayes-court, in the county of Surrey—On the 29th Oct., in action, between Cabul and Jellalabad, Capt. C. Wyndham, of the 35th Regiment, British Native Infantry, aged 34, third son of G. Wyndham, of Roundhill-grange, near Wincanton, and cousin of Wm. Wyndham, of Dinton, Wilts.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 4. SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1842. PRICE 6*d.*

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN for the year 1842. The Exhibitions will take place in the months of May, June, and July, upon Saturdays, under the following regulations.

EXHIBITORS.

All persons, whether Fellows of the Society or not, will be at liberty to send subjects for exhibition.

DELIVERY OF OBJECTS FOR EXHIBITION.

Exhibitors are earnestly requested to notify in writing, previously to the day of meeting, what plants they intend to supply, in order that due provision may be made for the proper distribution of the specimens, &c. on the exhibition tables. The best places will be secured for those who comply with this request.

As it is necessary that the judges should proceed to consider the respective merits of the exhibitions by 10 a. m., and as it is absolutely indispensable that the tables should be arranged by that time, it has been determined that no subject for exhibition shall be admitted into the Garden after half-past 8 o'clock in the morning; and if the owners of any locked-up boxes, or other cases, should not be in the Exhibition-tent at the said hour, such cases or boxes must be excluded from competition for medals.

All specimens, whether of fruit or flowers, will remain untouched until after 6 o'clock, when they will be delivered into the hands of the Exhibitors, who are most particularly requested not to give away their cut flowers in the tents, as much confusion has been found to arise from that practice.

ADMISSION OF EXHIBITORS.

Exhibitors, or other persons required to assist in bringing in the objects for exhibition, will be admitted before half-past 8 in the morning at the Carter's-yard entrance gate.

Every principal exhibitor of subjects for which medals are specifically offered will be furnished with one pass-ticket, which is not transferable, for which he is requested to apply before 10 o'clock, at which hour the Garden will be cleared of all persons not officially detained there.

Exhibitors may re-enter the Garden after 1 o'clock, when they will be required to give up their pass-tickets at the Carter's-yard gate.

FLOWER-STANDS.

No box or stand shall exceed eight inches in height at the back, or eighteen inches in depth from front to back. The lids of all boxes must either be loose or made to unhinge. No box with a fixed lid will, on any pretence, be allowed to stand upon the tables. If a box not constructed of the dimensions above given is sent in, it may be placed on the tables, if there is room for it, but it is liable to exclusion.

MEDALS AND REWARDS.

The Society distributes the following Medals and Rewards; namely,

			£	s.	d.
C.	The Certificate	value	0	10	0
SB.	Silver Banksian Medal		1	0	0
SK.	Silver Knightian ditto		1	5	0
LS.	Large Silver ditto		1	15	0
SG.	Large Silver Gilt ditto		4	0	0
GB.	Gold Banksian ditto		7	0	0
GK.	Gold Knightian ditto		10	0	0
LG.	Large Gold ditto		20	0	0

Exhibitors to whom any of these shall be awarded can exchange them one for another, or may receive their value in money, or in plate. If within one month after the Third Exhibition of the year no intimation shall have been received from an exhibitor of the manner in which he desires his medals to be disposed of, all the medals due to him will be prepared and transmitted to him through the usual public conveyances, without further notice.

In case an exhibitor shall receive a first prize in any one letter, he shall not be entitled to receive any other medal in the same letter.

SUBJECTS OF EXHIBITION.

These will be divided into Classes, as explained further on.

No articles not of horticultural produce will be allowed to be placed upon the tables.

Exhibitors will do well to make themselves acquainted with the arrangements described in the following list, as they will in all cases be required to sign a declaration stating under what letter their plants are to be shown; and they are particularly requested to take notice, that if errors in the awards of the judges should occur, in consequence of mistakes on the part of exhibitors in filling up such declarations, the Society cannot undertake to rectify such errors afterwards.

To enable the officers of the Society to attach names to the objects exhibited, it is requested that correct lists may be delivered to the clerk as soon as the exhibitor reaches the Garden.

CLASS I.—Flowers for which Nurserymen and Private Growers exhibit independently of each other.

A. Greenhouse Azaleas, to be shown in numbers not exceeding 12, GB, LS, SK.
B. Carnations, in pans of 24 blooms, LS, SK, SB.
C. Picotees, in pans of 24 blooms, LS, SK, SB.
D. Pinks, in pans of 24 blooms, SK, SB.
E. Cape Heaths, in collections of 20 species, GK, SG, LS, SK.
F. Cape Heaths, in collections of six species, GB, LS, SK.—N.B. No person who shows in E will be allowed to exhibit also in F.
G. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in collections of not fewer than six species, GB, LS, SK.
H. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in single specimens, LS, SK, SB.
I. Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 varieties, in pots, not exceeding 12 to a cast, GB, LS, SK, SB.
K. Pelargoniums, in collections of six varieties, in pots, not exceeding eight to a cast, SG, LS, SB.
L. Rhododendrons, in pots, not fewer than 12 plants, in 12 varieties, LS, SK, SB.
M. Moss Roses, SK, SB.
N. Common Garden Roses, exclusive of all Chinese or Chinese Hybrids, LS, SB, SK.
O. Chinese or Hybrid Roses, such as Bourbon, Noisette, Tea-scented, and similar varieties, LS, SB, SK.—N.B. No exhibitor of Roses can be allowed to occupy more than 15 ft. run of tables for all his Roses, which, being double, is equal to 30 ft. of boxes. If any Exhibitor gains the first medals in M, N, and in O, he will be entitled to a Gold Banksian medal instead of the three Silver ones.
P. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of from 50 to 60 plants, GK, GB, SG, LS.
Q. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of from 15 to 20 plants. GB, LS, SK.
R. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of six distinct species, LS, SK.—N.B. Persons exhibiting in P and Q will not be allowed to compete in R also.
S. Herbaceous Calceolarias, in sixes, LS, SK, SB.
T. Shrubby Calceolarias, in sixes, LS, SK, SB.

CLASS II.—Flowers, for which all persons are admitted to equal competition:—

U. Collections of Stove or Greenhouse Climbers, GK, CB, LS, SK.—N.B. The Gold Knightian medal is not to be awarded for fewer than 12 distinct kinds.
V. Tall Cacti in flower, LS, SK.
W. Single specimens of Ornamental Plants LS, SK, SB, C.
X. Miscellaneous Flowers, SK, SB, C.—N.B. Cockscombs, Hydrangeas, and cut flowers are altogether excluded from prizes.
Y. Seedling Florists' Flowers, SK, SB, C.—N.B. Every seedling must be shown singly, and must be marked with the name it is to bear. The same seedling cannot gain a prize more than once in the season. Pelargoniums are to be shown in single trusses, with a single leaf, so far below the flowers as not to support them; and they are not to be dressed with cotton or wool, or any similar substance, but must be shown exactly as they grow on the bush.

CLASS III.—Fruit, for which market-gardeners or persons in the habit of regularly supplying the market, and private growers, exhibit independently of each other.—N.B. All Fruit must be ripe and well-coloured; if the contrary, it will be disqualified.

Z. Miscellaneous collections of Fruit, consisting of at least three different kinds, Peaches and Nectarines being considered as only one kind, GK, GB, LS.—NB. Cucumbers Tomatoes, Gourds, and similar kitchen-garden produce, are excluded from this letter.
AA. Grapes, SG, LS, SK, SB.
BB. Pine-apples, SG, LS, SK, SB.
CC. Peaches or Nectarines, in dishes of six specimens, SK, SB.
DD. Miscellaneous Fruit, SK, SB, C.

JUDGES.

The Judges have the power of increasing or diminishing the number and value of the Silver Medals offered by the Society for particular objects, and also of conferring Silver Medals or Certificates in cases not contemplated in these regulations, if they think it necessary to do so.

The Judges are also required to bear in mind that the Society's Medals are offered, less for new and curious objects, than for fine specimens of Horticultural skill, the design of the Council in instituting these meetings being not so much to encourage the Collector, as to reward the skilful Gardener: they are also not to make any award in cases where the objects exhibited do not appear worthy of a Medal; otherwise a bad single exhibition may obtain a prize, merely because there is no better exhibition of the same class to oppose it.

IPSWICH CUCUMBER SOCIETY.

THE FIRST GRAND SHOW, OPEN TO ALL ENGLAND, will be held in the LECTURE-ROOM of the IPSWICH MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, on TUESDAY, 8th FEBRUARY. The Committee respectfully requests Exhibitors who have not already given notice, to do so by the 1st Feb., *or they cannot Exhibit for the Prizes.* The productions will be returned to the growers. Further particulars may be had on application to

3, Tavern-street, Ipswich. THOS. WILD, Hon. Sec.

T. AND C. LOCKHART, SEEDSMEN, &c. 156, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, beg to announce that their LIST OF SEEDS, &c. is now published, and will be forwarded Post-paid on application.—5th Jan., 1842.

ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS.—To be sold, the property of a Gentleman, a splendid collection of the best varieties of Orchidaceous plants in full flowering condition and luxurious growth. Applications to be made to X.Y.Z. (post-paid), at 36, St. James's Street, London.

APPLEBY'S "QUEEN OF LILACS."—By an unforeseen event, the whole remaining stock of *Ground Roots* of the above Dahlia are destroyed. Fortunately, however, some fine healthy *Pot Roots* are saved, a few of which will be supplied to the first applicants at 50s. each; and as the supply will now be very limited, those parties who wish to secure plants in May had better make immediate application for fear of disappointment, as the plants, so far as they will go, will be supplied to the first applicants at 10s. 6d. each.

MYATT'S VICTORIA RHUBARB.

J. AND W. MYATT having a good Stock of Strong Roots raised by offsets from the original Seedling, can supply them at 10*l.* per hundred.—N. B. As various spurious sorts have been sold and are now selling under the name of "Myatt's Victoria," purchasers would do well to require them warranted.—Manor Farm, Deptford, Oct. 23, 1841.

BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA SEED in small packets at 5*s.*, to be had of W. J. NUTTING, Seedsman, 46, Cheapside. Lisianthus Russellianus, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Pink, from fine named flowers, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Calceolarias, from 30 varieties, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Pansies, selected from a few first-rate flowers, 5*s.*; do., from a superior collection, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Dahlia Scapigera Mexicana, 1*s.*; Clintonia pulchella, 1*s.*; Schizopetalon Walkerii, 1*s.*; Phlox Drummondii, 1*s.*; &c. &c.—Packets of the following Cucumbers at 2*s.* 6*d.*: Man of Kent (Barnes'), Victory of Suffolk (Allen's), Prize-fighter, Weedon's Frame, Roman Emperor, and Windsor Prize.

☞ A Catalogue of Seeds to be had on application.

ROBINSON'S NORTHERN BEAUTY DAHLIA.

S. GIRLING having purchased the entire Stock of the above DAHLIA, plants will be sent out in May next at 10s. 6d. each; admitted to be one of the most distinct and beautiful Dahlias to be sent out next season. For particulars, refer to the *Floricultural Cabinet* of January. It took the 5th Prize at Salt-hill Open Show in Sept. last, and was generally admired.

WM. MAULE and Co., Nurserymen, Bristol.—Alex. Jas. MAULE begs to call the attention of the Floricultural world to one of the best PANSIES ever offered in the West of England — PRINCE OF WALES, warranted first-rate. Price 7s. 6d. each. Usual discount to trade. Post-office orders will be required from unknown correspondents. Forwarded free of carriage to all parts of the United Kingdom.

T. JACKSON, Nursery Seedsman, &c., Kingston, Surrey, begs to offer the undermentioned Dahlias in Ground Roots, guaranteed correct to name, at the following prices, viz.: at 42s. each—Jackson's Dowager Lady Cooper; at 31s. 6d. each—Bridesmaid (Brown's); at 21s. each—King of Roses (Thomson's), Enterprise (Langley's); at 15s. each—Eclipse (Catleugh's), Fanny Keynes, Maid of Bath; at 10s. 6d. each—Beauty (Parsons'), Constancy, Invincible (Smith's), Little Wonder (Parsons'), Rosa perfecta (Whale's), Scarlet Defiance; at 7s. each—Admiral Elliott, Bronze Unique, Brilliant (Whale's), Eclipse (King's), Flora (Stanford's), Marquis of Waterford, Revenge (Cox's).

A collection of 100 Dahlias, of 100 different sorts, in small compact dry roots, well suited for exporting, with names attached, 5*l.* A collection of 200 do., 200 different do., containing many new and choice kinds, 10*l.*

A general Catalogue of Stove, Greenhouse, and Herbaceous Plants, may be obtained on application.

Kingston Nursery, Jan. 12, 1842.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a married man without family, aged 28. Can produce satisfactory testimonials as to ability and character. Letters to be addressed to B. Y., at Messrs. Warner's, seedsmen, Cornhill, London.

WANTS A SITUATION at Lady-day, a Young Man, 18 Years of Age, who has had four years' practice in the Propagating and Floral Department, in a respectable Nursery; and who now wishes to engage himself under the tuition of a Gentleman's Gardener in the Forcing and general routine of a Kitchen-garden, in order to qualify himself for a Situation as a Gentleman's Gardener. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation. He can be well recommended for sobriety and industry. Letters addressed to S. Girling, Nurseryman, Stowmarket, will meet with immediate attention.

P. S. If a situation offers in the intermediate time he would come at a short notice.

TO NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN.—Wants a situation as GARDENER, a steady, active Married Man, 40 years of age, who has a thorough practical knowledge of all the various branches of Horticulture, having had upwards of 25 years' experience in the growth of Pines, Grapes, Peaches, Cherries, Kitchen and Flower Garden, and well understands the growth of Cape and all other exotic plants. Can produce the most satisfactory testimonials as to moral conduct and ability as a Gardener. Address, prepaid, to A. B., 7, Albany Place, Hornsey Road, Islington, Middlesex.

RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND GERANIUMS.

H. GROOM, of WALWORTH and CLAPHAM RISE, near LONDON, by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that he has a fine Selection of the above Flowers, which he can offer at the following very moderate Prices:—

	£	s.	d.
RANUNCULUSES.			
100 Roots in 100 superb sorts, with their names	5	0	0
100 ditto very fine sorts, ditto	2	10	0
Superfine Mixtures, from 7*s.* to 21*s.* per hundred.			
ANEMONES.			
100 Roots in 100 superfine sorts, with their names	3	10	0
100 ditto in 50 ditto ditto	2	10	0
Superfine Mixtures, from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* per hundred.			
AURICULAS.			
25 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 plant of each	3	13	6
CARNATIONS.			
25 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 pair of each	3	10	0
PICOTEES.			
25 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 pair of each	2	10	0
YELLOW PICOTEES.			
12 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 pair of each	2	2	0
GERANIUMS.			
25 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 plant of each	3	10	0

THOS. D. WATKINSON, Seedsman, Florist, &c., begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has removed from No. 24, Market-place, opposite the Fishmarket, to the more commodious premises No. 6, two doors from Market-street, and latterly in the occupation of Messrs. Blackberd and Co., where all articles connected with Horticulture and Floriculture can be had, of the first quality, and upon most reasonable terms.

Catalogues on application.

Agent for Myatt's true Victoria Rhubarb roots, Walker's Prize-fighter, and other Cucumbers; Howard's Giant Salmon-coloured, Manchester Red Solid, and Seymour's superb White Celery, &c. &c.

6, Market-place, near the Exchange, Manchester.

JAMES MAY begs to inform his Patrons and Friends that his new descriptive List of Pansies with a list of Fuchsias, is now ready, and may be had on application at the Pansy Nursery, Edmonton. At the same time he begs to say he has still a small quantity of his superior PANSY SEED left, which may be had at the following places, viz.:—Messrs. Warner's, 28, Cornhill; Messrs. Flanagan and Co.'s, Mansion-house-street, London: Mr. Watkinson's, Market-place, Manchester; Mr. Edward's, York; Mr. Parsons's, Brighton; Mr. Wm. May's, Hope Nursery, near Bedale; or at the Pansy Nursery, Edmonton; at the following prices:—2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, to 10*s.* per packet. None warranted genuine unless they bear J.M.'s seal andsignature. A remittance respectfully requested from unknown correspondents.—Pansy Nursery, Edmonton, January 1842.

FREDERICK ADOLPHE HAAGE, JUN., FLO-RIST and SEEDSMAN, ERFURT, PRUSSIA, begs to inform the Horticultural World, that he has for Sale the following FLOWER SEEDS, harvested last summer. Wholesale orders, sent to the above address, will be duly forwarded; or small orders from Amateurs, &c., to SAMUEL GIRLING, Nurseryman, Stowmarket, to both of which attention will be given.

GERMAN ASTERS, tubulous double superfine, in 30 sorts, 1 ounce, 10*s.*
Ditto ditto, dwarf superfine, 24 sorts, 1 ounce, 10*s.*
Ditto, pyramidal and tall, 12 sorts, 1 ounce, 10*s.*
GERMAN STOCKS, dwarf, 34 sorts, 1 ounce, 10*s.*
Ditto, wall-leaved, 16 sorts, 1 ounce, 10*s.*
Ditto, high, 24 sorts, 1 ounce, 10*s.*
Ditto, autumn-flowering, 12 sorts, 1 ounce, 15*s.*
Ditto, perennial, 12 sorts, 1 ounce, 10*s.*
GERMAN WALLFLOWER, dark brown, double superfine, 1 ounce, 15*s.*

F. H. also recommends his collection of fine Annual and Perennial Flower Seeds in a great choice.

NURSERY.—Mr. JOHN KING gives notice that he is instructed to SELL BY AUCTION on the premises, CAMDEN NURSERY, Southampton-street, Camberwell, on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1842, and two following days, at ten o'clock each day, on account of the number of Lots. The property comprises a fine collection of Standard and Dwarf, trained and untrained Peach, Nectarine, Pears, Plums, Cherry, Apples, and Mulberries; Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, a collection of Evergreens and Deciduous Shrubs, a large quantity of Forest-trees, Box-edging, Yews, Hollies, &c. &c. To be viewed until the sale. Catalogues to be had on the premises, of Messrs. Warner & Co., Seedsmen, Cornhill; and of the Auctioneer, Hackney-road.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained to any size of JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical. It may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pineapple place; Mr. Knight's, King's road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

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CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

PLANTING SEASON.—EXPIRATION OF LEASE AND SALE OF NURSERY STOCK.

To Noblemen and Gentlemen, Public Companies, Nurserymen, Builders, Gardeners, and Others.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS have received instructions from Messrs. Buchanan and Co., to sell by auction, on Monday the 14th of Feb., and following days, at eleven o'clock precisely, on the premises, Wyndham Road, Camberwell, the lease of that portion of their Nursery having expired, and being required for building purposes—the whole of the Stock now growing in the said Nursery, comprising the greatest variety of ornamental Trees, flowering Shrubs, Evergreens, American Plants, Standard and Dwarf Roses, Fruit-trees of all descriptions, fine Standard Mulberries, Splendid Specimens of Cratægus and other ornamental Trees, fine Beech Hedges, &c., ever offered to the notice of the Public, by Auction, and worthy the attention of Noblemen and Gentlemen, the Proprietors of Public Gardens, and all those who may wish to enrich their collections with many scarce and valuable hardy Trees and Shrubs. To suit the convenience of those persons who have only a limited space adapted for Horticultural purposes, a portion of the Stock will be lotted with a suitable variety for furnishing small gardens. Small collections of different kinds of Fruit Trees, ditto Evergreens and Shrubs, collections of 100 distinct kinds of ornamental Trees in one lot, named; smaller collections of 50 kinds, and similar collections of Shrubs and Evergreens, American Plants, &c. Catalogues may be had after the 7th of Feb., of the Auctioneers, Leytonstone; Messrs. Buchanan and Co., Camberwell, and of all the principal Seedsmen in the Metropolis.

PATENT ASPHALTE PROTECTING MATERIAL.

—Extract from *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Dec. 25, 1841, p. 843.—"In the midst of frost it will not be unseasonable to warn all our Readers of the great importance of preventing their more tender Plants that may have been frozen from being thawed suddenly by the sun. All Gardeners know how often Peas frozen below a south wall are killed, and that if any contrivance to prevent their being suddenly thawed is made use of, they recover. [illegible] is, to a great extent, true of other things. [illegible] had a severe frost, 16 ; at that time young [illegible] to the south died, while others within a few [illegible] from the sun by stone, did not suffer at all. [illegible] by the way that CROGGON'S ASPHALTE [illegible] forms a most excellent material for such screens." [illegible] of same Journal, Jan. 1, 1842, is fully described the purpose to which it is applied by the Royal Horticultural Society. Being a non-conductor it effectually protects from heat or cold.—THOMAS JOHN CROGGON, 8, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, London.

TO NOBIEMEN and GENTLEMEN. JAMES FINLAY, upwards of five years gardener and steward to the Right Hon. Viscount Beresford, at Bedgebury Park, Kent, wishes to meet with a similar engagement. Bedgebury Mansion having been rebuilt and enlarged, and the pleasure-grounds and kitchen-gardens entirely remodelled and widely extended, many miles of roads and drives formed and completed, and the woodlands and farm greatly improved by planting, draining, &c., has given J. F. an opportunity seldom to be met with of gaining a general and practical knowledge of estate work. J. F. is a native of Scotland, is in the prime of life, will be disengaged in a few weeks, and can have the most satisfactory testimonials from his noble employer. —Address, J Finlay, Bedgebury Park, Gaudhurst.

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WILLIAM MASTERS having for many years cultivated upwards of THIRTY ACRES of Land as Nursery Gardens, begs to submit to the public the following List of Fruits:

PEARS.—W. M. having collected in the first instance, through the kindness of the late J. Braddick, Esq., and subsequently from his own personal visits to the Netherlands, a large collection of the celebrated FLEMISH PEARS, as well as many others from various scarces, planted a specimen of each variety in his Nursery, and they having for several years produced fruit, he is enabled to pronounce with certainty that many are wholly worthless—some are too tender for our exposure—and that many are of the utmost importance on account of their prolific and early bearing, as well as of their delicious flavour. Out of a very large collection W. M. confidently recommends the following, which become fitter for use nearly in the order in which they stand:—DESSERT PEARS.—Madeleine, Jargonelle, Williams' Bonchrétien, Flemish Beauty, Rouppé, Capiaumont, Beurré Diel, Autumn Bergamot White Doyenné, Marie Louise, Princess of Orange, Seckle, Monsieur le Curé, Althorp Crassane, Bezy de la Motte, Napoleon, Duchess of Augoulême, Louise bonne de Jersey, Knight's Monarch, Rouse Lench, Swan's Egg, Beurré d'Aremberg, Nutmeg, Ne plus Meuris, Passe Colmar, Winter Nelis, Hacon's Incomparable, Beurré Rance, Easter Beurré. BAKING PEARS.—Royal foreless, Double de Guerre, Uvedale's St. Germain, Catillac. Many other sorts are still cultured, but a garden furnished with these will produce fine fruit for every season.

APPLES.—W. M. having been a Fellow of the Hort. Society nearly from its commencement, has availed himself of the privilege of selecting from that liberal establishment such sorts of Apples as appeared to merit particular notice, and which, added to the selections from the famed Kentish orchards and elsewhere, have produced a number far exceeding the point of usefulness. The whole have been fruited, and the following condensed list is particularly recommended. The sorts are arranged as nearly as possible in the order in which they become fit for use:—Juneating, Borowitski, Kerry Pippin, Quarrenden, Hawthornden, Keswick Codlin, Franklin's Golden Pippin, Summer Nonpareil, King of the Pippins, Beauty of Kent, Gloria Mundi, Downton Pippin, Hughes' Golden Pippin, Ribston Pippin, Blenheim Orange, Margil, Sam Young, Scarlet Pearmain, Dumelow's Seedling, Forman's Crewe, Beachamwell Seedling, Dr. Harvey, Lemon Apple, Pile's Russet, Screivton Golden Pippin, Cornish Gilliflower, Scarlet Nonpareil, Knight's Ganges, Court of Wick, London Pippin, Walmer Court, Canadian Reinette, Alfriston, Court Pendu, Cockle Pippin, Hubbard's Pearmain, Old Nonpareil, Downton Nonpareil, Braddick's Winter Nonpareil, Collins' Russet, Golden Harvey, Dutch Mignonne, Hunt's Green Newtown, Norfolk Beaufin, French Crab. With the above selection, fruit for all purposes and all seasons may be obtained.

CHERRIES.—Purple Griotte, Early Black, Masters' White Heart, Elton, Black Eagle, May Duke, Kentish, Black Tartarian, Canterbury Black, Bigarreau, Late Duke, Florence, Small Morello, Large Morello. The above have proved the most valuable out of a large number of sorts.

PLUMS.—Lawrence's Early, Early Orleans, Hâtive Royal, Orleans, Denyer's Victoria, Greengage, Nectarine, Washington, Black Griffin, Catherine, Coe's Golden Drop, Imperatrice, Winesour, Large Bullace, Damson, Small Bullace.

Of PEACHES the following have given most satisfaction:—Early Ann, Grosse Mignonne, Early Newington, Noblesse, Red Magdalen, Old Newington, Admirable, Royal.

Of NECTARINES—The White, Elruge, Roman, Newington, Violet Hâtive.

Of APRICOTS—The Hemskirke, Large Early, Moorpark, Breda, Orange.

Of STRAWBERRIES—Grove-end Scarlet, Roseberry, Old Pine, Keen's Seedling, Myatt's Pine, Downton, Elton.

Of GRAPES—Miller's Burgundy, Sweet-water, Muscadine, Black St. Peter, White Cluster, Esperione, Hamburgh, Frontignan, Muscat of Alexandria, Verdelho, Horsforth Seedling, Black Damascus.

Of GOOSEBERRIES, selected out of 80 kinds—Early Green, Early Red Rough, Queen of Sheba, Lady Delamore, Warrington Red, Rookwood, Roaring Lion, Gunner, Duke of York, Crown Bob, Woodward's Whitesmith, Heart of Oak.

Of NUTS—Cosford, Frizzled, Dwarf Prolific, Knight's Large.

Of RASPBERRIES—Red Antwerp, White Antwerp, Barnet.

Of FIGS—Lee's Prolific, Brunswick, Common Purple, Brown Naples, Black Ischia, French Prolific.

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Besides being of this comprehensive description, it is especially adapted for the Amateur or Floriculturist; who may, by carrying it in his pocket, examine all the plants that are at any time submitted to his inspection, and immediately derive every intelligence respecting the peculiarities or affinities of particular species which could reasonably be wished for. This is an advantage that can only be sufficiently estimated by those who have felt the want of such an assistant; and to all such individuals, as well as to every agent or friend of horticulture, the Pocket Botanical Dictionary is decidedly indispensable.

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4. That about one-half of the drawings are from plants which have never before been figured in this country, the rest representing the most popular novelties, as well as the more neglected, though sometimes far handsomer, old species; the majority being such as can be cultivated by every one possessing a flower-border and a greenhouse or frame.

It may, in conclusion, be safely asserted that, both for the beauty of its embellishments, and the utility of its contents, this work is well adapted to the wants of all who delight in gardening; and as the improved system of having the plates lithographed commences with this Number, and as it is intended that each volume shall now be perfect in itself, the present is a desirable opportunity for those who wish to become subscribers.

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Whittaker and Co., Ave-Maria-lane London.

It is our intention next Saturday to present our readers, in a double Number, with a complete "Cottager's Calendar," by Mr. Paxton. It will comprehend full details relating to all the gardening operations in which a cottager can have occasion to engage, and will be illustrated with woodcuts. Those who wish to secure additional copies, will be so good as to order them immediately, as we shall not print a larger number than are ordered.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday	West London Gardeners Association	7 P.M.
	Entomological (Ann.)	8 P.M.
Tuesday	Zoological	8½ P.M.
Wednesday	Medico-Botanical	8 P.M.
	Microscopical	8 P.M.

While the melancholy tidings just received from the Niger expedition are painfully occupying the public mind, it is a great consolation to us to be able to state, that when the last advices left Fernando Po, Dr. Vogel and Mr. Ansell, the botanist and gardener to the expedition, were convalescent.

A correspondent last week proposed that the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for the past year should be given as a prize at the Horticultural Shows. It did not at the moment occur to us that the project was not feasible —for the conclusive reason, that not a single volume remains unsold. This is indeed a flattering testimony that our labours have been appreciated by the public, and a strong stimulant to future exertion. At the same time, we should mention that particular Numbers may still be had, and that our publisher is making every exertion to complete a few sets, and with that view is willing to give 1s. a-piece for Nos. 9, 10, 44, and 51.

Touching the election of a Librarian to the Linnean Society, we stated a fortnight since that Mr. Kippist, one of the candidates, is a mere boy. In this it appears, from a letter sent us by Mr. Newman, we were in error. Mr. Newman says that Mr. Kippist completed his 29th year in June last, and has been nearly twelve years employed as Mr. Don's assistant, having entered the service of the Linnean Society as Assistant Librarian on the 1st Feb., 1830. We regret very much that we should have fallen into this mistake, and we hasten to correct it; for nothing could be farther from our intention than to say one word that should be unfair towards Mr. Kippist—as is, we trust, sufficiently apparent from the manner in which we introduced the subject into our pages. In all that we have done, we have only had the good of the Linnean Society in view, and to that all other considerations ought to give way.

But while we hasten to correct an unintentional error, let it not be supposed that we in the smallest degree alter our opinion of the relative pretensions of the two candidates. One person at eighteen will be a man in manner, appearance, and knowledge of the world; another at thirty will remain a boy in these respects.

Whatever some may think of this matter, we consider it a question affecting the very existence of the Linnean Society. When the Fellows subscribed largely for the purchase of the herbarium and library of Linnæus, and when the magnificent oriental herbarium of the East India Company was presented by the Court of Directors to the Linnean Society (to say nothing of other gifts), it was upon the express understanding that these valuable collections should be freely accessible at all times to men of science, and that they should be in the custody of the most efficient officer that could be procured. The Council of the Linnean Society are bound to regard these as sacred trusts which cannot be trifled with, or made subservient to personal considerations; and we know that this is the view taken of the question by some of those in the Council to whose opinion the Fellows at large would pay the greatest deference. Should new arrangements be made that will diminish the facilities with which the herbarium and library can be consulted, or if of the candidates who are proposed for the office of keeper of these precious records the most fitting person is not taken, such proceedings will not fail to be regarded, by those whose good opinion is most worth having, as most disastrous to the welfare of the Society, which is not in a condition to bear the risk of trying dangerous experiments in the mode of managing its affairs.

In former days, the office of Librarian was regarded of such importance, that it was filled by no less a person than Mr. Robert Brown. When he was succeeded by the late Professor Don, although at an immeasurable distance, yet the appointment was given to a person of some botanical reputation. Do the Fellows of the Society suppose this to be the time for departing from the good rule hitherto observed? If so, we have the misfortune to differ very widely with them.

A correspondent, signing himself *Clericus*, asks the quantity of sulphuric, muriatic acids, and gypsum required to fix the ammonia in a given quantity of urine. This is a rather difficult question, because the composition of that fluid is, as may be supposed, variable. Upon an average, urine evolves about 4 per cent. of ammonia when in a state of putrefaction. This would require about 12 per cent. of ordinary strong sulphuric acid, or about 34 per cent. of strong muriatic acid, to neutralise it and prevent its escape. About 15½ parts by weight of gypsum are equivalent to 12 parts of sulphuric acid. Therefore 12 pounds of sulphuric acid, 34 of muriatic acid, or 15½ of sulphate of lime are required to fix the same quantity of ammonia. We give this with some hesitation, feeling sure that it will hardly be found accurate in all cases. It is, however, an approximation, and may serve as a guide until the best working proportions may have been ascertained. When urine undergoes decomposition, the organic matters which it contains evolve ammonia, and this, so long as it continues to be given off, is rendered very evident by its strong pungent smell. If sulphuric acid is added, this ammonia, which would otherwise be lost, is neutralised and fixed by the acid; if too little acid is added, the strong smell of ammonia will continue to be given off. If, on the other hand, more acid than is required be added, no harm will be done, as the excess of acid can always be removed by throwing in a little chalk. We should expect that sulphuric acid will present some advantages over gypsum in fixing ammonia, because when the latter is used in a tank—for example, when fresh urine is constantly being added—the sulphate of lime would form a mass at the bottom, and frequently require agitation or stirring up, which would not be the case with sulphuric acid. In some cases the sulphate and carbonate of lime contained in a mixture of urine and gypsum would no doubt be highly advantageous to the land, and might be mixed with the urine and sulphuric acid with good effect; but, for the above reasons, we are inclined to think sulphuric acid will be found better than gypsum, except in soils not naturally containing lime.

We have gone into this question rather fully, because we have similar inquiries from other correspondents.

We have reason to believe that Mr. Babington is no longer a candidate for the Professorship of Botany at King's College. This we regret, for the sake of the College; for it will be difficult to find so good a man. Various persons are reported to have offered themselves, but nothing has yet reached us sufficiently definite to deserve to be repeated.

A correspondent objects to our assertion at p. 19, that a crowded plantation deteriorates the quality of timber, as well as diminishes its rate of formation; and he says this is opposed to every-day experience. He moreover insists upon our having over-stated the disadvantages of leaving the trees in a plantation to run up with what he is pleased to call fine clean stems as straight as ramrods.

If the object of a planter is to obtain scaffold-poles, or hop-poles, or poles of any other kind, we admit at once the advantage of allowing trees to crowd each other; but it was to those who plant for the sake of timber that we addressed ourselves, and upon that important point we must continue to insist.

No doubt there is an opinion that the slowest-grown timber is the best; we continually hear people saying that wood cannot be good because it has been grown so fast, and we find writers on foresting following in the same line of assertion. In one place we observe the following passage:—"It is well known that the common Oak in Italy, *where it grows faster than in this country*, is comparatively of short duration; and that the Oak which grows on the mountains of the Highlands of Scotland *is much harder and closer than any produced in England*, though on these mountains it seldom attains one-tenth part of the size of English trees." Now, we are not aware of any such facts as those collected together in this short paragraph. In the first place, Oaks do not grow faster in Italy than in England; the reverse appears to be the truth, as will be seen by reference to a succeeding table, where the greatest rate of growth in Italian Oak is shown to be only 2·72-10ths per annum; some of it not more than 0·76 of a tenth, while in English Oak the growth is in one case as much as *an inch a year*. Secondly, if it were true that Italian Oak grows faster than English Oak, it would not prove that fast-grown Oak is bad; because some Italian, or at least Sardinian Oak, is of excellent quality, and because, moreover, we neither know what is meant by the words "common Oak," nor are we informed under what circumstances of soil, &c., that which is said to be bad may have been produced. A great deal of Italian Oak is Q. pubescens, and of this, whether fast-grown or slow-grown, we find no evidence as to quality. Then as to Highland Oak; in the absence of more precise data than we can discover, we must express our doubt of the facts alleged concerning it; especially when we call to mind the Oak forests formerly covering at least a part of Inverness-shire—the size of which, as reported by Dr. Walker and Sir T. D. Lauder, indicates anything rather than slow growth. In short, such loose statements as those we have quoted are a sample of the manner in which this great subject is treated by some writers on foresting, and cannot be regarded of any value whatever.

But the author from whom we are now quoting undertakes to prove, upon physiological principles, that fast-grown timber must necessarily be bad. He says that the effect of an improved soil, climate, and situation, is to *expand* the parts of the whole vegetable; that cutting off part of the vegetable above the ground will *expand* those parts that remain; and he illustrates this notion of his about timber by reference to Lettuces, Cabbages, Spinage, and other esculents, which he says are softer the faster they grow, and also to Willows, Poplars, Raspberries, &c., which he says are the fastest-growing of all woody plants, and the softest-wooded. Therefore, he continues, "whatever tends to increase the growth of a tree tends likewise to *expand* the vegetable fibre; and whenever, the vegetable fibre is *expanded*, the timber must be less hard, and more permeable by air, &c., and of course inferior for all purposes of timber." As we find these speculations described by another writer as "interesting, ingenious, and philosophical," we must suppose that they have carried conviction to some readers; to us, however, they appear a mere tissue of absurdity, evincing a total ignorance of the nature of vegetable organisation. Since, however, they have their believers, we must endeavour to explain wherefore they deserve the harsh terms we have applied to them. To do this we must go a little into particulars, which we will do next week.

CHATSWORTH.

(*Continued from page* 20.)

But the Great Conservatory itself,—how shall I describe it! Its outward aspect has something of the sublime and supernatural, well fitted to sustain those feelings of wonder and veneration with which all sincere worshippers of the Lady Flora approach her mystic precincts. No travel-toiled Mussulman at the sacred postern of Mecca—no Christian pilgrim at the foot of the Holy Sepulchre—not Mr. Beckford in view of St. Peter's, nor Capt. Harris gazing on three hundred wild Elephants in Southern Africa—not Bruce at the source of the Nile, nor Lander at the termination of the Niger,—no, nor even

> "—— Paris at the top,
> Of Ida panted stronger,"

than did the writer of these notes when the portals of the mighty plant-house at Chatsworth were thrown open to receive him. But before we enter let us look at it again from without. Let none suppose that by magnifying indefinitely (in their mind's eye) an ordinary hothouse, or even some of the largest curvilinear structure, they will be enabled to form an adequate notion, or rather any notion at all, of the wondrous thing we are now attempting to describe. The introduction of the ridge and furrow roof, and the glazing with sheet glass, together with the vast scale of the fabric, give it an aspect unlike anything that I have ever seen. There is an indescribable air of luxury, and smoothness, and delicacy about it which harmonises perfectly with one's notions of the purposes to which it is devoted, and the gay company one may expect to meet there. Neither does it glare like hothouses in general; but, on the contrary, there is a sort of neutral tint in its exterior hue on which the eye may rest with pleasure, and however fastidious, satisfy itself that, outside at least, all is right, and that there are in fact no harsh and prominent angles, and no ungraceful curves; the two heads under which all horticultural deformities may be classed.

Before we come to criticise the interior, the reader will excuse my reminding him that at the time (1836) when this conservatory was first projected, the railway mania was at its zenith, and the price of iron, in consequence, enormously high; wood was therefore adopted as the preferable material, not for the sashes merely (which are best as they are), but for the rafters also, for which metal might be substituted with advantage, as a becoming degree of lightness might then be combined with the requisite strength. These remarks will pave the way for a certain amount of disappointment which the visitor of discrimination will scarcely fail to experience when first introduced into the interior of the Chatsworth conservatory. The effect is certainly most extraordinary, but it is not altogether pleasing; a circumstance, in my opinion, to be attributed almost entirely to the wooden rafters, which in order to support an arching roof 70 feet high, and of proportionate span, are necessarily strong; and as a consequence of that again, are heavy, and out of keeping with the light, airy, and sprightly character that such a structure as this ought to maintain. Although, as I have elsewhere observed, it would be unfair to judge horticultural buildings by the ordinary laws of architecture, still there are certain properties of style and form that can never be violated without the loss of effect—properly so called. Now this building has been likened in its interior to a Gothic cathedral, to which, in its centre and side aisles, as well as the general form of its arches and roof, it bears certainly no inconsiderable resemblance; but then lightness and elegance combined with sublimity are among the essential features of the Gothic style; and thus we have another reason why the ponderous rafters suspended in mid air do violence to the feelings of a just and critical taste. A still further objection may be found in the obvious fact that heavy timbers overhead will necessarily have the effect of dwindling, by comparison, the stems and trunks of the trees below, which it were surely desirable should appear as stout and portly as possible. How much more beautiful, as respects the roof, was that luckless edifice the Brighton Anthæum, in which there was nothing like weight above or support below to destroy the enchantment of the scene!—But to return to the rafters. These are covered, it is true, with trellis-work, and are intended to be "mantled o'er" with creepers; but even then heavy opaque lines will still remain, which will attract the eye to the roof instead of permitting it to rest at once, and without molestation, on the exquisite forms of tropical vegetation which are already uprearing themselves under its shade.—*Argus.*

(*To be continued.*)

CONIFEROUS PLANTS.—No. III.

Continued from p. 561.)

SECTION IV.—ASIATIC SPECIES.

IN this section, like the preceding, few rare or new species occur, but still some of them are well worthy of notice, for to it belongs the Himalaya Cedar (Abies Deodara), one of the most valuable of forest-trees; it has, however, been so fully described in former Numbers that I shall only here notice it for the sake of stating that I have never found any variation in the species; and I think that those persons who saw what they supposed a variety or nearly allied species in the native forests, were misled by trees in different situations and of various ages, for this kind, like the Cedar of Lebanon, presents different appearances at various stages of its growth.

1st Division.—The robust two-leaved Pines, or those resembling the Cluster Pine (P. Pinaster).

35. Pinus táurica; a dense, robust, two-leaved species, very much resembling the Cluster Pine in habit, but with resinous buds. It differs from the P. Pallasiana, a species from the Crimea, in the shape and growth of its branches, which in the former are fastigiate from the ground, with all the leaves pointing to the apex; and in the old trees the bottom branches are nearly equal in size to the trunk, while the branches of the latter are horizontal, greater in number, curving, and wider apart, with the mature leaves nearly horizontal and the cones double the size. P. táurica constitutes entire forests on the western uplands of the Crimea, sometimes even descending to the shores, but never passing over to the northern declivity. It forms a handsome hardy tree, attaining the same size as P. sylvestris.

2d Division.—The slender or long-leaved Pines.

36. P. sinensis, or the Chinese Pine.—A handsome species, with the leaves mostly in threes, but sometimes in pairs, and (which may in some way account for the great confusion respecting it) with dense bright-green leaves, very much resembling P. insignis. It is the P. Khasiya of Dr. Royle, which is found on the Khasiya mountains, and of which some cones (but no leaves) were brought home by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire's collector from that portion of the Himalayas bordering on Assam, and from which young plants were raised, and are to be found in a few collections, under the name of P. Cavendishiana. It is also the P. nepalensis of the Pinetum Woburnense, as quoted in "Antoine's Monograph der Coniferen, Wien, 1840-1," on that authority. The P. nepalensis of Don is only a slight variety of the Pinaster, which is frequently found in collections under that name; and the P. Massoniana of Lambert is certainly nothing else than the true P. sinensis, drawn from an imperfect specimen. This species attains in China, and the northern parts of India, about the same size as P. sylvestris in Europe; it is very tender and requires protection in winter. P. Massoniana of Don is only the Himalayan form of the Cluster Pine, which is common both to India and China, and certainly not the plant described by Abel, which belongs to the halepensis section.

37. P. excelsa, or the lofty Bhotan Pine. This fine Pine very much resembles the Weymouth, but has the leaves nearly as long again, and the cones are double the size; it is found growing plentifully in many parts of the Himalayas, and at very high elevations (11,000 feet), forming a large tree, from 100 to 120 feet high. By the hill people, it is known under the names of Kual, Chylla, or Weeping Pine, and in some collections in England by that of P. Dicksonii. The timber is white, like that of P. Strobus, very straight, and well suited for masts; the tree is quite hardy, and one of the most ornamental of the genus.

38. P. longifolia. This species is so well known that I only mention it here for the sake of pointing out two varieties or nearly allied kinds which of late seem very much confounded. In the "Arboretum Britannicum" a good figure of the true P. longifólia is given, which differs from Chilghoza, which has more elevated or hooked scales, and sessile cones very much resembling those of P. Gerardiana, but only one-half the size; the seeds are also longer than those of the true longifólia, (a good figure of this cone is given in "Antoine's Monograph der Coniferen" under the name of P. longifólia, but with seeds of that species,) which may account for the supposition that Chilghoza and Gerardiana are the same. The young plants of Chilghoza appear much hardier than those of longifólia, and shorter in the seed-leaves. The leaves are in threes.—[*Note by Dr. Royle.*—The Chilghoza, if different from P. Gerardiana, must be more allied to it than to P. longifólia. P. longifólia is found on the southern face of the Himalaya, at low elevations, but also at considerable heights. There may be varieties of it, and I believe are. The Chilghoza is so called in Cabool and Affghanistan. The seeds sent by Mr. Griffith from Cabool under the name of Chilghoza are identical in form and size with those of the Neoza sent by Dr. Falconer. I was led to infer this identity before I had seen the seeds of the Chilghoza, as both have edible seeds which form articles of commerce, and grow in much the same kind of climate.—*J. F. R.*]

39. P. Gerardiana, or Neoza Pine.—A three-leaved species, long confounded with P. longifólia, but very distinct from it, having the leaves not more than half the length, and cones more than double the size. It was first introduced by Lord Auckland, who transmitted seeds to England shortly after his arrival in India, his Lordship being aware before he left England that the plants in nurseries or private collections were nothing more than P. longifólia. The seeds are much longer than those of P. longifólia, but not so broad, and form an article of food as well as a considerable trade for the hill people of India. Dr. Royle in his Illustrations mentions that it is entirely confined to the northern and drier face of the Himalayas; it is also found in Kunawur at an elevation of from 5,000 to 10,000 feet. The young plants grow slowly, and have much the habit of young Spruce Firs, with the points of the young shoots recurved towards the ground. This species is quite hardy, but probably, like the Stone Pine, will not attain any great size.

3d Division.—The Silver or Spruce Firs.

40. Abies Webbiana, or the purple-coned Silver Fir.—This is one of the most beautiful of all Firs; it is found growing in the Himalayas, but at lower elevations than P. excelsa, in Gossainthan and other northern parts of India; and Capt. Webb, who first discovered it, states that it is called Oumar (purple-coned), and that it grows from 80 to 90 feet high, with a trunk three or four feet in diameter, and that the wood equals, in the texture of its grain and in its odour, the Bermuda Cedar (Juníperus Bermudiana), or Pencil-wood. The young cones are said to produce by expression a purple pigment, or indigo. This species is to be found in some collections under the name of P. spectabilis, and in the Himalayas it is known by that of Chilrow. The tree is hardy, but suffers from the late spring frosts, which destroy the young shoots, which is also frequently the case with the common Silver Fir.

41. Abies Pindrow, or Royle's Silver.—This very much resembles the preceding, but differs from it in the following particulars: the leaves are narrower, much longer, and linear, sharply bidentate, and nearly of the same colour on both sides; the cones are also shorter and broader, with trapezoid-shaped scales and round notched bracteoles. It is hardier than P. Webbiana, and is found growing from 80 to 100 feet high in the mountains of Choor and Kedarkanta at elevations of from 10,000 to 12,000 feet. Its properties are the same as those of P. Webbiana. An excellent figure of this Fir is given in Dr. Royle's Illustrations, Table 86. It is sometimes confounded with the preceding when in a young state; it is very rare at present.

42. Abies Pichta, or Sibírica; the Pitch, or Siberian Silver.—This is one of the dwarfest of the Silver Fir section, not growing more than 30 or 40 feet high, and differing from the others in its darker and denser leaves, and rather small, oblong, bractless cones. It forms whole forests on the Altai mountains at an elevation of 4,000 feet, is quite hardy, but suffers from drought in most places during summer. The timber is hard and durable.

43. Abies Brunoniana; the Indian Hemlock Spruce.—This resembles the common Hemlock Spruce, but has the leaves from twice to three times the length, more glaucous on the under sides, and linear (those of the Canadian Hemlock Spruce being more oblong, broadest towards the base), and the cones rather larger, the scales also being much broader and nearly double the size of the Canadian Spruce. It is only found, according to Dr. Royle, in Nepal, on the northern descent from Sheopore, in Gossainthan and Kamaon, where it is called Thanshing. It is the Abies dumosa or Bush Spruce of Lambert, and Abies decídua of Dr. Wallich; it is said to attain in favourable situations in Nepal the height of 70 or 80 feet, and is quite hardy.

44. A. Khutrow; the large-coned Indian Spruce.—An Indian Spruce resembling the common one, but with coarser leaves, and large, oblong cones, of which a very good figure is given in the "Pinetum Woburnense," under the name of A. Smithiana, a name published by Dr. Wallich, and of which there seems a great confusion and doubt. It attains as large a size in the northern parts of India, such as Kamaon and Sirmore, as the common Spruce, and is called by the hill people Khutrow, the name adopted by Dr. Royle for the species. It is quite hardy.

45. Abies Morinda; the small-coned Indian Spruce.—This is another Spruce Fir found in the northern parts of India, with much smaller cones and of slenderer growth than the preceding; the cones are not half the size of it, but more conical, and resemble those of the common Spruce; the scales are cuneated and much divided, while those of the preceding are bluntly oblong, rounded, and nearly entire, much thicker and larger in proportion. It probably may be only a distinct variety of the preceding, and is quite hardy.

46. Abies orientalis.—This pretty Spruce resembles the American rather than the Norway Spruces, but it is much slenderer, with the leaves about half the length, and nearly all of the same size on the branches. It is found on the loftiest mountains of Imeretia, forming whole forests between Guriel and the Adshar mountains. It is a lofty tree frequently planted in the neighbourhood of churches, and quite hardy. I suspect Abies obovata of Professor Don to be the same as this, and certainly not a silver Fir, as described by Dr. Ledebour, or a variety of Abies Smithiana (Khutrow) as supposed by Mr. Don; the cones certainly are like those of that species in shape, but not one-sixth the size.—*G. Gordon.*

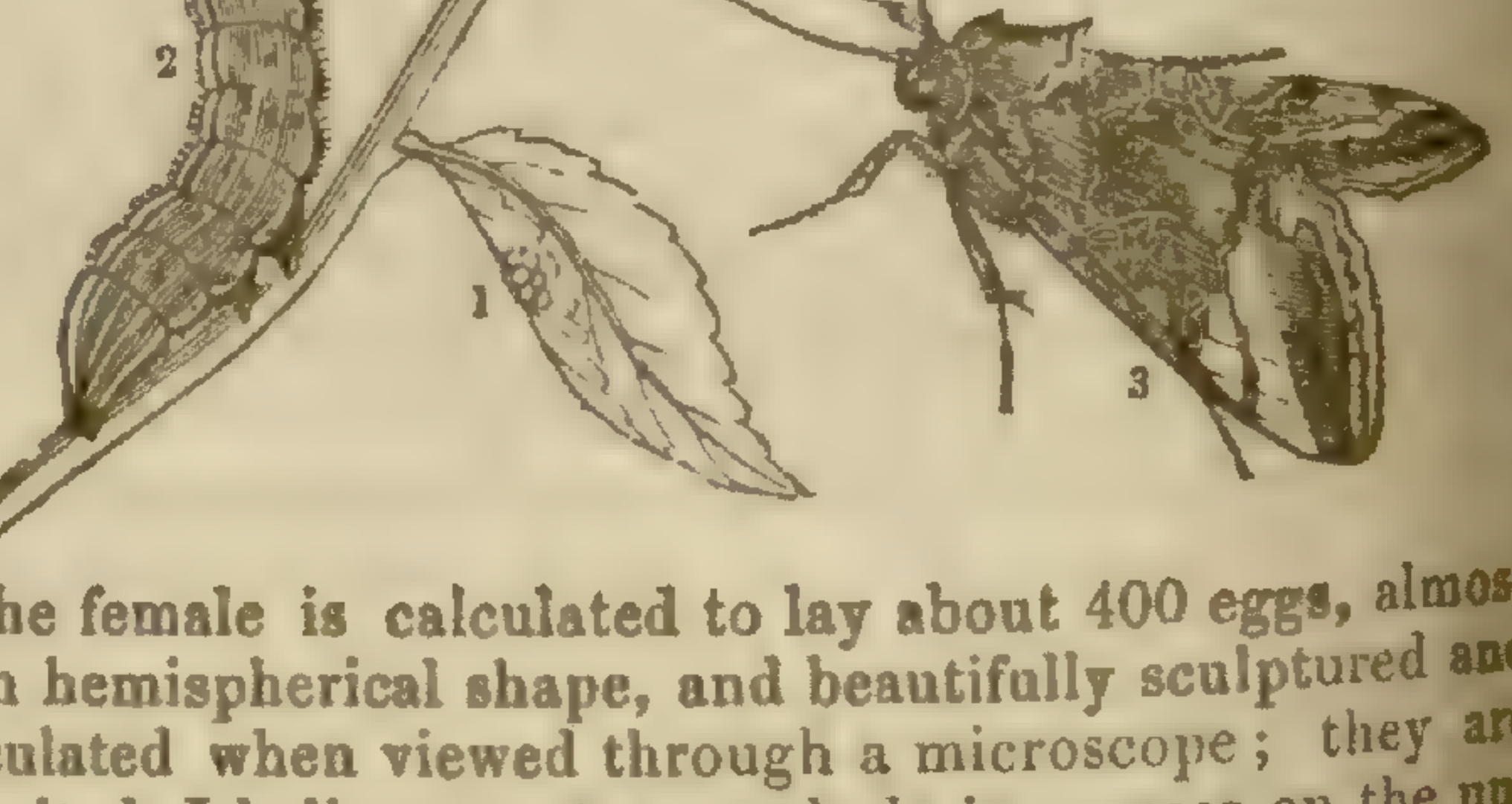
ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XXIII.

PLUSIA GAMMA, the Common Y-moth, is so abundant and extensively dispersed over this country, that it is surprising our gardens do not suffer from its destructive caterpillars, especially as it is well known on one occasion to have done immense mischief in France. We learn from Réaumur that, in 1735, the devastation these larvæ made in the market-gardens in the neighbourhood of Paris was almost incredible, and that during the month of July they ate up all the leguminous vegetables, leaving nothing but the stalks and a few scattered fragments: at that period their ravages were not limited to one district, for they were equally numerous at Tours, and likewise in Auvergne and Burgundy, where, after consuming the Cos Lettuces, they attacked the Peas, Broad-Beans, and Kidney-Beans, scarcely sparing any esculent plants; and even fields of Peas of vast extent exhibited only the stalks and pods, the leaves having been all devoured by the caterpillars. At that time they were absolutely swarming in the public roads, as they passed over from the fields which were laid waste, in search of others which promised them better subsistence. In the country they neither refused Clover nor Grasses, and Thistles, Wormwood, Burdock, and Sage afforded them a dainty repast. In some departments they destroyed the young crops of Hemp, and in Alsace they devoured the Tobacco-plants. It was remarkable, that, accommodating as their appetites were, they would scarcely touch the Lentils, even when they grew intermixed with Broad and Kidney Beans, which were so stripped that they produced no pods; and it was scarcely less singular, and far more fortunate, that they left untouched the corn-crops, as Wheat, Rye, and Barley, although, at a more advanced period, the produce of the Oat-crops was greatly diminished in various places.

Towards the end of autumn in 1816, the Y-moths were again in such multitudes in the North of France, that they rose in swarms in the fields when disturbed; yet no mischief resulted from their excess in the following summer that I am aware of; but whether that was attributable to a severe winter, frosts in the spring, or other local causes, I have no means of ascertaining. As a single moth will lay several hundreds of eggs, it might become the progenitor of 16,000,000 of caterpillars in little more than twelve months, were it not for casualties: it is, therefore, surprising that we do not frequently suffer from an invasion of these voracious animals; and it can only be from the timely aid of numerous parasite Ichneumon flies and birds, that they are prevented from increasing to a fearful extent.

There are two broods of this moth annually, and from their frequently faded and tattered condition, I expect that they are long-lived, and possibly the October specimens may hybernate; they fly by day as well as by night, are very common about fields and heaths, and frequently visit our gardens, where they hover around plants and creep over the flowers in the sunshine, searching every nectary with their fine spiral proboscis, to extract the honey; and when it becomes dark they rove about after their companions. They first make their appearance about April, and do not entirely leave us until the approach of winter. It has been ascertained that this species of moth is not only found in every country in Europe, but even on the frontiers of Siberia and China; and it is equally abundant in North America.

The Y-moth, or Noctua Gamma of Linnæus, now called Plusia Gamma,* is a beautiful creature if we examine it soon after it has emerged from the chrysalis; the upper wings have then a fine glossy surface like silk, beautifully variegated with blossom-colour and brown, having a slight coppery shade, and on the centre of each is a very good Greek γ, like pale gold; the head and thorax, which are crested with long scales, are brown with a purplish tint; the under wings are fuscous, with a broad dark-brown border, and often pale across the centre; the fringe is whitish, and there are a few dark tufts of scales down the back of the abdomen (fig. 3 represents the moth at rest).



The female is calculated to lay about 400 eggs, almost of an hemispherical shape, and beautifully sculptured and reticulated when viewed through a microscope; they are deposited, I believe, pretty regularly in masses on the under sides of the leaves of plants (fig. 1). The caterpillar, when full-grown, is green, with numerous short hairs over its body; there are five whitish lines down the back, and a broader yellow stripe extending along each side at the base of the legs (fig. 2); these larvæ are furnished with six pectoral, four abdominal, and two anal feet, and are termed semiloopers, from their curious mode of walking, when, by bringing the hinder portion of the body nearly up to the fore legs, they assume somewhat the figure of an imperfect loop; having arrived at maturity, they spin a thin white web in some secure spot amongst the leaves of stalks of the plant on which they had fed, and then change to a pitch-coloured chrysalis.

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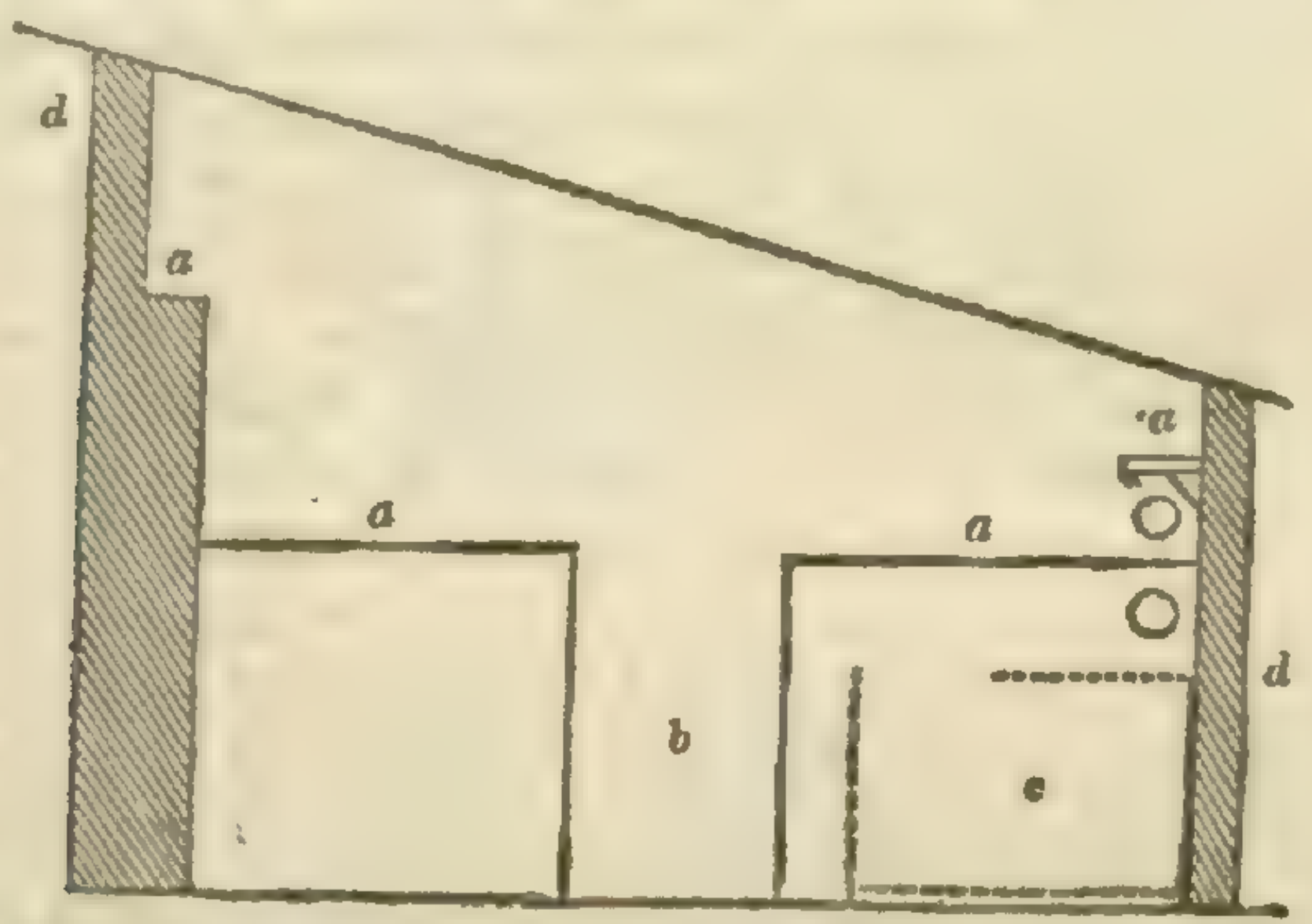
* Curtis's Brit. Ent., fol. and pl. 731.

The tint of these caterpillars so greatly accords with that of the plants which support them, that they pass unnoticed until their ravages lead to their detection. They soon fall down if disturbed, and may, therefore, be easily shaken off; and by placing a net or cloth under the infested plants, it is not difficult to collect and destroy them.—*Ruricola.*

DOMESTIC GREENHOUSES, NO. II.

I EXPLAINED in a former letter, (p. 763, 1841,) what I conceived to be the most proper situation in which the amateur's greenhouse should be placed, and entered into various details which ought to be considered before the commencement of the building. I send you now a transverse section of a PIT, which cannot be recommended too highly either to the amateur or to the more experienced gardener. There is nothing new in its form; but as it is easily constructed, not expensive, and most efficient, a notice of it may probably be of use to those for whom these papers are more particularly written.



a Stages and back and front shelf. *c* Proposed tank.
b Passage along the middle. *d* Proposed ventilators.

The width of the pit is 9 feet; and as the sketch is drawn from measurement, any one may easily ascertain the different proportions. The two stages are made of wood, having cross-bars, as seen at *a*, and upright bearers on each side of *b*; the small shelf in front is supported by a bracket, which also supports the hot-water pipes; and the back shelf might be supported in the same manner, although in this instance it is formed out of the thickness of the back wall. The only improvement in its construction which I would suggest is to have a large tank in some convenient place in front, as at *c*, to receive the rain which falls on the roof; and also some wooden ventilators in the back and front walls at *d*, which could be opened at those times when it is not prudent to draw down the sashes. By having the door in the back wall, and the passage along the middle, a person can go in at any time without pushing down the sashes, and reaching from the back to the front, he can water or do anything else the plants may require.

This pit is extremely useful for raising seeds or for growing small greenhouse-plants, and keeping such things as Verbenas, Petunias, and scarlet Pelargoniums, for turning out into the flower-garden during the summer months; or, by dividing it into two parts by a partition having a door in it, one-half may be used for striking cuttings, raising seeds, or keeping plants which have been newly potted off, and the other filled with well-established plants requiring more light and air—so that, with a little contrivance, it is astonishing how many things the amateur may do in a small place like this.

The greenhouses which I consider best for the amateur are so common, that very few words will describe them. They are to be seen in every small nursery-garden, a fact which is a sufficient guarantee for their utility. The most common is that with the sloping roof and back wall; the other has what is called a span roof. In both cases they ought to have upright moveable windows in front, and sliding sashes on the top, to admit as much air as is required; and the whole ought to be fitted to take off and put on as easily as a common pit or frame.

As the flues of hot-water pipes generally run along the front of the house, it is an excellent plan to have wooden ventilators in the dwarf front wall, by which means the air which is admitted in cold weather gets slightly heated before it comes in contact with the plants.

As your correspondent *Senex*, in noticing my last letter, thinks the first consideration should be the proper angle of the roof, I will now, as I have come to that part of the subject, explain my ideas upon it. Few persons, I believe, will deny the justice of the late Mr. Knight's reasoning when he pointed out the proper angle for the roof of a forcing-house, by which the greatest quantity of the sun's rays could be made available at those times when he conceived they were most required. But forcing vines or peach-trees, and growing greenhouse plants, are very different operations. In the one case, the ripening of the fruit and young wood is the principal object; in the other, handsome and well-shaped plants are required. Any experience which I have goes to prove that houses with high angles, that is, from 30 degrees upwards, having a wall behind, are apt to draw the plants too much to the front, and make them one-sided; and for this reason, I prefer houses of this description with rather flat roofs. On the other hand, as your correspondent *Senex* justly observes, the rain does not run quickly enough off a roof of this kind, and is apt to be blown through the laps into the inside. However, this objection will not be a very serious one if the house is kept in good repair, and if the laps are puttied. In my opinion, therefore, the angle for small houses of this kind should range from 20 to 28 degrees, according to their width; the section of the pit given above will be found, by applying the sector to it, to be below the minimum which I have stated, and yet no inconvenience arises from the wet; however, it ought to be remembered that it is only nine feet wide. The span-roofed greenhouse is not so liable to draw the plants to one side, and therefore these remarks do not apply to it. Where it is desirable to have a wide house, the span-roofed, or some one of its various modifications, is the best which can be employed.

Various contrivances have been invented and recommended for heating small greenhouses of this kind. Flues, Arnott's or Joyce's stove, and several others have had their advocates: but many of them, although dating their discovery from a very recent period, are already among the things that were. I believe there is nothing at present in use preferable to a good hot-water apparatus, and that the cheapest and most economical for a small house is Rogers's conical boiler. It is simple in its construction, and easily managed; it can be regulated by the stoker so as to burn the whole night without any attention, and what renders it economical to many persons is the facility with which it burns common cinders, and other refuse from the kitchen-grate. A 10-inch boiler, having a flow and return pipe along the front, would be quite sufficient for the pit which I have described, or for a small greenhouse; the cost of the boiler would be about 5*l.* 10*s.*, the fittings 1*l.* 18*s.*, and two-inch pipe about 3*s.* per yard. — *R. Fortune, Horticultural Garden.*

CULTURE OF WHEAT IN THE WEST INDIES.

(*Continued from p. 36.*)

Such is the report of the enlightened president of the Agricultural Association,—the more valuable from its presenting something like a precision of dates, which enables us to follow the experiments with more ease and satisfaction through their several stages; from its furnishing the first recorded instance of the successful cultivation of wheat at so low a level, and in so low a latitude, since the days of Columbus; and from its exhibiting a retardation of two days in the ripening of the crop at St. Ann's, resulting either from the difference of elevation or the period of sowing.

As early as November 1835 I had embraced a favourable opportunity which presented itself of transmitting a supply of Caracas seed to Sir Lionel Smith, then Governor of Barbados, accompanied by a letter explanatory of my views, and the probabilities of success. But, from causes yet to be explained, no notice was taken of the supply; and it was not till 1839 that the first experiments, of which any account has reached me, were made in that island with the most satisfactory results. These experiments were made by Mr. B. T. Young, with seed obtained by Capt. Joseph Hamilton, R.N., from Mr. J. Phillips, of Dominica. Mr. Young planted his wheat with a dibble, in holes an inch deep, and 12 inches apart, on the 15th of January, 1839, at a distance of about 2½ miles from the shore, and at an elevation but a few feet above the level of the sea. He put two grains into each hole, but is satisfied he would have had an equal return had the holes been single-seeded; by which means he would have effected a saving of one-half his seed, as every grain appeared to have vegetated, and the plants tillered profusely. The spot selected for the experiment was a cane piece trenched throughout, in which canes had been planted the previous month in the trenches, and the wheat dibbled in on the top of the bank between the trenches. Notwithstanding the general prevalence of dry weather, with sultry suns and calms, highly unfavourable to vegetation, the crop throve well, and was reaped on the 15th of the following April, the 90th day from that of planting. The ears were in general plump and well filled, containing in many instances from 50 to 60 grains each. The soil was a good loam, and no manure was employed; but as the ground must have been well dressed for the reception of the canes, this omission could not have been material. "This experience," as Mr. Young observes in his letter of the 13th of May, 1839, inserted in the *Barbadian* of the 15th of the same month, "exemplifies the fallacy of the idea generally prevailing, that Cerealia will not succeed in low situations corresponding to the level of the sea within the tropics." And farther on he adds, "When its productiveness is taken into consideration, and the short interval required for its growth and maturation, it will be found as valuable a plant to propagate as even the staple of sugar, and with half—nay, a fourth, part of the manual labour required for canes. It is now evident, from causes not necessary to be detailed or entered upon here, in an article of this kind, but which are too palpable and obvious to the most superficial observer of human events, that the staple of sugar is likely to retrograde, and it behoves the planters thus early to look abroad for other objects of cultivation, requiring the least manual labour." Mr. Young has since repeated his experiments with almost unvarying success, notwithstanding the unfavourable character of the seasons, which even the cane has been unable wholly to resist. Mr. Young has since issued a prospectus for the formation of a company for the cultivation of this wheat on an extensive scale throughout the West Indies, in 20,000 shares of 1*l.* currency each, which merits the support of every one interested in the prosperity of our West Indian possessions.

In St. Vincent the same experiments were repeated with the same success at various elevations, commencing with the level of the sea. In one instance 2 grains planted in the latter end of June produced 12 as fine ears as could be desired, which were ripe on the 10th of October. In another, some planted in the mountains near the town on the 24th of July, 1839, was ripe by the 1st of November. But besides these instances of success at considerable elevations, the editor of the *St. Vincent Gazette* states in his paper of the 16th of November, 1839, that he had at that date as fine an ear of wheat as any of the former, growing in an enclosure before his office in the town, only a few yards from the sea, furnishing a farther confirmation of the results previously obtained in Jamaica and Barbados.

At the suggestion of Sir William Colebrooke, I transmitted a few grains of Caracas wheat for trial in the island of Grenada, by the *Sheldrake Packet*, in a letter of the date of the 30th of December, 1839, but have as yet obtained no report from that quarter.

Such, with the exception of the communications lately received from Trinidad and Curaçao, the latter of which has already been noticed in your *Chronicle* for the 10th of July, is the history of the attempts now making to add wheat to the other staple productions of our West-Indian settlements; attempts, the success of which will be productive of the most important results both to the inhabitants of these quarters, and also to the mother country. From the absence of everything like an attempt at a rotation of crops, and from an injudicious perseverance year after year in the culture of the cane on the same ground for above three centuries, the ground in most of our older colonies has either become wholly unfit for its production, or only capable of yielding diminished crops at a continually increasing expenditure of labour and money; and a perseverance in the same system for some years longer will end in the total abandonment of cane cultivation in the British colonies: for as the cost of production must progressively increase, it will be impossible for them to compete successfully with the cultivators of new and undeteriorated soils in other parts of the tropics, without the protection of such a monopoly as the inhabitants of this country will not much longer submit to. From this dilemma the introduction of wheat and the adoption of a judicious system of rotation will extricate them, and be the means of restoring to profitable cultivation hundreds of acres which have for years past been suffered to relapse into their primitive wildness. Wheat will probably be found an injudicious crop to alternate directly with the cane, which belongs to the same extensive family of Grasses; but the interposition of the Dioscorea or Yam, the Caladium esculentum or Eddoe, and other tuberous-rooted plants; or the Janipha Manihot and Lœflingii, or Bitter and Sweet Cassada, and other fusiform-rooted plants; or leguminous plants, as the Arachis hypogea, Earth Nuts or Pinders, the Voandesia subterranea or Surinam Earth Nut; the Lablab purpureus or Caripe Kidney Bean; the Dolichos sphærospermos or Calavances, with a multitude of other plants indigenous to the climate, and valuable for their productions, may enable the culture both of wheat and the cane to be carried on in endless succession with advantage to the cultivator and benefit to the community. But I have extended this letter to an unreasonable length, and must hasten to a conclusion. First, however, permit me to offer one or two remarks on the information from Bermuda contained in your *Chronicle* for the 10th of last July. From the result of my trials of the average weight of the Caracas seed, 15,867 grains weigh 1 lb. avoirdupois, and a bushel, or 512 pints, weighs 49½ lbs. equal to about 785,400 grains of wheat, at which rate about 2,301 grains would measure a pint. Had these been planted in single-seeded holes 12 inches apart, in place of only 2 or 3 tillers from each hole, which appears from Mr. Fox's account to have been the produce at Bermuda, we might have expected from tolerably-manured ground at least an average of 55, as at New Providence; and with an average of 65 grains to each ear, the produce of grain when threshed out should have been 8,226,000, measuring, at 785,400 to the bushel, about 10,474 bushels. What the actual return was he does not inform us; but assuming the contents of a pint and a half to have been 2,301 seeds, and each of these to have yielded 3 ears containing an average of 52 grains, the return could not have exceeded 358,952 grains, measuring but the ·457031 part, or less than half a bushel, in place of about 10½ bushels, which it might, I think, have been possible for him to have obtained by a different course. The retardation of the ripening by no less than 43 days, may have been the result of the greater cold of the winter months in that latitude, checking vegetation; and it is probable that had the sowing been deferred for six weeks, the harvest would have ripened as soon. There can be no doubt from the calcareous nature of the soil, and the fineness of the climate, that wheat may be cultivated to great advantage in every part of the Bermuda Islands, and that the inhabitants may successfully compete with the inhabitants of the United States in the supply of flour to our West Indian Islands, should the inhabitants unhappily for themselves continue to retain their present insane predilection for their accustomed staples.

But independently of this, as a source of domestic supply placed beyond the reach of those casualties which attend agriculture in less favourable climates, and even as a subsidiary source of supply for the mother-country in seasons of scarcity, the culture of wheat in Bermuda is an object worthy the most serious consideration, and one which cannot fail to yield an ample reward to the first speculators. To whom these islands are indebted for the boon I know not, but his name deserves to be handed down to the gratitude of posterity.—*William Hamilton,* 14, *Octagon, Plymouth.*

THE AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. IV.

THOSE who have not much convenience for gardening are naturally anxious to make the most of what they possess, and hence we continually hear of amateurs attempting to grow too many things in one house. Stove and greenhouse plants, for example, will not succeed under the same treatment; their natures are entirely different; and although both require protection in winter, yet a temperature which will protect the one and keep them in high health is much too cold for the other. On this account, therefore, no person should attempt to grow these things together; if they do, they will most certainly fail with either the one or the other, and perhaps with both. Of course I allude to genuine stove plants, and not to those kinds which we sometimes see in some stoves. But if there are any two things which the amateur is desirous of cultivating whose habits are similar, or if one of them is hardy enough to endure the open air in winter, and only wants a glass-house to ripen the fruit and wood during summer, then there is no reason why these may not be grown successfully in the same house. This is the case with vines and greenhouse plants; and if the house is properly constructed, a most excellent crop of Grapes might be gathered out of it every autumn. As this is the time for making alterations and improvements, it may not be uninteresting to many of the amateur readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to learn how this may be successfully done.

In building the greenhouse, the front wall or sashes should be constructed so that the stems of the vines, being planted in the outside border, can be taken into the house and out again at pleasure. The border should be well drained and carefully made; for if the roots of the vines are allowed to go deep into the cold and wet subsoil, no kind of after management, however good, will produce fine crops of Grapes: full directions will be found in the volume for 1841. Having raised the border rather higher than the surrounding ground, the vines must then be planted in it, one nearly opposite to each rafter, and as the buds begin to swell they may be brought through into the house. They must then be trained and pruned upon the spur system, and always taken down and drawn out of the house after the wood has been ripened in autumn.

It will thus be evident that any degree of heat can be kept up in the house, during the winter and early spring, which may be desirable for the safety of the greenhouse plants, without there being any danger of starting the vines. In the month of May, as soon as the frosts are over, all the hard-wooded plants can be removed from the house to their station out of doors, as the shade of the vines would now be injurious to them; but their places can be filled with tender annuals, such as Balsams and Pelargoniums, Calceolarias, and other flowering things that are cut down in the autumn. It will be advisable to assist the vines with a little fire-heat, particularly during the day, in autumn, to enable them to ripen their wood; but this of course will depend upon the kind of season.

If the amateur wishes to be successful, he must be careful to keep the vines perfectly clean; if the red spider is allowed to cover the leaves, it will also get upon the greenhouse plants when they are brought in, and soon render them very unhealthy. In houses where there are no means of taking out the vines during winter, a collection of Chrysanthemums may easily be kept, which could be brought in, and would produce flowers, and make the house gay during the autumn and winter. With regard to the weekly operations, a few Pelargoniums, Calceolarias, and Chinese Primroses may be shifted and more liberally watered. If the green fly appears, the house must be fumigated with tobacco. Much of the out-door work recommended formerly of course remains to be done.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Stocks affected by the Scion.—Allow me to ask how far the flavour of fruit is affected by the stock on which the scion has been grafted. I have heard of a gentleman possessing a Nonpareil superior to any other in the neighbourhood; his neighbours begged grafts of it, which produced fruit no better than their own. They then concluded that it was the soil which made the difference, but I think it is the stock. Some nurserymen are now selling pretty fruit-trees of low growth, which will be ornamental when covered with fruit; for example, Pear-trees no larger than Gooseberry-bushes. Such are seen in the little gardens before the cottages in the Netherlands. I presume that these pretty little shrubs are Pears on a Quince stock. But will not this stock, the natural fruit of which is so gritty, render the engrafted Pears gritty, and roughen the flavour? If I wish to improve the flavour of fruit, I sow the seeds of any cultivated sort, and pick out the best individuals produced, which, though not good enough to bear fruit themselves, are yet much better to graft scions on than a perfectly wild stock. Dr. M'Lean, of Colchester, could give us some interesting accounts of his theory and experiments on this subject; and not having the pleasure of his acquaintance, I have no other way of requesting information from him than this. The report of his endeavours to get rid of the wild stock as a mother to the cultivated scion first led me to try experiments on this subject; but my knowledge being imperfect, I should like more information from him.—*A Suffolk Gardener.*—[We can give no satisfactory information upon this subject beyond what is to be found in the "Theory of Horticulture," p. 242. Further evidence is greatly needed.]

Agricultural Vegetables.—Amongst the many excellent articles which I read in your *Chronicle* with much pleasure, I am gratified to find that you advocate a cause which I have earnestly espoused for several years, though with but little success. I allude to the paying more attention by our English and Scotch National Agricultural Societies to that subject which is the foundation of all agricultural wealth—grain and roots—or, as many would term it, vegetable produce. I had the honour—no pleasure, as it has turned out a fruitless duty—to be named president of the root and seed committees for the Highland Society in 1839-40; and in our report of 1839 I specially alluded to the absurdity of allowing so trifling a sum, only five pounds I think, for the discovery of new and superior kinds of grain or roots, whilst hundreds of pounds were voted as premiums for animals whose very existence and superiority depended entirely on the quality and quantity of the neglected roots and grain. Little attention was, however, paid to that report, and I determined that if again named president of that committee—which I was—that I would propose some names of authority to act with me, who might have more weight with our society's committee of management than I found allowed to my own opinions. Accordingly, I got the names of my two friends, Col. Le Couteur and W. Gibbs, added to our committee, and they both very kindly attended our Aberdeen meeting, and cordially agreed with me in drawing up our report, which expressed more strongly than that of the former year our opinion of the absurdity of giving 20*l.* or 30*l.* as premium to one bull or other animal, whose blood and good qualities could not be spread over any great extent of country, whilst a more perfect or earlier kind of Wheat, Barley, or other grain—or a superior Turnip, Potato, or Carrot—was almost totally neglected; though, were its merits made known by a handsome premium, it would be introduced in a short time over the whole country, benefiting thousands of our agriculturists, and through them the nation. Can such be said of prize bulls, rams, boars, or stallions, except after the lapse of a great many years? And what has been the result of our report to the Highland Society? That a larger premium was offered for a short-horned bull, 100 guineas, than had ever been given before—whilst the despicable seeds and roots were left in their former pauper condition, and the opinions of such men as Le Couteur and Gibbs cast away to the winds, because they had not the good fortune to be approved by the committee, who, of course, knew better than the sub-committee what was most valuable to the country. Will you have the kindness to admit the above statement into your columns? and pray do not let the subject sleep, as some societies do who shall be nameless. The hitherto fashion of setting a high value on animals alone would subside, and not constitute the sole object of our societies; but the public money entrusted to their care would be devoted to those subjects really of greatest value, which I consider to be our "vegetable kingdom." It is my intention this year to propose that both our Royal and Highland Societies shall devote at least as large a sum yearly in future to the discoveries of early Wheats and other improved kinds of grain—to superior Turnips, Potatoes, and other roots, as to animals; and I hope for the support of every well-wisher to our rich and prosperous Isle. I am not daunted at the reception my opinions received from the Highland Society, for I doubt not but common sense will, in Britain at least, ever prevail. The sad state to which our crops in many parts of the United Kingdom were last season reduced by a late harvest will, I trust, not be forgotten, and will call the attention of our societies earnestly to the value of discovering earlier and better kinds of grain than those now common to Britain.—*F. A. Mackenzie, Chateau de Talhouet, Brittany.*

Cucumber Exhibitions.—We have received from Mr. Wild, of Ipswich, the following form, which it is the intention of the Ipswich Cucumber Society to fill up on the occasion of their next show. It appears to be judiciously contrived, but would be improved if a column were introduced for the weight of the specimens.

THE JUDGES' DESCRIPTION OF THE FRUIT.

No.	Prize.	Exhibitor.	Sort.	Mode of	Length.	Form.	Size.	Colour.	Neck.	Spine.	Rib.	Bloom.	Blossom.	General Appearance.
1		Blank till after the awards are made.												
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														

} Judges.

Substitutes for Turf and Box Edgings.—I beg to state for the information of your correspondent "Clareinch," in p. 37, that I do not know two plants more alike in habit of growth than Myosotis arvensis alba and Arméria vulgaris, with this difference, that each is typical of the genus to which it belongs. So, also, is Cerástium tomentosum as compared with dwarf Thymes.—*John Caie.*

The Season for Sowing Cabbage.—In corroboration of "W. S., near the Mendip Hills," at p. 37, sowing Cabbage-seed for spring Cabbage about the 22d of July, T. Poynter, who published the "Cottage Gardener" in 1833, and who was a market-gardener at North End, Fulham, stated, "It has been an old practice among the market-gardeners of Fulham, perhaps for many generations, and it is continued to this time, to sow their Cabbage on or as near the 25th of July as possible. It is not superstition, it is not whim; it is the result of experience traditionally delivered in this parish from a successive body of careful and observant growers." He further adds, "On cold lands I would sow in the middle of July." I beg to add that for many years I have sown as near that day as circumstances would admit, and produced as early Cabbages as come to the London market.—*R. G., Old Brompton.*

A Simple Method of Producing Early Cauliflowers.—I have read in some work on gardening that the acres of ground near London which are covered with hand-glasses for protecting Cauliflower plants, give strangers a forcible idea of the wealth and luxury of the Metropolis. Every one knows that hand-glasses are useful for this purpose when they can be had; but as all are not so wealthy as you in the South are, and therefore cannot afford so many hand-glasses, it may be of some use to notice a method by which, without these aids, I have produced Cauliflowers, fit for table, somewhat earlier than others which were sown at the usual time and protected in that way. The seed was sown in the month of January under a hand-glass, and as soon as the plants were of sufficient size, they were pricked out into a piece of ground, with which a large proportion of sand had been incorporated, for the purpose of inducing them to root well. When fit for final transplanting, they were carefully lifted with good balls, which is easily done when the ground is not too wet, in consequence of the numerous rootlets which they form in the sand, and they were planted in the usual way. By this treatment they were fit for use some time before those which were sown in August; I cannot exactly say how long, but they were generally getting over before the latter came in. It is true they came into flower prematurely, and the heads were consequently small; but they are quite fit for use, and of that size which is prized in many families and preferred to those which are larger. These are not the results of one year, but of a number of years in which the same effects were invariably produced. I write these facts, thinking that they may be useful to those who have not much convenience for gardening on a large scale. As soil, situation, and particularly climate may make a difference, it may be as well to state that it was on the Borders that these effects were produced and the fact verified. All your readers of course know something of the Borders, for who has not read the Border history or heard of the Border wars? The people once so famed for their bravery and warlike spirit have now converted their spears into pruning-hooks, and are amongst the most successful cultivators of the soil.—*Wm. Falla, Lisswood House.*

Whitethorn.—I observe your Leading Article of the 15th is devoted to the subject of the Whitethorn for fences, and the mode of raising them from seed; but there is a much better and quicker mode as stated below. A gentleman resident in this neighbourhood, about 35 years ago, communicated to some society in London (I forget which) his mode of raising Whitethorns, and received from the society a valuable medal for his communication. His fences (all made with plants so raised) are the best I ever saw in any district. They appear as if you could not find a space, even near the ground, where a small dog could get through. They have been regularly cut every year with shears to about three feet high. One fence, which had been planted 40 years, and had become too wide and strong, has been cut down to within a foot of the ground, and is now as good a fence again as it ever was. All his fences were planted in single rows, and the plants 8in. or 9in. apart. Having observed that wherever the root of the Whitethorn was exposed to the light and air it threw out branches, he discovered that all the roots of the Whitethorn were full of eyes: he therefore dug up an old plant early in the spring, cut all its roots, which were from three quarters of an inch diameter, downwards to the smallest, into short lengths, of from six to nine inches, according to the thickness of the root, and planted them in a nursery-bed, with the heads not more than half an inch out of the ground, taking care to water them if the season was dry. In the autumn they had made good roots, and each had thrown out from six to ten good shoots or stems just above the ground, and was then ready to plant out into fences. By this mode you will have a good strong fence in less than one third the time in which you can get it from seed.—*A Friend to Improvement, Manchester.*—[We do not know the writer of this, and therefore cannot answer for its authenticity.]

Rot in Potatoes.—A correspondent has favoured us with the following extract from the letter of a gentleman resident at St. Helena:—"Our Potatoes, which are the great staple article of produce, and which realise so good and profitable a return for their cultivation, have of late years been visited by what is called 'the rot,' a disease, I believe, well known in England, for which we can find no remedy. This is a serious evil, and causes great misery and distress among our poor farmers, who chiefly depend upon the crop for their support. If any successful remedy has been discovered in England for the disease in question, it would be bestowing a great blessing on this people to make them acquainted with it."—[We very particularly beg to call attention to this note. Correspondents will greatly oblige us by information upon the Potatoe-rot.]

Foresting.—You are now engaged in a most excellent work, and I hope the most ignorant and prejudiced will pay some attention to your observations, and induce the owners of estates to attend more to their own interests. You state in your last, that some are impressed with only the consideration of compelling their trees to maintain a crowded growth; supposing they may be thinned at any time—a most fatal error. To confirm what you have said, I will mention a circumstance which happened in my own plantation, or young wood. My men were employed in cutting down trees which I had marked, when the agent of a neighbouring gentleman came up and remarked that I was cutting away a great many trees; and placing his hand against those which remained, was surprised to find that they were firm; and further added, that he began to thin a plantation when the trees which it was determined should remain got loose at the root: he, therefore, desisted from doing any more work. These trees must necessarily get worse and worse, and at length be placed at all angles with the ground except right angles. The above illustrates your observation, that plantations which have been allowed to remain crowded for many years cannot afterwards be thinned successfully. We have an agricultural meeting in this county, which has been formed three years, and at the beginning, when I became a member, I suggested this as a subject worthy of their consideration; and they allowed arboriculture in all branches to be discussed. This last year they did offer a premium, but they never appointed a judge to determine the claims of the competitors for the premium. It is not easy to find one competent to judge on this subject; and as we have our agricultural societies as well as horticultural, why should we not have our arboricultural also? Should you learn that any others are of my opinion, I am willing to assist in forming one at any time, to be held in each county in England in succession. Because I have ventured to cut down fine young trees, I have been termed a madman by some people. Two fine trees are too near each other: I order one to be taken out; and at my sale this last month, there were above 1,000 of as fine trees as could be seen: but there are some who think a fine tree should not ever be cut away. As well might a grazier say that all his cattle were fine ones, and he would not part with one, but let them all get fat,—a thing impossible. However some may in ignorance have disagreed with me, there are not any even of my common labourers, who have for these last five years assisted me, but are quite converts, as they say, to the principle of "cut wood and have wood." They have, year after year, observed how much more a tree increases in bulk when it has room to grow. There are some who have observed to me, that they have heard it said that one tree draws up another, and that it is good to plant thick. I admit it to a certain extent when first planting, and for some years after; but then it becomes most destructive.—*J. Hamerton.*

Oat Tea.—I have found that black tea, thickened with oatmeal, brought to the consistence of chocolate, and sweetened accordingly, is an excellent nutritious diet, cheap and easily made, and calculated to be a valuable addition to a breakfast-table for all classes of persons. I think that if the "Oat-tea" were generally adopted, it would be the means of promoting the health, and adding to the welfare and happiness of our fellow-creatures.—*T. G. Penn, Margate.*

Ice.—In p. 817, (1841,) there is a recommendation to mix salt with ice on filling a house. Having, some years ago, seen in a gardening periodical a similar recommendation, I adopted it, and, to my great annoyance, I found my ice all gone by the month of August. On considering the matter, which I should have done in the first place, I had no doubt this suggestion was not the result of experiment, but of the mere well-known fact, that adding salt to ice produces a considerable fall in the thermometer, arising, no doubt, from heat being more rapidly disengaged by the chemical action. This is, however, but of brief duration, and the ice dissolves much more rapidly. To satisfy myself on the point, I filled two ice-buckets of exactly equal size, having holes at the bottom, to convey away the water as the ice dissolves, the one with ice mixed with salt, and the other with ice alone; and the former disappeared many hours before the latter. I hope this may be in time to prevent any of your readers adopting the use of salt, excepting for the purpose of producing a greater degree of cold when the ice is taken from the house for immediate use.—*Charles Lawrence, Cirencester.*—[As the mixing salt is a very common practice, we should be glad of further information upon that point.]

Ice.—Mr. Parkins, in speaking of my plan of an ice-house (p. 814, 1841), says, "The whole of the ice, when put into the house, would of course soon form a solid mass; consequently, when the ice is wanted, it will be necessary to use a pickaxe to break it up, which could not be effected with the aperture at the bottom." These remarks deserve consideration, and to a certain extent may be true; but it does not follow as a matter of course that the pieces of ice will become frozen into a solid mass. They may be frozen at their points of adhesion, that is, where they touch or lie upon one another, but only in a slight degree. It must be borne in mind that as the air is excluded, the temperature of the house cannot be reduced below the freezing-point, and the pieces of ice within it will never be frozen together so hard as to prevent their being easily detached. Ice thrown indiscriminately into an ice-house would lie so loose, that it would rarely happen that two pieces touching, excepting on some point of their angles, could adhere with much force; and if no melting of the ice took place, which it is the main object of my plan to prevent, how could it become a solid mass? Where an ice-house is filled in the manner described by Mr. Parkins, in p. 23, the object is to get it into a solid mass, because in that case the air can only act on the upper surface and sides of the mass; but when put in loose, it presents many more points of contact for the air to act upon, and consequently a more rapid dissolution of the ice takes place. The principle I had in view when designing my plan was to provide such a house as would preserve small as well as large quantities, say from one to a few loads. Where large quantities are required, and can easily be procured, the loss of a few loads by dissolution is of little consequence; but where a family requires but small quantities, (and there are many such,) it becomes a matter of importance how to preserve the little they do require. As my plan is in some measure speculative in its principles, it may be difficult to reconcile conflicting opinions, except by direct experiments.—*H. L., Hull.*

Run Flowers.—My attention has long been drawn to the subject of run flowers, from observing that the collections of the most skilful cultivators are not free from this defect, but that the evil prevails, notwithstanding the nicest management, and the use of the most carefully prepared compost. The subject is full of interest to the florist; and in my previous remarks upon it, I stated that I do not attribute the flushing of the Carnation to the compost in whhich it was grown; that the nature of the defect appears capricious and uncertain; and that the greatest vigilance a florist can exercise in the selection of his soil is not sufficient to prevent it. To corroborate my opinion, I instanced that layers from the same clean flower would come, part of them clean, and part foul, even when subjected to precisely the same treatment, and planted in the same soil; and that frequently one flower only upon a plant appears influenced by the taint, the remainder coming perfectly clean. These instances of foulness could not, in my opinion, be satisfactorily accounted for by attributing the mischief to soil, and I therefore sought for the origin of the evil in another source. Both from experiment and observation, I come to the conclusion that the flushing of florists' flowers proceeds from some property inherent in the constitution or organisation of the plant, where, the progress towards a parti-coloured state not being sufficiently complete, there remains a tendency each season of its flowering to return to its original condition, and that constant parti-coloured flowers can only be produced by a long improvement of their race, viz., by perpetually breeding from the best parti-coloured sorts, so as to remove the seedlings as far as possible from the original self-coloured state. I believe that if this system were pursued, the result would be, that the further a parti-coloured flower was removed from its original state, the more constant it would become, and that in time constant flowers might be produced with certainty, upon which the richest soils would have but a temporary influence, and which, if flushed, would return to their clean state, when the stimulating power of the manure became exhausted. If these opinions are formed upon reasonable grounds, it will appear that the sporting of an inconstant flower is from some quality existing in the plant iself, which can only be corrected by carrying the race onward by a succession of seedlings. As a strong instance in support of this opinion, I will notice the improved condition of the Tulip-beds in the neighbourhood of London, in which the decrease in the quantity of run flowers is very manifest. The cause of this change is not to be sought in any improved mode of cultivation, or in the use of better compost than formerly; but it arises solely from the improvement in the present race of seedlings: for so long as the cultivators resorted to the self-coloured Dutch breeders, inconstancy was the result; but by raising their own seedlings from broken or parti-coloured flowers (thus carrying the race forward), permanency has in a great degree been established. The cause of flowers breaking, and the mode by which the change is effected, are impenetrable mysteries, which defy our researches; all we can do is to note the changes that occur to guide us in our operations; and if by our observations and experience we find that constancy can be ensured by the system I have mentioned, viz., by a succession of removes from the original stock, a termination to this imperfection may in time be anticipated. To effect this desirable object, great care must be taken to save seed from none but the most constant flowers, to reject even those where the original ground colour predominates, otherwise the defect we deprecate will in part be perpetuated, and only to select those flowers for seed in which the colours are equally distributed. If this is duly attended to, and the race is carried forward in the manner I have explained, I feel assured that permanently variegated flowers will be obtained.—*James Dickson, Acre Lane.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 18.—R. W. Barchard, Esq. in the chair. A paper on the cultivation of Grapes on flued walls in the open air in Scotland, by Mr. G. Shiells, gr. to Lord Blantyre, was read. This paper was written at the request of the Horticultural Society, in consequence of Mr. Shiell's sending, in October last (see p. 663, 1841), some perfectly ripened and well-coloured Black Hamburgh Grapes. W. H. Storey, Esq., exhibited two seedling Epacrises; both were beautiful specimens, particularly one named Carnumbrata (?), to which a Banksian medal was awarded. Four seedling Epacrises were also sent by Mr. Mackett, gardener to E. Smith, Esq., of Sittingbourne. Mr. B. Fielder, gardener to W. Linwood, Esq., exhibited cut specimens of Dendróbium speciosum (Showy Dendrobium); the flowers were in great beauty, and had no doubt been produced by keeping the plant during the summer in a cool greenhouse, and afterwards placing it in a high temperature: a Banksian medal was given for this. J. Bateman, Esq., sent a spike of a new Oncidium related to Cavendishianum; the flowers are very large and yellow, and have a brown mark on their margins, which probably, if the blossoms were produced in the summer, would be richer and more conspicuous: a Banksian medal was awarded for it. From C. B. Warner, Esq., was a single blossom of a new Habranthus from South America; it was of a rich vermilion colour, more brilliant and larger than any of its congeners: a Banksian medal was given for it. Mr. Todd, of Newnham Paddox, Lutterworth, sent some bunches of Charlesworth's Tokay Grape, which he says he finds better, as a late variety, than the Muscat of Alexandria: he describes the kind as a free grower and a good bearer; and he has no doubt but he shall have a good supply of them till the latter end of February. There were two good Pines, one, a Providence, weighing 5lbs. 2oz., and the other, an Enville, weighing 4lbs. 7oz., from Mr. Bisset, gardener to Sir T. Williams, of Burwood House, Cobham: to these a Banksian medal was awarded. A certificate was given for three from Mr. Hatch, gr. to P. J. Miles, Esq., Leigh Court, Bristol; one was a Queen, weighing 3lb. 8oz., and the others were Envilles, weighing respectively 3lbs. 9oz. and 3lbs. 4oz. From Mr. Ross, of Penrhyn Castle, was a Melon called "Barker's Forcing;" it was stated to be a good variety both for an early and a late crop. Messrs. C. and T. Chapman sent a sample of their new spring Potatoe, described at p. 40, where, by mistake, it is said to be like the "Moren" Potatoe, instead of resembling the "Mouse" Potatoe. Mr. E. Beck exhibited an excellent kind of slate tub for large Orange-trees, which, from the durability of the material, is a great improvement upon wooden boxes; and also some slate pots, which he thinks for some plants, such as Pelargoniums, will answer better than porous ones, as there will be no evaporation from the sides; a Pelargonium and a Calceolaria, growing in slate pots, were exhibited, and they seemed to thrive in them exceedingly. From the garden of the Society there were Oncidium ornithorhynchum, with numerous clusters of delicate lilac blossoms; O. leucochilum, with pretty white, and green and brown flowers, and O. Cavendishianum, with large yellow blossoms. There was also a plant of Læ'lia anceps, with several spikes of flowers remarkable for the fine violet tint on their labellums. The cut flowers consisted of Lucúlia gratissima from the conservatory, where it has been flowering profusely since last November, and two varieties of Chimonanthus fragrans from the open wall.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 18.—Mr. Groom in the chair. Mr. Shackle was elected. Some conversation occurred relative to the appointment of censors, and other points connected with the general management of the society, and the committee was requested to meet at 5 p.m., on Feb. 1st, to take them into consideration.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Jan. 18.—Robert Brown, Esq., in the chair. The Secretary read the address of congratulation that had been presented to the Queen and Prince Albert, on the birth of the Prince of Wales. Mr. Edward Solly, the Rev. Mr. Hawkes, and Dr. Henry Brown were elected Fellows of the Society. The resolutions of the Council on the appointment of a librarian, clerk, and housekeeper, in the room of the late Professor David Don, were laid before the meeting. Two candidates for the vacant office were announced, Dr. Leman and Mr. Kippist. The election will take place on the 15th of Feb., and the ballot will be open from half past seven o'clock to nine in the evening. The chairman announced the loss the society had sustained in the death of Mr. Lambert, one of the founders of the society. In consequence of this occurrence the meeting was adjourned, and no further business was transacted during the evening.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 12.—The Duke of Richmond in the chair. St. John C. Charlton, Esq., was elected a governor, and 63 gentlemen members.—The Duke of Richmond presented the Fifth Report of the General Bristol Committee, which was received and adopted by the Council. The report detailed the progress made in the preparation of the certificate and regulation sheet, for the use of competitors sending stock, implements, &c., to the meeting; the preliminary steps taken for the arrangement of the programme for the use of the members of the society; the chairman's appointment of a committee to be held on Monday, the 24th instant., for the purpose of taking into consideration the best mode of distributing the total amount of 300*l.* voted for agricultural implements into distinct prizes for the several classes of implements most required to be introduced in the counties of Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall, as the district in which the meeting at Bristol would be held; the appointment of Mr. W. Miles, M.P., and Mr. Marmont, as stewards of the implement-yard, and of Mr. Webb Hall, Mr. Shaw, and Mr. R. W. Baker, as stewards of the trial of implements; the recommendation of the judges shall have power to order out of the show-yard, for trial, at the expense of the society, any of the implements exhibited at the meeting; and the stewards of the yard to allow the servants of exhibitors immedate access to their respective cattle as soon as the judges have completed their award; and the stewards of the trial of implements, in conjunction with the local committee, to be requested to make arrangements for keeping the ground.—That all persons who enter stock for sale by auction shall not be allowed to withdraw them from the auction, unless giving due notice to the honorary director of the yard, and at the same time paying a penalty of 5*s.* on account of every such entry.—That the medals or premiums for prize essays should be given at the general meeting, to be held at twelve o'clock on Friday the 15th of July; and the cheques for the amount of the prizes gained by competitors at the show should be drawn in London at the monthly council on the first Wednesday in August, and transmitted as usual to the various parishes by post, or delivered on personal application to the secretary; and that the implement-yard should be open on the first day, on Wednesday, at eight in the morning, and close at six in the evening; the general show of cattle and implements being open on the second (or principal) day of the show, from six in the morning, at an admission of half-a-crown each person, till two o'clock in the afternoon, and at one shilling from that hour till six in the evening, when the show would close.—Mr. H. Manning, the honorary distributor of the society's Journal for Australia, submitted to the council the various prizes he was about to send out for the York Agricultural Society, in that colony, as a proof of the progress of agricultural interest in that part of the world; and with an assurance he was authorised to state of the society's desire to enter as fully as possible into communication with the great breeders of stock in the mother country. The Council returned their thanks to Mr. Manning for this information, with an expression of the satisfaction it gave them to hear of the successful establishment of this and similar colonial associations for the advancement of agricultural improvement.—J. Cawley, Esq., of Winwick, near Warrington, transmitted to the Council a communication on the injudicious principles on which the present system of constructing cart-wheels was founded, and the evils arising from the use of the bearing-rein for horses.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

Aug. 11.—Among the presentations to the society were four specimens of Flax grown in India, and prepared in Calcutta.—No. 1: A sample of last year's growth from English seed not acclimated. Six hundred pounds of this quality were sent to London, and were valued at 50*l.* per ton.—No. 2: A sample from Entally, from acclimated English seed sown in November, and the plant gathered in February; this was considered superior to No. 1.—No. 3: A sample from the same seed and growth as No. 2, but picked portions of plants and superior to No. 2; this was thought equal to the best produced in Belgium, and much surpassing the ordinary Belgian qualities. No. 4 was a sample from seed grown and prepared at Bowsing Factory, District of Burdwan. It was stated that the objects of the Flax Experimental Society were at present not to produce large quantities, but rather to ascertain how good a quality can readily be obtained in India.

Some fresh stalks of Hemp raised from the Russian seed sent out last year by the E. I. Company; also corresponding specimens of the Bengal indigenous Hemp plant—the former very superior in texture. A few Apple plants raised from the seeds of American Apples sent out to Calcutta in the ice-ships. Apples from Nepaul:—Mr. Hodgson mentions that the Apple crop in the Nepaul valley was this year a very favourable one; he also adds that the English garden seeds transmitted by Dr. Royle have produced excellent vegetables. Ten seers of American Maize acclimated at Allhabad. A large collection of fruit-seeds from Affghanistan.

The first discovery of the Tea Plant in Assam.—At a previous meeting of the society, Captain Charlton had solicited the society to determine to whom the first discovery of the Tea-plant in Assam was due, as it had been ascribed to Mr. Bruce, and in England the Society of Arts had therefore voted him one of their gold medals. Captain Charlton stated that he resided in Upper Assam from May 1830 to October 1831, when he quitted the province, and brought away with him the Tea-plant for presentation to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India; of this notice is found in the Proceedings of the Society of 21st Jan., 1832; also in Vol. ix., p. 153, of their Transactions, which was not published till 1836. On Capt. C.'s return to Assam in May 1834, in a letter to Capt. Jenkins he again brought the subject forward, and transmitted specimens of leaves and fruit, which led to the Assam plant being at last admitted to be the genuine Tea-plant, and for which important fact he received the thanks of the Tea Committee in a letter dated 6th Dec., 1834, stating that they felt no hesitation in looking upon the fact of the genuine Tea-shrub being a native of Upper Assam, as incontrovertibly proved, and in pronouncing the discovery which is entirely due to the indefatigable zeal and research of Capt. Jenkins and Lieut. Charlton, as most important and valuable.

At the present meeting documents and letters on the subject were brought forward by Dr. Wallich, by which it appears that the existence of the Tea-plant in Assam was known to the Messrs. Bruce, Mr. Scott, and Major Wilcox in 1825. Amongst them were two from the late David Scott, Esq., to Dr. Wallich: in one dated Dehkow Mookh, 2d June, 1825, he says, "I have the pleasure to forward some leaves and seeds of a plant which the Burmese and Chinese at this place concur in stating to be wild Tea." In another dated Gowahatty, 26th July, 1827, he says, "I have the pleasure to forward by this day's dak a small box containing seeds, said to be those of the Tea-plant, and which have lately been received from a Chief residing on the borders of Yunnan. About a year ago I had the pleasure of addressing you on the subject of the Assamese Tea-plant, and at the same time forwarded some seeds preserved for inspection. You will probably have met with the same plant in Ava territory, where I understand it is in great abundance, and known by the name of Lap-p'hip-pin." Letters were then read showing the connexion of the Messrs. Bruce with the discovery of the Tea-plant in Assam, and that the late Major R. Bruce, and his brother the present Mr. C. Bruce, had furnished Mr. Scott and others with both Tea plants and seeds. Two Tea-plants moreover had been received at the Calcutta Botanic Garden in May 1827, for the Countess of Amherst, while Dr. Wallich was in Burmah. Major Wilcox also, in a survey of Assam, executed from 1825-28, and published in Calcutta in 1832, at p. 448 of the 17th vol., mentioned that a Tea plant was brought to him during his stay near the head of the Irrawaddy to the east of Suddeya; and in a letter dated 22d July, 1841, states that the existence of the Tea-plant was known to Mr. Scott, to Mr. Bruce, and to himself and others, in 1826; though this he says in no wise detracts from the merit of those gentlemen who turned the discovery to valuable account or made it a second time.

The evidence at that time obtained was not considered of a sufficiently satisfactory nature by Dr. Wallich, as until ripe capsules were obtained the plant could not be distinguished from a Camellia; and this was done by means of the specimens sent by Captain Charlton. After the reading of the documents Mr. Corbyn gave the following notice of a motion to be discussed at the next meeting: "That Captain Charlton being the first to establish to the satisfaction of the Tea Committee and its Secretary that the Tea-tree was indigenous in Assam, which fact this society brought forward in its proceedings, published in the *Government Gazette* in 1832, that a gold medal be awarded to that officer in acknowledgment of the same."

WEST LONDON GARDENERS' ASSOCIATION FOR MUTUAL INSTRUCTION.

Jan. 19.—The annual dinner given by Mr. J. Weeks to the members of this society took place at the White Hart, Chelsea, and was numerously attended. Mr. Weeks took the chair; Mr. Kernan officiated as deputy. The chairman having given the health of the Queen and other branches of the Royal family, Mr. Kernan proposed the health of Mr. J. Weeks, and in doing so alluded to the improvements in heating plant structures by hot water, which that gentleman had effected. After several other toasts had been given, the chairman proposed "Success to the West London Gardeners' Association for Mutual Instruction." Mr. Caie the Secretary in acknowledging the toast adverted to the origin of the society, and said that he hoped the example, which the few had set, and which had been ultimately so well followed up by the gardeners in the neighbourhood of London, would excite his country brethren to tread in the same steps, and he doubted not that the day would come when every village should have its "Gardeners' Association for Mutual Instruction." "The Press" and several other toasts having been given, the meeting separated at a late hour, much pleased at the hospitable manner in which they had been entertained.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

CATTLEYA GRANULOSA. Rough lipped Cattleya. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidáceæ, § Epidéndreæ. Gynándria Monandria.—Of this, at present the rarest of the genus, a single small specimen exists in the garden of the Horticultural Society, where it was sent by Mr. Hartweg from Guatemala, without any intimation as to its native habits. It has a slender stem, terminated by two narrow leaves, something like those of C. bicolor, but shorter. When it flowered, only one blossom was formed; but it will probably bear a larger number when in health. The sepals were two inches and a half long, oblong, olive green, mottled with rich brown spots. The petals were obovate, very much rounded at the point, and narrowed to the base, wavy at the margin, and of the same colour as the sepals. Strongly contrasted with the dingy colours of these parts is the lip, of a pure white at the sides and point, and of a glowing orange spotted with crimson in the middle; its lateral lobes curve over the column, but are divided very deeply from the middle lobe by a wide slit; the middle lobe itself has its surface broken up into numerous granulations, something in the way of C. guttata. The high temperature and excessive moisture which suit so well the Indian Dendrobiums are most injurious to this Cattleya. A night temperature of 55° in winter and 60° in summer is quite high enough for it; and by planting it in well-drained turfy peat, and keeping it rather dry when not growing, it will be found one of the easiest to manage. —*Bot. Reg.*

GLOSSOCO'MIA OVATA. Ovate Pouchbill. (*Hardy Perennial.*) Campanulácee. Pentándria Monogýnia.—There exists in the north of India a race of climbing or half-climbing, fetid, soft, milky plants, with campanulate flowers, dull coloured like those of an Atropa, and evidently bringing the Campanulaceous and Solanaceous orders into close contact. They may be said to have the habit of Canarina on a small scale. G. ovata is a pretty hardy perennial, with spindle-shaped roots, much slenderer than G. lurida, but not inclined to twine like that species, and seldom growing more than one foot and a half high. It flourishes well in any good garden soil, and flowers in July. It is easily increased from seeds, treated like those of Campanula carpatica, and the more tender of that genus.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Extraordinary Prevalence of Slugs upon Corn.—The following mode of destroying these insects, from whose ravages the young ears receive much injury, may interest our agricultural readers. Mr. Tiller, a farmer of great respectability, living at Harmondsworth, finding a prodigious number of slugs on his Wheat land, has employed 40 women three weeks in destroying them. The plan he has adopted is to scatter cart-loads of Turnip-leaves over the land, and in the morning to shake the slugs off those leaves: they have been shaken off into baskets: and however astonishing it may appear, no less than 20 bushels of slugs have been thus destroyed upon 42 acres in the three weeks. These destructive little vermin but for this precaution would have so much injured the seed in its early stage of vegetation, that there would at the most have been only half a crop, unless the land had been sown a second time—a plan at all times bad, independent of the expense.—*Merthyr Guardian.*

The Effects of Drainage.—We shall briefly recapitulate the various bad effects produced by an excess of water, all which are of course removed by having recourse to drainage. 1. One great evil produced by an excess of water in soil, is the consequent diminution in the quantity of air within it: which air we have proved to be of the greatest consequence, not only in promoting the chemical changes requisite for the preparation of the food of plants, but likewise to the roots of the plants themselves; for Saussure and Sir H. Davy have proved that oxygen and carbonic acid are absorbed by the roots; which gases, however, especially the former, can be conveyed to them only by the air. 2. An excess of water injures soil by diminishing its temperature in summer and increasing it in winter—a transposition of nature most hurtful to perennials, because the vigour of a plant in spring depends greatly upon the lowness of temperature to which it has been subjected during winter (within certain limits of course), as the difference of temperature between winter and spring is the exciting cause of the ascent of the sap. 3. The presence of a large quantity of water in soil alters the result of putrefaction, by which some substances are formed which are in all probability useless to plants,—such, for example, as carburetted hydrogen,—and diminishes the proportion of more useful ingredients, as ulmic acid. 4. An increase in the proportion of fluid in soil has a most powerful effect upon its saline constituents, by which many changes are produced diametrically opposite to those that take place in soil where the water is in much less quantity; and in this manner the good effects of many valuable constituents are greatly diminished, as for instance the action of carbonate of ammonia upon humus, and of gypsum upon carbonate of ammonia. 5. The directions of the currents which occur in wet soil are entirely altered by drainage; for whereas in undrained soil the currents are altogether from below upwards, being produced by the force of evaporation at the surface, and consequently the spongioles of the plants are supplied with exhausted subsoil water, when land is drained the currents are from the surface to the drains, and the roots are consequently in this manner supplied with fresh aërated water. Lastly, an excess of water in soil produces a constant dampness of the atmosphere, which we have shown to be injurious to plants in three distinct ways: 1. By diminishing evaporation, and thus rendering the process of assimilation slower; 2. By diminishing the absorption of the carbonic acid, and thus lessening the atmospheric supply of food; 3. By creating a tendency in the plant to produce leaves possessing a different structure from those which the same plant produces in dry situations. Thus we have six distinct methods in which an excess of water in soil has been proved to be greatly injurious to the plants cultivated by the farmer; and it hence follows as a necessary consequence, that the adoption of any method capable of affording a certain and ready means of escape for the superabundant moisture must be accompanied by the most beneficial results. That drainage has this power the experience of many years has most abundantly testified.—*Dr. Madden's Prize Essay.*

A Word to Cottagers.—Cottagers who keep cows and pigs are not aware of the loss they incur from allowing these animals to live in an uncleanly manner. Some people think they do quite enough for their cows or pigs if they only give them food and shelter; but besides this, it is certain that both require to be kept very cleanly, though seldom indulged in that luxury. The cow should be curried daily like a horse; its hide should be freed from all impurities, and relieved from everything that causes uneasiness. When you see a cow rubbing itself against a post, you may depend upon it that the animal is ill kept, and requires a good scrubbing. If well curried, the health is improved, and that improves the quality of the milk, besides increasing the quantity. A cottager might easily make two or three shillings more of his cow weekly by attention to this point; and if he at the same time took pains to preserve all the liquid refuse of the cowhouse, he might double that amount. How strange to reflect that many decent and well-meaning, but ignorant and rather lazily-disposed people, are suffering a dead loss of four or five shillings weekly from no other cause than this! It is long, however, before old habits are eradicated, and new and better ones introduced. In some parts of England the quality of pigs has been greatly improved by attention to cleanliness. The pig is not naturally a dirty animal. No animal is naturally dirty. The whole of the inferior animals possess an instinctive love of cleanliness, and will keep themselves clean, accordingly, if left to pursue their own way; they are reduced to servitude, pent up in confined houses, and have not opportunities for pursuing their inclination. The pig, if let alone, wallows in the mire: some people call this a symptom of dirtiness; it is no such thing. The animal takes this means of cleaning its skin. The mire being dried on its body, is afterwards rubbed, and with it those impurities which it is desirable should be removed. Under man's dominion, the process of cleaning can be much more effectually performed by means of a brush and water. The pig never offers any objection to this agreeable operation, and the benefit derivable from it is remarkable in the increased comfort and growth of the animal. A little less lounging and smoking, a little less drinking, a little less expenditure of thought on matters of no practical concern, would leave ample leisure for performing the useful duties we have taken the liberty of pointing out.—*Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Loddiges' Nursery, Hackney.—In the Orchidaceous house there are several fine Dendrobiums in flower; a large specimen of D. nobile, covered with flowers of a bluish tinge, relieved by a dark mark in the centre, was particularly conspicuous; near this stood a plant of D. cœrulescens, very much like it, but having the flowers bluer in colour; D. aureum, though not so showy as the last named, was not to be passed without notice, in consequence of the powerful scent of Violets which the flowers give out; and the old D. Pierardi and its varieties depended from the roof in a graceful manner. Two kinds of Leptotes, concolor and bicolor, had produced numerous lively white flowers, with a patch of purple on the labellum. We observed Epidendrum stenopetalum had expanded a pretty rosy lilac blossom, and the curious Mormodes atropurpúreum had perfected a spike of flowers, which appeared as if they were going off, rather than in perfection. There were in flower two varieties of Cyrtochilum maculatum; one was much larger than the other, and was rendered more conspicuous by a bright primrose mark on the labellum. In the house devoted to Camellias, several of the large specimens were just opening their blossoms; the single and double stripe, and the poppy-flowered variety, were in great perfection.—*Jan.* 19.

Reviews.

The Farmer's Encyclopædia.—At p. 8 of the present volume we felt obliged to give an unfavourable character of this work. We did so with much regret, but we had no alternative. We have since received the 5th Part, and we are happy to find that it is far superior to those which preceded it. We observe no gross errors to correct; and some of the articles, such, for example, as those on Gasworks, Grass, Hop, Grains, are just what are required in a book of this sort, which, if it does not go deeply into any branch of inquiry, ought to be correct and trustworthy in whatever it states.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

THE frequent and sudden changes of temperature to which our climate is subject at this [illegible] leaved plants.

KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—The [illegible] dried by the constant fires necessary, [illegible] to give the whole of the bed a [illegible] usual tin tube, and afterwards the surface of the [illegible] up so as to mix the wet and dry parts of the bark; if the [illegible]

VINERY.—[illegible] A temperature [illegible] unless it is [illegible] kept up to 60° at night [illegible] be given in the day [illegible] 70° or 75°.

PEACH-HOUSE.—When the [illegible] an inch long, their [illegible] which are [illegible] be gradually done, [illegible] they [illegible]

CHERRY-HOUSE.—[illegible] as the trees are in bloom. Giving air [illegible] a strong current [illegible] the house, as that would be more [illegible] partial opening of the upper lights [illegible] better in all houses intended for early work, of [illegible] in the back wall [illegible] bast mats nailed along the top [illegible] would check the too free ingress of cold air when necessary [illegible] the sashes. A small [illegible] should therefore be [illegible]

FIG-HOUSE.—If a [illegible] now be set in [illegible] in pots in the early Peach-house or Vinery. A [illegible] is high enough to begin with; but previously [illegible] with the composition before recommended for Peach [illegible]

CUCUMBERS AND MELONS.—In foggy weather, [illegible] lately had, [illegible] culty be protected from [illegible] a strong heat by means of linings, so [illegible] air. [illegible]

KIDNEY BEANS.—[illegible] best to sow a crop about [illegible] yield a profitable return [illegible] the year. The pots may stand in [illegible] forcing-house till the plants come up, [illegible] be removed to a lighter situation.

Out-door Department.

Proceed with the work recommended last week. If the heads of any large trees in the orchard require thinning, it [illegible] bearing in mind never to make a saw-cut without [illegible] ing the edges with a knife. If it is intended to [illegible] holes, and [illegible] them if necessary; [illegible] soil [illegible] lasts.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—[illegible] if this has not been done, the plants would [illegible] it. Creepers which are beginning to show [illegible] repotted [illegible] more [illegible] bably [illegible] kept [illegible] by using [illegible] the Orchidaceous house, [illegible] now be showing flower buds [illegible] moved, and be [illegible] more liberal supply of [illegible] the plants are in, and the kind of [illegible]

GREENHOUSE.—Pelargoniums [illegible]

PITS AND FRAMES.—[illegible] as coverings for these [illegible] for while the former can be taken off every day, if necessary, to admit light to the plants, the bast mats will be frozen so hard that they cannot be moved without a great risk of breaking glass, and the plants must consequently remain in darkness for days together. Unless the pits are heated by fire, the plants need not have any water while the frost continues.

Out-door Department.

In addition to the work pointed out last week, we would advise the preparing of holes for trees in shrubbery borders, or other places where the turf is not of consequence. Shrubs of all kinds that project beyond their proper bounds might be cut in.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Where much planting remains to be done, all practicable work, such as felling and thinning, should be hastened, that after the breaking up of the frost there might be nothing to prevent the important business of planting from being carried on in earnest.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Jan. 20, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Jan.	Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday 14	29.704	29.558	36	22	29.0	S.W.	
Saturday 15	29.953	29.919	39	20	29.5	S.W.	.02
Sunday 16	29.900	29.681	42	31	36.5	S.	.02
Monday 17	30.207	30.012	43	22	32.5	N.W.	
Tuesday 18	30.399	30.358	33	21	32.0	N.W.	
Wednesday 19	30.452	30.197	33	27	30.0	S.W.	
Thursday 20	30.098	30.028	33	32	32.5	N.E.	
Average	30.102	29.965	37.0	26 4	31.7		.04

Jan. 14. Overcast; cloudy and fine; cloudy; frosty at night.

15. Frosty and overcast; fine; sharp frost.

16. Overcast; rain with brisk wind; fine; cloudy at night.

17. Clear; fine with sunshine; clear and frosty at night.

18. Thick hoar frost with haze; frosty and foggy throughout the day; slight thaw at night.

19. Fog continuing all day.

20. Hazy; slight fog, with change of wind to north-east.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending Jan. 29, 1842.

Jan.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
						N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 23	44.0	34.0	39.0	5	0.12 in.	—	1	2	3	2	4	1	3
Mon. 24	43.1	33.1	38.1	6	0.51	2	2	2	1	2	4	2	1
Tues. 25	42.1	31.2	36.6	5	0.90	1	2	2	1	3	1	4	2
Wed. 26	43.6	33.3	38.4	5	0.24	1	4	1	2	—	6	1	1
Thurs. 27	42.7	31.8	37.2	6	0.21	2	3	2	—	2	5	2	—
Fri. 28	43.2	32 9	38.0	7	0.17	2	3	1	—	—	7	3	—
Sat. 29	43.3	31.1	37.2	4	0.32	2	3	—	1	1	2	3	4

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 23d, in 1834—thermometer 58°; and the lowest on the 29th, in 1839—thermometer 17°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET.

For the week ending Jan. 21st, 1842.

Little difference has taken place either in the supply or the price of articles since our last Report. Considering the time of year, however, the market has been well supplied.—*Fruit.* Good Pines are plentiful. A few tolerable hothouse Grapes may still be obtained; many of the samples of foreign are excellent. Apples are abundant, but the sale is rather dull: the better kinds, however, command a fair price. Pears are plentiful, and pretty good. Chesnuts are scarce, and consequently fetching a high price.—*Vegetables.* The supply of Savoys and other kinds of Cabbage is pretty well kept up; but that of Broccoli has become much shorter, which has enhanced the price of the best samples. Forced French Beans are good, and we have never seen better Sea-kale at this time of year than that which has been this week offered. The supply of Asparagus is gradually increasing, and the quality is excellent. Lettuces and Endive are rather indifferent. Forced Rhubarb is good and abundant. Mushrooms and Truffles are plentiful and cheap.—*Flowers.* Among the cut flowers we observed Passiflora racemosa, and Cypripédium insigne.

PRICES, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Apples, Kitchen, per bushel, 2s 6d to 7s
— Dessert, per bushel, 5s to 14s
Pears, dessert, per half-sieve, 6s to 16s
Pine Apple, per lb. 5s to 8s
Grapes, hothouse, per pound, 5s to 8s
— Spanish, per lb., 1s to 1s 3d
— Portugal, per lb., 1s to 3s
Oranges, per doz., 9d to 2s
— per 100, 4s to 14s
— Bitter, per 100, 6s to 16s
Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s
Lemons, per 100, 6s to 14s
Almonds, per peck, 7s
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3s
Chesnuts, per peck, 5s to 10s
Walnuts, per bushel, 14s to 24s
Filberts, English, pr. 100 lbs. 120s to 180s
Cobbs, per 100 lbs. 150s to 160s
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20s
— Spanish, 16s
— Barcelona, 20s to 24s

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per dozen, 6d to 1s 3d
Cabbage, White, per dozen, 8d to 1s
— Red, for pickling, 2s to 4s
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 3s to 5s
Brussels Sprouts, p. hf. sve., 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Broccoli, White, p. bunch, 2s to 4s 6d
— Purple, 1s to 3s
Kidney Beans, forced, per 100, 3s 6d
Potatoes, per ton, 55s to 80s
— per cwt. 3s to 4s
— per bushel, 1s 6d to 2s 6d
— Kidney, p. bush. 2s to 3s
Artichokes, Jerusalem, pr half sieve, 9d to 1s 6d
Turnips, pr. doz. bunches, 2s to 4s 6d
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 3s to 5s
Parsneps, per dozen, 6d to 1s
Red Beet, per dozen, 9d to 1s 6d
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1s to 1s 3d
Salsify, per bundle, 1s to 1s 3d
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s to 5s
Spinach, per half sieve, 1s 6d to 2s
Onions, per bushel, 2s to 3s 6d
— for pick., per hf.-sieve, 3s to 3s 6d
— Green, per bunch, 4d
— Spanish, per dozen, 2s to 6s
Leeks, per dozen bunches, 9d to 1s 6d
Garlic, per lb., 8d
Shallots, per lb., 1s
Asparagus, per 100, large, 11s to 15s
— Second or Middling, 4s 6d
— Sprue, or Small, 3s 6d
Sea-kale, per punnet, 1s 6d to 3s 6d
Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 6d to 9d
— Cos, per score, 1s
Endive, per score, 1s 6d to 3s
Celery, Red, p. bdle (12 to 15) 6d to 1s 6d
— White, per bundle, 6d to 1s
Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
Watercress, per doz. small bunches, 6d
Parsley, per half sieve, 2s to 2s 6d
— per dozen bunches, 4s
Tarragon, per dozen bunches, 6s
Fennel, per dozen bunches, 4s
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2s
— Lemon, per doz. bunches, 2s
Sage, per doz. bunches, 3s
Mint, per doz. bunches, 6s to 8s
Savory, per dozen bunches, 3s
Rhubarb Stalks, per bundle, 1s to 1s 6d
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s 6d to 2s
Truffles, per pound, 2s to 3s

Notices to Correspondents.

☞ We regret our inability to give *Lord Tyrconnel*, and many other inquirers, any further information relating to the manure employed by Mr. Daniel, of Twerton. Our observations were founded partly upon the report given in one of the Bath papers, and partly upon private intelligence. It is to be observed that if the manure is carbonate of ammonia, as is stated, it is probably very impure, and much of its value may depend upon the other matters mixed with it. Or it may not be a carbonate at all, but a mere mixture of carbon and ammonia. What would be the effect of mixing coal-dross, such as is thrown away at the mouth of coal-pits, with urine, or with the ammoniacal liquor of the gas-works? We presume Mr. Daniel will advertise his manure for sale when he has a sufficient stock.

J. A.—The road-scrapings of districts where flint or sandstone are employed in the repairs of the road are a good material for mixing with heavy land: but where granite is broken down into roads, the scrapings are of little value, if not positively injurious. No fear of the mixture of iron need be entertained. Upon the whole, your plan appears to be well conceived. Notes upon the Dahlias of last year shall be given before the Dahlia season arrives.

An Amateur.—For your shallow-gravelly mountain soil the Grasses to select will be, Sheep's Fescue, the Alpine Foxtail, Crested Dog's-tail, Cocksfoot, and hard Fescue; to which white Clover may be added. Similar Grasses will succeed on peat; but here the Bent Grasses or Fiorins, and Alpine Poas, may be added.

Will *H. L.* favour us with the plans referred to in his paper? No doubt many of our readers would be much interested by the mode of heating, &c., he describes.

W. J. B.—No. 3 is Cacália Kleinia; 5, Veltheimia glauca; 4, Acacia verticillata; 10, an Eriostemon; 1, Othonna abrotanifólia; 9, apparently Chorozema várium; 2, Cýtisus canariensis. The rest are indeterminable from such fragments.

P. S.—Since you have no farmyard manure, you had better dress the land intended for Carrots with salt and soot in equal parts, at the rate of 12 bushels of the mixture per acre, ploughed in. Other manures would be gypsum and urine; or seaweed; or a moderate dressing of gas-lime.

A Constant Reader's plants are so very small that we cannot with certainty tell what species some of them are. No. 3 is Diosma crenata; No. 5 is Polypodium piloselloides.

T. B.—No. 1, Bupleurum rotundifólium; 4 is the common Fly Honeysuckle; 3 is Honesty; 6, Myriophyllum spicatum; 8, Eleócharis cæspitosa; 9 seems a morsel of Asplénium septentrionale; 10 is some Vernonia. The rest are not determinable. We do not understand the question about tubers. Does "T. B." mean Truffles, or Potatoes?

A Constant Reader has an old friend, a fine standard Jargonelle Pear-tree, about 50 years old, that he is anxious to renovate. The circumference of the extent of the branches is about 40 yards, and that of the stem nearly six feet. It produced, 16 or 18 years ago, about 50 or 60 pecks annually; but during the last eight or ten years it has regularly produced less and less, and in the last season not two pecks; the blossoms being less abundant, and the fruit generally dropping off when about the size of a bean. The circumstance of the fruit dropping off may be partly attributable to the series of ungenial seasons, with late frosts in spring, which have of late been experienced. As the branches are of so great extent, the roots must also have spread far and wide, and the soil within their range must be greatly exhausted. "A Constant Reader" alludes to root-pruning; but neither this operation nor any other recommended for inducing fruitfulness in young and vigorous subjects is, in the same way, applicable to the case of a tree that has long arrived at, and is now declining from a fruitful state. If it is advisable to use root-pruning in the latter case, it must be done with a view to obtain young feeders nearer home, and must be done gradually. "It were good, therefore, that men in their innovations would follow the example of time itself," is an expression of Lord Bacon's, which it is as well to remember in other things than gardening. Only a few large roots should be cut in any one season; such as are may be cut within six feet of the stem, a rich compost of loam and cow-dung being introduced for the young fibres to extend in. Bullocks' blood, diluted, or mixed with soil, is a suitable manure; as are also cows' or horses' dung, and night-soil, mixed with gypsum. The Celeri Violet, a French sort, is both solid and fine. We should be greatly obliged by your mode of growing Celery.

Totty.—Nitrate of soda is best applied to meadow-ground when the Grass is about to commence its spring growth; and the same is true of garden-plants. The quantity varies from 1 to 2 cwt. per acre. All the drysalters sell it; we buy it of Fothergill and Co., of Thames-street. Take off all scions now, and lay them with their lower ends in the ground under a north wall till wanted. Grafting-wax next week. Are you sure you are right about the law of advertisement duty? We confess we have a sort of Somerset-house-phobia.

J. W.—We have no personal experience on the subject of Vandyke roofs; but we incline to think them an improvement upon the old flat roofs, because they catch the first rays of sun in the morning, and the last of the evening.

T. M. L.—It is of no use to apply for foreign books to English booksellers. As your letter bears the postmark of Hammersmith, you can have no difficulty in calling on Black and Armstrong, Wellington-street North, or Mr. Nutt, in Fleet-street. Either will get the book.

P. A. we strongly recommend to read. We dare say he is what is called a practical gardener; that is to say, he can hoe and rake and dig, and knows how to tuck a blue apron round him in the most approved fashion; and we have some reason to think he can make Radishes grow if he will but sow their seeds less than four inches under-ground, which some authors recommend. But really when he, a gardener, asks us to tell him whether Cucumbers ought or ought not to be impregnated, we do not know what answer to give except that "to be sure they must be."

J. Skinner.—The word is cord*i*folia, not cord*a*folia.

Anti-Slip-slop.—Will you allow us to defer your criticism till we can enter into the whole subject of nomenclature? which we have for some time been intending. It is full of difficulty, and very different opinions are entertained respecting it by well-informed and sensible people. In return for this we will comply with your wishes about the Linnean classification, although we do not agree with you at all upon the subject.

A Subscriber from the Beginning.—One ounce of sulphate of copper dissolved in a gallon of water is strong enough to kill Moss on gravel-walks.

J. Bristo.—If you thoroughly fumigate your Cucumber and Melon pits with Tobacco-smoke once or twice, we have no doubt that you will destroy the aphides.

T. Hughes, and *Olitor Stocktonensis.*—We should think any respectable seedsman would supply you with seed of the Cucumbers; and if he did not possess the variety himself, he could no doubt procure it.

C. and G.—We do not know where you can procure the white Verbena exhibited at the Surrey Zoological Gardens in September last.

A Constant Reader.—Rhubarb requires soil as rich as that for Asparagus, prepared in the following way:—In an open situation, make a trench three or four feet wide and two feet deep, if the good soil will admit of it. Then place at the bottom of the trench about six inches of good rotten dung; fill up the trench with the soil which had been previously taken out; or, if the soil is not rich, mix with it a little rotten dung before filling up the trench; it will then form a bed some inches higher than the common level of the ground. As early in the year as possible, procure pieces of the old roots with only a single crown on each, and plant them in the centre of the bed at intervals of five or six feet, and cover the crown about two inches deep; when planted, throw a little long dung over each plant, to protect it from the severity of the weather. No further care is required, except to keep the plants free from weeds for some years. None of the leaves should be used the first season; and whenever they are afterwards gathered, they should always be pulled off, and not cut, as is sometimes done.

Z. T.—If the roots of your Vines that have become unfruitful are in good condition, you had probably best cut back the wood, so as to obtain new shoots from near the base. With regard to the best treatise on growing Vines in pots, before giving an opinion we would advise you to try the plan recommended by Mr. Stothard at p. 469 (1841). You will find good directions for the management of Vineries throughout the volume. Speechley's Treatise on the Vine is, in general, good. Oil-cake is not a suitable manure for Vine borders.

A Subscriber.—It is preferable to graft rather than bud Filberts; and as they push early, *now* is a proper time to cut the scions, which may consist of either one or two year old wood. The latter is best.

R. B.—The common Dog-Rose (R. canina) is the best of all the wild Roses for stocks; but much depends on the age and state of growth they have made previously to being taken from the wild state. Those taken from poor soil are stunted and bad, while those from a more favourable situation are vigorous and best. R. arvensis is sometimes mixed with the smaller stocks by those who sell them, and it is certainly of bad quality, being apt to throw up suckers. This is often the case with the standard Roses imported from France, particularly the more tender kinds, and those which are half-dwarfs. In the North of France the hairy-leaved variety of R. canina, called R. dumetorum, is most esteemed as a stock.

A Constant Subscriber, who wishes to know the best method of colouring Grapes in a hothouse, is recommended to dispose of the foliage so as to leave openings for the light; give plenty of air, and at the same time maintain a sufficiently high temperature, when the berries begin to change colour.

Crix.—All the Pears in your list are adapted for standards; but if you wish to plant some of them against a wall, the following are suitable:—Glout Morceau, Hacon's Incomparable, Nelis d'Hiver, Beurré Rance, and Passe Colmar. "Maclean's Favourite" is an Apple.

A Domestic Gardener.—The natural disposition of fruit-trees is to grow to wood, rather than produce fruit, till they approach their natural stature. Therefore, whilst young trees are in a vigorous state, they are apt to push shoots from the bases of those shortened at the winter pruning, instead of forming fruit-buds or spurs there. But as the tree gets older this disposition is less evinced, and eventually fruit-buds do begin to form on the snags, resulting from a repeated shortening of the shoots. Whatever proceeding tends to counteract the growth of wood disposes to fruitfulness, provided it is not carried so far as to cause a degree of weakness incompatible with sufficient nourishment. In this respect summer pruning, judiciously performed, is more efficacious than winter pruning, inasmuch as a shoot cut back in winter will produce one much stronger from its base than could possibly have been obtained if the shoot had been shortened in summer. Dwarf trees are best managed by a summer pruning; with a little regulation of the branches, dressing of the spurs, and of late produced wood, in winter. Summer pruning should be commenced before, and continued after Midsummer, in order that the privation of foliage may be, not suddenly and injuriously, but gradually effected. If the ultimate welfare of the tree is as much an object as its immediate produce, it is advisable in the summer management to leave some shoots at full length, some shortened one-third or one-half of their length, and others from one to three inches of their base. The Green-gage is a good bearer when favourably circumstanced, and will bear in as young a state as Plums generally. We consider the Purple-gage equal to the Green-gage in quality, and a beautiful fruit, affording a good contrast of colour. Red-coloured Apples, for a lawn, may be the Tulip Apple, Scarlet Nonpareil, Brabant Bellefleur, and Mère de Ménage; and the Louise Bonne (of Jersey) Pear.

Camellia.—From your statements we have no doubt that there is something wrong in your management of Camellias, as they are really very easily grown if the right method is followed. We will comply with your request and put you into the right way.

Clivia.—You will find ample directions for the management of Luculia gratissima at page 21 and 52 (1841), and in the "Answers to Correspondents" in our last Number. You have probably kept it in a higher temperature than is necessary; it does well in a cold greenhouse if planted out, and in a temperature of 50° or 55° if grown in a pot. Lead or zinc labels cut into the desired shape, and then painted over, are as good as any we know for plants in pots, but fancy has much to do with things of this description. We advise you to heat your Vinery with hot-water pipes, placing them along the front and ends; some remarks on this subject which will be published in our articles on "Domestic Greenhouses," will probably meet your views. Some of the best greenhouse Liliums are, L. japonicm, Thunbergianum, eximium, atrosanguineum, and L. speciosum and punctatum. The two last are the only expensive kinds.

Amateur has a hothouse 20 ft. by 12 ft.; temperature not quite, but almost that of a stove; has 12 light columns about 12 ft. in height each; and wants the names of 12 climbers for ditto—six to grow in bottom-heat and six without bottom-heat. Wants also the names of half-a-dozen Orchidaceous plants, which would do to suspend in wire baskets over the back walk. In same house, having a pit 14 ft. by 5, in the centre, with bottom-heat; wanted to know what plants would be most ornamental and handsome to grow therein?—*Climbers for bottom-heat*:—Bignonia venusta, Combretum purpureum, Pergularia odoratissima, Quisqualis indica, Echites suberecta, and Allamanda cathartica. *Without bottom-heat*:—Manettia cordifolia, Ipomœa Learii and tyrianthina, Passiflora alata and Kermelina, and Stephanotes follicularis. *Orchidaceæ*:—Odontoglossum grande, Oncidium Cavendishianum and Papilio, Stanhopea maculata, Lælia anceps, and Cattleya Harrisoniæ. The following will be ornamental in the pit:—Euphorbia splendens and jacquiniflora, Aphelandra cristata, Clerodendron squamatum, Goldfussia glomerata, Hibiscus liliflorus and splendens, Rondeletia speciosa, Russellia juncea, Justicia speciosa, Strelitzia reginæ, and Heliconia brasiliensis. We shall feel obliged to "Amateur" if he will send us the plan which he promises.

A Dibbler in Gardening.—In pruning the Rosa Banksiæ you ought to remove all the very strong shoots, and nail in the small ones. Give it as much light as you possibly can, and a slight protection in winter, particularly if you live in a cold part of the country. It blooms in great perfection when planted in a light conservatory. The roots of your Bigarreau Cherry-tree have possibly gone through your shallow soil into the gravel. In this case the only thing you can do is to take it up carefully, and replant it, adding, at the same time, a quantity of fresh soil.

D. D.—Your question requires a longer answer than we can give this week.

Mary next week.

T. S., *Clericus*, and some other correspondents, are answered in one of the leading articles of to-day. We advise the first to regard the draining from his yard as being urine.

A Constant Reader.—Ipomœa Horsfalliæ grows and flowers well enough on its own root, but it does not strike readily from cuttings; you may graft it on any of the free-striking kinds, such as I. insignis. The following Orchidaceous plants will succeed well if hung up in baskets or on wooden blocks:—Dendróbium pulchellum, cucullatum, and fimbriatum; Lælia anceps; Stanhópea tigrina and oculata; Oncídium Cavendishianum, ampliatum (large var.) and bifólium; Odontoglossum grande; Aérides odoratum, and Saccolábium guttatum. To grow in pots on the tan-pit, take Brássia maculata, Miltónia candida; Oncídium Papílio and Lanceanum; Zygopétalum intermédium; Cáttleya labiata, Mossiæ, Harrissoniæ, and crispa; Dendróbium nóbile, and Acanthophíppium bícolor. All these are ornamental and free-flowering kinds. You see what our correspondent says about nitrate of soda at page 734 (1841), but we advise you to use it with the greatest caution; as the different statements are at variance, you had better satisfy yourself.

As usual, many letters have arrived much too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The foreign relations of France still continue in a state of serious embarrassment. The expectations expressed in our last Number that M. Salvandy, the French Minister at Madrid, would withdraw from that capital, have been realised; and little hope appears to be entertained that diplomatic relations with Spain will be restored during the continuance of the Regency. With respect to the differences with the Russian Court, nothing of an official character has yet transpired; but it is said by the Opposition journals that the Government is endeavouring to propitiate the Emperor by every means in its power. The recent prosecutions of the press, and particularly the trial and condemnation of the leading organ of the Liberal party by the House of Peers, for a breach of privilege, have occasioned great excitement in the political circles of Paris. Much apprehension prevails lest the liberty of the press be ultimately compromised; but the guarded tone in which the Opposition papers express their indignation, is a proof that even the most violent of them have been intimidated by the unusual severity of these measures. The Address of the Chamber of Peers, in answer to the Speech from the Throne, has been presented to his Majesty; in his reply, the King adverted to the confidence he felt in the salutary union of all the Powers of the State, which he described as constituting the strength of the National Institutions, and as proving the impotence of the disaffected party, which still aims at their destruction. In the Chamber of Deputies the debates on the Address still continue; the foreign policy of the Government is the chief subject of opposition, but the discussion has not yet presented any feature of general interest.—Advices from Madrid state that perfect unanimity prevails among all classes, with respect to the conduct of the Spanish Government in their contest with the French Ambassador. In the Chamber of Deputies, the leader of the Opposition and Members of every shade of political opinion were eager to manifest their approval of the conduct of the Cabinet; the Senate also, in a no less decided manner, has given expression to the same feelings. It appears, however, that the Opposition, although supporting the Government in this affair, have resolved on making a vigorous attack on their domestic and foreign policy in the debate on the Address; but the firmness with which the Cabinet has resisted the pretensions of France is said to have sufficiently increased their strength to ensure them a majority.—Our German news informs us that the Prussian Cabinet has issued an important circular relative to the Censorship of the Press, defining the duties of the Censors, prohibiting any narrow interpretation of their instructions, and permitting a free discussion of all that regards the circumstances of the country, and all fair criticism on the administration. An official proclamation, announcing the settlement of the affairs of Cologne, has just been published, together with a letter from the King, exonerating the Archbishop from the charge of being implicated, either directly or indirectly, in the late revolutionary intrigues. — From Switzerland we learn that the late political movement at Geneva has given a complete ascendency to the popular party in the canton; the Constituent Assembly has appointed a Commission to draw up a plan of a new constitution, founded upon the two general principles of a universal suffrage and the public election of municipal councils. — Advices from Egypt mention the renewed desire of Mehemet Ali to establish a communication between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, and announce the departure of Suleyman Pacha for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of constructing a canal or railroad across the isthmus of Suez.—From the United States we learn that the recent liberation of American slaves in British ports has been the subject of much angry discussion in Congress. The Senate has been occupied with the consideration of a series of amendments in the Constitution, for the purpose of reducing the Executive Power within safe and proper limits; and the House of Representatives has been exclusively engaged in the discussion of the Tariff question.

At home, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Royal Exchange, and the preparations for the christening of the Prince of Wales, are the chief topics of public interest. The Kings of Prussia and of Belgium are expected to arrive this day at Greenwich, where H.R.H. Prince Albert, and the principal members of the Cabinet, will be in attendance to receive them. The solemnity will take place on Tuesday, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and every arrangement has been made to do honour to the presence of the Sovereigns, and to give additional dignity and splendour to an occasion so interesting to the country as the Christening of the Heir-apparent to the throne.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert returned on Saturday from Claremont to Windsor, where they still remain. The Queen has walked as usual in the gardens and neighbourhood of the Castle during the week, and on Wednesday her Majesty took equestrian exercise in the new Riding-school for the first time. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal continue in excellent health. On Monday Prince Albert left Windsor for town, to perform the ceremony of laying the first stone of the New Royal Exchange: his Royal Highness returned to the Castle the same evening. The Prince came to town yesterday by a special train, and proceeded to Greenwich; but as the King of Prussia did not arrive, the Prince returned to Windsor. It is stated by a Ministerial paper that the Prince of Wales will be named Albert Edward. It is announced that Prince Albert is to be created a Knight of St. Patrick. Lord Ormonde and Lady Lyttelton have succeeded Lord Byron and the Countess of Sandwich as the Lord and Lady in Waiting. Col. the Hon Nelson Hood has succeeded Sir F. Stovin as Groom in Waiting.

The Queen Dowager.—The health of the Queen Dowager continues to improve, though it appeared uncertain during the week whether her Majesty would be sufficiently convalescent to leave Sudbury Hall for town, according to the arrangements made for the reception of her Majesty at Marlborough House, and which, as stated in our last, was fixed for yesterday. Her Majesty, however, left Sudbury Hall yesterday morning, and arrived in town at 5 o'clock, by the Birmingham Railway, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and her suite.

Official Appointments.—It is announced that the new Judgeship, vacant by the retirement of Sir J. Bosanquet, has been accepted by Mr. Creswell. A Ministerial paper announces that Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane has been selected by the Lords of the Admiralty to hoist his flag, and proceed immediately to China.

Parliamentary Movements.—Sir C. Lemon, Bart., has announced himself a candidate for West Cornwall, in opposition to Mr. Bassett, the Conservative candidate. The elevation of Mr. Creswell to the bench creates a vacancy in the representation of Liverpool, but no candidates are yet mentioned. The Dublin election is fixed for Monday.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—*Proceedings against the Press.*—The chief topic that now absorbs the attention of the journals is the policy of Government with respect to the press; and the leading articles of the Liberal papers display the increased fears felt by that party lest the liberty of the press be on the point of being destroyed as effectually by the system adopted against it by the present Government, as if *coups d'états* had been attempted, similar to the Royal ordonnances of 1830. The severe condemnation passed on the *Charivari*, and the trial of the *Siècle*, form the principal theme of discussion in Paris. The former paper was tried on Saturday, at the Seine Court of Assizes, for a libel on the Attorney-General, and convicted; the editor being sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 4,000f., and the printer to six months' confinement and a fine of 2,000f. The latter, it appears, prints nine journals, several of which are Ministerial ones, and is the owner and conductor of a large printing establishment, which, it is thought, will suffer severely by his confinement. The Chamber of Peers also decided on prosecuting the *Siècle*, the great organ of the Liberal party, for an article in it, reflecting on a member of their house, and which they have declared to be a breach of privilege. The affair seemed to have assumed a new appearance on Saturday, in consequence of a letter addressed to the President of the Chamber of Peers from M. Chambolle, principal editor of the *Siècle*, who is also a member of the Chamber of Deputies, declaring that the article termed a breach of privilege was written by him. The consequence of this, it was thought, would have been that the Peers would either feel obliged to take no notice of this avowal, and proceed against the publisher, or else involve themselves in a question of privilege with the Deputies, without whose permission no member of that Chamber can be prosecuted during the session. It was understood that the Cabinet had expressed their determination to support with all its strength in the Chamber of Deputies any proposition from the Peers demanding that M. de Chambolle should be put in accusation; but the Peers decided that M. Chambolle's avowal should not be taken into consideration, and that the proceedings should be confined to the responsible editor alone. The Opposition prints animadverted severely on this decision, contending that it was the result of conspiracy. They stated that the *Siècle*, which has 20,000 subscribers, was directed by two editors, MM. Perée and Dutacq—the latter on Ministerial interests; that by imprisoning and ruining the former, the journal will fall into the hands of a new editor, probably M. Dutacq; and that thus the most widely-spread organ of dynastic opposition would be neutralised or cancelled. On Tuesday, M. Perée appeared before the Chamber of Peers to answer to the charge. He stated in his defence that he had no intention to attack the prerogative of the Chamber, but he was condemned by a majority of 181 to 144 to a month's imprisonment, and a fine of ten thousand francs (400*l.*).

Foreign Relations.—The contest on the point of etiquette with the Spanish Government has ended by the withdrawal of the French Ambassador from that capital. M. Salvandy reached Paris on Monday; he was to attend the Chamber of Deputies the following day, to take part in the discussion on the Address; it being thought that M. Thiers and the Opposition would make the Spanish Question the principal object of their attack, and take little notice of Eastern affairs. The liberal prints state that the despatches of M. Salvandy in relation to this subject have been, throughout, bombastic and absurd, in proof of which they give the following extract from one of them:—"The King's Embassy in Spain, after having had an obstinate and desperate combat, has remained master of the field of battle. I bring back with me the body of France." With respect to the differences with the Court of St. Petersburg, nothing further of an official nature has transpired; but it is said that Government is endeavouring once more to propitiate the Emperor. The Opposition journals state that M. de Boutenieff, the Russian Minister, is the object of particular attention at the Tuileries; that he was invited to a grand concert given, a few days since, by the Duke of Orleans to his private friends, and add that on Thursday the King intended going to Versailles to do the honours of the Historical Museum to the Russian diplomatist. These proceedings, both with respect to the Spanish and Russian Governments, draw forth severe comments from the Liberal press; and the *Constitutionnel* declares that "to be proud with the weak, humble with the strong, inflexible towards the Regent Espartero, but ready to bear every insult from the Emperor Nicholas, constitutes the whole policy of the present Cabinet."

The Chambers.—On Saturday, the Duke de Broglie, Vice President of the Chamber of Peers, read to the King the address which had been voted by that House in answer to his Majesty's Speech, to which his Majesty briefly replied in the following words:—"You know the value I set on the sentiments which you have just expressed. They form a new pledge, added to the many you have already given to France, of the confidence which the nation has a right to place in that salutary union of all the powers of the state, which constitutes the strength of our institutions, and demonstrates the impotence of those who may still dream of their overthrow. With that union—with your local co-operation, we shall continue to follow the line pointed out to us by our duties and our oaths, and thereby secure to our country the peaceable enjoyment of all the blessings and advantages which Providence has bestowed on it." The affair of the *Siècle*, which will be found noticed above, is the only other subject which has occupied the attention of the Peers. In the Chamber of Deputies, the President having read the report of the Committee on the Address, the discussion on it commenced, with a speech from M. Bechard, a royalist, who condemned both the foreign and domestic policy of Government, particularly the treaty concluded by it for the right of search. He was followed by M. de Carne, also a royalist, who blamed all the foreign acts of the Ministry, more particularly in relation to the Eastern Question, though he expressed himself in favour of their Home policy and their vigorous proceedings against the factions. M. Berville, one of M. Thiers' party, next occupied the tribune and spoke against the Address. France, he said, had been insulted and offended, and had submitted to the offenders. The debate, which still continues, offers, however, no feature worthy of particular comment.

Algeria.—Intelligence has been received from this province to the 2d inst. It brings a long report of Gen. Negrier on the situation of the province of Constantine, announcing that perfect tranquillity prevailed in that part of the Regency. The contributions were regularly paid by the natives; seven tribes had lately made their submission; the entire country round Constantine was in a state of high cultivation, and Gen. Negrier expected that the army of occupation would subsist this year on the produce of the soil; the extensive plains of Temlouka, Talergma, Ouled-Abdelnours, which had remained waste for four years, were fast covering with farm-houses, and land had been distributed for tillage to the garrison of Constantine in the neighbourhood of that city. Works of every description were prosecuting with the utmost activity; and a barrack sufficiently spacious to accommodate 900 or 1,000 cavalry, situate at the Bardeau, together with another at El Azouch, were nearly terminated.—A private letter from Oran states, that Abd-el-Kader being aware of the importance of the events passing in the eastern provinces of the Regency, had marched towards the Tafna at the head of his regular troops, and the contingent forces of the Hachem, the Bordjas, and other tribes who remained faithful to his cause. In consequence of this intelligence, which brings Abd-el-Kader into collision with the French troops, Col. Temponire hastily collected the disposable force at Oran, and marched out at the head of a column of from 1,600 to 1,800 men, and four pieces of field artillery.—Private letters from Algiers of the 5th inst. announce that all the tribes in the province of Oran had submitted to the French, except that at Tlemcen. It was even rumoured that Abd-el-Kader had been deposed by his own troops, and had fled to the Morocco territory. It is added that the division of Gen. Lamoricière, joined by the Tafna tribes, had pursued the Emir to the frontiers, and that this result had arisen from the revolt of the Arabs. This intelligence, however, has not yet been officially announced, and seems to require confirmation.

SPAIN.—M. Salvandy quitted Madrid on the 6th inst., the communications which had passed between him and the Government having led to nothing satisfactory. He had taken with him M. Pageot, hitherto the Chargé d'Affaires, and had left behind, merely, however, for the purpose of signing passports, his second secretary of legation, the Duc de Glucksberg, son of the Duc Decazes. The arms of France have not been taken down from the hotel of the late Chargé d'Affaires, as reported to be the case. Perfect unanimity appears to prevail among all classes of every shade of political opinion, with respect to the conduct of Government in this affair. The Minister for Foreign Affairs had given to the Committee appointed to draw up the address in answer to the Regent's Speech satisfactory information relative to the subject. M. Lopez, the chief of the Opposition, had given his name, support, and praise to Government: and a proposition, approving of their conduct in this affair, had been carried almost unanimously. During the debate M. Arguelles declared that, as guardian to the minor Queen, he would not allow M. Salvandy to set his foot in the royal palace as ambassador, till he had been recognised as such by the Government of the Regent. The grounds upon which the Cortes have approved of the conduct of the Ministry in this affair are founded on the 59th article of the Constitution, according to which they contend that the Regent could not do otherwise than refuse the demand of the French Ambassador. The Senate also, in a no less decided manner, have approved of the conduct of Government, so that the feeling of the country may be regarded as unanimous on the subject. It was reported in Madrid that Mr. Aston, the British Ambassador, was shortly to leave for London; but this appears to require confirmation.—It is said that although the Opposition has been unanimous in its approval of the conduct of the Cabinet in respect to the affair of M. de Salvandy's credentials, it intended not the less to attack the Ministry on its internal policy. The address was not expected to be ready before the 13th or 14th inst., and it was rumoured that the Ministry would endeavour to procure the insertion of a paragraph to diminish, if possible, the effect on France and the rest of Europe of the circumstances which have attended the departure of the French Ambassador. The committee appointed to draw up the address had, it is stated, come to an understanding upon the paragraph relative to Barcelona, which, it was expected, would be one of the chief points of the attack contemplated by the Opposition. It would, it was believed, blame the Ministry for declaring the city in a state of blockade, and exhibiting such weakness towards the members of the Junta of Vigilance. With respect to the insurrection of October, the committee, it is also said, intended to censure the want of foresight and pusillanimity which the Cabinet had shown during the night of the 7th of that month. It was rumoured that the Regent's escort was to be increased from 260 to 500 men.

—The journals state that while Rubini was in Madrid he sung in a concert given by a society for the relief of distressed religious sisters and military invalids. The receipts amounted to more than 16,000 reals (4,000f.), and Gen. Palafox announced, in the name of the invalids, that, with the genuine spirit of Spanish gallantry, they gave up all share of the profits in favour of the religious sisters.

PORTUGAL.—By the arrival of the *Neptune* steamer at Falmouth we have received intelligence from Lisbon to the 10th inst. The new finance project occupied public attention. Considerable opposition was preparing against it for the next meeting of the Chambers, but it appears that the Lisbon capitalists were entering largely into it. The advantage to Government, independent of the cash advance, consists in its being enabled, by capitalising the arrears, and commencing cash payments to its civil and military servants, to realise the new tax of ten per cent. on salaries, &c., the levy of which was made contingent on prompt payment by Government, and which tax will, it is stated, produce a larger amount than the whole interest of the inscriptions to be created by this operation.—Lord Howard de Walden had, it is said, succeeded in getting the increased duty which, it seems, the custom-house wished to impose upon some cotton articles which they classed as linens, taken off; and a petition from the merchants for extending the time of despatching goods, imported in Portuguese shipping previously to the 19th inst., so as to get the remission of 15 per cent. under the differential duties' decree, which expires at the above date, was also understood to have been conceded.—The returns of wine exported from Oporto last year give 26,355 pipes, out of which 21,505 pipes were sent to Great Britain and British possessions.

GERMANY.—Accounts from Vienna dated the 7th inst. inform us that Sir R. Gordon has had an audience of the Emperor to notify to his Majesty the birth of the Prince of Wales. His Excellency on the same occasion expressed to the Emperor, in the name of the Queen of Great Britain, the great satisfaction felt by her Majesty on the concluding of the treaty between England, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and France, for the abolition of the slave-trade. The same accounts state that Prince Paul Esterhazy was, in the course of the week, to leave for London. The Vienna journals state that the new Bank-notes which made their appearance with the new year are of a very finished character, resembling the steel-plate engravings in the English Annuals, and increasing in beauty and elegance in proportion to the magnitude of the sums they represent. They appear to have created quite a sensation in the capital; and for several days after they were issued, the national bank was besieged by persons anxious to obtain them. They are for 5 florins, 10 florins, 20 florins, 50 florins, 100 florins, and 1000 florins; and the principal artists in Vienna are stated to have been employed in preparing the designs and executing the engravings. The paper employed for them is of a superior kind, manufactured for the purpose, and is said to be so strong, that a stripe of it half a yard long will bear 35 pounds weight. Private letters from Goritz of the 5th inst. inform us that the Duke d'Angoulême, who had been indisposed for some time, was then quite recovered, and that the Duchess, with Mademoiselle de Rosny, were in excellent health. Another letter from Vienna, of the same date, says that the Duke de Bordeaux had been out that day in a carriage; that he was able to walk down stairs to his carriage, supported by two attendants, and in all respects was going on well. The Emperor had sent one of his aides-de-camp to compliment the Prince on New Year's day.—Intelligence of recent date has been received from Berlin. The Cabinet has issued an important circular, addressed to the superior Presidents in the provinces, relative to the duties of the Censors of the Press. This document forbids the Censors to oppose any serious research after truth, or to raise any inconvenient obstacle to free trade in books. It reminds them of the edict of 1819, which bids them "repress all that outsteps the common bounds of religion, which is against morals and good habits; all fanatical introduction of religion into politics; and all that may affect the security of the State and that of the Germanic Confederation." The new instructions also "forbid the Censor to construe these orders narrowly. A free expression of all that respects the circumstances of the country is to be permitted, as well as all fair criticism on the administration, while proper attention is to be paid to the tendency, tone, and form of writings." The censorship being conducted in this liberal sense, hopes are expressed that the political literature of the daily press will be improved, and raised above cavilling and personality; and with this view it is also stated that new journals are to be encouraged.—An official announcement has at length been published of the settlement of the affairs of the Archbishopric of Cologne. A letter from the King of Prussia to the Archbishop has also been made public, from which it appears that the Prelate had promised not to return to Cologne, a promise which he has faithfully kept, and that the King now relieves him from this promise; but he is not to go to Cologne till Mons. Geissel, his coadjutor, shall have been installed, which will be in Feb. Mons. Geissen has already taken the oath of fidelity to the King. His Majesty explicitly declares in his letter that the Archbishop never took any part, directly or indirectly, in the revolutionary intrigues, and that he did nothing to encourage them.—Private letters from Berlin, of the 10th inst., state that Count Maltzahn, Minister for Foreign Affairs, had been for some days attacked with brain fever, and that but little hopes were entertained of his recovery. The Count is in his 47th year. On the 10th, several persons, composing the suite of the King, left for London, bearers, it is said, of many elegant presents in china and amber.

BELGIUM.—Accounts from Brussels, of the 13th inst., inform us that among the papers seized at the residence of M. Vandersmissen, merchant, at Etterbeck, in a domiciliary visit made by the police relative to the late plot, they found the memorial written by the ex-General Vandersmissen at the time of the revolution of 1830, and that this memorial has been added to the other documents. The ex-Colonel Borremans, accused as an accomplice in the plot against the safety of the State, has taken refuge at Rotterdam. It is said that he has written to a person at Brussels that he has fled from justice only for the present, to avoid being imprisoned; but that, as soon as the affair comes to be tried, he will present himself, being certain that he has no cause to fear a condemnation.

HOLLAND.—The Dutch papers state that the Princess Maria Sophia Louisa of Orange, who was born on the 3d April, 1824, will shortly be married to the reigning Duke of Nassau, Prince Adolphus. The accounts of the state of the rivers received at the Hague on the 12th inst., announce that the water in the Upper Rhine had fallen, and that the Dutch rivers were full of floating ice. In some places the ice was firm and passable by persons on foot, but not by carriages.—The members of the Second Chamber have received notice to resume their sittings by the 9th of Feb., or, according to some accounts, the 2d of that month.

SWITZERLAND.—The Constituent Assembly of Geneva has named a commission to draw up the plan of the new Constitution. Two general principles have been laid down for the guidance of the members, that of universal suffrage, and that of the public election of municipal councils.—The Geneva papers state that the Sardinian police authorities are now very strict in requiring passports from all persons crossing the Genevese frontier, even when they are going only a short distance into Savoy.—It is stated that the late political events in Switzerland have given such activity to the press that compositors are now wanted.

RUSSIA.—The *Malta Times*, brought by the Levant mail, states that authentic intelligence has at length been received with respect to the proceedings of the Russians in Circassia, and gives the following details of the engagement reported some time since to have taken place in favour of the Circassians, but which, as we then stated, was considered to require confirmation. The particulars are as follows:—"A great battle was in reality fought between the mountaineers and the Russians in the middle of October. It commenced in the pass of Hamish, only about six miles from the castle of Sotcha. The Russians had about 8,000 Georgian and Mingrelian cavalry, with 10,000 or 12,000 of their infantry. The former led the van, and were attacked in the pass so vigorously that they were put completely to the rout. They fell back upon the infantry, to whom their own panic was communicated, and the whole fled *en masse* to the coast, closely pursued by the victors. The slaughter was very great, no less than 3,500 of the Russians being left dead upon the field. Some escaped to the ships, which, 49 in number, were lying within gunshot of the shore; others were drowned in an attempt to swim off; and the rest of the survivors made good their retreat in great confusion to Sotcha, where they collected, and entrenched themselves. Few prisoners were made, the Circassians being less than 6,000 in number, and therefore they put to the sword nearly all who fell into their hands. All the horses, and a large quantity of arms and baggage, were taken by the mountaineers, whose loss did not, according to their own accounts, exceed 450 men killed and wounded. After this defeat the Russians sued for peace, and were answered that the Circassians would make peace if the Russians would first evacuate the fortresses on the coast—but they would not treat without intervention. They proposed that after the evacuation a delegate from the Russian General, and another from the Circassians, should be sent to Constantinople, where a treaty should be made with the concurrence and under the guarantee of the Porte and great European Powers. This proposal not meeting with the approbation of the Russians, they, after remaining before Sotcha about 20 days, embarked in their ships and sailed away, leaving the accustomed garrison in that place. The Circassians intend to attack all the castles on the coast (Anafa excepted) during the winter. The harvest having been fine, they have abundance of supplies, and expect to be very successful; since last winter, though suffering severely from the dearth of provisions, they managed to sack five castles.

IONIAN ISLANDS.—Some serious disturbances took place at Corfu on Christmas day, in consequence of the zeal of an American missionary, who it seems interrupted some religious ceremony, performing by the inhabitants. This person has been sent off to Greece. On the 26th and 27th there was a renewal of these disorders, when a soldier was killed and 12 others wounded. An order of the High Commissioner was issued, enjoining the soldiers to quit the town in the evening and keep within their barracks, and entreating the inhabitants to remain tranquil, if they would avoid the proclamation of martial law. This intelligence, however, is not noticed in the Malta papers, but was brought to Trieste on the 3d inst. by the Austrian steamer from the Levant. No further particulars are given.

TURKEY.—By the Levant mail we have received intelligence from Constantinople to the 27th ult. M. de Bourqueney, the French Minister, presented his credentials to the Sultan on that day. His Excellency, it is said, was received with marks of the highest distinction by the Sultan, who expressed a hope that the friendship and good harmony which his predecessors had ever studied to maintain with France would not be disturbed during his reign. Ali Effendi and Akif Effendi, who had been appointed, the first Minister Plenipotentiary in London, and the other in Vienna, had taken leave of the Sultan, and were to set out after the Kourban Bairam. On the 18th ult. the Sultan's second wife died. Ahmet Pacha, of Synope, had arrived at Constantinople with 4,000 men. Intelligence had been received of the arrival of five French sail-of-the-line at Smyrna; and this movement was attributed to the state of relations between the Porte and the kingdom of Greece.

EGYPT.—Our accounts received by the Levant mail from Alexandria extend to the 26th ult. The intelligence is not of great importance. Mehemet Ali had arrived at Fayoum, on his return from Upper Egypt, and had sent for his horses to Cairo, in order to make an excursion into the Oasis. He was expected at Cairo for the festival Kourban Bairam, which takes place in the latter end of this month. M. Krahmer, the Russian Consul, continued to be on the best terms with the Government. Mr. Barnet, the British Consul, was still waiting an answer to three notes which he had addressed to the Pacha on the introduction of the new tariff, which ought to have been put in force simultaneously with the abolition of the monopolies. An ordinance had been issued by Government, abolishing Constantinople coins, which had caused a general stoppage to sales of manufactures. The French Consul was still expecting satisfaction, which he had not yet obtained, for the blow given to the consular agent by an Arab. A serious disturbance took place at the Italian theatre of Alexandria on the 23d ult., during the representation of *Lucia di Lammermoor*, in consequence of a dispute between some Italians, who were vociferously applauding the *prima donna*, and some Englishmen, who wished to hear the performance. The Italians were severely beaten by the Englishmen and forced to fly. Ladies fainted, and the performance was concluded with the first act, every one having left the theatre. The Mahometans who were present were, it is said, much scandalised, and exclaimed, "These are the Europeans, who have come here to civilise the Turks!" This affair produced an unpleasant result on the morning of the 26th ult. Dr. Grassi, accompanied by M. Ceruti, the Sardinian Consul-General, and a M. Clere, were, it appears, walking on the square, when they were met by a Mr. Brooke, accompanied by some other Englishman. Mr. Brooke, addressing the Doctor in Italian, asked him if he had called him an ill-behaved person?—to which the Doctor replied that he had, because he had disturbed public order in the theatre. Mr. Brooke then struck the Doctor with his first on the face, upon which Dr. Grassi placed his hand on his sabre, but M. Clere prevented him from using it. Mr. Brooke then snatched the sword from M. Clere, and broke it into pieces. M. Ceruti then declared that he considered this a personal insult, when another Englishman replied that he was ready to give him satisfaction on the spot. The Italians then withdrew, but it was feared that the affair might lead to more serious consequences.—Private letters from Cairo state that the object of Soliman Pacha (Col. Selves), in going to Suez, is not to fortify that place, as reported, but to survey the traces of the canal, attempted to be made in ancient times, from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean, with a view to discover whether it can be again made available for purposes of communication. He is accompanied by the French engineer, Col. Gallice, and Kakyn Bey. It is further said that if the idea of a canal should be judged impracticable, it is then to be discussed whether a railroad cannot be established along the same line.

UNITED STATES.—The *Columbia* steamer arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, having made the passage from Halifax in eleven days. She brings New York papers to the 31st ult. They contain a great deal of angry discussion on the subject of the liberation of American slaves in British ports; a question which appears to have been more particularly raised just now, in consequence of the liberation of the cargo of the *Creole*, the facts of which appeared in our last. Another case of the same kind has also been a subject of discussion in Congress. A Mr. Barrow presented a memorial from the New Orleans Insurance Company, setting forth that it had insured one portion of 38 slaves, who had been taken by wreckers, carried into Nassau, and there liberated. The memorial asked for the interference of Government to obtain redress. In the course of a long discussion which arose upon the presentation of this memorial, some severe remarks were made on the conduct of this country; and Mr. Calhoun, adverting to the case of the *Creole*, characterised it as "the most atrocious insult yet offered to the nation," and talked of "making reprisals" if redress were refused. Another member of Congress, referring to the same subject, said, that it was the lawless attempts of this country in her ambitious graspings at universal domination which would render war inevitable, unless she retraced her steps, and did what was just between nation and nation. The subject was ultimately referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.—On the 29th ult., Mr. Clay, in pursuance of a notice he had given, laid before the Senate three joint resolutions, proposing certain amendments in the Constitution of the United States. The first of the resolutions proposed to amend the Constitution by restricting the veto power; the second, by vesting in Congress the appointment of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Treasurer of the United States; and the third, by prohibiting the appointment to office of any member of Congress during the term for which he was elected. Each resolution appears to have in view the same object—the curtailment of Executive power and influence, and its reduction within safe and proper limits. A long debate followed, the conclusion of which had not been received at New York when the *Columbia* left.—The House of Representatives had been almost exclusively engaged in discussing the tariff scheme; and the debates were expected to occupy another week. They turned on the point whether duties should be imposed for protection or revenue. The Secretary of the Treasury had submitted to Congress his reports, describing the President's plan for a new national currency, and for a final adjustment of that question. The report extends to great length, and is not of interest to the general reader.—Lord Morpeth had returned to New York.—A justice named Wiley had been convicted of having been connected with thieves and bank robbers, for whom he had negotiated rewards on the restoration of their plunder.—The Judges of the Courts at Philadelphia, to whom the grand jury had made a presentment against Nicholas Biddle and others, on the alleged ground of their having defrauded the Bank of the United States, had unanimously decided against entertaining the subject. It was rumoured that the officers of the Bank would be indicted in some way.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for money closed at 89⅛; for the Account, 89⅜ to ½; Bank Stock, 167 to 168; India Stock, 246½ to 247½; Exchequer Bills, 16s. to 18s. premium; Three per Cents. Reduced, 89½; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 98⅜; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 98¾; Long Annuities (expiring Jan. 5, 1860), 12⅝.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Weather.—The weather since our last has been somewhat variable; at the early part of the week the frost was severe, but several partial thaws have since taken place, and the weather has become a little milder. On Wednesday a thick fog enveloped the Metropolis, which towards night became so dense that it was with difficulty the most experienced persons were enabled to pursue their route. This difficulty, however, appears to have been still greater in the environs, particularly on those roads where the lights have been withdrawn, the stages and omnibuses being compelled to proceed by torchlight. In the Parks the ice has been rendered rather dangerous by the thaws; but although many thousand persons have frequented them during the week, no accident of a fatal nature has occurred.

New Royal Exchange.—On Monday the ceremony of laying the first stone of the new Royal Exchange was performed by H. R. H. Prince Albert. The City presented a very animated scene, great preparations having been made for the event; and, the weather being favourable, a large assemblage of persons was collected together to witness the arrival of the Prince and the other distinguished individuals who were to be present on the occasion. A few minutes before two his Royal Highness arrived at the Mansion House, and was received by the Lord Mayor and by several members of the Cabinet. The procession then left the Mansion House, and advanced, amid the cheering of the assembled crowds, to the site of the new Royal Exchange, where a pavilion had been erected for the occasion. The pavilion was of considerable size, handsomely decorated in the interior, which was lit up with gas, and afforded accommodation for about 1500 persons, among whom were the Duke of Wellington, Sir R. Peel, Lord Stanley, and other members of the Administration, together with many distinguished individuals, the officers of the Corporation, and a numerous assemblage of ladies. The Prince having taken his place near the stone, first deposited in it a bottle containing the different coins of the realm, together with a medal, having the head of her Majesty on the obverse, and an inscription on the reverse. A glass brick, having on it an appropriate inscription, and four glass pillars, were likewise deposited in the same manner by his Royal Highness. A zinc plate, containing a Latin inscription composed for the occasion by the Bishop of London, with an English translation, was then placed in the stone, and over the whole another rough plate of the same metal. After a suitable address from the chairman of the Gresham Committee, Prince Albert received the trowel, which was silver gilt and of very handsome workmanship, and spread some mortar along the surface of the stone. A large block of granite, five tons in weight, which had been kept suspended by machinery, was then accurately lowered upon it, after which his Royal Highness, with an oaken mallet formed out of a portion of a beam of the old Exchange, that had been rescued from the fire, struck the stone 12 times, thrice at each corner, and afterwards proved it to be correctly laid by means of a level and plumb-rule, which were handed to him. All the necessary formalities having thus been gone through, during the performance of which the Prince was greatly cheered, the Lord Mayor's chaplain, the Rev. H. Thomas, offered up a form of prayer suitable to the occasion. The national anthem was then sung: and thus concluded the ceremony, which, considering the important purpose for which the new building is intended, the pomp which attended its foundation, and the distinguished personages present at the ceremony, must be regarded as an event of general interest to the country at large.

The Banquet at the Mansion House.—Immediately after the conclusion of the ceremony, Prince Albert and the procession again returned to the Mansion House, where a sumptuous entertainment had been prepared for his Royal Highness and a select number of distinguished guests. After dinner the health of her Majesty was first proposed, which was followed by that of the Queen Dowager. The Lord Mayor in a brief speech then proposed the health of his distinguished guest, Prince Albert; he said he felt highly honoured by his presence, and added, that though his Royal Highness's residence in England had not yet been long, it had been sufficiently so to enable him to declare, that while his Royal Highness would at all times have been received with honour as the consort of their beloved Queen, he was now received with affection and esteem for his own sake. The toast having been drunk with great enthusiasm, his Royal Highness rose, and replied in the following words:—"My Lord Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen, I return my most sincere thanks for this toast, and beg to express to you my lively satisfaction at the kind and flattering manner in which you have received me. It must ever be a gratifying recollection to me to have, by a trifling act of mine, connected my name with the erection of that important building of which we have laid the first stone to-day—an edifice of which it may truly be said that it will become the heart of the commerce of this great country—a country to which I feel myself attached by the dearest ties—a country in which I daily feel myself more at home—a country whose kindness I daily more appreciate. Again thanking you for the honour you have done me, I beg to propose 'The health of the Lord Mayor, whose guest I am this day, and the Corporation of the City of London.'" The Lord Mayor briefly returned thanks, and proposed the health of the Prince of Wales, which was received with loud applause, after which "The Bishop of London and the Established Church" was given, which the Bishop acknowledged in a short speech. The health of Sir R. Peel and the other Cabinet Ministers came next; upon which Sir R. Peel rose, and, for himself and his colleagues, returned thanks for the favourable manner in which their healths had been received. The right hon. baronet said that it was most gratifying to them to have the opportunity of witnessing the important ceremony of that day. It was impossible not to feel that that contracted spot on which they had stood was again destined to be, as it had been before, the centre of attraction to which the commerce of the world would gravitate. It was impossible not to feel that it was the spot to which the traffickers of all nations would resort, where they would obliterate national antipathies and national jealousies, and would form those engagements which constitute new guarantees for the general tranquillity of the world. His Royal Highness that day had laid the foundation not merely of an edifice dedicated to commerce, he had laid the foundation of a temple of peace; and it was the earnest wish of her Majesty's Government that the future progress and destiny of that edifice might correspond with the favourable auspices under which that day its foundations had been laid. The health of the Earl of Ripon was then drunk, and the honour having been acknowledged by his Lordship, was followed by that of the Duke of Wellington and the House of Peers. His Grace, who replied at some length, said that he was much pleased at having been invited on that occasion. They had met there, he said, that day to celebrate, promote, and perpetuate the arts and advantages of peace; and he trusted that he should never again hear in his time of the celebration of the arts of war. For his colleagues, the other members of the House of Lords, he also begged to return thanks, and added, that that house was in his opinion essentially the Conservative branch of the constitution of the country; and he hoped that, in modern times at least, it had fulfilled the objects of its institution. Sir R. Peel proposed the health of the Lady Mayoress, and in the course of his speech paid a high compliment to Mrs. Fry, who was sitting on his left hand. The Lord Mayor briefly responded to it, and then gave the Representatives of the people in the House of Commons, and in connexion with them the name of the noble Lord the Secretary for the Colonies. Lord Stanley spoke at considerable length in acknowledgment of the toast, and was loudly cheered at different parts of his speech, which our space will not enable us to give. He felt proud at finding his name selected as the organ of an assembly which is itself the representative of the most powerful and most important body the world ever beheld—the commonalty of the United Empire. He would venture to say that it was impossible for any one returning from the imposing ceremony of that day to have witnessed, as they had done, the countless multitudes thronging the streets of that great Metropolis, orderly, peaceably, and well-disposed in their demeanour—a scene which no other country could have exhibited in such a mass, coerced by no force except that of moral feeling and interest—it was impossible to have witnessed such a combination, beautifully graduated from the Prince-Consort of the Queen to the lowest and humblest artisan in the Metropolis, all united in doing honour to the great object of the day—the promotion and establishment of that which was the emblem, as it would be the harbour, of the commercial interests of this great country;—it was impossible to have witnessed what they had that day seen, and not return to the discharge of their public duties with an increased sense of the awful responsibilities committed to their trust, the important interests with which they had to deal, the reverence with which they should touch, the caution and love with which they should guard the institutions which in their results had produced such a prosperous and happy combination of all orders of society in the Metropolis. It was impossible to have returned without an increased sense of the magnitude of that commercial interest which, spreading from one end of the world to the other, carries with it, not only the commercial greatness of this empire, but also, under the auspices of the principal merchants of London, carries in its train the arts of civilization, the blessings of peace, and the promotion of religion. He trusted that the House of Commons would never be forgetful of the great duties intrusted to its charge; and would always feel that the best security for the permanence and liberties of the people was the maintenance of the present harmony of the Constitution, which, in all its branches, formed that happy combination which he trusted would be perpetual, the envy of the world, the constitution of the United Empire. Several other toasts were drunk, and about 9 o'clock Prince Albert left the Mansion House, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the crowds assembled outside, and the remainder of the company shortly afterwards broke up.

Metropolitan Improvements.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have given orders to their architects and surveyors to commence the projected improvements at the West-end at Lady-day, or as soon after that period as possible. The line of Coventry-street, through Cranbourne-alley, will then be continued, and a large number of houses on the Marquis of Salisbury's estate will be pulled down. The line of the intended new street will, it is said, be commenced in Castle-street, where the houses will be first removed.—The sale of the external materials and internal fittings, hothouses, ice-well, &c., of the Ranger's Lodge, Green Park, has taken place on the premises, by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, the site being wanted for the intended improvements in the Park. The lodge itself, it is said, will be pulled down in the course of a month.

Marylebone.—At the usual weekly meeting of the vestry on Saturday, it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. Gomm, that the poor in the workhouse should, on the day of the christening of the Prince of Wales, be treated to the same luxuries as on Christmas-day. Mr. Joseph moved, that the out-door poor, upwards of 6,000 in number, be also on that day of general rejoicing supplied with the means of enjoyment. The motion was opposed by Messrs. Gomm and Kirlyon, on the ground of the want of precedent, but was eventually carried. It was also agreed, on the motion of Mr. Foster, that a holiday should, on the same occasion, be allowed to all the poor persons in the employ of the parish, without any deduction being made from their wages. Mr. Clapp then moved, that all the poor-rate payers who had distress-warrants in their houses for the non-payment of rates should be exempted from the payment of these rates; but the motion was lost by a majority of 17 to 11.

Public Meetings.—On Saturday, a numerous meeting of the Spitalfields weavers was held to receive the answer of the Poor-law Commissioners, in reference to a communication to them, conformable to a resolution of the trade, passed at a meeting held on the 1st Jan., as reported in this Paper at the time, requesting that they would take measures to exempt the Spitalfields weavers from the employment of stone-breaking at the workhouse, and for other business connected with the destitution at present existing in that district. The answer of the commissioners was read, acknowledging the receipt of the resolution forwarded to them, and promising that inquiry should be made as to the alleged injurious effects of such a mode of providing labour for paupers. Several statements were then made relative to the existing distress in this neighbourhood, which appears still to prevail to a serious extent; and several speakers animadverted severely on the conduct adopted by the Board of Guardians of the parish in withholding relief from applicants. Several weavers stated that they had not been relieved at all, and Mr. Fox said that the numbers of the visiting committee were not sufficient; but he believed that, at the next meeting of the central committee, more visitors would be appointed, when he hoped that the relief would be general. A vote of thanks was then carried to *The Times* and *Morning Herald* for the kind assistance they had afforded to the distressed weavers, and for the manner their cause had been advocated by those journals, and also to all those other journals which have stood forward in their behalf.

Seizures by the Excise.—It is stated that a seizure has just been made of an illicit distillery, on a large scale, carried on by one of the leading wine and spirit merchants at the East end of the town. There were, it appears, 20 vats, each capable of holding 700 gallons, and about 20 tons of molasses in a state of preparation for distillation, and 900 gallons of molasses' wash. It is said that it required 14 vans to remove all the articles to her Majesty's stores. Thirty-three tons of sugar made from potatoes have also been lately seized in some premises in Princes-square, St. George's-in-the East, where more than twenty men were at work in the manufacture of that article, which, it is stated, is sold by the grocers with a mixture of the East India produce. All the men, it seems, asserted their ignorance as to who was their employer.

Robberies.—Several robberies were committed on Monday, during the bustle and confusion in the City attendant on the procession going to the New Royal Exchange. A young lady was robbed in Cornhill of a sum of money, the thieves having contrived to cut her pocket from her side. A gentleman, whilst walking along Cheapside, was hustled and robbed of a silver watch, gold pencil-case, and four sovereigns; and the thieves, it seems, cut away part of his trousers in taking the articles. Another gentleman, while standing on Cornhill, was hustled and robbed of a valuable gold pin; and notwithstanding the vigilance of the police, several other robberies of a similar kind were committed without the parties being apprehended.—On Tuesday, a well-dressed young man was detected in the act of picking a gentleman's pocket in the Court of Queen's Bench. Perceiving that he was discovered, he rushed out, and made his way to Westminster-bridge, where he sought refuge in a coal-barge. A policeman, however, had pursued him so closely from the court, that he was instantly secured and taken to the station-house.—At one of the police-offices on Monday, two men, named Deeks and Roe, apparently farmers' labourers, and who seemed to be in great destitution, were examined on a charge somewhat similar to those reported in our last, of stealing bread from a baker's shop. The baker in whose shop the theft had been committed said that the prisoners came into his shop, when one of them asked for a big loaf, and a quartern one being handed to him, he immediately broke it in two and handed a portion to Deeks, when both of them commenced eating it. They were asked for the money, to which they replied that they had none, and he might send for a policeman if he liked. They were then given in charge. On being asked what they had to say, they merely stated that they were very hungry, and could get no employment or relief. The magistrate remanded them for further examination.—William Yates, the individual charged with committing a great number of successful frauds on the different charitable institutions of the Metropolis, has undergone a final examination. Two cases were brought against him; one by the Secretary to the Society for the Protection of Young Females, who stated that the prisoner called on him, representing himself to be the steward of Sir H. W. Fletcher, of Ashley Park, Surrey; who, he added, had sent his cheque for the amount of subscription to the Society, and it being 16*s.* beyond the amount of subscription, the prisoner had received the difference. The cheque was found to be a forgery. A policeman stated that he was the prisoner's brother-in-law, and on being shown the letter and cheque, said that they were in the prisoner's handwriting. The Secretary of the Mendicity Society stated that he had seen upwards of one hundred begging-letters written by the prisoner to the nobility and gentry; that he had been transported in the year 1828; and that since his return from transportation the Society had obtained six convictions against him. He added that the prisoner was one of the most notorious begging-letter writers in the kingdom, and that the tact and ingenuity he exhibited in that species of imposition were astonishing. A similar charge was also brought against the prisoner by the Secretary of the Foundling Hospital. On being called on for his defence, he replied that at present he was not disposed to say anything on the subject, and that he should reserve his defence until his trial, if it was intended to commit him, instead of summarily convicting him. He was then committed.—A daring attempt at burglary was committed at Maida-hill, on Wednesday, in the house of a Mr. Anderson, near the Paddington Canal. It appears that the thieves ascended the top of the house, and in attempting to get down the chimney, dropped a dark lantern into Mr. Anderson's bedroom. Being awoke by the noise, he gave an alarm; but the robbers made their escape. The next day Mr. Anderson gave information at the station-house of the circumstance, when he was assured attention should be paid to his communication; it seems, however, that no additional policeman was put on the beat, and the thieves again made their appearance the following evening, attacked the policeman stationed there, and nearly murdered him. Half an hour, it is said, elapsed before any other constables made their appearance, and when they did arrive the thieves had got off. Several serious robberies, it appears, have lately been committed in this vicinity; and at one house, it is said, the whole of the plate, worth nearly 100*l.*, was stolen and carried off.

Fires.—On Tuesday, a serious fire, attended with loss of life, occurred in the Harrow-road. It broke out in a public-house, called the Bee-hive, which at the time was full of lodgers, principally navigators, most of whom slept at the top of the house. The fire commenced in the lower apartments, and spread with such rapidity that all the inmates were prevented from going down stairs, and, but for the fire-escape, the whole of them must have perished. Serious fears were at one time entertained lest the whole neighbourhood should become involved in the conflagration; but on the arrival of several engines from town, the flames were got under, and the adjoining houses saved: the "Bee-hive," however, was entirely destroyed. After all danger was over, an inquiry as to what had become of the inmates was made, when the pot-boy was missed, and it has since been discovered that he perished in the flames —On Monday night, a fire occurred at the residence of Mr. A. A. Goldsmid, Cavendish-square. It appears that it originated through the over-heating of a stove in the study. A beam on a level with the flooring had been burned completely through, and the flames had reached the wainscoting of the dining-room, to get at which the firemen had some difficulty, and the fire was not extinguished until considerable damage had been done.—On Tuesday night a fire, attended with loss of life, occurred in a house in the Horseferry-road. It originated in the second floor, occupied by an elderly female, who was burnt to death before she could be rescued.—On Wednesday, a serious fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Ashby, blind-maker, Commercial-road; and the house was completely destroyed before the fire was got under.—Yesterday a fire broke out in the Reform Club-house, and was not extinguished until a portion of the roof was burnt through.

Accident. — On Monday evening a serious accident occurred to Sir Henry Webster, residing in Dorset-place, Regent-street. It seems that Sir Henry, accompanied by his groom, was proceeding from Pimlico into St. James's Park, in a cabriolet, drawn by a high-spirited horse, when he accidentally drove the wheel over a high loose stone, whereby he was thrown out with great violence. Sir Henry, it is said, sustained some severe injuries, but was enabled to walk home.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths that have occurred in the Metropolis, from all causes, registered in the week ending Saturday the 8th inst.:—Males, 450; Females, 521: Total, 971. Weekly average, 1838-9-40-1—Males, 467; Females, 445; Total, 912.

Provincial News.

Birmingham.—We noticed in our last an accident, said to have resulted from the incautious use of fire-arms, whereby a woman of the name of Steapenhill lost her life. The circumstances as then detailed were simply given on the authority of the husband of deceased, the only person present when the alleged accident occurred. An inquest, protracted throughout four days, has since been held, when doubts were entertained of the husband's statement; and a surgeon, who had examined the body, said it was a literal impossibility for such a wound and its consequences to be produced by a gun. The other principal facts adduced in evidence against the prisoner were, that he had frequently quarrelled with and beat deceased, and that she had repeatedly expressed a dread of being murdered by her husband, from having found, as she alleged, a carving-knife and pistol concealed by him under the mattress of their bed. The jury ultimately brought in a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the husband, Ezra Steapenhill, who was accordingly committed to take his trial.

Brighton.—On Monday, a solicitor applied to the magistrates at the Town-hall, for a summons against the Rev. J. M. Wagner, the vicar of this town, on the following singular charge. It appears that for some time past an ill feeling has existed in the town against certain parties for stopping St. Peter's clock, occasioned by a dispute respecting the churchwarden's accounts, and the making of a new church-rate. On Saturday, as the vicar was proceeding on horseback up North-street, two boys, about eight years of age, called out, "Who stopped the clock?" This, it seems, so incensed Mr. Wagner, that he dismounted, and pursued the boys, who rushed into their houses. The vicar, however, still followed one, who succeeded in bolting himself in an inner room; and having refused admission to the vicar, the latter broke open the door, and severely horsewhipped him. A mob soon collected, and would, it is thought, have inflicted summary punishment on Mr. Wagner, had he not mounted his horse and escaped. The above facts having been sworn to, the magistrates granted a summons.—On Thursday Mr. Wagner was examined before the magistrates. The Court was greatly crowded, and considerable excitement prevailed, in consequence of the singular nature of the charge. The child and its mother were examined, and the facts of the case were proved in evidence to be as above stated. During the inquiry some angry recrimination passed between the solicitors for the two parties. The magistrates retired to consider their decision, and during their absence the Court presented a scene of great uproar. On their return, Mr. Wigney, M.P., the senior magistrate, said they had come to the conclusion that the defendant was guilty of the assault, and must be fined 40s. and costs. He thought the words that had been used by the professional gentlemen had been done so inadvertently, and hoped they would both recall their offensive expressions. He considered it a great act of indignity to the bench when such language was used. The two solicitors then apologised to each other. —An address to the Archbishop of Canterbury has been forwarded to his Grace from this town, praying his Grace to discountenance as much as possible the doctrines propounded in the "Tracts for the Times."—The mackarel-boats from this port have been very successful in their take of fish; some of them, it is said, having caught as many as 1400 at one time. Most of them are at once despatched to the London market by the Southampton Railway; but a quantity have also been sold in this town at from 6*d.* to 9*d.* each.

Bristol.—Considerable excitement prevailed in this city during the latter part of last week, in consequence of its being known that a person named Charles Southwell, late one of the principal "Social Missionaries," was to take his trial for a series of blasphemous articles published in a periodical. The trial terminated on Saturday, having occupied the whole of that and the preceding day, the defendant's address to the jury alone occupying ten hours. The indictment contained the extracts from the defendant's works which formed the subject of the charge. The publication of the articles having been brought home to the prisoner, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," and he was, after an impressive address from Sir C. Wetherell, the recorder, sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment and a fine of 100*l.*

Cheltenham.—On Saturday a man of the name of Edw. Keerser, who represented himself to be a butler in the service of Capt. Oakland, came into this town and hired Gloucester Lodge, in the Promenade, in the name of his master, who, he said, was a gentleman possessed of 35,000*l.* a-year. His next step was to dispense his orders on his master's account liberally among the various tradesmen; but the suspicions of one of these being excited, the impostor was defeated in his designs, and made a hasty retreat from the town.

Chester.—On Saturday night, a young man employed in the gardens at Northwick, the seat of the noble Lord of that name, and who sleeps on the premises, was returning home from Blockley, when he perceived an unusual smoke issuing from a building which encloses an apparatus for airing his Lordship's picture-gallery. He gave the alarm, and by great exertions on the part of the household the fire was subdued without the neighbourhood being alarmed; although it seems that when the servants reached the burning edifice the roof was falling in. His Lordship was at Cheltenham at the time of the accident. The damage done is inconsiderable.

Chichester.—Several meetings have been held in this city before the commissioners for the examination of the bankrupts Messrs. Ridge of the Old Bank, and for proof of debts against that firm. After a long inquiry, which however elicited no facts of general interest, the proceedings were adjourned to the 16th Feb. The total amount of debts proved is 122,646*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*

Gloucester.—At the last sessions in this city the following prosecution for felony took place, brought by a person named Samuel Raisher against Sarah Taylor, of Kingstanley, in this county. It appeared that the prisoner persisted in gleaning or leazing before the field of wheat had been cleared, thus, it seems, in law committing a felony. At the trial the prisoner set up a defence that she considered she had a right; and the jury, by the chairman's direction, supposing she might consider such to be the case, found her not guilty; after which the chairman seriously cautioned the prisoner against acting so in future: and trusted that all persons would be warned from such a proceeding, as they would otherwise certainly expose themselves to the risk of conviction, and consequent punishment.

Huddersfield.—A meeting has been held of the ratepayers of the parish of Kirkheaton, comprising the following townships — Kirkheaton, Lepton, Dalton, and Whitby, for the purpose of petitioning against the New Poor Law. One of the churchwardens was in the chair, and after some discussion the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—"1. That it is the just and inalienable right of the ratepayers of England to appoint the distribution of the money arising from their parish-rates, whether for the use of the poor or otherwise. 2. That the New Poor Law Amendment Act has taken away that right, and placed the expenditure of the rates in the hands of persons non-resident, who consequently cannot be proper judges of the real necessities of the poor, and who have also much increased the expenditure of the rates by the many salaries paid to clerks, relieving-officers, auditors, &c., which offices were formerly performed by the rate-payers themselves. 3. That this meeting is of opinion that persons living at a distance cannot be proper judges of the wants and requirements of the poor in their several localities; and therefore deem the three commissioners of Somerset-house an unnecessary incubus, and their salaries and expenses a wanton waste of the taxes of the country. 4. That the whole system of union of parishes is bad in itself, both for the guardians and poor, the former having to leave their homes at great distance and expense, and the latter often fail in the very attempt to obtain relief, having to tell their tale to strangers, who cannot possibly be acquainted with their case. 5. That the Poor Law Amendment Act is unjust and oppressive in its nature, and contrary to the true spirit of Christianity and the constitution of our country, and therefore ought immediately to be repealed, and the 43d of Elizabeth returned to. 6. That a petition be sent to Parliament requiring the immediate repeal of the New Poor Law Amendment Act, and embodying the above resolutions. 7. That the petition be sent to the West Riding representatives, to be presented to Parliament by them, and requesting their support to the prayer thereof." The above townships form a considerable portion of the Huddersfield Union; and it is expected that the whole of the parishes constituting this union will soon follow the above example.

Leeds.—A numerous meeting of the working-men of this town has been held, to hear the statements of a deputation lately appointed by the Short Time Committee to lay their views and feelings before her Majesty's Government. The chairman, Mr. Hobson, in introducing the business of the meeting, said that it was necessary for him to premise that on the 10th Oct. last, the Leeds Short Time Committee received a communication from their friends in London, engaged in watching over and promoting the interests of the factory workers, recommending that deputations from the Short Time Committees of Yorkshire should be appointed to proceed to London, and there seek interviews with the ministry, particularly Sir R. Peel, and lay before him or them the state of public feeling generally throughout the country with reference to the short-time measure. On the 13th Oct. the Leeds committee met to take this letter into consideration; the result was, that himself and Mr. Fleming were appointed as the deputation from this town, and they accordingly went to London. He should, however, leave to Mr. Fleming to state to the meeting how the deputation had been received. Mr. Fleming then addressed the company at considerable length, detailing the conversation they had had with Sir R. Peel and the other members of the cabinet on the subject, and speaking in high terms of the manner in which they had been received. He concluded by saying that the report of the committee would soon be published, and that it had been thus long delayed only in order that it might appear just before the opening of Parliament, when it was expected to excite more attention, and produce a greater effect. A resolution was then moved, proposing a vote of thanks to the Short Time Committee, and the deputation sent by them, for their exertions in behalf of the working classes. A Mr. Jones proposed an amendment, "That the deputation, not having been appointed by the people themselves, could not be considered as expressing the views of the working classes; and, therefore, the meeting is of opinion that no countenance should be given to that deputation, and that rather they are entitled to censure for not having pressed the subject of the people's charter upon the Ministers." This having been seconded, the chairman put the two propositions to the meeting, when the original motion was carried almost unanimously, there appearing only about 20 hands in favour of the amendment.

Liverpool.—The accident which we reported in our last as having occurred to one of the sons of the Rev. Hugh M'Neil, of this city, has terminated fatally. An inquest has been held, when two youths who were with deceased at the time of the accident were examined at length; after which the jury returned a verdict "That deceased came to his death by misadventure," declaring the pistol to be forfeited to the Crown, further adding, 'that they cannot separate without expressing their earnest hope, that this melancholy event will operate as an impressive lesson to parents and guardians against entrusting firearms to persons too young to use them with safety."—A serious fire has occurred on board one of the ships lying in the King's dock. She was laden with grain, rags, tallow, and furniture; and the flames spread so rapidly, the wind blowing with some violence at the time, that great apprehensions were felt for several large vessels lying not far off, laden with spirits and cotton. Had these ships taken fire, the consequences would have been very serious. By the great exertions of the firemen, however, there being no less than nine engines on the spot, the flames were ultimately subdued, after continuing three or four hours; and no further damage was done.

Lynn.—A serious accident has occurred to the mail coach running between this town and London, which was overturned between Melbourn and Roy-ston, and the coachman killed upon the spot. The cause of the accident appears to have been a quantity of mud which had been scraped to the side of the road, and being covered with snow, was not perceived by the coachman. There were four inside passengers and one outside, all of whom, as well as the guard, escaped without injury.

Maidstone.—A numerous meeting of the farmers and gentry of the neighbourhood has been held at Orpington, in consequence of the late incendiary fire which occurred in that village. The chairman, Mr. Mosier, made a few remarks expressive of the indignation felt by the meeting at the act which had been the reason of calling them together, after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"After mature consideration of all the circumstances connected with the late event which has destroyed the barns, stacks of corn, hay, and other property, in the Gravel Pit Farm, in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Jackson, this meeting is of opinion that it was the act of an incendiary. This meeting, therefore, cannot sufficiently express its utter abhorrence of such a wicked act, the more so when the sufferings which it must inflict upon the labouring population, many of whom will necessarily be thrown out of employ, is contemplated. That a reward of 100*l.* be offered for the apprehension and conviction of the offender or offenders, and that a subscription be entered into for the purpose." The above resolution was accompanied with another to the effect, "That the Home Secretary be requested, through the Police Commissioners, to offer a further reward, together with a pardon to any accomplice." It was mentioned that, so far from its being likely that the act had originated with any poor person or others in distress, that in the parish of Orpington the lower classes were in full employment, very few instances of persons applying for relief being known. The extent of damage done is under 2,000*l.* The event appears to have created considerable excitement in the county.

Newcastle.—On Sunday the master of a ship, the *Commodore Napier*, arrived at North Shields from Dundee, reported that when off the Coquet, during very foggy weather, his vessel came into collision with a vessel belonging to Southampton, the crew of which took to the rigging, but before any assistance could be rendered, they all perished, with the exception of the mate, who fortunately succeeded in getting on board his vessel, and has since been landed at North Shields.

Oxford.—At a meeting held on Thursday before the Vice-Chancellor, for the purpose of ascertaining the number of votes respectively promised to the candidates, it appeared that there were for Mr. Garbett, 921; for Mr. Williams, 623; upon which the friends of the latter gentleman immediately withdrew him from the contest.—A few nights since, as a gentleman named Travers, of this town, was returning from dining with a friend, he was struck with a stone or stick, close to Triford-heath, whereby he was for a time rendered insensible. On recovering himself, he discovered that two or three men were engaged rifling his pockets, and being unarmed, he pretended to be unconscious of what was going forward. The thieves having, as they supposed got all the booty they could, ran off, leaving him on the ground. Mr. Travers then found that he had been robbed of his purse, containing two or three pounds, and a pencil-case; his gold watch and a guard-chain, which he found broken, having escaped the attention of the robbers, of whom no traces have been discovered.

South Shields.—A fire has occurred in the Trinity Church, in this town, in consequence of one of the flues having become heated, and igniting the boards above it. Fortunately it was discovered about the time the congregation were assembling for Divine Service, and, by prompt assistance, was speedily got under without much damage.

Windsor.—The preparations at the Castle and in St. George's Chapel for the important ceremony which will take place on Tuesday are nearly completed; her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, having during the week taken much interest in the proceedings, and personally directed several of the arrangements. A portion of the suite of the King of Prussia arrived at the Castle at an early part of the week, his Majesty himself being expected to arrive this afternoon. The line of the procession from the Castle to St. George's Chapel has been determined upon as follows:—The Royal carriages, eight in number, will leave the grand quadrangle through George the Fourth's gateway, entering the Park opposite the Long Walk; thence down Castle-hill, pass by the top of Castle-street, into the Lower Ward by Henry the Eighth's gateway. It is feared that the late wet and unfavourable weather, rendering the park unfit for a military display, will cause the grand review, which had been decided upon, to be postponed; or should it take place, that it will not be on so extensive a scale as had been contemplated. It is not believed that any troops will be ordered here from the neighbourhood of London, Ipswich, and Hounslow, as rumoured; but that the military upon the occasion will consist only of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) and the 72d Highlanders. The 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, of which the Duke of Wellington is Colonel, will arrive from town on the morning of the Christening, to be in attendance upon her Majesty during the day as a guard of honour. They will, however, it is stated, return to London the same evening. Wednesday, the day succeeding the Christening, has been fixed on for the consecration and presentation of new colours to the 72d Highlanders. The colours will be presented by the Duke of Wellington in the Quadrangle, in the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the whole of the Royal and illustrious visitors at the Castle. It is reported among the best-informed circles that his Prussian Majesty during his visit will be invested as a Knight Companion of the order of the Garter. Her Majesty has invited the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London to be present at the ceremony and at the banquet in the evening. Sleeping apartments at the Palace have been commanded to be prepared for the civic functionaries. On Thursday after the Royal dinner-party had broken up at the Castle, a rehearsal of the sacred music to be performed during the ceremony of the christening took place in the music-room by command, and in the presence of her Majesty, for the first time, by the Queen's private band. The pieces performed were a march from the oratorio of *Joseph*, preceded by a martial symphony from the oratorio of *Belshazzar*, and "Handel's Occasional Overture." A change in these compositions has since been determined upon by Prince Albert, and a grand march from the oratorio of *Judas Maccabeus* has been commanded to be substituted for the martial symphony and the march in *Joseph*. Extensive preparations are in progress for a general illumination throughout the town on the evening of the christening. Numerous flags, banners, and other appropriate devices, will be displayed by the inhabitants during the day, which is expected to be one of universal rejoicing and festivity.

Woburn.—On the evening of the 13th inst., a fire was discovered in one of the servants' rooms at the Abbey. The floor was much burnt, but the fire having been early discovered, and every exertion used to subdue it, the flames were fortunately extinguished before any considerable damage was done.

York.—A few days ago, as Mr. Butler, a farmer, residing near Whitwell, was returning home from this city, in a spring cart, he was accosted by an apparently well-dressed lady, who wore a muff, veil, &c., and who desired him to let her have a ride, as she was benighted. Mr. Butler agreed to do so, and after they had proceeded some distance, and had arrived at rather a secluded spot, the lady desired him to get out, as she had lost her glove. The farmer, however, declined, being suspicious that all was not right. His companion then alighted from the vehicle, and Mr. Butler at once put his horse into a gallop, when immediately several shots were fired after him, but without taking effect. On arriving home, he found the muff in his cart, and discovered within it a brace of loaded pistols and a clasp-knife.

Railways.—The following is said to be the correct account of the accident noticed in our last as having occurred on the Leeds and Manchester Railway, which we copied from the local papers, and respecting which there appeared to be at the time several conflicting reports. It seems that as one of the luggage-trains was passing between the Sowerby-bridge and Elland stations, a spark fell upon and set fire to a portion of the goods, when the engine-driver, in order to extinguish it, exhausted the whole of the water which he had to supply the boiler, whereby the fire was put out; and on attempting to proceed, he found that all the steam was gone, in consequence of which the train stopped. At that moment another luggage-train came up at great speed, when a collision took place, and one of the engines and tender was much damaged, as was also a quantity of the goods. No lives, however, were lost, although one man had his thigh severely fractured. The damage is supposed to be nearly 1,000*l.*—An inquest has been held on John Dixon, the policeman who was killed on the line of the Great Western Railway, in the Sunning cutting, whilst signalising one of the up-trains, as stated in our last. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death;" at the same time adding, that they entirely exonerated the company, and those in their employ, from the least share of blame in connexion with the occurrence.—A man named Jupp, who kept the Star public-house at Reigate, threw himself under the Brighton train, at Redhill, on Monday, and was killed on the spot. The cause of this determined suicide is not yet known.—It is stated that the survey of the contemplated line of railway between Lancaster and Carlisle is proceeding rapidly; and on Monday the survey of the portion of the line between Carlisle and Glasgow was commenced.—The Great Western Railway Company have resolved on altering their second-class carriages, by boarding up the backs of the several compartments, so as to render them more comfortable than they have hitherto been.—On Tuesday the following accident occurred to one of the passenger-trains on the London and Brighton Railway: It appears that a gentleman engaged for the conveyance of his carriage to Brighton, and the truck on which it was placed was the last in the train. The owner, although advised to the contrary, persisted in riding in his own carriage. On the train reaching Balcombe tunnel, by some means the truck became disengaged, and left the carriage in the middle of the tunnel. The gentleman perceiving the train leaving him, called after them, but in vain; and, finding they proceeded on their journey, became seriously alarmed, being afraid to alight, and not knowing whether in a few minutes he might not be dashed to pieces by the next train. He had not been long in this suspense when an engine entered the tunnel, and the gentleman thought his fate inevitable; but fortunately it proved to be a pilot one, sent to look after him, the truck and carriage having been missed on the train arriving at the next station. The carriage and occupant were then conveyed to Brighton, where they arrived soon after the train.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this company was held, J. Harman, Esq. in the chair. The directors' report, and that of Mr. Rastrick, the engineer, were read, from which it appeared that in the second week after the opening of the line to Brighton, the traffic amounted to 3,6999*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, and for the half-year ending the 31st Dec., 34,182*l.* 2*d.*, against which there was an expenditure of 24,400*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, which left a balance of 9,781*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* The passengers conveyed on the main line were 98,539. At the last meeting it was stated that the line would be completed for 2,289,081*l.*, but the accounts showed that the gross expenditure had reached to 2,269,359*l.* already, and the company had become liable since to the extent of 371,318*l.*, which was for the railway 186,318*l.*; for extra workshops, wharfs, &c., 100,000*l.*; and the London-bridge station, 85,000*l.*; which sums it was proposed to raise by loan-notes payable at the end of five years, giving the holders the option, at the end of three years, to convert them into quarter shares of the company under the powers of an Act to be obtained. In concluding their report, the directors alluded with regret to the obstructions that had occurred on their own line, and the slip on the Croydon Railway, which had been a great interruption to the Brighton traffic; but they were still of opinion that the traffic will ultimately realise the most sanguine expectations. A long discussion took place among the proprietors respecting the necessity of the further demands made on them, which led to a motion by Mr. Parsons, seconded by Sir I. L. Goldsmid, Bart., for an adjournment of the question till the accounts could be examined by a committee. Several gentlemen having expressed a wish for an inspection of the accounts, a committee of five shareholders was appointed for that purpose.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—A trial has taken place in this city of a man named John Delahunt, for the murder of a boy named Thomas Patrick Maguire, which was committed under circumstances of unusual atrocity. It appeared in the course of the evidence, that the boy, who was only nine years of age, was decoyed away from some companions with whom he was playing, by the prisoner, who took him about to different places, where they were seen together by several of the prisoner's own relations, who were the principal witnesses against him. Shortly afterwards the body of the boy was found dead near one of these spots, with his throat cut; and a knife, belonging to the prisoner's brother, and which the prisoner had been seen sharpening the previous day, was found near the place. Under these circumstances, the prisoner was arrested: the evidence against him was entirely circumstantial; it does not appear that he was actuated by any feeling of hatred or revenge, and his motive for committing the crime appears to be wrapt in mystery; the only one suggested by the counsel for the prosecution being the hope that a reward might be offered for the apprehension of the murderer. The crime of the prisoner was still further aggravated by his subsequent conduct, as by the minute account he gave at the station-house of the transaction, which he alleged he had only witnessed, he had nearly caused the mother of the boy to be arrested upon a charge of being the murderer of her own child. It was, however, satisfactorily proved that this could not have been the case; as, on the evening the murder was committed, she was confined at the Lying-in Hospital. After a long and patient investigation, the jury found the prisoner guilty, and sentence of death was passed upon him, the Judge informing him that he must not hope for any mitigation of the sentence.—A serious fire, attended with loss of life, has occurred in this city. It broke out in the house of a cabinet-maker in Bride's Alley, and was so rapid in its progress that, out of eleven inmates, nine only succeeded in making their escape: the other two, both of whom were women, one 60 and the other 19 years of age, were burnt to death.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday. The Secretary announced the receipt of 19*l.* 5*s.* from the repealers of Manchester and Salford. Mr. J. O'Connell, M.P., apologised to the meeting for his father's absence, and addressed the meeting in an harangue of some length on the prospects of the country under the present Government. Shortly afterwards the Lord Mayor arrived, and handed in 100*l.* from Albany, in the State of New York, and also 20*l.* from New York. He directed the letters and addresses, accompanying these remittances, to be read, and observed that if every individual present had a hundred pair of ears he could not think he had one too many to listen to these sweet sounds of liberty coming from America. The letters professed a deep interest in the struggle for the Repeal of the Union. His Lordship then addressed the meeting at great length. He postponed detailing his plan for the agitation of repeal this year, and occupied the remainder of his speech with observations on the approaching election for the city. The whole rent for the week was announced to be 266*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*—The Queen's Advocate has received directions from the Attorney-General to prepare forthwith the draft of a bill to legalise all the marriages solemnised by a Presbyterian clergyman between an Episcopalian Protestant and a Presbyterian, such as was declared last week to be invalid by a majority of the twelve judges. This measure, it is thought, will serve to allay the alarm which appears to have been raised in the north of Ireland by the decision of the judges.

Belfast.—A serious fire has occurred in this town, whereby the extensive provision stores, belonging to Mr. Duffield, in James's-street, have been entirely destroyed. The building, it seems, was 150 feet in length and three stories in height; and the whole of it being in a short time one mass of flame, presented, it is said, a very imposing spectacle. Crowds of persons, though it was night, and the weather very inclement, were assembled to witness the conflagration, which it was some considerable time before the engines succeeded in getting under. The extent of the damage done is not yet accurately known, but it is supposed to be very great.

Londonderry.—A few days since, a dispute arose between two men of the names of Mackinteggart and Winny, both neighbours, at Derrymacrow, near Crom, about the right of pass through part of the lands of Derryraharty, which they agreed to decide by a boxing-match, out of which arose the following serious affray. Several personal friends of either party, to the number of forty, assembled, armed with spade-shafts and other weapons, and a general fight ensued, when a man named Daniel Maguire received a blow on the temple, of which he died a few hours after; two others, named Maguire and Mackinteggart, were dangerously wounded, and several more received severe contusions. An inquest has been held, and after a long investigation the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against certain of the parties, who however have fled, and have not yet been apprehended.

Limerick.—A murder has been committed in this county on the person of Mr. Shine, a wealthy farmer, of Carrigparson. It seems his house was broken into by four men, who had their faces blackened, whilst several others remained outside. Mr. Shine offered resistance, and was knocked down with a blunderbuss by one of the robbers; and on his saying that he knew who they were, one of them deliberately put a gun to his side, and killed him on the spot; after which they went off. Several persons in the neighbourhood, it being about eight in the evening, were alarmed by the shot, and hastening to the scene, at once pursued the murderers, but were unable to overtake them. The police, also, have since been actively in search of them, but no traces of them have yet been found. The only cause assigned for the murder is, that Mr. Shine had lately taken a farm, from which the former tenant had been ejected.—Another attack has been made on the house of a farmer named Quane, at Tullavin, in this county, by several armed men. One of them broke in the door, and was immediately seized by Mr. Quane, who succeeded in shutting the door before the others entered, and wresting the gun from the robber; the party outside, hearing the struggle, appear to have thought that the police were inside, and ran off, leaving their comrade a prisoner. He has since been committed to take his trial.

Ulster.—The local papers inform us that active preparations are making in this province for emigration in the spring on a large scale, and that numbers of the Protestant yeomanry of the north are about to adopt Australia as the future scene of their industry. In Monaghan, Cavan, and Louth several respectable and wealthy farmers, it is added, are preparing to take this step.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—An Anti-Corn-law conference has been held in this city, at which the speakers were chiefly the ministers of dissenting congregations, of whom, it is said, 712 had promised to attend; namely, 384 of the Secession, 130 of the Relief, 110 Independents, 52 Baptists, and 36 of smaller sects; and it is supposed that there were nearly this number present. The statements made by these gentlemen referred to the distressed state of the country, the misery of the poor, and the depressed condition of every branch of trade; the results, as they considered, of the present state of the Corn-laws. The Rev. Mr. Marshall, of Cupar Angus, affirmed, "that the peace of the country would with difficulty be preserved. They had met, he said, in order, if possible, to avert the direful consequences of a continuance of the evils that afflicted them. These consequences he would not pourtray; but he would ask, was it to be imagined that the masses of our population would always submit to the injustice and oppression of which they considered themselves the victims, and the bitterness of which they were at present so keenly feeling? Ought they always to submit to them? was a second question; and a third was, if they did not attain speedy and effectual relief by constitutional and peaceful means, what would be the consequence of their resorting to other means of attaining them? He would not answer these questions, but his answer to them would imply that he considered the peace of the country, and the safety of its institutions, to be in imminent peril. Several other speakers expressed themselves in similar language; and one of them, the Rev. J. R. M'Gavin, of Dundee, affirmed that the people were sternly applying the measuring line of justice to all the institutions of the country, so that they looked scornfully at sundry appliances, and breathed a purpose of extensive changes. He had shuddered at hearing the fearful truths which he had often been told by them; but he would not follow these statements to their conclusion: he would not utter what men might dream when they are rendered reckless by wrong. But he would ask, was a country safe which contained elements like these? Most of the other speeches were of a similar character; and resolutions, expressive of the feelings of the meeting on the subject of the distress prevailing throughout the country, and of a determination to effect, by every means in their power, some alteration in the present state of the Corn-laws, were unanimously adopted.—At a meeting of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, held on the 11th inst., the gold medal was voted to W. Walton, Esq., of London, for an Essay on the means and advantages of naturalising the *alpaca* in this country; a paper (adds the report) abounding in much curious information with reference to this interesting animal.

Glasgow.—Messrs. Smith and Wishart, the prisoners in custody on a charge of having committed extensive frauds on the Bank in this city, the circumstances of which were given at length in our last, have undergone their final examination, and have been committed to take their trial for the offence.—An Anti-Corn-law demonstration which had been announced to take place for some time past, has also been held in this city. It commenced its sittings on Friday, the 14th inst., in the Trades' Hall, where it had been arranged to receive the reports of the deputies from various parts of the country, as to the condition of trade, and the operation of the corn and provision laws upon the state of the country. The reports of the different deputies from the manufacturing towns all contained statements of the most serious distress, more especially that of Provost Henderson, from Paisley, who said "the injuries inflicted on that town by the Corn Laws were beyond description; to say it had suffered, to say it was ruined, were but inadequate terms; it had literally been martyred by the Corn Laws." Somewhat similar reports were read by the deputies from Dundee, Aberdeen, and all the manufacturing districts; detailing the distressed condition of the poor, the number of establishments that had stopped work, and the general depression that prevailed among all classes and in all departments. A number of speeches were also delivered, the object of which was to prove that the mass of the working population of the kingdom have reached that point in depression, and that trade and credit are in that disorganised position, which must call for an immediate remedy; otherwise anarchy, ruin, and national bankruptcy will be the certain result. Resolutions embodying the feelings of the meeting on the subject of the Corn Laws were adopted unanimously. In the evening there was a banquet, at which, it is said, upwards of two thousand persons were present.

Perth.—The college about to be formed in connexion with the Episcopal Church in this county, to which we have before referred, will, it is said, be established without delay. The site will be north of the Frith of Forth, and, it is thought, in the neighbourhood of this city, it being proposed that the students shall become boarders in the establishment. The purposes to which the funds will be devoted are said to be the erection of a chapel, with halls, and other suitable buildings. It is also intended to found a number of bursaries, or scholarships; and it is proposed that subscribers to the amount of 100 guineas and upwards shall have a perpetual right to nomination in favour of young men, a deduction of 10 per cent. being allowed in such cases from the current rate of annual payments for board and education. Committees have been appointed to carry the object into effect, and the bishops, it is stated, have given their consent to the plan. At the last meeting of the members of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge a grant of 1,000*l.* was voted in furtherance of the design.

Linlithgow.—At a meeting of the town council, held on Monday, the Provost moved, that the council communicate to the Directors of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company their approval of running mail trains on Sunday, morning and evening, care being taken in doing so to give as little hurt to public feeling as possible. The motion being seconded, was carried by a majority of fourteen to four, two declining to vote; the minority of four being of opinion that the council should not interfere in the matter.

THEATRICALS.

COVENT-GARDEN.—On Saturday Miss Adelaide Kemble, after her long-continued success in *Norma*, made her appearance in another character, namely, that of *Elena Uberti*, in an opera so called and composed by Mercadante. The opera is entirely new to this country; and its plot is founded upon a passage in one of those revolutions of power in the Italian sovereignties which marked the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, with the factious contests of the Guelphs and Ghibelines. The heroine is a high-born damsel, whose father is imprisoned by a tyrant, in whose power she also is. She loves and is beloved by a faithful knight, but is compelled, for the sake of her father's life, to accept the hand of the tyrant's minion, on which her lover, enraged at being thus jilted, as he thinks, marries another lady. The poor heroine, while gazing in a corner at the wedding procession going to church, and forlornly listening to the distant music which accompanies her lover's marriage ceremony, is told that the faithless tyrant, instead of liberating her father according to promise, has just cut off his head; whereupon she runs mad and stabs herself at the moment when the bridal party reappear on the stage, which they do in order that they may join their voices to the general *finale*. Such is a brief outline of the plot. The opera, on the whole, was successful; and at the fall of the curtain Miss Kemble was called for and enthusiastically cheered. The other performers, especially Messrs. Harrison, Stretton, and Leffler, sustained their parts well; and the scenery, with all the different appointments of the stage, were, as usual at this theatre, of a superior description. The opera was announced for repetition, amid the applause of a very crowded house.

Miscellaneous.

The Niger Expedition.—We have received some further intelligence respecting this expedition by the ship *Lady Combermere*, which arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday from the coast of Africa. She sailed from Bonny on the 19th Oct., and from Clarence, Fernando Po, 26th Oct.; and reports that she left her Majesty's steam-ships *Albert* and *Soudan* at Clarence, returned from the expedition, with all hands sick; and that Capt. Bird Allen, R.N., died at Clarence on the 25th Oct.

Capture of Slave Vessels.—The following is an extract of a letter from the Cape of Good Hope, dated Nov. 9, 1841:—"H.M.S. *Fantome* returned to Simon's-bay on the 24th ult., after a six months' cruise on the coast of Angola, for the suppression of the slave-trade, having had the *Brisk* and *Waterwitch* under her orders, during which period they have captured 33 slave vessels, and liberated 3,427 negroes—viz., *Fantome*, 16 vessels, and 1,340 negroes; *Brisk*, 10 vessels, and 1,136 negroes; and *Waterwitch*, 9 vessels, and 957 negroes.

New Royal Exchange.—The following is the English translation of the Latin inscription composed by the Bishop of London, and deposited in the foundation-stone of the new Royal Exchange, which was laid by Prince Albert on Monday, and the perusal of which may be interesting to our readers:—

Sir Thomas Gresham, Knight,
erected at his own charge
a building and Colonnade,
for the convenience of those persons
who in this renowned mart
might carry on the commerce of the world,
adding thereto, for the relief of
Indigence,
and for the advancement of Literature
and Science,
an Almshouse and a College of Lecturers;
the City of London aiding him,
Queen Elizabeth favouring the design,
and when the work was complete,
opening it in person with a solemn
procession.
Having been reduced to ashes,
together with almost the entire city,
by a calamitous and widely-spreading
conflagration,
they were rebuilt in a more splendid form
by the City of London
and the ancient Company of Mercers,
King Charles the Second commencing the
building
on the 23d October, A.D. 1667;
and when they had been again destroyed
by fire
on the 10th January, A.D. 1838,
the same bodies undertaking the work
determined to restore them at their own cost
on an enlarged and more ornamental plan,
the munificence of Parliament providing
the means of extending the site
and of widening the approaches and crooked
streets in every direction,
in order that there might at length arise,
under the auspices of Queen Victoria,
built a third time from the ground,
an Exchange
worthy of this great nation and city,
and suited to the vastness of a commerce
extended to the circumference
of the habitable globe.

His Royal Highness
Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha,
Consort of her Sacred Majesty,
laid the first stone,
on the 17th January, 1842,
in the mayoralty of the right hon. John Pirie.

Architect, William Tite, F.R.S.

May God our Preserver
ward off destruction
from this building
and from the whole city.

Consumption of Tea.—The Bombay papers contain a statistical account of the quantities of tea exported to Great Britain from China since the opening of the trade in 1834 to the present time, and also of the quantities of tea exported to the United States from China from the 1st July, 1833, to June 1841. The tea exported to Great Britain from the 31st March, 1834, to the 30th Sept. of the same year, amounted to 3,383,263 lbs.; in the season 1833-35, it had increased to 47,690,928 lbs.; in that of 1835-36, it declined to 45,860,193 lbs.; in 1836-37, it further declined to 37,828,791 lbs.; in 1837-38, it increased to 42,545,951 lbs.; in 1838-39, it decreased again to 32,697,370 lbs.; in 1839-40 it further decreased to 29,116,140 lbs.; but in 1840-41, increased again to 30,280,218 lbs. The quantity of tea exported to the United States in 1833-34 was 18,854,403 lbs.; in 1834-35, 14,122,906 lbs.; in 1835-36, 17,511,912 lbs.; in 1836-37, 16,581,463 lbs.; in 1837-38, 16,615,729 lbs.; in 1838-39, 15,184,066 lbs.; in 1839-40, 19,333,597 lbs.; and in 1840-41, 9,079,424 lbs. The great falling off observable in the last three seasons is attributed to the restricted state of trade, consequent on the present character of our relations with China.

Law.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—*The Corporation of Dartmouth* v. *Holdsworth.*—The bill in this case was originally filed by the Corporation of Dartmouth, praying to be relieved against the payment of a bond for 1,249*l.*, which had been given to the defendant, Mr. Holdsworth, in May 1833, by the governing body of the Corporation. The Vice-Chancellor having considered all the circumstances of the case, felt bound to dismiss the plaintiffs' bill with costs.

Perkins v. *Bradley.*—His Honour Vice-Chancellor Wigram delivered judgment in this case, which related to conflicting claims to a small amount of stock, which had been assigned by a prisoner whilst in custody, and previously to his conviction for felony. He thought that the defendant, an attorney, had a charge of 50*l.* on the fund, being for money *bona fide* advanced, and also for other costs; but as to the greater sum, it belonged to the plaintiff, the brother of the accused. The Crown, he thought, under all the circumstances of the case, was not entitled to make any claim, the assignment to the brother having been for a *bona fide* debt, prior to conviction.

The Corporation of London v. *Combe.*—This was a bill by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, and the members of the company of Porters of Billingsgate, against Messrs. Combe and Co., brewers, of Castle-street, Long-acre, praying that it might be declared that the extensive right of porterage and carriage of all grain and other articles landed from or carried into any vessel in the port of London, or delivered and conveyed from any such vessel to any place within the limits of that port, was vested in the plaintiffs, to be exercised in their behalf and for their benefit; that an account might be taken of all the malt belonging to the defendants which had been landed by workmen not members of the Fellowship Porters, at the Savoy-wharf, in Middlesex; and that an account might be taken of the sums of money due to the Fellowship Porters in respect of such malt landed and delivered. After the case had been argued by the respective counsel, his Honour Vice-Chancellor Wigram said that he should direct four issues. First, whether the Corporation was entitled to the full extent which they claimed; secondly, whether they were entitled except as to metage or measurage; and, thirdly and fourthly, whether the sums charged were reasonable; and if in the third or fourth, or in either of them, the jury found the amounts therein stated to be reasonable, let the jury be called to state what were the reasonable amounts in these respects, and let the same be indorsed in the *postea* with any other special circumstances. The issues to be tried at Winchester, at the Midsummer Assizes, 1842.

ROLLS' COURT.—*Munn* v. *Timewell.*—This suit was instituted to obtain an account, with a view to a dissolution of partnership. It appeared that the plaintiff and defendant carried on the business of corn chandlers, at No. 96, Connaught-terrace, under the firm of Timewell and Co., and in Dec. 1840 entered into a verbal agreement that the profits should be divided in equal moieties. The defendant subsequently became entitled to certain premises in Stanhope-terrace, Uxbridge-road, and an agreement was entered into that the plaintiff should carry on business upon those premises, and hold them for 28 years at 65*l.* a-year rent, until the business in Connaught-terrace was disposed of, when it was to be increased to 185*l.* a year. The defendant, however, had brought an action against Mr. Munn for 150*l.* rent due in respect of the premises in Stanhope-terrace. Mr. Munn had pleaded the general issue, he having been advised that his only means of defence was in equity. In consequence of this the present bill was filed, but in the meantime Mr. Timewell had obtained a judgment in the action, and the object of the present application was to restrain him from suing out execution, which, unless the injunction now asked for was granted, would issue the following day. Lord Langdale said that the plaintiff, after he was aware that the question could not be tried at law, had delayed to apply to this Court, he must, therefore, refuse the motion, with costs.

Wright v. *Maunder.*—This suit was instituted to compel the specific performance of an agreement which the defendant had entered into for the purchase of certain premises situate in High-street, Chatham, in the county of Kent. These premises, it appeared, formed part of the estate of Stephen Hughes, who, in the year 1839, became insolvent; the plaintiff was appointed his assignee, and upon its being determined to dispose of the premises, a meeting of the creditors was held, at which a resolution was passed that the premises in question should not be disposed of for less than 325*l.*, but at the auction they were knocked down to the defendant for 310*l.* He subsequently, however, refused to complete the purchase, on the plea that a good title could not be made out, as the resolution of the creditors had not been complied with. Lord Langdale, after adverting to the facts, said that it was insisted that the sale was invalid, and ought not to be carried into effect, as it was contrary to the resolution of the creditors; that was the only question. The Act of Parliament did not invalidate the contract; but if the assignee acted contrary to his directions, he remained responsible, and the creditors would be entitled to relief for any injury they had sustained. Considering, therefore, what had taken place, he considered the clause in the Act to be only a directory clause, and he could not think that a slight deviation from the resolution was to invalidate the sale; if that were so, the parties would have a right to call upon the plaintiff to prove that all the minute directions given had been complied with. In the present case there was no collusion between any of the parties, and the contract was valid and must be performed; but as the question was entirely new, the decree must be made without costs.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—*Ex-parte William St. Thomas Clarke.*—This was an application for a rule to show cause why a writ of *habeas corpus* should not issue to the Warden of the Fleet, to bring up the body of the applicant, that he might be discharged from custody. The applicant had been a party to a suit in Chancery, and not having put in an answer in proper time, was declared to have been guilty of contempt of Court, and ordered to be committed to the Fleet. There were certain circumstances, however, connected with the case which, it was urged, rendered the applicant's further detention illegal, and the Court granted the rule.

The Queen v. *Anderson.*—Mr. Justice Williams delivered judgment in this case. He said that this was a motion for a *quo warranto*, calling on the defendant to show by what authority he claimed to have his name on the burgess roll of the borough of Ludlow. Under all the circumstances of the case he thought that the rule must be discharged.

Howard v. *Gossett and Others.*—This was an action of trespass in which the plaintiff complained of the defendants breaking into his dwelling-house and disturbing his family there, under a pretence of searching for the plaintiff to arrest him, for which were laid damages of 10,000*l.* The defendants pleaded, first, not guilty; and secondly, that at the time Parliament was sitting, and on the 27th Jan., 1840, it was resolved by the House of Commons that the plaintiff should forthwith attend the said house on the charge of having been guilty of a contempt and breach of the privileges of the said house. The speaker issued his warrant to Sir W. Gossett, the then Serjeant-at-Arms, who proceeded to act upon it; and it was contended that they were thus lawfully entitled to break into and enter the house as they had done. The Court considered there was some force in an objection made by the plaintiff's counsel to the plea urged by the defendants, namely, that the entry was justified, on the ground that the party would return to his dwelling-house, and might be there arrested. Was it to be contended that a trespass like this could be justified on a mere expectation of this kind? The Attorney-General said that if the Court felt a strong doubt of the goodness of the plea on that point, he should at once propose to amend. After some conversation, this was allowed, but it was understood that the amendment was to be made within a week: and the amendment was to be made on the usual terms of payment of costs.

The Queen v. *Greene.*—In this case a rule had been obtained for a *quo warranto*, calling on the defendant to show by what authority he claimed to exercise the office of town-councillor of the borough of Lichfield. The relator in the case was Mr. Brassington, also a town-councillor of the same borough. The ground of objection was, that the defendant was a trustee of one of the paving-boards of the borough, and that he was, besides, a partner in a banking house which was the bank of the corporation. A cause was now shown against the rule. The Court expressed a clear opinion that this rule must be discharged. The act of Mr. Brassington must be considered as a voluntary act of concurrence on his part in the election of the present defendant as a town-councillor. The act of administrating the declaration might have been performed by any other town-councillor, and he could not have been compelled by a *mandamus* to administer it. This was not like the case in Lord Kenyon's time, for there the election of mayor was absolutely necessary to preserve the existence of the corporation; and Lord Kenyon had, therefore, treated it as an act of public necessity and duty which did not in any way affect the rights of those who joined in it. Such was not the case here, and therefore the present rule must be discharged.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—*Watling* v. *Dewey.*—This was a rule to show cause why a verdict obtained for the plaintiff, for 75*l.*, should not be set aside, and a nonsuit entered, on the ground that no action could be maintained upon the circumstances as disclosed at the trial. It was a question connected with a gambling affair that took place at the last Epsom races, but the Court being of opinion that the transaction between the plaintiff and defendant was not necessarily illegal, thought the verdict ought not to be disturbed.—Rule discharged.

Billon v. *Clappison.*—This was an application on behalf of the defendant to set aside a writ of *capias*, on the ground of irregularity.—Rule granted.

Glaire v. *Wentworth.*—This was an action tried at the last assizes for Yorkshire, when there was a verdict for the plaintiff, for the value of some furniture alleged to have been illegally seized by the defendant as sheriff of Yorkshire, under a writ of execution. A rule having been obtained to set aside the verdict, and for a new trial; the counsel for the plaintiff now showed cause why a new trial should not be granted. The Court, however, was of opinion that the verdict was against evidence, and the rule for a new trial must be made absolute.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Ivate* v. *Mann.*—This case related to a right of common in the parish of Brampton, in Cambridgeshire, and in which a rule *nisi* for a new trial had been granted. The details were uninteresting. The Court saw no ground to disturb the verdict which had been found for the defendant, and, therefore, discharged the rule.

Baxter v. *Gray and Others.*—This was a motion for a rule to show cause why the verdict found for the plaintiff should not be set aside, and a new trial had, on the ground of misdirection. The cause had been tried before the Lord Chief Justice, and was brought by the plaintiff, a surgeon, to recover the sum of 500*l.*, for medical attendance on an old lady named Bostock, of whom the defendants were the executors. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 217*l.* The Court saw no reason to disapprove of the manner in which the case had been left by the Lord Chief Justice, and therefore refused the rule.

Evans v. *Pratt.*—In this case cause was shown against a rule *nisi* to set aside the verdict which had been found for the plaintiff, and to enter a nonsuit, or to arrest the judgment. The cause was tried before Mr. Justice Coltman, at the last Shrewsbury Assizes, and was brought to recover 100*l.*, the amount of a wager on a mare named Matilda, in a steeple-chase. The trial was given in a former Number of this Paper. The Court was of opinion that it was unnecessary to determine upon the legality of steeple-chasing, as the state of the record in this case did not call upon it to decide that this race was a steeple-chase. The rule must, therefore, be discharged.

BAIL COURT.—*Weadon* v. *Lord Huntingtower.*—This was an action on a bill of exchange for 1,000*l.*, accepted by Lord Huntingtower. The only plea set up for the defence was non-acceptance; to prove which a witness was called, who swore that he had frequently seen Lord Huntingtower write, and that the acceptance to this bill was in his hand. Verdict for the plaintiff.

The Queen v. *O'Connor and White.*—Mr. Justice Williams stated that in this case the Court would grant the rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against the defendants for a libel on the Rev. R. Anstey, which had appeared in the *Northern Star* newspaper.

The Queen v. *the Magistrates of Middlesex.*—Mr. Addison moved the court for a *mandamus*, directed to the magistrates of Middlesex, commanding them to amend their return to a *certiorari*, issued for the purpose of having the proceedings in the case of a licensed victualler, named Long, who had been refused a license at quarter sessions, removed into this court. The Court was of opinion that a *mandamus* was not necessary; it would be sufficient to grant a rule calling on the magistrates to show cause why their return to the *certiorari* should not be amended.

The Queen v. *Arrowsmith and Knight, Proprietors of the "Worcestershire Chronicle."*—This was an application for a rule calling on the defendants to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against them, as proprietors of the "Worcestershire Chronicle," for a libel which had appeared in that newspaper on the character of Mr. Elms, a magistrate in that part of the country, accusing him of the most gross and disgraceful jobbing in his official capacity, in regard to the erection of a police station-house, advantages connected with which he was alleged to have thrown into the hands of a relative of his own, and certain other persons of his political party, to the utter prejudice of the public interests. Rule granted.

PREROGATIVE COURT.—*Dawes* v. *the Baron Feuchères.*—This was a business of granting letters of administration to the effects of the late Baroness de Feuchères, who died on the 15th Dec., 1840, intestate, leaving a brother and two sisters, who are entitled to her property, and who are parties in the cause. The other party is Adrien Victor Baron de Feuchères, late the husband of deceased, and who opposes the interest of the brother and two sisters of deceased. The question before the Court was the admissibility of an allegation offered on behalf of the brother and sisters of deceased, setting up their right to have the administration granted to them. The allegation was of great length, consisting of 38 articles, pleading the relationship of the parties to deceased, &c. The Court directed the allegation to be reformed, and then admitted to proof. An appearance was also given for the Queen in this case, but Sir J. Dodson said all opposition by her Majesty's proctor would be withdrawn on the fact of next of kin being established.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—*In re the bankruptcy of William Hitchcock.*—The examination of this bankrupt's case, the well-known draper of Regent-street, was commenced a few weeks since, and excited much attention at the time; but having been brought to an abrupt termination before any satisfactory conclusion could be arrived at by the Court, we delayed our notice of the subject, and of the extraordinary disclosures that came out during the inquiry, until the case should again come before the commissioners, and the real state of the transactions be more satisfactorily determined. On Monday the examination of the bankrupt was resumed. The principal feature in the previous examination was the fact, as stated by the bankrupt, of a collusion having been practised between him and a large firm in the same trade, of the name of Cook and Gladstone, to secure themselves at the expense of the other creditors of the estate. It was stated that the bankrupt was indebted to the firm in question, for goods advanced, upwards of 20,000*l.*; that on discovering the embarrassed state of his affairs this firm refused to give him further credit, and in order to secure themselves, and liquidate their debt, induced the bankrupt to endeavour to obtain goods on credit from other large houses, who, if they required any references, were to be referred to them; that having in this manner obtained the requisite credit with the houses applied to, the bankrupt succeeded in getting goods to a large extent, which he disposed of at once for cash, under invoice price, and appropriated the proceeds to the liquidation of the debt of the said firm. These and other facts which were stated in evidence by the bankrupt produced considerable excitement at the time. The statement, however, appears at present only to rest on the assertion of the bankrupt; but as two of the assignees appointed by the Court to the estate have petitioned for leave to bring an action against Messrs. Cook and Gladstone for the amount of goods said to have been thus fraudulently obtained, and as the petition has been granted, the defendants, it is said, being themselves anxious to have the case tried for the vindication of their own characters, the public, it is expected, will soon be put in possession of the real facts of the case. The remainder of the examination was occupied with less interesting inquiries into the affairs of the bankrupt, and into the circumstance of his having kept back some property, not specified in his schedule. The inquiry, which lasted a long time, was again adjourned without the Court having come to any decision.

SECONDARIES COURT.—*The Queen* v. *Theodore Hook.*—This was a writ of inquiry issued on the part of the Crown for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of property the late Mr. Theodore Hook was possessed of within the city of London at the period of his death. As similar proceedings have already been instituted in the Sheriffs Court, and an account of them given at length in our last, it will be unnecessary to repeat them. The Court, after hearing the evidence, summed up at considerable length, and the jury found for the Crown, subject to the debt due from the deceased to the remaining proprietors in the *John Bull* newspaper, amounting to between 1,500*l.* and 1,600*l.*

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—*The Derby.*—Several offers to back Auckland had the effect of springing him to 27 to 1, any advance upon which would have been taken by two or three parties; the only bet laid against him was at 30 to 11, and that to a very small amount. Wiseacre also rose half-a-dozen points, and is likely to become a better favourite. Some other horses were mentioned, and a few scores, &c., laid out, but without causing any material change in the quotations. Latest odds:—

DERBY.

7 to	1 agst	Attila (take 15 to 2)	50 to	1 agst	Pharold (taken and afterwards offered)
25	1	Robert de Gorham			
27	1	Auckland	60	1	Palinurus (taken)
1000	35	Wiseacre (taken)	2000	30	Curator (taken)
40	1	Joanna colt (taken)	1000	15	The Artful Dodger (taken)
45	1	Moss Trooper (taken)			

Sporting Extraordinary.—Some gentlemen who were enjoying the customary festivities during the past Christmas at the hospitable mansions of Warren's Court and Warren's Grove, in this county, shot in the space of three days 195 head of game, including 52 brace of woodcocks. The weather was most auspicious, and everything conduced to render the time peculiarly attractive alike to the lovers of the field sports and of social intercourse.—*Cork Constitution.*

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, JAN. 21.—There were several runs of English Wheat left over from Monday, and our currency of that day was with difficulty maintained. In Foreign there was a very limited business transacted, and the same prices are demanded. We did not hear of any sale of Bonded.—Fine Barley was in better demand; other descriptions sell slowly.—White Peas improve in value; in Maple and Grey there is no alteration, neither is there any improvement in the price of Beans.—The Oat trade is flat at Monday's quotations.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	54 to 72	Red	56 to 64
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			64 to 66	White	60 to 64
Barley		Malting and distilling	26 to 30	Grind.	24 to 28
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	18 to 23	Feed	18 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	22 to 23	Potato	20 to 26
—— Irish		Feed	14 to 20	Potato	18 to 23
Rye			36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	26 to 36	Tick	27 to 40	Harrow	30 to 41
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	36 to 44	Winds.	46 to 50	Longpod	[illegible]
Peas, White	22 to 36	Maple	28 to 32	Grey	[illegible] to 30

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas
Dec. 10	62 7	30 9	22 2	44 8	39 0	39 4
— 17	62 9	30 5	21 5	39 5	37 9	39 0
— 24	62 10	30 2	21 1	44 8	37 0	36 6
— 31	63 1	29 9	20 7	43 6	36 0	37 2
Jan. 7	63 0	29 7	20 7	39 9	36 0	35 10
— 14	62 5	29 1	20 4	40 11	34 11	35 1
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	62 9	30 0	21 1	42 2	36 9	37 2
Duties	24 8	16 10	15 8	6 6	15 6	14 0

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—W. H. Wells, Goldsworthy-place, Rotherhithe, Surrey, builder—E. Mallan, late of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, dentist.

BANKRUPTS.—G. Bishop, St. Mary-axe, merchant—J. Burnie, Token-house-yard, merchant—C. G. English, St. James's street, Pall-mall, hotel-keeper—B. Bradshaw and G. Richardson, Wortley-lane, near Leeds, canvass-manufacturers—R. Clough and B. M. Galan, Poulton cum-Seacombe, Cheshire, alkali-manufacturers—F. W. Hartley, Halifax, Yorkshire, chemist—T. Buckle, Barnard Castle, Durham, draper—T. Gidden, Farringdon, Berkshire, licensed victualler—R. P. Busk, Leeds, machine maker—J. E. Hall and H. Toone, Nottingham, lace manufacturers—H. Sunderland and G. Wrigge, Huddersfield and Halifax, dealers in cotton warps—G. Chadwick, Heywood, Lancashire, publican—J. H. Robberds and S. Day, Taverham, Norfolk, paper makers—J. Maidlow, Fetter-lane, builder—G. O. Brown, Sheffield, timber merchant—R. Nursery, Whitehall-place, Kentish-town, tallow chandler—P. Leicester, Manchester, slate-merchant—C. Sanderson, Sheffield, fork-manufacturer—C. S. Evans, Cornhill, master mariner—C. Dod and H. Bent, Riches-court, Lime-street, City, ship brokers—W. Young, Milford Nursery, Godalming, Surrey, nurseryman—J. S. Needham, Ullesthorpe, Leicestershire, banker—Mark Fothergill and Michael Fothergill, Upper Thames-street, drysalters—J. Scott and H. Coker, Cheapside, woollen warehousemen.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. Gibson, Glasgow, tavern keeper—A. Johnston, Glasgow, straw hat manufacturer—A. Lamont, Sanquhar, Dumfrieshire, spirit dealer—D. Sharp, Greenock, merchant—J. Gardner, Glasgow, perfumer—J. Colquhoun, Airdrie, spirit dealer—J. and J. Fisher, Springbank, Neilltoe, bleachers—A. Reid, Glasgow, wool-merchant—J. Hunter, Leith, rope and sail maker—H. Macfarlane, Paisley, shawl manufacturer—J. Suter, jun., Inverness, wine merchant—J. Findlay, Bridge-of-Weir, Renfrewshire, cotton-spinner.

BIRTHS.—On the 16th inst., at Brixton-hill, Mrs. D. H. Durand, of a son—On the 16th inst., in Camberwell-grove, Mrs. F. Besley, of a daughter—On the 16th inst., at Elm-grove, Sydenham, the wife of J. T. Fry, Esq., of a daughter—On the 17th inst., at St. George's-place, Mrs. Davidson, of a son—On the 13th inst., at Bearforest, Mallow, in the county of Cork, the wife of J. H. Bainbridge, Esq., of a daughter, which survived its birth only a few hours—On the 17th inst., at Aston-hall, Derbyshire, the lady of E. A. Holden, Esq., of a daughter—On the 17th inst., at Croscombe Rectory, the wife of the Rev. W. P. Purvis, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 18th inst., at St. Mark's, Kennington, E. B. Roberts, of Moorgate-street, to Elizabeth Winifred, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. Harris, Pickett-street, Strand—On the 18th inst., at Leatherhead Church, Surrey, S. Jay, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Elizabeth Maria, daughter of the late Col. Spicer, of the Mansion, Leatherhead—On the 19th inst., at the parish church, J. Dodson, Esq., of Tottenham, to Mary Hannah, widow of the late T. Williams, Esq., White Hart-lane, Tottenham.

DIED.—On the 7th inst., at Pau, the Viscountess Deerhurst—On the 28th Oct. last, at Calcutta, aged 61, A. Sime, Esq., formerly of Leith—On the 10th ult., at New York, W. S. Cheyne, M.D., late of Mexico, eldest son of the late S. Cheyne, merchant, Edinburgh—On the 8th inst., at Hastings, Frances, widow of the late G. W. Hutton, of Carlton on-Trent, Notts—On the 18th inst., in Blackheath-park, Catherine, the infant daughter of J. Farrer, Esq., Kensington, aged two months—On the 10th inst., at Jersey, Matilda, daughter of W. Hudleston, Esq., late of the Madras Civil Service, aged three years.

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Wheat, its culture in the West Indies . . . . . [illegible]
Whitethorn, its treatment for a hedge . . . . . [illegible]

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 5. SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1842. PRICE 6*d*

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EXHIBITIONS in the GARDEN of the SOCIETY will this year take place on the following Saturdays, viz. May 14, ; June 11 ; and July 9.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

MESSRS. W. and F. YOUELL have a few pairs to spare of that most beautiful Rose Flake, Wilson's Harriet, which is considered by the first judges in the kingdom to be decidedly the most perfect flower of its class ever raised. Also that splendid Red Picotee, Anacreon. The above will be forwarded per post, free, to any part of the kingdom by inclosing a post-office order for 18s.—For their extensive Collection see Catalogue, which can be obtained by inclosing two post-stamps.

Great Yarmouth Nursery.

NEVILLE'S CYCLOPS DAHLIA.—Bright Crimson Petals (margined with fiery crimson, imparting to the Flower a most brilliant appearance), stout, cupped, close, and of first-rate form, with fine rising centre, filled with petals before the first tier are expanded, and constant show flower; warranted equal to the description. A few Ground Roots, with two or more crowns, in fine condition, at 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* each. Plants may be had of the Trade in Spring.—Peckham, Jan. 26, 1842.

MYATT'S VICTORIA RHUBARB.

J. AND W. MYATT having a good Stock of Strong Roots raised by offsets from the original Seedling, can supply them at 10*l.* per hundred.—N. B. As various spurious sorts have been sold and are now selling under the name of "Myatt's Victoria," purchasers would do well to require them warranted. —Manor Farm, Deptford, Oct. 23, 1841.

ROBINSON'S NORTHERN BEAUTY DAHLIA.

S. GIRLING having purchased the entire Stock of the above DAHLIA, plants will be sent out in May next at 10s. 6d. each; admitted to be one of the most distinct and beautiful Dahlias to be sent out next season. For particulars, refer to the *Floricultural Cabinet* of January. It took the 5th Prize at Salt-hill Open Show in Sept. last, and was generally admired.

BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA SEED in small packets at 5*s.*, to be had of W. J. NUTTING, Seedsman, 46, Cheapside. Lisianthus Russellianus, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Pink, from fine named flowers, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Calceolarias, from 30 varieties, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Pansies, selected from a few first-rate flowers, 5*s.*; do., from a superior collection, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Dahlia Scapigera Mexicana, 1*s.*; Clintonia pulchella, 1*s.*; Schizopetalon Walkerii, 1*s.*; Phlox Drummondii, 1*s.*; &c. &c.—Packets of the following Cucumbers at 2*s.* 6*d.*: Man of Kent (Barnes'), Victory of Suffolk (Allen's), Prize-fighter, Weedon's Frame, Roman Emperor, and Windsor Prize.

☞ A Catalogue of Seeds to be had on application.

NEW WHITE DAHLIA—BIANCA (WILDMAN'S).

MESSRS F. and A. SMITH and Co. beg respectfully to announce to the Floricultural Public that they have purchased the above splendid Dahlia, and, should the root break well, intend sending out plants on the 24th of May next, at 21s. each.

The constant qualities of this variety need no comment, being well known as the best white of last season, having obtained the following awards:—It was placed as a first-class flower, Aug. 3, 1841, Floricultural Society of London; 2d prize, Sept. 14, 1841, South London Floricultural Society of London; 1st do., Sept. 23, 1841, Floricultural Society of London, Grand Show.

Orders executed in rotation as received.—A general Catalogue of Dahlias, &c. (containing nearly every variety worth cultivation) will be ready early in February.—Hackney, London, Jan. 27, 1842

STROOD NURSERY, ROCHESTER.

G. C. MASTERS begs to offer his choice, showy, and carefully-selected assortment of FLOWER SEEDS, chiefly saved on his own ground, at the following prices:—

	£	s.	d.
100 distinct kinds, by name	0	16	8
50 Newer do.	0	12	6
50 Newest and tender Annuals	1	5	0

Also KITCHEN-GARDEN SEEDS of all the leading sorts at London prices.

Ash, Chesnut, strong Quicksets, Horse-Chesnuts, and a great variety of Shrubs, Trees, and Evergreens.

A very choice and extensive collection of Greenhouse Plants, new Chrysanthemums, choice Border and Prize Dahlias, Pansies, &c., &c.—N. B. In all cases where orders are to be sent to a distance, and exceed 1*l.*, Seeds or Plants will be given to compensate for carriage.

NEW DAHLIAS.

GEORGE WHEELER, Nurseryman, &c., Warminster, Wilts, begs to announce the following for the ensuing Season:—ASMODEUS (Davis's), a Seedling of last year, colour nearly black, shape "the mould of form," rich velvet petal; obtained the 1st Prize at Bath, 1st at Chippenham, and 4th at Salt Hill, the only Shows at which it was exhibited; and from the confidence the raiser has of its being a first-rate flower, it is offered this season at 10*s.* 6*d.* per Plant. All orders to be executed immediately after the 20th of May. This flower was raised by Mr. Davis, whose "Maid of Bath" is so well known to all growers, and which by the *Gardener's Gazette* is shown to have been the most successful Dahlia of last season, having been exhibited in 51 winning stands, whereas the next in point of success came not within 20 of that number.

PRINCE ALBERT (Adams's), fine shaded bronze, quite a distinct variety, most perfect in petal, and altogether a noble, first-rate show flower. Strong Plants early in May, 10*s.* 6*d.* each.

WESTBURY RIVAL (Hall's), fine bright puce, very constant, a full high centre; a decided improvement on "President of the West;" one of the finest selfs of the season, and a first-rate show flower. Strong Plants early in May, 10*s.* 6*d.* each.

G. W.'s Catalogue of first-rate Show Dahlias will very shortly be ready, and will be forwarded, post-paid, on application.—G. W. embraces this opportunity of acquainting his friends and the public in general, that by the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Rous, the raiser of those beautiful Cinerarias, Prince Albert, and Lavertonense, he is enabled to offer good Plants of each kind at 5*s.* each. The stock of Seed of that fine and very superior long-frame Cucumber cultivated by Mr. Hamlett, and universally admired by the numerous growers who saw the fruit, is in G. W.'s possession, and will be sold at 6*s.* per dozen seeds; warranted to be all good, and of the genuine kind.

ASH-LEAVED KIDNEY POTATOES.

R. LAING has a great qaantity of the above-named Potatoes to dispose of at a low price. Warranted true and good.

A collection of Standard and Dwarf Roses, Geraniums, and Fuchsias, of the newest varieties, and a general assortment of Nursery Stock, always on sale.

Twickenham Nursery, Middlesex.

JOHN BETHAM, Custom-House and General Forwarding Agent, Cox and Hammond's Quays, Lower Thames-street.—J. B. having been established many years, begs to offer his services to Nurserymen, and others connected with Agricultural and Botanical pursuits, assuring them of every attention being paid, and prompt despatch given to their consignments, combined with moderate charges.

Every information, upon addressing above, given as to the arrival and departure of Steam and Sailing Vessels to or from Hamburgh, Rotterdam, Ostend, Antwerp, Calais, Havre, or Boulogne; also the United States, &c. &c.—London, Jan. 1842.

LANGELIER'S WHITE DEFIANCE DAHLIA.

RENE' LANGELIER, Nurseryman and Florist, Clarendon Nursery, St. Helier's, Jersey, has the honour to inform the trade and amateurs, that there are only a very few Ground Roots of the above Splendid White DAHLIA to dispose of, at 10*l.* Plants in May, 15*s.* Jersey Maid, a Splendid Blush, can only be sent out in May, there being but two roots: it is also a most splendid Dahlia, first-rate Show Flower, always constant and well-cupped; plants, 10*s.* 6*d.* R. L. has also the honour to inform the trade that he has a small quantity of fine Quince Stock well rooted, fit for budding Pears next season, at 7*s.* 6*d.* per 100, an opportunity not often met with. Also a splendid collection of Pears. The trade supplied with great advantage. Apply as above. Remittance or reference from unknown correspondents.—24th Jan.

JOSEPH BAUMANN, Horticulturist at his Grace the Duke of Devonshire's Garden at Chatsworth, has much pleasure to announce that Messieurs Joseph Baumann, at Fils de Bolliviller, Poste restante, Seultz, Haut Rhin, France, have Plants of Paullovnia Imperialis for sale. This most hardy, splendid ornamental Tree was propagated from the Tree which was the last autumn in splendid flower at the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris. It is also used as an Esculent Vegetable, as well as by Druggists.

Good strong Plants will be sent out the first week in May; last year's Plants from Four to Five Guineas each; this season's Plants, from Two to Three Guineas each. Remittance or respectable reference will be required from unknown Correspondents.—Chatsworth, Jan. 20, 1842.

FLORICULTURAL SEEDS, DAHLIAS, &c.

THE Undersigned begs leave to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and his customers in general, that his new Catalogue of FLOWER SEEDS for 1842 is now ready, and may be had on application. Also the following DAHLIAS in Pot Roots:

Amato, Dandy's, Purple	1	0
Argo, Widnall's, yellow	1	0
Andrew Hofer, crimson	1	0
Beauty of the Plain, white-edged	2	0
Constancy, Keynes', fine purple	2	6
Countess of Pembroke, peach	1	0
Duchess of Richmond, bronze	1	0
Egyptian King, shaded bronze	1	6
Fanny Keynes, shaded rose	5	0
Grace Darling, rose	1	6
Le Grand Baudine, rosy bronze	1	6
Lewisham Rival, white	1	0
Maria, Wheeler's, fine rose	1	6
Maid of Bath, light, edged with purple	3	6
Nicholas Nickleby, bronze shaded with pink	1	0
President of the West, crimson	1	6
Queen, Widnall's, peach	3	6
Scarlet Defiance, light scarlet	3	6
Uxbridge Magnet, mottled purple	2	6
Unique, Ansell's, yellow	0	9
One of each of the above	35	0
Fined mixed sorts, Pot-roots, per dozen	10	0

James Carter, Seedsman and Florist, 238, High Holborn, London.—Jan. 29, 1842.

J. KERNAN begs to inform his Friends that he has now completed his selection of FLOWER-SEEDS, among which will be found every novelty worthy of cultivation recently introduced, as well as the seeds from first-rate collections of Calceolarias, Mimulus, Ipomœas, Stocks, Asters, Balsams, Zinnias, Thunbergias, &c. &c.; as also all the better and more esteemed Vegetable Seeds: Grainge's Early White Broccoli, Mercer's Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts (foreign seed), Seymour's superb Giant Celery; Kerrison's Hothouse, Syon House, Roman Emperor, Horticultural, and Windsor prize Cucumbers; as well as Seeds of the very choicest Melons, all the better early and succession Peas, principally saved by the most select growers, who supply this unequalled market.

4, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden.

All the better kinds of Agricultural Grasses, separate or mixed. Selected Field Turnips, White Carrot, Winter and Spring Tares, Ash-leaved and Early Frame Potatoes, New Globe Mangold Wurzel, &c. &c., Mats, and Mushroom Spawn; Pruning and Budding Knives.

RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND GERANIUMS.

H. GROOM, of WALWORTH and CLAPHAM RISE, near LONDON, by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that he has a fine Selection of the above Flowers, which he can offer at the following very moderate Prices:—

RANUNCULUSES.	£	s.	d.
100 Roots in 100 superb sorts, with their names	5	0	0
100 ditto very fine sorts, ditto	2	10	0
Superfine Mixtures, from 7*s.* to 21*s.* per hundred.			
ANEMONES.			
100 Roots in 100 superfine sorts, with their names	3	10	0
100 ditto in 50 ditto ditto	2	10	0
Superfine Mixtures, from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* per hundred.			
AURICULAS.			
25 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 plant of each	3	13	6
CARNATIONS.			
25 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 pair of each	3	10	0
PICOTEES.			
25 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 pair of each	2	10	0
YELLOW PICOTEES.			
12 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 pair of each	2	2	0
GERANIUMS.			
25 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 plant of each	3	10	0

FOUNTAIN NURSERY, CAMBERWELL GROVE.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS are instructed by the Trustees of Mr. Ferry to offer to public auction on the premises, early in March, if not previously disposed of by private contract, the valuable Lease; also the Stock, consisting of three newly-built Greenhouses, Pits, Frames, &c.; about 8000 Greenhouse Plants, comprising Geraniums of the first class, Camellias, Fuchsias, Verbenas, &c. May be viewed, and particulars had on the premises, and of the Auctioneers, Leytonstone.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a married man without family, aged 28. Can produce satisfactory testimonials as to ability and character. Letters to be addressed to B. Y., at Messrs. Warner's, seedsmen, Cornhill, London.

WANTED immediately, in a large Provincial Nursery, 40 miles from London, a steady, active Young Man, as PROPAGATOR. The most unexceptionable reference will be required.—Apply by letter, prepaid, to Messrs. Wm. Wood and Son, Nurserymen, Woodlands, Maresfield, near Uckfield, Sussex.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a respectable unmarried Man, about 38 years of age; is of industrious habits; has a perfect knowledge of, and has had extensive practice in every department of his profession, and has recently left the service of a Nobleman. The most satisfactory references as to character and ability. Apply, prepaid, to Mr. Cuthill, Florist, Denmark Hill, Camberwell.

WANTED, by a middle-aged Man, a SITUATION as SHOPMAN or FOREMAN to a Nurseryman or Seedsman, who has had considerable experience in the above capacities, having had the management of a large and extensive Nursery and Seed Business for the past twenty years. Reference can be given as to character and ability. Apply by letter, prepaid, to A. B., Messrs. Henderson and Co.'s, Pine-apple Nursery, Edgeware-road.

WANTED a SITUATION as PRINCIPAL GARDENER by a Married Man without incumbrance, who is thoroughly acquainted with Gardening in all its branches. He can manage a farm if required, and understands Accounts: lived in his last place 5 years; left on account of the decease of his employer.—Address F. D., at Mrs. Gunn's opposite the World's-End, Old Road, Stepney.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Married Man, aged 28, who understands Hothouse, Greenhouse, Early Forcing, and Kitchen Garden, and the management of Cattle and Meadow land, if required. He can have a good character, of nearly two years, from the place he has just left; also a recommendation of nine years from his previous situation in the country.—Direct to J. D., Mr. Sawtell's, grocer, Ball's Pond, Islington.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER a Middle-aged Married Man, who understands his business in all its branches. He has had considerable practice in laying out Pleasure Grounds, arranging Fruiteries, Greenhouses, &c.; is about leaving an extensive place, where he has lived 12 years, and is desirous of obtaining a first-rate situation. He would have no objection to the management of a little land in conjunction with the garden, if required. The highest references can be given. The Advertiser requires a good salary, with a house. Address to P. P., Post Office, Plymouth.

WANTS a SITUATION, a Young Man who has been brought up to the Seed Trade, and who has taken for the last three years an important part in the management of one of the first businesses out of London. His character will bear the strictest investigation. Letters addressed W. S., *Gardeners' Chronicle* office, London, will have immediate attention.—26th Jan., 1842.

THOS. D. WATKINSON, Seedsman, Florist, &c., begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has removed from No. 24, Market-place, opposite the Fishmarket, to the more commodious premises No. 6, two doors from Market-street, and latterly in the occupation of Messrs. Blackberd and Co., where all articles connected with Horticulture and Floriculture can be had, of the first quality, and upon most reasonable terms.

Catalogues on application.

Agent for Myatt's true Victoria Rhubarb roots, Walker's Prize-fighter, and other Cucumbers; Howard's Giant Salmon-coloured, Manchester Red Solid, and Seymour's superb White Celery, &c. &c.

6, Market-place, near the Exchange, Manchester.

JAMES MAY begs to inform his Patrons and Friends that his new descriptive List of Pansies with a list of Fuchsias, is now ready, and may be had on application at the Pansy Nursery, Edmonton. At the same time he begs to say he has still a small quantity of his superior PANSY SEED left, which may be had at the following places, viz.:—Messrs. Warner's, 28, Cornhill; Messrs. Flanagan and Co.'s, Mansion-house-street, London: Mr. Watkinson's, Market-place, Manchester; Mr. Edward's, York; Mr. Parsons's, Brighton; Mr. Wm. May's, Hope Nursery, near Bedale; or at the Pansy Nursery, Edmonton; at the following prices:—2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, to 10*s.* per packet. None warranted genuine unless they bear J.M.'s seal and signature. A remittance respectfully requested from unknown correspondents. —Pansy Nursery, Edmonton, January 1842.

FREDERICK ADOLPHE HAAGE, JUN., FLORIST and SEEDSMAN, ERFURT, PRUSSIA, begs to inform the Horticultural World, that he has for Sale the following FLOWER SEEDS, harvested last summer. Wholesale orders, sent to the above address, will be duly forwarded; or small orders from Amateurs, &c., to SAMUEL GIRLING, Nurseryman, Stowmarket, to both of which attention will be given.

GERMAN ASTERS, tubulous double superfine, in 30 sorts, 1 ounce, 10*s.*
Ditto ditto, dwarf superfine, 24 sorts, 1 ounce, 10*s.*
Ditto, pyramidal and tall, 12 sorts, 1 ounce, 10*s.*
GERMAN STOCKS, dwarf, 34 sorts, 1 ounce, 10*s.*
Ditto, wall-leaved, 16 sorts, 1 ounce, 10*s.*
Ditto, high, 24 sorts, 1 ounce, 10*s.*
Ditto, autumn-flowering, 12 sorts, 1 ounce, 15*s.*
Ditto, perennial, 12 sorts, 1 ounce, 10*s.*
GERMAN WALLFLOWER, dark brown, double superfine, 1 ounce, 15*s.*

F. H. also recommends his collection of fine Annual and Perennial Flower Seeds in a great choice.

NURSERY.—Mr. JOHN KING gives notice that he is instructed to SELL BY AUCTION without reserve, as the Lease has expired, on the premises, CAMDEN NURSERY, Southampton-street, Camberwell, on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1842, and two following days, at ten o'clock each day, on account of the number of Lots. The property comprises a fine collection of Standard and Dwarf, trained and untrained Peach, Nectarine, Pears, Plums, Cherry, Apples, and Mulberries: Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, a collection of Evergreens and Deciduous Shrubs, a large quantity of Forest-trees, Box-edging, Yews, Hollies, Sea-kale, Asparagus, &c. &c. To be viewed until the sale. Catalogues to be had on the premises, of Messrs. Warner & Co., Seedsmen, Cornhill; and of the Auctioneer, Hackney-road.

NEW AND SUPERIOR SEEDLING DAHLIAS FOR 1842.

JAMES EDWARD, FLORIST, LAYERTHORPE, YORK, begs most respectfully to invite the attention of Cultivators of the Dahlia to the following Three Seedling Varieties (raised in 1840, and fully proved in 1841), which are quite distinct from any hitherto produced; of very superior habit, and constant in producing good Show Flowers throughout the season; in proof of which J. E. begs to state that he has shown above 200 blooms of the three, during the season, at various Exhibitions open to all England, and has had nine Seedling Prizes awarded for them, namely,—four 1st prizes, three second ditto, and two third ditto; they have also been shown in the following winning trays:—

In the 1st Tray of 24 at the Horticultural Society, York, Aug. 18,
2d ,, 24 ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, 18 ,, ,, ,,
2d ,, 36 at the Botanical Gardens, Hull, Sept. 2d;
2d ,, 12 ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, 24 at the Horticul. Soc., Scarborough, Sept. 3d;
1st ,, 12 ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, 6 ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, 48 at the Yorkshire Philosophical Soc., Sep. 9th;
1st ,, 36 ,, Botanical Gardens, Sheffield, Sept. 15th;
1st ,, 36 ,, Horticultural Soc., Barnsley, Sept. 21st;
1st ,, 24 ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, 48 ,, Botanical Gardens, Leeds, Sept. 22d;
1st ,, 48 ,, Horticultural Society, York, Sep. 24th;
2d ,, 24 ,, ,, ,,

Besides having taken other Prizes in addition to the above.

PREMIER.—Fine bronze salmon, very superior form, of excellent habit, throwing its blooms well above the foliage, and always to be depended upon in producing good show flowers. This variety obtained the first prize, in its class, at the York Ancient Florists' Society, September 20th, and had also the premier prize awarded, as the best Dahlia of any colour.—Height 4 to 5 feet.—Plants 10*s.* 6*d.*

MARY JANE.—White ground, very deeply tipped and edged with purpled carmine—constant throughout the season, well up in the centre, of excellent habit, and never fails in producing good flowers. This variety obtained the first and second prize at Scarborough, as the best light-ground flower tipped or edged, and has justly been pronounced the most distinct and attractive Dahlia ever produced in its class.—Height 4 feet.—Plants 10*s.* 6*d.*

DUKE OF RICHMOND.—Fine light pink and yellow, colours beautifully blended together, with a light-yellow tip at the end of each petal, similar to the Duchess of Richmond, but quite distinct from that variety; very superior habit, always constant, and will prove a noble and excellent show flower.—Height 5 feet.—*Plants 10s. 6d.*

Good strong plants will be sent out the first week in May; and for the convenience of parties at a distance, orders will be received, and plants supplied, by Mr. George Charlwood, Seedsman, Covent Garden, London; and Messrs. Henderson, Nurserymen, Brechin, Scotland. No allowance to the trade unless 12 plants are ordered, and a remittance or respectable reference will be required from unknown correspondents. J. E. can also supply plants of all the best Dahlias in cultivation, of which a catalogue is annually printed, and can be had on application.

We the undersigned, members of the Committee of the York Horticultural Society, do attest the correctness of Mr. Edward's description of the above Dahlias; and we strongly recommend them as distinct varieties from any yet sent out, and well worth a place in the most limited collection.

James Richardson
John Roper
J. Heseltine
Henry Bellerby
William Dove
Richard Land
John Walker
Edward Bearpark,
Robert Dempsey
John North
Jas. Lancelot Foster
William West
John Robinson.

Report of the York Amateur Florist Society, held on Monday, August 9th, 1841.—The Judges and Members of this Society consider it their duty to notice a seedling Dahlia of last year (sent for inspection) raised by Mr. Edward, Nurseryman, of this city. The colour is pure white, with a dark tip of purpled carmine; the form, depth of petal, and above all, good eye, require no consideration to pronounce it one of the best Dahlias yet seen of its class; and from the evident superiority of this distinct variety over such flowers as Glory of Plymouth, Beauty of the Plain, &c., there is no doubt but the year 1842 will cause these flowers to fall in the rear when brought into competition with the seedling exhibited this day, as it may safely be pronounced a gem of the first water, and will reflect the greatest credit on the fortunate raiser, for so long as Dahlias remain in cultivation this flower must form a prominent feature in a stand of six.—*From the York Courant.*

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

HEATING BY HOT WATER, WITH THE CIRCULATION OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR.

J. WEEKS & CO., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hothouse Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER; see the 3rd and 37th Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle.*

References may be had, and their works seen, at Mr. Perry's Nursery, Banbury; Mr. Green's, Lower Cheam; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Rollisson's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's, Portland Nursery; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; Mr. Smith's Nursery, Dalston; Mr. Woodroff's Nursery, Kensall Green; Mr. Hopgood's Nursery, Bayswater; Mr. Willmer's Nursery, Chelsea; and at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country.

Every particular to be had at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

HENRY SPARE much regrets not being able to acknowledge the kindness of those Benefactors who have relieved his family's distress, in the next *Gardener's Magazine*, from not having made out his List in time for the printer.

EXOTIC NURSERY, CANTERBURY.

WILLIAM MASTERS having for many years cultivated upwards of THIRTY ACRES of Land as Nursery Gardens, begs to submit to the public the following List of Fruits:

PEARS.—W. M. having collected in the first instance, through the kindness of the late J. Braddick, Esq., and subsequently from his own personal visits to the Netherlands, a large collection of the celebrated FLEMISH PEARS, as well as many others from various sources, planted a specimen of each variety in his Nursery, and they having for several years produced fruit, he is enabled to pronounce with certainty that many are wholly worthless—some are too tender for our exposure—and that many are of the utmost importnnce on account of their prolific and early bearing, as well as of their delicious flavour. Out of a very large collection W. M. confidently recommends the following, which become fit for use nearly in the order in which they stand:—DESSERT PEARS.—Madeleine, Jargonelle, Williams' Bonchrétien, Flemish Beauty, Rouppé, Capiaumont, Beurré Diel, Autumn Bergamot, White Doyenné, Marie Louise, Princess of Orange, Seckle, Monsieur le Curé, Althorp Crassane, Bezy de la Motte, Napoleon, Duchess of Angoulême, Louise bonne de Jersey, Knight's Monarch, Rouse Lench, Swan's Egg, Beurré d'Aremberg, Nutmeg, Ne plus Meuris, Passe Colmar, Winter Nelis, Hacon's Incomparable, Beurré Rance, Easter Beurré. BAKING PEARS.—Royal Coreless, Double de Guerre, Uvedale's St. Germain, Catillac. Many other sorts are still cultured, but a garden furnished with these will produce fine fruit for every season.

APPLES.—W. M. having been a Fellow of the Hort. Society nearly from its commencement, has availed himself of the privilege of selecting from that liberal establishment such sorts of Apples as appeared to merit particular notice, and which, added to the selections from the famed Kentish orchards and elsewhere, have produced a number far exceeding the point of usefulness. The whole have been fruited, and the following condensed list is particularly recommended. The sorts are arranged as nearly as possible in the order in which they become fit for use:—Juneating, Borowitski, Kerry Pippin, Quarrenden, Hawthornden, Keswick Codlin, Franklin's Golden Pippin, Summer Nonpareil, King of the Pippins, Beauty of Kent, Gloria Mundi, Downton Pippin, Hughes' Golden Pippin, Ribston Pippin, Blenheim Orange, Margil, Sam Young, Scarlet Pearmain, Dumelow's Seedling, Forman's Crewe, Beachamwell Seedling, Dr. Harvey, Lemon Apple, Pile's Russet, Screivton Golden Pippin, Cornish Gilliflower, Scarlet Nonpareil, Knight's Ganges, Court of Wick, London Pippin, Walmer Court, Canadian Reinette, Alfriston, Court Pendu, Cockle Pippin, Hubbard's Pearmain, Old Nonpareil, Downton Nonpareil, Braddick's Winter Nonpareil, Collins' Russet, Golden Harvey, Dutch Mignonne, Hunt's Green Newtown, Norfolk Beaufin, French Crab. With the above selection, fruit for all purposes and all seasons may be obtained.

CHERRIES.—Purple Griotte, Early Black, Masters' White Heart, Elton, Black Eagle, May Duke, Kentish, Black Tartarian, Canterbury Black, Bigarreau, Late Duke, Florence, Small Morello, Large Morello. The above have proved the most valuable out of a large number of sorts.

PLUMS.—Lawrence's Early, Early Orleans, Hâtive Royal, Orleans, Denyer's Victoria, Greengage, Nectarine, Washington, Black Griffin, Catherine, Coe's Golden Drop, Imperatrice, Winesour, Large Bullace, Damson, Small Bullace.

Of PEACHES the following have given most satisfaction:—Early Ann, Grosse Mignonne, Early Newington, Noblesse, Red Magdalen, Old Newington, Admirable, Royal.

Of NECTARINES—The White, Elruge, Roman, Newington, Violet Hâtive.

Of APRICOTS—The Hemskirke, Large Early, Moorpark, Breda, Orange.

Of STRAWBERRIES—Grove-end Scarlet, Roseberry, Old Pine, Keen's Seedling, Myatt's Pine, Downton, Elton.

Of GRAPES—Miller's Burgundy, Sweet-water, Muscadine, Black St. Peter, White Cluster, Esperione, Hamburgh, Frontignan, Muscat of Alexandria, Verdelho, Horsforth Seedling, Black Damascus.

Of GOOSEBERRIES, selected out of 80 kinds—Early Green, Early Red Rough, Queen of Sheba, Lady Delamore, Warrington Red, Rookwood, Roaring Lion, Gunner, Duke of York, Crown Bob, Woodward's Whitesmith, Heart of Oak.

Of NUTS—Cosford, Frizzled, Dwarf Prolific, Knight's Large.

Of RASPBERRIES—Red Antwerp, White Antwerp, Barnet.

Of FIGS—Lee's Prolific, Brunswick, Common Purple, Brown Naples, Black Ischia, French Prolific.

W. MASTERS offers the above List of Fruits, all of which are grown, and nearly the whole of which have been proved in his Nursery, as a more complete one than those usually submitted to public notice.

⁂ Early Commissions will insure immediate attention.

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PATENT ASPHALTE PROTECTING MATERIAL.—Extract from *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Dec. 25, 1841, p. 843.—"In the midst of frost it will not be unseasonable to warn all our Readers of the great importance of preventing their more tender Plants that may have been frozen from being thawed suddenly by the sun. All Gardeners know how often Peas frozen below a south wall are killed, and that if any contrivance to prevent their being suddenly thawed is made use of, they recover. What is true of Peas is, to a great extent, true of other things. A few weeks ago we had a severe frost, 16°; at that time young Araucarias exposed to the south died, while others within a few yards, but screened from the sun by stone, did not suffer at all. We may remark by the way that CROGGON'S ASPHALTE ROOFING forms a most excellent material for such screens." In page 8 of same Journal, Jan. 1, 1842, is fully described the purposes to which it is applied by the Royal Horticultural Society. Being a non-conductor it effectually protects from heat or cold.—THOMAS JOHN CROGGON, 8, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, London.

This day is published, price 6*s.* cloth,

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THE COTTAGER'S GARDEN CALENDAR, by Mr. PAXTON, gardener to the Duke of Devonshire, will appear on Saturday next (Feb. 5). This Calendar will comprehend full details relating to all the Garden Operations which concern a cottager. It will be illustrated with woodcuts, and will be printed in this cheap form, that every gentleman may, if he pleases, distribute copies among his cottage neighbours and dependants. The EXTRA copies must be ordered at once either of the regular News Agents, or direct from the office (3, Charles-street, Covent-garden, London), by forwarding a post-office order for the Numbers required. The GARDENERS' CHRONICLE of the 5th of February will be enlarged, to include the Cottager's Calendar, but will still go free by post, being stamped, and may be ordered of all Newsvendors, price 6*d*. each.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday	Horticultural	2 P.M.
	Floricultural	7 P.M.
	Linnean	8 P.M.
Wednesday	Geological	8½ P.M.
Friday	Botanical	8 P.M.

WE resume the subject of the effect of rapid growth on timber.

All plants consist of one or other of two substances—the one cellular, the other fibro-vascular. The former is composed of little bladders, the latter of long tubes; both are termed tissue by physiologists. The cellular tissue, or substance, is brittle, has little force of adhesion, and gives to the parts in which it occurs the texture of a mushroom, or of the pith in an Elder bush. On the other hand, fibro-vascular tissue is tough and strong in various degrees, but in all cases much more tough and strong than the cellular; its nature, in a separate state, may be compared to that of hemp, flax, or other vegetable fibres, which are always composed of this fibro-vascular substance.

Timber consists of these two different tissues intermixed; when it grows fast, it produces a large quantity of fibro-vascular tissue, and but little cellular; when it grows slowly, it is more cellular than fibro-vascular. There is never any expansion of the fibro-vascular parts; all that happens is that the aggregate number of them is increased; thus, suppose a stick an inch in diameter contains 500 tubes; if you make it grow twice as fast, it will not expand those tubes, but it will add 500 more to its original number. As regards the cells, they may possibly be somewhat larger in plants of a very soft texture when highly cultivated, than when wild, but this is doubtful, and the difference between wild and cultivated esculents principally depends upon the greater quantity of the cells, and especially of the fluid matter contained in them. Expansion, in the sense in which the writer above-mentioned uses the word, has no existence.

Now, the difference between esculent herbs and woody plants consists mainly in this, that the former are composed principally of cellular substance, and the latter of fibro-vascular. Any addition to, not expansion of, the cellular tissue, renders plants more brittle and more succulent, and therefore more fit to eat. But it is most absurd to say that, therefore, any augmentation of the quantity of fibro-vascular tissue wil also render plants more brittle; on the contrary, as it is in truth an addition of toughness and flexibility, the only conceivable effect its augmentation can have will be to render timber yet stronger than before.

With regard to Willows, Poplars, and other plants of that character, they are not soft, because they grow fast; for they are just as weak when they grow slowly, and weaker. Their want of strength and durability arises from their being unable to consolidate their tissue by depositing within it matter of lignification. The sap-wood of the Oak is as soft and perishable as Lime-wood, and for the same reason, namely, because that peculiar matter which the Oak deposits in its tissue, and which gives its heartwood strength, is not separated and deposited in the sapwood.

The fact is, that so far as vegetable physiology is able to throw, of itself, any light upon this curious subject, it would lead to the conclusion that fast-grown timber is tougher than slow-grown, and superior for all purposes of utility.

Before proceeding further, we will beg the reader to observe that in making these remarks we intend them to apply only to the same kind of wood *under the same circumstances*. Wood grown fast *in one place* may be worse or better than wood grown slowly *in some others*; but that is a question to be considered on another occasion.

We are not, however, disposed to imitate others in making these statements without adducing evidence to substantiate their accuracy; nor is it necessary; for evidence enough is to be found by those who look to facts instead of books, and we shall, for the present, conclude with what we regard as conclusive proof, that Oak, at least, is best when fastest grown, and worst when slowest grown.

In the highly interesting collection of naval woods which has been formed by Sir William Symonds, at the Admiralty Offices in Somerset-House, there exists an abundance of specimens of Oak-timber whose quality has been ascertained by actual experience. To this distinguished officer we are under great obligation for the opportunity of examining them; and the result of that examination is given in the following table, which shows the annual rate of growth of 23 samples of timber, given in tenths of an inch for the sake of comparison, together with their respective qualities, as ascertained in Her Majesty's dockyards:—

Name or Locality.	Annual rate of Growth computed in tenths of an inch.	Ascertained Quality.
Duke of Wellington's estate	10.	Very good for Plank.
English	6.66	Good for Plank.
Out of Ship "Gibraltar"	6.44	Good.
Do. do.	4.61	Very good.
Sardinian	4.28	Good.
French	4.	Bad.
Styrian, 1st class	3.33	Indifferent and light.
Dantzic, 1st class	2.85	Tolerable for Plank.
Tuscan, Q. ischia	2.72	Good for Plank.
Istrian, 1st class	2.57	Bad.
Polish	2.50	Indifferent.
American Live Oak	2.39	Good.
English, seasoned	2.37	Good.
American White Oak	2.15	Bad.
Russian	2.07	Bad.
Hainault	2.	Bad.
Circassian	1.79	Indifferent.
Tuscan	1.33	Good.
East Prussian	1.17	Indifferent.
Podolian	1.17	Bad.
Canadian	1.07	Bad.
Crimea	0.96	Tolerable.
Tuscan, Q. Farnia	0.76	Bad.

We also find, upon looking to evidence of another kind, that the following are the rates of growth of various other specimens of Oak which we have elsewhere examined:—

Name or Locality.	Annual rate of Growth, computed in tenths of an inch.	Apparent Quality.
Ruins of York Minster	7.78	Excellent, hard and heavy.
Arundel	3.33	Best quality on the Duke of Norfolk's Estate.
Penrhyn, N.W., White Oak	2.50	Inferior.
Do. do. Red Oak	2.35	Very good.
Wainscot	2.0	Good.
Northumberland	1.81	Good.
Arundel	1.48	Inferior.
Yorkshire	1.43	Tolerably good.
Wainscot	1.25	Average of several specimens, including good and bad.
Moss Oak, Ayrshire	0.99	Light and bad.
Wainscot	0.80	Brittle and bad.

Want of space compels us to break off for the present. We shall next week proceed to comment upon this evidence.

MR. WEBB HALL, in a letter to the Editor of the *Times*, has formally, in the following words, repeated his statement respecting the produce of Mr. Daniel's land, alluded to in p. 19:—"I am just returned from inspecting the first manufactured portion, for sale, of a manure that has enabled Wheat to be grown on a poor soil four successive years on the same land, and of superior quality of grain—the history of which I have communicated already to the agricultural world." This important fact has now received the direct testimony of a gentleman whose known acquaintance with agricultural affairs and high position in society place his evidence beyond the reach of doubt.

Now that the Assam Tea trade promises to become of great commercial importance, a difficulty has been found in determining to whom is due the honour of first discovering the shrub in the dominions of the East India Company; and in India, where men's tempers seem to be as peppery as their sauces, an acrimonious dispute upon this subject has been engendered. In another column we publish a letter from Mr. Griffith, a most distinguished botanist, and one of the tea deputation, who maintains the claims of Captain Charlton; while, on the other hand, these claims are disputed by Dr. Wallich and his friends, who allege that the merit really belongs to others.

Although this is hardly a home question, yet, as we doubt not the several claimants of the honour have their friends in England, we may be permitted for once to state our own view of the case, especially since we may be regarded as impartial judges standing aloof from the disputes that have taken place in India.

It may be assumed that all the positive information that exists upon the subject is to be found in the Proceedings of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India—the documentary evidence that has been produced in which, leaves little to desire. Judging from that evidence, we can come to no other conclusion than that the real discoverers of the Tea-plant were Mr. C. Bruce, and his brother the late Major R. Bruce. These gentlemen were among the earliest residents in Assam, and are said to have obtained a canoe full of plants and seeds before the Burmese War. Unfortunately no precise evidence appears to exist upon that point, the statement depending upon the assertion of Mr. Bruce; but it is confirmed by Dr. Wallich, and no one seems to dispute it. But so long ago as June 1825, the late Mr. David Scott sent an account of it to Dr. Wallich, with seed-vessels (called by him seeds) and leaves, and also a drawing of a seed-vessel, a copy of which drawing has been published. Dr. Wallich did not, however, consider this information sufficient to prove the newly-discovered plant to be Tea; and as he returned to Europe in 1828, the subject seems to have been almost forgotten,—although in May 1827, two living Tea-plants from Chinese Shawn were actually received at the Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for the Countess of Amherst, during Dr. Wallich's absence in Burmah.

It is not till October 1831 that Captain Charlton's name appears connected with the discovery of Tea. At that time this officer is proved to have brought live plants to the Agri-Horticultural Society of India, and to have written with them in these explicit terms: "The Tea-tree grows in the vicinity of Suddiya, the most remote of the British provinces towards the east in Assam. Some of the natives are in the habit of drinking an infusion of the dried leaves, but they do not prepare them in any particular manner. Although the leaves are devoid of fragrance in their green state, they acquire the smell and taste of Chinese Tea when dried." And again, in November 1834, he sent leaves and ripe fruit, which Dr. Wallich then (Dec. 1834) officially informed the chairman of the Tea Committee had removed his doubts about the Assam plant being *most unquestionably* the real Tea, adding, that "a more interesting, a more valuable fact has never been brought to light in Indian agriculture than has thus been established beyond dispute by Lieut. Charlton." Further than this it seems useless to trace the evidence.

To us it appears that the facts we have adduced prove that the Assam Tea was first discovered by the Messrs. Bruce; that Mr. David Scott soon afterwards sent home leaves, seed-vessels, and a drawing of the latter, which, however, Dr. Wallich did not consider satisfactory evidence upon the point; that in 1827 the same gentleman sent live plants to Calcutta, still, however, without producing conviction that they were Tea; and, finally, that in 1834, Captain Charlton sent home evidence which was regarded for the first time as conclusive.

To whom under these circumstances should be assigned the honour of having established the important fact of the Tea-tree growing wild in British territory, will naturally be disputed. We should give it to Mr. Scott, who first furnished evidence of its existence, but was not fortunate enough to obtain credence. Had his proofs been regarded as satisfactory, it is quite clear that no opportunity could have been afforded Captain Charlton for again inquiring into the matter. But as Mr. Scott's investigations produced no result, we think that Captain Charlton, whose information at last produced conviction upon the authorities deputed to judge of its value, must be considered, in fairness, as deserving the same credit as would have attached to him if Mr. Scott's proceedings, of which he was unaware, had had no existence; and that, therefore, he is entitled to the gold medal which has been awarded him.

In all these questions it is well to bear in mind the following sensible observations made by a writer in the last *Quarterly Review*:—

"A philosophical inquirer into the history of a science would inquire, not by whom, or at what time, an apple was seen to drop to the ground, or steam to issue from boiling water, or sand to melt into glass, or hard bodies to produce corresponding impressions upon soft; but under what circumstances these simple facts, dropped like seeds into a suitable soil, became for the first time prolific, and brought forth the theory of germination, and the steam-engine, and the telescope, and the printing-press."

It is too often the custom to neglect this view of such questions, and to require for a mere accidental observation, the credit which only attaches to the man who connects a fact, valueless in itself, with other facts, so as to give them some great practical application.

If our correspondents about root-pruning will weigh them well, they will see how idle is the controversy they seek to raise upon that subject. The first person who took the necessary means to bring that practice into use, and to give it a general application, is in our minds the man to whom attaches any credit connected with it. If antiquity is to be looked to, it is absurd to talk of Hitt or Switzer, for a little consideration will take us back far beyond them and their contemporaries.

As our Paper was going to press, we received the mournful news of the death, at Montpelier, of M. Guillemin, a zealous and amiable French Botanist, whose loss will be deeply lamented by those who had the happiness of his acquaintance. His Report upon the cultivation of Tea in Brazil, to which country he was specially sent by the French Government, is one of the latest acts of his useful life.

CHATSWORTH.

(Continued from page 52.)

Having now adverted to what is perhaps an irremediable and unavoidable blemish, it remains that I should express my humble but sincere gratitude to the noble owner of this giant store for the inestimable boon he has conferred upon the botanical world in causing its erection. "Quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris!" if true in any case, is eminently so as regards the labours of the botanical collector; and yet the fruit of all his researches, carried on for centuries, and pushed into every quarter of the earth, may be seen concentrated here. Yes, here are the *élite* of all the great vegetable tribes from East to West, "from China to Peru," associated for the first time under shelter of the same roof. Can the imagination picture to itself a sight more perfectly lovely that such a combination of beautiful forms may in due season be expected to produce? Nor is their time so far distant as some may suppose, for the plants are evidently quite at their ease, and giving promise of luxuriant growth; nay, already some of our old hothouse familiars can scarcely be recognised in their new domains, plenty of space for their roots and branches having in a few months effected a complete metamorphosis. The scene in this world most nearly akin to enchantment will, I venture to predict, be enjoyed —say ten years hence—from the gallery which is carried round the entire of this conservatory, and from which the spectator will look down upon a tropical grove in all its wild magnificence. How can the botanist, chained by domestic ties to his native land and its humble Flora, sufficiently express his sense of the spirit, taste, and munificence which have brought to his own door, as it were, a field of enjoyment so rich and rare, and enabled him to realise scenes which sounded in his ears until lately like fables of fairy-land?

The view of the interior as presented to me last autumn was somewhat desolate, for the mass of the plants were small and only just recovering from the effects of removal, and to add to the bleakness two giant Palms (Phœnix dactylifera, and Sabal Blackburniana), which were carried thither with such prodigious labour from Lord Tankerville's (vide the newspapers, *passim*), were completely ensconced in enormous canvas screens to preserve them from the excessive action of light and sun until they had somewhat recovered from their journey and transplantation. These are the most magnificent specimens of their kinds that this country contains, and when the canvas awning is withdrawn, as was intended to be done this winter, they could of themselves give quite a tropical air to their present habitat. But although the general effect is still of course somewhat meagre, there are particular points of interest that even now astonish and delight the beholder as he wends his way round the house. An aquarium of which the banks are formed of a picturesque species of limestone rock, known in Derbyshire by the name of tufa, is a gem in its way, and seems to answer admirably. In a cooler quarter (for here are various climates), a grove of Orange-trees is vastly luxuriant and effective. But nothing took my fancy more than an avenue of Bananas, which crosses the centre of the house, and is already most imposing; indeed all the Scitamineæ are growing separate, which soon promises to banish all semblance of bleakness and barrenness from the Elysian fields. No 'aching void' can long exist amid such tropical vigour of vegetation. A compact clump of Musa Cavendishiana occupies a corner of the house, and is a charming object, with the fruit, flowers, &c., in every stage of maturity and development.

I have before alluded to a gallery running round the house. This is reached by a flight of stone steps carried up through a pile of artificial rockwork, over which various Ferns, Lichens, Araceæ, and other Epiphytes are profusely scattered: this strikes me as an excellent idea.

Into the world of boilers and pipes, fire and coals, which exists underneath the fair flowering world we have been describing I have no desire to descend, especially as the miles of iron piping have already been accurately measured for the edification and astonishment of the public; suffice it to say that the arrangement for supplying heat and air, and water, appeared to be admirable and to answer perfectly.

That no disappointment may be experienced by an ordinary visitor, it may be well to inform him that after entering the conservatory at the north entrance and enjoying a *coup d'œil* of the novel scene within, his progress into the interior will be obstructed by certain rails beyond which he will not be permitted to pass. This arrangement, though deemed arbitrary by the unreflecting, is obviously indispensable, unless the comfort of the noble proprietor and his friends is to be sacrificed, and the operations of the gardeners to be impeded in order to gratify *ignorant* curiosity. I lay stress upon the word 'ignorant,' for to a person of any standing in the world of science or horticulture everything is most freely and liberally shown.

(To be continued.)

NOTES UPON SOME OF THE NEW PELARGONIUMS.

(Continued from p. 37.)

12.—**Erectum**; and 13, **Comte de Paris**. These are two lovely flowers similar in colour and general habit; of their comparative merits it is difficult to decide, as there is but slight difference between them, but still there is sufficient to make it desirable to grow both, and they will deserve a place in every collection. Our remarks were made from seeing two fine specimens beside each other. The flowers are of a beautiful clear orange crimson, the ground-colour being nearly the same in all the petals. In general appearance, Comte de Paris appears the more showy, from the flowers being more expanded; which advantage is compensated for by the general form of the flower in Erectum being slightly better, and the spot more defined. The most perceptible difference to a casual observer consists in the foliage of erectum being smooth, and of a deep bright green, which shows the flowers off to the greatest advantage. They both throw up a fine head of bloom, and are two of the best Pelargoniums we know, admirably adapted either to ornament the conservatory, or for the purposes of exhibition, the rich colour of the flowers forming an agreeable variety with the white and rose-coloured sorts, which are more common.

14.—**Cyrus** has delicate pink under petals, with a fine spot in the upper part of the flower, gradually shading to the edge. The upper petals are a little too pointed in their form, but we consider it superior to Garth's Victory, which it resembles. The habit is good; it blooms freely, and the trusses are large. It is well adapted for shows.

15.—**Vulcan.** Ground-colour purplish rose, with a fine spot; the form is good, and the colour renders it a desirable variety for a collection.

16.—**Modesty.** This is compact in habit, and every one who sees it will wish the blossoms had been larger. The trusses are too small, as well as the individual flowers, to make it available for the purposes of exhibition. The ground-colour, which is a delicate pink, is alike in all the petals; the centre is white, with a good dark spot in the upper petals.

17.—**Tournament.** This, from its colour, forms a distinct variety; the lower petals are bright rose with a tint of purple, the upper petals are of a deeper hue with a good spot: the form of the flower, however, is not first-rate.

18.—**Albion** has a tinge of purple in the pink of the under petals, the centre white, and a good dark spot in the upper petals, changing to deep rose. It is a finely-formed flower, the under petals being round, broad, and even on the edges.

19.—**The Nymph** was sent out last season, and was considered to possess properties of a superior order. The near approach to roundness in the form of the flower, with its fine broad stiff petals, was a great improvement in these qualities. The ground-colour being a bright rose, the under petals terminating in white, with a fine dark spot in the upper part of the flower, gives it a refined character: we doubt its being a free bloomer, and there is a slight inclination to twisting in the petals; this quality in one specimen we saw was nearly obliterated, probably from having grown very near the glass. It is considered to be one of the best flowers of its class.

20.—**Evadne** is a delicate representation of the Nymph, being neither so deep nor so bright in colour, with the advantage of blooming more freely.

21.—**Mabel** is another flower of this class, being a faint copy of the Nymph; it has a fine dark spot in the upper petals, surrounded by a dash of crimson, and blooms freely.

22.—**Gaines' Rising Sun** was a flower that attracted a good deal of notice last season at the different exhibitions near town; it is characterised by great brilliancy of colour; it flowers freely, and displays its numerous trusses of bloom, amid foliage of a deep green, which contributes, by a contrast of colour, to heighten the brightness of the flowers. The colour is a rosy vermilion, and it has a feathery spot on the upper petals, which wants intensity. It is a distinct and desirable variety.

23.—**Prince Albert (Gaines').** The general appearance of this flower is similar to Joan of Arc, with the advantage of being much superior in form; it is a showy variety, and blooms freely.

(To be continued.)

SCRAPS FROM THE LIFE OF A GARDENER.

(Continued from page 21.)

NO. II.—MY FIRST PLACE.

MY master put on a rough coat and a well-worn hat, and left his comfortable room to conduct me to the place where the foreman and another gardener slept. We entered the garden by a little wicket, and walked along several winding walks, till at last a light was discernible. I do not know what the thoughts of my master were at the moment, but he sighed deeply several times. On other occasions and with other men I should have felt for his grievance, and inquired into the cause of his sorrow; but there was such a distance in his manner, and such a coldness in his speech, that it prevented me from feeling any sympathy. By this time we were near the garden-house, and, indeed, it was different from those fanciful ones that I had drawn in my mind; I had pictured to myself a little Gothic cottage with abundance of monthly Roses and Honeysuckles growing round it, and with a pretty garden outside; but alas! how different was the one before me! I thought I saw the light shine through the chinks of the walls, and as we turned the walk it appeared a long, low shed, not built with bricks, nor painted, nor in the warmest situation, for it was at the back of a dark high wall which shut out the sun from the south, rendering it exposed to the keen north wind and the driving shower. We halted for a moment at the corner, and I had time to make these observations before my master spoke. He called "James" in a sharp, quick voice; there was a short bustle, and then out came a man. "Here is this lad," said my master; "can he remain with you tonight?" "Yes, sir, we'll try," said James, "although there is little room for any one but ourselves." "He must stop here to-night; to-morrow I will find another place for him." This he said as he was walking away; and he was so far off when he finished the sentence, that I could scarcely hear the last word. James uttered a discontented growl, and, without saying more, turned into the shed. The feeling that crept across my mind at this time was anything but pleasant, and from the unkind manner of my future master, and the surly voice of the foreman, I fancied I was among savages rather than men. I entered the shed, which was divided into two departments; in one roared a fire which heated a conservatory at the back, and the other was the bed-room, the sitting-room, and the kitchen! Yes, reader, they were all in one place, about ten feet long by eight square: the foot of the bed reached to the fireplace, opposite which there was a deal table; the other articles were a chair, a box, a candlestick, and a frying-pan. "Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long!" truly this is correct. The shed, or hovel as I may call it, was made of boards nailed slightly together; they were rotten in many places, and some were removed all together; the rats and mice had made burrows through and through, and when the rain fell in torrents, or the winter blast blew, there were these two beings obliged to sleep in a dismal shed. The windows were pasted with paper, and several places in the boards stuffed with moss to keep the wind from disturbing the light of the candle; for although misery seemed around him, and his voice was hoarse with cold, still he loved and admired every blossom that opened. Upon the table were several publications connected with his business, and some blotting-paper. When we sat down, he eyed me attentively for a few minutes, and I dared not look up, for I felt my heart swell, and a tear fell upon my hand. He started from his seat and caught my hand in his own, which was hard; but it was made so by labouring for an honest subsistence, and I reverenced it on that account. I looked up at him, and in despite of the hard buffets and the sharp struggles, and the scars that fortune had marked him with, I still could see that the milk of human kindness was there, and I felt that a kind heart beat within his manly chest. "Young man," he said, "you must not fret. I know 'tis hard to leave home and friends; but we must part sooner or later. Look over the wide field of nature, and you will not find two things that always remain in one state. Now you'll feel grieved for your home; but in time you'll forget it, and those who love you at home will forget you—for life is ever changing, like clouds passing over the face of the sun." I said, "Yes, sir," and dried my tears, inwardly satisfied that I had found one friend; for when one is distant from home, and young in the world, and with a heart tender and uninured to the buffets of life, any kind word sinks deeply into the mind, and makes the heart yearn with fondness towards the adviser. So was it with me; for I recollect his words as well as if they were spoken yesterday. As he spoke so kindly, I ventured to ask him a few questions. "What a miserable hut you are doomed to live in!" I said; "do you reside here summer and winter?" "Oh, yes; and we are thankful for such a place, for it is not so bad as a prison," he smilingly said: "and as for a little air, I believe it is a very good thing." "It is a wonder you do not die with cold here." "Oh, there is little fear of that," he said: "if we nursed ourselves up and made ourselves tender, then perhaps we might; but we do not do so!" "'Tis a wonder Lord George Hallerton allows such a place to stand, particularly in his garden," I said. "Perhaps he never noticed it; and if he did, perhaps he don't know what it is used for," said James. "We must not repine nor be discontented, for this is better than none, you will allow." "Well," I said, "if you can be contented in it, so be it." "Yes, young man, contentment is a noble blessing. What recks it though the king have his palace, his retinue, and his servants? If he has not contentment, he will not be happy; and I am one of those men who could be happy anywhere, always believing that Providence designed me to be there. I was not happy when I first came here; but I was young and proud then, like many more; and as long as I live, if they only let me have my books and my room here, I will die happy. I have lived here so long, that the ways of the place have grown on me, and I feel as if I love every spot about the neighbourhood. Every tree is as familiar to me as an old friend; and every breath of wind that whistles through the chinks and cracks of our old Abothy* brings back the remembrance of occurrences in days gone by. I could not leave it. The very gravel and the smallest bit of moss about here I admire and respect, because they exist with me. My dreams by night, and my thoughts by day, are about this old place, and the many friends that I have around here and in this neighbourhood. It would be like death for me to leave it." "And how long have you been here, sir?" I said. "Twenty-nine years," was his reply. "I came here when I was about twenty-two, and I have been here ever since. I liked the appearance of the old building when I saw it, and vowed to stick to it; and so have I done." "And were you young when you left your home?" "I'll tell you, young man, as soon as I light my pipe," he said. He looked at his watch, and said, "My companion will not be home yet. I'll give you an outline of my life, to pass the time until he comes." *W.P.*

(To be continued.)

ON THE CULTURE AND IMPROVED VARIETIES OF THE GOOSEBERRY.

Two or three notices have already appeared in the *Chronicle* on the culture and improved varieties of the Gooseberry, and anything further on the subject may possibly be considered uncalled for. But as many individuals seem yet to be prejudiced against what are called the Lancashire varieties, I am desirous of saying a word or two in favour of some of them. The remarks of several works on Gardening which still continue to be sold have a tendency to foster these prejudices, by saying that the large varieties are thick-skinned, and possess so many other bad properties that size is considered to be their only or principal recommendation.

Cobbett says that big Gooseberries are nearly all skin, and the pulp is of a very mean flavour. Size, I believe, has been the only criterion of merit at the shows of those to whom we are indebted for these large varieties; and if we only consider that there is a much greater probability of obtaining new varieties of fruit from seed of large size only, than of large size united with excellence of quality, we shall be led to conclude that many varieties of Gooseberries must be cultivated, which in point of flavour are worthless, and to which the above objections would apply. To show how exclusively the efforts of the genuine Gooseberry-growers are directed to mere size, I may mention a ludicrous circumstance which once occurred to Mr. Knight. When on a visit to a connexion in Cheshire, he went to the garden of a celebrated improver of Gooseberries, or, more properly, to a grower of Gooseberries of enormous size. He was much pleased with the fruit, which was very large and of great beauty, and being engaged in attempts to improve other fruits, Mr. Knight and his new acquaintance seemed much to please each other; when the former suddenly sunk to nothing in his esteem by unfortunately asking him whether his Gooseberries were good to eat. He repeated the word "eat" with nearly as much surprise as a florist would have repeated it if he had asked him whether one of his Tulips or Carnations was good to eat. Size, however, as Mr. Knight justly observes, with other points is desirable; and if a union of size, quality, and productiveness be taken into consideration, I am satisfied that many of the Lancashire varieties are unrivalled. The variety which is considered to be the most profitable, and which is most extensively cultivated by market-gardeners in Lancashire, is the Crown Bob; it is a most abundant bearer, and ought, in my opinion, to supersede the variety called Aston's seedling, or the Red Warrington of some. It will produce a greater crop, it is of better quality, and superior for all culinary purposes. The Lion must be well known, owing to the prodigious size to which it has been frequently grown. It is a good bearer and one of the best for preserving, but it is an old variety, and I think there are some proofs that the vigour of the tree is declining. The Rockwood, Gunner, and Teaser are the three best yellow varieties I know; they all bear well, and are of good quality; the first is a very old sort, the last is a comparatively new one and very beautiful. The Fleur de Lis, a comparatively new white variety, is of first-rate quality, and valuable on account of its very early ripening. The Peacock, one of the newer sorts, is the best large green Gooseberry I know, but it does not bear well. There is no Gooseberry, however small, I believe, which has a thinner skin than the one called Wellington's Glory; it is so clear and transparent when ripe that the whole of the seeds may be counted with ease; it is, moreover, a tolerable bearer, and of excellent quality. The White Eagle is a good bearer, and if allowed to become quite ripe it is one of the best. When well grown, it is, I think, the most beautiful Gooseberry we have; it is also one of the latest ripe. The best-flavoured Gooseberry preserves I ever tasted were made exclusively of this variety. I caused them to be preserved separately two years, supposing the quality the first year might be owing to some extra good management or good luck in the culinary process, but on both occasions their superiority over others was evident. It may not be generally known that some of the best of the large varieties, such as I have mentioned above, make much richer, more jelly-like, and better flavoured preserves than the Aston seedling, and other smaller sorts generally grown for that purpose, but such is undoubtedly the fact. This I have mentioned to several of my friends, who have tried them separately, and all have been satisfied of their value in that respect. Many cottagers even in Lancashire have yet to learn this. I have known individuals who have had two or three trees of the improved varieties, and who seemed to grow them more as curiosities than aught else. But they could not do otherwise than see that the trees were more productive, and that the fruit attained a marketable size earlier in spring than the smaller sorts, and thus from the fact of their reserving the principal part of the crop to be eaten when ripe, we might suppose they were of opinion that they were of better quality also; yet when fresh trees had to be obtained they seemed never to have considered which of the varieties they grew would afford the greatest amount of the most valuable produce, but have purchased more trees of the old sorts, and when asked why they did so in preference to the others, the answer has been to this effect—the Gooseberries we wanted were for preserving, these are the sorts always grown for that purpose—the others are only for eating, surely you would never think of preserving them.

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* The usual name for a gardener's shed.

In addition to the above, I am informed by a respectable market-gardener in Lancashire that the following are desirable new varieties, viz:—Ostrich, Wonderful, Companion, and London. Although I recommend a more extensive cultivation of some of the best of the large kinds, I should be sorry to see those old favourites the red and yellow Champagne eradicated; two or three trees of them ought to be in every collection, and there is another small variety which I think even surpasses them in excellence, and that is the Pitmaston Green Gage, raised by Mr. Williams: it is truly delicious.—*John Townley.*

(*To be continued.*)

THE AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. V.

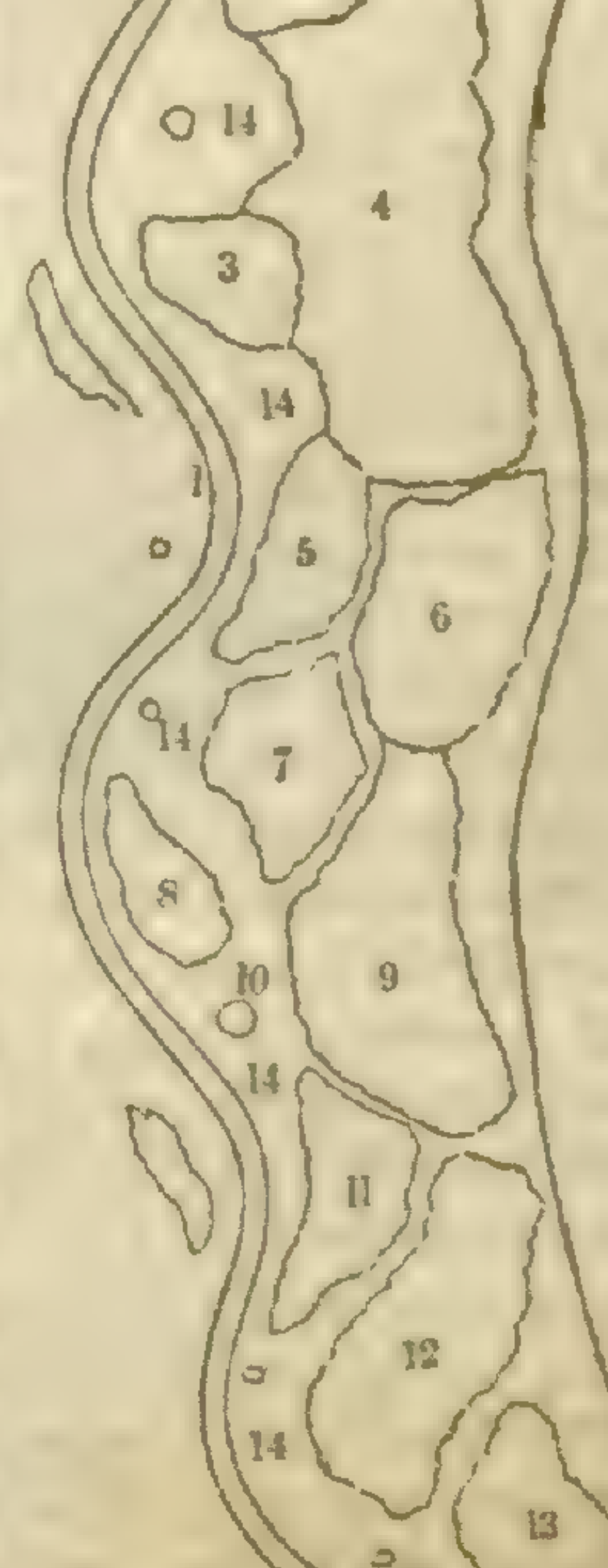
THE structure of the leaves of plants is extremely beautiful, and the offices which they perform are very important. They are covered over with a thin skin, which is full of small pores called stomates, by which plants breathe and perspire. During the winter, greenhouse plants, and more particularly such as are grown in rooms, get covered with small particles of dust, by which these pores are filled up, and prevented from performing their proper functions. At this season of the year, therefore, a fine mild morning may be chosen when the plants are rather dry, and the whole should be well syringed with pure rain-water; afterwards as much ventilation as possible should be given in order to dry the leaves before the evening. Room-plants may be taken out on the lawn for this purpose, and left there until the leaves are dry. The syringing will be particularly beneficial to those having large broad leaves, such as Pelargoniums and Camellias, and the amateur will soon be convinced of the utility of the plan by the health and freshness of his plants. The green-fly, which is so common on Rose-bushes and Peach-trees during summer, will soon begin to appear on the young shoots of tender plants, particularly on such things as Verbenas and Petunias, intended for planting out in the flower-beds. Of all the gardener's enemies there are none more completely in his power, for although they are as numerous as the Chinese, yet they are quite as easily conquered. A little tobacco-water to syringe them with, or what is better, tobacco-smoke, very soon destroys the whole of them. There is a kind of paper sold in all the tobacco-warehouses, which has been used for packing with, that answers the purpose extremely well; but common shag or any other kind will do; or the amateur may even grow a few plants in his own garden which he can cure and use for this purpose. A calm evening being chosen when the leaves are dry, the house should be completely filled with smoke, and the same operation should be repeated the next night, which will generally be sufficient. A common garden-pot, having a hole in its side, may be used, but there are fumigating bellows sold for the purpose. If the former is used, all that is necessary is to put some fire in the bottom, and fill it up with alternate layers of tobacco and damp moss, and then blow gently with a pair of common bellows at the hole in the side of the pot, taking care not to produce flame. The plan described by Mr. Mills in a former Number is also very good, particularly for small pits or frames. Room-plants can be taken into a small close shed, and treated in the same manner; or if only one or two are infested, a person accustomed to smoke can easily destroy them with a common pipe.

If the weather is tempting enough for the amateur to engage in out-door operations, the pruning of fruit-trees and bushes may now be done, any whole unhealthy evergreens dug up, and soils got ready for potting.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

The Protection of Peaches and Nectarines.—It was well observed in p. 795 (1841), that the site for the kitchen-garden was formerly often chosen in a valley in preference to higher ground, and I am induced to make these remarks because the conclusions to be inferred from those observations might have a tendency to lead gentlemen who have gardens so situated, to believe that plenty of fruit may be obtained by root-pruning and bringing the roots of the trees near the surface, and by well draining the borders. I have had the management of a garden of this description for upwards of 20 years, where there is nearly one mile of wall. It consists of eight acres, situated in a valley; and when I first went, in 1819, I thought it an excellent situation, although the appearance of the Peaches and Nectarines was anything but cheering; and I concluded that nothing was wanting but new trees and well-prepared borders to ensure future success. In the autumn of that year I began by removing all the old soil in which the decayed trees were growing, to the depth of three feet, and formed a hard bottom with one foot of brick rubbish, and filled up the remaining two feet with the best turf loam. The young trees rooted finely, and made good wood for five or six years: but after that, unless well protected from spring frosts, they began to show symptoms of decay. In such situations I am convinced the fault is not at the roots, but it is the humid atmosphere in the spring months that causes the mischief. I have often seen a thick fog cover the valley and garden, while the higher ground was quite clear. If precautions were not taken to cover the Peach and Nectarine trees in the spring month, disappointments were sure to follow, unless the seasons were very favourable. It is well known that frosts take quicker effect in valleys than on higher ground; I have often had French Beans and Dahlias killed by frosts in the months of May and October, while in the flower-garden the latter have bloomed till November, and not half a mile distant. I have invariably found, on removing decayed trees, that the roots were not at all affected, but in good order. The same kind of turf and loam was used in making the borders as was employed for the trees in the Peach-houses, in which they grew and bore excellent crops of fruit every year. Those trees have been planted 22 years, and had, when I left them in 1839, the appearance of young and healthy trees. The humidity of the atmosphere in the months of April and May, and the tendency to freeze in such situations, is the real cause of premature decay in Peaches and Nectarines. It appears, therefore, that not only well-prepared and well-drained borders and good management are requisite, but that protection from spring frosts is also necessary. The covering with mats at night, or bunting (on an extensive scale and where only a limited number of hands are kept), and removing them in the day-time when favourable weather permits, requires additional labour, which ought to be allowed by every gentleman who wishes to see his trees healthy. One of the best modes of protection with which I am acquainted is practised here every year, and consists in covering the trees with mats. Stakes are driven into the ground three feet from the wall at the bottom, and about six feet apart; they project one foot above the coping, to which they are fastened, and when the mats are rolled up in the morning, they are secured to the ends of the stakes, and lie on the top of the wall. It requires two men to let them down at night, and the same to roll them up in the morning; but they are an effectual preventive against frost. When the trees are in bloom, it is also necessary to continue covering them, till after the fruit is swelling, as the young shoots are easily injured, and on their preservation the main health of the tree depends. I have been particular on this subject, because it is one that has not had that attention paid to it which it deserves. It is no uncommon complaint to hear of the premature decay of Peach and Nectarine trees in the open air; whereas if covering at nights in the spring had been practised, the trees might have continued healthy and borne good crops.—*J. Brown, Gardener to Lord Southampton, Whittlebury Lodge.*

Shrubberies.—I agree with the article on the shrubbery in p. 763 (1841), that the leaves of the trees, after they have become useless to the branches, should be returned to the roots; but I differ from it in regard to the manner of returning them. I would have convenient recesses formed with groups of evergreens behind the banks or borders of the shrubberies; and if they are backed with forest-trees, eligible spots will be found for this purpose. I would never allow the leaves to accumulate in great quantities in the autumn, but would have them raked from time to time from the borders, walks, and lawns, and laid up in the recesses along with the prunings of the shrubs, &c. The thick branches of the latter I would burn, and mix up the ashes with the leaves and spray, adding a quantity of hot lime, and have the mass turned over two or three times before using. Once in two or three years I would give the shrubbery borders a good top-dressing with the decomposed leaves from the recesses; and if a quantity of road-scrapings or any other stiff compost could be added, it would be better. I do not like the practice of digging among shrubs, excepting a few years after planting. When digging in leaves, it is often requisite to make large holes to get them buried, and whenever the leaves rot the ground falls in, leaving an uneven surface; and besides, the roots of the shrubs are apt to be injured. The nearer the surface the roots of any plant can be kept, the better; and the leaf-mould when laid on the surface without being dug in will have a tendency to draw the roots to the surface, and to increase their number at the same time. The top-dressing should be put on in the beginning of winter, and it will both protect the roots from frost and give the mould time to consolidate before the dry weather sets in. If the borders are hoed and raked two or three times during summer, it will be sufficient to keep them clear of weeds; but instead of keeping the borders hoed and raked, I think a better method, and one more pleasing to the eye, would be to have the shrubs well thinned out a few years after planting, and the borders or banks sown with grass, which must afterwards be kept short and clean by mowing and sweeping. The top-dressing could be laid on, nevertheless, but it would require to be better decomposed and riddled, and perhaps put on thinner and more frequently. When the banks or borders of a shrubbery are of considerable breadth and of little elevation above the walk, it often happens, although the shrubs are regularly thinned out, and standing in quincunx order, that some of the fine specimens in the rear become worse than a jewel in a casket, on account of the shrub or shrubs in front overtopping them. The jewel in the casket can be exposed to view at pleasure, but the fine specimen in the rear of the shrubbery can be exhibited from the walk, only at the expense of transplanting to a more exposed situation, or that of heading down those in front of it. To remedy this evil, I would have the shrubs planted in wavy groups along the banks or borders, and arranged in tribes so far as practicable, each tribe or genus to form a group of itself; or if the genus only contains two or three species fit for the shrubbery, I would fill up the group with two or three genera. Herbaceous plants being in my idea unfit for the shrubbery, I would never have them introduced; but a few patches of any bulbous plant, such as Snowdrops, Crocuses, and Narcissus pumilus and minor, may be planted with good effect among the grass in the open spaces. The annexed figure represents a border or shrubbery bank from 20 to 25 yards wide, with a winding walk, 1, in front; 2 may be a group of Phillyreas, the dwarfest being next the walk, and the tallest behind the rest; 3, a group containing Ligustrum lúcidum, L. vulgare, and their varieties; 4, a group of Ilex aquifólium; 5, Syringa vulgaris, chinensis, and pérsica, with their varieties; 6, Catalpa syringifólia, Ornus europæus, O. rotundifólia, Elagnus angustifólia, E. argéntea, and Cephalanthus occidentalis; 7, different sorts of Rhamnus, Euónymus, Lonicera, and Caprifólium; 8, a detached clump of hardy Azaleas; 9, Viburnum tinus, V. lúcidum, V. opulus, and their varieties; 10, a detached plant of Ribes sanguíneum; 11, different sorts of hardy Heaths; 12, Laurus nóbilis, L. undulata, L. salicifólia, with the different sorts of Kálmias in front; 13, Daphnes, Rhododendrons, and Ledums. The hardy species and varieties of Prunus, Pyrus, Amygdalus, Cratægus, Cydónia, and Spiræa, will form a fine group with a detached clump of Roses between them and the walk. The different sorts of Juníperus, Taxus, and Ephedra, will form another natural group. Nos. 14 are blank spaces in grass, with occasional ornamental shrubs standing singly, and occasional patches of the bulbs formerly mentioned. If the other side of the



walk be planted with shrubs, they may be arranged in like manner with groups of other species and varieties; but if it is only a narrow strip of lawn between the walk and the park, there may be a few tree Roses planted singly, ornamental shrubs, or small patches of dwarf Roses, Heaths, dwarf Rhododendrons, and Scarlet Pelargoniums. When plants in a shrubbery are arranged in this manner, there should be several plants of each species or variety placed together; the number to be proportioned according to the extent of the shrubbery: and some Bays, as nurses, interspersed throughout the whole. These may be headed down and taken out at the final thinning, and planted as underwood among the forest-trees behind the shrubbery; a considerable breadth of which, with such underwood, will benefit the shrubbery by sheltering it. A shrubbery of half a mile or a mile in length, comprising all or most of the hardy ornamental shrubs introduced into Britain, and planted in wavy groups, would form a scene at once striking and amusing, and which would be greatly heightened by the extent of surface exposed to the eye by the undulations; and by having the shrubs grouped in tribes, new objects would be seen at every step.—*J. D., B. D. G.*

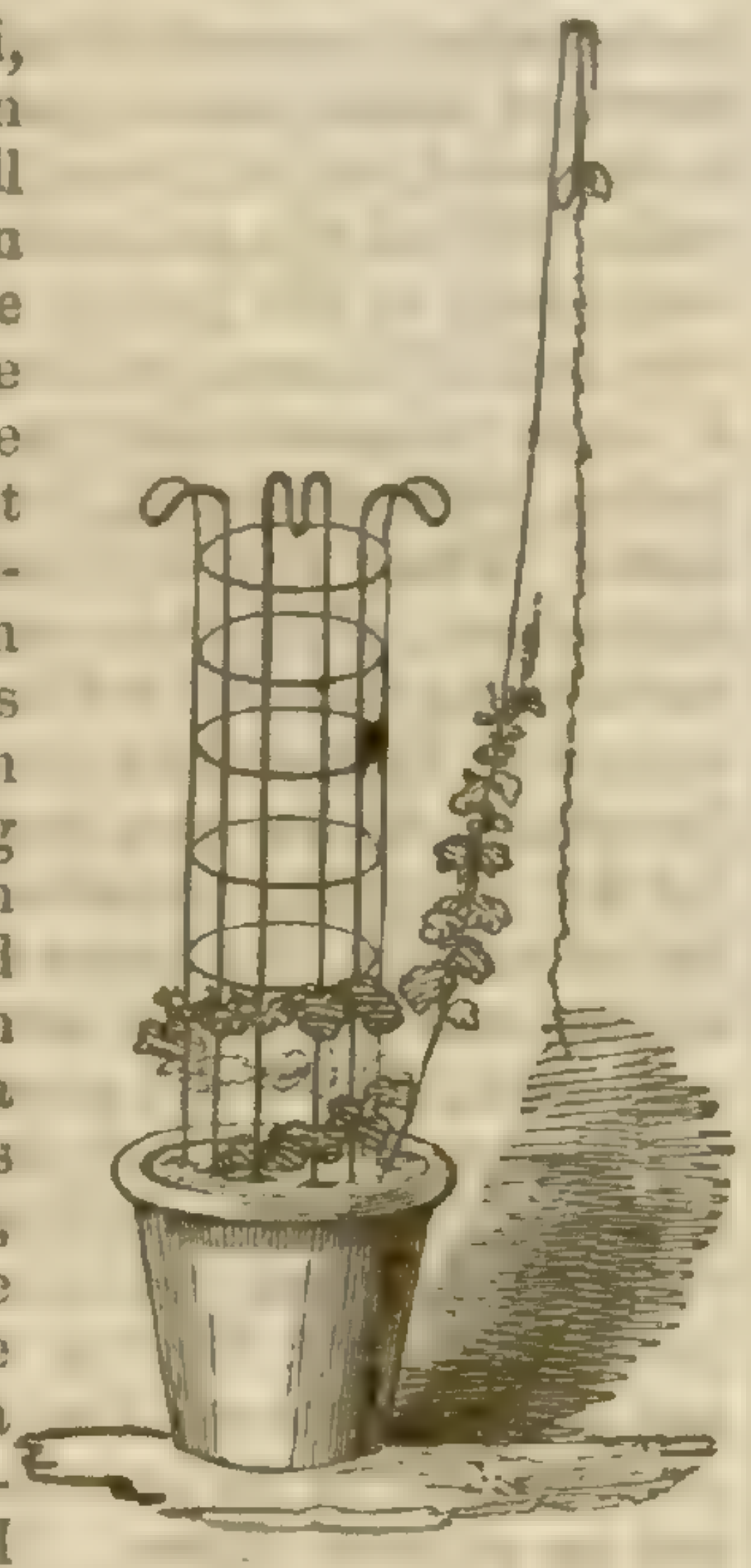
Prizes for Seedling Florists' Flowers.—*W. C.*, of Cork, recommends that under the direction of the Floricultural Society, members and others should subscribe a sum amounting to the value of the seedling, including the stock to which a prize was awarded, and that the raiser, who gained the prize, should deliver the entire stock to the Society. The stock should then be raffled or drawn for by the subscribers, in the same way as is done with pictures by the Art Unions. *W. C.* believes that this method would insure a prize to the best flower, as the decision would be made by those who would have a chance of winning the stock. Suppose 100*l.* to have been subscribed for Pelargoniums, a twelvemonth previously to showing, what a stimulus it would give to the growers! The amount might be increased by each competitor paying entrance money, and this might produce enough for a prize for the second-best seedling.

Viviparous Orange.—On opening an Orange which had hung on a tree in a vinery for the last eighteen months, several of the seeds were found to have germinated. The radicle of one had grown about one inch and a half, and taken firm hold of the spongy tissue lining the rind; whilst its plumule was two inches long, of a beautiful green colour. The rind of the Orange was quite perfect, and to the naked eye no crevice was perceptible through which light could penetrate. The Orange was thirteen inches in circumference. Whence its green colour, and why should the plumule be green and the radicle of its usual yellowish white colour, both being in the same circumstances with regard to light?—*William Barron, Holker Hall Gardens.*

To Raise an Early Crop of Peas.—The following plan I adopt for raising early Peas to insure a good crop to precede that sown in November. In the last week of January I make a hotbed about two feet high of leaves and cow-dung, on which I place a frame, and when the heat has declined to 50° or 55°, I cover the bed with an inch of light mould; I then cut some turf in strips of three inches in width, the length depending on the width of the frame; I prefer two lengths, as being more convenient to move the Peas with when grown. I lay the pieces of turf in the frame, grass downwards, close together; I then make in the centre of each piece of turf, by pressing it with the edge of a board, a drill, in which I sow the Peas, and afterwards cover them over with three inches of earth; I then place the lights on, leaving them open a quarter of an inch to allow the damp to pass off. The Peas soon come up, and then I take the lights entirely off in the daytime, unless very cold, and shut them down at night. I keep them close in the beginning of March, and have Peas healthier and finer than those sown in the hothouse in pots; they also produce a greater crop, and are hardier. When the Peas are to be planted in the border, I lift the box entirely off, and take the strips of turf, in which the Peas will be well rooted, and place them on a hand-barrow, and take them to the border for planting; which I do in a drill cut so deep that they shall be about an inch lower than they were in the box. It may be necessary to protect them from frost and cold winds at first, and this may be done by putting some short sticks along the rows and laying some long litter or cuttings of evergreens over them.—*J. Jones, Gardener, C. Baldwin, Esq.'s, Grove Hill, Camberwell.*

Culture of Figs under Glass.—Your correspondent *Ficus* is desirous of profiting by the experience of others in the cultivation of the Fig. I have tried them by four modes—one against the back wall of a vinery, planted in a prepared border, with Vines trained to the rafters; they grew vigorously, but scarcely ripened a fig; I tried to confine the roots, but had no better success; on the back wall of a pinery, similarly treated, they succeeded not much better. But in large pots, placed up the front flue of the pinery, having only glass above, and at the end of a greenhouse, in a raised border against the fire-end of the flue, they produced abundance of fruit and of the most luscious description; they entirely lost their nature of being deciduous, and generally had fruit in three stages of growth upon them. I ceased to grow them, from the few persons I could find who liked Figs; the kind was a small white Fig; all others cast their fruit except just in the summer, the above kind never.—*Flora.*

Climbing Plants.—The way I train these plants has a good effect with little trouble; their rambling habits prevent many persons from growing them. I have a wire trellis, about five feet high, firmly fixed in the pot with a string close to the side of the plant, the other end fastened to the top of the house; I first train the plant up the string, and as soon as it has grown to the top, begin to coil it altogether round the trellis, and so go on till the flower-buds show themselves; as soon as this is the case, the plant is arranged so as to cover the trellis, and the additional growth is easily kept in a neat state. They are most ornamental—the sketch may, perhaps, make me more intelligible.



Ipomœa insignis and Sellowii, after flowering, I cut down and keep in a warm cellar till wanted in the spring; this plan succeeded admirably with me last year. I have a few of the Orchidaceæ (would that the great price did not prevent me from increasing the number!)—when I repotted them last, with some I used pieces of charcoal instead of broken pots or crocks for draining them, and am quite certain they are much stronger, and of a darker, richer green than those not so treated. Sollya heterophylla and some others I have planted in large pots, which, in the summer, are sunk in the garden; in the winter, in the border of a greenhouse; the roots protrude through the hole, and at every removal are considerably shortened. I do not find the plants at all injured by this treatment, and my specimen is now many feet high, covered with its pretty blue bells. I occasionally give fresh soil to the top of the pot with liquid manure.—*X. H. X., Leicester.*

The Orange.—Can your correspondent *C. A. F. A., E. H.*, in p. 5, tell me by what other name the Citrus Aurantíum, called "Pomme d'Adam," is recognised? I have an Orange from Italy under this name, as well as one under the name Bigaradier, intended, no doubt, for the C. Bigaradia, or Bitter Orange. This last has remained with me entirely leafless until now, though certainly alive; verifying, so far, a curious article on the torpidity of the Orange in your former pages.—*J. Murray.*

Preservation of Seeds.—To preserve seeds intact from moisture, or being affected by surrounding damp, and by which they are so soon decomposed and destroyed, seems a desideratum. Now, the seed of the Lycopodium clavatum, called "Lycopodium powder," will effect the purpose, if the seeds be rolled in it, or it be rubbed upon them. Let the Lycopodium be applied to the hand, or dusted over any substance, and either may be immersed in water without being wet. In the case of seeds sent abroad, or imported from a tropical or other clime, though they must be preserved from damp, they should also be excluded from atmospheric influence, by being hermetically sealed, and, at the same time, insulated in reference to the mutations of electricity and temperature, which last may be easily effected by the judicious application of nonconducting materials.—*J. Murray.*—[We must beg to observe that these opinions are very different from our own. See *Gardeners' Chronicle*, pp. 715, 731, (1841.)]

Railroad Embankments.—The recent slip of the embankment on the Great Western Railway might have been prevented by studding the embankment thickly over with cuttings of the Balsam Poplar. The penetrating and ramifying roots would have formed a compact and firm mass—in fact, a complete "saule-en-herbe;" rains would have had no impression on the mass. The impracticability of any successful attempt at forming a canal across the Isthmus of Suez, from the loose and moving sand, must be obvious, as well as in the case of thus connecting the Nile and the Red Sea. I think it was Sir Sydney Smith who proposed to plant there lines of Acacias, by the matted roots of which the embankments of the canal would remain compact, and not crumble down to fill up the bed of the canal. This interesting suggestion, if acted on, would render canals and even railroads practicable in the Desert itself.—*J. Murray.*

An old Welchwoman's Cure for a Scald.—Take thin green turf, sufficient to cover the place scalded; lay the green part on, without removing any of the cloths; there let it remain for two hours, and the scald will be cured. I have proved this in my own family and on others several times, even on those scalded with boiling water out of the furnace.—*R. Arnott.*

Thunbergia aurantiaca.—Thunbergia aurantiaca appears to be much hardier than Leucantha or alata, as it continues to flower much later; and even at this time, in a cool greenhouse, after it is cut down the lateral shoots continue growing.—*G. G. Watson.*

Gesnera Elongata.—In p. 21, there is a paragraph by C. D., who says that Gesnera elongata succeeds better with greenhouse treatment than with that of a stove. I differ a little from him, as I consider 55°, which he says the plants in bloom are in at the present time, quite sufficient for the stove plants during autumn and winter. Gesnera elongata will stand out of doors during the summer months, but it will make little progress in growth; and if it is brought into the greenhouse early in the autumn, when the temperature varies from 50° to 55°, it will soon become a pretty object. I think this the most desirable of the Gesneras, for its shrubby habit, and for the length of time it flowers, and that happening at a season when little else is seen. I have hardened off young plants, to prepare them for the open air during summer, as well as for the greenhouse; but none of them have succeeded so well as those that were regularly kept in the stove, where the temperature in winter ranges from 50° to 55°. I have now in the stove a plant growing in a tub; it is four feet high, and about five and a half in diameter, and loaded with clusters of bright scarlet blooms. It commenced flowering in September, and has every appearance of lasting much longer. This plant has always received stove treatment, and it is two years and a half old. After flowering, it is cut back pretty close. A neighbour of mine, a short time since, told me he grew and flowered Euphórbia splendens, Brónnii, and Jacquiniflora, in a greenhouse. I did not see the plants, but I was inclined to doubt the fact; and I afterwards learned that his greenhouse was used during autumn and winter for forcing flowers, and he grew a few other stove-plants with tolerable success.—*S. Barnes, Gardener to J. B. Hankey, Esq. Fetcham Park, Surrey.*

Nitrate of Soda.—About the middle of April advantage was taken of the wet weather, and nitrate of soda was applied at the rate of one cwt. per acre on a grass field intended for hay the ensuing summer. The effect of this application was an abundant crop of grass, and still further to test the nutritious quality of the nitrate another experiment was tried in the beginning of July. The two bags which contained the nitrate of soda had a quantity crystallised on their insides, they were put into a cask containing about 20 gallons of water and washed clean. The solution was applied on several parts of the field, and in a fortnight or three weeks those parts were easily distinguishable, from the grass being of a dark green colour, and nearly as long again as in the other part of the field, where it had become rather yellow than otherwise. I think from this farmers would do well to give nitrate of soda a fair trial, on grass-land particularly.—*G. G. Watson.*

Genus Citrus.—I assure "C. A. F. A., E. H." in p. 5, that the only fault I find with him is that he has not told us his 'whereabout;' as, decidedly, if he would oblige your readers, or me privately, with his address, I should (*Deo volente*) make a pilgrimage to his Orangery when the cuckoo and swallow bring back to us the smiles of summer, and so become the happy witness of his successful culture of the genus Citrus. The names in error which he cites were put down simply from the nomenclature given me by Signore Mottaro, from whose nursery at Nervi I selected all the plants enumerated, and by which names alone orders can be successfully given by parties who write for plants. As for "C. A. F. A., E. H.'s" remark that the Citrus bigarádia myrtifólia is not adapted to terraces, I must still differ from his opinion, having witnessed so much successful application of that sort to such a purpose in Italy. And again also, when he says, that "the genus Citrus is greatly injured by the perverse habit of putting it out of doors during summer," I think with submission I can put a decided negative by proof on that matter, by quoting the splendid plants of a worthy Baronet's, near Cobham in Surrey, whose Orange-trees always dignify and adorn the mowed lawn by their noble, healthy, and inviting appearance all summer long—(Sir R. Frederick.) The difference arises from the different mode of wintering the tree. If wintered, as in France and Italy, in opaque, dry, and well-aired houses, and kept from excitement all winter by not having a particle of fire given them, they will rejoice in after liberty in the open air, and thrive. If wintered in well-glazed light-houses and secured from frost by fire, the tree ought never to breathe air but through the sashes. I would that "C. A. F. A., E. H." would try this treatment on a few trees, and I have no doubt that he would conclude opinions by an "ergo cadunt quæstio et argumentum" on my side of the business.—*W. Mason, Necton Hall.*

Lost Cherry.—Hitt, in his work on fruit-trees, mentions a Cherry that he found near Sleaford, in Lincolnshire, called the Baramdam, as growing wild and producing good fruit, but a dwarf tree, and bearing well on moist spongy soil; and he found it a good stock for the Duke Cherry, which, when grafted thereon, was freer from blight than those grafted on the Wild Cherry.—*Totty.* [Endeavours to find this Cherry in latter times have been unsuccessful. What *Totty* adds we shall address to our readers:—"Is anything known of this variety? It seems valuable, both as a fruit-tree bearing where other Cherries do not, and as a dwarfing stock."]

Assam Tea.—"Palmam, qui meruit, ferat."—Certain subjects connected with the Tea-plant of Assam having been lately much agitated here, and the decision of the last meeting of the Agricultural Society of India being in some measure opposed to that which had so triumphantly been carried at a previous meeting in favour of Capt. Charlton, I am induced to address you, as the editor of a widely-circulated journal, and as one "having authority," in the hopes that the English public may generally become acquainted with the true state of the case. It having been found that the Tea cultivation in Assam promises a good deal of success, the merits of the person who first established "beyond doubt" that it existed in Assam, and who, consequently, was the pure "fons et origo" of the extensive cultivation now carried on in that province, have become proportionately increased; so that though in the infancy of the experiment there was only one candidate, Captain (then Lieut.) Charlton, in the supposed present state of maturity of the scheme there have been no less than three, and there are now two. You will have been aware of the fact, that although Dr. Wallich has attributed the merits to three different persons, at three different times, yet the unanimous voice of society at large, and a large majority of his own Society, "the Agricultural of India," has decided, that to Captain Charlton is due the entire merit of having determined, and given the means of determination to others, that the Tea-plant of China exists in Assam; and for this the Agricultural Society has granted, by a large majority, a gold medal to Captain Charlton. But though it was impossible to overthrow, means have been taken to weaken the claims of Captain Charlton. Although he has been established as the first establisher of the fact, he may have had a coadjutor. Upon this point the whole ingenuity of Dr. Wallich's party, the whole weight of the president, the entire activity of the secretary have been concentrated, and they have fixed upon a coadjutor, and they have given him a medal by a majority of one. In Dr. Wallich's announcement of the glorious discovery that the Tea-plant was indigenous to Assam, he attributes the merit to Captain Jenkins and Lieut. Charlton; and the coadjutor to whom they have awarded the medal is Capt. Jenkins. But it is to be remembered that the annexation of Captain Jenkins's name to that of Lieut. Charlton, in the letter of the Tea-committee to Government, Dec. 1834, was a mere matter of form, due to his high place as Commissioner of the Province. And if we examine the relative situations of these two officers, the last grant of the Society will be found to be indiscriminate—to be merely the grant of a party; for Capt. Jenkins, as Commissioner, presides over the prosperity of the province; he is bound to develop its resources with the utmost zeal and perseverance, and to the best of his ability and judgment. He does so; but, nevertheless, without detraction, it may be said, that it is a matter of duty. When Lieut. Charlton settled the point, when he persuaded even Dr. Wallich, he was second in command of the Assam Light Infantry Battalion; it did not enter into his duty to pay attention to, or to go to any expense in developing the resources of the country; he received no instructions, oral or written, to do so; and yet he did so, because he would not limit his sphere of usefulness within the narrow circle of official duty; because he has a natural turn for such inquiries; and because he was determined to prove the truth of his information in 1831, that the Tea-plant did exist in Assam; and that the plants he sent to Dr. John Tytler of Calcutta, in February 1832, were genuine Tea-plants. In January 1835, the Tea-committee write thus to Government:—"We have at length obtained the fruit of the Sudddya plant from Lieutenant Charlton, and we are now enabled to state, with certainty, that not only is it a genuine Tea, but that no doubt can be entertained of its being the identical Tea of China," &c. They received these doubt-removing seeds through Capt. Jenkins, the official organ of communication. Lieutenant Charlton achieved the victory—Captain Jenkins bore the despatches. I confidently anticipate, that, by all right-thinking persons, the setting up of a coadjutor will not be considered as in any way subtracting from the indivisible rights of Capt. Charlton; and, for the satisfaction of all the rest, I hope, as a friend and admirer of Captain Jenkins, that he will decline the award, which a majority of one so evidently shows to be a matter of party. It may be repeated, that to Captain Charlton belongs the merit of having solved a doubtful point of great importance; and that by so doing, he called into existence, in Assam, a novel and most important branch of cultivation. And it may be added, with equal truth, that he was the first who made a nursery of Assam Tea-plants, and that he was the first who manufactured drinkable tea from Assam Tea-plants. In every sense the merit appears to be his, and I am sure that, in a question of national importance, the generous public of England will not allow it to be weakened by addition; because Captain Charlton was severely wounded in the execution of his military duty, and was, consequently, obliged to quit Assam when his services to the deputation might have been most valuable. For it was during his long absence that those statements were made, which, it was feared by Captain Charlton's friends, would succeed in depriving him of all merit, and which has, perhaps, partly succeeded in detracting from it.—*William Griffith*, *Serampore*, *Nov.* 13, 1841.

Grafting Wax.—A good composition for grafting wax, as described by David Powell, Esq., in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society, consists of four proportions by weight of pitch, four of resin, two of bees' wax, one of hogs' lard, and one of turpentine, melted and well mixed. When this, or some similar composition, is spread on brown paper, it forms grafting paper, as it is sometimes termed. Being cut into slips, it can be easily applied by the amateur; but practical gardeners and nurserymen generally prefer using grafting clay—and they are right, unless it can be proved that shoots thrive best when encased with adhesive substances totally preventing transpiration. Earthy substances may be applied to the bark of trees for a considerable time, without bad effects being manifested on the removal of such substances; but when closely sealed up, the bark is apt to canker on exposure to air and moisture.—*R. T.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 19.—T. R. Barker, Esq., in the chair. Thirteen gentlemen were elected. Major Moor, F.R.S., of Bealings, near Woodbridge, called the attention of the Council to the desirableness of some cheap and efficient mode being made known for the conversion of Barley, and other meal of cheap grain, into a substitute for the present expensive oil-cake for cattle; Mr. R. W. Baker, of Cottesmore, communicated the results of his experiments on the growth of Turnips, tried on the model plan, proposed by the Society; Mr. Walker, of Newbury, transmitted his remarks on economy in manures; and Mr. C. H. Newman, of Court Farm, near Hayes, communicated a paper on the results obtained by him in the adoption of the system of sub-soil drainage he employed to so great an extent and with so much advantage on his farm; all of which communications were referred to the Journal Committee. Mr. E. David, of Raydyr Court, Glamorgan, informed the Society of the establishment of a Farmers' Club at Cardiff; and Mr. Sheppard, of the Commercial-road, Lambeth, presented a sample of new red spring Wheat from Spain, the merits of which Mr. Gibbs undertook, at the request of the Council, to test by proper cultivation.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In our last report, p. 55, we accidentally omitted to state that the Secretary read the following rule, which had been proposed at the general Meeting on Jan. 13th. "That no seedling sent for the opinion of the Society be received, unless accompanied by the grower's name and residence, the year when raised, and the name intended to be given to the flower, in order that its identity may be preserved, and a complete record made in the books of the Society." It was unanimously adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Making Cider.—The following paper, on making Cider, written by Mr. Pritchard, for the Ross Farmers' Club, has appeared in the *Hereford Journal.* "The production of good cider must depend upon the description of fruit of which it is made, the season and state of the Apples when they are crushed, and the management of the juice whilst it is fermenting. It will therefore be proper to consider the subject under these three heads separately:—*The kind of Apple which makes the best Cider*: The acid which gives the peculiar quick and sharp feeling upon the palate in good cider having been first noticed in the Apple, although it exists in many other fruits, has been termed the malic acid. It may not be too much to say, that it is the due combination of this acid with saccharine matter; namely, the sugar of the Apple properly fermented, which are the objects to be aimed at in the manufacture of cider. On the selection of the fruit will depend the proportion of malic acid contained in the liquor. The Crab has a much greater quantity of this acid than the cultivated fruit; and generally speaking, in proportion as we obtain sweetness by culture, we deprive the Apple of its malic acid. Hence it follows that some delicious table fruits will not make good cider; this rule, however, is not invariable, as the Golden Pippin, and some other fine Apples, appear to contain the proper admixture of acid and sweetness which is desirable in the liquor. Mr. Knight recommends that the different sorts of fruit be kept separate, and considers that only those Apples which are yellow or mixed with red make good cider; and that the fruit of which the flesh or rind is green, are very inferior. He recommends that the Apples should be perfectly ripe, even mellow, but never decayed, before they are crushed. There was a curious manuscript written by Dr. John Beale, a Fellow of the Royal Society, in 1657, upon the subject, from which the following are extracts: 'Crabs and wild Pears, such as grow in the wildest and barren clifts, and on hills, make the richest, strongest, the most pleasant, and lasting wines that England yet yields or is ever likely to yield. I have so well proved it already by so many hundred experiments in Herefordshire, that wise men tell me that these parts of England are some hundred thousand pounds sterling the better for the knowledge of it.' He mentions of these kinds of austere fruit the Bromsbury Crab, the Barland Pear; and intimates, 'that though the discovery of them was then but lately made, yet they had gotten a great reputation.' He adds, 'the soft Crab and white or red Horse Pear excel them and all others known or spoken of in other countries.' Of the red Horse Pear of Felton or Longland, he says, 'that it has a pleasant masculine rigour, especially in dry grounds, and has a peculiar property to overcome all blasts.' Of the quality of the fruit he observes, 'such is the effect which the austerity has on the mouth on tasting the liquor, that the rustics declare it is as if the roof were filed away; and that neither man nor beast care to touch one of these Pears, though ever so ripe.' Of the Pear called Imny-winter Pear, which grows about Rosse, in that county, he observes, 'that it is of no use but for cider; that if a thief steal it, he would incur a speedy vengeance, it being a furious purger; but being joined with well-chosen Crabs, and reserved to a due maturity, becomes richer than good French wine; but if drank before the time, it stupifies the roof of the mouth, assaults the brain, and purges more violently than a Galenist.' Of the quality of the liquor, he says, 'according as it is managed, it proves strong Rhenish, Barrack—yea, pleasant Canary, sugared of itself, or as rough as the fiercest Greek wine—opening or binding, holding one, two three, or more years, so that no mortal can yet say at what age it is past the best. This we can say, that we have kept it until it burns as quickly as sack, draws the flame like naphtha, and fires the stomach like aqua vitæ.' Thus there appears a great difference between the opinions of the two men, who probably paid more attention to the subject than any other; and the question naturally arises, is the cider and perry of the county as good, or better than they used to be, after greater attention having been paid to the orchards? I am decidedly of opinion that they are inferior; and it was this impression which caused me to venture to call your attention to the subject. If such be the case, it is a great object to ascertain what has caused the deterioration in the liquor. I believe that it is for want of a due proportion of the peculiar acid which is found in the greatest quantity in the wild fruit, and beg to suggest whether it would not be worth while to try back, and mix a certain quantity of Crabs with the fruit before it is crushed. We have many of us tasted and all heard of the Stire and Hagloe Crab cider, both of which were so celebrated for their rich quality; and these fruits differed little from wild Apples. It is known that the juice of Crabs, if kept long enough, will make excellent vinegar: every housewife knows, that however sour the liquor may be at first, it will not answer for pickling; but that if kept a sufficient time, there is no better for the purpose. It cannot be supposed that one acid is changed into another without passing through an intermediate stage, and this must be the malic acid having been converted into sugar, which it appears in the ripening of fruit it has a natural tendency to do. The object in making cider of such fruit is to prevent the sugar when formed passing on to the acetous fermentation. A singular circumstance occurred at Baysham: a hogshead was filled with crab-juice, intending to keep it till it became vinegar; but the cask was tapped by mistake, and supposed to be cider until it was all drunk, which in fact it was. Crab-juice ferments much more slowly than the juice of the Apple, probably owing to there not being enough sugar already formed in the liquor; but I am of opinion that if some of the heading from a cask of cider in a state of fermentation were added to the Crab juice, it would ferment as readily and clear itself as soon as the juice of the Apple. Owing to the slowness of its fermentation, it takes a great deal of time to convert the juice of Crabs into vinegar: but it is found that if, after crushing them, the juice is put into a cask for some days till it heats considerably, and that if the liquor afterwards be ground with this must and pressed again, it will pass into vinegar immediately. I therefore strongly recommend a mixture of the most austere and hardiest Apples which can be procured with the soft and mellow fruit before it is crushed. *The best time of the year for making Cider*: It has been before observed, that Mr. Knight recommends the fruit to be perfectly ripe, even mellow, before it is crushed; and this can only happen late in the autumn. As it is known to be more difficult to manage the fermentation of the liquor in warm weather, it is usual to defer making cider till November and December; if, however, the liquor can be put into a cold cellar after the first fermentation is over, I am of opinion that it might be commenced earlier. The juice of unripe fruit ferments more quickly than of that which is ripe, and contains more malic acid. Where there is the convenience of a good underground cellar, the difference of temperature between that and the outward air is greater in moderately warm weather than in November; so that, if the liquor were fermented under sheds, as Mr. Knight recommends (and his instructions as to the management of the cider whilst fermenting are excellent), and as soon as fine removed into the cold cellar, the change of temperature would be greater at the end of September than in November, and this would probably tend greatly to prevent the liquor fermenting again. If the new cider cannot be removed from the warmth of the atmosphere, there can be no question that it is better to defer the making till the weather becomes cool. *Fermentation of the Juice*: The researches of scientific men, although very elaborate, have done very little in throwing light upon the nature of fermentation; it appears to partake in a measure of the vital principle, of the phenomena attending which we know nothing. Many curious and interesting facts have been discovered during the investigation, but none of which appear likely to be of much use in the making of cider. There are three kinds of fermentation—or rather, there are some products which pass regularly through three stages of fermentation, viz. the vinous, the acetous, and the putrescent. Other substances pass at once to one or other of the latter stages; gum and water turning to vinegar without forming any spirit, and meat at once putrifying. It is not desirable that the vinous fermentation should be complete in the manufacture of cider, in which case all the sugar of the Apple would be converted into spirit; this never does happen without a portion of vinegar being also formed, the acetous fermentation going on jointly with the vinous; as when cider frets a great deal, it may be very strong, but is comparatively of little value, having lost all its richness and become sour. The vinous fermentation stops naturally before it has run its course, and it is the object of the maker to avail himself of this property in the liquor, and to endeavour to prevent any secondary fermentation taking place; the number of schemes which have been suggested to prevent which, showing that it is the most important point to be attended to in the manufacture of good cider. I am of opinion that the 100-gallon cask is much better than larger, and that the liquor is not only more easily managed, but more likely to be good; it may be that cider in large casks becomes stronger, but not so frequently rich, as in single hogsheads. Although it may not be apparent, fermentation commences as soon as the juice is expressed from the fruit; and the sooner the cask is filled and allowed to remain quiet, the more regular and certain will be the process. What should we think of a brewer who, whilst his beer was working, brewed another quantity, and added the raw wort to the first? Yet this is constantly done in filling a large cask with cider; or even worse, for the Apple-juice is added cold, whereas the wort might be mixed with the beer whilst warm. It would be greatly better to keep the liquor in open tubs till enough be obtained to fill the cask, and then put it together at once. If I may be allowed to suggest an experiment, there is one use to which I should be very glad to see a large cask applied; that is, to fill it partly with *fresh* must, and the remainder with boiling water; the probable result would be a very pleasant and useful liquor. Temperature has much to do with fermentation; and it would be of advantage to have two cellars, one much colder than the other. If the liquor, upon pitching fine, were racked into a clean cask, and put into a cold cellar, there would be much less risk of its fermenting again. I should recommend no other liquor to be added to it; but in order to prevent ullage, that it should be racked into a smaller cask: the less air admitted the better: and if the cask be sound and iron-bound, it may be better to close it altogether at this time. The application of cold will check fermentation immediately. I have seen liquor in a state of froth boiling out of a large jar suddenly reduced to a state of quiescence by pumping upon the side of the jar. This fact induced me to cause an experiment to be tried at Gayton during a very bad season for cider-making, the weather being very warm: a cask of juice was rolled from the mill into a brook of cold water, and sunk by stones attached to it; it remained in that position till nearly Christmas, and was so much better than any other made there that year, that Mr. Newman obtained double the price for that hogshead he did for any of the rest. Perfect stillness is very desirable, as motion is found to excite the acetous fermentation. A bottle of wine attached to the sail of a windmill in motion was, after three days, converted into vinegar, although closely corked. When a second fermentation does take place in cider, there is very little hope of its being rich and good. In such case I should recommend its being drawn out into tubs, exposed to the cold as much as possible; and after being thus flattened, put back into the cask, at the same time well stirring up the whites of fifteen or twenty eggs previously mixed up with a portion of the liquor; if this succeeds in fining it, which probably it will, it may then be racked into a clean cask, and closed as much as possible from the air. It is probable that a great deal of mischief is caused by some principle of fermentation remaining in the cask; this might be prevented by well scalding before the casks are filled; or what I think would be better, by washing out the casks with clear lime-water: one large piece of lime put into a hogshead of water, and allowed to settle, would answer the purpose. Some brimstone matches burned in the cask would have a great tendency to prevent fermentation. I shall not say much upon the mode of crushing the Apples and pressing out the juice, having had so little practical experience; but I have always thought that if the fruit were crushed between wooden rollers, and allowed to drain before being put under the stone, the process would be much expedited, as the Apples sometimes roll before the stone a long time before they are broken. In Ireland they use a press formed by a lever, which might be made at less expense than with a screw, and be more quickly worked. It is impossible the pressure can be too light at first, and it should be increased gradually as the liquor runs from the must. Two sets of bags, allowing one to drain for some time without pressure, would be an undoubted advantage."

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Chandler's Nursery, Vauxhall.—In a short time the Camellias here will make a fine display: already, in addition to the old double white and the variegated, are noticed Donckelaeri in full flower. Althæiflora and Gilésii were also just opening; the latter is somewhat like the former, except that it is darker in colour, and frequently marked with white. A single flower of tricolor had just expanded; it is a rather small semi-double variety, having a white ground suffused with light pink, on which are patches of deep rose. Near it stood Epsomensis, a dark red, remarkable for its round firm petal, in which the veining is very distinct. Among other plants now in flower, were some seedling Epacrises, one of which, called impressa alba, seemed to be different from the others; it produces long spikes of good sized flowers, which at first are quite white, but when dying off change to a delicate pink. There is now in flower a seedling Rhododendron; it is dwarf and compact in habit, and the flowers are rose, changing to white at the bottom, and beautifully spotted with brown in the throat. It is quite hardy, and has flowered without being at all forced.—*Jan.* 26

Review.

The Book of the Farm. By Henry Stephens. Part I. Blackwood. 1842.

If it is possible to judge of a work by the first number, we should say that this promises to be really a useful book for young farmers. The author, Mr. Stephens, has had great experience in agricultural literature, and is, therefore, well able to judge what it is that farmers are likely to want. The work is handsomely printed, and is illustrated by excellent engravings.

When we first saw an extract from it in one of the daily papers, we were apprehensive that we should find the author attacking the modern attempts to apply science, particularly chemical science, to practical purposes; but we are glad to see, upon reading the work, itself that no such intention is apparent. On the contrary, we find him steadily and soberly advocating the application of science to agriculture, and it is only by separating particular passages from their context that a contrary design can be ascribed to him. We should say that the moderate manner in which the subject is treated is quite as likely to stimulate farmers to acquire some knowledge of science, as florid declamation, which, if it excites in the first instance, only produces an unfavourable reaction by the disappointment that must attend exaggerated expectations. But while we state this in justice to the author for the purpose of removing a prejudice to his disadvantage which we find has been created by such garbled extracts as have been alluded to, we must also in justice to chemists add, that while the importance of chemistry is fully admitted, yet the advance actually made in the practical application of that science, since the time of Davy, has not been sufficiently appreciated.

The following is the plan of the work as given by the author himself:

"The Book of the Farm is intended as a guide to those who wish to learn husbandry with the purpose of becoming *practical* farmers. Its author is of opinion, that a work having that decided object in view is yet wanting in the agricultural literature of this country; and to supply this desideratum is his aim, all his inferences having been drawn from *practical* experience. The better to accomplish this, he has divided it into three portions. In the *first*, the pupil is shown the difficulties which he has to encounter in acquiring a competent knowledge of farming as a profession, and the most easy and effectual methods of overcoming these. The *second* portion details the various kinds of farming practised in this country, and points out that which the author reckons the best for adoption under given circumstances. The operations of the recommended system are given from the beginning to the end of the agricultural year, together with instructions for the culture of the plants, and the treatment of the various animals usually found on a farm. Instructions are given for the proper practical management of the various crops, and the live stock on a farm; and reasons are stated, explanations offered, and theories suggested, in order to show that the particular recommendations given are better than any other that can be followed. Practice and theory are thus presented together; but the suggestions and narratives regarding each are studiously kept separate. The *third* and concluding portion accompanies the young farmer into the world, where it acquaints him how to look about for a proper farm for himself. The qualifications of a good one are next pointed out, and the amount of capital required to furnish and conduct it. The author having thus seen his pupil fairly established in agricultural life, takes his leave, and bids him 'good speed.' To avoid prolixity of description, numerous engravings and woodcuts of implements, and of particular practices of husbandry, have been introduced; and portraits of animals of acknowledged celebrity have been given, as without reference to figures the distinguishing points of animals cannot be satisfactorily described. The portraits of the animals, selected by the author from unexceptionable specimens of stock of their respective kinds, were painted in oil, from the life, by Mr. John Sheriff, and engravings from them executed by Mr. Thomas Landseer. The drawings of the implements of husbandry have been made by Mr. G. Slight, and the detailed descriptions of these have been furnished by Mr. J. Slight, whose knowledge of the principles and practice of the science of mechanics is now well appreciated by the agricultural interest of Scotland. In order to render the work still more acceptable by the application of the principles of chemistry and vegetable physiology, explanations of the phenomena developed in the operations of husbandry have been afforded by Dr. Madden.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

The breaking up of the frost will necessarily cause many out-door operations to be suspended until the ground becomes in some degree dried; consequently a good opportunity will be afforded for thoroughly cleaning the interior of [illegible] houses, or any others which may require it, as well as the [illegible], &c. connected with them. All flues should be cleared of soot, flaws carefully stopped, and the exterior well white-washed with quick-lime and sulphur. See also that tools of every kind are in proper repair, and let every preparation be made against the approaching busy season.

KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Any plants that are swelling off their fruit would be assisted by a little manure-water; these, being kept warmer than the general stock, will require water more often, and also occasional sprinklings over their tops, in case there is no specific contrivance for filling the house with steam. If the renewed bed [illegible] maintains a steady heat not higher than 95°, the atmospheric temperature might be kept up to 70° at night. The object of this additional heat being to induce the plants to throw up their flower-stems, no more water should be given than is absolutely necessary for the support of the plants; for if moisture is supplied in proportion to the increased warmth, a new growth will be the result, and cause the [illegible] of fruit.

Vinery.—When the Vines in the early house are in blossom, they must be carefully [illegible]. If the sun should shine brightly after his long absence, the leaves will be [illegible], which, in preference to admitting a stream of cold air, it will be better to spread some temporary shading, such as a [illegible], over the glass. At this early period artificial impregnation should be resorted to. A good method of effecting this is to shake the [illegible] pollen from some free setting variety on to a sheet of paper; then, with a fine camel's-hair brush, apply it gently to the stigmas of those sorts which generally set badly, such as the Muscat of Alexandria, White Sweetwater, and Black Damascus. By going over the Vines daily, well formed bunches will be obtained, which will amply repay the little additional trouble.

Peach-house.—Upon the first appearance of aphis, let the house be well fumigated with tobacco in the evening, and next morning give the trees a good washing with the engine. Do not syringe just before smoking, as is sometimes done. As soon as the fruit is fairly set, the night temperature might be increased two or three degrees, giving air as early in the day as the weather will permit.

Cherry-house.—Where a regular succession of fruit is required, and the trees in the first house are now coming into bloom, fire heat should be applied to a second house. A particular case might occur when it would be desirable to hasten the blossoming of trees in a succession house; under such circumstances, an artificial temperature from five to ten degrees higher than that formerly recommended at a similar stage of advancement might be maintained for a time, provided the [illegible] is progressive; but it should be gradually lowered again [illegible] before the flowers open.

Figs.—Frequently syringe the leaves of those that are advancing in growth; and if the plants have not been re-potted since autumn, liquid manure should be given now and then.

Cucumbers and Melons.—Pot off seedling plants when they show one rough leaf. Let the soil be previously warmed, and light in texture, to encourage the plants to root freely. One plant in a pot is better than a greater number. By way of preventing the escape of heat from the beds or linings, it is an excellent plan to fix a thick layer of straw, in the way of thatch, against their sides.

Asparagus.—If the beds are built upon a stratum of brushwood, each will serve to force two crops, as heat may be thrown under them by linings.

Cauliflowers.—The autumn-sown stock has most likely been diminished by the ravages of slugs and bad weather; therefore a slight hotbed should now be constructed, covered with three or four inches of old Melon-soil, and sown immediately.

Onions.—Those who desire large bulbs ought now to sow the White Spanish, Brown Spanish, or the Tripoli, either in boxes or on a slight hotbed. The Tripoli is a very large mild Onion, but will not keep long.

Peas might still be sown in heat for transplanting. Where boxes are not to be got, common draining tiles will be found useful substitutes. Each should have a [illegible] straight straw laid along the bottom, both ends stopped with lumps of turf, then filled with soil, and the Peas sown in a row along the middle. In transplanting, the whole mass might be drawn out unbroken by taking hold of the projecting straws at one end.

Out-door Department.

If the continuance of the present thaw makes digging practicable, it ought not to be attempted while the ground continues saturated with wet. If not already done, immediately uncover Celery, Endive, and all other protected vegetables, or the moisture retained by the covering will in a short time effect the mischief it was designed to prevent.

Orchard.—Persevere at all favourable times in pruning and nailing of all kinds. See to stored Apples and Pears, which, owing to the excessive wetness of the last summer, do not generally keep well.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Select a few tall Cacti which have prominent flower-buds, water them, and place them at the coolest end of the house; these will blossom early. Orchidaceous plants must still be watered with great caution, as [illegible], such as [illegible] for example, are very apt to suffer from it during this dull weather. The temperature of the cool Orchidaceous house, where the species from Mexico and Guatemala are kept, ought not to exceed 55° with fire-heat.

Greenhouse.—Give air very freely now in fine, calm days, but do not expose the plants too suddenly to cold wind after their long confinement. Soft-wooded plants which are intended to be grown in pots should be shifted before they suffer from want of food. Some Camellias and Chinese Azaleas might be removed to the [illegible] or to a forcing-house, if it is wished to accelerate their flowering.

Pits and Frames.—Propagate with all diligence plants of all kinds for bedding out. Embrace every opportunity of drying the plants in these structures; during their long confinement they will most likely have suffered from damp.

Out-door Department.

As in other departments, digging had better be put off till the ground is [illegible]. In fine weather, [illegible], including Roses, may be planted; but if it is desirable to retard the flowering of any Rose trees, such should not be pruned till the buds have begun to push, and then be cut back to a dormant bud. New walks might also be formed.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Seeds of all kinds should be made ready to be sown as soon as the ground is in a fit state to receive them. Make preparations for layering, and to number [illegible].

Forest and Coppice Woods.—The late frost has presented a good opportunity to observe and mark [illegible] of the plantations that require [illegible] be set about. Continue to thin young plantations, and to fell coppice and timber trees. Proceed with planting whenever the ground is sufficiently dry.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Jan. 27, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Jan.		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunday	23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monday	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Average		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]

Jan. 21. Hazy; foggy; overcast at night.
22. Overcast; hazy; snow-flakes; overcast in the evening; temperature increasing.
23. Clear; stormy, with sleet and snow; clear and calm, with sharp frost in the evening.
24. Clear and frosty; very fine, with brisk sunshine; boisterous at night.
25. Drizzly; fine; clear and calm.
26. [illegible] overcast; [illegible] with rain in forenoon; snowing; overcast with white frost.
27. Very clear; fine throughout; lightly overcast.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years, for the ensuing Week ending Feb. 5, 1842.

Jan.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp.	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.
Sun.	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mon.	31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb.							
Tues.	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wed.	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thurs.	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fri.	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sat.	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 4th February 1838, and 3d in 1831—thermometer 56°; and the lowest on the 5th, in 1830—thermometer [illegible].

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending January 29, 1842.

During the present week the supply of many articles has been short, and consequently the prices have advanced. This remark, however, applies more particularly to vegetables, as among fruits little difference exists. *Fruit.*—Pears of good quality are abundant. A few hothouse Grapes are still offered; foreign continue excellent. Apples are abundant, and among them are many samples of American New Town Pippins. Among Pears a few Passe Colmars are offered. Chestnuts continue scarce, and command rather a high price. Filberts are tolerably plentiful, and pretty good. *Vegetables.*—Savoys and common Cabbages are plentiful, but the supply of the better kinds is rather short. [illegible] of all sorts is scarce. Forced French Beans are [illegible]. Asparagus and Seakale are by no means so plentiful as they were last week, and have, therefore, considerably advanced in price. Lettuces, Endive, and other kinds of salading are scarce. Rhubarb is abundant and excellent. Mushrooms are by no means plentiful. *Flowers.*—Among the cut flowers this week, were many beautiful Camellias, forced Azaleas, Hyacinths, Lilies of the Valley, and Amaryllis aulica.

COVENT GARDEN, Jan. 29, 1842.—FRUITS.—

Apples, Kitchen, per bushel, [illegible]
— Dessert, per bushel, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Grapes, Spanish, per lb., [illegible]
— [illegible]
Oranges, per doz., [illegible]
— per 100, [illegible]
— [illegible], per 100, [illegible]
Lemons, per doz., [illegible]
— per 100, [illegible]
Almonds, per peck, [illegible]
Sweet Almonds, per pound, [illegible]
[illegible]

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per dozen, [illegible]
Cabbages, White, per dozen, [illegible]
— Red, for pickling, [illegible]
Cabbage Plants, per doz. bun., [illegible]
Brussels Sprouts, ½ sieve, [illegible]
Broccoli, White, per bunch, [illegible]
— Purple, [illegible]
Kidney Beans, forced, per 100, [illegible]
Potatoes, per ton, [illegible]
— per cwt., [illegible]
— per bushel, [illegible]
— Kidney, [illegible]
Artichokes, Jerusalem, per half sieve, [illegible]
Turnips, per doz. bunches, [illegible]
Carrots, per doz. bunches, [illegible]
Red Beet, per dozen, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
Asparagus, per bundle, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Notices to Correspondents.

Newsmen [illegible] the "Gardener's Calendar" having been sent to our publisher, with directions to charge the amount to the accommodation of the respective writers, we must again state that we do not forward copies of the Paper direct from the office, but, according to the general usage of the London trade, hand over all orders to News

Agents, and have no means, therefore, of knowing by whom particular subscribers are supplied. But the Publisher will undertake that copies of *the Calendar* shall be sent to all who may transmit to him money, or a post-office order.

J. A., Limerick.—The Arnott stove will do. The plant is Heliánthemum algarvense. Cow-dung and water will prove the best kind of liquid manure for the Tree Heath, &c.

Cyngr can obtain seed of the Scotch Fir of any great seedsman.

A Correspondent asks for information respecting the planting, formation, and treatment of OSIER-BEDS. Will any one favour us with his experience on this subject?

The Publisher is still willing to give 1*s*. each for Nos. 9 and 44.

B. B.—It is difficult to prevent, and still more so to cure, canker in Apple-trees. Many of those varieties introduced from America are peculiarly subject to it, as are also some from the Continent of Europe; and although it is true that among the vast number that have originated in this country many are also affected, yet the proportion is not so great as in the case of foreign varieties. Insects may increase the evil, but they do not seem to be the primary cause, as may be inferred from the following considerations:—Insects that would inhabit, and prey upon the old bark, could not find anything like similar means of existence in the young bud. If such bud is, however, taken and worked on a clean stock, no signs of canker are exhibited for several years, or a longer period than insects could lie dormant, supposing they had existed in the bud at the time of its separation from the tree; but after an indefinite number of years, according to circumstances, canker does break out, characteristic of the variety, among hundreds of others that remain healthy under the same circumstances of soil and climate. The variety disposed to canker has, moreover, its period of sanity influenced by the nature of the soil and climate. An old Colmar Pear-tree will long remain healthy against a wall; but the same variety soon cankers as a standard. It is reasonable to conclude from the above that the causes of canker in fruit-trees are attributable to peculiarities in the constitution of the variety which render it susceptible to inimical qualities in the soil and climate. As it is your choice sorts from Holland that are chiefly affected, you must ascribe their being so to the nature of the variety, and the most effective remedy will be to graft the trees with other sorts; but as you much esteem the Apple, if you remove the trees and plant them almost on the surface of the soil, they will continue to bear well for a good many years, and in the mean time you can cultivate young trees to replace the old as these last decay. Do not prune late in spring.

A Friend in the Bahamas inquires whether any reasons can be given why Jonquils, Hyacinths, Tulips, Guernsey Lilies, and many other bulbous plants, some of which even require heat in England, will not blossom there, though producing leaves and roots in abundance. He has tried them in every way, in sand, in rich and poor soil, in water, in the sun, in shade, in and out of doors, but without success. He also asks why Cauliflowers and Broccoli will not flower there, although growing generally well and often vigorously, and whether any remedy founded on general principles can be suggested. We fear not. The cause in both cases is the heat of the climate, which is too great for the Cauliflower and Broccoli under any circumstances, and for the bulbs if they are exposed to it all the year round. In both instances the plants are so much stimulated as to produce nothing but foliage at the expense of their flowers. The only course to take would be to gradually dry the bulbs as soon as their growth is complete, and when their leaves have begun to wither, to pull them up and lay them in the sun till they are quite dry, in which state they must be kept for five or six months. Possibly the same process might throw the Cauliflower into flower; but in that case a stoppage of growth for a month would be as long as would be advisable.

C. N.—To have Russian Violets in flower during winter, you must treat them in the following manner:—As soon as they have done flowering, about March, sift a little rich light soil over them, and encourage their growth as much as possible, as the principal thing is to obtain as early as possible strong-rooted runners from the old plants, which, if properly managed, will be about the end of May. Transplant the young runners into a nursery-bed, in a rather shaded but not confined situation. The soil should be composed of fresh sandy loam and peat, with a small portion of leaf-mould, but by no means made rich with dung, as that causes the plants to grow too vigorously. About the beginning of August prepare a place for their final reception; an old Cucumber or Melon bed will do well, taking away the soil from the frame and filling the place with a mixture of good loam and sandy peat, adding about one quarter of well-rotted cow-dung to it; well water the whole, and let it remain for a few days to settle. After this remove the young plants from the nursery-bed with good balls, and plant them in rows about six or nine inches apart, each way, and afterwards place the lights on (for a few days) until the plants recover the shift. They will afterwards require no further trouble except watering and keeping free from slugs and weeds, which must be attended to. When the weather becomes cold in the autumn, the lights must be put on during the night, and in rough wet weather; and finally, the Violets must be well protected from frost during winter by covering them with either mats, fern, or straw, giving little water and plenty of air at all times, when the weather will permit, to prevent their damping off. Treated in this way, they will then flower freely from December to February. They may also be potted and cultivated in the same manner, and when in flower may be planted in the greenhouse; but they will not bloom during the winter if exposed to the inclemency of the weather, or if in a damp situation.

Salopian.—The best way to treat the more delicate varieties of China and Bourbon Roses after a long journey, is immediately to pot them in rather a dry soil, composed of an equal mixture of loam and peat, shortening the tops at the same time, and then placing them in a moderate hotbed, which must be kept close for a few days; they will then, if not too far gone, begin to grow in a short time, when they may have some water and be hardened by admitting air. It will not do to place their roots in water for a week; it is their receiving too much moisture, and that too suddenly, after being so long dried up by the journey, and particularly in the autumn, when the plants are in a soft state, when taken up, that injures them. The best way to graft the smaller kinds of Roses is by rind-grafting; that is, after taking off the heads of the stock (which should be young), make a slit in the bark on one side, and then with the knife remove the bark a little on each side to admit the graft, which will then be between the rind and the wood, tying as usual in grafting pretty tight, and put a little grafting-wax over the whole. The strong shoots of Roses are not proper for grafts; the weaker ones should be used; the grafts should not be more than two or three inches long. It will do to take up small suckers, and graft them as you propose; but they must be put into a close pit with a little artificial heat for a week or two. Your making a hotbed over an open fire as described in the "Gard. Mag." is not practical as there described. You had better have a small chamber underneath pierced with holes at the top, and heated by a small flue or hot-water apparatus.

D. D. writes that he has the management of two gardens where Sea-kale and Rhubarb are grown. One garden is a rich sandy loam of great depth; the beds of Kale, &c., are planted 12 feet from a wall having a S. and S.W. aspect, but partially shaded at this time of year by a belt of Firs in front, 20 yards' distance from the beds. The second is a heavy retentive clay; the beds are similarly planted, but have no wall at back nor trees in front. The Kale in both instances has been treated alike; but in the first garden it was commenced forcing on the 17th Nov., and he has gathered a small quantity, but weak and small; while in the second garden (the heavy clay, &c.) he did not commence forcing till the 21st Dec., and has gathered a quantity of excellent Kale and Rhubarb on the 13th Jan. The plants, he says, are in both cases very strong. The Rhubarb is Elford and Tobolsk. —[The following causes may make the difference described by *D. D.*:—1st, That forcing the first so early is against its producing strong shoots and leaves, having so short a period of time to rest; for although Sea-kale and Rhubarb are early excited by forcing, it must be recollected that the shoots and leaves are all removed, and the plants robbed of a great part of their vitality, and all the fresh supply for the next season must come from a debilitated system. 2d: Forcing so early in the open ground (17th Nov.) must destroy any plants, let them and the soil be ever so good; and if done, it is better to destroy the plants after forcing, and procure a succession for another year, for nothing is more injurious to plants than continual excitement. 3d: Sea-kale and Rhubarb like a strong and rather moist soil, particularly the former, and consequently your sandy soil may become too dry in summer when the plants have to make their growth, for it must be remembered that forced plants have to gain fresh matter from weakly shoots and leaves. 4th: The difference in the time of exciting the first and second crops (21st Dec.) and the latter being in a heavy retentive clay, will grow much slower at first than those in the sandy soil, and consequently will not be exhausted so soon, and also the plants will have sufficient time before forcing to mature their buds and ripen; for to commence forcing a plant before it has become torpid is destructive to its health; but there may be other reasons, such as whether the forcing was commenced gently or suddenly, the degree of heat applied, whether the plants were sufficiently established, and the soil properly prepared before planting.]

Philo-Chronicle.—Asclépias tuberosa requires to be grown in a light, sandy soil, and in a situation that is well drained and partially shaded; for in its wild state it is found either in stony fields or in dry woods. It is perfectly hardy, but always suffers from wet in autumn and winter, when it should be well protected with a handglass and kept quite dry. When it has done flowering, the tops should be partly cut off, which will cause the roots to form fresh buds. If grown in pots, the plants should be allowed to get dry during the winter; or they may be taken out of the pots, and kept in dry sand.

D. J.—Your Apples are—Nos. 2, 4, 25, King of the Pippins; 7, Orange Pippin; 8, Hollandbury; 12, Winter Queening; 13, Old English Codlin; 14, 23, Pompion; 16, Nonesuch; 17, Wormsley Pippin; 18, Northern Greening; 19, Lewis's Incomparable; 20, Gravenstein; 21, Api Gros; 24, Marmalade Pippin. The Pears are not known, nor do they appear to be worth growing.

C. A.—Your Apples are—No. 1, Dutch Mignonne; 3, Lamb Abbey Pearmain; 4, Winter Queening; 5, Winter Nonesuch; 7, Baxter's Pearmain; 8, Reinette Grise; 12, Bersdorffer; 13, Bringewood; 15, Rhode Island Greening; 16, Red Winter Colville; 18, Court of Wick; 19, London Pippin.

D. Alneto.—Rosa clinophylla, one of the reputed parents of R. Hárdii, is a single-flowered species, of no beauty, allied to the Macartney, and now difficult to find. The nurserymen do not grow it, because it is unsaleable. The best book is Rivers' Rose Amateurs' Guide.

J. C. L.—Your plant is a Catasetum; and if its flowers are always as small, with the same short labellum, it is new. It is allied to C. cristatum.

A Subscriber.—Nitrate of soda should be applied to the roots only. When we gave the rate of 2 cwt. per acre, we did not suppose our correspondents would call upon us to calculate for them the quantity per square yard. Nothing can be done for the Hyacinths. We consider Mr. Shearer right. Sow Nemophila insignis seed as soon as ripe.

P. A.—Cucumbers will not come to perfection unless they are carefully set, as it is called. To let the air blow among the plants is not enough.

H. D.—Gladiolus signifies 'small sword,' and has its name in allusion to the form of its leaves. Gladius, a sword, gives Gladiōlus for its diminutive, not Gladiōlus. The Pelargonium list is going on.

G. Fry, if he is wise, will not attempt experiments of a doubtful issue as to the right of property in plants. There is no analogy between a pruning-knife and a thermometer and a living plant. The former require neither soil nor air, nor attendance; the latter, all these. We do not regard the question of right of property in plants open to further discussion, except some quite new light is to be thrown upon it, which is not likely. Our columns are so filled with matters of practical value, that we have no room for dull speculations about what we regard as a settled question.

Cabbage wishes to know on what extent of Vineries Mr. John Duncan practised his successful experiment with root-pruning?

B. T.—The Pear with the musky flavour, which some prefer and many dislike, is the Bezi de Montigny.

G. W.—Your Pear is the Winter Orange, only fit for stewing; the Apple appears to be Parry's Pearmain. In order to induce the old Magnólia to flower, its roots had better be pruned.

Examiner.—Take the nursery first.

F. L.—It is very difficult to advise without seeing the land, and knowing what kind of soil it is. If it is so high above the Ouse as to be dry, it would be better to inoculate it with good pasture turf, provided it can carry it; but if it is subject to marine inundations, it would probably be most useful to inoculate it with salt-marsh.

Johannes.—Fuchsia cordifolia is in the hands of the principal nurserymen, and may be had through the Fellows of the Horticultural Society. Cinerarias would receive a prize at the Horticultural Society's meetings, if good enough; the others not.

W. D.—Your letter has been unanswered until we could give you a plan of a Melon-pit. This is now in the engraver's hands, and we hope to publish it next week, or at latest the week after.

A Young Gardener.—We do not remember your letter. Take Ayres's "Treatise on the Cucumber" for your guide; Lindley's "Guide to the Orchard" for fruit; and for Kitchen-garden work, Rogers' "Vegetable Cultivator." You must look over the Answers to Correspondents of last year for the list you want. Many such are to be found, and we have not room for another just now.

R. P.—We are sorry we cannot oblige you. The plants, &c., in the garden of the Horticultural Society are for the Fellows of the Society, and can be only had through their good offices.

A Subscriber, who cannot procure a plant of the Verdelho Grape from the London nurserymen, had better obtain cuttings through application to a Fellow of the Horticultural Society.

Pauper says—"A. possesses duplicates of rare plants; B. likewise possesses duplicates of rare plants: A. wishes for B.'s duplicates; B. wishes for A.'s duplicates. Both would be very glad to exchange; they are strangers to each other; consequently neither knows the wants of the other, or their ability to accommodate: neither are rich enough to purchase. Can you suggest any mode to assist in this matter?—[The ready, and, indeed, only way is to communicate by means of advertisements.]

C. B. t.—The Roses which are sold by the hawkers in the streets are forced for the purpose in close pits, and, consequently, soon suffer when afterwards exposed to a colder and drier atmosphere. The only remedy is to keep them in as close a situation as possible until the flowers are past their beauty, which is not very long, and then partially cut them back, and place them in a cold frame or pit, giving them plenty of air in fine weather, and but a moderate supply of water at first. They will then, if China, hybrid China, and Tea-scented, soon recover and flower freely again. This is the treatment which the growers themselves resort to, if they cannot dispose of the plants when in flower. If, when purchased, they are kept in a rather warm and close place, they will keep on flowering for some time without suffering much injury. It is the sudden change that injures them. They do not want shifting.

If *G. G.* will turn to the Index of our volume for 1841, he will find several references to methods for destroying Woodlice.

A Constant Reader.—The following six climbers are suitable for a conservatory:—Hardenbérgia macrophylla, Bignónia Tweediana, Ipomœa Leárii, Tacsónia pinnatistípula, Mimosa marginata, and Passiflora cæruleo-racemosa.

J. M., Huperton.—Your letter is an advertisement.

Two Young Gardeners may select the following plants to grow in the parlour-frame described in the *Chronicle* for Dec. 4:—Lycopódium denticulatum, to cover the under part; Venus's Fly-trap, to be planted near the front; the Fairy Rose; Dóodia caudata; Gymnogramma chrysophylla; Fúchsia macrophylla, and Echevéria secunda. Several species of Mammillária and Mesembryánthemum tigrinum may be hung from the top. The Pitcher-plant, when young, has also a pretty appearance when planted among the Moss.

W. D., Sussex.—You have no doubt given your Canna too much water at a season when it required rest. Your insect is the green-fly or aphis; and methods of destroying it are given at pp. 153, 297, and many other pages in our volume for 1841.

W. Turner.—Newman's book on Ferns costs 10*s*. 6*d*.

M.—We do not think you will succeed very well in growing Lilium lancifolium in a window. The soil which suits it best is peat and sand, and in potting observe that the drainage is perfect. For other particulars we recommend you to peruse Mr. Groom's article at p. 68 (1841).

Mary.—We were quite in earnest in advising you to burn your soil if it is very stiff. It must be done in the dry weather of spring. The method is to pare it, and to let the turf pared off become quite dry; then to collect it in heaps, and set fire to it, either by means of the Grass and other vegetable matters belonging to it, or with furze or any coarse herbage; the heaps will consume with a smothering heat. When burnt, the ashes must be spread quickly, and slightly turned in with the spade. Neither this, however, nor lime-rubbish, nor any other application will be of service unless the land is drained well; to effect which, the best mode will be to form bush-drains, all sloping towards a ditch as much lower than themselves as possible. Any farmer or gardener will tell you how to make them. We have already explained the manner at p. 800 (1841).

A Cornish Cottager.—Dwarf Apple-trees intended to be brought into a bearing state as early as possible may be planted at the distance of 10 feet each way, whether for training in a conical form, or concave, like a goblet; by either mode good produce can be obtained. The open dwarfs are, however, more liable to be injured by frost in spring, and therefore there will be propriety in training portions according to both modes. You had better procure Rivers' "Treatise on Root-pruning," which only costs 1*s*. The Hawthornden and Alfriston are good kitchen Apples, coming early into bearing and suitable for dwarf training; as are also the following dessert Apples:—Court-pendu Plat, Scarlet Nonpareil, Braddick's Nonpareil, King of the Pippins, and Ribston Pippin. Hacon's Incomparable Pear will succeed on a south wall, but it does not require one. The Passans du Portugal bears early.

Rosalinda.—1st: Roses if properly pruned and manured will grow for many years in the same place, provided the soil and situation are suitable, but much also depends on the kinds, as well as whether they are worked on stocks or on their own bottoms; and if worked, on what kinds of stock; also if they are of the more tender sorts which may be injured by the severity of the winter. 2d: Roses certainly will do much better if removed to a fresh soil about every five or six years, and have their roots partially pruned, and the old plants reduced in size when on their own bottoms, particularly the Scotch and garden Roses. 3d: When the natural soil is stiff, mix a good quantity of fine sand with it; if poor, well-rotted dung also. 4th: In root-grafting, any portion of the root will do, provided it is large enough; but the grafted part must be buried below the surface of the soil in the pot, which must then be placed in a hotbed or close warm pit, to cause immediate union, otherwise both are apt to perish. 5th: The best time to prune Portugal and common Laurels is from April to June; but they may be pruned at almost any time if it is judiciously done.

Rusticus.—Whether it is really of service to add acids to bone-dust, we do not know; it certainly cannot be done if the dust is to be drilled. We doubt the advantage of doing so under any circumstances. The plant is Bérberis aquifólium. The other question will be answered next week.

We have unpacked with admiration the beautifully-saved seeds of some of our finest border-flowers, which *Mr. Sheepshanks* has been so kind as to send us. We doubt whether samples so perfect, and so free from all impurity, were ever saved by any other grower. He has our best thanks.

If *Mr. Mack* will look again at the article on Pelargoniums, he will see that we have not stated the Queen of the Fairies to be superior to any Pelargonium known. If he will wait till the whole of the paper is printed, he will find the remainder of his criticism equally groundless.

J. L. S.—The plan which you have sent to us for heating your small frame would, perhaps, answer your purpose, but we think it liable to some objections. You would not be able to clean your flues without taking down some part of your walls; and the under flue is too far from the beds. We think a better plan would be to carry the flue from the back to the front, along the front, and then up to the back again on the other side, keeping it about a foot lower at the fire-place than where it enters the chimney. You can then pack the bottom, sides, and top of the flues with brick-bats, as shown in your plan, and likewise cover some parts with evaporating tanks. Hot-water pipes would be by far the cleanest and best, but for a small frame like this they would be more expensive. It is the object of the articles under the head of "The Amateurs' Garden," to teach the amateur how, as well as when, to perform gardening operations; so that your suggestions concerning fermenting material, &c., will meet with attention.

W. H. G., Clapham.—The small quantity of sulphur which necessarily falls upon the soil in the pot will not injure the roots of your Heaths, but it is always better and cleaner to remove as much of it as possible from the surface before watering. For lists of greenhouse plants we beg to refer you to pp. 89, 649, 151 (1841); for stove, to the Answers to Correspondents in our last Number.

A Subscriber.—The trough in Mr. Green's Cucumber-pit, described at p. 36 (1841), is an open one.

Hibernia may sow the Fuchsia seeds in about a month, in pots filled with any light earth, and place them on a shelf near the glass in the greenhouse, or in a moderate hotbed frame. Fuchsias growing in boxes, which cannot be readily shifted, may have the surface-soil removed, and fresh added. Kennedyas may be propagated either by cuttings or seeds; a mixture of loam, peat, and sand is a good compost for them. Speechley's "Treatise on the Vine" is one of the best.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE christening of the Prince of Wales, and the State ceremonies which have attended the solemnity, will naturally be regarded in every part of the kingdom as the most interesting intelligence of the week. Our Home News contains all those details which are likely to prove acceptable to our readers, and it is therefore unnecessary in this place to do more than advert to the peculiar circumstances under which the event has taken place. The performance of the ceremony—not as heretofore in a private apartment of the palace—but in an edifice consecrated to Divine worship, and the appearance of the King of Prussia as one of the sponsors, at a time when the establishment of the Protestant Bishopric at Jerusalem promises to perpetuate an alliance between the two nations on religious grounds, may perhaps be considered as among the most gratifying of these circumstances. Its occurrence also at a moment when the world is enjoying almost universal peace, and the adoption of the name of Albert Edward, in which the recollections of his father's virtues will be associated with those of the greatest Sovereigns of England, can hardly be regarded as less propitious. These considerations appear to combine in giving an auspicious character to the solemnity, and in increasing the confidence of the nation, that when at some future, and, as we hope, most distant day, the young heir of Great Britain shall be called to the throne of his ancestors, he may give additional glory to his name, and prove the defender of the constitutional liberties and religion of this united Empire.—The reception of the King of Prussia in this country has been in every way worthy of the occasion. His Majesty's progress has been marked by cordial demonstrations of popular respect, and during his visits to our national institutions, the people have lost no opportunity to do him honour. The preparations for the opening of Parliament on Thursday next are now completed: it is officially announced that the Queen will open the session in person, and that the King of Prussia will be present.

Our news from France relates chiefly to the proceedings in the Chambers during the debates on the Address, which have been carried on with considerable warmth. The affairs of the East, and the convention which restored France to the European compact, were the first subjects of discussion; but the paragraphs relating to them, although opposed by M. Thiers, were carried without a division. The convention relative to the right of search, for the more effectual suppression of the slave-trade, has been more successfully opposed; the Chambers were all but unanimous in regarding the right of search as compromising the independence of the national flag; and consequently an amendment has been carried, which may possibly prevent the ratification of the treaty. The dispute with Spain has since been the subject of discussion; the amendment of the opposition was rejected by a large majority, and during the debate M. Guizot emphatically declared that the demand of the Ambassador at Madrid was entirely supported by the Great Powers, and by the whole diplomatic body; and that the French Government, so far from abetting the movement of Queen Christina, actually apprised the Regent of the intended insurrection.—From Spain we learn that public attention is directed to the approaching debate on the Address in reply to the Speech of the Regent, and it is generally believed that the Address of both Chambers will pass without much opposition. —Advices from Turkey announce the suspension of the threatened hostilities against Greece, in order to give time to the Government of King Otho to make the required reparation; and hopes are entertained that the English and French Ambassadors will succeed in effecting a speedy adjustment of these differences.—The news received during the week from the United States, relates chiefly to the deficiency in the Treasury, and to the new fiscal scheme of the Government, which is expected to meet with severe opposition. Sir Charles Bagot, the new Governor-General of Canada, arrived at New York on the 29th ult., and intended to remain there for a few days previously to his departure for Montreal.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal are in the enjoyment of excellent health, and continue at Windsor. On Saturday evening the King of Prussia arrived at the Castle, attended by Prince Albert, who had proceeded to Greenwich to receive his Majesty on his arrival from the Continent. On Sunday the Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Cobourg, accompanied by the Princes Augustus and Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, arrived at the Castle, having landed at Woolwich from the Continent, to be present at the Christening of the Prince of Wales. The proceedings at Court consequent on the arrival of the King of Prussia and the other illustrious visitors, and the ceremony of the Christening of the Prince of Wales, will be found in detail below. On Thursday the King honoured Sir Robert Peel with his company at luncheon, and visited the National Gallery and Whitehall. The King of Prussia will leave Windsor Castle for London on Monday, with the intention of passing the remainder of his sojourn in this country in town, apartments having been prepared for his Majesty's reception in Buckingham Palace. The Queen and Court are expected to arrive in town on Wednesday; and on Thursday it is announced that her Majesty will open Parliament in person, when the King of Prussia will also be present at the ceremony. To-morrow, Sunday, it is expected that the King of Prussia will attend divine service at St. Paul's.—The Countess of Dalhousie has been appointed one of the ladies of the Bedchamber in ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the Countess of Sandwich, resigned.

The Queen Dowager.—The accounts published during the week of the health of her Majesty the Queen Dowager state that her Majesty has suffered no inconvenience from her journey to town, and that her restoration to a confirmed state of health is proceeding favourably. On Monday her Majesty received a visit from the King of Prussia, who came to town for this purpose from Windsor, and stayed some time at Marlborough House, where his Majesty partook of a *déjeûné*.

Christening of the Prince of Wales.—The Christening of the Prince of Wales, the anticipation of which has so long occupied the attention of the public, took place on Tuesday, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, under every circumstance that could give interest and brilliancy to the ceremony. The day, at its early part, was wet and unpropitious; but shortly before noon the weather cleared up, the sun shone out brightly, and the remainder of the day continued fine, affording to the assembled multitudes an opportunity of witnessing the spectacle under most favourable circumstances. The public were only admitted to the interior of the Castle by means of tickets; and as these were limited in number, there was neither pressure nor anything like disturbance during any part of the proceedings. The Eton boys were also admitted, and the Round Tower was appropriated to them. A battalion of the Grenadiers from London were drawn up in the Grand Quadrangle, and the 72d Reg. of Highlanders in the Lower Ward opposite the Chapel; and their bands playing military airs throughout the day added much to the festivity of the scene. A battery of flying artillery was stationed in the Long Walk of the Park, and was discharged at different parts of the ceremony, while a body of Horse Guards patrolled the roads in the vicinity of the Castle. The distinguished visitors honoured with invitations to the Christening began to assemble in the Waterloo Gallery at eleven o'clock, being set down at the portico leading to the grand staircase, which, as well as the entrance-hall, was lined by the Yeomen of the Guard in their Coronation costume. At half-past eleven the Foreign Ministers, ladies, Knights of the Garter, Cabinet Ministers, and other visitors, left the Castle in Royal carriages for Wolsey's Hall, followed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford, and Norwich. Shortly after, the King of Prussia, the Queen, and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, left the Castle for the Chapel, accompanied by the Duke of Sussex and Prince George of Cambridge. The procession advanced to the Chapel in the order of the programme that had been previously arranged. Due military honours were paid to the Foreign Ambassadors, but no cheering was given until the carriage containing the Infant Prince came in sight. The Duchess of Buccleuch, to whose care the charge was intrusted, held him in such a manner as enabled the assembled company to obtain an excellent view of the young Prince, which caused the cheering to be redoubled. The *cortége* moved on, and shortly afterwards another of the state carriages came in view, in which sat the King of Prussia, who was loudly cheered. The military presented arms, and the colours were lowered to him as he passed towards the Chapel. When her Majesty and Prince Albert approached, their presence was welcomed by loud and long-continued cheering on the part of the spectators, and by the usual military honours on the part of the assembled soldiery. The interior of St. George's Chapel had been fitted up with great splendour for the occasion. The banners of the Knights Companions of the Garter, suspended above the sword, scarf, and arms of each, also served to heighten the gaiety of the scene; and when the knights themselves took their stalls, habited in the full costume of the order, and the Ministers of State and the Ambassadors had taken their seats—when the King of Prussia and his suite, and the Queen, Prince Albert, and their attendants appeared on the platform, the whole presented a magnificent and animating spectacle. Among the few ladies who were present, were the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Hamilton, the Duchess of Buccleuch, and Mrs. Harcourt, of St. Leonard's-hill. Such accommodation as the space would afford was also provided in the shape of galleries for the public, who were only admitted by tickets, which were very limited in number. After leaving Wolsey's Hall, and on entering the passage leading to the aisles, the Royal *cortége* separated; the Queen with Prince Albert and their attendants filing off and entering the choir by the north door to the right; while the King of Prussia and his suite turning to the left, approached the platform by a corresponding aperture on the left in the south aisle. His Majesty, who was dressed in a field-marshal's uniform, entered first and took his seat nearest the font. The Duchess of Kent, who was led by the King of Prussia, took her seat on his Majesty's right hand; next came the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge. The Queen, in a few seconds after, made her appearance, conducted by Prince Albert in the costume of the Order of the Garter, and preceded by the Lord Chamberlain and Master of the Household. The whole company then immediately rose and remainded standing, while the band played the march from *Joseph*. Her Majesty was dressed in the robes of Sovereign of the Order of the Garter, and wore a circlet, earrings, and necklace of diamonds. Her Majesty was supported on the left, beyond Prince Albert, by the Duke of Sussex, Prince George of Cambridge, and the Princes Ferdinand and Leopold of Saxe Cobourg. The Duke of Wellington stood behind her Majesty's chair supporting the sword of State, and upon more than one occasion during the ceremony was observed, notwithstanding the considerable weight he supported, adjusting, with obvious pleasure, the train of her Majesty's robe, which, placed over the back of the chair, was liable to become entangled when the Queen had risen from her devotions. The other distinguished visitors were each stationed in their appointed stalls. The "March" having been concluded, the Archbishop of Canterbury, standing behind the font, and supported by the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of Norwich and London, commenced reading the usual baptismal service. The sponsors, as has already been announced, were the King of Prussia and the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Cambridge as proxy for the Princess of Saxe Coburg, and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge as proxy for the Princess Sophia; and when the Infant Prince was brought in and given into the hands of the Archbishop, the King of Prussia gave the usual responses, and named him ALBERT EDWARD, by which names he was accordingly christened by his Grace. The Infant Prince, who remained perfectly quiet during the whole of the ceremony, was then delivered by the Archbishop into the hands of the lady who had brought his Royal Highness to the font, and who carried him to the door of the Chapter-room, where his nurse was in waiting to receive him. At the conclusion of the service, the Hallelujah Chorus was chaunted by the full choir with great effect; after which, the Royal procession departed in the same order in which they had entered the chapel; and thus concluded this important national solemnity, which will be hailed by all classes throughout the country with the satisfaction which so interesting an event, consummated under every auspicious circumstance, is calculated to convey.

The Chapter of the Garter.—On the return of the Queen and Prince Albert, the King of Prussia, and the remainder of the procession, a Chapter of the Order of the Garter was held in the Throne-room, and nearly all the visitors assembled in the Waterloo Gallery. Her Majesty being seated on a chair of state, and the Knights and officers having being introduced and taken their places, the Sovereign's pleasure that a lineal descendant of King George I. should be elected into the Order, in pursuance of a statute to that effect, was notified by the Bishop of Oxford. The election was then proceeded with, and his Majesty the King of Prussia was declared elected a Knight of the Order of the Garter. The King was then introduced, and the Garter was buckled on his left leg, and her Majesty, assisted by Prince Albert and the Duke of Sussex, afterwards passed the Ribbon and George over his left shoulder. Her Majesty then gave the accolade to the King, who received the congratulations of the Knights Companions present. After this ceremony had been concluded, a *déjeûné* was served to the visitors in the Queen's presence chamber, the Queen's audience chamber, and the Vandyke gallery.

The Banquet.—In the evening, a state banquet was given in St. George's Hall, which presented a magnificent appearance. At each end beaufets had been erected, covered with crimson, and encased in light Gothic screens. On these beaufets, the finest gold shields, salvers, vases, tankards, and cups, of the Royal collection, were displayed among candelabra and sconces of silver-gilt, filled with wax lights. The table for the banquet, which was laid between, had a succession of gold candelabras and epergnes, reaching from one extremity to the other, together with a great variety of vases and other ornaments of gold plate. Covers were laid for 140 persons, and the tables, it is stated, groaned under the weight of the gilt silver plates deposited upon them. For each guest a servant in the Royal State livery was in waiting, and the Hall presented a scene full of animation and splendour. The dinner, which commenced at half-past seven, was sumptuous, and the dessert contained every delicacy both in and out of season. Several pieces of exquisitely prepared confectionary were served up, and from the profusion of flowers with which they were decorated, it seemed as if a garden had suddenly sprung up among the other illusions of the scene. After dinner a succession of toasts was given, commencing with the Prince of Wales; which was followed by that of the King of Prussia. Her Majesty's health was then drunk, and was succeeded by that of Prince Albert. The toasts were all drunk in silence, followed by appropriate tunes from the bands which were in attendance. Her Majesty, accompanied by the ladies, left the table about ten. The rest of the Royal guests remained a short time, when the King of Prussia, the Princes, Ambassadors, and other guests, joined her Majesty, and this terminated the banquet, which, altogether, as respects the rank of those who attended it, the splendour of their dresses, the magnificence of the tables and the apartments, has, it is said, never before been equalled. The doors of the Waterloo Gallery were then thrown open for the reception of the company, and a grand musical performance took place, which concluded the festivities of the evening. During the concert, her Majesty took a glass of punch from a colossal punch-bowl, prepared for the occasion, and drank to the health of the Prince of Wales, an example which was immediately followed by all present. A christening cake, of very large dimensions, was also displayed among the other refreshments in the saloon, and elicited general admiration. At half-past eleven the Queen took her leave of her guests, to whom she made repeated obeisances, and, placing her arm in that of the King of Prussia, retired from the apartment, which was speedily afterwards vacated by the visitors.

Opening of Parliament.—Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, the Lord High Chamberlain, has received the usual official notice of the intention of her Majesty to open the ensuing session of Parliament, on Thursday next, in person, and Mr. Pulman, the deputy black-rod, is daily engaged at the House of Lords in directing the necessary preparations, as the ceremony is expected to derive unusual splendour from the circumstance of the visit of the King of Pruisia, who will be present. The state chair for his Majesty will be placed on the right of the Queen; and on the left of these, seats will be provided for the Duchess of Kent, Gloucester, and Cambridge, and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge. The King of Prussia will go in separate state to the House, and will be received with the usual honours paid to crowned heads.

Parliamentary Movements.—A Cornwall paper informs us that it has been authorised to announce that circumstances have occurred which oblige Mr. Basset to decline contesting the western division of that county. Sir Howard Douglas and the Rt. Hon. J. C. Herries have come forward on the Conservative interest for the representation of Liverpool, vacant by the elevation of Mr. Creswell to the bench; no Liberal candidate has yet been announced. The Hon. Col. Abercromby has resigned the representation of the united counties of Clackmannan and Kinross, on account of ill-health, and Gen. Morison has started in the Liberal interest. The election for the city of Dublin commenced on Tuesday, and at the close of the poll on Thursday the numbers were, for Mr. Gregory, 2149; for Lord Morpeth, 1840; the election is not yet concluded.

Church Preferment.—Dr. Gilbert, principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, and late Vice-Chancellor of the University, has been selected to fill the vacant see of Chichester.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—*The Chambers.*—The journals are occupied exclusively with reports of the speeches delivered in the Chamber of Deputies during the debates on the Address, which continue to be carried on with considerable warmth. After a long discussion, the first paragraph of the Address, which related to the affairs of the East, passed without a division. The most remarkable speeches delivered in this part of the debate were those by M. Thiers and M. Guizot. The latter, in a very long speech, vindicated the course pursued by Government, and laboured to show that he had exerted himself for the Pacha, and obtained more favourable conditions than he would otherwise have been allowed. In the latter part of his speech M. Guizot alluded to the Convention of the Straits, and to the return of France to the European Concert. "This *Concert*," said M. Guizot, "is no Holy Alliance, no coalition, no abdication of policy or independence on any side. It is merely an understanding that previously to having recourse to any war on any political question, the Powers will always endeavour to come to a common and amicable understanding." He then declared that there were but three systems of policy possible: the policy of close alliance with one or two powers, the policy of isolation, and the policy of close alliance with none, but of good intelligence with all. The time for the first, he said, had passed, and was no longer possible; the second was imprudent, as it bound the four Powers against France, and therefore the last was the only prudent course left for him, and this he had adopted. M. Guizot, at the close of his speech, read an extract from a letter of Lord Aberdeen, in which that minister states, with respect to the French colony in Algiers, that his views on the subject had changed since he was foreign minister in 1830; and that regarding the position of France in Africa as a fact accomplished, he had no longer any objections to raise against it. M. Thiers replied to this speech at great length, and hinted that had he been left in office he would have kept at least half Syria, and accused M. Guizot of ceding everything and gaining nothing. He went on to give a long statement of his political views and condemned the policy of the present Cabinet; during which he stated several times that the European Powers do not and did not meditate any war or invasion against France; but that the object of those powers was to lessen and annul her influence. He condemned the Turks as "*effete*, worthless, and impossible to regenerate; and the most worthless in his eyes were the Turks who attempted to reform or ameliorate the institutions or organisation of their country." As a contrast to this, M. Thiers passed a high eulogium upon Russia, and a panegyric upon her ambition. "I respect," said he, "Russian ambition; it is the ambition of a great nation. The ambition of nations is the measure of their greatness. A nation without ambition has lost its vital principle." The first three paragraphs of the Address having been carried without any amendment, some observations were made by one of the deputies respecting the alleged disarmament of the fleet, when Admiral Duperé, Minister of Marine, declared that certain circumstances had obliged Government to concentrate the naval forces of France in the Mediterranean, and that other circumstances, well known to the Chamber, had since rendered it necessary to divide those forces, and to transfer a portion of them to the ocean; but that there was no intention on its part to disarm the fleet. M. Guizot, in his turn, protested that Government had pledged itself to no foreign Cabinet to reduce the naval establishment. On Saturday an amendment to the fourth paragraph was moved by M. Billault, a partisan of M. Thiers; the object of which was to pledge Government not to ratify the Convention signed with the Powers relative to the right of search for the more effectual abolition of the slave-trade. The amendment was supported by MM. Dupin, Thiers, and Berryer, and opposed by M. Guizot and the Minister of Public Instruction. The debate on this amendment was animated and excited considerable interest, since, if carried, the Cabinet could not ratify the Convention, and it was thought would consequently give in its resignation. On Monday, however, a counter-amendment was moved by M. Lacrosse, of the Dufaur-Passy, or middle-party, which was as follows:—"We have the *hope*, that if your Government adheres to fresh arrangements relative to the slave-trade, it will be able to manage, efficiently with the suppression of this infamous traffic, to preserve upon every attack the legitimate interests of our maritime commerce, and the independence of our flag." —We have since received accounts of the termination of the debate on this paragraph, which concluded by the adoption of a counter-amendment, proposed by M. Jacques Lefebvre, who is of the right or Conservative side of the Chamber, but which did not apparently differ much from that of M. Billault, inasmuch as it was still a kind of pledge for the Deputies to refuse their sanction to the treaty. Its precise words are as follows:—"We have also the confidence that in granting its assistance to the suppression of a criminal traffic, your Government well know how to prevent all attempts against the interests of our trade and the independence of our flag." The adoption of this amendment, which was carried unanimously with the exception of the votes of the five Ministers who are deputies, appears to be regarded, in consequence of the tone of the debate, as a serious check to M. Guizot's policy. MM. Billault and Lacrosse withdrew their amendments, declaring that they adopted M. Lefebvre's because they considered it as a censure passed upon the treaty of 1841, and a wish that this treaty should not be ratified. M. Lefebvre and his friends declared that their object in proposing their amendment was to oppose, as far as the prerogative of the Chamber could do so, any extension of the treaties of 1831 and 1833. M. Dupin, a member of the committee which prepared the address, was even more explicit. He declared that the object of his vote was to hasten the period when those treaties should no longer have any effect. The Ministry, on their part, did not conceal the fact that they attached the utmost importance to the rejection of any amendment tending to disapprove of the treaty of 1841; and M. Guizot, it is said, with a view to alarm the Centres, explained to them, that if they declared an opinion contrary to the negotiations concluded by his Cabinet, they would place the Government in a false position. The papers state that, by this amendment, the Chamber has formally and positively separated from the English policy, and given Government an opportunity of concluding an alliance with the minor maritime Powers at some future period.—The Chamber then proceeded to the consideration of that paragraph in the speech which refers to the foreign relations of the country, on which M. Gustave de Beaumont proposed the following amendment:—"The Chamber hopes that the differences which have unfortunately arisen between the Governments of France and Spain will not seriously disturb the friendly relations existing between the two countries; and that, mindful of the great interests which unite them, and of the common principle of their institutions, they will speedily terminate a difference without any well-founded and national cause." M. G. de Beaumont having spoken at length in support of his amendment, M. Guizot rose and defended the course that had been adopted by the Ministry. Government, he said, could not expect that the presentation of M. Salvandy's credentials would have led to any unpleasant consequences. The claims of the Ambassador were conformable to the practice observed in every monarchy, to the public law of Europe, and to all the precedents. In Greece and the Brazils, during the minority of the Sovereigns, the same pretensions had been raised by the Regents, and all the Powers had declared against them. The presentation by an ambassador of his credentials to the real Sovereign was a European right, and the moment the affair became known, the Governments, both absolute and constitutional, and Great Britain amongst the rest, supported the demand of France. Government could not have foreseen the objection arising out of the 59th article of the Constitution of 1837, which was no law for foreign nations; and Spain, by her conduct, had not comprehended her own interests, the intentions of the French Government, and the advantages which she would have derived from a closer intimacy with France. M. Guizot, in conclusion, said that M. de Beaumont had not calculated the consequences of his amendment, and that it could not be the intention of a French Chamber to impede, by its adoption, important negotiations impending between France and a foreign country. M. Odillon Barrot rose next, and addressed the House at considerable length; after which the Chamber divided, and rejected the amendment by a large majority. M. de Salvandy was at his seat, and Queen Christina was placed in the Ambassador's tribune.

The Capital.—The "Journal des Débats" informs us that the King of Prussia will not visit Paris, as rumoured, but will return to Berlin without passing through France. The Prince de Joinville returned to the capital on Friday, from his voyage to the United States, and has since been made rear-admiral. His Royal Highness was in perfect health. —The report of the commissioners at Paris, appointed to inquire into the project for erecting a monument to the memory of the late Emperor Napoleon, states that it should be "a sarcophagus of granite or porphyry, of a noble and rigid style of sculpture, and erected on an imperishable basis;" and that besides the tomb and crypt to be erected in the Invalides, there should also be an equestrian statue of the Emperor on some spot near the hospital, on the outside. The reasons for this plan are thus expressed:—"Inside the Church, the tomb—outside, the statue! Nothingness in the sight of God! Glory in the sight of men!"

The Press.—Sixty journals of departments have given in their adhesion to the "declaration" published a short time since by the Paris Opposition papers in regard to the conviction of M. Dupoty. The responsible editor and printer of the "Journal du Bourbonnais," a legitimist journal of Moulins, were, a few days ago, brought before the Court of Assizes of the Allier for a libel against the King, published on the 8th inst., in a critique on an exhibition of paintings, in which was a portrait of his Majesty in full length, presented by him to the town of Moulins. The editor was found guilty by the jury, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of 4000f. The printer was acquitted. The "Mode" was seized on Saturday by the police for an article reflecting on Government.

SPAIN.—Our accounts from Madrid are to the 15th instant, but there is nothing of interest in the political news, as public attention was directed to the approaching debate on the Address, which was to come on on the 17th inst. It appeared to be the general opinion that the Address would pass. The reply of the Chamber of Deputies to the speech of the Regent has appeared in the shape of a rough draught from the hands of the committee appointed for the purpose, and of which Señors Olozaga and Cortina are, it is stated, virtually the chiefs. It is said to be more critical than that of the Senate, more particularly in reference to the want of precautions to prevent the outbreak of the 7th Oct., and to the "illegal" treatment of the Barcelonese in proclaiming the state of siege in that city, but on the whole preserves the character of a dignified State paper, and does not attempt to criticise the foreign policy of the Cabinet. In this respect, both it and the reply of the Senate are regarded as tacitly approving and confirming all that Government has done in reference to M. Salvandy. The subject of the late differences with this Ambassador continues to be still the principal topic of public discussion; and in spite of the decisive vote of the Cortes upon the matter, some of the journals now state that the Cabinet failed to comprehend the affair in its proper light, and interpreted the letter but not the spirit of the article of the constitution which had formed the basis of the vote of the Cortes. The opinion in the diplomatic circles, it is said, was in favour of the views of the French Cabinet; and, it is added, that the last despatches received from the several Governments were all to that effect. It also appears, that since the departure of M. de Salvandy, the Duke of Gluckburg, Chargé d'Affaires of the French Embassy, and not Chargé d'Affaires of France, has had some difficulty in coming to an understanding with M. Gonzales, foreign Minister, and Government, with respect to the difference between these two titles and their respective duties. In the Senate, on the 13th inst., a motion was made by one of the members for the production of the documents connected with the case of M. Salvandy; but on the declaration of Señor Gonzales that it would be inconvenient to lay them before the public until the negotiations now pending were terminated, the proposition was withdrawn. It was rumoured that all the French employés still remaining in Madrid would immediately be withdrawn, and the natives of France resident in the capital be placed under the care of the Chargé d'Affaires of Belgium. The journals state that all parties are agreed upon the advantages held out in the Royal speech, of pursuing the path of practical improvement; and the Senate declares "the pleasure with which it beholds Government, in spite of the wants and difficulties by which it is surrounded, dedicating its attention to the improvement of all those branches which advance the happiness of society, means of communication which are so much wanted; agricultural, manufacturing, and mining pursuits, susceptible of so many degrees of increase and improvement; the organisation of the army, the increase of the navy, the civil administration, legislation, public instruction, the revenue, public credit, &c. Various slight suggestions are offered in the Address of the Senate, in respect to some of these important items; but the conclusion is said to be highly complimentary to Government, and expresses great confidence and respect for the character of the Regent.—On the 15th, the Minister of War informed the Senate that the Duke de Castro Terreno, implicated in the outbreak of October, had, in virtue of a decree of the Regent, been permitted to reside in Madrid on parole. Count Requena, lately sentenced to transportation for the part which he had taken in the same revolt, was embarked at Cadiz for Porto Rico on the 7th inst. It is supposed that no less than 680 officers have been placed on half-pay in consequence of the late Christino events. Recent accounts from the Havannah describe the prosperity of that island as gradually increasing, and state that the exports of copper ore alone, during one week of November, were 755 tons weight. A guerilla of 14 men have made their appearance at Santa Cruz de la Zavra, in the province of La Mancha, under the command of one Marrajo.

PORTUGAL.—We have received intelligence from Lisbon to the 17th inst., brought by the *Tagus* steamer. Monsignor Capuccini, the Papal nuncio, arrived in that capital on the 17th inst., and was expected to be presented to the Queen the following day. The journals are still occupied with discussing the merits of the new finance operations. Some excitement appears to prevail among the Chartists at Oporto, who have been celebrating their municipal triumph with much warmth; and it seems that the ardour with which Don Pedro's hymn had been sung there had induced the opposite party to suppose that a revolution, in a Chartist sense, was about to take place; an impression which seems to have been increased by the information that the Minister of Justice was about to proceed there. The visit of the latter, however, who left Lisbon on the 17th for Oporto by steamer, was believed, in the capital, to be only on private matters; and no fears, it is said, are entertained that this attempt to disturb the present state of things will be encouraged or tolerated by Government. A royal order, conceding to the petition of the merchants the privilege of getting the fifteen per cent. reduction of duties on goods imported in Portuguese shipping, up to the period assigned by the new law abolishing the differential duties, although not despatched for consumption till afterwards, had been officially published. Hopes were entertained that the treaty with England would soon be completed, and that it would be accompanied, or soon followed, by propositions for an extensive and reciprocal reduction of duties.

GERMANY.—We have German papers and letters to a recent date, but their contents are uninteresting. They mention that important reductions are about to take place in the Austrian as well as the Russian armies, and that 200,000 men, disbanded from the Austrian army, are to be employed as workmen on the great railways. Count Medem has been appointed Russian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna, where he is expected to arrive about the beginning of next month. Private letters from Vienna, dated the 16th inst., mention that some alarmists had appeared at the Bourse of that city, and had succeeded in putting a stop to all business, by asserting that the Greek Government had assembled a corps of 30,000 men on the frontiers of Thessaly, and that hostilities had even commenced. These reports had, it seems, so completely paralysed the great capitalists that they are said to have demanded the interference of Government to put an end to this period of anxiety. The journals state that all the parties concerned in the late duel of Prince F. Lichnowsky with M. de Montenegro, noticed in our last, have left Vienna, in order to avoid the action of the law against duellists. The Prince, it is added, is much better, and can go out of doors.—Intelligence from Berlin of the 17th inst. informs us that his Majesty on the 16th inst., before leaving that capital for England, had published an order, giving the supreme direction of political affairs during his absence to H. R. H. the Prince of Prussia. Private letters state that on the 13th inst. Baron de Meyendorff, the Russian minister at Berlin, gave a grand ball, at which Comte Bresson, the French Ambassador, was present; and that on the following day the latter diplomatist gave a grand dinner, Baron de Meyendorff being one of the guests. It is inferred from this that the temporary misunderstanding between the Cabinets of St. Petersburgh and Paris has been arranged. The states of Rhenish Prussia have petitioned his Majesty to protect the nightingales of the country; and the Police Minister has accordingly issued an edict, prohibiting to rob a nightingale's nest, or keep one in a cage, under a penalty of five dollars.—A sharp shock of earthquake was felt at Biberich on the Rhine, on the night of the 13th inst. The oscillations are said to have lasted several seconds.—The *Suabian Mercury* of the 20th inst. states that at the opening of the session of the Chamber of Deputies at Carlsruhe, on the 18th inst, one of the members brought forward a motion relative to the liberty of the press.

BELGIUM.—Intelligence received from Brussels, dated 21st inst., informs us that the principal persons accused of taking part in the late Belgian conspiracy, namely, Major-Gen. Van der Meeren, ex-Gen. Van der Smissen, Jean Pierre Parys, and six others, have been found guilty by the Court of Appeal in that city, in confirmation of the previous judgment of the Court of Assizes of Brabant. The rest of the prisoners have been acquitted. It is stated that an individual has been arrested at Thionville, the bearer of a voluminous correspondence said to relate to this conspiracy. Brussels papers of the 21st inst. give the following account of the King of Prussia on his route through Belgium to England:—It seems that on the 19th the King of the Belgians set out for Ostend to have an interview with the King of Prussia, who slept that night at Aix-la-Chapelle, whence he set out the next day for Liege. His Majesty's suite consisted of fourteen carriages and twenty servants. The King of Prussia, on his arrival at Malines, was met at the railway station by M. de Brouckere, Governor of the province of Antwerp, with whom he had some conversation. M. de Brouckere having said that the city of Antwerp would be glad to have the honour of seeing his Majesty on his return from London, the King replied—"I thank you, Sir, but that will not be possible, for if I do not return to Prussia by way of Holland, I wish to leave Ostend very early, in order to arrive the same evening before dark at Aix-la-Chapelle, where I have not been able to stop this time." The King did not arrive at Ostend till half-past four on Wednesday afternoon, and this delay is said to have been caused by the long speeches addressed to his Majesty at Ghent and Bruges, by the Governors of East and West Flanders.

HOLLAND.—Intelligence received from the Hague informs us that their majesties the King and Queen received on the 21st inst. the congratulations of the Court and the principal public functionaries in that city on the occasion of the official announcement of the approaching marriage of their daughter, the Princess Sophia of the Netherlands, with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar Eysenach.

HANOVER.—Letters from Hanover to the 14th inst. inform us, that the Crown Prince had been indisposed for some days, and is visited every day by the King. Though the mourning for the Queen expired on the 31st ult., neither the King nor the Crown Prince has, it seems, yet visited the theatre, or any other place of public amusement. The Second Chamber of Hanover rejected, on the 13th inst., a proposition having for its object to permit the marriage of Jews with Christians, on condition that the children should be brought up in the Christian religion—or, at least, to declare valid marriages contracted between Jews and Christians in foreign countries, without any intention on their part of evading the Hanoverian laws.

SWITZERLAND.—The Swiss journals of the 18th inst. state under date Locarno 13th, that the Grand Council of Ticino decreed, on the 11th, that the foreign monks who had lately settled in the canton should demand an authorisation to that effect from Government.

ITALY.—According to letters from Naples of the 5th inst., the duty on sugar exported from that kingdom has been fixed, since the 1st inst., at eight tari per cantaro. The Prince of Capua, it is said, has demanded the mediation of Lord Aberdeen to reconcile him with his brother, the King of Naples; and some reports have appeared in the journals stating that Queen Christina and Queen Victoria have frequently relieved his Royal Highness with pecuniary assistance. This latter statement, however, has been contradicted on the authority of the prince, who declares that he has never received any assistance of the kind, or even the allowance from his brother to which he is lawfully entitled. The journals inform us that detachments of Austrian staff-officers are now stationed in the Pontifical and Neapolitan States, to make accurate surveys of them for the large maps which are to be constructed for the Austrian government.—The journals state that a company has been formed at Lucca, for the purpose of constructing a railroad from that city to Pisa. As the ground is favourable, if the Tuscan Government sanction the undertaking it is thought that it will be completed in the course of the ensuing summer, and as the railroad from Pisa to Leghorn will be finished at that period, the journey from Lucca to Leghorn will consequently be made in a few hours.

RUSSIA.—Accounts from St. Petersburg to the 8th inst. positively affirm that the army will be considerably reduced immediately after the new year. They add that some steps preliminary to the measure have already been taken; that the places of commandants in several fortresses have been abolished; and that the battalions of the reserve in the regiments of infantry are to be broken up. These accounts also state that at length confirmed winter weather had set in, and that there was sufficient depth of snow for good sledge roads. The cold was already 27 degrees below freezing point by Fahrenheit.

TURKEY.—We have received, by way of Vienna, letters from Constantinople to the 29th ult. They state that since the Porte sent its late threatening message, announcing that the Sultan was determined to take satisfaction of the Greek government, the Divan had again resolved to wait the result of an application made by the Greek Ambassador to his government in the beginning of the present month, requiring further instructions. It appears to be the general opinion, from the firm and decided character of Izzet Mehemet, that he will, if the great Powers do not interfere, compel the Greek government by force of arms to comply with his wishes. Hopes, however, were entertained, that Sir S. Canning would, on his arrival, unite with Baron de Bourqueney, the French ambassador, in bringing about a speedy adjustment of these differences. Reports were in circulation in the capital of intended sacrifices of salary on the part of the Grand Vizier and Tahir Pacha. The income of the first is 10,000*l.* a-year, which, it is said, will be reduced to 7500*l.*; and that of the latter, 7500*l.*, which, it is understood, will, by his own consent, be diminished to 5000*l.* It seems, however, that there had been no official communication yet made on the subject to the Porte. It is stated that Baron de Bourqueney has had a long conference with Izzet Mehemet Pacha relative to the establishment of the new Protestant bishop at Jerusalem. The ambassador is said to have complained that the King of France had not been consulted on the subject; from which it is inferred that the proposed establishment inspires the French Government with distrust. The Grand Vizier is reported to have replied in the most flattering terms to M. de Bourqueney. Schekib Effendi, late ambassador to the Court of St. James, had been appointed Councillor of State, and Osman Bey had been promoted to the rank of Iftissar Nasiri. The sanatory state of the capital was satisfactory as to the plague, but the small-pox prevailed to a serious extent, and had proved particularly fatal. The Austrian Admiral Bandeira, commanding the Austrian squadron in the Levant, paid his farewell visit to the Grand Vizier on the 27th ult., and sailed for Smyrna on the following day.—According to intelligence received from Bosnia a considerable body of cavalry had been sent for from Constantinople. The administration of the finances had been restored to the Pacha of Bosnia. In the Herzegowina the Christian population, it is said, had been driven from their habitations, and were wandering in the woods, while anarchy, it is added, universally prevailed.

EGYPT.—Private correspondence from Alexandria, dated the 6th inst., announces the arrival of the French Consul, Baron de Billing, in that city on the 4th inst., accompanied by M. Latour Maubourg, *attaché* to the Consulate. Accounts had been received at Alexandria from Sennaar, stating that Ahmet Pacha was about to make war upon the tribe of Bishari, who had been employed in the *gazowa*, or hunting negroes, for the purpose of reducing them to slavery, and had been in consequence exempt from the payment of tribute to Government. Ahmet Pacha, however, wishing to compel them to pay the capitation tax, they had revolted, and the Pacha demanded reinforcements, in consequence of which demand a body of Albanians had been despatched from Cairo for Abyssinia. The term for which the *appalte*, or exclusive right to deal in wine and spirituous liquors, was leased having expired, Government had taken this branch of commerce into its own hands. Europeans, it is said, are to have the privilege of receiving wine and spirituous liquors for their private use duty free, but are forbidden to trade in them. Monsignor Perpetuo di Solero was preparing to leave Alexandria for Jerusalem, in order to be there on the arrival of the Protestant bishop. It is said that the Porte had not yet granted any firman for the English prelate.

UNITED STATES.—The packet-ship *Cambridge* arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, bringing papers of three days' later date than those brought by the *Columbia* last week. They do not, however, contain any intelligence of importance. The Treasury of the United States was bankrupt, owing, it is stated, to the failure of the loan, to which the capitalists would not subscribe to the full amount. The members of Congress, it is added, "could not get their wages, the judges of the courts their salaries, nor the functionaries their pay." The deficiency in the Treasury was estimated at more than 600,000 dollars. The Senate had had the new fiscal scheme of the Executive under consideration. It would, it was expected, encounter a determined opposition, which it was thought would prove fatal to the measure. The House of Representatives was still debating on the new tariff. Sir C. Bagot, the new Governor-General of Canada, landed on the 29th ult., and was still at New York. He was expected in a day or two to leave for Montreal or Kingston. Lord Morpeth was about to quit New York for the south. A large meeting had been held on the 30th ult., in the County Court-house, Philadelphia, on the subject of taxation and repudiation. Some opposition was made to the proceedings, but the repudiators seem to have prevailed. Resolutions and a declaration were agreed to, the latter distinctly denying that the State was under any obligation to pay debts which had been illegally and unconstitutionally contracted. Two new schooners, built and armed at New York for the Mexican Government, had been seized in that port by the Collector. The opening of a new railroad from Boston to Albany had taken place on the 28th ult., which is said to be the most perfect of the railroads of the United States. The inhabitants of New York seem to fear it may draw a large portion of their western customers to their rival, Boston; and a new line direct from New York to Albany is talked of.

BUENOS AYRES.—In the Buenos Ayres papers received on Thursday, which come down to the 18th of November, the death of Lavalle is confirmed; with the dispersion of his troops and the slaughter of many of his leading men. The announcement had been made through the usual official channel, the *Gazette*, but, what is somewhat singular, the manner in which the great leader of the Unitarians came to his end is not given; all is left to conjecture on that head, but that he is dead there is no reason to doubt. Respecting the fate of La Madrid nothing certain was known. Two Indians, who had lately come over the Cordilleras, stated that before their departure from Chili, a body of about twenty men had reached the first post-house in great distress, and that on their passage across they discovered nearly 100 dead, upon some of whom they found considerable sums in gold. From Corrientes, the quarter to which is now directed the attention of the Argentine forces as the stronghold of the Unitarians, the last accounts stated that Generals Pas and Ferri had retreated across the river, upon the north bank of which General Echague had encamped. In the Banda Oriental, the Rivera Government, as one means of preserving the integrity of the state, had ordered a general enrolment of slaves. Rosas' company at Santos Luguires was about to break up, in consequence of the frequent desertions of his troops to Don Frutos. The attempt of the Montevidean Government to open the navigation of the Uruguay is said to have failed. The British brig *Nautilus* had made the experiment, but was sent back by the commandant of the island of St. Martin Garcia. As the natural result of the receipt of the intelligence of the death of Lavalle, there had been the most joyous festivities at Buenos Ayres; and Rosas, who is described as the "enlightened genius, the illustrious restorer of the laws," had had laid at his feet the most flattering addresses on the success attending the operations of the troops in the interior.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for money left off at 89⅛, ¼; ditto Account, 89⅜, ½; Three per Cents. Reduced, 89⅝, ¾; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 99⅝, ¾; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 98¾, ⅞; Long Annuities (expiring Jan. 5, 1860), 12⅝; India Stock, 248⅛; Bank Stock, 168½.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Arrival of the King of Prussia.—On Saturday the King of Prussia landed at Greenwich Hospital, on his arrival in this country, to be present as one of the sponsors at the christening of the Prince of Wales. From an early hour the town was a scene of great bustle and excitement, and thousands of persons, who had been disappointed by the non-arrival of his Majesty on the previous day as expected, assembled in the quadrangle and neighbourhood, and every available spot where a view could be had of the ceremonial of the disembarkation. The River also presented a gay and animated appearance. About half-past one Prince Albert arrived from Windsor, and was received by the governor, Sir R. Stopford, the Duke of Wellington, and several other members of the Cabinet. There were also assembled at the governor's house a number of other distinguished individuals, among whom were the Princess Sophia Matilda and the members of the Prussian embassy. About two, one of the steamers arrived, bringing the retinue and luggage of the King; and shortly after, the steamer having his Majesty on board hove in sight, bearing the Prussian flag at the main, and at a quarter past two dropped anchor opposite the stairs. Great excitement now prevailed among the assembled multitude; and notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather, a heavy fall of snow and sleet continuing the whole afternoon, even ladies persisted in braving it, in order to have a view of his Majesty on landing. Prince Albert, it is said, also evinced great anxiety to leave the governor's house, even before it became necessary; and on Sir R. Stopford's representing that his Royal Highness would risk taking cold, he observed, "I do not care for the weather; I shall not catch cold; it is a beautiful sight." The Admiralty barge, under the command of Sir G. Cockburn, now put off in order to receive his Majesty; and Prince Albert, followed by the Governor, the Duke of Wellington, and the other distinguished persons present, descended to the stairs and received the King on his landing; the moment of which was the signal for a salute of 21 guns from the Royal Artillery, while a salvo was discharged from the steamer. The King and Prince Albert having warmly greeted each other, his Royal Highness introduced the Duke of Wellington, Lord Aberdeen, and Sir R. Stopford; after which the Royal party proceeded to the governor's house, his Majesty on his way being enthusiastically cheered both by the numerous company assembled, and by the whole body of pensioners and boys of the hospital schools, who had been drawn up in order along the quadrangle. A guard of honour composed of the Royal Marines, on his Majesty reaching the gateway, presented arms, the colours were lowered, and the band struck up the national anthem. Notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, the whole scene was enlivening and brilliant, and the reception of the King most hearty. His Majesty, who acknowledged by repeatedly bowing the cheers of the company, appeared gratified at his cordial reception. In person he is described as being about 5 feet 8 inches in height; and his figure is somewhat full, but well made. He is of fair complexion with blue eyes; the form of his face being round, and the expression good-humoured and benevolent. He was dressed in plain clothes, and wore a large cloak. Having remained about a quarter of an hour in the governor's house, where a *déjeûné* had been prepared, his Majesty and Prince Albert entered their carriage, and accompanied by a guard of honour, composed of the Life Guards, and followed by four other carriages containing the royal suite, started for Windsor, amid the loud and long-continued cheering of the multitudes, who had assembled along the streets to greet his Majesty as he passed. The Royal *cortége* proceeded by Wandsworth, Kingston, Hammersmith, and Staines, at each of which places, and along the whole line of road, great anxiety was evinced by numbers of persons who had assembled to gain a view of his Majesty, who was enthusiastically cheered by them, and who repeatedly bowed in acknowledgment, seeming much pleased with the interest and warm feeling universally manifested towards him.

Visit of the King to the Metropolis. — On Monday the King of Prussia left Windsor, and arrived in town by a special train by the Great Western Railway. On arriving at Paddington, his Majesty and suite proceeded in three of the Queen Dowager's carriages to Westminster Abbey; and having spent some time in viewing that edifice, proceeded to the House of Peers, and after inspecting both Houses of Parliament, entered Westminster Hall, and from thence proceeded to Buckingham Palace. The King appeared to be much pleased with the different objects of interest submitted to his notice; more particularly with the interior of the Abbey, and the paraphernalia connected with the coronation, which, it is said, his Majesty expressed a particular wish to inspect. His Majesty also expressed admiration at the grand scale on which the new Houses of Parliament are preparing, and with the spacious interior of Westminster Hall. After leaving Buckingham Palace, his Majesty and suite paid a visit to the Queen Dowager at Marlborough-house, where a *déjeûné* was served to the illustrious party. Before leaving town, his Majesty also visited the Senior United Service Club in Pall-mall, in consequence of a resolution of the Committee of that club soliciting his Majesty to become a permanent honorary member of the club. In place of a written answer, his Majesty personally replied by his royal presence, unexpected, it is said, by the Committee and members. His Majesty was received by the Committee of Management and about 150 members of the club. It appears that his Majesty's father, the late King, was an honorary member, and that the Kings of France, the Netherlands, Hanover, and Belgium are the other sovereigns who are members of this club. His Majesty's route on his return was through Pall-mall, Waterloo-place, Regent-street, Portland-place, and the New-road, to the railway terminus at Paddington, which his Majesty again quitted by a special train at half-past four, on his return to Windsor Castle. — A Court of Common Council was held on Monday, for the purpose of adopting measures to show the respect entertained by the Corporation of London for his Majesty the King of Prussia. A long discussion took place as to the propriety of giving a banquet to his Majesty at the Guildhall; but the proposal was finally overruled, and it was resolved that a suitable address, ornamentally written and emblazoned, should be presented to his Majesty instead. On Thursday, by the King's appointment, the Lord Mayor and civic authorities waited on his Majesty with the address at Buckingham Palace, and were very graciously received. The Address proceeded to state that the corporation of London, feeling greatly interested in every event which affected the domestic happiness of the Queen and her Royal Consort, hailed with great pleasure and satisfaction his Majesty's presence as one of the sponsors to a Prince who, they trusted, would in the fulness of time ascend the throne of these realms, the protector of the religion and liberties of the nation. It concluded by expressing the earnest wishes of the Corporation that his Majesty's presence in this country might tend to increase and perpetuate a friendship and alliance so essential to the Protestant interest, and eminently calculated to promote the liberties, the happiness, and welfare of the British and Prussian nations. His Majesty in reply thanked them warmly for the interest they took in his arrival in this country. He had seized, he said, with particular pleasure the opportunity which the kind invitation of the Queen had afforded him of showing the high regard and sincere friendship he felt for their justly-beloved Sovereign, and of being one of the sponsors to the Royal Infant, whom he prayed God would bless. It would be to him a source of high gratification to find that his visit to this country would contribute to increase the friendly relations existing between the two countries—relations so important for the maintenance and development of all the blessings of peace, and for the furthering of the civilisation which is founded on Christian piety and virtue. He was glad to have had this opportunity of expressing these his feelings to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London. The Aldermen and officers of the Corporation having been presented to his Majesty, the deputation retired. The King, after holding a Court for the reception of the foreign diplomatic body, and having partaken of a *déjeûné*, left town for Hampton Court Palace to view "the Cartoons."

Rejoicings in the Metropolis.—Tuesday being the day appointed for the christening of the Prince of Wales, the heads of the leading mercantile establishments in the City made known their intention to abstain from business on that day; and the Lord Mayor directed the Guildhall and other City offices to be shut, and recommended that the day should be made a general holiday, to give an opportunity to all classes for celebrating the event in a manner suitable to the occasion. In consequence of these arrangements little business was transacted in any part of London on Tuesday, which was made a day of general rejoicing; most of the public companies giving dinners, and the numerous poor in the Metropolis being supplied with food and other means of enjoying themselves. In the evening there was a general illumination, more particularly west of Temple-bar; the different club-houses in the neighbourhood of Pall-mall presenting several brilliant devices. Great crowds of persons thronged the streets as usual on these occasions, to witness the display, but no accidents or disturbance of the peace occurred.

The Weather. — The weather still continues variable and unsettled. On Sunday and Monday the frost was very severe, and during Monday night there was a slight fall of snow. A general thaw, however, took place the following day, the result of which was that the streets of the Metropolis were greatly obstructed with half-thawed snow and dirt. On Wednesday there was a severe storm of wind that lasted 24 hours, and seems to have extended all over the country, and occasioned much damage to the shipping; the temperature, however, became much milder, and continued so until yesterday, when the wind shifting, it again became cold, and the frost returned. In the Parks the ice since Tuesday has been in a sloppy and dangerous condition, and few skaters have been bold enough to venture on it since that time. There have been a few immersions, but no accident of a serious nature occurred.

The Tower.—An official return has just been made to the Board of Ordnance of the exact amount of military and naval stores destroyed in the great armoury during the late fire. From this it appears that, at the period of the fire, the number of arms in the armoury was considerably below the average amount, which is 600,000 stand. The number of percussion muskets destroyed was 11,000, with bayonets 26,000. Flint locks 22,000, percussion locks 7,000; 12,158 pistols, 75 double-barrelled pistols with moveable butts, 1,378 swords, 2,271 sword-blades, 2,026 plug bayonets, 192 spears, 95 pikes, 210 musquetoons, 709 carbines, 3 wall-pieces, 279 cuirasses, 276 helmets, and 52 drums. Amongst the relics destroyed was a military trophy, only erected, under the direction of Mr. Stacey, the keeper of the stores in the armoury, two days prior to the fire—consisting of Chinese arms, &c., taken by the British troops at the capture of Chusan. Several of the large pieces of ordnance still remain in the ruins; and in the south-west portion some have become so amalgamated with the other metal, by the fire, as to form a mass of such magnitude as to render its removal next to an impossibility. The west-end wall of the armoury is razed to the ground. The Board of Ordnance have determined on preserving to the public most of the large cannon and other trophies which are in any way whole, and orders have been issued that those which are injured or broken shall be sent to Woolwich, where models will be taken, and the same metal recast into their original form. The loss sustained by the fire is now estimated to be a quarter of a million of money. The Crown jewels have not yet left the custody of Messrs. Rundle and Bridge, nor will they, it is understood, be removed until some decision is come to by Parliament as to whether the remains of the armoury shall be pulled down, or a new erection take place.

Public Meetings. — On Wednesday the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the United Mexican Mining Association took place, Sir J. Easthope in the chair. The first part of the Report alluded to the Mine Rayas, on which the amount of outlay was 169,970 dollars, and the amount of returns 164,460 dollars, leaving a loss of 5,510 dollars to the 30th June, 1841. The amount spent on the mine in the three subsequent months was 105,884 dollars, and the returns 94,378 dollars, leaving a loss of 11,506 dollars. The value of ore then in hand was 29,777 dollars. No improvement in the mine was expected till it was thoroughly investigated, which would be when the new contracts are obtained. Since the last meeting, Mr. Shoolbred had remitted 2,920*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, in dollars; and on the 16th Oct., his assets were 23,865 dollars, and a claim on Government for 9,054 dollars. The finances in London to the 31st Dec. were—assets, 10,118*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, from which deduct liabilities, 2,032*l.* 10*s.*, there remained a balance of 8,806*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* at the bankers'. After some conversation, the report was unanimously adopted. — On Tuesday a special general meeting was held of the proprietors of the Union Bank of Australia, J. B. Smith, Esq., in the chair. It appeared from the Report that the accounts received from New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land since June were highly satisfactory. The amount of undivided profits to that date was 46,220*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, to which add the profit of the last half-year, less the expenses of the branches, and in London, amounting to 33,564*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, which left a balance, after further deductions, of 54,785*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* of undivided profit. The result of the foregoing statement enabled the Directors to declare a dividend of 25*s.* per share on the original shares, and in the second series 10*s.* per share, which was after the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The reserve fund balance to the end of Dec. was 15,198*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* The report was adopted unanimously. A discussion took place between the Directors and several of the Proprietors, during which the chairman said it was their intention to apply for an Act of Incorporation.—On Saturday a meeting of the Spitalfields weavers was held, when it appeared from the statements made that great distress still exists amongst that class of operatives, and that it will be necessary to call for additional subscriptions to aid in supporting them.

Losses at Sea.—On Saturday accounts were received at Lloyd's of the wreck of the ship *Sophia*, of this port, which happened on the night of the 2d Oct., attended with a serious loss of life. She was on her voyage from New Zealand to Kiapara, having on board a rich cargo; when it seems she encountered a heavy gale of wind off the Bay of Islands. The master, Capt. Harrison, and ten seamen saved themselves by clinging to the rigging and portions of the wreck; but the remainder, consisting of 28 seamen and passengers, and two women, were all drowned. On Saturday other accounts were received respecting the loss of three other ships, the schooner *Montagnaise*, of Belfast, which will be found noticed under our Irish intelligence; the *Glengarry*, from St. Thomas's, and a brig unknown. The *Glengarry* was wrecked on the 13th Dec., on the Turk Islands, and the unknown brig is supposed to have gone down off the Gravelines Lights, with the whole of the crew. The wreck was discovered by the crew of H.M. steamer *Widgeon*, who endeavoured to trace out her name, but were unable.

Metropolitan Post.—The following is a statement of the letters which have passed through the General and district Metropolitan posts during the four weeks ending the 22d inst., as compared with the corresponding periods in 1841-1839: Through the General post—four weeks ending Jan. 22, 1842, 5,266,339; corresponding period of 1841, 4,663,353; do., as nearly as can be given, of 1839, 1,543,375. Increase since 1840 on the four weeks' letters, 602,986; do., since 1839, 3,722,964. Through the District post, four weeks ending Jan. 22, 1842, 1,890,898; corresponding period of 1841, 1,789,184; do., as nearly as can be given, of 1839, 1,067,358. Increase since 1841 on the four weeks' letters, 101,714; do., since 1839, 823,540.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths in the Metropolis, from all causes, registered in the week ending Saturday, the 15th inst.:—males, 522; females, 520; total, 1,042. Weekly average, 1838-9-40-1—males, 467; females, 445; total, 912.

Fires. — On Sunday a fire broke out at the King's Arms public-house, Rotherhithe. It was first discovered under the flooring over the spirit-room, and the flames were not subdued before considerable damage was done to the building and stock. During the fire Mr. Morley was robbed of a quantity of silver plate.—On Saturday evening a serious fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Sowerby, hairdresser, High-street, Southwark, and was not extinguished before much damage was done to the stock and furniture.—On the same evening another fire was discovered in the house of Mr. Macartie, baker, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket. It is supposed to have been caused by some clothes catching fire from a candle, and was soon got under.—On Monday a fire was discovered in the Holborn Union Workhouse. It originated from a wooden beam that crossed the flue of the kitchen fire, and on the arrival of the engines it was got under without difficulty, and before any damage was done.

Robbery.—A burglary of a daring description was committed during Saturday night in the house of Mr. Chandler, Ship Tavern, Milbank. The thieves appear to have effected their entrance into the house by wrenching up the cellar-flap in the street, and dropping into the vault; they had then broken the cellar-door open and ascended the kitchen stairs to the bar, when they forced down the shutters and broke open sixteen drawers, a desk, and the whole of the cupboards. A large box belonging to a benefit society held at the house, and having three locks on it, was broken to pieces, and the whole amount of its contents taken. Although great damage has been done to the premises, the amount of property stolen was not considerable, being only a small quantity of plate, and a few articles of wearing apparel. The thieves have not been traced.

Kensington.—A meeting has been held in this parish pursuant to public notice, "further to consider the best means to be adopted to obtain a dissolution of the Kensington Union, &c." Archdeacon Pott in the chair. In reply to a question from Mr. Davies, the vestry-clerk stated that no answer had been received from the board of guardians of the union to the official copy of the resolution passed at a previous vestry, urging on the consideration of the board the necessity of the separation of the parish of St. Mary Abbotts from the Union. Several gentlemen having expressed their disapprobation at this mark of disrespect on the part of the board to the parish, it was proposed that a petition on the subject should be drawn up, to be ready for presentation to Parliament, as soon as the Speaker took the chair. Mr. Hutchins, who proposed this resolution, thought, under all the circumstances, that this course would be best, as Kensington was not a parish that would be lightly looked upon by either the Poor-law Commissioners or the Parliament. Mr. Percival said he attended as the representative of a large body of the rate-payers, who had formed themselves into an association called "The Rate-payers' Association," for the purpose of aiding the parochial authorities in obtaining a dissolution of the union, to suggest to the vestry the propriety of not adjourning beyond a fortnight, and in the mean time of appointing a committee to draw up the reasons why a dissolution of the union had become of such vital importance to the parish. A discussion of some hours' duration ensued, during which it was resolved, "That the trustees of the national school be requested to allow the use of that room for the general meetings of the Rate-payers' Association; that the thanks of the vestry be given to the guardians for Kensington, for their opposition at the board to a continuance of the union;" and a committee was appointed to draw up the petition to Parliament.

Provincial News.

WE have received from a number of provincial towns and villages reports of the rejoicings which took place on Tuesday, the day of the Christening of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. These have been of the ordinary character usual on similar occasions, viz. public meetings, dinners, balls, and illuminations, and need not be repeated. In Lancaster, and in most of the large towns and manufacturing districts, charitable contributions were collected for the relief of the distressed poor; and a plentiful supply of food, and the other necessaries of life, were distributed to the lower classes, who were thus afforded the means of enjoying themselves, and of celebrating the day in a manner suitable to the happy occasion.

Derby.—A serious fire has occurred on the premises of Mr. Carrington, of Croxden Abbey. The alarm, it seems, was first given by a watch-dog, but before the inmates were roused, or assistance could be procured, the flames had gained so serious a height that the whole of a large barn, with a quantity of fodder, and some barley, together with an adjoining cattle-shed, were entirely consumed. In the cattle-shed 24 cows perished, and others were much injured. By the exertions of the neighbours, the remainder of the buildings, and several large stacks of hay, though frequently in great peril, were fortunately saved. It is said that there is no doubt that the origin of the fire was entirely accidental.—A fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, broke out a few days since on the premises of Mr. Meakin, of Borrowash, at an early hour in the evening. It appears that Mr. Meakin was at the time in his stack-yard, when he perceived a fire in the barn, but which had gained such a height as to defy all efforts to extinguish it. The barn, it seems, is within a few yards of the turnpike-road, and it is thought that whoever had been guilty of the act came from thence, as footmarks were visible in the snow from the highway to the building. The barn contained a quantity of wheat, barley, and a variety of farming implements, all of which were entirely consumed.

Durham.—A meeting of delegates from numerous parishes in this county has been recently held, when it was unanimously resolved to petition Parliament, immediately on its re-assembling, against the rural police system. A similar demonstration of public feeling against the continuance of this force has lately been exhibited in several other counties, particularly in Gloucestershire and Wiltshire.

Howden.—A few days since a fire was discovered in a flax house, upon the premises of Mr. Singleton, farmer in this town, which in a short time completely destroyed the building, together with its contents; a large stack of beans was also considerably damaged. It is supposed that the fire was occasioned by some of the men employed in dressing the flax going into the place to smoke a pipe of tobacco.

Liverpool.—The town-council having declined to purchase land for the purpose of forming a park for the use and recreation of the public, Mr. R. V. Yates has purchased from the Earl of Sefton a spot of ground of the extent of 43 acres, two-thirds of which are to be laid out for a park for the use of the public, and the remaining third to be appropriated to sites for villas. Lord Sefton, it is said, receives 1100*l.* per acre; so that the purchase-money for the whole will exceed 47,000*l.* The land abuts, on the south, to Ullet-lane, which runs from the Park Chapel past the end of the Aigburth-road, and on the east, to Lodge-lane, which joins Ullet-lane. There is no doubt that the comfort and recreation of the inhabitants of this large city will be greatly promoted by the formation of a public park in the immediate vicinity of the town.—On Tuesday a numerous meeting of ship-masters, captains, and mates of vessels engaged in the merchant-service, was held in this city, Mr. W. Potter in the chair, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of memorialising the Government to appoint boards of examination for captains and mates of vessels previous to their being inducted into those responsible situations. The meeting was addressed by several speakers, who endeavoured to show the necessity of such examinations, and stated that under the present irregular system of appointing ignorant persons to the command of ships at sea a serious loss both of life and property had occurred, which might have been avoided if the commanders of the vessels had been skilful navigators. Several resolutions were passed, and the following memorial to the Earl of Ripon, as President of the Board of Trade, was finally adopted:—"The memorialists begged to call the attention of the Board of Trade to the lamentable loss of life and property annually occurring by shipwreck, and to the indisputable fact that many of such disasters at sea were attributable to the incompetency of those placed in charge of merchant-vessels; and the object of the memorialists was to submit to the Board of Trade the necessity of requiring that all masters and mates should have passed an examination, and been found duly qualified, before it is permitted that life and property be placed in their charge. The memorialists believed that if Boards existed in the chief ports of the United Kingdom, by whom such examinations might be made and diplomas granted, the evil referred to would be removed, and the standing and character of the merchant-service raised, and a deplorable amount of loss prevented. The memorialists further suggested that such board should have power to investigate all cases of shipwreck, and to grant or withhold renewed certificates according to the circumstances of the case. Similar regulations to those desired existed in France, Denmark, Holland, and other countries of Europe, and the attention of the hon. board is also called to the fact that in this country, in other professions, such examinations were deemed absolutely requisite, whilst in the merchant-service, an arduous and responsible one, they had hitherto been entirely neglected. The memorialists did not deem it necessary to advert to the constitution and working of such boards of examination, but if desired were ready to place such plans and information as they possessed at the disposal of the Board of Trade." During the meeting numerous instances were given where ships had been lost, and lives sacrificed, through the ignorance of captains.

Newcastle.—A public meeting of the ship-owners of the ports of Newcastle, Sunderland, and Stockton, has been held in this town, at which a resolution was moved, affirming the existence of differences of opinion among ship-owners, and desiring an inquiry by Parliament into the distress of the shipping interest, and its causes. This was met by an amendment, declaring the cause of the distress to be the alteration made in the Navigation Laws by the Reciprocity Act, and calling for an inquiry into the operation of that abandonment of the previous policy of England. The majority decided in favour of the amendment.

Norwich.—A few days since a serious accident occurred to the Magnet coach, running between this city and London. It seems that there being a thick fog, the coachman had been driving gently, and perceiving a waggon approach when near Bournbridge, he pulled up as near the proper side of the road as possible; the waggoner, however, is supposed to have been asleep, and his horses proceeding unchecked, the wheels of the waggon caught those of the coach, and overturned it. The coachman and the guard were severely injured, and one of the coach-horses so much hurt that it has since been killed; the passengers, however, escaped with only slight bruises.

Nottingham.—A local paper, the *Mercury*, informs us that a deputation from this town and Leicester has waited on Sir R. Peel at the Home-office, on the subject of the Corn-laws. The deputation were courteously received by the Premier, who, at the close of their statements, expressed a desire to be furnished with information and suggestions. The deputation then gave it as their opinion that the "sliding scale," under almost any modification, would be unfair towards distant countries, and more especially injurious to the trade with the United States; and, therefore, urged upon the attention of the Rt. Hon. Baronet the adoption of a moderate fixed duty, whereby, they said, the importation of grain from America might be rendered a safe operation for the merchant. They proceeded to show that if such fixed duty were adopted, this country would furnish the Americans with the means of paying for an increased amount of British goods, and thus accomplish two important objects—obtain a supply of food for our operatives, and the employment of their labour in purchasing it. Sir R. Peel, after cautioning the members of the deputation against drawing any other inference from such questions as he might put, than that he was desirous of obtaining every possible information on the subject, asked them whether an improved mode of taking the averages, and such a modification of the sliding scale as would lessen materially the extent and suddenness of the fluctuations, would not meet the case? The deputation, in reply, said that it was the almost unanimous conviction of those engaged in commerce, that a fluctuating duty was essentially mischievous; but at the same time suggested that if Government were determined to adhere to a fluctuating duty, its effects might to some extent be counteracted, if time were allowed to exporters from distant countries to bring their corn into the British market without being subjected to any higher rate of duty than that charged on the earlier importations from the Continent of Europe. Sir Robert observed that such an arrangement might be a contravention of existing treaties with Continental Powers, with whom—as, for instance, with Denmark—it had been stipulated "that no other duty should be charged on their grain than was charged on that coming from the most favoured nation." The deputation replied, that such a stipulation was certainly a very conclusive argument in favour of a moderate fixed duty. Sir Robert, in conclusion, gave expression to his strong desire to encourage our trade with the United States, promised to give his attention to the statements the deputation had then made, as well as to any suggestions they might hereafter think proper to make to him.—An attempt has recently been made to set fire to Bunny church. It seems that one of the pew-doors had been smeared with oil and turpentine or some other combustible liquid, and underneath it had been kindled a fire with some shavings, which had blazed up and blackened the pew-door, but had fortunately gone out without doing any further damage. The incendiary is supposed to have made his entrance through a casement of the church, out of which one of the panes had been removed. The back wall of a line of houses, it seems, forms the boundary of the churchyard, so that, had the attempt succeeded, it is thought that it would have been some time before the fire would have been discovered, which might, in consequence, have attained a serious height.

Portsmouth.—On Thursday considerable excitement and alarm was created in this town by the report that H. M. frigate *Vindictive*, Capt. T. Nicholas, C.B., had been driven on shore on the Dean Bank, during the heavy gale of wind that blew the whole of that day from the Westward. It seems that she remained in a perilous situation through the greater part of the night, during which time she was lying on her broadside, with the sea beating over her; and it is thought that had the wind veered at all to the south, she must have been entirely wrecked, and all on board have perished. She succeeded, however, at length in getting off by cutting away her mizenmast and otherwise lightening herself, and by the aid of a steamer sent to her assistance. Besides the loss of her mizenmast, she has sustained other injuries, being much strained and making a considerable quantity of water; and she will, it seems, require being at once taken into dock to be repaired. It is announced that Sir Thomas Cochrane will hoist his flag in the *Hastings*, 74, as the flag-ship in the East Indies, and that the *Winchester*, 52, now expected from North America, will be re-commissioned for the flag of Sir Jocelyn Percy as commander-in-chief at the Cape.—A few days since a message, it is said, was received in this town from the Home-office, to ascertain if accommodation could be found in the *Isabella* convict-ship, lying at Spithead, and bound to Hobart Town, for Mr. Beaumont Smith's passage to his place of transportation, keeping in view that he was to be placed separate and apart, during the passage, from the other felons. The answer was at first thought to be in the affirmative, as it was supposed that Mr. Smith was the following day brought down by the railway to Southampton, and conveyed on board the ship; but the report appears to be without foundation, as he still remains at Woolwich.

Southampton.—A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Southampton Dock Company has been held, to consider the propriety of applying to Parliament for power to raise an additional 100,000*l.* for completing the docks; for converting the present share list of 250,000*l.* into the same amount of stock (as also the 100,000*l.*), and to extinguish 2000 shares, on which the calls could not be obtained. The chairman, Mr. J. Liggins, entered fully into the nature of the undertaking, and the advantages it would hold out to the proprietors when completed. Mr. Hill said 100,000*l.* would not be sufficient, and objected to the manner in which the concern had been managed; and was followed by Mr. Richards, who entered fully into the items of the estimate, and concluded by pressing for an adjournment of a fortnight to consider the subject. Mr. Giles, the engineer, then went into particulars respecting the state of the docks, one of which, it was expected, would be opened by midsummer. After a long discussion between the proprietors and the directors, the resolution, embodying the objects of the meeting, was carried by a large majority.

Stockport.—The overseers of the poor of this township not being able to meet the call of the Board of Guardians in consequence of the large amount and frequency of the calls, and the great number of ratepayers in arrear, have been driven to the necessity of summoning the defaulters before the magistrates, who amount to about 3000 persons. The overseers themselves, it seems, were summoned before the magistrates at the recent county petty sessions for two calls, amounting together to upwards of 900*l.*, and orders were made upon them for payment.

Tiverton.—A few days since this town was thrown into a state of excitement by the intelligence that nine prisoners had escaped from the borough bridewell. They have, however, been all re-captured except one. It appears that they broke through the wall with a small chisel, and the building not being a strong one they soon got through without the keeper's hearing them. This, it seems, is the second escape from this jail within a short time. All the men recaptured have been re-sentenced at the sessions which have just been held.

Windsor.—His Majesty the King of Prussia, accompanied by Prince Albert in one of her Majesty's travelling-carriages, and attended by a guard of honour of the 11th Hussars, arrived in this town about seven on Saturday evening, after his landing at Greenwich. The King was loudly cheered by numbers of persons who, notwithstanding its being dark and the weather very inclement, had assembled to witness his arrival; and on his reaching the grand entrance in the quadrangle of the Castle, his Majesty was received by the Queen, the Duchess of Kent, and all the great officers of the household. The King had a short interview with her Majesty, after which he was conducted to the apartments allotted for his reception. On Tuesday, the day appointed for the christening of the Prince of Wales, this town presented a scene of great gaiety and rejoicing; and the streets were crowded with persons who had been attracted from London and the neighbourhood, with the hope of obtaining a view of the interesting ceremony, an account of which will be found in another part of our paper. In the evening a public dinner, at which the Mayor presided and about 150 persons were present, took place at the Town-hall, in honour of the great event of the day; which was also celebrated by general illuminations, and every other demonstration of joy. On Wednesday new colours were presented by the Duke of Wellington, in the name of Prince Albert, to the 72d Reg. of Highlanders, in the quadrangle of the Castle. In consequence, however, of the unfavourable state of the weather, and there being no admission to the public except by means of tickets, few persons were present on the occasion. The Duke in presenting the colours, complimented the regiment on the high character it had always maintained, and on its present efficient state; and expressed his confidence that the colours now given to them by the Consort of their Sovereign, and in the presence of one of the most poweful monarchs of Europe, would never be tarnished whilst in their possession. Col. Arbuthnot briefly returned thanks for the honour conferred on the regiment. The regiment, which had formed a square whilst the ceremony was taking place, was then drawn up in line, and the King of Prussia, in the dress of a Prussian field-marshal, Prince Albert, in the uniform of his regiment, and the Duke of Wellington in a British field-marshal's uniform, inspected the men; and his Prussian Majesty expressed himself much pleased with their soldier-like appearance. The regiment then went through several evolutions, and retired from the ground. Her Majesty witnessed the ceremony from one of the windows of St. George's Hall. In the course of the day the King of Prussia visited Eton College, with which, it is said, he was highly gratified.

Railways.—A few days since a man named Blanchard, the guard of the luggage-train from Selby to Hull, in attempting to alight at the Staddlethorp station before the train had quite stopped, owing to the slippery state of the ground fell between the platform and the rails, and several waggons passed over him, whereby he was so much injured as to occasion his death the same evening. An inquest has been held on the body, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death, in consequence of deceased having stepped incautiously from the step of the tender whilst the train was in motion." A deodand of 1*s.* was laid on the tender.—The works on the upper portion of the line of the London and Dover Railway are said to be drawing fast to a conclusion, and the line is expected to be opened in May. Between Tonbridge and Ashford the works are in active progress at every point, and the country in this district of the line seems to be very favourable. There are no works of any importance, and for many miles the way is little more than the thickness of the ballast above the natural surface. The "Railway Times" informs us that the proceedings in the French Chambers as to the formation of railways in France have given a favourable impetus to the Dover line. The Anglo-Belgian line, as it is termed, is intended to connect Paris with Belgium by way of Lille, and the two with Calais, by a branch from Arras. The report sent in to the Chambers places this line as the foremost in point of importance and first to be executed; and it is added that since the opening of the Chambers, Government engineers have completed their surveys and detailed estimates for this work, which have been within the last week laid before the Ministers. The French authorities, it is stated, are prepared to expedite the matter, the subject being popular among all classes in France. Hopes, therefore, are entertained that this union between England and France will soon be carried into effect, whereby the three capitals of England, France, and Belgium will, it is said, be brought nearer to each other in point of time than London, Bath, and Birmingham were six years ago.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—A few days since, while the Lord Lieutenant was riding through the streets, accompanied by an aide-de-camp, his Excellency's groom was thrown from his horse and severely hurt. Lord de Grey at once dismounted, sent his aide-de-camp for surgical assistance, and, having committed his own and the groom's horse to the care of the orderly, got on a common hack jaunting-car, and supported the groom to the Castle, where his Excellency himself saw every attention paid to him that his situation required.—Lord and Lady Jemima Eliot left Dublin on Saturday for London.—The convict Delahunt, whose trial and condemnation we noticed in our last, has made a full confession of having committed the murder for which he has been convicted. He has acknowledged that he had no accomplices in the transaction, and that he committed the murder solely with the view of obtaining a reward, by his endeavours to implicate innocent parties in the affair. He remains in prison awaiting his execution, but is represented to be in so weak and debilitated a state that some doubts are entertained whether he will live until he day appointed to carry the sentence into execution.—An adjourned meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Saturday, for the purpose of affording Mr. O'Connell an opportunity of making known his plan of operations for the current year. Mr. O'Connell began his address by saying that he had to propose his mode of action for the year, and suggest those means which might increase their hopes and tend to secure their success. He said he might anticipate all he had to say by one simple sentence, that the people of Ireland were entitled to repeal, and could obtain it whenever they pleased. Mr. O'Connell then proceeded to support this proposition by endeavouring to show that Ireland had never reaped anything but injury and loss from her connexion with England, and that it was an impossibility that she could ever obtain anything useful from an English Parliament. There was no calamity, he said, which Ireland had not suffered; but her hour of tranquil triumph was approaching; her day of rejoicing had yet to come. He had four-fifths of the Roman Catholic clergy with him; indeed he had heard of but one declaring openly against him: and he knew that he had the universal people of Ireland with him. They must, however, consider that they had done nothing as yet. If they did not wish the present state of things, let them seek for the means of preventing them. Let them recollect that no country strong enough to be a nation ought to consent to be a province. That they had the strength, could not be denied; the only thing to be considered was, how they should use it. The first step to be taken was to ascertain how many Irishmen were for Repeal. It was quite manifest that if the whole 8,000,000 were for it, it would be carried at once. Let them all then become members of the association. 1*s.* a year, 1*d.* a month, or ¼*d.* a week, with four weeks' discount, was all that he asked. Let them remember that each shilling signified a man, that it signified one stout heart and two stout arms. Now, he knew that the readiness to enrol was checked by the want of opportunity to enrol, and he would therefore propose a new plan for more effectively carrying out the objects of Repeal by dividing the whole country into districts, and appointing certain wardens in each, for the enrolment of members. Mr. O'Connell concluded a long address by moving that his proposed plan be submitted to the consideration of the association at their next meeting.—The Lord Lieutenant held a levee on Tuesday, which was numerously attended.—On Monday the nomination took place of the candidates for the representation of this city. The Hon. Mr. Caulfield proposed Lord Morpeth, who was seconded in a long speech by Mr. O'Connell. Sir J. K. James then rose and proposed Mr. Gregory, whose nomination was seconded by Mr. G. O. Moore. A show of hands having been called for, it was declared to be in favour of Lord Morpeth. A poll was then demanded, which commenced on Tuesday, and has been proceeding with great vigour on both sides, producing much excitement, but without occasioning any disturbance of the peace of the city.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The election of a representative peer of Scotland, in the room of the late Earl of Elgin, has taken place in the Palace of Holyrood; and, there being no contest, the Earl of Home was unanimously elected.

Fife.—Some excitement has prevailed within the few last days in the town and neighbourhood of St. Clairtown, Perth-head, in this county, in consequence of a report that the body of Janet Forret, an aged woman, who lived with one Fergus Wilson, teacher and repairer of watches, of that place, had been found buried in Wilson's garden. As far as has yet been made public, the following appear to be the particulars of this affair. Deceased had lived with the prisoner many years, and, though both had formerly been in easy circumstances, they had latterly become much reduced; so much so, that at last deceased, with the permission of the prisoner, had been in the habit of going about the streets begging. For some months past, however, she had been unable from weakness to perform this task, and had been confined to her apartment. Wilson a few weeks ago applied to the Dysart Kirk Session for relief, which for some reason, not specified, that body refused to grant. In consequence of this refusal he entered the case with the Court of Session, where it is still pending. Deceased having about this time been missed for several days by the neighbours, the prisoner was called on, and inquiries made respecting her; but he always gave evasive answers, stating that she was not in, or that she was ill and could not be seen. Suspicions being at last raised that all was not right, an entrance was demanded by the police, and the house examined, but deceased was nowhere to be found. On searching the garden, however, where the prisoner had been seen digging a few days previously, the body of deceased was at length found buried some feet below the surface. It was removed, and a medical examination made, the result of which was that the surgeons unanimously agreed that the woman had died of starvation, there being nothing in the shape of food in the stomach, and the body being reduced to the merest skeleton. Wilson has since been removed to the jail, and his declaration taken. He asserts that he has done no wrong, that the woman died a natural death, and that the session having refused aliment, he did not apply to them for burial. The case has been taken up by the proper authorities, and will be duly inquired into.

Glasgow.—A few days since, two men, named M'Ginty and M'Culley, two pugilists from Glasgow, were tried before Sheriff Campbell for a breach of the peace, in fighting a pitched battle at Logan's well, in the county of Renfrew, last month. They pleaded "Guilty," and were sentenced both to 40 days' confinement and hard labour in Paisley prison, and to find caution to keep the peace for a limited period, under the pain of further imprisonment. The Sheriff remarked that this was a case that could not be visited with fine, as the probability was, that the equally guilty instigators of the fight might pay the fine, and enable the prisoners to escape without any punishment at all.—A local paper, the *Chronicle*, states that an amended account of the population of Scotland has just been published by authority. It appears that the population of six counties was stated erroneously in the previous account, in consequence of the haste with which it was prepared, in order that it might be laid as soon as possible before Parliament. The following are the counties, with the correct returns of the total number of inhabitants in 1841: Forfar, 170,400; Nairn, 9,218; Orkney and Shetland, 60,796; Ross and Cromarty, 78,980; Roxburgh, 46,003; and Wigtown, 39,179. The population of Glasgow was stated incorrectly to be 257,592, whereas it amounts to 267,463. There is a slight error also in the return of the population of Great Britain, and the islands in the British Seas. The correct number, including the army, navy, and merchant seamen on shore at the time of the census is said to be 18,656,414.

Paisley.—It is stated that the Queen continues to entertain deep sympathy for the sufferings of the distressed operatives in this town, which are represented as still on the increase; and that it was with a view to relieve this distress that her Majesty resolved to appear at the Christening festivities this week in a shawl of Paisley manufacture. In furtherance of this resolution, it seems that an order, by special direction of her Majesty, was received a few days previously to the christening, from the Office of Robes by Provost Henderson, requesting him to select and forward immediately to Windsor Castle samples of the finest patterns of Paisley-made shawls which he could find in the town.

Miscellaneous.

The Niger Expedition.—Letters were received in town on Thursday from Liverpool, announcing the arrival in that port, on the previous evening, of Capt. Trotter, Commander of the Niger Expedition. He was brought home by the Warree from Africa, and is accompanied by the Rev. Mr. M'Shane and Dr. Stranger, with four invalids, one of the men belonging to the expedition having died on the passage home. The following statement of facts respecting this unfortunate expedition is chiefly derived from Capt. Trotter's official report to the Board of Admiralty, and will be read with interest, as giving a summary of all the events that have transpired in connexion with it. On the 20th Aug. the vessels of the expedition commenced the ascent of the river, having passed safely over the bar six days previously. On the 26th they anchored opposite to Eboe, a place situate at the upper angle of the Delta, and distant 120 miles from the sea; and up to this time no case of sickness had occurred amongst the Europeans which did not immediately yield to medical treatment. The weather was very favourable, the thermometer ranging from 74 to 84 degrees, with a clear sky and occasional refreshing showers. After receiving a visit from Obi, the King of Eboe, on which occasion a treaty was concluded with him for the total abolition of the slave trade and human sacrifices, the expedition proceeded on its course, arriving at Iddah, 100 miles higher up, on the 2d Sept. Here, for the first time, the African fever broke out amongst the crew with violence, commencing on board the Albert, and rapidly spreading to the Wilberforce and the Soudan. Capt. Trotter, however, considered it his duty still to persevere, in which resolve the other officers of the squadron fully concurred. Accordingly, after the ratification of a treaty similar to the one already described, with the Attah (King) of Iddah, and the purchase from him of a piece of land, to be chosen higher up the stream, for the establishment of a model farm, the vessels ascended to the confluence of the Niger and the Chadda, 270 miles above the sea, which they reached on the 11th Sept. A tract of land having been fixed on, not far from this point, for the farm, and having been duly made over by accredited agents of the Attah, the stores were landed, and the persons originally appointed to the office left in charge of them. In the mean time disease continued its ravages; and to such an extent did it spread, that on the 19th it was resolved to put the sick, now amounting to 46, on board the Soudan, and to despatch her to the sea. Lieut. Fishbourne, of the Albert, was placed in charge of her, while her Commander, Capt. Bird Allen, removed on board the Albert. The Soudan happily fell in with H.M. steamer Dolphin, to which the sufferers were transferred, and which proceeded with them direct to the Island of Ascension, while the Soudan continued her course to Fernando Po. Meanwhile it was determined by the Commanders of the vessels still up the river to prosecute their voyage, the Wilberforce ascending the Chadda, and the Albert the Niger. The particulars thus far recounted have, by scraps, been already given in this Paper at different times. It seems necessary, however, briefly to recapitulate them, in order perfectly to understand the remainder of the narrative. By sunset on the evening of the 19th (the day on which the Soudan sailed from the confluence) several entirely new cases of fever had broken out on board the Wilberforce; amongst which were her Commander, Capt. William Allen, her Master, and Purser; and the botanist and mineralogist attached to the expedition. It being now considered out of the question either to proceed or remain where they were, it was determined to follow the Soudan; and accordingly on the morning of the 21st the Wilberforce began her downward voyage, having previously taken on board several fresh patients from the Albert. Owing, however, to various stoppages, she did not reach the open sea until the 29th; but on the morning of the 3d Oct. she anchored safely in the port of Clarence, Fernando Po. During her passage to the mouth of the river she lost her Purser, Mr. Wakeham, and after her arrival at Clarence, Mr. Harvey, the Master of the Albert, and Mr. Collman, Assistant-Surgeon of the Soudan. On the 9th the Wilberforce again set sail for Ascension, where she arrived after a tedious passage of more than five weeks, on the 17th Nov. The last accounts received from the Wilberforce convey the gratifying intelligence that the fever appeared to have been almost subdued, and that no serious case of illness remained on board. Returning now to the Albert, we learn that on the 21st Sept. she commenced her ascent up the Niger, and on the 28th arrived at Egga, situate between 50 and 60 miles above the junction of the Chadda, and 320 from the sea. During this short passage she lost two of her seamen, whilst several others were taken ill. Capt. Bird Allen was also attacked within four hours after the departure of the Wilberforce, and Capt. Trotter himself whilst the vessel lay at Egga. At this place the Kroomen were employed in taking a large quantity of firewood; and as soon as this duty was completed, Capt. Trotter, who now saw the necessity of abandoning the enterprise, and whose judgment was confirmed by that of the surgeon, Dr. M'William, gave the necessary orders for returning down the river; and on the 4th Oct. the Albert followed her consorts to the sea. Her condition at this period may be judged of by the fact that she had but a single officer and two or three European seamen capable of performing their duty. The confluence was passed upon the 9th, and immediately afterwards the model farm, where, finding the Europeans all ill of the fever, Capt. Trotter took them on board, and continued to pursue his voyage. On the 12th the vessel anchored off Eboe, and was supplied by King Obi with a quantity of wood, which he had previously got ready for her, and which with great kindness he put on board with the least possible delay. Here Mr. Kingdon, the clerk of the Soudan, died. He had remained ashore at the farm during the Albert's absence at Egga, and was dangerously ill at the period of his re-embarkation. Thus far the Albert had made her way in safety; but her suffering crew could not forget the dangerous bar which was still to be passed before they could leave the region of pestilence and death behind them. Happily, their anxieties on this head were soon relieved, for in the afternoon of the 13th they fell in with the Ethiope steamer, which had been sent after her, and whose Commander, Capt. Becroft, at once put his first engineer on board the Albert, and by great exertions both vessels crossed the bar soon after sunrise on the 16th, and cast anchor in Clarence Cove late in the evening of the following day. Next morning 28 patients were taken ashore, and kindly received into various private houses. Amongst the sufferers were Captains Trotter and Bird Allen; the former was then happily convalescent; the latter, as our readers are aware, died shortly afterwards. The following passage from Capt. Trotter's report describes the results of the voyage: "I have no exact return of the number taken ill in the Wilberforec, but I believe it may be stated that only five white persons escaped the fever in that vessel, whilst there are only four who have not been attacked in the Albert up to the present time, and no white person in the Soudan escaped it; and when I add that Dr. M'William is of opinion that few, if any, will be fit to return to the coast of Africa who have had the fever, and that every Lieutenant excepting Mr. Strange, all the medical officers but Dr. Pritchett and Mr. Thompson (it is doubtful yet whether Dr. M'William has the river fever or not), all the mates, masters, second masters, and clerks, the whole of the engineers and stokers of the expedition, and the gunner of the Albert (the only vessel that has an officer of that rank), have been attacked, their Lordships will be able to form an idea of the paralysed state of the steam-vessels." From these reports it appears that the Albert remained in the river about 45 days; the Wilberforce 25 days; and the Soudan 21 days. The mortality among the officers of these vessels, so far as it was ascertained when Capt. Trotter left Fernando Po, is as follows:—17 deaths on board the Albert; 4 on board the Wilberforce; and 9 on board the Soudan; making altogether thirty deaths already ascertained—including those of Lieut. Stenhouse; Mr. Woodhouse, assistant-surgeon; Mr. Wilmot, clerk; one seaman, and a marine of the Albert, and one seaman of the Soudan, all of whom died subsequently to their arrival at Fernando Po.

Law.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—*Walker* v. *Aston.*—This was an appeal from the Vice-Chancellor. The bill was filed for the administration of the estate of the late Mr. Harvey Aston; and the petitioners, Messrs. Storr and Mortimer, conceiving that the proceedings in the Master's office were going on too slowly, applied, as creditors of the estate, to have the conduct of the cause. The Master refused to report in favour of such a change, and the Vice-Chancellor dismissed their petition with costs. The Lord Chancellor thought the order of the Vice-Chancellor must be confirmed, and the appeal dismissed with costs.

The Attorney-General v. *Wimbourn Minster.*—In this case an information had been filed against the governors of the school at Wimbourn, which is regulated by a charter granted in the fifth of Elizabeth, and its prayer was, that the governors, Mr. Henry Bankes and others, be compelled to make good out of their estates all losses sustained by the charity from imperfect valuations of the tithes which form the principal part of its income. The Master of the Rolls decreed in favour of the relators, and directed the defendants to pay all deficiencies from the year 1836, when the information was filed, such deficiencies to be calculated on the last valuation of the tithes. The relators now appealed against that part of the decree which fixed the commencement of the calculation at so recent a period as the year 1836. After the case had been argued, it was finally arranged that the defendants should pay a sum of 4,000*l.* to the charity, and an additional 1,000*l.* if the new valuation of the tithes should prove higher than the last. It was also agreed that there should be a reference to the Master for a new scheme to administer the charity property.

Walker v. *Fletcher.*—This was a motion to discharge an order of the Vice-Chancellor. It was a case where a ship of defendant's had been run down at sea by a vessel belonging to the plaintiff, the consequence of which was that both were lost, and cross-actions have been commenced by the parties to recover damage for the loss. The Lord Chancellor said the motion must be dismissed with costs.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—*Cockburn* v. *Raphael.*—The object of this petition was to bring under the notice of the Court an alleged misapplication of the dividends of a fund of upwards of 46,000*l.*, which is annually transmitted, with the approbation of the court, to the abbot of the convent of St. Lazarus, and Armenian Archbishop at Venice, under a direction contained in the will of the late Edward Raphael, for the foundation and maintenance of a school for poor Armenian boys, known as the "Raphael College." The Vice-Chancellor thought that the abbot had not misapplied the funds, and the petition was dismissed with costs.

Walker v. *Jefferys.*—His Honour Vice-Chancellor Wigram finally disposed of this case, which has been noticed in a previous Number. He had on a former day expressed himself disposed to direct two issues as to the drowning out of a mine. The parties, however, had concurred in asking the court to decide the case; and after carefully considering the evidence, he felt himself compelled to say that the plaintiff's bill must be dismissed, and with costs.

Wilkinson v. *Page.*—In this case the question related to the validity of an award in certain matters of dispute between the plaintiff, lately partner with Mr. Charles Pearson, the city solicitor, and the defendant, who had agreed to purchase Mr. Pearson's interest, and to join the plaintiff. His Honour Vice-Chancellor Wigram thought that the award was bad. He said it was with great regret that he refused the defendant's motion and acceded to that of the plaintiff. He gave no costs on either motion.

Jones v. *Hughes.*—This was a motion for an interim injunction to restrain proceedings at law in ejectment to recover a leasehold property, which had been taken in execution under a *fi. fa.*, and which, it was contended, was not properly delivered over to the defendant at law without the proper formal assignment. His Honour granted the injunction.

ROLLS COURT.—*Robinson* v. *Bainton.*—The object of the present application was to restrain the defendant from receiving certain sums of money which it was alleged by the plaintiff he had possessed himself of contrary to the provisions of a will of which plaintiff and defendant were both executors.—Order granted.

Bassford v. *Blakesley.*—This was an application on behalf of the plaintiff, Joseph Bassford, for an order to compel the defendant, John Blakesley, his nephew, to produce various deeds and other documents relating to the transfer of some property. Order granted.

Wilson v. *Tindall.*—This was an application to commit William Tindall for the breach of an injunction which had been granted to restrain him from making stearine and elaine out of cocoa-nut oil, but in consequence of his manufacturing the same substances out of the cocoa-nut, the plaintiffs complained that it was a breach of the injunction. The Court considered there had been no wilful breach of the injunction, but directed that the defendant should pay the costs.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—*Waters* v. *the Earl of Thanet.*—This was an action on two bills of exchange for 658*l.* and 465*l.* 10*s.* drawn by the defendant, then Mr. H. Tufton, in 1802, who in that year went to France, and was among the prisoners detained there by Buonaparte. Application was at this time made to him for the money, and being unable to pay it, he entered into the following agreement:—"I hereby debar myself the plea of the statute of limitations, in case of being sued; and I promise to pay the full amount, with legal interest, whenever my circumstances enable me to do so, and that I am called on for that purpose." The bills were not put in suit till 1838, when the defendant denied his handwriting to the agreement, and pleaded the statute of limitations as to the bills. A verdict was taken for the plaintiff at the trial, but a rule had since been obtained to set aside the verdict and have a new trial, on the ground that the claim was barred by the statute of limitations. The question was argued at great length some time since, and the Court having taken time to consider it, now delivered an elaborate judgment, deciding in favour of the defendant.

Green v. *Murray.*—This was an action to recover the value of a share in the Metropolitan Wood Pavement Company. The action was founded on a promise, in which the defendant engaged to deliver the share when demanded by the plaintiff. There were circumstances, however, connected with the case that led the Court to decide in favour of the defendants.

Milward v. *Hibbert.*—This was an action to recover, as on an average loss, from the defendant (representing the Mutual Marine Insurance Company) who had insured the steam-boat *Kilkenny* in a sum of money which the proprietors had been obliged to pay to the owner of a number of pigs which had been put on board the vessel for a voyage from Waterford to London. The pigs had been thrown overboard to lighten the vessel in a gale of wind, and the plaintiff having been compelled to pay their owner for them, now sought to be reimbursed by the insurers. The Court granted the rule.

The Queen v. *the Inhabitants of Rishworth.*—In this case the justices had granted an order for the removal of Elizabeth Bothomley, from Rishworth to Stayley, on the ground of a settlement by birth, which was proved by her evidence alone. An appeal had been entered against this order and the sessions had quashed it. The court expressed a clear opinion that the evidence was totally inadmissible. The order of the justices founded on such evidence was bad; and the decision of the sessions quashing it must be confirmed.

The Queen v. *Macnamara and others.*—An indictment against the defendants for conspiracy to procure the return of a particular person as Bridgemaster of the City of London, by means of falsely representing themselves entitled to vote at the election. A jury had convicted some of the defendants on proof that they had actually voted, having no right to vote. Application was now made for a rule to show cause why the judgment should not be arrested, or a new trial granted, on the ground that the verdict could not be supported by the evidence given at the trial.—The court granted the rule.

Brown v. *Chapman.*—An action against the defendant, the Marshal of the Queen's Bench prison, for allowing the escape of a prisoner, who had been arrested by the plaintiff, and committed to the charge of defendant. It appeared, however, that whilst in such custody an indictment was preferred against the prisoner for perjury. On this he was taken by a *habeas corpus* to Newgate. He was at first imprisoned there, but was afterwards bailed, and was then taken back to the Queen's Bench prison, and delivered by the keeper of Newgate to the custody of the marshal. The marshal's officer at first refused to receive him, but at last consented. The prisoner afterwards escaped, and this action was brought. The question under these circumstances was, whether this action would be against the marshal. The Court gave judgment in favour of the defendant.

Exparte Somerrille.—An application on the part of the plaintiff, a naval officer of Plymouth, for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against a Devonport newspaper for a slanderous attack upon his character. Rule granted.

Exparte Roper, Esq.—An application for a rule to show cause why leave should not be granted to file a criminal information against a gentleman named Parry, for making statements injurious to the character of Mr. Roper as a magistrate of the county of Flint. Rule granted.

In the matter of the Brighton Gazette.—An application on the part of the magistrates, holding the police court at Brighton, for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against the editor of the "Brighton Gazette," for a libel published in that paper on these magistrates. The alleged libel stated that by their decisions they had ceased to command the respect of the public, with other imputations and remarks of a similar kind. The Court was of opinion that the characters of the gentlemen thus impeached would amply protect them against attacks of this kind, without filing a criminal information, and refused the rule.

The Queen v. *The Inhabitants of Whipendine, in the County of Rutland.*—The question in this case was whether a pauper who had gained a settlement by apprenticeship in the parish of St. Martin, Leicester, and had afterwards gained a settlement by estate in the parish of Whipendine, in the county of Rutland, had been deprived of the latter settlement by being removed as a lunatic to the County Asylum at Leicester, more than 10 miles from the parish in which his estate lay. The Recorder at the sessions had decided in the affirmative. The Court, however, now said that although it felt strongly that serious inconvenience might arise from its decision, and that most probably the legislature did not contemplate the case of lunatics when the Poor-law Amendment Act was passed; still it thought that the words in that Act were too strong to be got over, and that the decision of the sessions must be reversed.

The Queen v. *The Poor-law Commissioners—In the matter of the Greenwich Union.*—This was an application for a rule upon her Majesty's Poor-law Commissioners to show cause why a writ of *certiorari* should not issue to bring up two orders made by them respectively, bearing date the 12th Oct., 1840, and the 12th Nov., 1840, for the purpose of being quashed. Rule granted.

The Queen v. *The Mayor of Lichfield.*—In this case the rule which had been obtained on a former day, calling upon the Mayor of the borough of Lichfield to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue, to insert on the burgess-roll of that city the name of George Alsop, who claimed to be placed upon that roll, as being entitled to vote at the election of corporate officers, was made absolute by the Court.

The Queen v. *Mitchell and Another.*—The defendants in this case, who were constables of Stamford, had been found guilty by a jury at the sessions of an assault preferred against them, but had since obtained a rule to show cause why a new trial should not be granted, on the ground of the former one having been mistried. The Court made the rule absolute.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—*Peppercorn* v. *Haffman.*—This was an action of trespass to recover compensation in damages, for an illegal distress for poor's-rates. Application was now made, pursuant to the leave reserved by the judge at the trial that had taken place, for a rule to show cause why the nonsuit directed to be entered should not be set aside and a verdict entered for the plaintiff for 32*l.* 6*s.*, being the value of the goods of the plaintiff that had been distrained. Rule granted.

BAIL COURT.—*The case of Bernard Cavanagh.*—This was the case of the fasting man, which our readers will remember. Cause was now shown against the rule for granting the *habeas corpus*. The court, however, decided that the conviction was bad, and that therefore the rule must be made absolute; the prisoner was discharged accordingly on being brought up before the Queen's Bench in the usual manner.

The Queen v. *the Proprietor of the Hampshire Independent.*—This was an application for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against the proprietor of the "Hampshire Independent," for a libel upon Mr. Dickson, the mayor of Southampton, accusing him of being a "disgusting political partisan," and stigmatising his conduct. Rule granted.

Eaton v. *Johns.*—This was an action for a libel, contained in a printed placard, entitled, "A Statement of Facts," relating to the plaintiff as the vendor or proprietor of a certain hair dye. The alleged libel stated that the plaintiff was "a man of straw," which, it was alleged, by way of innuendo, meant a man in insolvent circumstances. The declaration was demurred to, on the ground that the expression, "a man of straw," did not necessary convey any imputation on the solvency of the plaintiff. The Court was of opinion that taking the expression, "a man of straw," with other allegations in the printed statement, it was properly said to convey that the plaintiff was in insolvent circumstances. The defendant was allowed to amend, however, by pleading "Not guilty" to the declaration.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—The betting touched upon the Chester Cup as well as the Derby, and, towards the close, was tolerably brisk; but, except that it established Lanercost as premier for the first event, and confirmed the advance of Auckland to 20 to 1, nothing of any importance was transacted. The final averages were thus:—

CHESTER CUP.

5 to 4 on Lanercost agst any other (offered)
15 to 1 agst Rory O'More
17 to 1 agst Jolly Tar
1000 to 20 agst George (taken)
50 even between Rory O'More and Jolly Tar (taken)

DERBY.

26 to	1 agst	Mr. Gregory's lot (tak.)	40 to	1 agst	Moss Trooper
7	1	Attila (taken)	50	1	Meteor (taken)
10	1	Chatham	50	1	Defier (taken and afterwards offered)
20	1	Auckland (taken and afterwards offered)	60	1	The Artful Dodger (ta.)
23	1	Wiseacre	5000	75	William le Gros (taken)
27	1	Robert de Gorham (ta.)	1000	15	Curator (taken)
35	1	Joanna colt	6666	200	All the mares (taken)

OAKS.

25 to 1 agst Colonel Westenra's Rapture (taken)

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, JAN. 28.—We do not observe any alteration in the value of dry Wheat since Monday, but the samples out of condition are very unsaleable. There has been a fair retail trade in free Foreign; but although there is still some inquiry for Bonded. the buyers will not pay the rates demanded.—Barley, Peas and Beans are unaltered in value, but good boilers are in demand.—Fine Oats find buyers, but the lower Irish are very unsaleable.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.

			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	54 to 72	Red	52 to 64
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			64 to 66	White	60 to 64
Barley		Malting and distilling	26 to 30	Grind.	24 to 28
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	18 to 23	Feed	18 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	22 to 23	Potato	20 to 26
—— Irish		Feed	14 to 20	Potato	18 to 23
Rye			36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	26 to 36	Tick	27 to 40	Harrow	30 to 41
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	36 to 44	Winds.	46 to 50	Longpod	39 to [illegible]
Peas, White	22 to 36	Maple	28 to 32	Grey	29 to [illegible]

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas
Dec. 17	62 9	30 5	21 5	39 5	37 9	39 0
— 24	62 10	30 2	21 1	44 8	37 0	36 6
— 31	63 1	29 9	20 7	43 6	36 0	37 2
Jan. 7	63 0	29 7	20 7	39 9	36 0	35 10
— 14	62 5	29 1	20 4	40 11	34 11	35 1
— 21	61 5	28 10	20 1	43 0	33 9	33 10
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	62 7	29 8	20 8	41 10	35 11	36 5
Duties	24 8	18 4	16 9	8 0	16 9	15 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—W. Curtis, King's Lynn, Norfolk, common brewer—T. Townshend, jun., North Petherton, Somersetshire, builder—J. Parsons, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, maltster—C. A. Cantor, late of Calcutta, but now of 6, Upper Montague-street, Montague-square, London, merchant.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—B. Aarons, Doctors'-commons, furrier.

BANKRUPTS.—E. T. Murray, Church-street, St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, leather-seller—J. Cuisset, Blackfriars-road, jeweller—W. Christie, 10, New North-street, Red Lion square, bookbinder—J. Burnie, Tokenhouse-yard, merchant—W. Wilcocks, Bracknell, Berkshire, saddler—G. O. Speare, 21, Fleet street, London, laceman—J. Laycock, Colne, Lancashire, tallow-chandler—C. Christelow, York, woollen draper—A. Webb, Liverpool, carpet-seller—R. J. Sharp, Liverpool, victualler—S. E. Welldon, Cambridge, butcher—H. Holt, High street, Peckham, bookseller—F. Sharman, Barge yard, Bucklersbury, shoe factor—T. Wooster, jun., Liverpool-street, City, merchant—G. B. K. Cassidy, Bucklersbury, merchant—E. J. Stone, Belle Sauvage-yard, Ludgate-hill, maker of playing cards—A. Collins and A. Thomson, Brighton, sugar manufacturers—G. Barnard, Portsea, coal merchant—J. Arthur and D. Arthur, Neath, Glamorganshire, ironmasters—S. R. George, London-wall, victualler—R. Davies, Mallwyd, Merionethshire, flannel manufacturer—P. Stephenson, Manchester, mercer—J. Thompson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, joiner—R. Wilson, Blythe Tile Sheds, Northumberland, brickmaker—J. Sanders, King's-road, Chelsea, baker—W. E. Boyle, Neath, Glamorganshire, plumber—W. Chapman, Oxford, organ builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Kibble, Glasgow, zebra shawl manufacturer—J. Munro and D. Munro, Tullich, Ross-shire, builders—D. Whyte, of the Farm of Kirkton of Clova, Cortachy and Clova, wool-merchant—J. Allan and W. Watson, Johnstone, cotton-spinners—W. Spence, Edinburgh, silk mercer—J. Matheson, A. W. Forbes, and W. Kelly, Glasgow, and of Fereneze, Renfrewshire, calico printers—T. Leithhead, J. Henderson, and A. H. Hunter, of Glasgow, coach builders.

BIRTHS.—On the 23d inst., at Bushey Grange, Herts, the lady of H. H. Burchell, Esq., of a daughter—On the 25th inst., at the Chase, Ross, Herefordshire, the lady of G. Strong, Esq., M.D., of a daughter—On the 25th inst., at Lower Tulse-hill, Brixton, Mrs. C. Warton, of a still-born child—On the 26th inst., at Crescent-place, Burton-crescent, Mrs. F. Reid, of a daughter—On the 26th inst., at Camberwell-grove, the lady of C. Phillips, Esq., of twin-sons, one still-born.

MARRIED.—On the 20th inst., at St. Clement's, Cornwall, Lieut.-Col. J. F. Palmer, of the Madras army, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late H. P. Andrew, Esq., of Bodreau, near Truro—On the 26th inst., at St. Dunstan's, Stepney, Mr. R. Iremonger, of Mortimer, Hants, to Mary Rowe, daughter of Mr. E. Thornhill, of Stepney-green—On the 27th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, H. P. Andrew, Esq., of Bodreau, Cornwall, to Eliza Godden, niece of Mrs. Godden, of St. George's-terrace, Hyde Park.

DIED.—A few days ago, at Kendal, Mr. John Grier, gardener, aged 79, who was recently elected a pensioner of the Benevolent Institution for the relief of Aged and Indigent Gardeners—On the 27th inst., at his residence, in the York-road, Lambeth, Mr. Ducrow—On the 23d inst., at her house, in Upper Merrion-street, the Dowager Countess of Milltown, in her 100th year.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.
No. 6. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1842. PRICE 6*d*.

Jan. 1, was published, price 6*d*., stamped to go free by post,
THE FIRST NUMBER FOR 1842 OF
THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE;
A WEEKLY RECORD OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
The Horticultural Part Edited by Professor Lindley.

TWELVE MONTHS since, the Proprietors of THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE announced their objects in undertaking this Journal, and if the support they have received may be considered as a test of the satisfaction of the Public, they have every reason to believe that their exertions have been appreciated, for it has already attained a sale far beyond any contemporary of a like character—a sale which has gone on progressively increasing from January to the present moment, and has so far exceeded their own sanguine expectations THAT NO LESS THAN THREE EDITIONS OF THE EARLIER NUMBERS HAVE BEEN REQUIRED TO MEET THE CONTINUED DEMAND, AND YET NOT A PERFECT SET OF LAST YEAR REMAINS FOR SALE. They now, therefore, need only refer to the past as an earnest of the future, and announce, for the information of the public generally, the nature of the publication.

The plan followed is, in THE FIRST PLACE, to make THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE a weekly record of everything that bears upon Horticulture, Floriculture, Arboriculture, or Garden Botany, and to introduce such Natural History as has a relation to Gardening, with Notices and Criticisms of every new work of importance on these subjects. Connected with this part are WEEKLY CALENDARS OF GARDENING OPERATIONS, given in great detail, and adapted to the objects of persons in every station of life, so that the Cottager, with a few rods of ground before his door, the Amateur who has only a greenhouse, and the Manager of extensive gardens, are alike informed each week of the routine of operations which the varying seasons render necessary—Foreign and Domestic Correspondence upon Horticultural subjects, with illustrative wood-cuts (112 have already been given) —Reports of Horticultural Exhibitions and Proceedings at home and abroad—Notices of Novelties and Improvements—in short, everything that can tend to advance the profession, benefit the condition of the workman, or conduce to the pleasure of his employer. Replies to all questions connected with the object of the Paper are also given weekly in great detail. And although the Paper is not, strictly speaking, an Agricultural Journal, yet it contains full reports of the proceedings of the Royal Agricultural Society, and much valuable information upon the more interesting subjects of discussion in this branch of inquiry.

IN THE SECOND PLACE, that description of domestic and political News is introduced which is usually found in a Weekly Newspaper. It is unnecessary to dwell on this head further than to say, that the Proprietors do not range themselves under the banners of any party; their earnest endeavours are to make THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE a full and comprehensive *Record of Facts* only—a Newspaper in the true sense of the word—leaving the reader to form his own conclusion and opinions; their object being the elucidation and discussion of the laws of Nature, not of man. The reader is thus furnished, IN ADDITION TO THE PECULIAR FEATURE OF THE JOURNAL, with such a variety of information concerning the events of the day, as supersedes the necessity of his providing himself with any other Weekly Paper.

The Proprietors are happy to announce that they have received the support of the most distinguished Botanists, Florists, and Practical Gardeners, amongst whom the following may be more particularly mentioned, as having already enriched the pages of THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE with their communications:—

Professor Henslow, Cambridge
Professor Daubeny, Oxford
Professor Royle, King's College, London
Professor Graham, Edinburgh
Professor Morren, Liege
The Hon. and Very Rev. W. Herbert, Dean of Manchester
The Hon. and Rev. Charles Bathurst
Hon. Algernon Herbert
Sir George Mackenzie, Bart.
Sir Charles Wolseley, Bart.
Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart.
Sir W. J. Hooker, Royal Gardens, Kew
Dr. Bevan, Llanferry
Dr. Falconer, Saharunpur
Dr. Hamilton
Dr. Harris
Dr Horner, Hull
Dr. Ingram, President of Trinity College, Oxford
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Dr. Neil, Canon Mills
Dr. Wight, Madras
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Colonel Mason, Necton Hall, Swaffham
Captain S. E. Widdrington
Alfred Ainger, Esq.
J. Bateman, Esq , Knypersley
Rev. J. M. Berkeley
Mr. W. Billington, Oswestry
George Barker, Esq , Birmingham
G. Bentham, Esq., late Secretary of the Horticultural Society
John Curtis, Esq., F.L.S.
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L. W. Dillwyn, Esq., Sketty Hall
William Griffith, Esq , Calcutta
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E. Solly, Esq., Junior
G. Wailes, Esq., Secretary to the Horticultural Society, Newcastle
H. Lemaire Witham, Esq.
Mr. Cameron, Botanic Garden, Birmingham
Mr. Macnab, Caledonian Horticultural Society's Garden
Mr. Williamson, Botanic Garden, Sheffield
Mr. Campbell, Botanic Garden, Manchester
Mr. Mearns, Botanical and Zoological Gardens, Leeds
Mr. Ingram, Gardener to Her Majesty at Windsor
Mr. Bailey, Gardener to the Archbishop of York
Mr. Paxton, Gardener to the Duke of Devonshire
Mr. Macintosh, Gardener to the Duke of Buccleuch
Mr. Alexander, Gardener to the Duke of Leinster
Mr. Moffatt, Gardener to the Duke of Newcastle
Mr. Ferguson, Gardener to the Duke of Buckingham
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Mr. Haythorn, Gardener to Lord Middleton
Mr. Haliday, Gardener to Lord Sondes
Mr. Brown, Gardener to Lord Southampton
Mr. Mills, Gardener to the Baroness Rothschild
Mr. Street, Gardener to the Hon. Mrs. H. N. Ferguson
Mr. Green, Gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart.
Mr. Beaton, Gardener to Sir W. Middleton, Bart.
Mr. Errington, Gardener to Sir P. Egerton, Bart.
Mr. Booth, Gardener to Sir C. Lemon, Bart.
Mr. Lauder, Gardener to Sir W. R. Boughton, Bart.
Mr. Whiting, Gardener to H T. Hope, Esq., M.P.
Mr. Hislop, Gardener to the Hon. Colonel Howard
Mr. Butcher, late Gardener at Ealing Park
Mr. Perrin, Gardener to R. Harrison, Esq.
Mr. Appleby, Gardener to T. Brocklehurst, Esq.
Mr. Wells, Gardener at Redleaf
Mr. Insleay, Gardener to G. Barker, Esq., of Birmingham
Mr. Falconer, Gardener to A. Palmer, Esq.
Mr. Gordon, Hardy Department, Horticultural Garden, Chiswick
Mr. Fortune, Hothouse Department, Horticultural Garden, Chiswick
Mr. Thompson, Fruit Department, Horticultural Garden, Chiswick

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE is published every Saturday, price 6*d*., and may be ordered of all Newsvenders.

J. DAVIS, of OAK-HILL GARDENS, EAST BARNET, HERTS, has for sale Thirty Fruiting PROVIDENCE PINE PLANTS, in No. 6 and 12-size Pots, which for health, strength, and vigour of growth, he invites to be inspected.

LISIANTHUS, MELONS, AND CUCUMBERS.

J. CUTHILL begs most respectfully to announce, that Packets of his celebrated early, prolific, and very hardy MELON SEED, with printed Directions for growing it, are now ready. Also Snow's horticultural prize CUCUMBER and LISIANTHUS RUSSELLIANUS SEED. The above, 2*s*. 6*d*. per packet each. Address to J. Cuthill, Florist and Horticulturist, Love-walk, Camberwell, London.

JOSEPH HEADLAND, Florist, &c., London Road, Cambridge, begs to inform the Growers of DAHLIAS, that a coloured Plate of Headly's Phœnix has appeared in "Wakeling's Florist's and Amateur's Guide," for December last, published by Steill, 20, Paternoster Row, London.

TWITCHETT'S DON JOHN CARNATION.—(The Finest Scarlet Bizarre in England.)—A few pairs of this Unrivalled CARNATION remain for sale, at two guineas per pair. They will be sent by post, prepaid, and carefully packed. A Post-office order for the cash must accompany each order. (Upwards of 100 orders have failed in this respect.) For character and coloured figure of DON JOHN, see "Wakeling's Florist's Guide for August and September last. Twelve blooms of DON JOHN can be backed against any other Scarlet Bizarre in the world.—No. 2, Coronation-street, Cambridge.

NEVILLE'S CYCLOPS DAHLIA.—Bright Crimson Petals (margined with fiery crimson, imparting to the Flower a most brilliant appearance), stout, cupped, close, and of first-rate form, with fine rising centre, filled with petals before the first tier are expanded, and constant show flower; warranted equal to the description. A few Ground Roots, with two or more crowns, in fine condition, at 2*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. each. Plants may be had of the Trade in Spring.—Peckham, Jan. 26, 1842.

MYATT'S VICTORIA RHUBARB.

J. AND W. MYATT having a good Stock of Strong Roots raised by offsets from the original Seedling, can supply them at 10*l*. per hundred.—N. B. As various spurious sorts have been sold and are now selling under the name of "Myatt's Victoria," purchasers would do well to require them warranted. —Manor Farm, Deptford, Oct. 23, 1841.

ROBINSON'S NORTHERN BEAUTY DAHLIA.

S. GIRLING having purchased the entire Stock of the above DAHLIA, plants will be sent out in May next at 10s. 6d. each; admitted to be one of the most distinct and beautiful Dahlias to be sent out next season. For particulars, refer to the *Floricultural Cabinet* of January. It took the 5th Prize at Salt-hill Open Show in Sept. last, and was generally admired.

BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA SEED in small packets at 5*s*., to be had of W. J. NUTTING, Seedsman, 46, Cheapside. Lisianthus Russellianus, 2*s*. 6*d*.; Pink, from fine named flowers, 2*s*. 6*d*.; Calceolarias, from 30 varieties, 2*s*. 6*d*.; Pansies, selected from a few first-rate flowers, 5*s*.; do, from a superior collection, 2*s*. 6*d*.: Dahlia Scapigera Mexicana, 1*s*.; Clintonia pulchella, 1*s*.; Schizopetalon Walkerii, 1*s*.; Phlox Drummondii, 1*s*.; &c. &c.—Packets of the following Cucumbers at 2*s*. 6*d*.: Man of Kent (Barnes'), Victory of Suffolk (Allen's), Prize-fighter, Weedon's Frame, Roman Emperor, and Windsor Prize.

☞ A Catalogue of Seeds to be had on application.

NEW WHITE DAHLIA—BIANCA (WILDMAN'S).

MESSRS F. and A. SMITH and Co. beg respectfully to announce to the Floricultural Public that they have purchased the above splendid Dahlia, and, should the root break well, intend sending out plants on the 24th of May next, at 21s. each.

The constant qualities of this variety need no comment, being well known as the best white of last season, having obtained the following awards:—It was placed as a first-class flower, Aug. 3, 1841, Floricultural Society of London; 2d prize, Sept. 14, 1841, South London Floricultural Society of London; 1st do., Sept. 23, 1841, Floricultural Society of London, Grand Show.

Orders executed in rotation as received.—A general Catalogue of Dahlias, &c. (containing nearly every variety worth cultivation) will be ready early in February.—Hackney, London, Jan. 27, 1842

NEW DAHLIAS.

GEORGE WHEELER, Nurseryman, &c., Warminster, Wilts, begs to announce the following for the ensuing Season:—ASMODEUS (Davis's), a Seedling of last year, colour nearly black, shape "the mould of form," rich velvet petal; obtained the 1st Prize at Bath, 1st at Chippenham, and 4th at Salt Hill, the only Shows at which it was exhibited; and from the confidence the raiser has of its being a first-rate flower, it is offered this season at 10*s*. 6*d*. per Plant. All orders to be executed immediately after the 20th of May. This flower was raised by Mr. Davis, whose "Maid of Bath" is so well known to all growers, and which by the *Gardener's Gazette* is shown to have been the most successful Dahlia of last season, having been exhibited in 51 winning stands, whereas the next in point of success came not within 20 of that number.

PRINCE ALBERT (Adams's), fine shaded bronze, quite a distinct variety, most perfect in petal, and altogether a noble, first-rate show flower. Strong Plants early in May, 10*s*. 6*d*. each.

WESTBURY RIVAL (Hall's), fine bright puce, very constant, a full high centre; a decided improvement on "President of the West;" one of the finest selfs of the season, and a first-rate show flower. Strong Plants early in May, 10*s*. 6*d*. each.

G. W.'s Catalogue of first-rate Show Dahlias will very shortly be ready, and will be forwarded, post-paid, on application.—G. W. embraces this opportunity of acquainting his friends and the public in general, that by the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Rous, the raiser of those beautiful Cinerarias, Prince Albert, and Lavertonense, he is enabled to offer good Plants of each kind at 5*s*. each. The stock of Seed of that fine and very superior long-frame Cucumber cultivated by Mr. Hamlett, and universally admired by the numerous growers who saw the fruit, is in G. W.'s possession, and will be sold at 6*s*. per dozen seeds; warranted to be all good, and of the genuine kind.

CUCUMBER and MELON BOXES and LIGHTS.—For SALE, one, two, and three Light BOXES and LIGHTS, of all sizes, ready for immediate use, warranted of the best materials, packed and sent to all parts of the Kingdom: two Light Boxes and Lights complete, from 1*l*. 8*s*. Garden Lights made, glazed and painted from 1*s*. per foot. Sashes and Frames made, glazed, and hung complete, 1*s*. 8*d*. per foot.—At JAMES WATTS' Sash Manufactory, 8, Claremont Place, Old Kent-road.

⁂ An Apprentice wanted.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a married man without family, aged 28. Can produce satisfactory testimonials as to ability and character. Letters to be addressed to B. Y., at Messrs. Warner's, seedsmen, Cornhill, London.

WANTED, a GARDENER, in the country (a few miles from Leicester), where a few Pines, Vines, Cucumbers, and Melons are grown, and where also there is a small Kitchen Garden. All the houses and pits are heated by hot-water pipes. A Married Man would be preferred. Wages 15*s*. per week, and a house (rent free). Apply (if by letter, pre-paid), to Mr. Fowler, Printer and Bookseller, Atlas Office, Leicester.

WANTS a Situation as GARDENER, in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's Family, a Married Man, about 43 years of age, with one son: has lived 17 years in a Nobleman's Family, and left at the death of his Lordship, and has since lived five years in a respectable family. Can give the most satisfactory references as to ability and character. Direct to J. B., Mr. Palmer's, Nurseryman, Derby. Further reference can be had by applying to Mr. Stafford, Richard Arkwright's, Esq., Willersly Castle, Derbyshire.

WANTS a Situation as GARDENER, a steady active Man, aged 34, who has had a very extensive practice in all the pursuits of Gardening, having lived in families of distinction, and is now about to leave a most practical place, from which he can have four years' character, which will enable him to obtain any situation that may suit his wishes; his wife is fully competent in the dairy or laundry. Direct to N. K., Post Office, Little Randolph-street, Camden Town.

D. FERGUSON, Stowe, Buckingham, will feel great pleasure in recommending to any Nobleman or Gentleman in want of a Gardener, a middle-aged Single Man, of long and great practical experience.—2d February, 1842.

JAMES STRACHAN, Gardener to the late William Hobson, Esq., of Markfield House, Stamford Hill, is disengaged, on account of the death of his master, where he has lived twelve years. He had the superintendance of the meadow land, and understands getting up Hay on an extensive scale. He will be happy to meet with a similar situation,

Letters addressed J. S., at the Nursery of Wm. Rollisson and Sons, Tooting, Surrey, will be punctually attended to.

S. VENABLES, Gardener to the late W. Harrison, Esq., of Cheshunt, Herts, in consequence of that gentleman's death wishes to obtain a SITUATION as GARDENER. He is well acquainted with all the departments of his business, and can have an excellent character from Thos. Harrison, Esq., of Cheshunt, to whom reference may be made for abilities, character, &c. He is a Married Man. Address, with particulars, to S. Venables, Wafer-lane, Cheshunt, Herts.

JAMES MAY begs to inform his Patrons and Friends that his new descriptive List of Pansies with a list of Fuchsias, is now ready, and may be had on application at the Pansy Nursery, Edmonton. At the same time he begs to say he has still a small quantity of his superior PANSY SEED left, which may be had at the following places, viz.:—Messrs. Warner's, 28, Cornhill; Messrs. Flanagan and Co.'s, Mansion-house-street, London: Mr. Watkinson's, Market-place, Manchester; Mr. Edward's, York; Mr. Parsons's, Brighton; Mr. Wm. May's, Hope Nursery, near Bedale; or at the Pansy Nursery, Edmonton; at the following prices:—2*s*. 6*d*., 5*s*., to 10*s*. per packet. None warranted genuine unless they bear J.M.'s seal and signature. A remittance respectfully requested from unknown correspondents. —Pansy Nursery, Edmonton, January 1842.

WARNER & WARNER, SEEDSMEN, 28, CORNHILL, LONDON, beg respectfully to call the attention of their Friends and the Public to their List of New and Choice Flower-Seeds inserted in "HARRISON'S FLORICULTURAL CABINET" for the present Month, and for March, embracing all that is new and rare, and worthy of cultivation, among which will be found—

BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA, at 3*s*. 9*d*. per packet.
GERANIUM, from fine varieties, 1*s*. to 2*s*. 6*d*. ditto.
HEARTSEASE, from the best kinds, 1*s*. to 2*s*. 6*d*. ditto.
And the following at 1*s*. per packet:

Alstrœmerias, of sorts
Anagallis, ditto
Asters, imported German, mixed colours
Auricula
Calceolaria, shrubby and herbaceous
Carnation, from stage flowers
Cinerarias
Clintonia pulchella
Centaurea americana
Dahlia, from choice varieties
Elichrysums, new varieties
Ipomœa rubro-cærulea
Ipomœa Quamoclit
Ipomopsis
Lobelias
Lupinus Hartwegii
Mimulus
Pentstemons
Petunia
Phlox Drummondii
Picotee, imported
Pink, from a choice collection
Primulas
Ranunculus, saved from superb varieties
Schizanthus
Stocks, imported German, mixed colours
Verbenas
Zinnia elegans—&c. &c.

Also a few choice Vegetable Seeds, including the following kinds of Frame Cucumber, at 1*s*. per packet:—BARNES' Man of Kent, Farmer Allen's Victory of Suffolk, Walker's Improved Manchester, Weedon's Superb, Windsor Prize, Prize Fighter, and Perkins' Victoria. Greave's Prince Albert Melon, 1*s*. per packet. Lake's New Superb White Roman Broccoli, and Metcalf's New Pink Cape ditto, at 1*s*. per packet. Imported Brussels Sprouts, &c. &c.

Martin's superior Frame Potatoes, 3*s*. per peck. New Bokhara Clover, 1*s*. per packet. Myatt's British Queen Strawberries, 5*l*. per hundred; Myatt's Eliza ditto, 1*l*. per hundred; Myatt's Victoria Rhubarbs, 2*s*. each.

General Catalogues can be had on application.

Cornhill, Feb. 4, 1842.

SEYMOUR'S SUPERB SOLID WHITE CELERY.

H. LANE and SON, Great Berkhampstead, Herts, having received the most flattering testimonials of the great estimation in which the above celebrated CELERY is held, and of the general satisfaction experienced by those to whom they supplied the seed last year, are happy in being enabled again to offer it for sale in packets at 2*s*. 6*d*. each, postage included.

N.B.—The usual allowance to the Trade.

ROSES.—H. L. and Son take this opportunity of acquainting Ladies and Gentlemen who have not yet supplied themselves with Roses, that notwithstanding the vast quantity they sent out during the autumn, they can still execute any orders with which they may be favoured to a considerable extent, by an early application.—Catalogues sent free by post.

BLUE TREVIRANA, OR ACHIMENES LONGIFLORA.

MESSRS. MOUNTJOY AND SON have much pleasure in informing their Friends and the Public, that they can supply good Bulbs of the above most beautiful Plant, at 21*s.*, which, before they vegetate, might be transmitted by Post. M. & Son take this opportunity of mentioning that they will have Plants in May, price 10*s.* 6*d.*, of their fine Seedling DAHLIA "Horace," the colour of which is a very rich and extremely dark plum. From its erect habit, it is a beautiful border variety, as well as being a first-rate Show Flower.

A remittance or reference is respectfully requested from unknown correspondents.—Ealing, Middlesex, Feb. 1, 1842.

SEEDLING DAHLIAS to be sent out in May next, by N. GAINES, FLORIST, SURRY-LANE, BATTERSEA.

Gaines' ORANGE PERFECTION; beautiful orange, at times shaded. This flower was sent for the opinion of the Horticultural and Floricultural Societies of London; at both places considered first-rate. It is a fine grower, throwing its flowers well above its foliage. A good show flower. 4 feet. 10*s.* 6*d.*

Gaines' EMPEROR; beautiful rosy crimson, very superior petal, with great depth of flower, and well up in the centre. A constant good show flower. 3 feet. 10*s.* 6*d.*

Gaines' COMPACTA; fine purple, very superior form, of excellent habit, throwing its blooms well above its foliage; its centre well up. A good show flower. 5 feet. 10*s.* 6*d.*

N.B. The above were considered first-rate flowers by those that saw them growing. Plates of them will appear in "Wakeling's Amateur Guide," in April and May next.

N. Gaines' extensive List of first-rate Dahlias, Geraniums, Pansies, Calceolarias, &c. may be obtained by post-paid application as above.

HUGH LOW & CO. have much pleasure in submitting to the attention of their Friends and the Public the two under-named first-rate DAHLIAS. Strong Plants will be ready for delivery the first week in May at 10*s.* 6*d.* each.

WINTERTON RIVAL (Nelson), Primrose, good form, fine habit, flowers well above the foliage, height five feet. A figure will appear in the March number of the *Florists' Journal*.

DUKE OF CORNWALL, Rosy Ruby, fine habit, well up in the centre, very constant, has all the properties of Le Grand Baudin, with the additional recommendation of being of much dwarfer habit: height four and a half feet.

The last-named was raised by the person who obtained Le Grand Baudin and Conservative, acknowledged to be two of the best Dahlias of 1840, and exhibited in more winning stands than any two of the same season.

H. L. & Co. think it needless to inform those who have hitherto favoured them with their orders as to their way of doing business; but think it right, for the satisfaction of strangers, to state that should the two Dahlias now offered not answer the description given, they will most willingly deduct them.

Roots of most of the leading sorts of last year may be had on early application.—Clapton Nursery, Nov. 24th, 1841.

RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND GERANIUMS.

H. GROOM, of WALWORTH and CLAPHAM RISE, near LONDON, by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that he has a fine Selection of the above Flowers, which he can offer at the following very moderate Prices:—

RANUNCULUSES.	£	s.	d.
100 Roots in 100 superb sorts, with their names	5	0	0
100 ditto very fine sorts, ditto	2	10	0
Superfine Mixtures, from 7*s.* to 21*s.* per hundred.			
ANEMONES.			
100 Roots in 100 superfine sorts, with their names	3	10	0
100 ditto in 50 ditto ditto	2	10	0
Superfine Mixtures, from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* per hundred.			
AURICULAS.			
25 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 plant of each	3	13	6
CARNATIONS.			
25 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 pair of each	3	10	0
PICOTEES.			
25 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 pair of each	2	10	0
YELLOW PICOTEES.			
12 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 pair of each	2	2	0
GERANIUMS.			
25 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 plant of each	3	10	0

J. KERNAN begs to inform his Friends that he has now completed his selection of FLOWER-SEEDS, among which will be found every novelty worthy of cultivation recently introduced, as well as the seeds from first-rate collections of Calceolarias, Mimulus, Ipomœas, Stocks, Asters, Balsams, Zinnias, Thunbergias, &c. &c.; as also all the better and more esteemed Vegetable Seeds: Grainge's Early White Broccoli, Mercer's Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts (foreign seed), Seymour's superb Giant Celery; Kerrison's Hothouse, Syon House, Roman Emperor, Horticultural, and Windsor prize Cucumbers; as well as Seeds of the very choicest Melons, all the better early and succession Peas, principally saved by the most select growers, who supply this unequalled market.—4, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden.

All the better kinds of Agricultural Grasses, separate or mixed. Selected Field Turnips, White Carrot, Winter and Spring Tares, Ash-leaved and Early Frame Potatoes, New Globe Mangold Wurzel, &c. &c., Mats, and Mushroom Spawn; Pruning and Budding Knives.

FLORICULTURAL SEEDS, DAHLIAS, &c.

THE Undersigned begs leave to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and his customers in general, that his new Catalogue of FLOWER SEEDS for 1842 is now ready, and may be had on application. Also the following DAHLIAS in Pot Roots:

Amato, Dandy's, purple	1	0
Argo, Widnall's, yellow	1	0
Andrew Hofer, crimson	1	0
Beauty of the Plain, white-edged	2	0
Constancy, Keynes', fine purple	2	6
Countess of Pembroke, peach	1	0
Duchess of Richmond, bronze	1	0
Egyptian King, shaded bronze	1	6
Fanny Keynes, shaded rose	5	0
Grace Darling, rose	1	6
Le Grand Baudin, rosy bronze	1	6
Lewisham Rival, white	1	0
Maria, Wheeler's, fine rose	1	6
Maid of Bath, light, edged with purple	3	6
Nicholas Nickleby, bronze shaded with pink	1	0
President of the West, crimson	1	6
Queen, Widnall's, peach	3	6
Scarlet Defiance, light scarlet	3	6
Uxbridge Magnet, mottled purple	2	6
Unique, Ansell's, yellow	0	9
One of each of the above	35	0
Fine mixed sorts, Pot-roots, per dozen	10	0

James Carter, Seedsman and Florist, 238, High Holborn, London.—Jan. 29, 1842.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained to any size of JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pineapple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's-road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

NATURAL GRASSES.

MESSRS. SUTTON having been engaged many years in growing and collecting PERMANENT GRASSES for eminent Agriculturists in Berkshire and the surrounding counties, have great confidence in soliciting the commands of the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* in any part of the United Kingdom, to whom will be given references to Noblemen and others who have expressed themselves desirous of recommending Messrs. Sutton's Seeds.

It is necessary that the nature of the soil should be described, when the most proper sorts and proportions will be supplied; the names of which and other relative information may be previously obtained by application.—Reading Nursery, Feb. 1st.

DAHLIAS.

E. HEDLEY and SON, Rose Hill Nursery, Yarm, York, beg to call the attention of the Trade and the Cultivators of the DAHLIA to the two following Seedlings, raised in 1840, and proved in 1842:—BEESWING, Hedley's beautiful creamy blush, tipped with bright primrose and cherry, four feet, quite a distinct and novel variety, exquisite shape, beautifully cupped, full and rising centre, showing its blooms well above the foliage; the above is a faithful description of this superb flower. E. Hedley and Son will warrant the above Dahlia to give entire satisfaction, or the price will be deducted. Plants in May at 10*s.* 6*d.*. NEGRO PRINCE, large, dark, bold back-row flower, darker than any Dahlia yet known, four to five feet. Plants in May, 10*s.* 6*d.* Both the above Plants gained first-class prizes in September last, at the Sunderland Show—open to all England.

Rose Hill Nursery, Yarm, York, Feb. 1st, 1842.

HEATING BY HOT WATER, WITH THE CIRCULATION OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR.

J. WEEKS & CO., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hothouse Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER; see the 3rd and 37th Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

References may be had, and their works seen, at Mr. Perry's Nursery, Banbury; Mr. Green's, Lower Cheam; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Rollisson's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's, Portland Nursery; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; Mr. Smith's Nursery, Dalston; Mr. Woodroff's Nursery, Kensall Green; Mr. Hopgood's Nursery, Bayswater; Mr. Willmer's Nursery, Chelsea; and at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country.

Every particular to be had at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, upon the most improved and economical principles, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and CO., Agents for the Old Park Iron-works, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, annex the following list of prices of Hot-water Pipes of the best description, to assist persons desirous of adopting this mode of heating in their calculations of the probable expense, and respectfully solicit an opportunity of tendering their price for the completion of any work required. Socket-pipe for Hot Water, of two, three, and four inches diameter, at 2*s.* 3*d.*, 3*s.* 3*d.*, and 4*s.* 3*d.* per yard. Ditto, with Troughs for Orchidaceous-houses, three and four inches diameter, at 4*s.* 9*d.* and 6*s.* 9*d.* per yard.

The much-approved Conical Boilers made of strong plate-copper, and which require no furnace or setting in brickwork, from 5*l.* 5*s.* upwards. Also, every other description of Boilers of the most approved construction. Further particulars may be obtained at the Warehouses, Gracechurch-street, where also may be seen a variety of patterns of Iron and Strained-wire Fencing, Hurdles, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, &c. &c.

PATENT ASPHALTE PROTECTING MATERIAL. —Extract from *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Dec. 25, 1841, p. 843.—"In the midst of frost it will not be unseasonable to warn all our Readers of the great importance of preventing their more tender Plants that may have been frozen from being thawed suddenly by the sun. All Gardeners know how often Peas frozen below a south wall are killed, and that if any contrivance to prevent their being suddenly thawed is made use of, they recover. What is true of Peas is, to a great extent, true of other things. A few weeks ago we had a severe frost, 16°; at that time young Araucarias exposed to the south died, while others within a few yards, but screened from the sun by stone, did not suffer at all. We may remark by the way that CROGGON'S ASPHALTE ROOFING forms a most excellent material for such screens." In page 8 of same Journal, Jan. 1, 1842, is fully described the purposes to which it is applied by the Royal Horticultural Society. Being a non-conductor it effectually protects from heat or cold.—THOMAS JOHN CROGGON, 8, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, London.

ANNUITIES.—In the AUSTRALASIAN, COLONIAL and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY, Annuitants participate in the Profits of the Company, and receive a rate of ANNUITY much more favourable than can be granted by any Company making its investments wholly in England. The Company is enabled securely to grant these favourable terms from the advantage it possesses of investing a portion of its Funds at a high rate of Interest.

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Prospectuses, with Tables, Forms of Proposal for the purchase of an Annuity or for making an Assurance, and every information, may be obtained by application at the Office of the Company, No. 126, Bishopsgate-street, City.

By order of the Board, CHRISTOPHER COUSINS, Accountant.

FOUNTAIN NURSERY, CAMBERWELL GROVE.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS are instructed by the Trustees of Mr. Ferry to offer to public auction on the premises, early in March, if not previously disposed of by private contract, the valuable Lease; also the Stock, consisting of three newly-built Greenhouses, Pits, Frames, &c.; about 8000 Greenhouse Plants, comprising Geraniums of the first class, Camellias, Fuchsias, Verbenas, &c. May be viewed, and particulars had on the premises, and of the Auctioneers, Leytonstone.

TO GENTLEMEN AND AMATEUR FLORISTS.

TO BE PARTED WITH, a few Hundred Roots of that choice and beautiful Flower the RANUNCULUS, at 42*s.* per hundred, with Names. Planting-time, February and March. Apply, pre-paid, Mr. Eyre, Farnham, Surrey. Also he has a few healthy young Plants left of his superb Seedling GERANIUM "Lavinia," at 40*s.* per plant (no abatement); and which gave so much satisfaction to every gentleman who saw it in his house.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

*** Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

Publishing Monthly, with Four coloured Engravings,
Price 2*s.* 6*d.*

PAXTON'S MAGAZINE OF BOTANY.

The Number for FEBRUARY contains beautifully-coloured figures of *Cattleya Aclandiæ*, *Brugmansia floribunda*, *Mahonia aquifolium*, and *Loasa Pentlandica*, with the history and directions for the culture of each: also comprehensive Papers on the science of Gardening, including the phenomena of impregnation and germination in the seed of plants; the Culture of Gesnera rupestris; on Arranging and Planting Specimens in Conservatories; the Propagation of Tropæolum tricolorum; Notices of Plants figured in the floral periodicals for December and January, and of those flowering in the suburban nurseries; with a copious Calendar of Operations for the month.

This work comprises, monthly, four admirably-coloured plates, and twenty-four pages of interesting and useful letter-press. The admirers of flowers are requested to observe—

1. That all the drawings are taken from nature, and are consequently made from plants which have flowered in Britain.
2. That, with few exceptions, they are all done by one artist, whose abilities are of the highest order, and who travels himself to the places where the plants are in flower.
3. That they are lithographed on zinc by the same individual, and, being coloured in a superior manner, have all the spirit and elegance, and much of the finish, of the original drawing.
4. That about one-half of the drawings are from plants which have never before been figured in this country, the rest representing the most popular novelties, as well as the more neglected, though sometimes far handsomer, old species; the majority being such as can be cultivated by every one possessing a flower-border and a greenhouse or frame.

It may, in conclusion, be safely asserted that, both for the beauty of its embellishments, and the utility of its contents, this work is well adapted to the wants of all who delight in gardening; and as the improved system of having the plates lithographed commences with this Number, and as it is intended that each volume shall now be perfect in itself, the present is a desirable opportunity for those who wish to become subscribers.

London: W. S. Orr and Co., Paternoster-row.

On the 12th instant, price 3*d.*

PUNCH'S VALENTINES!

With Twelve large Illustrations of

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Engraved from Designs by Leech, Phiz, Kenny Meadows, Crowquil, Henning, Newman, &c.

The above will be the 31st Number of PUNCH; OR, THE LONDON CHARIVARI. Published every Saturday. Office, 13, Wellington-st.

THE NEWEST WORK ON FARM MANAGEMENT.

Lately published, in a thick 8vo Volume, of nearly 700 pages, illustrated with numerous Cuts and Plates, the Seventh Edition, Revised, Enlarged, and greatly Improved, by a Member of the English Agricultural Society, price 17*s.* cloth.

THE COMPLETE GRAZIER; or, Farmer's and Cattle Breeder's, and Dealer's Assistant. Comprising everything useful to the Farmer, the Country Gentleman, the Land Steward, and all interested in the Management of Land, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, &c., being a "Complete Body of British Husbandry," in its present improved practice. By a VERY EMINENT AUTHORITY.

London: printed for Cradock and Co. (late Baldwin and Cradock), 48, Paternoster-row.

THE FLOWER, FRUIT, AND KITCHEN GARDEN, &c.

Lately published, in a neat pocket volume of nearly 200 pages, price 2*s.* cloth.

THE GARDENER'S MANUAL; containing Practical Instructions for the Cultivation and Management of the Flower, the Fruit, and the Kitchen Garden—the Hothouse, Greenhouse, and Conservatory; adapted either for small or large gardens. Also the same size, price 2*s.* cloth,

The HOUSEKEEPER'S MANUAL; containing Practical Directions in English Cookery, Preserving, Pickling, Confectionery, Pastry, Cakes, Jellies, and Bread-making; Domestic Brewing, and British Wine-making of every description, for the use of small or large families.

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KNIGHT'S HORTICULTURAL PAPERS.

Just published, in royal 8vo, with Portrait and Seven other Plates, 15*s.* cloth.

A SELECTION FROM THE PHYSIOLOGICAL and HORTICULTURAL PAPERS published in the Transactions of the Royal and Horticultural Societies, by the late THOMAS ANDREW KNIGHT, Esq., President of the Horticultural Society of London, &c. &c. To which is prefixed, a SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

London: Longman, Brown, and Co.

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Age.	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
Annual Premium per cent.	1 10 8	1 14 7	1 19 0	2 4 3	2 10 11	2 19 9	3 11 9	4 9 0

The BONUS declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16*l.* per cent. on the premiums then paid; and in 1839 a second BONUS was awarded, amounting on the average to 31*l.* per cent. on the premiums paid during the preceding five years.

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Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice are not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any and every day.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

READ'S New Patent HYDRAULIC MACHINES or Portable Garden Engines, by which a Lady may enjoy the pleasure of watering her plants and flowers without the least fatigue. Water may be thrown in various densities, from a powerful current to a gentle shower or dewfall. The working cylinder is surrounded by an air-vessel which protects it from injury, so that it cannot get out of repair. Made also of larger dimensions, the best adapted for all Horticultural purposes of any engines now in use, which the Patentee can warrant from forty-one years' practical experience in that science, in all its branches. Also Fire-Engines on the same principle, with Double-Action Pump, adapted for Villages, Mansions, Factories, &c., or for Exportation. May be seen and proved at 36, Regent Circus, Piccadilly.

N.B.—None are genuine except stamped with the words, 'Read's Patent."

Saturday Morning.

We find from the News Agents that so many of our Subscribers have ordered *Extra* copies, that should they not receive them at the same time as their regular copy, they will have the goodness to wait over Monday's post, as it is more than probable that we shall not be able to deliver the extra copies to the Agents till too late an hour to admit of their being all posted to-night. We have made arrangements with the Printers to keep the Paper in type till Friday morning; this will enable such of our Subscribers as may wish to distribute further copies to obtain them. They can either have them of their regular News Agents, or direct from the office by forwarding money or a post-office order.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday	Entomological	8 P.M.
Tuesday	Zoological	8½ P.M.
Wednesday	Medico-Botanical	8 P.M.
Saturday	Royal Botanic	4 P.M.

We to-day redeem our promise of presenting our readers with a complete Calendar of the garden-work which a cottager—that is to say, a labouring man—can have occasion to perform in the course of the year. Being written by Mr. Paxton, whose great experience in all such matters is well known, we trust that this, together with the excellent papers on Cottage gardening published in the course of last year, will enable our country friends to give their poor neighbours that really useful assistance which the most benevolent intentions cannot administer unless properly directed.

Now that the subject is once more before us, we seize the opportunity of making a few observations on the prizes which are offered at cottagers' exhibitions.

The first point is to obtain funds to defray the expenses of the prizes. We should hope there are no neighbourhoods where the gentry will be found unwilling to subscribe the small amount of money required for such a purpose. The means, however, adopted at Haughton-le-Skerne, near Darlington, deserve to be especially noticed. The kind-hearted rector there allows the overseers a small portion of his glebe for the purpose of affording aid to such poor labourers as have families; the overseers divide the land into ten allotments, and let it to ten poor families at a small rent, which, after any necessary expenses are deducted, is given as prize-money amongst them, the rector taking no rent. We greatly wish this excellent system was adopted in every parish, either by the clergyman or the landlords, or both. To none of these can the expense be a matter of importance; and it is certainly a great benefit to the industrious labourer—much better than letting him live rent-free. A system of this nature is already in existence in other parts of the country, and was long since practised by Sir John Sebright, one of the wisest and most liberal of our great country gentlemen.

The funds for prizes having been obtained, the next question is, how to dispose of them. Many persons prefer the distribution of books; and for their convenience we have noted at the end of our Calendar a few of those which seem to us best adopted for the purpose. But we do not ourselves consider books the best incentives to a poor man's industry. It is always to be remembered that he is *poor*, and that the most useful assistance to be afforded him is what will increase his personal comforts. Books will not do that. The body must be cared for in the first instance; the improvement of the mind by education can only follow. Give a poor man comforts, let him know the advantage of them, and they will speedily become absolute wants. Only make them necessary, and he will strive of himself with all his energy to procure them. Squalidness and brutality once removed, he who was formerly unconscious of them, or indifferent to them, looks back with shame and disgust upon his early habits. Books will not effect this end—money, or money's worth, will; for with what heart can a poor man sit down to read—if he can read—when cold and hunger, and half starved children, are around him? With what heart could *we* read under such circumstances? We say then to our noble and wealthy country friends, Give your poor cottagers, who have the spirit and courage to strive against their lot, money, or money's worth, as the reward of their industry and skill; give them clothes for a Sunday, tools, household implements, plants or seeds, a pig, a spade, a jacket, tea-things, an apple-tree; anything of that sort will stimulate them more than all the books in the world, for these simple reasons—that the one is virtually an augmentation of the labourer's wages, and helps him to procure comforts and necessaries, without which life is but a bitter lot, and that he clearly understands the use of the one, while it is doubtful if he will comprehend the value of the other when he has obtained it.

Let it not be inferred from this that we object to putting books into cottagers' hands; far from it: if suitable to their condition in life, they are most useful. What we object to is, giving them books for prizes. Upon this subject we recommend to those who are interested in this subject—and what right-minded man is not?—the following letter from *a labourer*, the spelling and language only corrected:—

Many well-meaning people recommend books to be given for cottagers' prizes instead of money, and undoubtedly this idea is good and benevolent; but I would beg these persons to consider the very little portion of time that a cottager possesses. That time he generally contrives to turn into something valuable—something that will bring immediate interest. Many of the books which have been recommended are undoubtedly good books for practical men, but they become worthless when they get into the hands of the unlearned, and would, I think, often lie unopened on the shelf. If choice fruit-trees, choice roots, or first-rate seeds were given, I think they would be generally appreciated, for they would in time yield fruit, and encourage the cottager to persevere in industry; and when looking at a tree richly laden with fruit, he might point to it and say to his children, 'Through industry I obtained that tree.'

We are unwilling to close these observations, which must be the last we can make upon the subject for some time to come, without adverting to a circumstance connected with gardeners' prizes which deserves to be generally known. There are many who object to money-prizes being given even to gentlemen's gardeners; but if such prizes were often applied as they are by our correspondent Mr. Henderson, Gardener to Lord Fitzwilliam at Milton, they would cease to be regarded as objectionable. The money this excellent gardener obtains for horticultural and floricultural prizes he applies to the purchase of maps, books, &c., for the promotion of knowledge among his gardeners, many of whom can bear witness to the advantage they have derived from this liberal system.

We trust the evidence now produced will satisfy the most sceptical person that fast-grown Oak is, both in theory and in fact, greatly superior to that grown slowly. In the first of the tables we last week produced, the best in quality was from Strathfieldsaye, and grew as much on an average as an inch in diameter annually; and all those others which grew above four-tenths in diameter were of good quality. On the other hand, all the slowest-grown timber in both tables was bad or indifferent. It is true that some of the Navy Oak of bad quality was fast-grown, as the French, Styrian, and Istrian; but this may have been caused by soil, or have been owing to the species. We have reason to believe that some kinds of soil will grow Oak fast without furnishing the matter required for hardening the timber, and that some species common in the South and East of Europe, particularly Q. pubescens, the Downy Oak, are never of value as timber. The specimen of wood marked French, from the dockyards, was very like that of the Downy species.

Where so much erroneous opinion prevails, we thought it better to produce positive evidence of our own to prove our case. But if we had looked to published evidence of incontestable value, we could have brought forward what ought to satisfy any reasonable man; to say nothing of the declared opinions of persons of great authority, both as regards practice and theory.

If the reader will turn to a pamphlet published in the year 1829 by Mr. Withers, of Holt, in Norfolk, a planter of great experience, he will find a considerable body of evidence in support of the statement that fast-grown Oak is the best. The pamphlet was called a Letter to Sir Henry Steuart, and was written for the purpose of doing away with any impression which might have been made by that gentleman when he stated that slow-grown timber is the best. By the evidence of timber-merchants, and other persons familiar with the subject, Mr. Withers proved that the very reverse was the case. Mr. John Stenning, of East Grinstead, expresses himself thus:—

"Another very desirable quality which quick-growing timber possesses is, that it is much stronger and tougher than that which grows slow. The one would bend where the other would break. I am convinced that a ship built exclusively of quick-growing timber, and striking against a rock, would be in safety, when one exclusively built of slow-growing timber would fall to pieces: the former, from strength and toughness of the wood, would yield and clear off; and the latter, from the shortness of the grain of the wood, and its consequent tenderness, would break without reaction. I contend, in contradiction to Sir Henry Steuart, that the heart of such timber is very superior, that it is considerably heavier, and must consequently contain more virtue and condition than that which he recommends to the public as the best.

"Independent of the advantage which the quickness in growth gives to the quality of Oak timber, the bark from the same cause possesses an equal if not greater superiority; as the very highest price is given by the London tanners for bark from this county, where the growth, as I have before mentioned, is very rapid compared with its progress in many parts. The bark from such timber is very thick and fleshy, whereas from that which grows slowly it is thin and drossy.

"The only inducement I have to fall in with Sir Henry Steuart's notions on the quality of timber is, the consideration 'that the strength of work is the decay of trade.'

"Before concluding my remarks, I beg to state that my observations are the result of thirty years' experience; during that period I have superintended the management and growth of Oak timber, have purchased no inconsiderable quantity, and have been a good deal engaged in the conversion and application of it for different purposes; and I can assert, without fear of contradiction from any experienced individual, that *the quicker Oak timber is produced, the better the quality will be.*"

The opinion of Mr. Andrew Knight, the late President of the Horticultural Society, was to the same effect:—That gentleman's answer to the query put by Lord Glenbervie—'Whether Oaks which grow in poor soils, and slowly, are of a firmer nature and more durable timber than when grown in richer land?'—was as follows:—'No; their timber is more *porous, lighter*, and *less durable*. The heaviest and best Oaks for *all* purposes grow in strong, deep, red loams, where the Oak frequently increases annually more than an inch in diameter. A layer of very porous wood marks the commencement of each year's growth; and when the growth is small, these *porous layers touch each other.* The superior value of the English Oak *depends on its vigorous and rapid growth*, which frequently exceeds that of the Oak imported from the North of Europe in the *ratio of ten to one*.'"

And finally, the experiments of Professor Barlow, at Woolwich, quoted by Mr. Withers, all prove exactly the same fact. In one instance, two specimens of Oak were selected; one (No. 1) from a fast-grown tree, and the other (No. 2) from a slow-growing tree.

"The former was grown, Mr. Boorne informs me, upon a very *strong, good soil.* Its age was, he supposed, about sixty years, and it contained from 38 to 40 cubic feet of timber. The other (No. 2) was about 120 years old, and was grown upon a light soil with gravel about two feet below the surface. This tree contained about 80 cubic feet; but Mr. Boorne considers that if No. 1 had stood to attain the same age as No. 2, it would have made at least 40 feet *more than that tree.*"

Professor Barlow gave the following as the result of his examination:—

"The two pieces were squared down each to two inches. They were broken on props 50 inches asunder. Their specific gravity, elasticity, and ultimate and comparative strength, were as below:

	Spec. grav.	Deflected 1-50th of its length with	Broken with	Comparative strength.
No. 1.	903	660 lbs.	999 lbs.	1561
No. 2.	856	414 lbs.	677 lbs	1058

"No. 1, it appears, is therefore about of medium strength, my mean number being for English Oak 1470. No. 2 is very weak, my weakest specimen being 1205 (*see Essay on Strength of Timber*).

"We tried, besides your two pieces, two very choice specimens of English Oak which had been very long in store, and the numbers were,

Spec. grav.	Deflected 1-50th with	Broken with	Comp. str.
748	896 lbs.	1447 lbs.	2261
756	680 lbs.	1304 lbs.	2037

"These again, compared with your weakest piece, show that your No. 1 is about the common run of English Oak."

Another experiment upon strength gave exactly the same result. But it is needless to pursue the subject further. We regard it as proved that the fastest-grown Oak is the best; and as the rate of growth depends partly upon soil, and partly upon sufficient thinning, we are entitled to add, that attention to thinning is of the most essential consequence to the planter.

We may also add, that all evidence goes to show that what is true of the Oak is true of other trees.

ON RAISING CONIFEROUS PLANTS FROM SEED.

The Pine and Fir tribe can only be increased on a large scale by seeds, which are produced in great abundance when the plants attain a certain age, and which are generally ripe in the autumn, the cones taking from 15 to 18 months before they come to maturity. The cones should be gathered at the beginning of winter; they should be placed in some cool but dry place until the end of March, at which time the seeds should be taken out of the cones, which in some cases is difficult, without injuring them, particularly if they are kiln-dried, as the seeds are easily damaged by fire-heat. The cones of some kinds are so hard—of Oocarpa, for example—that it would take weeks on the kiln before they would open. The safest way is to bore a hole through the centre, beginning at the base, or stalk end, and afterwards to drive a round piece of hard wood through the hole, which will split the cone; then with a chisel to commence taking off the scales in layers, beginning at the base of the cone. The seeds may then be removed without injury; this, of course, only applies to the more rare ones, all the others are easily opened by drying, and particularly the Silver, Spruce, and Balm of Gilead Firs; the Cedar, Weymouth, Larch, and Scotch Pine, also part with their seeds freely.

The next operation is that of sowing the seeds, which is best done in the following manner:—If the kinds are new or rare, they should be sown in pans filled with dry, sandy loam, and without any mixture of either peat, leaf-mould or rotten dung, all of which are injurious, and cause the young plants to damp off when they first come up, more especially if it should be damp weather at the time they appear above ground. If the loam is a little stiff, a small portion of sand may be used; but this must be avoided as much as possible, because the more sand there is in the soil the weaker the plants come up. If they are in a doubtful condition, sow the seeds in pans filled with very dry loam, and place them in some dry situation, out of the reach of damp, they will then not be injured; whereas, if they were not placed in dry soil, they would be sure to perish, or if sown in damp soil the like destruction would attend them. When spring advances, place the pans in gentle, but by no means in a damp heat, taking care, however, to remove them to a much cooler place before the young plants are fairly above ground, and afterwards harden them off by degrees, giving them but little water at first; for much depends upon the use made of water at this period, and the treatment given to them when in this state (that is, when the young plant has exhausted the nourishment supplied by the seed, and has to seek subsistence from its own roots) after which there is little danger of their damping off, except they are over-watered. When the plants are fairly up, and a little hardened, they may be potted off singly into small pots, filled with a mixture of loam and sandy peat; if the loam is rather poor or stiff, a little leaf-mould may be added, for the bad effects of the two latter substances seem only to occur during the time the young plant receives its support from the seed. When potted, they should be placed in a close pit or frame for a few days, until they recover the effects of the shift, and afterwards air must be freely admitted, but water given rather sparingly at first. They will require little trouble afterwards, but probably may want shifting into larger pots in the autumn (particularly the strong-growing kinds) as it is injurious to their future growth to allow their roots to get pot-bound when young. The more rare or tender kinds should not be planted out before the third season, but the commoner ones may be planted out after the first year.

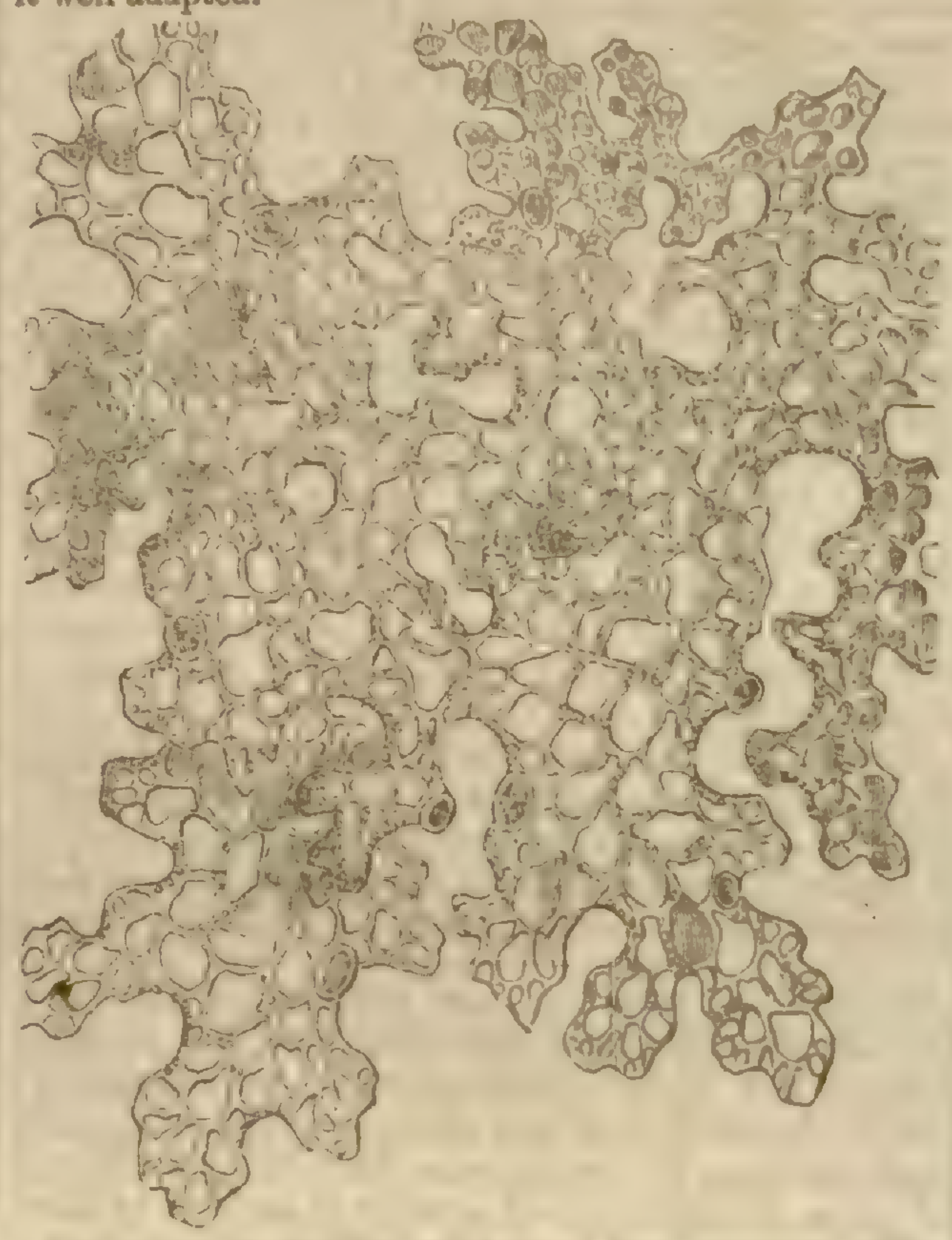
The common kinds, such as the Scotch Fir, Larch, Spruce, and Silver Firs; Pinaster, Stone, and Weymouth Pines—and, in fact, all those kinds with hard-shelled seeds, and even the Deodar and Cedar of Lebanon, may be sown in the open border with great advantage in the following manner: select a good fresh loamy soil which is not stiff, but rather sandy, and about the end of March dig and break the surface rather finely; then mark the ground out into beds about 4 ft. wide, leaving an alley of a foot wide between each bed; and on some fine dry day sow the seeds broadcast rather thickly, covering them over from a $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch deep, according to the size of the seeds; then smooth the surface by gently beating it with the back of the spade (this must only be done if the soil is dry and rather light). They will then require no other care, except keeping them from weeds and the attacks of birds, mice, and slugs, which are very destructive to them when they first make their appearance above ground. By placing some small branches thickly over the beds until the young plants have thrown off the old seed-coat, they may be protected from the ravages of birds; if attacked by mice, traps must be set for catching them, as the only safe mode of preventing such pests: and if subject to be eaten by slugs, some wood-ashes should be sown over the beds, just as the young plants are making their appearance.

The seeds of the greater part of the Pine tribe come up in about six weeks after sowing in the open border, and the most of them will be fit for transplanting into nursery rows the first year after sowing; afterwards they may be treated in the same way as other forest-trees.—*G. Gordon.*

FAMILIAR BOTANY.—No. I.

Lungs of the Oak.—On the trunks of trees, especially of the Oak, in many counties of England, is found a plant, spreading flat over the branches, and forming broad patches with many lobes. Its colour is olive green when fresh, but it becomes a light brown when old; its surface is marked with shallow pits, which look as if a small finger had been pressed into the plant when soft. On the under side are found many downy fibres, by which it adheres to the bark it grows on. Here and there upon its edge are little pale warts, made of powder as it were, and also dark brown oval or roundish cups, with a thick border. These last are the shields, as botanists call them, and form the fructification, that is to say, the part which stands for flower, fruit, and seed in this plant. Flower, fruit, and seed, however, there is none of the nature of those parts in more conspicuous species; but these shields contain, embedded in their hard, horny substance, many atoms invisible to the naked eye, called spores, which multiply the race, and which, although not seeds, have the same property of increase.

The peasants of England call this "the lungs of the Oak," and find it useful as a nourishing diet when persons are weak, and unable to bear more stimulating food; in fact, they use it for the same purpose as the rich employ the "Iceland Moss," sold in the druggists' shops. It is very bitter as well as nutritious, and that circumstance adds, no doubt, to its value as a medicine; it, however, renders it so unpalatable, that it is desirable to remove a portion of the bitterness in the process of preparing it for the sick. For this purpose the lungs of the Oak should be steeped for some hours in cold water, to which carbonate of potash has been added in the proportion of a tea-spoonful to a quart; it may then be boiled in water or milk and flavoured with sugar and lemon-peel, to which a little white wine may be added. The plant, thus prepared, is used in hooping-cough and in consumption; it also communicates a fast brown colour to linen. In the North of Europe, where Hops will not succeed, it is employed in making beer as a substitute for Hops, for which its excessive bitterness, in the unprepared state, renders it well adapted.



Useful properties are to be found in many more of the Lichenaceous order, as well as in the Sticta; for these, although among the meanest and humblest parts of the creation, have manifold important purposes to which they may be applied, as we shall show in due time.

The proper name of this plant is *Sticta pulmonária*; it belongs to the order of LICHENS, of which Iceland Moss is another species, and many of which have similar properties. Nothing can be more varied than the appearance of Lichens, which are extremely numerous in this country. If the grey, and yellow, and brown stains upon old walls, ancient churches, and other buildings are carefully examined, those appearances will always be found to arise from minute Lichens having taken possession of the surface of the stones, to which they adhere, drawing their food from the atmosphere; small shields are scattered over their surface, sometimes round, but not unfrequently like dark clefts or lines, giving the Lichen the appearance of being covered with broken letters. Others are found on trees and pales, forming broad patches of various colours, one being of the richest golden yellow; some spread upon the ground in plantations and heaths—these have usually a much larger growth; some again hang from the branches of venerable trees, which they clothe with a long and shaggy beard of grey; and, finally, a few start up upon the heath, grey and deformed, but eventually fashioning themselves into fairy goblets, the border of which is studded with crimson specks or shields.

It is by the shields that these humble plants are known. Mosses have leaves and seed-vessels covered by a cap. Fungi have a soft brittle texture, no leaves, and their spores buried in a soft substance. Lichens alone have shields, which grow upon a tough or hard expansion, composed of leaves and stem all blended together, into what is called a frond.—*R. E.*

ON THE CULTURE AND IMPROVED VARIETIES OF THE GOOSEBERRY.

(*Continued from p. 69.*)

I WILL now proceed to notice one or two points in the culture of the Gooseberry which I think should be attended to in order to have a healthy and profitable plant. In the first place, I think it is of great importance that the roots should spring as nearly as possible from one common centre; I mean, there should not be one tier or whorl of roots above another; and this will not be the case, or at least not to an injurious extent, if the cuttings have not been planted more than about three inches deep. When selecting the plants, if it is found to be the practice of the Nursery to plant the cuttings at a nearly equal depth, then select the best-shaped and most vigorous plants, because they are sure to have the best roots. But I have sometimes found, where there is an abundance of cuttings, that many have been planted to six inches deep and upwards, and roots are generally emitted the whole length of the part inserted; and as the ground has generally been under manured crop in the previous year, and as the cuttings themselves contain a much greater quantity of pre-organised sap than the smaller ones, they grow with great vigour the first year or two, and soon become saleable plants. But I have had three or four trees of this description, and I never could make them grow well, nor produce fine fruit. I see by an observation of Harrison's, in his "Treatise on Fruit-trees," that he has noticed the unthrifty character of Apple-trees with roots like these. These trees are also generally very troublesome on account of suckers. It would be good economy to throw these trees away rather than plant them with such roots, because after they were four or five years old, I am satisfied that twice the original cost of the tree at least would be lost annually by the difference in the value of the produce. But instead of throwing them away, the stems may be cut off below the uppermost tier of roots, and the branches cut back in proportion, and so planted again as cuttings.

I believe too much can hardly be said in praise of shallow planting. Both naturalists and practical gardeners agree on the advantages of attending to this. The health and productiveness of the tree and the quality of the fruit are much influenced by the depth at which the tree is planted.

Of a lot of trees which I once cultivated with a view to competition, the one which was the shallowest planted was the most successful. The main roots were so near the surface that I had much difficulty each year in paring off a sufficient quantity of earth to apply manure without coming in contact with them. It was the size of the fruit of this tree which first induced me to subscribe to a Horticultural Society. I showed a plate of twenty of this variety (the Lion) in three successive years. In the first and third years I obtained the first prizes for them, and they were all the produce of this tree. In the second year 15 were the produce of this tree and five of another, and not one of these was under one ounce weight. It was the heaviest plate of Gooseberries ever produced at the shows of that society; but to this and to the plate of White Eagles second prizes were awarded, for the reason before mentioned.

Any one who knows aught of Gardening does not need to be told of the advantages of mutilating the roots as little as possible in transplanting, of preventing them from being injured by exposure to any winds, and of selecting a moist rainy day for the operation, and I suppose all will know of the advantages of spreading the roots over as great a surface as possible. Independent of the beneficial effects which the sun and air are said to have on the roots near the surface, it is evident, what with the descent of rain in wet weather, and the ascent of moisture to supply evaporation in dry weather, that there must be a continual motion in the fluids of the soil, by means of which a fresh supply of food must be continually presented to the roots.

This will probably be one cause why plants with roots springing from one common centre like the spokes of a wheel are more vigorous than plants with three or four tiers of roots one above another. By the time the plants were five or six years old, the roots of one would be spread over a circle of at least three yards in diameter, whilst the roots of the other would probably not extend to half that distance. In planting, after I had spread the roots, I used to scatter some soil over them, and then a layer of manure; I then applied the water and levelled the ground with dry mould.

In training, I think it is desirable that the tree should grow somewhat in the shape of a cup, because the branches will not then shade each other, a greater breadth of foliage will be exposed to the light, and the fruit may be more readily gathered. The tree may be easily made to grow this shape by attention in pruning: all shoots which grow where they are not wanted should be cut clean out; and it should be borne in mind in pruning that it is the end buds which generally produce shoots, and consequently you may make a shoot grow in any direction you please by cutting the wood back to a bud which points in that direction.

It is customary to manure Gooseberry-trees, grown for ordinary purposes, every other year; but I consider it more advisable to apply manure every year, if it be only half the quantity. I would not apply the same sort of manure two years together, if I could avoid it. It is not a profitable practice to allow the whole of a crop of fruit to remain on the tree to ripen. It should be gathered at three or four different times; for if half of the crop is only ripened, owing to the superior size of the fruit there will be nearly an equal bulk or weight when ripe as there would have been if the whole had remained.

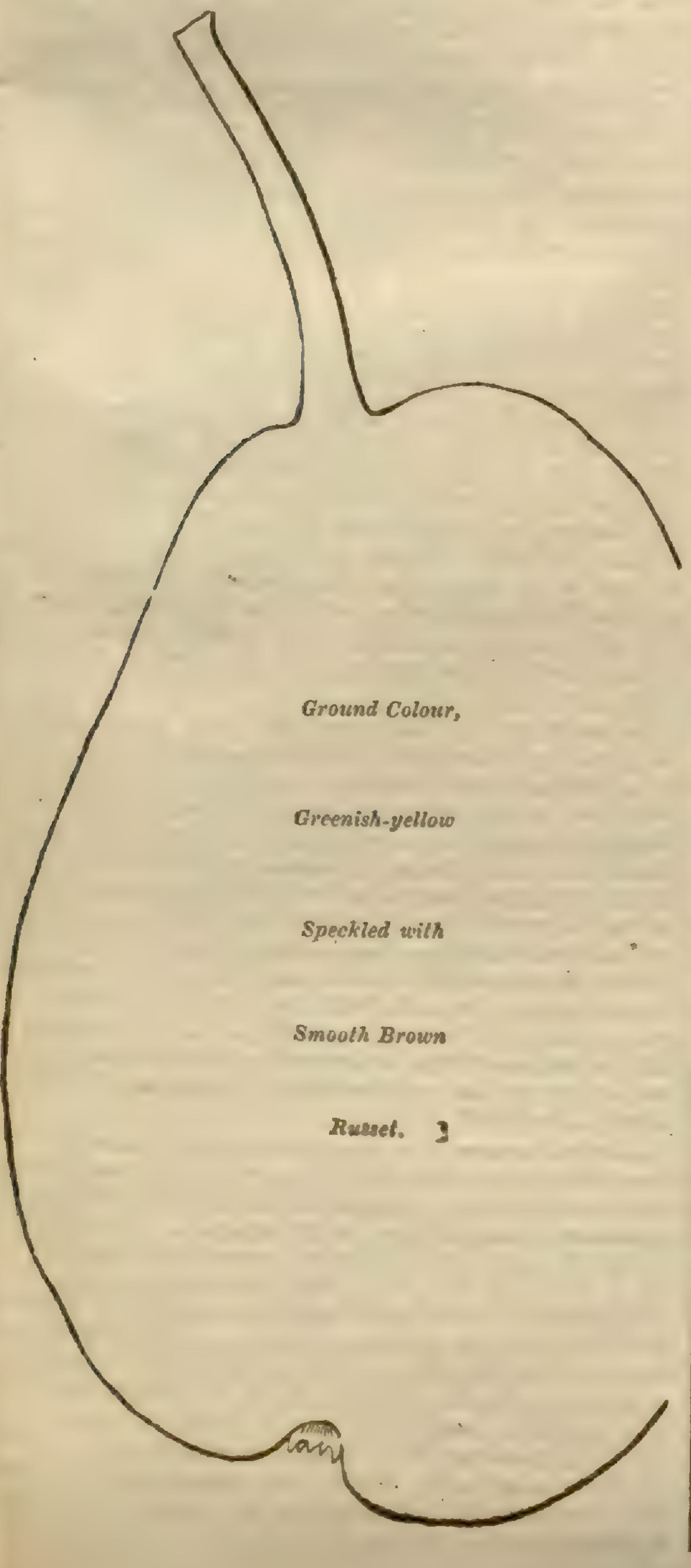
As there may be some readers of the *Chronicle* who may wish to grow the Gooseberry with a view to competition, I will briefly notice the mode of culture I should now adopt if that was my object. If I had trees of the varieties I intended to cultivate, I would raise my own trees. In the beginning of August I would remove a ring of bark from the lower part of several shoots which I intended for cuttings; a callus would soon be formed, and by applying wet moss or soil to the part, roots would be readily emitted. In September, when nearly all the leaves had fallen, I would cut them from the trees and plant them; and as soon as all the leaves had fallen, I would cut them down to the three or four buds which I intended to form the branches, and of course all buds below these must be carefully picked out. I would prepare other cuttings by ringing them in September; but instead of rooting them on the tree, I would plant them in the same bed with the others to see if there would be any difference in the growth, and if so, which were the best. I would prepare a bed for the cuttings by removing the soil to the depth of three inches; I would then put on a layer of compost two inches thick, composed principally of decayed leaves, and on this an inch deep of the soil of the garden. The fibrous roots of plants are stimulated to grow, more or less, in that direction in which they meet with most food; and what with the ringing of the cuttings, and preparation of the bed, I expect I should have plants with the sort of roots I had found to be the best, viz., springing from a common centre, and spreading horizontally. In this bed they should remain two years;

and instead of planting the trees in the common soil, and placing the manure over the roots, as was my former practice, I would now remove the soil to the depth of one foot or eighteen inches, to be replaced with a mixture of the soil of the garden if good, old stable manure, broken bones, and a considerable proportion of decayed leaves. At the back or north side of the bed in which I grew my trees, I had a row of the taller-growing common Gooseberries, and two plants of the same at each end; there were then two rows of the prize trees in front, then a walk or alley about a yard wide, and by the side of this a row of Scarlet-runners on common pea-sticks, so that my trees were effectually sheltered from the adverse influence of strong winds, while at the same time they were fully exposed to the sun—and this I consider a point of some importance.

I used to apply water only in spring, and liquid manure in summer, and this I should do again; but I should now use pigeons' dung to make the manure water with, instead of the old manure from the previous year's hotbed, which I formerly used. The branches I would train nearly horizontally as before, and I would not now allow the trees to bear fruit until they were four years old, unless it was one or two in the third year. In consequence of this treatment, I expect the plants would grow with great vigour, and when four years old would contain great store of elaborated sap; and the size of the fruit would doubtless be increased in proportion. I would also try what on the size of a single fruit would be the effects of ringing a branch. It is in vain, I think, to expect very large fruit from trees after the seventh or eighth year. I have noticed several trees which have been grown with a view to competition by nurserymen, as well as gardeners, yclept amateurs, which have been too old; and the older they grew the harder they seemed to prune them, so that when a tree was seven or eight years old, there did not appear to be a greater amount of foliage than there would have been when it was four years old; but at eight years old there will be about twice the extent of branches and roots, and if a layer of wood is to be formed annually on them of nearly the same thickness as in the fourth year, together with the further extension of roots and branches, it will be seen that under these circumstances it is impossible for the tree to produce fine large fruit.—*John Townley.*

THE DUNMORE PEAR.

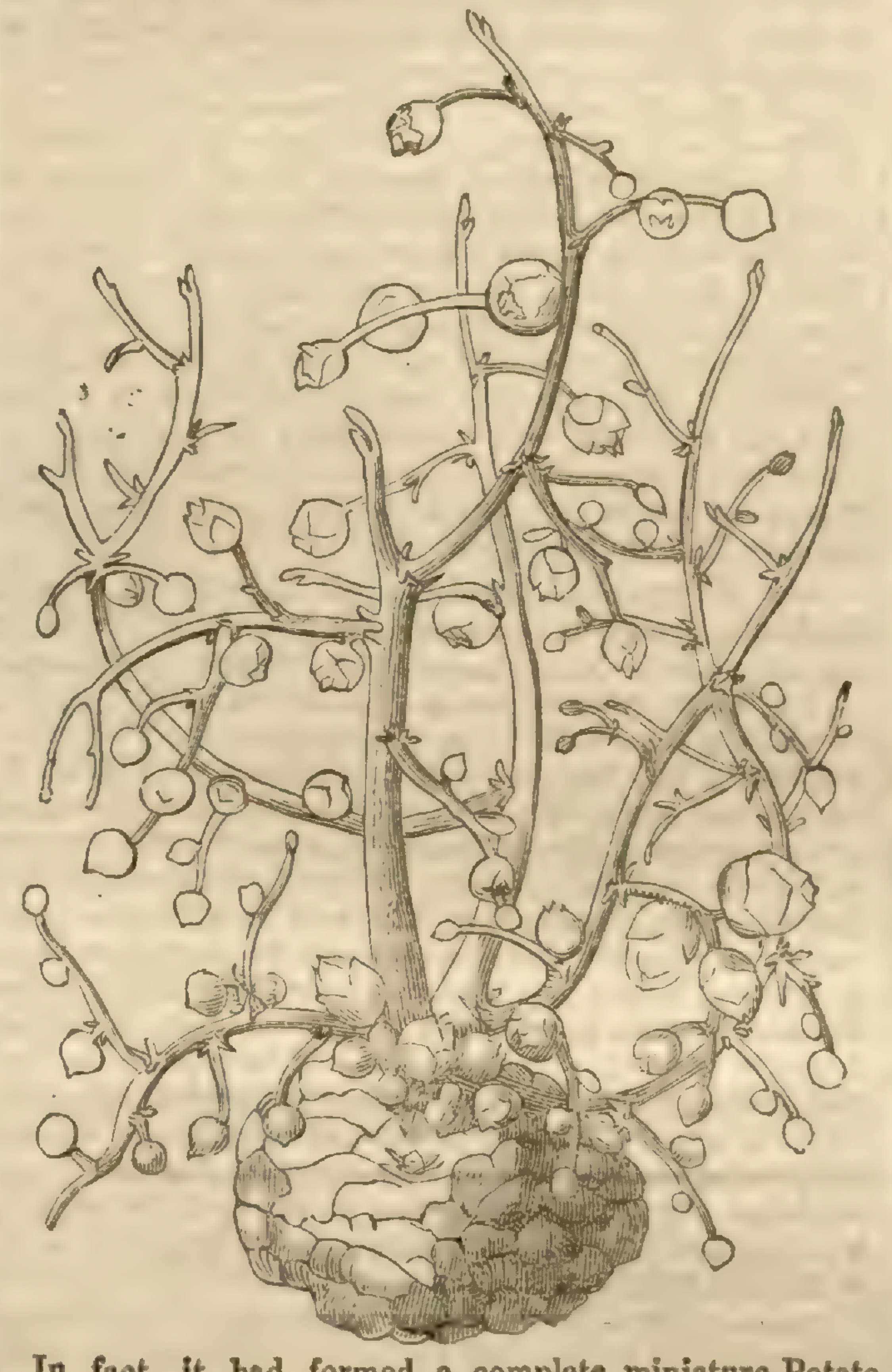
THE following sketch of this excellent Pear, from a fruit grown on a standard, will not be uninteresting to those who have been induced to procure it from the character given of it in pp. 671, 702, 717, 816 (1841), as it will enable them to ascertain, when their trees fruit, whether they are correct.



THE POTATO.

ONE would as soon expect a man to doubt his own identity as believe a Potato not to be a root. It grows under ground; everybody has called it a root from time unknown, and in botanical books it is to be found set down as a kind of root; how then can it be anything else? How indeed! A friend of ours regards it as a serious reproach to Naturalists of the present day that they never will let alone the name of anything, but are perpetually turning all established notions topsy-turvy. To be sure it *is* very wrong to doubt the infallibility of our forefathers, or to believe that the times which have gone by were not the perfection of human knowledge as well of human morals; and far be it from us to range on the side of the innovating theory. Nevertheless "a fact 's a fact for all that," and we fear that some few instances may really be found in which our venerated ancestors were mistaken, and that amongst them we must place the Potato.

A few weeks since, an acquaintance brought us a Potato plant, such as is represented below, which had thought proper to grow beneath an inverted flower-pot in a dark cellar, where, being starved for lack of food, it had formed itself into a very perfect abortion, in which everything was present that a Potato should have, but nothing of due size and fair proportion.



In fact, it had formed a complete miniature Potato plant, such as would have grown irregularly under ground had it been surrounded by soil, but which, branching in the air only, and meeting with no resistance, had grown with the same regularity as an ordinary plant above the ground. The set was shrivelled up, and formed a wrinkled knob, out of which grew many branches and branchlets. Of the latter, some, thickening at the points, became small Potatoes; others, having no power of lengthening, swelled close to the parent stem; and all were covered with tiny scales, the rudiments of leaves. Roots, the plants seemed at first sight to have none, for the set had furnished all the food the branches required; but upon looking carefully over the specimen, it became evident that little roots were in reality just beginning to appear on the surface of them, singly or in clusters.

We fear, then, we must now admit that Potatoes are not roots, but underground swollen branchlets. and that the eyes are the places where the scale-like leaves have appeared, in imitation of the real leaves that grow upon those other branchlets which are formed above ground under the influence of light and air. So that the modern botanists for once are right.—*Astor.*

THE AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. VI.

IN laying out small gardens, so much depends upon local circumstances and the peculiar objects the proprietors have in view, that this can only be done well by actual inspection. There are a few points, however, to which it may be useful to advert at this season of the year, when many persons are either making new gardens or altering those already made; and for this purpose it will be most convenient to divide them into two classes: first, where general effect only is studied; and secondly, where this gives way to the cultivation of fruits or vegetables for the table, or to the taste for florists' flowers. All who have been in the habit of visiting gardens of the first description, must have remarked that in some the taste displayed was of a much higher order than in others. In the former a kind of harmony prevails in all their parts: the dwelling-house, lawn, borders, walks, shrubs, and trees, are all in unison with each other, thus forming a beautiful whole on which the eye rests with pleasure and satisfaction; in the latter, a sort of jarring effect is produced, rendered more so by the conviction that the desired end has not been accomplished. If it is evident that the end in view has been attained, the whole may be very beautiful, although no picturesque effect has been produced—indeed the latter can scarcely be expected in very small gardens—but where no arrangement is apparent, where the shrubs and trees have been thrown together, as if the only object of the planter had been to get clear of them, it cannot be beautiful as a work of art, and it is much too clumsy to be mistaken for natural scenery. A few examples may be given of a bad style, which will enable the amateur to avoid them in laying out his garden. Curving walks made to the side of straight walls or hedges, and *vice versa*, supposing the wall or hedge is seen from the walk, never look well. Parallel walks are also objectionable, particularly when both can easily be seen at the same time; and the bad effect produced is greater or less in proportion to the length of the walks. A walk broader than the others, which does not lead to some particular object, creates disappointment in the mind of the stranger; curves in walks, without any apparent reason, are also bad. Artificial rockwork, built on the middle of a level lawn, or having the latter cut out into numerous small irregular figures, resembling hearts, tadpoles, and all sorts of gingerbread forms, pretending to represent a natural style of gardening, cannot be recommended where general effect is the object. Confused masses of trees and shrubs in the middle of small gardens, or in front of the dwelling-house, are generally objectionable.

I will take another opportunity of adverting to what I consider to be the beauties of this style of laying out small gardens; in the mean time the amateur may examine the examples now brought forward, which are not difficult to find, and judge for himself. If the weather continues open and fine, the various out-door operations formerly recommended can now be done.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

The Treatment of Leonotis Leonurus.—Having successfully grown Leonotis Leonurus some years, I have been induced to make these remarks from seeing in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of Jan. 1st, a paper by *P. W. J.*, which, with all deference to his motives, I believe calculated to discourage the cultivation of this desirable autumn flower. You have also referred another correspondent to the paper in question, thus giving it an importance it did not otherwise possess. It is, in the first place, to be observed that no plant, requiring a minimum temperature of from 50° to 75° in the early part of the season, say from April to June, and from that time till Sept. or Oct. a temperature of 120°, is likely to have many growers. I have, however, found it one of the most accommodating inhabitants of the greenhouse, being quite as hardy as any of the Fuchsias and as easily cultivated. The following is the method which I have so successfully adopted:—About the beginning of March, plants of Leonotis struck from cuttings last summer will have begun to grow; they should then be shifted into 32 pots, filled with any good loamy soil, with plenty of drainage, consisting of chopped turf and well-rotted manure in lumps, about equal parts. The plants should be placed in a light part of the greenhouse, where they will get plenty of air, and they must have but little water for the first two or three weeks, after which they may be set in pans, but they must not stand constantly in water. By the 1st of May they should be shifted into the pots they are intended to flower in, No. 4's; about the middle of the month, when all danger from frost is over, plunge the pots up to the rim in a south border and supply them plentifully with water; and once in eight or ten days give them some liquid manure. They will require nothing else but tying up and occasionally turning the pots round to prevent the roots from running into the border till the end of September or beginning of October, when they should be removed into the greenhouse, where they will flower for eight or ten weeks; after this they may be cut down and put under the greenhouse stage, and kept nearly dry till the following growing season. Treated in this manner, Leonotis forms handsome plants of from five to six feet in height, and from eight to ten in circumference, clothed with foliage from bottom to top.—*J.*

Mollet's Guernsey Beurré Pear (p. 36).—I beg to correct an error respecting the origin of this fruit into which you have probably been led through imperfect information. The merit of raising this very excellent variety from seed belongs to the late Charles Mollet, Esq., of this island, a gentleman much attached to horticultural pursuits, who died about twenty-three years ago. This is but one, and that not the most esteemed, of several new fruits raised by him. Two of his seedling Apples and one of his Pears have long been pretty generally cultivated in these islands, where they are highly valued; while this Pear, though known to exist, has been almost entirely neglected up to the present time—probably because few persons, if any, were aware that it required a wall to bring it to perfection. The specimens I sent were gathered from a young tree grafted on a Quince stock, and planted against a south wall. Under these circumstances it appears disposed to bear abundantly. I should think it likely to succeed well in a good exposition—at least as far north as London—especially as it parts very early from the tree. Even in such a cold season as the last it began to drop naturally at the end of September; and I think the best fruit was that gathered a week before that time. There is nothing to add to the description you have given, except that when tasted immediately after a Chaumontel its flavour is found very distinct: it is, besides, more acid and less sugary. These qualities give it additional merit as a variety among the midwinter Pears, which generally possess a cloying sweetness unrelieved by the slightest perceptible acidity.—*Hilary O. Carré, Guernsey, Jan. 21.*

Whitethorn.—The statement made by your Manchester correspondent, in page 54, concerning the Whitethorn, which he says succeeds so much better by division of the roots than by seeds, I have proved to be correct; for last February, having a great many Thorns to plant, I preserved the small roots, which were cut off for the convenience of planting, and set them in rows in the same way as seedling Quick, just leaving the ends an inch or two out of the ground; and they had no further care during the summer. They grew from a foot to a foot and a half high, and are now quite fit for planting fences. I have propagated Œnotheras, Campanula pyramidalis, and Pelargoniums, in the same manner.—*John Hick, Scarborough.*

On Raising Quick Fences.—Having marked out with the line the whole length of the intended ditch, and also the breadth; say 2 feet 18 inches of that breadth are dug out a spit deep in square turf, which is placed grass-side downwards in a straight line along the margin of the ditch on that side intended for the hedge; the top is levelled with the spade, and the crumbs are spread on the surface behind, on which is placed the quick, leaning against the turf; the remaining breadth of turf is then brought from the ditch and placed neatly and firmly against it. The quick is headed down, and all that is used is three years old. The bottom of the ditch is completed; the soil from which is laid in a ridge all along, and behind the last-placed turf; if a little of the soil falls down over the quick, it will do it no harm. Nothing more is required than to keep it free from weeds, to stir the surface-soil occasionally for three or four years, and to cut back the strongest leaders every year. If the soil is poor, a little rotten dung may be spread on each side the hedge. This was the method adopted by my employer, the late Thos. Knowlton, Esq., of Darley Dale, Derbyshire, whose success in this, as well as other horticultural pursuits, I was for upwards of fifteen years witness to. The number of beautiful hedges on the estates of the Duke of Devonshire, in this and the Sister Kingdom, planted by him during the time he was agent to his Grace, give abundant proof of the value of this system.—*J. M. Brambley, West Leake Rectory.* [We decidedly object to the practice of heading back the quick the first year.]

Genus Citrus.—If I could have foreseen that my treatise on the Genus Citrus would have entailed upon your pages so much encumbrance, in drawing forth the remarks and questions of your two correspondents in the Number of Jan. 29, I certainly never would have written it. To Mr. Murray I say, there are, I think, three of the Genus Citrus, nicknamed Adam's Apple. There is also one, a Pompoleon (Citrus Pompelmus), named Forbidden Fruit, but which of them is supposed to be the real Tree of Knowledge I cannot pretend to say. They are all "pleasant to the eye," but neither of them "good for food." In fact the names for the varieties are endless, but not so much so or so absurd as the fancy names now given to Dahlias, Pelargoniums, Carnations, Pansies, Calceolarias, *et hoc genus omne.* The Bigaradier of the French and Italian nurserymen is, as he supposes, the Citrus Bigaradia, or Bitter Orange, of which the varieties are infinite. To Col. Mason I take the liberty of remarking that if I had wished my Orangery to become the shrine at which any other pilgrims than swallows and cuckoos should worship, I should not have adopted a fictitious signature. My literary subscription is easily construed by my intimate friends; but to those with whom I cannot boast the honour of acquaintance, it is, what I had intended it should be, a strict incognito, and so will it remain. To the other remarks of Col. Mason, I cannot suppose that any answer, except perhaps a reference to my former paper, can be required or expected.—*C. A. F. A. E. H.*

Forcing.—To prove how true the theory is as to the necessity of light as well as heat in the forwarding flowers, I have two conservatories about the same size, one facing the north, the other the south; in the former there has been heat applied since the beginning of November, and I see by the register that on one sunny day (for it is a double-spanned roof, and so receives some of the sun's rays, though of course partially,) the thermometer has been as high as 70 at one o'clock P.M.; in the other, only as much heat has been applied as to keep out the frost; and the plants are nearly as forward in the southern as the northern house. I have endeavoured to follow Mr. Errington's (of Oulton Park) plan, given in p. 99 (1841), and although it tries one's patience a little, the plants are all breaking as if they were out of doors in April and May.—*X. X. X.*

The Double Yellow Rose grows and flowers most luxuriantly, both on a wall and as standards in the garden, at Monaltrie-house, near Ballater, on Deeside, in Aberdeenshire. The standards are large bushes, fully 6 feet high, and produce a great number of flowers.—*Frutex.*

The Anthæum at Brighton.—The remarks of your correspondent "Argus" on this subject are perhaps liable to mislead. It would appear that he attributes the fall of that building to the lightness of its roof, whereas there can be, I believe, no doubt that the catastrophe was owing to the great weight of the rafters or ribs. One half the iron, and a few feet more elevation in the centre of the dome, would probably have produced a building which might have stood for centuries. The great fault of the Anthæum was too much daring: it was an immense space to cover with so flat a roof. If, nevertheless, the difficulty had been met by *form* or *construction*, instead of *quantity* of material, the most splendid conservatory ever imagined would now possibly have been in existence.—*A.*

Rivers on Root-pruning.—If I had not been the first of your correspondents to call attention to Mr. Rivers's paper on Root-pruning, I should not trouble you on the subject, having nothing new to add, and there has already been enough said on the question. I do not think, however, Mr. Rivers has in all cases had full justice done to him; hardly one of your correspondents quits the subject without some notice, that the subject is "as old as the hills," and that Mr. Rivers is "not the inventor," &c. Now Mr. Rivers never assumed to be the discoverer of Root-pruning; all he did was to give his own experiences, and to state the train of reasoning which led him to adopt root-pruning to young Pear-trees. Hear what he says, which shows he was aware the practice was old: "Irregular amputation of the roots of fruit-trees too vigorous, is, I am aware, an old practice; but the regular annual or biennial pruning of them, so as to keep a tree full of youth and vigour in a stationary and prolific state, has not, that I am aware of, been recommended by any known author, although it may have been practised." And in this sentence is comprised all the merit which Mr. Rivers is entitled to, and all he claims. Although he may not be an inventor in one sense of the word, in its true spirit he is, just as much (to compare small with great) as Davy was the inventor of the safety-lamp, &c. As has been observed on a more important subject, "a simple fact in nature may lie for ages, which to common men means nothing, and to the eye of genius alone contains a multitude of applications and deductions only brought out when it comes into contact with certain others, and then becomes as it were fecundated and productive." There is one part of Mr. Rivers's instructions which must not be forgotten—viz. the keeping up the vigour of the plant by the application of strong manure, so as to ensure full power during the process of setting the fruit and ripening it: otherwise the result will be a mere stunted unprolific shrub. As regards my own experience, I root-pruned some large vigorously-growing common Pears which had been planted 15 years, and were about 20 feet high, in the autumn of 1840, and this year every branch is covered from top to bottom with bloom-buds; whereas, in former years, some 40 or 50 bunches of bloom were all I got in a season. I put in the trench made in pruning an ample layer of Skinner's scutch.—*Totty.*

Hot Water.—Mr. Hood, in his Treatise on Heating Buildings, has given the necessary directions for calculating the quantity of pipes and coals required for keeping up any given temperature in a hothouse; and I find, by comparing the results of such calculations with actual experiments, that they coincide in a remarkable degree. But the rules given by Mr. Hood only apply to such houses as are not protected from the cold air by a covering. Suppose a house is covered with any protecting material, such as boards, straw, Russia mats, &c., with or without an intervening space of air; this will prevent the escape of a great quantity of heated air; and as nothing is mentioned about these substances in any work with which I am acquainted, I should be obliged to you or any of your correspondents who could furnish the necessary data for calculating the effect of any of the above-mentioned materials. It would likewise be interesting to know the difference of the cooling effect of glass under different angles to the horizon, as a sloping roof must radiate much more than upright sashes in the front of a house.—*A. W.*

Ice and Salt.—Avoid the foul fiend—Salt. An intense degree of cold is given out by ice in the process of thawing. To produce that intense degree of cold being the object of confectioners, they add salt to accelerate that process; and to continue it, salt would be an excellent thing to add in packing an ice-house, if the process of thawing could be confined to such a portion only of it as would make the entire a solid body; but as the process must continue so long as any of the salt remains in the ice, it of course becomes an antidote to the preservation of it. One of your correspondents recommends occasionally pouring boiling water on the ice; this would be troublesome, as such a large quantity would be required. The process I adopt is, the ice is thrown into the well, and there pounded with wooden pounders as small and compact as possible; when about 18 inches of ice is so settled, it is well watered with lukewarm water from a watering-pot with a large rose; it becomes a solid mass in a few seconds. This is repeated on every 18 inches thick of ice. When required for use in summer, it is necessary to break the mass with a pick-axe, it is so solid. Snow, if well managed as above, and made a solid body, will answer remarkably well, is much cheaper to collect than ice, and can frequently be procured when ice cannot. I have used it three seasons, and found it nearly as good.—*Anon.*

Ice and Salt.—When ice or snow and salt are mixed together, they unite and pass to the liquid state of salt water. Solids, in becoming liquids, abstract heat from surrounding objects. Hence pastrycooks plunge their vessels of flavoured cream into mixtures of ice and salt; which mixtures, dissolving rapidly, abstract the heat from the cream, &c., producing an intense degree of cold which freezes the cream, but is not sufficient to freeze salt water. Nothing could possibly be more erroneous than to add salt to the ice in an icehouse. Its effect is to dissolve the ice, and the result is so much salt water.—*J. S. Henslow.*

Exhibition of Roses.—The council of the Nottingham Floral and Horticultural Society having determined to give an exhibition of Roses this year, they would be particularly obliged by the opinion of any of your correspondents as to the best manner of exhibiting the numerous families of this flower.—*Samuel and Richard Parr, Shilton, Nottingham.* [If some of our Rose friends will favour us with their ideas upon this subject, we will willingly publish them.]

Cottagers' Prizes.—I believe much good might be done to members of horticultural societies by means of prizes, if the plan recommended by "W. H. M.," page 813, (1841,) were more widely acted upon. The mind of man has often been compared to a well-cultivated garden on a barren soil, according as it has received instruction or cultivation. It is beautifully described by Bowring, in his poem entitled "Instruction." After delineating a delightful landscape reclaimed from a desert, he says—

> "And such is man—a soil which breeds,
> Or sweetest flowers, or vilest weeds;
> Flowers lovely as the morning's light,
> Weeds deadly as the aconite;
> Just as his heart is train'd to bear
> The poisonous weed, or floweret fair."

Certainly it would be a desirable thing to behold well-cultivated gardens in every district of our country; but if the minds of the great mass of the population remain in ignorance, it is more melancholy to look upon than what was once "a paradise of mysteries," now covered with Hemlock and Henbane. Well-selected books given for prizes might be of great benefit both to gardeners and cottagers. The plan adopted by the committee of the horticultural society of this place was, first to supply the members with prizes, consisting of spades, rakes, drain-hoes, Dutch hoes, garden-lines, weeding-irons, pruning-knives, also small works on gardening; also some books on gardening were got for the circulating library, so that all the members might have an opportunity of reading them if they had a mind to do so. For some years past, the successful competitors have received for prizes useful household articles, and books treating on a great variety of subjects; they appear to be very well pleased with them. If those that receive them give them a careful perusal, it is not to be doubted but that they will become more enlightened members of the community.—*Peter Mackenzie, West Plean.*

Foresting.—Your correspondent (see p. 51, 1842) who objects to your assertion that a crowded plantation deteriorates the quality of the timber, as well as diminishes its rate of formation, seems to have founded his hypothesis on data opposed to general experience. In Herefordshire, especially on the northern and eastern sides, Oak timber abounds; and in many of the woods it is usual to have felling at periods varying from sixteen to twenty years; the straightest and handsomest trees are left for timber, or, as it is called, groved; and they are from time to time thinned, and a regular distance kept between them. The effect produced on these groved trees is, that from being exposed to air and sun, the rapidity of their growth is increased in bulk, height, and quality; and in sixty or eighty years they become valuable timber. On the other hand, those woods which have been left to themselves present, at the expiration of the same period, a mass of weedy, drawn-up poles of great length, but of no size, with little heart, as it is termed; they are very tough, but with so much sap as to render them unfit for anything—the commonest purposes. I think your correspondent will find that an acre of Oak trees that has been groved and attended to, will, at the expiration of a few years, if felled, produce at least four times the value of a plantation, of the same size, that has been suffered to grow as they could; also, that the timber of the groved Oak would be firmer and riper than the other. It is unreasonable to suppose that Oak trees, or timber of any sort, should deviate from natural principles, those of seeking light and moisture; the close-planted trees seek these by growing upwards, whilst the effects produced on those which have ample room is a general and uniform expansion; this is evidently the reason why the largest, straightest, and best-conditioned forest trees are those growing separately in hedge-rows, in avenues, or as single trees. So completely was the late Sir Uvedale Price convinced of the necessity of giving ample room for the growth of timber, that he never went into his woods surrounding Foxley without taking with him pieces of card and nails to mark those trees which he considered to be in the way of other growing timber; and these woods will now show the happy result of his care. Timber trees require space to thrive in, and a soil that suits them, and I will undertake to say that let them grow as rapidly as they may, the wood will ripen sooner and be of a finer quality in those thinned than in those left in masses.—*Walter Henry Hill, Rectory, Pembridge.*

Gooseberry Caterpillars.—I have been much annoyed for years by Gooseberry caterpillars, and I destroy them in a simple manner, with little trouble and no expense. I take a roll of brimstone and place it in an iron pot, about five inches over, with a perforated tin cover to fit exactly the top; the brimstone is melted, and afterwards a sufficient quantity of hemp is mixed with it to make it thick; when it is wanted for use, a piece of lighted paper may be put on the brimstone. The handle of the pot should be hollow, so as to admit a stick about three feet in length. In fumigating the bush, take great care not to place the pot so near as to damage the leaves; by this means I have always been successful in destroying the caterpillars, without injury to the crop.—*George Jennings, Shrubbery House, Buckland, Dovor.*

Large Pines.—At p. 764 (1841), I gave some particulars of the manner in which Pines were grown at Thornfield near Stockport; and a correspondent at p. 846 (1841), questions the correctness of my account. I have since visited the place, and find that I committed a small error, but it is on my side, viz.—that instead of cutting fruit from suckers in from seven to twelve months, I ought to have said from six to twelve months. That 200 lbs. of fruit were cut out of one pit is proved by Mr. Hamilton, who, on referring to his garden-book, found that ten Pines weighed 79lbs. 11oz., or 1275 oz.; so that if they were all anything like these, it would only require the pit to hold 24 plants to make the weight; but these being his larger sorts, of course he had more than 24 plants in the pit.—*A Manchester Gardener.*

THE COTTAGER'S CALENDAR OF GARDEN OPERATIONS.

BY JOSEPH PAXTON,

Gardener to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

JANUARY.

The operations in this month will be but trifling, and the weather may prevent them altogether; but should it be open, refer back to November, and endeavour to bring up any arrears. The protection of choice plants will now require particular care; as the sun gains power there is more danger of their serious injury by frost, but not so much from damp. Any creepers trained on the cottage, as a Vine, Roses, Pyracantha, Clématis, or Honeysuckle, may be neatly trained, if it has not been done before. Water plants in pots sparingly, and never at the decline of day.

VEGETABLES.

Beans.—If none were sown in autumn, or have perished, some should now be sown, as recommended in November, for transplanting in March. Early Mazagan is the hardiest and most early kind.

Cabbage.—Towards the end of the month, if the weather is open and mild, vacancies in the autumn-planted may be made up; and a few of the largest plants of Early York set one foot apart, for earliest use.

Peas.—A sowing of double-blossomed Frame or Early Charlton may be made on a sheltered border, which should have been ridged crosswise; draw the drills within two inches of the bottom, on the warmest side of the ridge; this keeps the seed drier than if sown in the bottom. The seeds for this early crop should be sown thick. If the whole of the border is intended for Peas, a yard between each row will be room enough; but if it is purposed to crop between them with early Potatoes, Celery, Cauliflower, or dwarf Kidney-Beans, which is the better plan, then double the distance may be left between the rows. It used formerly to be the plan, even in gentlemen's gardens, to sow Peas in a plot by themselves, as is now too often the case in small ones; this should never be done, as experience has taught that two rows at a good distance apart, will yield as much as three near together, besides the seed saved, and ground gained, by being enabled to crop close to them; and their place can always be occupied the moment they come off. Defer sowing if the weather is not favourable.

FLOWERS.

Should any bulbs, as Narcissus, Anemones, or Tulips, remain unplanted, choose the first interval of open weather to get them in, planting the dwarfest nearest the walk; those bulbs put in in October will probably be showing through the ground; the more choice sorts should be protected from severe frosts and heavy rains, to ensure good bloom; a layer of Fern or Spruce branches will be found suitable. The digging of flower-borders containing bulbs, if not completed early last month, had better be deferred until they show through the ground; it can then be done more safely. In watering Auriculas, take care that none enters the heart of the plant. Carnations, Stocks, and other similar plants contained in the pit, must receive the same treatment as recommended last month.

FEBRUARY.

If frost or snow has prevented the operations recommended last month from being completed, take advantage of the earliest opportunity to make up the delay; the sowings are not of so much consequence, but avail yourself of the first open weather to get seeds in. No vacant ground should be left undug until this time; yet that which produced the main crop of Potatoes is too often seen in cottage-gardens, throughout the winter, in the same weedy, rough state as left when the crop was taken off; this ought never to be the case; should the season be too far advanced to crop it with winter greens, then dig or ridge it immediately. A great deal more harm will be done than a short delay will occasion if the ground is trod or worked when in a wet state; and short delays from weather are always readily made up by taking advantage of the first favourable interval after. If pruning has been deferred, it should be finished now; the Grape-vine especially should not be delayed if it was not cut in the autumn; also any transplanting, for which see November. It will be well to look at next month, which is, perhaps, the most important one, that every preparation may be made beforehand. Any creepers on the cottage should not be delayed pruning and training neatly; drooping flowered plants should be trained horizontally; Roses and others upright, at regular distances, and spurred in.

VEGETABLES.

Beans.—A main sowing may be made this month of the Early Long-pod, in drills three inches deep and two feet and a half apart; but, as with Peas, detached rows, a good distance from each other, and cropped between, are the best.

Cabbage.—The August-sown, which were pricked out, may now be finally planted, and the vacancies of the autumn-set should be made good, if not previously done.

Chives may be divided for increase. This useful little plant will grow in any soil or situation, and does well planted as an edging to a back wall; it may be used for all purposes for which Onions are early in spring, when they cannot be had.

Onions may now be planted for seed; draw a drill about three inches deep for them, and set them one foot apart.

Peas.—If not put in, sow as recommended last month, the first favourable opportunity; those sown now will not be much later than the same kinds sown in November, and exceed them in point of crop. Draw the drills wide at the bottom, and spread the seed regularly, which is better than huddling them together in narrow drills; this should be particularly attended to in sowing Marrowfats and other branching kinds, which are usually sown too thick.

Radishes.—Choose a dry and sheltered situation for a sowing of early Radishes; they must be covered up from severe weather, for which Fern is the best material, but any light litter will do; they must be uncovered at every favourable opportunity. The Scarlet Short-top is the best kind to put in now, and a few Bath or Green Egyptian Cos Lettuces may be sown at the same time.

Rhubarb and Sea-Kale may have an increase of covering now, to cause their early growth.—See March.

FRUIT.

If new plantations of Strawberries were not made in July or August, they may be now; the old beds should be cleaned, and have a top-dressing of fresh soil and dung mixed; if in rows, they should be dug between, and a little of the fresh soil spread over the plants. For a cottage-garden, Keen's Seedlings, in four-feet beds, top-dressed as above, and renewed every three years, will be found the most productive. Prune and tie Raspberries, and make fresh plantations, if required.

FLOWERS.

In favourable weather, edgings of various kinds may be planted, as Box, Thrift, Daisies, Pinks, Polyanthus, and London Pride. Auriculas, Carnations, and other plants, should have free exposure in mild weather. Ranunculus roots must be planted in mild weather, in rich loamy soil; draw neat drills about two inches deep (if planted in a bed) and five inches apart; choose the roots for having full, prominent buds, in preference to size; plant the first week in the month, if possible; and as in their early state of growth they are extremely susceptible of frost, some covering should be given them if it occur.

Roses.—Chinese kinds, and those of robust growth, should now be pruned; but do not shorten strong-growing varieties much, except those shoots intended to produce wood for next season. Roses may also be planted, and the soil for them cannot be too rich.

Thorn or Privet hedges may be cut.

MARCH.

This most important month for getting in main crops of several kinds is proverbial for boisterous weather, but with fine intervals, of which advantage must be taken, for upon Onions, Carrots, and Parsneps being sown whilst the ground is in a good state, and the weather favourable, a great deal of their after success depends. We will presume that the soil has been prepared as we have recommended, or as circumstances seemed to dictate; but there yet remains a subject not spoken of, which is equally important in every garden—namely, a proper rotation of crops; for although the same plot may produce for several successive years good crops of Onions, for instance, by being well manured, it is, notwithstanding, a bad practice; and the plan of successive planting of many other kinds upon one piece of ground will ultimately so exhaust it, that no amount of manuring will again fit it for the same plant until a system of rotation cropping has been followed. It is unnecessary here to enter into the reasons for this, and we therefore give the best general rule for avoiding this sterility. After early Potatoes any of the Cabbage tribe may be planted; all tap-rooted vegetables, as Carrots and Parsneps, for which it is wrong to manure at the time of sowing, should be succeeded by dissimilar kinds which require dung at the time of planting, as Celery, Potatoes, and the Cabbage tribe. Let this be thought of now, that after arrangements may not compel you to occupy the same piece with a similar crop this year as the last. Where the ground has been ridged, the great advantage of the practice over flat digging will now be seen by the facility with which it is levelled in a fine pulverised state, enabling you to sow it immediately whenever a short period of fine weather may happen, whilst soil of a similar texture dug flat will be quite wet and unfit for working.

VEGETABLES.

Beans.—The first favourable weather, the plants from the autumn-sown beds may be transplanted in rows, across a warm border, about two feet apart; but if it is intended to crop between them, which is the best plan, with early Cauliflower or Celery, they should then be set at greater distances.

Broccoli.—The early purple sprouting and dwarf late purple may be sown in the last week of the month; these are the most profitable kinds, as they yield an abundance of sprouts, and being of dwarf growth may be planted close: otherwise Broccoli is not a profitable crop for small gardens, the late kinds occupying the ground twelve months, besides being great impoverishers. The early purple sprouting sown now, will come into use about Michaelmas, and the dwarf late purple in the March following, when they are valuable.

Cabbage.—In the first or second week, sow on a warm border a few for summer and autumn supply; they must be protected whilst young if severe weather occur; either Fulham, Early Brompton, or Large York will be found suitable kinds; water the seed-beds if necessary. A few Red Dutch may be sown at the same time if those put in in autumn have failed.

Carrots.—The first open weather, a few Early Horn may be sown in a warm situation for use before the main crop is ready; at the latter end of the month the main crop should be sown; a calm day must be chosen for the purpose, and the seed be previously separated by being rubbed between the hands with sand, dry soil, or ashes. The land should have been well prepared in autumn at least one foot and a half deep; for strong soil, the scrapings of roads, when dry, will be found an excellent dressing; if it is well incorporated in digging, it will keep the earth open and enrich it also; this may be done just previously to sowing, but manure should never be added at that time. The ground intended for Carrots and other tap-rooted vegetables should be prepared in the autumn, as the addition of fresh dung now would encourage the roots to fork, and become cankered; shallow drills an inch deep, and nine inches apart, are preferable to broadcast sowing, as the seeds are difficult to rake in, and the earth for covering the seed should be broken very fine: sowing in drills admits of the hoe being used much more expeditiously, besides a more regularly-disposed crop and a saving of seed; old roots may now be planted to produce seeds.

Cauliflower.—Sow in a warm situation for the summer supply to succeed the August-sown; choose a piece of the lightest and richest ground for this purpose: cover the seed lightly and evenly, and do not sow thick. In the last week the autumn-raised plants should be planted out in rich ground and attended to with water if necessary.

Celery.—Where there is a desire to have early or large Celery for exhibition, and plants cannot be procured from some large garden, and in the absence of a dung-bed, sow seed in a shallow box filled with rich soil, and cover it lightly with mould: it may be either protected in the Cucumber pit in April, or with hoops and a mat, or taken into the house at night, exposing it in fine weather.

Horse-Radish.—To grow fine roots, plant about two inches of the crowns in a deep trench, and cover them with sifted coal-ashes, or drop the sets into deep holes made with a large dibble, and fill them up with light earth; choose any out-of-the-way situation, as it is rather an unsightly plant, and not easily eradicated except by constant hoeing over for a season.

Leeks.—Sow the broad-leaved London in a warm situation the first favourable opportunity. The seed should be scattered thinly over a small bed, and covered lightly from the alley, beating it in with the head of the rake when levelling the surface.

Lettuce.—A few seeds may be scattered thinly amongst the Onions and Carrots, or on a small bed by themselves; the Green or White Cos are the best: and if Cabbage Lettuce is desired, the Imperial or Grand Admiral may be sown: they must be protected from birds. Endeavour to obtain a few Cos Lettuce plants which have been wintered in frames to set now in a warm rich plot.

Mint.—Roots may be divided, and new plantations made.

Onions should be sown about the middle of the month, or before, if the weather permits; the ground should have been bastard-trenched and ridged in autumn, and manured at the same time; therefore nothing but levelling down the ridges will be necessary now. For light soil, clay and pig, or cow-dung mixed, will be found the best dressing; a piece of the best ground in the garden should always be devoted to Onions. Sowing in drills is preferable to broadcast, as it ensures a more regular crop, which is easier kept clean. After the ground has been levelled, mark it off in beds four feet and a half wide, with fourteen inch alleys; then draw drills an inch deep along the beds about six or eight inches apart, sow the seed immediately, and after covering tread it in regularly; if the ground should be in such a state as not to admit this without binding the surface, it will be hardly prudent to sow; but if it has been ridged, this will scarcely happen. After the plants are fairly above ground, nothing is so beneficial to their well-doing as having the soil about them frequently stirred, and being kept free from weeds. The best kind is the new white Globe—it is extremely handsome, a good keeper, and being of a globular shape, a much greater weight is produced upon the same space than by any other kind.

Parsley should be sown the first favourable opportunity—the seed usually takes six or seven weeks before it makes its appearance above-ground; it may be sown as an edging to the walks, or on a border. When put in for an edging, the drills should be drawn with great care and regularity about an inch deep, and three from the edge of the walk; if in a plot, six or eight inches apart. In covering let the soil be well broken. When the plants are full-grown, any bearing uncurled leaves should be drawn out, and as soon as the earliest leaves begin to turn yellow a portion may be cut over close to the ground in succession; this will cause the plants to produce finer leaves, and stand the winter better.

Parsneps.—These should be sown at the same time and on an adjoining piece to the Carrots, as they require similar treatment; the drills for these should be about one and a half inches deep, and one foot apart; they are an extremely nutritious and profitable crop, and should therefore be grown largely by every cottager; boiled and eaten with salt fish or meat in the spring, they are delicious, and cows fed with them yield an abundance of milk; in sowing them, three or four seeds may be dropt in the drills, six or eight inches apart. The hollow crown Parsnep is the best.

Peas.—A succession may be sown of Dwarf Blue Imperial or Blue Prussian—they both grow about three feet high, and no better or more prolific Peas can be sown at this season. Earth-up and stick the early kinds as soon as they are high enough; they cannot be sticked too soon at this season, as they act as protection. In drawing drills, either make one wide at the bottom, or draw double drills, and sow thinly; the rows should always range north and south if possible.

Potatoes.—This is by far the most important plant we have to speak of; and although the season for the main crops has not arrived, there needs no excuse for introducing the subject, that some of the features in its successful culture may be impressed on the mind. Various interesting experiments have been made upon the manner of growing this root, which we might detail, but we will content ourselves in this instance with giving the modes of treatment which have proved the best. The time of planting depends a good deal upon the locality and nature of the soil; and although they have succeded well from the end of February to the same time in June, yet either very early or late planting ought to be avoided: we shall, however, detail a method which in light soil and warm situations will amply repay the trouble either for home consumption, or with a view to profit—this plan is practised in Lancashire, Devonshire, and many parts of Ireland, and is termed the "lazy-bed" planting; it is performed as follows:—Mark out the ground, four feet and a half for the beds, and two feet for the alleys; then remove about four inches off the surface of the beds into the alleys, afterwards digging the beds; and if the soil is not in good heart, manure must be added under the Potatoes if at all heavy, but if very light place it above them. By putting manure under early Potatoes on strong soil, it acts as drainage. The sets, which should be good-sized Potatoes of the Ash-leaved Kidney, Early Frame, Fox's Seedling, or any other dwarf-growing early kind, must then be planted about eight inches apart all over the surface, placing them carefully with their crown-eyes upwards; they will then rise stronger than if laid on their sides, as the crown-eyes of a Potatoe bear the same reference to those at the sides, as the terminal buds of trees do to the lower ones; should the Potatoes be so large as to make two good sets, keep the crown separate and plant each by themselves, and they will form a succession. Small Potatoes should not be used for planting at this or indeed any season, for reasons which shall be explained hereafter. As the plants appear upon the surface, a little soil must be added to keep off frost; in very small gardens this plan may be adopted with good success at a later period with dwarf-growing kinds.

Radish.—Some seed of the Scarlet Short-top and Turnip-rooted kinds may be scattered with the main crops of Carrots, &c.: they will be fit for use before the crops can be damaged by them: but if room is no object, sow them by themselves, and cover as before.

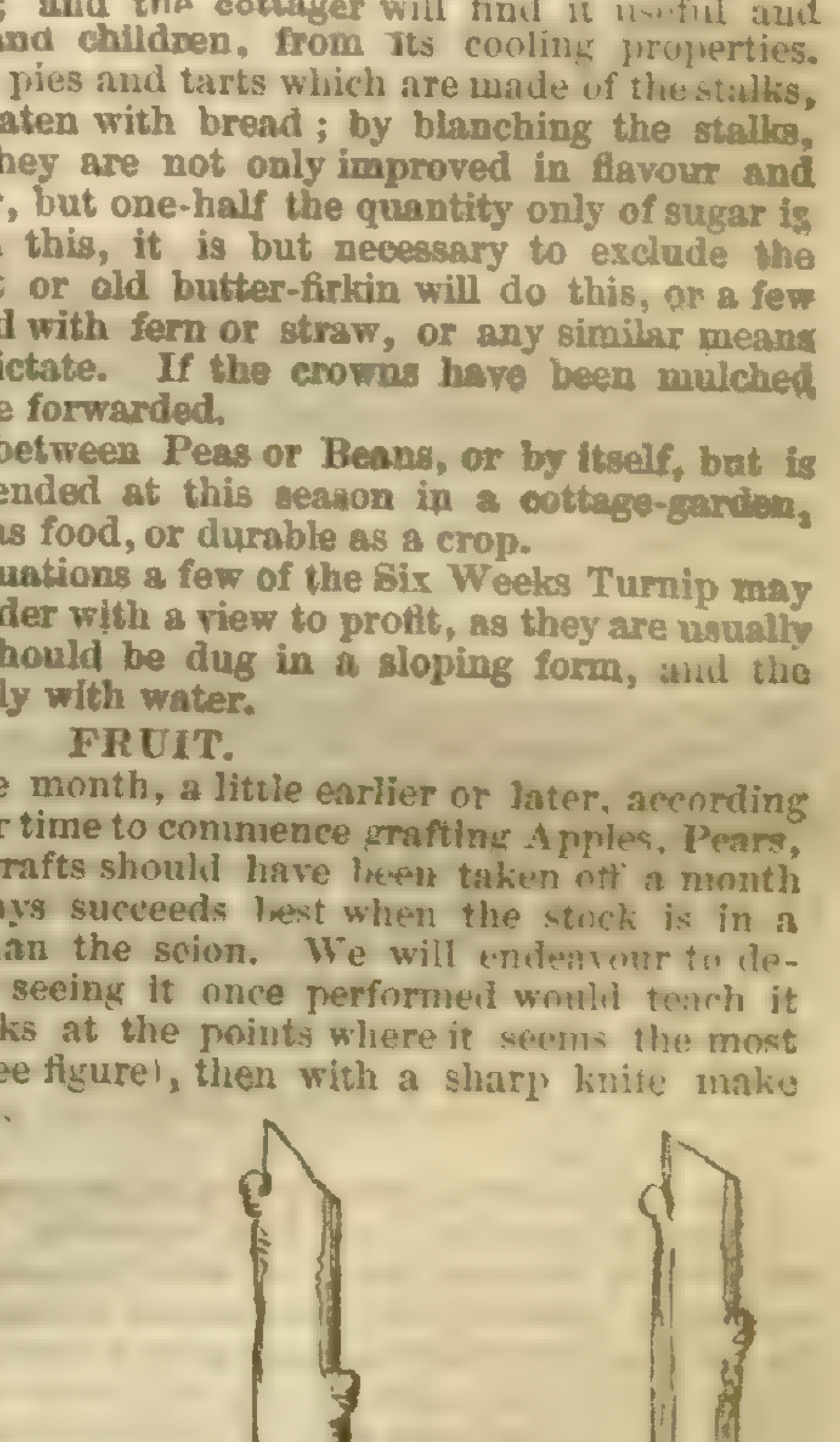
Rhubarb.—This valuable plant should occupy a corner in every garden, however limited; and the cottager will find it useful and wholesome for himself and children, from its cooling properties. Independent of the cheap pies and tarts which are made of the stalks, they may be boiled and eaten with bread; by blanching the stalks, which is readily done, they are not only improved in flavour and come to perfection earlier, but one-half the quantity only of sugar is required; to accomplish this, it is but necessary to exclude the light; a large flower-pot or old butter-firkin will do this, or a few hazel-rods or rails covered with fern or straw, or any similar means as circumstances may dictate. If the crowns have been mulched during winter, they will be forwarded.

Spinach may be sown between Peas or Beans, or by itself, but is not a crop to be recommended at this season in a cottage-garden, being neither nourishing as food, or durable as a crop.

Turnips.—In warm situations a few of the Six Weeks Turnip may be sown upon a south border with a view to profit, as they are usually very scarce; the border should be dug in a sloping form, and the plants attended to regularly with water.

FRUIT.

About the middle of the month, a little earlier or later, according to the season, is the proper time to commence grafting Apples, Pears, Plums, or Cherries: the grafts should have been taken off a month previous, as grafting always succeeds best when the stock is in a greater state of activity than the scion. We will endeavour to describe the operation; but seeing it once performed would teach it better. Cut over the stocks at the points where it seems the most desirable to fix the graft (see figure), then with a sharp knife make a smooth cut (*a*) upwards of the same width as the diameter of the scion, and about an inch and a half long, just penetrating to the wood: then make a slit downwards from the top across the cut, a quarter of an inch deep (*b*); cut the scion about four inches long, and cut the lower end obliquely at one cut, to fit that made in the stock, making a similar slit at *c* as that in the stock; then fix the two together, making one or both the outer edges fit neatly, according to the size of the branch grafted (*d*). Nothing more remains to be done but to tie them together securely without shifting their position with bast or tape, and cover the union with adhesive clay which has been well beaten up with some short hay, to prevent its cracking; if a little Moss is tied over the clay, and kept damp, it will assist the union. There are many different methods of grafting, but this is the one most practised, and all are on the same principle.



Any wall-trees or dwarf Pears coming into blossom may be protected from frost with branches of Spruce Fir or fronds of Fern tied amongst the shoots.

Hoe about the stems of Gooseberries and Currants.

FLOWERS.

Annuals.—Towards the end of the month, in light soils, a few of the hardiest annuals may be put in, and some of the autumn-sown thinned out and planted. Sow in small patches, and cover with a little dry soil; if a garden-pot is turned over the patch, it will protect the seeds from birds or frost; before sowing, ascertain their individual heights and colour, and attend to what is said upon this subject at the head of the list of annuals.

Anemones.—If any roots were left over the autumn-planting, they may be put in now for succession.

Auriculas.—As soon as the plants throw up their trusses of bloom, pinch them all off but the strongest one; and if any plant appears to require top dressing or potting, it should be done immediately; give them free exposure during the day, and allow them the benefit of any gentle rains towards the end of the month; but, above all things, guard against frost, for if the buds become in the least injured, they will not come up level in the truss; when the buds are formed, thin out the smallest or middle ones, leaving only as many as can expand without being crowded. Sow seeds of Auriculas and Polyanthus in shallow pans or boxes, and press them down only with a piece of flat board, sprinkling a little sand over them; place them under an east aspect, and protect them from heavy rains.

Borage.—Sow in the neighbourhood of bees, for which no plant is more valuable; it does not require transplanting.

Carnations.—Last year's layers should, towards the end of the month, be either planted out in the borders or in a bed, to flower; many growers pot them in large pots and flower them upon a stage; they delight in rich soil, composed of loam, dung, and sand.

Chinese Chrysanthemums may now be divided and potted in small pots, or planted out on a rich border, and trained, taking them up carefully, and potting them, during wet weather, for flowering in August.

Ranunculus.—As early as the weather will permit, Ranunculuses should be planted; the soil should be loamy, and prepared in November, by being loosened 18 inches deep, and having a good dressing of cow-dung. The bed should not be disturbed now, except in leveling. Plant the roots an inch and a half deep, choosing them for their prominent buds, in preference to size. Set them in rows six inches apart, and four inches asunder in the row.

Flower-borders containing hardy bulbs should be dressed as soon as they make their appearance above ground; if done before, there is danger of injuring them.

APRIL.

It often happens for want of opportunity, or from unfavourable weather, many of the operations recommended last month remain undone the beginning of this, but they must no longer be delayed. This is a month of shower and sunshine, the one soon chasing the other away; and all vegetation is making rapid progress, therefore every spare moment may and should be profitably employed; weeds, especially if neglected, will speedily flower and shed their seeds, ensuring a numerous offspring, that will take years to eradicate. As a matter of first importance, then, never allow weeds to flower, or let the hoe, during showery weather, remain idle, as it will not only destroy weeds, but encourage a rapid growth of the crops; and insects, like weeds, may be rendered comparatively scarce by diligence and adopting prompt measures for their destruction the moment they are detected; for, like them, if neglected they multiply beyond credibility. All planting in the kitchen-garden in spring and summer should be done in drills, because the plants are more effectually watered; and the first hoeing, by filling in the drills, acts as an earthing-up also. Some frosty nights usually occur, the effects of which on fruit-blossoms, young seedlings, and early growths of even hardy plants, must be carefully guarded against, as the fluids of plants are now active; a slight frost is capable of doing more mischief than a severe one in winter, when the plants are dormant.

VEGETABLES.

Beans.—When the last-sown show their first perfect leaves, to ensure a regular succession, some more should be sown in an open situation—Early Longpod is the most prolific kind: let the rows range north and south if possible, and do not sow together in a plot, but in detached rows, and crop between—the produce will be nearly double; and the space they occupy can be planted with Colewort or other greens in July and August.

Borecole, or Scotch Greens.—This valuable and hardy vegetable should be sown about the second week, if two sowings are made; but, generally speaking, for small gardens one will be found sufficient. If the smallest plants are pricked out to strengthen in some open spot about three inches apart, they will make stout plants, and by being planted out later will form a succession. The sowing may be made in any vacant part of the garden, but if sown rather thin in an open situation they will rise stronger.

Brussels Sprouts.—This deservedly esteemed vegetable is seldom seen in cottage gardens, although no kind of greens merits more extensive cultivation, it being very hardy and productive, and when cooked is extremely delicate and wholesome. It should be sown at the same time and in the same manner as Borecole.

Cabbage.—The seed-beds of last month must be watered in dry weather. Hoe between, or earth-up, those advancing.

Celery.—The main crop should now be sown in a warm situation and light rich soil: the seed being small, should be covered lightly and carefully with well-broken earth: do not sow it very thick, or the plants will rise feebly. The bed should receive some slight protection from heavy rains or cold nights; if a hand-glass is possessed, it may be placed over it for a short time. The Manchester Red and Solid White are the best kinds; the Red is the largest and most hardy one.

Cress and Mustard may now be sown under a south wall or fence.

Cucumbers.—To grow this vegetable, and for other purposes which shall be mentioned, we would recommend the following proceeding in some dry sheltered corner of the garden facing the south. To form a pit: mark out a suitable spot six feet wide, of any required length, and drive down stout stakes at the corners; then procure a quantity of grass sods cut square about three inches thick, and build with them a back wall two feet three inches high, and a front one fifteen inches: the walls may be a foot or fifteen inches thick to resist frost in winter. The stakes should be driven to the exact height of the walls on the inside; and when finished, a strip of wood may be nailed along their tops to make a level surface for the lights to rest upon: these must be formed by nailing four light pieces of wood together, the side pieces six feet six inches long, and the end ones three feet six inches. These frames should be crossed with twine to support a covering of oiled calico or paper, as a substitute for glass. If turves cannot readily be obtained, a number of stakes may be driven down, and wattled with rods, or lined inside with slabs, and a wall of earth, as above, built against these. This simple erection may be speedily made by any person, and will prove of great use. The surface surrounding the pit should be somewhat lower than the interior, to preserve it dry. In this homely pit any kind of Cucumber may be grown during summer. If a plant or two can be obtained of a size fit to plant out early in May, it will save some trouble; otherwise, about the middle of this month, throw into one corner of the pit two or three barrow-loads of dung, which will communicate a little warmth; then sow in a pot, half filled with light rich soil, the required number of seeds of the Southgate or long prickly Cucumber, covering them lightly, and place over the mouth of the pot a piece of flat glass, setting the pot upon the dung. When the plants are developing the first rough leaf, they may be potted off two or three in a pot, replacing them on the dung, and keeping the lights close for a day or two. As soon as they have perfected the first rough leaf, stop them—that is, pinch off their top close to that leaf; and prepare for planting them out in a few days after, by laying some long litter or turfy soil, about three inches thick, as drainage; then along the centre of the pit form a ridge of rich light soil one foot thick, and plant a pot of plants under each light. The reason for first forming a ridge of soil along the centre, is to allow frequent earthings to the plants as their roots appear on the surface, by which means they grow faster than when planted at first in a great body of soil. All that will be required after, besides these earthings, is a regular supply of air, removing the lights wholly the greater part of the day, after the end of May,—the stopping and training a certain number of bearing shoots, removing all that are weak or seem crowded, and pegging out the remainder without confusion. Male flowers, and leaves, when too numerous, must be thinned, and regular supplies of rain or soft water given to the plants. By these means abundance of Cucumbers may be had until late in the season. By some they are considered a delicacy, but it should be remembered that they are attended with a good deal of trouble, and afford little or no nutriment: the pit, however, should be built.

Lettuce.—A succession of these should always be kept by sowing a few at a time once a month, as they are cooling in summer, and excellent for allaying thirst. Sow the same kinds as recommended last month, and never neglect watering them whenever dry weather occurs: this rule holds good for all plants used as salading, and if neglected they lose their crispness and flavour.

Onions.—If the main crop was not got in last month, it must not be delayed after the beginning of this, or if sown last, they will be up this, and will probably require hand-weeding, accompanied with careful hoeing after a shower.

Peas.—When a succession is required without intervals, a fresh sowing should be made when the last-sown are fairly through the ground. In large gardens it is the practice to sow, as above, two kinds at one time which will follow each other; but this is not necessary in small ones, neither do we recommend tall sorts, on account of the space they require. No better kinds than those recommended for last month can be; but Knight's Marrows, especially the dwarf green, are delicious Peas, and very prolific. They may be sown thinner than other sorts, in double drills; being robust growers, they require stout sticks. The dwarf sorts grow from three to four feet high, and the tall kind from five to six.

Potatoes.—The second early crop should be planted the first fortnight, and the main crop in the latter end of the month. It is nearly useless to mention any particular kinds, as everybody has his favourite varieties; but for small gardens those producing the dwarfest haulm should be chosen for the second crop, if the lazy-bed plan spoken of last month has been adopted. Choose good-sized, well-ripened Potatoes, and lay them in a warm, dry place until the eyes sprout a little; when they have done this, cut them carefully, and, as recommended, before the crown sets, may be kept and planted by themselves; as they contain the strongest and best-matured eyes, they always rise stronger and more regular than those from the sides; sets cut from large tubers, each containing one good strong eye, have by numerous experiments been proved superior to either whole small Potatoes, or sets containing several smaller eyes: but we will give Dr. Lindley's own words for the reason of this, which we are sure will convince every one capable of thinking for a moment. Dr. L. says—"Large tubers cut into sets, each containing a single eye, are preferable to small Potatoes with the eyes cut out excepting one, even supposing the weight to be the same in both cases. Here lies the difference: the large Potatoe has a large eye or bud, which remains undiminished in the section composing the set; on the contrary, the small Potato has a small eye or bud, from which, in the first instance, only a weakly shoot proceeds; whereas the other starts vigorously, producing early an extensive breadth of foliage, supported on a stem capable of bearing it up in the light, and hence producing better tubers than either one weak stem or a multitude of such." The extra weight or quantity of Potatoes required for sets, if large ones are used, bears but a small proportion to the increase and quality of produce which the same space would yield if planted with weaker sets; dry weather must be chosen for planting, also a dry situation and light soil, in preference to heavy land. In planting, open good wide drills with the spade, from 18 inches to two feet apart, according to the height the kinds grow; six inches wider apart than the height the tops attain may be taken as a guide. The drills must be from three to four inches deep, along the bottom of which place the sets about eight inches apart, with the eye upwards; this is of more importance than many suppose, the plants rising then stronger and quicker than when the sets are reversed. If the land requires dung—which it usually does unless the soil is fresh maiden loam, the sets had better have some light mixture spread over them, as decayed tree-leaves, littery dung, with ashes, or any like material which will act as drainage; it should at all times be of an open nature; fresh horse, cow, or pig dung is improper, but may be used when well rotted and mixed with either of the above-named open materials. By planting with dung, the ground in the autumn will be found in a fine pulverised state for receiving the succeeding crop. Potatoes for seed should never be kept in a great bulk together, as the fermentation, or sweating, which they undergo often destroys their vegetating power and to this we have traced the failure of many crops; they should be placed where they can be frequently turned, to prevent their early growth and consequent exhaustion. For late planting observe the same rules, and choose kinds which do not grow very tall or produce abundance of flowers. A good method of planting to prevent the ground from being trod is to dig them in as follows:—Take out a trench, as for digging, and having a stick at each side of the piece of the exact length the rows are to be apart to measure with, when the trench is brought parallel to these sticks a line must be stretched between them, and the drill formed; then plant the sets and cover them with dung; after which shift the two sticks their length backwards and dig on to them as before, covering the planted row carefully as you proceed; this will be found, especially in strong soils, worthy of adoption, as the ground is left neat and level, and as loose as possible.

Radishes.—A succession of Short-top, Salmon, or Turnip-rooted kinds should now be sown in a moist situation, which should always be chosen for the summer crops of salading, as it saves watering, and renders them naturally more crisp and juicy. Radishes sown on a dry soil soon become woody and hot.

Rhubarb.—Seed for young plants should be now thinly sown, in drills, where they are to stand until autumn. Choose a light, rich spot of ground, and draw shallow drills a foot or 18 inches apart, and drop in the seeds in patches six inches from each other. It is a good plan to raise young plants for planting in boxes, to be placed in a warm cellar, or a closet where they will receive moderate warmth and no light: by some simple contrivance of this sort blanched stalks may be obtained, when they are considered a luxury even by the great.

Savoys.—The Dwarf Green Savoy should be sown and treated in the same manner as Borecole or Brussels Sprouts. The merits of Savoys are well known; their hardiness, ease of culture, and great produce are sufficient to recommend them in every family.

Sea-Kale.—We have seldom or never seen this vegetable in a cottage-garden; why it should be excluded we do not know, unless its being considered one of the luxuries of large gardens should unfit it for humbler ones. It is not only extremely wholesome, nutritious, and of easy culture, but, planted on a north border, which is little esteemed for other crops, it comes into use when vegetables of all kinds are usually scarce, and is always a saleable commodity if grown as a source of profit. It may be raised by sowing seed early in the month, or by slips of the root, or small crowns planted in February or early in March. For seeds, draw drills two inches deep, in light, rich soil, and let the seed be dropped about three inches apart in the rows, which should be one foot wide; seedlings are preferable to root-slips. The first season they will only require to be kept free from weeds, and in the following spring they should be planted out permanently; the ground for them should be well manured, and broken up about 18 inches deep, by being bastard trenched; plant in patches three together, about six inches apart, in the form of a triangle, and two feet from patch to patch. After some of the seedlings have been planted out in rows to strengthen, they may be placed thick in large pots or boxes, in November, and treated as recommended for Rhubarb, any time during winter, or early in spring. To blanch in the open ground, the buds or crowns must be covered with clear sand about two inches thick, and then have placed over them large pots inverted, old boxes or hampers, or any other available thing which will prevent them being broken when they are covered with long dung, fern, or leaves, sufficiently thick to exclude frost; or they may be planted one foot apart, and covered with sawdust, old tanners' bark, or sand one foot thick above their crowns, and allowed to grow to the top at their natural season; but this is not so good as the other method for blanching. The covering up with long dung, &c., is only necessary when it is desired to have it early; otherwise, in its natural season, the exclusion of light is only necessary. The plants will last many years. Sea-kale is an excellent natural sweetener of the blood in spring, and may render the use of medicine or doctors' visits unnecessary.

Slips of Sage, Thyme, Rue, Hyssop, Lavender, and other herbs, may be planted in a shady place.

FRUIT.

Remove foreright or ill-placed shoots from any trained trees; grafting may still be performed early in the month. Clear fruit-trees and bushes from suckers, and keep the ground about them frequently loosened by the hoe; destroy slugs and snails, likewise caterpillars, as soon as they appear. This is a proper season to layer vines, which is readily done by loosening a convenient and healthy shoot, and making a slit half through the shoot under the eye which it is intended should be the bottom of the future plant upwards two or three inches; then bend it into a pot or in the ground, securing it there with a hooked peg, and tying it upright to a stake to prevent its being broken; it will be well rooted by November, when it may be permanently transplanted.

FLOWERS.

Annuals.—The main sowing of hardy kinds should be sown this month as directed in March. The half-hardy kinds may be put in at the end of the month in the same manner as the hardy ones.

Auriculas when in flower should be protected from the sun or rains, but allow them all the air possible; they should receive regular supplies of water: if manure-water is given alternately, they will be much benefited; but never water them over the leaves. Polyanthuses in pots may be treated in a similar manner.

Biennials, as Wallflowers, Brompton and Giant Stocks, Hollyhocks, Campanulas, Sweet Williams, &c., should be planted out early in the month, if not done in autumn; and towards the end the same kinds may be sown to procure them strong for another season.

Cuttings of Fuchsias, Heliotropes, Salvias, Verbenas, and Petunias may be planted in pots half filled with soil, and plunged in a warm situation, placing over the pot a flat piece of glass to exclude air, or the pot may be placed in the window of a dwelling-room; many plants rather difficult to root may be struck this way, the sides of the pots acting as a sufficient shade; the piece of glass should be wiped or occasionally turned during damp weather; the earliest shoots of China Roses taken off close to the old wood when about four inches long and treated thus, will make blooming plants by autumn.

Dahlias.—The old roots should be started to grow before dividing or planting them; they may be placed in a box of light soil or decayed leaves, and kept moist, setting them out in the sun during the day, and taking them in, or effectually securing them from frost at night, by some Willows and a covering of Ferns. As soon as the shoots are three or four inches long, they may all except one be taken off close to the old tuber, and struck either as recommended for other cuttings, or in phials of water, or in damp moss; it is important to preserve the lowermost eyes in plants intended to store away for another season, although cuttings taken off higher up the stem will make equally good flowering plants for the present year. It is unnecessary to strike cuttings if the roots can be divided into as many pieces, each containing an eye as there are plants required: the buds should be allowed to shoot an inch or two before they are divided; by large cultivators artificial heat is usually employed to start the Dahlia earlier in the year, but plants started towards the end of this month under a south wall or in a box, as above, will make stronger and shorter jointed growths, and usually flower the best.

Carnations.—The planting out or potting in large pots must not be delayed.

Mignonette should be sown in the open border and in pots or boxes for flowering in the window in July; let the soil be mixed with one-half well-rotted dung, in which the plants will grow strong and become less liable to suffer from the effects of heat and dry weather.

Tigridia Pavonia bulbs should now be planted two inches deep.

Watch the advancing buds of Roses, and if the leaves appear curled search for a grub whose presence this indicates, or the bloom will be destroyed by it. Window plants should be repotted, and the branches trained or thinned out if necessary; put sticks to any advancing flower-stems; choice Tulips should be protected from heavy rains or frost if possible; where this cannot be done, shade them from the sun, and water the leaves when frozen early in the day. Clip box-edgings; turn the walks if of gravel, and rake down the beds or borders smooth and neat.

MAY.

Towards the middle of this month all kinds of tender plants may be placed or planted out of doors; and for cuttings or seedlings which have been housed, either morning or evening in showery weather is the best time. No plant should be planted out without first ascertaining its habit, height, and colour of the flower, so that the most proper situation may be determined for it. Half-hardy plants, as Fuchsias, Hydrangeas, and Agapanthuses, or African Lilies, may now have their winter coverings removed. In dry weather water becomes necessary to many plants in the open gronnd; but it should not be used unless positively required, as the benefits arising from artificial watering are but temporary, and it has the effect of exciting the roots, thereby rendering them more susceptible of drought after the water given them has been evaporated. When, however, it becomes really necessary to water, it should be given morning and evening, much more abundantly than is usually done, and never discontinued after its commencement, until a change in the weather renders it no longer necessary. A proper discrimination in the selection of objects for watering should be made, preferring seed-beds and crops which can be regularly and thoroughly watered, as Radishes, Lettuce, or newly-set plants. In the case of Strawberries or fresh-planted trees, mulching with straw or grass, to prevent the rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil, should be adopted.

VEGETABLES.

Hoe between and thin out the Onions where they are too thick, and fill up the vacancies, in wet weather. Hoe and thin Carrots, leaving them about six inches apart, and Parsneps nine inches. Strew soot or lime over any seedlings infested with insects. Keep the hoe industriously employed between all advancing crops; any plants intended for seed should have stakes placed to them to prevent them from being broken. Never attempt to save seeds of two varieties of the same kind of vegetable at one time; as, for instance, Cabbage and Cauliflower, or Broccoli, it being impossible to prevent them from being mixed by insects; and instead of producing the true kinds, a race of worthless mules will be the consequence; therefore, if seed-saving is adopted, which is not to be recommended except in a few instances, only save one of a kind—as, one Lettuce, one Bean, Curled Parsley, Celery, &c.

Beans.—Sow as recommended last month; the Long-pod is the most profitable. Should the weather prove dry, the seed may be soaked 24 hours before planting, and the open drills watered. Top the early crops as soon as they are in full flower, or when the black fly makes its appearance, which it always does upon the tops. Pinching them off is the best and surest remedy; draw earth to the stems when about six inches high.

Borecole.—If sufficient were not raised from the sowing made last month, some more should be put in immediately.

Brussels Sprouts.—The same treatment may be given as for Borecole.

Broccoli.—Another small sowing of the Early Purple Sprouting may be made to succeed the first; also White Broccoli for spring, if room is no object.

Cabbage.—Sow, about the third or last week, some quick-heading sorts for use during the autumn. These will continue good until severe frost spoils them, and renders winter Greens tender. Early York, Battersea, or similar quick kinds should be chosen. Some of the stoutest plants of the March sowing should now be planted out one foot apart, leaving the smaller plants for succession. Cabbages should have dung given them at planting, unless the land is strong. Tie up the leaves of some of the earliest to assist their hearting.

Carrots.—The Early Horn may be thinned to about three inches apart; and when they get too thick again, every other one may be drawn for immediate use.

Cauliflowers.—In the second or third week, the crop to come into use in October should be sown, and those raised in March should be finally planted out; choose for them an open spot of deep, well-enriched soil, and supply them copiously with water if the weather renders it necessary, as they delight in moisture. They may be watered with manure-water from the cesspool occasionally.

Celery.—Early this month the first plants will probably be sufficiently advanced to prick out in a warm sheltered situation to strengthen. The best plan is to choose a perfectly hard surface; and upon this, spread a layer of rotten dung about three inches thick, beating it tolerably firm with the head of a rake. Upon this spread a thin coating of soil, say half an inch thick, and into this prick the plants three inches apart. The advantages of this method are, that the plants root better in dung than soil, and are much easier kept moist, which is essential to them; and by having a hard surface beneath, they are prevented from forming tap-roots, and rendered less likely to run to seed prematurely; and on removing them to plant in the trenches, they may be cut out with balls of matted fibres, and being then well watered, will scarcely flag at all. Shade them for a few days after they are pricked out, and guard them from slugs.

Cress may be sown every month for a succession in a moist situation. Mustard must be sown every fortnight. The seeds do not require covering, but the ground should be made quite level, and watered; then strew the seed thickly on the surface, and press it in with a flat piece of board, or the back of the spade.

Kidney-Beans.—This delicious vegetable may be eaten freely by the most delicate person; the ground intended for Beans should never be manured at the time of sowing; but if fresh soil has been trenched up in a suitable place, sow them in it. Fulmer's Early, or Negro, may be sown, for the first crop, the first or second week; for a succession, sow according to the demand, once a month; the cream-coloured is the best for a main crop; the rows should be 18 inches or two feet apart, and the drills two inches deep. In dry weather, water the drills before sowing the seeds, which should be dropped in two inches apart.

Scarlet-Runner Beans.—This prolific and important crop to the cottager should also be sown the first or second week this month. For a plant so familiar as this, particular circumstances will always point out the most desirable situation either in the garden to form an arbour, to hide something unsightly, or to cover the cottage-porch. No creeper is more suitable, or has more claims for such situations. Scarlet Runners will grow in nearly any soil; but if sown in the open part of the garden, the rows should range north and south; draw the drills from two to three inches deep, and drop the seeds the same distance apart. To ensure good crops, detached or single rows are preferable to sowing them in a plot, even if a good width be left between, which should never be less than three feet. They are sometimes grown without stakes, and kept dwarf by having their tops frequently pinched off; one important matter is, never to leave pods for seed over the whole piece, but gather clean, and leave sufficient for seed ungathered in one place, as most plants after they have matured a few seeds cease to be so prolific as before.

Leeks.—The young plants will probably be ready by the end of the month, or as soon as they are six inches high, for transplanting out permanently. A piece of the strongest land should be chosen for them, which has been deeply dug and well manured. They may be planted in drills a foot apart, and about nine inches in the row; or a large dibber may be used for each to make a wide hole, about four inches deep, into which the plants must be dropped, and fixed by pouring some water from the spout of a watering-pot into the holes; make some puddle, in which the roots must be dipped before planting.

Lettuce.—A succession may again be sown; let the surface of the ground be freshened up, if it has not been recently dug, and sow thinly upon a piece sufficiently large to hold plants for a fortnight's supply; and let the thinnings be planted on an adjoining piece of the same size. If the ground is moderately dry, tread the seeds in, and cover them lightly with soil from the alleys.

Marjoram.—The sweet or knotted kind may now be sown in a warm situation.

Marigold.—Those who like the flavour of the flowers in soups should sow now; they will grow in any soil or situation.

Nasturtium, or Indian Cress, is not only useful, but exceedingly ornamental; it should, therefore, be sown early, where it will climb, to hide any unsightly object, or cover an arbour; the dark-flowering kinds produce fruit as plentifully as the light one, and make a beautiful variety. The seeds pickled resemble capers, and by some persons are preferred. If not used by the cottager, they will find a ready sale. The young points of the side shoots and the flowers may be used with Mustard and Cress, and are considered highly beneficial to persons subject to flatulency and weakness of the bowels. Sow the seeds in drills an inch and a half deep, in any situation. There is a dwarf kind, which is more an object for the flower-garden—it possesses the same properties; also a double-flowered variety, worthy a place in the window or flower-border.

Onions.—The surface-soil about them cannot be too often loosened; and the autumn-sown ones must be planted out during the first moist weather; choose for them a piece of rich deeply-dug soil, and in planting take great care not to bury the bulb of the Onion, only inserting its roots in the soil, settling it about them by a copious watering in the evening, which must be continued until it has made fresh roots. Plant the Onions in rows eight inches apart and six inches from each other.

Peas.—Sow as before for succession; and earth-up and stick those advancing.

Potatoes may still be planted as directed last month. Draw or add earth to any rising through the ground, especially to those planted in March, for fear of frost.

Radishes.—Sow as recommended last month.

Savoy.—See Borecole.

Summer Savory may be sown the first week; it is an excellent seasoning for Peas, and other similar vegetables, and is said to correct their tendency to create flatulency; it likes a dry situation, and may remain where sown.

Spinach may be sown in a shaded situation, but will soon run to seed. The round-leaved kind is proper to sow now. Spinach is not a profitable summer crop.

Turnips.—About the middle of the month a moderate sowing may be made of Early Dutch; this sowing will not stand long; if dry weather occurs it must be watered. Turnips are nourishing food, and if grown upon poor soil and dug in they enrich it considerably.

FRUIT.

Vines, towards the end of the month, or as soon as the fruit-bearing shoots can be distinguished, should have the weak and ill-placed ones rubbed off. There is usually too much young wood left in Vines, which only crowds, and prevents the fruit and the bearing-rods of the next year from ripening. When the runners of Strawberries are not required for propagation, cut them off, as they withdraw considerable nourishment from the plants; water them regularly and copiously, if the weather renders it necessary. Any grafts which appear firmly united, and are growing freely, may have the clay removed from them in wet weather, and the union newly tied, as the first will soon pinch. On removing the clay, if the union is not perfect, a little damp moss may be tied on in its place, and stakes put to them. Remove suckers or strong growths from the middle of Gooseberry and Currant bushes, and stop the shoots where large fruit is desired. Thin out the suckers of Raspberries to four or six of the strongest. Look over trained trees, and regulate the shoots by removing foreright and ill-placed ones. Watch narrowly for insects, and destroy them.

FLOWERS.

Creepers against walls should never be allowed to become entangled in their growths before they are trained. Keep all advancing flower-stems neatly tied; if this is neglected too long, no amount of after care will make them look neat. When the stems of Fuchsia have become a good length, some may be layered, by making an incision on the upper side, &c., as recommended for Carnations in July; they will soon root, and make fine plants for flowering late in autumn in pots.

Annuals may be sown for late autumn-flowering.

Auriculas.—Unless seed is wanted, cut down the flower-stems as soon as the bloom is over; they should then be potted, using plenty of drainage, with the following compost:—One-half rich turfy loam; one-fourth well-rotted cow-dung, or prepared night-soil; and one-fourth sharp river-sand: these should have been well mixed, and frequently turned in winter; if a few half-decayed tree-leaves are added at the time of potting, they will assist in keeping the soil open. After they are potted, set them on a stage of boards facing the east. Polyanthuses, when done flowering, may be planted out under an east fence or wall.

Dahlias, about the middle of the month, or as soon after as the plants can be ready, may be planted out permanently; a fresh loamy soil suits them best, when it can be had; but if circumstances render it necessary to plant year after year in the same situation, some of the old soil should be taken away, and fresh brought to replace it. The holes for them should be broken up 18 inches deep; where the soil is of a light texture, loam should be added, and the crowns of the roots placed so deep as to admit of their being mulched, and then made level with the border with a thin covering of soil, which will not only obviate the unsightly appearance of mulching, but prevent insects harbouring in it, which they otherwise would do. If Dahlias are planted in straight lines, adhere to the following arrangement of colours as near as possible, without, at the same time, losing sight of the importance of regulating them according to the height they grow, which is also necessary in creating a good effect:—white, orange, purple, yellow; white, lilac, purple, scarlet. We do not suppose that in many cottage-gardens all these colours, with their shades, will be possessed; but this arrangement will show the mixture of colours in the manner that the best judges consider the most harmonious. Orange should always be separated from yellow or red, blue from violet, and so on. White will harmonise with any colour.

Heartsease.—Propagate by cuttings in a shady place for autumn-flowering; young plants always produce the largest and finest flowers.

Hydrangeas.—Thin out the shoots when too thick, leaving only the strongest; some of the points may be put in as cuttings. Many methods of turning the flowers blue have been recommended; planting them in peat-earth will generally accomplish it.

Marvel of Peru roots may now be planted out in a warm place, as recommended for Dahlias.

Pelargoniums (Scarlet) which have been kept in the cellar may now be planted out; also Fuchsias.

Pinks of choice kinds should have their weak flower-stems removed, leaving only the centre one, and the blooms on each plant should be reduced to four or five to have them fine; water them with manure-water. In tying up the stems, do not tie over a joint, or in growing they are liable to be broken.

Propagate by cuttings, as recommended in April, Double Wallflowers, Rockets, Double Lychnis, &c.

Stocks.—Sow Giant and Brompton, covering the seeds lightly.

JUNE.

Watering out of doors is more or less necessary during this month, for newly-planted vegetables and flowers, and from drought. After watering, the ground round the plants becomes hard upon the surface, if not loosened with the hoe. Gather herbs for drying just before they are in full flower, as they then contain their essential oils in greater abundance than at any other time. Gather them in dry weather, and spread them in the shade to dry, as if placed in the sun it destroys their colour and aroma. Remove Cabbage-stalks not required for sprouts, and all kinds of decaying crops.

VEGETABLES.

Beans.—The last crop may now be sown of Early Longpod or Mazagan; if the weather is dry, soak the seeds and water the drills as before. Top any in full bloom, and draw earth to those advancing.

Borecole.—Towards the end of the month some of the stoutest plants will be ready for final transplanting, which should be done, if possible, in moist weather. Draw drills 18 inches or two feet apart; if 18 inches apart, place the plants the same distance in the rows, or 15 inches if in drills two feet apart. The roots had better be puddled before planting.

Brussels Sprouts.—Treat precisely as the above.

Broccoli.—Some plants of Purple Sprouting will now be ready for planting out in a similar manner to Borecole. A well-prepared plot of strong ground should be chosen in an open situation for all these winter crops; but if there is a scarcity of room, some may be planted between the potatoes and the haulm kept from smothering them. If it is wished to grow the spring kinds of Broccoli, they must be sown early this month.

Cabbage.—A few more of the March-sown may be planted out, to succeed those planted last month. About the 25th of the month sow a few of the Early York for a first crop of Coleworts: these are much neglected in cottage-gardens, although the circumstance of their occupying the ground so short a time, and being equal to young spring Cabbage, from growing so quick no crop can be more profitable. The main sowing is made next month.

Carrots, if not permanently thinned, should be now, hoeing deeply among them at the same time.

Celery.—As soon as the earliest plants have become pretty strong, prepare a bed for them as follows:—Take out the earth from a deeply-dug piece of ground, where the soil is rich and light, about six inches deep and four feet wide, laying it in a ridge along the side of the opening; then add to the surface of the bed a layer of well-rotted dung three inches thick; turn this in carefully, bringing about two inches of soil to the top; then plant in rows crosswise 15 inches apart and six inches plant from plant, reducing the tops slightly. By this method a great number of plants are raised upon a small piece of ground, and it answers equally well for single rows for early use. In earthing up, two pieces of board are used of the same length as the width of the bed, placing one along each row, and filling between them, lifting the boards out carefully and proceeding with the next row, always taking care not to add too much soil at a time. Do not allow the plants to want water at any time, nor earth too soon, as the object of earthing is merely to blanch for use; and a fortnight or three weeks will accomplish this. After the plants are earthed they cease to grow fast.

Cress and Mustard may again be sown as before.

Kidney Beans.—Sow cream-coloured. See the directions given in May. If the weather is dry, soak the seeds before sowing for 24 hours, and water the drills.

Leeks.—Plant, if not previously done, as recommended last month.

Lettuce.—Towards the end of the month sow for succession as recommended in May.

Onions.—Hoe between and keep free from weeds.

Peas.—In the first week the last sowing for the season may be made, for which choose Knight's Dwarf Green Marrow, as it is better able to withstand drought than many other kinds. In dry soils, if a narrow trench be taken out, and some rotten dung put in it, sowing the Peas above it, they will not be so liable to mildew. These late Peas must be sown thinner than the early kinds, as they branch a good deal: they also require stronger sticks. Water them in the rows if dry weather occur; draw earth to the stems and stick those advancing.

Potatoes.—Earth-up after rain, when the surface soil is tolerably dry; leave the ridges rather wide at top than otherwise.

Radish.—Sow any of the kinds upon a north border or other moist situation.

Scarlet Beans may yet be sown. Draw earth to those sown last month, and stop any intended to be grown without sticks.

Turnips.—A main sowing may now be made. If space be an object, sow White Stone; but otherwise Yellow Dutch or Swedish will be found to keep longer and more solid; and any roots left in the ground will produce an abundance of delicious and wholesome greens early in spring. Tread the seed in lightly, and water it when necessary. When the plants come up, sprinkle them with soot or lime.

FRUIT.

Cherry-trees on walls usually become infested with black fly at this season, which, if not checked, will extend to the fruit. An effectual and simple remedy is, immediately they are perceived mix some clayey soil with water in such proportions as will form a thin puddle, into which dip the infested points, leaving them to dry in the sun. After the enclosed insects have perished, the clay may readily be washed off; but it will do no harm in remaining. Roses and many other plants may be cleaned in the same manner. Vines trained against the house or walls must now be looked over weekly, and all weak and superfluous shoots removed. The earlier this is attended to the better, and more likely to forward the ripening of the fruit. A common fault committed in the management of Vines, is leaving in too much wood, which not only hinders the fruit of the current year from receiving the greatest nourishment, but prevents the fruiting wood for next season from maturing its buds, to assist which all the sun and air possible should be permitted to penetrate. This should be borne in mind when thinning out young and useless shoots; do not allow one spur to support two bunches of grapes, but remove the smallest or uppermost one, and stop the shoots at an eye above the fruit. Continue to water Strawberries, if necessary. Keep newly-grafted shoots securely tied, and the summer shoots of trained trees fastened in.

FLOWERS.

Small plants of Pelargoniums or Fuchsias intended for the windows in autumn will make fine specimens for that purpose, if planted out early this month; or they may be potted at once into their winter pots, and plunged out of doors, taking care that they have good drainage, and using precautions against their rooting through the bottoms or over the tops of the pots.

Annuals.—Some of the quick-flowering kinds may yet be sown, as Virginian Stock, Venus's Looking-glass, Clárkia, Collinsia, Gilia, &c. Some of those thinned out from the border may be potted for flowering in the window, or be placed in a shady place, to form a succession. They will require plenty of water. Some of the more tender kinds which were sown in pots, and raised in the cucumber-pit, may be planted in the open borders, as French and African Marigolds, Ten-week Stocks, China Asters, Zinnias, and Phlox Drummondii.

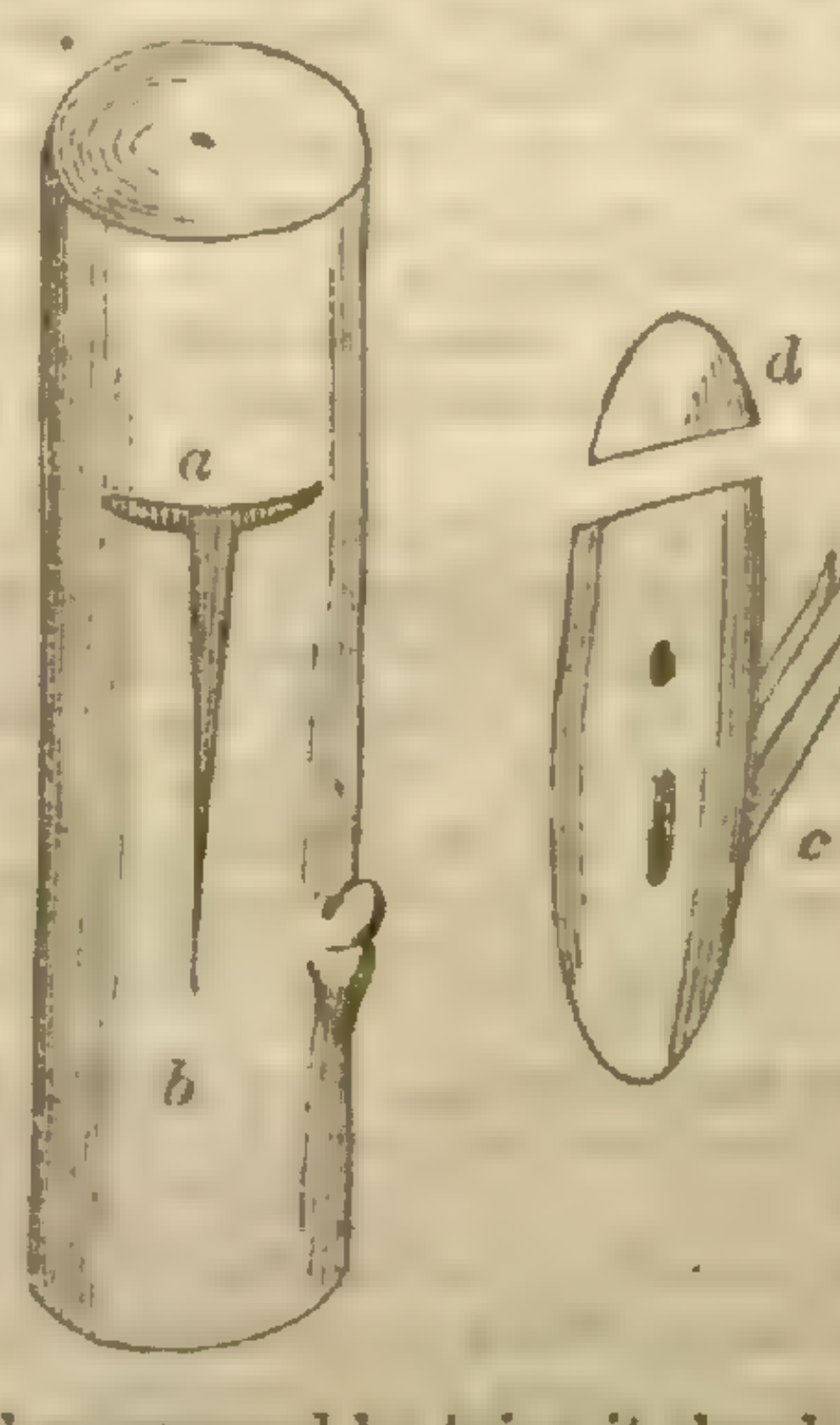
Bulbs of Ranunculus, Hyacinths, Anemones, and Tulips, as soon as the foliage has turned yellow, must be taken up, if they are choice kinds, and stored away when dry in paper-bags until the planting season. If suffered to remain in the ground, they shoot again in the autumn, which weakens the bulbs, and spoils their blooming at the proper season: and Tulips, when left in the ground, become run in their colours. The soil should be carefully cleansed from them, but none of the skins removed. Care must be taken in handling Ranunculuses and Anemones, not to break their claws.

Carnations should have neat sticks placed to tie their flower-stems to. This should be done loosely, to admit their elongating without breaking. If aphides infest the young buds, which is apt to be the case, they may be brushed off with a stiff feather, or dusted in the morning, when damp, with Scotch snuff. Pale-coloured kinds will be much benefited by applications of liquid manure once or twice a week. Liquid manure will be found of great advantage to other florists' flowers when putting forth their flower-stems—namely, Pinks, Ranunculuses, Polyanthuses, and Hyacinths.

Dahlias.—Keep them neatly and securely tied up, and water them if necessary.

Fuchsias, Verbenas, Heliotropes, and similar plants, readily strike by cuttings now.

Roses may be budded towards the end of the month. This operation is performed as follows:—Select a healthy, free-grown shoot, and at an eligible position for a bud make a cross-cut through the bark, as is shown in the figure at *a*; then from the centre of this, by passing the knife downwards, make the longitudinal incision *b*, taking care that the knife does not penetrate deeper than the inner bark. If the stock is in a proper state for budding, the edges of this T-shaped wound may be readily raised. Then from the kind to be budded choose a healthy, full-grown bud, and with a very sharp knife pare it off with a small portion of the wood, in the form of a shield, as at *c*. This, after the wood has been carefully separated from it without injuring the base of the bud, is pushed below the bark by introducing its lower end at the cross-cut *a*. When it has been pushed down nearly its length, the upper end of the bud must be cut off, *d*, so as to fit the upper side of the cross-cut *a* exactly. The bud is then secured by tying it closely with bast or worsted; and some recommend a coating of clay and cow-dung, to exclude air. Unless the bark rises freely from the stock, it is not in a good state for budding. Roses which are not readily raised from cuttings should be layered early in this month. The operation is precisely similar to that described for Carnations.—See July.



Perennials and Biennials, raised from seed, may be pricked out, to strengthen before their final transplantation.

Pinks.—Many kinds of choice Pinks, in expanding, are liable to burst their calyx, either from robust growth, or a naturally short calyx. To prevent this, a narrow strip of parchment or bladder may be passed round them, and secured with a little gum-water; or if bladder is used when moist, it will adhere of itself, and can be readily removed before exhibition. Some circular pieces of card should also be cut of the same width as the flower, to arrange the petals upon; for although the guard petals of a first-rate pink should expand even and level, it is better secured by this contrivance. Slit the card to the centre on one side, and in the centre make two or three cross-cuts, to admit its being fixed upon the calyx without bruising it. As the flowers expand, the small or irregular petals must be extracted, and the others laid out horizontally, so as not to interrupt the circular lacings. Some short-calyxed Pinks will burst in defiance of these precautions. To prevent this being done irregularly, it is better to slit the calyx of such kinds a short distance down at each of their segments before placing the ligature round them. Expanded flowers must be shaded from the sun if it be wished to retain their beauty any length of time. Various means in the absence of an awning will suggest themselves for this, as caps of stout paper, painted, and supported above them with a stick, like a miniature umbrella, or square pieces of thin board, about six inches wide, fixed upon a stick. The best time for piping is when the plants are in full bloom; if delayed much longer, the shoots get hard, and do not root so readily. They should be taken off when about two inches long, and have the leaves from the two lowermost joints stripped off. Do not shorten the remaining leaves, as is frequently practised. Then in a shady part of the garden prepare some light soil, by digging it fine and level, watering it until it becomes a puddle. Whilst in this state plant the pipings, but do not water them after they are planted. To ensure success, a hand-glass should be placed over them; or they may be planted in wide-mouthed pots with a piece of flat glass over, as recommended in April; or place them at the front of the Cucumber-pit. These early pipings make handsomer and stronger plants than later ones, and are therefore much to be preferred.

Water copiously all plants in pots, newly-planted seedlings, &c., in the evenings. Gather all decayed flowers, as it prolongs the flowering season of such plants as Calceolarias, China Roses, &c., and is, besides, a nice occupation for children. Destroy weeds. Tie up all advancing flower-stems at an early period; for if allowed to grow straggling at first, no after management will make them look neat. Examine the buds of Roses for grubs: any plants infested with worms may be cleansed of them by watering with lime-water.

JULY.

Remove all crops of Peas, Beans, &c., the moment they cease to be useful, as they not only continue to exhaust the ground, but encourage snails and slugs. The Pea-haulm may be dried in the sun for bedding a pig or cow, and some lengths of the stoutest Bean-stalks saved for earwig traps; sow the ground where they have grown with soot or quicklime to destroy slugs, and immediately prepare it for winter Greens or Colewort; preserve ripening seeds from birds, by stretching some dark-coloured worsted over them, and gather any that are ripe. Cut herbs in flower for drying. The principal crops of winter Greens should be planted this month; any plants found to be diseased with clubs should have the callosities pared off, and their roots and stems dipped in a puddle of earth and soot, or a little lime should be sprinkled in the holes at planting; discard any plants which are blind, that is, when their heart has been destroyed by an insect and grown over by the footalks; they require examination to detect the faulty ones. Advantage should be taken of rainy weather for planting, otherwise copious waterings will be necessary; dipping the roots in puddle before planting is beneficial in dry weather.

VEGETABLES.

Beans.—Mazagan Beans may be sown, but they cease to be profitable at this late season; earth-up and top those advancing.

Borecole.—The main plantation must be made as soon as the plants are fit and the weather favourable.—See last month.

Brussels' Sprouts and Savoys.—Treat as Borecole.

Broccoli.—Plant out the main crop of the Purple Sprouting, for which choose the strongest ground the garden affords; or it may be planted beside Borecole, and treated in a similar manner.

Cabbage.—Some of those sown in May may now be planted for autumn and early winter use, a feet apart. A few more seeds for Colewort should be sown as before, about the middle of the month, and in late cold situations Large York, Nonpareil, Vanack, or any favourite kind, may be sown in the last week, for the principal spring and summer crop; in early situations next month will do for this. An open spot of light soil should be chosen for the seed-bed, and sow rather thin, which will cause the plants to rise stronger; the beds must be kept watered in dry weather and shaded until the seeds vegetate.

Cauliflower.—If any were sown in May, they will be ready for transplanting this month; choose for them a moist situation, and let the ground be rich and well dug; plant them in drills two feet apart, and give them copious supplies of water whenever dry weather occurs.

Celery.—The main crop should now be planted the first favourable weather, in shallow trenches, 15 inches wide, into which plenty of well-rotted dung has been dug; stretch a line along the bottom, and plant a row on each side of the line; the trenches may be about three feet apart, when more than one is required; if it is intended to grow a few plants of an extra size for exhibition, they should be planted in detached holes expressly prepared for them, by breaking them up deep and adding plenty of good dung; set the plants upon the surface, and supply them regularly and copiously with water when necessary. To blanch them, the leaves may be tied together loosely, and wound round with straw or hay-bands, a little at a time—or four narrow pieces of wood may be nailed together, forming a square tube about one foot long and eight inches square, and slipped over them, filling up the sides with dry sand or gravel; when the first length becomes filled up, another may be added. Earthing-up Celery with a great mass of soil prevents its becoming very large, particularly in dry seasons, as it precludes the roots of the plants from receiving much moisture, which is of the greatest importance to them.

Cucumbers will require the bearing shoots to be regularly distributed, and all weakly ones removed, also bad leaves or deformed fruit; and they must be supplied regularly with water.

Kidney-Beans.—The last crop should be sown the first week; none will be found more profitable than the cream-coloured; draw a little earth to the stems of those advancing.

Lettuce.—A few more may be sown for succession (see May). In dry weather never neglect the watering of Lettuce, both in the seed-bed and when fit for use, and stir the soil frequently about them.

Onions.—Potatoe-Onions may be taken up as soon as the stems have withered; leave them exposed root upwards a few days in the sun before they are stored by; preserve sufficient to replant in December. Large bulbs produce the greatest weight, but small bulbs form the handsomest Onions; these should be used before the spring or autumn-sown.

Peas.—Earth-up and stick as they may require. Put sticks to them immediately after they are high enough to be earthed.

Potatoes.—Draw earth up to their stems, in a rounded ridge, but not to a pointed one; pick off the blossoms as soon as they begin to expand; children can perform this, and it has been proved to increase the weight of produce over others where blossoms had been left.

Radish.—A few of the Turnip-rooted kinds may be sown in a shaded place.

Scarlet-Beans will now require staking, which must not be neglected, or their growths become entangled. The stakes should be about six feet high, and thrust firmly in the ground; about midway up two smaller rods may be wreathed between them; or if the rods are small at top, they may be secured to each other to form a bower; this will, however, prevent the inner sides of the rows being so productive. Remember what was said in May respecting leaving Pods for seed.

FRUIT.

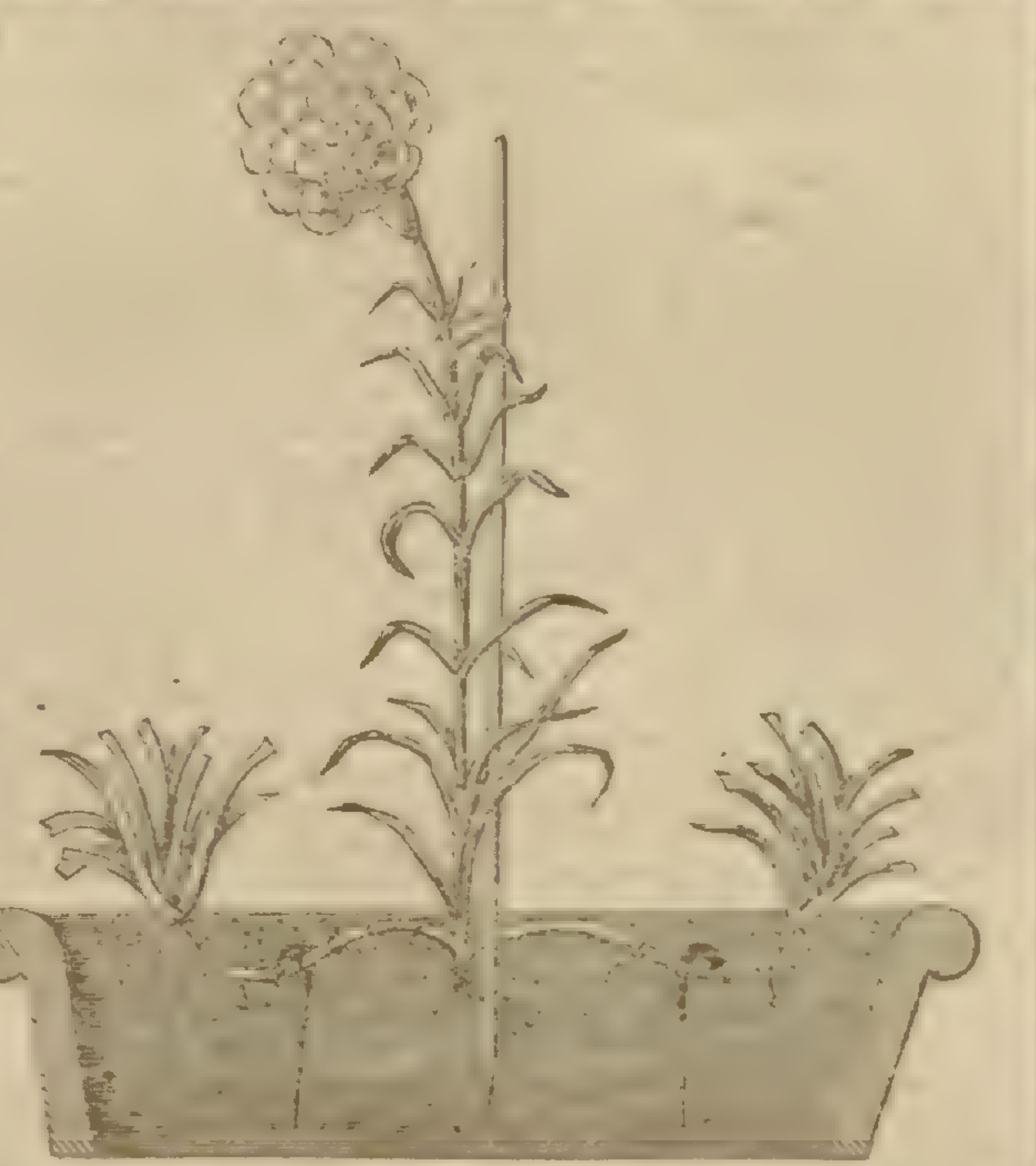
If it is intended to make new plantations of Strawberries, select now some of the strongest runners for that purpose; by planting out during showery weather at this season, they become well established before winter, and usually produce a few fine fruit the following season, which can hardly be the case when delayed until spring. Cherries, Peaches, or Plums may now be budded in the same manner as described for Roses last month; examine grafts, and remove any shoots or suckers that may withdraw nourishment from the scion, and keep it secure from injury by winds. Trained Pears, Plums, Apples, or Cherries, should have all the summer growths, except those intended to be trained in, shortened back to two or three eyes, to encourage the formation of fruit buds. Vines must be regularly looked over, and have all weak, useless shoots removed, as last month; if the smallest berries are thinned out regularly and carefully with a pair of scissors, the remaining berries will swell much larger, and in favourable seasons be scarcely distinguishable from hothouse fruit. Currants and Gooseberries should have any of their summer wood that may shade the fruit cut out. Gooseberries intended for exhibition must have no rain upon them; many growers place a saucer of water beneath each fruit, of which only four or five are left upon a young vigorous tree, which is either mulched with well-rotted dung or watered with manure-water whilst the fruit is swelling.

FLOWERS.

Annuals, during showery weather, may be thinned out, and the thinnings planted.

Bulbs.—Continue to take up as their foliage decays, and supply their places with annuals or other plants.

Carnations.—Towards the middle or end of the month is the most proper time to layer these, for which choose dry weather, as the shoots are then much less liable to snap off when bending them after the incision is made. The operation is performed as follows:—First remove the leaves from the part of the stem to be buried in the soil, and about an inch of the extreme points of the terminal leaves; then with a sharp knife make an incision a short distance below the most eligible joint to be found within about two or three of the top; the cut should pass half through the stem, and then upwards, nearly to the joint above, and cut the small portion of stem remaining at the tongue immediately below the joint (see figure); then bend the shoot down to the soil, which has been loosened for its reception, and secure it there with a small hooked stick, covering it with some finely-broken soil, an inch deep, considerably firm about it: after this, a watering renders the operation complete. All common layering is managed on the same principle, a layer being "a cutting not separated from the parent plant until it has emitted roots for its own support." In layering many kinds of brittle plants it will be found a good plan to make the cut upon the upper side, instead of the lower one, for this reason: when the layer is bent down, after the incision is made at top, the strain is upon the stem, which will stretch a little without breaking; but when made at the under side, the strain is on the flat-sided wound, which readily snaps. Where the Carnation stems are very numerous it may be worth while to put some in as pipings, in the same manner as recommended for Pinks, about the 1st of the month; these are much less certain than layers, but are said to make healthier and stouter plants when they do strike; a gentle bottom-heat would be of advantage to them. The opening flowers must be protected from sun and rain, the calyx tied or secured, and the petals arranged as has been recommended for Pinks. If seedlings were raised last year, they will now be in flower; select those worth keeping.



Dahlias.—Thin out weak branches, and keep the plants neatly and securely tied; cuttings may now be struck, for preserving in pots during winter.

Heartsease.—Plant out seedlings, and propagate choice kinds by cuttings, in a shaded situation.

Hydrangeas may be increased at this season by cuttings, as recommended in April, or by layers, making the tongue at the origin of this season's young wood, and shortening the top.

Pelargoniums which have flowered may be cut down, and cuttings of the best kinds put in; they will readily root now.

Pinks.—Pipings may be still put in, and the decayed flowers removed.

Roses may be budded if the bark rises freely. The stems which have flowered should be cut down to a good eye; a succession of flowers will be thus encouraged; examine the earliest buds, that the ties are not pinching.

Stocks.—In leaving single-flowered plants to produce seed, choose those containing the greatest number of petals.

When double-flowering herbaceous plants are going out of flower, they will be usually found in the fittest state for increase. Clip Box-edgings—also deciduous hedges. Keep creepers neatly trained up, and allow no weeds to be seen.

AUGUST.

During this month the hues of autumn will begin to make their appearance; but its approaches in the flower-borders may be deferred by regularly removing decayed flowers of such plants as throw up a succession. Chinese Chrysanthemums should have their tops taken off now at different heights, so that the flowers may range above each other, and the plants become furnished with numerous flowering branches instead of one; some of the strongest of the top-shoots removed may be immediately planted into small pots as cuttings—they will soon root and make dwarf flowering plants. The bandages round buds or late grafts will by this time require loosening, and retying if they are not firmly united. Plants intended for late flowering in the window, as Calceolarias or Fuchsias, should be kept free from flowers now; and, for the same purpose, a few of the best late annuals may be potted and placed in a shady situation. Examine bulbs that they are not damp, or they will soon become mouldy and injured. Destroy weeds and insects whenever detected. Gather herbs in flower for drying, and articles for pickling. Keep the soil about winter crops regularly loosened.

VEGETABLES.

Beans.—Earth up and top when in full bloom.

Borecole, Brussels Sprouts, Savoys, and all other advancing crops of Greens, should be frequently hoed between. As soon as they become sufficiently advanced, some earth may be drawn to their stems; this will not be required so soon where they have been planted in drills, as these become filled up in hoeing between, which answers the same purpose.

Broccoli.—Plant out the last crop of Sprouting, or any kind of Broccoli, as recommended in June; choose the strongest soil for them.

Cabbage.—In the first or at latest second week, prepare an open spot or bed for sowing Cabbage for the main spring or early summer supply; the Battersea, Early Brompton, or Vanack, are the best kinds; sow them rather thin, as it is important the young plants should rise with strong stems. A little seed of the Red Dutch may be sown at the same time and in the same manner; the seed-beds must be kept regularly watered if necessary, and they should be better shaded should the weather prove dry and hot. Towards the end of the month some of the first-sown seed for Colewort will probably be sufficiently strong for transplanting in drills a foot apart; the roots should be dipped in a puddle if the ground is dry.

Carrots.—A small patch of Early Horn may be sown on a warm border to stand the winter; they often prove valuable in spring.

Cauliflower.—Those who have built a turf-pit or possess other means of preserving young plants through the winter for heading in May, when they are valuable, should sow about the 20th to the 25th, upon a warm open aspect, in rich well-prepared soil; sow them thin, for the same reasons as mentioned for Cabbage.

Celery.—Earthing-up the earliest Celery must not be neglected, but it should never be commenced until after the roots have been well supplied with moisture, either naturally or artificially, as water does not penetrate to them so readily afterwards, without which they will neither grow large nor be good; for this reason late Celery should never be earthed up too soon, as it not only retards its growth, but injures its keeping through the winter: the outer stems should be well matured before earthing, as the only object in earthing is to blanch it, which may be accomplished in three weeks or a month. Do not add much earth at a time, and take care none enters the heart. Some late plants may be planted out in double drills about two feet apart; these will be found extremely useful for broths or soups after the earlier has been used or destroyed by frost.

Cucumbers.—Protect them from heavy rains. By closing down the lights early in the afternoon, mildew will not attack them so soon. Remove from them all diseased fruit or leaves, and stop young weakly shoots.

Leeks.—Those intended for earliest use if they were not planted deep, should have some earth drawn to their lower ends to blanch them.

Lettuce.—About the middle of the month sow for standing through the winter. Brown Cos, Brown Dutch, Cabbage, Black-seeded Green Cos, and Hammersmith Hardy Green, are the hardiest kinds.

Onions should now have their necks bent down horizontally without breaking them; those with thin necks, as soon as they become weak, should be drawn up and turned root upwards in dry weather; if they are allowed to remain in the ground after this and wet weather ensue, they will emit fresh roots, and begin to grow again, which impairs their keeping. About the third week some Brown Portugal or White Spanish should be sown for transplanting in spring, and in the first week some may be sown thick for drawing young with Radishes.

Parsley which is very thick and crowded may now be cut over close to the ground.

Radishes.—The White and Black Spanish, if sown early this month, will be fit for use in November, and through the winter.

Spinach.—At the latter end of the month the main crop of winter Spinach must be sown; for this crop the Flanders Spinach is the best; it is a round-seeded kind, by which means it may be easily known if true, the common winter Spinach having a prickly seed; it should be sown rather thin, broadcast on four feet beds, choosing for it a rich light soil and a dry situation.

Salading may be sown as before.

FRUIT.

New plantations of Strawberries may still be made, and all the runners cut off from the old plants. To protect Plums or other ripe fruit on walls from flies and wasps, some bottles hung up in the trees partly filled with beer-dregs, sweetened with treacle, will decoy them. Examine Vines regularly, and remove all useless growths, particularly any formed above the fruit, which should be exposed to the sun; the smaller berries may still be thinned out; keep all the branches neatly nailed in. Raspberry canes which have ripened off their fruit should be cut down; by so doing those intended to bear next season will be strengthened.

FLOWERS.

Annuals should be removed as soon as their flowers decay, unless seed from them is required, when a portion may remain; but in the majority of cases, the earliest flowers will have perfected their seeds before the plant becomes unsightly.

Auriculas.—Many growers prefer the first week in this month to pot their plants, alleging as a reason that when potted in May (which see) they are [illegible] in autumn, but this [illegible]. However, many successful growers have adopted both seasons. If they were potted as soon as their flowers were over, a top-dressing of the same soil will benefit them now, removing any decayed leaves, and taking off-sets from them for increase.

Bulbs.—Continue to take up any whose leaves are decayed.

Carnations may be layered in the beginning of the month, and as soon as the plants have rooted, which will be in five or six weeks, they must be taken off and potted two or three in a small pot, and placed in a shaded situation to get established before winter; they may then be placed in the pit, or be hooped over and protected during severe weather; drain the pots well, as too great abundance of wet is more to be feared than frost; the commoner kinds may be planted out without potting.

Chrysanthemums should now be shifted into their flowering-pots, using strong rich soil. It will be found a good plan to save watering, of which they require a great deal, to cover the surface-soil in the pots with moss, to prevent it from drying so quick; when they get established in these pots they may receive waterings of liquid manure twice a week.

Dahlias.—Gather seeds of any choice kinds. Keep them neatly tied, and examine the early ties that they do not pinch; loosen them if they do, or the wind will easily break them at that point. Remove decaying flowers, and watch for Caterpillars. Flowers intended for exhibition [illegible] dews and heavy rains. To entrap earwigs, place a small flower-pot inverted upon the stake with a little hay in the bottom, or put some short lengths of bean stalks amongst the branches, and examine them every morning, blowing the insects into a basin of hot water.

Heartsease.—[illegible]

Pelargoniums.—[illegible]

Pinks.—The pipings should be pricked out immediately that they are rooted, to strengthen before they are finally planted at the end of next month.

Propagate by cuttings such plants as Petunias, Verbenas, Calceolarias, scarlet Pelargoniums, and [illegible], for next year; prepare pots filled with light soil and [illegible] thickly round their sides the cuttings which will readily root if placed in a shaded situation, or in the turf-pit, or frame, where they may remain all the winter.

Stocks.—Biennial kinds, as Giant or Brompton, should now be planted out where it is intended they should flower.

Seeds of Calceolarias and Pelargoniums should be sown now in pots; if deferred until spring, they do not flower the same season. Gather any that are ripe.

Keep all plants in flower neatly tied up, and remove their flowering stems as soon as they cease to be interesting. Evergreen hedges or shrubs may be cut in, and keep every part of the garden in as perfect order as possible.

SEPTEMBER.

The shortening days, cold nights, and decreasing gaiety of the flower-borders this month, must not relax the endeavours to preserve cleanliness and neatness, but rather tend to increase perseverance in keeping the plants that remain in perfection, and all parts of the garden in still better order; this will be found the best means of extending the gratification to be derived from the garden, a clean, neat garden being at all times a pleasing object even in the depth of winter. There is, however, a great deal to do this month; flower-seeds of various kinds must be collected and dried, keeping each in a separate paper, with its name, height, and colour, or any other observation marked upon it. Any choice or half-hardy plants which have been growing in the open border during the summer should now be potted for the window, or be placed under protection. In the absence of better means of keeping scarlet or other Pelargoniums, they may be lifted with the soil adhering to their roots and hung up in a cellar. Beds for choice bulbs should now be prepared; they should be broken up eighteen inches deep, but no manure added so near their surface as to come in contact with the bulbs. Pinks also should be planted in their flowering beds, as they never do so well when disturbed in spring. Dahlias which have not been mulched, and whose crowns are near the surface, should have a layer of saw-dust spread over them, as much to keep them dry as to preserve them from sudden frost.

VEGETABLES.

Two hoeings while weeds are small will more effectually extirpate them, and be found far better for the crops, than a deferred hoeing, which will require raking off. Any spot well cleaned now will remain so, but the hoe should be employed between the advancing winter crops, whether there are weeds or not. Thin out to about six inches apart the winter Spinach, and Turnips to double that distance. Continue to gather articles for pickling, and remove all failing crops as soon as they cease to yield profit.

Cabbage.—Continue to plant out for Coleworts until sufficient ground is occupied, reserving plenty of room for the August-sown plants; as soon as they are sufficiently advanced they must be pricked out about three inches apart; it is important to do this, as it checks their quick growth, and renders them both stouter and hardier for winter.

Cauliflower.—Some of the August-sown, when they have made two perfect leaves, should be pricked out in the most sheltered place; they may survive if a mild winter ensue, particularly if some Fern is spread over them during frost; some others may either be pricked out in pots or in a box, and placed in the turf pit; or a portion of one light may be prepared for their reception, that is, by levelling the Cucumber soil, and planting them in it at three inches apart.

Celery.—Embrace fine opportunities for earthing-up, adding but little at a time.

Lettuce may be planted out to stand the winter under fences or in other sheltered situations.

Onions will be ready to draw, if it has not been done. In storing, any thick-necked ones should be separated from the others and used first; never peel off any of the coatings, or bruise them, if possible. As soon as they are perfectly dry, they should be tied up in ropes or bunches, and suspended in a dry airy place.

Potatoes.—Take up as soon as ripe, that is, when the haulm or tops are decayed. Any intended for seed should lie exposed to the sun for some days previously to storing away. The best way of preserving them is that which will keep them most effectually dry and exclude frost; if a dry cellar is possessed, nothing more will be required; if pitted out of doors, choose a dry situation; and when the Potatoes are dry, lay them in a narrow ridge, then cover them with straw, and upon this place a layer of soil, taken from the edge of the ridge, which will form a drain for the water below the surface where the roots are laid.

Spinach.—The winter crop may be sown in the first week, if it has been delayed.—(*See last month.*)

FRUIT.

Gather, during dry weather, any kinds of Apples or Pears which may ripen this month: to ascertain whether they are ready for gathering, raise them gently, and if they part readily from the tree, or if, on cutting one through the middle, the seeds are becoming brown, they may be taken. Early fruit had better be gathered a little before they are quite ripe than after. Strawberry runners may yet be planted. Examine Vines, as recommended last month.

FLOWERS.

Annuals.—Various hardy kinds if sown now will stand ordinary winters without protection. The Californian kinds, introduced by the London Horticultural Society, and through the liberality of that body now common, are very beautiful, and well suited for this purpose; they will flower in great profusion, making the garden gay at a usually dull time, that is, between the decline of the early-flowering bulbs and the summer flowers. A poor soil, in a sheltered situation, should be chosen for them. The following are some of the best:—Clárkias, two sorts, pink and white; Collínsias, blue and white; Œnothera bifrons, pink and crimson; Nemóphilas, two kinds, beautiful blue and white; Gílias, blue and various-coloured; Leptosiphons, &c.

Auriculas.—Towards the end of the month, sooner or later, according to the state of the weather, these must be placed in their winter-quarters, but they must receive all the air and light possible, only protecting them from heavy rains and frost; the turf-pit will be found the best place for them.

Cactus.—Early in the month any which have stood out after flowering must be taken in, and receive but little water.

Chrysanthemums.—Keep their shoots neatly tied, and do not allow them to suffer for water.

China Roses.—Cuttings taken off now, and treated as recommended last month for cuttings, will make blooming plants early next summer.

Calceolarias.—Offsets of the herbaceous kinds may now be taken off and potted in small pots, using turfy loam for them.

Carnations.—See last month.

Dahlias will require constant attention; children may catch the earwigs, search for caterpillars, and remove decaying flowers. After the seeds are ripe, they should be taken out directly, or they are apt to rot if left in the flower.

Edgings of Box, Thrift or Sea-Daisy, Gentianella, and Saxifrage may be made new or repaired; beat the edging of soil they are to be planted against very firm with the back of the spade, or they are apt to be loosened by frosts, which causes many plants to die.

Pinks.—If a bed is prepared expressly to grow these as show-flowers, it should be done now; the soil should be good loam, about a foot and a half deep, enriched with a coating of well-rotted cow-dung and lime-rubbish, six inches thick; the bed should be raised about six inches above the surrounding surface, to throw off wet. Choose plants for possessing an upright strong leader and few side shoots, in preference to larger plants having numerous leaders; as to obtain fine flowers, one leader to a plant must only be allowed to remain for flowering. Set them about nine inches apart; the remaining plants may be put in the flower-borders.

Propagate by cuttings early in the month, as recommended for August.

Snowdrops, Crocuses, Persian Iris, Dog's-tooth Violets, Crown Imperials, and Narcissus—any that are out of the ground must be planted without delay; they may be set from two to three inches deep, according to the size and strength of the bulbs. In many kinds, as Crocus, the new bulbs are formed every year above the old one, which brings them annually nearer the surface, and renders their replanting necessary every three or four years.

Tigrídia pavónia.—The roots may now be taken up, and, after being dried, stored by in bags.

Seeds.—Gather any desirable kinds immediately they are ripe, or in many plants the most perfect and best seeds will be lost.

Keep walks and borders as neat as possible, and allow no disorderly growths for the want of early tying.

OCTOBER.

The principal operations of this month consist in storing Apples and Pears, and various vegetable roots, planting bulbs, and sheltering tender plants. The best criterion for gathering late fruit is the ease with which they leave the tree; in gathering keep each kind separate, and handle them with the greatest care, as upon this their keeping very much depends. Codlins and other kitchen sorts liable to shrivel had better be laid carefully in small heaps and covered with straw; they will thus keep longer and plumper, retaining their weight. The best material to lay Apples or Pears upon is Fern, or Straw perfectly dry and free from mouldiness; a dry room, a cellar, or any other place if it can be found less influenced by the weather, is the best situation to keep them in; but for the most valuable late-keeping Apples or Pears, the following plan cannot be too strongly recommended:—Get some fine pit-sand and heat it hot, to dry it and destroy any vegetable remains it contains; then procure some large jars or garden-pots, put a little sand when cool in the bottom, and then a layer of fruit, barely touching each other, filling up between them with the sand until the vessels are full, when they may be placed in the bottom of a cupboard, or any other place where they will be safe from frost and kept dry. The best and most perfect fruit should be selected for this purpose, which may be ascertained after they have been gathered a short time. Any choice or late-keeping kind intended for exhibition should be preserved in this manner.

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage.—Towards the end of the month some of the stoutest August-sown may be planted out permanently in light rich soil. It will be found a good plan in digging the ground to leave it in shallow ridges 18 inches or two feet apart, with some dung placed under the hollows, in which the plants must be set. A few may also be planted in rows one foot apart; and before they become large enough to crowd each other in spring, every intermediate one may be drawn for present use, leaving the others for cabbaging. The remaining ones should be pricked out from the seed-bed, three inches apart, on a sheltered border, either to plant in spring or fill up vacancies.

Cauliflower.—Watch for slugs on the last sown, or they will soon destroy many plants.

Lettuce.—The August-sown will now be fit for transplanting under the shelter of a hedge, at the foot of a wall, or fence, or in any situation where they will be partially protected, and have light dry soil.

Onions.—Keep seed-beds free from weeds.

Parsneps and Carrots should be taken up when their tops have turned yellow, and the roots must not be injured in lifting. The better way is to open a wide trench on one side of the piece and trench them out.

Potatoes.—Continue to take up in favourable weather; those intended for seed should be kept where they can be occasionally turned, to prevent their growing as much as possible.

Spinach.—Hand-weed and loosen the surface-soil about them.

Earth-up Celery during fine dry weather, and ridge or dig any ground as soon as vacant, preparing it in the best manner for the crop next intended, unless the land is very light and porous, in which case manure added now would be in a great measure filtered away before spring.

FRUIT.

Commence pruning Gooseberry and Currant bushes; towards the end of the month they may also be transplanted. The best soil for them is a rich deep loam, on a dry bottom, although they will grow in any soil. They should have some well-rotted manure dug in about them every second or third year. In pruning Gooseberries those intended to produce large fruit for exhibition must have their young wood cut out very thin, and be shortened back about half its length; but others intended to produce heavy crops should have the young wood left its whole length, only thinning out the middle of the tree, and removing any branches that cross close to each other. Few private growers produce such fine Currants as market-gardeners, which is attributable, in a great measure, to the inferior methods of pruning pursued. The best plan is, after the head of the bush is formed, by allowing several main branches to rise at regular distances of six or eight inches from each other, to prune the laterals or side branches produced every year back to one or two eyes; the spurs, if they become very thick, should be thinned out, and the leaders shortened about half their length, first observing the direction of the bud you intend to cut to, which should point outwards; this is of consequence, as it will keep the heart of the bushes open, and must be attended to when shortening back Gooseberries. Those of a pendulous habit must be cut to a bud on the upper side of the branch; and, indeed, in every kind of pruning the direction of the terminal eye is of great importance. Currants can scarcely be pruned too close. As soon as the prunings are collected, burn them, and spread the ashes beneath the bushes. A thin coating of hot lime dug in about the stems is of service against the caterpillars. The branches of Black Currants may be thinned out, but not shortened. Lay in by the heels some of the strongest shoots, if required, for propagation. Top-dress Strawberry-beds with well-rotted dung.

FLOWERS.

All plants which require protection should be placed in the turf-pit this month, which, by judicious management, will shelter a great number. The pots should stand on a layer of coal-ashes, and if they are plunged the roots will be less affected by the weather; worms will not get in, and water will be seldom necessary; whether this be done or not, water must be given very sparingly, and always on fine mornings, bearing in mind that many plants are sooner injured by damp than by frost, if kept dry. Remove dead leaves from them, and give them all the exposure possible, only excluding frost, rain, and cold winds. Covers of the same size as those used in summer (which must now be stored by) should be prepared to be thatched with straw, over which a layer of fern or long litter may be spread in severe weather.

Bulbs of any kind intended for flowering in the windows during the early spring months, should now be potted. Let the soil be dry, and place the bulbs just deep enough in the pots to admit of their tops being covered. They should be placed in the pit, or plunged in a warm dry situation, and covered six inches deep with sawdust, ashes, or sand. Any beds intended for Tulips, Hyacinths, &c. should be prepared early now, or sufficient time for their settling before planting-time will not be allowed. The beds should be 18 inches deep and well drained.

Chrysanthemums trained against the cottage should be neatly spread out: those for flowering in the window must have plenty of water.

Herbaceous Perennials, as Pæonias, Iris, Phlox, and Lychnis, may now be divided for increase: in replanting them arrange the kinds according to their height, colour, and time of flowering. Flower-borders, where this is attended to, will assume an appearance of regularity, and present a constant succession of flowers throughout this season. This is of paramount importance, although sadly neglected in all gardens.

Hollyhocks and other biennials should now be planted in preference to spring, attending to the last paragraph respecting arrangement.

Lobelias.—As Cardinalis and Fulgens sometimes rot during the winter when left out, to avoid this they may now be divided and kept in small pots, or planted thick in larger ones, and protected like Carnations.

Roses.—The garden kinds may now be pruned and the suckers removed. In pruning, cut back to a good eye two or three inches from the origin of the young wood. Robust-growing kinds should not be pruned so severe as weaker ones: strong shoots pegged down on the surface at nearly their full length, of the Moss Rose for instance, will throw numerous flowering shoots all the way up.

Thrift and other edgings may still be planted. Destroy weeds, and keep the walks and other parts of the garden neat and clean. Protect any choice flowers, as Carnations and Heartsease, from heavy rains.

NOVEMBER.

This is the best month in the year for pruning or transplanting. The pruning of fruit-trees and bushes is sadly neglected in most cottage-gardens, the trees often presenting a complete wilderness of crowded branches, producing in some seasons great numbers of small, worthless fruit, and in others failing entirely; besides, by their impenetrable shade, permitting nothing to grow beneath them. One great cause of these evils is want of pruning; therefore, those who do not understand the principles of pruning will do well to thin out yearly, at this season, the weak spray wood, and removing all branches that cross each other, leaving the trees and bushes regular and uniform, and keeping them open in the centre; for although they do not cut so judiciously as a practised gardener would, they will find, nevertheless, that they have done a great deal of good, which will be apparent in the increased health and fruitfulness of their trees. After standards have become old, this thinning and regulating is all that is required; but pruning should be commenced in the early stage of a tree's growth, for if it becomes necessary to remove large branches the tree suffers by it, and it tells of previous bad management; therefore do not suffer any branches to remain in your young trees which you know it will be necessary to remove hereafter. In pruning dwarf standard Apple-trees, cut back until sufficient shoots are produced to form main branches, which may be trained out to the proper form by placing two hoops of the desired width in the centre of the tree, training the young main branches over on their outside; in the early career of the tree, these young vigorous shoots should not be much pruned back, but only their unripened points removed, always looking at the direction of the eye before the cut is made, as the form of the tree will depend upon this. If this is neglected, perhaps the shoot may grow sideways, or, what is worse, inwardly; therefore, always prune to a bud that points outwardly; this should be attended to in every species of pruning. When your trees have arrived at the desired height, nothing more will be required than to prune the top shoots close off every year, and the side ones to one or two eyes; by which means an abundance of fruit-spurs will soon be formed; and from trees kept thin in this manner the finest fruit is obtained, besides the great advantage of their occupying little room. Dwarf Pears, of some of the best kinds, should also be procured to be trained like pyramids, that is, one straight stem made to throw out numerous side branches up its whole length by yearly heading it back; which side branches are tied down to each other, making them assume a pendent or weeping form; by this means some of the choicer Pears may be grown to great perfection without occupying much space. Pears do not become fruitful if severely pruned, which should, therefore, be confined to thinning out the young branches in July, leaving little to be done now, shortening only in cases where a supply of young shoots is required; but the things on which fruitfulness most depends are their first planting, and after root-pruning when necessary. First, then, in planting, the roots must by no means be buried deeply, and in wet situations, or retentive clayey soils, they should be rather raised into a little mound above the surrounding surface; the holes should be dug wide, say four feet, and deep enough to admit being partly filled up with stones, brickbats, or some material that will prevent the roots penetrating deep into the subsoil and serve as draining at the same time; two feet will be sufficient depth of soil. This precaution will contribute to the health of the trees, bring them to a bearing state at a much earlier age, and materially improve the quality of the fruit. The strong tap-roots, if any, should be pruned off at the time of planting, and the others laid out carefully; if, after this, there may seem any disposition in the trees to grow too strong, the roots must be cut off with a sharp spade all round at about a yard from the stem; and any established unfruitful trees may be treated in the same manner, which will cause them immediately to form fruit-buds: by this system a mass of healthy fibrous roots are produced near the stem, enabling you to dig and crop near the trees without injuring them; and any mulching with dung, or watering when necessary, is sure to have the desired effect, from the certainty of the range of the roots. It cannot be too strongly borne in mind in lifting trees, that it is the small roots which chiefly supply nourishment to the plant; too much care cannot, therefore, be taken to preserve them from injury in the removal; and the little additional labour this may cost over removing them carelessly, will probably be repaid by a crop of fruit a season earlier, or, at all events, by success in the operation. Unless the tree is too thick with wood, there is no necessity for removing branches on account of transplanting, or, at least, only as many as may seem equivalent to the loss of roots, which, with care, will be little or nothing. When the trees have begun to grow again, they may be regulated, taking out, or shortening only, the weakest shoots. Now is the most proper time, also, for planting or pruning the Vine: if a young layer is to be planted, the soil should be light and rich, and precautions taken as recommended before to prevent the roots penetrating deep, beyond the sun's influence; for this and badly-drained soil is the main reason of Grapes so often failing to come to maturity out of doors in this climate; the bottom of the border should, therefore, be well drained with broken stones, and about two feet of soil above them, well enriched, for the plant to grow in; crushed bones, or pounded oyster-shells, are lasting manures, and the light scrapings from a high road will be found an excellent addition. Many authors recommend exciting manures, as bullocks' blood, pigeons' dung, &c., which cause a robust growth; but this is not so valuable as firm, round, short-jointed wood of a moderate strength. What is termed spur-pruning is the best system for out-door Grapes, that is, leaving only one or two eyes of the last year's wood on the main branches, and a few short rods, four or five eyes each, in situations where it may seem expedient to replace an old shoot from, or cut down to at some future time, which should always be considered, as by this means your Vine may be kept furnished with young, healthy, fruit-bearing branches, even where the space intended to be covered is considerable. The young wood at the end of the main stems should not be left too long, as some are apt to leave them, thinking to gain time; or the consequence will be that the lower part of the Vine will become weakened, and its regularity destroyed by the upper eyes breaking strongly, and the lower ones feebly: endeavour rather to have a regular distribution of young wood by short rods throughout the tree without crowding, which is a great fault. The neatest and best plan for training is to carry the main stem horizontally near the ground, into which it may be allowed to dip and root, if the distance it has to go is considerable, taking up from it, at regular intervals, perpendicular main branches. Some of the strongest, straightest, and best-ripened cuttings of Gooseberries and Currants may be planted, previously picking out all the eyes quite clean except three or four of the terminal ones; they may be reduced to about a foot long; by removing a portion of their unripened points and by picking out the eyes, the bushes are prevented from throwing up suckers. Bushes with about one foot of stem look much best, besides, in some measure, assisting to prevent the fruit becoming dirtied by heavy rains. Neither prune nor transplant during frosty weather; dull, mild weather is best. All vacant ground, unless it is very light, should be immediately prepared for future crops; the only objection to preparing light land is, if dung is added in autumn it filters away before spring with the heavy rains; but to other soils autumn preparation is of the greatest benefit. For the main crops of Onions, Carrots, and Parsneps, the ground should always be prepared in autumn or winter, and the increase of produce and other advantages that are gained by having the soil broken up two spits deep for most vegetables are very great over common digging; of this, nothing will be so convincing as a trial; the best plan to do it, and one which we would strongly recommend in all small gardens, is to bastard-trench the ground, which is performed as follows:—open a trench two feet and a half wide, one full spit and the shovellings deep, and wheel this soil to where it is intended to finish the piece; then dig the bottom spit in the trench, in upon which the dung and surface of the next trench must be shovelled; then filling up this trench with the top spit, &c., of the second (laying the surface in a ridge) and digging its bottom as before, and so on until the piece of ground is completed: some of the advantages of this plan are, it allows the rain to pass quicker off the surface and the roots to penetrate deeper; and if weeds have been allowed to get large, by paring the surface into each trench first they are effectually buried; the top spit of good soil is also retained uppermost, which, if turned down in some land, years must elapse before that replacing it would equal it; for all crops it amply repays the little additional labour over digging; from the roots penetrating deeper, the crops seldom suffer from drought in summer; strong soils are rendered capable of absorbing more moisture and remaining drier at the surface, and it insures a thorough shifting of the earth. The surface of all strong land should be laid up in ridges during the winter, as the action of frost, by expanding the moisture in it, leaves it, when thawed, in a fine, pulverised, friable, or loosened state, by which it is rendered fertile and ready immediately after levelling in favourable weather to receive the intended crop.

VEGETABLES.

Beans.—A small sowing of early Mazagan may be made in light earth and a sheltered situation. They should be sown thick, in a small bed, and covered about two inches. After they rise, they must be protected in severe weather by Fern or litter.

Brussels Sprouts, Savoys, and other winter crops, should have the dead leaves gathered off them, and be cleaned between.

Cauliflowers, Lettuce, Cabbage, and other young crops, should be kept clean, and free from slugs.

Peas.—Double-blossomed Frame may be sown close under a fence or wall; covering the surface above the drill with a layer of sand six inches wide has been practised with success against the attacks of mice.

Rhubarb and Sea-Kale should have the old leaves cleared from them, and the crown covered with a layer of dung, sand, or some protecting material.

FRUIT.

Mulch any newly-planted trees with dung or litter; and, if necessary, put stakes to them. Prune and nail any fruit-trees on walls. In pruning Cherries do not shorten the young wood, unless a supply is wanted to fill up a vacancy; but where the shoots are too thick, shorten them back to within an eye or two of their origin.

FLOWERS.

Keep the plants in the pit, or window, constantly free from dead leaves or any mouldiness; for this, if allowed, will prove to many plants more fatal than severe cold. Give water sparingly, if required at all. Window-plants may be placed out during the middle of fine days, and the pit fully exposed. Any choice herbaceous plants, as Calceolarias or Heartsease, may still be taken up.

Dahlias should be taken up very carefully on a fine morning, fixing the labels securely to them; these should either have their merits written upon them, or, what is safer, bear a number referring to a memorandum of their heights, colours, &c. Let them dry gradually, and become perfectly so before they are stored away. The roots may be placed in a shallow box, and covered with dry earth or sand, and put under the stairs, or in any situation which is not damp, and out of the reach of frost. Even in the absence of this convenience, with plenty of dry straw or Fern about them, they may be placed at one end of the Potatoe-pit; the roots of Marvel of Peru may be treated in a similar manner.

Hyacinths should be planted the first week, if possible; set them four inches deep, and six apart. They should be protected from heavy rains until they have rooted, with thin turves grass-side downwards, or fern or straw secured with willows. Surround each bulb with a layer of sand; it acts as drainage, and preserves its coats from decaying.

Roses.—Stocks of the wild Rose should now be obtained from hedges; choosing those with straight stems for budding at any required height next season.

Tulips must be planted in the first week, if the weather will permit. They are usually planted in seven rows, six inches apart, along a four-foot bed. They should be set from three to four inches deep, and surrounded with sand, in the same manner and for the same reason as recommended for Hyacinths.

This is the proper season for procuring and planting any choice flowering shrubs. The following are a few of the most suitable and showy for small gardens: Scarlet and Yellow-flowering Currants, Red Pyrus japonica, Persian Lilacs, Mock Orange, or Philadelphus coronarius; China Roses, Laurustinus, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Gueldres Rose, Climbing Roses for training (see list), Córchorus japonicus: all these may be obtained at little expense.

DECEMBER.

The general operations recommended for November apply also to this month, when the weather permits; trenching, digging, and ridging, may proceed if the ground is not too wet; in mild weather transplanting and pruning may be performed, and in frosty weather dung may be got on the ground. The evenings may be occupied in making rustic flower-vases or stages; young hazel or other rods may be pointed and tied up in bundles to keep them straight for flower-sticks, shades, labels, hooks for layering, and numerous other little matters of this kind, which if made ready, will save time at a busier season. The store plants in the pit must be kept dry, and have full exposure whenever the weather is fair and not frosty; keep them free from dead leaves or damp litter, and loosen the surface soil in the pots, if it becomes hard or green; take care that all the plants have perfect drainage. If any of the Dahlia tubers appear damp, they should be kept in the dwelling-room for a few days.

VEGETABLES.

Keep all winter crops free from dead leaves by gathering them off and digging them in when preparing any ground.

Onions.—Potatoe Onions should be planted in deep drills about one foot apart in a light rich soil, any time during the month, when the ground is dry.

FRUIT.

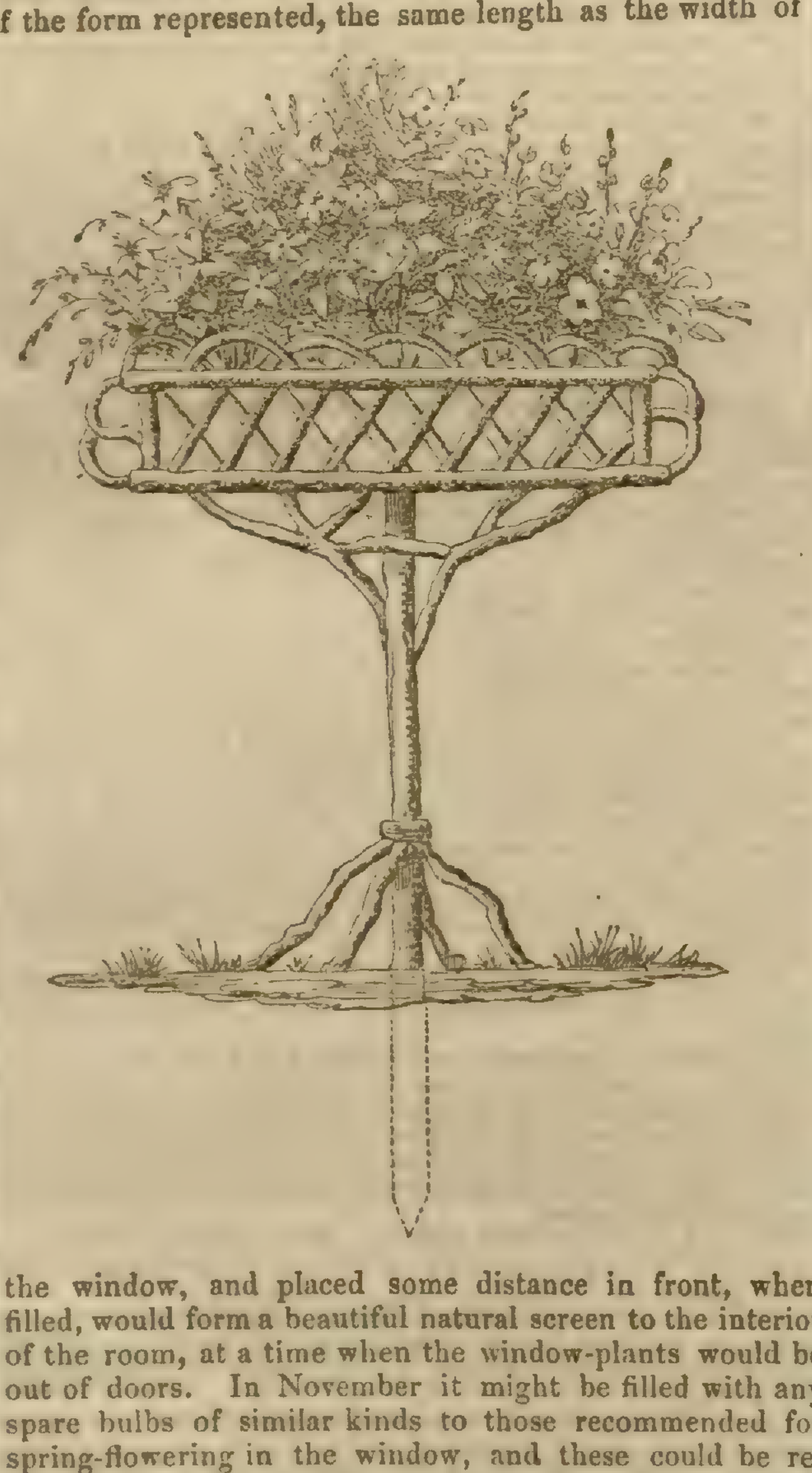
The roots of a Vine, Peach, or Apricot, had better be mulched with dung, if not previously done, to protect them, as intense frost often injures their roots, to the loss of a crop the next season, besides causing weakly and sickly developments.

FLOWERS.

Cut down any decayed flowers, and dig the borders, taking care not to injure any bulbs. Plants whose hardiness there is any doubt about should have some mulching of light litter or leaves laid round above their roots: if the latter, cover them lightly with soil, to prevent them being blown about. Hydrangeas, Fuchsias, Salvias, tender Roses, and many others, may be preserved in this manner.

ON RUSTIC VASES SUITABLE FOR COTTAGE GARDENS.

The introduction of vases even of a rustic character into cottage-gardens will by many be considered a startling proposition; but we can conceive nothing which would so alter the appearance of a cottage front, or that would tend to give it so elevated a character and so attractive an appearance, as a rustic vase similar to the one represented in the woodcut, if judiciously filled with Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, or Roses in the centre, and surrounded by plants of a drooping habit, allowed to hang over the sides. The vase itself, as the sketch will show, is of the most simple construction, composed entirely of rough sticks, requiring only a little skill to put them together; and if the square shape, which we give as being the simplest, be not approved of, any other may be substituted to suit the taste and fancy of the designer. But one of the form represented, the same length as the width of the window, and placed some distance in front, when filled, would form a beautiful natural screen to the interior of the room, at a time when the window-plants would be out of doors. In November it might be filled with any spare bulbs of similar kinds to those recommended for spring-flowering in the window, and these could be removed before it would be prudent to trust choice plants outside. A layer of moss in the inside will render any further lining unnecessary; and as it parts with moisture slowly, the plants would be less liable to suffer in dry weather; they will, however, require regular and copious waterings. The kind of soil which will be found most suitable is three parts of good turfy yellow loam and one of perfectly rotted dung mixed together.



The following are a few of the most suitable plants for filling the centre of such a vase:—
Pelargoniums of any kinds,
Calceolarias, shrubby kinds,
Fuchsias,
Hydrángea,
Petúnias,
Cinerárias,
China Roses,
Eútoca víscida,

Plants of a dwarf or pendulous habit, suitable for the sides:—
Verbena melindres,
,, Tweediana,
Nemóphila insignis,
Mignonette,
Maurándia Barclayana,
Anagallis, all the kinds,
Petúnias,
Nolána paradoxa,
Mímulus moschatus.

Many more might be mentioned, although the plants possessed may be the guide when their heights and habits are known. Any of the more interesting Annuals may be placed round the sides, and such as Schizanthus or Balsam may occupy a portion of the centre.

ON MANURES.

The difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of manure is an excuse often made as an apology for indifferent gardening, whilst many substances of a most enriching and beneficial nature and of easy attainment are overlooked.

In the first place, for strong retentive soils or light sandy porous ones, the materials which will alter their texture and permanently improve them should be the first considered, and these are generally to be obtained if sought after. For strong soils the following will be found very suitable, rendering them easier to work, and the dung which had little or no effect before will then become doubly beneficial. Some of these substances may be mixed with the dung, as road-scrapings, sandy soil, ditch-bottoms, paring of hedge-banks, &c.

Road Scrapings from great thoroughfares, when gathered dry; no dressing equals this for strong land intended to grow Carrots and other roots.

Lime, when readily obtained, is exceedingly valuable, sweetening the land, and rendering it more friable, and consequently fertile; but animal manure should not be added at the same time.

Oyster Shells, pounded, are excellent, being similar in their effects to lime, of which they are chiefly composed.

Sand, Burnt Clay, Ditch Bottoms, and any loose vegetable substances, will be found useful.

For very light or sandy soils the following will be found the best:—

Marl or Clay, which has been previously mixed with dung. This will render the soil adhesive, and prevent the manure being so soon washed down. For such soils cow and pig dung are preferable, they being less readily washed away, retaining their moisture a considerably longer time than most other manures.

Many of the following substances are easily obtained, and are all of great service as manures.

Night Soil.—This is a powerful manure. It should be laid in alternate layers, with double its bulk of soil, mixing a little quicklime with each layer, which removes its offensiveness. By being turned either in winter or in dry weather, it soon becomes pulverised, and may then be spread on the ground, or mixed with the composts for choice flowers, as Auriculas and Carnations. If some is sown in the drills with Onions, its effects will be very conspicuous. This substance enters largely into the composition of many patent manures.

Fowl Dung is powerful, like the last. It should be used in a fresh state, mixed with soil, and spread thinly. Rabbits' dung is similar.

Soot is another powerful manure, and one whose effects become almost immediately visible if kept dry, and sown with the crops of Onions or Turnips, besides being disliked by insects.

Pure Dung, as that of horses, which is often gathered from public roads by cottagers, should always be mixed with a considerable quantity of soil or the parings of hedge-banks. These, by becoming impregnated with the ammonia from the dung, are equally valuable, besides increasing the bulk. Using the pure dung without doing this would in many cases produce disease; therefore always add a considerable portion of turfy soil to the dung-heap, and let it be well incorporated together before spreading on the ground.

Manure Water will be found most beneficial if judiciously applied. For collecting this, a tank or old barrel should be sunk near the dung-heap, that its drainings may run into it. If sheep or deer dung be added, its strength will be increased; but it should only be administered moderately, being so very powerful that some tender plants may be destroyed by overdoses. For out-door crops moist weather should be chosen for administering it. Where a cow or horse is kept, a channel should be made for their urine to run into this tank. The effects of this will be surprising if administered to florists' flowers, prize Gooseberries, root-pruned fruit-trees, or indeed to any plants whose range of roots can be ascertained, and where assistance or robust growth is desirable.

Dead Animals, Offal, &c., should have a portion of quicklime added to them, and be covered with a thick layer of soil, which will become impregnated with soluble matter, and after a season may be spread on the soil.

Bones and Horn.—These are both powerful and lasting substances when crushed. The former has been used unbroken in the soil for a Vine with wonderful effect. They decompose and part with their animal matter so slowly, that they are exceedingly valuable in the formation of rich borders or composts required as permanencies.

Fish.—In some counties these may be obtained in abundance, and are excellent as manure in any state, but are best when dug in in a fresh state, or covered with soil and spread after a time.

Vegetables, as refuse Turnips, Cabbage, and other green crops which can be readily dug in, should not be allowed to decompose first, but be dug in in a green state. They then commence a gradual decomposition, becoming immediate food for the succeeding crop.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS IN WINDOWS.

The cultivation of flowers is of all the amusements of mankind the one to be selected and approved as the most innocent in itself, and most perfectly devoid of injury or annoyance to others. The employment is not only conducive to health and peace of mind, but probably more good-will has arisen and friendships been founded by the intercourse and communication connected with this pursuit than by any other. The pleasures arising from the culture of flowers are harmless and pure; a streak, a tint, a shade, becomes a triumph, which, though often obtained by a chance, is secured alone by morning care, by evening caution, and the vigilance of days. It is an employ which in its various grades excludes neither the opulent nor the indigent, teems with boundless variety, and affords an unceasing excitement to emulation without contention or ill-will. There is no other pursuit alike calculated for peer and peasant in which the distinctions are so trivial; for the cottager may possess and enjoy the same beauteous Rose or fragrant Mignonette in his little plot or his window that occupies a place in the garden of the richest. There are few surer tests of a happy home within than the flower-decorated window and neat-kept garden; and there is no occupation for the leisure hours more calculated to keep it so, or to soothe the mind. It yields pleasure without surfeit: the more we advance, the more eager we become. And how unlike this is to most of our worldly engagements! To those parents blessed with children, how delightful it is to bend their young minds to a pursuit so full of utility and intellectual instruction, combined with the advantages usually accompanying industry! and in children carefulness and thought about their plants will lead to the same feelings respecting other matters.

Let me endeavour, therefore, by laying down a few simple rules for the management of flowers in room-windows, to turn the cottager's attention, or that of the female portion of his family, to this pleasing and innocent employment; for it is a subject calculated to give much more real enjoyment at a far less expense than what are usually termed amusements.

The first thing to be attended to is procuring proper plants for the purpose, as there are many which would defy the skill of the most experienced gardener to keep any length of time in health in such situations; therefore a list of plants is given, the most suitable for the purpose being easily obtained and not difficult to manage. The three principal things requiring consideration are *air*, *light*, and *moisture*.

Plants kept in windows naturally extend their branches and leaves to the light, and they thereby become one-sided; and it is wrong to endeavour to make them otherwise by frequently turning them, as the plants will as constantly turn their growth to follow the light, which not only weakens them, but spoils their appearance. As for plants receiving no perpendicular light, it is more natural to spread them out, forming one good face or tier of healthy foliage to the window; for well-balanced heads under such circumstances are almost out of the question. Place them as near the glass as possible; of course windows having a south aspect possess the greatest advantage.

Judicious watering of plants in rooms is perhaps the most important feature in their management, and it is unfortunately in most cases ill understood, being too often given mechanically as it were at stated times, whether required by the plants or not; and by a too eager desire for their welfare, they are frequently surfeited to death with water, which is justly termed "killing by kindness," and is practised with success, especially by ladies, from a false apprehension of their wants. In summer this cannot be easily accomplished, unless the plants are allowed to stand in saucers constantly filled with water, which, by overloading them with juices, will soon engender sickly soft growths, unsuited for the production of flowers or healthy foliage. An exception to this rule is the growth of annuals in pots during summer; they, if well drained, may stand in feeders; but these, whenever used, should be half-filled with fine gravel or sand, which may be kept in any state of moisture. The best and only general rules that can be adopted is, in *winter* keep plants not then growing fast rather dry; in *spring* increase the quantity with their activity, and the sun's power, keeping them in a medium state of moisture; in *summer* water daily, and in *autumn* decrease with the length of day and the returning torpidity of the plants until the dry state of winter is again reached. All this resolves in the following:—Plants when growing fast may have free supplies of water, which must be lessened as their growths approach maturity, and cease or nearly so when that is attained until the return of their growing season. As regards *air*, similar rules to those given for watering may be followed; and indeed they are analogous. In *winter*, when the plants are not growing, large supplies of air are not so important, enough being usually given by the room-door. As *spring* advances increase the quantity, carefully guarding against the cold of mornings and evenings, or cutting winds; and if the plants are placed out in the middle of fine days, take care to bring them in before the chill of evening comes on. After the first or second week in May they may be set outside for the *summer*, and towards the end of September, or as soon as heavy cold rains occur, they should be placed again in their quarters for the winter, setting them out of doors when fine, or supplying them with plenty of air by the window, until the cold weather and decrease of moisture at their roots bring them to a state of comparative rest. It should be remembered in spring and autumn that the plants must not go out to-day because they were placed out yesterday, but the weather alone must determine: sudden changes must at all times be avoided. The leaves of plants act as lungs, by which they breathe; if they become dirty, their respiration is impeded; therefore an occasional careful sponging will be useful to them. In spring and summer allow them the full benefit of genial showers, which will do them more good than any artificial watering. Never use spring-water if soft or rain water can be had; and always let it be about the same temperature as the air in which the plants are growing. It should hardly be necessary to mention the removal of decaying leaves and flowers: the last are exhausting as well as unsightly.

Judgment is required in stopping some plants at proper times to induce bushy growths and increase the flowers, which will be gathered from the various plants treated in the Monthly Calendar.

One principal potting is usually required (see Calendars for April and June), and afterwards as often as the plants may fill their pots with roots or seem to require it. The most important thing is good soil, which if composed of three parts loam of a fibrous open texture, with a fourth dung, most plants will thrive in, using plenty of drainage to allow water to pass off readily. Never suffer the surface-soil in the pots to become hard or moss-grown, but let it be loosened occasionally with a piece of stick.

Although a long list of suitable plants is given, we would not advise too many to be attempted, as nothing looks much worse than a great quantity of crowded unhappy-looking plants, which must be the case if too many are grown, although the turf-built pit recommended for Cucumbers will in a great measure relieve the windows, enabling many to be grown through the winter, which will only occupy them when in flower. The whole of those mentioned for spring are of this class.

Succulents are well suited for growing in rooms, as they are not so impatient of either air or water as most other plants; and the abundance of their beautiful flowers renders them objects of interest. Cactus speciosus, Jenkinsónii, flagelliformis and speciosíssimus, Mesembryánthemums, and flowering Aloes, deserve especial notice.

Green-fly is apt to infest the young shoots or under sides of the leaves; to destroy them, moisten the infected parts, and dust with Scotch snuff or brush them off as soon as detected with a feather, or dip them in tobacco-water. Fumigation with tobacco will also destroy them.

FLOWERS IN POTS.

For Spring.
Snowdrops,
Russian Violets,
Early Tulips,
Crocus,
Narcissus,
Hyacinths,
Heartsease,
Mignonette,
Mimulus moschatus,
Ranunculus,
Anemone,
Myrtle.

For Autumn.
Pelargoniums,
Lobélias,
Campánulas,
Sálvias,
Hydrángea,
Verbena,
Fúchsias,
Petúnias,
Calceolárias,
Myrtles,
Heliotrope.

For Summer.
Pelargoniums,
Mignonette,
Ten-week Stocks,
China Roses,
Double Wallflowers,
Pinks,
Carnations,
Cactus,
Aloes,
Annuals, as Nemóphila, Schizanthus, Collínsia, &c.
Myrtles, Heliotrope.

For Winter.
Chrysánthemums,
Pelargoniums,
Heliotrope,
Myrtles,
Fúchsias,
Aloes,
Cactus.

Creepers suitable for training round the outside of Windows:
Rhodochiton volúbile,
Maurándya Barclayana,
Lophospermum scandens,
Convólvulus major,
Tropæ'olum atrosanguíneum.

SELECT VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

In the following list of vegetables and fruits their order in succession may be taken as a guide to their respective merits, when the contrary is not expressed.

VEGETABLES.

BEANS.
1. *Early Mazagan*, for earliest crops.
2. *Early Long-pod.* The most prolific kind.

BORECOLE.
1. *Tall Green, or Scotch Kale.*
2. *Dwarf Green, or Canada Kale*

} Of equal merit, their difference being the height they grow, and the consequent difference in the space required between them.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.—There is only one kind. The best and truest seed is imported: therefore, apply to a respectable seedsman for it.

BROCCOLI.
1. *Early Purple Sprouting.* For first crop.
2. *Dwarf Late Purple.* A more hardy kind than the last, and taking longer time to come to perfection.
3. *Knight's Protecting.*
4. *Late Dwarf Tarton.*

} If room can be spared, these may be grown.

CABBAGE.
1. *Early York.* Dwarf and early, very suitable for a small garden on account of the little distance apart it requires to be planted.
2. *Vanack.* A valuable spring cabbage; not the earliest, but one of the best.
3. *Early Brompton*
4. *Early Battersea Nonpareil*

} are about equal in merit, being early, heading quick, and delicate.

5. *Red Dutch*, for pickling.

CARROT.
1. *Early Horn*, for first crop.
2. *Altringham*, or *Long Orange*, for main crops.

CAULIFLOWER.

CELERY.
1. *Red Solid*, or *Manchester*. Large and hardy.
2. *White Solid.* Similar to the above in quality, but neither so large nor hardy. May be sown for a first crop.

CRESS.
Curled-leaved. Lasts longer in perfection than the plain-leaved.

CUCUMBER.
Southgate, or *Long Green prickly*, will be found easier to manage than newer kinds.

KIDNEY BEAN.
1. *Negro*, for an early crop, as they come in very quickly, but do not last long.
2. *Fulmer's Early.* Suitable also for an early crop, and more prolific than the last.
3. *Cream-coloured.* The best, and should be sown largely.
4. *Scarlet-Runner Bean.* The seeds should be carefully selected, choosing the darkest marbled ones.

LEEK.
Broad-leaved London.

LETTUCE.
1. *Black-seeded Green Cos* is an excellent kind, and does not readily run to seed. It is also very hardy.
2. *Bath Cos* is the best to stand the winter in the open ground.
3. *Brown Dutch Cabbage* is a very hardy good kind.
4. *Grand Admiral* is a very fine Lettuce, and continues a long time without running to seed.

Hammersmith Hardy Green is the most hardy kind for winter.

MUSTARD, *White.*

ONION.
1. *New White Globe* is the best for main crops.
2. *White Spanish and Brown Portugal* are large kinds for autumn-sowing.

Potatoe or Under-ground Onion is very mild for eating raw, and very early.

PARSLEY.
Best Curled.

PARSNEP.
Hollow Crowned is large, hardy, and tender-fleshed.

PEA.
1. *Double-blossomed Frame* or *Charlton* for first crop.
2. *Dwarf Blue Imperial* is a productive kind.
3. *Dwarf Blue Prussian* is of equal merit with the last, but rather later.

Knight's Dwarf Green Marrowfat, an unequalled Pea in every respect, should be sown for late crops.

POTATOE.
1. *Ash-leaved Kidney.* Very early, prolific, and fine-flavoured.
2. *Early Manley.* An excellent and prolific kind.
3. *Early Shaw.* Similar to the last. These three are peculiarly adapted to garden-culture, requiring a shorter distance apart than most kinds.
4. *Bread Fruit.* An excellent white dry potatoe.
5. *Lancashire Pink-eyed.* A mealy good-keeping kind, and very profitable.

RADISH.
1. *Early Scarlet Short-top* is the best kind.
2. *Scarlet Turnip.*
3. *White ditto.*

} Well known and equal in merit.

RHUBARB.
1. *Elford* for early; it has scarlet stalks.
2. *Hybrid* is a strong-growing tender-leaved kind.

SPINACH.
1. *Round-seeded Spinach* for summer.
2. *Flanders* for the winter or main crop. The common Winter Spinach has prickly seeds, but this valuable kind has smooth ones.

TURNIP.
1. *Early Dutch*, if an early crop is desirable.
2. *White Stone*, for autumn and early winter.
3. *Scotch Yellow*, for winter.
4. *Swedish* is a good solid Turnip, and the tops produce excellent early greens.

FRUIT.

APPLES.
1. *Hawthornden.* This Apple has many claims upon the attention of the cottager; it is of a good size, bears at an early age, and so abundantly as to require thinning in some seasons. The tree is not subject to disease, and thrives in almost any situation. It ripens in October, and keeps until Christmas, or longer.
2. *Manx Codlin* in a cottage-garden is a most serviceable fruit, being an abundant bearer; and it may be thinned out for use before the fruit is ripe. Like Hawthornden, it is a hardy healthy tree, thriving in almost any soil, and keeps till November.
3. *Dutch Mignonne.* A delicious, large, and handsome kind. The tree is a good bearer, and the fruit keeps well until March. It is a superior Apple to Golden Reinette, which it resembles.
4. *Kerry Pippin.* An excellent Apple of middle size: the tree is of dwarf growth, and a great bearer. The flesh is yellow, melting, and rich.

5 *King of the Pippins.* This beautiful Apple is very hardy and a great bearer: fruit middle size.

6. *Ribston Pippin* is not surpassed by any, where the soil and situation are suitable. It is subject to canker in stiff wet soils and low situations: it is a good bearer, and continues in perfection until March.
7. *Fearn's Pippin.* This is a very handsome fruit and good bearer, and worthy of a place in any collection. The tree is very hardy. It keeps a long time if packed in sand.
8. *Old Nonpareil.* This excellent table-fruit should find a place in every collection: its dwarf habit renders it suitable for small gardens. When well ripened and packed away in dry sand, they may be kept until they are valuable.
9. *Scarlet Nonpareil.* If a fine loamy soil, with a gravelly subsoil, is possessed, then no Apple becomes so valuable as this. It is a beautiful regular fruit, of a fine red colour next the sun, and almost equals the old kind in flavour, but does not keep quite so long.
10. *Cockle Pippin* makes a handsome dwarf tree, and is a good bearer. The fruit is of a middle size, and frequently keeps till Midsummer. The tree is very hardy.

PEARS—for training on walls, or as dwarf standards.
1. *Jargonelle* is so well known as to require little said of it; it is an early bearer, easily managed, and a delicious fruit. One tree will, however, be enough, unless it be grown for profit. The tree should not be allowed to over-bear.
2. *Marie Louise* will succeed the above, and is in perfection in October. It is somewhat of the same size and shape, very handsome, and the best Pear of its season.
3. *Beurré Diel* is a most hardy tree, and good bearer. The fruit is large, becoming of a russety yellow when ripe, through November and December.
4. *Passe Colmar* is a most prolific bearer, and an excellent Pear. It is hardier than the old Colmar, and in perfection from December to February.
5. *Glout Morceau* is extremely hardy and prolific. It is a good-sized pale-green fruit, in perfection from December until March.
6. *Easter Beurré* is, perhaps, the best of late Pears. It is a late bloomer, and therefore not so liable to suffer from spring frosts. It bears whilst the trees are quite young, and is in use from January to April or May. It should be packed in dry sand.

PLUMS.
1. *Green Gage* needs no comment, as it has always stood in the highest repute, and is well known.
2. *Purple Gage.* An excellent Plum, resembling the Green Gage except in colour. It bears well as a standard.
3. *Coe's Golden Drop.* A splendid Plum and excellent bearer. It has the good quality of hanging a long time on the tree, becoming almost dried, sugary, and delicious.
4. *Early Orleans* is an excellent bearer, and an improvement upon the well-known old kind.
5. *Blue Imperatrice* is well known in gardens, a good bearer, becomes shrivelled and exceedingly rich; may be kept until November.

CHERRIES.
1. *May Duke.* Its merits are well known; it bears the knife well, and produces fruit freely on dwarfs.
2. *Morello* is a valuable fruit. It may be trained against a shady wall, or as a dwarf standard; is an abundant bearer. In pruning, the branches, being slender, are apt to be left too thick, which is a great fault. The fruit is borne from the young wood of the last year, which should be remembered at the time of pruning.
3. *Late Duke.* An excellent late Cherry as a standard.
4. *Bigarreau.* Well known for its merits, but requires space; and its large foliage and drooping branches render it impossible to grow anything under it.

GOOSEBERRIES.
1. *Red Warrington.* Keeps late; a great bearer; of a good size and rich flavour. It is a strong grower.

2 *Rombullion* is the best and most profitable for preserving, or for wine-making.

3. *Pitmaston Green Gage* is a late variety surpassed by none.
4. *Red Champagne*, an upright-growing bush, producing middle-sized fruit, unequalled in point of flavour.
5. *Yellow Champagne*, similar to the last, except in colour.

The following are a few of the largest prize Berries:

6. *Massey's Heart of Oak* is a prize Berry, but not of the largest; its other merits, however, entitle it to a first place.
7. *Woodward's Whitesmith* is an upright grower, a good bearer, and of excellent flavour.
8. *Taylor's Bright Venus* deserves a place equally with the latter.
9. *Farmer's Roaring Lion.* One of the largest and latest; it is of a drooping habit, often requiring to be supported by forked sticks.
10. *Brotherton's Huntsman.* A large globular rich fruit. When grown as a prize fruit it is apt to crack in wet weather, which is its only fault.

CURRANTS.
Red Dutch, *White Dutch*, and *Black Naples* are the best.

RASPBERRIES.
1. *Red Antwerp.*
2. *Yellow Antwerp.*

STRAWBERRIES.
1. *Keen's Seedling* is, perhaps, the best for a cottager, being a most prolific handsome fruit, although there are some others superior in flavour.
2. *Old Pine.* If the soil is loamy and rich, this kind is not surpassed; being a strong grower, it requires more room than the last.
3. *Elton* is a fine late kind, and a free bearer; raised and approved by Mr. Knight, the greatest modern horticulturist, which is a sufficient guarantee of its merit.

GRAPES.
1. *Miller's Burgundy.* A hardy black Grape, easily distinguished from other kinds by its mealy-looking leaves.
2. *New White Sweetwater.* An excellent early white Grape.
3. *Esperione.* A fine early, large black Grape.

SELECT FLOWERS.

In the following alphabetical list of flowers, we have given in the first column the English or popular name; in the second column, the height they grow; in the third column, the colour of their flowers; and in the fourth, their season of flowering. No annual flower should be sown, nor any plant permanently placed, without first ascertaining these particulars, after which something like arrangement may be attempted as regards the proper position for each in the borders or beds.

Of height nothing need be said, except that the dwarfest should be placed nearest the edges; but respecting colour, the simple fact that some colours being placed near each other have a better and more harmonious effect than others, will at once be admitted; and we recommend particular attention to this. The principal things to be avoided are—the placing of rose-coloured or red flowers next scarlet or orange, or orange next yellow, blue next violet, or rose next violet; on the contrary, the following colours harmonise:—white will relieve any colour, but should not be placed next yellow, orange with light blue, yellow with violet, dark blue with orange yellow, white with pink or rose, lilac with yellow; by observing these rules the cottager may have his flower-borders vie in beauty and arrangement with those of greater pretensions, and even surpass many of them. The season of flowering with annuals will, of course, vary accordingly as they are sown, but the earliest period of their flowering is given if they are sown out of doors.

ANNUALS, OR PLANTS OF ONE YEAR'S DURATION.

English Name.	*Height.*	*Colour.*	*Season of Flowering.*
	f. i.		
Chinese Aster	2 0	Various	July to Sept.
Prince's-Feather	2 0	Crimson	June to Sept
Love lies Bleeding	2 6	Crimson	June to Sept.
Sweet Sultan	1 6	Lilac	July to Oct.
Yellow Sultan	1 6	Yellow	July to Oct.
Corn flower or Blue bottle	2 6	Blue & var.	June to Sept.
Garden Chrysanthemum	2 0	Yell. & white	July to Oct.
Pretty Clarkia	1 6	Reddish pink	May to Oct.
White		White	May to Oct.
Two-coloured Collinsia	1 6	Blue & white	May to Oct.
Large-flowered do.	1 0	Blue	May to Oct.
Dwarf Bind-weed	1 0	Various	June to Oct.
Tall do.	12	Blue	June to Oct.
Two coloured Coreopsis*	2 0	Yell. & blood	July to Oct.
Rocket Lark-spur	1 6	Various	July to Oct.
Clammy Eutoca*	2 6	Blue	June to Oct.
Three-coloured Gilia*	1 0	Lilac, purple, and white.	May to Oct.
Milfoil-leaved do.*	1 0	Purple	May to Oct.
Headed do.*	2 0	Blue	May to Oct.
Pretty Godetia	1 0	Pink	May to Sept.
Elegant Gypsophila	1 0	White & pink	May to Sept.
African Hibiscus	1 6	White & purp.	July to Sept.
Candy-tuft	1 0	Divers	July to Sept.
Amellus-like Kaulfussia	0 6	Blue	July to Sept.
Californian Lasthenia	1 6	Yellow	May to Sept.
Sweet Pea	6 0	Divers	May to Oct.
Androsace-like Leptosiphon	0 6	Various	May to Oct.
Cluster-flowered do.	0 6	Purple	May to Oct.
Douglas's Limnanthes	1 6	Yell. & white	May to Oct
Two coloured Lupine	0 6	Blue & white	May to Sept.
Large Rose do.	2 6	Rose	June to Sept.
Yellow do.	2 6	Yellow	June to Sept.
Large-flowered Malope	2 0	Crimson	June to Sept.
Ten-week Stock	1 6	Divers	June to Sept.
Showy Nemophila*	0 6	Blue	May to Sept.
Speckled do.*	0 6	White & spot.	May to Sept.
Two-faced Evening Primrose	1 6	Purp. & prim.	May to Sept.
Red and white do.	1 6	Red & white	May to Sept.
Four winged do.	1 6	White	June to Sept.
Poppy	2 6	Various	June.
Californian Platystemon	1 0	Yellow	May.
Mignonette	0 6	Straw-colrd.	All the year.
Schizanthus	2 0	Lilac-purple	June.
Groundsel	2 0	Purple	June.
French Marigold	1 6	striped, yellow & red	July.
African do.	3 6	Yell.-orange	July.

Those marked with an asterisk in the above list will, if sown in September, stand the winter, unless very severe, and will then flower earlier and stronger than when sown in the spring. The following list comprises some of the most suitable and showy permanent plants for a small garden; those marked with an asterisk should be treated as directed for biennials; all may be increased by division of the roots or seeds, which can be procured for a trifling sum:—

English Name.	*Height.*	*Colour.*	*Season of Flowering.*
	f. i.		
Yellow Madwort	0 6	Yellow	May & June
Hollyhock*	8 0	Various	July to Oct.
Garland Poppy Wind-flower	0 6	Various	May to Sept.
Large Snap-dragon	2 0	Various	June to Oct.
Amellus-like Starwort	2 0	Blue	July, Sept.
Pyramidal Bell-flower	5 6	Blue & white	July, Sept.
Canterbury bells*	2 0	Blue & white	June, Sept.
Garden Wall-flower	2 0	Orange and brown	
Californian Chryseis*	1 6	Yellow	May to Oct.
Orange-coloured do.	1 0	Orange	May to Oct.
Showy Cineraria	2 6	White & purp.	June & Sept.
Bee Larkspur	5 6	Blue	June to Oct.
Large-flowered do.	2 6	Blue	June to Sept.
Superb Pink*	1 0	Various	June to Sept.
Sweet William do.*	2 0	Various	June to Sept.
Carnation do.	2 6	Various	July to Sept.
Many-flowered Eutoca*	1 6	Pink	June to Sept.
Two-coloured Gaillardia	2 6	Yellow & red	June to Aug.
Large flowered Avens	2 0	Scarlet	July to Sept.
Double Purple Rocket	1 0	Purple	June to Aug.
Double White do.	1 0	White	June to Aug.
Scarlet Lobelia	3 0	Scarlet	June to Sept.
Many-leaved Lupine	2 0	Blue	June to Oct.
White-flowered	2 0	White	June to Oct.
Shining Lychnis	2 0	Scarlet	June to Sept.
Brompton Stock	2 6	Various	June to Aug.
Musk-scented Monkey-flower	0 6	Yellow	May to Sept.
Scarlet do.	2 6	Scarlet	May to Sept.
Grand-flowered do.	1 0	Spotted	May to Sept.
Handsome Evening Primrose	3 0	White	July to Sept.
Missouri do.	1 6	Yellow	June to Sept.
Oriental Poppy*	2 6	Scarlet	June to Sept.
Dark Red Pentstemon	1 0	Dark red	June to Sept.
Beautiful Cinquefoil	1 0	Purple	June to Aug.
Dark Bloody do.	1 0	Purple	June to Aug.
Heartsease	0 6	Various	May to June

The most suitable plants for covering a cottage, after a Vine, are climbing Roses, as Boursault or de Lisle, upon which other kinds may be budded, any sorts of Jasmine or Honeysuckle, Glycine sinensis, or the Blue Passion-flower; but for a north or damp wall nothing equals Ivy, which is not only always green, but will soon dry the wall.

VEGETABLE COOKERY.

In preparing vegetables for cooking, care should be taken first to thoroughly wash them. Cauliflower, Cabbage, Spinach, &c., should remain some time in cold water, in which a handful of salt has been dissolved; this will cause insects to leave them, however close their hearts may be; rain-water should be used to boil them if it can be procured, as many kinds of hard water will spoil the colour of greens; another important thing is to have the water boiling when they are put in, and remove them from the fire the moment they are done, draining the water well from them.

BROAD BEANS may be boiled with bacon or pickled pork until they are tender; but it is objected by many to boil them together, as the colour of the beans is affected by the meat. If the beans are boiled alone, a bunch of Parsley must be put in with them, to be chopped and served in their sauce, which is composed of a little flour and water, with a bit of butter, boiled together.

KIDNEY BEANS.—First string them, that is, remove the tough thread-like part that unites the backs and fronts of the pods: then cut them in four, lengthwise, and put them into the water, which must be boiling, with a little salt.

SCARLET BEANS are cooked precisely as the above.

BROCCOLI.—When the stalks appear hard, the tough outer skin should be peeled off. If the small sprouts or shoots are tied in a bunch, they are quicker removed from the water when done; they require particular watching, as they will fall in pieces if over-boiled. Some salt must be put into the water with them.

CAULIFLOWER should lie in salt-and-water an hour before it is put in to boil. They then require to be watched closely, and boiled like Broccoli; the water they are boiled in should be skimmed of any impurities previously to taking the heads out, or their appearance will be spoiled.

CELERY is usually eaten raw with bread and cheese, or to flavour soups; but if a few heads are cleaned and cut into pieces four or five inches long, and stewed tender, serving them with a little milk, flour, and butter, seasoning them with pepper and salt, they are delicious.

CARROTS are usually boiled with salt beef or pork, and in broths or soups; in either case they require a good deal of boiling, and should be first scraped.

LEEKS are exceedingly wholesome, and used in broths and soups in the same manner as Onions.

ONIONS, as is well known, are not only savoury but exceedingly nutritious, and used in ways two numerous to mention here; but weakly persons should never eat them raw or fried. Large ones stewed for two hours gently in a little broth, having been first fried brown and dusted with flour, when seasoned with salt and pepper, are nourishing: large ones are also very nice when roasted with their skins on, and eaten with salt and butter.

PARSNEPS.—This vegetable is not esteemed by the cottager as its value entitles it, being exceedingly nutritious and profitable. After they are scraped cut them down the middle, and boil them tender. They may either be served whole, or mashed with a little milk and butter, adding pepper and salt.

PEAS.—This popular vegetable is considered nourishing. They should not be boiled in too much water, but just enough to cover them, taking care not to overdo them. A bunch of Mint or Savory should be boiled with them, and afterwards chopped and stirred with a piece of butter among them. This is said to remove their tendency to create flatulence. If gathered green and dried, they are much better for soup than when left to become ripe.

POTATOES.—It is well known that a good Potatoe may be spoiled by bad cooking, and by good management a bad one may be rendered comparatively good. In fact, no vegetable depends more on the cooking than a Potatoe. In the first place, if the skin is taken off them before boiling, it should not be peeled, but scraped, for the following reason: if peeled, it is reduced in size considerably; besides, the outside removed is the very best portion of the root. An iron saucepan is preferable to a tin one for cooking them, as it prevents their boiling so fast; but the best way is, first, to wash them very clean, then put them on the fire with just cold water enough to cover them: when it has begun to boil, throw in a handful of salt, and add a pint of cold water, which checks their boiling, and gives them time to be done through without allowing them to crack; as soon as done rather under than over, which may be ascertained with a fork, pour the water off them, and replace the pan on the fire for a short time, until the remaining moisture is evaporated. If not immediately wanted, do not place the lid upon them, or the steam will be confined, but cover them with a cloth; new Potatoes require great caution not to overboil them, or they will be tasteless and watery.

POTATOES TO MASH should be boiled fast as above, then peeled; afterwards break them smooth, adding a little milk and salt; a piece of butter or beef-dripping will improve them greatly.

POTATOES TO ROAST should be of the largest size, and be first half boiled, then have the thin skin peeled off, and afterwards be roasted of a fine brown colour.

POTATOES, when left cold, may be fried in a little thin batter or dripping, and are excellent.

SEA-KALE.—The heads should be tied together and lie in cold water an hour, then be put in boiling water, adding a little salt, and well boiled, and afterwards drained dry. A slice of toasted bread is usually placed on the dish under them, and a sauce made of a little milk, flour, and butter, poured over them.

SPINACH, though not very nutritious, is cooling and wholesome, and may be eaten when other vegetables would be improper food; it requires no water to boil in, except what remains attached to the leaves after rinsing, adding a little salt when done; and the water drained off, a little butter may be beaten with it.

ON PREPARING ARTICLES FOR EXHIBITION.

THE most important things to be attended to in preparing florists' flowers for exhibition, are to shade them from violent sunshine, and protect them also from heavy rains; in the absence of a canvass awning, the readiest means of accomplishing this will suggest themselves according to the circumstances of the possessor. Easy methods have been described for Dahlias and Pinks, or Carnations, and for Heartsease similar means may be adopted. Protecting them from the ravages of insects is best accomplished by watchfulness and diligence in destroying them. Beds of Heartsease and other dwarf flowers may also have an occasional watering with clear lime-water. What is termed the *dressing* of flowers for exhibition, except the withdrawal of a blemished or run petal in a Pink or Carnation, is only a species of trickery, and unworthy of notice.

Let EVERYTHING be perfectly clean.

VEGETABLES, as Cabbage, Cauliflower, &c., should be sent with all their leaves, except any damaged or decaying ones.

ROOTS, as Carrots, Turnips, or Parsneps, should not have their tops removed or roots shortened, but be shown entire, and washed very clean; Celery the same.

For FRUIT nothing is required except placing the requisite number to make a dish neatly upon plates. Apples and Pears may be wiped with a soft flannel; but any artificial blooming of Plums, Cucumbers, or Grapes, is unworthy, and generally detected.

PIGS.

THE best sort to purchase is a spayed sow; it should be bought early in the spring, or rather late in the autumn; it should then be not less than four months old, six would be better: and if a baconer, a year old is still better. The best breed is the small Essex, the Suffolk, or the Berkshire, with a cross of the Chinese, as the latter is disposed to fatten in an expeditious manner. The largest sort is the most profitable, because there is growth and fatting going on at the same time. Pigs at the above ages will eat Cabbage-leaves, Mangel-wurzel, Swedish Turnips, the refuse of the garden, &c., and until they are put up to fat, they should have plenty of clean fresh water, at least thrice a day (in hot weather) and at the same time a few Beans strewed amongst the litter in the yard, which should be kept very clean by frequently adding small quantities of fresh straw. If colour deserves consideration, the light sandy and yellow spotted are to be preferred, as their skins appear the most delicate when dead.

When you first begin to feed in the sty (obtain a trough called "a witch*") do it by degrees, introducing into their food for the first five or six days as much powdered sulphur and as much powdered antimony as will lie on a shilling (for each pig) which will effectually cleanse them; but if you feed high all at once, the pig or hog is apt to surfeit, and then a great loss of food takes place. Put up two together, for they feed best in company; and they should be rung when first put up, otherwise they will not be quiet. Peas or Barley-meal is the best food; the former certainly for a baconer, but the latter does its work quicker; and with every mess afterwards salt should be rather freely introduced. In cold weather the food should invariably be given luke-warm, the pigs should be kept very clean; and although they are proverbially dirty, and fond of wallowing in mud and mire, yet it is a great mistake not to keep them scrupulously clean, for uncleanliness will be almost certain to bring on one or other of the skin-disorders to which they are so liable, and the irritation thence produced will injure their appetite, and prevent them from improving in condition. Should any eruption appear, a little sulphur and madder may be advantageously mixed with their food. The author has been told by an experienced Norfolk farmer, that he put up six pigs of nearly equal size or weight at the same time, and treated them in every respect the same as to food and litter for seven weeks. Three of them were left to shift for themselves as to cleanliness, the others were kept as clean as possible with comb and hard brush†. The last consumed in seven weeks fewer peas by five bushels than the other three, yet weighed more when killed by two stone and two pounds upon the average. Pigs should be regularly fed at least thrice a day, and their troughs should be well cleaned each time. Why they should be so fed is that they may be constantly in a state of rest, as in that case they fat in a more expeditious manner. It is constantly asserted that they will fat faster on dry food, giving them water half an hour afterwards. Corn-fed pork is the best, Peas, Barley, or Oats. The Bean and Acorn-fed pork are both hard, and the Potato-fed (in the usual way) is very loose (a waste of about 3 ozs. in the pound). A porker will eat four or five pecks of common meal per week, in fatting; and a baconer (in proportion to its size) upwards of a bushel per week; by all means make the latter quite fat, because lean bacon is the most wretched unprofitable thing which any family can use. A porker should be fatted in the course of a month or six weeks at the longest, and a baconer in ten or twelve weeks. A pig or hog should have no food the day before killing. It is frequently observed in fatting hogs, that they pay better for their keep in the latter part than in the early part of their fatting.

Baked (roasted) potatoes are the most excellent food for pigs. The pork produced was equal to that from Barley or Oats, and the roasted or baked Potatoes (considering the improvement of the hogs) is the cheapest food that can be given them. Roast the Potatoes on a kiln like to that used by Oatmeal-sellers for drying their Oats. The difference in expense between roasting and boiling the Potatoes is prodigious, with regard to both labour and fire. A kiln costs only 3*l.*, and will roast Potatoes enough for more than 20 hogs. The fire, by dissipating juices that are contained in raw Potatoes, reduces them to a state highly wholesome and nutritious; boiling does this in part, but not so effectually.

When the hog has been killed, the first thing to be done is to get the hair off. Scalding and shaving is the common method: but as it makes the meat loose and flabby, singeing, as practised in Hampshire, is much preferable.

It must be admitted that the hog is altogether a most capital thing in a poor man's cottage; inasmuch as bacon, either cold or hot, goes to the field or coppice conveniently. In harvest and other busy times it demands to be boiled only once a week, has twice as much strength in it as any other meat of the same weight, and in short, has in it every good quality which tends to make a labourer's family able to work and be well off. One pound of bacon, such as here described, is, in such a family, worth at least two pounds of ordinary beef or mutton (which they usually buy), a great part of which is bone, and, in short, is gone in a few minutes; but recollect, that good fat bacon is the very best of all animal food for the labourer.

The hog should be purchased in the month of March, four months old, which can then be generally done for about 15*s.* The cost till fatting time is next to nothing to a cottager; and then the cost (at the present price of corn) would, for a hog of 20 to 25 stone, not exceed perhaps 60*s.*, and in the whole from 80*s.* to 84*s.* Let the poor man recollect that a pot of poison a week bought at a public-house comes to 26*s.* of the money; and more than three times the remainder is generally flung away upon miserable tea, which, if laid aside, the labourer might supply his family well with beer all the year round, and have a hog of the above weight for the cost.

N.B. If a pig or hog is ill, give it a strong dose of Glauber salts and jalap in warm gruel; repeating it every three hours till it is restored.

When the hams have lain three days, rub them with an ounce of saltpetre each; and when they have lain a week from the time of killing the pig, lay them in the following pickle:—1 lb. of bay salt, 1 lb. of coarse sugar, one handful of common salt, boiled in half a pint of vinegar; pour it over them boiling hot, rubbing it well with the hand. Let them lie a month, turning them daily.

TENANTS should apply to their landlords to assist them in carrying into effect this laudable proposal by building suitable pig-sties for the purpose; and in the month of March the tenants should assist each two of their labourers (working constantly on his premises) in the purchase of a pig, and let that pig shack about his yards and premises until it is fit to put up fatting, and then put it into the sty and feed it upon Pea and Barley meal till it weighs from 20 to 25 stone, during all which time the tenants should keep a strict account of the costs, and weekly detain out of each such poor man's wages the amount thereof and of the feeding, for which the tenants for their outlay, kindness, and trouble should have the full benefit of the manure of these animals. When each hog is killed, it should be equally divided between each two such labourers, who shall thereupon be prepared to pay the amount of the balance for keep, &c., if any, to his master, before he proceeds to take away his share of the hog. This plan would remove all temptation from the labourer, and would have the tendency to keep up the intercourse and good feeling between the farmers and their labourers, which cannot be too much encouraged, and as the hearts of the farmers are always alive to the impulses of humanity, and as they are the friends of poverty, they can but know of the imperious demands upon them, to assist in and save their poor neighbours from distress, and to give them, by instruction and support, a chance for happiness; and oh! what a pleasing reflection it must be to such men to think that, by a well-directed bounty to such poor objects, they at once become the "friends of the poor."—*Abridged from a Pamphlet by J. S. of Norwich.*

LIST OF BOOKS ADAPTED FOR COTTAGERS.

THE following works may be obtained at any respectable bookseller's, and the cost of none exceeds 10*s.* 6*d.*:—

A Bible. A Prayer-book. A Catechism of Gardening, for Village Schools. Bagster on Bees. Burn's Popular Guide to Health. Cham-

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*** A witch is a trough having a hanging lid, which the animal presses open when it eats, and which falls back when it withdraws its head, and thus keeps the food from being defiled.**

† If not combed and brushed, a post should be placed in the sty, for the animal to rub and clean itself against.

bers' Domestic Economy and Cookery. Channing's Lecture on Self-Culture. Clay's Geological Sketches. Dodsley's Economy of Human Life. Doyle's Flower-Gardener and Monthly Calendar. England's Happiness Improved. Gardener's Manual. Gardener's New Companion: on Bees. Gentleman Farmer, or Observations on the Husbandry of Flanders. Hartley's Geography for Youth. Henslow's Botany in Lardner's Cyclopædia. Howitt's Book of the Seasons. Jackson's Treatise on Agriculture. Lindley's School Botany. Loudon's (Mrs.) Ladies' Companion to the Flower-Garden. Loudon's (Mrs.) Instruction in Gardening. Mackintosh's Orchard and Fruit Garden. Main's Domestic Poultry. Mason's English Garden. More's Flower-Garden. Morton on Soils. Neill's Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Gardener. Paterson's Manse Garden. Payne's Apiarian's Guide. Price's Modern Gardener. Rogers' Fruit Cultivator. Rogers' Vegetable Cultivator. The Bee Preserver, translated from the French of Jonas de Gelirn. The Handbook of Fruit-trees. Waterton's Essays on Natural History.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 1st.—R. W. Barchard, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Finney was elected. A description of the method practised at Cocolan, in Chili, for the extraction of syrup from the Júbea spectábilis, was read, from Mr. Lucas. The Palm, it was stated, grew in great abundance on the estate, particularly in moist, sandy soil, through which a rivulet runs. It is in the dry season that the sirop is made; and in order to do this the tree is cut near the root with a hatchet, and a rope being attached to the branches, it is gradually pulled down to the ground. The leaves are then stripped off, and a piece of the stem is cut out, when the juice begins to run from the wound; when it ceases, another incision is made higher up, and so on till cuts have been made nearly to the top of the tree. It is said that in the top there is a pith which when cooked is excellent, and much esteemed by the natives. Júbea spectábilis blooms in October, and that is the proper season to collect the juice, which as soon as it is obtained is put into copper vessels, and subjected to a considerable heat till it attains the necessary consistence. In flavour and appearance the sirop is like molasses, and it may be refined, and by distillation good rum, it is expected, will be produced. The most remarkable plant exhibited was a handsome specimen of Dendróbium cærulescens, with between 200 and 300 flowers on it; they are white and bluish, with a dark centre; it was from Messrs. Rollisson, and with it were, a new Vanda, with dingy brown flowers; Stanhópea oculata, with yellow blossoms spotted brown, which exhaled a most powerful odour; and a specimen of the singular Cypripédium insigne. A silver Knightian medal was awarded for the Dendróbium. From J. Allnutt, Esq., there was a flower of Camellia Doncklaerii in its true character. Mr. Mills sent a brace of Cucumbers, grown according to the system recommended in his treatise. The plants from the garden included Cymbídium sinense, with several spikes of dingy yellow flowers; the chief merit of this plant is the length of time it will remain in a drawing-room without the flowers either falling off or losing their delicious scent; Oncídium Cavendishianum, with a fine yellow mass of bloom; O. pergameneum, with yellow and brown flowers and curious leaves, feeling like parchment; and Zygopétalum rostratum, remarkable for its flowers lasting many weeks. There was also a singular prostrate variety of the Mediterranean Heath, found in Ireland, and the pretty Acácia longifólia, with spikes of yellow flowers. The cut flowers consisted of two varieties of Chimonanthus fragrans.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 1st.—Mr. C. Palmer in the chair. Messrs. Chapman, Whale, and Spory were elected. Five shows were appointed for the ensuing season, and will take place as follows:—For Auriculas and Polyanthuses, April 26th; for Tulips and Heartseases, May 24th; for Pinks, Pelargoniums, Ranunculuses, and Roses, June 21st; for Carnations and Picotees, July 19th; and for Dahlias, Sept. 20th.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Feb 1.—The Bishop of Norwich in the chair. Mr. J. W. Griffith was elected a Fellow of the Society. A paper was read on the development of the embryo in Tropæolum majus, by Dr. Jerrold. A minute account of the changes undergone by the ovule and the embryo, from the first appearance of the former, when the flower is in bud, to the perfect formation of the latter, was given. The principal conclusions of importance to which the author had come were:—1. That the primary utricle (vesicule embryonaire) is developed previously to the act of impregnation. 2. That the primary utricle is distinct from the embryonic sac, and not arising from it, as stated by Brogniart and others. 3. The pollen tubes are not to be traced to the micropyle, and never reach the embryonic sac. 4. The formation of the embryo results from a dynamic action of the fovilla upon the primary utricle, and is not the result of growth of matter independent of it. The President proposed that Sir Wm. Jackson Hooker be appointed a vice-president of the Society in the place of Mr. Lambert, deceased. The election of librarian was announced to take place on the evening of Feb. 15, between the hours of half-past 7 and 9 o'clock.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Onci'dium longifo'lium. Long-leaved Oncidium. *(Stove Epiphyte.)* Orchidáceæ, § Vándeæ. Gynándria Monándria.—Under the name of Oncídium Cebolleta many very different species exist in our gardens, among which the finest is O. longifólium, which, although it has the foliage of that species, is really very different, forming dense panicles, three feet long, of very large and showy yellow and brown flowers. Its leaves are often three feet long, and hang down or spread upon the ground instead of standing stiff and erect. It has been imported abundantly by the Horticultural Society from Mexico, and has flowered both in their garden and with Messrs. Loddiges. It is very handsome, and well worth growing. Fom all the allied species it differs in the great length of its whip-like leaves, and in the form of its labellum, whose lateral lobes are something like bird's wings in shape, while the intermediate lobe has an unusually long unguis gradually dilating into a two-lobed extremity. In cultivation it requires a warm damp atmosphere, where such plants as Cáttleyas, Læ'lias, and Stanhópeas flourish. A temperature ranging from 55° to 65°, with artificial heat, will be quite sufficient. It will grow very well amongst turfy peat in a pot; but we prefer suspending it in a forked block of wood, and allowing the long leaves to hang gracefully down, as they do in its native woods. If grown in this way, the cultivator must fix it firmly to the block, and pack the roots all round with turfy peat or sphagnum, and take care that it is freely watered, particularly when it is growing. Plants which are hung up in this manner are not likely to suffer from too much water. It is propagated in the usual way, by division.—*Bot. Reg.*

Leschena'ultia bi'loba. Large Blue Leschenaultia. *(Greenhouse Subshrub.)* Goodeniáceæ. Pentándria Monogýnia.—Few plants have, from the report of travellers, excited more interest than this. For the beauty of the old Leschenaultias has rendered them universal favourites, and a new species of the genus with large blue flowers could not fail to be still more ornamental; and its merits can scarcely be said to have been exaggerated: for what can be more lovely than its deep azure flowers on so delicate and breath-like a foliage? If it should prove to be as profuse a bloomer as the others, it will be one of the best species recently acquired for gardens. If it should not, we would advise those who are in correspondence with Western Australia not to despair; because there are other species, one too with blue flowers, the L. grandiflora of the Sketch of the Swan River Flora, which appear from the dried specimens to be loaded with blossoms of a much larger size than this. It is believed that Messrs. Lowe and Co., of the Clapton Nursery, had the honour of raising this plant first: it was, however, earliest flowered by Messrs. Veitch and Sons, of Exeter, who exhibited it before the Horticultural Society, and obtained the large silver medal for it. It is a hardy greenhouse plant, and as easily managed as the old L. formosa. Cuttings root freely in spring and summer, if covered with a bell-glass and plunged in a mild bottom heat. The young plants ought to have their shoots carefully stopped, to enable them to send out numerous branches and form compact bushes. It grows well in a mixture of peat and vegetable mould, and would succeed well if planted out in the border of a conservatory.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Recollections of French Gardening.—Although we are much indebted to our neighbours of France for many articles which we now cultivate with success, it does not appear that either agriculture or horticulture has made such progress in that kingdom as we might be led to expect from the talent we find displayed in various works issuing from the French press. The truth of the matter seems to be, that as Paris is the focus of opinion, or we should rather say, the point from which opinion diverges, in order to be dispersed and adopted everywhere else, so it is the centre of rural science; but there is this difference, that while Parisian politics are adopted, and revolutionary impulses at once obeyed, there is yet little tendency in the rural population to adopt improvements, even when they are suggested and made known. The education of the people has only begun, and it is only of late we find able Frenchmen travelling over Britain to obtain insight into our methods of proceeding. There is scarcely a town in France in which there is not an agricultural and horticultural society; but, unless something occurs to excite attention by the prospect of instant profit, such as the cultivation of plants yielding dyes, the knowledge that such societies may obtain seems to accumulate within the walls in which the meetings are held, and to be unknown beyond them. For example:—in the district called the Garden of France, alias the Touraine, they have a society which has been long established; but a traveller can see nothing to induce him to imagine that the kindred arts of agriculture and horticulture are less than two centuries behind their progress in other countries. Here and there we do see improvement. The noble proprietor of that singular chateau, Chenonçeaux, has a Flemish coachman, of strong good sense and observation, who has induced his master to cultivate much waste land, after the Belgian system, and we have seen it carrying excellent crops; but the gardens of the chateau are somewhat behind, though better than in other places of the district. There is one very zealous horticulturist at Tours, Dr. Bretonneau, who is taking much trouble to collect good fruits; and his chief hobby is the Cherry, of which he possesses an extraordinary collection. He is experimenting, also, with new sorts of Stocks for the finer fruits; and as he is a very liberal man, we need not doubt of benefiting by his experience. There are several amateurs who have collections, but not much variety of flowering plants. The climate is admirable, and there is considerable variety of soil resting on the lower chalk. But art does little, and there are no good operatives to be found; this last deficiency cannot be easily supplied until education shall spread more among the lower orders. On expressing pleasure at seeing the garden of Dr. Bretonneau in good order, he said his gardener was a blockhead, and caused him much trouble. Agriculture is retarded by the subdivision of property and the smallness of the farms. The vineyards are treated in the ancient manner, and are well manured, but not well cleaned. The best fruit is got by the Restaurateurs from Paris, and it is often very bad. The only fine Apple met with was the Pepin Reinette, which retains its plumpness and flavour in May. The Potatoes in this quarter are excellent, and many other culinary vegetables; the market-gardens being rather well attended to. Walnut-trees abound; and from the nut an oil is extracted which is used for burning. The Almond trees are splendid; and also the Robinias, or Acacias. There is a street named from an avenue of them that runs its whole length in the western part of the town; close to a church, the name of which has for the moment escaped me, there are some beautiful specimens of the Platanus growing luxuriantly, and of a great height and thickness. The nursery-gardens are not kept with such neatness as in England, and they do not contain any great show. They keep a good many plants to furnish nosegays for the ladies, who never appear at parties without them; but there is nothing attractive. In such a climate, a person of taste and horticultural skill might form a paradise. The winters are, however, sometimes severe; and straw and mats are not to be dispensed with. Dr. Bretonneau pointed out to us the result of an experiment, which was certainly very remarkable. He had dug round every alternate bush in a row of Red Currants, and filled up the spaces with a yellow ferruginous clay found in the vicinity; the quantity of fruit on the bushes so treated, compared with that on the others, was immense. Melons are cultivated in the open air, after having been raised under hand-glasses. They are planted on narrow ridges of horse-litter, nearly level with the ground; but the plants were stunted and the fruit small. Some of the best English varieties were left with some cultivators, but we do not yet know whether they succeeded. The French seldom apply steadily to anything; novelty attracts them for the moment, but it is not the national characteristic to persevere after first excitement has abated. Were the numbers of talented and well-informed persons in France to be compared with the amount of the population, it would be found smaller than in almost any other part of Europe, Turkey excepted. Yet we are indebted to the French for many brilliant discoveries in science and art. Our climate forces *us* to be watchful; and it is probably the climate of Scotland that has caused the operative gardeners of that country to be held in such great esteem.—*M.*—[We particularly recommend the curious fact about Currants, above mentioned, to the attention of Mr. Townley.]

Botanical Information.—We are glad to be able to announce, upon the best authority, that the next volume of De Candolle's Prodromus is in such a state of progress that its appearance may be confidently expected during the present year. M. Alphonse De Candolle has completed the difficult orders of Myrsinaceæ and Sapotaceæ; and the volume will contain all the orders up to Boraginaceæ, including the Asclepiadaceæ and Apocynaceæ, which will be arranged by M. Decaisne. It is the intention of M. Alphonse De Candolle to complete this immense undertaking.

Two Crops of Flowers.—A forced specimen of Phlox stolonífera, which blossomed freely in winter, made a second flowering in the month of June, after being turned out into the border.—*Hovey.*

Tomato Figs.—A new mode of preparing the Tomato-like Figs has been suggested. A sample deposited in the Patent Office in the United States is said to be of superior quality. From the taste, it is supposed all the good qualities of the fruit are retained. In appearance, the drum of Tomatoes resembles one of figs very nearly. The following recipe is given for the preparation:—Take six pounds of sugar to one peck (sixteen pounds) of the fruit; scald and remove the skin of the fruit in the usual way; cook them over a fire, their own juice being sufficient, without the addition of water, until the sugar penetrates, and they are clarified. They are then taken out, spread on dishes, flattened, and dried in the sun. A small quantity of the syrup should be occasionally sprinkled over them whilst drying; after which, pack them down in boxes, treating each layer with powdered sugar. The syrup is afterwards concentrated, and bottled for use. They keep well from year to year, and retain surprisingly their flavour, which is nearly that of the best quality of fresh figs. The pear-shaped or single Tomatoes answer the purpose best.

Climate of Massachusetts.—The following table, showing the periods of flowering of some common plants, will serve to convey to the English reader some idea of the spring climate of this part of the United States. It is taken from a paper by Mr. W. Oakes, in Hovey's "Magazine of Horticulture:"—

Names of Species.	Times of beginning to flower in the most favourable situations.		
	Mean.	Earliest	Latest.
American Alder, Alnus serrulata	March 22	Feb. 21, 1828	April 8, 1829
Wild Swamp Willow, Salix conifera	April 4	Mar. 26, 1828	April 17, 1829
Red Maple, Acer rubrum	April 15	April 1, 1828	April 22, 1832
Rue-leaved Anemone, Anemone thalictroides	April 21	April 8, 1827	May 3, 1841
Blue Houstonia, Houstonia cœrulea			
Field Horsetail, Equisetum arvense			
Early cudweed, Gnaphalium plantagineum			
Earliest Sedge, Carex varia			
Meadow Cowslip, Caltha palustris	April 22	April 8, 1827	May 3, 1841
Early Violet, Viola ovata	April 23	April 11, 1827	May 3, 1841
Wood Anemone	April 24	April 11, 1827	May 4, 1841
Early Potentilla, Potentilla canadensis			
Yellow Dog's-tooth Violet, Erythronium americanum	April 26	April 14, 1827	May 3, 1841
Dandelion			
Juneberry, or Shad flower, Pyrus botryapium	May 5	April 25, 1840	May 19, 1838
English Cherry	May 7	April 26, 1840	May 20, 1837
Plum-tree, Prince's Imperial Gage			
Pear-tree	May 12	May 1, 1830	May 21, 1837
Apple tree	May 14	May 2, 1830	May 23, 1837

Hedgehogs.—One of the most interesting facts in the natural history of the hedgehog is that announced in 1831 by M. Lenz, and which is now confirmed by Professor Buckland. This is, that the most violent animal poisons have no effect upon it; a fact which renders it of peculiar value in forests, where it appears to destroy a great number of noxious reptiles. M. Lenz says that he had in his house a female hedgehog, which he kept in a large box, and which soon became very mild and familiar. He often put into the box some adders, which it attacked with avidity, seizing them indifferently by the head, the body, or the tail, and did not appear alarmed or embarrassed when they coiled themselves around its body. On one occasion M. Lenz witnessed a fight between the hedgehog and a viper. When the hedgehog came near and smelled the snake, for with these animals the sense of sight is very obtuse, she seized it by the head, and held it fast between her teeth, but without appearing to do it much harm; for having disengaged its head, it assumed a furious and menacing attitude, and hissing vehemently, inflicted several severe bites on the hedgehog. The little animal, however, did not recoil from the bites of the viper, or indeed seem to care much about them. At last, when the reptile was fatigued by its efforts, she again seized it by the head, which she ground between her teeth, compressing the fangs and glands of poison, and then devouring every part of the body. M. Lenz says that battles of this sort often occurred in the presence of many persons, and sometimes the hedgehog has received eight or ten wounds on the ears, the snout, and even on the tongue, without appearing to experience any of the ordinary symptoms produced by the venom of the viper. Neither herself nor the young which she was then suckling seemed to suffer from it. This observation agrees with that of

Pallas, who assures us that the hedgehog can eat about a hundred cantharides, without experiencing any of the effects which this insect taken inwardly produces on men, dogs, and cats. A German physician who made the hedgehog a particular object of study, gave it a strong dose of prussic acid, of arsenic, of opium, and of corrosive sublimate, none of which did it any harm. The hedgehog in its natural state only feeds on pears, apples, and other fruits, when it can get nothing it likes better. Its ordinary food consists of worms, slugs, snails, frogs, adders, and sometimes rats and mice.—*Penny Magazine.*

Turnips.—William Hunter, Esq., of Dunmurry, has this season tested the produce of a portion of field Turnips (the purple-topped Aberdeen) on his grounds, and has found it to be at the extraordinary rate of 60 tons per Irish acre.—*Wexford Independent.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

J. Allnut's, Esq., Clapham.—The collection of Camellias here is extensive, and includes many fine seedlings. Among the kinds now in flower is a handsome specimen of Reticulata, having seven or eight of its gorgeous crimson blossoms in high perfection. We noticed a single white variety, bearing much larger flowers than the old one; and as it makes a handsome appearance, it is worthy a place in most collections. It is known here as the French White. Among the seedlings now in flower is one called superba; it is has a good deal of the character of Rossii, but differs from it in colour. Doncklaerii is flowering here in great beauty, and a large specimen of the old double-white will, in a short time, rival snow in whiteness. In addition to the Camellias, a choice collection of Heaths is cultivated here, and among them we observed good specimens of depressa, Massoni, eximia, and picta. With the Heaths are some Epacrises, and of these grandiflora, impressa, and pungens were in flower.—*Jan.* 31.

Messrs. Fairbain's, Clapham.—The most choice things now in flower are a few fine specimens of Heaths, among which we observed the yellow-flowered variety of Sebana, the singular white Banksiana, and the lively pink élegans. Lechenáultia formosa, covered with orange-flowers, formed a good companion to the Heaths, and with Pimelea linifólia, which had produced many heads of white flowers, made the greenhouse quite gay.—*Jan.* 31.

Review.

Proceedings of the Horticultural Society of London,
1841. No. XIV.

THE following extracts will interest many of our readers:

Jan. 19, 1841.—Mr. William Tillery, gardener to his Grace the Duke of Portland, gave the following account of the circumstances under which Citrons and Oranges are produced at Worksop:—'The plant that produced them is trained at the back of a large conservatory here, and has been planted about eight years; it has ripened ten of its noble fruit this year, the two I send being the average size. I find it likes plenty of bottom-heat, as the tub it is planted in is behind the hot-water apparatus that heats the house. The specimens of oranges and lemons are from trees planted out in the borders of the same house. Two lemon-trees here have produced more than 400 fruit, and are preferred to the foreign at table. The Guava, trained on the back of the same house, has ripened two or three dishes weekly all through the winter, and is preferred here for the dessert to any fruit. When well ripened, the berries become as black as sloes. and are really delicious, resembling a strawberry in flavour; we find no difficulty in their setting, as we have always to thin them out to get them fine.'

Garden Committee, Feb. 1, 1841.—Mr. Thompson reported from the Fruit Department, that keeping fruit in kiln-dried straw had been found to answer very well. It does not acquire the dampness, nor the mustiness, which straw does when not deprived of its natural moisture.

Feb. 16, 1841.—A paper was read by Mr. Fortune, the superintendent of the hothouse department in the Society's garden, upon the effect of mercurial vapour on vegetation. The author stated that in consequence of reports that wood prepared with corrosive sublimate under Kyan's patent was injurious to vegetation, a series of experiments had been tried in the garden for the purpose of ascertaining how far these opinions were well founded. In one experiment a small portable greenhouse was prepared with Kyanised wood, and, thus pickled, was introduced into the atmosphere of plants under handglasses, but without injurious effects in such cases. But when Kyanised wood, or shavings moistened with corrosive sublimate, or crude mercury, or salts of that metal, were introduced into vessels containing plants exposed to the dampness and high temperature of a hothouse, in every such case the plants became sickly, recovered when removed from the influence of the mercurial vapour, and sickened again when again exposed to it.

The following communication, on a means of producing flowers of Rhododendron arboreum soon after Christmas, was also read from Sir Charles Lemon, Bart. V.P.

"The circumstance which I am about to relate is of trifling importance, but may, nevertheless, interest those who, like me, cultivate the Rhododendron arboreum, and have seldom an opportunity of seeing its beautiful blossoms. I have for some years been in the habit of pruning the several varieties or sub-species of this plant as trees; and I find that they bear the knife well, and readily assume the character which I wish to give them. Last November, while engaged in this operation, it occurred to me that I might make some use of the branches which I had cut off, either by ripening the seed-vessels left from the flowers of last year, or by forcing into early blossom the buds already formed. With a view of accomplishing the first object, I placed some of the branches bearing seed-vessels in the dry stove; but they soon withered and came to nothing. Others were placed in the mud of a tank in the damp stove, in which were growing Limnocharis Humboldtii and other aquatics. This was done about the end of November. The leaves, however, drooped, and the cuttings remained unchanged for above a month; when, to my surprise, I found that the capsules were becoming turgid and full of sap, and that a strong shoot was coming from each cutting, which shoot, when I left the country, had attained nearly the length of five inches. Whether or not roots had been formed, I have not ascertained; for I was unwilling to disturb the cuttings so soon after their apparent vegetation; but it is difficult to suppose that such strong shoots should be pushed forward and sustained by nourishment derived only from absorption by the bark and wood. A cutting bearing a flower-bud was at the same time placed in the above-mentioned tank. In about a month it began to swell; and at the end of a fortnight afterwards, it expanded most beautifully. Thus I had an opportunity of seeing the blossoms of my own Rhododendron arboreum at a season of the year when I am usually at home, and when flowers for decoration are much in request. As the plants of Rhododendron arboreum are greatly improved by such pruning, I intend to repeat the experiment on a larger scale next season, and shall be happy if what I now write will enable others to partake of the pleasure of seeing the June flowers of Rhododendron arboreum in abundance soon after Christmas."

March 1, 1841. Garden Committee.—Mr. Fortune presented, from the Hothouse Department, the following 'Results of some comparative experiments with Coke and Anthracite, consumed in the conical hot-water boilers invented by J. Rogers, Esq.'

The experiments are now ended which have been in progress throughout the winter to test the efficiency of the improved conical boiler, and to ascertain whether coke or anthracite is the cheapest and best fuel to burn in it. So far as the boiler is concerned, the results have been perfectly satisfactory. When the apparatus connected with it is strongly constructed and well built in, as it has been in this case, it is easily managed, and as economical as any boiler with which I am acquainted. I think, however, its chief recommendation is the kind of fuel which it will burn—coke or common cinders—and the certainty with which it may be left without any attention for 10 or 12 hours to keep a stove to 60 degrees in the midst of winter with the external atmosphere so low as 6 degrees, or even zero of Fahrenheit. This is owing to the manner in which the fuel falls down into the fire, to the great quantity of air which is continually rushing through the bars, and to the complete power of regulating the supply of this, when the apparatus is as it ought to be. The fuel was tried in the following manner:—In the months of October and December we burned coke; in November and January anthracite, and in February coke and anthracite every alternate night. By referring to the quantity burned, and taking coke at an average price of 20s. a chaldron, and anthracite at 32s. per ton, we will find that the expense of heating the Orchidaceous house in October last with coke was about 1*l.* 3s. 10d., and the expense of heating it in November with anthracite was 2*l.*; or, if we take the alternate days of February, 14 against 14, we find the expense of heating with 28 bushels of coke 15s. 6d., and 16 cwt. of anthracite 1*l.* 5s. 7d. If we take the two months in which coke was burned, against the two in which anthracite was burned, which will not be fair, owing to the nature of the weather, the following are the results—coke, 3 chaldrons 27 bushels, 3*l.* 15s.; anthracite, 3 tons 1 cwt. 2 st., 4*l.* 18s.

"'These results speak for themselves so far as economy is concerned, and therefore the only thing to be considered beyond this is, which is most preferable with regard to management. A measure of anthracite will last much longer than one of coke, but the quantity of heat given out by each will be nearly the same. In the month of December last, when the weather was very cold, it was not possible to keep the Orchidaceons house to 60 degrees with one boiler filled with the best anthracite; but this could be done when coke broken into small pieces was used instead. When both boilers were filled with anthracite this temperature could easily be maintained, and they would last twice as long as one filled with coke. So that it comes to this: equal bulk produces an equal quantity of heat, or, at least, a chaldron of coke will give out as much as a ton of anthracite, the one being 20s., the other 32s. But as anthracite does not burn so fierce as coke, it lasts longer, and gives a very steady heat. This property may make it desirable for greenhouses where the expense is not considered; but in a stove with a well-regulated conical boiler, for everything depends upon this, coke is not only the cheaper of the two, but is much the easier to manage, requires less stoking, and burns clearer, as may be seen by referring to the quantity of ashes left by each. A mixture of the two kinds in equal proportions answers very well, with, of course, intermediate results.'"

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

THE weather now promises to be more favourable for carrying on out-door operations, which should therefore be forwarded with all possible despatch. Whenever the ground becomes dry enough to work kindly, such vegetables as are indicated under the proper head, may be sown for an early crop. But, for the most part, this preliminary sowing cannot be confidently depended upon for a supply, and the greater part of the produce will probably soon run to flower, or be cut off by cold when very young. In heavy, wet soils, however, it will be useless to attempt putting seeds into the open ground at this early season; little or no time would be gained by such a proceeding, at the risk of wasting both seed and labour.

As fruit-trees will shortly begin to swell their buds, no time should be lost in completing their pruning, and the usual digging of the ground. Much harm is often done by deep digging between the rows of fruit-trees, which, besides being a loss of time, is a positive injury to the trees, by destroying the most important portion of their roots, and forcing those which are left to seek their subsistence in a wet or otherwise inappropriate subsoil. In digging among fruit-trees, therefore, the ground, unless intended to be cropped, ought not to be stirred deeper than suffices for the burying of the weeds.

KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In door Department.

PINERY.—Strong succession-plants intended for late fruiters might now be shifted into larger pots, if they require it, selecting for this purpose those only which have plenty of healthy roots. After shifting, a slight increase of bottom-heat should be given, to encourage their rooting; but the atmospheric temperature ought not to be raised beyond 60°, until the plants show signs of renewed growth; for increased excitement suddenly applied would probably cause them to start prematurely. The weather being now milder, the pits may be uncovered earlier in the morning.

VINERY.—The buds of the Vines which were started in the beginning of January will now be rapidly lengthening into shoots, and will consequently require to be kept warmer: 65°, by a gradual increase, will be sufficiently high until the bunches begin to develop themselves, and even up to the time of flowering, when the Vines are strong and the young bunches healthy. In this week another house may be set in motion, to succeed the one above alluded to. If a mass of fermenting dung can be taken into the house, fires will not be necessary the first week.

PEACH-HOUSE.—After the fruit in the early house is all firmly set, the night temperature should range between 55° and 60°, allowing it to rise a few degrees in sunshine, but always admitting fresh air, if possible, at some part of the day. The syringe or the engine should be used regularly, especially if the least sign of red spider is perceived. When the trees root only within the house, they will be benefited by taking three or four inches of the surface-soil off the border, and replacing it with fresh compost; this might yet be done in the late houses.

CHERRY-HOUSE.—Syringe daily with tepid water those trees which are not yet in blossom. The water given to the roots also should always be chilled.

FIG-HOUSE.—If the sashes have been kept upon the house all winter (which ought invariably to be done) the border will probably be dry, in which case a good supply of manure-water should be given. Increase the night temperature now to about 50°, and sprinkle the trees daily.

STRAWBERRIES.—Do not allow runners to grow upon the plants. Take in succession-pots as required, but never directly into a high temperature, if it can be avoided.

CUCUMBERS AND MELONS.—Keep a good store of young plants of different ages, for fear of accident. Common dung-beds should, when practicable, be placed upon a thick layer of fagots, which might be made of prunings of shrubs, or any wood of little value; then, when linings become necessary, a ready channel is afforded for the passage of the heat beneath the bed.

ASPARAGUS.—Let the lights be drawn off the beds in fine sunny days; this will improve the flavour of the grass.

POTATOES.—If potted as recommended in the beginning of last month, they will now be ready for planting out; and at the same time some tubers which are just beginning to sprout may be planted upon a similarly prepared bed, which will furnish a successional crop.

CELERY.—Sow a larger quantity; that sown last month will most likely run.

LETTUCE.—To succeed the autumn crops, sow some sorts which soon become fit for use, on a slight hotbed. Of Cos Lettuce, Atkins's Imperial is one of the earliest and best; it is also sold under the name of "Kernan's Acme Cos."

Out-door Department.

RADISHES.—Where there is the advantage of a very warm situation, some seeds may now be sown, and thickly covered with fern or dry litter; these, if the weather be tolerably favourable, will come into use soon after those in frames are over.

TURNIPS.—A small bed of Early Dutch should be sown on a south border. An equal space might be sown every week during this month, which will be a safer course than sowing a large breadth at one time.

PEAS.—The Frame, or whatever early kind may be preferred and a later sort, such as the Blue Prussian, to succeed it, should now be sown on a south border. These will succeed the latest transplanted crop.

BEANS.—Sow Marshall's Dwarf Prolific (not "Early Prolific," as erroneously written at p. 24).

SPINACH may be sown on a warm border, but not a large crop, as it will most likely soon run to flower.

CARROTS are in some soils a dubious crop. To remedy this, trench the ground two spits deep, mixing some rotten manure with the shovellings in the bottom of each trench. No manure is to be put upon the surface, which should remain rough till wanted for sowing. A piece of ground prepared in this way every year (autumn is the preferable time) will scarcely fail to produce sound Carrots.

Orchard.—Prune and nail Vines against walls. Do not covet too much bearing-wood. Peaches, Apricots, and other trees which face the south ought to be first done. Any large wounds should be covered with paint, or some other adhesive substance.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—Gloxinias and Gesneras should be watered over the leaves now and then, and not exposed to direct sunshine. As the dried tubers vegetate, they should be shaken out of the old soil and repotted.

GREENHOUSE.—As the days increase in light and warmth a more liberal supply of water will be required by the plants, bearing in mind that small quantities frequently applied are much better than an overdose at once. Repot any plants that are likely to suffer for want of that operation.

CONSERVATORY.—Climbers had better be dressed and set in order before growth commences.

PITS AND FRAMES.—Annuals of various kinds for flowering in pots should be sown. The tenderest kinds, as Cockscombs and Balsams, can be forwarded in the Cucumber-pits, to which place, also, a few Gardenias might be removed. Bulbs of Polyanthus tuberosa will also require a warm situation; these ought not to be watered till they begin to grow.

Out-door Department.

If not already done, all vacant beds must be manured and dug without delay. Tulips, Anemones, and other bulbs and tubers not planted in autumn, ought to be immediately put into the ground.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NURSERY.—Plant stocks of wild Roses for budding. Put in cuttings of choice Gooseberries and Currants, after taking out all the buds except the four uppermost. If the ground is in a fit state, sow seeds of all sorts of Forest-trees.

FOREST AND COPPICE WOODS.—Persevere in planting, always finishing the driest ground first. Thinning and felling, and other business of less importance, might be discontinued for a time, for the purpose of accelerating the planting of dry soils.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

ERRATUM.—Page 69, col. 2, line 39 from the top, read, "Any old unhealthy evergreens, &c."

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Feb. 3, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

	BAROMETER.		THERMOMETER.			Wind.	Rain.
Jan.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday 28	29.907	29.831	45	23	34.0	N.W.	.03
Saturday 29	30.075	29.921	45	36	40.5	S.W.	
Sunday 30	30.219	29.906	43	32	37.5	W.	
Monday 31	30.124	29.930	47	30	38.5	S.W.	.12
Feb.							
Tuesday 1	30.130	30.100	46	26	36.0	N.W.	
Wednesday 2	30.241	30.059	50	40	45.0	W.	.02
Thursday 3	30.409	30.377	45	37	41.0	N.W.	
Average	30.158	30.018	45.8	32.0	38.9		.17

Jan. 28. Slight frost, clear; fine; cloudy: sharp frost at night.
29. Sleet in the morning; overcast and calm.
30. Cloudy, very fine; mild and overcast.
31. Hazy throughout; thickly overcast, heavy rain at night.
Feb. 1. Overcast; exceedingly fine; clear at night, with slight frost.
2. Slightly overcast; very fine; slight rain in the evening.
3. Mild with slight haze; wind veering east, and haze increasing.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years, for the ensuing Week ending Feb. 12, 1842.

Feb.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 6	46.7	33.5	40.1	8	0.25 in.	—	1	3	2	4	3	2	1
Mon. 7	47.8	35.1	41.4	8	0.28	—	—	2	—	3	6	3	2
Tues. 8	46.6	36.3	41.4	9	0.67	1	1	1	—	4	7	1	1
Wed. 9	46.6	33.5	40.0	5	0.30	—	1	1	1	—	8	3	2
Thurs. 10	45.9	32.4	39.2	8	0.28	2	2	1	1	3	5	1	1
Fri. 11	45.2	34.7	40.0	8	0.34	2	2	—	—	3	5	2	2
Sat. 12	46.6	33.5	40.0	10	0.28	3	2	—	—	2	6	2	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 10th, in 1831—thermometer 65°; and the lowest on the 12th and 13th, in 1838—thermometer 14°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending February 4, 1842.

SCARCELY any difference has occurred in the market since our last Report; the supplies of most articles have been tolerably well kept up. The sale has been unusually dull.—*Fruit.* Excellent Pines are plentiful; the kinds are chiefly Envilles and Queens. A few bunches of new hothouse Grapes, grown on plants in pots, have been offered at from 20s. to 25s. per lb.; Spanish are becoming very scarce. Apples are plentiful, and the kinds are the same as those mentioned last week. Pears are tolerably abundant, and the best samples fetch good prices. Pummeloes and Shaddocks have made their appearance. Chesnuts are scarce. A few Cucumbers have been offered during the week.—*Vegetables.* The remarks made on the Cabbage tribe in our last Report apply to the present. Some excellent Turnip-tops have been brought to market this week. Kidney Beans are scarce. The supply of Asparagus and Sea-kale is by no means large, and consequently the prices are pretty high. Lettuce, Endive, and other Salading are scarce and indifferent. Good Celery is hardly to be obtained. Rhubarb is plentiful and good. Mushrooms are not abundant.—*Flowers.* The different kinds of forced Hyacinths, Tulips, and Narcissus have rendered the market gay during the week.

PRICES, SATURDAY, FEB. 5, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Apples, Kitchen, per bushel, 3s to 7s
— Dessert, per bushel, 5s to 16s
Pears, dessert, per half-sieve, 4s to 16s
Pine Apple, per lb. 5s to 8s
Grapes, hothouse, new, p. lb., 20s to 25s
— Spanish, per lb., 1s to 1s 6d
— Portugal, per lb., 1s to 3s 6d
Oranges, per doz., 9d to 2s
— per 100, 4s to 16s
— Bitter, per 100, 6s to 16s
Lemons, per doz. 9d to 2s
Lemons, per 100, 5s to 14s
Almonds, per peck, 7s to 8s
Chesnuts, per peck, 5s to 10s
Walnuts, per bushel, 16s to 24s
Filberts, English, pr. 100 lbs. 120s to 140s
Cobbs, per 100 lbs. 140s to 160s
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20s
— Spanish, 16s
— Barcelona, 20s to 24s
— Turkey, 16s

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per dozen, 6d to 1s 6d
Cabbage, White, per dozen, 1s to 3s
— Red, for pickling, 2s to 4s
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 2s 6d to 4s
Brussels Sprouts, p. hf. sve., 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Broccoli, White, p. bunch, 2s to 5s
— Purple, 1s to 1s 6d
Turnip Tops, per bushel, 1s to 1s 3d
Kidney Beans, forced, per 100, 5s to 10s
Potatoes, per ton, 45s to 80s
— per cwt. 2s 6d to 4s
— per bushel, 1s 6d to 2s 6d
— Kidney, per bush. 2s to 3s
Artichokes, Jerusalem, pr half sieve, 9d to 1s 6d
Turnips, pr. doz. bunches, 1s 6d to 4s
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 3s to 5s
Red Beet, per dozen, 9d to 1s 6d
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1s to 1s 3d
Salsafy, per bundle, 1s to 1s 3d
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s to 5s
Spinach, per half sieve, 2s to 3s
Onions, per bushel, 2s to 3s 6d
— for pick., per hf.-sieve, 1s 6d, to 4s
— Green, per bunch, 4d
— Spanish, per dozen, 2s to 6s
Leeks, per dozen bunches, 1s to 1s 6d
Garlic, per lb., 8d
Shallots, per lb., 1s
Asparagus, per 100, large, 8s to 10s
— Second or Middling, 4s to 5s
— Sprue, or Small, 3s to 4s
Sea-kale, per punnet, 1s 6d to 5s
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. hf. sve., 1s 6d to 2s
— Cos, per score, 2s
Endive, per score, 4s
Celery, Red, p. bdle (12 to 15) 6d to 1s 9d
— White, per bundle, 6d to 1s
Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
Watercress, per doz. small bunches, 6d
Parsley, per half sieve, 2s to 2s 6d
— per dozen bunches, 2s to 4s
Tarragon, per dozen bunches, 4s to 6s
Fennel, per dozen bunches, 3s
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2s
Sage, per doz. bunches, 3s
Mint, per doz. bunches, 6s to 12s
Savory, per dozen bunches, 2s to 3s
Rhubarb Stalks, per bundle, 9d to 1s 3d
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s 6d to 3s
Truffles, per pound, 2s to 3s

Notices to Correspondents.

L. T.—One of the best early Potatoes is the Manly, a round white one of moderate size, very prolific, and equal in size. One of the best late kinds is the Bread-fruit Potato, a rather large, round, white one, which is a good bearer, and keeps well.

A Subscriber.—Rogers's Conical Boiler can be obtained from any respectable ironmonger.

G. B.—Green's pit, described at p. 36 (1841), is an excellent one for growing Cucumbers and Melons in. In a short time another paper on the subject will appear, which may perhaps answer your purpose better.

J. D. B. D.—Received, with thanks. The plan will be published as soon as the woodcuts can be got ready.

X X X.—It is hardly fair to reproach us with not giving immediate insertion to letters. Yours was in type last week, but we had not room for it. Caprifoliums are twiners with long flowers; Loniceras are bushes with short flowers. The Honeysuckle left is Caprifólium longiflorum.

A Huntingdonshire Subscriber.—The large Pear is Beurré Diel; the smaller, Passe Colmar.

A Young Beginner.—Your Apples are,—No. 1, Reinette Grise; 2, Downton; 3, French Crab; 4, White Nonpareil; and the Pear, No. 5, is the Chaumontel.

G. M.—We are not acquainted with a good forester; better apply to Mr. Paxton, at Chatsworth.

C. Jones.—As soon as your tree begins to grow in the spring, bore a few holes near the root into the *sapwood*, not deeper; fill them with arsenic, or opium, or corrosive sublimate, and the tree will soon die.

Taxas.—We have not space at present to go into the comparative merits of wood and iron for conservatories. Iron is most durable, and we should employ it for *everything that did not require to be moved*. For moveable sashes it is not suited.

L. N.—Take "Stephens's Book of the Farm," of which the first Number is just out. It will only cost 50s. If you cannot afford so much, you had better confine your purchases to the other books. The "Farmer's Encyclopædia" is what we meant; it improves very much as it goes on.

Frutex and others who have asked for information concerning raising Coniferous plants from seeds are answered to-day.

We trust *Viator* will find our leading articles on foresting a sufficient answer to his letter.

Q. may obtain good turf in a few months by sowing his ground in March with such Grass seeds as the dealers in them would recommend. Crested Dog's-tail, Meadow Poa, Hard Fescue, Black Nonesuch, and White Clover will be a good supply for fine turf. Forty shillings' worth per acre will be enough, or less will do, but the lawn will in that case be formed more slowly.

Ilex.—It is evident that if a succession of wet weather can be depended upon, Hollies may be transplanted at any time. We prefer autumn, even for stiff land. They will root quicker when just budding in the spring, but if you have a dry north-easter woe to the experiment! Single plants may, no doubt, be secured at that season, even in dry weather, by a screen against the sun and wind, and by puddle-planting; but this cannot be applied to extensive work.

R. W. B.—About the end of February shift your Rose, and place it in a warm pit or greenhouse for a week or ten days, and when the plant begins to push and make fresh roots move it into a moderate hotbed frame. Before putting into the frame, you must with a sharp knife ring those shoots which are fit or can be spared for cutting, about three-parts round, at such lengths as will suit for cuttings. In about a week callosities will be formed on the upper surface of the ring, and then the cutting must be cut off and inserted either in light sandy soil or sand, and treated in the ordinary way; and if placed in the hotbed frame and covered with a bell-glass, they will soon root. For Asparagus choose a rather sandy soil; give it a good coat of dung, trenching the dung in. If the ground is not sandy, procure some fine river or bank sand, and mix it with the soil, particularly round the plants; then mark your ground out into beds four feet wide, and allow about two feet six inches for the alley; plant two rows in each bed early in spring, with two-years old plants. There is little variation in sorts, the great difference being caused by soil and cultivation.

Rusticus.—Your wall of 60ft. in length, facing a point to the east of south, may be planted with Hacon's Incomparable, Passe Colmar, and Easter Beurré Pears, and the Royal Apricot. These will ultimately fill the wall. With regard to Peaches and Nectarines, as you are doubtful of their succeeding in your locality, the Wolds of the northern district of Lincolnshire, you had best allot the intervals for their trial. The sorts may be the Acton Scot and Bellegarde Peaches, and the Violette Hâtive Nectarine. If you plant them on a prepared bottom, and so as their roots may be above the general level of your garden, they ought to succeed. The Green-gage and the Purple-gage will prove more suitable than the Imperatrice Plum for your south-east aspect.

An Amateur.—The rule about colours is this:—There are two series, one called xanthic, or yellow, and the other cyanic, or blue; and if a species belongs to one it will not vary to the other. To the xanthic belong all flowers in which yellow exists, either pure or mixed with other colours; a Dahlia is of that nature, and therefore a blue Dahlia is not to be expected. On the other hand, the Hyacinth being of the cyanic series, a yellow Hyacinth will not occur, for the so-called yellow Hyacinths are bad greens, a colour to be found in most flowering plants. Sometimes whole genera will belong to one or other of such series; and the Hyacinth and Squill are of that nature. The Iris, however, comprehends both series in different species. I. germanica and that race is of the cyanic series; while Pseudacorus and halophila are of the xanthic.

H. C.—Waxy, or what are termed wet Potatoes, generally become so by being grown in soil with a cold retentive subsoil; and there is little chance of growing them better in such situations. This seems to be the case with yours, as by salting the ground your Potatoes became worse, salt always having a great affinity for moisture. The only remedy which is at all likely to effect your purpose (for although your top soil may be tolerably free, the subsoil must be damp and cold) is to add a large portion of lime-rubbish or fine sand or road-drift, in a dry state, to lighten the subsoil. Potatoes grown in light sandy land are always mealy.

Cadwallader.—Gather the Holly berries when ripe; bruise and mix them with double their bulk of fine sand; then dig a hole about three feet deep, and as large as you may require, to hold sufficient berries when placed from nine to twelve inches thick; then put a piece of old mat over them, to prevent the soil from mixing with them, and afterwards fill up the hole, and lay some long litter over the top, to prevent the wet from penetrating. In February or March take the berries out and sow them either in drills or broadcast, in any good loamy soil, covering them about half an inch deep; they will then require no further care, except keeping clean, until the second season, when the largest may be transplanted. Afterwards transplant every year while in the nursery.

A Subscriber.—The fruit of Cucumbers generally becomes deformed for want of sufficient bottom-heat, and particularly if freely watered in dull or cold weather; it also often occurs if a few cold or wet days succeed very warm ones in the early part of summer, when the heat of the bed has become exhausted; not unfrequently the bad effects may be observed for some time after the check, or rather the chill, has happened. It is also caused by their not being properly impregnated. Keeping them warm and vigorous, and from sudden checks, is the best preventive; but insufficient light or water, and improper soil, cause deformity in the early part of the year. Cucumbers require a rich soil, plenty of heat and moisture at all seasons, particularly the long-fruited kinds.

R. M.—We are sorry to have been so slow. The following list contains some of the best varieties of Ranunculus in cultivation. They have been carefully selected as to colour, in order to form a pleasing variety:—

Carmine Perfection
Aust's Diana
" Victoria
" Adeline
" Mirabelle
" Milo
" Nelson
" Wonder
Alexander's Phenomenon
" Aurora
" Duke of Wellington
" Unique
" Rienzi
Lightbody's Demosthenes
" Emancipator
" Marmion
" Lord Durham
" Rob Roy
" Ten Pounder
" William Penn
" Neptune
" Triton
" Talisman
" Mrs. Hemans
" Sir J. Moore
" Euripides
" Antiquary
" Clansman
" Huron
" Sir John de Graeme
Lightbody's Herald
" Challenger
" Demosthenes
" Spheroid
" Bonny Jean
" James Watt
" Conqueror
" Gem
" Conquering Hero
" Achilles
" Dazzler
" Nelson
" Marshal Soult
" Coriolanus
Andrews' Mary
" Maggie
Waterton's Robert Burns
" Barry
" Tam O'Shanter
" Sir H. Raeburn
" Apelles
" Gainsborough
" Wallace
" Shakespeare
Tyso's Herbert
" Luna
" Dr. Horner
" Felix
" Pauline
" Selectus

The following are some of the finest of the old varieties:—

Viola de Vrai Noir
Naxara
Œil Noir
Quixos
Nonpareil
Dion
Charbonnier
Dr. Franklin
Grand Bravura
Trajan
Newton
Fontenoy
Garicola
Cora
Pass Niobe
Gun's Crimson
Nonpareil
Othello
Beroth
Marmara
Domitian
Hannibal
La Favorite
Ma Délice, or la Singulière.

C. F. W.—The Whitethorn described in the last two Numbers is the common Quickset.

Olitor Stocktonensis next week.

H. A. and M. next week; if possible personally.

Litoralis.—Callistégia Soldanella is the Convolvulus of that name. Much obliged, but want of room prevents our accepting your obliging offer. We shall do what we can with the local horticultural shows.

J. G.—Nitrate of soda and of potash act much in the same way; the latter will not go further than the former. The practice about prizes is various; most commonly they go to the gardeners, be they what they may; sometimes the master takes them to himself; if medals, the master sometimes give their value to his gardener, and keeps the medals himself. Such things are always matters of private arrangement.

An Amateur at Mile-end is unreasonable; both are good books, and we sometimes recommend the one, sometimes the other.

Merlin.—Much depends upon the strength of your Vines and the state of the soil they are now growing in; if it is hard or exhausted; shift the Vines, before putting them into heat, first into the smaller-sized pots you mention, and afterwards repot them into larger pots. Water them freely with diluted manure-water, which will never injure the Vines if the pots are well drained.

J. T., Plymouth.—When Orchidaceous plants are received from abroad, a little experience is necessary to enable you to know whether they will do best in pots or on blocks of wood. Cattleyas generally do best in pots; Stanhopeas will do well in either way: he strong-growing Dendrobiums should be potted; the weaker pendent kinds, such as pulchellum and cucullatum, suspended on blocks or in baskets. We prefer baskets and forked blocks to pots with holes in them. It is not advisable to remove the back bulbs too soon, unless you are anxious to propagate; as soon, however, as they begin to decay, remove them immediately. In some cases it may be advisable to thin the bulbs, but only when there is not room for the young shoots. They must be shaded from the direct rays of the sun during summer, and require very little air, because this dries the atmosphere rapidly. There is no book on the cultivation of Orchidaceous plants.

K. Π. Σ.—It would be difficult to give you any advice upon preserving your bank without actual inspection; you had better consult some respectable architect. You will find various lists of ornamental shrubs and evergreens in our former Numbers which will suit you, but for winter or early spring flowering we recommend the following:—Garrya elliptica; the different varieties of Laurustinus; the common Strawberry-tree (Arbutus unedo), the fruit of which is extremely beautiful; Pyrus japonica, both varieties; Daphne Mezereon, Chimonanthus fragrans and grandiflora, if you can give them a wall; Erica carnea and hibernica; and if you are near the sea you might also try E. australis and mediterranea. It is beyond our means to assist you in laying out your ground; you will, however, find some remarks on this subject in the "Amateur's Garden" of to-day.

M. B.—Before commencing the propagation of the hardy shrubs which you mention, it is requisite to procure a few large handglasses, and some fine sand; then, if your ground is not shaded, either with a wall or wooden fence, you must make a temporary screen, so that you can have the north side of it for planting your cuttings on. It is troublesome to have to water and shade the cuttings every day, which they require if not planted in a north aspect. When once put in in a good situation, they require no more trouble except watering during very dry weather. Having provided a suitable situation, dig the ground, and, if it is stiff, mix a good portion of either sandy peat or bank-sand with it, and about the end of July or beginning of August, when the wood is half-ripe, that is, when the current year's shoots begin to harden, select some of the weaker or small side-shoots, cut them at a joint, and insert them in the usual way; then give them a copious watering, and, if they require it, place the handglass over them. This is only necessary for those kinds you mention that do not strike freely, such as Cistuses, Phillyreas, Clematises, and Hydrangeas; the others will do very well without a handglass, if properly shaded, for more depends on selecting the cutting in a fit state, and on shading, than on anything else. The cuttings will then require little trouble beyond watering in very dry weather, until the following spring, when they will be ready for planting out. Some of the kinds that you mention, such as Junipers, Arbor-vitæ, Cypress, and Escallonias, will not strike from cuttings without artificial heat; and some of the others, such as Broom, Privet, and Gorse, seed so freely that it is not worth while to strike them.

The observation alluded to by *Justus* is of course applicable only to legitimate Vineries, in which the Vines have been kept perfectly dormant up to the time of applying artificial heat, and then brought forward by slow degrees, as advised in the Calendar. Under such circumstances, the buds will not usually break in less time than three weeks; although Vines that have been forced at an early period for several successive years, and through that treatment have acquired an early habit of vegetating, may probably begin to grow partially in a fortnight in a temperature of 55 degrees. When a Vinery is made a general receptacle for all kinds of plants, by which practice a necessity will be incurred for its being kept much warmer than is proper for the Vines during their state of rest, no dependence whatever can be placed upon their breaking regularly; they will, in fact, break at all times.—If *Justus* has a fair crop of fruit in his house, it ought to be a matter of little importance to him whether the shoots have grown one foot or one yard in length.—*J. B. Whiting.*

C. B—t.—The Botanic Garden, Edinburgh. What *can* we do? We can only recommend plants; if the possessors will not advertise them, they must be content to go without their sale.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE new Session of Parliament was opened on Thursday by her Majesty in person. The Speech, which was more than usually explanatory, commenced with an expression of her Majesty's desire to make a public acknowledgment of her gratitude to Divine Providence for the birth of an heir-apparent, which had completed the measure of her domestic happiness. After a complimentary allusion to the visit of the King of Prussia, it proceeded to take a general review of our foreign relations. It announced that all Princes and States manifest an earnest desire to maintain a friendly understanding with this country; that diplomatic relations with Persia have been re-established, and that treaties have been concluded with the great Continental Powers for the more effectual suppression of the Slave-trade, and for the settlement of the Turkish empire. It also expressed confidence that the differences with China will be brought to an early termination. It then proceeded to call attention to the financial condition of the country; and after adverting to the excess of expenditure over income, it condensed into a few sentences an intimation of several specific measures of reform which will be introduced during the present session. The principal of these are the alteration of the Corn Laws, the amendment of the law of bankruptcy, the improvement of the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and the revision of the Registration laws. The Speech next contained an expression of deep regret at the continued distress in the manufacturing districts, and concluded by expressing a conviction that the deliberations of the Legislature will be directed by a comprehensive regard for the interests and permanent welfare of all classes of her Majesty's subjects. The delivery of the speech was followed by the usual Ministerial announcements, the most important of which was the notice given by Sir Robert Peel that the development of the Government measure for the alteration of the Corn Laws will take place on Wednesday next. In the subsequent debate, the Address was agreed to by both Houses without opposition; in the Lords, the only point in the discussion which calls for special remark was the explanation given by the Duke of Buckingham in regard to his retirement from office, which was caused, he said, solely by his difference of opinion with the other members of the Cabinet on their proposed measure for the alteration of the Corn Laws, and that on all other points they would have his cordial support.—The King of Prussia took his departure last evening for Berlin. During his brief sojourn in this country all classes in the Metropolis seem to have been influenced with a unanimous desire to do honour to his visit; and his Majesty will no doubt long remember the respectful cordiality of his truly English welcome.

Our Foreign News presents many points of interest.—In France, the debates on the Address have terminated in favour of Ministers by a large majority, although the enforcement of the census and the recent prosecutions of the Press were the subjects of much angry discussion.—In Spain, the Legislature has also been occupied with the consideration of the Address; the Senate agreed to the proposed measure without a division, but the debates in the Chamber of Deputies were prolonged for several successive days, and it is believed that the Opposition will succeed in introducing a clause condemnatory of Government in declaring Barcelona in a state of siege, in which case a prorogation or dissolution is anticipated. The new law for regulating the disputes with Rome has been submitted to the Chamber; it directly asserts the independence of Spain, and prohibits all correspondence with the Holy See for the purpose of procuring indulgences, dispensations, or other Ecclesiastical concessions. Great excitement appears to have been occasioned by this measure, which is expected to compromise the Ministry more than a Parliamentary defeat.—Letters from the Levant announce that the Greek Government has finally acceded to the demands of the Porte, as embodied in the note addressed by it to the Five Great Powers, and there is therefore no longer any doubt that the questions at issue between the two countries will be satisfactorily adjusted.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, continue well. The Queen left Windsor and arrived at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, on which day her Majesty held a Privy Council, and afterwards paid a visit to the Queen Dowager at Marlborough House. On Thursday, her Majesty opened both Houses of Parliament in person, with a speech from the throne. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal did not accompany the Queen to town, but remained at Windsor Castle under the superintendence of the Dowager Lady Lyttelton and Lady Isabella Wemyss, during her Majesty's absence. The Court is expected to return to Windsor this day; and on Tuesday, it is stated, her Majesty, with Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, will proceed to Brighton. His Majesty the King of Prussia, whose movements during the week will be found in another part of our Paper, took his leave of Windsor on Monday, and during the remainder of the week occupied apartments, prepared for his reception, in Buckingham Palace. His Majesty accompanied the Queen in state to the Houses of Parliament on Thursday, and embarked yesterday afternoon at Woolwich for Ostend, on his return to his own dominions.

The Queen Dowager.—According to the latest accounts, the answer to inquiries at Marlborough House is, that her Majesty the Queen Dowager continues to improve in health and spirits. On Wednesday, her Majesty received a visit from the Queen and Prince Albert, who partook of a *déjeûné* at Marlborough House.

Ministerial Movements.—At the Privy Council held by the Queen at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, the Duke of Buckingham resigned to her Majesty the Privy Seal, which her Majesty was pleased to deliver to the custody of the Duke of Buccleuch.

Official Appointments.—The Ministerial papers announce that Mr. Backhouse, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has resigned his situation on account of the impaired state of his health. The Marquis of Salisbury has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex; and the Marquis of Exeter, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Northampton.

Order of the Garter.—Two blue ribands having lately become vacant by the deaths of the Duke of Cleveland and the Earl of Westmoreland, one of them has been conferred on the Duke of Buckingham, and the other, it is stated, will be presented to the Duke of Beaufort.

Parliamentary Movements.—The City of Dublin election terminated on Saturday, by the return of Mr. Gregory by a majority of 390; the numbers at the close of the poll being for Mr. Gregory 3,825, and for Lord Morpeth 3,435. Sir Howard Douglas is now positively announced as the Conservative Candidate for the representation of Liverpool; Colonel Torrens has offered himself on the Liberal interest. Mr. Bainbridge has retired from the representation of Taunton; Sir Edward Colebrooke, Bart., has offered himself as the Liberal candidate; and it is announced that he will be opposed by Mr. Hall, on the Conservative interest.

Foreign.

France.—*The Chambers.*—The journals are still exclusively occupied with the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies. After the decision of the Chamber on the subject of the Spanish question, a long debate ensued on the ninth paragraph of the address, relative to the financial bills; upon which an amendment had been moved, conveying a censure on the Cabinet for its conduct in respect to the census. M. Humann, the Minister of Finance, defended the acts of his department at great length, and was answered by several members of the opposition. The most important speech, however, at this stage of the debate was that of M. Dupin, who, though a member of the Commission of the Address, stated that he did not altogether approve of the Minister's conduct. An uproar ensued, and endeavours were made, but in vain, to prevent M. Dupin being heard. He persisted in declaring that he would never be the blind and obsequious follower of any Government, that he would vote against the amendment, but that when the question came before the Chamber in the shape of a new law, he would then speak his mind fully. The amendment was then rejected. The last paragraph of the address being read, an animated debate ensued on the conduct of Government with respect to the press, the jury, and the encroachment of the Peers. M. Martin (du Nord), the Minister of Justice, defended the acts of his administration, contending that it had kept strictly within the pale of the law. He also stated, that his circular of Sept. 22 last year, to induce magistrates to cause the law to be respected, was highly necessary, in order that the constitution should be respected. He protested against the attacks on the Court of Peers, and explained that the charge brought against the Cabinet of packing juries to insure convictions was unfounded. This called up M. Isambert, who stated, that as Counsellor at the Court of Cassation, he had accidentally become acquainted with a letter, addressed by the Procureur-Général of the Royal Court of Riom, to the Minister of Justice, in which the former recommended the postponement of the trial of the rioters engaged in the Clermont Férrand *émeutes*, till the month of Feb., as the Prefect would then guarantee that the jury should be composed in such a manner as to insure a conviction. This statement caused the greatest astonishment and excitement in the Chamber, and for the rest of the sitting no other subject occupied it. The Minister of Justice charged M. Isambert with calumny, and declared that if he had seen the letter he would have suppressed it. M. Isambert limited his statement to his having seen the letter. Several members spoke on the subject; and the debate was again warmly resumed the following day, when the Minister of Justice gave the fullest contradiction to the existence of the letter which M. Isambert had spoken of, and denied that the letter was written on the occasion referred to. He also denied the words of it as they had been cited; and said, that he had consulted the judge and the lawyer on the occasion, and neither recollected anything about such a letter. He concluded by saying, that another letter had been written, and he would not say how M. Isambert had procured it. The debate on this question gave rise to a scene of unusual uproar and tumult, at the conclusion of which the Chamber proceeded to the vote on the *ensemble* of the address, when the result was as follows:—Number of votes, 396. For the address, 240; against it, 156: majority for the address, 84. This termination of the debate is said to have given much satisfaction in ministerial circles. On Monday the Deputies met in their monthly bureaux to examine three propositions of importance, the first of which was to increase the number of disqualifications for Deputies sitting in the Chamber; the second, to add a second jury-list to the electoral colleges; and the third, to have a journal printed by the Chamber itself, containing an authentic report of its proceedings—this journal to be edited by the secretaries of the permanent or sessional bureau, the object of which is said to be to prevent the practice of Ministers and Deputies correcting, or rather altering, their speeches in the official "Moniteur," as it is stated is now the custom. The Ministers, in their respective committees, declared that they would not oppose the reading of these propositions at the tribune, but that they would reserve their opposition for the public debates. This declaration insures, therefore, the hearing of these three motions, the first two of which are regarded as of vital importance.

The King's Reply to the Address.—On Sunday M. Sauzet, the President, and a deputation of the Chamber of Deputies, waited on his Majesty to present the address of the Chamber in answer to the speech from the throne. The King's reply was as follows:—"It is very agreeable to me to hear a testimonial like this, and it is with pleasure that I receive it. Yes, gentlemen, it is to the happy concordance of all the powers of the State that we owe the preservation of public order, and that of our national liberties, protected by the vigour and wisdom of our institutions. With your loyal concurrence, France will assume more and more confidence in her future destinies. This confidence will dry up in their source the insensate projects which you have so well defined. It will discourage the boldness of those men who are plotting secret machinations, and will keep away from them those who may have been drawn in to associate themselves with such schemes from illusions as to the chances of success, and the system of terror by which they are surrounded. I am profoundly touched by the sentiments which the Chamber of Deputies has just expressed to me in this address."

Budget for 1843.—On Monday, M. Humann, Minister of Finance, presented to the Chamber of Deputies his budget for the year 1843. He commenced by stating, that although all political complications had been arranged, and the peace of Europe consolidated, the equilibrium in the finances of the country which had been deranged could not be immediately restored, but that the present appearance was favourable for that purpose. He then stated that at the close of the last session the sum to be provided for by the country amounted to 896,000,000f. of which 395,000,000f. was a deficiency created during the years 1840, 1841, and 1842, and 501,000,000f., the amount of credits voted for public works. The army estimates were provided for to the amount of 480,000,000f. He then proceeded to state, that the excess of expenditure over the receipts was reduced at the conclusion of the last session, as far as regarded those departments, to 395,000,000f.; and he was in expectation that before the end of the year 1842 the deficit would be provided for.

Political Trials.—The journals state that great activity prevails at Riom in making preparations for the approaching assizes, to try the persons accused of opposing the taking the census at Clermont. The greater number of the prisoners had arrived in cellular carriages, escorted by a strong military and police force, and the trial was expected to last 12 days. The category of Chauriat would follow next, and then St. Germain. The assizes would terminate by the trial of the editor of the "Gazette d'Auvergne," accused of a libellous publication relative to the events which occurred in Sept. Private letters state, that M. Berryer, who is counsel for this journal, after Friday's sitting in the Chamber of Deputies, addressed a formal application to the Court of Cassation, founded on the minutes of the Chamber of Deputies to remove the *venue* into another department after the statement of the Riom Procureur-Général as to the packing of the juries in Puy de Dôme. This motion is expected to come before the Court for discussion in a few days.—M. Dupoty, editor of the "Journal du Peuple," lately tried and convicted by the Court of Peers, has been re-elected Lieutenant of one of the companies of the third legion of National Guards. It seems he obtained 53 votes out of 86, being 20 more than his opponent, and 10 more than when he was formerly elected. The consequence of this has been, that this company of the National Guard has been dissolved by a Royal ordinance.—The responsible publisher and the printer of the Royalist publication called the "Mode," the seizure of which was noticed in our last, were tried before the Seine Court of Assizes on Monday. The indictment was against three articles, which appeared in the number of Jan. 22; the first of which was an invitation to the Royalists, as the last hope of the country, to stick to each other. The second was a violent attack on Louis-Philippe, as the son of Philippe Egalité, upon the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours, the Duke d'Aumale, for inheriting the Condé property, and the Queen and the Duchess of Orleans. This article alluded also to the celebrated letters of the Duke of Orleans (now King), in 1808 and 1809. The third article was a defence of the insurrection in La Vendée by the Duchess de Berry for her son, Henri Cinq. The jury found both the publisher and printer guilty on all the counts, and the Court sentenced the former to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 6000f. (240*l.*), and the latter to three months' confinement and a fine of 2000f. (80*l.*) The destruction of the copies of the "Mode" containing the libels, and the insertion of the judgment in its columns, were also ordered, and the defendants condemned to the costs. In default of the fines being paid, two years' additional imprisonment was imposed.

Algeria.—The journals inform us that despatches have been received from Africa by the Minister of War, announcing that several more tribes of the west made their submission on the approach of the expedition on that quarter, and that if the route had not become impracticable from the heavy rains which had fallen, Clemcen would have been again occupied. The entry of the troops into that place, however, would not, it was supposed, be long delayed, and the Arab chief who had been chosen to command that baylick was expected to be soon installed. Abd-el-Kader, who was said to have taken refuge in the territory of the Emperor of Morocco, was, on the contrary, shut up in Clemcen, with only 600 of his regular troops, and, convinced of the danger of his position, had, it is stated, sent his family and his most valuable property under escort to some more secure spot.

Spain.—The address in reply to the speech of the Regent has passed the Senate, and was presented to the Regent by the deputation on the 21st ult. The Senate had subsequently been occupied discussing their standing orders. On the 20th ult. the discussion on the Address began in the Chamber of Deputies, and was opened by Count de las Navas, who opposed the Cabinet, and who was followed on the same side by Señor Munoz Bueno. Señor Gonzalez, the Prime Minister, spoke at great length in vindication of the foreign and domestic policy of ministers, and warmly defended the Cabinet from the charge of having been taken by surprise at the moment of the insurrection at Madrid in Oct. He likewise declared it was falsely asserted that Great Britain had demanded the emancipation of the slaves in the Spanish colonies. The Minister of War then followed, and defended the army, reproaching the committee who prepared the address for not having done them justice. M. Olozaga, late Spanish ambassador at Paris, and one of the committee on the Address, then rose amidst the most profound silence, and stated that he had not intended to speak at so early a period of the debate, but that he felt himself called upon to repel an unjust attack. He considered Government ought to be satisfied with defending itself, and not attack others. Speaking of the army, he said the troops were loyal, and the officers alone were traitors. The Minister of War retracted the expression relative to the committee. The debate continued with considerable warmth up to the 24th ult., when M. Gonzalea Bravo admitted the patriotism, probity, and intelligence of Government, but opposed its political system. He complained of the declaration of the Ministry at the opening of the session, that it had taken steps to solicit the recognition of the Queen by certain powers; and reproached the Cabinet with having wanted foresight in the events of Oct., for which he considered it responsible. The Minister of the Interior replied in defence of the Government, and nothing else of interest had occurred during the debate, which still continued. It was reported that M. Olozaga would speak on the 25th ult. In public the greatest impatience appeared to prevail for the termination of the discussion, which was expected to last several days longer. It was still thought that ministers would have a small majority: and though some of the journals seem to consider that the moral victory will be to the opposition, a prorogation or dissolution is regarded by them as the most probable event, and not the retirement of the Cabinet.—In the sitting of the Chamber on the 23rd ult. the Minister of Grace and of Justice presented a project of law relative to the differences between Spain and the Holy See. It consists of three articles. The first, in the name of the Spanish people, refuses to acknowledge the attributes claimed by the Apostolic See relative to the power of the bishops. The second, in consequence, prohibits any correspondence with intent to obtain from Rome indulgences and dispensations, or ecclesiastical concessions of any kind: defaulters to be liable to the penalties specified by law. The third prohibits the observance of any bulls or ordinances obtained from Rome without the direct concurrence of Spain: and those who have thus obtained them are not to keep them in their possession longer than twenty-four hours. It was reported at Madrid that the Archbishop of Toledo, a prelate of liberal opinions, had protested against this bill, declaring that he would emigrate rather than act in opposition to the Court of Rome: and it appeared by many to be thought that the measure would do Government more injury than even a Parliamentary check. Numerous addresses from various provincial municipalities had been received, approving of the conduct of the Cortes, and of the Regent, in respect to the recent affair of M. de Salvandy's credentials. Mr. Aston, the British Minister at Madrid, gave his first ball for the season on the 20th ult., which was attended by all the rank and fashion in the capital. The Duke of Victoria was prevented from being present by indisposition, but the Duchess of Victoria and other distinguished ladies graced the assembly with their presence. The Duke de Ossuna, and several of the most distinguished political characters, with a large number of diplomatists, were among the guests. An ordonnance had been issued, dated the 12th ult., granting to the two daughters of the late Gen. Don Diego Leon the pay of lieut.-col. of Lancers, which their late father enjoyed, as a special favour granted by the Cortes by a decree of the 31st March, 1837.—Private letters from Barcelona dated the 21st ult. state that the members who composed the junta of vigilance during the late disturbances, had returned to that city on the 19th, and had addressed a petition to the municipality to be permitted to render an account of their acts, and of the sums received by them during the existence of the junta. The society of operatives who had been dissolved had remonstrated against the measure, and had addressed a representation to the Regent on the subject. Abdon Terradas, the principal leader of the republican party at Barcelona, who had been elected first magistrate of the city of Figineres, has been arrested and committed to prison by order of the Political Chief of Girona, as author of a pamphlet derogatory to Espartero's Regency. According to the author of the pamphlet, the constituent Cortes alone were privileged to elect Espartero as Regent; and as that form was not complied with, the writer announced that he would not obey the existing Government.

Portugal.—We have received intelligence from Lisbon by the Braganza steamer to the 24th ult. The principal news thus brought is the excitement which appeared to exist in favour of the Charter at Oporto, which according to some letters might be expected soon to be proclaimed, and according to other accounts had actually been proclaimed on the 21st ult. It appears, however, from the most authentic statements to be no more than a petition from the Municipal Chamber to the Queen in favour of the Charter—the military authorities and garrison refusing to take any part till the Queen's pleasure should be known through her responsible ministers. The conduct of Senhor Costa Cabral, the Minister of Justice, who was at Oporto, is regarded as suspicious by some of the journals, who denounce him as an accomplice, and call for his dismissal. The Government press, with the exception of an Oporto journal, had declared its sentiments as decidedly opposed to any change of the Constitution effected in such a way as a popular or military movement. The new laws respecting shipping came into effect on the 19th ult., and as our Orders in Council had not yet been repealed, it was expected that British shipping would be immediately liable to additional duties of 20 per cent., which Lord Howard de Walden had, however, endeavoured to prevent. Monsignor Capuccini, the Papal nuncio, had not yet been presented to the Queen.

Germany.—The papers and letters received from Vienna, though of recent date, contain little intelligence of interest. It is stated that Count Colloredo, the Austrian Ambassador at the Court of Munich, is destined to replace at London Prince Paul Esterhazy. It is reported that the Archduke Frederick will in the course of the spring visit France and England, for the purpose of improving himself in naval tactics. Private letters from Vienna state that Prince Leopold, the youngest son of the Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg, who with his father is at present in London, having attended the christening of the Prince of Wales, has for the last six months applied himself with great ardour to the study of the Spanish language, being designed as a rival to the son of the Infante Don Francisco de Paula for the hand of the young Queen of Spain. It appears that the preparatory works for the railroad between Warsaw and the Austrian frontiers are in rapid progress, government, it is said, having advanced 4,000,000 Polish florins for that purpose. It seems also by letters from Stuttgard, that the works for a series o railroads in Wurtemberg are soon about to be commenced. —From Berlin we learn that Count Maltzahn is so far recovered from his dangerous illness, that the physicians do not issue any more bulletins. The journals seem to consider it uncertain on what day the King may be expected to return to his capital from his visit to London; but it was thought probable that his Majesty would be induced to accede to the wish of Queen Victoria to be present at the opening of Parliament and the first sitting, in which case his Majesty, they expected, would not set out on his return till the 8th inst., and not arrive at Berlin before the 15th. After the King's return, the papers state that their Majesties will remain at Berlin till July, when the King and some of the Princes will go to Petersburg, to be present at the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the marriage of the Emperor and Empress of Russia. After this family *féte*, their Majesties will visit the Rhenish provinces, where they will remain till Nov. During this time, it is said, there will be a grand review of the 7th and 8th corps of the army, at which many princes and other persons of distinction will be present.—We are informed that Lieut. Col. Eberle, who had been to Frankfort to confer with the Federal Military Commission as to the fortifications of Rastadt, had returned on the 23rd ult. from his mission, specially charged with the direction of the works; and as the Grand Duke had appointed the officers to assist him, it was thought they would soon be commenced. This announcement is regarded as of some importance, as it had been asserted that the Germanic Confederation had abandoned the notion of fortifying Rastadt, which is the chief town in the circle of the *Mittel Rhein* in the Grand Duchy of Baden; and which had been chosen as the preferable spot to strengthen against French invasion. Other accounts state that Col. de Radowitz had gone to Vienna to receive fresh instructions relative to these fortifications, and that from thence he would proceed to Munich, Stuttgard, and Carlsruhe.

Belgium.—Accounts from Brussels of the 27th ult. state that the affair of the late plot will not come before the Court of Assize till some time in the month of March. The papers inform us that the owner of the Hôtel des Bains, at Ostend, charged the King of Prussia, while on his journey to London, for stopping one night, and breakfasting, with his suite of 20 persons, in that house, 5,000f. (200*l.*) They add, that the King could not, of course, stoop to bargain about the matter, and therefore submitted to the extortion.

Holland.—Intelligence has been received from the Hague, dated the 24th ult., stating that the King will again visit Luxemburg in March. The ostensible motive of this journey is said to be the King's desire to open in person the first assembly of the Estate of the Grand Duchy; and it is thought that his intention is to examine more accurately than he was able to do on his first visit into the real wants of the country; for which reason no definitive resolution with regard to the commercial and other relations of the Grand Duchy will be taken till after this second visit. Other accounts state that the purpose of the King's journey is to instal Prince Alexander at Luxemburg, as his Lieutenant-general; but in well-informed circles, it is reported that the young Prince manifests great reluctance to leave the Hague. The British Minister, Sir Cromwell Disbrowe, gave a splendid ball in honour of the baptism of the Prince of Wales. Their Majesties the King and Queen, and all the members of the Royal Family, honoured the Ambassador with their presence on the occasion.

Hanover.—Accounts to the 27th ult. inform us that government has addressed a circular to the local authorities, announcing that the second resolution of the Germanic Diet, dated the 30th July, 1832, against political assemblies, applies likewise to meetings of electors, when they tend to disturb public tranquillity, and to violate the fourth article of the electoral law. It also states that all assemblies of electors should confine themselves within the terms of this article, and abstain from any act not connected with the election. The electors are forbidden to assemble either before or after the electoral operations. Private letters state that there has been a general meeting at the Exchange of the merchants of the capital, to consider whether a petition should be presented to the Cabinet, expressing their wishes for or against an accession to the German Customs Union. Of 140 persons present, only two, it is said, were in favour of the accession; all the others voting for a petition against it; which has already been forwarded to government.

Switzerland.—A letter from Locarno, of the 18th ult., states that the Grand Council of Tessino has decreed, almost unanimously, the revision of the existing constitution, and granted an amnesty to several citizens who were compromised in the recent political events, and who had not been included in the preceding amnesties.—Reports have appeared in some of the journals, stating that the monastery of the Great St. Bernard was lately attacked during the night by 14 brigands; and that the monks defended themselves with great courage, let loose their dogs, and killed five of their assailants. They suffered, however, according to these accounts, the loss of their prior, with three of their servants, and several dogs.

Russia.—The ukase of the Emperor for reducing the army now on active service is dated the 5th ult., and orders the following corps to be disbanded:—In the infantry, one battalion of each regiment; in the cavalry, 52 squadrons of reserve; in the gendarmes, one division and one company. In the artillery, all the unmounted batteries of the guard, the grenadiers, and six corps of infantry, and all the batteries of horse artillery; and in the sappers and miners, one battalion of reserve.—Private letters from St. Petersburg state that a dancing-master in that capital, by origin a Dutchman, has given notice that he will give a ball in the snow, intending to take advantage of the first snow which falls for that purpose; that he has proposed to bet with any lady or gentleman he will dance out in the snow their names at full, in legible characters; that he will not once miss time; and that each of his steps shall form part of a regular dance. Several persons of distinction, it is added, have accepted the bet.

Denmark.—We learn from Copenhagen that some rioting took place in that city, on the 19th and 20th ult., in consequence of the trial and condemnation of a M. Lehmann, who it seems, had been prosecuted for having endeavoured, in a speech made by him at a meeting of the electors of the eighteenth district, to excite dissatisfaction and hatred at the Constitution. He was sentenced to pay 500 dollars to the fund of the poor at Copenhagen, and all the costs, and to three months' imprisonment. He was conveyed to prison on the 21st ult., when a notice was issued by the police, warning the people against taking any part in tumultuous asssemblages. It does not appear from the accounts that the populace did anything but make a great noise, and assemble in considerable numbers, vociferating "Lehmann for ever!" even before the Royal Palace of Amalienburg. By subsequent accounts, to the evening of the 22nd ult., no further disturbance had taken place.

Italy.—Intelligence has been received from Naples, announcing that the king has issued a decree, declaring that the proprietors of any *coupons* of Government stock which may have been destroyed will be permitted to demand payment of them on depositing Government stocks to the amount of 50 per cent. more than that claimed, which deposit will be returned to them in five years. The Duke de Montebello, the French ambassador at Naples, had, it is stated, for some time demanded this favour on the part of a French merchant, who lost a large sum by *coupons*, which were burned in the port of Naples in the year 1834. This decision is regarded as likely to give increased value to Neapolitan Government Stock.

Greece.—Sir Stratford Canning arrived at Athens on the 1st ult., and was expected to remain until the 16th. Accounts to the 10th ult. state that his Excellency's presence in that capital continued to excite much curiosity; and hopes appeared to be entertained by many, that the report which it was understood he intended to make to the three protecting Powers on the situation of the country would induce the latter to insist on the introduction of some changes in the Government, which is said at present to have no other rule than the caprice of the Sovereign. Private letters state, that Government had placed at the disposal of the Ottoman Porte sufficient funds to indemnify the Mussulman subjects who owned lands in the Greek territory, and who had been dispossessed of them. Four French ships of the line had been in sight for some days, but, on being informed that Admiral Lassusse was still at Smyrna, they stood off for that harbour.

Turkey.—By the arrival of the Levant mail we have intelligence from Constantinople to the 8th ult. The news thus brought is of some importance. It is stated that the Porte had been informed by Mr. Bankhead, the British Chargé d'Affaires, that he had received from Sir E. Lyons, our Minister at Athens, intimation that the Greek Government had formally acceded to the demands of the Porte, as embodied in the note addressed by it to the European Powers. The Sultan was to be present on the 8th ult. at a grand council at the Porte, the object of which was reported to be to substitute a new ordinance, in lieu of the hatti scheriff of Gulhane. Mustapha Pacha had landed in Syria, the condition of which was much improved, according to the official reports received at Constantinople. Mustapha had been well received at Beyrout, and it was expected the mountain tribes would soon obey his mandate to lay down their arms. The weather had been very bad at Constantinople, and some losses had occurred in the Black Sea.

Egypt.—The Levant mail brings no intelligence of interest from Alexandria. The dates of our accounts are to the 6th ult. Various changes were making in the currency, which were enforced with rigour, to the great inconvenience and loss of the merchants. Public health appeared to be improving, and the daily mortality had lessened. The total of burials for 1841 was, it seems, above seven thousand among a population at no time exceeding 70,000 souls. Some changes in the public service at Cairo are reported, of which reduction of expenditure appears to be the object. It is stated that the Pacha proposes procuring negroes to fill up the want of Arab sailors in his navy; a resolution which is regarded as an infraction of the promises made by him to Dr. Bowring and Col. Campbell of his purposing to put a stop to the slave-trade in those parts. The excuse given for this determination on the part of the Pacha is that the time has not yet come, that the Egyptians are not civilised sufficiently to permit such an act being carried into force, and that he must first ask the pleasure of his master the Sultan.

United States.—By the packet-ships Roscoe and North Carolina, which arrived at Liverpool, the former on Saturday, and the latter on Tuesday, we have papers six days later than those last received by the Columbia. The proceedings in Congress reported in the journals come down to the 6th ult. The Senate had been engaged during six days in debating the President's plan of finance, and the debate was expected to occupy several days more. The House of Representatives had not closed the debate on the new tariff, which had already extended over 14 days, and was expected to continue some time longer. The messages of the Governors of the states of New York and Pennsylvania occupy a large portion of the papers. The message of the former is long and verbose, and its topics have a local rather than a general interest. That of the latter contains matter of more general interest, from the doubts which have been entertained as to the inability or the unwillingness of that state to meet the interest on its public debt. It gives a comprehensive view of the actual condition of the finances of the commonwealth. So far as the "indebtedness" of the state is concerned, the Governor emphatically declares that "the time for concealment, evasion, and deception on this point is at an end; the contract has been made; the faith of the state is pledged, and every consideration of duty and of honour requires of us to know our true condition, and to provide adequate means to meet our obligations, and to redeem our plighted faith." The message states that the funded debt of the state is 36,426,239 dollars, 78 cents. The means for the payment of the interest due on the 1st inst. were already in the Treasury. The resources of the state are stated to be very great, and the people have evinced a willingness to submit to whatever taxes may be necessary to meet its engagements. Of canals and railroads there are already completed 768 miles, besides which canals of the aggregate length of 165 miles are in progress. His Excellency recommends the sale of the Columbia railroad and the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania Canal. He also recommends a repeal of the "Relief Law," passed at the last session, and a return of the money which, agreeably to its provisions, was furnished to the state by sundry banks. This being done, he would take away from them the privilege granted by the said act to issue a certain amount of bills, redeemable only in state stocks, and require them, one and all, to resume specie payments. The interest due on the 1st ult. on state stocks had been paid in every case except Maryland, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan.—On the 6th ult., Messrs. Biddle, Jaudon, Cowperthwaite, Andrews, and Dunlop, were arrested on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the stockholders of the United States Bank, and carried before the Recorder of Philadelphia for examination. On the 13th, this extraordinary examination took place, and they were liberated on a bail of 10,000 dollars each.—The deficiency in the Treasury of the United States was increasing. Its amount was estimated at 14,000,000 dollars, between two and three millions sterling. A bill was before Congress for supplying the deficiency.—The New York papers give an account of the Massachusetts Abolition Fair, at which Lord Morpeth was present. They add, that his lordship expressed himself highly pleased with the exhibition, attended frequently, made some presents to the fair, and purchased several articles. He conversed freely on the subject of anti-slavery, and in reply to some questions respecting the case of the Creole, is reported to have said, "There cannot be the slightest probability that Great Britain would be so inconsistent with herself as to restore those slaves to bondage; even with regard to the nineteen concerned in the mutiny, it is my opinion that England would not be required to surrender them by the law of nations: and certain it is, she would have no disposition to do so." Sir C. Bagot had arrived at Albany, on his way to the seat of his government in Canada. Intelligence had been received at New York, announcing that the port of Carthagena was no longer blockaded.

Brazils.—By the arrival at Liverpool on Wednesday of the *Rosalie* packet-ship, which sailed from Paraiba on the 28th Dec., we learn that a steamer had arrived at that port on the 20th of that month from the northern provinces, bringing intelligence that the province of Ceara was in a state of rebellion, that the rebels had assassinated the Vice-President in his own house, and that all those provinces were in a disturbed state.

Cape of Good Hope.—An arrival from the Cape of Good Hope brings us news from that colony to the 8th Dec. The chief feature of interest in the intelligence thus brought, is a proclamation which had been issued by Sir George Napier, refusing, in the name of her Majesty, to recognise the independence of Port Natal. From the detached accounts which have appeared in the late Cape papers, it appears that for some months past, communications have been made between the two Governments, with a view to bring about amicable relations; but that these have been unavailing, in consequence of the determination of the emigrant farmers of Natal not to be recognised but as a distinct and independent state. It had been proposed by our Government to put it on the footing of a trading port of a British possession. The proclamation of Sir G. Napier alluded to, and which was published on the 3d Dec., directs an immediate military occupation of the new settlement, declaring that the emigrant farmers have no right or claim to be recognised as an independent state or people. The issuing of this proclamation had caused various opinions to be expressed as to the course the emigrant farmers would now pursue. By some this declaration is held to be the most politic course to bring the "boers," as they are termed, to allegiance, it being stated that there has long existed in the Volksroad a decision as to the necessity of subjecting themselves to British government and legislation. It is also said, that the Kafir tribes in the neighbourhood have been very cruelly treated by these new-comers, and that they have been unceremoniously expelled the land which they have been allowed to occupy beyond the bounds of British territory, and assigned by Government for their use. For these reasons it is not thought probable that the emigrants will obtain succour from those quarters. On the other hand, it is alleged that the Kafir tribes, who have at all times proved troublesome and dangerous allies, would be the first to take advantage of any struggle that might follow; and hence it is inferred, that the measure adopted by Government to reduce the pretensions of the Volksroad of Natal will eventually lead to a fresh outbreak among the aborigines, to the discomfiture of the colonists in general. The thefts on the frontier had decreased for the present, and no lives had been lost in the attempted recovery of property. Trade in the colony was better, and gradually improving.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday.—The business of the present Session of Parliament commenced on Thursday, in the presence of a greater assemblage of Peers than has been seen in the House since the trial of Queen Caroline. As soon as her Majesty had taken her place on the throne, on the right of which was a vacant chair of state, of crimson velvet, richly embroidered with the Prince of Wales's plume in silver, her Majesty desired the Peers to be seated, and Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, summoned the Commons to the bar. Her Majesty then read the following speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot meet you in Parliament assembled without making a public acknowledgment of my gratitude to Almighty God, on account of the birth of the Prince, my son—an event which has completed the measure of my domestic happiness, and has been hailed with every demonstration of affectionate attachment to my person and Government, by my faithful and loyal people.

I am confident that you will participate in the satisfaction which I have derived from the presence in this country of my good brother and ally the King of Prussia, who, at my request, undertook the office of sponsor at the christening of the Prince of Wales.

I receive from all Princes and States the continued assurance of their earnest desire to maintain the most friendly relations with this country. It is with great satisfaction I inform you that I have concluded, with the Emperor of Austria, the King of the French, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, a treaty for the more effectual suppression of the Slave-trade, which, when the ratifications shall have been exchanged, will be communicated to Parliament.* There shall also be laid before you a Treaty which I have concluded with the same Powers, together with the Sultan, having for its object the security of the Turkish Empire, and the maintenance of the general tranquillity. The restoration of my diplomatic and friendly intercourse with the Court of Teheran has been followed by the completion of a Commercial Treaty with the King of Persia, which I have directed to be laid before you. I am engaged in negotiations with several Powers, which, I trust, by leading to conventions, founded on the just principle of mutual advantage, may extend the trade and commerce of the country. I regret that I am not enabled to announce to you the re-establishment of peaceful relations with the Government of China. The uniform success which has attended the hostile operations against that Power, and my confidence in the skill and gallantry of my Naval and Military Forces, encourage the hope on my part that our differences with the Government of China will be brought to an early termination, and our commercial relations with that country placed on a satisfactory basis.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The estimates of the year have been prepared, and will be laid before you. I rely, with entire confidence, on your disposition, while you enforce the principles of a wise economy, to make that provision for the service of the country which the public exigencies require. You will have seen with regret that, for several years past, the annual income has been inadequate to bear the public charges; and I feel confident that, fully sensible of the evil which must result from a continued deficiency of this nature during peace, you will carefully consider the best means of averting it.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I recommend to your immediate attention the state o the Finances and of the Expenditure of the country. I recommend also to your consideration the state of the Laws which affect the Import of Corn, and of other Articles, the produce of foreign countries. Measures will be submitted for your consideration for the amendment of the Law of Bankruptcy, and for the improvement of the jurisdiction exercised by the Ecclesiastical Courts in England and Wales. It will also be desirable that you should consider, with a view to their revision, the Laws which regulate the Registration of Electors of Members to serve in Parliament. I have observed with deep regret the continued distress in the manufacturing districts of the country. The sufferings and privations which have resulted from it have been borne with exemplary patience and fortitude. I feel assured that your deliberations on the various important matters which will occupy your attention, will be directed by a comprehensive regard for the interests and permanent welfare of all classes of my subjects; and I fervently pray that they may tend in their result to improve the national resources, and to encourage the industry and promote the happiness of my people.

The House having adjourned on the departure of her Majesty, resumed at five o'clock, and after the usual preliminary business, the Marquis of Abercorn moved the Address. After alluding to the first topic in the Royal Speech, the birth of the Prince of Wales, the noble Lord reviewed the state of our relations with Foreign Powers, and then adverted to the subject of the Corn-laws. It was most desirable, he said, that such a question should be approached with caution, and that no experiment should be hazarded which had not received full consideration. He did not consider that the due protection of the farmer was incompatible with the interests of the manufacturer. The distress which prevailed in the manufacturing districts was a subject of sincere regret; and if anything were required to increase the desire to alleviate the sufferings of the people, it would be found in the exemplary patience with which those sufferings had been borne. But he hoped that no ill-considered changes, no rash and hazardous experiments, would be ventured on, in any measures which might be adopted for the relief of the country.

The Earl of Dalhousie seconded the Address.

Lord Melbourne was glad to find that her Majesty's Ministers were now disposed to take a different view of the state of the country from what they expressed on 24th of Aug. last. The promise held out in the Speech with respect to the Corn-laws was similar to that contained in the Speech made at the opening of the new Parliament; and he hoped that Ministers would give the sliding scale some attention. The Conservative party had committed the folly of pledging themselves to the sliding scale. Now, no mending of the sliding scale would be worth anything in the way of improvement—nothing could be done with it but to get rid of it. He did not, however, consider that an alteration of the Corn-laws would cure all the evils which afflicted the country, neither could he advocate any scheme which affected to be a permanent cure for all distress. He did not think that the existence of distress was to be used as a plea for organic changes in the constitution of the country. Great disappointment had followed extravagant expectations from such great changes as those of the Catholic Relief Bill and the Reform Bill; and he hoped, whatever other changes might now be made, that no extravagant expectations would be indulged, as otherwise similar disappointment would follow.

Earl Beaumont denied that anything more than a slight modification of the present Corn-laws was required.

Lord Brougham, after adverting to the distress which prevailed in the country, gave it as his opinion, in common with a noble friend (Lord Spencer), who was absent from illness, that the best thing that could be done with the Corn-laws was to repeal them. He then touched on the subject of the capture of the American ship Creole, and the carrying it into the Bahamas; and from thence proceeded to review the present state of our own country as compared with former periods; and contended that that could not be a safe state of things which appeared to place all the owners of property on one side, and all the rest of the people on the other.

Earl Fitzwilliam expressed his fear that but little would after all be effected, although the Duke of Buckingham had in consequence of the intentions of his colleagues felt himself compelled to retire from the Cabinet. If the measure to be brought forward embraced the sliding scale—if it were not large and efficient in its operation, it, he was convinced, would prove a failure.

After a few words from the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Buckingham declared that his opinions upon the Corn Laws had undergone no alteration; that a measure had been proposed by his late colleagues on the subject which he found it impossible to support, and that as an honest man he had no alternative but to retire from the Ministry. On no other question had there been the slightest difference of opinion, and although upon that one point they were opposed, yet every other measure which Her Majesty's Government might bring forward, and which would conduce to the interests of the country, should have his cordial support. The motion for the Address was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday.—A number of writs were moved for, and various notices given.

Sir Robert Peel then rose and said—"I beg to give notice that on Wednesday next it is my intention to move that the House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, for the purpose of taking into consideration the laws which affect the importation of foreign corn into this country." The right hon. Baronet said he would even have fixed so early a day as Monday for this important subject, but some papers relating to it would require to be read by hon. members preparatory to the discussion, and he thought that sufficient time ought to be allowed with that view.

The Speaker having read a copy of the Queen's Speech, Lord March then rose to move an address in answer to it. He adverted briefly to most of its topics, and took a decided tone upon those two which are at this moment of the most immediate interest—the Finances and the Corn-laws. He urged the necessity of providing a revenue which should be equal to our necessary expenditure, and protested against the false and foolish economy of crippling the nation in its means of defence. He thought that ships of war ought not to be risked upon service without their due complements of men, nor regiments on foreign stations exposed to mortality for want of a sufficient force to furnish the necessary relief. At the same time he was anxious that the taxation which might be necessary for the establishments of the country should be of such a nature as would not press heavily upon the poorer classes. On the subject of the Corn Laws, he must say that he preferred to see their revision undertaken by those who would give a just protection to agriculture (and the landed interests desired no more) than by a party, some of whom were for a fixed duty of 8*s.*, and some for the removal of all protection whatever. He concluded by reading the address which he had to propose, and which, as usual, closely followed the tenour of the Speech.

Mr. Beckett seconded the Address, and dwelt with some enthusiasm on the birth and baptism of an heir to the throne; trusting that the introduction of the youthful Prince within the pale of the Church would strengthen it by another pillar from the same family which had already furnished so many to its support. He touched lightly on foreign affairs, but felt it his painful duty to declare that at home distress had widely increased; insomuch that some, who not long since had been the dispensers of charity to their neighbours, were now reduced to seek it for themselves. He was persuaded that prosperity could never be reached and maintained in this country without some provision for the regular employment of the poor.—Mr. Ewart spoke at some length on the subject of commercial reform.

Lord J. Russell expressed his satisfaction with the Address. After adverting to the presence of the King of Prussia in this country, on the interesting occasion of the birth of the Prince of Wales, and reviewing the state of our foreign relations, he turned to the condition of the country. He expressed his surprise that the scheme of emigration, which had been so generally talked about as being likely to be proposed by Government, should now turn out to be an unfounded notion; and also referred to the "dramatic exhibitions" of the delegates of the advocates of a Ten Hours' Bill in their interviews with Sir R. Peel and other Members of Government. After some remarks on the agitation about the Poor-law, he proceeded to the subject of the Corn-laws; and expressed a hope that Sir R. Peel would propose an alteration based on sound principles, and which would have the effect of allaying the agitation instead of merely stimulating it. Should he do so, he would receive his cordial support; and in any measures which he might propose, he would have that justice from the Liberal party which was denied to the Government of Lord Melbourne.

Sir R. Peel replied to Lord J. Russell. He confessed that he had been deceived by the delegates on the subject of the Ten Hours' Bill, and denied that he was any party to the publication of the report of their interview with him. He entirely disapproved of that publication, and thought that the printing of every word which passed in such interviews was injurious, and destructive of that candour which should prevail between parties waiting on public men. He was surprised that Lord J. Russell, with his experience of public affairs, should have thought, because it was reported in a newspaper paragraph, that Government were considering a scheme of emigration, that, therefore, Government were bound to entertain such a project. As to the Corn-laws, he had already given notice of a day next week, when he would fully explain his intentions. Mr. Villiers and Mr. Escott both addressed the House; after which the Address was agreed to.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for money closed at 89¼; Three per Cents. Reduced, 89½; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 99⅝; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 98⅝; Long Annuities (expiring Jan. 5, 1860), 12 11-16; India Stock, 247½ to 248½; and Bank Stock, 167¾ to 168¼.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Opening of Parliament.—On Thursday the Queen went in state to the House of Lords, to open the session of Parliament with a speech from the throne. At half-past one the Royal procession formed at Buckingham Palace with the usual state ceremonies. Her Majesty wore her splendid diamond circlet, and her state robe was borne by the Pages of Honour in Waiting. Prince Albert appeared in a field-marshal's uniform, and wore the collars and other ensigns of different orders of knighthood. A short time previously to the departure of the royal *cortége*, his Majesty the King of Prussia, and the Princes Ferdinand, Augustus, and Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg, in royal carriages, and escorted by a party of the Life Guards, left the palace for the House of Peers. The band of the Foot Guards composing the Queen's Guard was on the palace lawn, receiving his Majesty on his appearance with a Prussian march, and playing "God save the Queen" on his departure. On his arrival at the House the King of Prussia was received with loud cheers: he appeared to pay great attention to the brilliant scene, and received with marked courtesy the various noblemen who were presented to him. The King wore the same uniform as at the christening of the Prince of Wales, but with the addition of the collar of the Order of the Garter. A few minutes after two, the firing of the usual salute announced the approach of her Majesty, who almost immediately appeared, led by Prince Albert, and attended by the members of the Royal Household and the great officers of state. The Duke of Wellington bore the sword of state, the Duke of Rutland the crown, and the Earl of Shaftesbury the cap of maintenance. Her Majesty looked well, and appeared in good spirits. An unusual number of persons had assembled along the whole line of road taken by the procession; and her Majesty was received with every demonstration of attachment and respect.

Visits of the King of Prussia.—On Saturday morning his Majesty the King of Prussia, and the leading members of the Royal suite, arrived in Town by a special train from Windsor, with the intention of honouring his Excellency Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Minister, with his company to a *déjeûné.* A select party had been invited to meet his Majesty, and the repast consisted of the choicest delicacies of the season. The table was ornamented by a profusion of fruit and flowers, and, arranged along the centre, were several beautiful trophies. At the conclusion of the luncheon, his Majesty rose, and, without any prefatory remarks, gave the health of "Her Majesty, the Queen;" and then, with marked emphasis, said, "may God bless her!" Lord Ashley shortly afterwards gave "His Majesty the King of Prussia, may God bless him in time and eternity." Every respect having been observed by the assembled guests to this toast, his Majesty, who appeared moved by the cordiality of the company present, proposed the health of "his Excellency Chevalier Bunsen, and his amiable wife and family." The King, it seems, intended visiting the Tower, the Mint, and the Thames Tunnel; but, in consequence of his protracted stay with Chevalier Bunsen, was compelled to postpone these visits, and after luncheon immediately proceeded to Paddington, and from thence, by a special train, to Windsor.—On Sunday morning at nine o'clock his Majesty arrived in Town from Windsor by a special train, and immediately proceeded to Buckingham Palace. Here he was joined by the Duke of Cambridge; and after a short interval his Majesty proceeded to St. Paul's cathedral, where he arrived a few minutes before ten. On alighting at the western entrance, he was received by the prebendaries of the cathedral, the Lord Mayor, and Sheriffs, and conducted to a stall fitted up expressly for the occasion. The Dean and Chapter had ordered that no curtailment of accommodation should take place in that portion of the cathedral usually thrown open during divine service; and the consequence was that the interior of the cathedral was thronged by persons anxious to avail themselves of this opportunity to obtain a view of his Majesty. A sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by the Bishop of London; and after divine service the King accompanied the Lord Mayor to the Mansion-house, and having partaken of a *déjeûné*, proceeded to St. James's Palace, where the King of Hanover's apartments had been prepared for his reception. In the afternoon his Majesty attended divine worship in the Royal German Chapel, after which he paid a visit to the Duchess of Gloucester, and at five o'clock returned by a special train to Windsor.—On Monday the King took his departure from Windsor Castle, and arrived in Town by a special train about one o'clock. His Majesty first visited the model prison in Copenhagen-fields, the different parts of which he appeared to examine with much interest, and on taking leave expressed his approbation of the arrangements. The King then proceeded to visit Newgate prison, where his Majesty was received by the Lady Mayoress, Mrs. Fry, and several other ladies, as well as the different officers connected with the establishment. His Majesty, conducting Mrs. Fry, and followed by the remainder of the company, proceeded to the female ward, where Mrs. Fry explained at some length the system pursued in this prison with respect to the females. In reply to an inquiry from the King, whether they received any religious instruction, Mrs. Fry stated that religious duties were observed every night and morning; and added, that though formerly this part of the prison had been unsafe even for her to enter, now, through the blessing of Divine Providence, the exertions of her and her friends had been crowned with success, and many of the prisoners left the walls of the gaol in perfect penitence, and eventually became useful and honourable members of society. After going through the usual religious duties, Mrs. Fry offered up an extemporaneous prayer, invoking a blessing on his Christian Majesty, his beloved consort, and his prosperous country. On commencing the prayer Mrs. Fry knelt, an example which was immediately followed by the King and all present. The King then retired, in company with Mrs. Fry, to whom his Majesty offered his arm; and having conducted her to the carriage, accompanied that lady to her villa at Upton, near Barking, where his Majesty partook of a *déjeûné.* His Majesty returned to St. James's Palace at a quarter past five, and afterwards, attended by his suite, proceeded to Drury-lane Theatre. After leaving the theatre, his Majesty, at half-past eight, proceeded to Stafford-house, to honour the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland with his company at dinner. The entertainment, on this occasion, is said to have been one of the most magnificent ever given in this or any other country. Several members of the Royal Family, and a select party, were invited to meet his Majesty. On leaving Stafford-house, the King returned to Buckingham Palace, where his Majesty and suite slept that night.—On Tuesday morning the King, attended by his suite, left Buckingham Palace before ten o'clock, and proceeded to Somerset-house, to be admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society. That body had assembled in considerable numbers at a special meeting held at nine o'clock, for the purpose of the election. His Majesty was received by the Council and Sir John Lubbock, Bart. Vice-president. In the absence of the President, the Marquis of Northampton, Sir John Lubbock expressed to his Majesty "the great gratification with which the society would see the august name of his Majesty, who was venerated as the encourager of art, of literature, and science, enrolled in their charter-book, in the same page with those of their beloved Sovereign and her illustrious consort; and they begged leave, accordingly, to present the charter-book to his Majesty for that purpose." His Majesty then signed his name in the charter-book, and expressed his gratification at having his name enrolled among the fellows of the society. Baron Alexander von Humboldt, formerly elected a foreign member, was also duly admitted a fellow. Mr. Murchison, president of the Geological Society, then addressed the King to the effect that the society of which he was the president requested that his Majesty would become an honorary member of their body, as they would feel a peculiar pride in having the name of a monarch whose dominions abounded with objects of geological interest inscribed in the book of the society. His Majesty acceded to the request, and, accompanied by the president, the Earl of Aberdeen, and other gentlemen, went to the apartments of the Geological Society, where a rare collection of fossils was submitted for the King's inspection. Having taken a cordial leave of the members of these learned institutions, his Majesty proceeded to the British Museum, visiting, on his way, the house of Mr. Solly, in Bedford-row, to inspect that gentleman's collection of paintings of the school of Raphael. It was of that gentleman that the late King of Prussia bought the valuable collection which now adorns the gallery of the Museum at Berlin. His Majesty arrived at the British Museum a few minutes after eleven, and was received by Sir Henry Ellis, principal librarian, the Bishop of London, Sir Robert Inglis, and different officers of the establishment. His Majesty remained three hours, inspecting the various objects of interest, from which he appeared to derive considerable gratification, more particularly in the manuscript department and the saloon of the Elgin marbles. In the former of these, after inspecting all the most rare and valuable MSS., an original manuscript, in the hand-writing of his ancestor Frederick the Great, was submitted to him. The MS. contained Frederick's reflections on the military character of Charles XII. of Sweden, in which he gives it as his decided opinion that Charles XII. was not a sound tactician; for if he had been such, he would never have thought of carrying an army over a barbarous country to Moskow. His Majesty appeared highly interested with this letter. Before leaving, the King expressed his desire of again seeing the Magna Charta, his Majesty having seen it previously on his visit to this country with his father, the late King of Prussia, in 1814. Having inspected everything of interest in the institution, his Majesty expressed astonishment at the great additions which had been made to the museum since 1814, and left about two for Buckingham Palace, to dress previously to honouring the Duke of Sussex with his company to luncheon at Kensington Palace. In the evening the Duke of Wellington gave a grand banquet to the King at Apsley-house, where a select and distinguished circle of guests, including the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, were invited to meet his Majesty.—On Wednesday morning the King again quitted Buckingham Palace at an early hour to visit the remaining objects of interest in the Metropolis which his Majesty had not yet inspected. At half-past eight his Majesty embarked on board a steam-packet at Hungerford wharf, and went down the river to visit the Thames Tunnel. On his arrival, he was received by the chairman, Mr. B. Hawes, M.P., several of the Directors, and by Sir Isambard Brunel, the engineer. Although the hour was early, a number of visitors had also assembled to welcome his Majesty. On being conducted through the tunnel by Sir I. Brunel, who explained the different parts of it, the King expressed great admiration at the stupendous nature of the undertaking, and exclaimed, "It surpasses all I have heard of it before. I thought the accounts had been exaggerated; but now that I see it, the statements respecting it are short of reality." The King inquired what depth of water there was above them, and was informed from 30 to 36 feet at highest tides. His Majesty appeared to be much gratified with the details of the work as described to him by Sir I. Brunel, and on taking his leave was loudly cheered by the workmen and visitors assembled. The King then proceeded to the Tower, where, it seems, his arrival had not been anticipated. It being low water, his Majesty was unable to proceed alongside the Tower-stairs in the steamer, and landed in one of the watermen's boats hailed from the stairs for the purpose. His Majesty seemed amused at the evident consternation his unexpected arrival had created amongst the officers connected with the fortress, and laughed heartily at the bustle that ensued. Having inspected the horse armoury, and other places of interest in the Tower, his Majesty was met by Major Elrington, the Governor, and the Commanding Officer of the Guards, who expressed their regret that the usual honours were not observed on his Majesty's arrival. The ruins of the Grand Storehouse were the part last visited by the King, who greatly admired the Maltese gun which was saved from the fire, and immediately after returned to Buckingham Palace for the purpose of receiving addresses from several public bodies. Among the most interesting of these was one presented by Archdeacon Hare, who attended with the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Lewes, to congratulate his Majesty on his arrival in this country, and his having undertaken the responsible office of godfather to the Prince of Wales, together with his munificent donation towards the establishment of a bishopric at Jerusalem. After listening to the Address with deep attention, his Majesty replied, "My reverend gentlemen—The expression of Christian sympathy from so respectable a portion of the National Clergy of this country is highly gratifying to me, and I say 'Amen' to all the prayers and wishes you express." A deputation also waited on his Majesty from the Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, and presented a congratulatory Address to his Majesty on his many virtues, and the invaluable services he had performed in the cause of Christianity; particularly expressing their admiration of the Catholic zeal and Scriptural wisdom displayed by his Majesty in the conception and execution of the plan for the erection of a Protestant bishopric in the Holy City. The deputation concluded by offering for his Majesty's acceptance a copy of the Scriptures, which they stated had been bound by the hands of Jewish converts, trained and supported in honest industry within the precincts of an institution founded by the Society for that especial purpose. His Majesty replied in the following words: "My Lords and Gentlemen, In what you have been pleased to say respecting my person, I can only acknowledge the effects of a very warm affection. I am conscious of having simply wished to make your nascent establishment on Mount Zion available for all Continental Protestant churches, and I rejoice in the spirit and success of the efforts of the venerable prelates who are at the head of your church in realising my wish. I shall continue to look upon your society as prominently instrumental in the execution of this plan. Accept my thanks for the valuable present you offer me. Finally, I thank you for all your Christian aspirations; and I wish to you, both as a body and individually, every prosperity and blessing from Almighty God." After receiving several other Addresses, and giving an audience to the Prince of Capua, his Majesty and suite honoured the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Howley with his company at luncheon in Lambeth Palace. At four the King returned to Buckingham Palace, and in the evening dined with the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge at Cambridge House, and in the latter part of the evening honoured Covent Garden theatre by his presence.—On Thursday the King, after his return from the House of Lords, received deputations from Protestant Dissenting ministers, after which his Majesty visited the Queen Dowager, and honoured the Earl and Countess of Jersey, and the Duchess Dowager of Richmond, with visits at their respective residences. His Majesty also went to Cambridge House, to visit their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and, before returning to Buckingham Palace, proceeded to Apsley House, to pay a visit to the Duke of Wellington.

Public Meetings.—A public meeting has been held at the London Tavern, of merchants, land-owners, and others interested in the prosperity of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose of adopting measures to prevent that colony from being overlooked in any Government scheme of emigration, in consequence of a despatch from the governor, Sir G. Napier, dated March 15, 1841, and addressed to Lord J. Russell, wherein his Excellency disputes the facts mentioned in the memorial of 1,000 of the principal inhabitants, which points out the advantages likely to accrue to the colony by Government setting apart 12,000*l.* annually from quit-rents on Government lands, in order to provide free passage for mechanics and labourers from Europe. The meeting was numerously attended, D. C. Guthrie, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Borrodaile first addressed the meeting, and entered into the various objections of the despatch, which he endeavoured to controvert by facts of his own experience, and the present statistics of the colony, and concluded by moving the first resolution,—"That Cape Colony labours under great disadvantages from the want of a sufficient number of steady and industrious labourers, for the profitable employment of whom, as well as for additional capital, there is a wide field in the colony." Mr. Maynard, in seconding the motion, said he knew a property in Albany, only twenty years ago a wilderness, which was bought for 3,600*l.* He also mentioned that in public tenders carpenters were put down at 10*s.* 6*d.* a-day, and that shepherds' assistants were receiving from 15*l.* to 30*l.* per annum, with food and lodging. Mr. Venning moved the second resolution,—"That it was the opinion of the meeting that the state of the colony was truly set forth in the statement of the memorialists." Mr. Borradaile read a long memorial to Lord J. Russell, signed by 250 landowners and merchants resident in this country, to which his lordship returned an answer, "That he did not consider the Cape an unfit place for emigration, but only objected to making Government bankrupt for the purpose." The meeting was addressed by several other gentlemen, and finally a deputation was appointed to wait on Lord Stanley, Secretary for the Colonies, in support of the statements of the two memorials. One of the speakers said that in his estate of 5,000 acres, only 300 were under plough for want of labourers, and that there were 7,500,000 acres of good land uncultivated. Mr. Burnie, in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman, commented on the absurdity of sending emigrants 17,000 miles, when the Cape was so near, and its climate so suitable to the English constitution. The resolutions were all carried unanimously.—On Monday a public meeting was held, pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of receiving the report of the trades' delegates relative to the present position of the masons, who, it seems, are still on strike at the Houses of Parliament and Woolwich dockyard. The meeting was numerously attended. The chairman, who was a Mr. Dunning, bookbinder, stated that this was the twentieth week of the strike, which when it commenced embraced 375 individuals, of whom only five had proved false to the cause. They were compelled now to apply to the other trades for assistance, because at this time of the year most of the stonemasons were out of employment; but get them once over the season of frost, there were plenty of works requiring hands, and if they could once be carried over the winter season, they must triumph. Mr. Goulton, a painter, moved the first resolution, commendatory of the "steady, manly, and straightforward" conduct of the masons during the strike; which having been seconded, was carred unanimously. Several other resolutions were also carried, expressing the feeling entertained by the meeting of the conduct of the quarrymen of Devonshire in refusing to quarry stone for the works of Messrs. Grissell and Peto; condemning the conduct of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and the Lords of the Admiralty, in supporting those gentlemen, and pledging the meeting to support the masons in their strike so long as it shall last. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Wakley and Feargus O'Connor at some length, to whom votes of thanks were passed.

Metropolitan Improvements.—It is stated that, in addition to Kingston-house, the Halfway-house on the Knightsbridge-road is to come down, in order to widen the road from Hyde-park corner. The Commissioners of Woods and Forests, &c., have purchased the houses at Kensington, in order to form an appropriate entrance into the town; whilst at Bayswater, it is said, the villas will be again continued along the line of road.—A meeting was held on Saturday in the Adelphi, for the purpose of forming an association for the purpose of watching, on the part of the public, the plans and improvements now proceeding in the Metropolis. The Chairman, C. W. Dilke, Esq., having stated the proposed objects, the meeting was addressed by Mr. Fowler and several other gentlemen, who pointed out the many serious mistakes and failures of plans which have recently taken place owing to the incompetence of Committees of the House and other parties.—The first stone of the New Houses of Parliament will be laid by her Majesty early in the summer.—It is intended by the Court of Common Council to petition Government for the removal of the old houses in Postern-row, Tower-hill, to make way for extensive improvements in the City, the cost of which, if carried out, will, it is said, be about 10,000*l*.

Accidents and Inquests.—Great alarm was created on Thursday morning in Charles-street, Drury-lane, by the sudden falling in of three houses, whereby two persons were killed, and many others wounded. It appears that these houses, as well as several others adjoining, have long been in a dilapidated state; and at the inquest which is to be held a strict investigation into the circumstances connected with the accident is expected to take place.—On Saturday an inquest was held on Jacob Simms, Esq., one of the magistrates for the county of Essex, who destroyed himself by cutting his throat. From the evidence it appeared that deceased had lately been subject to low spirits and occasional fits of mental aberration; but no specific cause was stated for the commission of the act. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

Spitalfields.—The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in compliance with an application, have requested the Board of Ordnance to give directions that the following articles—viz. 673 blankets, 173 palliasses, 1,000 sheets, 500 bolster-cases, and 471 flannel shirts, may be immediately supplied to the Committee for the relief of the distressed weavers in Spitalfields, to be applied to the purpose intended.

Woolwich.—Yesterday the King of Prussia and Prince Albert arrived at an early hour, attended by his Majesty's suite and a number of distinguished individuals, and visited the Royal Arsenal and the various objects of interest it contains. A large body of troops were then assembled on the Common, and a review took place in presence of his Majesty, who also witnessed a display of the ricochet, ball, and rocket practice in the marshes, and mortar and howitzer practice on the common. His Majesty and the distinguished party by whom he was attended afterwards partook of an elegant *déjeûné* in the mess-room of the Artillery, and at 2 o'clock embarked for Ostend under a Royal salute, and with all the honours which have marked his progress during his visit to England.

Provincial News.

Brighton.—This town has been during the last week in a state of some excitement, in consequence of the expected visit of her Majesty and Prince Albert. Considerable activity prevails at the Pavilion, where a great number of workmen have, for several days, been engaged in painting and decorating the interior; and several alterations are making for the accommodation of the nursery, as it is understood that the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal will accompany her Majesty during her visit, which, it is rumoured, will be continued for six weeks. On Monday, a numerous meeting of the principal tradesmen of the town was held at the Town Hall, the High Constable in the chair, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to receive her Majesty and Prince Albert; but as the precise period of her Majesty's intended visit is not yet fixed, nothing more was done than the appointment of a committee.

Bristol.—It is stated that in consequence of a number of valuable letters, containing money, having lately been stolen from the post-offices in this city, and a representation to that effect having been made to the Postmaster-General, Mr. Ramsay, one of the examiners, was sent down to investigate the matter, and, if possible, to discover the parties. With the assistance of the police, information, it seems, was obtained which caused suspicion to fall on two of the clerks, one of whom has been in the office many years. The result is, that the two clerks have been suspended, and Mr. Ramsay, it is understood, is gone to lay the circumstances before the Postmaster-General, and to receive instructions as to ulterior proceedings.

Bury.—A local paper, the *Herald*, states that there is not a single person confined for debt in the gaol of this town; a circumstance which, it is added, has never before occurred during a period of forty-four years.

Falmouth.—Accounts have been received of the following alleged act of piracy, which was committed in this harbour on the night of the 25th ult. It appears that Capt. Williams, of the schooner Brisk, belonging to Bristol, which was at the time lying in this harbour, having business to attend to in the town, left the vessel early in the evening, and on getting ashore gave directions to his men to be in attendance for him at eleven o'clock. Capt. Williams was in waiting at the time appointed, but there being no boat he engaged a pilot to put him on board his vessel, but had not proceeded far when it was discovered that the vessel had sailed, and had got out of the harbour. The coast guard were immediately apprised of the affair, and several "clippers" were set afloat in chase of the vessel; but a heavy gale of wind coming on at the time rendered egress from the harbour impossible. On Tuesday, intelligence was received that the vessel had arrived at Bristol, when the mate and crew were taken into custody, and examined before the magistrate. The Captain in his charge stated that he had never given any person permission to sail without him, and that the crew by so doing had revolted against his authority. The crew being called on for their defence, the mate said that the captain went on shore under the pretence of buying a small quantity of canvass, and remained on shore the whole of the day. There were a great many of the vessels in port getting under weigh, on seeing which he said to the men, that he supposed they should have the captain on board presently, and told them to set the foresail and make ready. Shortly after, finding that the captain did not come on board, he got the vessel under weigh and sailed, as otherwise the vessel would have drowned herself in half an hour. He further added, "that the men were paid by the run, and they were not going to be detained there while the captain chose to be taking his pleasure on shore." The owner also, he said, had told him that if the captain was incompetent, he was to take the command. This was denied by both the captain and the owner. The magistrate said it was a case of piracy, for which in law they were all liable to be hanged, and they must be taken to Falmouth and tried for the offence.

Hulme.—A serious accident, attended with loss of life, has occurred in this town, in the boiler-house attached to the cotton-mill of Messrs. John Pooley and Son, Clarence-street, near the Cavalry Barracks. It was caused by the rent and collapse of an internal boiler flue, which immediately caused the steam, hot water, fire, burning coals, &c., to be driven out of the fire-doors with great force, scalding four men so seriously that three of them died the same day, and the fourth remains in a very precarious state. An inquest has been held, and after a lengthened investigation a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned, unaccompanied by a deodand.

Leeds.—We have noticed, in previous Numbers, some public meetings and other proceedings that have taken place in this and the neighbouring manufacturing districts, relative to a Bill to be proposed to Parliament for shortening the time of labour in the factories; and in forwarding which, it will be remembered that Lord Ashley has, for a long time, shown himself a strenuous and persevering advocate. During the past week, a letter has been addressed by his Lordship to the Short-time Committees of Cheshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire, announcing that Sir Robert Peel has definitively made known his intention to oppose the Bill. His Lordship, after announcing this determination of the Premier, which, he says, he must conclude is to be regarded as the reply of the whole Government on this important question, concludes with the following words:—"Though painfully disappointed, I am not disheartened, nor am I at a loss either what course to take, or what advice to give—I shall persevere unto my last hour, and so must you; we must exhaust every legitimate means that the Constitution affords, in petitions to Parliament, in public meetings, and in friendly conferences with your employers—but you must infringe no law, and offend no proprieties; we must all work together as responsible men, who will one day give an account of their motives and actions; if this course be approved, no consideration shall detach me from your cause—if not, you must select another advocate. I know that, in resolving on this step, I exclude myself altogether from the tenure of office; I rejoice in the sacrifice, happy to devote the remainder of my days, be they many or be they few, as God in his wisdom shall determine, to an effort, however laborious, to ameliorate your moral and social condition."

Portsmouth.—H. M. S. *Vindictive*, which was driven ashore during the heavy gale of last week, has been taken into dock, and, on examination, has been found to have sustained extensive injury. All the damage, however, appears to be in the fore part of the ship, and not abaft, as was supposed from her mizen-mast having been cut away. It appears that nearly the whole of her false keel is gone, and that about thirty feet of her main keel forward are destroyed, her gripe is gone, the stern about seven feet up destroyed, her frame greatly shaken, her copper much ruffled, and the oakum for about three streaks from the garboard started fore and aft. It is said that it will be necessary to take out her guns and all her stores before she can be repaired, and that it will be a month or six weeks before she can again be ready for sea. It is understood that there will be a court-martial to investigate the matter.—The *Wolverine*, 16, Commander Johnson, arrived in this port on Sunday from the eastward; and it is said, that after completing her stores and ship's company, she will proceed to China.

Sheffield.—A local paper, the "Independent," states that it is enabled to announce, on authority, that an official communication has been received from Lord Wharncliffe, President of the Council, stating that the Privy Council have decided to advise her Majesty to grant a Charter of Incorporation to this borough.—On Monday a serious accident occurred in this town by the bursting of a steam-boiler at the Philadelphia Works, whereby considerable damage was done, and two men engaged near the spot at the time were so seriously injured that the recovery of one is considered hopeless, and the other remains at the infirmary in a dangerous state. The cause of the accident is not yet precisely known.

Southampton.—On Saturday a vestry meeting was held in the parish of Lyndhurst, in this county, in consequence of a resolution moved at a previous meeting "that in consequence of the great increase of the poor-rates since the incorporation in the New Forest Union, it was desirable to detach the parish therefrom." Mr. Sturgeon, of Pondhead Lodge, addressed the meeting at considerable length, and expressed the disappointment of himself and his fellow-parishioners at the result of the introduction of the New Poor Law system into that district. The parish accounts, he said, showed that during six years previously to the formation of the union the annual sum levied had gradually decreased, and that in the year 1836, the last previously to the incorporation, the rates only amounted to 321*l*. In 1837, however, there was a levy of 344*l*.; in 1838, 409*l*.; in 1839, 453*l*.; in 1840, 501*l*.; in 1841, 586*l*.; and this was exclusive of expenses incurred in building the union workhouse, which had been defrayed by the sale of parish property. After some further observations condemnatory of the whole system of the New Poor Law, he concluded by moving that a petition to the Legislature be prepared, praying that the parish of Lyndhurst might be disunited from the New Forest Union, or that the New Poor Law might be altogether repealed. This resolution having been seconded, Mr. Lainson moved an amendment for postponing all further consideration of the matter for six months, as he had an impression that 300*l*. had been saved in the last six years; had it been otherwise, the motion should have had his support. No one being found willing to second the amendment, the original motion was carried with only one dissentient voice, and a day named for preparing the petition.

Weymouth.—A memorial addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury against the prevailing doctrines of Popery and Puseyism is now in progress of signature by the inhabitants and visitors of this town and Melcombe Regis.

Windsor.—On Saturday morning an inspection of the 72d Highlanders, under the command of Col. Arbuthnot, took place in the Home-park. The Queen, the King of Prussia, and Prince Albert witnessed the spectacle from the southern windows of the Queen's boudoir. The various evolutions were performed with great dexterity and precision, and their Majesties and Prince Albert expressed their unqualified approbation of the soldier-like appearance of the regiment, and the manner in which they performed the different exercises. The day being unusually fine, rendered the scene brilliant and interesting, and a great number of persons assembled in the Park at an early hour to witness the review. Her Majesty and the Prince, the King of Prussia, and the Duke of Wellington, were loudly cheered as they left the Terrace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert afterwards appeared at their private drawing-room window, where they remained during the time the regiments were marching from the Park. Immediately after the inspection, Prince Albert, accompanied by his Majesty the King of Prussia and attendants, drove in the pony phaetons up the Long-walk.—On Monday the King of Prussia took his departure from the Castle, and on his way to Slough was enthusiastically cheered by crowds of persons, who lined the various thoroughfares through which the royal *cortége* passed to the railway station. Before his departure, his Majesty left the sum of 100*l*. to be distributed among the poor of the town.

Railways.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway has been held at Liverpool, Mr. C. Lawrance, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The secretary read the report, which commenced by alluding to the existing distress and embarrassment, and to the influence which they had on the affairs of the company. It appeared that the receipts for the half-year were, in the coaching department, 80,549*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; merchandise department, 53,974*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*; coal department, 3,006*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; total, 137,530*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* The gross expenditure for the same period was 70,080*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, leaving a net profit for the half-year ending the 31st Dec., 1841, of 67,450*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* Add to the profit the surplus from the half-year ending June, 1841, and the disposable fund is 74,182*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* The number of shares entitled to a dividend is 12,090 hundred pound shares. The directors recommend a dividend of 5*l.* per share, amounting to 60,450*l.*: also the payment of a third instalment of the reserved interest on 5,100 original 100*l.* shares, 1*l.* per share, 5,100*l.*; and on the 5,100 first quarter shares 2*s.* per share, 510*l.*; total, 66,060*l.*, which, being deducted from the available fund, as above stated, will leave a balance of 8,122*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* to be carried to the next half-year's account. We are informed by the "Railway Times" that the number of passengers carried on the Great Western Railway on Tuesday, the 25th ult. (the day of the christening of the Prince of Wales) was 6,375. A few days since the passenger train from Haswell to Hartlepool was proceeding towards Castle Eden, when a rail was sprung in such a manner as to enter the fore part of the coach, passing through diagonally, and lodging in the higher corner of the opposite part of the roof. The coach was full of passengers, but no one, fortunately, received any injury. The bar, however, it seems, touched one gentleman's hat, and another was thrown from his seat by the shock, to which circumstance his preservation is attributed, as the rail struck through the part where he was sitting, and, had he retained that position, would, it is thought, inevitably have killed him on the spot.—On Tuesday some alarm was occasioned by a report that an accident had occurred by the fall of the buildings at the Cowlairs station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. The accounts were much exaggerated, a portion only of the building having fallen, by which five men were injured, but no lives were lost.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The contested election for this city, which terminated on Saturday, passed over without much excitement or any disturbance of the peace; and on the announcement being officially made by the sheriffs, that Mr. Gregory was returned by a large majority, all parties returned to their homes without any great demonstration of public feeling.—Serious accounts have been received from the provinces, detailing the effects of the hurricane on the 26th ult., from which it appears that loss of life and property to a great extent has been the consequence. The injury done to Wellesley-bridge, Limerick, is said to amount to upwards of two thousand pounds. The manors and demesnes of Lords Waterford, Carew, and Duncannon, have suffered greatly; the finest timber being destroyed and all the beautiful seats in the county of Waterford being more or less damaged. In some parts of the south, it seems, large quantities of potatoes have been swept away; and the demesnes in the county Limerick have lost some of their finest timber trees. Several vessels were wrecked on the coasts of Kerry and about Limerick. A Galway paper communicates the intelligence of the loss of thirty-five fishing boats during the night of the hurricane, with crews of from five to six persons in each boat, making a total loss of life of 170 to 180 persons. This event took place to the north of Sline head. Several other wrecks, attended with serious loss of life, are also detailed in the provincial papers.—The members of the Society of Friends have, it is said, been strenuously exerting themselves to save the life of the murderer Delahunt, on the ground that he is a monomaniac. His execution is appointed to take place this day.—A meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Tuesday, when, after some preliminary business, Mr. O'Connell rose, and having made some allusions to a repeal meeting that had been recently held in Dundalk, referred to the recent election for this city, observing that they could no longer measure swords with the Tories. They had, he said, an overwhelming majority to support them in England, and in Ireland one or two additional triumphs were not so much a matter of importance to them as that they should unfurl the repeal flag. The late election was the last at which he should ever vote for any man not a Repealer. Win or lose, he would never again vote for any but a Repealer in Dublin. He had courted the Orangemen, he proceeded to say, for years, and had made the experiment of the Precursor Society to ascertain whether an Imperial Parliament would render justice to Ireland, and the utter inutility of both attempts had been demonstrated. Yet, he would ask, had they deserved the contempt and injustice with which they had been treated? He trusted, however, that the contrast between them and their enemies would be maintained. He wanted nothing to sustain his own creed except its own innate strength. He asked no bayonets or force of any description in its defence, and he conceded to every man what he demanded for himself—perfect political rights. Mr. O'Connell then proceeded, at some considerable length, to comment on a letter that had been published some time since by the Earl of Shrewsbury, in reference to the Roman Catholic religion; after which, some subscriptions were announced, and the secretary informed the meeting that the signatures to petitions for repeal received since last day of meeting amounted to 55,000. Mr. Fitzpatrick, a town councillor, then addressed the meeting, alluding with considerable warmth to the recent election for this city, and calling on his fellow-citizens to work for repeal. If Mr. O'Connell should die, the repeal banner would be pulled down; and though they might answer him with cries of "No," he still said "Yes." They might, he said, take up arms, they might and very likely would be driven by Tory persecution to fight, and if they fought they would be defeated. At all events, let them come forward now with their money, get a Parliament of their own, and then they need fear nothing. Mr. O'Connell said in the first place, he did not intend to die until repeal was obtained; and in the next, he felt satisfied that the people of Ireland were sufficiently well instructed, were too sober and temperate, and knew too well their duty to the higher powers, to do anything calculated to produce a revolutionary convulsion. Several other subjects of little interest were discussed, and Mr. O'Connell continued his address to a great length. On the evening of the same day he left Dublin for London, to be present at the opening of Parliament on Thursday.

Cork.—A local paper states that the old adage "It is a bad wind that blows nobody good" has just been verified at Doneraile, inasmuch as the late storm, which blew down nearly 1,000 trees on the estate of Lord Viscount Doneraile, has brought comfort to the poor of that town and neighbourhood; his lordship having ordered that they should be permitted to take away for their own use the tops and branches of all the trees so blown down.

THEATRICALS.

Drury-Lane.—On Monday his Majesty the King of Prussia honoured this theatre with his presence. The performance commenced at six instead of seven, at the King's request, to admit of his Majesty's dining at Stafford House, with the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, at half-past eight. The play selected for the occasion by the King was "The Two Gentlemen of Verona." His Majesty, who arrived at the theatre punctually at six, was received by Mr. Macready with the formalities observed on such occasions, and conducted to the Queen's private box, on entering which he was greeted with loud cheers from every part of the house, which he acknowledged by bowing repeatedly both to the boxes and the pit. The house, though full, was not crowded, owing, it is supposed, to the fact that his Majesty's visit had not been made known by previous announcement. The national anthem was first sung by the whole strength of the company, and drew forth loud and long-continued applause from all parts of the House, in which the King joined. The comedy then followed, and was throughout well performed; the acting, though not received with general enthusiasm, appearing to give considerable gratification to his Majesty, who was more frequent in the applause he gave than any one else in the house, and appeared perfectly to understand its different merits. The King was furnished, on entering the box, with a book containing the play, and paid great attention to every scene. Immediately on its conclusion, or rather before the last scene was quite over, his Majesty retired from the box amidst the cheers of the house; and on entering the carriage in waiting for him, was also much cheered by the multitude without.

Covent-Garden.—On Wednesday the King of Prussia honoured this theatre with his presence, where a crowded audience had assembled to welcome him. His Majesty had dined with the Duke of Cambridge, and for his accommodation the hour of performance was postponed till eight, and the pantomime played as the first piece, to allow of his witnessing the whole play selected by his Majesty for the occasion, which was the "Merry Wives of Windsor." The King entered the theatre shortly after ten, and his appearance was the signal for the same gratifying demonstrations as have marked his progress among every class of the English public. The audience rose to receive him, and cheered again and again, whilst his Majesty presenting himself in front of the box, and repeatedly bowing to the different parts of the house, seemed fully to appreciate this kindness. The whole vocal strength of the company then appeared on the stage, to sing the Prussian national anthem of "Der Landes Vater," harmonised for this occasion by the Chevalier Neukomm, and the words arranged by M. Benedict. "God Save the Queen" was then sung, after which followed the drama, which was throughout well performed. The ballads introduced were cleverly sung, more particularly the duet "I know a bank," by Madame Vestris and Miss Rainforth, which was encored by his Majesty and the whole audience. Throughout the entire play the King paid marked attention to the acting, and was frequent in his plaudits. His Majesty and suite stayed till the middle of the fourth act, when he retired privately, and consequently without calling for any further demonstration of respect. A large assemblage of persons had collected outside the theatre, who loudly cheered his Majesty on his departure.

Haymarket.—A new comedy was produced at this theatre on Saturday under the title of "Marriage." The following is an outline of the plot:—*Mr. Wortley*, an elderly gentleman of fortune (played by Mr. H. Wallack), arrives in London at the height of the fashionable season, with his ward, *Adelaide Temple* (Mrs. C. Pettingall), on a visit to *Lady Belgrave.* It appears that *Miss Temple* has at heart no disinclination to receive the addresses of *Sir Harry Vivid* (Mr. Wallack), a gay and somewhat fickle man of fashion. But there is a certain *Mr. Baldwin* (Mr. Stuart), a mysterious and gloomy personage, fatally addicted to gambling, who has fixed his affections upon *Miss Temple*, but suspecting her predisposition in favour of *Sir Harry*, he deems it impossible to gain the lady unless he can succeed in estranging her regard from the baronet. To effect this, he devises a two-fold scheme in concert with a gambling associate, *Dronk* (Mr. Webster); the first of which is to introduce *Sir Harry* to a beautiful girl, *Clara Irvine* (Mrs. E. Yarnold), in the hope that her attractions may wean him from his attachment to *Miss Temple*, and that the latter lady, high-born and proud, with something of the coquette in her disposition, may repel him with scorn when she hears of this new attachment. The second part of the scheme is, as *Sir Harry* has not yet taken any decided part in politics, to entangle him into a connexion with a Radical Association called the *Pro Bono Publico* Society, in the assurance that no step would more effectually injure him in the esteem of the haughty and aristocratic girl. The first of these plans succeeds, *Sir Harry* falling in love with *Clara*, whom he sees at a fancy fair, which is introduced on the stage with some effect. He receives a letter from *Clara*, making an appointment, when he writes a note accepting it; but before it is sent, a deputation from the *Pro Bono Publico* Society wait on him to request that he will take the chair at one of their meetings, which he indignantly rejects. They, however, require his refusal in writing, to which he consents; but in mistake gives them the note he had written for *Clara*, and sends to the latter the answer meant for the deputation. This brings about an *éclaircissement*. *Clara* in an interview with *Vivid* discloses the plot which is working against his happiness; and *Miss Temple*, who, in revenge for *Sir Harry's* fickleness, had employed *Baldwin* to spread a counter report of her intended marriage with him, becomes reconciled to *Sir Harry*; whilst *Mr. Baldwin* suddenly renounces the error of his ways, and gives his hand and heart to *Clara*, who, it seems, had long been in secret devoted to him. The acting of the performers was good, and well sustained; more especially that of Mr. Wallack, Mrs. Pettingall, and Mrs. Yarnold. The piece appeared to be regarded by the audience as too long, and in many parts tedious, the performance occupying more than four hours: but on the whole it was well received, and announced for repetition every night, amid considerable applause.

Miscellaneous.

Capture of Slavers.—By intelligence received at Portsmouth, we learn that H.M. brig Waterwitch, Lieut. Matson, captured on the 20th Oct. the slave-vessel Don Francisco, fitted for receiving slaves. On the 28th of the same month she captured the notorious slaver the Ermalinda, with a cargo valued at upwards of 4000*l.*, including a London-built carriage that cost 400*l.*, and a pair of handsome greys, intended as a bribe from the slave-merchant (owner of the prize) for the purchase of slaves. The prize was sent to Sierra Leone for condemnation.

Newspaper Statistics.—A morning paper gives the following list of the number of newspapers at present published in different parts of the world:—In Spain there are 12 newspapers; in Portugal, 17; in Switzerland, 36; in Russia and Poland, 84; in Holland, 150; in Great Britain, nearly 300; in Prussia, 288; in the other Germanic states, 305; in Australia, 9; in Asia, 27; in Africa, 12; and in America, 1,138. The total number of newspapers published in Europe is 2,148.

Red Crab of India.—An Indian correspondent of the *Times* recently gave a long account of a species of crab, which he appears to think has hitherto been unnoticed; the following extracts from his letter may be interesting to our readers:—"Within a short distance of Point Palmyra, on the Coromandel coast, and on the road leading by the sea-side to the far famed Black Pagoda, is to be met with, at certain seasons of the year, a peculiar species of crab, which it would appear has hitherto escaped the notice of naturalists. As myself and a friend were walking, during the month of May, from the lighthouse towards Patamoondie, the sands before us assumed a uniform red hue, as if they had been covered with a scarlet cloth, which extended as far nearly as the eye could reach. The ground over which we were passing was composed of the burrows of myriads of minute red crabs, which the moment they became sensible of our approach scuttled away into their hiding-places, leaving the sand at a short distance, both before and behind us, in its natural state. On taking one and examining it minutely we found it differed materially from the common marine crab, being divested of the caudicle peculiar to the latter, and in lieu of it being furnished with an acicular spike, which it seemed to possess the power of erecting or depressing at will as a weapon of defence. The *scutum* also, instead of being hard and calcareous, was very soft and compressible, and filled with a red fluid approaching the colour of vermilion. At some short distance from us we noticed a flamingo busily engaged in feeding on these creatures, and the plumage of this bird being of a bright scarlet probably enables it the more easily to steal among its watchful prey unheeded, and without alarming them. In about a month afterwards the periodical rains set in, and we lost sight of this marine phalanx altogether. There is an aquatic dwarf shrub, which prevails to some extent hereabout, called by the natives of the neighbourhood 'Sal-Balu,' or 'Sand-Saul,' the root of which, when properly handled, is capable of imparting beautiful and permanent crimson dye to cottons, little if at all inferior to that received under the name of Adrianople or Turkey red. No known acid or alkali has yet been discovered that will discharge the 'Sal-Baludye.' The same is procured only on this immediate part of the coast, and a large quantity of cotton twist is stained with it, which finds its way into all the bazaars in the southern districts of Hindostan. A salookdar (a small freeholder) possesses the above monopoly, and retains the secret of the art to himself, by which means he derives annually a very considerable revenue. The red crab feeds upon the root of this marine shrub."

French Duel.—We learn from *Galignani's Messenger*, that a duel with swords took place a few days ago between two ladies of Paris. The fair combatants, who, it is said, are known for their wit, beauty, and fashion, quarrelled about an affair of love, and a hostile meeting was the consequence. One of the ladies was wounded, but not dangerously.

Law.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—*Woodcock* v. *Rennick.*—An appeal from a decree of the Master of the Rolls. The question was, whether the representatives of a person who died before a power of appointment was exercised were excluded from all benefit. It was contended that the will which gave the power, conferred also a present gift, which the person exercising the power could not take away. The Master of the Rolls decided that the representatives could not take. The Lord Chancellor confirmed the decision of the lower Court.

ROLLS COURT.—*Branfill* v. *Brydges.*—An injunction had been granted to restrain John Wm. Egerton Brydges, who is a lunatic, and tenant for life of an estate called Lee Priory, near Canterbury, and Frederick Dashwood Swann, his committee, from cutting timber upon the estate. On the 24th Jan., 1839, an order of reference had been made in the cause, in pursuance of which the Master made a report, signed in Aug. 1840, as of the 14th Feb., 1840, and thereby certified that certain trees therein enumerated were fit to be felled. The present application now asked that this report might be reviewed, and that the Master might prosecute so much of the order as directed him to inquire whether it would be proper to fell any trees on account of decay, or because the felling would improve the growth of others planted or left standing, for ornament or shelter. Lord Langdale said he should therefore refer it to the Master to inquire generally what timber ought to be cut, with liberty for the Master to adopt the evidence taken on the former occasion, and to state special circumstances. If the bill did not seek the object of the reference, it would be better to amend it.

Ibbotson v. *Selwin.*—Harriet Townes, a witness in the cause, had been committed to the Fleet for not attending to give her evidence; she was now willing to give that evidence, and the object of the present application was for a *habeas corpus* to the Warden of the Fleet, directing him to bring up the prisoner before the examiner for the purpose of being examined from time to time. Lord Langdale made the order.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—*The Queen* v. *Feargus O'Connor and White.*—A criminal information had been moved, as reported in a previous Number, against Mr. O'Connor the proprietor, and Mr. White the printer, of the "Northern Star" newspaper, for a libel on the character of Mr. Anstey, a master of Rugby School. Counsel now appeared for the defendants, not to show cause against the rule, but, by offering an apology, and by the fullest recantation of the alleged libel, to request that the rule might not be pressed. Mr. Anstey's counsel said that his client had no desire except to vindicate his own character, and to place himself in his proper situation before the public, and especially in reference to the school, and had no objection that the rule should now be discharged. Rule discharged upon payment of costs.

Exparte Daniel Long, a Burgess of the Borough of Bridport.—An application for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against Alexander Dundas Ross Wishart Baillie Cochrane, Esq., for an attempt to bribe one Joseph Keach, a burgess of the borough, at the last election which took place there. Rule granted.

In re Allen.—In this case two rules had been obtained, one calling on an attorney to answer the matters contained in certain affidavits, and another to take off the file one of the affidavits which had been filed in answer to the first rule. The ground of the application was, that the deponent, a person named Rose, had been convicted of subornation of perjury. Cause was now shown against the two rules. At the end of the arguments the Court decided that the rule, calling on the attorney to answer the matters of the affidavits, must be discharged, but without costs. The other rule for taking the affidavit off the file was declared to have been made absolute, likewise without costs.

The Queen v. *the Justices of the West Riding of Yorkshire.*—An application for a rule to show cause why a *certiorari* should not issue to bring up certain depositions that had been taken before the justices against a man named R. Dee, on a charge of administering poison to five young women. The poison thus administered was stated to be cantharides. The Court refused the application.

The Queen v. *the Rev. Henry Cleveland.*—A rule had been obtained, as noticed in a previous Number, for filing a criminal information against the defendant, who was rector of Barkstone, in the county and diocese of Lincoln, for having written a libellous letter concerning Earl Fitzhardinge. The defendant by his counsel now expressed the greatest regret for what he had done, and admitted that there was not to his knowledge the slightest foundation for any of the imputations conveyed in the letter he had written, and he threw himself entirely on the forbearance and mercy of the noble Earl. He stated too that the noble Earl had behaved to him in the most forgiving and generous manner, and only required that the rule for a criminal information should be absolute with costs, but had expressed his intention not to act upon the rule when thus made absolute. To these terms feeling that he had not a shadow of defence, the defendant was perfectly willing to accede, and submitted to have the rule made absolute in the manner stated. Rule made absolute with costs.

The Queen v. *the Mayor and Corporation of Sandwich.*—In this case a *mandamus* had been applied for, to command the defendants to execute a bond of compensation to Mr. Mourelyan, who had formerly filled the office of town clerk of the borough of Sandwich, and who had been removed from office by the new corporation. The rule having been granted, cause was shown against it, but the Court decided that the rule must be made absolute.

The Queen v. *the Eastern Counties Railway.*—In this case a rule for a *mandamus* had been obtained to command the directors of this company to raise an arch to the height of 16 feet above a road which it passed in the parish of Stepney. The arch it seems was only 15 feet high, and the directors had proposed to lower the road the other foot, which the commissioners of pavements objected to. The Court were of opinion that the directors would satisfy the intention of the Legislature by relaying the road on the same level at the required distance or height from the centre of the arch, and therefore gave judgment for the defendants.

BAIL COURT.—*The late Accident on the Great Western Railway.*—An application for a rule to show cause why a writ of *certiorari* should not issue to remove into this Court an inquisition taken before the coroner for Berkshire, on the body of Charles Williams, one of the persons killed by the late accident on the Great Western Railway, in order that the same might be quashed. The objections urged against the inquisition were that—in the first place it did not set forth the cause of death with sufficient certainty; in the next place, that it nowhere appeared on the face of the inquisition that the coroner before whom it was taken had sufficient jurisdiction; and also that the deodand of 1000*l.* was levied on the engine, tender, and carriage—in fact, on the whole of the train, whereas that part only of the train from which deceased fell was liable to a deodand. A variety of other technical objections were also urged. Rule granted.

Johnson v. *Mathews.*—A writ of *distringas* had been obtained against the defendant in this case, on the ground that the plaintiff's attorney's clerk, after repeated calls at the defendant's house, and also at Covent Garden Theatre, had not been able to meet with him so as to serve the process of the Court upon him. Application was now made for a rule to show cause why the writ of *distringas* should not be set aside on the plea that the allegations of the plaintiff were entirely without truth. Rule granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Borradaile* v. *Hunter and Others.*—An application for a rule to show cause why the verdict found for the defendants should not be set aside, and the verdict entered for the plaintiffs. The action was tried at the London Sittings after last Term, before Mr. Justice Erskine and a special jury as reported in this Paper at the time, and was brought by the widow of the Rev. Mr. Borradaile, the late Vicar of Wandsworth, to recover 1000*l.*, the amount of a policy of insurance effected on the life of the Rev. Gentleman. The claim was resisted on the ground that the insured had committed suicide by throwing himself into the Thames, and had thereby vitiated the policy, one of the conditions of which was, that it should be void if the insured died by "his own hand." On the part of the plaintiffs it was contended that deceased had not died by "his own hand," inasmuch as at the time of committing the act, he was in a state of insanity, unable to distinguish right from wrong, and therefore not a responsible agent. The jury found a verdict to the following effect:—"That deceased threw himself into the Thames with the intent to destroy life, being unable at the time to distinguish right from wrong." It was then arranged that on that finding the verdict should be entered for the defendants, leave being given to the plaintiff to move to enter the verdict for her, in order that the Court might decide whether the finding of the jury was tantamount to a verdict of insanity. Application was now accordingly made for a rule *nisi*, which the Court granted.

Shoobridge v. *Ward, Clerk*—*Weld, Clerk,* v. *Ward, Clerk.*—These were issues directed by this court under the Tithe Commutation Act, in which the questions raised for the jury were, first, whether there was a certain known portion of the parish of Tenterden, consisting of lands called uplands, and whether there was an immemorial district modus or customary payment of 4*d.* per acre in lieu of the vicarial tithes of these lands; and secondly, a similar question as to lands called town lands, and a district modus or customary payment of 6*d.* per acre in respect of these tithes. The jury found on both issues for the defendants, and an application was afterwards made for new trials on the ground of misdirection, and of the verdicts being against the evidence. The Court were of opinion that the precise merits of the case had not been submitted to the attention of the jury, and it thought that the plaintiffs in both cases were entitled to have the opinion of a jury on all the issues. The rules for new trials must therefore be made absolute.

Wright v. *King.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff, who had been cook in the house of defendant, to recover compensation in damages from the defendant for a malicious arrest and false imprisonment, to which she had been subjected on the charge of having stolen several pounds of suet, which plaintiff maintained she had a right to as part of her perquisites of "fat and kitchen stuff." Verdict for the plaintiff—damages 10*l.*

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—*Oltery* v. *Ortenwood and Brown.*—A case in which it was charged that a conspiracy had been entered into by various parties to obtain a fraudulent judgment against the defendant Brown, upon a bill of exchange for a large amount. The case was referred to one of the Masters of the Court to investigate all the facts, and he now made his report, from which it appeared that the charges were, in a great degree, well founded. The Court considered that the facts as reported by the Master were extremely suspicious as regarded the plaintiff's attorney, who under all the circumstances thought they must pay all the costs of the proceedings.

Doe, on the demise of Allis, v. *Owen.*—A case in which the plaintiff had been admitted by an order of Baron Alderson, made during the pendency of the suit, to sue *in forma pauperis,* in "Lovewell and Curtis," 5 Mees. and Wels., 158. This Court having expressed some doubt whether an order to sue *in forma pauperis* made after the commencement of the suit was valid, a rule was obtained to rescind the Judge's order admitting the plaintiff. Cause was now shown against the rule. The Court adopted the decision of the Court of Common Pleas in the case referred to, and discharged the rule with costs.

Jewison v. *Dyson.*—An application for a new trial in a case touching the power of the Crown to appoint a coroner for a portion of the County of York, in right of the Duchy of Lancaster. The plaintiff claimed as the appointee of the Crown, and the defendant as the coroner elected by the freeholders for the West Riding. The verdict (after a trial of two days at the summer assizes for Yorkshire) was found for the plaintiff, and in the next term a rule was obtained to set aside that verdict. The Court discharged the rule.

Rodwell v. *Phillips.*—This was an action tried by Lord Abinger at Guildhall, to recover upon a contract for the sale of growing fruit and vegetables. The plaintiff was nonsuited, on the ground that the contract declared on was in writing, and required a stamp to render it admissible in evidence. A rule having been obtained to set aside the nonsuit, on the ground that the evidence tendered by the plaintiff was improperly rejected, counsel was heard last term in support of and against the rule, and the court took time to consider the question. Lord Abinger now delivered the judgment of the court, to the effect that the contract declared on this case could not be considered as a contract for the sale of goods and merchandise, and did not fall within the exception in the Stamp Act. The court therefore held that the evidence was properly rejected, and discharged the rule to set aside the nonsuit.

Whitehead and others, Assignees, v. *Anderson.*—Mr. Baron Parke pronounced the judgment in this, the facts of which were turned into a special case. It appeared that the defendant, who was the vendor of a cargo of timber at Quebec, sought to exercise the right of stoppage *in transitu,* on the ground that notice had been given to the shipowner, who had not the custody of the goods, the ship being on the high seas, and the principal resident in England. Under those circumstances, the court thought the notice to the shipowner was insufficient, and gave judgment for the plaintiffs.

Bourichault v. *Hart.*—This was an issue to try whether the plaintiff was an infant at the time certain legal proceedings were instituted against him, which terminated in a judgment. It was in the nature of a writ of error for error in fact, and is technically called a writ of error *coram vobis,* the error assigned being that the plaintiff was an infant when the action was commenced. Witnesses having satisfactorily proved that the plaintiff was under age when the procedings commenced, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

Lessingham v. *Friseby.*—This was an action on an apprentice deed, and the defendant, who was the master of the apprentice, was charged with neglecting to teach the plaintiff's son the business of an artist's brush and tool maker, and to lodge and board him, according to the terms of the indenture. Verdict for the plaintiff; damages, 10*l.*

Bishop v. *Williams.*—This was an action to recover 28*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* for money lent and money paid by the plaintiff for the use of the defendant. The defendant pleaded a set-off of a larger sum than the plaintiff claimed. Verdict for the defendant.

The Attorney-General v. *Thomas.*—This was an information instituted by the Customs department, to recover penalties against Robert Thomas, for illegally unshipping 383 gallons of foreign brandy which had not paid the duty. The transaction took place near Newport, South Wales, and the value of the brandy seized with the duty was stated to be 400*l.* The defence was that the evidence did not connect defendant with the unshipping of the brandy. The jury returned a verdict for the Crown, which was taken to secure payment of the single penalty of 400*l.* The case of "The Attorney-General *v.* William Thomas," which was precisely similar in all its circumstances to the former case, was arranged by consent on the same terms without trial.

The Attorney-General v. *Belton.*—This was also an information at the instance of the Board of Customs to recover penalties against the defendant for harbouring a quantity of tobacco which had not paid duty, but the duty on which amounted to 700*l.* The defence set up was that the defendant did not know the tobacco was on his premises, where it was found concealed. Verdict for the Crown.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—William Yates, charged with having defrauded several charitable institutions in the Metropolis, an account of which has already been given in this Paper, was tried for the offence on Tuesday. The evidence adduced was only what has already been before the public. The prisoner had nothing to say in his defence, or witnesses to call, and was sentenced by the Recorder to be transported for life.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—*In re W. Hitchcock.*—The case of this bankrupt, an account of which has already appeared in this Paper, has again occupied the Court for several days, and on Thursday, after a lengthened examination of Messrs. Cooke and Gladstone by the asignees of the estate, Mr. Commissioner Holroyd entered into an elaborate review of the leading points in the case, and said there was no doubt that the bankrupt had been guilty of fraud in the admitted concealment of large portions of the property of the creditors, while he certainly could not commend the conduct of Messrs. Cooke and Gladstone. Their conduct as to the references must be disapproved of by every one, particularly in regard to Mr. Wheeler. They might, perhaps, be liable in a civil suit for that, but he could not say that it would subject them to any criminal proceedings. He could not believe the bankrupt's statements when he said that his concealments were all urged upon him by Cooke and Gladstone, for it had abundantly appeared in the course of these proceedings that they had made large payments to many persons, those payments being the proceeds of the sale of goods sent from his premises in Regent-street. It was said, however, that two of the assignees were satisfied in this case that the bankrupt had made as full disclosures as it was in his power to make, and that at last he had spoken the truth, and if this were an ordinary case he would no hesitate in passing his final examination. But this was indeed a very extraordinary case, and he was sorry to say his duty was n to consider their satisfaction alone, but from what had come o here the law said that he was the person to decide. Many of the items in his balance sheet were unvouched, particularly that as to his profits, and under all the circumstances of this case, he was bound to say that the final examination of the bankrupt must be adjourned *sine die.*

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, FEB. 4.—Of English Wheat there is little left over from Monday, and that consists of inferior qualities; prices may be considered the same as on that day. Of free Foreign there has been a pretty good sale during the week for consumption, and of Bonded there are buyers at reduced rates, but holders will not give way.—Barley, Peas and Beans are a dull sale but not cheaper, and the Oat trade continues flat.—The discussion of the Corn Laws, and the probability of less restrictive measures being introduced, has not produced any sensation here, but parties are waiting quietly the result of Sir Robert Peel's determination on Wednesday next.

BRITISH, per Imperial Quarter.

		s. s.		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk			White	54 to 72	Red	52 to 6
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire				64 to 66	White	60 to 6
Barley			Malting and distilling	26 to 30	Grind.	24 to 2
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			Polands	18 to 23	Feed	18 to 2
—— Northumberland and Scotch			Feed	22 to 23	Potato	20 to 2
—— Irish			Feed	14 to 20	Potato	18 to 2
Rye				36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new		26 to 36	Tick	27 to 40	Harrow	30 to 4
—— Pigeon, Heligoland		36 to 44	Winds.	46 to 50	Longpod	32 to 4
Peas, White		32 to 36	Maple	28 to 32	Grey	20 to 4

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas
Dec. 24	62 10	30 2	21 1	44 8	37 0	36 6
— 31	63 1	29 9	20 7	43 6	36 0	37 2
Jan. 7	63 0	29 7	20 7	39 9	36 0	35 10
— 14	62 5	29 1	20 4	40 11	34 11	35 1
— 21	61 5	28 10	20 1	43 0	33 9	33 10
— 28	60 7	28 3	20 1	37 4	33 4	34 2
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	62 3	29 4	20 6	41 6	35 2	35 5
Duties	24 8	18 4	16 9	8 0	16 9	16 9

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.		Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas.
English	6739 Sks.	— Brls.	4176	10165	4497	3930	—	973	809
Irish	— ,,	— ,,	—	—	50	13718	—	—	—
Foreign	— 2289	— ,,	11723	—	—	—	—	—	—

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—Owing to the absence of several members at the opening of Parliament, the attendance was smaller than on Monday, and the betting much less animated. In one instance, however, it was interesting, inasmuch as a bet of 11 to 1 agst Chatham to 25*l.*, served in some measure to calm the fears of his backers, excited by his decline on Monday, and a report that, in consequence of sickness in the stable, he had been sent to Marsons. Auckland was backed for about 150*l.* at 23 to 1, and amongst others the Dirce colt and the Artful Dodger were in frequent demand. The Chester Cup betting was confined to Lanercost, who was backed for upwards of 100*l.* at 10 to 1.

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—J. S. Lennard, Half Moon-crescent, White Conduit-fields, victualler—J. Hunnybun, Cambridge, ironmonger—W. Thompson, Spitalfields, hat manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.—J. D. Wells, George-street, Mansion-house, commission agent—J. Wates, Old Kent-road, victualler—J. Spanton, Bermondsey street, cheesemonger—J. Jolley, St. Alban's place, Haymarket, builder—S. Owen, Conway, Carnarvon, innkeeper—J. Holt, Livesey, Lancaster, grocer—H. A. Buber, Lindfield, Sussex, maltster—R. Hazell, Ramsbury, Wilts, corn dealer—C. Nicholls, Shrewsbury, flannel merchant—T. Cheshire, Smethewick, Stafford, miller—J. Buckett, Oxford, sheep dealer—T. Seddon, Gray's-inn-road, upholsterer—J. Hayward, Milverton, Warwickshire, miller—R. Irwin and J. G. Irwin, Manchester, drapers—J. Nash and R. L. Nash, Bristol, brewers—E. Mallan, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, dentist—J. Roberts and W. Roberts, Padiham, Lancashire, cotton-spinners—J. C. Clarke, Water-lane, merchant—D. Davies, sen., and D. Davies, jun., Glanclywedog, flannel-manufacturers—E. Stratton, Longcot, Berkshire, corn dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—G. Law, Morton, Edinburgh, farmer—R. S. Bain, Stirling, grocer—A. Black, Glasgow, merchant—J. Wishart, Glasgow, wine-merchant—J. Leggate, Wishawtown, wood merchant—C. Johnston, Dundee, merchant.

BIRTHS.—At Madeira, on the 9th ult., the lady of G. Stoddart, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, of a son—At Madeira, the 10th ult., the lady of W. Hinton, Esq., of a daughter—On the 27th ult., at Eton College, the lady of the Rev. C. Luxmoore, of twins. The infants lived but a few hours—In Farringdon-street, the 29th ult., the wife of S. Lovejoy, Esq., of a son—On the 30th ult., at the Rectory, Nacton, Suffolk, the lady of the Rev. Harry Edgell, of a daughter—On the 30th ult., Mrs. J. L. Brownsmith, of 9, York road, Lambeth, of a daughter—At Chelsea, on the 30th ult., the lady of E. Power, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.—At Bramdean, Hants, on Tuesday, the 25th ult., the Rev. J. B. Bourne, rector of Colmere and Priors Dean, to Margaret Sophia, eldest daughter of H. Wood, Esq., of Bramdean House—On the 29th ult., at St. Leonard's, Upper Deal, Mr. T. H. Bicknell, of 64, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, to Sarah, daughter of H. Elvery, Esq., of Deal, Kent—At Naples, at the residence of the British Minister, on Thursday, the 13th of January last, C. Romilly, Esq., son of the late Sir Samuel Romilly, to the Lady Georgiana Russell, daughter of the late Duke of Bedford—At Dublin, on Sunday last, Mr. C. Kean to Miss Ellen Tree.

DIED.—A few days since, aged 56, Mr. Aldridge, the Royal Gardener in charge of the Forcing Grounds at Kew—On the 29th ult., at his residence in St. James's-square, his Grace the Duke of Cleveland—On the 31st ult., Mr. Davidge, the well-known actor, aged 48—On the 18th ult., Lieut.-Col. C. Egan, late Royal Artillery, aged 67—On the 21st ult., at his residence, Southsea, Hants, W. Browne, Esq., late of Her Majesty's Customs, London, aged 67—On the 22d ult., at Gloucester, aged 28, Mary, wife of Lieut. C. March, R.N., and only daughter of the late J. Byles, Esq., of Stowmarket, Suffolk—At Dunkirk, 23d ult., Capt. J. Nicholls—On the 27th ult., at Cowes, C. Day, Esq., aged 66—On the 27th ult., at his residence, 15, South Lambeth, aged 89, Mr. J. Thompson, of 38, Great Windmill-street—On the 28th ult., at his residence, in the Commercial-road, Mr. R. Pater, surgeon, in his 45th year.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 7. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1842. Price 6d.

MYATT'S VICTORIA RHUBARB.

J. AND W. MYATT having a good Stock of Strong Roots raised by offsets from the original Seedling, can supply them at 10*l*. per hundred.—N. B. As various spurious sorts have been sold and are now selling under the name of "Myatt's Victoria," purchasers would do well to require them warranted. —Manor Farm, Deptford, Oct. 23, 1841.

ROBINSON'S NORTHERN BEAUTY DAHLIA.

S. GIRLING having purchased the entire Stock of the above DAHLIA, plants will be sent out in May next at 10s. 6d. each; admitted to be one of the most distinct and beautiful Dahlias to be sent out next season. For particulars, refer to the *Floricultural Cabinet* of January. It took the 5th Prize at Salt-hill Open Show in Sept. last, and was generally admired.

FLOWER-SEEDS.—Thirty-six Packets of the most approved Annual, or Hardy Biennial and Perennial Flower-Seeds, for 10*s*., or Eighteen Packets 5*s*., forwarded, postage free, to any part. Apply to Mr. Brown, Curator, Botanic Garden, Colchester; and to prevent disappointment, any preferred species should be specified in the order.—Jan. 1st, 1842.

BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLI SEED in small packets at 5*s*., to be had of W. J. NUTTING, Seedsman, 46, Cheapside. Lisianthus Russellianus, 2*s*. 6*d*.; Pink, from fine named flowers, 2*s*. 6*d*.; Calceolarias, from 30 varieties, 2*s*. 6*d*.; Pansies, selected from a few first-rate flowers, 5*s*.; do., from a superior collection, 2*s*. 6*d*.; Dahlia Scapigera Mexicana, 1*s*.; Clintonia pulchella, 1*s*.; Schizopetalon Walkerii, 1*s*.; Phlox Drummondii, 1*s*.; &c. &c.—Packets of the following Cucumbers at 2*s*. 6*d*.: Man of Kent (Barnes'), Victory of Suffolk (Allen's), Prize-fighter, Weedon's Frame, Roman Emperor, and Windsor Prize.

☞ A Catalogue of Seeds to be had on application.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

MESSRS. W. and F. YOUELL have a few pairs to spare of that most beautiful Rose Flake, Wilson's Harriet, which is considered by the first judges in the kingdom to be decidedly the most perfect flower of its class ever raised. Also that splendid Red Picotee, Anacreon. The above will be forwarded per post, free, to any part of the kingdom by inclosing a post-office order for 18s.—For their extensive Collection see Catalogue, which can be obtained by inclosing two post-stamps.
Great Yarmouth Nursery.

CHARLES FARNES, 128, St. JOHN-STREET, LONDON, begs respectfully to call the attention of his Friends to the following select List of Annual Flower-Seeds, &c. A general Catalogue of which may be had on application. Also his Catalogue of all the new sorts of Vegetable and Agricultural Seeds, &c.

Per Packet.	s.	d.	Per Packet.	s.	d.
Alstrœmerias, in sorts	1	0	Leptosiphon, of sorts	0	6
Antirrhinum, superb var.	0	6	Lupinus Hartwegii	0	6
Auricula, from named flow.	1	0	Lupinus nanus	0	6
Asters, imported seed, 36 var.	0	6	Mallow, New Zebra	0	6
Aquilegias, in sorts	0	6	Pœonia, 18 varieties	0	6
Balsam. import. seed, 10 var.	0	6	Papaver, in sorts	0	6
Brachycome iberidifolia	5	0	Pentstemons, in sorts	0	6
Calceolaria, from named flow.	1	0	Platystemon californicum	0	6
Campanula, many varieties	0	6	Rhodanthe Manglesii	0	6
Chrysanthemum Sibthorpii	0	6	Salvia patens	1	0
Cistus guttatus	0	6	Schyzanthus retusus	0	6
Clianthus puniceus	1	0	Stock, Branching German, 70 varieties	0	6
Cockscomb, fine dwarf	0	6	— Dwarf, ditto		
Dahlia, prized sorts	1	0	— Autumn Nosegay		
Dahlia glabrata	0	6	— Biennial German		
Dianthus, of sorts	0	6	— Tall Emperor, fine	1	0
Galardias, ditto	0	6	Tropæolum tricolorum	5	0
Heartsease, from named flowers	1	0	Verbena, in sorts	0	6
Hollyhock, 16 varieties	0	6	Wallflower, new dble. dark	1	0
Ipomœa rubro cærulea	5	0	White Everlasting Pea	0	6
Ipomopsis picta	1	0	Zinnias, mixed varieties	0	6

NEW DAHLIAS.

GEORGE WHEELER, Nurseryman, &c., Warminster, Wilts, begs to announce the following for the ensuing Season:—ASMODEUS (Davis's), a Seedling of last year, colour nearly black, shape "the mould of form," rich velvet petal; obtained the 1st Prize at Bath, 1st at Chippenham, and 4th at Salt Hill, the only Shows at which it was exhibited; and from the confidence the raiser has of its being a first-rate flower, it is offered this season at 10*s*. 6*d*. per Plant. All orders to be executed immediately after the 20th of May. This flower was raised by Mr. Davis, whose "Maid of Bath" is so well known to all growers, and which by the *Gardener's Gazette* is shown to have been the most successful Dahlia of last season, having been exhibited in 51 winning stands, whereas the next in point of success came not within 20 of that number.

PRINCE ALBERT (Adams's), fine shaded bronze, quite a distinct variety, most perfect in petal, and altogether a noble, first-rate show flower. Strong Plants early in May, 10*s*. 6*d*. each.

WESTBURY RIVAL (Hall's), fine bright puce, very constant, a full high centre; a decided improvement on "President of the West;" one of the finest selfs of the season, and a first-rate show flower. Strong Plants early in May, 10*s*. 6*d*. each.

G. W.'s Catalogue of first-rate Show Dahlias will very shortly be ready, and will be forwarded, post-paid, on application.—G. W. embraces this opportunity of acquainting his friends and the public in general, that by the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Rous, the raiser of those beautiful Cinerarias, Prince Albert, and Lavertonense, he is enabled to offer good Plants of each kind at 5*s*. each. The stock of Seed of that fine and very superior long-frame Cucumber cultivated by Mr. Hamlett, and universally admired by the numerous growers who saw the fruit, is in G. W.'s possession, and will be sold at 6s. per dozen seeds; warranted to be all good, and of the genuine kind.

J. KERNAN begs to inform his Friends that he has now completed his selection of FLOWER-SEEDS, among which will be found every novelty worthy of cultivation recently introduced, as well as the seeds from first-rate collections of Calceolarias, Mimulus, Ipomœas, Gloxinia rubra, Stocks, Asters, Balsams, Zinnias, Thunbergias, &c. &c.; as also all the better and more esteemed Vegetable Seeds: Grainge's Early White Broccoli, Mercer's Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts (foreign seed), Seymour's superb Giant Celery; Kerrison's Hothouse, Syon House, Roman Emperor, Horticultural, and Windsor prize Cucumbers; as well as Seeds of the very choicest Melons, all the better early and succession Peas, principally saved by the most select growers, who supply this unequalled market.—4, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden.

All the better kinds of Agricultural Grasses, separate or mixed. Selected Field Turnips, Winter and Spring Tares, Ash-leaved and Early Frame Potatoes, New Globe Mangold Wurzel, &c. &c., Mats, and Mushroom Spawn; Pruning and Budding Knives.

BLUE TREVIRANIA, OR ACHIMENES LONGIFLORA.

MESSRS. MOUNTJOY AND SON have much pleasure in informing their Friends and the Public, that they can supply good Bulbs of the above most beautiful Plant, at 21*s*., which, before they vegetate, might be transmitted by Post. M. & Son take this opportunity of mentioning that they will have Plants in May, price 10*s*. 6*d*., of their fine Seedling DAHLIA "Horace," the colour of which is a very rich and extremely dark plum. From its erect habit, it is a beautiful border variety, as well as being a first-rate Show Flower.

A remittance or reference is respectfully requested from unknown correspondents.—Ealing, Middlesex, Feb. 1, 1842.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA—Fine strong Plants one year from seed.—The most noble, hardy, and splendid ORNAMENTAL EVERGREEN TREES ever introduced into the British empire are now selling at Messrs. W. and F. YOUELL'S NURSERY, GREAT YARMOUTH, at 3*l*. 3*s*. per dozen, or 25*l*. per 100. Specimens may be seen, and orders taken at their Agents', Messrs. Flanagan and Co., No. 9, Mansion-house-street; and at Messrs. Gibbs and Co's., Seedsmen, Piccadilly, London.

A. J. STEWART, SALT-HILL NURSERY, near WINDSOR, begs to invite the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, &c. to his superb collection of CAMELLIAS. Having recently increased his Stock on peculiarly advantageous terms, he is enabled to offer the following Twenty New and First-class Varieties, in fine healthy condition, for the very moderate sum of Ten Guineas, to include baskets, &c.; viz.—Duchesse d'Orleans, Henry Favre, Turnbullii, Amabilis de New York, Saccoi Nova, Cocquettii, Palmer's Perfection, Alba Londonensis, Emilie Grandiflora, Beallii, Fasciculata Alba, Ochroleuca, Cooperii, Eliza, Dahliæflora Ignea, Spectabilis Maculata, Frederic le Grand, Lady Henrietta, Frankfortiensis, and Hendersonii. Nearly every other approved kind in cultivation can also be had at the same reasonable rate.

A. J. S. respectfully informs the Floral Public that his two Seedling PELARGONIUMS are now ready; viz.—Prince Albert, an extremely delicate pink, with white centre, and dark crimson spot: the trusses are remarkably large, the flowers firm and perfectly round, and the habit very compact. Price 42*s*. Duke of Wellington has under petals of pure white; the upper petals are covered with rich maroon, excepting a slight margin; the trusses are fine, and rise well above the foliage. Price 42*s*.

A. J. S. still possesses a good Stock of his splendid Seedling VERBENAS, Stewartia and Rosea Magniflora, described in No. 42 of the "Gardeners' Chronicle;" they are warranted first-rate in every respect, and decidedly distinct from any hitherto produced. Stone Pots, 3 strong plants in each, 15*s*., with usual allowance to the trade.

NEW GARDEN-SEEDS.

MESSRS. SUTTON and SON respectfully intimate to the Readers of "The Gardeners' Chronicle," that they devote a great portion of their Nursery-grounds to the growth of Garden-Seeds, including the best of the new kinds of Vegetable and Flower-Seeds as soon as introduced. The grounds being at considerable distances from each other, and of different soils, are very favourable for preserving Seeds true to their sorts. With these advantages, Messrs. Sutton supply all kinds of Garden-Seeds warranted New and True, catalogues of which are published annually. A complete collection of Kitchen-garden Seeds, including all the most esteemed kinds, 3*l*. 10*s*. A similar assortment in quantities suited for a smaller establishment, 2*l*. 2*s*.

An assortment of Hardy Flower-Seeds,		50 most showy sorts	£1	1	0
Ditto	ditto	30 sorts	0	12	6
Ditto	ditto (the best)	30 new sorts	0	15	0
A full collection of 150 sorts			3	3	0
Fifty choice Ranunculuses by name			0	15	0

For the accommodation of Customers residing in distant parts of England, goods are delivered Free of Expense to the Railway Stations and Packet Wharfs in London.

Messrs. Sutton having had much experience in packing Seeds for exportation, have confidence in soliciting orders for that purpose, for which 10 per cent. will be charged upon the above sums for packing.—Reading Nursery, Feb. 8.

WOODLANDS NURSERY, MARESFIELD, NEAR UCKFIELD, SUSSEX.

WILLIAM WOOD and SON have the pleasure of offering to their numerous Friends and the Public, the undermentioned Roses, all warranted most splendid Varieties, at the following reduced prices:—

	Per doz.		Per 100.
Fine Standard Roses	30*s*.	or	10*l*. 0*s*.
Half-standard, ditto	12*s*.	,,	5*l*. 0*s*.
Fine Half-standard ditto	18*s*.	,,	6*l*. 0*s*.
Extra Fine, Half-standard ditto	24*s*.	,,	7*l*. 10*s*.
Fine Dwarf Roses	12*s*.	,,	3*l*. 15*s*.
Extra Fine Dwarf ditto	18*s*.	,,	5*l*. 0*s*.
Climbing ditto, very strong	9*s*. to 12*s*.	,,	2*l*. 10*s*.

W. W. and Son also beg to recommend the present season, as well adapted for transplanting Roses. Plants will be presented GRATIS with each order. Amateurs are still invited to apply for Rose Catalogues, and Lists of general Nursery Stock.—Woodlands, Feb. 9th.

MESSRS. TYSO and SON, Wallingford, Berks, respectfully invite the attention of the Cultivators of RANUNCULUSES to their extensive collection of this deservedly admired Flower, which they offer in assortments as under:—

* 100 Different superb named sorts, one root of each	5	0	0
* 50 ditto ditto	2	10	0
* 100 ditto, fine sorts, ditto	2	10	0
* 100 Extra fine named Mixtures	1	0	0
100 Selected Seedling Mixtures, strong grower	0	10	0
100 Fine Semi-doubles, free bloomers	0	4	0
Seedling Ranunculuses.			
* 50 Splendid new show Varieties, one root of each	10	0	0
* 50 Very fine named Varieties, ditto	6	0	0
* Seed saved by impregnation from the above flowers, per paper	5*s*. and 10*s*.		

⁂ The end of February is the best season for planting.

Carnations and Picotees.			
25 Superb named sorts, one pair of each	3	0	0

The articles marked thus *, weighing less than 16 ounces, can now be transmitted by post, and will be sent, carefully packed, and prepaid, without additional charge, to gentlemen forwarding the cash with the order.

Messrs. T. and Son's General Descriptive Priced Catalogue, for 1842, may be had *gratis*, on pre-paid application, enclosing a twopenny postage label.

HUNDRED-FOLD POTATOES.—A New SEEDLING, selected for cultivation by the grower of 250 kinds from the Seed, as the most abundant and the best flavoured, is for SALE, in peck bags, at 5s. each, at Messrs. Flanagan & Co.'s, Mansion House-street; Mr. Gibbs's, 26, Down-street, Piccadilly; Messrs. Warner and Co.'s, 28, Cornhill; Mr. James Carter's, 238, Holborn; Messrs. Minier, Adams, and Co.'s, 68, Strand; Mr. F. Chatwin's, 6, Hungerford market; and at the "Gardeners' Gazette" Office, 320, Strand.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a married man without family, aged 28. Can produce satisfactory testimonials as to ability and character. Letters to be addressed to B. Y., at Messrs. Warner's, seedsmen, Cornhill, London.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a respectable active Single Man, aged 30 years, having a practical knowledge of his business in all its various branches. Can have two years' character from his late employer; also can have reference from a family of distinction. His entire study would be the welfare of his employer. Direct to T. F., Elm-lodge, Camden Town.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Young Man, aged 26, who thoroughly understands his business in all its departments; can be well recommended from his last situation. Address, J. C., Rogers' Nursery, Eaton Square, Pimlico.

WANTED by a Married Man who has had great experience in every branch of Horticulture and Foresting, a SITUATION as GARDENER. Any Landed Proprietor wishing to embellish his estate, would find the Advertiser capable of conducting any improvements, let them be ever so extensive. References of the greatest respectability can be given. Address, pre-paid, to T. M., 29, Market-place, Cambridge.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Married Man, aged 28, who understands Hothouse, Greenhouse, and Early Forcing, Kitchen Garden, and Propagation of Plants. Also the management of Cattle and Meadow Land, if required. Can have nearly two years' good character from the gentleman he has just left, and a recommendation of nine years from his previous place in the country. Direct to A. B., Mr. Trotman's, 9, Lower Road, Islington.

WANTED by a young Man, who has been for some time in one of the first Establishments in Belgium, a Situation as PROPAGATOR. He perfectly understands the Propagation of Camellias, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, &c., and can, if required, undertake the management of Pines, and general forcing. A situation near London would be preferred. Address by letter, post paid, to A.Z., Gardeners' Chronicle Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Married Man, age 41, who has acquired with twenty years' practice, a thorough knowledge of Pines, Vines, Framing, and other branches of Forcing; Kitchen Gardening, Exotic and hardy Plants. Can have 11 years' unexceptionable character from the family he has just left, which was on account of the breaking up of the establishment. Please direct or apply to G. W., Mr. Chandler's, Nurseryman, Wandsworth-road, Surrey.

WANTED as Servant in a Small Family at Kensington, a Young Man from the Country, about 21; one that has not been in service will not be objected to, provided he is active, industrious, and willing to learn and make himself useful. He will be required to work in a small garden about half the day, under the direction of the principal, and to wait at table, and be otherwise employed in the house during the other part. Wages 12*l*. One suit of livery, and one of garden clothes. Letters only (post-paid) to be addressed A. B. Z., Post-office, Kensington Gravel-pits, stating age, height, and reference.

H. HAMMOND begs to return thanks to his numerous friends and the Public for their liberal orders for his new White Cape Broccoli, as advertised in the *Chronicle* of Oct. 16; and to inform those that are not supplied with that valuable article that he has a few packets left which can be had of Messrs. Flanagan, Seedsmen, Mansion-House Street, London, who know the stock.—Mundford Nursery, Feb. 10.

NATURAL GRASSES.

MESSRS. SUTTON having been engaged many years in growing and collecting PERMANENT GRASSES for eminent Agriculturists in Berkshire and the surrounding counties, have great confidence in soliciting the commands of the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* in any part of the United Kingdom, to whom will be given references to Noblemen and others who have expressed themselves desirous of recommending Messrs. Sutton's Seeds.

It is necessary that the nature of the soil should be described, when the most proper sorts and proportions will be supplied; the names of which and other relative information may be previously obtained by application.—Reading Nursery, Feb. 1st.

KENSINGTON NURSERY.
Under the Patronage of the Queen.

RICHARD FORREST and CO. beg respectfully to direct attention to their extensive Nursery stock in general, which never was finer than this year. The collection of Hardy Evergreens, and American Plants, Hybrid Azaleas and Rhododendrons, Pinus, &c., are extensive and select; and printed Catalogues may be had on application. Their Fruit-tree department, in particular, consists of everything worth cultivating, correct to name; and the trees of all ages were never so fine as they are this season. Their collection of Camellias, Rhododendrons, Arborea, Erica, Eastern Azaleas, and other interesting Greenhouse Plants, will well repay a timely inspection; and Catalogues of them also may be had on application.

TO GENTLEMEN AND AMATEUR FLORISTS.

TO BE PARTED WITH, a few Hundred Roots of that choice and beautiful Flower the RANUNCULUS, at 42*s*. per hundred, with Names. Planting-time, February and March. Apply, pre-paid, Mr. Eyre, Farnham, Surrey. Also he has a few healthy young Plants left of his superb Seedling GERANIUM "Lavinia," at 40*s*. per plant (no abatement); and which gave so much satisfaction to every gentleman who saw it in his house.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, upon the most improved and economical principles, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and CO., Agents for the Old Park Iron-works, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch street, London, annex the following list of prices of Hot-water Pipes of the best description, to assist persons desirous of adopting this mode of heating in their calculations of the probable expense, and respectfully solicit an opportunity of tendering their price for the completion of any work required. Socket-pipe for Hot Water, of two, three, and four inches diameter, at 2*s*. 3*d*., 3*s*. 3*d*., and 4*s*. 3*d*. per yard. Ditto, with Troughs for Orchidaceous-houses, three and four inches diameter, at 4*s*. 9*d*. and 6*s*. 9*d*. per yard.

The much-approved Conical Boilers made of strong plate-copper, and which require no furnace or setting in brickwork, from 5*l*. 5*s*. upwards. Also, every other description of Boilers of the most approved construction. Further particulars may be obtained at the Warehouses, Gracechurch-street, where also may be seen a variety of patterns of Iron and Strained-wire Fencing, Hurdles, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, &c. &c.

NEW AND SUPERIOR SEEDLING DAHLIAS FOR 1842.

JAMES EDWARD, FLORIST, LAYERTHORPE, YORK, begs most respectfully to invite the attention of Cultivators of the Dahlia to the following Three Seedling Varieties raised in 1840, and first proved in 1841, which are quite distinct from any hitherto presented; of very superior habit, and constant in producing good Show Flowers throughout the season; in proof of which J. E. begs to state that he has shown above 200 blooms of the three, during the season, at various Exhibitions open to all England, and has had nine Seedling Prizes awarded for them, namely,—four 1st prizes, three second ditto, and two third ditto; they have also been shown in the following winning trays:—

In the 1st Tray of 24 at the Horticultural Society, York, Aug. 18,
2d ,, 24 ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, 18 ,, ,, ,,
2d ,, 36 at the Botanical Gardens, Hull, Sept. 2d;
2d ,, 12 ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, 24 at the Horticul. Soc., Scarborough, Sept. 3d;
1st ,, 12 ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, 6 ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, 48 at the Yorkshire Philosophical Soc., Sep. 9th;
1st ,, 36 ,, Botanical Gardens, Sheffield, Sept. 15th;
1st ,, 36 ,, Horticultural Soc., Barnsley, Sept. 21st;
1st ,, 24 ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, 48 ,, Botanical Gardens, Leeds, Sept. 22d;
1st ,, 48 ,, Horticultural Society, York, Sep. 24th;
2d ,, 24 ,, ,, ,,

Besides having taken other Prizes in addition to the above.

PREMIER. Fine bronze salmon, very superior form, of excellent habit, throwing its blooms well above the foliage, and always to be depended upon in producing good show flowers. This variety obtained the first prize, in its class, at the York Ancient Florists' Society, September 20th, and had also the premier prize awarded, as the best Dahlia of any colour.—Height 4 to 5 feet.—Plants 10*s.* 6*d.*

MARY JANE.—White ground, very deeply tipped and edged with purpled carmine—constant throughout the season, well up in the centre, of excellent habit, and never fails in producing good flowers. This variety obtained the first and second prize at Scarborough, as the best light-ground flower tipped or edged, and has justly been pronounced the most distinct and attractive Dahlia ever produced in its class.—Height 4 feet.—Plants 10*s.* 6*d.*

DUKE OF RICHMOND.—Fine light pink and yellow, colours beautifully blended together, with a light-yellow tip at the end of each petal, similar to the Duchess of Richmond, but quite distinct from that variety; very superior habit, always constant, and will prove a noble and excellent show flower.—Height 5 feet.—Plants 10*s.* 6*d.*

Good strong plants will be sent out the first week in May; and for the convenience of parties at a distance, orders will be received, and plants supplied, by Mr. George Charlwood, Seedsman, Covent Garden, London; and Messrs. Henderson, Nurserymen, Brechin, Scotland. No allowance to the trade unless 12 plants are ordered, and a remittance or respectable reference will be required from unknown correspondents. J. E. can also supply plants of all the best Dahlias in cultivation, of which a catalogue is annually printed, and can be had on application.

We the undersigned, members of the Committee of the York Horticultural Society, do attest the correctness of Mr. Edward's description of the above Dahlias; and we strongly recommend them as distinct varieties from any yet sent out, and well worth a place in the most limited collection.

James Richardson	Richard Land	John North
John Roper	John Walker	Jas. Lancelot Foster
J. Heseltine	Edward Bearpark	William West
Henry Bellerby	Robert Dempsey	John Robinson.
William Dove		

Report of the York Amateur Florist Society, held on Monday, August 9th, 1841.—The Judges and Members of this Society consider it their duty to notice a seedling Dahlia of last year (sent for inspection) raised by Mr. Edward, Nurseryman, of this city. The colour is pure white, with a dark tip of purpled carmine; the form, depth of petal, and above all, good eye, require no consideration to pronounce it one of the best Dahlias yet seen of its class; and from the evident superiority of this distinct variety over such flowers as Glory of Plymouth, Beauty of the Plain, &c., there is no doubt but the year 1842 will cause these flowers to fall in the rear when brought into competition with the seedling exhibited this day, as it may safely be pronounced a gem of the first water, and will reflect the greatest credit on the fortunate raiser, for so long as Dahlias remain in cultivation this flower must form a prominent feature in a stand of six.—*From the York Courant.*

PRODUCTIVE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY and MARITIME FUND empowered by Acts of Parliament. Offices, 29, Moorgate-street, Bank, London.

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This Society is established on the principles of Mutual Life Assurance, with a division of the whole amount of profits among all the assurers, to whom the books of the Society always lie open for inspection. A General Meeting takes place annually, at which is given a detailed account of the business of the Society. No policy stamp duty charged on assurances above the term of ten years.

The Maritime Fund is a department of the Society which affords to captains and mariners the same facilities and advantages of life assurance which residents in England have hitherto enjoyed. Upon this fund, at a comparatively small cost, a member (should he be lost at sea on a particular voyage) will provide an annuity for his wife as long as she lives, in proportion to what he has paid.

Every particular may be known by applying to Mr. Bull, agent; or to the Secretary, at the offices, 29, Moorgate-street.

GEORGE B. SCOTT, Secretary.

EXPIRATION of LEASE and SALE of NURSERY STOCK.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS beg to remind those persons who may wish to furnish their Gardens with choice articles at a probable small cost, that the sale of the Valuable and extensive Nursery Stock growing upon the Premises, Wyndham Road, Camberwell, commences on Monday, Feb. 14th, at 11 o'clock precisely. Messrs. P. and M. direct particular attention to the manner in which this Stock is lotted, so as to meet the views of all parties, whether quantity or selections only are required. Catalogues may be had of the Auctioneers, Leytonstone; of Messrs. Buchanan & Co., Camberwell; at the Mart, and principal Seedshops.

HENRY SPARE acknowledges with heartfelt gratitude the following CONTRIBUTIONS, but for which himself and family must have suffered the greatest distress and privation. He is also deeply impressed with the kindness of his late Noble Employer towards his two eldest children; and he begs to add and return his special thanks to Mr. Loudon for his gratuitous and prompt appeal on his behalf, to the Editors of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* and *Gardeners' Gazette* for their notice of his case, to Mr. Munro and the other gentleman who kindly received and forwarded the various sums collected to himself, and to Mr. Kernan, who has been most zealous and indefatigable, and has truly proved himself a Gardeners' friend.

Messrs.			
Ackers, Heath House, Ludlow . . .	1	0	0
Adamson, Claremont .	0	2	6
Allen, Clungunford, Ludlow . . .	0	7	6
Aldridge, Kew . .	0	5	0
Anderson, Jew's Harp	0	5	0
Baker, Delbury, Ludlow	10	0	0
Balls, Ball's Park .	0	4	6
Barnes, Warwick .	0	5	0
Baines, Arbury Hall .	0	5	0
Bateman, Ashbridge .	0	5	0
Banks, Regent's Park .	0	1	0
Beaton, Shrubland .	0	5	0
Beck, Isleworth . .	0	10	0
Beris, Regent's Park .	0	2	6
Berry, Huckfield-place	0	5	0
Binder, Wicknor Park	0	10	0
Bird, Covent Garden .	0	2	6
Blair	0	1	0
Boughton, Worcester .	1	0	0
Bowers, Laleham .	0	5	0
Brownlea, Hemel Hempsted . . .	0	10	6
Button . . .	0	5	0
Burchet, Isleworth .	0	5	0
Brown and friends, Stoneleigh Abbey . .	2	7	0
Brisco and friends, Alton	0	12	6
Broadhurst (Mrs.) .	0	10	0
Campbell, Manchester	0	10	0
Cady, Schidy Park, Truro	0	7	6
Carter, Holborn . .	1	0	0
Carton, Syon . .	1	0	0
Catton, Regent's Park	0	5	0
Clive, Hon. R. H. .	5	0	0
Charlwood, Covt. Gar.	0	10	0
Corbet, Pencarrow .	2	0	0
Corbet, Downton, Ludlow	0	5	0
Crogan, Shobden Court	0	5	0
Crogan, Sir T. Ayres .	0	5	0
Croydon Gardeners' Soc.	1	2	0
Cruickshank, Penrith .	1	1	0
Cullis, Leamington .	1	0	0
Dakin and friends, Eastnor Castle . .	4	12	6
Davison, Weston, Shifnal	1	0	0
Davidson, Swallowfield	0	5	0
Davidson, Culzean .	0	5	0
Davis, Pershore . .	0	10	0
Dicksons, Chestor . .	1	0	0
Dodds, Galloway House	0	6	6
Dodds' Assistants .	1	3	6
Dillon, Lady, Kensington	0	2	6
Domyer, Walworth .	0	2	6
Donald and Son, Woking	0	10	0
Easton . . .	0	5	0
Flood, Regent's Park .	0	2	6
Forsyth, Alton Towers	0	2	6
Forrest, Kensington .	1	0	0
Flood, W., Regent's Park	0	2	6
Fowler, Hotwater Engnr	2	2	0
Forbes, Woburn Abbey	0	10	0
Fuller, Bramham, Todcstr	0	10	0
Gardner, Folkstone .	0	2	6
Gibbs	0	1	0
Goode, Ealing . .	0	5	0
Goswell, Twickenham	0	5	0
Godwin, Barrow Hill	0	7	6
Gray, Bromfield, Ludlow	0	2	6
Green, Walham Cross Park . . .	0	5	0
Grub, Ludlow . .	0	2	6
Haycock, Crow Wood	0	5	0
Harvey, Camden Town	0	1	0
Hallorgan, Regent's Park	0	1	0
Hoad, — Leaf's, Esq. .	0	1	6
Harborn, Tattenall Wood	1	0	0
Hendy, Hampstead .	0	10	6
Hurst, Cornhill . .	0	2	0
Jackson, Kingston .	0	10	0
Johnson, Highfield Park	0	5	0
Johnson, Strathfieldsay	1	0	0
Jones, Cleen, Ludlow .	0	5	0
Jones, Marlow, Ludlow	0	5	0
Keal, Eaton Square .	1	0	0
Ker, Fairford Park .	0	2	6
Kinghorn, Twickenham	0	5	0
Knight, Chelsea . .	1	0	0
Lambert, Langford, Blandford . . .	0	10	0
Lane	0	1	0
Lauder, Downton, Ludlow	0	5	0
Lee, Hammersmith .	2	0	0
Legget, from Ludlow .	1	0	0
Loder, Syon . . .	0	5	0
Low, Clapton . .	0	10	0
Lumsden, Cambridge House . . .	0	5	0
Messrs.			
Lloyd, W., Esq., Ludlow	2	12	6
Lempus, Isleworth .	0	5	0
Lines, Newport-Pagnel	0	10	0
Mabon, Broughton-hall	0	5	0
Mallison, Claremont .	0	10	0
M'Donald, Swindon .	1	0	0
M'Ronald, Isleworth .	0	2	6
Marlow, Blythe, Coleshill	0	3	6
Marnock, Regent's-park	0	7	6
M'Ewen, Col. Wyndham's	0	5	0
M'Pherson, Knapp-hill	0	2	6
Merrick, Buscott-park	0	5	0
Morris, Barnet . .	0	1	0
Milne, Drayton Fazely	0	5	0
Milliner, Isleworth .	0	5	0
Middleton, Sir W. Bart.	1	0	0
Moore, Regent's-park	0	2	6
Munro, Horticultural Society's Garden .	1	0	0
Murry, Oakly-park .	0	5	0
M'Gregor, Meastoke .	0	1	0
Morrison, Kensington	0	10	0
Nickson, Hale-hall .	1	10	0
Nieman, Hawkston .	0	10	0
Oliver, Combe Abbey .	0	10	0
Orver, Isleworth . .	0	10	0
Paxton, Chatsworth .	1	0	0
Pemberton, Rev.—, Millichope . . .	1	0	0
Perkins, Packington .	0	5	0
Picken, Dunham . .	0	5	0
Pinkertons, Sir A. Cooper's	0	2	6
Piller, Ludlow . .	0	5	0
Pyper, Col. Wyndham's	0	2	6
Price, Bringwood, Ludlow	0	5	0
Rivers	0	10	0
Rowland and friends, Petersham . .	2	0	0
Ronalds, Brentford .	1	0	0
Ross, Penrhyn Castle .	0	10	0
Roberts, Bircher, Ludlow	0	5	0
Sanders, Shustocke .	0	2	6
Sanders, Syon . .	0	5	0
Seldon, Hams-hall .	0	2	6
Sleigh, Coleshill . .	1	0	0
Sibben, Green-hill, Barnet	0	2	6
Shuttleworth, Pantheon	1	1	0
Sharp, Lincoln . .	0	5	0
Smith, Barnet . .	0	1	0
Smith, Garnstone .	0	10	0
Smith, Norwood . .	0	1	6
Smith, Dalston . .	0	5	0
Smith, Ludlow . .	0	5	0
Smith, Isleworth . .	0	5	0
Stacey and friends, Richmond . . .	1	0	6
Stackhouse (Mrs.), Acton	0	10	0
Thompson (Mrs.), Ludlow	0	2	6
Tavernor, Coleshill .	1	0	0
Taylor, late of Ingestrie	0	10	0
Valentine . . .	0	10	0
Vare, Bodargen . .	0	15	0
Walters, Heath-house, Ludlow . .	0	5	0
Wills, Leamington .	0	10	0
Wedge, Badmenton .	2	0	0
Weatherstone, Boultbrook . . .	0	5	0
Wilson, Dorking . .	0	10	0
Weaver, Croft Castle .	0	5	0
Whiting, Deepdene .	0	5	0
Wheeler, Barnet .	0	5	0
Wilmot, Isleworth .	2	0	0
Wilson, Gospel . .	0	10	0
Wilson, Millichope, Ludlow . . .	0	10	0
Wilson's Assistants .	0	10	0
Wood and Son . .	0	10	0
Worth	0	2	0
Wright, Langton, Blandford . . .	0	10	0
Wright, Wanstead .	0	17	0
Wombwell (Mrs.), Lydyard-park . .	1	0	0
A Friend, Regent's-park	0	5	0
Some Friends, Clungunford . . .	0	8	6
Some Friends, Heath-house . . .	0	8	6
A Friend, Shobden-court	0	2	6
A Well-wisher, Stanage, Ludlow . . .	0	10	0
Friends, Downton Castle	0	6	6
An Old Friend, Rugeley	1	0	0
C. B. W. . . .	0	10	0
Three Friends, Worcester	0	8	6
A Friend, Covent-garden	0	2	0
A Friend . . .	0	2	0
Some Friends, Isleworth	0	12	6

HEATING BY HOT WATER, WITH THE CIRCULATION OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR.

J. WEEKS & CO., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hothouse Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER; see the 3rd and 37th Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle.*

References may be had, and their works seen, at Mr. Perry's Nursery, Banbury; Mr. Green's, Lower Cheam; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Rollisson's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's, Portland Nursery; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; Mr. Smith's Nursery, Dalston; Mr. Woodroff's Nursery, Kensall Green; Mr. Hopgood's Nursery, Bayswater; Mr. Willmer's Nursery, Chelsea; and at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country.

Every particular to be had at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

*** Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

Publishing Monthly, with Four coloured Engravings,
Price 2*s.* 6*d.*

PAXTON'S MAGAZINE OF BOTANY. The Number for FEBRUARY contains beautifully-coloured figures of *Cattleya Aclandiæ*, *Brugmansia floribunda*, *Mahonia aquifolium*, and *Loasa Pentlandica*, with the history and directions for the culture of each: also comprehensive Papers on the science of Gardening, including the phenomena of impregnation and germination in the seed of plants; the Culture of Gesnera rupestris; on Arranging and Planting Specimens in Conservatories; the Propagation of Tropæolum tricolorum; Notices of Plants figured in the floral periodicals for December and January, and of those flowering in the suburban nurseries; with a copious Calendar of Operations for the month.

This work comprises, monthly, four admirably-coloured plates, and twenty-four pages of interesting and useful letter-press. The admirers of flowers are requested to observe—

1. That all the drawings are taken from nature, and are consequently made from plants which have flowered in Britain.
2. That, with few exceptions, they are all done by one artist, whose abilities are of the highest order, and who travels himself to the places where the plants are in flower.
3. That they are lithographed on zinc by the same individual, and, being coloured in a superior manner, have all the spirit and elegance, and much of the finish, of the original drawing.
4. That about one-half of the drawings are from plants which have never before been figured in this country, the rest representing the most popular novelties, as well as the more neglected, though sometimes far handsomer, old species; the majority being such as can be cultivated by every one possessing a flower-border and a greenhouse or frame.

It may, in conclusion, be safely asserted that, both for the beauty of its embellishments, and the utility of its contents, this work is well adapted to the wants of all who delight in gardening; and as the improved system of having the plates lithographed commences with this Number, and as it is intended that each volume shall now be perfect in itself, the present is a desirable opportunity for those who wish to become subscribers.

London: W. S. Orr and Co., Paternoster-row.

In one small volume, price 15*s.*

PAXTON'S POCKET BOTANICAL DICTIONARY.

In what may be called an age of Cyclopædias, when the compression of a great variety of information into one volume, in order to bring it within the means of persons of all ranks, is so universally sought, it is evidently desirable that the Gardener, and those connected with his profession, should be as well accommodated as other classes in this particular. No such work existing, however, prior to the issue of the present publication, its value will be at once apparent; since it combines the more essential features of a Botanical Catalogue, an Horticultural Guide, and a Technical Glossary.

Besides being of this comprehensive description, it is especially adapted for the Amateur or Floriculturist; who may, by carrying it in his pocket, examine all the plants that are at any time submitted to his inspection, and immediately derive every intelligence respecting the peculiarities or affinities of particular species which could reasonably be wished for. This is an advantage that can only be sufficiently estimated by those who have felt the want of such an assistant; and to all such individuals, as well as to every agent or friend of horticulture, the Pocket Botanical Dictionary is decidedly indispensable.

London: J. Andrews, Bond-street; Orr & Co., Paternoster-row.

Uniform with the "Elements," price 3*s.* 6*d.*

COOLEY'S GEOMETRICAL PROPOSITIONS DEMONSTRATED; or a Supplement to Euclid: being a KEY to the Exercises appended to the "Elements," for the use of Teachers and private Students. Upwards of 120 Propositions deduced from the first Six Books of Euclid, are illustrated in it by new diagrams.

"Will be found of considerable value as an aid to Teachers of the Mathematics."—*New Monthly Mag.*

Whittaker and Co., Ave-Maria-lane London.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

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PATENT ASPHALTE PROTECTING MATERIAL.—Extract from *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Dec. 25, 1841, p. 843.—"In the midst of frost it will not be unseasonable to warn all our Readers of the great importance of preventing their more tender Plants that may have been frozen from being thawed suddenly by the sun. All Gardeners know how often Peas frozen below a south wall are killed, and that if any contrivance to prevent their being suddenly thawed is made use of, they recover. What is true of Peas is, to a great extent, true of other things. A few weeks ago we had a severe frost, 16°; at that time young Araucarias exposed to the south died, while others within a few yards, but screened from the sun by stone, did not suffer at all. We may remark by the way that CROGGON'S ASPHALTE ROOFING forms a most excellent material for such screens." In page 8 of same Journal, Jan. 1, 1842, is fully described the purposes to which it is applied by the Royal Horticultural Society. Being a non-conductor it effectually protects from heat or cold.—THOMAS JOHN CROGGON, 8, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, London.

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday	Horticultural	2 P.M.
	Floricultural	7 P.M.
	Linnean	8 P.M.
	Microscopical (Ann.)	8 P.M.
Wednesday	Microscopical	8 P.M.
Friday	Geological (Ann.)	1 P.M.
	Botanical	8 P.M.

A few weeks ago we directed attention to the manner in which Hyacinths should be treated; and the directions then given (p. 763 and 779, 1841) were sufficient to enable our readers to carry the management of this plant up to the time when it flowers. As the season is advancing, we conclude our extracts from the valuable practical memoranda with which we have been furnished by the skilful friend who supplied us with the others.

After planting, Hyacinths and Tulips do not require much attention until they begin to show above ground in the spring; at that time it is necessary, as they appear, to loosen the earth round them close to the surface, for it is apt to bind close round the stems; one inch below the surface is sufficient.

In general, Hyacinths require no further care until they flower, except in a *very dry season*, when it improves their beauty if water is occasionally given to assist their flowers to expand freely—in which case they appear to differ from Tulips, which are better without it.

As soon as their beauty of flower is over, I always cut off the flower-stems just below the lowest flower, and for this reason: the Hyacinth and Tulip both seed freely, particularly the latter; if the bulb is forming seed, its strength is wasted in great measure by that process; whereas, if the flower-stem is cut off, the bulb has nothing to do but to prepare itself with vigour for blossoming in the ensuing year.

I pay great attention to the protection of the leaves of my Hyacinths and Tulips, and never allow them to be interfered with until nature indicates, by the decay of their points, that the bulb is preparing for rest. I then follow a course with both Hyacinths and Tulips that I believe many do not; which is, to take them up before the leaves are quite decayed, and for this reason—I believe that both of them, after the bulb has attained this period of growth, are only weakened by remaining in the ground, because the offsets are living upon the parent bulb, and consequently weakening it for the flower of the following year. If a Florist wishes for stock, he should let his bulb remain until the leaves are quite decayed. If he wants his bulbs to flower in beauty again, he should follow the practice above mentioned.

When taken up, the bulbs should be removed to a shed sheltered from the sun but free to the air, and any earth adhering to the fibres of roots should remain for some little time; after two or three days they should be looked over and loose earth shaken from them, and as the leaves decay they should be occasionally removed. I have generally placed my bulbs at first on the ground, in the tool-shed, and as they got dry removed them to an airy shelf. When the leaves are nearly decayed, I place them in very shallow baskets, and allow as much air as practicable to be between each root to harden them, turning them every two or three days. By this treatment, and rubbing off any portion of mould attached to the bottom and sides, they are in a fit state to be placed for the summer in a dry room, and by a little occasional attention the rough and outside coat will, by a gentle side pressure of the thumb, be effectually removed, and exhibit the appearance of the bulb clean, smooth, and in good condition. This latter process I generally do in the latter part of August, and at that time remove the remains of such part of the root of the former year, as may not have dropped off previously to this time.

It is hardly necessary to state that any bulb in an unsound state, either from appearance of decay, or from having been injured in taking up, should not be put with those intended for future planting.

When Hyacinths in water have done blooming, I place them in by the heels on a north border with plenty of sand round the bulbs, and give them a good watering, then leave them until the leaves decay; but in this case I let the leaves *decay altogether* before I harvest them, for bulbs in water seldom show any disposition to make offsets, and they require more time to recover the change and become hardened after the effect of the water upon their coats.

The only remaining point that I recollect is the management of offsets. Take those that are round and well-shaped, plant them in the usual manner, but not so deep as the stronger bulbs, and when the flower-stems begin to throw up some distance from the ground, cut them off to enable the bulb to make its growth. The reason for this has been already explained. I think it better to let the stem get up to some height than to cut it off so early as to cause it to decay before it is quite clear of the bulb itself. When the lowest pips begin to separate is perhaps the best time.

In another column will be found some remarks by a correspondent (Rhæcus) upon cheap planting, in which we cordially concur. In most things it is admitted that what is best done is best; but in planting, a contrary opinion is often entertained, and that which is worst done is often considered best. Some writers seem to think that when a plant is torn out of the ground and again stuck into it, all that is requisite to make it grow is performed; and this they call planting. We, however, entertain a widely different opinion.

It is to be remembered that a plant is an organised being, with powers of life adapted to its peculiar nature, which require to be maintained in full vigour, if the individual is to do all that Providence has made it capable of. To secure this, it must feed, for which purpose its roots must be preserved, and subsistence must be provided in the soil it springs from; it must also breathe, which it can only do when freely exposed to the air and to light. Its health, and consequently its rate of growth, will be in proportion to the food it receives, and to its unimpeded respiration, without which its food cannot be digested. With roots half torn away, their fragments buried in a hole chopped out of hard unbroken land, a soil containing a scanty supply of nourishment, and the foliage (or breathing organs) smothered among weeds and coarse herbage, a plant may exist, but only under very unfavourable circumstances. We know that two individuals escaped from the Black Hole of Calcutta, and afterwards became personages of eminence; but would any one prescribe the pestilent air of a dungeon as the means of a man's rising to distinction? Even so it is with plants; they may be mutilated, starved, smothered, and yet some one among them may survive, and in time become a goodly tree. But how many perish! and what loss of time is incurred! This is what is forgotten by those who advocate cheap planting.

If a plant is to do all that nature has given it the power of doing, it must be carefully removed, skilfully replaced in the soil, and furnished with all the food it is capable of consuming; to which end the earth should be broken up by trenching or deep-ploughing, and kept perfectly clear of weeds till the plant is able of itself to overmaster them. The land should even be manured, if naturally sterile.

We know that planters take alarm at these recommendations, and say—"It is very well to tell us we ought to do this and we must do that, but where is the money to come from for all this? We plant for profit, and it would be ruinous to undertake extensive operations upon such a plan." The answer to this is not difficult. Whatever is done, should be done well; if not worth doing well, it is not worth doing at all. It has already been shown in our columns that the fastest-grown timber is the best; and we do not believe that any *proof* to the contrary can be brought forward; the precautions we recommend in planting will have the effect of causing trees to grow at the greatest rate of which they are capable; the reverse is to reduce their rate of growth to its minimum. The result is good timber in one case, and bad in the other.

We admit that this question must be looked at as one of profit; and there is no necessity for considering it in any other point of view. Some years since it was fully discussed by Mr. Withers in a letter to Sir Walter Scott, which appeared in the form of a pamphlet. In this letter the difference between the produce of an acre of land planted cheaply for 3*l.* 10*s.*, and of an acre planted expensively for 15*l.*, was shown to be enormously in favour of the latter. Mr. Withers states that in the former case, after 64 years the profit on the acre would not amount to more than three or four hundred pounds, while in the latter it might be fairly taken at one thousand three hundred pounds, or upwards of twenty pounds a-year during the whole period. In this calculation he assumed that in both instances the money was borrowed to purchase, fence, and plant the land, and also to pay the annual interest, so that it was a complete compound interest account on both sides. Admitting that the difference was exaggerated, still no doubt can be entertained of its being very great.

In these cases, one set of trees must have grown slowly, and the other fast; the first would have formed timber of little value, the latter of the best quality; but admitting that the quality of timber was equal, the difference in quantity must be enormous, as the reader will at once perceive when he considers that "a tree which increases annually eighteen inches in height and two inches in circumference, will make six times as much timber as a tree that increases only twelve inches in height and one inch in circumference."

"How important, then," adds Mr. Withers, "is it, in a profitable point of view, to accelerate the growth of timber! and how insignificant does the additional expense appear when compared with such results!"—in the one case, fine thrifty woods regularly filled with well-grown noble timber, producing wealth to the proprietor and beauty to the country; in the other, ragged moss-grown scrubs, some erect, others prostrate—a few tall and stately, more thin and gaunt, the pictures of vegetable famine—

> And all about old stocks and stubs of trees
> Whereon nor fruit nor leaf was ever seen.

We do not consider it any answer to these remarks to point to single trees growing in rocky places, or to plantations successfully made with care and skill in stony mountainous ground, not capable of being trenched. Plantations may doubtless be established wherever there is soil enough for a tree to fix its roots in; but in such places no return can be obtained equal either in amount or speed to that which will be derived from land well broken and thoroughly prepared at the outset.

CHATSWORTH.

(Continued from page 68.)

The drive by which you approach the great conservatory passes directly through it, so that persons having the privilege of the *entrée* may enjoy a peep at its contents whilst lolling in their carriages and without let or hindrance of any kind. Leaving the conservatory, the drive conducts through the Arboretum, which is yet too much in its infancy to require more than a passing notice. The Pines are thriving remarkably well, and are in many instances judiciously planted on the sides of rocky dells or steep ravines, where their 'sable arms' will speedily produce scenes of much solemnity and beauty. Here are the finest specimens in the kingdom of Abies nobilis and A. Douglásii, both exquisitely beautiful; the latter can scarcely be less than 25ft. high. Here too, as elsewhere, that grandest of all hardy trees, Araucária imbricata, is perfectly at home. To add variety and piquancy to the walk through the Arboretum, an artificial brook has been introduced, which murmurs and meanders as prettily as if it were running in its hereditary course. An additional rock here and there would, however, improve it. Quitting the region of Pines, you enter the American ground, where the collection of Rhododendrons and Azaleas, especially the latter, is very extensive, and in the most prosperous state, owing in a great measure to the humidity of the climate. When Mr. Paxton came to Chatsworth he found two Rhododendrons—they now muster forty thousand!

Among the many bold experiments of which Chatsworth has been the theatre, the "Conservative Wall," as it is called, deserves particular notice, as having opened quite a new field of Horticultural enjoyment*. The name of this wall is no misnomer, it being strictly "conservative" of all the rare plants committed to its care, an effect which is accomplished by means of flues, and curtains and other coverings for the outside in severe weather. Many plants which will neither bear exposure to the open air, nor confinement in a greenhouse, are here made completely comfortable, and flourish with extraordinary luxuriance. Several compartments are occupied by Fuchsias, which have spread themselves over a space of perhaps 15 feet in diameter, and are quite in a glow with flowers. Brugmansia sanguinea, blooming as I saw it, was likewise a most superb object. This wall terminates against the east side of the mansion, and opposite to an extensive Orangery; the latter forming, as it does, part of the façade of the house, comes rather within the province of the architect than the gardener; nevertheless it is cleverly arranged, and the Orange-trees, together with some noble specimens of Rhododendron arboreum and its varieties, are in excellent health; the same may be said of a fine plant of Araucária excelsa, which faces the entrance, and is there seen to great advantage. How perfectly graceful is this species!

Scattered through the park and grounds are a variety of objects which in a hasty sketch like this it were impossible to notice; *e.g.* the Swiss cottage, the Hunting Tower and its prospect, Queen Mary's Bower, the Column transported from the classic shores of Greece, and bearing an inscription (by Lord Morpeth), &c., &c. This list might be swelled almost indefinitely, and yet—and herein is the forte of Chatsworth—the eye is never oppressed with an unmeaning profusion of towers, obelisks, grottoes, temples, pillars, pagodas, *et id genus omne*, as is the case at Alton and Stowe. There is a place for everything, and everything is in its place, instead of the huddling together of ornament which one is so frequently condemned to witness, and which always mars the illusion it was intended to produce.

Before we leave Chatsworth, we must direct our steps to the kitchen-gardens, which, in addition to endless forcing-houses, contain the principal collections of Orchidaceæ, Cacti, &c. The Cacti occupy a long narrow house with an east aspect; but although in good health, they are not yet, as regards the number or stature of the plants, equal to those at Woburn. The Orchidaceæ are dispersed through three or more different houses, not any one of which seems to be exactly what these most perverse and lovely plants would wish. Unfortunately there is as yet no perfect model for an Epiphyte-house, and cultivators are therefore compelled to have recourse to experiments without end: great progress has, however, been made, and I have no doubt that in a year or two Epiphyte-houses will be as well understood, and as readily built, as Vineries or Pine-pits. The collection of Orchidaceæ at Chatsworth is immense, and in the number and rarity of the plants is surpassed only by that of the Messrs. Loddiges. It is eminently rich in East Indian species, thanks to the labours of Mr. Gibson; who was employed some years since by the Duke to ransack the forests of Nepal in quest of novelties in this charming tribe. He is said to have almost freighted a vessel with the results of his labours, and certes the masses of various kinds of Cœlógyne, Dendróbium, &c. attest his diligence and zeal. To the latter genus (Dendrobium), perhaps the most charming in the whole range of Orchidaceæ, Mr. Gibson has made numerous and most important additions; and it is doubtful whether it can number in its ranks any species more perfectly beautiful than D. Devonianum, D. Dalhousianum, D. Paxtoni, and D. sulcatum, for all of which we are indebted to him. Among the magnates of the collection must be noticed a gigantic specimen of Dendrobium speciosum, formerly in the collection of the Rev. J. T. Huntley, and which, report says, that gentleman induced to flower by making it free of his study for some months in the spring. The habit of this plant is especially noble, but the beauty of the flowers is over-vaunted, as they certainly do not entitle the plant to rank higher than a second-rate species in the cultivator's acceptation of the term. Another grand specimen, and also from Mr. Huntley's collection, was Angræcum ebúrneum, the first in point of imposing appearance of all the East Indian Epiphytes that have hitherto reached us. It was flowering profusely, and appeared to me superior in stature and beauty even to the original plant in the Horticultural Society's garden at Chiswick. In plants of this description—I mean the true Air-plant section—Mr. Gibson's mission does not appear to have been so successful; for although small species of Sarcanthus and Saccolabium were added to our knowledge, yet none of them are plants of any consideration. It would seem that we must go to the islands in the Indian seas for handsome Air-plants, and to the Continent for good Dendrobia. Oh that captains of vessels would bear this truth in mind! at least the former part of it; for even to this day we have not a tithe of even the *known* Air-plants. It is something, however, to have received, thanks to Mr. Cumming, Phalænopsis amábilis, and Aérides quinquevúlnera; the latter, perhaps the loveliest of its lovely tribe at Chatsworth. The former has had a narrow escape of flowering itself to death, which plants of this species will infallibly do if not checked in their blossoming propensities; for from the flower-stem first produced sprouts, after a time, a second, and this again gives birth to others; the plant the while having no power to produce fresh leaves, and to meet the pressure on its resources. In the East, no doubt the same causes frequently lead to the destruction of the plant; but *there* the loss is supplied by seed, which of course is not to be done in England; and therefore, cultivators, again I say, beware. Among other notables in this endless collection, some splendid plants of the different Nepal Cœlogynes, especially C. Gardneriana, deserve particular notice; as also do several profuse specimens of the charming Dendrobium nóbile. Scattered through the houses, the wondrous flowers of various species of Stanhópea, Coryanthes, and Cycnoches were in tolerable plenty, and passing strange to gaze upon.

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* Mr. Loudon has given full particulars of the architecture, &c., of this wall, in his "Gardener's Magazine," to which those who wish for further information are referred.

In one of the forcing-houses is *the* plant of Amherstia nobilis, the principal object of Mr. Gibson's Indian mission: it is still small, but being in high health and vigour, will not long remain so. This plant, too, had a narrow escape; a Kyanised tub in which it was once placed having all but caused its death. When *will* this Amherstia flower!—*Argus.*

(To be continued.)

ON THE CULTURE OF THE PALMA CHRISTI, OR CASTOR-OIL PLANT (RICINUS COMMUNIS) FOR FLOWER-BORDERS.

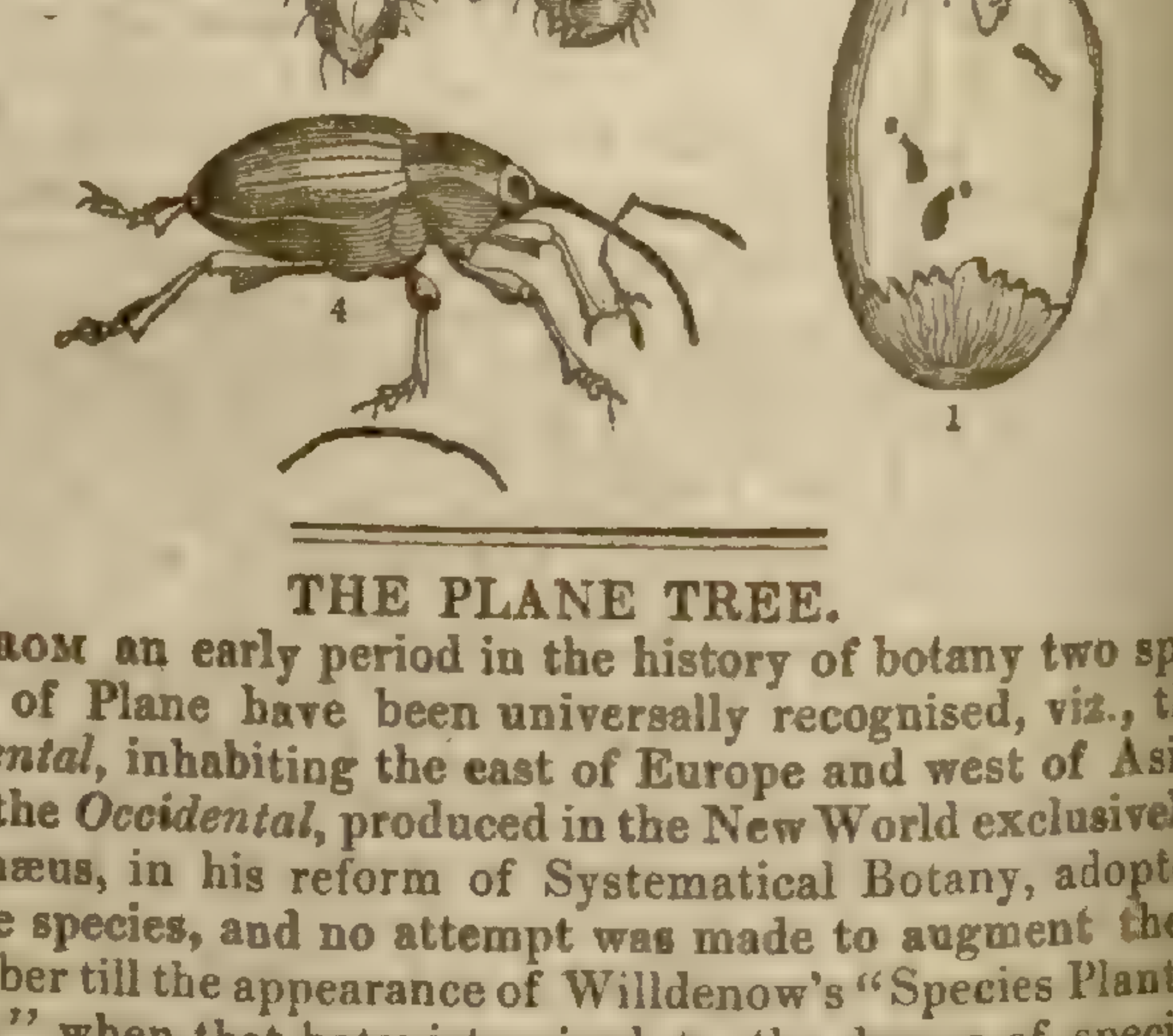
THE Castor-oil plant is generally cultivated in Britain as a tender annual to decorate the greenhouse during summer, while the hardier sorts of greenhouse plants are turned out of doors. In this situation the Ricinus, when allowed plenty of pot-room and rich compost, will attain a considerable height, and being properly arranged among the rest of the plants on a stage, makes a great show; its broad palmated glossy leaves contrasting with the rich crimson of the Cockscombs, and the deep scarlet and other colours of the Balsams and Pelargoniums. There are few gardeners who have the means of doing it, but cultivate the Castor-oil plant in this way; but scarcely any are aware of the grandeur of its appearance when planted out on the open border among Californian annuals, Dahlias, Salvias, shrubby Calceolarias, and Pelargoniums. A few Castor-oil plants, with the stronger-growing sorts of Indian Corn, among the plants in a border, give an air of Oriental grandeur which few have an idea of who have not seen it. I have three plants of the Castor-oil, raised from seed in April last, planted in the border in front of the hothouse; one of them, even in this inclement season (Oct. 22, 1841), has already reached the height of 10 feet, and has 13 branches, most of which are from 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet long; some of the leaves are 2 feet 6 inches from the base to the apex, and 2 feet 9 inches across from the point of one lobe to that of the other; and the stem is 7 inches in circumference. To obtain fine specimens the following is the treatment I would recommend: about the beginning or middle of March the seeds should be sown singly in 60-pots filled with sandy soil, and the pots plunged in a mild hotbed, as free from steam as possible, as the plants when in the seed-leaf are apt to damp off. The young plants should be shaded from the mid-day sun till they have got two or three rough leaves, when they will require shifting into 48-pots filled with a mixture of decomposed turf, leaf-mould, rotten cow-dung, and sand, in equal proportions. When the roots come in contact with the sides of the pots, at least before they get matted, it will be time to shift them into 24-pots filled with a mixture of half-decomposed brown turf, broken into small pieces, leaf-mould, and fresh sheep's-dung, in equal parts, with a little sand. If the season is not far enough advanced to allow the plants to be put out before the roots get matted, they may again be shifted into No. 18s or 12ves; but none of the mould should be shaken from the roots in shifting. The frame in which they are placed should have plenty of air during the day, and be covered with mats during the night. After the last shift they should be put into a cold frame with plenty of head-room, or in the greenhouse, to harden before planting out, and be watered twice a-week with liquid manure, made in the following way: into a large tub, or cistern, put a barrowful or two (according to the size of the vessel) of fresh sheep's-dung; to each barrowful add 4lbs. of salt, 1lb. black soap, and six large panfuls of soft water, and stir the ingredients well. This manure should not be used till eight or ten days after it is made. When any is taken out, six or eight panfuls of water may be added, and the whole again stirred well together; it should only be used in a liquid state. It is also an excellent liquid manure for Vine borders. About the middle of May the plants may be taken out of the frame or greenhouse, and planted in the open border. Large pits should be dug in the preceding November, where the plants are intended to be put; a barrowful of fresh cow-dung, and another of leaf-mould, rotten turf, and sand in equal parts should be thrown into each pit, and mixed well with a little of the soil; and in this state the pits are left till the time of planting. The compost in the pits should be well stirred up before planting, and the ball of earth about the roots of the plant should be kept entire, only spreading out those roots that may be matted. A good watering may be given after planting, and each plant should be covered with a hand-glass with a moveable cover; and in case of frost, a mat may be thrown over the hand-glass during night. The glass may be left on till all danger from frost is over; but air should be given during the day. The plants may have a good watering of liquid manure every three or four weeks during the summer and autumn. With this treatment the Castor-oil plant will, in a favourable season, attain the height of 15 or 20 feet, if the border in which it is planted be well sheltered. Indian Corn may also be grown in the same manner, and with as much success.—*J. Drummond, Blair-Drummond Gardens.*

ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XXIV.

CURCULIO NUCUM, *the Nut-weevil.*—The maggots, which so frequently disappoint and even disgust us when we are cracking nuts, are the offspring of a beetle so peculiarly formed, that it will be readily recognised when we are once made acquainted with its figure and appearance. Although so few persons have seen the living beetles, they are far from uncommon upon the Hazel and Filbert bushes, from the end of May to the end of August, but they are most abundant in the month of June, when the males are seen roving over the leaves and even flying about nut-groves in search of their mates, but the female is generally engaged in selecting little green tender nuts to deposit her eggs in; when thus employed she will not unfrequently abandon one after a minute investigation, from which it may fairly be presumed that it was either an abortive bud, or it had previously been inoculated with an egg. Having discovered a young nut which suits her taste, she commences by boring a little hole with her minute jaws, which are placed at the extremity of her long slender rostrum, and when it is sufficiently deep she turns round and lays a single egg in the little cavity. The growth of the nut is not retarded or in any way changed by this operation, as is generally the case where fruits or living vegetable substances are penetrated by insects, to form a nidus for their future young; but every part increases in size as the season advances, so that at the expiration of eight or ten days, when the egg hatches, the kernel supplies abundance of food for the young maggot; thus they progress together, both increasing in bulk, until half the kernel or more is consumed, when the fine fat larva having attained its full size, employs its strong jaws in eating a hole in the shell, large enough to admit of its head, and by repeated efforts it soon manages to wriggle out, sometimes whilst the nut is still hanging on the bush, but oftener, I believe, after it has fallen upon the ground, from having ripened prematurely, which is frequently the case with the infected fruit. Having made its exit, the maggot buries itself, and forming an oval cell in the earth, it frequently rests there through the winter, and only changes in the following spring, or even later, to a whitish sensitive chrysalis, through whose skin the members of the future beetle can be traced, as exhibited in the pupa of the Vine-weevil *. Many of the beetles are said not to cast off their exuviæ until the end of July or August, when the animals are so tender and delicate that it requires eight or nine days more to acquire their colour and hardness, as well as sufficient strength to enable them to force their way up to the surface of the earth in the shape and colour of perfect beetles. If this part of their economy has been correctly investigated, it necessarily follows that the latest broods of beetles either live through the winter, and are ready the following spring to inoculate the young nuts, or else that they insert their eggs in the embryo buds which are formed to supply fruit and foliage the succeeding summer. These Weevils will also lay their eggs in almonds; and there seems to be good reason for believing that they, or a species nearly related to them, likewise breed in acorns. I never yet heard of any maggots being found in either plant in England, but of Acorns from foreign countries I have more than once been shown specimens containing the maggots of a Curculio. The nut-maggot (fig. 2) is fat, and of an ochreous white; the head is horny and of a chesnut colour, with small but strong black jaws; the first thoracic segment is large, and tinged with chesnut, and the rest of the body is wrinkled with numerous convex muscles, which assist it to move, especially when it escapes from its cell, for it has no feet, but short rusty hairs are scattered over it, forming transverse series on its back, and there are little breathing-holes or spiracles down each side (fig. 3, magnified).

The Nut-weevil is the Curculio nucum of Linnæus, but is now more generally known as Balaninus nucum * of Germar; it is of a tawny-brown colour, densely clothed with short depressed hairs. The head, which is short, is furnished with a very long curved rostrum, especially in the female, polished and bright chesnut; the base is sometimes black as well as the extremity where the mouth is situated, which is furnished with two jaws like claws, and other organs †; on each side, a little more than one-third of its length from the base, but nearer the middle in the male, are inserted the horns, which are extremely slender; the first joint is long, with a little club at the apex, and in repose this joint is received into a groove cut down each side of the base of the rostrum. The seven following joints gradually decrease in length, and project in an elbow at their union with the first joint. The four apical ones form a small velvety ovate-conic club; the eyes are black; the thorax is semi-ovate and cylindric, the hairs being combed to a ridge down the centre, and there is a pale stripe down each side; the scutum is small, sunk, and oval; the elytra are much broader than the thorax at the base, the shoulders being prominent and rounded—they rapidly narrow to the apex so as to form an elongate triangle—they are clouded or variegated with ochreous and reddish-brown transverse marks, and there are ten punctured striæ on each, which are rather obscure; wings ample; the legs are strong; the thighs clavate, and each has a sharp trigonate tooth beneath; the shanks are sinuated, with a brush of hairs at the apex on the outside; the feet are composed of four joints—the two first are trigonate, the third bilobed, fourth slender clavate and terminated by two strong claws, with a sharp tooth on the inside of each (fig. 4 magnified); the line shows the length of the female, including the rostrum.

It is very remarkable that one seldom finds two larvæ in the same nut. Can this arise from the female beetle, instructed by instinct, knowing that one nut is not sufficient for the support of more than one maggot? However this may be, it cannot be denied that the fine perception of this little animal in distinguishing those nuts which have been punctured, is a proof of the perfection of that sagacity which is so eminently conspicuous in the insect race. I have often observed in nuts approaching maturity minute dots (fig. 1), which are probably the spots where the eggs were inserted, and they are said to be certain signs that they are inhabited by maggots; if this be true, it ought not to be lost sight of by dealers in nuts, as it would be an excellent test of their condition.—*Ruricola.*



THE PLANE TREE.

FROM an early period in the history of botany two species of Plane have been universally recognised, viz., the *Oriental*, inhabiting the east of Europe and west of Asia, and the *Occidental*, produced in the New World exclusively. Linnæus, in his reform of Systematical Botany, adopted these species, and no attempt was made to augment their number till the appearance of Willdenow's "Species Plantarum," when that botanist raised to the degree of species two other Planes, which had been previously regarded as varieties of the Oriental, calling one the Sycamore-leaved (P. acerifolia), and the other the Wedged (P. cuneata). Up to this period, no difficulty had been experienced in distinguishing the Occidental and Oriental species; but the addition of two more seems to have created confusion, and we accordingly find the Occidental Plane not uncommonly confounded with the Sycamore-leaved plant of the East. Moreover, it would seem, from the practice that has obtained of planting the Occidental Plane, where ornament is desired, that an idea exists of one kind of Plane being as good as another. As this is a great mistake, it will be as well to explain to our readers what the peculiar qualities are of each species, and how they are to be known from each other.

The old writers distinguished the Oriental Plane by its large fruit (pilulæ majores), and the Occidental Plane by its small fruit (pilulæ minores), to which was added the form of the leaves, the Oriental Plane having palmated, the occidental angular foliage; that is to say, in the former the divisions of the leaf were described as deep, while in the other they were shallow. These are solid differences, which time has not shaken; and they must always be preserved as marks of division in the genus, whether such divisions indicate species, as was formerly thought, or groups of species, as seems to be the modern opinion.

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* *Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1841, p. 293, fig. 4.

* Curtis's Guide Gen., 355, 1.

† Vide Brit. Ent., fol. and pl. 562, for the organs of manducation, &c., of an allied genus.

Division I. Oriental Planes; with leaves deeply divided into five coarsely-toothed lobes, which are usually narrower at the base than the middle. Balls of fruit large.

The true Oriental Plane (P. orientalis) is readily distinguished from all others by its noble shining leaves being divided into lobes, reaching more than half way down to the base, and divided at the margin into many very deep and coarse indentations. These lobes are evidently narrower at the base than in the middle, so that they have a somewhat lozenge-shaped outline. At the part where they join the stalk, the leaves are almost always extended into a wedge-shaped figure, which sometimes becomes so considerable as to connect the leaf-stalk and the lower lobes of the leaves. Its balls of fruit are from three-quarters of an inch to an inch in diameter. This is unquestionably the Platanus, concerning which so much has been said by the writers of antiquity, for the history of which the reader will do well to consult Loudon's "Arboretum Britannicum." It is perfectly hardy, and in all respects a most noble tree.

But it appears that in the East there exists another species with much broader leaves, whose lobes are less lacerated, and, from having a broader base, possess less the figure of a rhomb. This plant has been called by Willdenow the Sycamore-leaved (P. acerifolia), and is sometimes named in this country the Spanish Plane, though it is not found in Spain in either a wild or cultivated state. It has fruit in all respects like that of the Oriental Plane, and its leaves are much less wedge-shaped at the base; often, indeed, not so in any degree, but almost heart-shaped, or, at least, so straight at the base that the margin of the leaf and the leaf-stalk are at right angles to each other. Because of its broad leaves, many persons mistake it for the Occidental Plane, which is a great error. Although we are assured by all authorities that this is an Eastern tree, yet we do not find any exact locality assigned to it. It occurs, however, among the dried plants brought from Cashmere by Dr. Royle, and is, in all probability, regarded by travellers as the Oriental Plane itself. It is perfectly hardy and a majestic tree.

Besides these two Oriental species, the distinctions between which are clearly marked, a third has been added to our list by Willdenow, under the name of the Wedge-leaved (P. cuneata). He tells us that it is the same as the Wave-leaved Plane of our gardens, and if so, is probably a mere variety of the Oriental Plane. It forms a scrubby bush, which often retains its leaves half the winter. The latter are shaped like those of the true Oriental Plane, but are smaller, more wavy at the edge, and sometimes very much wedge-shaped at the base. It appears to be a stunted variety of the Oriental species, found in situations too cold for that plant to grow with its natural luxuriance. To the planter it is of no importance.

Division II. Occidental Planes; with the leaves more or less divided into three or five slightly-toothed lobes, which are broadest at the base. Balls of fruit small.—N.B. In these plants the leaves on young seedlings are often nearly round and very slightly lobed, or are even lozenge-shaped.

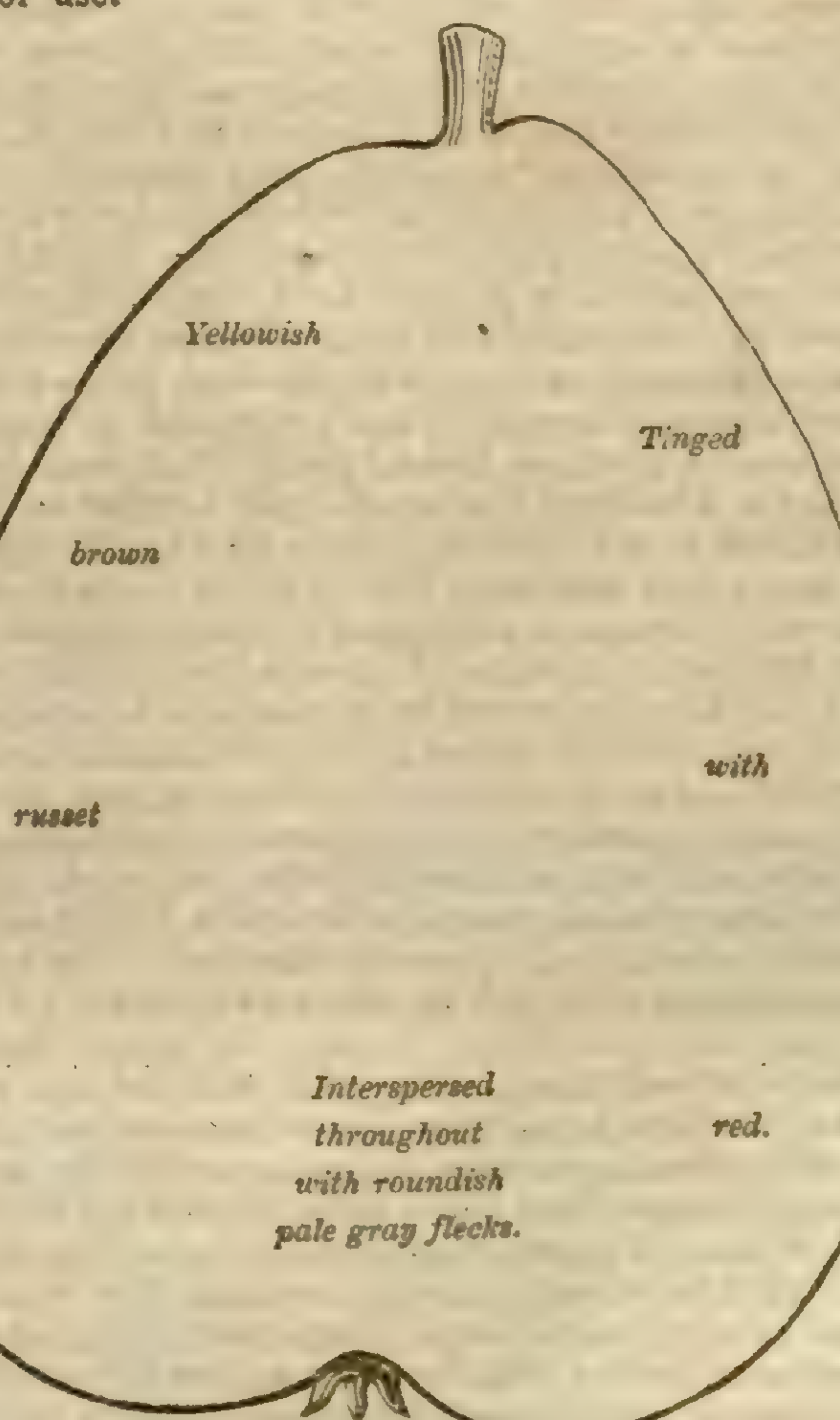
The true Occidental Plane (P. occidentalis) inhabits the United States, and is unknown in a wild state in the Old World. In its native forests, it is represented as forming a magnificent tree, and bears the name of "Button Wood." Once seen, there is no mistaking this species. Its leaves never have the numerous secondary lacerations universally found in the Oriental Planes. Often they are scarcely more than angular, and, in all cases, the lobes taper to a fine point; in a word, they are well described in the language of the old botanists, as resembling bat's wings, an expression that will not apply to any form of the Oriental Plane. A greater distinction however, if possible, than that supplied by the leaves is to be found in the fruit of the Occidental Plane, whose balls are not one half the size of those of the Oriental, nor spiny in anything like the same degree. This did not escape the observation of the old writers, who called the Occidental Plane "Platanus pilulis minoribus." It is the species which has been so unwisely allowed to usurp the place of the Orientals in our plantations and parks. Nine-tenths of the Planes in the country belong to it. But it is so tender that it is rare to see a really handsome specimen; the leaves being half killed by spring frosts, and the foliage, at the best, thin and bare, compared with that of the Oriental Plane. We find from our correspondent Mr. Rivers, that he doubts whether the common park Plane is really the Occidental; because the seedlings raised from the seed, called Platanus occidentalis, imported from the United States, are not the same. He says it differs so widely from that planted in Hyde Park and other places near London, which we say is the true Occidental Plane, that he is at a loss to know who is correct, ourselves or the American nurserymen. The above variety is exceedingly delicate, and in wet, clayey soils will not make a tree more than five or six feet in height, as its shoots canker and die after a wet summer. To this we shall advert presently. In the mean while we can state that we have examined, in Sir W. Hooker's herbarium, wild specimens from West Chester, in Pennsylvania, and from other localities in the United States, and they leave no doubt about the common Plane of the parks and shrubberies near London being that species. Although it is very badly represented in Michaux's work on "American Forest Trees," yet there is even there sufficient to show that the same plant is what was intended by that author for Platanus occidentalis.

But if the Plane of our parks is almost universally the true Occidental Plane, what is that which Mr. Rivers receives from America, so different from the Planes of our parks, and so tender? After the most careful investigation of the history of these plants, it appears not to be distinguished by botanists from the common Occidental sort. It is, however, in the French nurseries as the Occidental Plane; but no description to be found in books will entirely correspond with it. It cannot be the P. cuneata of Willdenow; for that author says his plant came from the East, and distinctly states it to be the same as the P. orientalis undulata of our English nurseries, as has been already shown; a plant which has nothing to do with that now under consideration. It may, indeed, be included in the Platanus vulgaris flabellifolia of Spach, a modern writer upon this subject; but it is hardly worth speculating upon the meaning of an author who first gives a definition which corresponds with the plant before us, then quotes Willdenow's cuneata as a synonyme, although the definition will not correspond with it, and, finally, assures us that it is found in America and "everywhere else where Planes occur." From the evidence that really exists regarding this plant, it is possible that it is a mere variety of the Occidental Plane, for it has the same small fruit. Nevertheless, it is desirable that it should be distinguished, and the name of the Various-leaved, (P. heterophylla,) may be conveniently applied to it; for it has leaves of more different forms than any other, some being lozenge-shaped, others nearly round and entire, others three-lobed, especially when the plant becomes old. Its nearest approach is to the Mexican Plane, but that species has the old leaves covered beneath with a close pile, and is very distinct; it is, perhaps, the same as a woolly species found by Douglas in California; but that is not certain.

The conclusion that we wish our readers to draw from these remarks is, that they should on no account buy any of the Occidental Planes, which are all, more or less, tender, but confine themselves to the true Oriental and Sycamore-leaved species, which alone are hardy, and capable of rewarding the hopes of the planter by producing noble timber trees. We are satisfied that in all those cases where the Occidental Plane is said to become a fine tree, it is the Sycamore-leaved species that is really intended.

KNIGHT'S MONARCH PEAR.

Knight's Monarch Pear was raised by the late Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq., who stated, in his account of this excellent variety, in Vol. 1, p. 106, 2d series of the "Transactions of the Horticultural Society," that he named it the Monarch "under conviction that, for the climate of England, it stands without an equal; and because it appeared in the first year of the reign of our most excellent Monarch" (William the Fourth). The accompanying outline of a fruit, selected of medium size from those produced in the last season on a standard in the garden of the Horticultural Society, represents its size and form. The stalk is, in all cases, remarkably short and thick; the eye is open, in a shallow depression; the general colour is yellowish-brown, tinged with red next the sun, and everywhere interspersed with roundish pale-grey flecks; flesh yellowish, melting, buttery, and rich; slightly musky, but not disagreeably so, and this is less perceptible in a drier season than the past, being then almost lost in the highly saccharine quality of the fruit. The tree grows vigorously, and is a most abundant bearer as a standard; the fruit from which is much higher flavoured than from a wall. January is its season of becoming fit for use.



THE AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. VII.

The dull, short days of winter are nearly past; now and then the sun shines brightly; the air is mild, and many other indications present themselves of the coming spring. No time ought, therefore to be lost in finishing the pruning of Gooseberry-bushes, fruit-trees, and Vines upon walls. Roses may also be pruned now. The amateur should never cut out a single branch unless he can give a sound practical reason for what he does. Shrubs and trees are living, organised beings, capable in a high degree of being made subservient to the purposes of man; the question, therefore, should always be, what are the objects to be attained by pruning? The forester prunes to get fine timber, the hedger to make strong and dense fences, and the gardener that his trees may bear an abundant crop of fine fruit; and all these effects are produced in different ways, and are the results of natural laws. Now it will be evident to the most inexperienced in the art, that if the gardener prunes upon the plan of either of the two former, failure less or more is sure to be the result. Our hardy fruit-trees generally bear best when they are allowed to grow to their natural size, as they are seen in the orchards of the market-gardener; but as this would be in many cases inconvenient in small gardens, various modes of training are practised by which the trees are made to grow and fruit in a very limited space. Where they are allowed to grow to their full size, the only pruning required is the thinning out of the branches, so that they may have the full benefit of the sun and air. It may also be necessary, in some instances, to shorten some of the overgrown branches. In all cases where the trees are dwarfed, either by training them as espaliers or in any of the forms so common in all horticultural gardens, it is not a good plan to allow them to send out a number of strong shoots every summer, which are only to be cut away in winter; a much better method is to prune the roots, which will have a tendency to make the branches form fruit-buds, and thus check their luxuriance. Sometimes continued pruning will produce the desired effect; and trees may often be seen, which, after struggling for several years to form wood of which they are always deprived by the knife, give up, as it were, this opposition to the will of the gardener, and quietly set about spending their strength in the formation of fruit-buds.

Amateurs who have been successful thus far in the protection of tender out-door plants, must not be deceived with a few fine days, and leave them uncovered; we may still expect sharp frosts and cutting winds for some time to come. Plants in the greenhouse and frames ought to have abundance of air every fine day by opening the sashes or ventilators in the morning and closing them early in the afternoon. Those intended for bedding out should be induced to grow, so that good cuttings can be got from them. If the soil has been got ready and is in proper order, greenhouse plants may be repotted; but this ought not to be done if the soil is wet. The health of the plants depends much upon the bottoms of the pots being properly drained, and worms kept out of the soil.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

On Planting.—The root-pruning of Mr. Rivers has given the lie to the horticultural distich of

Plant Pears
for your heirs,

and the octogenarian may now "order his rows" with fair hope of reaping a goodly crop in his own lifetime; and the selfish, the "Après moi le déluge" men may be induced to plant from the hope of immediate profit. I wish, however, to add a word of encouragement to all, not merely to plant Pear-trees, but to plant shrubberies, hedgerows, and woods, to profit by old Dumbiedikes' advice to his son, every now and then to be sticking in a tree when he had nothing else to do. I believe it is some very learned Grecian who says—"Never stop to consider about planting a tree, but think twice before you build a house." How often are selfish people deterred by the "Ah, it is too late now; I shall never live to see them come to anything." Although I have no doubt, Mr. Editor, that you will do much good by your horticultural apophthegms and instructions, yet one of the best services you can confer on the public will be the converting the non-planter into the planter. Let any one but begin, and the delight of seeing a thriving plantation, or a brilliant shrubbery of evergreens, or a hedgerow of fine young saplings, will be so great that he will be sure to go on, and he who plants well one acre this year, will, if his means admit, plant two the next. It would seem that planting should be essentially the pursuit of the young, yet it is rarely taken up till middle life, and it appears one never plants till one has got wise. It would be well if some of your readers were to communicate their success and their pleasures as planters; their difficulties, their almost hopelessness at the beginning, and all the consequent enjoyment and the profit. The fame, as well as the success of the Duke of Athol's large Larch plantations ought to stimulate all; as a patriot it put him in the same class as the Cokes and the Russells. Whilst, however, you call on your readers to plant, stimulate them to plant well: there are few things done well that are done cheaply, but of all things least successful is cheap planting. The digging a few holes here and there, and trampling in some hundreds of drawn poles covered with moss, the refuse of some old nursery quarter, sent perhaps 100 miles to save some 5*s.* or 10*s.* per 1000, is not planting, and such plantations are (as is always the case) deservedly left to be choked by weeds and eaten up by rabbits. Tell your readers this is waste of time and labour. This, indeed, is the only really dear planting. Amongst my planting acquaintance, it is curious to observe how many there are who consider that if the tree survives all the rough usage of being torn out out of the ground at 2*d.* a thousand, and sent by land or steam some 200 miles, and then planted at 1000 per day, they are successful planters; one in ten with them is a good average of life and death. I saw some belts last autumn, in Sussex, which I have watched during the last six years; holes had been dug—a clodhopper jammed in the unhappy tree with his heel; six trees had been planted where one would have sufficed, and at the end of six years one stunted scrub remained where three might have grown well; they had been left to their fate, covered with long grass and weeds, "to keep them cool and the ground moist." I was, however, very triumphantly reminded of the falsehood of my prophecies, as some of the most hardy were at last beginning to grow, and having survived the rough usage of their youth, were struggling into trees. You have two duties to perform: advise all to plant; to trench deeply, to weed carefully, to bring young and healthy trees from the nearest spot; to plant with the greatest care, not at 1000 per day, but rather at 100 or less; and, above all, to thin in time—or, what is better still, to plant so far apart as to make thinning for some years unnecessary; and last of all, never to plant after December.—*Rhæcus.*

Prizes for Seedling Florists' Flowers.—I cannot allow the remark of "S. D.," in p. 39, in reply to my letter on the subject of prizes for seedling flowers, to pass unnoticed, as he has misunderstood me in supposing that I intended to confine the offer of handsome premiums to one or two sorts of flower in each year. My idea was, that subscription lists should be simultaneously opened for every kind of flower usually shown for seed-prizes, and considering that such prizes would be open to the competition of the whole kingdom, I did not think it was unreasonable to expect that each flower would find sufficient admirers to make up every year a premium somewhat on the scale I suggested for Pelargoniums. That larger premiums in money would prove an additional stimulus to competition is admitted by "S. D.," as he thinks it would prove "a greater incentive to deception and fraud." If, however, the judges are liable to be thus deceived and cheated, I should not consider them competent to their office. Attempts at deception, however, will always depend more on the character of the exhibitor than on the value of the prize. No amount of premium would tempt the honourable man, whilst a trifle would awaken the cupidity of the unprincipled one. I agree with "S. D." as to the impropriety of any society holding out expectations which would be uncertain of realisation; but "S. D." must be aware that the funds of almost all such societies are made up of subscriptions, and I cannot see why the subscriptions I propose for definite objects should be more uncertain than those contributed for the general purposes of the society. I may have overrated the number and the liberality of the lovers of flowers; but surely, after what we have been told in p. 39, of "ladies and gentlemen thinking it rather beneath them to contend for money," we shall find no difficulty in getting subscriptions. I rejoice to hear that the science of Horticulture so far exalts the minds of its votaries above the ordinary level, as to make them not only regardless of pelf, but actually opposed to the receipt of money as a premium for merit. Let us bear in mind, however, that the growers and the admirers of flowers are not all "ladies and gentlemen," but that there is a large class who professedly cultivate for profit as well as for honour and for pleasure. There may be some difficulty, I admit, in carrying out my plan; and I do not think it right to occupy the columns of the *Chronicle* with discussions on minor details, which can only be settled by the Committee of the society in question. My only object in writing was to call the public attention to the importance of supporting a thoroughly competent and impartial tribunal for testing the merits of new varieties of flowers, and at the same time to suggest a plan for increasing the funds of that society which appears most likely to become the recognised arbiter of Floricultural merit. I am quite willing however to place my subscription at the disposal of the society without any limitation, if the committee prefer it.—*Samuel Bowley, Gloucester.*

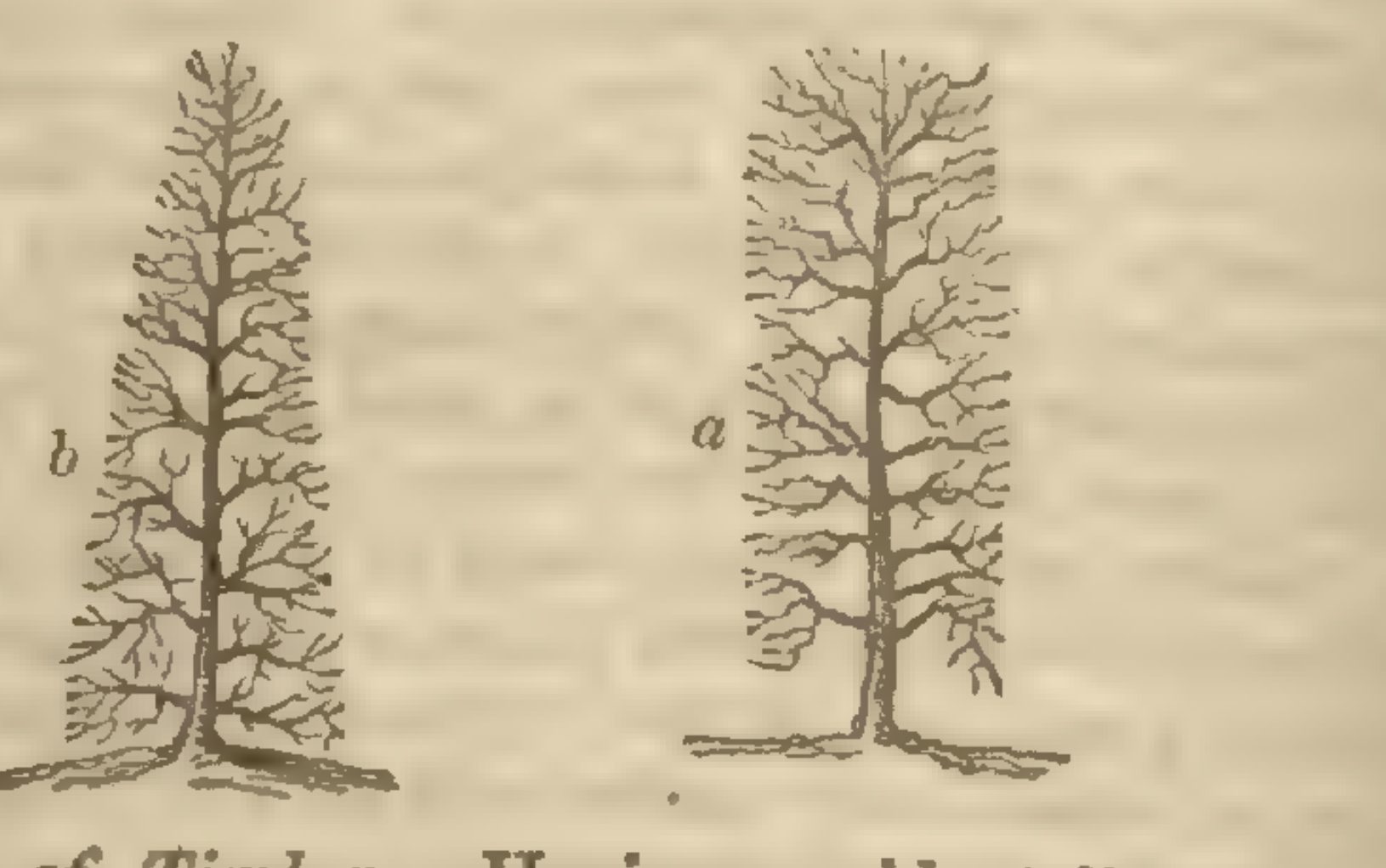
Potato Planting.—I always plant Potatoes early in November, choosing a dry day, and have found them succeed exceedingly well. I cut my sets in the usual way a week before planting, draw the drills about two feet asunder, then put in some good rotten dung, and plant the sets about one foot apart, and put some dung on them. The early sorts I plant 9 inches apart, in rows 18 inches asunder, taking care to earth the drills up to a ridge, which will keep the sets dry and prevent the frost from hurting them. By this method I have Potatoes quite ripe the beginning of September, and have had a most excellent crop. I can recommend the above for small gardens.—*George Jennings, Shrubbery, Buckland, Dover.*

Rot in Potatoes.—I have suffered as much from the rot in Potatoes as most farmers have done. I know of but one cure. Plant whole Potatoes about the size of Walnuts. You will have as good a crop as from cuts, and never hear of a blank.—*Ilex.*

Rot in Potatoes.—As you request information on the rot in the Potato for the benefit of the people in St. Helena, it may be of advantage to them to know what has been said on the same subject in Scotland. A few years ago, the failures were so excessive in Scotland as to attract general attention and spread great alarm. A good many years ago an alarm was created about the curl in the leaf of the Potato, which had caused great deficiency in the crop. Mr. Dickson pointed out that this was owing to the Potatoes being too ripe; he selected the dry end of the long kidney Potato, the end nearest the root, in which there are fewest buds; and he found all the cuts selected from that end to produce curled foliage, while the others did not. This has been ascribed to the food deposited at that end being too much ripened. Before the food can become available to the young embryo or bud in the spring, it must be reduced to the original state of fluid sap from which it was prepared. In grains and other seeds, the food, when just deposited, is found to be in a milky soluble state, which ripens into starch as the ripening process proceeds; and the more ripe the seed, it keeps the better, but requires more action again to reduce it to the soluble state. When the seed is deposited in the ground, the food is found to be reduced to the same milky soluble state, and the same thing takes place in the tuber of the Potato. It is generally found that Corn and Potatoes, &c., spring much quicker and more vigorously when not fully ripe. Potatoes from the cold moorland districts have been always found to produce the best crops of Potatoes; and it has been said that it is because these districts are late, and the Potatoes do not ripen so well: there is, however, found to be a vigour in Potatoes grown in a peat-soil or leaf-mould that unripe Potatoes from clay soil seldom possess; and here the stock is generally annually removed from the upland peat-soil. Unripeness has been also found often to be carried to excess, and from the food being too apt to decompose, rot takes place. It will also take place from carelessness in letting the Potatoes, after being cut, lie in heaps, or be sacked, when rot will take place. It has been found to add greatly to the vigour of the Potato to spread them on the ground a few days after they are lifted, before pitting; they get green in the skin, more of the nature of the stem, and have more vigour. If intended for domestic use, however, this will make them bitter. It has also been found that dusting the sets with quicklime and watering causes them to grow more vigorously. The alkali furnished, and the carbonic acid extracted, are both useful in germination. Nitrogen is also needed in the decomposition of the food, and this is generally found in the form of diastase around the buds; but where deficiency is apprehended, as at the dry end of the Potato, substances containing nitrogen might be useful. The rot has also been ascribed to the varieties failing from the want of renewal from the seed or plum, and there is perhaps more in this than generally believed; any seedlings we have raised are far more vigorous in the foliage than the old varieties; but this would take place by degrees, and will not account for great deficiencies in one year as compared with the preceding. In the year in which the greatest failure took place in Scotland, there were long-continued droughts for weeks together at the time of planting; and as germination will not go on without moisture, it was generally believed this was the greatest cause of failure. In the last year and the year before, the droughts were not long-continued at planting-time, and the failures have been very few as compared with the years before. As cotroborative of drought being the cause, we may mention that in the Nursery-grounds here, where our Potatoes were planted with the spade, and the ground well broken, we never had any failures; whereas, from the same Potatoes planted at the same time in Mr. Fowlds's park with the plough, the whole was a complete failure one year. It will be obvious from the above that many different causes may be at different times in operation; but the pulverising of the ground well, exposing the drills as short a time as possible to the drought, and using well-rotted manure in dry weather, should be a great means of preventing failure. In wet seasons in spring, strawy dung may be best. If the Potatoes are once germinated and grown a little, they will stand a good deal of dry weather.—*R. Lymburn, Kilmarnock.*

Pruning Forest-trees.—Will you allow me to give the public, through the medium of your pages, a short and simple receipt for pruning, which will be better understood than if I wrote a treatise of one hundred pages on the subject, and treated it learnedly? It is this: always look at the top of a tree to be pruned—and every tree requires pruning every eight or ten years at least—and observe if it be double or roundheaded. If double-topped, cut away the worst and most crooked, leaving only one leading shoot; then look down the stem, and if the tree be vigorous, cut away the strongest branches, say two, three, or four of them, according to its vigour. If weakly, take only one of the thickest away; and on no account touch the smaller and lower branches, which aid the growth of the stem, whilst the large branches are perfect robbers of sap. If the head be round and without a straight good leading top-shoot, better cut the head completely away, where it will make a fresh straight shoot: or if it be of the Pine tribe, cut it down altogether; it can never reach a valuable size, or be ornamental. I gave this short receipt for pruning trees lately to the Zoological Society, of which I am an original member, and it was highly approved of, and ere now, I doubt not, put in practice. The thinning of woods is of the greatest importance; though planting thickly makes, for the first few years, a quicker growth by the shelter thus given; all thinning must be gradual and judicious. There is nothing which proves the advantages of thinning so clearly as segments of trees of the same age and on the same soil, but the one well thinned, and the other allowed to remain in its original crowded state. At 10 years of age, the former will show double the girth of the latter. The Belgians understand the management of woods better than any other nation.—*F. A. Mackenzie, Chat. de Talh, Brittany.*

Whitethorn.—Perhaps, after the remarks in your leader of the 15th inst., upon Whitethorn hedges, a hint on pruning them may not be ill-timed, particularly as the subject concerns so many of your readers, both farmers and gardeners. The common practice in cutting Hawthorn hedges is to make the sides as nearly as possible perpendicular, or with a very trifling contraction towards the summit, leaving this last of a square or partially-rounded form. The usual tendency of the plant to grow in a tree-like manner is thus insufficiently checked; and hence the hedge is exceedingly dense at the top, but bare of branches and very much broken towards the base. In the neighbourhood of Chiswick a system of pruning appears to prevail, by which the above most serious defect is completely avoided; and as the method cannot be too generally known or strongly recommended, I annex two rude sketches showing its peculiarities. Figure *a* is a section of a hedge treated in the ordinary way, in which the want of branches at the bottom is made apparent. Figure *b* is a similar section of a hedge, pruned in the mode here advocated. The simple difference between the two is that the latter is always cut so as to assume when viewed from the end a conical figure. By thus repressing the inclination of the bush to spread out laterally to a great distance at the top, it is induced to form branches close down to the ground, and gaps, flaws, or other imperfections, never occur, except from accidental causes. The plan carries with it its own commendation, and need not be further lauded. —*E. K.*



Shrinkage of Timber.—Having accidentally observed that Oak timber shrank in drying very much more in the direction of the circumference of the tree, or of the annual rings, than in the direction of the radius or of the medullary rays, I fancied that I had made a discovery which might be useful in many of the arts. Making, however, some references before I ventured to trouble you with a communication on the subject, I found that I had been anticipated by the late president of the Horticultural Society, whom nothing seems to have escaped. I think, nevertheless, that the fact is not as well and as extensively known as it ought to be, and I believe that the difference in question is greater in Oak than in the Ash and Beech, to which the experiments of Mr. Knight were limited. There is this further reason for noticing the phenomenon, that the paper containing the results of Mr. Knight's inquiries, though given in the Philosophical Transactions for 1817, is omitted in the recently-published selection from his communications to the Royal and Horticultural Societies; an omission which is due, probably, to the circumstance that the paper contains speculations on the cause of the ascent of the sap which subsequent investigations have shown to be erroneous. Mr. Knight's paper, while it describes the fact, and gives the relative quantities of the shrinkage in the two directions, viz., 14 and 3½ per cent., does not allude to the probable cause of the difference, which, it appears to me, may be found in the circumstance that the medullary rays are, in effect, so much wood endways of the grain; and as these organs are more decided in the Oak than in the Ash or Beech, they would account for a greater disproportion in the shrinking of that than in either of the two latter woods. If it should be asked how the medullary rays can prevent the shrinking radially of the woody vessels and fibres which cross them at right angles, and which evidently shrink circumferentially, the fact may be explained by the indentations which the vessels of the medullary rays suffer in passing between the longitudinal vessels, and which so fix the latter at certain distances, that they cannot escape in obedience to the tendency to shrink, unless the medullary vessels suffer a change in length. While examining under the microscope portions of Fir decayed by the dry rot, I have sometimes detached a small portion of medullary tube which on two of its sides was closely indented, corresponding apparently to every fibre and vessel which it had passed, looking as if it had moulded itself to the slightest irregularities formed by the longitudinal organs of the tree. If this be the case generally, it is quite clear that the inability to shrink endways in the medullary rays would explain the comparative permanence in the radial dimensions of the tree, at the same time, perhaps, that the shrinking in the direction of the circumference is increased, inasmuch as the whole of the loss of bulk is compelled to exhaust itself in that line. Thus, probably, the vessels in very dry wood will be found to present a more oblong transverse section than those in newly-cut timber. It may be mentioned that wood, and especially coniferous wood, whose tenacity is completely destroyed by dry rot, without any visible derangement of its organic structure, is in a very favourable state for microscopic examination. It can be broken with the greatest ease across the fibres, and thus sections for viewing as opaque objects may be obtained, more perfect and less injured than when cut, even with the sharpest knife. By a transverse fracture of this kind a portion of a medullary vessel will frequently be detached and lie loosely on the surface of the wood. Returning to the question of shrinkage, it is obvious from the fact, of their having two directions in which timber alters its dimensions little or nothing, is open to various useful applications in the arts. These are drawing-boards, many rough drawing and surveying instruments, and numerous others, together with all the cases in which wood is united with metal or with veneers. It had been long known that planks cut in the direction of the radius, or so that the annual rings crossed the board nearly at right angles to its surface, were less likely to warp than those cut on either side of the centre, and this first led Mr. Knight to investigate the matter; he pointed out the probable importance of this quality in the manufacture of musical instruments, and his views were further explained and illustrated by Mr. Tredgold in the article Joinery in the supplement to the sixth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica.—*Alfred Ainger.*

Thinning of Plantations.—The notice of your intention to enter into further particulars on the thinning of plantations must give every one who takes an interest in the raising of timber great satisfaction, fot it seems hardly possible that the principles you have already laid down should not at last bring conviction to the minds of those who hold an opposite doctrine. The heresy, for it seems to deserve no milder term, into which the anti-thinners have fallen, appears first to have been promulgated as a principle by a celebrated man of his day, and in the earlier process of timber-raising not undeserving of the character he held. The late Mr. Speechly is alluded to, whose system will be found detailed in a note to Dr. Hunter's (of York) edition of Evelyn's Sylva (page 86, vol. i., 4to edition, 1786.) He had the management of the extensive woods on the Welbeck estate, Notts. His system, as far as raising trees in the nursery is concerned, seems to have been very judicious; but when he gets out of the nursery and into the woods, his judgment seems to desert him. His system was, however, persevered in as long as he lived, and, it is to be feared, has outlived him even to the present day. He begins by planting too thick (page 92), and then sows acorns among the already too thickly-planted trees. If these plantations had been destined to be regularly and freely thinned, the evil would have been confined simply to an unnecessary expense in plants and labour; but his plan appears to have been to take out occasionally some of the Oak and Birch till they were about fifteen years' growth; and then, as he says, (page 94,) "each plant seems as it were in a state of strife with its neighbour; and in a strict sense they are so, and on no other terms than life for life, and he whose fate it is to be once overtopped is soon after compelled to give up the contest for ever." The plants that sprung from the sown acorns must have perished at the first onset. It does not seem to have occurred to him what a loss had been incurred by leaving the trees to destroy each other. After the first 15 or 20 years a profit might have been obtained from the thinnings; and as Oak seems to have been the tree most encouraged, the bark from those thinned out at and after 20 years would have produced no inconsiderable sum. The loss too in the value of the standard Oaks, the victors in the contest above described, from the deficiency of top, lop, and bark, must have been very great, bearing, as they do, a great proportion to the value of the whole tree, for what profit could arise from that source from the miserable brooms, as described by Mr. Speechly (pp. 94, 95); his words are,—"We are very cautious doing the former (thinning), knowing well that if we can but once obtain lengths of timber, time will bring it into thickness (?)—therefore we let them grow very close together for the first fifty years"! Whether he lived to see the effect of his experiment at the end of the first fifty years, does not appear; but by his description of the state of the woods, he might have seen enough to convince him his system was erroneous; for it is a mistake to suppose that Oak timber is alone valuable in proportion to its tallness and straightness. Accompanied with size in circumference, it is no doubt valuable as plank timber; but every wood-forester of experience knows that the best prices are obtained for those Oaks that contain a fine crook, as it is technically called, where the absence of straightness adds to the price. In your forthcoming paper on this subject you will probably give some directions as to the managing woods, with a view to under-wood; for though your rule of thinning trees when heads meet is an admirable one, where under-wood is no object, or the trees are intended eventually to stand in open grove, yet the standards would require to be left at much greater distances where coppice wood is desired.—*M. D. P., Jan.* 27, 1842.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, January 1842.—Floriculture in France, at the present day, is but little advanced from what it was 20 years since; and while England, Germany, Belgium, and Holland are every year making rapid strides in this delightful pursuit, the generality of florists and amateurs here either believe, or affect to believe, that "La Belle France" is perfect, or are too indolent to enter upon the subject with that zeal which is so necessary to insure success. I remember to have read in one of Mr. Hogg's works, of a person who walked 50 miles to see a new flower, so strong was the flower fever upon him; were such a thing to happen here, ninety-nine out of a hundred would consider him fit for a *maison de santé* (madhouse). No; floriculture, that is the study and culture of what in England are called florists' flowers, is almost literally unknown here; and, strange as such an assertion may appear, it is easy of proof: I may appeal to those nurserymen who are in the habit of visiting this country, or to others who, in the simplicity of their hearts, have written to Parisian florists for novelties in Tulips, Ranunculuses, Picotees, or Dahlias; and what has been the result? Disappointment. Allow me then to inform your readers the cause of this, for by pointing out the difference of taste on the two sides of the Channel, much vexation and useless expense may be avoided. It will, I think, be readily conceded, that to her numerous floricultural societies and public exhibitions, England is chiefly indebted for the great progress which has taken place during the last ten years, especially when it is considered that these are generally regulated by popular and well-defined laws, with judges chosen from amongst the most expert in their several departments, who know their duty too well and have too much regard to their reputation wilfully to misplace a stand; thus the characteristics of a well and badly formed flower at once become known and duly appreciated. Here, however, the case is widely different; there is not, that I am aware of, one floricultural association or exhibition in France; and even the horticultural societies are but few in number, and so defective as to afford but very little assistance in developing the properties of a fine Carnation, Auricula, Dahlia, Tulip, or Pink. Can it, then, be any wonder that judges often place a bad collection for a prize and leave the best unnoticed, when they themselves are unacquainted not only with the names of many of the flowers, but with the very rules which should guide their decision? Thus it is that the public remains in ignorance, preferring size to form, and colour before either; and France, which might, from her situation and excellence of climate and diversity of soil, be the first floricultural country in Europe, remains indebted to her neighbours for all she possesses of these delightful flowers. It must not, however, be supposed that because French florists do not excel in these that they are necessarily behind in others; on the contrary, the great number and variety of beautiful Roses sent out by them every year afford sufficient proof of what might be accomplished, were their exertions also directed to other florists' flowers. Auriculas, either green, grey, or white-edged, are hardly ever to be seen; and I have never met with more than three or four small collections in Paris. In Normandy and the North, there are some few amateurs, but the price of such flowers as Col. Taylor, Conqueror of Europe, Waterloo, Britannia, Champion, Freedom, &c. &c., frightens them from forming first-rate collections; Alpines are extensively cultivated, principally for market, and in such places I have often seen very striking and beautiful varieties; some few good selfs are also to be met with, but not sufficiently fine to be worth showing for a prize. Pinks (except the common variety) are, if possible, less seen; and I know of but two growers in this neighbourhood; it may be that they are too small, or continue too short a time in flower, but certain it is, that neither the superb powdering of the one, nor delicate pencilling of the other, attracts much attention; they are to the generality of amateurs known by name, but that is all. Heartsease were some four or five years since in the same lonesome state; the only large varieties then grown were Royal Blue, George IV., and King of the Whites, and these were entirely for bouquets; the case is now altered, and a desire to possess the largest English kinds of this interesting little flower has manifested itself in all parts of France; so that, at the present time, it is regularly initiated into French gardens; but the line of beauty with this is as little understood as with the Dahlia or Picotee: a long, ill-shaped, showy variety would, in nine cases out of ten, be preferred before "Thompson's Eclipse," such is the taste here; and there is no accounting for matters of taste, except upon the very natural supposition of a defective education.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 2.—H. Handley, Esq., President, in the chair; 13 gentlemen were elected. Colonel Challoner laid before the Council the Report of the Finance Committee, exhibiting the receipts and expenditure during the past month; and having announced the current cash balance in the bankers' hands on Jan. 31 as 2,135*l.* 8s. 8d., he proceeded to inform the Council the recommendation of the Committee, that a further investment of capital should take place in the purchase of 1,000*l.* stock in the New Three-and-a-Half per Cents. On the motion of the Duke of Richmond, this Report was received and confirmed, and its recommendation directed to be carried into effect. The President read to the Council Professor Sewell's Report on the satisfactory progress of the Cattle Infirmary established by him, and adopted by the Veterinary College at Islington, from which it appeared that an outlay had been made of between 500*l.* and 600*l.* in placing the institution on a permanent basis, and adapting it to the wants of the pupils who daily attended the cases of cattle diseases brought under their notice, and discussed and explained to them by the resident veterinary surgeon. A discussion then took place as to the precise nature and number of the lectures delivered on these diseases to the pupils in the ordinary routine of instruction given to them by the professors at the college, which was concluded by Mr. H. S. Thompson moving, and the Duke of Richmond seconding, the following resolution, which was agreed to by the Council: "That the grant of 200*l.* be continued to the Veterinary College, and that a Report of the proceedings of the College, with reference to the number of cattle lectures and demonstrations, and also the number of pupils receiving certificates, be annually submitted to the Council." The return moved for by the Rev. Mr. Rham, at the last monthly Council, of all sums paid to members of the Council for any services performed for the society since the year 1839, being laid on the table, it appeared that an amount of 93*l.* had been paid to members of the Council during that period. Mr. R. Barker then moved the resolution of which he had given due notice, and it was carried unanimously, viz.—"That an instruction be given to the bye-law committee to prepare a bye-law restraining the future payment of any sum from the funds of the society to any member of the Council for services of any description, executed by him in furtherance of the objects of the society." The Duke of Richmond reported the progress of the arrangements for the meeting at Bristol, which were now in so forward a state as to be nearly completed. Numerous memorials, accompanied with plans and other documents, inviting the society to hold its Annual Country Meeting of 1843 at Leicester, Derby, or Nottingham, were laid before the Council, when it was resolved that the decision of this question should be made at the monthly council, on the 4th of May, and reported to the anniversary meeting to be held on 23d of the same month.

Mr. Shaw gave notice, that he should move the adoption of the following resolution at the next monthly council, to be held on the 2nd of March:—"That a committee be appointed to consider and report upon the expediency of this society's contributing a sum equal to any sum which may be raised by subscription in any district in which the society may hereafter meet; such whole sum to be given in prizes within the district for cattle and implements especially required in that district, and to promote any other object consistent with the object of this society which in the opinion of the council may be calculated to benefit that particular district. Upon the propriety of offering a prize for the best-cultivated farm in the district in which the society may meet, sufficient notice to be given to enable the competitors to go through the rotation; as, for example, that, in 1842, a prize be offered for the best-cultivated farm in the district in which the society may meet in the year 1846, in 1843 for 1847, in 1844 for 1 48, and so on. That competitors be required to give a statement of the course of management and cropping during the two years previous to the commencement of the rotation, embracing the period of competition; to render a detailed account of the whole system of management as regards cattle and sheep tillage, manure, produce, expenses and proceeds during the rotation, with the value of the land and stock at the commencement and conclusion of the rotation. Upon the propriety of offering prizes or medals, or both, for the best ploughing and the best performance in any other branches of agricultural labour, as sheep-shearing, hedging and ditching, drilling grain, rick-making, thatching, &c., improvement in which may be most needed in any district; such prizes or medals to be given in the year in which the society may meet in that district; general good conduct to be taken into consideration in awarding the prizes."

Mr. J. Oakley, of Frindsbury, near Rochester, addressed the following communication to the President and Council:—

"To this society the farmers of England looked for assistance on points beyond their reach, and also beyond the means of their local associations; and being aware the situations you now occupy with the Society are possessed by you on account of your individual desire to promote the welfare of the agricultural world, I have ventured to address you on a subject which concerns every farmer and every grazier of the United Kingdom, and which I feel sure will receive the consideration at your hands it deserves. The following remarks will directly apply to sheep, but the principle will embrace all animals that convert vegetable into animal food. You are well aware that every farmer has his own opinion as to which description of sheep will produce him the greatest profit, which must be interpreted here as that sum of money left after the sheep have paid for their food consumed, out of the amount produced by their wool and mutton. In every county the farmers using short or long-woolled sheep, as the case may be, are divided in their opinions as to which are the best kinds of their respective sorts, and they look to you to determine the question for them. Different soils require various descriptions of animals, and on different soils this experiment requires a trial, and in climates as well. And as some animals of the same age and kind consume more food than others of the same age and kind, the value of the food consumed tested by weight, compared with the value of the produce realised tested by the same power, would produce results, if conducted under your management, that might be depended on by all, and which would enable the best sorts for the different districts to be stated without fear of contradiction, and to the satisfaction of the most prejudiced. As this experiment would embrace numerous lots of sheep and other animals in many situations, the attendant expenses could be met by no agricultural association but the Agricultural Society; I have therefore addressed you on the subject, and beg to be excused for the liberty I have taken."—Mr. T. Umbers, of Weppenbury, in Warwickshire, addressed the following communication to the President and Council:—"There are established in almost every county in England, Agricultural Societies for the exhibition of live stock, and I believe it is admitted that great good arises from them. I think that as there are great varieties of soil and variation of climate, so there may be selected various sorts of animals best adapted respectively to them. The Smithfield Club Cattle Show is the grand emporium at Christmas, where meet the best animals of their respective kinds in competition. The important question to which it is my object to draw your attention is a practical test of the comparative value of animals. It is no unfrequent occurrence amongst breeders of two or more distinct sorts of animals, to make matches, and show publicly: the one defeats the others; but who can now tell whether the animals which lose might not be the most valuable for general purposes? Large animals, be their kind what it may, are generally preferred by the majority; and provided the weight produced be greater, after compensating for the value of food consumed, they are preferable. I know persons who occupy similar soils, located within a few miles, breeding four different kinds of cattle; and it is quite clear that these cannot all be the best calculated for the situation. Our great aim, if I mistake not, should be to cause the surface of England to be covered with the best stock of their kinds, for the purpose of feeding the population at the cheapest rate. I look upon this question to be of greater importance to the breeders and feeders of stock, and to the community at large, than any of those subjects that remain to occupy the attention of the Agricultural Society. I feel persuaded that, with practical data, based upon such authority as that of this society, we should see the weight of shambles' meat increased, and consequently the price to the consumers reduced, at the same time paying the producers better. However strong may now be the bias of any of us, as breeders in favour of the sort of cattle or stock we may keep, we should, from motives peculiar to our individual interest, abandon those which have been proved inferior, and persevere only with those which have been ascertained to be superior. Mr. Pusey communicated three papers for the Journal, by Earl Spencer, on the improvements which have taken place in West Norfolk; by Sir R. Peel on draining, subsoil ploughing, and Potato culture; and by Col. Le Couteur on his Jersey Trench Plough. Mr. Kimberley presented specimens of Sunflower oil, and a new kind of economical oil-cake for cattle; and Mr. S. Brittain, jun., a copy of the "Farmer's Herald," published by Mr. Evans, of Chester.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fulham Oaks.—The magnificent sub-evergreen Oak, growing in the nursery of Messrs. Whitley and Osborn, at Fulham, and known as the Quercus Cerris fulhamensis, was supposed to be a seedling tree, and the original one of the variety; but, about two years since, it emitted a small twig an inch above the ground, proving that it had been grafted, or budded on one of the native species. It is a free-growing tree, and not so much planted as it deserves to be. The Quercus Cerris Lucombeana crispa, of the Fulham Nursery, is another desirable variety of the Turkey Oak, being an evergreen, and by no means a slow grower. —*W. K.*

The Model Farm at the Confluence of the Niger and the Chadda.—Those who have taken an interest in the Niger Expedition are aware that the establishment and cultivation of "a model farm" constituted, from the very first, one of the objects to which the attention of the friends of African civilization was most strongly directed. In "The Friend of Africa" we find an account of the proceedings in relation to this object, of which the following is an abstract:—The Attah, or King of Iddah, assented to the proposal made to him by the government commissioners to dispose of a portion of his territory, the selection of which he agreed to leave to themselves. When opposite to the point of junction of the Niger and Chadda, attention was directed to a low hill with extensive plains on either side of it. The appearance of this spot, called Mount Stirling, was inviting, and upon examination the soil was found equal, and that of the plains little inferior, to that already cultivated by the natives. Here, accordingly, Mr. Carr, the superintendent, resolved that the intended farm should be formed, and on the morning of the 14th of September the frame-work of a farm-house was landed. Mr. Carr and his assistants landed with a quantity of provisions, and implements suitable for agricultural purposes. Captain Trotter further supplied them with a tent to serve as a place of temporary abode, until the farm-house should be erected. On the 17th, all necessary preparations having been made for commencing operations, Mr. Carr finally left the *Wilberforce*, and took up his abode at the farm. His conduct on this interesting occasion we leave him to describe in his own words. "Before retiring to rest, I called all my people around me, and returned thanks to Almighty God for his infinite goodness in having preserved us to be the means of commencing so important an undertaking as that of introducing improved agriculture and Christian principles into Central Africa. I hoped they would use their utmost exertions to co-operate with me in fulfilling the duties imposed on us all, reminding them that most of them had already felt the horrors of slavery, from which they were redeemed by British arms, and brought to enjoy the blessings of liberty and Christianity.' Early on the following morning (the 18th), Mr. Carr commenced the work of levelling the ground, digging a trench around the tent, and placing under its shelter such articles as must have sustained damage if too long exposed in the open air. At the same time his carpenters, natives of Sierra Leone, were employed in assorting the various pieces composing the wooden frame of the house; a work of some perplexity, owing to unavoidable injuries which the packages had received in landing. While these operations were in progress, a number of native young men made their appearance, and stood gazing with astonishment at the strange spectacle before them. One of them was taken into the superintendent's employ as porter, and four others were set to work at a place overgrown with rank grass and brushwood. These they quickly commenced to clear away, exerting themselves vigorously and well, cutting down the bush, and pulling up the long grass by the root. 'Thus,' says Mr. Carr, "I obtained, on the morrow after my sleeping here, one native porter, and four native labourers, to work for wages, which at once proved the fallacy of the assertion, that these people will not work without coercion.' On Monday and Tuesday (the 20th and 21st), the settlement continued to make steady progress, and Mr. Carr was enabled to fix the rate of wages to the satisfaction of all employed, viz., 100 cowries for a day's labour, that is, from six in the morning to six in the evening, allowing one hour for breakfast and two for dinner—eighty cowries when the labour commenced after breakfast, and so on in proportion.—In a few days he had as many hands as he could give employment to, not only men, but women and boys also. Of their readiness to obey his orders, he bears the very highest testimony, and adds, that he had been the means of saving some families from starvation and death. This last particular is explained by the following interesting facts. The labourers had travelled from a town in the interior, which had been sacked and burnt by a hostile nation (probably the Filátahs). For some time previously to the settlement at Mount Stirling they had been supported by the generosity of the inhabitants of Pandaiki, a village in the immediate neighbourhood of the Confluence; but this source of supply soon failing them, they were literally in a state of starvation when Mr. Carr and his companions made their appearance. Besides this, they had contracted heavy debts to some of the people amongst whom they had taken refuge, and were threatened with being sold as slaves if they did not quickly satisfy their creditors. Of the favourable change produced in their health and circumstances by Mr. Carr's opportune interference, the following extract from his journal affords evidence not a little gratifying :—'At first I objected to employ them, seeing them nothing but skin and bone. I soon found, however, that they worked well, and in a short time I had not only the satisfaction to find them getting fat, but to hear from themselves that they had nearly completed the payment of their debts. They said it was the Good Spirit that had sent me to relieve them.' In a few days the farm-house was built, but it proved far from secure against the violence of tropical tornados. On the night of the 27th it was so seriously damaged by a furious gust, that Mr. Carr determined to inclose it with a strong stone wall, the materials for which, with the exception of lime for mortar, abounded in the neighbourhood. In order to supply the deficiency, he made a visit to an old chief who lived at no great distance, hoping to learn from him the method of preparing the cement used by the natives in the construction of their buildings. In this excursion he appears to have attained his object, as we find him on the following day engaged upon the wall, while a number of natives were employed in making and carrying cement. On the 1st of October, Mr. Carr, whose health had been for some time past in a precarious state, experienced a decided attack of fever. Unhappily the medicine-chest intended for the use of the settlement had fallen into the water in getting it ashore. The consequence was, that although the bottles reached their destination, the labels had been washed away, and the various medicines could no longer be distinguished. In these circumstances they became of but little service, with the exception of one or two of a plain and simple nature. To the timely use of these, however, it is probable that the superintendent owed his life. On the return of the *Albert* he embarked on board of her, his condition being such as to require an immediate change to a healthier climate. Within less than a month after landing at Fernando Po, he had recovered, and resolved to return to his duties at the farm. In a letter dated 'Fernando Po, October 24th,' immediately before setting out, he says, 'I have proposed to Captain Trotter to hire a small vessel which belongs to a gentleman here, in order to my return to the farm. The hire of this boat will be 16*l*. I have left the head overseer (a black man) in charge of the farm during my absence. I had above eight acres of land cleared for planting cotton, and I hope by this time part of it is planted. The natives, when I left, were working very well. The greatest number that I employed in one day was thirty-four. They were quite satisfied with their rate of wages. I found provisions abundant and cheap. I fixed the price of some of them, viz.: 1 cwt. of yams, 400 cowries; 1 sheep, 1,000 do.; 1 goat, 1,000 do.; 1 fowl, 100 do.; ducks, 150 to 200 do.; eggs, 60 do. per dozen.' "—We may add that the fruit-trees sent out by the Horticultural Society arrived safely; but Mr. Ansell, the gardener, having been attacked by fever two days after landing at the farm, we have no information as to their fate.

Uncommon Heat in May.—Among other instances of premature summer heats, we find that the year 1807 produced one. On the 24th and 25th of May in that year, the thermometer was about 85° in these parts.—On May 16th, 1808, it was again an early excess of heat; thermometer 86° at Ipswich.—On May 26th, 1811, and near that time, it was very nearly as hot; but the month of May 1833 was, perhaps, the most remarkable for continued heat and brightness. On the 4th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 25th of that month, the temperature was extremely high; and on the 16th and 17th I noted it at 84° and 85·5° respectively. This weather was brought in by a gale at S.S.W. on 2d, just like that of April 25th, 1841. —*Meteorological Journal.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Hampton Court Forcing Gardens.—The large early Vinery looks more like the latter end of March than the 1st of February. A fine crop of black Hambro' Grapes is changing colour in all parts of the house, and several bunches next the fire end are fit for table. This Vinery has been forced for a number of years, but never was known to be so early before; it appears that the latter end of last September the Vines which were then exposed to the weather made a regular and sudden push, their eyes swelling and being ready to burst, so that Mr. Tyrrell found it was too late to have them cut, but ordered the sashes to be put on the house, and had it regularly forced, deferring the pruning till the leaves expanded sufficiently to take the sap and prevent bleeding. The Pines look tolerably well; a number of them have shown fruit. The early Cherry-house is in full blossom and promising. —*From a Correspondent, Feb. 1st.*

R. Gunter, Esq., Kensington.—The most remarkable feature here is some Pines, which were planted out in the open soil of a pit last March, as suckers; they were potted in September, and are now nearly all throwing up their fruit. They are in the most perfect health, and out of 300 plants in one pit, that have been thus treated, we did not observe one that would not fruit. In other pits heated by hot water, beds of light earth have been made in the centre, and Strawberries are planted in them for forcing. Whether this will succeed as well as the old system of growing them in pots, remains yet to be tested.—*Feb. 7th.*

Lee's Nursery, Hammersmith.—In a short time the Heaths here will be gay; a few are in flower, among which are Vernix, with orange wax-like flowers; pubescens minor, with numerous small purplish rose blossoms, and colorans, with white tubes changing to pink as they die off. In company with the Heaths were many Epacrises, and Corræa speciosa, whose flowers though rather dingy in colour are valuable at this season. In a stove, Crinum erubescens had developed a fine head of its dark crimson and white flowers, and near it stood a specimen of Clívia nóbilis, which, from want of light, was much paler than usual. Læ'lia anceps, with its beautiful lilac and violet blossoms, enlivened the Orchidaceous house; and the singular growth of many Cacti renders the house devoted to them always interesting. Among the latter was a large specimen of Cactus monstrosus, presenting a most grotesque appearance; and several fine plants of Céreus senilis, from two to three feet high, hoary as it were with age, formed a singular contrast to the round Echinocacti.—*February 7th.*

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

As the return of frost and snow has most likely prevented the sowing and planting recommended in last week's Calendar from being performed, advantage must be taken of the first favourable weather and condition of the soil to follow out the directions there given; bearing in mind, however, that the success of very early sowings in the open ground cannot always be calculated upon, as it is dependent in a great measure upon the state of the weather at the time the young plants appear above ground, and during the earlier stages of their growth: all main crops should, therefore, be deferred till the middle or the end of next month. At the same time, as it is highly desirable that no hiatus should occur in supplying the table, these early sowings ought never to be omitted, always choosing for that purpose the driest and warmest situation the garden affords.

Whenever bad weather occurs to prevent out-door business from being carried on with advantage, house-work, as the potting, training and cleaning of plants, the tying and dressing of fruit-trees in forcing-houses, and similar jobs, should be resorted to. In fine weather such work might often be suffered to stand over for a time without doing any harm; and by a little judicious contrivance of this kind, considerable time could be saved in places (and such are too numerous) where the gardener is kept short-handed.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Upon the first certain indications of the rising of the flower-stem of any fruiting plants, water must be more liberally given at the root, but take care not to overdo it. Young fruit that do not swell off well immediately after flowering may generally be improved by taking the plants out of the pots, carefully removing all the exhausted soil, and repotting them in turfy loam enriched with good manure. These should, if practicable, be kept very close and warm till they have made new roots. For the general stock, the temperature should remain as formerly recommended.

Vinery.—Those who have Grapes far enough advanced to show which are the likeliest berries, which will be when they have reached the size of large shot, should thin them without loss of time, leaving in preference those that are largest and outermost on the bunches. Much valuable sap is often wasted by following the rule generally given in books, to "thin out the berries when they are the size of Peas." Vines ought never to be suffered to exhaust their strength in the production of useless parts, such as fruit not intended to remain till mature, shoots not wanted for bearing wood, and unstopped laterals. Where there is a large consumption of early Grapes, another set of Vines should now be brought forward.

Peach-house.—Those trees to which heat was applied about the middle of last month will now be in blossom, partially if not wholly, and the night temperature ought not to exceed 50°. In bright sunshine the house may be permitted to rise to 70°, but air should be given every day, more or less. For a succession crop to ripen in August, another house should be shut up about this time.

Cherry-house.—If the fruit is all set, which will be the case when forcing was begun early in December, it can be seen whether the crop is greater than the trees have strength to mature perfectly; if so, thin out with a scissors all deformed and short-stalked fruit. The trees should now be frequently, but not roughly, syringed, and liquid manure occasionally given to the roots. Until the stones are formed, a temperature from 50° to 55° will be safer than a greater heat, and every day fresh air must be admitted.

Fig-house.—During the ensuing fortnight the artificial heat should be progressively raised to 55°, and the trees syringed every morning, or twice a day in fine weather. Water also at the roots if required, always using tepid water.

Cucumbers and Melons.—In ridging out Melons, raise the plants well up, and in subsequent earthings let the surface of the soil be a few inches lower than that round the stem of the plant, that moisture may not lodge there, which is a principal cause of canker. One plant is sufficient for a moderate-sized light; but if the pit or frame be wide, two may be put in, not, however, close together. Leave space for an adequate depth of soil (20in. at least), which should be good turfy, but unmanured, loam. For Cucumbers similar soil, mixed with a third part of leaf-mould, is equal to anything. Keep up a good heat in the beds, but take care not to admit the stinking steam from raw dung linings.

Kidney-Beans will continue longer in bearing as the season advances; therefore once in four weeks will be often enough to sow. Always pinch off the first shoot above the first pair of leaves, which will cause the plants to branch; and as they grow they should be supported by short brushy sticks, and not allowed to hang about in all directions.

Sea-Kale.—Keep up a constant succession. Very little heat is necessary to start it at this time of year. The same also of Asparagus.

Peas and Beans which have been raised in heat must be freely exposed to air and light; they merely require protection from frost now.

Out-door Department.

If the weather be fine, any sowings omitted last week should be brought up. In addition sow on an open quarter two or three sorts of Peas, to succeed those sown on the south borders. For this purpose there are perhaps none better than the Green Imperial (by some called Blue Imperial), Knight's Dwarf Green Marrow, and the Milford Marrow. This last is a fine large Pea, and comes into use a fortnight sooner than any of the tall-growing Marrows, but it does not continue so long in bearing, and the Peas sooner become hard.

Beans should also be sown in a similar situation. The green kinds are generally preferred, because they look best when cooked.

Cabbages.—Sow a little seed of some early sort, and likewise of the red, in a warm corner; and if the weather is open, a plantation should be made of autumn-sown plants from the nursery-beds.

Savoys grow large when sown early; therefore a little seed might be put in.

Parsley sown now will be found useful when the autumn crop begins to fail.

Carrots.—Sow a few rows of Early Horn in a warm place, to come in for use before the principal crop.

Garlic and Shallots.—If these were not planted in autumn, it must now be done. They are less liable to be attacked by the grub on newly-trenched ground.

Orchard.—Open dwarf Apple and Pear trees will require pruning and regulating. In pruning such trees the knife ought not to be too liberally used, but the branches allowed to be well feathered with young spray. Trees are sometimes pruned till they produce nothing but shoots. Wall Pear-trees that have become sterile might be restored to fertility by taking them up and replanting them, laying the roots nearly in a horizontal position, near the surface of the border, which had better be previously trenched.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Keep the temperature of the Orchidaceous-house a little higher now, particularly during the day—say 70° for the warmest house, and 60° for that which contains the kinds from Mexico and Guatemala. Dendróbiums may now be expected to flower in great beauty.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—Examine the soil about the roots of Heaths, as it is likely to be dried at bottom by the fires which have been recently necessary, while at the same time the top may appear moist. In such a case, numerous small holes should be made through the mass, to admit the water to the bottom of the ball, otherwise the first sunny day will most likely destroy the plants. Give air liberally in fine days, and close early, in preference to making fires.

Pits and Frames.—Bulbs of O'xalis, I'xia, Tritónia, and similar plants, which have been kept dry through the winter, should now be potted; and by varying the planting they may be made to flower at different seasons. Some bulbs of Tigrídia may also be potted, to flower early. Dahlias for propagating should now be placed in heat. Pot tubers of Marvel of Peru.

Out-door Department.

The late partial remission of frost has possibly tempted some choice bulbs and tubers to show themselves, in which case they had better be protected from the changeable weather by hoops and mats, or some other available covering. Prune and nail Jasmines, Honeysuckles, and all other climbers.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Continue to put seeds of forest-trees into the ground at favourable opportunities, sowing those kinds first which require the longest time to vegetate. All seedling plants that are large enough should be transplanted in rows.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—When the ground is in an unfit condition for planting, pruning should be proceeded with. All timber is much better in quality when cut previously to the rising of the sap; therefore felling ought to be finished as soon as possible.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Feb. 10, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Feb.	Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday 4	30.439	30.351	42	30	36.0	E.	
Saturday 5	30.267	30.177	42	27	34.5	E.	
Sunday 6	30.109	29.892	38	26	32.0	E.	.06
Monday 7	29.786	29.697	40	30	35.0	E.	.11
Tuesday 8	29.816	29.786	46	28	37.0	E.	.06
Wednesday 9	29.795	29.518	51	43	47.0	S.	
Thursday 10	29.986	29.895	51	41	46.0	S.	
Average	30.028	29.901	44.3	32.1	38.2		.23

Feb. 4. Hazy in the morning; light haze and calm; slight frost.
5. Hazy; cloudy; overcast; slight fog at night.
6. Dry haze; very fine; clear.
7. Sleet in very broad flakes, instantaneously melting on touching the ground; hazy; overcast at night.
8. Foggy; exceedingly damp; mild with fog at night.
9. Very lightly overcast; fine with sun; evening clear and mild.
10. Mild with slight haze; densely overcast at night.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 15 years, for the ensuing Week ending Feb. 19, 1842.

Feb.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
						N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 13	46.3	33.8	40.1	8	0.08 in.	1	2	1	1	3	4	2	2
Mon. 14	45.8	32.6	39.2	5	0.50	—	1	2	1	2	3	6	1
Tues. 15	46.0	33.0	39.5	5	0.18	1	2	2	—	3	4	4	1
Wed. 16	46.5	32.5	39.5	8	0.05	2	2	1	2	—	4	4	1
Thurs. 17	45.9	31.8	38.5	9	0.32	3	—	1	3	1	—	7	1
Fri. 18	44.3	32.0	38.2	7	0.30	3	1	2	—	2	3	5	—
Sat. 19	45.0	31.6	38.3	6	0.64	4	—	1	4	1	3	2	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 16th, in 1831, and 16th and 17th in 1837—thermometer 58°; and the coldest on the 13th in 1838—thermometer 14°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET.

For the week ending Feb. 11th, 1842.

Generally speaking the market has not much altered since our last Report; the supplies have been well kept up, and trade has been rather brisker. *Fruit.*—The remarks made on Pines in our last Report apply equally to this. A few hothouse Grapes are offered; Spanish continue scarce. Apples are plentiful; Nonpareils are worth from 5*s*. to 20*s*., and Ribston Pippins from 5*s*. to 10*s*. per bushel according to the quality. Many excellent samples of Pears are offered, among which are some Easter Beurrés and Passe Colmars. Pummeloes and Shaddocks are abundant. A few Cucumbers continue to be brought. *Vegetables.*—Cabbages and Savoys are plentiful. White Broccoli is rather scarce. Kindey-Beans have not been as plentiful as usual at this season. The supplies of Asparagus and Seakale have increased, and consequently the prices have fallen during the week. Lettuces, Endive, and other kinds of salading are indifferent; and the same may be said of most of the samples of Celery. There is an abundant supply of excellent Rhubarb. Mushrooms are not plentiful. *Flowers.*—The cut flowers have included many beautiful exotics, and among them were handsome specimens of Combretum purpúreum.

PRICES, SATURDAY, FEB. 12, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Apples, Kitchen, per bushel, 3s to 5s 6d
— Dessert, per bushel, 3s 6d to 14s
Pears, dessert, per half-sieve, 4s to 16s
Pine Apple, per lb. 5s to 8s
Grapes, Spanish, per lb., 1s to 1s 6d
— Portugal, per lb., 2s to 4s
Oranges, per doz., 9d to 2s
— per 100, 3s to 14s
— Bitter, per 100, 6s to 16s
Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s
— per 100, 6s to 12s

Almonds, per peck, 7s
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3s
Chesnuts, per peck, 5s to 10s
Walnuts, per bushel, 16s to 24s
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 130s
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20s
— Spanish, 16s
— Barcelona, 20s
— Cobbs, 14s

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per dozen, 6d to 1s
Cabbage, White, per dozen, 1s to 3s
— Red, for pickling, 2s to 4s
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 2s to 4s
Brussels Sprouts, p. hf. sve., 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Broccoli, White, p. bunch, 2s to 4s
— Cape, 2s to 3s
— Brown, 2s to 2s 6d
Turnip Tops, per bushel, 1s to 1s 6d
Kidney Beans, forced, per 100, 5s
Potatoes, per ton, 55s to 80s
— per cwt. 3s to 4s
— per bushel, 2s to 2s 6d
— Kidney, per bush. 2s to 2s 6d
Artichokes, Jerusalem, pr half sieve, 9d to 1s 6d
Turnips, pr. doz. bunches, 1s 6d to 3s
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 3s to 5s
Parsneps, per dozen, 6d to 1s 3d
Red Beet, per dozen, 9d to 1s 6d
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1s to 1s 3d
Salsafy, per bundle, 1s to 1s 3d
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s to 5s
Radish, p. doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 2s 6d
Spinach, per sieve, 4s
— per half sieve, 2s 6d
Leeks, per dozen bunches, 1s
Garlic, per lb., 8d

Shallots, per lb., 1s
Onions, per bushel, 2s to 3s 6d
— for pick., per hf.-sieve, 3s 6d
— Green, per doz. bunches, 3s to 4s
— Spanish, per dozen, 2s to 6s
Asparagus, per 100, large, 5s to 8s
— Second or Middling, 3s 6d to 4s
— Sprue, or Small, 2s 6d to 3s 6d
Sea-kale, best, per punnet, 2s 6d to 4s
— Seconds, 1s to 2s
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. hf. sve., 2s
— Cos, per score, 2s
Endive, per score, 2s to 4s
Celery, Red, p. bdle (12 to 15) 6d to 1s 6d
— White, per bundle, 6d to 1s 3d
Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
Watercress, p. dz. small bunch, 6d to 8d
Parsley, per half sieve, 2s to 4s
— per dozen bunches, 4s
Tarragon, per dozen bunches, 4s
Fennel, per dozen bunches, 3s to 6s
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2s
Sage, per doz. bunches, 3s
Mint, per doz. bunches, 4s to 6s
Savory, per dozen bunches, 8s
Rhubarb Stalks, per bundle, 9d to 2s
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s 6d to 2s
Truffles, per pound, 2s to 8s

Notices to Correspondents.

WILL any of our correspondents favour us with their *experience* in growing the Mango in this country?

THE Publisher will be happy to give 1s. each for Nos. 9, 38, 44, and 51.

Ilex.—Your present collection of Pears is capable of being greatly enriched, even in a latitude not far remote from 37°, especially as your Peaches ripen on the open walls; and if your soil and subsoil are of that warm nature which characterises various localities along the banks of the Dee, then the following varieties of Pears, duly sheltered, may be expected to succeed as Standards:—

Dunmore
Hessel
Fondante d'Automne
Seckle
Flemish Beauty
Louise Bonne (of Jersey)
Aston Town
Marie Louise
Beurré Bosc
Althorp Crassane

Beurré Diel
Winter Crassane
Hacon's Incomparable
Winter Nelis
Thompson's
Passe Colmar
Knight's Monarch
Ne plus Meuris
Easter Beurré
Beurré Rance

L. H.—You had better add the following four Pears to your collection:—Passe Colmar, Glout Morceau, Ne plus Meuris, and Easter Beurré.

J. M.—We know nothing of the Royal Albert Grape.

Col. Mason.—The Jasmine that you brought from Genoa under the name of Jasminum Grand Duco, is J. Sambac.

J. M., Stamford Hill.—The Orchidaceous plant is Catasetum tridentatum, and the other is a species of Eurýbia, from New Holland.

A Constant Reader.—Six of the best sorts of Dessert Pears for Standards are the Dunmore, Marie Louise, Hacon's Incomparable, Passe Colmar, Knight's Monarch, and Beurré Rance; and six very fine Dessert Apples are the Ribston Pippin, Court of Wick, Pearson's Plate, Golden Harvey, Scarlet Nonpareil, and Court-pendu Plat.

H. K. M.—"Lindley's School Botany" for a beginner; to be succeeded by the same author's "Natural System of Botany" and "Ladies' Botany."

J. K.—We have given the names of the best Pelargoniums and Chrysanthemums in former Numbers, to which we must beg you to refer. If you attentively study the Calendar of Mr. Paxton, published last year, or that by Mr. Whiting, now in progress, or the papers by Mr. Appleby, you will find all the information you ought to want about forcing. The Louise Bonne (of Jersey) succeeds in your northern climate, and is one of the many that ripen between the Jargonelle and Swan's-egg; but neither this nor any other variety will remain fit for use during the whole of the above interval. The Mayduke will be well succeeded by the Elton Cherry; and the Royale Hâtive Plum will ripen on an east aspect.

G. Turner.—Chicory is a plant which is forced in the dark for salading, and then resembles Endive, but is much more bitter. We do not know what Thistle you mean.

We cannot answer *Alba* or *A Scribe at Woodend* about the price of the "Book of the Farm."

A Constant Subscriber requires a long answer, which he shall have next week.

X. X. X.—Your Rhododendron is not Nobleanum punctatum róseum, but one of the numerous varieties allied to Russellianum.

W. J. is answered in the leading article of to-day.

J. Goode.—Nitrate of soda should be sown dry at the rate of 1½ cwt. per acre, taking care that none touches the leaves of the plants.

W. H. C.—You will find lists of the best Pinks by referring to pp. 400 and 672, (1841.)

Agricola.—You will find lists of the best Carnations and Picotees at pp. 585 and 601, and of Pinks at pp. 400 and 672, (1841.)

T. McF.—We never publish nonsense if we know it. Write common sense, and we will give you the best advice we can.

W. A.—Your very highly-coloured oblate Apple is not known; it most resembles the Scarlet Crofton. The statement about the Oak is perfectly correct, and the fact is not so uncommon as you suppose; as we shall show you in a leading article soon.

Adam.—We are proud of your good opinion, and wish we could meet your views. It would, however, be a long story to explain the difficulties that beset the plan you recommend. Rely upon it the fault lies with the folding your paper. As the *Chronicle* is printed by steam, the copies must be all alike as to margin. The best time to cut down Rhododendrons is now.

G. H.—Your plan is a good one. We will make use of it some day

J. W.—We have not seen the paragraph you allude to, but would recommend you not to depart from the general practice of growing all your Dahlias in a generous compost. Those that are inclined to be coarse, as Lee's Bloomsbury, Beauty of the Plain, Dowager Lady Cooper, &c., should not be thinned out, as that would tend to increase their coarseness; but by allowing them to have free growth, part of the nourishment that would go to the flowers is diverted to other purposes, and the blooms are consequently finer in quality.

Philo-Bauhi.—We do not believe that good wine can be produced from Grapes that do not ripen perfectly, and would therefore recommend the true Black Burgundy and Miller's Burgundy, which, if at all favourably situated, will ripen well in the southern parts of Britain.

Agricola.—There is little difference between the early and late kinds of Cauliflower, as everything depends on the quality of the sort, the time of sowing, and the soil and situation, for succession; either the Asiatic or Leyden varieties, if sown at different seasons, will always give a good succession both early and late.

A. H.—Pinus longifólia is not hardy, and will only live out-of-doors, without protection, in Cornwall or Devonshire. P. Chilghoza is certainly much hardier than P. longifólia in a seedling state; but whether it is sufficiently hardy to stand a severe winter unprotected remains to be tested; the plants are too small to try yet.

W. H. A. asks, with reference to the recommendation of giving plenty of heat and air at the time of Grapes changing colour, what degree of temperature is recommended, and also if by plenty of air, both top and front ventilation are to be understood, thereby causing a current?—We reply that the temperature for Grapes at that stage should not be lower than 75°, and may range between that and 85°. As to a moderate current of air, it is not objectionable if at its ingress its temperature were the same as that of the house, or nearly so; but as this uniformity can rarely happen, it is advisable, whilst giving abundance of air, to avoid draughts.

A Buteonian, being anxious to compete for prizes at Dahlia Shows, must procure the following sorts, which are the best flowers for his purpose; possessing these, his success will depend upon his own skill. Those marked with a * are new and valuable flowers for showing:

White.
Lewisham Rival
*Wildman's Bianca

White Grounds, edged with Lilac, Rose, or Crimson.
Spary's Beauty of the Plain
Davis's Maid of Bath
Whale's Phenomenon
Brown's Bridesmaid
Headley's Penelope
*Catleugh's Lady Ann Murray
Dodds' Queen of Sarum

Yellow and Buff shaded.
Widnall's Argo
Cox's Defiance
Ansell's Unique
*Dodds' Yellow
Pamplin's Bloomsbury
Nicholas Nickleby
*Widnall's Princess Royal, bright buff tipped
Fowler's Duchess of Richmond

Rose.
Catleugh's Eclipse
Neville's Hope
Wheeler's Maria
Dodds' Grace Darling
Spary's Admirable

Lilac and Rosy Lilac.
Widnall's Queen
Countess of Pembroke
Jackson's Lady Cooper
Queen of Beauties
*Jeffries' Lady Harland

Scarlet and Red.
Lee's Bloomsbury
Widnall's Eclipse
Cozens' Scarlet Defiance
Catleugh's Tournament
Girling's Danecroft Rival
*Hedley's Phœnix

Crimson, Purple, &c.
Whale's President of the West
Lyme's Springfield Rival
Low's Conservative
Holmes's Andrew Hofer
Low's Le Grand Baudin
Cormack's Pickwick
Church's Burnham Hero
Keynes' Constancy
Ansell's Rouge et Noir
Girling's Suffolk Hero
Begbie's Metella
Stein's Highgate Rival
Stanford's Egyptian Prince
Widnall's Ne plus Ultra
Do. Conductor
Ward's Euclid
Sorrell's Essex Rival
*Spary's Conqueror of the Plain
*Ansell's Marquis of Camden
Girling's Indispensable

απιος.—The following Roses will succeed against a trellis with a north aspect, if the situation is not damp. Much depends on the height of the trellis. If high, the following may be taken:—

Boursault, red
Champneyana, blush
Rose de Lisle, blush with dark centre
Marie Leonida, white
Rosa ruga, blush
Rosa Blairii, rosy purple
Jaune Desprez, buff
Wells' Noisette

—If the trellis is low, then plant the following:—

Common China, blush
Indica sanguinea, dark red
White China
Watts' China, deep rose
Microphylla, blush with dark centre
Charles X., rosy purple

—The following deciduous flowering shrubs are handsome and easily procured, and they will produce a succession of flowers:—

Ribes sanguíneum
Do. aúreum
Pæónia Moutan
Cratægus, different species
Bérberis sinensis
Prunus japónica
Calycanthus flóridus
Colutea cruenta
Cýtisus purpúreus
Do. Laburnum
Do. multiflorus
Daphne Mezereon
Philadelphus Gordonianus
Deútzia scabra
Euónymus latifólius
Hibiscus syriacus
Lonicéra tatárica
Magnólia conspícua
Do. purpúrea
Amelánchier botryápium
Spiræa ariæfólia
Do. bella
Do. grandiflora
Pyrus spectábilis
Cydónia japónica
Robínia híspida
Spártium multiflorum
Syringa pérsica
Viburnum ópulus

These, with a few Garden and China Roses, will produce a good effect.

A Young Cottage Gardener.—We do not think Sálvia fulgens could be pegged down in a bed with much advantage, as the lateral branches are readily torn from the main stem, and could hardly be pulled down in a direction contrary to their growth. The lowermost branches might perhaps be trained along the ground. Plants of the yellow Calceolaria raised from seed this spring will most likely flower in the autumn, if they are repotted several times, and grown in rich soil. Hollyhock may be sown in light soil in the border, in April; when the young plants come up, they should be thinned out, and the rest may be left till the autumn, or the following spring, when they may be removed to the situation where they are to flower. It will be necessary for you to make up a bed of light rich earth for the Anemone seed, in any situation not very damp, and thin the young plants out when they come up. We do not think you will be able to procure the Volume of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for 1841; we have not one left.

J. Hamerton.—Dr. Madden's Prize Essay on the Effects of Drainage is printed in the "Quarterly Journal of Agriculture."

C. B. t. and a *Townsman* will find an excellent selection of Roses popularly described by Mr. Rivers at p. 581, (1841).

Ignoramus.—Your Carnation seed may be sown in a bed out of doors in the early part of April; the soil should be rich loam, mixed with a little sandy peat and rotten manure; the surface should be finely pulverised, and the bed raised somewhat above the level of the adjoining ground. The seed may be scattered broadcast over the bed, and afterwards lightly pressed in with the back of a rake. Orchis seed will not grow. We think all evidence goes to show that the club in Broccoli is exclusively caused by insects. If you have any *proof* to the contrary, we shall be glad to receive it.

Lampyris.—It is our intention, as soon as we have space, to publish some articles on the art of drawing and colouring flowers. Glendinning's Treatise on Pines is one of the best. Your Clerodendron is covered with some parasitic fungus, probably arising from the dampness of the house where it is growing, and from insufficient ventilation.

Tyro.—The plant that you found in the shrubbery is Antirrhinum speciosum, and No. 2 is Mesembryánthemum barbatum. The others it is not possible to name from the small pieces sent.

S. S.—It is nonsense to say that Melons cannot be grown by fire-heat; but they ought to have bottom-heat. The reason why flues prevent the growth of Melons is, that they render the air too dry: the remedy for that inconvenience is, evaporating pans placed over the flues, and kept well supplied with water. With such a pit as yours we should have no fear of success, if the bed on which the Melons are grown was raised above the level of the ground, so as to be hollow, and allow the heated air of the pit to warm the earth. Next week we hope to give a plan of Mr. Green's Melon-pit.

A Townsman.—We will publish your letter, for the chance of some one suggesting a mode of satisfying your desires; but we have little hope of success. At least, we hardly see how the plan of deferring the flowering of spring flowers is to be accomplished except by the old method of an icehouse.

Cryptogamia.—Kennédya monophylla is a Hardenbérgia; K. splendens we do not know: the rest are right.

Totty wishes for information respecting the time and manner of blanching Buda Kale. The following communication from J. Wedgwood, Esq., is published in the Horticultural Transactions, First series, vol. 4, p. 570; and the process therein detailed may be immediately commenced by those wishing to practise it. "I have been trying an experiment with Buda Kale, which has answered completely: this is, blanching it as you do Sea-kale, by turning a pot over it, and letting it remain covered till it is quite blanched. When cut and dressed in that state, it is excellent; and one advantage will be that the same plant will furnish two cuttings, for the sprouts are even more delicate than the original heart of the plant. I used no dung to force it; but this might be applied with great advantage; and I think it would be an excellent substitute for Sea-kale." As *Totty* says, his plants are like the common garden Kale; he must endeavour to procure seed of the true sort, and console himself for the loss of a season. Others may profit from the notice.

Essex.—You may insert several Walnuts where you wish to raise a tree without transplanting, to the depth of two inches, and when the plants come up leave the best one. There must be some chemical principle in the soil that proves inimical to Apple-trees, otherwise they ought to have succeeded better than they are stated to have done after loosening the soil to the depth of three feet, and mixing it with manure and lime-rubbish. We are aware that there is soil in Essex that becomes quite red by burning, and that in such Apples do not thrive; yet Oaks and coniferous trees grow exceedingly well in it.

W. H. H.—To grow and bloom English and Spanish Irises the following directions must be attended to:—About August prepare a bed two feet deep, the soil of which must be composed of equal parts of rich loam, sandy peat, and either well-rotted dung or leaf-mould, all well incorporated together. The beginning of September, plant the bulbs about three inches deep, placing a little fine sand round each, and afterwards cover and level the surface; nothing else will be required except stirring the surface of the soil in the spring. The Irises will bloom about the middle of June, and the seeds will ripen in the beginning of August; when, if it is required, the bulbs should be taken up; but it must be observed that when they are removed they seldom flower well the following season, and therefore should not be replanted more than once in five or six years. When the bulbs are taken up, they should be placed in dry sand for about a month, and afterwards planted in the manner before mentioned. Seeds of Irises should be sown in drills in September, in light sandy soil; they will come up the following spring; but the young bulbs should remain for two or three years before they are removed. The best way to treat the Persian Iris is to place the roots, in October, in pots filled with a mixture of either sandy loam well drained, and leaf-mould, or sandy peat and well-rotted dung, and set them in some dry pit for the winter, and give but little water until the spring; and when they begin to show their blooms plant them in the open bed. If this is carefully done, they will be gay during April and the beginning of May; but they must be protected from the spring frost when in bloom, or they will not last long in flower. Persian Irises are tender, and will not survive the winter in the open border unless the situation is dry, for they suffer more from the effects of damp than cold. They may also be grown like Hyacinths in glasses filled with water in the windows of sitting-rooms, and are desirable for such a situation, as two or three plants will scent a room. They also succeed in pure sand, if the roots are strong. The roots must be taken up in the open beds every season, and either potted or preserved in sand during the winter; but if not potted before the spring, they become exhausted, and do not flower well; whereas, if planted in the open bed in autumn they are almost sure to perish.

C.—You are much too fastidious when you complain of our allowing "Punch's Valentines" to be advertised. If you will buy the book, you will find them great fun, written in good taste, and fit for the perusal of *everybody*: besides which, they are illustrated by the cleverest woodcuts possible.

W. J. H.—Cobbett's Locust-tree is the common Acacia, Robínia Pseud-acácia. An account of it will be found in Loudon's "Arboretum Britannicum," and in Mr. Selby's "British Forest-trees." There is no difference *whatever* between Cobbett's Locust-tree and the common Acacia. This tree will grow in any land that is well drained, but does not like stagnant water.

We are unable to inform *R. D.* what insect it is that he complains of; but if he will watch its progress and forward some fresh leaves to Mr. Curtis in the spring, he may probably be able to give him a satisfactory answer.

An Amateur.—We prefer the small edition of "English Botany" to the large one. "Tuberose" next week.

A Lover of Justice.—How can you suppose we can interfere with people's private affairs? Do you imagine you have a right to quarrel with a man because he will not give you the wages you want? Surely a master has a right to judge for himself what he will pay either for a man or a horse; if he will not pay a fair price he will get a bad horse, and that is his own loss.

T. S. N.—Pinus excelsa is like a Weymouth Pine; P. Gerardiana, more like a Stone Pine: both are fine things.

P. P.—"Tripe de Roche" is a Lichen, found wild in this country. It will form a subject for another article on "Familiar Botany," which will now be continued every second or third week.

A Constant Reader's advertisement can be inserted upon payment of 4s.

L. I. E.—Celeriac is turnip-rooted Celery, the Celeri-rave of the French. The seed, which may be obtained from any respectable seedsman, should be sown from the end of February to the end of March in light rich soil, in a hotbed; when the young plants are an inch or two high, they should be pricked out an inch apart on another hotbed. In June they should be planted into a flat bed about 15 inches apart; they must be freely supplied with water, and be but little earthed up.

Olitor Stocktonensis.—Allen's Victory of Suffolk Cucumber and Allen's Victory are the same. You may put netting over your Apricot trees in the course of this month; and if you think the blossoms and fruit require more protection than a single net will afford, add another, or a third; though we think that one will be enough.

A Subscriber is answered thus by Mr. Green:—"The temperature that I grow Calceolarias in at this season ranges from 50° to 55° of Fahrenheit, giving as much air as the weather will permit, early in the day, and closing the house early in the afternoon. If a succession of blooming plants is required, such plants should be kept on a shelf near the glass in a common greenhouse; such plants will bloom in July and August. In every other respect I treat my plants the same as Mr. Catleugh, as described at page 341 of 1841.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE new Government measure in reference to the amendment and modification of the Corn-laws, which has been so long expected by the country, was submitted to the House of Commons by Sir R. Peel on Wednesday. Like the existing law, it is founded on the principle of protection to the agriculturist; but it admits that the present scale of duties is excessive, and calculated to lead to capricious fluctuations. The main feature of the new measure is an adherence to the sliding scale, and to the system of averages; the alterations proposed being simply a new adjustment and reduction of the scale, and an extension of the range of the returns for the averages, so as to include all such towns in England as have a corn market, and may be considered proper to be added to the list. The more minute details are given as copiously as our limits will allow under our Parliamentary News; the discussion on the principle of the measure will begin on Monday, on which day Lord J. Russell has given notice that he will move a resolution affirming the inexpediency of adhering to a sliding scale. The attention of Parliament has been so much absorbed by the Corn-law question, that little beyond the usual routine business, and a few unimportant motions, has been transacted. Two new bills have been introduced—one by Mr. Gladstone, on the Colonial Import Duties; and the other by Mr. Emerson Tennent, respecting copyright in works of design.

By the arrival of the overland mail, we have received intelligence of great importance from India and China. The Indian news is of a more disastrous character than any which has been received for many years: an insurrection has broken out in Affghanistan; Sir Alexander Burnes and several other officers have been massacred in the very presence of Shah Soojah; and the few troops which succeeded in making good their retreat were obliged to cut their way through an overwhelming force. The rebellion first broke out at Cabul, and spread with a rapidity which denotes the existence of a powerful confederacy, to the remotest quarters of the country. At the date of the last advices, Ghuznee was besieged by the insurgents; the detachments in the Kohistan had been dispersed, and two of their officers murdered. No offensive movement could be taken until reinforcements had arrived, which the continuance of winter would render extremely difficult, and great anxiety consequently prevailed in Bombay for the safety of the remaining troops.—The news from China continues to be satisfactory; the expedition has again taken possession of Chusan, without much opposition; the large city of Ningpoo has since surrendered, and considerable quantities of arms and ammunition, together with the Government stores of grain, have been captured by our troops. The Chinese have not yet proposed any terms of accommodation; and it is believed that Sir Henry Pottinger intends to proceed to Teensing and Pekin, as soon as the season will permit.—Our European news also is unusually interesting. In Portugal a chartist insurrection has broken out at Oporto; Signor Costa Cabral, the Minister of Justice, together with the military commander and civil governor of that city, have formed themselves into a provisional government for the purpose of promoting the restoration of Don Pedro's Charter, which was proclaimed on the 27th ult. The Duke of Terceira has signified his disinclination to take any hostile step against the movement; and although it is strongly resisted by the Government, it is believed that it will extend to Lisbon. Rumours of a change of Ministry are abroad, and the whole country appears to be in a state of complete disorganisation.—Our intelligence from Spain mentions that a combined Christino and Carlist outbreak, which is said to be actively organising on the French frontier, is daily anticipated. The Chamber of Deputies have held a secret sitting, chiefly in reference to this subject; and papers are said to have been discovered which leave no doubt of the existence of the scheme. The discussions on the address are not yet concluded; but in spite of their protracted length they present few points of interest. The new ordinances respecting the communications with Rome continue to produce much excitement in the Church, and have already led to the resignation of three archbishops, which the Government have refused to accept.—In France the main point of interest to English readers is the general belief that, in consequence of the division of the Chambers in regard to the Right of Search, the Ministers will be unable to ratify the Convention of the five great Powers for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade. —From the United States we learn that a violent debate has occurred in Congress on the seizure of the "Creole," and that a resolution calling for information respecting what it terms the "insult to the American flag," has been unanimously carried.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Prince of Wales are well. The Princess Royal is said to be suffering slightly from the effects of teething, which has rendered it advisable to try a change of air, and Brighton has consequently been recommended. On Saturday the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace for the reception of addresses from both Houses of Parliament, after which her Majesty left town and returned to Windsor Castle. On Thursday her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, left Windsor for Brighton, where the Court will continue a short time. Lady Jocelyn has succeeded Lady Lyttelton as the Lady-in-Waiting.

The Queen Dowager.—The reports of the health of her Majesty the Queen Dowager continue to be of a favourable character. Her Majesty has received several visits from members of the Royal Family during the week, but has not ventured to leave Marlborough-house. It is stated that it is not her Majesty's intention to reside again at Sudbury-hall; and that the furniture belonging to her Majesty will shortly be removed to Bushy or Marlborough-house.

The Liturgy.—At a Privy Council held by her Majesty on the 2d inst., it was ordered that the form of prayer for the members of the Royal Family used in the Church, both at morning and evening prayers, in the Litany, and all other parts of the Church service, should be altered as follows:—Her Majesty the Queen, Adelaide the Queen Dowager, the Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family."

Parliamentary Movements.—Sir Howard Douglas has been elected without opposition for the borough of Liverpool.—Mr. George Arkwright has been elected for the borough of Leominster without a contest, Mr. Nicholson, who had stated his intention of opposing him, having withdrawn on the day of nomination.—It is reported that no new writ will at present be moved for the borough of Southampton, in the room of Lord Bruce, now Earl of Elgin, as it is said that his Lordship has given notice of legally trying the question whether or not, under the existing laws, a member of the House of Commons vacates his seat on succeeding to a Scotch peerage.—The election at Taunton has terminated in the return of Mr. Colebrook, the Liberal candidate, the numbers at the close of the poll being for Mr. Colebrook, 382; for Mr. Hall, 334; majority 48.

The Revenue.—A parliamentary paper was issued on Wednesday by order of the House of Commons: the first part contains the balance sheet of the net public income and expenditure of the country for the year ended the 5th Jan., 1842, from which it appears that the excess of expenditure over income was 2,101,369*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; the net income being 48,084,359*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, and the expenditure 50,185,729*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* The second part gives an account of the balance of public money, and shows that the balances in the Exchequer on the 5th Jan., 1841, were 3,858,465*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.*, and that the balances on the 5th Jan., 1842, were 3,653,810*l.* 13*s.* 8½*d.*

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The Journals contain little intelligence of domestic interest, and are occupied almost exclusively with comments on the affairs of this country. The Queen's Speech on opening Parliament is generally the subject of discussion; more particularly that paragraph in it which refers to the treaty entered into by the Five Great Powers, for the more effectual suppression of the Slave trade. The Paris prints appear to regard the passage in her Majesty's Speech as so confidently assuming that the treaty will be ratified, that they again repeat all the arguments lately used in debating the question in the Chamber of Deputies, and it is generally asserted that Ministers dare not advise the ratification of the treaty. The most important comments on this subject, are those of the "Journal des Débats," which also seems to infer that M. Guizot will be unable to ratify this treaty. "We do not hesitate to state," says that journal, "that the spirit, if not the text of the parliamentary system, requires that the opinion of the majority be respected, and it is not to be concealed that the Chamber has clearly declared itself against the ratification of the treaty in its actual tenor. We have very strong reasons to believe that the King's Government will deem it more proper on this occasion not to make use of the prerogative which the Charter exclusively attributes to the Royal power."

The Chambers.—In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, the 3d inst., the following unusual incident took place:—M. Sauzet, the President, read a letter of M. Dussolier's, a member of the Chamber, in which the latter referred to an allegation he had made a few days before at the Tribune, that a sum of 500f., given by Government to the charities at Nontron (Dordogne), under the impression that the municipality had declared in favour of the census, had been subsequently withdrawn, because the Ministry found that it had voted against its legality. M. Dussolier then stated that upon further inquiry he ascertained that his assertion had been unfounded; and he thought it was his duty to withdraw the statement he had advanced. In taking this course, he was following the dictates of his conscience; but after the debates that had ensued from his assertions, he felt it to be his duty to resign his post as Deputy. This letter produced a great sensation, and a number of Deputies cried out "No, no." The President then observed that he perfectly comprehended the feeling of the Chamber, and he should propose the insertion of M. Dussolier's letter in the minutes, and that a copy should be sent to the Minister of the Interior. M. Dupin agreed with the President's suggestion; but moved that in the minutes mention should be made of the spontaneous feeling of the Chamber on the letter of M. Dussolier. This incident suspended the sitting for some time, the Deputies crowding round M. Dussolier and the Minister of the Intêrior. In connexion with this public withdrawal of a charge brought by the Opposition against the Ministry, the journals add that it turns out that M. Isambert, who at a previous sitting read a private letter at the tribune, noticed in our last, had perused the communication referred to, while he was at the Ministry of Justice, talking with his cousin, who is Secretary-General of that department, and that the latter being called out of the room for a moment to speak to the Minister, M. Isambert during his absence took up the private communication in question and read it. Three propositions—one by M. Ganneron relative to the functionaries, another by M. Ducos relative to electoral reform, and the third by M. Golberg relative to the publication of an official report of the debates by the Chamber itself—were read on Saturday, and ordered to be discussed on Thursday, in the order specified.

Railroads.—It is stated that the Ministry is in great difficulty about the railroad questions, from the contrariety of interests between the northern and southern departments, and the anxiety of every department to be particularly favoured. In the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, the Minister of Public Works read the Government plan for the railroads. The lines proposed to be executed immediately, at the expense of the State, are those between Paris and Brussels, by Lille, with branches to Calais, Avignon, and Marseilles—and Elle, Paris to Nantes, by Tours and Orleans, Chalons and Dijon, to Strasburg.

The Press.—The late prosecutions of the journals and the heavy sentences inflicted on them appear to have intimidated the printers; the "Quotidienne" appeared on Saturday with two blank columns, the editor stating that the printer had refused to publish the leading article entitled "the Heresies of M. Hebert." In order to understand this it is perhaps necessary for the English reader to be informed that the majority of the French newspapers are printed at public printing offices. In the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, Baron Chapneys, a Deputy of the Extreme Left, gave notice of a motion for a Bill tending to except printers from the responsibility of articles published in journals, thus leaving the responsible publisher alone liable.

SPAIN.—Our intelligence from Madrid consists almost exclusively of reports of the continued discussion in the Chamber, on the address to the Regent. On the 28th ult. the adjourned debate was resumed on the second paragraph relative to the foreign policy of the Cabinet. The first speaker, Don Joaquin Maria Lopez made a violent attack on the King of the French. He spoke of the war of independence, of the invasion of 1823, and of the Carlist war. The prolongation of the latter he attributed to the conduct of the French Government in favouring Don Carlos, while he affirmed that the October insurrection was concocted in Paris. "At this very moment," concluded Señor Lopez, "there is a conspiracy against us in Paris; the hostility of France is notorious, and it ought to be made known to all the world." The speech of Señor Lopez, who was several times interrupted and reprimanded, not only by the President, but by the majority of the Chamber, and also M. Olozaga, whom he had attacked for placing himself at the head of the Opposition after being the Ambassador at Paris, had created considerable sensation. On the 29th Count de las Narvas resumed the debate, opposing the Ministry, to whom Señor Gonzales replied. The second paragraph then passed, as did also the third, relative to the treaties with the South American Republics. On the following day the discussion was commenced on the fourth paragraph, upon the subject of the insurrection of the 7th Oct., when Señor Mata moved an amendment, in which the Ministry was more strongly censured than in the project of the commission. The amendment, however, was rejected by the Chamber. M. Lujan then proposed another amendment, which, by a slight alteration in the wording of the paragraph, conveyed a direct expression of approbation on the course pursued by Government during the events of October, and which, after a warm debate, was ordered to be taken into consideration by a majority of 84 votes against 55. A spirited debate on this amendment ensued, which lasted two days, and terminated on the 1st inst., by its being adopted by a majority of 85 to 50. After this approval of the policy of Government, the question of the Barcelona state of siege was considered; but the discussion on this subject, which still continued, presents as yet no feature of interest. A secret sitting of the Deputies took place on the 30th ult., which is said to have had reference to the affairs of Portugal, and to certain precautionary measures to be adopted in expectation of a combined Carlist and Christino insurrection in the ensuing spring, which, the journals state, is actively organising on the French frontier. It is stated that the resignation of the Archbishop of Toledo, in consequence of the late ordinances respecting the communications with Rome, which both the Regent and M. Alonzo had refused to accept, had been followed by those of the Archbishop of Valencia and M. Ortigosa, not only as Archbishop of Burgos, but also as Governor of the diocese of Malaga. Señor Porsent had arrived in Madrid, with the view, it was said, to induce the Regent to allow Don Francisco de Paulo and his family, now at Burgos, to reside in the capital; but it was not known what success had attended his mission. Señor Salamanca left Madrid on the 28th for London, bearer, it is stated, of the requisite credits for effecting the capitalisation of the debt, and paying the first dividends. It is said that a regular steam communication is about to be established between the port of La Teste, near Bordeaux, and that of Corunna, as well as the principal intermediate ports. Subsequent intelligence informs us that the debate on the fourth paragraph of the Address still continues, but without offering any feature of interest. The "Eco del Comercio" announces the arrest of a certain Baron Pelichez, a Frenchman, and the seizure of his papers, which were said to contain revelations of importance and proofs of a deeply-schemed conspiracy against the liberties of the country. The other journals, however, contain no details relative to this affair.

PORTUGAL.—By the usual weekly steamer, arrived at Falmouth on Sunday, we have news from Portugal to the 31st ult. It brings the important intelligence from Oporto that the Minister of Justice, Costa Cabral, together with the military commander and administrator-general of that city, had formed themselves into a provisional government, in the name of the Queen, for the avowed purpose of promoting the restoration of Don Pedro's Charter, which was proclaimed at Oporto, in the presence of the authorities, the municipal chamber, the troops in garrison, &c., on the 27th ult., and the news transmitted by telegraph to Lisbon the same morning. It had also become known there that the military commanders in the provinces of Minho and Tras-os-Montes had adhered to the movement. Everything was still quiet at Lisbon; but the opinion seemed gaining strength, that the Charter would ultimately be proclaimed there.

Up to the date of our advices, however, Government had appeared determined to resist the change. Costa Cabral and the civil governor of Oporto had been dismissed. A royal proclamation had been issued against the movement, and a majority of the deputies in Lisbon had protested against it. It appears, however, that 22 deputies, among whom were three colonels, commanding regiments in the garrison, had refused to sign the protest. The Duke of Terceira had also signified his disinclination to take any hostile step against the re-establishment of the Charter; and the senators, assembled for the same purpose as the deputies, had broken up without any result, notwithstanding the strong declaration of the Duke of Palmella against the revolt. There were rumours of a change of ministry. The Duke of Palmella and Viscount Sa da Bandeira had been at the palace, and a coalition was talked of, but up to the hour of the mail's leaving nothing positive on the subject was known. A meeting of the general officers in Lisbon had been summoned at the palace, at which they were addressed by the King in a moderate speech, stating that the Queen relied on their obedience, and wished that nothing in the least degree illegal should take place. The Pope's Nuncio had not yet been presented to the Queen, which was attributed to some undue demands on his part.

Germany.—The German papers contain no intelligence of political interest. Private letters of the 28th ult. state that the Germanic Diet was about to take into consideration the affairs of Luxemburg, and more especially the system that it would seem was about to be introduced there for suppressing the German language. This adoption of the French system in a Germanic province, the Diet intended to resist.—The journals of the 4th inst. mention the official announcement in the Baden Chamber of Deputies on that day of the marriage of the Princess Alexandrina, daughter of the Grand Duke, to the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg. The "Augsburg Gazette" informs us that in reply to the protest of the Porte against the establishment of a Protestant bishop at Jerusalem, the Prussian Government had stated that the Porte ought to address itself to England, since it was the English Government that nominated and salaried the bishop, the Prussian Cabinet having only acceded to the matter by supplying a sum of money. This proceeding had been regarded as very unsatisfactory; and it was generally considered that the English and Prussian Governments were about, in this instance, to give up the matter, leaving it to the decision of the Porte. The reply of the English Cabinet, it is added, was anxiously looked for by the Catholic powers. We learn from the same authority that the growing intimacy between Prussia and England becomes daily the subject of increasing interest; and that although the number of resident English in Berlin is not great, a church has lately been erected, in which English service is performed, and which is also attended by many inhabitants of the capital.—We learn from Weimar that in the course of this month a collection is to be made in all the Protestant churches in the Prussian Rhenish provinces, for the purpose of founding at Jerusalem an hospital for poor Protestant travellers, and also for a school. Both these institutions, it is said, are to be connected with the Protestant bishop's see lately established at Jerusalem. Similar collections, it is added, are to be made for the same purpose, by the king's command, in the other provinces of the Prussian monarchy.—On the 1st inst. the Princess Albert was safely delivered of a daughter. The Princess and the infant were doing perfectly well. Prince Albert immediately sent his Aide-de-camp, Major Count Von Westorp, to Belgium, to convey this agreeable news to the King, as soon as his Majesty should land from England. The journals publish the following table of the increase of the population in the capitals of the German states, between 1821 and 1841:—Vienna, from 273,242 to 357,927; Berlin, from 192,217 to 315,541; Munich, from 60,024 to 106,351; Dresden, from 52,000 to 80,989; Hanover, from 24,000 to 29,000; Stutgard, from 27,600 to 42,217; Carlsruhe, from 16,021 to 23,484; Cassel, from 23,692 to 31,349; Darmstadt, from 15,450 to 29,007; and Weimar, from 8,917 to 11,485.

Belgium.—A royal ordonnance has been published fixing at 10,000 men the levy for the militia in 1842, assigning the number to be furnished by each province according to its population. It appears that the entire population of the kingdom is 4,066,347. The royal carriages were sent on the 4th inst. to Ostend, whither the King also proceeded to receive his Majesty the King of Prussia, who arrived about seven on the following morning. The two monarchs afterwards proceeded together to the palace of Lacken.

Holland.—The journals state that the King has suddenly consented to ratify the treaty for the junction of Luxemburg with the German Customs' Union; and that M. de Rochussen carried this ratification to the King of Prussia at London. The following, it adds, are the terms of the ratification:—"The treaty is concluded for a year. If, at the end of that year, the King Grand Duke thinks fit to rescind the engagement, he shall not have the power of making a treaty on another side under a delay of four years from the date of renunciation."

Switzerland.—The journals of the 4th inst. contradict the reported attack on the Convent of the Great St. Bernard by robbers, noticed in our last.

Italy.—"The Diario di Roma" of the 25th ult. announces that the Pope, in the Secret Consistory of the 24th ult., proclaimed the following Cardinals:—Order of Deacons: Mgr. Massimo, Prefect of the Apostolic Palace. Order of Priests: Mgr. Acton and Mgr. Vanniscelli, Vice-Chamberlain and Director-General of the Police. His Holiness also created and proclaimed Cardinals of the Order of Priests, Mgr. Prince Celestin de Schwartzemberg and Mgr. Corsi, Auditor of the Rota. On the same day the five new cardinals received the berretta from the hands of the Pope; and the sacred college, the diplomatic body, the prelacy, the commanders of the civic guard and the troops of the line, and the nobility of Rome, went to offer their congratulations. Cardinal Acton is a younger son of the late Minister at Naples, and is related to one of the oldest families in Shropshire. His eminence was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge; he is the youngest cardinal, and has long lived at Rome with his mother, Lady Acton.

Russia.—Private accounts from St. Petersburgh of the 22nd ult. state that Count Pahlen will not return as Ambassador to Paris, and that the Emperor has resolved for the future to have no more Ambassadors to the European powers, but simply Ministers Plenipotentiary charged with a special mission. These accounts add, that M. de Boutenieff was expected to arrange the difference as to etiquette between the French and Russian Cabinets, which had arisen from the former, and not from the latter, it being denied that Count Pahlen's recal arose from political motives.—The ukase lately issued in St. Petersburgh for the reduction of the army, noticed in our last, the first disarming measure taken in Russia for many years past, has been followed by another ordonnance of the Emperor for the reduction of the church and monastic property of both Catholics and Greeks in the empire, and their union with the domains of the state, in compensation for which the clergy and monks are to have a moderate salary allowed them. The large estates which in the western provinces of the empire, and more particularly in Poland, belong to the clergy and monastic institutions, are in future to belong to the state, and the ecclesiastics, who till now derived their revenues from them, are to be dependent for their support upon the Emperor.

Sweden.—Accounts received from Stockholm of the 24th ult. inform us that the great manufactory of cotton yarn of Messrs. Bergmann and Bohnstedt, in that city, has been destroyed by fire. Considering that several hundred workmen were thereby thrown out of employment, the King immediately called the Council of State, to signify that on this occasion Government would, if necessary, intervene to assist so many sufferers. The Governor of Stockholm was then applied to for information: he, however, declared that one of the owners had assured him that they did not intend to apply for any assistance to Government.

Greece.—Private letters from Athens dated the 20th ult. announce that a change of Ministry was confidently spoken of, and that it was generally asserted that the Greek Ambassador at London would be appointed President of the Council.—A murder had taken place in Athens of a M. Negropont, a merchant, for many years established at Manchester, which caused a great sensation in the city. The circumstances connected with it, however, are not given.

Turkey.—The Overland Mail, which arrived on Monday, brings no intelligence of any interest either from Constantinople or Alexandria. Private letters from the Turkish frontiers of the 22d ult. state that the Servian senate had unanimously resolved to reject the demand made by the Porte for 500,000 piastres indemnity for the expenses incurred for the emigrants. A senator declared in the Chamber, that although grieved that an affair of money should occasion new difficulties between Servia and the Porte, he would rather put himself at the head of the people to combat than yield to so unjust a claim.—Private correspondence from Constantinople, dated the 17th ult., states that a note had been addressed by M. de Bourqueney, the French Ambassador in that capital, to the Porte, the object of which was to impress upon the Turkish Government the necessity for moderation in their negotiations with the Greek Government; to recommend lenient measures towards the Maronites of Syria; and to declare at the same time that any armed demonstration against Tunis would be considered as an act of hostility against France. The answer of the Porte, it is said, was perfectly evasive, every dangerous topic being avoided; but a general disarming of the fleet appears to have been the consequence. Beyrout letters state that the Druses expected that a Turkish Governor would be appointed in Lebanon.

India.—By the overland mail, which arrived in town by express on Monday, we have received intelligence from the several Presidencies of India—from Calcutta to Dec. 22, and Bombay, Jan. 1. The news thus brought, as far as Affghanistan is concerned, is of a disastrous and melancholy character. The following is an outline of the untoward events which have occurred in that part of our Indian possessions since the date of our last intelligence. It will be remembered that we were then informed that, in consequence of certain reductions made in the tribute paid to the Eastern Ghilzie tribes, for keeping open the passes between Cabul and Jellalabad, the people rose and took possession of those passes; and that thereupon Gen. Sale's brigade, which had been under orders for the provinces, was sent out to drive them from their position, and to re-open the communication. This, however, seems to have been an arduous duty, and attended with serious loss on our side. The brigade fought its way to Gundamuck, much harassed by the enemy from the high ground on either side of the passes, and after 18 days, during which our men were almost incessantly engaged, they reached the above place, much reduced and exhausted, and thence, after further annoyances from the enemy, moved upon Jellalabad. Here, though Gen. Sale had afterwards several times been attacked, he had succeeded on every occasion in vanquishing the insurgents; had procured supplies of food; and though badly off for ammunition, there appeared little doubt, according to the last advices, that he would be able to hold out till the relief expected from Peshawar should reach him. In the mean time, whilst Gen. Sale's force was at Gundamuck, on the 2d Nov., a serious insurrection broke out at Cabul, which appears to have been so wholly unexpected, that letters written on the preceding day by the Envoy and Minister speak of affairs being in a prosperous condition, and everything quiet and peaceful in the capital. Sir W. H. Macnaghten himself was about to leave Cabul at the very time of the outbreak, to proceed to Bombay, to assume the governorship of that presidency. No particulars of the attack on the city have been received, and it is therefore not known in what manner, whether by stratagem or regular assault, the insurgents gained possession of it. It seems, however, that the first manifestation of the popular anger consisted in a determined assault on a party of British officers, who were then leaving the Durbar. Sir A. Burnes, his brother, Lieut. C. Burnes, and Lieut. Broadfoot, of the European Regiment, were massacred; and another officer, Lieut. Sturt, of the Engineers, cut down in the very presence of Shah Soojah himself. The whole city was soon up in arms, the bazaars were plundered, the houses of our officers ransacked and their property destroyed, the Treasury pillaged, and other depredations committed in the town, whilst another large party, chiefly Kuzzilbashes, it is said, attacked the British cantonments, situated about two miles from the town. The rebels are said to have declared one of Shah Zemaun's sons king; but whether the outbreak originated in the intrigues of this party, or whether it was a religious movement having for its end the extermination of the British, does not appear to be clearly known. There appears no doubt, however, that the rebellion was of a very serious character, for the whole population were up in arms, and the British troops being divided—a portion of them in the cantonments, a portion of them in the Balah Hissar—and the enemy holding the town, which lies between these two positions, our forces could make but little stand against the insurgents. The rebellion, at the date of the last advices received from Cabul—for, although the communications generally have been interrupted, one or two Cossids had made good their way to Peshawar—had raged during 17 days, but the force of it was still unbroken. The British troops were weak, and the enemy very numerous. Several engagements had taken place, and our troops had distinguished themselves on various occasions, but to little purpose. It seems that the enemy, unfortunately, at an early stage, got possession of the Commissariat godowns; for although two horse artillery guns had been sent to their defence, the ammunition had failed, and the stores were captured. Two of the Shah's guns were also taken by the enemy, and turned against our troops, and one of our magazines destroyed. On the 18th Nov., the date of the latest intelligence, the insurrection, in spite of a partial victory achieved by the British a few days before, was at its height, and, though there seemed at one time some little hope of the Ghilzie portion of the confederacy being brought over, affairs were still wearing a very serious aspect. The rebellion had not been confined to this movement at Cabul, but had spread into the Kohistan, where a detachment of Goorkhas, stationed at Cherekair, have been cut up, and two officers, Lieutenants Wheeler and Maule, murdered by the enemy. A party of invalids who were proceeding from Ghuznie, under the command of Capt. Woodburn, have also been massacred, with their leader; and Ghuznie itself, which is fortunately strongly garrisoned and well provisioned, is reported to be in a state of siege. Reinforcements were stated to be badly wanted, and no offensive movement could be undertaken without them. When these, however, could reach, it was impossible to say, as the regiments which had left Candahar had only made three marches. The snow was some feet deep on the ground in all the higher parts, while the whole country was up in arms and every tenable post manned by hundreds of the enemy. The accounts which we have received of this serious insurrection are confused and unconnected; but there appears to be no reason to doubt the truth of the above statement of facts; and up to the latest advices, the general position of affairs in this territory, so recently subjected to British sway, excited great and general anxiety for further information.—The intelligence from the other parts of India is on the whole satisfactory. Tharawaddy still remained peaceably at Rangoon, superintending the fortification of a new town which his workmen had built, and constructing a flotilla of gun-boats. A plenipotentiary had arrived at Moulmein from Rangoon, to assure the British authorities that the King had no warlike designs.

China.—The intelligence received by the overland mail from China is important, and continues to be satisfactory. The dates of our accounts are from Ningpoo to the 20th Oct., from Chusan to the 25th of that month, from Amoy to the 5th Nov., and from Macao to the 15th Nov. The expedition had sailed northwards from Amoy on the 1st Sept., and on the 1st of the ensuing month, Chusan, which had been very strongly fortified by the Chinese, was re-occupied without any serious opposition, and Ningpoo, a city described as two thirds the size of Canton, surrendered immediately afterwards without resistance. The loss of the Chinese, both at Chusan and Chinhae, is stated to have been considerable; that of the British very small, considering the extensive nature of the operations, and the determined opposition offered. Large collections of ordnance, matchlocks, swords, and other weapons of war, and great quantities of ammunition, were captured, together with the whole of the Government stores of grain. The utmost tranquillity prevailed at Amoy; but at Canton, although the trade was proceeding quietly, an impression seemed to prevail that further hostile measures would be necessary, and the conditions on which business was carried on were unfavourable to the British merchants. Hong Kong had been pronounced by a medical committee as "utterly unfit for the residence of English troops." A Canton paper states that expectations had been entertained by the English authorities, that the Chinese Government was about to make some overtures. None, however, had, at the latest date, been made; and it was then believed that the Plenipotentiary, finding that the demonstrations already made had not led to any terms of accommodation, had applied for further reinforcements, with the view of proceeding next season to Teensin and Peking; and the general impression appeared to be, that until the Court becomes alarmed from the prosecution of hostilities in the neighbourhood of the capital itself, there can be little hope of any amicable settlement.

Persia.—From the Bombay papers, brought by the Overland Mail, we learn that the Schah having conceded all the demands made by Sir J. M'Neil, preliminary to the restoration of friendly relations between Persia and Great Britain, it had been resolved by the Indian Government immediately to evacuate the island of Karrack; and it is added that a steam-frigate and other vessels were immediately to proceed to the Persian Gulf to convey the troops to Bombay.

United States.—By the packet ship Southerner, which arrived at Liverpool on Sunday night, we have papers from New York to the 13th ult. A violent debate on the question of the Creole had taken place in Congress on the 10th ult., in which Mr. Calhoun proposed a resolution, calling for information in regard to the case of murder and mutiny on board that vessel, and asking what steps the Executive had taken in reference to the transaction, having for its object the punishment of the guilty, the redress of the wrong done to American citizens, and the insult offered to the American flag. On the 11th the resolution was taken up for consideration. Some debate having arisen on the proposal of an amendment to substitute "persons" for "slaves," Mr. Calhoun condemned publications which had applauded and justified the mutiny and murder, the tendency and object of which, he said, were to fortify the pretensions of Great Britain in hostility to the rights of the United States. He warned the South to awaken from their lethargy, and to guard against combinations ever menacing their institutions. Several gentlemen having delivered their sentiments on the subject, Mr. Clay rose to deliver his. He had, he said, witnessed the occurrence on board the Creole with deep regret, because it added infinitely to existing difficulties with Great Britain. A case had occurred, in which by mutiny and murder a vessel was thrown in the power of Great Britain—were they to give up the murderers, or to indemnify the United States or not? If not, then Americans were denied the freedom of their own coasting trade, and no vessels could sail from one port to another in the Southern Atlantic border without incurring the risk of seizure. He hoped that Great Britain would see the necessity of doing America justice in this case. Mr. Calhoun's resolution was adopted unanimously. —The latest advices from Washington state, that the Bankrupt Act would not be repealed "at present." A draught, drawn by Mr. Everett, the American Minister at the Court of St. James's, for 12,000 dollars, negotiated in London, had been protested at Washington for non-payment, the department having nothing to offer but treasury notes, and not feeling at liberty to pay them except at par. Resolutions were before the Legislature of the State of New York strongly condemning the doctrine of repudiation of debts, as sanctioned and acted upon by several States. The Legislature of Pennsylvania had also agreed to resolutions strongly condemnatory of the repudiation doctrine.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Saturday.—Their lordships assembled at half-past eleven for the purpose of going up with the address to her Majesty. The Lord Chancellor took his seat upon the woolsack in his state robes; and those of the Peers who are officers or members of yeomanry corps wore their uniforms. At a quarter past twelve the names of the Peers were called over by Mr. Pulman, the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, and their lordships proceeded in state to Buckingham Palace.

Monday.—The Marquis of Normanby, with a view, he said, to redeem the pledge he gave last year, moved for leave to bring in two Bills—one for regulating buildings, and the other for the improvement of boroughs. Both Bills were respectively read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Thursday.

The Lord Chancellor read her Majesty's answer to their lordships' address, which was in the following words:—"My Lords—this affectionate and loyal address gives me the purest satisfaction. I thank you for it sincerely, as well for your congratulations on the birth of the Prince my son, as for the regard which you express on this occasion for my person and Government. My wish is, and ever will be, to promote the prosperity and happiness of my faithful people."

Lord Colville then read Prince Albert's reply to the address from the House:—"My Lords—This instance of your kind attention to me, and your loyal affection to the Queen, calls for my hearty thanks. The happiness and prosperity of this great kingdom, to which this event more closely unites me, will always have my earnest wishes and my earnest prayer." It was ordered that both answers be entered on the minutes.

The Duke of Wellington suggested to Lord Monteagle the propriety of postponing the motion of which he had given notice, on the subject of the late Exchequer bill fraud, until the result of the inquiries already instituted should be in the hands of noble Lords. His Grace said that it would also be advisable to see what course might be taken in the other House of Parliament, to which the cognisance of such matters especially belonged.

Lord Monteagle observed that his motion stood for the 17th, and not the 7th; and that he would be determined in bringing it on upon the former day or not by what might be suggested by the noble Duke. His only object had been to submit the question as early as possible to the consideration of their lordships.

In answer to questions by the Marquis of Clanricarde,

The Duke of Wellington stated that a Bill was forthwith to be brought into the House of Commons to remedy the inconveniences resulting from the late decision of the Judges in Ireland, relating to the marriages between Episcopalians and Presbyterians. Whether the measure should be prospective or not was still under the consideration of Government.

Tuesday.—Viscount Duncannon moved for certain returns relative to the appointments and removals of stipendiary magistrates in Ireland.

The Marquis of Normanby moved for a return of the names of all magistrates of boroughs in Great Britain on the 1st Feb., 1841, and the names and dates of all subsequently appointed.

The Appropriation Act Amendment Bill was brought up from the Commons, and, on the motion of the Duke of Wellington, read a first time. The House was then occupied for some time with a conversation upon some Anti-Corn-law petitions, presented by Lord Brougham, Lord Melbourne, and the Marquis of Lansdowne; but there was no novelty in the topics introduced.

Lord Monteagle moved for copies of the appointments of Mr. Percival and Mr. Eden as Assistant-Comptrollers of the Exchequer Bill Office.

Lord Clifford (of Chudleigh) put some questions to the President of the Board of Control in reference to Portuguese missionaries in India. Lord Fitzgerald promised an answer as as soon as he should have carefully read the despatches that had that day reached him.

Thursday.—The Marquis of Normanby moved the second reading of the Borough Improvement Bill. He stated, that having more leisure now than when in office, he had taken the opportunity of personally inspecting some of the most densely-crowded and poorest districts of the metropolis; and he would ask such noble Lords as opposed his measure for improving such districts, to visit those places themselves, and form their own judgments. The noble Lord said he had visited crowded districts in Whitechapel and Bethnal Green; and that in the latter there were 75,000 persons living in all degrees of wretchedness, 50,000 of whom resided where there was no drainage of any kind.

The Marquis of Salisbury, while admitting the necessity of some measure to promote better drainage, was disposed to oppose this measure, as he thought it would have a tendency to increase the cost of buildings in poor vicinities, and thereby to raise rents. In Manchester, he said, no fewer than 15,000 persons lived in cellars; and, as one of the provisions of the bill went to abolish the use of these places as human habitations, what was to become of these 15,000 individuals?

The Duke of Wellington said that having supported the Bill before, he should feel it his duty to support it on the present occasion. The bill was then read a second time, without a division. Several petitions were presented, after which the Duke of Wellington moved the second reading of the Appropriation Acts Amendment Bill. Two Appropriation Acts, he said, were necessarily passed in the year 1841, in consequence of which some little confusion had occurred, and the third object of this bill was to save expense, and make one account instead of two. After some observations from Lord Monteagle, the bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed on Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday.—The Speaker took the chair soon after twelve, when Lord Stanley, who, like the other ministers present, wore the usual official uniform, appeared at the bar, and informed the House that as one of the privy councillors who had attended her Majesty, he was commanded to state that the Queen would be pleased to receive the address of the House at one o'clock. The Speaker, followed by the members present, then proceeded in procession to Buckingham-palace.

Monday.—A great many petitions were presented, and notices of motions given; after which the Speaker read the following answer by her Majesty to the address presented by the House:—"Gentlemen—I return you my most hearty thanks for your dutiful and affectionate address. Your congratulations upon the birth of the Prince of Wales are cordially received by me as a proof of your loyal attachment to my person and House. The happiness of my people is the first object of my care, and you may rely on my co-operation in every measure for the promotion of their welfare."

Lord Lincoln then appeared at the bar, and read Prince Albert's reply to the congratulatory address of the House. It ran thus:—"Gentlemen—I return you my warmest thanks for this gratifying instance of your attention to me and of your duty to the Queen. I thank you for your cordial congratulation on the birth of our son, and I beg to assure you that the prosperity of my country is the first object of my wishes."

Mr. S. Wortley asked what was the course intended by Government to be pursued in reference to the Poor-law and to labourers in factories?—Sir J. Graham said that Ministers meant to propose the renewal of the Poor-law Act, with such alterations and amendments as they might think necessary and prudent; and that a measure, originally proposed by Mr. Fox Maule, would be introduced for the purpose of amending the law regulating the employment in factories of young children between the ages of nine and thirteen.

In reply to a question by Capt. Pechell, Sir R. Peel said he must decline entering into any details on the subject of the proposed Bill relating to Ecclesiastical Courts.—To an inquiry by Mr. J. O'Connell, Lord Eliot replied that he feared some evil had arisen from the system pursued in Ireland, of affording support and protection to witnesses in criminal cases; but when the difficulty of procuring evidence in such cases was considered, he saw little chance of being able to forego the existing practice. He would, however, give his most anxious attention to the subject.—Mr. C. Buller inquired what were the intentions of Government with respect to the judicial department of the Privy Council.—Sir R. Peel replied, that it was not the intention of Government to propose the appointment of a new judicial officer. It was hoped that the Vice-Chancellors might be able to devote more of their time to assisting in the judicial department of the Privy Council, and that, with the present system, the accumulation of arrears might be diminished.

In answer to a question by Mr. Hawes, Sir R. Inglis stated that it was his intention to call attention to the question of church extension in the course of the present session. Several other unimportant questions were asked and answered, after which Mr. Wallace, pursuant to notice, proceeded to call attention to the resolution of the House prohibiting debate on the presentation of petitions. The hon. Member concluded his speech by moving that the resolution in question be rescinded. —Sir R. Inglis showed the physical impossibility of doing anything else but discuss petitions, if discussion were again permitted, as the number of petitions during the last two years had averaged 17,000.—Mr. Roebuck spoke in favour of the motion, as consistent with ancient practice; and Mr. Brotherton opposed it, on the ground taken by Sir R. Inglis. Mr. O'Connell thought the subject was a proper one for the consideration of a committee.—Sir R. Peel could see no alternative between a relaxation and an adherence to the rule. The practice of discussion on the presentation of petitions, instead of being an ancient one, as contended by Mr. Roebuck, was of comparatively modern date, and he believed it to be the opinion of the country that the time of the House was too much occupied in mere debating, to the prevention of the progress of legislative business.—Mr. Wakley praised the conduct of the House of Lords in respect to petitions, as contrasted with that of the House of Commons.—After a few remarks from Sir W. James and Sir V. Blake, the House divided, and Mr. Wallace's motion was rejected by 237 to 50. The only other matter of public importance was the introduction of Mr. E. Tennent's bill respecting copyright in works of design. The House having resolved into a committee, leave was given to bring in the bill, after a few remarks from Dr. Bowring and Mr. Mark Philips.

Tuesday.—After the House had gone through some business of minor importance, Lord Palmerston inquired of Sir R. Peel whether the treaty of the Five Powers for the suppression of the Slave Trade had undergone any material alterations, and whether any of the ratifications had been exchanged? Sir R. Peel answered both questions in the negative, and said that the time for the exchange of the ratifications would not expire until the 20th.

Sir R. Peel, on a question from Mr. Berkeley, declared his intention of making a financial statement as soon as the most immediately urgent votes of supply should have been taken. This postponement was with reference not at all to his own personal convenience, but solely to the public interest.

Lord Stanley obtained leave to introduce a bill for altering the distribution of the ecclesiastical establishments in the West Indies, where the circumstances of the last few years, he said, had much increased the demand for spiritual instruction. The Bishop of Barbadoes, who had now served sixteen years, had claimed the benefit of the act, of being allowed to retire on a pension; and it was now proposed to divide the diocese of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands into three dioceses, and so to re-distribute the sums now allotted to the bishops and archdeacons, &c., that without any additional expense to the country, the great object of more effective ecclesiastical supervision would be obtained.

The House having resolved itself into committee on colonial import duties, Mr. Gladstone stated that the measure he had to introduce was substantially the same with that which had last year been proposed by Mr. Labouchere, and generally welcomed. He did not, however, regret that Mr. Labouchere's measure had been unsuccessful, because it gave the colonists time to prepare for changes which, they must now be aware, were generally sanctioned by Parliament. In adopting the principles laid down by Mr. Labouchere, he was not aware that any changes which might have been made in the details, as adopted by the present Government, would have any other effect than that of extending the application of those principles. After dwelling on the importance and necessity of the change proposed to be made, Mr. Gladstone read at length the series of resolutions, repealing the whole duties, and establishing the proposed new ones; and then read the schedules of duties, as divided into classes, with the different rates proposed to be levied.

Mr. Labouchere expressed his satisfaction at the measure of Government, admitting that the alterations it had undergone since he himself had brought it forward last year were improvements. After the advantages bestowed on the East Indies, it was but common justice to give this relief to the West. He felt, too, that this measure greatly advanced another object of the late Ministers—the reform of the duties levied in this country on colonial produce, especially sugar and coffee. If the present scheme were resisted, he would gladly aid in combating any opposition to it.—Mr. G. Palmer desired to reserve his opinion.

Lord J. Russell objected only to that part of the plan which went to introduce a duty upon corn imported from the United States into the Canadas. The consequence, he thought, would be the formation of a Canadian free-trade party, which it would be difficult to deal with. As to the rest, he was glad to see the assent of the present Ministers to the policy of their predecessors.

Sir R. Peel desired that no premature inferences as to the commercial policy of Ministers might be drawn from their adoption of this measure, which they were as fully prepared to support last year as now. After some further conversation the resolutions were agreed to, and the House resumed.

Mr. Gladstone then moved for leave to bring in a bill for the regulation of railways. He did not, he said, propose to license the drivers, a class of officers which of late had much improved; but he would ask for a grant of power to the Board of Trade to postpone the opening of railways not sufficiently prepared—to enforce the production of returns of accidents—to close the gates on roads crossed by railways—to refer certain classes of disputes—to check branch communications by individuals—and to take land for widening embankments.—The provisions of the measure were discussed by several Members. Sir R. Peel disapproved of any minute interference by Government. It would, he thought, relax the caution of the companies, who would then feel the responsibility to be removed from themselves.—Mr. Labouchere concurred in the general principle of non-interference; and leave was then given to introduce the bill.

Mr. Wallace moved, pursuant to notice, that an address be presented to the Queen, praying her Majesty to institute an inquiry into the nature and extent of the destitution existing in Paisley and its neighbourhood.

Sir J. Graham deeply lamented the distress in Paisley, which, he was sorry to say, had not been at all exaggerated; but, at the same time, he hoped the present motion might be withdrawn, as tending to excite hopes that could not by possibility be realised. If it were persisted in, he should be obliged, however reluctantly, to give it his opposition. After a debate of some length, in the course of which Lord Stanley stated that no general plan of emigration was contemplated by Government, Mr. Wallace consented to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Godson requested leave to bring in a bill for the protection of copyright, which was granted after a few words from Mr. Wakley.

Leave was given to the Attorney-General to introduce two bills—one for amending the Municipal Regulation Act, which subjects corporation lessees to penalties on becoming Common Councilmen; the other, for allowing a writ of error in cases of *mandamus*.

Upon the motion of Sir G. Clerk, the House went into Committee of Supply. An irregular discussion followed, introduced by Mr. Wakley, on the subject of the framing of Royal speeches; after which the resolution, that a supply be granted to her Majesty, was agreed to. The House having resumed, the report of the committee was brought up, and ordered to be read on Wednesday.

Wednesday.—The House presented an animated appearance from the time of the Speaker's taking the chair, there being a very full attendance of Members, and the galleries appropriated to the use of strangers being crowded with persons anxious to hear the proposed plan of Government respecting the Corn-laws. After the presentation of a great number of petitions on this subject, and the transaction of some unimportant business, Sir R. Peel rose at 5 o'clock, amidst the most profound silence, to bring forward, according to notice, the Ministerial plan for altering the Corn-laws; and the Speaker having left the chair, the House resolved itself into committee under the presidency of Mr. Greene. Sir R. Peel's statement occupied nearly three hours in delivery: after some preliminary observations as to the paramount importance of the subject, and the spirit and temper with which it should be entered on, and after admitting the existing distresses throughout the country, he disclaimed the hope of effecting for the present any material mitigation of them. Nor were they, he said, in his judgment at all attributable to the working of the Corn-laws. Still he saw no reason to despair of the resources of the country. They had been depressed of late by a variety of concurrent but temporary causes; by the excessive credits afforded from joint-stock banks, whose directors were connected with the manufacturing interests, and the consequent increase of buildings and other establishments for manufacturing purposes; by the derangement of the monetary affairs of the United States; by the interruption of our amicable relations with China; and by the uncertain state of European politics, under the late alarms of war. But, whatever might be the extension of our foreign commerce, there might, and often would be found, co-existing with general prosperity severe distress in particular districts. A new invention in machinery might at any time displace the labour of hundreds of hands, as in the case of the hand-loom weavers. This hard condition was inseparable from the state of a manufacturing country; and the existence of great privation and suffering in particular quarters was therefore no impeachment of any commercial system, and formed no reason for any attempt to check the improvement of that mechanical power which had proved so important a source of strength to this country. There was, he said, too great a tendency to despond on any temporary check to commercial advance—on any decline of one year's commerce as compared with that of the year immediately preceding. But alternations of prosperity and depression had occurred in all periods of our commercial history. The right hon. Baronet then entered into some statistical accounts showing the variation in the exports of the country for several years past, and said that from the evidence he had procured on the subject, he could not charge the Corn-laws with the present depression of trade. With respect to these laws there were various opinions. One party, he believed a small one, was adverse to all change. Others would hear of no change, but a total repeal, making their comparisons between the cheapness of food in this and some other countries. The true question, however, he thought, was not what might be the price of food in any country, but what was the command which its people possessed of the necessaries and enjoyments of life. He then proceeded to show, from the evidence given by Dr. Bowring before the committee on import duties, that the English consume, per head, very much more of all the necessaries of life (the only items at all excepted being butter and tobacco) than the inhabitants of Prussia, where grain scarcely exceeds half the English price. In Belgium, also, though corn was cheaper than in England, he showed by statistical details that the working man had less command over the enjoyments of life than here. He was persuaded that a total repeal of the Corn-laws, instead of mitigating the present distress, would superadd to it severe disappointment. Another portion of the house, he said, desired, not a total repeal, but a fixed duty. He had anxiously reconsidered the subject, and had he come to a conclusion that his former objections to a fixed duty were ill-founded, he hoped he should not have wanted the moral courage to change his course. But he did not think it possible to devise such a fixed duty for average years as would suit every year. He was not prepared to admit that this country could not raise a sufficient supply for her own population. He should therefore propose, in conformity with the principle of the existing law, a variable duty, rising and falling inversely as the price of corn in the home market. To the present scale there were these objections: that it was injurious to the consumer, by keeping up prices; to the agriculturists, by inducing them to withhold their corn until they were at last defeated by the low duty; to the revenue, because it was thus at the low duty that the chief part of the importation came in; and to the dealer, whose arrangements were defeated by the suddenness of the fluctuations. Much injury, too, was sustained by the farmers (especially in the north of England, where the harvests are late) from the season of the year at which the foreign corn was poured in. This happened chiefly about September, just as the farmer was thrashing out his corn to meet his rent. There was much difficulty, however, in making an alteration in the duties upon the principle of just protection, the adequacy of any given protection depending much upon varying circumstances. For the last three years the average price of wheat had been 56*s.* 11*d.*, a higher price than any one would wish to see continued. He believed that from 54*s.* to 58*s.* would be a fair range for the oscillation of prices, leaving an average of 56*s.* Government would now propose a maximum duty of 20*s.* when the price should be under 51*s.*; a duty of 19*s.* when the price should reach 51*s.*; a stationary duty of 18*s.* at the prices of 52*s.*, 53*s.*, and 54*s.*; then a fall of one shilling for every shilling of advance in price up to 66*s.*; and then a stationary duty of 6*s.* at the prices of 66*s.*, 67*s.*, and 68*s.*; at the price of 69*s.*, a duty of 5*s.*, and a further fall of one shilling for each shilling of advance in price up to 74*s.*, at which point the duty should wholly cease. This scale would remove the temptation to fraudulent combinations for the fabrication of averages. He should also propose that the averages continue to be taken as at present, but that the range be widened, by adding other towns in England and Wales to the 150 from which returns are now obtained; and that the collecting of the returns should devolve on the officers of excise in the respective towns. Upon this alteration in the sliding scale he should chiefly rely for checking the unjust tampering with the averages, by removing the temptation for so doing. Sir R. Peel then explained the detail of the duties intended to affect other kinds of grain, and proceeded to observe that the proposed reductions of duty on these as well as on wheat, though very considerable, were not greater than he deemed compatible with that just protection to the agricultural interests, which he still proposed to retain, not for the sake of any particular class, but for the general welfare of all classes. It was fitting to impose such a restriction on the importation of foreign corn as would countervail any especial burdens borne by the agriculturist; and it was legitimate to pay some small tax upon produce, for the purpose of insuring a home growth, and guarding against a total dependence on foreign supply; since it was only in years of scarcity that the country ought to look for assistance from foreign countries. This, then, was the proposal of Government; and it was made at a time when there was no alarming amount of foreign corn available to the supply of this country, and when, notwithstanding some attempts to create excitement, there was a general disposition to view with calmness and moderation a proposal for adjustment.

Lord J. Russell desired to have a list of the towns from which it was proposed to take the averages; which list Sir R. Peel promised to lay before the House on Friday.—Mr. Cobden, in a few sentences, denounced the plan as a measure contrived for the benefit of the landed aristocracy; after which the chairman reported progress.

Thursday.—Earl Jermyn appeared at the bar, and acquainted the House that her Majesty had given directions that the estimates and returns named in the address voted by the House should be prepared, and presented with as little delay as possible.

In reply to a question from Mr. Shaw relating to railroads in Ireland, Lord Eliot said that certain plans had been submitted to Government, but they had not determined upon any one. He also stated, as his own impression, that Government would not be disposed to sanction any outlay of the public money for such a purpose, or be responsible for any amount that might be so applied.

In reply to a question from Lord J. Russell, Lord Eliot said that the number of stipendiary magistrates reduced in Ireland was eight.—Lord J. Russell gave notice that on Monday he should move a resolution that in any contemplated alteration of the Corn-laws it would be unadvisable to adopt the principle of a sliding scale.—Mr. Villiers gave notice that he should take the sense of the House as to the propriety of the imposition of any duty whatever on the importation of corn or food.

Sir R. Peel said that with respect to the relations existing between the State of Texas and this country, he had now to say that of the three treaties—the treaty of commerce, the treaty of debt, and the treaty referring to slavery—two of them had received the sanction of the senate of Texas, but the treaty respecting the slave trade, not having arrived before the senate had broken up, it had not received its sanction; and, therefore, neither of the treaties had been ratified, as it was desirable they should be ratified simultaneously.

On the motion of Dr. Bowring, it was ordered that copies be laid before the House of all communications addressed from Bolton to the Home-office, during the late recess, on the subject of the report of Mr. Mott, who had been sent down last autumn specially to investigate the extent of distress in that town.—Lord J. Manners, having personally visited Bolton, and witnessed the condition of the inhabitants, bore testimony to the fact of the distressed condition of the people, and hoped that some measure of relief would be devised.

Mr. Brotherton brought forward his motion, that no opposed business be discussed in the House after twelve o'clock at night, unless a hundred members were present.—The motion was opposed by Sir R. Peel, and negatived on a division by a majority of 200 to 26.—Mr. Ewart asked whether it was the intention of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to throw open Richmond and Kew Parks to the public.—The Earl of Lincoln replied that there was no intention of making any alteration with regard to those parks.

Several returns relating to the public expenditure were ordered, on the motion of Mr. W. Williams.

Lord J. Russell moved for copies of the letters accompanying the resignations of the late Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland and the late Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland. An impression, he said, prevailed that they had withheld their resignations until the political party to which they were attached had come into power; and as such an idea was calculated to diminish the respect due to the independence and integrity of the bench, he wished to have it set at rest by the production of the correspondence.—Sir J. Graham, in resisting the motion, attacked the conduct of the late Whig ministry, and accused them of having tampered with the judges both in Scotland and in Ireland, by entering into negotiations to effect the retirement of particular individuals. He alluded particularly to the cases of Lord Corehouse and Lord Plunkett.—Sir F. Maule supported, and the Lord Advocate opposed the motion.

Mr. O'Connell, who had been appealed to by Sir J. Graham, for his testimony to the merits of Lord Chief Justice Bushe, declared that he considered him to have been amongst the foremost men at the Irish bar—an admirable orator, an excellent lawyer, and an accomplished gentleman. But he had become the mere wreck of what he was; and he thought there was no doubt that he had lingered on the bench when incapacitated for his duties, until his political friends came into power. Lord J. Russell, he considered, was quite justified in bringing forward his motion on the ground of constitutional jealousy, and care for the integrity and independence of the bench.—Mr. Shaw said that Lord Chief Justice Bushe, after the summer circuit of last year, when for the first time he felt himself unequal to his duties, had declared his intention to take his seat for the last time in the then next term, without reference to what might be the political character of the Government then to hold office. If report spoke true, it was by the late ministry that overtures were made, not only to Lord Plunkett but to Lord Chief Justice Bushe himself, and to Judge Johnston. And certainly under no Government had there been such a clearance of public offices.

Mr. Wakley said, that in looking over the list of notices, he had marked this particular notice of Lord J. Russell's with the word "suicide," thinking he himself might be wanted as coroner. He trusted that in the future appointments to the bench the politics of the candidates would not be the consideration.

Sir R. Peel was glad to have the opportunity of justifying his own conduct as to judicial appointments. He had placed Mr. Cranstoun on the bench in Scotland without reference to political claims. The appointment of Mr. Cresswell to the English bench had been universally approved. When two Vice-Chancellors were to be appointed, the first offer had been made to Lord Cottenham. That noble Lord was not to be blamed for declining the office in his particular position; but at least Government had shown itself anxious not to forego the chance of obtaining his valuable services for the Court of Chancery. The present ministers had neither solicited Lord Chief Justice Bushe's resignation of his office since their own accession, nor his retention of it under the Government preceding. Equally pure had been the arrangements for the retirement of Lord President Hope, and for the appointment of his son as his successor. The right hon. Baronet proceeded to say that Mr. Wakley had stated that when he came to the notice of the noble Lord, he marked the word "suicide" against it. Notwithstanding all the horror which the crime of suicide was calculated to inspire, there were sometimes circumstances connected with it, such as those in the case of Curtius, which in some measure entitled it to sympathy, when it was committed with a view to promote great public interests. To that species of sympathy, and to all the praise which such conduct was calculated to excite, the noble Lord who brought forward the present motion was entitled. The noble Lord, in his zealous and anxious desire to support the constitutional appointment of the judges, having failed to establish a case against others, with an heroic devotion seldom paralleled, sacrificed himself by the exposure which he made of the practices of his own party.

Lord J. Russell, in reply, contended that both the retired judges had been conscious of their infirmities long before their resignations. He defended the arrangement for the secession of Lord Plunkett, who, he thought, had held his office too long, and reminded the House that the succeeding Chancellor, Lord Campbell, had agreed to take that office without a pension. He could not but retain his opinion, that the resignations in this instance had been managed for the purpose of favouring a particular party.—The House then divided, and the motion was negatived by a majority of 148 to 75.

Friday.—Mr. Christopher gave notice that he intended to propose a higher scale of duty on foreign corn than that of Government, and Lord J. Russell stated the exact terms of his motion for Monday. Mr. Fox Maule moved for a return specifying in what jury cases the Lord President had presided, and in what cases other judges had performed his duties. On a division, it was negatived by a majority of 26.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed at 89⅛ to ¼; the price for the account, 89¼ to ⅜; Three per Cents. Reduced, 89⅝; New Three and a Half per Cents. 98½; India Stock, 244 to 245; Bank Stock, 168.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Metropolitan Improvements.—It is said to be in contemplation to widen and improve the streets and lanes in the neighbourhood of Shadwell and Wapping on the completion of the Thames Tunnel, which may be soon expected. It seems that the approaches to the Tunnel on the north side are narrow and inconvenient; the streets being often obstructed and rendered impassable by the carts and waggons proceeding to and from the wharfs and dock warehouses; and it is thought that when the thoroughfare under the Thames is opened, there will be a great increase of vehicles and passengers, and consequently a greater necessity for widening the narrow streets in the neighbourhood, particularly the great thoroughfares, High-street, Shadwell, and High-street, Wapping; in the latter of which there is only room in many places for one vehicle to pass.—An order has recently been issued by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for the formation of a gravel footpath across Hyde Park, extending from the gate opening into the Bayswater-road, by Albany-street to Apsley House. This is expected to be a great accommodation to the inhabitants living in that part of the town, in the vicinity of St. John's Church, Paddington, which has become within the last few years greatly populated. The path is to be nine feet in width, and a large quantity of gravel is already lying along the whole line across the park, ready to be formed into the road in question.

Public Meetings.—A public meeting has been held at Lambeth, consisting principally of tradesmen, for the purpose of presenting a silver snuff-box to Mr. Allen, the superintendent of the works at the new Houses of Parliament. Mr. Downey, lighterman, was called to the chair, and stated that the testimonial of respect which they had met to present to Mr. Allen was not given from interested motives, such as being connected with the firm of Grissell and Peto, which they were not; but was given as a mark of respect for the integrity and firmness displayed by him during the protracted strike of the masons.—On Wednesday the Committee of Merchants and Bankers, appointed to consider the best means of testifying the public feeling towards the proprietors and conductors of "The Times," for their conduct in the case of Bogle *v.* Lawson, assembled at the Mansion-house to adopt resolutions with respect to the disposal of the money subscribed. The Lord Mayor in the chair. Mr. Hughes, the hon. secretary, reported the amount of subscriptions to the present time to be 2,612*l.* 14*s.* Several letters were read, among which was one from Mr. Ashurst, the solicitor employed by the Committee, declining any pecuniary recompense for his services. After several plans for the disposal of the funds in hand had been suggested, and after a long and desultory conversation, the following resolutions were ultimately adopted: "1. That, with the permission of the Gresham Committee, a tablet, not exceeding 100 guineas in value, with a suitable inscription, be placed in the Royal Exchange; and that a similar tablet, not exceeding 50 guineas in value, be placed in some conspicuous part of 'The Times' printing establishment. 2. That the surplus of the fund raised be invested in Government securities, in the names of the following trustees: the Lord Mayor, the Bishop of London, the Governor of the Bank of England, and the Chamberlain of London, all for the time being, the dividends to be applied to the support of two scholarships, to be called 'The Times Scholarships.' 3. That 'The Times' scholarships be established in connexion with Christ's Hospital and the City of London School, for the benefit of pupils proceeding from those institutions respectively to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. 4. That Christ's Hospital and the City of London School be required to place in their respective institutions a tablet commemorative of the establishment of such scholarships."

Anti-Corn-law Conference.—On Wednesday, the delegates of the Anti-Corn-law Conference, at present assembled in London, collected in a body, to the number of 600, and walked in procession to the House of Commons; only 100, however, succeeded in gaining admittance. Those who had gained admission waited till the close of Sir R. Peel's speech, and then adjourned to Brown's Coffee-house, where after a long deliberation they came to the conclusion that they ought to express their opinion as follows:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the measure just announced by her Majesty's Government, on the subject of the Corn-laws, so far from holding out the slightest prospect of any relief of the distress of the country, is an insult to a patient and suffering people; and the deputies view such a proposal as an indication that the landed aristocracy of this country are destitute of all sympathy for the poor, and are resolved, if permitted by an outraged people, to persist in a course of selfish policy, which will involve the destruction of every interest in the country." This resolution was adopted unanimously. The meeting then adjourned, and re-assembled at nine in the evening, when the deputies again took into consideration the course which should be pursued in the present state of the question, and unanimously adopted a variety of resolutions, again recording their emphatic condemnation of the proposition of Government on the subject of the Corn-laws, that evening announced in the House of Commons, and their solemn protest against it as "a total denial of the just demand of the people of this country, and as evincing a determination to perpetuate an oppressive and unrighteous system, together with all the essential evils which have hitherto resulted from the operation of the existing Corn-laws." Resolutions were also passed, calling on all the Anti-Corn-law associations throughout the Kingdom "to take measures for expressing, without delay, in every constitutional manner, their hostility to the proposed measure, and their fixed and unalterable determination not to relax in their exertions until a measure of complete justice is obtained."

British Museum.—On Saturday, a young man was examined before one of the magistrates, charged by Sir Henry Ellis with stealing a valuable book, from the library of the British Museum. It appeared that on the previous day the prisoner entered the reading-room, with a regular order, and after consulting the catalogue, requested an inspection of Garrick's Collection of Old Plays of the year 1605, valued at 200 guineas, which was handed to him by one of the assistant librarians. Shortly afterwards the young man and the book were missed; and a messenger was despatched to his lodgings, where it was ascertained that he was an articled clerk to a firm in Essex-street, Strand, in whose chambers he was found with the book, which he was then reading. He at once gave it up without hesitation, and expressed his willingness to go before Sir H. Ellis, who, notwithstanding the prisoner's explanation satisfied him that he had no felonious intention, considered it his duty to refer the matter to a magistrate. The prisoner declared that he had taken the book through ignorance of the rules of the institution; and several respectable witnesses, who appeared in his behalf, were of that opinion. The magistrate discharged the prisoner, but told him he had had a narrow escape. A person, he said, was at present undergoing an imprisonment of twelve months for a similar offence. The magistrate added that an application ought to be made to Parliament about the British Museum, and he hoped that a clause would be introduced into the Act, making it a highly penal offence against any one removing from the institution property so valuable. Sir Henry said he should certainly draw the attention of the Legislature to so important a subject, and he trusted the present inquiry would have its effect on all visitors to the Museum.

Thames Tunnel.—It is said that the contract for the erection of the circular staircases for foot passengers in the Thames tunnel, and also the carriage-ways, has been taken, and will be commenced forthwith. The labours of Sir Isambard Brunel, as regards the tunnel itself, are completed; the key brick of the last inch on the Middlesex side was inserted by the King of Prussia, on his Majesty's visit last week, and the workmen have for the last month passed under the river from Rotherhithe to Wapping, as well as many visitors, by special orders from the Directors and Secretary. It appears, however, to be shortly intended to close the tunnel for a few weeks, to prevent any interruptions to the operations of the workmen while forming the circular staircases; and about the second or third week in April the tunnel, it is said, will be finally opened to the public, who will be enabled to pass from one side of the river to the other on payment of a small toll, which has not yet been fixed. The shield has been removed in compartments, and is now lying on the wharf adjoining the shaft on the Middlesex side. It is computed that about 3,000 passengers cross the ferry daily, between Wapping and Rotherhithe, in the small boats, and the number of persons who will avail themselves of the new line of communication under water when the tunnel is opened is expected to be greatly increased. The arches are said to be very dry, and since both ends of the tunnel have been opened, and the workmen have been enabled to enter both shafts, the ventilation has been improved, and the comforts of the visitors, who were formerly inconvenienced by the confined atmosphere of the place, are much increased.

Fires.—On Saturday, a serious fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Bowra, hatter, Gracechurch-street, and before it was discovered had gained such an ascendancy that it was with difficulty got under, and not before the interior of the building was entirely destroyed. The neighbouring premises were also much damaged.—On Saturday morning considerable alarm was created in the neighbourhood of Lambeth and Vauxhall, by a report that the extensive distillery belonging to Messrs. Hodges, situate near the Archbishop of Canterbury's Palace, was on fire. Fortunately, however, by the timely discovery of the fire and the speedy arrival of numerous engines, the flames were got under before they had communicated to the inflammable materials contained on the premises; or the consequences, it is thought, would have been very serious. It is not known how the fire originated.—On Saturday, a fire broke out in Artillery-court, Finsbury-square, on some premises occupied as a store by the Hon. Artillery Company. It commenced on the ground-floor, which was destroyed, together with the first-floor, in which was a quantity of leather and other stores, valued at nearly 2,000*l.* On the same day a fire broke out at the St. James's Hotel, in Jermyn-street. It appears that on the previous night, one of the chimneys took fire, at which several engines attended, but the firemen were refused admittance. Shortly afterwards the attics and roof were found to be on fire, owing, it is stated, to some of the timber running into the chimney. On the return of the engines, however, the flames were soon subdued.—In the evening of the same day two other fires occurred, occasioned, it is said, by the foulness of the chimneys, one at the residence of the Duke of Cleveland, St. James's-square, and the other at the residence of Sir F. Burdett, Bart., M.P., St. James's-place; but several engines were soon in attendance, and the fires were without difficulty extinguished.—On Monday a serious fire occurred at the Crown public-house, Rupert-street, Whitechapel. It seems that before it was discovered the flames had increased to such an extent, that the inmates with difficulty saved themselves by escaping over the roof. The fire was ultimately confined to the house, which, however, was entirely destroyed. It is supposed to have been occasioned by an escape of gas.

Accident and Inquest.—An inquest has been held on the two persons killed by the falling of the houses in Charles-street, Drury-lane, noticed in our last. A witness stated that for several days previous to the accident, all the poor in the parish were employed in taking away the woodwork of the houses, which no one owned, and he thought they had fallen in on account of so much of the woodwork at their foundation having been stolen. Had the houses fallen in on the previous day, witness thought forty persons would probably have been killed, so large a number were then engaged in carrying away the wood. The beadle of the parish said that the houses had been condemned last May by a court-leet jury, and, acting under their precept, the churchwardens and overseers gave notice to the supposed owners, either to pull down the houses or place them in a safe state by repairing them. Their notice not having been attended to, the parish authorities caused the houses to be pulled down to the first floor, and in that state they might have securely remained for a long time if they had been let alone. In summing up, the coroner observed that the parish could do no more than they had done to make the houses secure, as far as regarded the public. They had not contemplated the robberies of wood which had afterwards taken place, and it was evident that the accident took place in consequence of the wood having been feloniously taken away. If a man in the act of committing a felony caused loss of life he would be guilty of murder, but in the present case there were so many persons feloniously engaged that it would be impossible to bring the causing of the fatal occurrence home to any particular person. Verdict, "Accidental death."

Provincial News.

Brighton.—On Thursday considerable excitement and bustle prevailed in this town, on the occasion of the arrival of her Majesty and the Court from Windsor, for whose reception great preparations have for some time been making. Great numbers of persons assembled along the line of road through which the Royal *cortège* was expected to pass; all the shops were closed at an early hour, and the whole town presented a gay and animated appearance. A numerous deputation, consisting of the borough members, the magistrates and other gentlemen, assembled at the north gate of the pavilion, and took up their station to welcome her Majesty and Prince Albert. The Royal standard and the town colours were also brought to the spot, and at the same time a detachment of the 2d Scotch Greys, accompanied by their bands, arrived, and lined the road from the Palace, the band taking up their station at the entrance, and playing several airs. Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, and followed by five other carriages, containing the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the several members of the Court, arrived about three in the afternoon; they were received with loud cheers and every demonstration of attachment and respect; the crowds that thronged the line, greeting the Royal party by the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, who looked well, repeatedly bowed to the multitude. The numerous spectators were also gratified with a sight of the Princess Royal and the Prince of Wales, their nurses holding them up to the windows of the carriages as they passed up the line; they were also loudly cheered. Detachments of the 11th Hussars escorted the party the whole distance; and as her Majesty approached the Pavilion the band struck up the national anthem, and the guns both at the Royal battery and the Chain pier fired a salute. The Royal party having entered the palace, the crowds at once separated. There was a general illumination throughout the town in the evening, and other manifestations of joy in honour of the event.—Information was received in this town on Monday, that a serious fire had broken out at a farm-house near the Hassocks station on the London and Brighton Railway, and consumed a barn containing a quantity of corn, together with the farm-house. It appears that the fire was first discovered about midnight by some railway labourers, who found that the house was in flames. They succeeded with some difficulty in alarming the inmates, and the tenant of the farm, Mr. Avard, was aroused from sleep, whilst his curtains were actually in flames, just in time to make his escape. It is supposed to be the act of an incendiary, and the son of Mr. Avard has been apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the act.—On Tuesday one of the horses in the mail between this town and London suddenly dropped down dead, whereby the coach was upset. There were no passengers; the coachman, however, was seriously injured, but the guard escaped with only a few bruises.

Birmingham.—A local paper, the "Advertiser," informs us that the loyalty of the inhabitants of this town was manifested in a singular manner on the day of the christening of the Prince of Wales, at the parish-church, where upwards of a hundred christenings took place, the majority of the names of the males being either Edward Albert or Albert Edward.

Chelmsford.—A few nights since the Rodney public-house, at Little Baddow, in this county, was forcibly entered by three men, who proceeded up stairs to the landlady's bedroom, and, having demanded her money, took all she had, after which they remained for some time regaling themselves with spirits and biscuits, and smoking cigars. Information of the robbery having been communicated to one of the rural police, he went in pursuit, and found two railroad navigators at a public-house in Hazeleigh, answering the description given of the thieves. He contrived to put a pair of handcuffs on one of the wrists of each prisoner, and then set out with them on foot for this town, but had not proceeded far when they forced him into a ploughed field, at the same time commencing a determined attack upon him, and, it is thought, would have succeeded in murdering him but for the assistance of two men who happened to come up at the time. After a desperate resistance, the prisoners were again secured, and have since been lodged in the jail.

Chichester.—On Saturday night a serious fire broke out at a farm belonging to Mr. Cripps, at Ditchling, in this county. It continued with great violence for some time, and destroyed a barn, two ricks of wheat and oats, and afterwards communicated to the dwelling-house, which, notwithstanding every exertion was made by a large body of labourers, was totally consumed. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

Chippenham.—The following highway robbery has been committed in the parish of Corsham, near this place, within the last few days, and has excited some alarm in the neighbourhood, from the circumstance of its having been effected in the high road, and in open day. It seems that a man named Tylee, waywarden of Corsham, was proceeding to overlook the men in his employ, and pay them their wages, when he was stopped by four men, having the appearance of railway labourers, who knocked him down, and robbed him of his watch and all the money he had about him. Several men have been apprehended on suspicion by the police, and taken before the magistrates, but Tylee was unable to swear to them, and they were therefore again liberated.

Deal.—On Monday, seven men were brought on shore to appear before the magistrates, for refusing to go the voyage, or to navigate their ship farther than the Downs, and were committed to the treadmill for thirty-one days. The following day four more were taken also before the authorities; but as the men manifested contrition, the captain refused to prosecute the charge. This practice is said to be frequent among the lower class of seamen, who, after getting an advance of two months' pay, and working their vessels into the Downs, refuse to go any farther. In such cases, it seems, the captain is bound by Act of Parliament to bring them before the nearest magisterial court, which happens to be in this town, on which all the expense necessarily falls.

Glossop.—A serious fire has occurred in the cotton-mill occupied by Messrs. Wright and Hudson, spinners and weavers. It was first discovered by a person casually passing by about midnight; but the inhabitants of the neighbourhood being all asleep, it was some time before any assistance could be procured; and by the time the engines arrived, the fire had gained so great an ascendency that they were insufficient to arrest the progress of the flames; and in a short time the entire mill, with its machinery, worth, it is said, 2000*l.*, was entirely destroyed.

Manchester.—At a recent meeting of the town-council, instructions were given to proceed against a young man named J. P. Parker, late clerk in Mr. Heron's office, for embezzling a sum of money with which he had been intrusted, amounting to about 50*l.* The young man was apprehended, and has been brought up for examination before the magistrates, when it appeared that sums of money had been intrusted to him to pay counsel's fees, which he had applied to his own purposes. There being some difficulty, however, in proving the facts, the prisoner was ultimately liberated, on finding securities to answer the charge at the assizes.

Newport (Isle of Wight).—On Saturday this town was thrown into considerable excitement by the sudden announcement of the stoppage of the bank of Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Co., which created the greater surprise, as there had been no previous run upon it. It is feared that this failure will be productive of serious consequences to many in the neighbourhood, the principal circulation of the bank being in this town and Ryde. In order to prevent the consequences of the panic occasioned by this event, a notice has been posted, signed by a great number of the principal landowners, merchants, and tradesmen of the neighbourhood, expressing their confidence in the banking establishment of Sir R. Bassett and Co., the other bank in the town, and their willingness to take their notes as cash. This measure, it was hoped, would restore confidence; but at present the public appear to be so alarmed that they will be content with nothing but gold or Bank of England notes. Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Co.'s liabilities in Cowes do not, it is said, exceed six thousand pounds, but they are thought to be heavy in other parts of the island.

Norwich.—On Saturday evening, as Mr. John Alsebrooke, jun., of Worthing, was returning from this city, he was stopped by four or five men about a mile and a half from St. Augustine's gates, on the Drayton-road. Two men seized the horse, and the others took from him a valuable gold watch. They then cut the reins of the horse, and threatened to murder him with their knives. Finding, however, that no cash was to be had, they abused him, and striking the horse, set him off at a gallop, with Mr. Alsebrooke in the gig, with no power to stop or direct the animal. Fortunately no further injury occurred. No trace of the robbers has been discovered.

Portsmouth.—On Thursday Lord Ashburton embarked on board the "Warspite" frigate, at Spithead. He left the harbour between two and three in the afternoon, accompanied by Lord John Hay, in the Admiral's tender, and was saluted by the forts with nineteen guns as he passed. When he arrived on board the "Warspite" the yards were manned, and he was received with another salute of nineteen guns, shortly after which the frigate got under weigh, and proceeded on her voyage to the United States.

Sunderland.—On Saturday one of the steam tugs employed in this harbour was detected in an attempt to land a large quantity of smuggled goods. It seems that one of the tide-surveyors went alongside her about day-break; and on attempting to board her, the crew put on her steam, and set her off at a rapid pace, the customs' boat pursuing her to the high part of the harbour. The steamer had just towed out to sea a Dutch vessel, from which it appears she had taken on board and brought back into the harbour six casks with foreign brandy and two with tobacco, for the purpose of defrauding the revenue, those articles having been, it is alleged, taken out as bonded stores. The tide-surveyor was unable to reach the steamer; but the casks were stove in and thrown overboard, and picked up by the customs' boat. The master of the steamer has been taken before the magistrates, and committed to jail, and the steamer has been arrested.

Truro.—A few days since the following accident happened at North Towan Mine in this county. A young man, named Mitchell, working in the mine, asked a man near him if he had ever seen any person climb up by the capstan rope. The man replied, No, nor did he wish it. Mitchell then said that he should see him do it, and proceeded to ascend, suspending himself by the legs, head downwards, directly over the engine-shaft. On endeavouring, however, to regain his proper position, he slipped his hand and was precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, in which there were five fathoms of water, and, though taken up in a few minutes, he was found to be quite dead.

Weymouth.—On Tuesday a French fishing-boat, of about 15 tons, from Cherbourg, was boarded in this harbour by the chief mate of a revenue steamer; and on removing the ballast it was discovered that an ingenious contrivance had been effected for carrying contraband spirits, upwards of 60 gallons of pure spirits of French brandy being found contained in 20 leaden tanks, connected with each other by a small lead pipe. These tanks, it seems, were placed between the floors, above which, to prevent suspicion, was a false keelson floored over, so as to form the vessel's ceiling, her build and depth of keel assisting in the disguise. To draw off the spirits a small tin tube spirit pump was introduced, which could be worked without any noise, and in a short space of time the whole drawn off. The tin pump was found concealed at the bottom of a fishing net. The boat, as well as the spirits, were conveyed to the stores of Her Majesty's Customs.

Windsor.—On Tuesday Lieut. B. Proctor, of the Royal Horse Guards, narrowly escaped a serious accident. It seems that as he was driving from the cavalry barracks with his servant in a gig, on turning out of the barrack-gate into the road leading to the town, his horse took fright, and ran the chaise up a steep bank. Mr. Proctor and his servant threw themselves out, which prevented the carriage from being turned over upon them; but Mr. Proctor lost his hold of the reins, and the horse started off towards the town at a great rate, and was not stopped until he had reached the middle of Peascod-street, when fortunately it was ascertained that, although he had passed through a crowded neighbourhood at a rapid pace, no injury had occurred to any one. The horse was unhurt, and the vehicle but slightly damaged.

Railways.—We learn from the "Railway Magazine" that the following are the receipts of the railways for last week:—Blackwall, 563*l.*; Hull and Selby, 694*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 306*l.*; Eastern Counties, 641*l.*; Birmingham, 12,988; Northern and Eastern, 839*l.*; South-Western, 3,445*l.*; North Midland, 3,727*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,156*l.*; Great Western, 10,475*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,281*l.*; and Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,477*l.*—On Wednesday, the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Eastern Counties Railway was held, A. Bosanquet, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that the works were progressing, and the whole line to Colchester would be completed by the autumn of the present year. During the winter the works stood well, except the embankment between Romford and Brentwood, which had caused much trouble and inconvenience. From the traffic account it appeared that the total receipts for the half-year ending the 4th of January amounted to 22,551*l.*, which was an increase of 7,016*l.* over the former half-year. By the valuation of the engine and carriage stock of the company, the depreciation was only 352*l.* for the half-year. The net profit-balance for the half-year was 11,207*l.*, which, with the net profit on the 4th of July last, gives 9*s.* per share dividend, being about 5 per cent. on the present price of these shares, which is more than was anticipated, as at present not 18 miles of the whole line are opened for traffic. The directors reminded the proprietors that there were now 56,000 of the company's shares and 56,000 of their debentures, yielding jointly (at 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for each share and each debenture) a capital of 1,866,666*l.*, and in the hands of solvent proprietors, while 8,000 shares paid, and 8,000 debentures were forfeited and to be issued, and in the hands of the company; also that the capital required for entire completion of the railway, the stations, and the whole of the working stock, is 2,300,000*l.* To provide a further sum of 300,000*l.* for completing the enterprise, the directors proposed to issue new shares, rateably to all the share and debenture holders, at the price of 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each, for a similar share to those now existing, to be payable by instalments, in which case the 16,000 shares and debentures would not be issued without the sanction of a general meeting. The directors hoped that the Thames Haven Railway might become a useful tributary to their railway. The total receipts to the 4th of January were 1,888,242*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*, and the total expenditure 1,847,929*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, leaving a balance of 40,312*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* The report after some discussion was adopted. A proprietor spoke of the evil consequences of the truck system adopted by some of the contractors at Colchester, when the chairman replied, that it was forbidden by a clause in the contract, but he was sorry to say the law was so inefficient that parties guilty of it could not be punished. On Thursday a serious accident occurred on the London and Brighton Railway, to a man named Lewes, a policeman in the employ of the company. It appears that he was on duty on the line, about a mile and a half from the station at Croydon, when he observed the approach of the down train, and, hearing the noise of a train coming up the line, he made the usual signals, and, as soon as he saw the signals were observed, attempted to cross over the rails. Before, however, he could reach the other side he was struck by the engine of the up-train and knocked down, and the wheels of the engine passed over him, and so seriously injured him, that, though not killed on the spot, no hopes are entertained of his recovery. It does not appear that any blame is attributable to the engine driver.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess de Grey gave their first state ball for the season on the 3rd inst. It was numerously attended, nearly 900 of the nobility and gentry, it is said, being present.—The vacant bishopric of Ossory has been conferred on the Dean of Cork, the Reverend Doctor O'Brien. — The convict Delahunt was executed on Saturday, in the presence of a great assemblage of persons, who evidenced their abhorrence of the crime for which he suffered, by loud cries of execration. Before his execution, the prisoner made a full confession of the circumstances under which the crime was perpetrated, which were of a revolting character; and said, that the hope of getting again into the pay of the Castle was his strong motive for committing the deed; that he thought he could fix it on some one in the course of time, and if he had succeeded, he did not know that he might not have done a similar deed again.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday, the Rev. Mr. Groves in the chair. The meeting, which was thinly attended, was addressed by Messrs. Reynolds, Steele, &c., on the customary topics. Mr. Steele commented in severe terms on the inactivity of the Repeal Wardens throughout the country, and moved that extracts from the Lord Mayor's reply to Earl Shrewsbury be extensively circulated, in order to stimulate them to renewed exertion. The sum of 40*l.* was announced as the Repeal rent from Waterford.

Drogheda.—The convict Delahunt, who was executed on Saturday, had been suspected of having been implicated in the murder of a man named Dolan, in this town, under circumstances of great atrocity. He, however, denied it in his last confession, and it appears that a man named James M'Daniel has been committed to gaol under suspicious circumstances connected with the murder. A warrant, it seems, had been out against him for some time past, on hearing which he surrendered himself to the police authorities in Belfast, who forwarded him to this place.

Limerick.—On the night of the 3rd inst., the mail, while on its way from this town to Dublin, was attacked, and several shots fired at the guard, in the neighbourhood of Moneygull, near Lord Bloomfield's demesne. The guard was conveyed into the village, where he lies in a precarious state, several slugs having been extracted from various parts of his body. The assassin escaped in the darkness of the night, and has not since been traced.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—An accident of a serious nature has occurred on the railway between this city and Glasgow. It appears that the line being now completed, short pleasure-trips have taken place at both ends, and two of these were undertaken on the same day, without previous concert. The consequence was, that one train, on approaching Glasgow, came violently into collision with another train, a short distance from the terminus, by which several persons were seriously injured; and though none were killed on the spot, it is thought doubtful whether one, if not more, of the passengers will not lose their lives in consequence of the injuries received.

Paisley.—On Monday, a letter was received in this town from Windsor, acknowledging the receipt of the shawls sent to Court by the Queen's command, noticed in a previous Number. Her Majesty, it is said, expressed much gratification on witnessing such beautiful specimens of manufacture, and made a selection from the several parcels. As an indication that the choice of her Majesty will not be without its effects, it is stated that applications, both from Glasgow and Edinburgh, have been received during the week for shawls of the Queen's choice.

THEATRICALS.

DRURY-LANE.—On Saturday, Handel's opera of "Acis and Galatea" was produced at this theatre, with extraordinary success. It was got up with great completeness, the different parts being well supported, and the scenery and fittings up of the stage having been elaborately prepared. The curtain fell amid loud and general applause; and Mr. Macready, being first called for, was received with long-continued cheers, and announced the piece for repetition. Miss Romer and Miss Horton, who distinguished themselves during the performance, were also called for, and well received.—On Monday, after the second performance of "Acis and Galatea," a new comedy was produced, entitled "The Prisoner of War," which was also successful.

COVENT-GARDEN.—On Monday a new comedy in five acts, entitled "The Irish Heiress," by Mr. Bourcicault, the author of "London Assurance," was produced at this theatre. The following is a brief outline of the plot:—*Sir William Stanmore* (Mr. G. Vandenhoff), a young spendthrift, who has dissipated what worldly goods he has inherited of his equally wasteful forefathers, has been indebted to the demise of a kinsman for his title and sundry estates annexed to it. His mother, it appears, has locked up in a cabinet a packet of letters proving him not to be the son of her husband. In selling off the goods to raise money, these letters fall into the hands of a knavish lawyer, *Mr. Supple* (Mr. Cooper), who in his youth had deceived a Frenchwoman by an invalid marriage, and had by her a daughter, whom he rears in the Highlands, where she is deceived into a fictitious marriage by the illegitimate *Stanmore.* Being in Scotland, however, the illegality of the marriage is avoided by the fact of avowal there by the parties. This discovery counteracts the designs of the pseudo-baronet upon his cousin, *Miss Merion* (Madame Vestris), the heiress to the property; and this, with the mutual jealousies of her old guardian, *Lord William Davenant* (Mr. Farren), and his young wife (Mrs. Nisbett), caused by the expedient of *Percy Ardent's* (Mr. C. Mathews) letter to *Miss Merion* being handed to the one, and the forsaken wife's letter to *Sir William Stanmore* being handed to the other, constitutes the plot of the piece. The performers sustained their parts well, particularly Mr. Farren, who was much applauded. The scenery throughout was in the best taste; and some portions of it elicited considerable approbation. The curtain fell amid general cheers, and the piece was announced by Mr. Farren for repetition.

Miscellaneous.

The Affghan Insurrection.—The Bombay papers in giving the details of the unfortunate events that have taken place in Affghanistan, relate several extraordinary instances of personal gallantry, and some adventures which, from their daring character, would, if not so authenticated, bear the appearance of romance. Our space will not allow of our giving at length the details of all these, but the perusal of the following may be interesting to our readers:—At Peshboolak, Capt. Ferris, with a detachment of 250 men, held out in a weak fort for some days against repeated attacks of from 2,000 to 3,000 men, and having at last only 25 rounds of ammunition in pouch, he, with six other officers and the men, having been refused terms by the Affghans, came to the resolution of cutting their way through the enemy, and, having placed the two ladies within their square (Mrs. Ferris and her sister), effected their retreat, providentially unharmed, although desperately attacked on all sides, and exposed to some severe fighting, to the stronghold of a friendly chief, who sent them to Peshawur by mountain paths before unknown disguised as natives, the ladies riding mountain ponies as Affghan women; but the insurrection had produced so strong an influence among his people, that the chief had great difficulty in preventing their attacking Capt. Ferris and his party. The following are also the details of the circumstances connected with the fate of Capt. Woodburn, alluded to under our Foreign news:—He had proceeded from Ghuznee with about 130 men, going on leave and sick details, and having been severely annoyed on the march, the second from Ghuznee, he got into a fort, but of which he was not allowed to occupy the bastions. At night a party tried to get in, but were refused admittance, and on this the insurgents on the bastions opened a cross fire on the doomed party, which becoming very severe, Capt. Woodburn made a sally in two divisions, one led by himself and the other by a native officer, drove the enemy back from the gate, and strove to fight his way on. However, he was quickly surrounded by 4,000 or 5,000 men, it is said, and fell dead by a shot, the rest of his men being cut to pieces. The other party, under the Native officer, hearing of his fate, retired towards Ghuznee, fighting all the while their ammunition lasted. The Native officer was however shot, and in the end only five or six men reached Ghuznee to tell the melancholy tale. Even after the remnant had gained a pass leading to the city, where some of the native soldiers, in the British service, were stationed for its protection, they were fired upon by these traitors, who killed some twenty of them, telling them that the whole country was up in arms from Cabul downwards, and that not a life would be spared.

New Corn-Law.—The following is a tabular statement of the scale of duties on foreign grain proposed in Sir R. Peel's speech:—

WHEAT.—RATES OF DUTY.

Price.	Proposed New Sliding Scale.	Present Sliding. Scale.
73s.	1s.	1s.
72s.	2s.	2s. 8d.
71s.	3s.	6s. 8d.
70s.	4s.	10s. 8d.
69s.	5s.	13s. 8d.
68s.	6s.	16s. 8d.
67s.		18s. 8d.
66s.		20s. 8d.
65s.	7s.	21s. 8d.
64s.	8s.	22s. 8d.
63s.	9s.	23s. 8d.
62s.	10s.	24s. 8d.
61s.	11s.	25s. 8d.
60s.	12s.	26s. 8d.
59s.	13s.	27s. 8d.
58s.	14s.	28s. 8d.
57s.	15s.	29s. 8d.
56s.	16s.	30s. 8d.
55s.	17s.	31s. 8d.
54s.	18s.	32s. 8d.
53s.		33s. 8d.
52s.	19s.	34s. 8d.
51s.	20s.	35s. 8d.

BARLEY.

Price.	Proposed Duty.
At 25s. and under 26s.	11s.
26s. — 27s.	10s.
27s. — 28s.	9s.
28s. — 29s.	
29s. — 30s.	
30s. — 31s.	8s.
31s. — 32s.	7s.
32s. — 33s.	6s.
33s. — 34s.	5s.
34s. — 35s.	4s.
35s. — 36s.	3s.
36s. — 37s.	2s.
37s. and upwards	1s.

OATS.

Price.	Proposed Duty.
At 18s. and under 19s.	8s.
19s. — 20s.	7s.
20s. — 21s.	6s.
21s. — 22s.	
22s. — 23s.	
23s. — 24s.	5s.
24s. — 25s.	4s.
25s. — 26s.	3s.
26s. — 27s.	2s.
27s. and upwards	1s.

The duty on colonial wheat is to be 5s. when the price of British wheat in the market is 55s.

The Tirhetta Bazaar of Calcutta.—A correspondent of "The Times" gives an interesting description of this bazaar, considered the largest market in the world, from which the following are extracts:—"It is supplied with almost every necessary article of food that is to be met with throughout India. The ground upon which it stands comprehends an area of upwards of four square acres, and is situate in the centre of Calcutta. A scrupulous classification as to the different branches of trade is observed in this market; the stalls of the butchers who retail beef, veal, mutton, pork, &c., being all separately arranged, a distinction arising out of the difference of "caste." The usual price for a sirloin of prime beef, weighing about 18lb., is two rupees (4s.), and that of a hind quarter of choice fat mutton, one rupee (2s.) The poultry and wild-fowl markets are also separate; in the former may be noticed some thousands of live fowls of all sizes, besides turkeys, capons, ducks, geese, and pigeons. Sixteen good-sized chickens are to be had for one rupee, whilst pigeons are sold at 1d. per pair. The wild-fowl department contains almost every species of live duck and teal, besides snipe, moor-hens, and plovers; a couple of wild ducks may be purchased for four annas (6d.), whilst fresh eggs are procurable at eight for a penny. The fish-market is well supplied every morning from the salt-water lake, and is very cheap, being the only meat indulged in by the Hindoos. The vegetable market is furnished abundantly with potatoes, sweet ditto, artichokes, Jerusalem ditto, turnips, carrots, cauliflowers, asparagus, peas, French beans, lettuces, cucumbers, onions, celery, and a variety of small salading. Fruit is in profusion. Pine-apples are sold at the rate of two for a penny, mangoes 2s. per hundred, and custard apples, rare ditto, guavahs, shuttocks, oranges, lechees (a delicious fruit resembling the Frontignac grape), besides numerous other horticultural delicacies, at equally moderate prices. The butter and milk bazaar is on an extensive scale, the native demand for these commodities being very great. Here are also the rice, grain, spice, and sweetmeat markets, all separated from one another. About a quarter of an hour before sunrise some thousands of natives of all classes may be observed moving from every quarter of the town of Calcutta towards the bazaar, from the turbaned Mogul to the close-shorn bare-headed Cooly; and in this spot are to be met with persons of numerous nations, all of them purchasing the necessaries and luxuries of life—English, French, Dutch, Americans, Portuguese, Danes, Swedes Norwegians, Turks, Persians, Arabs, Chinese, Japanese Siamese, Malays, Jews, Parsees, Armenians, Greeks, &c., all of them attired in their national costumes, whilst the incongruous expressions of the countless varieties of caste among the Hindoos renders the Tirhetta Bazaar, altogether, to the inquisitive beholder, one of the most interesting marts for business in the world. The whole business of the market, which commences before daybreak, is over by nine in the morning.

Law.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—*Campbell* v. *Scott.*—A motion on behalf of Mr. Campbell, the poet, for an injunction to restrain Messrs. Scott and Geary, the booksellers of Charterhouse-square, from selling any more copies of the second volume of a work called "The Book of the Poets, containing the Modern Poets of the 19th Century," on the ground of piracy. His Honour said that the *prima facie* right to an injunction was quite clear, as whole poems had been taken bodily as they stand, with copious extracts from others. This could not be regarded as an abridgement. And he could not think the defendant's work could be considered as a book of criticism when he compared its extent with the space occupied by the general disquisition. That there was *injuria*, therefore, was clearly shown. The only question was, whether there was such a *dammum* as to induce the court to interfere. A party himself was, generally speaking, the best judge of the injury he was likely to sustain: but the safest rule was to follow the literal right, and of course to put the party on proof of the amount of *damnum*. He should, therefore, grant the injunction, with liberty for Mr. Campbell to bring such action as he should be advised, and for either party to apply to the court.

Helps v. *Wood.*—*Corporation of Gloucester* v. *Wood.*—These are cases arising out of the codicil, or paper purporting to be a codicil, to the will of the late Mr. Wood, of Gloucester. The present applications were upon motions that the amount of the legacies which purported to be given by the codicil might be paid into court by the executors, and secured pending litigation. By arrangement it was settled that orders should be taken for the payment into court of two sums, amounting to about 70,000*l.* in one suit, and 140,000*l.* in the other.

Salkeld v. *Johnson.*—This was a suit for the tithes in the parish of Crosby-upon-Eden, in the county of Cumberland, and the principal ground of defence was, that the claim of the vicar was barred by the statute commonly called Lord Tenterden's Act.—The Vice-Chancellor, in delivering judgment, thought that the act, the preamble of which stated that it was expedient to shorten the time of prescription in *modus decimandi* in certain cases, could not be construed to apply to cases where the expiration of no length of time would amount to a defence to the right of the church tithes, and where, consequently, there was no time to be shortened. His Honour stated the law with respect to prescription, as it existed before Lord Tenterden's Act, and the effect which the Legislature must be supposed to have intended that the act should produce, and said that to give the act the construction which had been contended for by the defendant would be to hold that the Legislature intended by a side-wind, without any intimation of such an object, to sweep away a large part of the revenues of the church.

ROLLS COURT.—*Wilkins* v. *Wood.*—The plaintiff was the tenant of a portion of the real estates of the late James Wood, of Gloucester. The defendants had applied to him for payment of the rent. This he stated his willingness to pay, provided they would consent to its being paid into the Bank of England with the privity of the accountant general; but the defendants refused to concede, and brought an action against him to recover the amount, upon which the present bill was filed, and it was now asked that the plaintiff might be at liberty to pay the amount of his rent into court, and that an injunction might be granted to restrain the defendants from any further proceedings against him. Lord Langdale made the order.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—*Cooper* v. *Blick.*—An action by a gentleman who had been connected with "Aris's Birmingham Gazette," to recover from the defendant, the proprietor of that paper, one quarter of a year's salary. The declaration alleged that the plaintiff had been engaged on the paper "to act as editor and reporter at a certain salary, to wit, at the salary of 400*l.* a year." Defendant paid 37*l.* 10*s.* into court; and at the trial at the Warwickshire Assizes the question was as to the amount to which the plaintiff was entitled, the defendant contending that it was only 150*l.* a-year. A verdict was at that time taken for the plaintiff, subject to a motion to increase the amount according to the view which the court should take of the effect of the *videlicet* in the declaration. A rule had since been obtained for the purpose of entering the verdict for an increased sum. The court now decided that the rule must be discharged.

The Queen v. *Chapman and another.*—A rule calling upon the defendants as printers and publishers of the "Sunday Times," to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against them for a libel upon Mr. Grove, the police magistrate of Greenwich. An outline of the circumstances of this case has been given in a previous Number. The court decided that the rule might be discharged by the defendant upon payment of costs; but unless the costs were paid, the rule would be made absolute.

Coyle v. *Bradburn.*—The plaintiff in this case is the widow of a Capt. Coyle, who composed one of the British Auxiliary Legion, and who died in the service of the Queen of Spain. The plaintiff obtained from the St. Sebastian Commissioner a certificate declaring her to be entitled to 141*l.* 1*s.* from the Spanish Government. The defendant is a person who undertook to act as an agent in the settlement of the claims in question, and in that capacity had received the certificate, advancing on it 35*l.* odd, and subsequently selling it for the same sum. The present action was brought to recover the instrument, or its present value. The jury were of opinion that the defendant had not authority to sell the document, and found a verdict for the plaintiff for 87*l.* odd, being the present value of the certificate, minus the sum which had been actually paid by the defendant to the plaintiff.

Somers v. *Wheeler.*—An action of trespass and false imprisonment. The plaintiff was a person who frequently attended auctions, and got his living as a general dealer. The defendant was an auctioneer, and the circumstances out of which the action arose were these:—The defendant was engaged in selling some goods, furniture, and books, when the plaintiff came into the room, and made some biddings. The defendant, who had had some difference with him on a previous occasion, refused to take his biddings: on which the plaintiff said that if his biddings were not taken, he would not suffer the sale to go on. Some words ensued between the parties, and finally the defendant sent for a police-constable, and the plaintiff was, at the defendant's desire, taken into custody. It appeared that the plaintiff had offered to pay for the lots for which he made biddings, and that, in most instances, the purchasers of books did pay for the books knocked down to them.—Verdict for the plaintiff: damages 1*s.*

Lennett v. *Chaffer and Another.*—This was an issue to try the validity of an execution, issued by the plaintiff (a creditor of Mr. Hamlet, the jeweller, of Sydney's-court, Leicester-square) against the goods of his debtor, as opposed to the validity of a fiat of bankruptcy issued against Hamlet. A verdict was taken for the plaintiff, subject to revision by the court above.

BAIL COURT.—*Veitch* v. *Russell.*—An action brought by a physician to recover the sum of 157*l.*, being the amount of his fees for attending the brother of the defendant. For the defence it was urged that a nonsuit must be entered against the plaintiff, on the ground that a physician could not recover his fees; that no right of action existed; that there was no original contract; and that there was nothing on which a contract could be founded.—The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

Pratt v. *Horlock.*—An action brought to recover the sum of 60 guineas, the value of two fancy dresses, which were furnished to the defendant by Messrs. Pratt, of Bond-street, for the Eglintoun tournament in 1839; and also to recover 19 guineas for the hire of an encampment. The dresses were delivered at Eglintoun. It did not appear that any price for the dresses had been agreed upon, but that prices of different dresses had been posted up in the plaintiff's shop. On behalf of the defendant it was urged that the charges were exorbitant, and that the dresses had not been delivered to the defendant, as he was not at Eglintoun. No evidence was given of the hiring of the camp. The jury found for the plaintiff, for 63*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Spencer* v. *Handley.*—An action brought by the plaintiff, as the representative of a Mr. Robinson, to recover 300*l.*, the amount of a bond given by a Dr. Earl, of whom the defendant was the executor. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, for the amount of the bond, with interest.

Doyle v. *O'Dogherty.*—An action for libel brought by Sir John Milley Doyle, K.C.B., against the defendant, formerly a captain in the British army, and more recently a major in the service of the Queen of Portugal during the civil war in that country. It appears that the defendant had written a letter to the plaintiff reflecting on his character, in consequence of which the plaintiff applied for, and obtained from the Court of Queen's Bench, a rule *nisi* for a criminal information against Major O'Doherty, upon the ground that the letter was intended to provoke him to commit a breach of the peace. In the affidavits filed in support of this rule, the plaintiff deposed, that he had been informed, and believed, that the defendant had been dismissed the British service, by a court martial, under circumstances which would, in the opinion of officers and gentlemen, disentitle Major O'Doherty to attention in regard to any appeal of honour. In showing cause against the rule for a criminal information, an affidavit of the defendant was relied upon, in which he replied to this attack by stating that in his judgment it ill became Sir J. Doyle to make any allusion whatever to the said court-martial, because Sir J. Doyle was himself ignominiously dismissed the service of his Imperial Majesty Don Pedro, upon the complaint of his fellow-officers, who refused to sit down at the same table with him, in consequence of his having submitted to severe personal chastisement at the hands of Gen. Bacon on several occasions without resenting it. This constituted the libel for which the present action was brought. After hearing the counsel on both sides, the judge directed the jury to find their verdict for the defendant, upon the plea of not guilty, and for the plaintiff upon the plea of justification, the defendant's counsel offering no evidence upon that issue.

Kilpatrick v. *The Great Western Railway Company.*—An action brought by the plaintiff to recover compensation in damages from the defendants for false imprisonment, and the value of certain clothes, which he alleged they had caused to be taken from him. The defendants pleaded—first, not guilty; and, secondly, that the plaintiff had been guilty of felony, and that the imprisonment arose in consequence of an arrest on that charge. The jury found a verdict for the defendants on the two first issues, and for the plaintiff on the third, holding that he had not been guilty of felony.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—*The Attorney-General* v. *Shepherd.*—An information against the defendant, who is a maltster, carrying on business in the county of Suffolk, for making malt without giving due notice of such intention to the excise officers of the district, in contravention of the excise laws. It appeared that the defendant had intimated his intention of beginning business to an officer, but added that he was disappointed in the farmers not sending him barley. Upon searching the defendant's premises, however, sixteen bushels of malt, which had been recently made, were found, the defendant himself being at this time at Ipswich, attending the assizes. The jury returned a verdict for the Crown, to secure payment of penalty of 200*l.*

Marshall v. *Bickerton.*—An action of trespass. The circumstances of the case were uninteresting, the whole affair appearing to have arisen out of a misunderstanding. The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

Bristow v. *Needham.*—An action of assumpsit to recover the sum of 25,000*l.* lent by the plaintiff to the defendant, at the request of the latter. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for 22,350*l.* less 750*l.*, which latter amount the plaintiff had pleaded as a set-off in another action brought against him by the defendant.

The Commissioners of the Land-tax for the City of London v. *the Commissioners of the Land tax for the Parish of St. Saviour, Southwark.*—This was a feigned issue directed by this court between the above-named bodies, in order to ascertain whether certain premises, situated at the south foot of London-bridge, and well known as Fenning's wharf, were or were not in the city of London. The jury, by the direction of the judge, found a verdict for the plaintiffs, it being left to the defendants to apply to the court above hereafter.

Luckie v. *Huntingtower.*—An action for a bill of exchange for 1000*l.*, to which the defendant had pleaded several matters, such as fraud, want of consideration, and infancy, the issues raised by which were cast upon him. There being no defence offered to the plaintiff's case, a verdict passed as a matter of course for 1000*l.* upon proof of the defendant's handwriting to the bill in question.

Perry and another v. *Mitchell.*—An action brought by the patentees of the steel-pens, in Red Lion-square, against the defendant, who is a steel-pen manufacturer residing at Birmingham, to recover damages for the infringement of two separate patents. Verdict for defendant.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, FEB. 11th.—At the Market this morning the factors held free Wheat at higher prices, but the buyers were not disposed to pay an advance, yet there were purchasers at Monday's quotations.—There did not appear to be any transactions in bonded.—Barley, Peas, and Beans remain unaltered in value, and Oats are a slow sale at Monday's currency.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	54 to 72	Red	52 to 64
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			64 to 66	White	60 to 64
Barley		Malting and distilling	26 to 30	Grind.	24 to 28
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	18 to 23	Feed	18 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	22 to 23	Potato	20 to 26
—— Irish		Feed	14 to 20	Potato	18 to [illegible]
Rye			36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	26 to 36	Tick	27 to 40	Harrow	30 to 41
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	36 to 44	Winds.	46 to 50	Longpod	32 to 40
Peas, White	22 to 36	Maple	28 to 32	Grey	30 to [illegible]

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas
Dec. 31	63 1	29 9	20 7	43 6	36 0	37 2
Jan. 7	63 0	29 7	20 7	39 9	36 0	35 10
— 14	62 5	29 1	20 4	40 11	34 11	35 1
— 21	61 5	28 10	20 1	43 0	33 9	33 10
— 28	60 7	28 8	20 1	37 4	33 4	34 2
Feb. 4	60 6	28 5	20 1	36 1	33 4	33 11
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	61 10	29 0	20 4	40 1	34 7	35 0
Duties	25 8	18 4	16 9	9 6	18 3	16 9

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Whr.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas.
English	4040 Sks. — Brls.	2850	3240	—	8180	—	—	—
Irish	— ,, — ,,	—	—	—	2290	—	—	—
Foreign	— ,, — ,,	3170	—	—	—	—	—	—

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—The betting was flat, and although it touched upon all the stakes now in the market, was without any material effect on the prices:—

CHESTER CUP.

9 to 1 agst	Lanercost	
12 to 1	Marshal Soult	
13 to 1	Vulcan	
15 to 1 agst	Alice Hawthorn	
25 to 1	Rhodanthe	

DERBY.

7 to	1 agst	Attila	
12	1	Chatham	
1000	35	Wiseacre	
40	1	Dirce colt	
40	1	Joanna colt	
50	1 agst	The Artful Dodger	
50	1	Meteor (taken)	
1000	15	Gunter	
2000	25	Dr. Allen (taken twice)	

OAKS.

9 to 1 agst	Passion (taken)	
25 1	Adela filly (taken)	
25 to 1 agst	Belle Dame (taken)	

The whole of the Duke of Cleveland's thorough-bred horses will be sold at Raby Castle, on Saturday, the 26th inst.

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENT.—Henry Morland Jeens, Uley, Gloucestershire, clothier.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—Samuel Shingler, Liverpool, linen-draper—George Winder, Hackney-road, jeweller.

BANKRUPTS.—Richard Littledyke, Brudenell place, New North-road, linendraper—Luke Whitby, Green Dragon-yard, Whitechapel, builder—Morris Schlesinger and Michael S. Schlesinger, Basinghall street, City, merchants—John Woodcock, Stratford, Essex, builder—William Vale, Oxford-street, Middlesex, laceman—George Thompson and James Forbes, Crutched friars, corn factors—Joseph Miller and George Craddock, Stockton on Tees, Durham, patent sailcloth and rope manufacturers—John Bowers, Chipstead, Kent, grocer—Charles A. Cantor, Montague-street, Montague-square, Middlesex, merchant—Georgiana Gifford, Parson's-green, Fulham, schoolmistress—Edward Halliley, Leeds, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturer—John Higgins and James Maunock, Dukinfield, Cheshire, engineers—John Gibbs, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, tavern keeper—William Bowes, Wimslow, Cheshire, cotton spinner—John R. Willoughby, York, builder—William Robins, Stone, Staffordshire, ironmonger—Richard Waters, Newport, Monmouthshire, iron manufacturer—John Protheroe, jun., Bristol, iron merchant—Joseph Greenwell and Stephen Greenwell, Shadford Mill, Durham, millers—Richard Blackmore and John Craven, Wakefield, Yorkshire, corn millers—Thomas Appleyard, Northowram, Halifax, Yorkshire, stone merchant—Charles Caswall, Woburn-place, Russell-square, lodging-house keeper—John M. Gipps, Howland street, Tottenham-court-road, wine merchant—John Fielding and Thomas Fielding, Blackburn, joiners—Singer E. Hide, Broadwater, Sussex, builder—G. Hallett, Ryde, Isle of Wight, draper—James Kirkpatrick, Newport, Isle of Wight, banker—Edmund Warne, Lisle-street, St. Anne, Westminster, carpenter—Henry A. Babel, Lindfield, Sussex, maltster—Henry Brayne, Nine-elms, Battersea, coal merchant—Thomas Beal, Sandwich, Kent, corn factor—Edmund Manning and Cornelius C. Manning, Aldgate, drapers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—Messrs. Lloyd and Douglas, Leith, merchants—James M'Millan, Greenock, shipbuilder—James Murdoch, Carbieston Byers, Coylton, grain merchant—R. Lizars, Linlithgow, glue-manufacturer—Daniel Campbell, Glasgow, spirit dealer—William Thomson, Edinburgh, baker—Dugald Sinclair, Glasgow, hotel-keeper—William Wylie, North Leckaway, Forfarshire—John Young, Edinburgh, bootmaker.

BIRTHS.—On the 1st inst., at Woolwich, the lady of W. Denne, Esq., surgeon, of a son—On the 4th inst., at Oak-lawn, Weybridge, the lady of H. Kendall, Esq., of a son—On the 4th inst., at 40, Aldersgate-street, Mrs. E. Herring of a daughter—On the 5th inst., at Lower Tulse-hill, Mrs. R. Milburn, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 5th inst., at St. Ann's, Limehouse, G. E. Bird, Esq., of Clifton, to Eliza Loyd, second daughter of J. Fitzgerald, Esq., Stepney—On the 8th inst., at Halifax, Yorkshire, S. L. Curlewis, Esq., of Tilba-Tilba, New South Wales, to Maria Anne, daughter of the late Mr. J. Collins, and niece to S. Hall, Esq., of Halifax—On Tuesday his Highness Prince N. Esterhazy to Lady Sarah Villiers, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Jersey.

DIED.—In October last, at Aloubka, in the Crimea, Dr. J. Prout, of Odessa—At Bombay, on the 1st ult., Capt. A. Young, aged 33—On the 7th inst., at Bungay, the Rev. T. Bewicke, aged 78—On the 8th inst., at his residence, Acre-lane, Brixton, E. M. Noble, Esq., aged 68—On the 8th inst., at Eltham, after a few hours' illness, Sarah, wife of R. Mills, Esq., of the Six Clerks' Office—On the 9th inst., Mr. R. Stone, of Panton-street, Haymarket, aged 49.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.
No. 8.—1842. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19. PRICE 6*d*.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN for the year 1842.—The Exhibitions will take place in the months of May, June, and July, upon Saturdays, under the following regulations.

EXHIBITORS.

All persons, whether Fellows of the Society or not, will be at liberty to send subjects for exhibition.

DELIVERY OF OBJECTS FOR EXHIBITION.

Exhibitors are earnestly requested to notify in writing, previously to the day of meeting, what plants they intend to supply, in order that due provision may be made for the proper distribution of the specimens, &c. on the exhibition tables. The best places will be secured for those who comply with this request.

As it is necessary that the judges should proceed to consider the respective merits of the exhibitions by 10 a. m., and as it is absolutely indispensable that the tables should be arranged by that time, it has been determined that no subject for exhibition shall be admitted into the Garden after half-past 8 o'clock in the morning; and if the owners of any locked-up boxes, or other cases, should not be in the Exhibition-tent at the said hour, such cases or boxes must be excluded from competition for medals.

All specimens, whether of fruit or flowers, will remain untouched until after 6 o'clock, when they will be delivered into the hands of the Exhibitors, who are most particularly requested not to give away their cut flowers in the tents, as much confusion has been found to arise from that practice.

ADMISSION OF EXHIBITORS.

Exhibitors, or other persons required to assist in bringing in the objects for exhibition, will be admitted before half-past 8 in the morning at the Carter's-yard entrance gate.

Every principal exhibitor of subjects for which medals are specifically offered will be furnished with one pass-ticket, which is not transferable, for which he is requested to apply before 10 o'clock, at which hour the Garden will be cleared of all persons not officially detained there.

Exhibitors may re-enter the Garden after 1 o'clock, when they will be required to give up their pass-tickets at the Carter's-yard gate.

FLOWER-STANDS.

No box or stand shall exceed eight inches in height at the back, or eighteen inches in depth from front to back. The lids of all boxes must either be loose or made to unhinge. No box with a fixed lid will, on any pretence, be allowed to stand upon the tables. If a box not constructed of the dimensions above given is sent in, it may be placed on the tables, if there is room for it, but it is liable to exclusion.

MEDALS AND REWARDS.

The Society distributes the following Medals and Rewards; namely,

		£	s.	d.
C.	The Certificate . . . . value	0	10	0
SB.	Silver Banksian Medal	1	0	0
SK.	Silver Knightian ditto	1	5	0
LS.	Large Silver ditto	1	15	0
SG.	Large Silver Gilt ditto	4	0	0
GB.	Gold Banksian ditto	7	0	0
GK.	Gold Knightian ditto	10	0	0
LG.	Large Gold ditto	20	0	0

Exhibitors to whom any of these shall be awarded can exchange them one for another, or may receive their value in money, or in plate. If within one month after the Third Exhibition of the year no intimation shall have been received from an exhibitor of the manner in which he desires his medals to be disposed of, all the medals due to him will be prepared and transmitted to him through the usual public conveyances, without further notice.

In case an exhibitor shall receive a first prize in any one letter, he shall not be entitled to receive any other medal in the same letter.

SUBJECTS OF EXHIBITION.

These will be divided into Classes, as explained further on.

No articles not of horticultural produce will be allowed to be placed upon the tables.

Exhibitors will do well to make themselves acquainted with the arrangements described in the following list, as they will in all cases be required to sign a declaration stating under what letter their plants are to be shown; and they are particularly requested to take notice, that if errors in the awards of the judges should occur, in consequence of mistakes on the part of exhibitors in filling up such declarations, the Society cannot undertake to rectify such errors afterwards.

To enable the officers of the Society to attach names to the objects exhibited, it is requested that correct lists may be delivered to the clerk as soon as the exhibitor reaches the Garden.

CLASS I.—Flowers for which Nurserymen and Private Growers exhibit independently of each other.

A. Greenhouse Azaleas, to be shown in numbers not exceeding 12, GB, LS, SK.
B. Carnations, in pans of 24 blooms, LS, SK, SB.
C. Picotees, in pans of 24 blooms, LS, SK, SB.
D. Pinks, in pans of 24 blooms, SK, SB.
E. Cape Heaths, in collections of 20 species, GK, SG, LS, SK.
F. Cape Heaths, in collections of six species, GB, LS, SK.—N.B. No person who shows in E will be allowed to exhibit also in F.
G. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in collections of not fewer than six species, GB, LS, SK.
H. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in single specimens, LS, SK, SB.
I. Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 varieties, in pots, not exceeding 12 to a cast, GB, LS, SK, SB.
K. Pelargoniums, in collections of six varieties, in pots, not exceeding eight to a cast, SG, LS, SB.
L. Rhododendrons, in pots, not fewer than 12 plants, in 12 varieties, LS, SK, SB.
M. Moss Roses, SK, SB.
N. Common Garden Roses, exclusive of all Chinese or Chinese Hybrids, LS, SB, SK.
O. Chinese or Hybrid Roses, such as Bourbon, Noisette, Tea-scented, and similar varieties, LS, SB, SK.—N.B. No exhibitor of Roses can be allowed to occupy more than 15 ft. run of tables for all his Roses, which, being double, is equal to 30 ft. of boxes. If any Exhibitor gains the first medals in M, N, and in O, he will be entitled to a Gold Banksian medal instead of the three Silver ones.
P. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of from 50 to 60 plants, GK, GB, SG, LS.
Q. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of from 15 to 20 plants. GB, LS, SK.
R. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of six distinct species, LS, SK.—N.B. Persons exhibiting in P and Q will not be allowed to compete in R also.
S. Herbaceous Calceolarias, in sixes, LS, SK, SB.
T. Shrubby Calceolarias, in sixes, LS, SK, SB.

CLASS II.—Flowers, for which all persons are admitted to equal competition:—

U. Collections of Stove or Greenhouse Climbers, GK, CB, LS, SK.—N.B. The Gold Knightian medal is not to be awarded for fewer than 12 distinct kinds.
V. Tall Cacti in flower, LS, SK.
W. Single specimens of Ornamental Plants LS, SK, SB, C.
X. Miscellaneous Flowers, SK, SB, C.—N.B. Cockscombs, Hydrangeas, and cut flowers are altogether excluded from prizes.
Y. Seedling Florists' Flowers, SK, SB, C.—N.B. Every seedling must be shown singly, and must be marked with the name it is to bear. The same seedling cannot gain a prize more than once in the season. Pelargoniums are to be shown in single trusses, with a single leaf, so far below the flowers as not to support them; and they are not to be dressed with cotton or wool, or any similar substance, but must be shown exactly as they grow on the bush.

CLASS III.—Fruit, for which market-gardeners, or persons in the habit of regularly supplying the market, and private growers, exhibit independently of each other.—N.B. All Fruit must be ripe and well-coloured; if the contrary, it will be disqualified.

Z. Miscellaneous collections of Fruit, consisting of at least three different kinds, Peaches and Nectarines being considered as only one kind, GK, GB, LS.—N.B. Cucumbers Tomatoes, Gourds, and similar kitchen-garden produce, are excluded from this letter.
AA. Grapes, SG, LS, SK, SB.
BB. Pine-apples, SG, LS, SK, SB.
CC. Peaches or Nectarines, in dishes of six specimens, SK, SB.
DD. Miscellaneous Fruit, SK, SB, C.

JUDGES.

The Judges have the power of increasing or diminishing the number and value of the Silver Medals offered by the Society for particular objects, and also of conferring Silver Medals or Certificates in cases not contemplated in these regulations, if they think it necessary to do so.

The Judges are also required to bear in mind that the Society's Medals are offered, less for new and curious objects, than for fine specimens of Horticultural skill, the design of the Council in instituting these meetings being not so much to encourage the Collector, as to reward the skilful Gardener: they are also not to make any award in cases where the objects exhibited do not appear worthy of a Medal; otherwise a bad single exhibition may obtain a prize, merely because there is no better exhibition of the same class to oppose it.

AN HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION will be held on a Grand Scale in the Grounds of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, YORK, on Thursday, August 4th, 1842.

MYATT'S VICTORIA RHUBARB.

J. AND W. MYATT having a good Stock of Strong Roots raised by offsets from the original Seedling, can supply them at 10*l*. per hundred.—N. B. As various spurious sorts have been sold and are now selling under the name of "Myatt's Victoria," purchasers would do well to require them warranted. —Manor Farm, Deptford, Oct. 23, 1841.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA—Fine strong Plants one year from seed.—The most noble, hardy, and splendid ORNAMENTAL EVERGREEN TREES ever introduced into the British empire are now selling at Messrs. W. and F. YOUELL'S NURSERY, GREAT YARMOUTH, at 3*l*. 3*s*. per dozen, or 25*l*. per 100. Specimens may be seen, and orders taken at their Agents', Messrs. Flanagan and Co., No. 9, Mansion-house-street; and at Messrs. Gibbs and Co's., Seedsmen, Piccadilly, London.

JAMES MAY begs to inform all growers of PANSIES, that his new Descriptive List of Pansies, with a List of FUCHSIAS, may be had on application as below; at the same time he begs to call particular attention to his genuine imported German STOCKS, ASTERS, and ZINNIAS, in great variety.

N.B.—A large collection of fine Show Pansies, including many of last year's new varieties. 30 fine strong Plants for 21*s*., package included; all parcels delivered free in London.

Pansy Nursery, Edmonton.

STANDARD ROSES.—A consignment of 1000 of the choicest varieties ever offered to public competition has been intrusted to PROTHEROE and MORRIS, for Sale at the Auction-Mart the first week in March. This selection consists of Hybrids, Bourbons, Perpetuals, Tea-scented, Provence, and others, both Standards and Dwarfs, of varieties too numerous to mention, and of rare and diversified beauty. The day of sale will be duly announced.

NURSERY STOCK at JOHN CATTELL'S, WESTERHAM, KENT:—

10,000 Common Laurels, 2 to 4 feet.
10,000 Spruce Fir, do.
100,000 Seedling Spanish Chesnut.
10,000 Gooseberries and Currants.

The Gooseberries consist of 40 named varieties, including the largest and most esteemed.

Also an extensive Stock of Lilacs, Laburnums, Gueldres Roses, Hollies, Sweet Briar, a [illegible] Green and Variegated Box.

J. C. respectfully informs the Public, that nearly the whole of the above stock is about to be taken up for transplanting, and will be offered in large or small quantities, at very moderate and cheap prices.

WOODLANDS NURSERY, MARESFIELD, NEAR UCKFIELD, SUSSEX.

WILLIAM WOOD and SON have the pleasure of offering to their numerous Friends and the Public, the undermentioned Roses, all warranted most splendid Varieties, at the following reduced prices:—

	Per doz.		Per 100.
Fine Standard Roses	30*s*.	or	10*l*. 0*s*.
Half-standard, ditto	12*s*.	,,	5*l*. 0*s*.
Fine Half-standard ditto . . .	18*s*.	,,	6*l*. 0*s*.
Extra Fine, Half-standard ditto . .	24*s*.	,,	7*l*. 10*s*.
Fine Dwarf Roses	12*s*.	,,	3*l*. 15*s*.
Extra Fine Dwarf ditto	18*s*.	,,	5*l*. 0*s*.
Climbing ditto, very strong .	9*s*. to 12*s*.	,,	2*l*. 10*s*.

W. W. and Son also beg to recommend the present season, as well adapted for transplanting Roses. Plants will be presented GRATIS with each order. Amateurs are still invited to apply for Rose Catalogues, and Lists of general Nursery Stock.—Woodlands, Feb. 9th,

---

J. KERNAN begs to inform his Friends that he has now completed his selection of FLOWER-SEEDS, among which will be found every novelty worthy of cultivation recently introduced, as well as the seeds from first-rate collections of Calceolarias, Mimulus, Ipomœas, Gloxinia rubra, Stocks, Asters, Balsams, Zinnias, Thunbergias, &c. &c.; as also all the better and more esteemed Vegetable Seeds: Grainge's Early White Broccoli, Mercer's Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts (foreign seed), Seymour's superb Giant Celery; Kerrison's Hothouse, Syon House, Roman Emperor, Horticultural, and Windsor prize Cucumbers; as well as Seeds of the very choicest Melons, all the better early and succession Peas, principally saved by the most select growers, who supply this unequalled market.—4, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden.

All the better kinds of Agricultural Grasses, separate or mixed. Selected Field Turnips, Winter and Spring Tares, Ash-leaved and Early Frame Potatoes, New Globe Mangold Wurzel, &c. &c., Mats, and Mushroom Spawn; Pruning and Budding Knives.

WANTED, about forty miles from London, as DAIRY-MAID, a steady Single Woman, who understands her business, and will not object to take part of the Housework, and assist in the Laundry, and can work well at her needle. Address A.Z., Post-office, Maidstone.

WANTED, a GARDENER and COOK, in a small family in the country; the Gardener to undertake a small kitchen-garden, with Cucumber and Melon Pits, and a small Conservatory, and to live in a cottage with garden near his work; a married man preferred. The Cook to be of middle age, sufficiently qualified, and both to have such a character as to warrant confidence being placed in them.—Letters addressed to F. X. X. P., prepaid, to Mr. Roberts, news-agent, Pimlico—the "Shrewsbury Chronicle" Office, Shrewsbury—or to No. 135, Whitechapel, Liverpool, stating particulars, will have due attention.

WANTED by a young Man, who has been for some time in one of the first Establishments in Belgium, a Situation as PROPAGATOR. He perfectly understands the Propagation of Camellias, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, &c., and can, if required, undertake the management of Pines, and general forcing. A situation near London would be preferred. Address by letter, post paid, to A.Z., Gardeners' Chronicle Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden.

TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

JAMES MACDONALD, upwards of seven years Gardener to Sir Rowland Hill, Bart., M.P., Hawkstone Park, Salop, and at present conducting the Horticultural department at Dr. Kay's Normal School, Battersea, will in a short time be disengaged, and is therefore ready to treat with any lady or gentleman who may require the services of a thorough practical man in that capacity. References as above, and all letters addressed to James Macdonald, 3, Church-street, Battersea, Surrey, or Messrs. Dickson, Chester, will be immediately attended to.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A LADY, who intends remaining some months at BRIGHTON for the benefit of her children, would be happy to TAKE CHARGE OF A LITTLE GIRL OR BOY REQUIRING SEA AIR, and whose friends may not find it convenient to remain with them.

References can be given either in Brighton or London.

For further particulars, apply by letter (prepaid) to Y. Z., care of Mr. Gates, organ-builder, 19, Norfolk-square, Brighton.

H. HAMMOND begs to return thanks to his numerous friends and the Public for their liberal orders for his new White Cape Broccoli, as advertised in the *Chronicle* of Oct. 16; and to inform those that are not supplied with that valuable article that he has a few packets left which can be had of Messrs. Flanagan, Seedsmen, Mansion-House Street, London, who know the stock.—Mundford Nursery, Feb. 10.

FINE SEEDLING PANSIES.

J. HENCHMAN begs to inform cultivators of the PANSY, that he has now ready for delivery healthy young Plants of Twelve Superior Seedlings, including the "Prince of Wales," at 42*s*. the collection. These varieties will be found of superior merit in point of shape, size, and colour.

J. H. can also supply the choicest of last year's varieties, by all growers, at from 18*s*. to 30*s*. per dozen. 25 good named show-flowers, including many of last year's varieties, for 1*l*.

A few packets of seed at 2*s*. 6*d*. and 5*s*. each.

A plant or two sent gratis for carriage.

N.B. A remittance requested from unknown correspondents.

Edmonton, near London, Feb. 19, 1842.

THE MOSCOW QUEEN PINE.

J. WILMOT, Isleworth, has a Stock of this very superior Variety to dispose of at 10*s*. 6*d*. each, strong Succession Plants; smaller do., 7*s*. 6*d*. And as the season is coming on, they can be forwarded without pots any distance (package included), by a Post-office order being remitted to his Forcing Establishment, Isleworth.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SHEPPARD'S "LAURA" PANSY, strong plant, price 5*s*.; Sheppard's "Princess" Pansy, 7*s*. 6*d*. Also, a fine large Scarlet Seedling Ribes—Sheppard's Ribes Grandiflora, price 3*s*. 6*d*. May be had immediately of James Sheppard, Nursery, Seedsman, and Florist, Winchester; or of Messrs. Warner and Co., 28, Cornhill, London.

PINE PLANTS.

W. DAVIS, Gardener, Green-street, Marlborough-road, Chelsea, has several hundred Fruiting and Succession Pine Plants to dispose of, principally Ripley Queens. Warranted perfectly clean and healthy.

UNION-ROAD NURSERIES, PLYMOUTH.

W. E. RENDLE begs to inform the Trade that he has a large Stock of FINE BEDDED LAUREL, from 9 inches to 2 feet high, at such prices as would be highly advantageous to the purchaser.

Fine Maiden Peaches and Nectarines, Seedling Larch, Scotch Spruce, Oaks, &c. at the lowest trade prices.—Feb. 16, 1842.

IMPORTANT to PLANTERS, AGRICULTURISTS, &c.—PURDIE and MERRILEES (Successors to Thomas Cleghorn and Co.), WHOLESALE NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN, and FLORISTS, STANWELL LODGE, BONNINGTON, LEITH, beg to inform the Public that they have on hand a large stock of fine two-years' transplanted LARCH, 1½ to 2 feet high, at unusually low prices, samples of which may be had on application. P. and M. also recommend their attention to their choice collection of HYBRID RHODODENDRONS, CAMELLIAS, HEATHS, &c., many of which are at present coming into bloom.

TURNIP SEEDS.—P. and M. have also on hand a fine stock of Skirving's and Laing's new Purple-top Swedish Turnip Seed, with all other approved varieties, of their own saving, warranted genuine; priced Catalogues of which may be had on application.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, upon the most improved and economical principles, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and CO., Agents for the Old Park Iron-works, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch street, London, annex the following list of prices of Hot-water Pipes of the best description, to assist persons desirous of adopting this mode of heating in their calculations of the probable expense, and respectfully solicit an opportunity of tendering their price for the completion of any work required. Socket-pipe for Hot Water, of two, three, and four inches diameter, at 2*s*. 3*d*., 3*s*. 2*d*., and 4*s*. 3*d*. per yard. Ditto, with Troughs for Orchidaceous-houses, three and four inches diameter, at 4*s*. 9*d*. and 6*s*. 9*d*. per yard.

The much-approved Conical Boilers made of strong plate-copper, and which require no furnace or setting in brickwork, from 5*l*. 5*s*. upwards. Also, every other description of Boilers of the most approved construction. Further particulars may be obtained at the Warehouses, Gracechurch-street, where also may be seen a variety of patterns of Iron and Strained-wire Fencing, Hurdles, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, &c. &c.

WARNER & WARNER, SEEDSMEN, 28, CORNHILL, LONDON, beg respectfully to call the attention of their Friends and the Public to their List of New and Choice Flower Seeds inserted in "HARRISON'S FLORICULTURAL CABINET" for the present Month, and for March, embracing all that is new and rare, and worthy of cultivation, among which will be found:—

BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA, at 2s. 6d. per packet.
GERANIUM, from fine varieties, 1s. to 2s. 6d. ditto.
HEARTSEASE, from the best kinds, 1s. to 2s. 6d. ditto.

And the following at 1s. per packet:

Alstrœmerias, of sorts
Anagallis, ditto
Asters, imported German, mixed colours
Auricula
Calceolaria, shrubby and herbaceous
Carnation, from stage flowers
Cinerarias
Clintonia pulchella
Centaurea americana
Dahlia, from choice varieties
[illegible], new varieties
Ipomœa rubro cærulea
Ipomœa Quamoclit
Ipomopsis
Lobelias
Lupinus Hartwegii
Mimulus
Pentstemons
Petunia
Phlox Drummondii
Picotee, imported
Pink, from a choice collection
Primulas
Ranunculus, saved from superb varieties
Schizanthus
Stocks, imported German, mixed colours
Verbenas
Zinnia elegans—&c. &c.

Also a few choice Vegetable Seeds, including the following kinds of Frame Cucumber, at 1s. per packet:—BARNES' Man of Kent, Farmer Allen's Victory of Suffolk, Walker's Improved Manchester, Weedon's Superb, Windsor Prize, Prize Fighter, and Perkins' Victoria. Greave's Prince Albert Melon, 1s. per packet. Lake's New Superb White Roman Broccoli, and Metcalf's New Pink Cape ditto, at 1s. per packet. Imported Brussels Sprouts, &c. &c.

Martin's superior Frame Potatoes, 3s. per peck. New Bokhara Clover, 1s. per packet. Myatt's British Queen Strawberries, 5l. per hundred; Myatt's Eliza ditto, 1l. per hundred; Myatt's Victoria Rhubarbs, 2s. each. Seymour's Superb White Solid Celery, 2s. 6d. per packet.

General Catalogues can be had on application.

Cornhill, Feb. 4, 1842.

SLATE CISTERNS, SHELVES, TROUGHS, &c., for Horticultural purposes.—EDWARD BECK, Manufacturer, Isleworth, near Brentford. Orders, Working Drawings, &c., forwarded by post, will receive due attention.

*** Slate Edgings for Flower Borders, &c.

HEATING BY HOT WATER, WITH THE CIRCULATION OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR.

J. WEEKS & CO., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hothouse Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER; see the 3rd and 37th Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

References may be had, and their works seen, at Mr. Perry's Nursery, Banbury; Mr. Green's, Lower Cheam; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Rollisson's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's, Portland Nursery; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; Mr. Smith's Nursery, Dalston; Mr. Woodroff's Nursery, Kensall Green; Mr. Hopgood's Nursery, Bayswater; Mr. Willmer's Nursery, Chelsea; and at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country.

Every particular to be had at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, No. 34, BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON. Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

LOWER RATES OF PREMIUM THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER OFFICE, that entitle the assured *to participate in the profits*, as follows:—

Age.	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
Annual Premium per cent.	1 10 8	1 14 7	1 19 6	2 4 3	2 10 11	2 19 9	3 11 9	4 8 0

The BONUS declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16l. per cent. on the premiums then paid; and in 1839 a second BONUS was awarded, amounting on the average to 31l. per cent. on the premiums paid during the preceding five years.

No extra charge for residence in any part of Europe, nor for proceeding (in a decked, sailing, or steam-vessel) from any one Port thereof to another during peace, to Assurers not being seafaring men by profession. Licenses are granted to go to any part of the world upon terms proportionate to the risks.

Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice are not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any and every day.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

ANNUITIES.—In the AUSTRALASIAN, COLONIAL and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY, Annuitants participate in the Profits of the Company, and receive a rate of ANNUITY much more favourable than can be granted by any Company making its investments wholly in England. The Company is enabled securely to grant these favourable terms from the advantage it possesses of investing a portion of its Funds at a high rate of Interest.

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Prospectuses, with Tables, Forms of Proposal for the purchase of an Annuity or for making an Assurance, and every information, may be obtained by application at the Office of the Company, No. 126, Bishopsgate-street, City.

By order of the Board, CHRISTOPHER COUSINS, Accountant.

PATENT ASPHALTE PROTECTING MATERIAL.—Extract from *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Dec. 25, 1841, p. 843.—"In the midst of frost it will not be unseasonable to warn all our Readers of the great importance of preventing their more tender Plants that may have been frozen from being thawed suddenly by the sun. All Gardeners know how often Peas frozen below a south wall are killed, and that if any contrivance to prevent their being suddenly thawed is made use of, they recover. What is true of Peas is, to a great extent, true of other things. A few weeks ago we had a severe frost, 16°; at that time young Araucarias exposed to the south died, while others within a few yards, but screened from the sun by stone, did not suffer at all. We may remark by the way that CROGGON'S ASPHALTE ROOFING forms a most excellent material for such screens." In page 8 of same Journal, Jan. 1, 1842, is fully described the purposes to which it is applied by the Royal Horticultural Society. Being a non-conductor it effectually protects from heat or cold.—THOMAS JOHN CROGGON, 8, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, London.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained to any size of JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pineapple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

HENRY SPARE acknowledges with heartfelt gratitude the following CONTRIBUTIONS, but for which himself and family must have suffered the greatest distress and privation. He is also deeply impressed with the kindness of his late Noble Employer towards his two eldest children; and he begs to add and return his special thanks to Mr. Loudon for his gratuitous and prompt appeal on his behalf, to the Editors of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* and *Gardeners' Gazette* for their notice of his case, to Mr. Munro and the other gentleman who kindly received and forwarded the various sums collected to himself, and to Mr. Kernan, who has been most zealous and indefatigable, and has truly proved himself a Gardeners' friend.

Messrs.			
Ackers, Heath House, Ludlow	1	0	0
Adamson, Claremont	0	2	6
Ailsa, Marquis of,	2	0	0
Aiton, J., Esq	0	10	0
Allen, Clungunford, Ludlow	0	7	6
Aldridge, Kew	0	5	0
Anderson, Jew's Harp	0	5	0
Baker, Delbury, Ludlow	10	0	0
Balls, Ball's Park	0	4	6
Barnes, Warwick	0	5	0
Baines, Arbury Hall	0	5	0
Bateman, Ashbridge	0	5	0
Banks, Regent's Park	0	1	0
Beaton, Shrubland	0	5	0
Beck, Isleworth	0	10	0
Beris, Regent's Park	0	2	6
Berry, Huckfield-place	0	5	0
Binder, Wicknor Park	0	10	0
Bird, Covent Garden	0	2	6
Blair	0	1	0
Boughton, Worcester	1	0	0
Bowers, Laleham	0	5	0
Brownlea, Hemel Hempsted	0	10	6
Button	0	5	0
Burchet, Isleworth	0	5	0
Brown and friends, Stoneleigh Abbey	2	7	0
Brisco and friends, Alton	0	12	6
Broadhurst (Mrs.)	0	10	0
Campbell, Manchester	0	10	0
Cady, Schidy Park, Truro	0	7	6
Carter, Holborn	1	0	0
Carton, Syon	1	0	0
Catton, Regent's Park	0	5	0
Clive, Hon. R. H.	5	0	0
Charlwood, Covt. Gar.	0	10	0
Corbet, Pencarrow	2	0	0
Corbet, Downton, Ludlow	0	5	0
Crogan, Shobden Court	0	5	0
Crogan, Sir T. Ayres	0	5	0
Croydon Gardeners' Soc.	1	2	0
Cruickshank, Penrith	1	1	0
Cullis, Leamington	1	0	0
Dakin and friends, Eastnor Castle	4	12	6
Davison, Weston, Shifnal	1	0	0
Davidson, Swallowfield	0	5	0
Davidson, Culzean	0	5	0
Davis, Pershore	0	10	0
Dicksons, Chester	1	0	0
Dodds, Galloway House	0	6	6
Dodds' Assistants	1	3	6
Dillon, Lady, Kensington	0	2	6
Domyer, Walworth	0	2	6
Donald and Son, Woking	0	10	0
Easton	0	5	0
Flood, Regent's Park	0	2	6
Forsyth, Alton Towers	0	2	6
Forrest, Kensington	1	0	0
Flood, W., Regent's Park	0	2	6
Fowler, Hotwater Engnr	2	2	0
Forbes, Woburn Abbey	0	10	0
Fuller, Bramham, Todcstr	0	10	0
Gardner, Folkstone	0	2	6
Gibbs	0	1	0
Goode, Ealing	0	5	0
Goswell, Twickenham	0	5	0
Godwin, Barrow Hill	0	7	6
Gray, Bromfield, Ludlow	0	2	6
Green, Walham Cross Park	0	5	0
Grub, Ludlow	0	2	6
Haycock, Crow Wood	0	5	0
Harvey, Camden Town	0	1	0
Hallorgan, Regent's Park	0	1	0
Hoad, — Leaf's, Esq.	0	1	6
Harborn, Tattenall Wood	1	0	0
Hendy, Hampstead	0	10	6
Hurst, Cornhill	0	2	0
Jackson, Kingston	0	10	0
Johnson, Highfield Park	0	5	0
Johnson, Strathfieldsay	1	0	0
Jones, Cleen, Ludlow	0	5	0
Jones, Marlow, Ludlow	0	5	0
Keal, Eaton Square	1	0	0
Ker, Fairford Park	0	2	6
Kinghorn, Twickenham	0	5	0
Knight, Chelsea	1	0	0
Lambert, Langford, Blandford	0	10	0
Lane	0	1	0
Lander, Downton, Ludlow	0	5	0
Lee, Hammersmith	2	0	0
Legget, from Ludlow	1	0	0
Loder, Syon	0	5	0
Low, Clapton	0	10	0
Lugar, — Esq., Architect	0	10	0
Lumsden, Cambridge House	0	5	0

Messrs.			
Lloyd, W., Esq., Ludlow	2	12	6
Lempus, Isleworth	0	5	0
Lines, Newport-Pagnel	0	10	0
Mabon, Broughton-hall	0	5	0
Mallison, Claremont	0	10	0
M'Donald, Swindon	1	0	0
M'Ronald, Isleworth	0	2	6
Marlow, Blythe, Coleshill	0	3	6
Marnock, Regent's-park	0	7	6
M'Ewen, Col. Wyndham's	0	5	0
M'Pherson, Knapp-hill	0	2	6
Merrick, Buscott-park	0	5	0
Morris, Barnet	0	1	0
Milne, Drayton Fazely	0	5	0
Milliner, Isleworth	0	5	0
Middleton, Sir W. Bart.	1	0	0
Moore, Regent's-park	0	2	6
Munro, Horticultural Society's Garden	1	0	0
Murry, Oakly-park	0	5	0
M'Gregor, Meastoke	0	1	0
Morrison, Kensington	0	10	0
Nickson, Hale-hall	1	10	0
Nieman, Hawkston	0	10	0
Oliver, Combe Abbey	0	10	0
Orver, Isleworth	0	10	0
Paxton, Chatsworth	1	0	0
Pemberton, Rev.—, Millichope	1	0	0
Perkins, Packington	0	5	0
Picken, Dunham	0	5	0
Pinkertons, Sir A. Cooper's	0	2	6
Piller, Ludlow	0	5	0
Pyper, Col. Wyndham's	0	2	6
Price, Bringwood, Ludlow	0	5	0
Rivers	0	10	0
Rowland and friends, Petersham	2	0	0
Ronalds, Brentford	1	0	0
Ross, Penrhyn Castle	0	10	0
Roberts, Bircher, Ludlow	0	5	0
Sanders, Shustocke	0	2	6
Sanders, Syon	0	5	0
Seldon, Hams-hall	0	2	6
Sleigh, Coleshill	1	0	0
Sibben, Green-hill, Barnet	0	2	6
Shuttleworth, Pantheon	1	1	0
Sharp, Lincoln	0	5	0
Smith, Barnet	0	1	0
Smith, Garnstone	0	10	0
Smith, Norwood	0	1	6
Smith, Dalston	0	5	0
Smith, Ludlow	0	5	0
Smith, Isleworth	0	5	0
Stacey and friends, Richmond	1	0	6
Stackhouse (Mrs.), Acton	0	10	0
Thompson (Mrs.), Ludlow	0	2	6
Tavernor, Coleshill	1	0	0
Taylor, late of Ingestrie	0	10	0
Valentine	0	10	0
Vare, Bodargen	0	15	0
Wentworth and friends, Harlow	1	7	0
Walters, Heath-house, Ludlow	0	5	0
Wills, Leamington	0	10	0
Wedge, Badmenton	2	0	0
Weatherstone, Boultbrook	0	5	0
Wilson, Dorking	0	10	0
Weaver, Croft Castle	0	5	0
Whiting, Deepdene	0	5	0
Wheeler, Barnet	0	5	0
Wilmot, Isleworth	2	0	0
Wilson, Gospel	0	10	0
Wilson, Millichope, Ludlow	0	10	0
Wilson's Assistants	0	10	0
Wood and Son	0	10	0
Worth	0	2	0
Wright, Langton, Blandford	0	10	0
Wright, Wanstead	0	17	0
Wombwell (Mrs.), Lydyard-park	1	0	0
A Friend, Regent's-park	0	5	0
Some Friends, Clungunford	0	8	6
Some Friends, Heath-house	0	8	6
A Friend, Shobden-court	0	2	6
A Well-wisher, Stanage, Ludlow	0	10	0
Friends, Downton Castle	0	6	6
An Old Friend, Rugeley	1	0	0
C. B. W.	0	10	0
Three Friends, Worcester	0	8	6
A Friend, Covent-garden	0	2	0
A Friend	0	2	0
Some Friends, Isleworth	0	12	6

H. S. will feel thankful to be informed of contributions omitted or delayed (if any), which shall then be acknowledged in a future Number.—*Isleworth, Feb. 17th*, 1842.

FOR SALE, at MRS. LAMBERT'S, ACTON-ON-THE-HILL, a variety of PLANTS, VINES, &c.; together with about 40ft. of HOT and GREEN-HOUSES; also a SMALL GREENHOUSE. All in good order.—Apply to A. RUSSELL, the gardener, on the premises.

Publishing Monthly, with Four coloured Engravings,
Price 2s. 6d.

PAXTON'S MAGAZINE OF BOTANY. The Number for FEBRUARY contains beautifully-coloured figures of *Cattleya Aclandiæ*, *Brugmansia floribunda*, *Mahonia aquifolium*, and *Loasa Pentlandica*, with the history and directions for the culture of each: also comprehensive Papers on the science of Gardening, including the phenomena of impregnation and germination in the seed of plants; the Culture of Gesnera rupestris; on Arranging and Planting Specimens in Conservatories; the Propagation of Tropæolum tricolorum; Notices of Plants figured in the floral periodicals for December and January, and of those flowering in the suburban nurseries; with a copious Calendar of Operations for the month.

This work comprises, monthly, four admirably-coloured plates, and twenty-four pages of interesting and useful letter-press. The admirers of flowers are requested to observe—

1. That all the drawings are taken from nature, and are consequently made from plants which have flowered in Britain.
2. That, with few exceptions, they are all done by one artist, whose abilities are of the highest order, and who travels himself to the places where the plants are in flower.
3. That they are lithographed on zinc by the same individual, and, being coloured in a superior manner, have all the spirit and elegance, and much of the finish, of the original drawing.
4. That about one-half of the drawings are from plants which have never before been figured in this country, the rest representing the most popular novelties, as well as the more neglected, though sometimes far handsomer, old species; the majority being such as can be cultivated by every one possessing a flower-border and a greenhouse or frame.

It may, in conclusion, be safely asserted that, both for the beauty of its embellishments, and the utility of its contents, this work is well adapted to the wants of all who delight in gardening; and as the improved system of having the plates lithographed commences with this Number, and as it is intended that each volume shall now be perfect in itself, the present is a desirable opportunity for those who wish to become subscribers.

London: W. S. Orr and Co., Paternoster-row.

TAIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE is published monthly, Price One Shilling; or 12s. for a whole year. A New Volume commences with the January Number.

Each Number of Tait's Magazine contains as much letter-press, by a number of the ablest writers of the day, as at the rate charged for New Novels would cost 17s. 6d. Each Volume would, at the same rate, cost *Ten Guineas*, instead of *Twelve Shillings*.

Only about a fourth or fifth of each Number is devoted to Politics; the rest to what Leigh Hunt called "those admirable Summaries of New Books," Original Tales, &c.

William Tait, Edinburgh; Simpkin, Marshall, & Co., London.

Now ready, post 8vo., price 8s., cloth, with Maps and Plates,

NEW ZEALAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, and NEW SOUTH WALES; a Record of recent Travels in these Colonies, with especial reference to Emigration, and the advantageous employment of labour and capital.

By R. G. JAMESON, Esq.

"Mr. Jameson is an intelligent and unprejudiced observer, and has made good use of his faculties."—*Spectator.*

Smith, Elder and Co., 65, Cornhill.

SMITH on the GROWTH of CUCUMBERS and MELONS, conjointly with Asparagus, Mushrooms, Rhubarb, &c. Fourth Edition; price 4s. 6d.

"Our opinion is, that his mode is excellent."—*Loudon's Gardener's Magazine.*

"If the directions be followed there will be no disappointment."—*Floricultural Cabinet.*

*** Orchidaceous plants are cultivated on this system with great success.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

SCREENS for PROTECTING TREES in Blossom and Fruit from injuries by Wasps and Flies, and for Shading Hothouses and Conservatories, Pines and Melons, Tulip Beds, &c. &c.

N. HULME, PARADISE GREEN, KNUTSFORD, CHESHIRE, manufactures the following articles:—CANVAS NETTING, of three different textures, at 5d.; of a stronger quality, at 7d.; and of Yarn doubled, at 8d. per square yard. WOOLLEN NETTING, of different sorts, at 5d., 7d., and 10d. per square yard. The above articles are made from one to four yards in width, as may suit the purchasers.—N. H. has for many years had the honour to supply the Nobility, Gentry, and others in various parts of the Kingdom with the above articles, and has had the happiness to give general satisfaction.

N.B.—Patterns, with the prices annexed, sent (if desired) to any persons wishing to become purchasers.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will submit to public competition, at the Auction-Mart, Bartholomew-Lane, on Thursday, 24th Feb., 1842, and following day, at Twelve o'clock, about 200 DOUBLE and SINGLE CAMELLIAS, amongst which will be found fine specimens, well furnished with bloom-buds, of Double White, Striped, Reticulata, Conspicua, Punctata, Triumphans, &c. Also a fine collection of AMERICAN PLANTS, comprising Hybrid Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Kalmias, Ledums, &c. About 400 STANDARD and DWARF ROSES, which will include all the leading varieties; choice DAHLIAS (in dry Roots), &c.—May be viewed the morning of each sale. Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers Leytonstone.

Handsomely bound in cloth, with 93 Wood Engravings, price 6s.6d.
ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE, AND CONFIRMATIONS OF SACRED HISTORY, from the Monuments of Egypt. By W. C. TAYLOR, LL.D.
From the British Magazine.—"This is an elegant and well-executed little book, on a most interesting subject."
London: Tilt and Bogue, Fleet-street.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday	Zoological	8½ P.M.
Wednesday	Geological	8½ P.M.
	Medico-Botanical	8 P.M.
Saturday	Royal Botanic	4 P.M.

THE Botanical Garden at Kew was once the pride of England and the envy of Europe. It was a centre into which all the rare plants obtained from foreign countries by the enterprise of our navigators, or the zeal of our merchants, were collected. Under the care of the Aitons, and with the assistance of a Solander, a Dryander, a Banks, and a Bauer, it became a Botanical Garden worthy the regal name it was permitted to bear. But it gradually sunk in the estimation of the world; a character of exclusiveness and illiberality attached to it, not without justice; and public distrust being seconded by Government neglect, it fell into such a state of decay, that when a few years since it was reported on officially, it was little better than a crowd of neglected ugly houses, containing some fine specimens of hardy trees, and a forest of nameless plants, the value of which could hardly be estimated, except by the eye of science.

Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that gentlemen should have been found, even connected with Government, anxious to break up an establishment which cost the Crown above £2,000 a-year for its maintenance, and the Woods and Forests as large a sum annually, on an average, for repairs; and accordingly an attempt to dismantle it was made in 1840. It, however, failed, owing to the resistance made to the project by those who considered the facility with which the Garden might be rendered efficient, and the improbability of its ever being replaced if once abandoned. When, therefore, it was found that the country would not tolerate the destruction of the Royal Botanic Garden, it was wisely determined at once to place it under the charge of some gentleman eminent for his scientific acquirements, and to render it effective as a public Botanical establishment. Happily it was found possible to engage for this purpose the services of Sir William Jackson Hooker, at that time Regius Professor of Botany at Glasgow, and the effects of so fortunate a selection are already most striking. After the lapse of only a few months, the Garden is assuming quite a new appearance. Already some of the useless old boundary walls have disappeared, and four acres of pleasure-ground have been added to the Garden; the more ruinous houses are disappearing, or have been altered; new ones are in progress of construction, others are under consideration; walks have been turned, thickets of worthless bushes destroyed; and it must be evident to all who visit the place, that the well-directed energy of Sir William Hooker, assisted by a judicious liberality on the part of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, will speedily place Kew where it ought to be, and once was, at the head of the Botanical establishments of Europe. Travellers will no longer refuse to gather seeds for this national establishment, under the conviction that to send them there is to consign them to destruction; private individuals will not hold aloof because what they give is neglected, and nothing can be had in return; and Government will have a Garden to which, and its officer, it can on all occasions refer for such information connected with Colonial or other public purposes, as a garden can supply. We have ourselves seen the changes which are going on at Kew—we have studied their effect—and we sincerely congratulate the country upon its renovation.

ALTHOUGH we may not be able at present to state with confidence in what way saline substances act as manures, there can be no sort of doubt that they are generally beneficial in this respect. We do not speak of the evidence produced by farmers, but by gardeners. Of these salts, nitrate of soda, from its low price, has been most extensively employed, and our readers will be glad to know something more about it.

Nitrate of soda, like common salt (muriate of soda) will destroy the leaves of the plants on which it falls, even if very much diluted, and therefore should never be applied overhead, unless in a dry state. It will also entirely kill many kinds of plants, if given in undue quantity; but so will yeast, pigeons' dung, guano, and many other energetic manures; although some plants, like Sea-kale, seem able to consume any quantity of it: we have known a pound of it given in one dose to a Sea-kale plant without injurious consequences.

Farmers find from one to two hundredweight per acre a good dressing for their land; and therefore this quantity may be regarded for the present as a safe proportion for ordinary crops. When used on a smaller scale, we are much in want of information as to its proper proportion if mixed with water. The following, however, seem to be ascertained facts: Six ounces in four gallons of water suits Lettuces and Celery, as has been shown by Mr. Wedgewood. Others have found 1 lb. in 12 gallons a safe quantity for Dahlias. Strawberries are much improved by it in the proportion of an ounce to the gallon. In other cases, Onions are reported to have been much improved by water holding the nitrate of soda in solution in the proportion of one pound to eight gallons. Independently of these cases, Mr. Rivers has pointed out its extremely active effects on Coniferous plants, applied as a top-dressing at the rate of 160 lbs. per acre.

About its action under favourable circumstances there can be no doubt. Mr. Rivers found his Fir-trees changing from yellow to deep green in a fortnight from the time of the application. We have seen similar effects upon common shrubs in a worn-out gravelly soil; and the rapidity with which the crops to which it has been applied acquired a deep green healthy colour is generally spoken of. Sometimes, however, it is stated to produce no effect. This may have been owing to the land on which it has been used already abounding in alkaline matter, so that any further addition has been useless; or it may have arisen from the nitrate having been used at a bad season of the year.

There seems every reason to believe that its effects are the most certain if it is applied when plants are just beginning to grow, at which time it is readily taken up into the system; and that it produces the smallest effects if given to plants in a languid state of growth or at rest. This is, perhaps, owing to the action of rain, which may wash it away from the roots before they can absorb it, if they are at rest, or nearly so; while, on the contrary, it is seized by the roots, if in a state of activity, as soon as it is presented to them. We would, therefore, recommend those who intend to try the effects of nitrate of soda, to apply it to Grass land now; to their shrubberies when the sap is flowing freely, and the young shoots are in the act of lengthening; and to annual or herbaceous plants at whatever season they may be the most freely in vegetation. For most gardening purposes it is more convenient to dissolve it in water; but as a top-dressing for shrubberies, or lawns, or pastures, it must almost of necessity be sown broadcast. In the latter case choice should be made of rainy weather, when the nitrate will be dissolved nearly as soon as it falls upon the soil. Dry weather is, no doubt, the worst period at which to use it.

In conclusion, although nitrate of soda is the most common form in which this alkali is used, we would strongly advise our readers to try the effects of the impure sulphate of soda, called salt-cake, which we have some reason to believe is as useful as the nitrate, and which is certainly much cheaper.

WE regret to announce the death, at a very advanced age, of Mr. Menzies, the Nestor of English botanists, one of the last, if not the very last survivor of Vancouver's voyage. His name appears continually among the discoverers of Botanical novelties at the end of the last century; and to living naturalists his kind and liberal disposition had greatly endeared him.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE CAMELLIA.

THE soil best adapted to the growth of Camellias is a mixture of peat-earth and loam, in nearly equal proportions; where the loam is peculiarly light and sandy, a less quantity of peat is requisite. The earth should be well mixed and passed through a coarse sieve, reserving the detached portions of peat and loam that will not pass the sieve, to fill the bottom of the pots, thereby securing a free drainage—a circumstance indispensable to the success of the plants. The proper season for the general shifting is when the young growth has hardened and the blossom buds for next year can be detected at the extremity of the shoots. After shifting all those that require it, they may be placed in the open air, or retained in the greenhouse, according to the season they are wanted to flower; if kept in the greenhouse, as much air as possible should be admitted, and occasionally sprinkling the foliage will improve the appearance as well as be beneficial to the health of the plants. At all times attention must be paid to watering them properly, the roots being apt to become matted in the pots, so as to render the ball of earth impervious to moisture; hence it is necessary to see that the ball of earth is moistened by the water poured upon it, instead of the web of fibres only. This renders an examination of the roots, or reducing and replanting them, at least once a year, a measure almost indispensable.

At the respective periods of growth and flowering, the plants will require plentiful watering; during the latter, if not regularly supplied, the bloom-buds will infallibly fall off, instead of expanding into flower; at other times, a regular moderate supply is essential. The effect of constant watering may be presumed to diminish or destroy the fertility of the small quantity of earth allotted to each plant; therefore, when the annual repotting occurs, carefully take away as much of the former ball of earth as can be done without injuring or cutting the roots. The Camellia may be considered as a hardy greenhouse plant, requiring only a slight protection in severe weather, like the Myrtle; and if the plants are kept just above the freezing-point, they will succeed much better than when grown in a high temperature. At the time they are making their growth an increase of heat will be advantageous.

The usual methods of propagation are by inarching or grafting and budding on the single red Camellia, cuttings of which are found to strike root more readily than of the double varieties. The cuttings are taken in July and August, or as soon as the young shoots are sufficiently ripe at the base. They are carefully prepared by being cut smoothly over with a sharp knife at a joint, and divested of one or two leaves at the bottom, and then planted firmly about two inches deep, in pots half filled with the Camellia compost before described, and the upper half with fine white sand. They are then well watered and the pots plunged in a tan-bed which gives out a gentle warmth, and kept closely shaded for three or four months, by which time short fibres, or a callus from which they afterwards diverge, are produced. When sufficiently rooted to bear removal they are potted singly in small pots, the sand being then carefully removed; the pots should be well drained and filled with the Camellia compost, with the addition of a little white sand. They are afterwards to be sprinkled with water, and placed in a close frame or pit until they begin to root afresh, and by degrees exposed to the air. The succeeding season they may be potted in the same soil as the other Camellias and similarly treated, and many of the plants will then have attained sufficient size and strength for inarching or budding, and all of them by the following season. The best time for inarching is early in the spring, just before the plants begin to grow, and for budding as soon as the new wood is sufficiently ripened, but it may be done at almost any season of the year.

The following is a selection of some of the most desirable varieties:—

White.

Double White
Single do.
Allnúttii
Alba semiduplex
Anemoniflora alba
Candidissima
Candor
Ebúrnea
Fimbriata
Haylóckii
Hume's Blush or Buff
Imbricata alba
Myrtifólia alba or Álbicans
Nobilíssima
Ochroleuca

White, Striped, and Spotted.

Albertus
Colvillii
— striata
Delicatíssima
Fortúita
Gray's Invincible
King
Pompone
Punctata major
Picturata
Press's Eclipse
Spofforthiana
Sabiniana
Swéetii
Tricolor

Rose-coloured.

Coronata
Elata
Élegans
Fórdii
Flórida

Myrtifólia
Pæoniflora
Párksii
Palmérii
Rosa sinensis
Rósea (Le Blanc's)
Rose Warratah
Sasanqua rósea
Triumphans
Vandésia rósea
Wóodsii

Red and Crimson.

Althæiflora
Beáleii
Chandlérii
Concinna
Corallina
Conspícua
Decora
Exímia
Francofurtensis
Imbricata
Lefevriana
Minuta
Róssii
Reticulata
Regalis
Speciosa
Splendens
Warratah

Rose, Red, and Crimson striped.

Dorsétii
Donkelaerii
Gilesiana
Párksii
Queen Victoria or Pressleyii
Striped or variegated
Serratifólia

[We have been avoured with the above communication by Messrs. Chandler and Son, of Vauxhall.]

ON THE TREATMENT OF ROSES IN POTS.

I OBSERVED your directions for the treatment of China and other Roses from pits in p. 73, which I fear will occasion the destruction of many if followed. I have had some experience in these matters, and have invariably found that Roses subjected to close heat after being packed, or even after being recently potted (unless the cuttings have been raised in heat), have damped off, their roots becoming black and rotten. The present great demand for new Roses gives occasion for many small plants to be sent out, and these, if not treated with great care, often die and give disappointment to the purchaser. The following directions for managing all such Roses, as Bourbons, China, Tea-scented, Hybrid perpetual, and Noisettes—in short, all Roses grown on their own roots, and sent out in small pots—may perhaps be acceptable to some of your readers:—I will suppose Roses of this description received in October or during the winter months in their pots tied over with moss as usual in packing: if intended for planting in the borders in spring (they are very liable to be killed by the winter, if planted out in autumn), they should be carefully cleared from the moss and the mould, or the surface of the pots should be stirred; they may be plunged in sawdust or old tan in a brick pit or garden frame, but never put the glasses over them in mild weather, not even during slight frosts; in severe frost only will they be necessary. About the end of April they will have made some little growth, and they may then be planted out with safety; the great object is to keep them in a backward state; if at all confined and covered by glass, their shoots become elongated and weak, they then bear transplanting badly and often die.

If they are received at the before-mentioned season, and are intended for blooming in the greenhouse, or for forcing, they should be taken from their pots, their balls of earth loosened and reduced to a small extent and then repotted into pots a size larger than those in which they are received; light sandy loam and well-rotted dung or leaf-mould in equal parts is the best compost that can be used; if they have been grown in pure peat they should be potted in the same description of mould, or the peat shaken clear from their roots before potting into the above compost, as they do not strike readily into loam from the ball of peat; they may then be placed in an airy greenhouse as near the glass as possible. In a few days after being potted they should have an abundant watering; if intended for blooming in the greenhouse, they may remain there till the end of summer; they should be syringed in sunny weather twice a day, morning and evening, with soft water, and occasionally fumigated with tobacco, to kill the aphides, which always infest roses under glass. If intended for forcing they should be removed from the greenhouse to the forcing-house early in January; let them have a gentle heat from 50 to 60° in cloudy weather, admitting but very little air, and that with great caution, during hot sunshine, as the spring advances. Syringing twice a day will be necessary: this not only gives health and vigour to the plants, but also serves to keep off the red spiders, which are so apt to ensconce themselves snugly on the under surface of the leaves. Thus far I have given instructions as to the management of pot Roses, received in autumn and winter; those received in April, May, and during the summer months, in a growing state, should immediately after being unpacked be placed in a cold frame; and if sunny weather, shaded a few days, syringing them occasionally, or giving them water from a pot with a fine rose. The first three days keep them close, afterwards admit air gradually, taking the lights off at night if still weather and the nights are dewy. In eight or ten days they may be planted out without any risk of their being checked in their growth. Some little variation is required in the treatment of plants received out of pots, with their balls of earth enveloped in moss; these have been grown in pots, but have been taken out for convenience of packing. If in spring or summer they should be placed in the cold frame with the moss tied round them as they are received, treating them the same as if they were in pots; the moss must be removed when they are planted out. Plants received in autumn out of pots in moss should be immediately potted and plunged as before directed. I have found the treatment here recommended invariably successful with Roses received in small pots on their own roots; for such only is it intended. Without these precautions they are exceedingly apt to die after being packed in a close basket for a few days.—*T. Rivers, jun.*

RAISING FERNS FROM SEED.

A correspondent in a former Number of the *Chronicle* having requested information on the subject of raising Ferns from seed, I beg to recommend to him the following particulars of a method which I have practised for several years with tolerable success.

In the first place, let him procure a number of small octagon-shaped hand-glasses about six inches in diameter (more or less, according to the size of the pots he intends to sow the seeds in), the side walls of each being high enough to admit a pot to stand underneath without touching the glass. These glasses may be made by any glazier, the frame being the common lead used in lattice-windows; they will cost about half-a-crown each.

Having procured the glasses and the corresponding sized pots, the latter are to be about half filled with well-broken potsherds, the finest at top; then fill to within half an inch of the rim with heath-mould sifted through a fine sieve. Level the surface of the mould, and water it freely with a very fine rose (the holes in which should be only large enough to admit the point of a small pin); let the pot stand a few minutes till the water is absorbed, and then carry it to a dry part of the house. Place the papers containing the Fern-seed for a minute or two on the flue, or some other place where they will become thoroughly dry. Write the name of the Fern on a label, and place it in the centre of the pot; then open the paper and carefully dust the spores (seed) over the surface of the moist earth, taking care not to sow too thick. The pot may then be placed in a shady place, on a level surface of wood or stone, to prevent the intrusion of worms, and covered with the hand-glass.

The period necessary for the germination of Ferns differs in different species: some will require six weeks, and some even more; and if during that time the surface of the earth in the pots should appear dry, a very slight watering must be given with the fine rose. It will be necessary to examine the surface of the earth frequently with a pocket microscope, in order to discover any mouldiness or minute Algæ that may appear; such appearances indicate that too much water has been used, and in that case the glasses should be taken off for a short time, and the pots removed to the full light. If, after this, the mouldiness or Algæ continue to spread, a knife may be introduced between the pot and the earth, and the latter slightly raised up so as to allow the moisture to drain off.

The first or primary frond of a Fern is usually, though not uniformly, kidney-shaped, with a deep sinus on one side, from which the second or perfect frond is produced. When these first fronds of the seedlings have increased so far in breadth that the position of the sinus can be distinguished, they will be able to bear the gradual admission of air, by the tilting up of the glasses. As the seedlings acquire strength, they may be removed from the shade to places where they will have more light; but they must not be exposed to the full sun in summer, as long as they are under the hand-glass. In winter, however, when the sun is less powerful, all those seedlings that have perfected or nearly perfected their first fronds may be exposed to the full light; this will prevent the spreading of mouldiness, which the moist atmosphere under the glasses is so apt to produce at this season of the year.

When it happens that, from too thick sowing, the seedlings are much crowded, they should be thinned out carefully with the point of a penknife, taking patches of from six to a dozen plants, and transferring them to another pot, prepared in all respects as if for sowing spores. In planting these, a slight depression should be made with the point of the penknife on the surface of the mould in the new pot, and the patch inserted, taking care not to cover any part of the plants with the earth. They may stand about a quarter of an inch from patch to patch; and when the operation is completed, water the seedlings and place the pot under the glass.

These transplanted seedlings will frequently succeed better than those in the seed-pots; indeed with very slow growing seedlings it is frequently advisable to transfer the whole to another pot, as they will generally root better in the fresh than in the old earth.

When the seedlings have fully developed their perfect fronds (and not till then), the glasses may be withdrawn; the pot with the seedlings should then be placed in a perfectly shaded place, and more frequently supplied with water. They may remain in the seed-pots until three or four fronds are produced, when it will be advisable to shift them into other pots and place them at wider distances.

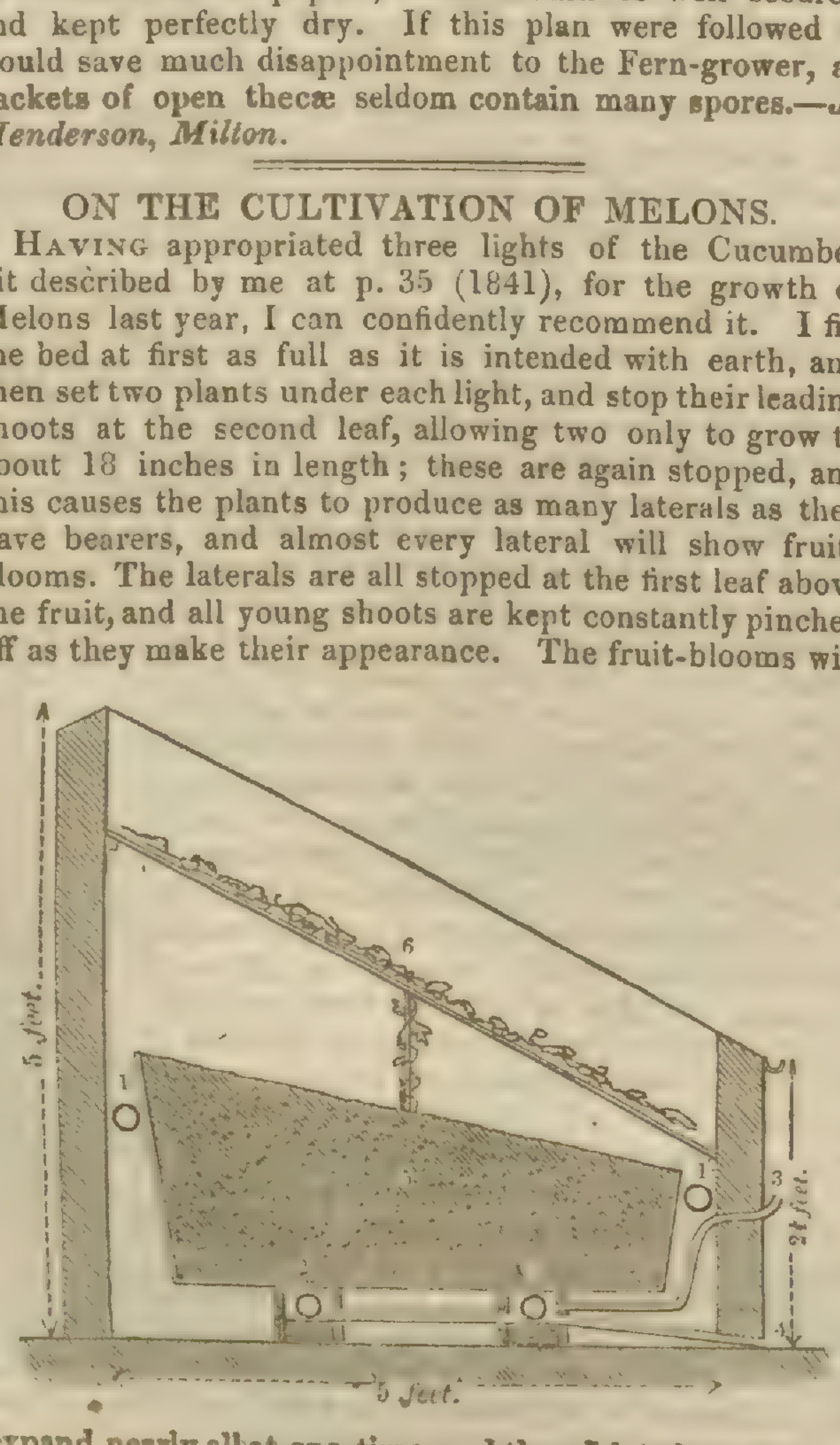
Many Ferns grow very slowly while in the state of primary frond, and require many months before their perfect fronds are developed. It is chiefly for these slow-growers that glasses are required. Others, such as most of the Gymnogrammas, some species of Nephrodium, Pteris, &c., come up readily in open pots; but with those which require from nine to eighteeen months to produce their second fronds, glasses are indispensable. I would, however, recommend that with all spores not collected from your own plants, glasses should be used, as affording by far the greatest certainty of success.

In raising Ferns from seed under glasses, much of the success will depend on the judicious application of water while the seedlings are in the primary state, so delicate is their structure at this time, consisting nearly throughout of a single stratum of cells, that any considerable advance to excess either of dryness or moistness is equally injurious. If the water which is not absorbed by the seedlings does not pass freely through the earth, minute Fungi or Algæ will be generated, and some of these are so destructive that the extent of their progress may at once be traced by the death of the seedlings. Proper attention must, therefore, be given to the keeping up of a medium state of humidity, and that state will be better understood by observation than by any direction that can be given.

Great care must also be taken not to allow worms to get into the pots, as they will in a very short time destroy the whole crop. The only way to get rid of these pests, is to place the pot with the glass over it on a tolerably hot flue, or some other well-heated surface, when the heat ascending through the earth in the pot will drive the worms out. It may not be amiss to observe here that in collecting spores for reproduction, it is better to select a frond on which the thecæ (seed vessels) have not opened. If they have changed to a brown colour, and one or two have opened, they will be in the best possible state for transmission to a distance; portions of the frond should then be inclosed in the papers, which should be well secured and kept perfectly dry. If this plan were followed it would save much disappointment to the Fern-grower, as packets of open thecæ seldom contain many spores.—*J. Henderson, Milton.*

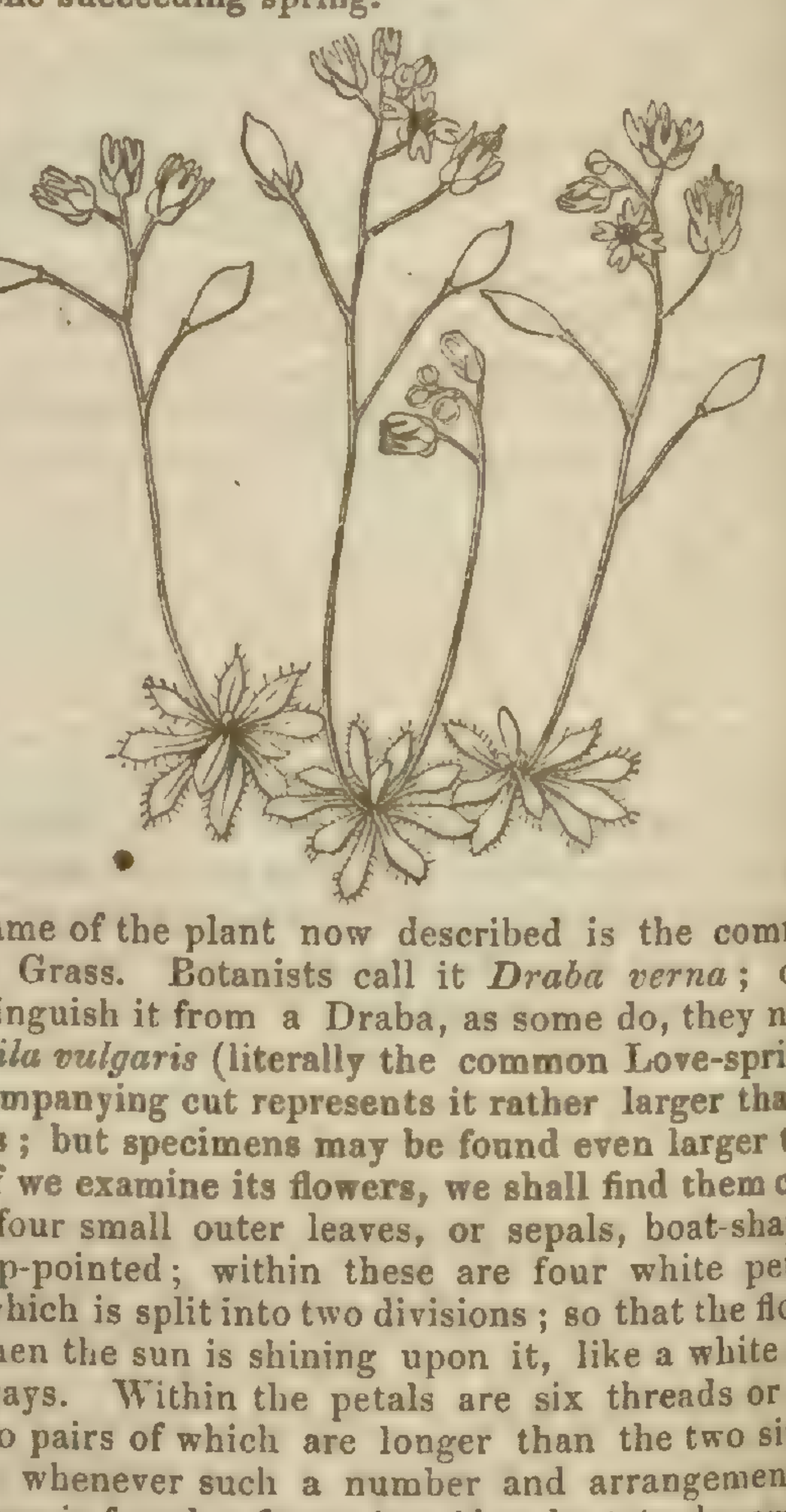
ON THE CULTIVATION OF MELONS.

Having appropriated three lights of the Cucumber pit described by me at p. 35 (1841), for the growth of Melons last year, I can confidently recommend it. I fill the bed at first as full as it is intended with earth, and then set two plants under each light, and stop their leading shoots at the second leaf, allowing two only to grow to about 18 inches in length; these are again stopped, and this causes the plants to produce as many laterals as they have bearers, and almost every lateral will show fruit-blooms. The laterals are all stopped at the first leaf above the fruit, and all young shoots are kept constantly pinched off as they make their appearance. The fruit-blooms will expand nearly all at one time, and then I let the water out of the troughs, and keep a higher temperature. When the young fruit are about the size of pigeons' eggs, I thin them out, leaving only 5 or 6 on a plant; fill the troughs again with water, giving the plants at the same time a goo supply at the roots, and occasionally a sprinkling over the leaves, when the lights are closed for the night. I train the vines on a trellis similarly to Cucumbers. The kinds that I generally grow are the scarlet and green flesh, and the Canteloupe. In 1841 I cut the first fruit the 2d May, and exhibited 8 others at the first May exhibition, at the gardens of the London Horticultural Society; these gained the first prize, and were considered to be good-sized, and of excellent flavour. The flavour is gained by allowing the troughs to become dry during the ripening season. A great improvement in these pits would be to have the pipes so arranged as to be able to shut out, or partly so, the heat from any of the compartments that might be wanted for other purposes, and this can easily be effected by Mess. Weekes' plan, described in p. 597 (1841), and also by one of their atmospheric air pipes in the front of each compartment. The annexed figure represents a section of the pit described at p. 35 (1841). 1, 1 are the flow pipes; 2, 2, the return pipes and the water troughs; 3, the pipe to fill the troughs; 4, the pipe by which the water is let out of the troughs; 5, the bed for the plants; and 6, the trellis on which the shoots are trained.—*John Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., Lower Cheam.*



FAMILIAR BOTANY.—No. II.

The Common Whitlow Grass.—Even now, on the top of walls on the south side of plantations, and in warm situations, there is a little plant, with tiny, sharp-pointed, hairy leaves, which is beginning to peep forth, endeavouring to rival the Snowdrop and Crocus. It is, however, a harbinger of spring which none but the botanist regards; for although its petals are white as the driven snow, and its sepals like twin emeralds enclosing them, yet all is so small as to escape the notice of the heedless crowd. At present, its diminutive stem is hidden among the leaves, which stand round it, and cover it over, protecting it from the chill of night until the flowers are strong and full-grown; as soon as they are ready to unfold, it rises to the height of two or three inches, divides into a few slender arms, opens its blossoms, in a few weeks ripens its fruit —yes, its fruit—for it bears fruit as perfect as that of an Apple or a Peach, although so small—and then it falls beneath the dry winds and hot sun and perishes; but its seeds lie quietly amidst the moss and earth they fall on, and when the sun moderates his power, and the evenings of autumn become damp, these minute bodies sprout forth and grow into new plants, which will be ready to flower early in the succeeding spring.



The name of the plant now described is the common Whitlow Grass. Botanists call it *Draba verna*; or if they distinguish it from a Draba, as some do, they name it *Eróphila vulgaris* (literally the common Love-spring). The accompanying cut represents it rather larger than it usually is; but specimens may be found even larger than these. If we examine its flowers, we shall find them composed of four small outer leaves, or sepals, boat-shaped, and sharp-pointed; within these are four white petals, each of which is split into two divisions; so that the flower looks, when the sun is shining upon it, like a white star of eight rays. Within the petals are six threads or stamens, two pairs of which are longer than the two single stamens; whenever such a number and arrangement of the stamens is found, a flower is said to be tetradynamous (that is to say, composed of four forces or powers, each pair of stamens being regarded as one force, and each single stamen as one force also).

As to the fruit of this plant, to which allusion was just made, it is a small oval thin case, which, when ripe, drops into two pieces (or valves), and allows some minute seeds to fall out. It is not, indeed, like what are commonly called fruits, because it is not fit to eat; but in the language of botanists everything is fruit which contains seed; and although we speak of the fruit of one plant and the seed-vessel of another, yet, in fact, those expressions both have the same meaning.

If the leaves of the Whitlow Grass are chewed, they will be found hot, like Mustard or Cress. In reality, although so very different in appearance, our Draba is a near relation of those common herbs; and so it is of the Radish, the Turnip, the Cabbage, of Honesty, Candytuft, Wallflower, and a hundred others which fill the kitchen-garden or enliven the parterre. The mark by which they are all united is the flowers being tetradynamous, as before explained; in addition to which they always have four sepals and four petals. Such plants form an assemblage which bears the name of Cruciferous, because the four petals resemble a Maltese cross, called in Latin crux;

they are also styled the Brassicaceous order, from Brassica, the Latin name of the Cabbage and the Cabbage tribe.* We shall in time become acquainted with many more of the same race.—*R. E.*

ON THE PRODUCTION OF NEW POTATOES.

Several persons have expressed a desire to know how they can obtain new Potatoes during the winter and spring months without the aid of forcing or glass.

In the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for Jan. 15th, 1842, mention is made of a Potato from Messrs. Chapman, of Brentford; and from that notice, one would be led to suppose that the production of new Potatoes during winter was owing to some peculiarity in the kind; while again, according to Messrs. Chapman's circular, it seems more depends on the manner of preparing the sets, &c. It is also stated in the circular that these Potatoes possess the following advantages: that those who grow them can have new Potatoes from November to June, as fine in flavour and as handsome in appearance as can be obtained at any other season; that not an inch of glass is required to force them, and that no more trouble is necessary than in growing an ordinary crop. But I think it should have been added that this method of procuring new Potatoes for winter and spring use is an old practice, of which an excellent account was given in the "Gardener's Magazine," by Mr. Saul, of Castle Hill, Devonshire, in August 1840, and which at once shows that it neither depends on the particular sort of Potato, nor on any way of preparing the sets, but simply on retarding the old Potatoes, and by planting them at a later season than ordinary.

This plan is practised by several market-gardeners, who grow them for the London market, especially by some in Devonshire and Cornwall; and their produce is frequently sent to the London market during February and March, in what is termed four-pounds baskets, which are generally sold at the rate of 6d. per pound. The following extract from the "Gardener's Magazine" will at once explain the system:—

"To have the new Potatoes ready for use in October, they should be planted about the middle of July; for the principal crop, for winter use, the first week in August is the best time. They should be planted on a good rich border (the drier the better), in rows 2½ ft. apart, and about 1 foot from plant to plant. It is necessary to place the rows a good distance apart, in order to insure good foliage by freely admitting the rays of the sun, as well as a good circulation of air; as the quantity as well as quality of the crop depends much upon a proper attention to this point; and it probably might be better attained by placing the rows still further apart.

"Potatoes planted in the above way, in August, will be ready for the table in November, and will continue good from that time till April, when it is easy to have a succession from those planted in the spring. The only extra trouble attending upon Potatoes when planted at this season (August), is to cover them in winter with leaves, or any other material which will keep out the frost.

"When Potatoes are thus managed, any person may insure a supply through the winter of almost as good a quality as those grown during the summer months; the only difference is, that those planted for the winter are rather more waxy (and particularly so if the situation is damp) than those raised during the summer.

"It is also necessary, Mr. Saul says, that the Potatoes intended for the autumn planting should be of a late kind and kept in a cool situation till the season of planting, and also as clear as possible from sprouts during the summer. Much, however, depends (as regards the sorts) on the situation and soil, as if the latter is stiff and the former cold an early kind is best suited; but if the situation is a warm one and the soil light and dry, plant a late sort."—*George Gordon.*

THE AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. VIII.

There are many lovers of flowers who do not possess dung frames and tan pits to force Roses, Lilacs, Hyacinths, Lily of the Valley, and such things as are generally seen in bloom during the winter and spring months. But there are other flowers, equally beautiful, which are within the reach of all who have a small greenhouse or pit to grow them in. The Rose, the beautiful emblem of England, is almost universally regarded as the most lovely of all flowers; and although such persons cannot have the common garden kinds in flower at this season, yet they may easily have the Chinese and tea-scented varieties. All that is required, is simply to strike the cuttings in the autumn or early in the spring, and grow them strong in pots throughout the summer, at the same time taking care to pick out the flower-buds as soon as they appear. By this treatment they will not exhaust themselves, and will send out flowers in a warm greenhouse or sitting-room, from January to May. Camellias may also be made to bloom freely in January and February, without forcing; this is done by keeping them in a warm greenhouse from the time they begin to grow until they ripen their wood and form their flower-buds. There are also several varieties of Cineraria, particularly Waterhouseana and splendida, which flower profusely all the winter, and make the greenhouse quite gay. These plants form a quantity of suckers or side shoots, which can be taken off with roots, and potted in any free soil; they require very little care during the summer and autumn, and begin to flower in November and December.

But amongst all our winter greenhouse flowers, none are more beautiful than the Chinese Primrose. It reminds us of our pretty Oxlips and Cowslips, and common Primroses, which are so beautiful in the woods in early summer. The single white and pink varieties of this plant ripen seeds in abundance every spring, particularly if a few plants, from which seeds are wanted, are placed in a warm situation. Those varieties having fringed edges are generally considered the most beautiful, and, therefore, they should always be chosen, and the seed gathered from them; it may be sown any time from July to September, and as more may vegetate than are wanted, the thick hairy-leaved plants ought to be selected and potted, as they are more likely to produce fringed flowers than the others. Seed from fringed plants generally produces both plain and fringed kinds. Two very beautiful double varieties are now in many collections, but these are multiplied by cuttings, and are, therefore, not likely to be so common as the single ones. The latter should be raised from seed every year, and never kept beyond the second season. In potting, use rich free soil, and sink the plants a little deeper at every shifting. Several other plants might be recommended for winter flowering, such as Heaths and Epacrises for example; but many persons, unless they have good houses, cannot succeed with them.

Dahlia roots should now be potted and put into heat if cuttings are wanted from them; preparations should be made for propagating tender summer flowering plants, and the digging of all beds and borders, except where herbaceous plants are, should be finished if not done already. —*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Shakspeare's Foresting.—Under this head your correspondent 'A.' reverts (at p. 38) to Shakspeare's familiarity with rural affairs, and asks what is the precise meaning of the following passage in "Troilus and Cressida:"—

"As knots, by the confluence of meeting sap,
Infect the sound Pine, and divert his grain
Tortive and errant from his course of growth."

It gave me much pleasure to see our friend again disporting himself in the pleasant fields of Shakspeare's genius, and I have looked to see whether he did not intend to answer his own question, which he is so well able to do, and which he has done in a former instance. If he has already done this, and you find in your portfolio any commentary of your correspondent unravelling the knotty point he has discovered, pray give it precedence of the one I here offer you, or suppress it altogether. It would be idle to say the "commentators" on Shakspeare have not done much to illustrate the obscurity of their author, much in the restoration of the original and true reading, and still more for a critical and just appreciation of his excellences. It is true also that in many instances their ignorance of the natural phenomena with which he was familiar, and of the material things which presented themselves to his mind, illustrative of his moral conceptions, has led them into error, and it as often happens that the habit of referring to obscure originals and recondite sources of information leads them astray from the true path of induction, where it is plain and superficial; for in this, as in many other cases, while we are groping for truth at the bottom of the well, we often overlook her at the top. "A." will not suspect me of a disposition to include him in this latter too learned category; he has himself placed a bar to this supposition, in the conjecture that the author "intended to explain some popular notion, or some phenomenon which had come under the poet's own observation." The speech of Agamemnon of which the passage in question forms a part possesses all the imaginative redundancy of Shakspeare's style, where figure follows figure, and one noble image is scarcely comprehended by the mind of the hearer before another is presented to it.

"Princes,
What grief has set the jaundice on your cheeks?"
"The ample proposition that hope makes
In all designs begun on earth below,
Fails in the promised largeness; checks and disasters
Grow in the veins of actions highest rear'd;
As knots," &c.

In the short space of eight lines here are half as many distinct illustrations of the speaker's sentiments, from moral or material objects, all highly appropriate to the teeming imagination of the anxious Greek. The consideration of the "checks and disasters that grow in the veins of actions" suggests the idea of the knots in timber-trees. Now, I believe that instead of carrying him to the forest, Shakspeare's thoughts immediately transported him to the carpenter's shop, and that the appearances so often seen on a fresh-planed deal-board suggested the idea of the knotted Pine. When the Pine is left to prune itself, its lower branches die and break off, and the stumps remain, and are covered over by new wood cut into planks; these trees show in their most central parts their dead, or, more properly, partly decayed stumps, which are sometimes loose and fall out, but more frequently are held in their places by the surrounding ligneous substance, forming what the carpenters call "doated" (dotted?) timber. These knots in their original condition of stumps of branches produce a swell in the trunk, and around them the successive layers of new wood are deposited, a section of which presents exactly the tortuous appearance spoken of by the poet. The cross-grain of these knots and their surrounding parts is abundantly proved by its operation on the carpenter's tools, and the wavy lines and eddying courses of the layers of wood about these spots suggest the additional thought of confluent sap. By the infection of the sound Pine, the author means no more than its tainted nature—its deterioration as good workable timber. I may add that in Shakspeare's days, when less paint or no paint at all was used in domestic architecture, these "infected" deal-boards would everywhere present themselves, and he need hardly to have gone so far as the timber-yard for his illustration. He chooses the Pine too because every one must have observed that no other timber presents the appearance in question in such marked characters. — P. S. A friend better versed in etymology and verbal criticism than myself suggests that the term dotted or doated timber used by our carpenters and woodmen refers rather to the age and decayed nature of the knots, or of the timber generally. I dare say he is right, and that it is one of the good old Anglo-Saxon words still to be found amongst the commonalty, used in its true and original acceptation. We may follow this out another day.—*P. P.*—[What Shakspeare meant was, I conceive, this: as the descending fibres from the leaf and leaf-buds (had they to encounter no knots to obstruct and make them to grow "tortive and errant," which he has so naturally described,) would have gone straight down in direct lines, so would the Grecians have accomplished their meditated conquest in less time, as he (Agamemnon) thought, had matters gone on in a straightforward course, as was anticipated when they were first planned. Probably Shakspeare had in view something of the tortive and errant growth of wood when obstructed by branches or knots, when he was writing of the "unwedgeable and gnarled Oak" of England, in *Measure for Measure*, Act. ii., sc. ii.—*W. Billington.*]

Oxalis crenata.—I see the shoots of this plant recommended for tarts. It is well to remind your readers of delicate stomachs that the acid is, I believe, oxalic acid (and so, I believe, is the acid of Rhubarb), and with many produces derangement. I recollect Dr. Prout saying he considered a large tart of Rhubarb to contain enough of acid to kill a very delicate patient. I think you might give a classification of the different acids of fruits, showing that their comparative wholesomeness depends on the acid they contain. I believe tartaric acid is considered the one which most generally agrees with delicate persons, and hence the fact that Grapes are in general found the most wholesome fruit.—*Totty.* [We fear that the composition of fruits is as yet too little known to enable us to fulfil *Totty's* request. Oxalis crenata, as well as most of the species of Rheum, do certainly contain oxalic acid; but the quantity which plants contain of such acids is variable, depending upon the weather and a variety of different causes. It must be remembered, too, that constitutions vary greatly, and that a scale of wholesomeness of fruits would not be applicable to all. *Totty's* suggestion shall not be forgotten, and, if possible, shall be acted on.]

Transplanting Firs.—Although the answers of your correspondents vary as to the best time of transplanting Hollies, I am well content to have led to the discussion, and I think all must admit that the discussion has led to good. The same observation applies to ice-houses. I now wish to learn what is the experience of your readers as regards the transplanting large Fir-trees, such as spruce and Scotch Firs. I am very desirous of supplying the place of some large trees, ten or twelve years old, that have been destroyed, and should be glad to know if any one has any experience on this subject, as to size, time of planting, &c.—*Totty.*

Edgings.—Many plants for walks in shady places have been recommended as edgings, but only a few of them are suitable. Tussilago alpina, however, makes a nice compact edging; and I have also seen Erinus alpinus form a beautiful edging in a shady situation, and it is remarkable for its beauty late in the spring.—*J. R., Northampton.*

Country Shows.—In page 830 (1841) there is an article by Mr. Beck soliciting a correspondence on the subject of uniting those small horticultural societies which are contiguous to each other into one body, so as to enable them to hire a place suitable for the exhibition of plants, &c., and award exhibitors prizes somewhat equal to their merits. As your correspondent justly remarks, these societies as they now are have much to contend with; and I fear that, unless the managers of them bestir themselves and act with that unanimity which ought to exist in such associations, many of them must ultimately cease to exist. Mr. Beck suggests a union of the Windsor, Sunbury, and Staines societies, and that they should hold their meetings at the latter place. I would, instead of recommending Sunbury to join Staines, advise its committee to endeavour to arrange with those of Kingston, Teddington, Wandsworth, &c.; and that they should hold their meetings at Richmond. If arrangements could be entered into with Mr. Ellis for his large concert-rooms at the Castle Hotel, surely the most fastidious could have no plea on the ground of want of respectability and accommodation for withholding their patronage. It may be asked by those who have an interest in these societies as they are at present conducted, why I, as an anonymous correspondent, should endeavour to prevail upon the gentlemen forming their committees, to concentrate them at Richmond. Should there be any such, I would tell them the rooms I have mentioned are, for such a purpose, second to few, if any, in Britain: Richmond is a place of fashionable resort, and the town and vicinity are more thickly peopled by those likely to support such an institution than any other with which I am acquainted. I think all would be glad to see a provincial society established near London of such a character as would enable the exhibitors to attend without the entailment of a dinner, as at present is too frequently the case where shows are held at second and third-rate public-houses.—*J. B. L.*

On Transplanting Evergreens.—The best time to transplant Evergreens is, in England, from the middle to the end of April; and in Scotland, from the 1st to the middle of May. The many opportunities which I have had of witnessing as well as conducting such operations, enables me to come to this conclusion. When there is time to make preparation for transplanting large Evergreens, it will be found advantageous to cut the roots with a spade from a foot to 16 inches from the stem, and dig a trench a foot wide, and sufficiently deep to allow of cutting below the roots. The trench should be made in the beginning of May, and remain open for ten days.—*Clereinch.*

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* Lindley's Elements of Botany, p. 97.

Edgings.—Mr. Caie's information respecting Edgings is no improvement; for who would use Myosotis arvensis, an annual plant, as a substitute for turf-edgings—or any of the Cerastiums (Mouse-ear Chickweed), instead of Box, when they could get other plants that would answer better?—*Clereinch.*

Govénia lagenóphora.—I have grown this very strong Orchidaceous plant by treating it as a swamp plant in very sandy peat. Having filled a 24 with about two inches of crocks, I place over them a layer of spongy peat for two or three inches more, and then fill it up with nearly equal quantities of sharp sand and heath-mould, so that the surface is nearly all sand. Place it near the light, in a cool part of the stove, about 60 deg., and keep it very wet as long as it continues growing. It generally flowers in April or May. Its roots run very near the surface, apparently delighting in air and moisture. With me it has been removed to the greenhouse after flowering, and kept quite dry in the stove from Oct. to Feb.—*J. R.*

Planting Trees on Clay Soil.—I believe no one fond of gardening suffers from a cold stiff clay more than I do; when I attempt to dig a hole to plant a tree, the very insertion of the spade puddles the sides, and I make a water-holding dish; and even the most careful draining is unavailing. As I am planting a new orchard, I got the soil and turf from an old hedge, and determined to dig no holes at all, only to chop up the top of the grass, and plant the trees above ground, heaping round the roots the soil imported from the old hedge; thus, at all events for some time, being certain that I shall not want draining; and as regards the summer and spring droughts, I must water and mulch; all which I am content to do so long as I keep away from the clay. But, alas! there is nothing new under the sun; whilst I was contemplating a very original communication to your Paper on this subject, my old workman, to whom I was explaining my intentions, said, "I understand old Mr. — always planted his Apples so, and he had the best orchard hereabouts—I helped him plant one forty years ago!" However, though this be no discovery, the hint may be of use to some of your readers who may live on the London blue clay.—*Totty.*

Effects of different Stocks upon the Quality of Fruit.—Having seen in several of the late Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* observations on the effect of stocks upon the quality of the fruit, wherein I believe you to be in error, I beg to offer my experience and observations on the subject, as they may be of service to some cultivators of fruit-trees. In one place you say, the stock has very little or no effect upon the quality or size of the fruit, and that it only occasions the tree to bear sooner when grafted on some kinds than on others; and in another place you observe, that it only gives the fruit a higher colour if grafted on Paradise stocks. Many years ago I budded a Bergamot and a Swan's-egg Pear upon a Jargonelle on a south wall. I was surprised to find them produce fruit nearly as large again as I had ever seen the kinds bear before on any tree or aspect, and the flavour was much improved; I could not have believed it had I not experienced and seen it myself. I have known and seen Apples grafted upon the old English Codlin, Gennet Moil, and other Apple stocks, increased by burr knots, having a tendency to emit roots at the joints above the ground; I have several varieties of these on which I am trying experiments. The effects on the Apples worked upon these stocks which I have seen were similar to the Pears I have mentioned; the King of the Pippins was one, and the best judge of Apples would not have conceived it to be the same when grafted on one of these stocks (a Burr knot), as when on a Crab stock, the former being so much larger and better in every respect than the latter. I have seen the Orange Pearmain and others worked on the English Codlin, and besides improving their flavour and size it also made them more prolific. I have budded Jargonelle and other Pears on the common Hawthorn and Mountain Ash, on which they took freely; the Pears on the Hawthorn have borne fruit three years, but the fruit is not half the common size and scarcely eatable, being harsh and gritty, and having a hard core; the effect produced was that it bore in about three or four years from the working: my stocks of Hawthorn were young shoots in the garden hedge. The Pears on the Mountain Ash have not yet borne any fruit, as the stocks were younger; therefore I can say nothing as to the size or flavour, but I have done working upon such stocks, as I expect no better fruit from the Mountain Ash than I have had from the Hawthorn; and, indeed, the graft appears not to thrive so well on the former as on the latter. The conclusion I have come to is this—that independent of the improved size and flavour upon such stocks as the above-mentioned, I think a harsh, tart Apple will be much improved in flavour if grafted upon a stock of a milder sort, and a soft vapid one on a Crab, and a late austere Apple double-worked upon a luscious early Apple would be improved both in flavour and earliness. The same will apply to Pears, as the late or gritty Pears might be much improved in flavour and time of ripening by double-working on the Jargonelle and other early buttery or melting Pears. But these observations are not offered from experience; I have budded Peaches and Nectarines on the Moorpark Apricot, which greatly improved them in size and flavour. Would not, then, some of the late Peaches be much improved and come earlier into season by being worked upon Apricots; and Apples, Pears, and other fruits be retarded in their time of ripening, and otherwise altered by working upon later stocks?—*W. Billington, Underhill.*—[If an article at p. 307 of the *Chronicle* for last year is referred to it will be seen that much of this has been anticipated by ourselves.]

Sulphuric Acid and Bone-dust.—As to the question by *Rusticus*, in your last Paper, about applying acids to bones, in the experiments by Mr. Fleming, of Barrochan, near Paisley, as narrated in the Appendix to Professor Johnston's Lectures, Mr. F. found that bones mixed with sulphuric acid, and applied to a crop of Oats in peat-soil, produced much more effect than where the bones were applied without acid. Professor Liebig has advised the using of vitriol with the bones. The phosphate of lime, which is much needed for grain, is not soluble in water. There is a superfluity of phosphoric acid in the bones themselves; and the phosphoric acid found in all soils, and the acetic acid given off from the roots of trees, with the slow but long-continued action of the carbonic acid on the soil, may be sufficient when the bones are applied to Turnips, where the phosphates are not so much needed, and the gelatine of the bones is likely to be the most beneficial; but when applied to grain crops, the mixture of vitriol will be useful for immediate effect.—*R. Lymburn, Kilmarnock.*

Gooseberry Caterpillars.—"W. J." writes that some years ago, the Gooseberry bushes in the garden of J. Wedgewood, Esq., were very much injured by caterpillars, and in order to destroy them some Foxgloves were boiled, and the liquor strained from them mixed with pure water; when it had cooled, it was thrown over the bushes in the form of fine rain by means of a syringe, and the following day all the caterpillars were lying dead under the bushes.

Vegetable Cookery.—Mr. Paxton, in his late valuable Cottage-garden Calendar, tells us under this head, Carrots are usually boiled with salt beef and pork; surely it is considered better cooking to put Carrots and Parsneps in fresh water without any other thing to preserve their flavour and sweetness.—*W. Mason.* [Mr. Paxton's advice was to the *cottager* only.]

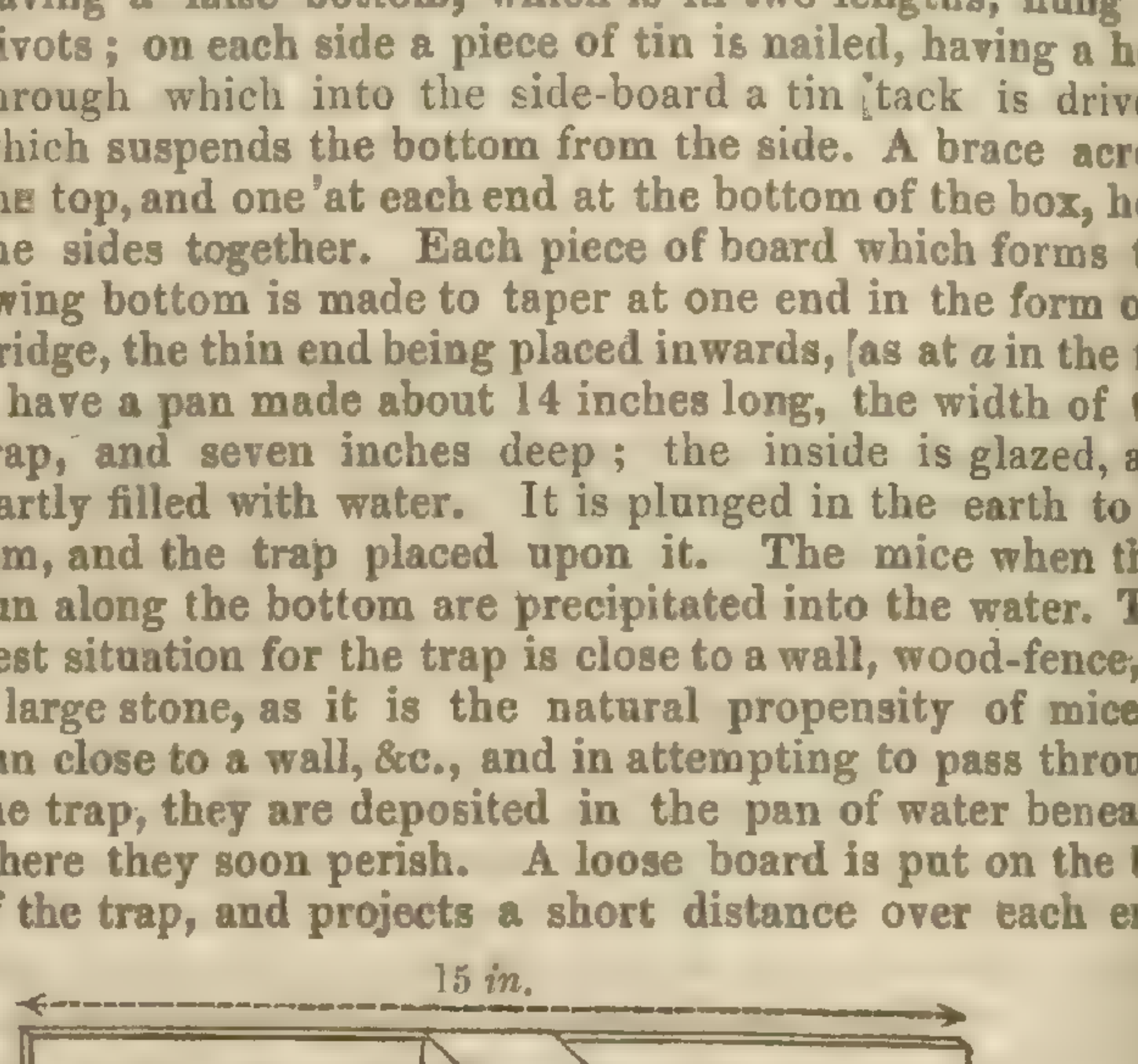
Genus Citrus.—A novelty has broken in upon us: swallows and cuckoos are, in some cases, we find, admitted fit inmates of an orangery—and upon the same principle I suppose that guano is considered an acquisition by the farmer. I feel greatly obliged for your correspondent with many letters' notice of the incumbrance we have entailed upon the *Gardeners' Chronicle* by our correspondence. But people who live in glass houses must not throw stones.—*W. Mason.*

Law of Gardens; Overhanging Trees.—As trees become the frequent source of dispute between neighbours, upon questions to whom they or their produce belong, and when they may be cut if overhanging the land of another, I trust a few explanatory remarks upon the point, at this season, will not be considered ill-timed, more especially as it may be the means of preventing some of your numerous readers from committing any act which might entail upon them the expense and annoyance of an action of trespass. It has been observed by a gentleman of high legal attainments, that although the law on the present subject is well defined by the French code, yet it is not so distinctly laid down in our own; and after a very careful search of the books, I certainly coincide with this opinion; the authorities, nevertheless, are very meagre indeed. The result, however, of the older cases, cited in "Viner's Abridgement" is, that if the branches of a neighbour's trees overhang a party's land, he is justified in entering on the lands of his neighbour, and cutting off such branches; and although it is a general rule before an individual can abate a private nuisance, not of commission, but of mere omission, there must be a previous request on the party himself to do it, 2 B. and C. 302; yet it seems there is a solitary exception in the case of trees overhanging a public road, or the private property of the person who cuts them, for it was observed by Best, Chief Justice, in the case of the Earl of Lonsdale *v.* Nelson, "that the permitting the branches of a tree to extend beyond the soil of the owner, is a most unequivocal act of negligence, which distinguishes it from most of the other cases that have occurred; and that a party, under such circumstances, would be perfectly justified in abating the nuisance, even without notice." Notwithstanding the foregoing authority, I would always recommend in every instance, where practicable, that a notice should be given prior to entering upon the land of another and cutting his trees. The few following questions, respecting the right of property in trees, appear to me the principal ones likely to occur in our daily intercourse with each other; and I shall, therefore, merely enumerate them, without entering very deeply into the subject, which would extend my communication to a useless and almost interminable length. It has been held, that if a tree grows in A.'s close and roots in B.'s, yet the body of the main part of the tree being in the soil of A., all the residue of the tree belongs to him also, Roll. Rep. 141; but if it grows in a hedge which divides the lands of A. and B., and the roots took nourishment of both their lands, it was adjudged they are tenants in common of it, Ibid. 355. And it seems clear that if fruit falls from a tree into another's grounds the owner may go in and take it, per Doderidge, Justice, in the case of Millen *v.* Fandry.—*C. K.*

Celeriac and Rampion.—As the discovery of a new and valuable property in an old edible vegetable cannot be of much less value than the discovery of a new one, I offer the following to the notice of your readers:—I got some of the large Turnip-rooted Celery seed from Paris, and desirous of giving it full time to grow, I sowed it in a hotbed early in January, and afterwards in due course pricked it out, and planted it in the expectation of getting a crop of the roots, but I was disappointed; the plants all ran up to seed-stalks: at first, as they appeared to run, I drew them up, and threw them away; but as I drew up some of the last and largest, one of the stalks broke off short, and having a solid heart or pith, I peeled and ate it, and to my surprise I found it to be as delightfully crisp and deliciously flavoured as the finest blanched Celery; thus when too late I discovered its value to be that of furnishing delicious Celery for salads two or three months earlier than the common Celery can be grown and blanched; not being aware that the Celeriac of this country was the same, I have been some time without it. It is probable, also, that many of your readers may not be aware that the Campanula called the Rampion affords a green that is most excellent, eaten raw as a salad, or boiled as Spinach, and the root makes an excellent substitute for Walnuts.—*S. T. V.*

Rhubarb.—For some years past I have grown my Rhubarb in chimney-pots; by placing a pot over the crown of the plants early in the spring, the leaves are not only made to grow more rapidly, but the stalks are drawn up so much longer as to furnish double the quantity in weight, and the flavour is much superior to that grown in an exposed manner; it is more delicate, and free from the medicinal taste. Perhaps an equally efficient protector might be made by bending one of Croggon's pieces of asphalte covering of 5ft. 6in. long and 32in. wide, and fixing it to a stake; it would be less expensive, and less liable to loss by breakage.—*S. T. V.*

Mouse-trap.—I have used the following kind of mouse-trap for several years, and have seen none better when placed in a good situation. It consists of a box, with two sides, open at the ends, 15 inches long and 4½ inches wide, having a false bottom, which is in two lengths, hung by pivots; on each side a piece of tin is nailed, having a hole through which into the side-board a tin tack is driven, which suspends the bottom from the side. A brace across the top, and one at each end at the bottom of the box, hold the sides together. Each piece of board which forms the swing bottom is made to taper at one end in the form of a bridge, the thin end being placed inwards, [as at *a* in the fig. I have a pan made about 14 inches long, the width of the trap, and seven inches deep; the inside is glazed, and partly filled with water. It is plunged in the earth to its rim, and the trap placed upon it. The mice when they run along the bottom are precipitated into the water. The best situation for the trap is close to a wall, wood-fence, or a large stone, as it is the natural propensity of mice to run close to a wall, &c., and in attempting to pass through the trap, they are deposited in the pan of water beneath, where they soon perish. A loose board is put on the top of the trap, and projects a short distance over each end.



I have caught by this means a whole family of nine in a night. All the attention required, after being properly set, is to see that it acts well, and to empty the pans occasionally of the vermin caught. Any carpenter can make the trap, and any potter the pan. I place traps of this description in different parts of the garden, where they are most wanted, and I am sure not to have a pea touched throughout the winter.—*Joseph Wells, Gardener, Redleaf.*

Leonotis Leonurus.—"P. W. J." states that in reference to the remarks of "J." in p. 85, on his paper on the cultivation of Leonotis Leonurus, in p. 4, he did not say it required any particular temperature, but that the thermometer occasionally stood at 120° in the heat of the day in the house where it was placed.

Bees.—"A young bee-keeper" says, that he has been feeding a hive of bees according to the modes recommended by Dr. Bevan in his book on the Honey-bee (edition 1838), first in the trough mentioned in p. 199, and subsequently in that described in p. 200, invented by Dr. Dunbar. He was induced to try the latter from finding that a number of bees fell into the grooves of the former, and were unable to extricate themselves. He gave his bees a good supply of syrup early in December, in Dr. Dunbar's vessel, and did not disturb them again till six days ago, when on taking off the straw cover, he found many lying dead on the top of the float; these he removed, and this morning (Feb. 11) found thirty-seven more dead on the float, and he will be glad to know how this destruction of bees is to be guarded against.

Planting.—In the winter of 1834, I planted a border of trees and shrubs, about a hundred yards in length, to shelter a cottage I was building from the adjoining turnpike road. The trees were principally Huntingdon Elms, and at the time of being planted were about as thick as a man's thumb; several of these trees are now twenty-six inches in circumference at a foot and a half from the ground. The land was trenched, and Potatoes were thinly planted amongst the trees during the first three years without manure; it has since been kept well hoed, and occasionally forked over. I mention this in confirmation of the justice of your recommendation of trenching previously to planting trees.—*G. J. T.*

To grow Grapes in Pots.—In places where there is no early vinery, Grapes in pots are invaluable. To obtain them, I select some well-ripened shoots, and cut them into lengths of about an inch, leaving the wood at the base of the eye the longest. I plant the eyes singly in 60-pots filled with a mixture of loam, leaf-mould, and road-sand, and plunge them in coal ashes till wanted. About the beginning of January I bring them into a temperature of 50 degrees, and keep them in it till the eyes have produced shoots with three or four leaves, when they may be shifted into 48 or 32-pots, and subjected to a stronger heat, such as that of a Pinery, where they must be placed near the glass. When the roots are near the outside of the pots, the shoots are thinned and stopped, cutting the weakest ones the farthest back. A short time after this, when the pots are well filled with roots, the plants are repotted without disturbing the roots, and when they require another shift they are cut back to within 10 or 12 eyes of the point where they were previously stopped. This system of potting and stopping is pursued till the plants are set in their fruiting pots, and when the wood is well ripened, they are plunged in the full sun, and afterwards placed under a north wall, in order to let them rest. After this they are pruned to the required length, and taken to a sheltered situation, from whence they may be placed in moderate heat as wanted, caution being observed in watering them till the buds have broken. By this method I have now Vines showing fruit within 6 inches of the pot.—*J. B.*

The Redstart.—One great enjoyment I have in my garden is found in the birds that frequent it. I have holes in my wall purposely fitted for the occupation of these charming little visitors, and I never allow a nest to be disturbed. What if they do take a little of our fruit?—they repay us with their song, and oblige us infinitely by the destruction of insects and their larvæ. Even the poor persecuted sparrow lends us a helping hand in clearing the caterpillar for the food of its young. Many are the interesting facts that might be contributed by gardeners if they would but learn to look on the feathered creation with an eye of love instead of the usual bitter hostility. In the year 1835 a pair of redstarts built in my garden upon the ground in an inverted garden-pot, their only entrance through the hole. Just after the young (7) were hatched, my cat killed the hen. The cock continued his attentions, and it was a touching sight to witness his exertions to procure them food, particularly at the time when ready to fly, a time delayed considerably from the difficulty the young found in making their exit. They accomplished it at last, to the great delight of the poor widower. Here was an instructive example. May its relation induce others to communicate facts of a similar kind which they may have observed!—*E. Beck, Slate Works, Isleworth.*—[We wish most sincerely that it may. Some simple papers on the ornithology of our gardens might be very entertaining, if confined to the habits of birds, and the services they render us.]

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 15.—W. H. Pepys, Esq. in the chair. Grafts of the following fruits were distributed:—Royal Hâtive Plum, an excellent purple variety resembling the Reine Claude Violette, but it ripens earlier and has downy shoots: Knight's large green drying Plum, a kind as large as the Washington, and higher flavoured; it also dries like a Prune: Büttner's October Morello Cherry, a variety that retains its leaves much later than any other Cherry; the fruit may also be gathered from a standard in October, and probably much later if grown against a wall: and Hacon's Incomparable Pear, one of the best hardy varieties; the fruit is middle-sized, handsome, and very rich and buttery. It was announced that a new Part of the Transactions would be ready for delivery in about a fortnight. Mrs. Lawrence exhibited a fine specimen of Dendróbium nóbile, bearing a profusion of beautiful flowers, much more highly coloured than usual. In company with this was one called D. Wallíchii, apparently only a variety, with smaller and less brilliant flowers. With these were handsome specimens of the Black-anthered and Willmore's Heath, Bilbérgia bromeliæfólia, with several crimson spikes, and Clívia nóbilis; a Knightian medal was awarded for the D. nóbile. From J. Allnutt, Esq. was a specimen of Caméllia Doncklaérii, with several of its handsome flowers in high perfection: with this was a plant of C. reticulata, and a box containing cut flowers of several excellent varieties. A certificate was awarded to Mr. Edmonds, gr. to the Duke of Devonshire, for a specimen of Miltónia Russelliana, with several fine spikes of flowers, which however, probably from their being produced at this season, were not properly expanded. Mr. Gaines exhibited a seedling Cinerária, named Prince of Wales; its colour was bright crimson purple. From Mr. Bissett, gardener to T. Williams, Esq., were three handsome Enville Pine Apples, weighing respectively 3lbs. 12 oz., 3lbs. 7 oz., and 3lbs. 1 oz.; a certificate was awarded for them. W. H. Pepys, Esq., exhibited some Glout-morceau Pears in excellent condition; they had been preserved on railed shelves, between layers of straw in a fruit-room, kept close. Mr. Charlwood exhibited some preserved Tomato Figs, described in the present volume at p. 95. Mr. Chapman sent a sample of his "new" spring Potato, which although old, possesses the quality of a new one. From C. B. Warner, Esq., there was a "Portable Horticultural Water Engine." The peculiarities of this instrument are a portable telescope branch, by which plants in an elevated position may be watered without difficulty, and a valve by which the stream of water can be instantly shut off. Among the plants from the garden was Odontoglossum pulchellum, with a spike of lovely white flowers as fragrant as Violets; this kind succeeds perfectly in a house where the temperature is moderate;—Bifrenária aurantíaca, with orange and brown blossoms; Oncídium leucochilum, remarkable for its beautiful lip; a Maxillária, somewhat like aromatica, but not quite so sweet; Dendróbium nóbile and cucullatum; and the curious Mormodes lineatum. The cut flowers were two varieties of Chimonanthus, and Gesnera longifólia, a kind newly imported from Guatemala, which grows perfectly well if treated like a Gloxínia.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Feb. 15.—Robert Brown, Esq., in the chair. This being the evening appointed for the election of a librarian in the room of the late Professor Don, the interest evinced on the occasion was attested by an unusually large attendance of Fellows. There were two candidates for the vacant office—Dr. Lemann, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and a Fellow of the Society, and Mr. Kippist, the assistant. This election has for some time excited very considerable interest, as it was known that the Fellows of the Society were nearly equally divided on the question. On the one hand, Dr. Lemann was well known for his scientific acquirements and honourable standing in the medical profession: whilst, on the other hand, Mr. Kippist was only known for his obliging disposition, and as a useful servant to the Society. Messrs. Bentham and Yarrell were appointed scrutineers. At 9 o'clock the poll was closed, and the President announced that the numbers were—For Mr. Kippist, 87; for Dr. Lemann, 69. Although the latter gentleman was defeated, he has the consolation of knowing that he had the sanction of the Bishop of Norwich, the President, and Professor Henslow, who were absent, and the votes of Mr. Robert Brown, Sir J. Barrow, Rev. Mr. Barlow, Mr. Barnard, Mr. Bentham, Mr. De La Beche, Dr. Boott, Mr. Bennett the Secretary, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Children, Sir A. Crichton, Dr. Fitton, Professor Grant, Sir W. Hooker, Dr. Lankester, Professor Lindley, Mr. Loddiges, Mr. Miers, Mr. Murchison, Mr. Ogilby, Professor Owen, Professor Royle, Sir G. Staunton, Sir James South, Mr. C. Stokes, Mr. Edward Solly, and many other well-known friends of science.

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 10th.—Professor Lindley, president, in the chair. Prof. Rymer Jones, of King's College, London, and three others were elected fellows. A paper was read by Mr. White upon the species of Xanthídia occurring in flint. The author minutely described 12 supposed species distinguished by the number and termination of their tentacula, and illustrated them by highly-magnified figures. At the conclusion of the paper the author invited the attention of artists employed in making drawings of microscopical objects, to the necessity of forming their ideas of the structure to be represented, from a consideration and comparison of numerous individuals, out of which a perfect specimen might be constructed. This he regarded as a better method of proceeding than by attempting to delineate from single individuals mutilated and distorted, whatever accuracy might be brought to such a task. An interesting discussion followed, in which Prof. Owen and Mr. Bowerbank took part. The members then proceeded to examine the admirable achromatic microscope made for the society by Mr. Powell.

Ipswich Cucumber Society.—The first show took place at the Mechanics' Lecture-room, on Feb. 8th, but was not so large as expected, as several Cucumber-growers who had entered did not exhibit; one had not entered properly, and two brace arrived too late—a circumstance much regretted by the committee. The great attraction of the day was Mr. Mills's brace of fruit, which won the first prize cup. After the show about twenty of the members dined together. The Secretary stated that the funds would enable the Society to offer several good prizes in May next.

THE JUDGES' DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIMENS EXHIBITED FEBRUARY 8th, 1842.

Exhibitors.	*No.*	*Prize.*	*Sort.*	*Mode of Growth.*	*Length.*	*Form.*	*Size.*	*Weight.*	*Colour.*	*Neck.*	*Spine.*	*Rib.*	*Bloom.*	*Blossom.*	*General Appearance.*
Mr. J. M. Reid, Wakefield, Yorkshire, (3 brace)	1 2 3	Second Prize—Silver Cup, value 3*l.* 3*s.*	Improved Sion House.	Pine Pit, in Boxes and Trellis	12½ in.	Straight	1½ in. diam.	8 oz.	Very light Green	Small Short	White	Slight	None	None	Good.
					12 do.	Do.	Do.	10¾ do.		Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Very glossy.
					10 do.	Do.	1¼ do.	5¾ do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Perfect	Do.
					10 do.	Do.	Do.	5¼ do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	None	Do.
					11½ do.	Irregular	1½ and 2 do.	10 do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
					11½ do.	Straight	1½ do.	7¾ do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Mr. George Mills, Gunnersbury Park, Middlesex (1 brace).	4	First Prize—Silver Cup, value 6*l.* 6*s.*		Mills's Improved Syst.	15½ do.	Quite Straight	Slender	14 do.	Light Green	Small 2½ in	Black	Do.	Good	Perfect	Handsome Fruit.
					15 do.		1½ in.	15½ do.		Thick 1 in.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Mr. Thomas Latter, Priory Gardens, Ipswich	5	Third Prize—Silver Cream Ewer, value 2*l.* 2*s.*	Smith's Early Frame.	Manure and Fire-pit.	8 do.	Straight	Do.	6¾ do.	Dark Green	Very Short	Do.	Do.	Slight	Do.	Pretty Little Fruit.
					8¾ do.	Do.	1¼ do.	5¼ do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. (1½ brace)	6		Do.	Do.	7 do.	Do.	1½ do.	6¼ do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
								6 do.	Dark Green	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Mr. J. Thomson, Ealing, Middlesex (1 brace)	7	No prize, as no notice was given according to the rule		Mills's Improved Syst.	11½ do.	Do.	Do.	11¾ do.	Light Green	Short Thick	Do.	None	Good	Do.	Good.
					11 do.	Do.	Do.	11 do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Mr. A. Hedley, Wallington, Northumberland (1 brace)	8	Arrived too late	Early Wansback	Hot-water Stove	13 do.	Not quite Straight	Very slender 1 in.	6½ do.	Dark Green	Short.	White	Slight	None	None	Rather stale.
					11½ do.	Irregular	Thick-ended	9½ do.	Very Light Green.	Long Thin	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Mr. Josh. Hamilton, Stockport, Lancashire (1 brace)	9	Arrived too late	Walker's Manchester.	In Pots and Hot-water Pit.	14 do.	Straight	Very slender	6 oz.	Light Green	Short.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Perfect	Handsome Young Fruit.
					14 do.	Do.	Do. ¾ to 1 in. do.	7 oz.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

SAML. GIRLING, WM. GOLDING, EDW. KERRIDGE, *Judges.*

THOS. WILD, *Hon. Secretary.*

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 9th.—H. Handley, Esq., president, in the chair. Sixty-five gentlemen were elected. The Duke of Richmond, chairman of the General Bristol Committee, laid before the council the final report of the committee on the subject of the general regulations for exhibitors at the show, and the distribution of the prizes for agricultural implements to be awarded at the meeting at Bristol; and this report was adopted by the council.—Several gentlemen requested to become subscribers to the cheap edition of Mr. Main's paper on cottage gardening; and the council decided that the copies should be supplied at the rate of one penny each, in order to ensure a wide distribution of the work among the cottagers throughout the kingdom.—S. Solly, Esq., F.R.S., expressed his willingness to translate for the society numerous interesting extracts on agricultural topics from a Swedish work on rural economy in his possession; a proposition which the council acceded to.—J. Benett, Esq., M.P., and T. Ferris, Esq., presented their report of results obtained on their farms in Wiltshire, in the model experiment on the growth of Swedish turnips. J. Sybray, Esq., of Snitterton Hall, near Bakewell, presented the results of his experience in the use of lime, and his management of farm horses.—J. Ellis, Esq., of Barming, Kent, informed the council of the invariable prevention of smut in wheat, which had for 30 years, and on a farm of from 200 to 350 acres, attended his scalding the blackest wheat in boiling water, and afterwards drying it with lime: the wheat placed on a colander, or in a basket, being immersed in boiling water for a few seconds, just long enough to completely wet it, then immediately dipped in cold water; and afterwards dried with lime, mixed with the other wheat, and sown. By this means the wheat was always found to be cured of smut, while the vegetating principle was uninjured; great care being taken that the water was boiling, and the wheat taken out of the water as soon as completely wetted. Mr. Ellis tried an experiment on a bushel of the blackest wheat he could procure, which he divided into sixteen equal parts, sowing them all on the same day, but with different treatment. The result at harvest was, that the wheat sown without preparation produced 33 black ears out of every 100, while that dipped in the boiling water and limed had not a black ear in several thousands which were examined.—Communications were received from Mr. Gabell of Hollyfield, on the propriety of ringing bulls, with a yard and half of chain attached; from Mr. Glencross, on sheep-yards; and from Mr. Fox, transmitting the reports of the Huntingdonshire Agricultural Society. Mr. Hyett presented a copy of his Lecture delivered before the Painswick Farmers' Club, "On the Chemical Effects of particular Manures on particular Crops;" and Professor Johnston, a copy of his Letter to the Marquis of Northampton, on the question, "What can be done for English Agriculture?"

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 15.—Mr. Shears in the chair. Mr. Keynes was elected. It was agreed that a lecture or paper on some subject connected with Floriculture should be read on the first Tuesday in the month, and that a discussion on it should take place at the next meeting. The following gentlemen having consented to give either a lecture or a paper at the undermentioned meetings, votes of thanks were given them; viz.—March 1st, Mr. Dickson on the Auricula; April 5th, Mr. Groom on the Tulip; and May 3d, Mr. Fox on the Pelargonium. This resolution, if carried out to its fullest extent, will, we think, raise the character of the Society higher in public estimation, and be the means of introducing many improvements into the science of Floriculture.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

FU'CHSIA RA'DICANS. Rooting Fuchsia. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*) Onagráceæ. Octándria Monogýnia.—"A long trailing perennial shrub, the stems of which, much branched, attain a length of twenty feet and upwards: these main stems are about half an inch in diameter, of a pale brown colour, and rough from the irregular splitting of the several coats of bark: the younger branches are purplish and smooth, and those which are floriferous present generally smaller leaves. The nodose axils of the branches, after the second year, throw out many stoloniferous shoots, which frequently take root upon the trees on which the plant clings for support. The root consists of a mass of long slender fibrils, closely matted together. The leaves, sometimes opposite, often three or four in each axil, are elliptic, roundish at base, with an acuminate apex, three inches long by one and a half broad, obsoletely denticulate, quite glabrous, except beneath on each side of the midrib, where a little pubescence is seen. The petiole is half an inch long, fleshy, terete, channelled above, glabrous, and purplish red, which colour also shows itself on the thickened midrib and the under part of the young leaves. The stipules are interpetiolar, with a very acute reflected deciduous apex, and at the base forming thickened glands, which give a remarkably nodose appearance to the axils. The flowers, equal in number to the leaves in each axil, and about two inches in length, are pendulous upon slender reddish peduncles of the same length. The calyx is of a bright scarlet; the tubular part, which is about equal in length to the lobes, is slightly contracted in the middle, where the petals and stamens are inserted, quite glabrous outside, but slightly pubescent within, the upper half being funnel-shaped. The border, which is much expanded, is divided into four equal, rather fleshy, lanceolate segments, suddenly acute at the apex. The petals, convolutely embracing the stamens, are cuneate, of a deep purple colour, and almost wholly enclosed within the tubular part of the calyx. The stamens, of a deep red colour, are filiform, and of considerable length; four being somewhat longer than the calycine segments, the other alternate four being of still greater length. The style is filiform, somewhat longer than the stamens: the exserted portion is deep red, polished and glabrous; that within the calycine tube is paler, and rather pubescent. The stigma is red, polished, clavate, with a four-lobed apex. The berry is ovate, of a deep reddish purple. I was greatly struck with this beautiful species when I first met with it in the Organ Mountains in 1829, clinging in long festoons from a very tall tree, and exhibiting abundance of its brilliant flowers. It was also collected by Mr. Gardner, when he first botanised in the same range; and on my last visit to those mountains I planted a cutting, which I succeeded in bringing home, and which, although nearly four years old, has only now shown its first blossom. The main stem has attained a length of eighteen feet, and it has many accessory branches of nearly equal length; the older stems throughout their entire length exhibit at each axil the peculiar stoloniform shoots shown in the drawing, and these are sometimes observed also in the internodes bursting through the bark. It appears to me quite a novel species, approaching F. affinis of St. Hilaire, but differing in the proportions of its calyx, and in its general habit, in which last respect it bears a greater approximation to F. apétala, and F. simplicicaúlis, of R. and P. whose branches are represented as having similar radicant shoots. From its handsome flowers, and trailing habit, this species is likely to become a favourite ornament in greenhouses, where it will flourish well; for though its native place is just within the tropics, it grows at an elevation of 3,000 feet, where it experiences during the nights of the Brazilian winter in those regions a temperature frequently as low as 35° to 40° Fah."—The foregoing account is by J. Miers, Esq., who introduced this remarkable species to this country. Although a native of Brazil, it seems to succeed perfectly in the greenhouse or conservatory. It is a free grower, and requires much the same treatment as the other Fuchsias in cultivation. It has a pendent trailing habit, and if planted in the border of the conservatory and trained to a pillar or stake would look well, particularly if it flowers freely. From its habits however, and general appearance we should have feared that it would not have turned out such a free bloomer as the others, had it not already flowered on small plants at Birmingham. It strikes easily from cuttings.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Acacia.—We understand that a work on the growth, qualities, and uses of this forest tree is about to appear from the pen of Mr. Withers, of Holt, a planter of great experience, and the author of several important memoirs on foresting.

Animal Weather Prophets.—Spiders generally alter their webs once in twenty-four hours; and a rule has been deduced from this by an attentive observer of these natural prognostics, whereby to foretel the coming change. If they thus alter their web between six and seven in the evening, there will be a fine night; if in the morning, a fine day; if they work during rain, expect fine weather; and the more active and busy the spider is, the finer will be the weather. If spiders' webs (gossamer) fly in the autumn, with a south wind, expect an east wind and fine weather. If garden spiders break off and destroy their webs, and creep away, expect continued rain and showery weather.—The leech also possesses the peculiar property of indicating approaching changes of the weather in a most eminent degree. In fair and frosty weather it remains motionless and rolled up in a spiral form at the bottom of the vessel; previous, however, to rain or snow, it will creep to the top, where, should the rain be heavy, or of long continuance, it will remain for a considerable time,—if trifling, it will descend. Should the rain or snow be accompanied with wind, it will dart about with great velocity, and seldom cease its evolutions until it blows hard. If a storm of thunder or lightning be approaching, it will be exceedingly agitated, and express its feelings in violent convulsive starts at the top of the glass. It is remarkable, that however fine and serene the weather may be, and to our senses no indication of a coming change, either from the sky, the barometer, or any other cause, yet, if the leech shifts its position, or moves about sluggishly, the coincident results will undoubtedly occur within twenty-six hours.—*Meteorological Journal.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Bicton, the seat of Lord Rolle.—The beautiful Doryanthes excelsa is growing with the greatest luxuriance in the Palm-house, and will, no doubt, bloom finely during next summer; and in a cold pit there is Martýnia fragrans, with many of its finely-scented flowers in perfection. The grounds and houses are well sheltered from the wind on all sides by belts of ornamental trees and shrubs placed at sufficient distances to give the whole a light and airy appearance. There is a fine rockery containing a good collection of Alpine plants and Ferns; and in it is a water-pipe so constructed, that by turning some taps the whole may be watered at pleasure when requisite. Here are some remarkably fine old common Laurels, the stems of some of them measuring 5, 6, and 7 feet in circumference: no frost has ever taken the least effect on these ancient specimens. The Arboretum and Pinetum begin here, and extend over between 30 and 40 acres; these form one boundary of the park. A sunk wall of sea-stone upwards of twelve feet deep, substantially built, runs several miles round the park; and the inner fence to keep off the incursions of the deer, with which it abounds, is of strong wrought iron 8 feet high, extending the same distance. All the kinds of Pinus known are here, but the plants are young, as the Pinetum has only been formed a few years. There is a good collection of trees, both native and foreign, and most of them seem to be doing well, so that in a few years the Arboretum will become an interesting object. The Rosary contains a fine collection, and in it there is a remarkable Portugal Laurel, nearly 40 feet high; the stem in several places being 7 feet in circumference: it has a fine bushy top, and rooks build in it On an elevated bank are masses of the finest Hybrid Rhododendrons set well for bloom. A lake is also here, about which quantities of beautiful foreign aquatic birds sport; and in connexion with this is an extensive menagerie and aviary. In front of the mansion there is another lake many acres in extent; this is a beautiful sheet of water, affording a harbour for hundreds of birds. A model of a frigate is floating about, and forms a pretty object from the house. There is a lofty stone tower built on an elevated spot in the plantations, commanding a fine view of the sea and surrounding country; and in another part of the park, on an eminence, there is a neat stone obelisk of considerable height. Through the plantations and the Arboretum is a drive which extends many miles, and Rhododendrons are growing on each side of it. The kitchen-garden is near the mansion, and consists of about two acres within walls: it is in the best keeping, and the wall-trees are all in fine bearing condition. There are excellent ranges of pits and frames, a Pine stove, sheds, and in fact every convenience.—*J. R. S.*

Mr. Beck's, Isleworth.—We visited this place to see specimens of slate, which Mr. Beck manufactures on a large scale, and applies to Horticultural purposes. There are two small greenhouses, one with a span-roof, filled with a collection of seedling Pelargoniums, saved from the best new kinds; they are in high health and extremely interesting. The other house contains some fine new plants of the same class, trained so as to form beautiful specimens all round, and not one-sided, as these things are commonly grown. Slate shelves are used in these houses, and seem to answer the purpose extremely well; some of the slates are eight feet long and four feet wide, and when about an inch in thickness are very strong. We also observed some long narrow slate, like planks, which would answer well where small shelves were required: these of course need no painting, and with ordinary care would last a very long time. Mr. Beck also uses this material for the bottom of frames, where he has some tender plants, and by laying it with a slight inclination from the front to the back, the frame is kept perfectly dry during winter, and the plants preserved from damping. He is trying some experiments with small slate-pots, as gardeners generally believe that plants do not thrive when grown in any material which is close and hard. This is merely for his own satisfaction, as he is perfectly aware that small slate-pots would be too expensive to come into general use. Some Calceolarias and Pelargoniums seemed to be doing admirably in these pots, and a fine plant of Erica Linnæoides had been lately put into one of them, but some time must elapse before it will be affected by this treatment. Large tubs of this material, such as Mr. Beck exhibited at a late meeting of the Horticultural Society, the price of which is about 1*l*.15*s*., will be found useful for free-growing plants like Orange-trees. They are made with wheels on the bottom, so that they can be conveniently moved from one place to another, and the sides can be taken to pieces at pleasure by means of screws and nuts. But what we admired most in the construction of the houses, and what we can most confidently recommend to the attention of every one, is the use of slate tanks for the reception of rain-water from the roof of the house. We have heard of persons sinking deep wells at a great expense, to enable them to get water of the worst description—in so far as plants are concerned, and at the same time making gutters and drains to convey the rain down into the bowels of the earth! Mr. Beck—and we trust every other amateur and gardener—knows better how to value rain-water. These tanks are placed under the stages in the most convenient place; in one of the houses the tank holds 360 gals., which is quite sufficient for a small greenhouse. The flower-garden is very tastefully laid out: in front of, or rather at the back of the house, there is a beautiful grass lawn; in the middle of the garden among some trees there is a pretty rockwork, and that part of it farthest from the house contains numerous beds filled with florists' flowers, among which there are some fine kinds of Tulips. These beds are surrounded with edgings, consisting of long narrow pieces of strong slate, which costs about 2d. per foot; and although it would not look well near a grass lawn, yet for beds where convenience is the principal object, and where common bricks are sometimes used, it answers the purpose extremely well. On observing some holes in an old garden-wall, we were informed they were made for some favourite birds which build their nests there every year.—*R. H., Feb.* 11.

Review.

The Quarterly Journal of Meteorology and Physical Science. No. I. Lumley.

Although the variations in weather are of all external things those which interest us most and in the greatest degree affect our personal comfort, and although man must from his creation have been occupied in observing them, yet are we as much in the dark as ever as to the manner of foretelling what the state of the weather will be on a given day: if we can see 12 hours before us, we think we have accomplished something.

It is the object of the Meteorological Society, whose proceedings we now notice, to gather together the data which really exist relating to this intricate subject, and in that way to contribute to the advancement of a branch of knowledge which has been a fruitful source of profit to quacks and impostors. We wish all success to their laudable endeavours. The Number before us contains some interesting matter, from among which we select the following *Observations*, by Mr. Lawson of Hereford, *upon the manner of placing Thermometers.*

"I had often been led to doubt the accuracy of comparative observations between thermometers that were placed at a distance from each other, when the circumstances of their exact positions, as to height from the ground, or distance from the wall, or other localities, were unknown. On conversing with my meteorological friends as to the indications of their thermometers, and the situations they occupied with regard to shade, &c., and often finding the variations or differences between my thermometers and theirs much greater than the circumstances of the day, &c. seemed to warrant, I was led to inquire whether the temperature of the shady places, or places so called, on which the instruments had been fixed, were at all in unison with each other. And I found, on inquiry, that scarcely any two had been observed under exactly similar circumstances, without which unity no deductions can be drawn with any claim to accuracy. Some thermometers faced the North, some the North-east, some the North-west, &c. &c. Some were 3 to 5 feet from the ground; some 10 to 20. Some were embowered; some placed in a box; some sheltered by a high house or wall; some by a low wall, or by palings; some touching a wall, and others distant from it. Some were in an angle of a high building (cool as a cellar); some exposed to the sun's rays during either the morning or the evening. It is plain, therefore, from the above facts, that no comparative deductions can be drawn from instruments so variously situated. I therefore sought for a plan by which thermometers could be similarly placed, and thus enable the meteorologist to draw correct deductions. To obviate these discrepancies I employ a stand or frame, which I have found to answer the purpose well, as it combines the following requisites or excellences:—It can be placed in any eligible spot that may suit the convenience of its owner. Its four sides may face the cardinal points, commanding, therefore, a true North and South aspect. It can be visited on every side, and be free from all surrounding objects. The instruments used can be read off with the greatest facility, and be placed at a known distance from the ground. Those on the South face will have the meridional sun, and those on the North will be always in the shade, in consequence of the projecting wings.

The stand I have in use is thus furnished:—On the South side is placed an index thermometer with a blackened bulb, to show the greatest solar heat of each day. On the Northern face (at the top) is an index thermometer, to show the greatest cold of the night. Immediately below are two thermometers, each degree on which is divided into 5 parts; the bulb of one constantly wetted by a syphon cistern; and beneath these is an index thermometer, which gives the greatest daily heat of the air in the shade. To the top of this stand a rain gauge could be easily and with advantage affixed.

The stand is of deal painted white, and of the most simple construction, and can be formed by any country carpenter. It consists of an oblong trunk, 11 inches by 8 inches, outside measure; to the opposite sides of which are nailed boards at the distance of about three-quarters of an inch, and projecting about six inches from the trunk. Outside these, again, are nailed other thin boards about half an inch distant, and projecting two inches beyond. The shades prevent the sun from heating the interior sides of the boards. A pent board overhangs the night thermometer by about three-quarters of an inch. The legs of the stand are merely the continuation of the sides of the trunk. The boards are loaded, or fixed to the ground, to sustain the force of the wind. The interior is blackened, to prevent strong reflections of light. The stand now offered to the notice of meteorologists has been in use for some months; it is placed in the centre of a gravel-walk, remote from objects liable to reflect or radiate heat; and it combines (or is intended to combine) the following requisites or advantages: and first, it can be employed or used by every meteorologist, wherever residing. It is of a determinate height and size. It can be placed on any open spot that may best suit its owner. It may face North and South, according to the meridian of the place where it is to be used, and in such a situation where reflected heat can be guarded against or allowed for. The thermometers are placed at a known height from the ground, and can be read off with the greatest promptness, so as to prevent or reduce errors arising from the person of the observer being too long in the vicinity of the instruments. It allows the addition of other instruments, such as Daniel's hygrometer, the rain gauge, &c. These instruments will all therefore be used under similar circumstances, and deductions therefrom be more correctly drawn than at present."

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

As the season for the principal sowings of most garden productions is now approaching, and as this is a matter of paramount importance to every one who has the management of a garden establishment, whether large or small, the young practitioner will do well to refer to the Calendar for the past year, at p. 120, and read with attention the judicious observations there given on this subject. It might here be added, that it is not advisable to be too sparing of seed in sowing early crops of vegetables, the chances being that many plants will be taken off by insects or bad weather; and it is better to have two plants to take out than one to put in. Timely thinning, however, should never be omitted in any case.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Although usually deferred till next month, the shifting of succession Pine-plants may, where convenient, be proceeded with immediately, without any risk of injury to the plants; on the contrary, some advantages will be gained by forward shifting. In the first place, by being potted two or three weeks earlier, the plants will sooner commence a new growth, and thereby gain time; again, the work being out of hand, will not interfere with the important out-door business which must be attended to next month; and finally, the sun being now less powerful than he will be three or four weeks hence, that close, warm atmosphere so beneficial to recently potted Pine-plants might be attained with less attention to shading. Much difference of opinion exists as to the propriety of disrooting succession plants, many good growers advocating adverse sides of the question. We should shake out those only which are overpotted, soddened with wet, or otherwise in bad condition; and after shortening any diseased roots, and taking off one or two of the lower leaves, put them into comparatively small pots, using plenty of drainage and rough turfy soil. When the roots are perfectly healthy, and in sufficient abundance, we would remove the plants with entire balls into pots just large enough to allow the turfy soil to be pressed between the pot and the roots without injury to the latter. These plants, receiving little or no check, will begin to grow almost immediately; and if found necessary, they may be disrooted at any future stage. Lumps of charcoal may be advantageously used for drainage, with an oyster-shell to cover the hole in the pot. Keep the plants near the glass, and in replunging, only fill up the trenches about half their depth; the remaining bark might be drawn round the pots when the heat begins to decline.

Vinery.—Syringing must be resumed when the fruit is all set. In applying water (which ought never to be colder than the atmosphere of the house), do not use unnecessary force. The unsightly appearance called "rust" on Grapes is in many cases produced by the dashing of a strong stream of water against the tender fruit, or by careless handling in thinning, by which its delicate cuticle is ruptured. Keep this house to 70° at night, and by sun-heat it may rise to 85°, with a sufficiently moist atmosphere.

Peach-house.—In the early house, the removal of such shoots as are not wanted for bearing wood, or to fill up vacancies, should be completed. Thin the blossoms, or even the buds, of weak trees, and give air liberally to those which are in bloom.

Cherry-house.—Keep the foliage of the trees healthy by the timely destruction of insects, or the fruit will be of little value. Give air soon in the day to the trees that are in blossom.

Fig-house.—Follow the directions given last week. Trees in pots must not suffer for want of water, or most likely the loss of the crop will be the result.

Cucumbers and Melons.—The minimum temperature should be 65°, if 73° so much the better, because then fresh air might be more frequently given, which in dung-beds, where, generally, moisture is in excess, is indispensable to the well being of the plants. Plants in houses should often be syringed now.

Rhubarb.—Where there is no other available means, this plant may be readily forced by potting the roots, inverting another pot over the whole, and then stowing them away in any out-of the-way corner of a forcing-house. For this method seedling roots are best, of which several might be put into one large pot.

Sweet Basil, and any other tender herbs that are likely to be wanted before their season in the open air, should be sown in heat. See also to successional sowings of Mustard and Cress.

Out-door Department.

Brussels Sprouts.—Those who are so fortunate as to possess the true sort should try to keep it by saving their own seed, for purchased seed of this useful and excellent vegetable cannot always be depended upon. For this purpose, three or four of the truest plants should be selected and left uncut.

Onions and Red-Beet may also be planted for seed; but, except in the case of a particularly choice sort, it is by no means advisable for a gardener to raise his own vegetable seeds.

Turnips.—Sow every week, as before recommended. The Early Dutch is chosen because it is less liable to run when sown early than most other varieties.

Normandy Cress.—Sow a bed for salading; and likewise a little Chervil and Lamb's Lettuce.

Spinach.—In gathering from the autumn-sown crops, instead of despoiling all the plants of part of their leaves, thin out the plants in the rows, which will greatly improve those that remain. A single row between every two rows of Peas (when these are put in at the usual distances), and sown at the same time, will give a succession throughout the summer.

Potatoes.—A few rows of the Ash-leaved Kidney, or any other favourite early variety, may now be planted in a well-sheltered place. Whole tubers of uniform size are best. If cut sets are used, be sure you do not lay them in large heaps after cutting, or a considerable degree of fermentation will occur, which is one cause of the rot so much complained of.

Orchard.—A small scale-like insect is frequently seen adhering in great numbers to the bark of wall and other Pear and Apple-trees; this is the Coccus conchiformis, a species which is scarcely, if at all, noticed in gardening books. When permitted to remain unmolested, it spreads like a leprosy over the whole surface of the bark, causing the trees to become stunted and unhealthy. Painting the trees all over with some adhesive substance, such as a mixture of lime, soot, and soap-suds, will stifle the insects; or boiling-water sprinkled over the tree will kill all it touches without injury to the tree, if done when it is quite dormant. Fruit-trees of other kinds that yearly suffer from the attacks of red spider or aphis will be greatly benefited by the application of this or a similar wash.

Take off grafts of all kinds before the sap begins to move.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—The whole of the plants should now be gone over—repotting, top-dressing, pruning, and staking, where it is necessary. Those which do not require to be shifted should be examined, to see whether the drainage is in good order. The air of the stove ought to be kept more damp as the sun begins to be more powerful. Commence the propagation of stove plants.

Greenhouse.—Give air early on fine days. Some of the Pelargoniums will require to be shifted into their blooming-pots, at which time any shoots that need it should be tied out, so as to make a large and symmetrical head. These and Calceolarias succeed best in a house by themselves, where a higher temperature can be kept than is proper for mixed greenhouse plants.

Pits and Frames.—Sow half-hardy annuals for transplanting in rows on a spent hotbed. Ten-week Stocks to flower early might be sown in pots, half-a-dozen seeds in each; they can then be planted out without a check. Also sow Dahlia seeds in heat. Top-dress Auriculas and Polyanthuses in pots.

Out-door Department.

It will be necessary to proceed with the digging of mixed flower-borders as soon as the permanent bulbs show their foliage above-ground, when robust-growing Asters, Phloxes, and other plants which spread rapidly, should be reduced to a moderate-sized patch, that they may not encroach upon and overpower their more humble neighbours. Where a large mass of any species is required, a piece might be dug out of the centre of the patch, and the hole filled up with good soil. Herbaceous plants that have been raised in nursery beds should be put out directly the borders are dug.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Planting should, if possible, be completed before the drying winds of March commence, and on this account many other things might be suspended for a time. Take off and plant all last year's layers that are sufficiently rooted; and if time can be spared, proceed to put down another crop.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Planting and pruning must be carried on with all possible despatch. If the planting of light dry soils still remains undone, it will be much better to put it off till autumn.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Feb. 17, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Feb.	Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday 11	29.985	29.970	52	47	49.5	S.	.14
Saturday 12	30.065	30.004	54	30	42.0	S.	
Sunday 13	30.180	30.020	52	28	40.0	S.	.04
Monday 14	30.452	30.390	52	37	44.5	S.	
Tuesday 15	30.446	30.424	54	40	47.0	S.W.	
Wednesday 16	30.488	30.416	53	33	43.0	S.W.	
Thursday 17	30.372	30.252	49	25	37.0	S.	
Average	30.284	30.211	52.3	34.3	43.3		.18

Feb. 11. Heavy clouds with brisk south wind; densely overcast; rain at night.
12. Overcast; cloudy; overcast and mild at night.
13. Clear and very fine; overcast; showery; clear.
14. Exceedingly fine throughout; overcast at night.
15. Very fine; cloudy and fine in the evening.
16. Very fine; cloudy.
17. Foggy; cloudy and fine; clear at night; frosty.

The above indicated height of the barometer, whilst the wind was from S. and S.W., is remarkable: instead of being high, it is usually low with wind from those points.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending Feb. 26, 1842.

Feb.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
						N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 20	45.7	33.7	39.7	9	0.51 in.	1	3	1	3	1	3	5	—
Mon. 21	46.1	33.1	39.6	9	0.30	2	4	2	2	—	2	4	—
Tues. 22	45.0	34.3	39.6	6	0.29	3	3	3	—	—	3	4	—
Wed. 23	45.2	32.3	38.7	6	0.33	2	1	2	1	—	5	2	3
Thurs. 24	46.7	34.9	40.8	8	0.29	—	1	3	2	4	—	3	3
Fri. 25	48.3	34.1	41.2	8	0.24	1	1	3	—	4	3	3	1
Sat. 26	47.0	36.0	41.5	9	0.46	1	2	3	1	3	1	4	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 27th, in 1828—thermometer 60°; and the lowest on the 22d and 23d, in 1827—thermometer 20°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending February 18, 1842.

The last few fine days have improved the market a great deal. Many of the articles offered are better in quality, and the supply has somewhat increased. *Fruit:* Pines are not quite so plentiful as they were. A few hothouse Grapes are offered at about 25*s.* per pound. Apples are plentiful; among the kinds we observed some good Ribston and Cockle pippins. Among Pears, Easter Beurré and Beurré Rance are the best; prices have scarcely altered since our last quotations. Pummeloes are abundant at from 6*s.* to 10*s.* per doz., and Shaddocks are offered at from 3*s.* to 6*s.* each. *Vegetables:* Cabbages and Savoys are pretty good. Broccoli is much better than it was last week, and more plentiful. Kidney Beans are scarce, and very small. The supplies of Asparagus and Seakale are larger than they were, and the quality is better. Salading of all kinds is indifferent; in fact good can hardly be obtained. Rhubarb is abundant and excellent; a small quantity of Myatt's Victoria has been offered. Mushrooms are not plentiful. *Flowers:* every day adds to the gaiety of the market in this particular; forced Hyacinths and Narcissus abound, as do many beautiful varieties of cut Camellias.

PRICES, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Apples, Kitchen, per bushel, 3*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
— Dessert, per bushel, 6*s* to 14*s*
Pears, dessert, per half-sieve, 3*s* 6*d* to 16*s*
Pine Apple, per lb. 5*s* to 8*s*
Grapes, Spanish, per lb., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Portugal, per lb., 2*s* to 5*s*
Oranges, per doz., 9*d* to 2*s*
— per 100, 3*s* to 14*s*
— Bitter, per 100, 7*s* to 16*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 14*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 5*s* to 10*s*
Walnuts, per bushel, 16*s* to 24*s*
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 180*s*
Cobbs, per peck, 3*s* 6*d*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Spanish, 16*s*
— Barcelona, 20*s* to 24*s*

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Cabbage, White, per dozen, 1*s* to 3*s*
— Red, for pickling, 2*s* to 4*s*
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 2*s* to 4*s*
Brussels Sprouts, p. hf. sve., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Broccoli, White, p. bunch, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— Cape, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Brown, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Turnip Tops, per bushel, 6*d* to 1*s*
Kidney Beans, forced, per 100, 3*s* to 4*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 55*s* to 80*s*
— per cwt. 3*s* to 4*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, per bush. 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Artichokes, Jerusalem, pr half sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Turnips, pr. doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 4*s* to 5*s*
Parsneps, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Red Beet, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* to 5*s*
Radish, per punnet, (6 hands) 6*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 3*s* to 4*s*
Leeks, per dozen bunches, 6*d* to 1*s*
Garlic, per lb., 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
Onions, per bushel, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— for pick., per hf.-sieve, 3*s* 6*d*
— Green, per doz. bunches, 3*s* to 4*s*
— Spanish, per dozen, 2*s* to 6*s*
Asparagus, per 100, large, 7*s* to 9*s*
— Second or Middling, 3*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— Sprue, or Small, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Sea-kale, per punnet, 1*s* to 3*s*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. hf. sve., 2*s*
— Cos, per score, 1*s* 6*d*
Endive, per score, 2*s* to 4*s*
Celery, Red, p. bdle (12 to 15) 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— White, per bundle, 6*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Small Salads, per punnet, 3*d*
Corn Salad, per half sieve, 1*s*
Watercress, p. dz. small bunch., 7*d* to 9*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
Tarragon, per dozen bunches, 4*s*
Fennel, per dozen bunches, 3*s* to 6*s*
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Sage, per doz. bunches, 3*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 4*s* to 6*s*
Savory, per dozen bunches, 3*s*
Rhubarb Stalks, per bundle, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 9*d*
Truffles, per pound, 2*s* to 3*s*

Notices to Correspondents.

The Publisher will be happy to give 1*s.* each for Nos. 9, 10, 38, and 51.

Shrewsbury can have *more* copies of the "Gardeners' Calendar." If he will forward us a post-office order or money for as many as he wishes, we will send them.

A Subscriber with the present year.—It is doubtful if we shall be able to supply you with a perfect set for last year, as we want Nos. 9, 38, 44, and 51, and are willing to give 1*s.* each for them; we should, therefore, recommend you to send and order them without those Numbers.

If *X. O. P.* wishes to sell his volume for 35*s.* he must advertise it, we cannot for him.

We must crave the indulgence of many correspondents for not inserting their excellent communications, which are only waiting till we can find an opportunity of bringing them forward. May we hope that this general acknowledgment will serve instead of a separate notice of each which remains in hand?

H.—Your plant is the Sweet Gale.

X. Y.—We do not know the proper proportion of nitrate of soda to the water used for Heaths, never having seen it tried for these plants. You must take care in using such a mixture not to pour it overhead, or you will take off all the leaves. A very little will suffice, no doubt. But why not use rain-water? Your place must be very badly provided with tanks to be without rain-water after such weather as we have had for the last six months.

J. Ross.—The best book on Vegetable Physiology for a gardener is "Lindley's Theory of Horticulture."

G. W.—We prefer two-years old Asparagus plants, and see no advantage in taking them younger. In no case should the Asparagus be cut till the roots have become well established.

E. W.—No. It is the best guide we have to the selection of fruits, and may be thoroughly depended upon as far as it goes.

T. G.—It will require more space than we can afford at present to explain all the circumstances which should be attended to in growing Melons. You had better consult some book on practical gardening, or trust to the information in our Calendar. The best sort is the Beechwood Melon. Your fruit cracks in consequence of receiving too much water, and too little sun and air.

Sempervirens Hibernicus.—In cutting Laurels which have become unhealthy, it is best to cut them to about 2ft. from the ground, or to such a height as will preserve their lower leafy shoots. When Evergreens after having been cut down throw out a number of shoots, if you thin them out it should be very moderately. The roots of fruit-trees should not be allowed to penetrate more than 3ft. below the ground. A few simple instructions on the pruning of wall-fruit trees, such as would assist a young gardener, will be found in the Cottage Gardens of last year, and will be continued soon.

Litoralis.—Much obliged for your good opinion. The task you set us is not at all difficult, but much too extensive for the pages of a newspaper. To explain the why and the wherefore of all the changes in botanical nomenclature which are occurring and have occurred for only the last 20 years would occupy an amount of space of which you have no idea. If you will ask for information upon specific points touching this subject, we will answer you with pleasure.

By a Subscriber from the First, some Cottage Dialogues, by D. H. W. (Baisler, Oxford-street, 1840) have been strongly recommended as a book which it is desirable to recommend to cottagers. Upon looking into it, we find it to consist of religious dialogues founded on passages in the Gospels and illustrated occasionally by reference to agricultural pursuits. They have, however, no bearing upon the arts of cultivation, and are therefore beyond our province. We may, however, be permitted to say that they are very simply written, and seem well adapted to the communication of religious sentiments to the poor.

Ll.—It is useless to tease us with complaints of not inserting your letters. We are the judges of what it is proper to print; we will not give insertion to accounts of bad methods of cultivation, or ignorant speculation about the causes of things, when those causes are perfectly well known; and from this ground it is useless to attempt to drive us. Discussion is a mere waste of time, except about doubtful matters. If a man chooses to insist that a Greengage Plum is sour, are we to allow him to say so in our columns? Nonsense.

G. B. K.—The sweet-scented soft Grass, Hieróchloe borealis, is very nutritious but extremely unproductive, and therefore not worth growing. The fertile Meadow Grass, Poa fértilis, is both nutritious and productive. All cattle eat both. The degrees of comparative nutritiousness we regard as more theoretical than practical.

Mr. Ingram's plants are Dendróbium cucullatum and a bad variety of Epacris impressa.

P. Plants.—We cannot for the life of us understand the meaning of your questions.

A Country Amateur.—Where the stamens of a Tulip cannot be removed (being in a friend's bed) and the seed-pod of that flower is dusted with farina from another, it is not likely such hybridising will be effectual. It is very uncertain. The effect of the pollen is not to be judged of with certainty; but it often affects colour.

Primula.—If the seed of the fringed Chinese Primrose is carefully saved from fringed flowers, it will generally, though not always, produce young plants having the same character. We advise you to procure a plant in flower, and save your own seed. For further information we beg to refer you to "The Amateur's Garden" of to-day. Very little is known concerning the effects of Guano manure upon such plants as you mention; but if used in moderation it will not do them any injury. Several respectable farmers give it a high character when applied to grass and corn lands.

An Amateur.—In order to flower the Tuberose in the open air, the bulbs should be started in a frame in spring, and then planted out in a warm sheltered border. The bottom of the border should be filled about a foot deep with rotten dung, and this should be covered over with light sandy loam, in which the bulbs are planted. Success will depend greatly upon having good bulbs, and upon the nature of the season. In a room you must keep them near the window, plant them in the same kind of soil, and give them a liberal supply of water when growing. Both varieties require the same treatment and are alike easily managed, particularly in a greenhouse.

A. W.—Manure-water is of most use to strong-growing plants, such as Chrysanthemums and Pelargoniums. Prímula sinensis may be grown well either with or without manure mixed with the soil; we prefer a loose rich soil made so by adding a portion of leaf-mould or rotten dung. You must recollect that manure acts mechanically on soils, that is, it keeps them open; as well as affords nutriment to the roots of plants, and therefore in certain cases it might be more advantageous to manure the soil than to water with dung-water.

An Original Subscriber.—Water your linings, &c., with the ammoniacal liquor of the gas-works; or mix coal-ashes and coal-tar together for a flooring; or water the bed with lime-water; and you will probably destroy all your slugs.

J. C. L.—Your plant is Catasetum tridentatum. It came well packed.

Cadwallader.—There is no objection to your plan of training fruit-trees upon a trellis over the slate-roofs of your cattle-sheds, provided you can secure the blossoms against spring frosts. Make your preparations, and we will give you a list of trees next week, if you will say in what county you live, and how many trees you require. The best Grapes are the White Sweetwater and the Esperione.

Mr. Facile must excuse us. If he has any objections to make to the paper in question, let him do so civilly, and if we approve of them we will print them. The remarks he has sent us are personal and unjustifiable on the part of an anonymous writer, criticising one whose name is given.

B. F., Enfield.—Your Cyrtopódium seems to be punctatum. Are the sepals spotted? If they are, it is.

Cambrian.—At p. 83 of the present Volume you will find ample directions for raising Coniferous plants from seed. We do not know what Scarlet Indian Corn is. The Palma Christi is in England an annual, and must be raised from seeds every year.

Cactophilos cannot do better than follow the directions given in Mr. Green's paper on Cactaceous plants, in p. 55, for soil, watering, and potting; and for the general management, the instructions contained in the "Cottage Calendar" for the cultivation of flowers in windows.

A Novice.—When land is manured with nitrate of soda, cattle may be allowed to graze upon it as soon as it is dissolved, or even sooner; for it will do them no harm. Take the leaf-mould off your Ixias, and expose the soil to anything except frost and much wet, which must be equally guarded against. Rosa sempervirens if planted now will flower this next summer, if the plants are strong. The species you name will live out-of-doors in summer, but cannot bear frost; they are, however, better treated as greenhouse plants.

A Constant Subscriber.—Polygalaceæ were accidentally omitted in the list of orders given in the new distribution of the vegetable kingdom in the "Elements of Botany;" they should have followed Tremandraceæ. Polygonaceæ were in like manner omitted by oversight; they should stand next Urticaceæ. Ochnaceæ and Xanthoxyleæ follow Rutaceæ; Æsculaceæ, Sapindaceæ; Potaliaceæ, Apocynaceæ; the station of Surianaceæ is given at p. 235. There is no direct sequence of orders from series to series, but as far as it could be obtained they stand in their due relation. You are right in supposing the Albuminous series to form a group analogous to, but independent of the Exalbuminous series.

An Original Subscriber.—The following trees are best suited for planting in boggy land:—Salix alba, Russelliana, pentandra, vitellina, and babylónica; Alnus cordifólia, incana, and glutinosa; and Pópulus dilatata, monilífera, cándicans, alba, and nigra. The following will do tolerably well if the place is not a swamp: Turkey and American Oaks, deciduous Cypress, Tulip-tree, Lime; some of the Maples, Elms, the Beech, and the Quince. The following trees and shrubs may live in sand, but few grow vigorously:—The Tamarix, some of the species of Viburnum, Vaccínium, Spiræa, Sambucus, Salix, Rubus, Ribes, Pinus, Quercus, Pyrus, Heaths, Lonicera, Ligustrum, Hippophae, Euónymus, Cornus, and Atriplex. The following are suitable for a clay soil:—Oaks, Sweet Chestnut, Walnut, Ash, Pear, Thorn, Ailanthus, Arbutus, Berberries, Birch, Robínias, Cypress, Arbor-vitæ, Pine and Firs, Hollies, Portugal and common Laurels, and the Plane. The cheapest and safest way to protect young trees from rabbits is by tying, sufficiently high, round the stems, the tops of the common Gorse or Furze, which will not injure the trunks, and last a considerable time, if properly fastened on with Willows. Gas-tar is injurious to the bark of young trees, and will not at all times prevent their being damaged by rabbits.

L. S. R.—The "Flower-Garden," by M'Intosh, would suit you, we should think. There is an Apple called Coe's Golden Drop. The sketches of pruning are forthcoming. It is the best way to start Dahlias in heat, as they are more sure of growing.

H. L.—Ivery's Victoria, Eclipse, and Grandissima; Henderson's Splendida, Gaines's Victoria Regina, and Waterhouseana are good Cinerarias.

T.—Ammoniacal liquor of the gas-works, diluted with water in the proportion of 1 to 7, will kill Moss on lawns without destroying the Grass.

A Subscriber.—We know nothing of the Muscat Florid Pear.

Clivia.—There is an excellent section of a Melon-pit given in to-day's Number.

F. S., New Hampton.—Your Apple is Dumelow's Seedling.

Isabel.—The best directions for the treatment and cultivation of the Auricula you will find in Dr. Horner's paper on the subject, p. 396 (1841). There is also much useful information in Wakeling's "Florist's Guide," a cheap monthly publication devoted exclusively to florists' flowers, which contains, in addition to directions for their cultivation, correct representations of the newest and best flowers that are raised. What are we to do with the shilling you have sent?

Inquirens.—We should hardly think it advisable to plant much in front of a Peach-wall; the herbaceous perennials should be chiefly low-growing kinds.

A Clerical Amateur.—There are good directions for the cultivation of Clintónia pulchella given at pp. 294 and 325 (1841). Petunias are readily propagated by cuttings planted round the edges of pots filled with light rich earth, composed chiefly of loam and leaf-mould, and plunged in a gentle hotbed. The reason of your cuttings damping off is in consequence of their having been over-watered. From the description you give of your Picotees, we should think that they have been kept too close, and consequently have become drawn. The seeds of Anagallis require to be raised in heat.

Matilda.—From the description you give of your bulbs they appear to be in excellent condition; you must not expect imported bulbs to flower the first year. You must be careful not to pot your Griffínia too deep. You did right to remove the offsets from the bulbs. Pitcarnia bromeliæfólia grows well in a mixture of rich loam and sandy peat; it likes a plentiful supply of water, and should be kept in the stove.

A Subscriber, Bath.—Sálvia prunelloides flowers beautifully if treated like the Scarlet Verbena. Combretum purpúreum is best raised by grafting on its own roots, but it may be increased by cuttings or layers in the usual manner. The sizes of pots are explained fully at p. 296 (1841). We know nothing of the merits of Young's Champion Cucumber.

J. K.—Berberis aquifolium, or Mahonia, as it is wrongly called, may be had in any nursery. Steep calico in hot linseed oil and wax, and it will become waterproof. "Lindley's Elements of Botany" is the book we recommend for the anatomy of plants. As to books that teach how to buy and sell, we know of nothing so good as the book of experience.

X. X. X.—We do not know what has attacked your leaves.

A. B.—The proper ink is usually sold with the zinc labels. We were not aware that variegated Hollies transplant better than common ones.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The ordinary business of Parliament at the commencement of a new session has given way for the moment to the important question of the Corn-laws, and no other measure of striking interest has yet been introduced. The attention of the House of Commons has been occupied during the week with the discussion of the proposed amendments to the new Ministerial measure. On Monday the House proceeded to consider the amendment moved by Lord John Russell, affirming the inexpediency of a sliding scale, and the comparative superiority of a fixed duty. After a long debate, a division took place on Wednesday, when the motion was negatived by a majority of 123 in favour of Ministers. Last night the amendment of Mr. Villiers for a total repeal of the duty was brought under consideration, but the House adjourned without a division. In the House of Lords, a debate has taken place on the subject of the *Creole* slaver, in which all the law Lords unanimously stated their opinion that no law or authority exists by which the Government of this country can comply with the demand of the United States to bring the crew and passengers of that vessel to trial for mutiny and murder, still less to deliver them up, or detain them in custody. We learn from the Ministerial papers that M. Guizot has communicated to Government that the French Cabinet, acting upon the recent debate in the Chambers on the right of search, cannot ratify the treaty entered into by the Five Great Powers for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade, without certain guarantees on the part of Great Britain ; and that Lord Aberdeen does not feel it his duty to consent to such stipulations after the great sacrifices already made by this country for the abolition of slavery.

Our intelligence from France announces that the Chambers have been exclusively occupied with the discussions on the propositions for Parliamentary and Electoral Reform. The first measure, having for its object the prevention of paid functionaries, with certain exceptions, from holding seats in the Chamber, was rejected by a majority of eight ; and the motion for extending the right of voting by admitting to the electoral franchise the educated classes, the half-pay officers, and the retired magistrates, who are now disqualified on the score of property, was negatived by a majority of forty-one. This event is said to have been unexpected by all parties, and to have contributed in a great degree to increase the stability and influence of the Ministry.—Our news from Spain is confined almost entirely to the reports of the protracted discussions on the Address, which are not yet concluded. Seven different amendments have been moved, and a strong opposition has been offered to each paragraph ; but notwithstanding this demonstration of opinion, and a numerous list of counter-amendments which have since been moved, it is expected that the Ministry will have a small majority. In regard to the rumoured insurrection for the purpose of overthrowing the present Government, nothing further has yet transpired, beyond the rumour of an alliance between the partisans of Don Carlos and Queen Christina : in our Parliamentary Report it will be seen that Sir Robert Peel has declared his belief that the French Government are not parties to the projected revolution, and at the same time expressed his hope that the Spanish Government will be sufficiently powerful to resist any attempt to overturn the existing Constitution. —From Portugal we learn that great confusion and uncertainty prevails in all classes of society, in consequence of the recent movement at Oporto ; a Provisional Junta has been established in that city, and many of the leading civil and military authorities have given their adhesion to the proclamation of the constitutional charter. The Duke of Palmella has not succeeded in forming an administration, and negotiations have been set on foot on the part of her Majesty, for the purpose of effecting a compromise among the moderate men of both parties.—The disputes between Holland and Prussia in regard to the accession of Luxemburg to the Customs' Union have been satisfactorily arranged, and the treaty has at length been ratified by the two sovereigns.—From the United States we learn that the commercial and financial affairs of the entire country continue to be greatly embarrassed, and that the House of Representatives has had under consideration a petition from Massachusetts, praying for the dissolution of the Union. The existing difficulties have been much increased by the stoppage of the two principal banks of Philadelphia ; and in consequence of the prevailing panic in the commercial circles, the legislatures of several states have determined on enforcing the resumption of specie payments.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal are well, and continue at Brighton. The Queen has taken daily exercise in the town and neighbourhood, both on foot and on horseback. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal have also been taken out daily for the benefit of the sea-air. On Wednesday, Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princes of Cobourg, reviewed the Scots Greys on the Downs. Lord Rivers has succeeded the Earl of Morton as Lord in Waiting, and Capt. Meynell, R.N., has succeeded Capt. Duncombe as Groom in Waiting.

Treaty on the Slave Trade.—A Ministerial paper, the *Morning Post*, states on the authority of a communication received from Paris by express, that the ratification of the treaty between the five Great Powers of Europe, for the suppression of the slave trade, which, according to the previous arrangement, was to have been accomplished on this day or Monday next, will be delayed, if not prevented, by the French Government. It adds that "M. Guizot, feeling himself compelled to refuse, for the present, to join, without reserve, in the name of France, in ratifying the treaty in the precise terms in which it has been concluded, proposed certain modifications. In these modifications Lord Aberdeen, it is understood, has declined to acquiesce, being of opinion, that, as a British Minister, he ought not to admit the necessity of any guarantee for the disinterestedness and probity of Great Britain in respect to the abolition of the slave trade, these having been already proved by sacrifices and efforts in that cause, to which neither France nor any other country can produce a parallel."

Parliamentary Movements.—Mr. Jackson, Irish Solicitor-General, has been elected without opposition for the University of Dublin.—Lord Bernard has been elected for the borough of Bandon, in Ireland, without any contest.—Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., has been returned without opposition for West Cornwall.

Exports of British Corn.—According to a return moved for on the 11th inst., by Mr. Gladstone, of the quantities of British corn and grain, and meal and flour, exported in each year, from Great Britain to foreign parts, 1828 to 1841, inclusive, it appears, as regards wheat, that in 1828 there were 26 quarters exported ; in 1829, 95 quarters ; in 1830, 38 ; in 1831, 55 ; in 1832, 165 ; in 1833, 68 ; in 1834, 21 ; in 1835, 132 ; in 1836, 92 ; in 1837, 639 ; in 1838, 1,832 ; in 1839, 1,631 ; in 1840, 2,348 ; and in 1841, 1,355 quarters ; making a total export from Great Britain during the last 14 years of 8,737 quarters of wheat. The total quantities of other grain exported from Great Britain during the same period (from 1828 to 1841) were as follows :—viz., barley, 8,768 quarters ; oats, 103,651 ; rye, 53 ; peas and beans, 20,476 ; and malt, 7,915 quarters.

Post Office.—An order has just been issued from the General Post-office, extending the time for posting letters at the different branch offices until a quarter past six o'clock, P.M. All letters, however, put into the box must, after a quarter before six o'clock, bear an extra penny stamp, over and above the stamp for postage, or they will be detained till the next day's despatch.

Foreign.

France.—*The Chambers.*—The journals are still almost exclusively occupied with reports of the discussions in the Chamber of Deputies. The proposition of M. Ganneron, for Parliamentary Reform, and for preventing paid functionaries, with certain exceptions, from holding seats in the Chamber, gave rise to a long and animated debate, which terminated in the rejection of the proposition by a majority of eight—the numbers being, for it 190 ; against it 198. The closeness of the division, which appears by many of the journals to be regarded as a serious ministerial check, is explained by the circumstance of the leaders of the middle party, MM. Passy and Dufaure, voting the one for, the other against it. The opposition prints observe that independently of 26 placemen, who voted in the majority, five ministers had also given their ballots, so that had those five not been received, the motion would have been lost for the time, and a new ballot rendered necessary, as the rules of the Chamber require that there be not only a clear majority of the members voting, but also one at least above a clear moiety of the members present. On Monday, M. Ducos brought forward his motion for the extension of the right of voting, and for electoral reform. In introducing it, he began by saying, that the Restoration might have saved itself from ruin had it made concessions in time. A former minister of the present King, M. Molé, felt the necessity of concession, and began by the amnesty. But a damp had been thrown on liberal progress by events of foreign policy, which had nothing to do with it. At any rate peace was now assured, and the time was come to take some steps in the way of reform previously to a dissolution. The present proposal was no more than that made by Ministers themselves in 1831, and rejected by chance. The present motion was not an innovation ; it was, on the contrary, going back to old ideas. The educated, but not wealthy classes which it was now proposed to admit to the electoral franchise, and which had been hitherto excluded, were precisely those who had made the revolution of July, or given the impulse to it ; and to continue to exclude them would be as impolitic as unjust. M. Ducos was followed by the Home Minister, M. Duchatel ; who opposed the motion. He alluded to the conduct of the Thiers Ministry, in 1841, in rejecting the project of electoral reform, contending that circumstances had not changed : and proved by returns, that since 1832 the electors had increased in the colleges. M. Dufaure followed, and made a long speech in favour of M. Ducos's motion. He argued that the Chamber and the electoral law sought guarantees for the good and wise choice of electors too exclusively on their fortunes, and that in fairness another kind of guarantee, that of capacity, might be demanded, and should suffice. The half-pay officer, the retired magistrate, were more respected in the provinces than the farmer paying 200f. taxes, and therefore should not be excluded from the vote, which the former enjoyed. The great objection, however, he said, was to granting the electoral franchise to lawyers without business, who were considered to be peculiarly ultra-liberal and turbulent. This he denied ; and maintained that since 1830 the bar, and the Guizot members of it, had been distinguished by decorum and by the absence of petulance. M. Dufaure concluded his speech by quoting an expression of M. Guizot, recommending "the cession of what was just, in order to establish a *fulcrum*, to resist what was unreasonable." Several other deputies spoke at length for and against the motion ; and on Tuesday, M. Billaut, who supported it, bade the Chamber not be intimidated by the idea of the present being a cabinet question. The Ministry, he said, would not resign, however left in a minority. M. Guizot rose to answer this. He took a cursory glance at the condition of the lower classes at the present period, and concluded by declaring that they could not derive any possible benefit from an electoral reform. In the second portion of his speech M. Guizot attacked what he denominated the two factions of Republicans and Legitimists. He announced himself as the inflexible opponent of universal suffrage, which he considered as the deathblow to liberty and democracy ; and declared that universal suffrage would be the most fatal of all the dangers which are now lowering over the United States. He added that in endeavouring to cure this cutaneous disease, with which so many desperate characters are afflicted, the health of the patient was sacrificed. After an animated debate the motion was rejected by the Chamber by a majority of 234 votes against 193 ; a result, it is said, unexpected both by the opposition and the Government. Fifteen of the Legitimists, it is added, voted for the Ministry, on the ground that the *capacités* were hostile to them ; and seven of M. Passy's followers also voted for the Ministry.

The Press.—The proceedings connected with the Press still continue to occupy public attention ; and the journals are much engaged in commenting on the action brought by the "Quotidienne" and the "Mode" newspapers against M. Proux, their printer, for refusing to print in those journals several articles which the latter alleged would subject him to prosecution. On Saturday he refused to sanction the publication of the leading article, for which the editor was obliged to substitute a literary notice. The affair was brought before the Tribunal of Commerce, when the counsel for the editors demanded that the printer should be compelled to print the articles given him by the editor. The President asked the printer whether his refusal, in the case of the "Quotidienne," was not an affair concerted between him and the editor ; but the printer replied that the dispute about it having arisen at three in the morning, the only thing that could be done was to leave the article out. The tribunal ordered the case to be referred for consideration for a fortnight, and directed that the articles not inserted should be submitted to it for inspection. The printer of a Dijon paper, "Le Courrier de la Côte d'Or," having objected to the insertion of a parallel between the Censorship of 1827 and that of 1812, that journal appeared a few days since with two blank columns. M. Lefrançois, responsible editor of the "Dix-neuvieme Siècle," a Paris paper, which had ceased to appear during two months, was sentenced by the Court of Correctional Police, on Saturday, to five months' imprisonment, and 2000f. fine, for publishing that paper without having previously deposited in the Treasury the 100,000f. required as a security. In Riom, the "Gazette d'Auvergne" appears to have attracted the displeasure of Government, and no fewer than four prosecutions, it is said, are to be carried on against it in the course of the session of the assizes commencing on the 15th inst. The "National" lately published an article alleging that the discontent and rancour of the lower classes were now directed, not against the aristocracy, but against the chiefs of the middle class. For this the editor was tried on Monday, and condemned to a year's imprisonment with fine. The editor of the "Gazette de France" has been sentenced to a similar punishment for repeating the article.

The Fleet.—Private letters from Toulon, dated the 10th inst., state that Government is completing the crews of the fleet, which had been greatly diminished from a quantity of men having been sent away ; and that besides the levies ordered in the fifth maritime arrondissement, and which have just been made, the ports of the Atlantic have also sent several. Several vessels had arrived in that port from Brest, having on board sailors for the squadron of the Mediterranean.

Railroads.—The journals state that the Ministry appear determined to give the fullest development to the plan of railroads presented by M. Teste, Minister for Public Works ; that many of the opponents of the measure have been induced to withdraw their opposition, and that at a council held at the Tuileries on Sunday it was determined to apply to the Chamber for the necessary funds to commence the line from Paris to Strasburg immediately. This line is to be connected with the railroad from Paris to Marseilles by Mulhausen, Dijon, Chalons, and Lyons. On the same day, it is added, this fact was almost officially announced, and all the deputies from the eastern departments were informed of it. It is also said, that at the same council the execution of three other lines of railroad was determined on, viz., Bordeaux to Bayonne, Vierzon to Orleans, and Criel to Compiègne. The construction of these lines are to be conceded to public companies, aided by Parliamentary grants.

Public Education.—We learn from the Papers that the amount of the expenses of primary instruction throughout the country during 1840 was 14,775,660f., of which 9,884,420f. were for communal schools, and 1,763,823f. for normal schools. The communes contributed 8,617,378f. towards the total, the departments 4,658,281f., and the state 1,600,000f.

Algeria.—The journals publish the following statement of the number of French troops in the North of Africa at the present time : in the provinces of Algiers and Tittery, 24,780 men ; Oran, 18,940 ; and Constantina, 16,975 : total, 60,695.

Spain.—Our intelligence from Madrid consists almost exclusively of the reports of the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on the Address, which still continues. On the 4th inst. the debate opened on the 6th paragraph, relative to the state of siege, and seven different amendments were moved by Messrs. Lujay, Posada, Mendizabal, Mata, &c. M. Gonzales, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, justified Government for having declared Barcelona in a state of siege, on the ground of the measure having been regarded as indispensable for the safety of the country. M. Lujan having withdrawn his amendment, M. Posada rose to present his view of the conduct of the Cabinet with respect to Barcelona. He deplored the proclamation of martial law, and condemned it as anti-constitutional ; but he thought that the events at Barcelona rendered it imperative for Government to recur to that measure, it being the only means of re-establishing the reign of the laws and tranquillity in that populous and important city. M. Olozaga followed in defence of the paragraph as drawn up by the committee, contending with great energy that there never existed any necessity to resort to such an extremity ; and Government, he said, was so well aware of the danger and inutility of the measure, that it had not deemed it necessary, notwithstanding the gravity and peril of circumstances, to declare Madrid in a state of siege during the night of the 7th Oct. After some observations in reply by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a desultory debate that lasted some time, but was of no interest, the consideration of the amendment of M. Posada was carried by a majority of 72 to 64. On the 5th inst. M. Olero called on the Ministry to inform the Chamber if it had adopted any measures of precaution, in consequence of the movement at Oporto, to insure the tranquillity of the Spanish provinces adjoining the Portuguese frontier. M. Gonzales replied, that such measures being indispensable to tranquillise not only the inhabitants of those provinces, but of the entire monarchy, against which many enemies were conspiring both at home and abroad, Government had lost no time in guarding against such a contingency. M. Olonzo next rose, and invited the Ministry to send arms to the National Guards of Galicia, to enable them to repel any attempts that might be made against liberty in that quarter. M. Almonaci, on his side, declared that he would not grant a single real for diplomatic purposes; "for," said he, "the powers with whom we entertain diplomatic relations, such as England, France, and Portugal, are our enemies." M. Gonzales pronounced this charge against the allies of Spain to be imprudent and unfounded; and after this incident, the Chamber again resumed the discussion on the Address. A variety of amendments continued to be proposed and debated; and on the 8th, a resolution was moved by M. Olozaga, slightly condemnatory of the conduct of Government; on which occasion Ministers declared, that if it was adopted, the Cabinet would resign. M. Olozaga expressed his regret at so extreme a declaration, and a sub-amendment was then proposed, doing away with the expressions of which the Ministers complained; and the question of its being taken into consideration was carried by 73 votes against 64. In consequence of the late events in Portugal, and the account of the plans of the conspirators, Government had taken all necessary measures for preserving the frontiers from disturbance. The Bayonne papers state that several corps of Spanish troops had received orders to march to the frontiers of Portugal. Accounts from the provinces announced that the utmost tranquillity prevailed throughout the kingdom.—Subsequent accounts to the 9th inst. inform us that the debate on the sixth paragraph of the address still continued. A division was expected on the 10th, with a small majority for the Cabinet, but a Ministerial modification was strongly reported.

PORTUGAL.—By the usual weekly steamer we have intelligence from Lisbon to the 7th, and Oporto to the 8th inst. It continues to be of considerable interest. Affairs in the capital are reported to be in a state of confusion and uncertainty. The Ministry, owing to a difference of opinion as to the mode of proceeding with respect to the Oporto movement, had resigned; and the Duke of Palmella had been charged with forming an administration, and had consulted with Viscount Sa da Bandeira, but the demands of the latter were, it is said, such as the Duke would not accede to, and ultimately led to the breaking off of the negotiations. They had not been renewed at the time of the departure of the mail. After the important movement which took place at Oporto on the 27th ult., reported in our last, a Provisional Junta was established in that city; and the first business entered on by it was the nomination of a Committee of Finance, having the public funds at their disposal. The appointment of Baron Ponta de Santa Maria as Commander of the whole of the operative forces, and the organisation of three provisional battalions in Oporto and Villa Nova da Gaix, was the next step. Circulars were then transmitted to the chief civil and military authorities of the kingdom, inviting them to follow the example of Oporto in proclaiming the constitutional charter. Gens. Baron Valloriyo and Baron de Vinhaes, commanders of the 4th and 5th military divisions, acquiesced in their proposals, and marched to Oporto with the forces under their command, where they were met by other bodies of troops who had also entered that city. The administrators or governors of Brago, Vianria, Villa Real, Averio, and Coimbra had also joined their cause, at which latter place a battalion of students of the University, amounting to 400, was immediately raised. The whole of the forces were to concentrate in Oporto. The garrison of Lisbon was said to be generally in favour of the same cause; and there was no force on the way to resist them. M. Sarmenti, the King's aide-de-camp, was at Oporto, on a mission to undeceive the people there as to the Queen's participation in the movement, and also, if possible, to find some mode of compromise, which the moderate portion of the public, it was said, were anxiously looking for. The Senators and Deputies present in Lisbon had been convoked by the Presidents of their respective Chambers, when representations were drawn up to her Majesty, holding forth in strong terms their firm and faithful adherence to the constitution of 1838. These representations were signed by the greater part of the Members of both Chambers. The uncertain and unsettled state of things is represented as a great cause of discouragement both to business and amusement at Lisbon, and the usual gaieties of the carnival were in a manner suspended in the capital; the theatres continuing shut.

GERMANY.—By intelligence from Berlin we learn that the King of Prussia was expected in that capital on the 15th inst. His Majesty had taken cold during his journey, from the effects of which the latest accounts state that he had quite recovered. He passed through Belgium, Holland, and Hanover, on his return to his own dominions. Private accounts from Berlin state, that so many orders for engraved and lithographic portraits of the King had been received from England, that the printsellers were making great profits, and that until fresh copies could be struck off his Majesty's portrait was not to be had for several days. The accounts respecting the health of the Princess Albert and the infant Princess continue to be favourable. The journals inform us that the protest of the Porte against the installation of Bishop Alexander of Jerusalem, said to have been caused by French intrigue, has been withdrawn, in consequence of the united representations of the Prussian and British Cabinets, through Lord Aberdeen, who, it is stated, signified to the Porte, in the course of last month, that it was not the intention of the British Government that the Bishop of Jerusalem should enjoy greater privilege than any other subject of the Queen of Great Britain. Thus the distrust which appears to have been raised in the Sultan's mind by the remonstrances of the Catholic Powers has been removed, and the changes, of which the Bishop's appointment is but the commencement, will, it is thought, proceed. It is reported that Konigsburg is about to be made one of the strongest fortresses in Prussia; a measure which is said to be highly popular, as indicating a greater separation from Russian interests.—The Duke of Modena has sold to the Austrian Government for 540,000 florins (2,350,000 fr.) the fine palace which he possessed at Vienna. This edifice has of late been inhabited by Prince Wasa of Sweden, but his Royal Highness, it is said, intends in future to live principally in Italy, on account of his health. The palace, it is added, is to be used for the offices of the state railroads.—The King of Bavaria has ordered a triumphal arch, similar to the Arch of Constantine at Rome, to be erected in Munich, at the entrance of the Ludwig-strasse. A colossal statue representing Bavaria in a quadrigal car, surrounded with eight allegorical figures, all in bronze, is to be placed on the platform, at the summit of the arch; and medallions and sculptured friezes are to adorn the sides. M. Gœrtner is to be the architect of this monument, and M. Wagner is to undertake the sculptures. —A German paper contains the following information relative to the commercial movement of Cologne during the years 1840 and 1841:—The arrivals and departures of vessels and merchandise are constantly increasing, and the commercial prosperity of Cologne has attained to a very flourishing height—a fact proved by a comparison of the results of the year 1841 with those of the year 1840. In 1840 there arrived by the Rhine, upwards, 1,508 vessels, carrying 1,708,607 quintals of merchandise; and, downwards, 4,776 vessels, carrying 6,465,514 quintals. In 1841 there arrived 1,638 vessels, and 2,079,760 quintals, upwards; and 5,133 vessels, and 1,573,062 quintals, downwards. Thus there appears an increase in 1841 over the arrivals in 1840 of 487 vessels and 468,701 quintals of merchandise. The departnres have increased in the same proportion. In 1840 there departed, upwards, 1,784 vessels, with 682,173 quintals of merchandise; and downwards, 938 vessels, with 321,839 quintals. In 1841 there departed, upwards, 1,927 vessels, with 880,785 quintals; and, downwards, 1,097 vessels, with 396,135 quintals. This shows an increase over the departures of the year 1840 of 284 vessels, and 272,908 quintals of merchandise. The total movement of the arrivals and departures was, in 1840, 9,005 vessels, and 4,178,133 quintals of merchandise; and in 1841, 9,777 vessels, and 4,917,742 quintals. The steam-boat navigation has had a large share in this general movement of the navigation of the Rhine to Cologne. Thus in 1841 there were 3,210 arrivals and departures of steam-vessels, which transported 676,462 quintals of merchandise.

HOLLAND.—Letters from Amsterdam of the 9th inst. bring the important intelligence that the dispute with the Prussian Government relative to the ratification of the treaty uniting Luxemburg to the German Customs Union has been arranged. On the 8th inst., a treaty was concluded at the Hague, for the accession of the Grand Duchy to the Union: and stipulations, it is said, have been made on this occasion which remove the inconvenience which had hindered his Majesty the Grand Duke from ratifying the original treaty concluded on the 8th Aug., 1841. This convention was signed on the one part by the Chancellor of the Grand Duchy, and on the other by the Prussian Envoy at the Court of the Netherlands; and was ratified on the same day by the two sovereigns.

ITALY.—Accounts received from Rome mention the conversion of M. Alphonse Ratisbonne, a wealthy Jew, of Strasburgh, to the Roman Catholic faith, in that city, where he received the sacrament of baptism, confirmation, and the eucharist, on the 31st Jan.—The *Diario di Roma* announces the death, on the 1st inst. of the Princess Carolina Louisa Maria, daughter of the reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, in her 24th year. The Infantes Don Juan and Don Ferdinand, sons of Don Carlos, have returned to Rome from Naples.

RUSSIA.—Intelligence received from St. Petersburgh of the 22d ult. announces that the Emperor, by a ukase of the 6th ult., has taken from the Catholic and Greek clergy, as well as from all the convents situate in the northern provinces of the empire, all the cultivated lands which they possessed, a measure which we stated in our last was in contemplation. This property was to be annexed to the national domain, and the clergy of the churches and convents were to obtain an annual provision from the State. Private accounts to the 31st ult. state, that the reduction in the army, ordered on the 4th inst., amounts, according to the stated number to be reduced, to 60,000 men; but, as the corps are now complete, the number to be discharged would be about 42,000, if the greater part of the infantry would not have to be taken to complete the infantry regiments, to 1,000 men per battalion, so that the reduction will, it is thought, not exceed 25,000 men in all. Count Pozzo di Borgo, the celebrated diplomatist, died in Paris on the 15th inst., in the 78th year of his age.

GREECE.—Private letters from Athens, dated the 31st ult., inform us that the King appears little inclined to fulfil the promises which it was said he had made to Sir S. Canning, respecting the differences with Turkey, and which it is feared will not now be adjusted without foreign intervention. M. Mavrocordato, who had been appointed on a mission to Constantinople, had not yet taken his departure; and it was rumoured that his friends had advised him not to proceed on his mission without having previously obtained full powers to act, which, the same accounts add, his Majesty was determined not to concede. —A violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Pyrgos, in the Peloponnesus, on the 31st ult. It lasted four seconds and a half, and was followed by several other shocks, less strong, during the night. The shock, the accounts state, came as if from the island of Zante, but no particulars are given of any damage sustained.

TURKEY.—By the Levant mail we have received intelligence from Constantinople to the 27th ult. Sir Stratford Canning reached that capital on the 21st ult., and had his audience of the Sultan on the 27th. On his Excellency's arrival at the Dardanelles, the honours paid to him are said to have been more than were ever paid before to an ambassador. The nomination of M. Mavrocordato, as Minister of Greece to the Porte, had given satisfaction in Constantinople. The Cabinet, contrary to custom, had held councils during the four days of the Beiram.—The accounts received from Syria were satisfactory. Cassim Bechir, the present Prince of Lebanon, had arrived in a steamer at Constantinople, and would not, it was believed, return to his post, it being the intention of the Sultan to place the Government of the mountains under the immediate direction of the Porte. To that effect it was contemplated to appoint two governors—the one civil, and the other military. The civil administration was to be confided to a council, composed of eight members, four Druses and four Maronites, under the presidency of the governor. Municipal councils, it is said, would also be organised on the same principle, and the military power be vested in Omar Pacha. The march of troops from Asia Minor had been counter-ordered; and forces have been assembled at Erzeroum and in Trebizond.

EGYPT.—The arrival of the Levant mail brings little political intelligence from Alexandria, in consequence of the absence of the Pacha, who was still at Esneh. Private accounts are exclusively occupied with comments on the state of trade, and the commercial regulations of Government, but are uninteresting to the general reader.

WEST INDIES.—We have received intelligence of recent date from these islands; but it is not of great importance. The weather at St. Lucia had been very favourable for the estates; the crop had generally commenced under most advantageous circumstances, the "yield" from the canes being large. The planters had as yet found no difficulty in obtaining a sufficiency of labour, at a reduced rate of wages. In Antigua a slight shock of an earthquake had been felt in December. At Trinidad a numerous meeting of the proprietors of estates had been convened, and resolutions passed invoking the home government to separate and make that colony independent of the government of Barbadoes. The important increase in the production and commerce of that island, and the prominent position it occupied compared with several of the other West India possessions having independent governments, were the chief reasons advanced in support of the request of the colonists.

UNITED STATES.—By the arrival of the Royal mail steamer *Britannia* at Liverpool on Tuesday, we have papers from New York to the 31st ult. The proceedings in Congress are reported to the 28th ult. The senate had, by a vote of 23 to 22, refused to pass the Bankrupt Law Repeal Bill. Mr. Clay voted in the majority on the question; the bill was to come into operation on the 1st inst., the day fixed on its enactment. An extraordinary petition from Massachusetts had been under consideration of the House of Representatives, for the dissolution of the Union. The commercial and financial affairs of the entire country are reported to be in a bad state, owing, in part, to the want of confidence in government. The income of the state did not meet the expenditure, and authority was asked from Congress to resort to Treasury notes. A bill for the issue of five millions of dollars, re-issuable at pleasure, provided that the amount issued does not at any time exceed five millions, had passed both houses. The whole groundwork of credit and currency in Pennsylvania appears to have been destroyed by a panic, arising from want of confidence in the banks. The run upon those of Philadelphia had been very great, and the Girard Bank, and Bank of Philadelphia, had been obliged to close their doors. In Maryland the popular branch had, by a vote of 55 to 15, passed a bill requiring the banks of that state to resume specie payments within twenty days from the passing of the act. In Ohio, also, both branches of the legislature have passed a bill requiring the resumption of specie payments by the banks. New Jersey, in that portion of it connected with New York, had maintained the specie standard, and the legislature, it was believed, would compel the banks of the western portion of the state, bordering on Pennsylvania, to resume on or before the 4th July. The case of Nicholas Biddle and others still engaged the Philadelphia Sessions Court. An application had been made, on the 19th ult., by the Attorney-General and Mr. F. E. Brewster, to send up bills against Nicholas Biddle and others, which they stated they had already prepared. The court refused the application, on the ground that a rule of the court provided that parties should be bound over in all cases to the next term of the court, and that these defendants were entitled to the benefit of that rule. The sequel is not given in the papers. A *habeas corpus* having been taken out for Mr. T. Dunlap, late President of the United States Bank, as well as one for Mr. S. Jaudon, the hearing of the cases was to take place about the 25th ult. The President of the Senate laid before the body, on the 20th ult., a message from the President of the United States, covering a communication from the Department of State, containing the protest of the officers and crew of the American brig Creole, and the correspondence between the American consul at Nassau and the British authorities in relation to that subject, sent in compliance with a resolution offered by Mr. Calhoun on the 11th ult. Lord Morpeth was at Washington, and attended the sittings of Congress almost daily. Mr. Charles Dickens (Boz), who had arrived from England in the United States, had been most flatteringly received. A public dinner was to be given to him at Boston, and he had accepted an invitation to a ball to be held in honour of his visit at the Park Theatre, New York.

Canada.—The intelligence brought by the *Britannia* informs us that Sir C. Bagot had been sworn in at Alwington-house, Kingston, in the presence of the judges, heads of departments, &c., and had assumed the functions of Governor-General of British North America. His Excellency afterwards held a levee, which was numerously attended. After the levee an address was presented to him by the inhabitants of Kingston. The following is a passage from his Excellency's answer:—"I thank you for your promises of support, and I assure you that in the discharge of my duties as Governor-General of British North America, it will be my endeavour to pursue the course which will be most conducive to the welfare of all her Majesty's subjects, and to the permanency of the connexion between this portion of her Majesty's dominions and the mother country."—The Governor-General had issued a proclamation, convoking the provincial parliament for the 22d ult., but *not* for the despatch of public business. It was, however, generally supposed that the legislature would actually meet in March.

Cape of Good Hope.—We have received Cape of Good Hope papers to the 11th Dec. Nothing was known of the intention of Sir G. Napier with respect to the marching of troops for Port Natal, but it was presumed that Capt. Smith would receive immediate orders to advance from the Umgazi camp. The wine-merchants and wine-growers of the Cape were acting in concert in the endeavour to restore their trade by the production of wines of superior quality. The wheat crops throughout the colony were reported as being in a flourishing condition; and it was expected that about 50,000 muids would be exported.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—After the presentation of several petitions, the Buildings Regulations Bill, the Boroughs Improvement Bill, and the Appropriation Acts Amendment Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

In reply to some remarks from Lord Campbell on the recent decision in Ireland affecting the marriages of dissenters, the Lord Chancellor said he had written to the Judges in Ireland to ascertain the grounds of their decision. He had not yet got their answer; but as soon as he did receive it, he should take measures to ascertain what the law really was, so as to make it the foundation for a Bill, whether enacting or declaratory.

Lord Brougham brought the subject of the passengers by the Creole, detained at Nassau by the British authorities, before the House, and contended that the law of England in its present state did not admit of their surrender.

The Earl of Aberdeen said that Government had given the question their most serious and anxious attention, and after taking advantage of all the assistance which they thought desirable on the subject, they had satisfied themselves that, by the laws of this country, there was no machinery or authority for bringing those persons to trial for mutiny and murder, still less for delivering them up, or detaining them in custody. The Secretary of State for the Colonial Department had therefore sent out orders for releasing those persons, unless it should be found that there was some colonial law under which they might be tried.

Lord Denman gave his opinion that there was no law, authority, or machinery existing by which the Secretary of State for the Colonies could deliver up these men to a foreign power, after taking refuge in our dominions; and he declared, on the authority of the most eminent lawyers, that the Secretary of State so delivering up such men to a foreign state would be liable to the danger of an action of damages for false imprisonment, and the still more awful danger of putting a person upon his trial in a case where the punishment was death. It was perfectly clear, he said, that an alien seized in this country for an alleged crime committed in a foreign country might resist his apprehension with force, and if the resistance cost him his life, the seizing party might be arrested for murder, and, if found guilty, executed. It was desirable that an international jurisdiction should be established by treaty; but the existence of the slave-trade stood in the way.

Lord Campbell said that he had always entertained and acted upon the opinion expressed by the noble and learned lord; and Lord Cottenham and the Lord Chancellor also concurred in Lord Denman's statement of the law. Lord Brougham, who stated that Lords Wynford and Abinger had authorised him to express their assent to the same opinion, then withdrew his motion for the production of the correspondence relating to the subject.

Tuesday.—The Royal assent was given to the Appropriation Acts Amendment Bill.

On the presentation of a petition from Hull for the repeal of the corn laws, by the Marquis of Normanby, Lord Brougham declared his opinion, that while the only legitimate object of taxation was revenue, the worst mode of raising a revenue was by a tax on food. He was far from approving a fixed duty on corn, but he did not therefore like a sliding scale. He asked Lord Ripon a question respecting the towns which were proposed to be added to those which now make the returns.

The Earl of Ripon replied that the object in adding those towns was not from any disposition to lessen the averages, and thereby exclude foreign corn, but to obtain the averages in a fairer manner.

The Earl of Radnor considered that the proposed new sliding scale would be more stringent and oppressive than the present law, and he therefore could not understand why the measure had been introduced. Preserved turtle, he said, had been admitted by Government duty free. That was a step in the right direction; and they might, he thought, extend the application of the principle to corn. Some further conversation on these topics followed, but it afforded no points of interest.

Lord Monteagle, in consequence of the absence of the Duke of Wellington, postponed his motion respecting the Exchequer bill fraud from the 18th to the 28th inst.

Thursday.—After the presentation of some petitions for a repeal of the Corn-laws, by the Earl of Minto and Lord Brougham, the Earl of Clancarty moved for returns relative to the appointment of chaplains in workhouses in Ireland, that their lordships might judge of the soundness of the principle which the poor-law commissioners had adopted in making those appointments, and determine whether their practice had been in accordance with the declared intention of the Legislature and the spirit of the constitution.

The Duke of Wellington opposed the motion, on the ground that the noble Lord, from the matters introduced in his speech, ought to have given notice of his intention to move their lordships to lay upon the table a bill to repeal the Irish Poor-law Act. Knowing the difficulty and the delicacy of the subject, he had formerly recommended the noble Earl to leave it in the hands of Government, that some inquiry might be made by the ministers. The noble Lord, however, had thought proper to come there, and though he had stated much for a repeal of the act, he had not made out any ground for his present motion. He did not wish to treat the motion with disrespect, but when he saw that it required not only letters but minutes of conversation, he felt that it could not be complied with, and that the better course was to move the previous question.—The Earl of Clancarty explained.

The Marquis of Normanby wished to say a few words, in consequence of his former official connexion with the working of the Irish Poor-law. He had heard with great satisfaction the manner in which the noble Duke met the proposed motion. The commissioners had delicate and difficult duties to perform, and if the noble Earl had any direct charges to make he ought to bring them forward in that shape, and not in the form of the present motion. The nature of it, considering the sort of information it required, was without precedent.

Lord Brougham had examined the particular terms of the notice, and expressed his determination to vote against it.

The Earl of Clancarty replied, and stated his readiness to withdraw the motion, though, considering the promise privately transmitted from the noble Duke, he was surprised that it was opposed. He had received a note from the noble Duke, stating that he was ready to give any information he required.

The Duke of Wellington said that he had written that note, never dreaming that such information as was now sought would be required. He had only spoken of his individual willingness, and had referred the noble Earl to the Irish Government. When he saw the motion, and especially when he had heard the speech of the noble Earl, he was satisfied that it must be met by the previous question.

The Bishop of Exeter was of opinion that the noble mover had made out a *prima facie* case, and had shown that the interests of the Protestant established church had been disregarded, while those of the Roman Catholic church had been advanced. He understood that in nearly all cases the stipends of the Roman Catholic clergymen attending workhouses were higher than those of the clergymen of the church of England.

Lord Wharncliffe opposed the motion on the ground that it called for information which could not be given.—The Earl of Clancarty then withdrew his motion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—A considerable number of petitions, chiefly on the subject of the Corn-laws, were presented; and after the transaction of some business of minor importance, the order of the day was moved by Sir R. Peel that the House resolve itself into a committee to consider the laws relating to the importation of foreign corn.

Lord J. Russell said, that in the present position of the subject, with an almost universal assent to the proposition that some alteration was desirable, the cry of "No surrender" was at an end, and the question came to be merely as to the terms of the capitulation. The change, then, should be made on sound principles—should be satisfactory, as far as possible, to the now suffering portion of our community, and should be such as would not probably be soon disturbed again. Trade in general, and particularly the trade in articles of food, was not a fit subject for legislation. It was true that where the agricultural interests bore peculiar burdens, it might be just to give them peculiar protections; but Government was not professing now to act on that principle, but on the principle of making England independent of foreign countries for her supply of food. The noble Lord then proceeded at great length to state the principles on which he considered that Parliament should proceed in dealing with the question. He maintained that we are not independent of foreign nations; that we cannot be; and that it is not essential that we should be. Resting, said his lordship, as we do on commerce and manufacture, we ought to have the produce of the whole world open to us; and with our extensive commerce, the nursery of a formidable navy, we had no occasion to fear the result, under any combination of circumstances. He contended that the duties in the higher part of the proposed scale were prohibitory, and that no measure involving the principle of prohibition could be compatible with the welfare of this commercial country; moreover, besides a prohibitory duty, the plan maintained a system of averages, and no amendment, he considered, of the average system could check those frauds which have hitherto attended it. Another evil was, that the "sliding scale" gave us an irregular instead of a steady supply and demand, and under it we were exposed to a drain of bullion, and a contraction of the currency, in addition to the evil of a deficient harvest at home; thus, by bad legislation, aggravating the difficulties produced by the operation of natural causes. After stating at considerable length his objections to a sliding scale and a system of averages, his Lordship declared that for his own part he was disposed to adopt the principle of a low fixed duty. He thought that some exclusive burdens fell on the agricultural interest; and if, in extending to it any protection which it might fairly require, an odium attached to the proposition of a fixed duty, he was ready to share that odium. His Lordship said there were many and great authorities in favour of a fixed duty, and among others he adduced the names of Huskisson, Malthus, M'Culloch, &c. Lord John then denounced the proposed measure of Sir R. Peel, as involving all the mischief of innovation without the compensation of practical improvement. In attributing the distress to improvements in machinery, joint-stock banks, and over-production, he considered the Right Hon. Baronet had given a very false view of the existing state of things. He did not himself consider that the Corn-laws were the sole cause of our present distress, or that their alteration would immediately relieve it: still he did think that a great relaxation of our Corn-laws was necessary to renovate our trade and commerce. His Lordship concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That this House, considering the evils which have been caused by the present Corn-laws, and especially by the fluctuations of the graduated or sliding scale, is not prepared to adopt the measure of her Majesty's Government, which is founded upon the same principle, and is likely to be attended by similar results."

Mr. Gladstone replied to the noble Lord in a speech of considerable length, defending the proposition of Government, and contending that the scale proposed was superior in all points to a fixed duty. He endeavoured to prove by a comparison of the necessary operation of the proposed measure with that of a fixed duty of eight shillings per quarter, that, in every imaginable state of circumstances, and in reference to our intercourse with every nation, the former is the more advantageous to the interests of this country. With respect to the affirmation of Lord J. Russell, that the 20s. rate of duty was a prohibitory one, he reminded the House that it was only levied when prices indicated an abundant supply at home; and if this were to be regarded as a prohibitory duty, he hoped that we should always have the blessing of one. A uniform protection, he said, could not be given to corn as it could and was to other articles, because at high prices of corn no duty could be maintained; therefore at low prices it was just to give a duty which would be an effectual protection. He trusted that the measure now to be introduced would work a great improvement, without that sort of total revolution which all must deprecate, and which, with reference to this particular subject, had been denounced with peculiar emphasis by Lord Melbourne himself in 1840. Between the opposite extremes of those who thought with the Anti-corn Law Convention and those who thought with the Agricultural Association of Boston, he hoped that the measure of Government was a fair medium; and that it would give relief to consumers, steadiness to prices, an increase to foreign trade, and a general improvement to the condition of the country.

Mr. C. Wood denied the possibility of rendering England independent of foreign supply. The question was merely as to the terms on which foreign supply should be sought—whether under a variable or a fixed duty. For the last ten years, no great quantity of corn had paid more than 10s., therefore any duty much above that must be prohibitory. He recommended a fixed duty as likely to produce a steadier trade. The effect of the present law was to give every advantage to foreigners against ourselves: to give a profit to the holder of foreign corn, and transfer the traffic to the foreign shipper. The distress of large districts called upon the House to increase the means of consumption.—Mr. Liddell considered that the measure proposed by Government was not only acceptable to the agricultural interest, but would satisfy a large portion of the commercial and manufacturing community.

Dr. Bowring referred to the quotations of Sir R. Peel on a former night from his evidence before the Committee on Import Duties, complaining that they had been partially made; and contending that the proportion of comforts enjoyed by English labourers as compared with those of other countries was not so great as the Rt. Hon. Baronet had stated it to be. He did not, he said, advocate the principle of a fixed duty, for he was persuaded that nothing short of a total repeal would now satisfy public opinion. As for the proposed plan of Government, its operation would be more stringent than the existing law. The only solution he considered of this great question which would not be disposed of out of doors as it would be in the House, was, that the bread of the people should not be taxed.

Mr. Ferrand taunted Lord J. Russell with the result of his appeal to the people on the Corn-laws. Lord John, he said, had stated that the hand-writing was on the wall. It had been legible enough; the West Riding had read it, and returned two Conservatives. Mr. Ferrand then attacked the members of the Anti-Corn-law League, whose object he represented as being to increase their own profits by lowering the price of labour: and concluded by an appeal to the landed interests, who, he trusted, would relieve the labouring classes.—On the motion of Sir W. Clay the debate was then adjourned.

Mr. Pemberton obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to grant leases of the possessions of the Duchy of Cornwall, and to enable her Majesty to exercise the powers of his Royal Highness as Duke of Cornwall during his minority. The bill was then brought in and read a first time.

Tuesday.—Several petitions having been presented, the Speaker informed the House that he had received a communication from the agent of the Carlow petitioners, to the effect that the petition against the return of Col. Bruen and Mr. T. Banbury would not be presented.

Lord Stanley, in reply to Sir C. Napier, stated that the places of residence of the three Leeward Islands Bishops would be Barbadoes, Demerara, and Antigua.

In reply to a question from Col. Rawdon, on the subject of Presbyterian marriages in Ireland, Lord Eliot stated that it was the intention of Government to introduce a Bill without delay, legalising the marriages referred to; but that they must take time to consider the prospective measures to be adopted with regard to such marriages for the future.

In reply to questions from Col. Fox, Sir R. Peel said that Government had received no official information of the presence or probable arrival of Cabrera in Paris; but that some reports had reached Government similar to that mentioned by the gallant Colonel, namely, that Cabrera was actually in Paris, or might shortly be expected there. He could not let this opportunity pass without expressing his earnest hope that the Government of Spain, supported as it was by the great body of the Spanish people, would have strength and energy sufficient to resist any revolutionary machinations.

Sir C. Napier having said that it was by no means his wish to insinuate that the present enlightened King of the French would lend himself to any conspiracy of the kind, Sir R. Peel also disclaimed the insinuation that there was the smallest ground for supposing that the French Government would give the slightest countenance to any conspiracy against the Government of Spain.

The Lord Advocate, in reference to a former debate, stated, upon the authority of the Lord Chief Justice Clerk and the Solicitor-General of Scotland, that the late Lord President of the Court of Session had sat in every jury cause at which according to law he ought to preside, with the exception of three causes.

The Corn-law debate was then resumed in committee by Sir W. Clay, who insisted that a sliding scale of duties had been found to disturb the currency, and reproached Sir R. Peel and the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Gladstone, with having, in their addresses to the House, omitted this important topic. It was, he said, within the power of Sir R. Peel and his Government to pass their measure, but it was beyond the power of any Government to settle the question by such measures. The people of England had now taken up the subject, and they would settle it in their own way.—Capt. Hamilton expressed the opinion that the Government measure did not afford to the agricultural interest the full protection they had a right to claim: yet still he should vote for it in opposition to the resolution of Lord J. Russell.—Mr. Childers expressed his opinion in favour of a fixed duty.—Capt. Rous supported the measure of the Administration; and Mr. Williams spoke in favour of the resolution of Lord J. Russell.

Mr. Ormsby Gore gave a calculation to show how small a burden per head was imposed on the labouring classes by the existing Corn-law. He read extracts from a letter addressed to him by an operative cotton-printer, purporting that the Corn-laws had nothing to do with the distress of the working people, which was stated to be caused solely by machinery. He regarded the proposal of a fixed duty as a deceitful suggestion.

Mr. Ward made a long speech against the Government measure. Lord J. Russell, he said, had stated on the previous night, that the amount of fixed duty which he would consent to, should be exactly proportioned to the peculiar burdens of the agricultural interest. He (Mr. Ward) intended to take an early opportunity of moving for a committee to inquire what were the nature and amount of those burdens. As to even a fixed duty, the time was fast passing away for its imposition.

Sir E. Knatchbull defended the plan of Government, and contended that Lord J. Russell could never have hoped for the concurrence of the landed interest in his plan of a fixed duty. He declared his own concurrence in the doctrine of a fixed duty, provided it were possible to maintain such a duty in times of scarcity; but it could not be then maintained; and if once removed, it would be gone for ever. He certainly would not himself have concurred in Sir R. Peel's plan if he had not believed it to furnish just and full protection to the landed interests, and security to them for their station in the community. He had felt it his duty, however, to consider this subject with reference to the interests, not of the agriculturists alone, but of all classes; and he was happy to find that his constituents concurred with him, and were prepared to support the plan now proposed.

Mr. Labouchere insisted, in reply to the last speaker, that the object of a Corn-law ought to be, not the maintenance of any particular class, but the advantage of the entire community.

He would be sorry to see injury done to the landed interest; but to him the grand consideration was the welfare of the people at large. The question, he considered, was, whether, in average years, we grow enough for our population? Notwithstanding the great increasing power of agriculture, returns, showing our annual increasing average importations of foreign grain, proved that our population was rapidly outstripping the means of supply. He then quoted an opinion given in 1828 by Lord Stanley, in which that noble lord had expressed his approbation of a fixed duty; and concluded by saying that he did not know whether the policy of Government in other matters was to be more liberal than in this. If it were not, all would be alike delusive; but if it were more liberal, there would be a suspicion that the want of liberality on the Corn-law was owing to the superior power of the parties interested.

Sir J. Graham said, that the agitation of this question had been begun by the late Government, and it then became impossible for their successors to avoid dealing with it. This measure was produced by Ministers as the lowest duty which could be taken consistently with the due protection of the agriculturists. The fixed duty would not have conciliated the parties opposite; to have adopted it, would have been, in Lord J. Russell's language, to disturb without settling. After his own experience, he had no faith in finality, and would never again recommend a concession larger than he thought just, in the hope that it would be conclusive. What he now tendered was, in his opinion, equitable for the consumer on the one hand, and the producer on the other. Lord John, he continued, had himself, in Lord Grey's Government, supported the sliding scale. That scale had been called slippery, but there seemed to be some lubricity even in the fixed duty; for the noble lord himself had proposed on the preceding night to relax it. He next entered into some calculations to show at what prices foreign corn would come into competition with British, and to evince the advantage conferred upon the consumer under the proposed scale; after which he recurred to the inconvenience of the opposite plan, when high prices should call for remission of duties. He then quoted some official reports, setting forth the operation of machinery in producing goods and displacing labour, and concluded by a short recapitulation of his arguments. The debate, on the motion of Mr. C. Buller, was then again adjourned.

Wednesday.—Several petitions were presented, and notices of motions given. The Chancellor of the Exchequer postponed his motion on the Exchequer bill fraud until Tuesday.

In reply to a question from Mr. Evans, Sir J. Graham said that the subject of Local Courts had occupied the attention of Government, and it was their intention to introduce a measure which should provide for the recovery of debts not exceeding fifteen pounds, by local tribunals; and the recovery of debts of that amount would be provided for by quarterly trials.

The adjourned debate was then resumed by Mr. E. Buller, who said he had diligently compared the operation of the present sliding scale with what would probably be the operation of the proposed scale, and he had come to the conscientious conclusion that it would prove but a mitigated mischief.

Sir W. James opposed the resolution of Lord J. Russell, and Mr. Bernal, jun., supported it. Mr. Scott (Roxburghshire) representing a manufacturing as well as an agricultural constituency, considered himself returned to protect both interests, and was happy to say, that by the generality of those who sent him thither, the plan of Government was fully approved. Mr. Hastie contended that the sliding scale had produced very serious effects upon the currency of the country, and had materially injured our trade with the United States. Mr. Christmas supported the Government measure, chiefly in reference to the interests of Ireland.

Mr. Roebuck wished that before the question upon Lord J. Russell's amendment, which respected only the mode of the taxation upon corn, a question should be put as to the fitness of any corn taxation at all. He disclaimed any argument on the religious ground, that of sinfulness in taxing bread; but the manufacturing system, he said, had been created by the war, with the universal consent of the nation; and the population so created then must be maintained now. The working classes, he added, were watching the great experiment now going on with quiet yet intense interest; they were waiting to see which of the two great classes, the landed or the commercial body, had the will or the power to do them justice. Sir R. Peel was lagging behind his age; and if he did not now meet the exigencies of his position with courage and boldness, it would be said of him hereafter that he had failed in the practical sagacity of statesmanship.

Lord Sandon said, that, important as was the commercial element of our greatness, it was not the only element. The people of Liverpool, whom he represented, continued to hold the old-fashioned doctrine that England ought to be independent of foreigners for her supply of food. They considered the present measure to be a most valuable boon.

Lord Worsley could not assent to the proposition of Government, neither could he agree to a fixed duly, as suggested by Lord J. Russell. The great body of those who were now supporting Government had generally led their constituents to expect that they would resist all change in the Corn-laws, and he called on them now to join him in resisting the Government measure.—Mr. Christopher replied to Lord Worsley, and defended the Government measure; and after a few words from Mr. G. Berkeley, who was in favour of a fixed duty,

Sir R. Peel rose and said that he was quite aware that he had to contend with two classes of antagonists—one party led by Lord J. Russell, who supported a fixed duty, and those led by Mr. Villiers, who repudiated all protection. How such parties, however, were made to range themselves under one banner, he was somewhat at a loss to know. He agreed that the object should be the welfare of the whole people; and he had adopted his present measure, because he thought it better for the whole people's welfare than a fixed duty. Lord John himself seemed to be quitting the fixed for the sliding duty, but made his slide all at once, and dropped 8s. in the duty on a rise of 2s. in the price; indeed, he thought that the only difference between them was that the noble Lord would only slide on one leg. The right hon. Baronet proceeded to say that he disclaimed all intention of increasing protection by his proposed alteration of taking the averages, and was quite open to conviction on the subject. Vast pecuniary and social interests, he said, were involved in the consideration of the great question of protection to agriculture; and no sudden alteration, he thought, could be made without producing a revulsion of the most serious character. The right hon. Baronet concluded by saying that Government expected to meet with dissatisfaction in some quarters, but they looked to find their ultimate reward in the approbation of moderate men, and the benefit of all classes of the country.

Lord Palmerston represented the measure as universally dissatisfactory: and the silence with which the first statement of it had been received by the supporters of Government, he considered, was its condemnation. A more liberal measure might not have received support from one quarter, but it would have been compensated by support from other quarters, and such a course would have been ultimately better for the Government as well as the country. On general principles, the noble Lord said he was averse to protection at all; but he was disposed to advocate a fixed duty, not for protection, but for revenue. But a sliding scale, modified as it might be, would neither benefit commerce nor the revenue; while, under a fixed duty, the trade in corn would become a steady and expansive trade.—On the conclusion of Lord Palmerston's speech the House divided; when there appeared—For the original motion, 349; for the amendment, 226. Majority for Ministers, 123.

Mr. Villiers, after a short discussion, obtained leave to postpone his motion for a total repeal of the Corn-laws until Friday. The House then went into committee, and immediately afterwards resumed, when the other orders of the day were disposed of.

Friday.—Mr. Villiers proposed his motion for the abolition of ll duties on foreign corn. He began by reading the petition of the Conference assembled in London, which he considered as no inappropriate introduction to his motion. It was, he said, universally admitted that the present law had worked badly; it had only worked well for dishonest men: and seeing this, he did not despair, at no very distant period, of being able to persuade the house to abandon legislation on it altogether.

Mr. Oswald seconded the motion. After some remarks by Lord Mahon and Mr. Elphinstone, Mr. Heathcote considered that Sir R. Peel had produced stronger arguments for maintaining the present law than for altering it.—Mr. Brotherton opposed the Corn-law, because he considered it essentially unjust; and defended the manufacturers from the attack of Mr. Ferrand, who had said they had made fortunes out of the sinews of workmen.—Sir C. Napier advocated a fixed duty of 8s., and deprecated violent changes, even of a bad law; but expressed his intention of voting for the motion, in which Capt. Berkeley joined.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for money and the account closed at 89¼ to ⅜; Three per Cents. Reduced, 89⅞; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 99½; Long Annuities (expiring Jan. 5, 1860), 12 11-16; India Stock, 246 to 248; Bank Stock, 168½ to 169½; and Exchequer-bills, 23s. to 25s. premium.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Exchequer-bill Forgery. — The report of the commissioners appointed in consequence of the recent discovery of forged Exchequer-bills, to inquire in what manner those securities have been made out and issued, has just been published. It is a voluminous document, and contains, together with the report of the commissioners, the evidence of all the witnesses examined. No new facts, however, of interest are brought to light. The report admits that the frauds of the late senior clerk, Mr. Beaumont Smith, were facilitated by the absence of sufficient internal check, and the incompleteness of general supervision. It states that the sole direction of the quantity of paper to be manufactured and printed, of the plates to be engraved, and the custody of the moulds of the plates—of the press seal and counterfoils, as well as the entire preparation of the Exchequer-bills, were intrusted to the uncontrolled discretion and integrity of the senior clerk of the department in which the bills were prepared, and, during his absence, of his assistant-clerks, unchecked by any regular examination of the stores or of the tradesmen's bills, or by any regular periodical destruction of surplus printed paper, worn-out plates, or counterfoils. As regards the future management of this department, and for prevention of frauds, the commissioners recommend that the plates for the bills should be engraved in a superior style to the present; that the best artists should be employed in the engraving and workmanship of the plates and dies, and of the stamp and seal; and that mechanical means should be used for distinguishing the impressions. They also recommend that the office of issue, that is, the office of the Paymaster, should be removed from Westminster to the vicinity of the Bank of England, so as to afford convenient means of reference in order to test the genuineness of any Exchequer-bill, and that the bills should be countersigned at the office of the Paymaster on receiving them from the office of the Comptroller-General. Suggestions are also made to establish regulations for the management of the business of the office of the receipt of the Exchequer, with a view to the future prevention of forgery and unauthorised issue.

Anti-Corn-law Conference.—A meeting of the delegates of the Anti-Corn-law Conference has been held, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposed measure of Government on the question of the Corn-laws, and to draw up a mémorial on the subject to the Queen; Mr. Taylor in the chair. The meeting, which lasted two days and terminated on Saturday, was numerously attended. A great many speeches, all condemning the proposed plan of Sir R. Peel, and some of considerable length, were delivered, the most remarkable of which were those by the Chairman, Mr. Villiers, M.P., Mr. O'Connell, and several other members of the House of Commons. The first resolution, which passed unanimously, was—"That the delegates assembled having denounced the corn and provision laws of this country as a national sin, inflicting incalculable suffering upon the industrious classes, and enormous evils on the community at large, pledge themselves, and earnestly recommend the constituency of the United Kingdom, not again to support any member of the House of Commons who does not vote, or any candidate who does not pledge himself to vote, for the total and immediate repeal of this obnoxious law.". The second resolution was—"That this meeting, duly appreciating the efforts of ministers of all denominations to impress the people with the religious bearings of the anti-bread-tax movement, would respectfully suggest that their success would be considerably increased by simultaneous meetings of their people all over the country, and that the standing committees of the various ministerial conferences be requested to take the same into their immediate consideration." The last and principal resolution for which the meeting had been especially convened, was the adoption of a memorial to the Queen to dismiss her Ministers. It stated that the petitioners were "wholly and grievously dissatisfied with the measure proposed by her Majesty's present advisers to the country for a modification of the laws which obstruct the importation of food for the people, a measure which the memorialists view as injurious to the interests of the country, the peace of the nation, and the honour of the Government; and they desired to express their alarm at the consequences likely to arise from the sufferings now endured by the people, and to avow their utter want of confidence in her Majesty's present Ministers, or in any Ministers who shall not propose to Parliament a measure for the total and immediate abolition of the corn and provision laws." The memorial having been unanimously adopted, arrangements were made for its ing presented to her Majesty at Brighton; and the general business of the Conference concluded by the appointment of an Executive Committee, which was to continue its sittings so long as it should consider it needful for the promotion of the object they had in view.

The Tower.—It appears that the number of persons who paid for admission to view the Horse Armoury and the ruins of the small armouries, during the week ending Saturday last, was only 524; the number of visiters during the previous week having been 727. The sale of relics of the fire is still carried on, but it appears to have now lost much of its former interest, and purchasers are not at all so numerous as they were. The new Jewel-office is still without the regalia, which remain in the custody of Messrs. Rundell and Bridge. The reason assigned for its non-transference to the Tower is the damp state of the new Jewel-office; but as fires are daily kept in it, the public, it is expected, will soon have an opportunity of again viewing the regalia.

Marylebone.—On Saturday a meeting of the Marylebone Vestry took place, for the purpose of receiving the report of a committee appointed to consider a bill now before Parliament for giving to London and Westminster a better and cheaper supply of pure and wholesome water. The following is the substance of the report:—The committee state, "that they have investigated and highly approve of the plans of the London and Westminster Water Company; and it being the intention of the company to apply to Parliament this session for an Act of Incorporation, they recommend to the Vestry to support so important a measure, and by every means in their power, in order that an abundant and pure supply of the first necessary of life may be afforded to the inhabitants of this parish. They further recommend that a deputation from the Vestry be appointed to wait upon the Home Secretary, to solicit the support of Government in favour of the company, which, the report proceeds to say, in accordance with Sir R. Peel's prediction in 1839, makes a purer supply the basis of its prospectus, and has proved by extensive experiments, made by order of a committee of the House of Lords, that a large supply of pure water can be obtained at a much cheaper rate than that charged at present. The adoption of the report, which was moved by Mr. Clapp and seconded by Lord Kenyon, was carried unanimously; after which a deputation was nominated to wait upon the Home Secretary, to request the aid of Government in support of the Bill.—On Thursday a numerous meeting was held of the electors of the borough appointed from its various districts, to wait upon Sir B. Hall and Sir C. Napier, the borough members, upon the subject of the window duties. Both the members attended. Mr. Cooke, at great length, proceeded to call their attention to the great injury inflicted upon the middling classes by the impost of window duties, and said the electors wished to impress upon their representatives the necessity of a total repeal. Mr. Potter said it was useless for them to expect that the government of Sir R. Peel would give them any relief, and it had been rumoured that he was about to bring forward as a measure the house tax. He wished the members for the borough, and government, to bear in mind that what the people of this parish did ten years ago they would in a short time be prepared again to adopt, namely, passive resistance to the payment of the taxes. After several other electors had spoken on the subject, Sir B. Hall observed that his opinions upon the subject of a repeal of the window duties were well known, and he should have no hesitation when the ministerial plan of finance was propounded, to move for their entire repeal. Sir C. Napier said that the two great things which involved the country in expense were the maintenance of the army and navy. With regard to the latter he candidly confessed that if the reduction of the window duties would tend to diminish in any way its efficiency, he would not support it. It was ultimately determined that when the question of the finances came before the House of Commons, the entire repeal of the obnoxious duties should be moved by Sir B. Hall.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths, from all causes, registered in the week ending Saturday, the 5th inst.:—Males, 526; females, 499: total, 1,025. Weekly average, 1838-9-40-1,—Males, 467; females, 445.

Metropolitan Improvements.—In the House of Commons, on the 11th inst., it was ordered "that there be prepared copies of all memorials presented to the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury by Mr. Wason, relating to the plan of improvement in the parishes of St. John and St. Margaret, Westminster, which was recommended by the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Metropolis Improvement in 1840, and to effect which a certain sum of money was recommended to be allocated by the said committee; and also of any proceedings thereon." Copies also were ordered of any correspondence relating to improvements in the same parishes, between the Dean and Chapter of Westminster with the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, upon the subject of obtaining such sum of money for the benefit of the private property of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, contrary to the public interests.—The projected Nelson column in Trafalgar-square is not expected to be completed during the present year, owing to the difficulty, it is said, of procuring Haytor granite. It has been suggested to have basins constructed in the square, for the display of public fountains, similar to those on the Place de la Concorde at Paris. A new fountain has been made in Kensington Gardens, at the head of the Serpentine water. The Buckingham Palace conservatories at each end of the garden front of the Palace, which had been in total disuse, have been fitted up and heated for the reception of hothouse plants, which has contributed to the beauty of the garden façade. The proposed Tower Hamlets Park, for which an act of Parliament was obtained by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests last session, will be laid out in the ensuing spring.

Metropolitan Post.—The following is the statement of the number of letters that have passed through the general post of the Metropolis, for the four weeks ending the 12th inst., and the district post for the four weeks ending the 29th ult., compared with the corresponding periods in the years 1839 and 1841 :—

THROUGH THE GENERAL POST.	
Four weeks ending Feb. 12, 1842	5,429,071
Corresponding period of 1841	4,808,082
Ditto as nearly as can be given of 1839 . .	1,543,375
Increase since 1841 on the four weeks' letters	620,989
Ditto 1839 ditto	3,885,696
THROUGH THE DISTRICT POST.	
Four weeks ending Jan. 29, 1842	1,918,556
Corresponding period of 1841	1,818,352
Ditto as nearly as can be given of 1839 . .	1,106,421
Increase since 1841 on the four weeks' letters	100,204
Ditto 1839 ditto	812,135

Accidents.—On Sunday evening as the carriage of Mr. Harland, of Chesterfield-street, May-fair, was proceeding along Hyde-park, the horses took fright near Cumberland-gate, and starting off at great speed, came in contact with the carriage of the Duke of Norfolk, which was coming in an opposite direction. His Grace's vehicle was much damaged by the collision; and the driver of Mr. Harland's carriage was thrown from his seat, and the wheels of the vehicle passed over him, without, however, inflicting any serious injury. The horses in both carriages were also much hurt; but no one excepting the coachman received any injury.—On Wednesday a waggoner in the employment of Mr. Gregory, of Freshgate, Essex, was on his way to town with a waggon heavily laden with vegetables, when he accidentally fell from the shaft, on which he was riding, and both wheels of the vehicle passed over him. He was at once conveyed to the London Hospital, where he died shortly after his admission from the injuries he had received.

Fires.—On Saturday a serious fire broke out in the premises of Messrs. Cassel and Son, tar-manufacturers, in the neighbourhood of the Commercial Docks, which at first created great alarm from the nature of the materials on the premises; but several engines being shortly on the spot, the flames were soon got under, without much injury having been sustained.—On Monday a serious fire occurred at the residence of Mr. Peyton, Kent-terrace, Old Kent-road. All endeavours to save the building were ineffectual, and it was entirely destroyed; so rapid was the progress of the flames, that the inmates with difficulty succeeded in escaping with their lives.—On Thursday a fire broke out in Whitecross-street prison, which at first threatened to be of a serious character, but by prompt assistance the flames were soon extinguished and the mischief confined to the ward where the fire originated. The governor, it is said, has endeavoured to discover the cause of the accident, but without success.

Sheerness.—An accident of a serious nature, whereby several lives were lost, occurred in the river off the pier at this place on Sunday. It appears that a boat, belonging to H.M.S. Hawke, 74, at present lying in the river, had been on shore for provisions, and while on their way back to the ship, the weather being very boisterous, a sudden squall caught the boat's sail, whereby she was upset, and of nine persons in her, consisting of the crew and a warrant-officer's wife, six, including the female, unfortunately perished. The accident occurred within sight of the several men-of-war, whose boats put off to their assistance; but some time having elapsed before they arrived at the spot, they only succeeded in picking up three of the crew, who were in a very exhausted state, but by proper attention were afterwards restored. An inquest has been held, and a lengthened investigation instituted, as to the cause of the accident. Evidence was adduced as to the condition of the boat when discovered, on which some discussion took place in consequence of a report which had been circulated that the boat was rotten; but this was proved to be incorrect. When picked up, the mast was found unshipped from its right position, and the heel of it protruding through the timbers at the bottom of the boat. The seamen who were saved were then examined. They stated that they were all sober at the time of the accident, which they attributed to a sudden gust of wind unshipping the mast while under sail. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased persons were accidentally drowned in consequence of a boat capsizing, occasioned by the slip of the mast whilst under sail during a heavy squall."

Provincial News.

MEETINGS have been held in several towns and boroughs throughout the Kingdom, more particularly in the manufacturing districts, on the subject of the proposed plan of Government with respect to the Corn-laws. It will, however, be unnecessary to repeat the proceedings at these meetings, which in all have been nearly of the same character as those at the Anti-Corn-law Conference in London, given in another part of our Paper; and which consisted in the adoption of resolutions expressive of the feelings of the persons present in opposition to the plan of Sir R. Peel, and pledging themselves to use every constitutional means for effecting a total repeal of the Corn-laws. In some of the large manufacturing towns, as Manchester, Derby, Leicester, and Rochdale, some excitement appears to have prevailed on the details of the Government measure being made known; and, among other expressions of hostility on the part of the lower classes, Sir R. Peel has, in several places, been paraded about the streets and burnt in effigy. In no instance, however, has there been any disturbance of the public peace.

Berwick.—On Saturday night, a collision took place off this port between a small schooner and the General Steam Navigation Company's ship Monarch, by which the schooner was completely disabled. The Captain of the Monarch rendered prompt assistance to the schooner, and succeeded in taking on board his ship the whole of the crew, consisting of the captain and three men. It does not appear who were to blame, as the cause of this accident; but it is said that the captain of the schooner acknowledges to have seen the lights of the Monarch some time before she was struck, and that when he neared the latter vessel he attempted to put his ship round, but was struck aft before he could succeed in the attempt. The schooner had not sunk when the Monarch left her, but from her shattered condition no hope was left that she would continue long above water.

Birmingham.—A serious fire has occurred on Blower's Hill Farm, at Rowley Regis, near this town, occupied by Mr. Edward Allsop. Several engines, both from this place and Dudley, were soon on the spot; but before they arrived, one rick of wheat was entirely destroyed. There were, it seems, at a short distance from this stack eight more ricks of wheat and other grain, but these were fortunately saved. It is supposed to be the act of an incendiary, from the circumstance of Mr. Allsop having lately rendered himself obnoxious to certain bad characters in the neighbourhood by defending his house against an attempt at robbery; in consequence of which it appears that his property has been on more than one occasion threatened with destruction. Active exertions are taking to discover the authors of the attempt, and there is some prospect of their being soon brought to justice.

Brighton.—The presence of the Court has caused this town to be very full and gay; and during the week, which has been unusually fine, great numbers of persons have frequented the cliffs and promenades to obtain a view of her Majesty and Prince Albert, who have taken daily exercise either on foot through the principal streets and on the pier, or on horseback, or in carriages along the cliffs and neighbouring drives. At the early part of the week the anxiety of persons to obtain a view of the Queen was very great, and occasioned her Majesty, it is said, some inconvenience in consequence of the pressure of the crowds that collected about her wherever she went. So much, indeed, was this the case, that the chief resident director and secretary of the Chain-pier Company waited on the Lord Chamberlain for the purpose of offering the exclusive use of the pier for the Queen's private walk, at any time her Majesty might deem it convenient to walk. Her Majesty, it is said, declined to accept this offer, and desired that her presence might not debar other persons from the privilege of walking there at the same time. Notwithstanding, however, that notices were issued, and every precaution taken to prevent any annoyance to the Queen during her promenade, on Monday morning so great a crowd had collected, that on her Majesty's arriving at the entrance to the Pier the Royal party were compelled to turn round, and take a carriage airing on the Shoreham-road; and even there, it is stated, five or six females pressed so rudely on her Majesty as to call for the interference of the Princes of Coburg. A review of the Scots Greys took place on Wednesday on the Downs, by command of Prince Albert. His Royal Highness, accompanied by the three Princes of Saxe Coburg, Colonel Grey, Colonel Wylde, and some foreign officers, arrived on the ground about half-past one, when the troops went through their exercises and evolutions with great precision, passing and re-passing several times before the royal party. At the conclusion of the review, Prince Albert expressed to the commanding-officer his gratification at the general appearance and evolutions of the regiment, and particularly at the trotting, and desired that this expression of his satisfaction might be intimated to the officers and men. The Princes and their attendants then returned to the Palace. A great number of persons had assembled on the Downs to obtain a view of the royal party, and to witness the review.

Chelmsford.—An extensive fire has taken place on the premises of Col. Brooks, of Harlington House; and although seven engines were soon on the spot, and every exertion was made to arrest the progress of the flames, the fire continued with great violence during the whole night. The consequence was, that the entire range of outbuildings, comprising the farmhouse, the dwelling in the rear of the mansion, the numerous barns, stables, &c., and the left wing of the mansion, were entirely destroyed. A quantity of grain contained in the barns, and three extensive wheat-stacks, with two of hay, were also consumed. The live stock, however, was, by the exertions of a large body of labouring men and neighbours, safely removed from the premises. The origin of the fire is unknown; but it is thought that it arose through some carelessness on the part of the men employed during the day in winnowing wheat in the barn. The process, it seems, was continued after dark, and lanterns having been taken into the barn to enable the men to finish their work, it is supposed that a spark from the light communicated to the contents of the building.

Chard.—An inquest has been held in this town on a young lady, who died suddenly while walking in the street, from rupture of the blood-vessels of the lungs, occasioned by a slight exertion while under the pressure of tight lacing. A surgeon, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, stated in evidence that the practice of tight lacing was very injurious, and especially so when, in addition to the lacing, a large bone was placed against the chest. The Jury returned the following verdict: "Died from the rupture of vessels on the lungs;" and added, "The Jury wish to express their opinion, that the rupture of vessels on the lungs of the deceased was occasioned by the undue pressure of tight stays on the chest, and record this opinion as a caution to the public of the injurious tendency of tight lacing."

Exeter.—On Sunday the church at Oakhampton, in this county, was entirely destroyed by fire. It appears that it is situate on a hill, about half a mile from the town; and in less than a quarter of an hour after the congregation had left the church in the forenoon, it was discovered to be in a blaze, near the organ-loft. In half an hour the flames had extended from one end of the building to the other, and the roof soon fell in. The inhabitants were prompt in their attendance, and every effort was used to check the progress of the fire, but it had gained so great an ascendancy before the engines could be brought into efficient service, that nothing but the bare walls and tower remain. The fire is attributed to a stove which has lately been erected in the church, the flue of which passed under and near the organ gallery. Every monument in the building has been destroyed; but though fears were at one time entertained that the bells would be displaced, and perhaps broken, by the fall among the ruins, the tower and its contents were fortunately preserved.

Hanley.—Some extensive depredations in China goods from the Messrs. Ridgway's manufactory in this town have been detected during the past week. The robbery, it seems, was effected at different periods during the last two months, by Titus Rutter, a young man about 18 years of age, who was in the employ of Mr. Ridgway some time since, and who was detected a few days ago upon the premises, by two persons appointed to watch, in consequence of china having been missed. Rutter, it appears, subsequently confessed that he had carried on the plunder for two months, and that he had sold the principal part of the property to Michael M'Cabe, a tailor, living at Burslem, and to a pot-seller and huckster, at Sneyd Green, named Weatherby. He gained access to the premises by means of a false key. The greater portion of the stolen property has been recovered. Rutter has been committed for trial charged with burglary, and M'Cabe and Weatherby with receiving the china, knowing it to have been stolen.

Ipswich.—The local papers mention a serious accident which occurred on Monday to Capt. M'Forlane of this town. It seems that he was driving a carriage through the streets, when some dogs got between the horses' feet, and so frightened them that they became unmanageable, and ultimately upset the carriage. The Misses M'Forlane and the servants escaped with some bruises, but the Captain himself sustained a fracture of the ribs, and the carriage was broken to pieces.

Llanfair.—Considerable excitement has been occasioned in this town and neighbourhood by the commission of a murder of a serious description, the murderer being the brother of deceased. The name of the former is Evan, and the latter Robert Davies. The murderer was a young man of dissolute habits, much addicted to intoxication, and when in this state liable on slight provocation to violent fits of passion. It appears that on the evening in question he had come home in this condition, and having some words with his brother, who was taking his supper, he snatched a knife from the table, and stabbed deceased in the stomach, killing him on the spot, in the presence of his mother and sister. He then made his escape, but was apprehended two days after concealed in a neighbouring haystack, in a state of great exhaustion, having taken no food since the time of the murder. He has been committed to take his trial.

Margate.—A few nights since, the men of one of the preventive stations near this harbour captured a considerable quantity of contraband goods near the Clifton Baths. The leader of the smugglers, a powerful man, known upon the coast as "Long Will," made a determined resistance, but being thrown with violence upon the rocks during the fray, was severely hurt, and made prisoner, together with two of his comrades: the rest of the smugglers, favoured by the darkness of the night, escaped; leaving the whole of the cargo in the hands of the Preventive men.

Newport (Isle of Wight).—It is stated that the failure of the old Bank, noticed in our last, is likely to involve greater numbers than was at first anticipated. The liabilities are now stated to be 100,000*l.* The accounts from Ryde in connexion with this failure are said to be of a serious character: few of the inhabitants appear to have escaped, and the number of notes and deposits in that town is said to amount to between 25,000*l.* and 26,000*l.* At Cowes, also, the amount is stated to be much greater than was at first thought; and the result of this unfortunate occurrence appears to have been generally to paralyse the trade of the island. It is not yet known how much the estate will pay, but it is feared that it will be very little.

Sudbury.—The local papers inform us that the crime of sheep-stealing has been carried on in the neighbourhood of this town, during the present winter, to an unusual and serious extent; there being, it is said, scarcely a farmer in the vicinity who has not lost one or more sheep. A party of the thieves, however, have at length been apprehended. A few nights since, Mr. Freestone, steward to Mr. Pung, of Bulmer, and Mr. Sadler, steward to Mr. Eaton Hall, of Somerton, both owners of land in the parish of Glemsford, having reason to suspect three men, named Lindley, Simpson, and Belchamp, who were straying about in the neighbourhood, determined to watch their proceedings. They consequently procured the assistance of two constables, and secreted themselves in the pathway leading from the farm; and after waiting some time they observed Lindley and Simpson approach, each having the carcase of a sheep upon his shoulder. They succeeded in capturing two out of the three, Belchamp at the time effecting his escape, though he was afterwards taken into custody, and all three have since been committed to take their trial for the offence.

Windsor.—A serious accident occurred a few days since to T. R. Ward, Esq., of Englefield Green, one of the magistrates for Berkshire, while hunting with the fox-hounds in the neighbourhood of Croughton, Northamptonshire, at which place he was on a visit. It appears that while in the act of leaping a hedge from a field into a lane, he shifted his seat at the moment for the purpose of avoiding the projecting branch of a tree, whereby he lost his balance, and fell on the road with great violence. On being taken up, it was discovered that his collar bone was broken, and his arm severely fractured. Mr. Ward, however, was able to return to his seat at Englefield Green, by easy stages, on Saturday, and is now reported to be doing well.

York.—A few days since, while the magistrates for Sedberg, in the West Riding of this county, were occupied in hearing a case of assault, which had excited general interest in the neighbourhood, and had attracted a great number of persons to the Court to hear the examination, the middle portion of the floor of the office gave way, precipitating 150 individuals to a depth of 20 feet. Great alarm and confusion immediately prevailed, and assistance being afforded, the parties were extricated, when it was found that no lives had been lost, though several were so seriously injured that their lives are despaired of. A great number were also more or less bruised. The part of the office upon which the magistrates were sitting was supported by another beam, and did not fall; consequently they did not sustain any injury, although they were much alarmed. Several other persons escaped, who had been sitting upon the window-seats. The first report of the accident produced great alarm and excitement in the town, the consequences having been represented as much more serious than they proved to be.

Railways.—We learn from the "Railway Magazine" that the following are the receipts of the railways for last week:—Brighton, 1,640*l.*; Blackwall, 710*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 362*l.*; Eastern Counties, 687*l.*; Birmingham, 14,582*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 3,832*l.*; Greenwich, 878*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 900*l.*; South-Western, 3,835*l.*; Great North of England, 1,241*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,380*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,314*l.*; and Great Western, 11,563.—The policeman, Lewes, who met with the accident on the London and Brighton Railway, noticed in our last, has since died of the injuries he received, and an inquest having been held, a verdict has been returned of "Accidental death."—The half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of the London and Birmingham Railway Company has been held at Birmingham, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, and for other business. The chairman, George Carr Glyn, Esq., stated that the affairs of the company were such, that they were enabled to declare an excellent dividend on the capital subscribed. After referring to the necessity that would exist, in order to meet the debentures which would become due in July, for a call of 10*l.* on the 25*l.* shares, and a small call on the old 100*l.* shares, he called upon the secretary to read the report, which set forth that the directors had great pleasure in announcing, during the last half-year, an increase in the receipts, a decrease in the expenditure. The traffic account had exceeded that of the corresponding half-year of 1840, to the extent of 23,892*l.* The net profit of the half-year was 227,824*l.*, which, added to the undivided residue balance of the 30th June, 1841, of 4,117*l.*, gave a total of 231,941*l.* applicable to a dividend at the rate of 4*l.* 15*s.* per cent., which would amount to 227,967*l.*, leaving a residue to be carried to the current half-year of 3,973*l.* The directors had also great satisfaction in reporting that the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway had been entirely completed and opened, and that they had leased the Warwick and Leamington Railway at 5 per cent. on the estimated cost, which was not to exceed 130,000*l.* The report was unanimously adopted.—On Monday, the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the London and Greenwich Railway was held, Mr. W. Shadbolt in the chair. From the report, it appeared that the new works were progressing. Fifty-six carriages on the line were shortly to be replaced by others of a better construction. The raising of the remaining 50,000*l.*, by the issue of new shares or bonds, was at present delayed. Compared with the former half-year there was a saving in the expenditure of 1,376*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* The balance of the traffic department was 1,160*l.*, a sum too small to warrant a dividend. The passenger traffic showed a decrease of 41,321, and in amount of 1,635*l.*, compared with the preceding half-year, but the Brighton tolls had increased to 987*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* The directors, however, looked with confidence to the future, when the Croydon, Brighton, and South-Eastern lines should be in a state of completion. The fares had been reduced to 9*d.* and 6*d.*, but no opinion could at present be formed of the result of the experiment. From the balance sheet it appeared that, up to the 31st Dec., the total cash received had been 966,239*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, leaving a balance in hand of 27,353*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* The receipts for the half-year were 26,137*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, in which were the items—passengers, 737,916, and paying 22,524*l.* 11*s.*; Croydon toll, 2,052*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*; and Brighton, 964*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* The interest on bonds and shares, and the expenses, reduced the balance to 931*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* The report having been adopted, a long discussion took place on a resolution, proposed by a proprietor, to compel the directors to be holders of 200 of the old shares as a qualification, but it was eventually withdrawn under the consideration that the directors in future should each qualify to the extent of 100 of the original shares.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Saturday. A letter was read from Mr. O'Connell, stating his intention to leave London on Tuesday, so as to arrive in this city on Wednesday, in order to preside at a meeting of the corporation on that day. The debate on the Corn-laws, Mr. O'Connell added, would consume a week, but he would take care and be back in London in time for the division. The letter then proceeded to comment in severe terms on the proposed plan of Sir R. Peel, and concluded with the following words: "You perceive we allow Irish affairs to abide the great national cause of English distress. Until their own great battle is decided, they have not leisure to think of us. They will awake by and by, and bestow their injustice on us. In the mean time, surely there is no Irishman so stupid as not to see even in the present English agitation a glimpse of that posture of public affairs which may make the friendship of Ireland valuable, and her deliverance, therefore, secure." The letter was inserted on the minutes; after which a communication was read from Brooklyn, New York, enclosing 17*l.* for the association; and another from Liverpool, enclosing 5*l.* The amount of the rent for the week was announced to be 41*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

Limerick.—On Saturday, a party of the police of this city succeeded, after a long chase during the preceding night, in arresting three men, who have been identified as principals in the late murder of Mr. Patrick Shine, at Carrigparson, near this place. Rewards amounting to above 600*l.* had been offered by the neighbouring gentry and Government for the apprehension of the assassins.

Sligo.—On the night of the 10th inst., Col. White's agent, Mr. David Cullen, of Carrickfad, within four miles of this town, was shot in his bedroom. The assassin, it seems, fired at him through a chink in the window-shutter, and the ball entering under his shoulder, passed through his body, and was flattened against the opposite wall. It appears that serious doubts are entertained of his recovery. The police were immediately on the spot, but no trace of the author of the attempt has yet been discovered, although Government has offered 100*l.* for the apprehension of the murderer. The occurrence has produced general alarm in this town and neighbourhood.

Waterford.—A memorial has been drawn up by the inhabitants of this city, who held a meeting on the subject, requesting that a daily mail may be established between this port and Bristol, the present post-office communication with Milford-haven being found inadequate. The memorial consists of arguments to show the preference of Waterford to Cork; the advantageous situation of the former, with respect to many important towns in the south of Ireland, is pointed out, as well as its natural qualities as a port compared with those of Cork.

Mayo.—A local paper, the *Constitution*, informs us that a few days since, an old man was found drowned in a bog-hole, in the barony of Tyrawly, with a sheep tied round his neck. It seems that he had been crossing the bog at night, with the sheep, which he had stolen, on his back, and that falling into a bog-hole, he was drowned before he could extricate himself. At the last assizes for this county, deceased, it appears, was arraigned for sheep-stealing, and pleaded guilty, but was allowed to withdraw his plea, and was acquitted, by direction of the judge, a flaw having been discovered in the indictment. After his escape, he again took to the same practices, and at length met his death in the manner above related.

Cork.—The Royal mail steamer *Caledonia*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 4th ult. for Halifax and Boston, put into this harbour on Tuesday, disabled. She had in lat. 49 20, long. 29, encountered very boisterous weather, which lasted for three days, whereby her bulwarks had been carried away, her paddle-boxes stove in, and her decks swept. The rudder was completely twisted, and the damage was so serious that she was unable to proceed on her voyage, and returned to this port to repair. No lives fortunately have been lost.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—A few days since the first public experiment of the Bude light was made in this city with considerable effect. It was brought into the lantern in front of the premises of Messrs. Smith in Blair-street; and although the ring was only about an inch in diameter, it is said to have illuminated the neighbourhood to a much greater extent than a dozen of the gas jets burning in its vicinity.

Paisley.—It is stated that her Majesty's recent patronage of the manufactures of this town, noticed in previous numbers of this Paper, has already given a considerable stimulus to the trade, particularly in the richer description of goods, which pay best both for the master and the workman. Orders are now almost daily received by several of the first houses, "for goods of the same description as those selected by the Queen;" and as the season advances it is thought that the royal patronage will be found still more advantageous. As regards the kind of goods selected, it seems that they were for the most part of the finest description of India imitation shawls; but that there were also some rich satins, merinos, velvets, and a tartan of a rare and beautiful make.

Miscellaneous.

The Peerage.—The following are the names and ages of some of the oldest Peers. Perhaps there is no public body in the world, with the same limited numbers, which can produce an equal number of men who have attained to such venerable ages:—Abercromby, Lord, 72; Abergavenny, Earl, 87; Ailsa, Marquis, 72; Anglesey, Marquis, 74; Berners, Lord, 80; Besborough, Earl, 84; Bexley, Lord, 76; Bristol, Marquis, 73; Carberry, Lord, 77; Cathcart, Lord, 87; Colville, Lord, 74; Cork, Lord, 75; Delamere, Lord, 75; Dinorben, Lord, 75; Donegal, Marquis, 73; Dorset, Duke, 75; Dynevor, Lord, 77; Ferrers, Earl, 82; Grafton, Duke, 82; Grey, Earl, 77; Gray, Lord, 78; Hamilton, Duke, 75; Harrowby, Earl, 80; Huntley, Marquis, 81; Leitrim, Earl, 74; Limerick, Earl, 84; Lonsdale, Earl, 85; Ludlow, Earl, 84; Lynedoch, Lord, 92; Macclesfield, Earl, 87; Manchester, Duke, 74; Manners, Lord, 86; Maryborough, Lord, 79; Mayo, Earl, 76; Middleton, Lord, 73; Mostyn, Lord, 74; Norfolk, Duke, 77; Northwick, Lord, 72; Plunket, Lord, 78; Plymouth, Earl, 74; Ponsonby, Lord, 72; Portland, Duke, 74; Rolle, Lord, 86; Rossmore, Earl, 77; Saye and Sele, Lord, 73; Shaftesbury, Earl, 74; Sidmouth, Lord, 85; Sinclair, Lord, 74; Stamford, Earl, 77; Stanley, Lord, 76; St. Germain's, Earl, 75; Strathallan, Lord, 75; St. Vincent, Lord, 76; Teynham, Lord, 74; Wellesley, Marquis, 82; Wellington, Duke, 72; Western, Lord, 75; Westminster, Marquis, 75; Wynford, Lord, 75.—*Times.*

New Gold Coinage.—A fraudulent system has been carried on for some time, of defrauding the public by plugging the gold coin of the realm, which has been effected in the following manner:—From the rim towards the centre of a sovereign several holes are drilled with a very fine instrument, and the vacancies filled up with an inferior metal, so as to deceive the most experienced judges. By this process a sovereign is rendered, in many instances, not worth more than 17*s.*, and a half-sovereign not more than 8*s.* 6*d.* or 9*s.* Government, it is added, has been obliged, in order to put a stop to this fraud, to direct a new coinage to be issued. For the last fortnight, the Master of the Mint, Mr. Gladstone, and the assayer, have been engaged in witnessing many experiments, with a view to prevent the abstraction of the gold taking place without immediate detection. On Wednesday, the workmen commenced casting the new coinage, which will shortly be issued to the public; the expense will be very great, but Government, it is said, has been obliged to incur it, in consequence of the system above alluded to having much injured the credit and confidence in the value of our gold, not only at home, but on the Continent.

The Hunting Antelope of India.—Mr. Fane, in his "Five Years in India," states that the hunting-deer are very curious; and he does not remember to have seen them in any other part of India. A large male antelope is trained to walk quietly among a herd of wild ones, one of the males of which comes immediately out to fight. The tame one having ropes twisted in a particular manner among his horns, soon manages to entangle his antagonist; and the moment he finds he has done so, he throws himself on the ground and anchors the other until the people come up and secure him. The buck with which he saw it tried dashed immediately at his opponent; but the other perceiving that something was wrong about the tame one, started off as fast as his legs could carry him. The natives said this was rare, and that they generally managed to secure the wild one.

Travelling Camp in India.—Mr. Fane, in the same work, gives a sketch of a travelling camp in India; of which the following is an extract:—All the principal tents, that is, those of the Commander-in-chief, his personal and general staff, form a long street of about fifty feet wide, the General's always being in the centre; the great durbar, or dining-tents, on one side, and the sleeping-tents on the opposite. This street the Quarter-master-general takes care is always clear of trees, bushes, and other obstructions, and the holes filled up; and that sentries are posted to prevent the intrusion of the common people, and of wandering thieves. Behind the lines of great tents are the routys (a smaller kind of second tent for breakfast) and servants' tents; beyond which the saddle-horses and other cattle stand picqueted in long lines in the open air, in which way they do perfectly well in all weathers in this country. A few people think it better to have their horses under tents; but this is not by any means common. At some little distance in rear of the main camp is that of the bazar, separate entirely from the other, where all the rice and common articles of every description used by the servants are bought and sold, and of which a nèrric, or "price current," is daily given out by the commissary attached to head-quarters. Quite on the outskirts of all are the elephants and camels, standing enjoying themselves after a long morning's march—about four or five hundred of the first, and seventy or eighty of the last; and near them the long-drilled lines of picqueted dragoon-horses of the escort, with their masters' and officers' tents. The infantry are generally placed away from the cavalry, at the opposite side of the camp. The whole, what with escort and camp-followers of different descriptions, muster nearly 5,000 souls, and at times much more, as the camp occasionally varies a good deal in population.

Singular Wager.—About a century ago, Lord Orford made a large bet with another nobleman that a drove of geese would beat an equal number of turkeys in a race from Norwich to London. The event proved the justness of his Lordship's expectations, for the geese kept on the road with a steady pace, but the turkeys, as evening approached, flew to roost in the trees adjoining the road, from which the drivers found it difficult to dislodge them; in consequence of which the geese arrived at their destination two days before the turkeys.—*Morning Paper.*

Law.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—*In re Thorpe, a lunatic.*—A petition to confirm the Master's report, and had been argued at great length some time since. The Lord Chancellor said he had looked with attention into the accounts, and thought they disclosed circumstances which demanded further inquiry. The case was, indeed, so peculiar, that he hardly knew how to deal with it. It appeared that the estate produced an income of 8,000*l.* a year, and that although the lunatic had an allowance of no more than 1,000*l.*, yet there was a deficiency unprovided for. The lunatic was only tenant for life, and the committee entitled to the reversion; and although there must be covenants of repair in the tenant's leases, yet that 1,000*l.* were charged for repairs, which repairs were as much for the benefit of the committee as of the lunatic. There was also an item of account charged twice over, that must be inquired into. On the whole, his lordship thought that the next of kin must be called on to take a part in the proceedings in the Master's office, and the order must be to that effect.

Vice-Chancellor's Court.—*The Clarence Railway Company* v. *the Great North of England, Clarence, and Hartlepool Junction Railway Company.*—It appeared the Junction Railway Company proposed crossing the Sherbourne branch of the Clarence Railway in a manner to which the Clarence Company refused their assent. In consequence of the dispute which this occasioned this bill was filed, and an injunction was granted by his Honour during the last long vacation, restraining the Junction Railway Company from doing their intended acts, the Clarence Company being put under terms to bring an action forthwith, for the purpose of trying the question, which turned on the construction of the Acts of Parliament in a Court of Law; special liberty being given to either party, in the mean time, to apply to this Court. Under this permission, the Junction Company now applied to the Court, and represented that the Clarence Company had selected the Court of Queen's Bench for their action, the consequence of which was, that the action could not be tried sooner than Trinity Term next, at the very nearest. This delay, the Company alleged, would be very injurious to them, and therefore made the present application for liberty to go on with their works, and offered an undertaking to restore matters to their present position, and to make full compensation, should the judgment of the Court be finally against them. His Honour refused the motion.

Crawford v. *Scott.*—A motion was made in this case for an injunction to restrain defendants from proceeding with an action at law, on the ground that there were suits pending in equity which would better and more properly decide the question. His honour said he thought that there were some questions which might be better decided at law. The order that he would therefore make would be this:—An injunction to stay execution if the action brought should be in favour of the plaintiff, to bring the amount which should be recovered for debt and costs in the action into court within a week after final judgment, and in default, the information to fall without further notice. The money, if brought in, to be laid out, and directed to accumulate without prejudice. The costs to be reserved.

Stephenson v. *Everitt.*—This was a creditor's suit, the bill suggesting that the testator, by a will, had devised his estate in a particular manner. The personal representative, the heir-at law, and the widow were made defendants, the latter as a devisee. Upon evidence being gone into to prove the will, one witness stated that the attestation was not his handwriting, and denied that he had ever attested the will; the other witness admitted his writing, but stated that the will had not been executed in his presence; the third witness had died. The question having ultimately resolved itself into a question of costs, his Honour dismissed the bill as against the widow, without costs, and directed an amendment.

Rolls Court.—*Gardner* v. *M'Crutcheon and others.*—Lord Langdale gave judgment in this case, which related to some disputed property consisting of a cargo of wool; and said that the injunction against the defendant, John M'Crutcheon, must be granted, and the injunction against Messrs. Magniac, Smith, and Co., must be continued, preventing both parties from selling the goods, and a receiver must be appointed: and it would be better that some arrangement should be made to convert the property, and bring the money into court.

Court of Queen's Bench.—*Fountain* v. *Boodle and Wife.*—An action to recover damages for a libel, brought by plaintiff against the defendants. Plaintiff, it seems, had been a governess in the family of defendants, and, according to her statement, had been dismissed from her situation without any fault on her own part, or any cause assigned on that of the defendants. Having afterwards applied for a similar situation in another family, application had been made to defendants on the subject of her character and qualifications, the answer to which was such that the family in question refused to take plaintiff into their service, and this action was consequently brought to recover damages. For the defence it was urged that there was no proof of express malice on the part of defendants. The jury, however, returned a verdict for plaintiff, damages 60*l.*

The Queen v. *Nickels.*—A *scire facias* to repeal a patent obtained by defendant for a new and improved mode of manufacturing elastic and inelastic web. The objection was that the specification did not clearly set out the claim of the patentee, so that it was impossible on the face of that document to distinguish between those parts of the old mode which were still preserved, and those new means in respect of which the patentee claimed the character of an inventor. Lord Denman thought that the specification was defective in this respect. A bill of exceptions was tendered to his Lordship's direction, and subject to that the verdict was taken for the Crown.

Cooke v. *Pearse.*—An action for the infringement of a patent. The patent was taken out for improvements in the making of German blinds for carriages. Several objections were made to the specification: first, that it did not describe with sufficient accuracy the nature of the invention, for that the old and new parts were not properly distinguished from each other; and next, that in stating that the invention was applicable to carriages, the patentee claimed too much, for that it was not applicable to chariots and close carriages, and the patent having claimed more than could be supported, the patent became void on that account. There were several other objections, but most of them were given up; and it was finally admitted that plaintiff was entitled to a verdict on them, and the rest were merely of a technical nature. The Court having arranged the points admitted and disputed, a verdict was taken subject to future discussion in the Court above.

The Queen v. *Stowell.*—A prosecution against the defendant, well known as an informer, for having illegally attempted to induce a female named Esther Stanley to refrain from appearing as a witness in a prosecution instituted by her against a man named Wakeling, and another named Williams, whom she accused of having robbed her in an omnibus. The attempt of Stowell was ineffectual, and the persons in question were convicted. The prosecution was instituted by the Corporation of London. The defendant called witnesses for the purpose of proving an *alibi*; the defence, however, broke down, and the jury found a verdict of Guilty.

The Queen v. *Pearse.*—A prosecution against defendant, formerly a solicitor in great practice, and now a country gentleman and magistrate, residing in Cornwall, charging him with having committed perjury in the course of some proceeding in Chancery in which he had been engaged. The case was opened, and partly proceeded with; but Mr. Justice Wightman being clearly of opinion that the statements charged as untrue were wholly immaterial, stopped the case and directed an acquittal.

Stops v. *Pocock and another.*—An action against the defendants, who are coal-merchants, to recover compensation in damages for an injury alleged to have been occasioned to plaintiff by the negligence of defendants' servant, who in driving a waggon had knocked down a ladder on which plaintiff was standing, whereby he was severely injured and confined to his bed for some weeks. Verdict for plaintiff—damages 30*l.*

Birmingham, Bristol, and Thames Railway Company v. *Hall.*—An action for calls, and the question was, whether defendant had become a member of the Company or had ceased to be so, and was thus not liable to the action. There was a great struggle on the question whether the skin of parchment to which the signatures were attached was or was not attached to the deed under which the Company formed itself. If attached, then defendant's liability was contended to be established; if separated, then the verdict must be in his favour, as the legal proof, showing him to be a member of the Company, was not complete. The Jury having been a considerable time before they could all agree, ultimately returned a verdict for plaintiffs, finding that the deed and signatures were attached to each other.

Addy v. *Dillon and another.*—An action in which plaintiff sued *in formâ pauperis*, for damages for an assault alleged to have been committed to him by one of defendants. Plaintiff was toll-keeper of the turnpike in the Hampstead-road; and having seized the horses of defendant's carriage whilst driving along Mornington Crescent, and demanded the toll, was informed that there was none payable; and on refusing to let go the horses, was struck with a whip by defendant's coachman. The Court being of opinion that plaintiff must have a verdict, the Jury returned one accordingly, with 1*s.* damages.

Court of Common Pleas.—*Owen* v. *Maule.*—An action brought by the plaintiff, claiming to be heir to certain property which had fallen into the possession of the Crown, on a general failure of the heirs of the last possessor. The question involved was merely one of pedigree, and the details were therefore uninteresting. Verdict for defendant; thereby negativing the validity of plaintiff's claim.

Littler v. *Bowles.*—An action for assault and false imprisonment. Plaintiff was stated to be a gentleman, and defendant a meat salesman in Newgate-market. It appeared that plaintiff and defendant had made a wager, and defendant coming to demand the amount—the wager, as he alleged, having been lost by plaintiff—the latter objected to paying without proof that he had made the wager. Defendant produced a small memorandum book, in which he alleged the terms of the wager had been entered, and plaintiff retained the book, alleging that a figure had been altered with a view of deceiving him. Some altercation then ensued, and plaintiff having refused to return the book, defendant assaulted him and gave him in charge to a policeman for a felony. Plaintiff was taken to Giltspur-street compter on this charge, but liberated in about half an hour, defendant declining to follow up the accusation. It was contended on behalf of defendant, that although the facts did not furnish a legal justification, defendant was morally excused after the provocation he received. Verdict for plaintiff: damages 1*s.*

Evans v. *Milroy.*—An action brought by plaintiff to recover compensation in damages from defendant, for having given a false representation as to the circumstances of two persons of the name of Stuart, and another named Cock, by which he had been induced to give them credit for 10 chests of tea. Verdict for defendant.

Botibol v. *Wilson.*—An action of false imprisonment. It appeared that plaintiff occupied with his sisters, who carry on the business of dealers in feathers and artificial florists, the first floor of the house of defendant, situate in Old 'Change. Several disputes arose between the lodgers and their landlord, and ultimately the latter took away the key of their door. Plaintiff then removed the lock for the purpose of getting a new key made, whereupon defendant caused him to be apprehended on the charge of having feloniously stolen the lock. The case was afterwards heard at the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor immediately dismissed the charge, expressing an opinion that no stigma attached to the character of the plaintiff. This action was subsequently instituted. Verdict for plaintiff: damages 40*s.*

Harris v. *Maclean and Larmuth.*—An action for false imprisonment. Defendants were policemen who had taken plaintiff into custody, and conveyed him to the station-house on the charge of being intoxicated. Witnesses were brought to prove that plaintiff was at the time sober, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 25*l.*

Court of Exchequer.—*Atkins* v. *Bessett.*—An action to recover the sum of 32*l.* 4*s.*, the amount of a balance alleged to be due to plaintiff on an account arising out of the sale of a quantity of champagne. It appeared that plaintiff had deposited the warrants for a quantity of champagne in the hands of defendant, as a collateral security for an advance made upon a bill of exchange for 53*l.* At the time the warrants were lodged with defendant, plaintiff said the wine might be sold at 28*s.* per dozen, but it turned out in course of time that he obtained 40*s.* per dozen for it, and that upon a settlement between the parties subsequently, defendant contended that, although he had sold it at 40*s.*, still he was liable only to plaintiff for the price which he himself had named as that at which the wine might be disposed of, namely, 28*s.* per dozen. Refusing to pay plaintiff the difference, he was compelled to bring his action for its recovery. The quantity sold was proved to be 57 dozen. Verdict for plaintiff: damages 32*l.* 4*s.*

Wilkinson v. *Gandell and another.*—An action of trover for a bill of exchange, drawn by plaintiff upon, and accepted by, one James Webber, for the sum of 170*l.*: to which defendants pleaded that they were not guilty; that the bill of exchange was not the property of plaintiff; and lastly, leave and license. The verdict passed for defendants on the first and second issues, and for plaintiff upon the third.

Lenormand v. *Spiller.*—An action brought by Madame Lenormand, a milliner of considerable reputation, residing in George-street, Hanover square, to recover from defendant, Major Spiller, the sum of 120*l.*, for articles of millinery supplied by his orders to his wife and daughter. It was admitted, however, by plaintiff that a sum of 100*l.* out of the 120*l.* was, by an agreement between them, to be taken out in millinery, in consideration of that sum being owing from plaintiff to defendant for the premium of the house in George-street, of which defendant was landlord: and defendant having paid 5*l.* into Court, the real contest between the parties was for the remaining 15*l.* For the defence it was urged, that the articles of dress sent in had been charged extravagantly high. Verdict for plaintiff, with 5*l.* damages.

Comley v. *Soar.*—An action by a cabinet-maker at Haggerstone to recover from defendant, who was described as holding the office of "master of the house" in the brewery of Trueman, Hanbury, and Co., the sum of 120*l.* for the board and lodging of defendant's son for five years. Lord Abinger directed the Jury to find for the defendant, as there was evidence of a written contract relating to the subject matter of the action, which had not been produced. Verdict for defendant accordingly.

Allen v. *Drew.*—An action by a builder, residing at Dalston, against a licensed victualler, to recover a balance alleged to be due for the building and repairing of the Crooked Billet, a public-house at Clapton. The defence was, that the whole sum to which plaintiff was entitled had been paid; and the jury ultimately returned a verdict for defendant.

Gye v. *Mitchell and another.*—An action by Mr. Gye, who was for many years one of the proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens, to recover from Messrs. Mitchell and Bunn a remuneration for his services as acting manager of the Gardens, during the season of 1841, when defendants, with Mr. Andrews, of Bond-street, since deceased, became lessees of Vauxhall for a limited period, under the assignees of Messrs. Gye and Hughes, the former proprietors. Lord Abinger left it to the Jury to say if, under all the circumstances, the Jury could imply any contract to compensate plaintiff for his services; and the Jury, after an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict for plaintiff: damages 100 guineas.

Evans and Co. v. *Nicholson.*—An action by Messrs. Evans and Foster, foreign merchants, to recover damages against Mr. Nicholson, a shipowner, for the loss sustained by the sale of goods at Calcutta, which were alleged to have been delivered to defendant to be conveyed to Canton in China. The plaintiffs claimed a sum beyond the invoice price, for the probable profit which they would have obtained if the goods had been conveyed directly to Canton, and by agreement this question was referred to a merchant, who should fix the amount to which plaintiffs were entitled. Subject to this arrangement, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiffs.

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.—Several Derby horses were backed in the course of the afternoon, and at odds, except in one instance, agreeing rather closely with those last reported. The exception was Chatham, who was advanced to 11 to 1, taken, and had rather a formidable supporter in a party who has repeatedly invested "through evil and good report." Auckland, it will be seen, has fallen back, a movement that might have been expected from the feeling shown of late. Some outsiders were touched upon, but only one (William le Gros) backed to any amount. The Chester Cup betting was of some little importance, as showing an improvement in Vulcan and Alice Hawthorn, and the Oaks, as exhibiting a very different change in Lass of Louton, who is now at double the odds at which she was introduced. Closing averages:—

DERBY.

1000 to 30 agst	all the mares (taken)		50 to 1 agst	Meteor (taken)	
11	1	Chatham (taken)	50	1	Defier (taken)
30	1	Robert de Gorham (ta. and afterwards offd.)	50	1	Artful Dodger
			1000	20	Rover (taken)
30	1	Wiseacre (taken)	1000	15	William le Gros (tak.)
30	1	Ballinkeele	1000	15	Brother to Phœnix (ta.)
33	1	Auckland	1000	10	Timoleon (taken)
50	1	Joanna colt (tak. and afterwards offered)	5000	30	Observatory (taken)

OAKS.

9 to	1 agst	Passion (taken)	20 to	1 agst	Belle Dame (taken)
11	1	Sister to Yorkshire Lad (taken)	20	1	Dil-bar (taken)
			20	1	Syren (taken)
13	1	Adela filly	20	1	Lass of Louton.

CHESTER CUP.

11 to	1 agst	Vulcan (taken)	13 to	1 agst	Jolly Tar (taken)
13	1	Alice Hawthorn (tak.)	25	1	Rhodanthe

MARK LANE, Friday, Feb. 18.—There was no fresh supply of English Wheat at market this morning, and prices remain nominally the same as on Monday. Free Foreign and Bonded were not much inquired after, but the same rates are demanded. Barley and Peas are not altered in value; New Beans are lower, and Oats are a dull sale.—The demand for Clover seed is increased, but it is readily met by the sellers, without any advance being realised.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	54 to 72	Red	52 to 64
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			64 to 66	White	60 to 64
Barley		Malting and distilling	26 to 30	Grind.	24 to 28
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	18 to 23	Feed	18 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	22 to 23	Potato	20 to 26
—— Irish		Feed	14 to 20	Potato	18 to [illegible]
Rye			36 to 42		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	24 to 36	Tick	24 to 40	Harrow	28 to 41
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	36 to 44	Winds.	46 to 50	Longpod	32 to 40
Peas, White	22 to 36	Maple	28 to 31	Grey	24 to 30

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas
Jan. 7	63 0	29 7	20 7	39 9	36 0	35 10
— 14	62 5	29 1	20 4	40 11	34 11	35 1
— 21	61 5	28 10	20 1	43 0	33 9	33 10
— 28	60 7	28 3	20 1	37 4	33 4	34 2
Feb. 4	60 6	28 5	20 1	36 1	33 4	33 11
— 11	59 11	28 2	20 4	36 0	32 9	33 9
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	61 4	28 9	20 8	38 10	34 0	34 5
Duties	25 8	19 10	16 9	12 6	13 3	18 3

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas.
English	4402 Sks. — Brls.	2984	9190	6595	5187	—	1370	531
Irish	— ,, — ,,	—	—	12	3995	—	—	—
Foreign	550 ,, 2290 ,,	11367	—	—	—	170	1510	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—J. Norris, Regent-street, Chelsea, bricklayer—J. Hutton, Fenchurch-street, City, merchant—J. Cockburn, New Broad-street, City, merchant—S. L. Lazarus, St. James's Middlesex, horse-dealer.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—T. King, Crofton, Northumberland, shipowner—J. Ruston, St. Paul's Churchyard, commission-agent.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.—G. Forster, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, woollen-draper.

BANKRUPTS.—H. J. Canning, Wood-street, Cheapside, Scotch warehouseman—H. Fish, Prince's-row, Pimlico, painter—J. S. Lennard, White Conduit-fields, victualler—W. Richards, Oxford-street, victualler—W. Morris, Long-lane, Bermondsey, leather-dresser—J. Carron, St. George's Circus, Blackfriars-road, draper—A. Jopp, Cornhill, ship and insurance-broker—T. Sleeman, Tenby, Pembrokeshire, wine-merchant—W. Grundy, Manchester, yarn-dealer—T. Statham, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, hosier—W. Sorby, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, chemist—J. Lawther, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, timber-merchant—J. Brookes, jun., Dewsbury, Yorkshire, manufacturer—J. Sly, Melcombe Regis, Dorsetshire, draper—C. Gatehouse, Chichester, brewer—W. Looney, Whitehaven, Cumberland, cooper—D. W. Banks, Manchester, dealer in piano-fortes—S. Nichols, Birmingham, gold pencil-case maker—J. Ward, Irstead, Norfolk, cattle-jobber—J. G. Smith, Bath, common-brewer—J. Hunnybun, Cambridge, ironmonger—H. Rogers and F. Rogers, Finch-lane, London, spirit-merchants—W. Smith, St. Alban's, miller—J. Coles, Victoria Iron Works, Bedwelty, Monmouthshire, apothecary—J. Thompson, Sunderland, chain and anchor-manufacturer—W. Burgoyne, Plymouth, builder—S. Lane, Hoxton Old Town, Old-street-road, victualler—W. S. Goodeve, Chichester, brickmaker—W. Fisher, Lincoln, wharfinger—J. A. Butler, Loddington, Northamptonshire, machine-maker—W. Curtis, King's Lynn, Norfolk, common-brewer—W. Scholefield, Oldham, Lancaster, machine-maker—E. Haworth, Manchester, merchant—G. Brown, Carlisle, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—E. Sutherland, Leith, dealer in worsted embroidery—Watson, Pellatt, and Co., Glasgow, flint-glass-makers—A. Bricknal, Dundee, merchant—T. M'Murtrie, Edinburgh, innkeeper—S. Cochran, Glasgow, manufacturer—T. Thomson, Paisley, manufacturer—J. Craig, Glasgow, provision-merchant.

BIRTHS.—On the 13th inst., at Sulby-hall, Northamptonshire, her Grace the Duchess of Montrose, of a daughter—At Frankfort on-the-Maine, on the 6th inst., the lady of H. G. Kuper, Attache to her Majesty's Legation, of a son, who survived but a few hours—At Beaumaris, on the 9th inst., of a son, the lady of Capt. G. MacCall, of her Majesty's 20th Regiment of Foot—On the 11th inst., at Ramsgate, Mrs. A. Shelley, of a son—On the 12th inst., at Dublin, Mrs. William Brophy, of a daughter—On the 13th inst., of a son, Mrs. Forrest, 54, Strand—On Sunday, the 13th inst., in Gloucester-terrace, Regent's-park, the Hon. Lady Pearson, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 10th inst., at St. Maurice's Church, York, J. F. Dawson, Esq., surgeon, of Tewkesbury, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Rev. J. Needham—On the 10th inst., at St. John's the Evangelist, R. W. Taynton, Esq., to Zoa, eldest daughter of J. Harrington, Esq., of North-street, Westminster—On the 12th inst., T. L. Walker, eldest son of G. Walker, Esq., of West-green, Tottenham, to Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of A. King, Esq., of Queen-street, Cheapside—On the 14th inst., at St. Pancras Church, Vallis Bone, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister at-law, to Caroline Susanna, younger daughter of the late J. Henderson, Esq., of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square—On the 10th inst., at Prestbury Church, H. C. Mitford, Esq., of Truro, to Charlotte Grace, eldest daughter of T. P. Ashwin, Esq., late of Falmouth.

DIED.—On the 17th inst., at his house in Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East, D. E. Morris, Esq., proprietor of the Haymarket Theatre—On the 20th Oct. last, at Acoyapa, South America, G. Bell, Esq., of London—At Calcutta, on the 28th of November, of cholera, Capt. W. H. Armstrong, of her Majesty's 21st Fusiliers, son of J. Armstrong, Esq., of Bath—On the 11th inst., suddenly, Mr. J. Hastelaw, of Rutland-street, Hampstead-road, aged 59—At Exeter, on the 12th inst., Mr. R. Hollick, late of 131, Cheapside—On the 12th inst., aged 76, Barbara Lady Chambers, wife of Sir Samuel Chambers, of Bredgar-house, in the county of Kent. Her ladyship was the eldest daughter of the late Hon. Philip Roper, son of Henry, 10th Lord Teynham.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 9.—1842. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26. Price 6*d*.

SAMUEL GIRLING begs to inform his Friends and the Public that his General CATALOGUE of DAHLIAS, GERANIUMS, and PANSIES is now ready, and can be had on pre-paid application.—Danecroft Nursery, Stowmarket.

JAMES JONES, Florist, &c., Ackworth, near Pontefract, begs to inform his friends that he will let out his Seedling DAHLIA of 1840 (named Stanley), a fine rose blush, good form, constant and superior show Flower, four to five feet. The above is jointly in the possession of J. J., and Mr. Widnall. Plants sent out early in May, at 7*s*. 6*d*. each. Catalogues may be had on application.—Ackworth, Feb. 22.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA—Fine strong Plants one year from seed.—The most noble, hardy, and splendid ORNAMENTAL EVERGREEN TREES ever introduced into the British empire are now selling at Messrs. W. and F. YOUELL'S NURSERY, GREAT YARMOUTH, at 3*l*. 3*s*. per dozen, or 25*l*. per 100. Specimens may be seen, and orders taken at their Agents', Messrs. Flanagan and Co., No. 9, Mansion-house-street; and at Messrs. Gibbs and Co's., Seedsmen, Piccadilly, London.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

MESSRS. W. and F. YOUELL have a few pairs to spare of that most beautiful Rose Flake, Wilson's Harriet, which is considered by the first judges in the kingdom to be decidedly the most perfect flower of its class ever raised. Also that splendid Red Picotee, Anacreon. The above will be forwarded per post, free, to any part of the kingdom by inclosing a post-office order for 18s.—For their extensive Collection see Catalogue, which can be obtained by inclosing two post-stamps.
Great Yarmouth Nursery.

MYATT'S VICTORIA RHUBARB.

J. AND W. MYATT having a good Stock of Strong Roots raised by offsets from the original Seedling, can supply them at 10*l*. per hundred.—N. B. As various spurious sorts have been sold and are now selling under the name of "Myatt's Victoria," purchasers would do well to require them warranted.
—Manor Farm, Deptford, Oct. 23, 1841.

JAMES MAY begs to inform all growers of PANSIES, that his new Descriptive List of Pansies, with a List of FUCHSIAS, may be had on application as below; at the same time he begs to call particular attention to his genuine imported German STOCKS, ASTERS, and ZINNIAS, in great variety.

N.B.—A large collection of fine Show Pansies, including many of last year's new varieties. 30 fine strong Plants for 21*s*., package included; all parcels delivered free in London.
Pansy Nursery, Edmonton.

KENSINGTON NURSERY.

Under the Patronage of the Queen.

RICHARD FORREST and CO. beg respectfully to direct attention to their extensive Nursery stock in general, which never was finer than this year. The collection of Hardy Evergreens, and American Plants, Hybrid Azaleas and Rhododendrons, Pinus, &c., are extensive and select; and printed Catalogues may be had on application. Their Fruit-tree department, in particular, consists of everything worth cultivating, correct to name; and the trees of all ages were never so fine as they are this season. Their collection of Camellias, Rhododendrons, Arborea, Erica, Eastern Azaleas, and other interesting Greenhouse Plants, will well repay a timely inspection; and Catalogues of them also may be had on application.

R. F. and Co. beg also to state that they have still a quantity of remarkably fine Thorns, 2 years quartered out, strong and well-rooted. Packets of the choicest Flower-seeds, from 5s. upwards; and packets of the Bokhara or Giant Clover, from 1s. to 2s. 6d. each.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

LUCOMBE, PINCE, & CO., having an extensive and well-selected Stock of all the newest and choicest Flower Seeds, to the cultivation of which they have paid considerable attention, and the quality of which they can confidently recommend, beg leave to offer them for sale, delivered carriage free to any part of the Kingdom, on the following terms:—

25	packets of distinct-named sorts			21s.
50	do.	do.	do.	30s.
130	do.	do.	do.	42s.

Amongst them are—Asters, Brachycome iberidifolia, Clintonia pulchella, Erysimum Perowskianum, Godetia, Willdenowii and Schamanii, Lupinus Hartwegii, Martynia fragrans, Mesembryanthemum tricolor, Phlox Drummondii, Stocks, Zinnias, &c. &c. Catalogues of which may be had on application to them.
Exeter Nursery.

SCARLET PELARGONIUMS.

PHILIP CONWAY, Florist, Seedsman, &c., Old Brompton-road, near the West London Cemetery, has the honour of offering to the Nobility and Gentry the following variety of the above, viz.—Frost's Compactum, a very excellent variety, raised at Dropmore, distinct from every other, having a dense cluster of flowers of a globular form and a peculiarly pretty tint; good plants at 3*s*. 6*d*. King, a first-rate scarlet, fine large truss, and free bloomer, 2*s*. 6*d*. Shrubland, 2*s*. 6*d*. Towards Pre-Eminent, 2*s*. 6*d*. Scarlet Nosegay, very desirable sort for pots or beds, excellent habit, and very free bloomer, 2*s*. 6*d*. Frogmore, for bedding, (vide *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 39, p. 631), 18*s*. doz., or 2*s*. each. Ingram's New Dwarf, for bedding, a decided improvement on Frogmore, 30*s*. doz., or 3*s*. each. The dwarfishness and brilliancy of colour of the two last-named will ever insure them a place in the flower-garden.

The most approved varieties of Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, &c. &c., on very moderate terms.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS.

MESSRS. SUTTON and SON respectfully intimate to the Readers of "The Gardeners' Chronicle," that they devote a great portion of their Nursery-grounds to the growth of Garden-Seeds, including the best of the new kinds of Vegetable and Flower-Seeds as soon as introduced. The grounds being at considerable distances from each other, and of different soils, are very favourable for preserving Seeds true to their sorts. With these advantages, Messrs. Sutton supply all kinds of Garden-Seeds warranted New and True, catalogues of which are published annually. A complete collection of Kitchen-garden Seeds, including all the most esteemed kinds, 3*l*. 10*s*. A similar assortment in quantities suited for a smaller establishment, 2*l*. 2*s*.

An assortment of Hardy Flower-Seeds, 50 most showy sorts	£1	1	0
Ditto ditto 30 sorts	0	12	6
Ditto ditto (the best) 30 new sorts	0	15	0
A full collection of 150 sorts	3	3	0
Fifty choice Ranunculuses by name	0	15	0

For the accommodation of Customers residing in distant parts of England, goods are delivered Free of Expense to the Railway Stations and Packet Wharfs in London.

Messrs. Sutton having had much experience in packing Seeds for exportation, have confidence in soliciting orders for that purpose, for which 10 per cent. will be charged upon the above sums for packing.—Reading Nursery, Feb. 8.

NEW DAHLIA, "SATIRIST," MORTLOCK'S.

R. MORTLOCK begs respectfully to offer the above with confidence, as a real good variety; the colour is a lilac purple, fine-cup petals, of first-rate form, fine habits, and very free bloomer, large size, and constant. It obtained the second prize at the South Essex Show in September last; also the second prize at Hampstead, and was pronounced first-rate by Dr. Lindley. Height four feet. Plants in May 10*s*. 6*d*. each. Orders thankfully received by Messrs. Warner, 28, Cornhill; Smith and Co., Cambridge Heath, Hackney; Green, Warner-place, Hackney-road; and of the raiser, Luton-place, Hyde Vale, Greenwich.

NEW AND SUPERIOR SEEDLING DAHLIAS FOR 1842.

JAMES EDWARD, Florist, Layerthorpe, York, begs most respectfully to invite the attention of Cultivators of the Dahlia to the following Three Seedling Varieties (raised in 1840, and fully proved in 1841), which are quite distinct from any hitherto produced; of very superior habit, and constant in producing good Show Flowers throughout the season; in proof of which J. E. begs to state that he has shown above 200 blooms of the three, during the season, at various Exhibitions open to all England, and has had nine Seedling Prizes awarded for them, namely,—four 1st prizes, three second ditto, and two third ditto; they have also been shown in the following winning trays:—
In the 1st Tray of 24 at the Horticultural Society, York, Aug. 18,

2d	,,	24	,, ,, ,,
1st	,,	18	,, ,, ,,
2d	,,	36	at the Botanical Gardens, Hull, Sept. 2d;
2d	,,	12	,, ,, ,,
1st	,,	24	at the Horticul. Soc., Scarborough, Sept. 3d;
1st	,,	12	,, ,, ,,
1st	,,	6	,, ,, ,,
1st	,,	48	at the Yorkshire Philosophical Soc., Sep. 9th;
1st	,,	36	,, Botanical Gardens, Sheffield, Sept. 15th;
1st	,,	36	,, Horticultural Soc., Barnsley, Sept. 21st;
1st	,,	24	,, ,, ,,
1st	,,	48	,, Botanical Gardens, Leeds, Sept. 22d;
1st	,,	48	,, Horticultural Society, York, Sep. 24th;
2d	,,	24	,, ,, ,,

Besides having taken other Prizes in addition to the above.

Premier.—Fine bronze salmon, very superior form, of excellent habit, throwing its blooms well above the foliage, and always to be depended upon in producing good show flowers. This variety obtained the first prize, in its class, at the York Ancient Florists' Society, September 20th, and had also the premier prize awarded, as the best Dahlia of any colour.—Height 4 to 5 feet.—Plants 10*s*. 6*d*.

Mary Jane.—White ground, very deeply tipped and edged with purpled carmine—constant throughout the season, well up in the centre, of excellent habit, and never fails in producing good flowers. This variety obtained the first and second prize at Scarborough, as the best light-ground flower tipped or edged, and has justly been pronounced the most distinct and attractive Dahlia ever produced in its class.—Height 4 feet.—Plants 10*s*. 6*d*.

Duke of Richmond.—Fine light pink and yellow, colours beautifully blended together, with a light-yellow tip at the end of each petal, similar to the Duchess of Richmond, but quite distinct from that variety; very superior habit, always constant, and will prove a noble and excellent show flower.—Height 5 feet.—Plants 10*s*. 6*d*.

Good strong plants will be sent out the first week in May; and for the convenience of parties at a distance, orders will be received, and plants supplied, by Mr. George Charlwood, Seedsman, Covent Garden, London; and Messrs. Henderson, Nurserymen, Brechin, Scotland. No allowance to the trade unless 12 plants are ordered, and a remittance or respectable reference will be required from unknown correspondents. J. E. can also supply plants of all the best Dahlias in cultivation, of which a catalogue is annually printed, and can be had on application.

We the undersigned, members of the Committee of the York Horticultural Society, do attest the correctness of Mr. Edward's description of the above Dahlias; and we strongly recommend them as distinct varieties from any yet sent out, and well worth a place in the most limited collection.

James Richardson
John Roper
J. Heseltine
Henry Bellerby
William Dove
Richard Land
John Walker
Edward Bearpark
Robert Dempsey
John North
Jas. Lancelot Foste
William West
John Robinson.

Report of the York Amateur Florist Society, held on Monday, August 9th, 1841.—The Judges and Members of this Society consider it their duty to notice a seedling Dahlia of last year (sent for inspection) raised by Mr. Edward, Nurseryman, of this city. The colour is pure white, with a dark tip of purpled carmine; the form, depth of petal, and above all, good eye, require no consideration to pronounce it one of the best Dahlias yet seen of its class; and from the evident superiority of this distinct variety over such flowers as Glory of Plymouth, Beauty of the Plain, &c., there is no doubt but the year 1842 will cause these flowers to fall in the rear when brought into competition with the seedling exhibited this day, as it may safely be pronounced a gem of the first water, and will reflect the greatest credit on the fortunate raiser, for so long as Dahlias remain in cultivation this flower must form a prominent feature in a stand of six.—*York Courant.*

HUNDRED-FOLD POTATOES.—A New SEEDLING, selected for cultivation by the grower of 250 kinds from the Seed, as the most abundant and the best flavoured, is for SALE, in peck bags, at 5s. each, at Messrs. Flanagan & Co.'s, Mansion House-street; Mr. Gibbs's, 26, Down-street, Piccadilly; Messrs. Warner and Co.'s, 28, Cornhill; Mr. James Carter's, 238, Holborn; Messrs. Minier, Adams, and Co.'s, 63, Strand; Mr. F. Chatwin's, 6, Hungerford market; and at the "Gardeners' Gazette" Office, 320, Strand.

SPLENDID NEW POTATO—THE SWISS KIDNEY. This excellent Potato (the whole stock of which is in the hands of the advertiser) is now offered for sale. It produces an abundant crop, is of an excellent flavour, and has obtained several prizes at the Horticultural Shows as a superior vegetable. It may be obtained on application to Messrs. Beck, Henderson, Seedsmen, 67, Strand, London, in peck bags at 4s.; half-peck do., 2s. 6d.

JOHN HARRISON, Nursery Seedsman and Florist, Clifton, and No. 19, Parliament-street, York, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public generally, that he has entered on the above PREMISES, and trusts, from the long practice and experience he has had in the above line as Manager of the business of E. Hedley and Son, Rosehill Nursery, Yarm, for upwards of 20 years, and being well acquainted with all the leading houses in the trade, both British and Foreign, and the quick despatch of goods between Yarm and York by the Great North of England Railway, renders it in the power of J. H. to commence at once with an extensive Stock of every article in the Trade—Forest and Fruit Trees, Evergreens, Deciduous and Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Dahlias, Carnations, Geraniums, Pansies, and every other variety of Florists' Flowers, &c. &c. J. H. trusts, by strict attention, punctuality, and reasonable charges, to merit a share of public patronage and support, which it will ever be his study to deserve.

WANTED a SMALL COTTAGE, or HOUSE, near London, and, if possible, near the Garden of the Horticultural Society; must have Walled Garden to it.—Address, prepaid, "S.," Gardeners' Chronicle Office.

WANTED a Situation as GARDENER, by a Single Man, aged 30, who has a thorough knowledge of his profession, and can be well recommended by the gentleman he has just left. Address M.A.C., Mr. Conway's Nursery, Old Brompton-road.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, or Gardener and Bailiff, a Married Man, aged 30, who is competent in the different branches of his profession, viz., Early Forcing, New Ground Work, and the Management of Land and Cattle. Can have five years' recommendation from the family he has just left. No single-handed place will be accepted. Direct to A. R. Mr. Brown, Surveyor, Rickmansworth, Herts.

WANTS a Situation as GARDENER a Married Man, age 30. He has had much experience in all branches of Gardening, and culture of exotic Plants; his wife is accustomed to the Laundry, and the care of Poultry. Address, paid, J.A.D., Mr. Wood's Nursery, Brampton, Hunts.

WANTS a SITUATION as HEAD GARDENER in a Nobleman or Gentleman's family, a single man, aged 34, who has a thorough and practical knowledge of his business, and would not object to make himself useful to his employer, as he has been accustomed to the management of woods and plantations, and the general management of estates. Satisfactory references may be obtained from the nobleman he is just leaving. Address A. B., "Gardeners' Chronicle" Office.

TO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.

WANTS a SITUATION, a Middle-aged Married Man, without family, who is well acquainted with the different Departments of Gardening, the Rearing of Timber, the Making and Management of Roads, and can undertake the superintendence of any improvements required. The most respectable references will be given.—Address "A. Z.," Gardeners' Chronicle Office.

WANTED by a Gentleman about 20 miles from London, a Man as GARDENER, and a Woman as COOK; the former to understand his business, and assist in looking after a chaise, cows, &c., and make himself otherwise useful: the latter to take charge of the house, poultry, and occasionally a small dairy and baking. Must be well recommended. Direct, with particulars, p.-p., to A. B., Post-office, Edenbridge, Kent.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Middle-aged Single Man, master of his business in all its branches, who can be well recommended from his late employer, with whom he has lived 13 years. No objection to take the management of a small farm, if required. Direct to R. K., at Mr. Payne's, near the Church, Hornsey, Middlesex.

W. P. AYRES, of the Place Gardens, Soham, Cambridgeshire, would be happy to recommend to any Gardener in want of a FOREMAN, an active, steady, intelligent YOUNG MAN, who has been living with him for several years past. He has had considerable practice in Forcing, and the propagation and culture of Plants according to the most modern and approved principles.—Letters addressed to Soham will be duly attended to.

EDMUND BUTCHER, late Gardener at Ealing Park, wishes to obtain a SITUATION, and begs respectfully to refer any Nobleman or Gentleman requiring the services of a GARDENER, to the various Exhibitions of Flowers, &c., at the Horticultural Society of London, where he has obtained many Prizes for Plants exhibited there during the last five years. For further particulars, please to address to the care of Messrs. J. A. Henderson & Co., Nurserymen, Pine-Apple-place, Edgware-road.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SHEPPARD'S "LAURA" PANSY, strong plant, price 5*s*.; Sheppard's "Princess" Pansy, 7*s*. 6*d*. Also, a fine large Scarlet Seedling Ribes—Sheppard's Ribes Grandiflora, price 3*s*. 6*d*. May be had immediately of James Sheppard, Nursery, Seedsman, and Florist, Winchester; or of Messrs. Warner and Co., 28, Cornhill, London.

PINE PLANTS.

W. DAVIS, Gardener, Green-street, Marlborough-road, Chelsea, has several hundred Fruiting and Succession Pine Plants to dispose of, principally Ripley Queens. Warranted perfectly clean and healthy.

CHARLES FARNES, 128, St. JOHN-STREET, LONDON, begs respectfully to call the attention of his Friends to the following select List of Annual Flower-seeds, &c. a general Catalogue of which may be had on application. Also his Catalogue of all the new sorts of Vegetable and Agricultural Seeds, &c.

	Per Packet.			Per Packet.	
	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
Alstrœmerias, in sorts	1	0	Leptosiphon, of sorts	0	6
Antirrhinum, superb var.	0	6	Lupinus Hartwegii	0	6
Auricula, from named flow.	1	0	Lupinus nanus	0	6
Asters, imported seed, 36 var.	0	6	Mallow, New Zebra	0	6
Aquilegias, in sorts	0	6	Pæonia, 18 varieties	0	6
Balsam, import. seed, 10 var.	0	6	Papaver, in sorts	0	6
Brachycome iberidifolia	5	0	Pentstemons, in sorts	0	6
Calceolaria, from named flow	1	0	Platystemon californicum	0	6
Campanula, many varieties	0	6	Rhodanthe Manglesii	0	6
Chrysanthemum Sibthorpii	0	6	Salvia patens	1	0
Cistus guttatus	0	6	Schyzanthus retusus	0	6
Clianthus puniceus	1	0	Stock, Branching German, 70 varieties	0	6
Cockscomb, fine dwarf	0	6	— Dwarf, ditto		
Dahlia, prized sorts	1	0	— Autumn Nosegay		
Dahlia glabrata	0	6	— Biennial German		
Dianthus, of sorts	0	6	— Tall Emperor, fine	1	0
Galardias, ditto	0	6	Tropæolum tricolorum	5	0
Heartsease, from named flowers	1	0	Verbena, in sorts	0	6
Hollyhock, 16 varieties	0	6	Wallflower, new dble. dark	1	0
Ipomœa rubro-cærulea	5	0	White Everlasting Pea	0	6
Ipomopsis picta	1	0	Zinnias, mixed varieties	0	6

UNION-ROAD NURSERIES, PLYMOUTH.

W. E. RENDLE begs to inform the Trade that he has a large Stock of FINE BEDDED LAUREL, from 9 inches to 2 feet high, at such prices as would be highly advantageous to the purchaser.

Fine Maiden Peaches and Nectarines, Seedling Larch, Scotch Spruce, Oaks, &c. at the lowest trade prices.—Feb. 16, 1842.

MARNOCK and MANBY beg to announce that their PASSIFLORA FRAGRANS will be ready to send out, in established plants, the first week in May, at 21*s*. each. This new and ornamental species is scarcely less remarkable for its beauty, than for its delightful and powerful fragrance; the latter of these qualities has scarcely been recognised in any of the previous species of Passion Flower, and it will therefore form a most desirable acquisition to climbing plants for conservatories and greenhouses. Also will be ready at the same time, plants of their new and splendid Annual, MARTYNIA FRAGRANS, at 21*s*. each (See figure and description in the "Botanical Register" for Jan. 1841, and in the "Floricultural Magazine" for Feb. 1842). The two following new and beautiful plants are now ready to send out:—HARDENBERGIA MACROPHYLLA, at 7*s*. 6*d*. each; this is a greenhouse climber of great beauty. (See figure and description in "Paxton's Magazine" of Botany for Jan. 1842). FUCHSIA GLABRA MULTIFLORA, 7*s*. 6*d*. Catalogues of their new and choice Flower Seeds may be had on application.

Wanted immediately a steady, active Man, who is experienced in budding, grafting, &c., and who can undertake the general management of out-door Nursery Stock.—Nursery, Hackney, Feb. 24, 1842.

SEEDLING DAHLIAS to be sent out in May next, by N. GAINES, FLORIST, SURRY-LANE, BATTERSEA.

Gaines' ORANGE PERFECTION; beautiful orange, at times shaded. This flower was sent for the opinion of the Horticultural and Floricultural Societies of London; at both places considered first rate. It is a fine grower, throwing its flowers well above its foliage. A good show flower. Awarded first Prize at Kingston, and 2nd Prize at Teddington. 4 ft. 10*s*. 6*d*.

Gaines' EMPEROR; beautiful rosy crimson, very superior petal, with great depth of flower, and well up in the centre. A constant good show flower. Awarded 2nd Prize at Kingston. 3 ft. 10*s*. 6*d*.

Gaines' COMPACTA; fine purple, very superior form, of excellent habit, throwing its blooms well above its foliage; its centre well up. A good show flower. Awarded 2nd Prize at Hammersmith. 5 ft. 10*s*. 6*d*.

N.B. The above were considered first-rate flowers by those that saw them growing. Plates of them will appear in "Wakeling's Amateur Guide," in April and May next.

N. Gaines' extensive List of first rate Dahlias, Geraniums, Pansies, Calceolarias, &c. may be obtained by post-paid application as above. His new Cineraria, Prince of Wales, will be ready for delivery 1st of March.

IMPORTANT to PLANTERS, AGRICULTURISTS, &c.—PURDIE and MERRILEES (Successors to Thomas Cleghorn and Co.), WHOLESALE NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN, and FLORISTS, STANWELL LODGE, BONNINGTON, LEITH, beg to inform the Public that they have on hand a large stock of fine two-years' transplanted LARCH, 1½ to 2 feet high, at unusually low prices, samples of which may be had on application. P. and M. also recommend their attention to their choice collection of HYBRID RHODODENDRONS, CAMELLIAS, HEATHS, &c., many of which are at present coming into bloom.

TURNIP SEEDS.—P. and M. have also on hand a fine stock of Skirving's and Laing's new Purple-top Swedish Turnip Seed, with all other approved varieties, of their own saving, warranted genuine; priced Catalogues of which may be had on application.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION for the RELIEF of AGED and INDIGENT GARDENERS and their WIDOWS. The Committee of this Institution hereby give notice that, in conformity with the resolution of the General Meeting of the Subscribers, which was holden at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, on the 13th of January last, and in consequence of the death of John Grier, that an election of THREE PENSIONERS will take place on Thursday, the 2d day of June next, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, at one o'clock precisely.

Feb. 1st, 1842. J. J. BOWLER, Hon. Sec.

The testimonials of Candidates must be forwarded to the Secretary at the latest by Saturday, the 2d of April next. Copies of the Rules and Lists of Subscribers may be obtained of all the Members of the Committee; and of the Secretary, Albany-road, Kent-road.

*** Subscribers sending Post-office orders are respectfully requested to make them payable to the Secretary at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

EDWARD BECK, MANUFACTURER IN SLATE, Isleworth, Middlesex, respecfully informs Horticulturists, that his IMPROVED SLATE TUBS for Orange Trees and Conservatory Plants, mounted upon rollers, Slate Cisterns, Shelves, and Edgings for garden paths may be seen in use at his house upon application to the gardener.

H. HAMMOND begs to return thanks to his numerous friends and the Public for their liberal orders for his new White Cape Broccoli, as advertised in the *Chronicle* of Oct. 16; and to inform those that are not supplied with that valuable article that he has a few packets left which can be had of Messrs. Flanagan, Seedsmen, Mansion-House Street, London, who know the stock.—Mundford Nursery, Feb. 10.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

TO BUILDERS and OTHERS.—The Royal Agricultural Society of England having decided to erect a Dining Pavilion, and to Enclose a space of Ground, and build Sheds thereon, for the exhibition of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, Seeds, Roots, Vegetables, and Fruits, at the Meeting of the Society in the city of Bristol, in July next, all parties willing to Tender for the Building of the Pavilion, or for the Erection of the Fence and Sheds of the Exhibition Yard, or for both, may inspect the Plans, Sections, and Specifications, and receive further information at No. 5, Cavendish-square, London, or at the office of James Marmont, Esq., No. 15, Corn-street, Bristol.

Tenders must be delivered to the Secretary, in Cavendish-square, on or before the 28th day of March next.—The Society do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

By order of the Council, James Hudson,
London, Feb. 16th, 1842. Secretary.

STANDARD ROSES.—A Consignment of 1000 of the choicest varieties ever offered to public competition has been entrusted to Protheroe & Morris for SALE at the Auction-Mart, Thursday 10th March, and following day. This selection consists of Hybrids, Bourbons, Perpetuals, Tea-scented, Provence, and others, both Standards and Dwarfs, of varieties too numerous to mention, and of rare and diversified beauty. Catalogues can be obtained of the principal Nurserymen, at the place of Sale, and of the Auctioneers, Leytonstone.

IMPORTANT SALE.

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF STANDARD AND DWARF ROSES, new FUCHSIAS, an assortment of choice DAHLIAS in Roots, RANUNCULUSES, a superb collection of miscellaneous GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c. Mr. T. Ansell, Jun. has received instructions to sell the above by Auction, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, on Tuesday the 1st March, 1842, at 12 o'Clock. Among the Roses will be found Harrisonii (Yellow), Globe White, White Moss, &c. Fuchsia Monypenii, Magniflora, Splendens (of Humboldt), and other rare varieties. The Greenhouse Plants comprise a splendid collection of Azalea Indica, Woodsii, Macrantha, Coerulescens, Hibberth, Concolor, &c. Pimeleas, Brachysemas, Burtonia, New Correas, &c. &c. May be viewed the morning of Sale, and Catalogues had at the Auction Mart, and of the Auctioneer, Camden Nursery, Camden Town.

HENRY SPARE'S BENEFACTORS

Continued:—

Rev. Ashworth, Downton	0	10	0	T. Smith, Rosehill	0	3	6
Sir W. Boughton, Bart.	1	0	0	T. Clark, Rosehill	0	2	6
Mr. Burton, Ditton Park	0	5	0	Mr. Henderson, Hinckley	0	10	0
Mr. Dick, Ballindean	0	10	0	Mr. Rowan	0	2	6
H. Ogle, Rosehill	0	3	6				

H. S. will feel thankful to be informed of contributions not published (if any), which shall then be acknowledged in a future Number.—*Isleworth, Feb. 24th*, 1842.

R. ORSON, FLORIST AND FLORISTS' AGENT, in returning his sincere thanks to the Gentlemen Amateurs, Florists, and others for the favours conferred upon him since his commencement, respectfully informs them that to the above business he has added that of AUCTIONEER, &c., and takes this opportunity of soliciting their kind support in that department, trusting by strict attention and punctuality to merit a share of the public patronage.

12, Hall-place, Kennington-lane.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, upon the most improved and economical principles, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and CO., Agents for the Old Park Iron-works, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, annex the following list of prices of Hot-water Pipes of the best description, to assist persons desirous of adopting this mode of heating in their calculations of the probable expense, and respectfully solicit an opportunity of tendering their price for the completion of any work required. Socket-pipe for Hot Water, of two, three, and four inches diameter, at 2*s*. 3*d*., 3*s*. 3*d*., and 4*s*. 3*d*. per yard. Ditto, with Troughs for Orchidaceous-houses, three and four inches diameter, at 4*s*. 9*d*. and 6*s*. 9*d*. per yard.

The much-approved Conical Boilers made of strong plate-copper, and which require no furnace or setting in brickwork, from 5*l*. 5*s*. upwards. Also, every other description of Boilers of the most approved construction. Further particulars may be obtained at the Warehouses, Gracechurch-street, where also may be seen a variety of patterns of Iron and Strained-wire Fencing, Hurdles, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, &c. &c.

HEATING BY HOT WATER, WITH THE CIRCULATION OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR.

J. WEEKS & CO., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hothouse Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER; see the 3rd and 37th Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

References may be had, and their works seen, at Mr. Perry's Nursery, Banbury; Mr. Green's, Lower Cheam; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Rollisson's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's, Portland Nursery; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; Mr. Smith's Nursery, Dalston; Mr. Woodroff's Nursery, Kensall Green; Mr. Hopgood's Nursery, Bayswater; Mr. Willmer's Nursery, Chelsea; and at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country.

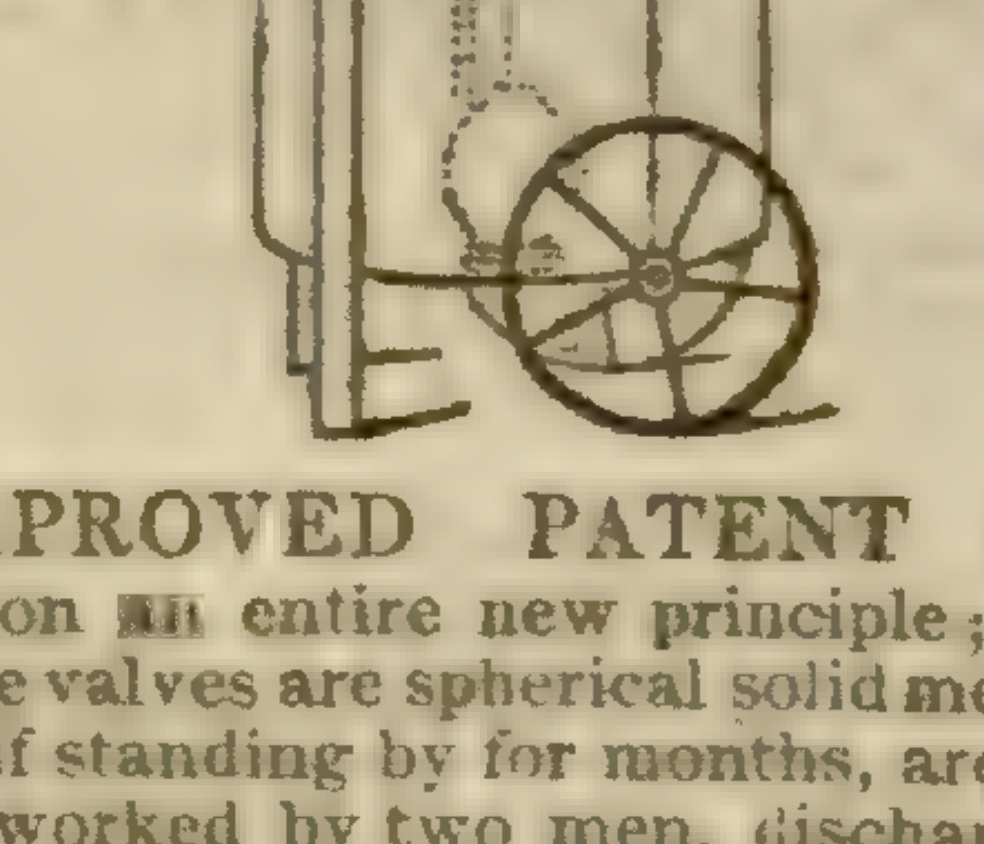
Every particular to be had at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

SLOUGH, BUCKS.

To the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PART OF THE SUPERIOR NURSERY STOCK of the highly-respectable Firm of Messrs. T. and E. Brown, dissolving Partnership.—To be Sold by Auction, by Mr. TEBBOTT, upon the premises, within five minutes' walk of the Great Western Station, on Tuesday, March 8th, 1842, and following days, each day at 12 o'clock, in Lots (without the least reservation) suitable to every description of purchasers, a part of the superior Nursery Stock growing on 14 acres of ground, called the "Hencroft Nursery," being part of the land belonging to Mr. E. Brown (who is retiring from the business), and which is required for other purposes, comprising very fine and valuable plants, in healthy condition, and will move well. The Ornamental Trees, varying from 6 to 10 feet, will consist of Laburnums, Elms in collection, Scarlet and Turkey Oaks, Poplars in collection, Ailanthus glandulosa, Liquid Amber, Deciduous Cypress, Scarlet Maple, Sumach, Catalpa syringifolia, Fern-leaved Limes, Pinus Cembra, Æsculus bicolor, rubra, and parviflora, Mountain Ash, Norway Maple, Planes, Spanish Chesnuts, Acacia, and Tulip Trees. The Ornamental Shrubs will include China Arbor Vitæ, large variegated Hollies, Green Hollies of sizes, Portugal Laurels, Common Laurels of sizes, from 1 to 4 feet, about 8000 Evergreen and Yellow-berried Privet, Syringas, Brooms, Dogwood, Judas Tree, variegated Box in quantity, Gum Cistus, Striped Elders, Irish Yew, Spireas of sorts, Euonymus, Gueldres Roses, Lilacs, Snowberries, Tartarian Honeysuckle, Ribes sanguinea, Calycanthus florida, Rose Acacia, Daphne, &c. &c. A few Standard Pears; 3000 Currants, of sorts; 500 Gooseberries, under names; Raspberries of sorts; Walnuts; Standard Quinces. The Forest Trees consist of about 2000 English Oaks, 4 feet; 1000 Beech, 2 to 3 feet; 2000 Hazel, 2 to 3 feet; Ash, 2 feet; 2000 Larch Fir, 3 feet; 15,000 Spruce Firs, 1 to 3 feet; 1000 Scotch Firs, 4 feet; 1500 Silver Firs, 1 foot; 2000 Berberries, 1 foot; 2000 Privet; 2000 Mountain Ash, 4 feet; 200 Sycamores, 4 feet; 1000 Laburnums, 4 to 6 feet; 500 Snowberries; 400 Poplars, 3 feet; 500 English Elms, 5, 6, and 7 feet; Horse Chesnuts, 4 feet. About 2000 Dwarf Roses, in fine collection, under names.

May be viewed three days prior to the sale, when Catalogues may be had on the premises; Hatchett's Hotel, Piccadilly; George, Hounslow: Chequers, Uxbridge; White Hart, Beaconsfield; Crown, Marlow; Bear, Reading; Rose, Wokingham; King's Head, Egham; Swan, Chertsey; White Hart, Maidenhead; Crown, Slough; and at the Auctioneer's Office, Windsor.



READ'S IMPROVED PATENT HYDRAULIC ENGINE, upon an entire new principle; the levers act by parallel motion, the valves are spherical solid metal, and can never get out of repair; if standing by for months, are ready to act in an instant. May be worked by two men, discharges 20 gallons of water per minute to a distance of 60 feet; and by four men may be continued for any length of time. It is so portable it will pass through a doorway, and may be kept in a hall or passage, and carried up or down stairs by two men. With a sufficient length of hose water may be conveyed to any part of a mansion, factory, or public building. This Engine, by shifting the fulcrum pin, is a most powerful GARDEN ENGINE, and may be worked by ONE man for all Horticultural purposes, which the Patentee from 31 years' practice in that science can safely warrant. Likewise Machines, Trucks, Pails, and Syringes, made of the best materials and workmanship, which may be seen and proved at 35, Regent Circus, Piccadilly.

Just published, in royal 4to, price 1*l*. 15*s*. bound,

RUSTIC ARCHITECTURE—Picturesque Decorations of Rural Buildings in the use of Rough Wood, Thatch, &c. Illustrated by Forty-two Drawings; consisting of Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Perspective Views; the Doors, Windows, Chimneys, Shafts, &c., drawn Geometrically to a large scale: with descriptions and estimated costs. By T. J. Ricauti, Architect.

"We have repeatedly and strongly recommended this elegant and useful work, and can safely say that we think no gentleman who purchases it will be disappointed."—*London's Gardener's Magazine.*

James Carpenter, Old Bond Street.

Publishing Monthly, with Four coloured Engravings,
Price 2*s*. 6*d*.

PAXTON'S MAGAZINE OF BOTANY. The Number for February contains beautifully-coloured figures of *Cattleya Aclandiæ*, *Brugmansia floribunda*, *Mahonia aquifolium*, and *Loasa Pentlandica*, with the history and directions for the culture of each: also comprehensive Papers on the science of Gardening, including the phenomena of impregnation and germination in the seed of plants; the Culture of Gesnera rupestris; on Arranging and Planting Specimens in Conservatories; the Propagation of Tropæolum tricolorum; Notices of Plants figured in the floral periodicals for December and January, and of those flowering in the suburban nurseries; with a copious Calendar of Operations for the month.

This work comprises, monthly, four admirably-coloured plates, and twenty-four pages of interesting and useful letter-press. The admirers of flowers are requested to observe—

1. That all the drawings are taken from nature, and are consequently made from plants which have flowered in Britain.
2. That, with few exceptions, they are all done by one artist, whose abilities are of the highest order, and who travels himself to the places where the plants are in flower.
3. That they are lithographed on zinc by the same individual, and, being coloured in a superior manner, have all the spirit and elegance, and much of the finish, of the original drawing.
4. That about one-half of the drawings are from plants which have never before been figured in this country, the rest representing the most popular novelties, as well as the more neglected, though sometimes far handsomer, old species; the majority being such as can be cultivated by every one possessing a flower-border and a greenhouse or frame.

It may, in conclusion, be safely asserted that, both for the beauty of its embellishments, and the utility of its contents, this work is well adapted to the wants of all who delight in gardening; and as the improved system of having the plates lithographed commences with this Number, and as it is intended that each volume shall now be perfect in itself, the present is a desirable opportunity for those who wish to become subscribers.

London: W. S. Orr and Co., Paternoster-row.

Uniform with the "Elements," price 3*s*. 6*d*.

COOLEY'S GEOMETRICAL PROPOSITIONS DEMONSTRATED; or a Supplement to Euclid: being a KEY to the Exercises appended to the "Elements," for the use of Teachers and private Students. Upwards of 120 Propositions deduced from the first Six Books of Euclid, are illustrated in it by new diagrams.

"Will be found of considerable value as an aid to Teachers of the Mathematics."—*New Monthly Mag.*

II.

In foolscap 8vo, price 1*s*. 6*d*.

COOLEY'S FIGURES OF EUCLID; being the Diagrams Illustrating the "Elements," with the Enunciations, printed separately for use in the Class-room.

*** Orders received by all Booksellers.

Whittaker and Co., Ave-Maria-lane London.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. Bailey having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. Bailey also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. Bailey were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. Bailey have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A Lady, who intends remaining some months at BRIGHTON for the benefit of her children, would be happy to TAKE CHARGE OF A LITTLE GIRL OR BOY REQUIRING SEA AIR, and whose friends may not find it convenient to remain with them.

References can be given either in Brighton or London.

For further particulars, apply by letter (prepaid) to Y. Z., care of Mr. Gates, organ-builder, 19, Norfolk-square, Brighton.

PATENT ASPHALTE PROTECTING MATERIAL.—Extract from *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Dec. 25, 1841, p. 843.—"In the midst of frost it will not be unseasonable to warn all our Readers of the great importance of preventing their more tender Plants that may have been frozen from being thawed suddenly by the sun. All Gardeners know how often Peas frozen below a south wall are killed, and that if any contrivance to prevent their being suddenly thawed is made use of, they recover. What is true of Peas is, to a great extent, true of other things. A few weeks ago we had a severe frost, 16°; at that time young Araucarias exposed to the south died, while others within a few yards, but screened from the sun by stone, did not suffer at all. We may remark by the way that CROGGON'S ASPHALTE ROOFING forms a most excellent material for such screens." In page 5 of same Journal, Jan. 1, 1842, is fully described the purposes to which it is applied by the Royal Horticultural Society. Being a non-conductor it effectually protects from heat or cold.—Thomas John Croggon, 8, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, London.

Handsomely bound in cloth, with 93 Wood Engravings, price 6s. 6d.
ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE, AND CONFIRMATIONS OF SACRED HISTORY, from the Monuments of Egypt. By W. C. TAYLOR, LL.D.
From the British Magazine.—"This is an elegant and well-executed little book, on a most interesting subject."
London: Tilt and Bogue, Fleet-street.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday	Horticultural	3 P.M.
	Floricultural	7 P.M.
	Linnean	8 P.M.
Friday	Botanical	8 P.M.

WE are not surprised to find the statements made by Mr. Daniels of Twerton, near Bath, contradicted or doubted. It will be remembered that we, some time since, gave an account of them (p. 19), and that on a subsequent occasion (p. 67) we adverted to a confirmation of their accuracy which had been published by Mr. Webb Hall. The substance of Mr. Daniels' statements is this: land which would not yield more than four sacks of Barley an acre, or four bushels of Wheat, in the ordinary course of husbandry, has been made, by the application of a peculiar manure, to carry 5½, 6, and 7 sacks of Wheat an acre, *in successive years, without resting*, or the application of any farm-yard manure. Anonymous writers, who do not profess to know anything of the facts, are, we see, attempting to raise a disbelief of the statement; but as it is again confirmed, even so lately as last week, by Mr. Webb Hall, who is personally cognisant of the experiments, and as our private information from a known correspondent also corroborates the account, we must leave those who choose to doubt to the consequences of their distrust.

We can quite understand, however, why this incredulity is entertained; for we all know that in the eyes of too many agriculturists, that which has been is that which should have been. Men accustomed to waste all the most powerful portion of their farm-yard manure, to husband only that which is comparatively feeble in its action, and to estimate its value by its bulk, will naturally disbelieve the possibility of concentrating it, or of separating its constituent parts, or of forming it artificially. To these it is useless to say that ammonia, phosphoric acid, or alkaline and other substances hitherto heard of only in the laboratory of the chemist, are the most indispensable portions of manure, and that such ingredients will act as food for crops, whether formed by natural means in the stable and farm-yard, or compounded in the manufactory. If it were otherwise, they would see no cause for the doubts they entertain.

Perhaps a fact will convince where reasoning has no effect. It is not long since all the ammoniacal liquor formed in the process of generating the gas which lights our streets was poured into the Thames, polluting its waters, and killing its fish. At that time no one dreamed that a substance thus offensive in smell and destructive to animal life could be made to contribute most powerfully to the production of corn; and yet it is probably the most valuable of all the cheap agents we have as yet discovered, both to the gardener and farmer. On the 3d of December, 1840, a square rod of lawn in the Garden of the Horticultural Society was watered with this ammoniacal liquor, diluted in the proportion of 3 parts to 20 of water; in about 48 hours all the grass appeared scorched, and the moss and annuals among it were found to be killed; but in six weeks the grass recovered, and soon became conspicuous among the surrounding lawn for its deep rich green. On the 14th of April, 1841, this rod was mowed, and produced 64 lbs. of grass; in a fortnight more it was again cut, and yielded 17 lbs. At the same time another square rod, originally exactly the same, was mowed, and produced on the first occasion 13 lbs., and on the last 67 lbs. So that the land treated with ammoniacal liquor had formed more than 80 lbs. of grass while the other was forming less than 20 lbs. A similar space of ground had been dressed with nitrate of soda, but the additional quantity obtained in consequence was inconsiderable. Circumstances prevented the experiment being carried any further; but there could be no doubt that had the grass been allowed to stand for hay, the crop would have been enormous on the ammoniated ground.

Now let us ask why a similar effect should not be produced on Wheat, which, like the herbage of a lawn, is grass, and has the same constituent elements as hay. The farmer will say, perhaps, that to make Wheat rank is only to render it liable to mildew, and to be laid by rain and storms, which would be no advantage, but the reverse. Nothing can be more true, and therefore ammoniacal liquor is of itself an unsuitable manure for Wheat; but why not combine it with other agents—with alkalies to consolidate the straw, and render it stiff in proportion to its length, and with phosphoric acid for its grain? This certainly *may* be done, and probably *was* done by Mr. Daniels, whose straw was reported to *have been exceedingly heavy*, and who, we know, drills in rows 20 inches apart. In fact, some intelligence which has lately reached us leads us to believe that Mr. Daniels' manure consists of minute fragments of vegetable matter, such as stubble, sticks, weeds, and wood, mixed with nitrate of soda, lime, ammoniacal liquor, and gas tar. We have for some time been aware that the ammoniacal liquor, which is very caustic, speedily destroys the trimmings of shrubberies, grass-mowings, and similar garden refuse, that it also decomposes sawdust very rapidly, and that it thus forms a valuable manure; and we have little doubt, that as soon as it can be so combined with other substances as to form a dry dressing, not another gallon of it will be wasted.

"IF," says a correspondent, "you plant at all, remember this above every other thing, that whatever kinds of trees you plant, they cannot well be too thick, as in a short time they become shelter to one another, and materially assist one another for eight or ten years. I have invariably found the Oak thrive better *under* the Larch than under any other tree." It would be difficult to compress more bad advice into the same compass; and yet it is an advice often given, and as frequently taken, by those whose interest it is to know better.

If we ask why trees should be thus thickly planted, we are told of many reasons. One is, that they keep each other warm; another, that casualties are thus provided for; and another, that the trees draw each other up. Let us examine these reasons.

In a crowded plantation, the trees are said to keep each other warm; sometimes Scotch Firs are recommended for such purposes, and sometimes Larches. But how do they do this? Is the temperature raised in the winter? No evidence can show that, we suspect; and if it could be shown, what then? The hardy trees planted in our woods require no warmth in winter, and are the worse for it; for every garden apprentice knows, that to keep hardy plants warm in winter is to render them excessively susceptible of the influence of hard frost when it comes. Witness the destruction among trees in warm valleys in the severe winter of 1837-8, and their comparative escape on bleak hills. Perhaps it will be said that they keep off cold winds, acting as screens. We are far from undervaluing screens; which are useful in mitigating the caustic effects of sea-spray, and the withering influence of dry north-east winds; and belts to the windward of plantations are doubtless often valuable; but in no other sense can the word protection be admitted. On the contrary, we will engage that in every thickly-planted wood the trees on the outskirts are the best, and there the protection is the smallest. What injures trees is the very low temperature of our nights in the spring, when shoots are young and tender; but as such cold acts perpendicularly, not horizontally, the much-loved nurses which keep trees warm are of no avail. The truth is, that people fancy plantations are affected by cold in the same way as human beings, which is a great mistake.

As to providing against casualties by close planting, we would submit that much more efficient guards are a good well-kept fence, and active keepers to destroy hares and rabbits. In the absence of this sort of protection all the thick planting in the world will not ensure the success of a plantation, and with it close planting is superfluous.

That trees which are close planted draw each other up, we admit; but, for reasons given in previous articles, this, so far from being an advantage, is destructive of plantations, if profit to the planter or ornament to an estate are objects to be attained.

Having thus examined the reasons assigned by others in favour of planting thick, we will now give our own reasons for planting thin.

We object to it on the score of expense. An acre of land planted at two feet apart requires 10,890 trees; at six feet apart, 1210 are sufficient; on good land, the last number is ample. Now, suppose it were planted entirely with Oak 1½ to 2 feet high: an acre at two feet apart will cost 27*l.* 10*s.*; but at six feet it will only cost 3*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* So that 24*l.* per acre would in that case be wasted; if Larch were taken, the difference would be as 13*l.* 15*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*, and with other trees in similar proportions. Planting thick is therefore an enormous unnecessary expense.

We object to it on the ground of its diminishing the rate of growth of the trees planted. An acre of ground contains only a certain amount of organisable matter, say 100 lbs. If 10,000 trees occupy it, there will be only 1 lb. of food for every 100 trees; but if only 1200 are growing on it, there will be more than an ounce and a half for each. It must be obvious that in the latter case the trees will grow much the fastest.

Now, let us suppose that trees planted at two feet apart are allowed to stand eight or ten years without thinning: can any one doubt that, if they grow at all, they must be by that time in the condition of fishing-rods? An Ash in fair land will grow two feet a-year; let the reader imagine an acre of Ash-trees, 20 feet high, at two feet apart! Not that such a thing could occur, because Nature would long before have righted herself, and the plantation would have disappeared, unless a few straggling trees should have remained to tell the tale of the folly of the planter.

"But," says our correspondent above quoted, "Oaks are found invariably to thrive better *under* the Larch than under any other tree." This may be; but who ever saw an Oak thrive at all under any tree whatever? or any one tree thrive under any other tree? Exposed to such circumstances, trees may live, but thriving is out of the question. A tree, to thrive, must have full access to light, and air, and wind; will it have such access under another tree? It must have a soil to grow in free from the roots of other trees; will this be the case where one tree grows on the roots of another? These questions demand no answer.

We admit that we have stated this case more strongly than our correspondent probably intended; but the reader can soften it down according to his own peculiar views; and when he has done so, he must still come to the conclusion that thick planting is one of the many mistakes which are daily committed in foresting; and that to leave a thickly-planted estate eight or ten years without thinning, under the notion that the trees will be keeping one another warm, and nursing each other, all that time, is a tenfold greater and more serious error.

ON FORCING THE CAMELLIA.

THE Camellia may be had in blossom nine months out of the year, though it is by no means so frequently or so successfully forced as it ought to be. Most families are in the country during the months of November, December, and January; and such being the case, means should be taken to have it in flower during that period; as it is, "full many a flower is born to blush unseen." I have a Camellia-house under my care, in which the plants have been in constant bloom since the first week in November, and they will continue so until the beginning of March. The house is only 24 feet long by 16 wide, and at the end of January I have counted not less than 400 blossoms expanded at once; and the amount of blooms from the 1st of November cannot have been less than 2,000; at least, reckoning those still unopened. The leaves are of a good dark colour, and the blossoms have opened freely, and are as large and as good in colour as those which bloom in April.

Soil.—The soil I use is, two parts rich loamy turf, rather tenacious; one do. decomposed turfy-heath soil; and to this I add a little sharp sand, and a little bone-manure. I am aware that some persons use leaf-mould and rotten dung; but as the texture of these is not of a permanent character, they are better left out, in my opinion, especially as liquid manure is used. The loam should be about six months old, and should be broken, and thoroughly blended with the other materials, but not sifted; and small lumps of the sod should be introduced occasionally while filling the pots with the compost, which will facilitate the escape of water.

Drainage and Potting.—In potting, I place three or four potsherds first, the one overlapping the other, to insure a certain and speedy passage for the water, in defiance of the earth-worm; then a sprinkling of pounded crocks, the size of horse-beans; and finally, another sprinkling finer still: on this I put a thin layer of sphagnum which has been dried but not decomposed. Many practitioners, and good ones too, recommend repotting just before the plants begin to grow. I am inclined to think this plan better adapted for nurserymen, and those whose only object is to make wood. The production of blossoms is another affair; and in the case of luxuriant plants, this can only be done by a temporary check of some kind, the best of which is, in my opinion, limiting the supply of water at the root, and not calling a new series of fibres into play until the blossom-buds are decidedly formed. I repot Camellias soon after they have made their young growth—as soon, in fact, as the young leaves are perfectly developed, and the end of the young wood at the point of junction with the wood of the former year begins to turn a little brown. In potting, the soil should be rather lumpy than otherwise, and tolerably dry, and should be put round the ball in regular layers, and dressed tolerably firm, but not hard, as the layers are thrown in—pressing every layer a little, so that no crevice be left. The ball of the plant should be rather moist at shifting; and when it is in a pot-bound state, it should be immersed in tepid water for an hour, about three days previous, allowing a day or two for the superfluous water to drain away before potting: I place the ball immediately on the sphagnum.

Period of Growth.—The thermometer should be kept from 60° to 65° by day, and 50° to 55° by night. The treatment should now be of a close and moist character, giving air in moderation and with caution every morning, from 8 o'clock until noon, and then, unless very hot weather, shutting close up. There should be a little fire-heat every morning, from 7 o'clock until 11, when it should be taken away until 4 o'clock, and then applied for the evening. The pipes, flues, and floors should be watered abundantly directly the air is taken away; then a good syringing at 3 o'clock, and the flues, &c. &c., wetted as before, between 5 o'clock and 6. Watering at the root must be carefully attended to when necessary, using weak liquid manure.

Period of Forming the Blossom-bud.—I shall suppose that the plants have been all repotted or examined. Shading will now be indispensable, the best material for which is coarse canvas. I kept my canvas on last summer, and my success was complete. I should, however, advise those who are not too busy, to remove it every afternoon at 4 o'clock, and replace it at 9 in the following morning. The temperature should range from 65° to 70° by day, and from 55° to 60° by night, and be accompanied with a free circulation of air, avoiding all cutting winds. The main business is the concentration of those principles which form the future blossom-bud, now in an incipient state; strong action of the root, with free watering, and an overmoist atmosphere, will readily convert the would-be blossom-bud into a second shoot. The plants must, therefore, be very sparingly watered; in fact, a good smart syringing every afternoon immediately the air is taken away, say 4 o'clock, will be nearly sufficient. A little fire should be made every afternoon, except on warm sunny days, about 3 o'clock; but it should be put entirely out about 5 o'clock, as it is only requisite to warm the pipes or flues sufficiently to produce a genial vapour for the night; and half an hour after the fire is pulled out, the whole of the flues, pipes, and floors should be saturated with water, to be evaporated by the next day's ventilation.

Period of Feeding the Bud.—The fires may now be dispensed with entirely, merely observing in the case of sunny afternoons to make free use of sun-heat, by shutting up the house early in the afternoon, say from 3 to 4 o'clock, according to the weather. Air should be given freely at all opportunities, and the plants should be syringed heavily at 7 o'clock in the morning, and again at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, saturating the floors and flues, or pipes, with water in the evening. The plants may be well watered at the root whenever they require it, using liquid manure from old dung, in the proportion of one part liquid manure to four of clean water. If it be used richer, alternate waterings of clean water will be necessary, or the soil will become choked, and its texture destroyed. The plants will now possess abundance of new fibres, and their powerful action, assisted by liquid manure occasionally, will produce both a plump bud and a dark leaf, and enable the plant to store up abundance of necessary food for the expanding blossoms.

Period of Blooming.—This is an important period. Three objects must be kept especially in view, viz.—the complete development of the blossom-bud; the retaining it on the plant as long as possible afterwards; and feeding the later blossom-buds. Free watering, and the use of liquid manure as before recommended, must be persisted in, avoiding however excess. The plants require to be kept decidedly moist at the root while in the flowering state, rather more so indeed than at any other period; and if the potting and soil be right, and the drainage complete, little harm will ensue from a liberal use of water; still any great extreme, either of drought or wet, will be fatal to the bud. Syringing must be entirely dispensed with, and in lieu thereof a deposit of dew should take place every afternoon at 3 or 4 o'clock. My Camellias have been thus treated all the past winter: and as it requires a little nicety to produce this fine dew without at the same time producing drip, I must state how I have managed it. My fires, which are smouldered up in the evening about 10 o'clock, burn but little all night, or at least as slow as possible; they are stirred up directly the fire-manager comes to work every morning, and burn as brisk as possible until 11 o'clock, when they are put entirely out until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. During the time the brisk fire is kept up, all the air possible is admitted consistent with the weather, so that all damp is carried away, and the leaf and blossom made perfectly dry for three hours. At 1 or 2 o'clock the pannels on the hot water pipes, which have become about the warmth of new milk, are filled full of water, and the floors are flooded as well. This produces a genial steam, which, instead of being forced immediately to the roof by a high temperature, to be condensed and become drip, floats over the plants, and is gradually condensed on the leaves and flowers, or remains suspended in the atmosphere. The pipes are watered again at 4 o'clock, and the plants being now covered with dew, I find it expedient to give a little back air at the ventilators, and this remains all night. By these means my Camellias have been covered every night through the past winter with a dew exactly similar to that in a fine night in May out-of-doors. If, however, the weather is so severe that I cannot give air at all, I instantly lower my fires, and the house is kept at 50° heat.

Rest Period.—The temperature at this period should be from 50° to 55° by day, and from 45° to 50° by night. This period is more artificial than any of the foregoing; but a little attention here will not be thrown away. By rest, I mean slow breaking of the wood-buds, as gardeners term it; the necessary consequence of which is, to cause a greater number of wood-buds to push than otherwise would. It will also tend to restore the exhaustion into which they have been thrown by blossoming, and render them more excitable when heat is applied. Nothing, however, is necessary in addition to a lower temperature, but syringing, steaming, and regular watering, with a moderate circulation of air.—*Robert Errington, Oulton Park.*

NOTES UPON SOME OF THE NEW PELARGONIUMS.

(Concluded from page 68.)

24.—Duchess of Kent has rose-coloured under petals, terminating in white and a fine dark spot in the upper petals.

25.—Cerito (Gaines). This is a fine free bloomer; the trusses, which are large, rise well above the foliage; the form of the flower is good, and the spot clearly defined, somewhat like the Sylph; the ground colour is a delicate pink in all the petals; the flower is large.

26.—Amurath possesses a singular combination of colour, the lower petals being lilac, the upper partaking of a crimson hue; this peculiarity is its principal attraction, the flower being deficient in form.

Several attractive varieties of Pelargoniums were exhibited by Mr. Pamplin during the past season; in describing these flowers it may be proper to remark that we have never seen plants of them in a growing state—our observations are consequently confined to the properties of the individual flowers. The general appearance of the plants and their manner of blooming we are unacquainted with; the following varieties are considered the best:—

27.—Enchantress is a large flower with a white ground; the dark mark in the upper petals nearly covers their entire surface, leaving but a narrow border approaching to white; it resembles the Queen of the Fairies, but the flowers are larger; the margin round the upper petals is not so broad, and it wants the purity and clearness of edge which is the distinctive mark of that beautiful variety.

28.—Camilla is a large and finely-formed flower of good substance; it has rich bright salmon-coloured under petals, with a fine spot in the upper part of the flower; the rich colour in the petals, combined with the size of the blooms, renders it an attractive variety.

29.—Alice Grey, and 30—Alice, are two flowers of good form and pleasing appearance; the former has clear rose-coloured under petals, with a white centre and a well-defined spot; in the latter the ground colour is a delicate pink, approximating to white; they are both desirable varieties.

31.—Lyne's Circassian. This very much resembles Climax, but is in every respect an improvement upon that favourite variety. The form of the flower is good; the bottom petals are bright pink, with a white centre, and an intensely dark spot in the top petals. It is a very free bloomer.

32.—Sirius is another flower of the same character.

33.—Grand Monarch (Kinghorne's). The lower petals are of a delicate pink; there is a large spot in the upper ones, which softens a little towards the edge. The flower is of a good substance, and finely formed: the lower petals are unusually broad, filling up the spaces between, and leaving but slight indentations in the general outline of the flower. This will prove an excellent variety for show.

34.—Proserpine. The lower petals are pink, and the spot in the upper ones is large and rich, leaving a slight margin of the ground colour.

35—Flash; and 36—Flamingo. These are two showy varieties: the trusses are large and numerous. Flash has the advantage in form; the under petals are rose; the spot in the upper petals is large and dark, leaving a crimson margin around the edge. Flamingo is a deeper and richer coloured flower, and rather coarse: the trusses are not sufficiently compact, from the footstalks of the flowers being too long.

37. Reward.—Mr. Russell has a seedling under this name, which appeared a promising flower. The colour is bright crimson, somewhat like Gaines's King; the flower is well formed, the petals even on the edge: the trusses are large, the foliage handsome, and the habit seemed free.

38. Rambler also promised well. It resembles Conservative in colour; it is a well-formed flower, and a good trusser.

39.—Princess Sophia Matilda (Basket's). This is a very singular flower. Those who are acquainted with Jehu or Forster's Beauty will at once recognise its colour. The blooms are superior in size to either of those varieties, and the trusses are fine and remarkably compact. The upper petals are very dark, being nearly covered by the spot, leaving a margin of rose; the lower ones are rose, with deeper rose-coloured spots. What constitutes the singularity of this variety is the appearance which the flowers present of being fringed, which arises from having a superabundance of material in the petals, and this causes a puckering at the edges. It is peculiar in appearance, and though not calculated for the purposes of exhibition, where floral properties are scrutinised, it will make a pleasing variety for a general collection.

THE AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. IX.

Many tender plants, such as Verbenas and Anagallises, which have been kept in pits all the winter, and which are intended for the beds of the flower-garden next summer, should now be gone over and top-dressed with fresh soil, or repotted where the roots are in bad condition. Auriculas should also have a top-dressing of rich soil well mixed with rotten cow-dung, removing at the same time all damping leaves, and admitting plenty of air in fine weather. If there are any hardy annuals in the beds or borders of the flower-garden which showed themselves in the autumn and have lived throughout the winter, thin them out, put a little fresh soil amongst them, and leave them to flower early. Sow a few favourite annuals in pots, such as Sweet Peas, Stocks, Nemophila insignis, &c. for planting out when the season is more advanced.

The weather is now favourable for going on with alterations and improvements. In No. 6, page 85, where some remarks were made upon laying out small gardens, the more common faults in style were pointed out in order that the amateur might guard against them. Where general effect is the object, nothing looks better than a fine grass lawn in the middle of the garden open to the house, and seen from the windows. If there are any flower-beds or clumps upon the lawn, they should be few and of considerable size, keeping them rather near the sides: their form must be regulated by surrounding objects. If the garden is a square or a parallelogram, and is bounded by straight walls or hedges, visible from the walks—which we will suppose are made down each side at a convenient distance from the boundary—then these walks must be made straight; but in many cases it is advisable to plant shrubberies round the borders to hide the straight lines, and then the walks may be formed in graceful curves. Too many turnings should be guarded against, as they never look well, particularly if there is no apparent reason for them. Much of the beauty is produced by a judicious selection and arrangement of trees and shrubs, planting those which have the most symmetry in their general outline nearest the dwelling-house. Every one must have admired the noble Cedar of Lebanon, with its wide-spreading branches, when planted in a situation of this kind. The Araucaria Dombeyi, which is now common, would form a fine object even in a small garden, for it grows slowly, and would be a long time before it got to an inconvenient size. A group of Yuccas in some corner near the house gives a kind of exotic character which is pleasing. At a little distance from the house, and on one side of the lawn, a plant or two of the Indian Cedar (Deodar), of which many thousands are now in the nurseries, would look well; then groups of the ornamental kinds of Hawthorn might come in: and if there is a pond or lake, some Birches, Weeping Willows, and trees having that character might be planted near it. The sides of the garden could be planted with the more common ornamental trees, evergreens, and flowering shrubs, and thus the eye would be gradually led from art and symmetry to the more natural appearances presented by wild scenery.

These are general principles which I think should be always kept in view where effect is studied; but the particular arrangement must be left entirely to the taste and objects of the proprietor, because his garden is for his own recreation and amusement, and therefore he should satisfy himself. If he lives in a retired spot, he may wish to have views of the surrounding country, and, by sunk fences and other arrangements, make his garden appear part of the fields and woods by which he is surrounded; or if near the noise and bustle of a town, seclusion and retirement may be his object, and he will therefore make his arrangements accordingly. A tree or shrub may look ill in a certain place to the eye of the garden artist, and yet the proprietor, for reasons of his own, may prefer that tree to all the others in his garden.—*R. F.*

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF CAPE HEATHS.

Many of your readers will doubtless remember how much Cape Heaths were admired and valued in the neighbourhood of London about twenty years ago. But at that time it was only the more skilful nurseryman or gardener who understood the art of keeping them alive, and as soon as they got into the hands of many private individuals, from some cause they became unhealthy and were soon lost. As this happened frequently, the opinion became general that they were most unmanageable plants, and people gradually gave up all hopes of succeeding with them. Several of the nurserymen, however, still kept up the collection, and in the mean time it was proved by the splendid specimens which were grown in some collections in Scotland, particularly at Edinburgh and Woodhall, that Heaths were as willing to submit to artificial treatment as other exotic plants, providing they were properly managed. Subsequently, this has also been proved by the very fine specimens which have been of late years brought to the exhibitions of the Horticultural Society of London, where they now form one of the principal objects of attraction. And when we consider that they are not like our favourite Pelargoniums and Calceolarias, which bloom only in perfection during the summer, when our gardens are gay with many other flowers, but that with a judicious selection we may have some of them in bloom at all seasons, and that their waxy forms "and flowers of all hues" are always pleasing to the eye, we cannot wonder that they are now likely to be greater favourites than ever they were before.

Having at page 699 (1841) given some directions for their propagation by seeds and cuttings, I will now describe their subsequent treatment. I ought, however, to have mentioned a quick mode of striking the free-growing kinds, which is practised by some of the nurserymen who grow them for the London market. A number of plants are put into a warm house and induced to send out a quantity of short young shoots, which are taken off as soon as they become a little firm at the base, prepared in the usual way, and plunged in a gentle bottom-heat. But I fear I am treading on dangerous ground here, and may as well inform your unknown correspondent who attacked my last paper, that Heaths are such perverse things, they will root by the thousand in this way notwithstanding all his knowledge, and therefore if I recommend bottom-heat this time he must blame them and not me. But if he had read the former paper with that care with which critics should always read, he would have seen nothing about bottom-heat, because it is only when the cuttings are taken off in a very young state and liable to damp that this is at all necessary. When the under part of the cutting is firm, a shaded frame in the spring or summer season is all that is required. As I have made the subject as plain as possible this time, I hope he will not endeavour to misunderstand me, but that he will try both methods, and I am quite certain he will report most favourably of each.

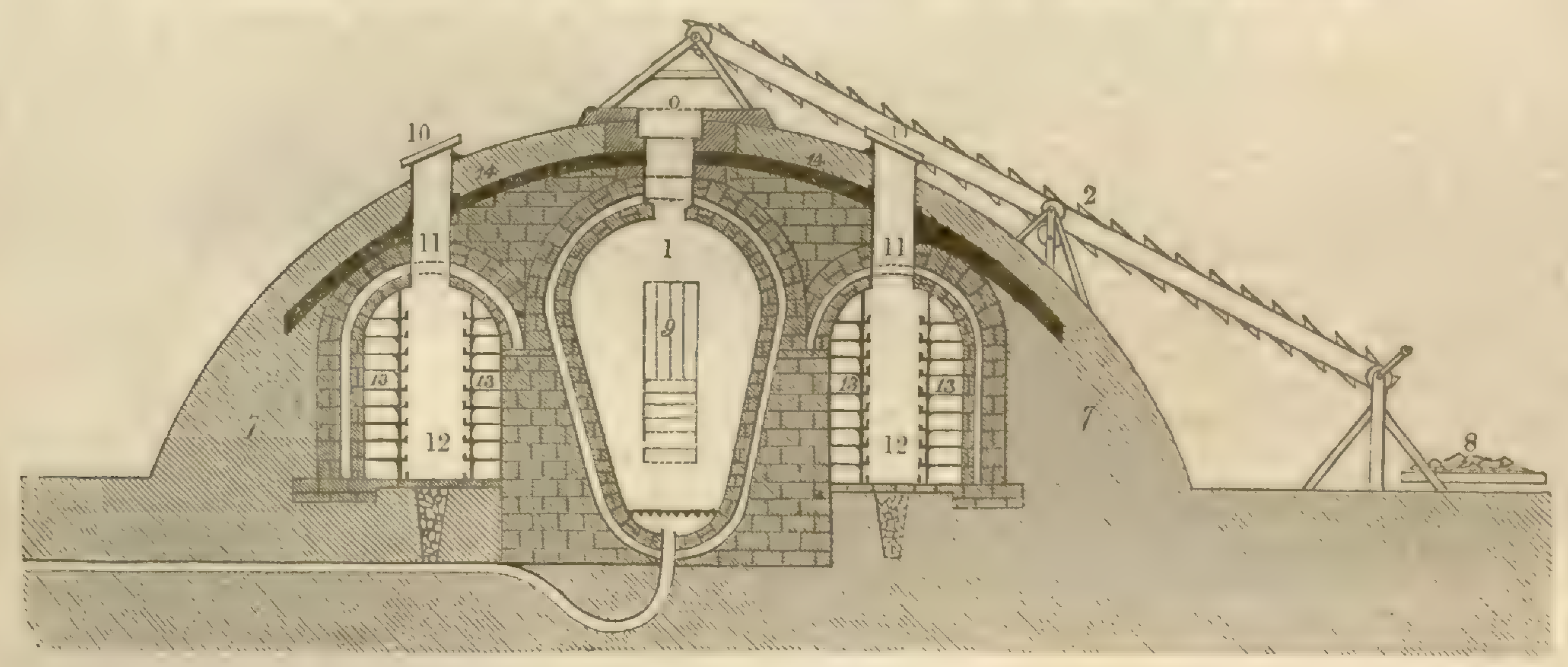
The best soil for the growth of Heaths is that rich brown turfy peat commonly found on the surface of land where the native Heather grows. Sometimes grass will be found growing very strong on this soil, as at Shirley Common; but wherever the land is barren it is an indication of poor soil, and should not be selected. It is always best to have it dug and brought home to the compost-yard at least a year before it is to be used. The fibrous matter will then have time to decay, and will make excellent manure for the roots of the plants. During the winter and spring it should be several times turned over, and by this means the whole will get well mixed and exposed to the influence of the frost. Peat-soil is generally found naturally well mixed with fine white sand; but where this is not the case, a small quantity should be added to the soil before it is used.

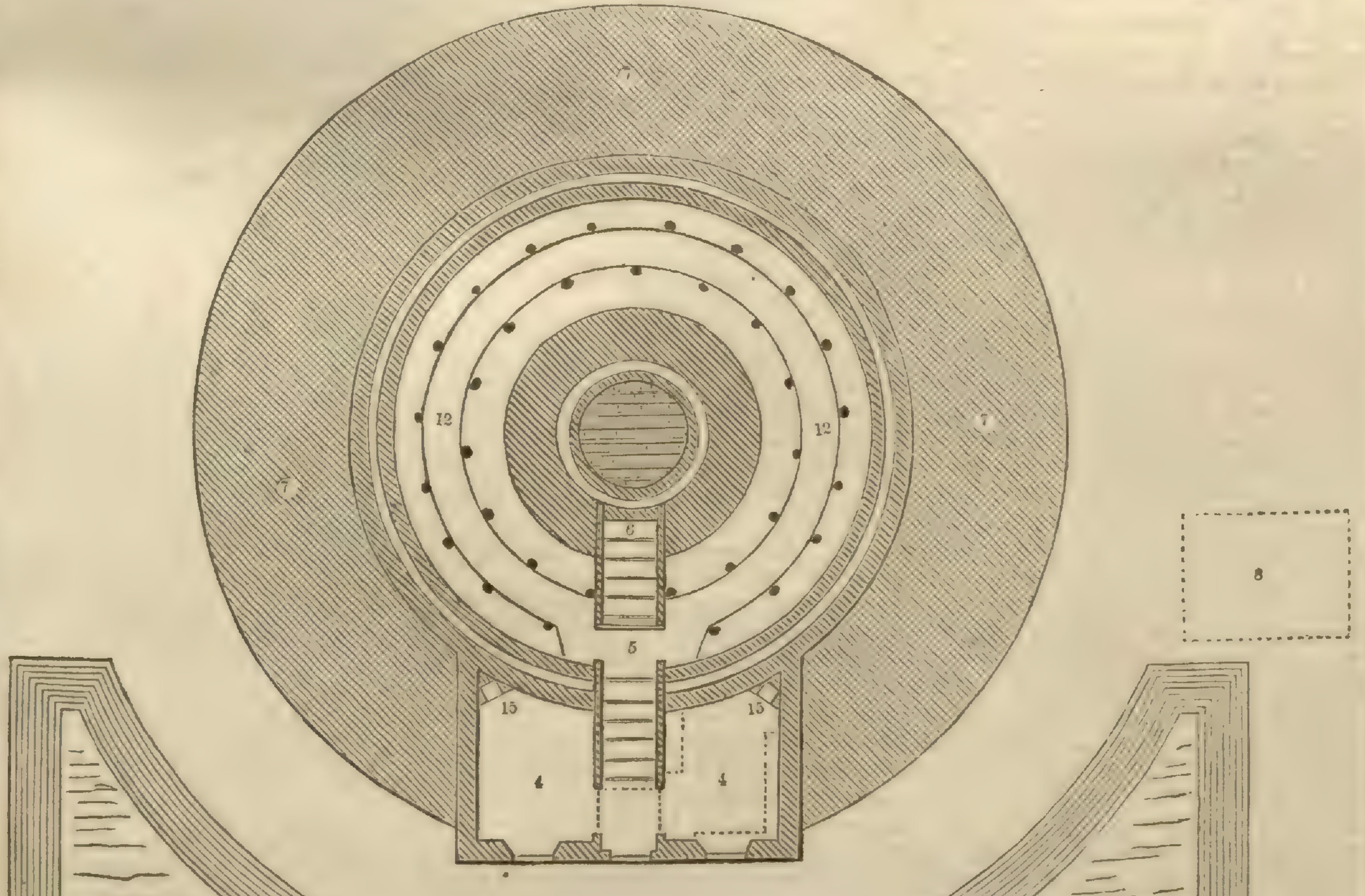
As the young plants grow and fill the pots with roots, they will require to be shifted into pots of a larger size. I do not know any better rule than to follow the different sizes of the pots commonly made in the potteries, from "thumbs" downwards to those of a larger size. Thus the young cuttings or seedlings are first potted in "thumbs," then in 60s, then 48s, and so on. At every shifting the neck of the plant ought to be kept a little higher than the soil, and when large pots or tubs are used, Mr. McNab's plan of mixing small pieces of freestone with the soil is a most excellent one; of course it is necessary for the health of the plants to have the pots properly drained, and the worms kept out of them. Heaths will not bear their roots being cut or destroyed, particularly after the plants attain a certain age. This is no doubt one of the reasons why so many of these plants die after being shifted by gardeners, who, not being aware of this, subject them to the same system of root-pruning as Acacias or Pelargoniums.

The shifting may be done at any season except winter; but this must be regulated in a great degree by the state of the plants, as they flower and grow at so many different times. Spring, however, is the time when the most of them ought to be shifted, and if they are placed out of doors during summer they will all require to be looked over again before they are brought into the house in autumn. The kind of water which is used for these plants is of the greatest consequence in keeping them in a high state of health. I know several kinds of spring-water which destroy Heaths in a very short time. Wherever such springs exist, rain or river water should always be used instead. When the pots are properly drained, there is not much danger to be apprehended from over-watering; but the plants are sure to suffer if the ball is allowed to get too dry, and hence the great use of small pieces of freestone recommended by Mr. McNab. In the winter season, when there is any danger from frost, Heaths and all other hardy greenhouse plants should always be watered in the early part of the day, as they are much more likely to be injured if watered in the afternoon. It is the best plan under these circumstances to keep them as dry as they will bear without injury, for wet soil freezes much sooner than dry. Frequent syringing is also of great use in fine weather; but this must never be done when the plants are likely to suffer from damp, or when the weather is cold and frosty. The principal art of making fine specimens of Heaths consists in dwarfing them, and forming them into round green bushes. This is done by pinching out the points of the shoots when the plants are young, and continuing the practice whenever the stems are inclined to grow long-jointed. It must, however, be done in a judicious manner; otherwise if done at the wrong season, the flowering will be spoiled. The proper time is after the flowering season is past, or when the plant is growing freely, and before it has begun to form its flower-buds.

As this paper is rather longer than I intended, I will reserve for another some remarks upon the construction and management of the Heathery.—*a, e, i.*

DESCRIPTION OF AN ICE-HOUSE AND FRUIT-ROOM COMBINED.





The annexed figure represents the ground-plan and section of an ice-house and fruit-room combined. 1 is the ice-house with a circular hole in the top for filling. 2, an endless canvas, revolved by means of rollers turned with a handle; this is for conveying the ice from the bottom of the bank to the hole in the top of the ice-house: the ice is prevented from falling back by means of laths of wood fixed across the canvas. 3 is one end of a bowling-green, surrounding the two rooms 4, 4, and entrance to the fruit-room 5, the ice-house 6, and part of the circular mound covering the whole, 7. The farther end of the bowling-green, should be convexly circular outward, and if practicable should have a jet-d'eau, or fountain, from the waste-pipe of which the water may be conveyed at pleasure into the bowling-green; and being by this means filled with water to the depth of 2 feet or so, in frosty weather a fine sheet of ice will be formed, and thus the bowling-green will serve for a bowling-green, curling-pond, ice-house-pond, and skating-pond. The method of filling the ice-house may be as follows:—an opening is made in the ice at the corner adjoining the stone flooring, 8, and increased in a diagonal line to the far corner on the opposite side, in which forms may be placed for the workmen to stand upon when breaking and spearing the ice along to the corner. Two men stand at the corner and drag the ice on the flooring; two others with mallets break the ice into small pieces, and two shovel it on the canvas; another one sprinkling it with salt*, while another turns round the canvas by means of the handle and rollers: by this the ice is conveyed to the top, and falls through the round hole in the centre of the house, from which there should be a bottomless sack of canvas suspended to prevent the ice from falling on the workmen below, who by means of wooden beaters should pound the ice as closely together as possible, frequently pouring hot water over it with the rose of a watering-pan. The door, 9, being shut, and a layer of reeds, wheat-straw, or laths, laid against it to prevent the ice from adhering to it, the house may be firmly filled to a little above the spring of the arched roof, when the packers may ascend through the hole in the top. The ice may then have an extra breaking, and the remaining part of the house be packed full. The hole should then be closed up with a circular board 9 inches or 1 foot in thickness; the space between this and the upper covering, which should be of stone, should be stuffed up with sphagnum, and the stone covered over with turf. It is not my design to explain the principle by which ice is kept in a congealed mass, as that has been already done in the first volume of the *Gardeners' Chronicle;* but I would state that I disapprove of having the ice insulated by means of straw. If it is necessary to have any material between the walls and the ice, strips of lath will be found the best. I would not even put straw between the two doors in the passage, but would, if space allowed, substitute a third door. The doors might be made nearly air-tight by having their edges covered with soft leather, or some such substance. There is a great waste of time in removing the straw to get at the ice, and consequently a great deal of air would be admitted into the interior of the house, which I believe is the cause of so much complaint about the speedy dissolution of ice. By means of the air-tight doors, the person sent for a supply of ice, after having opened the first door, may shut himself and pail in; the second door may then be opened, and should fold in the middle, so as to occupy little space in opening; the third door may open outwards, and to the reverse side of the second, and be shut on entering the house; by this means very little air will be admitted on entering, and far less on returning, and every sort of litter being done away with, there will be little danger of carbonic acid gas accumulating inside the house. In the above plan there may be a door at the foot of the stairs, and two others on entering, through the wall. The inner walls of both ice-house and fruit-room should be built with brick, and bound to the outer walls with long bricks or stones, reaching through the vacuity from the one wall to the other. The fruit-room is lighted from above with circular vents with glass tops, 10, and wooden shutters, 11, that may be opened and shut with cords and pulleys; five of these vents may be sufficient to light the passage, 12, of the fruit-room all round. The shelves, 13, should be supported on cast-iron pillars; they may be made of stone, slate, or zinc, either material in my opinion being preferable to wood, both for durability and for keeping the fruit cool and plump. The fruit-room is 12 feet high, 8 feet wide, and contains about 3540 square feet of shelfing. The passage between the shelves is 3 feet wide. The height of the ice-house is 20 feet from top to bottom, and 11 feet diameter at the spring of the arched roof. 14 is a layer of coal or gas tar, mixed up with sand to prevent the wet getting down to the building. The swan-necked pipe will exclude the air from below, as it will always stand full of water. The drain below the passage of the fruit-room will prevent an over-dampness in the flooring. Heated air might be conducted from the back of the fire-places, 15, into the vacuity in the fruit-room wall, and may be admitted into the interior of the room, by turning valves, in the inner wall. Cold air may have ingress by a pipe or pipes from outside the bank into the vacuity, and from thence through the valves into the interior, and the egress may be by the vents at top. However, I am of opinion, as far as my experience in keeping fruit goes, that little air, heat, or light is necessary; and that an atmosphere inclining to a damp state rather than dry is essential. The air-pipes of course will be useful in extraordinary cases. The room 4, on the left-hand side of the passage to the fruit-room and ice-house, is intended for the accommodation of bowlers; and, as a dessert and sitting rooms, should contain chairs, a table, and strong press of the bowls, curling-stones, &c. The room on the right hand is for preparing the dessert in, and for keeping and ripening some of the finer sorts of French and Flemish Pears, &c., and should be fitted up with shelves and drawers for seeds, &c.

Ice-houses are frequently built in a very obscure corner, and sunk in the side of a north sloping bank, under the shade of forest-trees, and often at a considerable distance from the house and garden, and when passed at any time present no peculiar attraction: whereas, if built on the plan here described, they may occupy a place at one side, or even in the middle of the flower-garden, and being of such magnitude, would contain ice and fruit for the constant supply of a large family. If the elevation of the rooms 4, 4, was built in the form of a Grecian temple, the bank of earth covering the ice-house and fruit-room planted with a selection of dwarf ornamental flowering shrubs, and partially shaded with trees on the south side, or studded over with rockwork planted with different species of Saxifrages, Sedums, Primulas, and Ericas; a scroll-shaped Aquarium encircled the far end of the bowling-green; and if it was situated near the gardener's house, the hot-houses, and fruit-garden, it would be an object not only of peculiar attraction and elegance, but would afford the means of recreation, and combine economy with utility. —*J. D. B. D.*

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* This is wrong, and should not be done.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Fences.—In the notices on planting and training quick hedges, your correspondents repeatedly direct the shoots to be cut back every year with a view to thickening the hedge. My experience has shown that such a practice will effectually mar the object that it is wished to advance. It is right to cut the Thorn within an inch of the root at planting, for the purpose of making it throw out a number of shoots at that point; and if the plant is pruned afterwards at two or three feet from the ground, the same result follows, *i. e.* a number of shoots spring from just below the cut. But these shoots soon steal the sap, and nothing but a bare stem will, in a few years, remain below that point: thus making the hedge hollow at the bottom. My rule is this, and experience has proved it to be a good one: never top a hedge till it has attained the required height; when it has been planted three years, the sides should be trimmed up with the shears or hook, to encourage the laterals to multiply shoots, taking care not to injure the leading shoots. This will make a single row of Thorns, originally planted at 4 in. apart, so thick, that a bird will not build in it. When the hedge has reached its full height, trim it level at the top, and keep the sides cut, so as to allow no part to overhang another. The practice of "laying" hedges, formerly so much in vogue, is now giving way to an improved plan, viz. after five or six years, cut out single plants at intervals where the bottom may be thinnest, at six, nine, or twelve inches from the ground. The hedge will thus be kept full at bottom; whereas, after 20 years, a "laid" hedge is good for little.—*P.*

Knight's Monarch Pear.—I am inclined, by the figure and description of the Monarch Pear given in p. 109, to ask if this is the variety distributed by the Society eight or ten years since. At that time I received grafts from which I propagated extensively; but I was much disappointed when the trees came into bearing to find the fruit a hard, worthless, green Pear—keeping well, it is true, even till May or June, but even then dry and valueless. The trees were remarkable for their thorny and robust habit. On inquiring of Mr. Thompson some two or three years since about it, he informed me that Mr. Knight had then found out the mistake, his gardener having taken grafts from the wrong tree to give to the Society, but that grafts of the true sort had since been received. Of this kind I had one small graft, and the plants I have propagated from it differ in habit from those before mentioned, not growing so luxuriantly. If the circumstance that I have stated occurred, I fear many of your readers will be deceived in thinking they have the Monarch Pear, which you describe so favourably, as many plants were propagated by different nurserymen, of that sort which was first distributed —*W. Rivers, Jun.*—[It is quite true that, in consequence of mistakes on the part of Mr. Knight's people, a wrong Pear was for a long time distributed by the Horticultural Society, and propagated by nurserymen, who cannot be blamed for having done so. The error could not be detected till the trees fruited.]

Cottagers—I cannot allow the subject of Cottage-gardens to close without suggesting the expediency of a few rabbits, as well as a pig, being kept; for the former are, under good management, very profitable stock, and their dung extremely valuable for many purposes in horticulture. The hutch may be made of an old tea-chest or box, and wherever placed, it should be well ventilated—cleanliness and fresh air being indispensable to the well-being of rabbits, and the principal points to be attended to. They may be fed upon Greens, Carrots, Lettuce, Lucerne, and baked Potatoes; and occasionally (always whilst being fattened) either Oats, Peas, Beans, Wheat, Pollard, and sometimes fresh Grains. A little Clover or meadow Hay will also be found beneficial. A good doe will produce from 20 to 25 young ones annually. This subject is, however, too lengthy to treat upon in all its bearings; and I merely throw out these hints for the consideration of the cottager.—*C. K.*

Guano Manure.—That the manures in present use, and the slovenly and expensive modes of applying them, are inefficient for the purposes required, no person, after reading the leading article in p. 19, can doubt; and I trust the time is not far distant when every agriculturist will coincide with the opinion there expressed. If individuals would but discard from their minds all prejudice, all dread of innovations being made on the old system, and discontinue those practices which they have hitherto adhered to merely because their forefathers did so, I feel confident one fair trial of guano, bone dust, nitrate of soda, and many other substances, would convince even the most sceptical that it is to their interest to continue the use of them, and that their lands never previously produced such heavy crops. Numerous experiments have been made on the guano, and the details given in various provincial papers by gentlemen who have no motive in misstating facts, and the result in every case appears to have been satisfactory. I can corroborate those statements in all essential particulars, and assert, that as a general fertiliser, and in the growth of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Hops, Turnips, Wurzel, and on grass lands, guano will be found one of the most valuable manures of modern introduction. Several of my acquaintance have tried it in the cultivation of Pines, Melons, Cucumbers, &c., and many florists' flowers, and all concur in giving it the highest character. The quantity used for the latter purposes was about a quarter of a pint of manure to one barrowful of common garden soil, but probably these proportions may be improved upon. From the experiments made, it would appear that two hundred weight of guano is sufficient for an acre of Wheat, Barley, or Oats. I am myself going to use guano in the cultivation of Dahlias, Carnations, Pinks, and Pansies, and shall forward the result in due season.—*C. K.*

The Treatment of the Mango.—When I first came to Walcot, the seat of the Earl of Powis, there was a fine stock of Mangoes, the largest plant that fruited annually being 15 feet high; and there were others which did not fruit so freely. In the spring of 1839 the large plant had eleven fine fruit, and there were also two fruit from a seedling raised from the large plant in 1832. The conservatory at Walcot was 400 feet long, from 30 to 40 wide, very lofty, and had no division in it, so that there was a great circulation of heated air. The temperature the Mango appeared to thrive best in was 60° Fahr., although it was often exposed to a much lower one, which did not affect the health of the plants. The conservatory was heated by steam in the following manner: the steam pipe passed through iron cisterns, and heated the water contained in them; and there were also brick cisterns, 2 feet wide, lined with cement to the depth of 3 feet, with a steam-pipe passing through water in them, which produced a pleasant vapour. These pipes were generally heated of an evening, after the hot days of summer, so that the conservatory was filled with vapour for hours together; and this, no doubt, contributed to the health of the tropical plants. The Mango does not require bottom heat; but the plants were here kept plunged in old tan to avoid any sudden changes of temperature or moisture to the roots, as they are soon injured, not being strong-rooting plants. The soil I used for them was well-rotted turf and leaf-mould in equal parts, with a little sand and rotten manure. The plants, when in a growing state, were watered with manure-water made from sheep-droppings. The spike of flower of the large Mango was 11 inches long, and the leaves were from 9 to 14 inches long; and the fruit would set very thick, but they always reduced gradually to two or three. I have seen 11 spikes of flowers on the large plant at the same time. Mangoes *will not bear pruning*, as they bleed after the operation. The fruiting plants were seedlings, as imported grafted Mangoes seldom produce any flowers, and are apt to fail. They wither in a day, without showing any previous signs of ill health, owing, I think, to a portion of the stock being in a decayed state where the scion was put, by which the circulation of the sap is obstructed. I believe the success with which the Mango was grown here may be attributed to the large conservatory, and the peculiar mode by which it was heated. The Mango was not the only tropical plant that fruited so well here, but many others did as well, among which were Coókia punctata, the Custard Apple, Guavas, Eugénia Jambos, and Granadilla.—*G. Bond.*

Root-pruning Vines.—As no one has complied with Mr. Duncan's request at p. 38 (1842), I beg to give you the result of my experience in root-pruning some old Vines that had been planted about forty years. As it was my intention to remove the whole of the old border, I had a trench, five feet deep and three feet wide, dug out at one end the entire length of the house; the mould was carefully thrown out with a fork, pegging the roots back as I proceeded, till I came to the front wall, which is two feet higher than the trench, which gives a good fall to the front drain. When the border was wholly removed, the roots of the Vines were tied together in old mats for two days, and kept constantly damp while the border was being filled up. When it was about half full, the roots were untied, and a few of the bottom ones were laid out and pruned; then a layer of mould about eight inches thick placed on them; then some more roots and mould, and so on, till the border was completed. The Vines partially lost their leaves, but produced a few lateral shoots afterwards. The operation was performed early in August, the Vines having been forced and the fruit all cut. A few small roots adhered to the foundation of the front wall of the house, which probably assisted them while making new ones. The house was kept close and damp for three weeks at least, and shaded in hot days. The Vines were pruned in the close-spurring method, and had not been cut down. The following year the Vines were not forced, and there was only a moderate crop; but some of the bunches were finer than I had ever seen them in the house before; and since that as fine crops have been produced as I could wish. Some of your readers will be alarmed at the depth of dry border; but after about eighteen inches of old bricks and a foot of faggots, there will be nothing to fear on a dry gravelly bottom; but I am rather in favour of moderately deep borders for early forcing, as the roots are not so likely to be affected by the alternations of the weather at an early season, when the solar heat has no power on them. I know places where as fine Grapes are grown as any in the country, where the borders are considerably deeper; but this depends on the situation.—*Vitis.*

Root-Pruning, and Fruit-Tree Borders.—The utility of root-pruning has been of late ably discussed in the *Chronicle*, and much light has been thrown on the subject; but no one with a knowledge of horticulture can think the plan new. I believe it to be at least a hundred years old. The late Mr. Beattie, gardener at Scone Palace, Perthshire, in 1811, cut the roots of Peach and Apricot trees, on a south wall, four hundred feet long, to within two and three feet of the stems; the result was satisfactory,—over-luxuriance was checked, and fruitfulness produced. Beattie acted on the principle of depriving the tree of the means of obtaining such a great quantity of sap, thereby preventing it from growing so freely, and of course inclining it to become fruitful. Nicol suggests the same expedient, in his "Forcing and Fruit Gardener," 4th edition, p. 240. So much for the originality of the system; that it is beneficial in many cases, no one will deny: I would suggest, in all cases practicable, the trees be lifted at the time the pruning of the root takes place; the operator will then see more clearly what he is doing. In large specimens, where this may be considered impracticable, cutting all round so many feet from the stem, and filling up with fresh soil, will check the vigour of the tree, and tend to the formation of fruit-buds. However plausible the doctrine, the system is founded on something radically wrong—namely, that of rich deep borders, and deep planting; instead of making borders from two to three feet deep, and that too with imperfect drainage, as is too generally done, let them be made one foot deep, on a bottom previously prepared, rendered solid by some combination of materials, it matters little of what, provided a hard bottom is obtained, with a fall of one inch in the foot from the wall to the walk, a drain to run parallel, at the extremity of the border, and, if the situation is wet, another about one foot from the wall, and cross ones at every fifteen or twenty feet. Instead of planting in the soil, spread the roots on the top of the border, and cover them from three to four inches; this will form a small mound round each tree: the roots will require protection from frost; some light litter is better for this than short dung, as the dung may tend to produce over-luxuriance, especially in young trees. If the trees are properly managed, I warrant little root-cutting will be required, and *rarely* will gum or canker make its appearance. A spade should not come within at least four feet of the stems; but break the surface of the soil, and this frequently, with a three-pronged fork: for the free admission of heat and air to the roots, this space of four feet should never have any dung, except as mulching, to protect from frost or drought. Supposing the generality of borders from ten to fourteen feet wide, this will leave from six to ten feet for cropping. But as the roots extend, care must be taken in digging not to injure them, as it invariably produces canker in the part cut, and also tends to the production of root-suckers. The surface cannot well be stirred too often, as pulverization is necessary for the improvement of all soils; in summer, by exposure of soil to the air, the particles are separated by the evaporation of the water in their interstices by heat; and by exposing a soil to the frosts of winter, the particles are separated, by the expansion of the water in the form of ice: adhesive soils are most improved by exposure to the atmosphere. A loose soil is also cooler in summer and warmer in winter than a solid surface, as the sun's rays act more powerfully on the hard surface; in loose soils the air is admitted among its particles, and confined there; and hence it becomes a non-conductor of heat, consequently warmer in winter and cooler in summer.—*J. Fish, Gardener to H. H. Oddie, Esq., Colney House, Barnet.*

Effects of Snow on Scotch Firs.—In p. 3 you have adverted to the importance of Arboriculture as a national source of wealth, and the correction of the improper practices that are still persisted in in the management of many of the plantations of this country. As you there invite your correspondents to assist you, I send you the following observations. One of the falls of snow which we had last month fell very gently upon the trees and shrubs in this part of the country, which gave them an unusual appearance; the Scotch firs in particular came in for a large share of it, and their strength was pretty well tried with the mantle in which they were enveloped. In a plantation about eight years old, where there is a considerable number of Scotch Firs, little or no damage was done; in another fifteen years old, a few Firs had their heads broken over, and some branches split off; in a third plantation, between thirty and forty years old, scores of Fir-trees were broken over, many of them half way down the stem; while the old solitary trees, about eighty and ninety years old, had scarcely any injury done them. There must be some reason why the old and the young trees remained unbroken, while those that may be considered in the prime of life suffered so much; perhaps the following explanation may account for it:—The plantation not being thinned in time, did not receive a sufficient share of solar influence to decompose the carbonic acid of vegetation, and of course had not sufficient carbon to strengthen the tissue of the timber. If this explanation be correct, we may learn that the quality of timber is much deteriorated when grown in a crowded state; for when a stress comes, it snaps asunder, while that which has had its full share of sunlight is enabled to resist a greater pressure.—*Peter Mackenzie, West Plean.*—[In addition to the cause assigned by our correspondent, we must assign the want of a sufficient quantity of earthy matter to solidify the wood, and the imperfect decomposition of water, the only source of hydrogen so necessary to resinous trees.]

Substitutes for Turf and Box Edgings.—"G. G." recommends bricks set on edge, and stone as edgings, for borders, and he also advises that they should be limewashed every season. One great advantage of such an edging, he says, is the few slugs it will harbour. [The objection to this mode of edging is its ugliness.]

Gardeners and Masters.—Among other grievances which gardeners are subject to, is their being prevented from exhibiting at Horticultural Shows. It often arises from the gentlemen thinking that the labour bestowed is wasted, and the time spent in attending the show lost, forgetting that these exhibitions have acted as stimulants in exciting gardeners to activity, as is shewn by the improvement that has taken place in garden produce. Important as this result is, another more gratifying still has been effected; it is an improvement in the moral habits of gardeners and cottagers. With this evidence, what reason can a gentleman advance for prohibiting his sober and industrious servant from attending and exhibiting at shows, and partly or entirely paying his expenses, receiving in return, as he does, the new information acquired by the gardener? The following will show the extent to which these prohibitions are sometimes carried: —I had an interview with a gentleman who discharged his last gardener at an hour's notice without a character, and he deserved such treatment, as the place bore evidence of is unworthiness. My character went through the severest test and proved satisfactory. In due time I asked permission to exhibit, and the reply was—"No, my last gardener behaved so badly that I cannot think of allowing such a thing—you may go to see the show on these conditions: That you must not exhibit anything, you must defray all your own expenses, and sacrifice as little of my time as possible." Now gardeners cannot afford to go 20 miles to see Horticultural Shows and to pay the entrance-money; but the latter would be required if he took a dish of fruit worthy of being placed on the table for competition; if successful, it would hardly cover his day's expenditure.—*D. P.* [No entrance-money is paid at the exhibitions of the Horticultural Society of London.]

On Ripening Potatoes.—I found my late Potatoes, such as Yorkshire Kidneys and Devonshire Reds, which generally come to table at this season, of very indifferent quality. With the greatest care they boiled to watery pulp, and were deficient in flavour; it occurred to me that this was owing to their not being ripened properly; I, therefore, had some taken from the Potato cellar, and placed in a warm kitchen near the fire; others in bags, near one of Arnott's stoves; in the course of a week their quality was entirely changed—they now boil well to their usual flowery consistence, and their flavour is quite equal to those of favourable seasons.—*R.*

Club in Broccoli.—I have attempted to cure the club in Broccoli with lime, but have not succeeded; but the following plan has anwered better. Previously to planting my Broccoli, I make with a dibber large holes, which I fill up with finely-chopped dung; and to compare the effect, I also had a row of limed holes. The plants in the former are less affected by club and much finer than those in the latter.—*W. Taylor, Gardener to J. Coster, Esq., Streatham.*

Gesnera elongata.—On reading some observations by "C. D." at p. 21 (1842), on Gesnera elongata, I was struck with its being a greenhouse plant, as I have frequently seen it fine in a stove; but as "C. D." keeps his greenhouse at from 50° to 55° in the autumn and winter months, I should like to know what plants he subjects to this temperature, and whether they are healthy. I find most greenhouse kinds, such as Pimeleas, Pultenæas, Ericas, Kennedyas, and even Pelargoniums, thrive well where the temperature is about 38°, and in autumn and winter in my greenhouse it never exceeds 44°. Last season I had three fine plants of Gesnera elongata in a vinery; at the end of August they were treated as greenhouse plants, and in September they began to flower, but not having a stove they remained in the greenhouse, and by the 1st of January they became unsightly; the flowers were pale and the leaves so spotted and rusty, that I found it necessary to cut them over and place them in the vinery; so that, as a greenhouse plant, except we are to understand that a greenhouse requires a temperature of 50° or 55°, the Gesnera elongata will be useless.—*T. W.*

Lost Cherry.—The Paramdam Cherry (not Baramdam) grows, or did grow twenty years ago, at Rauceby (on the Paramdam farm), a village about three miles from Sleaford, on the way to Grantham. It was highly esteemed. The general impression was that it would not succeed in any other place.—*O. W., Feb.* 8.

Sálvia patens.—Many papers have appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* on the culture of Sálvia patens, but in none has the method been described which I practise yearly with success. In the autumn I dig up my roots with the Dahlias, and after drying them they are stored away in some dry and cool shed or cellar sufficiently warm to keep them from freezing; and they must be occasionally examined. About the middle of February (or earlier if required), I take a few roots to the Vinery, or some other house where a moderate temperature is maintained, and start them before potting, in the same way as is generally practised with Dahlias. In the course of a fortnight, the buds or crowns will be advanced from ½ to 1 inch in length. I then divide the roots into as many parts as there are young shoots, leaving one or more tubers to each. I pot them in moderately rich soil, and shift those to remain in pots as they require it, pinching the bloom from a portion of them as it appears, to insure a succession. I find this method to answer much better than striking cuttings, unless for a few late plants, it being certain of success; and good plants are made by the time cuttings would be fit to pot off.—*A Constant Reader.*

Gardeners' Advertisements.—Nothing can well be more injudicious than the manner in which some of the gardeners who advertise for situations draw up their account of themselves; and I think it would be a real benefit to the advertisers if you would give insertion to this letter. One man points out the place of his birth, as if that could have anything to do with his qualifications as a gardener; another refers you to the number of prizes he has taken in a given period at some exhibitions, omitting to say how much his prize-winning depended on the weight of his master's purse. It is well known that ever since horticultural exhibitions (I take them in general) have had existence, the prizes have seldom been awarded to merit, as far as plants are concerned; for everything new, and consequently high-priced, is sure to be favoured with the leading prizes (see note at end), so that the gardener who has been lucky enough to meet with a master of unlimited means and a lover of plants may walk over the course with little interruption. I was somewhat startled the other day at an advertisement of a Mr. Somebody who calls himself a first-rate gardener, and who is surely a conjuror in Grape-growing; for he says he "will undertake to get a crop of Grapes in 15 months from the time of planting young Vines." I would beg to ask this gardener, who says that he "can be highly recommended by the first horticulturists of the day," what quantity of Grapes he considers a crop for a single Vine, and what age his Vines are which he calls young. We all know that Grapes may be produced from Vines raised from single eyes in 15 months; but would any experienced gardener allow his permanent Vines to bear a crop of fruit in that short period after planting? Surely there are none of my acquaintance that would do so. Such advertisements as this are calculated to do mischief; they create discontent and disturb the good feeling which ought to exist between gentlemen and their gardeners, the more especially amongst those who are just commencing with young vineries, and who may not wish to spoil their Vines by letting them bear a crop of Grapes at 15 months.—*W. S.*—[We have nothing to do with the statements made by advertisers; and we agree with this writer, that those from gardeners are often injudiciously drawn up. All that a sensible gardener in want of a place has to do, is to name the wages he expects (which is never done, but which is essential if he hopes for an answer to his advertisements), to mention his age, whether or not he is married, the number of children in the latter case, and to describe the kind of places he has lived in and can take charge of. No doubt places are obtained by advertisements in which these points are not attended to; but gardeners may depend upon it, they would be far more successful if they would take our advice. There is every week a great many of the readers of such a Paper as this who want gardeners, and who would gladly communicate with advertisers, but who will not take the trouble of writing to persons who do not say whether they expect 15 or 50 shillings a week. With respect to what "W. S." says about prizes being given for rare plants without regard to good cultivation, we beg he will observe that this custom is in direct opposition to the practice of the Horticultural Society of London.]

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 16th.—The Duke of Richmond in the chair. Twenty-eight gentlemen were elected.—Mr. Pusey, M.P., gave notice that he should move, at the next monthly council, the adoption of certain regulations in reference to the particular conditions under which implements and machines should be exhibited at the meeting at Bristol, and be qualified to obtain any prizes which the judges might award to them on that occasion. Mr. Dean submitted to the council the various plans and specifications for the erection of the dining pavilion, and the enclosure of the show-yards for stock and implements, at Bristol, prepared, agreeably with the instructions of the general Bristol committee, for the inspection of builders and such other contractors as were disposed to tender for the works.—The council directed that the house committee, appointed to report on a suitable residence for the society, should hold its first meeting on Feb. 24.—Mr. Hobbs presented a copy of the rules and regulations of the East Essex Agricultural Society; Mr. C. Howard, a copy of the 4th Number of the Transactions of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society, and of the prize-sheet for the meeting of the Society at York, in August 1842; the Statistical Society, the last part of their Journal; Mr. C. Johnson, the 6th Part of the Farmer's Encyclopædia; and M. Jeppe, his printed Report on the exhibition of Wool at the Doberan meeting of German agriculturists last autumn.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

This Society held its fourth monthly meeting for the season on Thursday last—Prof. Graham in the chair. Donations to the library were presented from Dr. Johnston, Berwick-on-Tweed, and the Leeds Philosophical Society; and parcels of plants were announced from the Marchioness Cornwallis, and nine other non-resident members. A letter was read from Sir J. Graham, communicating the presentation of the Society's address to the Queen on the occasion of the birth of the Prince of Wales, and stating that the same had been very graciously received by her Majesty. The following papers were read:—

1. Notices of several Vegetable Monstrosities, with specimens. Transmitted by Mr. H. C. Watson and others.—Some of these monstrosities were very interesting, particularly a Geránium (pusillum?) having the branches terminated by heads or umbels of flowers, through adhesions and excess of parts, the petals being mostly green or obsolete, and the stamens imperfect; Anthriscus sylvestris, with the umbels proliferous, which was gathered in the wet autumn of 1839; Linária repens, varieties growing together, and showing a gradual approach to L. vulgaris; Anemone nemorosa, having the pistils changed to leaves; and Gálium aparine, presenting a remarkable *lusus naturæ*, probably caused by insects, the quadrangular stem being twisted, so that the stellate leaves have become secund.

2. Mr. Goodsir described the Sarcínula ventriculi, a new vegetable infusorial, allied to the genus Gónium, which he had found existing in immense numbers in the fluid ejected for many weeks from the stomach of a patient labouring under a particular form of indigestion. This fluid was ejected in large quantities at a time, and had an appearance similar to that of liquor in a state of fermentation. The plant is microscopic, of a square form, and having the parts arranged in a beautifully symmetrical manner in the square. The number of cells of which the plant consists is 64. It propagates by the division of each of these 64 cells into four new ones, so as to consist of 256 cells—and simultaneously with this increase in the number of parts, divides spontaneously into four young plants. The author adverted to the extremely rapid increase of the plant by such a mode of propagation; and after some observations on the nature of the disease in which it occurred, and of which it probably constituted the cause, he concluded with remarks on the genera of plants and animals to which the new plant is allied.

3. On Prímula veris and allied species. By the Rev. J. E. Leefe.—Mr. Leefe, after remarking that P. inflata Lehm. approaches very near to P. veris, says, "In the woods at Audley End, Essex, I find a good deal of what is commonly known as P. elátior intermixed, but sparingly, with Primroses and Cowslips. It agrees with the character of P. elátior Jacq., as defined by Koch, but not with the figure in English Botany. The calyx teeth are more ovate at the base, and the leaves are those of a cowslip—indeed, the teeth are almost of precisely the same form as those of the P. inflata before alluded to. The limb of the corolla is, however, equal in breadth to more than half of the tube, and is flat, or nearly so."—Prof. Henslow writes on this subject:—"With respect to the three common Primulæ, I consider that no argument can be derived from their keeping distinct, in nature or under culture. It is purely a physiological question, whether all of them may not originate from the seeds of any one—a question which can only be decided by direct experiment. Let a Cowslip be highly manured, and its seeds sown in a shady, moist aspect, and I suspect the chances are in favour of some of them coming up as Primroses, or at least as Oxlips. I have had several independent testimonies to the fact of Cowslip roots changing to Primroses; and until proof, by direct experiment, contradict the experiments of Mr. Herbert and myself, I cannot help believing that the three species (as they are thought) and the Polyanthus, are merely races of one species."

4. On certain Fungi found near Audley End, Essex, &c. By the Rev. J. E. Leefe.

5. Notice of additions to the Flora of Aberdeen. By Mr. G. Dickie, Lecturer on Botany, King's College, Aberdeen.—These papers, though important to the society, do not present so much of interest for the general reader.

6. On the varieties of Dryas octopétala, by Mr. C. C. Babington, M.A., F.L.S., F.G.S., &c.—The characters distinguishing these are the proportional length and form of the sepals, the form of the base of the calyx, the form of the leaves, and the pubescence of the petioles. Two of these varieties are apparently confined to Ireland, where Mr. Mackay first noticed the differences existing among plants of this species; and the third is commonly found in Alpine situations in England, Scotland, and on the continent of Europe. The latter being the best known form, may be considered as the type of the species, and in it the sepals are acute, and three or four times as long as broad, the base of the calyx being hemispherical; in β the calyx is very nearly the same, being only less acute; but in γ the sepals are scarcely twice as long as broad, and very blunt, and the base of the calyx is truncated in a very remarkable manner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Horticultural Society of Bath.—We learn from the *Bath Herald* that the two Bath Horticultural Societies have been united; the negotiations which have for some time been pending between the two committees having been brought to a close, and all sources of disagreement removed. In a few days the necessary preliminary arrangements will be completed, when the united committee will enter with vigour on the duties of their office. The horticultural shows of this city, although divided, would not suffer by comparison with those of other places; and now that the entire horticultural strength of the neighbourhood will be concentrated into one focus, we look forward to great results.

Wiers.—Mr. Brinsden, a civil engineer of Ballinasloe, has invented an ingenious contrivance for preventing the water of rivers, stopped by wiers, from overflowing and injuring the adjoining property. His remedy is a self-acting valve, with two arms of unequal length, which are alternately opened or closed, according to the quantity of water that impinges upon them.

Cardoons.—This excellent vegetable is well known in France, but hardly cultivated here. As nothing can be easier than its treatment in the garden, it is to be supposed that the cause of its neglect is the difficulty of managing it in the kitchen. When a Cardoon is to be cooked, its heart, and the solid, not piped, stalks of the leaves are to be cut into pieces, about six inches long, and boiled like any other vegetable in pure water, not salt and water, till they are tender. They are then to be carefully deprived of the slime and strings which will be found to cover them; and having thus been thoroughly cleaned, are to be plunged in cold water, where they must remain till they are wanted for the table; they are then taken out and heated with white sauce, marrow, or any other of the adjuncts recommended in cookery-books. The process just described is for the purpose of rendering them white, and depriving them of a bitterness which is peculiar to them; if neglected, the Cardoons will be black, not white, as well as disagreeable.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

W. H. Story's, Esq., Heddon House, Isleworth.—There is here a most excellent frame for keeping Auriculas and other florists' flowers which are liable to suffer from damp in winter. It has hinged shutters along the front and back, which can be opened at pleasure. The ends below the level of the stage have also ventilators of the same description, so that a perfect circulation of air can be commanded at all times both among the plants and the pots. There is also a good contrivance to protect choice out-door flowers from slugs and snails, which consists in having a zinc gutter carried round the bed, and kept constantly full of water. They may get over a galvanic band, but this, one would think, they dare not cross. The most attractive part of this garden is two well-constructed span-roofed greenhouses filled with Heaths, Epacrises, and other hard-wooded plants. One of them contains several hundred seedling Heaths, all in the highest possible state of health, which when in flower will be extremely interesting. The other is filled with fine specimens of named Heaths, Epacrises, and many seedlings from Epacris grandiflora, and others of much interest. Several of the latter are in flower, and also a fine plant of Chorozema cordatum. There are two other houses, one of which is used for raising seedlings, striking cuttings, and other propagating purposes. Mr. Story knows the value of rain-water, and has excellent slate-tanks fixed below his stages to receive it from the roof. Slate is also used for various other purposes in his garden, one of which is to try what effects will be produced upon hard-wooded greenhouse plants, such as Heaths, by growing them in slate-pots.—*R. F., Feb.* 11.

Chatsworth.—In the Orchidaceous house numerous specimens are in fine flower, the most conspicuous being some splendid Dendróbiums—a plant of D. cærulescens having upwards of 460 expanded flowers, some single stems producing thirty blossoms; we never saw anything more beautiful. On a plant of Dendrobium nóbile growing in a 12-inch pot, there are 170 flowers open. D. Wallichiana is also in fine bloom; it resembling D. nóbile closely in the shape of its flower, but is much deeper coloured, approaching nearer to cærulescens in this respect. The largest plant of D. speciosum in the country is here, and is now flowering with six spikes, each measuring about 22 inches long. D. densiflorum has 14 spikes, each containing above 30 of rich orange yellow flowers, and is perfectly dazzling when looked at. A large plant of D. moniliforme is covered with beautiful delicate pink blossoms. Stanhópea Wárdii, suspended in a wire basket, has protruded through its bottom a spike of nine large flowers. The noble Angræcum ebúrneum has had a number of its ivory-looking flowers open for several weeks; but the most astonishing blossoms for duration are those of the lovely Phalænopsis amábilis, nine of which have been expanded since the middle of November, and are now very little faded; the flower-stem has since then elongated beyond the flowers, upon which new buds are formed to supply their place. Oncídium Cavendíshii is in fine flower; also several pretty Cœlógynes: barbata has six strong spikes; interrupta has pretty white blossoms delicately marked with yellow; Gardneriana, has pendulous flowers almost hiding the pot: Acanthophíppium striatum, has 14 flowers; Cymbídium Gibsónii is flowering most profusely; Rodriguézia crispa, although its pale green flowers are not very handsome, its powerful and delicious fragrance makes it deserving especial notice. The pretty Leptotes bícolor, Epidendrum Skinnerii, Oncídium pubes, Dendróbium Pierárdii in wreaths of flowers; Miltonia Russelliana, Zygopetalons, and some others, combine to make this house exceedingly interesting and gay. Several hybrid Rhododendrons are in flower, but all are eclipsed by a large plant of altáclerense, with 50 fine trusses of bloom. In the Orangery there are two large trees of White Camellia, with some hundreds of flowers. There are not many flowers in the great stove; but a peculiarly interesting object is a fine plant of *Poinséttia pulchérrima*, having large bunches of beautiful scarlet bracts upon 30 of its terminal points. *Abútilon striatum* has made growths the last season 13 feet long, and these have made side branches bearing a profusion of pretty, graceful flowers. A large tree of *Sparmánnia africana* is covered with bloom; and *Euphórbia fulgens*, which has grown very strong, has its last growths wreathed with scarlet flowers. That beautiful Palm, *Elate sylvestris*, is in flower, and several are making new tiers of leaves; and from the appearance of most things planted out, the next growing season may be expected to show the astonishing rapidity of growth which many tropical plants possess.—*X*.

Review.

Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society. Vol. II. Part III. Murray.

This Number contains eleven original articles, all well deserving an attentive perusal. Those on Drainage of Land, by Mr. Burke; on Guano, by Professor Johnston; on the Turnip Saw-Fly, by Mr. Curtis; and on the Improvement of Peat Soils, by Mr. Cuthbert Johnson, are of most general interest. There is also an essay on Cottage Gardening, by Mr. Jas. Main, containing some good general advice as to the management of Cottage Gardens.

The following extracts will interest our readers. In the paper on Draining, Mr. Burke names the following instances of improvement effected by that means:—

"One of these, lately published, contains the particulars of a purchase made by Mr. Denison, of Kilnwick Percy, of about 400 acres of rabbit-warren, of an apparently sterile sand, with a heavy ferruginous subsoil, the hills covered with heather, and the hollows a bed of marshy aquatic plants. The cultivation had been abandoned, as it was found, though pared and burnt, not to produce more than 3 quarters an acre of oats, and the land was let at 2*s*. 6*d*. the acre. Mr. Denison then subsoil-ploughed a portion of it, and tile-drained it with soles at every 12 yards apart, at the cost of 5*l*. 4*s*. 8*d*. the acre, exclusive of the carriage of the tiles from the manufactory. The land, being afterwards manured in the common way, has produced 10½ qrs. per acre of Tartarian Oats, which fetched 26*s*. per qr., and now bears Wheat and Oats on a property which was previously considered useless. In the same publication it is also stated, that some land belonging to the Rev. Mr. Croft, of Hutten Bushel, which was not thought worth 5*s*. an acre, is now let at a guinea; 'evidently from the effect of the drainage by the breaking up of the Moor-Pan.' Sir Jas. Graham likewise mentions his having recently let a farm at 20*s*. an acre, after its having been subsoil-ploughed and drained, which had been valued before the operation took place at 4*s*. 6*d*. per acre. The cost of this improvement was 6*l*. 18*s*. 4*d*. I have moreover the authority of the Marquis of Tweeddale for stating, that the increased product of his home farm, at Yester, in Scotland, has been nearly two-thirds on most of the crops, and in some cases much more, upon all the land which has been subsoil-ploughed and drained. One field, indeed, which his Lordship declares to have formerly carried only 17 bushels of Oats per acre, has given 67 bushels of Barley, after having been trench-ploughed and drained."

And in another case 467 acres belonging to Lord Hatherton, in Staffordshire, have been increased in annual value to the amount of 1013*l*. 2*s*. 4*d*., by skilful drainage. The particulars of several of these improvements are given.

Prof. Johnston recommends the following mixture as an equivalent for guano manure:—

"We have seen that this substance is a mixture of various chemical compounds. It is a natural mixture; but an artificial mixture may be made which shall more or less completely imitate it. What would such a mixture cost at the present price of the several ingredients of which it consists? The phosphate of lime it contains exists abundantly in bones: the ammonia may be applied either in the form of sulphate of ammonia or of sal ammoniac, both of which are low in price: the common salt and sulphate of soda can be obtained at little cost; and the urea, being so small in quantity, may be either neglected altogether, or may be replaced by a little dried urine or night-soil (Poitevin's manure). A mixture of this kind, equal in virtue to 4 cwt. of guano, would cost as follows:—

315 lbs. or 7 bushels of bone-dust, at 2*s*. 9d.	£0	19	3
100 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia, containing 34 lbs. of ammonia, ...	0	15	0
5 lbs. of pearlash, ...	0	0	10
100 lbs. of common salt, ...	0	2	0
10 lbs. of dry sulphate of soda, . . .	0	0	10
530 lbs., equal to 4 cwt. of guano,	£1	17	11

"To these it might be advisable to add 100 lbs. of chalk to aid in gradually converting the sulphate of ammonia into carbonate, in which state it may possibly be more immediately active upon the plant."

Mr. Curtis's paper on the Turnip Saw-fly is very interesting, and is illustrated by an excellent plate. The following is a summary of the remedies that have been employed for the destruction of its caterpillars:—

"Rooks and swallows are very serviceable in thinning their ranks, the former feeding on the caterpillars, the latter upon the saw-flies. The caterpillars seem to be nearly free from parasitic enemies. The strewing of quicklime, coal-ashes, and soot has been attended with various success, and generally with beneficial results. Repeated rolling has killed and checked the caterpillars; but its effects are partial. Hoeing an attacked crop is the most fatal experiment, until all the caterpillars have disappeared. Drawing a cart-rope over the turnips to shake off the caterpillars has proved more or less effective, most so when a brush made of elder-boughs has been fastened to it. An axletree with wheels, the former armed with green furze, drawn along the rows, wounds and destroys the larvæ, as will also a bushed hurdle. Brushing the larvæ off with live twigs and stamping upon them, a man following with a scuffler, has cleared a field of the larvæ. A trench judiciously cut will often preserve a portion of a field, or an adjoining one. Hand-picking, when the larvæ are not excessively abundant, may be depended upon as a certain remedy; and when in great numbers, they may be brushed into sieves. Pigs will destroy the black caterpillars. Ducks and poultry will devour them with avidity; and this seems to be the most easy and effectual method of extirpating the black caterpillars: the birds may either be carried or driven into the field, according to the distance. Sheep driven over fields infested with the caterpillar have done essential service."

Mr. Cuthbert Johnson's prize essay on the improvement of Peat-soils is full of excellent practical advice. How just are the following remarks!—

"The most common delusion in which the possessors of peat-soils are apt to indulge is the belief in the possibility of rendering them permanently productive without either previous drainage or the application of earth. The melancholy attempts of this kind which I have witnessed on the peat-land of various parts of England, especially in timber-planting, can only excite the pity of those who witness the effects of such misspent time and money. The young trees too, which are most commonly employed in these ill-judged attempts, are usually of the Fir tribe, precisely the kind the least adapted to prosper in a bog of water and peat. Common reflection would suggest that if any kind of trees could be expected to vegetate with even moderate vigour in soils such as these, composed as they are often of merely a mass of hard, inert vegetable matters, saturated with a weak solution of green vitriol—if any kind of plantations would progress, it would be the Alder, the Willow tribe, or the Hardy Birch-trees, tenacious of life, which can endure more moisture and subsist on poorer soils than most other plants. After the slightest consideration, we should hardly decide upon placing on such swamps trees which delight in dry upland slopes, as the Scotch Fir and the Larch; yet we can hardly traverse a single line of railway, driven as their constructors have too often been to take for their line of country the most trembling, dangerous bogs, the most worthless heaths, without being struck with the ludicrous appearances of bright yellow-topped larches and ragged sickly-looking Scotch Firs, soaking in bog-water—and that too not in mere patches, but over hundreds of acres. I do not confine these observations to the north of England—to Lancashire and Yorkshire—but the remark 'applies to many of the southern counties: for instance, by the road-side between Wareham and Poole, in Dorsetshire, may be seen similar wet peaty heath plantations of Scotch Firs."

Drainage and the application of well-burnt lime are what Mr. Johnson more especially recommends; not, however, slight surface-draining, which does little good, but deep efficient channels which completely clear of water the land where the roots of plants are found.

"For it is not, let me again remind the farmer, the mere presence of too much water which renders the peat-moss sterile, but the noxious, astringent, irony quality of that water. Some of the richest water-meadows of the valleys of the Kennett and the Itchen, in Berkshire and Hampshire, are formed on a deep stratum of peat, merely covered with a shallow dressing of chalk mixed with bog-earth; and these are periodically flooded and kept for many days soaking in the bright rapid waters of the Kennett and the Itchen: but then the excellent managers of those prolific meadows take especial care that no stagnant mineral waters shall be allowed to corrode the extreme roots of their grasses; deep drains and lands laid in elevated ridges carry off all these, and keep the surface-soil clear of the red oxide of iron and green vitriol, which are sure to accumulate in situations where chalk mixed with iron pyrites exists in the immediate neighbourhood. It is only necessary to observe the bright, irony, rusty incrustations of the deepest drains of many of these celebrated meads to be convinced of the nature of the mineral substance against which their skilful owners are so sedulously and successfully guarding.

"The first operation after the water has been drained off is to break up as deeply as possible, by the common and the subsoil ploughs, the surface of the peat; and then, if good well-burnt lime can be procured, there is no earthy addition so rapid and so powerful in dissolving and rendering pliable the peat as this. A few ploughings, assisting the combined operations of the atmosphere and the lime, will in a few weeks bring the soil into such a state as to enable it to bear a first crop. The quantity of lime should be about 250 or 300 bushels per acre; but the quantity of necessity must vary with the readiness with which the lime is procurable: where it is very expensive, the cultivator is obliged either to reduce the quantity or mix it thoroughly with a proportion of clay or marl before he spreads it over the surface of the peat. Where limestone is to be obtained in the immediate neighbourhood, and other fuel is not to be readily procured, peat may be employed in many cases in the process of lime-burning without much difficulty, it chiefly requiring that the peat should be thoroughly dried previous to its being used. For a first crop on the thus so far reclaimed peat-soils I have found no other crop equal to Potatoes. These are best planted in ridges: the horse hoe-plough can then be easily kept at work, which not only considerably promotes the decomposition of the peat, by facilitating the introduction of the moisture and gases of the atmosphere, but this very operation adds very materially to the vigour and produce of this valuable root, than which no other plant more delights in fresh soils, such as that produced by well-drained fresh earth-dressed peaty lands."

Mr. Cuthbert Johnson's paper is followed by another excellent communication on the same subject, by Mr. Pusey; but our limits forbid our doing more than recommending it to the attentive study of all practical men.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

The time for a general repotting of stove and other permanent pot-plants being now at hand, it may be useful to draw attention to some points connected with that operation, upon which the well-doing of the plants is in a considerable degree dependent, but which in the hurry of business are liable to be overlooked. 1st: The pots to be used ought to be made quite clean. 2d: Effectual means must be provided, by efficient drainage, for the ready escape of superfluous water; this is of great importance. 3d: The compost must on no account be wet when used. If so clammy that its particles adhere closely together upon moderate pressure in the hand, it is not in a fit state for plants to grow in. 4th: Whenever practicable, let the compost be rough and lumpy. 5th: Give water to the plants the day previously to potting, and not immediately afterwards, unless they have a large surface of foliage, or the roots have been much reduced. 6th: If possible, pot growing plants in dull weather, or keep them in the shade for a few days afterwards.

KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In door Department.

Pinery.—Do not much exceed a night temperature of 60° for fruiting plants that are not wanted to show sooner than April or May. Fruit in all stages may be kept at 70° by fire, and 15° or 20° higher by sun heat, with a humid atmosphere. These should have a steady bottom-heat of 90° or 95°. If higher, draw the bark away from the pots.

Vinery.—If the roots of the vines that have set their fruit are inside the house, they will require occasional supplies of water, especially near the heating apparatus. Rain-water collected into a tank in the house should be used for this purpose; on no account give cold hard water. When the long-rod system of training is adopted, the shoots intended for next year's bearing-wood must be allowed to extend themselves, only stopping all laterals and cutting off the tendrils as soon as they appear.

Peach-house.—Where many more fruit are set and swelling than will be wanted for a crop, a portion of the superabundance should be destroyed at once, and not suffered to exhaust the tree by living upon it till after they are stoned, then to be pulled off; it is better, however, to leave a few extra as a provision against contingencies. Give air early on fine days, but always close soon in the afternoon.

Cherry-house.—Follow the directions given last week.

Fig-house.—Gradually increase the temperature from 55° to 60°, with a liberal supply of air in fine weather, and do not neglect syringing.

Cucumbers and Melons.—Keep the plants stopped till they throw out four strong shoots, one of which is to be trained towards each corner of the light they are under. Continue adding proper soil to the hills, a little at a time, as the roots make their appearance on the outside. Pot off young plants before they become weak and spindly, and keep them near the glass. The Masulipatam Melon, although very good for an early crop, is not a showy fruit; therefore some larger variety, such as the Beechwood, should now be sown.

Mushrooms.—Where horse-drippings are scarce, the half-spent material of an old Asparagus bed may be used as a substitute, if some well-prepared doppings can be procured for a surface layer. Turfy loam chopped up and mixed with the droppings is said to induce the spawn to run more freely. Frequently steam the house, which will in a great degree supersede the watering of the beds.

Potatoes that are planted out will be strengthened by exposure to light and air at all suitable times.

Cauliflowers, Radishes, and Carrots, growing under glass, should also be freely exposed, and not suffered to crowd each other.

Succory.—House another crop in some dark place. This is an exceedingly useful substitute for blanched Endive and Lettuce in salads.

Out-door Department.

Peas.—Should the weather be tolerably fine, and the ground not too wet, those first sown in boxes or pots may be planted out across a south border. Branches of green Fir used in the way of sticks will be a great protection to them afterwards. Likewise transplant forwarded Beans.

Lettuce.—The autumn-sown plants, whether in frames or the open ground, may now be transplanted, leaving every alternate one to come in for early use. Plant a few at the foot of a south wall.

Welsh Onions should be sown, to be drawn for salading. Also plant Potatoe-Onions, if such are used.

Horse-Radish.—Make a new plantation in trenched ground. The top part of the root, divested of the crown, makes the best sets, which should be planted deeply and covered with light soil.

Asparagus.—If not done in winter, the ground must immediately be prepared upon which it is purposed to make a new plantation. Trench three feet deep at least, and mix a large quantity of good dung with every digging. Bones, and other nutritive substances which decay slowly, will be very beneficial; and if the ground is heavy, a good portion of sand ought to be added. Asparagus being a durable plant, and not a mere summer crop, a little extra expense in the preparation of the ground will be amply repaid by its future productiveness; for its quality, from "sprue" up to "Grayson's giant," essentially depends upon the soil it grows in.

Orchard.—Pruning of every kind ought now to be finished. Dig between the rows of Strawberries, and top-dress with rotten manure if they appear to be wearing out: this, however, is an unprofitable system, and might be prevented by making a plantation every year, and destroying a portion of the old beds. After gathering the forced fruit, the plants should be put out in rows, and they will bear abundantly the following year.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Seeds imported during the winter, or saved from the plants last year, must now be sown; do not give them very much water at first, particularly the imported kinds which are not in good order. Continue the propagation by cuttings, as also the potting and dressing recommended last week. Use means to eradicate insects, particularly the red-spider.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—Pelargoniums should be gently syringed now and then on fine days; and those which have some time since received their final shift may have manure-water once a week. Forced Camellias that have begun to make wood ought not to be checked, but encouraged to complete their growth, for which purpose a Vinery in action is well suited. The present is a good time for propagating the best varieties by inarching or grafting.

Pits and Frames.—Be careful to keep forced flowers clear of aphides, for which purpose it will be advisable to fumigate the forcing-house moderately once a week or ten days. In introducing plants for a succession, bear in mind that they will now come into bloom in considerably less time than those of the same kinds which were forced in January. Deutzia scabra forces well, and is highly ornamental. The Persian Cyclamen, also, is one of the prettiest plants in cultivation, and a little extra heat will cause it to blossom early. Divide and pot Lobelias. If intended to make large plants, put one sucker only into a small pot, and place them in heat. Take off and pot Dahlia cuttings before they grow too long. Sweet Peas, Convolvulus major, and Tropæolum aduncum may be sown in pots and forwarded a little before they are planted out. Do not suffer water to stand in the hearts of the best Auriculas.

Out-door Department.

If Gladiolus roots have been kept out of the ground, they had better now be planted; but the best mode of treatment is to let them remain in the beds all winter if the soil is not wet, protecting them from frost by a covering of rotten leaves. Ranunculuses to flower late should now be planted. The planting and pruning of shrubs had better be completed as soon as possible; also the laying of turf. Protected shrubs may now be partially uncovered.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NURSERY.—As a week sooner or later is not of great consequence in the sowing of seeds of arborescent plants, it will be advisable first to get the principal part of the transplanting over, for the reason given last week. Make a bed of peat-earth, or where that is not accessible, of sandy-loam and leaf-mould, for seedling Rhododendrons and Azaleas. These, with the Holly-leaved Berberry, ought to be largely propagated.

FOREST AND COPPICE WOODS.—Persevere in planting, but only on heavy land. Old hedges may be plashed, and new ones planted. Finish the cutting of coppice-wood as speedily as possible.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Feb. 24, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Feb.		Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	18	30.367	30.316	47	24	35.5	N.W.	
Saturday	19	30.377	30.194	49	30	39.5	W.	.02
Sunday	20	30.030	29.881	40	31	35.5	S.W.	
Monday	21	29.813	29.771	48	27	37.5	S.W	.16
Tuesday	22	29.753	29.616	50	34	42.0	S.	
Wednesday	23	29.444	29.167	50	40	45.0	S.	.11
Thursday	24	29.171	29.115	47	33	40.0	S.	.11
Average		29.851	29.723	47.3	31 3	39.3		.40

Feb. 18. Slightly overcast; clear and fine; sharp frost at night.
19. Frosty and foggy; hazy; faint sunshine; slight rain.
20. Drizzly; overcast; cloudy and cold.
21. Overcast; cloudy; heavy rain in afternoon; clear at night.
22. Drizzly; cloudy and fine.
23. Thickly overcast; cloudy and fine; drizzling rain in the evening.
24. Overcast; dense clouds; overcast with light haze at night

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending March 5, 1842.

Feb.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
							N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	27	48.5	34.6	41.6	9	0.40 in.	1	3	2	—	3	4	3	—
Mon.	28	48.8	36.3	42.7	6	0.34	—	4	2	—	1	2	3	4
Mar.														
Tues.	1	45.9	37.1	42.0	7	0.62	—	3	1	—	4	3	4	1
Wed.	2	49.3	38.3	44.0	5	0.45	1	1	3	—	1	5	4	1
Thurs.	3	50.1	36.1	43.1	7	0.22	1	2	2	1	2	3	4	1
Fri.	4	50.7	35.3	43.0	6	0.23	1	4	—	3	1	3	3	1
Sat.	5	49.3	35.1	42.2	5	0.22	2	2	3	—	3	2	2	2

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 27th Feb., in 1828—thermometer 60°; and the lowest on the 5th March, 1840—thermometer 19°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending February 25, 1842.

LITTLE difference has occurred since our last Report; the supplies of most articles have been well kept up, and many of the samples have improved. Trade has been rather dull.—*Fruit*. Pines are not very plentiful, and the prices have somewhat advanced. Apples have not changed since the last Report. Good samples of Easter Beurré and Beurré Rance Pears are tolerably abundant. Pummeloes and Shaddocks are plentiful, and remain at the prices quoted in our last.—*Vegetables.* Cabbages and Savoys are plentiful and pretty good. The supply of Broccoli has increased, and the quality has improved. Kidney Beans still continue scarce. Asparagus and Seakale have become more abundant, and the quality is generally good. Excellent Rhubarb abounds; Myatt's Victoria commands rather a higher price than the common. Mushrooms are not very plentiful.—*Flowers.* Among the cut flowers this week we noticed beautiful specimens of Amaryllis psittacina, and reticulata, and many forced Roses and Pelargoniums.

PRICES, SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Apples, Kitchen, per bushel, 3*s* to 7*s*
— Dessert, per bushel, 5*s* to 14*s*
Pears, dessert, per half-sieve, 3*s* to 16*s*
Pine Apple, per lb. 8*s* to 12*s*
Cucumbers, per brace, 6*s* to 12*s*
Grapes, Spanish, per lb., 1*s* to 2*s*
— Portugal, per lb., 1*s* to 5*s*
Oranges, per doz., 9*d* to 2*s*
— per 100, 3*s* to 14*s*
— Bitter, per 100, 7*s* to 16*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 5*s* to 14*s*

Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 5*s* to 8*s*
Walnuts, per bushel, 16*s* to 24*s*
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 120*s* to 140*s*
Cobb Nuts, 140*s* to 160*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Messina Cobbs, 14*s* to 16*s*
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Spanish, 16*s*
— Barcelona, 20*s* to 24*s*
— Turkey, 16*s*

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*
Cabbage, White, per dozen, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
— Red, for pickling, 2*s* to 6*s*
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 3*s*, to 4*s* 6*d*
Brussels Sprouts, per half sieve, 1*s* to 2*s*
Broccoli, White, p. bunch, 1*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— Cape, 1*s* to 2*s*
— Brown, 8*d* to 1*s*
Turnip Tops, per bushel, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 9*d*
Kidney Beans, forced, per 100, 3*s* to 4*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 50*s* to 75*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, per bush. 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Artichokes, Jerusalem, pr half sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Turnips, pr. doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 4*s* to 5*s*
Parsneps, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* to 5*s*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 3*s* to 4*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Leeks, per dozen bunches, 9*d* to 1*s*

Garlic, per lb., 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
Onions, per bushel, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— for pick., per hf.-sieve, 3*s* to 4*s*
— Green, per doz. bunches, 3*s* to 4*s*
— Spanish, per dozen, 1*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
Asparagus, per 100, large, 8*s* to 11*s*
— Second or Middling, 4*s*
— Sprue, or Small, 3*s*
Sea-kale, per punnet, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. hf. sve., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Endive, per score, 2*s* to 4*s*
Celery, Red, p. bdle (12 to 15) 6*d* to 2*s*
— White, per bundle, 6*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Small Salads, per punnet, 3*d*
Corn Salad, per half sieve, 9*d*
Watercress, p. dz. small bunch., 7*d* to 9*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 3*s* to 4*s*
Tarragon, per dozen bunches, 4*s*
Fennel, per dozen bunches, 3*s* to 6*s*
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Sage, per doz. bunches, 3*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 4*s* to 6*s*
Savory, per dozen bunches, 3*s*
Rhubarb Stalks, per bundle, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Truffles, per pound, 2*s* to 3*s*

Notices to Correspondents.

THE publisher is still willing to give 1*s*. each for Numbers 9, 10, and 38.

We are much obliged to *Nemo*, but have calculated, and find the cost for reprinting as he suggests would amount to 800*l*., which is more than could ever be hoped to be realised.

R. Hingston.—No. 1 is Helichrysum proliferum; 3 is not in flower; 2 is Hákea ruscifólia. The Heaths we have not time to determine.

H. O. C.—We are unacquainted with any mule between an annual and perennial; that between Papaver orientale and somniferum must be curious.

Cryptogamia.—We cannot undertake to name Cryptogamous plants. They are not objects of cultivation.

A Constant Reader shall be answered in a leading article on the Potato next week.

D. F. G.—An extract in our paper of to-day, under the head of "Reviews," will direct you to an excellent account of the manner of managing peat-land, in the last number of the Proceedings of the Agricultural Society. Drain first, then lime and clay, and then plant. This cannot be inverted.

Beppo.—Barker's forcing Melon had very little flavour when exhibited to the Horticultural Society on the 18th January. Its merit appears to have been its productiveness during all the summer.

A Subscriber has asked us as many questions as would fill a volume with their answers, even if they could be given, which, in the present state of our knowledge of artificial manures, would be impossible. He had better consult "Johnson on Fertilizers," and our columns from time to time, in which the subject is never lost sight of.

S. N. V.—Your letter contains many different subjects, which, with your permission, we will use singly, as opportunities arise. See our leading article of to-day.

T. C.—Many thanks. The subject of ice is no longer interesting, because the season for collecting it is past. We shall be very glad to print the paper next year. A communication in our columns of to-day is the last that can be inserted during the present season.

A Solicitor.—Have we not kept our promise? Surely we have. What is the Amateur's Garden? and what the papers on cultivation every week since Christmas? Perhaps we do not clearly understand your objects.

Amicus.—Sow for your lawn, Crested Dog's-tail Grass, Meadow Poa, Fertile Poa, Meadow Foxtail, and White Clover, at the rate of 40*s*. worth per acre. The seedsmen will send them in proper proportions. If you double the quantity, the Grass will be the closer.

Πρωτόπειρος.—In the autumn when the Portugal Laurel-berries are ripe, collect a quantity, bruise and mix them with a portion of dry sand sufficient to keep them from sticking together; prepare a piece of ground, loamy, but not stiff, in rather a dry situation, and level the surface, and draw some drills about 1 in. deep. The berries must be sown rather thin, and they will come up the following season, and require no more trouble beyond keeping free from weeds. The seeds of the A'rbutus should be treated in the same way, but they must be sown in pans filled with light sandy loam, and protected during winter from the wet.

Pone.—About the beginning of March sow German Stock seeds thinly in pots filled with good rich soil, and place them either in a cold pit or frame, which must be kept close. Water should be sparingly given, as the plants are subject to damp off; when they have two rough leaves, pot them off into small pots (60's) filled with rich soil, putting three or four plants round the sides of each pot. About the beginning of May turn the plants out into the borders or beds, and when planting put a portion of rotten dung into each hole. German Stocks may be sown broadcast, on a moderate hotbed, if the quantity required is large; but if the collection is numerous, and a little more trouble no object, sowing in pots is the best and surest way. It should be observed that the weakest plants are the most likely to be the double ones, and should be preferred when potting.

Clericus, F. H. S.—We fear you would not be able to succeed with Orchidaceous plants in a greenhouse, even with a temperature of 50 deg. Those kinds imported from the high lands of Mexico and Guatemala require a temperature of at least 55 deg. in winter; and the atmosphere of the house must be kept more moist than a greenhouse. We will comply with your wishes, and give some practical directions for their management in "The Amateur's Garden" by and by.

A Wellwisher.—Give your Brunsvigia gradually as much heat and light as you can command, watering it in proportion to the temperature it is kept in. It is very thirsty. On no account let the *ends* of the leaves be injured. For your apprentice-gardener who intends to spend 8*l*. on books now, and 1*s*. weekly afterwards, we recommend the following in addition to those he now possesses: Murray's Geography; Sweet's Hothouse and Greenhouse Cultivator, last edition; Lindley's Elements of Botany, and Theory of Horticulture; Loudon's Suburban Gardener; Paxton's Botanical Dictionary; Lindley's Guide to the Orchard, &c.; Alison on Taste. If he has any money to spare, he may add Dr. Reid's Chemistry, which he will find a very useful book. With his 1s. weekly he can get the *Gardener's Chronicle*, price 6*d*., and save the other 6*d*. to be spent on books which he may want afterwards.

H. G. B.—On your Peach-tree which covers 100 square feet, you may leave 10 dozens of fruit.

Clericus.—You may remove the Comte de Lamy and the Seckle Pears from your walls, and place them among your standards; and entirely expel from your collection the Bon Chrétiens, both Winter and Summer, Buchanan's Spring Beurré (for it is not a Beurré), Green Yair, and Grey Achan. The Jargonelle and Poire d'Auch require a wall. The Pear you have under the name of "Bondeminensis" may probably be referred to Bonne de Malines, which is the same as Nelis d'Hiver. By "Monsieur la Cuse" has doubtless been intended Monsieur le Curé. In the "Fonella" you will probably recognise, by its speckled appearance, the Forelle, or Trout Pear. Your new wall may be filled with Hacon's Incomparable, Glout Morceau, Jean de Witte, Nelis d'Hiver, Knight's Winter Crassane, Ne plus Meuris, Easter Beurré, and Beurré Rance. Good turfy loam, with a moderate quantity of cow-dung, which ought to be well mixed, will form a proper composition for your Pear-border.

An Inquirer.—The general form of a tree trained 'en quenouille' is that of a cone. In order to produce this form, it is best to commence with a young tree having one vigorous upright shoot. This shoot should be cut back to within 15 inches of the ground, so as to cause it to push forth lateral branches. In summer these laterals are trained horizontally, whilst only one central shoot is allowed to grow upright, for the purpose of being cut back in autumn to within 15 inches of its base, and thus furnish another tier of lateral branches. In a similar manner successive stages are annually produced, till the desired height, generally eight feet, is attained. Four branches in each stage are a sufficient number; and, as will be inferred from the general form, the branches composing each stage must be prevented from extending so far as those of the stage next below them. The mode is rarely applied to any fruit-tree except the Pear; and this cannot be brought into a bearing state when the system is strictly followed, unless recourse is had to removal or root-pruning. The Auvergne Pea is advertised by Charles Farnes, Seedsman, No. 128, St. John-street, London. The Dunmore Pear succeeds so well as a standard, or rather dwarf, in the open ground, that it is not considered necessary to plant it against a wall.

J. T. Astle.—If you can place your Cactus speciosíssimus in a window with a south aspect, it will be more likely to flower. For its general management we refer you to page 35. You should, if possible, propagate your Verbenas from cuttings as soon as possible; repot the old plants now, and in May, after the frosts are over, plant the whole out in the open garden. Do not cut down Fuchsias until they begin to bud out, unless the stems are quite dead. They grow well in equal parts of loam, peat, leaf-mould, or rotten dung; but they will succeed in almost any free soil. Examine the roots of your Hydrangeas; repot them if they require it, and try again—they generally flower freely enough.

Henrietta is answered to-day in another part of our paper.

Ροδον.—Such of your New Holland seeds as we can make out are all of hardy greenhouse plants, and may be raised in a little heat as soon as you please. As to those marked Heptandria, &c., such words convey no information of any use, and we can say nothing about them.

A Doubtful Bird shall have some information about Cucumber-beds next week.

Forester, Ringwood.—Would you have the kindness to send your address to C. Castleman, Esq., Wimborne, Dorset, who is desirous of consulting you about his ice-house?

W. D.'s letter is sent to Mr. Green.

An Amateur must give us his name and address with the communication he proposes to send. The mode of drawing up some papers will be seen by examining similar articles already published.

J. C.—Myosotis arvensis is certainly an annual. If you have a White Myosotis which is perennial, it is misnamed arvensis.

Clareinch.—A correspondent inquires, "if there are no exceptions to the rule you have laid down for planting Evergreens in England, namely, in April; or whether it is a principle generally applicable to all soils and situations?"

J. D. A.—Your plant is Briza máxima.

A. L. M. is answered in the leader of to-day.

G. R. has sent Phýlica plumosa.

J. C. L.—Your Catasetum is a variety of tridentatum, of which there are many in the gardens.

D. C. L.—The soil in which Lime-trees grow to the largest size is a moist sandy loam.

Messrs. Chapman.—We have several letters on the subject of your Potato, which we shall notice next week. Your own is too long for insertion literally; but we shall give the substance of it.

W. and F. Y.—We see no particular merit in your Correa, which was very badly packed.

A Subscriber.—We do not know whether the Dahlia you refer to will come out this year.

Ryall Hill.—Full directions for the management of the seeds of Coniferous plants are given in a paper in p. 83 of the present volume.

S. J., Muswell Hill.—Your seedling Epacrises are very pretty, especially the one like impressa in habit.

E.—Seeds of Brachycome and Rhodanthe should be sown in pots of light rich earth, and plunged in a gentle hotbed. In order to obtain blooming plants early, the seeds may be sown now; but if that is not an object, a fortnight or three weeks hence will be better. As soon as the young plants are up, they should be put into small pots, and shifted into larger ones as they require it.

H. P.—Nitrate of soda can be obtained at the drysalters'. We never recommend any one.

A Constant Reader.—From the state in which your Cucumber-leaf arrived, we could not determine the insect infesting it; there appears to be two or three kinds feeding on the under side. We recommend you frequently to water the under side of the leaves with strong tobacco water, and after several applications the insects will, no doubt, disappear.

K.—It is the best way to start Dahlias in heat, and afterwards to plant them out; it is not necessary to divide the roots if you are careful only to let one stem produce flowers; all the others should be cut away as they appear.

Potentilla.—Any respectable nurseryman will supply the Auriculas; we cannot recommend one. If your Cape bulbs are beginning to grow, you may pot them now; after potting they should be plunged in a gentle hotbed. Root-prune your Banksian Rose, and then it will, no doubt, flower. If Trevirana coccínea is beginning to grow, it may be repotted now in equal parts of loam and peat, with a little sand and well-rotted manure or vegetable mould. It must be watered tolerably freely, and shifted into larger pots as often as it requires. Your question respecting Prímula sinensis is answered in p. 120.

G. G.—Pinus halepénsis and Pinaster, the Ontario Poplar, the Sycamore, and perhaps the Evergreen Oak, will succeed near the sea. While the plants are young, we should recommend you to have a border of Tamarisk set round them as a protection.

T. H.—Directions for destroying the scale were given at pp. 72, 105, 131, 165, 169, and 229 (1841). We believe the best method is to wash the infested plants with gum or size, which will effectually destroy the insects; and when it cracks off, they will adhere to it, and thus the plants will be cleansed without trouble.

Inquisitive. — Strawberries in beds should not be allowed to run together, but have their runners removed. You will find upon referring to the article "Fruit" in the Cottage Calendar for Feb., that I have recommended beds.—Onions sown in 8in. drills may be left from 4 to 6in. apart, according to the nature of their growth; if the ground will produce large Onions, 6in. is not too wide. There can be no objection to the growing of Shallots in a cottage garden; but I have met with none who will substitute them for Onions. I am not prepared to say whether they will keep two years, but should recommend a supply to be grown every year. October is the best month for planting them in dry situations; in wet ones it is safer to defer it till February; when planted in autumn they are earlier and usually finer. They should be planted in drills the depth of the bulb, and surrounded with sand.—Potato-Onions should be planted their own depth, as Shallots. The reason I prefer December-planting is that I have found the roots much weakened by growing; when deferred late in the spring, I have seldom been able to preserve them out of the ground after February. An exceeding good plan is to half cover them only in the soil, earthing them up afterwards with decayed leaves, especially if the ground be at all stiff. — I do not grow Groom's Dwarf Pea; but as it is a branching kind, I should consider single rows preferable. I do not recommend sowing Peas, even of dwarf sorts, in a plot; but if they are grown so, I should say their own height apart would be sufficient.—*J. Paxton.*

L. Z. will find excellent directions for growing Ferns, and for the formation of a Fernery, in the review of Newman's book on Ferns, in p. 159 (1841). Tulip-seed should be sown in the autumn in sandy loam; the young plants should not be removed till the second year.

A Subscriber.—Price on the Picturesque is, we believe, out of print, but it may be obtained at the old book shops.

C. W. F.—We are not aware of the cause of the excrescences growing on your Pelargoniums; they should be cut off when they appear, as the stems of the plants are apt to become cankered, and break off at the point where the excrescences grow.

A Barrister.—Oiled cotton is prepared as follows:—Mix a small quantity of bees'-wax with some linseed oil and boil them together; then steep the cotton in the mixture, and hang it up to dry.

A Novice.—Soap-lees are a useful manure, but they will not lighten the land. We do not know their effect on fruit-trees and Strawberries. Fuchsia fulgens should be cut down close to the ground.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE motion of Mr. Villiers for the abolition of the duty on foreign corn was negatived on Thursday by a majority of 303, after a debate of five nights. Mr. Christopher last night brought forward a motion for a higher scale of duties than that proposed by Ministers; after a long discussion, the House divided on the Ministerial measure, which, as a point of form, it was necessary to put before Mr. Christopher's amendment could be proposed; when there appeared a majority of 202 for the resolutions of Sir Robert Peel. On Monday Ministers presented to both Houses of Parliament the treaty for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade, which had been ratified by the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, Russia, and Prussia; and announced that the French Government had officially communicated their inability to ratify it under existing circumstances. The ratifications, however, had been exchanged in the presence of the French Ambassador, at whose request the treaty had been left open, in order to give France an opportunity of ratifying it at a future time. Lord Aberdeen explained, in reference to the operations of this treaty, that although France had an unexpected difficulty in acceding to it, it was originally proposed by her in concert with Great Britain to the other powers, and that France is bound to every principle it involves by previous treaties with this country which still remain in full force.

We learn from France that the decision of the Ministry in withholding the ratification of the treaty is not altogether the result of the late discussion in the Chambers, but is in a great measure attributable to a formal protest made against it by Gen. Cass, the American minister in Paris, and fully noticed under our Foreign News. Considerable excitement prevails in the political coteries of Paris, in consequence of the conspiracy in that capital for renewing civil war in Spain; the existence of this conspiracy is no longer doubtful, and the main impediment which appears to have arisen to the open execution of the scheme, is the difficulty of reconciling the partisans of Don Carlos to any union with Queen Christina.—Our advices from Spain are of a very serious character, and materially confirm the reported intrigues of the Paris conspiracy. The Junta of Vigilance has been re-established at Barcelona with the sanction of the Municipality, almost at the very moment when the Chamber of Deputies at Madrid was endeavouring to pass a vote of censure on the Government for their vigorous measures against the same Republicans in the insurrection of October. The re-establishment of this Junta is regarded as the first act of the conspirators, and as being designed to bring the Republicans into immediate collision with the Regent. The difficulties of the Government are considerably increased by this occurrence; and the present aspect of affairs is considered so grave and alarming, that the moderate members of the Opposition have offered their support to Ministers during the impending crisis. The outbreak of the conspiracy is evidently regarded as not far distant, since the Regent has lost no time in calling out 50,000 national guards, and in taking other measures of precaution. These important events have again been the subject of a conversation in the House of Commons, during which Sir R. Peel renewed his expression of sympathy with the Spanish Government; he declared his belief, not only that it has given repeated indications of advancement, but that it is conducive to the civilisation and prosperity of the country; and he concluded by assuring the House that no exertion shall be wanting on the part of England to restore Spain to the station she used to fill as one of the Powers of Europe.—An express reached town on Saturday from Lisbon, announcing the complete success of the Chartist movement in that capital. This event was not accomplished without a revolution—the ninth which Portugal has seen since 1820; but although the public arsenals were thrown open, and the City was exposed during three days to the dangerous excitement of a sudden political convulsion, the affair happily passed off without bloodshed. The Queen, finding it useless to offer further opposition, formally subscribed the Charter on the 9th; a new Ministry was immediately formed under the Duke of Terceira and other well known partisans of Don Pedro, and the Cortes were summoned under the Charter for the 10th of June.—Advices from Germany announce the arrival of the King of Prussia at Berlin on the 16th, on his return from England; they also state that the Prussian clergy have expressed much dissatisfaction at the rumour of a projected union between the Church of Germany and that of England; and they intend, it is stated, to protest against the circular of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which their conversion is said to be mentioned as a probable result of the establishment of the Protestant bishopric of Jerusalem.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal remain at Brighton and continue in excellent health. Her Majesty and the Prince have taken their usual airings on the Cliff during the week. On Wednesday, Prince Albert, the Princes of Saxe Coburg, and their suite honoured the Earl of Liverpool with a visit at Buxted Park, and returned to the Palace on the same evening: it was expected that her Majesty would have accompanied the Prince, and great preparations were accordingly made at Lewes to do honour to her visit; but circumstances occurred to lead to its postponement. According to present arrangements, the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Court will visit Portsmouth next Monday, where the house of Sir Edward Codrington has been fitted up for her Majesty's reception. The Court will return to Brighton on Tuesday; and it is believed that her Majesty will take her departure for Buckingham Palace on Thursday next. Thursday, the 24th, being the birthday of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, the members of the royal family in town, the foreign ambassadors, and a great number of the nobility called at Cambridge House and left their congratulations for his Royal Highness; and in the evening the tradesmen of His Royal Highness illuminated their houses.

Parliamentary Movements.—The *Gazette* announces the return of Maj.-Gen. W. Morison, C.B. for the Counties of Clackmannan and Kinross, in the room of the Hon. G. R. Abercromby, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Official Appointments.—The Marquis of Londonderry has accepted the appointment of Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Durham, vacant by the death of the late Duke of Cleveland. Major-Gen. the Earl of Munster is to have the command of the western district of England, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. Ellice; and Major-Gen. W. F. Napier replaces Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Douglas as Lieut.-Governor and Colonel on the Staff at Guernsey. Both these appointments are to take effect from the 1st of April next.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—*The Slave-trade Treaty.*—The only matter of interest or importance in the Paris papers is the convention of the five Powers for the suppression of the slave-trade. The "Journal des Débats" confirms a report current for some days past in the French capital, that the Government of the United States had declared that it would not submit to the consequences of the right of search, neither from England nor from France, nor, in fact, from any other of the contracting parties. The "Patrie" is more explicit as to this note, and states, "that General Cass, Ambassador from the United States, has placed in the hands of the Minister for Foreign Affairs an official note, in which he energetically protests against the treaty. One of the documents in support of this note gives an exact account of the habitual commerce carried on by the United States on the seas now divided by the zones. It results from these returns that the tonnage forced to traverse them within the limits fixed by the treaty amounts to 828,583, which will give, for out and home, a movement of 1,657,166 tonnage. In this account the vessels of New Orleans and the ports of the Gulf of Mexico trading with the north of Europe are not comprised, and which may be estimated at 500,000 tons, the total making 2,157,166. The note adds that, rather than to abandon its commerce, war would be a thousand times preferable, and that the American Government had made up its mind on this subject, and could not for a moment hesitate. Finally, it makes the observation, that in case of rupture France would be, by obligation, a belligerent, and be forced to exercise the right of search; and can France decide to assist in the destruction of the only naval power which could offer France support in the event of a conflict with England?" The "Constitutionnel" notices a rumour relative to the treaty, which states that M. Guizot, immediately after the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, applied to Lord Aberdeen for a prolongation of the period of delay granted for the exchange of ratifications of the treaty, and for the opening of new negotiations, having for their principal objects the modifications of the zones, and the limitation of the number of warrants to be granted to cruisers. Lord Aberdeen is reported to have replied, that the British Government was ready to grant to France all the delay that the recent discussion in the Chamber of Deputies rendered necessary, but that it could not consent to the slightest modification of the treaty.

The Chambers.—The Chamber of Deputies assembled in the standing committees on Saturday to appoint the commission on M. Galbery's proposition concerning the publication of an official report of the legislative proceedings. It seemed to be the general opinion that the scheme is impracticable, and that it would entail a useless expense of 12 millions of francs per annum, without any corresponding advantage. It is said that five members of the committee are disposed to do something, but four are opposed to the project, and it was expected it would fall to the ground. In one of the discussions on the subject one gentleman proposed to turn the reporters out altogether. After a variety of suggestions of a similar kind, M. Barrot got up and moved gravely—that the liberty of the press, the liberty of speaking in the Chamber, and the revolution of July itself be declared null and void. Some of those present are said to have mistaken M. Barrot's gravity for seriousness, and were about to second the motion. In regard to the recent prosecutions of the press, eight out of the nine committees into which the Chamber of Deputies is divided have refused leave that M. Montlavelle propose to introduce a measure for relieving printers from the responsibility in printing matter declared to be libellous or seditious.

Criminal Law.—The Minister of Justice has presented a law modifying some parts of the criminal code. One is to remedy the defect which prevents French courts from taking cognisance of a crime committed by a Frenchman in a foreign territory. Another part of the project modifies the law of arrest. In many cases it was not in the power of a judge to set a prisoner at liberty, even though he found nothing against him: the judge is now to have discretionary power both for bail and liberation. Another of the objects contemplated by this bill appears to be to secure the more expeditious administration of justice, and, above all, to shorten the period of what is called preventive imprisonment—viz., imprisonment before trial, which in France is sometimes of four, five, six, and even eight months' duration; during which time a man who may be innocent of the crime laid to his charge is exposed to contact with thieves and assassins, whilst his interests in society, whatever they are, may be ruined.

The Capital.—Considerable excitement prevails in Paris, in consequence of the known existence of a conspiracy in that capital for the purpose of renewing civil war in Spain. Most of the journals are silent on the subject, but private letters contain numerous circumstantial details, which would seem to prove that the attempt to revolutionise Spain from the French frontier may be almost daily anticipated. They dwell on the continued confidential intercourse of Queen Christina, the head of the conspiracy, and the King of the French. They allege that, although carried on more secretly than hitherto, the intercourse of the conspirators with the French Government was constant and unremitting, and that nothing appeared likely to prevent a general united effort of the partisans of Queen Christina and the Carlists, but the repugnance of Don Carlos and the elevated personages in his interests to any connexion with the ex-Queen Christina and her party. The latter are said to have proposed a marriage between Queen Isabella and the son of Don Carlos; which is opposed by the Carlists, on the ground that if the Queen dies without issue, the plan will have turned out exclusively to the advantage of the Orleans dynasty, as it is part of the scheme to marry the sister of the Queen to the Duc d'Aumale.—The funeral of Count Pozzo di Borgo took place on Friday at St. Thomas d'Aquin. His funeral was attended by the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, the whole of the officers of that embassy, and a great number of the diplomatic corps, many members of both Chambers, and other personages of distinction. The King and Royal Princes were represented by two orderly officers. Colonel Pozzo di Borgo, the late Count's nephew, appeared as chief mourner. This eminent diplomatist is said to have left a fortune of five millions of francs.—In consequence of some legal question which had arisen respecting the manuscripts and copyright of the works of M. de Chateaubriand, they were sold by auction on Friday, and purchased by M. Delandine de Saint Esprit for 153,000f.—Letters have reached Paris from Montpellier, dated the 14th inst., which state that the convict Marie Capelle (Madame Laffarge) is dangerously ill, and that her physicians have given her over. In fact, she has already received the last sacraments of the church.

Algeria.—The *Moniteur* of Tuesday represents the arms of the French as likely to achieve a solid triumph over the Arab Emir, who had lost 14 pieces of cannon in the recent expedition. Fifteen hostile tribes had made their submission to France. It is said that the fort of Lebdon, the last fortress of the Emir's second line of defence, has been taken and destroyed, and that Abd-el-Kader himself has withdrawn within the territories of Morocco. The despatch conveying this news was dated Telemsen, the 11th inst.

SPAIN.—Advices of a very serious and important character have been received from Barcelona, dated the 15th inst., announcing that the Junta of Vigilance has been again re-established, with the assent of the Provincial Deputation and of the Municipality. It is composed of the same members as those of last year; it holds secret sittings, but is not yet officially installed. On the evening of the 14th, in a sitting which was prolonged till late at night, it was decided that the Moderados (Christinos), as well as the French, who reside at Barcelona, should be assassinated at the first signal. Several Carlist guerillas have appeared in the environs of Berga, and it is affirmed that one band consists of 700 well-armed men. This Junta is the same which set at defiance the Madrid Government, and was dissolved by a decree of the Regent, who, in addition, declared Barcelona in a state of siege; a decisive course of action which led to the opposition in the Deputies against the present Gonzales Cabinet, which only escaped a vote of censure on the 10th by a feeble majority of 10. A Ministerial paper states that the Madrid Government will be placed in a situation of extreme difficulty by the acts of this Republican Junta, and that it will have to overcome great embarrassments produced by its refractory allies and supporters, and its open opponents the combined Carlists and Christinos. This re-establishment of the Barcelona Junta of Vigilance may be regarded as the first act of conspiracy, namely, the pushing of the Republicans in Spain to a demonstration against Espartero. It appears indeed to be generally believed that if the Regent cannot resist them, he must either throw himself into their party, or fall beneath their coalition with the other factions. The Spanish Government is said to have called out 50,000 National Guards.—Subsequent advices have brought intelligence from Madrid to the 16th inst. They give the details of the calling the National Guards into actual service, if occasion require. The Minister of the Interior, in presenting the project of law, stated to the Chamber of Deputies, in the name of the Regent and Council of Ministers, that Spain might be in danger very shortly, as the consequences of the conspiracy preparing both in and out of Spain against all liberal institutions. The bill was referred with urgency to the Committee, which will report thereon, and no doubt was entertained that it would be favourable to the measure. A report was in circulation on the night of the 16th, that the opposition Deputies would give a vote of support to the Ministry in the impending crisis.

PORTUGAL.—An express reached town on Saturday from Falmouth, announcing the arrival of the Lisbon steamer, with intelligence of the complete success of the Chartist movement in that capital. The revolution by which this was effected was happily unattended with bloodshed. The particulars of the event present a series of extraordinary incidents, which are without a parallel even in the history of the eight previous revolutions which Portugal has witnessed since 1820. The details are rather those of a melo-dramatic representation than the sober occurrences of political history. Three distinct ministries have existed in Lisbon within a week; the National Guard has been called out, the populace has been armed, and barricades have been erected in the streets to resist the introduction of that charter which has now been subscribed by the Queen, and proclaimed as the law of the land. These occurrences have been crowded into a space of little more than three days; and from the multifarious details which have reached us, the following abstract gives all the leading facts:—It appears that on the failure of the first attempt to form a Ministry, of which we were informed by the last mail, the Queen acceded to the terms proposed by Viscount Sa de Bandeira, who was appointed Minister of War under the Presidency of the Duke of

Palmella. The first act of the new Ministry was to displace the Duke of Terceira, whose attachment to the charter was well known, from the command of the troops, and to appoint Count Bomfim, an adherent of the constitution, in his place. Measures were organised for the purpose of suppressing the Chartist movement wherever it had appeared, and Count Das Antas was appointed to command the force about to proceed against the Chartists of Oporto. A proclamation was also issued, calling on the friends of the constitution to take up arms to support it, and orders were issued to give out arms from the arsenal to all the Constitutionalists who might apply for them. These proceedings took place upon the 7th inst. On the following day, while the drums were beating to summon the old National Guards to arms in defence of the constitution, a salute from the castle of St. George announced that the garrison of that fortress had declared for the charter. Notwithstanding this indication that the troops could not be relied upon to fight against the charter, the Ministry determined on attacking the castle. On the Queen's humane refusal, however, to sanction any proceedings that might lead to bloodshed, it was determined, by cutting off their supplies, to starve out the garrison. It was found, however, that the pickets stationed in the avenues leading to the castle were deserting so rapidly that in the course of the day they were all called off, and the friends of the charter sent in abundant supplies of provisions and wine to the garrison of the castle. Meantime the friends of the constitution, or the Septembristas, as they are termed in the political circles of Lisbon, had assembled a large force, and appointed a committee to direct the measures to be taken for the reduction of the castle. The National Guards were out, the arsenal was thrown open, and the workmen and populace indiscriminately allowed to arm themselves. The streets were cut up, trenches dug, and barricades of carts and other vehicles formed so as to impede any attack that might be made on them from the Chartist troops at the palace. Great anxiety prevailed throughout the city, and the regular troops manifested much dissatisfaction at the proceeding. The arming of the arsenal workmen and populace contributed to increase this feeling, and alarmed the citizens generally, very few of whom presented themselves. An outbreak and a collision between the people and soldiery appeared to be inevitable. On the 9th the alarm was increasing when it became generally known amongst the better informed classes, that Viscount Sa and his colleagues had resigned in despair of suppressing the revolt, and that a new Ministry was formed, with the Duke da Terceira at its head. Nothing was said at this moment about the charter being proclaimed, as it was considered politic not to make the fact public until the populace had been disarmed. An order was issued to withdraw the Arsenal workmen and the rest of the armed people, in small bodies, and get them to surrender their arms. The Count das Antas at this critical moment addressed the people briefly, but effectively, not giving them the slightest intimation that the Queen had declared for the charter, but intimating that they must deliver up their arms, their services not being further required at this period, and that each should retire quietly and obediently to his own dwelling, where, if his services were again required, he should be called on. This was successful. No less popular or less distinguished man than the Count could probably have succeeded in effecting so important an object. In truth, the people little suspected the real issue, and the general impression was, that the soldiery in the castle had capitulated. The Duke of Terceira lost no time in forming a Chartist Ministry, including Mousinho d'Albuquerque, the late governor of Madeira, and Colonel Loureiro; and on the 10th, the charter was formally proclaimed, the Cortes being summoned under it for the 10th of June. Thus has passed over one of those periodical convulsions that have become so frequent in the Peninsula as to have lost even the character of novelty. Men of all parties unite in congratulations that the city was spared the possible excesses of an armed mob; and the unlimited calling out so large a body of the worst classes in the capital is openly denounced as the great blot on the brief administration of the Duke of Palmella, and as a course which no motives of expediency could justify.

Holland.—Letters from the Hague state that the report that M. Laurent is appointed apostolical Vicar for Luxembourg seems to be confirmed. "Rome," they add, "could not have chosen a more proper person for this post; for the zeal of M. Laurent in the cause of his church has obtained for him the title of "the fiery sword of the Pope." The Journal of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg publishes a resolution of his Majesty the Grand Duke, of the 6th inst., revoking the tariff which was introon the 12th Nov., and retaining that of the 24th July, 1840, as preparatory to the admission of the Grand Duchy to the German Customs Union.

Belgium.—The debate in the Chamber on the Ministerial demand for certain sums to enable the Government to run the British Queen steamer between Antwerp and New York, has terminated with a majority of 71 to 16 in favour of Ministers. The Brussels Papers state that the discussion was an amusing scene of recriminations and surmises as to the object of the English company in selling her. Some contended that she must be good for nothing, or a people like the English would not have parted with such a vessel; others said that she was too long; a third party insisted that she was too broad; a fourth insisted that she was not seaworthy, and that it would be reckless to allow poor emigrants from Germany to sail in her, as she was sure to be lost, like the President. The opinions of the engineers of the British Admiralty and of an eminent American engineer were brought forward in reply to their speculations; the latter said that he knew the British Queen well, having seen her many times in America, and since in dock at Antwerp, and did not hesitate to declare that she is a vessel of perfect construction, as good as new, and possessing none of the defects for which she is denounced to the public.

Germany.—The King of Prussia reached his capital, on his return, on the afternoon of the 16th. It is rumoured that his Majesty has obtained from the King of Holland the promise that no obstacles shall be henceforth offered to the free navigation of the Rhine. "The King," says the 'Presse,' "during his stay in London, was urgently pressed by the English clergy to consent to the establishment of an English Bishop at Cologne. It was proposed to his Majesty that the occupant of this see should have jurisdiction not only over the English resident at Cologne, but also over those who live in the south of Germany, Wurtemburg, the Grand Duchy of Baden, and other counties. The King is said to have received this proposal with favour, and it is likely to be realised upon the bases of the negotiation for the establishment of the Protestant Bishop of Jerusalem.—The "Frankfort Post Gazette" of the 19th inst. states, under date Berlin 13th, that the Prussian clergy were much displeased with the circular of the Archbishop of Canterbury respecting the new Bishop of Jerusalem, and in which it is said that the establishment of that episcopal see would greatly tend to unite the Church of Germany with that of England, and induce the former to convert itself. "Our clergy," observes that journal, "is opposed to such a conversion, and intends, consequently, to address to the King a protest against that circular.—A letter from Heidelberg of the 9th Feb. says that a prohibition of duelling addressed to the students has produced a great sensation there. The students are forbidden to fight a duel on pain of expulsion; and those are threatened with the same punishment who shall frequent a tavern near the town, on the right bank of the Neckar, notorious for being the usual scene of these single combats.—The Princess of Prussia has presented to the celebrated pianist Liszt, who is at present in Berlin, a manuscript musical composition of Frederick the Great, the manuscript being written by the King himself, together with all the musical works of Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia. The concert given by Liszt, at Berlin, in aid of the funds required for the completion of the cathedral of Cologne, is said to have produced 1,500 thalers.—The Frankfort Papers of the 13th inst. announce that Prince Esterhazy had taken his departure from Ratisbon to resume his duties as ambassador at this Court, but having experienced a disposition to a relapse of his previous malady on arriving at Nuremberg, his Highness determined to return to Vienna, where he will remain until his health be completely restored.—Letters from Munich announce that the marriage of the Hereditary Prince of Modena with the Princess Aldegonda of Bavaria is to be celebrated in that capital on Easter Monday. Immediately afterwards, the King of Bavaria will accompany the Prince and Princess into Italy.

Italy.—Letters from Rome inform us that the Pope has perfectly recovered from his late illness, and assisted at the ceremonies of the church on the 2d Feb., when he answered the allocution of the deacon of the holy college with a firm and vigorous voice. These letters also announce that by a recent decree the French "Journal des Débats" and the "Commerce" are not suffered to enter the Papal States.—Advices from Turin state, that great preparations are making in that capital for the marriage of the Duke of Savoy with the Archduchess Adelaide of Austria. After passing three days at the Chateau of Stupinitz, the bride and bridegroom are to make their solemn entry into the capital, when a series of fêtes will ensue. The Municipality of Turin has voted 1,000,000 francs for the expenses of the occasion, of which 200,000 are for wedding presents to the young Princess. It is said that the King will grant a political amnesty in commemoration of the event, and will also concede a diminution of duty on salt, for the benefit of agriculturists. A grand tournament on the Piazza of San Carlo is talked of.—The same advices state that negotiations have been opened by the court of Brazil for the marriage of the two young Princesses, sisters of the Emperor, with two Princes of the house of Savoy.—We learn from Naples that the Cross of Commander of the Legion of Honour has been conferred on the King of Naples by the King of the French. The "Giornale delle Due Sicilie" of the 5th and 6th inst. promulgates Royal decrees for the final abolition of feudal rights, and the suppression of the Promiscuita, or inter-communal rights, in domanial lands, between the communes or ex-baronies, or churches. Private letters state that the Castellamare railroad would certainly have been finished for the spring, as intended, but that a large and previously unknown lava current, of unusual width and depth, and 1500ft. long, having been found running across the line, the operation of blasting and cutting through it will delay the completion of the line till autumn.—Some interesting details, relative to the excavations going on in different parts of the kingdom, with a view to the discovery of antiquities, have just been published. The year 1841 has been remarkable for the discovery, in various parts of the kingdom, of numerous Greek coins. Among them is an entire collection of gold coins of Locri, the celebrated republic of Magna Græcia; they are of a small form, and hitherto only a single example of this kind had been found. The excavations at Pompeii have not been productive of interesting results for the last two years, probably because the locality is unfavourable; but important discoveries are expected from the clearing of the ruins of the Amphitheatre of Pozzuoli, which has been ordered by the King. The work on this point is going on with great activity, under the orders of the minister St. Angelo. From the portion of the ruins already cleared, it is to be presumed that the remains of one of the most important monuments of architecture in Italy will come to light, and that the Royal Museum of Naples will be enriched by some fine fragments of antiquity.—Letters from Genoa state that Signor Isnardi, of that city, has brought forward additional proofs that Columbus was born in the commune of Cogoleto, and not in Genoa. In addition to other facts in support of his assertion, S. Isnardi has published four authentic documents, consisting of instructions from the Doge, Governors, and Procurators of the Republic of Genoa, issued in 1586, 1590, 1595, and 1602, in which this great man is styled "Columbus, of Cogoleto, so celebrated in Spain."

Russia.—A report is current that a marriage is likely to take place between the Duc de Bordeaux and the Grand Duchess Olga. It is stated in the French papers that "proposals to the above effect have been made by a lady nearly related to Prince Talleyrand, and who was for some years a devoted partisan of the Orleans dynasty. This lady, who now resides at Berlin, is said to have suggested the scheme through the instrumentality of the Queen of Prussia, sister of the Emperor, and they had insured the support of the Empress of Austria. The Czar, it is stated, did not oppose the projected alliance, but said he was desirous that his daughter should be at liberty to make her own choice, and that he agreed to the Duc de Bordeaux's coming to St. Petersburgh, in order, if possible, to gain the affections of the young Princess. According to the report, it was objected that if this plan were adopted, the Duc de Bordeaux would be exposed to the risk of rejection, and a middle course was suggested, viz.—that the Empress should pay a visit in the spring to the waters of Ems, whither the young scion of the exiled house of Bourbon is also to proceed, in order that the interview may take place upon a neutral territory."—Letters from St. Petersburgh state that Goethe's complete works are to be published in a Russian translation; the 1st part to appear shortly, at the small price of 75 silver kopeks.

Turkey.—Recent letters from Constantinople inform us that M. de Bourqueney, the French Envoy, had received a second note from the Porte, demanding that the French squadron before Smyrna should receive orders to retire, and declaring at the same time that no expedition against the Pachalic of Tunis was contemplated. The Beiram was at an end, and the greatest activity prevailed in the supreme council, whose principal attention was directed to the abolition of useless employments and retrenchment of overpaid salaries. The same letters affirm that Sir Stratford Canning was charged to offer to the Porte, on the part of the Greek Government, an indemnity of a million of drachms, which had produced some sensation in the Turkish councils, on account of the financial state of the Ottoman Government. In regard to the affairs of Syria, it is asserted that the Porte intended to put a stop to the quarrels in the mountains by adopting a system of administration based on the municipal organisation of the Druses and Maronites. A letter in the "Augsburgh Gazette" affirms that the Porte would not yield to the demand made on the 26th ult. to the Reis Effendi, for a firman for the official recognition of the English Bishop of Jerusalem. Sir Stratford Canning landed on the 24th, and was to present his credentials to the Sultan on the 27th.

West Indies.—The Alert packet, with the West India mail, brings advices from Jamaica to the 19th ult., Demerara to the 9th, Trinidad to the 8th, Barbadoes to the 9th, and Antigua to the 18th. The Jamaica papers confirm a rumour which had previously reached us through the United States, that a sanguinary collision had taken place on Christmas day between the European inhabitants of Jamaica and the negroes. It appears that the origin of this occurrence was a desire on the part of the whites to suppress the customs of the black population during the Christmas holidays. These papers also confirm the capture and destruction of the fleet of Carmona, the rebel chief who had set up his forces against Carthagena. The gallant conduct of Lieutenant de Courcy, of H.M.S. Charybdis, who, in repulsing an assault upon an English merchant vessel, rendered valuable assistance to the Carthagena cause, is alluded to in gratifying terms, while, as a reward for his courage, the Governor had ceded, as his prize, the enemy's brig Marcellino. Carmona was so incensed at the destruction of his fleet, mainly brought about by the tact of Lieutenant de Courcy, that he had declared war against England. The Trinidad agricultural report for Dec. states that the month had proved unusually dry, so that, in many places, there was great danger of the plants failing. The canes for the ensuing crop looked well; they had the appearance of being very ripe, and it was expected that they would make superior sugar. The labouring population was in every way improving, its advancement being especially observable since the abolition of the allowance system, and the adoption of moderate wages. At Barbadoes and at Antigua a want of rain had also been experienced, but on the whole the prospects of the crops were promising. Demerara at the latest date was in an unsettled state, owing to the endeavour of the planters to force the labourers into submission as regards certain rules and regulations for the better working of the estates, and which would tend to reduce the price of labour in proportion to the market price of produce, but without the ordinary course of having first consulted the labourers, or their "headsmen." We also learn by this arrival that Mr. George Bell, who acquired considerable celebrity by his connexion with the *Vixen* case, and his spirited enterprise in aiding the Circassians, died on the 28th Oct., at Acoyapa, a small town in Central America, whither he had been carried as a captive by the natives of a neighbouring state, in revenge for the aggressive acts of the British.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The Earl of Aberdeen laid upon the table a copy of the treaty agreed to by the representatives of the five great Powers for the more effectual abolition of the slave-trade. He regretted that he was under the necessity of informing their Lordships that the ratification of his Majesty the King of the French had not been exchanged with those of the other Powers; neither was he able to inform the House of the precise time when that ratification might be expected. Their Lordships, probably, were aware of the causes which had produced this decision on the part of the French Government, and which his Majesty the King of the French had thought reason sufficient to suspend his ratification. Their Lordships might be aware of the nature of these reasons, and he felt that it was his first duty to say nothing more, and to do nothing which could by any possibility increase the difficulties which existed, or throw any efficient obstacle in the way of their removal. The protocol, at the desire of the French Plenipotentiary, had been left open for the accession of his Government. The noble Earl then proceeded to explain that the two treaties which had been concluded between this country and France in 1831 and 1833 were almost as extensive in their operation as that which the French Government now declined to ratify.

Lord Brougham expressed his deep regret that the ratification of this most important treaty should have been even temporarily postponed, and vindicated the Government, as well as the people generally, from the imputation of any sinister motive in the effort they were now making to abolish for ever the African slave-trade.

The treaties were then laid on the table, and their Lordships shortly afterwards adjourned.

Thursday.—After the presentation of petitions for a repeal of the Corn-laws, and respecting Presbyterian marriages, on both of which subjects conversations arose,

The Bishop of Exeter called the attention of the House to a petition containing serious allegations against the poor-law commissioners, and the administration of the law in the Crediton union. Two paupers had died in the workhouse, under circumstances which called for inquiry. It was alleged that the inquiry had not been fairly conducted, and that the poor-law commissioners had suppressed the evidence. Lord Wharncliffe stated the facts of the case at great length, which he considered had been got up by the petitioner for some reason which he was not called upon to particularise. After a reply from the Bishop of Exeter, in which he stated that he did not consider any real answer had been given to the charges made against the commissioners in the petition, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—Capt. Berkeley asked if the release of Mr. Elton, late midshipman on board one of her Majesty's ships, who had been dismissed the service and imprisoned, for writing a disrespectful letter to a superior officer, had arisen from dissatisfaction with the proceedings of the court-martial, or as an act of clemency on the part of the Crown?—Sir G. Cockburn vindicated the court-martial and Captain Williams, and said that the release of Mr. Elton was an act of clemency, arising from the feeling that the discipline of the service had been sufficiently vindicated by the confinement he had already suffered.

Sir James Graham stated, in answer to some questions from Mr. Duncombe, that although the several important questions already before the House, together with the financial measures, which would as soon as possible be brought forward, would compel the Government to postpone any measure on the subject of the Poor-laws until after Easter, it was not then their intention to blink the question, but to introduce a measure which should not only continue the Poor-law Commission for a considerably longer period than one year, but incorporate such modifications of the existing measure as might be deemed expedient. He declined to enter into explanations upon matters of detail, but would be prepared to lay his bill before the House immediately after the Easter recess.

Mr. Cobden asked Sir Robert Peel if the Government were prepared to lay on the table of the House a particular specification of the peculiar burdens of taxation borne by the landed interest?—Sir R. Peel was not prepared to do so. It was matter of controversy as to what constituted a peculiar burden.

The adjourned debate on the Corn-laws was begun by Mr. Hardy, who vindicated a sliding scale, as opposed to a fixed duty, and contended that the protection given to agriculture was for the benefit of the whole community. As a manufacturer himself, and on behalf of many other manufacturers, he disclaimed all participation in or sympathy with what he considered the improper system of agitation adopted by the opponents of the Corn-laws.—Col. Fox said he would have supported a gradual repeal of the duty; but not being prepared to concur in an immediate abrogation of the whole impost, he should abstain from voting at all.—Mr. Lindsay defended the landlords from the charge of oppression. He would never act from party motives upon a subject so important as commerce; but he thought the interests of agriculture a still higher consideration.—Captain Layard could not support Mr. Villiers's resolution, but was desirous of a fixed duty. The land in this country paid a less proportion of the public burdens than in several of the Continental states.—Mr. Smythe had no doubt that if the Anti-Corn-law principles were pushed to the extreme, and corn put on the footing of tobacco, the revenue would be much increased; but was that a principle, he asked, for a minister to act upon against such a body as the agricultural interest?—Mr. Macaulay controverted the opinion expressed by Sir R. Peel, that cheapness of food was not always a blessing to the people. It was always a blessing to them, though not of itself alone sufficient to their happiness. To show that in a country like Prussia, which, within living memory, had been so often and so widely the seat of war, the people were in a state of less comfort than in this secure land, was not a proof that Prussia had no advantage in the cheapness of her food. He himself might just as well take the opposite extreme by instancing Ohio, where cheap corn and high wages were co-existent. As to independence of foreign supply, that was impossible in any country where, as in England, corn is dearer than in the neighbouring states. Sir R. Peel had declared his preference of a casual over a constant dependence, but he himself preferred a constant dependence to a casual one, for a constant dependence would be mutual. Sir R. Peel's plan allowed us access, in the years of dependence, only to those places where it was confessed that the harvests were likely to fail simultaneously with our own, and excluded us from commerce with America, where the seasons were not thus coincident. Yet even when the Continental system of Bonaparte was at its height, we had imported into England, from the very territories under his control, a greater quantity of corn than in any previous or succeeding period. He enlarged on the impolicy of forcing the foreign growers of corn to exchange their own ploughs for our looms, and warned the Conservatives against the suspicious co-operation of the Chartists, who, he was persuaded, sought to keep up the price of food, in the hope of ultimately driving the people into the only rebellion really formidable—a rebellion of the belly. He denied that there was anything of principle in the Government measure; but he was not disposed now to take away, according to the tenour of Mr. Villiers's resolution, all protection from agriculture, and should therefore abstain from voting.

Mr. S. Wortley combated the opinion that the labourers would be materially benefited by the cheapening of corn. He quoted Adam Smith and Ricardo to show that wages are regulated not solely by the proportion between the supply of labour and the demand for it, but also by the price of the labourer's food. If thus the reduction of the price of corn should occasion a proportionate reduction in the wages of labour, the labourer would be left on the whole with no greater command than before over the enjoyments of life.

After some observations by Mr. Mitchell in favour of the Ministerial measure, Mr. C. Buller said the great objection to the present Corn-law was its manifest injustice. The landowners disclaimed all selfish motives in maintaining this law; but at least the fact was, that the law had the effect of raising their rents, and so of throwing suspicion upon their characters. He did not know what was meant by overproduction; nothing had been produced but by capital and labour, which were waiting for that employment. Since 1821 there had been an increase of more than 4,000,000 in the population, and for no part of that increase had our own agriculture furnished any provision; their whole maintenance had been provided by our manufactures. Surely you ought not to prevent these increasing multitudes from resorting to the agriculture of foreign countries. He could not, however, vote with Mr. Villiers for the total and immediate repeal of the duty. He thought the agricultural interests did bear exclusively some burdens, for which, being peculiar to themselves, they ought to be compensated. But a still stronger argument against a total and immediate repeal would be found in the vested interests which such a repeal would instantaneously destroy—interests not of landlords only, but of farmers and of labourers. The mischief itself would be most injurious; the alarm consequent upon it still more so. But these were not reasons for a sliding scale, for they were not circumstances of a fluctuating character.

Mr. Hope defended the agriculturists; and Mr. Rice wished that the fixed duty of the late Government had been accepted; he thought Mr. Villiers's plan dangerous, and would therefore vote against it.—Mr. Milnes remarked upon the inconsistency of Mr. C. Buller, in declaring the principle of the Corn-law to be unjust, and yet proposing to postpone its abrogation. For his own part, he was convinced that no necessity now existed for the proposed repeal; and if such a necessity should at some future time be brought on, he was by no means satisfied that the country would gain by the change. The landholder might possibly be unable to stand, but if he fell he would bring down the fundholder with him.

Mr. Wakley said it was only in the House of Commons that this subject was treated as difficult to be understood; the people out-of-doors understood it perfectly. Your protection was only to the landlords; the labourers had none; they were left in a state of deplorable destitution. Protection had been taken from manufactures; you should have begun with food. The country was now in actual insecurity, so feverish was the public mind on this subject. He agreed with those who thought the true remedy was to remodel the House of Commons.—Mr. Muntz doubted whether Sir R. Peel was justified in taking the Government if he had nothing better than this to produce; but he was so fettered that he could not do the good he desired. The land was certainly entitled to protection, but not in this shape. Two-thirds of the labourers of this country were well paid; but the remaining third, who were employed in the manufacture of articles for export, were in a state of woful destitution. He then read some extracts from a pamphlet against the Corn-laws, published some years ago, and attributed to Sir J. Graham; after which he entered into some considerations upon the connexion of the Corn question with the question of currency. The laws on currency and on corn were both of them the work of the right hon. Bart., whom he apostrophised in a passage from Gray's "Bard."

On the motion of Mr. S. Crawford, the debate was then adjourned.

Tuesday.—Sir R. Peel, in reply to a question from Mr. Hindley, repeated, on the part of the Government, an expression of strong sympathy with the present Government of Spain; and his conviction that, on the whole, it was conducive to the civilisation and prosperity of the country. "Our anxious wish," he said, "is to see Spain a prosperous and perfectly independent nation—independent of all foreign interference. No power which she can possess for her own just defence can, in the slightest degree, be the object of our jealousy. It is our desire certainly to give strength and stability, by our counsel and influence, to the present Government of Spain, because we see under that Government repeated indications of an advance towards civilisation and prosperity, and we certainly have exercised such influence as we could command for the purpose of inducing the Governments of Continental Europe to recognise it. My own opinion is, that it will be a great security for the tranquillity of Europe, when we see Spain restored to prosperity, and filling the station which she used to fill as one of the Powers of Europe, and no exertion shall be wanting on the part of England for the attainment of that object."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the Government intended to take measures to remedy the deficiency in the gold coinage.

The House went into committee on the Corn-laws; and Mr. Sharman Crawford resumed the adjourned debate, expressing himself strongly in favour of a repeal of protective duties.—Mr. Martin entered into some statements involving calculations, showing that the landed interest bore a larger share of the public burdens than other classes of the community, such as the manufacturing.—Mr. F. Villiers explained, that Mr. Villiers's motion, though, from the introduction of the word "now," it demanded the immediate repeal of protective duties, yet, nevertheless, there was no wish on the part of either the mover or its supporters to injure the landed interest, by refusing proper time for the change.

A long discussion now ensued, in which several members stated their opinions on the subject of the motion, but no facts were brought forward which have not already been noticed in previous discussions. Sir C. Burrell declared that the landlords' case had never been answered; Mr. Powell said that the landowners must be prepared to enter into competition with the foreign producer at no distant time. Mr. Granby thought that a repeal of the Corn-laws would increase distress in the manufacturing districts. Mr. M. O'Connell said he should vote for the total repeal. Sir F. Burdett vindicated the landed proprietors, and contended that Sir R. Peel's measure had given great satisfaction to agriculturists. Lord Duncan affirmed that the difficulties of our circumstances were caused by the system of protection, and reminded the House that unjust taxation lost us America. After some observations in favour of the working classes from Mr. Stanton, Mr. P. M. Stewart enlarged upon the existing distress; and said that the history of all the successive Corn-laws had proved that the principle of them was a fraud on the landed interests, and an injury to the commercial ones; and he would support it no longer in any shape.—Mr. Wodehouse contended that the landlords bore more than their proportion of the public burdens.—Dr. Bowring enlarged on the present distress, specifying several employments in which wages are miserably low. This distress was leading to a demand for great political changes. The feeling was, that in the House of Commons there were too many who represented the few, and too few who represented the many.—Mr. Gibson rejoiced in the admission now made on all sides, that no legislation can be justified for the sake of a particular class: yet it was for the sake of a particular class that these laws were maintained; though that class were remarkably sensitive in denying it. They talked about independence of foreign supplies; but he had heard of no country in any age which failed to get supplies of food when it had the means of purchasing them. As to the Corn-laws, the farmers had no interest in them: they were imposed only for the maintenance of rents.—Mr. Escott protested against the mad disturbance of a system under which so much property had been invested, and in which so many interests were involved. Was the House prepared, before the ink of the last agreement for tithe commutation was dry, to rescind the very ground of the contract? The manufacturers owed to the agriculturists what the agriculturists could never owe to the manufacturers—existence itself. He illustrated from Roman history the danger of relying on foreign supply. For his own part, he would stand by the landed, which he considered to be the English, interest.—Mr. Ewart then moved an adjournment of the debate.

Wednesday.—In reply to a question from Mr. Fox Maule on the subject of turnpike trusts, Sir James Graham said that it was the intention of his hon. friend the Member for Cambridge to introduce a General Turnpike Bill.

Mr. R. Wason moved that Sir Thomas Cochrane be called to the bar of the House to answer certain allegations in a petition from W. H. Ashurst, to the effect, that the gallant admiral was about to leave the country, although he had been served with the Speaker's warrant to attend the committee on the Ipswich election, and produce certain important correspondence in his possession.—The motion was opposed by the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and Sir R. Peel, and supported by Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Aglionby, after which it was withdrawn.

Some conversation then took place as to the intended course of public business in the House, in consequence of a question from Mr. Hawes.—Sir R. Peel declared his determination that no other business should be introduced on the part of Government, until the resolutions of the committee upon the Corn-law had been disposed of.

On the motion of Mr. F. Maule, the Buildings Regulation Bill and Borough Improvement Bill were ordered to be read a second time that day six months, on the ground that as they had been passed by the Lords, they involved a violation of the privileges of that House. The hon. member gave notice of his intention to move for leave to bring in two similar bills.

The House then resolved itself into committee upon the resolutions of the Government relating to the importation of corn.—Mr. Ewart resumed the debate, and spoke at considerable length in support of the resolution of Mr. Villiers. He gathered from the language of ministers that they did not contemplate the permanence of their measure; there was not only a sliding scale, but a sliding cabinet. He attributed the existing distress to none of the causes assigned for it by Sir R. Peel, but to a cause hitherto existing alike in all times, whether of prosperity or of adversity—the present Corn-law.—Mr. F. Berkeley, Mr. Thornely, Mr. Hastie, and Mr. O'Connell addressed the House to the same effect.—Col. Conolly supported the measure of Government, and Mr. Hawes and Mr. M. Phillips advocated a total repeal.

Sir R. Peel took a comprehensive view of the recent history of British commerce with various countries, in order to show that the present depression of the manufacturing interest has not arisen from the operation of the Corn-law. The right. hon. Baronet appealed to the good sense of the House in deprecation of any unnecessary prolongation of the discussion.

Lord John Russell argued against such precipitation as would deprive any member of that House of the opportunity of being heard upon the question. The question was one for Parliament to deliberate upon; they, and not the Ministers, were to decide it. Was the House to pass in a hurry a measure which Ministers had taken so many months to consider? The manufacturers were bound to ponder it well; and the agriculturists, who had given way, would expect that it should be so well digested as to be permanent when once passed.

After a few words from Sir R. Peel, Mr. Johnstone moved the adjournment of the debate. The gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place, and the debate was therefore adjourned.

Thursday.—Mr. O'Connell renewed his question respecting the outrages in Jamaica. Lord Stanley entered into some details respecting the history of the case, and stated that the matter was still under investigation. The conduct of the Mayor of Kingston had been disapproved of by the Governor of Jamaica.

Lord Eliot obtained leave to introduce a bill for the purpose of legalising marriages in Ireland between Presbyterians and Episcopalians, when solemnised by a Presbyterian clergyman.

Mr. Muntz brought forward his motion, that strangers in the gallery should not be required to withdraw during a division, unless on special motion. It was resisted by Sir Robert Peel, and lost by 187 to 51.

Colonel Sibthorp addressed the House at some length, in moving for returns connected with the management of the Comptrollership of the Exchequer.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer had consulted Lord Monteagle on the subject of the returns, and that noble Lord had expressed his anxiety that the motion should be acceded to. Though, therefore, it was contrary to his own sense of right and propriety, he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) consented, lest it should be thought that there was a wish to conceal anything. The House then went into committee on the Corn-laws at ¼ to 7, and the adjourned debate was resumed by

Mr. Johnstone, who expressed his regret that the Government should have brought forward a measure to perpetuate class legislation.—Mr. V. Stuart had attentively considered the subject, and had come to a dispassionate conclusion, that agriculture could not be injured by a repeal of the Corn-laws, while the condition of the country imperatively called for a great change in our policy.—Mr. Aglionby said the extreme distress of the country called for alleviation, while there was nothing in the measure of her Majesty's Government which held out a prospect of relief. A sliding scale was pernicious to the farmers and fatal to the manufacturers. A moderate fixed duty, had it been adopted, might have been beneficial.—Mr. Heneage said that the fundholder had, at former periods, been as much an object of invective as was now the landowner; then the remedy for distress was the sponge, now it was a repeal of the Corn-laws. He had voted against a fixed duty, and would now certainly vote against this ruinous motion.—Mr. Horsman affirmed that the whole of the existing laws were based on the false principle of protection, which had been abandoned by Sir Robert Peel: while the new measure of Government unsettled everything, and settled nothing.—Sir R. Bateson would support Sir R. Peel's measure, though he feared, so far as Ireland was concerned, that the protection to home-grown oats was rated too low.—Mr. Protheroe, as the representative of a manufacturing constituency somewhat peculiarly situated with respect to impartial judgment, gave their opinion and his own, that the Corn-laws were the cause of the existing distress. He should, therefore, vote for their repeal, as the only means of giving relief to our people by extending trade and commerce.—Sir Howard Douglas spoke at some length against the doctrines of free trade, and declared that all the Presidents of the United States, from Washington downwards, more or less repudiated them in their annual messages.—Mr. Cobden had sat for seven nights listening to debates on Corn-laws, but had not heard above two hours devoted to the bread-tax. As to the influence of the price of food on wages, where else was labour cheaper than in this country, when quantity was compared with quality? The men of England were treated by the landed interest worse than their dogs and horses, which were fed in proportion to their toil.—Mr. Ferrand asserted that it was not the Corn-laws, but the master-manufacturers, who taxed the food and clothing of the workpeople by unjust exactions. It was not, perhaps, known that they consumed 100,000 quarters of wheat annually in defrauding the public by bedaubing their calicoes with flour-paste. By this means they gave a false appearance to their calicoes, and made that which was really bad appear both beautiful and good; but on washing, the confiding purchaser became fully sensible of his loss.

Mr. Ferrand's speech called up Mr. Brotherton and Mr. Cobden, in order to explain; and Mr. Hindley censured the spirit and temper evinced by the Member for Knaresborough. Mr. Hindley also went into the general subject of the Corn-laws, but was greatly interrupted in the course of his speech by calls for a division.—Mr. Gill (Plymouth), Mr. Fielden, and General Johnson followed, but they were heard with great impatience.—Mr. Villiers then rose to reply; he censured Mr. Ferrand for the unseemly speech which he had made, and the Government side of the House for the way in which it had been received. He challenged that gentleman to bring his reckless assertions to the proof, and vindicate at once his own veracity and the dignity of the House. As to the general argument on the Corn-laws, nothing like a reply had been attempted; the Government measure itself was a concession to agitation, and an acknowledgment in part of the justice of the repeal of the Corn-laws.

The House divided, when there appeared—For Mr. Villiers's motion, 90; Against it, 393; Majority, 303.

Friday.—Mr. CHRISTOPHER brought forward a motion for a higher scale of duties. He proposed that the maximum duty should be 5*s.* higher than the maximum duty proposed by the Government—namely, that at 50*s.*, and under 51*s.*, the duty should be 25*s.*, gradually decreasing until at 73*s.* the duty should be 1*s.* His object was to show, that while considering the proposed scale of the Government a decided improvement on the present system, and however desirous he might be not to be found opposing the administration, he thought that a higher maximum duty and graduated scale were required for the protection of agriculture. After a long debate, the House affirmed the resolutions of Sir R. Peel by a majority of 306 to 104.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols have advanced to $89\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ money, and $89\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ for the new account (April 14th.) Three per Cents. Reduced, $89\frac{3}{4}$; Three-and-a-Half per Cents., $99\frac{7}{8}$ to 100; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., $98\frac{7}{8}$, to 9; Bank Stock, $169\frac{1}{2}$ to $70\frac{1}{2}$; India Stock, 245 to 6; Exchequer-bills, 22s. to 24s. premium.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Weather.—On Saturday morning until twelve o'clock, the whole of London was enveloped in a dense fog, of so thick a description that it was almost impossible to see from one side of the street to the other. The gas was lighted in many of the streets and shops, and candles were used in almost all the houses. It was so thick about London-bridge that many of the steamers did not venture to start until several hours after their appointed time. A Margate boat was the first to make the attempt, but was obliged to drop her anchor opposite the Custom-house; she was speedily followed by one or two Gravesend boats, but they were obliged to drop their anchors, and could not proceed before the afternoon. Several accidents occurred in different parts of the River.

Metropolitan Improvements.—In the House of Commons, on Thursday, the Sheriffs of London presented a petition at the bar of the house from the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council, praying that some means might be adopted to diminish the nuisance arising from the smoke of steam-boats on the river, and also of the manufactories in various parts of the metropolis.—Sir M. Wood also moved for the appointment of a select committee, to take into consideration any plans for the improvement of the metropolis which they may deem worthy of consideration; and also, the petitions presented to this house in the last parliament, for the purchase of the interests of the proprietors of Waterloo, Southwark, and Vauxhall Bridges, in order to their being immediately opened to the use of the public free from toll; and to report their opinion as to the expediency of adopting any of the said improvements, and also as to the best means of carrying the same into effect.

The Metropolis Roads.—In the debate in the House of Commons on Friday, a conversation of some interest to persons residing in the suburbs took place between Mr. Borthwick and Sir James Graham. Mr. Borthwick asked of the right hon. baronet the Secretary for the Home Department, what steps were likely to be taken in regard to the lighting of the approaches to London. Up to a very recent period these approaches had been lighted by means of money collected as tolls. But during the present winter, in consequence of the increase of communication by railway, the tolls had so much decreased, that the trustees of the roads could no longer light those roads, and had, in fact, refused to light them. The parishes, also, had declined to light the roads. The consequence was, that persons passing to and from the Metropolis by night were exposed to much danger. He wished then to ask the right honourable gentleman, whether he had any measure in contemplation for the purpose of securing the safety of persons travelling by these roads, by compelling the parishes, or some other authorities, to light them? Sir James Graham said that the various parishes had power by law to make rates for the lighting of the roads, if they should think fit to do so, but the executive had no power to compel them to do so. He had been applied to by some of the inhabitants of the parish of Kensington on the subject, and he had recommended that a vestry-meeting of the rate-payers should be called, and that the propriety of levying a rate for the purpose of lighting the roads should be submitted to them. The vestry meeting was called, and he regretted to say that a large majority decided against levying any rate for that purpose. It was a question entirely for the decision of the rate-payers of the different parishes, and the executive had no power whatever to interfere in a matter of local taxation for such a purpose.

Metropolitan Prisons.—After the adjourned debate on the Corn-laws on Monday, Sir J. Graham obtained leave to bring in a bill for consolidating the Queen's Bench, Fleet, and Marshalsea prisons, and for regulating the Queen's Bench prison. The right hon. baronet stated that the Bill would have the effect of bringing all the prisoners in these prisons within the walls of the Queen's Bench, by which a considerable saving would be effected to the country, while a better discipline would be established among them; the size of the Queen's Bench prison was ample for the purpose in view; and it was proposed to include certain regulations for its better government in the Bill.

Public Meetings—A meeting of the friends of the late Mr. Sydney Taylor was held on Saturday in Exeter Hall, for the purpose of raising a subscription for paying some tribute of respect to his memory. Sir John Chetwode, Bart., M.P., presided. A letter, highly complimentary to the memory of the deceased, was read from the Duke of Buckingham, and Mr. Thomas Clarkson also bore tribute to his zeal in the cause of philanthropy. It was ultimately determined that the funds raised should be appropriated to the erection of a monument to his memory, and to the dissemination of his works. A committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting.—Several meetings have recently been held for the purpose of establishing an asylum for the destitute French in the Metropolis, at the expense of their more opulent countrymen. The institution is now definitively established, and a committee of the oldest French inhabitants of London has been formed to manage the charity. Count D'Orsay, to whom the credit of this philanthropic establishment is due, observed at the first meeting that it was essential to limit the nature of the relief, so as not to offer a premium to indolence or vice, and to avoid holding out any temptation to the poor on the Continent to resort to London for the purpose of availing themselves of its resources. He also thought that no appeal for pecuniary assistance ought to be made to the English; that England had her own poor to take care of, and that at the present moment of distress it was more becoming to refrain from soliciting that charity for foreigners which, if solicited, would not be withheld. The meeting afterwards adopted the proposed regulations of the society. An asylum will be forthwith opened in London for the reception of indigent French, and for the supply of articles of primary necessity. No money relief will be given to the objects of the charity. The management of the asylum will be confided to a resident director, under the inspection of a committee of subscribers. If the funds raised should admit of it, it is proposed to annex to the establishment a gratuitous school for the children of indigent French in London. Count D'Orsay has been elected president of the society, and Count St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador, has promised it his support and patronage.—The Annual General Meeting of the proprietors of University College took place on Wednesday, Mr. Warburton in the chair. The only novelty in the proceedings was the motion of Col. Leicester Stanhope for introducing religious instruction; the following were the terms of this motion: "That this meeting recommend to the council the establishment of a Professorship of Christian Divinity in the London University; that prayers and the scriptures be read, and at which the students be invited, not compelled, to attend; but those who from conscientious motives object to this course of prayer, are solicited to study according to the principles of their respective pastors." The resolution having been seconded by Mr. Pitt, and warmly discussed, was put to the vote, when there appeared for it six, against it forty.

Royal Society.—At the last meeting, Sir John Lubbock, vice-president of the Royal Society, at the request of the council drew attention to the existence of a fund, called the "Donation Fund," which was very little known, and the dividends of which are to be applied to promote experimental research, or rewarding those by whom such researches are made; the same to be extended to individuals of every country. This fund was instituted by the late Dr. Wollaston, F.R.S., who contributed to it 2,000*l.* in the three per cent. consols; and it has since then received contributions of 1,000*l.* from the late Mr. Davies Gilbert; 105*l.* from Mr. Warburton; 105*l.* from Mr. Hatchett; 105*l.* from Mr. Guillemard; and a similar sum from the late Sir Francis Chantrey. The dividends for the present year thus available to scientific purposes amount to 140*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

Metropolitan Post.—The following is the weekly statement of the letters which have passed through the London office:—

THROUGH THE GENERAL POST.	
Four weeks ending Feb. 19, 1842 . .	5,459,385
Corresponding period of 1841 . .	4,955,579
Ditto as nearly as can be given of 1839 .	1,557,880
Increase since 1841 on the four weeks' letters	503,806
Ditto . 1839 ditto . .	3,901,505
THROUGH THE DISTRICT POST.	
Four weeks ending Feb. 19, 1842 . .	1,959,984
Corresponding period of 1841 . .	1,854,559
Ditto as nearly as can be given of 1839 .	1,106,421
Increase since 1841 on the four weeks' letters	105,425
Ditto 1839 ditto . .	853,563

Accident.—A serious accident occurred at the foundry of Sir John Rennie on Saturday. It appears that several men were employed in holding the rim of a pot, or ladle, containing about six tons of melted mettle, which was carried by a crane from the furnace to a mould prepared for a diving-bell, when, owing to the ignorance of some of the men, the ladle became top-heavy, and the whole of the metal was capsized, and ran amongst the workmen, six of whom were so severely burned that it was necessary to carry them immediately to Guy's Hospital. A part of the wood-work about the premises was fired by the melted metal, but was soon extinguished. One of the workmen died in the hospital on the following day. At the inquest held to inquire into the circumstances, it was proved that the accident was caused by the fright of one of the workmen, who ran away from the ladle, and thus caused it to upset. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Robberies.—On Saturday, the magistrates of the Thames-street Police-office was engaged for some hours in the final examination of six persons, charged with being concerned in no less than fifteen burglaries in Mile End, the Commercial-road, Bedford-square, and other places at the eastern part of the Metropolis. The prisoners were George Fernley, a fellowship porter, his two sons and sister, a young man named Bennett, and Aby de Soiza, a Jewess. The two principals in these robberies appear to have been Elizabeth Fernley and Bennett, who is well known to the police as having been a thief from infancy. The houses of the persons robbed were broken into during the last four months, and wearing apparel, linen, plate, money, and other valuables stolen to the amount of 700*l.* About three weeks since, the police received information that Elizabeth Fernley was in the habit of pawning stolen property, and communicated with the pawnbrokers. On searching her dwelling in Bethnal-green, they found the elder Fernley, his two sons, and the Jewess. The officers discovered a complete set of housebreaking implements in the house, together with about 80 china vases and other chimney ornaments, a tortoiseshell box, a trinket box, and several table-cloths, and other articles. On searching the lodgings of the elder prisoner, in Whitechapel, a great-coat and other stolen articles were found, many of which were identified by some of the numerous householders who thronged the office in support of the indictment. Mr. Ballantine summed up the voluminous evidence he had heard, and said all the family of the Fernleys appeared to be connected with the robberies. They were all taken out of the same house, three of them were in possession of stolen property, and the fourth was found loitering about the houses which had been burglariously entered. The Jewess had also been disposing of stolen property, and was found in the same house. As to Bennett, he was, no doubt, the principal in the numerous burglaries committed, and had been engaged in a long career of crime. He should now fully commit all the prisoners for trial. They were then formally committed on nine different charges of burglary. There were ten or twelve other cases of burglary ready to be preferred, but it was considered unnecessary to accumulate more evidence.—On Tuesday, a Russian, named Bowniski, was brought up before the magistrates at Clerkenwell, charged with stealing a gold watch chain and seals, valued at 50 guineas, from the office of Mr. Tooke, solicitor, Bedford-row. On being apprehended, the prisoner attempted to murder the policeman, and had nearly succeeded in committing suicide. The case was fully proved, and the prisoner was committed for trial. It was said that he has been a writer of begging-letters, representing himself to be a Pole.—Another occurrence of a somewhat similar character took place on Wednesday. A young man, named Rowen, under-warehouseman at the printing-office of Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Whitefriars, who had been apprehended on a charge of robbery and conveyed to Bow-street, cut his throat with a razor while the officer was leading him through the passage of the police-court. He was at once conveyed to Charing-cross Hospital, with little hope of his recovery.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths, from all causes, registered during the week ending Feb. 12th:—total number 1,042—weekly average of 1841, 912.

Camberwell.—It is said that the committee for opposing the proceedings of the vicar, churchwardens, and church-building committee of St. Giles's, Camberwell, have succeeded in putting a stop for the present to the plans intended to be carried out. It is understood that the Exchequer-bill loan commissioners, having taken the opinion of the law-officers of the Crown, have refused to grant a loan of 20,000*l.* of Exchequer-bills, on the ground that the proceedings have not been in accordance with law.

Brentford.—On Saturday afternoon considerable excitement was occasioned in the Metropolis by the circulation of a report that one of the powder-mills on Hounslow-heath had blown up in the course of the forenoon, by which several lives had been lost and persons wounded. The following are the particulars of the occurrence: The works at which the explosion occurred, are those belonging to Messrs. Curtis and Harvey. About seven A.M., two men, named Finch and Woolman, commenced their duties as usual in a corning-mill, at which time there were thirteen or fourteen barrels of dry powder, each containing 100lbs. weight, in the mill. From the time of their entering the mill they were not seen by any of the other workmen, so that no clue can be obtained as to the cause of the explosion, which occurred about ten o'clock. The report occasioned by the explosion of so large a quantity of powder was tremendous, and shook the houses, for miles round, to their very foundations, to the great alarm of the inhabitants, numbers of whom rushed out of their dwellings, believing that it was an earthquake. The mill was blown to pieces, and the remains were scattered to a considerable distance. Mr. Harvey, one of the firm, was speedily on the spot, and by his directions the other workmen began searching for the unfortunate sufferers, when it was found that, in addition to the two men, who were ultimately discovered to have been blown across the stream, where they were picked up quite dead, three other men, who were accidentally passing the mill at the moment, had received serious injuries, from which one of them shortly after died. At the inquest held on the bodies of the three men, the coroner said it was unfortunate that, at every inquiry into accidents of that nature, they got no nearer the truth as to the cause, and he felt if the mills were his he would never rest until he had found it out. With the evidence before them, they could come to no other conclusion than that the deaths of the unfortunate deceased had been caused by accident, for there did not appear to be the slightest blame attachable to any one. The jury expressed their concurrence in the opinion of the coroner, and returned a verdict that the deceased died from injuries caused by the accidental explosion of gunpowder. It is said that the other two injured men are likely to recover.

Provincial News.

Brighton.—In consequence of the inconvenience to which her Majesty was subjected on her arrival here by the crowd pressing around her when she made her appearance in the streets, the commissioners of the town have issued a handbill, requesting the inhabitants to refrain from congregating about her Majesty. The notice had the desired effect, and the Queen now walks out without being subject to molestation such as was at first offered, even by respectable females.—Archdeacon Wilberforce attended a meeting at the Town Hall on Monday, in behalf of the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, and in the course of his address announced that Prince Albert had given 100*l.* as a donation to the society.

Bristol.—Advices have been received from the African coast, announcing the loss of the schooner Pitt, of this port. It appears that on the 7th Oct. the vessel got ashore upon Cape Lopez, in beating down the coast, from Gaboon to Angola, the wind being very light and the current strong. The crew not being able to succeed in getting her off, sent the krowmen ashore to the King of Cape Lopez for assistance, but he refused, and stopped the men. Two days afterwards they observed the natives alongshore in their canoes, in great numbers, preparing to come off and take possession. The captain and crew fearing that they should be murdered, resolved to abandon her, and embarked in the long-boat, taking only part of their clothes with them. Before leaving the vessel, the captain set fire to her, in order that the natives should reap no benefit by the loss. In about an hour she blew up, and shortly afterwards a sea struck the long-boat and swamped her. Capt. Antrobus, the mate, and two of the crew, were immediately drowned. The second mate and four of the crew were saved, after being in the water twenty-four hours; but only three have survived to reach England, viz. Mr. Knight, second mate, and two seamen.

Cambridge.—The fine breezes and drying weather for the last few days have proved beneficial to the fens. The lands which had previously been very wet or under water are quickly getting dry, and in working order for the operations of spring. The wheat, where kept dry, is looking healthy, and where wet or overflowed has sustained little if any injury. Numerous flocks of sea-birds have lately visited the Meres, from which circumstance it is inferred that the severe weather is not yet over.

Chatham.—One day last week an artilleryman belonging to the East India Company met a countryman driving a team of horses near the Star, on Chatham-hill. They entered into conversation, and the soldier persuaded his companion to have something to drink. After drinking some time, the soldier induced the countryman to exchange clothes, and see how he would look in regimentals. The soldier put on the countryman's clothes, and contrived to slip out of the room, but forgot to return, taking with him a watch and 7s. It was some time before the countryman found that his comrade had disappeared, and he was at length obliged to drive his team in full regimentals. As he passed through Chatham, he was taken up as a deserter and conveyed to the barracks, when the cause of his military appearance became known. The deserter has not been heard of since.

Falmouth.—On Thursday morning, the 17th, a vibration of the earth, accompanied by a rumbling noise, supposed to be the effects of an earthquake, was felt in this town, Penryn, Helston, Constantine, St. Mawes, in the parish of St. Just, and in some other places. So great was the motion, that doors in the houses are said to have been thrown open. Great alarm was excited; but no serious injury appears to have been sustained.

Leeds.—The local papers state that on Wednesday, the 9th inst., some evil-disposed persons entered the Free Grammar School at Batley, and wilfully set fire to a large quantity of school-books and other property, to the imminent peril of the premises. Not satisfied with this, they proceeded to the vicarage and parish church, where they left ample proof of their love of mischief. A reward has been offered for the discovery of the parties, but no trace of them has yet been found.

Liverpool.—The steam-ship Acadia left this port on Saturday on her outward passage for Canada and the United States. She took the mails from the Caledonia, the largest ever despatched from this port, and an additional heavy one made up since the return of that vessel. The Acadia, although not intended to go to sea for some weeks, was, in the course of Friday, got out of dock into the river, provisioned and equipped for sea in the most efficient manner. All the passengers from the returned steamer embarked on board the Acadia, with some others, and she steamed down the Mersey, a little past two o'clock, firing her guns, in sight of thousands who had assembled to witness her departure. During the severe storm which disabled the Caledonia, her engines never failed her, and an examination of them since her return has shown that they sustained no injury whatever.—A letter has been received from the Cape of Good Hope, dated December 17, 1841, containing the following passage: "The emigrant ship Lloyd's, bound from London for New Zealand, has arrived at Table Bay. During the passage from England no fewer than 57 infants and children, all under six years of age, died from diarrhœa."—An account has appeared of the interview between the deputation from the American chamber of commerce of this port and Sir Robert Peel on the subject of the Corn Laws as they affect the trade between Great Britain and the United States. The deputation, it is said, stated, among other reasons, that the southern states were anxious for an extension of the intercourse with Great Britain, and the eastern states, the seat of manufactures, were desirous that it should be limited; the middle states were wavering on the subject, but ready to throw their weight on the side from which they might hope to derive the greatest advantage; that the settlement of the corn-law question in this country would have a material influence on the condition of things in the United States; if that settlement should lead to the regular import of corn from abroad, and on terms on which the American grower could compete with the Continental grower, then the middle states would in all probability side with the southern, and thus greatly extend the market for British manufactures, which was limited at present by the state of the law, which practically prohibited the exportation of "bread stuffs" in return for our manufactures; that the system of taking the averages operated disadvantageously for the United States, and that a longer period than six weeks, perhaps eight or ten, would be requisite to put the American merchant on an equal footing with the Continental merchant in the supply of the British market.—The local papers state that the shipowners of Bristol, like those of London, have been compelled to admit that Liverpool is the port of transit for passengers as well as goods to the United States; the proprietors of the Great Western, after running their splendid steam-ship for several seasons to and from New York, having resolved to run her alternately from Bristol and Liverpool to New York, and thence alternately to Liverpool and Bristol. By the new arrangement, the Great Western will, during the season, sail twice from and thrice to this port; thus competing directly with the British and North American royal mail steamers.

Manchester.—A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce has been held to consider the ministerial proposition for the modification of the Corn Laws. The following resolutions were submitted by the directors, and unanimously adopted:—That, in the opinion of this meeting, the propositions for modifying the Corn Law which have just been submitted to the House of Commons by her Majesty's ministers are totally inadequate for every beneficial purpose; that they are based upon unjust principles, and have been framed for the exclusive advantage of a particular class, without reference to the wants and interests of the great body of the people, and ostentatiously regardless of present distress, and of the ruin which impends over the manufacturing and commercial community. 2. That in expressing their opinions, this meeting reiterates the declaration the chamber has frequently put forth, namely, that it denounces partial or class legislation of every kind, and repudiating all protection whether of manufactures or agriculture, claims, as an indefeasible right, the power of freely exchanging the products of our industry for the food of other countries. 3. That these resolutions be set forth in a petition to the House of Commons, and be forwarded this day for presentation, with a prayer that the measures proposed by her Majesty's ministers may be rejected by the house, and that no proposition may be entertained which has not for its basis an entire repeal of all duties on the importation of food."

Merthyr.—The "Carmarthen Journal" notices a prevalent report that the Chartists are again on the move, and states that meetings are held every night, and that a club is also in existence, where each member pays a certain sum monthly, for buying muskets and ammunition. No less than six hundred muskets, it says, arrived at Merthyr last week, which were sold to the members of the club at 13s. each. The same journal expresses apprehensions that were a rise to take place, numbers would join the infatuated people, as many are in actual want of food, and the distress and poverty existing in the neighbourhood is extreme.

Oakhampton.—An inquiry has been instituted into the cause of the recent destruction of the parish church of this town by fire. From a statement of the vicar, it appears that the fire originated wholly from accident, and not by incendiaries, as has been circulated. He says that a short time since a stove on Dr. Arnott's principle was erected in the organ-loft to keep the organ dry, and the flue was carried through the ceiling, and out of the western wall above the belfry in the tower. During the morning, the wind, which blew a gale from the westward, caused an unusually great change in the stove, and the heat in the organ being considerable, there is no doubt that the iron plate placed between the stove and the frame of the organ became red-hot, and set fire to the woodwork. On the discovery having taken place, an attempt was made to arrest the fire, the organ being the only part in flames; but the smoke was so dense that it was impossible to remain inside, and in less than an hour the roof had fallen in. The fire continued during the whole afternoon, and was not entirely extinguished till midnight. All that remains of the ancient fabric is the tower, which has escaped with slight injury. The loss is estimated to be at least 5,000*l.*

Oxford.—The Rev. Mr. Garbett, the new professor of poetry, delivered the first Bampton lecture for the present year, at St. Mary's Church, on Sunday. The church was crowded in every part. Mr. Grant, commoner of St. John's college, has announced his secession from the establishment, and has followed the example of Mr. Sibthorp, who was ordained a priest of the Romish Church at Oscott a few days since. It is rumoured that several junior members of the university intend to join the Roman Catholic communion shortly.

Portsmouth.—The court-martial held by order of the Lords of the Admiralty on Capt. Toup Nicholas and the officers of H. M. S. Vindictive, for their conduct on the occasion of that ship running aground near the Nab light, has at length been brought to a close. The particulars of the accident were given by us at the time: it is therefore only necessary to state that it was proved by witnesses on the part of Capt. Nicholas that the ship was at anchor off the Nab on the 26th ult., and that stormy weather coming on, Capt. Nicholas got her under weigh for the purpose of proceeding to a better anchorage; but by some accident, not explained, the ship did not take the course intended, and struck on the Dean shoal. The evidence further proved that Capt. Nicholas personally superintended the working of the ship, and that his proceedings, both before and after she struck, were considered to be judicious and proper. Numerous technical details were adduced and witnesses were examined at great length on various points of seamanship arising out of the peculiar circumstances of the case. The trial, after lasting several days, terminated on Saturday, when the court acquitted Capt. Nicholas, together with his officers and crew, declaring that they could not decide with precision on the causes which led to the disaster; that the conduct of Capt. Nicholas was marked by propriety and energy, and was such as to inspire confidence in those around him; and that every possible exertion was made to save the ship, and to prevent worse consequences than did occur. At the conclusion of the sentence there was some indication of applause.—Much satisfaction has been caused in the naval circles of this port by the intelligence that Mr. Edmund Elton, late midshipman of the Cambridge, whose case has excited a good deal of attention, in consequence of his having been dismissed the service, and sentenced to imprisonment for writing a disrespectful letter to a senior officer, was released last week from the Marshalsea by order of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Sidmouth.—On Saturday night an enormous portion of the Chit-rock cliff, at the western end of this town, fell with such violence as to cause great consternation to the inhabitants in the vicinity, to whom it appeared as the shock of an earthquake. A person in an adjacent cottage asserts that he was thrown out of bed by the violence of the concussion. It is described by the "Western Times" as being not what may be termed a landslip from an inclined plane, but a vast section fallen from its perpendicular, preserving a well-defined outline of its various stratifications, affording an ample field of research to geologists. There are also detached masses in all shapes and positions, many of them resembling gigantic slabs of hewn marble, so even are their surfaces. Numerous persons have been to visit the place, many of them searching for fossils, and other geological remains.

Southampton.—The local papers state that some excitement has been caused by the practice of the Judges in Guernsey and Jersey to transport the convicted criminals to this town. A highway robber recently convicted of four distinct felonies in the former island is ordered to be shipped for this port, where he will be let loose upon the public. In the Jersey court, about a fortnight ago, another offender was sentenced to be transported to England, on the recommendation of the Attorney-General. Judge Winter Nicolle is said to have protested against the system, and maintained that criminals ought to be punished in the island. Judge Perrott, however, thought differently; and as the bench was divided, the Chief Justice, Sir John de Veulle, by his casting vote, sentenced him to be transported to England, with his wife and family, who had not participated in his crime.—Intelligence has been received of the wreck of the Commercial Company's steamer Kent, between Hurst Castle and Christchurch Point, on her voyage from Torquay to this town. It appears that she left Torquay on Friday evening with about 50 passengers, and proceeded favourably until the following morning, when a heavy fog came on, during which she ran on shore. The shock is said to have been so great that all those on deck were knocked down, and two of the seamen thrown overboard; but they fortunately regained the deck. The greatest alarm prevailed among the passengers, several of whom were females, and it was fully anticipated that the vessel would go to pieces. Capt. Lakeman lowered his boats, and in the course of an hour all the passengers were safely placed on shore. In the mean time assistance arrived from the Coast Guard Service, when every exertion was made to get the vessel off, but it was found impracticable: these attempts have since been renewed, but without success, and the vessel has become a total wreck. She is not insured.

Railways.—The traffic of the principal railway companies for last week is stated to be as follows: Blackwall 538*l.*, Manchester and Birmingham 322*l.*, Eastern Counties 656*l.*, Birmingham 13,409*l.*, Croydon 275*l.*, Greenwich 697*l.*, Great Western 9,541*l.*, Southampton 3,793*l.*, North Midland 3,698*l.*, Great North of England 1,341*l.*, Midland Counties 2,503*l.*, York and North Midland 1,468*l.*, Birmingham and Gloucester 1,303*l.* — In the House of Commons on Monday a conversation took place in regard to accidents on railways. Mr. Ewart wished to know whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Ministers to alter that anomaly in the law which gave compensation to individuals who happened to be injured on railways, but refused it to the relations of persons killed on railways? whether, in fact, it was intended to introduce a reform with respect to the law of deodand? The Attorney-General said that at present he was not aware of any such intention.—A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Eastern Counties Railway Company has been held at the station in Shoreditch, for the purpose of raising a further sum of money by the issue of new shares, and for declaring the forfeiture of certain shares on which the calls were unpaid. The chair was taken by Mr. Bosanquet, who submitted to the meeting the plan of the directors, which was embodied in a string of resolutions, and suggested the creation of 36,000 new shares of 25*l.* each, upon which the sum of 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* only was to be payable in the following manner: 2*l.* 6*s* 8*d.* on the 5th April, 2*l.* on the 4th June, 2*l.* on the 5th August, and 2*l.* on the 5th Oct. next; one of such new shares (as nearly as practicable) to be given for every three of the original shares, and for every three of the convertible debentures, or as the case may be, for every three of such shares and debentures jointly, the new shares to be entitled on the 4th of next Jan. to rank with the now existing shares in respect to the traffic of the previous half-year, and from and after that date, in regard to dividends and all other purposes, to be considered as if 25*l.* had been paid thereon. The adoption was carried unanimously. Mr. Hamilton thought the debenture and the shareholder should be put on an equality; the former had paid his 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, but the latter only 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The Chairman said the Birmingham did not demand their last call, and the Great Western only

65*l.* out of the first hundred, and still they went on creating new stock. The Directors had only taken care of the old shareholders, and had endeavoured to keep faith with the debenture-holder. A proprietor wished to know whether the Directors meant to call for the 2*l.* instalment during the time the new shares were being paid up. The Chairman hoped that would be left to the discretion of the Directors; and, in reply to a proprietor, said that the question of a reduction of their fourpence toll to twopence-half-penny on the passengers of the Northern and Eastern Railway was at present broken off through that Company not agreeing to their conditions. Two hundred and fifty-seven shares were then declared to be forfeited.—The half-yearly meeting of the Gloucester and Birmingham Railway Company has recently been held at the former city. There was an unusually large attendance of the proprietors. From the report it appeared that the total receipts of the company, for the half-year ending Dec. 31, were 50,114*l.* 5s. 10d., and the expenses, including interest, 39,381*l.* 0s. 8d., leaving a balance upon the half-year of 10,733*l.* 5s. 2d., which, added to the balance declared on the 30th June of 11,170*l.* 6s. 3d., made a total of 21,903*l.* 11s. 5d., from which, however, there were to be deducted for wear and tear, depreciation of the carriage, stock, &c., 5,120*l.*, leaving a clear net profit of 16,783*l.* 11s. 5d. With this the directors were enabled to declare a dividend of 1*l.* 10s. per share, which is the first that has been declared. The total amount of passengers that have travelled upon the line during the six months ending Dec. 31, was 193,276, of which number 50,294 were first-class, and 117,666 second-class passengers.—Mr. Broome, book-keeper at the Manchester and Leeds railway station, Oldham-road, was run over by an engine and tender on the night of the 17th inst., as he was proceeding along the viaduct to his residence in Cropper-street. His left arm was completely severed from his body, and one of his legs was broken, and he died on the following morning.—The half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of the Great Western Railway took place on Thursday. The report expressed the pleasure of the directors in laying before the proprietors the result of the first six months' business on the entire line of the Great Western, together with that on portions of the Bristol and Exeter, and of the Cheltenham Railway between Swindon and Cirencester. The gross receipts for six months, up to the 31st December, 1841, were 337,352*l.* 4s. 2d., of which sum 295,010*l.* 18s. was earned exclusively on the Great Western. The number of passengers conveyed on the line between the 1st July and the 31st Dec., 1841, was 882,119. The expenses on the traffic amounted to 125,910*l.* 6s., being in the ratio of 37,323 per cent. on the receipts. The locomotive expenditure was 40,110*l.* 19s., of which 22,144*l.* 3s. was paid for coke, but which would become much reduced, arrangements having been made for procuring it at Bristol. The number of miles run by the engines during the half-year was 673,398, of which 613,616 miles were travelled by regular engines with trains of passengers and goods, and 20,654 miles by the assistant engine upon the box incline, and the sum of 15,940*l.* 14s. 11d. had been paid for Government duty. The first charge upon the profit of the half-year was the interest on the Company's debt, and the rents payable under lease to the Bristol and Exeter Railway, and to the Cheltenham and Great Western Union Railway, to the amount of 93,259*l.* 10s. 11d., which, deducted from 212,446*l.* 16s., would leave a balance available to the company of 119,187*l.* 5s. 1d. The report, after recommending that the sum of 20,000*l.* per annum should be appropriated for ten years to meet the first cost, and probable depreciation of stock, concluded by recommending that a dividend of 6*l.* per cent. on the amount called up should be declared for the last half-year.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The hitherto neglected streets and squares of the city are completely occupied by numerous wealthy families from the most distant parts of the kingdom, attracted by the unusual brilliancy of the Irish Court since the arrival of Earl and Countess de Grey. The local papers repeat their statement, that the trade of Dublin, so far as it is susceptible of being benefited by the stimulus of Viceregal expenditure, has not been in so a healthy a state for the last 20 years. It is said to be the intention of the Lord Lieutenant to take a marine villa for the summer season at Kingstown, for the benefit of sea-bathing and sea-air. This will infuse fresh life into that delightful place, which may now be called a suburb of Dublin, in consequence of the quarter-hour facilities of access by means of the Dublin and Kingstown railway. It is expected that a great source of employment for the poor in that neighbourhood will be created by the extension of the railway to Dalkey, on the principle of Clegg and Samuda's atmospheric plan, which will, it is thought, be commenced in a few months from this time.—At the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, the proceedings were opened by the announcement of additional donations from the sympathisers of New York. The Lord Mayor then addressed the meeting on the usual topics. He denounced the Poor-law, and hoped there would be a rally against it. In 1830 he prophesied that, if the Union were not repealed in ten years, we would have a Poor-law. He was laughed at; the country gentlemen refused to join him. His words came out true, and he was thoroughly convinced now, that a sanguinary insurrection would take place in Ireland before 1850, if that law were not repealed. He threw that remark out, not in order to the prophecy being fulfilled, but in the hope that it might be prevented. Let American sympathy, he said, proceed; let Irish enthusiasm glow into its proper warmth, and the cry for "Repeal" resound throughout the country. His monument would then be in College Green, and Ireland would be a nation. He described the present Parliament as sustained by the selfishness of the landlord class, and by pecuniary bribery. Never was there, he said, so corrupt a Parliament as the present, or a Parliament brought together by such extensive corruption. It was a Legislature of the selfish interest adverse to Ireland, and founded upon pecuniary corruption. After expressing his hope that the Chartists and Corn-law Repealers would form one body, he proceeded to the subject of Repeal. No nation of nine millions, he said, were ever yet slaves, except by their own fault. If he had a roll on the table signed by five millions of repealers, he would give them repeal. If he had the subscriptions of five millions of repealers, they should have repeal. If five millions of repealers would subscribe one farthing per week, they should have repeal. Where was the man who, when he (the Lord Mayor) should have five millions of repealers, would tell him it would be impossible to get it? He then moved that a committee prepare forthwith a petition to Parliament for the furtherance of reform, to embrace the following subjects: Manhood Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Short Parliaments, No Property Qualification, and the Equalisation of Voting Districts. His Lordship announced the week's rent to be 243*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*—At one of the late sessions in this country, a man was sentenced to death for stealing a goat. On Friday, previous to the debate on the Corn-law in the House of Commons, Mr. C. Buller asked Lord Eliot whether in Ireland such a penalty existed for such an offence? He did not suppose for a moment that the Government would inflict such a punishment in such a case; but he wished to know what course would be taken, and what punishment this unhappy man would suffer? Lord Eliot in reply expressed his belief that the main fact was correct, as stated by his honourable and learned friend; but the man was tried, not at the assizes, but at the sessions before an assistant barrister. On the case being proceeded with, it appeared that an ancient statute, which had not been repealed, inflicted the punishment of death in such case; there was, therefore, no remedy to the assistant-barrister but to pass the sentence. On the case being communicated to the Government, they ordered the instant release of the man, as he had undergone several weeks' imprisonment. He (Lord Eliot) regretted that such an Act continued to disgrace the statute-book, and he might add that it was the intention of his learned friend the Solicitor-General for Ireland to bring in a bill to assimilate the criminal law of Ireland with that of this country.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—A meeting of the General Assembly has been summoned by the Moderator for the 9th of March next, to take steps in the momentous questions of Presbyterian marriages and the present critical position of the Church of Scotland. The latest interesting case which has been before the Court of Session at Edinburgh, is that of the Marquis of Huntley's Aboyne Entail, in which the printed opinions of the consulted judges were given in a few days ago. Lord Moncrieff prepared his opinion at great length, considering upon the whole the entail to be good and sufficient, except as to that part of the estate called Drumniochy, in Birse parish, which he did not think was effectually entailed. The other judges, viz. Lords Meadowbank, Medwyn, Murray, Cockburn, Cunningham, and Ivory, have added a concurrence in opinion with Lord Moncrieff. Lord Jeffrey adheres to his original opinion, as Lord Ordinary, in favour of the sufficiency of the whole entail.

Glasgow.—The magnificent line of railway between this city and Edinburgh was opened on Friday last. In the afternoon a banquet took place in the passengers' shed at the Glasgow terminus, which formed a hall 230 feet in length, and upwards of 80 feet in width. It was calculated to hold 1,200 persons, and the effect is described as very striking. No accident occurred on any part of the line, although large numbers had assembled from various parts to witness the ceremony. The proceedings altogether formed an auspicious commencement to this great national work. The distance, 46 miles, will be performed with ease in about two hours.

Perth.—The salmon fishery has already made a satisfactory beginning. For the last fortnight the take, though not equal to the first few days, has upon the whole been favourable, and far superior to what it has been at the commencement of the season for some years past. Not only in the Tay is the promise good; almost every river in Scotland is doing comparatively well, so much so, that the supply already in the London market has produced a fall in price, and the fishermen in the North are anticipating a prosperous season.

Dalkeith.—The "Caledonian Mercury" states that about a fortnight since, Mr. Williamson, the huntsman to the Duke of Buccleuch, had very nearly met the fate of Actæon, in the kennel near Dalkeith Palace. He had gone into the kennel with a whip in his hand, but without the red coat, when a dog which had been recently added to the pack approached him with a threatening growl, upon which Williamson gave the animal a smart rap over the nose with his whip. The dog instantly fastened on his arm, and directly the whole kennel flew at their master. Fortunately two of the keepers, who were at hand, came to the rescue, and whipped off the dogs. Williamson was considerably lacerated, but is in no danger, as his wounds are rapidly healing.

THEATRICALS.

Drury Lane.—A new play, in five acts, entitled *Gisippus*, was performed for the first time on Wednesday night, with decided success. It is from the pen of the late Mr. Gerald Griffin, author of "The Collegians," and other compositions. The plot is taken from Boccaccio's story of Tito and Gisippo, and the scene lies at Athens through the first three acts, and is transferred to Rome during the fourth and fifth, the period being in the reign of Augustus Cæsar. Our space will not allow us to give the details of the plot this week; but we may state that it is said to have been written when the author was only 20 years of age; and that after being neglected and rejected by previous managers, it has at length been rescued by the appreciation of Mr. Macready, who has brought it forward with all the appliances of scenic art and admirable acting. The success of the play was so great that it was announced for repetition three times a week.

Adelphi.—A drama in two acts, adapted from Scribe's "La Chaine," was produced on Monday, under the name of *The Breach of Promise of Marriage.* The plot is simple, but is complicated by the incidents, and the continual yet humorous *contretemps* of one of the agents. The piece was well acted, and was received with applause by a crowded house.

Haymarket.—A little piece has been brought out here by Mr. Bernard, entitled *The Woman Hater*, and with some pretension designated in the bills a petite comedy. The character which it introduces is not a new one; nor has the author's treatment of it added much to its usual stage characteristics. The whole interest of the plot consists in the successful endeavours of a nephew to overcome the theories of a German Baron, who is represented as the woman-hater. The piece was well received, although it developes the plot too soon, and is devoid of that variety of incident which marks the previous works of this author.

Miscellaneous.

The Duke of Wellington and Napoleon.—It is a singular fact as illustrating national character, that although portraits of Napoleon have been extensively purchased in Great Britain, there is no instance of a portrait of Wellington having been sold in France. This statement appears almost incredible, but circumstances having directed our inquiries to the subject, we ascertained that the leading publishers of London had never received a single order from France for a print of the Duke, nor had they ever disposed of one to a Frenchman.—*Art Union.*

House of Commons.—In our last we gave a list of the ages of several members of the House of Lords as a remarkable instance of longevity. The following is a list of members of the present House of Commons who claim to be wholly excused from serving on election committees on account of being more than 60 years old—Col. Baillie (Honiton), Sir R. Bateson, Mr. Benett, Mr. Bunbury, Sir F. Burdett, Sir C. M. Burrell, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Chapman (Whitby), Sir J. Chetwode, Mr. Clements, Mr. Clive, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Denison, Sir H. Douglas, Mr. Fielden, the Right Hon. Sir A. Grant, Mr. Gore, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Irving, Col. Langton, Mr. Loch, Lord Manners, Mr. Marjoribanks, Mr. Ord, Mr. Oswald, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Pendarves, the Right Hon. Sir W. Rae, Bart., Right Hon. Sir G. Rose, Col. Rushbrooke, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Wallace, Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, and Sir M. Wood, Bart.; 43 in all.

British Museum.—The following is a return of the number of persons admitted to visit this national institution:—Persons admitted to view the general collection from Christmas 1835, to Christmas 1841: From 1835 to 1836, 383,147; 1837, 321,151; 1838, 266,008; 1839, 280,850; 1840, 247,929; 1841, 319,374. Number of visits made to the reading-rooms, for the purpose of study or research: about 1,950 in 1810; 4,300 in 1815; 8,820 in 1820; 22,800 in 1825; 31,200 in 1830; 63,466 in 1835; 62,360 in 1836; 69,936 in 1837; 54,843 in 1838; 69,216 in 1839; 67,542 in 1840; 69,303 in 1841. Number of visits that were made by artists and students to the Galleries of Sculpture, for the purpose of study: 4,938 in 1831; 4,740 in 1832; 4,490 in 1833; 5,645 in 1834; 6,081 in 1835; 7,052 in 1836; 5,570 in 1837; 5,015 in 1838; 4,841 in 1839; 6,354 in 1840; 5,655 in 1841. Number of visits made to the Print Room: about 4,400 in 1832; 2,900 in 1833; 2,204 in 1834; 1,065 in 1835; 2,916 in 1836; 4,429 in 1837; 5,017 in 1838; 5,937 in 1839; 6,717 in 1840; 7,744 in 1841.

The Law relating to Seedsmen.—A decision was lately made by a barrister, which is of interest to the public, and especially to persons who sell seeds. A small farmer processed a shopkeeper residing in Westport, from whom he purchased Cabbage-seeds, for the sum of 6*l.*, alleging that be was at so much loss in consequence of the partial failure of the seed. The man who shook the seed deposed that about one-third of it came up, that the land was properly prepared for it, and that the amount of loss sustained by the plaintiff was about 2*l.* The barrister gave a decree for that sum. The defendant said he would appeal, as he gave no engagement with the seed, even if it were purchased from him at all, of which however there was no other proof than the swearing of the plaintiff, and a witness who saw him come out of defendant's shop.—*Exeter Post.*

The Affghan Insurrection.—It is reported that private letters have been received well authenticated, the contents of which are calculated in some degree to relieve the anxiety and alarm created in the minds of the public by the disastrous intelligence with respect to our affairs in Affghanistan communicated in a recent Number. Dr. Burnes has published a letter holding out a slight hope that his brother Sir Alexander, has not perished, and suggesting that he may have escaped, and be in the keeping and concealment of the Kussilbashes, who, it is thought, are friends of Dost Mahomed, and may have protected him. The official accounts reach only to the 19th Nov.; but these private letters state that on the 23d of that month the British troops shut up in the citadel and in the cantonments of Cabul had made a successful sortie simulaneously, had achieved a signal victory over the insurgents, and had recovered the city. The following extract from another letter alludes to the same fact, but in such a manner as to lessen very considerably the hope that Sir A. Burnes is still alive: "Two divisions of our troops, under Col. Elphinstone, having joined near Cabul, and the walls of that town being breached, the place was carried by storm, and the 44th Regiment, enraged by the murder of Burnes, were not to be restrained, and the consequence was, that all the Kussilbashes and part of another tribe were put to the sword." Advices through the same channel represent Gen. Sale's brigade to be still shut up at Jellalabad, but with ammunition and provisions, and in entrenchments sufficiently strong, to stand a siege until relieved by auxiliary troops from the Punjaub.

Law.

Court of Queen's Bench.—*In re Darbon* v. *Rosser.*—In reference to this case of a Breach of Promise of Marriage, which has already been reported in our Paper, it will be recollected that an application was made by Mr. Thesiger, on the part of the defendant last Term, to reduce the damages 1,000*l.* assessed by a special jury who tried the cause, or that the Court of Queen's Bench would be pleased to grant a new trial, when the Court suggested that the parties should agree amongst themselves, and granted time for that purpose, which led to an arrangement between Mr. Platt, Mr. White, and Mr. Pearson, counsel for plaintiff, and Mr. Thesiger, counsel for defendant, who at last agreed that the verdict should be entered for the plaintiff—damages 850*l.* The costs in the cause have been subsequently taxed at 588*l.*; making together the sum of 1,438*l.*

Court of Exchequer.—*The Bank of England* v. *Tomkins.*—*Exchequer bill Fraud.*—This case, which from its supposed connexion with the fraud in the issuing of Exchequer-bills appeared to have excited more than ordinary interest in the City, was entered upon at the sittings of the court. The facts of the case, as stated by Sir W. Follett, were simply these:—defendant Tomkins, in September last, borrowed 11,000*l.* from the Bank on the security of eleven Exchequer-bills for 1,000*l.* each, the advance being for a month only. At the end of the month the Bank called upon Tomkins to repay the advance, and take back his Exchequer-bills, and gave him a day beyond the time to which he was entitled for that purpose. The defendant took away three out of the eleven bills before the credit had expired, but intimated to the Bank that the state of the market, or some other matter, rendered it inconvenient for him to take the remainder, and that the Bank must realise the amount to secure themselves. The bills were accordingly sent into the market by the Bank, and were subsequently purchased for Coutts and Co., the bankers. The bills lay for some days in the hands of Coutts, when rumours prevailed that spurious Exchequer-bills had found their way into the Stock-market, and the bills in question were sent to the office of the Comptroller of the Exchequer for examination, and it was then ascertained that the bills were forgeries. Messrs. Coutts claimed the amount from the party from whom their broker purchased, and that party against his immediate vendor, and so on until these eight forged bills were returned again to the Bank of England, who claimed the amount from defendant, who deposited the bills with them. After Sir W. Follett's address, Lord Monteagle was examined, and stated at considerable length, and in detail, the manner in which Exchequer-bills were signed and issued. The only persons authorised to sign those securities were the witness and Mr. Perceval, the deputy comptroller. The paper was made with a peculiar water-mark. The bills were engraved from plates, engraved for and kept in the custody of the office, and there was an official seal attached. The bills came in a series of 560, which was called a book. Each bill was numbered, and had a counterfoil containing the number, and the counterfoils were retained after the bills were issued. His lordship pronounced the eight bills produced, in his behalf, to be forgeries. Mr. Perceval corroborated the testimony of Lord Monteagle in every particular. Witness signed the series of bills containing the numbers corresponding with the forged bills, on the 11th of March, 1841. The numbers ran from 8,001 to 8,501, and he signed his name to the book to indicate that he had attached his signature to that number of bills. The bills corresponding with the alleged forged bills which were placed in witness's hand, were signed by him on the 11th of March; they were genuine in every respect. The other bills produced, eight in number, were forgeries. The name of the comptroller was not in the hand-writing of the witness; it differed from his hand-writing in many respects. Comparing the bills, now produced, with the counterfoils, he was convinced which were the genuine bills and which the forgeries. Mr. Erle, for the defendant, contended that the question the jury had to dispose of could not be altogether separated from the claim which the holders of the alleged forged Exchequer-bills had on the Government. The Bank of England claimed a return of advances from defendant, on the ground that the Government refused to pay the amount of the Exchequer-bills, or acknowledge their validity. The Government said those bills were forged, and Mr. Perceval now proved that statement. He argued that it would be a grievous hardship, if the defendant, who purchased those bills fairly in the market as genuine securities, having all the indications of being genuine, should now be told that the security in which he had invested his property was worthless, and that the Government would not acknowledge his claim. Lord Abinger said the question as to the claims of the Exchequer-bill holders upon the Government was quite distinct from that which the jury had now to consider. There were a thousand circumstances which might induce Government to pay bills which were forged, when those bills were clearly shown to be in the hands of innocent holders, although such circumstances had no bearing on the present case. He had no difficulty, however, in saying, that in his opinion there was no legal liability on the Government to pay forged bills, although there were other considerations which might induce the Government to pay such bills. He could conceive that the Government might think it proper to pay Exchequer bills though forged, when it was ascertained that those bills were in the hands of innocent holders who had come by them fairly, and yet that they should refuse to pay other bills which the holders did not show had come fairly into their hands. He certainly should not put it to the jury that the Government was under any legal obligation to pay forged bills. He did not see how the Government could be obliged to pay forged Exchequer bills, any more than the Bank of England could be compelled to pay forged bank notes, or any one of the jury to pay a well-imitated forged acceptance. The question in this case, however, was simply, whether the jury believed the eight Exchequer-bills held by the Bank of England, and deposited by the defendant, were forged; and not whether the Government ought or ought not to pay. If they believed the Exchequer-bills were forged, they must find for the plaintiff; if they believed they were not forged, they should find for the defendant. He might add, however, that if the Government were bound to pay the bills in question, the verdict in this case would not prevent Mr. Tomkins from recovering against the Government; nor would it interfere with his claim in an equitable point of view, if he satisfied the Government he was an innocent holder. Indeed, in no respect could Mr. Tomkins's claim on the Government be prejudiced by the verdict in this action. The jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict for plaintiffs—damages, 8,343*l.*

Thornton v. *Portman and Another.*—This was an action arising out of the "Gurney affair," and notice having been duly given that it was expected to "come off" to-day, a great number of the patrons of the turf were congregated together, with others of lesser note, so that the court was at a very early hour inconveniently crowded. The Solicitor-General stated that this was an action to recover the sum of 1,250*l.* as money had and received by defendants for the use of plaintiff, an opulent merchant in the City, but a gentleman who had ever taken a lively interest in the turf. In answer to this demand the defendants had placed two special pleas on record, to the effect that they, together with another gentleman named Clarke, had been appointed to collect all debts due to one Gurney, who had betted largely at the Epsom meeting last year, and also to pay all his debts, and that the money in question had been paid to them by the plaintiff. Besides this, the defendants had pleaded that they did not promise, and upon that plea it was that the plaintiff supposed the case would turn, for it would appear abundantly that the money had been paid to the defendants by the plaintiff, upon a condition which, not being performed by the defendants, the money ought to be refunded to the plaintiff. The name of Gurney was no doubt familiar to the jury through the papers. If not, it might shortly be stated that that person, who kept a public-house in the Borough, was on the turf, that he betted largely in anticipation of the Derby and Oaks races, and had been a defaulter at the settling-day in consequence of the defalcations of other parties who had lost largely to him. It was a rule of the Jockey Club that no party was entitled to receive his winnings if he did not pay his losings, and accordingly various persons who had lost money to Mr. Gurney refused to pay him when the rumour reached them that he did not intend to pay others. Among these were Lord George Bentinck and the plaintiff, while Mr. Portman, a brother of Lord Portman, Mr. Beales, a corn-merchant at Cambridge, and Mr. Clarke, who had won from Gurney, were naturally anxious to receive their winnings. In furtherance of this wish, they resorted to a plan which was of a novel character on the turf, and took upon themselves the payment of all Gurney's losses, as a means of insuring his gains, so that in the end they might receive their share. This was, in some measure, sanctioned by the Jockey Club; but Lord George Bentinck opposed it, unless it was understood that the winners from Gurney should be paid in full with 20*s.* in the pound. The defendants accordingly, together with Mr. Clarke, took upon themselves the task of settling Gurney's affairs, and lodged with the Jockey Club an undertaking to the effect demanded by his Lordship, who thereupon paid his losses at a public meeting at Tattersall's, and recommended all others similarly situated to do the same. The day within which the undertaking limited the settlement by the trustees was the last day of the Houghton meeting; and in order to enable them to comply with it, it was of course necessary that they should call in all that person's winnings. They accordingly required Mr. Thornton to pay his loss, which was 1,350*l.*; but that gentleman having heard that certain parties had been settled with on terms of composition at various rates less than 20*s.* in the pound, demurred to meet the demand, and refused to do so unless the defendants would give him a personal guarantee to repay the sum due from him in the event of their not having paid all Gurney's losings in full, with 20*s.* in the pound, on or before the last day of the Houghton meeting. This guarantee the defendants, after some delay, gave to the plaintiff, who thereupon paid 1,250*l.* through his bankers, and gave them an order on one Atkins for 100*l.* There the matter rested till the day named in the guarantee, which had originally been left blank, as the day was not then known, but was ultimately filled up with the 1st of November, 1841. After that day, the plaintiff demanded back the 1,250*l.* (the 100*l.* never having been "extracted" from Atkins, to use the expression of Mr. Portman), on the ground that they had failed to fulfil the condition under which alone it had been paid to them: a compliance with this demand having been refused on the part of the defendants, this action was brought to enforce the payment of that sum, and various witnesses were called, among others the clerks of the plaintiff, Lord George Bentinck, and Mr. Hyde, who proved the above facts. Mr. Thesiger then addressed the jury, regretting that this, which was rather a proper subject for inquiry before a committee of the Jockey Club, had been submitted to a jury. It was a matter of regret that the plaintiff had thought it proper to bring this case into a court of justice, in order to expose transactions to the keen scrutiny of the law which ought only to be judged by those laws which are technically called the "laws of honour." The jury would not fail to observe that the plaintiff, and those who acted with him in this affair, had put themselves in a position which must appear rather startling to commercial men, for they claimed, being debtors of Gurney, to set up a rule of action by which the debtors would be able to dictate to their creditor whether they should pay their debts or not. This was an anomalous state of things, and however intelligible it might be to the sporting world, must create some surprise among the trading community. At the same time it must be said on the part of the defendants, that they were taken quite by surprise by that portion of the evidence which went to show that the guarantee produced by the plaintiff had been signed by them under the circumstances detailed by the clerks of the plaintiff. He, however, did not at any time feel inclined to make charges against witnesses without sufficient evidence to support them, and he therefore would abstain from making any statement, and calling witnesses to set up any such charges, as he was in a situation to do from his instructions. He would, therefore, yield that to the pressure of the law which he was confident his clients were not bound to pay by any law of honour, and admit that the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict.—Lord Abinger could not but congratulate the jury and himself, too, that they had been spared the necessity of entering upon an investigation of the laws of the Jockey Club, or an inquiry as to which construction was the more correct of the two which had been alluded to to-day. As a judge, he never could allow any such system to influence any case. He was bound to try this cause, as he would any other, by the laws of England; and whatever the opinions might be of Lord George Bentinck or the noblemen who had been named as having assented to the conduct of the defendants, he (Lord Abinger) must decide according to the law, though he might say that he had the pleasure of knowing most of those individuals in private life, and had no doubt of their respectability. The law upon this matter, therefore, must guide the jury, and it was very clear. There was no doubt whatever that the plaintiff had paid this money, which he need not have paid at all, on an express condition and understanding that all the winners from Gurney should be paid in full 20*s.* in the pound; and, whatever the laws of the club might be, it was beyond all question that by the laws of England a payment of 7*s.* or 10*s.* in the pound was no compliance with that condition. The plaintiff had protected himself as he might by the imposition of that condition, and the defendants having adopted it, are bound by it. The evidence was very clear that they had adopted it; indeed it was not disputed, for though Mr. Thesiger seemed to have been instructed to deny that the guarantee produced by the plaintiff had been signed by the defendants, yet he had most properly, and in the exercise of his usual discretion, abstained from offering any testimony in contradiction to that testimony. He was quite right, moreover, in that course, for no one could doubt, on comparing the signatures to the undertaking given to the stewards of the club and those to the plaintiff's guarantee, that they were made by the same parties: and there was no question at all as to the former one. The jury, therefore, would say whether the defendants were not bound to pay back the money so received by them on a condition which had been infringed by them. The jury at once found for the plaintiff—1,250*l.*; whereupon Sir W. Follett said, that his client, having acted on principle in enforcing this demand, was ready to test his motives by publicly declaring his intention to present the sum in dispute to the governors of Christ's Hospital—a statement which elicited applause from the auditory, and a remark from his Lordship to the effect that no one who knew Mr. Thornton could ever have imagined that he resisted the payment of his loss to Mr. Gurney from any lack of means wherewith to satisfy them.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—The betting did not commence in earnest until 4 o'clock, and even then was not remarkable, either for its briskness or for its effect on the prices. We may observe, however, that 11 and 12 to 1 were laid outright against Chatham, 10 to 1 in conjunction with other horses, and that the feeling towards him was far from favourable. Wiseacre was also in the shade, 30 and 33 to 1 having been betted three or four times, followed by offers to go on. Palinurus was in high favour at 1,000 to 15, taken two or three dozen times, but did not advance. The Dirce colt, Mr. Batson's Acacia colt, and Mr. Forth's lot, were supported with some show of spirit, and may be looked upon as rising favourites. We have no other changes to record.

DERBY.

8 to	1 agst	Scott's lot	50 to	1 agst	Espartero (taken and afterwards offered)
28	1	Mr. Forth's lot (taken)	50	1	Policy (take 1000 to 15)
7	1	Attila	1000	15	Palinurus (taken)
11	1	Chatham	1000	15	William le Gros (tak.)
30	1	Ballinkeele (taken)	1000	15	Acacia colt (taken)
30	1	Dirce colt	1000	100	Chatham and Artful Dodger (taken)
33	1	Wiseacre	10	1	Chatham and Barrier (taken)
40	1	Auckland (taken and afterwards offered)	10	1	Chatham and Defier (taken)
45	1	Lasso (taken)			
50	1	Joanna colt (taken and afterwards offered)			

OAKS.

8 to 1 agst Passion	15 to 1 agst Adela filly (taken)

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, FEB. 25.—In consequence of the scarcity of fine dry English White Wheat it would fetch more money, but this improvement does not apply to any other sorts. The sale of free Foreign is exceedingly heavy, but prices remain the same, and we hear of no transactions in Bonded Wheat.—Barley sells on the same terms as on Monday: and our quotations are supported for Peas and Beans.—The Oat Trade continues in the same depressed state.—The Clover Seed market is exceedingly flat, and an increased desire evinced by the holders to press sales.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	55 to 72	Red	58 to 64
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			64 to 66	White	60 to 64
Barley		Malting and distilling	25 to 29	Grind.	23 to 27
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	17 to 22	Feed	17 to 21
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	21 to 22	Potato	19 to [illegible]
—— Irish		Feed	13 to 19	Potato	17 to [illegible]
Rye			35 to 41		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	23 to 35	Tick	23 to 39	Harrow	27 to 40
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	33 to 43	Winds.	45 to 49	Longpod	31 to [illegible]
Peas, White	21 to 35	Maple	27 to 30	Grey	23 to [illegible]

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas
Jan. 14	62 5	29 1	20 4	40 11	34 11	35 1
— 21	61 5	28 10	20 1	43 0	33 9	33 10
— 28	60 7	28 3	20 1	37 4	33 4	34 2
Feb. 4	60 6	28 5	20 1	36 1	33 4	33 11
— 11	59 11	28 2	20 4	36 0	32 9	33 9
— 18	60 0	28 5	19 8	37 1	32 5	33 11
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	60 10	28 6	20 1	38 5	33 5	34 1
Duties	26 8	19 10	16 9	12 6	19 9	18 [illegible]

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.		Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas.
English	7595 Sks.	— Brls.	2934	14159	10698	4397	—	1758	994
Irish	— ,,	— ,,	—	—	25	10569	—	—	—
Foreign	300 ,,	309 ,,	38034	—	—	—	730	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—E. Rawlinson, Lancaster, share-broker—W. Holmes, Friday-street, Cheapside, silk-gauze-manufacturer—S. L. Lazarus, of the Kent and Sussex Tavern, Jermyn street, Westminster, coach proprietor—R. F. Burton, Cambridge-heath, coal merchant—J. Lockley, Bilston, Staffordshire, plumber—W. Barnes, Shincliffe, Durham, fire brick-manufacturer—F. Pratt, Saredon-mill, Staffordshire, miller.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—T. Scudamore, Birmingham, chemist—J. S. Needham, Ullesthorpe, Leicestershire, banker.

BANKRUPTS.—J. D. Gandar, of the Old Drury public-house, Brydges-street, Covent-garden, victualler—J. Smith, Blenheim-street, Bond street, milliner—J. Cockburn, New Broad-street, City, merchant—G. Donaldson, 121, Pall-mall, watchmaker—C. Vandergucht, Quadrant, Regent-street, silk-mercer—J. P. Hope, Atherstone, Warwickshire, builder—J. Banks and J. Burgess, Manchester, dealers—J. Davies, Liverpool, oil-merchant—J. Parsons, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, maltster—J. M'Lean, Liverpool, merchant—S. Flitcroft, Liverpool, ironmonger—E. Harper, of Steeple Claydon, Buckinghamshire, and of Bicester, Oxfordshire, grocer—J. Pilling, Lancaster, innkeeper—J. Drover, Three Cranes-wharf, London, merchant—T. Hurrell, Walthamstow, cattle dealer—J. Dakeyne, Edinburgh, lace-dealer—J. David, Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, maltster—J. Bate, Dudley, iron-merchant—R. Lamprell, Sherborne-lane, City, builder—H. Gouger, Great Winchester-street, City, merchant—G. Dodson, Boston, wool-dealer—V. Hare and J. Hare, Taunton, painters—J. Holroyd, Wheatly, Yorkshire, cotton-warp-maker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. M. Russell, of Leith, and of Balgahatson, Stirlingshire, coal-merchant—T. Thomson, Bridgend, Perthshire, merchant—A. Johnston, Edinburgh, coach and harnesss-maker—R. Houston, Paisley, china, glass, and earthenware-dealer—J. Mitchell, jun., Blairgowrie, innkeeper and potato-merchant—P. Sinclair, Inverary, fish-dealer—A. Inverarity and G. Gow, Glasgow and Demerara, merchants—W. Grieve, Thornhill, near Ayr, farmer and cattle-dealer—W. Morrison, Edinburgh, ironmonger—M. Millar, Airdrie, wright and coal-master.

BIRTHS.—On the 8th ult., in the Island of Trinidad, the lady of G. La Coote, Esq., Judicial Referee, of a son—On the 20th inst., the lady of G. W. Chambers, Esq., of Clough House, near Rotherham, Yorkshire, of a son—On the 21st inst., at Putney, the lady of J. E. B. Curtis, Esq., of a still-born son—On the 21st inst., at Boreham House, Essex, the lady of W. M. Tufnell, Esq., of a son—On the 23d inst., at No. 1, Belgrave-square, Lady Fanny Howard, of a daughter—At Winchmore-hill, on the 22d inst., the lady of C. Radford, Esq., of a son—On the 22d inst., at Highgate, Mrs. J. Beaumont, of a son—On the 22d inst., at the Lawn, South Lambeth, the lady of P. I. Meugens, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 22d inst., at St. Mildred's, Bread-street, S. Ridley, Esq., of Islington, to Eliza Ann, relict of the late A. Shirley, Esq., of Islington—On the 19th inst., at Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, Capt. B. Riky, 48th Regiment, Joanna, relict of W. D. Horne, Esq., and daughter of the late P. Garland, Esq.—On the 22d inst., at St. James's, Westminster, J. Mure, Esq., of Woodford, Essex, to Emily Davis, second daughter of R. Heatley, Esq., of the same place—On the 24th, at Weymouth, W. Guise Brittan, Esq., to Louisa, third daughter of the late E. Chandler, Esq., of Farringdon-street.

DIED.—Recently, in Vienna, her Imperial Highness the Archduchess Herminia, of Austria, aged 24 years—At Paris, on the 21st inst., the Countess Sebastiani, sister of the Countess of Tankerville—On the 15th inst., at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Sir Francis F. Vane, Bart., in the 45th year of his age—On the 20th inst., Mr. J. Hayes, of Milton-street, Cripplegate, aged 64—On the 21st inst., in her 87th year, Mrs. Urmston, relict of the late Capt. J. Urmston, of the Hon. East India Company's Maritime Service, and of the Grange, Chigwell, Essex—On the 22d inst., at Kensington-Gore, Mr. S. Dummer, of South Audley-street, aged 54—On the 22d inst., in her 19th year, Mary Ann Frances, eldest daughter of Mr. J. F. Allen, of Sise-lane, Bucklersbury—On the 22d inst., at his residence, Maida-vale, Mr. J. Wagner, aged 75.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 10.—1842. SATURDAY, MARCH 5. PRICE 6*d*.

SAMUEL GIRLING begs to inform his Friends and the Public that his General CATALOGUE of DAHLIAS, GERANIUMS, and PANSIES is now ready, and can be had on pre-paid application.—Danecroft Nursery, Stowmarket.

MYATT'S VICTORIA RHUBARB.

J. AND W. MYATT having a good Stock of Strong Roots raised by offsets from the original Seedling, can supply them at 10*l*. per hundred.—N. B. As various spurious sorts have been sold and are now selling under the name of "Myatt's Victoria," purchasers would do well to require them warranted. —Manor Farm, Deptford, Oct. 23, 1841.

JAMES MAY begs to inform all growers of PANSIES, that his new Descriptive List of Pansies, with a List of FUCHSIAS, may be had on application as below; at the same time he begs to call particular attention to his genuine imported German STOCKS, ASTERS, and ZINNIAS, in great variety.

N.B.—A large collection of fine Show Pansies, including many of last year's new varieties. 30 fine strong Plants for 21*s*., package included; all parcels delivered free in London.

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TWITCHETT'S DON JOHN CARNATION—the finest Scarlet Bizarre in England. A few pairs of strong and well-rooted layers of this unrivalled Carnation remain for sale, price Two Guineas per pair. They will be sent by post, pre-paid, and carefully packed.—Twelve blooms of DON JOHN will be exhibited against any other Scarlet Bizarre in the world.

2, Coronation-street, Cambridge.

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LUCOMBE, PINCE, & CO., having an extensive and well-selected Stock of all the newest and choicest FLOWER SEEDS, to the cultivation of which they have paid considerable attention, and the quality of which they can confidently recommend, beg leave to offer them for sale, delivered carriage free to any part of the Kingdom, on the following terms:—

25 packets of distinct-named sorts . . 21s.
50 do. do. do. . . . 30s.
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Amongst them are—Asters, Brachycome iberidifolia, Clintonia pulchella, Erysimum Perowskianum, Godetia Willdenowii and Schamanii, Lupinus Hartwegii, Martynia fragrans, Mesembryanthemum tricolor, Phlox Drummondii, Stocks, Zinnias, &c. &c. Catalogues of which may be had on application to them.

Exeter Nursery.

THOMAS WILSON, FLORIST, LAYERTHORPE, the raiser of William the Fourth Scarlet-Flake Carnation, intends to sell out this season, at 10*s*. per Pair, his celebrated Purple Picotee Patroculus, which is allowed by all competent judges to be superior to any flower in the trade. Whenever shown in condition, it has always taken the first prize. It has every good property a flower requires, excepting being rather an early bloomer. As the Stock is limited, an early application is requisite. Thomas Wilson, Florist, Layerthorpe, York.

N.B. No Plants will be sent without a remittance.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SHEPPARD'S "LAURA" PANSY, strong plant, price 5*s*.; Sheppard's "Princess" Pansy, 7*s*. 6*d*. Also, a fine large Scarlet Seedling Ribes—Sheppard's Ribes Grandiflora, price 3*s*. 6*d*. May be had immediately of James Sheppard, Nursery, Seedsman, and Florist, Winchester; or of Messrs. Warner and Co., 28, Cornhill, London.

HARDENBERGIA MACROPHYLLA.—This most splendid Climber, which is not to be excelled by any other at the present, a figure of which appeared in Paxton's Mag. of Botany in Jan., and Harrison's Floricultural Cabinet for Feb., is of free growth and a profuse bloomer. Plants to be had at 10s. 6d. at the following places, to wit:—Messrs. Loddiges, Hackney; Low, Clapton; Smith, Dalston; Fraser, Lea-Bridge Road; Pamplin, do.; Bunney, Stratford; Garvie, do.; Harrison, do.; Henderson, Pine-Apple Place; Wood, Maresfield; Rollison, Tooting; Chandler, Vauxhall; Catleugh, Chelsea; Knight, King's Road, do.; Gaines, Battersea; Paul, Cheshunt; Fairbairn, Clapham; Skirving, Liverpool; Lucombe and Pince, Exeter; Jackson, Kingston; Stewart, Salt Hill, Windsor; Lee, Hammersmith.

CHARLES FARNES, 128, ST. JOHN-STREET, LONDON, begs respectfully to call the attention of his Friends to the following select List of Annual Flower-seeds, &c. a general Catalogue of which may be had on application. Also his Catalogue of all the new sorts of Vegetable and Agricultural Seeds, &c.

	Per Packet.		Per Packet.
Alstrœmerias, in sorts .	1*s* 0*d*	Leptosiphon, of sorts .	0*s* 6*d*
Antirrhinum, superb var.	0 6	Lupinus Hartwegii . .	0 6
Auricula, from named flow.	1 0	Lupinus nanus . .	0 6
Asters, imported seed, 36var.	0 6	Mallow, New Zebra .	0 6
Aquilegias, in sorts . .	0 6	Pæonia, 18 varieties .	0 6
Balsam, import. seed, 10 var.	0 6	Papaver, in sorts . .	0 6
Brachycome iberidifolia .	5 0	Pentstemons, in sorts .	0 6
Calceolaria, from named flow	1 0	Platystemon californicum	0 6
Campanula, many varieties	0 6	Rhodanthe Manglesii .	0 6
Chrysanthemum Sibthorpii	0 6	Salvia patens . . .	1 0
Cistus guttatus . . .	0 6	Schyzanthus retusus .	0 6
Clianthus puniceus . .	1 0	Stock, Branching German, 70 varieties . .	0 6
Cockscomb, fine dwarf .	0 6	— Dwarf, ditto	
Dahlia, prized sorts .	1 0	— Autumn Nosegay	
Dahlia glabrata . .	0 6	— Biennial German	
Dianthus, of sorts . .	0 6	— Tall Emperor, fine	1 0
Galardias, ditto . .	0 6	Tropæolum tricolorum .	5 0
Heartsease, from named flowers . . .	1 0	Verbena, in sorts . .	0 6
Hollyhock, 16 varieties .	0 6	Wallflower, new dble. dark	1 6
Ipomœa rubro-cærulea .	5 0	White Everlasting Pea .	0 0
Ipomopsis picta . .	1 0	Zinnias, mixed varieties .	0 6

NEW WHITE FUCHSIA—VENUS VICTRIX.—THOMAS CRIPPS, Florist, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, respectfully informs his Friends, Amateurs, and the Trade, that having purchased the entire Stock of the above Plant from Mr. Gulliver, Gardener to the Rev. S. Marriott, of Horsmonden, in this county, he will have Plants to dispose of in May at 21s. each, with the usual discount to the Trade, if three or more are taken at once. The flowers of this unique variety are White, sepals delicately tipped with Green, with a superb bright Puple corolla; the stamens are of a delicate Rose, and the pistil White. The plant itself is of an excellent habit, with foliage about the size of Gracilis, of which it is believed to be an accidental variety. In offering this beautiful new Fuchsia to the Floricultural world, J. C. feels assured of its giving entire satisfaction to those who may favour him with their orders. Any further information will be freely attended to.

Orders will be received by Mr. Charlwood, Seedsman, &c., 14, Tavistock Row, Covent Garden; Messrs. Wood and Son, Nurserymen, Maresfield, near Uckfield, Sussex; Mr. Ashdowne, Seedsman, High-street, Hastings; or addressed as above.

PINE PLANTS.

W. DAVIS, Gardener, Green-street, Marlborough-road, Chelsea, has several hundred Fruiting and Succession Pine Plants to dispose of, principally Ripley Queens. Warranted perfectly clean and healthy.

JAMES PAMPLIN, NURSERYMAN, WALTHAMSTOW, ESSEX, begs to inform the Public he has a few strong plants of his following splendid PELARGONIUMS to dispose of, viz., Enchantress, Camilla, Anna, Van Amburgh, Louisa, Alice, Superb, Prince Ernest, Fulgens, Duchess of Sutherland, Muckle Wonder, &c. &c. of which Catalogues may be had on pre-paid application.

N.B. Strong plants of Hardenbergia Macrophylla, at 5*s*. each.

Walthamstow, March 2.

TO DAHLIA GROWERS.

JAMES DUFFETT, JUN., respectfully offers to the Public his NEW SHADE, which will be found to be superior to any hitherto invented, from its being composed of Clay, which is of a cool nature to the bloom, and so constructed as not to be blown about by the strongest wind, protecting the Flower from frost, insect, &c.; and, from its simple construction, can be shifted from one plant to another in a few seconds; the top of which may be removed or replaced without disturbing the bloom, at the discretion of the grower. Reference as to the superiority of the Shade may be had at Messrs. Maule & Co.'s, Stapleton-road Nurseries, Bristol, who proved it last season, and pronounce it the best amongst the numerous plans they have adopted. A remittance or reference is respectfully requested from unknown correspondents.

N.B. Carefully packed and forwarded to all parts of the kingdom.

Barton-hill Pottery, near Bristol, March 1842.

FINE SEEDLING PANSIES.

J. HENCHMAN begs to inform cultivators of the PANSY, that he has now ready for delivery healthy young Plants of Twelve Superior Seedlings, including the "Prince of Wales," at 42*s*. the collection. These varieties will be found of superior merit in point of shape, size, and colour.

J. H. can also supply the choicest of last year's varieties, by all growers, at from 18*s*. to 30*s*. per dozen. 25 good named show-flowers, including many of last year's varieties, for 1*l*.

A few packets of seed at 2*s*. 6*d*. and 5*s*. each.

A plant or two sent gratis for carriage.

N.B. A remittance requested from unknown correspondents.

Edmonton, near London, Feb. 19, 1842.

HELICHRYSUM RETORTUM.

T. AND J. BACKHOUSE, Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists, &c., FISHERGATE, YORK, beg to recommend to the notice of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general, a rare and beautiful HELICHRYSUM, lately introduced from South Africa.

This elegant acquisition to our Floricultural stores is altogether different from any of this genus now in cultivation. The centre, a deep golden yellow, is surrounded by a profusion of bright silvery petal-like scales, the exterior of which are beautifully tipped with purple. The whole plant is covered with a silvery gloss, and when in full blossom it presents a very beautiful appearance. Like the other species of the genus Helichrysum, the flowers retain their colour and form perfect in a dried state, which renders them peculiarly adapted for a winter nosegay.

Fine Plants of the above, in pots, at 21*s*. each, will be carefully forwarded to any part of the kingdom on application.

J. KERNAN begs to inform his Friends that he has now completed his selection of FLOWER-SEEDS, among which will be found every novelty worthy of cultivation recently introduced, as well as the seeds from first-rate collections of Calceolarias, Mimulus, Ipomœas, Stocks, Asters, Balsams, Zinnias, Thunbergias, &c. &c.; as also all the better and more esteemed Vegetable Seeds: Grainge's Early White Broccoli, Mercer's Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts (foreign seeds), Seymour's superb Giant Celery; Kerrison's Hothouse, Syon House, Roman Emperor, Horticultural, and Windsor prize Cucumbers; as well as Seeds of the very choicest Melons, all the better early and succession Peas, principally saved by the most select growers who supply this unequalled market.—4, Great Russell street, Covent Garden.

All the better kinds of Agricultural Grasses, separate or mixed. Selected Field Turnips, White Carrot, Winter and Spring Tares, Ash-leaved and Early Frame Potatoes, New Globe Mangold Wurzel, &c. &c., Mats, and Mushroom Spawn; Pruning and Budding Knives.

SEEDLING DAHLIAS to be sent out in May next, by N. GAINES, FLORIST, SURRY-LANE, BATTERSEA.

Gaines' ORANGE PERFECTION; beautiful orange, at times shaded. This flower was sent for the opinion of the Horticultural and Floricultural Societies of London; at both places considered first-rate. It is a fine grower, throwing its flowers well above its foliage. A good show flower. Awarded first Prize at Kingston, and 2nd Prize at Teddington. 4 ft. 10*s*. 6*d*.

Gaines' EMPEROR; beautiful rosy crimson, very superior petal, with great depth of flower, and well up in the centre. A constant good show flower. Awarded 2nd Prize at Kingston. 3 ft. 10*s*. 6*d*.

Gaines' COMPACTA; fine purple, very superior form, of excellent habit, throwing its blooms well above its foliage; its centre well up. A good show flower. Awarded 2nd Prize at Hammersmith. 5 ft. 10*s*. 6*d*.

N.B. The above were considered first-rate flowers by those that saw them growing. Plates of them will appear in "Wakeling's Amateur Guide," in April and May next.

N. Gaines' extensive List of first rate Dahlias, Geraniums, Pansies, Calceolarias, &c. may be obtained by post-paid application as above. His new Cineraria, Prince of Wales, is now ready for delivery.

VERBENA, "THE QUEEN;"

Flowers of a pure white, and sweet-scented.

WM. IVERY, Florist, Peckham, near London, begs most respectfully to offer this beautiful variety of Verbena, which has the habit of V. Tweediana, blooming equally vigorous and profuse: being, too, of a pure white, it produces a striking contrast with the other kinds. It was exhibited, and obtained a prize, at the Surrey Zoological Gardens last September, and at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, London; also at Salt Hill, where it was greatly admired. Highly favourable notices of it have been made too in the "Floricultural Cabinet," "Gardeners' Chronicle," and "Gardeners' Gazette."

Plants can be had after March 10 at 7s. 6d. each. Agents in London, Messrs. Warner and Warner, 28, Cornhill. A remittance or reference expected.

HENRY SPARE'S BENEFACTORS.

Continued:—

Mr. Caie, Bedford House	0 5 0	Mr. Cucknell, Kensington	0 5 0
Mr. Downie, Shacklewell	0 5 0	Mr. Tate, Chelsea .	0 10 0

H. S. will feel thankful to be informed of contributions omitted or delayed, if any, which will then be acknowledged in a future Number.

SEED TRADE.

WANTED by a respectable Young Man, aged 24, who has been accustomed to both Town and Country trade, a SITUATION in a SEED-SHOP; unexceptionable references can be given. Address (paid) G. W. D., Mr. E. P. Dixon's, Seedsman, Hull.

WANTED, a GARDENER who understands his business, and who is capable of superintending the management of about 20 Acres of Land.—Letters, stating the amount of salary required, to be directed A. B., Patriot Office, Bolt-court, Fleet-street.

WANTED a SITUATION as UNDER GARDENER by a young Man, aged 24, who wishes to place himself under an experienced Gardener. He will be found very useful in the Flower and Kitchen Garden; and he has a practical knowledge of pruning and nailing. He can be well recommended. Wages 16s. per week. Direct, post-paid, to W. T., at Mr. Dennis's, nurseryman, King's Road, Chelsea, Middlesex.

WANTED a SITUATION as GARDENER or GARDENER and FORESTER by a Married Man, aged 30, without family. He has had great experience in every branch of Horticulture, Foresting, Laying-out of Grounds, &c. He can have four and a half years' character from the widow of his late employer. Direct Beta, Gardeners' Chronicle Office, 3, Charles-street.

WANTS a Situation as GARDENER, a Single Man aged 26, who thoroughly understands the management of Pines and forcing in general, &c., Kitchen and Flower Garden. Would have no objection to take the management of the farm (if not too extensive). Upwards of three years' character will be given from the last place, and most respectable reference for character and ability can be had from different families with whom he served. Has no objection to what country he goes. Apply personally, or by letter, to — Grant, care of Messrs. Loddiges, Nurserymen, Hackney, near London.

WANTS a Situation as GARDENER, a Married Man, aged 28, who understands Hothouse, Greenhouse, Early Forcing, Kitchen-garden: also Meadow-land, and Cattle, if required. Can have nearly two years' good character from the gentleman he has just left. Also a recommendation of nine years from his previous place in the country. Direct S.T., Mr. Cheshire's, No. 4, Norfolk-place, Lower Road, Islington.

WANTS a Situation as GARDENER a Respectable Single Man, between 30 and 40 years of age. It will be found on inquiry, that his practice from the earliest time in life has been varied, extensive, and of the best description; in every respect satisfactory reason will be given for leaving his present and former situations. Wages expected 40*l*. and Board. Address R.B., at Mr. Rayner's, Butcher, Shacklewell, Kingsland.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a middle-aged married man, who understands Cucumbers, Melons, &c. No objection to milk a cow, look after a horse and chaise, and drive occasionally. Can have a good character from his last place, where he has been four years. Wages, expected 1*l*. a week. Address H. Forster, Mr. Whistle's Cottage, Twickenham-Common.

WANTED by a Steady Young Single Man, aged 28, a SITUATION as PROPAGATOR and FOREMAN in the houses. He perfectly understands his business; he has been employed in several first-rate establishments for these twelve years, and can have a good character. No objection to go far away. For further particulars apply by letter (post-paid) to G. B., 29, Manchester-street, Manchester-square.

TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

WANTED a SITUATION as GARDENER, by a steady industrious Man, who understands Forcing in all its branches, Cultivation of Plants, Management of Nursery Stock, Planting and Treatment of Forest-trees, &c. The Advertiser has for some years lived in the Channel Islands, where he carried on business as Nurseryman and Florist, and can be well recommended. Letters addressed to H. W., at the Office of this Paper, will be immediately attended to.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Married Man, aged 41, who has been in practice 20 years in all branches of Forcing, Kitchen-gardening, exotic and hardy Plants and their culture; is able to manage a small farm, and can have good recommendations: possessed of several years' good character from his late employer, and has just left on account of a family arrangement. Direct to A. Z., Mr. Fairbairn's, Nurseryman, Clapham, Surrey.

SECRETARY OR LAND-STEWARD.—A Gentleman of literary and scientific attainments, who has had great experience in correspondence and accounts, possessing considerable practical knowledge of husbandry, and of the most improved modes of fertilising land (derived from the study of agricultural chemistry), and fully competent to the management of estates, is desirous of obtaining the appointment of SECRETARY or LAND-STEWARD (or to officiate in both capacities) to a nobleman or gentleman. Letters, post-paid, addressed to W. M., to the care of Mr. Durham, 9, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, will meet with immediate attention.

CHOICE AMERICAN TREE and SHRUB SEEDS. J. and C. WHALLEY, SEED and NURSERYMEN, ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT, LIVERPOOL, beg to inform the Trade, that they have just received a consignment of the above, comprising, amongst many others, a quantity of that rare species of Quercus, Q. MACROCARPA (true sort); also Andromedas (of sorts); Bignonia radicans, Carpinus Americana, Ilex (of sorts); Inglans (of sorts); Rhododendron maximum, &c., &c., a Catalogue of which, with prices attached, will be furnished on application.

A SPLENDID NEW HYBRID FUCHSIA—MONYPENNII.

MORRIS TODD, ROLVENDEN, KENT, most respectfully offers to the Public this very distinct and highly-beautiful variety; the blooms are half as big again as Standishii; flowers in racemes in vast profusion; of a most beautiful rosy-carmine; it has been greatly admired by all who have seen it; it is a strong and magnificent-habited plant. It obtained a first Banksian Medal at the last Horticultural Society's Show, and a prize was given to it at the Weald of Kent Show in June last, and pronounced by the judges to be the best of all the Fuchsias. Strong Plants 10*s*. 6*d*. each, carriage free to London.—Orders will be thankfully received by Mr. G. Charlwood, 14, Tavistock row, Covent Garden; Messrs. Willmott & Chaundy, Lewisham, Kent; Mr. C. Weeks, Blackheath-park, Blackheath, Kent; Mr. T. Trinder, Forest-hill, Peckham, Kent; and Mr. Joseph Harrison, Downham, Norfolk. A remittance or reference from unknown correspondents.

"We had specimens of it sent us, and not more is said of its superior quality than it merits. It deserves to be in every collection,"—*Floricultural Cabinet of Nov. last.*

HUGH LOW & Co., NURSERYMEN, &c., UPPER CLAPTON, LONDON, beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that they will have Plants of the undernamed DAHLIAS ready for delivery in May, all of which they believe to be first rate show flowers :—

	ft.	s.	d.
Beauty of Wakefield (Barratt's), white, laced with light purple	5	10	6
Candidate (Silverlock's), dark and rich purple	5	10	6
Duke of Cornwall (Low's), bright rosy ruby	4	10	6
Eveque de Tournay, purple, tipped with white; one of the best of its class	5	7	6
Hon. Miss Abbot (Smith's), brilliant lilac	5 to 6	10	6
Marquis of Camden (Garrett's), dark crimson	4	10	6
Prince Albert (Adams'), shaded bronze	4	10	6
Prince of Wales (Dodd's), clear yellow	3	10	6
Queen of Lilacs (Appleby's)	4	10	6
Twyford Perfection (Young's), puce, edged with crimson	3	10	6
Westbury Rival (Hall's), bright puce	4	10	6
Winterton Rival (Nelson's), bright sulphur	4 to 5	10	6
Admirable (Spary's), rosy purple	3	2	6
Amato (Dandy's), rosy purple	4	1	0
Amethyst (Attwell's), lilac	5	2	0
Andrew Hofer (Holmes'), crimson	4	1	0
Annot Lisle (Begbie's), crimson	4 to 5	1	0
Argo (Widnall's), yellow	5	1	0
Bang-up (Girling's), rich purple	4	2	6
Beauty (Parson's), white, edged with lavender	4	2	6
Beauty of England (Girling's), white, edged with crimson	4	2	0
Beauty of the Plain (Spary's), white, edged with lavender	4	1	6
Bedford Rival (Mayle's), light rosy purple	5	1	0
Bishop of Salisbury (Squibb's), plum colour	5	1	0
Bishop of Winchester (Jackson's), light purple	4	1	6
Black eyed Susan (Girling's), maroon	4	2	6
Bloomsbury (Lee's), scarlet	5	1	6
Bloomsbury (Pamplin's), buff	5	1	6
Bowling green Rival (Law's), dark claret, shaded	4	1	0
Bridesmaid (Brown's), white, edged with purple	3	2	6
Bronze Unique (Gaines')	4	1	6
Burnham Hero (Church's), fine puce	5	2	6
Cardinal (Girling's), maroon	4	2	6
Charles the Twelfth (Pamplin's), rosy purple	5	1	0
Chef d'Œuvre (Girling's), purple	4	1	0
Climax (Jefferies'), crimson	5	1	0
Conductor (Widnall's), purple	4	1	0
Conqueror of the World (Stein's), light sulphur, tipped with pink	3 to 4	2	6
Conservative (Low's), light rosy purple	4	1	6
Constancy (Keynes'), fine purple	4	2	6
Contender (Girling's), shaded purple	5	1	0
Coronal (Squibb's), red	4	1	0
Countess of Lincoln (Lee's), blush	4	1	0
Countess of Pembroke (Dodd's), peach blossom	4	1	0
Crichton (Brown's), shaded red	5	1	0
Curate (Brown's), lilac	3	2	6
Danecroft Rival (Girling's), scarlet	5	1	0
Defender (Squibb's), purple, shaded	4	1	0
Defiance (Horwood's), rosy purple	5	1	0
Defiance (Squibb's), orange and yellow	4	1	0
Diana (Sykes'), white, tipped with lilac	5	1	0
Diomede (Jeffries'), shaded crimson	5	1	0
Dowager Lady Cooper (Jackson's), delicate rosy lilac	4	5	0
Duchess of Portland (Tillery's), white, tipped with purple	4	1	0
Duchess of Richmond (Fowler's), bronzy pink	5	1	0
Duke of Richmond (Meredith's), shaded crimson	5	1	0
Eclipse (Catleugh's), vermilion rose	4	3	6
Eclipse (King's), fawn colour	5	1	6
Eclipse (Widnall's), scarlet	5	8	6
Edward (King's), bright crimson	4	1	0
Egyptian Prince (Stanford's), rich plum colour	5	1	0
Elizabeth (Foster's), salmon orange	5 to 6	1	0
Emperor of China (Attwell's), purple	5	2	6
Enterprize (Langley's), white, deep carmine edge	3	2	6
Essex Rival (Sorrell's), bronzy purple	4	1	0
Euclid (Ward's), very light purple	4	3	6
Eva (Foster's), creamy white, tipped with purple	2 to 3	1	0
Exquisite (Holmes'), white, tipped with lavender	4	1	6
Fanny Keynes (Keynes'), rosy puce	4 to 5	2	6
Fat Boy (Low's), purple	4	1	0
Frances (Jones's), white, tipped with purple	3	1	0
Glory of Plymouth (Rendle's), white and pink	3	1	6
Grace Darling (Dodd's), shaded salmon	4	1	0
Grand Tournament (Union's), blush, tipped with purple	4	3	6
Grand Turk (King's), very dark maroon	4	1	0
Grenadier (Jackson's), bright orange	4	1	0
Hardee (Wildman's), blush, tipped with pink	5	2	6
Highgate Rival (Stein's), fine crimson	5	2	6
Hope (Neville's), rose	4	1	0
Hornsey Surprise (Pamplin's), bronzy crimson	5	1	0
Hylas (Squibb's), cherry scarlet	4	1	0
Indispensable (Girling's), violet purple	5	2	6
King of Roses (Thomson's)	4	2	6
Lady C. Jermyn (Girling's), crimson, tipped with white	4	2	0
Lady Middleton (Jeffries'), fine lilac	5	1	0
Lady Mill (Taylor's), scarlet	4	1	0
Lady Rae Reid (Girling's), bright purple, tipped with white	3	2	0
Lady W. Powlett (Widnall's), lilac	5	1	0
Lancashire Witch (Skirving's), white, edged with purple	4	1	0
Le Grand Bauduin (Low's), rosy purple, tinged with yellow	5 to 6	1	6
Lewisham Rival (Meade's), white	4	1	0
Madame Mortier Bavais (Girling's), dark purple, tipped with white	3 to 4	2	0
Maid of Bath (Davis'), white, edged with purple	4	2	6
Marchioness of Breadalbane (Dodd's), white and claret	5	2	6
Marchioness of Lothian (Goodall's), white, tipped with rose	5	1	0
Maresfield Hero (Mitchell's), yellow, tipped with bronze	5	1	0
Maria (Wheeler's), beautiful rose	4	1	6
Marquis of Lothian (Goodall's), rosy purple	5	1	0
Mary (Dodd's), white, tipped with purple	4	1	0
Metella (Begbie's), purple	3	1	6
Miss Goulburn (Shepherd's), shaded straw colour	4 to 5	1	0
Miss Johnston (Willison's), shaded rose	4	1	0
Mr. Neeld (Gregory's), rosy red	4 to 5	1	0
Mrs. Barclay (Willmer's), white, tipped with purple	5	2	6
Monarch (Brown's), orangy buff	4	1	0
Mungo Park (Young's), maroon, shaded with purple	5	1	0
Ne Plus Ultra (Widnall's), maroon, shaded with purple	3	1	0
Nicholas Nickleby (Cormack's), salmon, shaded with crimson	4 to 5	1	0
Optime (Thurtell's), violet purple	4	1	0
Orange Boven (Catleugh's)	4 to 5	2	6
Painted Lady (Girling's), blood red, tipped with white	4	2	0
Penelope (Hedley's), primrose, with purple	4	1	0
Perfection (M'Kenzie's), red	3 to 4	1	0
Peruvian Chief (Harrison's), rosy salmon	5	1	6
Phenomenon (Whale's), white, edged with rose	4 to 5	1	6
Pickwick (Cormack's), fine purple	3 to 4	1	6
Pompous (Cowan's), red	4	1	0
President of the West (Whale's), crimson	5 to 6	1	6
Purpurea Alba (Harris'), purple and white	4	2	0
Queen (Ansell's), white, laced with pink	3 to 4	1	6
Queen (Widnall's), peach blossom	4	1	6
Regina (Gregory's), maroon	4 to 5	1	6
Revenge (Cox's), light yellow	4	1	0
Rienzi (Widnall's), deep crimson, shaded	4	1	0
Rival (Bannard's), dark maroon, veined with rose	4	1	0
Rival Lilac (Walters')	5	1	0
Rival President (Elliott's), crimson	4	1	0
Rival Sussex (Stanford's), dark maroon	4 to 5	1	0
Rosa (Bree's), light rose	4	1	0
Rouge et Noir (Ansell's), dark maroon, shaded with light crimson	5	1	6
Ruby (Walters')	4	1	6
Scarlet Defiance (Couzens')	5	2	6
Scarlet le Grand (Winfield's), cherry colour	5	1	6
Sir John Astley (Squibb's), purple	4	1	0
Sir William Middleton (Gaines')	4	1	0
Springfield, Purple (Gaines')	4	1	0
Springfield Rival (Inwood's), crimson	5	1	0
Stuart Wortley (Barratt's), rosy purple	3	1	0
Suffolk Hero (Girling's), maroon	5	1	0
Susiana (Girling's), scarlet, tipped with white	4	2	0
Tournament (Catleugh's), scarlet	4	3	6
Unique (Ansell's), yellow, tipped with bronze	4	1	0
Unique (Walters'), white, tipped with rose	5	2	6
Uxbridge Magnet (Catleugh's), mottled purple	3 to 4	2	6
Viola (Harris'), light purple	4	1	0
Wallace (Evans'), maroon, shaded with purple	4	1	0
Will Watch (Girling's), claret, shaded	3	1	6
Windmill-hill Rival (Mitchell's), white, tipped with purple	5	1	0
Windsor Rival (Begbie's), scarlet	4	1	0
Yellow Climax (Wildman's)	3	3	6
Yellow Defiance (Cox's)	4	1	6

MARNOCK & MANLEY beg to announce that their PASSIFLORA FRAGRANS will be ready to send out, in established plants, the first week in May, at 21s. each. This new and ornamental species is scarcely less remarkable for its beauty, than for its delightful and powerful fragrance; the latter of these qualities has scarcely been recognised in any of the previous species of Passion Flower, and it will therefore form a most desirable acquisition to climbing plants for conservatories and greenhouses. Also will be ready at the same time, plants of their new and splendid Annual, MARTYNIA FRAGRANS, at 21s. each (See figure and description in the "Botanical Register" for Jan. 1841, and in the "Floricultural Magazine" for Feb. 1842). The two following new and beautiful plants are now ready to send out:—HARDENBERGIA MACROPHYLLA, at 7s. 6d. each; this is a greenhouse climber of great beauty. (See figure and description in "Paxton's Magazine" of Botany for Jan. 1842). FUCHSIA GLABRA MULTIFLORA, 7s. 6d. Catalogues of their new and choice Flower Seeds may be had on application.

Wanted immediately a steady, active Man, who is experienced in budding, grafting, &c., and who can undertake the general management of out-door Nursery Stock.—Nursery, Hackney, Feb. 24, 1812.

NEW DAHLIA, "SATIRIST," MORTLOCK'S.

R. MORTLOCK begs respectfully to offer the above with confidence, as a real good variety; the colour is a lilac purple, fine-cup petals, of first-rate form, fine habits, and very free bloomer, large size, and constant. It obtained the second prize at the South Essex Show in September last; and also the second prize at Hampstead. Height four feet. Plants in May 10s. 6d. each. Orders thankfully received by Messrs. Warner, 28, Cornhill; Smith and Co., Cambridge Heath, Hackney; Green, Warner-place, Hackney-road; and of the raiser, Luton-place, Hyde Vale, Greenwich.

EDWARD BECK, MANUFACTURER IN SLATE, Isleworth, Middlesex, respecfully informs Horticulturists, that his IMPROVED SLATE TUBS for Orange Trees and Conservatory Plants, mounted upon rollers, Slate Cisterns, Shelves, and Edgings for garden paths may be seen in use at his house upon application to the gardener.

H. HAMMOND begs to return thanks to his numerous friends and the Public for their liberal orders for his new White Cape Broccoli, as advertised in the *Chronicle* of Oct. 16; and to inform those that are not supplied with that valuable article that he has a few packets left which can be had of Messrs. Flanagan, Seedsmen, Mansion-House Street, London, who know the stock.—Mundford Nursery, Feb. 10.

HUNDRED-FOLD POTATOES.—A New SEEDLING, selected for cultivation by the grower of 250 kinds from the Seed, as the most abundant and the best flavoured, is for SALE, in peck bags, at 5s. each, at Messrs. Flanagan & Co.'s, Mansion House-street; Mr. Gibbs's, 26, Down-street, Piccadilly; Messrs. Warner and Co.'s, 28, Cornhill; Mr. James Carter's, 238, Holborn; Messrs. Minier, Adams, and Co.'s, 63, Strand; Mr. F. Chatwin's, 6, Hungerford market; and at the "Gardeners' Gazette" Office, 320, Strand.

SPLENDID NEW POTATO—THE SWISS KIDNEY. This excellent Potato (the whole stock of which is in the hands of the advertiser) is now offered for sale. It produces an abundant crop, is of an excellent flavour, and has obtained several prizes at the Horticultural Shows as a superior vegetable. It may be obtained on application to Messrs. Beck, Henderson and Co., Seedsmen, 67, Strand, London, in peck bags at 4s.; half-peck do., 2s. 6d.

POTATOES FOR PLANTING.—F. CHATWIN, 6, HUNGERFORD MARKET, STRAND, respectfully informs the Seed Trade, Gardeners, and the Public generally, that he has for sale POTATOES of all the varieties in demand. Being himself a grower, all the sorts can be relied on. The Catalogue is now ready, containing 158 varieties, which may be sent post free upon a remittance of 1s. 4d.

ARTIFICIAL MANURES.—F. C. is sending out Manures, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, at 1*l.* per cwt. Two cwt. will dress an acre. No. 1 is recommended for heavy wet soils; No. 2 for a medium; and 3 for light sand or chalky lands. Guano, Rape Dust, Clarke's, Lance's, and all other Manures procured to order. Correct analysations of soils made, one pound weight of which must be sent.

Garden and Agricultural Seeds, Fruit-trees, Shrubs, Flowers, &c. &c.

CUCUMBER and MELON BOXES and LIGHTS— For SALE, one, two, and three Light BOXES and LIGHTS, of all sizes, ready for immediate use, warranted of the best materials, packed and sent to all parts of the Kingdom; two Light Boxes and Lights complete, from 1*l.* 8s. Garden Lights made, glazed and painted, from 1s. per foot. Sashes and Frames made, glazed, and hung complete, 1s. 8d. per foot.—At JAMES WATTS' Sash Manufactory, 8, Claremont-place, Old Kent-road.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained to any size of JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pineapple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, and OTHERS.—Messrs. PROTHEROE and MORRIS have received instructions to offer to public competition by Auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 5th of April, 1842, at 11 o'clock, the celebrated Stock of GREENHOUSE PLANTS, late the property of — Daubauz, Esq., deceased, near the church at Leyton, comprising fine specimens of Camellias, Oranges, Hybrid Rhododendrons, Ericas, Choice Geraniums, Acacia, Azalea Indica, Cactus, Neriums, Myrtles, Eutaxia, &c.

May be viewed by cards, Catalogues may be had of the principal Nurserymen and Seedsmen, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

BROWN'S MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE DAHLIA. —This most essential Show Flower will be sent out in May next. Colour, shaded salmon; fine cupped petals, which are beautifully arranged; and one of the most constant and successful Dahlias of the season, having obtained Seven Seedling Prizes, **three of which were first, and twice defeating "Conqueror of the Plain."** Also shown in three successful Stands of two 24's, and 12 blooms for three 20*l.* prizes. A drawing was made by Wakeling, which will appear in the *Florist's Guide*, March 1842.

T. B. has a few strong Plants on hand of his much-admired Seedling PANSIES the "Countess of Orkney" and "Jewess," at 7*s.* 6*d.* each.

A CATALOGUE, containing a choice selection of DAHLIAS and HEARTSEASE, is now ready, and may be had on pre-paid application.—Slough, March 2d, 1842.

SEA-SIDE.—MR. FURNER, OF THE ROYAL HOTEL and FAMILY BOARDING-HOUSE, HAYLING ISLAND, HAMPSHIRE, begs leave to inform the Public, that he has a choice of sitting-rooms commanding fine views of the Isle of Wight, Spithead, &c., with other necessary accommodations, that can be taken for any period, and, if wished, upon terms including every charge. Hot, Cold, or Shower Baths can be had in the Hotel.

Mr. F. can supply particulars of any houses to let furnished or unfurnished, having one or two detached residences with gardens at this time.

STANDARD ROSES.—A Consignment of 1000 of the choicest varieties ever offered to public competition has been entrusted to PROTHEROE & MORRIS for SALE at the Auction-Mart, Thursday 10th March, and following day. This selection consists of Hybrids, Bourbons, Perpetuals, Tea-scented, Provence, and others, both Standards and Dwarfs, of varieties too numerous to mention, and of rare and diversified beauty. Catalogues can be obtained of the principal Nurserymen, at the place of Sale, and of the Auctioneers, Leytonstone.

WARD'S PORTABLE GREENHOUSES.

TREGGON AND Co., ZINC MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS, 22, JEWIN STREET, and 57, GRACECHURCH-STREET, City, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that they are now manufacturing Portable Greenhouses on Ward's principle (see No. 49 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*) with plain and ornamental stands. Also GALVANIC PLANT PROTECTORS AND BANDS, Zinc Fanlights, Skylights, and Gothic Frames for Conservatories, Hothouses, Forcing Frames, &c. Garden-stand Frames, Engines, Watering-pots, Flower Labels, Perforated Safes, and Dish Covers, Baths, &c. &c. Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the kingdom, for covering with Zinc, Churches, Spires, Houses, Terraces, Verandas, &c. &c.

ORNAMENTAL WIRE-WORK, &c., FOR THE GARDEN.
390, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

G. B. THOMPSON having added to his General Stock of FURNISHING IRONMONGERY a large assortment of WIRE-WORK,

Suited to the Flower-Garden and Greenhouse, begs to submit for the inspection of the Nobility and Gentry who patronise Horticultural pursuits his numerous patterns of FLOWER BASKETS, TRAINERS, BORDERS and STANDS, with GARDEN ARCHES, SEATS, and VASES, which for variety, elegance, and utility stand unrivalled.

Also his Improved GARDEN and HOTHOUSE ENGINES, FUMIGATORS, SYRINGES, and PATENT WATER-POT, with every other Implement.

GAME and CATTLE FENCING in variety.

HEATING BY HOT WATER.

HOTHOUSES, and every description of Horticultural Buildings, Churches, Chapels, Public Buildings, Mansions, and large Rooms, fitted up with the above apparatus on the most improved and scientific methods.

W. WALKER and Co. (late of Mosley-street, Manchester), beg to announce that they continue to execute works of the above description, in which they have introduced a variety of important improvements of a satisfactory nature, especially to Horticulturists. They have applied this principle on a more extensive scale than has ever been hitherto adopted at the stupendous Conservatory and Hothouses of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and in numerous other extensive establishments, with the most complete success.

They have also successfully applied C. W. Williams' Patent Argand Furnace to their boilers, and have made arrangements with the Patentee for its general adoption. It economises fuel, and removes the nuisance and disfigurement of smoke, so much complained of by Gardeners, and is a new and valuable feature in these Apparatus.

Works executed in every part of the United Kingdom with punctuality and dispatch.—33, Brown-street, Manchester.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, (in consequence of the death of the late Proprietor,) an extensive and highly-respectable NURSERY and SEED BUSINESS, in one of the most fertile of the Midland Counties, which has been established and has possessed a first-rate connexion for nearly 50 years. The arrangements for conducting the business are unusually advantageous and complete.—For particulars apply to Messrs. Warner and Warner, Seedsmen, 28, Cornhill, London.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a most Desirable PROPERTY, situate in the delightful Village of CHARLTON KINGS, within a Mile-and-a-half of CHELTENHAM. The Premises comprise a Substantial VILLA, erected within the last five years; containing Entrance-hall, Dining-room, 18ft. by 14ft., Drawing-room same size, Small Library, 2 Bed-rooms 16ft. by 12ft., 2 smaller do., Water-closet, and convenient Domestic Offices.

Also a good COTTAGE RESIDENCE; containing 2 Sitting-rooms, 5 Bed-rooms, Kitchen, Brewhouse, Cellar, &c.

Both standing in a GARDEN, for many years used as Nursery Ground, for which purpose it is peculiarly adapted, or may be converted into a Private Residence. An abundant supply of excellent Water. There is a Hothouse and Greenhouse, and convenient Pits, &c. The Stock-in-Trade to be taken at a Valuation. —For further particulars apply, free of postage, to the Owner, Mr. R. Arnott, as above. The Villa is let to 25th March, 1843.

[This will not be repeated.]

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.— Valuable LEASEHOLD PREMISES and NURSERY-GROUND, Three newly-erected GREENHOUSES, SHEDS, PITS, FRAMES, LIGHTS, a few lots of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and sundry Utensils.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, by Messrs. PROTHEROE and MORRIS, if not previously disposed of by private contract, on the premises, FOUNTAIN NURSERY, Camberwell Grove, on THURSDAY, March 17th, 1842, at 11 o'clock, by order of the Trustees of Mr. Ferry, about 8000 GREENHOUSE PLANTS, comprising Geraniums of the first class, Camellias, Fuchsias, &c. Also the NURSERY STOCK, consisting of Standard and Dwarf Roses, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Kalmias, Aucubus, Portugal Laurels, Laurestinus, Arborvitæ, Yews, Choice Pinks, Heartsease, a quantity of Bog-earth, Rotten Dung, Box-Edging, Garden Pots, &c.

May be viewed prior to Sale.

Particulars and Catalogues may be had of F. Brown, Esq., Solicitor, 23, Woburn Place; of the principal Nurserymen and Seedsmen, on the premises, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
A NEW PART OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE SOCIETY, containing Figures of Achimenes longiflora, and the Ickworth Imperatrice Plum, forming the conclusion of the Second Volume of the New Series, is ready for delivery to the Fellows of the Society.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday	Entomological	8 P. M.
Tuesday	Zoological	8½ P. M.
Wednesday	Geological	8½ P. M.
	Medico-Botanical	8 P. M.
Saturday	Royal Botanic	4 P. M.

MAY we beg our readers to correct an important error of the press which last week crept into our leading article? In line 24 from the bottom of the first column, "67lbs." should have been "7lbs.," as is indeed evident from the context. We may take this opportunity of adding that other experiments upon the effect of various chemical agents, used as a top-dressing for Grass, are in progress in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, and that the ammoniated ground is already distinguishable from all the rest by the much deeper green of the young herbage. As some correspondents are desirous of knowing what quantity of ammoniacal gas liquor is required for an acre of ground, we will also observe that this is an uncertain point; if 160 gallons an acre can be afforded, such a quantity mixed with 1000 gallons of water will be ample; but we should anticipate great effects from half the quantity applied to Grass land at this season of the year. The farmer should consider what he can afford, and apply that quantity by way of experiment.

THE Potato is hardly second to Wheat in its importance to man; and although it has been reviled as the mother of pauperism, or stigmatised as the great cause of Irish misery, it will always continue to contribute to the nations of the earth a most essential part of their daily bread. Its cultivation is generally better understood than it was; and the skill of some persons may probably enable them to do all that ever will be done in its management, whether in the garden or the field. Nevertheless, there is so much bad management still to be witnessed, especially in rural districts, that we may be excused for devoting a small space to its consideration at this season, when the time for planting has arrived.

Good sets with single eyes, taken from partially ripe tubers, or small tubers undivided, furnish the best means of multiplying the Potato. Large tubers have been recommended, but it has been proved experimentally that no advantage is derived from employing them, while there is a great disadvantage in consequence of the large quantity required. It has been found, too, that if the tubers are over-ripe, that is to say, have acquired all the mealiness and solidity possible, they are apt to produce the curl. It is, therefore, the practice with some growers of Potatoes to take up in the autumn what they want for "seed" before the general crop is ripe, or to select for sets the worst-ripened Potatoes they can pick out.

The period of planting should be as soon after the 1st of March as circumstances will permit. "I have uniformly found," says Mr. Knight, "that to obtain crops of Potatoes of great weight and excellence, the period of planting should never be later than the beginning of March." This is in order to give the Potato as long a summer as possible. From experiments made some years ago in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, it appeared that a crop planted in the first week of March exceeded that planted in the first week of April by about a ton and a quarter per acre. It must be obvious, however, that the propriety of planting thus early will depend upon the nature of the soil, and that it is too early for wet, heavy land, although it is the best season for light soils. In reality, land cannot be advantageously cropped with Potatoes until all the superfluous moisture has drained way or evaporated.

In all cases the plantation should be made in open places, fully exposed to light. The quality of the Potato depends upon the quantity of starchy matter (mealiness) it contains. Now this starchy matter can only be formed abundantly by the action of light upon the leaves, which are the natural laboratory in which such secretions take place, and from which they are conducted by sure, though hidden, channels to the tubers where they are stored up. To plant Potatoes then in plantations or orchards, or under the shade of trees, is to prevent the formation of the mealiness which renders this plant so nutritious, and to cause the tubers to be watery and worthless. This is probably one reason why field Potatoes are usually better than those raised in gardens.

But the Potato may suffer by its own shade as much as by the shade of other plants. When its sets are planted too close, the branches shoot up and choke each other, the leaves of the one smothering the leaves of the other; so that the more sets are planted, the smaller will be the crop of this plant. Mr. Knight was the first to point out this common error, and to show that there is a certain distance at which the sets of each variety of Potato should be planted so as to ensure the greatest produce. By planting too close, the plants smother, and so injure each other; by planting at too great a distance, land is uselessly wasted. Practice and well-conducted experiments demonstrate what theory suggested, that the true distance at which Potatoes should be set is to be determined by the average length of the haulm. One kind of Potato is dwarf, and only grows six inches high; its rows should therefore be only six inches apart. Another kind grows three feet high, and its rows should be three feet asunder. The space from set to set in the rows appears to be immaterial; six or eight inches are sufficient for those which grow two feet high. An experiment formerly conducted by the writer of these observations showed that when the Early Champion, a sort whose stems are on an average 2 feet long, was planted in rows 2 feet 6 inches apart, the produce was 15 tons 19 cwt. 82 lbs net per annum; while by reducing the distance between the rows to 2 feet, the produce was increased to 24 tons; but by diminishing it still further to 1 foot 6 inches, the produce was reduced to 22 tons 16 cwt. 102 lbs.; and where the rows were only six inches apart, the produce fell to 16 tons 17 cwt. 110 lbs. Such an experiment seems conclusive.

The depth at which the Potato should be planted is not ascertained with the same exactness, nor perhaps can it be; for much will depend upon the nature of the soil. In warm dry land, we regard nine inches as not too deep; in cold, stiff soil, four inches would be better. Six inches is a good depth for average land. In one of the experiments above alluded to, different depths were also inquired into, when the rates of produce were nearly as follows:—Three inches deep gave 13 tons; four inches, 14 tons; six inches, 14½ tons; and nine inches, 13 tons. At so great a depth as nine inches, sets are apt to perish, unless the soil is dry, light, and warm. The deeper however the sets can be safely inserted, the better, for the following reason: Potatoes are formed on under-ground branches, as we have lately shown (p. 85); the deeper the set, the more branches will be formed before the shoots emerge from the soil, and consequently the more ample will be the means possessed by the Potato-plant of forming tubers. The important practice of earthing up is to effect the same end, by compelling the Potato-stem to grow as much as possible under-ground.

The best method of increasing a crop of Potatoes is to destroy all the flowers as they appear. The flowers and fruit of plants are formed at the expense of the secretions elaborated by the leaves; if of those secretions a part is consumed in the organisation of flowers and fruit, there is so much the less to accumulate in the tubers; but if no such consumption is permitted, the tubers will become the depositories of all the nutritious matter which the plant is capable of producing.

By means of this kind the quantity of Potatoes which has been obtained from *good* and *productive* varieties on fair arable land has been enormous—for such may six or seven hundred bushels per acre be called—and we entertain no doubt that the expectations of the late President of the Horticultural Society will ere long be realised. In one of his papers on the Potato he writes thus:—

"I stated, in a former communication two years ago, that I obtained from a small plantation of the early ash-leaved Kidney Potato a produce equivalent to that of 665 bushels, of 82 pounds each, per acre; and my crop of that variety in the present year was to a small extent greater. By a mistake of my workmen I was prevented ascertaining with accuracy the produce per acre of a plantation of Lankman's Potato; but one of my friends having made a plantation of that variety precisely in conformity with the instructions given in my former communication to this society, I requested that he would send me an accurate account of the produce; which I have reason to believe he did, for its amount very nearly agreed with my calculation upon viewing the growing crop about six weeks before it was collected. The situation in which this crop grew was high and cold, and the ground was not rich, but the part where the Potatoes to be weighed were selected was perfectly dry, and afforded a much better crop than the remainder of the field; which was planted with several different varieties. I calculated the produce of the selected part to be 600 bushels per acre, and the report I received, and which I believe to have been perfectly accurate, stated it to be 628. If this produce be eaten by hogs, or cows, or sheep (for all are equally fond of Potatoes), I entertain no doubt whatever that it will afford twenty times as much animal food as the same extent of the same ground would have yielded in permanent pasture; and I am perfectly satisfied upon the evidence of facts which I have recently ascertained that, if the whole of the manure afforded by the crops of Potatoes above mentioned be returned to the field, it will be capable of affording as good, and even a better, crop in the present year than it did in the last; and that as long a succession of at least equally good crops might be obtained as the cultivator might choose, and with benefit to the soil of the field. Should this conclusion prove correct, a very interesting question arises, viz.—whether the spade husbandry might not be introduced upon a few acres of ground surrounding, on all sides, the cottages of day-labourers, to and from every part of which the manure and the produce might be conveyed without the necessity of a horse being ever employed. A single man might easily manage four statute acres thus situated, with the assistance of his family; and if nothing were taken away from the ground except animal food, I feel confident that the ground might be made to become gradually more and more productive, with great benefit to the possessor of the soil, and to the labouring classes, wherever the supply is found to exceed the demand for labour."

IN our last Number, a Dahlia, called the Satirist, was advertised as having been pronounced first-rate by Dr. Lindley. Mr. Mortlock, the advertiser, has been requested to state when and where it was so characterised, but he has not yet done so. When he has supplied the information required, we will publish it. In the mean while, Dr. Lindley begs to disclaim all knowledge of this Satirist Dahlia.

IN another column will be found a communication from the Rev. D. Jenkins upon the subject of his brother's (Major Jenkins) claims connected with the discovery of the Tea-plant in Assam. It is accompanied by some observations of our own upon the supposed facts of the case, and we have only here to add the strongest possible disclaimer of any bias on our part for or against the various claimants. The important public services rendered by Major Jenkins, both officially and privately, in all matters connected with science, we should be among the first to recognise; but to whom the honour of first discovering the spontaneous existence of the Tea-plant within the British territory attaches, is a question which, we think, may be discussed without the faintest shadow of disrespect to this gallant officer.

THE DAHLIAS OF 1841.

THE following remarks upon the merits of the Dahlias sent out last season are the result of experience; and though they may differ partially from those of others, we nevertheless pledge our credit upon their general accuracy. The notes were made from an extensive collection, where the flowers received every advantage of good cultivation, and where in most cases more than one of each kind was grown.

Admirable (Sparey). Rosy purple. This flower appears rather too much quilled in the centre, from the petal being a little too long; it is a useful show flower.

Achilles (Smith). Crimson; too coarse.

Agnes (Harrison). Blush white, tipped with purple; useless.

Advocate (Brown). Buff, good petal, but too much sunk in the eye; useless.

Amethyst (Atwell). Lilac; worthless.

Aurantia variegata (Harris). Buff and white; worthless.

Beaumont Rose (Begbie). Delicate rose pink; too small for a show flower. From its dwarf habit, it makes a very pretty border variety.

Bethnal-green Rival (Tyler). Rose; useless.

Beauty (Gaines). White with purple edge; worthless.

Beauty (Parsons). White tipped with purple; very uncertain, but occasionally produces fine show flowers.

Bang-up (Girling). Purple; worthless.

Brilliant (Whale). Scarlet; very bad.

Britannia (King). Rose; a second-rate flower of little use.

Bridesmaid (Brown). White tipped with purple; a well-formed flower of good substance—a very useful and desirable variety.

Blackeyed Susan (Girling). Crimson; worthless.

Bronze Unique (Gaines). Useless.

Burnham Hero (Church). Dark crimson; a very constant and desirable flower, of good symmetry and well up in the centre: an excellent flower for exhibition.

Cardinal (Girling). Ruby; worthless.

Conservative (Low). Purple; occasionally very fine.

Constance (Cox). White tipped with rose; a constant showy variety, but the petals are too crumpled for showing.

Cicero (Girling). Purple; worthless.

Conqueror of the World (Stein). Primrose edged with rosy purple; a very pretty flower of good form; uncertain. We recommend it to be tried another season.

Constancy (Keynes). Purple; good second-rate flower.

Curate (Brown). Lilac; too coarse.

Cotswold Hero. Crimson purple; a second-rate flower.

Carno (Ansell). Scarlet; worthless.

Compacta perfecta (Gregory). Crimson; uncertain; good flowers occasionally.

Capt. Reynolds (Woods). Scarlet crimson; useless.

Colossus (Mortiboys). Worthless.

Camoise (Bates). Worthless.

Defiance (Brown). Rosy purple; worthless.

Duchess of Northumberland (Newton). White slightly tipped with purple; a pretty variety, but useless as a show flower from the petals being too narrow.

Duchess de Nemours (Gaines). Blush-white; useless.

Dowager Lady Cooper (Jackson). A very beautifully-coloured flower, being a delicate rosy lilac; extra fine petal and form; a hard-eyed flower, occasionally producing very fine show blooms.

Eclipse (Widnall). Scarlet red; a good and useful flower; the petals are sometimes slightly serrated. It has appeared in most of the winning stands during the past season.

Eclipse (King). Fawn; too coarse.

Eclipse (Catleugh). Vermilion-rose; this is a fine deep flower, with petal of first-rate quality; the centre is a little depressed; it is in the greatest perfection in the beginning of the season. The colour is very beautiful and distinct. It is worthy of being grown by every Dahlia-fancier, as it is a good show flower, and from its dwarf habit it makes an excellent border variety.

Emperor of China (Atwell). Purple; too coarse.

Euclid (Ward). Shaded purple; fine large and useful show flower.

Fama (Mountjoy). Dark shaded flower; petal too long and narrow.

Fanny Keynes. Shaded rose; a useful second-class flower.

Flora (Standens). Yellow-tipped; useless.

Garrick (Widnall). Crimson; a useful flower of good properties.

Grand Tournament (Turvill). Blush white, faintly tipped with purple; second-rate, and uncertain.

Haidee (Wildman). White, tipped with rose; too coarse.

Highgate Rival (Stein). Crimson; this flower resembles, and is an improvement upon the Marquis of Lothian; a useful second-rate variety.

Highgate Hero (Stein). Rosy lilac; bad centre; of no use as a show-flower.

Hudibras (Caulier). Deep rose; worthless.

Indispensable (Girling). Rosy purple; good general form, and fine petal; a flower of excellent properties.

Invincible (Smith). Crimson, second-rate, but occasionally useful.

Ivanhoe (Ansell). Crimson, worthless.

King of Roses (Thomson). Petals rather too broad, but a constant and useful second-rate flower.

Little Wonder (Parsons). Yellow; very bad.

Little Wonder (Willmer). Orange-red; too small, useless.

Lanceolot (Coudry). Dark; small, and useless.

Liacea (Girling). Crimson; worthless.

Lady Johnstone. Blush; useless.

Lady Flora Hastings (Willmer). Primrose; flowers among the foliage; useless.

Madeline Bray (Atwell). Primrose; worthless.

Marchioness of Breadalbane (Dod). White tipped with purple; too thin of petals, and flowering among the foliage.

Marquis of Waterford (Newton). Pale purple; worthless.

Maid of Bath (Davis). French white laced with purple; the petals are rather too broad and shallow, and not sufficient in quantity. It is, however, a very constant and useful flower, and has been a great favourite during the past season, having been shown in most of the winning stands.

Magnet (Edwards). Dark; worthless.

Mrs. Berkeley (Willmer). White edged with purple; too small.

Oxfordshire Hero. Blush; useless.

Orange Boven. Uncertain, sometimes producing fine show flowers.

Peruvian Chief (Harrison). Rosy salmon colour; a flower of good properties, and useful from its distinct colour: but rather uncertain.

Poole's White (Poole). Worthless.

Poundhill Rival. White tipped with purple; uncertain.

Queen (Ansell). White laced with pink; seedy eye; worthless.

Queen (Widnall). Colour peach-blossom; very constant, and occasionally very beautiful; general form of the flower very fine.

Queen Adelaide (Holmes). Scarlet; useless.

Regina (Gregory). Crimson; a constant and very useful show flower.

Revenge (Cox). Sulphur; worthless.

Rival Revenge (Cox). Sulphur; worthless.

Rival Lilac (Walters). Rosy lilac; a desirable flower, of good properties.

Rival White (Whittaker). Worthless.

Rosa perfecta (Whale). Too thin of petals.

Scarlet Defiance (Cousins). A desirable variety from the distinctness of its colour, being a bright orange-scarlet; it is a well-formed and useful flower.

Scarlet-le-grand (Wingfield). The petal of this flower is of first-rate form and quality; but it has a hard eye, and is never to be seen in showable condition; useless.

Scarlet Defiance (Coudry). Worthless.

Speedwell (Tyler). Primrose; bad.

Sultana (Taylor). Lilac; bad.

Tournament (Catleugh). Scarlet-red; a flower of good properties, rising well in the centre; a very constant and desirable variety.

Vesta (Hedley). Crimson; a pretty flower in its early state, but soon shows its centre.

Village Maid (Gaines). Blush white; useless.

Unique (Walters). White edged with lilac; a very useful flower.

Uxbridge Magnet (Catleugh). Purple; a flower of good substance; occasionally confused in the centre, but producing at times fine show flowers.

Will Watch (Girling). Shaded crimson; too coarse.

Xarifa (Oxer). Yellow; of no use.

Yellow Climax (Wildman). Fine colour; uncertain; occasionally produces good show flowers.

*** The most constant and best of the fancy *Border* varieties were the following:—

Butterfly (Girling). Crimson tipped with white.

Lady Catherine Jermyn (Girling). Scarlet and white.

Purpurea alba (Harris). Purple and white.

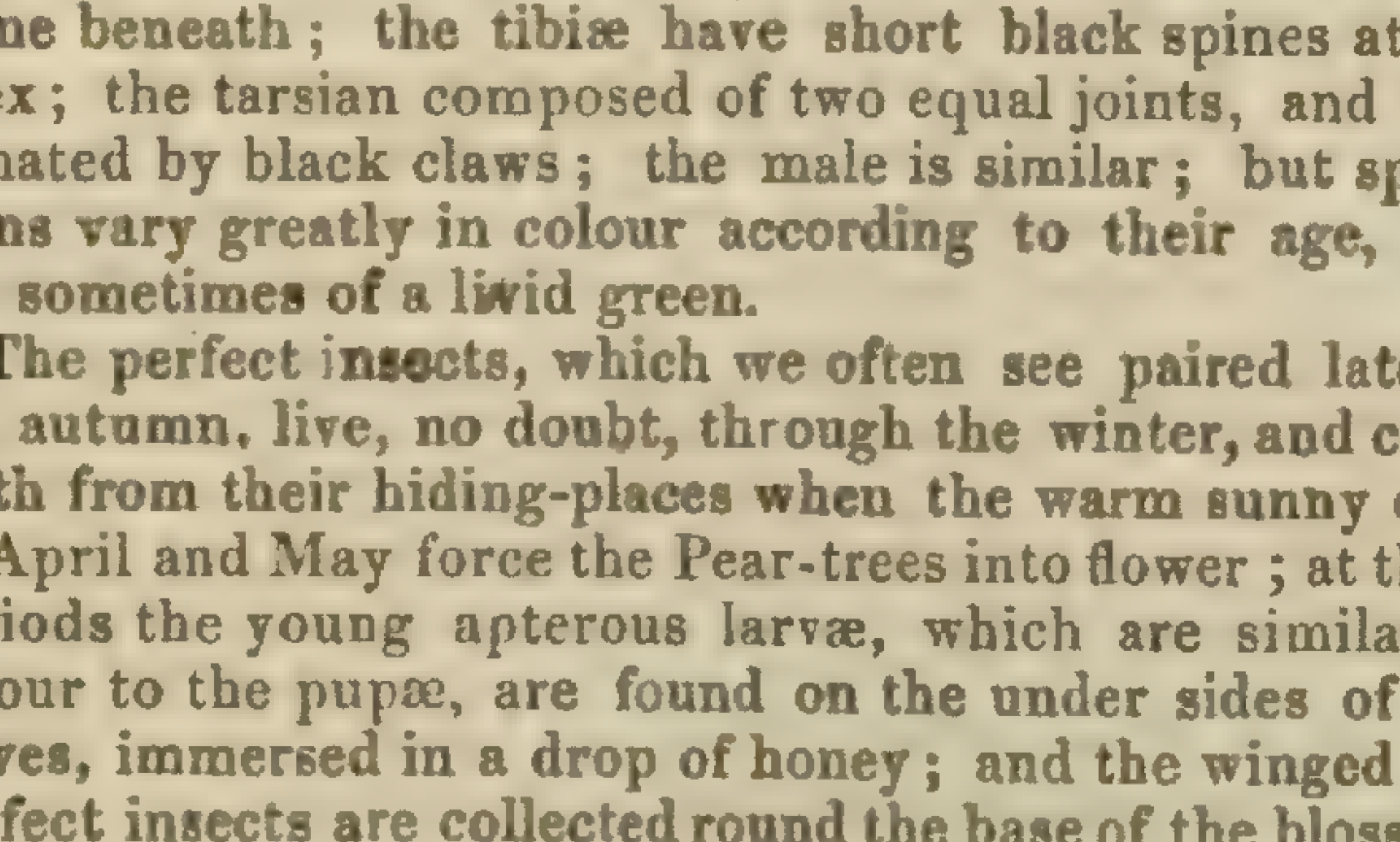
Modesta (Girling). Crimson and white.

Lady Rae Reid (Girling). Light purple, beautifully tipped with white.

ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XXV.

THE PEAR-TREE CHERMES.—There is a tribe of small insects which so much resemble the Aphides in size, colour, and mode of life, that the French have called them Faux-Pucerons; to the eye of a naturalist, however, they present many differences, and although sluggish, they can leap and fly away with a greater degree of activity than the Plant-lice. By Linnæus and the older school of entomologists they were called Chermes, the name by which they are generally designated in this country, but in scientific works they form the genus Psylla. The different species inhabit a great variety of trees and plants, flying off in little swarms when disturbed; in their first stage, however, they are minute apterous beings, and after changing their skins once or twice, they become flattish pupæ, with rudimentary wings, as most of the Cimicidæ or bugs do; and fixing upon a young shoot, they penetrate it with their rostrums, or rather the fine bristles which pass through them, and by pumping up the sap they cause the same mischief as the Aphides; when the pupæ have arrived at their full size the skin bursts open at the back, and the winged Psylla issues forth. The males have an obtuse apex to the abdomen, with several horny lobes; but that of the female is pointed, horny, and contains a sharp oviduct, protected by an upper and under, and two lateral sheaths.* Amongst the numerous species † of this genus is one which the late Mr. Knight considered so injurious to Pear-trees that it is well deserving of our attention: it is the Psylla Pyri, Linn.; the pupa is brown and depressed, the head large, subtrigonate, the base notched; eyes very prominent; antennæ rather long, slender, and ochreous, black at the apex, two basal joints globose, the others elongated; thorax pale and membranous, with several dark horny scales on the back; wings enclosed in large pitchy horny sheaths, forming two oval lobes on each side, one lying over the other; abdomen like a semi-ovate scale, with two distinct segments at the base striped with black, the margin producing a few long hairs (fig. 1, nat. size, 2 magn.); green or ochreous beneath, with six short stout legs, terminated by claws and a pulvillus. The rostrum, like that of the Aphides, appears to arise between the base of the anterior legs; it is three-jointed, and encloses four fine slender lancets, called setæ or mandibles and maxillæ. The female fly (fig. 3, magn., 4 the nat. size) is of a bright rusty orange colour; the head is short and broad, with two lobes in front; the eyes are prominent, and the three ocelli form a large triangle; the antennæ are slender and appear to be only nine-jointed; the two basal joints are stout and globose, the apical one is black and a little clavate; on the centre of the thorax are four broad black stripes; the body is velvety black, with the edges of the segments more or less scarlet; the apex of the ovipositor is ochreous; the wings, when at rest, are deflexed; the superior are much longer than the body, elliptical and slightly ochreous, with a few longitudinal nervures, three of them forked on the margins, and there is a brown spot near the middle of the inferior edge; the under wings are much smaller, ovate, and colourless; the nervures very indistinct, with a brown spot on the abdominal margin; the legs are equal, hairy, and ochreous, the thighs pitch colour; the posterior coxæ have a short spine beneath; the tibiæ have short black spines at the apex; the tarsian composed of two equal joints, and terminated by black claws; the male is similar; but specimens vary greatly in colour according to their age, and are sometimes of a livid green.

The perfect insects, which we often see paired late in the autumn, live, no doubt, through the winter, and come forth from their hiding-places when the warm sunny days of April and May force the Pear-trees into flower; at these periods the young apterous larvæ, which are similar in colour to the pupæ, are found on the under sides of the leaves, immersed in a drop of honey; and the winged and perfect insects are collected round the base of the blossom-buds; and as the humble-bees and wasps are then in search of food, they resort to the punctured branches for the honey which there stands in small drops, and it is very probable that this saccharine matter, spreading itself over the leaves and buds, causes them to appear black, as we often see them in the vicinity of London, owing to the smoky atmosphere adhering to the surface.



The female Psyllæ are, I believe, only oviparous, depositing vast numbers of elliptical eggs close to one another upon the young leaves, blossoms, fruit, and shoots of the Pear; being of a yellowish colour they look like the pollen of the flowers, and hatch in a few days. From the pigmy larvæ to the perfect Psyllæ, these insects are exhausting the sap with their beaks, which are at first thrust into the youngest and tenderest parts, preventing the development of the flowers; but as they increase in strength they attack the last year's shoots; if, therefore, the trees be young, they soon become sickly, the growth is checked, the leaves curl and turn yellow, and the shoots wither. It is the opinion of the most eminent horticulturists that the inferior quality of the Pears may often be attributed to the loss of sap which this little insect causes; and at Downton, many years since, it rendered the entire crop of Pears worthless. They are the cause also of further mischief to the fruit in gardens, by attracting wasps and ants, the latter being constant visitors to the infested trees; as soon as the Psyllæ become pupæ, and afford a copious discharge of saccharine fluid from their bodies, and being thus colonised, those destructive insects are ready at a later period to attack and injure the ripe fruit.

To get rid of the Psyllæ or Chermes is by no means an easy undertaking; washing the Pear-trees in the spring with an infusion of tobacco checked them for a time, but they reappeared in great numbers, and the frequent use of the engine did not prevent them from doing considerable injury. Mr. Knight, however, was of opinion that an infusion of the green leaves of Nicotiana tabacum or N. rustica would have proved more destructive. On the Continent they brush off the apterous Psyllæ with a stiff brush, using clay and water, or lime and soot; but when thus dislodged, unless they are caught in a cloth beneath and destroyed, vast quantities must escape and recover their stations; and the winged parents are still more difficult to deal with.—*Ruricola.*

ON THE TREATMENT OF THE TREE-PÆONY, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF ITS VARIETIES.

THE shrubby Chinese Pæony and its varieties, of which the Chinese are *said* to have above 300 varieties of all colours, even black and yellow, are among the most beautiful of hardy shrubs, and are great ornaments in a flower-garden when in bloom, during the early part of May. Like many other plants from the northern parts of China, Siberia, and Tartary, Tree-Pæonies are excited too early in the spring into a growing state; they are consequently frequently injured by the late spring frosts in England, which destroy the young shoots and flower-buds, so that they are seldom seen in their greatest beauty, and when planted in a conservatory or pit, where they can be protected during the winter and spring, the plants are excited still sooner, and consequently get drawn, which renders the flowers of short duration, and paler in colour, which is not the case if planted in the open border.

The Tree-Pæony (Pæonia Moutan), like all the shrubby plants belonging to the natural order Ranunculáceæ, requires a strong rich loamy soil, with plenty of moisture during the growing season, but by no means a swampy one; for though many of the plants belonging to the order flourish during the growing season in swampy situations, they will soon perish if they are in one when in a dormant state. A deep loamy or strong soil, with a dry subsoil, should be selected for planting the Moutan Pæony, and a light dry sandy or poor soil avoided, for in this they never flower well, as they always suffer from drought; but even in such a situation they may be made to flower by adding a quantity of well-rotted dung and a little fresh loam to the soil. In planting them in the open border the best time is the end of October, but they may be removed at any time except when they are either in flower or showing flower; but they will be liable to lose their flower-buds if they are transplanted after they commence growing. They seldom suffer much from moving, if it is carefully performed in the autumn—for they may then be taken up from the open border, and potted for forcing; but the forcing requires great caution as regards the heat applied; if not done gently and the plants allowed to make fresh roots before they are subjected to much heat, they will invariably lose their flower-buds during the time of forcing, and they must only be subjected to a moderate heat at any time (60 degrees), as they are very apt to get drawn up weakly; when properly treated they are beautiful objects, and particularly the double varieties. When the forced plants have done flowering, they should be again planted in the open border, cutting the principal shoots back at the same time; they will then be ready by autumn for repotting, and fit for forcing again the following spring; when potted, they must be well protected in a cold pit from the frost, but must not be placed where artificial heat is used.

When planted permanently in the border, they should have an open situation which is not in the least shaded by other plants, and they will require little more trouble, except shortening some of the longest of the shoots, before the spring, when they must be slightly protected to preserve the young shoots from injury by the frost, which is easily done by placing a single mat or canvas covering over them at a sufficient distance from the plant, so as not to hurt the young shoots by pressure. The covering should be removed on all fine days, but replaced during the night. If the plants are small, they may be covered with a handglass during the night; they will then flower freely during the early part of May, and the colours will be more brilliant.

The Tree-Pæony is easily increased, and in several ways, when the plants are rather large and old; but when they are small and young it is rather difficult, and should not be attempted; they should be rather encouraged by watering freely during dry weather in summer, and by mulching with a little rotten dung and covering with a hand-glass during the winter. When plants are of a sufficient size and strength, they may be increased in the following ways:—

First.—Take up one of the largest plants about the end of October, and after shaking all the soil from the roots, separate each of the stems, which have got any roots attached to them, with a sharp knife; then shorten the top of each and pot them in some good rich mould, placing them afterwards in a cold pit where they are tolerably secure from frost, and where they can be kept dry during the winter. In the spring, place them where a little artificial heat is used; they will then begin to grow and make good plants fit for planting out in the autumn.

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* Curtis's Brit. Ent. pl. 565, fig. A.

† Curt. Guide Gen. 1050.

The second mode of increasing them is by layering, which is performed in the following manner:—Select, either in October or February, some of the bottom shoots which are of the preceding year's growth; tongue and peg them down in the usual way, covering the layers about three inches with a mixture of light sandy peat, leaf-mould and a little loam; they will then require no other care, except a little water in dry weather; but they must remain for two years attached to the mother plant. There is another way of layering the Tree-Pæony, which is by selecting early in spring some of the bottom branches or stems, ringing them with a sharp knife, about one inch above and below each bud upon the stems; every bud will then occupy two inches of the stem, which is obstructed above and below. In ringing, remove in the usual way a small ring of the bark all round the stem. The branches so prepared are then laid in the same way as the preceding, and the plants will be fit to separate in one year, but they will not be so strong as those raised in the preceding manner. The Chinese are said to practise budding the rarer ones on the more common kinds with great success, but that statement seems rather doubtful.

The third mode of raising them is from seed; but this can only be done to increase the single ones, as the semi-double ones do not produce perfect seeds, or at least very seldom. When perfect seeds are obtained, shortly after they are ripe they should be sown in pans filled with a mixture of fresh loam, and a small portion of leaf-mould and sand, which should be placed in a cold pit or frame, and protected from wet until the following spring, when the seeds will begin to vegetate. If the seeds are not sown until the spring, they seldom grow before the following year, and frequently many of the seeds perish before that time arrives. The seedlings must be allowed to remain in the seed-pans the first season, and be transplanted the following spring, either into the open border, or singly in pots; and the time they are afterwards before they flower depends upon the treatment they receive, but generally they require two or three years.

The fourth mode of increasing them is from single eyes, which is done in the following manner:—Any time when the plant is in a dormant state, cut off a branch of the two or three-years old wood which has a quantity of buds upon it, and cut it into pieces of about two inches in length, leaving a single bud on each piece; then pot and treat them in the same manner as Grape Vines are when raised from single eyes; that is, plant them about two inches deep in pots filled with good rich soil, and place them in a gentle moist heat. Plants raised in this way are good, but small.

The fifth mode of propagating them is by grafting them on the roots of the herbaceous kinds; but it is uncertain, and when it does succeed, the plants are generally short-lived, except when the grafted part is placed sufficiently under the soil, in which case it frequently emits roots from the base of the graft, and becomes a healthy plant supported by its own roots. The operation of grafting is performed in the following ways:—Select some good tubers of herbaceous Pæonies—the Chinese P. albiflora and its varieties are the best—any time early in spring, before the plant commences growing; then cut off a small portion of the crown, and slit the tuber from the top end downwards sufficiently deep to admit the scion of the Moutan Pæony, which must be of the last season's wood, fitting the bark of both well together as in the ordinary way of grafting, and bind them tightly with strong matting: then pot them singly in pots, deep enough to cover the graft about an inch with soil, and place them in a cold pit or frame kept quite close, and give them but little water at first. They may also be grafted about the end of July or beginning of August, using the young wood of the current year in the same way as the preceding; but when they are grafted and potted, they must be placed in a strong moist heat, and kept close with a bell-glass, as the wood, being rather soft, would soon perish if placed in a cold pit or frame.

There is but one species of Moutan or Tree-Pæony known, but of this there are the following varieties:—

1. P. M. papaverácea, Hort. Trans., vol. vi.—This handsome plant is, no doubt, the wild form of the species. It has large single white flowers, beautifully marked in the centre with rich purple, and forms a large bush. It is the hardiest of all the Tree-Pæonies yet in cultivation. The P. M. Ráwesii of Mr. Sabine (see Hort. Trans., vol. vi. p. 479) does not differ from this plant, although recorded in all catalogues and books on the subject.

2. P. M. álbida plena, Hort. Trans., vol. vi., p. 482; or Double papaverácea.—This desirable variety was raised at Arley Hall, the seat of the Earl of Mountnorris, in Worcestershire, from seed of the preceding kind, and not from those of the P. M. Bánksii, as stated by Mr. Sabine in the Hort. Trans., vol. vi., p. 482. It has very double white flowers stained at the base of the petals with purple, and differs from the preceding in nothing except in having double flowers and being much dwarfer in habit.

3. P. M. Bánksii, Hort. Trans., vol. vi. Sir Joseph Banks's Tree-Pæony.—This variety bears the largest and most double flowers of all, the flowers being eight or nine inches across when fully expanded; the petals are of a pale blush colour towards the extremity and purplish-red at the base when the blossoms are young, but becoming almost white when fully expanded; they are also sometimes jagged at the edges. The P. M. Húmei of Mr. Sabine (Hort. Trans., vol. vi., p. 475,) is identical with this variety. P. M. Bánksii varies much according to the soil and season, being in some years quite double and in others semi-double, with some of the flowers even single, which accounts for the different names applied to this and the following variety. The P. M. cárnea plena, Hort. Trans., is not distinguishable from this variety.

4. P. M. rósea plena, Hort. Trans., vol. vi., p. 477.—This is a beautiful variety, with self-coloured flowers of a deep rosy-pink colour, but becoming paler as they get fully expanded. It is the tenderest of all the Moutan or Tree-Pæonies, but one of the most showy when in good health. The P. M. rósea plena and P. M. rósea semi-plena, Hort. Trans., vol. vi., p. 476-7, are the same plant, the difference being entirely caused by the soil and season; and is not by any means permanent, as supposed by Mr. Sabine when he published his account of them in the Hort. Trans., but the error seems still to be retained in more recent publications.

5. P. M. lácera, Bot. Reg., July 1835.—This handsome variety was raised by Mr. W. Highlands, gr. to the Earl of Sandwich, near Huntingdon. It differs from the others in the bright rosy red of the petals, the innermost of which are very much torn and curled; they are also distinctly bordered with a narrow edge of carmine, which gives the whole flower a peculiar rich and finished appearance.

6. P. M. Anneslei, Hort. Trans., vol. vi., p. 482.—This distinct variety has rather small, single, rich purplish-pink flowers, with the petals slightly jagged at the margins. It was raised at Arley Hall.

There are some other seedling varieties, such as P. M. punícea, which is a handsome sort, differing from the preceding in little except in being semi-double and in the petals being a little more jagged; and P. M. variegata is another variety also raised at Arley Hall, with white flowers, nearly single, stained with purple, particularly at the base of the petals. It is rather dwarf in habit, and evidently only a slight variety of the Moutan papaverácea. There is also a Belgian variety with single flowers called P. M. Rosa Gállica.

THE AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. X.

THOSE who are fond of hardy fruit-trees should now procure scions of the most desirable sorts for grafting. In small gardens the space for the orchard is necessarily limited, and therefore it would be useless to attempt growing any more than a selection of the most approved kinds. Any old trees which produce fruit of a worthless character should therefore be headed down, and the good kinds grafted upon them. The operation of grafting is easily performed, and must be familiar to almost every one; it is plainly described, and accompanied with woodcuts, in the "Cottager's Calendar," lately presented to the readers of this Paper. Perhaps the easiest way to learn to do it well is to see it done by a good gardener, and always to bear in mind that success depends in a great measure upon choosing healthy stocks and fitting the stock and scion very nicely; and at the same time surrounding the whole with clay, which prevents the air from drying the different parts.

Amongst hardy fruits there are several new kinds which deserve a place in the most limited collection, and with which the amateur may not be acquainted. The following are the best new Pears:—The Dunmore—of which a sketch and description has already appeared at page 85—is a most excellent early variety, ripening before the Marie Louise. The Suffolk Thorn is another excellent fruit, which was raised from the Gansel's Bergamot, and ripens about the same time, but has the valuable property of bearing abundantly as a standard. Knight's Monarch is also a new Pear, little known, but of excellent quality; it is fit for the table about January: a spurious worthless variety under this name is now in many collections, but the true sort has fruited in the garden of the Horticultural Society, and grafts of it have been distributed to the Fellows. Hacon's Incomparable is another Pear of first-rate quality, ripening generally from December to January; and the Althorp Crassane, of which a good plate was published in the Horticultural Transactions, is another good sort, very hardy, and fit for use in October and November. Besides these, there are some others which are better known, and which should be in every collection, such as the Beurré Bosc, Winter Nelis, Glout Morceau, and Beurré Rance; the latter is by far the best late-keeping Pear which we at present possess. All these kinds succeed perfectly as standards in the climate of London, and for the table are far preferable to those of the same kinds when grown upon walls. In addition to the new kinds mentioned above, there are two others which by many are highly prized, namely, the Van Mons' Leon le Clerc and Monsieur le Curé.

The new Plums most deserving of a place in a small collection are, the Royale Hâtive, a fruit resembling the Purple Gage, but quite distinct from it, and which ripens amongst the earliest; and the Ickworth Impératrice, which ripens in October, and is one of the best at this late season; it keeps a long time after being gathered, and if allowed to be in a dry place will ultimately become a Prune. The purple Gage, or Reine Claude Violette, is also an excellent Plum, and, like the others, does as well as a standard near London. Collections of Cherries may be much improved by adding the Elton, Downton, and Knight's early and late black. With regard to Apples, I believe none are better than the old kinds which have been long in cultivation and are now well known. Where the amateur is making a general collection of fruit-trees, he cannot do better than refer to the numerous lists given in the answers to Correspondents in the last volume, where he will find kinds suited to almost every circumstance and locality.—*R. F.*

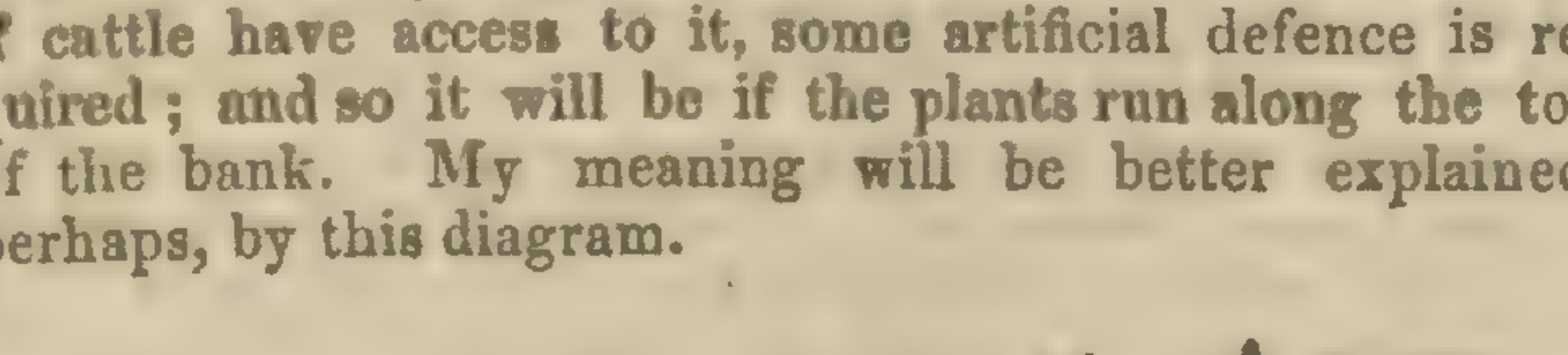
HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Assam Tea Plant.—My attention having been drawn to a Leading Article in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of Saturday, Jan. 29th, and to a communication inserted in the same Paper, from Mr. Griffith, on the subject of Assam Tea, I feel myself called upon in behalf of my brother, Captain (now Major) Jenkins, Commissioner of Assam, to offer you the following remarks in contravention of your own conclusion and that other gentleman's statements respecting the person entitled to the credit of having called into existence the present manufacture of tea in that province. You insert certain references to what you consider the facts of the case, and thence draw a conclusion in favour of Capt. Charlton's claims; one of the references in question is as follows:—"Dr. Wallich having had his doubts removed about the Assam plant being most unquestionably the real tea,' officially expressed himself (you say, Dec. 1834) in these words:—'A more interesting, a more valuable fact has never been brought to light in Indian agriculture, than has thus been established beyond dispute by Lieut. Charlton.' Now, sir, it happens that I am in possession of a copy of the original minute alluded to, sent me by Dr. Wallich himself, and attested by his signature; it bears date Dec. 1834, and is addressed by Dr. Wallich, as secretary of the Tea Committee, to the Indian Government; after acknowledging the receipt of reports from Captain Jenkins and Lieut. Charlton in the preceding months of May (7th, 17th, and 29th) and Nov. (15th), it proceeds thus—'It is with feelings of the highest possible satisfaction that we are enabled to announce to his Lordship in Council that the Tea-shrub is beyond all doubt indigenous in Upper Assam;' and then describing the localities, it continues—'We have no hesitation in declaring this discovery, which is due to the indefatigable researches of Captain Jenkins and Lieut. Charlton, to be by far the most important and valuable that ever has been made in matters connected with the agricultural or commercial resources of this empire.' This is evidently the minute to which you refer; but how comes it that my brother's name is altogether omitted in the extract given in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*? I fear that you have either had access only to imperfect copies of official documents, or that interested parties have supplied you with garbled portions of them; and in either case I trust that you will for a short time recal your decision, and invite the public to suspend their judgment on the subject till further information and evidence (which in the name of Major Jenkins I will venture to promise) shall be submitted to your consideration. In noticing the communication from Mr. Griffith, I must confess I cannot see, because a medal has been voted to Major Jenkins by so small a majority of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Calcutta, by what process of reasoning Mr. Griffith infers, that therefore it is the work of a party. Is it not possible, I would ask, that the cabal may be the other way? Nay, is not this as probable as to believe that Sir E. Ryan (the President), Dr. Wallich, Mr. Spry, and others—the distinguished heads and ornaments of the Society—should use their weight and activity to accomplish an unjustifiable purpose? Is it not possible that the vote of the former medal to Captain Charlton may have been carried by party intrigue, and that the Society, finding itself surprised, as it were, into a course of which it did not thoroughly approve, had rallied its strength to make reparation to my brother's services, and, if I may add, to the condemnation of the former proceeding? You say truly there has been much excitement in Calcutta on the subject; but during the whole commotion Major Jenkins himself has remained perfectly passive and silent—reluctant, it would seem, to thrust himself on the public in a matter of so much private concernment, and not unwilling, I infer, that Captain Charlton should benefit himself by making the most of whatever service he has been to the identification of Assam Tea; but since Captain Charlton, or his friends in his behalf, are now asserting that it was principally through Captain Charlton's exertions that the Tea was brought to light, and its present cultivation and manufacture established, I am persuaded that Major Jenkins will feel that these assertions are made at his expense, and at the expense of truth, and will come forward in self-vindication, in justice to the Society, and in justice to his friends in India and at home, and show to the satisfaction of his government and the public what are his claims to the award of this medal. I would appeal, then, through you, for a short suspension of opinion; the question cannot now be allowed to rest where it is, and my own conviction is that the facts will be found to be these:—That Captain Charlton having made the praiseworthy attempt referred to in 1831, had in fact on his part dropped all further exertion; that my brother being sent at the close of that year, 1831, to survey the province of Assam, and engaged therein in the years 1832-3, was finally appointed Commissioner there, and having found the Tea-plant, as others had done before him, growing naturally in various localities, resumed the discussion of that important question in 1834; that it was then resumed was wholly owing to his own energy and resolve; that for some months the scientific and other authorities resisted, as they had previously done, his offered proofs; that he still persevered, and at length succeeded in producing conviction of its being the genuine Tea-plant, and that throughout the whole of this latter proceeding, Captain Charlton's services were merely secondary—locally, if not officially, assistant—but not spontaneous. With respect, therefore, to the practical application of this discovery, I feel confident that the merits of Major Jenkins's services will ultimately be fully recognised and duly appreciated. I have to apologise for this delay in noticing the articles referred to, but my residence in an obscure corner of the land prevented my seeing them till a few days since.—*David Jenkins.* [Happily we are not called upon to answer that part of the foregoing letter which relates to Mr. Griffith and the disputes which have taken place in India with reference to Assam Tea; no one can regret more than ourselves the bad taste in which they have been carried on. We need only advert to that which concerns ourselves, and to the opinion we have formed from the evidence before us—an opinion in no way shaken by Mr. Jenkins's letter—for it is to be remembered that the question at issue is not who first forced upon the Indian authorities the investigation of the facts connected with Assam Tea, but who first satisfied them that the plant growing in that province was really Tea, and not a Camellia, as had been supposed. This can only be settled by dates. The extract given by us at p. 67, and which our correspondent supposes to be garbled, is from a letter signed "N. Wallich," Officiating Secretary to the Tea Committee, is dated Dec. 6, 1834, and has been published in the Proceedings of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India for July 1841, p. 14; it was addressed to the Chairman, &c., of the Tea Committee. The minute to which Mr. Jenkins refers is stated in the same place to bear date, not Dec. 1834, but Jan. 7, 1835, being No. 6, p. 32, of the Parliamentary Tea Reports, and was addressed by the members of the Tea Committee to Government; and it is a complaint on the part of Captain Charlton that the original letter from Dr. Wallich is not included among the documents supplied to Government. We do not ourselves see the force of this complaint, nor why Dr. Wallich should have been blamed by Captain Charlton's friends, because if that officer's claims depend upon the transactions of 1834, they cannot be sustained. It is the having brought to Calcutta Tea-plants in 1831, and the having at that time positively asserted that they were Tea-plants, that induced us to place him before Major Jenkins; but of course if the latter can show that his discoveries go back beyond 1831, which has not yet been done that we can find, our decision must be reversed. Those who are disposed to institute a minute examination of the evidence relating to this subject, will find it in the Parliamentary Reports, and in the Proceedings of the Agri-Horticultural Society for July and August 1841.]

Mr. Chapman's Potatoes.—In the *Chronicle* of the 19th, I find an article on the production of new Potatoes signed "George Gordon," in which the circular relative to our new Potatoes is unfairly dealt by. The writer puts a construction on the wording of it which it has no right to bear, namely, that it is the mere treatment of the sets, and not any peculiarity in the sort, which gives our Potatoes the properties they possess. We neither say so in the circular nor mean so, and it is a gratuitous assumption on his part to say we do. What we mean is, the sets will be exposed to the air, and, consequently, altered in their appearance and flavour from those kept in pits and covered with mould. If we had not stated this, a person receiving a sample of the sets in the greened condition might be disappointed at their appearance; but we pledge ourselves, if our instructions are followed, that the produce will be the same as the sample. The assertion that our Potatoes are obtained in the same manner as is described by Mr. Saul in the "Gardener's Magazine," we flatly contradict; and it is evident that the writer of the paper to which I am adverting knows nothing of the matter, although it might have been expected that he would have made himself acquainted with our practice before he ventured to write upon it. As to the Potatoes obtained upon Mr. Saul's plan, they are soapy rather than waxy; and it is for this reason that the method, which, by the way, is both old and well known, is never followed by good gardeners. Now, to show that there is no analogy between the two systems, and that the kind has something to do with the result, I will state what we did with ours last season. The largest piece which we grew was between five and six acres, planted with spring-planted Cabbage, which, when cleared, we ploughed with two horses. We then had the drills drawn by the horses as near together as they could be, not more than eighteen inches apart; the sets were planted from six to eight inches in the rows: when the Potatoes were high enough, we sent a boy and a donkey, and hoed them; when they were sufficiently high, we earthed them with a horse; and that was all the trouble we had with them until taking-up time, when, if the horses could have stood on the land, we should have ploughed them out as well as in; for a part of the land on which they grew was last February a bog, with the water lying on its surface all the year, and planted with Willows of a hundred years' growth; and at the time the Potatoes were taken up, the water was within six inches of the top. But still they are not waxy, but are all we say of them, and they will be so till July next. If Mr. Gordon will come and see me, I will show him how to grow Potatoes, so that if ever he should be asked again he may be able to tell. To convince him warm and dry borders are not necessary to the cultivation of our new spring Potatoes, we intend planting twenty acres of them this year; and as it would be rather too expensive and troublesome to cover that area with leaves, and too foolish to allow them to occupy any land that would grow another crop, I shall take the liberty of putting them into pits, in the same manner as any other Potato, and then challenge Mr. Gordon to produce anything like them for flavour, appearance, and crop, grown on Mr. Saul's plan. Mr. Gordon is likewise mistaken as to the growers of Devonshire and Cornwall supplying the London markets in the months of February and March—he should have said May and June; and that arises from their being much earlier and not exposed to spring frosts as we are in the neighbourhood of London. I beg to apologise to you for the length of this letter; but as the letter of Mr. Gordon was calculated to do me a serious injury, I wished to deny its accuracy emphatically and fully in every particular; and as your Paper has been the vehicle through which we have been attacked, I confidently expect you will insert our defence in justice to us.—*Charles Chapman, Brentford End.* [We have some other letters on this subject from persons who agree with Mr. Gordon, in stating that Messrs. Chapman's Potatoes owe their quality to the mode of treatment; but as the writers are anonymous and do not seem to know anything of their own knowledge, we cannot give them insertion. Our own opinion of Mr. Chapman's Potatoes has already been given at p. 40, and we will now add that we have never yet tasted any forced or retarded Potatoes anything like so good as theirs. It would, however, have been more satisfactory if Mr. Chapman had given some information as to the manner in which he obtained his new Potato originally, and also what the purchasers of his greened-sets are to do with their Potatoes when they wish to set them again next year.]

Manures.—In p. 142 (1842), there are some remarks on manures, and the use of guano, bone-dust, and nitrate of soda is advocated; but knowing from experience what destruction may be committed by the application of the former, even in small quantities, I would recommend parties using it to be cautious. A friend of mine purchased a collection of Cinerarias of the best kinds twelve months ago, and the plants being small, he used every stimulant he could think of, to get them into a blooming state; and, amongst other things, he used at the last shifting a little guano; the consequence was, in a few days the leaves became quite brown, and the stems shrivelled up. After this he took them all out of the pots, cut off the dead stems, shook the soil from their roots, and put them into small pots with earth free from guano; and they are now gradually recovering. With respect to bone-dust, twelve months ago we had a ton of it to mix along with the earth in a Vine border. I took two or three barrowfuls of the smallest, and mixed it with some compost in which I was potting some Pelargoniums, and the result was, that I lost every plant. I likewise tried it on some Chrysanthemums, and they grew and bloomed splendidly. The remaining portion of the compost I united with soil which I put to some Strawberries, and I had an excellent crop. When I had filled up my Vine border, I had about two doz. barrowfuls of the compost left, which I put into my Celery trenches alongside some that were well manured with cow-dung; and the difference was quite visible all the time the plants grew; and on taking them up, and comparing the largest heads of each, I found that those grown with bone-dust were the heaviest by two pounds a head.—*R. Towers, Aighburth.* [These statements do not show that such manures are unfit for use. They only show that they are extremely strong, and require to be applied in very small quantities. Guano acts like pigeons' dung and yeast. We should steep it in water, and apply it in a liquid state when the plants are growing.]

Hawthorn.—When a ditch is made and an embankment thrown up for the formation of a quickset-hedge, would you object to planting the row of quicksets along the bottom of the latter? In light soils, this appears to be a better line for putting in the plants than the top. I have practised it in a small way, and have seen it successfully performed in a larger by others. I prefer this mode of procedure, first, because the roots are not so easily denuded of earth by heavy rains in wet, and by high winds in dry weather, or by any other disturbing causes; secondly, because the plants thereby enjoy more moisture, from the drainage of the bank above them, and are at the same time sheltered from wind and weather; and, thirdly, because when the hedge is grown stout enough to make a fence of itself, the bank may be levelled, and the surface it and the ditch occupied may be restored to tillage, which cannot be done if the quicksets be planted on the top. I agree with you that a hawthorn fence is soonest and best grown on the level surface. But if a ditch is wanted for a fence, it will in this way, and with the intervening bank, prevent the necessity for any other protection to the young hedge on that side. On the other, if cattle have access to it, some artificial defence is required; and so it will be if the plants run along the top of the bank. My meaning will be better explained, perhaps, by this diagram.



The upright on the garden-side represents the post-and-rail paling or fence, necessary if cattle have access on that side, but otherwise not wanted at all. In wet soils it may be best to plant along the top of the bank. But in dry ones, I see no advantage in this method, except that the plants are there not so liable to be choked with weeds, for the very same reason that the quicksets do not thrive so well there—its superior dryness.—*P. P.*

Whitethorn Fences.—I have lately read in the *Chronicle* of several methods of producing a good fence; the following I have seen practised with success. The ground is double-trenched two spit deep, say 4 feet wide, according to taste; it is then planted with two rows of quick a foot or 1½ foot apart, and 6 inches in the rows, first trimming the tap-root, if any, and all long stragglers. In the spring each plant is headed down with a knife to within an inch or two of the ground, when each sends up two or three shoots, which are again shortened with a knife the following spring before they shoot. They then have a summer clipping with the shears about the middle of June on the top, only leaving 4 or six inches according to their growth. The sides are seldom cut, except a few long shoots which are shortened back: this method is pursued till the hedge gets to the required height, when you might actually walk along the top of it, and so thick from bottom to top that you can scarcely see through it.—*An Odd Fellow.*

On the Management of Cucumbers.—As the season for Cucumber-growing is now approaching, I beg to offer a few remarks on the subject, in the hope that they may be useful to amateurs. The bed, the size of which must be regulated by the frame, should be about six feet high. The dung should be well decomposed, and before being used should be frequently turned over and watered. In forming the bed, the dung should be well beaten down with a fork; but it should not be trod upon, or some portions will be pressed firmer than others, and consequently there will be an irregular heat thrown out. Horse-droppings or leaves may be advantageously used, both to keep heat longer and to make better manure. When the bed is thus formed, the frame should be placed on it, and a stick or two introduced into different parts of the dung, to ascertain the heat. After the rank steam has gone, the lights must be taken off, and the top of the dung well sodded, to prevent steam from future linings entering. This must be particularly guarded against, as rank steam is certain death to the plants. Cucumbers thrive best in a light, rich vegetable mould. The seed should be sown about half an inch deep, and covered over with a piece of glass, to prevent them from growing long and weak. When the first rough leaf appears, they should be potted as low down in the pot as possible; in fact, they should be earthed up to the first leaves. In watering, be careful not to water overhead, particularly in the morning, or the sun will be sure to scorch the leaves. A few days before it is intended to plant the Cucumbers out, there must be some hills made in the frames: this is to warm the earth, so that the plants may receive as little check as possible from shifting. They must be carefully knocked out, and planted in the centre of the light and near the glass. This is indispensable to success, for they should be kept as short-stemmed as possible. The temperature which Cucumbers thrive best in is from 66 to 70 degrees; and the more moist the heat is, the better. Water the plants well after planting, and keep them shaded, particularly if the days are inclined to be sunny. Air must be given cautiously; if too great a current be allowed to enter, the plants are blown about and loosened, and the leaves bent and sometimes broken. Some more mould may now be introduced into the frame, to warm. If the plants are growing well, the roots will be seen pushing through the hills, and then a little earth must be drawn round them, to induce the roots to keep growing, until they are pretty well established, when the rest of the soil may be put in, and the surface levelled for pegging down the shoots. The soil should be placed in the sunshine or some warm situation before being put into the frame, for fear of a check being given to the plants. In warm or sunny days the plants will be all the better for being shaded. In pruning, never make any cuts with a shears or knife, but always pinch off the shoots that require to be taken out, and give the remaining part of the branch so pruned a good squeeze, to prevent the sap from flowing. The large leaves should be thinned out as much as possible, and all mouldy or decayed pieces and misshapen fruit should be destroyed. In pruning, always try to make the plants fruit near the parent stem, and to accomplish this they must be stopped continually a joint before the fruit. All branches that seem unproductive must be cut away, and the fruit should rest upon something, as they are apt to gum if they lie on the soil. There are some boxes made on purpose, which are very good, to cause them to grow straight; but when all is said, there is nothing so good as trellises for training Cucumbers on. Canker generally arises from cold or too much water. So the plants may be treated accordingly. Dusting with sulphur is, I believe, the best cure for mildew. In frames infested with red spider, the following is a good remedy: Either mix with the paint sulphur, or wash the frame with a decoction of one gallon of tobacco-water, 2 lbs. of sulphur, and about a half-bucket of lime, well mixed together. The sun shining throughout the summer causes this to evaporate continually, and produces an atmosphere so disagreeable that no insect can live in it, and does not injure the plants. In matting down, care should be taken that the mats do not overhang the lining; for if so, they will be sure to lead the fumes of the dung into the frame, and thus to injure, if not destroy the plants. If the fruit is required to seed, the stem leading to it may be bent, or a piece of matting tied firmly round the fruit, which will invariably cause seed to be produced. The best time for watering is in the afternoon or evening, say about two hours before the sun is withdrawn from the frame. The softer the water is, the better. Rain is preferable to any other when it can be obtained; but where it cannot, take several panfuls of the softest water, and let it stand for a few hours in the sunshine, which will soften it, and make it of a nice temperature. The plants should then be well watered, particularly round the outside of the frame, and then shaded from the sun; and by this means a highly beneficial steam is raised.—*W. Payne, Wentworth Gardens.*

Lily of the Valley.—Your correspondent, Mr. Frost, at page 813 (1841), discredits my statement respecting Lilies of the Valley, though he cannot disprove it; for it does not appear that he ever tried growing the plant in the sun. All that he says goes no farther than to prove his own skill, or the excellence of his compost. Happening to call on an old lady some time ago who is fond of her garden, she pointed to some Lilies of the Valley, observing—"People generally plant their Lilies of the Valley in the shade, and then complain that they don't blossom; I have placed mine where they get plenty of sun, and they always blossom abundantly." I believe the fact to be, that people are led astray by the word valley; and, naturally enough, associate with it the ideas of coolness and shade. I have said more on the subject than I otherwise should, because the plant being a popular one, I think it desirable to explode a popular error in the treatment of it. —*A Salopian.*

Transplanting Firs.—As "Totty" wishes for some information relative to transplanting Fir-trees, perhaps the following may be useful. I have had considerable experience in transplanting Fir-trees, from 10 to 15 feet high, but cannot recommend the practice, particularly where handsome specimens are required. Firs transplanted at that size I have generally found to assume a sickly stunted appearance, and they probably lose a number of their lower branches. Of course a great deal must depend upon local circumstances, such as a sheltered situation for planting; and if the trees can be procured from a shallow moorland soil, they will remove with better balls. Where the situation is exposed, or the plantation of some extent, I should plant trees of a much smaller size, say from 3 to 6 feet; but where only a few trees are required for immediate effect, and a little extra trouble and expense are matters not to be considered, I have found the following to be the most successful method:—Towards the end of March or beginning of April is the season best suited for transplanting such, in this country (North of Ireland). Great care must be taken of the roots, and to retain as much earth as possible about them, for the ball protects a number of small fibres that might otherwise be destroyed. In planting, large pits are necessary, and the roots should be regularly spread out to their full extent: the soil should be light fresh loam. After the roots are covered to the depth of 3 or 4 inches, a temporary support should be given to the tree, and then it may be watered abundantly; but the earth must not be trod firmly round it till the water has subsided. I generally allow the trees to remain till the following day before finishing off, when they must be firmly supported to prevent their being shaken by the wind. Some years ago I planted a number of large Spruce Firs about 10 feet high at about 12 or 15 feet apart; in the intermediate spaces I planted others about 4 feet high. In the course of a few years the small plants had attained nearly the height of the large ones, and were much the handsomest. This I consider a good plan in an exposed situation, as the large trees afford an excellent shelter, and can be thinned out at pleasure.—*Hortus.*

Deodars.—I have now a glorious stock of Deodar cuttings only planted a month since, yet with callosities the size of a pea, and the roots bursting therefrom in great abundance.—*E.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

March 1st.—Sir C. Lemon, Bart., V.P., in the chair. Grafts of the following fruits were distributed: Knight's Monarch Pear, an excellent kind, raised at Wormsley Grange, near Hereford. By an accident, in which neither Mr. Knight nor his gardener were concerned, a spurious kind was propagated and distributed; this has dark-coloured wood armed with strong prickles, almost as long as those on the Cockspur Thorn; but the true variety has shoots of a yellowish tinge: Althorp Crassane Pear, an excellent autumn variety, which succeeds well as a standard; Winter Crassane Pear, an abundant bearer as a standard, which has the flavour of the Old Crassane; and the Ickworth Imperatrice Plum, one of the best varieties yet raised—a plate and description of which is given in the forthcoming Part of the Transactions. A paper from Capt. Churchill, R.N., on the cultivation of Asparagus at San Sebastian, in the province of Guipuscoa, North Spain, was read. The Asparagus is grown in beds about 5 feet wide, and from 20 to 60 feet long; the beds have no previous preparation beyond digging and raking; in March the seed is sown in drills 18 inches deep, and about 2 feet asunder. When the plants are 6 inches high, they are thinned to about 1 foot apart; the thinnings are transplanted in similar beds and watered once a day by one of the never-failing rills that runs through the flat on which the beds are formed. In the following March, a layer of night-soil a few inches thick is laid on the bed, and dug in when the plants have done growing in the autumn. The Asparagus is fit to cut the third year after sowing; and in the spring, a layer of leaves, about 8 inches deep, is laid over the bed; and when the plants come through this, the cutting begins. By this treatment, Capt. Churchill stated that he had seen Asparagus from 3 to 6 inches, or even more, in circumference; he also observed, that at times the roots of the plants were at spring-tides under salt water, which the growers considered beneficial. Mr. J. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, exhibited a large collection of plants, among which the most remarkable was a specimen of Franciscea Hopeana, covered with highly fragrant blossoms, which on first expanding are violet, and gradually become almost white: the others were Cinerária spléndida, a showy purple variety; Cœlógyne barbata, with a pretty drooping spike of white blossoms; Maxillária tetragona; Cérbera fruticosa, with long pink flowers, resembling the Madagascar Periwinkle; and a specimen of the Privet-leaved Jasmine scrambling over some twigs at pleasure. A Knightian medal was awarded for the Franciscea, and some others of the collection. S. Rucker, Esq., sent a specimen of a new kind of Læ'lia, with bright yellow flowers; a new Dendróbium, with dingy-coloured blossoms of no beauty; and Odontoglossum stellatum: for the former of these a Knightian medal was given. From J. Bateman, Esq., were cut flowers of Cœlógyne nítida, white with yellow ridges on the labellum; Cyrtochilum maculatum, and an Epidendrum called Clówesii, which proves to be a variety of E. fuscatum: a certificate was awarded for these. Mr. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., exhibited a specimen of the beautiful vermilion-coloured Habranthus pratensis, and a brace of Cucumbers, grown in pots, as described in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p. 35 (1841): for the latter a certificate was given; and one was also awarded to Mr. B. Fielder, gr. to W. Linwood, Esq., for a cut specimen of Cyrtopódium Andersónii. Mr. Errington, gardener to Sir P. Egerton, exhibited some so-called Newtown Pippin Apples, grown on a South wall; they were large and handsome, but did not possess the fine high flavour peculiar to the Newtown Pippin; and it was subsequently ascertained that they were the Dumelow's seedling. A Banksian medal was awarded to H. Hollist, Esq., for fourteen kinds of Potatoes; among them was a Kidney, the produce from one seedling tuber, weighing 2 oz., being 14 lbs. 2 oz.; and two tubers of another produced 15 lbs. 2 oz. Messrs. Chapman, of Brentford, sent a sample of their "new" Potato. Among the plants from the Garden were two singular Begónias sent from Guatemala by Mr. Hartweg; one named crassicaulis produces a number of flowering spikes from the top of its thick stems before the leaves appear; the other, the vitifólia, has singular-shaped leaves, but altogether is not so desirable as the first-mentioned. The others most worthy of notice were white and purple Chinese Primroses, with flowers more double than usual. The pretty scarlet Pentlándia miniata, and the beautiful purple Mirbélia ledifólia. There were cut specimens of Sálvia pulchella from Guatemala; the flowers are well suited for bouquets, but the plant, from its weedy growth, can only be grown in large greenhouses or in conservatories.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

March 1st.—Dr. Horsfield in the chair. Mr. George Gardiner was elected a Fellow of the Society. Mr. Westwood exhibited a monstrous specimen of Chiosognathus Grantii, which had its left antennæ furcate; also several new species of Tetralobus, sent to Mr. Hope from Paris, and a number of new Goliathideous Cetonidæ from India. The Secretary announced the present of a collection of plants, chiefly Carices and Eupatoriæ from Dr. Barratt of America. A letter was read from Mr. Borrer, offering the Society his extensive collection of foreign phanerogamous plants, consisting of European plants from Mertens, Woods, Hooker, &c; American plants of Drummond, Gardiner, &c.; plants of the Unio Itineraria from Arabia, Abyssinia, the Caucasus, Pyrenees, &c; and Lippold's plants from Madeira. A paper was read on some rare and beautiful insects from Silhet (the major part of them belonging to the collection of F. Paley, Esq., of Cheltenham), and described by the Rev. F. W. Hope, F.R.S.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

March 1.—Mr. Mauger in the chair. Mr. Sandford was elected. Mr. Dickson read a paper on the Auricula, in which he remarked that of late years it had been less cultivated than most other Florist's flowers, which arose from the strong stimulants which had been adopted at the recommendation of Emmerton and others, in consequence of which many collections had been entirely lost. He could not at present enter into the details of his own practice, but in the mean time directed the attention of growers to the simple method of cultivation, given by Dr. Horner in our p. 396 (1841), and in the 3d, 4th, and 5th Numbers of 'Wakeling's Florist's Guide.' The object of the present paper was to have the properties of the Auriculas defined, and with that view he submitted the following: Pips.—Should be of an average size, flat, round, and smooth on the edge; the divisions which form the segments of the corolla should be but slightly indented. Tube.—Should be round, of a yellowish colour, and well filled with anthers. Paste.—Should form a circle, with a dense, smooth, pure white. Colour.—Violet, black, or any other; should be rich and bright, circular round the paste, of a proportionate breadth, and if possible equally distributed round the margin. Edge.—Should be a good green, grey, or white. Truss.—Should consist of not less than seven pips full blown, without overlaying each other. Stem.—Should be strong, and long enough to carry the truss well above the foliage, which should be healthy. Censors.—To give one mark to each property, perhaps some of them may deserve two. Mr. Dickson observed that the superiority of circular properties was so apparent that it has only to be seen once to be appreciated, and, he thought, it ought to take precedence of all others. He said that Colonel Taylor, and Page's Champion, when well grown, possessed more good properties than any other named kinds: the chief fault of the first was the paste being too thin, the other was the cracking of the paste, both of which could be remedied by good cultivation. As a pattern of a well-formed truss, without any art in dressing, he named Hedge's Britannia; the best coloured tube, Wood's Lord Lascelles, and Conqueror of Europe; paste, for fineness of texture and pure white, Fletcher's Mary Ann, and Scholes' Generalissimo." After the paper some conversation took place on the proportions of the tube, paste, and ground-colour necessary to form a first-rate flower. A discussion on the subject will take place on the 15th inst.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 23.—The Duke of Richmond in the chair. Fourteen gentlemen were elected. J. G. S. Lefevre, Esq., F.R.S., presented, on the part of the Board of Trade, an American draining-machine, invented by P. D. Henry, of New Orleans, United States. The object of this machine is to raise water from a low place to a higher one; and the inventor proposes to accomplish this purpose by means of a hollow revolving hydraulic wheel, placed vertically at one-third its depth in the water, and divided into scooped compartments, provided with valves as the wheel turns round, admit the water and retain it until a certain elevation above the surface has been attained, when the enclosed water falls back along radiating compartments towards the centre of the hollow wheel, and is carried away by a cylinder in a continuous stream. Mr. Henry enters into a detailed account of the particular arrangements by which this effect is produced in the most economical and efficient manner, and claims as the peculiar merit of his invention, the tangential manner in which the compartments of the hollow wheel are arranged, in reference to the cylindric conduit through its centre, and the contrivance of the spoons for scooping up the water when the reservoir is low. Above the hydraulic wheel, when in use, is placed a man on a frame-work, who causes the great wheel to revolve, by turning the handle of cog-wheels acting on its circumference; and the inventor states that he found a wheel of six feet in diameter, constructed on this principle, and worked by one man, capable of raising 200 gallons of water per minute. The council directed that their thanks should be returned to Mr. S. Lefevre for this communication, and that the papers should be referred to the consideration of the journal committee.—T. Lawford, jun., Esq., of Peterstone Court, Brecknockshire, brought before the notice of the council the importance of inquiries connected with the wearing of rivers, and the most efficient modes of controlling their course, and of preventing, at the cheapest rate, their carrying away the land on their banks. Mr. Lawford stated that the present expenses in remedying this evil on a single estate under his management amounted to no less than 100*l.* every year. The Duke of Richmond informed the council that on his estates in the Highlands of Scotland, where many of the rivers were very rapid, and the banks much injured by the strong and irregular currents, resulting from obstructions met with in their course, the most essential service had been derived from the use of inclined planes, or large tables, having the two supports at one end lower than those at the other, stationed in the river at those points where the banks required defending against the action of the waters, or the currents diverted in the impetuosity of their course. Mr. W. Page also stated that on the Continent, especially in the Low Countries, he had observed that it was the practice of the occupiers of land intersected with winding streams, to defend their banks with wicker-work, interwoven with reeds and rushes. Mr. Miles, M.P., then gave notice, that when the subjects for the prize essays of 1844 came under the consideration of the council, he should move, "That a prize be offered for the best information for preventing the wearing of the banks of rivers, whether affected by tidal influences or streams, at the cheapest rate, and with the most permanent effect."—Mr. Hayter, M.P., submitted to the council a sample of the new manure for Wheat crops, discovered by Mr. Daniel, and advocated by Mr. W. Hall. The manure, on being opened for inspection, presented at first sight the appearance of a rich garden-mould, exhaling the disagreeable and strong odour of coal-tar; being found, however, on a nearer examination, to be more similar to decayed stable-manure, or a bituminous peaty mould, evidently containing a large proportion of woody fibre penetrated with the tar, and which rendered it specifically light and porous to the touch. Mr. Hayter stated, that he understood the price of this new manure was fixed at present at the rate of one shilling per bushel, and that the inventor recommended the application of 30 bushels per acre for Wheat and Barley, and half that quantity for Turnips; in the case of Wheat it being an essential condition, that the manure should not be brought into immediate contact with the seed.—C. Charnock, Esq., of Holmfield House, near Ferrybridge, Yorkshire, communicated to the council the results of his application of burnt blue shale, as a substitute for clay or marl on the hilly and thin soil of his farm. Mr. Charnock stated that in the coal districts a blue clay was brought up, and accumulated so rapidly near the mouth of the pits, as to become a great and inconvenient incumbrance to the owners; that this clay was similar to the "blue shale" of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and was frequently burnt, and when drilled along with crushed bones, was in this state found useful in promoting the growth of Turnips; but as the whole of the heated mass required frequently to be turned over before it could be thoroughly burnt, the operation was found to be tedious and expensive. Mr. Charnock having had some years' experience of the utility attending the application of the blue shale to the gravelly part of his own farm, was induced, from the success which had attended his trials of it, to select from the numerous experiments he had made on this point, one average experiment to be submitted to the consideration of the society, and to show to its members that even an article of this refuse character, considered by its owners not merely useless but an absolute nuisance, may become of value if rightly applied to its proper purpose, and, as in this instance, to soils of a gravelly and sandy nature. Mr. Charnock's experiment in question was tried upon a soil lying upon the magnesian limestone—a substratum proverbial for its natural poverty and inability to resist drought; and he enters into a detailed statement of all the particulars relating to his operations. The result of this experiment was found to be in favour of the system he had pursued, and that his Barley crop gave an increase of 27 3-7 bushels, and his Wheat crop 17 3-8 bushels, per acre, besides saving the expense of from 12 to 16 bushels of rape-dust crop. Mr. Charnock suggested that the society should publish correct analyses of bones (raw and boiled), Rape-dust, and Guano; and concludes his communication with the result he had obtained from a comparative trial of the merits of nitrate of soda and soot, on a dry grass field. He applied on one acre of the field a hundred weight of nitrate of soda (which cost 22*s.*), and on another acre of the same field 4 qrs. of soot (which cost 16*s.*), and the result was found to be very much in favour of the soot. This communication was referred to the journal committee, and the thanks of the council returned to Mr. Charnock for the favour of his statement.—His Grace the Duke of Newcastle conveyed to the council, through E. W. Wilmot, Esq., of Worksop Manor, the offer of Nottingham Park for the purposes of the annual meeting of 1843, should the society decide to hold their meeting of next year in that part of the north-eastern district. Mr. Wilmot stated that his Grace had not only great pleasure in making this offer, but that, should it be accepted by the society, the park should be placed at their disposal, free of all expense; Mr. Wilmot also placing his own personal services very handsomely at their disposal on the occasion. The Mayor of Maidstone addressed a letter to the council, informing them that the attention of the corporation of that borough had been drawn to the circumstance that the annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England would in the year 1844 be held at some place situated within the district comprising the south-eastern counties of the kingdom; and that he was directed by that body to offer the society every facility and assistance in reference to the arrangements for that meeting. The mayor assured the council that the corporation of Maidstone were most anxious to obtain the assembly of the society to be held at that town, which, both on account of its distance from London, and its hourly communication by steam-boats on the River, and good roads by land with the Metropolis, would have strong claims on the attention of the council when this question came before them for decision. The council directed their best thanks to be sent to the mayor and corporation of Maidstone, for this instance of their interest in the proceedings of the society, and a copy to be enclosed of the information required by the resolution of Dec. 8th, 1841, from all towns recommended as suitable for the occasion of the society's annual meeting in any particular year.—Mr. Theremin, of Berlin, informed the council of the favourable reception of the society's Journals by the Mecklenburgh Patriotic Union, and of their having deputed the Count Ostensacken, the principal director of their board, to take such steps in communicating with the society as would insure a continued reception of the work by that body. M. Theremin presented to the society, on the part of the author, a copy of a dissertation on the question of the education and proper training adapted for young farmers; by M. Gumprecht, principal farmer at Oelse, near Fryburg, in Silesia.—Mr. Miles, M.P., presented to the society, on the part of M. de Jenty, a collection of twenty-two of the most important works connected with the agricultural statistics of Belgium. Mr. E. F. Welles, of Hereford, presented six portraits of the most distinguished prize cattle at the Smithfield Show in 1841. The Rev. C. T. James, of Chelmsford, presented impressions of certificates of merit for labourers, awarded by the Roding Labourers' Friend Society, and the Surrey Agricultural Association.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Brugma'nsia floribunda. Many-flowered Brugmansia. (*Stove Shrub.*) Solanáceæ. Pentándria Monogýnia.—Brugmansia floribunda is a small evergreen shrub, seemingly ranging from one to two feet in height, branching freely, having very handsome foliage, and bearing a profusion of deep orange-coloured blossoms, which continue perfect for many weeks. It is remarkable for the smallness of its flowers as compared with those of B. suavéolens, and hence it has obtained the appellation of B. parviflora at the Clapton Nursery. But besides this variation in the size of its inflorescence, instead of protruding it singly, as in the allied species, it is collected into a long raceme, comprising six or eight, or more blooms, which open in succession throughout a considerable period. From this last circumstance it has received the name of B. floribunda. Messrs. Young, though doubtful as to the precise district it naturally inhabits, have reason for considering that it is a South American plant. It was brought to their nursery two or three years back, and flowered abundantly in a stove during the months of June and July 1841. What renders the flowers particularly showy is, that the large inflated calyx, which is almost as long as the tube of the corolla, is of a similar and equally rich colour. It has been treated as a stove plant, and potted in a tolerably rich compost of nutritive loam and heath mould. In the winter it is placed in a cooler stove, and, since it retains its foliage, it has even then an ornamental aspect. It is just possible that it will ultimately succeed in a close greenhouse which is kept rather more confined and moist than such structures usually are. Cuttings of the young shoots placed in a sandy soil under a hand-glass, and assisted by a little bottom-heat, soon form rooted plants. The species, from the slow progress it makes, cannot be very largely increased; nevertheless this tardiness of growth renders it a most desirable plant for a shelf or stage.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pharmaceutical Bread.—To make this kind of bread, take flour, 3lbs. imperial; cold water, 1⅓ pint imperial; sesquicarbonate of soda, ½ oz. (Troy weight); hydrochloric acid, 5 fluid drachms; a small quantity of salt, if required. Mix the soda perfectly with the flour, and the acid with the water, then the whole intimately and speedily together, using a flat piece of wood or spaddle for that purpose, in preference to the hand. It may be made into two loaves, and put into a quick oven immediately. It will require about one hour and a half to bake. *Precautions.*—Let the soda be well mixed with the flour, for wherever a small lump of it is deposited unmixed, it is not perfectly acted upon by the acid, and causes a yellow spot in the loaf, which, however, is more unsightly than detrimental. The acid is the muriatic of commerce, and should have a specific gravity of 1·16. It should be mixed with the whole of the water to be employed. The water should be as cold as possible. Three pounds of flour require about a pint and a half to make it into dough of proper consistence; but as the quality of flour varies according to season and other circumstances, a little more or less water may be used as occasion may require. The dough should not be made stiff. The thinner it is, so that it may be conveniently handled, the lighter will be the bread. Much kneading is detrimental. The largest quantity of flour that can be conveniently mixed at one time is about 12 lbs.; where more is required, it is better accomplished by mixing it separately. It requires a hotter oven and more time to bake than fermented bread does. The advantages to be derived from this process are important. In all climates and under all circumstances it may be adopted; and by it is entirely obviated all difficulty of procuring yeast or ferment, which is frequently of an inferior quality, vitiating the bread, and rendering it more or less unwholesome. The bread being free of all yeasty particles, is more digestible, and not so liable to create flatulence, or turn acid on weak stomachs, as fermented bread is apt to do, even when of the finest quality. It is a great saving of time, trouble, and litter, and may be enjoyed at all seasons of the year, without reference to temperature or atmospheric variations. Economically, yeast may possibly have the advantage when plentiful and good; but when scarce and bad, a common state of things during the summer months, particularly in remote districts, the saving of time, trouble, and risk is invaluable. Where much bread is made for a family, as at some farm-houses, by purchasing the materials in large quantities, a considerable saving may be effected.—*Tea Cakes.*—Flour, 1lb.; sugar, 1oz.; butter, 1 oz.; hydrochloric acid, 100 minims; sesquicarbonate of soda, 80 grains; milk, 7 fl. oz.; water, 7 fl. oz. Rub the butter with the flour. Dissolve the sugar and soda in the milk, and the acid in the water. First add the milk, &c., to the flour, and partially mix; then the water and acid, and mix well together. Divide into three portions, and bake twenty-five minutes. Flat round tins are the best to bake them in.—*Pharmaceutical Journal.*

Effect of Galvanism on Plants.—Last year I made experiments upon two cuttings of the White Petunia. One which was left to itself in water threw out abundant roots; the other being placed in connexion with a slight Voltaic apparatus, lived as long as the first, about two months, but made not a single root. There is much to be learned on this subject.—*L. Vernon Harcourt, West Dean House.*

Agricultural Experiment.—A field, of a poor soil or clay, adjoining Hycemoor-school, and three acres in extent, belonging to Mr. Grice, of Millholme, near Bootle, was sown with Wheat in the autumn of 1840. The nature of the soil throughout the field was much the same, and no difference in tillage was used previously to the seed being sown. On the 2d of May following, one-third, or an acre of the field, was sown with a hundred weight and a half of nitrate of soda, and the produce of each is as follows :—

	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
2 acres produced	47 2	per acre	
1 acre with the nitrate of soda	81 11	"	or 34 9 extra

	£	s.	d.
The 34 st. 9 lbs. at 1*s.* 11*d.* per st.	£3	6	4
Cost and labour of sowing the nitrate	2	1	0
Leaving a profit of	1	5	4

Thus it appears that that portion of the field sown with nitrate of soda produced 34 stones 9 lbs. more per acre of Wheat than the other part which had not received the same tillage; the quality of the grain was also from eightpence to one shilling per stone better, besides giving an extra quantity of straw. We may here observe, that as soon as within eight days after the nitrate of soda had been sown, its effect was visible; the blades assumed a more healthy green, and continued to outstrip the other parts of the crop in a manner that could scarcely have been credited.—*Carlisle Patriot.* [The reader will observe that the nitrate was never employed when the Wheat was in full growth.]

Instances of Extraordinary Heat in March and April.—In 1807, soon after very cold weather and snow, a sudden burst into summer weather occurred; and on April 28th, the thermometer was 74° in Suffolk. This temporarily broke up on May 2d, when the temperature was 79° at Thwaite, wind E.; and at 4½ P.M. a dreadful hailstorm came on from W.N.W., passing over the northern portion of Suffolk, the hailstones measuring 4 inches in circumference, and breaking much glass. Lightning and thunder attended it.—March 31st, 1815, thermometer 73·5°!—In April, 1821, on the 8th, 9th, 23rd, 24th, to 28th, the heat was more like summer than spring. On 20th, night, and early on 27th, much awful thunder and lightning. The temperature on 25th, 26th, and 28th, about 74° in the free air, on the plain, in shade.—March 28th, 1822, thermometer about 70° in many situations.—On April 10th, 1825, and April 9th, 1826, a temperature of about 70° occurred; and on March 10th, 1826, thermometer 66°!—April 30, 1827, thermometer from 77° to 79° with us. This was quickly after frost and cold winds.—April 29th, 1828, a temperature of 75° at Thwaite.—March 26th, 1830, with a soft westerly wind, thermometer 71°!—In April 1840, a still more extraordinary instance of continued heat and clear skies. On the 15th and 16th, thermometer 72° and 73°; and on 25th, 26th, 28th, and 29th, from 79° to 80°!—In March 1841, on 15th, 16th, 25th, and 26th, thermometer 66° to 67°! And at the end of April 1841, a sudden increase of temperature, ushered in by a gale at S.S.W., thermometer 80° in shade on 27th and 28th days.—*Meteorological Journal.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

***Knight's Nursery, King's Road, Chelsea.*—Besides a great number of Camellias, which are in blossom, we noticed a specimen of** Enkianthus quinqueflorus with a number of beautiful pink and white bells of the most graceful form. In the stove the scarlet Jatropha panduræfólia was blooming with great freedom, and had been during the greater part of the winter. Near it was Rondelétia speciosa, the fragrance of whose flowers, combined with their fine orange colour, renders it worthy a place in every collection, however small. Franciscea latifólia, which has been received here under the name of Paraguay Jasmine, has expanded some lovely violet blossoms, which, like F. Hopeana, become almost white before they fall off; it is a handsome species, but apparently does not flower so freely as the old kind. A number of Dacrýdiums imported last year from New Zealand have been growing well, and have now formed very graceful plants, having shoots which hang down almost to the pot. In the Orchidaceous house were a number of the singular Sarracénia purpúrea, purple Side-saddle flower, in bloom. The most showy specimen in the house, however, was Oncídium ampliatum, with a profusion of fine bright yellow flowers. Several rustic baskets of rough Corkwood are here, with Orchidaceæ planted in them; the plants seemed to thrive quite as well, if not better, than those grown in moss in wire baskets.—*W. M., Feb. 28th.*

Review.

Rustic Architecture. Picturesque Decorations of Rural Buildings, in the Use of Rough Wood, Thatch, &c. Illustrated by Forty-two Drawings. By T. L. Ricauti, Architect. 4to. Carpenter, 1842.

THIS is a series of designs explanatory of the manner in which what is called rustic architecture may be applied to the construction of ornamental cottages. Each design is accompanied by plans and sections, with other details of building, so that a workman may execute it without further information. The estimated expense of each design is given, from which it appears that such cottages may be constructed at from 120*l.* to 600*l.*

To country gentlemen, who wish to decorate their property without the trouble of consulting an architect on all occasions, such works as this are extremely useful; and we doubt not Mr. Ricauti's designs will suit the taste of those who are to be pleased by a combination of boughs of trees, rough poles, and thatch, with the wood and brick walls still to be seen in the older villages and country towns of England. For our own part, however, we must confess that we have no mind to such a style of building; thatch is our aversion, crooked branches of trees we regard as fit for nothing but the faggot heap; and the things called rustic tables, and rustic chairs, and rustic benches, should, if they were our property, follow in the same direction. Others, however, will no doubt think differently; and, at all events, the work before us is not the less useful because the author has taken the rustic style of architecture for his model. It is easy to substitute flat tiles for thatch, and to knock off the fanciful decorations directed to be raised on the gabels and cornices, when the kernel of the work will remain behind, in the form of excellent ground plans and good directions for execution.

It is in internal disposition that Mr. Ricauti's talent is most conspicuous. The arrangements of design No. 6, of a cottage for a small family, are particularly good; and we may add that the exterior of the house itself is very agreeable, its superfluous rusticity being removed. We do not, however, understand why the chimneys should be collected into one central stack in the perspective view, while they are scattered about the roof in the elevations. The former is much the best arrangement, and we think it would have been better if it had been kept in view in the other designs also, by which means the heavy appearance of the chimneys would have been diminished, and a more satisfactory general effect produced. We are of course aware that practical difficulties exist in keeping the chimneys nearly in the centre of such buildings; but we apprehend they are such as Mr. Ricauti's talent for arrangement would readily enable him to overcome.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing Week.*

WHATEVER may be the cause, the benefit of a rotation of crops is unquestionable. Although no regular system, the result of experience, by which alone the cultivator can be safely guided, has yet been devised, some approximation to such a system might be made in practice by never permitting two plants belonging to the same natural family to follow each other on the same ground without the intervention of some other crop not allied to them. Neither ought plants similar in habit, but having no natural affinity to each other, as Beet, Carrots, and Salsafy, to be grown successively on the same quarter. In gardens where there is plenty of ground, regularly subdivided into compartments, no difficulty will be found in carrying out this rule; but in a small garden, from which a large family is to be supplied, and which in consequence must necessarily be what is technically called "hard-cropped," some previous thought and calculation will be required. It is not intended, however, to enlarge here upon this subject, but merely to call attention to it before the principal crops are put into the ground.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—Should the heat of the beds in which late fruiting plants are plunged sink below 85°, measures must be taken for its renewal, either by a lining in the way described at p. 24, or by a quantity of warm bark worked into the surface of the bed: either method is better than disturbing the plants. Succession plants that have been repotted must be kept close and warm until they recover from the check. A minimum temperature of 70°, a bottom-heat of about 90°, a moist atmosphere, and partial shade in sunshine will soon restore them. If the soil was dry in which the plants were potted, they may have a very little water at the root.

VINERY.—The bunches that were first thinned should be again looked over, as it may be necessary to take out a few more berries. If it be found that too much fruit has been left upon the vines, it should be immediately reduced; and in doing this the crop ought not to be estimated by the number of bunches only, but their size and the probable weight they will attain should be taken into consideration. Support all the largest shoulders with strips of matting, not with the clumsy pieces of wood which are sometimes used. The temperature last mentioned may be continued.

PEACH-HOUSE.—As the shoots advance in growth, keep them neatly tied to the trellis, and do not retain more than are required. When necessary to take off any shoots that have fruit at their base, two or three leaves should always be left on a short piece of the lower part of the shoot, for the purpose of shading and feeding the young fruit. The artificial temperature must on no account exceed 60° at night, 55° will be better. Open the top sashes in good time on fine mornings, but never admit a strong draught of cold air. Give plenty of air likewise to the trees that are in bloom.

CHERRY-HOUSE.—As soon as the fruit in the early house is found to be stoned, fire-heat may be increased, but it is better not to do this hastily; one degree every night will not be an improper rate of increase. Fresh air must be admitted every day, freely when the sun has power to raise the thermometer to 70°. Give liquid manure as the fruit swells off. Introduce another set of trees if a succession is required.

FIG-HOUSE.—The young wood, whether the trees are in pots or in the borders, must not be allowed to grow into long unfruitful shoots, but be stopped by pinching off the ends when from four to six leaves are developed. By this practice the trees are kept full of bearing spurs, and little or no winter pruning will be wanted.

CUCUMBERS AND MELONS.—Where dung beds only are used, others should be made up for succession crops. If these beds are made of dung and leaves, and sufficiently massive, they will not require frequent linings. Uncover early on fine mornings, and keep the glass free from dirt, that no light may be lost.

STRAWBERRIES.—Plants that are swelling off their fruit would be assisted by waterings with moderately strong liquid manure twice a week. If worms are in the pots, use lime-water. As the fruit approaches maturity, admit all the air possible consistently with a proper temperature of the house, or it will have little or no flavour; at that period manure-water should also be withheld.

ASPARAGUS, SEA-KALE, and RHUBARB.—Keep up a succession, and also of Mustard and Cress.

CELERY.—The earliest crop should be pricked out as soon as large enough, keeping the plants near the glass. Sow a larger supply.

CAULIFLOWERS AND LETTUCES raised in heat should be thinned as required; and if the protection of a frame or hand-glasses can be afforded, the thinnings might be pricked out.

ONIONS sown in boxes will require to be hardened by exposure preparatory to transplanting.

Out-door Department.

If the ground is in good condition, the vegetables mentioned below may be sown; but in case the weather should be wet, it will be much better to wait another week.

ONIONS.—Sow in drills, wide enough to allow a hoe to be worked between them. If the larger sorts have been sown in autumn, or in heat last month, this sowing should consist chiefly of late-keepers, such as the Globes and James's.

LEEKS.—Sow a bed thickly, for transplanting.

RED BEET, SCORZONERA, AND SALSAFY.—Of these a few rows for drawing in autumn might be put in, but not the main crop; because, when sown early, Beet grows large and coarse, and the other two plants are apt to run.

CARROTS.—Sow on an open quarter for autumn use, and likewise Parsneps; but of these the principal crops had better be deferred till the end of the month.

PARSLEY.—Both curled-leaved and Hamburgh may be sown; the first sort makes a neat edging for kitchen-garden quarters.

LETTUCES.—Sow on a south border any preferred sorts.

TURNIPS.—A larger sowing of the Early Dutch and the Early Stone may be made.

Of the Cabbage-tribe, sow in a warm place Cauliflowers, Grange's Early Broccoli, Cape Broccoli, and a little Brussels Sprouts for an early supply.

Orchard.—As the weather is now favourable for nailing, it should be completed without delay; for if procrastinated till the buds become prominent, many of the best will unavoidably be destroyed. In very warm situations the blossoms of Apricot-trees are perhaps beginning to open; these should be protected from frost by a screen of canvas or netting; or where such materials are not procurable, leafy branches of trees may be substituted. Do not uncover protected Fig-trees, which often suffer from ill-judged haste in this particular.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—If it has been necessary to disroot any of the plants in potting, keep the air of the house rather more moist than usual; give a little air on fine days, but shut up early, and take the benefit of the sun to warm the house. Bulbs which are now beginning to grow should be liberally watered. Keep the soil in which the tubers of such plants as Achimenes longiflora and coccinea are rather moist, in order to start them. Many Orchidaceous plants will now be growing freely, and should therefore be well syringed when the weather is fine, particularly those which hang on blocks and in baskets; the house will not require any air yet.

GREENHOUSE AND CONSERVATORY.—Air must be freely given now, especially to Heaths and other hard-wooded plants. Encourage Cinerarias and Petunias to make vigorous growth, by supplying them with manure in a liquid state. Autumn-sown plants of such tender annuals as Ipomopsis, Trachymene, and Schizanthus retusus, should be placed in a light and airy situation in the house. Repot them as they require it, taking care not to bury the base of the stem, or they will most likely damp off. Give manure-water to Chinese Primroses that are in blossom, and sow more seed, to produce autumn-flowering plants. The Japan Lilies must have plenty of light and air as they grow, that their stems may not be drawn up weakly. Repot seedling Calceolarias, and be cautious in watering them.

PITS AND FRAMES.—Cuttings potted in autumn for bedding out should be separated, that the plants may grow strong and bushy before planting out. Spring-potted cuttings would also be better if potted off singly as soon as fit. Pot off spring-sown annuals, and keep them near the glass. Cockscombs and Balsams should be kept in the Cucumber-pits, or some equally warm place. Sow Globe Amaranthus and Browalia in heat.

Out-door Department.

The digging of flower-borders and the removal of flowers should be carried on with despatch whenever the ground is dry enough. In raking the borders, stir the open places deeply where it is intended to sow annuals. Overgrown box-edgings should be taken up, divided, and replanted. Repair gaps in edgings of all kinds; those which require much patching had better be destroyed and new ones made; Gentiana acaulis is well suited for this purpose.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NURSERY.—Prepare clay for grafting. Seeds of stone-fruit, to raise stocks, may be sown. Head down budded stocks, and also maiden trees. If the ground is too wet to sow or plant, the finer species of Coniferæ, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, &c., may be sown in pans or boxes.

FOREST AND COPPICE WOODS.—Continue to plant, as directed last week. The outlets of water-courses and drains must be kept open carefully, and new ones made when necessary.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending March 3, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

		BAROMETER.		THERMOMETER.			Wind.	Rain.
Feb.		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	25	29.250	29.180	45	23	34.0	W.	.07
Saturday	26	29.570	29.367	48	30	39.0	W.	.04
Sunday	27	29.470	29.377	44	36	40.0	S.	.05
Monday	28	29.593	29.383	51	42	46.5	S.	.33
March								
Tuesday	1	29.588	29.226	51	34	42.5	W.	.08
Wednesday	2	29.766	29.701	52	49	50.5	S.W.	.41
Thursday	3	29.856	29.839	57	41	49.0	S.W.	.01
Average		29.584	29.439	49.7	36.4	43.0		.93

Feb. 25. Cold rain; showery; cloudy; clearing to frost at night.
26. Cold and showery; clear.
27. Stormy with rain; densely overcast.
28. Fine with sunshine in the morning; slightly overcast; rain.
March 1. Overcast; stormy showers; heavy rain; clear at night.
2. Overcast; boisterous with heavy and continued rain; the temperature of the day being nearly maintained at night by strong S.W. wind.
3. Overcast; dull and cloudy; wind increasing, and rain at night.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending March 12, 1842.

Mar.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 6	48.4	33.8	41.1	8	0.25 in.	—	4	2	—	1	2	3	4
Mon. 7	49.6	34.0	41.8	7	0.10	1	2	1	1	3	5	1	2
Tues. 8	50.4	33.7	42.1	5	0.15	2	2	1	—	4	2	2	3
Wed. 9	51.7	33.3	42.5	3	0.18	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	3
Thurs. 10	52.8	35.5	43.6	6	0.21	1	2	—	3	2	4	3	1
Fri. 11	52.0	35.3	43.6	7	0.20	—	2	1	4	2	5	1	1
Sat. 12	52.4	34.5	43.5	7	0.22	1	1	2	3	1	5	3	—

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 9th, in 1826—thermometer 68°; and the lowest on the 9th in 1839, and 8th in 1840—thermometer 19°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending March 4th, 1842.

The Market continues gradually improving as the season advances; there have been good supplies of most articles during the week, and the prices have undergone no material alteration. —*Fruit.* Pines have been more plentiful this week than they were last, consequently the price is rather lower. Apples, both kitchen and dessert, fetch rather more than our last quotations. Pears remain the same. We observed a few forced Strawberries. A few Cucumbers are offered at from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* each.—*Vegetables.* Savoys, Cabbages, and Broccoli, are all good, and the supply is tolerably abundant. Kidney Beans still continue scarce, but the quality has rather improved. The best Asparagus still commands a high price. Sea-kale is plentiful and good. Lettuces and other kinds of Salading is indifferent. Rhubarb of excellent quality is abundant. Mushrooms are more abundant.

PRICES, Saturday, March 5, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Apples, Kitchen, per bush. 3*s* 6*d* to 7*s* 6*d*
— Dessert, per bushel, 5*s* to 15*s*
Pears, dessert, per half-sieve, 5*s* to 16*s*
Strawberries, forced, per oz., 3*s* to 5*s*
Pine Apple, per lb. 6*s* to 10*s*
Cucumbers, each, 3*s* to 7*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per pound, 15*s* to 25*s*
— Spanish, per lb., 1*s* to 2*s*
— Portugal, per lb., 1*s* to 5*s*
Oranges, per doz., 6*d* to 2*s*
— per 100, 3*s* 6*d* to 14*s*
— Bitter, per 100, 6*s* to 18*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
Lemons, per 100, 5*s* to 14*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 5*s* to 8*s*
Walnuts, per bushel, 16*s* to 24*s*
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs., 140*s*
Cobb Nuts, per peck, 3*s* 6*d*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Spanish, 16*s*
— Barcelona, 20*s* to 24*s*
— Turkey, 16*s*

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*
Cabbage, White, per dozen, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
— Red, for pickling, 2*s* to 6*s*
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
Brussels Sprouts, per hf. sve., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Broccoli, White, p. bunch, 1*s* to 3*s*
— Cape, 6*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
— Brown, 8*d* to 1*s*
Turnip Tops, per bushel, 1*s* 6*d*
Kidney Beans, forced, p. 100, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 40*s* to 80*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* to 4*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, per bush. 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Artichokes, Jerusalem, pr half sieve, 10*d* to 1*s*
Turnips, pr. doz. bunches, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 4*s* to 5*s*
Parsneps, per dozen, 3*d* to 1*s*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* to 5*s*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 3*s* to 4*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 2*s* to 3*s*
Leeks, per dozen bunches, 9*d* to 1*s*
Garlic, per lb., 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
Onions, Old, per bushel, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— for pick., per hf.-sieve, 3*s* to 4*s*
— Green, per doz. bunches, 3*s* to 4*s*
— Spanish, per dozen, 1*s* to 5*s*
Asparagus, per 100, large, 8*s* to 11*s*
— Second or Middling, 3*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
— Sprue, or Small, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
Sea-kale, per punnet, 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. hf. sve., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Endive, per score, 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
Celery, Red, p. bdle (12 to 15) 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— White, per bundle, 6*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Small Salads, per punnet, 3*d*
Corn Salad, per half sieve, 9*d*
Watercress, p. dz. small bunch., 6*d* to 7*d*
Dandelions, per punnet, 9*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 3*s* to 6*s*
Tarragon, per dozen bunches, 4*s*
Fennel, per dozen bunches, 3*s*
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Sage, per doz. bunches, 3*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 4*s* to 6*s*
Savory, per dozen bunches, 2*s*
Rhubarb Stalks, per bundle, 6*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 9*d* to 1*s*
Truffles, per pound, 2*s* to 3*s*

Notices to Correspondents.

A Lincolnshire Clergyman.—We have copies remaining of Mr. Paxton's "Calendar;" if he will enclose us the money for as many as he wishes to distribute, they shall be sent him.

A. B. can have the back Numbers she requires to complete her last year's volume; but pray order them at once, as we are nearly out, having but two copies remaining of one of the Numbers she wants. This notice applies equally to all our other last year's subscribers who may require Numbers to perfect their sets.

K.—To explain the management of the GREAT CONSERVATORY in the Horticultural Garden would be to write a book on the art of cultivation.

A Constant Subscriber.—To INOCULATE LAND it is only necessary to prepare it as if to be laid down with grass seeds; then to scatter over it fragments of good fresh turf, and to pass a roller over them so as to imbed them in the soil.

Xn. Cm.—We know of no means of driving away the CATERPILLARS from trees except lighting a large fire of weeds and damp leaves, sticks, &c., to windward of the orchard, when the caterpillars are troublesome, choosing for the operation a time when the wind sets steadily across it. Great numbers will then fall off the branches, and may be killed with the spade before they can crawl again upon the stems of the trees.

J. D.—In such a situation as the leads of a room at the back of Connaught-terrace, a GREENHOUSE may certainly be maintained with success, and your plans are good. We should train the Vines across the rafters, planting them in wooden boxes with movable sides. The Black Hamburgh, the White Sweetwater, the Esperione, and the Chasselas Musqué are four of the best varieties for such a place. It would, doubtless, be desirable to enclose the cistern in the house, if only for the convenience of always having a supply of warm rain-water. It will, however, be necessary to have some shallow metal pans in addition, or the air will become too dry in summer. If you glaze with large pieces of sheet glass, so as to avoid laps, and will stretch canvas screens before the places where air is admitted, if that is practicable, you will also exclude the soot of London, which otherwise will soil everything in the conservatory.

Hibernia.—You will find the following CLIMBING PLANTS suitable for a south aspect:—Any of the climbing Roses; Wistaria sinensis; Clématis Hendersoni, grata, and floribunda; Caprifólium chinense; Jasminum revolutum and officinale; Ceanothus azúreus; Aristolóchia sipho; Ampelópsis quinquefólia, and Eccremocarpus scaber, which, however, should be slightly protected in winter. You will not be able to flower anything in your northern porch, but any plants while in blossom may be placed there. RHODOCHITON VOLUBILE is readily propagated by cuttings of the young shoots, whenever they can be procured; they should be set in light rich earth, round the edges of pots, which should be plunged in a gentle hotbed.

Rusticus expectans.—GUANO MANURE is the dung of sea-birds, and it comes from the islands in the Pacific Ocean. It will be advisable to use AMMONIACAL LIQUOR on Grass-lands now in the proportions mentioned in p. 139. We are not aware whether ashes and sand mixed in would be as beneficial. When used for Turnips, soak sawdust in it, and add lime till it dries, and afterwards drill it in with the seed. The best Grasses you can sow on an exhausted upland PASTURE on light soil are Crested Dog's Tail, Sheep's Fescue, Hard Fescue, and Poa trivialis. We shall be very much obliged to you for the Number.

A. H.—We recommend you to apply nitrate of soda to your GRASS, or a small quantity of salt. If, however, it is so rank, why manure it all?

T. M.—You may sow your CALCEOLARIA seed now in pots of light earth; as the seed is very small, it is better to mix it with a little sand, and sow it on the surface of the mould. The pots may be placed on a warm greenhouse shelf close to the light, or plunged in a gentle hotbed.

A New Subscriber will never obtain such gigantic ASPARAGUS as is sold in Covent-garden market, without strong plants, light moist land, and very strong manure in abundance. He will find some information upon this subject in our report of the proceedings of the Horticultural Society on Tuesday last.

An Odd-Fellow.—A MOWING-MACHINE costs from 7*l.* to 9*l.*, according to its size; it can only be used in dry weather, and when grass is very short. Where a lawn is to be kept extremely short, this machine is more effectual than a scythe, and it has also the merit of not requiring any dexterity in using it. We, however, prefer a scythe in the hands of a good mower.

A Londoner.—We apprehend all SEEDS will GERMINATE most readily if sown a little before they are quite ripe, for reasons explained in the Theory of Horticulture; but in practice this cannot be done, because unless a plant is very hardy it would be killed by the succeeding winter. The hardy species of Ceanothus is C. americanus and its varieties; the others are all more or less tender; but C. azúreus, montanus, and pallidus will live near London through mild winters. Neither Cobæa scandens nor stipularis is hardy; they will only live out-of-doors during summer. All the Chinese Chrysanthemums are hardy. We believe all soft plants, and many woody ones, will grow as well in damp Moss as in soil; the Moss, in fact, soon becomes a good soil rich in alkalies. Pelargoniums, bulbs, Roses, annuals, Verbenas, and such things, are well known to succeed under that treatment. Have no fear of our being imposed on by quacks.

Arenarius.—No doubt the Pear will be healthy on the Whitethorn, but its fruit will be small and bad; the cases you mention are not to the contrary. Your Leeks are, perhaps, over-manured, or else you have a bad sort; the latter is the more probable. Your plan of forming MANURE is excellent, and you will unquestionably find your account in the slate tank holding 500 gallons. There is no doubt that it is best to prevent as much as possible the loss of ammonia from liquid manure; any acid or gypsum will fix the ammonia, and there is no reason to expect that the value of the manure will be deteriorated by such additions, but the contrary. The acid should be used in a very diluted state. The objection to mixing caustic lime with animal manure is, that it absorbs carbonic acid, and is converted into carbonate at the expense of the manure. Now, as chalk, shells, &c., contain carbonate of lime, and not the caustic earth, they can do no injury by absorbing carbonic acid. Carbonate of lime when burnt loses its carbonic acid, and is converted into quicklime; whilst, on the other hand, quicklime greedily absorbs carbonic acid from the soil, manure, or air, and passes back again into the state of carbonate of lime. The lime in sand is already in the state of carbonate; it may, therefore, be advantageously mixed with animal manures and composts. Sea-sand will probably be sufficient dressing for the Grass-land. Cut back the shoots of the standard Roses, although only recently planted. As you do not say in what way your Onions are injuriously affected by liquid manure, we cannot suggest the cause of the injury they sustain.

A. G. M.—The best manure for ROSES, if the ground is poor, is well-rotted dung, particularly cow-dung; but if the soil is stiff and wet, it must be made friable, by adding either fine sand or lime-rubbish. Nitrate of soda, applied at the rate of 1lb. to the rod, when the Roses commence growing, will much improve their vigour, and seems to prevent their being attacked by the green-fly during the summer. You must take great care that none of the nitrate lodge on the leaves or young shoots, as it will destroy them, and particularly if applied in dry weather.

J. S. J.—LAURELS may be pruned, or cut back, any time between October and April; but to cut the large branches of a Laurel is very injurious, like cutting the top off any large tree; therefore in heading-down an over-grown Laurel hedge, cut part of the larger branches back one season, and when they have produced young shoots to keep the roots in action, remove the others. By this means you may regenerate your Laurel hedge; but if you cut the whole top off at once, you will find that no time of the year is suitable for such an operation, while if judiciously done, it may be done at any time, except when the plants are in full growth.

A Subscriber from the First.—The quantity of SEED required for any given space of ground varies very much; it depends upon the quality of the seed, the soil, and season of the year when sown; it is, therefore, impossible to state the exact quantity required; but the following may be taken as a medium:—ONIONS, if sown broadcast, about 1oz. to the rod, or 10lbs. to the acre; but if the seed is new and good, 8lbs. will do; while if old and doubtful, better sow 12lbs. to the acre. If sown in drills, one-sixth less seeds will do. For CARROTS, about the same quantity, if the seed is good and clean; but it is better to sow plenty, as it is easy to thin the crop.

A Subscriber, Limerick.—You can disroot your FUCHSIA FULGENS, or any of the other kinds, in the way you mention, and pot again in smaller pots. It will be rather beneficial than otherwise, and should be done now, just before your plants start into growth. PELARGONIUMS should be treated in this way in the autumn, shortly after they have been cut back; but if the pots in which you have yours are inconveniently large, you may reduce their balls of earth with perfect safety now. Keep the house close and warm for a few days after the operation. We do not think that any seed of the rarest kinds of Pelargoniums has been advertised in our columns at 2*s.* 6*d.* or 5*s.* per packet.

Discipulus.—Your Apples, such as are known of them, are,—Nos. 1, 8, New Golden Pippin; 2, Striped Holland Pippin; 3, Ord Apple; 7, Downton; 9, Margil; 10, Sam Young. The Breda APRICOT is the best for a Dwarf Standard, and next to it the Brussels. Any of the cultivated Nuts or Filberts will succeed on the common Hazel; there is no difficulty in grafting them. We would not advise you to disturb the roots of APPLES intended to be grafted this season; the check in the first instance would render the success of the operation of grafting precarious. The branches or stems of trees intended to be grafted should be cut back before spring.

Scotus.—The following TREES and SHRUBS are handsome, and well suited for a place in the Lowlands of Scotland, between 800ft. and 900ft. above the sea:—The different species of Maple, such as A. macrophyllum, eriocarpum, platanoides, striatum. Various Thorns, as Cratægus Arónia, odoratíssima, Oliveriana, orientalis, tanacetifólia, Douglasii, heterophylla, prunifólia, punctata, pyrifólia; Cotoneaster frígida, nummulária, and rotundifólia; Æ'sculus rubicunda; Bérberis aquifólium; Spiræa ariæfólia and flexuosa; Euónymus latifólius; Alnus cordata; Philadelphus speciosus and Gordonianus; Pinus Deodara, cephalónica, Pinsapo, and taúrica; Juníperus chinensis and oblonga; Quercus ambigua and coccínea; Magnólia purpúrea; Pyrus spectábilis; Tília rubra and alba; Syringa Josikæa; Ribes aúreum; Copper, Purple, and Cut-leaved Beeches; and Ulmus vegeta and rubra.

J. K., Essex.—It is certain that with regard to GARDEN-WALLS the quantity of solar heat absorbed and reflected must together be the same, whatever the colour of the materials may be, all other circumstances being equal. A dark-coloured wall absorbs more, and reflects less, than a light-coloured one; but in the case of either dark or light coloured, the amount of heating rays impinged is the same. Reflected solar rays, being of less intensity than those that are direct, do not scorch the bark of trees; and with still less reason can such an effect be attributed to the gradual radiation of heat from your blackened wall. Direct solar rays will raise a thermometer placed against a south wall as much as 100° Fah. above the freezing point, and the exposed parts only of naked stems are frequently injured. The parts of such stems as are next the wall, and consequently most exposed to its radiation, have not been noticed to be injured, so far at least as our observation has extended, nor is it likely, for the heat from this source will rarely, if ever, be equal to 50° above the freezing point, or half as much as that occasioned by direct solar rays. The fact of your trees against the blackened wall having declined in productiveness and vigour, must be referred to other causes than colour; at the same time, by saying so we would not wish to be understood as giving a preference to blackened walls.

Cadwallader.—For training on the NORTH aspect of your slate roofs, you may plant the Jargonelle, Marie Louise, Flemish Beauty, and Hacon's Incomparable Pears; and Morello Cherries. For the SOUTH aspect,—Glout Morceau, Passe Colmar, Ne plus Meuris, Easter Beurré, and Beurré Rance Pears; May-Duke Cherries; and Green and Purple Gage Plums. EAST and WEST aspects,—Beurré Diel, Hacon's Incomparable, Nelis d'Hiver, Thompson's and Louise Bonne (of Jersey) Pears; Ribston Pippin, Blenheim Pippin, Adams's Pearmain, Sturmer Pippin, and Nonpareil Apples, and Coe's Golden Drop and Ickworth's Imperatrice Plums. FRUIT-TREES, particularly PEARS, planted on the north side of a wall, and trained downwards on the south, answer very well, as was proved in Sir J. Banks's garden at Spring-grove. It is, however, essential that the border in which the trees are planted be made high and dry. Stout wire, well stretched and secured by means of some small bars, will do for training upon; but slips of wood will be preferable as regards the health of the trees, and we should use no more of these than is necessary to conduct the young shoots in a proper direction—horizontally, 1ft. apart, in the case of Apples and Pears; and for the stone-fruit a fan form with a centre summer shoot retained for several years for the purpose of being annually shortened in autumn, in order to furnish a supply of diverging branches. Thin canvas will protect the blossoms from frost, if not very severe. The effects of frost will also be partially counteracted by heat from the stock of cattle inside.

Rauz, in rather a cold part of Staffordshire, may plant on a wall facing S.S.W. the following PEARS: Beurré Diel, Marie Louise, Glout Morceau, Passe Colmar, Ne plus Meuris, Easter Beurré, and Beurré Rance. PLUMS—Royale Hâtive, Green gage, Purple-gage, Kirke's and Coe's Golden Drop; and CHERRIES—the Mayduke, Elton, and Florence. On a N.W. aspect the Jargonelle and Hacon's Incomparable Pears, Orleans Plum, and Morello Cherry. On this aspect, if a stewing Pear is required, the Catillac will succeed.

L. Mc.—In DRYING PLANTS, care must be taken not to press them so much as to crush them; succulents, and kinds that drop their leaves, such as Heaths, should be dipped in hot water before they are pressed. Each specimen should be placed between a sheet of brown or blotting paper, and between each filled sheet several empty ones should be placed; for the first day or two the pressure should be only just sufficient to prevent the leaves and flowers from shrivelling. When the papers are damp the plants should be placed in dry ones, increasing the pressure after every shift till the specimens are perfectly dry.

Clarence Matilda.—Of your SEEDS from the Himalayas all are hardy but the Prinsépia utilis; they may all be sown in pots or pans of light vegetable earth, except the Rhododendron, which should have peat, and they may be placed in a cool frame. The Rhododendron seeds being very minute should be mixed with a little sand and sown on the surface. All seeds from the Himalayas do not require the same management; as the climate varies exceedingly at different altitudes.

An Irish Subscriber.—CHINA ROSES do not require much pruning beyond cutting the longest shoots to strong eyes, which may be done in the course of the present month. They like good rich soil with plenty of manure, and form beautiful objects when trained on three stakes in a pyramidal form, or when growing over a wall or trellis.

Ipomæa.—As far as our own experience goes, we believe that so much does not depend upon the kind, in the production of large Asparagus, as upon the cultivation. IPOMŒA LEARII will answer in a greenhouse, but it requires plenty of pot-room, and should be planted in light, rich soil, and freely supplied with water during the summer.

A Kentish Man.—It is not usual for MULE plants to produce good seed, though they sometimes will do so; we had not before heard of its occurring with Passiflora cæruleo-racemosa. The seedlings will, we presume, have a decided tendency to return to one of the parents; but it is not improbable that some of them may remain true; if so, we should be curious to see whether, if they seed, their offspring would be true also.

Δ.—The following are the best BOOKS to commence studying botany with:—Lindley's "Elements of Botany;" Lindley's "Ladies' Botany," abridged edition; and the same author's "Synopsis of the British Flora."

Salopian.—No. 1 is Erica tétralix; 2, Calluna (or Erica) vulgaris; 3, a species of Bryum, not Sphagnum; 4, Sagina procumbens. So long as the water in which a Hyacinth grows is sweet, it is not necessary to change it. It should always have rain-water.

A Subscriber.—Your Deodar Cedar, struck from a cutting, will be as true as one raised from seed.

A Constant Reader.—The plants best suited for drawing off electrical matter from the atmosphere are Grasses, Fir-trees, and all such others as have the foliage produced into sharp points.

We must beg *Mr. Cowan* to give us the name of the island he speaks of. Without it, his communication loses its value.

W. B.—A gallon of gas liquor was applied to a rod in the experiment mentioned in p. 139. Now is a good time to use it.

C. D.—We shall be happy to know your mode of growing the Neapolitan Violet. We know no A'rbutus named Ukrainensis, or Uleranensis.

Clericus, F. U. S.—Zatropha Curcas is Jatropha Curcas; and Azadiræta índica is Mélia Azedarach, of which there is a notice in p. 829 (1841).

A Young Botanist.—If your dried plants are in the mouldy state you describe, you had best throw them away and dry others.

J. A.—Your request, with inquiries from other correspondents relative to the merits of the Dahlias sent out last year, have been complied with, and appear in another part of the Paper.

O. B.—Pooh!

Faversham.—The small conical Apple, like a much-russeted Cockle Pippin, is not known.

A Subscriber from the Beginning had better procure some evergreens in pots, such as Box, Aucuba, and Rhododendron, and during the summer mix Pelargoniums, Senecios, Fuchsias, and similar plants with them, for it is scarcely possible to flower anything properly in a situation on which the sun scarcely ever shines.

A Subscriber.—Your peat seems excellent.

T. S., Bradfield.—We are much obliged for the Numbers. Your question is answered in the leader of to-day.

J. C. D.—You had better dispot your Cactuses, and repot them in small pots in a mixture of peat and sand and brick-rubbish; place them in a warm part of the greenhouse, and supply them but sparingly with water till they begin to grow, after which they may receive a more plentiful supply. You should cut your Fuchsia close to the ground.

A Constant Reader.—Mr. Masters advertises the Grapes in p. 34.

Adam.—It is now too late to root-prune fruit-trees; and if it was not, we do not think it would be of any service to yours.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

ERRATUM.—At the end of the paper upon Cape Heaths, in p. 140, read "*R. F.*," instead of "*a, e, i.*"

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The arrival of an overland mail during the week has put us in possession of intelligence from India to the 10th Jan. The accounts from Affghanistan, which come down to Dec. 15th, are still of a very discouraging character; the forces in Cabul are said to have been reduced to great extremities for want of provisions, and all attempts to relieve them had failed, in consequence of the severity of the winter. Candahar was quiet; Sir R. Sale's division had routed the enemy in two engagements, and was considered to be secure. The disastrous condition of the troops had given rise to a variety of rumours, and it was stated that the forces at Cabul, daunted by the fearful odds against them, had proposed terms of capitulation; but it appears from the statement of Sir R. Peel in Parliament, that Government has received no confirmation of the rumour, still less of an actual surrender. The accounts from China by this arrival add little to the information brought by the last mail. The Chinese had made some show of a hostile movement at Amoy, and were actively engaged in restoring the fortifications of Canton. It was said to be the intention of Sir H. Pottinger to march upon Pekin as soon as the south-west monsoon had set in; and in the meantime hostilities on the part of the Chinese were considered probable. — From France we learn that the Slave-Trade Treaty is still the subject of much angry feeling towards this country, and the question of the right of search has been discussed in the Chambers at considerable length: during this debate, M. Guizot declared that Ministers withheld the ratification solely because they considered that the recent vote of the Chamber called upon them to do so; and that they had proposed to the other Powers such modifications as might allow the accession of France, consistently with the expressed feeling of the Chambers. The press unanimously approve of the conduct of the Government in withholding the ratification, but contend that the other Powers have insulted France by signing the Treaty after her refusal to be a party to it.—Our news from Spain confirms the accounts received last week relative to the republican movement at Barcelona, and to the assembling of the Christino generals and other leading members of the October insurrection on the French frontier. In consequence of this demonstration, the Government has strengthened the fortresses on that frontier; and adopted measures of a precautionary nature in other parts of the kingdom, in order to avoid being taken unprepared. Great excitement prevails in the Basque provinces, in consequence of the movement of troops and the conviction that a serious struggle is near at hand. In the Chambers the Government seems to have gained strength from recent events; the long-protracted debate on the Address has terminated favourably to Ministers, and the Senators and Deputies of all parties are said to evince a very general desire to support the Regent in resisting the threatened insurrection.—In Portugal everything is quiet; the country appears to have acquiesced in the change from the Constitution to the Charter; and the only question of public interest now unsettled is the composition of the new ministry.—From Turkey we learn that there is every prospect of a complete settlement of the dispute with Greece, and that the treaty of commerce, which has been for some time delayed, is now likely to be ratified. The accounts from Syria are unsatisfactory; the appointment of an Austrian renegade to the government of the Lebanon has created much discontent among the people, and it is apprehended that the mountaineers will lay aside their religious feuds and unite in opposing the appointment. Advices have been received from Jerusalem, announcing the arrival of Dr. Alexander, the Protestant bishop, who made his entry into the Holy City on the 21st ult., and was received with marked demonstrations of respect on the part of the authorities. The financial affairs of Egypt continue in a very critical state: the Pacha's tribute is largely in arrear, the pay due to the Syrians is unliquidated, and the Government servants are reduced to great distress in consequence of the non-payment of their salaries.

At home, several measures have been introduced in the House of Lords for the better administration of justice. In the Commons, the Ministerial resolutions for the modification of the Corn-laws have been affirmed by large majorities, and leave has been given to bring in a bill founded on them. A commission has been appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances connected with the recent issue of forged Exchequer-bills; and a bill has been introduced in reference to mixed marriages in Ireland. A conversation of some interest has taken place in both Houses on the affairs of Spain, and on the alleged sanction given by the French Government to the conspirators on the frontier. Lord Aberdeen, in explanation, stated that he had received distinct assurances from M. Guizot that the preparations on the frontier received no encouragement from the authorities, who had been instructed to intercept all persons against whom there were grounds for suspicion. In regard to England, Lord Aberdeen repeated his assurance that every assistance should be given to the Regent to enable him to maintain the existing Government.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal are well, and continue at Brighton. The Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Duke Ferdinand, and the Princes of Saxe Cobourg, left the Pavilion on Monday for Portsmouth, and returned to Brighton on Tuesday afternoon. It is now announced that the Court will return to Buckingham Palace on Tuesday next. The Earl of Hardwicke succeeds Lord Rivers as Lord in Waiting; the Countess of Dunmore succeeds Lady Portman as Lady in Waiting; Mr. Ormsby Gore has arrived to take his duties as Groom in Waiting, as successor to Capt. Meynell; and Col. Berkeley has succeeded Col. Grey as Equerry in Waiting on her Majesty. Major-Gen. Sir E. Bowater has succeeded Col. Wylde as Equerry in Waiting to Prince Albert.

Foreign Postage. — With the view to greater facility of communication with Madeira and the Azores, the Post Office authorities have adopted a new regulation, which came into operation on Thursday, respecting the transmission of the mails to those places. The West India Contract Packets are in future to touch at Madeira in their outward voyage, so that letters intended to be delivered either there or at the Azores will be forwarded by that conveyance, and not by the Brazil packets, unless specially marked to be sent by other channels. The mails will be made up on the 1st and 15th of every month.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—*The Slave Trade Treaty.*—The ratification of the Treaty for the suppression of the slave trade continues to occupy the attention of the Paris journals, and is made the subject for much angry discussion. The question appears to have given rise to very general excitement in Paris, and to renewed ill feelings towards this country. The papers, however, do not appear to complain of the self-isolation of France in this case, since they universally agree as to the policy of the non-ratification on the part of the Government; but they regard it as a serious ground of grievance, and represent the public indignation in consequence as great, that the other Powers should have dared to sign it to the exclusion of France. Some of the Opposition prints indeed go so far as to assert that there is a *casus belli* in the conduct of the Great Powers. The anger of the Liberal organs is expressed in a variety of ways. Some of them maintain that M. Guizot's pacific policy, and his resolve to re-enter the European concert, have been a failure, because he is himself isolated on the right of search treaty. The papers which represent M. Thiers's opinion predict that M. Guizot will dissolve the Chambers, and that when he has obtained a majority in the general election, he will ratify the treaty. Against this course, however, a Parliamentary intrigue, it is stated, has been formed, to get if possible a vote of the Chambers against this ratification, in addition to the vote which it has already passed on the subject; and consequently at the close of Saturday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Mauguin announced that he should put some questions to the Government, relative to the right of search treaty. M. Guizot, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, having assented, Monday was fixed for the interrogations. Considerable excitement prevailed in Paris respecting this debate, which will be found below in the proceedings of the Chambers. The *Moniteur Parisien* publishes the following curious notice: "It had been announced that 'the French Association for the Abolition of Slavery would hold on the 7th inst. a meeting at the Hotel de Ville,' and that 'the English Abolitionists would be invited to attend the meeting.' The planters of the French West India Islands, alarmed for their interests, assembled on Saturday at the house of M. Jollivet, the delegate for Martinique, who announced to them that 'the Government had taken measures to prevent the projected meeting at the Hotel de Ville.'"

Affairs of Spain.—The impending attempt to rekindle civil war in Spain, the plan of which is said to have been matured in Paris, is the only question besides the slave-trade treaty that at present engrosses the attention of the journals. A variety of rumours on this subject are current, which are made the subject of comment by the papers; but nothing authentic is known, and the only fact of interest connected with the subject is contained in a paragraph published in an Orleans paper, which has been copied by some of the Paris prints. The statement is considered to prove the intentions of the conspirators, and by the impunity with which those intentions have been manifested, the apparent connivance of the Government. The paragraph announces that the greater number of the Christino Generals who were domiciled in Orleans, such as Urbistondo, Piquero, Claveria, Campillo, &c., have left for the frontiers of Spain, some for Bordeaux, some for Dax, and others for Bayonne.

The Chambers.—In the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday the standing committees met to appoint the commission to report upon the Secret Service Money Bill, of a million of francs, an extraordinary grant. The Opposition obtained 2 members, and the Ministry got 7. The time of the Chamber was afterwards occupied with a discussion respecting the manner in which M. Isambert obtained possession of the famous letter of the Clermont Prefect, referred to in a previous Number, and which related to the packing of juries. M. Teste made a severe attack upon M. Isambert respecting the mode in which he obtained the letter, and the various accounts which he gave of that mode. M. Isambert declared that he had obtained cognizance of the letter in question by legitimate means, and in his quality as Councillor of Cassation. He took the opportunity also to complain that he had been summoned before the Assize Court on account of the former letter which he had revealed. He would not obey the summons, but pleaded exemption as Deputy. Some questions and warm language were put in the bureaux by M. Billauete and Jaubert relative to the right of search. M. Jaubert said that France was a country of somersets and sudden revolutions, and he feared that the present pacific slumber would end in a warlike awakening. In the sitting of Monday, M. Mauguin, who had given notice of his intention on Saturday, made his inquiry of Ministers relative to the signing of the slave-trade treaty. He said that an event of the most serious importance had lately taken place. A treaty on the right of search had been concluded between France, England, Prussia, Austria whose flag was scarcely known except in the Adriatic and the seas of Greece, and Russia whose vessels seldom quitted the seas by which its immense territory was surrounded. This treaty, he said, made England the magistrate of the ocean; no one could traverse it without being subject to her search. She might proscribe any nation at her will, and prevent her ships from navigating any sea she might point out. Should France consent to such pretensions, she would abandon every principle and abandon herself. He wished to call the attention of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the situation in which he was placed, and to the serious difficulties with which he was surrounded. M. Guizot replied in the following words: In the lengthened discussion which has already taken place on the question which is again brought before you, I maintained in all its constitutional freedom the prerogative of the Crown, viz., its right to ratify the treaty which had been concluded; but, at the same time, I acknowledged that the feeling manifested by the Chamber was entitled to the serious consideration of Government. I have acted upon this principle. My language has formed the rule of my conduct. When the moment for ratification arrived, the Crown, upon the advice of the Cabinet, and particularly of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, instructed the Ambassador in London to declare that the Crown felt that it ought not to ratify the treaty. It declared, moreover, that it could not say at what period it might be able to do so; and at the same time reserved to itself to propose modifications in the treaty. The protocol remains open; France is not separated from the other Powers; France is not even upon this special question isolated from the rest of Europe. Grave, legitimate, and constitutional motives induced the Crown to refuse its ratification, as it had a right to do. The state of things is perfectly simple, perfectly regular. The ratification has not been given; a new negotiation has been opened with the powers, with a view to obtain modifications which would satisfy, as far as the honour of the Chamber will permit, the feeling which has been manifested by the Chamber and the public. What the precise object of these negotiations is, and what the result as to the proposed modifications may be, is a question upon which my sense of duty does not permit me to enter now. There is reason to believe that we shall attain the double object which we have in view. This is all that I can say.—M. Berryer followed, and said that the very simple and clear manner in which the Minister for Foreign Affairs had placed the question did not, in his opinion, permit them to prolong the discussion. The question then dropped; and an animated conversation ensued relative to Spain, during which a deputy, M. Glais Bizoin, said it had been declared, in the English Parliament, that a flagrant conspiracy was organising, and that the day and hour of the explosion were agreed upon. The Prime Minister of England, he added, had stated that the chief of this conspiracy was in Paris. M. Guizot replied with some warmth, that the person alluded to, Cabrera, for it was he who had been mentioned, had not come to Paris. Permission was even refused to him to enter France. The English Ministry was in complete error on this subject. The discussion then dropped.

The Navy.—Accounts from Brest state that a man-of-war and a frigate had been ordered to sail in all haste for Lisbon. A brig of war left Toulon for Barcelona on the 20th ult. The "Journal du Havre" announces that a frigate and brig of war sailed from St. Thomas's on the 22d Jan. for Port au Prince. It appears from the private correspondence of that journal that those vessels formed part of a naval division, commanded by Rear Admiral Arnous, which was proceeding to St. Domingo, at the request of the French Consul-General, M. Levasseur.

SPAIN.—Intelligence has been received from Barcelona fully confirming the news given in our last, respecting the serious aspect of affairs in that city, and the secret re-establishment of the Supreme Junta of Vigilance. Private correspondence from San Sebastian, dated the 24th ult., states that a strong conviction prevailed throughout the Basque provinces that a struggle was at hand, and intelligence received from Bayonne of the arrival of the celebrated Carrequerri at that city on the 22d ult. had materially increased the anxiety which previously existed. Carrequerri, it is added, travelled post from Bordeaux, and did not make the slightest attempt at concealment or mystery. Ribed, another capitalist, and native of Pampeluna, who took an equal share in Gen. O'Donnell's insurrection with Carrequerri, had likewise arrived at Bayonne. Gen. Alcala was taking every precaution to prevent the possibility of a surprise. The guns which had been removed from the battlements of San Sebastian have been replaced, and an additional quantity of every kind of ammunition has been prepared and got in readiness. General Alcala was to make in the first week of March a tour through the province of Guipuscoa, with two regiments and a company of sappers and miners, for the purpose of inspecting the few fortified places on the frontiers of France. A battalion in garrison at Irun had been removed, in consequence of the numerous desertions which had taken place from it into France. The same advices state that several Carlist chiefs, and amongst others Gen. Urbistondo, had been permitted by the French Government to take up their residence at Dax and Cambo, along the Pyrenean frontiers; that Carlo-Christino agents continued to be busily engaged, particularly about St. Jean de Luz and Orogne, in preparing the way for a new outbreak; and that they appeared to be plentifully supplied with money, and received, it was said, every assistance from the French authorities. Some serious disturbances had taken place at Olot, a manufacturing town, in the circle of Girona. The riot arose from the use of a steam engine by a manufacturer, whose place was destroyed. In the affray, the populace was fired upon, and two persons were killed and one wounded. We learn from Bayonne, under date the 23rd ult., that Gen. Rodil, commanding the troops in the Basque provinces, had ordered a movement towards the French frontiers, and that the valley of the Bastan was completely occupied. Irunta, Elisondo, Vera, Echalon, Urdax, and Zugarramundi were all garrisoned. The Regent had prohibited the fabrication of gunpowder in the Basque provinces until further orders. The Madrid correspondence of the 21st ult. announces the conclusion of the long-protracted debate on the Address in the Chamber of Deputies. Señor Gonzales, it is stated, had found himself so strong that he had refused to accede to a proposal made to him by Señor Lujah on the part of the Opposition. Private accounts add that there is a very general desire manifested, both by senators and deputies of all parties, to strengthen the hands of Government in resisting the threatened insurrection, but that Señor Gonzales defends the prerogative of Government, and resists the pretensions of committees of both houses to dictate to the executive. The official *Gazette* contains a project of law, to be presented to the Cortes, demanding that the Minister of Finance may be authorised to issue Treasury-bills to the amount of 160 millions of reals; but as the committee charged with the examination of this scheme is composed of the Opposition, it is doubted whether it will pass into a law. A committee which had been appointed to report on the calling into active service of 50,000 National Guards, was said to be in favour of the measure; and at a meeting of Deputies and Senators at a secret sitting on the 20th, it was resolved to recommend to Government the adoption of the most energetic measures to prevent the breaking out of any insurrection. At the sitting of Congress on the 19th ult., Gen. Mendez Vigo directed the attention of the Chamber to the affairs of Portugal. He said "the situation of that country may exercise a fatal influence on our cause. Our enemies are there openly conspiring against our liberty, and find partisans. It will require extraordinary exertions on our part to obviate the danger. In France, also, the conspiracy is flagrant. Let us prove that we are neither English nor French, and that the nation is able to brave all its enemies. I propose that auxiliary Juntas be established in the provinces, and that Government resort to every means calculated to show what our heroic nation is capable of." The President of the Council, in reply, said that the plan suggested by the General would be productive of general confusion. The *Gazette* of the 19th ult. orders several naval armaments. Troops were still marching from all sides towards the frontiers of Portugal. The provincial regiment of Malaga left that city on the 14th ult. for Badajoz, and a frigate had proceeded on a cruise along the Portuguese coast. Orders had also been given for a ship of the line to repair without delay from Ferol to Cadiz. A small naval division, consisting of one steamer, a brig, and a schooner, had been stationed at Santona, for the purpose of guarding the coast between that harbour and France; Government, it is said, on this occasion being determined not to be taken unprepared by events. Precautionary measures had been likewise adopted at Tarifa and Algesiras. The garrisons of those two places had been reinforced, and on the 11th ult., the British Governor of Gibraltar, accompanied by two of his aides-de-camp, had an interview at Algesiras with the Spanish General, and concerted with him a plan for defending the neighbouring coast. An English ship of the line was lying off Tarifa on the 13th ult., and the "Corresponsal" states that the Governor of Gibraltar had been instructed to afford the Spanish authorities any aid they might require in the event of a landing. The Portuguese General, Count Das Antas, had arrived at Cadiz, along with other emigrants; and the Duke de Palmella, Viscount Sa da Bandeira, and others, were expected to arrive by the next packet. A sum of 30,000*l.* sterling was transmitted from Madrid on the 19th ult. to London, on account of the indemnity bondholders.

Portugai. — We have received, by the Braganza steamer, intelligence from Lisbon to the 21st ult. Everything was again quiet in the Capital, and the country appears to have everywhere acquiesced in the change from the Constitution to the Charter. The Ministry had not been definitively arranged, and it was considered doubtful whether Costa Cabral, the hero of the Oporto movement, would form part of it or not. In the former case, Senhors Mousinho d'Albuquerque and Loureiro, it is said, would retire. Costa Cabral, and his colleagues of the Oporto Junta, arrived in Lisbon on the 19th ult., and had been presented to the Queen, and it was reported at first that the former, in conjunction with the Duke of Terceira, would form the new Ministry; but subsequently it was said that the Duke would remain with his present colleagues, that Senhor Figueiras would join them as Minister of Justice, and Count Lavradio was spoken of as Minister for Foreign Affairs, Costa Cabral being excluded. The Pope's Nuncio was about to be presented to the Queen. The Duke of Palmella had been appointed to negotiate with his Excellency, and some material concessions had been made, M. Capuccini giving up any claim as to the restoration of convent property. It does not, however, appear what had been done as to the establishment of the Ecclesiastical Court, which was said to be one of his demands. The Queen was expected to be confined in a few weeks, and prayers were put up in the churches for her safe delivery. Lisbon had been full of rejoicing for the restoration of the Charter. It was observed that Lord Howard and Baron Mareschal were not present at the levee, which was attended by all the other foreign Ministers.

Germany. — Intelligence has been received from Vienna, announcing the retirement of his Highness Prince Esterhazy from the embassy at the Court of St. James's. —A letter from Berlin, of the 19th ult., states that his Majesty had fixed for the 23d ult. the solemnity of the betrothing of the Prince Royal of Bavaria to the Princess Mary. The Queen has received an autograph letter from Queen Victoria, written in the German language, in which her Majesty expresses her joy and gratitude for the visit which she has received from the King. Private letters state that the feeling of hostility which prevailed throughout the German States, and particularly in Prussia, against the Russian Government, has begun to be manifested in the public prints since the Prussian system of censorship has been relaxed: and that it has been even publicly suggested that Prussia would do well to follow the example which this country has given in suppressing the slave-trade, and insist on a change being made in the treatment to which the population of the Polish provinces under the dominion of Russia are subjected, and place them at least on an equality with the inhabitants of the Prussian Duchy of Posen. The "Konigsberg Gazette" has two remarkable articles, unsuppressed by the censorship, on the necessity of completing the defence of that province against Russia by the fortifying of Lyck. There is no fortress on the Prussian frontier between Memel and Thorn, which in case of war would throw the eastern province of Prussia into the power of Russia. A Berlin letter says that Prince William, the King's uncle, would leave that city on the 20th or 21st ult. for Italy, and would be followed by his sons. Prince Adalbert would go first into Portugal and thence to Brazil. His Royal Highness, it is said, has a passion for the sea, and is well acquainted with naval science. By an official notice published on the 14th ult., the "Telegraph," edited by Dr. Gutzkow, and published at Hamburg, is prohibited in the whole of the Prussian dominions. This, it is said, is in consequence of the prohibition of every work published by Hoffmann and Campe. Since the beginning of this year, the names of Hoffmann and Campe are not announced as publishers, but simply Julius Campe; a change which has not induced the minister to relax the prohibition. It is announced that M. Eichthorn will succeed Count Maltzahn as Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs; and a report prevailed at Berlin of a considerable reduction being about to be made in the Prussian army. —The German newspapers in general express their satisfaction at the settlement of the differences respecting Luxembourg. The hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha will, it is expected, soon retire from the military service of Saxony, and leave Dresden; his marriage to the Princess of Baden, it is added, will take place at no distant time. The papers mention it as a circumstance somewhat remarkable that four hereditary princes are on the eve of marriage, viz., those of Coburg, Bavaria, Weimar, and Modena.—A letter from Thuringen, in Upper Saxony, dated the 12th ult., states that snow has fallen there to the depth of 5 or 6 feet; and that hares, deer, &c., unable to obtain food, enter the houses of the peasants, and eat out of their hands.—Accounts have been received from Carlsruhe, dated the 15th ult., announcing the unexpected dissolution of the Baden Chambers on that day.

Russia.—Letters from St. Petersburgh inform us that the legislature is about to look rather more closely than it has hitherto done into failures and bankruptcies, and that a ukase is shortly to be published on this subject. By the terms of this ukase, every bankrupt who cannot pay 40 per cent. is to be looked upon as a fraudulent defaulter, and as such is to be either banished to Siberia, or incorporated in a regiment as a private soldier. Between the months of Jan. and April of last year 160 great commercial houses have failed in Moscow. These extensive failures amounted to upwards of 80 millions of rubles banco; but the fair of Nishni-Nowgorod appears to have put a stop to this commercial crisis, as affairs were beginning to assume a more prosperous appearance, there being more than 300,000 buyers present at the fair. The honorary directorship of the Government railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow has been accepted by the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia.

Greece.—According to intelligence from Athens of the 10th ult., the National Bank commenced operations on the 3d. Government had been for some time endeavouring to collect funds to pay the interest of the loan, and had taken up for the purpose 500,000 drachmas, constituting the reserve of the War-office, and various sums belonging to other departments. M. Mavrocordato had accepted the embassy to Constantinople. The return to Athens of M. Theocaris, who had been specially sent for by the King, was considered by many as the forerunner of the formation of a new Cabinet.

Turkey.—By the arrival of the Levant mail, we have recent intelligence from Constantinople. The accounts from Syria which had reached the Turkish capital on the 6th ult. were unsatisfactory. The appointment of Omar Pacha, the Austrian renegade, to the Government of the Lebanon, seems to have created great hostility and resistance on the part of the population, and to have been regarded as an assumption of power never before attempted, even in the best days of Ottoman rule, over the Syrian people. Private accounts express some apprehension that all religious feuds and disputes will cease, and that the mountaineers will unite in one feeling of opposition to the Turkish administration. Mustapha Pacha, the commander-in-chief of the Ottoman troops, was at Damascus at the latest advices.—Private correspondence dated Jerusalem, 27th Jan., contains some interesting particulars respecting the arrival of Dr. Alexander, the Protestant Bishop of Palestine, in that city. The prelate, accompanied by Col. Rose, landed at Jaffa on the 20th, and was met at Ramleh by M. Nicolayson, a Danish gentleman, now a clergyman of the Church of England, who conducted him to Jerusalem, which they entered on the following day, amidst a large concourse of people, the authorities paying him every respect. On the 22d the Doctor and Col. Rose inspected the site on which the new church is to be erected, and on the following day the Bishop preached his inaugural sermon.—It is stated that the financial changes of Izzet Mehemet Pacha, the Vizier, had not been attended with happy results. It appears that there is now a prospect of a complete settlement of the Greek dispute, owing, it is said, to the active exertions of Sir S. Canning. It was expected that the treaty of commerce signed by Zographos, and rejected by his Government, would be ratified when Mavrocordato, the new Ambassador, had arrived in Constantinople, where he was daily expected. One of the Sultanas has given birth to a son, an event which had been hailed with more than ordinary rejoicings. Baron de Bourqueney, the French Minister, gave a ball on the 5th ult. Sir S. Canning was prevented from being present, owing to indisposition, from which, however, his Excellency has recovered.

Egypt.—By the Levant mail we have news from Alexandria to the 9th ult. It states that Mehemet Ali, instead of returning from Minie to Cairo as was expected, had gone towards Suit, in Upper Egypt. The state of his finances is said to be very critical. Said Effendi, the Sultan's Envoy, had been waiting for the last five months at Alexandria to receive the tribute due for Egypt for the last two years, amounting to 75,000 purses, independent of 40,000 purses due for the present year, which would expire on the 11th ult. The pay due to the Syrians, moreover, remained to be liquidated. The penury of the treasury, it is said, was so great, that the Pacha having sent three horses as a present to Nedjib Pacha, of Damascus, the sais who accompanied them from Egypt into Syria were to have received, by order of the Sultan, 25 piastres to defray their expenses, but even this small sum was not forthcoming. It is likewise asserted that the Government servants not having received any pay for a length of time, Lieut. Kaimakam sold one of his children at the slave bazaar of Cairo, in order to procure food for the other members of his family. The Appalt, or monopoly of wines and spirituous liquors, had been abolished with respect to all Europeans. They now pay 5 per cent. *ad valorem;* but the Ottoman subjects were not allowed this privilege. A notification had been made to the architects who prepared the plan of an English Protestant Church at Alexandria, that they might proceed with the building.

India.—We have received by the Levant steamer an Indian mail, with intelligence from Calcutta to the 10th Jan. The steamer India, by which this mail was brought, arrived at Suez on the 11th Feb.; her mails reached Alexandria on the 15th, and Malta, by the Gorgon steamer, on the 20th. She left Sandheads, below Calcutta, on the 11th Jan., touched at Madras and Point de Galle, losing thereby sixty hours, then took eleven days and seven hours to reach Aden, where she was detained fifty-six hours taking in coals. From Aden to Suez she took seven days and sixteen hours; thus making the whole voyage, 4,894 miles, in twenty-five days and fifteen hours under steam, which is the longest steam voyage yet made. The accounts thus received from Affghanistan, which are to the 15th Dec., are very discouraging, though from some other parts they are more satisfactory. Candahar is quiet, and Sir R. Sale's division at Jellalabad may, it is hoped, be considered in security. Two engagements, on the 15th Nov. and the 1st Dec., in which the enemy had been routed with great loss, had considerably depressed them, and proportionably inspirited our own men. As a consequence, it is said, of these two affairs, instead of two and a half days' provision, which was all they were stated to have on the 13th Nov., they had obtained at the date of the last accounts stores for three months; and a wavering tribe, the Khyberies, who had, it is supposed, nearly declared against us, and who had it in their power to close some important passes, have been steadied by the same successes.—The accounts from Cabul are very unsatisfactory. On the 8th Dec. provisions, it was said, were becoming more scarce, and the enemy more daring every day. An Indian paper, referring to news of the same date, says, "Our troops have only ten days' provisions at Cabul; and there are many officers of experience here (Calcutta) who have been through the Cabul campaign, and know the country well, who think that not a single individual will return to tell the tale, since starvation is staring them in the face." It has been attempted to push forward a brigade from Candahar to their relief, under Col. Maclaren; and it is said that those who are acquainted with the country and the changes of the seasons considered there was no doubt that Cabul could be reached without difficulty. Unfortunately, however, the heavy snows have set in, with unusually intense cold, at a season when a few snow-storms only are commonly looked for by the Affghans; and the brigade, after having, with much suffering and loss of camels and baggage, laboured as far as Khelat-i-Ghilzee, has been obliged, by mere force of the climate, without any opposition from the enemy, to return to Candahar as it went out, leaving the forces at Cabul and Ghuznee without hope of succour till the snows shall have broken up in March or April.—As stated above, all was quiet at Candahar to the 4th Dec. The troops were strong, consisting of Her Majesty's 40th and the 2d and 38th Native Infantry, and the Shah's 2d and 4th were sufficiently supplied to last till the spring. In Khelat-i-Ghilzee there were, one Shah's Regiment of European Artillery, and two 18-pounders, with provisions for nine months—a position it was thought no Affghan force could touch. Ghuznee, likewise, was well provisioned, and considered *safe*. The Belloochee tribes were quiet. Major-Gen. Pollock had received orders to proceed to Ferozepoor, and thence to Peishwar, to assume the command of a force assembling at that point, to consist of 10,000 men, the object of which was to relieve the troops in Affghanistan. Such are the accounts derived from private letters; but it is stated that the despatches received from the Indian Government give a worse account of the state of affairs in Affghanistan than that derived from private sources. The courage of the troops at Cabul, it is reported, was daunted by the fearful odds around them, and overtures had been made for capitulation; but it seems that the terms demanded by the native chiefs were nothing short of the surrender of Shah Soojah himself, and the abandonment of the guns of the British army. To accede to these conditions would be to expose the army to the almost certain violation of them; the artillery being the last resource which compensates for the disparity of numbers; and without it nothing could be foreseen but a massacre of the troops.—It will be seen, however, by our Parliamentary news, that Government has received no intelligence either of a negotiation for a capitulation or of a surrender.

China.—The Indian Mail brings no news of importance from China. It, however, confirms the reports already received regarding the operations of the expedition to the northward. Tinghae, the capital of Chusan, was attacked and taken on the 1st Oct., with considerable loss on the Chinese side. On the 10th, Chinhae, the seaport of Ningpo, was carried, and on the 13th, the city of Ningpo itself. At Amoy things had undergone a change, some symptoms of hostility beginning to manifest themselves; and Capt. Smith had written that he was in expectation of an attack upon his position. Sir H. Pottinger, it was expected, would winter at Amoy, and the Admiral was looked for at Hong Kong. No Chinese envoy, up to the 25th Oct., had been sent to Sir H. Pottinger. At Canton hostile preparations were in progress; the heights were fortifying, and the forts were rebuilding. A volunteer corps, 800 strong, from the Bengal 3d Reg. of Native Infantry, a troop of horse artillery, additional sappers and miners, and a corps of 500 gun Lascars, from the Madras Presidency, have been ordered on service in China. The force, it is said, is immediately to consist of 10,000 men, and to march on Pekin as soon as the south-west monsoon sets in. In the Chinese Sea there have been some serious hurricanes; and an insurrection is said to have broken out at Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands.

United States.—We have two arrivals this week, the packet-ships George Washington and United States, the former of which arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, and the latter on Wednesday evening. The New York papers thus received are to the 14th ult. In the Senate, on the 4th ult., Mr. Calhoun made a proposition to refer to the Committee on Foreign Relations the message of the President on the mutiny and murder by the slaves on board the Creole, and the liberation of those slaves by the British authorities in Nassau, New Providence. He considered that prompt action on this subject was necessary, as it involved important principles, paramount to any of those which are now the subjects of negotiation between the United States Government and Great Britain. Mr. Preston made some remarks, concurring with Mr. Calhoun on the importance of the principles involved in the question, but disagreeing as to any action of Congress in anticipation of the Executive. The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The House of Representatives had been almost wholly engrossed by the debates arising out of the motion for a vote of censure on Mr. John Quincy Adams, for having presented an objectionable petition to the House. Mr. Adams was defending himself vigorously and ably, and was left speaking at the date of the latest accounts from Washington. The Philadelphia banks remained in the state they were in at the date of the previous accounts. Considerable distrust was felt after the failures of the Girard and Pennsylvanian banks; and hence money was exceedingly plentiful in private hands, who hesitated to invest it in stocks or to deposit it in banks. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, which was in session at Harrisburg, had before it a bill compelling the banks of the State to resume cash payments immediately. Several clauses had passed the House of Representatives by large majorities. The Governor of the State of Pennsylvania had, it is stated, succeeded in obtaining nearly 400,000 dollars from the Pennsylvania Bank, which, together with 100,000 dollars in possession of the State Treasurer, had been paid to the loanholders and their representatives, leaving 300,000 dollars to be provided by the other banks, under a requisition from the Governor.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—Lord Brougham laid on the table of the House a bill for the establishment of local county courts to which the trial of all personal actions in which the damages sought to be recovered did not exceed 50*l.* should be confided; the judges to be appointed under the proposed bill would also have a voluntary jurisdiction in actions to any amount, if the parties should signify their consent in writing to abide by their decision. The measure, his Lordship said, had already been favourably entertained by the House several years ago, and he hoped that neither the lapse of time nor the change of circumstances would be found to have altered their opinion on it.

The Lord Chancellor announced his intention of laying before the House, in the course of a few days, a bill with the same object as that which Lord Brougham had introduced; and thus, including that brought in by Lord Cottenham, there would then be, his Lordship said, three bills upon the subject at once before the House, and it would be for their Lordships to say which they preferred, or whether an amalgamation of all three.

Lord Campbell briefly expressed his hope that the country would not be left much longer without local courts for the administration of cheap justice; and the bill was laid on the table.

Tuesday.—Lord Campbell introduced three measures for improving the administration of justice; and, after briefly deprecating a factious view of a subject wholly unconnected with party, proceeded to explain the objects of his three bills. These were, an improvement in the constitution of the House as a court of appeal, an alteration in the present system of appeal to the judicial committee of the privy council, and a reform in the practice of the Court of Chancery. Experience, he said, had shown the inconveniences which resulted from the existence of two co-ordinate courts of appeal—that of the Privy Council and the House of Lords, and he was of opinion that it would be better if the whole business now divided between the two courts were confided to the latter tribunal. His Lordship, after recapitulating the heads of his three measures, reserved all explanation as to the details until the time for the second reading should arrive.

The Lord Chancellor remarked upon the extraordinary success which had attended the measure passed last session to reduce the arrears of business in the Court of Chancery. In the month of November, his Lordship said, when the bill came into operation, there were upwards of 500 causes waiting for hearing; but at the present moment, including the new cases that had been set down, there were not more than .00 in arrear. His Lordship then defended the system on which the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords proceeded, as well as the constitution of the judicial committee, by which appeals to the Privy Council are decided and argued; and said that as these courts for the hearing of cases involving almost every kind of law on the face of the earth had hitherto given entire satisfaction, there was no reason for any change.

Lord Cottenham was rejoiced to find that in the measure now proposed was embodied one which he had himself brought forward, but without success, in 1836. At the same time, he could not help thinking that the present time was singularly ill chosen to bring it forward, as the act of last session had not yet had a sufficient trial.

Lord Brougham took credit for his prediction, on the appointment of additional Vice-Chancellors, that there would be more judges in the Court of Chancery than the amount of business would render necessary. He then went in detail through the different objections to the present system, on the necessity of removing which Lord Campbell founded his proposed bills, from which he drew a conclusion unfavourable to their chances of success. He thought that some of the evils complained of existed rather in theory than in practice, while others were quite inevitable.—Lord Campbell said a few words in reply, and the bills were laid on the table.

Friday.—In reply to the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Aberdeen expressed his belief that the Spanish conspiracy is less formidable than is supposed; he had received from M. Guizot the most distinct assurances that the proceedings on the frontier are without the sanction of France; and he assured the House that every measure should be taken on the part of England to give support to the Spanish Government.

Lord Monteagle brought forward his motion respecting the Exchequer-bill fraud; but on the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington and Lord Morpeth, who thought that no blame could attach either to Lord Monteagle or Sir John Newport, his Lordship withdrew his motion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—A number of petitions on various subjects were presented, and several notices of motions were given. The Railways Bill was read a second time, and a conversation of some length arose on the Presbyterian Marriages Bill. In committee the 2d clause of the bill was opposed by Mr. S. O'Brien, and on a division it was carried by 159 to 63.

In reply to a question from Mr. Baillie, Sir R. Peel said he was happy to state that negotiations are now pending for the conclusion of a treaty between this country and Naples.

The House then resolved itself into committee on the Corn-laws.—Mr. Wodehouse, representing the county of Norfolk, a district extensively producing barley, contended for the continuance of the existing protection on that grain, and desired, therefore, that so much of the proposed resolutions as related to barley should be expunged from the plan of Government.

Sir R. Peel maintained that part of the Government measure which respects barley, as bearing a due proportion to that part which respects wheat. He had not expected so extreme an opposition, from the notice given by Mr. Wodehouse, in which that hon. Member proposed to vary the Government measure only by enacting, under 26*s.* per quarter, a duty of 13*s.* instead of a duty of 11*s.*—Mr. C. Bruce contended that the proposed protection on barley would be too low. He apprehended that at this duty foreign barley would be imported to an injurious extent. He wished that Government would reconsider this part of the subject.—After a few words from Col. Rushbrooke, who desired that a larger protection should be afforded to barley, Lord Worsley thought the existing duty by no means larger than was requisite for the due protection of the grower. The universal opinion of his county was, that the effect of the proposed reduction would be to add agricultural to manufacturing distress.—Mr. Christopher would willingly support Mr. Wodehouse in the object he had in view, if it would lead to practical result.—Mr. Shaw and Mr. Christmas said that apprehensions were entertained in Ireland, and they themselves feared, that under the Government proposition, the growers of Irish oats would be undersold by their foreign competitors. A long and desultory debate ensued, in which several Members joined; at the conclusion of which Mr. Wodehouse withdrew his motion, and the resolution of Government as to the duty on barley was carried without a division.

The Government resolution as to the duty on oats being next put, Mr. S. O'Brien expressed his apprehension that foreign oats might at the proposed duty be imported in quantities very hurtful to Irish agriculture.—Sir D. Roche also contended for further protection to Irish oats; and Sir R. Bateson and some other Members said each a few words to the same effect.—After some remarks from Mr. Redington, Mr. Gladstone contended that in the new modifications of the sliding scale, Government had preserved the old proportions between wheat, barley, and oats, at each point of the scale, as nearly as was consistent with the exclusion of fractional sums, and entered into calculations, showing the impracticability of obtaining any considerable quantities of either grain, except at prices too large to affect the home market. He felt the impossibility of allaying every fear; but the safest evidence to rely upon was, he thought, that which Government had had the opportunities of collecting from all quarters; and this evidence was such as convinced him that the proposed duties were an ample protection.—Mr. M. J. O'Connell, also considering the protection insufficient, called for explanation from Sir R. Peel as to the reasons on which he proceeded in making a change in the scale for oats.

Sir R. Peel retorted on Mr. M. J. O'Connell the fact of his having voted for a total repeal of all protective duties, and contrasted it with his recently-uttered sentiments. Members opposite, continued the right hon. Bart., were loud enough about that insult to the country which they alleged to be involved in the continuation of any protection at all; but they were equally loud on the other side of the question, as soon as any protection of their own constituents was affected. The longer these debates lasted, the more he was convinced that the measure he had framed was the safe and the just as well as the moderate course. After a long discussion, in which Mr. O. Gore, Dr. Bowring, and Messrs. Baring and Harford joined, the House divided, and affirmed the Ministerial resolution by a majority of 256 against 53.

Upon the resolution respecting the duty on flour, Lord Sandon, in behalf of the millers, pleaded for an ampler protection.

Sir R. Peel announced, that after giving the fullest consideration to this subject, he could not consent to alter the proposed rate of duty. If the protection of flour were increased, the foreign growers, who would be the most prejudiced, would be precisely those whom every man must admit that it would be most our interest to favour—namely, those of the United States. He proceeded to show that the existing protection was substantially sufficient.—Mr. Labouchere expressed his satisfaction at the determination of Sir R. Peel, and the resolution then passed.

Mr. S. O'Brien moved that "all sorts of grain, the produce of the colonial possessions of Great Britain, be admitted at all times at a duty of 1*s.* per quarter."

Lord Stanley admitted the importance of extending our trade with the colonies, but contended for the continuance of the 5*s.* duty on wheat imported from Canada, as a protection against an inundating importation of United States grain, which would be carried across the border, then ground in Canada, and be imported as colonial flour.—Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Gladstone addressed the committee, the latter disclaiming that the duty was for an English object, but simply for inter-colonial purposes, and the former expressing his astonishment at the reason assigned by Mr. Gladstone.—Mr. C. Buller and Mr. S. Wortley made a few observations, after which a division took place, when the motion was rejected by 135 to 38.

After some conversation as to the future mode of procedure, and some dispute respecting the proposition of the resolution for altering the mode of taking the averages, Col. Sibthorp brought forward a motion, that the duty on foreign corn should be paid at the time of importation, instead of when taken out of bond.

Sir R. Peel referred to the Speaker if the motion could be brought forward on another occasion, to which he replied in the affirmative, and Col. Sibthorp withdrew it.—The resolutions were then reported, and the House resumed.

Tuesday.—In reply to a question from Mr. Shiel, in reference to an allegation made some time since in the French Chambers by M. Guizot, respecting an admission of Lord Aberdeen,

Sir R. Peel stated his noble friend did not admit that he said he had no objection to the retention by the French of their possessions in Africa. He believed the expression made use of was, that he had no observation to make on the subject.

Mr. T. Duncombe brought forward a motion for an inquiry into the rules, regulations, and discipline of the several prisons and houses of correction in England and Wales.—Sir J. Graham objected to the appointment of a committee, being persuaded that the notoriety obtained through the visits and reports of the inspectors was a sufficient public check upon the mal-administration of prisons. The increase of crime, which had been going on at the rate of 45 per cent., was now reduced to 30 per cent. The principle on which Government were acting was, he thought, a merciful one, but still not carried to such an extreme of mitigation as to disarm punishment of the terrors properly belonging to it. The number of corporal punishments was much smaller than seemed to be supposed. In the year 1840 there were confined almost 70,000 male adults, and the whole number of corporal punishments was but 7—that is, 1 in 10,000. The right hon. Secretary more than once in the course of his speech gave ample credit to Lord J. Russell for the ability and attention devoted by him to the subject of prison discipline during his administration of the Home Department. A long discussion ensued, in which Lord J. Russell stated that he saw no good in a committee of inquiry; though he considered the law to be defective as respected the Roman Catholic prisoners. His Lordship was followed by Mr. Wakley, Sir C. Douglas, Mr. Hawes, Lord Mahon, Mr. O'Connell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Harford, and Lord G. Somerset. The debate presented, however, no feature of particular interest, and at its close Mr. Duncombe withdrew his motion.

Mr. V. Smith then rose to call the attention of the House, pursuant to notice, to the recent Order in Council respecting the emigration of Hill-coolies, and to move for a copy of the instructions given by the India Board to Lord Ellenborough on that subject.—Lord Stanley declared his belief that no instructions on this subject had been given to Lord Ellenborough, and intimated that Mr. Smith's motion, therefore, even if it were carried by a division, would not be very productive. He contended that in the measure which he had himself introduced he had guarded against the evils on account of which the House had disapproved the measure of the late Government. The old arrangement, he considered, was one of virtual slavery: for the Indian labourer was hired by a crimp, and brought to the Mauritius to work at fixed wages for one master whom he could not leave during a fixed term of five years. But Lord Ellenborough, with whom he had repeatedly conferred on this subject, concurred with him and with Lord Fitzgerald, the present President of the India Board, that measures could be effectually taken in India, by which the removal of labourers might be conducted on a principle of free migration. The noble Lord then stated the safeguards which the present Ministry proposed to establish, and of which the most material is the appointment of Government agents both in the East Indies and in the Mauritius, to see the labourers fairly treated in their shipment from India, and secured in a perfect freedom for their contracts at the Mauritius. And he argued that, as the latter colony is to pay the expense of transport from India, and, if the labourer should desire to return, the expense also of his conveyance back, it must be the interest of the Mauritius to treat them well, and keep them satisfied. The noble Lord concluded by referring to a variety of documents connected with the subject, alluded to by Mr. Smith, and trusted that he had, to the satisfaction of the House, rebutted the charge of inconsistency adduced against the present Ministers. After some discussion, Mr. V. Smith solicited and obtained leave to withdraw his motion. The Buildings Regulation Bill (No. 2) was read a second time, and ordered to be committed. The Borough Improvement Bill (No. 2) was read a second time, and ordered to be committed. The Marriages (Ireland) Bill was reported. The Apprentices Regulation Bill was read a third time and passed.

Wednesday.—After the presentation of a number of petitions, Sir R. Peel, in reply to a question from Mr. Mangles, said that there were no accounts direct from Cabul or Candahar in possession of Government of a later date than those already before the public; but Government had received accounts of a later date from Calcutta. Those accounts, however, were not founded upon direct official information from Affghanistan to Calcutta, but upon private letters conveying intelligence which he thought it very improbable would be called in question. As it was not official, he could not present it to the House; but there was every reason to believe, that in the course of a few days accounts would be received direct from Affghanistan. He supposed the hon. gentleman's question to have reference to the reports of a surrender on the part of the British army in Affghanistan. No such intelligence had reached Government.—Mr. Mangles asked whether any negotiations for a capitulation had been said to have taken place.

Sir R. Peel replied, that Government had received no accounts to that effect. They had received no account of a private negotiation having been entered into for a capitulation, and still less of a surrender having taken place.

The report of the Corn-law resolutions having been brought up, Mr. E. Buller rose, in pursuance of his notice, to move an amendment on the scale of Sir R. Peel, diminishing the duty on wheat per quarter at the rate of one shilling for every advance of one shilling in the price, without the admission of any rests, until the price should rise to 64*s.*, at and above which point he proposed to retain a fixed duty of 6*s.*

Sir R. Peel excused himself from answering this speech in full, since such an answer, he said, would be merely to go again over the ground already trodden so often. Without any disrepect, he could not help wishing that some limit should be put to these discussions.—Mr. Buller said he had understood that Sir R. Peel would be disposed to accept a compromise. Sir R. Peel disclaimed any such disposition; and Mr. Ward said, that any compromise like that of Mr. Buller would be as little acceptable to the Opposition as to Government. The amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr. Hastie conceiving it to be an established fact that the average crops of this country fall short of her average consumption by a million quarters of wheat, 250,000 quarters of barley, and 250,000 quarters of oats, proposed that those respective quantities of those several grains should be admitted for home consumption at 1*s.* per quarter in each year, before the Government scale of duties should come into operation for that year; priority being allowed to each cargo according to the date of its entry.

Sir R. Peel said that this was the most monstrous proposition yet suggested. Suppose 2,000,000 quarters in bond, and 1,000,000 suddenly let in at 1*s.* duty; the effect would be so to lower prices as to raise the duties in a manner most prejudicial to the remaining importers, whose cargoes had not been lucky enough to come within the privileged million. The plan, too, must be applied alike in all years, whether there were a scarcity or an abundance of home production. And when there was no corn in bond, at the year's end, the near countries would have a very unfair start over the distant ones in the race for the earliest supply of the year following.

Mr. Hastie explained, but forbore to divide. The resolutions were passed, and leave given for introducing a bill to be founded on them.

Thursday.—After the presentation of petitions and other miscellaneous business of little interest, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to call the attention of the House to the subject of the frauds connected with the issue of Exchequer-bills. A public officer, he said, having great and almost unbounded confidence reposed in him, abusing that confidence, carried on a system of issuing forged Exchequer-bills, calling in the old ones and issuing others in their place, thereby contriving for a long time to conceal his fraudulent transactions. An intimation made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer roused suspicion, and led to an investigation which promptly discovered the offender. On the part of the chief offender, Smith, offers were made of disclosures on condition of a remission more or less of punishment. But this offer Government could not, in duty, accept. Every application being refused, Smith pleaded guilty, and by so doing prevented a full development of the fraudulent system. The duty then devolved on Government and Lord Monteagle of calling in all outstanding Exchequer-bills, and testing their genuineness. From thence Government proceeded to institute a deliberate inquiry into the frame-work of the Exchequer-bill department, and the whole question arising out of that investigation would, he said, hereafter occupy the attention of Parliament. Great want of caution on the part of Government, arising out of long-continued security and all the circumstances connected with these transactions, demanded a searching investigation, in order that the whole case might be thoroughly understood. To admit, without cautious consideration, the claims of the holders of forged bills to compensation, would be to weaken the foundations of future security against similar villany; for if it should appear that these frauds were, in all instances, committed with accompanying circumstances, fairly warranting suspicion, there was ample reason for hesitation. To bring out, therefore, the whole matter in all its bearings, he proposed that a commission should be appointed by Act of Parliament to make inquiry into the subject of the late frauds connected with the issue of Exchequer-bills.—Mr. Kemble seconded the motion, but took occasion to vindicate the characters of the holders of these bills from what seemed to be a reflection cast on them by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. They themselves, he said, had asked for that searching inquiry now proposed by Government.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that he did not mean to cast reflection on the whole body of the holders of the forged bills.—Mr. Leader commented upon the carelessness of the Exchequer-bill Office, upon which he thought the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not been sufficiently severe.—Mr. Blewitt objected to the use of the word forgeries in reference to these bills, as an assumption not sufficiently supported by evidence.—Sir R. Inglis supported the claim of the holders of the bills to compensation. The forged bills, he said, were issued from a Government office by a Government officer, and were on Government paper, and bore the Government seal.

Mr. F. T. Baring (the late Chancellor of the Exchequer) acquiesced in the propriety of a searching investigation. After some observations from Mr. Wakley, Col. Sibthorp, Mr. Ricardo, and Mr. S. Wortley, who supported the motion, Sir R. Peel cautioned the House against the adoption of the principle of compensation to the *bonâ fide* holders, or any general principle whatever, until they were informed of the facts of the case through the inquiries of the commission. After some remarks from Dr. Bowring and Mr. Turner, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question of the Hon. Member for the West Riding of Yorkshire, said that the Exchequer-bills which were found to be forged had been impounded under the best legal advice, in order to prevent subsequent confusion and injury to the public.—On the motion being put, Mr. Blewitt raised a conversation as to the propriety of leaving out the word "forged" in the title of the bill, or, at least, to qualify it by "*alleged* forged Exchequer-bills. The consideration of this point was postponed, and leave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. French then brought forward a motion, for a committee of the whole House to prepare an address to her Majesty, praying that she would recommend Parliament to take measures for securing to Ireland the advantages of railway communication.—Mr. Shaw seconded the motion, but did not recommend his hon. friend to press it to a division. It was, he said, a question of finance, which might more advantageously be left to the consideration of Government.—Mr. Redington claimed the attention of Government to the subject.

Lord Eliot could not acquiesce in the proposal of the Hon. Gentleman opposite, and as he considered that by so doing he would be holding out, on the part of Government, delusive hopes to the people of Ireland, he should meet it by moving the previous question. After a few words from Mr. O'Connell, Capt. Jones, Mr. W. E. O'Brien, and Mr. Shaw, Sir R. Peel resisted the motion, on the ground that the proposed measure would be injurious, at once to the finances of the State, and to the interests of Ireland.—Mr. Wakley objected to the motion being withdrawn.

Lord J. Russell expressed his hope that the House would always, in reference to such motions as the present, act with a judicious economy.—Mr. French withdrew the motion.

Sir R. Peel said there was one point on which he desired not to be misunderstood—it was this, he wished to give Ireland the same advantage as England possesses, by the advance of Exchequer-bills on proper security, in order to enable the works to be completed.

Viscount Mahon obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of copyright. He proposed to limit the extent of the period of protection to 25 years, and to give a discretionary power to the Privy Council to prevent the suppression of works by the survivors of the authors.

Lord Eliot obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act 1 and 2 William IV., empowering landed proprietors in Ireland to sink, embank, and remove obstructions in rivers. The bill was read a first time and ordered to be printed.

On the motion of Mr. F. Maule, a select committee was appointed on the regulation and improvement of boroughs.

Friday.—Lord J. Russell stated his intention to divide the House on the second reading of the Corn Duty Bill.—Sir R. Peel expressed his anxiety to state the intention of Government respecting the finance and commerce of the country on Friday, and fixed Wednesday next for the second reading of the Corn Bill. The Navy Estimates were then brought forward, and a long discussion ensued on matters connected with the construction of ships of war, with the general management of the service. The main question was the appointment of a civilian to the office of First Lord of the Admiralty; and Sir C. Napier proposed a reduction in the vote for the Board, which was negatived without a division.—In reference to the Niger expedition, Lord Stanley said that no white sailors would be employed in any future expedition; but he thought that a vessel navigated by negroes, with whose constitution the climate did not disagree, might make occasional ascents of the river with advantage to the objects originally contemplated.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for money closed 89⅛ to ¼; ditto for the account, 89½ to ⅝; Three-and-a Half per Cents. Reduced, 99⅝; and New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 99. Exchequer-bills have advanced to 27s. to 29s. premium.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Public Meetings.—On Monday a public meeting was held in Marylebone, the largest, it is said, ever known in that borough, for the purpose of denouncing the Government measure on the Corn-laws, and expressing a want of confidence in the present Administration. The placard calling the meeting announced that Mr. Hume would preside; but that gentleman not being present at the commencement of the proceedings, Mr. V. Sankey, the Chartist candidate for the borough at the last election, was called to the chair. Soon after, Mr. Hume, accompanied by Sir B. Hall, M.P., Sir C. Napier, and Mr. Wakley, made his appearance on the platform, and was received with loud cheers. The chairman, having briefly alluded to the object the meeting had in view, Mr. Savage moved the first resolution, and in a speech of considerable length detailed the sufferings of the people. He also went into the six points of the charter, and trusted, that as the Reform Bill was carried by the pressure from without, so would the repeal of the Corn-laws and the charter be carried, if the working classes would but unite with the middle classes. He concluded by moving the declaration, which was of great length, but the substance of it was that the tax on food cripples our commercial relations, and destroys the industry of the masses for the benefit of a few, and that the nation could not hope for justice until the people were better represented. The resolution having been seconded, Mr. Feargus O'Connor presented himself to the meeting, and was received with loud cheers. He said he agreed with all that had been said by Mr. Savage in his speech, but he should oppose his resolution. He denied that the corn and provision laws were first and foremost amongst the causes of distress, and said that their repeal would do but very little good unless they had the charter to back it. He would move an amendment to the effect, "That at present the repeal of the Corn-laws would not benefit the working classes, and that until they had established the charter they had resolved not to agitate for any other measure. He rejected all proposals of union between the Whig Corn-law repealers and the Chartists. Instead of going to foreign countries for corn, they could, he said, grow it all at home on the uncultivated land, and give employment to the surplus population. The people, he might say, were put up by auction; first Sir R. Peel bids, then Lord John Russell, but he trusted that they would persevere, and have nothing less than the charter. "Mr. Ridley seconded the amendment. Mr. O'Connell attempted to speak to the resolution, but the noise was so great that he could not be heard. Mr. Spur, a working man, supported the amendment, and said that the middle classes had sold them once for the Reform Bill, and he trusted they would not be sold again. The resolution and amendment were then put to the meeting, when the latter was carried by acclamation. Mr. L. Jones moved a resolution to the effect, "that instead of going to foreign parts for food, a well-organised system of home colonisation for the employment of the people on the waste land of the country would put them above the reach of poverty." He contended that the distress in the country was not owing to the competition between the manufacturers of this and foreign countries, but the competition among themselves in the home market. Mr. O'Connor seconded the resolution, which was carried. Several other speakers addressed the meeting on the subject before them, and also in favour of a national petition for the return of Frost, Williams, and Jones.

Wood Pavement.—On Saturday at the meeting of the Marylebone vestry, Mr. Low in the chair, a deputation of parishioners, supported by Messrs. Underwood, Bell, and Green, on the part of the inhabitants of Oxford-street, presented a memorial, signed by upwards of 3000 ratepayers, praying the vestry to carry out the principle of wood-paving, which they considered would be a saving to the parish and a great improvement on the present system. Messrs. Underwood and Green addressed the vestry at some length in support of the memorial, and the deputation having withdrawn, a petition was presented by a body calling themselves the parochial committee, against the wood-paving being adopted until it had been tested for at least five years. Mr. Joseph then moved, and Mr. Green seconded, a resolution, to the effect "That the vestry is ready to accept tenders for paving Oxford-street with wood from Wells-street to Vere-street." The Rev. Dr. Dibdin supported the resolution; after which Mr. Beers moved as an amendment, "That the vestry having already expended the sum of 3000*l.* in experiments in wood-paving, deem it prudent that no further expense shall be gone into till after the lapse of two years, when the durability of the wood already laid down will have been duly tested." This was seconded by Mr. Kirby; and on the question being put there appeared a majority of 14 in favour of the motion for the adoption of wood pavement, the numbers being 36 against 22. A long discussion ensued as to the appointing a committee to carry out the resolution, which was ultimately carried.

The Thames Tunnel.—On Tuesday the annual meeting of the proprietors of the Thames Tunnel Company was held, B. Hawes, Esq., in the chair. The report was read by the secretary, from which it appeared that this great work is now nearly ready for public use, there being only the entrances to be made. That on the Wapping side had been contracted for by Messrs. Grissell and Peto, to be completed in about three months, after which that on the Rotherhithe side would be undertaken. The works remained secure, and had not settled in the slightest degree throughout the tunnel, a length of 1,200 feet. The report alluded with gratitude to the assistance the company had received from government under various administrations, and the able manner in which the object had been advocated in the public journals. The balance sheet from the 1st Jan. to the 31st Dec., 1841, was receipts 5,352*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* (in which were the sum of 1,699*l.* 15*s.* from visitors, and from the sale of books 125*l.*), and payments 1,990*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*, leaving a balance of 3,362*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* In the Bank of England the funds were 31,360*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, and the payments 21,124*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, leaving a balance in hand of 10,236*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* The sums owing were 2,400*l.* The report and accounts were adopted. The chairman regretted the decease of Mr. Hyde Wollaston, who had been one of the first promoters of the undertaking, and stated in reply to a proprietor that he could not exactly say when the carriage-way would be opened to the public, the present arrangement being only for the foot-way, and that he hoped Government would be induced, on the work being opened to the public, to give up a portion of the toll, in order that some return might be made to the proprietors.

Metropolitan Improvements.—Among the various Metropolitan improvements in the west and north-western suburbs, it is said to be in contemplation to erect a number of elegant villas, for the formation of a road, with the title of the Prince of Wales's Road. The spot selected for this purpose is situated upon the brow of the hill leading from Haverstock-hill to Kentish-town.

Waterloo Bridge.—On Tuesday, a meeting of the proprietors of this bridge was held, the Rev. J. Rush in the chair. A report was read from the Board of Directors on the result of the adoption of the diminution of the toll for foot passengers, from which it appeared that the tolls received from foot passengers for the year ending March 1840 amounted to 712*l.* 9*s.* per month, whilst those for the year ending March 1841, after the adoption of the halfpenny toll, had produced but 625*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*, making a defalcation in the monthly receipts of 87*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, or a daily average loss of 3*l.* 7*s.* 1½*d.* The report stated that there had been, taking all the differences in the receipts from the 1st March, 1841, down to the present time, a decrease of 690*l.* 7*s.*, or at the rate of 1*l.* 17*s.* 9¾*d.* per diem, or 3½ per cent. on the outlay. The decrease in the first six months after the reduction of the toll had approached 500*l.*, but that for the second six months had not exceeded 192*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* The directors, therefore, seeing that the decrease in the receipts of the bridge had been daily diminishing, concluded their report by saying "that they saw no sufficient reason for resorting again to the original toll of one penny." The adoption of the report was then moved, but the proposition was met by a counter motion that the old rate of toll should be revived. Several gentlemen spoke on each side, but on a division the resolution that the present practice of exacting only a halfpenny toll from each passenger should be persevered in was carried by a large majority.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The following are the number of deaths from all causes registered in the Metropolis during the week ending the 19th Feb. 1842: Males, 453; Females 454; total, 907. Weekly average, 1838-9-40-1; Males, 467; Females, 445; total, 912.

Robberies.—A few days since a robbery was committed in the Insolvent Debtors' Court. It seems that Mr. Commissioner Harris, who presided in Court, left his coat in the private room, and it was stolen in the course of the day. Numerous robberies, it appears, have been committed about the Court, and it is now decided that a policeman shall attend in future to prevent similar depredations.—On Saturday morning, as a gentleman was proceeding from the Bank in one of the Hammersmith omnibuses, he was robbed of a Russian leather pocket-book, containing three Bank of England notes, one for 500*l.*, another for 200*l.*, and the third for 50*l.*

Fires.—On Tuesday, a serious fire broke out in Mr. Davidson's printing-offices, Tudor-street, Bridge-street. Owing to some deficiency in the supply of water, the fire continued to spread with great rapidity, and at length the flames attained the adjoining premises of Mr. Priest's furniture warehouse. The engines, however, soon after succeeded in acquiring some power over the fire, and in two hours after its commencement it was so far subdued that there were no longer any fears for the safety of the surrounding neighbourhood, but the printing establishment was entirely consumed. The damage sustained is estimated at 7,000*l.*—A fire has occurred on the premises occupied by Mr. Bates, coffee-house-keeper, Thornton-street, Dockhead. The firemen, on their arrival, found that it would be useless to endeavour to save Mr. Bates's house, which was soon entirely destroyed. The flames, however, were prevented from reaching to the premises adjoining.—On Wednesday morning a serious fire broke out at the steam saw-mills belonging to Messrs. Eastcourt and Co., Coppice-row, Clerkenwell. The fire is supposed to have originated in the engine-house, and the damage done to the premises is extensive.—On Thursday an alarm of fire was given at the Custom-house. The fire was, however, found to exist only in one of the flues, and a number of labourers were sent upon the roof, and a plentiful supply of water handed to them and poured down. An engine was soon on the spot, but it was not put in use. No damage was done, but the room was flooded by the quantity of water poured down.

Lambeth.—On Monday morning the inhabitants of the southern districts of the Metropolis were greatly alarmed by a succession of violent explosions, similar, it is said, to the concussion of a park of artillery. In the neighbourhood of the Blackfriars-road, and at Kennington, Camberwell, &c., the force of the explosions was severely felt, and crowds of persons congregated on Waterloo-bridge and other exposed situations, anxious to discover the cause; which proved to be a serious explosion at M. D'Ernst's fireworks manufactory, Lambeth-butts, by which the whole of the premises were entirely destroyed, and four lives sacrificed. Great alarm prevailed among the inhabitants in the immediate neighbourhood, from a report that there were several hundred weight of gunpowder under the ground of the building; and though there was a speedy and numerous supply of engines, the firemen, through fear of the powder's exploding, hesitated to approach sufficiently near the house to render their efforts for its preservation effective. An abundant supply of water, however, having been soon obtained, and a number of large engines brought to bear on the angle of the building, it was covered with water to the depth of several inches, when the firemen, perceiving that there was no further danger of the gunpowder exploding, proceeded cautiously to the interior, and, with the hose of several engines, deluged the smouldering wood that lay scattered about. Their next duty, which was one of some peril, was to search among the ruins for the remains of whoever might have suffered. Four bodies were taken out, a boy seventeen years of age, the foreman of the works, the proprietor Mr. D'Ernst, and his sister-in-law; all the bodies being greatly mutilated and with difficulty recognised. It seems that there was not a large quantity of powder on the premises, as had been reported; the explosions, which were heard as far off as Greenwich, having been caused by the simultaneous explosion of various packages, which were, in the course of another hour, to have been started by the Southampton Railway to Portsmouth, there to have been fired in honour of her Majesty's visit to that port. No accurate information as to the origin of the explosion has been gained, though some inferences are drawn from the facts, that on searching the fire-place in the back room, to which there is attached a small oven, it was found that the fire had been recently lighted; and from its being known that shortly before twelve the deceased youth went across the road to fetch a light. In the oven was found an iron dish, which had contained some composition, and which had been placed there in order to facilitate the drying; and from the fact of the youth having been found in a crouching position, it is supposed that the composition in the oven must have ignited while he was stooping to light the fire. The neighbourhood in which the manufactory was situate is densely populated by the poorer classes, the building itself being little more than 200 yards distant from Lambeth-walk. Serious injury has resulted to many of the houses in the vicinity, and in one occupied by Mr. Smith, nearly opposite the southern end of the factory, the side wall was thrown several inches out of the perpendicular, and the family were compelled to make a hasty retreat. A rocket, propelled by the explosion into the air, forced its way into the window of a house, occupied by Mr. Inskipp, at three hundred yards' distance, where his wife was seated with an infant in her arms. The child's dress was burnt, and the curtains of the bed set on fire; but, through the presence of mind of Mrs. Inskipp, further mischief was prevented. An inquest has been held on the bodies, when several witnesses were examined, but no satisfactory evidence was adduced to explain the cause of the explosion. A firework-maker connected with the establishment, and who was on his way to it at the time of the explosion, said that he had not been on the premises on Monday before the explosion took place, but was at work on Saturday in forwarding an extensive order which Mr. D'Ernst expected from Portsmouth. There was a great quantity of manufactured fireworks in the dwelling-house, but not above 100 lbs. of gunpowder were on the premises. In his opinion the explosion arose from a spark falling from a piece of port-fire on some of the composition in the oven. Another workman deposed that he left the factory on Saturday evening, and at that time Mr. D'Ernst had received a letter from Portsmouth countermanding the order, but at the same time wishing a few articles to be sent. There was a great quantity of maroons then lying unfinished in the back parlour. He was on his way to work on Monday when he heard the report, which he knew to proceed from the ignition of a quantity of maroons. In his opinion the explosion arose either from the spontaneous combustion of the coloured fire, which, he said, it would do, or from something pressing on some of the maroons, an article made expressly for gamekeepers, which would ignite with the slightest pressure. After a lengthened investigation, the jury returned a verdict "that the deceased persons were accidentally killed."

Brentford.—The excitement created in the neighbourhood of Hounslow by the late explosion at the works of Messrs. Curtis and Harvey, noticed in our last, has been renewed by the occurrence of two fresh explosions in the same neighbourhood, both of which, however, were fortunately unattended with fatal consequences. The first took place in the afternoon of Saturday, in a powder-room near to the scene of the previous explosion. The building in question is used as a store for dry powder, but was at the time empty, it being supposed that there was in it not a single pound of gunpowder. Two men, named Irish and Fox, were sent in to sweep it up, and while so engaged, from some cause at present unexplained, except that they neglected first to damp the floor, the loose powder exploded, by the force of which the windows of the building were broken and the men severely injured. Both of them, however, are likely soon to recover. The second explosion took place on Monday morning, when the inhabitants of the country round, to a distance of several miles, were alarmed by a loud report, which on inquiry was found to have occurred at some powder-works, situated at Hatton, near Bedfont, about four miles from Hounslow, by which the roof of a green charged mill was, it is stated, blown off, but without any person being either killed or injured.

Provincial News.

Bath.—An attempt was made a few days since to destroy Marshfield vicarage by fire. It seems that some parties made a forcible entry into the house by night, the family being absent at Bath, and only two female servants sleeping in the house. Their object does not appear to have been plunder, as nothing was stolen. The flames were accidentally observed by a neighbour from his bedroom window: he gave the alarm, and prompt assistance being afforded, the flames were soon got under, and no great injury done, except that the back staircase was consumed, and the parts connected with that side of the dwelling. The servants were obliged to make their escape by a ladder through the window. No trace of the incendiary has been discovered.—A highway robbery, attended by circumstances of great violence, was committed on Monday on the person of Mr. James Popjoy, bailiff to J. Wiltshire, Esq., of Shockerwick. Mr. Popjoy was returning home from a sale at Batheaston, and when he arrived in Shockerwick-lane, was suddenly knocked down. He remained senseless for some time, and on recovering found that he had sustained several severe injuries, and that his pockets had been rifled of a large sum of money and his watch. On the following day, six men were seen making purchases amongst the Jews' clothes shops in the Pithay, in this city; and having displayed a greater quantity of money than labouring men usually possess, in addition to other suspicious circumstances, information was given to the police, by whom, after some difficulty, they were all taken into custody and examined before the magistrates, and from the evidence adduced they have been committed to take their trial for the offence.

Bolton.—At a meeting of the Statistical Society on Monday, a paper was read by Mr. H. Ashworth, a director of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, on "the Statistics of the present Depression of Trade at Bolton," showing the mode in which it affects the different classes of the manufacturing population. In this paper, among other interesting matters of inquiry, it was stated, that in this town, which contains a population of about 50,000 souls, there are 50 cotton-mills which employ in the aggregate 8,124 persons. There are, however, 30 mills, and 5,061 working people, who are either standing idle, or employed only four days a week. A committee of the principal inhabitants had visited 1,003 families, consisting of 5,305 persons, whose net earnings per week amounted to 329*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, which was increased to 392*l.* 4*s.* by aid in parochial relief and donations from various funds and charitable institutions. From this, however, was to be deducted the weekly rent of rooms and houses, which, if paid, amounted to 82*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, leaving only 310*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* for food, firing, and clothing, being, on the average, only about fourteenpence-halfpenny per week. Of the 1,003 families visited, 950 possessed beds. The entire number of beds counted was 1,553, of which 716 were filled with flocks, and 837 with chaff, straw, or cotton waste, and no such a thing as a feather bed was to be seen. The article of sheets were so few as to be left out of consideration, whilst in the whole there were but 416 blankets, or one to every 12½ persons. No less than 53 families were wholly without beds, and no fewer than 425 men, women, and children were in the habit of sleeping on the bare floors. Of these 511 families were accustomed to pay constant visits to the pawnbroker, and all the members of 609 families had no change of linen. Their articles of household furniture were equally disproportionate to their numbers, there being but 1,380 tables, 2,876 chairs, and 676 stools; so that 1,753 men, women, and children had no place to rest on but the floor, whilst the other 3,552 were seated.

Bridport.—Several serious fires attended with great destruction of property have occurred in the provinces during last week. One, which was unfortunately accompanied with loss of life, has happened in this place, whereby four houses in the southern part of the town have been destroyed. Amidst the confusion attendant on the first outbreak of the flames a young man named Patten lost his life whilst saving some property from one of the houses on fire, the roof and floors falling in upon him. The fire continued for two hours, but after great exertion was prevented from extending beyond the houses mentioned, which are, however, entirely consumed. The amount of property destroyed is not stated, but it is supposed to be considerable.

Bromsgrove.—A serious fire has occurred on the farming establishment belonging to Mr. Page, near the village of Prior, two miles and a half from this town. The flames burned with violence for several hours, and consumed a double granary, containing wheat to the value of 500*l.*, and did considerable damage to the buildings that surrounded it. It is supposed to be the act of an incendiary.

Portsmouth.—This town was during the latter part of last week the scene of great bustle and excitement, in anticipation of the proposed visit of the Queen on Monday. The Earl of Hardwicke and the Lords of the Admiralty arrived on Sunday to be present to receive her Majesty; and the arrival of the Duke of Wellington, late on the same night, was hailed by a large concourse of persons, who, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, had assembled to welcome him. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by Duke Ferdinand of Saxe-Cobourg and his sons arrived about noon on Monday. From an early hour the inhabitants had been making preparations to welcome her Majesty, and flags and banners were suspended not only across the immediate streets through which the royal party would pass, but throughout nearly the whole borough. The weather being very fine, great numbers of persons assembled to witness her Majesty's arrival, and proceeded some distance out of town to meet the royal *cortége*. At Mile-end a triumphal arch was erected, and another at Charlotte-street. From Lion-gate to the Dockyard, the streets were lined by the 32d, 34th, and 73d Regiments; the guard of honour, consisting of a company of the Royal Marines, headed by the band of the regiment. The ropemakers of the Dock-yard, according to previous custom on the occasion of a royal visit, met her Majesty at Mile-end, and preceded the royal carriage on its route to the Dock-yard. Upon the arrival of the Queen at the Lion gates, which were closed, she was met by the governor of the garrison, Gen. Sir H. Pakenham, and the gates were opened upon the demand of her Majesty; when the royal standard was hoisted, and the guns of the forts and of the shipping in the harbour and at Spithead commenced firing a royal salute. The latter manned their yards. As her Majesty proceeded through the streets the cheering was enthusiastic; and all classes seemed anxious to testify their loyalty and attachment. Upon arriving at the Admiralty-house in the Dock-yard, the Queen was received by a numerous body of naval and military officers in full uniform, and proceeded to the suite of apartments specially fitted up for her reception. Shortly before three, Prince Albert went on board the Excellent gunnery ship; on his return from which he accompanied her Majesty to the St. Vincent with the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg and his sons and the Duke of Wellington. Upon her Majesty reaching the ship, the royal standard was hoisted, and the ships in port manned their yards and fired a royal salute. Her Majesty then went on board the Royal George yacht, where again, upon embarking, the royal standard was hoisted, and the shipping saluted. After leaving the Royal George, her Majesty returned to the Admiralty-house. The weather, which had up to the period of her going on the water been remarkably fine, changed to rain, which continued during the whole afternoon; in consequence of which her Majesty deferred inspecting the Dock-yard until the following morning. A numerous party of noblemen and officers had the honour of dining with the Queen in the evening; the whole town was illuminated, and numerous fireworks were let off in honour of the occasion. Early on Tuesday morning, Prince Albert, accompanied by Duke Ferdinand and his two sons, crossed over to the Victualling department, and went over the whole establishment, with which they expressed themselves much gratified. Having returned to the Admiralty-house, and breakfasted with the Queen, her Majesty and the royal party, about ten o'clock, embarked, and proceeded to visit the *Queen*, 110, which was lying at Spithead. The different ships and batteries fired royal salutes as her Majesty passed, and the yards of all the vessels were manned. The Queen went over every part of the ship, and expresed high gratification at all she saw. The Queen partook of a *déjeûné* in the ward-room; after which her Majesty returned to the Dock-yard, the same honours being paid to the royal procession as it passed. The mayor and corporation then waited upon her Majesty with a loyal address. The Queen left the Admiral's house about two, accompanied by the rest of the royal party, and returned to Brighton. The same enthusiastic cheering and popular feeling that was exhibited by the assembled inhabitants at the Queen's entrance into the borough, was again manifested at her Majesty's departure.

Rochdale.—A few days since two youths named Hoyle and Mills were charged before the magistrates with having set fire to a cotton-mill belonging to Mr. Haigh, of Broadley Wood, Spotland, near this town. It appeared from the evidence adduced, and from the confession of the boys, that on the 14th ult., during the stoppage for breakfast, two carding-engines were discovered to be on fire, but the flames were speedily extinguished. The manager tried the shafts, to see if the fire had originated from them; but finding them cold, was unable to account for it. On the following evening, however, the mill was again found to be on fire in the scutching-room; but it was again put out without any serious damage. This excited suspicion, and Mr. Haigh, on making search, found a lucifer match on the floor partly burned. The police were sent for, and they found footmarks in the clay near the mill, and lucifer matches under the window, in which a pane of glass had been broken. The officers then stopped the hands as they came out of the mill; and Hoyle's clogs were taken off, and found to correspond with the impression in the clay. Hoyle then confessed that he and Mills set fire to the premises on both occasions. The prisoners were therefore committed to take their trial.

Railways.—On Saturday the half-yearly meeting was held of the shareholders of the London and South-Western Railway. From the report it appeared that the amount derived from passengers, parcels, &c., for the six months ending the 31st Dec. was 130,878*l.* 18s.; and from merchandise, &c., 22,282*l.* 14s. 11d.; making a total of 153,161*l.* 12s. 11d.; an augmentation of 8,955*l.* 10s. 11d. over the same months in 1840. The line was opened to Southampton on the 11th May, 1840, since which time to the 31st Dec. there was an increase of 15,845*l.* 12s. 3d. over the corresponding period of the former year. A great portion of the traffic was derivable from pleasure travelling, for in July, Aug., and Sept., the passengers were about 70,000 monthly; but in the following months they had diminished to 38,000 per month. The total passengers for the six months was 333,854. The opening of the docks at Southampton, the West India mail-packet station there, the increasing steam communication with the south-western coast of England, the Channel Islands, and the rapid progress of the Paris and Rouen Railway, are regarded by the directors as offering prospects of a realisation of much future benefit. The slip of earthwork at the Fareham tunnel had rendered it expedient [illegible] make an open cutting of that portion of the tunnel, which made the Gosport branch-line not so soon available for traffic as was expected. These works and the whole line are at present in good condition, and the trains are going regularly. After deducting the various items of expenditure from the gross total of 153,434*l.* 1s. 6d., there remained a balance of 67,548*l.* 17s. 3d., out of which it was proposed to pay a dividend at the rate of 30s. per share, which would leave a balance of 8,750*l.* 14s. 9d. for future application. The total payments to the 31st Dec. were 2,522,393*l.* 18s. 2d., and the total receipts 2,480,056*l.* 3s., leaving a balance of 42,337*l.* 15s. 2d. The report was unanimously adopted.—A general meeting of the shareholders of the London Grand Junction Railway was held on Saturday. The report, which was read by the Secretary, stated that three directors went out of office by rotation, but were eligible for re-election; and that the accounts were: cash paid, 84*l.* 4s.; cash in hand, 3,925*l.* 10s. 7d.; together with various amounts for interest, &c., leaving a balance in the hands of the company of 4,007*l.* 7s. 11d. The Secretary said that 1,510 shares had been forfeited, and that there were 7,600 *bona fide* shares on which the call had been paid up. The original number of registered shares was 9,360. After some conversation, the report was agreed to unanimously.—On Monday the half-yearly meeting was held of the shareholders of the London and Blackwall Railway. The report showed that the number of passengers during the half-year was 1,186,351, and the money taken, 22,509*l.* 11s. 10d., being an increase of 40 per cent. on the previous half-year. Arrangements had been made for running boats from the Brunswick-pier to Herne-Bay, Margate, Ramsgate, and Dover, the first of which, the Eclipse, commenced on the 21st Feb. The directors felt confident that it would not be necessary to raise any further capital by shares, as they had introduced into a bill in Parliament for other purposes a clause enabling them to dispose of property (about 30,000*l.*) near the station. After the expenditure, there was a sum of 13,135*l.* 19s. 8d., which was proposed to be divided amongst the old shareholders, at the rate of 10s. per share. The report was adopted.—On Saturday an accident of a serious nature took place on the line of the Eastern Counties Railway. It appears that Mr. M'Intyre, an inspector of police on the line, went down with a view of instructing a newly-made inspector, Mr. Callaghan, in the various points and stations. On reaching Collier's-bridge, about 300 yards above the Romford station, a train from Brentwood was observed coming up. Mr. M'Intyre, imagining that Mr. Callaghan was on the up-line, crossed for the purpose of getting him off, when the train came up, and the engine struck him on the elbow with great violence, and threw him down the embankment, a depth of 24 feet. He was conveyed to the London Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had sustained several serious injuries, and he continues in a dangerous state.—A report has recently been presented to Parliament, which contains some interesting information relative to railways. From the returns of accidents it appears that during the year 1841 the number of casualties on various railways, which arose from causes beyond the control of passengers, amounted to 29. By these accidents 24 persons were killed, and 72 injured. During the same year there were 36 accidents, attended with personal injury to individuals, owing to their own negligence or misconduct, by which 17 persons were killed, and 20 injured; 60 accidents occurred which were attended with personal injury to servants of the company, under circumstances not involving danger to the public; by these accidents 28 individuals were killed, and 36 injured. Thus there were altogether 69 lives lost by accidents on railways during the past year.—On Tuesday an accident happened to two of the Metropolitan police on duty on the Blackwall Railway, but fortunately not attended by any serious consequences. It appears that they were proceeding along the line, between Limehouse and Blackwall, and the rope by which the trains are drawn being still at the time, they crossed from one side to the other. Whilst, however, in the act of stepping over the rope it was set in quick motion by the movement of one of the trains, and the consequence was that it struck each of them violently on the legs, and both fell heavily upon the rails, receiving some injury, but not of a serious character.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—It is stated to be the intention of Government to call out the present staff of the militia to augment their establishment, with the express object of recruiting for the line, and to break up entirely the present depôts of infantry, which are to be consolidated with the head-quarters of their regiments, whether on foreign or home service.—It is said that Prince George of Cambridge will return to this city, to rejoin his regiment (the 12th Lancers), the first week in April, in order to avail himself of being present with so large a garrison during the season of military exercise. His Royal Highness, it is added, will remain here until the autumn.—It appears that for some time a number of 1*l.* notes of the Bank of Ireland have been in circulation altered so as to resemble 30*s.* notes; a fraud which has been effected by cutting from genuine notes of the latter sum the words "thirty shillings", and pasting the slip so cut off neatly over the words "one pound," the body of the note remaining unaltered. From a private investigation held at the Bank a few days since, facts were elicited which threw suspicion on a junior clerk in the cancelled note department, named Mills; and information having been given to that effect at the head office, a warrant was granted to search Mills's residence. The young man, who had been two days confined at home from illness, at first denied all knowledge of the fraud, but ultimately confessed that he was guilty, and handed to the officer two of the altered notes, and several slips cut out of the 30s. notes, which he had in his pocket-book, and which he confessed having cut from the cancelled notes. He was taken before the magistrate, and committed for trial, but has since been admitted to bail in two sureties of 200*l.* each. The prisoner is young and respectably connected.—The Repeal Association held its weekly meeting on Monday, Mr. J. W. O'Callaghan in the chair. The secretary read a letter from the resident Irishmen of St. Stephen's, New Brunswick, enclosing a subscription of 20*l.* There was nothing else of interest in the proceedings of the meeting.

Down.—At the opening of the Assizes for this county a few days since, Mr. Justice Crampton, in addressing the Grand Jury, dwelt at some length on the serious state of crime which the calendar exhibited. His Lordship said, "I can congratulate you neither on the paucity of offenders, nor the absence of deep-dyed crime. There are no less than 64 prisoners charged with different crimes; crimes varying from the deepest malignity down to trivial offences. I am not aware of what number are out on bail to stand their trial for different offences; consequently I must again inform you that you must pay your most anxious care and attention to the several matters which will come before you, for your duties will be both tedious and laborious."

Longford.—The assizes for this county commenced last week, and on the Grand Jury being re-sworn, Mr. Justice Burton in the course of his address said, he felt greatly concerned at the appearances upon the calendar of several cases of secret societies, denominated Ribbonism. He regretted to say that their re-appearance in Longford showed but too plainly that there was a want of subordination to the laws of the country, and that there was not that security for life or property which should exist in a well-ordered state of society. The gentlemen whom he addressed ought not to be perhaps too sanguine in suppressing those illegal confederacies with precipitancy, lest the remedies applied should only increase the evils already existing. At the same time, he need hardly tell them that it was their duty, as good citizens and subjects, having a stake in the country, to do everything, both in their relations as private gentlemen, and in the fulfilment of their duties in the jury-room, to put an end to illegal confederations, which were so inimical to the peace and prosperity of their native land.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—It is stated that the minority of the shareholders of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway intend to present a bill of suspension and interdict to the Court of Session against a resolution recently passed by the majority sanctioning the running of a morning and evening train on Sunday. This application, it is said, will be founded on some of the old Scotch Acts, as to the compulsory observance of the Sabbath day, and is expected to open a wide field of discussion, as many of the statutory injunctions of that period on this subject have fallen into disuse.

Stranraer.—A few days since the Earl and Countess of Stair had a narrow escape from a serious accident. It appears they had proceeded, in company with another lady, from Culhorn in a pony phaeton for the purpose of viewing Croswell lighthouse. When at a short distance from the lighthouse, the servant who drove the vehicle, being uncertain of the road, got out for the purpose of making inquiry, and left the reins in charge of his lordship. The horses, two spirited ponies, having immediately set off at full gallop, the servant seized the reins and tried to stop them, but was dragged towards the wall on the roadside, which the animals leaped over, breaking the shafts and disengaging themselves, whilst the vehicle was turned completely over on his lordship and the ladies, all of whom, however, fortunately escaped without any serious injury.

Miscellaneous.

The Niger Expedition.—From advices just received from Fernando Po, we learn the distressing intelligence that the model farm established by the unfortunate Niger expedition has been finally destroyed; the blacks in charge of it having been murdered by the natives, and Mr. Carr the superintendent, who had returned to the farm from Fernando Po, having been carried prisoner into the interior.

Relics of the Steamer President.—The New York papers, brought this week by the packet-ship United States, contain the following statement respecting some pieces of the wreck of the President, said to have been fallen in with by an American vessel: "Capt. Jepson, of the schooner Mokina, from the Cape de Verd Islands, arrived at New York on the 12th Feb., and reports that the stern-boat of the President, and several water-casks bearing her name, had been picked up by a vessel and carried into St. Nicholas. This information the captain obtained from a respectable English gentleman, who had seen these remains of this ill-fated steamer. The latitude and longitude where they were picked up is not given, or any further particulars."

Singular Delusion.—Under this head the Morning Papers have published the following article:—"For some weeks past a singular impression has been entertained by the lower classes of Irish residing in the Metropolis and its environs, that London is to be destroyed by an earthquake, and the day fixed for this event, which is to swallow up the capital of the British empire, is the 16th inst. A great many Irish people have already left the Metropolis for distant parts of the country and for Ireland, and others are preparing to follow, to evade the earthquake; and the excitement among those living in the eastern part of the Metropolis is very great. They are daily receiving letters from their relatives in Ireland to return home, and save themselves from the destruction which is sure to await them if they remain here. Many have removed eastward of Stepney Old Church, on the supposition that the earthquake is not to extend beyond that venerable edifice, which, it is prophesied, is to fall, with St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey. By some, however, it is believed the earthquake will not be satisfied with swallowing up the Metropolis and the "big churches," but that 15 miles of country are to go with it. A few days since, at the Thames Police-court, an Irishman was charged before the magistrate with beating his wife; and it appeared that the cause of the dispute was that the woman would not leave Shadwell, and proceed to Cork with her husband, to avoid the earthquake. The ushers of the court, it is said, have had no less than 100 letters put into their hands by persons who have been written to by their friends and relatives in Ireland, requesting them to avert the threatened calamity by leaving the Metropolis before the 16th March, or the sunshine of St. Patrick's day will never dawn upon them. The publicans in the Tower Hamlets and elsewhere are stated to have lost many of their Irish servants from the same cause. The prophecy is said to be an ancient one in Ireland, and implicit credence is given to it by many deluded persons.

Law.

Appellate Jurisdiction of the House of Lords.—By arrangements made between the Lord Chancellor and Lords Brougham, Cottenham, and Campbell, the appeals now waiting for hearing before the House of Lords will be much expedited. The Lord Chancellor has arranged to be at the House to hear causes four days in one week—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday; and two days in the next week—Thursday and Friday. Lords Cottenham, Brougham, and Campbell have agreed to attend four days in each week, so as to be enabled to hear appeals on the two days that the Lord Chancellor is absent. Thus, four days every week being allotted to appeals, those interested in the causes will have not only the advantage of four learned judges to adjudicate upon their causes, but will obtain more speedy hearing than has hitherto been the case.

House of Lords—Appeals.—*The Lord Advocate, on behalf of Her Majesty and the Commissioners of Woods and Forests,* v. *Lord Dunglass.*—The question in this case was as to the liability of the Lord Advocate, representing the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and appearing therefore on behalf of the Crown, to have a decree made against him, with costs. Mr. Hope maintained the decree of the court below, and contended that, as the land revenues of the Crown were transferred for the life of each Sovereign to the management of parliamentary commissioners, those commissioners could not be said to represent the Crown, but held a character totally different from one confirmed by its authority. They, therefore, had not the rights and privileges which belonged to the Crown, or which might attach to them if they were truly the officers of the Crown. The judgment of the court below was, consequently, right, and the interlocutory decree awarding costs must be affirmed.—The Lords held that the Commissioners of Woods and Forests so far represented the Crown as not to be liable to costs. For this reason they did not enter into the usual recognizances on bringing an appeal, for it would be useless to do so when no costs were to be paid by them. The interlocutor must therefore be reversed.

Court of Chancery.—*In re Styan, a bankrupt.*—The bankrupt had insured his life for a sum of 2,500*l.* in the Equitable Assurance Office, and afterwards assigned the policy as a security for a debt. The insurers in that office are partners receiving mutual advantages, and the question raised in the course of the argument was, whether the notice of the assignment to the insurance office was not a sufficient notice, on the ground that the bankrupt, as a partner, must be supposed to know it. A great number of authorities were cited in the court below, and, in the course of the argument, in this court also, as Sir John Cross had decided that no notice was required. The Lord Chancellor, having stated the circumstances of the case, observed that the argument on one side went to show that no notice of the assignment of the policy had been given until Styan committed an act of bankruptcy, while on the other side it was contended that there was a constructive notice, because Styan was a partner in the assurance company, and that there was therefore a good equitable assignment of the policy. A great number of authorities had been relied on, but in his lordship's opinion there was no necessity to take them into consideration in order to determine the question at issue. It was said that the bankrupt committed an act of bankruptcy in March, and that no notice of the assignment was given to the office until April; but, in his Lordship's opinion, there had been a clear *bona fide* transaction with respect to the policy which came clearly within the act of the 2d and 3d Vict., c. 29. The contract had been entered into long before the issuing of the fiat, and long before the bankrupt contemplated the probability of bankruptcy, and the dealing was therefore protected by that act. His Lordship therefore declared that the policy in question was the property of the petitioners, and not within the order and disposition of the bankrupt at the time of his bankruptcy.

Assize Intelligence.—*Hertford.*—At the assizes in this town on Thursday, a trial (*The Queen* v. *Webster*) came on which excited considerable interest. It was an information filed by the Attorney-General, in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Commons, imputing to the defendant that he had, at an election for the borough of St. Alban's, in Feb. 1841, when Lord Listowel and B. B. Cabbell, Esq., were the candidates, bribed a voter named Robert Adams, to induce him to vote for Lord Listowel; and that he had also bribed another voter, named John Stebbing, in order to induce him to refrain from voting at all at the election. The pleadings and examination of witnesses extended to great length, and occupied 12 hours, at the close of which the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

SPORTING.

A correspondence of some interest has appeared in the Morning Papers, having reference to the late trial of Thornton *v.* Portman and Beales, with respect to the "Gurney affair" given at length in our last. It is a protest of Lord G. Bentinck against the conduct of the stewards of the Jockey Club, in connection with this transaction. His lordship calls in question the right and justice of their taking on themselves to appoint assignees to receive the debts due to a defaulter, which his Lordship declared Mr. Gurney to be; more especially as the debts of that individual had not been paid in full. The stewards of the Jockey Club reply at considerable length to the different charges contained in his protest, declaring that the greater portion of them were unfounded, and the conclusions derived from them unwarranted. They state that Mr. Gurney was not a defaulter, and that all his debts had been paid in full; and that his Lordship himself had received 100*l*., the full amount due to him from Mr. Gurney. In connection, also, with this affair, the Jockey Club, since the trial of last week, have declared Mr. Thornton "a defaulter," for having failed to pay the sum of 100*l*., which, it seems, he owed to Mr. Gurney, on his Epsom account; and they conclude their notice to this effect, to that gentleman, by stating that, if disregarded by him, it will be enforced by legal process.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—In consequence of the absence at Liverpool of several of the usual frequenters of the room, the betting in the afternoon was dull, and, in most respects, of slight interest. The two favourites were not mentioned at fixed prices. The Dirce colt at 25 to 1, and Wiseacre at 40 (in one instance at five points less), were in request in two or three places; and both Meteor and Auckland stood in better estimation than at the beginning of the week. Defier also had a strong party at an improved quotation, and Canadian was promoted exactly 50 per cent. upon the odds laid so freely on Monday.

DERBY.

25 to	1 agst	Dirce colt (taken freely)	50 to	1 agst	Palinurus
35	1	Wiseacre (taken)	50	1	Canadian
35	1	Defier (taken)	60	1	Joanna colt
40	1	Meteor (taken)	66	1	Lord of Holderness
40	1	Auckland	1000	10	Bro. to Phœnix
45	1	Espartero			

OAKS.

500 to 30 agst Lord Jersey's Adela filly (taken).

2,000 GUINEAS STAKES.

12 to 1 agst Mr. Bowes's Meteor (taken).

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, MARCH 4.—The small quantity of English Wheat left over was of inferior quality, for which there was no demand; and the business transacted in free Foreign was quite in retail prices may be considered the same as on Monday. Bonded was quite neglected.—Having a large supply of Barley, a decline of 1*s*. has been submitted to, without making much progress in sales.—Peas and Beans are a dull sale at our quotations. Inferior Irish Oats are unsaleable, and all sorts are lower.—There has been a considerable arrival of Clover Seed, and sales have been effected at 2*s*. to 3*s*. decline.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.		*s*. *s*.		*s*. *s*.		
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	52 to 72	Red	50 to 64		
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	White	64 to 66	White	60 to 64		
Barley	Malting and distilling	25 to 29	Grind.	23 to 27		
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	17 to 22	Feed	17 to 21		
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	21 to 22	Potato	19 to 25		
—— Irish	Feed	18 to 19	Potato	18 to [illegible]		
Rye		34 to 41				
Beans, Mazagan, old and new		23 to 35	Tick	23 to 30	Harrow	27 to 40
—— Pigeon, Heligoland		33 to 43	Winds.	45 to 49	Longpod	31 to 39
Peas, White		21 to 35	Maple	27 to 30	Grey	23 to 28

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas
Jan. 21	61 5	28 10	20 1	43 0	33 9	33 10
— 28	60 7	28 3	20 1	37 4	33 4	34 2
Feb. 4	60 6	28 5	20 1	36 1	33 4	33 11
— 11	59 11	28 2	20 4	36 0	32 9	33 9
— 18	60 0	28 5	19 8	37 1	32 5	33 11
— 25	60 10	28 6	19 8	31 10	31 10	33 1
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	60 7	28 5	20 0	36 11	32 11	33 9
Duties	26 8	19 10	16 9	15 6	21 3	19 9

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas.
English	4152 Sks. — Brls.	3049	8380	7968	12138	—	1248	555
Irish	300 ,, — ,,	—	9	41	15092	—	—	—
Foreign	— ,, 6269 ,,	26781	—	—	—	—	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—J. A. Wood, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, chemist—J. Barlow, Lichfield, ironmonger and cutler—H. R. Marcus, Liverpool, tobacconist—S. Jackson and T. F. Jackson, Bermondsey, woolstaplers—T. Worth, Northampton, furniture broker—J. Watson, Manchester, muslin-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—Mark Fothergill and Michael Fothergill, Upper Thames-street, drysalters—W. Williams and T. Hill, Bow Church-yard, London, linen drapers—T. Hill, Bow Church-yard, London, commission-agent and factor.

BANKRUPTS.—W. Thompson, Princes-street, Spitalfields, hat-manufacturer—E. Green, Clifford-street, Bond-street, tailor—E. Bailey, 13, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, upholsterer—G. P. Timbrell, Philip-lane, Addle-street, City, and Stourport, Worcestershire, worsted spinner—W. R. Piggott, 7, Goldsmith-street, Wood-street, Cheapside, carpet-warehouseman—J. Hutton, 37, Fenchurch-street, City, and 6, Myddleton-square, Clerkenwell, merchant J. Crighton, the elder, Manchester, machine-maker—T. Mason, Stowford-mills, Harford, Devon, miller—J. Brown, Sheffield, merchant—S. Rogers, Dale-hall, Burslem, Staffordshire, earthenware-manufacturer—H. Harrison, Manchester, merchant—W. Slater, Whitegate, Cheshire, banker—J. B. Partridge, Birmingham, Sheffield-ware-dealer—S. F. Stephens, Old Broad-street, bill-broker—J. Wright, Birmingham, cabinet maker—W. N. Hunt, Watling-street, stationer—J. Critchley, Liverpool, bricklayer—J. M. Rigden, Wingham, Kent, maltster—R. W. Forge, Billingsgate, Lower Thames street, fish-salesman—C. H. Webb, Forebridge, Staffordshire, corn dealer—E. Davis, Bath, architect—D. Antrobus, Great Budworth, Cheshire, salt-merchant—G. Boggs, W. Taylor, and W. Shand, the younger, Great Winchester-street, City, merchants—J. Nixon, Oxford-street, upholsterer—T. Baldwin, New-street, Worcester, innkeeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Weir, Glasgow, tea-dealer—A. Cameron, Johnstone, cotton-spinner—G. Anderson, Dundee, merchant—R. Inglis, Wishawton, grocer—A. M. Sceales, Edinburgh, coal-merchant.

BIRTHS.—On the 16th ult., at Paris, the lady of J. F. Grierson, Esq., of a son and heir—On the 26th ult., at Cross Deep, Twickenham, the lady of G. Barnard, Esq., of a daughter—On the 26th ult., at Liverpool, the lady of N. Cairns, Esq., of a daughter—On the 27th ult., Mrs. G. R. Herron, Bermondsey, of a daughter—On the 27th ult., at Leeds, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Teale, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 26th ult., at Kennington, I. Milner, Esq., of Wandsworth-road, to Matilda Ann Griffin, grand-daughter of the late J. Griffin, Esq., of Hatton-garden—On the 1st inst., at St. John's, Hampstead, the Rev. J. P. T. Wyche, of Cranfield, Beds, to Emma, second daughter of G. K. Paxon, Esq.—On the 2d inst., at Leamington Spa, Robert, son of W. R. Cartwright, Esq., M.P., of Aynhoe, Northamptonshire, to Katherine Frances, eldest daughter of A. R. Prior, Esq., of Clarendon-square, Leamington.

DIED.—On the 15th ult., at Haimance Cottage, Jersey, Mrs. Henry Thompson—On the 27th ult., at the Abbey, Cirencester, the Hon. and Rev. Charles Bathurst, LL.D., Rector of Siddington, Gloucestershire, younger son of the late and brother of the present Earl Bathurst—On the 1st inst., at his residence, Dorchester-house, Park-lane, the Marquis of Hertford—On the 28th ult., Elizabeth Fanny, daughter of Mr. H. Forbes, of Camberwell, in her 25th year—On the 26th ult., at Longport, Canterbury, Rebecca, wife of W. Sharpe, Esq., of the same place, and late of Hoxton, Middlesex, in the 88th year of her age—On the 3d inst., at Guildhall, H. Woodthorp, Esq., Town Clerk of London.

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THE following communication (translated from the German), was addressed to Messrs. Rowlands' Agent at Cologne:—

13, Straitz Euggasse, Cologne
Mr. Th. S. Ditges, May 23, 1841.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the extraordinary effects of "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL." For above nine years I had not a particle of hair on my head, when I was casually recommended to give this celebrated Oil a trial. I accordingly purchased two bottles at your establishment, and strictly followed the printed directions: in the course of two months my head was covered with fine short hair, which I had cut off, and continued to persevere in the use of the Oil. The result is, that after five months' perseverance, I can now boast of as good a head of hair as any man in this city. In justice to the inventors I make this acknowledgment, and shall feel great pleasure in satisfying any inquiry.—I salute you with respect,

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HEATING BY HOT WATER, WITH THE CIRCULATION OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR.

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2. That, with few exceptions, they are all done by one artist, whose abilities are of the highest order, and who travels himself to the places where the plants are in flower.
3. That they are lithographed on zinc by the same individual, and, being coloured in a superior manner, have all the spirit and elegance, and much of the finish, of the original drawing.
4. That about one-half of the drawings are from plants which have never before been figured in this country, the rest representing the most popular novelties, as well as the more neglected, though sometimes far handsomer, old species; the majority being such as can be cultivated by every one possessing a flower-border and a greenhouse or frame.

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SLOUGH, BUCKS.

To the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PART OF THE SUPERIOR NURSERY STOCK of the highly-respectable Firm of Messrs. T. and E. BROWN, dissolving Partnership.—To be Sold by Auction, by Mr. TERBOTT, upon the premises, within five minutes' walk of the Great Western Station, on Tuesday, March 8th, 1842, and following days, each day at 12 o'clock, in Lots (without the least reservation) suitable to every description of purchasers, a part of the superior Nursery Stock growing on 14 acres of ground, called the "Hencroft Nursery," being part of the land belonging to Mr. E. Brown (who is retiring from the business), and which is required for other purposes, comprising very fine and valuable plants, in healthy condition, and will move well. The Ornamental Trees, varying from 6 to 10 feet, will consist of Laburnums, Elms in collection, Scarlet and Turkey Oaks, Poplars in collection, Ailanthus glandulosa, Liquid Amber, Deciduous Cypress, Scarlet Maple, Sumach, Catalpa syringifolia, Fern-leaved Limes, Pinus Cembra, Æsculus bicolor, rubra, and parviflora, Mountain Ash, Norway Maple, Planes, Spanish Chesnuts, Acacia, and Tulip Trees. The Ornamental Shrubs will include China Arbor Vitæ, large variegated Hollies, Green Hollies of sizes, Portugal Laurels, Common Laurels of sizes, from 1 to 4 feet, about 8000 Evergreen and Yellow-berried Privet, Syringas, Brooms, Dogwood, Judas Tree, variegated Box in quantity, Gum Cistus, Striped Elders, Irish Yew, Spireas of sorts, Euonymus, Gueldres Roses, Lilacs, Snowberries, Tartarian Honeysuckle, Ribes sanguinea, Calycanthus florida, Rose Acacia, Daphne, &c. &c. A few Standard Pears; 3000 Currants, of sorts; 500 Gooseberries, under names; Raspberries of sorts; Walnuts; Standard Quinces. The Forest Trees consist of about 2000 English Oaks, 4 feet; 1000 Beech, 2 to 3 feet; 2000 Hazel, 2 to 3 feet; Ash, 2 feet; 2000 Larch Fir, 3 feet; 15,000 Spruce Firs, 1 to 3 feet; 1000 Scotch Firs, 4 feet; 1500 Silver Firs, 1 foot; 2000 Berberries, 1 foot; 2000 Privet; 2000 Mountain Ash, 4 feet; 200 Sycamores, 4 feet; 1000 Laburnums, 4 to 6 feet; 500 Snowberries; 400 Poplars, 3 feet; 500 English Elms, 5, 6, and 7 feet; Horse Chesnuts, 4 feet. About 2000 Dwarf Roses, in fine collection, under names.

May be viewed three days prior to the sale, when Catalogues may be had on the premises; Hatchett's Hotel, Piccadilly; George, Hounslow; Chequers, Uxbridge; White Hart, Beaconsfield; Crown, Marlow; Bear, Reading; Rose, Wokingham; King's Head, Egham; Swan, Chertsey; White Hart, Maidenhead; Crown, Slough; and at the Auctioneer's Office, Windsor.

Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, March 5, 1842.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.
No. 11.—1842. SATURDAY, MARCH 12. PRICE 6*d.*

HEARTSEASE SOCIETY.

Under the Patronage of Sir J. Sebright, Bart.

AT a MEETING of the COMMITTEE of the above SOCIETY, it was resolved that the FIRST EXHIBITION should take place in MAY next at Mr. Lidgard's, Thatched-house Inn, Hammersmith.

A Schedule of Prizes will shortly be submitted to each Member, but it will be necessary for all those who may wish to join the Society previously to forward their annual subscription of 10*s.* to any Member of the Committee, or to Mr. R. S. Mountjoy, Hon. Sec., Ealing, Middlesex.

N.B. Amateurs and Nurserymen to compete in separate classes.

FOURTH ANNUAL CUCUMBER SHOW, HAMMERSMITH, open to all England, will be held at Mr. Lidgard's, Thatched-house Inn, Hammersmith, on Monday, March 21st, 1842. Prizes will be given to those Persons who produce, of their own growing, the best and most complete Leash of Fruit, to be placed in rotation. Subscribers 5*s.* each to exhibit, Non-Subscribers 10*s.* each. The Fruit must be in the Show-room by One o'clock on the day of show.

Dinner as before, at Two o'clock.

SAMUEL GIRLING begs to inform his Friends and the Public that his General CATALOGUE of DAHLIAS, GERANIUMS, and PANSIES is now ready, and can be had on pre-paid application.—Danecroft Nursery, Stowmarket.

MYATT'S VICTORIA RHUBARB.

J. AND W. MYATT having a good Stock of Strong Roots raised by offsets from the original Seedling, can supply them at 10*l.* per hundred.—N. B. As various spurious sorts have been sold and are now selling under the name of "Myatt's Victoria," purchasers would do well to require them warranted. —Manor Farm, Deptford, Oct. 23, 1841.

JAMES MAY begs to inform all growers of PANSIES, that his new Descriptive List of Pansies, with a List of FUCHSIAS, may be had on application as below; at the same time he begs to call particular attention to his genuine imported German STOCKS, ASTERS, and ZINNIAS, in great variety.

N.B.—A large collection of fine Show Pansies, including many of last year's new varieties. 30 fine strong Plants for 21*s.*, package included; all parcels delivered free in London.

Pansy Nursery, Edmonton.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

LUCOMBE, PINCE, & CO., having an extensive and well-selected Stock of all the newest and choicest FLOWER SEEDS, to the cultivation of which they have paid considerable attention, and the quality of which they can confidently recommend, beg leave to offer them for sale, delivered carriage free to any part of the Kingdom, on the following terms:—

25 packets of distinct-named sorts . .	21s.
50 do. do. do. . .	30s.
100 do. do. do. . . .	42s.

Amongst them are—Asters, Brachycome iberidifolia, Clintonia pulchella, Erysimum Perowskianum, Godetia Willdenowii and Schamanii, Lupinus Hartwegii, Martynia fragrans, Mesembryanthemum tricolor, Phlox Drummondii, Stocks, Zinnias, &c. &c. Catalogues of which may be had on application to them.

Exeter Nursery.

THOMAS WILSON, FLORIST, LAYERTHORPE, the raiser of William the Fourth Scarlet-Flake Carnation, intends to sell out this season, at 10*s.* per Pair, his celebrated Purple Picotee Patroculus, which is allowed by all competent judges to be superior to any flower in the trade. Whenever shown in condition, it has always taken the first prize. It has every good property a flower requires, excepting being rather an early bloomer. As the Stock is limited, an early application is requisite. Thomas Wilson, Florist, Layerthorpe, York.

N.B. No Plants will be sent without a remittance.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

MESSRS. W. and F. YOUELL have a few pairs to spare of that most beautiful Rose Flake, Wilson's Harriet, which is considered by the first judges in the kingdom to be decidedly the most perfect flower of its class ever raised. Also that splendid Picotee, Anacreon. The above will be forwarded by post, free, to any part of the kingdom by inclosing a post-office order for 18s.—They also offer from their superb collection,

12 pairs fine Show Carnations and Picotees	£1	10*s.*	0*d.*
25 do. do. do.	3	0	0
12 do. first-rate extra fine do.	3	10	0

Great Yarmouth Nursery.

BROWN'S MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE DAHLIA. —This most essential Show Flower will be sent out in May next. Colour, shaded salmon; fine cupped petals, which are beautifully arranged; and one of the most constant and successful Dahlias of the season, having obtained Seven Seedling Prizes, three of which were first, and twice defeating "Conqueror of the Plain." Also shown in three successful Stands of two 24's, and 12 blooms for three 20*l.* prizes. A drawing was made by Wakeling, which will appear in the *Florist's Guide*, March 1842.

T. B. has a few strong Plants on hand of his much-admired Seedling PANSIES the "Countess of Orkney" and "Jewess," at 7*s.* 6*d.* each.

A CATALOGUE, containing a choice selection of DAHLIAS and HEARTSEASE, is now ready, and may be had on pre-paid application.—Slough, March 2d, 1842.

CHARLES FARNES, 128, ST. JOHN-STREET, LONDON, begs respectfully to call the attention of his Friends to the following select List of Annual Flower-seeds, &c. a general Catalogue of which may be had on application. Also his Catalogue of all the new sorts of Vegetable and Agricultural Seeds, &c.

	Per Packet.		Per Packet.
Alstrœmerias, in sorts .	1*s* 0*d*	Leptosiphon, of sorts .	0*s* 6*d*
Antirrhinum, superb var.	0 6	Lupinus Hartwegii . .	0 6
Auricula, from named flow.	1 0	Lupinus nanus . .	0 6
Asters, imported seed, 36 var.	0 6	Mallow, New Zebra .	0 6
Aquilegias, in sorts . .	0 6	Pæonia, 18 varieties .	0 6
Balsam, import. seed, 10 var.	0 6	Papaver, in sorts . .	0 6
Brachycome iberidifolia .	5 0	Pentstemons, in sorts .	0 6
Calceolaria, from named flow	1 0	Platystemon californicum	0 6
Campanula, many varieties	0 6	Rhodanthe Manglesii .	0 6
Chrysanthemum Sibthorpii	0 6	Salvia patens . . .	1 0
Cistus guttatus . . .	0 6	Schyzanthus retusus .	0 6
Clianthus puniceus . .	1 0	Stock, Branching German, 70 varieties . .	0 6
Cockscomb, fine dwarf .	0 6	— Dwarf, ditto	
Dahlia, prized sorts .	1 0	— Autumn Nosegay	
Dahlia glabrata . .	0 6	— Biennial German	
Dianthus, of sorts . .	0 6	— Tall Emperor, fine	1 0
Galardias, ditto . .	0 6	Tropæolum tricolorum .	5 0
Heartsease, from named flowers . . .	1 0	Verbena, in sorts . .	0 6
Hollyhock, 16 varieties .	0 6	Wallflower, new dble. dark	1 6
Ipomœa rubro-cærulea .	5 0	White Everlasting Pea .	0 0
Ipomopsis picta . .	1 0	Zinnias, mixed varieties .	0 6

J. KEYNES' CATALOGUE OF FIRST-RATE DAHLIAS is now ready, and may be had on application. Extra fine Plants may be depended on early in May.

J. Keynes having received Catalogues quoted at much lower prices for some varieties than his own, begs to state that, although he does not wish to underrate good SHOW FLOWERS, he will not be *undersold* by any Nurserymen in the trade.

Salisbury, March 10, 1842.

JAMES PAMPLIN, NURSERYMAN, WALTHAMSTOW, ESSEX, begs to inform the Public he has a few strong plants of his following splendid PELARGONIUMS to dispose of, viz., Enchantress, Camilla, Anna, Van Amburgh, Louisa, Alice, Superb, Prince Ernest, Fulgens, Duchess of Sutherland, Muckle Wonder, &c. &c. of which Catalogues may be had on pre-paid application.

N.B. Strong plants of Hardenbergia Macrophylla, at 5*s.* each.

Walthamstow, March 2.

DAHLIA CHALLENGE.

HEADLY'S PHŒNIX, superb dark scarlet, great depth of petals, beautifully cupped, extra fine, 10*s.* 6*d.* See fine coloured plate of PHŒNIX in "Wakeling's Florist's Guide" for December last.

HEADLY'S SATIRIST, rich shaded orange, fine back row flower, 7*s.* 6*d.*

J. HEADLY, Florist, London-road, Cambridge, will show Twelve Blooms of Phœnix for 10*l.* or 20*l.* against any other Scarlet Dahlia, at the ensuing show of the London Floricultural Society, and will deposit 10*l.* in the hands of the Secretary, p. p. Strong and well-rooted plants of the above will be sent out the last week in April, if required. His catalogue for the season may be had immediately.

SCARLET PELARGONIUMS.

PHILIP CONWAY, Florist, Seedsman, &c., Old Brompton-road, near the West London Cemetery, has the honour of offering to the Nobility and Gentry the following variety of the above, viz.—Frost's Compactum, a very excellent variety, raised at Dropmore, distinct from every other, having a dense cluster of flowers of a globular form and a peculiarly pretty tint; good plants at 3*s.* 6*d.* King, a first-rate scarlet, fine large truss, and free bloomer, 2*s.* 6*d.* Shrubland, 2*s.* 6*d.* Towards Pre-Eminent, 2*s.* 6*d.* Scarlet Nosegay, very desirable sort for pots or beds, excellent habit, and very free bloomer, 2*s.* 6*d.* Frogmore, for bedding, (vide *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 39, p. 631), 18*s.* doz., or 2*s.* each. Ingram's New Dwarf, for bedding, a decided improvement on Frogmore, 30*s.* doz., or 3*s.* each. The dwarfishness and brilliancy of colour of the two last-named will ever insure them a place in the flower-garden.

The most approved varieties of Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, &c. &c., on very moderate terms.

RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND GERANIUMS.

H. GROOM, CLAPHAM RISE, near London, (removed from WALWORTH), by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that he has a fine Selection of the above Flowers, which he can offer at the following very moderate Prices:—

	£	s.	d.
RANUNCULUSES.			
100 Roots in 100 superb sorts, with their names .	5	0	0
100 ditto very fine sorts, ditto . .	2	10	0
Superfine Mixtures, from 7*s.* to 21*s.* per hundred.			
ANEMONES.			
100 Roots in 100 superfine sorts, with their names .	3	10	0
100 ditto in 50 ditto ditto .	2	10	0
Superfine Mixtures, from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* per hundred.			
AURICULAS.			
25 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 plant of each	3	13	6
CARNATIONS.			
25 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 pair of each	3	10	0
PICOTEES.			
25 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 pair of each	3	10	0
YELLOW PICOTEES.			
12 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 pair of each	2	2	0
GERANIUMS.			
25 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 plant of each	3	10	0

A Catalogue of Geraniums can be had on application.

A SPLENDID NEW HYBRID FUCHSIA—MONYPENNII.

MORRIS TODD, ROLVENDEN, KENT, most respectfully offers to the Public this very distinct and highly-beautiful variety; the blooms are half as big again as Standishii; flowers in racemes in vast profusion; of a most beautiful rosy-carmine; it has been greatly admired by all who have seen it; it is a strong and magnificent-habited plant. It obtained a first Banksian Medal at the last Horticultural Society's Show, and a prize was given to it at the Weald of Kent Show in June last, and pronounced by the judges to be the best of all the Fuchsias. Strong Plants 10*s.* 6*d.* each, carriage free to London.—Orders will be thankfully received by Mr. G. Charlwood, 14, Tavistock-row, Covent Garden; Messrs. Willmott & Chaundy, Lewisham, Kent; Mr. C. Weeks, Blackheath-park, Blackheath, Kent; Mr. T. Trinder, Forest-hill, Peckham, Kent; and Mr. Joseph Harrison, Downham, Norfolk. A remittance or reference from unknown correspondents.

"We had specimens of it sent us, and not more is said of its superior quality than it merits. It deserves to be in every collection."—*Floricultural Cabinet of Nov. last.*

⁂ The usual allowance to the Trade if two or more plants are ordered.

VERBENA, "THE QUEEN;"

Flowers of a pure white, and sweet-scented.

WM. IVERY, Florist, Peckham, near London, begs most respectfully to offer this beautiful variety of Verbena, which has the habit of V. Tweediana, blooming equally vigorous and profuse: being, too, of a pure white, it produces a striking contrast with the other kinds. It was exhibited, and obtained a prize, at the Surrey Zoological Gardens last September, and at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, London; also at Salt Hill, where it was greatly admired. Highly favourable notices of it have been made too in the "Floricultural Cabinet," "Gardeners' Chronicle," and "Gardeners' Gazette."

Plants can be had after March 10 at 7s. 6d. each. Agents in London, Messrs. Warner and Warner, 28, Cornhill. A remittance or reference expected.

CHAPMAN'S EARLY NEW KIDNEY and EARLY NEW ROUND POTATOES are warranted equal to the best forced Potatoes; and, without more trouble than a common outdoor crop, are in the finest order for table from October to June, reversing, as it were, the season of ordinary sorts. Sample baskets fit for table may be had on a remittance of one shilling. A few more orders for sets at one guinea per bushel, to be delivered in May, with full instructions for their culture, if immediate application is made, by letter, postage free, to T. and C. Chapman, Market Gardeners, Brentford End, Middlesex.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, or GARDENER and FORESTER, a Married Man, 33 Years of Age, who has lived in some of the first gardens in England. Can be highly recommended for ability and sobriety by the Gentleman he has just left: as also by some of the first horticulturists of the day. Address Y. Z., P. Newman, Hosier, 102, Quadrant, Regent-street.

WANTED a SITUATION as GARDENER, or GARDENER and BAILIFF. The Advertiser offers Ten Guineas to Nurserymen and others who can procure him a situation. He is a Married Man, a native of Northumberland, and thoroughly understands his business in all its branches: also the breeding and rearing of Stock, Road-making, measuring and valuing of Timber, and the whole management of any nobleman or gentleman's estate. He can be highly recommended, and an unexceptionable five years' character from the gentleman he has just left. Direct to W. S., Mr. R. Scott, Corn Merchant, 4, King's-row, Pimlico.

WANTED immediately a GARDENER to take charge of the garden of an English Gentleman residing at Marseilles. He must be an intelligent well-informed person, well acquainted with English Gardening, unmarried, and with an unimpeachable character for honesty, sobriety, and good temper. He need not be acquainted with the French Language, as he would find many Englishmen in the same establishment. He must agree to stay for two years at least. His travelling expenses will be defrayed. Wages 30 francs, about 24*s.* 2*d.* per week. Apply, by letter, post-paid, to R. T., 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden.

WANTED by a Steady Young Single Man, aged 28, a SITUATION as PROPAGATOR and FOREMAN in the houses. He perfectly understands his business; he has been employed in several first-rate establishments for these twelve years, and can have a good character. No objection to go far away. For further particulars apply by letter (post-paid) to G. B., 29, Manchester-street, Manchester-square.

WANTS a Situation as GARDENER, a Single Man aged 36, who thoroughly understands the management of Pines and forcing in general, &c., Kitchen and Flower Garden. Would have no objection to take the management of the farm (if not too extensive). Upwards of three years' character will be given from the last place, and most respectable reference for character and ability can be had from different families with whom he served. Has no objection to what country he goes. Apply personally, or by letter, to — Grant, care of Messrs. Loddiges, Nurserymen, Hackney, near London.

WANTED a SITUATION as HEAD GARDENER in a Nobleman or Gentleman's Family, by a Single Man in the prime of life, who feels confident in his business, and is competent to undertake the management of Woods and Plantations if required. Any Nobleman or Gentleman in want of a confidential Servant would not find himself disappointed in the advertiser. He will be well recommended from a very high family he is just about leaving. Address H. H. *Gardeners' Chronicle* Office.

WANTED by a respectable Person, 36 years of age, a Situation as GARDENER in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's Establishment. The advertiser has had many years' experience in his profession in all its branches, and begs to state his lowest terms will be 75*l.* &c., per annum. Letters addressed to A.B., Post-office, Hackney, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED in a Nursery in the Neighbourood of London a Steady, Active Young Man, who thoroughly understands the Propagation and General Management of Plants, both hard and soft wooded. A handy method with Plants and respectable address would be indispensable. One who has had some practice with florists' flowers would be preferred.

Apply (if by letter, prepaid) to J. H., *Gardeners' Chronicle* Office, Charles-street, Covent Garden.

TO HEAD GARDENERS.—A premium will be given by the advertiser, a young Married Man, to any one that will procure him a Situation as UNDER-GARDENER, or a single-handed place, from 18*s.* to 1*l.* per week. He has served his time to the business, and can have a good recommendation. The strictest secrecy may be relied on. Apply to A.B., 22, Hill-street, Peckham, Surrey.

THOMAS CRIPPS, FLORIST, &c., TUNBRIDGE WELLS, respectfully informs his Friends, that Plants of the NEW WHITE FUCHSIA—VENUS VICTRIX, will be ready in May at 21s. each, with the usual discount to the Trade, if three or more plants are taken at once. For particulars, see "Floricultural Cabinet" for March, or "Gardeners' Gazette" or *Chronicle* of 5th inst.

Orders for which will be received by Mr. George Charlwood, 14, Tavistock-row, Covent Garden; Messrs. Cormack and Co., New Cross Nursery; Mr. Harrison, Downham, Norfolk; Mr. Jos. Ashdowne, Seedsman, High-street, Hastings; Messrs. Wood and Son, Maresfield Nursery; or addressed as above.

SEEDLING DAHLIAS to be sent out in May next, by N. GAINES, FLORIST, SURRY-LANE, BATTERSEA.

Gaines' ORANGE PERFECTION; beautiful orange, at times shaded. This flower was sent for the opinion of the Horticultural and Floricultural Societies of London; at both places considered first-rate. It is a fine grower, throwing its flowers well above its foliage. A good show flower. Awarded first Prize at Kingston, and 2nd Prize at Teddington. 4 ft. 10*s.* 6*d.*

Gaines' EMPEROR; beautiful rosy crimson, very superior petal, with great depth of flower, and well up in the centre. A constant good show flower. Awarded 2nd Prize at Kingston. 3 ft. 10*s.* 6*d.*

Gaines' COMPACTA; fine purple, very superior form, of excellent habit, throwing its blooms well above its foliage; its centre well up. A good show flower. Awarded 2nd Prize at Hammersmith. 5 ft. 10*s.* 6*d.*

N.B. The above were considered first-rate flowers by those that saw them growing. Plates of them will appear in "Wakeling's Amateur Guide," in April and May next.

N. Gaines' extensive List of first rate Dahlias, Geraniums, Pansies, Calceolarias, &c. may be obtained by post-paid application as above. His new Cineraria, Prince of Wales, is now ready for delivery.

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, NURSERYMEN, and others, who are inclined to purchase by Private Contract a Cheap Bargain: about two acres of Freehold Nursery Ground, in a beautiful situation, about one mile from the sea; half a mile from Portsmouth or Portsea; 1¼ miles from Gosport, South Western Railway Terminus. On the Ground—a Dwelling house, a Greenhouse, 2 Bricking-pits, all well stocked with Pot-plants, Shrubs, Fruit trees, &c.

For particulars, apply to Mr. John Nobes, on the premises, or to Mr. Purchess, builder, near the Bush hotel, Southsea.

WILLIAM MASTERS, Exotic Nursery, Canterbury, having collected a great variety of curious ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, in addition to the more common kinds, begs to submit the following List, and to solicit commissions.—March 11, 1842.

HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS.

Acer, a fine genus, 18 species
Æsculus, showy flowering trees, 16 kinds
Ailanthus glandulosa, or Tree of Heaven
Alnus cordifolia, a noble tree, and 5 other kinds
Amelanchier, pretty low shrubs, 4 sorts
Amorpha fruticosa
Amygdalus, beautiful flowering trees, 6 sorts
*Andromeda, 20 species, very pretty
Androsæmum, useful under-trees
Aralia, 2 species
Arbutus, fine evergreens, 5 sorts
Arctostaphylos, 2 kinds
Artemisia Abrotanum
Aucuba japonica
*Azalea, 100 kinds
Baccharis halimifolia, Groundsel tree
Berberis, including Mahonia, 20 kinds
Betula incisa, the most elegant of trees, and 6 other kinds
Borya ligustrina, or Adelia
Broussonetia papyrifera, Paper Mulberry
Buddlea globosa, a distinguished plant
Buxus, useful evergreens, 10 kinds
Calycanthus, 3 kinds, all sweet-scented
Caprifolium, or Honeysuckles, 18 kinds
Caragana, dwarf trees, with pretty foliage, 10 sorts
Carpinus, or Hornbeam
Castanea, or Chesnuts, 5 kinds
Catalpa syringæfolia, a tree with oriental character
Ceanothus, 3 kinds, feathery and pretty
Cephalanthus occidentalis, Button-wood
Cerasus laurocerasus, or Laurel, of several variations
—— of 6 species, good flowering trees
Cercis, or Judas tree, 2 species
Chionanthus, or Fringe Snow tree
Cistus, 15 species, very beautiful
Clethra, 2 kinds, sweet and pretty
Colutea, or Bladder Senna
*Comptonia asplenifolia, fragrant
Coriaria, or Myrtle Sumach
Cornus, or Dogwood, 5 kinds
Coronella Emerus, neat and floriferous
Cotoneaster, 8 species, all pretty
Corylus, 9 sorts, the purple and cut leaf curious
Cratægus, 50 kinds, the most beautiful of trees
Cydonia japonica, 3 varieties
Cytisus, including Laburnum, 30 sorts
Daphne, sweet-smelling and low shrubs, 12 kinds
Edwardsia, 2 kinds
Elæagnus, singular leaves, 3 sorts
*Empetrum, 8 species
*Erica, or Heaths, very pretty, 26 kinds
Euonymus, 11 sorts
Escallonia, 2 sorts
Fagus, or Beech, 7 ornamental kinds
Ficus, or Fig, 12 kinds
*Fothergilla alnifolia, feathery and pretty
Fraxinus, or Ash, 18 sorts
*Gaultheria, 2 species, both pretty
Genista, pretty low plants, 10 species
Gleditschia, or Honey Locust, 5 sorts
Halesia, or Snowdrop trees, 2 species
Hedera Helix, tree dry, 2 kinds
Helianthemum, pretty and abundant flowering, 25 kinds
Hibiscus Althæa Frutex, beautiful, 20 varieties, which are ornamental in autumn
Hippophae, or Sea Buckthorn, very singular foliage
Hypericum of 5 species
Hydrangea of 3 kinds
Ilex, or Holly, of 25 varieties
Itea virginica, elegant white racemes
Jasminum, 6 species, all fragrant
Juglans, or Walnut, 4 species
*Kalmia, beautiful flowers
Kerria japonica, or Corchorus
Kölreuteria, an elegant tree
Laurus nobilis, or Bay, 3 variations
*Ledum, dwarf shrubs, 7 var.
Ligustrum, or Privet, 5 kinds
Liquidambar, handsome tree
Liriodendron, or Tulip tree, a noble species
Lonicera, or Fly Honeysuckles, 4 kinds
Lycium, or Box-thorn, 3 species
Maclura aurantiaca, Osage Orange
Magnolia, a superb race, 20 varieties
Medicago arborea, or Moonseed
Menziesia, pretty Heath-like plants, 5 kinds
Mespilus grandiflora, and 4 other species
Morus, or Mulberry, 4 species
Myrica, or Sweet Gale, 2 kinds
Negundium, 2 kinds, fine foliage
Ostrya, or Hop Hornbeam, 2 species
Pæonia Moutan, several splendid kinds
Paliurus, or Christ's Thorn
Persica, double Peach, a beautiful tree
Philadelphus, a beautiful race, 7 kinds
Phillyrea, 6 varieties, useful evergreens
Phlomis fruticosa, singular
Platanus, or Planes, 4 species
*Polygala Chamæbuxus, pretty, and early-flowering
Populus, or Poplar trees, 13 kinds
Potentilla, 2 shrubby species
Prunus, Double Sloe, and 4 other kinds, all showy
Ptelea trifoliata, a singular plant
Punica, or Pomegrantes, fine plants for walls, 4 kinds
Pyrus, Double Crab, a beautiful tree, and 18 kinds, remarkable either for their berries or flowers
Quercus, or Oak family, 21 species
Rhamnus, or Alaternus, 5 varieties, useful evergreens
—— 4 species, with distinct foliage
Ribes, or Currant family, 20 kinds, a few with beautiful flowers
*Rhododendron, as a family beautiful and grand, 55 varieties
Rhus, or Sumac tribe, 6 species
Robinia, or Thorn Acacia, elegant trees, and some with beautiful flowers, 15 kinds
Rosa, or Rose tribe, a superb collection of 600 kinds
Rubus, or Bramble, 14 kinds
Ruscus, 3 evergreen species
Salix, or Willow family, 40 species
Sambucus, or Elder, 5 varieties
Sophora japonica, 2 kinds, fine trees
Spiræa, a genus remarkable for abundance of flower, 30 kinds
Staphylea, Bladder-nut, 2 species
Symphoria, Snowberry and St. Peter's Wort
Syringa, or Lilacs, 13 variations, very showy
Tamarix gallica, a pretty fine-leaved shrub
Thermopsis laburnifolia, a fine Nepalese species
Tilia, or Lime-tree, of 7 varieties
Ulex, or Furze, 4 kinds, the Double and Irish remarkable
Ulmus, or Elm-tree family, 20 kinds
*Vaccinium, 18 species, Heath-like flowers, with berries
Vella pseudo-Cytisus, a shrubby plant, in an order mostly herbaceous
Viburnum, the Laurestine, and 2 varieties, evergreens
—— the Gueldres Rose, and 7 deciduous species
Vitex, the Chaste-tree, singular foliage and neat growth
Yucca, Adam's Needle, 8 species, architectural plants of rare beauty
Zanthoxylum fraxineum, or Yellow-root

N.B.—The Genera marked * succeed better in peat earth.

CONIFERÆ.

Abies canadensis
,, alba
,, nigra
,, Clanbrasiliana
,, excelsa
,, Fraseri
,, orientalis
,, Morinda
,, cærulea
,, Smithiana
,, Menziesii
Altingia Cunninghami
Aracauria imbricata
,, braziliensis
,, excelsa
Cedrus Deodari
,, Lebani
Cupressus thyoides
,, sempervirens
,, horizontalis
,, torulosa
,, lusitanica
Juniperus communis
,, suecica
,, Sabina
,, variegata
,, tamariscifolia
,, virginiana
,, prostrata
,, lycia
,, recurva
,, phœnicea
,, daurica
Juniperus speciosa
,, sinensis
,, hispanica
,, thurifera
Larix europæa
,, microcarpa
,, pendula
Picea pectinata
,, cephalonica
,, balsamea
,, Fraseri
,, Douglasii
,, Pinsapo
,, Webbiana, or spectabile
Pinus austriaca
,, Brutia
,, Cembra
,, excelsa
Pinus halepensis
,, inops
,, insignis
,, Laricio
,, longifolia
,, patula
,, Pinaster
,, pinea
,, pungens
Pinus pumilio
,, resinosa
,, rigida
,, Strobus
,, sylvestris Hagenau
,, taurica
,, variabilis
Thuja articulata
Thuja orientalis
,, occidentalis
,, plicata
,, siberica
Taxus baccata
,, variegata
,, sparsa
,, hibernica

NEW AND SUPERIOR SEEDLING DAHLIAS FOR 1842.

JAMES EDWARD, Florist, Layerthorpe, York, begs most respectfully to invite the attention of Cultivators of the Dahlia to the following Three Seedling Varieties (raised in 1840, and fully proved in 1841), which are quite distinct from any hitherto produced; of very superior habit, and constant in producing good Show Flowers throughout the season; in proof of which J. E. begs to state that he has shown above 200 blooms of the three, during the season, at various Exhibitions open to all England, and has had nine Seedling Prizes awarded for them, namely,—four 1st prizes, three second ditto, and two third ditto; they have also been shown in the following winning trays:—

In the 1st Tray of 24 at the Horticultural Society, York, Aug. 18,
2d ,, 24 ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, 18 ,, ,, ,,
2d ,, 36 at the Botanical Gardens, Hull, Sept. 2d;
2d ,, 12 ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, 24 at the Horticul. Soc., Scarborough, Sept. 3d;
1st ,, 12 ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, 6 ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, 48 at the Yorkshire Philosophical Soc., Sep. 9th;
1st ,, 36 ,, Botanical Gardens, Sheffield, Sept. 15th;
1st ,, 36 ,, Horticultural Soc., Barnsley, Sept. 21st;
1st ,, 24 ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, 48 ,, Botanical Gardens, Leeds, Sept. 22d;
1st ,, 48 ,, Horticultural Society, York, Sep. 24th;
2d ,, 24 ,, ,, ,,

Besides having taken other Prizes in addition to the above.

Premier.—Fine bronze salmon, very superior form, of excellent habit, throwing its blooms well above the foliage, and always to be depended upon in producing good show flowers. This variety obtained the first prize, in its class, at the York Ancient Florists' Society, September 20th, and had also the premier prize awarded, as the best Dahlia of any colour.—Height 4 to 5 feet.—Plants 10*s*. 6*d*.

Mary Jane.—White ground, very deeply tipped and edged with purpled carmine—constant throughout the season, well up in the centre, of excellent habit, and never fails in producing good flowers. This variety obtained the first and second prize at Scarborough, as the best light-ground flower tipped or edged, and has justly been pronounced the most distinct and attractive Dahlia ever produced in its class.—Height 4 feet.—Plants 10*s*. 6*d*.

Duke of Richmond.—Fine light pink and yellow, colours beautifully blended together, with a light-yellow tip at the end of each petal, similar to the Duchess of Richmond, but quite distinct from that variety; very superior habit, always constant, and will prove a noble and excellent show flower.—Height 5 feet.—Plants 10*s*. 6*d*.

Good strong plants will be sent out the first week in May; and for the convenience of parties at a distance, orders will be received, and plants supplied, by Mr. George Charlwood, Seedsman, Covent Garden, London: and Messrs. Henderson, Nurserymen, Brechin, Scotland. No allowance to the trade unless 12 plants are ordered, and a remittance or respectable reference will be required from unknown correspondents. J. E. can also supply plants of all the best Dahlias in cultivation, of which a catalogue is annually printed, and can be had on application.

We the undersigned, members of the Committee of the York Horticultural Society, do attest the correctness of Mr. Edward's description of the above Dahlias; and we strongly recommend them as distinct varieties from any yet sent out, and well worth a place in the most limited collection.

James Richardson
John Roper
J. Heseltine
Henry Bellerby
William Dove
Richard Land
John Walker
Edward Bearpark
Robert Dempsey
John North
Jas. Lancelot Foste
William West
John Robinson.

Report of the York Amateur Florist Society, held on Monday, August 9th, 1841.—The Judges and Members of this Society consider it their duty to notice a seedling Dahlia of last year (sent for inspection) raised by Mr. Edward, Nurseryman, of this city. The colour is pure white, with a dark tip of purpled carmine; the form, depth of petal, and above all, good eye, require no consideration to pronounce it one of the best Dahlias yet seen of its class; and from the evident superiority of this distinct variety over such flowers as Glory of Plymouth, Beauty of the Plain, &c., there is no doubt but the year 1842 will cause these flowers to fall in the rear when brought into competition with the seedling exhibited this day, as it may safely be pronounced a gem of the first water, and will reflect the greatest credit on the fortunate raiser, for so long as Dahlias remain in cultivation this flower must form a prominent feature in a stand of six.—*York Courant*.

GEORGE CHARLWOOD, 14, Tavistock Row' Covent Garden, begs to inform the public and his correspondents that his Catalogue of American Seeds is now published, and can be had on application, or sent, postage free, to any part of the country.

G. C. likewise begs to draw the attention of his friends to the undermentioned, which he can with confidence recommend to their notice, and for a more extensive assortment he refers them to his general Catalogue.

Alstrœmeria acutifolia
,, hirtella and species
Ageratum var. Grandiflorum
Aconitum chinense, new
Brachycoma iberidifolia
Clintonias
Cosmanthos fimbriatus
Callichroa plattyglossa
Cineraria, from new sorts
Calceolaria, finest
Centaurea americana
Cantua coronopifolia
Eucharidium concinnum
Euphorbia variegata
Humea elegans
Helianthemum, mixed sorts
Heartsease, finest
Impatiens, 3 species, new
Ipomœa rubro-cærulea
,, Quamoclit
,, Michauxii, fine
Ipomopsis picta
Lupinus Hartwegii
Lisianthus Russelliana
Lychnis fulgens
Martynia proboscidea
,, formosa
Nemesia floribunda
Pentstemon gentianoides coccinea
Phlox Drummondii
Portulaca, fine species
Primula sinensis
,, ,, fimbriata
,, cortusoides
Platystemon californica
Papaver floribunda
Rhodanthe Manglesii
Rhodochiton volubile
Stachys coccinea
Schizopetalon Walkerii
Streptocarpus Rhexii
Tweedia cærulea
Tacsonias, species
Tobacco, new Virginian
,, ,, scarlet
Tropæolum canariense
,, pentaphyllum
,, ,, bulbs
Thunbergia leucantha
,, aurantiaca, and varieties

Beans, Horticultural Pole, eaten like Peas
,, Lima Pole, for haricot
Cucumber, Roman Emperor
,, Manchester Prize
,, Weedon's
,, Walker's fine long
Celery, Seymour's Superb
Endive, large Imperial, for stewing
Melon, sweet Ispahan
,, Keisang
,, Ionian
,, Windsor Prize
Peas, Auvergne
,, new Green Marrows
Radish, Rose, demi-long
Tomato, new Fig

BRITISH SHEET GLASS FOR HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.—Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Horticulturists generally are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with lists of prices, and particulars regarding the above article, which has in every case in which it has been adopted proved itself to be by far the most economical material for Horticultural Glazing: upon application to Drake and Bromley, 315, Oxford-street, London.

J. DRAKE, late of 100, Edgware-road, and 8, Jermyn-street, begs to notify that he has removed his business to the above address, for the convenience of more extensive premises, and solicits for himself and partner, a continuance of the support he now gratefully acknowledges. French and every description of Glass Shades, Stained and Ornamental Glass, Patent Plate and British Plate Glass supplied in any number or quantity, at wholesale prices.

HEATING BY HOT WATER, WITH THE CIRCULATION OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR.

J. WEEKS & CO., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hothouse Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER; see the 3rd and 37th Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

References may be had, and their works seen, at Mr. Perry's Nursery, Banbury; Mr. Green's, Lower Cheam; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Rollisson's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's, Portland Nursery; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; Mr. Smith's Nursery, Dalston; Mr. Woodroff's Nursery, Kensall Green; Mr. Hopgood's Nursery, Bayswater; Mr. Willmer's Nursery, Chelsea; and at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country.

Every particular to be had at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. Bailey having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. Bailey also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. Bailey were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. Bailey have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, and others.—Mr. T. Ansell, Jun., is instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, on Tuesday, March 15th, 1842, a splendid collection of Standard and Dwarf Roses, new varieties of Azalea Indica, Fuchsias, miscellaneous Greenhouse Plants, &c. &c. May be viewed the morning of sale, and Catalogues had of Messrs. Warners, Cornhill, Messrs. Flanagan and Co., Cheapside, Conservatories, Covent-Garden, at the Mart, and of the Auctioneer, Camden Nursery, Camden Town.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, (in consequence of the death of the late Proprietor,) an extensive and highly-respectable NURSERY and SEED BUSINESS, in one of the most fertile of the Midland Counties, which has been established and has possessed a first-rate connexion for nearly 50 years. The arrangements for conducting the business are unusually advantageous and complete.—For particulars apply to Messrs. Warner and Warner, Seedsmen, 28, Cornhill, London.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, A NURSERY and SEED BUSINESS in an improving part of Essex, eighteen miles from London, and six from a good market-town. The lease is 25 years unexpired. The extent of Nursery is about three acres; two Greenhouses and Pits. To any one with small capital this offers an excellent opening. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Protheroe and Morris, Leytonstone Nursery, Essex.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.—Valuable LEASEHOLD PREMISES and NURSERY-GROUND, Three newly-erected GREENHOUSES, SHEDS, PITS, FRAMES, LIGHTS, a few lots of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and sundry Utensils.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, by Messrs. Protheroe and Morris, if not previously disposed of by private contract, on the premises, FOUNTAIN NURSERY, Camberwell Grove, on THURSDAY, March 17th, 1842, at 11 o'clock, by order of the Trustees of Mr. Ferry, about 8000 GREENHOUSE PLANTS, comprising Geraniums of the first class, Camellias, Fuchsias, &c. Also the NURSERY STOCK, consisting of Standard and Dwarf Roses, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Kalmias, Aucubus, Portugal Laurels, Laurestinus, Arborvitæ, Yews, Choice Pinks, Heartsease, a quantity of Bog-earth, Rotten Dung, Box-Edging, Garden Pots, &c.

May be viewed prior to Sale.

Particulars and Catalogues may be had of F. Brown, Esq., Solicitor, 23, Woburn Place; of the principal Nurserymen and Seedsmen, on the premises, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS have received instructions to offer to Public Auction, on the Premises, Lamb Farm, Dalston, near the Swan, Kingsland Road, on Wednesday, March 23rd, 1842, at 11 o'clock, by order of Mr. F. Bryant, in consequence of the land being let for building, the entire Stock consisting of about 14,000 Greenhouse and other Plants in a very healthy condition, viz.: Geraniums, Myrtles, Fuchsias, Verbenas of sorts, Cactus, Mesembryanthemums, Hyacinths, Tulips, &c. Also four newly-erected Greenhouses, several Pits, 1, 2, and 3 light Boxes, about one hundred Hand-glasses, and sundry utensils in trade. Also about 400 strong Roots of Myatt's Victoria Rhubarb, remarkable for its size and quality, and lotted suitable for private buyers and the trade. May be viewed prior to sale. Catalogues may be had of the principal Nurserymen and Seedsmen on the premises, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

A NEW PART OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE SOCIETY, containing Figures of Achimenes longiflora, and the Ickworth Imperatrice Plum, forming the conclusion of the Second Volume of the New Series, is ready for delivery to the Fellows of the Society.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday	Horticultural	3 P. M.
	Floricultural	7 P. M.
	Linnean	8 P. M.
Wednesday	Microscopical	8 P. M.
Friday	Botanical	8 P. M.

VERY lately Mr. Webb Hall described Mr. Daniell's manure, to which we have so often invited attention, in these mysterious words: "It consists of the materials of combustion, used otherwise than by combustion to promote the growth of plants." Inasmuch as all plants live principally upon the materials of combustion, this was like stating that the manure consists of the food of plants; not a very explicit declaration, it must be confessed.

A more precise statement having now been made by the same gentleman in the *Bristol Mercury*, and we having ourselves examined the manure, we are in a condition to lay some further observations before our readers.

Mr. Hall states the ingredients to be—1st, Wood, ligneous matter of every kind reduced to a state of fine division; 2nd, bituminous matter of various kinds; 3rd, soda and quicklime; 4th, sulphur in minute quantity. The use of the first ingredient, the woody fibre, is tolerably evident; and in some soils it alone would, no doubt, be a valuable addition. Its action in producing carbonic acid, in retaining ammonia, and in improving the texture of the soil, is readily perceived; and it is probable that it is also useful in forming a base or substance to mix with the more active ingredients of the manure, and to facilitate their equal and regular distribution over the land.

The object to be gained by the addition of bituminous matters is less evident, and is more open to doubt. We had at first supposed that the "bituminous matters" meant the tar-water of the gas-works—a liquid certainly containing alkali and bitumen, and no doubt constituting a most valuable manure. It is, however, possible that the tar itself may have some influence, either directly or indirectly, on the growth of plants, and that the good effects produced by such water is not merely due to the ammonia present in it. It has long appeared to us very likely that some forms of hydrocarbon might be capable of affording nutrition to plants, and that plants might possibly absorb carbon combined with hydrogen, as well as with oxygen, in the form of carbonic acid: and if this be the case, it would explain several facts connected with the use of decaying woody fibre, and similar substances, which do not seem quite clear when we consider it merely as supplying carbonic acid.

The office performed by caustic alkalies in promoting the decomposition of the woody fibre, and other organic matters, is plain, or at least in perfect accordance with well-known facts. They may likewise increase the solubility of the bituminous substances present, as well as assist in the decay of woody matter. This is, however, merely a theory or supposition, the truth of which we hope shortly to prove or disprove.

The sulphur added to this manure is probably in combination with some substance, and not in its free and simple state. We can hardly imagine that the addition of sulphur would be useful; but either in the state of sulphuric acid, or some other compound, its addition would be beneficial in many points.—*E.*

IF there is one fact supposed to be better established in Vegetable Physiology than another, it is the existence among plants of organs equivalent to the sexes of animals. The experiments of Linnæus, repeated by hundreds of observers in every possible way, are admitted to be conclusive evidence upon the subject, which, one would suppose, will scarcely admit of further argument. Nevertheless some facts have been put on record of late years, which it is very difficult to reconcile with the supposed necessity of stamens to the fertilisation of the pistil of a plant.

It is now several years since M. Girou de Buzareingues, an ingenious French gentleman, published the account of many experiments made by him upon the Hemp and the Diœcious Lychnis, the result of which was, that the females of these species are capable of ripening fruit perfect in all respects, without the application of pollen to the stigma. The difficulty, however, of ensuring experiments with such common plants against access from pollen brought by insects or winds from a distance, prevented M. Girou's experiments from being regarded as conclusive.

At a later period, Mr. John Smith, Curator of the Royal Botanical Garden at Kew, published an account of a New Holland plant, which he called Cœlebogyne, and which we will translate Virginwort, which was brought from New Holland by the late Mr. Allan Cunningham, and of which the female only is known in this country. The most careful examination of this plant year after year satisfied Mr. Smith that it has no pollen whatever, and yet it bears fruit with perfect seeds, which have themselves become young plants —and this too not on one occasion, but for several years. The absence of pollen, in this case of the Virginwort, may be regarded as an undoubted fact, for Mr. Smith's observations were confirmed by the examination of Mr. Francis Bauer, and others, whose eyes a male apparatus was not likely to escape; especially since the plant itself, in the Garden at Kew, is quite a small bush in a pot.

We do not pretend to be able to explain these singular facts; but we introduce them for the purpose of illustrating a communication on the Cucumber by Mr. W. P. Ayres, which will be found in another column. This correspondent is a well-known cultivator of Cucumbers; he has written well upon it, and must therefore be supposed familiar with the practical facts connected with it. It will be seen that he asserts fertilisation to be unnecessary when Cucumbers are forced, and that he appeals to the experience of himself and others in support of his opinion. If this be really true, that is to say, if future experiments, guarded against all possibility of error, shall confirm the opinion Mr. Ayres has formed upon what he believes to be facts, we shall have something more added to the curious evidence we have here adverted to.

For our own parts, however, we must express our incredulity as to the Cucumber not requiring fertilisation; it was, we think, one of the plants operated on by former observers (by Mr. Girou himself, if we mistake not), and for the express purpose of disproving, if possible, the necessity of contact between the pollen and stigma; but it was found that unfertilised flowers would not set. There are, indeed, so many causes of error in such investigations, and the results arrived at by Mr. Ayres are so contrary to probability and the nature of things, that very conclusive evidence indeed would be required to induce us to acquiesce in the justice of his conclusions.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF GLADIOLUS PSITTACINUS & OTHERS IN THE OPEN BORDER.

GLADI'OLUS psittacinus or natalensis, is one of the most ornamental of the Cape Gladioli, and from its easy cultivation deserves to have a place in all flower-gardens, where a brilliant display is required during the autumn. Its large dense spikes of curious-shaped bright orange and scarlet flowers are produced for two or three months. By planting the bulbs at different seasons, and protecting the late planted ones from the frost when in flower; by potting some bulbs in the spring and forwarding them either in pits or frames (where a little artificial heat is used), and planting them out early in May, a succession of flowers may be obtained from the middle of July to the end of October. Like all bulbs, it makes a more splendid appearance when planted out, than when grown in pots, and in masses than singly in the borders; it therefore is much better planted like Tulips in beds, which should be prepared some time during the winter, or early in the spring, by digging up the soil deep, and leaving it rough, adding at the same time a good portion of well-rotted dung and a little sand, if the soil is of a stiff nature; but if light, sand is not required. About the middle of April mark out the bed into rows, one foot apart, and four inches deep, putting a little sand along the bottom of the rows, then place the bulbs in the rows, about nine inches or one foot apart, taking care to separate all the bulbs, and only plant one in each place; then having a little sand (any refuse from cutting-pots or bank sand will do), put a small portion round each bulb, and fill in the rows. After this the plants will require no further trouble, except keeping clean and tying up, which latter is easily done by driving a few sticks round the outside of the bed, and running a couple of tiers of tar-twine round it. With this treatment the Gladioli will begin flowering about the end of July, and will continue blooming for nearly two months, particularly if they are freely supplied with water once or twice (as the season may require), just before they begin to expand their first flowers. Care must, however, be taken, not to water them overhead, as the water will be retained at the base of the leaves, and if a little dull or very hot dry weather should intervene, they are liable to be scalded, and lose the bottom leaves, which makes them unsightly.

The bulbs will require to be taken up about the end of October, or as soon as the stems and leaves become brown or damaged by the frost; they must be well dried and placed in some situation secure from frost or damp until the next spring, when they must be divided and again treated as before. The larger bulbs will also produce numerous offsets round their root-end, but these are of little value, for they will be two or three years before they flower; and as every flowering bulb (planted in the spring) produces three or four bulbs, of sufficient size to bloom the next season, from the crown of the old one, there is always enough for all purposes. The plant also seeds freely; but like the small bulbs the seedlings will be so long before they flower, that they are not worth the trouble of raising, except for the sake of obtaining new varieties.

Gladíolus cardinalis and its hybrids are the next in beauty to psittacinus, but they are not so hardy nor so vigorous, and consequently require to be brought forward earlier in the spring, and treated in the same manner as those for the first flowering-bed of the preceding kind; but they are worth all the trouble, for nothing can be more splendid than a good bed of Gladíolus cardinalis with its bright scarlet flowers, relieved by a white centre. They require taking up every season, for if left in the ground and protected with a covering they always suffer from damp, and never start early enough to flower well the next season, however they may be protected. This species of late years has been the parent of some of the most beautiful hybrids, which vary in colour from scarlet to nearly white; they have been obtained principally between it and G. blandus; the most showy ones are those raised by Mr. Herbert, such as G. pudibundus, with large brownish-purple flowers, slightly marked in the centre of the upper petals with white, G. Spofforthianus with its various-coloured varieties, and G. Collvíllii with scarlet flowers marked with pale yellow. These, and many other intermediate varieties again raised from them, are very desirable for being either planted out in pits or grown in pots.

Gladíolus ramosíssimus is the next most beautiful kind for growing either in pots or in a bed; it is a fine tall species, with pale rosy-pink flowers, which are produced in great abundance. Among the more hardy kinds Gladíolus byzantinus (the Turkish Sword Lily) is worthy of notice; it has fine long spikes of deep crimson flowers, which are produced in great abundance during the months of July and August; and is a much more ornamental plant than the Gladíolus communis with its flesh-coloured variety, and quite as hardy: both these are, however, desirable plants for a flower-garden. The bulbs of these hardier kinds should be taken up every two years, divided, and replanted, as they will not flower so finely if left too long in one place. They require a rich soil, made rather free by adding a little sand to it when the bulbs are being planted. By this treatment nearly all the Cape Gladioli may be made to flower beautifully, and far finer and better than if retained in pots. They are easily increased by offsets or by seeds, but the latter way is rather tedious, and only worth resorting to for the sake of raising new varieties. When this is intended the seed should be sown about the end of February, in pans filled with a mixture of sandy peat and a little loam, and leaf-mould. The seeds should be planted about half an inch deep in the soil, and the pans placed in a greenhouse; they will soon vegetate, and require little trouble for the first season, except watering and keeping free from slugs and weeds, taking care, however, that they are kept growing as vigorously and as long as possible, by freely supplying them with water during the growing season. When they have done growing for the season, care must be taken not to dry the soil in the pans too quickly, or too much; for the young bulbs being very small, are apt to become much exhausted, and frequently perish if kept very dry the first winter. They should be, if possible, placed in some cool dry situation where they are secure from frost. In the spring they should be again placed in a greenhouse or warm pit, and when fairly started they should be carefully removed into fresh pans or pots, using rather a richer soil than that used for the seeds, planting them still rather thickly in the pots or pans, and keeping them shut up close, and rather moist, for a few days, until they begin to grow again; after which treat them as before, and encourage them to grow as long as possible in the autumn, then rest them as before. The next spring they may be potted in smaller pots, and treated like Gladíolus cardinalis, when many of them will flower.—*G.*

THE OXLIP.

A NOTICE in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* (Oct. 9, 1841), upon the respective relations of an old and long-disputed family, the Primrose, Cowslip, and Oxlip, although correct in the main, requires a few observations to make the state of the case perfectly clear.

It is probably true that the English Primula elatior or Oxlip (not that of Linnæus and the Continental botanists) is a hybrid between the common Primrose (P. acaulis) and the Cowslip (P. officinalis). Two reasons may be adduced for this belief: 1st, That England is almost the only country in which the Primrose and Cowslip are found in company with each other; the former being on the continent rather a southern plant, ranging from France to Calabria and Asia Minor; the latter a northern one, ranging from Finland to the top of the Alps.

Both species may, indeed, be found in mountainous parts of the south of Europe; the P. officinalis on the higher parts of the Apennines, and the P. acaulis in the low warm grounds of Florence and Naples—but not together, nor does the English Oxlip seem to be known in those countries. The union of the Cowslip and Primrose in our banks and meadows is no bad type of the climate of England, in which the representatives of the northern and southern flora are found side by side, and what wonder if a hybrid be the result?

In confirmation of this view of the true place of the English Oxlip, it must be familiar to every gatherer of wild flowers that Oxlips differ greatly from one another, as seedling varieties and their descendants often do. Some are more like one parent, some like another, and perhaps their produce may be neither pure nor constant. Some Oxlips are scarcely anything else than larger-flowered Cowslips, and others appear to be merely coalescent, or rather scapescent Primroses. We look in vain for a specific character.

But with regard to the German Oxlip, the true P. elatior of Linnæus and of the German botanists, and which is not yet known to be a native of England or of north-western Europe, the case is different. It is found in great abundance throughout Germany, south of the Neckar, and as far as the Italian side of the Alps, in the pastures of the Tyrol. It seems to be subject to no varieties, and is found not intermixed with other species, unless, perhaps, with some of the Alpine species in their peculiar localities. It has a peculiar cramp habit of leaf, a rough scape, nodding flowers, swelling calyx, and is scentless. In beauty it is inferior to either our Oxlip or Cowslip, or to P. Columnæ or suaveolens of Italy. It may rank, perhaps, with P. Pallasii. The English Oxlip is only known on the Continent by its garden varieties, namely, the Polyanthus tribe.

Perhaps the north and west of France, where the climate is the same as in England, should be excluded from these observations regarding the Continent; as it is possible that Brittany and Normandy may possess both Primrose and Cowslip, and consequently the Oxlip.—*S.*

FAMILIAR BOTANY.—No. III.

The Daffodil.—In a few days our dells will be enlivened by a plant with narrow fleshy grass-like leaves, which spring from a bulb, and surround the stem of a gaudy yellow flower, which some call Daffodil and others Narcissus. Its nodding blossom does not droop its head for nothing; some say it is in sorrow for its misdeeds when a man; but we are of opinion that the real cause is its shame for its roguery when a flower. It is very well for thoughtless people to admire the Narcissus, and to be poetical about its vernal charms, and to dote upon its fragrance. It is well for poets to talk of

> Narcissi, the fairest among them all,
> Who gaze on their eyes in the stream's recess,
> Till they die of their own dear loveliness.

We, on the contrary, who know it well, regard it as the prince of cheats, a base traitor, a syren leading to death; a wicked flower fit only to decorate the button-holes of Burke and Hare, and their confederates.

Who would suspect mischief beneath so fair a form? who would dream of taxing so gay a flower with homicide? and yet we regret to say the evidence against it is strong; the crime has been proved against the Daffodil over and over again. It is but a year ago since an attempt, that had nearly been successful, was made by this treacherous plant within our own knowledge, upon a poor child who thought no harm in admiring the Daffodil, and proving his affection for it by devouring it, not with kisses but with teeth. The little fellow was a boy of a friend of mine,* very healthy and strong, and rather above two years of age. The following is the account I have of the attack:—"The nursemaid had given the child a large Daffodil flower to play with, which, during her absence for a few minutes from the nursery, he completely consumed and swallowed. In the space of about half-an-hour his uncle was called up to see the little fellow, and found him labouring under the following symptoms:—These were, extreme depression of power, with coldness of the surface, which was covered with a clammy sweat; the pulse was very rapid, the pupils dilated, the eye glassy, there was some delirium, and the tongue was swollen. He had previously vomited up a yellow fluid, showing traces of the flower, partially digested; a fact which inclines one to think that more than half an hour must have elapsed, at the time my brother saw him, from that at which he swallowed the flower. The symptoms enumerated above gradually abated after the stomach had been emptied by the administration of three or four emetic doses of antimonial wine.

Be careful then, ye mothers, how you let your children play with daffodils. "That deaf and viperous murderer will crown life's early cup with a full draught of woe." But after all this plant is only a sign, and a warning by which you may know others of its poisonous breed. It has a bulb; its leaves are long and narrow; the flower has an ovary below the yellow-coloured sepals and petals, of each of which there are three. They enclose six stamens, the anthers of which look the stigma full in the face. Now these characters are peculiar to a set of plants called the Amaryllidaceous order, many of which, under the names of Pancratium, Crinum, and Amaryllis, are common in gardens. Even the Snowdrop and Snowflake, for all their demure looks, are of the same vile race, and are no more to be trusted than the Narciss. This latter plant, indeed, derives its name from a Greek word signifying stupefaction, and has the same origin as Narcotic.

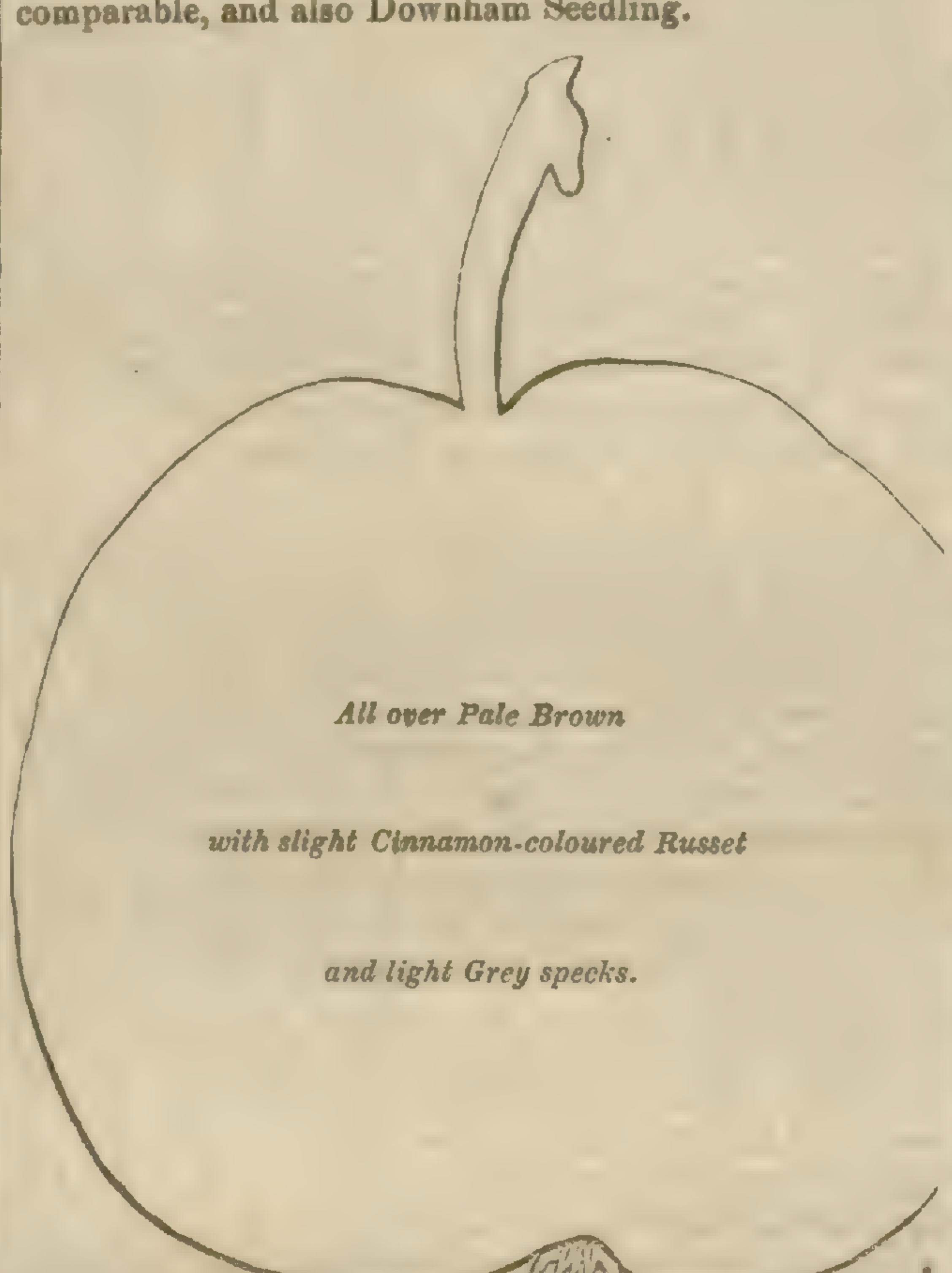
Among these poisonous bulbs the Hæmanthus smears the arrows of the Caffrarian huntsman, and gives him an easy conquest over the lions of his African desert. In like manner the Carib prepares a deadly ointment from the Belladonna Lily; and in Ceylon the Crinum zeylanicum is applied to similar use. But if such plants are fatal in unskilful or savage hands, they, like arsenic and other poisonous substances, become important medicines under the guidance of science.

> Demande à l'humble fleur quelques sucs salutaires,
> La fille du printems ne les refuse pas;
> Car souvent ses bienfaits égalent ses appas.

Hooping cough is cured by the extract of Narciss bulbs; Snowdrops, Snowflakes, and Daffodils are good emetics; the Sea Pancratium emulates the Squill in its utility for coughs, and all of them form excellent poultices for troublesome tumours. So true it is in the natural as well as the moral world, that the bitterest things are often the most conducive to our welfare, and that the danger of to-day is the salvation of to-morrow.—*R. E.*

HACON'S INCOMPARABLE PEAR.

THIS variety was raised about twenty-eight years ago by Mr. James Gent Hacon, of Downham-market, Norfolk, from seed of Rayner's Norfolk Seedling. In addition to the handsome form and rich flavour of the fruit, the hardy and productive nature of the tree renders it particularly valuable for the climate of Britain. The medium size and usual form are represented by the accompanying outline, drawn from a fruit grown on a standard. It has, however, been grown to a much larger size. The eye is open in a broad shallow depression; stalk about an inch in length, with a moderately deep cavity at its insertion; skin partially russeted, interspersed with distinct pale grey spots; flesh yellowish-white, melting, and buttery, with a rich saccharine flavour. It ripens sometimes in the end of November, and it has been seen in good perfection in the middle of January. The branches are inclined to grow in a pendulous direction, and the tree is well adapted for standards. It ought to exist in every collection. It is sometimes called Hacon's Norfolk Incomparable, and also Downham Seedling.



MEDIUM SIZE FROM A STANDARD.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XI.

CAMELLIAS are now coming fast into bloom, and their great beauty is sufficient to make every one anxious to possess them. There is a method of growing them practised in the Garden of the Horticultural Society of London, which is peculiarly well suited to those who have not the convenience of a greenhouse or conservatory, and which proves that these plants are really much more hardy than is generally supposed. They are planted out in a common brick pit, which is not heated in any way, and have no other covering all the winter, except a mat thrown over the glass; in summer the sashes are removed and the plants fully exposed to the weather. They have been in this situation for many years; and in a severe winter, such as 1837-8, the temperature must have been frequently at zero, yet they have remained in perfect health, and are covered with flowers every spring. Those persons who complain of the buds dropping before they expand, or who cannot succeed with them in the greenhouse, should put a few young plants in a situation of this kind, taking care to drain the pit if the ground is wet, and water them well until the roots strike into the soil; afterwards they will require scarcely any attention, except the protection in winter above described.

If the directions have been attended to respecting the potting and growing of things intended to ornament the flower-garden during summer, many of them will now be in a state from which cuttings can be taken. Nothing is more splendid than masses of Verbenas, Heliotropes, Anagallis, Petunias, Salvias, and such-like plants, which, after being planted out in May, produce a succession of flowers all the autumn until the frost destroys them. The stems of Salvia patens will now look withered and dead, but upon examination, the roots will be found either growing or ready to start, and will soon send out a quantity of excellent cuttings. Dahlias which have been put into heat will have cuttings ready to take off, which can be put singly into small pots and grown as strong as possible before the time when they can be planted out with safety. After keeping them close and warm for a short time, give them gradually a little air in order to harden them, keep them near the glass, and take care that they do not get long-jointed and weak. Annuals which have been sown in pots for early flowering should either be thinned or potted off, and gradually hardened in order that they may be planted out soon, and flower in the beds or borders before other things which are more tender. A few of them can be sown in the open ground; beds or masses of each produce the best effect.

The shifting of greenhouse plants should be finished as soon as possible, in order that the roots may get hold of the new soil before the summer. Those which it has been necessary to disroot should be kept rather close and warm for a few days after the operation. Pelargoniums which have not been shifted since the autumn should be repotted now, and where the leaves are too thick, some of the worst may be removed and the stems staked out in order to give the whole more room to grow. Plants generally will require a greater supply of water, and will be much benefited by a shower over the leaves with the syringe early in the afternoon. These directions apply equally to such as are grown in rooms, and the whole must be kept free from the Green-fly by using the means formerly pointed out.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Mortlock's Satirist Dahlia.—We, at last, have heard from Mr. Mortlock. He says his Satirist is the same as a flower sent us anonymously last year, and noticed under the signature of *A. S., Cambridge Heath*, on the 25th of September last. We perfectly remember that flower, which was, as far as we could judge from a single bloom, a very fine sort. It was, also, accompanied by a far inferior variety. Our readers will, however, observe that we have no means of identifying "the Satirist" Dahlia with either of these varieties, nor do we know anything further about the matter than is here stated.

Impregnation of Cucumbers.—I perceive that you insist on the necessity of impregnating Cucumbers. In this opinion I have the misfortune to differ from you. In my treatise on the Cucumber, pp. 16, 17, I have stated my conviction that, in so far as the production of fruit is concerned, impregnation is "neither good nor harm;" and I have cited in proof of this a brace of fruit which I cut on the 8th of February, 1840, each nineteen inches long, which had never been impregnated, for this all-sufficient reason, viz., that at the time the female flowers were expanded, I had not a male blossom on the premises, and consequently no impregnation could take place. I have cut since that time hundreds of fruit, the flowers of which never expanded, and the same has been done by several of my acquaintances. In fact, so convinced am I of the uselessness of impregnation, that I, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Spivey, Mr. Judd, and my father, will undertake to produce at the May fête of the Horticultural Society from ten to twenty brace of fruit, as good as can be obtained by impregnation, the flowers of which shall be removed from the fruit before there is any chance of their being impregnated. I mention a number of gardeners, in order to show that I do not make this statement on my own experience only, but on the corroborative evidence of gardeners of considerable experience. All the fruit that I have cut this season, which had been impregnated, have been deformed, while those which have been left to themselves have been perfect in every respect. When I called upon Mr. Wilson on the 18th Feb., he told me he had cut three fruit from one joint, one $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the second 12, and the third $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, none of which had been impregnated; and he pointed out to me several fruit swelling at that time, the flowers of which were mere abortions. On the contrary, Mr. Spivey, gardener to J. Tharp, Esq., Chippenham Park, with the finest plants I ever beheld in January, and the most careful impregnation, could not get a fruit to swell. How was this? I will not say that impregnation was the cause of Mr. Spivey's fruit not swelling; but this I will say, Mr. Wilson's swelled perfectly where impregnation was impossible. But to investigate the case more closely, and to trace effects to their causes: if impregnation is perfect, that is, if there is a cohesion of the fructifying particles, without which, I opine, there can be no impregnation, ought not the result to be the production of seed? But how often do we find that after the most careful and reiterated impregnation, no seed is produced, and yet the fruit will attain, according to the kind, from one to three feet in length! For my part, I am disposed to think, that where long fruit is desired, impregnation is positively injurious, because if seed is the result of impregnation, the energy of the plant will be expended in perfecting the seed, instead of in the production of fruit, as every practical man knows that the production of one seed from it will weaken the plant more than a dozen of fruit fit for table. There are instances in nature of plants perfecting their fruit without impregnation, as in the different varieties of Figs; and why not the Cucumber do the same? I have not taken up this subject for the sake of cavilling, but merely to elicit the truth, and if it can be proved that I am in error, no one will more thankfully stand corrected. *W. P. Ayres, Place Garden, Soham, Cambridgeshire.*

Cobæa scandens, hardy.—In the last number you state that Cobæa scandens is a tender plant, and will not survive our winters out of doors. I know that this is generally the case; but were it protected a winter or two, until the stem had become properly hardened, and acquired a woody consistence, it would be converted into a perfectly hardy plant. In proof of this, I may mention that at St. Feock, near Falmouth, the front of the Vicarage House is entirely covered with a gigantic Cobæa, which never receives the slightest protection, and annually produces thousands of flowers and fruit. The stem of this specimen is as large as a man's leg, and the flowers are brighter coloured than is usually the case. Intertwined with the common Passion-flower, it produces a very beautiful effect during the summer and autumn months.—*Boughton Kingdon.* [No doubt, if the stem was preserved in the manner described, that Cobæa would live for many years out of doors near Falmouth; but we doubt if such a result would be obtained in other parts of England, where the climate is not so mild.]

Cucumber Frame.—The frame described below is one of the best for forcing Cucumbers in with dung that I know of. The plans show the pit I have now in use, the frame being carried on pillars of brickwork; and in the divisions between these pillars are pipes or tubes of common earthenware, 4 inches in diameter, which may be made larger or smaller, as may be required; and on the top of the pipes I place a small garden-pot, when it is necessary to alter the soil: this prevents the admission of soil into the pipes. I find that the introduction of these pipes causes a considerable increase of heat, and when I uncover the frames now in the morning, the thermometer stands always about 80 degrees, the variations of heat being very slight. The brickwork behind all the pipes should be made open at the end joints, for the first four or five courses of bricks. I would have made the openings in the brickwork much larger than shown, had it not been that I am troubled with rats. The circles, B, on the ground plan, are Sea-Kale pots, 18 in. diameter at bottom, and 9 in. at top, which stand upon open brick-work, as shown by the section, the whole of the bottom part of the frame to the height shown on the section being filled with open brick-work for the admission of heat.—*P. Watson, Stoke Rochford, Colsterworth.*

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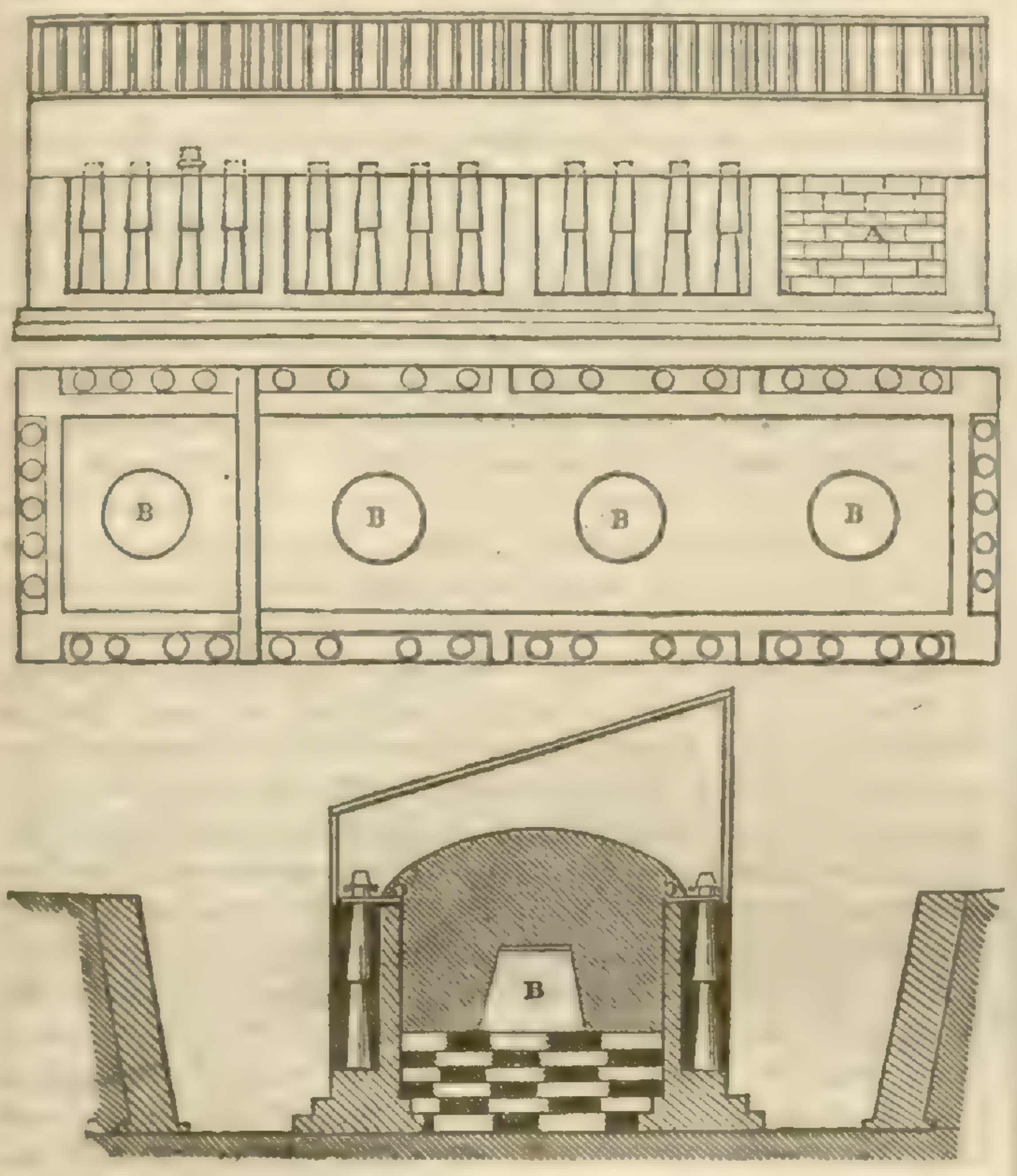
* Mr. J. F. Clarke, Princes-street, Soho.



On Protecting Material for Frames, &c.—Every one is aware of the singular unfitness of the common mat for the use to which it is generally applied of covering frames, and protecting trees on walls, &c. It is so open in the texture, that in windy weather I have had considerable doubts whether the plants were not injured by the draft of air through the interstices of the weaving. Mats are heavy, easily wet, rot and decay, and are in every way so perishable, and consequently expensive, although the first cost is not much, and their qualities are so deficient in what they should be, that it is surprising that the gardening portion of the community should not have sooner thought of other substitutes for them. The asphalte felt is no doubt admirably suited to the purpose, where much warmth is required, and where weight is no object; but the fixed frame necessary for nailing it on, is disadvantageous and cumbersome to move about or put away when not wanted, and the expense rather heavy, between the material and the joiner's work. I have made some experiments in finding a lighter substitute, and find that common rick-cloth, as made by the village weaver in this part of the country at 1*s.* the square yard, is well suited to the purpose, when prepared in the following manner:—It is nearly waterproof in itself, and a coating made of nearly equal parts of resin and melted fat, with a small proportion of bees-wax—say one fourth, and laid on hot, will make it completely so; and at the same time prevent the air passing. This mixture dries almost as fast as it is laid on, and from the nature of the ingredients the cloth remains supple, and may be rolled up on sticks, and put away in any manner required. The use of the resin is an antiseptic to protect the canvas, which the fat alone would soon cause to decay. The bees-wax is to give consistency to the other substances, and prevent their running in hot weather, and also to keep the canvas pliant. The expense of these ingredients is trifling, as common kitchen fat purified will answer the purpose, the only expensive part being the bees-wax; but the whole ought not to cost more than 3*d.* to 4*d.* per square yard; for the doing which at 1*s.* the yard for the cloth will make 1*s.* 3*d.* This is rather more than the first cost of mats, but the duration will be at least ten, or perhaps twenty fold, if the cloths be taken care of, and a light coat be given at times. Paint has considerable disadvantages; not only the cost is considerable, but it requires great care and attention, consequently expense in the laying on. Cloths done with it decay at no distant period, owing to the oil. They are extremely liable to heat, and even ignite when put away in quantities; and by moving the cloths about the paint scales off: nor, if well covered, are they more than moderately pliable. In fact the mixture above-mentioned has the advantage over paint in every respect. I have tried mineral pitch, but it does not amalgamate well with the other ingredients. I have doubts whether it be not of too caustic a nature, and also prejudicial to the canvas. I have taken 1*s.* per yard as the price of the best cloth, but a very good kind may be made at 10*d.*, or even 9*d.*, probably good enough for the purpose. This material is admirably adapted for protecting Peas and other vegetables by nailing it on light frames, with copper or composition tacks; and when used for covering hotbeds or other frames, it should be so placed as not to be in contact with the glass, but to allow an interval between the two coverings and the glass—say 3 or 4 inches, in order to benefit by the non-conducting power of the atmosphere. It will answer admirably for protecting hand frames for tender plants in the borders; and when used for this purpose should be fixed on the frame, previously to applying the composition. From the great pliability of it, rollers can easily be used on the top of frames, for uncovering during the daytime; and no breakage of glass should take place, which so constantly happens with the Russian mats, and is so difficult to avoid. Lastly, were the material no better than the common ones, it has the advantage of employing our own industrious poor in the fabrication.—*S. J. W.*

Potatoes.—In the latter end of July, 1834, I had a quantity of small Potatoes or Chats, of the kind called Shaw's; and about 60 rods of land on the farm being vacant, of a stiff clayey soil, well known in this neighbourhood as the Low Grounds, it was ploughed and planted with them. They were taken up about the 1st of Nov. following, and housed along with other sorts for the use of the family, no particular attention having been paid to their culture. When sent to table in December, they were found to possess the qualities and flavour of excellent New Potatoes, and which they retained. I was frequently complimented by visitors in January, February, and March, on the goodness and fine flavour of my New Potatoes. What was done by chance the first year was done by design the following one, and with the same results. Where it is desirable to have Potatoes of this description in winter, they may be abundantly obtained by planting whole sets late on a cold damp subsoil, allowing sufficient time in the autumn, before frosts set in, for the formation of tubers, of sufficient size and texture; and when taken up, to be kept at a sufficiently low temperature, in a dark, moist situation, during the winter, to prevent the ripening process. I do not mean to say that any kind of Potato will answer for this purpose; but such is the fact with regard to the Shaw.—*James Falconer, Cheam.*

Chapman's Potato.—In the *Chronicle* of March the 5th there are some remarks by Mr. Chapman, in answer to an article on the production of New Potatoes, by Mr. Gordon. Those remarks are, in my opinion, written in such bad taste, and cast such a censure on me and some other gardeners, that I think it incumbent on me to reply to them. With the dispute as it stands between Mr. Chapman and Mr. Gordon I have nothing to do, and from what I know of the latter he is well able to fight his own battles. However, as Mr. Chapman complains of an assertion of Mr. Gordon's as a "gratuitous assumption," I would beg to ask him, whether it is not a "gratuitous" as well as an unjust "assumption" on his part to assert that the plan in question is never followed by "good gardeners." Does Mr. Chapman mean to assume that because a person produces new Potatoes by a different method from that recommended by him, he is consequently a bad gardener? Now, as far as I am able to judge from what I have read of Mr. Chapman's Potatoes, his round one is nearly identical with one which I saw cultivated some ten years ago in Lincolnshire; if so, I believe we can produce as good Potatoes by this old method as by Mr. Chapman's, and that with as little trouble and expense. The objection as to the trouble and expense of covering them with leaves &c. in the open ground can, I think, also be avoided, as they may be taken up and stored away in nearly the same manner as the general crop. I have, however, only done this to a small extent, and then they were mixed with mould. I beg also to deny the accuracy of Mr. Chapman's assertion, that Potatoes produced after the method recommended by me in the "Gardener's Magazine" are "soapy," unless that assertion applies to them when grown upon ground of Mr. Chapman's description. I beg also to state that the Potatoes produced by me according to this method, have not only been eaten, but admired, both by my late and my present employers.—*A. Saul.*

Potato Salad.—In your Cottage Gardening, when you are giving directions as to the cooking and use of sundry vegetables, perhaps you might add a mode of making a Potato salad, much used in some parts of the Continent, and which would not only be useful to the cottager, but is thought by many to be delicious eating, particularly with salmon, or fish in general, or, indeed, anything else. The mixture of vinegar, oil, mustard, salt, and hard egg, is the same as for common salad, and, according to taste; the Potatoes are sliced when cold, with Beet-root also sliced. The cottager may merely use the vinegar, salt, and mustard, and add sliced Onions.—*J. D.*

The Martin.—There is scarcely anything more pleasing or innocent in itself, more calculated to impress upon the human mind the wisdom and goodness of Providence, than the study of Ornithology; and the thanks of your readers are due to Mr. Beck for having broached the subject. I am, nevertheless, conscious that it will be impossible, in a paper dedicated to horticultural pursuits, to enter fully into all the descriptive minutiæ of the feathered tribe; still it is probable many contributors, during a life of either toil or pleasure, have some anecdote or fact to relate, illustrative of the habits of the British songster, and calculated to show in what manner and to what extent these little depredators levy their contributions upon the produce of our gardens, and the benefits we derive from them in return. Let me take the Martin, or Window Swallow; a bird which does no harm to either man, fruit, blossom, or flower; whose arrival is the harbinger of a period dear to the florist; whose domestic habits and social disposition demand our utmost care and protection—and amply will any attention to their welfare be repaid by the destruction of myriads of gnats and other noxious insects. The Martin is easily distinguishable from other species of Hirundo by the snow-white patch upon its rump, and neither soars so high nor flies with such velocity as the swallow, but may be seen taking a middle course, and, as it were, gracefully floating through the air, with expanded wing, in search of food. The Martin arrives in this country about the end of April, and commences building in the middle of May, always choosing the eaves of houses or corners of windows for this purpose; and the careful mode in which these industrious architects perform their labours is truly astonishing and well worthy the observation of every individual. Its love for the habitations of man is predominant; White mentions that "upwards of fifty years ago he had seen their nests in the Borough, Fleet-street, and in the Strand," and although "the light of other days has faded," numbers may be observed busily employed in the Regent's Park and its vicinity. When once established, they frequent the same abode year after year, and are very tenacious in maintaining their position; and many amusing anecdotes are related of their sagacity in repelling the attacks of the sparrow, who is at all times but too willing to avail itself of a ready-furnished residence. The Martin lays from four to five white eggs, and has two broods in a season; whilst in motion their note is indicative of pleasure, and White says they "twitter in a pretty inward soft manner in the nest." They leave this country in vast flocks about the beginning of October, and for a few days previously may be seen collecting in swarms. What becomes of them, however, is a matter of doubt, but certain it is immense numbers must be destroyed, or do not return, for the arrivals in April bear no proportion to the birds that quit us in the autumn. I will conclude with one more remark: I know it is customary for the embryo sportsman, on his return from school, to wage incessant war against these harmless and most useful birds; should this meet the eye of such a one, let him but reflect for only one moment on the cruelty of the pastime, and I feel assured he will at once display his own skill and the excellence of his Manton upon some other bird whose habits are really destructive.—*C. K.*

Stopping Vines.—Vines may be stopped close to the fruit without receiving any injury, indeed, it is the best system for pot culture; the peduncles are strengthened, the berries produced are equal in flavour to those Grapes which are grown on Vines stopped one joint above the fruit; and it seems to lessen the liability of portions of the bunches to die before they ripen.—*W. Brown, Merevale.*

The Preservation of Peas from Mice.—I have rubbed some Peas with powdered rosin, as was sometime since recommended, and I do not find that they have been touched by mice.—*A North Devon Amateur.*

Violet-coloured Glass.—This being the seed-time of floriculturists, I beg to impress upon them the importance and utility of violet-coloured glass in promoting (and in some instances, as it would appear, as the almost necessary agent in effecting) the germination of seeds. The effects of this discovery have already been fully detailed in the first volume of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, many striking instances of its effects have been transmitted to me; and I now beg, *en passant*, to record an interesting one, recently communicated by Mr. Smith, the curator of the Hull Botanic Garden. He sowed the seeds of the Teak-tree (naturally of difficult germination), which remained between two and three years in the seed-pan, without showing any signs of growth; he now placed over them a shade of the coloured glass, and in two or three weeks every one vegetated. Stained glasses of the common form may be employed; or, when the slight additional expense is an object, a single square of the violet-coloured glass may be placed on the top of the flower-pot in which the seeds are sown. I am anxious to draw the attention of the cultivators of Orchideæ to the effects of violet-coloured glass, since many of these plants, extraordinary in their habits, as they are in their beautiful and endless forms and colours, naturally growing in genial climes, and under warm, tinted skies, seek the shade, now lying dormant and now quickly starting into all their gay luxuriance; should we not greatly enhance our success in their treatment here, did we attempt more to imitate, more to supply, as it were, the influences which naturally surround them? To this end, were the lights of the Orchidaceous house glazed, partially at least, with this glass, the effect would, I feel confident, be as beneficial as it would be beautiful; not only as affording partial shade, but as transmitting a light which possessed a subtile action in exciting vegetation; and thus proving, in all respects, an admirable auxiliary to the artificial heat and moisture necessarily employed in their culture.—*F. R. Horner, M.D., Hull.*

Charcoal Dust, a Preventive of the Grub in Onions and the Club in Cabbages.—In the *Chronicle*, 1841, is a paragraph, stating that charcoal-dust will prevent the grub and mouldiness in Onions and the club in Cabbages, but no experiments are mentioned nor any reasons given; the advice, therefore, was not likely to be generally acted upon. It would seem, however, from a paper in the Horticultural Society's Transactions, that there is little room to doubt the value of charcoal as a prevention of these evils. The author (Mr. T. Smith, of Walsington) had nearly the whole of his crops of Onions destroyed by the grub for several years. He tried several experiments to prevent this, and found charcoal-dust the best or only remedy. He tried it on half a bed, on different beds near to each other, and in different parts of the garden, and wherever it was applied (and he had then used it six years) his crops of Onions were good, and free from the grub; but the produce of the beds on which no charcoal was laid was more or less affected, and in some instances nearly destroyed. Mr. Smith found that Cabbages planted on the charcoaled beds were comparatively free from the club. If charcoal is found to be thus efficient in all soils, it is, doubtless, highly desirable that a fact so useful should be generally known; the depredations of the grub being neither few nor far between, and attended with great loss and disappointment. I wish, therefore, to inquire if any of your readers have used charcoal in the culture of Onions and the Cabbage tribe, and what were the results; and also whether any one can give a satisfactory explanation as to how the charcoal acts. On reading Mr. Smith's Paper, it occurred to me that as charcoal gives out carbonic acid gas in burning, it might probably be decomposed when laid on the soil, and that a quantity of carbonic acid would thereby be generated and exist in the layer of charcoal and soil, sufficient to kill or annoy the insects; and, therefore, to prevent the deposit of eggs in the Onions and the stems of the cabbages. On referring, however, to Liebig, I find that "carbon" (and I suppose charcoal will be included in this) "never combines at common temperatures with oxygen, so as to form carbonic acid;" but "charcoal," he observes, "is known to possess the power of condensing gases within its pores, and particularly carbonic acid. And it is by virtue of this power that the roots of plants are supplied in charcoal with an atmosphere of carbonic acid and air, which is renewed as quickly as it is abstracted." So that, although it is doubtful whether the charcoal is decomposed as I imagined, still it is probable that the insects are prevented from depositing their eggs by the presence of carbonic acid in the soil. If I am not mistaken, it will be generally found that the eggs are deposited in parts below the surface of the soil, both in Onions and the stems of Cabbages. If the observations of Lucas, in Liebig's work, be correct, that charcoal in which plants have been grown becomes in time reduced to a soft brown substance, it is evident that it must by some means or other have been decomposed. And Liebig observes, "the decay of woody fibre is very much accelerated by contact with alkalies or alkaline earths, for these enable substances to absorb oxygen which do not possess this power themselves." Mr. Smith's garden was a wet, stiff soil upon a strong clay; he laid the charcoal on the beds about half an inch thick, and mixed it with the top soil by scuffling with the spade. Is it not probable that the charcoal would be decomposed to some extent by being mixed with this soil? All clays are said to contain potash.—*John Townley.*

Celery.—Mr. Paxton, p. 90, recommends Celery to be grown in double rows in one trench; this may suit the cottager who has but a small plot of ground for that purpose, but he who intends growing Celery to the weight of 5 lb. each plant, must plant in single rows, and 10 or 12 in. apart. The rows ought not to be nearer to each other than four feet, to afford sufficient soil for earthing. When Red Celery is full-grown, before it is much earthed, it is impossible to blanch it sufficiently for the table in less than twice the time Mr. Paxton states. If early Celery is to be well blanched, it must undergo the operation as it grows, always taking care to keep the heart free and open. Care is seldom taken, when transplanting into the trenches for the general crop, to remove the minute suckers which frequently surround the plants; they should always be examined a second time, and trimmed, if required, before the first earthing. The suckers weaken the plants, spoil their appearance, and ought to disqualify them for exhibition when shown in that state. The first embankment raised in earthing Celery should be about 18 inches broad on each side of the row, inclining towards the plants at an angle to suit the wetness of the season; by this means most of the rain falling upon the embankment may be drained towards the plants. The breadth of the earthing must be contracted as it advances in height. The too common mode of earthing has a contrary effect.—*A Constant Reader, Sheffield.*

Gesnera elongata.—The statement that Gesnera elongata was a greenhouse plant has excited several remarks. I ought perhaps to have said that it succeeds better in a medium temperature between a stove and greenhouse than in the former; I was careful, however, to mention the degree of heat, 55°, to prevent any misconception. I tried the experiment, because having only one small forcing-house, I have little room for stove plants. The greenhouse is divided into two by a glass partition; the largest is kept about 40° or 45°, and contains some fine Orange-trees and other greenhouse trees and plants; the other is smaller, and communicates with the library by glazed doors; it is kept much warmer, and this is the kind of place which suits the Gesnera. It is an object to fill the latter partition with gay flower-plants in winter, and the following is a list of what it contains, most of them having been in flower during the last two months:—Cacti, Camellias, Cinerarias, Daphne ordorata, Epacris, Fuchsias, Gnidias, Heliotropes, Hóvea Celsi, Ipomœa Leárii, Jasminum grácile, Kennédias, Lobélia cærúlea, Magnólia anonæfólia, Myrtles, Myrtle-leaved Oranges, O'lea fragrans, Prímula sinensis, Neapolitan Violets, with forced Hyacinths and other bulbs; Azálea índica and póntica, and some Rhododendrons. Chamærops húmilis is in high health in the same house, but I confess that Euphórbia fulgens and splendens do not succeed at so low a temperature.—*C. D.*

Feeding Bees.—If "A Young Bee-keeper" will refer to pages 197 and 202 (1841) of "the Honey Bee," he will find that I have cautioned apiarians against feeding their bees in cold weather; and at p. 205 I have recommended that all families requiring to be fed should have the quantity needed made up to them, soon after Michaelmas: but where necessity makes winter-feeding imperative, I have in p. 199 warned my readers against allowing their bees to have admission into any of the grooves of my feeding-trough, and have described a method of preventing it. If this precaution had been attended to, none of the bees would have been drowned, though they might have been chilled to death in severe weather. Of Dr. Dunbar's feeder I cannot speak from my own experience, but during my long-continued correspondence with him, he has never once dropped a hint at such a consequence from the use of it as your correspondent mentions; I attribute it therefore to its having been had recourse to in cold weather, and having been allowed to remain too long over the bees.—*E. Bevan, Llanferry.*

Whitethorn.—Your correspondent "P." states among other rules for making good hedges, that where the hedge has reached its full height you should trim it level at the top, &c. A friend of mine was telling me some time since, that his neighbourhood (Tunbridge Wells) was famous for its hedges, and that was attributable to the prevailing mode of trimming them, more especially as to the tops, which were cut slantingly, so as, as much as possible, consistent with beauty, to resemble the roof of a barn, by which means no lodgment was afforded to snow or rain, which so often will weigh down and disfigure the picturesque forms of trees and shrubs upon a level top. Perhaps you will be so good as to say who is in error, "P." or my friend, or neither.—*R. W.* [We do not attach much importance to this part of the management of hedges; perhaps slanting sides are better than upright ones. See a paper by "W. K.," at p. 110.]

Whitethorn.—With reference to a correspondent's account of Whitethorn propagation by roots, which appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of 22d Feb. last, I beg to say in the year 1825, a local paper announced that a Mr. Taylor, near Manchester, had communicated to the Society of Arts a precisely similar method, and probably both allude to the same gentleman; be that as it may, I followed Mr. Taylor's plan, growing a considerable quantity, and found that though grubbing up and preparing the roots occupied a great portion of time, vegetation commenced forthwith; while the seeds lie dormant nearly two seasons, one in the sand and one in the ground. Yet I do not think, though root pruning is a popular system, old fences would be improved by depriving them of a portion of their roots every two or three years; upon a small scale it may answer, but certainly not extensively employed, or in the trade. The ends of the cuttings must be marked, or many will be planted invertedly; this is tedious; they must also be duly watered. But, after all, many will fail, at least such has been the case with me.—*Cratægus, Hereford.*

Planting.—I perused with great satisfaction the observations contained in the last week's *Gardeners' Chronicle,* upon the injudicious method of planting timber-trees thick upon the ground—a method both injurious to the trees themselves, if not thinned regularly every year, and, in an economical point of view, very extravagant. But lest your observations should lead planters into an opposite error, namely, that of placing their young plants, just removed out of a nursery, too far apart, I venture to submit the result of my own experience, which has now extended over thirty-five years. There are, of course, two ways of raising a wood, either by sowing the seeds or by transplanting from the nursery; the latter is the most usual, and to it I shall confine the few remarks I am about to make. In the limited space of a nursery ground, the plants must, of course, have been raised from the seed-bed in a crowded state, and although they may have been removed several times, yet still it must be admitted that they were thickly planted whilst in the nursery; now, if these plants are placed very far apart in the situation where it is intended that they should grow permanently, and the intervals between them not filled up with some other plants of a different kind, I fear that one-half of them will scarcely endure beyond the first year that sudden change of temperature to which they have been subjected. I have found that as many trees have been lost by this plan as by that of too close planting, and to remedy the evil I have occasionally planted Potatoes in the intervals between them; but there again another inconvenience has arisen, from the disturbance of their roots at the time that the Potatoes have been taken up. I am convinced that the best mode of planting is to place the plants, intended for timber, three or four yards distant from each other, and to fill up the vacant ground between them with shrubs and under-shrubs. In dry soils, Hazels, Thorns, and Furze, are well adapted for this purpose; and in moist ones, Alders, Willows, and Privets. The latter I have found very well adapted for a covert for game; but if it is an object to make the underwood profitable, of course that sort of underwood must be cultivated for which the best market can be found. The young timber trees, thus surrounded in their infancy, grow rapidly, and generally overtop their more humble companions, even although the proper thinning should be for some time neglected. But, after all, plantations, if they are to be either profitable or ornamental, must be regularly inspected every three or four years; and the Oaks and other valuable timber trees must constantly have room for their heads and trunks if any ultimate advantage is to be expected from them. In corroboration of the benefit arising from underwood to a certain extent, we generally find hedge-row timber both the stoutest and most valuable of any.—*O. Mosley, Rolleston Hall.*

Heating by Hot Water.—"A. W.," in p. 86 (1842), makes some inquiries respecting the cooling power of glass under different circumstances in houses heated by hot water; and I am happy to give him what information I possess upon the subject. From Mr. Hood's treatise on heating buildings by hot water, I, in common with "A. W.," have derived great advantage; for in all that is touched upon in it relating to this subject, I find it surprisingly accurate. I do not, however, find in it any mention of the subjects your correspondent inquires about; nor do I see how any very precise results can be obtained. The inquiry is, how much less heat is lost by covering the glass of a house with boards, straw, mats, &c.? Now the only answer to this is, that if the covering be sufficiently thick, it will obviously prevent all loss of heat, the same as a brick-wall would do. Dr. Wells, in his experiments on dew, found that a cambric handkerchief supported six inches above the ground, caused the ground at that spot to be 8° warmer in a clear frosty night than the surrounding ground which was not so protected. But with glass the cooling process arises from two causes, viz., radiation, which is increased by a clear sky; and conduction, which is much affected by the force of the wind. By placing the covering as close as possible to the surface of the glass, the greatest saving of heat will be effected; because, by this means, both radiation and conduction by the air will be, in a great measure, prevented. By a good covering of wood, or thick straw, I have no doubt fully two-thirds of the ordinary loss of heat may be prevented; and I think it may safely be assumed in practice that the saving will be quite equal to one-half—that is to say, that the loss of heat from glass so covered will only be one-half what it would otherwise be, provided such covering fits tolerably close to the frames, without allowing any circulation of air between the glass and the covering. Of course, also, if the top only of a pit or house be so covered, the saving must only be calculated for the portion so treated, and not for the whole house. As regards your correspondent's second question, as to what is the difference in "the cooling effect of glass under different angles to the horizon?" it appears to me that he labours under a misapprehension. The loss by radiation must be the same at all angles; but the cooling effect of the wind will be greater on a high pitched roof than on one that is flatter, though I believe the difference in this respect (except inasmuch as it increases the length of the rafter, and, therefore, the cooling surface of the glass) will, generally, be too small to be of any practical importance. The effect appears to me to arise in this manner: the wind being supposed to move horizontally, the force with which it strikes the glass will be as the sine of the angle which the roof forms with the horizon; and the greater the force of the blow, the more particles will there be brought into contact with the glass; and this effect will be the same as that from an increased velocity of the wind. On this latter subject, Mr. Hood has given some interesting and ingenious illustrations in his book; and I think his rules for the cooling effect of wind at different velocities will apply to this question. He has shown the cooling effect of wind on glass to be as the square root of the velocity—or that the velocity must be increased four times to produce twice the cooling effect. Now, the force of a blow being as the square root of the velocity of the striking body, and as the sine of the angle of incidence conjointly, we shall find that if two glass roofs be severally pitched at 30° and 40°, the force of the wind upon them, at equal velocities, will be simply as the sines of these angles, or as ·50 is to ·64; this will be equivalent to increasing the velocity of the wind from 1·0 to 1·28, and the cooling effect will, therefore, be as the square root to these numbers, or as 1 is to 1·13. But this will only apply to that part of the heat given off by conduction—the radiation not being affected by this cause. And Mr. Hood has shown in his book, p. 85, that at common temperatures the loss by radiation from glass is nearly two-thirds of the whole effect; therefore, the loss by increasing the angle of the roof 10° will be one-third of the above amount, or about one-thirtieth more than a flatter roof would be. This effect of course is only on the roof—all the rest of the house being unaffected by this cause: therefore we are justified in concluding that the pitch of the roof makes but little difference in the cooling effect except by the increased length of the rafter.—*Richard Purceval.*

Heating Greenhouses.—Although so much is said in favour of the hot-water system for heating greenhouses, I am inclined to think that for small houses, and where fires are only occasionally wanted to exclude frost, the old plan of heated flues is more generally adapted. Such certainly is the case in this neighbourhood, as, with the exception of large establishments, and hothouses where fires are constantly wanted, there is no house that I am acquainted with heated in any other way. Probably this arises from the greater expense incurred from heating with hot water, which requires not only a greater outlay for boiler and pipes, but, where few fires are required, an after expense likewise, I should think, from the effects of rust on the iron. Believing, therefore, that heated air flues will be used still in many greenhouses, I send you an account of a simple alteration I have made in the construction of my fireplace, which has proved of the greatest benefit, consuming a smaller quantity of coals, and giving less trouble in lighting and attendance, as a good fire will keep in without any attention being paid to it for 12 or 14 hours. My fireplace was originally of the common construction, with a large iron door before the fire, and an open ash-pit below. It was situated outside, at one end of the back wall, from which a flue passed round the greenhouse, and terminated in a chimney by the side of the fireplace. The alteration I have made is the substitution of a cast-iron plate, tightly fixed into the brickwork in front of the grate, having in it a small door above the fireplace for supplying the fire with coals, and a small door near the ground for the ash-pit, with a hole in the centre so contrived that the air may be excluded or admitted as the fire requires, on the principle of Dr. Arnott's stoves. I have made no change in the flues; but the fireplace itself is surrounded, as in the Arnott stoves, with fire-bricks, and instead of burning the common coal I use stone-coal, which is the same kind as is burnt in lime-kilns and malt-houses, with this difference, that what is here called stone-coal is the large knobs, while culm, which is used in malt-houses, is the small particles of the same coal. The wall is excavated two or three feet above the fireplace, and the external air is excluded by a thin partition instead, which is built up with brick on edge, so that the top of the fireplace is chiefly within the greenhouse; and here I generally place large pans of water, to prevent the dryness of the air in the greenhouse when the fire is lighted.—*a. β. γ., Cornwall.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

March 2.—H. Handley, Esq., in the chair. Eight gentlemen were elected. Col. Challoner, chairman of the finance committee, laid before the council the state of the society's funds at the end of the previous month, reporting the current cash balance in the hands of the bankers on the 28th of Feb. to be 1,340*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; and the amount of funded property, at the same date, 6,711*l.* He further reported, that the facilities of transmission and direct communication afforded by Post-office orders in the payment of subscriptions, had been found so satisfactory to all parties, that the committee having communicated with Mr. Pusey, had decided to recommend to the council the insertion of a slip-leaf in the next journal, pointing out to the members of the society the advantages of this simple mode of payment.—Mr. Pusey, M.P., then detailed to the council his views on the subject of the regulations for the exhibition of agricultural implements at the meeting at Bristol. The council then resolved "that the exhibition at the meeting at Bristol should be open to the admission of agricultural implements of every kind; all of which should be equally qualified, whether they had previously obtained prizes or not, to obtain any prizes which the judges may decide to award them, agreeably with the prize-sheet of the society."—The Duke of Richmond reported the progress already made by the house committee on the subject of a residence adapted to the purposes of the society, and the transaction of its official business. The noble duke said that the committee, not thinking that the society would be setting a good example to its members in making improvements until they could pay for them, had unanimously decided that it would be advisable to abandon all intention of undertaking the erection of such a building as would be worthy of the society and its objects, until their reserved fund was equal to so extensive an expenditure and outlay of capital, and recommended that a suitable house should, in the mean time, be selected and rented by the society.—Earl Spencer then brought forward his motion on the subject of the future mode of electing the council, and the confirmation of a new by-law for defining the terms and prescribing the form of the election; his lordship entering into a preliminary detail of the motives which had induced him to recommend this measure to the notice of the council at the present time. The noble earl expressed his perfect satisfaction at the result of the elections of council which had already been made at the general meetings, and with the united and devoted interest the members of these councils had evinced in promoting the objects and carrying out the business of the society; and his lordship therefore selected the present time as one in every point of view best suited to the important change in the mode of election and transfer of power to the members at large, he now recommended to the council for their adoption. However satisfactory might have been the result of the present mode of election, he considered the principle on which it was founded to be too narrow and restrictive for an executive department, entrusted with powers so extensive as those conferred by the charter on the council, and for the representative body of so numerous an assemblage of members, many of whom were so willing and capable of devoting their attention to its immediate interests by their attendance at its council meetings.—The Duke of Richmond expressed the satisfaction it gave him to second this important proposition of Lord Spencer, and instead of his grace's entertaining doubt as to the policy of the measure, he should have experienced even still greater satisfaction to have had this freedom of election supported and corroborated by some salutary restriction, self-enacted by the council itself on the exercise of its own powers, precluding the recommendation to the anniversary meeting of the re-election of so many of those members who went out of the council by rotation for the year, in order that new blood might be infused into their system, and the wants and wishes of the members at large of the society brought successively into notice by their representatives, who would thus from time to time be brought into office, and have their seats in the council. The president then put the question of the following new by-law, which was carried unanimously:—I. That the words in the present by-law, which direct that all elections shall take place by a show of hands, shall be omitted.—II. That the election of the president, vice-presidents, and trustees shall take place by a show of hands.—III. That the election of the twenty-five members of the council, who are to replace the twenty-five members who retire by rotation, shall take place in the following manner:—1. A list of the members of the council who retire by rotation, but who may be re-elected, shall be prepared on or before the 1st of May, for the inspection of members at the rooms of the society.—2. The council shall prepare a list of the twenty-five members whom they propose for election or re-election, which shall be printed on paper large enough to admit of additions being made to it; and a copy of this printed list shall be given to any member who applies for it of the secretary, either on the day of the anniversary meeting, before 12 o'clock, or on any of the three days (Sunday excepted), previously, between the hours of 10 and 4.—3. The voting shall take place by each member who wishes to vote giving in one of these lists, signed by himself, with such names struck out or added as he thinks fit, to the president at the anniversary meeting, before the commencement of any other business. When the lists have been given in, three scrutineers shall be appointed by the president, who will retire into another room, and inspect the lists which have been given in, and report forthwith to the meeting, in writing, the names of the twenty-five members who shall have the majority of votes; after which the papers shall be immediately destroyed by the scrutineers. If any of the lists should contain the names of more than twenty-five members, it will not be counted as a valid vote. No member will be allowed to vote who does not personally deliver his list to the president. In the event of an equality of votes, the election to be decided by the meeting on a show of hands.—Mr. Shaw brought forward his motion on the subject of carrying out the objects of the society in the most extensive and useful manner in the successive districts of the country in which the annual meetings were in future to be held; and having stated to the council the precise nature and bearings of his propositions, he moved that a committee should be appointed to consider the expediency of the plans he then laid before the council in reference to this subject.—The Duke of Richmond, having seconded Mr. Shaw's motion, the following gentlemen were appointed to form a committee for considering and reporting to the council their opinion on the expediency of adopting the suggestions thus proposed for their adoption on this subject, namely, Mr. Shaw, Duke of Richmond, Earl Spencer, Mr. Pusey, M.P., Mr. Miles, M.P., Mr. Pym, Mr. Baker, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Hobbs, and Mr. Jonas:—1. To consider and report upon the expediency of the society's contributing a sum equal to any sum which may be raised by subscription in any district in which the society may hereafter meet; such whole sum to be given in prizes within the district, for cattle and implements especially required in that district; and to promote any other object, consistent with the objects of the society, which, in the opinion of the council, may be calculated to benefit that particular district. 2. To consider the propriety of offering a prize for the best cultivated farm in the district in which the society may meet; sufficient notice to be given to enable the competitors to go through the rotation—as, for example, that in 1842 a prize be offered for the best cultivated farm in the district in which the society may meet in the year 1846; in the year 1843 for 1847, in 1844 for 1848, and so on. That competitors be required to give a statement of the course of management and cropping during the two years previous to the commencement of the rotation, embracing the period of competition; to render a detailed account of the whole system of management as regards cattle and sheep, tillage and manure, produce, expenses, and proceeds during the rotation, with the value of the land and stock at the commencement and conclusion of the rotation. 3. To consider the propriety of offering prizes or medals, or both, for the best ploughing, and for the best performances in any other branches of agricultural labour, as sheep-shearing, hedging and ditching, drilling grain, rick-making, thatching, &c., improvement in which may be most needed in any district, such prizes or medals to be given in the year in which the society may meet in that district; general good conduct to be taken into consideration in awarding the prizes.—The secretary announced to the council that he had received numerous essays sent in by the 1st of March, to compete for various premiums offered by the society for the prize essays of the present year, on the several subjects selected by the council for competition; namely,—1. On the Drill Husbandry of Turnips; 2. On the Natural History, Anatomy, Habits, and Economy of the Wireworm; 3. On the Mechanical Properties of the Plough; 4. On Prognostics, or Natural Signs of Changes in the Weather; 5. On Cheese-making; 6. On the Rotation of Crops best suited for Light Lands; 7. On the Rotation of Crops best suited for Heavy Lands; 8. On the varieties of Wheat suited to different soils, in order to ascertain what is the best Wheat which each soil is capable of producing; 9. On the Food of Plants. The council decided that the journal committee should be requested to nominate the judges whose duty it would be to examine the different essays in each of these classes, and, after a careful scrutiny and mature investigation of their comparative merits, to award the prize to the most deserving, or withhold it altogether in case none of the essays of a class should be thought worthy of the premium. [The essays "On the best mode of curing butter for future consumption, and preservation in foreign countries," having been allowed an additional three months for their being sent in—namely, till the 1st of July—in order that the samples of butter might be obtained from grass-fed cows, milked between the 20th of May and the 20th of June of the present year, were not received on the present occasion.]—Mr. Pusey, M.P., announced to the council the desire of the Earl of Lincoln, her Majesty's Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, to promote by every means the objects of the society and the advancement of the agricultural prosperity of the kingdom; and that it had especially occurred to his lordship that it might be within the province of his department, in connexion with the office of Woods and Forests, to have an opportunity of evincing practically, as a first step, the interest he felt on this subject in rendering the museum of economic geology, already under the control of the Government, instrumental in effecting a great and essential work to the cause of agriculture, interesting alike to the geologist and the cultivator of the soil, as well as of national importance, from its influence on the resources of the country; and this was, to obtain at the expense of the Government, but under the immediate direction of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, a complete and systematic analysis of the soils of the kingdom; the various soils of the same geological formation in different parts of the country, and particularly those which had been found by experience to be best adapted for particular crops (as Wheat soils, Bean soils, fertile or barren soils, &c. &c.); to be taken in succession from one end of the kingdom to the other, obtaining 20 analyses of each particular soil, and thus procuring in the course of one year about 1,000 such analyses, all made by chemists of the first-rate character for analytical investigations of this kind, who would report not only the chemical constitution, but the mechanical texture and properties of each soil, and the whole published from time to time in the pages of the journal of the society. Mr. Pusey concluded by expressing his assurance that such a work would not only be of the highest interest and importance in an agricultural point of view, but would be a national undertaking worthy of the Government. The council then agreed to the following resolution, a copy of which they requested the President to communicate on their part, and with their best acknowledgments, to the Earl of Lincoln, for this proof of his interest in the promotion of the national objects of the society:—"Resolved,—That the council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England return their thanks to Lord Lincoln for the communication he has made to them of his desire to render the museum of economic geology useful to the advancement of agricultural knowledge; and beg to express their opinion, that a full examination and analysis of the various soils of the country, conducted systematically, as well with regard to their mechanical texture as to their chemical constitution, with reference to known similarity of their agricultural nature, and to any distinctive agricultural character which different geological formations may be supposed to possess, would be likely to produce a body of recorded facts, to which scientific inquiry might be applied with a reasonable hope of arriving at the determination of some general principles of cultivation."—Mr. R. Barker expressed to the council the satisfaction it gave him, as chairman of the Thames commission, to confirm Mr. Lawford's view of the desirableness of making inquiries respecting the wearing away of lands adjacent to rapid and other streams, such injurious effects being so peculiarly observable throughout the whole line of the river Thames under the management of the commissioners, that complaints were continually made to them of loss of land from the force of the stream operating against the banks; while on the other hand they scarcely less frequently found deposits of lands and shoals growing up where hitherto none had existed: and Mr. Barker adduced a striking instance of this change of place and surface effected by the Thames in its action on the adjacent lands. Some few years ago the commissioners had sold a small meadow of a certain extent, with the reservation to themselves in perpetuity of 18 ft. in width for the public towing-path: under which provision, while they continued to enjoy an adequate path, the owner's residue had decreased in extent by (he believed) nearly one-third. Mr. Barker could not pledge himself to the accuracy of the detail of this proportion, but he would obtain from their general surveyor, and have the pleasure of laying before the council, further facts confirmatory of the damaging effects of the river; as a very recent instance of which, Sir C. East, Bart., a member of the society, owning a considerable property in Berkshire, bounded by the Thames, had just had occasion to complain to the commissioners of extensive injury from this cause.—Mr. Blacker, of Armagh, having communicated to the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Downshire, Mr. Pusey, Mr. Shaw, and other members of the society, as well as to the council, a statement of the successful operation of his plan for improving the management of agricultural property in Ireland, consisting in the engagement of district agriculturists, or persons who shall be employed on estates, to ride over them and suggest improvements, especially in draining, giving confidence both to landlords and tenants in the expenditure of money; the papers connected with this subject were laid before the council at that meeting. In Ireland infinite service had been rendered to many of the districts, by placing Scotch and English stewards, at the request of the landowners, to go over constantly a certain number of acres, from 200 to 10,000, according to the size of the property and the views of the proprietor; the sum of 25*l.* to 75*l.* being given to each steward, and a horse allowed for the purpose of getting over much ground in a short time. Mr. Blacker intended that these stewards should act as agricultural teachers of the Irish tenantry, and proceed in the districts of the Poor-law unions, conceiving "that the agriculturist who has made himself acquainted with all the modern improvements in agriculture, must be a better judge of what they ought to do, in the cultivation of their farms, than what they can possibly be themselves, situated as they are in a remote part of Ireland, where modern improvements have not yet reached."

The council expressed the satisfaction it gave them to learn that this mode of improvement had been attended with so much advantage in Ireland, but they much doubted whether it would be favourably received or could be successfully applied in the agricultural districts of England.—The President laid before the council a letter he had received from Mr. J. Hall, 2, Mersey-court, Liverpool, stating, that two further cargoes of Guano had arrived in that port, and that if the President or his friends were disposed to buy 100 tons, he could procure the article of the best quality at 14 pounds or guineas per ton, or perhaps at even a less rate. Mr. Hall thought it probable that the dark-coloured Bolivian Guano might shortly be bought at 10*l.* per ton, and stated that the Bolivian had probably more phosphate of lime, and the Peruvian Guano more ammonia in its composition.—The President communicated a paper "on sod-draining, drainage with the mole-plough, and thorn-draining," by Mr. H. H. Brown, of Heckington; and a paper "on destroying the turnip-fly by means of cream of lime applied to the plant, by Mr. Huckvale, of Over-Norton, Oxfordshire.

The Duke of Richmond presented a copy of the premiums offered by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland for the present year, and to be awarded at the society's annual meeting to be held at Edinburgh on the 2nd of August next; and also copies of plain and intelligible instructions on "The Farm," and "The Kitchen Garden," selected from "Loudon's Encyclopædia of Agriculture," and the "British Almanac," (by permission of the respective publishers,) and adapted by a member of the society to the comprehension of his cottage tenantry in Kent, and the children who attended the schools of Dow, Northend, and Farnborough. Col. Wright Vaughan, President of the Peterborough Agricultural Association, transmitted a communication on distinct judges of sheep being appointed in future—one for the Buckley breed, another for the Burgess breed, and a third favourable to the form of the Buckley breed on an extended scale. Mr. Stephens presented the third part of his "Book of the Farm;" and Mr. L. Walrond, of Hardwicke, the second report of the Gloucester Farmers' Club, suggesting the expediency of the society's collecting the reports of all the country clubs, and binding them together for circulation, Mr. Walrond conceiving that by this means many advantages would be obtained, and the local discussions rendered more extensively useful. The thanks of the council were ordered for these communications, which were referred to the journal committee.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

March 9th. B. Rotch, Esq., V.P., in the chair. At this meeting the new plan of proceedings intended to be adopted in future at the Wednesday evening meetings of the Society was for the first time tried; and if we may judge from the numbers present, and the interest excited, it is likely to effect a very great improvement in the Society. Two communications were brought forward and discussed, the first on a new method of forming raised ornamental work in wood; and the second on earthenware stoves for warming rooms. The former was explained by Mr. E. Solly, jun., and the latter by Mr. Domville, both members of the new Committee of Superintendence. In introducing to the meeting the new process for imitating wood carvings, Mr. Solly stated that the great expense of good carvings prevented their being employed in architectural decoration, except in palaces and the houses of the rich. The process now brought forward, and for which Mr. Brathwaite has a patent, was likely to diminish very greatly the expense of carvings, and therefore proportionably to extend their use. The principle of the operation was stated to be briefly this: in place of the wood being cut or carved away, so as to leave the pattern in relief, it is burnt or singed away by the application of hot irons. Mr. Solly stated that very great sharpness and accuracy were attainable by this process; that the wood did not appear to be at all weakened in strength; and that, so far from injuring the wood or rendering it liable to decay, the process of burning would probably preserve and render it more durable. Exceedingly beautiful specimens of carvings and bas-reliefs made by burning were exhibited to the meeting. Mr. Domville, previously to describing the terra-cotta stove of Mr. Green, which he had undertaken to explain to the meeting, adverted to the numerous forms and varieties of stoves which had been lately brought before the notice of the public, and commented on the advantages and objection of some of the most important. He stated that there was no new principle in Mr. Green's stove, which was, in fact, a modification of Dr. Arnott's stove; but that its chief merit consisted in the substitution of earthenware for iron as a material, and similar points, by which some of the objections to other stoves were obviated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Transplanting Evergreens.—"Clareinch" states that the time mentioned in the *Chronicle*, p. 125 (which should have been from the middle to the end of April, in England) for transplanting evergreens, admits of two weeks, to allow for the difference of early and late situations; if the former, the middle of the month—if the latter, the end of the month is the best time.

Stephenson's Conical Boiler.—Mr. Rogers's conical boiler has suggested the idea of this useful contrivance, which, like his, consists of a hollow cone, whose sides are filled with water, and whose centre holds the fuel. It is made of copper, domed over, and has a very neat appearance. The fuel is supplied from a door near the top, and the water flows from the top of the dome, and returns at the bottom of the cylinder. The boiler is merely placed in a hollow iron stand, with a revolving grating on the top by which the cylinder can be instantly emptied, and the refuse and cinders taken away. The advantages that this boiler seems to possess are, its portability, its neat appearance, and particularly its suitableness for small houses and pits, or for large houses as an auxiliary boiler; it may also be taken away at any time by merely unscrewing the union pipes, and when it is again reset it requires no brickwork. The boilers can be made of any size; one that we saw was 2 ft. high by 14½ inches in diameter, outside measurement. We are informed that a boiler of these dimensions will heat 200 or 300 feet of three-inch pipes.

Maxillaria Skinneri.—We understand that a specimen of this beautiful species is expected at the next exhibition of the Horticultural Society on Tuesday next.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Royal Gardens, Kew.—The forcing department is at present very interesting; and from the state of the various crops, few persons would suspect that we have just passed through so dull a season. The Cherries in the first house are in full bloom, and there is every appearance of a large crop; in the second house the buds are just bursting. The earliest Peaches are setting, and there are others in full bloom, and some just coming into flower. The Vines in pots raised from eyes have most of them one or two bunches with berries bigger than Peas; the early Vineries are in a good state of forwardness, and the fruit in most cases has set well. On a shelf along the back of one of the Pineries, there are pieces of turfy peat placed, in the centre of which French Beans are growing, and they have produced an abundant crop; and on another shelf, close to the glass, Strawberries are fruiting plentifully. Many pots of Peas have been raised, and will soon be ready to plant out for an early crop. A few new Potatoes have been obtained in a frame heated by hot water, but they have not forced well; the tops having grown vigorously, but tubers have not been produced in proportion. A good supply of Asparagus has been obtained from beds heated by linings and covered with wooden shutters. A bed has just been made up for Melons, and some plants are put out. Cucumbers have been produced for a long time in frames heated by linings, the shoots being trained over a trellis fixed about one foot, or rather more, from the ground. —*March 7.*

Messrs. Lucombe and Pince's Nursery, Exeter.—The Camellia-house is the chief attraction. The building itself is remarkable for its extent and proportions, it being upwards of 200ft. in length by 24 in width, and 18 in height, with a span-roof of singularly light and elegant character. Among the specimens which particularly attracted our attention, were the following:—Two very beautiful plants of Camellia Bealii, one nearly 9ft. high, and another of still higher growth, bedecked with a profusion of its double richly-tinted crimson flowers; imbricata with a number of roseate blooms just expanded. Of Reticulata, we noticed a superb specimen; it is 15ft. high, and the flowers are 18in. in circumference; and Colvillii striata, a new and beautiful striped variety attracted our admiration. We noticed a specimen of Woodsii, the flowers of which are remarkably large, and of a beautiful colour; and a plant of Fórdii, 12ft. in height, with most chaste and perfect flowers. Of white varieties, the specimens are exceedingly fine and numerous, some plants of the old Double White, 12ft. high, and bearing a profusion of flowers, were very handsome. Triumphans and Coronata were in full bloom; the former presented the most delicate gradations of colour. We also saw the remarkable Picturata, distinguished by the beautiful striæ on its flowers. There is a plant of Chandlérii, bearing more than 100 flowers; and another of Conspicua, profusely laden with double red blossoms. Of the rose, red, and crimson-striped varieties, specimens of the Queen Victoria, or Pressleyii, and of the Donkelaerii, attracted our notice; and also Ochroleuca, which opens of a yellow colour, like the Rosa Devoniensis. It is impossible to conceive anything more beautiful than the *tout-ensemble* of this collection. We noticed also in the Camellia-house a beautiful variety of Rhododendron arbóreum, and a stately specimen of Araucária Cunninghámia. In the Arboretum the specimens are fine. Araucária imbricata was planted 10 years ago, and has attained a height of 15ft.; the stem is perfectly straight, and beautifully true to the form of a cone, gradually lessening from the ground. There is a remarkable plant of A'bies Douglásii. Pinus austriaca attracted our attention from its remarkable character; and the fact that this plant flourishes where the Scotch Fir will not grow, and has, therefore, been introduced into this county, and on exposed situations in Cornwall, where the Scotch Fir will not withstand the Atlantic influence, with every prospect of becoming valuable and permanent. —*Abridged from Woolmer's Plymouth Gazette.*

Review.

The Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London, 1842. Part VI., vol. II., 2d series.

This Part contains, among other papers, a note upon Achimenes longiflora, by Mr. Fortune, accompanied by a beautiful plate; on a System of Pruning Fruit-trees. by Mr. Crace; Experiments upon the Effects of Kyanized Wood and Mercurial Vapour upon Plants, by Mr. R. Fortune; an Account of the Ickworth Imperatrice Plum, by Mr. R. Thompson, with a coloured figure; and On the Cultivation of Grapes on flued walls in the open air at Glasgow, by Mr. G. Shiells, accompanied by a sketch.

To persons who delight in ornamenting their drawing-rooms with flowers, the note upon the Achimenes, from which the following extract is made, will be very interesting:—

"Every one who has a warm greenhouse or Cucumber or Melon frame to start it in, and enable it to form its flower-buds in summer, may have it in full bloom in the common greenhouse or sitting-room in autumn. The lovers of drawing-room plants may introduce it there and grow it as easily as they now do the Achimenes coccinea. Those who have sufficient accommodation may produce a fine effect by planting a quantity of the roots in a large flat box, and so forming a bed of flowers, which will contrast beautifully with the green foliage of the surrounding plants."

This lovely species is as easily cultivated as the old A. coccinea, and requires nearly the same treatment.

The paper by Mr. Fortune on "the Effects of Kyanized Wood and Mercurial Vapour upon Plants," is one of general interest, and the following are the conclusions arrived at:—"1st. That the vapours which arise from mercury in a warm and moist atmosphere are very injurious to the health of the plant with which they come in contact. 2nd. That muriatic acid has probably a contrary effect, because plants which were placed under the same circumstances otherwise were destroyed in mercurial vapour, while in the atmosphere of muriatic acid they grew with great luxuriance. 3rd. That corrosive sublimate mixed with moistened sawdust produces exactly the same bad effects as shavings of Kyanized wood, provided they are placed in the circumstances above described; that is to say in a warm and moist atmosphere."

To fruit growers the Ickworth Imperatrice Plum will be very acceptable. It was raised by the late T. A. Knight, Esq., from the Imperatrice Violette, and pollen of Coe's Golden Drop.

"The fruit is middle-sized, or somewhat larger than its female parent, and obovate; the stalk is of medium length and thickness. The Skin is purple, richly traced, as if embroidered, with golden brown lines, some like straight pencillings radiating downwards from the insertion of the stalk, while others are wavy or disposed circularly. The Flesh is greenish amber, partly adhering to the stone, juicy and very rich when allowed to hang till it begins to shrivel and part from the tree. The stone is rather small. The tree is of a hardy vigorous growth, and appears likely to be an abundant bearer as a standard; the shoots are glabrous; the leaves oval or obovate, crenated, smooth, shining, dark green. The fruit ripens in the beginning of October, and forms one of the finest late Plums for the dessert; more especially as it may be kept in a fresh state for a considerable time, if placed in a dry situation, ready for use, and secure from the storms or even frosts, which frequently render the maturity of later hanging varieties, such as Coe's Late Red, very precarious. It will moreover ultimately attain the condition of a prune, for a fruit enclosed in paper when gathered and laid on a shelf was found in that condition the following Midsummer. It is easily distinguished from other varieties by the unusually abundant tracing on its surface, which likewise indicates a superior amount of richness.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

When a few fine days occur in this month, they often lead the young gardener into error, by persuading him that summer is come, and thereby inducing him to lay open protected plants, such as Fig-trees and tender shrubs and young trees, too hastily to the weather. As the shelter afforded by a warm covering is likely to have set the sap in motion, or at any rate to have made such plants more susceptible of cold, great caution ought to be exercised in this matter; and the coverings should be removed by degrees, instead of exposing the plants at once to our proverbially uncertain climate. So also of the borders of forcing-houses, which by premature uncovering are frequently made liable to danger from late spring frosts. Deeply-covered borders may have part of the litter taken off, but enough should be left, especially round the stem of the trees, to defend them effectually from injury by cold. In order to dry the surface of the borders, the remaining litter could be thrown into ridges on some fine drying day, to be again levelled down upon the first indication of frost.

I.—KITCHEN GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—The young plants that have not yet been shifted ought now to be done, for if allowed to remain unpotted till they begin to grow, the check they receive in that operation will be much greater, especially if the disrooting system be followed. In the latter case, use as small pots as the stumps can be conveniently got into. Keep a constant supply of water for evaporation on the heating apparatus, and frequently wet the paths in the house. In clear weather the plants, whether in houses or in dung-heated pits, should be daily sprinkled over their tops with a syringe; not through a coarse rose, like a heavy shower, but as a gentle dewing, just sufficient to moisten all the leaves. Sprinkle them morning and evening on sunny days.

Vinery.—Vines that are advancing towards flowering should have a minimum temperature of 65°; keep them rather warmer if the branches are weak. If those last introduced are breaking, look over them and pull off all useless buds.

Peach-house.—During the critical period of stoning, which most likely will have commenced in the first house, great attention will be necessary in the general management, and particularly in the proper regulation of the artificial temperature, which should vary as little as possible from 55°. When there is a prospect of a fine day, give a little air betimes, especially if the flues or pipes are warm, increasing the quantity in proportion to the sun's power. Syringe the trees regularly, but take care that the borders are not made too wet. If the fruit is set in the second house, increase its temperature slowly to 55°, and resume the morning and evening washings; a slight fumigation would do no harm, although no green-fly may be visible. Shut up the latest house at night.

Cherry-house.—The trees must not be suffered to want water whilst the fruit is swelling. They will now bear more heat if necessary, but it will be injudicious to increase the temperature very rapidly. Close the house while the sun is on it.

Fig-house.—Keep the temperature about 60° at night. By sun-heat it may rise to 70° or 75°, with plenty of air. Shut the house up warm, and at the same time sprinkle the trees.

Strawberries.—Plants in small pots that are stinted for root-room may be advantageously set in pans or boxes of rich mould, into which the roots will penetrate through the holes in the pots. Keep the ripening fruit free from dirt, and the blooming plants in any airy place; also be careful that no aphides harbour upon the foliage.

Kidney-beans.—Sow a successional crop.

Cucumbers and Melons.—Forward Cucumber plants that are sterile should be stopped at every other joint till they show fruit. If the plants are weak, cover a joint on each of the main-shoots with mould, into which they will strike roots. Renew the linings a portion at a time as required.

Mushrooms.—Continue to collect droppings for new beds. Where there is not a house devoted to this purpose, short dung may be got ready for making ridge beds in the open air.

Sow Capsicums, Tomatoes, and Egg-plants.

Out-door Department.

Finish the transplanting of forwarded Peas and Beans. Some patches might be put in at the foot of warm walls if there are any blank spaces between the trees.

Onions.—Plant out those sown in heat. When very large bulbs are desired, plant on a warm, well-manured border, in rows a foot apart, spreading the roots evenly in the drill, and not covering them too deeply.

Cauliflowers.—Transplant the extra ones from the hand-lights, leaving four plants under each glass, to flower early. Those that are removed should be protected in cold nights by inverted flower-pots.

Cabbages.—Plant out a good breadth of those sown in autumn, regulating the distances by the size of the varieties, and the purposes they are intended for. If to stand for sprouts, more space must be given them. Likewise plant Red Cabbage and autumn-sown Savoys.

Potatoes.—Put in the chief crop of early ones. Of these, the Ash-leaved Kidney is, perhaps, the most serviceable. Plant also some second early varieties.

Jerusalem Artichokes.—Plant for winter use. These should occupy the back slip, in company with Horse-radish, &c.

Asparagus.—If the ground for the new plantation is properly settled, the roots should be put in. Four rows a foot apart, and then a vacant space of three feet, will be found an economical distribution of the ground. Edge off the beds six inches from the outer rows, which will give two feet clear for the alleys. Lettuces or Cauliflowers might be planted along the middle of these, and upon the beds Onions may be sown in drills between the rows of Asparagus. Sow seeds to furnish stock for future plantations. Make new plantations of Sea-kale and Rhubarb, and sow seeds to raise plants for forcing.

Radishes.—Sow in a drill at the foot of a south wall.

Turnips are frequently destroyed, when just appearing above ground, by chaffinches, who pull up the young plant in taking the remains of the seed which adheres to its top; these, therefore, should be guarded against, or they will ruin a whole crop in a few days.

Orchard.—See that the protective coverings of wall-trees do not hang loosely, so as to be blown about by the wind, or they will destroy more blossom than they preserve. Wall and orchard-trees of bad sorts may be grafted, beginning with Plums and Cherries; large trees of the latter, however, seldom thrive well enough after grafting to repay the trouble. Pear-trees trained in the pyramidal manner produce excellent fruit, if well managed. The last year's shoots, and any branches that are loose, should now be bowed down, with their points towards the ground.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—In the Orchidaceous house Cýcnoches and Catasetums which have been resting will now be showing signs of growth; give them gradually more water, but take great care that it does not lodge about the young shoots, as they are easily rotted. Keep Dendróbiums in the warmest part of the house, and give them plenty of water, as they will now begin to grow. Take care that stove shrubs are not injured by bright sunshine; keep the atmosphere very moist on warm days.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—The long shoots of straggling Epacrises which have done flowering should be cut back before they commence a new growth: and such as require it may be repotted. Tie out the branches of strong growing Heaths, to give them a symmetrical form. Sickly plants of the Citrus tribe should have the old soil cleared from their roots, and be repotted in light rich compost. Keep them in the Vinery, under the shade of the Vines, and frequently sprinkle their tops. Cereuses and Epiphyllums must have an increased supply of water as their blossom-buds swell. Other succulents will also bear a little more moisture now that the sun has power to dry them quickly. If not already done, shift Alstrœmerias into their flowering pots, and be cautious in administering water.

Pits and Frames.—The lights should be drawn off half-hardy shrubs every tolerably fine day, to inure them to the free air. Propagate a stock of Verbenas, Salvias, Petunias, and similar things, for a reserve to supply the places of other temporary plants, such as annuals, when their bloom is over. Carefully protect fine Auriculas and Polyanthuses from wet as their flowers advance. Pot the roots of Fuchsia fulgens and Salvia patens which have been kept through the winter in sand.

Out-door Department.

Annuals may be sown at any time in the mixed flower-borders. Sow the seeds thinly and cover the smallest very lightly. Inverted flower-pots, or seed-pans, put over the tenderest kinds, will shelter them from frosts and heavy rains.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—If time can be spared from other business, or if the ground be too wet for sowing and planting, grafting may be done, commencing with those species which are earliest in vegetating. Whip-grafting is the best method for small stocks; saddle-grafting is a good mode when the stocks are between one and two inches in diameter. Graft quite close to the ground for dwarf trees, and use plenty of clay.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Use diligence now to bring planting to a conclusion. Take especial care that the fences are in good order before the usual time for turning out grazing stock arrives.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending March 10, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

March		Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	4	29.957	29.918	48	29	38.5	W.	
Saturday	5	30.036	30.008	54	27	40.5	W.	
Sunday	6	29.992	29.813	54	26	40.0	S.E.	
Monday	7	29.720	29.477	54	46	50.0	S.	.02
Tuesday	8	29.500	29.416	57	35	46.0	S.W.	.17
Wednesday	9	29.606	29.152	48	37	42.5	W.	.47
Thursday	10	30.018	29.463	47	31	39.0	N.W.	.01
Average		29.833	29.607	51.7	33.0	42.3		.67

March 4. Overcast; cloudy and mild in the evening.
5. Clear; very fine; clear with slight frost at night.
6. Slight frosty haze; very fine with bright sun; clear.
7. Overcast; cloudy and fine.
8. Very fine; heavy rain at night.
9. Fine in the morning; stormy with hail-showers in forenoon; very heavy rain at night, the wind increasing to a hurricane.
10. Boisterous; fine with drying wind; clear and calm at night.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending March 19, 1842.

Mar.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
							N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	13	51.7	37.0	44.3	7	0.30 in.	—	2	2	3	1	4	2	2
Mon.	14	5 .1	37.0	44.1	6	0.47	—	2	2	—	3	4	3	2
Tues.	15	50.7	33.8	42.2	9	0.29	2	5	1	—	2	3	3	—
Wed.	16	51.5	37.2	44.3	7	0.25	—	2	4	—	1	5	3	1
Thurs.	17	50.0	37.1	43.5	7	0.36	1	3	2	—	1	2	5	2
Fri.	18	49.7	35.6	42.6	3	0.06	1	5	—	—	1	3	4	2
Sat.	19	51.6	31.7	42.7	4	0.02	—	3	1	—	1	4	5	2

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 19th, in 1836—thermometer 69°; and the lowest on the 14th, in 1829—thermometer 21°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending March 11, 1842.

Little difference has taken place since our last Report. The supplies have been well kept up, and the trade in some articles has been rather brisker. *Fruit.*—The supply of Pines has been pretty good; the prices have not changed. A few hothouse Grapes may be obtained; foreign are becoming scarce. Apples are rather advanced in price; good samples of Nonpareils are worth from 20s. to 25s. per bush. Pears remain the same. Strawberries are brought in small quantities, and Cucumbers are becoming more plentiful. *Vegetables.*—The supply of Cabbages and Broccoli has been pretty large, and the quality good. Kidney Beans are more abundant than they were. Asparagus still fetches rather a high price, though it is not scarce. Sea-kale is abundant and excellent. Lettuce and most kinds of salading are indifferent. Celery has almost passed; that still offered is not very good. Rhubarb abounds. Mushrooms are more plentiful than they were.

PRICES, Saturday, March 12, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Apples, Kitchen, per bush. 3*s* to 6*s*
— Dessert, per bushel, 3*s* 6*d* to 14*s*
Pears, dessert, per half-sieve, 3*s* to 12*s*
Strawberries, forced, per oz., 3*s* to 5*s*
Pine Apple, per lb. 6*s* to 10*s*
Cucumbers, each, 3*s* to 6*s*
Grapes, Spanish, per lb., 1*s* to 2*s*
— Portugal, per lb., 1*s* to 5*s*
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 3*s* 6*d* to 16*s*
— Bitter, per 100, 7*s* to 18*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*

Lemons, per 100, 6*s* to 14*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 5*s* to 8*s*
Walnuts, per bushel, 16*s* to 24*s*
Filberts, Eng., per 100 lbs., 130*s* to 140*s*
Cobb Nuts, per peck, 3*s* 6*d*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Spanish, 16*s*
— Barcelona, 20*s*

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Cabbage, White, per dozen, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
— Red, for pickling, 2*s* to 6*s*
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 2*s* to 5*s*
Brussels Sprouts, per hf. sve., 1*s* to 2*s*
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Cape, 9*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
— Purple, 6*d* to 1*s*
Turnip Tops, per bushel, 6*d* to 1*s*
Kidney Beans, forced, p. 100, 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 50*s* to 70*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— Kidney, per bush. 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Artichokes, Jerusalem, pr half sieve, 10*d* to 1*s*
Turnips, pr. doz. bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 4*s* to 5*s*
Parsneps, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Red Beet, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* to 6*s*
Radish, p. dz. hands (24 to 30 each) 2*s* 6*d*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Leeks, per dozen bunches, 9*d* to 1*s*
Garlic, per lb., 8*d*

Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
Onions, Old, per bushel, 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— for pick., per hf.-sieve, 3*s* to 6*s*
— Green, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 4*s*
— Spanish, per dozen, 1*s* to 6*s*
Asparagus, per 100, large, 6*s* to 8*s*
— Second or Middling, 3*s* to 4*s*
— Sprue, or Small, 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Sea-kale, per punnet, 1*s* to 3*s*
Lettuce, Cabbage, per half sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Endive, per score, 2*s* to 4*s*
Celery, Red, p. bdle (12 to 15) 1*s* to 2*s*
Small Salads, per punnet, 3*d*
Corn Salad, per half sieve, 9*d* to 1*s*
Watercress, p. dz. small bunch., 6*d* to 8*d*
Dandelions, per punnet, 9*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 3*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Tarragon, per dozen bunches, 4*s*
Fennel, per dozen bunches, 3*s*
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Sage, per doz. bunches, 3*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 4*s* to 8*s*
Savory, per dozen bunches, 2*s*
Rhubarb Stalks, per bundle, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 8*d* to 1*s*
Truffles, per pound, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

We have such constant applications for the prices of books, plants, and other articles, and for information as to where they can best be had, that we find it necessary to state for the information of all inquirers that it is not our practice to recommend any tradesman in particular, and that if persons interested in selling do not advertise their goods we cannot do it for them. We beg our readers will look to our advertising columns for all information of this description.

Thanks to *F.*, *Berks*, and *T. W.*, but there are many difficulties in the plan proposed.

A Twelve Months' Subscriber.—We cannot answer his first question. He can have Nos. 1 to 8 inclusive, and Nos. 10, 11, and 12. He may fumigate his Vinery without danger, if he is cautious. The air should be moist until the Vine flowers; it should then be much drier till the berries are set.

A correspondent asks what is the best means of obtaining a ROOKERY. Will any one have the kindness to tell him?

A North D. Amateur.—The Moss (or rather Lichen) ON YOUR TREES flourishes because you live in a damp climate, and probably where the soil is ill-drained. Drainage of land thoroughly is the only remedy for this disease, for so it may be called, inasmuch as it results from trees being out of condition. The Holly-leaved Berberry is hardy; and one of our best evergreen bushes.

An Old Subscriber.—RAIN-WATER in any state, if not putrid, is fit for greenhouse plants. Scotch Firs and Larch will stand wind as well as anything, and if a screen is once obtained of them, others will grow beneath their protection.

A Shrewsbury Constant Reader must beware of QUACK MANURES. We know nothing of that he mentions, but the account of it is so manifest a puff that we have no faith in it. Besides it is too dear.

Agricola.—We have stated what the LAW is concerning ENCROACHMENT BY TREES; but it would not do for us to give a legal opinion upon the particular application of it. You had better consult your solicitor, showing him the article upon the subject signed "C. K." No opinion on your case could, we apprehend, be safely given without an inspection of the land and the surrounding trees.

A.—For the cultivation of CELERY consult Mr. Paxton's Cottage Calendar, and a communication in the Home Correspondence of to-day.

G. H., Wexford.—The SEED CAST ASHORE on the West of Ireland is that of a climbing plant called a Dólichos, and is brought by currents from the tropical parts of America. The larger kind, of which you also make mention, is probably the seed of a West Indian plant, resembling a Mimosa, and now called Entada.

One of Our Subscribers.—The COLOUR OF A WALL for fruit trees is practically of no importance whatever, although in theory it may seem to be so. The most agreeable colour to *our* eyes is that employed by the bricklayers when finishing off cement-work. Do not think of tarring your wall; you will find it ugly, unsuited to your trees, and incurable afterwards.

E. F. L.—No doubt "OLD FOGGY PASTURE-LAND" will be renovated by the ammoniacal liquor of the gas-works. See a leading article last week. It may, however, be necessary to add nitrate of soda, if the effects are to be very permanent. In that case we should give the ammoniacal liquor first, and the soda a fortnight afterwards. But the ammoniacal liquor alone will produce a great effect. We will take care that the *Chronicle* is forwarded to you regularly through a London news-agent, if you favour us with a post-office order. We do not supply subscribers ourselves.

Mr. Pamplin begs us to correct what he considers a MISREPRESENTATION (at p. 140) OF HIS PELARGONIUM, the Enchantress, where it is stated to resemble the Queen of the Fairies; he begs to say it is not at all the colour of that flower, it being a deep rose, whereas the Enchantress has no rosy tint in it. We are not disposed to make any such correction. No comparison was instituted between these flowers; had the question of colour been entertained, we should have described the Enchantress as inferior in that respect to the Queen of the Fairies. Both flowers have a white ground, with the colour nearly covering the entire surface of the upper petals, and *in this respect* they were characterised as being alike. The words in Italics were, however, omitted by the printers.

Œconomicus.—The original MANGEL-WURZEL was, we believe, red ringed with white. The yellow kind is of more recent introduction for agricultural purposes. The latter seems now to be the favourite, because it is sweeter. A couple of ounces of seed is enough for your piece of land. We do not know what proportion of WAX AND OIL is used in preparing calico, nor is it of much importance. All that is requisite is to use wax enough to render the oil as firm as jelly when cold.

A Young Hand.—It is of little consequence whether you grow your MELONS in one or two-light frames, provided there is plenty of room for the plants; but if you wish to save seeds true from your Melons or Cucumbers, only one kind should be cultivated in a frame; for although you may plant them in one-light frames, they are still liable to be crossed by bees or other insects in an artificial manner, which cannot be prevented by a gauze division or the sides of the frames. A gauze covering, when air was given, might, however, protect them. The soil for growing Melons in should be a rich loamy one, and, if good, may be used directly after being chopped small.

E. A.—When your seedling PANSIES have several leaves they should be carefully transplanted into a bed of loam, sand, and rotten dung well drained; during hot weather they should be shaded and plentifully supplied with water.

W. D.—Do not be alarmed at meeting with thorns occasionally on what you have received for KNIGHT'S MONARCH PEAR, for yours is the true sort. You will observe the bark has a yellowish tinge, and the buds, when they begin to push, exhibit a fawn-coloured down on the scales. The shoots and strong, often curved prickles, on the spurious sort, are of a dark violet colour, and the buds are glossy.

G. W. Burneside.—PELARGÓNIUMS are readily propagated by cuttings, which in July should be planted round the edges of pots filled with a mixture of leaf-mould and well-rotted dung, plunged in a gentle hotbed; when rooted the young plants should be potted off singly; or if raised for planting out in the summer, they may remain during the winter in the cutting pots. When CALCEOLARIAS have done flowering, about the middle of July is the best time to increase them; the herbaceous varieties being propagated by dividing the roots, and the shrubby ones by cuttings. The cuttings should be planted in pots filled with very sandy loam, and plunged in a hotbed; they must at all times be sparingly watered.

R. W. B.—Your seeds of SEDUM SIEBOLDII should be sown now in pots filled with very sandy peat; water must be sparingly given, or the young plants will be liable to damp-off. LIQUID MANURE formed of horse-dung is the best for general purposes; if very strong is required, add a little pigeon's dung, or some ammoniacal liquor, in the proportion of a teacupful to a gallon of water. Nitrate of soda would perhaps assist your Roses; though if you have applied plenty of stable-stuff, it will hardly be necessary to give anything else to them this season.

W. D.—The bottom of my CUCUMBER-BED, as shown in the section of pit, p. 124 (1842), is formed by laying pieces of timber, 3in. thick, across the troughs, which are covered with any rough boards or slates. The back, front, and ends are also boards or slates, which are placed on the bottom, and rest against the two flow-pipes. The bottom so formed will have a cavity from the troughs round the back and front of the beds, which will allow the heat and moisture to rise. W. D. will find this explained in p. 36 (1841). Four rows of cemented bricks, on edge, laid on a good foundation, would surely support any moderate Cucumber or Melon bed in the world with safety.—*J. Green.*

?—It certainly is a bad practice to cut all the young shoots and leaves off your IVY in the spring, for although it does not destroy the plants, it makes them look unsightly for a considerable time; it would be better to clip it two or three times a year, or procure the creeping varieties, which never branch out from the wall. RHODODENDRONS will do well on any subsoil except a very dry one. They only require to be planted in peat of sufficient depth for their roots (about 1 ft. deep), and if some loam and a small portion of well-rotted cow-dung are added, it will be found of great benefit, particularly if the situation is a dry one. They should be planted thickly at first to cover the ground, and may afterwards, as they become established, be thinned out.

A Reader of the Chronicle states the following particulars relative to planting a small ORCHARD, in lat. nearly 56½, and wishes for information with regard to the propriety of his mode of procedure; the ground, which formed part of a ploughed field, and is of a hard clayey loam, averaging no more than 8in. or 9in. deep, upon a retentive bottom, consisting however of a good tough reddish clay, mixed with a few stones. "Last autumn pits were dug for the trees, 16in. or 18in. deep, and about 2ft. or 3ft. in diameter. A stone flag, 20in. square, was laid in the centre of each pit; and as the pit then held water like a dish, a small drain was made from each to the field furrow drains, the pits being left open all winter, and the stuff thrown out exposed to the weather. In the third week of February the trees were planted, first putting some inches of earth into the pits, then dung, then a little mould again, upon which were placed the roots of the trees carefully spread out, then earth well pulverised, and dung again, taking care not to bury the roots too deep. I finished by laying earth over all, gently pressing it, the same forming a small knoll, and mulched with long litter, held down by a sprinkling of earth. The trees are principally two or three years from the graft, and have stems some two or three feet long. A stake was then driven into the ground at each tree, and as the situation is as yet exposed, I wrapped a straw rope round the stake, and close round the stem of the tree from the base nearly to the branches. I next trenched the whole ground two spits (about 16 or 18 inches) deep, turning the stiff clay or bottom spit mostly to the top, and leaving it in large rough lumps, to be meliorated by the weather. The ground has, of course, at present, a very rugged aspect; but as it has got drying weather, with night frosts, since turning it over, I expect it will be greatly benefited, and will become of a kindlier nature by-and-by." [The bottoming, draining, trenching, and exposing a rough surface to the action of the weather, are all approvable. Wrapping the stems with straw-bands will do no harm at present; on the contrary, such may prove beneficial till the drying winds of March are over; but if the stems are kept enclosed for any great length of time, the bark will, in consequence, be rendered too tender for affording the degree of protection for which it is naturally adapted. Instead of disposing the dung in alternate layers with the soil, the substances should be well mixed. Supposing the pits had been entirely filled with dung, the roots would increase rapidly, but would prove unsubstantial and unfit for penetrating the common soil, to which they must soon extend. Roots will run in layers of dung in preference to those of soil; but, as in the case just mentioned, they will experience a check when they meet with a totally different substance. Besides, canker is most apt to occur in such portions of roots as are imbedded in masses of dung unmixed with soil. Readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* will doubtless bear this in mind when they are about to plant fruit or other trees. The ground should all be trenched; the surface may be left rough, but the undisturbed bottom should form a plane or planes sloping regularly towards drainage.]

J. O., Preston.—BOX-EDGINGS may be clipped at any season of the year, but the best time is the end of June; after the operation the edging should be well watered, to induce the Box to produce a second shoot, to obliterate the marks left by the shears.

A Novice.—Your plant of Chimonanthus fragrans is probably a seedling, and if so you must wait patiently for a year or two.

A. B.—The atmosphere of the stove in which you keep Tabernæmontana is probably too dry, and that causes the flowers to fall before they expand. During the time the plant is growing and forming flower-buds it should be liberally watered.

Un Compagnon.—The price of "Reid's Chemistry" is 18*s.*; it is an elementary book teaching the science. "Liebig's Organic Chemistry" does not pretend to do this. "Valpy's Latin Grammar" is a very good popular book.

A Young Melon-grower.—Always keep the LAPS of your glass well puttied; you may do it at any time when the glass is dry, but it will now be troublesome. Cover the dung that surrounds your hills with a little soil. It will be very difficult to prevent the pollen of two plants mixing which are planted in the same hill.

J. L.—The plant is Billbérgia iridifolia.

J. W. B.—Such specimens as you have sent for answers are so many riddles. 7, is the Cornelian Cherry; 2, the Candleberry Myrtle; 6, the Tartarian Honeysuckle; 3, some sort of Dogwood or Viburnum. Can't say anything about the rest.

Clarimb.—Always glad to hear from you.

Cratægus.—Baxter's "British Flowering Plants" goes on steadily, and is almost completed. Our last Number was the 116th. It is a very useful book. We believe the "Florigraphia" also continues to appear.

X. Y. Z.—The quantity of four-inch pipe to each saddle-backed boiler in the great iron conservatory of the Horticultural Society is about 850 feet, and there is no difficulty in heating it. If you cannot manage yours it must either be from want of skill, or because of some defect in the setting of the boiler; very likely the latter.

Ammonia.—A sack contains four bushels.

H. C.—We regret to say we do not know with certainty, and cannot at present learn.

W. C.'s plant is Fernandézia lunífera.

Anonymous.—You may grow Grapes well in a fruiting Pine-house, if you take the branches outside every year after the fruit is ripe, and leave them outside till you begin again to force. This may be done by having holes in the front wall, with a moveable portion of the wall-plate just over them, so that by lifting off the sashes and removing the piece of wall-plate the whole of the head of the Vine may be lifted out.

Wellwisher.—Smith's "English Botany" is published with coloured plates; there is a cheap edition of it. For garden plants the most extensive collections of figures are the "Botanical Register," the "Botanical Magazine," and the "Botanical Cabinet" (now complete in 20 volumes); all expensive works. There is no cheap work on foreign botany, with plates, nor is it possible that there should be; of exotic plants the name is legion, and a mere list of their names occupies two octavo volumes in double columns, and about 1,600 pages.

F. C.—No two gardeners seem to agree about the cause of shanking and shrivelling in Grapes. One assigns it to the coldness and wetness of the soil, another to cold currents of air, and a third to something else. We believe the first is the real cause, and that if the border is kept drained and warm the malady will disappear. Some Grapes are particularly subject to it.

M. W. H.—If you are confident in your taste, you might construct a piece of rough rockwork with any waste materials, and it would be a much prettier object than a dead wall. The best way of making it will be to take a base of at least 20ft., and to terrace it irregularly all the way to the top. If you prefer a wall, plant on it the following Pears:—Marie Louise, Glout Morceau, Beurré Rance, Winter Nelis, and Brown Beurré.

S. E. W.—Both Pines are from Guatemala, from the height of 3000 or 4000 feet. We do not know whether they are hardy or not; we fear, however, that they will not bear the climate of Durham.

A Subscriber.—We believe the best of the remedies for the Caterpillar on Gooseberries is the Hellebore powder, recommended by some of our correspondents.

A Constant Reader.—The best mode of using soap-suds as a manure seems to be to let them accumulate in a tank with urine, until they become putrid; then to mix gypsum with them, or sulphuric acid, until the putrid effluvium ceases, and then to employ the mixture in any way that may be most convenient. Next week, or the week after, we shall have some very important information to give as to the manner of forming manure efficiently and economically. The manure now described should be suitable to all kinds of crops; a correspondent, however, says it does not suit his Onions, but he does not state why.

Conrad.—The best time to plant out new FIRS is during the month of May, but they should never be put into the open ground until they are two or three years old. They are all planted in the open ground in the Horticultural Society's Garden, and the more rare and young ones only were covered with a common hand-glass the last winter, and not one of them has perished, although some of them were very small. The Ocoté Pine (Pinus oocarpa) is the tenderest, not being hardier than the Canary Pine (P. canariensis). The new PINES should be planted in an open situation, but never in a low or very exposed one; place them, if possible, in a sandy loam, where the subsoil is rather dry. P. palustris (australis of some authors) is hardy, and was only killed in some low damp situations by the severe winter of 1837-8. The following Pines in your list are quite hardy, having stood 4½° below zero in 1837-8. P. Brútia, Llaveana, Gerardiana (the true one), Lambertiana, Monticola, Amábilis, Grandis. The following were injured or killed by the severe winter of 1837-8: P. halepensis, insignis, australis, Pithyusa. The others in the list are all too new, and consequently the plants too small, to decide upon their hardiness. Probably your plant called P. Gerardiana was not true, as P. longifólia has been frequently sold for it. The soil best suited for P. Lambertiana is a sandy loam.

J. S. S. S.—Your pit will do very well for all the purposes you mention.

A Lady.—It is rather too late for root-pruning; it should be done during the winter. We do not think the Cyclamens can be had with certainty of the nurserymen.

Messrs. Chapman.—When you state that your Potato was obtained by skill and perseverance you state nothing worth knowing. We cannot insert letters full of words without meaning. If your Potato is really a distinct sort there can be no occasion for mystery.

J. A.—Laurels may be planted now, but there is no time to lose; it does not matter in what soil, provided it is not chalk.

Col. Mason.—The Auvergne Pea is an excellent dwarf variety for summer use. The Black Melon of Carmes is one of the best of the red-fleshed varieties.

A Constant Reader.—The quickest remedy yet found for destroying SLUGS is nitrate of soda and water; say 1lb. to a watering-pot full of water, applied in the evening about nine o'clock, and in the morning before daybreak. You must not, however, apply this mixture overhead, or you will bring off all the young leaves of your Strawberry plants. Lime-water will answer the same purpose, if applied in the same manner, and persevered in for some days; and it is more convenient to use, because it will not hurt the leaves.

A Clerical Inquirer.—The promised answer did not escape us. You will find it at p. 737 for 1841.

Discipulus.—Your Apples, Nos. 1 and 8, agreed with what is called the New Golden Pippin, in having flesh not so yellow as that of the Old Golden Pippin, and not so high flavoured. You should have severed the portions of roots which you intend to graft before vegetation commenced; but you may do it immediately, and graft upon them as you proceed.

J. R.—You must learn to distinguish between popular and scientific language. In the former minute accuracy is not to be looked for. You are right in supposing that the flowers of Dendróbium speciosum form a raceme, and not a spike.

A. B.—Your lime is now chalk, and will not make lime-water. For that purpose fresh quicklime is indispensable.

A Lady's inquiry about Vines is answered elsewhere to-day among these notices. Syringing will assist the buds to break. Any Grape may be forced in Mr. Knight's way, but try the Black Hamburgh.

R. A. and *J. H.*—We can give no opinion about Cinerarias without seeing the plants. The first is handsome, but very like some we have in London; the second is coarse, and a bad colour, but it may have compensating properties. R. A.'s Gourd seed we should be glad to receive.

Atob—The mode of growing Potatoes mentioned by you is old. We are not aware of the Mole Cricket being luminous. Lindley's "Synopsis of the British Flora and Elements of Botany" will set you going. A microscope for botanical purposes varies in price from 5*s.* to 5*l.*

A Subscriber will find the information he wants at p. 142 of the present volume.

Ilex is answered in the Home Correspondence to-day.

A Constant Reader.—No. 1 is Jasminum revolutum; 2, Pittósporum Tobira; and 3, Saxifraga oppositifólia.

A Young Gardener.—There are several monthly works, price sixpence.

If *A Friend at Exeter* will refer to our last year's volume, pp. 19, 227, 649, and 753, he will find some good directions on the cultivation of Dahlias.

X. Z.—You will not be able to grow two kinds of Cucumber in the same frame unmixed. For your Melons it is of little consequence whether you use a one or a two-light box.

R. H.—From the state in which your specimens were in, we could not name them all with certainty. Those which we have made out are, 1, a Paliurus of some kind; 11, Schinus molle; 14, a Gnaphálium; 15, a Casuarina; 16, a Melaleuca; and 17, apparently a leaf of the common Holly.

ERRATUM.—P. 160, col. 1, line 36, for "the nitrate was never employed when," *read* "was here employed when."

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

SIR ROBERT PEEL last night laid before the House of Commons the views of Government in reference to the financial and commercial policy of the country. In a speech of nearly five hours' duration, the Rt. Hon. Baronet developed the present condition of the revenue, and stated that the deficiency amounts to no less than four millions seven hundred thousand pounds. To meet this he said that he would propose no tax on articles of consumption, and would add to none of the existing taxes; that he believed we had arrived at the limits of taxation, and that whatever might be the financial difficulties in which the legislature is placed, they must so adapt their measures that they will not bear upon the comforts of the labouring classes. He then proposed to adopt a property tax for three years, so that the incomes of this country should bear a charge not exceeding three per cent.; any income under 150*l.* to be exempt; and that all funded property, whether held by foreigners or by British subjects, should be included within the operations of this measure.

The Overland Mail from India and China, which left Marseilles on the 1st Feb., reached town on Tuesday. It was partly anticipated by the arrival of the India steamship last week, and the public were, therefore, prepared in a great measure for the distressing intelligence it conveys. We regret to state that the reverses of the army in Cabul are confirmed in all their melancholy details; the first advices announced that the murder of Sir Alexander Burnes had been followed by that of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir W. H. Macnaghten, who was treacherously shot by Akhbar Khan, son of Dost Mahommed, under circumstances of great atrocity; but they gave us reason to believe that the troops in the intrenched camp, amounting to nearly 6000 men, had been able to resist successfully the attacks of the insurgents. Private letters, however, have been received, which, if we may rely on their authority, unhappily remove these hopes, and leave no doubt of the fate of the troops. It is stated by these accounts that the troops evacuated Cabul under a convention, and were attacked as soon as they quitted their cantonments. Their march is described as one continued fight against an overwhelming force; the native troops which had hitherto borne all the privations of the campaign with exemplary loyalty and fortitude, are said to have been disorganised and scattered; and if we can believe these letters there would appear to be little probability that the main body escaped annihilation. Some doubt, however, exists as to the accuracy of the source from which the morning papers have derived this melancholy intelligence. Sir R. Sale was still in a strong position at Jellalabad; a large body of our troops is stationed at Candahar, and Ghuznee is well garrisoned. Our news from China comes down to Dec. 13th; no event of importance had occurred subsequently to the occupation of Ningpo, but an advance against Canton was expected in consequence of the repeated infringements of the truce on the part of the Chinese.—From France we learn that considerable excitement prevails in Paris on the subject of the recent debates in the British Parliament, during which Lord Aberdeen declared that his opinion remains unchanged respecting the French conquests in Algiers; and it is expected that the question will give rise to another manifestation on the part of the Opposition, which may seriously embarrass Ministers. The projected conspiracy for renewing civil war in Spain is said to be suspended for a time in consequence of the preparations made by the Regent to resist the movement.—Letters from Madrid confirm this statement, and announce that an immediate outbreak is no longer apprehended. The Government, however do not relax in their precautionary measures; and troops continue to assemble on the frontiers and on the coast, in readiness for active service. — We learn from Lisbon that the new Ministry has been definitively organised, Senhor Costa Cabral, the abettor of the Chartist movement at Oporto, being admitted to a seat in the Cabinet. Public affairs are beginning to assume a more settled aspect, and the troops are gradually returning to their allegiance.—The accounts from the Levant are not of great importance; the disputes between Turkey and Greece are not yet satisfactorily arranged, but the claims of the Porte have been strengthened by the declaration of the French Cabinet, expressing its disapprobation of the proceedings of Greece. The five great Powers have offered a protest against the changes in the government of the Lebanon, and have expressed their hope that these arrangements are not definitive.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, continue in the enjoyment of excellent health. The Queen and Court left Brighton on Tuesday, and arrived at Buckingham Palace on the afternoon of the same day, where her Majesty still continues. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, visited the Queen Dowager on Wednesday at Marlborough House; and on the evening of the same day the Queen honoured Covent Garden Theatre with her presence. Her Majesty held a Court at Buckingham Palace on Thursday. The Queen has caused cards to be issued for a grand dinner at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday next, on which day her Majesty holds her first levee this season. The Countess of Charlemont will succeed the Countess of Dunmore as Lady-in-waiting on the Queen on Tuesday. His Serene Highness the Duke Ferdinand, and the Princes Augustus and Paul Leopold, took their departure on Monday from the Pavilion, Brighton, for Dover, on their return to the Continent.

Parliamentary Movements.—A requisition has been presented to Lord Alfred Hervey, inviting his Lordship to become a candidate for the representation of Brighton, vacant by Mr. Wigney's bankruptcy. It was presented to his Lordship on Thursday, to which he returned an answer of compliance.

Foreign.

France.—*Algeria.*—The papers are occupied at great length with the subject of Sir R. Peel's reply to Mr. Sheil's question in the House of Commons a few nights since, as to whether the account given by M. Guizot, in the French Chamber of Deputies, of a conversation between Lord Aberdeen and M. de St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador at London, on the subject of the French conquests in Africa was correct. The question appears to have excited the greatest sensation, not only among the journalists, but the public generally. The anxiety of the government to show that the British Cabinet no-longer thought of "objecting" to the presence of the French in Africa, and which it assumed was declared by Sir R. Peel, is proved by a summons issued by the Prefect of Police to the editors of the opposition newspapers to insert a rectification of the version of the right hon. Baronet's speech. The Prefect complains of the omission in the report published in France, of "the principal sentence used by Sir R. Peel, and which proved the falsehood of the assertions of those journals." It appears that the version of the speech in question first reached Paris on Thursday, as published in a London evening paper; but this differed from the correct version in the morning papers, by the omission of the words "he did not know that there was any substantial difference between them," meaning the two versions of the conversation between the French Ambassador and Lord Aberdeen. The "Messager" and "Moniteur Parisien" of Friday night printed the reports as given in the morning papers, and the government fearing that the opposition prints would not copy the correction, applied the summons of the Prefect of Police, by virtue of the September Press Laws. It is expected that the question will cause an explosion on the part of the opposition in the Chamber of Deputies, which may serve seriously to embarrass ministers: and the papers already assail M. Guizot on the subject, with great violence. They contend that it is in vain for him to draw conclusions from the similarity of "observation" to "objection," so long as England shall continue to withhold its recognition of the right of France to her African conquests.—Accounts from Algiers of the 25th ult. announce the return of Gen. Bugeaud to that city from Oran. The "Journal de St. Etienne" of the 4th inst. states that the Duke of Nemours had passed through that city on his way to Africa: but no mention is made of his Royal Highness's departure in the Paris papers.

Affairs of Spain.—The projected conspiracy to rekindle civil war in Spain is said to have failed, and to be given up, at least for a time. The subject, however, still occupies much space in the journals, and various reports relating to it are published by them, though little authentic seems to be known. The "National" states that the following was the plan of attack meditated by the Spanish emigrants, and it does not consider that it is even yet entirely abandoned. "Instructed by the experience of the last defeats, and by the error which they committed in concentrating all their efforts on one point, they determined on this occasion to make the attack on three different points. By this they expected to obtain a double advantage—the Regent would be either compelled to remain at Madrid to protect the seat of government, and then the insurrection would have time to be consolidated in the provinces; or, repeating the manœuvre which proved so successful in the month of Oct., he would advance rapidly upon one of the threatened points, and then the other two invading parties would have marched straight to Madrid, re-established Queen Christina's government, and fallen simultaneously upon the Regent, who would have been taken between two fires. The points designed for attack were Catalonia, the Basque provinces, and the frontiers of Portugal; and the three generals who were to direct the attacks on those points had even been appointed: one of whom had set out furnished with a large sum of money; taking the road to Perpignan through Montauban and Toulouse." The "Constitutionnel" says that Gen. Ramon Narvaez, whose arrival in Paris was lately announced, had gone, towards the close of Feb., to London, and thence to Falmouth, with the intention of embarking for Lisbon: that on reaching Falmouth, however, he received a letter from London, recalling him to Paris, where he is at present. That the day after his arrival in the capital he was joined by a person named Angelo, coming from Gibraltar, who was lodged in the same hotel. The same journal adds that several Christino chiefs have been summoned to Paris, where they are now holding a sort of council of war. The French journalists comment with some severity on the debates in the Houses of Lords and Commons a few nights since on the affairs of Spain.

The Chambers.—The law for raising the usual number of 80,000 men in 1842 has passed the Chamber of Deputies. Marshal Soult declared that his law, organising the reserve, was not yet ready, but that it would be soon prepared. The general opinion, however, appears to be, that it will not be discussed this year. The marshal said that he had no need of a law to term the reserve the portion of the 80,000 men that he pleased. The proposal to inquire into the formation of the jury lists was rejected by the bureaus of the Chamber of Deputies on Monday. M. Guizot, though suffering from influenza, attended in his bureau to oppose it. The report on the Secret Fund had been read. The commission approve the grant, but recommend that next year it be included in the regular budget. The debate on the Secret Fund was fixed for Thursday.

Spain.—Our intelligence from Madrid is to the 2d inst. The 27th ult. being the birthday of the Regent, deputations of both Chambers waited on him with addresses of congratulation. The Regent's address in reply concluded with an assurance that "whenever Her Majesty should attain her majority, he hoped to resign into her royal hands the government and the constitutional institutions of the country, which he trusted would then be firmly established; when he would again merge among the people, and consider himself happy in having contributed his mite towards insuring the independence of his country." He concluded his address to a deputation from the National Guard as follows:—"I repeat it, National Militia, I stand in no dread of all the despots in the world, because, what can they do, when a nation wishes to be free, and is influenced by a love of liberty?" The Queen sent him a bouquet of flowers on the same occasion, with an autograph note to the following effect:—"My dear Espartero, allow me to offer you my congratulations upon your saint's day, and to wish you every happiness and many returns of the day. Believe in the esteem of your Queen Isabella." Government is said to be in possession of positive proofs of the Carlo-Christino conspiracy for an insurrection in Spain, but the danger of an immediate outbreak as stated under our French news seems to have passed. The President of the Council, in reply to a violent speech of Gen. Vigo in the Cortes, on the 1st inst., stated that he had no fault to find with the French Government. He was well aware of the conspiracy of the Spanish refugees in France; but he added that the Cabinet was on the alert, and that it made representations on the subject to the French Ministry. In the Chamber of Deputies on the 26th ult. the bill containing the modification of the *fueros* of the Basque provinces was presented by the Minister of the Interior. This appears to be regarded as an indication of strength on the part of Government. It is stated that Sir R. Peel's reply in the House of Commons to Col. Fox, and the declaration in the Senate of Señor Gonzales, that the British Government had declared in favour of the Regency in respect to the affair of the Salvandy credentials, had caused a favourable impression in the Spanish capital. The journals inform us that the hopes entertained at Madrid of an amicable arrangement with the Holy See have ceased, the Pope having published an apostolic letter, in which, after enumerating his several causes of complaint against the Spanish Government, he alludes to the law recently presented to the Cortes, which he terms execrable, and represents it as threatening the Catholic religion with complete destruction. The apostolic letter terminates with ordering prayers to be offered up by the Church in favour of the Spanish nation.—Our accounts from Barcelona are to the 27th ult., at which date that city enjoyed complete tranquillity. Colonels Prim and Atmeller had been appointed to the command of the flying columns which had been organised for the surveillance of the frontiers of Catalonia. Several amnestied *cabecillas* connected with the Carlo-Christino conspiracy had been shot. Two chiefs, named Espaculella and Ramisa, taken prisoners in the neighbourhood of Vich, had likewise been put to death. Three inhabitants of San Pedro de Torello, acting as agents to Felip, had been imprisoned at Vich, and the latter was closely pursued by the Queen's troops. A French agent is said to have been lodged in prison at Barcelona, for having been detected enlisting men to join the Carlo-Christino conspiracy. A small guerilla of 25 men had also made its appearance near Santa Colosna, in Catalonia, but the National Guards were in close pursuit of them. All was quiet at Valencia on the 25th ult. Private accounts from San Sebastian, dated the 2d inst., state, that Alcala, Commander-in-Chief of the Basque provinces, was then inspecting the line of outposts along the Bidassoa and the Navarrese frontier. Suspicious persons were continually arriving at Bayonne, for the supposed purpose of preparing the way for the contemplated Carlo-Christino movement; and Gen. Harispe had been instructed to hold the artillery in readiness for active service, and the soldiers of that department and of the cavalry were daily exercised—a practice unusual at this season of the year. Letters from Algesiras of the 23d ult. state that the British authorities of Gibraltar, in conjunction with those of the adjoining Spanish districts, continued to exercise the strictest surveillance along the coast. The apprehensions of an invasion on that side appear to have been so general at Tarifa, that the principal inhabitants were quitting the town, carrying with them their most valuable articles.

Portugal.—We have received intelligence from Lisbon to the 28th ult., brought by the Tagus steamer. A new Ministry had been formed by the Duke of Terceira, which was composed as follows:—President of the Council, War, and Foreign Affairs—Duke of Terceira; Home Department, Antonio Bernardo da Costa Cabral; Ecclesiastical Affairs and Justice, Antonio Azovedo Mello e Carvello; Marine, Antonio Joze Maria Campelhos; Finance, Joao de Oliveira (Baron Tojal.) The bank, it is said, supported this arrangement, as also the tobacco contractors; and the former had supplied 130 contos for the payment of the troops. Baron Tojal had decided upon adhering to the contract made by his predecessors; and orders had already been given that the 2000 contos of Regency bonds, which the company was to purchase, should be then cancelled and destroyed. On the 22d ult. Mons. Capaccini, Envoy Extraordinary from Rome, was admitted to an audience at the Palace of the Necessidades. He delivered his credentials with the usual ceremonies, and was received by their Majesties in a cordial and flattering manner. It is stated that the Pope himself was to be godfather to the expected Prince or Princess. The Queen being near her confinement, a decree of the 28th ult. ordains that all public business be transacted by the King, Don Fernando, with the power of her signature.—Senhor Aguilar, the Spanish Minister, had returned to Lisbon, having come passenger from Cadiz by the Tagus steamer. Affairs at Lisbon appeared to be assuming again a more settled aspect. The Queen had given a dinner party to the chief members of the diplomatic body, the Duke of Terceira, and the Ministers. Some of the Oporto troops had already returned; it appears that they mustered at Coimbra stronger than was calculated, amounting to nearly 6000 men. The Nationals of Cadiz had serenaded and feasted the Conde das Antas, and a toast was given to the restoration of the liberties of the Portuguese, to which the Count duly responded. Col. Pezuela had left Lisbon for France on a mission. Pezuela, it will be remembered, was one of those who attacked the Madrid palace in October.

Germany.—It is asserted in the diplomatic circles that Baron Neumann will succeed Prince Esterhazy as Ambassador to the Court of London. The journals of the 1st inst. announce the death of the Count D'Alcudia, the former agent of Don Carlos at Vienna. The Count, it is said, had sacrificed his entire fortune to the cause of that Prince, and had reduced himself to a state of embarrassment. A Vienna letter mentions that two members of the central railroad commission, M. Ghigo, head engineer of the Emperor Ferdinand's railroad, and the Baron de Lehr, chief architect of the Vienna and Raab line, have been ordered by the Emperor to proceed without delay to the United States to inspect the principal lines of railroads, and to report on their merits. They are to be accompanied by four pupils of the imperial Polytechnic School, and are to go by way of Liverpool. A Gallician Israelite, named Danemarc, is at present the subject of general conversation at Vienna, in consequence of his extraordinary memory. At twelve years of age he could repeat the Talmud by heart. He was lately presented in his Polish costume to Prince Metternich, at a *soirée* composed of philosophers and distinguished naturalists. The *Cologne Gazette* says that Prince Albert, consort of the Queen of England, contemplates paying a visit to Coburg, the Prussian Court, and the camp near the castle of Bruhl, in the neighbourhood of Cologne; and that the journey appears to be decided upon, as the proper authorities have already received instructions to prepare for his reception. The King has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle on H. R. Highness. Baron Schleinitz, the Prussian Secretary of Legation, who, on the departure of his Excellency Baron Bulow for Frankfort, acted for some months as Chargé d'Affaires at London, has left for Berlin, having been appointed by his Sovereign to a high situation in the state. Baron Canitz has succeeded as Secretary of Legation.

Russia.—According to letters from St. Petersburgh, it is expected in that capital, that on the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the marriage of their Imperial Majesties, in the course of the summer, a comprehensive amnesty will be published; allowing all the exiles, without exception, to return home, and to have their estates restored without any restriction. It is thought that this idea must have been long since contemplated by Government, as all the confiscated estates are under the management of a special commission, and no portion of them has yet been disposed of for dotations. It is announced that Government was about to raise a loan to the amount of 50,000 silver rubles through the houses of Rothschild and Hope. The late report of the failure of a banking house at St. Petersburgh is stated to be unfounded, but considerable distress is said to exist amongst the manufacturing classes. The late reduction in the army appears to have furnished an opportunity to some officers who were implicated in the conspiracy which broke out at the death of the late Emperor Alexander, to renew their attempts to excite disaffection amongst the troops by distributing pamphlets calculated to cause dissatisfaction at the late measures. The Emperor, whose personal courage is proverbial, is said to have been quite astounded when informed of these facts; but when he recovered from the shock, he ordered the suspected officers to be banished, some to Siberia, and others transferred to the army of the Caucasus.

Turkey.—The accounts received this week are not of great interest. It is stated that Baron de Bourqueney had received fresh instructions from his Government relative to the Turco-Greek question; and that the French Cabinet does not approve of the proceedings of the Greek Government, and wishes that the just demands of the Porte be complied with. It was feared that this event, which appears to have been unexpected, would strengthen the determination of the Turkish Government, not to yield on this point. The same accounts state that, in answer to the explanations demanded by Baron Bourqueney, the Ottoman Cabinet has declared that it never contemplated any change in the actual form of government at Tunis. It is said that Sir S. Canning has made an application to the Porte to pay the pensions to the widows of the English sailors and marines killed in Syria; the result of which, however, is not stated. On the 10th ult. a deputation of dragomans from the representatives of the Five Great European Powers proceeded in a body to the Sublime Porte, for the purpose of offering a unanimous protest against the late changes in the Government of the mountain districts of Syria. The deposition of the native chief Emir Cassim, and the appointment in his place of a Turkish Pacha, are the measures which, it is said, have called for this intervention. Care, however, was taken to divest it of everything like a compulsory character, and the dragomans are said to have been instructed merely to intimate a hope on the part of their respective Governments, that these steps were not definitive. The reply of the Porte had not been made known. — Private correspondence, received by way of Vienna, of the 25th ult., states, that the reported intrigues which the Russian Government is said to have been for some time past carrying on in Wallachia had at length succeeded in their object; and the Hospodar Ghika had been obliged to leave Bucharest in consequence of the excitement which prevailed among the Boyars.

Egypt.—Our Alexandria news presents nothing of political interest. The Pacha was still up the country, supposed to be at Esneh, and Col. Barnett had returned to Alexandria.

India.—The anxiously-expected India and China mail, which left Bombay on the 1st Feb., reached Marseilles on Saturday morning: a telegraphic despatch, communicating the heads of the intelligence thus brought, was received in Paris on Sunday evening, and in London by extraordinary express on Tuesday morning. The details were received on Wednesday, and contain the following important, though disastrous, intelligence. The news of the most exciting interest is still connected with the struggle carried on in the town and neighbourhood of Cabul. Rumours and alarming reports are rife; but being contradictory, it is difficult to determine what degree of credit is to be attached to them. The winter season and the stopping of the mountain passes by snow, as well as the disturbed state of the country around the scenes of conflict, had prevented the arrival of accurate intelligence. The chief facts on which reliance can be placed are, that after the outbreak of the insurrection of the 2d Nov., and the murder of Sir A. Burnes and several other officers, the insurgents, who are said to consist chiefly of the Ghilzee tribes, made attempts to destroy the six thousand British soldiers in the Bala Hissar and the intrenched camp, but up to the end of December they, although stated to be ten times their number, had not succeeded. There were several engagements, and some severe fighting, in which British officers were killed and wounded, on the 19th Nov., when an attempt was made to send ammunition from the camp to the Bala Hissar, and on the 22d, when the enemy showed himself on the heights, on the 29th, and the 1st and 4th Dec., and also on the 13th and 23d of the latter month. The enemy did not, however, succeed in their attempts to overcome the British. The great want in both the stations of the British troops is stated to be food and clothing; for it appears that, unfortunately, the commissariat stores were so placed as to be seized by the enemy on the first attack, the consequence of which was that many lives were lost in endeavouring to send the necessaries from one place to another. Mahommed Akhbar Khan, the son of Dost Mahommed, joined the insurgents on the 25th Nov., and his presence is stated to have contributed to extinguish some dissensions amongst the chiefs, as well as to inspirit their troops. He pretended also to endeavour to enter into terms with the British Envoy and Commander-in-Chief, and on pretence of making arrangements with Sir W. H. M'Naghten, invited him to a conference near a bridge. Sir W. H. M'Naghten went there, accompanied by four officers and a small escort. He and Mohammed Akhbar had some conversation, when the latter abused the British Ambassador, drew a pistol, and when the shot missed, drew another, and firing into his breast, killed him on the spot. Capt. Trevor, 3d Bengal Cavalry, one of the escort, who, on seeing the first pistol fired, rushed to the rescue of Sir W. H. M'Naghten, was cut down, and the three other officers were made prisoners. It appears that Mohammed Akhbar had arranged an ambuscade near the spot. The head of Sir W. H. M'Naghten was subsequently cut off, decorated with the green spectacles which Sir William used to wear, and in that state paraded through the town by order of the son of Dost Mohammed. The care of the Cabul mission has been taken by Major Eldred Pottinger, whose reputation has been established since the gallant defence of Herat. Hopes appear to be entertained of his being enabled, either to defend his position until succour arrives, or else to make terms for the withdrawal of his brave companions. Among the deaths reported are those of Gen. Elphinstone, said to have resulted from an attack of gout, caused by fatigue; Col. Mackerell, H.M. 44th Reg.; Col. Oliver, 5th Bengal Native Infantry; Capts. Mackintosh, Laing, and Walker, of the same regiment; and Capt. Westmacott, 37th Bengal Native Infantry. In the mean time, the utmost exertions are making by the Government of Bengal and Bombay, to send troops towards the scenes of conflict. Sir R. Sale, the departure of whose brigade from Cabul in Oct. was the signal for the insurrection, has established a strong position at Jellalabad, whither two convoys and two brigades are marching from Peshawur. The spirited conduct of this officer and of his brigade has obtained the highest praise. If the forces in Cabul, which is 90 miles distant from Jellalabad, could hold out for some time longer, it was supposed in Bombay that the speedy defeat of the Affghans, who were still disunited as much as ever, would be easily effected. There is a large corps of British troops at Candahar and its neighbourhood. Ghuznee is also well garrisoned, so that it was thought, however desirous the Affghans there might be of revolting, they would not attempt it until the fate of Cabul is known. Scinde is also tranquil. In the interior of India tranquillity prevails generally. There have been some slight disturbances in the Nizam's country, caused by some small disaffected chieftains, and at different stations of the military, by some of the regiments discussing their rights to batta, or additional pay; but they are not of any moment. Tharawaddie is tranquil, and engaged in destroying the city of Rangoon and building another, which he calls Voh-a-lah-ban. The Nepaulese are also inactive. The news of the Sikhs in Thibet under Zorawar Singh is still unfavourable to them, but nothing is said of their total defeat. In Bombay there is a general mourning ordered by Government for three weeks, in consequence of the death of Sir W. H. M'Naghten, the late Governor elect. Just before the departure of the mail the most alarming rumours were circulated at Bombay respecting Cabul, but nothing official was published, and these reports met with little credit. The rumours in question were that Cabul had fallen; that the whole British force there, amounting to about six thousand men, had been annihilated; and that Lady M'Naghten and the ladies of the officers, sixteen in number, had been carried into captivity by the Affghans. As stated above, however, these are no more than rumours, that were considered to require confirmation. The "Times" of yesterday states that the worst can no longer be doubted of the unhappy troops at Cabul. Accounts have been received in town which can be implicitly relied upon, and from which the following is an extract: "On the 18th Jan. Dr. Brydon staggered into Jellalabad, wounded and confused from suffering and fatigue. He relates that our people quitted Cabul under the Convention agreed upon by Major Pottinger on the 5th inst. The cantonment was immediately occupied by the Affghans, and the English were almost instantly attacked. The march became and continued a constant fight. At the Khoord Cabul Pass, about 10 miles from Cabul, the ladies were sent back, under an escort of Ukbar Khan's people, who promised to protect them. At Tezeen General Elphinstone and Col. Shelton were made prisoners. The native troops became disorganised and scattered. At Jagdaluk, 400 of her Majesty's 44th, who had before kept well together, became disorganised also, broke and scattered. Beyond this the Doctor knows nothing, having with the greatest difficulty preserved his own life. He gives the names of seven officers whom he knows to have fallen. Brigadier Anguetil, Major Ewart, and Lieutenant Sturt are among them. Some stragglers may have escaped, but there is little hope that the main body have been anything but annihilated. We gave up six hostages before leaving the cantonment, Webb, Walsh, Connolly, and three others, chosen, I suppose, by lot. There is more hope, perhaps, for the women than for any one else. General Elphinstone (the report of whose death must have been erroneous) and Col. Shelton were taken prisoners. Something like a treaty, not very reputable to us, preceded the march of the troops."

China.—Our news from China by the Overland Mail extends to the 13th Dec. The latest accounts from the expedition, which had reached Macao, state that no event of importance had occurred subsequent to the occupation of Ningpo. It was, however, reported that a portion of the expedition had proceeded against Hong-choo-foo. Sir W. Parker and Sir H. Pottinger, when last heard of, were at Chusan. The latter had expressed an intention of returning to Hong Kong, and his arrival at that place was daily looked for. When the mail left Macao on the 13th Dec., a vessel was in sight supposed to be H.M.S. Cruizer, with the Plenipotentiary. It was generally understood that immediately on Sir Henry's arrival, instructions would be issued for an advance against Canton; the Chinese having committed repeated infringements of the truce, by repairing the old and erecting new fortifications, as also by obstructing the navigation of the river above Whampoa. Great activity has been displayed by the commanders of Her Majesty's ships of war, in carrying out the orders of the Admiral, for putting a stop to the Chinese coasting trade, as also to that with Japan, Java, and Manilla, by seizing their junks, and bringing them into Hong Kong and Chusan,—many hundreds of all sizes, from 20 tons and upwards, having already been captured. No molestation, however, is offered to junks *bona fide* proceeding to the British settlements in the Straits.

Cape of Good Hope. — We have received Cape of Good Hope papers to the 26th December. Trade generally was under much depression in the settlement, which appears to be attributed as well to a want of efficient labourers as to monetary and other causes. The colonists were doing all in their power to overcome the former evil, having subscribed liberally towards a guarantee of the expenses incurred in securing the requisite supply of free Africans, who have been captured by Her Majesty's cruisers and taken into St. Helena. A memorial had been forwarded from the inhabitants of the Cape to the Home Government, praying that a representative legislature may be granted them, and it appears that the document comes supported by the sanction of the Governor.

United States. — We have three arrivals this week from the United States, the packet ships Solon, Rochester, and England; the former of which arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, and the latter on Wednesday evening. By these conveyances we have papers four days later than those received by previous arrivals. Their contents, however, are not important. In the Senate, Mr. Clay brought forward on the 15th ult. his project for raising an increased and adequate revenue from duties on imports. He proposes to raise 26,000,000 dollars by such duties; but as this amount of revenue cannot be obtained by foreign imports, without adopting a higher rate than 20 per cent., as provided for in the Compromise Act, he will, it was thought, propose a rate of 30 per cent. Mr. Clay intimated that he had consulted his friends in the Senate on the subject of these propositions, and there was a general concurrence as to the propriety of some of the resolutions, but a dissent from others. It would be necessary to deliberate upon them, and those which were adopted might be made the basis of bills. Mr. Calhoun remarked upon the importance of the resolutions, and said they proposed to abandon the Compromise Act, and impose new and permanent burdens on the people. Mr. Clay did not wish, he said, to anticipate the discussion of the resolutions at this time, but he would, at a proper time, undertake to prove that the proposition to raise 26,000,000 dollars from duties did not involve any violation of the spirit of the Compromise Act, but, on the contrary, carried out the principles of that act. The resolutions were ordered to be printed. The only remarkable proceeding in the House of Representatives had been the refusal of members appointed to the committee on foreign relations to act, in consequence of Mr. J. Q. Adams being its chairman. The committee, owing to the resignation of its members, has been temporarily broken up. Mr. Cushing asked leave, on the 17th ult., to report, in part, from the select committee on the currency, and present a bill, which was granted, and the same was read twice by its title, referred to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union, and ordered to be printed. The plan of finance reported by Mr. Cushing is, in substance, the same which was proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but notified so as to remove some of the objections.

West Indies.—The Royal Mail steamer Thames, Capt. Hast, R.N., arrived at Falmouth on Thursday, being the first return voyage of the great national line of steamers between this country and the immense southern states on the other side of the Atlantic. She sailed from Havannah on the 11th Feb.; from Nassau on the 19th; from Bermuda on the 23d; and from Fayal on the 5th inst. The Solway and Forth were at Havannah, and the Tay was on the point of leaving for Turk's Island, so that the effective service of the Company is now in full operation. The only news of political interest is connected with some disturbances on the eastern side of Havannah. Troops have been ordered to march to that district, and the ships of war on the station are under orders to sail at a moment's notice. Government, it is said, are also determined to take serious steps with regard to the runaway negroes on the southern coast. The Thames was delayed for upwards of a week in waiting for the Jamaica mail, and was at last obliged to sail without it. The establishment of this line of steamers had produced a great sensation in all the states of South America, and their arrival had been received with cordial demonstrations of satisfaction at the increased facilities of communication with England.

South America.—The accounts from Texas are to the 24th Jan. The Texans were still under apprehensions of an attack from Mexico; and extensive preparations were making to repel it. A bill had been introduced into the Senate, directing the President to open negotiations for annexing the Republic to the United States. An act to fund the debt had passed that body; and the Government had been authorised to issue 150,000 dollars in exchange bills. Congress had passed a bill repudiating Texas liabilities after the 1st Feb.; and the old bonds or notes of the Republic were not after that date to be taken in payment of Government dues. An action is said to have been fought on the 12th Dec., between the Buenos Ayrean and Monte-Videan fleets. The result, however, does not appear to be exactly known, but it was supposed to have been in favour of the Monte-Videan squadron. The firing, which lasted two hours, was heard at Monte-Video.—Lima papers to the 16th Dec. state that Gamarra, who was in the south of Peru, had sent an order to Lopera for the troops that were in the city; but Lafuente and Menezden refused to obey the order, because they apprehended a revolution if the troops left the city. There had been three or four attempts to assassinate Sir James Wilson, the British Envoy, which had caused a great sensation throughout the Peruvian republic. It was generally believed that these attempts were at the instigation of Gen. Lafuente.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—In answer to an inquiry by Lord Campbell, the Lord Chancellor said he would introduce a measure on the subject of the Bankrupt Laws on Monday next, and that a bill in reference to the Ecclesiastical Courts was in preparation, and would be introduced in the other House of Parliament, under the care of the Secretary of State. With respect to the Marriage Bill, he would move the second reading of the bill on Thursday, when it would be the proper time to discuss the principle. Subsequently the noble and learned Lord stated, in consequence of a remark made by Lord Brougham, that he would be willing to postpone the Marriage Bill by one stage, in order to give time for the meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

In consequence of a question from the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Aberdeen entered into an explanation of the misunderstanding which had arisen from an incorrect report of a conversation between himself and the French Ambassador at this Court, in reference to the occupation of Algeria by France The conversation, he said, had been of a confidential and familiar character. He had never said, however, that he had no objection to make to the establishment of the French in Algiers, but that he had now no observation to make on the subject, and that it was his intention to remain silent. He felt that, after ten years of silence, any objection now would have been misplaced; and the course which it would have been impossible for him to have adopted formerly was now entirely consistent with propriety; but it did not follow that because an objection was not expressed it was not entertained. His Excellency the French Ambassador, in communicating what he conceived to be the substance of this conversation to M. Guizot, had erroneously represented him as expressing acquiescence in the continued possession by France of her conquests in Africa. This supposed declaration on his part had been communicated to the French Chambers, and fearing that inferences might be drawn from it which his expressions were never intended to convey, he had forwarded a despatch, containing a detail of what had actually occurred, to our Ambassador at Paris, to remedy the mistake.

Lord Minto called the attention of their Lordships to a speech delivered by Sir C. Napier in the other House, which, he said, contained some unfounded charges against him for his conduct while holding office as First Lord of the Admiralty, in unduly reducing the complement of men employed in each ship. To refute these charges he quoted two letters from Sir R. Stopford, and explained the principle on which he had acted in apportioning the number of men to the force of the vessels in which they served.

Lord Colchester defended Sir C. Napier, and remarked upon the obvious inconvenience of noticing observations which had been made in the other House. In this he was supported by the Duke of Richmond and Lord Fitzgerald; and a somewhat desultory conversation ensued, which led to no result.

Tuesday.—The Lord Chancellor moved the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the law in Ireland with respect to Dissenters' marriages, with a view to remedy any defects in it.

The Marriages (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The Lord Chancellor brought forward a bill to amend the proceedings in cases of lunacy. As the law at present stood the jurisdiction of the permanent Commissioners was confined to a circuit of twenty miles from London, and beyond that distance persons were employed who, from want of experience in a duty of considerable delicacy, frequently committed mistakes which entailed great expense upon the estate of the lunatic. He proposed that two Commissioners, to preside both in town and in the country, should be appointed, who should be paid, not—as at present—by fees charged upon the estate, but by fixed salaries. A uniformity of system would thus be obtained; while by vesting in the Chancellor a discretionary power of dispensing in certain cases with twelve out of the 24 jurors, an item of expenditure which pressed most heavily upon the parties concerned would be materially reduced. He would give also to the Commissioners power to obtain information which was now procured at a great sacrifice of time through the Masters' offices, and they should also be constituted *ex officio* visitors of lunatics, with the right to examine into their treatment, either alone or with the ordinary visitors. These were the general outlines of the bill, but the details he reserved until it should be in committee.

Lord Brougham and Lord Cottenham both expressed their approbation of the measure.

On the motion of Lord Denman, the Law of Evidence Improvement Bill was read a second time, and the Committee fixed for the first Thursday after the recess. The principal objects of the measure are, that persons interested in a suit may be examined as witnesses, if not substantially parties to it; that persons convicted of felony, at present incapacitated from giving evidence, shall be competent to do so: that a particular class of Baptists be allowed to give evidence on affirmation, without being sworn; and that the doubts now existing as to the necessity of certain presentments of juries being made on oath, be removed by an express enactment.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham, Lord Wynford and Lord Campbell, briefly expressed themselves in favour of the general principles of the bill.

Thursday.—After the presentation of various petitions on the Corn laws, Presbyterian Marriages, and other subjects, the Marquis of Clanricarde said that the despatch which the Secretary for Foreign Affairs had laid on the table of the House, on Monday, respecting the conversation between himself and Count St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador, was dated the 8th Jan.; but he had observed in the public papers that reference had, more than once since, been made to the subject in the French Chamber. He wished to ask the noble Earl whether any official answer to the despatch had been made by the French Government?

The Earl of Aberdeen replied, none whatever.

In reply to a question from the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke of Wellington replied that Government did not intend to propose the withdrawal of the grant for national education in Ireland, and that if any alteration at all were made, it would only be with a view of improving the working of the system, and not of depriving the people of Ireland of the benefit of it. He had always supported the grant, and should continue to do so; and certainly he should be one of the last persons to encourage any alteration at present, or any at all, except such as, after mature deliberation, should seem calculated to improve the working of the system.

Earl Stanhope moved that there be laid on the table of the House certain returns of the number of union workhouses in England and Wales, showing the number of paupers admitted into them in each year, from 1836 to 1841, inclusive, &c. Also, a return of the expenditure of such union, and the sums respectively borrowed by them for the purpose of carrying out the regulations of the commission. Agreed to.—Earl Stanhope also gave notice that when the Corn Importation Bill came before their lordships for a second reading, he should move that it be read a second time that day six months, and take the sense of their lordships on the subject.

Lord Denman laid on the table a bill to enable Baptists, in certain cases, to give evidence by affirmation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—After some unimportant preliminary business, Sir R. Peel, in reply to a question by Mr. Masterman, said that it was the intention of Government that the modified duties on corn should come into operation at the earliest possible period after the passing of the bill.

To an inquiry by Sir C. Napier, Mr. S. Herbert replied that the question of an increased allowance to retired captains in the navy was one for further consideration. At present he declined to say anything on the subject.

Sir R. Peel, in reference to a notice of motion lately given by Mr. Sheil, said he thought it best at once to say that it was his intention to lay on the table the despatch addressed by the Earl of Aberdeen to Lord Cowley on the subject of a conversation between the former noble Earl and the French Ambassador, respecting the occupation of Algiers by France. He was induced to take this step in the hope of preventing the inconvenience of discussing in the House of Commons what had taken place in the French Chamber of Deputies; but if a debate were persisted in, he should be quite prepared to take part in it. The Right hon. Bart. said he entirely acquitted the Count de St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador, of any intentional misrepresentation in his report to his Government, however much he regretted that any misunderstanding, such as had occurred, should have taken place.

In answer to a question from Mr. C. Wood, Sir R. Peel said that he did not propose to renew the committee on the currency. The subject was one which, he said, could be fitly considered only by the executive government; but, pressed as he was with other business, he could give no assurance that Government would produce any measure relating to it in the course of the present session.

Mr. Ferrand called upon Mr. Cobden and Mr. Villiers to prove their contradictions of his charges made on a previous evening against the members of the Anti-corn League, especially respecting the truck-system—a system which he said, was not, indeed, carried on in large towns, for there the shopkeepers would rise against it, but in small places, where there was nobody to stand between the manufacturers and their poor workmen. He repeated his undertaking, made on the former occasion, to prove all his accusations, and stated that most of the spinning-masters compelled their people to take cottages of them. He quoted various letters from workmen to show that the loss of trade complained of by the manufacturers was occasioned by their own frauds in the fabrication of their goods, and not by the Corn-laws; and concluded by challenging members opposite to bring the whole subject under the cognizance of a select committee. After a few words from Mr. Villiers, who said that the duty of proposing a committee lay, not on the manufacturers, but on the member who had accused them, Mr. Ferrand stated that if no member on the opposition side of the House should move for a committee, he would himself before Easter give notice of such a motion. The subject then dropped.

Mr. O'Connell, in moving for a return of the persons who had registered arms in the county of Down, imputed a recent murder in that county to the spirit of Orangeism.

Lord Eliot gave some explanations, and expressed the regret of Government. He believed, however, that the offence had begun upon the Roman Catholic side. The production of the return was agreed to.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and Sir H. Hardinge brought forward the Army Estimates, proposing an addition of 1,447 men to the force voted in the last estimate, making a total of 95,628 men, exclusively of the troops employed in India. He explained the necessity of reliefs for some regiments which had for many consecutive years been kept abroad; and observed that efficiency was the truest economy. Lord A. Lennox thought that in the present state of our relations with America and France, a larger force should have been proposed. He wished, too, that more of encouragement should be bestowed upon the service, in order to induce good men to join it.

Mr. Macaulay said a few words; and Sir H. Hardinge, in making some additional observations, declared that Her Majesty had now six battalions in the completest order, ready at any moment to be sent to any quarter of the globe. Some conversation about the dépôt system took place between Sir H. Hardinge and Lord J. Russell, in the course of which Lord John expressed his general concurrence in the vote.—Mr. Williams thought that the statement of the Ways and Means ought to have preceded the discussion of the Estimates. The revenue fell short of the expenditure in the last year; and the expenditure in this year was greater than in the last. The deficiency was two-and-a-half millions last year, and this year it would be more. He saw no occasion for so large a force, and would move a reduction.—After some observations from Sir H. Douglas, a conversation ensued between Sir C. Napier and Sir T. Troubridge, respecting the effective state of the British fleet during the late operations on the coast of Syria, in the course of which the latter strongly controverted the opinion of the former that our ships, even with the small complements they then possessed, would have been defeated by an enemy,

Sir H. Hardinge said that with respect to Mr. Williams's observations, seven battalions of the proposed force were required for the war in China, and that the service abroad was so severe, that the reliefs must absolutely be increased: and this required an increase in the total force.—Mr. Williams said, after the explanation given as to the exigencies of the Chinese war, he would forbear from dividing the House. The vote was then affirmed.

On the second vote for the sum required to maintain these forces, Mr. Williams proposed to cut off the excess of pay received by the Household troops beyond what was received by other regiments.

Sir H. Hardinge defended this extra pay on the ground of the peculiar character of these troops, and the greater expense of living in the metropolis.—Mr. Williams persevered in dividing the House, and was defeated by a majority of 144 against 12. The hon. gentleman then took another division upon the vote for the volunteers, and was again defeated by a similar majority. The Committee then passed the remainder of the army estimates, and proceeded to those of the navy. The first item having been moved,

Mr. Curteis raised a discussion on the case of Mr. Elton, a gentleman lately in her Majesty's service, and an officer of the Thunderer, who was lately tried by a court-martial for breach of discipline, the result of which was that he was dismissed the service, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The Admiralty, however, subsequently remitted five months of the sentence. Mr. Curteis now spoke in favour of Mr. Elton, and defended some parts of that gentleman's conduct.—Capt. Berkeley gave a sketch of Mr. Elton's naval life, impeaching him of habitual insubordination.—Capt. Rous vindicated the court-martial, and disapproved the clemency of the Admiralty in remitting part of the sentence. The discussion then dropped.—Several of the Navy Estimates having been agreed to, the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The Rivers (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.—The Forged Exchequer Bills Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday.—The Newgate Gaol (Dublin) Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday.

Tuesday.—The attention of the House was called by Mr. Disraeli to the Consular establishment of the country, which he suggested the expediency of blending with the Diplomatic body. He took an extensive survey of our commercial and of our political legations, both in the old and in the new world, and criticised some of the arrangements of the Foreign-office under the late Ministry. He pointed out the practical advantages which would follow a better organization of our foreign agency in both its branches; and moved a resolution purporting that it would be expedient to effect a combination of the two services.—Lord C. Hamilton seconded the motion. He complained particularly that there was no written code of instructions by which British consuls abroad could regulate their conduct in cases of emergency.—Dr. Bowring concurred as to the necessity of a reform, but thought the root of the evil to be, that men were sent out as consuls who had not been properly educated for the service.

Sir R. Peel could not agree to the resolution, because, though there were cases in which it was very desirable that the diplomatic and consular character should be united, there were many others in which such an union would be manifestly absurd. A functionary might be highly qualified for diplomatic duties who had not the commercial knowledge requisite for the transaction of consular business. Wherever the two characters could be properly united, the saving of one of the two appointments undoubtedly ought to be effected; but the arrangement ought to be left in each individual case to the discretion of the executive Government. The subject had occupied the attention of Mr. Canning and Mr. Huskisson, and had been carefully investigated by a committee of the House of Commons, but neither of them had recommended the measure now proposed.

Lord Palmerston apprehended Mr. Disraeli's speech to have been intended, not so much for its ostensible object as to serve by way of vehicle for censure upon some of the appointments of the late Ministry. That the Consuls, of whom there might be one at every considerable port, should all have diplomatic functions, would be a state of things which could never be permitted by the Government of any country where those officers might reside. Still where the consular agent could be safely invested with the diplomatic duty of the place where he was stationed, the principle of combining the two functions in him was, from motives of economy, adopted; particularly in South America, where our commercial relations were of more immediate importance than our political. Lord Palmerston then vindicated those of his own appointments which had been blamed by Mr. Disraeli, and bore testimony to the general efficiency of the consular body. He deprecated the practice of attacking an Administration, present or past, through the sides of public officers who were not party men, and whose efficiency in the service of their country abroad was mainly dependent on the reputation they might be able to maintain at home.—Several other members having spoken, Mr. Labouchere stated that in those capitals where a British Minister resided, the late Government had in general proceeded on the principle of dispensing with the office of Consul.

Mr. Disraeli felt assured, that though his motion might not now be successful, the discussion would advance his general object. The motion was then negatived without a division.

On the motion of Mr. Mackinnon, a committee was appointed "to consider the expediency of framing some legislative enactment, due respect being paid to the rights of the clergy, to remedy the evils arising from the interment of bodies within the precincts of large towns, or of places densely peopled."

Sir J. Graham thought it fit that some provision should be made upon the subject of burials in large towns, and consented to the motion.

Lord F. Egerton then moved for leave to bring in a Bill "to render certain marriages valid, and to alter the law with respect to certain voidable marriages, and to define the prohibited degrees of affinity." The object of the noble Lord, in the prospective part of his measure, was to legalise the marriage of individuals with a sister of their deceased wife; and he quoted many authorities, ecclesiastical and civil, to show that such a provision was not really in contravention of either branch of the law.

Sir R. Inglis strenuously opposed the Bill. He believed there were reasons in the circumstances of the time fully sufficient to render such a measure as this a very improper one to be entertained, and it was, for practical, political, and general reasons, that he felt bound especially to offer the bill every opposition in his power.—Mr. Milnes expressed himself somewhat favourably to the measure; and Mr. A. Hope avowed his decided objection to it. After some observations from several members,

Sir R. Peel thought that it was a question which should not be considered a political one; it was one which must in a great degree be decided by religious feelings and impressions with which politics should not be mixed up. He thought the best course would be that the debate should be adjourned. This suggestion was ultimately adopted, and the debate was adjourned till Tuesday next.—The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

Wednesday.—After the presentation of numerous petitions and notices of motion, Mr. Shaw moved for a return of all persons who had registered arms in Ireland during the past year. He made this motion, he said, as a necessary addition to the one submitted by Mr. O'Connell on the previous evening for a similar return for the county of Down.—Mr. Hutt inquired if there were any objections on the part of Government to his bringing in the bill, of which he had given notice early in the session, on the subject of foreign corn and flour? His object, he said, was to have the bill printed and placed in the hands of Members, with a view to its being discussed after the Easter recess.

Sir R. Peel had no objection to the introduction of the bill, but declined to pledge himself in any way to the course he might feel it his duty to pursue when it should be before the House.

Lord Eliot, in answer to a question by Mr. J. O'Connell, said he saw no means at present of departing from the system existing in Ireland for securing evidence in criminal prosecutions, although by no means unaware of the evils occasionally arising out of it.

Lord J. Russell asked why the names of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Exchequer-bill fraud had not been named in the bill before the House, and suggested that there should be three instead of two Commissioners.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the names of the Commissioners should be inserted before the next stage of the bill, and that he would give his best consideration to the suggestion of the noble Lord.

Sir R. Peel stated, in answer to a question by Mr. Ellice, that he intended immediately to refer the report of the Commissioners of the Caledonian Canal to a committee of the House. Sir R. Peel having moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Corn Importation Bill, Lord Ebrington spoke at some length against the principle of the measure, and concluded by moving, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. Another protracted debate ensued. After some observations from Mr. Vivian and Mr. Blackstone, both of whom, though the latter generally supports the present Government, spoke in favour of the amendment, Lord Howick felt assured that this measure must be the forerunner of a more extensive reform. He objected to any attempt at fixing by legislation the price of any article whatever. The whole influence of our Corn-law legislation, he said, had been pernicious; and now he wanted to know why the Government measure stopped half-way on the road to sound principles. He was not, however, an advocate for a total and immediate repeal of the Corn-laws; looking to the various interests involved, he would prefer a moderate fixed duty. The existing distress was undoubtedly produced by different causes, such as over-speculation and over-production; but the chief cause arose from the operation of the Corn-laws, in misdirecting the application of capital, and fettering the industrious energies of the country. The present measure would not be a "final" settlement of the question; another alteration would yet be demanded, and another change be submitted to; but the longer it was deferred, the worse would be the terms which the agricultural interest would be compelled to accept; and while the question remained unsettled, no improvement in agriculture was to be expected, for farmers would not venture on long leases. The noble Lord concluded by stating that he should vote for the amendment.—After some remarks from Mr. Pakington and Mr. C. Buller, the latter of whom spoke at great length against the Government measure, Sir E. Knatchbull felt persuaded that, with the exception of the Anti Corn-law League, and the persons whom they had succeeded in exciting, the country in general was decidedly favourable to this measure.—Mr. Sheil expressed his surprise that no notice had been taken of Lord Howick's affirmation, that this measure was but the herald of future changes. Would they apply the principle of a sliding-scale to coffee or sugar? Our Corn-laws were protective, but who reaped the chief advantage from them? Our foreign competitors, our rivals in manufacturing industry and skill!

Mr. Gladstone taunted Mr. Sheil with inconsistency in not having, on former occasions, supported a change of the Corn-laws, and concluded by remarking on the divisions of opinion amongst the opposition side of the House, with respect to the amount of protection, a fixed duty, and free trade.—Lord J. Russell retorted, in reply, the fact of the variations of opinion on the Government side of the House, including Lord Sandon, who had confessed that a fixed duty was commercially the best measure. The late Government, he said, had felt that they could not touch the sugar or timber monopolies, without also dealing with the Corn-laws. He would protect the British farmer in proportion to his actual special burdens; but that being done, the cheaper corn could be sold the better, he considered, for the consumer, the revenue, and the country.

Sir R. Peel did not adopt the scheme of a fixed duty of 8s., because he totally disapproved of it. The measure which he proposed would reduce the price of corn, and would, therefore, be a relief to the country. If Lord John had been disposed to try his own theory fairly, he ought to have had the amendment shaped with that view; but he had shaped it, not in such a form as to bring his principle to a test, but in such a form as to catch a few votes of gentlemen not concurring in that principle. He himself had brought forward his plan, sincerely expecting that he should obtain the approbation of all moderate and thinking men; and he had obtained it. Therefore it was that these debates were so flat and dull on the part of the Opposition. Really, Lord John ought to have some little feeling for agricultural prejudices, after having written more than any other public man to excite them. But that was when he was a county member; now that he represented a populous city, his opinion had undergone a total change.—After a few words from Lord Worsley and Sir C. Napier, the House divided, when there were—For the second reading, 284; against it, 176. Majority for Ministers, 108.

Thursday.—Only 32 members were present at four o'clock, and the Speaker therefore adjourned the House.

Friday.—Sir R. Peel according to notice rose to develope the views of Government in reference to the financial and commercial policy of the country. The right hon. Baronet commenced by stating the deficiency in the revenue, which he said independently of the decrease in our Indian empire was no less a sum than 4,700,000*l.*, and this deficiency must be made up. He discarded the notion of supplying the deficiency by incurring fresh taxes on articles of consumption. He also abandoned the idea of realizing any revenue from the Post-office; or adding to any of the ordinary sources of revenue, and concluded by saying that he felt it his duty to make an earnest appeal to the possessors of property, for the purpose of repairing the deficit in the revenue, which they had now to remedy. He proposed for a time to be limited, that the incomes of this country should be called upon to contribute a certain sum for the purpose of remedying this mighty and crying evil. He proposed that the "Incomes of this country shall bear a charge not exceeding sevenpence in the pound—not amounting to Three per Cent.—being a charge of two pounds eighteen shillings and fourpence," for the purpose not only of supplying the deficiency of the revenue, but also for the purpose of enabling him, with confidence and satisfaction, to propose those great commercial reforms which Government was desirous of bringing forward. On former occasions incomes of 60*l.* a year were exempt from any tax; and incomes of from 60*l.* to 150*l.* were subject to a reduced rate: he should propose that any income under 150*l.* a year should be exempt from the tax. The right hon. Bart. then entered into details explaining the grounds on which his proposal was founded. He assumed that the rental of land at present was equal in amount to the rental in 1814, viz., 39,400,000*l.* In order to calculate the revenue which he could derive from 3 per cent. on the rent of houses, he found that in 1814 the number of houses was 2,231,000. In the present year he found the number of houses had increased from the number in 1814, 3,460,000, and the value of the increase of rental had been in proportion to the increase in number. He should be justified in estimating the amount of the income from the rental of houses at 25,000,000*l.* The rental of land then was 39,400,000*l.*, the rental of houses 25,000,000*l.*; tithes, shares in railways, mines, and other sources, 8,400,000*l.*; and this would give a grand total of income, in respect of which the tax was to be assessed, subject to the reduction he had referred to, of 72,800,000*l.* But then he proposed to exempt all incomes under 150*l.* a year, and that would make an immense difference. And he must deduct on that account not less than one-fourth of the total of the assessment—deducting that one-fourth from the produce of the tax which he had calculated on, from the gross income, he found it would amount to 1,600,000*l.* He proposed that in respect to the occupying tenant the occupation of land should be estimated at one-half, instead of three-fourths, of the rent. He proposed, and he saw no grounds for taking a contrary course, that all funded property, whether held by merchants of this country or by foreigners, should be similarly charged to the extent he proposed in respect to other property. The right hon. Baronet then recapitulated the total amounts of his estimates, to explain to the House what he expected to derive from his proposed duty on incomes, and which he showed would make a total aggregate estimated receipt of 3,771,000*l.* He then stated what were the views of Government with respect to the duration of this impost, if it should meet with the sanction of the House. He trusted that Parliament would confirm this measure. In order to give the opportunity of a full experiment, he hoped that Parliament would not be unwilling, in case of necessity, to continue the duration for a period of five years at most. He thought it just, however, in the first instance, to limit it to three years; that is, to give Parliament the opportunity of sanctioning it at the expiration of three years. The 5th Oct. would be the first half year. The right hon. Bart. then summed up his statements, stating that the total loss to the revenue by the remission of taxes he proposed, would be 3,780,000*l.* He should still have in his hands a small surplus to meet contingencies. He believed he had now completed his task, and developed the views of her Majesty's Government. He was indebted to the House for its attention, and he had given it a full but unexaggerated description of the finances of the country. He had done so, because this was an occasion on which the Government would make no compromise, and on which it was the duty of the Government to give the Legislature good advice, leaving the responsibility of adopting it or not to the Legislature. The right hon. Baronet concluded by reference to the present period of the world as one of the most momentous that ever existed, referring with much eloquence to the countless millions that would view with great admiration the glorious achievements of this generation in rescuing the world from despotism; and he hoped that they would now in peace display the same energies to meet the present evil which they had displayed in war. He had no doubt that they would; and that they should exert themselves as their forefathers had done, to meet the difficulties of their present situation. The right hon. Bart. then moved his first resolution, which went to grant a duty on Irish spirits.

Lord J. Russell hailed the adoption of such liberal principles of commerce as those developed in the Ministerial statement; the measure proposed was certainly a great one, and the Government had acted in a manner becoming a great country, and he and his friends would meet them in a spirit free from party bias.—Mr. O'Connell protested against the measure of duty on Irish spirits, and said it was contrary to the spirit of the Union to make Ireland responsible for the public debt of England. A conversation took place respecting the days for the discussion of the different topics of finance, &c., in which several members took part. The House then went into committee on the West India Clergy Bill, and Sir C. Napier proposed to reduce the number of Bishops in the West Indies from three to two, which was negatived on a division by a majority of 109.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for money closed 89; and for the account, $89\frac{3}{8}$; Exchequer-bills, 29s. to 31s.; and New Three-and-a-half per Cents., $98\frac{7}{8}$.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Weather.—During the whole of Wednesday night, and until seven the following morning, the wind blew a violent hurricane from the south-west, and did considerable damage in London and the suburbs, by the partial destruction of the roofs of houses, chimney-pots, &c., which were blown down in various places; the injury appearing to be nearly equally felt in all directions. At Holloway an accident occurred occasioned by the violence of the wind, which was attended with loss of life. It seems that a high stack of chimneys was blown down from a newly-built house in St. James's-road, Holloway, belonging to a Mr. Atkinson, and forcing its way through the roof of a chamber, in which a young lady on a visit together with one of the female servants were sleeping, killed the servant, and so seriously injured the young lady, Miss Feast, that she still continues in a dangerous state. Great damage has also been sustained by the barges and lighters on the river; but the shipping in the Pool escaped without any injury. It was, however, found necessary to keep extra watches on deck all night, and the masts threatened to snap every instant with the violence of the storm. Above bridge a number of coal barges were sunk with their cargoes.

Metropolitan Post.—On Monday a new order extending the time of posting letters at the branch offices at Charing-cross, Old Cavendish-street and the Borough came into operation. Letters can now be posted at each of the above offices without any fee until half-past six, by affixing an additional penny stamp on inland letters. On foreign letters a similar fee is required, but this may be paid in cash; although for facilitating the general business, a stamp, it is said, will be preferred.

Metropolitan Improvements.—The projected new street at the back of Astley's late Theatre, which is to form a continuous line from the York-road by Stangate-street to the walls of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Palace, is now nearly completed, and will shortly be opened to the public, who will then have a direct line of road from Palace-road by the new street, York-road, and Stamford-street, to Blackfriars, avoiding the inconvenient corner by the stage-door of Astley's Theatre and Stangate-street. It is also said to have been in contemplation to extend this improvement as far as Vauxhall-bridge, and thus make an open road from Blackfriars to the Wandsworth-road, which would effect a considerable saving of time to persons who have to travel by vehicles from the east side of Westminster-bridge to Vauxhall, or the lower parts of Lambeth. But a great obstacle appears to exist to the completion of this new line of road, as in passing by the Bishop's walk it would encroach upon the gardens of the Archbishop's Palace, and perhaps touch a part of the Palace itself. To get rid of this objection, however, it has been suggested that a small embankment of the river might be made, at little expense, where that part of the Palace abuts upon the present walk; and it is thought that it would also be the interest of the proprietors of steam-boats to assist in the undertaking.

Wood Pavement.—At the Marylebone Vestry on Saturday, the question, which has been so long agitated, of paving Oxford-street with wood, was finally settled. The meeting was unusually numerous, and a great degree of interest was manifested in the proceedings, the gallery being crowded with ratepayers. The object of the meeting was the confirmation or non-confirmation of a minute, which had been carried by a large majority on the preceding Saturday, noticed in our last, for paving that part of Oxford-street running from Wells-street to Vere-street with wood. Mr. Tabrum was in the chair; and amongst the vestrymen present were, Lord Kenyon, Earl Strafford, Lord Barrington, Earl Manvers, Lord Nugent, Sir B. Hall, M.P., Mr. Tufnell, M.P., Mr. Hume, the Dean of Chichester, and many others. After a lengthened and animated discussion, a division took place; when there appeared for the non-confirmation 24, for the confirmation 41; majority in favour of the wood-paving seventeen. The minute was consequently confirmed, and a resolution passed to advertise for tenders to carry out the wood-pavement in the part pointed out in the original resolution of the vestry. The announcement of the result of the division was hailed with loud cheering.

Public Meetings.—On Monday, a public meeting of the ratepayers of Marylebone was held for the purpose of opposing a bill now before Parliament, to alter the present local acts of that parish, and to repeal some of the clauses contained in Sir J. Hobhouse's Vestries Act. Lord Nugent was in the chair, and explained the object of the meeting, which he said was to oppose a bill which had been introduced into Parliament, and which would repeal all the best clauses of Sir J. Hobhouse's Vestries Act, destroy the vote by ballot in parochial elections, and disfranchise a large number of rate-payers, by compelling them to pay rates in advance, and divide the parish into wards, and thus afford facilities for bribery and intimidation. Mr. Hume, Sir B. Hall, M.P., and others addressed the meeting, and it was contended that if the bill passed, it would disfranchise three-fourths of the rate-payers. Out of 13,900 rate-payers, upwards of 9,000 would be ineligible to become vestrymen, in consequence of the raising the qualification, as proposed, from 40*l.* to 60*l.* The bill proposed to give to the district of Christ-church, with 6,000 rate-payers, but eight vestrymen; whilst the rectory district, with only 2,000 rate-payers, was to elect nine. The bill also proposed to elect a parish treasurer, at a salary not exceeding 1,000*l.* per annum, and that the expenses of the bill should be paid out of the parish rates. It was denounced as an invasion of the people's rights; and Sir B. Hall declared he would give it his strenuous opposition in the House of Commons. Mr. Barnes came forward to move an amendment, but the meeting refused to hear him. Resolutions strongly condemnatory of the bill were adopted, as also a petition founded on them against it.—On Thursday the annual general meeting of the stockholders of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company was held. From the report it appeared that the property originally purchased of the Crown consisted of 558,000 acres of land. Besides that territory the company possessed two properties, the one in St. Mary's and the other in Campbell Town, on the banks of the Miramichi. The 558,000 acres were twenty-five miles from Frederickton. The sums already paid and about to be paid to Government for the first tract amounted to 60,229*l.*; the purchase money paid for the land at Campbell Town was 3,327*l.*; and the purchase money for the property at St. Mary's was 867*l.*, making a total of 64,493*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* The sums expended by the company in making roads, erecting buildings, &c., amounted to 78,444*l.*, and the gross expenditure, including that of 1841, figured 145,326*l.* Against that expenditure the receipts for timber, land, &c., were 4,518*l.* The average price of the land was 4*s.* 6*d.* per acre, which made the three properties appear worth 125,954*l.* exclusively of the houses erected at Stanley, and those occupied by the officers of the company. The proceeds from the timber during the last four years amounted to 3,560*l.* During the last year 4,000 acres were divided amongst fifty emigrants. The balance-sheet for the past year was as follows:—Liabilities, 9,400*l.*; assets, including 4,000*l.* cash, 2,400*l.*; calls upon shares arranged, 5,300*l.*; calls upon shares not validly arranged, 11,700*l.* There was a sum of 8,200*l.* to be paid Government on next Nov., towards which 6,000*l.* worth of assets would be applied. The report was adopted. Earl Mountcashel and others having addressed the meeting, it was suggested that the directors should not expend more money in the colony without the consent of the stockholders.

Spitalfields.—On Wednesday, at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor stated that he had received a communication from some gentlemen at the West-end of the town, who had interested themselves for the benefit of the distressed weavers of Spitalfields. The letter enclosed the sum of 163*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, which had been raised at a ball given for the purpose of aiding the funds already collected for the relief of this distressed class of operatives. The money was immediately transmitted to the committee appointed to distribute it.

Forged Checks.—A few days since, a young man called at the private residence of Sir R. Peel, in Whitehall-gardens, and gave to the porter a sealed paper parcel, requesting that it might be immediately delivered to the Right Hon. Baronet, the contents being of considerable value; and at the same time adding that he should expect to receive some acknowledgment from Sir R. Peel or his secretary that the parcel had been duly delivered. It appeared subsequently that he was the son of a respectable butcher in the Strand of the name of Warren, and that on the morning in question, whilst on his way to Newgate-market, he picked up in Ave Maria-lane a piece of paper, which purported to be a check for 401*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, drawn by Sir R. Peel on Barclay and Co.'s bank, in favour of Mr. H. Barker, of Hull, the instrument appearing to be genuine. Supposing it to have been dropped accidentally, he took the opportunity of restoring it as above mentioned. In the course of the day he received a note from Sir R. Peel's secretary, acknowledging the receipt of the parcel, with the Right Hon. Baronet's thanks for the attention shown, as well as for the proper sense of probity that had suggested that course, at the same time assuring Mr. Warren that the check was of such a spurious description that there was no possible chance of its having been paid if presented at the banking-house where it was made payable. It seems that three or four checks of a similar description had even been presented for payment, but had been dishonoured. The author of the forgery, however, has not been detected.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths from all causes registered in the Metropolis in the week ending Saturday, Feb. 26th: males, 457; females, 485; total 942. Weekly average, 1838-9-40-1, males, 467; females, 445; total, 912.—A statement has just been published, by authority of the Registrar-General, of the number of deaths in London and its suburbs in the year 1841, from which we gather the following information:—The population comprised in the districts for which the returns are made, forming an area of 70 square miles, amounted, according to the last census, to 1,870,727, of which number 874,139 were males, and 996,588 females. The deaths in the year were 45,284, being at the rate of 2·429 per cent.; of the total number 22,995 were males, and 22,288 females; the deaths in the first quarter of the year amounted to 13,713, in the second to 10,104, in the third to 10,406, and in the fourth to 10,761. 20,780 are stated to have died under 15 years of age, 15,167 between 15 and 60, 9,266 60 years and upwards.

Fires.—On Monday, a serious fire broke out at Minerva House, Deptford, in the occupation of the Duke of Normandy, who, it is stated, is at present engaged by Government in improving the various missiles used in war. It appears that the duke and his assistants were trying some chemical preparations in the course of their experiments, when an ignition took place, which was instantly followed by an explosion; the result of which was, that the roof of the building was blown off. Several engines were soon on the spot, and the fire was got under; but not before the building where it had originated had been entirely destroyed.

Losses at Sea.—Intelligence has been received by the Directors of the General Steam Navigation Company of the entire wreck of the steamer the City of Edinburgh. It appears she left the river a few days since for Ostend, having on board between 30 and 40 passengers and a general cargo; that she shortly after encountered a heavy gale from the westward, which lasted the whole day and night; notwithstanding which, however, her passage was not impeded, and she reached her destination in safety the following day, and brought up alongside of Ostend pier to land her passengers, which was safely effected. At an early hour the following morning, while the crew were employed landing the cargo, it came on to blow a hurricane, and all of a sudden the warps that secured her to to the pier snapped asunder, and she drifted out into the centre of the stream, and ultimately ran ashore about a mile eastward of the harbour. Every exertion was made, but unsuccessfully, to get her off; and she at last became a perfect wreck, though the crew succeeded in safely removing the greater part of what was of any value in her. No lives fortunately were lost.—On Tuesday afternoon considerable interest was manifested on the river by the arrival of a brig, the Astley, in Limehouse Reach, almost a wreck, having been run into by a vessel called the Penelope, while out at sea, near Aldborough. So serious was the collision, that the latter vessel went down headforemost almost immediately afterward, carrying with her one of the crew, who was drowned, though all the rest fortunately escaped with their lives. The damage done to the Astley was also very serious; and it is considered surprising that she also did not go down.—On Wednesday evening, as the Royal Adelaide, a London and Leith steam ship, having 40 passengers on board, was proceeding down the river, the weather being at the time very boisterous, and the tide running down strongly, when off Gravesend she ran into the Wilmot, a large emigrant ship of 800 tons burthen, having a number of passengers on board. The concussion was very violent, by which both ships sustained serious damage, and the greatest alarm and confusion prevailed for some time among the numerous passengers. Fortunately, however, no lives were lost; and the steamer has since been able to pursue her voyage. The Wilmot has sustained so much injury that it is feared her departure will be delayed in consequence of the accident, and that it will be necessary to take her into dry dock to be overhauled and repaired. It is thought that if she had not been a large and strong ship, she would have met the fate of the Tyrian, which, it will be remembered, was sunk by a steamer in the same place while riding at anchor two years ago.—On Thursday accounts were received in the City from Portsmouth of the total loss of the brig Jane Clark, of London, on the morning of Monday, in the British Channel, in consequence of a violent collision with H.M.S. Athol, on her homeward voyage from Barbadoes. The collision took place at about 10 miles S.W. of the Lizard Lighthouse, whereby the brig's bows were completely stove in, and she immediately filled and went down in 14 fathoms water. Fortunately the master and all on board were saved by the cutter of the Athol. The loss of the brig and cargo is reported to be 2,000l.

Provincial News.

Bath.—This city has been visited by an extensive flood, making the fourth, it appears, within the last twelvemonths. As, however, in this instance the calamity seems in some measure to have been foreseen, time was given to secure property, and the damage done has not been extensive. The waters were at their height about noon on the 3d inst., from which time they gradually began to subside. Mr. Terrett, butcher, of Northgate-street, is said to have been a heavy sufferer, having lost 21 sheep, which were swept away. With this exception, there does not appear to have been any serious loss, although the flood occasioned considerable inconvenience to the inhabitants of the Dolmeads and the Bristol-road, the water quite surrounding many of the houses to the height of several feet, and all communication being cut off, except by boats.

Bedford.—A local paper states that a gentleman residing in this county, not far from St. Neot's, a few days since, met with the following adventure:—He was riding home on horseback, with a quantity of gold and silver in his pocket, in which there happened to be a hole, which let out the cash; and on reaching the end of his journey, he found that 70l. in sovereigns and silver had disappeared. On discovering his loss, the gentleman retraced his steps, though it was nine o'clock in the evening, and on half a mile of road picked up most of his lost treasure. On the following morning at day-break the search was renewed, and so successfully, that out of about five hundred pieces of coin only two shillings were finally lost.

Brighton.—One of the inspectors of the General Post Office has been engaged for several days at the Post-office in this town, investigating the circumstances connected with the loss of a number of letters. It appears that within the last two months no less than forty-eight letters, containing money, and addressed to various individuals in this place, have never reached their destination. In addition to these, it also appears that a letter containing 25l. in notes, and a money order for a few pounds, was lately registered at the post-office here, directed to a fisherman at Portsmouth, which never reached its destination; and although every inquiry has been made, no clue can be obtained to it. The sender, it is stated, holds the receipt given by the postmaster. On Saturday, the chief officer of the police, assisted by a number of other officers, searched the whole of the clerks, sorters, and letter-carriers, and afterwards proceeded to their various residences, to endeavour to find out the guilty party; but although the search has been as strict as could possibly be made, nothing appears to have been discovered that throws any light on the subject.—The firm of Messrs. Wigney and Co., a respectable private banking-house in this town, has suspended payments. The event has produced considerable excitement in the town, and great numbers, it is said, will be serious sufferers by the failure. On Tuesday the Sheriff took possession of the bank, under a writ of extent, for moneys deposited in the concern on behalf of her Majesty, by the postmaster. Nothing has yet transpired as to the amount of liabilities. It is stated that three tradesmen in this town drew out nearly 50,000l. in two days previously to the stoppage of the bank.—It being generally known that the Court would leave for London on Tuesday, the whole line of road, from the North gate of the Pavilion to the end of the town, was thronged at an early hour with crowds of persons, and every balcony and window was filled with people, anxious to obtain a parting glance of her Majesty and Prince Albert. A guard of honour of the Coldstream Guards lined the road from the Palace. The Royal carriages, which left the Pavilion a little before nine, proceeded at a walking pace through the town, her Majesty and Prince Albert continually bowing to the multitude. The Princess Royal and the Prince of Wales were held up to the window of the carriage, which caused much cheering, the little Prince being fast asleep. A royal salute was fired from the battery; the various flags on the churches and public buildings were lowered, and her Majesty left the town, amidst the most cordial demonstrations of attachment and respect from all classes of the inhabitants. The Queen's stay at the Pavilion has been a little more than one month, and it is stated that the health of her Majesty and the Royal Infants has so much improved, that her Majesty will return in the course of the summer.—On Wednesday this town and neighbourhood were visited by a severe hurricane, which did considerable damage; and during the storm a brig named the Economy, of Little Hampton, of about 150 tons burthen, laden with coals, from Sunderland, went down, and all on board perished.

Chichester.—The first meeting under the fiat issued against W. T. Goodeve, the late cashier of the old Bank, has been held in this city. The solicitor to the assignees of the bank offered to prove to the amount of 24,593l. under the estate of Ridge and Co. After a long examination, in which the bankrupt acknowledged that he had made over all his property to his family to prevent its reverting to the Crown in the event of his being convicted of embezzlement, the proof was admitted for 12,918l., the solicitor for the assignees waving his right to prove for the larger sum. The bankrupt's debts, independent of Messrs. Ridge's, did not amount to 400l. It appeared that no entry had been made of the various checks drawn by Goodeve upon the bank in any of the bank books.

Newark.—A fire of a serious description has occurred in the vicinity of this town. It took place at the steam corn-mills belonging to Mr. Hole, corn-factor and miller, at Carlton-upon-Trent, a small village, situated about seven miles from this town. The mills, which are said to have been the most capacious in the county, consisted of several buildings, covering a large space of ground. The fire originated on the third floor of the principal part of the establishment, and was discovered by a private watchman, who gave the alarm, but there being no fire-engines in the village, an express was despatched to this town. It was, however, upwards of an hour before any reached the spot, and at that period the conflagration had extended throughout the building, and its destruction was complete. The engines continued working for several hours before the flames were got under. The loss of corn is stated to be very considerable; there were upwards of 2,000 quarters in the mills, and the whole of it is supposed to be consumed. The fire is thought to have originated from the friction of the machinery, it having been in active operation both day and night for some time past. This, it appears, is the second time within ten years that these mills have been destroyed by fire. The loss sustained is supposed to be upwards of 7,000l.

Portsmouth.—A few days since, as H. M. Frigate the Vindictive, Capt. J. T. Nicholas, with the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir T. Cochrane, was towing out of the harbour, having completed the repairs rendered necessary by her lately getting on shore on the Spit, she was placed in a situation that again nearly occasioned a similar misfortune. It appears that for the purpose of towing her out two steamers were lashed alongside, which took her along very well until they got to the Spit, where, as it was blowing fresh, there was a heavy swell, so that the weathermost steamer was compelled to cast off, as she was injuring both her own and the Vindictive's side. No sooner, however, had she cast off than the wind and tide took the Vindictive on the bow, and turned her round, so that she was nearly on shore on the Spit, and this was only prevented by letting go her anchor, the remaining steam-ship being unable to control her. Many persons, it is said, who witnessed the occurrence, believed she was really on shore, and a report to that effect was circulated and believed throughout the town, and caused a great sensation. Fortunately, however, this was not the case, and, sail being made upon her, she slipped her cable and ran for the most eastern part of Spithead, where she dropped her anchor. She was expected to sail in the course of the week for China.

Southampton.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Southampton Dock Company has been held. The report gave a detailed account of the operations of the Company, from which it appeared that the tidal dock would be opened for trade by Midsummer. The total receipts of the company to the 31st Dec. were, 237,789l. 3s. 2d., and the payments 229,264l. 1s. 10d., leaving a balance of 14,773l. 4s. 5d. A long discussion took place between the chairman and one of the proprietors on the method of contracting the forfeiture of shares, and the excess in the estimates, the objections to which the chairman met, and justified the conduct of the directors, when the report was adopted. In answer to a proprietor, the chairman said that about 23,000l. had been spent on the close dock, and about 50,000l. on the tidal dock, to the 1st Jan. The secretary, on a resolution being passed to forfeit 139 shares, said the total number forfeited was 1311 at that time.—A local paper states that the total contracts for mail-packet services, at the present time, amounts to 421,929l. out of which the packets from this port alone earn no less a sum than 304,000l.; leaving to London 17,000l., to Liverpool 89,000l., and to Dover, Weymouth, &c., about 20,000l.

Railways.—The following are the receipts of the principal railways for the past week, viz.; Birmingham, 13,070l.; Great Western, 9,948l.; South Western, 4,316l.; Manchester and Leeds, 4,002l.; North Midland, 3,616l.; Midland Counties, 2,211l.; Great North of England; 1,063l.; Brighton, 1,969l.; York and North Midland, 1,369l.; Birmingham and Gloucester; 1,450l.; Birmingham and Derby, 948l.; Northern and Eastern, 766l.; Hull and Selby, 870l.; Greenwich, 704l.; Eastern Counties, 673l.; Manchester and Birmingham, 329l. A fatal accident has occurred on the Manchester and Leeds Railway to a man named Forrester, of Manchester, one of the guards of a luggage train, who was found dead a few mornings since on the line, at Thornhill Lees, the Dewsbury station, near the gates of the Dewsbury and Thornhill road, which crosses the line. It is supposed he was asleep and fell off, as he was safe in his place when at Bridgehouse, on one of the waggons used to convey some materials used on the railway. The train off which he fell consisting of empty waggons, did not stay at the Dewsbury station, but soon after it had passed, the body of deceased, who was not missed until the train arrived at Wakefield, was discovered by the watch. An accident has occurred on the North Midland Railway, whereby a gentleman of Wakefield, named Whetnall, has been seriously injured. It appears that he was a third-class passenger in the train for Leeds, and shortly after leaving Normanton, he was leaning against the door of the carriage, which was insecurely fastened, when it suddenly burst open, and he fell out of the carriage on the line, and the train passed over one of his legs. The persons in the carriages called out to the engine-drivers to stop, as well as to the guards, but without success. On the arrival of the train at Leeds a special engine was sent back for Mr. Whetnall, who was found on the embankment near the scene of the accident, having been removed from the rails by some labouring men. From the injuries he had received immediate amputation of the leg was found necessary, and he continues in a dangerous state.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess de Grey and suite left the Castle on Wednesday for Bray, county Wicklow, where the Viceroy and his Countess intend to sojourn for a few days. His Excellency has been threatened with an attack of gout, and change of air has been recommended by his medical attendants, Sir H. Marsh and Sir P. Crampton.—A party of the 10th Hussars left town for Bray on the same morning, to be quartered at the Royal Hotel during his Excellency's stay, which it is expected will not be prolonged beyond the 16th inst.—A collar of the Order of St. Patrick has just been completed by the jewellers and goldsmiths to the Irish Court. It has been finished by order of the Lord Lieutenant, to be presented to Prince Albert, who was lately made a Knight of St. Patrick. It is made of gold, the produce of the county of Wicklow, and is said to be of beautiful workmanship.—The Lord Lieutenant and the Countess de Grey gave a dress ball at the Castle, on

Thursday evening, the 3d instant, to all the nobility and gentry at present in the city and its vicinity. Upwards of 600 were present on the occasion. Cards have also been issued for a full-dress ball on St. Patrick's night, the 17th instant, and St. Patrick's Hall is undergoing the necessary preparations for this annual festivity. New arrangements, it is stated, have been necessary to secure ingress and egress for the company frequenting the Irish Court, the numbers greatly exceeding those for many years past.—George Mills, the person charged, as noticed in our last, with fraudulently altering bank-notes, has at length been admitted to bail, the bank authorities consenting to receive the securities tendered in his behalf.—The Bishop of Cashel was seized with a severe fit in Westland-row, on Saturday evening, after leaving the Dublin and Kingstown Railway for his residence. He had to be supported home on a bier, but it has since been announced that he has nearly recovered from the attack, which is said to have been caused by fatigue and over-exertion.

Cork.—The following serious outrage was committed a few days since in this city. It appears that Mr. Wilson, who has lately erected saw-mills in the city, incurred, for some reason, the ill-feeling of the sawyers, in consequence of which he found it necessary to be constantly guarded by the police, and to go armed. A few nights since, however, being on his way home, having forgot his pistols, he was followed by three men, who threw a bottle of vitriol into his eyes, destroying the sight of one, and leaving the other in a dangerous state. He seized two of the men, but the pain obliged him to let them go, and they escaped. Eleven persons have been taken into custody until Mr. Wilson's sight is so far recovered that he can identify the authors of the outrage.

Sligo.—At the recent assizes held in this town, Mr. Henry Irwin, the coroner, was found guilty of giving an order on the county treasurer, to a surgeon for attending an inquest that never took place, and sentenced to transportation for seven years.

Waterford.—Mr. George Wyse, brother of the ex-member for this city, has obtained a verdict, with 750*l.* damages, against the proprietor of the "Waterford Mail," for having inserted in his journal two libels; the first charging Mr. Wyse with perjury, by alleging that that gentleman had falsely sworn, during the late election, that he was six months residing in this city, having been all that time, according to the libel complained of, a visitor on the Continent. The second libel insinuated that the plaintiff instigated his brother to cause the death of his elder son, Napoleon Alfred Wyse, in order that he (the plaintiff) might be the nearer to an inheritance of the family property. Mr. Thomas Wyse, who was examined at length to prove the falsity of the allegations, said that his brother George and Mrs. G. Wyse, in their treatment of his son, had his full consent, gratitude, and approbation. Mr. Dickson, Q. C., for the defendant, confessed that Mr. Wyse had vindicated his character and parental conduct in the fullest manner, and that there was not a shadow of truth in the calumny; the case would, therefore, be no further defended. The jury consequently at once found for the plaintiff damages as stated above. Another action has been brought against the same paper, by Captain Newport, for a libel contained in a letter, in which the writer sought to show that Capt. Newport was "mentally, morally, and physically a coward." The most ample apology was offered; but plaintiff's counsel required besides 100*l.* to be given in charity, which was acceded to.

Limerick.—A local paper gives the following account of a singular outrage committed in the town of Kilmallock: "On Wednesday the 23d ult., a large body of country people entered the town in a body, with horses and cars, and in the open day surrounded the union workhouse, demanding with threats the immediate release of the paupers from Kilfinan and Glenroe districts, which the master was obliged to comply with, and 60 persons were discharged, whom the country people carried away with them, declaring they would sooner support them in their own cabins than be over-taxed for having them confined as prisoners. Informations were taken next day against the leaders in this extraordinary outrage, but it does not appear that they have yet been taken into custody." —A few nights since the mail from this city to Dublin was again fired at near Moreygall, the place where the attack was recently made upon the guard, who was severely wounded, as we noticed at the time. In the present instance, however, no injury was done. The parties by whom the attack was made succeeded in escaping and have not since been traced.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—A bill has just been introduced into Parliament to alter the close time of the salmon fisheries in Scotland. It is prepared and brought in by Mr. H. H. Drummond, Mr. C. Hope, and Mr. Cumming Bruce, and contains three clauses. The first clause enacts, that from and after this present year (1842) no salmon, grilse, sea-trout, nor other fish of the salmon kind, shall be taken in or from any river, stream, lake, water, or estuary whatsoever, or on any part of the sea-coast between the last day of August in any year and the 1st day of February thereafter, by any person or persons, any law, practice, or statute to the contrary notwithstanding, &c. The second clause enacts that it shall be lawful for the proprietor of any salmon fishery, or any person authorised in writing by such proprietor, within the boundary of such proprietor's fishery, to angle for and take with the single rod only, any salmon, grilse, sea-trout, &c., during the first fifteen days of Sept. yearly, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding: provided always, that any person who shall at any time sell, or attempt to sell, any such fish taken within the said fifteen days, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding 5*l.*, &c. The third clause enacts that nothing in the act contained shall extend to England, Ireland, Wales, or Berwick-on-Tweed, &c.

Glasgow.—An explosion took place at Spittle Coal-pit, near Rutherglen, on Saturday, the 26th ult., when 8 men were seriously burned, but no lives lost. There were 10 men in the pit at the time the explosion took place, but two of them were saved by throwing themselves flat upon the ground. The accident was occasioned, it seems, by the flame of one of the lamps being allowed to come in contact with the gas which had generated in that part of the pit. The tube used for drawing up water, along with a quantity of stones, was thrown into the air to a considerable height in consequence of the force of the explosion. —An extensive seizure of smuggled tobacco was made in this city a few days since. It appears that, from information received, one of the Excise officers proceeded to a house in Melville Court, Trongate, which was apparently uninhabited, and had been a long time shut up; but effecting an entrance through the window-shutters, he found no less than ten hogsheads of tobacco-leaf, although there was no person on the premises. The goods were removed to the Custom-house. It appears to remain a mystery to whom the tobacco—which is valued at 2,600*l.*—belongs. A rigid inquiry, however, it is stated, will be instituted by the proper authorities. It is supposed that the hogsheads must have been brought from Ireland in lime vessels and landed on the banks of the canal, and then carted with all expedition to this store in Melville Court.

Miscellaneous.

Population of Great Britain.—The amount of the population of Great Britain for the several years between 1831 and 1841 will be seen by an examination of the annexed table, derived from a return recently moved for in the House of Commons by Mr. Hawes:—

	Population of			
Years.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Islands in the British Seas.	Total—Great Britain.
1831	13,897,187	2,365,114	103,710	16,366,011
1832	14,098,601	2,390,663	105,747	16,595,051
1833	14,300,095	2,416,213	107,783	16,824,091
1834	14,501,548	2,441,763	109,820	17,053,131
1835	14,703,003	2,467,312	111,857	17,282,172
1836	14,904,456	2,492,862	113,894	17,511,212
1837	15,105,910	2,518,411	115,931	17,740,252
1838	15,307,364	2,543,961	117,968	17,969,293
1839	15,508,817	2,569,511	120,005	18,198,333
1840	15,710,271	2,595,060	122,042	18,427,373
1841	15,911,725	2,620,610	124,079	18,656,414

The Winter Abroad.—Letters from Vienna, dated the 9th ult., state that the winter was then becoming more and more severe every day, so that the mercury in Réaumur's thermometer was at twelve or thirteen degrees below zero, morning and evening. The accounts from Hungary, Transylvania, Wallachia, and Servia, complain of the intense cold and the vast masses of snow by which the roads are rendered nearly impassable. In Wallachia, Transylvania, and some parts of Hungary, droves of wolves add to the horror of the season. The last mail but one from Bucharest was attacked on the road by these beasts, compelled by famine to leave their retreats. We learn by the last mail that the post-carriage was found on the road, by two men, without driver or horses, but with the letters and goods untouched; and of the horses, little more was found than the bones scattered about the carriage.

Law.

Court of Chancery.—*In re the Northern and Eastern Railway.*—This was a motion to dissolve an injunction, granted by the Vice-Chancellor, to restrain the defendants from proceeding to cover by arches a portion of certain streets within the boundaries of their terminus at Shoreditch. The act of Parliament, by the admission of the complainants, gave the company power to cover roads and streets in the progress of the railway; but it was contended that no such powers were extended to the station, which ought to have been chosen in a place where no such arches would have been required. The matter was carried to the Court of Exchequer, and that court was of opinion that the company had full power to select any place for their station within the limits recited in the act of Parliament, and that having so chosen the station, they were at liberty to cover an arch over any streets or ways, if they considered it necessary or reasonably convenient. Under these circumstances, it was now hoped the injunction would be dissolved. Against the motion it was contended, that the company were straining the powers of the act of Parliament to the detriment of the neighbourhood. The Lord Chancellor was of opinion that the question was concluded by the decision of the Court of Exchequer. The company had the power to make their station within certain limits, and to cover roads if they thought it necessary and reasonably convenient. It was not pretended that they were exceeding these limits, and the injunction must therefore be dissolved.

Court of Common Pleas.—*Woolley and another* v. *Newton.* —An action brought by plaintiffs, as assignees of Messrs. Rabbitt and Fuller, who formerly carried on the business of silk-mercers, in Gutter-lane, Cheapside, to recover back certain bills, goods, and pawnbrokers' duplicates, which it was alleged the bankrupts had paid over to defendant by way of fraudulent preference. On the part of the plaintiffs the evidence went to show the manner in which the articles in question had got into possession of defendant; and it was contended that there had been an undue preference, and defendant was not entitled to retain them as a creditor of the bankrupts. The claim was resisted on the ground that defendant held the goods, &c., as security for a debt due to him by Rabbitt and Fuller. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff. Damages, 446*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* Costs, 40*s.*

Central Criminal Court.—On Monday Samuel Haslem, James Fernley, William Henry Fernley, George Fernley, Elizabeth Fernley, and Abigail de Soiza, the persons charged with being concerned in numerous recent burglaries in Mile-end and other places in the eastern part of the Metropolis, noticed in a previous Number, were tried at this court on a variety of indictments involving a great number of burglaries and larcenies. After a long trial, and the examination of several witnesses, the Recorder summed up the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoners Haslem, Elizabeth Fernley, and W. H. Fernley, and acquitted the other prisoners, on the ground that there was not sufficient evidence against them. Haslem was then sentenced to be transported for life, and Elizabeth Fernley for the term of fourteen years. The sentence on he other prisoner was deferred.

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.—The Derby betting, as far as it related to the two principal favourites, was more encouraging to their respective parties than had been observable for some days previous:—7 to 1 was taken to a trifle about Attila, and 20 to 1 to 100*l.* about Chatham, the subsequent offers being in unison with those prices. Repeated attempts were made to get on about Wiseacre, Ballinkeele, and Auckland, and in each case without success, until six o'clock, when a noble Lord laid 33 to 1 to 200*l.* against the last of the three, who finished at 30 to 1, taken. Nothing was done about the other two: but they are quoted at the previous prices. The Dirce colt and Defier opened and finished as before. A few outsiders were backed, but only Canadian and Palinurus with any spirit. The Oaks betting was remarkable only for the advance of Syren to the top of the tree:—9 to 1 was taken in fifties, and an offer made to back her against anything. Closing prices:—

2,000 GUINEAS STAKES.

4 to 1 agst Wiseacre	7 to 1 agst Meteor

DERBY.

30 to	1	agst all the Males	50 to	1	agst Canadian (taken)
7	1	Attila	50	1	Lass (taken)
20	1	Chatham	50	1	Espartero
25	1	Dirce colt	66	1	Artful Dodger (taken)
25	1	Wiseacre	66	1	Dr. Allen
27	1	Ballinkeele	2000	80	Gobbo (taken)
30	1	Auckland (taken)	3000	30	Seahorse (taken)
33	1	Defier (taken)	1000	10	Equation (taken)
45	1	Palinurus (taken)	600	500	on Canadian agst Equation (taken)
50	1	Meteor (taken)			

OAKS.

8 to	1	agst Mr. Thornhill's lot (ta.)	18 to	1	agst Amima filly (taken)
9	1	Syren (taken)	35	1	Rapture (taken)

MARK LANE, Friday, March 11.—The condition of the English Wheat has been so bad this week, that the greater part has been refused by the buyers, and resold at very reduced prices; and fine selected White should make as much money. There has been scarcely any business doing in Foreign, and Bonded is without buyers.—Barley has again declined 1*s.* p. qr. with a large supply. Beans and Peas remain as on Monday.—To sell Oats a further decline must be submitted to.—The trade for Clover Seed is very much depressed, and where sales are forced lower prices are taken.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.			*s.* *s.*		*s.* *s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	52 to 72	Red	46 to 64
——— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			64 to 66	White	60 to 64
Barley		Malting and distilling	24 to 28	Grind.	21 to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	17 to 23	Feed	17 to 21
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	21 to 22	Potato	19 to 25
—— Irish		Feed	10 to 19	Potato	17 to 22
Rye			35 to 41		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	31 to 35	Tick	33 to 39	Harrow	27 to 40
——— Pigeon, Heligoland	33 to 43	Winds.	45 to 49	Longpod	31 to 39
Peas, White	31 to 35	Maple	27 to 30	Grey	23 to 28

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas
Jan. 28	60 7	28 3	20 1	37 4	33 4	34 2
Feb. 4	60 6	28 5	20 1	38 1	33 4	33 11
— 11	59 11	28 2	20 4	36 0	32 9	33 8
— 18	60 0	28 5	19 8	37 1	32 5	33 11
— 25	60 10	28 6	19 8	31 10	31 10	33 1
March 4	60 9	28 3	19 1	34 3	32 0	32 6
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	60 5	28 4	19 10	35 5	32 7	33 7
Duties	26 8	19 10	13 3	16 9	21 3	19 9

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas.
English . 1518 Sks. — Brls.	2151	3076	1533	3491	—	540	503
Irish . . — ,, — ,,	—	—	40	20159	—	—	—
Foreign . 670 ,, 1780 ,,	16322	—	—	—	—	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—D. Bidmead, 62, Bread-street, City, warehouseman.—J. Seabrook, Stanmore, Middlesex, licensed victualler—W. Darlington, Liverpool, wine-merchant.

BANKRUPTS.—E. Hayes, Pickett-street, Strand, picture dealer—S. L. Lazarus, otherwise S. L. Laurence, of the Kent and Sussex Tavern, Jermyn-street, St. James's, coach proprietor—W. Holmes, Friday-street, Cheapside, silk-gauze-manufacturer—W. Charnock, 20, Albion terrace, Wandsworth-road, Surrey, plumber and glazier—Ann Leach, John Leach, and James Leach, 40, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, builders—J. Thomas, Ramsgate, Kent, butcher—W. Walker and J. Gray, Leeds, woolstaplers—J. Alexander, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, dealer—R. Loxham, Wigan, Lancashire, newspaper-proprietor and printer—E. Mullinger, now or lately of Southampton, ironmonger—T. Gales, W. J. Guest, J. F. Naisby, and M. Kirtley, Hylton, Durham, ship builders—G. Robertson, J. Garrow, and J. Alexander, Liverpool, ship-chandlers and rope manufacturers—T. Stephenson, Manchester, coachmaker—J. Carlisle, Bury, Lancashire, draper—G. A. Thompson and B. J. Thompson, Wylam, Northumberland, iron masters—F. Pratt, Stoke-upon-Trent, miller—E. S. Webster, Bull-street, Birmingham, draper—W. Bury, Blackburn, corn-dealer—J. Horncastle, Glamford Briggs, Lincolnshire, seed-merchant—J. Emery, Wells, Somersetshire, surgeon—S. Jackson and T. F. Jackson, Bermondsey-street, Surrey, woolstaplers—J. County, Winchcomb-street, Cheltenham, oil and colourman—I. N. Wigney and C. Wigney, Brighton, bankers—P. W. Hart, Norwich, coach manufacturer—G. Stanway, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, grocer—J. P. Clarke and O. Lewis, Crown-court, Threadneedle street, newspaper-agents—W. Robinson, Hulme, Lancashire, glass-manufacturer—E. A. Birch, Bedford-place, Russell-square, lodging-house keeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Haldane, Selkirk, sometime brewer, but now innkeeper—T. Gemmill, Greenock, merchant—J. Rodger, Dalry, Ayrshire, merchant—J. Muir, Glasgow, merchant—J. Riddell, late of Glasgow, but now of Paisley, innkeeper—J. Annand, Burghead, grain-dealer—J. Macphail, Dingwall, merchant.

BIRTHS.—On the 4th inst., at the Cedars, Putney, the lady of Lieut.-Col. G. Hutchinson, Bengal Engineers, of a son—On the 5th inst., at Biggleswade, Mrs. Weston, of a daughter—On the 6th inst., at Cheltenham, the lady of the Rev. W. F. Rawes, of a daughter—On the 6th inst., at the vicarage, Milton Ernest, Beds, the lady of the Rev. C. C. Beaty Pownall, of a son—On the 7th inst., the lady of Mr. Phillipson, Ludgate hill, of a daughter—At No. 18, Grosvenor-place, Camberwell, on the 8th inst., Mrs. A. M. Burghes, of a son—On the 8th inst., Mrs. J. Bailey, Woburn-square, of a daughter—On the 8th inst., at No. 58, Myddelton-square, the lady of Dr. R. Brien, surgeon, R.N., of a son, still-born.

MARRIED.—At Bethnal-green, on the 8th inst., J. Budge, Esq., Camborne, Cornwall, to Eliza, relict of Count Mahe de la Bourdonnais, and daughter of the late L. Gordon, Esq., Purser in the Royal Navy—On the 8th inst., at St. George's Church in the East, Mr. G. La Mark, youngest son of W. La Mark, Esq., of the Commercial-road, to Isabel Susanna, youngest daughter of the late Capt. A. Carr—On the 8th inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brompton, Walter W. Rees, Esq., to Laura Ann, eldest daughter of the late J. Tatham, Esq., Dorset-place, Regent's-park.

DIED.—On the 6th inst., of apoplexy, in Curzon-street, Henry Francis Roper Curzon, 14th Lord Teynham, in the 74th year of his age—On the 6th inst., suddenly, Bertram Osbaldeston Mitford (formerly Bertram Mitford), of Mitford Castle, in the county of Northumberland, and of Hunmanby, in the county of York, Esq.—On the 27th ult., the Rev. R. Prowde, M.A., of Hovingham, in the North Riding of Yorkshire—On her journey from attending the funeral of her husband, at Edinburgh, Lady Leith, widow of the late Major-General Sir G. Leith, Bart.—On the 4th inst., at Castle Toward, Argyleshire, K. Finlay, Esq.—On the 5th inst., Mr. L. Cohen, of No. 6, Upper East Smithfield, aged 74.

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Just published, in royal 4to, price 1*l.* 15*s.* bound,

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PAXTON'S MAGAZINE OF BOTANY.

The Number for FEBRUARY contains beautifully-coloured figures of *Cattleya Aclandiæ, Brugmansia floribunda, Mahonia aquifolium,* and *Loasa Pentlandica,* with the history and directions for the culture of each: also comprehensive Papers on the science of Gardening, including the phenomena of impregnation and germination in the seed of plants; the Culture of Gesnera rupestris; on Arranging and Planting Specimens in Conservatories; the Propagation of Tropæolum tricolorum; Notices of Plants figured in the floral periodicals for December and January, and of those flowering in the suburban nurseries; with a copious Calendar of Operations for the month.

This work comprises, monthly, four admirably-coloured plates, and twenty-four pages of interesting and useful letter-press. The admirers of flowers are requested to observe—

1. That all the drawings are taken from nature, and are consequently made from plants which have flowered in Britain.

2. That, with few exceptions, they are all done by one artist, whose abilities are of the highest order, and who travels himself to the places where the plants are in flower.

3. That they are lithographed on zinc by the same individual, and, being coloured in a superior manner, have all the spirit and elegance, and much of the finish, of the original drawing.

4. That about one-half of the drawings are from plants which have never before been figured in this country, the rest representing the most popular novelties, as well as the more neglected, though sometimes far handsomer, old species; the majority being such as can be cultivated by every one possessing a flower-border and a greenhouse or frame.

It may, in conclusion, be safely asserted that, both for the beauty of its embellishments, and the utility of its contents, this work is well adapted to the wants of all who delight in gardening; and as the improved system of having the plates lithographed commences with this Number, and as it is intended that each volume shall now be perfect in itself, the present is a desirable opportunity for those who wish to become subscribers.

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In what may be called an age of Cyclopædias, when the compression of a great variety of information into one volume, in order to bring it within the means of persons of all ranks, is so universally sought, it is evidently desirable that the Gardener, and those connected with his profession, should be as well accommodated as other classes in this particular. No such work existing, however, prior to the issue of the present publication, its value will be at once apparent; since it combines the more essential features of a Botanical Catalogue, an Horticultural Guide, and a Technical Glossary.

Besides being of this comprehensive description, it is especially adapted for the Amateur or Floriculturist; who may, by carrying it in his pocket, examine all the plants that are at any time submitted to his inspection, and immediately derive every intelligence respecting the peculiarities or affinities of particular species which could reasonably be wished for. This is an advantage that can only be sufficiently estimated by those who have felt the want of such an assistant; and to all such individuals, as well as to every agent or friend of horticulture, the Pocket Botanical Dictionary is decidedly indispensable.

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In cr. 8vo. 4*s.* 6*d.* bd. with 220 Diagrams engraved for the work,

EUCLID'S ELEMENTS OF PLANE GEOMETRY; with Explanatory Appendix, and Supplementary Propositions for Exercise. Adapted for the Use of Schools, or for Self-instruction. By W. D. COOLEY, A.B., author of the "History of Maritime and Inland Discovery."

"This is the best edition of the Elements which has yet appeared."—*Athenæum.* "For brevity, clearness, and discerning attention to the wants of learners, cannot be easily surpassed."—*Dublin University Mag.*

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THE LIFE AND TIMES OF RIENZI.

"Not less interesting than Sir E. Lytton Bulwer's eloquent Romance, and scarcely less romantic, is this historical record of the Conspiracy of Gabrini."—*Monthly Repository.*

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Whittaker and Co., Ave-Maria-lane, London.

Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, March 12, 1842.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 12.—1842. SATURDAY, MARCH 19. Price 6*d.*

EXHIBITION of CAMELLIA JAPONICA, or JAPAN ROSE. A collection of these beautiful Exotics is now in bloom at Chandler and Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall. Admittance gratis.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY. Flower-shows will be held on the following days:—At the Horns Tavern, Kennington—On Wednesday, April 20th, for Auriculas, Polyanthuses, &c.; Wednesday, May 18th, for Tulips, Pelargoniums, &c. At the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens—On Tuesday, June 14th, for Roses, Pelargoniums, &c.; Tuesday, July 26th, for Carnations, Picotees, Greenhouse Plants, &c.; Tuesday, Sept. 13th, for Dahlias, Greenhouse Plants, &c.

R. H. CUMING, Hon. Sec.

SWEEPSTAKES—OPEN TO ALL ENGLAND.

WARWICK AND WARWICKSHIRE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S FIRST EXHIBITION for 1842, April 28th, for Cut Specimens of Auriculas, Polyanthuses, Heartsease, Calceolarias, Greenhouse and Herbaceous Flowers. Second Exhibition, 23d June, for Cut Specimens of Geraniums, Tulips, Pinks, Roses, Fuchsias, Heartsease, &c.

Particulars, with conditions of Exhibition, may be had on application. Ten clear days' notice, or double entrance, required of Exhibitors. The specimens may be consigned, carriage paid, addressed—T. Hodgkinson, Secretary, Warwick.

HACON'S INCOMPARABLE PEAR.

GOOD STRONG PLANTS of this superb Variety, price 7*s.* 6*d.* each, may be obtained of Mr. Harrison, Nurseryman, Downham, Norfolk. For description see last number of the *Chronicle*, p. 172.

T. JACKSON, Nurseryman, &c., Kingston, Surrey, respectfully informs his Patrons and the Admirers of Horticulture, that his Supplement CATALOGUE OF PLANTS, with their prices, for 1842; and his List of Choice Show DAHLIAS may be obtained on application.

Kingston Nursery, March 17th, 1842.

JAMES PAMPLIN, NURSERYMAN, WALTHAMSTOW, ESSEX, begs to inform the Public he has a few plants of his following splendid PELARGONIUMS to dispose of, viz., Enchantress 21*s.*, Camilla 42*s.*, Anna 21*s.*, Van Amburgh 42*s.*, Louisa 10*s.* 6*d.*, Alice 7*s.* 6*d.*, Superb 10*s.* 6*d.*, Prince Ernest 10*s.* 6*d.* Fulgens 5*s.*, Duchess of Sutherland 21*s.*, Muckle Wonder 10*s.* 6*d.*, &c. &c. of which Catalogues may be had on pre-paid application.

N.B. Strong plants of Hardenbergia Macrophylla, at 5*s.* each.

Walthamstow, March 2.

NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIAS.

THE Nobility, Gentry, and Florists, are respectfully informed that Messrs. W. and F. YOUELL having bestowed great care and attention in forming a collection of all the new Fuchsias sent out by various parties, which have proved to be of great beauty and distinctness, and having selected about thirty varieties which they can confidently recommend, they offer to send them out the first week in April, at the rate of 21*s.* per 12 varieties, fit for competition at any of the Horticultural exhibitions of the ensuing season. By enclosing a Post-office order for one guinea, they will be sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom. Their list of Fuchsias, with respective prices, can be obtained by enclosing a Postage Stamp.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, March 15.

THOMAS CRIPPS, FLORIST, Tunbridge Wells, respectfully informs his friends that Plants of the New White Fuchsia, "Venus Victrix," will be ready in May, at 21*s.* each, with the usual discount to the trade if three or more plants are taken at once. For particulars, see "Floricultural Cabinet" for March, or "Gardeners' Gazette" or "*Chronicle*" of 5th inst.

Orders for this will be received by Mr. George Charlwood, 14, Tavistock Row, Covent Garden; Messrs. Cormack and Co., New Cross Nursery; Mr. Harrison, Downham, Norfolk; Mr. J. Ashdowne, Seedsman, High-street, Hastings; Messrs. Wood and Son, Maresfield Nursery; or addressed as above.

TO AGRICULTURISTS AND FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have been appointed SOLE AGENTS by Importers of GUANO, for the disposal of same in this quarter; and they will be happy to receive orders. The wonderful influence of Guano in Fertilising the Soil has been so clearly pointed out by Liebig and the other leading Chemists who have turned their attention to Agriculture, as to warrant the belief that the intelligent Agriculturists of this country will embrace the present favourable opportunity of securing a quantity of this unsurpassed Manure. In England, where it has been extensively used, its virtues have far exceeded expectations.

Jas. Dickson and Sons, Nursery Seedsmen, and Florists, 32, South Hanover-street, Edinburgh.

⁂ J. D. and Sons have reason to believe, from recent experiments, that it is highly valuable for kitchen cropping.

DAHLIAS.—Your statement some time ago, that a system of class-showing might be adopted with effect, in addition to other modes of exhibition, appears to have considerable weight; but the opportunities do not always present themselves. You also state that Mr. Wildman will always be happy to receive such proposals, and that a White Class would be desirable this season. If Mr. Wildman will make the attempt, by offering to exhibit his seedling Bianca in the white class, he may rely upon two, if not three more, entering for a Sweepstakes of five guineas each (2½ guineas whereof to go to the fund at Salthill) upon condition, 6 or 12 blooms each; cut and cut, if required, or otherwise by declaration; and from one person's growth, and one place. To be adjudged by three or more, if willing, of the following respectable judges, at the ensuing Salthill exhibition, viz., Messrs. Catleugh, Mountjoy, Spary, Whale, Keynes, Mitchell, Lidgard, Davis (Bath), Widnall, Dod (Cliefden), Dodds (Salisbury), J. Brown or his foreman, Turner, Jeffries, Taylor (Southampton), or other respectable person named.

J. HENCHMAN begs to inform Cultivators of the PANSY, that he still has for Sale good healthy well-rooted Plants of many of the leading varieties in his collection; and begs to call the attention of Amateurs to the very moderate rate at which they may improve their collections of this favourite flower.

12 fine Seedling varieties by Name	42*s.*
12 first-rate Show Flowers, selected from the best of last year's varieties by various growers . . .	21*s.*
12 superior varieties ditto ditto . .	15*s.*
25 good Show Flowers, including many of last year's var.	20*s.*

A few Packets of Seed at 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.*

N.B. A remittance is requested from unknown Correspondents.

Edmonton, near London, March 19, 1842.

MYATT'S VICTORIA RHUBARB.

J. AND W. MYATT having a good Stock of Strong Roots raised by offsets from the original Seedling, can supply them at 10*l.* per hundred.—N. B. As various spurious sorts have been sold and are now selling under the name of "Myatt's Victoria," purchasers would do well to require them warranted.—Manor Farm, Deptford, Oct. 23, 1841.

J. KEYNES' CATALOGUE OF FIRST-RATE DAHLIAS is now ready, and may be had on application. Extra fine Plants may be depended on early in May.

J. Keynes having received Catalogues quoted at much lower prices for some varieties than his own, begs to state that, although he does not wish to underrate good SHOW FLOWERS, he will not be *undersold* by any Nurserymen in the trade.

Salisbury, March 10, 1842.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

LUCOMBE, PINCE, & CO., having an extensive and well-selected Stock of all the newest and choicest Flower Seeds, to the cultivation of which they have paid considerable attention, and the quality of which they can confidently recommend, beg leave to offer them for sale, delivered carriage free to any part of the Kingdom, on the following terms:—

25	packets of distinct-named sorts		. . .	21*s.*
50	do.	do.	do. . . .	30*s.*
100	do.	do.	do. . . .	42*s.*

Amongst them are—Asters, Brachycome iberidifolia, Clintonia pulchella, Erysimum Perowskianum, Godetia Willdenowii and Schamanii, Lupinus Hartwegii, Martynia fragrans, Mesembryanthemum tricolor, Phlox Drummondii, Stocks, Zinnias, &c. &c. Catalogues of which may be had on application to them.

Exeter Nursery.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

MESSRS. W. and F. YOUELL have a few pairs to spare of that most beautiful Rose Flake, Wilson's Harriet, which is considered by the first judges in the kingdom to be decidedly the most perfect flower of its class ever raised. Also that splendid Picotee, Anacreon. The above will be forwarded by post, free, to any part of the kingdom by inclosing a post-office order for 18*s.*—They also offer from their superb collection,

				£	*s.*	*d.*
12	pairs fine Show Carnations and Picotees			1	10	0
25	do.	do.	do.	3	0	0
12	do. first-rate extra fine		do.	2	10	0

Great Yarmouth Nursery.

VERBENA, "THE QUEEN;"

Flowers of a pure white, and sweet-scented.

WM. IVERY, Florist, Peckham, near London, begs most respectfully to offer this beautiful variety of Verbena, which has the habit of V. Tweediana, blooming equally vigorous and profuse: being, too, of a pure white, it produces a striking contrast with the other kinds. It was exhibited, and obtained a prize, at the Surrey Zoological Gardens last September, and at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, London; also at Salt Hill, where it was greatly admired. Highly favourable notices of it have been made too in the "Floricultural Cabinet," "Gardeners' Chronicle," and "Gardeners' Gazette."

Plants can be had after March 10 at 7*s.* 6*d.* each. Agents in London, Messrs. Warner and Warner, 28, Cornhill. A remittance or reference expected.

BROWN'S MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE DAHLIA.—This most essential Show Flower will be sent out in May next. Colour, shaded salmon; fine cupped petals, which are beautifully arranged; and one of the most constant and successful Dahlias of the season, having obtained Seven Seedling Prizes, three of which were first, and twice defeating "Conqueror of the Plain." Also shown in three successful Stands of two 24's, and 12 blooms for three 20*l.* prizes. A drawing was made by Wakeling, which will appear in the *Florist's Guide*, March 1842.

T. B. has a few strong Plants on hand of his much-admired Seedling PANSIES the "Countess of Orkney" and "Jewess," at 7*s.* 6*d.* each.

A CATALOGUE, containing a choice selection of DAHLIAS and HEARTSEASE, is now ready, and may be had on pre-paid application.—Slough, March 2d, 1842.

RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND GERANIUMS.

H. GROOM, Clapham Rise, near London, (removed from Walworth), by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that he has a fine Selection of the above Flowers, which he can offer at the following very moderate Prices:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
RANUNCULUSES.			
100 Roots in 100 superb sorts, with their names .	5	0	0
100 ditto very fine sorts, ditto . .	2	10	0
Superfine Mixtures, from 7*s.* to 21*s.* per hundred.			
ANEMONES.			
100 Roots in 100 superfine sorts, with their names .	3	10	0
100 ditto in 50 ditto ditto .	2	10	0
Superfine Mixtures, from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* per hundred.			
AURICULAS.			
25 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 plant of each	3	13	6
CARNATIONS.			
25 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 pair of each	3	10	0
PICOTEES.			
25 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 pair of each	2	10	0
YELLOW PICOTEES.			
12 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 pair of each	2	2	0
GERANIUMS.			
25 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 plant of each	3	10	0

A Catalogue of Geraniums can be had on application.

SEEDLING DAHLIAS to be sent out in May next, by N. GAINES, FLORIST, SURRY-LANE, BATTERSEA.

Gaines' ORANGE PERFECTION; beautiful orange, at times shaded. This flower was sent for the opinion of the Horticultural and Floricultural Societies of London; at both places considered first-rate. It is a fine grower, throwing its flowers well above its foliage. A good show flower. Awarded first Prize at Kingston, and 2nd Prize at Teddington. 4 ft. 10*s.* 6*d.*

Gaines' EMPEROR; beautiful rosy crimson, very superior petal, with great depth of flower, and well up in the centre. A constant good show flower. Awarded 2nd Prize at Kingston. 3 ft. 10*s.* 6*d.*

Gaines' COMPACTA; fine purple, very superior form, of excellent habit, throwing its blooms well above its foliage; its centre well up. A good show flower. Awarded 2nd Prize at Hammersmith. 5 ft. 10*s.* 6*d.*

N.B. The above were considered first-rate flowers by those that saw them growing. Plates of them will appear in "Wakeling's Amateur Guide," in April and May next.

N. Gaines' extensive List of first rate Dahlias, Geraniums, Pansies, Calceolarias, &c. may be obtained by post-paid application as above. His new Cineraria, Prince of Wales, is now ready for delivery.

WANTED as an AMANUENSIS, a fairly-educated man, who is very industrious, very steady, can write very good English, and is acquainted with Natural History; if with Chemistry, Horticulture, or Farming, so much the better. Salary 100*l.* a year to begin with. Apply by letter, post-paid, to R , Messrs. Norman and Skeen, Printers, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, London.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Married Man, 33 years of age, who has lived in the most extensive places of forcing, fully understands gardening in all its various branches, and who has had great success in the forcing of Pines, Grapes, Peaches, &c. &c.; has also a competent knowledge of Landscape Gardening. He can be highly recommended by the gentleman he has just left, as also by some of the first Horticulturists of the day. Address W. H., 54, Milton-street, Dorset-sq.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Single Man, Aged 30, who is well acquainted with the different departments of Gardening, Forcing, and the Propagation and Culture of Plants. Can have a good character from his last situation. Direct to A. B., Mr. Pamplin's, Nurseryman, Hornsey-road, Islington. Can be also recommended from the above Nursery.

WANTS a Situation as GARDENER, a Single Man aged 26, who thoroughly understands the management of Pines and forcing in general, &c., Kitchen and Flower Garden. Would have no objection to take the management of the farm (if not too extensive). Upwards of three years' character will be given from the last place, and most respectable reference for character and ability can be had from different families with whom he served. Has no objection to what country he goes. Apply personally, or by letter, to — Grant, care of Messrs. Loddiges, Nurserymen, Hackney, near London.

TO SEEDSMEN, &c.—WANTED to ARTICLE a respectable YOUTH, for 5 or 7 years, at a fair premium. Address to H. and H., Mr. Hastings's, bookseller, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

R. FORREST & Co., late Wm. Malcolm & Co., KENSINGTON NURSERY, beg respectfully to direct the attention of their friends to the undermentioned, which they can recommend with confidence to their notice; and for a more extensive collection, they refer to their General Catalogue, which on application will be forwarded post free.

Aconitum chinense, new
Ageratum grandiflorum
Alstrœmeria acutifolia
Brachycome iberidifolia
Clintonia pulchella
Clintonia elegans
Cosmanthos fimbriatus
Cantua coronopifolia
Centaurea americana
Calceolarias, finest sorts
Cineraria, from new sorts
Euphorbia variegata
Eucharidium concinnum
Heartsease, finest kinds
Humea elegans
Helianthemum, mixed sorts
Ipomopsis picta
Ipomœa rubro-cærulea
Ipomœa Michauxii
Ipomœa Quamoclit
Lychnis fulgens
Lupinus Hartwegii
Lisianthus Russellianus
Martynia proboscidea
Martynia formosa
Peas, Auvergne
Peas, New Green Marrow
Nemesia floribunda
Pentstemon, of sorts
Phlox Drummondii, and others
Portulaca, fine species
Papaver floribunda, and others
Platystemon californicum
Primula sinensis
Primula cortusoides
Rhodanthe Manglesii
Rhodochiton volubile
Stachys coccinea
Schizopetalon Walkerii
Streptocarpus Rhexii
Thunbergia, of sorts
Tobacco, of sorts
Tropæolum, of sorts
Cucumber, Walker's
Cucumber, Weedon's
Cucumber, Manchester prize, and all the finest sorts
Celery, Seymour's fine white
Endive, long Imperial, for stewing
Melons, all the best kinds for early and late crops

WARNER and WARNER, Seedsmen, 28, Cornhill London, beg to acquaint their friends and the public of the arrival of their imported GERMAN ASTERS, STOCKS, and ZINNIAS (in collections) from the Continent, and to invite their attention to their list of new and choice Flower Seeds, in Harrison's Floricultural Cabinet for the present month, among which are the following:—

IPOMŒA RUBRO-CÆRULEA, at 1*s.* per packet.
AGROSTIS PULCHELLA, 1*s.* per ditto.
BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA, 3*s.* 6*d.* per ditto.
GERANIUM, from fine varieties, 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per ditto.
HEARTSEASE, from the best kinds, 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per ditto.

And the following at 1*s.* per packet:—

Alstrœmerias, of sorts
Anagallis, ditto
Asters, imported German, mixed colours
Auricula
Calceolaria, shrubby and herbaceous
Carnation, from stage flowers
Cinerarias
Clintonia pulchella
Centaurea americana
Dahlia, from choice varieties
Elichrysums, new varieties
Ipomœa Quamoclit
Ipomopsis
Lobelias
Lupinus Hartwegii
Mimulus
Pentstemons
Petunia
Phlox Drummondii
Picotee, imported
Pink, from a choice collection
Primulas
Ranunculus, saved from superb varieties
Schizanthus
Stocks, imported German, mixed colours
Verbenas
Zinnia elegans—&c. &c.

Also a few choice Vegetable Seeds, including the following kinds of Frame Cucumber, at 1*s.* per packet:—Barnes' Man of Kent, Farmer Allen's Victory of Suffolk, Walker's Improved Manchester, Weedon's Superb, Windsor Prize, Prize Fighter, and Perkin's Victoria. Greave's Prince Albert Melon, 1*s.* per packet. Lake's New Superb White Roman Broccoli, and Metcalf's New Pink Cape ditto, at 1*s.* per packet. Imported Brussels Sprouts, &c. &c.

Martin's superior Frame Potatoes, 3*s.* per peck. New Bokhara Clover, 1*s.* per packet. Myatt's British Queen Strawberries, 5*l.* per hundred; Myatt's Eliza, ditto, 1*l.* per hundred; Myatt's Victoria Rhubarbs, 2*s.* each. Seymour's Superb White Solid Celery, 2*s.* 6*d.* per packet.

A large assortment of Herbaceous Plants from 6*d.* to 1*s.* each; Carnations and Picotees 1*s.* 6*d.* per pair. Pinks 9*d.* to 1*s.* per pair, all carefully named from the best collections.—Cornhill, March 17, 1842.

General Catalogues can be had on application.

EDWARD BECK, MANUFACTURER IN SLATE, Isleworth, Middlesex, respectfully informs Horticulturists, that his IMPROVED SLATE TUBS for Orange Trees and Conservatory Plants, mounted upon rollers, Slate Cisterns, Shelves, and Edgings for garden paths may be seen in use at his house upon application to the gardener.

THEOBALDS GROVE ACADEMY, WALTHAM CROSS, within 20 minutes' walk of the N. E. Counties' Station, Waltham. Young Gentlemen are liberally Boarded and carefully Instructed in a course of Mathematical, Classical, and Commercial Education, by Mr. E. THORNTON and able Assistant Masters.

Pliny says, "No man's abilities are so remarkably shining as not to stand in need of a proper opportunity, a patron, and even the praises of a friend, to recommend them to the notice of the world."

A plot of Garden Ground is given to each Pupil, to form habits of industry, and a knowledge of Horticultural science.

SEA-SIDE.—Mr. FURNER, of the Royal Hotel and Family Boarding House, Hayling Island, Hampshire, begs leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has a choice of Sitting Rooms commanding fine views of the Isle of Wight, Spithead, &c., with other necessary accommodations, that can be taken for any period, and, if wished, upon terms including every accommodation. Hot, Cold, or Shower Baths can be had in the Hotel. Four hours' journey by railroad to Fareham. Mr. F. can supply particulars of any houses to let, furnished or unfurnished, having one or two detached residences with Gardens, at this time.

BRITISH SHEET GLASS FOR HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.—Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Horticulturists generally are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with lists of prices, and particulars regarding the above article, which has in every case in which it has been adopted proved itself to be by far the most economical material for Horticultural Glazing: upon application to Drake and Bromley, 315, Oxford-street, London.

J. DRAKE, late of 100, Edgware-road, and 8, Jermyn-street, begs to notify that he has removed his business to the above address, for the convenience of more extensive premises, and solicits for himself and partner, a continuance of the support he now gratefully acknowledges. French and every description of Glass Shades, Stained and Ornamental Glass, Patent Plate and British Plate Glass supplied in any number or quantity, at wholesale prices.

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TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS have received instructions to offer to Public Auction, on the Premises, Lamb Farm, Dalston, near the Swan, Kingsland Road, on Wednesday, March 23rd, 1842, at 11 o'clock, by order of Mr. F. Bryant, in consequence of the land being let for building, the entire Stock consisting of about 14,000 Greenhouse and other Plants in a very healthy condition, viz.: Geraniums, Myrtles, Fuchsias, Verbenas of sorts, Cactus, Mesembryanthemums, Hyacinths, Tulips, &c. Also four newly-erected Greenhouses, several Pits, 1, 2, and 3 light Boxes, about one hundred Hand-glasses, and sundry utensils in trade. Also about 400 strong Roots of Myatt's Victoria Rhubarb, remarkable for its size and quality, and lotted suitable for private buyers and the trade. May be viewed prior to sale. Catalogues may be had of the principal Nurserymen and Seedsmen, on the premises, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

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W. DAVIS, 34, Wych Street, Strand, London, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, that he [illegible] a system for HEATING FORCING-HOUSES and other [illegible] HOT WATER, upon the most simple, efficient, and economical principle. As a proof, he will refer them to his work completed for the Most Noble the Marquis of Salisbury; Sir Simon Clarke, Bart., Oak Hill, Barnet; Abel Smith, Esq. M. P., Woodhall, Herts, &c.

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References may be had, and their works seen, at Mr. Perry's Nursery, Banbury; Mr. Green's, Lower Cheam; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Rollisson's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's, Portland Nursery; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; Mr. Smith's Nursery, Dalston; Mr. Woodroff's Nursery, Kensall Green; Mr. Hopgood's Nursery, Bayswater; Mr. Willmer's Nursery, Chelsea; and at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country.

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It may, in conclusion, be safely asserted that, both for the beauty of its embellishments, and the utility of its contents, this work is well adapted to the wants of all who delight in gardening; and as the improved system of having the plates lithographed commenced with the present year, and as it is intended that each volume shall now be perfect in itself, the present is a desirable opportunity for those who wish to become subscribers.

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All Fellows who shall apply on or before Tuesday, the 5th of April, may obtain for these Exhibitions, at the rate of *Three Shillings and Sixpence* each, any number of Tickets not exceeding TWENTY-FOUR. After the 5th of April any further number of Tickets will be delivered to Fellows, on their personal application or written order, at the price of *Five Shillings* each Ticket. Each Ticket will be available for the admission of one Visitor, after One o'clock, to either of the Three Exhibitions, at the option of the Visitor. All applications for Tickets must be made at the Society's Office, 21, Regent-street.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday	Zoological	8½ P.M.
Wednesday	Geological	8½ P.M.
Saturday	Royal Botanic	4 P.M.

A FEW weeks since, we reported briefly the substance of a paper upon the cultivation of Asparagus in the North of Spain, which was communicated to the Horticultural Society by Captain Churchill, of the Royal Marines (see p. 159). This gallant officer was at St. Sebastian during its occupation by General Evans; and he profited by such leisure as his military duties afforded him, to make himself acquainted with the natural history and horticulture of Guipuscoa. We might content ourselves with merely referring the many inquirers who want to know how to grow Asparagus *well*, to the report just alluded to: but in our opinion it is much too important to be passed by with so little attention.

Asparagus is probably the vegetable most generally admired and most seldom well cultivated; it is only here and there that it is large, tender, and delicate. In country gardens it is small, green, and strong: in the London market it is long, white, hard, and tough—to the eye attractive enough, but to the taste more like bleached timber than an esculent. Indeed, we have never been able to comprehend the reason why, in this our age of improvement, some ingenious turner has not produced imitation sticks, which might be tipped with half an inch of eatable Asparagus, and thus spare the necessity of cooking four-fifths of the stuff that is brought to a London table. Covent Garden Asparagus is assuredly the worst in Europe. For this reason, when really fine Asparagus is met with, people think it must be some peculiar sort—obtain the roots from Vienna, Berlin, Hamburgh, Battersea, or Deptford, and then, when they find them producing heads identical with what they had before, lay the blame on the seedsman, or the soil, or the climate, or anything rather than their own want of skill. There is but one sort of Asparagus, be its name what it may; all the differences consist in its cultivation.

Captain Churchill says the Guipuscoan Asparagus measures from three to six and more inches in circumference. How this is obtained, his excellent account leaves no room to doubt.

Asparagus is a plant found naturally on the beach of various parts of the coast of Europe, where it is covered by the drifting sand, and watered by salt water at high tides. Sand and salt water occasionally may, therefore, be regarded as indispensable conditions for maintaining it in health. How seldom is this thought of! It, however, explains in part the excellence of St. Sebastian Asparagus.

It seems that at the mouth of the Urumea is a narrow slip of land, about three feet above high-water mark, consisting of alluvial soil, and the wearing away of sandstone hills, at whose foot it is placed. This is the Asparagus ground of St. Sebastian. Beds are formed five feet wide, without any previous preparation, except digging and raking. In March the seed is sown in two drills, about two inches deep,* and 18 inches from the alleys, thus leaving a space of two feet between the drills. The rows run invariably E. and W.—doubtless in order that the plants may shade the ground during the heats of summer. When the seedlings are about six inches high, they are thinned to something more than a foot apart. Water is conducted once a day among the alleys and over the beds, so as to give these seedlings an abundant and constant supply of fluid during the season of their growth. This is the cultivation during the first year.

The second year, in the month of March, the beds are covered with three or four inches of fresh night-soil from the reservoirs of the town; it remains on them during the summer, and is lightly dug in during the succeeding autumn; the operation of irrigation being continued as during the first season. This excessive stimulus, and the abundant room the plants have to grow in, must necessarily make them extremely vigorous, and prepare them for the production of gigantic sprouts.

In the third spring, the Asparagus is fit to cut. Doubtless all its energies are developed by the digging in of the manure in the autumn of the second year; and when it does begin to sprout, it finds its roots in contact with a soil of inexhaustible fertility. Previously, however, to the cutting, each bed is covered in the course of March very lightly with dead leaves, to the depth of about eight inches; and the cutting does not commence till the plants peep through this covering, when it is carefully removed from the stems, in order that the finest only may be cut, which are rendered white by their leafy covering, and succulent by the excessive richness of the soil.

In the autumn of the third year, after the first cutting, the leaves are removed, and the beds are again dressed with fresh night-soil as before; and these operations are repeated year after year. In addition to this, the beds are half under salt water annually at spring-tides.

Let any one compare this mode of culture with ours, and there will be no room for wondering at the difference in the result. The Spaniards use a light, sandy soil; we are content with anything short of clay. They irrigate; we trust to our rainy climate. They know the value of salt water to a sea-coast plant; we take no means to imitate nature in this respect. They dress their beds with the most powerful of all manures; we are contented with the black residuum of a cucumber frame, which is comparatively a *caput mortuum*. Finally, they throw leaves lightly over their beds, by which means they expose the young sprouts to the least amount of resistance, and force them onward by the warmth collected from the sun by such beds of leaves; we, on the other hand, compel the Asparagus to struggle through solid earth, capable in the smallest possible degree of absorbing warmth during the day—but, on the other hand, ready to part with its heat again at night to the greatest possible amount.

Can any one wonder, then, at the poor results obtained by our manner of cultivation?—or that some gardener should now and then astonish his neighbours by producing Asparagus which we call Giant, but which at St. Sebastian would be called second-rate?

IN another column will be found an account of the manner of preparing manure in Alsace, which we recommend to the consideration of our readers. The principle upon which the practice is founded is that of preventing the loss of the volatile part of the manure, which is the most valuable, by converting it into a substance possessing no volatility. It will probably be found that gypsum is the cheapest of the materials recommended for this purpose.

"SEASONS of abundance and scarcity usually recur in cycles of several successive years." Such is the substance of an observation lately made by Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons. This, if true, is a remarkable circumstance. Is it true?

We have taken some pains to examine the statement, and the result is embodied in the following letter from a correspondent, to whose opinions, if we were at liberty to mention his name, all would defer.

"In Sir William Herschel's paper on the spots in the sun (Phil. Trans., 1801), there are some comparisons of these spots with seasons of abundance and scarcity. The data are from an extensive table by Adam Smith (which will be found at the end of the 1st Vol. of his Wealth of Nations), of *prices of Corn*, which I suppose is all we have to guide us as to seasons of abundance or scarcity of *produce*. On looking it over, I see no ground for any conclusion as to *cycles*, farther than such coincidences of successions and alternations as often occur at *Rouge et noir*. Sir J. Lubbock has published a table arranged in curves, in which are comprehended the fluctuations of Wheat prices from 1780 to 1839, in which certainly there occur great ups and downs, and in which, no doubt also both elevations and depressions are not confined to single years, but affect usually two or three together. This, however, I rather consider as an effect of the laws of human agency than of weather; and on the whole I see in it nothing at all indicating any *cycle* or *periodicity*, any more than in the waves of a storm taken consecutively with those of an adjacent calm. Sir J. L.'s table is headed—'A Retrospective Mercantile Chart. Diagrams, showing the Fluctuations of the Prices of various Articles between the Years 1782 and 1839 inclusive.' Published by J. C. Walter, 9, Castle-street, Holborn. Probably as both these authorities are good, and to the point, so far as *price* is an indication of *supply*, they may answer the purpose of those who wish to know on what evidence Sir R. Peel's statement is founded."

In the paper above alluded to, Sir W. Herschel sums up his observations in words to this effect: "I am much inclined to believe that openings (in the sun) with great shallows, &c., instead of small indentations, may lead us to expect a copious emission of heat, and therefore mild seasons; and that, on the contrary, small indentations, &c., will denote a spare emission of heat, and may induce us to expect severe seasons. A constant observation of the sun with this view, and a proper information respecting the general mildness or severity of seasons in all parts of the world, may bring this theory to perfection, or refute it if it be not well founded."

These, however, are mere speculations of an ingenious philosopher, and do not appear, so far as we can learn, to be confirmed by any subsequent observations. It certainly would seem, if the spots with which the sun is marked can be proved to be fixed appearances connected with the physical constitution of that luminary, and also to cause increase or diminution of heat, that then seasons of heat or cold may be foreseen, and will necessarily be periodical. But this remains to be proved.

CHATSWORTH.—(*Concluded.*)

THE Chatsworth pilgrim is apt to suppose that he has "seen everything worthy of notice" when he has made the tour of the house, paced round the grounds, stared at the fountains, and peeped into the grand conservatory; but the object of, perhaps, greatest interest remains yet to be explored; and this, *me judice*, is the village of Edensor in its new site. They who were familiar with Chatsworth a few years back, could scarcely have failed to notice a number of shabby cottages that were crowded together near the Edensor gates, and within the boundaries of the park itself, to which they were, in truth, a most unseemly appendage. Now, however, as if by magic, *tout cela est changé*; the village is gone, and a beautiful greensward covers the spot where it formerly stood. Two lodges (not a pair) have been erected on either side this entrance to the park—one of which is a peculiarly beautiful example of the rich effect of ornamental timber-gables when carefully adjusted; the lodge on the opposite side is a plain building in the Italian style, intended, perhaps, by way of contrast to its opposite and more ornate neighbour; but, to my fancy, it might be dispensed with. In this place, being near the Edensor Hotel, I must, as in duty bound, say a word in favour of the latter as at present conducted. Disappointments and disagreements therein encountered in days of yore, had left an unfavourable impression not easily removed: being compelled, however, to seek a harbour there after the lapse of some half-dozen years, I was delighted to find the establishment in entirely different hands, and vastly improved in all its arrangements; in fact, among country inns (a degenerate race), it might now be difficult to find a better.

But what, it may well be asked, has become of the village of Edensor?—a question this which, as I have already hinted, it might puzzle the majority of Chatsworth visitants to answer, and yet a walk of a few hundred yards would solve the mystery; for it has reappeared in a beautiful little dell not a hundred yards from its original site. This dell gradually opens as it descends gently towards the park, from which it is prettily separated by a wavy line of plantation, and is as profusely studded with architectural gems as was Sinbad's famous valley with gems of another kind. The buildings embrace houses of almost every calibre, from the spacious farmhouse to the humble cottage, and they are distributed with admirable skill; some on the level ground at the mouth of the dell, and others on gentle declivities, while not a few overhang the brow of a precipice or occupy a snug position that has been excavated out of the solid rock. The buildings are entirely of stone, except where enriched wooden gables or other ornamental carvings have been introduced; and they present a perfect compendium of all the prettiest styles of cottage architecture, from the sturdy Norman to the sprightly Italian. The variety thus produced is charming, and vastly preferable to the monotony which prevails where a particular style is selected and adhered to throughout, as is the case in one or two ornamented villages which I might, but will not, name. The fact is, that uniformity is quite incongruous where a number of different habitations are brought into juxta-position; and although we have a right to expect that an individual when he builds a house should confine himself to one style rather than indulge in an amalgam of all, yet in a country where there is no dominant style, other individuals are not bound to walk in his steps, nor is it desirable or likely they should. Hence a Gothic village, or a brick and timber village, or an Italian village, is scarcely true to nature, and, on this account, would fail to please even if it lost nothing on the score of contrast and variety, in which the painter would tell us the elements of beauty are to be sought.

The houses are all extremely comfortable, and fitted up in a neat and substantial manner, and are evidently the pride of their occupants. The wants, too, physical and moral, of this community are amply provided for; for there is a village school and a village play-ground, a village fountain, &c. The latter is, I think, unique in its design, and must be seen to be appreciated; it is quite the poetry of architecture.

One word about the church and I have done. This has lately been surrounded by a handsome wall, in which is a comely gateway, by which you enter the churchyard. So far, so good; but the church itself, which is beautifully placed and literally founded on a rock, though inoffensive in its character, is yet unworthy of Chatsworth. I was told that it is to be altered or rebuilt, which I trust may prove to be true: indeed, it is impossible but that the Duke must feel the propriety of sparing neither pains nor expense to render the house of God what, in such a domain, we would expect to find it; and happily the days of barn-like churches are gone by, never, I trust, to return; for with the growth of a more genuine piety there has sprung up likewise a deeper and more reverential feeling towards these sacred edifices—a feeling which, while it scorns to place religion in mere externals, scorns also to leave it untended and in rags.

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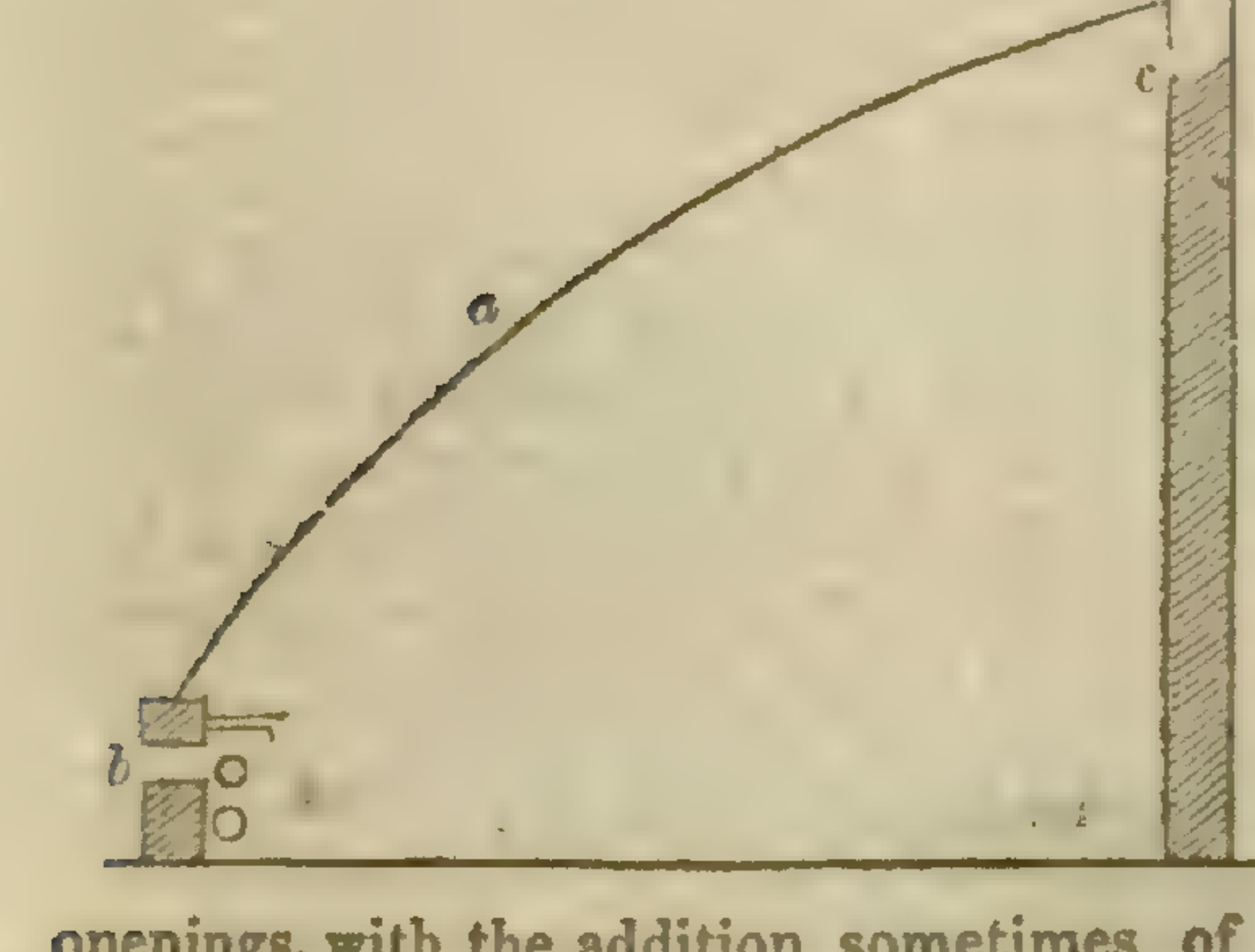
* By a blunder of our reporter, at p. 159, the seed was stated to be sown 18 inches deep.

TREATMENT OF CYRTOPODIUMS.

HAVING cultivated Cyrtopodiums for six or seven years without ever succeeding in getting them to flower, I last year tried the following treatment, the result of which has been, that this spring my strongest plant, though by no means so strong as it has been in former years, has thrown up a flower-stem:—About this time last spring I fresh potted my plants, removing all the peat and potsherds in which they had formerly been grown, and substituting in their place a very strong friable loam, which I have for some time employed for the cultivation of Hippeastra, its nature being such, that when once crumbled by frost, it does not set again, but remains an open and porous, though extremely tenacious soil, absorbing a great deal of water, but allowing the superfluous moisture to pass off freely. It was obtained from the bottom of the channels of an irrigated meadow, in a strong loamy soil. I replanted the plants in the same pots in which they had previously grown, draining them well with crocks. In all other respects except soil they received the same treatment as in former years—strong moist heat when growing, and perfect rest and drought afterwards. In former years the young shoots often damped off, and the greater part of the roots perished at the season of rest, neither of which results took place last year. I was induced to make this experiment partly by a statement which appeared in the *Chronicle* last year, p. 230, from the gardener to Mr. Brocklehurst, and partly by my own experience of the growth of Cyrtopera flava, a rare East Indian species with thick, fleshy roots like those of Cyrtopodium, which dwindles and perishes in peat, but becomes strong and luxuriant if grown in a stiff, tenacious, clay-like loam. I believe it will be found that Phajus maculatus, and some others of the strong-rooted terrestrial Orchidaceæ, prefer this description of soil. The present is a good time, when Cyrtopodiums are beginning to grow, for those who are disposed to repeat my experiment. I may observe that my plants are by no means strong, not having above two or three pseudo-bulbs, the rest having been cut away from time to time, to get rid of the white scale which infested them as long as they were in peat, but which has now disappeared.—*John Rogers*.

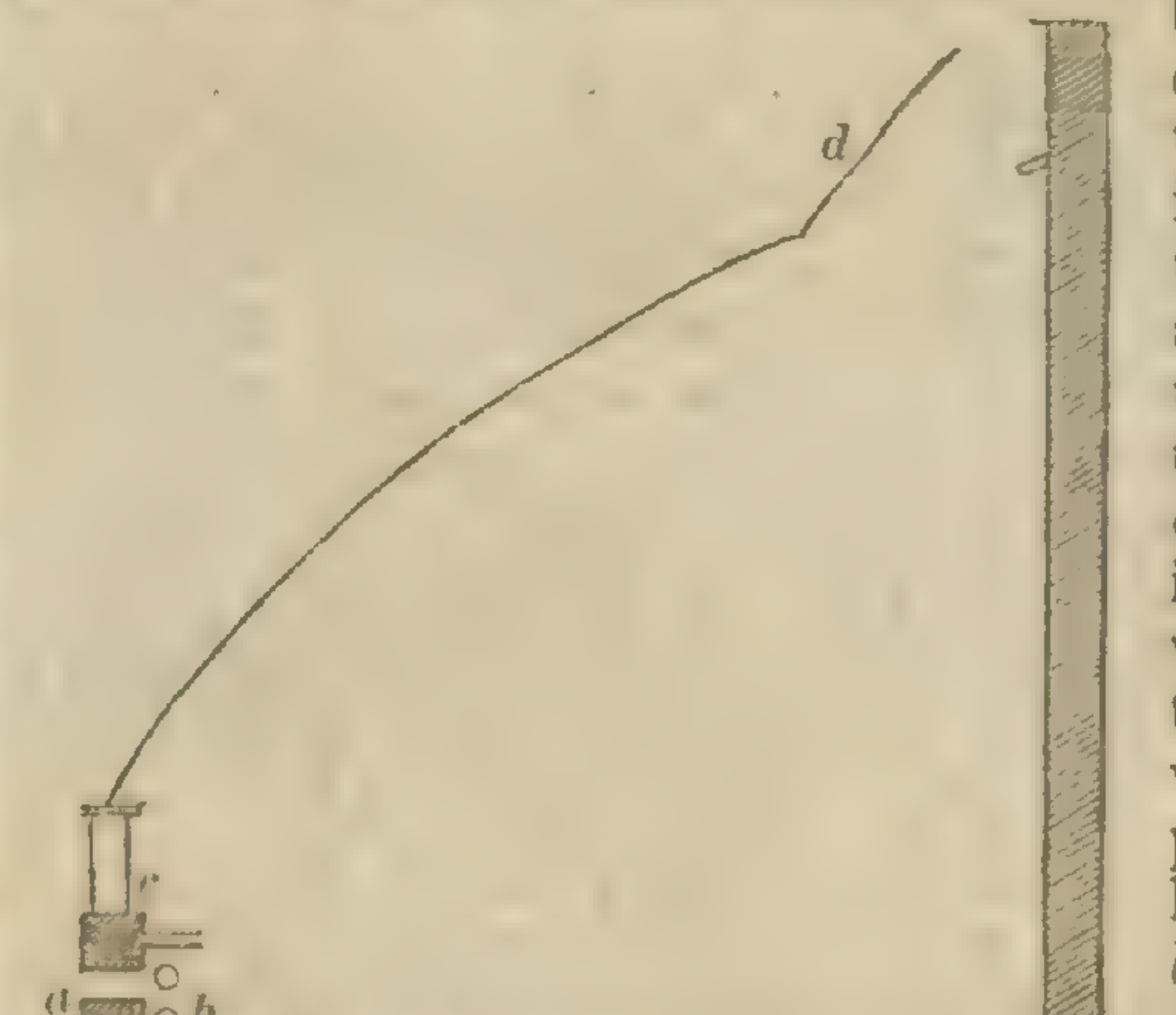
ON THE VENTILATION OF CURVILINEAR IRON HOTHOUSES.

CURVILINEAR iron-roofed hothouses have been erected in various parts of the country of late years, but they have not proved to be so generally useful as was at first expected. Those in common use are modifications of forms recommended by Sir George Mackenzie, and the late President of the Horticultural Society, with the view of having the sun's rays perpendicular to some part of them at all seasons of the year. The principle is certainly good, but in making an artificial climate there are other things to be attended to besides light, and one of these, if it has not been overlooked, has at least not been provided in many of these houses—I mean a sufficient ventilation. Everywhere we hear gardeners complain that they admit too much light, and consequently burn the leaves and otherwise injure the plants. There can be no question about such effects being produced, although the cause is not what it is generally supposed to be; for we are not likely to have too much light in England for greenhouse plants or Vines, even if the photometer would indicate a higher degree in the house than out of doors. The accompanying transverse section of one of these houses in common use, will enable me better to explain its defects.

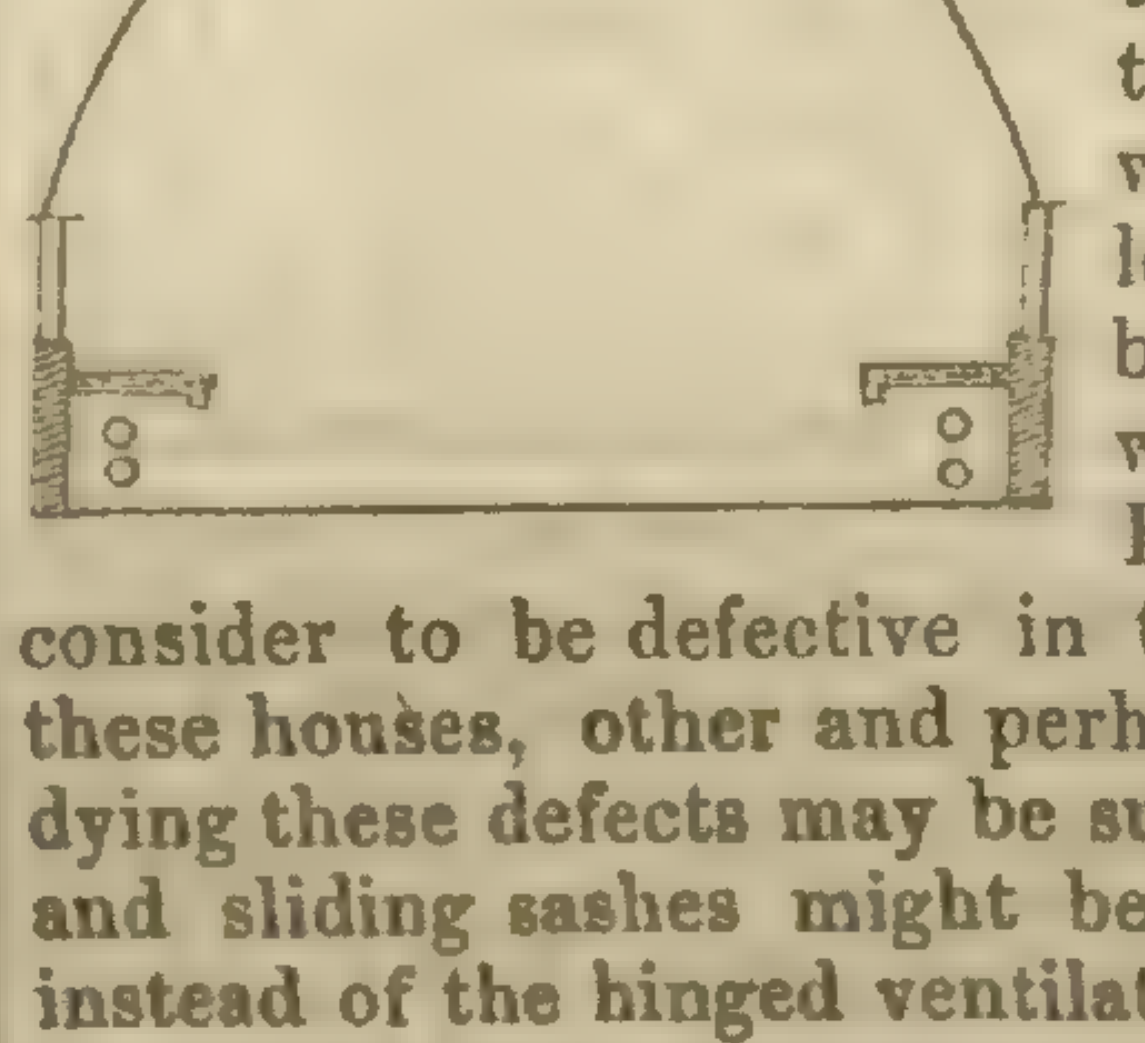


a is the fixed roof, reaching from the front wall to the back; *b* represents one of the small ventilators in the front wall; *c c*, one of the small ventilators at the top of the back wall, to allow the heated air to escape. These small openings, with the addition sometimes of one or two in the ends, are all the means available for reducing the temperature in a hot summer day. If such houses had been heavy wooden ones, affording ten times as much shade, they would doubtless have had ten times more space for ventilation. Supposing then that the house is built and filled with plants; if this happens to be late in autumn, they will look remarkably well in winter and early spring; but as soon as the sun's rays become more perpendicular, shining in a clear sky for a few days, the worst effects are produced. The change is easily explained. These structures are so light that they admit nearly all the sun's rays; and as they are reflected by the back wall, few of them can pass quickly out: the atmosphere is thus subjected to sudden variations of temperature, although every ventilating board is open; and the moisture is drawn from the leaves of the plants much faster than their roots can supply it, consequently the leaves flag, curl at their edges, become blotched and unhealthy. That this is a correct explanation is proved by the fact that succulent plants, such as Cacti, having leaves with few evaporating pores, will flourish in a house of this description. The front ventilators in such houses are placed in a very good situation for the admission of air, but those in the back wall are in a very bad one for allowing it to escape when it is over-heated. Several persons lately had rather an expensive example of the truth of this principle in the working of a new method of heating plant-houses, where it was supposed that if the pipes were placed in a chamber below the level of the floor of the house, and communicating with it by a few holes or trunks made along the front or back, the heat generated by the pipes in the chamber would all ascend through these places and keep up a sufficient temperature. Such, however, was not the case: a great quantity of the heat remained where it was, and the plants were in some instances frozen. So in like manner the heated air passes out very slowly at these back ventilators, and the plants are burned.

A house, of which the following is the section, would have all the advantages of the other with regard to light, and at the same time the means of sufficient ventilation would be provided.



a represents the ventilating boards in the front wall as shown in the other section; these could be used in mid-winter, when the air thus admitted would have to pass over the hotwaterpipes *b*, before it came in contact with the plants. *c* is a glazed ventilator, as seen in common wooden houses; and *d*, ventilators in the roof, which move on hinges. The span-roofed curvilinear house is not liable to such sudden variations of temperature, because having glass on both sides, many of the rays pass through, and therefore it is much cooler than those which have a back wall.



The annexed sketch shows a house of this description, which is ventilated at the base, in the same manner as the preceding, and at the top, by either having part of the roof of an inclined plane with moveable sashes, or by leaving a considerable space below the coping, and fixing wooden ventilators on it. Having pointed out what I consider to be defective in the construction of many of these houses, other and perhaps better methods of remedying these defects may be suggested. The inclined plane and sliding sashes might be used in the second section, instead of the hinged ventilators, if it is thought desirable. It would be rather advantageous than otherwise with regard to light, being of course more perpendicular to the sun's rays in winter and spring; and although it would be less so in the months of June and July, yet this would be rather beneficial.—*R. Fortune*.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XII.

FLOWER borders containing bulbs and other herbaceous plants may now be put in order and dug. It is not a good plan to dig these early in the spring, because many of the plants are entirely under ground at that season, and are almost certain to get cut and perhaps destroyed by the spade; hence it is no uncommon thing, even in good gardens, to see confused masses of the same plant springing up in all directions. In digging these borders, it is frequently necessary to reduce the size of overgrown specimens; but this is often done in the very worst manner, in so far as their health and beauty afterwards is concerned. Many persons, when they wish to keep a plant within certain limits, cut away all the outside year after year, leaving continually the old part which was first planted. This may do very well for strong-growing plants, but it is certain death ultimately to the weaker kinds; and the latter are generally those which are most admired. Almost all plants grow outwards from a centre, and the parts which root nearest the edges, or the youngest, are, in all cases, the most vigorous and healthy; it must be evident, therefore, to every one, that if the healthy parts are constantly removed, those which remain will be apt to grow weak and produce few flowers. Nurserymen and propagators of rare plants know well the value of front shoots, and always prefer them when they can be had. Those, therefore, who have to cut in such pretty dwarf plants as Arabis alpina and Aubrietia deltoidea should always choose a patch from the most healthy part, which will generally be found on the outside, and plant it in its proper place in the border amongst fresh soil; they will in this manner have healthy plants, and fewer blanks in their borders.

There are many pretty spring-flowering plants which belong to this class, which make the herbaceous border extremely interesting, even at this early season; so that those who do not possess a greenhouse need not be without flowers. The following may be noticed as among the most worthy of a place in a small garden: Crocuses, of which there are many fine varieties of various shades of colour; one called Susianus, or "Cloth of Gold," is extremely beautiful. Dog's-tooth Violet, Adonis vernalis, Narcissus, the Winter Aconite, double-flowering Pilewort; Hepaticas, the single and double blue, and another which is commonly named the Peach-blossomed; Saxifraga oppositifolia, Draba aizoides, Sisyrinchium grandiflorum, Alyssum saxatile. Besides these, there are the common Primrose and Violets, the Snowdrops and Snowflakes, and the pretty light blue Omphalodes verna, commonly called "Forget me Not."

Among things which flower late in the season, there is a plant called Anemone vitifolia, which should be in every border of herbaceous plants. The leaves are shaped like those of the Vine, of a deep green; and the flowers which stand above the leaves are white; the habit of the plant is good, as it does not grow till it is well fitted for the middle or front of the border. There is another fine plant for a border, called Acanthus mollis, which is a native of the Levant, and not very common in small gardens. Its large spikes of flowers are very ornamental, and its shining pinnatifid leaves are interesting, as being the model from which the Grecian architects are said to have taken the leaves of the Corinthian capital. It is apt to get injured in winter in wet situations.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Rooks.—From many communications with which we have been favoured on this subject we select the following:—In compliance with your request (being a great friend to the rooks) I will endeavour to assist your correspondent in his attempt to establish a rookery. Never having had any personal experience in such an undertaking, I have looked into two works of great authority in all matters connected with natural history, viz., "Yarrell's History of British Birds," and "Stanley's Familiar History of Birds, their Nature, Habits, and Instincts." In the second vol. of the former work, page 96, it is mentioned that in two instances where rooks had been destroyed in great numbers, the failure of crops had been so great from the ravages of grubs, insects, &c. &c., that the farmers were obliged to "import" and "reinstate" the rooks: how it was done is not stated. In Stanley's work, however, it is suggested (i., 246) that in "looking out for a magpie's nest near the wished-for spot, and exchanging her eggs for those of a rook, the desirable point may be accomplished." This experiment has, we are told, been actually tried, and with success, in Warwickshire. A carrion crow's nest would probably succeed as well as a magpie's. Possibly procuring some young rooks this season, and keeping them domesticated near the desired spot till the next breeding season, would induce them to build in the neighbouring trees; if regularly fed, they would have no inclination probably to fly away, being much attached to localities: but that might be prevented by clipping their wings sufficiently to prevent a long flight, but still giving them the power of roosting on low branches. As the magpies, crows, and rooks are now busy preparing their nests, and will soon begin laying, your correspondent should lose no time in looking out for a magpie or carrion crow's nest to place the rooks' eggs in. Boys who are accustomed to climb trees to procure young rooks could easily get at the eggs. It is desirable that your correspondent should communicate the result of any experiment he may make.—*D. P.* In order to entice the rooks to build in trees, procure a quantity of nests, the more the better, and secure them against the effects of the wind; the best time to accomplish this is as soon as the rooks have reared their young. The nests will then better bear handling than if deferred to a later season. They cannot be enticed this season, as they have commenced building.—*Edward Morse, Gardener, Butleigh Court, Glastonbury.*

Chapman's Potato.—In the *Chronicle* for March the 5th, I find Mr. C. Chapman, of Brentford End, complaining that I have misconstrued his circular, and that, without understanding the subject of producing what he calls New Spring Potatoes, but what I beg to call immature old ones. As he seems to think that I wished to injure the sale of his Potatoes, I beg in the first place to state that I have not the pleasure of knowing him otherwise than as connected some time ago with the sale of a Pear, then called Chapman's, but long before well known as the Passe Colmar; and that my sole motive for writing to you, was to put the public on their guard against trusting implicitly to the wonderful things sometimes advertised. But to the point. Messrs. Chapman in their circular say, "the sets greened and prepared for planting will be ready to be delivered in May next" (why not before?) "with full directions for their culture." "A sample in their natural state and not greened will be sent on the remittance of one shilling, and sets in a greened state at the charge of one pound one shilling per bushel." Now, does Mr. C. mean to state that there is nothing in this extract respecting a peculiar treatment being required? Surely, if the merit he speaks of is owing to any particular variety (he has two varieties, by the way), such treatment is not requisite. Why, let me ask, is it so necessary that the sets should be "greened;" and why purchasers are to have such full directions, upon the observance of which the produce of their Potatoes is to be the same as the sample? unless it is the management which causes the peculiarity and not the sort. What need too can there be of holding back instructions till the month of May? There is something mysterious in this very circumstance which naturally excites suspicion. Why will not the same treatment act on any other variety in the same manner as on the two kinds which Messrs. C. call their New Spring Potatoes? Most assuredly greening sets, and particular directions, cannot have anything to do with particular varieties. Mr. C. says their New Potatoes are not obtained in the manner stated in the "Gardeners' Magazine;" now this may be true enough in some minor details, but I ask Mr. C. where is the difference in principle? are not his Potatoes produced by retarding the old Potatoes of a previous season, or by exposing some of the immature ones (which he calls new ones) to the action of light to mature them (green them); then, by planting them at a much later season than is ordinarily done, but n sufficient time to allow the produce to be half-grown before winter; and, finally, by taking them up and burying them, or otherwise protecting them from frost and air? Does Mr. C. really imagine that people will receive as a proof that his Potatoes are different from others, that he plants them in rows eighteen inches apart and six or eight inches in the row? There is nothing extraordinary in that, any more than there is in his after statement about the boy and the donkey, &c. Upon looking back over what I have written, I find that I have already proposed several questions; I will now put them into a distinct form. 1st. Are not Chapman's New Spring Potatoes immature old ones of the previous year's growth, procured by retarding the sets, and by planting at a much later season than ordinary? 2d. What is the difference (if any) between these New Spring Potatoes and those grown by others for the London market, especially in the neighbourhood of Brentford; and whether (if different) they are seedlings raised by Messrs. Chapman, of Brentford End? and if so, from what particular variety, and how many years since? 3rd. Did ever Messrs. Chapman try the Ash-leaved Kidney, or any other old variety of Potato, in their peculiar way by greening them, &c.? and if so, what was the result? 4th. What is the peculiar way of treating "New" Spring Potatoes? and is it requisite for water to lie on the surface of the ground all the year, particularly after the sets are planted? By answering these few questions candidly and to the satisfaction of the public, Mr. Chapman will do more for the sale of his New Spring Potatoes than ten times the quantity of such unsupported assertions as he has made in the *Chronicle* of March the 5th; and, if I am in error, I shall be ready to acknowledge my mistake.—*G. Gordon.* [Mr. Gordon has very wisely abstained from entering into any subject not immediately connected with the present inquiry. If Mr. Chapman answers this letter, he must confine himself strictly to the questions put. We shall not permit any digression to be printed.]

Daniell's Manure.—I have just seen your observations on this substance, a general knowledge of the composition of which has been made known by Mr. Webb Hall, and perhaps you will allow me to make a few remarks on the subject. On looking at this substance, it certainly is not what I should have expected from having heard so much of its effects; but our knowledge of feeding plants is not yet sufficiently advanced for any one to be able to say what ingredients that are to be easily obtained shall make an efficient manure. We must therefore take for granted that this composition is an effectual stimulant of vegetation. The vegetable matters and the alkalies are undoubtedly valuable ingredients, for the reasons you have pointed out. With regard to the bituminous substances, it does not appear to me that they can be of any benefit, unless combined with something that produces in them a chemical change, or that they act mechanically upon the soil, as they are generally of an insoluble character, and it is quite impossible that insoluble manures should act as food. If these bituminous matters are converted in any manner into soluble hydrocarbonates, then their action would undoubtedly be beneficial. Sir H. Davy found that thin solutions of sugar, gum, and starch nourished plants well; but that thick solutions of these substances destroyed them. He also found that charcoal in substance was not absorbed by plants. But the immediate object of my writing is to draw your attention to the sulphur in this composition. From some observations that I have made, I believe that sulphuretted hydrogen in small quantities has a very favourable influence on vegetation; and if the sulphur in this case is applied in such a manner as to form sulphuretted hydrogen, it may be a more important ingredient than at first might be suspected. In the summer of 1839, I investigated the subject of the formation of sulphuretted hydrogen from the decomposition of the sulphates in contact with vegetable matter. I found in most places where water with sulphates was standing in contact with decaying vegetable matter, that this gas was developed in great abundance. The effect of this was to destroy vegetation where the sulphuretted hydrogen was in great quantity; but all around, where only slight quantities of this gas could be detected, the vegetation was uncommonly vigorous. In two large pieces of water, the mud of which I found to contain considerable quantities of sulphuretted hydrogen, the vegetation was very prolific, and I never saw the various species of water-plants, as the Charas, Water Lilies, Myriophyllum, Potamogetons, &c., grow in greater profusion. My friends Dr. Percy of Birmingham, and Mr. E. Solly, jun., have both assured me that they have witnessed the beneficial effects of small quantities of sulphuretted hydrogen in the growth of plants. It is also very well known that human manure is most efficient; and this also contains considerable quantities of sulphuretted hydrogen. Nor is this gas so injurious to animal life as has been supposed. The fish in the above waters were uncommonly abundant; and I have described several species of Infusoria and Cryptogamia that live in water highly impregnated with it. From Turner and Christison's experiments, also, this gas does not appear to be so injurious to plants in the atmosphere as many other gases. I may also suggest that the benefit of sulphate of lime as a manure may arise from the decomposition it undergoes on coming in contact with vegetable matter, and thus liberating sulphuretted hydrogen.—*Edwin Lankester, M.D.*

A Welshwoman's Cure for a Scald (p. 70).—I am sorry I cannot furnish your correspondent with the "old Welshwoman's" name. When my father was a lad at home with his parents at Cowbridge, in Glamorganshire, it happened that the servant-girl, when in the act of taking off the iron pot, by some means lost her hold, and the boiling contents scalded both her legs dreadfully. Just in the time of need, in came the "old Welshwoman." Seeing all around her alarmed, she very coolly said, "Do not be frightened; send one of the boys out to the field, and let him bring me some green turfs; and I will soon put all right." She would not suffer any of the clothes to be removed until the turf had been applied. The girl never found any ill effects from the scald.—*R. A.*

Guano.—Having read in the *Chronicle*, p. 158 (1842), a statement concerning Guano by your correspondent, Mr. Towers, which is calculated to mislead those who have not yet tried it as a manure, I embrace the opportunity of informing your readers that I have used it for the last twelve months with the most gratifying results, not on one plant or vegetable, but on every kind of plant that is benefited by the application of manure, and for vegetables of every description. For plants in pots it should be used in a liquid state; and my Cinerarias, Pines, and Cucumbers bear testimony to its merits at the present moment. When used in the garden, care should be taken to have it well pulverised, and kept from coming in contact with the seeds until they have germinated; and when used for anything about to be planted by mixing it with the soil in digging or otherwise, no danger is to be apprehended by those who have any idea how to apply pigeon or any other bird's dung. Being engaged at present with experiments to ascertain what are the proper quantities to apply on a given space, and what vegetables are most benefited by its use, should you deem the results worth knowing, I will feel pleasure in forwarding you the result; for "facts are stubborn things."—*Aliquis.* [We shall be greatly obliged for such information.]

On the Shrivelling up of the incipient Bunches in an early-forced Grapery.—In attending to the early forcing of Vines, I have several times had the mortification of seeing many of the bunches screw up just before coming into bloom. I saw this take place once to such an extent as almost wholly to destroy the crop. The Vines were started that season much earlier than usual; and the roots running deep into a marly loam, I attributed the failure to the want of a reciprocal action between the top and the roots. There was in this instance, I believe, a good show of fruit; and all went on favourably, so long as the large stems of the Vines inside the house, acting as reservoirs, supplied the expanding shoots and incipient bunches with elaborated food; but cold weather setting in, and the border perhaps not being sufficiently protected, a partial stagnation of the roots would take place, and the bunches, being the tenderest and most valuable part of the system, were the first to feel the deficiency of supply, and one by one bid the anxious cultivator farewell. One season, when living at Hyde Park Corner, a number of bunches threatened to serve me in the same manner. The house was of great width, and very imperfectly heated by hot water; so much so, that I never could have obtained an early crop of Grapes, nor yet such a good crop, either early or late, if I had not had recourse to a great body of fermenting dung inside the house. The border was covered with fermenting material and dry litter, that the roots might be brought into action along with the top. On examining the border, I found there was not much heat thrown into it, as I was very anxious not to part a quantity of rootlets which had been incited to come nearer the surface during the preceding season. I should have stated that the principal roots were deep; and to their not being excited sufficiently I attributed the screwing up of my incipient bunches. I state these circumstances because, though the appearance of the young bunches would tell at once that something was wrong either in the situation or management of the plant, I believe it to be of as much, if not more, importance to know how to make the most of existing circumstances, though unfavourable, than to be conversant with the very circumstances and management that will ensure success. But to proceed: I did not like the idea of losing these bunches, as I found I could not spare many of them, and also insure a good regular crop; so I set about trying to keep them on by suspending small pieces of lead, little stones, &c., with slight strings of matting to the points of these running-away bunches; and where they seemed very obstinate, I clapped an additional one on at the shoulder. They were first perceived by my kind and enthusiastic employer, and afterwards by many gardeners, some of whom smiled, and others laughed at my leaden gravitators. However, I could forgive their risibility at my expense, when in general cases I thus secured a bunch where nothing would have been. I think the idea was suggested either by a visiting gardener or in reading. I have several times tried it since, and found it to answer well, not merely with Grapes, but also with early Cucumbers when suspended, and in setting the fruit of early Melons. The method of applying it will be obvious to any one. It will be seen that my object was to entice more sap into the incipient bunch. Whether this was done by the principle of gravitation, or merely was the effect of increased irritability, or some other cause, I do not take it upon me to determine. However, as this is an age in which nothing is taken on trust, I invite those who are unfortunate enough to have cold deep borders, and early fruit required, when after due care the evil alluded to should sometimes appear, to give the weight-suspending system a fair trial; and in the mean time some one may enlighten us with respect to the principle involved in effecting such a result.—*Robert Fish.*

Hacon's Incomparable Pear.—I have reason to believe that the history of "Hacon's" Incomparable Pear, given in p. 172, is erroneous; but I suppose it is the account that was sent with the grafts first presented to the Horticultural Society. So far from its being a seedling raised 28 years since, I think I may confidently say that what is supposed to be the original tree now growing in a baker's yard, of the name of Hill, at Downham, Norfolk, is at least 50 or 60 years old. I have received grafts and fruit from this tree, which prove identical with the variety named and distributed by Mr. Hacon, who deserves much credit for having brought into notice so valuable a fruit. Some persons at Downham well acquainted with the fact, told me that many years since Mr. H. found out the valuable qualities of this Pear, and purchased fruit from the tree to distribute to his friends; he also had grafts from it, some of which, I presume, were sent to the Horticultural Society. I have long had doubts about its being an English seedling, as I thought it probable that it might be a Continental variety, imported when the names of fruit were not attended to as they now are. I am almost confirmed in this idea by hearing last season that an old tree of it exists in the ancient garden of the late Sir Essex Harvey at Chigwell.—*T. Rivers, Jun.* [If it is a Continental variety, how does it happen that it has never been found among the hundreds of foreign Pears which have been fruited in England? The account we gave of the variety was taken from documents in the possession of the Horticultural Society. It is, however, of little consequence whence it came, seeing that we have got it.]

Celery.—I beg to say for the information of your "Constant Reader, Sheffield," who refers to what I have stated at p. 90, when writing on Celery for the cottager's guidance, that for some years I have annually grown about 6,000 heads of Celery, and made it my study to ascertain the most profitable and economic manner of planting it, which has taught me that endeavouring to obtain large plants is not to be recommended in preference to double the number of moderate-sized ones, on the same space of ground, even in large gardens; and I thought it would be much less so in those of limited extent. I can assure your Sheffield correspondent, I manage to obtain plants 5lbs. weight in double rows, as I have recommended, and if he cannot double that weight, his success has not been proportionate to the distance he describes, but to his early embankments, and draining the wet to his plants, and instead of causing me to promulgate my system, would have led me to have tried another plan. Your correspondent denies that red Celery can be sufficiently blanched in the time stated by me. I can only reiterate, I have blanched red Celery in a month fit for the table of the Duke of Devonshire, and I supposed the same time would surely accomplish it for the cottager. My experience has also taught me that earthing up the main crop of Celery too soon retards its growth, and assists its early decay without "turning most of the rain to the hearts of the plants." To grow large Celery for exhibition, an embankment of earth for blanching it should never be adopted, but some means used to exclude the light which will not prevent the sun and rain penetrating to the roots.—*Joseph Paxton.*

Resined Peas.—Resin is of no service for protecting Peas and Beans if powdered and mixed with them after they have been watered. The contrary to this was some time since stated.—*Arenarius.*—[If any counter-statement has been made it must be evidently erroneous. When wetted, the resin will no longer adhere to the Peas.]

Root-pruning.—As Mr. Totty and Mr. Rivers observe, root-pruning is as old as the hills; but yet to the Pomologist it is of the utmost importance, and it is upon that principle that I have managed my Peach-houses most successfully, both at Lord Bateman's at Shobdon Court, for many years, and at the Duke of Portland's, Welbeck Abbey, as well as with the Grape-vines; and Mr. Tillery still follows my plan with equal success. As my book upon the culture of Vines in pots and in borders will soon appear to the world, it would be superfluous to enter into the subject in detail here. Suffice it that I have a great aversion to having "too much wheelbarrow-work," as the late excellent President of the Horticultural Society, Mr. T. A. Knight, used to remark. I like the food of my tree to be, like the pig's trough, close at its nose, and am therefore a strong advocate for confining the roots of my trees in proportion to the extent I intend the tops to range; and at the end of two or three years, if I find that they stand in need of it, I cut out a trench of from eighteen inches to two feet, to the bottom of the roots, and then clear it all out of this trench, with the whole of the matted roots; smooth the mutilated ends of the roots with a sharp knife, and then fill up the trench again with fresh-chopped turf alone, from a sheep-walk, or an upland dry pasture-field. By the time that the fruit is set and ready to swell off, the fresh soil will be ramified in all directions with young and vigorous roots. Until I adopted the root-pruning system at Welbeck, and chambering the roots, so that they could not possibly get deeper than eighteen inches, they could do no good there with the Apricot, from the low situation, and very cold, wet subsoil. Now those chambered roots flourish amazingly, and produce good crops of fine fruit. I had nearly the whole of the extensive ranges of Peach-houses and Vineries chambered at Welbeck, and the roots confined. I visited Welbeck lately, and was delighted to hear from Mr. Tillery that he still pursues the same system, and that it succeeds admirably.—*J. Mearns.*

Ink for Zinc Labels.—The following receipt for ink for writing upon zinc may be useful to some of your readers if inserted in the *Chronicle*:—Verdigris, in powder, ʒi, sal ammoniac ditto ʒi, lamp black ʒß, water ʒx.—*W. D.*

Cooling Conservatories.—This has at length become a more difficult matter during the hot weather than is the maintenance of heat during the cold weather; though the difficulty has arisen principally from not considering that the same means which prevent the escape of internal heat will prevent the entrance of that which is external. For the purpose, therefore, of repelling the sun's rays, instead of the canvas screens laid upon the rafters, let there be applied, at such a distance as will permit the air to play upon the glass, screens made of straw, two or three inches thick, woven upon wooden frames. The dimensions of these screens would depend upon the size of the conservatory; if they protected one-half of the floor of the house, they would produce perhaps a sufficiently cooling effect. They would form an effectual stop to the sun's rays, as regards both direct penetration and conduction: while the canvas screens laid upon the rafters do, in reference to the heat, only what ground glass does in reference to light—diffuse it.—*A. Ainger.*

Birds.—In this neighbourhood we keep birds from attacking Peas, Radishes, and newly-sown seeds by placing green wine-bottles, filled with water, at convenient distances from each other on the beds.—*W. M., Stalbridge, Dorset.*—[Are the birds afraid of the bottles?]

Carrots.—Carrots, if sown in unmanured ground, and carefully watered with liquid manure, so as not to touch their leaves will not fork, but will be extremely fine.—*Arenarius.*

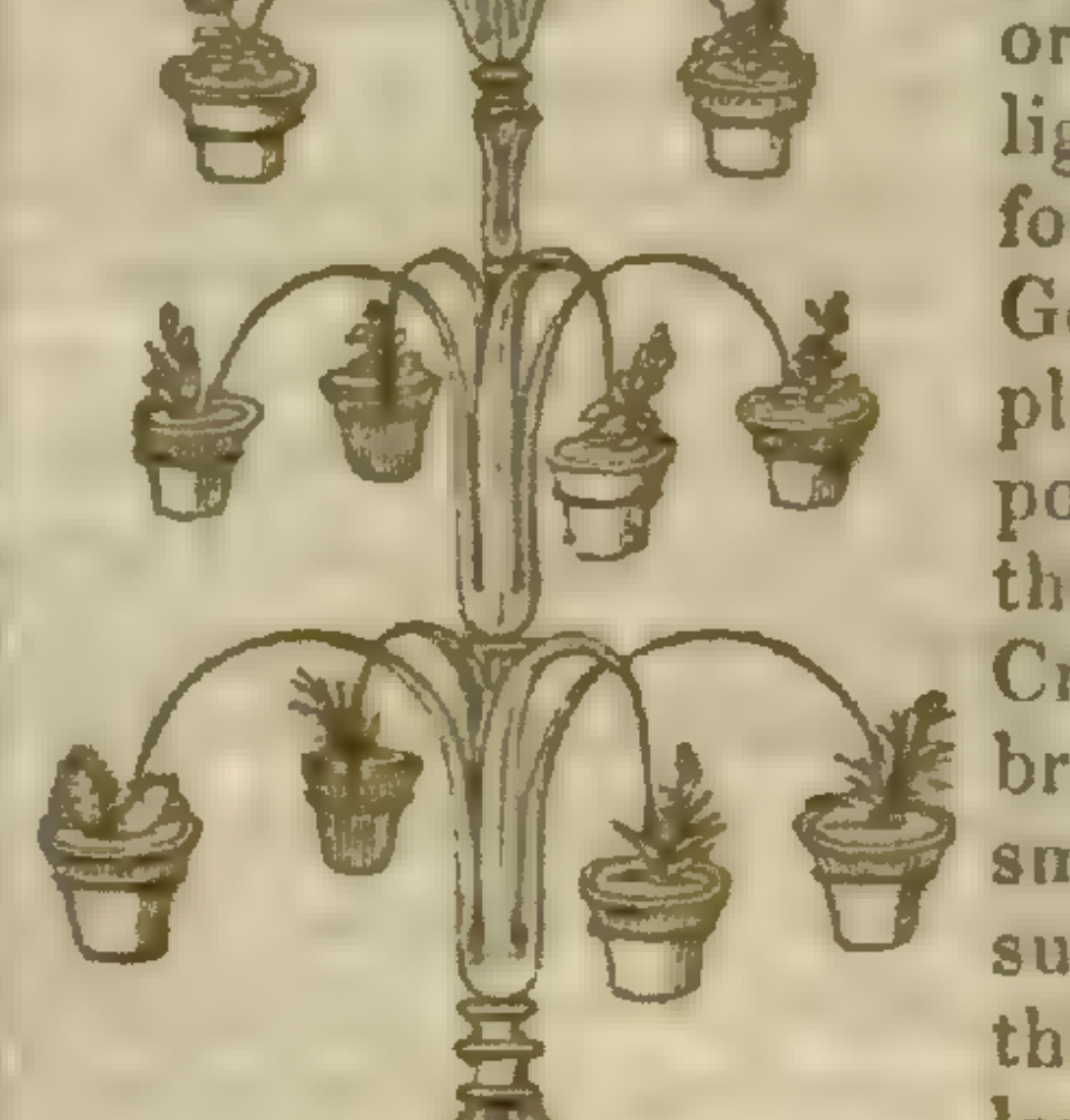
Shale a Manure.—Shale is commonly thought to be unfit for gardening and agricultural purposes, and the idea of sterility is generally attached to it; this is only true in part. I have never seen any work that has treated the subject fully, giving an account of the different varieties of shale that accompany the coal, sandstone, and limestone of this country. From the few observations that I have made, I am inclined to think that some kinds may be turned to good account in improving certain soils. Shale is described as massive, slaty, grey, dull, opaque, meagre, brittle; it disintegrates on exposure to the air, and by degrees becomes plastic. Some kinds of it, however, resist the influence of the atmosphere for a long time, and are used for couplings in drains. In some parts of the country where limestone is worked with an open cast, large quantities of shale have often to be removed, and some of it abounds in organic remains; one should imagine that where bivalve shells exist, carbonate of lime should be found in it; but I have never been able to detect it by the tests that are commonly used. The component parts of shale are chiefly clay, fine sand, and a small quantity of iron. In places where mounds of it have been raised, trees have been planted upon them and thrive well. Beech, Oak, Larch, and Limes have attained the height of 40ft. and upwards: the Beech near the ground are 2ft. in diameter, Larch 18in., Oak 15in., and Limes 18in. In a plantation about 20 years old, the Scotch Firs have reached the height of 30ft. In that useful work, "Morton on Soils," when speaking of the shale of Derbyshire, the author says, "It decomposes so readily as to form a strong, deep, blackish, cold, wet, clay soil, which, however, when drained, well lined, and properly cultivated, produces good crops; the contrast between the pastures on this and on the sandstone is so great as to be perceived at a considerable distance." When soils are light, it is advised that some stiff material should be laid upon them; but it is well known where common clay has been spread upon fields, that it is both an expensive and laborious operation to incorporate the two bodies; but the shale we would recommend is light in comparison with clay, and could be spread over the land as easily as coal-ashes. When it is exposed to moisture, it soon becomes what chemists would call impure hydrate of alumina; in that state it must become useful on sandy soils, and prevent the rain from filtering through it, and enable vegetation to proceed with greater vigour than when it is starving for want of moisture. From the dark slaty nature of shale, it has sometimes been denominated "Deil's siller;" but if it could be turned into a fertiliser of our fields, and increase the "yellow Geordies" in the purse of the farmer, we think the money of his Satanic Majesty never will have been put to a better purpose since he crossed the boundaries of Erebus.—*Peter Mackenzie, West Plean.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Feb. 1842.—The amateurs of Tulips in Paris many years since formed an association which for some time continued in a flourishing condition, at present, however, it does not number more than 10 or 12 members. No public exhibition has ever been established, but instead of this certain days are appointed when the members visit each other's gardens, and afterwards dine together. It may not be generally known that bizarres are altogether excluded; and the amateurs here are perfectly astonished that they should be tolerated in England: in their opinion Catafalque, Marcellus, William 4th, Fabius, Everard, Queen, Polyphemus, and Alexander, possess no merit. As to symmetry, the standard is nearly the same in both countries, with this exception, that a greater length of cup is allowed than the judges at Hampton would admit. The most distinguished grower (for sale) in Paris is M. Tripet Leblanc, who has most of the leading Flemish, French, and Dutch varieties of Roses and Byblomens, together with many seedlings of his own of superior character. This gentleman is entitled to great credit for his exertions in developing the characteristics of a fine flower; and has done, perhaps, more than any other person in Paris, to keep up the interest in this Queen of May. Among the amateurs M. Pirolle has the first rank, not only on account of his long experience but the judgment and taste which ever attend his cultures; his collection is select rather than numerous, and contains several fine light flowers, among others a Louis 16th, bequeathed to him by his father, from which he has, I believe, only obtained one offset. MM. Deschains, Derougé, Prevost, and Dubourg, have also long enjoyed a well-earned reputation. If you ask these gentlemen why they exclude bizarres, their answer will be, either that the colour is not pure, or that custom had so ordered it; or perhaps they would ask you why yellow Picotees of fine shape are excluded from English shows. Carnations and Picotees are extensively cultivated in almost all parts of France, but not with that success a climate so peculiarly favourable would lead you to expect; perhaps this is in some measure to be attributed to the vague notions which have hitherto passed current as to beauty, and the desire to obtain flowers of fantastic colours rather than of perfect form. Long-established prejudices are not easily overcome, and it would be difficult to convince the fancy here that slate and red Picotees (to say nothing of yellows) are inferior to those of white grounds. Not only is the taste defective in this respect, but it equally extends to shape; in fact such varieties as Queen Victoria, Grace Darling, Duke of Leeds, Rainbow, &c., are rarely to be seen. These plants do not fog off on the Continent, neither does the severity of winter affect them when protected by ordinary frames; and even those in the open ground generally escape unhurt if covered by a few leaves. The rage for Dahlias has of late years greatly increased, so that at the present day almost every one professes to be an amateur; and the extravagant encomiums lavished upon some varieties would astonish those unacquainted with the French character: but it must not be supposed that this homage is always paid to flowers of perfect form, on the contrary, fantastic or showy varieties, or large size, would generally be preferred before such as Springfield Rival. Those with weak stems, however otherwise faultless, are never tolerated; and Rienzi, Grace Darling, Ne plus ultra, &c. are discarded as utterly unworthy of cultivation. Fireball is considered by 99 out of 100 as the very model of perfection. With such ideas of beauty, is it any wonder that so few good flowers are raised in France? My firm belief is, that many fine seedlings are thrown away because the colour may not be in accordance with the prevailing taste, or on account of the drooping of the flower. At the present time tipped and bordered flowers are all the rage, and to such excess is this carried, that selfs are hardly noticed. I am, however, afraid this is partly to be attributed to the florists in England, who last season sent over very many mediocre and bad, with specious characters and high prizes. This system, if continued, will effectually prevent French amateurs from ordering new flowers of which they know nothing, but as reported in catalogues or advertisements. English botanical works, especially magazines and newspapers, are now widely distributed in France, and cannot fail to effect much good; even now, there are not wanting those who advocate a reform both by precept and practice. Mons. Pirolle, author of the "Annales des Jardiniers Amateurs" and other botanical works, has not only fearlessly exposed the individual injustice of favouritism in awarding prizes, but shown the injury this entails upon the public; he has likewise defined the properties of a show-flower, and although these do not come up to the rigid standard of Salt-hill or London, yet it is to be hoped they will ere long be more generally adopted. From these observations, it behoves all persons ordering florist's flowers from France to be particular as to whether they wish form, colour, or size, to predominate, otherwise in the case of Picotees they will in all probability receive slate-coloured or yellow Alpines instead of Selfs, or edged Auriculas, and Dahlias tipped or bordered; as to this last I cannot more clearly elucidate my assertion than by giving the following information communicated to me by one of the leading growers, by which will be seen the number of orders he has received for 12 good show Dahlias, and the like number of 12 fancy, or tipped varieties, namely:

Show.	Orders.	Fancy.	Orders.
Admirable	11	Beauty of England	22
Bridesmaid	14	Bicolor	15
Burnham Hero	8	Butterfly	22
Conqueror of the World	25	Fairy Queen	20
Eclipse (Widnal)	7	Lady Jermyn	20
Do. (Catleugh)	1	,, Rae Reid	16
Fanny Keynes	6	Madame Mortier	13
Grand Tournament	8	Mdlle. Degarzet	10
Highgate Rival	3	Modesta	11
Lady Cooper	7	Painted Lady	18
Maid of Bath	11	Princesse Royale	22
Uxbridge Magnet	4	Purpurea alba	36

Frankfort, Feb. 16, 1842.—The ornamental flower-stand represented in the accompanying figure is said to have originated here; it consists of a light iron stand, with branches for holding small pots. The Germans display in it diminutive plants in neatly-made thumb-pots, coloured and embossed; the kinds chiefly used are Daisies, Crassulas, Aubriétia, Mesembryánthemum obcordellum, and small Melocacti; it would also suit Alpines well. The idea, I think, is taken from an antique lamp-stand at Pompeii, and might be varied and improved.



PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

March 15th.—R. W. Barchard, Esq., in the chair. C. S. Crowley, Esq., was elected. Grafts of the following kinds of fruit were distributed:—Eyewood Pear, raised by Mr. Knight; in shape it resembles a Bergamot; the flesh is yellowish white, melting, buttery, and high-flavoured; it ripens in October and November. Beurré d'Amalis, resembles the Brown Beurré in colour, consistence, and flavour, but it is sufficiently hardy to bear as a standard. Nelis d'Hiver Pear, remarkable for its high flavour, which entitles it to a place in every private garden, though it is not well adapted for the growers for market. Sudbury Beauty Apple, raised by Dr. Maclean, of Colchester; it is a handsome dessert variety; it has the appearance of a well-grown Downton, but the flesh is yellower and more sugary. From the Rev. J. Clowes there was a specimen of Maxillária Skínneri, with three flowers, which measured nearly 5 inches across; they were of a beautiful pinkish white, with a rose labellum mottled with white; it appears to be of easy growth, requiring the same general treatment as other Guatemala Orchidaceæ. Owing to some error the name belonging to this species was applied to one resembling aromática: a large silver medal was awarded for it. Mr. J. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, exhibited a collection, among which was a specimen of the singular Colúmnea Schiedeana, with curious yellow flowers, spotted with brown; there was also a pretty yellow Gompholóbium, Maxillária aromática blooming profusely, and Æschynanthus maculatus with fine scarlet heads of blossom: a Banksian medal was given for the three first mentioned. There was a box containing 12 handsome hybrid Amaryllises in full bloom, from Mr. J. Miller, gr. to Lady Mildmay; with them was a cut flower of a hybrid Céreus: a Banksian medal was awarded for the Amaryllises. Messrs. Veitch and Son exhibited a new Cycnoches, like maculatum, and apparently only a variety of it; a pretty Begónia called coccínea, with almost vermilion-coloured flowers, and Prímula denticulata with pale violet blossoms; it is a native of the Himalayas, and was recently introduced by the East India Company: a Banksian medal was awarded for these. From Mr. J. A. Henderson were, Physolóbium carinatum and grácile, and a specimen of the extraordinary Coryanthes speciosa, one of the most singular of Orchidaceæ: a certificate was awarded for it. W. H. Story, Esq., exhibited two Epacrises, one called rósea umbrata, and the other coruscans; they were different from other varieties, but the colour both of the leaves and flowers is too dingy. J. Allnutt, Esq., sent Camellia imbricata, remarkable for its good form—candidíssima, reticulata, and Donckelaerii. Messrs. Rollisson and Sons exhibited Vanda cristata and a cut specimen of a pretty lilac Bignonia; the former is remarkable for the rich brown crests on its labellum, the ground colour being yellowish green: a certificate was given for it. From Mr. Edmonds, gr. to the Duke of Devonshire, there were several large specimens of the king Cineraria: Mr. Gaines also exhibited a seedling Cineraria, purplish crimson, named Prince of Wales, and a semi double Camellia, with round firm petals; and from Mr. Ivery was a Cineraria, named Rival King. From S. Rucker, Esq., there were cut specimens of Dendróbium speciosum and the beautiful Phalænopsis amábilis; with these there was a plant of the rare Chysis bractescens, with thick white flowers and a yellow labellum: a Knightian medal was awarded to these. Mr. J. Wells, gr. to W. Wells, Esq., sent some cut specimens of the white and scarlet Tree Rhododendron, and some beautiful hybrids between that species and Catawbiense; some were of a delicate pink and one was almost white; they were stated to be hardy at Redleaf: with them were some fine cut Camellias of several varieties: a Banksian medal was given for the Rhododendrons. Mr. Rivers sent a box of Roses, containing 25 varieties, chiefly tea-scented; the plants were forced in pits heated by Arnott's stoves; a Banksian medal was awarded for them. Sir J. R. Kynaston, Bart., exhibited some Sweeney Nonpareil Apples, and there were other specimens from T. N. Parker, Esq., who also sent three kinds of seedling Potato. Messrs. Chapman sent a sample of their "new" spring Potato. Mr. J. Stewart, gr. to W. Bagge, Esq., exhibited a brace of Cucumbers, and specimens of a seedling Shaddock. Mr. Brookes exhibited drawings of a botanic garden proposed to be formed in the Isle of Wight. The plants from the garden of the society included Acácia rúbida, a beautiful species with drooping branches covered with golden flowers; Oncidium sphacelatum, a new species, somewhat like Baueri, but dwarfer in habit and more brilliant in colour; Mirbélia floribunda, a rare New Holland plant, with violet blossoms; and Cineraria grandessa, a fine bluish purple variety.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

March 15.—Edward Forster, Esq., in the chair. Mr. George Gardner was admitted a fellow. A note was read from Mr. Solly, accompanying the exhibition of some microscopic objects which had been kept in a cabinet and had received a coating of varnish from the influence of the oil exhaled from the wood of the cabinet. A collection of plants from the Tyrol was announced as presented to the society. A paper was read on Edgworthia, a new genus of plants of the order Myrsinácese, by H. Faulkner, M.D., superintendent of the Hon. East India Company's Botanic Garden at Saharunpore. This genus, of which the only species is E. buxifólia, is one of the most characteristic forms of the vegetation of lower Affghanistan. It is found in company with Dodonæ'a dioica, O'lea lactoona, and an undescribed species of Asclepiadeous plants, a Campolepis. One of the most remarkable points in the structure of Edgworthia consists in the style being protruded beyond the flower whilst in bud. This fact was pointed out to the author by Mr. Griffiths. Mr. Bowerbank exhibited a number of polypiferous animals in a living state, which he had that morning brought from Sheerness; amongst them was the Bowerbankia.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

March 15.—Mr. Lane in the chair. Previously to the discussion on the Auricula, Mr. Dickson's paper was again read; after which some conversation took place on its various properties. An attempt was made to settle what should be the minimum height of the stem and the least diameter of the flower of a first-rate variety; but as Mr. Groom, who differed in opinion respecting the relative proportions of the flower, was not present, the discussion was adjourned to the next meeting, without any property having been finally agreed on.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

March 9.—The Duke of Richmond in the chair. Fifteen gentlemen were elected. The Duke of Richmond laid before the council the report of the house committee, and also that of the seal committee: the former was referred to the special council appointed to be held on the 16th instant; and the latter, recommending the great seal of the society to be executed by Mr. Wyon, was adopted by the council.—W. Miles, Esq., M.P., submitted to the inspection of the council the dibbling machine referred to in his paper on the cultivation of Mangold Wurzel in the last part of the society's Journal. Mr. Miles found that great care was required in depositing the seed in the ground, for if buried too deep it would not vegetate; and to ensure, therefore, a proper depth, he employed the implement then submitted to their notice. The machine consisted of an iron wheel, about three feet in diameter, in the flat circumference of which projected, at every 18 inches distance, the iron dibbles, which were two-and-a-half inches in length, being broad at the base, and tapering and rounded at the end, shouldered on the front side of the rim, and clamped with screws at the back. The wheel being supplied with a pair of handles like a barrow was used by being wheeled upon the top of the ridge by a man walking in the furrow; and holes were formed, which, from the construction of the machine, could never run too deep, and into which the seeds were deposited by women and boys following the wheel, and generally covering the seed as they advanced, by drawing the foot sideways across the ridge over the holes: the roller following and completing the sowing. Mr. Miles states, that one man with the wheel kept six persons well employed in depositing the seed after him, and that since he had adopted this system recommended to him by Mr. W. Hall, his crop had never failed.—W. W. Page, Esq., laid before the council an account of the mode by which the encroachments of the sea were successfully resisted in the island of Walcheren, the baneful effects of whose malaria, arising from its low and swampy situation, were but too well known and recorded in our naval history. Mr. Page states that when he visited Middleburgh, the capital of Walcheren, in the year 1784, the whole island was lower than the sea at high tide, but was protected from inundation by about three miles' extent of its sandy coast being secured from the disintegrating effects of the reflux waves by a matting of straw. J. Rodwell, Esq., of Alderton Hall, Suffolk, presented a paper on the "Cultivation of Lucerne;" H. Gaitskell, Esq., of Whitehaven, a paper on the

'Culture of the Potato;" J. H. H. Foley, Esq, of Prestwood, a copy of the last "Report of the Stewponey;" and the Hon. H. W Wilson, a copy of the "Leicestershire Agricultural Society." These communications were referred to the Journal Committee.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

March 3.—The spring meeting of this society was held in the Council-room, at the Experimental Garden. The weather was unfavourable, being boisterous and rainy, yet the show of Camellias, New Holland Plants, and Hyacinths, was excellent. Much regret was expressed that the plants and other competition articles could not be properly displayed for want of room; but this evil is about to be remedied, the society having approved of a spacious hall, and also contracted for its erection. On this occasion, for the prize offered for the six finest and newest varieties of Caméllia japonica, seven competitors appeared, and three premiums were awarded: the first to Mr. A. Smith, gr. to W. Forbes, Esq. of Callander, the kinds being Eliphinstónia, Chandleri, conspícua, imbricata alba, coccínea superba, and Fairlei; the second to Mr. D. Brewster, gr. to Col. Lindsay of Balcarres; and the third to Mr J. Young, gr. to T. Oliver, Esq., Newington Lodge. For New Holland Plants, two prizes were given: one to Mr. J. Addison, gr. to the Earl of Wemyss, at Gosford, for Epacris impressa, Lechenaúltia formosa, and Córræa speciosa major; and another to Mr. Young, for Epacris campanulata rubra, Pultenæa subumbellata, and Chorozema várium. For Cape Heaths likewise two premiums were awarded and gained by the same cultivators; the first by Mr. Addison, whose species were linnæoides and picta; and the next by Mr. Young, with linnæoides and elegans. For stands of six fine Hyacinths in flower, separate prizes were offered to nurserymen and to private growers. The silver medal was found due, in the former case, to Messrs. J. Dickson and Sons, Inverleith-row, the flowers being Henrietta Wilhelmina, Bellerophon, Acteur, La Grande Vidette, Grand Vainqueur, and Lord Wellington. Among private competitors a first prize was assigned to Mr. Young for Grand Vainqueur, Grande Vidette, La Tour d'Auvergne, Yalm, Waterloo, and Lord Wellington; and a second to Mr. J. Fargie, gr. to Mrs. Dr. Gregory, Canaan Lodge, for Washington, Grand Vainqueur, Waterloo, Monarque du Monde, Voltaire, and Mignon de Dryfhout. The Apples produced this day in competition were in beautiful preservation, being as firm, smooth, and glossy as if they had been only two or three days instead of five or six months off the tree. Two premiums were voted, the one to Mr. J. Murray, gr. to A. Fletcher, Esq. of Salton, for Golden Pippin, Ribston, Yorkshire Green, Baltimore Pippin, and Salton Favourite; and the other to Mr. W. Sharpe, gr. to Sir J. Stuart Richardson, Bart. of Pitfour, for Golden Pippin, Old Nonpareil, Old Ribston, Winter Strawberry, Reinette de Canada, and Yorkshire Green. The specimens of forced Rhubarb were excellent. A first premium was voted to Mr. J. Goodall, gr. at Newbattle Abbey, for remarkably large and heavy stalks. The kind was Myatt's Victoria, which seems well adapted for forcing. The plants, growing in the open ground, were covered about New Year's time, with dry-ware casks, surrounded with hot stable-dung, and covered over with a layer of tree-leaves. The other prize was adjudged to Mr. R. Watson, gr. to D. Anderson, Esq. of Moredun, whose kind was also Myatt's Victoria. In the council-room was a fine specimen of a seedling Camellia, raised by Professor Dunbar, Rose-park; but on this occasion there was no competition in seedling Camellias. There was also a beautiful plant of Hóvea pungens in flower, from the Inverleith Nurseries; and there were two pretty seedling Cinerarias from Gosford, and one from Mr. Oliver, Newington-lodge. An elaborate report by Mr. J. Macnab, superintendent, on the state of the society's garden, and describing experiments now in progress, was laid on the table for the perusal of members. A communication from J. Hunter, Esq. was read, mentioning a number of ornamental plants which, though generally accounted rather tender, succeed in his garden at Hafton, in Argyleshire, with a little protection during winter. A letter from Mr. Norman Howie, a successful horticulturist at Stornoway, in the Lewis, was also read, describing a mode by which he has been enabled to raise good crops of Onions on the same spot of ground for a number of successive years, free from the attack of wire-worm or grub. The liberal use of pig-sty manure seems to be the preventive; but over the manure a thin layer of earth is placed, on which the seed is sown.

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.

March 16.—Professor Lindley, President, in the chair. Mr. E. Quekett brought before the meeting some samples of coal in which structure is apparent. He stated that the organisation appeared to resemble that of Araucaria, and is similar to what occurs in silicified wood. It was added that Stuart's Wallsend, or what was so called, had furnished the specimen. Upon examining the preparation by means of Powell's microscope, it was found that this tissue consisted in part of double fibres rolled spirally. Mr. Busk brought for the inspection of the society some specimens of an insect from Brazil, related to the genus Pediculus, which is found to be exceedingly mischievous in that country. They are stated to fall from the trees and bushes, and to attach themselves to animals and passers-by. They are said to insinuate themselves within the fibrous tissue of animals, producing irritation, gangrene, and death. Mr. Busk described the structure of the mouth of this insect as peculiarly well suited for producing such effects, it being provided with a knife and saw, by means of which it soon burrows beneath the skin. The Brazilians call the creature Carapata. As many as 40,000 head of cattle are said to perish annually in Brazil from this pest; and travellers attacked by it are obliged, at the end of a day's journey, to scrape themselves with an iron instrument, in order to tear the creatures out of their skin.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

NIPHÆA OBLONGA. Oblong Snow-wort. (*Greenhouse Herbaceous Plant.*) Gesneraceæ. Didynámia Angiospérmia.—Although not to be compared for beauty with the charming Achimenes rósea, or the still more striking Achimenes longiflora, introduced by the Horticultural Society from Guatemala, yet the Niphæa is itself a great acquisition from the same country, where these and many more species of a similar nature were found by Mr. Hartweg. It is the more acceptable because it is one of the few instances of a pure white flower among the Gesneraceous order. In its appearance it is much like Ramonda pyrenaica, but both the form and colour of the flowers are different. In habit it approaches some of the stemless Gesneras. In structure it is very distinct from all the genera of its order yet upon record. Like many other plants from Guatemala, it seems to require a temperature between that of a greenhouse and stove. It flowers in the autumn and winter, after which the stems die off, and the plant remains in a dormant state until the following season. When in this state it ought of course to be kept perfectly dry, on a light warm shelf, and then when the season of rest is past, which will be indicated by the young stems making their appearance, it may be repotted and liberally supplied with water. It forms a great number of curious imbricated scaly buds, both on the surface and under ground, by which means it may easily be multiplied in the same manner as the Achimenes; it also strikes readily by cuttings. Any rich light soil will do for its cultivation.—*Bot. Reg.*

LYSIMACHIA LOBELIOIDES. Lobelia-like Loosestrife. (*Hardy Perennial*). Primuláceæ. Pentándria Monogýnia.—Nepal, Kamaon, and other districts of Northern India produce this pretty species of Loosestrife, which was first found by Dr. Wallich's people in 1821, but which has been only recently introduced to our gardens by the Hon. Court of Directors of the East India Company, who presented seeds of it to the Horticultural Society. It is a hardy perennial, well adapted for rockwork and similar purposes; for although its flowers are simple and unattractive, they are very sweet-scented, and the foliage is neat, while the general growth of the plant is close but graceful. In a good season it would ripen seeds abundantly, but we fear the rainy autumn of last year has prevented it for this time. In habit the species agrees with the section called Ephemerum, but its indehiscent fruit, bursting irregularly round the base, is at variance with all the sections of the genus. This is easily cultivated in any good garden soil, flowering during the months of July, August, September, and October. It is increased by seeds, but the seedlings will not flower before the second season; also by dividing the old plants in the autumn. Its seeds were said to have been collected in Cashmere.—*Bot. Reg.*

COLUMNEA SCHIDEANA. Mr. Schiede's Columnea.—(*Stove Climber.*)—Gesneraceæ. Didynámia angiospérmia.—This plant, which is not more curious than beautiful, was imported from Mexico in 1840 by J. Rogers, Esq., of Sevenoaks, in whose collection it first bloomed, and subsequently in that of the Horticultural Society, It assimilates slightly, in the form and nature of its stems, leaves, and flowers, to the remaining species of the genus. Still it possesses features by which it may be at once distinguished, and which, indeed, render it very conspicuous. In its natural habitat it is said to grow on old trees, thus assuming much of an epiphytal character. The stems are, moreover, pendent or trailing, unusually stout and succulent, with indented rings or annular contractions at the joints, and the leaves are of a peculiar colour. The blossoms stand out from the stems on long, half-drooping peduncles, and are singularly large; both these and the segments of the calyx being prettily mottled and streaked with brown on a cream-coloured ground. They are produced in great profusion for a lengthened succession of months, including most of the summer and autumn seasons. If grown in a pot, with plenty of room for its roots, a moderately nourishing soil, and a barrel-shaped trellis to support its branches, it attains to great luxuriance, and the flowers reach a particularly large size. It is thus treated at the Horticultural Society's garden, and apparently kept in a stove of the average temperature. Messrs. Rollison do not give their specimens quite so much encouragement, and subject them in winter to the comparatively dry atmosphere of a house with a heat intermediate between that of the greenhouse and stove, in order to throw them into flower during summer and autumn. But we should advise that this plant be neither cultivated in pots nor in soil, but placed in rustic baskets of wood, filled with sphagnum, decayed wood, the fibrous part of heath soil, and similar vegetable matters, and suspended from the roof of the house, as is done with Orchidaceæ. So treated, the shoots would hang down over the sides of the baskets, and add much to the interest of a collection. Nothing can increase more readily than this species by cuttings, and we expect shortly to see it in every garden where stove plants are grown.—*Paxton's Mag. of Botany.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Manures.—The following communication has lately been made public by M. Schattenmann, of Bouxwiller, in Alsace:—"Ammoniacal salts are extremely powerful manures. In Switzerland water is poured over the fresh stable-dung, so as to wash it; the fluid thus obtained is saturated with sulphate of iron, or sulphuric acid, and a liquid manure of great power is the result. In explanation of this M. Schattenmann has entered into the following more detailed illustration of the manner in which such manure is prepared, and the effects resulting from its use. It has for many years been the custom in Switzerland to preserve stable urine, to wash the fresh manure, and to collect the fluid in reservoirs where, after fermentation has taken place, the ammonia is saturated and converted into sulphate of ammonia by sulphate of iron (green vitriol) sulphate of lime (gypsum), or sulphuric acid (common vitriol). The fluid thus obtained, when employed for watering land, produces a strong vegetation, an effect that is ascribed to the sulphate of ammonia, which is not volatile like the carbonate, if acted upon by the sun. Fresh manure, like urine, contains ammonia, which it is important to preserve, but which is generally wasted by the common modes of managing manure. Horse-dung is said to be greatly inferior to that of cattle; but this seems to be owing entirely to the manner in which it is managed, namely, in Alsace and Lorraine, and generally in France, by placing it in a heap in a ditch, where it is sometimes flooded with water, or more commonly by laying it in a heap a couple of yards high without watering it sufficiently. The notion that horse-dung can only be brought into a proper state by stirring and making it, generally causes that to be done two or three times. The dung lying in water will not ferment, and the straw remains undecayed; that which is lightly thrown together, without being watered enough, heats and becomes mouldy; ammonia thus produced flies off into the atmosphere, and then the most active part of the manure is lost. The residue is a light, unsubstantial manure, the action of which is incomparably inferior to that of cattle, which is naturally indisposed to heat. I have for many years been in the habit of treating stable-dung in a manner entirely different from that commonly in practice. At Bouxwiller I have had for several years the control of the stable-dung of 200 artillery horses quartered there in a single building, at the back of which lies some land of my own. There I have formed a trench for manure occupying 800 square yards superficial, and divided into two equal parts. This trench is an inclined plane which rises forward and right and left, so that all the water which enters it runs down to the middle, where it collects; at that place I have a pump, by means of which I am able at pleasure to return to the manure the water which runs away from it. What water I want, I obtain from a well and pump placed by the side of the manure trench. By these means, at a trifling expense, I obtain that great quantity of water which stable-dung requires, while at the same time I do not lose a drop of the saturated fluid, which eventually is altogether absorbed by the manure by the time that it is taken away, unless I prefer employing it directly, and to replace it by pouring more pure water over the manure. The two halves of my trench are alternately filled from the stables. The litter is made up six or eight yards high over the whole surface of the excavation, trod down by the feet of the men who bring it and spread it, and abundantly watered by the pumps. In this way I have it thoroughly made up, and as much water as I want; two conditions which I consider indispensable, in order to counteract the violent fermentation of the stable-dung, which would destroy the most active parts of the manure, which are volatile. I add to the saturated water, and I scatter over the manure green vitriol in solution, or gypsum, so as to change into a sulphate the ammonia as it is produced, and which readily flies off at a slightly elevated temperature. By means thus simple and cheap I obtain, in two or three months, a mass of manure thoroughly made, as soft and pasty as that of cattle, and of great energy, as is proved by the remarkable results I have obtained both on arable and meadow land for several years. When this manure or the liquid which flows from it is applied to land, the most striking effects are apparent. Letters formed upon a meadow, by pouring it from the spout of a watering-pot, speedily acquire a deep rich green, remarkable among the surrounding herbage. It is, however, necessary, in forming such dunghills, that they should be so placed as to allow the water to run completely off them, and that they should be frequently drenched. Farmers do not employ anything like the quantity of water required to decompose stable-dung. Care also must be taken that the litter is thoroughly trodden down by man and horses, as the dunghills are made, partly in order to enable it the better to retain its moisture, and partly to check the excessive heating, which drives off the best parts of the manure.

Rhubarb.—A person states that for some years past he has grown Rhubarb in chimney-pots. By placing a pot over the crown of the plants early in the spring, the leaves are not only made to grow more rapidly, but the stalks are drawn up so much longer as to furnish double the quantity in weight, and the flavour is much superior to that grown in an exposed manner. It is more delicate, and free from the medicinal taste.—*Globe.*

Botanical News.—It is stated in letters from Vienna, that a Supplement to "Endlicher's Genera Plantarum" will appear in a few weeks. M. Gay has published an account of several new Erysimums, chiefly Oriental, and a critical view of the synonymes of E. murale, to which he reduces many supposed species. In Holland a work on the plants of the Dutch East Indian possessions has been commenced: four parts, each containing ten plates, have reached this country. A new number of the "Nova Acta" has also been received in London. We are told by the newspapers that Mr. Fielding, of Stodday Lodge, near Lancaster, has given his fine Herbarium and Botanical Library to the Royal Botanic Society, but this is not true; all that has been done by Mr. F. has been to inquire of the Royal Botanical Society whether, in the event of his entrusting it to them, after his death, they would be able to make arrangements for its safe custody. The late Mr. Lambert's Herbarium has also been bequeathed to the British Museum, and the newspapers tell us that the collection of Cryptogamic (or as they have it, Crypotoganeous) plants in this bequest is perhaps unique; they should have added, for its worthlessness. The fact is, that this Herbarium is not of any great value now, although it was some twenty years ago.

Kidney-bean Potatoe.—This is a curious variety, with extremely small yellow, smooth, elongated tubers, which can be used whole in stews, and this is its only value. Like many other odd things, it has been all the rage in Paris on account of its singularity.

Snow Sorrel.—This is a species lately found on the higher Alps, within the limits of perpetual snow, by M. Moritzi, Professor of Natural History at Soleure; who thinking it might be a useful kind to cultivate, transplanted some roots into his garden: leaves were produced by them much earlier than by the common Sorrel, and the plants seemed to vegetate under the snow. M. Moritzi recommends it as a winter plant, either to be cultivated by itself, or to be hybridised with common Sorrel. We must observe, however, that plants from the higher Alps are generally difficult to cultivate in the plains; and on the other hand, many varieties of the Mountain Sorrel are earlier than the common kind; while Patience (Rumex patiéntia), an excellent vegetable, comes in before any of the cultivated Sorrels. In Paris, Sorrel is forced in winter under frames; but if this new Alpine species can be produced out of doors, it will be an advantage.—*Bon Jardinier.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Fence, Macclesfield, T. Brocklehurst's, Esq.—A method of supplying moisture to the air in the Orchidaceous houses has been adopted here, which answers the purpose. The plants stand upon inverted pots, just above the water, in lead cisterns about 3 inches deep; and the roots of the plants which hang over appear to luxuriate in the moisture arising from the water. In addition to this, steam is admitted into the houses, morning and evening, from a small boiler (4 ft. by 2½ feet) outside. The steam is conveyed in cast-iron pipes (1 inch) all round the houses inside, within an inch of the floor; into these pipes are screwed ¼-inch pipes, 6 inches long, with a T top, furnished with taps. These stand up, about every 6 ft., and are for the purpose of letting out the steam to any, or every, part of the houses at pleasure. This steam has been used 18 months, and gives every satisfaction. By being let out at so many places at once it is quite mild in its effects, and the plants are saturated with moisture on both the upper and under surface of the leaves, giving them a healthy and vigorous appearance. In addition to the Orchidaceous plants, an experiment has been tried to grow Pines in the same temperature and houses. They are plunged in tanner's bark, in two beds, one in the middle house, 17 ft. by 10, and one in the end house, 36 feet by 10. The smaller bed is occupied with plants in fruit, and produced last year more than 100 fine fruit; and there are some fine fruit now in it, particularly Montserrats and Envilles, which are as well swelled even at this season as in summer. This shows that the excessive humidity of the Orchidaceous house is very beneficial to the Pine-apple; and that a dry arid atmosphere must be injurious to it. The larger bed is occupied with succession plants ready to fruit as the others are cut; even in it, which is kept 10° cooler (65°), the plants often show fruit before they are removed into the other house. There are now in it some fine New Providence Pines, showing well, and promising to produce extraordinary fruit. The Orchidaceous plants continue to flourish well; the following are now in flower:—Aeránthes grandiflora, with its curious spider-like flowers, Aspásia epidendroides; Brassia Lanceana, several varieties; Burlingtónia cándida; Batemánnia Cólleyi, very curious and pretty; Blétia Shephérdi, a fine species with dark purple flowers; Broughtónia sanguínea; Catasetum laminatum; C. tridentatum, several varieties, one particularly fine, with a spike of 20 flowers; C. purum; Cypripédium purpuratum, a beautiful new species; Cyrtopódium Andersoni, one plant has two flower-stems 5 ft. high; Cyrtochilum bictoniense—this is a valuable species on account of its long season of flowering, it having been in bloom more than three months; Coryanthes macrantha, a fine specimen; Dendróbium macrophyllum—this is a very handsome plant, it has a spike more than 4 ft. long with 50 flowers on it; D. Pierárdi, with spikes 5 ft. long; Epidendrum aurantiacum, a fine variety with five and six flowers on each stem, a much larger and better opening variety than the common one; E. aloefólium; E. pachyanthum, with greenish-yellow sepals and petals, and a white labellum striped with pink, very handsome; Eria flava; E. pubescens; and E. stellata, one plant has 10 flower-stems—this species is remarkable for its agreeeable perfume; Fernandésia acuta and élegans; Gongoras always in flower, several fine species and varieties; Isochilus lineare and gramíneum, the latter dark purple and very pretty; Leptotes bícolor and cóncolor, both neat pretty species; Maxillária cristata, a fine species with dark flowers and a white fringed crest; M. macrophylla; M. chlorantha; M. pallidiflora; Mormodes lineatum, very curious and pretty; M. atropurpúreum; Oncídium lúridum—several fine varieties, some beautifully spotted; O. bifólium; O. Bauéri, with a fine spike 10 ft. long; O. divaricatum, a large specimen, with flower-spikes 8 ft. long, and another with bright shining large thick leaves and a stout flower-stem, apparently a new species; Stanhópea ebúrnea and grandiflora—these two species are remarkable for flowering at all seasons; Vanda unícolor, a brown-flowered rich-scented species; Pháius grandifólius—several seedlings are now in flower of this good old plant, but do not appear different from the species; P. Wallichianus and P. maculatus; and Zygopétalon rostratum. Some few stove plants are grown with the Orchidaceæ, among which Gloxínia hýbrida, and Passiflora kermesina and princeps, are in flower. Poinséttia pulchérrima bloomed in the autumn, and has been cut down; it is now flowering again quite in a dwarf state. P. pulchérrima álba is also blooming again. There are also a good collection of Cacti; but the humidity necessary for the Orchidaceæ does not appear to suit them, for they are rather drawn. The curious little New Holland Pitcher Plant, Cephalotus, is producing its singular little pitchers, and is thriving well. In one portion of the houses, a collection of the better kinds of Ferns is grown, under a number of Orchidaceæ, that are hung up to the roof in baskets, and on logs of wood; and Dendróbium nóbile and cærulescens are noble plants, and showing abundance of flower-buds.—*Y.*

Messrs. Chandler and Son's Nursery, Vauxhall.—The Camellias in the large house are now beginning to make a handsome display; at present the kinds expanded are too exclusively red or rose-coloured, but in a few days when more white varieties are in perfection, the *tout ensemble* will be charming. The most interesting varieties now in bloom are Albertus, one of the most distinct striped varieties; concinna, a pretty rose-coloured kind, with regular double flowers; Lindleyana, large showy pink; a semi-double white; flórida, a variety remarkable for the cupped character of the opening bud, which gives it the appearance of a cabbage Rose; althæiflora—of this there is a magnificent specimen planted out and covered with larger blossoms than usual; Colvíllii, a pretty striped kind, with a good white ground colour; incomparábilis, a large single crimson; Woodsii, a noble rose-coloured kind; and crassinervis, a variety resembling the Waratah, but possessing the valuable property of retaining its flowers a much longer time than that variety. There was also a plant of Press's Eclipse, which, like Pompone, had some flowers pure white, others pink, and others pink and white. A few hybrid Rhododendrons are coming out, and among them we noticed the true Smíthii; a variety like, but more purple, called conspícua; and one named variábilis, which at first is almost scarlet, but gradually changes to pink as it dies off. There was also a Rhododendron named fragrans, the flowers of which possess a peculiar and grateful perfume; it is stated to be quite hardy, and is an excellent kind for early forcing; it was apparently raised between an Azalea and a Rhododendron.—*March* 12.

Rivers's Nursery, Sawbridgeworth.—Many Standard Roses have been well forced here in a very simple way; the houses consist merely of four walls, on which lights are fixed without rafters, and the heat is supplied from Arnott's stoves. One house, 56ft. long and 9ft. wide, is heated with an 18in. stove, placed in the centre, close to the back wall, so as not to interfere with the path. From the appearance of the plants the heat must be very regularly diffused, as the foliage on the plants close to the stove scarcely differs from that on those at the extreme ends. On each side of the stove, at 18in. distance, a half-inch board is placed, which prevents the stems of plants from becoming dried too much; on the top an iron pan, constantly kept full of water, is placed, and as no air is ever admitted, excepting the little that enters when the doors are opened, the house is always damp, and in the morning the plants are covered with dew. The following were some of the kinds in flower:—*Hybrid Perpetual:* Prince Albert, handsome velvety crimson, one of the most highly-perfumed Roses we ever smelt; and Duchess of Sutherland, pretty bright rose. *Tea-scented:* Anteros, large globular, cream colour; Elise Sauvage, beautiful pale yellow; Dremont, rosy buff; Smith's Yellow; Pactolus, fine lemon colour, with a darker centre; and Romaine, pale blush. *Bourbon:* Queen and Armosa. *Noisette:* Angelina, pretty purplish crimson; Lamarque, fine pale lemon; and Victorieuse, pale blush.—*March* 14.

Review.

The Tasmanian Journal of Natural Science, Agriculture, Statistics, &c. Barnard, Hobart Town. Vol. I. No. 1.

This is the commencement of a Natural History Journal in Van Diemen's Land, under the fostering patronage of Sir John Franklin, and will, we trust, prove of good omen for the cause of science in that colony. Its objects being the elucidation of the zoology, botany, geology, agriculture, and meteorology of Tasmania, a name gradually thrusting that of Van Diemen's Land aside, it will be sure to receive a welcome from the naturalists of Europe.

The present number contains papers by Mr. Gould, Dr. Joseph Hooker, Dr. Richardson, Mr. M‘Cormick, and others; among which we find several passages of popular interest.

Mr. Gunn gives an account of the eatable plants found in Tasmania. They are generally of very small importance; the following species are the most remarkable:—

Tasmanian Cloudberry.—The finest fruit in the colony, however, is produced by a small species of this genus (Rubus Gunnianus) bearing yellow flowers, found commonly on the summits of all the mountains, and also in the level country of the Hampshire and Surrey Hills; which are from 1200 to 1500 feet above the level of the sea. It is a small creeping plant, seldom exceeding an inch or two in height, but covering patches of ground of several feet in extent. The soil in which I found that it bore most fruit was composed principally of decayed wood. The fruit, which is large, of a fine red colour, and formed like that of the Rubus Arcticus, is hidden from sight under the leaves (and also often partly buried under the light soil), which densely cover the ground. The flavour resembles that of the English Cranberry.

Pig-faces.—Mesembryanthemum æquilaterale, the canagong of the Aborigines. The pulp of the almost shapeless, but somewhat ob-conical, fleshy seed-vessel of this plant is sweetish and saline; it is about an inch and a half long, of a yellowish, reddish, or green colour. The celebrated Dr. Robert Brown observes, that this is the most widely diffused plant in Australia, being found on all the coasts. It seldom extends many hundred yards inland, except along the margins of rivers like the Derwent and Tamar, which may indeed be called estuaries. The fruit is ripe about the end of January, February, and March.

Native Currants.—Coprosma microphylla, one of many plants thus called in the colony, grows from six to ten or twelve feet high, in almost every umbrageous ravine, and in many places forms the principal underwood in dense forests. The fruit is a small red round drupe, about the size of a small Pea; and these it bears abundantly. Some years ago, when our British fruits were scarce, it was made into puddings by some of the settlers; but the size and number of the seeds were objectionable. C. nitida is smaller than the last, more erect and dense, and seldom exceeding from four to six feet in height. It exists on the sides and near the summits of all the mountains; but also abounds in the open country about the Hampshire and Surrey Hills. The fruit, which it bears in profusion, is elliptical, of a coral-red colour, sometimes approaching to amber. In an excursion some years ago, I was enabled to relieve three men, who formed my party, when suffering severely from excessive thirst, by the berries of this species.

Leucopogon Richei is also called Native Currant. This is a large dense shrub, growing only on the sea-coast, and attaining to a height of from four to seven feet. The berries are small, white, and of an herby flavour. M. Riche, a French naturalist in D'Entrecasteaux's voyage in search of La Perouse, was lost for three days on the south coast of New Holland, and supported himself principally upon the berries of this plant; in commemoration of which circumstance it has received its specific name.

Wax cluster.—Gaultheria hispida is "abundant in the middle region of Mount Wellington, and in other elevated and moist situations in the colony. The fruit is formed by the thickened divisions of the calyx, enclosing the small seed-vessel: when ripe, it is of a snowy white. The flavour is difficult to describe, but it is not unpleasant. In tarts, the taste is something like that of young Gooseberries, with a slight degree of bitterness." It usually grows from three to six feet high.

Kangaroo Apple; Solanum laciniatum.—This is a shrub growing from four to six feet high, with large deeply-cut leaves, bearing blue flowers, succeeded by a large fruit resembling that of the Potato. This fruit when perfectly ripe, which is indicated by the outer skin bursting, may be eaten in its natural state, or boiled or baked. It has a mealy subacid taste, and may be eaten in any quantity with impunity; but until the skin bursts, although the fruit may otherwise appear ripe, it has an acrid taste, and causes an unpleasant burning sensation in the throat. Mr. Backhouse latterly thought our Kangaroo Apple distinct from the S. laciniatum of New South Wales. The Kangaroo Apple flourishes best near the coast; but I have seen it on the Derwent, ten miles above New Norfolk. It is a perennial of rapid growth, but tender; a very slight frost injuring it.

Grass Tree; Xanthorrhæa arborea.—Mr. Backhouse observes—"The base of the inner leaves of the Grass-tree are not to be despised by the hungry. The Aborigines beat off the heads of these singular plants by striking them about the top of the trunk with a large stick; then they stript off the outer leaves and cut away the inner ones, leaving about an inch and a half of the white tender portion joining the trunk; this portion they ate raw or roasted; and it is far from disagreeable in flavour, having a nutty taste, slightly balsamic. There are some other species of Grass-tree in the colony, the base of the leaves of which also may be used as food: those of the dwarf Grass-tree (Xanthorrhæa humilis), so abundant about York Town, may be obtained by twisting the inner leaves firmly together and pulling them forcibly upwards; but care is required not to cut the fingers by slipping the hand." The different species of Xanthorrhæa are only found on the poorest land, and usually in quartzose sand, in very open situations.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

In the hurry of business at a season when the gardener has so many various calls upon his attention, some of the sowings and plantings recommended in former Calendars may possibly have been overlooked; if necessary, however, such crops may yet be put into the ground without any great loss of time resulting from their previous omission, because in early spring a difference of a week or two in the time of sowing any particular crop does not make a corresponding difference in its period of maturity. For example, the Woodford's Marrow Pea sown now will not generally be fit for table under 14 weeks in the neighbourhood of London, while the same sort sown a month hence will be ready to gather in about 12 weeks, thus gaining a fortnight. On this account, what is called a "cropping table" will be found extremely useful by young gardeners. In this should be entered the date of the sowing of the crops; and in an opposite column, the time they arrive at maturity is to be noted. A daily register of the atmospheric temperature would make the table more perfect; but this is not essential. Assisted by a table of this nature, any person may so regulate his various sowings that their produce would be ready for use just at the time required. This precise knowledge cannot be acquired from any Calendar, because the proper periods for putting in crops must necessarily vary in some degree according to the nature of the soil, the local situation, and the climate of the district.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Plants in fruit should be aided by every auxiliary, that the fruit may swell to a large size. If more suckers are thrown up than it is thought advisable to retain, the hearts of those which are not wanted should be twisted out while quite young, that they may not uselessly exhaust the plant. Encourage the emission of young roots by pulling off two or three (not too many) of the lower leaves, and then earthing up the stems with rich compost. Or if this cannot be conveniently done, give manure-water occasionally. Keep the atmosphere of the house moist and warm.

Vinery.—If the Vines in the latest house show signs of vegetating, let them be tied up immediately. Curve the ends of long rods either down towards the floor of the house, or back towards the stems of the vines; this will make the lower buds break stronger and more regularly. Take great care in tying down the advancing shoots in the more forward houses; these, as before mentioned, ought to be brought gradually down to the wires by repeated tieings, and not roughly forced at once into their places, or many shoots will unavoidably be broken. A perfect leaf beyond the fruit is indispensable; and to make sure of this, it is better not to stop the shoots close above the bunch, but allow them to grow one joint farther.

Peach-house.—Continue the treatment recommended last week. Watch closely for red-spider, and if any are found, increase the washings.

Cherry-house.—Fruit that is safely set should be encouraged to swell freely by a little increase of heat. At this season of the year, 60 degrees of fire-heat will not be too much, but a free interchange of air is essential.

Fig-house.—Manure-water now and then will be beneficial to the swelling fruit. Under this form, food may be apportioned to the plants according to their wants; those which carry the largest crop being allowed more frequent supplies, while it might be altogether withheld from luxuriant trees. If necessary, the house may be kept at 65° by fire-heat, but a high night temperature is not approvable; it is better to close early and use no more fire than can be avoided.

Strawberries.—Keep a succession in different stages of advancement, and support with short sticks any large bunches of fruit.

Cucumbers and Melons.—If cold winds prevail, it will be better to keep in use the protection to the linings (thatched hurdles or long straw) formerly advised. The forward beds may receive their final earthing, choosing a calm and warm day for the operation; the soil must on no account be wet. Keep the shoots regularly trained, and do not over-crop the plants.

Prick out Celery, Sweet-herbs, &c., as soon as large enough. All young vegetables for planting out must be kept near the glass, that they may grow stocky.

Out-door Department.

Artichokes will no longer need protection; therefore, whenever leisure permits, the dung or rotten leaves used for that purpose may be spread over the ground and dug in.

Asparagus beds should be forked over if the soil is heavy and binding, that the young shoots may more readily penetrate it; in light soils, raking the surface neatly will suffice. It is customary in many gardens to increase the covering of the beds, either now or in autumn, by an addition of soil from the alleys, the object being to obtain a great length of blanched stalk. By this process much labour is expended in order to produce the least possible quantity of useable substance, the whole of the stalk which grows below the surface being so tough and stringy that it cannot be eaten, and that part only which is exposed to light and air being really good.

Borage, Marigolds, and all hardy annual herbs, may be sown now; but the tenderer kinds had better be kept back a week or two.

Cabbages.—Earth-up the largest plants, and keep them free from weeds. Also sow seeds of two or more sorts which will succeed each other.

Celeriac.—Sow in rows on a warm border.

Lettuce.—Prick out on a warm spot part of those sown on a hotbed.

Peas.—Earth-up and stick any that are high enough.

Radishes.—Sow the Spanish kinds, if such are used.

Stored Potatoes should now be examined, and if beginning to grow, the sprouts must be rubbed off; those intended for sets should not be sprouted.

See also to Carrots, Beet, and all stored roots.

Orchard.—Strawberry-runners which were put out in nursery-beds in autumn may now be planted where they are to remain, previously well manuring the ground if it is at all poor. Peach-trees will soon require protection; therefore preparation should be made, if not already done. Moveable copings of boards are very efficient in this respect; they are beneficial by keeping the blossoms dry, as well as by checking the radiation of heat. Fruit-trees of all kinds may be grafted; but it matters little whether this be done now or next month, provided the grafts are kept dormant.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Such plants as Gesneras will now send out a quantity of young shoots, some of which may be taken for propagation, and others trained properly, to form a good head to the specimen. Finish the general potting as soon as possible, giving strong plants with broad leaves, such as Musas, very rich soil. Do not keep strong fires at night, but allow the temperature to fall rather low. If the house is moist enough, the plants will always be covered with dew in the morning, which they like better than a high night temperature.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—Continue to pot, as necessary, soft-wooded plants which are intended to grow large. Any of the hard-wooded species that require shifting ought soon to be done, that they may get root-hold before being placed in their summer quarters in the open air. Some plants of Fuchsia fulgens, corymbiflora, and other ornamental kinds, should be removed to a warmer situation, and encouraged to grow. Keep the leaves of Camellias and Orange-trees free from dust or dirt, which, besides being unsightly, materially affects the health of the plants. Twining plants on ornamental frames will require frequent attention. For the Tropæolums the twiggy top of a young Larch-tree makes an excellent support. Many kinds of Heaths will now strike root readily.

Pits and Frames.—All plants intended for the decoration of the flower-garden in summer, should now be exposed to the free air at every suitable time. Plants for forcing must not be forgotten, but be regularly introduced into heat as required. Pinks, and plants of similar habits, should be placed almost in contact with the glass. This is a good time to propagate Pinks for forcing next winter. Take the pipings from forced plants, and put them into pans, in a mixture of sand and leaf-mould, and they will soon strike root in a gentle heat. Shift Carnations into their flowering pots.

Out-door Department.

Pinks, Carnations, Sweet-Williams, and in short all herbaceous plants yet unremoved, must be transplanted without delay; when removed late in spring, they seldom flower well. Finish the principal sowing of annual flower-seeds: a few for late blooming may be put in hereafter. Turn gravel-walks, and re-face those which are worn out. Take the opportunity of wet weather to well roll the lawns.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Small trees, such as seedlings from the seed-beds, may yet be transplanted; but the sooner such work is completed, the better. Propagation in every form ought now to be carried on in earnest, especially the layering of the rarer kinds of shrubs. Cuttings of some plants, as Privet, may yet be put in. Holly, Whitethorn, Yew, and other seeds which do not vegetate quickly, should be sown immediately.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—If the planting of Forest-trees is completed, all tree-tops and other loose wood may be faggoted. Cut the larger branches into proper lengths for cord-wood, to be afterwards burnt into charcoal, or used for fire-wood. Decaying and useless trees might be felled for the above purposes, but no good timber should be cut down now.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending March 17, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

March	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 11	30.040	29.825	50	27	38.5	S.	
Saturday 12	30.045	29.938	58	40	49.0	S.W.	.06
Sunday 13	30.132	29.888	57	37	47.0	W.	
Monday 14	30.284	30.223	49	45	47.0	S.	.02
Tuesday 15	30.332	30.324	54	46	50.0	S.W.	
Wednesday 16	30.316	30.138	56	44	50.0	S.W.	
Thursday 17	30.131	29.761	56	43	49.5	S.W.	.05
Average	30.183	30.014	54.3	40 3	47.3		.13

March 11. Densely overcast throughout.
12. Very fine; clear at night.
13. Very fine; mild and overcast.
14. Slight rain; overcast and dull; slight rain at night.
15. Overcast; very fine; mild and densely overcast.
16. Hazy; overcast and fine.
17. Fine, with sunshine; cloudy; rather boisterous, with rain at night.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending March 26, 1842.

Mar.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 20	52.8	37.1	45.0	5	0.13 in.	1	—	1	—	—	8	2	4
Mon. 21	52.0	37.8	44.9	6	0.12	3	1	1	2	1	4	3	1
Tues. 22	50.2	35.5	42.9	8	0.18	2	1	1	1	2	3	4	2
Wed. 23	49.6	36.3	43.0	8	0.33	3	2	2	1	—	3	3	2
Thurs. 24	48.8	33.3	41.1	7	0.11	2	4	2	—	1	2	4	1
Fri. 25	49.9	31.5	40.7	6	0.50	2	4	3	—	1	1	4	1
Sat. 26	52.3	32.9	42.6	6	0.12	—	2	2	2	4	1	2	3

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 20th, in 1829—thermometer 69°; and the lowest on the 21st, in 1837—thermometer 21°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending March 18, 1842.

DURING this week there has been little alteration; trade generally has been toleraby good, and the supply of most things well kept up. *Fruit.*—Pines are not so abundant as they were. Grapes are becoming scarce. Apples have advanced a little in price: good Nonpareils are fetching from 14*s.* to 30*s.* per bushel; Golden Knobs, 5*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*; and Pearmains from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* The kinds of Pears are chiefly Beurré Rance and Nelis d'Hiver. Strawberries and Cucumbers still continue scarce. *Vegetables.*—The supply of Cabbages and Broccoli has been large, and the quality is excellent. Kidney-beans are becoming more plentiful. The supply of Asparagus is increasing, and the quality is generally good. Excellent Seakale abounds. Endive has somewhat improved in quality. Celery and several sorts of salading are rather indifferent. Good Rhubarb is plentiful. Mushrooms are not very abundant.

PRICES SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Apples, Kitchen, per bush. 3*s* 6*d* to 7*s*
— Dessert, per bushel, 4*s* to 12*s*
Pears, dessert, per half-sieve, 4*s* to 16*s*
Strawberries, forced, per oz., 3*s* to 5*s*
Pine Apple, per lb. 6*s* to 12*s*
Cucumbers, each, 3*s* to 6*s*
Grapes, Spanish, per lb., 1*s* to 2*s*
— Portugal, per lb., 1*s* to 5*s*
Oranges, per doz., 9*d* to 2*s*
— per 100, 3*s* 6*d* to 16*s*
— Bitter, per 100, 7*s* to 18*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
Lemons, per 100, 6*s* to 14*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
Chesnuts, per peck, 5*s* to 10*s*
Walnuts, per bushel, 16*s* to 24*s*
Filberts, Eng., per 100 lbs., 130*s* to 140*s*
Cobb Nuts, per peck, 3*s* 6*d*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Spanish, 16*s*
— Barcelona, 20*s* to 24*s*

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per dozen, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Cabbage, Red, for pickling, 2*s* to 6*s*
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 3*s* to 5*s*
Brussels Sprouts, per hf. sve., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 6*d* to 2*s*
— Cape, 9*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
— Purple, 6*d* to 9*d*
Turnip Tops, per bushel, 6*d* to 1*s*
Kidney Beans, forced, p. 100, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
Potatoes, per ton, 40*s* to 80*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* to 4*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, per bush. 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Artichokes, Jerusalem, p. hf. sve., 1*s* 6*d*
Turnips, per dozen bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 4*s* to 5*s*
Parsneps, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* to 5*s*
Radish, pr. doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Turnip, per bunch, 6*d*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Leeks, per dozen bunches, 9*d* to 1*s*
Garlic, per lb. 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
Onions, Old, per bushel, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— for pick., per hf.-sieve, 3*s* to 6*s*
— Green, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 4*s*
— Spanish, per dozen, 1*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
Chives, per pot, 6*d*
Asparagus, per 100, large, 6*s* to 9*s*
— Second or Middling, 3*s* to 4*s*
— Sprue, or Small, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Sea-kale, per punnet, 1*s* to 3*s*
Lettuce, Cabbage, per half sieve, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Endive, per score, 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 6*d* to 2*s*
Small Salads, per punnet, 3*d*
Corn Salad, per half sieve, 9*d* to 1*s*
Watercress, p. dz. small bunch., 4*d* to 8*d*
Dandelions, per punnet, 9*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 2*s* to 4*s*
Tarragon, per dozen bunches, 4*s*
Fennel, per dozen bunches, 3*s*
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Sage, per doz. bunches, 3*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 4*s* to 8*s*
Savory, per dozen bunches, 2*s*
Rhubarb Stalks, per bundle, 6*d* to 2*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Truffles, per pound, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

We have such constant applications for the PRICES of books, plants, and other articles, and for information as to where they can best be had, that we find it necessary to state for the information of all inquirers that it is not our practice to recommend any tradesman in particular, and that if persons interested in selling do not ADVERTISE their goods we cannot do it for them. We beg our readers will look to our advertising columns for all information of this description. This is a sufficient answer to *Daffodil* and others.

J. S., of Addiscombe, can have No. 21 if he will order it from his Newsman.

F. H. S.—The double-bearing RASPBERRY is the best variety for affording a late supply. It may be obtained from the nurserymen.

Anne.—The ARBOR VITÆ will bear slight pruning, which should be confined to reducing some of the smaller branches: if, however, the loose branches were tied up close with wire or tar twine, the plant would be soon restored to its compact form, and last so for years. Want of light is the reason that your Diosma and Acácia do not flower.

A Subscriber.—Tree PÆONIES should not be placed at once in large-sized pots, but they may have what is termed a large shift each time they are shifted: much, however, depends on the health and size of your plants, also on the kind of soil you use. They may be bloomed well in six-sized pots, but as they like rich soil, you may, by freely supplying them with liquid manure, grow them in much smaller sizes. Coarse green gauze is the best thing to prevent bees or other insects from entering GREENHOUSES.

Omikron.—The following kinds of ROSES will suit your purpose well, and they may be easily procured:—

Beds.

1. Moss Roses
2. Hardy kinds of Noisette (late flowering)
3. William's Double Yellow Sweet Briar
4. Different Pompones
5. Indica sanguinea (late)
6. Perpetuals (late)
7. Common China (late)
8. Scotch Roses
9. White Sweet-scented China (late)

Standards.

1. Crested Moss
2. Mordaunt de Launy
3. Madame Desprez
4. White Moss
5. Village Maid
6. Parny
7. Queen of Denmark
8. Madame Campan
9. Globe White Hip
10. Brennus
11. Scarlet Moss

A Subscriber.—The following hardy herbaceous plants will be least damaged by rabbits; but where these animals abound few plants will exist, as they are destroyed by the rabbits running over them, and scratching about their stems. The different kinds of Monkshood, Iris, Pæony, Hellebore, St. John's Wort, Euphórbias, Asclépias, Centaúrea, and Erýngium—Bérberis aquifólium, repens, and glumacea, are excellent under-shrubs to plant where rabbits abound, as they are not injured by them. Very gentle fumigation with good tobacco will destroy the GREEN-FLY on Peach trees without injuring the fruit; but it must be mild, and frequently resorted to. Sow the seeds of Ipomœa rubro-cærulea and insignis in pots filled with any good light sandy soil, and place them in a moderate dung frame, and treat them afterwards, when they come up, in the ordinary way, by potting and keeping close and warm. The seeds of Brachycome should be sown in a light sandy soil, and placed in a warm greenhouse or close pit, but not subjected to a moist heat after they have come up.

A Hedge-maker.—None of your plans will preserve Pelargoniums, &c., in hard winters; we doubt if they will in mild ones. Such plants *must* be kept dry if they are to bear cold at all. The SWEET BRIAR is raised extensively in Norfolk. Two-years-old seedlings are generally employed in making hedges; they cost about 12*s.* a thousand. It is raised from seed, placed in heaps and treated like the haws of Whitethorn. It does not make good hedges, being too weak a plant, and apt to become very bare at bottom. It will, however, bear cutting down; which is, in fact, necessary when it becomes naked. You cannot propagate it by cuttings, and layering is a tedious process for so common a plant. It is a bad stock for budding Roses on.

J. Biggar and other correspondents who inquire about the best way of using the AMMONIACAL GAS-WATER will be fully answered next week.

F. W. S.—We are not aware that any experiments have been tried upon NITRATE OF SODA and PINE-APPLES. In making any experiment use the nitrate very weak, and if it does no harm increase its strength. Do not apply it overhead, but pour it on the mould when the plants are growing fast. We think your gardener is right in confining such manure to the succession-plants; if fruiters are forced too much, you will run the risk of having crowns and gills instead of fruit.

H. T. S.—Your plants will not suffer from being watered with WATER taken from cast-iron tanks; but if these tanks are placed upon flues for evaporation, you must take care not to use the water when it is very hot, otherwise you may scald the plants.

W. Baker.—The quantity of FURZE seeds required, depends much on the quality of the soil and seeds, and whether the land is to be thickly covered and quickly. From two to three pounds should be sown to the acre, as it is better the plants should come up rather thickly, and they will soon cover the ground. There is no difference in the growth of English and French Furze, provided the seeds in both cases are good and fresh.

Frutex.—The treatment you have adopted for your RHODODENDRONS is not a bad one; but you would have done much better if you had taken them up, well mixed the soil, adding, at the same time, a little well-rotted cow-dung, and then replanted them rather thick. All kinds of peat are not suitable for growing American plants; among the worst is close black peat, or very poor sandy peat, or such as is obtained at any considerable depth from the surface. Nitrate of soda is beneficial if applied in small quantities (½lb. to the rod). It may be sown over the surface before the ground is planted, or afterwards, which is easily done if mixed with dry sand, but care must be taken that it does not lodge on any part of the stems or leaves. Full directions for the cultivation of American plants, the Arbutus and Laurustinus, would be too long for such a notice, and had better form separate articles at a future time, as a short account would be of little use to the amateur.

E. F.—It is difficult to say what occasions the decay of some of your bunches of GRAPES before blooming in the same house in which others come forward very well. It may be owing to the particular variety having imperfectly ripened its wood; or the vine may have been exposed to a direct current of cold air, which would produce such a result. Air ought to be admitted with great caution to vines in the stage of growth in which yours are, and always before the temperature of the house has reached its maximum. See a paper by Mr. Fish in another part of to-day's Paper.

Arenarius.—Sow Onions in drills a foot apart, and use an ordinary six-inch hoe. The black-seeded Cos LETTUCE is an upright Lettuce, like the Paris Cove Cos; but the black-seeded Gotte Lettuce is a very small round Cabbage Lettuce only suited for an early crop, or for growing in frames during the winter. The number of main branches on dwarf standard Apples depends entirely on the age, the strength, and the state the trees are in. The quantity of water that should be added to sulphuric acid before it is mixed with the urine is immaterial—say four parts to one of acid.

F. C.—We are afraid of opening a discussion about the cause of SHRIVELLING IN GRAPES, because we know from experience that it will lead to much assertion and very little proof. We are persuaded that the coldness and wetness of the border, one or both, are the real cause; a soil which will suit perfectly such hardy Grapes as the Hamburgh and Sweetwaters, will still be too cold for so delicate a variety as the white Frontignan. If you will cover your border with a roof or other contrivance which will throw off the water in winter—or, which is better, place on it a glazed sash or two—the shrivelling will, we expect, be prevented. By the latter means you will warm your border as well as dry it. If it becomes too dry, let it be watered with *warm* water.

E. R. is informed that POTATO plants may be obtained from the tubers exactly in the same way that plants are obtained from the Dahlia roots; that in this way one tuber will produce fourfold the number of plants that can be obtained by cutting it into sets; that the plants so obtained are more productive, and that when the tubers have yielded all the spires they can, they are still nearly as good for the pig as at first, for that by keeping them on the earth they do not become flaccid or shrivelled. If this is correct, it may be important for cottagers, and the editor's opinion is requested. [We are of opinion that a great loss of produce and of labour must be the result of this system, and that it is a very expensive mode of feeding pigs. If soot and salt are to be used for Potatoes, they had better be applied at the time when the Potatoes are earthed up. It will no doubt be a good dressing for such Grass-land, if used in small quantities.

R. G.—The following hardy ANNUALS, if sown now, will flower by the end of June; they are very showy, and last a considerable time in bloom:—Gília trícolor, Collínsia bícolor, C. grandiflora, Nemóphila insígnis, Platystemon californicum, Clárkia pulchella, Godétia Lindleyana, G. rubicunda, G. tenuifólia, Lupinus nanus, Eútoca víscida, and Leptosiphon androsáceus.

J. B.—The following are the newest and most showy kinds of hardy ANNUALS, but hardly any of them are of very recent introduction:—Erysimum Perofskiánum, Lupinus Hartwegii, Sphenógyne speciosa, Calandrínia díscolor, Nolana atriplicifólia, Centaúrea pulchra, Calliopsis Drummóndii, Godétia albescens, G. rubicunda, Callichroa platyglossa, Impátiens glandulígera, I. tricornis, I. cándida, Papaver amœnum, Clintónia pulchella, Leptosiphon androsáceus, L. densiflorus, and Oxyura chrysanthemoides.

W. K., Bushy Park.—Your Bees are infested with the HONEYCOMB MOTH, Galléria cereana, and the white masses you sent us are clusters of cocoons, containing larvæ or pupæ, which about August will become small yellowish moths. You had best burn all the infested comb, and examine those hives that do not appear to have suffered yet, and wherever there are cocoons cut them out.

J. C., Arundel.—Procuring BROCCOLI for table during the months of January and February, depends more on the management than on the particular kinds. The sorts you mention are very good, if sown and treated properly at different seasons. If Grange's Early White is sown at three different times, between the beginning of May and the end of June, it will produce heads from October to January; but they must be protected from the severity of the winter. If severe weather occur, the Early Sprouting will, if sown in April, produce heads from November to February, and the Green Close-headed will, if sown about the end of May, be in perfection from November to February, if the weather is open. The proper time for sowing Broccoli and after-treatment, with a list of the best sorts, will be given at a future time.

B. Kingdon—Send your address to our Office, and we will give you the information you require.

Pimelea has sent Veronica decussata. Yes.

R. W. has sent Cornus máscula.

Speculative.—We are not aware whether the Cherry has ever been successfully grafted on the Laurel.

Marianne.—If your seeds have been well preserved, sufficient will grow for your purpose. Rhododendrons will not bear much pruning, but some of the sorts grow more compact than others. In pruning cut the longest shoots within an inch or two of the ground.

A. H.—Your shoots, like those of the true Knight's Monarch Pear, have a yellowish tinge; those of the false sort have a violet hue. We believe yours to be right.

W. M.—The mature leaves of Borecole are not useful where sprouts are wished, and therefore it is better to remove them. The younger leaves at the top should also be considerably reduced.

T. S., Bradfield.—Your Apple, No. 1, called the Flanders Pippin, is not known by any other name. No. 2 is a fine specimen of the Court of Wick.

F. I. C.—Your plants are Oncídium altíssimum and Epidendrum Stamfordianum. The Apples are, 1, Winter Pearmain; 4, and probably 18, Bedfordshire Foundling. The others were so much decayed that it was not possible to make them out.

Amateur.—The Auvergne Pea is a dwarf kind, and the Wyker a tall variety; they are both vegetables, and consequently must be grown in the kitchen-garden.

W. S. (Bury Hill).—Your plant seems to be a drawn-up specimen of Polytrichum vulgare.

Do You See?—Yes, pretty clearly that your Sea-kale plants are worn out, but whether from being over-heated in forcing, too severely cut so as not to admit of the growth of sufficient foliage, or from the natural decay incident to old age, combined with the consequences resulting from forcing, it is difficult to say. At all events, the sooner you direct a fresh plantation to be made in a sunny aspect, the better. When the blue Sálvia is growing, it requires a good supply of water. Mesembryánthemums must be but sparingly watered at all times. Probably your greenhouse has not been kept warm enough to cause Hyacinths or Lilies-of-the-Valley to vegetate much before the usual time

Ignoramus is answered in a leading article of to-day.

W. R.—One of Stephenson's stoves mentioned in last week's *Chronicle* (p. 175) will probably give you heat enough; or a small Arnott, if you can manage it; or you will find a new mode of heating described a few weeks hence. The way of distributing the heat will be to place the stove in the middle between the two compartments to be heated, and to stop the water from flowing into the one not in use, which may be done by a stopcock.

W. Taylor.—There is no work on foresting which we can recommend; Sir Henry Stuart's is, perhaps, the best, but it is by no means equal to its reputation. We are unable to supply any copies of the *Chronicle* for 1841 for the present.

Geddenensis.—It is Ipomœ'a, and not Ipómœa.

An Amateur and Subscriber.—We never admit into our columns anonymous letters abusing the productions of others; all you have asserted has been denied by the raiser of the flower in question, and the judges who on three different occasions thought so well of it must have been blind indeed, not to have discovered the faults which you perceive so clearly.

L.—You may strike out of your list as sorts not adapted for standards, the brown Beurré, Gansel's Bergamot, Old Colmar, Crassane, Winter Bon Chrétien, and St. Germain. Increase the Marie Louise, Passe Colmar, and Beurré Rance. Add Beurré Diel, Hacon's Incomparable, Dunmore when you can procure it, Knight's Monarch, Althorp Crassane, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Glout Morceau (Thompson's), Nelis d'Hiver, and Ne plus Meuris. On these you may rely for ultimate satisfaction; those objected to in your present list would have become productive of disappointment only.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

IN the House of Commons last night, Lord John Russell announced his determination to oppose the Income Tax, and to take the sense of the House on its necessity. Sir R. Peel then developed the details of the proposed measure; he stated that the tax of three per cent. is intended to apply to all incomes without exception; that the amount on which he proposes to levy it, is to be the average of three years' profit in trade, and the produce of the current year in professions; that composition may probably be made for the whole period during which the tax is to continue, and that the machinery for collection is to be that organised by Lord Lansdowne's Act of 1806, under the control of the Office of Stamps and Taxes. The Corn Importation Bill has made some progress during the week; an amendment moved by Mr. Ward for the appointment of a select committee to inquire whether there are any peculiar burdens specially affecting the landed interest has been rejected by a majority of 115. A discussion has taken place on the state of the Church of Scotland, and in consequence of the declaration of Sir James Graham, that it is the intention of Government to maintain the law, a motion for a select committee was negatived by a majority of 77. The adjourned debate on Lord F. Egerton's motion for a Bill to allow marriages between certain degrees of affinity has been resumed, and the introduction of the measure negatived by a majority of 23. The House has also negatived, by a majority of 50, a motion for affording compensation to the merchants for the amount of the opium destroyed at Canton by the Chinese Government. During the debate on the proposed Income Tax, Sir R. Peel stated that when he had represented to the Queen the necessity of bringing the measure before Parliament, Her Majesty spontaneously intimated to him, that if the necessities of the country were such as to require the tax, it was Her Majesty's wish that her own income should be subject to a similar deduction.

The chief interest of our foreign news is derived from the commentaries of the Continental journals on Sir Robert Peel's scheme of financial and commercial policy, and on the intelligence received last week respecting the disasters of our army in India. The French journals of all parties do not attempt to disguise their feelings at these reverses; they avail themselves of the opportunity to predict the downfall of our Indian empire, and at the same time dwell with evident satisfaction on the financial embarrassments which have rendered necessary so decided a measure as that of Sir R. Peel. A discussion of some importance has taken place in the French Chambers on the conversation between Lord Aberdeen and the French ambassador in London with respect to the occupation of Algiers. M. Guizot maintains that the sanction which time has given to the conquest of that settlement is fully admitted by the British Cabinet, and that France will not only retain her conquest, but will call upon Lord Aberdeen for a formal recognition on the first occasion when the appointment of a new British consul at Algiers shall be necessary. The tone assumed by M. Guizot on this occasion is said to have produced great sensation in the diplomatic circles; and its effect is somewhat increased by the demand of the Minister of Finance for a considerable increase in the Navy estimates, and for an additional fleet of war-steamers of the largest class.—Accounts from Spain announce that extensive preparations are still taken by the Government to resist any outbreak on the frontier, although no immediate demonstration on the part of the conspirators is considered probable. The Cabinet continues to gain strength, and the internal tranquillity of the country appears to be comparatively restored.—Letters from Greece allude to the increasing desire of King Otho to declare war against Turkey, and even mention the probability of an actual collision; but there is little doubt that the Protecting Powers will interfere to prevent a course so disastrous to both countries.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal are well, and continue in town. The Queen held a Court on Saturday and yesterday, for the reception of addresses on the throne. Her Majesty held a levee at St. James's Palace on Wednesday, which was very numerously attended; and a Court at Buckingham Palace on Thursday. The Queen's first ball, at Buckingham Palace, is announced for the 11th of the ensuing month. It has been announced that her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, will honour the Lord Primate with a visit at Lambeth Palace this day, and will take luncheon with his Grace and Mrs. Howley. The Countess of Charlemont has succeeded the Countess of Dunmore as Lady-in-Waiting on her Majesty. Prince Albert presided on Tuesday at a meeting of the Commission for Promoting and Encouraging the Fine Arts in the Rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament.

The Queen Dowager.—Our readers will be pleased to learn that her Majesty the Queen Dowager is going on favourably, and has nearly recovered her strength. Several places have been named as the probable resort of her Majesty this summer, particularly Clifton, Worthing, and Lord Stuart de Rothesay's seat on the Hampshire coast, but nothing positive on the subject is known. A report, which appears to have gained circulation, stating that her Majesty would winter at Malta this year, is said to be premature.

Parliamentary Movements.—Two Liberal candidates, Mr. John Nicholson, of London, and Mr. Brooker, of Alfriston, have come forward to contest the representation of Brighton with Lord A. Hervey, the Conservative candidate, announced in our last.

Official Appointments.—It is reported that either Sir Richard Jenkins, M.P., or Mr. Sprot Boyd, the Political Commissioner at Baroda, will succeed Sir William M'Naghten, Bart., as Governor of Bombay.—The death of the Duke of Norfolk, which took place on Wednesday, occasions another vacancy in the Order of the Garter. Ministers have now four garters at their disposal, caused by the deaths of the Earl of Westmoreland, the Duke of Cleveland, the Marquis of Hertford, and the Duke of Norfolk.—It is rumoured in military circles that Sir Henry Hardinge will have the command of the army in India, about to be reinforced to the amount, it is said, of ten thousand men.—It is announced in last night's Gazette that Lord Elgin has been appointed Governor-General of Jamaica.

The New Tariff.—In our notice last week of Sir R. Peel's speech developing the views of Government in reference to the financial and commercial policy of the country we gave the leading feature in the Right Hon. Baronet's proposed financial scheme, and that which appeared to be of paramount and most general interest, viz.—that in order to meet the great deficit in the revenue, all incomes above 150*l.* a-year shall be taxed to the amount of 7*d.* in the pound, being something less than three per cent. The other less important features of the measure embrace one or two additional items of taxation, more particularly in relation to Ireland. As that country has never been subject to a property-tax, and there is no machinery for levying it, Sir R. Peel proposes as a substitute an increase on the duty of spirits and stamps; the former to be raised from 2*s.* 8*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.* the gallon, which is expected to increase the revenue 250,000*l.*; and the latter to be equalised with those in this country, and which it is expected will realise 160,000*l.* Irish absentees, however, are to be liable to the property-tax. It is also proposed to impose a duty of four shillings a ton on all coal exported from this country, whether in British or foreign ships; and this, it is calculated, will realise 200,000*l.* From all these sources, then, the anticipated revenue will be as follows:—1. From the income-tax, 3,770,000*l.*; 2. From the Irish stamp-duty, 160,000*l.*; 3. From the Irish spirit-duty, 250,000*l.*; 4. From the duty on British coals, 200,000*l.*: making in all, 4,380,000*l.*, being a surplus of 1,800,000*l.*, after covering the deficit for 1843, which, as stated in our last, is estimated at 2,570,000*l.* This surplus it is proposed to employ for the relief of our commercial tariff. All the articles under the tariff have undergone a complete revision, the general principle acted on being the removal and relaxation of all duties of a prohibitory nature, and a reduction of the duties on 750 out of 1,200 articles of consumption imported. We have extracted from the resolutions about to be proposed by Sir R. Peel, in reference to the customs' duties, the following alterations in the rates of duties now payable on the importation of articles in which most of our readers are largely interested. As stated above, in addition to the reduction of duty, all prohibitions and restrictions of any such articles are to cease and determine; and it will be seen that the produce of British possessions, imported from them, is favoured to the amount of half the duty levied.

ARTICLES.	Present Rates of Duty.	Proposed New Rates of Duty.	
		Foreign Produce.	British Produce.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
FRUIT, viz.—			
Raw, and not otherwise enumerated . .	5 p. cent.	0 10 0	0 5 0
Almonds, not Jordan nor bitter . . . cwt.	1 0 0	1 5 0	0 2 6
Jordan . . . do.	2 0 0	20 per cent.	10 p. cent.
Paste of . . do.	60 p. cent.	cwt. 0 2 6	0 1 3
Apples, raw . bush.	5 do.	0 2 6	0 1 3
Dried . . . do.	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
Berries, unenumerated cwt.	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
Cherries, raw . . .	5 p. cent	5 per cent.	2½ p. cent.
Dried . . . lb	0 0 8	0 0 6	0 0 3
Citron, preserved with salt	20 p. cent.	10 per cent.	5 p. cent.
Cranberries . . gal.	0 1 0	0 0 1	0 0 0½
Currants . . . cwt.	1 2 6	1 2 6	0 11 3
Dates . . . do.	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 5 0
Figs . . . . do.	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 7 6
Grapes	5 p. cent.	5 per cent.	2½ p. cent.
Medlars . . bush.	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 6
Nuts, viz.—			
Chesnuts . . do.	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
Cocoa nuts, from British Possessions, the 1,200	0 1 0	——	0 1 0
Pistachio nuts . cwt.	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 5 0
Small nuts . bush.	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 0 6
Walnuts . . do.	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
Nuts, not otherwise enumerated, including Cocoa-nuts not of British Possess. .	20 p. cent.	20 per cent.	10 p. cent.
Peel of Lemons . lb.	0 0 5	cwt. 0 1 0	0 0 6
Do. of Oranges . do.	0 0 6	— 0 1 0	0 0 6
Oranges & Lemons, viz.—			
In chests and boxes not exceeding 5,000 cubic inches . . .	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 1 3
Over 5,000 cubic inches, and not exceeding 7,300	0 3 9	0 3 9	0 1 9
Over 7,300 cubic inches, and not exceeding 14,000 . . .	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 3 6
For every 1,000 cubic inches exceeding 14,000 . . .	0 0 7½	0 0 7½	0 0 3
Loose, the 1,000 . .	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 7 6
Entered at value, at the option of the importer . . .	75 p. cent.	75 per cent.	25 p. cent.
Olives . . . gal.	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 0 6
Pomegranates, the 1,000	0 15 0	0 5 0	0 2 6
Quinces . . . do.	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 6
Plums (commonly called French Plums) . cwt.	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
Dried or preserved do.	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 14 0
Prunes . . . do.	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 3 6
Raisins, from British Possessions . . cwt.	0 7 6	——	0 7 6
From other places do.	0 15 0	0 15 0	—
Tamarinds . . lb.	0 0 8	0 0 3	—
From British Poss. do.	0 0 1	——	0 0 1
GRAIN, not rated			
As Corn or Seeds, viz.—			
Barley, pearled . cwt.	0 18 0	0 5 0	0 2 6
Beans . . bush.	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 5
Millet . . . cwt.	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 1 6
Peas, raw . bush.	5 p. cent.	5 per cent.	2½ p. cent.
Dried . . . do.	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
Rice, not rough, nor in the husk, from a British Possession cwt	0 1 0	——	0 1 0
Otherwise imported do.	15 0 0	0 5 0	
Rice, rough, and in the husk	0 0 1	0 8 0	0 0 1
per quarter	1 0 0		
HAY . . the load	1 4 0	0 16 0	0 8 0
HONEY . . . cwt.	0 15 0	0 10 0	0 5 0
From Brit. Possess. do.	0 5 0		
HOPS . . . do.	8 11 0	8 11 0	
SEEDS, viz.:—			
Acorns . . bush.	0 1 0	cwt. 0 5 0	0 2 6
Ammi, or Ammios lb.	0 0 6		
Aniseed . . cwt.	0 5 0		
Burnet seed . do.	1 0 0		
Canary seed . do.	3 0 0		
Carraway . . do	1 10 0		
Carrot . . lb.	0 0 9		
Carthamus . . do.	0 0 6		
Clover . . cwt.	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 5 0
Cole . . . qr.	0 1 0	cwt. 0 5 0	0 2 6
Coriander . . cwt.	0 15 0		
Cummin . . do.	0 2 0		
Fennel . . do.	0 2 0		
Fennugreek . do	0 9 6		
Flax . . . qr.	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 0 6
Forest . . lb.	0 0 6	cwt. 0 5 0	0 2 6
Garden, not particularly enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty . . do.	0 0 6		
Grass, of all sorts cwt.	1 0 0	— 0 10 0	0 5 0
Hemp seed . . qr.	0 1 0	— 0 1 0	0 0 6
Leek . . . lb.	0 1 6	cwt. 0 5 0	0 2 6
Lettuce . . qr.	0 1 0		
Linseed and Flax do.	0 1 0	— 0 1 0	0 0 6
Lucerne . . cwt.	1 0 0	— 0 10 0	0 5 0
Maw seed . . do.	3 0 0	— 0 5 0	0 2 6
Mustard . . bush.	0 8 0	cwt. 0 2 6	0 1 3
Onion . . . lb.	0 1 6	cwt. 0 5 0	0 2 6
Parsley . . do.	0 0 1		
Piony or Peony . do.	0 0 6		
Poppy seed . . qr.	0 1 0	— 0 1 0	0 0 6
Quince . . lb.	0 3 0	— 0 5 0	0 2 6
Rape . . . qr.	0 1 0	— 0 1 0	0 0 6
Sabadilla or Bevadilla cwt	0 4 0	— 0 5 0	0 2 6
Shrub or Tree seed lb.	0 0 6	— 0 5 0	0 2 6
Trefoil seed . cwt.	1 0 0	— 0 10 0	0 5 0
Worm . . do.	0 2 6	— 0 5 0	0 2 6
All seeds not particularly enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty, commonly made use of for extracting oil therefrom qr.	0 1 0	— 0 1 0	0 0 6
All other seeds not particularly enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty, per every 100*l.* val. . .	30 0 0	10 per cent.	5 p. cent.
PLANTS, SHRUBS, and TREES, alive .	Free.	Free.	Free
FLOWER-ROOTS . 100*l.*	5 0 0	5 per cent.	2½ p. cent.
VEGETABLES, viz.:—			
Lentils . . bush.	0 0 10	0 0 3	0 0 1½
Onions . . do.	0 3 0	0 0 6	0 0 3
Potatoes . . cwt.	0 2 0	0 0 2	0 0 1
Tares . . . qr.	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 5 0
All Vegetables not enumerated or described	—	5 per cent.	2½ p. cent.
GUANO . . . ton	—	0 5 0	0 2 6

It will, perhaps, be interesting to add the proposed scale of duties, in reference to articles of domestic consumption:—

COFFEE, COCOA, TEA, AND TOBACCO—			
Coffee . . . lb.	0 1 3	0 0 8	0 0 4
Do., the produce of British Possessions .	0 0 6	0 0 8	0 0 4
Cocoa Paste and Chocolate . . . lb.	0 0 4	0 0 6	0 0 2
Do., the produce of British Possessions .	0 0 4	0 0 6	0 0 2
Tea . . . . lb.	0 2 1	0 2 1	——
Tobacco, unmanufactured . . lb.	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 9
Do. from British Possessions . . lb.	0 2 9	0 3 0	0 2 9

No reduction is proposed in the duties on sugar, wines, or spirits.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The disastrous intelligence received by the last overland mail from India, and the speech of Sir R. Peel developing the views of the British Government with respect to the financial and commercial policy of this country, occupy the principal portion of the Paris journals. The greater number of them do not conceal their satisfaction at the reverses sustained by the British arms, and attribute our disasters in India to "inordinate ambition;" whilst the opposition papers confidently predict the speedy downfall of our Indian empire. With respect to the proposed financial scheme of Sir R. Peel, the journals are unanimous in their praises of the boldness of the measure, and the clear and comprehensive manner in which it was developed in the speech of the Prime Minister. They all, however, seem to regard it as an evidence of the failing prosperity of this country, and as a proof that "the system of credit on which England has so long existed has been at length shaken." The "National," a republican print, concludes a long article on the subject by saying that "there is sufficient matter in the position of affairs in England to raise high expectations in the minds of those who desire the degradation of a power whose ambition, avidity, and political doctrines have caused so much injury to human nature." All the journals, indeed, though not in such strong terms, prognosticate the downfall of Great Britain, owing to her financial difficulties; and the Ministerial paper, the "Débats," terminates a powerfully written article on the subject in the following terms:—"The Prime Minister of Great Britain has just affixed his name to an event, without contradiction, the most important that has for a long period occurred in England. Sir R. Peel, who hitherto has been distinguished less for the grandeur of his views and the boldness of his undertakings, than for great tact in the administration of affairs, rare oratorical talents, and an almost infallible appreciation of the course of public opinion, has just signalised himself by an attempt the most bold, and, in the philosophical sense of the word, the most revolutionary, that any Ministry has dared to make in England for half a century. The heart of London and its Exchange palpitated and beat high; all business was suspended, and the effect of this desperate remedy was waited for with anxiety. But towering above this portentous silence—this fear—this stupor, a kind of concentrated enthusiasm was felt to master the situation; a compressed outbreak of nationality, as well as a stifled cry of patriotism. The dead bodies of 5,000 Englishmen extended, without burial, on the snows of Affghanistan called for vengeance. And when the head of the Government spoke in ardent language of British blood, of British courage, and of British honour, irresistible acclamations broke from all sides of the Chamber. England is now attempting one of those supreme efforts of a drowning man. But whatever she may do, and should we again meet her as an enemy, in every part, whether by sea or land, we shall respect the courage which she displays in the midst of such crises, and we shall decree to her, without envy or fear, the testimonial of our admiration."

The Capital.—The journals inform us that one of the most violent hurricanes ever witnessed in Paris occurred on Wednesday evening, the 9th inst. and the following day, and that very extensive damage has been done by it. A committee of Germans has been formed in Paris for getting annual subscriptions for completing the Cathedral of Cologne. Viscount Walsh, the proprietor of the Royalist "Mode," was on Saturday sentenced by the Correctional Police to three months' imprisonment and 3,000f. fine, for the attempt to get up a subscription to pay the fine imposed on that publication by the Seine Court of Assizes for a seditious libel. The publisher of the "Mode" for the same offence was condemned to two months' confinement and a fine of 2,000f.

Algeria.—In the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, after a discussion on the grant of one million francs for secret service money, which was voted by a majority of 219 to 142, one of the Deputies, M. Durand, referred to the conversation that had taken place between Count St. Aulaire and Lord Aberdeen, with respect to the conquest and occupation of Algiers by the French, and which has already been the subject of so much discussion. M. Guizot replied to M. Durand at great length, and in the following terms :—"In the conversation which I related to the Chamber during the debate on the address, Lord Aberdeen spontaneously told the Ambassador of the King in London, that in 1830, he had addressed to the French Government protests, and urgent and unceasing reclamations, with regard to our occupation of Algeria, but that now he did not intend to resume that position; that his attitude was different; that a possession of ten years was, in his eyes, a fact of importance—a thing effected, and that he had no objection or observation to make on the subject. 'The difference between these two words,' said M. Guizot, 'I must say, is of little moment. The conversation had not been brought about by our Ambassador. The words were spoken spontaneously. The sanction of time, the conquest becoming progressively thus accomplished, behold! what struck Lord Aberdeen, and what he simply and rationally said; for, in reality, this is a simple and evident fact, which ought not to have given rise to such a controversy. Ten years ago,' continued M. Guizot, 'I was perhaps the first to say from this tribune,—France has conquered Algeria, France will retain her conquest! The words which I pronounced at that period I now repeat: everybody repeats them, or will soon do so. You cannot wonder that time was required to accomplish that result,—conquests naturally always require time. Such was the case in all conquests; the sanction of time alone gives to them an authority and an acknowledged security. Well! the words addressed by Lord Aberdeen to the Ambassador of the King in London implied nothing else than the acknowledgment of the sanction progressively given by time to our establishment in Algeria. Those words were pronounced with a good feeling, in a spirit of good understanding and peace, for the sake of not being obliged, after a lapse of ten years, to renew the reclamations and controversy which were so lively in 1830. Those explanations, spontaneously given by the English Minister, were fairly transmitted to me by the Ambassador of the King in London. A difference in the expressions is of little consequence. Between grave and sensible men, the main point is alone of importance; I am not come here to raise a discussion about words; I merely assert the fact, that France has conquered Algiers, and that a possession of 12 years has induced the British Cabinet, and the statesman who had raised the most serious objections, and protested in the most earnest terms, against the occupation of that country, to take, on his resumption of office, a totally different attitude, and to observe on that question the same silence as his predecessor. When a still longer space of time shall have elapsed—when the authority of additional years shall be added to that of our firm determination to keep our establishments in Algeria—you will see the British Cabinet, as well as other Cabinets, and the Porte itself, take new steps; and the most complete and definitive sanction, and the admission of our rights by all, will consolidate our establishment in Africa, as has been the case with respect to every other great conquest." In a subsequent part of his speech, M. Guizot distinctly tells Lord Aberdeen that upon the very first opportunity he will put the validity of his recognition to the test, and that should anything occur to necessitate the appointment of a new British Consul at Algiers, he must either have his *exequatur* from the French Government, or England must remain without a Consul at Algiers. All the journals comment at great length on this speech of M. Guizot, which they term a remarkable one; and some of them state that the determined language assumed by M. Guizot on this subject surprised the diplomatic corps. Coming so immediately after his refusal to ratify the treaty of the five Powers for the suppression of the slave-trade, this voluntary proceeding of M. Guizot is regarded by the papers to be an intimation to the British Cabinet that it must not expect hereafter to find the French Government disposed to meet and acquiesce in its wishes; and they even assert that the late news from British India is not unconnected with the change which has taken place in the Minister's language.

Treaty of Commerce with England.—It is stated by the journals that a deputation, consisting, among others, of several members of the Chamber of Deputies, waited upon M. Guizot a few days since, and urged the termination of the Commercial Treaty with England that has been so long pending. M. Guizot, in replying to them, is said to have expressed his thorough conviction of the benefits which would arise from this great compact, and the incumbent duty of bringing it to a conclusion; but added, that at the present critical moment it was not possible to proceed with a measure which, amidst its great advantages to the community at large, militated so much against so many peculiar interests; at the same time, he said, that as soon as the elections, which will take place in July, were accomplished, the treaty of commerce would be the object of his earliest and most zealous efforts.

The Navy.—The Minister of Finance presented to the Chamber of Deputies, on Saturday, the demand for the augmentation of steam-boats according to the recently-published report of Admiral Duperré on the new organisation of the Navy. The increased demand for the Navy estimates, over and above what was in the budget, is 5,385,000 francs. The ordonnance of 1837 fixed the number of steam-vessels at 40, of at least 150-horse power. The new ordonnance fixes the number at 70 steam-ships, of which five are to be frigates of 540-horse power, 15 to be frigates of 450-horse power, 20 to be corvettes of from 320 to 220, and 30 smaller vessels. At the end of 1842, the French navy would have 48 steamers, of which two are of 540-horse power, five of 450, one of 320, nine of 220, 22 of 160, and nine of inferior power. The augmentation ordained will require an additional annual expense of 140,000*l*, not included in the budget of marine. Toulon letters of the 8th instant state, that the four ships of war under orders to leave the French division under Admiral Lasusse at Ourlac were to sail on the 20th Feb., and were consequently expected daily at Toulon. The same accounts announce, that a frigate and war-steamer had sailed from Toulon for Barcelona, where it was apprehended that disturbances would occur. Another report prevalent in Toulon stated that the six ships of the line lately detached to Brest would shortly return to the Mediterranean.

SPAIN.—Accounts received from Madrid of the 5th inst. state that the reports of a Carlo-Christino conspiracy continued to create much excitement in that capital, and that extraordinary precautions were being taken in consequence by the authorities. The officers of the National Guard had held a meeting to consider the best mode of resisting any attack which might be made. The Cabinet was gaining strength, and from the preparations and movements of troops on the French frontiers, was evidently prepared for any outbreak; but the latest accounts report that such a movement was no longer regarded as probable. The debates in Congress continued to be of little interest. On the 7th inst. the Chamber of Deputies authorised Government, by a majority of 123 to 10, to continue to levy the taxes. It was reported that the Queen and her sister would pass the Easter holidays either at Toledo or at the royal seat of Aranjuez; but this appears to require confirmation. The Regent was making preparations for giving an entertainment at his palace of Buena Vista on a grand scale. Private letters state that the Government had sent a power of attorney to M. Sancho, its Minister in London, authorising him to issue the new stock arising out of the centralisation of Spanish coupons; and that a further remittance had been forwarded to London by M. Surra y Rull on account of the British legion. The "Gazette" contains a circular letter of the Minister of Justice, denouncing a pamphlet printed in Toulouse by M. Magin Ferrer, in vindication of the Pope's "allocution," dated the 1st March, 1841, as advocating principles contrary to the rights of Spain, and to the laws which she had given to herself, and consequently forbidding its circulation through the kingdom. Gen. Van Halen, the Commander-in-chief in Catalonia, who had been in Madrid on leave of absence, had left the capital to return to his post, with special instructions for putting down any insurrectional movement in Catalonia. The Carlist chiefs, Felip and El Machacho, continued to scour that province. The "Constitucional," Barcelona journal, having published several articles in which King Louis-Philippe was spoken of in offensive terms, the French Consul in that city had demanded reparation for the insult from Gen. Van Halen. The latter had referred the matter to the Government, who, it appears, had enjoined the Captain-General to grant the required satisfaction. Tranquillity was quite restored in Valencia; and the authorities had despatched cruisers on the coast of Andalusia to prevent any landing of Christino insurgents between Tarifa and Tangiers. Private correspondence from St. Sebastian of the 7th inst. states that the authorities continued to enforce the strictest precautionary measures along the frontiers. Gen. Rodil was shortly to transfer his head-quarters from Vittoria to Tolosa, and Gen. Alcala from St. Sebastian to Irun, that is, on the very extreme frontier. A proclamation, dated the 5th inst., had been issued by Gen. Rodil, commander-in-chief of the Spanish army of the north, from his head-quarters at Vittoria. By this *bando*, every individual arrested in the Basque provinces, whose passport is not strictly *visé*, both by the Spanish and French authorities, is to be tried by a court-martial and shot. Every soldier, national guard, or inhabitant of the Basque provinces, who shall seize any person attempting to corrupt the troops or population, is to receive 500 reals, and a similar sum will be delivered to any one who arrests a Spanish emigrant, even unarmed, found in the provinces without proper authority to return to Spain. This *bando*, it is said, had been issued in consequence of alarming rumours of an insurrection that was to break out in a few days. Gen. Rivero, who was at Pampluna, had received orders to repair immediately to Burgos, to answer some accusations brought against him. The National Guard of Murcia had resolved that, should any crisis arise, every Moderado should be put to death, and the installation of a central junta in Andalusia was agitated. Algesiras letters of the 2d inst. mention the endeavours of a Carlo-Christino junta, established at Gibraltar to produce an insurrection in the south of Spain, and state that money and arms are not wanting. They add, however, that the authorities at Algesiras and Tonfa were on the alert, and were well seconded by the National Guard.

PORTUGAL.—We have received by the Montrose steamer intelligence from Lisbon to the 7th inst. The Queen having refused to grant decorations to the chiefs of the late Chartist movement, had given dissatisfaction to their friends, and had occasioned a report of a dissolution of the Cabinet. Private correspondence, however, informs us that for the present, at least, no changes were deemed likely to take place. A council of state had been held to regulate the plan of the ensuing elections. It appears that the Government, as now formed, expected the general support of the leading men of the Chartist party; but it was believed that intrigues would not be spared against Costa Cabral, against whom the opposition is both hostile and personal, and whose influence is shaken by his being unable to reward his Oporto friends. Private letters ascribe the origin of the late events to causes proper to Portugal itself, and not to any foreign influence or intrigue—to the ambition of Costa Cabral, the opposition being also viewed as not directed against the change, but against its author. A French steamer of war had arrived from Toulon; and it appears that a small French squadron was expected at Lisbon. Dinner-parties to the Pope's Nuncio had been given by the Queen and the Duke of Palmella. The Duke of Terceira had also given a grand entertainment to the diplomatic body, the Duke of Palmella, and the members of the Cabinet. A letter from Oporto mentioned that the Spanish troops had withdrawn from the northern frontier, and there were reports of an insurrection in the north of Spain. It was reported also by passengers arrived from the south of Spain that a Christino movement was on the point of breaking out in Andalusia.

GERMANY.—Accounts received from Vienna confirm the report mentioned in our last, that Prince Paul Esterhazy has finally made up his mind to retire from public life altogether, in order to devote himself to the improvement of his extensive estates in Hungary. Private letters received from Goritz give a satisfactory report relative to the latest examination of the fractured thigh of the Duke of Bordeaux, made by Dr. Delauny, a French surgeon. Dr. Delauny's report, published with the sanction of Professor Récamier and Cruveiller, of Paris, and of Doctors Bougon, Watman, and Russ, who attended the Royal patient, states that the consolidation has been effected without any shortening of the limb; and what is regarded as surprising, from the nature of the fracture, without the slightest deviation of the foot from its normal direction. On the 21st Feb., nothing remained of the accident but a little weakness and articular rigidity, the natural consequence of the long confinement of the Prince, and of the restraint on the limbs by the apparatus.—Accounts from Berlin of the 9th inst. inform us that the King of Hanover had arrived in that capital from Hanover; and various reports were afloat relative to the object of his visit. According to one of these rumours, his Majesty is about to abdicate, and to fix his future abode at Berlin. The Government has been consigned to his son during his absence; and if affairs should be satisfactorily managed, it is said to be the King's intention to renounce the throne. It does not, however, appear that much credit is given to this report. The journals state that the military operations in British India become more and more interesting; Captain Von Ortish, an able officer, will be sent on the part of Prussia to be present at the operations there. He will, it is said, shortly embark for England, to accompany the next expedition, with the full pay of an English captain. It is now announced as certain that the King will go in June to St. Petersburg, to be present at the celebration of the 29th anniversary of his sister, the Empress of Russia, on the 13th June. His journey, it is said, will be attended with the same splendour as that to England. His Majesty has conferred the Order of the Red Eagle of the first class on Sir Henry Hardinge.—Intelligence has been received of the death of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, who died at Schwerin after an illness of several days, in the 42d year of his age. He is succeeded by his son Frederick Francis, born 28th February, 1823. By the death of his Serene Highness the Courts of Berlin, St. Petersburg, the Hague, &c., will be placed in mourning.—Prince Puckler Muskau is stated to have had another serious fall from his horse at Muskau, which it is feared will render it necessary for him to use crutches for some time.

ITALY.—The "Giornale delle due Sicilie" of the 14th ult. speaks of earthquakes which had caused considerable alarm throughout the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily during the last two months. At Rossano in the Upper Calabria, and at Patti in Sicily, the earthquake was felt at intervals during four days from the 19th to the 22d Jan. Teramo, Civita St. Angelo, Torre de' Passeri, in the Upper Abruzzi, and Chieti and Lanciano, in the Lower Abruzzi, have also been visited with this scourge, which spread desolation amongst the inhabitants, and it required great vigilance on the part of the police and gendarmes to prevent disturbances. A letter from Naples states that on the 22d ult. an accident, which might have been of a serious nature, happened to the Duchess de Montebello, the lady of the French Ambassador. The Duchess was on horseback coming out of the grotto of Posilipo, when she was thrown from her seat by coming into sudden contact with a horse mounted by one of the piqueurs of the Queen Dowager. The Duchess had her wrist sprained, and received a severe wound on the cheek, the skin being nearly torn off. The surgeons have succeeded in closing the wound, and it is hoped that no traces of it will remain.—Letters from Milan state that the court of Brazil has not acceded to the terms proposed by the Sardinian Government for the marriage of the Prince de Carignano with the Princess Januaria; and consequently the negotiation is broken off. Letters from Naples state that at San Salvador, near Mount Vesuvius, an astronomical observatory and physical and chemical laboratory have been established for the purposes of scientific inquiry during eruptions.

Russia.—Letters from St. Petersburgh say that a mutiny of some importance had broken out among the troops there, and that several staff-officers had lost their lives. No details, however, respecting the grounds of the dissatisfaction of the soldiers are given in the letters, and the whole report appears to require confirmation.

Denmark.—Accounts received from Copenhagen, dated the 4th inst., inform us that several meetings of part of the inhabitants of that city and neighbourhood had taken place to consider of a plan for paying off the national debt by means of voluntary contributions. An address to his Majesty, stating the desirableness of such a proceeding, and the general wish of the nation that it might be realised, and giving the outline of the plan, was agreed upon. This address was presented to the King on the 3d, and graciously received. His Majesty thanked the authors of the address for the feelings which had prompted them to set about so great a work, and expressed his hope that he might be able to assent to their plan, respecting which he promised to declare his determination in a special rescript.

Greece.—Private letters from Athens, dated the 27th Feb., state that a rupture between Greece and the Porte is in all probability near at hand, unless the European Powers prevent it by prompt interference. The Turks, it is stated, have collected above 8,000 men on the frontiers, where the Greeks have also assembled about 4,500 men, which the Government is daily increasing. On the 23d inst., Mavrocordato embarked on board the Austrian steam-packet for Constantinople, as Greek Minister to the Porte; while, on the same day, it is added, the cavalry stationed at Athens marched to the frontiers, and cannon were embarked from Nauplia for Zeitouni. These accounts state that King Otho hopes to take advantage of the public feeling against the Turks; that he openly declares that he will sign a treaty with the Sultan at the gates of Constantinople; and that he calculates on the French, who, it is said, have declared that the Turkish fleet shall not come out of the Dardanelles.

Turkey.—Private correspondence received from Constantinople, by way of Germany, states that Sir S. Canning has recommended the Sultan to send Emir, third son of Emir Beschir, to govern the Lebanon in lieu of Omar Pacha. Hafiz Pacha has taken the War-office *ad interim*, which is considered to betoken the increasing influence of Chosrew. Intelligence had been received in Constantinople of an extensive fire at Trebisond, on the evening of the 4th Feb. It raged the whole of the night, and destroyed 500 ships, about 10 houses, and a khan, but fortunately the greater part of the property contained in them was saved. Three deputies of the Greek, Armenian, and Armenian-Catholic population of Pera, who had been appointed to make the distribution of the ground situated in the quarter of Pera lately destroyed by fire, have just been arrested and imprisoned on a charge of fraud in the exercise of their functions. Letters from Belgrade, of the 1st inst., state that a sanguinary scene had lately been enacted on the frontiers of Montenegro, in the direction of the Herzegovine; that a troop of Turks had made a sudden inroad upon the territory of Gralsone, which is considered as neutral, and is inhabited by Christians, and had decapitated seven shepherds, and carried off 40 other inhabitants, with numerous head of cattle. Reprisals were expected to be made by the Montenegrians. Prince Vasenich, the English Vice-Consul at Novi Bazar, is said to be not only confined there, but, in consequence of orders from Constantinople, to be treated with increased severity. The arrival of Prince Mavrocordato from Athens, to assume his functions as Ambassador, was daily expected.

South America.—We have advices from Buenos Ayres of the 18th Dec., and Rio Janeiro of the 19th Jan. The Admiral of the Buenos-Ayrean fleet had captured a Montevidean 14-gun brig with 103 men. The United States had five first-rate frigates cruising off Rio. News from Rio Grande to the 21st Dec. reports that the rebels were much weakened. His Excellency Señor de Silva Pontes has been named President of the province of Para, and Manuel de Souza Pinto for Maranham. A considerable remittance has been received by the packet that brought these advices for the Brazilian dividends, more particularly, it is stated, on account of those which fall due in June on the Portuguese loan taken to account by Brazil.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—After the presentation of petitions, the Lord Chancellor stated that the select committee to which the Dissenters' Marriages (Ireland) Bill had been referred, had come to a resolution that the further proceedings on that measure should be postponed until the return of the judges from the circuit, some cases having occurred in Ireland which had been reserved for the Court of Queen's Bench in that country, and would probably be brought under the judicial consideration of their lordships.

Lord Brougham agreed that no inconvenience would arise from the suspension of the bill for a time. There would, he thought, be no risk of any party marrying a second time. After what had been said on the subject, any one who should do so would do it at his own peril.—Lord Campbell concurred in the propriety of the proposed course.

The Marquis of Clanricarde put questions to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs as to the advice given by the British Government to that of Spain, in reference to the presentation of the credentials of the French Ambassador.—The Earl of Aberdeen replied that the British Government, in the spirit of sincere friendship towards Spain, had suggested a compromise of the matter in dispute, but the Spanish Government put a construction upon the constitution of their country which prevented this friendly suggestion from taking effect. This, he said, was unfortunate, as it tended to obstruct the efforts of this country to promote the renewal of diplomatic intercourse between Spain and the Northern Courts. His Lordship added that he would not, however, despair of the ultimate accomplishment of this important object.—After a few remarks from Lord Clanricarde, the conversation dropped.

The Lord Chancellor laid on the table a bill for the amendment of the law respecting bankruptcy.

On the motion of Lord Wharncliffe, the Loan Societies' Bill, and the Regulation of Apprentices' Bill, were read a third time and passed.

Tuesday.—The Lord Chancellor stated, in reference to the report which he presented on Monday, from the committee on the marriage law of Ireland, that he had that morning received some resolutions passed by the general assembly of the Presbyterians of Ireland, held at Belfast, and communicated to him by the moderator. Two of those resolutions referred to a case which had been tried at Carrickfergus, and the first of them expressed an anxious wish that under the circumstances of that case Parliament would abstain from legislation until a decision had been obtained by appeal to the House of Lords, which might determine what the marriage law of Ireland really is. The second resolution expressed their satisfaction at the appointment of a select committee by the House of Lords, and the reference of the Irish Marriage Bill to that committee. The Lord Chancellor thought that these resolutions were an additional proof of the expediency of the recommendation of the committee to postpone the bill for the present.—Lord Brougham concurred in this view of the question. A number of petitions on different subjects were then presented, and Lord Brougham postponed until Thursday a motion of which he had given notice relative to the Income Tax.

Thursday.—After some conversation between Earl Fortescue and the Duke of Wellington, on the subject of the proposed alteration of the New Poor Law, Lord Brougham brought forward his resolutions on the proposed Income-Tax. After vindicating the right of the House of Lords to discuss all matters connected with the finances of the country, he admitted that the state of the revenue, as compared with the expenditure, compelled Government to resort to the hard necessity of an income-tax. He then reviewed the conflicting opinions of those who opposed and those who supported an income-tax; declared that it would be unjust not to make distinctions between incomes derived from different sources, such as from property and from professional labour; dwelt on the inquisitorial nature of the tax, exposing private affairs; and expressed his regret that, in a time of peace, the situation of the country should compel Government to resort to such an expedient as an income-tax, which he hoped would not be retained one hour beyond the existence of the necessity by which it was required. "I cannot conceive," he said, "anything more deplorable than the situation of a professional person whose income is reduced by the weight of this tax—a tax which he cannot, if honest, escape—a tax which no honourable man would endeavour to escape—a tax which it may be utterly impossible for many such persons to pay without reducing them to a state of exigency which it is painful to contemplate; having no capital to support them in case of emergency, their whole subsistence and that of their family, and the chance of providing for that family, depending upon their personal exertions; where illness, weakness, altered circumstances (without any fault of their own), may concur to overwhelm them; with none of the resources of capitalists, and with no means of borrowing money to help out the diminished income; and exposed to all the hazards which beset professions—I lay on one side, and set off in favour of the trader, and as against him, the chances of a profession--of my profession, or the medical profession, or the church, in which success depends, in a great degree, upon the party's own exertions,—I set off in favour of the trader these chances of professions, and the variation of the popular gale; but the professional or literary man has many difficulties and risks in a situation which requires a continuance of health and strength:—a weakened mind and spirits; a debilitated frame, exhausted in the exercise of his profession; disease and premature decay suspending his powers and cutting short his life." The noble and learned Lord proceeded to say, that he hoped and trusted that some attention would be paid to the peculiar situation of professional men before the decree went forth subjecting them to the same rate of tax to which those who derived profit from the land, the funds, and trade were about (he must say justly) to be exposed. If other incomes were subjected to 3 and 4 per cent., and those of professions, clergymen, physicians, lawyers, and literary men, were taxed at 1 per cent., he thought there would be still enough to supply the deficiency. He had not, as yet, said one word upon that part of the income-tax which, after all, was the most hateful and the most difficult to avoid—he meant its inquisitorial character. As if it were the fate of this tax to fall most unequally upon different persons and different species of property in different classes of the community, instead of being recommended, as it was most vainly and thoughtlessly said to be, by its great equality; as if it were to be the fate of this tax to fall unequally in all its pressure, so in this, its worst of pressure, its inquisitorial action, it fell most unequally upon different classes. What was it to the fundholder to let the extent of his income be known, a thing which of necessity must be known to all mankind? What was it to the person in a public office, whose income was as well known as the name of the office itself? Compared with the trader and the professional man, what was it to the landowner? It might be that the landowner was sufficiently punished by having his incumbrances inquired into. Still what was it? It was a great inconvenience. But what might be only an inconvenience to him, might be absolute ruin to the trader. It was not a a matter of morbid sensibility, of wounded vanity or pride, or what you will, that made the trader adverse to have any one prying into his concerns. To him, as a trader, it might be a matter of life or death to have it known in what particular circumstances he was placed. The consequence as regarded him was this, that he was obliged to pay upon a much larger income than he really possessed. He gave in his account sinking his losses, and the next year might see his name in the "Gazette" for having done so. It was said that these things were told to honourable persons—that they were not made public, that they were brought before a board, and that it was commissioners only to whom they were made known. But, then, they were commissioners not of the trader's own choosing, and they might be just of all the community the very individuals from whom he would rather conceal the exact state of his affairs. The regret with which one saw such a magnificent national resource as this presented in time of war anticipated and resorted to in time of peace—the bare knowledge by the rest of the world that we had this splendid resource upon which to retreat, that we might levy, as we did before, by war taxes, upwards of 20,000,000*l.* in one year, to support the necessities of the war—the bare knowledge of that fact incalculably increased, and to a certain degree, notwithstanding our now having recourse to it partially, would still incalculably increase the weight, the name, the power, and the influence of this country in all its negotiations and proceedings—an influence which it might possess, which it ought to possess, and which he hoped it ever would possess, as long as the moderation and justice, and conciliatory and peaceful spirit in which its immense power was wielded should entitle it to possess, but not one instant longer; and as long as it acted in that spirit, its power and influence would never be thwarted by any part of the world, because all the world would respect it. The noble and learned lord then moved a series of resolutions in accordance with these views, affirming chiefly that a direct tax upon income ought never to be resorted to unless in some great emergency of public affairs, when an extraordinary expenditure may become unavoidable for a time, or in some pressure upon the finances of the country, which can be sustained by no other means.—The Earl of Ripon moved the previous question. He thought the course adopted by his noble and learned friend likely to produce inconvenience, by fettering their lordships, and prejudging a measure about to be regularly brought under their consideration.—The previous motion was carried with only one or two dissentient voices.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday.—Mr. Greene, the chairman of committees, brought up the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, containing the following resolutions:—1. That there shall be levied, after the 11th March, 1842, on every gallon of spirits in Ireland an additional duty of 1*s.* 2. That the malt allowance now payable on every gallon of spirits distilled in Ireland from malted corn only, not being mixed with any unmalted corn or grain, shall cease and determine. 3. That, towards making good the supply granted to her Majesty, the sum of 8,000,000*l.* be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The report was agreed to, and leave given to bring in bills conformably with the resolutions.

Mr. Greene brought up the report of the Committee on the Exchequer-bill Loan Act. The committee had resolved "That her Majesty be enabled to direct issues to be made out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to an amount not exceeding 360,000*l.* per annum, to commissioners, to be by them advanced towards the completion of works of a public nature, for the encouragement of the fisheries, or the employment of the poor, on due security being given for the repayment of the sum so advanced." The report was agreed to, and leave was given to bring in a bill in conformity with the resolution.

Mr. Greene brought up the report of the Queen's Bench Prison Bill, which was agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday, if then engrossed.

On the motion of Lord Eliot, the Newgate Gaol (Dublin) Bill was read a third time and passed.

Monday.—After several notices of motion, Lord Stanley stated, in reply to a question from Sir G. Grey, that it was his intention to bring in a bill to regulate the constitution of South Australia.—To a question from Mr. C. Buller, in reference to the proposed Income Tax, the Speaker replied that it was against the rules of the House that any petition should be received against any tax which had come under the consideration of the House, and therefore after Sir R. Peel had proposed his resolution, it would be impossible to receive any petition against the tax in question.—In the course of a conversation as to the stage at which the discussion on the Exchequer-bills Fraud Bill should be taken, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the names of the Commissioners he proposed to appoint were Lord Devon, Serg. Stevens, and Mr. R. Mitford. The bill then went through committee.

Mr. Sheil put questions to Sir R. Peel, in reference to Spanish affairs, similar to those put by the Marquis of Clanricarde to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the upper House.—Sir R. Peel made a reply similar in substance to that of Lord Aberdeen.

The House then resolved itself into committee on the Corn Importation Bill.—Mr. Ward moved for a committee to inquire into the amount of those burdens, peculiar to land, which had been pleaded as the reason for a special protection to landed produce. The poor-rates, the highway-rates, the church-rates, the tithes, he could not agree to consider as burdens borne exclusively by the land; which, he contended, suffered no burdens that were not just and equitable.—Col. Wood (Brecon) shortly argued for the equitable title of the landed interests to be compensated for their burdens, in the shape of a protection on corn.—Mr. M. Gibson maintained that the manufacturers had as good a right to bring foreign corn to market through the agency of exchange for their goods, as the agriculturists have to sell corn grown upon English lands; and it lay therefore on the agriculturists to show why the importation of foreign corn should be restricted. He called on the representatives of the landed interest in the House, for their own sakes, to grant the committee of inquiry.—Mr. Darby contended that Mr. Ward had not stated the case either fully or fairly, and repudiated the idea that the House was not to legislate on corn until an inquiry had been made into the burdens borne by the land.—After a few remarks from Dr. Bowring and Mr. Childers in support of the motion, and from Mr. Scarlet and Mr. Palmer in opposition to it, Sir R. Peel called the attention of the House to the position in which it was placed. Was it, he said, wise to go on with protracted discussion, and impede the progress of a bill admitted to be a great improvement on the existing law? He protested against the tactics of Mr. Ward, who had now brought on his motion in a form wholly different from that of his notice. It might or might not be fitting to inquire into the subjects now mooted, but certainly it was not fitting to delay this law till that inquiry could be completed. The existence of special burdens upon land was only one of the reasons he had urged for this law. To disprove Mr. Ward's opinion, that tithes and church-rates do not constitute such a burden, the right hon. Baronet then cited Dr. Adam Smith and Mr. Ricardo. He had not found, he said, any repugnance among the landed gentlemen to meet the inquiry now sought; but it would not be a very brief one, nor very easily disposed of; and he could not be content to wait a three years' investigation, and should therefore oppose the present motion.—Mr. Strutt quoted a former speech of Sir R. Peel to show that church-rates were a burden, not on the landowner, but on the land.—Mr. Cobden complained of the apparent indisposition of the Ministerial party to discuss this subject. So far from bearing special burdens, the landowners, he considered, had ever employed their legislative influence to exempt themselves from taxation, and impose exclusive burdens on other classes. He inveighed against the proposed income-tax, and threatened Sir R. Peel with the indignation of the middle classes, who would not, he said, bear inquisitorial visitations to uphold the monopoly of the landholders.

Lord Worsley said that he was strongly opposed to Sir R. Peel's bill, but that he could not consent to combat it by means of such a motion as the present.—Mr. Villiers apprehended that Lord Worsley resisted the inquiry, just as the gentlemen opposite did, from fear of its result. He entered into some particulars of taxation, in which he considered the landholders as unduly favoured.

Lord Howick would not support the motion. He felt the force of Sir R. Peel's argument against further delay, and objected to the practice of bringing on motions by way of amendment to the orders of the day, as tending to narrow the time available for the important measures of Government.—After some remarks from Mr. Wakley, recommending Mr. Ward to withdraw his motion, and from Mr. Duncombe, the House divided, when the numbers were—For the motion, 115; against it, 230. Majority, 115.

In committee on the bill, Sir V. Blake recommended, as an Irish member, some encouragement to the production of potato-flour, and expatiated, amid considerable laughter, upon the history and virtues of the potato. He concluded by moving to fill up the first blank with a date which would have the effect of suspending the payment of the duties until April 1843. His amendment was negatived without a division.—Some other unimportant amendments were proposed, all of which, however, were negatived without a division. Some progress was then made with the bill, and the House resumed.

The Rivers (Ireland) Bill passed through a committee. The West India Clergy Bill was read a third time and passed.

Tuesday.—The House was occupied with private business till past six o'clock, after which a variety of notices of motions were given, and questions asked, for the most part, however, of an unimportant character.

Sir B. Hall opposed the second reading of the Marylebone Parish Bill, moving that it be read that day six months. After some discussion, Mr. Wakley defended the Marylebone Vestry, and affirmed that they had reduced both the parish debt and the parish rates, and had attended to the poor. The bill, he said, was a flagrant and flagitious job, and he hoped it would be rejected.—After some observations from Mr. Hardy, and Sir C. Napier, for and against the bill, Mr. Leader asked if it were reasonable to pass a bill of that kind, called a private but really a public bill, containing 275 clauses, in the face of the facts of the case? On a division, the second reading was carried by 206 to 131.

Mr. F. T. Baring put a variety of questions as to the mode in which Government intended to collect the proposed Income Tax?

Sir R. Peel complained that Mr. Baring had put so many questions, to all of which he required answers. He could not explain the proposed machinery for collecting the Income Tax, consistently with a sense of his public duty, until the fitting time arrived, which would be on Friday.

Lord Howick thought it would be hard to ask the House to assent to the resolution, affirming the Income Tax, on Friday, without giving time to consider the nature of the machinery for collecting the tax, which was a very important consideration.—The subject dropped, after some explanations from Mr. Baring and Sir R. Peel.

Dr. Bowring then moved a resolution, having for its object the continuation of inquiries and negotiations relative to the quarantine system. He represented it as not only vexatious, but extremely expensive in the losses inflicted by it upon commerce, and attributed the maintenance of it to the sinister interests of the various officers employed in its enforcement.—Sir R. Peel acceded to the motion.

Sir A. L. Hay brought the state of the Church of Scotland under the consideration of the House. After giving a sketch of the various circumstances out of which the present difficulties of the Scotch Church have arisen, he contended that Government must interfere, in order to prevent the disastrous consequences likely to ensue from collision between the General Assembly and the civil courts. He wished to see an amicable settlement of these difficulties, by which the wishes of the people of Scotland, as to a voice in the choice of their pastors, might be consulted; and he called, therefore, on Government to deal with the question boldly, according to the dictates of common sense and reason.

Sir J. Graham deeply felt the merits of the Scottish establishment, and sincerely regretted the recent divisions; but the gallant mover had suggested no practical course for healing them. At this moment there were legal questions pending before the Court of Session, the decision of which would go far to settle the matters in dispute; and such a moment was one peculiarly unfit for legislation. The duty of Government for the present would be, therefore, not to legislate, but to stand by the law, whose decision had been against the validity of the Veto Act. He could not comply with the present motion.

Mr. F. Maule took a different view of what was the law of the land. The Church of Scotland, he said, had an independent spiritual jurisdiction, guaranteed by legislative enactment; and he deeply regretted the determination of Government not to interfere in a question involving so much of difficulty and practical doubt.—Mr. A. B. Cochrane had intended to support the motion, but was satisfied by the declaration of Sir J. Graham that the law should be obeyed.—Mr. A. Campbell little thought that his first speech in the house was to be in condemnation of a Government which he had done all in his power to place in its present position. Sir J. Graham, he said, would find that he could not put down the Church of Scotland. The hon. Member then attacked Mr. Cochrane in terms of great vehemence, regretting that his father, Sir Thomas, had not brought him up in better principles.—After explanations from Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Campbell, Mr. C. Bruce eulogised Sir J. Graham for the mode in which he had disposed of the Crown patronage in the Church of Scotland; and contended that before a new law was passed, the church must exhibit its disposition to obey it, by submitting to the existing law.—After some observations from Mr. Duff, Sir A. L. Hay withdrew the motion on which the discussion had been founded.

Mr. A. Campbell, in moving for a select committee on the Church of Scotland, apologised for the warmth of his previous speech, and urged, as a reason for his motion, the imperfect knowledge of English members in general upon this subject. On a dispute between two co-ordinate powers, some higher power, he thought—in this case that of Parliament—should be called in.—Mr. W. Cowper admitted his unacquaintance with the subject, and wished for that information which he thought a committee would be likely to afford.

Sir J. Graham said, that as Government had determined to sustain the law, it would be acting inconsistently to grant a committee to inquire into the law.—Mr. F. Maule, seeing that Government were not going to interfere in the question, would vote for the committee, in order to elicit information.

Sir R. Peel said, he was not surprised that Mr. F. Maule had advanced no reasons in favour of a select committee. If that hon. member had thought such a course at all a likely one for the settlement of the question, he would doubtless have proposed it when in office. Had the present Ministers wished to act shabbily, and escape responsibility, their resource would have been to concede this committee. If gentlemen wanted information, they would find enough in the judgments of the judges, and the voluminous pamphlets of individuals, without resorting to a select committee. The course which Government now proposed to take was that already taken by Lord Melbourne. A committee would only inflame existing differences, and not advance the settlement of the question a single step. If any gentleman had any probable plan for settling it, let him bring in a bill for that purpose.

Mr. A. Campbell read an extract of a letter from Dr. Chalmers, approving of his intended motion. He would willingly, he said, bring in a bill, but he knew it would be opposed by the blind supporters of Government. The House then went to a division, when there appeared—For the committee, 62; against it, 139; majority, 77.

Mr. Ferrand moved for copies of convictions under the act against the truck system. He declared himself ready to prove a strong case of oppression by the masters upon their workmen, and to falsify those denials of truck-dealing which some of the manufacturers had sent to the House.—After a few words from Mr. Scholefield, the return was ordered.

Wednesday.—A number of petitions were presented, and several private bills were forwarded in their respective stages.

In reply to a question on the subject of the proposed Income Tax, by Mr. M. Gibson, Sir R. Peel stated that the operation of the tax would apply to pensioners on the Consolidated Fund, in common with the rest of her Majesty's subjects. The right hon. Baronet then proceeded to make the following statement:—I may take this opportunity of making a communication to the House, which I am sure the House will receive with the greatest satisfaction. When I, on the part of Government, intimated to her Majesty that the servants of her Majesty thought that the financial exigencies of the country were such as to make it necessary that the income of this country should be taxed to the amount of 3 per cent., her Majesty, prompted by that feeling of deep and affectionate interest which she has ever shown for the welfare of her people, observed to me, that if the necessities of the country were such as to require that her subjects should submit to an Income Tax of 3 per cent., it was her Majesty's wish, voluntarily intimated to me, that her own income should be subject to a similar deduction. The announcement was followed by loud and reiterated cheers.

In reply to some observations by Mr. O'Connell, on the subject of the religious privations to which Roman Catholic prisoners were subjected in gaols, Sir J. Graham said he believed that any prisoner requiring a clergyman was entitled, subject to the rules and regulations of the gaol, to have one.

A conversation on the subject of the charges made by the hon. Member for Knaresborough, Mr. Ferrand, against the manufacturers of the Anti-Corn Law League was then brought on by Mr. Villiers. It terminated by Mr. Ferrand stating, that "during the recess, it had been his task, and his pleasure, to converse with the working classes in his own neighbourhood, as well as with deputations from Lancashire, on the subject of their distress, and they had universally attributed it, not to the operation of the Corn-law, but to the plunder and tyranny of their masters."—Mr. Villiers, in reply, stated "that the rules of the House prevented his giving the only answer he could give to the hon. Member for Knaresborough."

Several hours were occupied by a technical discussion on the bill introduced by Mr. E. Tennent, for protecting copyright in the patterns of manufactured goods; after which Lord Mahon moved the second reading of the bill for the extension of the term of copyright in literary productions. He prefaced that motion by presenting petitions in favour of the measure from three classes of petitioners:—first, from several distinguished authors; secondly, from some of the most considerable publishers; and, thirdly, from many eminent printers. The second reading of the bill was allowed to take place without opposition, on an understanding that the discussion of its principle should take place in the committee.

The adjourned debate on Lord F. Egerton's Marriage Amendment Bill was then resumed by Mr. Borthwick, who supported the motion. He urged first, that Holy Writ contains no prohibition of a widower's marriage with the sister of his deceased wife; secondly, that the long-established objection of the Roman Catholic Church against such marriages was one of discipline, not of morality; and thirdly, that there exists no reason of social expediency to forbid these unions.—Mr. Curteis, in support of the motion, adverted to a command that the brother surviving should take to wife the widow of the brother deceased. He should vote at least for the introduction of the bill.—Mr. C. Buller also advocated the motion. If the higher classes alone were in question, he should doubt the expediency of the alteration; but considering the benefit of orphans in the lower and middling orders, he was prepared to support the proposal. There were, he said, many recommendations of the marriages in question,—equality, mutual knowledge of character, and a common affection for a beloved and departed object.

Mr. Goulburn considered discussions like the present to be injurious in themselves, as suggesting to many minds what otherwise would not have occurred to them. Thus the act of 1835 had greatly multiplied these marriages. The bill now proposed would frustrate its own object, by preventing the sister from taking the care of the children in any character except that of wife.—Mr. Brotherton said he would not oppose the introduction of the bill.—Mr. V. Smith, though his respect for Lord F. Egerton would have induced him on the former night to admit the introduction of the bill, yet, deeming the adjournment of the debate to have now put the question in the same position in which it would have stood upon a second reading, intended on the present occasion to vote against that introduction.

Mr. O'Connell also opposed it. Among the Roman Catholic population of Ireland such marriages, he said, did not occur. He thought the bill would make no addition to the happiness of domestic life.—Lord Ashley, who opposed the motion, cited the opinions of several French authorities against its principle, and the concurrence of Napoleon in the prohibition. He disliked these discussions, as unsettling the public mind upon subjects of great delicacy.—After some remarks from Mr. C. Wood, the Solicitor-General explained what was the real object of the bill of 1835, with reference to the then state of the law; and expressed his persuasion that the general sentiments had always been adverse to the marriages now in question. The proposed relaxation would, he thought, prevent the sister from giving the desired protection to the children, by rendering it inconsistent with the feeling of society for her to inhabit the house of their father.—Mr. Wakley defended the characters of surviving sisters, and of English women in general.—Mr. Hardy said a few words; after which Lord F. Egerton replied. He admitted that such discussions had their disadvantages; but this particular subject was one which, at all events, in the present feeling of the country, could not have remained unconsidered by the House. He trusted they would not give their verdict lightly, but as jurymen on a capital trial; for if it were an adverse decision, it would be the death-warrant to the happiness of many who were then anxiously waiting at their bar. The House then divided; and the numbers were—For the bill, 100; against it, 123. Majority, 23.—The Colonial Passengers Bill passed through committee *pro forma*; and various returns were ordered, on the motion of several members.

Thursday.—On the motion of Lord G. Somerset, it was ordered that Mr. Howard be taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, for not attending to be sworn in as a member of the Wigan committee.

To a question from Lord J. Russell, Sir R. Peel replied, that he had determined to proceed at once to reinforce the army in India on getting information of the late events. To supply the deficiency of the regiments sent away, a supplementary estimate would be necessary, but he would not enter into detail as to the amount at present.—The subject of compensation to British merchants and others, for the amount of the opium destroyed at Canton by the Chinese Government, was brought under consideration by Mr. Lindsay, who moved, that on the 7th April the House should resolve itself into a committee, for an address to her Majesty, praying that a sum of money equivalent to their losses should be awarded to those merchants who, on the assurance of Capt. Elliot, acting on behalf of Government, surrendered 20,283 chests of opium.—Sir G. Staunton seconded the motion, and pointed out the serious loss sustained by these merchants, most of them Indian merchants, and some of whom had committed suicide, driven to desperation. He contended that Government was bound in honour and good faith to make compensation.—Sir G. De Larpent took a similar view, and hoped that no circumstances of financial difficulty would prevent Government from doing justice to the sufferers.—After some remarks from Sir C. Napier, the Chancellor of the Exchequer contended that the British merchants were in the power of the Chinese authorities, and were in fear both for their lives and property. Under these circumstances, though the conduct of Capt. Elliot did him honour, both the late and the present Governments did not consider that the pledges he had given were binding. Compensation was to be obtained from the Chinese Government, and was not due till the termination of hostilities with China. Apart from this, strict inquiries were going on as to the alleged value of the opium destroyed, which, he feared, was greatly exaggerated. He, therefore, resisted the motion.

Lord Palmerston admitted that the pledges given to the merchants were, that her Majesty's Government would endeavour to obtain restitution from the Chinese Government, and also that it was only the real and true value of the opium, not any specified sum, which was to be made good. But under the peculiar circumstances of many of the sufferers, he thought that the sum obtained from the Chinese Government might be drawn upon, to give them provisional relief.—After some observations from Mr. M. Philips, Mr. Jardine, Mr. J. A. Smith, and Mr. C. Wynn, all in support of the motion, Sir R. Peel rose to do justice, he said, to another party as well as the merchants, namely—the people of this country. The object of our war with China was, first to obtain restitution for injury and insult, and next, compensation to the merchants. But if it were right to appropriate the ransom of a city, not to the expenses of carrying on the war, but to the granting compensation to the merchants, why should not Parliament grant the entire sum at once? The present Government did not refuse to fulfil any engagement entered into by their predecessors; but all sums recovered from the Chinese during the war should, he considered, be applied to the vigorous prosecution of hostilities, as the means by which compensation was ultimately to be obtained.

Lord J. Russell thought that there were circumstances which entitled the merchants to favourable consideration, which might be given in a committee of the whole House.—After a few words from Mr. Lindsay in reply, the House divided, when there appeared for the motion, 37; against it, 87; majority against the motion, 50.

Lord G. Somerset moved for leave to introduce a bill to provide for the more effectual inspection of houses licensed by magistrates in Quarter Sessions for the reception of insane persons in England and Wales; and spoke at considerable length in support of his motion.—Mr. Wakley expressed his thanks to the noble Lord for the attention which he had bestowed on the subject. But his proposal, after all, amounted to this, that two persons of the legal profession should inspect hospitals for the medical treatment of persons afflicted with the most grievous of diseases. He asked the noble Lord to postpone, to a distant day, the second reading of his bill, and he (Mr. Wakley) would, in the mean time, go into the entire subject, and bring it before the house.—Mr. Hawes coincided with Mr. Wakley.—Lord Ashley hoped that Mr. Wakley would enter on his proposed analysis of the conduct of the metropolitan commissioners as speedily as possible.—After some observations from Mr. Wynn, Lord G. Somerset said that he would move the second reading of his bill before Easter, but would give ample time for its consideration in committee.

Mr. T. S. Duncombe moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the administration of relief to the poor in parishes incorporated under Gilbert's Act; and to report whether it would be expedient or just to repeal those acts for the purpose of instituting in lieu thereof the Poor-law Amendment Act.—Capt. Pechell seconded the motion.

Sir J. Graham reminded the House that he had given notice of his intention to introduce a measure on the general subject of the Poor-law after Easter. He thought that by granting this committee, it would be something like shrinking from the principal question, and he thought it his duty to oppose the motion.—Mr. Wakley, Mr. Colville, Mr. R. Yorke, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Hardy, and Mr. S. Wortley, severally supported the motion.

Sir R. Peel resisted it on the ground that the appointment of the proposed committee would have a tendency to unsettle the mind of the country, and paralyse the existing authorities in the administration of the Poor-law.—After a few words from Mr. Duncombe in reply, the House divided—For the motion, 41; against it, 108; majority, 67.

Friday.—Mr. Howard was brought up in custody of the Serjeant; and, on explanation, was discharged on payment of his fees.

On the proposition that the Speaker leave the chair, in order that the House might resolve into a committee of ways and means, Mr. F. T. Baring rose, and in declaring his opposition to the Income Tax, pointed out an error in excess, in the statement of the deficiency in the finances, amounting to 100,000*l*., which he begged to present to Sir R. Peel as the first fruits of his (Mr. Baring's) "fishing for a budget" on the Opposition side of the House. After a reply from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Howick advocated a moderate fixed duty on Corn as a preferable measure to a tax on income.

Lord J. Russell then commented on the omission of sugar from the tariff. He admitted that something must be done, but the necessity was not such as to justify an Income Tax, and both Sir R. Peel and Mr. Goulburn had expressed similar opinions within very recent periods. The grand objection to an Income Tax was its inquisitorial character; its influence on the morals of the country was of more importance than the sum it extracted from the people, while its proposition held us up in the eyes of foreigners as driven to the extremity of our resources. He intended to take the sense of the House against the proposition of the Income Tax, both on the resolution in committee, and, if it should be carried, on the bringing up of the report.

The House then went into a Committee of Ways and Means; and Sir R. Peel declared that he was not disappointed by the announcement of Lord John Russell's intention of determined opposition. He had been quite aware that he had entered on no easy task to repair the financial difficulties caused by the late Administration. After explaining the amount of the actual and apprehended deficit, he said that the Government had proposed their measures to remedy the financial condition of the country, and that the existence of the Ministry depended on their being carried. He then defended the tariff from the remarks which had been made on it in the course of the evening, and contended that it was the public necessity which demanded the imposition of the Income Tax. There was no middle course to be taken between taxes on consumption and a tax on property, to make up the four millions required. He did not deny the inquisitorial nature of the Income Tax; but, apart from that, it was the best tax that could be devised; for if the Government measures became law, there would be a reduction in the cost of living which would practically reduce the amount of direct imposition. Speaking generally, he proposed to adopt the machinery for collecting the tax which was adopted by the act of 1806. The general management of the collection of the tax to be under the superintendence of the office of Stamps and Taxes; and the Land Tax Commissioners in each county are to appoint additional local commissioners, who are to appoint the assessors of the tax. The profits of trade are to be returned on an average of the three preceding years; of professions, the year preceding. Should individuals appealing against surcharges object to have their affairs canvassed before the local commissioners, then they will have the option of applying to the office of Stamps and Taxes to appoint Special Commissioners, strangers to the neighbourhood, and sworn to secrecy, whose decision is to be final. He also hoped to be enabled to introduce a provision to enable parties to compound for their assessments; and individuals would also be enabled, if they wished, to pay their assessments on property into the Bank of England, so as to ensure entire secrecy in their own neighbourhoods. No difference was to be made in the rates leviable on terminable annuities, as compared with dividends derived from stock. The tax was to be uniformly laid on income, and no exceptions would be permitted.

On the conclusion of Sir R. Peel's speech, Mr. Labouchere rose, and defended the course adopted by the Opposition with respect to the resolution on the Income Tax, the odiousness of which was not compensated by the commercial reforms proposed by Government.—After some conversation between Lord Worsley and Sir R. Peel, as to the amount of duty from foreign corn expected under the new law, the debate was adjourned.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—No large speculative accounts appear just now to be open in the English funds, which rose on Monday and continue firm. Consols closed $89\frac{5}{8}$ for money, and $89\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ for the account; Exchequer-bills, 29s. to 31s. premium; and New $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents., $99\frac{1}{4}$.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Public Meetings.—On Saturday, a numerous meeting of delegates from the parishes of St. James, Westminster, St. George, Hanover-square, St. Pancras, and other places, assembled with those of St. Marylebone, to receive the answers from Sir R. Peel and Sir J. Graham to the communications as to the intended course of Government with reference to the Bill now in Parliament, for altering the present local acts of the parish of Marylebone, as noticed in our last. The letter of Sir R. Peel expressed his regret that business precluded his receiving a deputation on the subject, and stated that, as it was a private Bill, he should remain passive regarding it. That from Sir J. Graham declared that he would take no part with regard to the private portion of the Bill, but would give his best attention to the clauses referring to public Acts, especially those having reference to the administration of the Poor Law. Sir B. Hall, M.P. for the borough, said he felt certain that the Bill had been postponed in order that the clauses might be so shaped as to introduce the Poor Law commissioners into Marylebone. Other gentlemen expressed a similar opinion, and said they were satisfied that those commissioners would soon afterwards obtain the control of the other Metropolitan parishes. It was, therefore, ultimately determined that a general opposition should be given to the Bill; that the Metropolitan Members should be communicated with; that meetings should be called; that a letter should be sent to Sir R. Peel, apprising him that, though a private Bill, it went to the repeal of a public Act, and that a deputation should see Sir J. Graham on the subject. It will be seen under our Parliamentary intelligence that a discussion arose in the House of Commons on Tuesday, on the motion for the second reading of this Bill, and that it was ultimately carried by a majority of 206 to 131.—A meeting of the various branches of the leather trade took place on Wednesday for the purpose of considering the effect which the new tariff of Government would have on the leather manufacture of this country, and to take such measures as might to the meeting seem advisable. The opinion of the meeting was embodied in the following resolutions, which were passed:—That this meeting views with alarm the new tariff proposed by Government on the subject of leather, believing that the intended low rate of duty will not adequately protect the British manufacturer; that the present depressed state of the trade will not allow increased imports from the Continent, but that the meeting relies upon her Majesty's Government for a scale of duty high enough to afford protection to the British manufacturer; that while the reduction, if carried into effect, will cheapen the price of boots and shoots purchased by the higher classes of society, those worn by mechanics will not be affected; and that a deputation be appointed to represent the opinion of the meeting to the President of the Board of Trade. A petition was also prepared for presentation to the House of Commons, after which the meeting broke up.—On Thursday, the half-yearly general court of proprietors of Bank-stock was held at the Bank of England, when, after a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the half-year had been declared, it was resolved on the motion of Mr. Ricardo, in reference to the Income Tax, "That this court consider it most unjust to tax a terminable annuity in the same degree as a permanent one, by which means Bank-stock proprietors will have to pay in 'dead weight' alone no less than 20,000*l.* on capital, in addition to that on income (reckoning the interest of capital at 4 per cent. during the three years the tax would continue); and the court, therefore, requests the Governor and directors to take steps to send up a representation to Sir Robert Peel, pointing out the injustice of the case."—On Thursday, a public meeting was held to adopt measures for securing a regular and safe transit of passengers, goods, &c., to and from New Zealand and Australia, across the Isthmus of Panama. The chairman, Mr. Cotter, of Port Philip, briefly stated the object of the meeting. Mr. Evans went into a long statement upon the present mode of travelling from this country to Australia. The latter, he said, was 16,000 miles distant, and it required 66 days to reach it by steam. The mode of transit proposed, by way of Panama, was by the West India steam mail packets to Clarges, distant 3,750 miles, a journey performed in 25 days. From Clarges the goods and passengers would be passed over the Isthmus of Panama to Port Nicholson, a distance of 6,280 miles, which would be performed in 26 days. Thence they would be conveyed to Sydney, a further distance of 1,285 miles, which would be completed in five days. This overland travelling would be a saving of ten days within the time at present required. Mr. Walker could state that the shortening of the distance from this country to Australia was an object desired by the colonists. Another gentleman said that he was satisfied, from the survey taken by Mr. Lloyd, under the sanction of Government, that a passage across the Isthmus was impracticable, from its being so shoally. There was a bay about eight miles higher up that would suit the navigation very well. Several gentlemen having expressed their views upon the proposed overland passage to Australia, it was resolved to adjourn the meeting until the opinion of those who had crossed the Isthmus could be obtained.

Addresses to Her Majesty.—On Saturday, the Lord Mayor, several aldermen, the recorder, and city officers, and a large number of the common council waited upon her Majesty and Prince Albert at Buckingham Palace with congratulatory addresses on the birth of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The Queen received the addresses graciously, and replied to the first, which was from the Court of Aldermen, in the following words:—"I thank you for your congratulations on the birth of the Prince my son. This declaration of duty and loyalty gives me entire satisfaction. The City of London may always depend on my constant favour and protection." To the address from the Court of Common Council her Majesty replied—"I receive with great satisfaction these affectionate expressions of your duty and attachment to me and to my family. Every event which gives permanence and stability to the institutions of my kingdom fulfils my wishes, for my own happiness is inseparably connected with the welfare of my people." Similar addresses of congratulation having been presented to Prince Albert, his Royal Highness replied as follows:—"I am most sensible of the kind expressions in which you have couched your congratulations upon the birth of the Prince of Wales. The affectionate interest evinced towards the Queen is most grateful to my feelings. I pray that Almighty God may answer your prayer, that our child may grow up in every virtue, and that we may live to see our anxious care amply repaid." Addresses of congratulation were also presented to the Duchess of Kent, who returned suitable replies.

Metropolitan Improvements.—In the House of Commons on Tuesday, the Earl of Lincoln obtained leave to introduce a Bill to extend and enlarge the provisions of an Act passed in the present reign, entitled "An Act to enable her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods to complete the contract for the sale of York-house, and to purchase certain lands for a royal park." Also a Bill to empower the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods to form a new opening from the Knightsbridge-road into Hyde-park, and a new opening from High-street, Kensington, into an intended new road across the Palace-green; and for annexing a piece of extra-parochial ground in the royal garden to the respective parishes of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, and St. Mary, Paddington, in several portions.

The Horse Guards.—Great activity, it is said, at present prevails at the Horse Guards, and it is reported to be in contemplation to raise a second regiment of cavalry, or to add 50 additional men to eight of the cavalry regiments. The augmentation of six battalions of infantry, 14 companies of 800 rank and file to 12 companies of 1,200 rank and file, will, it is added, be effected by the selection of 36 officers, 108 non-commissioned officers, and 2,400 privates.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths in the Metropolis, from all causes, registered in the week ending Saturday the 5th inst.:—males, 484; females, 473; total, 957. Weekly average, 1838-9-40-1, males, 467; females, 445; total, 912.

Murders.—On Sunday morning a murder of an unusually painful description, which produced great excitement not only in the immediate neighbourhood, but throughout the Metropolis, was committed at Sion College Gardens, Aldermanbury. The murderer, who, after destroying three of his own children, committed suicide, was a person called Lucas, aged 38. It appears that he had been for many years employed as a warehouseman in different houses of business in the City, but, owing to the slackness in trade, had been out of employment for nearly six months; and this circumstance, and his being unable to procure any other means of subsistence, appears to have been a source of great uneasiness of mind, and to have been the cause that led him to the commission of the act. He is stated to have been a sober and well-conducted man, and to have been much attached to his children. On the morning in question, it seems that after shaving he secreted one of his razors about his person, and then went up stairs, as was his custom, to bring down his three children to their breakfast. Having remained there a considerable time, the wife sent her niece upstairs to see what detained him; and on her entering the bedroom she perceived the bodies of the father and the three children lying on the floor with their throats cut, and an open razor in the hand of the father. Assistance was immediately procured, but life was found to be quite extinct. The children, two of whom were boys and the third a girl, were 10, 7, and 4 years of age. Immediately on the occurrence becoming known, great excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood, and thousands of persons congregated round the dwelling. The Lord Mayor and other city officers visited the spot, and every attention was paid by them to the widow, to relieve her distress and provide for her necessities. An inquest was held on the bodies the following day, but no evidence was adduced beyond the simple statement of facts given above, and the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

Accidents and Inquests.—On Wednesday an inquest was held which developed some facts of public interest in regard to the construction of dwelling-houses. Its object was to inquire into the cause of the death of Anne Taylor, the servant who was killed, as noticed in our last, by the falling of a stack of chimneys at the residence of Mr. Atkinson, Holloway, during the violent storm on the morning of the 10th inst. The inquiry, which lasted a long time, was chiefly directed to the obtaining the evidence of professional men as to whether there had been any negligence in the construction of the premises, or non-compliance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament on this subject. From the evidence adduced it appeared that the original chimney, which was only five feet high, had lately been increased in height several feet, and though built in a zig-zag direction, had not been strengthened by any stay or bar. By the Act of Parliament, builders and others, raising or altering chimneys, were, it was stated, bound to give notice thereof to the district surveyor; but it was seldom that they did so, and in this case it had not been done. District surveyors had no power whatever in the act to control the building of a chimney to any height, or order it to be pulled down. The coroner wished to be particular upon this point, as at the present moment, he said, it was very important, inasmuch as the subject was before a committee of the House of Commons. If the law was strained, the case was one of manslaughter; but as it was proved even by surveyors, although in accordance with the law, they seldom received notices in such instances, it would be unfair in this case to press it so stringently. A verdict of accidental death could not be returned, because the Act of Parliament had not been complied with; therefore the only term which would meet the case was to say that deceased had come by her death by misadventure, from the falling of a certain stack of chimneys. The jury concurred, and after a eulogy on the conduct of the police, who, at the risk of their lives, rescued the young lady, Miss Feast, from the fate of deceased, who slept in the same apartment, a verdict to that effect was recorded.

Provincial News.

THE heavy storm that prevailed on Wednesday the 8th inst. appears to have been severely felt throughout the country, more especially in all the south-western counties: and the Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Hants, and Devonshire papers contain long accounts of the injury done to property by the high wind. Along the coast, also, the damage to shipping has been very extensive, and numerous wrecks, attended with serious loss of life, have been reported.

Axbridge.—On Sunday night a young man, named Hadfield, entered the Parsonage-house in this town while the family were at church. His sister, who resided near, discovered a light which he had kindled, and raised an alarm, upon which several neighbours surrounded the house; and on their effecting an entrance, he shot himself, in the presence of his brother and some other relations and friends. It was then discovered that he was armed with another loaded pistol, a life-preserver, a large knife, and that his feet were padded. At the coroner's inquest, on Tuesday, a verdict of *Felo de se* was returned, and he was buried at night without funeral rites.

Berwick.—A meeting has been held under the fiat of bankruptcy against the Tweed Bank, for the purpose of closing the examination of the bankrupts, and of proving debts. The attendance of creditors for proving was large, principally from the country, and mostly for bank-notes; but the proofs, though numerous, were not heavy in amount. The schedules of the bank, and of the individual bankrupts, were read; and the balance-sheet, adjusted by the assignees, showed a dividend of 10s. 6d. per pound. A meeting of creditors had been previously held, when resolutions were entered into, to request an adjournment of the examination, and that in the mean time the schedules should be printed and circulated among the creditors, to enable them to be prepared; and that the assignees be requested to retain counsel for the examination. The assignees, however, decided against all of these requests, and the court closed the examinations.

Birmingham.—Mr. Clark, who was well known in his profession as a sculptor, died suddenly in this town on Saturday morning. At the inquest held on Monday, the first witness examined stated that about 9 on the morning in question, while in the shop of Mr. Burdett, a surgeon in New Hall-street, deceased staggered down the steps of the surgery, and appeared very ill. Witness called for a surgeon, who proceeded to bleed him, but life was extinct. Mr. Burdett, surgeon, spoke to having seen him on the preceding Thursday, when he laboured under dyspepsia, and complained of pain in the region of the stomach. He considered death to have been occasioned by the rupture of one of the large blood-vessels of the heart. The jury returned a verdict assigning this as the cause of death, as also that deceased "Died by the visitation of God." Mr. Clark was in his 47th year, and at the time of his death was engaged in casting the leaves of the foliage of the capital of the Nelson monument in Trafalgar-square, and had finished the two first. He is best known by his statue of Major Cartwright in Burton-crescent.

Brighton.—A correspondent of a morning paper states that this town has reaped some advantages from the earthquake which was predicted to take place on Wednesday in the Metropolis, as numbers of families of the middle and upper classes have recently arrived here in order to avoid its consequences. In the course of Tuesday night nearly twenty carriages arrived; a circumstance, it appears, that has not occurred since the opening of the London and Brighton Railway.

Carlisle.—On Saturday morning the Angel Inn, in this town, was discovered to be on fire, but the flames were subdued in about an hour. On examination of the premises, however, by the superintendent of police, evidence, it is said, was discovered that they had been wilfully set fire to, in consequence of which, Mrs. Christopherson, the landlady, her servant, and daughter, were taken into custody, and examined before the magistrates, when the servant confessed to having prepared peat, wood, shavings, and other materials, by her mistress's order, to burn the house, for the purpose of recovering the insurance upon the premises, under a promise to convey her to America to her husband. Mrs. Christopherson recriminated by laying the blame of the proposal to the girl. The prisoners were then removed, and ordered to be kept in separate confinement.

Monmouth.—A local paper informs us that a misunderstanding which has existed for some weeks between the proprietors of collieries on the hills, and the workmen in their employ, in consequence of which the red ash coal trade of this port has been at a stand, to the great injury of every interest connected with the trade, has at length been amicably adjusted by the masters abandoning the resolution they had adopted to reduce the wages of the men. The colliers have gone to work at the prices which they received before the strike.

Oxford.—On Sunday a serious fire broke out in the High-street in this city, in a room over the Post-office. Several engines were soon on the spot, but no water could be obtained for half an hour. During this time the fire continued to spread, and soon caught the adjoining house, which it consumed, nothing being left but the bare walls. Two adjoining houses also caught fire; but by the exertions of the firemen, aided by the citizens and gentlemen of the university, they were saved from sustaining any serious injury. Fears were entertained at one time for the Masonic Hall; but owing to an effective engine constantly playing upon it, the fire was prevented from communicating to it. Much anxiety was manifested as to the safety of the letters, till the Postmaster issued a notice stating that they were all preserved, and would be delivered in due course. The business of the post-office will be carried on for the present at the Town-hall. The origin of the fire is not known; but it is thought to have been accidental. It is stated that the amount of damage exceeds 8,000*l.*

Railways.—The following are the receipts of Railways for the past week: Birmingham, 13,416*l.*; Great Western, 10,155*l.*; Brighton, 1,918*l.*; Blackwall, 646*l.*;

Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,433*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 358*l.*; Eastern Counties, 703*l.*; Croydon, 326*l.*; Greenwich, 846*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 860*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 4,133*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,019*l.*; South Western, 4,299*l.*; Great North of England, 1,111*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,300*l.*; Grand Junction, 7,266*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,657*l.*; and Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1,015*l.* It is said that the Bude light is about to be applied to the Box tunnel, and that an experiment was made with it last week, which appeared to be perfectly successful. It is also proposed to have a similar light on each engine, in order to see, by means of its great brilliancy, any impediment or obstruction on the line. The twelfth half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of the West London Railway, took place last week. The secretary read the report, which regretted that the works were in much the same condition as at the previous meeting, with the exception of having suffered some damage from the late wet season. The present unsettled state of the money-market had precluded the proprietors from rendering the directors sufficient support to enable them to complete the line. Negotiations had been entered into with the London and Birmingham, and Great Western Railway, Companies, with a view to allow them to carry their line in continuation westward, forming a junction with those two railways; but, although as yet unsuccessful, it was hoped the time was not far distant when things would be the reverse. Mr. Britton, in moving the adoption of the report, observed that he was convinced, if the company could only find sufficient funds for completing the line to Knightsbridge, the Great Western Railway must of necessity avail themselves of it to take their passengers to all the west-end districts. The motion having been seconded and carried, a long discussion ensued as to the course the directors intended to pursue with regard to the payment of the creditors of the company who had signed letters of licence extending to the 1st April. Mr. White condemned the conduct of the directors, and moved a resolution to the effect, that an adjourned meeting of the proprietors would take place on that day fortnight, in order that some distinct proposition should be laid before them as to the means of meeting the demands of the creditors of the company, to explain the course the directors intended to pursue as to the disposal of any of the property of the company for such a purpose. Being seconded, several of the directors showed that the debts of the company, amongst a great number of creditors, amounted to 37,000*l.*, and that it was impossible arrangements could be made to meet the creditors within so short a period. Mr. Crawford subsequently moved an amendment, which was carried, adjourning the meeting for a month, to receive a report from the directors as to the arrangements they had come to with the creditors of the company.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the London and Croydon Railway has been held. From the report it appeared that, through the repeated landslips on the line, the traffic had been greatly and seriously interrupted, and had greatly impeded the development of that of the Brighton Railway. Notwithstanding, the traffic for the last half-year, with the toll received from the Brighton Company (5,750*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*), sufficed to pay the ordinary expenses of the railway, the interest on borrowed capital, and left an accumulated sum, with a former balance, of 11,125*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* to be divided amongst the proprietors. In consequence of the unforeseen occurrences, a further capital would be required, but not for several months. The directors had concluded an arrangement with the South Eastern Company for the joint working and management of their locomotive power, the cost being to each company in proportion to its use of it. The treaty between the Eastern Counties and the Northern and Eastern Companies had induced the directors to hope that the Greenwich Company would see the propriety of relaxing their tolls, so as to lower the fares on both lines of railway. To enable the South Eastern Company to get a station for cattle and merchandise as near to London as possible, the directors had entertained their proposition to join in making an approach to the Croydon line from Corbit's-lane, about two miles from Westminster-bridge, the bill for which was before Parliament. The total capital received to Jan. 31, 1842, was 626,842*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, and the total payments, 637,875*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* The coaching account for the half-year (214,833 passengers) was 14,174*l.* 19*s.*; the other receipts made a total of 19,232*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, which, after the expenses, left a balance of 1,073*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, to add to the accumulated fund. The toll paid to the Greenwich Company was 1,029*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; and the company's payments towards the joint station already amounted to 48,149*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* The chairman entered fully into the various subjects of the report, and stated that 21,000*l.* had already been spent in consequence of the landslips, and that about 50,000*l.* more would be required for other purposes; and to complete the joint station the company's share required about 30,000*l.* more. After some conversation the report was adopted. Mr. Levy thought that as they were to be called upon in a few months for more capital, it would be better not to divide the 11,000*l.*; but Mr. Pare thought differently, and proposed that a dividend of 6*s.* 8*d.* per share be paid out of it, which was seconded by Mr. Capel, and carried by a large majority. The chairman then mentioned that a proposal had been made from the Brighton Company to take their railway, allowing them five per cent. per annum on the sum expended, and also that they, the Croydon directors, had proposed to the Greenwich Company 6,000*l.* per annum, in lieu of the increased toll of fourpence-halfpenny; but it was declined.—On Thursday a special general meeting of the shareholders of the London and Brighton Railway was held, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed on the 20th Jan. From the report, it appeared that the committee had examined the various accounts of the company, and had inspected the works of the railway; but from the unbusiness-like manner in which the books were kept, they could not enter into many of the points required: they, however, could report that the additional capital wanted was fully provided for, the value of the surplus land being 60,000*l.*, as stated, and the amount to be received from the South Eastern Railway an available asset. In conclusion, they recommended that the number of directors should be reduced; that the accounts should be henceforth kept upon a system; that all bonds should be signed by two directors at least; and that three shareholders should be appointed auditors. Sir I. L. Goldsmid, Bart., thought that all the shareholders would, like himself, feel much indebted to the committee; but as their report contained matters of great importance, and that required consideration, he should move that it be adopted, printed, and circulated amongst the proprietors, and that it be taken into consideration that day fortnight. The chairman and other directors thought the adjournment unnecessary, and only likely to prejudice the company, which gave rise to an amendment that the report be adopted, printed, and circulated amongst the proprietors, which was carried unanimously, on the assurance of the chairman that the recommendations of the committee should be carried out by the directors.—On Tuesday the following extraordinary accident occurred on the Great Western Railroad, about four miles from the terminus at Cirencester. While the down-train from London was proceeding at a rapid pace towards its destination, the engine, followed by the tender and two of the luggage-trucks, suddenly whirled out of the direct line, and were precipitated down a steep of from 90 to 100 feet in depth. Fortunately for the passengers, the chain which connected other trucks to those which followed the engine and tender snapped, and left them, together with the carriages attached, in safety on the bank. The engine, with its conductor, who was not hurt, was hurled down the declivity, and when near the bottom became clogged in the soil. The tender followed with a man in it, who also escaped uninjured. Higher up on the slope the two trucks became fixed, so that they could not follow the power which broke away from them. The passengers were shortly after conveyed unhurt to the terminus by another engine. The engine descended about the distance of 40 feet before it became clogged, and the tender and trucks were destroyed, and deeply sunk in the earth; but neither the conductors nor passengers suffered any injury.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday, Mr. J. C. O'Callaghan in the chair. The Secretary read a letter from the St. Louis Missouri Association of the Friends of Ireland, enclosing a bill of exchange for 200*l.*, to be applied for the purposes of repeal. With the exception of this communication, the proceedings of the meeting were without interest.—An inquiry, by order of Government, is now holding into the state of the following charitable institutions receiving grants from Parliament, with a view, it is supposed, of some contemplated reduction of the amount of money hitherto voted in the Irish estimates. A similar inquiry took place in the year 1830:—Female Orphan House, Westmoreland Lock Hospital, Lying-in Hospital, Stephen's Hospital, Cork-street Fever Hospital, Hospital for Incurables, Meath-street Hospital, Cowpock Institution, Shelter for Destitute Females and Children.—A deputation of Irish and Welsh Members of Parliament had an interview with Lord Eliot on Saturday, to urge upon Government the necessity of a continuation of the Chester Railway, by Bangor, and the establishment of a packet harbour in Wales, which would greatly facilitate the Post-office communication between London and this city. Lord Eliot, it is said, promised to obtain the opinion of the Board of Admiralty upon the subject of a packet harbour.

THEATRICALS.

Italian Opera.—Her Majesty's Theatre was opened for the season on Saturday, under favourable auspices. During the recess, various alterations and improvements for the comfort of the audience have taken place, the most important of which is the adoption of a new system of ventilation, on the principle recommended by Dr. Reid. There is also an improvement at the box entrance, the different approaches being covered with crimson cloth, which, in addition to the fresh colouring of the walls, gives the whole theatre a gay appearance. The opera produced on this occasion was a new one by Donizetti, called "Gemma di Vergy," in which several performers, new to this country, made their appearance, and were favourably received. The following is a brief account of the plot of the piece:—The *Conte di Vergy* (Signor Santi), taking a fancy to *Ida di Greville* (Signora Bellini), repudiates his wife, *Gemma* (Signora Moltini), of whom *Tamas* (Signor Guasco), a Saracen prisoner and slave, is enamoured. *Tamas* avenges the object of his passion by stabbing her inconstant husband, and, being detested by her for the deed, stabs himself. *Gemma* swoons, and the curtain drops, the chorus imploring the sun to cover the walls which such abominations have sullied, with a *notte eterna* and *eterno orror.* The *prima donna*, Signora Moltini, who personated the heroine of the piece, is a fine woman, with an expressive countenance and handsome person. Her voice is a clear soprano, of large compass; her style is good, and her intonation true. She was energetic and impassioned; and her performance elicited frequent applause. The other principal performers were Signor Guasco, the new tenor, who performed in an able manner the part of *Tamas;* Signor Santi the *basso*, and Signora Bellini, who personated *Ida* in a pleasing manner. The choruses were well sung, and there was a good deal of applause at the fall of the curtain, when Signora Moltini and Signor Guasco came forward to make their acknowledgments to the audience.—The ballet which followed was styled *La Giselle*, and is founded on a wild Sclavonian legend, of certain maidens, who, being betrothed, die before their wedding-day; and, finding no rest in the grave, rise at midnight, and dance in spectral troops, arrayed in their bridal dresses. Any young man who comes upon their nocturnal orgies is lost: he is compelled to join their unearthly revel, and to dance till he drops down and expires. One of these damsels is represented by Madame Perrot, late Carlotta Grisi, and her husband was the youth who fell into their haunt, but with a less tragical termination than that contained in the legend. Both of them danced well, though M. Perrot was suffering from a hurt in his leg, on which account an apology was made for him. Mlle. Fleury, a *débutante* at this theatre, made a successful appearance, and was much applauded. The house was well filled, and many persons of distinction were present.

Covent Garden.—On Tuesday, Miss Adelaide Kemble made her appearance at this theatre in a new character, viz., *Susanna*, in "The Marriage of Figaro," and with complete success. This opera of Mozart is too well known to require any comment. The different parts in it were most effectively sustained by Miss Kemble, Miss Rainforth as the *Countess Almaviva*, Madame Vestris as *Cherubino*, Mr. Leffler as *Figaro*, and Mr. Stretton as the *Count*. The inferior characters were filled in a satisfactory manner, and the piece, so represented, went off with great spirit. The concerted pieces were well sung, and the accompaniments beautifully played by the orchestra. The scenery, costumes, and decorations, as usual at this theatre, were rich and beautiful. The success of the opera was complete.

Miscellaneous.

The Predicted Earthquake.—Wednesday, the day foretold as that on which this event was to take place, has passed by without any disturbance of the order of nature, and thus this popular delusion has proved to be as unfounded as many others of a similar character. It appears, however, that the prophecy was not only very popular and held in much repute at the east end, but obtained influence at the west end of London also. Amongst other instances mentioned, a man residing in Paddington-street, Marylebone, formerly a police constable, is said to have sold a good business to provide the means for his leaving London; and a clerk holding a salary of 200*l.* per annum, residing in the same parish, also resigned it for the purpose of escaping the anticipated calamity. The credulity of belief in this vicinity is stated to have been not confined to the lower and more ignorant classes of Roman Catholics, but to have been participated in by many belonging to the Wesleyan and other sects. On Tuesday morning, about four o'clock, several of the inhabitants of the southern parts of the Metropolis imagined that the earthquake had actually commenced, in consequence of there being two or three loud peals of thunder, accompanied by several vivid flashes of lightning, which caused the horizon to present an appearance similar to when a large fire is raging. Numbers, it is said, left their beds, and several refused to return on any account. Many persons, it is added, were observed leaving London; amongst them an elderly lady, who had resided at Kennington for 40 years, although nearly 80 years of age, left for Gravesend, on a visit to her son-in-law, as it is asserted to be out of the way, "until after the earthquake was over." Numerous carts and waggons laden with furniture were also seen to leave the Metropolis by different routes, for the purpose, it is stated, of being deposited beyond the prescribed limits of the expected convulsion. The origin of the prophecy does not appear to be traced to any authority more authentic than that London would be destroyed within a certain period when it had no king. About 1720 was the last prophecy for the destruction of the Metropolis by an earthquake which met very extensive belief. Although, however, shocks of earthquakes have been felt in various parts of this country, none have ever been experienced in London, where, from the nature of the strata, it is considered impossible they could occur.

The Olive-trees of Jerusalem.—The following is an extract from Dr. Robinson's recently-published "Researches in Palestine," which perhaps may prove interesting to some of our readers. The vaults spoken of are immense crypts some hundreds of feet in extent in the immediate neighbourhood of the Temple: "The ground in these vaults rises rapidly towards the north, the southernmost columns with the double arches being about 35 feet in height, while those in the northern parts are little more than 10 feet high. The surface of the ground is everywhere covered with small heaps of stones, the memorials of innumerable pilgrims who have here paid their devotions. It is a singular circumstance that the roots of the large Olive-trees growing above have in many places forced their way down through the arches, and still descending, have again taken root in the soil at the bottom of the vaults!"

Chimney-Sweeping.—It may be worth while to draw the attention of our readers to a recent Act of Parliament, entitled an Act for the Regulation of Chimney-sweepers and Chimneys, from which the following is an extract:—"And be it enacted, that from and after the first day of July, in the year 1842, any person who shall compel or knowingly allow any child or young person under the age of 21 years to ascend or descend a chimney, or enter a flue, for the purpose of sweeping, cleaning, or coring the same, or for extinguishing fire therein, shall be liable to a penalty not more than 10*l.* or less than 5*l.*" This act was passed in the summer of 1840, and its operation was delayed for two years by the Legislature, that such chimneys as required it might be altered and adapted to the use of the machine. These two years will expire on the 30th June next, and it would therefore have been desirable that those who had not attended to the subject should have had their chimneys examined by some one qualified to determine whether they could be swept by the machine without alteration, or they might have been subjected to serious inconvenience. An ingenious machine, however, for which a patent has been taken out, has just been invented to meet the difficulty; and being equally adapted to every form of chimney, it is expected to obviate the necessity of incurring any expense in building new chimneys, or altering old ones. This new machine is called the Ramoneur, and is calculated, it is stated, to sweep the most crooked or tortuous flues, and will even adapt itself to horizontal branches of chimneys lying at a right angle with a perpendicular flue. This invention is regarded as important, as being from its peculiar construction capable of penetrating into places in flues into which children could not have gone. The instrument has also the power of contracting or expanding to suit the width of the various flues in which it may be employed. The foreign patents not being completed, a full description of the principle and construction of the machine has not yet been published.

Antiquities.—At a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, the Secretary read a letter, addressed by Lord Albert Conyngham to Mr. Akerman, giving an interesting account of his lordship's excavations in the tumuli on Breachdown, near Canterbury, in September and October last; and which were noticed in this paper at the time. A letter was then read from Mr. Akerman to his lordship, in which the writer expressed his conviction that these interments took place towards the close of the sixth, or the beginning of the seventh century, and cited evidence in support of such opinion. Several of the objects discovered were exhibited to the meeting. They comprise spear-heads, swords, knives, umbos of shields, an elegant gold bulla, a brooch set with garnet, crystal and porcelain beads, and a necklace composed of oblong beads, formed, apparently, of native amethystine quartz.

Geology.—In a late sitting of the Académie des Sciences at Paris, M. Elie de Beaumont read a detailed account of what may be called the economy of warm springs. The experiments on which this report is based were made by M. François at Bagnères de Lucton, who lays it down as a general law, that mineral waters are the result of springs, which, after having oozed through fissures in the crust of the globe, come up on the surface by a sort of natural artesian well. By following up this argument in a series of experiments, M. François has been able to treble the amount of water in the warm springs of Bagnères.

New European Animal.—By the kindness of a friend, a retired artillery officer, who is the manager of some mining establishments in the Sierra Morena, I have been able to make the curious addition to the European Fauna of no less an animal than the Ichneumon. I ascertained the existence of this animal when in Spain, from my friend the Marquis de las Amarillas, now Duca de la Ahumada; but from the vague description he gave me could only infer that it was a martin, which inhabits the Pyrenees and the vicinity of Rome, and it was only very recently I received the skin with one of the beautiful spotted lynx (Felis pardina), which were known to exist in the same locality, and of which I brought home some imperfect skins in 1834. Both these skins are now at the British Museum. The Ichneumon is not uncommon in the Sierra Morena, but is difficult to take.—*S. J. Widdington, Carlton, 9th March.*

Law.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—*The New Orders.*—Mr. Romilly, on the part of the Six Clerks, moved for the opinion of his lordship on a point of practice, arising out of the twenty-third of the new orders, which applies to the service of the copy of a bill on a party from whom an answer is not required. By that order it is directed that such bill as against such party shall not pray a subpœna to appear and answer, but shall pray that such party on being served with a copy of the bill may be bound by all the proceedings in the cause. A difficulty had arisen in consequence of some doubts as to the place in which the process of service should appear, it being by some placed in the prayer for relief. The Lord Chancellor was clearly of opinion that it ought to be placed in that part of the bill in which process had been hitherto placed, and directed it to be so for the future.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—*Stubbs* v. *Iveson.*—The only point of interest arising in this case was under the words of the will of a testatrix, by which she directed her executor to pay all the clear residue of the money to arise from her real and personal estates to her cousin, Thomas Marshall, if he should be living at her decease; but, if he should not be so living, to pay 50*l.* to the society of Wesleyan Methodists, and a certain sum to Mary Ann Stubbs. For the plaintiff, it was submitted that there was no sufficient evidence of the death of Thomas Marshall; and, therefore, there should be an inquiry as to whether he survived the testatrix; as to Mary Ann Stubbs, or the person so called in the will, an inquiry must also be made, for it had been discovered that her name was Augusta. With regard to the gift to the Wesleyan Society, it was urged that there could be no doubt, on the authority of several cases decided by Sir J. Leach, and affirmed on appeal by Lord Lyndhurst, that so much thereof as arose from real estate was void; and with respect to the payment of any part of the gift arising from personalty, an inquiry must be made as to the party to whom it was due under the designation of the "Society of Wesleyan Methodists." His Honour, on the cases cited, decreed that the gift was void, so far as it related to real estate, and declared that it had been converted into personalty for the benefit of the residuary legatee, and that the estate itself would not go to the heir at law, and directed the proposed inquiries, and amongst them who were the parties entitled to the share of the gift arising from personal estate; and whether the real name of the plaintiff, sueing as Mary Ann Stubbs, was such, and if not, what was her name, and who was the person meant by the testatrix by the name of Mary Ann Stubbs.

Ford v. *Clough.*—In this case, a lady of the name of Allen, who was possessed of considerable money, and who was of weak intellect, was induced to marry the plaintiff, Ford. A licence was obtained on an affidavit, in which Ford stated that he was 21 years of age; and though by this proceeding he had rendered himself liable to a criminal prosecution, the Court had declared the marriage valid. The question now before the Court was as to the settlement of the wife's property. His Honour directed the property to be settled on the wife for life, with remainder to her issue, and in default, to her next of kin, thus excluding the husband from all participation and power whatever.

On Tuesday, before Sir K. Bruce, the proper treatment of a horse, legatee under the will of its late master, was made the subject of investigation. The testator had bequeathed 50*l.* per annum to his executor in trust for the benefit of his "black mare." The executor had placed the animal out at grass at Harrow. After counsel had been heard *pro* and *con.*, the Vice-Chancellor delivered judgment to the effect, that the legacy was valid, and that occasional supplies of corn, as well as of grass, should be granted to the quadruped legatee.

[illegible] COURT.—*Hewitt* v. *Forster.*—This was an application *ex-parte*, for an injunction to restrain the directors of the Guardian Assurance office, from paying to John Forster a sum of 1,000*l.*, which had become due upon a policy of assurance, effected upon the life of Sarah Hewitt, who died on the 21st Oct., 1841. It appears that Amelia Jane Pinckney, by her will, gave a sum of 2,394*l.* consols to Sarah Hewitt for life, with remainder to the plaintiff, Mary Ann Hewitt, and the other children of Daniel G. Hewitt and Sarah his wife, of whom there are ten. It appeared that defendant allowed the whole of the stock to be sold, the proceeds to be paid to H. G. Hewitt; a suit was afterwards instituted, and an order was made upon H. G. Hewitt, directing him to pay a sum of 1,947*l.*, the proceeds of the stock, into court, but this order was not obeyed, and instead Mr. Hewitt agreed to give security to John Forster. Accordingly, on the 8th June, 1839, he effected a policy of assurance with the Guardian Assurance office, upon the life of Mrs. Hewitt, for 1,000*l.*, and he assigned the policy to Mr. Forster. He also mortgaged certain estates to secure another sum of 1,000*l.* to Mr. Forster. Mrs. Sarah Hewitt died in Oct. last, and Mary Ann Hewitt having attained 21, applied to Mr. Forster for payment of her share of the trust property, upon which it was alleged that he was very angry, and threatened to wind up his affairs in this country and leave it for America. Application was then made to the insurance company not to pay the 1,000*l.* which had become due on the policy; but on the 3d March last, the company informed the plaintiffs that they should pay the money unless they were restrained by the order of this court. Under these circumstances the present bill was filed to obtain the injunction. Lord Langdale considered that he must grant the injunction, but he did not approve of parties coming to this court to obtain an order to restrain payment of a sum of money just previous to the day of payment. He however made the order in the present case, on the ground that the plaintiffs on the 3d March only became aware that the directors intended to pay the amount.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.—The trial of the Wraxhall burglars, for the robbery committed in the house of Mr. Audrey, the circumstances connected with which we gave at the time the offence was committed, in December last, has come on at the assizes at Salisbury. The case excited great interest and sensation in the county, from the daring manner in which the crime was committed, and the great presence of mind displayed on the occasion by the Misses Audrey. The court was crowded during the trial, which lasted nearly 12 hours. John and George Stokes, Nathaniel Burge, John Milsom, John Gough, and William Allen, were placed at the bar, charged with the offence. On the indictment being read, John Stokes pleaded guilty, all the others not guilty. Several witnesses were brought forward on the part of the prosecution, the most important evidence being that of the Misses Audrey, who were examined at great length, their testimony, however, only proving the same facts that have already been before the public. The judge summed up the case at considerable length, after which the jury returned a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners except Milsom. They were then sentenced to be transported for life.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—On Saturday John Jones was tried at Nottingham for the murder at Mansfield of Mary Hallam, on the 30th Dec last. As a full account of the transaction appeared in this Paper at the time, it will be sufficient here to state that, by the evidence of the father and mother of deceased, and of the constable who apprehended the prisoner, that statement was fully substantiated on oath. The prisoner's counsel did not dispute the fact of his having committed the murder, but pleaded that the excited state of his mind on the occasion, when told by deceased that she could never marry him, should extenuate the enormity of the crime in the eyes of the jury, and lead them to bring in a merciful verdict. Lord Abinger having summed up, wherein he strongly denounced the views suggested by the prisoner's counsel, the jury returned a verdict of Guilty of Murder. The Judge having put on the black cap, sentence of death was then passed.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—On Saturday, an action that excited considerable interest was tried at Dorchester, being an indictment against Mr. Drax, the sitting Member for Wareham, under the Bribery Act, found at the last October sessions, and which was moved by *certiorari* into the Queen's Bench. Mr. Serg. Bompas, for the prosecution, stated the case to the jury, and called several witnesses, who proved the election at Wareham in June last, the return of Mr. Drax, who was opposed by Mr. Calcraft, and that Thomas Hutchins was a voter for Wareham, and voted on that occasion. Thomas Hutchins was then brought forward and examined at length, and stated that he had for a long time been in the interest of Mr. Calcraft; that he had been advised before the last election, by a person of the name of Cribb, who was a relation of his, to vote for Mr. Drax, upon the ground that he would get more by doing so; that shortly before the election, Mr. Drax sent for him at Cribb's house, and in effect offered to give him 20*l.* if he would vote for him; that Cribb suggested, that in order to make sure of his vote, the money should be deposited in his hands, and that Hutchins should not have it until after the election, to which Mr. Drax nodded assent. That upon a representation, however, to Cribb, that he was greatly pressed for money, and that he should have his goods seized by his landlord if he could not give him some. Cribb subsequently, before the election, let him have 5*l.* of the money so deposited. The witness went on to state that he afterwards informed Mr. Bartlett, who was Mr. Calcraft's agent, of this affair, and that at the time he did so two other persons were present, viz. Mr. Broshfield and Mr. Cole. He also stated that he marked the sovereigns which he received by a mark across the nose, and gave them so marked to a Mr. Robson, in the presence of Mr. Dugdale. A number of witnesses were then examined in support of the above statement, after which Mr. Cockburn, counsel for the defendant, made a powerful address to the jury in defence of his client. The judges then summed up, beseeching the jury not to be led away by the powerful and varied speech of Mr. Cockburn which they had listened to; dwelt with particular force on the enormity of the charge preferred against Mr. Drax, and then went over the evidence in all its bearings. The jury returned a verdict of 'Not Guilty.'

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.—On Monday, at Aylesbury, William Cooper was indicted for having assaulted Anne Tripp, and with having unlawfully stabbed, cut, and wounded her, with intent to do her some grievous bodily harm. This case, which was one of a rather mysterious character, from the want of any apparent cause for the unprovoked assault, was reported in this Paper at the time of the occurrence, on the 2d Nov. last. It will be remembered that Miss Tripp, while taking a walk on the road towards Dean's-wood, was overtaken and accosted by the prisoner, who, without any provocation or assignable reason, made an attempt to cut her throat, which, however, he did not succeed in effecting, though he seriously wounded her, and then made his escape. He was afterwards apprehended and identified by Miss Tripp. In confirmation of the statement of the prosecutrix, collateral evidence was adduced, bringing home the crime to the prisoner, and the jury, after a careful address from the judge, found the prisoner Guilty, and he was sentenced to 15 years' transportation.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—The betting was flat in the extreme, and beyond the advance of Auckland to 16 to 1, consequent on the Warwick running, and a few inquiries after the Lord of Holderness, presented nothing worth dwelling on. The odds quoted against the other horses mentioned do not differ materially from those reported last week.

CHESTER CUP.

10 to 1 agst	Lanercost (taken)	12 to 1 agst	Marshal Soult (taken)

20 to 1 agst Johnny (taken)

DERBY.

50 to 1 agst	Sir G. Heathcote's lot	40 to 1 agst	The Lord of Holderness
7½ 1	Attila (taken)	40 1	Canadian
16 1	Auckland	50 1	Joanna colt
20 1	Chatham (taken)	66 1	William de Fortibus (taken)
30 1	Dirce colt		
30 1	Defier		

OAKS.

20 to 1 agst Mr. Etwall's Passion (taken)

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, MARCH 18.—The greater part of English Wheat disposed of on Monday has been for resale, owing to the inferior condition, and such qualities are selling at lower prices. Free Foreign is in retail demand at Monday's currency; Bonded very dull.—Barley is difficult of sale; the same prices demanded. Peas and Beans remain without alteration.—There is no improvement in the value of Oats.—Since the determination of the Board of Trade has been known, to continue the present duty on Clover Seed until the 1st June, confidence has been restored in the trade, and prices are much the same as on this day se'nnight.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	60 to 72	Red	46 to 64
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			64 to 66	White	60 to 64
Barley		Malting and distilling	22 to 28	Grind.	20 to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	15 to 20	Feed	15 to 19
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	19 to 20	Potato	17 to 23
—— Irish		Feed	8 to 17	Potato	15 to 20
Rye			35 to 41		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	21 to 35	Tick	23 to 39	Harrow	27 to 40
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	33 to 43	Winds.	45 to 49	Longpod	31 to 39
Peas, White	21 to 34	Maple	27 to 29	Grey	23 to 27

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Feb. 4	60 6	28 5	20 1	36 1	33 4	33 11
— 11	59 11	28 2	20 4	36 0	32 9	33 9
— 18	60 0	28 5	19 8	37 1	32 5	33 11
— 25	60 10	28 6	19 8	31 10	31 10	33 1
March 4	60 9	28 3	19 1	34 3	32 0	32 6
— 11	59 11	27 9	19 0	33 11	31 10	33 11
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	60 4	28 3	19 8	34 10	32 4	33 6
Duties	26 8	19 10	18 3	18 3	21 3	19 9

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.		Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas.
English	6803 Sks.	— Brls.	6213	13348	12660	10850	99	1807	965
Irish	— ,,	— ,,	—	—	30	4892	—	—	—
Foreign	3801 ,,	3390 ,,	19928	—	—	—	—	449	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—H. Warne, Diss, Norfolk, flax spinner—G. Wood, Portland-street, Poland-street, Middlesex, victualler.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. Hetherington, King's Arm-yard, City, wholesale tea-merchant

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—D. Davies, jun., Glanclywedog, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, flannel-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.—C. Page, 63, High-street, and 5, Nottingham-mews, Marylebone, coach-tyre smith—T. Morris, Newbridge, Glamorganshire, grocer—J. Jones, Liverpool, cordwainer and victualler—J. D. Bedford, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, brewer—J. Parbery, Northampton, saddler—P. Bould, Ovenden, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner—S. Peake, Ramsgate, Kent, builder—J. Alexander, Pendleton, Lancashire, common brewer—W. Lloyd, Liverpool, wine-merchant—J. Page, jun., Gloucester, carrier—J. Frankland and T. Frankland, Liverpool, merchants—T. F. Cozens, Canterbury, builder—W. M'Leod, Coleman street-buildings, City, merchant—W. B. Byng, Old Windsor, Berkshire, engineer—R. Mills, Heywood, Lancashire, iron founder—D. Bidmead, Bread-street, Cheapside, warehouseman—W. Barnes, Shincliffe, Durham, fire-brick manufacturer—J. Matthews, Ledbury, Herefordshire, builder—F. A. Wheeler, Birmingham, percussion-cap-maker—W. R. Bayntun, Bath, surgeon—T. W. Wright and G. W. Hyde, Nottingham, dyers—J. Powell, Newcastle under-Lyme, Staffordshire, grocer—T. Clent, Saint Helen, Worcester, victualler—J. Watson, Manchester, muslin-manufacturer—J. Anderson and W. Garrow, Liverpool, merchants.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. Scott, Southfield, Haddington, farmer—J. Hutchison, Edinburgh, flesher—Houston and Potter, Edinburgh, builders—T. Ramsay, Glasgow, merchant—C. Hamilton, Fairholme—J. Wright, Glasgow, confectioner—Macpherson and M'Naughton, Denny, Stirling, distillers—R. Gibbons, Edinburgh, baker.

BIRTHS.—On the 12th inst., in Upper Gower-street, the wife of S. B. Toller, Esq., of a son—On the 12th inst., in Keppel-street, Russell-square, the lady of F. Skinner, Esq., of a son—On the 12th inst., in Osnaburgh-terrace, Regent's Park, Mrs. R. B. Griffiths, of a son—On the 13th inst., at Herne-hill, Surrey, Mrs. J. D. Welch, of a daughter—On the 18th inst., Mrs. J. L. Barclay, No. 28, New Bridge-street, of a daughter—On the 13th inst., the lady of J. R. Soden, Esq., Clapham-common, of a daughter—On the 10th inst., at Lyddial Rectory, Herts, the lady of the Rev. C. Maxwell, of a son—On the 10th inst., at Bedford, the lady of P. D. Souper, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 9th inst., at St Mary's Church, Melcombe Regis, J. D. Moffat, Esq., Bengal Cavalry, only son of W. Moffat, Esq., of Harperton, Roxburghshire, to Jeanette Jane, youngest daughter of W. Moffat, Esq., of Weymouth—On the 14th inst., at St. Giles's Church, G. W. Dunsford, Esq., of Mornington-crescent, Regent's Park, to Ann Hale, widow of the Rev. R. D. Mackintosh, B.A., of Childwall, Lancashire, and only daughter of J. Monro, Esq., of Lymington, Hants—On the 10th inst., at St. [illegible]orge's, Hanover-square, E. Grimstone, Esq., only son of the late Dr. Grimsto[illegible], R.N., to Louisa, second daughter of the late W. Rider, Esq.

DIED.—On the 16th inst., at his town residence, St. James's-square, his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, aged 65—On the 14th inst., at Alnwick Castle, the residence of the Duke of Northumberland, after an illness of only half an hour's duration, Archdeacon Singleton—At his house in Eaton-place, in the 60th year of his age, W. Blackwood, Esq.—On the 21st of September, of cholera, on board the Euphrates, at Calcutta, H. Bailey, in his 19th year, second son of Mr. Bailey, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square—On the 9th Oct., at Amoy, on board the transport Thomas Granville, Mr. C. C. Boucher, eldest son of J. Boucher, Esq., late Provost Marshal-General of Grenada—In Paris, on Tuesday, Signor Cherubini, the eminent composer—On Saturday, at Southampton, Lieut.-Gen. Shrapnel, R.A.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 13.—1842. SATURDAY, MARCH 26. PRICE 6d.

FROM the OFFICIAL STAMP RETURNS just published, it appears that during the last Six Months of the past year, the following Stamps were issued to the undermentioned Papers:—

GARDENERS' CHRONICLE	100,542
JOHN BULL	108,000
COURIER (daily paper)	96,000
EVENING CHRONICLE (3 times a week)	96,000
SPECTATOR	95,000
OBSERVER	94,000
SATIRIST	79,000
ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE	72,025
PUBLIC LEDGER	70,000
RAILWAY TIMES	67,000
BELL'S NEW WEEKLY MESSENGER	60,750
BRITISH QUEEN	59,500
GARDENERS' GAZETTE	55,000
ENGLISH CHRONICLE (3 times a week)	55,000
TABLET	54,000
PLANET	49,500
NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE	47,500
OLD ENGLAND	46,000
ATLAS	45,500
UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE	41,500
COUNTY CHRONICLE	40,000
ARGUS	39,500
CITY CHRONICLE	38,540
MINING JOURNAL	27,500
AGE	27,000
CONSERVATIVE JOURNAL	26,000
COURT JOURNAL	26,000
CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR	21,000
NEW FARMER'S JOURNAL	20,025
RAILWAY MAGAZINE	20,500
COLONIAL GAZETTE	26,000
NONCONFORMIST	24,500
COURT GAZETTE	21,500

March 16, 1842.

NEW & SUPERB GERANIUMS, CALCEOLARIAS, FUCHSIAS, DAHLIAS, VERBENAS, PANSIES, &c.

WM. CATLEUGH respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that his Spring CATALOGUE of the above Flowers will be ready in April, including —Fuchsia, Conspicua arborea, raised by S. R. Prouse, Esq., which will be let out in May, at 10s. 6d. per plant, of vigorous and erect growth, with a bold and ample foliage, flowers of a delicate carnation, or pale flesh colour; Sepals beautifully tipped with a distinct green, having when fully out and expanding bright scarlet Corolla; Pistil and Stamens rather more rosy than the sepals. Also two new and distinct Verbenas, Ne Plus Ultra, and Elegans. Dahlia, Lady Ann Murray, a beautiful mottled white, tipped with bright rosy purple, a well-formed flower, with fine centre, one of the most constant Dahlias grown, desirable to the most limited grower, 3 feet, 10s. 6d.—Hans-street, Sloane-street, Chelsea.

DAHLIA CHALLENGE.

HEADLY'S PHŒNIX, superb dark scarlet, great depth of petals, beautifully cupped, extra fine, 10s. 6d. See the coloured plate of PHŒNIX in "Wakeling's Florist's Guide" for December last.

HEADLY'S SATIRIST, rich shaded orange, fine back row flower, 7s. 6d.

J. HEADLY, Florist, London road, Cambridge, will show Twelve Blooms of Phœnix for 10l. or 20l. against any other Scarlet Dahlia, at the ensuing show of the London Floricultural Society, and will deposit [illegible] in the hands of the Secretary, p. p. Strong and well rooted plants of the above will be sent out the last week in April, if required. His Catalogue for the season may be had immediately.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.—Fine strong Plants one year from seed.—The most noble, hardy, and splendid ORNAMENTAL EVERGREEN TREES ever introduced into the British Empire, are now selling at Messrs. W. and F. YOUELL'S NURSERY, GREAT YARMOUTH, at 3l. 3s. per dozen, or 25l. per 100. Specimens may be seen and orders taken at their Agents', Messrs. Flanagan and Co., No 9, Mansion house-street, and at Messrs. Noble and Co.'s, 152, Fleet-street, London.

CARNATIONS and PICOTEES.—The Nobility, Gentry, and Florists are respectfully informed that Messrs. W. and F. YOUELL can supply the above Flowers at the following prices. Their collection is the most extensive and select in the kingdom, and for strength and healthiness are unrivalled. They beg to state that none but first-rate show flowers will be sent out.

12 pairs of fine Show Flowers, by name		£1 10s. 0d.
25 do. do.	do.	3 0 0
12 do. extra fine	do.	2 10 0

Amongst which will be included a pair of that splendid Red Picotee ANACREON.—Great Yarmouth Nursery.

ROBERT BUCK, BLACKHEATH GARDENS, KENT, has Two-year-old VINES in Pots, from single eyes, of the following sorts to dispose of.

Black Prince
Black Hambro'
Black Grape from Oporto
Clew's St. Peter
Raisin des Carmes
Grizzly Frontignac
Cannon-hall Muscat
Charlesworth Tokay
White Muscat of Alexandria
Money's Escholata Muscat
White Dutch Sweetwater
White Muscadine

Blackheath Gardens, March 24, 1842.

RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND GERANIUMS.

H. GROOM, CLAPHAM RISE, near London, (removed from WALWORTH), by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that he has a fine Selection of the above Flowers, which he can offer at the following very moderate Prices.—

	£	s.	d.
RANUNCULUSES.			
500 Roots in 100 superb sorts, with their names .	5	0	0
100 ditto, very fine sorts, ditto .	2	10	0
Superfine Mixtures, from 7s. to 21s. per hundred.			
ANEMONES.			
100 Roots in 100 superfine sorts, with their names .	3	10	0
100 ditto, in 50 ditto ditto .	2	10	0
Superfine Mixtures, from 10s. 6d. to 21s. per hundred.			
AURICULAS.			
25 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 plant of each	3	13	6
CARNATIONS.			
25 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 pair of each	3	10	0
PICOTEES.			
25 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 pair of each	2	10	0
YELLOW PICOTEES.			
12 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 pair of each	2	2	0
GERANIUMS.			
25 superfine sorts, with their names, 1 plant of each	3	10	0

A Catalogue of Geraniums can be had on application.

MYATT'S VICTORIA RHUBARB.

J. AND W. MYATT having a good Stock of Strong Roots raised by offsets from the original Seedling, can supply them at 16s. per hundred.—N.B. As various spurious sorts have been sold and are now selling under the name of "Myatt's Victoria," purchasers would do well to require them warranted.—Manor Farm, Deptford, Oct. 23, [illegible].

T. JACKSON, Nurseryman, &c., Kingston, Surrey, respectfully informs his Patrons and the Admirers of Horticulture, that his Supplement CATALOGUE OF PLANTS, with their prices, for 1842, and his List of Choice Show DAHLIAS may be obtained on application.

Kingston Nursery, March 17th, 1842.

VERBENA JAMESONII.—For description, &c., see Floral Cabinet for Jan., Feb., and March. Plants, second week in April, 5s. Usual discount to the Trade where more than two plants are taken. Also Scions of their APPLE the Sturmer Pippin (true from the original), may be had forwarded by Post, upon the receipt of 2s. 6d. Address S. and J. Dillistone, Nursery, Sturmer, near [illegible].

SEEDLING CINERARIAS AND VERBENA

WILLIAM IVERY, FLORIST, PECKHAM, near London, begs respectfully to inform the Public that he has a few more blooming plants of the Cinerarias, Rival King, Royal Blue, Imperial Blue, and Queen Victoria, pure white, at 3s. 6d. each; also, Verbena, Queen, pure white, at 7s. 6d. each. For particulars, see *Gardeners' Chronicle* and "Gazette" 19th inst., and "Floricultural Cabinet." Catalogue of all the newest Fuchsias and Verbenas can be had on application.—P.S. Verbena can be forwarded by post.

J. MITCHELL, PILTDOWN NURSERY, Maresfield, Uckfield, Sussex, begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public he intends sending out in May his two superb seedling DAHLIAS, viz., "SNOWFLAKE," pure white, occasionally tipped with beautiful lavender, cupped petals and first rate show flower, strong plants the first week in May, 4 feet, 10s. 6d.; and "MISS SHIFFNER," beautiful rosy pink, cupped petals, and superior shape, strong plants the third week in May, 4 feet, 15s.—March 22, 1842.

NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIAS.

THE Nobility, Gentry, and Florists, are respectfully informed that Messrs. W. and F. YOUELL having bestowed great care and attention in forming a collection of all the new Fuchsias sent out by various parties, which have proved to be of great beauty and distinctness, and having selected about thirty varieties which they can confidently recommend, they offer to send them out the first week in April, at the rate of 21s. per 12 varieties, fit for competition at any of the Horticultural exhibitions of the ensuing season. By enclosing a Post-office order for one pound, they will be sent post free to any part of the United Kingdom. Their list of Fuchsias, with respective prices, can be obtained by enclosing a Postage Stamp.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, March 15.

J. HENCHMAN begs to inform Cultivators of the PANSY, that he still has for Sale good healthy well rooted Plants of many of the leading varieties in his collection; and begs to call the attention of Amateurs to the very moderate rate at which they may improve their collections of this favourite flower.

12 fine Seedling varieties by Name	42s.
12 first-rate Show Flowers, selected from the best of last year's varieties by various growers	21s.
12 superior varieties ditto ditto	18s.
25 good Show Flowers, including many of last year's var.	30s.

A few Packets of Seed at 2s. 6d. and 5s.

N.B. A remittance is requested from unknown Correspondents.

Edmonton, near London, March 15, 1842.

C. FARNES, 128, St. John-street, Smithfield, as the season for sowing Broccoli, &c., is now arrived, begs to call the attention of Amateurs and Gardeners to CHAPPELL'S SPLENDID CREAM BROCCOLI, for which an early application is requested, as the Stock is small. Also the undermentioned Seeds:—

Ady's fine large Cos Lettuce
Black seeded Bath, ditto
Chappell's early White Broccoli
Early White Cape ditto
Large Wakefield ditto
Fine Purple Cape ditto
Knight's Protecting ditto
Fine Early London Cauliflower
— Late ditto ditto
Fine dwf. White Solid Celery
„ Red ditto ditto
Early Hope Cabbage
„ Sugarloaf ditto
„ [illegible] ditto
Fine Large Imperial ditto
„ Drumhead Savoy
„ Blood red Beet
Early [illegible] Turnip

Also a fine collection of the newest and best varieties of Flower Seeds.

C. F. can confidently recommend the following Agricultural Seeds to the notice of Gentlemen and Farmers, being carefully selected from the best stocks:—

Skirving's Liverpool Swede Turnip
Golden Melon ditto
True Purple-top ditto
„ Yellow Tankard ditto
„ Hybrid Yellow Green top do
Large White Belgian Carrot
„ Selected Altringham ditto
True Cowgrass ditto
Italian Rye ditto
Peacey's ditto ditto
Large Drumhead Cabbage
„ „ Red ditto
„ Turnip-rooted ditto
Long Red Mangel Wurzel
Yellow Globe ditto ditto
Red ditto ditto ditto
Bokhara Clover
New Lucerne
Mixed Meadow Grass Seed of the best description
Mixed Grass for Lawns

SEEDLING DAHLIAS to be sent out in May next, by N. GAINES, FLORIST, SURRY-LANE, BATTERSEA.

Gaines' ORANGE PERFECTION, beautiful orange, at times shaded. This flower was sent for the opinion of the Horticultural and Floricultural Societies of London, at both places considered first rate. It is a fine grower, throwing its flowers well above its foliage. A good show flower. Awarded first Prize at Kingston, and 2nd Prize at Teddington. 4 ft. 10s. 6d.

Gaines' EMPEROR, beautiful rosy crimson, very superior petal, with great depth of flower, and well up in the centre. A constant good show flower. Awarded 2nd Prize at Kingston. 3 ft. 10s. 6d.

Gaines' COMPACTA; fine purple, very superior form, of excellent habit, throwing its blooms well above its foliage; its centre well up. A good show flower. Awarded 2nd Prize at Hammersmith. 5 ft. 10s. 6d.

N.B. The above were considered first-rate flowers by those that saw them growing. Plates of them will appear in "Wakeling's Amateur Guide," in April and May next.

N. Gaines' extensive List of first rate Dahlias, Geraniums, Pansies, Calceolarias, &c. may be obtained by post-paid application as above. His new Cineraria, Prince of Wales, is now ready for delivery.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a married man, aged 26, who perfectly understands the management of Kitchen garden, Flower garden, Wall trees, Greenhouse, &c. Can be highly recommended, and a most unexceptionable character given from the gentleman whom he has lived with eight years.—Address A. B., Mr. Pawley's, White Hart Hotel, Bromley, Kent.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER in a Nobleman or Gentleman's family, and near a Catholic chapel, a Married Man, 40 years of age, with two Children, the youngest 4 years old; with an unexceptionable character, having lived six years with a great plant grower in Yorkshire, and who understands the Forcing of Fruit, and Gardening in all its branches. Address J. Seymour, Mr. James Seymour, Countess of Bridgewater's, Ashbridge, Berkhampstead, Herts.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Single Man, aged 28, who thoroughly understands the management of Pines, and of the Forcing department generally, with the Kitchen, Fruit, and Flower Gardens. He can be highly recommended by the master he is about to leave, whom he has served upwards of three years. Wages, if to live in the house, not under 30l. per annum; or if out of the house, 1l. per week. Letters, post-paid, addressed to C. H., Post-office, Norwood, will be promptly attended to.

WANTS a Situation as GARDENER, a Single Man aged 26, who thoroughly understands the management of Pines and Forcing in general, &c., Kitchen and Flower Garden. Would have no objection to take the management of the farm if not too extensive. Upwards of three years' character will be given from the last place, and most respectable reference for character and ability can be had from different families with whom he served. Has no objection to what country he goes. Apply personally, or by letter, to — C[illegible], care of Messrs. Loddiges, Nurserymen, Hackney, near London.

SPLENDID SEEDLING GERANIUM.

MESSRS. ROGERS and SON beg to say they are now sending out that Superb Geranium BENNETT'S LADY COTTON SHEPPARD; strong plants 42s. each. It is allowed to be one of the best kinds grown, and indispensable to exhibitors of the Geranium. Blooms have been inspected by the Editors of the "Gardeners' Gazette," "Floricultural Magazine," and "Floricultural Cabinet." A Circular, stating the opinions, may be had as above. Plants also may be had of the following, who are appointed Agents:—Mr. Gaines, Battersea; Mr. Mearns, "Gardeners' Gazette" Office, Strand; Messrs. Warner, 28, Cornhill, London; Mr. A. Pontey, Plymouth; Mr. Blackford, Clarendon Garden, Jersey; Mr. May, Bedale, Yorkshire; Mr. Miller, Newcastle-under-Lyne; Messrs. Godwin, Market Drayton, Salop; Mr. Lodge, Broughton, Manchester; Messrs. Pope and Sons, Handsworth, Birmingham; Mr. Holmes, Sudbury, Derbyshire; Mr. Groom, Clapham Rise.

Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, Feb. 10th, 1842.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

LUCOMBE, PINCE, & CO., having an extensive and well-selected Stock of all the newest and choicest FLOWER SEEDS, to the cultivation of which they have paid considerable attention, and the quality of which they can confidently recommend, beg leave to offer them for sale, delivered carriage free to any part of the Kingdom, on the following terms:—

25 packets of distinct named sorts .	21s.
50 do do do . . .	30s.
100 do do do . . .	42s.

Amongst them are—Asters, Brachycome Iberidifolia, Clintonia pulchella, Erysimum Perowskianum, Godetia Willdenowii and Schamini, Lupinus Hartwegii, Martynia fragrans, Mesembryanthemum tricolor, Phlox Drummondii, Stocks, Zinnias, &c. &c. Catalogues of which may be had on application to them.

Exeter Nursery.

BROWN'S MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE DAHLIA.—This most essential Show Flower will be sent out in May next. Colour, shaded salmon; fine cupped petals, which are beautifully arranged; and one of the most constant and successful Dahlias of the season, having obtained Seven Seedling Prizes, three of which were first, and twice defeating "Conqueror of the Plain." Also shown in three successful Stands of two 24's, and 12 blooms for three 2nd prizes. A drawing was made by Wakeling, which will appear in the *Florist's Guide*, March 1842.

T. B. has a few strong Plants on hand of his much admired Seedling PANSIES the "Countess of Orkney" and "Jewess," at 7s. 6d. each.

A CATALOGUE, containing a choice selection of DAHLIAS and HEARTSEASE, is now ready, and may be had on pre-paid application.—Slough, March 26, 1842.

SCARLET PELARGONIUMS.

PHILIP CONWAY, Florist, Seedsman, &c., Old Brompton-road, near the West London Cemetery, has the honour of offering to the Nobility and Gentry the following variety of the above, viz.—Frost's Compactum, a very excellent variety, raised at Dropmore, distinct from every other, having a dense cluster of flowers of a globular form and a peculiarly pretty tint; good plants at 2s. 6d. King, a first-rate scarlet, fine large truss, and free bloomer, 2s. 6d. Shrubland, 2s. 6d. Toward's Pre-Eminent, 2s. 6d. Scarlet Nosegay, very desirable sort for pots or beds, excellent habit, and very free bloomer, 2s. 6d. Frogmore, for bedding (vide *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 39, p. 631), 18s. doz., or 2s. each. Ingram's New Dwarf, for bedding, a decided improvement on Frogmore, 30s. doz., or 3s. each. The dwarfishness and brilliancy of colour of the two last-named will ever insure them a place in the flower-garden.

The most approved varieties of Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, &c. &c., on very moderate terms.

EDWARD BECK, MANUFACTURER IN SLATE, Isleworth, Middlesex, respectfully informs Horticulturists, that his IMPROVED SLATE TUBS for Orange Trees and Conservatory Plants, mounted upon rollers, Slate Cisterns, Shelves, and Edgings for garden paths may be seen in use at his house upon application to the gardener.

COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.—A Copy of every Provincial Newspaper published is regularly filed at Deacon's Coffee and Chop House, 3, Walbrook, near the Royal Exchange, London; also the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, and a great variety in Scientific and Literary Intelligence, London and Country Directories, &c. Advertisements punctually inserted in every London and Country Paper. Good Beds provided.

NEW AND SUPERIOR SEEDLING DAHLIAS FOR 1842.

JAMES EDWARD, FLORIST, LAYERTHORPE, YORK, begs most respectfully to invite the attention of Cultivators of the Dahlia to the following Three Seedling Varieties (raised in 1840, and fully proved in 1841), which are quite distinct from any hitherto produced; of very superior habit, and constant in producing good Show Flowers throughout the season; in proof of which J. E. begs to state that he has shown above 200 blooms of the three, during the season, at various Exhibitions open to all England, and has had nine Seedling Prizes awarded for them, namely,—four 1st prizes, three second ditto, and two third ditto; they have also been shown in the following winning trays:—

In the 1st Tray of 24 at the Horticultural Society, York, Aug. 18,
2d „ 24 „ „ „
1st „ 18 „ „ „
2d „ 36 at the Botanical Gardens, Hull, Sept. 2d;
2d „ 12 „ „ „
1st „ 24 at the Hortical. Soc., Scarborough, Sept. 3d;
1st „ 12 „ „ „
1st „ 6 „ „ „
1st „ 48 at the Yorkshire Philosophical Soc., Sep. 9th;
1st „ 36 „ Botanical Gardens, Sheffield, Sept. 15th;
1st „ 36 „ Horticultural Soc., Barnsley, Sept. 21st;
1st „ 24 „ „ „
1st „ 48 „ Botanical Gardens, Leeds, Sept. 22d;
1st „ 48 „ Horticultural Society, York, Sep. 24th;
2d „ 24 „ „ „

Besides having taken other Prizes in addition to the above.

PREMIER.—Fine bronze salmon, very superior form, of excellent habit, throwing its blooms well above the foliage, and always to be depended upon in producing good show flowers. This variety obtained the first prize, in its class, at the York Ancient Florists' Society, September 20th, and had also the premier prize awarded, as the best Dahlia of any colour.—Height 4 to 5 feet.—Plants 10s. 6d.

MARY JANE.—White ground, very deeply tipped and edged with purpled carmine—constant throughout the season, well up in the centre, of excellent habit, and never fails in producing good flowers. This variety obtained the first and second prize at Scarborough, as the best light-ground flower tipped or edged, and has justly been pronounced the most distinct and attractive Dahlia ever produced in its class.—Height 4 feet.—Plants 10s. 6d.

DUKE OF RICHMOND.—Fine light pink and yellow, colours beautifully blended together, with a light-yellow tip at the end of each petal, similar to the Duchess of Richmond, but quite distinct from that variety; very superior habit, always constant, and will prove a noble and excellent show flower.—Height 5 feet.—Plants 10s. 6d.

Good strong plants will be sent out the first week in May; and for the convenience of parties at a distance, orders will be received, and plants supplied, by Mr. George Charlwood, Seedsman, Covent Garden, London; and Messrs. Henderson, Nurserymen, Brechin, Scotland. No allowance to the trade unless 12 plants are ordered, and a remittance or respectable reference will be required from unknown correspondents. J. E. can also supply plants of all the best Dahlias in cultivation, of which a catalogue is annually printed, and can be had on application.

We the undersigned, members of the Committee of the York Horticultural Society, do attest the correctness of Mr. Edward's description of the above Dahlias; and we strongly recommend them as distinct varieties from any yet sent out, and well worth a place in the most limited collection.

James Richardson
John Roper
J. Heseltine
Henry Bellerby
William Dove
Richard Land
John Walker
Edward Bearpark
Robert Dempsey
John North
Jas. Lancelot Foste
William West
John Robinson.

Report of the York Amateur Florist Society, held on Monday, August 9th, 1841.—The Judges and Members of this Society consider it their duty to notice a seedling Dahlia of last year (sent for inspection) raised by Mr. Edward, Nurseryman, of this city. The colour is pure white, with a dark tip of purpled carmine; the form, depth of petal, and above all, good eye, require no consideration to pronounce it one of the best Dahlias yet seen of its class; and from the evident superiority of this distinct variety over such flowers as Glory of Plymouth, Beauty of the Plain, &c., there is no doubt but the year 1842 will cause these flowers to fall in the rear when brought into competition with the seedling exhibited this day, as it may safely be pronounced a gem of the first water, and will reflect the greatest credit on the fortunate raiser, for so long as Dahlias remain in cultivation this flower must form a prominent feature in a stand of six.—*York Courant*.

GARDEN NETS, Fishing Nets, Sheep-Nets.—Woollen and Worsted Netting, various widths; New Hemp Net, very small mesh, Bunting, &c., for protecting blossom of Fruit-trees; New Herring Fishing Net, 1½d. per yard; Old Herring Fishing Net, 3d. Fishing Nets of all kinds, from 4 to 400 yards long; Tarred Rabbit Fence Net, 2d. per yard; Sheep-folding Net (strong tarred cord), 4½d. per yard, 3 ft. 6 in. high; New Expanding Tents for Lawns, erected and taken down in one minute, 12 ft. by 12 ft., circular shape, 6 ft. high in the lowest part, price 5*l*.

Robert Richardson, 21, Tonbridge Place, New Road, near Euston-square.

TO PINE-GROWERS.

TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, by order of the Assignees of James Bishopp, of Westburton, a Bankrupt, ONE THOUSAND SUCCESSION PINE PLANTS of all sizes, and One Thousand very fine Fruiting Pine Plants. N. B.—There will be about Four Thousand Pine Plants of all kinds, with the Pits, to be sold by auction in August next. Application to be made to Mr. Henry Satter, Auctioneer and Surveyor, Arundel; or to John Mann, the Gardener at Westburton, near Petworth, Sussex.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, (in consequence of the death of the late Proprietor,) an extensive and highly-respectable NURSERY and SEED BUSINESS, in one of the most fertile of the Midland Counties, which has been established and has possessed a first-rate connexion for nearly 50 years. The arrangements for conducting the business are unusually advantageous and complete.—For particulars apply to Messrs. Warner and Warner, Seedsmen, 28, Cornhill, London.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, and OTHERS.—Messrs. PROTHEROE and MORRIS have received instructions to offer to public competition by Auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 5th of April, 1842, at 11 o'clock, the celebrated Stock of GREENHOUSE PLANTS, late the property of —— Daubauz, Esq., deceased, near the church at Leyton, comprising fine specimens of Camellias, Oranges, Hybrid Rhododendrons, Ericas, choice Geraniums, Acacia, Azalea indica, Cactus, Neriums, Myrtles, Eutaxia, &c.

May be viewed by cards; Catalogues may be had of the principal Nurserymen and Seedsmen, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, HEARTSEASE, PINKS, DAHLIAS, AND FUCHSIAS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Mart, Bartholomew Lane, on THURSDAY, March 31st, at 12 o'clock, (in consequence of the situation being required for other purposes) the genuine Stock of about 200 pairs of choice Carnations and Picotees, 300 pairs of first-rate Pinks, choice Heartsease, Dahlias, and about 50 new Fuchsias, including Moneypenii, Belliana (white), Stewartii, Curtisii, Splendens, &c., the property of Mr. Henbrey, a well-known florist. May be viewed the morning of Sale. Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, Leytonstone.

GREENHOUSES ON LEAD FLATS.

To the Editor of the Gardeners' Chronicle.

315, Oxford Street, March 10th, 1842.

SIR,—I should be glad to make it known to your Correspondent "J. D." (March 12th), and to others who have houses in confined situations to which lead flats are attached, that I have erected a Conservatory, in a precisely similar situation, upon a somewhat novel plan, which has answered admirably. The advantage of making such an addition to houses like those in Connaught-terrace is very great. It converts an unsightly object for the back front to an elegant purpose, and in the winter effectually protects the house from fog and frost. I believe if it were known with how much ease and cheapness such glass rooms might be put up, their adoption would be general.

I would willingly give your Correspondent an estimate of one suitable to his house. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

JOSEPH DRAKE.

BRITISH SHEET GLASS FOR HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.—Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Horticulturists generally are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with lists of prices, and particulars regarding the above article, which has in every case in which it has been adopted proved itself to be by far the most economical material for Horticultural Glazing: upon application to Drake and Bromley, 315, Oxford-street, London.

J. DRAKE, late of 100, Edgware-road, and 8, Jermyn-street, begs to notify that he has removed his business to the above address, for the convenience of more extensive premises, and solicits for himself and partner, a continuance of the support he now gratefully acknowledges. French and every description of Glass Shades, Stained and Ornamental Glass, Patent Plate and British Plate Glass supplied in any number or quantity, at wholesale prices.

HEATING BY HOT WATER, WITH THE CIRCULATION OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR.

J. WEEKS & CO., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hothouse Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER; see the 3rd and 37th Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

References may be had, and their works seen, at Mr. Perry's Nursery, Banbury; Mr. Green's, Lower Cheam; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Rollisson's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's, Portland Nursery; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; Mr. Smith's Nursery, Dalston; Mr. Woodroff's Nursery, Kensall Green; Mr. Hopgood's Nursery, Bayswater; Mr. Willmer's Nursery, Chelsea; and at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country.

Every particular to be had at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

HEATING BY HOT WATER.

HOTHOUSES, and every description of Horticultural Buildings, Churches, Chapels, Public Buildings, Mansions, and large Rooms, fitted up with the above apparatus on the most improved and scientific methods.

W. WALKER and Co. (late of Mosley-street, Manchester), beg to announce that they continue to execute works of the above description, in which they have introduced a variety of important improvements of a satisfactory nature, especially to Horticulturists. They have applied this principle on a more extensive scale than has ever been hitherto adopted at the stupendous Conservatory and Hothouses of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and in numerous other extensive establishments, with the most complete success.

They have also successfully applied C. W. Williams' Patent Argand-Furnace to their boilers, and have made arrangements with the Patentee for its general adoption. It economises fuel, and removes the nuisance and disfigurement of smoke, so much complained of by Gardeners, and is a new and valuable feature in these Apparatus.

Works executed in every part of the United Kingdom with punctuality and dispatch.—33, Brown-street, Manchester.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, upon improved and economical principles, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and CO., Agents for the Old Park Ironworks, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, beg to return their most sincere thanks to the Nobility and Gentry who have so liberally patronized their improved Conical Boiler, (for a description see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, March 12, p. 175.) To Amateurs these Boilers will be found invaluable. They require no furnaces or setting in brickwork, are moveable at pleasure, and may be applied with equal facility to the smallest houses or most extensive range of pipes, price 5*l*. 5*s*. and upwards. Further particulars, plans, estimates, &c. for warming every description of building may be obtained as above; where also may be seen a variety of patterns of Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c. The trade supplied with Hot-water Socket-pipes, two, three, and four inches, at 2*s*. 3*d*., 3*s*. 3*d*., and 4*s*. 3*d*. per yard.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

CUCUMBER and MELON BOXES and LIGHTS—For Sale, one, two, and three light BOXES and LIGHTS, of all sizes, ready for immediate use, warranted of the best materials, packed and sent to all parts of the Kingdom: two Light Boxes and Lights complete, from 1*l*. 8*s*. Garden Lights made, glazed, and painted, from 1*s*. per foot. Sashes and Frames made, glazed, and hung complete, 1*s*. 8*d*. per foot.—At JAMES WATTS' Sash Manufactory, 8, Claremont-place, Old Kent Road.

PUNCH; or, the LONDON CHARIVARI!—A Number of this popular Work appears every Saturday, price Threepence. The part for March will be published on the 30th instant, containing 44 pages of closely-printed matter, and upwards of 70 illustrations, by Leach, Crowquill, Newman, Henning, and other eminent artists. Price Thirteenpence, neatly stitched in a wrapper. Vol. I. may still be had, price 7*s*. 6*d*., and all back numbers are always kept on sale.

"In the *London Charivari* we find no language that can be held offensive even by the most refined mind—no lurking innuendo to shock female delicacy."—*Post Magazine*.

"We at once recommend the reader to go and purchase the work, not only as one of the cleverest, but cheapest, that at present issue from the press."—*Sheffield Iris*.

Office, 13, Wellington-street, Strand.

HOOKER'S NEW AND RARE PLANTS, with 50 plates, 8vo, 14s.,

ICONES PLANTARUM; or, Figures, with brief descriptive characters, and remarks, of new or rare plants selected from the author's herbarium. Vol. I., Part I., New Series, or Part 9 of the entire work, containing 50 plates. By Sir WM. JACKSON HOOKER, K.B., LL.D., F.R.A. and L.S., &c., Keeper of the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew.

Also, continued Monthly, price 2*s*. 6*d*., No. 4, for April, containing 56 pages of text, and two plates, of the

LONDON JOURNAL of BOTANY, being a New Series of the Journal of Botany. By Sir W. J. HOOKER, K.B., LL.D., F.R.A. and L.S., and Director of the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew.

London: H. Baillière, foreign Bookseller to the Royal Society, and the Royal College of Surgeons, 219, Regent-street.

IMPORTANT TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

Just published, price 1*s*.

ADVICE TO FARMERS HOW TO DOUBLE THEIR CROPS by NEW FERTILIZERS, to secure luxuriant Vegetation by Nutritious Steeps for Seeds, to prevent the ravages of Worms, and to detect frauds and defects in Seeds and Manures.

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PAXTON'S MAGAZINE OF BOTANY. The Number for March, 1842, contains beautifully-coloured figures of *Ipomœa ficifolia*, *Fuchsia radicans*, *Iris bicolor*, and *Columnea Schiediana*, with Woodcuts illustrative of the habit of of the first and last, and copious descriptions, history and directions for the culture of each: also Papers on the science of Gardening, No. 2, in which Vegetable Developments are treated of, and an Engraving is given to show an Oak germinating in water; the Importance of Shortening the Shoots of Exotic Plants, while in a Growing State; the treatment of Hydrangea hortensis as a border-flower; on Exposing Greenhouse Plants in Summer; Notices of new and beautiful Plants figured in the leading Botanical Periodicals for February, as well as of those in flower in the suburban nurseries; with an ample Calendar of Operations for March.

This work comprises, monthly, four admirably-coloured plates, and twenty-four pages of interesting and useful letter-press. The admirers of flowers are requested to observe—

1. That all the drawings are taken from nature, and are consequently made from plants which have flowered in Britain.

2. That, with few exceptions, they are all done by one artist, whose abilities are of the highest order, and who travels himself to the places where the plants are in flower.

3. That they are lithographed by the same individual, and, being coloured in a superior manner, have all the spirit and elegance, and much of the finish, of the original drawing.

4. That about one-half of the drawings are from plants which have never before been figured in this country, the rest representing the most popular novelties, as well as the more neglected, though sometimes far handsomer, old species; the majority being such as can be cultivated by every one possessing a flower-border and a greenhouse or frame.

It may, in conclusion, be safely asserted that, both for the beauty of its embellishments, and the utility of its contents, this work is well adapted to the wants of all who delight in gardening; and as the improved system of having the plates lithographed commenced with the present year, and as it is intended that each volume shall now be perfect in itself, the present is a desirable opportunity for those who wish to become subscribers.

London: W. S. Orr and Co., Paternoster-row.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION for the RELIEF of AGED and INDIGENT GARDENERS and their WIDOWS. The Committee of this institution hereby give notice that, in conformity with the resolution of the General Meeting of the Subscribers, which was holden at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, on the 13th of January last, and in consequence of the death of John Grier, an election of THREE PENSIONERS will take place on Thursday, the 2d of June next, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, at one o'clock precisely.

Feb. 1st, 1842. J. J. BOWLER, Hon. Sec.

The testimonials of Candidates must be forwarded to the Secretary (at the latest) by Saturday, the 2d of April next. Copies of the Rules and Lists of Subscribers may be obtained of all the Members of the Committee; and of the Secretary, Albany-road, Kent-road.

*** Subscribers sending Post-office orders are respectfully requested to make them payable to the Secretary at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN.

All Fellows who shall apply on or before Tuesday, the 5th of April, may obtain for these Exhibitions, at the rate of *Three Shillings and Sixpence* each, any number of Tickets not exceeding Twenty-four. After the 5th of April any further number of Tickets will be delivered to Fellows, on their personal application or written order, at the price of *Five Shillings* each Ticket. Each Ticket will be available for the admission of one Visitor, after One o'clock, to either of the Three Exhibitions, at the option of the Visitor. All applications for Tickets must be made at the Society's Office, 21, Regent-street.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Friday . . . . . . Botanical . . . . . . 8 P.M.

To the remarks lately made on the value of ammoniacal liquor as a manure for grass land and the farm, (p. 139 and 155,) we must add a few observations on its beneficial application to the successful cultivation of a garden.

Every good gardener knows the value of decayed vegetable matter, or leaf-mould, as it is commonly termed, and the importance and difficulty of destroying the various insects which readily breed in this compost. We have good ground for believing that an adequate supply of the former and the desired destruction of the latter is within the means of every person.

The natural manure of the forest, and of all plants in their native state, consists principally in the nourishment derived from the successive strata of fallen leaves, which afford by gradual decomposition the substance upon which the plants themselves feed, (vide pages 163 and 763,) aided by the occasional assistance of salts formed from decomposed animal matter, of which ammonia is one of the chief ingredients, and by the absorption from the atmosphere of various chemical agents with which decomposing vegetable matter readily combines.

Taking nature, therefore, for our guide, under ordinary circumstances, the decayed stems and leaves of plants themselves are principally instrumental to the general purposes of healthy existence and reproduction. But although this view of the state of nature may be correct, yet in gardens where it is an object to concentrate in a comparatively limited space the varied beauties of many thousands of acres distributed over every known region of the globe, artificial assistance for the adequate supply of food is as much required as to an army marching through a country where a native population thinly scattered provides only sufficient food for its own support.

Acting, then, on this principle, collect all the stems and leaves of the plants from the flower-borders, the trimmings of edgings and vegetables, the mowing of the grass and the weeds, and put them in a heap, adding occasionally a little mould in layers over the vegetable matter as it accumulates. Mould that is taken from pots, with the fibres of roots, when plants are repotted, answers the purpose. About the beginning of October, soak the heap by means of a watering-pot with a rose, with the ammoniacal liquor; then add to the heap any refuse that may be cleared away, such as the remains of Dahlias, and other autumn flowers; and after that is done, soak it in the same way again.

It will be found that the effect of the liquor so applied is the complete rotting of the leaves, and that the stems are partially destroyed. In January the heap may be turned over, and the coarser stems put aside, but the principal part may be spread upon the borders, and left there until the spring has advanced, when it should be forked in, by stirring the surface of the ground only, after the plants begin to show themselves, and not before; we say not before, because many plants are destroyed by digging, raking, and trampling upon flower-borders, which a careless gardener *always attributes to the effect of the previous winter.*

By this treatment vegetable mould may be obtained during the year, which, under the ordinary process, would require three years for its adequate decomposition, and the ammonia absorbed by the vegetable matter in its decomposition gives that additional stimulus which many plants in a garden require in a more natural state, than that in which the stronger excitement of the coarser and more forcing manure is generally applied to them.

Having thus shown how vegetable mould may be obtained in any garden, however limited, where the ammoniacal liquor can be readily procured, we must now state that the effect of the liquor applied as above is the immediate destruction of every insect, worm, snail, slug, grub, or chrysalis contained in the heap; even woodlice, so difficult to kill, are instantly destroyed.

In the application, however, and in the result much will depend upon the strength of the liquor employed, which varies according to circumstances; and that procured from most of the smaller gas-works in the country is generally so variable in its degree of strength from water, by drainage and otherwise, being mixed with it, that it may be difficult to ascertain the true value of the plan here recommended, unless the liquor itself was proved to be of the proper strength.

It is of consequence in all cases to put the liquor on the heap as soon as practicable after it is procured, and to expose it as little as possible to the action of the air during the interval; for, although, by exposure to the air its powers of fertilisation do not appear to be diminished, its causticity is much impaired.

We propose in a future Number to give the standard strength of the liquor to be used, and we are not without hope that a proportion of it, mixed with water, may be found to be sufficiently strong for the complete destruction of insects, while the luxuriance of plants in a growing state may be promoted by its being applied to them.

Of the very great value of artificial manures no one can entertain a doubt; and in our opinion it is to them more especially that the cultivator has to look for bringing his land to the highest possible state of fertility. But while the experimentalist is busying himself with nitrates and sulphates and hydrocarbonates, with geine, creine, apocreine, humus, or whatever else the ingenuity of chemists may distinguish in the shapeless and unsightly substances on which fair Nature feeds her verdant offspring, it would be the height of folly to neglect the materials necessarily formed at each man's door. The absurdity of sending ships to Peru for nitrate of soda, to the Pacific for guano, and to Spain for phosphate of lime, so long as the equivalents of such substances immediately within our reach are unexhausted, is, one would suppose, sufficiently apparent. And yet this occurs continually in practice. We throw away our home-made materials of Agrarian wealth, and run to the antipodes to recover them.

The agricultural and horticultural worlds are, however, now arousing themselves from their lethargy; and on all sides an anxious desire is evinced to economise and turn to profit everything containing those organisable materials which serve for the nutriment of plants. How much importance we attach to such endeavours will have been perceived by the space we have allowed for their explanation and discussion. We last week inserted M. Schattenmann's process for improving the quality of stable manure; and we now invite attention to a paper on Ammonia, which will be succeeded by others on the same subject, by the author of those valuable papers on Rural Chemistry which last year excited so much interest among our readers.

ON THE USE OF AMMONIA AS A MANURE.

Recent chemical experiments on the composition of manures have shown that the greater number of them contain ammonia; all kinds of refuse animal matter give it out when they are undergoing decay, and hence all kinds of manure which consist, either wholly or in part, of decomposing animal matters, evolve ammonia. Ammonia, in its pure and separate state, is a gas, readily soluble in water, and well known by its strong pungent odour. It has a strong affinity for acids of all kinds, and has a great tendency to enter into combination with them, forming salts which, like pure ammonia, are readily soluble in water, but which, generally speaking, do not possess the pungent smell and caustic powers of that substance; the alkaline properties of the ammonia being neutralised by the acid with which it has combined. The ammonia which is given off during the decay of animal matters, meeting with carbonic acid in the air, combines with it, and the result is carbonate of ammonia; hence manure contains carbonate of ammonia.

It has been found that the greater number of the substances constituting the food of man are nutritious in proportion as they contain nitrogen; and that Wheat, for example, containing much nitrogen, is more nutritious than that which contains but little. Now, if this be true, and if the value of crops depends greatly on the quantity of nitrogen which they contain, it is surely of great importance to study the sources whence plants derive that substance, and to ascertain the best methods of supplying them with as much of it as they require, in that form best adapted to their mode of absorbing it. The great leading fact on which this supposition is based is this—most of the vegetable substances which constitute the food of man contain nitrogen, and are valuable in proportion to the quantity of that substance which they contain; and in support of it we have another fact, namely, that the best manures, such as dung and farm-yard litter, all contain nitrogen, and are useful in proportion to the quantity of it which they contain, and the state of combination in which it exists in the manure. It is not enough that the manure contains nitrogen, but it must contain it in such a form that it can be absorbed by growing plants, and rendered available towards their growth and nutrition; and the form of nitrogen best suited for this purpose seems to be that in which it is combined with hydrogen, to form ammonia.

It is very certain that no one substance alone can constitute a manure suited to all plants and applicable to all soils. A slight examination of the composition of good manure must soon convince us that its effects are dependent on several causes; that plants require different matters from the soil, and that the use of manure is to supply those matters necessary to the growth of plants in which the soil is deficient. The chemist, or rather the thinking agriculturist, has, therefore, to consider what are the ingredients proper to be added to the soil he is cultivating, what quantity is required, which is the most economical mode of applying them, and how they should be added to produce the most beneficial results. Without going deep into the general theory of manures, or the special modes in which they act, let us consider briefly the sources and application of ammonia. The careful experiments of chemists have proved that the air at all times contains traces of this substance; we know that it is formed whenever animal matters decay or putrify, and likewise, in smaller quantities, when combustible substances are burnt; these and many other sources are constantly adding ammonia to the air, whilst, on the other hand, in consequence of its ready solubility in water, it is constantly being washed down to the surface of the ground by rain and dew. Here, then, we have one source whence the soil, and consequently the plants growing in it, derive nitrogen. Again, there are innumerable tribes of animated beings which are constantly adding animal matter to the soil during life, enriching it with their excrements, and when dead leaving their bodies to decay in it, and thus at all times evolving ammonia in the soil. These natural sources of ammonia, though sufficient for ordinary vegetation, are generally not equal to the large quantity required by a well-cultivated crop, and accordingly it is necessary to add to the soil substances containing ammonia, or capable of evolving it during their decay; such substances are manures. The farmer says he manures his land with dung; but the chemist is not satisfied with this, but endeavours to find out what there is in the dung which promotes the growth of plants; and he comes to the conclusion that one of the principal substances is the ammonia evolved during its decay. Having ascertained this point, he naturally goes a step further and says, if the ammonia be one of the most valuable constituents of manure, it is probable that there are other, and, perhaps, cheaper modes of manuring land with it than by applying dung; and, also, as ammonia is volatile, is not a large quantity of the best part of the manure liable to be lost? These are questions to be decided by experience, but they are very important, and well deserve careful attention and impartial trial.

There are many processes in the arts in which large quantities of ammonia are formed and suffered to escape as useless; it is sufficient now to mention one, namely, gas-making, in which immense quantities of ammonia are formed and condensed in the purifiers, constituting what is called ammoniacal liquor. This is one of the many sources of ammonia at present neglected, which, if our views are correct, might be applied with great success to promoting the growth of plants. In experiments of this kind there are several things to be attended to. The ammonia of the gas-liquor is, to a considerable extent, in a caustic state; it is true that it is in great part converted into carbonate, but still it has very decided caustic powers, and besides has a great degree of volatility. There are, therefore, two objections to the use of this liquor in its raw state as a manure; the one being its causticity, which would cause it to burn and corrode growing vegetables; and the other its volatility, in consequence of which it would evaporate and become weaker when exposed to the air; thus much of its goodness would be wasted. It is probable that both these objections might be overcome if we were to add to the ammoniacal liquor just enough of any acid to neutralise its caustic powers and convert it into a fixed salt, or, at least, into a compound far less volatile than ammonia or its carbonate. The question, therefore, is, how are we to fix or neutralise caustic volatile ammonia so as to form a salt which shall be free from the objections attendant on the use of ammonia itself, and yet possess all the fertilising powers of the alkali? This will be the subject of inquiry next week.—*E.*

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† ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XXVI.

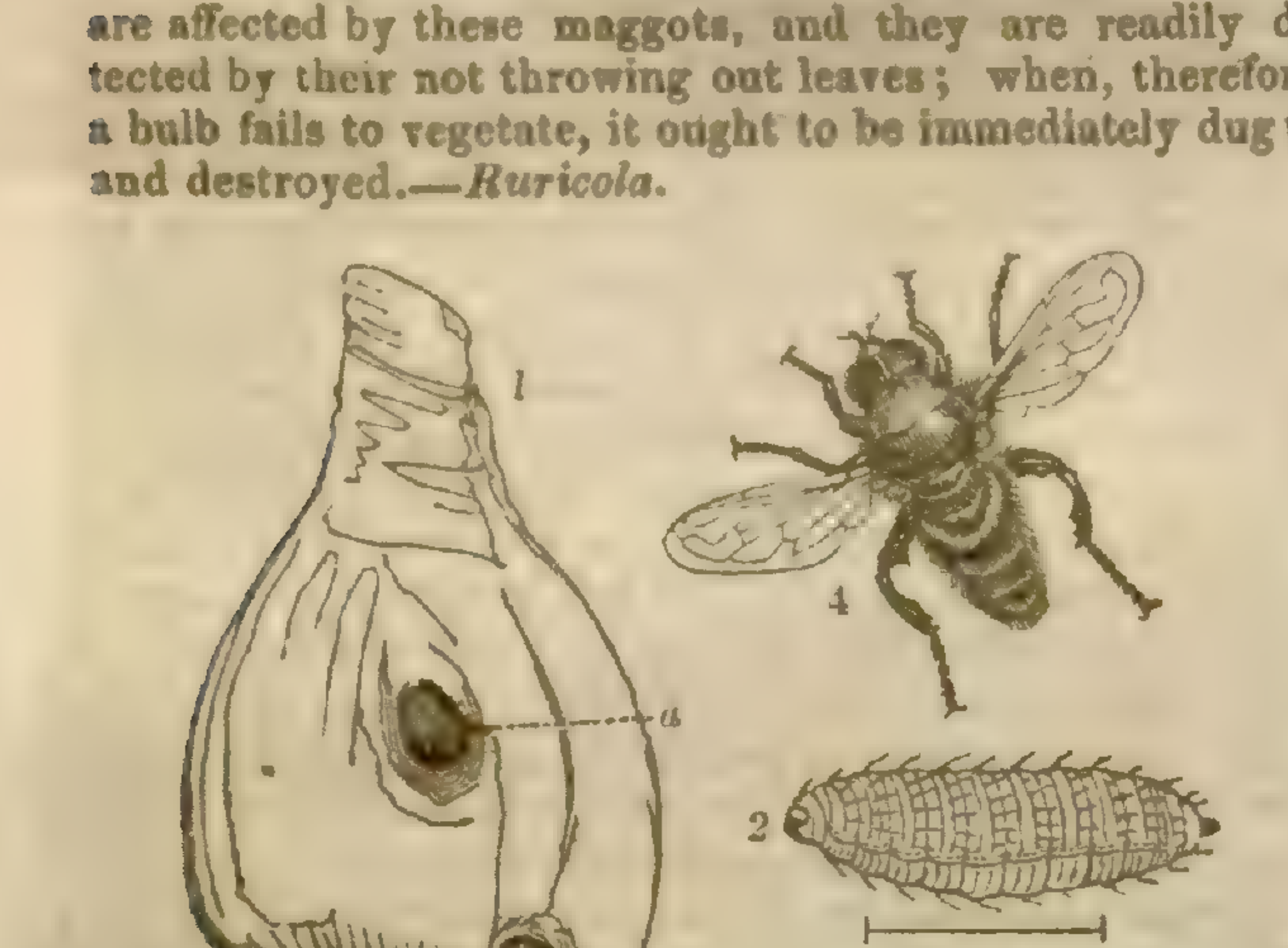
The Narcissus-fly, called *Merodon Narcissi.*—The Daffodil having formed a subject for familiar botany in a recent Number of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, the history of a fly whose larva feasts upon the bulbs of the Narcissus may not prove uninteresting. In the month of Nov. one or two large roundish holes (fig. 1, *a*, *b*) are sometimes found on the outsides of the bulbs of these flowers which are more or less decayed within, where a maggot will generally be found, which, by feeding in the heart during the summer and autumn months, has been the sole author of the mischief. This larva is somewhat like the flesh-maggot, and not unlike a bot, only that it is not serrated with spines, and instead of being whitish, its natural colour is changed to brown by its living amongst the slimy matter which has been discharged from its own body, causing the gradual rotting of the bulb. When in repose its shape is elliptical, both ends being rounded and nearly similar; but as soon as it begins to move, it thrusts out its head, at the extremity of which are two strong black hooks for scraping the bulb, which thus supply the food for the nourishment of its inhabitant; the whole body is conspicuously wrinkled, and each segment is furnished with a transverse row of hairs, inclining backward (fig 2). Towards the end of November, the maggot is transformed into a pupa; to accomplish which it eats its way out of the bulb near the roots (fig. 1, *b*), and buries itself in the surrounding earth. The pupæ are dull brown, elliptical, rough, and strongly wrinkled (fig 3); at the head are two projecting spiracles, and the tail is similar to that of the larva; in this state they remain until the following spring, when the flies issue from their tombs; their eggs are then deposited, but upon what part of the plant they are laid has not been observed, but probably upon the bulb near the base of the leaves. April seems to be the month when most of the flies hatch, and they have been compared to small humble-bees from the disposition of the colours, which are, for the most part, yellow, orange, and black, but they certainly bear a greater resemblance to some of the bots: from bees they are readily distinguished by having only two wings; the horns and proboscis are totally different, and they have no stings; and the neuration of the wings varies greatly from the Œstri, or bots.

Bouché having bred four species, described by Meigen, namely, Merodon equestris, nobilis, transversalis, and Narcissi, from the same bulbs, the specimens exhibiting every shade of difference, he is convinced that they are all varieties of one insect; I have, therefore, represented a male of Fabricius's.

M. equestris.—It is very deep black; the lip is large; antennæ with the third joint pointed, producing a short naked bristle; face yellow, with hairs; eyes pubescent, covering the head excepting a small space on the crown where the three ocelli are placed; the thorax is large; the anterior portion and scutel are clothed with short yellow hairs, leaving an intensely black shining band between them, forming, as it were, a saddle; abdomen rather narrow, tapering, thickly clothed with yellow hairs, excepting the second segment, which is blackish; thighs hairy, stout, hinder incrassated, with a blunt tooth beneath and near the apex; tibiæ short, hinder stout, curved, with two tubercles on the inside, one at and the other near the apex, the outer angle producing an incurved spine; tarsi broad and 5-jointed, hinder the longest; claws strong; pulvilli tawny (fig. 4); length six and a half lines; expanse one inch. Female with the eyes remote.

M. clavipes, another Fabrician species,[*] and M. Narcissi, have been found in this country; two males of the first having been captured by the late Dr. Leach many years since, in Spitchwick-park, Devon; and one of the latter was caught a few years back in a garden at Southgate, the end of March or beginning of April. Whether the maggots infest our native Daffodil, the Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus, is very uncertain; but should they ever be detected in their bulbs, however such a discovery may alarm the lovers of this classical tribe of plants, the British entomologist, influenced by very opposite feelings, would be charmed to add such a prize to his English Diptera. There is not, however, much chance of either, for in the northern countries of Europe, the Merodon is believed to have been transported in the larva state from the South of France, Spain, and Italy, and it appears that on the Continent its attacks are confined to the Narcissus niveus. There are, however, several species of these flies which inhabit France, and the M. clavipes is far from uncommon in that country, where I have found it; and M. equestris I caught at Claremont, in Auvergne.

At Berlin, a considerable number of the Italian bulbs are affected by these maggots, and they are readily detected by their not throwing out leaves; when, therefore, a bulb fails to vegetate, it ought to be immediately dug up and destroyed.—*Ruricola.*



CULTIVATION OF THE NEAPOLITAN VIOLET.

As these plants are such general favourites, especially with the ladies, and their flowering so well with me in winter excites surprise in some persons, the following simple mode of management may not be unacceptable. In the spring, about April or May, the old plants are divided, and the runners, &c., put into small pots, with some leaf-mould in the compost (of which they are very fond). As soon as well rooted, they are placed on the north side of an espalier or hedge, and are occasionally watered in very dry weather; no farther care is requisite till autumn. About the beginning of October they should be moved to a sunny place; an empty Melon-pit or cold frame would suit best; and about Christmas transferred to the front of the greenhouse, or the window of a sitting-room, with air every fine day. By having a number in pots a succession may be kept up from Christmas to Easter, and probably the London nurserymen and market-gardeners might find it worth their while to supply them in this way. If any flower-buds show themselves early in summer, it is best to pick them off; and shifting into larger pots in November is also useful to promote the flowering. The plan is not new, and goes, as will be observed, merely upon the principle of inverting the seasons. It is difficult to make the same plants flower twice within the year, which accounts for the failures of some persons in forcing them.—*C. D.*

CULTIVATION OF ORANGES AND LEMONS IN THE COLDER PARTS OF ITALY.

IN the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for Oct. 2, 1841, is a communication of some interest on the cultivation of Lemons, &c., at Mr. Brigstock's, in Pembrokeshire. As the same objects of cultivation are attempted, with various success, by persons living in favoured spots in other parts of South Wales, Cornwall, Devonshire, and perhaps the Isle of Wight, and might be tried in the south of Ireland, possibly a short account of the artificial mode of cultivating Lemons and Citrons in the colder parts of Italy may be acceptable.

The cultivation of Agrumi (under which general term the Italians class the whole genus Citrus and its varieties) is, in Italy, confined to the valleys or lowlands near the coast; and a journey from any town on the coast into the interior will show the different degrees of hardihood of the sorts cultivated, by the gradual disappearance of the tender kinds as you approach the mountains. The most striking proof of this is, that at Florence, and similar situations, the only sort that will resist the winter, and bear fruit in the open air, is the Seville Orange, there called Arancio forte, or selvatico, or simply Arancio, with its varieties Arancio turco (variegated), and the narrow or Willow-leaved. In the same gardens where the Seville Orange stands out-of-doors, and bears (though not abundantly), the Lemon (Limone), the Citron of commerce (Cedrato), and the Sweet Orange (Portogallo) must be kept under cover, with a few other curious varieties and species of Citrus. The Lemon and Citron, of which latter there are several varieties, and of which the best is specially called Cedrato di Firenze, are the sorts chiefly grown for profit; the Sweet Orange not bearing fruit of good quality under artificial treatment. There are two methods of growing the trees practised in the gardens of Florence, that of tubs and that of walls; neither is much like what is to be seen in England. The tubs are not made of wood as with us, but though very large, are entirely of baked earthenware, well ornamented in relief, and, with fine trees in them, have a handsome appearance. They are made of a peculiar clay dug on the banks of the Arno between Leghorn and Florence. When the trees are seen to have well filled the tubs with roots, the tree itself, with its ball of earth, is carefully heaved out of the tub by a sort of crane; the roots are pruned, or rather sheared, two or three inches deep all round, and replaced, if a large tree, in its old tub; if small, in a larger one. The sides are filled in with rich earth, wine-scourings, &c.; a low wall of clay is made round the edge, and the roots are abundantly supplied with water.

The wall system is as follows:—The Lemon-trees, instead of being kept pruned close back to the wall, like our fruit-trees, are allowed great freedom of growth, so as to retain much foliage, which is no injury to the ripening of this sort of fruit. The trees being planted in the natural soil, require little care in summer, except watering and manuring, and such pruning as may be indispensable. But in winter they are carefully protected after the following manner, which might be adopted in England, where show or beauty is not required. In the autumn a framework of wood is constructed three or four feet in front of the wall, along its whole length, and closed at the ends, where, however, there is an entrance-door for the gardener. The interstices of the framework are filled with what may be called cushions of straw or reeds, very closely made, and perhaps six inches thick, confined and kept in shape by split rods which are bound across them. These cushions are so contrived that when set up at night or in severe weather they make a perfectly even wall of reeds, with a small wood or thatch roof connecting them with the stone wall at top. But in the daytime, when sun and air are to be admitted, every alternate cushion is taken down, or lowered by a cord, so as to show a row of windows along the straw wall, which, as every cushion or shutter is moveable, may be varied every day, so that all the plants may get their due share of light in turn.

In the villas round Florence large quantities of fine fruit are raised in this manner, and it is remarkable that the crop is secured, although the appearance of the trees, when the covering is finally removed in spring, is usually very shabby. The leaves and young shoots, in particular, suffer, but not the fruit. However, climate soon recovers them.—*S.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XIII.

EVERY one who delights in the cultivation of his garden is anxious to possess new things, providing they are ornamental or useful. Some of the best of our new hardy fruits were, therefore, pointed out and described at page 157, and at this seed-sowing season it will perhaps be interesting to do the same thing with flower-seeds and vegetables. Amongst the former, Brachycome iberidifolia, with its masses of deep blue flowers, is extremely interesting and beautiful; the seeds should be sown in light peat soil, and placed in a mild bottom-heat; it does well for bedding out in the flower-garden. There are two species of Portulaca, one named splendens and the other Thellusonii, which have much larger and more showy flowers than the older kinds; they require to be raised in the same way as the last, but must either be kept in the greenhouse or planted out in a very warm border. Lobelia ramosa is a fine greenhouse annual from Swan River, which is covered with blue flowers. Among the more hardy kinds are several species of Balsams (Impatiens) from the North of India; their names are rosea, glanduligera, macrochila, tricornis, and candida. They are rather coarse for beds in the flower-garden, but look well in shrubberies; some of them, such as the latter, have a noble appearance when grown in pots in the greenhouse or conservatory. Lupinus Hartwegii is one of the prettiest of its race, producing large spikes of flowers all the autumn until destroyed by the frost. Erysimum Perofskianum, with its spikes of sweet-scented orange flowers, makes a fine bed, and should be in every collection. Cosmanthus fimbriatus is now to be had from the seedsmen, and will be found well worthy of being grown. Besides these, there are Campanula Loreyi, Calandrinia discolor, and Calliopsis Drummondii, which should be added to every collection where they do not already exist. It ought to be recollected that this list is only intended for such as are acquainted with the older kinds but who wish for something more new, because many of the old ones are as fine, and, perhaps, finer than these. We cannot expect to have any more beautiful than such as Nemophila insignis, Collinsia bicolor, and Clarkia pulchella.

With regard to vegetable seeds for the kitchen-garden, the following have been proved to possess sufficient merit to be recommended:—Peas—the Auvergne and Groom's superb dwarf blues: the former is one of the best kinds which are grown, and is of a medium size; the latter is one of the best dwarf sorts. Beans—Marshall's early dwarf prolific is an excellent early variety. Cabbages—the Pomeranian and Portugal; the stalks of the leaves of the latter are eaten like Sea-kale. The dwarf prolific Broccoli is a good spring kind, and has the advantage of growing in a smaller space than many of the others. Knight's Protecting is also a good spring sort. The Violet Celery and the new flat-stemmed white solid are both good kinds. The white Paris Cove Cos Lettuce and the red Castelnaudary Beet are both excellent of their kind; and for those who are fond of large Rhubarb, Myatt's Victoria will answer their expectations; this also forces well. Some of the market-gardeners grow excellent kinds of the more common vegetables, such as Cabbage and Cauliflower, and are very particular in saving good seed.

It may be worth while to guard the amateur against uncovering any of his tender plants too soon, as we may still have sharp frost, and, what is perhaps worse, cold and cutting winds. Peach and Apricot trees also, which are coming into flower upon walls, may be slightly protected.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Transplanting Evergreens.—As there appear to be various opinions respecting the best season for transplanting evergreens, I beg to offer a few remarks on the success with which I have transplanted many varieties at different seasons for the last 16 years. From August till May few of those that were moved with good balls, planted carefully and well watered, have ever failed; but in a loose, sandy soil, where it was impossible to raise a ball, or when evergreens were purchased at a nursery, I always found the months of September or October decidedly the best. In the autumn of 1839 I moved some large Arbuti, Bays and common Laurels, from a loose soil, without a particle of it attached to the roots; in two months after an hydraulic pipe was required to be laid in the ground where these were planted. When turned out of their new situation, I was agreeably surprised to see an abundance of rootlets making way for the future sustenance of the plant, which would be firmly established before the summer. I am satisfied if those large shrubs had been removed late in the spring or summer, with their roots exposed to the rays of a hot sun, not one in twenty would have lived; therefore it is only with extraordinary balls, and much caution, that late spring or summer planting should be recommended. The opinions of Messrs. Townley and Errington on this subject were very satisfactory and conclusive. I also found large forest-trees to move with more certainty of success in the autumn than in spring; but they should be well staked, to prevent strong winds from shaking them.—*P. Keane, Lismore Castle, Waterford.*

Temperature of Orchidaceous Plants.—From the remarks made on Aspasia Epidendroides, in the March No. of the "Botanical Register," I am induced to send you the following account of a plant which has flowered in these gardens, under what may now be termed the cool treatment. The temperature after falling as low as 40° in winter, was never above 55° of fire, and 63° sun-heat, with a free circulation of air every fine day; the bulb acquired a length of five inches, bearing two flower-scapes, one of which, with 12 flowers, measured eight inches, clear of leaves, the other having 10 flowers, all expanding at one time. I may also take this opportunity of naming a few of the plants which grow most luxuriantly in the above temperature:—Lælia superbiens (the only circumstance under which it has made roots), Barkeria elegans, Epidendrum Skinneri, and rhizophorum, which last has made fine wood, above nine inches in length.—*J. Brewster, Gardener to Mrs. Wray, Oakfield, Cheltenham.*

Fertilisation of Cucumbers.—Although Cucumbers and Melons are classed as monœcious plants, I fancy I have frequently seen them produce hermaphrodite flowers. In 1840, while in charge of the Framing department in an extensive garden, I attached (perhaps erroneously) considerable importance to artificial impregnation; so much so, that during wet weather, I removed male flowers into a dry atmosphere, that the anthers might thus be enabled to discharge their pollen, which cannot be effected when the air is very damp. On the 16th of Aug. the fruit-room contained 90 Melons, and I cut during the season upwards of 200. I may, however, be mistaken in supposing impregnation necessary, or that hermaphrodite flowers are sometimes produced. Were the female blossoms upon strong healthy plants examined where the temperature is kept low, I am certain anthers without filaments would be found attached to the stigma. As I profess to have but a very superficial knowledge of Botany, I trust the female flowers will be minutely investigated by those more competent to discern the presence of anthers than—*Thos. Cowan.*

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[*] Curtis's Brit. Ent. pl. 98.

The Water Wagtail.—A pair of Water Wagtails had built their nest in a Yew, which, with one opposite it, formed an arch over a brick walk from the lawn to the yard; there, in the beginning of last summer, they brought up their young ones. It was very pretty to see them as soon as they could fly hopping about, without any sign of fear, on the lawn close to the before-mentioned walk, where people were passing all day long. Having brought up those, and no doubt affectionately consigned them to the air, the same pair built their nest, about August in the same year, in the same nest, and just in the former manner. They were often looked at and their young ones watched, but they never seemed to fear; until, at last, one day they were not there, and their nest was torn. They (the parents) are very often coming into the verandah and tapping at the windows, even when there are no flies to attract them; their reason for this I cannot tell.—I also send you the following account of Camomile, as I wish to know whether it is true or not:—"Not only decoctions, or the leaves dried and powdered, of the common Camomile (Anthemis nobilis), will destroy insects, but nothing contributes so much to the health of the garden as a number of Camomile plants dispersed through it. No greenhouse or hothouse should be without Camomile, in a green or in a dried state; either the stalks or flowers will answer. If a plant is drooping and apparently dying, in nine cases out of ten it will recover, if you place a plant of Camomile near it."—From the "Irish Garden Mag." —*A Scribe at Woodend.* [The writer in the "Irish Garden Mag." was born at Castle Blarney, we suspect.]

Slugs and Clubbing in Cabbages. — Some inquiries having lately been made respecting the best method of getting rid of slugs, and also the cause of clubbing in the Cabbage tribe, I beg to give you the following as my experience on those subjects. When I went to the Duke of Portland as gardener in 1832, I found that I could not grow any crops of the Cabbage tribe that were fit to appear at table; everything of the kind being eaten at the roots by a white maggot, and the ground being overrun with slugs as well. I however soon destroyed grubs of all sorts, by the application of burnt clay, the refuse of a timber-yard, or any rubbish near at hand. As soon as the litter was sufficiently burnt to ashes, and cooled so as not to burn the barrows, I had it laid over the cleared ground, from an inch to two inches thick, immediately after lightly pointing it in, and then put in my crops. There was no appearance of clubbing afterwards, and the roots were perfectly clean, and the crops were as fine and luxuriant as any one could desire. The soil, which before was cloggy, soon became so mellow as to astonish the workmen who had been there years. The burnt material had all the good properties of our magnesian lime, without any of its bad ones. By the application of recently-slaked magnesian lime, sown at night, while all the slugs were abroad, I soon exterminated them. But the best and neatest method is to have a tank, or large tub, and after the lime has been slaked, put it into the tank, in proportion to the extent of the ground requiring its application. Throw water over the lime in such a quantity as to render it when settled clear and caustic. Stir all well together, and in a few hours it will be sufficiently clear, and then it should be drawn or laded off for use into another vessel. In the course of the day, lay slates, tiles, boards, or large leaves of any kind, over the ground where slugs or worms frequent, and on the following morning let one man turn over the slug and worm traps, whilst another person with a small pot sprinkles the lime-water over the slugs as the traps are turned up, and in a short time they will all be as dead as if boiling water had been poured over them. To the discerning horticulturist it is well known there are two separate sallies of slugs during the night: one comes out in the evening, and another towards morning; those who are desirous of destroying the whole as soon as possible, must have recourse to the quicklime system, and choose a calm night for the purpose; let the lime be sown over the ground about 9 or 10 o'clock at night, and again between 3 and 4 in the morning. It only requires a slight sprinkling to destroy the slugs, which will be found dead next day in all directions, where there is not the least appearance of the finest dust having fallen. If it is to be effectually done, not a nook should escape the hand and eye of the operator; and if so, no galvanic batteries are needful.—*John Mearns, F.H.S.*

Greenhouse Lights.—It is very often the case that at this season when the lights are taken off houses for painting, they are left in damp sheds and outhouses quite unfit for their reception, which rots the wood and often occasions a deal of broken glass. The damp causes the wood to swell, and when they are put on the houses they fit tight, and require hammering down, by which glass is broken. On the contrary, if kept in a warm situation, they go on easily, which renders the glass less liable to be broken.—*W. Payne.*

On the Culture of Gladioli in the open Air.—Some of the remarks in the paper on the culture of Cape Gladioli in p. 171 appear to differ so widely from the experience of a successful cultivator of that beautiful genus, that I am inclined to think the following extract will be acceptable to many of your readers. It is from the Treatise on Crosses and Hybrid Intermixtures appended to the Hon. and Rev. W. Herbert's valuable work on Amaryllidaceous Plants, p. 365. "The hybrid Gladioli, of which a large portion are sufficiently hardy, flower about the same time as the Roses, and contribute quite as much in general effect to embellish the garden by their fine colours and profusion of bloom. They succeed very well in the natural soil of the garden at Spofforth, which is a good yellowish light loam suitable for barley; and also in the artificial borders of peat and sand, where, however, in a dry summer they stand more in need of water. These hardy crosses are between G. cardinalis, blandus, carneus, inflatus, angustus, and tristis; and they vary with every shade of colour from white to scarlet, rose, coppery, and blackish purple; and some are exquisitely speckled in consequence of the cross with tristis. They succeed best when grown into a thick tuft, in which state the profusion of blossom is admirable, the cluster of bulbs and the old skins of decayed bulbs permitting the wet to drain away, and preventing the earth from lying too close and heavy on the bulbs in autumn and winter. Clusters have now stood undisturbed at Spofforth above 10 years, with the precaution of covering them with leaves from November to March or April. There is danger in disturbing and parting them, for numbers will rot if reset separately; and if they must be divided, it is best to do so in April; or, if it be done in the autumn, the roots taken up should be potted and turned out again in the spring. The beautiful crosses with hirsutus, recurvus, and versicolor are more delicate plants, and do not succeed well in the border. . . . Seedling Gladioli will often flower the first autumn; the best treatment is to sow the seed in pots, and give them shelter till the seedlings are pretty strong, and then turn out the ball unbroken into the border, where they will produce a crowded nosegay of flowers of various shades of colour." From my own experience I may remark that the tenderer sorts alluded to in the above extract arrive at a high degree of perfection if potted about 12 in as small a pot as will hold them, late in the autumn, and planted in a warm border in May: they will require to be shifted once in the early spring, but should not in the first instance be put in a large pot; as, if the soil is good, they will have plenty of nourishment, and the closer they are planted, the more beautiful will be the appearance of the clump when in bloom. One of the most beautiful species, and which is not mentioned by your correspondent "G.," is that sold by the trade under the name of floribundus.—*A Constant Reader.*

Nitrate of Soda.—Connected with the subject of applying salts as manure, is the inquiry as to how soon they effect their object, either by operating some chemical change or being taken up by the plant—and then how soon they melt and pass down into the earth beyond the reach of the plant. I considered this an important subject of inquiry, and addressed you upon it; but neither you nor your correspondents considered the inquiry worth a notice. I suggested that experiments should be made with different earths, either in tubs or otherwise, to ascertain the rate at which the salts descend, &c., as from your own statements it appears an important subject, both as regards the time of application and the quantity each time applied. I hope you will give the points I have noticed your consideration.—*Totty.*

Christmas Rose.—Perhaps some of your readers are not aware the length of time the flower of the Christmas Rose will last in water. If kept away from the fire, a bunch of these will last from six weeks to two months without dropping a leaf. I have been in the habit of having a nosegay of these flowers for many winters. I have occasionally seen it potted in the autumn, and by putting it either in a cold frame or greenhouse without fire, you insure that the blossoms are not injured by slugs or the extreme cold weather. I know few more beautiful flowers than a bunch of well-blown Christmas Roses.—*Totty.*

English Elms and Holly.—At the entrance-gate of East-end Farm in the parish of Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham, is a singular specimen of this tree. The circumference one foot from the ground is 31 feet, 20 feet from the ground 25 feet; extreme height of the trunk, 40 feet. This old veteran, with its numerous knots protruding in all directions, will cover 30 men in a standing position; and looking upwards to the height of 40 feet on the south side, you may almost fancy a magnificent rock standing above you. This old tree has a companion on the opposite side of the gate measuring near the ground 22 feet in circumference, and about the same height, and apparently in a more perfect state. These mutes have stood at this gateway, as near as I can trace, between 300 and 400 years. Approaching the house is the farmer's favourite tree, where his poultry roost. It is a beautiful common Holly, 4 feet in circumference near the ground, with a trunk, at 9 feet high, 3 feet 9 inches in circumference. The extent of the branches is 18 feet, with a fine pyramidal head covered with its beautiful red berries. This verdant tree forms a very pleasing contrast at this season to its leafless neighbours. Those of your readers who visit Cheltenham will find it a pleasant ride to drive by and see those old Charltonians.—*R. A.*

Gardening in Mines.—I have travelled many a mile in my lifetime in order to ascertain the truth of a thing, but I will not require to go to the Duke of Hamilton's coal-pit at the Redding, and yet I think I shall be able to satisfy "I. H. S." about the growth of Potatoes in coal-pits. Some years ago I frequently went down the coal-pits at West Plean and Bannockburn, and received geological lessons from the vast volume of Nature. Wandering through the old workings where the fresh currents of air were not circulating, we met with an agreeable temperature; I found by the thermometer that the heat was sufficient to force Rhubarb and Seakale in the winter and spring months. I got ready some large roots of Rhubarb and placed them about 30 fathoms below the surface of the earth. The person who accompanied me was a member of the Horticultural Society in this place; he planted some Potatoes among the shale, in order to have early Potatoes at the first meeting of the society. The Potatoes did not answer the purpose intended; they produced long blanched shoots and a few small watery tubers about the size of marbles, such as may be seen in spring when a Potato-pit is opened. The Rhubarb grew very well, and I gathered stalks between 3 and 4 feet long. There was no shale put about the roots; the place was very dry, and they were sometimes watered during the time they were growing. As might be expected, the second gathering was much weaker than the first, and they continued to increase in weakness until the plants died. Since the forcing of Rhubarb and other plants that require blanching could be done at so little cost, I have sometimes thought that extensive subterranean gardens might be formed in the old workings of our coal-fields, where Rhubarb and other things might be grown by the acre, and have the markets as well supplied in winter with these articles as with Cabbages at Midsummer. These gardens might not be so beautiful to look upon as the garden of the Hesperides, where, we are told, the trees produced golden fruit; but they would require no dragon to guard them, and yet they might yield a golden harvest to market-gardeners who were in the way of supplying the public with such productions as would grow in them. It would also be turning the internal heat of our planet to some useful purpose.—*Peter Mackenzie.*

The Double Yellow Rose.—In 1831 I saw a fine Double Yellow Rose in the garden of Manar, Aberdeenshire. The gardener said it was the largest plant of the sort in Scotland; but that I cannot vouch for. It was trained on a wall with a south-west aspect, and the soil in which it grew was naturally poor, but liberally supplied with manure. The plant extended nearly 8 feet at the bottom, and 13 feet at the top, and was annually cut down to the top of the wall, which was 9 feet high. It had flowered freely every season for many years. The situation is high, and rather exposed.—*James Alexander, Carton Gardens.*

Double Yellow Rose.—A great deal having been said about the Double Yellow Rose, the following extract from a work called Dictionarium Rusticum, 8vo, 3rd edition, 1726, may not prove uninteresting to your readers. "The Double Yellow Rose bears not so well when thus natural, nor in the sun, as other Roses do, but must be placed in the shade; and for its better bearing and having of the fairest flower, first, in the stock of a Frankfort Rose put in the bud of a single Yellow Rose near the ground; that will quickly shoot a good length: then slip into it a bud of Double Yellow Rose of the best kind at about a foot high in that sprout. Keep suckers from the root, as in all other inoculated Roses, and rub off all the buds but of the desired kind. When big enough to bear, prune it very near the preceding winter, cutting off all the small shoots, only leaving the bigger, the tops of which are also to be cut off as far as they are small. When it buds for leaves in the spring, rub off the smallest of them; and when for flower, if too many, let the smallest be wiped off, leaving as many of the fairest as the strength of the tree will bring to perfection, which should be a standard, not set by a wall, and rather shaded than in too much heat of the sun, and watered some times in dry weather, by which means fair and beautiful flowers may be timely brought forth."—*Antiquarius.*

Pruning Forest-trees.—*Quercus*, in p. 37, wishes my opinion on pruning forest-trees, &c. At present I am inclined to think that climate and altitude have more effect upon the quality of Scotch and Larch Firs than the soil. As respects the effects pruning has upon timber I shall not say much at present. *Quercus* observes that you have said that you had never seen my writings; whereas your words were that "you had not seen them until lately," &c. I am sorry *Quercus* has never seen them; for if he had, he would have found that I have demonstrated in my table of experiments, by measuring the growth in girth of trees for several years, the utility of pruning when performed according to my instructions; and, so far from abandoning my system, I am more wedded to it by every year's experience. The various communications published on the subject show that almost all the writers, as well as *Quercus*, misunderstand my practice, and confuse it with mutilating, lopping, and snagging. But I am convinced that if I had *Quercus* or any other person half an hour with me among the "children of the forest" of a proper age and size, I could convince him of the correctness of the system, and its superior advantages as respects the quality, form, and quick or slow growth of the trees; so that *Quercus* would have no reason to hope that the system was falling into desuetude, nor wish me to use my influence to put an end to such an injurious practice, as he terms it. I can assure *Quercus* that I am not angry with him, nor any one who differs from me, but only sorry that I should not only be misunderstood, but misrepresented, and my principles and practice confounded with others less efficient and detrimental. I am certain, did we thoroughly understand each other, we should be of the same opinion, because it is the true system—my plan of pruning being simply to aid nature in the performance of her work. As I have before observed, many years' experience, with the misconceived opinions sent forth, convinces me it will be a long time before my system is understood and practised as it ought to be, unless there is an experimental plantation provided, where it can be shown by examples, and the principles explained by a competent person. Mr. Loudon acknowledges himself that he knew it by theory well, and approved of it, but was never thoroughly convinced of its superiority till he saw it exemplified by practice. I hope you will use your influence to establish an experimental plantation for the purpose near the Metropolis, where those persons interested could go and be convinced, and put the system in practice. Without something of this kind is done, the science of Arboriculture will continue to languish and be kept in the low state in which it is at present.—*W. Billington.*

Gardeners' Advertisements.—Two advertisements in a late *Chronicle* have particularly attracted my attention, as they serve to show that some gardeners unfortunately are not possessed of those attributes the respectability of our general standing demands. I allude to those of W. S., Pimlico, and A. B., Peckham, who, without the least ceremony, publish to the whole world their readiness and anxiety to press upon some influential person, of small scruple and less honour, a bribe to get them into a situation. I must own myself amazed at the glaring display they have made of want of principle in wishing those totally unacquainted with their merits or demerits to recommend them as confidential agents; but, perhaps, I am too censorious, for they may not have given the bearings of their proposal due consideration: it may not have occurred to them, that not only do they involve their own respectability, but, to a certain extent, infringe upon that of gardeners generally, by leading employers to infer that it is a customary thing among them to palm themselves in this way upon their notice, through the medium of "nurserymen and others," who esteem themselves so little as to accede to their dishonourable proposals. As a gardener, therefore, possessing a rather extensive acquaintance with my brother gardeners, and enjoying, I am proud to say, the confidence of many of them, I feel myself called upon to state that such means as those now under notice are not resorted to by respectable men; and I have always observed that in our line a man of real merit in every way is seldom long "out of place;" his numerous qualifications being too highly appreciated by those around him to allow of his remaining very long unnoticed. Before I conclude, I must again advert to the pernicious influence of these advertisements on the minds of those above us. It will be obvious to every reflecting person, that gentlemen must imagine that there is some secret source of gain with which they are unacquainted, attached to the situation of gardener, to warrant a married man to offer any person ten guineas to get him into a situation, the tenure of which must at all times be very uncertain. I would that our services were better requited, for but too many of my brother gardeners have it in their power to assert that they work their hands and rack their brains almost unceasingly for a scanty pittance, barely sufficient to provide the necessaries of life, to say nothing of its comforts, bespeaking, but too plainly, the limited means placed at their disposal by their employers.—*N. M.* [We insert this letter because of its good tone, and the importance of the sentiments it embodies; at the same time we cannot but remark that such advertisements carry their own condemnation with them.—The strictest secrecy may be relied on! Wherefore secrecy if the proposal would bear examination?]

Sparrows.—At this season most gardeners are much annoyed by sparrows destroying their crops of Peas and Lettuces, &c. I use the following simple plan with great success: I run a piece of white worsted along the top of the rows, about two or three inches above the crop. I also find that white worsted is the best remedy for preserving the buds of Gooseberries and Currants from sparrows. If those who do not use worsted for these purposes will give it a trial, they will find it answer.—*J. G.*

Sparrows.—Of all the feathered denizens of our gardens and homesteads, none are so persecuted, none so frequently falls a victim to the gardener's hatred, as the common sparrow (Fringilla domestica); but if he were to divest himself of his deep-rooted prejudice against it, he would find upon investigation that it was his friend rather than his foe. It cannot be denied that at times this bird commits great devastation among the seed-beds, &c., but, nevertheless, if its merits were fairly estimated, and if the benefits which it confers upon the gardener were duly considered, it would be found that its bad qualities are quite cast into the shade when compared with the good services it renders him. During several months of the year, its food principally consists of caterpillars and other destructive insects; its young, indeed, subsist almost entirely upon them. Few seem to be aware of the active part the sparrow takes in the destruction of these pests of the gardener; if we reckon that a single bird consumes upwards of 200 per diem (and this is a very small average considering that the caterpillars are chiefly destroyed when very small), a family of Sparrows, two old ones with five young, would thus destroy about 1500 a day, or between 11,000 and 12,000 a week, an immense destruction! Every sparrow's nest, therefore, in the vicinity of a garden should be looked upon as a tacit evidence of this exterminating warfare, which is thus silently and constantly being carried on by these birds against the noxious larvæ, &c., which infest our fruit-trees and crops. —*Boughton Kingdon.*

Daniell's Manure.—I have been trying this in various horticultural experiments, and I find it must be buried under the surface of the earth, so that the gases arising from it may be purified before they are absorbed by the foliage, or else it is injurious. I understand that Mr. Daniell himself, as soon as the weather will permit, is about to sow his Wheat on the same piece of land and from the same seed as before. His method will be to make an open drill, six inches wide, three deep, then thinly to sow the manure; after which, a second drill for the seed is made in the first about an inch deep, which pushes the manure to each side; all with one machine. The seed is then covered slightly with some fine matter, vegetable would be prefered; finally it is dragged down even. Mr. D. will this year plant fourteen inches apart, because, he says, that last year there was so much room for weeds that even the common Groundsel grew two or three feet high, and other garden weeds were alike in proportion. I hope it is not generally supposed that Mr. D. wishes his manure to be considered preferable to farm-yard dung. What he says is, that in light thin soils it will last much longer, for where the soil is so slight and rocky beneath, as it generally is on high lands, the farm manure is soon washed away, but his is so adhesive that it cannot be removed. Besides, twenty or thirty bushels of his manure are sufficient for an acre, and can be hauled anywhere in a cart; whilst the farmer finds it extremely expensive merely to convey his own manure upon the land. Most of the farmers here are trying small portions of it.—*W. Bath.*

Gladioli in the open Air.—Your correspondent "G." p. 171, is in error when he says that Gladioli, when left in the ground, "never start early enough to flower well the next season, however they may be protected." In the garden of C. Barclay, Esq., at Bury Hill, some plants of Gladiolus Colvíllii (and, I believe, some other hybrids) are growing in the open border without any protection, and these flower finely every year. G. cardinalis is also quite hardy, if the following extract from the "Gardener's Magazine" is worthy of credit. At p. 461 of the volume for last year, Mr. A. Mackenzie, of Blair-Adam Gardens, states that "in a space of about 12 feet by 7, there are not less than 500 trusses of this magnificent flower." "It is generally considered tender; yet it grows here on an elevation of about 900 feet above the level of the sea, the subsoil naturally cold and wet, in rather a light soil, with little or no protection. For two winters I gave a covering of leaf-mould, about two inches deep; but the last two winters they got none whatever, and the result is, that they were never seen growing here in such luxuriance and splendour. About the beginning of October, when I wish to propagate them, I take from well-established plants a ball or cluster of corms, about 1 or 2 feet in circumference, from one side of the strongest plants, and plant them in beds 2 feet wide, and the plants 1 foot apart, putting a little sand beneath the bulbs: and in the course of two or three years the beds will be covered with the plants: I plant them about 2 or 3 inches deep. In 1839 I planted a bed in this manner, and with as little care as I would take in planting any herbaceous plant; yet, in both seasons, namely, 1840 and 1841, the bed has been nearly covered with strong trusses of flowers." The writer further recommends "that single bulbs be grown in pots, and protected during winter (especially from damp) until they grow into a cluster of bulbs. When they have attained a sufficient size, they may be planted out with safety, and will stand the winter."

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Nikita, in the Crimea, Jan. 16, 1842.—The seeds of Abies Nordmanniana were gathered in Sept. 1840, by Mr. Wittmann, a German gardener, whom Government had despatched to our provinces on the S. W. of Caucasus, to collect seeds and plants, and who returned with a valuable collection in June 1841. All the fruits of this expedition have been placed in the establishment under my direction. The seeds of A. Nordmanniana and Picea orientalis, sown immediately after their arrival, quickly germinated; those destined to be sent away were instantly placed in pots between layers of fine dry sand, and will doubtless have preserved their germinating power. I have the same hopes respecting the seeds of Rhododendron caucasicum, and an Azalea, which may prove to be something more than a variety of Azalea pontica; the leaves and shoots being covered with a silky down. It is only found in the subalpine region of mountains, in the province of Aghaltsiké, where Azalea pontica ceases to appear. But the most striking plant (quite a novelty in its genus) is a yellow-blossomed Pæony, found in the locality before-mentioned. Mr. Wittmann having brought a large quantity of specimens and seeds also, which are beginning to germinate, I shall be enabled during the ensuing spring or summer to supply you with this equally rare and beautiful plant. An evergreen Hibiscus with violet flowers, probably new; a species or variety (?) of Hellebore, with flowers of deep purple; three new species of Daphne from the mountains of Aghaltsiké, and a Berberis, whose leaves exhale a powerful odour resembling rose-water, are with many more plants amongst those obtained by our zealous collector. In the Gard. Magazine for 1840 there is a great error in saying that Picea orientalis is a rather slender dwarf Spruce. It possesses this habit only when young, but at a later period it becomes a tree of the loftiest growth, forming alone (like the Picea of northern Europe) the largest forests on the western slopes of southern Caucasus; whilst Abies Nordmanniana only appears there in scattered groups, like the common Silver of Europe, in the forests of Germany. Picea orientalis furnishes excellent beams and planks for the buildings of this country, consequently it is a tree well worthy of cultivation[*]. I am ignorant who has given to our Juniperus oxycedrus the name of J. taurica; Mr. Strangways having received the seeds from me simply under the name of J. oxycedrus, as it is called in the Flora Taurico-caucasica. The seeds of Pinus maritima, var. Pithyusa (in cones), have been likewise sent by me to Mr. Strangways. I received them from the coast of Abghazie de Pitzunda—the ancient Pithyus, which name was given to it by Mr. Stevens, who at first believed it to be a distinct species. I regret very much my inability to procure you, as yet, either seeds or specimens of a beautiful Sycamore, which I transmitted to Messrs. Booth, of Hamburgh[†], under the provisional name of Acer colchicum. It is a noble tree, from 70 to 80 feet high in its native country (the mountains of Abghazie and ancient Colchis), and as yet we are comparatively ignorant whether it is a variety of Acer Lobelii, or A. lætum, from the mountains of Talichâh on the Caspian Sea. There still exists a decidedly distinct species of Acer on the eastern coast near Gagra, only a single dried specimen of which I have obtained; but which I shall certainly try to procure. Seeds of three species of Acer, gathered by Mr. Wittmann, are perhaps only varieties of Platanoides (although it is rather singular to find this northern tree again under 42 degrees of latitude), of opulifolium, and pseudo-platanus. But this last variety, if it be one, appears to me to possess sufficiently marked characters for a species. The chains of mountains which traverse the western part of the Transcaucasian country, without doubt, still contain a great quantity of new and unknown plants. Count Kisseleff, our Minister of the Imperial Domains, after visiting our establishment this summer, resolved that Government should send out every two or three years, into all the countries which surround the Black Sea, on the east and south, a collector of seeds and plants, and that everything obtained by these travellers should be brought and cultivated at Nikita. I know not if the Vaccinium arctostaphylos of Bieberstein, which Mr. Stevens considers a peculiar species, and which we here possess under the name of Arctostaphylos colchica (a name given *ad interim*), is cultivated in the English gardens. We have two varieties, with pink and white flowers; the fruit is eatable, the berries large and black, and the shrub in its native country attains the height of 12 or 15 feet.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

March 10.—Professor Christison in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected as non resident Fellows: W. Borrer, Esq., Sussex; Rev. W. L. P. Garnons, B.D., Cambridge; R. Taylor, Esq., F.A.S., London; A. P. Hamilton, Esq., Poole, Dorsetshire; and W. Mort, Esq., Manchester. Numerous donations to the library and herbarium were reported from different parts of Britain and the Continent. The following papers, &c., were read:—

1. On four new species of British Jungermanniæ, by Dr. Taylor, Dunkerron. Communicated by Mr. Wm. Gourlay, jun., Glasgow. —Mr. Gourlay described the species, and illustrated them by beautifully preserved specimens. Some of these were so minute as to require microscopic aid for their examination, a circumstance which enhances the merit of their discovery by Mr. Wilson and Dr. Taylor, who have laboured with so much zeal in Cryptogamic botany. The following were the species described, viz. J. Wilsoni, discovered by W. Wilson, Esq., at Cromaglown, Killarney, in Nov. 1829, and named in compliment to him by Dr. Taylor. J. stellulifera, also discovered by Mr. Wilson, who found near Crick, in Derbyshire, in Sept. 1833. J. voluta and spicata, both discovered near Killarney, in 1841, by Dr. Taylor.—Mr. Gourlay afterwards exhibited specimens of the following plants: Leskea pulvinata (Wahl.), new to the British flora, and discovered near York, by R. Spruce. Gymnóstomum Hornschuchianum (Arnott), discovered at Cromaglown by Dr. Taylor. Jungermannia Balfouriana, a new and highly curious species, brought from New Zealand by Dr. Stanger, and named by Dr. Taylor in compliment to Professor Balfour of Glasgow, from whose herbarium the above specimens were communicated.

2. Notice of the discovery of Herniária glabra in Berwickshire, by Mr. W. Marshall; and of Linnæ'a borealis in the same county, by Dr. Johnston. Communicated by Dr. Greville.—The former of these species has generally been regarded as a native of the south of England, but there seems no reason to doubt its being indigenous in the above station. It was observed that Mr. Gorrie had found the plant abundantly in Perthshire, where he had no doubt it must have escaped from gardens, though now quite naturalised, and almost a weed in some places.—The discovery of a new station for the lowly but beautiful plant to which Linnæus gave his own name is always a matter of interest, and especially in the south of Scotland, where it occurs very rarely.

3. On four new species of Desmidium. By Mr. J. Ralfs.—Mr. Ralfs observes, that "this natural genus is not well defined either in Agardh's 'Conspectus Criticus Diatomacearum' or in any of our British works. Its best distinctive character seems to consist in the crenated appearance of its filaments, which is least evident in D. mucosum. These filaments, which are generally twisted in a regular manner, are of a pale green colour, simple, fragile, short and straight. The species are found during a great part of the year in clear, shallow pools, or in old peat bogs—the filaments being scattered in loose bundles in the water, or forming a thin gelatinous fleece at the bottom of the pool. The species ascertained by Mr. Ralfs are named by him D. cylíndricum, mucosum, Swartzii, and Borreri.

5. Illustrative Drawings of Australian Plants. By the Misses M'Leod, of Sydney.

6. Notice on the adhesion of Lepas, or Barnacle, to Fuci, &c. By Mr. Edmonston; with a specimen communicated by Mr. Archibald Gibson, accountant.—Some observations were made by Mr. Edmonston and others with regard to this parasite, which at one time was popularly regarded as the veritable origin of the Barnacle goose.

7. Mr. Edmonston read a letter from Mr. P. J. Brown, of Thun, respecting the three species of Primrose usually considered to exist in this country. He says—"Against Sir J. Smith's opinion (in Rees's Cyclop.), that P. elátior may be a mule between veris and vulgaris, I may observe that the three are not often the inhabitants of the same district—veris is almost universally diffused; but where vulgaris is very abundant, I have rarely seen elátior in any quantity, and by far the most frequently not at all; while in general, as is the case at Thun, elátior grows by thousands in places within many leagues of which vulgaris is absolutely unknown. Vulgaris contents itself with an elevation but little above the level of the sea, although in the neighbourhood of the Lake of Geneva it is in perfect condition at from 1200 to 1500 feet; but at Thun, with an elevation of 1900 feet, it languishes, whether planted in a thicket, on a bank, or in a garden; while elátior, being more aspiring, prefers an elevation of from 1500 to 2000 feet, and although ascending willingly beyond the latter, descends reluctantly below the former level.

Professor Balfour (of Glasgow) made observations on the distinctions subsisting among the genera of Ferns, Anémia, Motíria, Coptophyllum, Trochópteris, and Schizéa, some of which had been recently established by Mr. Gardner. These distinctions, which are founded partly on the mode in which the fertile and barren fronds are developed, were illustrated with a series of specimens belonging to the above genera, most of which had been collected by Mr. Gardner in the province of Goyaz, Brazil. The professor next alluded to the various theories which have been advanced to account for the origin of woody fibre, and more especially to that of Du Petit Thouars. He showed, by sections of Palms, that the interlacing of the fibres in Endogenous plants was quite in conformity with Petit Thouars's theory, and that the appearance of the woody matter in Tree Ferns, and in the natural orders Piperáceæ, Aristolochiáceæ, and the formation of roots externally in some Tree Ferns, in Screw Pines, Vellozias, &c., all supported the theory of wood being formed by the development of fibres from buds acting as fixed embryos. Dr. Balfour also endeavoured to show that the formation of what have been called by Dutrochet embryo buds, may in many cases be accounted for by the development of leaves on them at one period of their growth; and that on examining some others which he exhibited, the woody matter might be traced communicating with the alburnun, at one point by rupture of the bark, and insinuating itself between the layers of bark.

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[*] The same writer who published this notice in the Gard. Mag. has, moreover, by an inconceivable error, identified our old Asiatic species with the Abies alba of North America.

[†] Some young trees which I received from Abghazie in 1838.

The annual supper of the society afterwards took place in the Café Royal—Professor Christison in the chair.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Mar. 16.—There was a meeting of the Council for the purpose of receiving the Report of the House Committee. The Duke of Richmond in the chair. The chairman having read to the meeting the requisition authorising the special council to meet on that day, proceeded to detail the progress of the inquiries of the committee in selecting a suitable house for the future transaction of the business of the society. The committee having decided at their first meeting that it would be unwise, in the present state of their funds, to speculate in the erection of any building adapted to the objects of the society, by the hazardous outlay of the whole of their funded property, and the probable necessity that would arise, beyond this expenditure, of a loan to meet the whole of the expenses, determined to recommend the safer course of renting a suitable house in some convenient locality. Having made inquiries in every direction for such a residence, they had been fortunate in meeting with a house in every point of view adapted for their purposes, and which they now recommended to the notice of the council. The house selected by the committee was the property of Sir G. Talbot, situated on the north side of Hanover-square, and immediately adjoining to the mansion of the Earl of Harewood. The annual rent on the house was 300*l.*, and on the fixtures 30*l.*; the freeholder being willing to grant a lease for the term of 99 years. The chairman then read the report of the committee, which on the motion of D. Barclay, Esq., M.P., seconded by W. R. C. Stansfield, Esq., M.P., was adopted and confirmed by the council.

The council then decided that the house committee should meet to take legal measures for preparing the lease of the house, and to make every arrangement for the transfer of the business of the society from their present rooms to No. 12, Hanover-square, by Saturday the 2d of April; the committee being further requested to report to the council their recommendation of the steps to be taken in reference to preparation and occupation of their new residence. Mr. Dean, as one of the members of the house committee, laid before the council various plans showing the capabilities of the new residence thus selected for the society, and read to the meeting an explanatory statement of the details of his suggestions in the appropriation of the rooms to different purposes; the council returned thanks to Mr. Dean for the pains he had taken on this subject.

At an ordinary meeting of the Council held the same day, P. Pusey, Esq., M.P., in the Chair, eighteen gentlemen were elected.—Mr. Pusey, M.P., reported to the council, as chairman of the Geological Committee, the result of Professor Phillips's examination of the specimens of native phosphate of lime from Estramadura, presented to the society by Mr. Kimberley, and referred to the Geological Committee for their opinion of its value in an agricultural point of view, as a substitute as far as the phosphate of lime was concerned for bone-dust as a manure. Mr. Phillips found that this specimen contained no less than ninety per cent. of the phosphate, and he was therefore of opinion that it would be an important manuring application, provided its mechanical texture could be modified in such a manner as to assimilate it to that of the phosphate existing in bone-dust. Mr. Pusey reported that Professor Phillips's investigations on this point had led to a successful result, and that he had discovered a mode by which this valuable mineral substance could be brought into a fit state of application as a manure; but he considered that it would be important that a full examination of the action of this substance should be instituted previously to any steps being taken to import it as an article of commerce. Mr. Pusey then communicated the willingness of Dr. Daubeny to undertake a journey into Spain, at his own expense, for the purpose of inspecting the geological occurrence of this mineral in that country, provided the society would procure for him from the British authorities a safe passport through the wild districts of Spain, through which he should have to travel in pursuing the course of this inquiry.—On the motion of Mr. Miles, M.P., seconded by Mr. Dean, it was unanimously resolved, that the council accept with their thanks this offer of Dr. Daubeny, and that Mr. Pusey, their chairman, be requested to open a communication with the Earl of Aberdeen, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, with a view to obtain from his lordship the requisite passports and letters for the protection and safeguard of Dr. Daubeny during his journey.—F. Rotch, Esq., of Maple-Grove, Oswego County, New York, presented to the society a model of a simple and effective machine for distributing gypsum evenly over the surface of land, at any given quantity per acre. This machine is the invention of Mr. Hatch, of the State of New York, and this model is made to the scale of one inch to a foot, and consists of a pair of shafts connected with an axle-tree and two wheels. From the middle of the axle-tree rises the seat for the driver, and across the middle of the shafts is the box for containing and distributing the gypsum. This long wooden box, or triangular trough, set with upright studs along its upper and inner surface, is so fixed higher or lower by screws as to form a greater or less opening for the gypsum to escape, while the toothed rod forming the bottom has a continual motion right and left as the machine moves onward, stirring up the gypsum and regulating its escape downwards on the land. This lateral motion of the rod is occasioned by a small toothed wheel attached to one of the two large wheels of the carriage, acting on a cog-wheel and double crank; and whenever the machine is drawn forward, the motion of one of its wheels is communicated by this arrangement to the bottom of the gypsum-box, which being maintained in alternate movement backwards and forwards, the gypsum is kept in a state of continual agitation within the box, and allowed to make its even escape out of it along the regulated opening to which it is previously set. Mr. Rotch states that he has employed this machine with success for the last three years, and has found it applicable, not only to gypsum, but for sowing grain and grass-seed broadcast, and for this latter purpose a second rod is substituted, set with wire teeth, one inch apart, and standing up half an inch, the crevice along the bottom of the box or trough being narrow or enlarged as before by the screws, according to the quantity per acre to be sown. Mr. Rotch adds, that by the use of this machine the heavy dirty job of sowing gypsum is avoided, and much time saved; its simplicity and cheapness giving it, in his opinion, great value; while a single horse and boy can do the work as fast as the horse can walk over the ground. The boy, by his weight on the axle, steadies the machine, and by the movement of his foot can throw it in or out of gear at pleasure. The gypsum is required to be well ground and perfectly dry, in order to its working freely. The thanks of the council were voted to Mr. Rotch for this model and communication.—Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P., communicated to the society the results obtained by Professor Phillips in analysing the natural soils of the wastes on the three principal geological formations in Cornwall, namely,—the killas (or slate), the granite, and the serpentine; out of which had arisen the vast quantities of fertile land brought under the plough within the last few years, either by the addition of something wanting in their composition, or the removal of something deleterious.—The analysis of each of these waste soils, resting on the rocks in question, gave two remarkable facts:—Firstly, That the component parts, and their proportions in each soil, were nearly alike, while the rocks on which they rested were so different. Secondly, That each soil had a deficiency in the predominating ingredients of the rocks; and, the presence, on the contrary, of a component part not to be found in the rock. Thus the granite soil contains no potash, while the felspar in granite contains 17 per cent. of that alkali: the serpentine soil contains no magnesia, while the rock itself contains from 30 to 40 per cent. of that earth; and the serpentine soil, on the contrary, contains 20 per cent. of alumina, while the rock itself contains none. Yet, as Sir C. Lemon observes, these are indestructible substances; and if the soil had in each case been formed by decomposition of the rock beneath, a considerable quantity of each of the substances of the rock must have been present in the soil. Sir Charles adds, that he should have been led to doubt the accuracy of the analysis of the serpentine soil, had not Dr. Daubeny analysed the same soil a year or two ago, and arrived at the same result.—E. David, Esq., chairman of the Cardiff Farmers' Club, informed the council of the continued progress of that association, the members having amounted to about 100, and the list of donations being well filled. Mr. David transmitted a copy of his lecture delivered before the club, on the subject of Artificial Manures; and the following opinion, agreed to by the members, after the delivery of the lecture, and at the close of their subsequent discussion:—"That the abstraction of any portion of the hay and straw from the farms upon which it had been grown, must impoverish the same, unless such loss is made up by artificial or other foreign manures." The club recommended the following artificial manures as those which in their experience had been found to possess fertilising properties the most favourable to vegetation, namely, bone-dust, rape-cake, nitrate of soda, Clarke's desiccated compost, guano, and liquid manure.—W. Palin, Esq., of Stapleford, near Chester, informed the council of the complete removal of the black caterpillar from his crop of Swede Turnips, in the year 1836, by starlings which being driven, by the repeated firing of a gun, from their work of devastation on the fruit of an adjoining Cherry-tree, had alighted on the Turnip-ground; and the destruction of a crop of red apple-potatoes planted that year in the same field, by numerous small flies, which attached themselves to the under side of the leaves. Mr. Palin states that nearly the whole of the common varieties of Turnips in that part of the country, and in North Wales, were destroyed by the same kind of insect, while the Swedes and the common sorts of Turnips and Potatoes escaped injury along the sea-coast of North Wales; and he attributes the ravages of these insects to the dryness of the summer of 1836.—Mr. W. Were of Botolph-lane, expressed his willingness to communicate any facts of importance connected with the butter and cheese trade which his experience might suggest. The Rev. W. Rham presented to the journal committee a paper from a recent French work on the comparative value of food for cattle, with a tabular statement of average results. Mr. W. Baker presented copies of "The Constitution and Rules of the Rutland General Friendly Institution," together with an appendix, and the ninth general report of the institution; and Mr. J. Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth, communicated his Notes on the American and Canadian Agriculture; all of which were received with thanks, and referred to the journal committee.

Hampshire Horticultural Society.—The first meeting for the season took place at the Corn Exchange, Winchester, 17th March, when there was an excellent display of forced flowers and vegetables, a few dishes of fine Pears and Apples, and a superior collection of Amaryllis, sent by the Rev. Mr. Rashleigh. There were five or six collections of each of the various descriptions of plants for which prizes were offered; the larger portion of them were much admired, and there were individual plants in each class both rare and fine, showing much good care and management by the respective gardeners. The usual distribution of grafts and seeds was made to the members. In the evening the Very Rev. the Dean of Winchester presided at the dinner at the White Hart Inn. The following is the award of the premiums offered by the society:—FLOWERS.—Best Orchideous Stove Plant (Oncidium Baueri), dead silver medal, Rev. F. Beadon; best Stove Plant, not Orchideous, (Justicia flava,) ditto, Mr. Ralfe; best Greenhouse Plant (Chorozema várium), ditto, J. Fleming, Esq.; best collection of ditto, ditto, Rev. F. Beadon; four best Ericas, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, Rev. G. C. Rashleigh; four best Camellias, ditto, C. Deane, Esq.; four second best ditto, bronze medal, J. T. Waddington, Esq.; best Cut Flowers, gild-rimmed bronze medal, Rev. F. Beadon; two best Bulbous Plants in bloom, ditto, Rev. G. C. Rashleigh; nine best Polyanthuses, in pots, bronze medal, Rev. the Warden; four best Cinerarias, ditto, Rev. F. Beadon; best Collection of Plants, bright silver medal, Colonel Wall. EXTRAS.—Collection of Plants, ditto, Rev. G. C. Rashleigh; Ditto, German silver medal, Rev. F. Beadon; Ditto, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, Mr. Ralfe; Tree Violet, bronze medal, Miss Littlehales; Tropæ'olum tricolorum, ditto, Rev. F. Beadon; Violet, ditto, Rev. the Warden. FRUITS.—Best Pine-apple, dead silver medal, J. Fleming, Esq.; best six dishes of table Apples, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, Col. Wall; best three dishes of Pears in eating, ditto, H. Holloway, Esq. VEGETABLES.—Best brace of Cucumbers, German silver medal, H. Holloway, Esq.; second best ditto, gilt-rimmed bronze medal, Rev. F. Beadon; best forced Kidney Potatoes, ditto, H. Holloway, Esq.; best Asparagus, ditto, Col. Wall; best six stalks of Rhubarb, bronze medal, W. J. Campion, Esq.; best Seakale, ditto, Rev. the Warden; best Mushrooms, ditto, H. Holloway, Esq.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

CLERODENDRON SPLENDENS. Scarlet Glory-tree. (*Stove Climber.*) Verbenáceæ. Didynámia angiospérmia.—Of the many beautiful climbing-plants inhabiting the woods of Sierra Leone, and of which so few are yet in cultivation, this is one of the best. Its foliage is of a deep rich green, and the flowers of a colour not inferior to that of Euphórbia splendens. It will be a stove plant, but one of the handsomest in the country. It has flowered with Mr. Knight, at his nursery in the King's-road, where it had been sent by Mr. Whitfield, a most zealous and enterprising collector. This gentleman has given the following account of it:—"Late in the month of December 1838, my servant, John Richards, brought to me a bunch of the flowers of the Clerodendron splendens, and afterwards took me to the spot where he found it growing wild, when I took up the root of it after much labour, as the plant was growing in a very stiff gravelly soil. Upon further search I found several others growing in a stiff loam that appeared to me to be in its virgin state; at a subsequent period I proceeded to the same neighbourhood to obtain more plants, but I was not successful. Early in February, in 1839, I rambled, when practicable, along the south-west district of Sierra Leone, where I found it growing in greater plenty and of various colours, viz., crimson, brickdust-red, orange, and bicolor (crimson and white): the latter plant seemed to me to be more luxuriant where the soil had been broken by the liberated Africans for the purpose of cultivating the Manioc; the other varieties became scarce where the soil had been disturbed, but in every instance, except the first plant, I found it growing in what I consider a strong loam, impregnated (from its colour and aptitude to stain linen) with a large portion of carbonate of iron. The plant Mr. Knight has flowered, being scarlet, makes five distinct colours; it was brought by me from Sierra Leone in May 1840, but I had previously sent to the Duke of Bedford all the varieties I have named, and I had hoped that they would have flowered long before Mr. Knight's, as they had had twelve months' advantage, having been sent to his Grace in March 1839, and again in July of the same year. When the root is shaded from the sun by the underwood, this C. splendens attains the height of 10 to 12 feet; but if it is exposed to the sun, it seldom grows more than three feet." The varieties here spoken of are probably distinct species, of which several from the same part of Africa are known to botanists. Judging from the general character of the Sierra Leone climate, it may be expected that this species will require considerable bottom-heat, a hot moist atmosphere while growing, and at least four months' rest in a drier atmosphere after its growth is completed.—*Bot. Reg.*

ANEMONE RIVULARIS. The Rill Anemone. (*Hardy Perennial.*) Ranunculáceæ. Polyándria polygynia.—A hardy perennial, growing about 18 inches high, and requiring the same treatment as Anemone vitifólia, like which it suffers in winter more from moisture than from cold. It is easily increased by seeds, or by dividing the old plants; but the seedling will not flower before the second season. It flowers freely from June to August. It was first raised from seeds received from Dr. Falconer, of Saharunpur, but it is frequently now to be found in collections of seeds from the North of India. By some error this has acquired in the gardens the name of A. longiscapa, a species distributed by Dr. Wallich, under the number 4691, but not yet introduced into systematical works. That species is clearly distinguished by its kidney-shaped five-lobed leaves, having very shaggy footstalks, and its umbellate flowers. A. rivularis occurs in various parts of the North of India; Dr. Royle describes it as common in Neussooree and elsewhere, in the vicinity of water. It has no inconsiderable resemblance to the North American A. pennsylvanica. —*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vegetable Weather Prophets.—The sensitive indications afforded us by many plants first claim attention, and will be found amply to repay the time that may be bestowed upon the singular properties inherent in many. The common Chickweed (Stellaria media) possesses this property in an eminent degree. "The flowers are upright, and open from nine in the morning until noon; but if it rains, they remain closed. After rain they become pendent, but in the course of a few days they again rise." "It is also a remarkable instance of the sleep of plants, for every night the leaves approach in pairs, including within their upper surfaces the tender rudiments of the new shoots; and the uppermost pair but one at the end of the stalk is furnished with longer leafstalks than the others, so that they can close upon the terminating pair and protect the end of the branch." The Purple Sandwort (Arenaria rubra) is another example of a true prophet prior to a coming shower. The flowers, a beautiful pink, expand themselves only when the sun shines, and close again as the shades of evening draw in, or before a coming shower:—

> Among the loose and arid sands
> The humble Arenaria creeps,
> Slowly the purple star expands,
> But soon within its calyx sleeps.

Next in order may be enumerated the May (Cratægus Oxyacantha), and how rich a gem would our hedgerows lose were this shrub absent from them!—

> Gives not the Hawthorn bush a sweeter shade
> To shepherds looking on their silly sheep,
> Than doth a rich-embroider'd canopy
> To kings that fear their subjects' treachery?
> Oh yes, it doth; a thousandfold it doth.

What more certain harbinger of summer have we than this shrub, opening its elegant flowers amid all changes, and blossoming as freely in the poor man's garden as in the rich man's domain? Wet summers, it has been found, are generally attended with an unusual quantity of seed in the Cratægus, their unusual fruitfulness being a sure sign of a hard winter. The seeds of the Dog Rose prognosticate the coming severity of the winter in a like manner.—*Meteorological Journal.*

The Vaugirard Cabbage (Chou Pommé d'Hiver.)—This Cabbage is not remarkable for the size or beauty of its heart, but it has the advantage of coming into season when the crops of other hearted Cabbages are exhausted, and thus fills up the void between the end of February and the end of April, when the Early York comes in. The seed is sown in June, and the young plants are finally set out between the 8th and 15th of August: the chief thing to be observed, is to retard them as much as possible without injuring them; and this is to be effected by watering cautiously during the autumn. The Vaugirard Cabbage begins to form its heart in December; and the longer this can be delayed, the more valuable will be the produce: with this view an incision is frequently made half-way through the stem close under the heart; this is done in March, but it is only the finest and healthiest plants that are so treated. Notwithstanding that this kind is very hardy, it is generally protected with long litter during severe frost. Its origin is not well known; its characters are not constant; but they generally consist in the thickness and whiteness of the leaf-stalks and ribs, and in the deep green colour of the leaves which cover the heart being often veined with red. The heart varies a great deal in form; sometimes it is round, and at others heart-shaped, but generally it is flattened, and this is the most esteemed. Seed is not saved from those plants which become yellow and form their hearts first, as they are less capable of enduring the winter than the dark green and late ones.—*Bon Jardinier.*

New Wine.—This has been produced from Vaccinium Myrtillus by M. de Chassenon. The liquor, made in large quantities, has furnished wine sufficiently good for general consumption. M. de Chassenon is assured that good vinegar may be procured from it, and that agreeable brandy may be supplied by distillation.

Preservation of Wood.—In the "Edinburgh Courant" has lately been given the following account of experiments upon the preservation of wood on Boucherie's plan, to which we have on several former occasions directed attention. The author of the experiments was W. H. Hyett, Esq., of Painswick, Gloucestershire. Two sets of experiments were detailed: 1st, on small trees, which were cut and placed upright, with their cut extremities immersed in different solutions; 2d, on standing trees, from about 12 to about 60 years old. In these last an auger hole was bored quite through the centre of the tree, and a narrow saw being introduced, the trunk was cut horizontally right and left, to within one inch or more of the outside, and the solutions poured into a basin of clay made round the base of each tree, the bottom being a little below the level of the saw-cut, and the basin, which was kept constantly full, being capable of holding two gallons. The experiments on the small trees were made chiefly in reference to colour, and various solutions were employed, as acids and alkalies, acetate of lead, bichromate of potash, muriate of tin, cochineal, sulphate of copper, muriate of iron, arseniate and prussiate of potash; and two of these were sometimes employed in experimenting upon the same tree, and the order in which they were applied was varied. Portions of the wood were then sawed off, split vertically, planed and varnished, and transmitted along with the essay. The trees subjected to experiment were Larch, Lime, Sycamore, Chestnut, Lilac, Scotch Fir, Beech, Oak, and Ash. The solutions were absorbed with greater or less facility by different trees; scarcely at all by the Ash. Many of the colours were deep and bright, as shown by the specimens exhibited; and the author observed that the colours were most brilliant when the experiment was performed in the open air and in clear weather. The experiments on the larger and growing trees were made in reference to—1st, Preservation from decay; 2d, Incombustibility; 3d, Hardness; 4th, Colour; 5th, Fragrance; 6th, Flexibility and elasticity; 7th, Diminished shrinkage; 8th, Strength of the timber. Sufficient time had not been given satisfactorily to ascertain the preservation from decay; but probable inferences were drawn on this subject from the amount of coagulation of the soluble contents of the wood by different re-agents. These re-agents were pyrolignite and sulphate of iron, corrosive sublimate, acetate of lead, muriate of soda and of lime, prussiate of potash. It appeared not only in reference to the prevention from decay, but in regard of the other heads of inquiry, that few substances acted equally upon resinous and other timbers. Muriate of lime served to confer the greatest degree of incombustibility. The hardness was estimated by the effect upon carpenters' tools, and was found to correspond pretty directly with the amount of specific gravity. The acetate of copper conferred the greatest hardness upon Beech, the pyrolignite of iron upon Larch; and the author suggested that the Beech so prepared may be found sufficiently hard and durable to be a substitute for Oak in forming wood pavement. Flexibility and strength were estimated by suspending weights in the middle of portions of wood, supported only at the ends. Their weight was increased every half-minute; the deflection at the end of every interval of suspension, and the breaking point, were noted. Deliquescent salts increase flexibility in Beech, and in the same degree diminished its strength. Deliquescent salts did not increase flexibility in Larch; on the contrary, the deflection and reduction of strength in this timber were greatest after preparation with sulphate and acetate of copper, and its strength greatest and flexibility least when prepared with muriate of lime, though this occasioned much moisture. Mineral acids, or salts in which they are in excess, were found to impair the strength of non-resinous timber more than vegetable acids. Beech is assumed as the type of ordinary dicotyledonous timbers, and Larch of the resinous; and the effects of different agents on the strength of these are compared, and important inferences drawn. "In the Beech every chemical agent, except the prussiate of potash and pyrolignite of iron, impairs the strength, as compared with the tree in its natural state; with the Larch it is increased by all. To the Beech the prussiate gives very considerably the greatest strength; to the Larch it is the only agent which gives none at all. In the Beech muriate of soda injures the strength most of all except two; in the Larch muriate of lime gives it the greatest strength." The author likewise stated instances in which there was a uniformity of effect by certain agents. He is of opinion that in relation to strength there is not a better application to both than pyrolignite of iron, though the prussiate of potash serves the best for Beech, and the muriate of lime for Larch. The strength of Beech prepared by the prussiate of potash is nearly double of that prepared by the sulphate of copper. The strength of Larch prepared by the muriate of lime, compared with that treated by prussiate of potash in its natural state, appeared from the author's experiments to be as 14 to 9. It is acknowledged that there may be some sources of fallacy overlooked in these experiments, and another series is suggested, and results of the greatest certainty on a subject of much importance to human industry and comfort expected: the necessity of these is the more apparent on account of the rival schemes which are before the public, some of which, under certain applications, may be really injurious. The essay contains a great deal of most valuable information, and this is particularly exhibited in a compendious form in a set of admirably constructed tables, in which the general results are placed very conspicuously before the reader. There are also some interesting physiological facts illustrated regarding the effects of certain agents on the living plants, and the excretion or exudation by the roots of poisonous agents, in such quantity as to prove injurious, or even fatal, to trees in the neighbourhood.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Veitch's Nursery, Exeter.—The Heaths are in fine condition, and the collection contains all the rarer kinds; among others now enlivening the greenhouse are depressa and translucens. Among the Orchidaceæ are two fine specimens of the lovely Dendróbium nóbile and the singular Cycnoches with curious swan-like flowers. Many species are grown in rustic baskets suspended from the roof, and these give quite a unique appearance to the house. One of the most interesting features in this nursery is a house appropriated to raising the seeds sent home from Brazil by Mr. Veitch's collector. The Camellias in the Rotunda are in fine order now, and the Pelargoniums give promise of blooming abundantly in a few months.

Loddiges' Nursery, Hackney.—The Camellias are now in great perfection. We noticed a superb specimen of imbricata covered with finely-formed flowers, of various tints, from scarlet-crimson to pink; papaverácea made a fine show with its large, almost scarlet flowers; and punctata, with white blossoms striped and spotted with crimson, contrasted well with the last-named. Among the Orchidaceæ there was a singular little Dendróbium called linguiforme, which had produced numerous spikes of spider-like blossoms. There was also a large specimen of D fimbriatum in full bloom, and the bright orange of its flowers cast quite a glow upon the surrounding plants. D. Cambridgeanum, with rich, shining, dark orange blossoms, well relieved by a purplish brown spot on the labellum, and the beautiful D. pulchellum, added to the gaiety of the house. One of the most singular plants now in blossom is a species of Cirrhopetalum with pink and white flowers, arranged in a semicircle on the top of the stem; and the oddly-formed Masdevállia infracta, with yellowish-white blossoms, having two elongations at the lower part arranged like the tusks of the Walrus, and another on the top, placed in the direction of the horn on the forehead of the fabled unicorn, is also worthy of note for its singularity. The bright yellow Oncídium ampliatum, and C. altíssimum, with long spikes of yellow and brown flowers, were in high perfection. One of the stoves was enlivened by a number of plants of Oncídium bifólium suspended from the roof; here there was also Mantísia saltatória, or Dancing-girls, in bloom; and the beautiful, but deadly, Cérbera fruticosa.—*March* 21.

Bank Farm, the seat of Sir John Broughton, Bart.—The great attraction here at present is two houses of Camellias in full bloom. The first contains specimens in pots of all the finest varieties in the highest possible state of health. The following are particularly striking, and well worthy of cultivation:—King, a fine variety in the way of Press's Eclipse; Triumphans, a large rose-coloured kind; Ochroleuca, white, tinged with yellow; Palmerii, rose-coloured; Eximia, very fine dark red; Donckelaerii—this plant, when seen in its perfect striped state (as it is here) is really splendid; Albertus, white striped and spotted, very fine. Besides these there are Sweetii, Lombardii, Imbricata, Hume's blush, Speciosa, and many others of great merit. Along the back wall are a number planted out in boxes, and although shaded by those on the stage they are in the most perfect health, indeed they seem to like this situation. But the most striking display is in the centre house of the range or the conservatory. This house is nearly filled with three plants, which are planted in the border, namely—Reticulata, Fimbriata, and Woodsii. The former is, we should say, the finest plant in the country, clothed with branches, leaves, and flowers, to the ground. We can scarcely imagine a more beautiful object, covered as it is with many hundred flowers, many of them at least seven inches across. The other two plants are equally large, and the beautiful fringed white flowers of Fimbriata, and the rose-coloured ones of Woodsii, form a pleasing contrast to the deep green healthy foliage of these plants. The best new Pelargoniums are grown in the other wing of the range, all of which look clean and healthy. Bank Farm is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, near Kingston.—*R. F.*

Reviews.

What to Teach, and How to Teach it: so that the Child may become a wise and good Man. By Henry Mayhew. London: Smith.

Our motive for noticing this excellent work is to express our entire concurrence in the recommendation of the author that more importance should be given to Natural Science, as a branch of early education, than to the dead languages. It would be unjust to him to injure by short extracts the forcible reasons by which he supports his views, or to offer a meagre extract of his opinions, for nothing beyond which could we afford space. We must therefore content ourselves with recommending the work to such of our readers as are interested in the great subject of education as an essay full of original views well worthy of their consideration, much at variance no doubt with common opinions, but supported by arguments and reasoning of which it will be very difficult to diminish the force.

An Inquiry into the Principles which ought to regulate the Imposition of Duties on Foreign Corn. By G. Taylor, Esq., W.S. Murray.

This is a pamphlet of 56 pages, and is intended as a reply to one on the same subject by Mr. M'Culloch. As discussions of a political nature are foreign to our plan, we can only state that Mr. Taylor's pamphlet is an able exposition of the views of the Conservative party, written in the calm and temperate manner in which only such important questions should be conducted.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

In ornamental grounds it is sometimes necessary, for the sake of immediate effect, to transplant trees and shrubs of large size, and much importance is attached to the success of the operation. This, in many cases, may be greatly facilitated by a little attention during the spring and early summer months; for failure is often caused by sudden bursts of hot weather, or by cold drying winds, when these occur before the plants have had sufficient time to replace their lost roots. Occasional waterings should, therefore, be given in dry weather; and to maintain a more uniform state of moisture and warmth about the tender newly-formed fibres, spread a thick mulching of rotten leaves or dung over the ground as far as the roots extend: this, if objectionable on account of its appearance, might be hid by a covering of moss. When the plants are very highly valued, they might be sheltered from drying winds, and even shaded in hot sunshine, by a temporary screen of mats. These precautions will be found worthy of adoption where the preservation of a removed plant is of more than usual consequence. It is almost needless to add, that large trees which have been recently planted should be firmly secured by props and stakes, that they may not be displaced, and their roots strained by violent winds.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—If any of the fruit which came up in autumn show signs of ripening, remove the plants to a drier and more airy situation, cut off the leaves, and give them no more water. This will greatly heighten the flavour of the fruit. The treatment of young plants need not vary from that detailed at page 176. For shading use some material which will admit the light, and merely break the sun's rays, as the plants will now be beginning to grow if shifted early.

Vinery.—Bitter cold winds and sudden showers, with intervening gleams of bright sunshine, make great caution necessary in giving air to plants, which, like the Vine, have tender foliage. In such weather carelessness in this matter may in a single hour destroy the fruits of a long period of labour and anxiety; the houses must therefore be closely attended. Admit air only by the back lights, and no more than is indispensable, keeping the floors of the houses constantly wet during the day: the leaves should also be moistened with a syringe earlier in the afternoon when a very high temperature has unavoidably been maintained. In variable weather blooming Vines will be benefited by a temporary shading of double nets, when less air will be needed. Grapes set best in a high temperature.

Peach-house.—As soon as the fruit in the early house is perfectly stoned, more heat may be applied with safety; the night temperature should therefore be gradually increased to 60°. The house commenced in January might also be kept at 60° by fire-heat. Admit air cautiously in rough weather, but liberally on clear, calm days. Make fires to the latest house only in cold nights.

Cherry-house.—The later houses, in which the fruit is stoning, setting, or the trees in full blossom, will require great nicety of management, if variable weather continues; strong currents of cold wind being equally as dangerous as close confinement. As fresh air must, however, be admitted, it will be advisable to break its force when violent by fastening mats before the opened sashes. If the black-fly appears, dip the infested shoots into strong soap-suds and tobacco-water; but be careful not to wet the flowers.

Fig-house.—Continue the treatment directed last week.

Kidney-beans.—On the principle that "prevention is better than cure," fumigate the house once a week in which these are grown. If thrips are once suffered to get a-head, some difficulty will be found in checking them. Syringe frequently.

Cucumbers and Melons.—Try to keep a steady heat of 70° or 75° in the frames. Should the heat decline suddenly, increase the night coverings, and take immediate measures to restore it. Sow and put out Melons in succession, to insure a regular supply of fruit. If the first plants are showing fruit, impregnate the flowers daily, and do not stop the fruit-bearing shoot till it is ascertained that the Melon is safely set, when one or two perfect leaves should be left beyond it. Do not permit the lateral shoots to crowd each other, and keep them regularly trained. It is a good plan to cover the surface of the soil in the beds with some substance which will prevent the rapid evaporation of moisture. For this purpose, tiles, moss, or sand, is generally used, of which the last is perhaps the best material.

New Zealand Spinach, an unworthy substitute for the common sort, should now be sown in heat, if required; but it is not worth growing.

Lettuces in frames must be freely exposed in fine weather; so likewise must young Cauliflowers, and all other vegetables under glass. Sow Mustard and Cress regularly.

Out-door Department.

Asparagus-roots may yet be planted; or seeds may be sown to remain for a permanent plantation, in which case one inch of covering will be amply sufficient.

Beet.—Sow the Silver-leaved, which is sometimes used instead of Spinach.

Borecole.—Sow the dwarf curled variety, for an autumn and winter supply.

Broccoli.—If the heads form faster than they are wanted, take up some plants and lay them in behind a wall, or stow them in ashes.

Carrots.—The principal supply for winter and spring may now be sown whenever the soil is in a fit state. The Scarlet Horn is preferable for parlour use, on account of its fine colour.

Endive.—Any that has been preserved through the winter should be blanched for use; it will be of less value when Lettuces become plentiful.

Jerusalem Artichokes may still be planted.

Parsneps.—Sow the main crop.

Peas.—If those last sown are come up, sow the same quantity of similar sorts, with Spinach between the rows; this plan will give a regular supply of both articles. Beans should be treated in the same way.

Potatoes.—Plant largely of sorts which will succeed the early varieties. Few, if any, are better than the Shaw for this purpose.

The Herbary should now be set in order, dividing and increasing the various kinds according as required. If the situation is warm, seeds of most annual species may be sown; but if exposed, they will succeed better a fortnight hence.

Orchard.—Finish the planting of Strawberries. The mulching of wall trees which have been removed should be attended to. Protect the advancing blossoms of Peach and Nectarine trees. When a crop of fruit is more important than a trifling outlay, the most effectual method of protection would be to fix stout canvas to a framing of boards, so that it might be drawn or undrawn as necessary in the way of curtains. This apparatus would also be available for the preservation of the fruit when ripe. Make gentle fires to flued walls when there is a likelihood of frost at night.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Take great care not to rot the young shoots of Orchidaceous plants with too much water—this is very easily done; look out the shades and get them ready for this house. Keep the atmosphere very moist, particulary in bright weather. Train carefully such plants as Manettia cordifolia, Ipomœas, &c.; where it is possible to plant them out, they always succeed best.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—In giving air in boisterous weather, open the sashes on the leeward side, as a keen wind blowing directly upon the foliage would be injurious. A more liberal supply of water will now be necessary. Look over the houses every morning, and water those plants, and only those, that require it. The green-fly increases rapidly at this season, therefore occasional fumigations will be required. When only a few plants are infested, they might be dipped in tobacco-water.

Pits and Frames.—Pot young seedlings of all kinds as soon as they are large enough, and shade them in bright sunshine. Seeds of stove and greenhouse plants yet unsown ought to be put into the ground immediately. Annual flowers sown in frames for transplanting must not be allowed to stand too thick; the thinnings may be planted in another frame, or in pots. Put in cuttings of Chrysanthemums; likewise some of the last year's shoots of Hydrangeas, which have a terminal blossom bud; these should be potted singly in sixties, and regularly shifted as they advance in growth.

Out-door Department.

Persevere with the work mentioned last week. If the flower-borders yet remain undug, which, however; is only excusable where the situation is cold and backward, and the soil wet, such business ought to be no longer delayed, provided the ground is dry enough to work. Shelter the foliage of select Tulips from wet, which if succeeded by sharp frost, would most likely weaken the coming bloom. Hyacinths, likewise, and other choice plants, will be the better for protection if cold stormy weather should continue.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Cuttings of Aucuba japonica, Laurels, &c., will root if planted now, but the latter succeed best when planted sooner in the year. Transplant in rows the last year's seedlings of Rhododendrons, Azalea, Berberry, and the various shrubs which have been raised in pans; plants of doubtful hardihood, however, had better not be risked yet.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Be expeditious in faggoting and clearing away branches and loose wood, especially in plantations devoted to the preservation of game.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending March 24, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

March		Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	18	29.739	29.609	52	35	43.5	W.	
Saturday	19	29.562	29.260	46	40	43.0	S.W.	
Sunday	20	29.638	29.400	48	28	43.0	N.W.	.10
Monday	21	30.157	29.890	49	34	41.5	N.	.08
Tuesday	22	30.151	29.951	48	30	39.0	N.	.08
Wednesday	23	30.183	30.102	46	28	37.0	N.	.08
Thursday	24	30.221	30.167	46	34	40.0	W.	
Average		29.950	29.771	47.9	34.1	41.0		[illegible]

March 18. Fine; cloudy; clear at night.

19. Clear and cold; stormy with hail-showers, and dry air in the intervals; overcast.

20. Cloudy; showery; squall in afternoon; rain.

21. Cold and windy; stormy showers; hail with brisk wind; rain.

22. Cloudy and fine; heavy rain at night, clearing to frost.

23. Frosty; very clear; hail-showers with sunny intervals; clear and frosty at night.

24. Overcast; hazy.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending April 2, 1842.

Mar.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 27	54.0	34.2	44.1	6	0.37 in.	1	5	1	1	1	2	5	—
Mon. 28	53.0	34.4	43.7	6	0.68	3	5	2	1	2	1	1	1
Tues. 29	52.4	34.8	43.4	4	0.12	1	3	2	2	1	4	1	2
Wed. 30	52.8	34.6	43.7	4	0.50	3	3	2	—	2	1	3	2
Thurs. 31	53.3	35.6	44.4	7	0.26	2	5	1	2	—	1	4	1
April													
Fri. 1	52.1	35.5	43.8	8	0.76	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	4
Sat. 2	53.4	37.5	45.5	7	1.19	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	3

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 2d of April, in 1835—thermometer 73°; and the lowest on the 1st of April, 1838—thermometer 16°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending March 25, 1842.

DURING the past week the supplies have been good, but trade has been unusually dull.—*Fruit.* Pines are not very plentiful. A few Hothouse Grapes are offered at 25*s.* per lb. Apples are rather lower in price this week, but the best samples of Nonpareil are still worth 30*s.* per bushel. Easter Beurré and Beurré Rance Pears are not scarce. The supply of Strawberries is gradually increasing. Good Cucumbers are becoming more plentiful.—*Vegetables.* Excellent Broccoli, both White and Purple, abounds. Kidney-Beans are improved in quality, and not so scarce as they were. A few new Potatoes appeared this week, and realised 4*s.* per lb. Asparagus is abundant, and the quality, generally speaking, good. Sea-kale is plentiful. Young Radishes are tolerably abundant. Endive, Lettuce, and some other kinds of salading are rather indifferent. Celery has almost passed. Rhubarb is plentiful; we noticed handsome bundles of Dulley's Scarlet Admirable and Myatt's Victoria. Mushrooms are excellent.

PRICES SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Apples, Kitchen, per bush. 3*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
— Dessert, per bushel, 4*s* to 10*s*
Pears, dessert, per half-sieve, 5*s* to 16*s*
Strawberries, forced, per oz., 3*s* to 5*s*
Pine Apple, per lb. 6*s* to 12*s*
Cucumbers, per brace, 2*s* to 12*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per pound, 25*s*
— Spanish, per lb., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— Portugal, per lb., 1*s* to 5*s*
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per 100, 4*s* to 16*s*
— Bitter, per 100, 7*s* to 18*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 14*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 5*s* to 8*s*
Walnuts, per bushel, 16*s* to 24*s*
Filberts, Eng., per 100 lbs., 130*s* to 140*s*
Cobb Nuts, per peck, 3*s* 6*d*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Spanish, 16*s*
— Barcelona, 20*s* to 24*s*

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per dozen, 1*s* 6*d*
Cabbage, Red, for pickling, 2*s* to 6*s*
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 3*s* to 5*s*
Brussels Sprouts, per hf. sve., 1*s* 6*d*
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Cape, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Brown, 6*d*
— Sprouts, per sieve, 1*s* 6*d*
Turnip Tops, per bushel, 6*d* to 9*d*
Kidney Beans, forced, p. 100, 2*s* to 3*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 50*s* to 70*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, per bush. 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— New, per pound, 4*s*
Turnips, per dozen bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 4*s* to 5*s*
— per bushel, 2*s* to 3*s*
Parsneps, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* to 5*s*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— Turnip, per bunch, 4*d* to 6*d*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Leeks, per dozen bunches, 9*d* to 1*s*
Garlic, per lb. 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
Chives, per pot, 6*d*
Onions, Old, per bushel, 3*s* to 4*s*
— for pick., per hf.-sieve, 3*s*
— Green, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
— Spanish, per dozen, 2*s* to 6*s*
Asparagus, per 100, large, 9*s* to 12*s*
— Second or Middling, 3*s* to 4*s*
— Sprue, or Small, 2*s* to 3*s*
Sea-kale, per punnet, 1*s* to 3*s*
Lettuce, Cabbage, per half sieve, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Endive, per score, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 9*d* to 2*s*
Small Salads, per punnet, 3*d*
Corn Salad, per half sieve, 9*d* to 1*s*
Watercress, p. dz. small bunch. 4*d* to 8*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 2*s* to 3*s*
Tarragon, per dozen bunches, 4*s*
Fennel, per dozen bunches, 3*s*
Mint, per bunch, 4*d* to 1*s*
Chervil, per punnet, 6*d*
Rhubarb Stalks, per bundle, 8*d*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 8*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Truffles, per pound, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

THE occurrence of GOOD-FRIDAY compels us to defer the answers to many correspondents till next week.

J. P.—The influence of the external air on PINE-APPLES is not likely to be injurious unless it is too cold. They are found naturally in the neighbourhood of the sea-shore, and are therefore not likely to be affected by the small quantity of salt in a marine atmosphere. In all probability you are using manure in too concentrated a state. Night-soil, excellent as it is, can only be employed usefully in small quantity.

L. S.—There is no work on FORESTING that we can recommend. Sir Henry Stuart's is the best, but its reputation is far beyond its real merits. There is a treatise on the subject called "Useful and Ornamental Planting," published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; but it is a poor affair.

Xanthias.—If the Chinese Gourd called Kassaba be not the Mediterranean MELON called Casawba, we know not what it is. If it is, you will find it adverted to in another place among these notices.

A Well-wisher, Beaumaris.—The plants best adapted for early FORCING are the Rose, Persian Lilac, Azalea, Kalmia, and Rhododendron. You may procure from any nurseryman as many of the above as will be necessary in the month of October. In potting them reduce the ball, and allow at least an inch between it and the sides of the pot, to supply sufficient nutriment to the young fibres which will be emitted. Roses and Lilacs will succeed in any good common soil; the rest will require to be potted in peat with which a small quantity of loam has been mixed. Water them well, and place them in the shade for a few days; a slight protection from the frost will be all that is requisite until you commence forcing them. A temperature of 45° will be sufficient to start them, which may be gradually raised to 55°. The Lily-of-the-Valley will likewise thrive in any good soil; and the fragrance of the Neapolitan Violet will amply repay for any additional trouble it may occasion. In a mixture of one-half vegetable mould, a quarter loam, a quarter well-rotted manure, and a small quantity of sand (well incorporated), it will thrive admirably, and merely requires to be placed in a light and airy situation, well protected from frost. The most suitable bulbs are the Hyacinth, Narcissus, Tulip, and Amaryllis, which may be potted in November; any tolerably rich and light mould will suit them, but they must not be covered above half their depth, neither must they be watered until they begin to grow. In all other respects they may be treated as above.

R. G.—We doubt whether pigs will eat wash from butts that have contained AMMONIACAL liquor. We would use the salt-cake in solution for the purpose of fixing ammonia on the plan spoken of last Saturday by Mr. Schattenmann.

Swain.—We recommend you to water your ASPARAGUS beds once a year with salt-water.

A Young Gardener.—Your mason is right, and you are wrong; only it would be better if you had three horizontal FLUES instead of two. How do you think such flues as you would have are to be cleaned? The best Raspberry of all is the Red Antwerp, for all purposes.

W. Hedges.—We see no difference between your STATICE and S. arborea. No such species as S. triangularis is known to botanists. S. tripteris is quite another plant.

W. D.—To improve your FLOWER-GARDEN, strike out everything except the star and the circle. Fantastical figures without symmetry are always ugly. Replace the Catharine-wheel by a handsome oval, the Maltese cross by a circle, and destroy the others. Let each compartment of the star be filled with some one kind of flower, and the circles and oval by an assortment of colours, such as we shall give next week. In order to maintain a succession the whole season long, successive sowings must be made month by month, in the manner described at p. 483 of last year.

J. G.—The CASSABA MELON will succeed in the soil and temperature suitable for other Melons in general cultivation. But it requires a very long and bright sun to acquire the excellence it has at Smyrna.

Col. Mason.—HELÓNIAS ASPHODELOIDES, or as it sometimes is called, H. tenax, requires to be planted in an American border, where it is partially screened from the sun, but not in a situation where it is overhung by large plants, or crowded. It should have rather a rich soil, composed of sandy peat and leaf-mould; when once established, it must not afterwards be shifted or parted, as, if it is, it will be years before it gains strength enough to flower. It seldom blossoms well if kept in a pot or planted in the common soil.

A Constant Reader.—The bulbs of GLADÍOLUS CARDINALIS become weakly if the tops are not protected in the autumn from early frosts, and kept growing as long as possible; much also depends on the situation—if a dry one, and whether they were planted out early. They may be taken up early in the autumn, before the tops are injured by frost, with a portion of the soil attached to each root, potted in small pots, filled with rich sandy soil, and afterwards be placed in a warm pit, kept close and moist for a few days, to allow the young bulbs to recover the shift. The bulbs will then receive all the substance contained in the young foliage, and may afterwards be gradually dried, and put to rest in the pots; when spring advances they may be started in the same pots, without any further trouble.

A Subscriber.—The following PLANTS are easily grown, flower freely, and are suitable for cutting for MARKET:—Sweet Peas, Stocks, double Larkspurs, Canterbury Bells, Wallflowers, Lupinus polyphyllus, Poppy Anemone, Double Rockets, Hyacinths, Pæonias, Mignonette; Scarlet, Purple, and White Verbenas; China and Moss Roses, Lavender, Persian Lilac, Ribes sanguineum, Heartsease, and Violets. The following are the quickest-growing hardy CLIMBERS:—White and Yellow Jasmine, Virginian Creeper, Glýcine, Honeysuckle, Clematis, and Ivy.

A Lady.—You may sow your BALSAM seeds at two seasons,—one for flowering early, and the other for obtaining large and fine plants; for if Balsams are sown early they will not attain a large size. The first sowing, for obtaining early-flowering plants, should be made about the beginning of April. The seeds should be put in in the ordinary way, placed in a Cucumber or Melon frame, and when the young plants are large enough, pot them into small pots; they will afterwards require shifting into larger pots once a fortnight. To grow Balsams to a large size, the seed should not be put in before May: the seeds should be sown in the usual way in a pot placed in a strong dung-frame; when young plants show their first rough leaves, they should be potted off singly into small pots filled with light rich soil, then plunge the pots up to the rims in the frame, and after the plants have recovered the shift, allow them to have plenty of air on all suitable occasions, by propping up the lights at the back. They will afterwards require shifting about one inch in ten days at first, but afterwards not so frequently; the soil should be made rather light at first by adding a portion of sandy peat, but should be made stronger and richer for every succeeding shift, by adding more loam and rotten dung and less peat, so that at the last shift the mould should be composed of two-thirds loam and one-third well-rotted dung. As the season advances and the plants increase in size, give them plenty of air, to prevent their being drawn up weakly, picking off all the first formed flower-buds; and when the plants have attained the desired size, give them no further shifting, but an occasional watering with liquid manure. By giving the plants plenty of air, and protecting them from the wind and rain, they may be kept in bloom all the autumn, particularly if attention is paid to picking off the decaying flowers and newly-formed seed-pods.

A Constant Reader.—The seeds of PENTSTEMON SPECIOSUM should be sown in autumn in a cool frame, and kept near the light, when the young plants come up in spring; pot them off into small pots and keep them in these until they are strong enough for planting out. When they flower save seed if possible, and always keep a young stock on hand to put in the places of the old ones, which in the most of cases are short-lived. ERYTHRINA CRISTA-GALLI must be kept in the greenhouse, perfectly dry, all the winter; in spring repot it, prune it in, and supply it liberally with water as it shows signs of growth. In mild situations it does well out-of-doors in summer, when planted out in a sheltered south border. If you have it in a pot and can give it a little heat during the growing season, it will flower all the better. CORRÆA HARRISI requires a greenhouse, and is as easily grown as the older kinds. Pot it in a mixture of peat, leaf-mould, and sand. It may be propagated either by cuttings, or, what is better, by grafting on the stronger kinds.

S. S.—The OLEANDER and GARDE'NIA RADICANS both strike freely from cuttings; the former requires a light rich loamy soil and plenty of water when growing; the latter should have bottom-heat in spring, and must be kept more cool after the flowering and growing season. Cut back your Oleander when it begins to make its young shoots. Plant your Orange-tree in a mixture of rich loam, rotten dung, and leaf-mould; add a little sand. Drain the pot or tub well, and take care that the roots do not get too dry. Cow-dung makes excellent manure-water for Fuchsias and Pelargoniums, but you may use either that or sheep's-dung with the best effects.

Mr. Edwards has had no injustice done him by us, and we cannot print complaints of the injustice of others. We can only print his letter as an advertisement.

A Young Gardener.—There is an Orange with double flowers, but it does not usually fruit.

F. G.—We have never heard of the powder of nitre being applied in a diluted form to the Ranunculus. The proper time for applying it would be from the time the buds begin to form till the plants show bloom. We recommend you to try it merely by way of experiment. The best bloomed beds of Ranunculus we ever saw were grown by very simple means. A greyish earth from a meadow where a river had been widened formed the basis of the compost. This was frequently turned over, and exposed to the influence of sun and air during three years, and in the third year cow-manure was added, with a portion of garden-mould. The beds were dug out and filled with this compost, which was of a cool and retentive nature; when necessary they were well watered; there was scarcely a failure in the beds, and when in flower they presented a complete mass of bloom. The "Horticultural Register" is to be obtained of the publishers.

J. Deacon.—Much obliged, but the extract is too absurd.

Quæso.—Your plant has no resemblance to Eupatorium odoratum; it appears to be E. glandulosum.

Lady C.—To reprint the Gardening alone would cost 800*l.*, so that your wishes cannot be complied with. We have sent for the pamphlet.

H. A. is referred to an article on Violets in to-day's paper.

F. E. C.—Stephenson's Conical Boilers are advertised at p. 186, col. *b*.

M. C.—Your plants are Goodia lotifolia, Malva capensis, and Metrosideros ericifolia.

A Constant Reader.—The statement that the Carib prepares a deadly ointment from the Belladonna Lily is upon the authority of Endlicher, who says, "Ex Amaryllide Belladonna L. Caribæi succum parant mortiferum." Perhaps Caribæi is a misprint for Caffri; Dierbach mentions the poisonous quality of the Belladonna Lily, but says nothing about the people who employ it.

W. W. J.'s Heath is dried perfectly. It appears to be E. herbácea.

C. D.—Seedling Hippeastra will be at least four years before they will flower. We have not seen any translation of Berlèze's work on the Camellia; nor is it worth translating in a country where the Camellia is far better cultivated than in France.

A Well-wisher.—We cannot enter into any public discussion of your question at present. Be satisfied that we are of your opinion that gardeners are more likely to be procured good by applying to respectable gentlemen's gardeners than elsewhere.

Goosetrumdrilla's note is an advertisement.

Mr. Stickney's letter has been unfortunately mislaid. Would he favour us with a copy of it?

Botanist's plants are—1, Rhodochiton volúbile; 2, Catananche cærulea; 3, Crucianella stylosa; 4, Heliánthemum cúpreum; 5, Papaver cámbricum; 6, Astrántia major; 7, Cerinthe major; 8, Hermánnia; 9, Polýgala vulgaris.

A Subscriber.—The Verjus, Bourdelâs, or Bordelais Grape is rarely cultivated in England. It produces large bunches; the berries are also large, oval, or somewhat obovate. It seldom ripens perfectly in France, nor is it required to do so, its principal use being for verjuice; for which purpose it is considered the best kind of Grape. In pruning it the shoots require to be left long. We never heard of cats eating Melons; but they will devour Cactuses.

W. C.—Brachysema is of too humble a growth to be considered a climbing plant, possessing more the habit of a trailer. Any collection of stove and greenhouse plants containing Clématis Sieboldii would be disqualified at the Horticultural Society's exhibition; it being now well known to be a hardy plant.

W. H.—Lime-water is the best substance for destroying worms without injuring lawns.

A Subscriber.—The Cherry-tree you allude to growing against a wall with a western aspect, having a healthy foliage, and producing a profusion of blossom, but no perfect fruit, the latter dropping off in a young state, must have been either affected by frost when in blossom, or the variety is not agreeing with the stock on which it has been worked. In case of frost, protection is the obvious remedy. If from the other cause, the tree will be strengthened by displacing a large proportion of blossom-buds in autumn. Ammoniacal liquor is sold under that name at every gas-work; it is also called gas-water. It is not gas-tar.

X. Y. Z.—Your Peach-trees will not sustain any material injury from their late pruning. Most gardeners prefer leaving it until the buds begin to swell, being then better able to distinguish between the leaf-buds and the blossom.

J. L. R. B.—Your plant is Véstia lycioides. Sandy soil is not at all adapted for Tulipa Clusiana; if planted in maiden loam in a light and airy situation, taking care that the foliage is not destroyed, you will no doubt succeed in flowering it. As soon as the stem has decayed naturally, the bulbs may be stored away in a dry and airy place, until required for planting in November.

A Subscriber from the Beginning.—One Fern is Asplénium Ruta murária, the other Cýstea dentata.

J. Z.—Your Apple is the Ord Apple, which was raised in your neighbourhood, near Fulham, about 65 years ago.

Mr. Chapman's letter will be noticed next week.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE chief interest of our intelligence from France is derived from the proceedings in the Chambers. The Ministry has sustained a check in the indefinite adjournment of the bill for granting retiring pensions to public functionaries, and a modification of the Cabinet is again seriously talked of. Much excitement has been occasioned by the determination of Ministers to postpone the introduction of a Bill for the Encouragement of Colonial Sugar; the Chambers of Commerce in all the great seaports have tendered their resignation in consequence of this decision, and disturbances among the classes dependent on the maritime interests appear to be anticipated. The Ministerial policy on this question is said to have been influenced by the fear that the rejection of the Bill, if proposed during the present Session, would be a moral check to which the Cabinet cannot expose itself on the eve of a general election.— In Spain, the excitement caused by the expected insurrection is rapidly subsiding, and the danger of an outbreak is no longer apprehended. The French authorities have removed several of the leading conspirators from the frontier to the interior of France; and effectual measures have been taken by the Regent to strengthen the frontier line of the Eastern Pyrenees. The Minister of Justice has issued a circular addressed to the bishops and local authorities, referring to the late allocution of the Pope, and absolutely forbidding the circulation of that document as an attempt to fetter the independence of the Spanish people. The negotiation between the Ministry and the Catalonian Deputies has terminated in the restoration of tranquillity to Barcelona; the municipality has been re-established; the disbanded battalions of the National Guard have been reorganised, and other concessions have been made which have given general satisfaction.—In Portugal the Ministerial crisis has terminated in favour of the Chartist party; the Queen, finding that the leading statesmen opposed to Costa Cabral refused to take office if he retired, has been obliged to yield to his demands in favour of the chiefs of the Oporto movement, and has granted the promotions and titles which were made a Cabinet question by the new Ministry. The returns for the elections being incomplete, the Cortes have been further prorogued to the 10th July. —From the Levant we have news of considerable interest; the whole of the Lebanon is said to be in a state of insurrection, and letters received through Vienna state that the united forces of the Druses and the Maronites have expelled the Turkish garrison, and that the new Pacha has either taken to flight or been killed. The details of this affair have not yet been received, but little doubt appears to be entertained at Constantinople in regard to the authenticity of the main facts. We learn also by the same advices that the Protestant Bishop of Jerusalem has been publicly insulted by the Jews and Christians in the exercise of his religious duties; the Mahometans remained neutral, and the Pacha of Jerusalem is said to have refused to interfere, on the ground that he could not furnish any protection to a foreign ecclesiastic who has not been officially recognised by the Porte.—We have intelligence from the United States to a recent date; the chief topic of interest to English readers is the discussion in the Senate on the case of the Creole slaver: the line of argument adopted by the Federal Government in its instructions to the Minister in London has given general satisfaction to the Chamber; and the policy of the Executive in regard to this affair has also been approved of. Some discussion has arisen with regard to the boundary question without leading to any decisive result. A petition has been presented from the State of Ohio, praying for a repeal of the Union, on the ground of the serious evils inflicted on the free states by the institution of slavery; but the motion for receiving the petition was negatived by a large majority.

At home, with the exception of the debates in Parliament, the week has been marked by an unusual deficiency of news. The debate on the Income-tax occupied the attention of the House of Commons during the early part of the week: the discussion was confined almost entirely to the opposition, and several divisions took place for the purpose of producing an adjournment. Sir R. Peel at first resisted all attempts to delay the measure beyond Easter, but at length gave way, and the House adjourned on Wednesday for the holidays. Previously to the adjournment, the House appointed two committees on the motion of the Colonial Secretary; the first to investigate the condition of our possessions on the west coast of Africa and their relations with the native tribes; and the second, to inquire into the state of our West Indian colonies, with reference to labour and production. In proposing these committees, Lord Stanley congratulated the country on the moral and social improvement in the condition of the negroes since the emancipation, throughout all the colonies, and expressed his conviction that they had amply vindicated the good opinion of their advocates.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, continue well. The Queen and Court left town on Tuesday for Windsor Castle, where her Majesty still remains. Previously to her departure for Windsor on Tuesday, her Majesty and Prince Albert visited the Queen Dowager at Marlborough House, and remained some time with her Majesty.—Lady Caroline Cocks and the Hon. Miss Cavendish have succeeded the Hon. Miss Devereux and the Hon. Miss Stanley as the Maids of Honour in Waiting on the Queen.

Official Appointments.—It is generally rumoured that the Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse, will receive the Garter vacant by the demise of the Duke of Norfolk.—It is stated that Sir George Arthur is likely to be the new Governor of Bombay.—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Major-Gen. Sir E. K. Williams, K.C.B., being placed upon the Staff of the Army serving in the East Indies, *vice* Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K.C.B.

Foreign.

France.—*The Chambers.*—The Ministry experienced a check in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, by the indefinite adjournment of the Civil Pension List Bill. This bill, which was for granting retiring pensions to public functionaries, came under discussion on that day, and two members, Messrs. Mathieu and Pascalis, had spoken on the subject, when M. Gouin, ex-minister of commerce under the Thiers Cabinet, proceeded to contend that the Assembly had too imperfect a knowledge of the matter to be well prepared for its discussion, and moved that it be adjourned *sine die.* The reporter of the Committee, M. Felix Real, and M. Humann, Minister of Finance, opposed the motion, which was, however, carried by a majority of 157 against 139. The Committee of Deputies on the budget heard on Saturday the explanations of M. Guizot, respecting the increase of salaries to diplomatic agents, and the new Consulats proposed. The Committee agreed to the nominations of Consuls for Canton, Mazatlan (Mexico), Moscow, Belgrade, Jerusalem, Monterey (Mexico), Newcastle, Panama, Erzeroun, Mossoul (Mesopotamia), and Port Louis (Mauritius). Those for Janeiro (Ottoman Empire), and Djedda, were refused. The committee also declined to increase the salaries of the Marquis of Dalmatia, Minister at Turin, and M. Chasseloup Laubat, Minister at Frankfort. The creation of a diplomatic post at Buenos Ayres was approved of, as also an increase of salary for Monte Video. The increase asked for the Consul at Edinburgh was accorded, but refused to Dublin and Liverpool. The report of the Budget Committee, which is the closing labour of the Chamber of Deputies, is expected to be ready at the end of April or beginning of May. The committee has refused the proposition of the Minister of War to add the administration of the horses of studs to his department; the Minister of Commerce, who has hitherto had the management of this branch of the service, having declared that he would give in his resignation if it were transferred to the War Office. The question appears to be much agitated in Paris. The Minister of War attributes the necessity of purchasing horses from abroad for the cavalry to the inefficient system that has been pursued by the Ministry of Commerce. Reports of an approaching modification of the Cabinet are gaining ground in Paris, and it is stated by the Journals that M. Guizot will not meet the coming elections, the court fearing the effect of his unpopularity, and that Count Molé is likely to be called on to form a new Ministry. Private letters, however, do not attach credit to the supposition that Count Molé, who was unfortunate in two general elections, would be allowed to try a third time, and add that if M. Guizot should prove unable to maintain his position, the return of M. Thiers to power is almost inevitable.

The Sugar Question.—An announcement just made by the official organ, the "Moniteur," that "the Council of Ministers have decided that the Sugar Bill shall not be presented in the present session," has produced considerable excitement both in Paris, and in the departments; and disturbances in consequence were feared at all the great seaports. It is stated that the Ministry was inclined towards a system which shall suppress the beet-root manufacture in France, by allowing an indemnity to the manufacturers; and that this was more particularly the wish of the Minister of Commerce, in order to give a larger extension to the colonial trade; and of M. Humann, in order to increase the revenue. The Cabinet, however, was fearful of offending the agricultural interests on the eve of a general election, and therefore decided against bringing forward any measure on the subject this year. The "Constitutionnel" states that the Cabinet came to its decision by a majority of five against four, and that it will secure votes in the next elections from the agricultural interests by holding out the hope that in the new Chamber the beet-root sugar manufacture will be preserved and protected. The "Globe," the organ of the colonial interest, and usually regarded as a Ministerial Journal, strongly attacks the Cabinet for its decision. It accuses the Minister of Commerce of a breach of faith, as he had pledged himself, it asserts, to the colonial delegates to bring in a bill this session. The seaports are represented as greatly excited at this adjournment of the question. Intelligence of the determination of the Ministry in that respect having reached Havre on Thursday morning, much agitation ensued in that city. The Chamber of Commerce immediately assembled, and resolved that, after receiving from several members of the Cabinet the most positive assurances that no further adjournment of the question should take place, it could not with propriety continue its functions. The Chamber accordingly determined on tendering its resignation; and two of its members left Havre in the afternoon for Paris, to notify that resolution to the Minister of Commerce. The "Moniteur," official organ, in giving an account of the interview on this subject between the deputation of the maritime interests of Havre, Dunkirk, Bordeaux, and Nantes, and Marshal Soult and M. Guizot, declares that those Ministers held out the hope that the Cabinet would reconsider its resolution of adjournment of the bill. A deputation of the beet-root sugar manufacturers also waited on the same Ministers, imploring them to put an end to a state of uncertainty so fatal to their interests. The "Commerce," in its account of the interview between M. Guizot and the maritime deputation, affirms that the Minister declared that the rejection of the Bill, if proposed this session, would be a moral check to the Ministry, to which it could not expose itself on the eve of the elections.—On Wednesday, the debate on this question came on in the Chamber of Deputies. The Minister of Finance read a project of law, demanding the prolongation of the existing Sugar Bill till the next session. He explained that opinions were so conflicting on this question, that no satisfactory Bill could now be passed, and it was requisite to wait till after the next beet-root crops to come to an accurate conclusion, to form a better judgment as to the state of the native branch of industry. M. Wurtemberg, member for Bordeaux, spoke warmly against the adjournment of the Bill; and after some remarks from M. Billault and from the Minister of Finance in defence of the course adopted by Government, M. Guizot rose and said that it was for the general interests of the country that the Cabinet had come to the decision, and that the responsibility thereof ought not to be visited on a single member, but on the entire Ministry. He reminded M. Billault that he had voted for the present Bill in 1840, which he now wished to have repealed. M. Mauguin followed M. Guizot. No vote was to take place till Saturday, (this day,) when M. Humann's Bill is to be considered in the Bureaux, and it is expected there will be a grand trial of strength.

The Capital.—The journals inform us that the King and Queen of the Belgians are expected at the Tuileries, and that the apartments they are to occupy, in the Pavillon Marsan, are preparing for their reception. Their Majesties, and the Princes of Saxe Coburg, will remain in Paris till after the accouchement of the Duchesse de Nemours. From the same authority we learn that Madame Guizot, mother of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, had on Friday night, the 18th inst., an attack of apoplexy, which leaves her family and friends without hope of her recovery. On Thursday, the 17th inst., all the companies of the corps of engineers, quartered along the line of the continuous wall and of the forts round Paris, were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to resume on Monday the works of the fortifications, which have for some time been suspended. A similar order was read to all the regiments of infantry encamped in the neighbourhood. It is rumoured among the military circles of the capital, that a further reduction of the army is contemplated, by liberating the men who may belong to the levy of 1838. A carman, named Pellion, has been sentenced, by the Paris tribunals, to eight months' imprisonment and a fine of fifty francs, for having unlawful possession of arms. At his abode a carabine, a pistol, ball cartridges, and various revolutionary publications, it is said, were found, proving that he was a member of the Secret Societies.—The president of the administration of the Savings' Banks of Paris presented his report of the operations and situations of those banks during the year 1841, on the 19th inst. According to that document, the investments amounted in the year to 40,041,548f. 30c., and the reimbursements to 26,911,458f. 78c., leaving an increase of 13,130,089f. 50c., which, added to the sums deposited in the Treasury on the 31st Dec., 1841, 70,355,337f. 78c., constituted a total of 83,485,427f. 30c. invested in the Savings' Banks of Paris. As compared with 1840, the investments showed an increase in 1841 of 5,245,000f., and the reimbursements a diminution of 6,883,000f.

The Provinces.—A Calais journal announces that at the urgent entreaties of the Mayor and Deputy for the department, the Minister of War had granted an increase of the garrison of 140 infantry and 120 cavalry, but whether to resist foreign invasion or domestic troubles is not explained. The provincial papers state that the tempest of the 9th and 10th inst. was very severely felt at the mouth of the Somme, and seventy individuals, composing half the fishing population of Cuyen, had been lost at sea. An American vessel and an English coal-brig, as well as several French vessels, in the bay of the Somme, sunk at the same time. We lately announced that Madame Laffarge was dangerously ill; letters from Montpelier of the 16th mention that she has evinced symptoms of actual insanity. This fact having been made known by her physicians to the administration of the prison, the latter immediately addressed an application to the Minister of the Interior for her removal to a lunatic asylum.

The Press.—The responsible publisher of the Royalist print, the "Gazette d'Auvergne," has been tried and convicted of a libel upon the prefect of the department, and upon the Procureur-Général of the Riom Cour Royale, in articles on the proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies, relative to the famous letter of M. Isambert, noticed in previous Numbers, attributing to the Ministry of Justice a system of packing juries in France, to obtain convictions for Government prosecutions. The sentence of the Court was a fine of 4,000f. and six months' imprisonment, although M. Berryer, the Deputy, who was specially retained for the defence, made a powerful appeal in support of his client. In the speech for the prosecution the Procureur-General admitted that in making out the jury list for 1842, the Prefect purposely admitted all those Royalist names which were on it, and which were also subscribers to the Royalist Journal.

Railroads.—The railroad committee of the Deputies has decided that it will support the Ministerial plan, reserving to M. de Lamartine, the reporter, the liberty of making known to the Chamber the result of their investigations. This decision, it is said, arose from a declaration made by M. Teste, that the execution of the whole undertaking would be compromised if the Government lines were modified. Private letters, however, inform us that this bill has little chance of becoming a law this session. The Paris and Rouen Railroad Company is said to have offered to execute the line between Rouen and Havre. They estimate the expense at 400,000*l.* On account, however, of the great difficulties of ground, they have asked Government to give one-fourth and to lend another fourth; the works in and about Rouen alone being expected to absorb about one fourth.

The Navy.—There still exists great uncertainty respecting the partial disarming of the fleet, announced by the budget of 1843. Two vessels at Brest have been put out of commission, and this, it is said, will be the case with those at Toulon, when a part of the Levant division shall have returned. According to a return of the commercial navy, taken from official documents, and published in the Paris papers, it appears that the total number of merchant vessels afloat is 15,817; and that of this number 133 are steamers. These returns also show that there are in the commercial navy of France only 24 ships the tonnage of which exceeds 500 tons.

Algeria.—Accounts received from Algiers to the 10th inst. announce that Gen. Bugeaud had concluded a treaty of peace with all the chiefs of the Regency, to each of whom he had promised a sum of 50,000f. The same accounts add that the journey from Mostaganem to Oran may now be undertaken without escort, and that parties of twenty and thirty proceed to Mascara without the slightest interruption. Abd-el-Kader has lost all influence over his tribes, and he is said to be at present a refugee at the court of Morocco.

Spain.—Our intelligence from Madrid informs us that on the 13th inst. Ministers held a council, at which the expediency of modifying the Cabinet was discussed. The Chamber of Deputies have decided, by a majority of 91 against 14, that the members of the Legislature who accepted offices, favours, or decorations from Government, should not be disqualified for re-election. At the same sitting the Bill relative to the re-establishment of provincial deputations in the Basque Provinces was passed. The debate on the project of law for calling into active service, if required, 50,000 National Guards was then resumed. Señor Munoz Bueno opposed the Bill as prejudicial and contrary to the Constitution, as there was no war existing with the neighbouring nations. The Bill, however, was considered likely to pass. The "Madrid Gazette" of the 8th has an article on Sir R. Peel's speech in answer to the question relative to the recognition of the Spanish constitution by Russia, Austria, and Prussia. After an accurate translation of the right hon. Baronet's speech, with expressions of gratification at his declaration in favour of the independence of Spain, the article concludes with the following words:—"The policy of the Spanish Cabinet has for its basis the existing constitution; and consequently, whatever tends, under the authority of a foreign power, to give force and stability to our Government, to our institutions, and whatever proceeds legitimately from the constitution of 1837, can inflict no wound on our national independence, but will confirm and consolidate the liberal system in Spain, and add splendour to the constitutional throne of our Queen Donna Isabel II. It is our confident opinion that the Powers of the North of Europe will recognise the Queen of Spain and her Government much sooner than many persons believe." The "Gazette" also contains a circular addressed by the Minister of Justice to all the bishops and regents of the audiences, in which he apprises them of the publication on the 22d Feb. last of a new encyclical letter of the Pope, recommending the faithful to address prayers to the Almighty for the Church of Spain. This document contains the Regent's order, absolutely prohibiting the circulation of the Pope's allocution. The Papers allude to the assertions lately made by Mr. O'Connell in the House of Commons on the subject of the persecution of the Spanish clergy, which they contradict, and assert that the Archbishop of Toledo, so far from being under restraint, is not only at large in Madrid, but a constant visitor at the Regent's palace. Public attention appeared to be much occupied with the Barcelona question. Frequent and animated conferences had been lately held between the Ministry and the Catalonian deputies, who required the re-establishment of the municipality, dissolved by Gen. Van Halen in 1841, the reorganisation of the three disbanded battalions of the National Guard of Barcelona, and the repeal of the order issued for the dissolution of the Society of Operatives. The President of the Council promised to forward instructions to that effect to Barcelona; and accounts from that city of the 14th inst. inform us that these orders had been received there, and had given considerable satisfaction. Barcelona papers of the 14th inst. state that it was rumoured, and generally believed, that an army of observation of 20,000 men was to be formed on the frontiers of France, at the line of the Eastern Pyrenees. Several battalions having already left for Figueras, had given confirmation to these reports, and artillery and ammunition of every kind had been embarked for that stronghold to be landed at Rosas, and from thence to Figueras. The latter place is about four and a quarter leagues south of the Eastern Pyrenees, and 20 leagues north of Barcelona. There is a strong citadel built on a rock commanding the town, and it is the key of the Perpignan road to Spain. Accounts from the frontier of the 17th instant announce the receipt of pressing orders from the French Cabinet, urging the authorities to send immediately into the interior 57 Christino refugees in Bayonne. These accounts add that Baron de Meer, the Christino ex-Capt.-Gen. of Catalonia, and Gen. Breton, ex-Commandant of Tarragona, have received orders to quit Montauban, and that several Carlist refugees were to quit Toulouse, to be further removed from the Spanish frontiers. The journals publish a notice from the first Alcalde of Ximena de la Frontera, dated the 4th inst., announcing that 2,700 muskets and a quantity of ammunition had been seized by the British authorities, in the Bay of Gibraltar, on board a vessel belonging to the enemies of Spanish liberty. Letters from Algesiras of the 7th inst. state that a Dutch schooner, having on board 250 musket-barrels, and bound for Marseilles, had put into Gibraltar, but that the Governor, at the request of the Spanish Consul, had ordered her to weigh anchor and depart. The insurrectionary Junta existing at Gibraltar is said to have lately received remittances amounting to 15,000 dollars. Gen. Palarea, who had been a prisoner on parole since the insurrection of October last, died at Carthagena on the 10th inst.

PORTUGAL.—We have received intelligence from Lisbon to the 14th inst. The ministerial crisis had terminated by the Queen's yielding to the demands of the Minister in favour of the chiefs of the Oporto movement, who have obtained some titular promotions; Baron de Santa Maria being created Conde de St. Thome, MM. Agendo e Mello, the other member of the Junta, Baron de Oliveira, and the generals of division who took a leading part in the movement, raised from barons to viscounts. The Queen, it is well known, resisted these promotions, although the Ministry made them a Cabinet question: it appeared, however, that the leading statesmen opposed to Costa Cabral would not venture to take office, in the event of his resignation, and the Queen was therefore under the necessity of complying with the advice of the Cabinet. The Treasury Board, as formed under the charter, has been reorganised. Baron Tojal was about to submit to them a new project of loan, or, rather, a modification of the former project, which the postponement of the Cortes and the situation of Government required. The decree regulating the new elections, which are double or indirect under the Charter, had been published in the papers, and the Cortes further postponed till the 10th July, in order to give due time for the completion of the returns. The King had been urged to take the command of the army, which motives of expediency were thought likely to induce him to decline at present. Monsignor Capaccini is said to have become exacting, requiring, among other conditions, the return of all Don Miguel's bishops. A commission of four members, of which the Patriarch of Lisbon and the Duke of Palmella formed part, had been formed to consider his demands.

GERMANY.—From Vienna we learn that commercial credit is not yet restored in that city. The intelligence of the refusal on the part of France to ratify the treaty for the suppression of the slave-trade had also caused a slight decline in the funds, from which, however, they soon recovered. The journals state that, at a recent meeting of the shareholders of the Danube Steam-boat Company, the profits of last year were shown to be so considerable, and the advantages to be expected from an increased number of steamers on the middle Danube so apparent, that a subscription for additional shares to the amount of 1,000,000 florins at 5 per cent. interest was opened and accomplished on the spot. The company formed for continuing the railroad from Vienna to Bohemia, through Galicia into Moldavia, has applied for an exclusive privilege to Prince Stourdza, the Boyar of that principality, for 90 years; but apprehensions are expressed that a difficulty may arise on the part of Russia, from the jealousy which that Power may feel at seeing Moldavia thus intimately connected with Austria on two sides by this railroad and the Danube.—The Transylvanians have passed a resolution in their Diet declaring the Hungarian to be their national tongue, and petitioning the Emperor to cause it to be used in all the official communications.—The Government of Wurtemburg has resolved to construct railroads along the most frequented valleys of that country, thus uniting the Neckar and the Rhine with the Danube and the Lake of Constance; and a loan of 2,300,000 florins is announced for this purpose. This is the fifth railroad system announced to be commenced in the present year in various states of Germany, three of which centre in Berlin. From a survey given in the journals of the operation of the railways now existing, it appears that about 5,000,000 passengers were last year transported various distances at the rate of at least 15 miles per hour upon 16 lines; the number of passengers being the greatest on three of the shortest lines. The line from Vienna to Neustadt had 831,990 passengers. The distance is three posts, or about 30 miles, but the majority of the passengers went only to Baden, 15 miles.—Accounts from Berlin of the 14th inst. announce the arrival of the Count of Nassau, the former King of Holland, in that capital. It was reported that Chevalier Bunsen would be appointed Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs of Prussia, and M. Eichhorn, Minister of the Foreign Department. It is stated that the expenses of the King's visit to England, which some of the German papers, it seems, estimated at 800,000 dollars, or even more, did not amount to quite 80,000 dollars.—Letters from Munich announce that the King of Bavaria has paid no regard to the opposition of the Pope to the appointment of the Bishop of Ratisbon, which had been declared uncanonical by the Sacred College; but, agreeably to the letter of the Concordat, has already caused the Bishop to take the oath of fealty at his own hands, and given orders for his enthronement, which will be performed with all pomp by the Archbishop of Munich. The address spoken by the King on the occasion is said to have given great satisfaction in Germany: "You have had three worthy and remarkable predecessors," said the King, "and I trust that you will especially follow the example of Sailer; he was imbued with a really apostolic spirit. My reign, which is now commencing its 17th year, shows what I have done for our church. I am the enemy of fanaticism, for it brings about the contrary of that which it strives after. My people shall be pious, but need not hang their heads. I repeat, let Sailer be your example, although he is now sought to be dragged in the mire; yet a truly Christian spirit actuated him, and urged him to good works." Bishop Sailer was the prelate who had the courage to refuse permission to preach to the fanatic Eberhard, who has left Munich to carry on his crusade against Protestants elsewhere. The papers state that Professor Gorres has suffered from another attack, which, it is feared, will affect his reason.

SWEDEN.—Private letters from Stockholm, dated the 11th inst., state that the 29th of the present month will be the 50th anniversary of the death of Gustavus III. and that on that day two boxes, deposited by that monarch in the University of Upsala, will be opened, in conformity with the express desire of Gustavus. It is supposed that they contain papers of interest relating to a certain period of his reign.

RUSSIA.—According to the last advices from St. Petersburg, dated the 5th inst., the Emperor is about to accompany the Empress to Germany. Their Majesties are to stop eight days at Fischbach, in Silesia, and proceed afterwards to Ems, whence the Emperor will repair to the Hague. Intelligence had reached St. Petersburg that the southern insurgents had taken advantage of the mildness of the winter to make inroads on the Russian territory beyond the Kuban and Caucasus. A body of those mountaineers, 8,000 strong, advanced, in the beginning of Jan., to a distance of 200 wersts from their country, surprised the town and fortress of Kifljar, in the Caucasian province, delivered it up to plunder, and brought off prisoners a number of its inhabitants. It was reported in the Russian capital that the Minister of War, Count Tschernitschew, would shortly set out for Teflis, and be replaced *ad interim* by Count Pahlen, the Russian Ambassador in France. Count Cancrin, the Minister of Finance, was to retain his *portefeuille*.

ITALY.—Private letters from Rome, dated the 4th inst., contain accounts of several fatal accidents from snowstorms in the mountains during the winter. Five young men who were seeking pasture for their cattle, near Villa Montalto, were destroyed by an avalanche; at Vicariati 57 persons perished; and in the environs of Civitella 27 persons on horseback were overwhelmed in the snow, and perished with their horses.

SWITZERLAND.—We learn from Zurich that the storm of the 10th inst. was severely felt in that part of Switzerland. The lake was agitated in a way hitherto unprecedented, and the grave-stones of the burial-ground were thrown down by the force of the wind.

GREECE.—Private letters from Athens dated Feb. 16 mention the general belief that the Government has for some time entertained a repugnance to the supposed views of England; and the two cabinets are thought to be on an irretrievably hostile footing. It appears that M. Mavrocordato had at length left for Constantinople, and it was supposed that the indisposition of Princess Mavrocordato had been one of the causes of his detention. During the recent visit of the British Ambassador, Sir Stratford Canning, to Athens, he had several audiences of the King; and it is said, that without at all reflecting on his royal prerogative, the ambassador exposed to him the great injustice of his conduct on several occasions, and more especially his treatment of an old and faithful servant, the most distinguished character produced by the Greek revolution. The result was the promised nomination of M. Mavrocordato to the mission at Constantinople—a step which, if not frustrated by some deplorable relapse, is regarded as likely to terminate the questions at present pending between Greece and Turkey.

TURKEY.—We have received intelligence from Constantinople, by way of Vienna, to the 23d Feb. It is of considerable interest. It states that the whole of Lebanon was in insurrection, that the united forces of the Druses and Maronites had driven from Deir-el-Kamar the Turkish garrison composed of 1,200 men, that Omer Pacha had either taken to flight or been killed, and that English, French, and Egyptian emissaries were traversing Syria, and exciting the people to revolt against the Porte. The correspondent of the German journal from whom this information is derived adds the following postscript: "Several of the embassies contradict the news from Syria; but the Ambassador of England offers no opinion on the subject. It appears certain, however, that the English Bishop of Jerusalem was pelted with stones by the Christians whilst he was preaching a sermon. The Mussulmans remained neutral on the occasion. The Druses have plundered a Maronite village near St. Jean d'Acre." These appear to be the only facts on which any reliance can be placed, though a variety of rumours of a sinister character were current at Constantinople. The inquiry made by the Ambassadors of the five great Powers relative to the Turkish Governments in Lebanon had, it is stated, created considerable uneasiness on the part of the Porte, which had not yet returned any answer on the subject. For some time past, it is said, increased activity has been observed in the Naval Arsenal, directions having been given for several large ships to be got ready, in addition to 12 which have for several months past been fit for sea. A considerable number of irregular cavalry is also said to be collecting in Anatolia. These troops are destined to go to Roumelia, under the command of Said Pacha, brother-in-law to the Sultan. The Porte is likewise preparing to send a considerable number of troops to Syria. An English courier had arrived in Constantinople from Persia, bringing intelligence from that country to the 26th ult. It appears that numerous marauding hordes of Kurds have penetrated into Tauris, where they are burning and plundering villages, and murdering those inhabitants who do not take to flight. The disorder and misery prevailing in those districts are described as extreme. Subsequent accounts mention the arrival of M. Mavrocordato at Constantinople.

UNITED STATES.—We have had four arrivals at Liverpool this week from America; the packet-ships Garrick, Oxford, and Philadelphia, and the mail steamer Acadia. In the Senate, on the 21st ult., a message was received from the President, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State, in reply to Mr. Walker's resolution, calling for information relative to the action of Government in the case of the Creole slave-ship. The documents were read. They consisted of Mr. Webster's instructions to Mr. Everett, the United States Minister at the Court of St. James's, in regard to the case of that vessel, and the argument on which the United States Government rests for a demand for redress from the Government of Great Britain. The argument was considered able, and seemed to be perfectly satisfactory to the senators from the South. Mr. Walker expressed his gratitude at the tone and principle of the instructions. They were, he said, entirely satisfactory to him, and would be so, he believed, to the country. Mr. Calhoun had heard the documents read with great pleasure. The argument occupied the whole ground, and, coming from the source it did, it would put, he hoped, an end to this dangerous and unpleasant controversy. The documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. In the House of Representatives, on the 21st ult., Mr. Allen, of Maine, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President of the United States, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the House the state of the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain, in relation to the North-Eastern Boundary, in the state of Maine; and also all correspondences on the subject between the two Governments not heretofore communicated. The President sent, on the 26th ult., a message in answer to the resolution. He informed the House that no communication could be made by him at this time on the subject of the resolution, without detriment and danger to the public interests. The Governor of Massachusetts had sent a message to the Legislature also relative to the North-Eastern Boundary. Deeming it probable that Great Britain might shortly propose a conventional boundary, he had thought it his duty to bring the subject under their consideration, that provisions might be made for making known the sentiments of the commonwealth, in case terms of compromise should be designed with a view to a settlement. "The sentiments of Maine and the United States are unknown to me," said his Excellency, "except as disclosed to the public; but I do not view it as an impossibility that terms may be proposed which will meet the approbation of both, and it is for this event I would have the commonwealth prepared—that she may assert and vindicate her just rights, and at the same time do whatever is consistent with them to promote an amicable adjustment of the controversy." In the House of Representatives a petition was presented from Ohio, praying that the House would take immediate measures to dissolve the Union. The petition sets forth that the citizens of the free States have been suffering incalculable evils for the last 30 years, and are now suffering, from the institution of slavery. Mr. Giddings moved, that the petition be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report that the prayer of the petition ought not to be granted. Mr. Triplett moved that the petition be not received, and on that motion he moved the previous question, which was seconded. On the main question, shall the petition be received? the yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted as follows: yeas, 24; nays, 116. The petition was therefore rejected. A run had taken place on the Lafayette Bank, one of the safety fund banks of New York; but though it had met the run promptly until noon, the bank commissioners served an injunction on the bank, and its doors were closed. It was expected that its assets would be more than sufficient to meet its liabilities. Mr. S. Jaudon, held to bail by the Recorder as one of the Bank conspirators, had been released; the Judge declaring that, in his opinion, there was not sufficient cause for sending his case to the grand jury. Mr. Dunlap, another of the accused, had also been released on *habeas corpus*. The House of Representatives of Louisiana had passed, with but one dissenting voice, a resolution declaring that "the state of Louisiana holds her pledged faith as sacred and inviolable; and that they regard a repudiation of state obligations as unconstitutional and unjust, as repugnant to every principle of honour and common honesty, and as having a direct tendency to deprave private integrity, and to corrupt the morals of the people." The Locofoco committee of the House of Representatives of Mississippi had, on the contrary, made a report on the subject of the state bonds, and had appended a resolution solemnly denying any obligation of the state or the people to pay the bonds, and formally repudiating the whole debt. Lord Morpeth was at Richmond, on his way to the South. Mr. Dickens had not left New York, where he was detained by the serious indisposition of his wife.

Canada.—The accounts by the Acadia are favourable; Sir C. Bagot had arrived, and was receiving a flattering welcome from the inhabitants of both provinces. The public works were to be commenced in spring. Great rejoicings were occasioned by the news of the safety of the Caledonia steamer, no tidings of her return to Liverpool having been previously received, and 24 days having elapsed since her day of sailing. The Unicorn, formerly belonging to the Liverpool and Glasgow line, had been taken up to carry the mail; but the arrival of the Acadia rendered her voyage unnecessary.

West Indies.—The Jamaica papers received by the New York packet contain an account of the capture and destruction of the Carthagenian fleet by her Majesty's brig Charybdis, Lieutenant M. de Courcy, attached to the squadron on the West Indian station. The correct particulars of this affair do not appear to be known, but as far as they have been ascertained, it appears that a Col. Gregg and some other British subjects, either for some real or imaginary offence, were imprisoned by the Carthagenian Government. The Colonel having applied to the British Consul resident there for protection, that functionary interested himself on his behalf; but his intercession proving unsuccessful, he stated the particulars to Lieut. de Courcy, of H.M. brig Charybdis, then in the neighbourhood. Lieut. de Courcy despatched an officer with a letter to the Commodore of the squadron at anchor in Carthagena, demanding the release of Col. Gregg and the other British subjects. This letter, because it was not written in Spanish, was treated with contempt. On the officer's returning to the Charybdis, and reporting these circumstances to his commander, Lieut. de Courcy immediately entered the port, but while proceeding to an anchorage was fired into by the commodore's vessel, a corvette, by which the forestay of the Charybdis was shot away. Lieut. de Courcy then took up a position, and after a short fight the corvette surrendered, the Commodore and 25 of his men having been killed. A brig and three schooners, which came to the assistance of the corvette, were attacked in turn by the Charybdis; and in five minutes after the Charybdis brought her guns to bear on the brig, she was sunk, and the schooners soon after surrendered. The Charybdis, it seems, carries but three guns—one long one amidships, and two carronades, and her full complement of officers and men is but 55. It is added, that Lieut. de Courcy intends to remain at Carthagena with his prizes till he hears from the Admiral on the subject of their capture. From a statement given of the origin of the conflict in another account, it appears the murder of Colonel Gregg preceded the attack; and the cause of the fight is said to have been that a brig, Jane and Sarah, whilst lying at Sapote, in company with a sloop, Little William, was boarded by Gen. Carmona's squadron, both vessels plundered to a large amount of goods and specie, the crew imprisoned, and Col. Gregg and three other passengers of the Jane and Sarah shot.—A letter from Porto Rico, dated Jan. 23, states that three negroes had been shot, and eight others sentenced to the bastinado, and to be employed for ten years in hard labour on the public works of the island, for having taken part in a recent insurrection.

Australia.—Papers from Swan River, Western Australia, to the 25th Nov. have arrived. They state that the balance in hand of the land fund was 3,063*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, which the colonists wished should be appropriated to the encouragement of emigration. Labour appears to be required in the various districts; wages are high, but a corresponding dearness of provisions is said to exist. In the neighbourhood of the "Sound" the natives were troublesome, but the judicious conduct of the colonists had much conciliated them. Several whalers had put into the harbour, mostly American. Mr. Clark was continuing his investigation of the course of the Gordon river and its confluents, and a fine tract of pasture land had been discovered beyond Kinderup, which promised greatly for the flockmaster who had made the discovery, and who proposed immediately to remove his sheep thither. At Perth, the latest local improvements were the erection of public jetties and the establishment of a steam-boat company. The Sydney papers, received by way of New Zealand, give a very discouraging account of that colony; commercial affairs continued in a most deranged state. Several commercial houses had failed, and among them the firm of Gore and Co., for 165,000*l.* An impression prevailed that the worst was still to come. Goods had been sold by auction at the ruinous loss of 50 per cent. upon the cost price; and yet then the demand was inconsiderable, as purchasers were waiting for still greater sacrifices. To add to the melancholy prospects of the colony, the crops were burnt up for want of rain, and there was no grass for the sheep.

New Zealand.—An extract of a letter from Port Nicholson, of the 18th of November, published in the Morning Papers, states that "for every emigrant sent out and landed 80 acres of land are obtained, and 20*s.* an acre is the selling price to settlers; thus 80*l.* is the gross value of the premium, from which 20*l.*, the average cost of conveying a man from this country, is to be deducted, which leaves 60*l.* as the net proceeds of the transaction. The people can get no work; there are hundreds about the place out of employ. The company give 14*s.* a week and rations. The township of Richmond was sold the other day, a great part of which is now under water; and most people are selling their land, to get away with the first chance that offers."

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Saturday.—On the motion of Lord Redesdale, the Consolidated Fund Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday. The Newgate Gaol (Dublin) Bill and the West India Clergy Bill passed through Committee, and were ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

Monday.—Their Lordships sat only a short time: several petitions were presented, and several bills advanced in their respective stages.

Tuesday.—The House was to have adjourned this day for the Easter holidays; but owing to some mistake in not procuring her Majesty's signature to a commission for giving the royal assent to some bills, it became necessary that it should meet on Wednesday.

Wednesday.—Lord Brougham, after moving for returns relating to the state of business in the Court of Chancery, intimated his opinion that the appointment of one new Vice-Chancellor would have been enough. This, he said, had been predicted.

The Lord Chancellor, in reply, said that the person who predicted that had for once been a true prophet.—The returns were then ordered.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the Consolidated Fund Bill, the West India Clergy Bill, the Regulation of Apprentices Bill, the Loan Societies Bill, the Newgate Gaol (Dublin) Bill, and Mitford's Divorce Bill. The Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord Wharncliffe were the commissioners.

Their Lordships then adjourned over the holidays.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—The Severn Navigation Bill was read a second time after some discussion, Mr. Muntz having declined to press his motion for postponement to a division.

In reply to a question from Mr. Hayter, Sir R. Peel said that the 5 per cent. additional duty of Customs and Excise, imposed in 1840 by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, would still remain in force. It was not proposed that it should be 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, but 5 per cent. on the duty mentioned in the tariff.

To a question from Mr. Lindsay, Sir R. Peel replied by reading the Treasury minute referring the inquiry as to the real value of the opium surrendered at Canton to the Governor-General of India. Whether that inquiry was an open one or not he had not the means of answering.

In reply to an inquiry from Mr. Shaw, Lord Eliot said that it was the intention of Government to include in the estimates for the ensuing year the usual grant, without proposing any alteration in the system of national education now in force in Ireland.

On the motion for going into Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. F. Maule pressed Sir R. Peel to postpone the taking of the sense of the House on his financial resolution till after Easter, for the sake of the people of Scotland, who, from their distance, had not received intelligence of the measure in time to form and express their opinion of it.—Sir R. Peel declined to postpone the matter.—Some conversation then arose respecting the claim to priority between this financial measure and the Corn Bill, Mr. C. Wood and Mr. C. Buller preferring to proceed with the latter.

Sir R. Peel said he preferred first taking the opinion of the House on the Income-tax, as upon that the whole financial policy of the country must be based.

Lord J. Russell thought it more desirable to proceed with the Corn Importation Bill, as everybody already knew what he would have to pay to the Income-tax. The right hon. Gentleman might however, he said, take his own course. He could only say that it was his determination to divide the House on the resolution, on the report, on the first reading, on the second reading, and on the third reading.

Sir R. Peel said he regretted that the noble Lord had determined on this course; but the regret was somewhat qualified by his announcement that every one knew what he would have to pay under the Income-tax—that is to say, that every one was now reconciled to it.—The House then resolved itself into Committee, and the adjourned debate was opened by Mr. Hawes, who declared that the noble Lord should have his most earnest support in every possible opposition he could offer to this measure. He denounced the principle of an Income-tax, especially, he said, when raised for the purpose of retaliation in petty wars upon China and Affghanistan. He preferred the principle of the budget brought forward by the late Government, and protested against the injustice of taxing terminable income as heavily as that which is derived from permanent property. There was no absolute necessity, he said, for such an impost; and there were many other sources of taxation yet open.—Mr. Alderman Thompson thought the present measure far preferable to the scheme of the late Government. He trusted, however, that Government would act in a generous and confiding spirit, and give credit to the mercantile classes for returning their incomes with fairness. He hoped also that some further consideration would be given to the question of burdening terminable annuities as heavily as Consols, which he felt to be a great injustice.—Sir W. Clay observed, that a direct tax upon income, if not a vulgar, was at least a very easy expedient, for getting through a financial difficulty. He disapproved the proposal of taxing the occupier of land upon the moiety of his rent, and meant to move an alteration in that part of the scheme. He laid it down as a principle that the revenue varies inversely as the price of subsistence; citing some returns which he regarded as proving that theory: and he inferred that the Corn laws had been mainly the source of our financial deficiencies. The resource, therefore, which he should have preferred, would have been to alter those laws, to rely on such alteration for restoring the revenue, and in the mean time to meet the temporary exigency by a fresh issue of Exchequer-bills.

Sir G. Clerk defended the measure of Government. He insisted on the advantages which the proposed levy would produce to the general commerce and industry of the nation, by rendering it practicable to make those many important remissions which were proposed in the new tariff. He knew there must be some pressure, but he hoped and believed it would be courageously met.—Lord Dalmeny praised the style and clearness of the financial statement of Sir R. Peel as being unrivalled since the days of Pitt. Had the right hon. Baronet taken into account the distress of the country, and stated that he resorted to an Income-tax as a mere temporary expedient, on the road to a more liberal policy, he would have supported him. But he considered that he had proposed it in order to sustain monopolies opposed to the common sense of the age, and he should therefore oppose it.—Mr. C. Wood inveighed against the general principle of an Income-tax, which was an impost so odious to the nation, that even the strong government of Lord Liverpool had been obliged to abandon it. He thought it objectionable, mainly for this among many other reasons, that it would tend to drive capital abroad. He denied that the other means of taxation were exhausted, and reverted to the budget of the late Ministry as one which would have raised a considerable revenue without this violent sort of resource.—Mr. Scarlett briefly supported the Government measure.—Mr. P. Scrope desired to know what deductions were to be made from gross receipts, and what allowances upon incomes not produced by permanent property. To a tax on such property he should not object; but he could not agree to assess mere income equally with it.—After some remarks from Mr. Williams, in opposition to the Government measure, Sir G. Grey animadverted on the silence of members on the ministerial benches, who, he said, shrank from the obloquy of supporting their votes by their speeches. The deficiency in the revenue ought to be made up; but was it to be made up by a tax which had been repealed in 1816 by the indignant feeling of the country, and which had been originally imposed when we were struggling for national existence? He maintained it would be an inquisitorial and obnoxious impost, and when once inflicted, even for a temporary period, there was no security that it would not be perpetuated. No necessity had been shown for the tax; and even the deficiency which was made the pretence for it, had been largely accumulated by the resistance of the measures of the late Government.—Col. Sibthorp denounced the tactics of the Opposition, and applauded the vigour of Sir R. Peel.—Some discussion took place between Lord J. Russell and the Chairman about the forms of proceeding: and then, a motion having been made that the Chairman should report progress and ask leave to sit again, the Committee divided, for the motion to report progress, 51; against it, 328; majority, 277. A conversation followed, in which several members explained their reasons for voting against or in favour of the division. Mr. V. Smith attacked the Ministers for their silence. Sir J. Graham observed, that as Lord J. Russell had given notice of several contests upon this subject in its successive stages, there was the less necessity to prolong the debate now. Sir R. Peel disclaimed all want of courtesy, but declared that as he and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had both spoken so fully, they had exhausted all they had to say in the present stage. Lord J. Russell desired to have it understood that his notices had been given without any factious views; but Mr. T. Duncombe said that faction was a very good thing on a proper occasion, and that he and his friends should go on moving adjournments for the express purpose of procrastination.—Another motion being then made for adjournment, another division took place, when the numbers were—for the adjournment, 91; against it, 241.—A third motion for adjournment being made by Mr. Duncombe, with the declared view of postponing the division till after Easter,

Sir R. Peel said, that though it was in the power of the minority to prevent the division on the main question for that night, he would not voluntarily be a party to a postponement over Easter, and should therefore move to resume the committee on Wednesday. Meanwhile, wishing to have, and relying upon, the support of the country, who would not fail to appreciate the proceedings of that night, he could not lament or deprecate the course which had been taken by the minority.—Mr. F. Maule defended his own conduct in voting for the adjournments.—Sir T. Acland observed, that if gentlemen succeeded in obtaining delay without discussion, their constituents would have to make up their minds without hearing the argument.—After a few words from Mr. C. Buller, and an explanation from Sir R. Peel, the committee was adjourned.

The Rivers (Ireland) Bill, the Public Works Bill, and the Spirit Duties' (Ireland) Bill, went through committee.—On the motion of Sir J. Graham, the Queen's Bench Prison Bill was read a third time and passed.

Tuesday.—Many petitions were presented and several bills forwarded in their respective stages. John Ashworth, who had interrupted the proceedings of the Clitheroe Election Committee, was brought to the bar, admonished by the Speaker, and discharged in consideration of his expression of regret. On the motion of Sir R. Peel, the admonition of the Speaker was ordered to be entered on the journals.

Sir C. Napier brought forward a motion for the consideration of the state of the navy, with a view to its improvement. He animadverted on the Government disposal of naval patronage under successive Ministries, dwelling particularly on the administration of Lord Minto, who had, he said, ransacked all Scotland in search of the Elliot family; and had even sent to the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose of promoting a person of that name. The Commodore then suggested a rule which, he contended, would secure uniformity in the disposal of that patronage, and give satisfaction to the navy. He also argued for an increase of the pay and pensions of the navy, and better manning of our ships; and concluded by moving three resolutions; the first recommending the appointment of Naval Lords of the Admiralty; the second, a system of retirement and purchase; and the third, a preference of officers and petty officers of the navy for the dock-yard situations, and other civil employments of the Admiralty.

Sir J. Graham combated the opinion that the First Lord should always be a naval man. It was not wise, he said, so to limit the choice of the Crown; and as to promotion, a civilian was on the whole more likely to bestow it with advantage to the public than a naval man, who would be just as much warped by politics as the civilian, and be biassed by professional partialities into the bargain. The greatest triumphs of the navy had been during the naval administrations of civilians; and the late King, who was warmly attached to his profession, had told him on his first accession to the Admiralty, that the two brightest examples he could keep in view were those of two civilians, Lord Sandwich and Lord Spencer. Mr. Pitt's authority also was in favour of the appointment of a civilian. With respect to the manning of the fleet, he rejoiced to say that the deficiency in this respect which existed during the Syrian hostilities had now been completely remedied; but he could not concur with those who thought that our fleet in the Mediterranean, even with its peace complements, would have been defeated; on the contrary, he was satisfied that the gallant Commodore had done himself and his brother officers great injustice, for he (Sir J. Graham) was persuaded that, though their ships were badly manned, they would have sustained the honour of the British flag, and triumphantly repelled every hostile attack. He was far from disapproving the resolutions of the gallant Admiral *in toto*, though the subjects of them were not such as could conveniently be dealt with by the House of Commons; and therefore, instead of meeting the resolutions with a negative, he would move the previous question.

Capt. Berkeley argued in favour of the first resolution, requiring a Naval First Lord. If, he said, a First Lord, who was a civilian, went to visit a port, he had not the same weight with the captains as a naval officer, nor would he be inclined to make, nor was he very capable of making, a personal inspection of the ships, their state, and discipline.—Lord Ingestre was favourable to Sir C. Napier's views.—Capt. Pechell also supported the resolutions.

Sir R. Peel resisted them. The first, he said, was so framed, that it went to exclude all civilians, though the speech of the mover seemed to require a professional qualification only in the one member at the head of the board. But if the resolutions were carried, Lord Haddington, unequivocally as his merits had been acknowledged, even by the mover and his brother officers, could hardly retain his present office, after such an intimation from the House of Commons. The history of Naval First Lords did not furnish encouraging precedents in favour of the principle. The right hon. Bart. then proceeded to say that he deprecated the allusions frequently made in that House to what might be the result of naval actions with other Powers. "I do not see," he said, "any public advantage whatever from speculating upon the probable results of hypothetical actions which might have taken place between our ships and those of another great Power with which we are at peace. I have heard two or three times speculations indulged in by members of this House as to what would be the probable effect of any action that might take place between our ships and those of France. Now, I do not think it wise, when two great and gallant nations, distinguished by their pride and spirit, are at peace, that we should suffer ourselves to indulge in those useless and uncalled-for speculations as to whether our navy would defeat that of France, or would be defeated by them —the assertion of the probability of our defeat being met on the other side by the confident assurance that we would defeat them. Surely, at a time when the two nations are at peace, it is every way unwise to indulge in speculations such as these; and now, when the transactions that have taken place on the coast of Syria are at an end, speculations as to the probable results of engagements which have never taken place ought to be avoided as unnecessary and uncalled for. I have myself avoided this subject, and have the utmost confidence in the naval service of this country, and, as in the case of the gallant officer—so also in the case of the navy of this country—I have thought it unnecessary to extol the spirit by which that service has always been distinguished in the performance of any duties which the country has ever at any time demanded from it. The right honourable Baronet concluded by saying that he was not an advocate for the exclusion of naval men, but he could not consent to restrict the Crown on any future vacancy, in its choice either of a naval or of a civil Minister for the head of the Admiralty as the circumstances of the time should require.

After some remarks from Mr. C. Wood, Sir T. Troubridge said that the administration of the Admiralty should be confined exclusively to naval men. He defended the condition of the Mediterranean fleet engaged in the Syrian war, particularising the ships, and censured the assertion that it ran the risk of a defeat.

Sir H. Hardinge rose to show that no undue partiality was shown to the military as compared with the naval service: he explained the circumstances under which the late brevet had been distributed between the army and navy; and concluded by saying that such was the high admiration and respect he felt for the naval service, that if any partiality was shown, he would gladly see the preference given to the naval service: for, in the insular position of this country, the paramount importance of the navy ought to be felt by every one. And he felt confident that he was speaking the sentiments of the army when he said, that if any distinction or preference was made, it should be in favour of the officers of the navy.—Sir C. Napier having replied, his three resolutions were proposed. The first was negatived without a division; the second, on a division, by 138 to 40; and the third, on another division, by 139 to 47.

Mr. S. O'Brien then brought forward a motion relative to the death of James Flanagan, at Clonmel, King's County, Ireland, the circumstances connected with which were given in this Paper at the time. The object of his motion, he said, was the production of copies of the verdict and depositions of the coroner's inquest, and also of the official correspondence with the Irish government relative to the subject.

Lord Eliot stated that the first account of the transaction, exaggerated as it evidently was, had attracted his attention, and inquiries were instantly instituted, the result of which was, that the law officers were of opinion that the jury on the inquest had come to a proper verdict. He acceded to the motion.—After a few words from Mr. Powell and Mr. W. Stewart, Mr. Wakley said that there was nothing in the case from which it could be inferred that the Irish Government ought to have instituted any further investigation. The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. T. Duncombe moved for papers relating to the conduct of the rural police in Norfolk, in the case of a vagrant, who, he stated, had been treated by one of the police with singular cruelty. —Sir J. Graham acceded to the motion, but at the same time requested the House to recollect that the statement by which the hon. Member had introduced it was entirely *ex-parte*.

Capt. Pechell, after presenting a petition from Chichester for the preservation of its local Poor-law Act, moved for returns relating to the Gilbert Unions.—The returns, with some additions, on the motion of Sir J. Graham, were ordered.

Lord Stanley moved the appointment of two committees; one for inquiring into the state of the British possessions on the west coast of Africa, and their relations with the native tribes; the other for inquiring into the state of the West India colonies, with reference to labour and production. He congratulated himself and the country on the moral and social improvement which had taken place in the condition of the negroes since the emancipation throughout all the colonies. To this effect he quoted the despatches of Governor Sir C. Metcalfe and Governor Light as to the two largest colonies—those of Jamaica and Demerara, which he considered fair samples of the whole. The negroes had shown themselves willing to labour for the high wages they were now able to obtain, and they were already saving money and buying land for their own cultivation. They had amply vindicated the good opinion entertained of them by their advocates: but this great improvement in the condition of the negroes had been accompanied with serious distress to the planters; and the circumstances of that distress would be a fit subject for the inquiry of the first of the two committees. It was a distress arising from the diminution of production which had been occasioned by the impracticability of obtaining labour except at ruinous wages. There were only two remedies—improvements in management and cultivation, and an extensive immigration of free labour. The former remedy would be a practical question which he should like to see examined by practical men. As to the latter remedy, it had hitherto been successful when the immigrants were Africans, but not when they were Europeans, the health of these latter becoming fatally affected in the low lands of the West Indian colonies. The Hill Coolies also had suffered, but the recent accounts as to this class had been more favourable. But with respect even to the Africans, a race whose health sustained no injury from the West Indian climate, much precaution was necessary, lest a new slave-trade should grow up under the name and pretext of free immigration, and the means of effecting the object without the abuse would be fit matter for the second committee to consider.—Dr. Bowring hoped that the inquiries of the committee would be extended to the causes of the failure of the Niger expedition; and Mr. V. Smith expressed a hope that they would not.—Mr. Wakley was afraid of interfering with the prosperity of the emancipated negroes, who seemed likely to be swamped by the tide of the proposed immigration.—After some further conversation, the two motions of Lord Stanley were carried without opposition.

Wednesday.—After several petitions had been presented, and some private bills forwarded in their respective stages, Sir R. Peel stated, in reply to a question from Mr. P. M. Stewart, that he did not intend to propose any drawback to the holders of timber, on account of the reduction of duty. But in order to prevent any serious loss to those persons, he intended to postpone the operation of the new scale of duty to a later day than that on which he originally intended it to take effect, viz.—the 5th April. He would state at what period the new duties were to come into operation as soon as possible after the recess.

On the motion of Sir R. Peel, it was ordered that the House on its rising adjourn until Monday, the 4th April.

Sir R. Peel requested Lord Mahon to consent to the postponement of the Copyright Bill, and the noble Lord having conceded, the bill was committed *pro forma*, and ordered to be recommitted on the 16th April.

In reply to questions respecting the Exchequer-bills Fraud Bill, Sir R. Peel said that he did not think he could do better than propose that the bill should come on on Monday week, in the hope that he should be enabled to proceed with other business.

On the motion that the Speaker should leave the chair, Mr. Blewitt expressed his opinion that the consideration of the Income-tax was pressed on with indecent haste, and proposed two or three obstructive motions in succession, each of which was pronounced out of order by the Speaker.

The House having resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means, Lord R. Grosvenor insisted on the injustice of taxing annuities, trades, and professions, as largely as permanent property.—Mr. C. Buller thought, first, that the Minister had pressed this subject with too much haste; secondly, that upon a question of such magnitude, he ought to have held himself open to amendment; and thirdly, that he had appealed too freely to feelings of party. The present measure, he said, was a large and bold one, but it was therefore only so much the greater evil. It would, he feared, be the ready resource of all Governments, who would always find it much more easy to add 1 per cent. to an existing tax upon income, than to excite discontent among various interests by the taxation of other subjects. The hon. Member proceeded at great length to insist on the objectionable and inquisitorial character of the tax, and thought that men might escape payment by carrying their property to the Continent, which they could not have done in the time of the old Income-tax, when war was spread over all Europe. In these days of party feeling, he also considered that it was a great objection that the most violent leaders in each district should know the exact state of their neighbours' affairs. Moreover, the effect would be to spread a persuasion among foreign states, that a country resorting to this extremity in time of peace must needs be in great alarm for her safety. He concluded by saying that such a tax was not required by any existing impossibility of imposing taxes on consumable articles; for though such of those articles as were already taxed might be able to bear no additional impost, there were consumable articles not now taxed at all which might undoubtedly have been made to produce a revenue. Some of those assessed taxes which had been repealed might have been reimposed. For all these reasons he should give the measure his decided opposition.—Dr. Bowring declared himself generally favourable to direct taxation, but announced his intention of voting against it in this instance.—Mr. S. O'Brien said, that having long been friendly to direct taxation, and considering the present exigencies of the country sufficient to justify the extraordinary measure of an Income-tax, he was prepared, though against the opinions of those with whom he generally acted, to support, in the main, the measure of Sir R. Peel.—Mr. R. Palmer supported the measure, but expressed his hope that the right hon. Baronet would be able, after a reconsideration of its details, to make some distinction between professional and real incomes.—Mr. T. D'Eyncourt opposed the resolution.—Sir J. Rae Reid supported the motion, and urged Sir R. Peel to press it to a division that night, as it was the general feeling, he said, of the commercial community that it should be settled at once.—Mr. Ward did not regard a Property-tax as proper only for a season of war; it was proper for any great exigency. Neither did he regard the argument about the disparaging opinions which foreign countries might form; they, he was persuaded, took no such views of these subjects. He would, therefore, have willingly voted for a Property-tax, even had it been 5 per cent. instead of 3. But this was a tax, not upon property alone, but upon income—upon the head, the hand, the labour of every industrious man; and this he could not support.—Mr. M. Attwood declared his intention to vote in favour of the resolution, but strongly urged the injustice of taxing indiscriminately every description of income. He objected to any project of commercial reform in the present condition of the country.

Mr. Roebuck considered both sides of the House as equally responsible for having brought the country into difficulties; but if money must be raised, he approved Sir R. Peel's straightforward way of raising it. He could not understand Mr. C. Buller, who had expressed a fear of letting the people know how much they paid; that, he thought, was a strange notion coming from a man who professed to think the people competent to govern themselves. The proceedings of this session brought out the policy of the aristocratical party into strong relief. The land paid toward this tax; but as it paid no more than it had already gained by the Corn-laws, it contributed, on the total of the account, nothing to the public burthens. Nor did the very poor: Sir R. Peel had taken care to conciliate them. The hardship was on the man in middle life who toiled for his uncertain income, and was now called on to pay as large a per-centage as the owner of a capital producing the same income yearly. He had not the common horror of the word "inquisitorial;" he saw no harm in its being known what people were really worth; and he did not wish to see people protecting themselves by false credits. But he thought there were means of approximating to an estimate of each man's income without this dreaded inquisition. The rent paid by each man for his lodging would be a tolerably fair criterion. The hon. Member, in conclusion, said he would add a few words upon the moral of the subject. The Whigs had attempted twice in the present session to raise the people on their side, and they had failed. Let them do justice to the people, and the people would do justice to them.

Sir R. Peel vindicated himself from the imputation of having imported party feelings into these debates; he had only repelled the party charges of gentlemen on the other side, who had promised to consider his plan, like philosophers in the closet, but whose opposition had rather assumed the aspect of a meeting at the Reform Club. The principle of a property-tax during peace had been admitted and recorded by Lord Althorp, Mr. Poulett Thomson, and other leading members of the Opposition. The right hon. Baronet proceeded at considerable length to reply to the various arguments that had been urged against the measure. Mr. Hawes, he said, had stated on the previous night that he would not vote 1*s.* for the war in Affghanistan, and had blamed the present Ministry for not having objected to the policy of that war when first adopted. They had objected to it; but they had not thought it right, strong as they were in Parliament at that time, to cripple the country in a course of action already undertaken. It had been said that people might evade the tax on property by going abroad. They might evade taxes on consumption in the same way; but his plan would have the advantage of reaching whatever property those absentees possessed in this country. Much had been said about the injustice done to the receivers of income not produced by actual property. There must be injustice in all taxation; it was inevitable; and to relax this part of the plan would be fatal to the whole of it, so multifarious must be the exceptions and the calculations connected with them. They would require an inquisition far more vexatious than any which had yet been proposed; and they would change the principle from that of a tax upon income to that of a tax upon capital. As to the anticipations of fraud and perjury, he had not so ill an opinion of the British people as to believe that they would commit these crimes to save a fraction of three pounds in a hundred. The right hon. Baronet concluded by taking a general view of the difficulties, political and financial, which the present ministers had found awaiting them on their accession to office, and by declaring that on the acceptance or rejection of the great measure now propounded by them the existence of their Government would depend.

Lord J. Russell said he would confine himself to the subject of the Income-tax, not dealing then with the question of the tariff. He strongly represented the hardship of the principle on which the Income-tax was to be levied; but said he did not intend to propose any modification of that principle himself, because he did not choose to take the responsibility of a change which, in removing one inequality, might create others. His own course would be to vote, not for modifying, but for wholly rejecting, a measure so unequal and so unfit for any circumstances except those of the greatest exigency. Such an exigency did not now exist. If the country must be considered as at war, the late ministers could not be blamed for that increase of expenditure which war unavoidably occasioned: if the country must be considered as at peace, there was an end of the argument for the imposition of the Income-tax. He and his friends had been charged with seeking popularity, but that wish had never warped them; there was no popularity to be obtained by their present course, for the country was not yet aware of the evils which this measure would induce. The time would come when those evils would be better understood; meanwhile he would vote as his sense of duty, not his wish of popularity, directed.

After some remarks from Mr. Wood, Mr. Cobden moved an adjournment. Mr. V. Smith and Lord Howick censured this proceeding, and Mr. T. Duncombe and Mr. Wakley supported it. After a few remarks from Mr. H. Curteis and Mr. M. Gibson, the committee divided:—For the adjournment, 87: against it, 290: majority, 203. A second motion of adjournment was then made by Mr. H. Berkeley, and defeated by a majority of 141; but upon Mr. Bernal moving that the Chairman report progress and ask leave to sit again, Sir R. Peel, after protesting against the factious course which had been adopted by the Opposition, declared that he would spare the House the trouble of again dividing.—Mr. Cowper endeavoured to justify the measures of obstruction by which the progress of business was impeded; and, after a few words from Mr. Cobden, the committee adjourned over the holidays.

CITY.

Money Market, Thursday.—The funds present no new feature, and business has been limited. Money continues to command 4 per cent. Consols for money and the account closed at $89\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ and $89\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$. Exchequer-bills left off at 27s. to 29s. premium; and India Bonds 8s. to 10s. premium.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Maundy Charities.—On Monday and Tuesday the Royal Minor Alms were distributed to upwards of 800 persons above the age of 60, who received 5*s.* each. The Royal Gate Charity of 13*s.* each was also distributed to 168 persons, many of whom are very aged, and have been reduced from a prosperous condition in life. These distributions were made, under the orders of the Archbishop of York, as Lord High Almoner to her Majesty, by Mr. Hanby the secretary. On Thursday the customary distribution of her Majesty's Royal Maundy took place at Whitehall Chapel. There were present 23 men and 23 women, being the number of the years of her Majesty's age. They were above 70 years of age, and some upwards of 80. The recipients assembled at Whitehall Chapel, and the usual procession walked to the chapel, consisting of the Yeomen of the Guards in their state costumes, one of the corps carrying a gold dish which has been used on these occasions since the reign of Queen Mary, and on this dish were deposited the alms to be distributed. There were six children in attendance who had been selected for good conduct from the National Schools of Westminster and the parish of St. George, Hanover-square. These children received as a reward 5*s.*, and the linen sashes which they wore. The Dean of Carlisle officiated as Sub-Almoner. The distributions were made between each of the anthems, and the alms distributed consisted of 1*l.* 15*s.* to each woman as an equivalent for clothing, and each man received sufficient woollen and linen cloth, shoes, and stockings, to make him an entire suit. Both men and women received 1*l.* 10*s.* each as an equivalent for provisions formerly issued in kind; and a further sum of 1*l.* and 23 silver pennies, the latter being the number of years of her Majesty's age. From an historical account of this custom which has been published, it appears that the term "Maundy-money" is derived from the maunds in which the gifts were contained. Anciently, on Maundy Thursday, the Kings and Queens of England washed and kissed the feet also of as many poor men and women as they were years old, besides bestowing their maundy on each, in imitation of Christ's washing the feet of the disciples. Queen Elizabeth performed this ceremony at Greenwich, when she was 39 years of age; on which occasion the feet of the same number of poor persons were first washed by the yeomen of the laundry with warm water and sweet herbs, afterwards by the sub-almoner, and lastly by the Queen herself, the person who washed making each time a cross on the pauper's foot, above the toes, and kissing it. The ceremony was performed by the Queen, kneeling, being attended by 39 ladies and gentlemen. Clothes, victuals, and money were then distributed among the poor. James II. is said to have been the last of our monarchs who performed this ceremony in person. It was afterwards performed by the almoner. This day was also called Shere Thursday, and, by corruption, Chare Thursday. Shere Thursday signified that it was the day whereon the clergy were wont to shere, or sheare, their heads, or get them shorn or shaven, and to clip their beards against Easter-day. In the legend of St. Brandon it is related, that he sailed with his monks to the island of Sheep, "and on Shere Thursdays, after souper, he wesshe theyre feet, and kyssed them, lyke as our Lorde dyd to his dyscyples."

Death of the Earl of Munster.—On Sunday night, several noble families were thrown into severe affliction by the intelligence that the Earl of Munster had terminated his life by his own hand. From the evidence of the domestics at the inquest, it appeared that shortly after his Lordship had retired to his room for the night, the report of a pistol was heard; that his Lordship rang the bell and ordered the servant to go immediately for a surgeon, as he had accidentally shot his hand. The footman went as directed, but soon after he had left the house a second report of a pistol was heard from his Lordship's room, and on some of the domestics proceeding thither, they found his Lordship lying on the floor, having shot himself through the head; and though then alive, he died almost immediately. Dr. Chambers and Mr. Hamilton, his Lordship's medical attendants, deposed that the Earl had lately suffered from an attack of gout, and had been much depressed in spirits in consequence; that the disastrous intelligence received by the last overland mail from India seemed also to have greatly affected his mind, and that he was particularly agitated and depressed at the fate of the women who were said to have been captured at Cabul. On seeing him on Sunday evening, the medical witnesses were of opinion that his mind was disturbed, and that there appeared decided symptoms of approaching insanity. Under this impression, they directed he should be carefully attended to, and not left alone; but they had not thought it necessary that his razors or pistols should be removed from him. The members of his Lordship's family deposed to the same effect—to his having lately been much dejected, more especially since the late news from India. The jury returned the following verdict: "That deceased died by his own hand whilst in a state of temporary mental derangement." The event has created considerable excitement among the higher circles, from the rank and distinguished character of deceased. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, and other members of the Royal Family, as well as great numbers of the nobility, immediately sent to inquire after the health of the Countess of Munster and the other members of the family.

Metropolitan Improvements.—An evening paper, the *Sun*, states that the Duke of Bedford has already received from the Treasury upwards of one hundred thousand pounds for the purchase of property, to enable the commissioners to carry into operation the projected improvements by the extension of Oxford-street in a direct line through the rookery of St. Giles's into Holborn; and that the buildings intersecting the new streets to be formed by the continuation of Coventry-street through Leicester-square, Castle street, &c., have already been purchased to a considerable extent upon the settled valuation of the surveyors.—It is announced that a Police Court is to be erected at Hammersmith, the jurisdiction of which is to include the parishes of Fulham, Brompton, Chelsea, and Chiswick. The business of the Court, however, is to be transacted at Kensington until the new office is built. The Wandsworth Police Court will hereafter include the parishes of Wandsworth, Putney, Battersea, Tooting, Merton, Wimbledon, Barnes, Clapham, and the hamlet of Roehampton.—Workmen are at present engaged in sinking an Artesian well in Piccadilly, near St. James's Church. The machinery, which is on a large scale, attracts great numbers of persons to view the novelty of the operation of boring.—A correspondent informs us that eight ornamental water-fowl have been put into Kensington Gardens, where there are now two floating islands on the Bayswater end of the Serpentine, and it is probable that a pair of black swans will soon be added. This is a good beginning, and it is hoped that there will shortly be a large stock of birds to enliven the Gardens, and assimilate them to St. James's Park.—At the meeting of the Court of Common Council on Thursday, the subject of the embankment of the Thames, according to the paper of business, was appointed to come on, but Mr. Allan, the chairman of the navigation committee, stated to the Court that the question being one which comprehended a variety of interests, and required the most strict and unbiassed examination, he should postpone the consideration of the report until the members should be prepared for it by a perusal of the details. The matter was then fixed for the next court-day.

Public Meetings.—At the Quarterly General Meeting of the Proprietors of the East India Company, held on Wednesday, after the transaction of some other business, Mr. Weeding said he wished to learn if the Court of Directors had received any official information respecting the position or fate of the British army in Cabul, and if it was true that the forces in the citadel, as well as those in the cantonments, had left the place and been destroyed. The chairman, Mr. Lyall, M.P., replied that no official information had been received upon the subject, beyond the details given in the public papers of the disasters at Cabul, as given by Dr. Briden, on his arrival at Jellalabad. Mr. Weeding asked, if, in the opinion of the Directors, the news was true? The chairman replied in the affirmative. Mr. M. Martin then rose and said he had to bring forward a subject of great importance to the proprietors of India stock. He wished to bring before the court the position in which the Indian Government had been placed by the unfortunate war in Affghanistan, and the expenses that had been already incurred by it. He considered that the ruinous war in Affghanistan would only produce misery, and that the finances of the country, as stated by Sir R. Peel in his place in Parliament, would suffer most materially. He calculated that the deficiency in the Indian revenues for the year ending in May 1842 would not be less than ten or eleven millions sterling, whereas in 1836 there was a surplus over expenditure of 1,520,000*l.* With a deficiency in revenue such as had been stated, where were the dividends of the proprietors to come from, and in what position would the proprietors of East India stock be placed shortly? The hon. proprietor then read his notice of motion, which was as follows:—"The responsible and important duty confided to this court of exercising a watchful supervision on the expenditure of the revenues of British India, requires at all times vigilant attention, but most especially at the present period, when there is a progressingly decreasing income to meet an annually increasing expenditure, and which, if continued, will inevitably produce serious consequences, and prove highly detrimental to the condition of our East India fellow-subjects. Resolved, therefore, that there be laid before this court a statement of the yearly expenses caused by the wars in Affghanistan and Scinde, from 1838 to 1841, inclusive, as nearly as can be ascertained from the public accounts, or from estimates." Mr. Hume said, "that though he concurred in many of the remarks made by the honourable proprietor, he could not agree with those of Sir Robert Peel respecting the finances of India, and he wished that those of England were in as good a position as those of India. This was not a time to talk of the finances of India, when the feelings of nature were shocked at the losses that had occurred at Cabul. As respects the war, justice could not be done to the question without due notice was given of the discussion." Several proprietors then took part in the discussion, which terminated by the resolution of Mr. Martin being withdrawn on a point of order. Mr. Salomons then gave notice for the next court that he should bring forward a motion for returns relative to the expenses of the war in Affghanistan; also, if any, and what loans had been raised in India; and for a copy of the protest, if any, of Mr. St. George Tucker against the war. Mr. Hume asked if it was true that any disaffection had broken out among the 52d Regiment in India, in consequence of an alteration in the payment of half-batta? This was a time, of all others, when the army in India ought to be kept in good humour. The chairman, it was understood, replied that there was no truth in the statement. Another topic of interest which calls for observation was the motion of Mr. Marriott on the subject of Sutteeism. After some general remarks on the subject, he concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That the honourable directors be requested, in the case of the suttee which was lately permitted in the territory of the Nizam, and in all cases of a similar nature, to recommend to the foreign rulers the immediate abolition of that inhuman and sanguinary rite, as the same has already been effected in the dominions of the honourable company." The chairman said that the directors had instructed their officers to interfere for the purpose of putting a stop to sutteeism as far as they could do so with discretion. The practice had been entirely abolished at Sattara, Mysore, Cawnpoor, and several other residencies; and he had no doubt that a proper representation of the feelings of the British Government on the subject would have its due weight at the Court of Nizam. After some further discussion, the resolution was put and carried.

Court of Common Council.—At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, held on Thursday, the election of a Common Pleader for the City of London, which has caused for some time past considerable excitement among the electors, was finally decided. Upon the motion of Mr. Conder, the 26th standing order, requiring that candidates for the office of Common Pleader should be free of the city for two years, was suspended. Petitions were then presented from Sir Walter Riddell, Bart., barrister-at-law, from Mr. P. Laurie, barrister-at-law, and from Mr. J. Locke, barrister-at-law, each praying to be elected to the office of Common Pleader. There being three candidates for the office, the number was, according to the standing order of the Court, reduced to two by the show of hands, which was much more numerous for Mr. Laurie, and a little more numerous for Mr. Locke, than for Sir W. Riddell. The election then proceeded by poll, and ended in favour of Mr. Laurie; the numbers being—for Mr. Laurie, 112; for Mr. Locke, 75: majority in favour of Mr. Laurie, 37. The Lord Mayor then informed Mr. Laurie that the election had fallen upon him. Mr. Laurie, Mr. Locke, and Sir W. Riddell then severally addressed the Court, and returned thanks for the support which they had received. At the previous meeting the Freedom of the City was presented to the Duke of Cambridge. After a suitable address from Sir J. Shaw, the City Chamberlain, who presented the freedom to his Royal Highness in a handsome gold box, the Duke, amidst great applause addressed the Lord Mayor and the Court in a short speech. He felt, he said, the highest gratification in receiving such a testimony of the approbation of the corporation of the City of London, for whom he always entertained the greatest respect. He had, some years ago, in the capacity of General of the London district, had frequent opportunities of meeting the magistracy of the City, and he had upon various occasions enjoyed the very splendid and hearty hospitality for which the citizens of London were so celebrated, and had uniformly observed that, whatever differences of political opinion might have existed, there were always to be seen the most devoted loyalty to the sovereign, and the most warm attachment to the institutions of the country. He received the Freedom of the City with the greatest pride and satisfaction from the hands of his fellow-citizens; and he could not help expressing, at the same time, the pleasure he derived from the very kind and respectful manner in which he had been received. His Royal Highness, who was attended to the gates of the Guildhall by the Chamberlain, several Aldermen, and the mover and seconder of the vote of presentation, was loudly cheered as he passed along.—The Chamberlain was afterwards instructed to pay 500*l.* from the funds of the City in aid of the fund for the relief of the Spitalfields weavers; and it was referred to the coal, corn, and finance committee to consider whether any, and, if any, what sum should be subscribed in aid of the charity called "the City Kitchen."

The Thames Fisheries.—On Wednesday, the Thames Angling Society held its annual meeting. The chairman said that the river was now in fine order for angling; that it was full of fish of every description. If the public would come forward and support the efforts of the society, the river would be kept in its present state; but if they did not, the river, in two or three years, would be in as bad a state as it was four years ago. From the report, it appeared that the expenses of last year amounted to 191*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, whereas the receipts were only 137*l.* 11*s.* About 190*l.* a year would enable the society to keep the river in a good condition for angling, and it was considered surprising that in London, where there were so many anglers, subscribers could not be found in sufficient number to raise that sum. The report, after enumerating the good the society had done in preserving the river, appealed to all brothers of the gentle craft, to aid them in trying to afford in the neighbourhood of London a day's sport to every angler. A gentleman residing on the banks of the Thames, and who said he had fished the river for the last forty years, stated that he never saw so many fish of superior quality and size as there were in it now: that until the present society had been instituted, he had never killed a jack in the Thames, but last year he had killed as many as three or four in a day. The number of trout, he said, had also increased, and now, both with spinning the minnow, the bleak, or gudgeon, or with the artificial fly, large and fine fish of that species may be taken. Bank fishing and perch fishing had also been improved by the efforts of the society, as might, he stated, be seen by the success of anglers who fish from the banks in the meadows near Isleworth, Richmond, Twickenham, Teddington, &c. The report was received, and a memorial agreed to, addressed to the Lord Mayor, as Conservator of the Thames, begging his Lordship to confirm the appointment of five water bailiffs chosen by the society.

Clerkenwell.—A church-rate contest has been carried on in this parish for some days, which created a good deal of excitement, and terminated on Wednesday, the numbers at the close of the poll being as follows:—Against the payment of an accumulation of four years' expenses, incurred by the churchwardens of St. John's, 799; for the payment, 725; majority, 74.

Metropolitan Police.—According to a recent return made to the House of Commons, it appears that the moneys expended for all the purposes of the Metropolitan police, made up to the 31st Dec., 1841, amounted to 287,225*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; and that the number of men of each rank and class serving on the 1st Jan., 1842, amounts to 4,414.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths in the Metropolis from all causes, registered in the week ending Saturday, the 12th inst.:—males, 471; females, 419; total, 890. Weekly average 1838-9-40-1: males, 467; females, 445; total, 912.

Provincial News.

Cambridge.—Considerable interest has been excited among the sporting characters in this city and neighbourhood by a trial which was decided at the Assizes on Wednesday. The parties were Daintree *v.* Hutchinson; and the object of the plaintiff was to enforce the penalty of 100*l.* from the defendant, on an agreement to run a match at coursing. Both the parties are sporting men, and being possessed of two celebrated greyhounds, they entered into an agreement to run the aforesaid match on the Wednesday in the Newmarket February meeting. It appeared that though the meeting was fixed for Feb. 3, at the time the match was made, yet that, according to the practice in such cases, the actual day for sport was postponed for a fortnight, in consequence of a hard frost, which precluded all idea of running the dogs. The plaintiff was ready to run on the adjourned day, but the defendant did not appear; and the question was, whether, by the terms of the agreement, the day was to be taken to be that named in the agreement, or that to which the meeting had been postponed. On a former trial, before Mr. Baron Alderson, that judge had held that the defendant's construction was a correct one, and the plaintiff was thereupon nonsuited; but on a motion for a new trial, the court above had reversed that decision, and the case now came down for a new trial. The same evidence was given as had been before adduced by the plaintiff; and a verdict passed for the plaintiff, subject to certain other objections which were raised on the part of the defendant.

Chatham.—Much activity prevails in all the arsenals of the country, in consequence of the proposed increase of the army, and the preparation of transports for the embarkation of the troops. The following are stated to be the particulars of the increase of the different regiments:—The 45th is to be augmented to two battalions of 600 rank and file each, and a company of African artillery, for service in Jamaica, is to be formed from volunteers from the coloured troops stationed in that island. In addition to the 10th Foot and 78th Highlanders, the 29th, 84th, and 86th Regiments are to be embarked without delay from this country for the East Indies; and the 25th is to go on to the same destination from the Cape of Good Hope. Each of these corps, as well as all the Queen's Infantry regiments borne upon the Indian establishment, are to be augmented to 1,000 rank and file. The increase to the six regiments just specified will consist principally of volunteers from the line at home, who are to be permitted to transfer their services, in certain proportions, receiving a bounty of 30s. per man. The 9th Lancers have likewise received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Bengal, as soon as tonnage can be taken up for their conveyance to that presidency. The increase which is already in progress may be thus particularised:—The augmentation of 6 regiments from 800 to 1,000 rank and file, 1,200; the augmentation of 22 regiments on the Indian establishment from 976 to 1,000 rank and file, 504; total, 1,704. If the six regiments complete their full establishment in time, the whole of the ten companies of each corps will, it is said, most likely be embarked; in which case the infantry reinforcement of Queen's troops will consist of nearly 6,000 rank and file, (inclusive of the service companies of the 25th at the Cape,) besides about 650 men of the 9th Lancers, and the usual complement of officers.

Cheltenham.—A few days since it was announced that Mr. Feargus O'Connor would deliver a lecture in this town on the Charter; but when the time appointed arrived, it appeared that he had received so much injury at a riotous public meeting, recently held for the same purpose in Manchester, that he was unable to travel, and the meeting was therefore postponed.

Liverpool.—A serious fire has occurred in this town, in the extensive cotton warehouse of Messrs. Robinson and Latham, situate near St. George's Dock. From the position of the warehouses, which form a dense quadrangle filled with combustible materials, and are in the immediate neighbourhood of some of the principal mercantile buildings in the town, great apprehensions were entertained for the result, particularly as there was a strong gale of wind blowing from the north-west at the time. The fire was fortunately confined to the warehouse in which it broke out, damage being sustained to the amount of 3,000*l.*; had the range of buildings been burnt down, the loss would have been very great, the value of the warehouses, independent of their stocks, being estimated at upwards of 50,000*l.*

Newark.—A provincial paper, the "Lincoln Mercury," states, that the framework for ten new bells for the church in this town is now complete; that it has been cut out of six large trees grown in Bosworth Field; and that, while sawing the beams, the workmen cut into the heart of a tree, where the saw was obstructed by a bullet, which it is supposed had been there ever since the battle of Bosworth, in the year 1485.

Nottingham.—It is stated that the Rev. R. W. Sibthorp has subscribed 2,000*l.* towards the erection of a large Roman Catholic chapel in this town, and that he will proceed here on a mission as soon as the chapel is completed. —On Wednesday, John Jones, convicted, as stated in our last, of the murder of Mary Hallam, at Mansfield, underwent the last penalty of the law in this city.

Portsmouth.—H.M.S. the Queen, 110, Capt. Rich, with the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Edmund Owen, the Commander-in-Chief of the fleet in the Mediterranean, and the Formidable, 84, Capt. Sir C. Sullivan, which had been detained here a considerable time by unfavourable winds, have at length been enabled to start for their destination. They got under weigh together on Monday morning, and proceeded down the Channel in company. The wind, which for the last week had been blowing from the W.S.W., veered round to the northward on Sunday evening, and has since continued blowing from that quarter. As this would enable them to go several points free, and there being a strong breeze, there is little question that they soon cleared the Channel, and should the wind hold, that they will make a very quick passage. As this is the first time the Queen has been to sea, her powers of speed and qualities as a sea-boat are at present unknown, and some interest is felt on the subject by those who have been on board of her and witnessed her great breadth of beam and extraordinary room and accommodation. The prevalent opinion is, that she will prove uneasy; for it seems that when she was lying at anchor at Spithead, and there was any swell, she used to roll and labour, while the other ships lying there were comparatively easy. The Formidable is also a new ship, but her sailing qualities have been somewhat tested in her trip round from Sheerness to Portsmouth, when she had the advantage over the Alfred frigate, which came round at the same time.—Active preparations are making throughout this district for the receipt of a large military force of several thousand men; and orders have been issued for the barracks of this garrison to be got ready for the occupation of as many men as possible. Similar instructions have been sent to the barrack-masters at Chichester, Winchester, the Isle of Wight, &c. The regiments about to be quartered here are those destined for foreign service; and some will embark as soon as the transports can be got ready to convey them to their destination. The 10th regiment, about to embark for India, will be here in a few days from Glasgow. The men will be conveyed in steam-vessels to Liverpool, and proceed to London by the Liverpool and Birmingham Railway, and thence to Gosport by the South-western line: a distance which would formerly have taken nearly a month for a regiment to march, but which by this mode of conveyance will be effected in a few days.

Stockport.—A local paper, the "Advertiser," informs us, that property of all kinds in this borough has of late been gradually decreasing to a great extent, and that double houses, which two or three years ago let for 2*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* per week, are offered at 7*d.* clear of all rates, in order to satisfy the chief rent, the tenant being merely required to keep the dwelling in repair. Thus the owners of cottage property will be great sufferers; for besides the houses being empty, the chief rent, of course, must be paid. In order to illustrate the extent of empty property in the township, and the amount of distress which the town is suffering, it is stated that in 1840 a rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound realised 5,000*l.*, whilst in 1842 a poor-rate of 2*s.* in the pound will only produce 3,000*l.*, showing a depreciation in two years of 55 per cent.

Worcester.—A local paper informs us that base coin produced by the action of the electrotype is extensively in circulation in this city, and that pence and halfpence, in particular, have been successfully counterfeited, having every appearance of genuine coin, by the chemical application of a solution of copper on a lead body. The deceit, however, may be easily detected by rubbing the suspected pieces against any rough substance, by which the coating will be removed.—At the Police Court in this city, a few weeks ago, a woman, with an infant in her arms, was committed to prison for cutting a small quantity of birch at Bosbury, the damage which she did being valued at one halfpenny. The child, it seems, died in prison on Sunday, and at the inquest which was held, the mother stated that it was her belief the child died in consequence of a cold caught in the Ledbury lock-up house.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The national anniversary of St. Patrick's day was celebrated in this city on the 17th, with all the usual demonstrations of festivity. The most perfect good order prevailed, and no disturbance or any expression of party spirit occurred. The High Sheriff and Grand Jury have agreed unanimously upon an address of congratulation to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, expressing the utmost confidence in his paternal government. The Duke of Richmond has written a letter to the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, expressing his great satisfaction at the progress it has already made, the advantages likely to arise from its success on the country at large, and offering, as President of the English and Scotch Societies, their co-operation in every available manner that may be useful to it. A body of Quakers called the "Peace Society" have held a meeting in the Royal Exchange, when a petition was agreed upon, expressing "their abhorrence of the waste of life caused by the war in India, which in their opinion was occasioned by an insatiable thirst for dominion, and was a disgrace to the nation." It also prays that no more troops be sent to India; but that a peace, however disadvantageous to Great Britain, be at once concluded. —The ceremony of laying the first stone of the Centenary Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in Stephen's-green, in this city, took place on Tuesday in the presence of a numerous congregation. It seems that part of the general centenary fund for Ireland was set apart for this purpose, and Mr. Justice Crampton undertook the office of laying the first stone, and before doing so addressed the assembly in an appropriate discourse.—The consecration of the Rev. Dr. O'Brien as Bishop of Ossory took place in the chapel of Trinity College on Sunday. The officiating prelates on the occasion were the Archbishop of Dublin and the Bishops of Cork and Meath.

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow.—A melancholy accident, attended with loss of life, has happened to the Telegraph steamer, running between this city and Greenock. It appears that the boat had been lately built for the river trade for the purpose of competing with the railway. She had been plying for some time, and being on the high-pressure principle, had beat the swiftest steamers in the passage to Greenock. On Monday, about noon, a loud report was heard at Greenock, as if a battery of cannon had been discharged at Helensburgh, a distance of four miles; smoke was seen to arise in that direction, and telescopes being procured, it was discovered that the Telegraph had exploded. Two steamers lying at Greenock-quay at once sailed for Helensburgh to render assistance; and on their arrival, they found that the Telegraph's boiler had burst, and that the hull of the vessel was a total wreck, and floating away in pieces. It was immediately ascertained that 15 persons had been killed on the spot; but as strangers were on board, it was difficult to arrive at a true statement of the casualties. A number of individuals were seriously wounded, some of whom are not expected to recover. It appears that the passengers for Helensburgh had all landed, and that the boat was about to proceed on her passage up Gairloch when the explosion took place. It appears that the Telegraph at the time of the explosion was scarcely five yards from the landing place, and the concussion was so great that several persons standing on the quay were stunned, and even thrown down and struck by pieces of the flying timbers. Those near the vessel are unable, from the confusion into which they were thrown, to describe the circumstances of the explosion; but those at a short distance state that the boiler and engine, which are all in one piece and weigh about eight tons, were raised high up above the deck of the vessel, and thrown forward towards the bows, and fell alongside the quay at least 100 feet from the paddle-boxes, between which they were placed. It is also stated, as showing the great force of the explosion, that the whole mass of eight tons weight must have turned completely over longitudinally, the end of the boiler which was nearest the stern of the vessel now lying furthest in-shore. The deck was shivered to pieces; the shafts, cranks, beams, &c., sunk immediately; the funnel went by the deck, and the paddle-boxes and wheels were thrown outwards at the top to an angle of nearly 50 degrees. The wheel at which the pilot was standing had every spoke broken, and the vessel became instantly a total wreck. On Tuesday a tug-steamer was brought over from Greenock to assist in pulling the wreck to pieces, and in hoisting on board such of the iron work as could be saved.

Miscellaneous.

Natural Gas.—The Welsh papers state that about a mile and a half from Pont-y-Prid (Newbridge), Glamorganshire, a workman from the neighbouring mill about two months since accidentally discovered a natural jet of gas that issues from a small river, which rises in the valley between the Llantrissant and Dinas mountains, and flows into the Taff near the above bridge. This jet forces the water up about six or eight inches, and when lighted, burns with great brilliancy and intense heat, producing a smell resembling burning sulphur. The jet and the water around are very cold. At night the flames are four or five feet high. Five other jets have been discovered, two on one side and three on the other side of the brook, but no one of them so strong as that issuing from the water.

The Acarus Galvanicus.—In the autumn of 1837 the scientific world were surprised by the announcement that Mr. Crosse, of Broomfield, had observed insects, of a previously unknown species, come into being among certain voltaic arrangements. Among the various objections urged against their connexion with the electricity, was the possibility of ova being in the atmosphere. At a recent meeting of the Electrical Society, a paper was read from Mr. Weekes, of Sandwich, describing experiments wherein he had obtained the same species of insect in a close atmosphere over mercury, every possible precaution being taken to exclude extraneous matter. On the 3d Dec. 1840, operations commenced; at the latter end of Oct. 1841, the first insect was seen; on the 25th Nov. five were detected. Since that period they have been frequently examined. The account contains several incidents interesting with respect to the habits of these strangely-produced creatures. Simultaneously with the experiment just detailed, another apparatus was put in action in an atmosphere of oxygen gas. On the 26th Feb. 1842, eight or ten full-grown acari were observed in active motion. The solution whence these insects appear to have emerged is stated to be one of silicate of potass, made with materials transferred from a furnace heat to boiling water, and filtered under cover. It is, perhaps, fair to add, that at a late meeting of the Entomological Society these experiments were brought before the members by Mr. Newport, when Mr. Gray, of the British Museum, expressed doubts of the possibility of their production, as similar experiments had been made by Mr. Children, of the same establishment, but without any success.

United States Debts.—The New York Journals brought by a recent steamer contain the latest statistics that have been published upon the subject of the United States' debts. They are as follows:—Maryland, 15,213,184 dollars; Mississippi, 7,500,000; Indiana, 15,289,146; Michigan, 5,000,000; Illinois, 17,846,130; Arkansas, 3,600,000. These States are at present under suspension: Maine, 1,700,000; Massachusetts, 7,372,839; New York, 26,652,263; Pennsylvania, 26,326,239; Virginia, 8,253,130; South Carolina, 5,560,000; Georgia, 1,460,930; Florida, 3,500,000; Alabama, 10,859,536; Louisiana, 24,530,270; Tennesse, 3,516,916; Kentucky, 3,401,500; Ohio, 17,119,820; Missouri, 1,289,000; Winconsin, 100,000; United States, 14,728,085 dols. The total is 228,898,948 dollars. The States without debt are Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, and North Carolina. In addition to the above large amount, nearly 48,000,000*l.* sterling, the city of New York owes 9,663,000; Baltimore, 5,318,625; Boston, 1,800,000; Philadelphia, 3,000,000; New Orleans, 1,758,000; Charleston, 1,142,000; Cincinnati, 1,140,000; Albany, 395,532; Mobile, 513,000; Troy, 361; Savannah, 347,216: and Buffalo, 64,500 dollars; making a total of 25,502,873 dollars; or, with the States' debts, a sum equal to about 55,000,000*l.*, besides the obligations of several other cities, the returns from which are not furnished.

Chinese Agriculture.—The agriculture of China is stated to be the best in the world. They are familiar in that country with the relative value and efficiency of the various manures, and understand how to prepare and apply without loss that which is best fitted to sustain each kind of plant. It is in this direction that the inquiries of the chemist are likely to be productive of advantage to European agriculture. The practical farmer already knows that one ton of bone-dust is equal to 14 tons of farm-yard manure. Some of the most skilful living chemists predict that methods will hereafter be discovered of even pressing into a still less bulk the substances required by plants, and that we shall live to see extensive manufactories established for the preparation of these condensed manures.—*N.*

Photographic Portraits.—A great improvement in photographic art has recently been introduced by an invention of Mr. Fox Talbot, for which a patent has been taken out. The improvement consists in the portraits being taken on paper, instead of on metallic plates, of their being indelible, of the great accuracy of likeness, the breadth of light and shade, the general pictorial effect, and the capability of the portrait being multiplied into many copies or *fac-simile* representations, without the sitter being required to sit for each portrait. They resemble sepia drawings, are exceedingly true, and the sitting requires but a minute, or two minutes, according to the brightness of the day. The paper is prepared with salts of silver, and subjected, by an apparatus furnished with glasses, to the rays of light, and the likeness is, as it were, absorbed by the paper. The process is called the "calotypic" process; it affords curious evidence of the agency of light in effecting chemical changes, and shows how science may be made subservient to the advancement of the fine arts. The portraits obtained by this invention may be placed in portfolios or suspended in frames, and the faithfulness of resemblance may be relied on. There is no distortion of feature, and none of that hardness by which common photographic portraits are disfigured, and being on paper, defects may be amended by the pencil of the artist, and additions introduced by which a picture as well as a mere portrait may be secured.

Antiquities.—On Saturday afternoon, as the men employed in the erection of the new sewer in the Strand were excavating the ground in the front of St. Clement's church, they found, at a depth of about a foot and a half from the surface, a large number of human skeletons, many of them in perfect condition, and, in one instance, a skull of a woman, with a large quantity of hair attached. A leaden coffin and other remains have since been discovered. The

circumstance attracted a large number of persons, and it is supposed that the ancient burial-ground of St. Clement Danes once covered the spot in question.

Law.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—*Appeals.—Baird and others* v. *Neilson and others.*—This was an appeal against a decree of the Court of Session, given under the following circumstances:—The respondent, Mr. Neilson, claimed to be the inventor of a new application of air to produce heat in smelting-furnaces and other places; and the appellants had taken from him and the other respondents (partners in the patent) a license to use the patent. The terms of payment became afterwards a subject of dispute between the parties; and the respondent, among other legal proceedings, obtained from the Court of Session a decree interdicting the appellants from the use of the said patent until they had found security for the loss and damage which might accrue to the respondents from the use of the same during the continuance of these legal proceedings. The appellants made this decree the subject of appeal. The whole case depended on the terms of the agreement between the parties. The Lords held that, under the terms of the agreement, the appellants were bound to pay for the use of the patent both before and since the date of that agreement, and that the decree of the court below was right, and must be affirmed, with costs.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—*In re Yorke.*—This was a petition to discharge an order of Lord Cottenham, which charged the estate of a deceased committee of the lunatic's estate with interest at 5 per cent., and annual rests on the amount of the lunatic's property, of which he had not passed any account since the year 1815. They admitted that the committee, who was the uncle of the lunatic, could not hope to escape the payment of interest, but that it ought to be 4 per cent., and without rests. The uniform practice was to charge no more, and the court, by charging 5 per cent. in the present case, established, without any warning or notice, an entirely new principle. There were too many extenuating circumstances in the case. The money was difficult to get in, more than the allowance had been expended on the lunatic's maintenance, and if the accounts had been passed yearly an expense of 20*l*. or 30*l*. a year would have been incurred, to the prejudice of a very small income. The Lord Chancellor feared that expense was not much overrated. His lordship had of late looked at a number of bills connected with the management of lunatics' estates, and in one instance he found a bill of costs containing full eleven hundred items, from the date of the issuing of the commission to that of the fixing the amount of maintenance. Nothing, his lordship said, had been shown to induce him to disturb the order. The case was perhaps a hard one, but if the money had been invested in the public funds, the interest would have been paid half-yearly, and re-invested, so that the rests would have been half-yearly ones instead of annual. Nothing, too, had been proved with respect to the profit derived from the use of the money by the committee. The order must be affirmed, but his lordship guarded himself against affirming the principle of an interest of 5 per cent. in such cases.

Cockburn v. *Raphael.*—This is an appeal from the Vice-Chancellor. An Armenian merchant, named Raphael, bequeathed, in the year 1791, a considerable sum for the purpose of founding a school, to support and educate, in a decent manner, such a number of poor Armenian children as the funds would allow; but in the first place he directed the General History of Rollin to be translated into the Armenian language, for the benefit of his countrymen. The history has been translated and published, and the school has been founded at Venice, under a scheme settled by the master and approved of by the court in 1834. Of this school the abbot of the convent of St. Lazarus is visitor, and three of the monks preceptors; but it has been found that a smaller number of boys is educated than the funds would allow, and that expenses are incurred which, it is thought, the court would not sanction. The income annually arising from the fund is now 1,390*l*., and the boys educated have never at any time exceeded 14 in number, being a charge of 57*l*. for each boy. It is contended that a sum of 25*l*. would be amply sufficient to clothe and educate boys in Venice, and that as it was the manifest intention of the founder to give an extensive influence to the charity, with a view to the advancement in civilisation of the Armenian nation, through the instrumentality of these boys, it is now expedient to review the scheme, so as to effect such improvements as may be found necessary in compliance with the trusts of the will of the founder. The Vice-Chancellor was of opinion that no maladministration of the charity had been proved, and refused to interfere.—The Lord Chancellor postponed the further hearing till the next day of the sittings of the court, and rose for the holidays.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—*Thorby* v. *Yeats.*—This was a suit by a married woman by her next friend against certain trustees for the transfer of a legacy of 1,000*l*., given to her separate use, and for the costs of the suit occasioned by their refusal to make such transfer. A testator by his will, dated in 1825, gave to his sister and two of the defendants, the present trustees, 1,000*l*. Three per Cent. Consols, upon trust to assign the same to the plaintiff, his niece, at the age of 21 years, for her separate use, and in case she should die under 21, then the fund to fall into the residue of his estate. The plaintiff attained the age of 21 years in 1835, but the fund was not then transferred to her. In 1838 she married, no settlement being made thereupon. The dividends were paid by the trustees to her from the time of her attaining her majority to the period of the filing of the bill. An application was made by the solicitor of the plaintiff for a transfer of the fund, but after various delays the trustees declined to make the same, on the ground of the then unsettled state of the law, as they asserted, in the early part of 1839, respecting separate estates of married women. It was agreed, after some negotiation, that the matter should stand over until the Lord Chancellor (Lord Cottenham) should give his decision in the cases on this point then depending in the Court of Chancery. In March 1840, Lord Cottenham gave his decision in "Tullett *v.* Armstrong," by which the point was set at rest, that a married woman having property circumstanced as in the present case took the same wholly independent of her husband. Endeavours were again made to obtain a transfer, but without effect, and the bill was accordingly filed. The defence made was, that the trustees were not bound to act without the sanction of a court of equity, they having promised the testator not to make the transfer without being compelled so to do. His Honour decreed that the fund should be forthwith transferred, that the legacy duty should be paid, that the arrears of the dividend should be paid, that the trustees should pay the costs of the suit, except those occasioned by the taking of evidence, which were to be paid by each party, and that the plaintiff should pay the costs of the husband, and get them over from the trustees.

Ivatt v. *Watford.*—In 1839 an Act of Parliament was passed for enclosing certain commons and open fields in the parish of Rampton, in Cambridgeshire, under which the defendant, Mr. Watford, was the commissioner. The plaintiff, Mr. Robert Ivatt, made a claim to an allotment in respect of a moiety of the pasturage of the open fields and commonable lands in the parish which he had long possessed in right of the manor farm in the parish of which he was the owner. Mr. Watford investigated the claim, and disallowed it. The plaintiff then brought an action upon a feigned issue under the 19th section of the Act, for the purpose of establishing his title, but failed in the attempt. After this Mr. Watford was about to make his award, when the plaintiff filed this bill, alleging that all these proceedings were erroneous, and that Mr. Watford had no right to interfere against his possession of the pasturage, and that the proceeding by a feigned issue was inapplicable to the case; and the bill prayed an injunction to restrain Mr. Watford from making his award until the questions upon the plaintiff's title should be determined in a proper manner. A motion was now made for the injunction. It appeared the 16th section of the Act enacted that the commissioner should not have power to determine any question relating to the title to lands, or the right between parties contrary to the actual possession of such parties; and if he should be of opinion against the right of any party in possession, he should forbear making his determination until the possession should have been given up, or should have been recovered by due course of law. Several affidavits were produced, from which it appeared that two flocks of sheep under separate shepherds, one called the manor flock, which was attached to the manor farm, and the other called the town flock, which belonged to the copyholders, used to depasture on the lands in question, and that the flocks changed their ground daily, and that there was no particular number in the flocks, but that they had equal rights of pasturage. The defendants, who were some of the copyholders of the manor, denied the plaintiff's right to pasturage in the manner he had claimed it, and insisted that the commissioners had come to a right conclusion, and that the action which the plaintiff had himself brought had determined the question. His Honour observed that the language of the 16th section was not exactly applicable to this case, which was a claim, not to land, but to commonage. The plaintiff might give up the commonage, but it could not be recovered from him. He thought, however, the words of the statute would be sufficiently satisfied if it should appear that a party could not sustain his right, which in this case was in the nature of a claim to common without stint. Now, that the plaintiff had been in possession of such a right, must be admitted. And the section attributes a certain value to possession. Strictly speaking, upon a fair interpretation of the section, the commissioners could not make any adjudication. There was no imputation on the conduct of Mr. Watford. The party who now said he had no jurisdiction, had absolutely thrust that jurisdiction upon him. There had been a mistake, and as this Court does not hold parties bound by a mistake, the matter must be put in a course of trial. The injunction must go. The mode of trial might be settled on a future day, after a little consideration whether the parties could agree upon the course to be adopted.

Attorney-General v. *Cullum—Same* v. *Le Grice.*—This was an application on behalf of the relators in this matter, which came on upon the Master's report and for further directions, and also upon a petition. The charity is called "the Guildhall Feoffment of Bury St. Edmund's," and was originally established in the latter part of the 14th or the beginning of the 15th century. It continued to be increased by gifts, devises, and bequests, made by a great variety of benefactors for the 300 years succeeding, and at the present day yields an annual revenue of upwards of 2,100*l*. Many portions of these gifts, devises, and bequests were for what are termed superstitious uses, and were therefore void; other portions were for the repairs of the churches of Bury, and other parts for the aged poor inhabitants of the town generally. In 1833 the information was filed by the Attorney-General at the relation of certain inhabitants of Bury, in which numerous charges of mismanagement were brought forward against the feoffees, and in 1836 it was referred to the Master to inquire and ascertain, amongst other things, the amount of the property, and to approve of a scheme for the future management of the estates and application of the income. The chief point of interest in the case was that the Master had found that it would be proper to build and support three schools in Bury out of the surplus income—namely, a commercial school, for the instruction of 150 boys; a poor boys' school, for the instruction of 300 boys; and a poor girls' school, for the instruction of 150 girls. The Master's report left it to the trustees to appoint masters and mistresses, without stating of what religious persuasion they should be, and went on to provide that a sufficient and convenient portion of the stated school-hours should be set apart daily for reading the Scripture lessons prepared for the use of the Irish National Schools, and the authorised version of the Scriptures, or such part thereof as the trustees should think proper; and that no other religious instruction should be introduced into the school. The defendants, who were some of the trustees, objected to this, and proposed that it should be declared by the court that the masters and mistresses should be members of the Church of England, and that the Scripture lessons prepared for the use of the Irish National Schools should not be made part of the scheme. His Honour observed that if there was to be any education, it must clearly be accompanied by instruction in religion, for without religion education would be a by-word and a mere mockery. If there were to be education, and therefore instruction in religion, what possible standard could the court have, or with propriety adopt, but the established religion of the country? Suppose the schoolmaster to be a conscientious Anabaptist, what then? Was there to be no exposition of the Scripture? If there were to be, then the parties must look out for some gentleman professing all the tolerated religions in the country. A master not believing in the doctrine of the Trinity might be called on to interpret such portions of the Scripture as related to that doctrine, and he might do that which was unfortunately but too general with regard to the Bible—namely, skip those parts which present the difficulty. His Honour could well understand the argument that no part of the funds of the charity should be applied to the purposes of education, that would be plain, clear, intelligible, and easy of comprehension; but it would be worse than mockery to say that there should be education without religious instruction. If it was to be held that religious instruction was to be given, the court could see no guide, no standard by which it could be governed, but by the Established Church. If any other were adopted, the varieties of religions taught would be as infinite as the changes of dissent were perpetual. He wished it, however, to be distinctly understood, that the ground on which he proceeded was not in consequence of any preferences which he had for the Established Church, but from the absolute necessity of the case. His Honour concluded by saying that, unless counsel had anything to suggest in which all parties agreed, what he must do would be to refer everything back to the Master, as far as regarded education.—Mr. Cooper, the counsel for the relators, said that both parties had agreed to the introduction of the following clause:—They agreed, first, that the masters and mistresses were to be members of the Church of England. That during one hour at the least of every school-day the master shall give religious instruction to all the scholars, such religious instruction to be confined to the reading and explanation of the Scriptures; and he shall give instruction in the doctrines and principles of the Church of England to such of the boys whose parents are in communion with that Church, and the scholars shall be required to repair twice every Lord's-day to Church, or other place of public worship, according to their several creeds, and those who attend Church shall go along with, and be accompanied by, the master."—His Honour said that the instruction on the Lord's-day must be specifically described as "instruction relating to the Liturgy, Catechism, and Articles of the Church."—Mr. Cooper said that they had also agreed to insert this proviso—"Nevertheless any two trustees, by a note in writing, may excuse from attendance at Church any of the scholars who were children of parents not in communion with the Church of England."—His Honour said that if the parties had not agreed, he should have had considerable difficulty in directing any education at all, and therefore he thought they had exercised a wise discretion in coming to this arrangement. The result, therefore, was this: All the teachers were to be members of the Church of England, by which alone he meant that religion could not be taught without interpretation. This Court must state some interpretation, and there would be insurmountable difficulties in stating any interpretation, except that according to the Established Church.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.—*Oxford Circuit.*—John Williams and Joseph Slawson were tried at Shrewsbury on Monday, charged with the murder of Emma Evans, on the 16th Dec. last. A full account of the circumstances connected with the murder appeared in this Paper at the time. It will be remembered that deceased was an old woman living by herself at a place called Brookside about five miles from Oswestry, and that she was discovered on the evening of the day mentioned in the kitchen, with her throat cut and the house robbed of everything valuable it contained. The prisoners were traced by the testimony of numerous witnesses to the neighbourhood of deceased's house about the time the murder was committed; articles belonging to deceased were, after their apprehension, found on their persons, and a sufficiently strong chain of circumstantial evidence appeared clearly to connect them with the commission of the crime. In addition to this, they had both, since their apprehension, made voluntary statements, giving different accounts of the transaction, each endeavouring to criminate the other, but both admitting that they were the sole perpetrators of the crime. Slawson stated that he was present at the time of the murder, but denied that he had partaken in any way in the violence which had been offered to deceased, attributing that to his companion alone. The jury found the prisoner Williams guilty of the murder, and acquitted Slawson. Mr. Justice Pattison, with the usual solemnities, then passed sentence of death upon Williams: after which Slawson, who from the evidence appears to have been the chief originator of the plan for robbing deceased, was charged with the robbery, his confession being admitted in evidence against him; he was convicted, and sentenced to transportation for 7 years.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—None of the Derby favourites were in force, nor was the general betting by any means brisk. 8 to 1 was laid to about 300*l*. agst Attila, and from the feeling displayed in various quarters, a further decline was considered probable. Neither Auckland nor Chatham were in favour, the odds quoted against each having been offered currently; Ballinkeele had a formidable enemy, notwithstanding it was stated that his arrival in Oxford-street may be hourly expected. In fact the only movement upward deserving of mention was in the Lord of Holderness, in whose favour the last offers to lay did not exceed 20 to 1. Very little money was got on. Palinurus and Espartero improved a little, and 2,000 to 15 was taken several times about Belcœur. Nothing fresh either in Chester Cup or Oaks. Closing prices:— 2,000 GUINEAS STAKES.

6 to 1 agst Mr. Bowes's Meteor (taken)

DERBY.

16 to	1 agst	Col. Peel's lot		30 to	1 agst	Palinurus
22	1	Forth's lot (taken)		33	1	Espartero
30	1	Mr. Goodman's lot (ta.)		40	1	Moss Trooper (taken)
8	1	Attila		45	1	Robert de Gorham (ta.)
18	1	Auckland		66	1	The Artful Dodger
20	1	Chatham		8000	30	Tripoli (taken)
20	1	The Lord of Holderness		1000	10	Scalteen (taken)
26	1	Ballinkeele		2000	15	Belcœur (taken)

OAKS.

16 to 1 agst Passion	20 to 1 agst Amima filly (taken).

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—S. P. Gladstone, Crisp-street, East India-road, Poplar, shipwright—F. Barker, Chiswell-street, Finsbury, carman—W. Filmer and W. S. Gooding, Osborne-street, Whitechapel, brewers—J. Radford, Appleby, Westmoreland, draper—W. J. Nettleton, West terrace, Upper Grange-road, Bermondsey, corn-dealer—W. P. Bothams, Tong, Shropshire, maltster.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.—E. Warne, Lisle-street, Westminster, carpenter—E. and C. C. Manning, High-street, Aldgate, drapers—C. Caswall, Woburn-place, Russell-square, lodging-house-keeper—J. M. Gipps, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, wine merchant.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—J. Sharpley, Coates Grange, Lincolnshire, miller—J. Stevens, James-street, Limehouse, brickmaker—T. Berriman, Peckham-grove, Surrey, builder.

BANKRUPTS.—J. W. Nevill, Bread-street, Cheapside, Manchester-warehouseman—W. Cannabee, Camberwell-green, Surrey, bookseller—J. Gale, sen., and J. Gale, jun., Love-lane, Shadwell, rope-makers—J. H. Arnold and W. H. Woollett, Clements-lane, ship and insurance-agents—R. Brownlow, White-street, Finsbury, silk-dresser—J. East, Kingsthorpe, Northamptonshire, carpenter—J. Woodhead, Duckmanton, Derbyshire, cattle dealer—E. Steele, Manchester, grocer—E. J. King, Oxford, manufacturer of artificial teeth—J. Warren, Bristol, merchant—J. D. Gorely, Bristol, toyman—A. Buckley, Newton Moor, Chester, grocer—J. Barlow, Lichfield, ironmonger—J. Thornton, Leicester, builder—T. Little, Kingston-upon-Hull, tobacco-manufacturer—J. Lockley, Bilston, Staffordshire, painter—W. Morris, St. Clears, Carmarthenshire, general shopkeeper—R. Bill, Birmingham, japanner—J. Webb, Birmingham, tailor—F. and C. Sandars, Derby, corn-merchants—T. Charnley, Preston, Lancashire, innkeeper—T. Walker, Monkwearmouthshore, Durham, brewer—D. Nutt, Stratford-green, Essex, merchant—C. Graydon, St. Ann's-place, Limehouse, timber-merchant—D. S. Walker, Great St. Helen's, City, india-rubber-manufacturer—J. A. Wood, Worcester, chemist and druggist—H. Wickham, Bristol, linendraper—W. Darlington, Liverpool, wine-merchant—R. Turvill, Kingston-upon-Thames, baker—P. Lowe, Chester, shoemaker—R. Turner, Oldham, Lancashire, flour-dealer—E. Young, Birchington, Kent, blacksmith—T. Thomas, Leintwardine, Herefordshire, miller—J. Bennett, Manchester, calico-printer—J. Cunard and J. Ingram, New Bond-street, merchants.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Hamilton, jun., Stonehouse, victualler—A. Young, Broomielaw of Glasgow, wine-merchant—D. Russell, Uddingstone, Lanarkshire, founder—H. Mithell, St. Ninians, Stirlingshire, grocer—J. Hosie, Nitshill, quarrier—W. Bell, Greenock, ironmonger—T. Saunders, Alloa, grain-merchant—W. Lees, Glasgow, merchant.

BIRTHS.—On the 8th ult., at Coblentz-on-the-Rhine, the wife of Dr. J. D. Yonge, resident physician, of a son—On the 17th inst., at Beddington, Surrey, Mrs. G. Engstrom, of a son—On the 17th inst., at the residence of J. W. D. Johnson, Esq, Cook's-court, London, the wife of Mr. R. Walker, of the Ordnance Department, Waltham Abbey, of a daughter—On the 18th inst., in Upper George-street, the lady of H. Barlow, Esq., of Mauritius, of a son—On the 19th inst., at Parkhurst, Bexley, the wife of Major Cruikshank, of a daughter—On the 19th inst., at Devonshire-street, Queen-square, Mrs. C. Arrowsmith, of a son—On the 20th inst., in Hertford-street, Mayfair, the lady of W. B. Evans, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 19th inst., at St. Mary's, Islington, Mr. J. Ayers, jun., of Peckham, Surrey, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late J. B. Page, Esq., of Ludham-hall, Norfolk—On the 19th inst., at Twickenham, the Rev. G. Brown, of Sloane-street, Chelsea, to Miss Alldridge, of Twickenham common—On the 20th inst., by special licence, in Albemarle street, Sir Robert Wilmot, of Osmaston, Bart., to Margaret, widow of the late R. Algeo, Esq., and youngest daughter of the late Rev. A. Keasternan, of Brenchley, in the county of Kent, and rector of Bermondsey, in Surrey.

DIED.—On the 20th inst., at her residence, Lincoln's Inn-fields, Lucretia Green, only daughter of the late J. Bellamy, Esq.—On the 20th inst., at his town residence, in Conduit-street, the Earl of Macclesfield—On the 12th inst., at his residence, in the city of Coventry, W. Griffin, Esq., in his 89th year—At Ramsgate, on the 19th inst., after a few days' illness, Mary Ann, wife of J. Overbury, Esq., of Balham-hill, in the 34th year of her age—On the 19th inst., in his 56th year, J. Hardcastle, Esq., of Hatcham House, Surrey—On the 21st inst., at Erle Cottage, Bow, Mr. W. D. Anderson, aged 33, late engineer to the corporation of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and only son of Mr. W. Anderson, engineer of the Grand Junction Waterworks—Yesterday morning, Sir William Beatty, M.D., Physician to the Fleet, and to Greenwich Hospital, and surgeon to Lord Nelson at Trafalgar.

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THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

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EXHIBITION OF CAMELLIA JAPONICA, or JAPAN ROSE. A collection of these beautiful Exotics is now in full bloom at CHANDLER & SONS' Nursery, Vauxhall. Admittance gratis.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The SHOWS of the above Society are fixed for the following days:—

AURICULAS, &c.	TUESDAY,	April 26.
TULIPS, &c.	„	May 24.
RANUNCULUS, &c.	„	June 21.
CARNATIONS and PICOTEES . .	„	July 19.
DAHLIAS	„	Sept. 20.

On Tuesday, 26th April, the following Prizes will be awarded:—

AURICULAS.

	Amateurs.	Professional Florists.
Best pair . . .	£1 10 0	£1 10 0
Second best ditto .	1 0 0	1 0 0
Best Green-edged .	0 10 0	0 10 0
Best Grey ditto .	0 10 0	0 10 0
Admittance.	Members.	Non-Members.
For the pair . .	0 2 6	0 7 0
For single plant .	0 1 0	0 3 0

The Amateur's Class will be in future confined to Members of the Society.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES.

Best collection of 12 Auriculas . . .	£1 10 0
Seedlings—First class Prize	1 0 0
„ Second ditto	0 10 0

Entrance—Members, 2*s*. 6*d*.; Non-Members, 7*s*.

POLYANTHUS.

Best, 10*s*. | Best 6, 10*s*.

Entrance—Members, 1*s*.; Non-Members, 3*s*.

No named Auricula will be admitted for competition that does not possess seven full-blown pips; nor any Seedling with less than three. Notice to be sent to the Secretary three days before the day of show; after which time the entrance-money will be double.

T. C. WILDMAN, Hon. Sec.

Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand,
28th March, 1842.

T. JACKSON, Nurseryman, &c., Kingston, Surrey, respectfully informs his Patrons and the Admirers of Horticulture, that his Supplement CATALOGUE OF PLANTS, with their prices, for 1842, and his List of Choice Show DAHLIAS, may be obtained on application.

Kingston Nursery, March 17th, 1842.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.—Fine strong Plants two years old, from 5in. to 6in. high, of this most noble, hardy, and splendid ORNAMENTAL EVERGREEN TREE are now selling at Messrs. YOUELL'S NURSERY, GREAT YARMOUTH, at 63*s*. per dozen, or 25*l*. per 100. Also Cedrus Deodora, 4in. to 6in. 63*s*. per dozen; Do. do., 8in. to 10in., 84s. per dozen. Specimens may be seen and orders taken at their Agents', Messrs. Flanagan and Co., No. 9, Mansion-house-street; and Messrs. Noble and Co.'s, 152, Fleet-street, London.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, March 31, 1842.

SEEDLING CINERARIAS AND VERBENA.

WILLIAM IVERY, FLORIST, PECKHAM, near London, begs respectfully to inform the Public that he has a few more blooming plants of his Cinerarias, Rival King, Royal Blue, Imperial Blue, and Queen Victoria, pure white, at 3*s*. 6*d*. each; also, Verbena, Queen, pure white, at 7*s*. 6*d*. each. For particulars, see *Gardeners' Chronicle* and "Gazette" 19th inst., and "Floricultural Cabinet." Catalogue of all the newest Fuchsias and Verbenas can be had on application.—P.S. Verbena can be forwarded by post.

J. MITCHELL, PILTDOWN NURSERY, Maresfield, Uckfield, Sussex, begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public he intends sending out in May his two superb seedling DAHLIAS, viz., "SNOWFLAKE," pure white, occasionally tipped with beautiful lavender, cupped petals and first-rate show flower (strong plants the first week in May) 4 feet, 10*s*. 6*d*.; and "MRS. SHELLEY," beautiful rosy pink, cupped petals, and superior shape (strong plants the third week in May) 4 feet, 15*s*.—March 22, 1842.

NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIAS.

THE Nobility, Gentry, and Florists, are respectfully informed that Messrs. W. and F. YOUELL having bestowed great care and attention in forming a collection of all the new Fuchsias sent out by various parties, which have proved to be of great beauty and distinctness, and having selected about thirty varieties which they can confidently recommend, they offer to send them out the first week in April, at the rate of 21*s*. per 12 varieties, fit for competition at any of the Horticultural exhibitions of the ensuing season. By enclosing a Post-office order for one guinea, they will be sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom. Their list of Fuchsias, with respective prices, can be obtained by enclosing a Postage Stamp.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, March 15.

FLOWER-SEEDS.—Thirty-six Packets of the most approved Annual, or Hardy Biennial and Perennial Flower-Seeds, for 10*s*., or Eighteen Packets 5*s*., forwarded, postage free, to any part. Apply to Mr. Brown, Curator, Botanic Garden, Colchester; and to prevent disappointment, any preferred species should be specified in the order.—April 2, 1842.

CARNATIONS and PICOTEES.—The Nobility, Gentry, and Florists are respectfully informed that Messrs. W. and F. YOUELL can supply the above Flowers at the following prices. Their collection is the most extensive and select in the kingdom, and for strength and healthiness are unrivalled. They beg to state that none but first-rate show flowers will be sent out.

12	pairs of fine	Show Flowers,	by name	£1 10*s*. 0*d*.
25	do.	do.	do.	3 0 0
12	do.	extra fine	do.	2 10 0

Amongst which will be included a pair of that splendid Red Picotee ANACREON.—Great Yarmouth Nursery.

NEW & SUPERB GERANIUMS, CALCEOLARIAS, FUCHSIAS, DAHLIAS, VERBENAS, PANSIES, &c.

WM. CATLEUGH respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that his Spring CATALOGUE of the above Flowers will be ready in April, including:—Fuchsia, Conspicua arborea, raised by S. R. Prouse, Esq., which will be let out in May, at 10*s*. 6*d*. per plant, of vigorous and erect growth, with a bold and ample foliage, flowers of a delicate carnation, or pale flesh colour; Sepals beautifully tipped with a distinct green, having when fully out and expanding bright scarlet Corolla; Pistil and Stamens rather more rosy than the sepals. Also two new and distinct Verbenas, Ne Plus Ultra, and Elegans. Dahlia, Lady Ann Murray, a beautiful mottled white, tipped with bright rosy purple, a well-formed flower, with fine centre, one of the most constant Dahlias grown, desirable to the most limited grower, 3 feet, 10*s*. 6*d*.—Hans-street, Sloane-street, Chelsea.

MYATT'S BRITISH QUEEN-STRAWBERRY.

J. and W. MYATT beg to return their sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received from the Nobility and Gentry, and to inform those who have not yet favoured them with their orders, that the approaching season is most desirable for planting; they can supply plants of the British Queen and Eliza Strawberry, the former at 5*l*., the latter at 1*l*. per 100.

The unpropitious state of the weather for late autumn-planting induces them to inform those who have been purchasers, that they will be happy to reinstate any that have not succeeded, by direct application to the parties who have supplied them, such application to be limited to April. Plants carefully packed and forwarded to any part of England.

Manor Farm, Deptford, March 31, 1842.

SALTHILL NURSERY, near WINDSOR.—A. J. STEWART respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that his descriptive Catalogue of new and choice Geraniums, Camellias, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Dahlias, Pansies, Calceolarias, Roses, miscellaneous Greenhouse Plants, Picotees, &c. &c., may be obtained by a prepaid application as above, and enclosing two postage stamps.

A. J. S. embraces this opportunity to apprise the cultivators of CAMELLIAS that he can furnish a few more assortments as offered by him on the 12th February in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, excepting that Tricolor of King will be substituted for Lady Henrietta.

Good plants of Hardenbergia macrophylla, at 7s. 6d.

GIO. MARSANO begs to inform the Nobility and Nurserymen of the three kingdoms that he has received from Italy 200 Orange-trees. One case, with 53 named trees, may be inspected at the London Docks. Also 600 plants of Catalonian Jasmine, and Italian Tuberose roots. 120 middling-size named Orange-trees for the trade, and Jasmine plants, may be seen at G. Marsano's, Oilman Seedsman, and Florist, 2, Beauchamp-street, Brook's Market, Leather-lane, Holborn, London.

THOMAS CRIPPS, FLORIST, TUNBRIDGE-WELLS, respectfully informs his Friends that Plants of the New White Fuchsia "VENUS VICTRIX" will be ready the first week in May, at 21*s*. each, with the usual discount to the Trade, if three or more Plants are taken at once. For particulars see Floricultural Cabinet for March, or Gardeners' Gazette or *Chronicle* of 5th inst. Orders for this will be received by Mr. George Charlwood, 14, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden; Messrs. Cormack and Co. New Cross Nursery; Mr. Harrison, Downham, Norfolk; Mr. J. Ashdowne, Seedsman, High-street, Hastings; Messrs. Wood & Son, Maresfield Nursery; or addressed as above.

J. KERNAN begs to inform his Friends that he has now completed his selection of FLOWER-SEEDS, among which will be found every novelty worthy of cultivation recently introduced, as well as the seeds from first-rate collections of Calceolarias, Mimulus, Ipomœas, Stocks, Asters, Balsams, Zinnias, Thunbergias, &c. &c.; as also all the better and more esteemed Vegetable Seeds: Grainge's Early White Broccoli, Mercer's Cauliflower, Brussels Sprouts (foreign seeds), Seymour's superb Giant Celery; Kerrison's Hothouse, Syon House, Roman Emperor, Horticultural, and Windsor prize Cucumbers; as well as Seeds of the very choicest Melons, all the better early and succession Peas, principally saved by the most select growers who supply this unequalled market.—4, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden.

All the better kinds of Agricultural Grasses, separate or mixed. Selected Field Turnips, White Carrot, Winter and Spring Tares, Ash-leaved and Early Frame Potatoes, New Globe Mangold Wurzel, &c. &c., Mats, and Mushroom Spawn; Pruning and Budding Knives.

Ladies and Gentlemen not acquainted with the best varieties of Flower-seeds had better leave the selection to J. K., they naming the amount they would like to go to, and mentioning what assistance in the way of heat they have for the more tender or half-hardy annuals.

BIANCA DAHLIA.

I HAVE allowed a week to elapse in replying to the Advertisement which appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 19th of March, under the impression that the omission of the Advertiser's name was accidental. Having disposed of the Flower (as publicly advertised), and having no interest in or control over it, I might not be able, under *any* circumstances, to make an engagement to show it; and I shall most assuredly not enter into any agreement with an anonymous challenger, from whom there can be no guarantee that he would not ultimately shrink from his own proposal, screened under cover of his cautious secrecy.

The attempt to injure, in an indirect manner, the purchaser of Bianca, is not manly; and in the event of the omission to which I have adverted being supplied, I shall make such a reply as I have no doubt will be perfectly satisfactory, and will remove any idea that the competition is avoided.

J. C. WILDMAN.

Camberwell, March 30, 1842.

WANTS a Situation as UNDER GARDENER, or GARDENER, a respectable young Man, aged 23, with a good character from his last place. Direct to W. S., Mr. Cornwall's, Cornchandler, Wandsworth Road.

WANTED a Situation as GARDENER, a married Man, aged 38. Can take the entire management of a Garden with a Greenhouse and Frames, or take charge of Cows, and can be well recommended. Address William Forster, at Mr. Bance's, Butcher, Croydon. Terms 1*l*. per week.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, or GARDENER and FORESTER, a Single Man in the prime of life, who has lived in the first-rate establishments, both in England and Scotland. Any Nobleman or Gentleman in want of a confidential servant would not find themselves disappointed in the advertiser. He will be well recommended from the family he has just left. Address T. H., *Gardeners' Chronicle* Office. No objection to go on the Continent.

TO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.

WANTS a Situation as GARDENER, or Gardener and Bailiff, a Single Man, aged 32, who is competent in the different branches of his profession—viz.: Early Forcing, Kitchen Garden, New Ground Work, Draining, New Fencing, Plantation and Timber Work, and has a thorough practical knowledge of the Durham Breed of Cattle, and Farming Line in all its branches. The most respectable ten years' reference will be given, and security to any amount required. Address A. B., *Gardeners' Chronicle* Office.

WANTED by a single man 38 years of age, a SITUATION either as GARDENER in a Nobleman or Gentleman's Family, or as FOREMAN and PROPAGATOR in a Provincial Nursery, having had extensive practice in every department, and having lived in families of the highest respectability with several men under him. The advertiser has solely conducted the business of a provincial nursery these three years, with considerable practice in the seed trade, and would accept of a similar situation. He has been used to attend on company, and would have no objection to any part of the United Kingdom. He can give the most unexceptionable reference as to character and ability. Direct G. W., Post-office, Halesworth, Suffolk. N.B.—Time will be allowed for distant letters.

SEYMOUR'S SUPERB SOLID WHITE CELERY.

H. LANE and SON, Great Berkhampstead, Herts, having received the most flattering testimonials of the great estimation in which the above celebrated CELERY is held, and of the general satisfaction felt by those to whom they supplied the seed last year, are happy in being enabled again to offer it for sale in packets at 2s. 6d. each, including postage. An early application is recommended, as the stock is getting limited

N.B.—The usual allowance to the trade.

ROSES.—H. L. and SON take this opportunity of acquainting the Nobility and Gentry, that they have an extensive collection of Bourbon, China, Tea-scented China, Noisette, and other ROSES, in pots; catalogues of which, as well as others, may be had (free of postage), on application by letter or otherwise.

R. JEFFRIES and SON take this opportunity of announcing to the Admirers and Cultivators of the DAHLIA, that they intend sending out in May their beautiful Seedling Lilac, "Lady Harland," which has been pronounced by all the principal growers that had the opportunity of seeing it, as being decidedly the best Lilac Dahlia that has yet been offered. Height 4 ft., habit excellent, very thick petal, and beautifully cupped flowers, large without coarseness, on long stiff stalks, showing itself bold above the foliage. As a guarantee for its quality, it was exhibited last September, and obtained prizes at the three grand metropolitan open shows, the Royal South London, the Floricultural Society of London, and at the Grand Salthill Show. Price 10*s*. 6*d*.—Ipswich Nursery, March 31, 1842.

N.B. No orders will be attended to from unknown Correspondents without a remittance.

JOHH HARRISON, NURSERY, SEEDSMAN, and FLORIST, YORK (formerly of Rosehill Nursery, Yarm, and the raiser of the first cupped Dahlia "Beauty of Cleveland," in 1827), takes this opportunity of informing the cultivators of the Dahlia that his Catalogue is now ready, comprising nearly all that is worthy of being grown for competition; and he flatters himself that his List will be found not only interesting but useful to Amateurs, by its giving a faithful description of each variety, and the soil best adapted for the production of perfect blooms. J. H. pledges himself to supply those friends who may kindly favour him with their orders, with strong healthy plants well hardened, and fit to turn out early without the risk of being checked by a sudden transition from the propagating-house into the open air.—York, March 23, 1842.

SEEDLING DAHLIAS to be sent out in May next, by N. GAINES, FLORIST, SURRY-LANE, BATTERSEA.

Gaines' ORANGE PERFECTION; beautiful orange, at times shaded. This flower was sent for the opinion of the Horticultural and Floricultural Societies of London; at both places considered first-rate. It is a fine grower, throwing its flowers well above its foliage. A good show flower. Awarded first Prize at Kingston, and 2nd Prize at Teddington. 4 ft. 10*s*. 6*d*.

Gaines' EMPEROR; beautiful rosy crimson, very superior petal, with great depth of flower, and well up in the centre. A constant good show flower. Awarded 2nd Prize at Kingston. 3 ft. 10*s*. 6*d*.

Gaines' COMPACTA; fine purple, very superior form, of excellent habit, throwing its blooms well above its foliage; its centre well up. A good show flower. Awarded 2nd Prize at Hammersmith. 5 ft. 10*s*. 6*d*.

N.B. The above were considered first-rate flowers by those that saw them growing. Plates of them will appear in "Wakeling's Amateur Guide," in April and May next.

N. Gaines' extensive List of first rate Dahlias, Geraniums, Pansies, Calceolarias, &c. may be obtained by post-paid application as above. His new Cineraria, Prince of Wales, is now ready for delivery.

BROWN'S MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE DAHLIA.—This most essential Show Flower will be sent out in May next. Colour, shaded salmon; fine cupped petals, which are beautifully arranged; and one of the most constant and successful Dahlias of the season, having obtained Seven Seedling Prizes, three of which were first, and twice defeating "Conqueror of the Plain." Also shown in three successful Stands of two 24's, and 12 blooms for three 20*l*. prizes. A drawing was made by Wakeling, for the *Florist's Guide*, March 1842.

T. B. has a few strong Plants on hand of his much-admired Seedling PANSIES the "Countess of Orkney" and "Jewess," at 7*s*. 6*d*. each.

A CATALOGUE, containing a choice selection of DAHLIAS and HEARTSEASE, is now ready, and may be had on pre-paid application.—Slough, March 2d, 1842.

HUGH LOW & Co., NURSERYMEN, &c., UPPER CLAPTON, LONDON, beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that they will have Plants of the undernamed DAHLIAS ready for delivery in May, all of which they believe to be first rate show flowers :—

	ft.	s.	d.
Beauty of Wakefield (Barratt's), white, laced with light purple	5	10	6
Candidate (Silverlock's), dark and rich purple	5	10	6
Duke of Cornwall (Low's), bright rosy ruby	4	10	6
Eveque de Tournay, purple, tipped with white; one of the best of its class	5	7	6
Hon. Miss Abbot (Smith's), brilliant lilac	5 to 6	10	6
Marquis of Camden (Garrett's), dark crimson	4	10	6
Prince Albert (Adams'), shaded bronze	4	10	6
Prince of Wales (Dodd's), clear yellow	3	10	6
Queen of Lilacs (Appleby's)	4	10	6
Twyford Perfection (Young's), puce, edged with crimson	3	10	6
Westbury Rival (Hall's), bright puce	4	10	6
Winterton Rival (Nelson's), bright sulphur	4 to 5	10	6
Admirable (Spary's), rosy purple	3	2	6
Amato (Dandy's), rosy purple	4	1	0
Amethyst (Attwell's), lilac	5	2	0
Andrew Hofer (Holmes'), crimson	4	1	0
Annot Lisle (Begbie's), crimson	4 to 5	1	0
Argo (Widnall's), yellow	5	1	0
Bang-up (Girling's), rich purple	4	2	6
Beauty (Parson's), white, edged with lavender	4	2	6
Beauty of England (Girling's), white, edged with crimson	4	2	0
Beauty of the Plain (Spary's), white, edged with lavender	4	1	6
Bedford Rival (Mayle's), light rosy purple	5	1	0
Bishop of Salisbury (Squibb's), plum colour	5	1	0
Bishop of Winchester (Jackson's), light purple	4	1	6
Black-eyed Susan (Girling's), maroon	4	2	6
Bloomsbury (Lee's), scarlet	5	1	6
Bloomsbury (Pamplin's), buff	5	1	6
Bowling green Rival (Law's), dark claret, shaded	4	1	0
Bridesmaid (Brown's), white, edged with purple	3	2	6
Bronze Unique (Gaines')	4	1	6
Burnham Hero (Church's), fine puce	5	2	6
Cardinal (Girling's), maroon	4	2	6
Charles the Twelfth (Pamplin's), rosy purple	5	1	0
Chef d'Œuvre (Girling's), purple	4	1	0
Climax (Jefferies'), crimson	5	1	6
Conductor (Widnall's), purple	4	1	0
Conqueror of the World (Stein's), light sulphur, tipped with pink	3 to 4	2	6
Conservative (Low's), light rosy purple	4	1	6
Constancy (Keynes'), fine purple	4	2	6
Contender (Girling's), shaded purple	5	1	0
Coronal (Squibb's), red	4	1	0
Countess of Lincoln (Lee's), blush	4	1	0
Countess of Pembroke (Dodd's), peach blossom	4	1	0
Crichton (Brown's), shaded red	5	1	0
Curate (Brown's), lilac	3	2	6
Danecroft Rival (Girling's), scarlet	5	1	0
Defender (Squibb's), purple, shaded	4	1	0
Defiance (Horwood's), rosy purple	5	1	0
Defiance (Squibb's), orange and yellow	4	1	0
Diana (Sykes'), white, tipped with lilac	5	1	0
Diomede (Jefferies'), shaded crimson	5	1	0
Dowager Lady Cooper (Jackson's), delicate rosy lilac	4	5	0
Duchess of Portland (Tillery's), white, tipped with purple	4	1	0
Duchess of Richmond (Fowler's), bronzy pink	5	1	0
Duke of Richmond (Meredith's), shaded crimson	5	1	0
Eclipse (Catleugh's), vermilion rose	4	3	6
Eclipse (King's), fawn colour	5	1	6
Eclipse (Widnall's), scarlet	5	3	6
Edward (King's), bright crimson	4	1	0
Egyptian Prince (Slanford's), rich plum colour	5	1	0
Elizabeth (Foster's), salmon orange	5 to 6	1	0
Emperor of China (Attwell's), purple	5	2	6
Enterprize (Langley's), white, deep carmine edge	3	2	6
Essex Rival (Sorrell's), bronzy purple	4	1	0
Euclid (Ward's), very light purple	4	3	6
Eva (Foster's), creamy white, tipped with purple	2 to 3	1	0
Exquisite (Holmes'), white, tipped with lavender	4	1	6
Fanny Keynes (Keynes'), rosy puce	4 to 5	2	6
Fat Boy (Low's), purple	4	1	0
Frances (Jones's), white, tipped with purple	3	1	0
Glory of Plymouth (Rendle's), white and pink	3	1	6
Grace Darling (Dodd's), shaded salmon	4	1	0
Grand Tournament (Union's), blush, tipped with purple	4	3	6
Grand Turk (King's), very dark maroon	4	1	0
Grenadier (Jackson's), bright orange	4	1	0
Haidee (Wildman's), blush, tipped with pink	5	2	6
Highgate Rival (Stein's), fine crimson	5	2	6
Hope (Neville's), rose	4	1	0
Hornsey Surprise (Pamplin's), bronzy crimson	5	1	0
Hylas (Squibb's), cherry scarlet	4	1	0
Indispensable (Girling's), violet purple	5	2	6
King of Roses (Thomson's)	4	2	6
Lady C. Jermyn (Girling's), crimson, tipped with white	4	2	0
Lady Middleton (Jefferies'), fine lilac	5	1	0
Lady Mill (Taylor's), scarlet	4	1	0
Lady Rae Reid (Girling's), bright purple, tipped with white	3	2	0
Lady W. Powlett (Widnall's), lilac	5	1	0
Lancashire Witch (Skirving's), white, edged with purple	4	1	0
Le Grand Bauduin (Low's), rosy purple, tinged with yellow	5 to 6	1	6
Lewisham Rival (Meade's), white	4	1	0
Madame Mortier Bavais (Girling's), dark purple, tipped with white	3 to 4	2	0
Maid of Bath (Davis'), white, edged with purple	4	2	6
Marchioness of Breadalbane (Dodd's), white and claret	5	2	6
Marchioness of Lothian (Goodall's), white, tipped with rose	5	1	0
Maresfield Hero (Mitchell's), yellow, tipped with bronze	5	1	0
Maria (Wheeler's), beautiful rose	4	1	6
Marquis of Lothian (Goodall's), rosy purple	5	1	0
Mary (Dodd's), white, tipped with purple	4	1	0
Metella (Begbie's), purple	3	1	6
Miss Goulburn (Shepherd's), shaded straw colour	4 to 5	1	0
Miss Johnston (Willison's), shaded rose	4	1	0
Mr. Neeld (Gregory's), rosy red	4 to 5	1	0
Mrs. Barclay (Willmer's), white, tipped with purple	5	2	6
Monarch (Brown's), orangy buff	4	1	0
Mungo Park (Young's), maroon, shaded with purple	5	1	0
Ne Plus Ultra (Widnall's), maroon, shaded with purple	3	1	0
Nicholas Nickleby (Cormack's), salmon, shaded with crimson	4 to 5	1	0
Optime (Thurtell's), violet purple	4	1	0
Orange Boven (Catleugh's)	4 to 5	2	6
Painted Lady (Girling's), blood red, tipped with white	4	2	0
Penelope (Hedley's), primrose, with purple	4	1	0
Perfection (M'Kenzie's), red	3 to 4	1	0
Peruvian Chief (Harrison's), rosy salmon	5	1	6
Phenomenon (Whale's), white, edged with rose	4 to 5	1	6
Pickwick (Cormack's), fine purple	3 to 4	1	6
Pompous (Cowan's), red	4	1	0
President of the West (Whale's), crimson	5 to 6	1	6
Purpurea Alba (Harris'), purple and white	4	2	0
Queen (Ansell's), white, laced with pink	3 to 4	1	6
Queen (Widnall's), peach blossom	4	1	0
Regina (Gregory's), maroon	4 to 5	1	0
Revenge (Cox's), light yellow	4	1	0
Rienzi (Widnall's), deep crimson, shaded	4	1	0
Rival (Bannard's), dark maroon, veined with rose	4	1	0
Rival Lilac (Walters')	5	1	0
Rival President (Elliott's), crimson	4	1	0
Rival Sussex (Stanford's), dark maroon	4 to 5	1	0
Rosa (Bree's), light rose	4	1	0
Rouge et Noir (Ansell's), dark maroon, shaded with light crimson	5	1	6
Ruby (Walters')	4	1	6
Scarlet Defiance (Couzens')	5	2	6
Scarlet le Grand (Winfield's), cherry colour	5	1	6
Sir John Astley (Squibb's), purple	4	1	0
Sir William Middleton (Gaines')	4	1	0
Springfield, Purple (Gaines')	4	1	0
Springfield Rival (Inwood's), crimson	5	1	0
Stuart Wortley (Barratt's), rosy purple	3	1	0
Suffolk Hero (Girling's), maroon	5	1	0
Susiana (Girling's), scarlet, tipped with white	4	2	0
Tournament (Catleugh's), scarlet	4	3	6
Unique (Ansell's), yellow, tipped with bronze	4	1	0
Unique (Walters'), white, tipped with rose	5	2	6
Uxbridge Magnet (Catleugh's), mottled purple	3 to 4	2	6
Viola (Harris'), light purple	4	1	0
Wallace (Evans'), maroon, shaded with purple	4	1	0
Will Watch (Girling's), claret, shaded	3	1	6
Windmill-hill Rival (Mitchell's), white, tipped with purple	5	1	0
Windsor Rival (Begbie's), scarlet	4	1	0
Yellow Climax (Wildman's)	3	3	6
Yellow Defiance (Cox's)	4	1	6

W. J. NUTTING, SEEDSMAN, 46, CHEAPSIDE, begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public of the arrival of his imported GERMAN TEN-WEEK STOCKS, in collections of 25 varieties for 12*s.* 6*d.*, or 50 varieties mixed at 1*s.* per packet. BROMPTON STOCKS, 12 varieties 9*s.*, or mixed 1*s.* per packet. New Purple and New Scarlet GIANT STOCK, 1*s.* GERMAN ASTERS, in collections of 20 varieties 7*s.* 6*d*, or mixed at 1*s.* Double red TURKEY ASTER, 1*s.* Double GERMAN WALLFLOWERS, 8 varieties 6*s.*, mixed 1*s.* ZINNIAS, 6*d.* and 1*s.* per packet; and among his general collection the following :—

Alstrœmerias
Auricula
Alonsoa grandiflora
Balsam, fine double
,, German varieties
Callichroa platyglossa
Calliopsis Drummondii
,, grandiflora
Calceolaria, fine, from 30 vars.
Centaurea americana
,, depressa
Celsia incarnata
Clintonia pulchella
Cobæa scandens
Dahlia scapigera, dwf., 6 to 9 in.
Didiscus cærulea
Dracocephalum argunense
Erysimum Perofskianum
Geranium, from finest sorts, 1*s.*
Heartsease do.
Humea elegans

Lupinus Hartwegii
Lychnis fulgens
Lisianthus Russellianus
Malva zebrina
Maurandya Barclayana
Nemophila phacelioides
Nemesia floribunda
Platystemon californica
Primula sinensis
Phlox Drummondii, fine dark colours
Pink, fine named sorts
Polyanthus, do.
Rhodanthe Manglesii
Salvia patens
Schizanthus retusus
Sutherlandia frutescens
Sphenogyne speciosa
Thunbergias
Tropæolum canariense
Tagetes lucida

Double Tuberoses 4*s.* per dozen. Ranunculuses, fine mixed, 10*s.* and 20*s.* per hundred; Black Turban do. 2*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; Golden Turban 3*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; Yellow Turban 6*s.* per hundred. Anemones, fine double, 20*s.* per lb.; Double Scarlet, 4*s.* per dozen; Single, 5*s.* per lb. Amaryllis formosissima, 6*s.* per dozen.

Grass Seed for lawns and pastures, with every description of Seeds for agricultural and culinary purposes: collections from 1*l.* to 5*l.* properly packed for all climates.

C. FARNES, 128, St. John-street, Smithfield, as the season for sowing Broccoli, &c., is now arrived, begs to call the attention of Amateurs and Gardeners to CHAPPELL'S SPLENDID CREAM BROCCOLI, for which an early application is requested, as the Stock is small. Also the undermentioned Seeds :—

Ady's fine large Cos Lettuce
Black-seeded Bath ditto
Chappell's early White Broccoli
Early White Cape ditto
Large Wakefield ditto
Fine Purple Cape ditto
Knight's Protecting ditto
Fine Early London Cauliflower
— Late ditto ditto

Fine dwf. White Solid Celery
,, Red ditto ditto
Early Hope Cabbage
,, Nonpareil ditto
,, Crompton ditto
Fine Large Imperial ditto
,, Drumhead Savoy
,, Blood-red Beet
Early Nonsuch Turnip

Also a fine collection of the newest and best varieties of Flower Seeds.

C. F. can confidently recommend the following Agricultural Seeds to the notice of Gentlemen and Farmers, being carefully selected from the best stocks :—

Skirving's Liverpool Swede Turnip
Golden Melon ditto
True Purple-top ditto
,, Yellow Tankard ditto
,, Hybrid Yellow Green top do
Large White Belgian Carrot
,, Selected Altringham ditto
True Cowlerass ditto
Italian Rye ditto
Peacey's ditto ditto

Large Drumhead Cabbage
,, ,, Red ditto
,, Turnip-rooted ditto
Long Red Mangel Wurzel
Yellow Globe ditto ditto
Red ditto ditto ditto
Bokhara Clover
New Lucerne
Mixed Meadow Grass Seed of the best description
Mixed Grass for Lawns

TO PINE-GROWERS.

TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, by order of the Assignees of James Bishopp, of Westburton, a Bankrupt, ONE THOUSAND SUCCESSION PINE PLANTS of all sizes, and One Thousand very fine Fruiting Pine Plants. N. B.—There will be about Four Thousand Pine Plants of all kinds, with the Pits, to be sold by auction in August next. Application to be made to Mr. Henry Satter, Auctioneer and Surveyor, Arundel; or to John Mann, the Gardener at Westburton, near Petworth, Sussex.

TO BE DISPOSED OF—A NURSERY, SEED, and FLORIST BUSINESS, situated at Henley-on-Thames, Oxon. For further Particulars apply to Messrs. W. & J. Noble, Seedsmen, 152, Fleet-street, London; or to the Proprietors on the Premises.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will submit to public competition at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew Lane, on Thursday, 7th April, 1842, at 12 o'clock, a splendid collection of Dahlias, in dry roots; also a fine assortment of Carnations, Picotees, Pinks, Heartseases, Fuchsias, Roses, &c. May be viewed the morning of sale. Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, Leytonstone.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS will offer for Public Auction, on the premises, SION NURSERY, near CROYDON, about a mile from the Jolly Sailor Station of the Croydon Railway, on the 11th APRIL inst., the whole of the GREENHOUSE PLANTS, consisting of the finest varieties of Geraniums, Fuchsias, &c., in the healthiest and finest condition; also the Greenhouses, Utensils of Trade. &c.

Catalogues will shortly be announced.

N.B.—Messrs. Protheroe and Morris are authorised to treat for the Sale or Letting, by private contract, of the whole concern, including all the stock, on terms very advantageous to a purchaser or a tenant, on an early application being made to them at Leytonstone previously to the day of sale.

The houses are extremely well-contrived and stocked, and are in admirable order.

BRITISH SHEET GLASS FOR HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.—Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Horticulturists generally are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with lists of prices, and particulars regarding the above article, which has in every case in which it has been adopted proved itself to be by far the most economical material for Horticultural Glazing: upon application to Drake and Bromley, 315, Oxford-street, London.

J. DRAKE, late of 100, Edgware-road, and 8, Jermyn-street, begs to notify that he has removed his business to the above address, for the convenience of more extensive premises, and solicits for himself and partner, a continuance of the support he now gratefully acknowledges. French and every description of Glass Shades, Stained and Ornamental Glass, Patent Plate and British Plate Glass supplied in any number or quantity, at wholesale prices.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained to any size of JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pineapple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

ORNAMENTAL WIRE-WORK, &c., FOR THE GARDEN.
390, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

G. B. THOMPSON having added to his General Stock of FURNISHING IRONMONGERY a large assortment of WIRE-WORK,

Suited to the Flower-Garden and Greenhouse, begs to submit for the inspection of the Nobility and Gentry who patronise Horticultural pursuits his numerous patterns of FLOWER BASKETS, TRAINERS, BORDERS and STANDS, with GARDEN ARCHES, SEATS, and VASES, which for variety, elegance, and utility stand unrivalled.

Also his Improved GARDEN and HOTHOUSE ENGINES, FUMIGATORS, SYRINGES, and PATENT WATER-POT, with every other Implement.

GAME and CATTLE FENCING in variety.

HEATING BY HOT WATER, WITH THE CIRCULATION OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR.

J. WEEKS & CO., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hothouse Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER; see the 3rd and 37th Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

References may be had, and their works seen, at Mr. Perry's Nursery, Banbury; Mr. Green's, Lower Cheam; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Rollisson's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's, Portland Nursery; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; Mr. Smith's Nursery, Dalston; Mr. Woodroff's Nursery, Kensall Green; Mr. Hopgood's Nursery, Bayswater; Mr. Willmer's Nursery, Chelsea; and at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country.

Every particular to be had at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

HEATING BY HOT WATER.

HOTHOUSES, and every description of Horticultural Buildings, Churches, Chapels, Public Buildings, Mansions and large Rooms, fitted up with the above apparatus on the most improved and scientific methods.

W. WALKER and Co. (late of Mosley-street, Manchester), beg to announce that they continue to execute works of the above description, in which they have introduced a variety of important improvements of a satisfactory nature, especially to Horticulturists. They have applied this principle on a more extensive scale than has ever been hitherto adopted at the stupendous Conservatory and Hothouses of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and in numerous other extensive establishments, with the most complete success.

They have also successfully applied C. W. Williams' Patent Argand Furnace to their boilers, and have made arrangements with the Patentee for its general adoption. It economises fuel, and removes the nuisance and disfigurement of smoke, so much complained of by Gardeners, and is a new and valuable feature in these Apparatus.

Works executed in every part of the United Kingdom with punctuality and dispatch.—33, Brown-street, Manchester.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, upon improved and economical principles, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and CO., Agents for the Old Park Ironworks, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, beg to return their most sincere thanks to the Nobility and Gentry who have so liberally patronized their improved Conical Boiler. (For a description see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, March 12, p. 175.) To Amateurs these Boilers will be found invaluable. They require no furnaces or setting in brickwork, are moveable at pleasure, and may be applied with equal facility to the smallest houses or most extensive range of pipes, price 5*l.* 5*s.* and upwards. Further particulars, plans, estimates, &c. for warming every description of building may be obtained as above; where also may be seen a variety of patterns of Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c. The trade supplied with Hot-water Socket-pipes, two, three, and four inches, at 2*s.* 3*d.*, 3*s.* 3*d.*, and 4*s.* 3*d.* per yard.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN.

The Fellows of the Society are reminded that Tuesday next, April the 5th, is the LAST DAY FOR PROCURING TICKETS AT THREE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE EACH.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday	Entomological	8 P.M.
Tuesday	Horticultural	3 P.M.
	Floricultural	7 P.M.
	Linnean	8 P.M.
Wednesday	Geological	8½ P.M.
Friday	Botanical	8 P.M.

It is the desire of every one who possesses a garden to have as much variety of colour and succession of gaiety throughout the season as the situation and means of the possessor can accomplish; yet in viewing most gardens, even where expense is not an object, borders devoted to the cultivation of particular plants may frequently be observed to be only attractive when such plants are in blossom, and looking bare, if not unsightly, after the blossom is over.

Supposing equal skill in the cultivation of plants in general to exist among gardeners, the great superiority in effect of one garden beyond another consists in the distribution and arrangement of the plants themselves, so that a succession of blossom, and a due contrast of colour, should, where practicable, keep every border furnished even to the end of autumn. In this respect most gardens are deficient. Succession is not attended to, except for the more limited space and favoured spots near the mansion, or in front of the conservatory. In most gardens it is considered sufficient to keep any border where plants have blossomed free from weeds and neatly raked. To the mind of the gardener this border tells its own history of the beauty of which he had boasted but a few weeks since; but the visitor or casual observer who walks through the garden, only seeking to please his eye with varied gaiety, makes no allowance for the past, which he has not seen, and remarks that though some parts are beautiful, a great portion of the ground has nothing worth looking at.

The value of American plants consists not only in the beauty of their flowers, but in the deep green foliage with which the borders are clothed during the greater part of the year; but with these plants after the bloom is over, the spikes of Yucca, Lilies, and Lobelia show themselves with great effect through the dark green mass of leaves, and the shade afforded by the leaves gives to the roots of Lobelia and Lilies that shelter from the scorching rays of the sun which in a dry season would otherwise, from exhausting the moisture at the roots, injure the beauty of the flowers. But borders of Roses, and many other flowering shrubs and plants, forming as they do such a prominent feature in the beauty of a garden until the month of June is past, afford, with all the neatness that can be bestowed upon the borders, no source of pleasure to the eye after the above period; and though no striking effect can be produced at a distance from these borders, similar to that which they exhibit at their proper season, yet by the following method the comparative gaiety of the scene may be kept up, and a relief to the eye, not without interest to the observer, preserved. Mix the seeds of the following annuals:—

Carnation Poppy
Papaver amœnum
Dwarf Dutch Poppy
French Poppy
Branching Larkspur
Dwarf Larkspur
Eschscholtzia californica
  Do. crocea
Campanula speculum
Candytuft, varieties
Nasturtium
Centaurea Cyanus, of various colours
Mignonette
Heartsease
Clarkia pulchella
  Do. white
Godetia of sorts
Antirrhinum majus
  Do. sparteum
  Do. versicolor
Collinsia bicolor
Coreopsis tinctoria
Convolvulus minor
Gilia tricolor and other species.

Then let this mixture of seed be very thinly scattered upon the borders early in the spring; it need not interfere with any ordinary work on the borders that may be required afterwards; and in places where the ground may be disturbed, many of the seeds will only appear at a subsequent period, and consequently flower later in the autumn.

Most of these annuals will continue flowering until the frost kills them, and if not removed too soon will leave behind them sufficient seed for years to come. Every gardener has remarked the strength, the beauty, and the effect of single plants of self-sown annuals that spring up occasionally in a flower-border, and have escaped that destruction which the merciless hoe in the hand of the undiscriminating labourer inevitably entails upon them; yet if the intelligent labourer is properly instructed, he will soon learn to confine his extermination to weeds, and his skilful eye will spare the annuals at proper intervals.

One case yet remains of much consequence to present, as well as to future effect, though generally but little attended to: this is the frequent examination of all annuals as they expand their first flowers, and the pulling them up unless in habit, form, and colour they are fit to remain for stock. Crowded as annuals generally are in the patches sown in gardens, their true character and beauty are seldom seen; and if among the mass sown some few blossoms appear more striking than the rest, and the seed of these is considered more worthy of preservation, it is generally too late to take away the worthless without destroying the plants most desired, and the seed so saved from the most select variety is but little better than that from the other plants.

The system now recommended gives the advantage of separation and a power of selection, with the certainty that a selected plant will, by its position as a single plant, not only blossom in beauty and vigour, but afford that abundant harvest of good seed which will amply repay in future years the trifling care thus proposed to be bestowed upon it.

The above remarks are equally applicable, on a smaller scale, to every garden, although in the present observations allusion has principally been made to large establishments.

With reference to Mr. Schattenmann's mode of preparing stable manure, a correspondent observes that "there is one point which appears opposed to the experience of farmers of his neighbourhood. The article states, that in two or three months, by hard treading and watering, he has a mass of manure thoroughly made soft and pasty. I have dung-heaps well trodden, and with all the wet of the last four and five months, and the lower part not nearly made. In fact, I find that when the upper part of a dung-heap is thoroughly made, the bottom requires to be lightened and again exposed, to reduce it to good manure. The article states that the water drained from the heap is saturated with sulphate of iron or sulphuric acid; but no directions are given as to the quantity of either to be applied, or to what extent the acid is to be diluted. In addition to the above substances, gypsum is understood to be a valuable mixture in dung-heaps; but here again the quantity and best mode of applying or mixing it into the heap is little, if at all, known; for example,—what quantity of gypsum is required to a cart-load of stable or yard dung?"

What Mr. Schattenmann's process may be beyond that which is explained at p. 191, we do not know. We find, however, that he insists upon the indispensable necessity of treading the litter well, as the heap is made in order, as he says, to check the violent fermentation and to enable it to retain moisture. It is to be remembered that a most important part of his plan is to drench his dung-heaps continually with water, which, however, immediately drains away, but is again returned to the heap. His stable manure is therefore always in a state of wetness, although not immersed in water. It is indispensable, in fact, that a complete drainage should be secured. With regard to the quantity of gypsum or green vitriol that is employed, it is impracticable to give any precise rule. The best guide is to add them to the dunghill *till it ceases to smell* of ammonia; this will be the sign that the ammonia is fixed. As the substances to be employed are very cheap, it is well to use enough of them. Probably salt-cake, an impure sulphate of soda, and extremely cheap, would answer the same purpose as gypsum or sulphate of iron. If sulphuric acid is employed, a very small quantity will be found sufficient, and it should be used in a very weak state; how weak is of no ultimate consequence.

We have great pleasure in announcing that a short course of Lectures on Chemistry applied to the art of cultivation will be commenced in April by Mr. Edward Solly, Jun., under the direction of the Council of the Horticultural Society. These lectures will be given gratuitously on Fridays, and will be open to Fellows of the Society and their friends exclusively. We shall announce the arrangements as soon as they are finally completed.

ON AMMONIA AS A MANURE.—No. II.

As scientific principles are merely deductions drawn from the attention and careful study of many facts strengthened by analogy and confirmed by experiment, it is evident that, in endeavouring to apply such principles to practical uses, it is always best to make ourselves as much as possible acquainted with all the facts and experiments bearing upon the matter; and in endeavouring to apply scientific principles to imitate natural conditions, it is far better to study facts with the aid of science than to depend on science alone. In the application therefore of ammonia, or any chemical manure, it is right first to examine the natural conditions and circumstances under which benefit has been derived from its application.

The ammonia supplied to plants by natural sources, whether from the soil or from the air, is given to them in very small quantity, but regularly, and dissolved in a large quantity of water; it is always combined with carbonic, or some other acid, and is never absorbed by the plant in a caustic state. These facts must not be lost sight of in attempts to supply plants with ammonia from artificial sources.

The chemical office performed by ammonia in the economy of vegetation is by no means yet clear; we know that many vegetable substances contain nitrogen, and that the substance best able to supply that element to them is ammonia; but the transformations which ammonia undergoes, the precise offices which it performs, and the changes which it effects in the vegetable matters of the plant, are but imperfectly understood; the experience of the agriculturist and likewise the results of chemical experiments show that most of the salts of ammonia possess similar powers; that is to say, that the various combinations which ammonia forms with acids are all great promoters of vegetation; but there is no evidence to show which of the salts produces the best effect.

Theory might lead us to suppose that the carbonate of ammonia, that salt which is generated during the decay of animal matters, would be the most powerful manure, whether we merely judged from the fact that it is thus formed in ordinary manure, or whether we reasoned further as to the food of plants, and the offices probably performed by ammonia. If, as some chemists have supposed, the chief value of ammonia consists in the nitrogen which it contains, and if the salts of ammonia are only valuable for the nitrogen which they contain, then it is plain that the acid with which the ammonia is combined, is of comparatively little importance, and the carbonate would be a salt more readily decomposed by the growing plants than the sulphate and those other salts in which the ammonia, in place of being united by a feeble affinity to a gas, is strongly combined to a powerful and not volatile acid. Attentive study of the action of manures, however, soon shows us that this supposition is incorrect, and convinces us that the sulphate and similar salts of ammonia are as valuable as the carbonate, and the salts in which it is held by a less powerful affinity. Ammonia has a very strong attraction for sulphuric acid; so much so, that salts containing this acid are decomposed by ammonia, which separates the acid from the substance with which it was previously combined, and forms sulphate of ammonia. When, therefore, manure is spread on the surface of land, although it is true that carbonate of ammonia is at first formed, yet if there are sulphates or salts of sulphuric acid present in the soil, they will be decomposed by the ammonia, and sulphate of ammonia will be formed; hence in such cases, the ammonia produced by the manures must be supplied by them in the state of sulphate of ammonia.

In the same way it is found that the strong affinity which ammonia has for acids causes it to combine with any of them which are united with substances for which they have a less powerful affinity than they have for ammonia. Sulphuric acid is, however, not only one of the strongest acids, but also that one which is most commonly met with in the soil. If then the sulphate be the salt of ammonia most commonly supplied by manures, it is plain that it is a valuable promoter of vegetation, and that in applying it to plants we shall be imitating the effects produced by the application of animal manures, in as far as they are due to the solution of ammonia; and sulphate of ammonia is a very convenient form of ammonia to use, inasmuch as it possesses no caustic properties, is not volatile, and may be obtained in the dry state, a fact which of course greatly diminishes the cost of carriage, and therefore the expense of its application. There are many processes whereby ammonia may be fixed or converted into dry solid salts, some in which acids are directly added to it, and others in which salts containing those acids are employed, and are decomposed by the strong affinity which the ammonia has for the acids they contain. There are advantages attending both these processes, so that their fitness depends on circumstances. When a strong acid, such as for example sulphuric acid, is added to a solution of ammonia or its carbonate, sulphate of ammonia is formed; in the former case the acid and ammonia combine directly, both being free,—in the latter case the carbonic acid has to be expelled, and accordingly when the sulphuric acid is added the weaker acid is given off, and the solution effervesces from its escape in the form of bubbles. When, however, a salt containing sulphuric acid is added to a solution of ammonia, more complicated effects are produced; thus, for example, when carbonate of ammonia and sulphate of lime are mixed together, a decomposition of both salts takes place, and sulphate of ammonia and carbonate of lime are formed.

When animal matters, or other substances containing nitrogen, undergo decay, they evolve, at a certain stage of decomposition, a pungent smell of ammonia; now, whenever such is the case we may be sure that ammonia is being formed, and is being lost or carried away in the air; this loss may be prevented by converting the ammonia, as fast as it is formed, into sulphate or any other fixed salt. When we pour sulphuric acid over such matters, or add it to a solution thus evolving ammonia, we effect this. The same end may be attained by mixing with them sulphate of lime or sulphate of iron, in which cases sulphate of ammonia and carbonate of lime, or carbonate of iron, are formed. The advantage of using sulphuric acid is, that it penetrates throughout the mass of decaying matters, and becomes soon thoroughly mixed with them; but it is perhaps objectionable on account of the expense and caution required in carrying it about. When we employ the sulphate of lime, or iron, this defect is remedied, but it requires more labour to mix them well with the decaying substances, in order to fix the ammonia completely.—*E.*

CONIFEROUS PLANTS.

The Pine and Fir tribe may be increased by cuttings, grafting, or layering; which are, however, only resorted to in the case of the rarer and more curious varieties of which seed cannot be procured. The propagation by cuttings is the next best method after that of seeds. About the month of September, or any time when the wood is three parts ripe, procure cuttings of the current year's growth with a small portion of the old wood attached, or what is termed a heel, selecting the small terminal short-jointed shoots, which are those most likely to form leaders; for although you may strike some of the more weakly side-shoots much easier and quicker, they are afterwards of little value, as they frequently are years before they form a good leader. Having procured the cuttings fresh from the tree, which is of great consequence,—for if they are allowed to remain any considerable time before they are put in after separation from the mother-plant, there is little hope of success,—prepare them by taking the bottom leaves partly off, which should either be done with a sharp knife or scissors. When the cuttings are thus made, procure some wide-mouthed or shallow pots, and well drain them, placing over the drainage a small portion of turfy peat or moss, and over that a layer of loam about one inch thick, filling up the remainder of the pot with white sand (the loam prevents the cuttings from cankering after they are rooted, which they are apt to do when placed in sand only); then plant the cuttings from ¼ to ¾ of an inch deep, according to their size; but the shallower they are placed the better, provided they are made secure and not allowed afterwards to get dry, and particularly if covered with a bell-glass at first; this is not absolutely necessary if the cutting-pots are put into a frame kept quite close, as an equal temperature, both for heat and moisture, is requisite at this time. Having placed the cuttings properly in the sand, give them a copious watering, and finally remove them to some cold frame, kept close and well shaded when necessary. They may remain in this situation till the end of October, when they should be removed to some cold pit for the winter, care being taken that they do not suffer from frost or damp; but they must on no account have much artificial heat. About the end of February remove the cutting-pots to a moderate hot-bed frame, and place bell-glasses over them (if not done before); the cuttings will then root readily, and many of them will be fit to pot off by the end of June, at which time those cuttings which are not rooted should be again placed in sand, and treated as before. When first potted off, the young plants should be treated like seedlings, and afterwards hardened to the open air.

The Pine or Fir tribe are sometimes increased by grafting or inarching; but it is at present little practised, and when it is so, only as a means of propagating some of the curious varieties of the proper section Pinus, which are the most difficult and uncertain to strike from cuttings. It is done in the following manner: procure some good healthy young plants of the common kinds of the same section to which the sort to be increased belongs in pots; if it is to the robust two-leaved section, such as the Pinaster or Stone Pine, procure them for the stocks; if to the Weymouth or Scotch, procure them; but if you cannot exactly procure plants belonging to the same section, they will take on the common Scotch Fir. If the species or variety belongs to the Spruce or Silver tribe, procure such for stocks; if it belongs to the Cedar or Larch section, the common Larch will do, bearing in mind that the species intended to be united should be as nearly related as possible; for although the true Pinus may be worked on a Larch stock, they will soon perish. The operation is performed on the current year's growth by what is termed cleft-grafting (and always on the leading shoot, shortening several of the side shoots at the time), or by splitting the stock down the centre, after the head is removed, sufficiently deep for receiving the scion, which must be cut wedge-shaped to fit. The time of performing the operation is when the young shoots are about half-grown, and are brittle, that is, breaking off short without tearing the bark, which in most cases is in July and August; and the time during which any given species or variety is in a fit state for grafting in this manner is not more than a fortnight, and the scion must be equally brittle with the stock: the operation is done in the usual way afterwards by tying and excluding the air.

Inarching is another way for increasing the Pine tribe, but, like grafting, only suitable for the propagation of curious varieties, and is certainly a more unsightly way than that of cleft-grafting, as the stock and scion hardly ever unite to cover the old heel when separated from the mother-plant. This operation may be performed either with the last year's or the preceding year's wood, but the former is by far the quickest in taking; it is best performed about the same time as grafting, but the inarches must not be removed for two years.

The next operation is that of layering, and certainly one of the best where it can be done, as it is the simplest and best suited for propagating the true section Pinus. Layering should be performed early in the spring before the plant begins to grow, and in the usual common way, by slightly tonguing and laying the shoots in light sandy soil, pegging them securely down. They will require two years to root, but it should be observed that in laying the whole plant must be layed, as it is very uncertain if only the bottom branches are, as these frequently die after the operation, if the upper ones are left on; therefore the whole plant should be bent down or the head cut off.

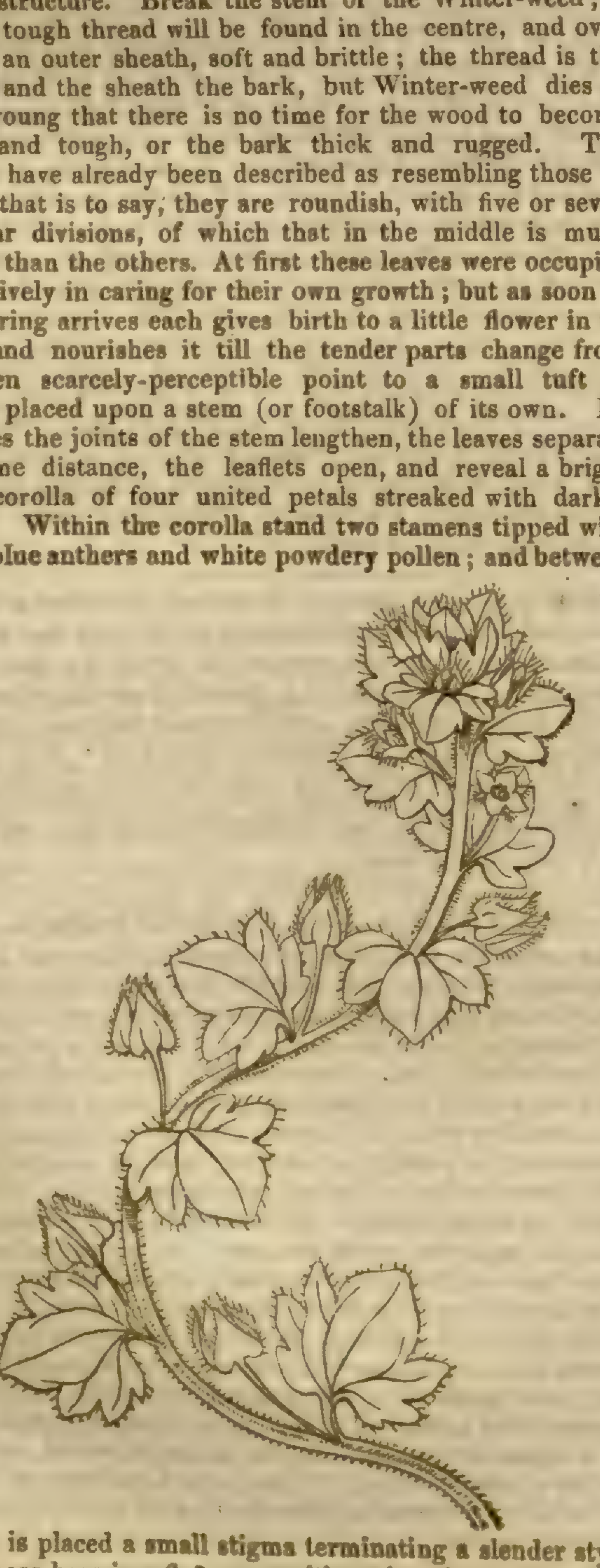
Pines and Firs should be planted in the open ground about the end of April, if they are rare or tender kinds; but if hardy and common ones, the end of February is best. The soil most suitable for them is a light sandy loam on a dry subsoil; but they will all grow in almost any soil that is not overcharged with water or too poor, if encouraged, at first, by mixing a little sandy loam and leaf-mould with the common earth, when planting them where they are permanently to remain. In planting, the roots should be spread out as much as possible, and kept near the surface, leaving the plant a little elevated on a small mound, if the adjoining ground is level, but if on a declivity it is of no consequence. When planted they should be well watered, not immediately at the roots, but for a yard or two all round, and then a few Spruce, Fir, or other branches should be stuck round to break off the sun's rays and the winds; if they are tender, they should have a large hand-glass over them for the first winter, which may remain permanently on during the months of December and January.

In preparing the compost for them, a little sand should be used if the soil of the place is tolerably good, but rather stiff; but if poor and light, a little loam and leaf-mould must be added; it is by far the best way to accustom the plants to the common soil at once, while they are young, for if the ground is made good for their reception only, they will grow vigorously and rapid, and as soon as they exhaust the prepared soil, they become stunted and frequently die prematurely.

In protecting the tenderer kinds, a single mat covering at a sufficient distance will keep most of them from injury, but much damage is done to the plants by not being able to remove the covering early in the spring. The covering should be constructed so as the top can be removed during the day-time, and replaced at night, which hardens the plants and at the same time protects them from the effects of the late spring frosts, which destroy the young shoots, especially of Webbiana and other Silver Firs. In pruning there is little to be done, except to cut away all dead branches and to protect the leader.—*G. Gordon.*

FAMILIAR BOTANY.—No. IV.

The Winter-weed.—What is that lowly plant which trails along the half-cleared ground of the kitchen-garden, resembling Ivy in its leaves, except that they are soft and perishable instead of hard and permanent? It commenced its short career in the autumn, when dews were heavy and the sun began to lose his power; it has struggled through the winter, nursing its tiny flowers in the very bosom of its leaves, so that no danger could approach them; and now it is lengthening its stems and unfolding its blossoms beneath the transient gleams of a vernal sun, the humble companion of the Primrose, the Cowslip, and the Violet—the second harbingers of spring. By May it will have disappeared, having first scattered over the earth a plentiful supply of seeds to feed the sparrows and to multiply its race. Because of its wintry habits, it is often called the Winter-weed; others name it the Ivy-leaved Speedwell, and botanists term it Verónica hederifólia. It is mean in its outward form, but to the botanist it is beautiful when curiously examined. Observe its thread-like stems; one would scarcely suspect them to be formed on the plan of the Oak and the Fir tree; and yet when these trees are very young there is but little difference in their structure. Break the stem of the Winter-weed; a small tough thread will be found in the centre, and over it lies an outer sheath, soft and brittle; the thread is the wood and the sheath the bark, but Winter-weed dies so very young that there is no time for the wood to become hard and tough, or the bark thick and rugged. The leaves have already been described as resembling those of Ivy; that is to say, they are roundish, with five or seven angular divisions, of which that in the middle is much larger than the others. At first these leaves were occupied exclusively in caring for their own growth; but as soon as the spring arrives each gives birth to a little flower in its axil, and nourishes it till the tender parts change from a green scarcely-perceptible point to a small tuft of leaves placed upon a stem (or footstalk) of its own. By degrees the joints of the stem lengthen, the leaves separate to some distance, the leaflets open, and reveal a bright blue corolla of four united petals streaked with darker veins. Within the corolla stand two stamens tipped with their blue anthers and white powdery pollen; and between them is placed a small stigma terminating a slender style, at whose base is a flat ovary with an interior too small to be easily examined, but in reality containing a pair of pockets, each of which is filled with young green seeds. It is in the early morning that these minute blue flowers for the first time expand; as the day advances they spread themselves flat to catch all the influence of the sun, but at night "they fold their thin leaves and shut their floret eyes," never again to open them; for the life of the blossom of the Winter-weed ends with the first day that shines upon it. But the blossom is only the beginning of the perfect existence of this tiny flower. As soon as it has fallen, the thin flat ovary grows larger, the floral leaflets or sepals already spoken of expand to cover it as it swells, and in a few days the seed-vessel is perfect, with its seeds and all their manifold contents.



Here it is that the ring of Nature's power is closed, to be recreated in a few short months, when the seeds thus speedily and silently prepared shall have reached their allotted time to sprout into new-born plants: and this, which is the life of the Speedwell, is also that of every other weed. The curious phenomena of growth, and reproduction and decease, are infinitely varied indeed, but are wonderfully alike in their variety, and all point to the existence of a simple code of mysterious laws to which the countless forms of vegetation are irresistibly subjected.

Of the Speedwells there are many, some trailing like the Winter-weed, others erect and loaded with long spikes of blue or white flowers; the latter are summer species, the former are all wintry and vernal. The most common is the Field Speedwell (Veronica agrestis), which chiefly differs from that before us in having leaves roundish ovate, with three or four equal teeth on each side, and the leaflets of the calyx oval, instead of heart-shaped.—*R. E.*

IS THEORY WHAT IT IS OFTEN REPRESENTED TO BE, OR WHAT IS IT?

A FEW weeks ago a correspondent, in p. 779 (1841), made some excellent observations upon the folly of setting theoretical knowledge in opposition to practical. I confess I have often been amazed with the manner in which theory, as applied to horticulture, is often looked upon by a great number of professional gardeners. Such a man, says one, is no gardener; he is a mere theorist. Another shakes his head very wisely, and tells you he does not like theoretical gardeners; and a third, to whom you have been talking about something which has not succeeded according to your wishes, gravely informs you that there is too much theory about it. If a man professes to be a theorist, no matter whether he is or not—let him be the greatest dunce in the profession, if you will—still all his failures are laid at the door of theory.

Now, as I always like to put the saddle on the right horse, I shall endeavour to prove that this same theory is anything but well used. But perhaps some of our "practical men" may stop me before going any farther with the convenient, and, doubtless, in some instances powerful argument, namely, "that there must be something in it—so many people cry out against it, they cannot all be wrong." I grant there is something in it; but it is the want of theory which occasions all the mischief—or rather, the possession of a false theory, which every one knows is worse than none at all.

I have been told by more than one "theoretical" gardener, when advocating the practice of some of our best practical gardeners with reference to the winter temperature of greenhouses and conservatories—that is, giving no more artificial heat than merely to dry off the damp or keep out the frost—"Oh, my good friend, you do wrong; greenhouse plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, New Holland, or Van Diemen's Land, are never subjected to so low a temperature as that; take my advice, which is only a lesson from nature, and, in fact, the theory of the thing. Keep your house as near as possible to the mean range of the thermometer, say at the Cape, which, according to Dr. Lindley's 'Theory of Horticulture,' is in winter from 48 to 93 degrees." Now, this is what my friends call theory! They might just as well have told me to plant potatoes in a dark cellar—to keep the temperature from 40 to 90 degrees; that this would be quite enough of heat for them, and that I should have a most abundant crop! Their theory was evidently all on one side. I agree with them that Nature is in all cases a sure guide and a most excellent teacher; but we must examine her laws generally, and not singly, before we profess to understand or act upon them. The growth of plants does not depend upon one circumstance only; heat is one requisite, but light also is another; and if you raise the temperature of your greenhouses during the winter months to the mean of the Cape or New Holland, you are acting in direct opposition to Nature's laws, and, of course, cannot expect to be successful. But is theory to blame for this? Certainly not,

Or, to take the theory of pruning or heading-down for an example. One of our theoretical gentlemen may inform us that a certain number of roots supply nourishment to a given quantity of branches, and if we take away one half of the branches, the other half which remain will grow with double vigour; and further, if we head-down a straggling-growing plant to one-third of its original height, what remains will grow with great vigour, and form a fine dwarf specimen. But is it not notorious to every gardener of much practical knowledge that this will only hold good in certain cases, and that if indiscriminately applied to all plants, those who do so will find when too late that there has been, sure enough, too much "theory" about the operation?

I was once induced to apply this so-called theory to some plants of Euphorbia jacquiniflora, when they were in a resting state, the result of which was, instead of the plants growing strongly, they never grew again. I am certain that every one who has had much experience in pruning and heading-down plants will readily call to mind instances in which they have been unsuccessful; and this in a number of cases will have been owing to the operation having been performed at an improper season, or to the plants being in bad health at the time.

The proper time for pruning such plants as the Willow or Currant may be in autumn, mid-winter, or spring; and it may matter little at which of these periods the operation is performed. Not so, however, with all plants. So that here again, as in the other case, the theory of pruning depends upon a variety of circumstances; and if one of these only be taken and wrought upon, while the others are disregarded, the results will certainly be unsatisfactory. But theory has not been the guide, and if we have taken the wrong road theory is not to blame.

I might thus go on and point out various other examples which have come under my own observation, but I think I have stated enough to prove that all are not theorists who profess to be so, and that it is scarcely fair to make theory the scapegoat for bad practical gardeners.—*a, e, i.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XIV.

Those who are anxious to have a fine display of flowers during autumn and winter, should now make a selection of the best kinds of Chrysanthemums and commence their propagation. The most simple method of getting good strong plants is by taking off the young shoots with roots and planting them singly in small pots (60's), taking care to surround the base of each with a little sand; if the young shoots have no roots, they will soon form them in these circumstances. The pots should then be put into a close frame and kept shaded during sunshine until they have formed roots for their support. After being struck, they can be grown out of doors all the summer, and only brought into the house when the flowers begin to expand in autumn. A Vinery or Peach-house, after the fruit is gathered and the leaves off, might be filled with these plants, and thus they might be flowered in perfection without any extra expense. There is nothing so easily grown which is so well fitted to ornament the greenhouse and sitting-room in winter, for, having stems which die off every season, they can be subjected to any kind of treatment without sustaining permanent injury. Three or four years ago some very fine sorts were sent over from Jersey, many of them having the flowers finely incurved, but almost all light-coloured; mixtures of white, rose, and lilac. The prettiest of these are named Formosum, Lacidum, Vesta, Eclipse, Defiance, Queen, Beauty, and Goliath: the last-named produces very large flowers. Subsequently, Mr. Salter sent from France some fine dark varieties, which flowered in several collections last autumn, and formed a fine contrast with the lighter kinds. The best of these are Duc de Canegliano, fiery dark red, sometimes tipped with yellow; Campestroni, dark crimson; Maria, bright red; Reine Murat, red orange; Thérèse, bright red; Grand Napoleon, dark velvety; Arago, buff and red; Gouvion St. Cyr, dark orange; Fléchier, crimson; Minerva, cream and rose; Princess Maria, large rosy lilac; and Col. Combes, rosy salmon. Some of the older kinds, such as Golden Lotus-flowered, and Wheeler's changeable yellow, should have a place in all collections; and as the latter is one of the earliest flowerers, it does very well for planting out of doors.

Annuals, which were sown in pots some time since for early flowers, will probably be ready for transplanting in the beds or borders; sow others in the open ground to succeed them. Transplant seedling Heartsease, stir up the soil of the beds where others have been all the winter; this will also be beneficial to all beds which contain Tulips and other florists' flowers. Auriculas which are coming into bloom should be slightly shaded, to preserve the colour of the flowers.

If the edgings of the walks have not been put in order, it must be done now without delay. Various plants have been recommended in this Paper lately as suited for this purpose, and the most of them would be probably pretty in certain situations. Box and Thrift, however, are the standard plants for edgings, as they will grow well in all gardens. Besides these, there are Gentian, Daisies, Polyanthus, London Pride, and many others which can be used. With grass edgings the walk or beds will always be made to look best if the edge is not deep; nothing looks worse than deep cuttings at the sides of walks.—*R. F*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Ammoniacal Manure.—Seeing in p. 203 a communication respecting the compounds of Ammonia, I beg to offer you an account of some experiments which were tried with great care, under my immediate superintendence. A piece of land, consisting of heavy loam, was sown with Tares, which were mown and carried away as green food for horses during the months of June and July; the field was then ploughed and well dunged, excepting a portion left without manure for the following experiments:—On the 30th of July young Cabbage-plants, such as are commonly used for cattle, were planted on ridges, each Cabbage occupying a square yard. It was found by experiment that it required 5½lbs. of sulphuric acid, containing 65 per cent. of dry acid, to neutralise 87½lbs. of ammoniacal liquor from the gas-works; this was taken as a standard, and quantities of nitric, muriatic, and phosphoric acid were added to other proportions of ammoniacal liquor, so that each contained equal quantities of ammonia; the carbonate of ammonia was the solid carbonate of commerce dissolved in water, and was used in quantities to contain an equal proportion of ammonia with the others; the solutions were then largely diluted with water, and to each plant was given every other day, for two months, half-a-pint of the solutions. Each plant in the rows 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, received in addition to the gas-liquor 300 grains of a mixture of phosphate and sulphate of lime; each plant, therefore, in the first 10 rows received in the course of two months about half-an-ounce of nitrogen; those in the first five rows receiving, in addition to this, 300 grains of a mixture of sulphate and phosphate of lime. These experiments cannot be considered of any value with regard to the weight which a given quantity of a salt of ammonia is capable of producing in a plant, but can only be useful by comparing the effect of the different acids. The late period when these plants were put into the soil will account for the very small weight which the dunged Cabbages produced. The usual time for planting Cabbages is in June, and even then a few days' difference in the planting produces a very perceptible difference in bulk at the end of the season. The Cabbages were weighed on the 31st of December.

Row		lb.
1	Gas-liquor neutralised with phosphoric acid with phosphate of lime . . . . . 25 plants	103
2	Do. do. with sulphuric acid, do. do.	99
3	Do. do. with muriatic acid, do. do.	73
4	Do. do. with nitric acid, do. do.	65
5	Do. do. with carbonic acid, do. do.	58
6	Do. do. with phosphoric acid, no earthy salts, 25 plants	62
7	Do. do. with sulphuric acid, no earthy salts, 25 plants	39
8	Do. do. with muriatic acid, no earthy salts, 25 plants	29
9	Do. do. with nitric acid, no earthy salts, 25 plants	23
10	Do. do. with carbonic acid do. do.	12
11	Average weight of 25 plants which were dunged .	37
12	Do. do. which received water alone . . .	23
13	Do. do. which received 17lbs. of Poittevin's manure	40

—*J. R. L.*

Potatoes.—I was pleased to see Potato-planting discussed in your columns, and hoped it would have produced information upon one point of great importance to cultivators, namely, what is the largest acreable produce that has been raised? and whether it is possible, by any improved mode of culture, to increase it still further? Scarcely any crop is liable to such variations in the product. Some growers have been content with from five to eight tons per acre, whilst Mr. Knight's crop of Ash-leaved Kidneys, mentioned in your No. 10, p. 155, amounts to 24 tons, 6¾ cwts.; this is an immense difference. In your extract from Mr. Knight's paper to the Horticultural Society, you have omitted one very material item—the quantity of seed he used. In that paper he states, that he planted the Kidney in rows two feet distant, with whole Potatoes, touching each other in the rows; thus planting a crop instead of seed; for, if we suppose each set to weigh only four ounces, and planted three inches from centre to centre, the quantity of seed planted would weigh 9 tons, 14 cwts., 1 qr., 23lbs.! leaving only 14 tons, 12 cwts., 1 qr., 24 lbs., as net return. Now, I have known a single half-acre, accurately measured, produce 8 tons, 16 cwts. (not a few yards of a favourite row, as in Mr. K.'s experiment); and this was produced from certainly not more than 15 or 16 cwts. of seed; but of this no accurate report was made to me. I, myself, have planted scores of acres with no more than from 9½ to 10 cwts. per acre, and never saw reason to increase the quantity. I always cut my sets from the finest Potatoes, two eyes in each set. My crops were very large and the sample very equal, with an unusually small proportion of small Potatoes. I am disposed to differ from you in opinion as to the distance at which the rows should be placed apart. I have more than once planted the sets four feet asunder every way, and have found the crop very good, 16 or 17 tons per acre (I am sorry I have lost the record of these experiments, which were made 30 years ago). In 1838, a single Potato of the kind called "Forty-fold" was divided into four sets, and I planted them in my garden a yard apart, on the 17th April; they were dug up the 6th Sept., and produced ninety-five Potatoes, large and small, weighing 31 lbs. Allowing, therefore, a square yard to each set, which I think was about what would have been the case had the experiment been on a large scale, here is an acreable produce of nearly 17 tons from about half a ton of seed. Economy of seed is frequently of the first importance, and if used in the same wasteful way as recorded in Mr. Knight's paper, the seed would sometimes much exceed the value of the crop. In 1800, for instance, Potatoes were sold in the neighbourhood of Bristol currently for 25*s.* per sack of 240 lbs. In 1801, they were worth no more than 1*s.* 6*d.* per sack, and were with difficulty disposed of even at that price. In these (the former?) years the seed, as in Mr. Knight's experiment, would have exceeded the value of the crop by 95*l.* per acre. If any of your readers will give information of well-authenticated unusually great produce, with the mode of culture, it will, I think, be a very desirable acquisition to the general stock of knowledge on the subject. I should be glad also if Mr. Jennings, who gives his method of planting Potatoes, No. 7, page 110, would explain what advantage can arise from planting them in November to get a crop the September following, a period of 10 months, when 6 months are well known to be long enough for such a crop to be on the land—not to mention the risk from the seed lying in a dormant state during winter, exposed to the vicissitudes of the season.—*Lusor.* [We apprehend that Mr. Knight did not intend to say that the *tubers* of his Ash-leaved Kidneys, when planted, touched each other, but that the stems would do so when full-grown. We can state, of our own knowledge, that Mr. K.'s invariable practice in giving the result of his experiments was to avoid any instance of excessive growth, or, as our correspondent calls it, a favourite row, and to select an average part of the ground under experiments. It is quite possible that a yard apart each way may be a proper distance for some very coarse varieties; and in the Hort. Trans. vol. I., N. S., p. 155, will be found a report upon a Potato, called La Divergente, which in 4 square feet produced 17 lbs. 14 oz. from one set, or at the rate of 21 tons, 13 cwt., 59 lbs. per acre; but this sort had stems fully four feet long. In the same experiments, although such sorts as the Early Kidney, whose stems are about two feet long, had four square feet to grow in, they only produced at the rate of 3 tons, 19 cwt. per acre, net; although when in rows two feet apart and six inches in the rows, those same kinds yielded at the rate of 7 tons, 18 cwt. per acre, net. The greatest crop ever obtained by Mr. Knight is stated (Hort. Trans., vol. I., N. S., p. 417) to have been 34 tons, 8 cwts. 107 lbs. from an early variety, planted nine inches deep, and manured with decayed Oak leaves.]

New Potatoes.—When I lived near Bristol, I one year made the following trial:—Having the bottom of an old faggot stack, I took it into my cellar, and spread a layer of it about 6in. thick; I planted Potatoes upon this, and then put an alternate layer of the faggot pile and Potatoes until the place was filled to the top. The Potatoes put forth shoots and tubers, but formed no leaves, and I supplied my table for some time from this heap with good dry new Potatoes.—*J. Wedgwood.*

Chapman's Potato.—We have received an answer from Mr. Chapman to the questions put by Mr. Gordon (p. 188), the substance of which is this:—1. Mr. C. denies *his* having had anything to do with the sale of the Passe Colmar, under the name of Chapman's Pear, as Mr. Gordon alleges; and he complains bitterly of this statement as slanderous and unjust.—2. He says the questions that have been put to him are most "impertinent and unfair."—3. He denies that his Potatoes are produced by retarding the sets, and planting them much later than ordinary.—4. He says that the difference between his Potatoes and those grown by others for the London market, is that they are much better.—5. That he has had his variety these seven years, but does not mention how or where he obtained it.—6. That he has no particular mode of greening, and has tried "no silly experiments;" and finally, that his Potatoes require no other treatment than to be exposed to the air as soon as they are secure from frost, and to be kept so till planting-time. This is as far as we can make out the substance of Mr. Chapman's communication, and with it we close the question. We trust our readers will find it more satisfactory than we do; they now can judge for themselves, from such evidence as has been produced, whether the Potatoes which have led to the discussion are a new and peculiar sort, or only some well-known kind treated in a peculiar way. This will be best ascertained by purchasing sets, and growing them. At present we have nothing but assertion against assertion, and under such circumstances we should not be justified in offering any opinion of our own. We can only repeat that be they what they may, they are of excellent quality.

Laws of Gardening.—A man takes a house and garden on a lease, without any particular stipulations; in the garden he plants a variegated Holly, which, as he quits the house and garden at the expiration of the term of his lease, he wishes to remove: has he a legal right to do so? —*Birdlime.*

The Bullfinch.—There is no one less likely than myself to be an accuser in the matter of birds. I have time out of mind been willing to divide the produce of my Strawberry-beds with the blackbirds and thrushes, the sparrows were welcome to what they could get, and I am not even very angry with the mice, who carry off half a row of newly-sown Peas. As regards the chaffinches, they are, *non obstante* any harm they do, especial favourites; but there must be a limit to this licence and indulgence. Though I have been all along willing to accept payment in song, in beautiful plumage, &c., I must give up to general and public reprobation the bullfinch. I had often heard of its depredations amongst the buds of fruit-trees, but it was not till this morning that I had an opportunity of seeing two pair at work. I was well placed at a small window near two Greengage Plum-trees. In ten minutes the ground under them was covered with bloom-buds, which had been snipped off with their sharp bills; why or wherefore I could not discover, for they did not appear to eat any part. Mr. Waterton himself would have been out of patience and have denounced their depredations as I now do, recommending even the most tolerant and tender-hearted, and those most sceptical as to the mischief done by birds, to take effectual means of ridding themselves of this orchard pest.—*Totty.*

Gas-water.—I was not disposed to do anything with ammoniacal gas-water, until your leader about three weeks ago, where quantities are stated and the experiment proved. I found, however, that though diluted 1 in 7, it was not stated what quantity was to be used per rod. Some one inquired, however, before me, and the answer was 1 gall. per rod. I tried it—1 gall. per rod, diluted 1 in 6; but I neither killed worms nor moss, nor scorched the grass, though the gas-water was reputed to be strong. I have since used it diluted, 1 of gas, 2 of water, and poured freely over the grass, so that I have no doubt as much as 3 galls. per rod was used. This destroyed the worms that were near the surface; they came out and died. It also effectually destroyed the moss, and I do not think has killed the grass, although my lawn at the present moment looks browner and worse than I ever saw it in the hottest summer. I do not trouble you with all my experiments on the grass, and on worms, slugs, and snails, on all of which I tried it at different strengths, previously to deciding on using it—one-third gas and two-thirds water. Another thing that renders it very difficult to give directions about, is the great difference in the strength of the gas-water. I had six or eight water-barrels full; the first two were said to be very strong, the next two stronger, and the last two strongest. This sadly puzzles experimenters: and there is no instrument to ascertain the strength, though if it is to be extensively used there is no difficulty in finding one, a saccharometer would do.—*N. D.*—[The difference in the strength of gas-water is so great that we fear no good general directions can be given for the quantity of it to be employed. It varies also in the degree of causticity, and it is only when in the most caustic state that it will destroy worms.]

Guano.—So much having been said lately about guano, it may perhaps be interesting to some of the readers of the *Chronicle* to learn how it is used in the neighbourhood of Arequipa, in Upper Peru, in the cultivation of Indian Corn and Potatoes. The time for applying it to Indian Corn is when the stems are about 2 feet high; a small quantity is then dusted on the ground round the plant, and the earth is immediately thrown up round the bunch of stalks, with the double object of covering the guano and supporting the plant: a single handful is sufficient for three bunches of stalks. To Potatoes it is applied after the plant is a few inches high, in about the same proportion as to the Indian Corn; but instead of being dusted on the ground, it is placed over the roots (not immediately upon them), the earth being partially removed and replaced. In both cases the land is irrigated within two or three days, as the roots, if not destroyed, are much injured, by dry guano. —*W. D.*

Education of Gardeners.—Gardeners, we think, might derive great advantage by studying those parts of geography which treat of physical climate and the distribution of organic bodies over the surface of the earth. To be acquainted with the circumstances that determine physical climate might be turned to some useful purpose by those whose occupation it is to cultivate vegetables in a limited piece of ground. It is well known that the native places of many of the vegetables that are grown in our gardens are far apart, both in regard to latitude and altitude. Climate appears to have a wonderful effect in modifying animals and plants; and to know the extent of modification which plants will endure under various circumstances ought to be part of a gardener's education. Nature, to a certain extent, has already pointed it out. It is said that the country of the Vine and the Mulberry is between the 30th and the 50th parallels of latitude; and that Wheat will grow as far north as the 60th degree. We are also informed that under the equator Wheat will seldom form an ear below the elevation of 4,500 feet, or ripen above that of 10,800 feet. In a range of 6,000 feet there must be a great difference of temperature, of moisture, and of soil; but yet to all these variations Wheat has the power of accommodating itself. But we need not go so far as the equator for examples, for any one that has studied botany upon the mountains of Britain must have observed a striking difference between plants of the same species growing in different elevations. Keeping these facts in view, gardeners might do much in rendering tender plants more hardy, and prevent the frost from destroying many of their winter crops. I find that Cabbage plants may be made to endure frost that would destroy them in the ordinary way of culture. Evergreens, such as Laurels, taken from a rich soil and sheltered situation, would very likely suffer much injury by being transplanted in a poor soil and bleak aspect, but such a change is necessary, in order to fit them for their new settlement: instead of long succulent shoots, they will put forth short woody ones. In a few years the appearance of the plant is altered; in place of long branches and broad leaves we have a thick-set plant, with a dense mass of foliage, defying the surly blasts of winter to injure them. Gardeners will sometimes travel many miles to see what they call a first-rate place, expecting to observe something new in the way of their profession; but we believe a walk to the top of such places as Ben-Nevis, Snowdon, and Helvellin, would be profitable exercise both for body and mind. It is a pity that the study of nature should be so much neglected in almost every branch of education; for many may bawl out, like Erasmus, and cry,—"Decem annos consumpsi in legendo Cicerone," until the echo reply in Greek Ονε (Ass).—*Peter Mackenzie, West Plean.*

West Indian Gardening.—In a Paper so extensively circulated both at home and abroad, it may, perhaps, be interesting to some of your readers to know that Potatoes have been successfully cultivated at St. Ann's, Jamaica, within a mile of the sea-side, about 200 feet above the level of the sea. I found the late red variety to succeed better than any other. If not planted during the rainy season, they require copious watering, while the germ is assimilating the vegetable albumen, &c., stored up in the tuber. After the fibrous roots are well established, no further care is requisite. The rows require to be at least three feet apart; the tubers intended for seed should be taken up as soon as the leaves assume a yellowish tint; and a considerable period should elapse previously to their being planted. Dahlias flower well; but if the roots are not taken up and a season of rest induced by their being kept quite dry, they soon become debilitated from the effects of premature excitement. A few varieties of the English Rose also flowered beautifully; and I am confident that many other deciduous plants from temperate climates might be cultivated in wooden boxes, if removed into the shade and kept perfectly dry during their usual period of rest. I do not ascribe the general failure in their cultivation in the West Indies to the increased perspiration that we might readily suppose to be induced by the brilliant rays of a tropical sun. This is to a certain extent counteracted by the immense quantity of aqueous vapour held in suspension by the atmosphere, and the complete resuscitation derived from the drenching dews consequent upon an unclouded sky. De Candolle doubted the capability of leaves absorbing moisture; but how can dew and slight rain that do not penetrate to the root exhibit so striking an effect on plants otherwise than by absorption? The experiments of Hales favour the opinion that all leaves inhale moisture by the under surface, and that many absorb equally by both. I may state, however, that I was quite baffled in attempting to flower the Snowdrop; which may be accounted for by the impatient anxiety of the cultivator, with whom that interesting flower was always a favourite. Under these circumstances, we are too apt to overstep the bounds of prudence. At first I experienced much difficulty in obtaining a healthy "braird" in sowing annuals and other garden seeds; subsequently, I found the better way was to damp the small seeds and steep the larger until the embryo had burst its integument; then sow, cover lightly, and shade until the seminal leaves were fully developed. This is the more necessary on account of the numerous ants which in the West Indies are very destructive to newly-sown seeds. If the seeds, while being damped, were sprinkled with lime, it would be beneficial, provided care is taken not to allow the seeds to become dry. Lettuces grow well, and produce perfect seed. Peas, if copiously watered when in bloom, produce a good crop; Beans do not. Carrot, Turnip, and Radish grow well during the hurricane months. But by far the most useful vegetable is the Turnip-rooted Cabbage; the few leaves situated on the crown are not easily stimulated to excessive evaporation, and hence its superiority to any other variety. Shallots and the Potato Onion grow well in light marl; Onion-seed is with difficulty brought to germinate. Regarding the best method of packing seeds to be sent abroad, much has been written. To prevent their becoming damp is the chief requisite. No doubt a packet of seeds might be kept a little cooler by being enclosed in a thick wooden case, partly filled with sawdust, wool, or any non-conducting substance; but the trifling difference of temperature thus gained would avail nothing if the seeds became damp. The access of moisture and oxygen causes germination, which being effected even in a very slight degree, and not sustained, inevitably ends in death. Let those, however, who are interested in the matter submit a few seeds to a higher temperature than is likely to be experienced in crossing the equinox, and they will certainly find it sustained without impairing their vitality. Too much is often laid to the account of bad packing and "crossing the line;" but if seeds were judiciously sown, there would be more prizes and fewer blanks in the present lottery of sowing tropical seeds. It would be difficult to convince me that a bottom heat of 55 deg., and an atmospheric temperature of 65 deg., are likely to be successful; or that a pot containing seeds will do without the trouble of draining, merely because if they grow, the seedlings will soon require to be repotted. This is a very lame excuse, and betrays either ignorance or indolence. If done at all, why not properly? since seeds and cuttings require more perfect drainage than plants. It ought likewise to be known that the warmth of the earth is often in the West Indies 10 degrees higher than that of the atmosphere.—*Thos. Cowan.*

Salt Cake; impure Sulphate of Soda.—I was induced to try some common salt cake as a manure, and directed my broker to buy me 5 cwt., and my bailiff to sow it as a trial against some nitrate of soda. On receiving it, I found it consisted of large pieces, very hard; and my only means of using it was to place it in a butt, pump the drainage of my farm-yard upon it, and allow it to remain till dissolved. The cost is very low, but the means of applying it does not admit of my judging of its effects. I offer this, as others equally ignorant with myself may procure it without the convenience of applying it.—*R. G.*

Celery.—I perceive in your two last Numbers some difference of opinion has been expressed respecting the length of time required to blanch Red Celery. My experience confirms Mr. Paxton's as to time; and I think it ought to convince your Sheffield reader, for I obtained the first prize for Celery at the exhibition held in the Sheffield Horticultural Gardens last September, with Celery which had not been finally earthed more than three weeks before the show, and had only had one slight earthing previous to the final one. I may also add, it was grown in double rows as recommended by Mr. Paxton, and the heads when prepared for exhibition averaged from nine to twelve pounds weight.—*John Stewart, Gardener to Lord Denman, Middleton-hall.*

Pine-growing.—Mr. Y.'s visit to the Fence, Macclesfield, gives Mr. Brocklehurst's gardener a lift above his brethren in the profession by his way of growing Pines. I am rather an old Pine-grower myself, and generally contrive to get as many plants in the fruiting-house as it will hold; but when I came to hear that above one hundred fine Pines were cut in one year out of one house, the tan-pit of which measures 17 feet by 10, I was astonished. I do not know what "Y." calls fine Pines, but it is well known amongst gardeners that good fruiting plants require a distance of at least 2 feet between them; and that one dozen large Providences, such as I have seen Baldwin's houses full of, weighing from 8 to 12 lbs. each, would fill such a house; and how it can be possible that one hundred should be squeezed into so small a space, I dare say surprised many gardeners as well as myself. But as gentlemen who grow Pines may expect a similar increase in the number of their fruit in proportion to the size of their houses, I think the passage on Pine-growing noticed by "Y." should, in justice to Pine-growers, be further explained. Pines fruit but once, and when a house is set for fruiting, which is generally in the autumn, the plants occupy the house the greatest part of the succeeding summer.—*Ananassa.*

Preserving Fuchsias.—Having seen that some of the correspondents of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* are desirous of knowing how Fuchsias can be kept through the winter I have within these few days potted between 80 and 90 plants dug up last November from the open ground, which were afterwards taken into a cellar, their roots covered with sand, and then left to their fate. By this means I have not lost a single plant.—*J. Wedgwood.*

Bees.—I sympathise much with the young bee-keeper on the loss of so many bees, having suffered exactly the same from bad management in feeding. When I have neglected to follow Dr. Bevan's advice and directions, or when spring-feeding is absolutely necessary, the following plan has succeeded:—I had a wooden tray made nine inches square, and one-and-a-half inch deep, with another tray to fit in, the bottom of which is pierced zinc. The space between the wooden bottom and zinc (about half an inch) is filled with the food. I use the bee-boxes described in the "Conservative Bee-keeper," and place the feeder in the side box, in the warmest part of the day, withdrawing the partition, so that the bees are not exposed to external air; and if care is taken that the honey does not come through the zinc to make it sticky, no harm can happen—at least I do not lose them, as I formerly did. I should much like to know why bees are so very quarrelsome when they first come out in spring; and why, if the combatants are parted, they always resent the interference and try to sting the intruder.—*E. M. W.*

Spirits of Tar and Carrots.—Allow me to revert to your advice last spring, on Carrot-growing. We lost two crops, but at the third sowing we used spirit of tar as recommended. It answered perfectly, and we never before had such good Carrots. We also tried charcoal dust on the Onion-ground, but found they grew much larger when dressed with wood-ashes.—*E. M. W.*

Effect of Sulphur on Plants.—Being much annoyed by ants last summer in the forcing-pits and flower-garden, I used the following means to despatch them:—I made several holes with a stick in the ant-hill, and filled them up with sulphur. This had the desired effect, one or two applications being sufficient. Wherever the sulphur was used on the lawn, the grass in January and February became remarkably vigorous, making a small or large tuft of the deepest green, according to the breadth covered with the sulphur the previous summer. There is not at the present time so much difference in the colour as in the length of blade.—*H. Bowers.*

Rooks.—Noticing the subject of rooks in your work, I wish to point out a simple mode of preventing their depredations, which I have found to be most effectual. When the young rooks become perchers, it is usual to shoot numbers of them with air-guns, cross-bows, &c.; skin a few dozens and rub their skins with arseniacal soap, which will cost a few pence; stretch them on twigs and hang them up. When you sow Wheat, Potatoes, or any other crop, as soon as the rooks may be expected to attack them, place half-a-dozen of the dried (or stuffed, which may be better) skins on the field, and I will venture to say rooks will never alight on that field. You can, in due time, take them off, and place them on any other fields requiring protection; you will thus prevent the rooks from injuring your crops, and will have all the benefit of their valuable services in destroying grubs, &c., during most part of the year; every spring the perchers can be renewed, and you can distribute to your neighbours and the farmers hundreds of them to make pies of, and to cure the skins for themselves. If this be not a good suggestion, I am an—*Ignoramus.*

Rooks.—In "A Familiar History of Birds," a most amusing and instructive work by the Bishop of Norwich, the following passage occurs:—"As some persons may wish to establish a rookery in their own immediate neighbourhood, it has been said that by looking out for a magpie's nest near the wished-for spot, and exchanging her eggs for those of a rook, the desirable point may be accomplished, the young rooks having no other associations than those of the tree in which they were bred, and being sure of a harsh reception, if not of being picked to death, should they venture to join a neighbouring rookery in which they have no family connexions. The two or three pairs thus located would form the nucleus of a future rookery, and some idea may be formed of the ratio in which these birds increase from an instance mentioned in the same chapter from which I have taken the foregoing extract.—*E. S.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

March 22.—The Duke of Richmond in the chair. Thirty-six gentlemen were elected. Mr. Burke laid before the council the manuscript of his work on "Cottage Economy and Cookery," which was referred to the journal committee.—Sir C. Burrell, Bart., M.P., communicated a letter on a remarkable crop of Oats; and Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., on the application of bones as a manure for grass-lands.—Mr. Shaw presented a specimen of the draining-tiles produced by Ainslie's patent machine, and also a communication from M. de Bonval on an improved system of husbandry; and Mrs. Coote, of Richmond Hill, near Clifton, a model of her sheep-weighing, dipping, and washing apparatus.—These communications were referred to the journal committee.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Hammersmith Cucumber Show.—On March 12th, an exhibition of Cucumbers took place at Mr. Lidgard's, Thatched-House Inn, Hammersmith, when the following awards were made:—First Prize to Mr. Smith, of Hillingdon, for a leash of Weedon's sort 14in. in length. Second, to Mr. G. Mills, Gunnersbury, for a leash of a black spine variety, 20in. long. Third, to Mr. Thompson, Ealing, for a leash 15in. long. Fourth, Mr. Brown, Acton Green, for a leash 14in. long, grown in a Pine-pit; and Fifth, to Mr. Weedon, for a leash 15in. long.

Guildford Horticultural Exhibition.—The early spring show took place at the White Lion Inn, on the 23d March. The Cucumbers were generally fine; those that gained the first prize were about 13in. long; the Asparagus, Sea-kale, and Rhubarb were also of a superior description. The following was the award:—Best leash of Cucumbers, Mr. Daniels, gr. to H. Mangles, Esq.; 2d do., Mr. Burley, gr. to Mrs. Currie; 3d do., Mr. Sutton, gr. to Col. Mangles; best 50 Asparagus, do.; best Potatoes, Mr. Dickenson; best 18 stalks of Rhubarb, Mr. Rumsey; best Sea-kale, Mr. Daniels; 2d do., Mr. Adams, gr. to Mr. Bell.

Manchester Cucumber Show.—The exhibition was held at Mr. Bailey's, King William the Fourth, on Thursday, the 24th of March, and although there were not so many competitors as on former occasions, owing to the show taking place earlier than usual, yet the fruit was acknowledged to surpass any ever before exhibited in Manchester. After the show, 22 members sat down to an excellent dinner, and on the removal of the cloth several appropriate toasts were given. The following is a description of the fruit:—Premier Prize—For the best Brace, three competitors: 1st, Mr. Jas. Hamilton, gr. to F. A. Phillips, Esq.; sort, Hamilton's White Spine, grown in a pit heated with hot water, 21 inches long, same thickness throughout, short neck, flower on. Roman Emperor, same growth as the last, 19½ ins. long, short neck, same thickness throughout, flower on. 2nd, Mr. Walker, gr. to R. W. Barton, Esq.; sort, Walker's Pea-green, grown in a hot-water pit, 15½ inches long, slender but good, flower on. Infant—same growth as the above, 15 inches long, short neck, same thickness throughout, slightly ribbed, flower on. 3rd, Mr. W. Adderley, gr. to A. Orrell, Esq.; sort, Windsor Prize, slender, rather long-necked, 19 inches in length. Single Fruit, Hot-water Pit Culture: 1st, Mr. J. Hamilton, gr. to F. A. Phillips, Esq.; sort, Hamilton's White Spine, 21 inches long, short neck, fine form, good colour. 2nd, Mr. J. Walker, gr. to R. W. Barton, Esq.; sort, Infant, 15 inches long, short neck, prettily ribbed, flower on. 3rd, Mr. W. Adderley, gr. to A. Orrell, Esq.; sort, Windsor Prize, 19 inches long, slender. 4th, Mr. P. Mattershead, gr. to J. Barnes, Esq.; sort, Roman Emperor, 15 inches long.—Single Fruit, Frame Culture: 1st, to J. Worth, gr. to the Rev. E. J. Leigh; sort, Walker's Improved, 14 inches long, short neck. 2nd, Mr. Carr, gr. to Lt. Baharons, Esq.; sort, Allen's Victory of Suffolk, 15½ inches long, the only black spine exhibited.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

CYNOGLÓSSUM ANCHUSOIDES. Bugloss-flowered Houndstongue. (*Hardy Perennial.*) Boraginaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia.—A hardy perennial, growing well in rich garden soil, and flowering freely in July and August. It is easily increased from seeds sown in the ordinary way, but the plants will not flower before the second season. It was raised from seeds received from the East India Company, said to have been collected either in Cashmere or Thibet, and presented to the Horticultural Society. In the general appearance of the flowers this plant has quite the appearance of an Anchusa; but its fruit is that of Cynoglóssum; surrounded with numerous stiff barbed spines, and merely rough, with hard sharp points on the disk. In this respect they are, however, variable, some of the nuts being merely muricated. We cannot recommend this species as a very ornamental plant; but it is interesting to those who cultivate rare hardy herbaceous plants.—*Bot. Reg.*

SAUSSU'REA PULCHELLA. Pretty Saussurea. (*Hardy Perennial.*) Compositæ-Cynareæ, § Carlineæ. Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis.—To those who cultivate hardy herbaceous plants this is one of some interest, resembling a Liatris in colour and general appearance. It forms part of a genus abounding in species of a neat habit, and with flowers of various shades of purple, seldom exceeding a foot or two in height, and blossoming during the autumn. Mountainous pastures beyond lake Baikal, and moist meadows in Davuria, near the town of Nertschinsk, are the stations in which it has been found. In cultivation it is a hardy, pretty perennial, requiring the same treatment as the more delicate species of Centaúrea or Rudbéckia, and flowering freely in the open border during the months of August and September. When planted in the open border it is generally short-lived, owing to its blooming excessively, and therefore it is better to raise it from seeds frequently, in order to keep up a succession of plants. It was raised from seeds received from Dr. Fischer, of St. Petersburgh, at the garden of the Horticultural Society.—*Bot. Reg.*

CYPRIPE'DIUM BARBATUM. Bearded Ladies' Slipper. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidaceæ, § Cypripedeæ. Gynandria Diandria.—There is something in the habit of the Indian Ladies' Slippers so peculiar, that it was for a long time expected that they would be found to possess characters sufficient to separate them altogether from their associates. The fullest examination, however, shows this expectation to be fallacious, and that no peculiarity of organisation exists among them. In fact, the genus itself has been found to vary so much in the aspect of its species, that the common European and North American kinds convey no idea of its nature. In addition to the Indian forms, of which this may be regarded as a type, the hotter parts of America have furnished, on the one hand, the singular C. Lindleyanum, a hairy rufous plant with panicled flowers, and the scarcely less curious C. palmifólium, which bears the aspect of a Sobrália, and has its flowers in long racemes. The present species is a native of the Straits of Malacca, where Cuming found it on Mount Ophir. The purple hairy shining warts which border the upper edge of its petals distinguish it immediately from C. venustum and purpuratum, which are most like it. Persons who are unskilful in the cultivation of Orchidaceous plants manage the more common kinds of Cypripediums extremely well, and therefore it is only necessary to say that this species succeeds perfectly with the same treatment as C. venustum or insigne. The cultivator should not go to extremes with resting these plants, and should water with caution when they are just beginning to grow, as the young shoots are apt to damp off. They are terrestrial in their habits, and do best when grown in pots.—*Bot. Reg.*

GODE'TIA ALBESCENS. Whitish Godetia. Onagráceæ. (*Hardy Annual.*) Octándria Monogýnia.—A new hardy annual, not very handsome, but forming an agreeable variety, when grown among species of a more spreading habit. Like all the rest of the genus, which seems to retain the characters by which it is known from Œnothera, it is a native of America, having been obtained from the Columbia River for the Horticultural Society, from the late Mr. M. Dyer. Its stiff, close mode of growth brings it near Œnothera densiflora, from which, however, it is very different in other respects. The species belongs to that section in Gray and Torrey's Flora of North America, which comprehends Œ. viminea; and in some circumstances it approaches their G. Arnóttii, but that species is described with taper-pointed leaves, spotted flowers, a style longer than the stamens, and glabrous capsules; the flowers are moreover said to be as large as in G. Lindleyi. In cultivation this plant grows about a foot and a half high, and requires the same treatment as other hardy annuals. It may be sown in the open border in either autumn or spring, in some place where it is not exposed to the wind; because its roots are scarcely able to keep the heavy stem erect, if the latter is much blown about.—*Bot. Register.*

BABINGTÓNIA CAMPHOROSMÆ. Camphorwort Babingtonia. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*) Myrtaceæ, § Leptospermeæ. Icosándria Monógynia.—Among the many curious plants made known to botanists by the discoveries in the Swan River and adjacent colonies, some of the most interesting occur in the Myrtaceous order, to which a variety and extent have thus been given which could not have been anticipated. We now find in this great natural assemblage every variety of habit, except the herbaceous: tiny shrubs looking like Heather, and monstrous trees which form the pillars of the wilderness, aromatic fruits and hard woody seed-vessels, a most complicated organisation as in the Pomegranate, and great simplicity of fructification as in the Fringe Myrtles. Individual parts too have their own extensive variations, seeds, placenta, stamens and anthers, calyx, corolla and bracts; even the foliage itself forms a large field of study for the investigator of comparative organisation. The plant before us, in the eye of the gardener, is merely a pretty shrub, rendering the greenhouse gay in autumn and winter; but to the botanist it presents some most remarkable features. It is a greenhouse shrub, very graceful in its habit, and not difficult to cultivate. It does not seem to like a loamy soil, but grows well in rich brown peat and leaf-mould, and flowers freely during the summer from the ends of its pendent branches. Cuttings of the young wood, a little firm at the base, root very soon in sand when covered with a bell-glass in the usual way. It can be propagated any time from spring to autumn. Mrs. Molloy, a lady to whom we are indebted for seeds from the Vasse River, says, that it grows there in swampy land, resembling our Spiræ'a frutex (S. hypericoides), that it grows seven or eight feet high, and in summer forms a delightful shade to the traveller crossing the swamps. It was first flowered by Mrs. Wray of Cheltenham.—*Bot. Reg.*

CIRRHOPE'TALUM MEDUSÆ. The Medusa's-head Orchis. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monándria.—This most singular plant is a native of Sincapore, whence it was obtained by Messrs. Loddiges. It resembles C. vaginatum, but is a much larger plant, and very different in the form of its flowers. Certainly if ever there was a Medusa this must be the prototype, before her Gorgonship's beautiful tresses were changed into serpents; nor are wanting the scales with which her form was safely guarded. To grow it well the temperature and moisture of the Orchidaceous stove is required. It may be fixed to a wooden block, and suspended from the rafters; but if treated in this manner, a quantity of sphagnum, or turfy peat, ought to be packed round the stem to retain moisture. It ought never to be kept too dry, but of course it requires more water when growing than when resting.—*Bot. Register.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Preserving Timber from the White Ant.—The well-known effects of corrosive sublimate, in protecting objects of natural history from the attacks of insects, induced me to make a trial of its power of preserving timber, carpets, &c., from the destructive inroads of the white ant; and I am happy in being able to say that the experiments I made were perfectly successful, and justify the hope that, by the means now recommended, we shall soon drive these destructive insects from our houses—or, at all events, render their visitations comparatively harmless. The strength of the solution I used, was one ounce of the corrosive sublimate to one gallon of water, having previously rubbed the mineral up with a little alcohol to increase its solubility; wood was immersed in the solution for one week, but carpets and cotton cloth were allowed to remain only for two days. The experiments I varied in every possible way, and uniformly obtained the same result, viz., that the white ant will but very partially, if at all, destroy the substance of anything macerated in the solution, and that on discovering its nature they immediately disappear. With woollen cloth the effects were less decisive, as the solution appears to be unable to penetrate the fibres of the wool, and is partially removed by washing—but under cotton carpets, rush mats, &c., the insects will burrow for the first day or two, and then disappear; and with regard to timber they are even more fastidious, as I have observed in their covert ways, that they had placed a coating of earth between themselves and the wood; evidently anxious not even to come into contact with the poison. The advantages of preparing wood in the way recommended, are not, however, confined to its immunity from the attacks of the white ant—as it is now generally known that the same preparation (Kyan's patent) effectually resists dry rot or other decay; and from the power it is known to possess, of coagulating the albumen contained in the wood, and indurating the fibres of the softer and cheaper varieties of timber, and rendering them immediately fit for use, if cut down even in a state of active vegetation, are circumstances well worthy of public attention. The method I believe at present adopted, for preserving the wood of public buildings from attacks of the white ant, is by the application of mineral oil; and its effects are but temporary, as it appears to depend upon its disagreeable odour—as it is only by the repeated renewal of the application that the wood is protected; but by using in its stead a solution of the muriate of mercury, no repetition of the process would be necessary, either to guard against the destructive effects of time, or the more sudden and injurious inroads of the white ant.—*Madras Journal.*

Evergreens.—"I differ with the doctors about planting Evergreens in spring; if it happens to be wet weather, it may be better than exposing them to a first winter; but the cold dry winds that generally prevail in spring are ten times more pernicious. In my own opinion, the end of September is the best season, for then they shoot before the hard weather comes."—*Horace Walpole, page* 176, *vol.* 3, *N. Ed.*

The Thya or Thyion of Theophrastus and Citrus of Pliny.—In a late number of the Proceedings of the Académie des Sciences there appeared a memoir upon the Thya of Theophrastus, by M. Jaume St. Hilaire, in which, after quoting passages from the works of ancient authors, he rejects the present application of the word, and adopts the opinion of various modern travellers (amongst others of MM. Della Cella and Pacho) that it is no other than the Juníperus phœnícea, which abounds in that part of Africa, mentioned by Pliny and Theophrastus as the native country of the Thya. The author is also led to believe that this tree, observed by M. Pacho in Cyrene, might be likewise found in some of the African districts in the possession of France, and that it should be principally sought on the east of Constantina. This discovery might prove not only of scientific, but commercial interest. Subsequent to this there appeared in the same work an article by M. Thiébaut de Berneaud, who, after minute investigation, still believes that the Thya of Theophrastus (Citrus of Pliny) should no longer be sought in continental countries, but in the adjacent islands; and moreover that it was not (as supposed by M. Jaume St. Hilaire and other writers) the Juníperus phœnícea, but the Pinus canariensis of Broussonet.

A hardy sort of Rice.—The Rev. M. Gabet, a French missionary at Jehat, in Mongolia, has lately forwarded to France a variety of Rice which may turn out very useful to the agriculturists of other countries. Whilst the Rice hitherto cultivated requires a damp soil and irrigation, the present variety grows in dry localities, and is cultivated like Wheat. A distribution of the seed amongst the agriculturists of France has been ordered by the Académie des Sciences, and as this variety is mentioned in Chinese works, M. Stanislas Julien has printed from the Chinese "Cyclopædia" some notices relating to its mode of culture; amongst which the following possess the greatest interest:—"This species of Rice at the present time is cultivated in the province of Fokien. It requires to be sown on an elevated situation, being equally productive in the northern and more arid region of China, and in those parts where the supply of water is more plentiful. In general, it is sown and cultivated exactly in the same manner as Wheat. When the ground is prepared, the seed is steeped in water for one night; after sowing it, the land is well soaked with water in which the ASHES OF RICE-STRAW have been previously mixed. It is then hoed at three different times, and is each time watered with liquid manure.

Nocera Onion.—This is a small white Italian Onion, which comes in very early; when sown side by side with the early white Onion, it was fit for use nearly a month sooner than that variety. It forms its bulbs very quickly, sometimes when the plants have not more than three or four small leaves. It is probably identical with the long-lost small white Florence Onion; it is a pretty variety, excellent for pickling and for stews, but it is difficult to keep true. It is much used at Naples, and grown at Nocera, near Vesuvius, whence seeds were brought by M. Audot.—*Bon Jardinier.*

The Artichoke-leaved Lettuce.—This variety is related to the Spinach and Oak-leaved Lettuces, but it differs from them in its foliage being more deeply tinted with red, and in its qualities. It is a strong grower, very large, and late before it runs to seed. The leaves are long, narrow, and pointed, with large lateral teeth, which give them the appearance of Artichoke leaves: they are dark green, sweet, and slightly bitter; but when they are blanched by tying up, they lose their bitterness. They are very tender, and more agreeable in flavour than those of other Lettuces. The most valuable property which this variety possesses as a summer and autumn Lettuce, is the lateness of its running to seed. When the seed is sown in the open ground early in the spring, the plants form in June in large tufts, not displayed in rosettes like Endive, but in bundles, in consequence of the leaves growing upright: these tufts increase in size till September, and do not flower till so late that the seed is scarcely ripe before the first frosts occur. The interior leaves blanch naturally, but it is better to tie the plants up. If seed is sown in June or July, then the Lettuces are excellent for using late in the autumn, which is not the case with Cos Lettuces, which are not good after their growth has been checked by the frost. Like Endive, this Lettuce may be preserved in a cellar for a month or more.—*Bon Jardinier.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Henderson's Nursery, Pine-Apple Place.—The show-house at this place is gay, although the Hyacinths, for which it is justly celebrated, are nearly over; a few are still growing in Beet-roots, in which they succeed tolerably well. A small plant of Azalea variegata, and a hybrid Chinese variety, resembling the old phœnícea, but paler, are now in flower, the latter being a complete mass of bloom. In the stove we noticed Oncidium lúridum, and a remarkably fine specimen of Gongora atropurpúrea, in flower; also Æschynanthus parasiticus, and Colúmnea Schiediana, a singular plant, nearly allied to Gesnera, with dull orange-coloured flowers, spotted with red. Amongst the plants in bloom in the Orchidaceous house, are a small sweet-scented Rodriguézia (which loses its perfume as the day advances), Maxillária Harrisóniæ, Oncídium púmilum, and Saccolábium micranthum, with its pretty wax-like flowers. One thing worthy of notice in this house, and which shows the strength of the vital principle in some plants, is part of a branch of the Calabash tree, which, when received from Trinidad, with an Oncídium growing upon it, was to all appearance dead; but although so many months had elapsed, after being covered with moss, it revived, and has already made shoots two feet long. The pits are chiefly filled with Heaths and Cinerárias, amongst which are many excellent seedlings, one a light blue with a white centre, and another similar to C. grandis, but of a brighter colour. There is also a very pretty seedling Epacris, with pink and white flowers, in habit resembling E. grandiflora; we understand it to be named Atleeana.

Reviews.

The Year Book of Natural History for Young Persons.
By Mrs. Loudon: Murray. 18mo.

BOOKS on Natural History, purporting to be for children, are generally so bad that they are the last things we would place in the hands of the young. The interest taken in such writings when the infant mind is just beginning to expand, is sure to cause them to make a strong impression, and so to fix themselves on the memory that the errors they convey are among the most difficult of all things to remove in after life. It is therefore of the first importance that children's books should convey correct information, however slight it may be. In our opinion Mrs. Loudon's work is not only free from all objections on this score, but is exactly what we should have wished it to be; it is in all respects such as a parent would desire to place in the hands of a child. The facts adverted to are numerous, well elucidated, and told in the plain language that alone can interest the young. They are selected, moreover, from among the most common occurrences that meet the eye of childhood. We regard this as the best book on Natural History that has yet been written for children.

The Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, and the Prize Essays and Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. No. 56. Blackwood.

OF this important periodical the number before us is one of the best, abounding, as it does, in sound practical papers, upon highly interesting agricultural questions.

A sketch of the writings of the agricultural authors of the latter part of the seventeenth century, by Mr. Cuthbert Johnson, contains some passages of striking interest, and is otherwise very amusing. Speaking of Hartlib, his advocacy of spade husbandry is pointed out, and we have the following singular statement, serving to show that an unwillingness to adopt improvements of the most obvious importance is by no means a peculiarity of the agriculturists of our own times.

"Hartlib was warmly in favour of spade husbandry, describing it 'as good as three ploughings,' and that 'all the weeds and grasses might be more easily destroyed thereby, and the croppe evidently greater.' He recounts some of the traditionary stories of his day, as well illustrating the prejudices of the time with regard to digging even in gardening; he says, 'Some old men in Surrey, where it flourishes very much at present, report, that they knew the first gardeners that came into those parts to plant cabbages, colleflowers, and to sowe turneps, carrots, and parsnips, to sowe raithe, rape, pease, all which at at that time were great rarities, we having few or none in England but what came from Holland and Flaunders. These gardeners, with much ado, procured a plot of good ground, and gave no less a sum than 8*l.* per acre, yet the Gentleman was not content, fearing they would spoile his grounde, because they did use to dig it, so ignorant were we of gardening in those days."

Worlidge, we are told, "extols the use of steeps for seed-corn, mentions with approbation for this purpose, nitre, common salt, as well as urine, and gives a recipe for making a kind of liquid manure with sheep-dung (½ bushel), saltpetre (½ pound), and common salt (1 pound), boiled together for ten minutes in water (20 quarts), and this he commends very highly as a steep; and," says Mr. Johnson, "I am inclined to believe that something of this kind of rich liquor, more especially if the seed was afterwards dried by being sprinkled with some of the very fine manure-powders at present proposed, such as the urate of the London Manure Company, the composition of M. Poittevin, the guano, gypsum powder, &c., might be used more profitably by the cultivator than at first sight he may be inclined to believe."

Of Dr. Madden's prize essay on the advantages likely to accrue to Agriculture from Vegetable Physiology and Chemistry, we can only say that it really deserves the most careful consideration of both practical and scientific men. It will scarcely admit of extracts such as we can find room for.

A paper by Mr. Grey, of Dilston, on the relative effects of recently-introduced manures, admits of being abstracted. This experienced cultivator tried against each other, on good gravelly loam, nitrate of soda at the rate of 1 cwt. to the acre, gypsum at the rate of 10 bushels to the acre, and a mixture of gypsum and nitrate. The following was the result:—

"1.—112 square yards, without any manure, produced 9 stones 4lb. of hay, weighed when newly made, equal to 2 tons 81 stones per acre.

"2.—112 square yards, to which gypsum had been applied at the rate of 10 bushels per acre, gave exactly the same result, so that no benefit arose from its use in this instance. It must be remembered, however, that the grasses are of the ordinary kinds used in pasture, i.e., White Clover, Rye-grass, Timothy, &c., but without Red Clover, to which gypsum is known to be beneficial.

"3.—112 square yards, to which nitrate of soda had been applied at the rate of 1 cwt. per acre, produced 14 stones 7 lb.; equal to 3 tons 146 stones per acre, being an increase of 1 ton 65 stones over 1 and 2.

"4.—112 square yards, to which both nitrate of soda and gypsum had been applied in the above quantities, produced 14 stones, equal to 3 tons 125 stones per acre, and 21 stones less than the produce where nitrate was applied alone.

"The cost of the nitrate on the ground was 22s. per cwt., and the increased value of hay per acre, as it stood in the fields, would be from 4*l.* to 5*l.*"

Nitrate of soda was also used for Potatoes, at an early period of their growth, but not with advantage. The Potatoes ran much to stem and leaf, and produced an inferior crop. A mixture of manganese and nitrate of soda was inferior in its effects to the nitrate alone. When applied to Rape, previously dressed with bone manure, the crop so treated was in one month twice as high, and double the weight of the rest of the field. The part dressed with guano, although improved by it, was much inferior to that on which the nitrate had been scattered. Second year's grass and tares also exhibited a manifest improvement; upon corn, however, the nitrate did not produce any advantage; on the contrary, the straw was profusely formed, but coarse, and the quantity of grain small. In conclusion, Mr. Grey says, "The results of numerous experiments which I have made with nitrate of soda, lead me to the determination, in my own practice, to use it as much as possible on grass and green crops, but cautiously on grain crops, and only in such situations as run no risk, be the weather as it may, of the corn being lodged from too great a growth of straw. I have satisfied myself that I can obtain the requisite quantity of hay upon two-thirds, or rather less, of the land which I have hitherto assigned to it, by the application of nitrate of soda to the grass, so that I have one-third of the land at liberty to feed sheep. I am also satisfied that its application to pasture-land increased the produce at any rate by one-third, and to Rape, in one instance at least, by one-half. The consequence of which must be an extra production, in equal proportions, of mutton and wool, and an additional return of manure from the sheep to the land, which will produce its effects upon the succeeding crops of grain, not by stimulating a rapid growth at any particular stage, but by entering gradually and regularly into the whole process, from the germination of the seed onward to the maturity of the crop."

A most remarkable history of the rapid improvement of boggy land in Scotland is fully given by Mr. Boswell of Kingcausie. The land subjected to improvement is thus described:—

"The farm of Swellhead, now under report, fell out of lease at Martinmas in the year 1834, and was taken by the reporter into his own hand. At this period it was in all respects of the same character and aspect as the surrounding country, the greater part of it having been rented on a 19 years' lease, at 52*l.* per annum. This farm consists of two slopes and two flats, the slopes being full of stones and rocks, not only in the shape of large boulders of gneiss or granite, but also an extraordinary quantity of smaller stones, while the two flats were deep peat bog, from four to nine feet deep, or wet quagmire. The farm-buildings consisted of a few miserable hovels, built of dry stone, with turf gables. The stock it could keep was generally from 12 to 14 beasts of all sorts, cows, calves, and oxen, with a couple of small garrons of horses. There were no enclosures, no shelter, not a tree or a bush. The cattle were either prevented from destroying the patches of corn by a *flibberty gibbet* of a herd-boy, or shut up in a fold, the fence of which was a crooked 'rickle dyke' (here to ruminate on their starving condition). Thus with coarse herbage for food, the cold blast constantly blowing upon them, and wet under foot, they seldom arrived at that pitch of fatness which excludes cattle from a prize at the show of the Highland Society; they seldom appeared to be over-fed! The last year of the lease, the tenant, as is usual, made every inch into crop which he could plough, or rather *scratch*, and this crop having been bought by the reporter, proved to be nearly fifty-two bolls. Thus the tenant paid 1*l.* of rent for every boll of grain he grew, and had a large tract of pasture as his profit: such was the state of the farm at Martinmas 1834."

After eight years, and the outlay of 5,400*l.* upon 280 acres, this estate, worth in 1834 52*l.* a-year, had become of the yearly value of 500*l.*

"Last winter there were about 60 head of cattle tied up to full Turnips, the half of them being fed for the London market; the quantity of grain was 369 qrs. of Oats and 42 qrs. of Barley. Some of the Oats grown on the improved bogs of Swellhead weighed 44 lbs. per bushel; they were of the new sort called 'Scots Barley,' and were sent as seed to England. This year there are 2,538 thraves of Oats; and the sheaves being very large, the quantity of grain ought to be considerably increased as compared with last year. There are about 45 acres of good Turnips, so that the same quantity of cattle will be tied up as last winter, and there is not at the present moment a wet spot or a weed on the whole farm."

The importance we attach to this publication is shown by the length to which our extracts have already extended. We must still find room for the experiments on ammoniacal liquor, &c., conducted by Mr. Bishop, land-steward to R. Smythe, Esq., of Methven Castle, in Perthshire. In these experiments four Scotch acres of grass-land were severally dressed with 1 cwt. of nitre, 1½ cwt. of nitrate of soda, 5 cwt. of rape-dust, and 105 gallons of ammoniacal liquor diluted with five times the quantity of common water. The result of this is given as follows:—

"The acre of ground dressed with the nitrate of soda was the first that showed its stimulating powers, by the dark greensward which it had acquired in eight days. The ammoniacal water was the next, and was equally vigorous in twelve days, and soon surpassed all the other dressings for the season, the scorched parts gradually narrowing with borders of luxuriant herbage. The sward, dressed with rape-dust, was the latest that exhibited any benefit from its application, but improved greatly as the season advanced; and from the extra quantity that had been dropped around the bag at the time of sowing it, gave evidence that the proper quantity had not been applied, to show fully its fertilizing effects, as the produce on this spot was not surpassed by any of the other dressings. The produce in grass from 31 square yards, carefully measured on a crossing line and weighed, was from the acres dressed with nitre, nitrate of soda, and rape-dust, nearly the same, averaging from 98½ to 100 lbs. The space dressed with nitrate of soda and salt 82 lbs., and the undressed 55 lbs.; whilst the pruduce from the dressing with ammoniacal water weighed 126 lbs. The produce in hay made from the different parcels of grass, carefully kept separate and weighed on the 2d of August, in good condition, was similar in proportion. After the dressing with nitre, nitrate of soda, and rape-dust, giving 31, 32, and 30 lbs., being on the average one pound weight of hay from the square yard; that after the mixture of soda and salt somewhat less, and that from the undressed land only one-half pound; whilst that dressed with ammoniacal water weighed 46 lbs., or a pound and a half per square yard, equal to 326 stones of hay per imperial, or 410 stones of 22 lbs. each per Scotch acre."

In another experiment with lime-shells slackened with bog-earth, slightly fermented bone-dust, cocoa-nut dust, animalized carbon, and bone refuse, tried against ammoniacal liquor, this agent evinced an equal superiority. "The acre dressed with cocoa-dust was the next that showed its fertilizing influence, and the two acres with animalized carbon and the refuse of bones the latest."

We must refer our readers to the work itself for the particulars connected with these very important facts.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

This season of the year is said by many to be the most favourable for the planting of evergreens. This, however, is a disputed point, upon which great difference of opinion prevails, some writers giving their testimony in favour of autumn, others advocating the present time, while a third party go still further into summer. There can be no doubt that with proper care evergreens might be successfully removed at any of the periods advised; it is also equally certain that, where the situation is not low and wet, or the ground naturally adhesive, autumn-planting will insure the most success with the least subsequent attention; therefore, autumn-planting is generally preferable; but the manner in which this operation is done is of quite as much consequence as the time of doing it. Instead of grubbing up a plant which has a large top and ample foliage with no more roots than would fill a good-sized flower-pot, every fibre ought to be preserved, if such were practicable. With this view, a deep trench should be dug round the plant, further from its stem than the roots are supposed to extend, and the intermediate soil not dug with a spade, but worked out with picks or forks. In planting, too, it is not sufficient to lay the roots out straight, and cover them with fine soil; they ought, when thick and bushy, to be carefully separated, and each layer covered with fine soil, always spreading it from the stem of the plant in the direction of the roots, that they may lie straight and not be doubled up or twisted, which will unavoidably take place if the earth is thrown in carelessly. "Puddle" planting has been recommended; but if by this is meant sinking the roots into a mass of thick mud, nothing can be more contrary to nature. The soil when put among the roots ought to be sufficiently friable to break freely, and by no means wet. After all the roots are covered, and before the filling of the hole is completed, a good watering should be given, throwing in the remainder of the soil after the water has entirely subsided; neither must it be trod or pressed in any way. Failure will rarely happen if these directions are followed in planting at this season; but in particular cases the precautions mentioned last week should be observed.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—More heat and less moisture must be given to plants that are wanted to start into fruit about May. If the artificial temperature has hitherto been from 60° to 65°, it should now be increased to 70°, with less air in the day. If necessary, increase the bottom heat also, which should range between 85° and 95°. Take care that the renewed beds for the succession plants do not heat violently. If above 95° at the bottom of the pots, draw more of the bark away from them. The plants will now require occasional light waterings at the root, for which purpose soft water a little warmed should be used. Shading will only be required now on very bright days.

Vinery.—If the fruit in the earliest house has begun to change colour, syringing must be entirely discontinued. It is at this stage that the "bloom" is formed, and if once destroyed it cannot be reproduced. The floors may be wet as usual in warm days. When the roots are within the house, the watering of the borders must be regularly attended to. An insufficient supply of food when the Grapes are swelling off after stoning, at which period every rootlet and every leaf are taxed to the utmost, to furnish the immense quantity of nutriment required, must necessarily be detrimental to the fruit, as will be shown by badly-swelled or imperfectly-coloured berries, or by that withering of the peduncle or pedicels which is generally termed "shanking." On the other hand, avoid making the borders so wet as to rot the tender spongioles, or check their free action. Dung-water may be given with advantage.

Peach-house.—Thin the fruit freely in the second house if a heavy crop is set and swelling, leaving, however, a sufficient extra number till after the stoning process is completed. Give abundance of air to the latest house so long as the trees are in blossom. If mildew appears, dust the leaves with flowers of sulphur.

Cherry-house.—The trees in the first house must be regularly watered, both at root and top, until the fruit shows indications of ripening, when more air and less water will be necessary. When the weather is fine, give air liberally to the later houses.

Fig-trees in pots, whose fruit have reached the critical period of forming the seeds, which appears to take place when the Figs are nearly or quite full-grown, must be carefully guarded against every kind of check, or they will be very likely to cast their fruit. A regular temperature not exceeding 60° at night, or 75° in sunshine with air, moderate syringing, and water at the root only when required, is proper treatment.

Cucumbers and Melons.—When cold winds prevail, caution must be exercised in admitting air. The advantages of the moveable pieces of wood described in a former Number will now be seen. Or, if these are not used, fasten strips of matting, or coarse canvas, over the openings. Sprinkle the plants lightly when the frames are closed, which should be early.

Mushroom-house.—Wheel out exhausted beds to make room for new ones. Any part of the old material which contains spawn might be worked up with the fresh droppings into new beds.

Potatoes in frames will require watering occasionally. Expose the foliage to the free light and air at every favourable time. If tubers are forming at or near the surface of the ground, the plants should be earthed-up lightly.

Out-door Department.

Beans.—Earth-up the transplanted ones, and put in another crop, if those last sown are fairly up.

Cauliflowers.—Sow for an early autumn supply.

Celery.—Sow on a warm border and rich soil the principal crop to be used after Christmas, the previous sowings not being intended to stand the winter.

Hamburgh Parsley.—A sufficient stock should now be sown to supply roots next winter for kitchen purposes.

Mustard and Cress.—Sow at the foot of a south wall.

Potatoes.—Continue to plant, as the winter crops of Borecole, Brussels Sprouts, and other greens are cleared away.

Rhubarb in the open ground may be blanched as it grows, by excluding the light with Sea-kale pots, or any convenient substitute.

Spinach.—Hoe between the rows of the autumn crops. If the ground is poor, a good soaking of dung-water will increase and prolong its produce.

Orchard.—Get all the Strawberry beds weeded before the plants have grown much; and see that they are not trampled upon, as is frequently done. The grafting of forward trees should be finished. Apple and Pear trees which have large branches should be worked with strong scions of two or three years old wood in preference to slender last year's shoots.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Syringe with caution, particularly in light iron houses. Train the plants to stand as much light as possible, in order to prevent them from being drawn. Introduce a few more Cacti for early flowering; pot off the seedling plants, and keep them in a warm and shaded frame for a few days. Very little fire will be wanted at night; give air on warm days, and shut up early.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—Young Camellias that are wanted to grow freely should be removed from the greenhouse to a warmer situation. The advancing shoots of Corræas, Chorozemas, and similar plants should be stopped now and then, to give the plants a compact and bushy habit. The flowers of Tropæolum tricolor should be constantly nipped off until the shoots nearly cover the frames they are trained upon; Leschenaultia formosa, also, or any other plants that are wanted to make growth, ought not to be allowed to produce flowers. Occasional syringings will benefit the plants generally, but the foliage of Heaths, &c. will not bear much moisture. The conservatory borders will now require more water.

Pits and Frames.—If Cockscombs and Balsams are wanted to grow large, their roots must never be suffered to become matted; let them be regularly potted, therefore, in rich soil, and keep them very near the glass. The same rule is also applicable to other tender annuals, and to Lobelias. Continue to propagate Dahlias by cuttings, and prick out seedlings when they are large enough. Expose annuals, and all plants intended for bedding out, to the air at every favourable time. Sow Tobacco in heat to raise a supply for fumigating.

Out door Department.

In this department the principal sowings and plantings will now most likely be over for a short period, and this respite will allow more time to be devoted to the rolling of the walks, the rolling and sweeping of the lawns, and to general neatness. Finish the raking of flower-borders, if not already done. Bulbs of Tigridias (not those forwarded in heat, but dormant ones may be planted.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—The layering of trees and shrubs ought to be completed as soon as possible, before the buds burst into leaf. Continue to plant out seedling Rhododendrons, &c., from the seed-pans. If any seeds appear above-ground, the young plants must be carefully guarded against slugs.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Sow now in the plantations, to make cover for game, Furze, Broom, and Privet seeds. The Snowberry plant (Symphoria racemosa) is said to give both shelter and food to game.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending March 31, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

March		Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	25	30.120	29.607	54	36	45.0	W.	.07
Saturday	26	29.629	29.581	50	29	39.5	N.W.	.01
Sunday	27	29.763	29.746	52	41	46.5	W.	.02
Monday	28	29.740	29.704	60	47	53.5	W.	
Tuesday	29	29.961	29.880	59	48	53.5	W.	
Wednesday	30	29.914	29.826	59	42	50.5	S.W.	.05
Thursday	31	29.795	29.426	56	43	49.5	S.W.	.13
Average		29.841	29.680	55.7	41.0	48.3		.28

March 25. Overcast; cloudy; stormy with rain at night.

26. Clear; cloudy with brisk cold wind; clear and slight frost at night.

27. Clear; cloudy and fine; overcast, with slight rain.

28. Overcast and fine.

29. Cloudy; very fine; densely overcast.

30. Overcast; brisk wind with small rain; heavy shower in afternoon; fine.

31. Rain; cloudy with slight rain; densely overcast in the evening; very boisterous, with rain at night.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending April 10, 1842.

April		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
							N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	3	54.6	34.0	44.3	1	0.07 in.	3	3	2	—	—	2	4	2
Mon.	4	54.5	36.2	45.5	6	0.14	3	4	1	—	4	1	1	2
Tues.	5	56.2	38.4	47.3	7	0.56	—	2	2	1	2	2	5	2
Wed.	6	56.2	36.8	46.5	6	0.12	2	2	1	—	4	5	1	—
Thurs.	7	57.1	37.7	47.4	8	0.40	2	1	2	2	1	6	2	—
Fri.	8	55.3	36.9	46.1	4	0.30	1	3	2	—	2	2	2	1
Sat.	9	54.5	37.2	45.9	5	1.36	2	3	2	—	2	2	1	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 5th, 1832—thermometer 74°; and the lowest on the 4th, 1830—thermometer 24°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending April 1, 1842.

The market has been well supplied with most articles during the past week, and trade has been somewhat brisker.—*Fruit.* Excellent Pines are tolerably plentiful at from 8s. to 12s per lb. A few hothouse Grapes may be obtained; foreign are almost past. Apples remain at the same prices as last week. Good Pears are not scarce; the kinds are chiefly Beurré Rance and Easter Beurré. Strawberries are becoming more plentiful. Good Cucumbers are worth from 3s. to 8s. per brace.—*Vegetables.* The supply of Broccoli is fast diminishing, and the price has consequently risen. Brussels Sprouts are almost past; those that are offered are indifferent. Kidney-Beans are abundant, but they do not meet with a ready sale. New Potatoes are becoming more plentiful, and are rather lower in price than they were last week. Asparagus is generally excellent, and the supply pretty large. Sea-kale abounds. Spring Radishes are abundant and good, but most kinds of Salading are indifferent. Handsome bundles of Rhubarb are plentiful: the kinds mentioned last week are still offered.

PRICES Saturday, April 2, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Apples, Kitchen, per bush. 3s 6d to 5s
— Dessert, per bushel, 5s to 12s
Pears, dessert, per half-sieve, 2s 6d to 16s
Strawberries, forced, per oz., 1s 6d to 2s
Pine Apple, per lb. 8s to 12s
Cucumbers, per brace, 2s to 8s
Grapes, hothouse, per pound, 25s
— Spanish, per lb., 1s 6d to 2s
— Portugal, per lb., 1s to 5s
Oranges, per doz., 1s to 2s 6d
— per 100, 4s to 16s
— Bitter, per 100, 6s to 16s

Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s
— per 100, 6s to 14s
Almonds, per peck, 7s
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 2s 6d to 3s
Chesnuts, per peck, 5s to 8s
Walnuts, per bushel, 16s to 24s
Cobb Nuts, per peck, 3s 6d
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20s
— Spanish, 16s
— Barcelona, 20s to 24s

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per dozen, 1s 6d
Cabbage, Red, for pickling, 2s to 6s
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 3s to 6s
Brussels Sprouts, per hf. sve., 1s 6d
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 1s to 3s
— Cape, 9d to 1s 6d
— Brown, 1s to 1s 3d
— Sprouts, per sieve, 1s 6d to 2s
Turnip Tops, per bushel, 6d to 1s
Kidney Beans, forced, p. 100, 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Potatoes, per ton, 50s to 70s
— per cwt. 2s 6d to 4s
— per bushel, 1s 6d to 2s 6d
— Kidney, per bush. 2s to 3s
— New, per pound, 3s to 4s
Turnips, per dozen bunches, 1s 6d to 2s
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 4s to 5s
Parsneps, per dozen, 6d to 1s
Red Beet, per dozen, 6d to 1s 6d
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s to 5s
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 1s to 2s
— Turnip, per doz. bunch., 3s to 4s
Spinach, per sieve, 1s 6d to 2s
Chives, per pot, 6d
Leeks, per dozen bunches, 9d to 1s 6d

Garlic, per lb. 8d
Shallots, per lb., 1s
Onions, per half sieve, 2s to 3s
— for pick., per hf.-sieve, 3s to 4s
— Green, per doz. bunches, 2s to 4s
— Spanish, per dozen, 1s to 5s
Asparagus, per 100, large, 7s to 12s
— Second or Middling, 2s to 3s 6d
— Sprue, or Small, 2s to 3s
Sea-kale, per punnet, 1s to 2s 6d
Lettuce, Cabbage, per half sieve, 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Endive, per score, 1s to 2s
Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 6d to 3s
Small Salads, per punnet, 3d
Corn Salad, per half sieve, 9d
Watercress, p. dz. small bunch. 7d to 9d
Parsley, per half sieve, 1s to 2s
Tarragon, per dozen bunches, 3s
Fennel, per dozen bunches, 3s
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2s
Sage, per doz. bunches, 3s
Mint, per dozen bunches, 4s to 12s
Rhubarb Stalks, per bundle, 6d to 2s 6d
Mushrooms, per pottle, 8d to 1s
Truffles, per pound, 3s to 3s 6d

Notices to Correspondents.

C. O.—We have no complete set for 1841 remaining; about 40 of the Numbers may be had.

Country Shows.—We take the liberty of reminding our country friends that if they wish their days of meeting to be noticed by us weekly, it is necessary that their lists should be forwarded to us as soon as the days are determined on.

Will any Correspondent favour us with the mode of growing Asparagus at Vienna? At that place the shoots are long, large, delicious, and every morsel eatable, very unlike the drumsticks called Asparagus by courtesy in London.

G. W.—Your Mosses are—1. Sphagnum obtusifólium; 2. Sphagnum acutifólium; 3. A Bryum and Jungermánnia mixed; 5. Hypnum scorpioides; 6. Polytrichum vulgare. Nos. 1, 2, and 5 are most suitable for growing Orchidaceous plants in; and no doubt the peat you have enclosed is also well adapted for the same purpose. Old rough branches of Elder are very proper to fasten some varieties upon, protecting their roots with either of the three mosses mentioned above; and copper-wire will not be injurious to them. Your Phaius turning black was probably owing to the coldness of the fresh bark; but as you did not mention whether your bark-bed heated or not, it is impossible to judge correctly. Passiflora quadrangularis requires a plentiful supply of water whilst swelling its fruit.

J. W.—We should expect Guano to answer the purpose of the night soil used at St. Sebastian as a top-dressing for Asparagus beds in the autumn; and it is probable that nitrate of soda would supply the place of salt for the spring inundation; but why not use salt and water of the strength of sea water?

G. B. D.—Fuchsia affinis bears so great a resemblance to F. radicans that they can scarcely be considered distinct species. The latter has frequently flowered in this country. The calyx is of a bright scarlet colour; that of the petals, a deep purple.

R. D.—The last edition of the Fruit Catalogue of the Horticultural Society is the second, published in 1831. The best of the late Pears are, Hacon's Incomparable, Passe Colmar, Beurre Rance, Ne plus Meuris, Glout Morceau, Nelis d'hiver, Easter Beurré, and, though a very little one, the Bezy de Caissoy, or Nutmeg.

Veritas.—Do not water Lílium lancifólium with manure-water until it is making vigorous growth; it may then be done with safety, preparing your liquor from fresh manure. Calochortus venustus is a handsome plant; its high price is owing to the difficulty with which it is propagated. We do not know the Glycine Harrisónia.

A Subscriber.—If gypsum is to be used for fixing ammonia, it should be ground into fine powder, and not burnt.

A Subscriber.—The following climbing Roses are suitable for training up poles:—*Noisette:* Fellemberg, La Marque, Sir Walter Scott, and La Biche. *Ayrshire:* Ruga and Myrrh-scented. *Boursault:* Elegans and red. *Sempervirens:* Félicité perpétuelle, the Garland, and Myrianthes. *Hybrid.* Astrolabe.

M. W.—Fuchsia corymbiflora has flowered well in the open air in this country. If planted in a warm border against a wall, we have no doubt it will succeed.

S. E. W.—We are making inquiries. Nothing can be well done with Asparagus beds now. Why not make new ones in the St. Sebastian way? The plant seems Sálvia involucrata.

T. T. H.—To ensure a good bloom of Campanula pyramidalis, you must keep up a constant succession of young plants, those which have once flowered in pots being only fit for planting out in the borders. You may propagate them by division of the roots, potting them in rich soil, and watering them plentifully with manure-water. The roots of your prickly Acacias may have penetrated into a wet subsoil, which, together with the great quantity of rain that has fallen during several seasons, may have filled the shoots with watery secretions, consequently the wood did not ripen sufficiently to endure the frosts of winter. We would train your Vines on the spur system, because by that means the plants growing under them will not be so much drawn up from want of light. You will find at p. 160 of this year a statement, taken from the "Carlisle Patriot," that Nitrate of Soda may be employed on Wheat as late as the beginning of May. In the note attached to that communication *never* is misprinted for *here*.

J. Murdoch inquires whether an Apple called the Cley Pippin is the same as the new Golden Pippin. He states that the original tree of the former was produced at Cley Hall, in Norfolk, by accident, between 30 and 40 years ago, and still exists, and though growing in a very unfavourable situation, viz. a boggy piece of ground under the shade of some large Ash and Elm trees, shows little tendency to canker, whereas Nonpareils contiguous to it are eaten up. He describes it as an abundant bearer, producing some years seven or eight bushels. Its fruit is so esteemed by his employer and his guests, that it is almost the only Apple eaten at his table. [The new Golden Pippin is different from the Cley Pippin, which is well known as an Apple of first-rate quality, and exists in the garden of the Horticultural Society.]

J. D.—The dimensions of your Vine-boxes must depend entirely upon the space which you can allow them in your greenhouse; the larger the better. Their depth should, if possible, be 2½ feet, and the compost should consist of good maiden loam, vegetable mould, well-decomposed manure, and bone dust, thoroughly mixed up together. Slate boxes will be preferable to wood, and by all means let them be the whole length of the house, placing a thin slate between each Vine to prevent the roots of one sort interfering with those of another. Any of the hardier varieties of Passiflora, Clematis Sieboldi or azúrea grandiflora, Kennédya monophylla, K. racemosa, Maurándya Barclayana, and various other climbers will thrive in such a situation.

A. G. N.—None of the species of Daphne require a rich soil, some preferring road sand to any other. The cause of your D. odorata not flowering is, therefore, owing to its being potted in too good a soil. Erythrina Crista-galli succeeds best in a warm atmosphere, with plenty of pot room, and mould of the richest quality. It will, however, flower abundantly in the summer if planted under a south wall.

Amateur, N. D.—You cannot water your Asparagus-beds with salt water at a better season than the present: it should be of the strength of sea-water. The following herbaceous perennials are suitable for beds on a lawn:—Pæonies, Gentians, Phloxes, Campanulas, Irises, Pentstemons, Œnotheras, Siberian and Barlow's Larkspur, Potentillas, Liliums, Lobelias, and Lupines. You may take the following Roses for standards:—Brennus, Riego, Bourbon Queen, Armosa, Lady Fordwick, Carminée carnée, à l'Odeur de Pâte d'Amande, Josephine Beauharnais, Harrisónii, Aubernon, Fulgorie, and Madame Laffarge.

Peter Simple.—The Mistletoe is generally propagated by inserting the seeds in crevices of the bark of trees (not under the bark), or by fixing the seed on the under side of a branch, to which it will readily adhere by its own viscosity. The failure you have experienced may be attributed to the barrenness of the seed, which although looking plump, is very often in this plant unfertilised. The Mistletoe has been grafted, as you will find by referring to Loudon's Gard. Mag., vol. xiii., pp. 206, 285; but as the month of May will be sufficiently soon for that operation, we will shortly revert to the subject.

M. W. H.—Your Camellia flowers were too far gone when they arrived to enable us to determine them correctly. However, No. 1 appears to be versícolor, and 3 myrtifólia.

W. Sim.—We will inquire if there is any work upon Chinese Agriculture.

Hibernia.—The following are some of the most handsome greenhouse annuals:—Brachycome iberidifólia, Schizanthus pinnatus, Nemóphila insignis, Rhodanthe Manglésii, Phlox Drummondi, and Clintónia pulchella. The Corræa speciosa major requires the protection of a greenhouse. We do not know the new fertiliser spoken of. Now is the best season to water Asparagus-beds with either sea-water or a solution of salt and water.

An Amateur Subscriber.—No wonder that you have no Grapes on your Vines. Two horses and ten pigs, flesh and all, buried in a Vine-border, form such a dose as no Vines ever had before. No doubt your wood was so strong, and grew so fast, that it would not ripen in the late cold wet season. If, however, you will take care to have the wood well ripened in good time this year, you will have plenty of Grapes hereafter; so that after all your horses and pigs will be turned to account.

F. Westcott.—The plant which you found growing in a cellar, and resembling many fine threads interwoven, is Racódium cellare.

W.—The small twig is, apparently, from the true "Knight's Monarch" Pear; but in order to be certain two fresh pieces would be desirable.

Mrs. Gason will find full directions for raising the seeds of Pines and Firs in an article in p. 83, col. c, of the present year.

If *A Reader* will turn to pp. 117 and 159, he will find that the Asparagus beds are half under salt water at spring tides.

Burnham.—No. 1 is Pinus nigricans; No. 2 is P. cephalónica. Do not prune Firs now. What *do* you mean by a *lusus naturæ* and a trap? We find nothing more than a Laurel-leaf with a bit of black Poplar pushed through it.

R. A.—Your seed is some Gourd unknown to us.

E. M. W.—We apprehend your Clianthus has been killed by cold. It will not bear so low a temperature as Camellias, especially if the soil in which it has been growing was wet.

A Wellwisher.—There is no such work as "Smith's British Botany." We presume you mean his "English Botany," which consists of 36 volumes, and between 2,000 and 3,000 coloured plates. A cheap edition of this is now in course of publication, and five or six volumes are out.

J. D.—The plants best adapted for the north side of your house are, Caprifólium gratum, Jasminum officinale, Clématis flámmula, and Periploca græca; to which you may add the following Roses:—Bougainville, Common China, Marie Leonida, and Rose de Lisle. A mixture of maiden loam and vegetable mould will suit them.

R. Mortlock's plant is Cestrum tomentosum.

An Aphis hater.—There is no known remedy for killing the Aphis which infests the Fir.

J. W.—The reason we do not insert such letters as Mr. ——'s literally is, that we do not consider them fit for publication in the form in which we receive them. We trust we act perfectly fairly by all men, but we should cease to do so if we permitted our columns to be a vehicle for abusive language. If people are aggrieved, they have two remedies—the one, not to address us; the other, to persuade other newspapers to print their letters verbally—if they can. We desire nothing better, but we must decline offending the good taste and good feeling of *our* readers.

J. Kyle.—One, p.m., is the latest hour at which subjects for exhibition are admitted into the Horticultural Society's rooms; where any person, whether a Fellow of the Society or not, is permitted to exhibit.

H. A.'s plant is a white variety of Scilla bifólia.

B. M.—Your specimen is a flower of Moræa tripétala; it is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and requires to be potted in a mixture of three parts peat to one of loam and silver-sand. Place it in an airy part of the greenhouse, and water it freely until its flowers have withered. Then withhold water, and keep it dry until repotted in November.

Isabel.—Many thanks. The shilling has found its way into the pocket of a poor old applewoman, which we trust will meet your approbation.

C. M.—We have not yet succeeded in procuring the Trifólium giganteum—but *whenever* we do it shall be sent you.

Potentilla.—The Tree Fuchsias, Tree Veronicas, and Evergreen Beech, described by Capt. Fitzroy as clothing each side of the Straits of Magellan, have not been introduced into this country.

C. W. F.—Your plant appears to be a young pale specimen of a Lichen called Alectória jubata.

Hortulanus.—Your Heath is a variety of Erica Walkéria.

A Welsh Farmer's letter of inquiry is an advertisement.

J. B. is—a blockhead.

A Young Gardener.—Either your seed was bad, or you have not sown enough, or your soil is barren. Dress it with soot and have a little patience; or, which is better, give it a little nitrate of soda.

J. R. S.—We did not understand your suggestion about Roses to be a question, and therefore did not answer it. We have something of the kind in contemplation. Surely we must have replied to the inquiry about grafts if it was put; nurserymen do not sell scions. The Cineraria is a very good one, but so like others as to be undistinguishable by us.

A Subscriber shall have the information next week.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We have little news from France beyond the proceedings of the Chambers and the affair of the Sugar Bill, which still continues to produce much excitement in the maritime towns. The Chambers have been occupied with the Ministerial estimates for the Military and Naval establishments, but their details present no interest to the general reader.—In Spain affairs have assumed so tranquil an aspect that the Ministry contemplate the disbanding of the army of the north, which was formed in consequence of the outbreak of October last. Some sensation has been produced by the announcement of a commercial treaty with this country, and an active opposition to the measure appears to be expected. The Minister of Finance has published his budget for the present year; it contains nothing which calls for particular notice except the increase of the expenditure, attributed to the recent troubles, and the remarkable omission of the ordinary allowance for the Church Establishment. Barcelona continues quiet, and the President of the late revolutionary Junta has been elected Deputy to the Cortes for the province by a large majority.—Our news from Portugal announces the birth of another Prince, and the increase of court intrigue against the Chartist Ministry. The formation of a National Guard has been decided on by the new Government on their own responsibility; the affairs of the country do not appear to be in any respect settled, and the Chartists are said to entertain ulterior designs, which render another outbreak by no means improbable.—Letters from Germany inform us that the Synod of Prussia persists in its opposition to the establishment of a Protestant Bishopric at Jerusalem in conjunction with this country, and that the proposed conversion of the Lutheran Church has given serious offence to the Prussian clergy.—From Belgium we learn that the trial of the prisoners charged with being concerned in the recent conspiracy at Brussels has been concluded, and that the four principal parties have been condemned to death; but no doubt is entertained that their lives will be spared.—The arrival of the Levant mail has supplied us with recent intelligence from Turkey, but it has not brought any further advices respecting the troubles either in Jerusalem or the Lebanon. The serious aspect of affairs in Syria has been the subject of discussion in several extraordinary councils of the Divan, and the official communications subsequently made to the different ambassadors are said to be satisfactory. A joint note has been addressed to the Porte by the representatives of England, France, and Russia, recommending the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from the Greek frontier; and it is expected that this suggestion will be complied with. Rumours of a change of ministry are current; and Omer Pacha, the Austrian renegade, has been recalled from the government of the Lebanon. We learn from Egypt that the Pacha having neglected to comply with the provisions of the Turkish treaty of commerce, abolishing all monopolies in the Ottoman empire, the British Consul has intimated to the merchants at Alexandria that they are not bound to accede to the new duties, and has also notified to the Pacha that the British Government will hold him responsible for the reimbursement of all sums already paid on account of those duties. — From the United States we have intelligence of some interest: the New York papers are occupied with the account of an affair similar to that of Mr. M'Leod—a British subject having been arrested within the American frontier, on the charge of having been concerned in the burning of the Caroline. He was immediately committed to prison, but was subsequently discharged by the Judge, in consequence of an informality in the warrant of arrest. The excitement occasioned by this event is said to have been considerable, and some fears prevailed that the populace would have proceeded to execute summary punishment on their prisoner. The answer of Lord Aberdeen to the final reply of Mr. Stevenson, the late Minister at this Court, on the question of the right of search, has been published in the American papers. It is regarded in New York as an important document, and will be read with interest. After meeting the leading arguments of Mr. Stevenson, his Lordship disavows all pretensions on the part of British cruisers to interfere with American vessels, whatever be their cargoes or destination; but declares that the British Government will never endure that the fraudulent assumption of the American flag shall extend the iniquity of the slave-trade to other nations which have entered into treaties with this country for the entire suppression of that traffic.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal are well, and continue at Windsor. Her Majesty has taken daily exercise during the week, and on Monday rode on horseback to the Great Park, to witness a hunt by Prince Albert's beagles. H.R.H. Prince Albert hunted with her Majesty's stag-hounds at the meet at Salthill on Wednesday. It is expected that the Queen and Court will leave Windsor for town on Saturday next. The first drawing-room for the season will take place at St. James's Palace, on Thursday, the 7th inst.; and the Lord Chamberlain has issued cards for her Majesty's first ball on Monday, the 11th, at Buckingham Palace. The Court, it is said, will pay a brief visit to Claremont about the end of May.—Lord Hawarden has been succeeded by the Earl of Warwick as the Lord in Waiting; Lady Charlemont has been succeeded by Lady Lyttelton as Lady in Waiting; and Sir F. Stovin by Sir R. Otway as the Groom in Waiting on her Majesty.

The Queen Dowager.—It is stated that her Majesty the Queen Dowager, although convalescent at the time of her return to Marlborough-house from Sudbury-hall, has found it necessary, from the delicate state of her health, to keep her chamber. Her Majesty, however, is said to have so much benefited by the late fine weather that she was enabled on Tuesday to come down stairs, and in the evening dined out of her chamber, for the first time since the severe pulmonary attack with which she was visited in November.

Official Appointments. — It has been announced that H.R.H. Prince Albert will be appointed by her Majesty Lord Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall, vacant by the decease of the Marquis of Hertford.—At a Court of Directors of the East India Company on Wednesday, Col. Sir George Arthur, Bart., was appointed Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.—The Earl of Dalhousie is mentioned as likely to be appointed Governor of Madras.—It is stated that Lord Hill is about to resign his office into the hands of Sir G. Murray, and that Sir H. Hardinge will probably remove to the Ordnance-office. It is also rumoured that Lord F. Somerset will succeed Sir E. Blakeney in the command of the troops in Ireland, or be appointed Secretary-at-War, and that Sir B. Vere will be Military Secretary to the new Commander-in-Chief.—The Hon. Capt. Robert Bruce, Grenadier Guards, is appointed secretary to his brother, the Earl of Elgin, Governor-General of Jamaica.

Promotions. — It is announced that Lieut. Michael De Courcy, of the Charybdis, has been promoted to the rank of Commander; and it is understood that when he has served his time in that rank, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty intend still further to promote him to be Captain, on account of the great gallantry displayed by him in the late action with the Carthagenian squadron, an account of which was given in our last Number.—On Thursday the Lords of the Admiralty promoted Mr. Waghorn to the rank of Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, an appointment which is understood to be intended as an official acknowledgment of Mr. Waghorn's exertions in establishing the overland route to India.

Parliamentary Movements.—Mr. Summers Harford, late Member for Lewes, has announced himself a candidate, on the Whig interest, for the representation of Brighton.—Mr. Chalmers has retired from the representation of the Montrose Burghs, in consequence of continued indisposition. Mr. D. Wemyss Jobson has come forward as a candidate; and Mr. Joseph Hume is also spoken of.

Post-Office.—On Thursday a new order of the Postmaster-General came into operation, respecting the transmission of the Hamburgh mails, which will for the future be made up on Tuesday and Friday nights, at half-past eleven, and despatched immediately after by contract steamers.

Foreign.

France.—*The Sugar Question.*—The journals this week are unusually destitute of news, and contain little intelligence of importance. The approaching dissolution of the Chambers and the Sugar question are the principal topics which they refer to. The latter subject continues chiefly to occupy public attention, and is warmly discussed by the Paris papers. The Chamber of Deputies assembled on Saturday in its standing committees for the purpose of examining the project of law on this subject presented, as reported in our last, by M. Humann, Minister of Finance, and having for its object to maintain in force the existing law relative to colonial and beet-root sugars. The question gave rise to an animated discussion; and the following is an abstract of the opinions expressed on the subject:—M. Muret de Bord thought that the colonial sugar-cane, which contained twenty parts of sugar, of which but five were extracted, must ultimately prevail over beet-root, which contained but ten parts of sugar, of which six were already extracted. He was for equality of duties. The three councils of agriculture, commerce, and industry had, he said, rejected the suppression of indigenous sugar; and such difference prevailed, that it was no wonder if Ministers adjourned the question. M. Lanyer urged that the French colonies could at best only furnish two-thirds of the 120 millions of kilograms of sugar at present required for the consumption of the country. The councils, he said, had declared against indemnity and interdiction, but that was all. M. Ducos, member for Bordeaux, complained that French shipping was excluded from all but colonial ports, and yet were obliged to return even from these in ballast, the price of sugar being so low. In such a state of things, he was of opinion that to do nothing was to sacrifice every interest of the country. M. Luneau said that the promise of indemnity had lured the beet-root sugar manufacturers to continue working, which had overloaded the market. M. Lefebvre said the difficulty lay in the 25,000,000f. lost annually to the Treasury by beet-root, and in the 3,000 sailors that would be employed in the import of foreign sugar, were beet-root suppressed. The Minister of Commerce, M. Cunin Gridaine, said that the Chamber was not prepared to vote the only remedy, the suppression of beet-root sugar; nor could the law now be passed till the beet of the year was seen. It was, therefore, too late this year. Ultimately, after a long and warm debate, the Ministry succeeded in returning seven of the nine commissioners to whom the Bill was to be referred for special examination. The excitement in the outports occasioned by the postponement of this question is stated to be on the increase; and the Chambers of Commerce of Marseilles, St. Malo, and other maritime towns, have sent in their resignation, in addition to those of Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, and Dunkirk, mentioned in our last.

The Chambers and the Budget.—On Tuesday the monthly assortment of the bureaus took place, which were as favourable to the Ministry as in preceding months. The commission of the budget heard on Monday the explanations of the Ministers of War, Foreign Affairs, and Marine. Marshal Soult gave explanations relating to his department, which is divided into three sections—the home service, Algeria, and extraordinary works. The two first, which comprehend the expenses of the army, give a total of 295,909,733fr., for 344,000 men, and 84,288 horses. To effect the lately-proposed reductions, a company for every battalion will be taken away from each regiment of the line and of light infantry. In addition, 100,000 men will pass into the reserve in 1843, and a reduction of 13,395 horses will be gradually effected. Marshal Soult showed that these measures will produce a saving of 32,656,892fr., but the total diminution only reaches 29,893,242fr., in consequence of several augmentations, which will require a sum of 2,763,650fr. These augmentations are intended to give a supplement to the pay of the troops in garrison in Paris and the banlieue. The Minister also demanded several large sums for increasing the number of officers in the new staff arrangements; for the general inspection of gendarmerie; for expenses of the reserve; for allowing a higher price for horses; for increase of charges in the transport of baggage; and for some changes in the home service. A discussion arose on each of these points, and several of the items were reserved, notwithstanding the arguments of the Marshal. The budget for the Marine, divided into two sections, amounts to 98,763,026fr., including 4,440,000fr. for extraordinary works already authorised, and 2,400,000fr. for the construction of transatlantic packet-boats. Putting aside these two charges, both temporary, the budget for the Marine amounts to 91,923,026fr. The committee was unanimously of opinion that no reduction was required in this part of the budget.

The Press.—It has been resolved at a meeting of the editors of the Parisian press, that at the ensuing elections each journal shall have its candidate at some electoral college; and it is stated that on the eve of the elections a joint protest will be addressed to the nation against the prosecutions of the Government. The "Charivari" having promised to appear on Sunday with an article entitled "Easter Eggs," M. Levy, the printer of the publication, who is now under sentence of the Court of Assizes for a seditious libel, referred to in a previous Number, refused to print the number, on the ground of the article exposing him to another indictment. The question was brought, on the complaint of the proprietors, before the Civil Tribunal; but the President declined to interfere. M. Levy, it appears, then consented to print it under protest, the editor and the responsible publisher signing the number.

The Navy.—An announcement has appeared in a Toulon journal which seems to be regarded as a proof that the Government is seriously occupied with the long-promised disarmament. The journal in question, under date the 24th ult., states that a despatch from the Minister of Marine reached the maritime authorities of Toulon on the 22d ult., enjoining them to dismiss immediately all the seamen of the fleet who had served during 36 months on board the ships of war—a decision which, it is said, produced a painful sensation in the harbour, where it is generally considered to be the prelude of the disarmament of a considerable portion of the naval forces. Private letters from Toulon of the 23d inst. state that the Belle Poule frigate is gone out of harbour, with orders to get ready for sea by the beginning of May, at which period the Prince de Joinville will resume the command of her, and proceed on his voyage of circumnavigation. The newly-appointed Major-General of Marine, Rear-Admiral Gaulthier, entered on his functions at Toulon, on the 20th ult.

The Capital.—The Opposition papers express dissatisfaction at the increased solemnity with which Good Friday had been observed in the capital. So far from commending this improvement, these journals complain that for the first time since the revolution of 1830, the minor theatres were kept closed by an "invitation" from the Commissaries of Police, and the soldiers of the garrison were excused military duty, in order to enable them to go to church. The weather had again become fine and mild in Paris. The journals announce that prayers ordered by the Archbishop of Paris for the protection of the Catholic religion in Spain commenced in all the churches of the diocese on Easter Sunday. It is reported that the Prince de Joinville is about to espouse a Dutch Princess; and that the King of Holland has sent a Dutch order to the young prince: but other accounts deny the authenticity of the rumour.

Algeria.—Intelligence has been received from Algiers to the 20th Feb. The Governor-General continued to receive propositions of peace from the different tribes which had hitherto held out for Abd-el-Kader. On the 17th Feb. Gen. Changarnier returned to Blidah from an incursion on the territory of the Hadjoutes, bringing with him 480 prisoners and 3,000 head of cattle.

Spain.—Our accounts from Madrid are not of great interest. The alarm created by the late expected outbreak on the frontier seemed to be fast subsiding; and it was reported that Government contemplated disbanding the army of the north, which was formed subsequently to the events of last October. The sittings in both Chambers offer little matter of interest. The announcement recently made in the House of Commons by Sir R. Peel, respecting the negotiation of a commercial treaty between Great Britain and Spain, appears to have caused considerable sensation in Madrid. The Catalonian Deputies had taken alarm in consequence, and were to meet in the evening of the 21st ult., to decide on the course they should pursue, and it was expected that they would publicly call on Ministers to declare if there was any truth in the statement made by the English Minister. The Minister of Finance presented to the Chamber on the 19th ult. the budget for 1842. The expenditure for that year amounts to 1,369,300,000 reals, which, as compared with the budget of last year, shows an increase of 41,226,000 reals. There is no allowance made in the returns for the maintenance of the clergy or ecclesiastical affairs. The Queen, it seems, has refused to allow the keys and other insignia of his office, as nobleman of her bed-chamber, to be given to Col. Dolce, the chief of the Halberdiers who so bravely defended the royal palace during the night of the 7th Oct. The reasons, however, for this refusal on the part of her Majesty are not stated. It was rumoured in Madrid that M. Gonzales entertained the project of marrying the Queen to the Emperor of Brazil, with a view to unite Portugal and Spain under the same crown. Queen Donna Maria, the report adds, would obtain in exchange the empire of Brazil; and Spain would, moreover, make over to her Majesty all her claims to the possession of her former American colonies. Gen. Darbo had been appointed Capt.-General of the Canary Islands, and it was believed that the present Minister of War, Gen. Cambo, would shortly supersede Gen. Oraa in the government of the Philippine Islands; in which case Gen. Capaz, it is said, would be nominated Minister of War. It appears that the religious ceremonies of the Holy Week were about to be celebrated with unusual éclat and solemnity; and the Regent, by a decree of the 2d ult., had ordered the provincial deputations to place funds for that purpose at the disposal of the clergy. At Seville 70,000 reals had been awarded, and the authorities of Toledo were making great preparations for the celebration of those religious festivities, in the hope of attracting thither a considerable affluence of strangers.—The Barcelona journals, which have been received to the 19th ult., inform us that the *progresista* candidate, M. Antonio de Llinas, President of the late Junta of Vigilance, had been elected Deputy to the Cortes for the province by 2,400 votes. The rebel chief Felipe was believed to have escaped into France. A Spanish frigate and brig have arrived at Barcelona to watch the proceedings of a French squadron which, it seems, is at anchor there, composed of a frigate, a steamer, and two brigs. Gen. Rodil, after inspecting the military stations of the Basque provinces, was at Bilbao. The journals announce the discovery of a gold mine in the neighbourhood of Saceda Tras Sierra, and of two other mines, supposed to be of quicksilver, in the district of Huete.

Portugal.—Intelligence has been received from Lisbon announcing that the Queen was safely delivered of a

Prince on the 16th ult., and that both were doing well. A French line-of-battle ship and frigate arrived at Lisbon on the 17th ult. The journals state that the Ministry yet remained incomplete, and that the intrigues at Court against them were very great. The Duke of Terceira and his colleagues have resolved on a measure which was considered likely to strengthen them, if at once carried out, viz., the formation of a National Guard, officered by military men appointed by the Crown. The royal assent had been obtained; the Ministry declaring that, though the act went beyond their powers, they took on themselves all the responsibility, and should apply to the Cortes for a bill of indemnity. Baron Tojal would obtain 500 to 600 contos more than his predecessor by the loan now agreed upon. The King has refused to take the command of the army. The question of forming the Chamber of Peers and filling up the vacancies in the Council of State were matters that were expected to be soon decided. The people in the north of the country are, it seems, complaining greatly of the stagnation in the wine trade, there being at present no less than 270,000 pipes in store; and some anxiety is expressed for the conclusion of a treaty with England. A communication had been received from Vienna from the Marquis of Saldanha, stating that he had been well received by Prince Metternich, and that the latter had declared to him that the Austrian Government was gratified at the change from the constitution to the charter, and could hardly credit that the Crown and the diplomatic body should have opposed it. The news had arrived through the public papers, and seems to want confirmation. It is also stated that Lord Aberdeen has stated that he is satisfied with the result arrived at, and has expressed his hope that the charter will be firmly maintained.

GERMANY.—Accounts received from Vienna of the 17th ult. mention a report that Baron Nieumann, the Austrian Envoy Extraordinary in London, is to be the Minister at Florence, and the Count de Colloredo, the Austrian Envoy at Munich, to be the Ambassador in London. The same accounts add, that the Portuguese Ambassador, the Marquis de Saldanha, was treated at the Court of Vienna as an "Ambassador de Famille," and had already paid his respects to the Duchess of Saxe Coburg Cohary, mother of King Ferdinand. It was not thought that he would proceed to London before the month of May. Prince Milosch had taken a house in Vienna, and was expected to remain there for some time. A severe storm at the mouth of the Danube has destroyed all the quarantine establishments, and done much damage. Private letters announce that Baron Bulow, now ambassador to the German Diet, will be the Minister for Foreign Affairs. M. de Werther at present replaces the Minister. *ad interim* M. de Maltzan. Letters dated Berlin, 19th ult., mention that the Synod of Prussia persisted in its opposition to the establishment of an evangelical Bishopric at Jerusalem in conjunction with England. It is reported in the higher circles that the two royal houses of Prussia and Hanover contemplate a further alliance with the ducal house of Dessau, which is nearly related to both of them, by the intended betrothing of the Crown Prince of Hanover to the Princess Agnes of Anhalt Dessau, who is at present at Berlin. The papers state that eight out of 27 Anabaptists who lately caused themselves to be baptised a second time in the lake of Rummelsburg, on an intensely cold day, have been taken ill, and that three of them have already died. It is also added that Government intends to prohibit, under the severest penalties, all baptism by immersion, without a special permission from the local ecclesiastical authorities.

BELGIUM.—Our accounts from Brussels inform us that the trial of the prisoners charged with being concerned in the recent conspiracy, noticed in former Numbers, has been concluded. The pleadings and examination of witnesses, which lasted a considerable time, terminated on the 25th ult., when the verdict of the jury was delivered, and the sentence of the Court passed. The jury acquitted MM. Parys, J. Vandersmissen, Parent, and Madame Vandersmissen, but declared the other prisoners guilty—viz., Gen. Vandermeere, Gen. Vandersmissen, and Crehen, of conspiracy against the State, but applying to Crehen the benefit of the article of the penal code in favour of persons guilty of conspiracy, but making disclosures calculated to prevent its execution; Van Laethem and Verpraet were declared guilty of attempts to seduce soldiers and others into rebellion. The Court having deliberated on the sentence, announced that it had joined itself to the majority of the jury, and the President ordered the discharge of the prisoners in whose favour a verdict of acquittal had been returned, and invited them to retire. Madame Vandersmissen, however, whose grief was very great, exclaimed that she would never quit her husband, and threw herself into his arms, and the President and her husband both in vain implored her to retire. Gen. Vandersmissen consequently entreated the President to allow his wife to remain, and the request was granted. The Court then pronounced sentence of death upon Vandermeere, Vandersmissen, Van Laethem, and Verpraet, the costs of the trial to be paid by them, and the execution to take place in one of the public places of Brussels. The Court decided in favour of Crehen, and ordered him to be set at liberty. When sentence of death was pronounced upon Gen. Vandersmissen and the others, Madame Vandersmissen, it is said, uttered cries which produced a painful impression upon all present; she afterwards accompanied her husband on his return to prison, and remained with him until a late hour. Gen. Vandermeere was also permitted to receive his sister, and the other prisoners were visited by their near relatives. The journals announce that the four persons condemned to death have given notice of an appeal to the Court of Cassation, and express a confident opinion that, whatever may be the result of their appeal, the King will exercise the prerogative of mercy in their favour. It may interest our readers to learn that the wife of Gen. Vandersmissen is an English lady, being a daughter of the late Admiral Sir Richard Graves. She is said to possess great political enthusiasm, and during the General's escape from Antwerp to Aix-la-Chapelle, on the occasion of his abortive plot in 1831, she went through adventures as romantic, it is said, as some of those that have signalised the Duchess de Berri. The lady of Gen. Vandermeere is likewise an English, or rather an Irish lady, well known to the fashionable world as Miss Emma Drummond.

SWITZERLAND.—The Geneva journals state, that from the surveys and soundings of the Rhone from that city to the extremity of the canton, it has been ascertained that there are no serious obstacles to rendering it so far navigable. They add that there will be some rocks to blow up, some rapids to smooth, and some cuttings to be made to avoid shallows and sudden turns: but that all these may be accomplished without great difficulty; so that when the French Government shall have overcome that of the fall of the Rhone, the whole passage from France to Geneva may be opened.

ITALY.—Accounts from Rome, of the 17th ult., state that a good understanding now prevails between the Court of Lisbon and the Holy See; and that a courier was despatched on the 15th ult. with instructions for Monsignor Cappaccini, the Nuncio in Portugal, carrying with him the Golden Rose, which the Pope consecrates every year, on the fourth Sunday in Lent, in order to be presented to some prelate of distinction. It was believed that several new cardinals would be appointed after Easter. Some disturbances had occurred at Bologna. They do not seem, however, to have been of a political nature, and the authorities easily repressed them. The Swedish Count de Pahlen was found murdered in his palace on the 16th ult. He had retired for some time from political life, and was engaged in putting in order a quantity of materials which he had collected in his journey through Greece, Egypt, and the East. The murderers carried off a valuable collection of antiquities, which are supposed to have been the incentive that prompted them to the commission of the crime. The Count was 80 years of age.

RUSSIA.—Private letters from St. Petersburgh, received by way of Berlin, state that the report mentioned in a previous Number of this Paper, but to which little credit was attached at the time, respecting the mutiny of a regiment at St. Petersburg, is in its main statement correct, and give the following details of the affair: "The Emperor, it is said, hastened in person to the barracks of the regiment which had mutinied, and had nearly succeeded in bringing the men back to a sense of their duty; he represented to them in impressive terms the criminality of their proceedings, when an officer stepped forward to seize him. His Majesty killed the rebel and withdrew, seeing that there were no hopes of prevailing by milder means on the misled soldiers. The barracks were immediately attacked; a great part of the rebels fell with arms in their hands, and the rest were sent to Siberia the same day.—Accounts from St. Petersburg of the 5th ult. state that the mountaineers have availed themselves of the present mild winter to make continued incursions on the Russian territory on the side of the Cuban and the Caucasus. Early in January a party, 8,000 in number, rode from one of their settlements in the mountains, a distance of 200 wersts, and attacked the town and fortress of Kisljar, in the province of Caucasia. The garrison of Kisljar had been transferred to another destination, and only a few men remained in possession of the place. The inhabitants were plundered, and many of them carried away in captivity; several houses were burnt to the ground, and the whole town nearly destroyed.

DENMARK.—Accounts from Copenhagen, of the 11th ult., give the answer of the King to the recent application of the committee for paying off the national debt, noticed in a previous Number. It is as follows: "His Majesty accepts with great satisfaction the patriotic offer which has been made to him, and authorises the formation of a committee to receive subscriptions for paying off the national debt, in the capital and the provinces, including the duchies of Sleswick and Holstein. The funds arising from these subscriptions shall be paid over to the directors of the public debt and sinking fund, to be hereafter applied as may be deemed advisable. The directors shall be held responsible for their employment of these funds, and shall render their operations public by means of the press. His Majesty further declares that, although the sums annually laid aside for clearing off the national debt appear to him to be sufficient for the purpose, yet he feels great pleasure in seconding the patriotic intentions of his subjects."

GREECE.—Our intelligence from Athens is not important. The Government, it seems, had, as was before reported, despatched troops to the Turkish frontiers on hearing of the Porte's preparations on their side: and it is positively said that the number of all the Greek troops now assembling there will amount to about 10,000 men. The business of the new bank at Athens was proceeding very slowly. The French Rear-Admiral Lasusse anchored in the Bay of Salamis on the 9th ult. with four ships of the line and two frigates.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—The Ionian Parliament opened at Corfu on the 1st ult., and on the 3d the new Lord High Commissioner delivered his speech. The finances he admitted to be much involved, the expenditure having exceeded the revenue. He mentions various reductions to relieve the debt of upwards of 150,000*l.*, and demands the authorisation to sell all public property of every kind, and to put an end to the grain department, and to leave the trade in wheat free, like that in all other kinds of grain. The President of the Legislative Assembly, in reply, stated that the address of his Excellency was full of flattering hopes, and the Chamber would cheerfully cooperate in any measure for the advantage of the people.

TURKEY.—By the arrival of the Levant mail we have received intelligence from Constantinople to the 7th ult. There was no news confirming the reports of the serious troubles stated to have taken place either in Jerusalem or Syria. The Divan had held several extraordinary councils towards the close of Feb., on the receipt of despatches brought from Syria. The last, which took place on the 27th of that month, lasted several hours, and was attended only by the Ministers and Imperial dignitaries of the first rank. The resolutions of the assembly were not known, but it was said that the communications subsequently made by the Grand Vizier to the different legations were of a satisfactory nature. A British steamer left Constantinople for Syria on the 6th ult. It was said that the son or a relative of Emir Beschir had been appointed governor of the Lebanon in the room of Omar Pacha. This report, however, was deemed to require confirmation. M. Mavrocordato, the new Greek Ambassador, arrived at Constantinople on the 2d ult. He had presented his credentials, but up to the 7th ult. had not been received by the Sultan. The representatives of England, France, and Russia have addressed a note to the Porte, recommending the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from the Greek frontiers; and the Divan, it is added, displayed every disposition to comply with the suggestion. The prospect, however, of an immediate settlement of the dispute between the two countries is said to be again delayed in consequence of M. Mavrocordato having departed from the basis laid down by Sir S. Canning on his Excellency's departure from Athens, and raised fresh pretensions. Rumours were still afloat in Constantinople of a change of Ministry; and it was not expected that Izzet Mehemet Pacha would much longer continue in office. A difference, it appears, exists between the Porte and France on the subject of the new Consuls of the latter power. S. Botta, a son of the Italian historian, has been named Consul at Mossul in Mesopotamia; but the Porte refuses to sanction the appointment, on the ground that the French have no commercial interests whatever at Mossul, but merely religious ones, which they want to take advantage of. The Porte has prohibited the sale of gunpowder, manufactured at Galata and Pera, and addressed an official note to all the legations, inviting them to direct their respective countrymen to abstain hereafter from importing or selling that article in the Ottoman dominions, and to deposit in the stores of the war department the gunpowder they may have in their possession. Said Pacha had been removed from the post of Governor of Smyrna for acts of cruelty committed on some of the inhabitants, on the complaint of Sir S. Canning, but has since been appointed to the Pachalic of Constantinople.

EGYPT.—The news brought by the Levant Mail from Alexandria extends to the 6th ult. We learn that Mehemet Ali unexpectedly returned to Cairo on the 23rd Feb. It appears that his health was beginning to be impaired by the fatigues attendant on his journey in Upper Egypt, but the last accounts from Cairo mentioned that he was completely recovered. The Pacha, having failed to comply with the provisions of the treaty of commerce of 1838 with Turkey, abolishing all monopolies in the Ottoman empire, the Consul, Mr. Stoddart, has addressed a circular to the British merchants at Alexandria, dated the 5th ult., intimating that they were not bound to pay the two per cent. attempted to be levied upon imports in virtue of the first additional article of that treaty. The Consul-General had also signified to Mehemet Ali that the British Government would hold him responsible for the reimbursements of all such sums as may already have been paid on account of the above duty. The Austrian Consul-General has concurred in the notice. Sami Pacha left Alexandria on the 5th ult. for Constantinople in the Nile steamer, to arrange some misunderstanding with the Porte on the tribute accounts. The Pacha had abolished the wine, spirits, and skin monopolies, and permitted the caravans of Darfur, Djedda, and other countries, to bring their goods, as formerly, to the market of Cairo. Only four cases of plague and two deaths had occurred at Alexandria since the beginning of March.

UNITED STATES.—By the packet ships Patrick Henry and Sheffield, which have arrived at Liverpool, we have New York papers to the 15th ult. They are all occupied at some length with an account of what they term "another M'Leod affair," which appears to have produced a good deal of excitement in New York. It appears that a man named John Sheridan Hogan, a native of Ireland, but a resident of Upper Canada, had been arrested at Lockport, the place where Mr. M'Leod was arrested, on a charge of his having participated in the burning of the Caroline steamer, and taken before a police justice of the village. The justice, however, refused to interfere. Hogan was, notwithstanding, sent to gaol, and was carried on the following morning on a writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge Ransom. It was reported at first that he had escaped from prison, but it appears that after a long argument before the judge, he was discharged, on the ground of some legal insufficiency in the warrant. The President has since sent a message to Congress urging the necessity of giving the jurisdiction in all such cases to the general Government. Whilst the excitement caused by the arrest of Hogan was at its height, the citizens of Lockport discovered that the commander of the party which had burned the Caroline, Sir Allan M'Nab, had actually passed through the state on his way to embark for England. A Lockport paper says that upwards of 100 of the citizens immediately turned out, mounted horses, and put out on the road to Albany, in the hope of overtaking him. This, however, they did not succeed in doing, and Sir Allan is now safely in London.—The proceedings in Congress present no feature of interest for the English reader. Mr. Clay had resigned his seat as Senator of Kentucky, and was to be succeeded by the Hon. J. J. Crittenden.—Lord Aberdeen's reply to the final note of Mr. Stevenson, late American Minister in London, upon the right of search, though not published by the American Government, has been privately circulated among the members of Congress, and is given in the New York papers. It is a State paper of considerable interest and importance; and in it Lord Aberdeen distinctly removes all pretence for any future misrepresentation of the grounds of the difference between the two Governments. Mr. Stevenson having persisted to the last in maintaining, "that the British Government assert a right which is equivalent to the claim of searching American vessels in time of peace," and having referred in support of this construction to some passages in a note of Lord Palmerston to himself, Lord Aberdeen begins by disclaiming all responsibility for any expressions used by his predecessor. "The undersigned," he says, "must request that his doctrines upon this subject, and those of the Government of which he is the organ, may be judged of exclusively from his own declarations." He then explicitly repeats his former renunciation, on the part of this country, of all claim to a right of search over American vessels in time of peace. He explains the difference between a right of search, which, he says, "is not confined to the verification of the nationality of the vessel, but also extends to the object of the voyage and the nature of the cargo," and the right of ascertaining, by the only possible means, the essential fact of nationality, upon which the conduct to be observed towards foreign vessels must in every case depend. As to the former, he observes that, when a vessel is once ascertained to be American, the British cruisers are ordered to abstain from all interference with her, "be she slaver or otherwise;" while, as to the latter, he asserts that to deny it, is to make the mere assumption of the American flag a protection to every piratical enterprise. On this point of the subject, Mr. Stevenson had, it seems, "declared that, in denying the right of interfering with vessels under the American flag, he intended to limit his objections to vessels *boná fide* American, and not to those belonging to nations who might fraudulently have assumed the flag of the United States." "How," Lord Aberdeen asks in reply, "is this *bona fides* to be proved? Must not Mr. Stevenson either be prepared to maintain that the flag alone is sufficient evidence of the nationality of the vessel, which, in the face of his own repeated admissions, he cannot do; or must he not confess that the application of his arguments would really afford protection to every lawless and piratical enterprise?" The remainder of the note is chiefly occupied in an indirect but powerful appeal to the generosity and honour of the American nation, to act up to their professed abhorrence of the slave-trade, and take "their proper place among the great Powers of Christendom, foremost in power, wealth, and civilisation, and connected together in the cause of mercy and justice," for the suppression of that odious traffic. If such considerations fail, Lord Aberdeen desires to repeat, "that with American vessels, whatever be their destination, British cruisers have no pretension in any manner to interfere. Such vessels must be permitted, if engaged in it, to enjoy a monopoly of this unhallowed trade; but the British Government will never endure that the fradulent use of the American flag shall extend the iniquity to other nations, by whom it is abhorred, and who have entered into solemn treaties with this country for its entire suppression."—The Resumption Bill had not passed the Legislature of Pennsylvania. A conference was holding respecting it; and apprehensions were expressed lest it should, after all, be rejected. The banks, meanwhile, were preparing to meet the requirements of the bill, should it pass the Legislature. Mr. Charles Dickens, his wife having recovered, had left Philadelphia for Washington. The Senate of the state of Florida had passed resolutions declaratory of the right of the state to repudiate all debts or engagements made by parties not legally authorised by it.

Canada.—The accounts brought by the "Patrick Henry" include dates from Toronto, Upper Canada, to the 23rd Feb. It is stated in private letters that the winter had proved an extraordinary one. Scarcely any frost or snow had occurred, and the roads were in consequence impracticable. In some parts of the west ploughing had commenced: but this was not considered favourable to the farmer, as there was no possibility of getting his produce to market. Sir C. Bagot was not expected to call the Legislative Assembly together till the latest period prescribed by the law, namely, the autumn.—Great importance appears to be attached to an agricultural petition forwarded to England to be submitted to her Majesty and to both Houses of Parliament, and which will, it is understood, be advocated by all the interest the Governor and Directors of the Canada Company can command. The object of the petitioners is to get Canadian corn and flour admitted to consumption at a nominal duty, and to procure the imposition of a protective duty on American corn brought into Canada, which is now ground into flour and sent to England as Canadian. It is stated that 16,000 signatures were procured to the petition in the course of a single day, and that, had time for the purpose been given, it would soon have been extended to 100,000.

Peru and Mexico.—Advices from Lima, dated 18th Dec., report that Gen. Ballevian, at the head of the Bolivian army, had entirely routed the Peruvian troops, under President Gamarra, who was killed in the conflict. The battle took place in November near La Paz. Subsequent accounts received from Bolivia confirm the above report of the action, and give some further details; they add that the engagement took place at Ingavi, some five or six leagues from the city of La Paz, when, after an obstinate contest, victory declared for the Bolivians. Gamarra, as stated above, was left dead on the field, with about 500 of his troops; and the second in command, Gen. Castilla, with a considerable number of officers, and upwards of 3,000 troops, were taken prisoners. The whole army of Gamarra was, in fact, annihilated, for before the action it only consisted of some 5,000 men, whilst that of Gen. Ballevian is stated not to have exceeded 3,700. The Bolivians fought with the most determined valour, and were the first to make the attack. After the battle the Bolivians were said to be marching upon Arequipa, so as to carry the war into Lower Peru, unless an accommodation should be agreed upon.—New Orleans papers of the 24th of February state, that the Captain of a schooner, seven days from Matamoras, had reported, that as he was about leaving that city an express arrived, stating that a body of about 500 Mexicans had crossed over into Texas, and fallen in with a Texan force, when, after a short engagement, the Mexicans were completely routed. Such was the slaughter reported, that but two Mexicans are said to have escaped with their lives. The particulars of the engagement are not given.

Australia.—Intelligence from Australia has been received to a recent date. A serious affray had occurred at Sidney between the police and part of the crew of her Majesty's ship Favourite, which was quelled only by the intervention of the military, who were obliged to fire ball, but over the heads of the populace. No loss of life took place, but many were wounded. At Hobart Town, on the 28th Oct. a Government notice had appeared, requesting information as to the number of servants who could find employment in the colony. The object was to endeavour to make arrangements, in conjunction with the immigration committee, for a supply of good and efficient labourers. Over-trading had apparently come to an end at Launceston; the number of insolvencies, principally attributed to this cause, had been from the 1st Jan. 1840, to the 13th Sept. 1841, eighty-four, with debts amounting to nearly 150,000*l.*, and assets not sufficient to pay, on the average, one-fourth.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—The prices of the English funds left off firm, notwithstanding money was a good deal in demand. Consols for money were finally quoted 90 to ⅛ buyers; for the account, 90⅛ to ¼ buyers; Exchequer-bills, 31s. to 33s. premium; India Bonds 9s. to 11s. premium; and New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 99⅜ to ½.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Easter Holidays.—The different national exhibitions in the Metropolis have, as usual during Easter week, been numerously attended by visitors. At the British Museum the company has been unusually great. On Monday there were 14,320, on Tuesday 2,575, and on Wednesday 3,285; being an increase in the numbers each day over last year, when the visitors on Easter Monday were 13,351, Tuesday 1,694, and Wednesday 2,129. On last Whit Monday there were 9,031. An extra police force was in attendance, but no disorder occurred, nor any case requiring their interference. At the different exhibitions, as well as the Tower and the National Gallery, the visitors also have been very numerous; and at the latter place it is computed that there were upwards of 13,000 persons on Monday, and 10,000 on Tuesday; and considerable numbers on the subsequent days of the week. The fairs in the vicinity of the Metropolis, at Greenwich and Primrose Hill, have also proved, as usual, a source of attraction to thousands of persons; and the fineness of the weather at the early part of the week caused them to be numerously attended. An account of the theatres, and the Easter novelties produced at those places of amusement, will be found in another part of our Paper.

Banquet at the Mansion House.—The Lord Mayor gave the customary Easter banquet at the Mansion House on Monday, to about two hundred and fifty guests. The entertainment was on the usual scale of splendour. Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Fitzgerald, Lord Denman, the Bishop of Salisbury, Chevalier Bunsen, Lord Dudley Stuart, and several members of Parliament, were among the guests. The proceedings of the evening differed in no respect from the ordinary routine on such occasions; the usual complimentary toasts were proposed, and that in honour of the Government was acknowledged by Lord Wharncliffe. The only topic which seems to call for particular notice was the speech of Chevalier Bunsen, after the health of the King of Prussia had been drunk. In allusion to the recent visit of the King to this country, he said that he had come over at the request of the beloved sovereign of these realms, who combined all the amiable qualities which were at once an ornament to her sex and the glory of her crown. The occasion was interesting to this country, and the cordiality with which his Majesty had been received, not merely as a royal guest, but as the guest of the nation, must ever be gratifying to him. Since his return to Prussia His Majesty had intimated to him the peculiar gratification which he had experienced during his stay in this metropolis; and he felt greatly honoured in expressing these his Majesty's feelings, in the Palace of the Lord Mayor, where he had partaken so largely of his Lordship's kind hospitality.

Metropolitan Improvements.—It is stated that the Board of Works have agreed to carry into effect the projected improvements on the south side of Piccadilly, by widening the public road twenty feet, from Hyde Park-corner to the ground opposite Devonshire House, and erecting a terrace along the whole line; on condition, however, that the parish keep the whole in repair. The ground is to be taken from the Green Park, and the two lodges, one where the late Ranger's lodge stood, and the other opposite the basin, are to be removed forthwith. Numerous workmen have lately been employed in planting oak and elm trees in the vacant ground opposite the statue of Achilles, in Hyde Park.—Mr. Wyatt's colossal group of the Duke of Wellington on his horse Copenhagen, intended to surmount the arch at the Hyde Park-corner entrance to the Royal Palace, is announced as completed; and nothing remains but the casting it in bronze. The statue is about four times the size of life, being twenty-seven feet in height, and is said to be the largest monument of the kind ever modelled. The duke, habited in a costume similar to that he wore on the field of Waterloo, is represented extending his right hand, and pointing with his glass, at the moment when, turning to Lord Hill, he signified the approach of the Prussians at the close of the battle, and proceeded to give the order for the general charge. The likeness of the Duke is described as good, and the horse, a portrait of his celebrated charger, is said to be well proportioned. This statue will be placed, as soon as the casting is completed, on the arch at Hyde Park-corner, nearly in front of Apsley House, and will stand at an elevation of 80 feet from the ground. The head and legs of the figure are already cast from the metal of a piece of ordnance taken at Waterloo.

The Tower.—On Saturday the Crown jewels and regalia were removed from the custody of Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, where they have been deposited since the late destruction of the grand armoury by fire, in order that they might be placed in the apartment fitted up for their reception in the new Jewel House, which was opened on Monday to the public. They were removed in three hackney-coaches, under the care of the yeoman porter and warders of the Tower. On their arrival at the fortress they were taken to the new Jewel Office, and arranged by Mr. Swifte, the keeper of the jewels, under the personal superintendence of Earl Delawarr, the Lord Chamberlain, who visited the Tower for that purpose. The number of persons who paid for admission to view the regalia and the ruins of the small armouries during the week has been very considerable. The sale of the relies of the late fire still continues; and though it had been for some time previous very dull, it revived during the past week, and has again produced a considerable sum of money.

Metropolitan Antiquities.—A singular discovery of ancient coins was made on Wednesday, on the banks of the river near Lambeth. It appears that a young lad, while employed digging up the mud, was attracted by some shining metal, which on examination proved to be a small gold coin. He proceeded in his search, and found a coin of silver. He then communicated the fact to some companions, who commenced an active search into the shoal of mud, and in a short time a great number of pieces of the precious metals were secured. One of the gold coins, though much defaced from long contact with the shingles, was pronounced to be a rose noble, worth 3*l.* The silver coins were still more obliterated, and were very thin, although not much corroded. They are supposed to be shillings, and some are of the reign of Henry the Eighth. Some of the coins were taken to Lambeth Palace, where they were readily purchased at high prices. The search was continued until the return of the tide, and resumed the following day, but with less success. This singular discovery was made on the shore in front of Lambeth Palace, directly opposite the Lollard's Tower.

Public Meetings.—A public meeting has been held of parties interested in British mines, to consider the best measures to be adopted to avoid the consequences which it is feared will result to all mining property from the proposed reduction in the duties to be levied according to Sir R. Peel's new tariff upon foreign ores and metals imported into this country. A series of resolutions were carried unanimously, condemning the measures proposed by Government, so far as they related to copper, tin, spelter, lead, and sulphur, and the ores and preparations of those metals; and showing that the result of such alteration, if carried out, is likely to prove destructive to all property invested in mines, besides inflicting serious loss on parties supplying the necessary materials for working, such as powder, candles, timber, iron ropes, and steam engines and other machinery. In the course of the proceedings it was shown by tabular documents prepared from official returns, that the import of copper ore had materially increased; that for the three years ending 1837 having been only 49,391 tons, while that of the three years ending 1840 amounted to 94,483 tons, showing an excess of 45,092 tons, or at the average price of foreign copper ore, 17*l.* 10*s.* per ton, an amount of 789,110*l.* The excess of imports in 1840 over those of 1839 amounted to 11,191 tons, or 195,842*l.*, or 38 per cent.; while the excess of 1840 over 1834 amounted to 550 per cent. It was further shown that the capital embarked amounted to above 4,000,000*l.*, and the amount annually paid for labour to above 900,000*l.*; also that if the proposed alteration were carried into effect, not only would the above amount of capital be totally lost, but many thousands of workmen be thrown out of employment. It was finally resolved that a petition be presented to Parliament against the proposed reduction in the duties on foreign ores and metals.—On Monday the annual meeting of the proprietors of the Van Diemen's Land Company was held, Mr. Burnie, governor of the company, in the chair. From the report it appeared that the survey of the company's territory by the government surveyors was fast progressing towards completion, and that in consequence of the refractory character of a set of emigrants from Ireland, in 1841, the directors had engaged the assistance of Mr. Chambers, a Norfolk farmer, with a view to the introduction of a better system of agricultural labour. Several new families had been introduced into the colony, and cottages were erecting for six or seven additional families. The stock of timber on the 12th July, 1841, ready for sale was 57,000 superficial feet, which was expected to produce 900*l.* The farming stock had suffered extremely from an unusual drought, which was proposed to be remedied by placing tanks in various parts. The number of ewes was 3,700, being 700 more than in the year preceding. The sale of live stock for the twelvemonth was to the extent of 4,755*l.* 5*s.*, being an increase over the previous year of 1,321*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* In 1841 the number of sheep on the company's lands was 10,183; the cattle, 2,044; horses, 232; swine, 43; and deer, 23. The company had suffered much by the alteration in the assignment of convicts, but it was expected the old custom would be restored. The free labourers on the estates were 65, and the convicts 74, making together 139, being a decrease of 40 compared with the previous year. The expenditure to the 31st Dec. was 11,654*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*, and the receipts 10,340*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*, leaving a sum of 1,314*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* to be provided for by remittances from the colony, as was expected. The report concluded by an expectation that the result of the examination into the affairs of the company by Mr. Gibson, the new commissioner to the colony, would enable the directors shortly to make a more gratifying report to the proprietors.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of the Ward of Farringdon Without was held by requisition on Wednesday, for the purpose of taking steps in opposition to the proposed Income-tax. The chairman, Sir James Duke, Alderman of the Ward, briefly introduced the subject for which the meeting was convened; after which Mr. Wood rose and spoke at considerable length, in opposition to the proposed Government measure, which he described as unjust in its principle, and uncalled for by the exigencies of the State. He concluded by saying that it was the duty of every man to oppose this tax by every means in his power, and he proposed that they should tell their members that "if they did not oppose the measure, they should not have their votes again." If that principle was everywhere adopted, he had little doubt of the success of their opposition. He then proposed the first resolution—"That an income-tax is unjust in principle, unequal in operation, and arbitrary and inquisitorial in its exactions." The motion having been carried unanimously, a second resolution was proposed by Mr. Pontifex, who spoke in its support at great length:—"That the proposition to exact an income-tax in the time of peace can only be to uphold the monopoly of the landed and other class interests, at the expense of all other portions of the community." This resolution was carried unanimously, as were also the following which were subsequently proposed by Mr. R. Taylor:—"That this meeting pledges itself individually and collectively to use every constitutional means to prevent this arbitrary and unjust tax from passing into a law; and that the members of the city of London and county of Middlesex be requested to oppose, by every form within the rules of the House of Commons, this iniquitous and tyrannical measure, operating as it will most extensively against the best interests of this great commercial and manufacturing nation." A number of speakers addressed the meeting in support of the resolutions, and it was finally resolved that a deputation from the Ward be appointed to wait on the members for the city of London and the members for the county of Middlesex, to request them to support the resolutions carried at the Wardmote.—Another meeting was held on Thursday, of parties connected with Australia, New Zealand, &c., to consider what improved means are offered of shortening the time at present occupied in voyages to that part of the world. As noticed in our report of the former meeting, in our Number of the 19th ult., it was stated that Australia was about 16,000 miles distant from this country, and that it required 100 to 120 days for fast-sailing vessels to accomplish the voyage; but if steam-vessels, by way of the Cape, were employed, it would occupy about 66 days; by way of the Red Sea and Bombay, a much shorter passage could be effected; but the mode of transit proposed was, to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the establishment of the Royal West India Steam-Packet Company, whose vessels call at Chagres and Porto Bello twice every month, completing the voyage from this country to that port, a distance of 4,600 miles, in 25 days. From Chagres, it was stated, goods and passengers could be passed over the Isthmus of Panama, and thence to Cruces, and subsequently to Port Nicholson by means of steam communication, a distance of 6,280 miles, which passage by powerful ships could, it is estimated, be performed in about 26 days, and from Port Nicholson to Sidney, a further distance of 1,285 miles, in five days, which would ensure the entire completion of the passage in little more than 55 days, thus saving half the time required to perform it by the common route, while it would be several days less than required *viâ* the Cape of Good Hope. The route proposed was stated to be well supported; and several documents were read, especially one signed by the Peruvian Consul, expressing a high opinion of the scheme. Several parties addressed the meeting in support of the establishment of a railway across the Isthmus, the means at hand to construct the road being stated to be abundant. A gentleman present stated that a committee had been appointed twelve months ago to effect the desired communication; that an agent had been sent out, and that a communication had been opened with the Central Government of America upon the subject; that every facility would be afforded; and that a grant of the necessary land had been promised. It was finally thought desirable by the meeting to nominate certain parties as members of a committee, to effect the object in view.

Chelsea.—Some excitement has been created throughout this parish by the discovery that the coffins in the vaults of Chelsea New Church have for some time past been subject to a system of extensive plundering. At the police-office, on Monday, a man named Hillier, the grave-digger at St. Luke's church, Chelsea, and Carter, an occasional assistant, were charged by the churchwarden on suspicion of stealing a quantity of brass ornaments from the coffins placed in the catacombs underneath the church. The evidence produced was of a long and complicated character; but the substance of it was as follows:—It appears that the sexton a few days since, on going down into the vaults, accidentally discovered that the brass handles and inscription-plates of all the coffins within reach had been wrenched off and taken away; and from the fact that the prisoners had constant access to the vaults, suspicion of the robbery immediately attached to them, and they were consequently apprehended. The prisoners, however, denied all knowledge of the theft, and urged that no suspicion ought to attach to them more than to others who had the use of the keys. The carpenter who heated the church had a set of keys for his own use, and so had the clerk of the parish, who had since absconded. From further evidence it appeared that the vaults had, generally speaking, been left in an unprotected state; that it was in the power of many persons to commit the offence charged against the prisoners; and that there was no direct testimony which could fix the offence upon them. The Magistrate, however, decided on remanding the prisoners, but admitted Hillier to bail.

Hampton.—The funeral of the late Earl of Munster took place on Tuesday, his lordship's remains being deposited in a vault, in the church of this village, intended for the members of his family. The funeral procession left Belgrave-street at 8 in the morning. It is stated that in consequence of the number of applications on the part of the nobility to be allowed to have their carriages follow, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late earl, it was determined by his lordship's relatives to decline all such offers, and consequently the private carriages that followed were confined to those of the Queen Dowager and the other branches of the Royal family. The cavalcade passed through Belgrave-square, and thence by Knightsbridge to Fulham, and by Wimbledon and Kingston to this place, which it reached by half-past 11; and the interment took place at 12.

Strawberry Hill.—Considerable interest has been manifested among the higher circles, and by the public generally, on the subject of the sale which has been announced to take place at Strawberry-hill, of the far-famed collection of Horace Walpole—a collection which is said to be in its kind perfectly unique, containing a large quantity of various specimens of art, of almost all ages and countries, and a great diversity of books, prints, pictures, gems, and other curiosities. The catalogue alone forms a quarto volume of 250 pages, and there are said to be upwards of 15,000 printed volumes in the library, besides manuscripts and original letters. The private view of the collection commenced on Monday, visitors being admitted by means of tickets; and the roads leading to Strawberry-hill through Richmond, Twickenham, and the other approaches to its gates have, during the week, been crowded by numerous parties anxious to view the objects of interests it contains. The first and second editions of the catalogue, 1000 each, were, it is stated, disposed of in three days, and the demand for them is still said to be very great. The sale is announced to commence on the 25th inst., and will continue for a month.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths in the Metropolis from all causes registered in the week ending Saturday, March 19:—Males, 430; Females, 362; Total, 792. Weekly average, 1838-9-40-1: Males, 467; Females, 445; Total 912.

Provincial News.

Brighton.—The first meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Wigney and Co., bankers of this town, was held at the Town-hall, on Monday. The room was crowded with creditors and others interested in the business, which appears to have been the chief topic of conversation in this place since the stoppage of the bank. The principal business transacted was the proving of debts and the appointment of assignees. In the course of the examination it was stated that the property was likely to realise nearly 17,000*l.*; and the liabilities were calculated to amount to between 130,000*l.* and 140,000*l.* The debts proved during the first two days of the meeting amounted to upwards of 50,000*l.* An important decision was given in the Court of Requests on Wednesday, relative to this bankruptcy. Messrs. Bass and Co., merchants of this town, brought an action against Mr. Edlin, landlord of the Gloucester Hotel, for the recovery of 10*l.* It appeared that about nine o'clock on the morning the notice of suspension of payment was posted at the bank, Mr. Edlin sent his servant to Mr. Bass's for change for a ten-pound note of Messrs. Wigney's bank. Ten sovereigns were given by Mr. Bass's clerk in exchange; and at ten o'clock the same morning the notice of suspension of payment was posted at the bank. Mr. Edlin was waited upon by the clerk of Mr. Bass, and told what had occurred; when Mr. Edlin said he had received the note from an officer of the Scots Greys, but did not return the money. The judge of the Court gave a verdict for the plaintiff, on the ground that the note was changed after the bank had finally closed. This decision, it is said, will govern a number of similar cases.

Bristol.—On Wednesday a meeting of the master boot and shoemakers of this city, with a deputation from the journeymen, was held for the purpose of taking steps in opposition to the clause in the new tariff affecting the importation of foreign boots and shoes. The chairman opened the proceedings by stating that the proposed duties in the new tariff would be completely ruinous to the home manufacturer, particularly in the light trade, which was the only remunerative branch. He said it appeared from returns that the importation of French shoes into London, even under the present duty, was so extensive as to destroy one-third of the usual home-trade, and that one house in London was taking 90*l.* a-day for French shoes. He recommended the meeting to be unanimous in respectfully representing to Government the ruin to their trade which would ensue by the carrying of the proposed measure. Several persons addressed the meeting to the same effect, and ultimately a deputation was appointed to obtain an interview with Government on the subject. A number of meetings of a similar character, but applying to different clauses in the new tariff, have been held in many other towns throughout the country.—The eminent firms of Acramans, Morgan, and Co., and of D. E. and A. Acraman, of this city, have determined on calling their creditors together. An excessive outlay of capital beyond the means of the parties, more particularly in machinery and shipbuilding, is said to have been the immediate cause of the stoppage. An examination into the state of their affairs, at their own request, it is stated, has been going on for some days past, which is said to report favourably of the final issue.

Bedford.—A local paper gives the following account of the capture of a horse-stealer at Woburn fair. It seems that Mr. Whitechurch, of Halton Cambs, near Royston, having had a horse stolen, and receiving some intelligence of the route the thief had taken, pursued him to Woburn, and gave information, with a description of the horse, to the superintendent of police. The latter proceeded to the fair, and seeing a horse answering the description, went up to the dealer and asked him the price of it. Mr. Whitechurch, in the meantime, approached them, when the dealer immediately ran off and left the horse in their possession. He was pursued, and after some time captured, when Mr. Whitechurch was surprised at finding that the thief was his own nephew. He was, however, obliged to appear against him, and the prisoner was committed to take his trial for the offence.

Berwick.—It is stated that the Old Bank, the stoppage of which we have noticed in previous Numbers, is expected to pay 10*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, the liabilities of the estate being estimated at 275,000*l.* and the assets at 145,000*l.*

Blackburn.—It is stated that the workpeople employed by Messrs. Hornby and Co., of Brookhouse Mills in this town, have refused to work, in consequence of an attempt to reduce their wages. The number of persons who have left their employment is said to be about 1,500.

Falmouth.—A meeting of the lords and adventurers in the mines in Cornwall was held at Redruth on Monday, to take into consideration the provisions of the proposed new tariff, as far as they affect copper, tin, and other metals and minerals produced in this country. Some of these provisions or rates of duty on foreign metals and metallic ores were regarded by the meeting as objectionable, and calculated to inflict mischief on the Cornish mines, and on other great interests in the county dependent on them. A committee was formed to attend to the subject, and to co-operate with the Cornish Members, in order to obtain modifications of some of the rates of duty proposed to be levied on foreign ores.

Manchester.—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a monument to the late Mr. Henry Hunt has taken place in this town in the burial-ground attached to the Rev. J. Scholefield's Chapel. The Chartists, as a prelude to the ceremony, had a procession, which formed in Stevenson's-square, and thence proceeded to Ardwick-green to meet Mr. F. O'Connor. Having visited Salford, and passed through several of the principal streets of the town, the procession halted in Every-street, when the ceremony was performed; a penny being required of each person for admission to witness it. The stone was laid by Mr. O'Connor, who afterwards delivered a long oration to the meeting.—A serious fire occurred in this town on Saturday, whereby the amphitheatre, belonging to Mr. Batty, in Great Bridgewater-street, was entirely destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known, but the damage done is estimated at upwards of 2,000*l.*

Reading.—A public meeting has been held by a number of the leading farmers and agriculturists accustomed to attend the market in this town, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best method of demonstrating their hostility to the proposed Government measures relative to the importation of foreign corn. The chairman, Mr. J. Haslam, in a speech of considerable length, introduced the subject for which the meeting was convened, and severely condemned the course pursued by Government in proposing any alteration in the scale of duties on corn. He was followed by Mr. Clowes, who spoke to the same effect, and proposed the first resolution—"That this meeting views with great anxiety and fear the proposed plan for an alteration in the Corn-laws, now before Parliament, believing that its effects will be most injurious to the interests of the English farmer and landowner, without being beneficial to the manufacturer or the labourer." Mr. Clarke then addressed the meeting, and briefly proposed the second resolution—"That this meeting deeply regrets that the majority of the members of the House of Commons should have consented to relinquish the principle of protection hitherto possessed by the farmer, and they consider it their duty to take active measures to show their dissatisfaction with the proposed new Corn-laws; and that a petition to the House of Lords, expressing this feeling, be prepared." Both resolutions were carried unanimously; and it was determined that a petition in conformity with them should be drawn up, and left for signature in several places of the town.

Stockport.—A serious outrage has been committed in this town by a party of soldiers belonging to the 61st Foot, at present stationed here. It appears that the police have frequently had occasion to bring some of these soldiers, who are chiefly Irish, before the magistrates, for disorderly conduct; and on Wednesday, the 23d ult., two of them were brought up, and fined for a violent assault on a policeman. In consequence of this the soldiers determined to be revenged on the police; and for this purpose upwards of 50 assembled in the evening of the same day, armed with bludgeons, and some with bayonets, when they traversed the principal streets of the town, in search of the police, who, however, kept out of their way. They then visited several public-houses, ill-treated the inmates, at the same time crying out for the police to make their appearance. In their way through the town they assaulted upwards of 50 individuals, some of them seriously; and after conducting themselves in this manner for about an hour they retired in a body to the barracks. Shortly after the commencement of the outrage numbers of wounded persons crowded the police-office, and the mayor and other magistrates proceeded to swear in persons to assist the police in restoring peace. Before this force, however, could be got ready, the soldiers had gone to the barracks. A broken bayonet was found in one of the streets, where the soldiers had seriously wounded several individuals. The soldiers were confined to the barracks on the following day, and the peace of the town was restored. None of the party who committed this outrage have yet been apprehended, though an active investigation into the whole transaction has been commenced, and the authorities have communicated with the Secretary of State on the affair.

Sunderland.—On Saturday a numerous meeting was held at the Exchange in this town, to take into consideration the rates of duty imposed by the new tariff on the importation of foreign and colonial timber into this country. The Mayor, Sir H. Williamson, Bart., took the chair. Mr. Spence, a timber-merchant of this town, first addressed the meeting. He expressed his astonishment and dissatisfaction at the extensive alteration proposed by Government in the timber duties, and recommended that every means should be adopted to prevent the measure from being carried into effect. There could, he said, be no question, should the measure be passed, of the destruction of our American timber trade, and he should, therefore, move a resolution condemnatory of the alteration in these timber duties, of which, he hoped, the meeting would approve. The resolution having been read, Mr. Charleton, a timber-merchant, seconded it. Mr. Storey opposed it, being of opinion that the proposed alteration in the duties would be a considerable improvement. Mr. Tanner, a shipowner, then addressed the meeting at great length. He could not, he said, coincide with the views of Mr. Spence; there could, he thought, be no doubt that Ministers had taken the subject into their serious consideration, and devoted to it all the ability which they were known to possess; and he certainly was of opinion that although this measure might cause a little inconvenience at first, it would ultimately be productive of great good. He concluded by moving as an amendment—"That this meeting declines to interfere with the duties proposed by Government on the importation of foreign and colonial timber." Mr. Ord seconded the amendment; and stated that though he should himself be a sufferer by the proposed change in the duties, that fact would not induce him to oppose the alterations proposed by Sir R. Peel. Mr. J. J. Wright followed, and spoke against the resolution of Mr. Spence. He was convinced that the alterations in these duties proposed by Sir R. Peel, instead of producing the disastrous effects predicted by Mr. Spence, were, as far as the British shipowner, the British shipbuilder, and the labouring classes are concerned, pregnant with good, and by reviving the present depressed state of trade and commerce, would confer the highest advantage on the country. After several other speeches had been delivered, in opposition to Mr. Spence's resolution, the Mayor put the amendment, which was carried unanimously; the mover and seconder alone voting for the original motion.

Windsor.—Two Wapiti deer, which have been purchased for her Majesty, have within the last few days been brought to Cranborne. These animals, a male and female, which have but just arrived in England from their native soil, are already larger than the general run of red deer, though only about 18 months old, and consequently not yet arrived at their full growth. They are noble-looking animals, are perfectly docile, and will shortly be set at large in the Great Park. The Zebus, or Indian Buffalo-cows, belonging to her Majesty, one of which has lately produced a fine calf, are also at Cranborne; and since the return of the Court to Windsor, her Majesty and Prince Albert, with their suite, have in the course of their rides proceeded to Cranborne to see them.—The usual Easter hunt with the royal buckhounds took place on Monday, the place selected for the meet being Stoke-common, about six miles from this town. The attendance of sportsmen was very numerous, there having been a general expectation that her Majesty and Prince Albert would be present on the occasion. The Court, however, did not attend, her Majesty having proceeded that morning, on horseback (for the first time since the birth of the Prince of Wales), to the Great Park, accompanied by Prince Albert, and attended by a numerous retinue, to witness a hunt by his Royal Highness's beagles. At 11 the deer was uncarted on the common, and after running through the numerous crowd, composed, it is said, of some thousands of horsemen and pedestrians, it took the direction of Burnham beeches, followed, after 10 minutes' grace, by the multitude of sportsmen, many of whom showed their inexperience in the art of riding to hounds by the numerous casualties which occurred. After a run of an hour and a half the deer was taken at Moor Park, in Hertfordshire, the seat of the Marquis of Westminster, only about 100 of the sportsmen being up at the finish.—On Wednesday the private meet of the royal buckhounds took place at Salt-hill, when his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and a select party of nobility and gentry, attended. The deer was uncarted near Farnham-lane, and went away in the direction of Farnham, heading back to the Great Western Railway, which it crossed, just after a train had passed, and proceeded down to the Thames, where it took water and swam to the opposite shore, the hounds and huntsmen proceeding over Maidenhead Bridge. The deer was shortly after taken at Foxley's Farm, at Bray, after a run of an hour and a half. His Royal Highness Prince Albert appeared to enter into the sport with considerable spirit, and, it is said, took several ditches and fences, and two or three awkward brooks, in sportsmanlike style.—On Monday next, it is announced that Prince Albert will lay the first stone of the new Military Church about to be erected in the borough of New Windsor. It will contain about fourteen hundred people. The clergy, military, and neighbouring gentry will meet the corporate body at the Town Hall, and walk from thence in procession to the site, where they will receive the Prince on his arrival. The Royal Horse Guards and 72d Highlanders will attend on the ground, and the regimental and parochial schools will also be in attendance, and take part in the ceremony. Temporary galleries will be erected for the accommodation of the public, who will be admitted by free tickets. Should the weather prove favourable, the event, it is expected, will be of an interesting character.

Worcester.—We are informed by a local paper that Hartlebury Castle is now undergoing general repair, and that it is understood to be preparatory to its being occupied as the permanent residence of the bishop of this diocese, and of those who may succeed him in the see. The palace in this city, so long the chief seat of the episcopate, will, it is said, become the residence of the Dean.

Yarmouth.—By her Majesty's commands, Sir H. Wheatley has addressed Captain Manby, at this port, and forwarded to him the gold coronation medal, begging his acceptance of it as a small mark of the sense her Majesty entertains of the usefulness of his inventions in the preservation of lives from shipwreck.

York.—A petition was lately presented in the House of Commons by Mr. O. Gore, M.P., from the Welsh inhabitants of the West Riding of this county, praying for Bishops who thoroughly understand Welsh, in which a passage occurs from which it appears that the correctness of the ritual in Welsh depends on the Welsh Bishops, and therefore that a deep knowledge of the language is enjoined by the Act, without which no person is qualified by law to be a Welsh Bishop. The passage in the petition referred to is as follows: "That your petitioners look upon the practice of appointing bishops to Welsh sees, ignorant of the Welsh language, diametrically opposed to the Act of Uniformity, which enjoins that the Bishops of Hereford, St. David's, Asaph, Bangor, Llandaff, and their successors, shall take such order among themselves for the soul's health of the flocks committed to their charge within Wales, that the book hereunto annexed (the Book of Common Prayer) be truly and exactly translated, and being by them, or any three of them at the least, viewed, perused, and allowed to be imprinted; and they shall have power to correct and amend in writing any error committed by the printer in printing of the same book, or of anything therein contained, and shall certify in writing, under their hands and seals, or the hands and seals of any three of them, at the end of the same book, that they have examined and compared the said book, and find it to be a true and perfect copy. Your petitioners humbly think that if a similar commission were issued in the present day, it would place the prelates of the Welsh Church in a very painful and disagreeable position."

Railways.—A special meeting of the proprietors of the Durham and Sunderland Railway has been held, the object of which was the creation of new shares, and the borrowing on mortgage or bond of a further sum of money. The outstanding debt of the company was stated to be about 40,000*l.*, of which 30,000*l.* were "renewable" bills, on which the directors were paying the rate of 8½ per cent. interest, which it was calculated drew from the shareholders nearly 1,000*l.* per annum. It was proposed to issue 1,600 new shares at 20*l.* each, and to borrow the remainder on bond; to which proposition the shareholders assented, after it had been suggested that there was a necessity for prudent management in order to redeem the loans now contracted, and to pay a dividend. The directors in reply stated that the undertaking was conducted on the strictest principle of economy, and that all expenses were *bona fide.* The profits of working had not at present been large, but it was remarked that they were capable of extended development, and would, no doubt, eventually pay a reasonable dividend.—From some statistics of railways which have appeared in the publications devoted to the subject, the following interesting information connected with railway traffic is derived: It is stated that the Birmingham Railway, 112½ miles in length, produced in the first half-year after it was open throughout, 270,000*l.*, or 2,318*l.* average per mile; the Grand Junction, 79 miles in length, 119,000*l.*, or 1,506*l.* per mile; the Manchester and Leeds, 50 miles in length, 116,000*l.*, or 2,320*l.* per mile; the Manchester and Liverpool, 31 miles in length, 66,000*l.*, or 2,129*l.* per mile; and the Great Western, 338,000*l.*, or 2,000*l.* per mile. The receipts of the three principal of these railways, comparing the former with those for the last half-year, ending Dec. 1841, increased on the average 80 per cent., the Birmingham receipts being 429,000*l.*, the Grand Junction 241,000*l.*, and the Manchester and Liverpool 137,000*l.* The cost per mile of these several railways, with the dividends they are now paying, is given as follows: Birmingham cost per mile 51,842*l.*, dividend payable 12¾ per cent.; Grand Junction cost per mile 21,859*l.*, dividend 12 per cent.; Manchester and Liverpool cost per mile 46,281*l.*, dividend 10 per cent.; Manchester and Leeds cost per mile 5,456*l.*, dividend 6 per cent.; and the Great Western cost per mile 53,241*l.*, dividend 6 per cent. The fluctuations in the value of railway shares of the years 1837 to 1841, dating the prices on the first day of the quarter of each year, give some idea of the extent of dealing and estimation in which they are held in the public market: Bristol and Exeter shares, in 1837, fluctuated between 3½ and 5, these being the lowest and highest prices; in 1838 they fluctuated between 10½ and 18; in 1839, between 25 and 30; in 1840, between 44 and 76; and in 1841, between 77 and 56; the increase in value being regulated in this, as in other cases, by the payment of calls, &c. Eastern Counties, in 1837, fluctuated between 2 and 2¼; in 1838, between 1 and 6¼; in 1839, between 7 and 8½; in 1840, between 16 and 10; and in 1841, between 9 and 7¾. Edinburgh and Glasgow, in 1838, fluctuated between 4½ and 9½; in 1839, between 7 and 10; in 1840, between 11 and 30; and in 1841, between 30 and 39. Grand Junction, in 1837, fluctuated between 158 and 180; in 1838, between 208 and 191; in 1839, between 204 and 194; in 1840, between 205 and 253; and in 1841, between 212 and 198. Great Western, in 1837, fluctuated between 46 and 65; in 1838, between 67 and 91; in 1839, between 78 and 60; in 1840, between 60 and 83; and in 1841, between 91 and 77. Brighton, in 1837, fluctuated between 8 and 1¼; in 1838, between 4 and 11; in 1837, between 9 and 17; in 1840, between 17 and 29; and in 1841, between 44 and 46¾. Greenwich, in 1837, fluctuated between 21 and 15; in 1838, between 15½ and 17; in 1839, between 17 and 14; in 1840, between 13 and 7; and in 1841, between 8½ and 7½. Blackwall, in 1837, fluctuated between 1½ and 1; in 1838, between 2½ and 5½; in 1839, between 6 and 10; in 1840, between 13 and 21½; and in 1841, between 18 and 9¾. Liverpool and Manchester, in 1837, fluctuated between 218 and 200; in 1838, between 195 and 205; in 1839, between 204 and 190; in 1840, between 183 and 186; and in 1841, between 185 and 198: and Birmingham, in 1837, fluctuated between 146 and 101; in 1838, between 158 and 178; in 1839, between 179 and 140; in 1840, between 142 and 189; and in 1841, between 172 and 154.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—It is announced that the Lord Lieutenant has fixed next week for his departure from this country for a temporary sojourn in England, and that he will return early in May. On Thursday a ball was given in compliment to the Viceroy and the Countess de Grey, by the nobility and gentry composing the Kildare-street Club, at the Rotunda. No entertainment on a similar scale has, it is said, been given in Ireland since the ball and supper given by the Knights of St. Patrick in honour of his late Majesty George IV. when on a visit to this country.—The Committee of Antiquities of the Royal Irish Academy have opened a subscription for the purchase of the collection of Irish antiquities, coins, and medals of the late Dean of St. Patrick's. It is intended that this collection, which the committee have agreed to purchase for the sum of 1,000*l.*, shall be preserved in the Royal Irish Academy, and incorporated with the museum already deposited there, and that the united collection shall be open to students and the public. Upwards of 600*l.* have been subscribed, chiefly by members of the Academy, towards the funds for this purpose.—A serious accident happened to the Marquis of Waterford a few days since. His Lordship had come to town to ride at the annual steeple-chase got up by the noblemen and gentlemen who hunt in the vicinity of this city. In the second race his horse stumbled at the last leap but one, and rolled over his Lordship, who lay on the ground for some minutes in a state of insensibility. He, however, soon rallied, and left the course in a carriage, and is stated to be doing well.—The Dublin and Kingstown Railway Company have held their annual meeting in this city. The report showed an increase in passengers of 36,836 in the year, in income of 1,245*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; the gross profits on the year amount to 19,268*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*, after deducting from which the annuity to the Board of Works, and interest on other loans, there remains a surplus of 11,696*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, from which a dividend of 5*l.* per share has been declared. The Board of Directors strongly recommend the application of the atmospheric mode of traction to the intended line to Dalkey, and a special meeting is called for the 6th inst. to consider the recommendation.—On Wednesday the annual cattle show of the Royal Dublin Society was held on their extensive premises in Kildare-street. It is said that the number of cattle of all descriptions exceeded that at any former exhibition, and there was a numerous attendance of noblemen and landed proprietors from all parts of Ireland. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was among the visitors.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association has been held, at which Mr. T. Reynolds presided. The proceedings were uninteresting, and the amount of rent announced for the week was 63*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*—The Royal Western Yacht Club has changed its *rendezvous* from the river Shannon to that beautiful expanse of water Bantry Bay, extending twenty-five miles in length and six in breadth, perfectly sheltered on both sides. The tidal objection to the Shannon prevented numbers from attending the annual meeting.

Cork.—We reported in a former Number that the Grand Jury of this city had memorialised the Lords of the Admiralty, recommending this port as the Irish mail-packet station between the south of England and the south of Ireland. The Hon. S. Herbert, Secretary to the Admiralty, has returned as an answer, that their Lordships see many and great objections to the plan proposed.—It is stated that this city is fixed on for the first provincial annual meeting and exhibition of cattle under the direct patronage of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland. The meeting is announced to take place in July, and it is hoped that the Lord Lieutenant will honour this city with his presence on the occasion. Several English breeders have, it is stated, signified their intention to exhibit stock at this meeting.

Londonderry.—A local paper informs us that a "monster steamer" will shortly be launched at this port from the building-yard of Capt. Coppin. She is to be fitted with Mr. Smith's Archimedes screw, the patentee being at present in this town to give the necessary instructions for that purpose. She will carry 1,300 tons of cargo, exclusive of her engines, with 700 tons of coals; the entire deck to be free for passengers. She is to be pierced for 44 guns in the upper deck, and full ship-rigged; and her general construction is said to be of a very superior character.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—It is officially announced that the mail bags between this city and Glasgow are in future to be carried by the railway conveyance, to commence on Wednesday next, the 6th inst.

Glasgow.—The local papers inform us that during the night of Good Friday this city was visited with one of the most severe storms of wind experienced for many years past. The gale during the afternoon was considerable, but in the evening it increased to a hurricane, so that the streets were nearly cleared, passengers finding it difficult to maintain their footing, while the danger was increased from the number of chimney-tops and slates which were hurled from the tops of the houses. As a proof of the violence of the wind, it is stated that in the Gallowgate, during the height of the storm, a sign-board was wrenched from a shop and borne nearly 60 yards further up the street. In the course of the night an accident of a serious nature, accompanied by loss of life, occurred at Garnkirk Fire Brick and Lime Works. Two of the stacks were blown down by the hurricane, and five men who happened to be in the works were buried in the ruins. After some time they were extricated, when two were found to be dead, and the other three much injured. The damage done by the storm in the city and neighbourhood is stated to be extensive; and the shipping in the port and also at Greenock have suffered considerably, several vessels having been driven from their moorings, and three small craft rendered complete wrecks.—The wreck of the steam-boat Telegraph, the explosion of which, as reported in our last, was attended with such serious consequences and loss of life, has since been brought into this harbour, and submitted to a careful examination. The boiler has been inspected by scientific gentlemen, who, it is said, have given it as their opinion that the accident occurred from want of due attention; the boiler showing by its appearance that it had been overheated. It is further stated that the regulator attached to the engine and boiler, for the purpose of ascertaining the pressure, had gone wrong in the morning passage up to this harbour, and it is supposed that this had prevented the engineer from knowing the amount of pressure. It also appears that no steam was allowed to escape when the boat stopped at this port or at Helensburgh. The engineer who made the engine has also made an examination of the boiler, and the following is said to be the result of the investigation:—"That the accident had been occasioned by the want of a due quantity of water in the boiler, as the plates in the crown or cover of the fire-box had been red-hot; that the plates were found riven completely across, and the heat had been so great, that though the fire-box or furnace is only about three feet three inches wide, the plates had been stretched or expanded, so as to measure four feet; and there were also on the plates several large blisters, which could only be the result of the intensity of the heat. The violence of the explosion had been so great as to tear one of the corners of the fire-box a considerable way down, the plates at that corner being five-eighths of an inch thick. The same rent extended through a solid bar of iron three inches by two; but so far as could be seen, none of the tubes of the boiler were injured."

Aberdeen.—A local paper informs us that a few days ago a large golden eagle was shot on the hills of Glengolly, Ballindalloch, by Mr. Allen Grant, farmer. The following were its dimensions:—Expansion of wing, seven feet two inches; length of first four feathers, 26 inches; circumference of leg, eight and a half inches. Its talons were of an extraordinary size; and on the day it was shot it killed two sheep.

THEATRICALS.

Drury Lane.—As usual at this season of the year, the theatres and other places of public amusement in the Metropolis have been visited by great numbers of persons in the course of the Easter-week. The tragedy of Macbeth was revived at this theatre on Monday before a numerous audience. Mr. Macready appeared as *Macbeth*, and Mrs. Warner as *Lady Macbeth*. To the tragedy succeeded a new operetta, entitled "The Students of Bonn," the music of which is from the pen of Mr. J. S. Rodwell, who is also said to be either the author or translator of its libretto. The following is a brief sketch of the plot:—A set of young German students engage in flirtations with the inmates of a young ladies' boarding school, with whom they carry on a correspondence through the medium of a cunning maid. Five of these damsels are of the name of *Marie*; and, as each of the young lovers knows his mistress only by her christian name, a good deal of confusion and some amusement are produced by the maid distributing the billets, with which she is intrusted, among the girls at random. At the same time there is carrying on a plot of a more serious kind; consisting of the loves of one of the *Maries* with one of the students, and his jealousy of the young lady's brother, whom he supposes to be his rival in her affections. Some of the scenes were amusing and excited a good deal of laughter, and the piece was successful.

Covent-Garden.—The Easter novelty at this theatre was entitled "The White Cat," founded on the well-known fairy legend or nursery tale of that name. The first scene represents *King Wunsuponatyme* (Mr. Bland) seated on his throne and surrounded by his court, in converse with his intimate counsellor, and repining at the cares of state previously to resigning his crown to one of his three sons. He decides upon leaving his kingdom to any one of them who shall bring him a dog that could get through his ring. They all set out in quest of the tiny prodigy, and *Prince Paragon* (Madame Vestris) is accompanied by *Jingo* (Mr. Harley); but suddenly the scene changes, and they find themselves "15,000 miles from everywhere," and *Paragon* begins to think that the earthquake has come at last. They find themselves at the gate of a palace, at the door of which appear several hands bearing tapers, and cats of all sizes and shapes are frisking about. The interior of the palace is next seen, and presents a spectacle of great scenic effect. The three Princes were played by Madame Vestris, Miss Murray, and Miss Lee, the first of whom becomes enamoured of the white cat—a part entrusted to Miss Marshal, who sustained it well. The scenery was tasteful and ingenious, and the piece was altogether favourably received.

Haymarket.—The summer season at this theatre opened on Monday with "The School of Reform, Suzanne, and the World of Dreams." These pieces are already well known to the public; there was no change in the cast of characters, and they were well received by a numerous audience. Mr. and Mrs. Kean were announced to make their first appearance at this theatre since their marriage on Monday next.

Olympic.—The holiday piece at this theatre was founded on the well-known legend of "Whittington and his Cat." The burletta is from the pen of Mr. Mark Lemon. The incidents somewhat vary from the nursery tale, and the opening scene is changed from the vicinity of Bow to the *Times* office, where *Past* and *Present* preside by turns, and after exhausting the whole stock of standing jokes about the earthquake, *Past*, to oblige Mr. Murphy, rakes up *Whittington*, and *Present* presents him and his *Cat* to the Olympic, as the subject of its holiday offering. The piece was well got up, and by the aid of singing, attractive scenery, and the comic powers of Mr. Wild as the *Cat*, it gave satisfaction to a crowded house.

Miscellaneous.

Encke's Comet.—At the sitting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, on the 14th ult., an interesting communication was made by M. Arago relative to Encke's comet, which had, he said, been seen, and carefully noted, at the Observatory at Paris by two astronomers, MM. Laugier and Mauvais. The observations were made on the 12th ult., when the position of the comet, both as to its right ascension and its declension, was so clearly determined as to enable the parties to set them down on the tables. The position was carefully compared with that laid down beforehand by Professor Airy and the German astronomers, and the difference was found not to exceed 20 seconds. M. Arago expressed his satisfaction that circumstances had permitted these decisive observations, as in a few weeks hence they would have been impossible, for the comet will then be in regions of the heavens destitute of any brilliant stars. He added, that the Academy had just received a communication from an astronomer of Marseilles, M. Valz, announcing also some satisfactory observations respecting this comet. One of the principal objects at the Observatory, said M. Arago, was to ascertain the diameter of the comet, a very difficult operation on account of the extent of this pale and vaporous body, but one of great interest. M. Valz having stated that the comet, which returns at short intervals, diminishes in diameter at each return, an opinion which appears to be a modern edition of the hypothesis of Herschel, who stated that comets at each transit lose to a great extent their volatile nature, and become more and more solid, M. Laugier, in his observation of the 12th ult., concluded that the angular diameter of the comet was one of three minutes, which would give an enormous size to it, considering its distance from the earth.

Preservation of Bodies.—M. Gannal, a French chemist, has discovered the art of altogether preventing the decay of animal matter, if we may credit a letter addressed by the Mayor of Artigues to the Prefect of the Gironde. A young child was murdered in the night of March 16, 1840. The corpse was prepared by M. Gannal, and remained exposed till the 2d June, when it was sent to Bordeaux for production at the trial of the assassin. In the month of July it was buried. At the end of 1841 it was taken up, the coffin opened in the presence of the mayor and another witness, and the corpse was found in a state of perfect preservation. The intestines were in no way altered; and the substances contained in the stomach appeared to be in the same state as at the time of death. Another mode of preserving bodies appears to have been discovered in Italy:—A letter from Rome states that a young physician of that city has succeeded in discovering the means of petrifying all substances of organic formation, without their being changed materially in colour, a few days only being sufficient to effect this transformation. The discoverer of this process has already exhibited flowers, birds, fishes, and even human heads, beautifully petrified.

Law.

Home Circuit.—*Barritt* v. *The Duke of Normandy.*—This was an action to recover the sum of 283*l.* for goods sold and delivered. The plaintiff was an upholsterer, residing at Camberwell, and the action was brought to recover the sum of 238*l.* for furniture supplied to the defendant whilst residing in that neighbourhood. The counsel for plaintiff stated that the defendant claimed to be King of France, but was residing in this country as a private individual, and if under such circumstances he incurred any debts, he was bound to pay them as much as any other person. The defendant at first resided at Camberwell-green, but subsequently removed to the Old Kent-road, and then applied to the plaintiff to furnish his house. Goods were supplied according to his wish, but in August last the plaintiff having reason to suppose that defendant was about to return to his hereditary estates in France, sued him for the balance of his account, which amounted to the sum in question. After some witnesses had been called to prove the delivery of the goods and their value, Mr. Baron Alderson suggested that as there was a cross action it would be better to have both cases referred, when their merits could be inquired into together. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, subject to a reference.

Stephens v. *Emly and Another.*—The plaintiff, who is a builder, sought to recover the sum of 52*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, for work done at the Alliance Club-house, Pall-mall, of which the defendants, Mr. Emly and Mr. Hastings, were members. It appeared that in the early part of the year 1837 a number of gentlemen established a club, which they called the Alliance, and took suitable premises in Pall-mall, the lease of which was granted to the defendants and two other gentlemen. The affairs of the club were conducted by a committee selected from the general body of members, whose duty it was to give orders, audit the accounts, &c. The defendants were on the committee from its first appointment to the final breaking up of the establishment in 1839. The club did not answer the expectation of the founders, and was abandoned in consequence of want of funds to meet the necessary expenses; orders to tradesmen were generally given by the committee, through the secretary; and payment was made by checks, signed by three of them. The work which formed the subject of the present action was ordered to be done in the usual manner, and at various times, but it was not distinctly shown that on any occasion when such orders were given both the defendants were present. One of the items was for erecting a platform in the front of the building at the time of the coronation, and it appeared that Mr. Emly objected to such an outlay being made in consequence of the state of the funds of the club; but as the question was decided against him, he refrained from attending the committees from that period (June, 1838,) till February in the following year. It was then found that the receipts were totally insufficient to meet the expenditure, the affairs were wound up, and the club was found to be in debt several hundred pounds. The defendants, feeling that the committee was bound to pay the outstanding debts, suggested that each member of the committee should subscribe a certain sum for that purpose; a few paid their portions, but others refused to do so. The plaintiff, being unable to obtain the amount of the bill, brought the present action. Mr. Baron Alderson, in summing up, said the question for the consideration of the jury was, whether the work, the order for which was given by the secretary, was ordered by the defendants, or either of them. If they were satisfied that Mr. Hastings was present when the order was given for erecting the platform at the time of the coronation, he would undoubtedly be liable; but not under the present form of action. The members of a club were not bound, unless by some special agreement. If they were satisfied that the defendants were present when the orders were given, they would undoubtedly be liable; or if they believed that they had agreed to be bound by any order given by the committee, and although they were not actually present when the order in question was given, still they would be equally liable. Mr. Emly, in his letter, said he considered the committee liable for the debts of the concern, and it would be a question for their consideration whether by that he meant that he considered the committee, each and every one of them, bound by a previous agreement. The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

Oxford Circuit.—Crown Court.—*William Seale* was indicted for stealing from George Coleman, Esq., of Dilwyn, a beehive, his property. It appeared that the hive was stolen from Mr. Coleman's premises on the 5th March, and was found, on the 16th, in the prisoner's garden. The prosecutor identified it by some marks which had accidentally been made on the straw. Upon the hive being produced in court for the purpose of identification, some consternation and no little amusement were occasioned, lest the angry tenants should emerge from their frail receptacle, and wreak "indignant vengeance" upon the assembled bar and jury. The counsel for the defence displayed considerable ingenuity in his endeavours to foil the eager curiosity of the jury, who manifested much anxiety to inspect the marks by which it was said the hive could be known; but all his objections were overruled, and the article in question was accordingly borne by the constable (who evidently showed no relish for the task) in a white linen cloth to the jury-box. Strong symptoms of disapprobation were audible from within, which increased to an angry murmur when one juryman bolder than the rest commenced unpinning the outward covering. Several suggestions were advanced as to the means by which the ends of justice should be satisfied, but none of them proved feasible. Amongst others it was proposed by one of the counsel to obtain a special order from the court as the only probable means of enforcing the wishes of the jury, and obedience on the part of the unruly bees; but as it is generally known that the judges are very reluctant to direct any proceedings to be taken which they have no legal power to enforce, this course was also abandoned, and, consequently, the prisoner, much to his astonishment and delight, was acquitted, there being no evidence of the identity of the stolen hive, and consequently a lack of legal proof.

Northern Circuit.—*William Hoyle* and *John Mills*, the former 13, and the latter 11 years old, were indicted for attempting to commit a felony, by endeavouring to burn the cotton-mill of Mr. Charles Haigh, at Spotland, near Rochdale, on the 15th Feb. The circumstances connected with this transaction were given at length in our Paper at the time; and it will, therefore, only be necessary to state that the facts then narrated were substantiated by the evidence given at the trial. At the close of the case for the prosecution the judge said there was nothing to go to the jury against Mills, who was removed from the bar. The counsel for Hoyle then proceeded to address the jury in his client's behalf, contending that it was a wicked and dangerous trick, but not accompanied by an intention to burn the mill. The judge summed up, and the jury found Hoyle guilty. The counsel for the prosecution recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the court, on the ground that he believed the prisoner to be the dupe of more wicked persons of riper years. On some inquiry being made, it appeared that this was the third attempt made within a very short time to fire the mill. The judge said the case was one of a very serious character, and in moral guilt as great as if the whole of the property was actually destroyed, that being the intention. Such things must be prevented. He would consider what it would be best to do with the prisoner before he passed sentence.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT—BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—*Brooks* v. *Jenney*. —This was an action of trespass for cutting and destroying certain thorn-trees growing in the fence of a field called the "Shortlands," the property of the plaintiff. It appeared that the parties are neighbours, residing at Hasketon, in this county, and in 1839 the defendant was surveyor of the highways. In the discharge of that office notice was given to the plaintiff, under the Highway Act, to cut and prune his fences, and the thorn-trees therein growing, which were alleged to have become injurious to the road. The plaintiff accordingly set a man to work, but the defendant Jenney was dissatisfied with the mode in which the order had been complied with, and he therefore obtained an order of justices, under which the defendants themselves proceeded to cut the fences of the plaintiff, through the hands of one Marjoram. That person, however, did his work so effectually as not only to level the whole fence to the ground, but also to cut down a large quantity of thorns of an ancient date and great size, which had been cherished by the plaintiff and preserved on account of their beauty. The plaintiff complained of this, and as the authority of the surveyor does not extend over "ornamental trees," he commenced proceedings against Mr. Jenney and the parties concerned in the execution of the order. The cause came on for trial at Ipswich, in the summer of 1840, and on that occasion the defendant obtained a verdict, the judge before whom the cause was tried being of opinion that they were justified by the order. The Court of Queen's Bench, however, set aside that ruling, and the case now came before another jury, and, after occupying the whole day, terminated at a late hour in a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 15*l*.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—The room was well attended by influential members, and a good deal of business was done, but at a very trifling variation from the previous quotations. Chatham was again in favour, and left off at 18 to 1 (taken). On the Oaks there was nothing done; and, with the exception of a bet of 14 to 1 about Passion, the Chester Cup was not mentioned. Closing prices:—

2,000 GUINEAS STAKES.

2 to 1 agst Mr Wreford's Wiseacre.

DERBY.

24 to 1	agst	Forth's lot (taken)	45 to 1	agst	Defier (taken)
9	1	Attila (taken)	50	1	Canadian (taken)
18	1	Chatham (taken)	1000	15	Belcœur (taken)
20	1	Auckland (taken)	1000	10	Gunter (taken)
23	1	The Lord of Holderness	4000	20	The Devil-among-the-Tailors (taken)
25	1	Wiseacre (taken)	500	400	on the Joanna colt agst Wiseacre (taken)
25	1	Joanna colt (taken)			
30	1	Meteor (taken)			

OAKS.

14 to 1 agst Mr. Etwall's Passion.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, APRIL 1.—The supply of English Wheat since Monday has been so trifling that it is difficult to report on the trade in that article, but we consider that it has a tendency upwards. There has been a good sale of Foreign, where Monday's prices have been taken, and in retail the best red Wheat has made 1s. advance. The holders of Bonded Wheat having generally advanced their terms the sale is checked, and we did not hear of any purchases having been made to-day.—Barley is a dull sale without alteration.—In consequence of the small quantity offering, Beans are a better sale.—Peas remain as on Monday.—There being a large supply of Oats, prices have declined 1s. per qr.—Clover Seed is pressed on the Market at rates considerably lower.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.

			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	50 to 64	Red	40 to 60
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		White	50 to 56	White	50 to 61
Barley		Malting and distilling	22 to 28	Grind.	20 to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	13 to 21	Feed	15 to 20
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	19 to 21	Potato	17 to 22
—— Irish		Feed	8 to 18	Potato	15 to 21
Rye			35 to 41		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	21 to 31	Tick	23 to 35	Harrow	26 to 37
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	29 to 40	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White	31 to 31	Maple	27 to 28	Grey	28 to 27

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Feb. 18	60 0	28 5	19 8	37 1	32 5	33 11
— 25	60 10	28 6	19 8	31 10	31 10	33 1
March 4	60 9	28 3	19 1	34 3	32 0	32 6
— 11	59 11	27 9	19 0	33 11	31 10	33 11
— 18	59 9	27 0	19 1	36 4	30 8	31 3
— 25	58 4	26 6	18 4	33 5	29 9	33 0
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	59 11	27 9	19 2	34 5	31 5	32 9
Duties	27 9	21 4	18 3	18 3	22 9	21 3

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.		Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas.
English	6834 Sks.	— Brls.	4184	6885	10712	7043	—	1173	457
Irish	— „	— „	—	—	72	9671	—	—	—
Foreign	— „	550 „	6952	—	—	456	—	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—W Hooper, Reading, Berkshire, tobacco-manufacturer—G. Brown, Pembroke-cottage, Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, Middlesex, bricklayer—P. Pyne, Crooked-lane Chambers, City, provision-broker—C. Goodman, Northampton, cutler—A. Crossfield, Whitechapel-road, scrivener—J. Wallworth and T. Wallworth, Manchester, corn dealers.

BANKRUPTS.—S. P. Gladstone, Crisp-street, East India-road, Poplar, shipwright—C J Williams and E. Nevill, Birmingham, factors—T. Scott, Barnwood, Gloucestershire, innkeeper—J. Crowe, Sunderland, innkeeper—H. Duckett, Ramsgate, carpenter—J. Kilsby, Roade, Northamptonshire, shoe manufacturer—S Wild, Manchester, coal dealer—J. Darbyshire and S. Pope, Manchester, calico-printers—E. Smith, Southampton, grocer—E. Frankland, Reading, innkeeper—E. Till, Worcester, butcher—R. Martin, Beccles, Suffolk, carpenter—S. Magnus, Dover, slopseller—G Morrison, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer—C. Jackson, Clitheroe, Lancashire, joiner—E. Linstead, Liverpool, pawnbroker—S. Whagstaff, French's Wharf, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, grocer—W Carr and J. C Carr, Sunderland, merchants—B. Hillyard, Bristol, timber merchant—W. Vickers, Manchester, ironfounder—A. Jarrett, Castle-street, Southwark, hat-manufacturer—J. Wright, Wolverhampton, grocer—S. Garcia, Brydges street, Covent-garden, shell fishmonger—R. Terry, Cheltenham, brewer—J Nutter, Cambridge, miller—J Blake, Westminster, wine and spirit-merchant—F K. Fowell and E. T. Craufurd, Piccadilly, wine-merchants—T. Winder, Lancaster, ironmonger.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. P. Nichol, Glasgow, insurance-broker A. Rankine, Kirkcudbright, merchant—R. Stiven, Glasgow, merchant—D. Henderson, Coatbridge, near Airdrie, ironmonger.

BIRTHS.—At Leigh rectory, on Good Friday, the lady of the Rev. R. Eden, of a daughter—At Athens, on the 28th of February, the lady of F. Strong, Esq., Consul at that capital for Bavaria and Hanover, of a son—On the 26th inst., at Swiss Cottage, Ipswich, the lady of Capt. T. Scott, Royal Marines, of a daughter—On the 29th inst., at No 33, Trinity-square, Newington, Surrey, Mrs. R. Meggs, of a daughter—On the 29th inst., at Edward-terrace, Pentonville, Mrs H. Brent, of a daughter, still-born—On the 30th inst., in Hans-place, Sloane-street, Mrs. P. Rose, of a daughter—On the 30th inst., in Welbeck-street, the lady of L. Pole, Esq, of a son—At St. John's Wood, on the 25th inst, the lady of C. A Hepburne, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.—At Gloucester, on the 29th inst., W. Wiggin, second son of T. Wiggin, Esq., of Harley street, London, to Frances Emma Rice, daughter of the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Gloucester—On the 29th inst., at St Marylebone, R. L. Watson, Esq., of Calgarth Park, Westmoreland, to Louisa Anne, only daughter of the Rev. F. H. Cole, of Peterley house, Bucks—On the 30th inst, at St. Pancras Church, H. Johnson, Esq., of March, Cambridgeshire, to Lucy Carolina, eldest daughter of W. H. Pollard, Esq., of Avranches, Normandy—On the 30th inst., at St George's, Hanover-square, Mr. J. Archbutt, of Victoria-road, Pimlico, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. H. Clarke, of New Bond street.

DIED.—On the 28th inst, at her residence, in Holland-street, Kensington, in the 78th year of her age, Mrs Catherine Matcham, relict of the late George Matcham, Esq., of Ashfold-lodge, in the county of Sussex, daughter of the late Rev. E. Nelson, rector of Burnham Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk, and only surviving sister of the late Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, K.B.—On the 6th Feb., at Malta, of consumption, E. Bush, of Bow-common, London, and late of Wick, Gloucestershire—On the 19th inst., Elizabeth, wife of J. Wood, Esq., of Carlton-terrace, Brixton—On the 24th inst., J. Bauke, Esq., of Southampton-street, Fitzroy-square, late of the Audit-office, aged 80—On the 28th inst., at his residence in the Vassall-road, North Brixton, J. G. Marsham, Esq.—At Cholsey, Berks, on the 29th inst., J. Coles, Esq., formerly of Calcutta, aged 72.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
ELEMENTARY COURSE OF BOTANY.

Professor LINDLEY will commence a COURSE of LECTURES on BOTANY to a JUNIOR CLASS, on Tuesday, April 12th. Subject—The Distinctions between the principal Natural Classes and Orders of Plants belonging to the Flora of Europe. The Course is adapted for persons commencing the study of Botany, and for students preparing for the Matriculation Examination at the University of London. Fee, 2*l*.—The Course to the Senior Class will commence early in May. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.

R. G. LATHAM, A.M., Dean of the Faculty of Arts.
WM. SHARPEY, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
March 31, 1842.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON, JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Under the Government of the Council of the College.

Head Masters.—THOMAS HEWITT KEY, A.M., Professor of Latin, University College. HENRY MALDEN, A.M., Professor of Greek, University College.

The School will re-open for the next Term on TUESDAY, 5th April. The year is divided into three Terms: Fee for each Term, 5*l*. The hours of attendance are from quarter past nine to three quarters past three. The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to drawing. The subjects taught, without extra charge, are Reading, Writing; the Properties of the most familiar Objects, Natural and Artificial; the English, Latin, Greek, and German Languages; Ancient and Modern History; Geography (both Physical and Political); Arithmetic and Book-keeping; the Elements of Mathematics, and of Natural Philosophy and Drawing.

Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON,
Secretary to the Council.
24th March, 1842.

The terms of Masters and others who receive Boarders, may be had at the Office of the College.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, No. 34, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.
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By order of the Board of Directors,
CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

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By order of the Board, CHRISTOPHER COUSINS, Accountant.

NUTT'S BEE-HIVES.—GEORGE NEIGHBOUR begs to announce that he has prepared for the present season a large stock of Nutt's Improved Bee-Hives, in which are embodied all recent improvements; and being the only authorised agent for their sale, cautions Apiarians and the Public generally against purchasing Hives which they may conceive to be made in accordance with the exact principles of the Inventor, from parties who unauthorised use his name; in such cases purchasers are invariably deceived and disappointed, the apparatus being imperfect and incomplete. Geo. Neighbour has also a variety of improved Cottage Hives, Glass Hives, &c. &c, which are very tastefully made, and ornamental to the garden, from each of which the honey may be taken at any time of the season without destroying the Bees.

Apiarian Depôt and Honey Warehouse, 131, High Holborn, London.—Letters relative to the above must have postage-stamps enclosed.

*** NUTT ON BEES (5th edition) now published.

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MESSRS. SUTTON beg respectfully to intimate to Gentlemen intending to make new Lawns, that in addition to their productive Meadow Grasses, they also collect very fine sorts particularly adapted for Lawns, which continue of a fine healthy green colour the whole year, and are perfectly free from weeds. Lawns laid down with these seeds will cost much less than those made with turves. Imperfect lawns may be much improved by sowing seeds over them, barrowing first, and rolling after sowing. Price 30*s*. per bushel, or 4*s*. per gallon. The Trade supplied.—Reading Nursery, March 31.

EDWARD BECK, MANUFACTURER IN SLATE, Isleworth, Middlesex, respecfully informs Horticulturists, that his IMPROVED SLATE TUBS for Orange Trees and Conservatory Plants, mounted upon rollers, Slate Cisterns, Shelves, and Edgings for garden paths may be seen in use at his house upon application to the gardener.

WARD'S PORTABLE GREENHOUSES.

TREGGON AND Co., ZINC MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS, 22, JEWIN STREET, and 57, GRACECHURCH-STREET, City, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that they are now manufacturing Portable Greenhouses on Ward's principle (see No. 49 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*) with plain and ornamental stands. Also GALVANIC PLANT PROTECTORS AND BANDS, Zinc Fanlights, Skylights, and Gothic Frames for Conservatories, Hothouses, Forcing Frames, &c. Garden-stand Frames, Engines, Watering pots, Flower Labels, Perforated Safes, and Dish Covers, Baths, &c. &c. Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the kingdom, for covering with Zinc, Churches, Spires, Houses, Terraces, Verandas, &c. &c.

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Published by Wright, Allis, and Bagnall, Aldine Chambers, 13, Paternoster Row; and Hamilton, Adams, and Co., London.

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Price 2*s*. 6*d*.

PAXTON'S MAGAZINE OF BOTANY.
The Number for April, 1842, contains beautifully-coloured figures of *Houlletia Brocklehurstiana*, *Passiflora Middletoniana*, *Torenia scabra*, and *Gesnera discolor*, with copious descriptions, history and directions for the culture of each: also Papers on the science of Gardening, No. 3; Culture of Agapanthus umbellatus; on supporting Plants by Stakes; Notices of new and beautiful Plants figured in the leading Botanical Periodicals for March, as well as of those in flower in the suburban nurseries; with an ample Calendar of Operations for April.

This work comprises, monthly, four admirably-coloured plates, and twenty-four pages of interesting and useful letter-press. The admirers of flowers are requested to observe—

1. That all the drawings are taken from nature, and are consequently made from plants which have flowered in Britain.

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It may, in conclusion, be safely asserted that, both for the beauty of its embellishments, and the utility of its contents, this work is well adapted to the wants of all who delight in gardening; and as the improved system of having the plates lithographed commenced with the present year, and as it is intended that each volume shall now be perfect in itself, the present is a desirable opportunity for those who wish to become subscribers.

London: W. S. Orr and Co., Paternoster-row.

Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, April 2, 1842.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 15.—1842. SATURDAY, APRIL 9. Price 6d.

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THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND having this day removed their Offices to No. 12, HANOVER-SQUARE, it is requested that all communications may, in future, be sent to that address.

London, April 2, 1842. JAMES HUDSON, Secretary.

EXHIBITION OF CAMELLIA JAPONICA, or JAPAN ROSE.

A COLLECTION of these beautiful Exotics is now in Full Bloom at CHANDLER and SONS' NURSERY, VAUXHALL.—Admission GRATIS.

WINDSOR AND ETON ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE GRAND ANNUAL SHOW, for 1842, of this Society, for the exhibition of Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables, is fixed to take place on Tuesday, the 13th of September. The Annual Meeting of the Subscribers will take place at the Town Hall, Windsor, on the 19th of May.

Windsor, March 27, 1842. W. WRIGHT, Hon. Sec.

T. JACKSON, Nurseryman, &c., Kingston, Surrey, respectfully informs his Patrons and the Admirers of Horticulture, that his Supplement CATALOGUE OF PLANTS, with their prices, for 1842, and his List of Choice Show DAHLIAS, may be obtained on application.

Kingston Nursery, March 17th, 1842.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA. — Fine strong Plants two years old, from 5in. to 6in. high, of this most noble, hardy, and splendid ORNAMENTAL EVERGREEN TREE are now selling at Messrs. YOUELL'S NURSERY, GREAT YARMOUTH, at 63*s.* per dozen, or 25*l.* per 100. Also Cedrus Deodora, 4in. to 6in. 63*s.* per dozen; Do. do., 8in. to 10in., 84*s.* per dozen. Specimens may be seen and orders taken at their Agents', Messrs. Flanagan and Co., No. 9, Mansion-house-street; and Messrs. Noble and Co.'s, 152, Fleet-street, London.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, March 31, 1842.

J. MITCHELL, PILTDOWN NURSERY, Maresfield, Uckfield, Sussex, begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public he intends sending out in May his two superb seedling DAHLIAS, viz., "SNOWFLAKE," pure white, occasionally tipped with beautiful lavender, cupped petals and first-rate show flower (strong plants the first week in May) 4 feet, 10*s.* 6*d.*; and "MRS. SHELLEY," beautiful rosy pink, cupped petals, and superior shape (strong plants the third week in May) 4 feet, 15*s.*—March 22, 1842.

CARNATIONS and PICOTEES.—The Nobility, Gentry, and Florists are respectfully informed that Messrs. W. and F. YOUELL can supply the above Flowers at the following prices. Their collection is the most extensive and select in the kingdom, and for strength and healthiness are unrivalled. They beg to state that none but first-rate show flowers will be sent out.

12	pairs of fine Show Flowers,	by name	£1 10*s.* 0*d.*
25	do.	do.	do.	3 0 0
12	do.	extra fine	do.	2 10 0

Amongst which will be included a pair of that splendid Red Picotee ANACREON.—Great Yarmouth Nursery.

MYATT'S BRITISH QUEEN STRAWBERRY.

J. and W. MYATT beg to return their sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received from the Nobility and Gentry, and to inform those who have not yet favoured them with their orders, that the approaching season is most desirable for planting; they can supply plants of the British Queen and Eliza Strawberry, the former at 5*l.*, the latter at 1*l.* per 100.

The unpropitious state of the weather for late autumn-planting induces them to inform those who have been purchasers, that they will be happy to reinstate any that have not succeeded, by direct application to the parties who have supplied them, such application to be limited to April. Plants carefully packed and forwarded to any part of England.

Manor Farm, Deptford, March 31, 1842.

J. KERNAN begs to inform Noblemen and Gentlemen wishing to improve the appearance of their Shrubberies, that he will forward, per post, a Mixture, including the 24 kinds of Flower Seeds recommended in the Leading Article of last week's *Gardeners' Chronicle*, for 3*s.*, and an equally suitable Mixture of an equal number, where the Shrubberies are extensive, and more diversity required, for 3*s.* Also 25 separate papers of the more modern and showy hardy Annuals, sent per post, for 5*s.* 6*d.*; the end of April and beginning of May will be found the best time for sowing; one Plant raised in the open border will make more show than six raised on heat and transplanted.

4, Great Russell Street, Covent Garden.

NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIAS.

THE Nobility, Gentry, and Florists, are respectfully informed that Messrs. W. and F. YOUELL having bestowed great care and attention in forming a collection of all the new Fuchsias sent out by various parties, which have proved to be of great beauty and distinctness, and having selected about thirty varieties which they can confidently recommend, they offer to send them out the first week in April, at the rate of 21*s.* per 12 varieties, fit for competition at any of the Horticultural exhibitions of the ensuing season. By enclosing a Post-office order for one guinea, they will be sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom. Their list of Fuchsias, with respective prices, can be obtained by enclosing a Postage Stamp.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, March 15.

THOMAS CRIPPS, FLORIST, TUNBRIDGE-WELLS, respectfully informs his Friends that Plants of the New White Fuchsia "VENUS VICTRIX" will be ready the first week in May, at 21*s.* each, with the usual discount to the Trade, if three or more Plants are taken at once. For particulars see Floricultural Cabinet for March, or Gardeners' Gazette or *Chronicle* of 5th inst. Orders for this will be received by Mr. George Charlwood, 14, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden; Messrs. Cormack and Co. New Cross Nursery; Mr. Harrison, Downham, Norfolk; Mr. J. Ashdowne, Seedsman, High-street, Hastings; Messrs. Wood & Son, Maresfield Nursery; or addressed as above.

PLYMOUTH NURSERY.

ALEXANDER PONTEY begs to call the attention of the Public to his Stock of Hothouse, Greenhouse, and other PLANTS, especially to his new FUCHSIA TRICOLOR, a beautiful delicate blush white, with sepals tipped with green; a free grower and bloomer; plants of which are now being sent out at 10*s.* 6*d.* each. Also the following PELARGONIUMS:—

Lyne's Countess of Mount Edgcumbe	21*s.*	0*d.*	each.
— Diadem, a large white	21	0	—
— Peri of the West	10	6	—

The sorts named under at 60*s.* per dozen:—Amethyst, Beauty, Bridesmaid, Corona, King John, Wildfire, Inez de Castro, Nymph, Lady Douro, Prince Albert, Vulcan, Comte de Paris, Sultan, Pince's Zenobia, Jupiter, Matilda, Lifeguardsman, Apex, Wonder, Pride of the Hill. Other good sorts at from 9*s.*, 12*s.*, to 18*s* per dozen.—Plymouth Nursery, April 4th, 1842.

NEW SHRUBBY CALCEOLARIAS AND PANSIES.

MR. H. MAJOR, Knosthorpe, near Leeds, begs to announce that he raised last year thirty beautiful varieties of shrubby Calceolarias, of good form and size. The best eight will be sent out together for 2*l.* a set. The rest may be had separately at the prices marked in his descriptive Catalogue of select Dahlias, Calceolarias, Pansies, &c., which will be forwarded immediately on post-paid application. Also, strong plants of his new seedling Pansy, "Lovely Bride," are now ready to send out at 5*s.* each. The six seedlings sent out last spring for 20*s.*, viz., Glory of Knosthorpe, Princess Royal (allowed to be the best lights out), Airedale Beauty, Victoria superba, Bishop of Ripon, and Archbishop of York, all of which possess fine dark eyes, may now be had at half price. From unknown correspondents a remittance will be required with the order.

N.B.—A few packets of select Pansy seed, saved from sorts possessing the approved style of eye, may be had at 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* per packet.—April 4th, 1842.

R. JEFFRIES and SON take this opportunity of announcing to the Admirers and Cultivators of the DAHLIA, that they intend sending out in May their beautiful Seedling Lilac, "Lady Harland," which has been pronounced by all the principal growers who have had the opportunity of seeing it, as being decidedly the best Lilac Dahlia that has yet been offered. Height 4 ft., habit excellent, very thick petal, and beautifully cupped flowers, large without coarseness, on long stiff stalks, showing itself bold above the foliage. As a guarantee for its quality, it was exhibited last September, and obtained prizes at the three grand metropolitan open shows, the Royal South London, the Floricultural Society of London, and at the Grand Salthill Show. Price 10*s.* 6*d.*—Ipswich Nursery, March 31, 1842.

N.B. No orders will be attended to from unknown Correspondents without a remittance.

NEW AND SPLENDID SEEDLING GERANIUMS, PETUNIA, &c. &c.

WILLIAM WOOD & SON having purchased the entire Stock of the two undermentioned splendid GERANIUMS, raised by C. W. Fox, Esq., of Truro, beg leave to announce to their Friends and the Horticultural world generally, that they intend sending them out early in May, together with a magnificent new PETUNIA, raised by Mr. Fielder, Gardener to Wastel Brisco, Esq., of Bohemia, near Hastings.

GERANIUMS.

The PRINCESS ROYAL (Fox's), the ground white, upper petals nearly covered with a large dark spot, possesses an excellent habit, and flowers very freely, with a very large truss, 21*s.* per plant.

The DUKE OF CORNWALL (Fox's), deep Rose, with a fine light centre, beautifully marked, and a rich deep spot on the upper petals, habit good and form first-rate, price 21*s.*

W. W. & Son have great confidence in recommending the above as being first-rate show flowers of great merit.

PETUNIA.

FIELDER'S MAGNA ROSEA, superb rich Rose colour, flower very large, measuring 3½ inches in diameter, and certainly the finest Petunia ever offered to the public, price 3*s.* 6*d.* each.

The usual discount allowed to the trade when six or more of any of the above are taken; also plants of that beautiful Greenhouse Climber, HARDENBERGIA MACROPHYLLA, 5*s.* each, flowers deep blue.

W. W. and Son will likewise have ready to send out at the same time their splendid collection of DWARF ROSES in pots, consisting of the undernamed classes, and at the following prices, when the selection is left to them:

Isle de Bourbon	12*s.*	to	18*s.*	per doz.
Chinese	9	„	12	„
Tea-scented	12	„	18	„
Noisette	9	„	12	„
Climbing	9	„	12	„

Also a fine Collection of Geraniums, Camellias, and other Greenhouse Plants; Catalogues of which may be had on application. Plants will be presented gratis with each order.

Woodlands Nursery, Maresfield.

MESSRS. MARNOCK and MANLEY beg to announce to their Friends and the Public that their new and beautiful Passion-flower (Passiflora fragrans) will be ready to send out in strong plants the first week in May at 21*s.* each. A figure and description of this plant is given in the April number of "Paxton's Magazine of Botany." The seeds are supposed to have been imported from South America; and the plant succeeds best in a warm greenhouse. The fragrance of this plant is not confined to its name; it is in reality a sweet-scented Passion-flower. A drawing may be seen, and plants obtained of Messrs. Warner and Co., 28, Cornhill, and at the Nursery, Hackney.

Messrs. M. and M. having a large stock of showy Herbaceous and other plants, beg to offer them on the following terms, including Hamper and Package:—30 Herbaceous Plants, including Cypripedium, Habenaria, and other North American Orchideæ, the most showy kinds of Pentstemon, Phlox, Campanula, Statice, Delphinium, Chelone, Potentilla, &c. &c., 1*l.* 12 Fuchsias, new within the last two years, 1*l.*; 24 do. do., 2*l.* 10*s.* Verbenas of all kinds for beds, 4*s.* per dozen. Climbing Plants, for baskets in the flower-garden, such as Maurandya, Rhodochiton, Lophospermum, Clematis Sieboldii, &c., &c., 9*s.* per doz. Heaths, 9*s* to 18*s.* per doz. Geraniums, 10*s.*, 25*s.*, 40*s.*, to 60*s.* per doz. They have also a few plants left of Fuchsia glabra multiflora at 7*s.* 6*d.* each; and Hardenbergia macrophylla at 5*s.* each.

Nursery, Hackney, April 7th.

WANTS a Situation as GARDENER, a person aged 35; has a general knowledge of his business, and can produce testimonials, showing that he is capable of undertaking the management, to any extent, in the above capacity. Will attend personally on any lady or gentleman, on application to M.J., care of H. Law, Upper Clapton Nursery, Middlesex.

WANTS a Situation as GARDENER, a married Man, aged 30, who is a superior Grape Grower, and understands the management of Pines, Early Forcing, Greenhouse, Flower and Kitchen Garden. Can have a seven years' character from the situation he is about to leave. The neighbourhood of London would be preferred. No single-handed place accepted. Direct A.Z., Mr. Trotman's, cheesemonger, Lower-road, Islington.

WANTS a SITUATION as UNDER-GARDENER, a Young Man 19 years of age, who has been 5 years in one of the most respectable London nurseries, and who is well acquainted with Greenhouse Plants. His present object is to improve himself in the Forcing department under the tuition of a respectable gardener. Address, post-paid, A. B., Post-office, Clapham Rise, Surrey.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Single Man, 27 years of age, who from infancy has been employed in situations in various parts of England, where every branch of Gardening is carried on very extensively; with an unexceptionable character from his last situation.—Address A. B., at Mr. Whitehorn's, Horticultural Place, Turnham Green, Middlesex.—Wages 70*l.* per annum.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a married man, 40 years of age, and of active, industrious habits, with a thorough knowledge of Gardening in all its branches, who will be highly recommended by the gentleman he is about to leave, also by other families he has served for years. Wages expected, 60*l.* a year, with a cottage.—Direct to R. R., *Gardeners' Chronicle* Office.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a steady, respectable married man, aged 28; perfectly understands his business, no objection to manage land or cattle; can have upwards of two years' character from his last place.—Direct, A.B., Post-office, King's-road, Chelsea.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, or GARDENER and FORESTER, a Married Man, 33 Years of age, who has lived in some of the first gardens in England. Can be highly recommended for ability and sobriety by the Gentleman he has just left; as also by some of the first Horticulturists of the day. Address, Y. Z., P. Newman, Hosier, 102, Quadrant, Regent-street.

WANTED, a GARDENER, who perfectly understands his business; he must be a Married Man, and his Wife will have to undertake the duties of the Laundry.—Address, T. P., Post-office, Horsham, Sussex.

WANTED by a Young Man a SITUATION as SHOPMAN or CLERK to a Nurseryman or Seedsman, who has had considerable experience in the above capacities, having been in one of the first Nurseries in London for a considerable time, and is capable of taking the journeys if required. Reference can be given as to character and ability. Apply to A.B., Messrs. Henderson and Co.'s, Pineapple-place, Edgeware Road, London.

TO HEAD GARDENERS.—A young Man, aged 21, who has been in the garden eight years, wishes to engage himself under a Head Gardener, under whom he will be found willing to oblige, and can have an undeniable character from his present situation. Direct, stating particulars, to Andrew Maythorn, Coombe Farm, Croydon.

AS HEAD GARDENER in a Nobleman or Gentleman's Family, a Single Man in the prime of life, who is competent to undertake any situation. Has lived as Gardener and Steward, with management of Woods and Plantations. Would not object to the same situation again if required. The strictest inquiries will be answered from a family of distinction he has just left. Terms 70*l.* per annum. Address W.H., 15, Hemmings' Row, Charing Cross, London.

A GENTLEMAN who is desirous of attaining a practical knowledge of AGRICULTURE in a good Farming County, wishes to live with an experienced and independent Gentleman, who farms his own Estate, and would take pleasure in devoting some of his time to the improvement of the Advertiser. Direct, post paid, A. B., 5, Harp-lane, Tower-street, London.

FRENCH GOVERNESS.—A French Lady, competent to teach her native language, in its purity of style and proper pronunciation, is desirous of obtaining an immediate engagement as Companion to a Lady, or as Travelling Companion in a private Family or School, where her best services will be rendered to perfect her pupils. Kind and respectful treatment ensured will be taken into consideration as an equivalent for lessening pecuniary emolument. Reference for character, &c., by letter addressed to J. Legge, Esq., 37, Brudnell Place, New North Road, will meet with due attention.

WM. FOSTER, Nurseryman, &c., Stroud, Gloucestershire, invites attention to a new SEEDLING POPPY—Papaver bracteata coccinea—a brilliant scarlet. Plants now ready, 2*s.* 6*d.* each. The usual discount to the trade. N.B.—A fine collection of FLOWER SEEDS, 30 packets of good kinds, 5*s.* Catalogue of Dahlias, &c., to be had on application.

SEEDLING DAHLIAS to be sent out in May next, by N. GAINES, FLORIST, SURRY-LANE, BATTERSEA.

Gaines' ORANGE PERFECTION; beautiful orange, at times shaded. This flower was sent for the opinion of the Horticultural and Floricultural Societies of London; at both places considered first-rate. It is a fine grower, throwing its flowers well above its foliage. A good show flower. Awarded first Prize at Kingston, and 2nd Prize at Teddington. 4 ft. 10*s.* 6*d.*

Gaines' EMPEROR; beautiful rosy crimson, very superior petal, with great depth of flower, and well up in the centre. A constant good show flower. Awarded 2nd Prize at Kingston. 3 ft. 10*s.* 6*d.*

Gaines' COMPACTA; fine purple, very superior form, of excellent habit, throwing its blooms well above its foliage; its centre well up. A good show flower. Awarded 2nd Prize at Hammersmith. 5 ft. 10*s.* 6*d.*

N.B. The above were considered first-rate flowers by those who saw them growing. Plates of them will appear in "Wakeling's Amateur Guide," in April and May next.

N. Gaines' extensive List of first rate Dahlias, Geraniums, Pansies, Calceolarias, &c. may be obtained by post-paid application as above. His new Cineraria, Prince of Wales, is now ready for delivery.

NEW & SUPERB GERANIUMS, CALCEOLARIAS, DAHLIAS, FUCHSIAS, VERBENAS, PANSIES, &c.

WM. CATLEUGH respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that his Spring CATALOGUE of the above Flowers is now ready for delivery, including Fuchsia, Conspicua [illegible], raised by S. R. Prouse, Esq.: it is of vigorous and erect growth, with a bold and ample foliage, flowers of a delicate carnation or pale flesh colour; Sepals beautifully tipped with a distinct green, having when fully out an expanded bright scarlet Corolla. Pistil and Stamens rather more rosy than the sepals. Plants in May at 10s 6d. Also two new and distinct varieties of the Verbena, from Texas—Ne Plus Ultra, a clear bright pink, with a rose coloured spot surrounding the tube, which is white; a pleasing variety; colours very much resemble those of Phlox Drummondi. Elegans, a pale pink, with a delicate rose-coloured spot surrounding the tube; plants in May, the two, at 10s 6d. Likewise Dahlia, Lady Ann Murray, a beautiful mottled white tipped with bright rosy purple, a well-formed flower, with a fine centre, one of the most constant Dahlias grown, and desirable to the most limited grower, 3 feet, 10s. 6d.

Hans-street, Sloane-street, Chelsea.

NEW AND SUPERIOR SEEDLING DAHLIAS FOR 1842.

JAMES EDWARD, FLORIST, LAYERTHORPE, YORK, begs most respectfully to invite the attention of Cultivators of the Dahlia to the following Three Seedling Varieties raised in 1840, and fully proved in 1841, which are quite distinct from any hitherto produced; of very superior habit, and constant in producing good Show Flowers throughout the season: in proof of which J. E. begs to state that he has shown above [illegible]00 blooms of the three, during the season, at various Exhibitions open to all England, and has had nine Seedling Prizes awarded for them, namely,—four 1st prizes, three second ditto, and two third ditto; they have also been shown in the following winning trays:—

In the 1st Tray of 24 at the Horticultural Society, York, Aug. 18,
2d ,, 24 ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, 18 ,, ,, ,,
2d ,, 36 at the Botanical Gardens, Hull, Sept. 2d;
2d ,, 12 ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, 24 at the Horticul. Soc., Scarborough, Sept. 3d;
1st ,, 12 ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, 6 ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, 48 at the Yorkshire Philosophical Soc., Sep. 9th;
1st ,, 36 ,, Botanical Gardens, Sheffield, Sept. 15th;
1st ,, 36 ,, Horticultural Soc., Barnsley, Sept. 21st;
1st ,, 24 ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, 48 ,, Botanical Gardens, Leeds, Sept. 22d;
1st ,, 18 ,, Horticultural Society, York, Sep. 24th;
2d ,, 24 ,, ,, ,,

Besides having taken other Prizes in addition to the above.

PREMIER. Fine bronze salmon, very superior form, of excellent habit, throwing its blooms well above the foliage, and always to be depended upon in producing good show flowers. This variety obtained the first prize, in its class, at the York Ancient Florists' Society, September 20th, and had also the premier prize awarded, as the best Dahlia of any colour.—Height 4 to 5 feet.—Plants 10s. 6d.

MARY JANE.—White ground, very deeply tipped and edged with purpled carmine—constant throughout the season, well up in the centre, of excellent habit, and never fails in producing good flowers. This variety obtained the first and second prize at Scarborough, as the best light-ground flower tipped or edged, and has justly been pronounced the most distinct and attractive Dahlia ever produced in its class.—Height 4 feet.—Plants 10s. 6d.

DUKE OF RICHMOND.—Fine light pink and yellow, colours beautifully blended together, with a light-yellow tip at the end of each petal, similar to the Duchess of Richmond, but quite distinct from that variety; very superior habit, always constant, and will prove a noble and excellent show flower.—Height 5 feet.—Plants 10s. 6d.

Good strong plants will be sent out the first week in May: and for the convenience of parties at a distance, orders will be received, and plants supplied, by Mr. George Charlwood, Seedsman, Covent Garden, London; and Messrs. Henderson, Nurserymen, Brechin, Scotland. No allowance to the trade unless 12 plants are ordered, and a remittance or respectable reference will be required from unknown correspondents. J. E. can also supply plants of all the best Dahlias in cultivation, of which a catalogue is annually printed, and can be had on application.

We the undersigned, members of the Committee of the York Horticultural Society, do attest the correctness of Mr. Edward's description of the above Dahlias; and we strongly recommend them as distinct varieties from any yet sent out, and well worth a place in the most limited collection.

James Richardson	Richard Land	John North
John Roper	John Walker	Jas Lancelot Foste
J. Heseltine	Edward Bearpark	William West
Henry [illegible]	Robert Dempsey	John Robinson.
William [illegible]		

Report of the York Amateur Florist Society, held on Monday, August 9th, 1841.—The Judges and Members of this Society consider it their duty to notice a seedling Dahlia of last year (sent for inspection) raised by Mr. Edward, Nurseryman, of this city. The colour is pure white, with a dark tip of purpled carmine; the form, depth of petal, and above all, good eye, require no consideration to pronounce it one of the best Dahlias yet seen of its class; and from the evident superiority of this distinct variety over such flowers as Glory of Plymouth, Beauty of the Plain, &c., there is no doubt but the year 1842 will cause these flowers to fall in the rear when brought into competition with the seedling exhibited this day, as it may safely be pronounced a gem of the first water, and will reflect the greatest credit on the fortunate raiser, for so long as Dahlias remain in cultivation this flower must form a prominent feature in a stand of six.—*York Courant.*

CHAPMAN'S NEW SPRING POTATOES.—This excellent new variety, possessing all the qualities of the best Ash-leaved Kidney, but capable of being produced in perfection for table from November till June, are now ready for delivery at One Guinea per bushel, with directions for their culture in the open ground without protection.

"We never yet tasted any forced or retarded Potatoes anything like so good."—Dr. Lindley, in *Gardeners' Chronicle.*

"We can only repeat that, be they what they may, they are of excellent quality."—Dr. Lindley, in *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Apr. 2.

⁂ Orders for sample baskets, enclosing 1s., will be attended to; but orders for sets must be prompt—addressed to T. H. Chapman, Brentford-end.

TO FLORISTS, HORTICULTURISTS, AMATEUR GARDENERS, &c.—CLARKE'S AIMATIC COMPOST, for the Flower and Kitchen Garden, Greenhouse Plants, Pineries, &c.: the application of this COMPOST will add greatly to the beauty of the Flower and produce of the Kitchen Garden. In making new Gardens it will be found invaluable: it has long been in use in the Royal Gardens at Kew. Price One Guinea per bag, containing two cwt., sufficient for a good sized garden for one year.

Also Prepared HAIR DUST. This Preparation will effectually preserve Flowers, Plants, Bulb-roots especially, from the ravages of worms, grubs, and all kinds of crawling insects. From its imperishable nature, its effect will be lasting. Price One Guinea per bag. Address, Stanbridge Clarke, St Pancras Wharf, King's Cross; or Henry Clarke, seedsman, 86, Borough.

EDWARD BECK, MANUFACTURER IN SLATE, Isleworth, Middlesex, respecfully informs Horticulturists, that his IMPROVED SLATE TUBS for Orange Trees and Conservatory Plants, mounted upon rollers, Slate Cisterns, Shelves, and Edgings for garden paths may be seen in use at his house upon application to the gardener.

BRITISH SHEET GLASS FOR HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.—Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Horticulturists generally are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with lists of prices, and particulars regarding the above article, which has in every case in which it has been adopted proved itself to be by far the most economical material for Horticultural Glazing, upon application to Drake and Bromley, 315, Oxford-street, London.

J. DRAKE, late of 100, Edgware-road, and 8, Jermyn-street, begs to notify that he has removed his business to the above address, for the convenience of more extensive premises, and solicits for himself and partner a continuance of the support he now gratefully acknowledges. French and every description of Glass Shades, Stained and Ornamental Glass, Patent Plate and British Plate Glass, supplied in any number or quantity, at wholesale prices.

TO NURSERYMEN, HORTICULTURISTS, &c.

PROPAGATING GLASSES—Green, 1*s.* per lb.; White, 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb.; or from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 24*s.* per dozen. Cucumber Tubes, all lengths, from 6*d.* to 4*s.* each. Grape Shades, from 2*s.* 6*d.* each. Irish Globes, from 1*s.* 6*d.* each; ditto for Fountains, with solid bottom and hole, 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.—APSLEY PELLATT, Falcon Glass Works, Holland-street, Blackfriars, where every description of Table Glass China is on show. Days for viewing the Works—Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

OILS, COLOURS, VARNISHES, &c.—Best Ground White Lead, 30s. per cwt.; 2nd, 28s.; 3rd, 24s. Linseed Oil, 3s. per Gallon; Turps, 4s 9d.; Dry or Ground Brunswick Green, from 1½d. to 1s. per lb.; Invisible Green, for Rough Work, 30s. per cwt.; Stone colour, 34s.; Celestial Blue, 6d. per lb.; Quick-drying Carriage Varnish, 14s. per gallon; French Polish and Spirit Varnishes, 20s; Naphtha do., 11s. 6d.; Burning Naphtha without smell, 6s. 6d. per gallon; Best Stockholm Tar, 21s. per bushel; Coal do., 10s. 6d. do.

Every description of Colour Brushes, &c., of the best quality, at the lowest prices for cash, at Nixey's, 22, Moor-street, Soho.

GARDEN NETS, Fishing Nets, Sheep Nets.—Woollen and Worsted Netting, various widths; New Hemp Net, very small mesh, Bunting, &c., for protecting blossom of Fruit-trees; New Herring Fishing Net, 1½d. per yard; Old Herring Fishing Net, ¾d. Fishing Nets of all kinds, from 4 to 400 yards long; Tarred Rabbit Fence Net, 2d. per yard; Sheep-folding Net (strong tarred cord), 4½d. per yard, 3 ft. 6 in. high; New Expanding Tents for Lawns, erected and taken down in one minute, 12 ft. by 12 ft., circular shape, 6 ft. high in the lowest part, price 5*l*.

Robert Richardson, 21, Tonbridge Place, New Road, near Euston-square.

NUTT'S BEE-HIVES.—GEORGE NEIGHBOUR begs to announce that he has prepared for the present season a large stock of Nutt's Improved Bee-Hives, in which are embodied all recent improvements; and being the only authorised agent for their sale, cautions Apiarians and the Public generally against purchasing Hives which they may conceive to be made in accordance with the exact principles of the Inventor, from parties who unauthorised use his name; in such cases purchasers are invariably deceived and disappointed, the apparatus being imperfect and incomplete. Geo. Neighbour has also a variety of improved Cottage Hives, Glass Hives, &c. &c., which are very tastefully made, and ornamental to the garden, from each of which the honey may be taken at any time of the season without destroying the Bees.

Apiarian Depôt and Honey Warehouse, 131, High Holborn, London.—Letters relative to the above must have postage-stamps enclosed.

⁂ NUTT ON BEES (5th edition) now published.

TO BE DISPOSED OF—A NURSERY, SEED, and FLORIST BUSINESS, situated at Henley-on-Thames, Oxon. For further Particulars apply to Messrs. W. & J. Noble, Seedsmen, 152, Fleet-street, London; or to the Proprietors on the Premises.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS beg to announce that they will submit to Public Competition at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, on FRIDAY, April 14th, 1842, at twelve o'clock, a very rich collection of Carnations and Picotees, comprising Lascelles' Queen of Sheba, Ely's Lady Ely, Wood's Lord Byron, Giddin's Lady Murray, Ely's Mrs. Horner, Giddin's Venus, Wood's Lord St. John, &c. &c. Also a splendid assortment of DAHLIAS, in dry roots; Plants in bloom; Auriculas, Pinks, Heartsease, &c. May be viewed the morning of Sale; Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

SION NURSERY.—GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

PROTHEROE and MORRIS will Sell by Auction, on Monday next, at Eleven o'clock, on the Premises, about One Mile from the "Jolly Sailor" Station of the Croydon Railway, a choice collection of the finest varieties of Geraniums, Fuchsias, Camellias, Calceolarias, and other Plants, in the most thriving and healthy condition. Also the Greenhouses, Horse and Cart, Utensils in Trade, &c. Catalogues may be had of Mr. Flanagan, opposite the Mansion-House; the "Gardeners' Gazette" Office, 343, Strand; Messrs. Minier, Strand; Noble, Fleet-street; Warner, Cornhill; Gibbs, Piccadilly; Forrest, Kensington; Bunney, Covent-garden; and of the Auctioneers, Leytonstone; who are authorised to treat for the sale or letting of the very desirable Premises by Private Contract; and if an acceptable offer be previously made, the Greenhouses and Pits, with the boiler and pipes, will be withdrawn from the Auction.

COSTLY SHRUBS, PLANTS, & ORNAMENTAL TREES, embellishing the well-known Pleasure Grounds of WORTON LODGE, ISLEWORTH; valuable Horticultural Erections of Orange house, Plant-house, Hothouse, and Conservatory, and various miscellaneous effects. By Mr. LAHEE, on the Premises as above, on Monday, the 18th April, at 12 o'clock. The Grounds, though neglected since the misfortunes of the late occupier, contain unique and beautifully-grown specimens of all the leading Ornamental Plants and Shrubs, Rhododendrons, American Azaleas, the varieties of single and double Thorns, Chesnuts, Oaks, Firs, Cedars, Hollies, Magnolias, and other Trees and Shrubs; Fruit Trees, which having been grown for removing, and transplanted every two years, and bearing abundantly, are not to be matched; Standard Roses; a quantity of Herbaceous Plants; and the entire Stock and Crop.—Catalogues may be had in a few days on the premises, and elsewhere as will be announced, and at Mr. Lahee's Offices, 65, New Bond-street.

The Lease of the Premises to be Sold.

SHIPS for NEW ZEALAND.—The Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company hereby give notice, that the Directors will be ready on Tuesday, the 12th day of April, at Three o'clock precisely, to receive TENDERS for THREE SHIPS of about 350 tons each, old register, for the conveyance of steerage passengers from the port of London to Nelson Haven, in Tasman's Gulf, New Zealand; to sail respectively on the 1st of May, the 25th of May, and 15th of June next. The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had on application at the Company's House. The Directors do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest tender.
By order of the Court,
New Zealand House, 7th April, 1842. JOHN WARD, Sec.

THE Directors of the New Zealand Company hereby give notice, that despatches having been received from Captain Arthur Wakefield, R.N., reporting that the NELSON SETTLEMENT has been successfully planted on the south-eastern coast of Tasman's Gulf, Cook's Straits, New Zealand, preliminary ALLOTMENTS of LAND in the said settlement are now ON SALE to intending colonists and others. The district is described as containing an abundance of good fertile land, available at once for agriculture and pasture, the country being less thickly wooded than in other parts of New Zealand. The haven of Nelson forms a natural basin, in which ships may be in good shelter close to the shore.—Applications from intending colonists, and from persons of the labouring class desiring a free passage, are received daily at the Company's House, where full information may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

New Zealand House, By order of the Court,
Broad-street-buildings, March 24, 1842. JOHN WARD, Sec.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, upon improved and economical principles, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and CO., Agents for the Old Park Ironworks, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, beg to return their most sincere thanks to the Nobility and Gentry who have so liberally patronized their improved Conical Boiler. (For a description see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, March 12, p. 175.) To Amateurs these Boilers will be found invaluable. They require no furnaces or setting in brickwork, are moveable at pleasure, and may be applied with equal facility to the smallest houses or most extensive range of pipes, price 5*l*. 5*s*. and upwards. Further particulars, plans, estimates, &c. for warming every description of building may be obtained as above; where also may be seen a variety of patterns of Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c. The trade supplied with Hot-water Socket-pipes, two, three, and four inches, at 2*s*. 3*d*., 3*s*. 3*d*., and 4*s*. 3*d*. per yard.

HEATING BY HOT WATER, WITH THE CIRCULATION OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR.

J. WEEKS & CO., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hothouse Builders, and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER; see the 3rd and 37th Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

References may be had, and their works seen, at Mr. Perry's Nursery, Banbury; Mr. Green's, Lower Cheam; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Rollisson's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea: Mr. Buck's, Portland Nursery; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; Mr. Smith's Nursery, Dalston; Mr. Woodroff's Nursery, Kensall Green; Mr. Hopgood's Nursery, Bayswater; Mr. Willmer's Nursery, Chelsea; and at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country.

Every particular to be had at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

HEATING BY HOT WATER.

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W. WALKER and Co. (late of Mosley-street, Manchester), beg to announce that they continue to execute works of the above description, in which they have introduced a variety of important improvements of a satisfactory nature, especially to Horticulturists. They have applied this principle on a more extensive scale than has ever been hitherto adopted at the stupendous Conservatory and Hothouses of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and in numerous other extensive establishments, with the most complete success.

They have also successfully applied C. W. Williams' Patent Argand Furnace to their boilers, and have made arrangements with the Patentee for its general adoption. It economises fuel, and removes the nuisance and disfigurement of smoke, so much complained of by Gardeners, and is a new and valuable feature in these Apparatus.

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D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

THE following communication (translated from the German), was addressed to Messrs. Rowlands' Agent at Cologne:—

13, Straitz Enggasse, Cologne,
May 23, 1841.

Mr. Th. S. Ditges,

Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the extraordinary effects of "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL." For above nine years I had not a particle of hair on my head, when I was casually recommended to give this celebrated Oil a trial. I accordingly purchased two bottles at your establishment, and strictly followed the printed directions: in the course of two months my head was covered with fine short hair, which I had cut off, and continued to persevere in the use of the Oil. The result is, that after five months' perseverance, I can now boast of as good a head of hair as any man in this city. In justice to the inventors I make this ackowledgment, and shall feel great pleasure in satisfying any inquiry.—I salute you with respect.

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday	Zoological	8½ P. M.
Wednesday	Medico-Botanical	8 P. M.
Friday	Botanical	8 P. M.

A FEW weeks ago (p. 155) we invited attention to the method which experiment as well as theory has shown to be most advantageous in cultivating the Potato. Our readers will remember that on that occasion we particularly referred to evidence obtained in the garden of the Horticultural Society, and published in the Society's Transactions. A correspondent has now favoured us with some observations which render it desirable that further explanation should be given of the evidence alluded to. He says, "In your remarks two principles are enunciated against which I conceive no exception is to be taken; they are to this effect: 'by planting too close, the plants smother one another; by planting at too great a distance, land is uselessly wasted.' These excellent remarks are followed by certain experiments, which, however, seem to me as going to prove, in respect to the latter proposition of planting beyond a given distance, more than the proposition itself lays down; for what is that proposition? Simply this. that land is uselessly wasted. Now the rule deduced from the premises is, that, in planting, the distance between each row should be regulated as nearly as possible by the height of the haulm; and the experiments, if confined to this one point, undoubtedly establish the law. But there is a further consequence deducible from the experiments, which I am at a loss to comprehend. and which, therefore, leads me to trespass on your attention. It appears that the Early Champion Potato, the stems of which are two feet long, yielded the largest quantity when planted in rows the same distance apart. When these rows, however, were extended six inches, and made 2 ft. 6 in. in width, the produce lost was more than 8 tons; while from rows diminished in the same proportion (viz. 6 inches), the difference in production was under 2 tons; and even when the rows were only 6 inches apart, the produce exceeded by nearly a ton that which was obtained from rows which were 2 ft. 6 in. apart. From this it would appear that something more is lost than waste of land by planting in rows wider than necessary, and that every deviation from the established standard of width is unfavourable in proportion to the space given over a reduction in the space allowed; in fact, that to reduce the rows in width four times a given quantity (viz. 6 inches) is less prejudicial than to widen them by the said quantity only once applied. Is not this at variance with the theory which considerations *à priori* would lead one to establish? For it might be supposed that the evils connected with too close planting, want of air, light, and space for the supply of nutriment from the soil, would lead to the obvious result of diminished, scanty production; while it is difficult to see from the contrary process any other evil than the one you have pointed out, of loss of ground—a serious one, I admit, but still not affecting the question of comparative productiveness. Suppose the rows to have been extended from 2 ft. or 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft., would the decrease of the crop have kept pace in an inverse ratio?"

This appears at first sight to be a more difficult question to answer than it really is. The difference to which our correspondent adverts is owing to the difference in the weight of seed that was planted. When the tubers were two feet apart, the produce was 30 fold, only 36 lbs. having been required to furnish 1116 lbs.; but at 18 inches apart the produce was 25 fold only, 41 lbs. of sets having yielded only 1068 lbs.; and at 6 inches apart the return was reduced to 8 fold, 100 lbs. of sets having furnished only 860 lbs. of Potatoes. It was by employing an enormous quantity of sets that the greater proportional weight of produce per acre was obtained which has surprised our correspondent.

The same experiments to which we have alluded supply the answer to the question put to us at the end of the extract we have given. When the Champion Potatoe had four feet square for each tuber to grow in. its produce was only 50 fold; although when planted in rows two feet apart, and six inches from set to set, the return was 30 fold. It is, therefore, we think, plain that, try the facts in what way we will, the result is always the same, namely, that *by planting too close, produce is lost by the plants smothering each other; while by setting at too great a distance it is equally diminished, in consequence of the waste of land; and that the true distance must be determined by the length of the haulm of the particular variety under cultivation.*

ALTHOUGH for many purposes well-tempered clay is preferred to all other substances for grafting, yet it has the disadvantage of being disagreeable to use, and extremely liable to crack and fall off in bad weather. To remedy these inconveniences, various adhesive mixtures have from time to time been prepared under the name of grafting-wax, which, being spread over paper, may be cut into narrow slips and applied spirally round the junction of a graft and its stock; thus acting at once as a ligature to hold the plants together, and as a means of excluding the access of air to the wounded wood. Such preparations then act as a substitute for both clay and bast. But in practice they have not been found to answer—for two reasons: they are rarely well tempered, and are therefore either too stiff or too soft; and they require to be applied when the graft and scion are perfectly dry, any moisture preventing the adhesion of the grafting-wax. We have, however, always thought that such difficulties may be removed, and that eventually they will supersede the clumsy contrivances of clay and bast. A sample of a preparation of this sort has just been put into our hands by Mr. Daniel Edward Stephens, which, as it appears to possess the necessary requisites in a higher degree than any we have before seen, we recommend to the trial of our readers. It is composed of powdered pitch, yellow rosin, scraped beeswax, Venice turpentine, of each half-a-pound, and of 6 oz. of hog's lard. These are to be well mixed, and boiled to a head in an iron pot, great care being taken to blend them thoroughly. The mixture is then to be spread thinly, while boiling hot, with a brush, over moderately thin brown paper previously well heated and dried. If this operation is conducted with care, a kind of adhesive plaister will be formed, superior to anything of the kind we have before seen.

THE season is fast approaching when the competitors for Pelargoniums must be prepared for a contest which will probably be the most severe they have yet engaged in; for societies are increasing their premiums; the Horticultural Society alone has ordered a large tent to be set apart exclusively for these favourite flowers, and the public has become critical, and perhaps fastidious. We shall therefore take the liberty of offering a few suggestions for the consideration of those who propose to exhibit them.

Fancy-flowers, be they what they may, must be judged by peculiar rules, and not by the common standard. The great mass of flowering plants consists of species with little or no tendency to change their wild habits, further than good cultivation is capable of improving them; and therefore, with them, good cultivation is the only thing to look to: but it is otherwise with fancy-flowers. They are expressly selected by a florist, because—like horses, pigeons, dogs, bantams, and other domesticated animals, they have a strong tendency to throw off their wild appearance, and are capable of being greatly changed, and—as we think—improved, by skilful breeding. With such plants, then, high cultivation is only one of the elements of excellence; to be thorough-bred is equally necessary. This is, in fact, recognised on all hands in the case of Ranunculuses, Pinks, Tulips, and the older florists' flowers, but is generally lost sight of in Pelargoniums—a mistake on the part of judges which cannot be too soon corrected by them.

Last July (p. 470), in our remarks upon the exhibition of the Horticultural Society, we took occasion to make some observations of this kind, and to condemn some of the varieties then exhibited, as quite unworthy of appearing for prizes, considering the much greater superiority of other sorts. Twenty years ago, indeed, deep green leaves and large trusses of flowers would have been all that the highest cultivation could have arrived at; but at the present day, such qualities ought no more to settle the merits of Pelargoniums than mere bone and flesh that of a horse. High cultivation is doubtless as necessary as ever; but in addition, a flower must be thorough-bred—with the form, colour, texture, and other qualities of the petals quite perfect.

We trust the judges all over the country will take these suggestions into their consideration at the ensuing shows, and that coarse, ill-shaped flowers, only selected because they form large heads of bloom, will be put in their proper place, be their cultivation what it may. We will engage to say that in no other class of florists' flowers would such varieties as the Beauty of Ware and Lady Ann Murray be permitted to form a portion of a selection of six or twelve varieties. There can be no difficulty in picking out of the published lists a dozen varieties, infinitely superior to such as those, and perfectly free from all objections on the score of being underbred.

Exhibitors may be assured that not only judges, but visitors are much better informed than they formerly were; the good points in the flower of a Pelargonium are more generally known, and have now become a common subject of comment and discussion. It may therefore be expected, that in deciding the merits of competitors in this class, the character of each particular specimen will be a subject of very careful consideration by the judges.

IS THE MALE ASH OF GREATER VALUE AS A TIMBER TREE THAN THE FEMALE AND HERMAPHRODITE ASHES?

I AM glad that you are directing attention to improvements, which are needed, in the management of forest-trees, with a view to the production of timber. It is an important subject on which there is evidently much to learn. I have been led to make some inquiries touching the matter by a hint which I met with in Mr. Billington's work, called "Facts, Observations, &c.," viz., what are the probable effects of seed-bearing on the value and growth of wood? and whether the male Ash is more valuable than the female and hermaphrodite trees? It appears that Mr. Billington had inquired of an old experienced wheelwright whether he had observed any difference in the quality of different trees upon the best soils, supposing the size and age of the trees the same. He answered he had observed a difference in the Oak and the Ash, and this he attributed to some trees being males and others females, and that the male trees produced the strongest, toughest, and best timber. Of course he was wrong in supposing the Oaks were of different sexes, but the trees being in fruit at the time he showed which was the female Ash, and which he considered produced the worst timber. Mr. Billington says it is the opinion of others, that the male Ash makes much the largest and finest tree—that his observations do not warrant him in implicitly subscribing to that opinion, but he considers it probable that the female Ash may be inferior by bearing much seed.

In order that the nature of my inquiry may be better understood by all, it may be well in the first place to consider briefly what is the property on which the strength of timber mainly depends. It is generally known that there is a considerable difference in the value of the wood of the same tree; the heartwood is of a darker colour, much more solid, and durable than the alburnum or sapwood. And the difference is owing principally, if not entirely, to the deposition of elaborated sap, or matter of lignification, which gradually accumulates and dries in the cells and tubes. The alburnum of trees which are filled in autumn or winter is superior to that of other trees which are not filled until spring or summer. Mr. Knight says, it is at once more firm and tenacious in its texture, and more durable; and he proved that this is owing to the true sap in a concrete state which the alburnum contains during winter. When the aqueous sap rises in spring, it flows through the alburnum and dissolves in its progress a considerable quantity of the concrete matter for the support of the first emitted leaves and roots; and the alburnum in consequence becomes less solid and durable at that time. Again, it is observed that the value of the timber of different trees is materially affected by the soil and situation on which it is grown; and this, I think, may also be proved to be owing to the greater or less quantity of concrete matter which is deposited in the tissue of the wood. There is, doubtless, a particular soil and climate for which each kind of tree is naturally best adapted, and in which it will make a greater quantity of valuable timber in less time than in any other. British Oaks, for instance, thrive best in the strong but somewhat dry lands of the southern parts of England.

In a gravelly or a marshy soil in the same district, their growth is found to be not only much slower, but the timber is also less solid and durable. The quantity of moisture in a soil, and the situation as to shade or shelter, also exert a powerful influence on the value of timber. Every gardener knows the effects of a wet, cloudy summer and autumn on the quality of the young wood of fruit-trees. In such seasons it is longer jointed, more soft and spongy under the knife, and less fruitful, than that grown in comparatively dry and sunny seasons. The brighter the light to which a plant is exposed, all other circumstances being similar, the shorter-jointed and firmer will be its wood. Excess of moisture in a soil will cause a fruit-tree to produce comparatively ill-formed wood in the best of seasons. We may learn, then, from these facts, why the timber of Oak grown in a moist, sheltered valley is not so solid and durable as that which is grown on the drier soils of an open plain. Supposing I had two Acorns which, under similar circumstances, would produce plants of equal size and vigour, and supposing I planted one in the valley and the other on the plain, the former would probably produce a shoot one-third longer than the latter; and in order that the wood of both may be of equal strength, the plant in the valley should elaborate and store up one-third more of concrete matter; but the quantity of this which a plant can prepare depends upon the quality of the soil, and the number of its leaves, and the quantity and brightness of the light to which they are exposed. Now, the stem of the plant in the valley, if only one-third longer, would probably have no more leaves than that on the plain; and as the latter would have greatly the advantage on the score of light and soil, it is highly probable, if not certain, that it would elaborate and store up even more concrete matter than that in the valley. And as a similar difference will take place each succeeding year, it is very evident that there must be a considerable difference in the value of the timber grown in these situations. The heartwood of the tree grown in the valley must be less solid than that from the plain, as there must be a considerable difference in the amount of sapwood as compared with heartwood.

I will now quote one or two observations of men distinguished either for their knowledge of forest-trees, timber, or the laws of vegetable life, in support of the above remarks on the effects of soil and situation, and showing further the cause of the strength and value of timber. Evelyn, one of the best authorities on forest-trees, says, "For the place of growth, that timber is esteemed best which grows most in the sun, and on a dry and hale ground; for those trees which suck and drink little are most hard, robust, and long-lived; instances of sobriety(!)" There are some excellent observations on this point in "Barlow's Essay on the Strength of Timber." From a great number of observations and experiments he concludes, "that the best Oaks and other large trees are the produce of good lands, rather of a dry than a moist quality; the sapwood is thinner in proportion to the diameter of the trunk; the ligneous layers are less thick, but are more adherent the one to the other, and have a greater uniformity of texture than trees which grow in moister situations. The grain of the wood is fine and compact, and when they are examined with a good glass their pores are observed to be filled with a species of varnish or glutinous matter, strongly adherent; also in consequence of the closeness of their pores they are more dense and heavy, become extremely hard and resist the attack of worms." De Candolle has also observed, "that trees grown in damp places, or during wet seasons, have more alburnum than those which grow in dry places or during dry years." Duhamel assured him that in different stunted Oaks he had counted from seven to twenty-five layers of alburnum.

In some trees it is found that the thickness of the layers of wood is not the same throughout their circumference; and Duhamel and Buffon proved that this was not owing to the position of the tree relative to the points of the horizon, but to other circumstances. When on one side of a tree a good stratum of earth or a place free from all other roots is found, those roots which are directed there receive more nourishment, furnishing more to the corresponding part of the trunk, which increases more on this side. In like manner, if one side of a tree has its branches more exposed to the action of light and air, the corresponding part of the trunk grows more than the opposite. The cause of the inferiority of timber grown in crowded woods must be obvious from these facts; the roots of the trees soon interfere with each other on every side, and however good or suitable the soil may have been, it soon affords but a scanty pasture, and becomes a poor soil to them. The stems are also drawn up, and only a limited extent of foliage can be exposed to the action of air and light.

It is evident then from these various facts, that the solidity and durability, and consequently the value of timber, depends principally upon the quantity of true sap or concrete matter which is deposited within it. Will the production of seeds then by a tree tend to diminish the quantity of its true sap, and thereby affect the growth or value of its wood? A tree may be likened to a tradesman. The true sap is its trading capital, by which the whole structure of the plant and all its organs are produced and supported. The sap which it expends in the production of roots and leaves is returned to it again by their action, with, in some cases, three or four hundred per cent. interest; but fruit or seeds make no returns; instead of adding to, they cripple the growth of a plant. The sap which is expended in their production is like the capital which a tradesman expends in display, in finery, and luxuries; it is, so far as the growth of the tree is concerned, so much of its sap or capital lost or wasted. Now a certain quantity only of true sap can be elaborated by a tree under given circumstances; the more seeds and fruit, therefore, which it produces, the more sap will be required for their support, and the less will remain for the extension of roots and branches and the formation of wood. If the sap which composes the seeds had been deposited in the wood, its strength and value would evidently be increased in proportion to the quantity deposited; but if, instead of being merely hoarded in the wood, it had been used by the tree in extending its branches and roots, then the gain of the tree must have been great. Fruit or seeds then are evidently produced at the expense of all other parts of a plant. I conclude, therefore, that it is hardly possible that the female Ash can produce heavy crops of seeds, grow as quickly, and make as solid timber as the male Ash, which has no seeds to support; that is, providing they were plants of equal vigour when young, and were afterwards grown in a similar soil and situation.—*John Townley.*

(To be continued.)

KIDNEY-BEANS.

CULTIVATION and difference of climate have produced many varieties of this excellent vegetable, a few of the best of which we intend to mention, as much care is requisite in choosing such kinds as are best adapted to the different uses for which they may be designed. For example, some are runners, their stems climbing for support round branches from 5 to 9 feet high; others are dwarfs; and many hold a middle place between the two. Of some the seeds are eaten; of others, the young green pods; while in a third sort (the Mange-tout or Sans-parchemin), both pod and seed may be used, until nearly arrived at maturity. We shall also endeavour to point out to which of these uses each variety is most applicable.

RUNNERS.—*De Soissons, or Large Running White.*—Seeds large, white, and flat. This Bean, the most esteemed in a ripe state at Paris, is nothing more than the common flat White; but at Soissons it acquired a fineness of skin and flavour, which rendered it superior to the same kind cultivated in any other part of the country. A good bearer, and one of the best for late use.

Sabre.—Seeds white, compressed, often rather crooked and plump. This is perhaps the best of all, being a good bearer, and its pods of great length and size: when young they are excellent; and when nearly full-grown, they are still tender and fleshy, in which state they may be preserved for a length of time, by being cut into pieces and salted. Finally, the seed, whether fresh or dry, is equal, if not superior, to that of De Soissons. This sort grows very high.

Prédome, Prudhomme, or Prodommet.—Seeds greyish, oval, and small. This is an excellent Mange-tout, not in the least stringy, and when nearly full-grown is equally good. The seed when ripe is much esteemed. There is a yellow variety of this.

Prague or Red Pea.—Seeds round, of a violet colour. This is a very good mange-tout. The seed when ripe is rather thick-skinned, but well-flavoured and mealy, similar to a Chestnut. A moderate bearer, and late.

Prague Bicolor.—Similar to the last; seed a little larger. A good bearer, but very late.

Sophie.—Like the Prague, differing only in the seeds being whiter and larger. It is best as a mange-tout. The seeds when ripe are watery and worthless, with a thick skin; however, it might improve in a different soil. A moderate bearer, and late.

Haricot Riz, or Small White French Runner.—This variety is esteemed for its fine white seeds, which are oblong and very thin. It is a good bearer; eats well when green, but particularly so when the seeds are fresh-shelled. Some esteem them good when ripe; but we have never found them so; a difference no doubt occasioned by the soil. This sort is too tender to ripen its seeds in this country, except under a wall in a very warm situation.

De Lima.—Seeds very large, thick, and of a dirty white; pods large, short, slightly rough and wrinkled, like the Haricot d'Espagne. It is a remarkably prolific kind, and the seeds are very mealy; but it is too tender and late for this climate, where a party crop can only be obtained by forwarding the plants in a hotbed, and planting them out singly in May. It is eaten both in a green state and shelled. It grows high. We have received from America, under the name of Sieva, a variety of the preceding, a trifle earlier, and smaller.

Haricot du Cap, or Venetian Sugar.—Resembling De Lima in its chief characters, its growth and produce; the principal difference consisting in the seeds being flatter, larger, and speckled with red. An abundant bearer, but must be used young.

Haricot d'Espagne, or Scarlet Runner.—Of this there are two varieties, distinct from the common Haricot, one with scarlet, the other with white flowers; the latter is preferable for culinary purposes, on account of its greater mealiness and thinner skin. There is also a third variety with two-coloured flowers: but it is not superior to either of the above. A good bearer, but not very early.

DWARF HARICOTS.—*Nain Hâtif de Hollande, or Dwarf White Dutch.*—Pods long, narrow, and excellent when green; seeds white, small, a little compressed. Not very early in this country.

Flageolet, or Nain Hâtif de Laon, Early White.—Seeds white, narrow, rather long and cylindrical—a variety much esteemed, and perhaps most cultivated. It is very dwarf, early, good for forcing, equally suited for eating green and when the seeds are ripe. A moderate bearer, and early.

De Soissons Nain, Gros Pied.—Seeds and pods resembling De Soissons; the seeds are equally good when fresh shelled or in a dry state. In many places, different varieties are cultivated under the name of Gros Pied. A good bearer, but not early.

Sabre Nain and Dwarf White Sans-parchemin.—These two varieties are very similar; they form thick, bushy plants. In the Sabre Nain the pods are very long and large; seeds white, flattish, and rather small. These Haricots, like the Sabre Runner, are good whilst green, stringless till three parts grown, and excellent when ripe. Wet land does not suit them, because their long pods hang on the ground and often rot; but for this defect, they are excellent and very prolific; two or three only should be planted in a tuft.

Nain Blanc d'Amérique, or Dwarf American White.—Pod short, of a strong and branching habit, sometimes climbing a little, but generally dwarf, and not requiring support; very prolific; its short, swollen pod a little hooked, strongly coloured with reddish brown, particularly at the two extremities: this is not in the least stringy. The seeds are small, white, rather long, and very good when ripe; two or three only should be planted together.

Deux à la touffe.—Very prolific; pods not stringy; good either in a green state, or when the seeds, which are white, are ripe.

Of the Haricot Suisse there are many varieties, of which the principal are the white, the grey, the red, the grey Bagnolet, the Plein de la Flèche Haricot, grown particularly in the Maine; the Mohawk, lately received from the United States; and one named Le Ventre de Biche. These have peculiar characters, according to the length and form of their seeds. They are all excellent in a green state, for which they are chiefly used. The grey Swiss and the Bagnolet are sown in large quantities round Paris, either for eating fresh or for drying and preserving through the winter; the Bagnolet has the advantage of the grey in being earlier and not given to run, as most of the Swiss kinds are inclined; that of the Flèche has the same tendency; its pods are narrow and full; they keep up a succession for a long time. The Mohawk is evidently much earlier, more dwarf, and promises to be excellent, either for early or general cropping; it is good when dried. The white and red Suisse and the Ventre de Biche promise well too; the latter is, however, better in soup with its skin left on.

Haricot Noir, or Dwarf Negro.—Used in a green state, this rivals the Swiss varieties; in Touraine it is preferred for this purpose. This is one of the best for general use, and an abundant bearer.

Haricot Noir de Belgique.—This variety, introduced by M. Vibert in 1839, is perfectly dwarf, and is the earliest which we are yet acquainted with; its pods, although rather pale, are very good in a young state. With these united qualities, it will rank (at least in some gardens) amongst the first-rate Haricots.

Rouge d'Orléans.—Highly esteemed for stewing when ripe; seeds red, flat, and small.

Nain Jaune du Canade, or Flat Yellow Canada.—The most dwarf and one of the earliest Sans-parchemins, and, therefore, either good when young or when full-grown; seeds nearly round, pale yellow, with a small brownish circle round the hilum; very good when dried. A good bearer.

De la Chine, or Polish Beans.—A prolific sort, excellent either fresh-shelled or dried; seeds rather large, roundish, and sulphur-coloured. There is a sub-variety of it, with clear bronze-coloured seeds, which also appears to be good. A good bearer, and early.

FLOWER BEDS ON LAWNS.

MANY of our Correspondents are desirous of knowing what plants are best adapted for a circular or oval bed upon a lawn. Through the kindness of a friend, we are enabled to furnish them with a list of some which have been thus employed, and which produce a most ornamental effect when arranged in the following order:—In the centre of the bed a patch of the purple Phlox paniculata should be planted, around which should succeed a circle of the white variety of the same parent. Then follows a ring of Coreopsis tinctoria, after which may come one of Pentstemon gentianoides, and P. gentianoides coccineum, but most of the latter. Next plant a circle of Phlox omniflora, surrounded by one of the tallest pink sorts of Verbena; then another of the dwarfer kinds of scarlet Verbena; the outside of the whole bed being planted with Lobelia azurea. In this list the tallest plants are placed in the centre, and they are so arranged as to form a pleasing contrast; whilst the brilliancy of colour possessed by some, and the length of time they will continue in flower, renders them a striking ornament until destroyed by the autumnal frosts.

ON AMMONIA AS A MANURE.—No. III.

THERE are yet two points of great importance to be noticed with respect to the application of salts of ammonia as manures; and these are, the proportions of the fixing materials to be added to the substances evolving ammonia, and the quantity of the salts of ammonia which should be added to a given surface of land. With regard to the quantity of acid or other fixing matter proper to be added to a given quantity of gas-liquor, urine, or any other fluid containing or evolving ammonia, it is almost unnecessary to observe, that as the quantity of that substance is very variable, and depends on a variety of circumstances, it is of course impossible to give any definite rule which shall be applicable to all uses; all that can be done is to point out the object to be effected, the means by which it can be best attained, and the precautions necessary to be observed. The evolution of ammonia may generally be recognised by its peculiar pungent smell; and in all cases where dung or liquid manure of any kind exhales a pungent vapour, it is certain that ammonia is being lost: in such cases a fixing substance may be added with great advantage; if we do not add enough, the pungent smell will continue; if we add too much, the ammonia will all be fixed, and there will remain an excess of the fixing substance. If sulphuric or any other strong and cheap acid be employed, there is no fear of evil effects from a small excess of acid, because there is always abundance of alkaline and earthy matter in the soil capable of uniting with and neutralising such excess of acid, and in the diluted state in which it is applied to the soil no danger could result from its presence. In the cases where sulphates are mixed with ammoniacal solutions, it is evident that if the salt employed is insoluble in water, any excess of it could do no harm, at least in the case of liquid manures, because the excess would remain undissolved at the bottom of the tank. When, however, soluble sulphates are used, of course any excess employed will remain dissolved with the sulphate of ammonia. It must be evident that ammonia can only be fixed by mixing it with a sulphate it can decompose, that is to say, one in which the sulphuric acid is combined with a base for which it has less affinity than it has for ammonia; in this case the base with which the acid was previously combined is either set free, or enters into combination with the carbonic acid, before combined with the ammonia, and hence either the base of the fixing salt, or else the carbonate of that base, is found in place of the sulphate employed. If we were to mix sulphate of potash or soda with ammonia or its carbonate, no change would take place, because potash and soda have stronger affinity for sulphuric acid than ammonia has; but when we mix sulphate of lime, magnesia, iron, or zinc with ammoniacal solutions, they are decomposed, sulphate of ammonia is formed, and carbonate of lime, magnesia, iron, or zinc is precipitated as insoluble powder. The sulphates of magnesia, iron, and zinc are soluble in water; whilst the sulphate of lime is nearly insoluble: hence excess of the former salts would remain dissolved with the sulphate of ammonia formed, but an excess of the sulphate of lime would fall to the bottom mixed with the carbonate of lime, and hardly anything except sulphate of ammonia would be left in solution.

Practically speaking, then, the best substances to fix ammonia are either a strong acid, such as sulphuric—or if a dry salt be more convenient, then the sulphate of lime, gypsum or plaster stone, as neither the carbonate of lime formed, nor any excess of sulphate of lime taken, could have any hurtful effect when applied to land. If acid is employed, it may be added either strong or dilute, and should be well mixed with the ammoniacal liquor in sufficient quantity to destroy all pungent smell. If sulphate of lime is used, it should be broken or ground up, and added to the liquid either in a tank or otherwise as may be most convenient; it must be well agitated or stirred up, and in this case, as when acid is used, enough must be added to destroy the smell of ammonia; the carbonate and sulphate of lime left after the process may either be allowed to settle at the bottom of the tank, and the clear liquor pumped off, or the whole may be used together; but the propriety of this must of course depend on the nature of the soil to be manured. The formation of sulphate of ammonia may be effected in a very short time, either when sulphuric acid or sulphate of lime is employed; but in order to do this, the mixture should be well and frequently stirred. If acid or sulphate of lime be put into a tank with liquid containing ammonia, the formation of sulphate of ammonia goes on but slowly, unless the whole is thoroughly mixed. When enough of the fixing material has been added, and the smell of ammonia is no longer perceived, the liquor may either be directly used as liquid manure, or may be kept till required; for as the ammonia is no longer in its free and soluble state, it will not become weaker by keeping.

In situations where sulphate of lime is not to be had, or where sulphate of iron is cheaper, that salt has been advantageously substituted for sulphate of lime; generally speaking, however, it is probable that the latter salt is preferable, because about 2lbs. of it are as effective as 3lbs. of the sulphate of iron, and the carbonate of lime may be more readily separated from the liquor than the carbonate of iron. If excess of sulphate of iron is employed, it will remain in solution; but no evil results from this, for it is immediately decomposed by carbonate of lime and similar substances in the soil. The separation of the iron is greatly facilitated by exposing the liquid to the air as much as possible.

In applying salts of ammonia to land as a manure, it must never be forgotten that the quantity of that substance required by plants is not large; and that by adding a large quantity of it to the soil, we are very likely to obtain a worse crop than if we added none at all. Ammonia and its salts constitute a very powerful class of manures, and a small quantity of them produces very beneficial effects; but we must not suppose that because a little is good, a great deal will be much better.

The most economical method of obtaining and applying ammonia is to collect all the urine, drainages, &c. which are ordinarily suffered to run to waste; these fluids contain ammonia, and when exposed to the air soon become foul and the ammonia is lost: if, however, they are collected in a tank or resorvoir, and sulphuric acid or gypsum added, the ammonia is converted into a fixed salt, and the liquor may then be used advantageously, either alone or in conjunction with other manures. In all the ordinary plans for saving liquid manure, some of the ammonia is lost, because it exists in the manure in the state of a volatile carbonate: when, on the contrary, any of the previously-mentioned means are adopted, it is fixed, and further loss is prevented.—*E.*

NEW DAHLIAS.

The following are notes of some of the new Dahlias:—

Spary's Conqueror of the Plain.—A deep maroon, varying considerably in its colour; the form of the petal and general shape of the flower are first-rate, with the centre finely up.

Widnall's Princess Royal.—Bright buff, tipped with rosy purple; the flower large and finely formed. This is a beautiful and desirable variety. It gained the first prize at the Salthill Dahlia Show.

Dodds' Prince of Wales.—Yellow, inclined to become buff; a flower of good size, and well formed. This will prove a very useful show flower.

Headley's Phœnix.—This is a noble and finely-formed scarlet flower, having great depth of petals, which are finely cupped; it is slightly depressed and confused in the centre, but will no doubt form a very useful flower.

Catleugh's Lady Ann Murray.—A light mottled flower tipped with rosy purple; this is a very constant and well-formed flower, with a fine centre.

Wildman's Bianca.—White. This variety being a seedling of 1841, its character cannot be considered as fully established; but from its petal, the general form of the flower, and the goodness of its centre, there is every prospect of its proving the best white we have at present.

Jeffries' Lady Ackland.—Bright lilac; a large and very useful flower, but rather too flat.

Brown's Marquis of Lansdowne.—Dull salmon colour; a large flower, with great depth of well-arranged petals, a little depressed in the centre, and rather coarse; from the substance and form of the petal, it will no doubt be a constant flower, and prove useful for a large stand; the blooms exhibited at Salthill were very superior to those shown at the Floricultural Society of London, the latter having a faded appearance.

Silverlock's Candidate.—The blooms shown at Salthill of this variety were rather small; but the form of the flower is fine, of a deep maroon, with a well-formed petal.

A peach-coloured Dahlia of Widnall's; *Low's Duke of Cornwall*, rosy ruby; and *Whales's Attila*, rosy lilac, we have not seen, but have heard them well spoken of by those whose opinion generally coincides with our own.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XV.

The covering of straw or litter which was recommended for the protection of tender deciduous plants, such as Fuchsias, during winter should now be removed. Upon examination it will be found that most of the plants protected in this way are perfectly safe, and are beginning to send out young shoots and leaves. These are necessarily blanched and tender, owing to their having been in the dark so long, and it will, therefore, be necessary to exercise great caution in exposing them to the frosty nights or cold winds which we may still expect to have at this season of the year. I would, therefore, recommend the amateur who has plants in this state, to surround them with a few stakes and tie a mat over them at night, or at any other time when the weather may render it prudent to have them covered. Those who have used frames made of the "Patent Asphalte Roofing" for evergreens, such as some of the fine varieties of Rhododendron, may use them now for their Fuchsias; but anything which will afford a slight protection will be sufficient. A beautiful hedge of Fuchsias, which would produce a fine exotic effect in some small gardens, might, therefore, be kept and protected at the most trifling expense, if care was taken to plant the more hardy varieties. The lovers of this favourite family will be glad to learn that there is a new species of great beauty now in flower in the country. Its name is F. splendens; the habit is good, and it produces crimson flowers, tipped with green, in great abundance. As it is from Guatemala, it is not likely to be hardy enough to stand our winters, but will probably do well enough for the flower-garden in summer and autumn.

If more room is wanted in the greenhouse or pit, strong plants of Verbenas and Petunias may be removed to a cold frame and covered up at night; in this situation they will be perfectly safe. Fires in the greenhouse will not be necessary, unless the thermometer sinks below the freezing point; give air freely, and shut up early in the afternoon if the house contains such plants as Pelargoniums; but if it is filled with hard-wooded plants, it should not be shut up so early.

A few weeks ago, a correspondent (J. L. S.) suggested the propriety of giving in the "Amateur's Garden" some plain directions for preparing fermenting material for hot-beds; and as many persons are now about to put up dung-frames for various purposes, the following directions will perhaps assist them. When the dung is brought from the stable-yard, it should be turned over, well shaken up, and thrown into a close heap. If it has not been fermenting before, it will probably be dry, and must have several tubs of water thrown amongst it—indeed, this will frequently be necessary, as there is generally some part of it too dry. Three or four days after the heat rises, it may be turned over again, taking care to mix the colder parts with the warmer, and to add more water if the heat is not rising properly. If the dung is good, the whole mass will soon be in a state of fermentation, and after remaining in this state for three or four days longer it will be fit for making into a hotbed. The quantity required varies of course according to the objects of the gardener and the size of the frame to be placed upon it: a bed about five feet in height answers the purpose very well, but less than that will do for many things. In making it, shake the dung well, beat it down regularly all over the bed with the fork, place the shortest on the top, and then put on the frame. If it is intended for cuttings, cover the inside over about two inches with rotten dung, and leave a little air at the back to allow the rank steam to escape. The frame must then be examined daily, and as soon as the bed is "sweet" (as gardeners say), the cuttings may be introduced. A little practice is necessary in order to determine this; but the safest way for every one is, to put in a pot of cuttings of some plant which they do not value and see what effect is produced upon them; this will give them practical knowledge. These remarks are only intended to assist the inexperienced in making a common hotbed, and are not to be understood as recommending this particular kind of bed either for economy or neatness.—*R. F.*

Erratum.—In Amateur's Garden, No. 14, in the list of Chrysanthemums, *Lacidum* should be read *Lucidum.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Cherry grafted on the Laurel.—In No. 12 you answer an inquiry of "Speculative," that you are not aware whether the Cherry will bear when grafted on a Laurel. There is an instance where a Mayduke was budded on a common Laurel, the fruit of which I ate last summer; it was most excellent in flavour, and both the Cherry and Laurel grew very luxuriantly; the former bore very freely each year.—*W. B., Clericus.*

Shrivelling of Grapes.—In the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 19th inst. there was an article from Mr. Fish on the shrivelling of incipient bunches of Grapes in an early forcing vinery. I think Mr. F. should explain his system of treatment from the commencement of forcing up to the time the fruit is ripe, and likewise the state his wood was in at the end of the season (September and October). If Mr. F. had done this as well as giving us the weight that is required to bring the incipient bunches to perfection, it would give every practical gardener an opportunity of proving whether his system is a good one or not. The plan laid down by him has been thoroughly examined by many practical gardeners and condemned, the general opinion being that it is theoretical and not practical. Mr. Fish must have been very unfortunate in his places to have to superintend Vineries with cold and deep borders, which, unless properly managed, will cause a failure of crop. I feel satisfied by experience, that gravitation will not insure a full crop, nor save the incipient bunches from shrivelling without good management. My Vineries have deep, wet, and cold borders: I have had many bunches this season which, like his, have threatened to run away; but the laps of glass are so close in my Vinery, that they could not find the way to escape. By a little good management I have brought them out to great perfection, and they will be ripe in a short time. I think this year's practice will give me an opportunity of proving the real cause of shrivelling in all its points, and likewise its remedy, which, when obtained, I shall lay before the readers of the *Chronicle.*—*An Angler.*

The Vine.—A correspondent strongly recommends Hoare on the Vine as a prize-book for cottagers. He considers it a very interesting book, and one that no one can fail to understand. We entirely agree with him. Anybody who will study what Mr. Hoare says *must* manage Vines well on open walls.

The Impregnation of Cucumbers.—Since you seem to have your doubts as to Mr. Ayres' capability of producing Cucumbers without fertilisation, allow me to say that upon that subject I can go beyond him. Some years ago, as I was pegging down my plants, I unluckily broke the flower off the fruit at least four or five days before it would have expanded, for which I felt sorry, as there were no other fruit-blossoms showing at the time. I left it, however, and, to my agreeable surprise, it swelled off as handsome a fruit as any I had during that season. This does away with all impregnation. From that time I never gave myself the least trouble respecting it, unless when I wanted to save seed, which I am firmly persuaded, according to the common course of nature, cannot be obtained without it.—*John Kyle.*

Mice.—On visiting a garden in which the Crocuses were eaten by mice, I was pleased at a simple and effectual mode of destroying them. A stone pickle-jar was sunk in the earth, the inner rim being smeared with dripping or suet, and the vessel half filled with water. I need not add, that many of these pests to the gardener were drowned by falling over in their attempt to reach the bait. —*N. S. Hodson.*

Rooks.—On April 29th, last year, I got 24 rooks, not full fledged, from a neighbouring rookery. I made nests for them, and put about five in each. I procured the trellis from an old summer-house, covered the top with tarpauling to keep them dry in wet weather, and fixed a table in the middle to feed them upon. Liver and Potatoes I found the best food for them—Oatmeal proving too heating, and I lost some from using it. I fed them every two hours till they began to pick; but when they could fly well, I fed them but twice, and afterwards only once a day. I continued this treatment until September, when I thought they would feed themselves; but this would not do, for they soon began to leave me, and in a short time my stock was reduced to six. I now determined to feed them all the winter, and still upon the table in the shed; I did so once a day the whole of the winter, and not one left afterwards. They have this morning (April 5th) commenced building for the first time, which will be thought late; but I believe young rooks do not begin so early as old ones, and this is a very cold situation, being on the verge of the moors.—*Ridgmont, Bolton-le-Moors.*

Rookeries.—In "A Familiar History of Birds," by the Bishop of Norwich, he says, "It has been said that by exchanging a magpie's eggs for rooks you may obtain a rookery." Last year I placed eight rooks' eggs in a magpie's nest in a plantation about a quarter of a mile from the house; the magpie reared six young rooks, and always brought them to roost in a small plantation at the end of the lawn, close to the house; this spring the rooks were frequently observed to be fighting with a pair of magpies, which they eventually drove away. The rooks have established themselves in this plantation, having completed four nests and commenced a fifth. The trees are not above 35 years old, chiefly Elms.—*G. W.*

On the Habits of Birds.—In several of the late Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* I have observed notices connected with Ornithology, which I think should be so classified as to make them serviceable to the purposes of general science. The natural family of Silviadæ, or Summer Warblers, offers as fertile a field for observation as any; and their habits and localities bring them more immediately under the eye of the gardener than any other tribe of birds, many of the species being peculiarly the inhabitants of gardens, which they enliven with their sprightly habits and delightful song. They are a class, also, but little understood; and the partial limits of their annual migrations is a matter of interesting speculation: take, for example, the Nightingale, which winters in Northern Africa, and extends its summer migrations over the whole of central Europe as far north as Russia and Sweden, including the south-eastern counties of England, but most unaccountably omitting all to the west of a certain line, which excludes the mild and wooded valleys of Devonshire and South Wales, localities which would appear peculiarly favourable for their resort. Again, Salicaria turdoïdes, a bird of passage, which is common on the opposite shores of France, has never been known to cross the narrow channel which separates us, and is not included in the British Fauna. Another singular fact connected with the natural history of this tribe is mentioned in Mr. Yarrell's invaluable work on British Birds. In speaking of the Willow Warbler, he says—"Col. Montagu states that at the date of his observations the bird did not go so far west as Devonshire and Cornwall; and there is no reason to suppose that he was mistaken; but, from whatever cause it may arise, it has now become a constant visitor to Devonshire and Cornwall, and has been even found on the west coast of Ireland. No reason for these strangely limited migrations has been assigned or attempted, but an extended system of observation carried on through a series of years might perhaps supply facts which would lead us to causes (as, for example's sake, the absence or presence of certain plants or insects) which influence these birds in the choice of their summer retreats. I would then suggest that some of your correspondents should carefully distinguish the various species of Silviadæ which are to be found in their respective neighbourhoods, and keep a register of these, together with the date of their arrivals in the spring, for which their daily walks and occupations in the garden would give them abundant opportunities. The only obstacle to this plan is the difficulty which any but a practised ornithologist would find in discriminating between species which are nearly allied, and unmarked by any obvious differences of form or colour; but this difficulty might be met by publishing a list of our English Silvias, with their distinctive specific characters described as familiarly and prominently as possible, and then should cases of doubt still exist, specimens might be killed, and the species accurately determined.—*J. D. Llewelyn, Penllergare.*

Application of Ammoniacal Liquor.—Having read your several articles in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* on the application of ammoniacal liquor, and also your critiques on Mr. Daniell's new manure, I send you a description of my method of applying it, which is similar to that you recommend for the formation of an excellent compost either for agricultural or horticultural purposes. I make a bed or substratum of any coarse earthy matter one foot thick; upon that is spread a layer of vegetable remains two feet thick, consisting of leaves, edgings, rushes, couch grass, or other noxious weeds (which are too often thrown on the sides of fields, and thence carried on to the land again by sticking to cart-wheels or other conveyances); the whole is then watered with ammoniacal liquor from the gas-works; in a few days I put another layer of earth, then a layer of vegetables, and water as before; another layer of each may be added if convenient, or the clamp may be covered up at once with earth, to keep in the volatile matter and throw off the rain. The whole will require turning over two or three times before using, as some vegetables are a long time in decomposing; but a farmer should always have a succession of these clamps—one ready for use, and others in a state of formation, as receptacles for all the rubbish on his farm. If lime can be readily obtained, I should recommend one layer turned in the last time before being used.—*C. J. Holcombe.*—[Lime would disperse the ammonia. Better use pounded gypsum.]

Cape Bulbs.—In looking over the "Botanical Register," I find the Editor has published a figure of my Amaryllis Banksiana, and to the description annexed an abstract from Mr. Herbert's work on Bulbous Plants. Though I must differ with great reluctance, as well as diffidence, from so high an authority, and from an author to whom I am indebted for most of my information on this subject, yet, as far as my experience goes, Mr. Herbert's directions to keep the bulb under ground are certainly unnecessary; and the plan of burying the bulbs is objectionable, on account of the greater difficulties of management, from the increased size of the pots. I have had two bulbs of Amaryllis Josephinæ nearly twenty years, both of which flower every season, both of the bulbs being two-thirds out of the ground, and yet they are as firm as onions and as large as a child's head. I am not aware that I ever lost a bulb from being exposed, though no doubt bulbs may be placed too high, as it is not natural for them to grow without some degree of covering, and particularly Brunsvigia ciliaris, which is very liable to bleed. I attribute my success in the management of Cape bulbs entirely to the plan of plunging the bulbs, during their period of rest, in a pit filled with pure sharp sand, the necks being covered. The lights are then put on, and little air given; the sand often becoming quite hot to the touch from the action of the sun. The bulbs are thus well ripened, and the roots at the same time protected and kept cool.—*J. W. Slater, Newark Park.*

Potatoes.—Fearing I might have been in error about Mr. Knight's crop of Ash-leaved Kidney Potatoes, as recorded in the Hort. Trans., vol. vii., p. 405, I have again referred to the paper, and quote from it: "Of this variety I selected in the present spring the largest tubers which I could cause to be procured in the last year; and I have planted them nearly in contact with each other in the rows, and with intervals, on account of the shortness of their stems, of only two feet between the rows." From this you will perceive that I was rather under than over the mark in my estimate of the quantity of seed planted in that experiment. Should you think it right to state as much in your valuable Paper, it may prevent misapprehension in those of your readers who may not have access to Mr. Knight's paper. If Mr. Knight used "the largest tubers which he could cause to be procured," my calculation will surely fall far short of the actual weight of the seed used on that occasion.—*Lusor.*

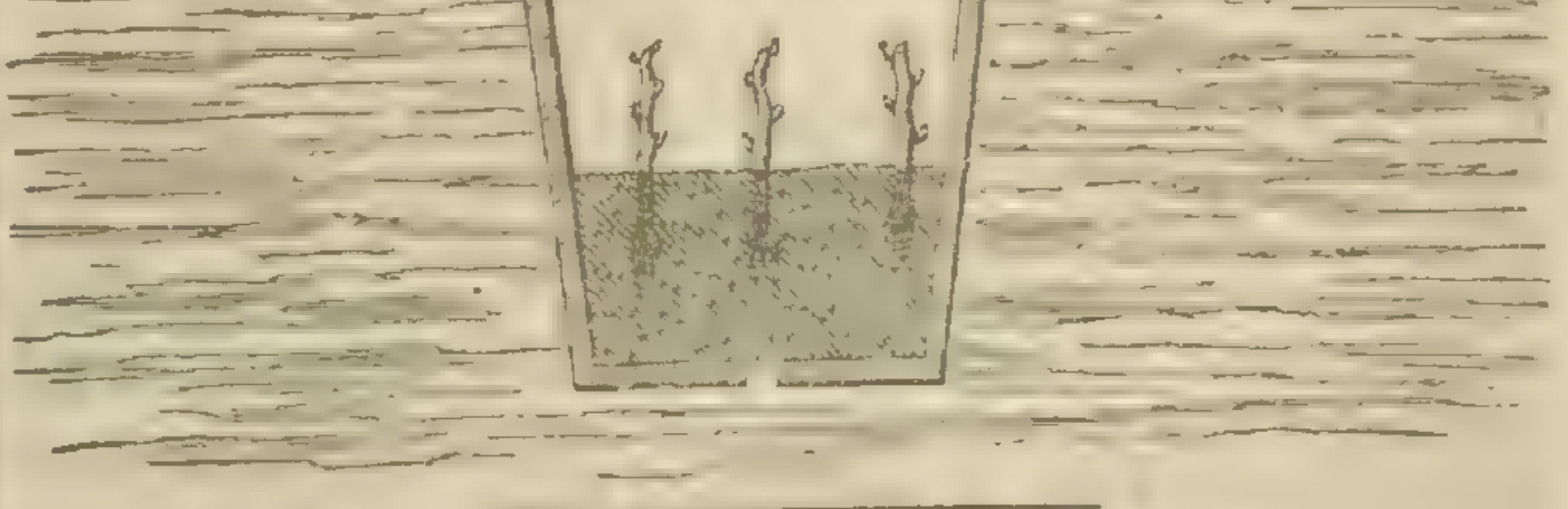
Wheat in the West Indies.—There is an error in Dr. Hamilton's paper on the culture of Wheat in Bermuda, No. 4, p. 53, which I hoped some other correspondent would have corrected. Dr. Hamilton assumes, in his calculation, that a bushel contains 512 pints! In my school days it only contained 64, but the bushel has been altered since then! Dr. H. is pretty near the mark in stating 785,400 grains of Wheat to the bushel; but in that case the pint would contain 12,272 grains. If, as he assumes, each grain would have produced 55 ears, and each ear 65 grains (but which I think a rather unreasonable expectation, from Wheat that ripens in 90 days after sowing, and which consequently cannot be expected to tiller like our winter Wheats, which very rarely indeed produce 55 ears from one plant), the product of grain would be 43,872,400 grains, or 5,585 bushels, instead of 10,474, as he states it. His calculation of the returns from Mr. Fox's pint and a half requires the same correction; the pint and a half would contain 18,408 seeds, and if each seed produced three ears, each containing 52 grains, the produce would be 2,871,648 grains, or 3·65 bushels.—*Lusor.*

The Currant Fly.—Pray tell your readers to bestir themselves. Two of the Nematus trimaculatus (see p. 548 of 1841) were observed this week, and both females. It is therefore time to apply remedies, as the eggs are no doubt already being deposited on the young leaves.—*R. R.*

Glue-water for Scale Insects.—In a previous *Chronicle* I saw glue-water recommended for the destruction of white scale. I tried the experiment last year upon a few plants, several of which it killed without destroying the scale. The remainder are very sickly, so that in fact the remedy is worse than the disease. I used it milk-warm, immersing the heads of the plants three or four times as they became dry, mixing 10lbs. of glue to 10 gallons of water. I kept the plants quite dry above for a week or two, until I began to see them looking sickly; I then brought them out into the open air, and syringed them twice a day, which served merely to disolve the glue, instead of peeling it off as I expected.—*John Kyle.*—[It never was intended that plants should be smothered in glue-water; but that the size should be painted over the parts affected by the insects. Mr. Kyle's plants must have been very dirty to have rendered his operation necessary.]

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, 30th March, 1842.—In one of my former letters I have incidentally noticed the extent to which Roses of all descriptions are cultivated in France, but I am not aware that the manner of propagation, for which the florists here are so justly celebrated, has yet been adverted to. It is a matter of notoriety that this tribe of plants, especially the Chinese varieties, are here multiplied with a rapidity and facility unexampled in any other country; for example, a florist who bought one of Mr. Laffay's new Roses last autumn, informed me the other day that he had now more than 50 of it for sale. Mark, these were all produced during the winter, and this is no solitary case. That fine new English Rose, Devoniensis, was received here last autumn, and may perhaps be in the hands of four or five persons, but I feel confident that they will increase it with such rapidity as to be able to offer it to the trade in England at a much lower price than it can be purchased there. Your readers will naturally ask how it can be done; some may suppose that rents and labour are cheaper here. This is not the case, for I believe both to be even higher than in England. A mere hovel, with an acre of garden, near Paris, is worth from 400 to 500 francs (16*l.* to 20*l.*) a-year. A labouring gardener earns 15f., and a propagator and foreman from 20f. to 25f. a week. The climate is without doubt propitious, but the principal cause of success is in the attention specially bestowed during the period of propagation, and the daily observation and regulation of heat, moisture, light, air, and cleanliness. The hot-water system is as yet but in partial operation; nevertheless, under the old plan of tan and flues, cuttings often root in 6 or 7 days. All the tender kinds, such as Bengales, Thés, Noisettes, and Isle de Bourbons, are propagated by cuttings and leaves perpetually, and Hybrids between them are also raised in the same manner, but not so expeditiously as by grafts. The bottom heat, whether by tan or hot water, is kept as nearly as possible at 25° Reaumur (88° Fahr.); the compost in general use is equal parts of peat and white sand. Some use a kind of black sand, which is found to answer very well; this is shaken down rather firmly in the pot, and the leaves or cuttings planted just below the surface, and sometimes even laid upon it; particular regard is necessary to this, because much of the after success depends upon the way in which this is done, for experience has clearly proved that subjects thus treated will root much sooner than those planted deeper; another advantage is, that they are not so liable to fog. They are then plunged in the tan or bed, and bell-glasses tightly placed over them, so that the full benefit of a close, humid atmosphere may be imparted. Every third or fourth day they are slightly syringed; immediately the roots appear they are repotted in thumbs, one-fourth leaf-mould being added to the former compost, and again plunged as before; in about a fortnight they will be sufficiently advanced for removal to other glasses, when air is freely given, and are thus hardened off for either frames or the open ground. The cuttings are always taken from young wood, but care is necessary to ascertain that it is sufficiently ripe, otherwise loss is sure to follow. Leaves may be taken from wood somewhat older, but the eye must not be injured, and a portion of the rind both above and below attached to it; these form plants quite as fine as cuttings, and within nearly the same time. During the first and second stages of this operation, the houses are entirely shaded from the sun, either by thin canvas or whitewashing the glass inside: it is of the first consequence to attend to this, because however necessary light may be as a stimulant, yet if allowed too much power it will assuredly prove highly prejudicial. Cleanliness is also considered as necessary as heat or light; the bell-glasses are kept constantly clean, by being wiped out every two or three days. If the least impurity is allowed to generate, the plants soon become sickly. A pure atmosphere is quite as necessary for vegetable as animal life; both may exist, but neither can thrive without it. Herein consists the superiority of French propagators, and the mea y which they are enabled to supply the world with Roses and Camellias at a rate so much cheaper than other countries. Some of the florists in Paris have a way of striking cuttings which I have not observed elsewhere; it is this—large upright pots, similar to those used for Hyacinths, but about six or eight inches across, are half filled with compost, and the cuttings planted in them. They are then plunged in tan nearly to the brim (see figure), and a flat glass placed upon the top: by this means a more even heat is said to be imparted, and the rooting is performed in less time.



PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

April 5.—Sir O. Mosley, Bart. in the chair. Dr. W. H. de Vriese was elected a foreign corresponding member. From Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, there was a large collection, including two magnificent specimens of Heaths, linnæoides and melanthera; a large handsome plant of Epacris impressa; Blétia Shephérdii, with spikes of crimson-purple flowers; Oncídium pulchellum, with a spike of delicate pinkish-white blossoms; Tropæolum brachyceras, trained over a frame, presenting a mass of bright yellow. Several cut Camellias, and a cut specimen of Combretum macrophyllum, were also sent from Ealing Park. A Knightian medal was awarded for the Oncídium, the Heaths, and the Epacris. Mr. Jackson exhibited 6 fine specimens of Heaths, among which the rare élegans and the hail-like grandinosa deserve particular notice: a Banksian medal was given for the former. A certificate was awarded to Mr. Standish for Zíchya villosa, a recent introduction from Swan River, well worthy of cultivation. Mr. Toward exhibited Billbérgia zebrina, a singular fine-looking plant with banded leaves and green flowers with crimson bracts. Mr. Hopgood sent two specimens of Physolóbium carinatum, a pretty dull crimson pea-flowered plant, and Zíchya dilatata, a kind somewhat resembling Z. coccínea. Mr. Ivery exhibited several fine seedling Cinerarias; the most remarkable among them was Rival King: its habit is dwarf and compact, and the flowers are white tipped with bright crimson: a certificate was given for it. Mr. Gaines sent a collection of Heartsease, and a seedling Rhododendron named Prince of Wales; it is delicate blush with numerous dark brown spots in the throat. From Messrs. Young was a new species of Siphocámpylus, with brown heart-shaped leaves and bright scarlet flowers. Mr. Slater, gr. to J. Spooner, Esq., exhibited a small specimen of the Waratah, Telópea speciosíssima, the beautiful Enkianthus quinqueflorus, and some seedling Cinerarias. There were two fine plants of Andrómeda floribunda sent by Mr. Marnock, from the Royal Botanic Gardens; this is well worthy of cultivation on account of the freedom with which it flowers, and for its hardiness. With these a variety of Phycella ígnea was sent. Mr. Pearson exhibited a seedling Camellia; it was a striped variety, but not sufficiently distinct from some already cultivated. Messrs. Chandler sent Camellia Albertus, a handsome striped variety; and serratifólia, a singular kind with dull red flowers, having a whitish stripe in the centre of every petal. There were also collections of Camellias from Mr. Redding, gr. to Sir J. D. Broughton, Bart., and J. Allnutt, Esq. J. Willmore, Esq., sent a specimen of a new species of Peristéria from Porto Caballo; it produces numerous very large flowers of a reddish-brown or mahogany colour: a Banksian medal was awarded for it. Mr. Horley, gr. to G. C. Legh, Esq., sent Maxillária variábilis, a species with small inconspicuous white flowers. There was a fine collection of Roses forced in a pit heated with Arnott's stove, from Mr. Rivers; there were about 25 kinds, chiefly the same as those mentioned in p. 192: there was also a collection from A. Rowland, Esq. Mr. Brown sent a tray of flowers of a seedling Heartsease named Countess of Orkney. Mr. Appleby, gr. to T. Brocklehurst, Esq. exhibited specimens of a variety of Oncídium lúridum from Demerara; a Blétia, and Phaius Wallíchii; with them was an Enville Pine weighing 2 lbs. 5 oz. From Mr. Henderson, gardener at Coleorton hall, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, was a well-ripened bunch of Black Portugal Grapes, for which a certificate was awarded; it was grown on a plant raised from an eye, on which six or eight other bunches are allowed. Mr. G. Mills sent a handsome brace of Cucumbers 21½ in. long, grown in his improved pit: a Banksian medal was given for them. H. Kemble, Esq. exhibited some Old Golden Pippins, and a New Town Pippin: and from Mr. E. Denyer there were a seedling Apple, and some Winterthorn Pears. Messrs. Chapman sent a sample of their "new" Potato. From Sir J. T. Tyrrell, Bt., M.P., there were four remarkably fine Cabbage Lettuces grown in the Dutch manner: a certificate was given for them. There was a large collection of plants from the Garden including Fuchsia splendens, a new species sent home by Hartweg; it has brighter flowers than F. cordifólia, and is likely to prove a valuable addition to our collections. The others more worthy of note were Acanthophíppium bícolor, with numerous waxy crimson flowers; A. sylhetense, with paler blossoms; several elegant Acacias; and a variety of showy Cinerarias. There was a box of cut flowers of Camellias grown in pits, having no other protection than a mat over the glass in severe weather; among them were splendid specimens of C. reticulata.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

April 5.—Mr. Woodman in the chair. Mr. Bowley was elected. Mr. Groom gave a slight sketch of the history of the Tulip as a florists' flower. He commenced by saying that he doubted whether our garden varieties were derived from the Túlipa Gesneriana, as that species has plain red pointed petals, and badly-shaped flowers. He then noted the different periods and prices at which some of the finest sorts were offered to the public, commencing with an old Catalogue of J. Maddocks of 1772. At this period double Tulips were nearly unknown, and the few cultivated are still retained, while many of the single varieties have been lost. Charbonnier was sold at that time for 5*l.* In 1780 Roques's Black appeared, supposed to be the first English-raised variety; at this period Bizard is first found instead of Bizarre. The principal year of introduction seemed to be 1788. The price of Roi de mine d'Or in 1789 was 10 guineas. In 1793, Holmes's King is first mentioned. In 1797, the number of Bizards exceeded that of the other classes by 100. In 1800, the price of Imperatrix Florum was 30 guineas; of Louis 16th, 15 guineas. In 1809, Titian sold for 50*l.*; Dowager Countess of Aylesbury, 100*l.*; Gloria Florum suprema, 300*l.*; and in 1818, Joie de Davey is quoted in Davey's Catalogue at 500*l.* Mr. Groom next mentioned the properties of a good flower; it should be composed of 6 petals, three outer and three inner, which should be alternate and lie close to each other, broad and round on the top, quite smooth, and of sufficient width to allow the edges to lie over each other when fully expanded. They should be firm in texture, having a slight swell towards the lower part of the midrib of the petal, which will enable it to retain its shape; this in a fully-expanded flower should be a semi-oblate spheroid, the stalk being inserted in the pole, which should be a little depressed. The petals should be level on the top, the inner three of the same height as the outer; the latter should not be bent back, as is the case in some flowers. The colour of the ground should be pure and rich, the base of the petals without stain, and the yellow ground should possess the same intensity of colour on the outer as on the inner side of the flower. In the three principal classes, namely, Roses, Bizards, and Byblœmens, the colours should be brilliant, well defined, and not liable to flush, which occurs in consequence of the confined damp in the stages at night. In Mr. Groom's opinion the feathered flower was most preferable; the feathers should commence at the bottom of each petal, the deepest marking being on the top, and equal in every one. The flamed flower should likewise possess this feather, with a rich beam up the rib of each petal, branching off on either side, touching the feather, and at the same time preserving sufficient of the ground colour to show it to advantage. A flame without a feather in general presents a star-like appearance, which though not so correct as the other, is still beautiful. The stem should be elastic, neither too tall nor short for the size of the flower, and sufficiently strong to keep itself erect without support.—The adjourned discussion on the properties of the Auricula was postponed till the next meeting, when it will take precedence of the discussion on Mr. Groom's paper on the Tulip.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

April 5th, 1842.—Robert Brown, Esq., in the chair. Sir O. Mosley, Bart., and Mr. J. Griffiths, were admitted Fellows. Mr. Kippist was elected an associate. The President announced to the society that they had the pleasure of the company of two distinguished French botanists, MM. Ach. Richard and A. de Jussieu. A letter was read from the Secretary of Prince Albert, in answer to the address of congratulation to the Queen and H.R.H. on the birth of a Prince. Specimens of Crocus vernus were exhibited by Mr. Flower, which had been gathered in the vicinity of Hornsey Church. A paper was read on several new species of Spiders, with an account of their habits, by John Blackwall, Esq. Some of the species were remarkable as having been found at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and in no other part of the country. The Secretary announced that in pursuance of the bequest of the late David Don, Esq., the society had received his herbarium, as well as a collection of hard fruits and sections of wood. The latter were exhibited, amongst which we observed the following: Fruit of the Brazil-nut (Bertholetia excelsa), the Chocolate-nut (Theobroma Cacao), the Baobab (Adansonia digitata), the Monkey-pot (Lecythis); also the fruits of species of Pekea (Saouari-nut), Swietenia, and the various species of Banksia; a very fine cone of Pinus Sabiniana, and the fruit of Tanghinia venenifiua, the Malagash Poison-tree; a spadix of Encephalartos horridus. Of the woods there were sections, transverse and horizontal, of the Cork Oak (Quercus Suber), of Casuarina equisetifolia, a species of Vitis with two centres of growth, and fine specimens of the woods of Banksia, Dicksonia, Calophyllum, and several unnamed New Zealand trees.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

VANDA CRISTATA. Crested Vanda. (*Stove Epiphyte*). Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria.—This has flowered with Messrs. Rollissons, of Tooting; not, however, very perfectly, for the flowers are greenish instead of being nearly white, and they are solitary instead of being on three-flowered peduncles. It is a pretty species, from the warm valleys of Nepal. The sepals and petals were greenish, the lip yellow, striped with rich purple asperities and furrows; at the point it is divided into two acuminate lobes.—*Bot. Reg.*

ARUNDINA DENSA. Dense-flowering Arundina. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria.—A beautiful Orchidaceous plant from Sincapore, sent to Messrs. Loddiges by Cuming. It has flowers as large as those of A. bambusifolia, rosy violet, with a crimson-bordered lip, sweet-scented and very handsome, forming a close head, and not a long loose raceme.—*Bot. Reg.*

ECHEVE'RIA RÓSEA. Rosy Echeveria. *(Hardy Herbaceous Plant.)* Crassulaceæ. Decandria Pentagynia.—A Mexican herbaceous plant, imported by Messrs. Lee and Co. of the Vineyard, Hammersmith, and by them presented to the Horticultural Society, in whose garden it flowered in April 1841. From E. gibbiflora its short compact inflorescence distinguishes it, as well as the yellow flowers with rose-coloured bracts, which render it very gay. There is indeed but one species yet described in which the corolla is yellow, and that, being the old E. cæspitosa, is a quite different stemless plant. It is a pretty greenhouse plant, requiring the same management as Crassulas and succulents of that kind. It does best when grown in a very light house, and the leaves, bracts, and flowers acquire that deep colour which is so beautiful in some of the species of this family. It strikes readily either from leaves or from cuttings, and should be grown in a light and well-drained soil.—*Bot. Reg.*

ACHIMENES LONGIFLORA. Long-flowered Achimenes. (Greenh. Peren.) Gesneraceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia.—No individual, whether potentate or commoner, no Government, no association of individuals in any country, ever embellished their native land, in the same number of years, with such a multitude of rare and beautiful plants as the Horticultural Society of London has brought into England, either through their correspondents, or by the means of their collectors, among whom the names of Forbes, Parkes, Douglas, and Hartweg stand pre-eminent. The annuals, the perennials, the hardy deciduous shrubs, the evergreens, the creeping plants, the greenhouse and stove plants now in cultivation, have principally sprung from the rich mine in the Society's Garden; and now, after 20 years' importation of novelties, here is one which yields to nothing except the Wistaria (Glycine sinensis. More beautiful than the gayest of our stove herbaceous plants, as easy to cultivate as the commonest of perennials, more prodigal of flowers than the finest of the Gloxinias, ever blooming, except during the few months when it sinks into its winter's rest, this Achimenes longiflora is an invaluable gift by the Society to every one who has a warm greenhouse. The following excellent account of it by Mr. Fortune, published in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society, gives full information concerning its history and treatment: "Mr. Hartweg found it growing wild in the ravines of Guatemala, and sent its roots home last spring along with several other new Gesneraceous and Orchidaceous plants. The roots arrived in very good order, owing to their having been packed in dry loam, and sent home at that period of the year when the plant is naturally in a resting state. In packing and sending home plants of this kind, much of the success depends upon having them gathered and transmitted at the proper season. In this case, the roots being gathered after the growing season was past, and at the same time surrounded with dry loam, were as nearly as possible in natural circumstances during the voyage to England, and were only enjoying that period of rest which they would have had in their native country, being, as the event proved, as ready to start into leaf and to grow with vigour after their arrival as if they had remained in Guatemala. The stems of Achimenes longiflora are of two kinds, some creeping along the ground and amongst the soil, and forming fibrous roots and numerous imbricated buds resembling scaly bulbs; others growing in an upright position from a foot to two feet in height, branching and covered with short spreading hairs. The leaves are hairy, generally opposite and in pairs, but on young shoots are frequently in whorls of three and sometimes alternate. They are oblong, pointed and serrated, green above, but tinged with red on the under side when fully grown. The flowers grow singly from the axils of the leaves; the peduncles are about half an inch in length; the lobes of the calyx are green, oblong, pointed, and persistent. The tube of the corolla is about 2 inches long, and the border nearly 2½ inches in diameter, 5-lobed and nearly round, having much the outline of a good Heartsease. The tube is of a dark cream colour, the border purple or deep blue changing into lilac. The style and stamens are about the length of the tube, but the latter are apparently much shorter, owing to their being spirally curved at their base. It proves to be a plant of the easiest cultivation, flowering in August, and continuing covered with large violet flowers for three or four months. It seems to flourish in any free soil, and is more easily propagated than any plant with which I am acquainted. In the spring, when it begins to grow, this can be done by separating and potting the scaly bulbs described above; afterwards its creeping stems will strike their roots into the soil, and can be taken off perfect plants; and at all times while the plant is growing cuttings may be struck in a few days."—*Bot. Reg.*

THUJA FILIFORMIS. Weeping Arbor Vitæ. (Hardy Evergreen Tree.) Coniferæ. Monœcia Polyandria.—There is a general belief that this rare plant is the same as the species figured by Mr. Lambert under the name of T. pendula; and accordingly by all writers upon Coniferous plants the two are mixed together. I confess I do not participate in this opinion. It appears that the fruit of T. pendula is four times as large as this, and has six scales instead of four, with scarcely any mucro; while in this there are constantly four scales only, and they have a mucro almost as long as themselves. Now a difference of this kind is too important to be disregarded, and is scarcely to be considered as accidental. I therefore adopt Mr. Loddiges' name of T. filiformis. It is a beautiful and quite hardy tree, with long slender weeping branches. The finest plant in England, or perhaps in Europe, is in the Arboretum at Kew; it is now 8 or 10 feet high, and has stood out unprotected for several years without being injured. The Kew plant is certainly the same species as the one in the Chelsea Botanic Garden, which is there kept in a greenhouse during the winter; this circumstance causes the branches and shoots to be longer and slenderer than those of the one at Kew; but young plants struck from cuttings of each have no perceptible difference. It is surprising that this beautiful and hardy evergreen, so long introduced, has not become more common in collections, and particularly as the plant strikes freely from cuttings of the two or three years old wood, if taken off early in the autumn, and treated like cuttings of other Coniferæ.—*Bot. Reg.*

CLETHRA QUERCIFÓLIA. Oak-leaved Clethra. *(Greenhouse Shrub.)* Ericaceæ.—A handsome evergreen greenhouse shrub, with deliciously-fragrant flowers, inhabiting the neighbourhood of Jalapa, in Mexico. It is not hardier than C. arbórea, and requires the same treatment, growing freely if planted in any good garden soil which is rather light. It is easily increased either by layers or seeds.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Clover.—Two new Clovers have been attracting attention in France, concerning which we find some information by M. Vilmorin, in the "Bon Jardinier." One is the Hybrid, and the other the Elegant. Elegant Clover was for some time considered identical with one called T. hybridum, cultivated in Sweden; when, however, growing together, the differences are striking; the latter is larger in all its parts than the former, and the colour of its flowers is a brighter rose, shaded with white in the centre, while the Elegant Trefoil has rather dull reddish rose blossoms, coloured alike in every part of the flower-head. The appearance of the herbage is different; the Hybrid clover has bright and dark foliage, and that of the Elegant is pale and unequal; the leaflets of the latter are also marked with a brown band like common Clover, which is not the case with the Hybrid. Another character of the Hybrid is that in the summer, when it begins to shed its blossom, and during the autumn, the root throws out fresh foliage, arranged like a rosette; but in the Elegant Trefoil this does not occur; it is the lateral branches which rest on the ground that supply the verdure. The Hybrid Trefoil also flowers fifteen days earlier than the other, which however lasts the longest, and branches more; lastly, the former is taller, more beautiful, and comes in earlier; but when the latter has arrived at perfection, having more numerous stems well covered with branches, and more solid, it will, when mown, yield as great a produce as the former. The Hybrid Trefoil has been a great deal used by M. de Kruus in the formation of artificial fields at Orebro in Sweden, and it has succeeded well; it has grown from three to four feet high, and has yielded during about twenty years often more than 10,000 pounds per tunnland (about an acre and a quarter English), and always upwards of 5,000 for the first ten years. It is regarded as a plant equally suitable to cultivate for mowing and for pasturage; strong moist soils, argillaceous or calcareous, suit it well; it frequently comes up spontaneously on lands in Sweden that have been drained. The Elegant Trefoil is found in abundance on poor clayey strong soils, where it grows thick and vigorous; it is wild in France in many places, not unfrequently in ferruginous sand. It is more than probable that both the species will one day form valuable additions to our forage plants, as they appear as though they would succeed on land unsuitable for Clover, Lucern, and Sainfoin.—*Abstracted from the Bon Jardinier.*

Feeding Poultry.—Professor Gregory, of Aberdeen, in a letter to a friend observes, "As I suppose you keep poultry, I may tell you that it has been ascertained that if you mix with their food a sufficient quantity of egg-shells or chalk, which they eat greedily, they will lay, *cæteris paribus*, twice or thrice as many eggs as before. A well-fed fowl is disposed to lay a vast number of eggs, but cannot do so without the materials for the shells, however nourishing in other respects her food may be; indeed, a fowl fed on food and water, free from carbonate of lime, and not finding any in the soil, or in the shape of mortar, which they often eat off the walls, would lay no eggs at all with the best will in the world. Lay this to heart, and let me know in spring if the hens lay two, or two for one."

The Puvis Cardoon.—The Puvis Cardoon grows stronger than any other kind, and the great size which it often attains renders it remarkable; it is cultivated for the market at Bourg and Lyon, and is much sought after in consequence of its beauty. The leaves have very large divisions, and are more resembling a strong-grown Artichoke than a Cardoon; in some plants they are not prickly, in others slightly so. Some specimens have grown to an enormous size.—*Bon Jardinier.*

Botanical News.—We learn that M. Jaubert is occupied with the publication of his large collections of Oriental Plants, and that one number of his work has appeared. M. Boissier, so well known for his investigation of the Spanish Flora, is occupied with the same subject, publishing the result of his study in the Annales des Sciences. It is mentioned in letters from Vienna that Endlicher has decided upon undertaking a Species Plantarum, a most laborious task, for which few men are fitted, but for which this distinguished botanist has the highest qualifications. Professor Parlatore has just published a collection of new species of plants, among which are the following new genera: viz.—Maillea, founded on Phalaris cærulescens and others; Avellinia, founded on Bromus Michelii; Serrafalcus, to which Bromus racemosus is referred. Dr. Splitgerber has produced some critical observations on the Bignoniaceous plants of Surinam, in which he has proposed the genus Couralia, upon the Bignonia fluviatilis of Aublet. A number of new species of Balsam Poplars have been published by Dr. Fischer in the Gartenzeitung; among them P. tristis, longifolia, pseudo-balsamifera, and suaveolens, are new, but probably all exist in our gardens as varieties of P. candicans or balsamifera. Dr. De Vriese has commenced the printing of a Dutch translation of Lindley's Theory of Horticulture; and an American edition of the same work, prepared by Dr. A. Gray and Mr. Downing, has also appeared. Messrs. Achille Richard and Adrien de Jussieu have just left London, where they arrived a few days since for the purpose of examining some of the collections of Orchidaceous plants in which England is so rich. The former of these distinguished botanists is engaged in the publication of Linden and Galeotti's Mexican Orchidaceæ, and of the Cuba Flora of M. Ramon de la Sagra.

Dahlias.—The following list contains the names of 50 Dahlias most desirable for their beauty and variety of colours. We have not taken new sorts in preference to old, unless decidedly superior in the same line. A good shape and habit have been a particular object in the selection, and as great a variety in colour as possible. To make the list more perfect, the colours of each flower are added:—

Andrew Hofer, Holmes, dark crimson.
Amato, Dandy's, rosy purple.
Bishop of Winchester, light purple.
Annot Lisle, Begbie, crimson.
Burnham Hero, Church, puce.
Conservative, Low, light rosy purple.
Climax, Jeffries, purple.
Conductor, Widnall, light purple.
Egyptian Prince, dark plum colour.
Essex Rival, Sorrell, bronzy purple.
Euclid, Ward, very light purple.
Constancy, Keynes, purple.
Fanny Keynes, light rosy purple.
Metella, Begbie, purple.
Ne plus ultra, Widnall, maroon shaded with purple.
Pickwick, Cormack, fine purple.
President of the West, crimson.
Rouge et Noir, Ansell, maroon and light crimson.
Springfield Rival, Lynes, crimson.
Suffolk Hero, Girling, maroon.
Victory, Knight, deep crimson.
Bloomsbury, Lee, scarlet.
Eclipse, Widnall, red scarlet.
Scarlet Defiance, Coulson.
Regina, Gregory, red.
Tournament, Catleugh, scarlet.
Eclipse, Catleugh, vermilion rose.
Admirable, Spary, rosy purple.
Hope, Neville, rose.
Maria, Wheeler, rose.
King of the Roses, Thompson.
Queen, Widnall, peach blossom.
Lady Cooper, Jackson, delicate rosy lilac.
Lady Harland, Jeffries, bright lilac.
Lady Middleton, lilac.
Nicholas Nickleby, salmon shaded.
Argo, Widnall, yellow.
Defiance, Cox, yellow.
Bloomsbury, Pamplin, buff.
Duchess of Richmond, Fowler, salmon shaded.
Henrietta, Begbie, yellow.
Unique, Ansell, yellow edged.
Grace Darling, Dodds, salmon shaded.
Lewisham Rival, white.
Bridesmaid, Brown, white tipped with purple.
Beauty of the Plain, Spary, white edged with lavender.
Maid of Bath, Davis, white laced with purple.
Mary Dodds, white tipped with purple.
Phenomenon, Whales, white edged with rose.
Exquisite, Holmes, white and lavender.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Horticultural Society's Garden, Turnham-green.—At this season of the year, when winter can scarce be said to have left us, we can expect to find little deserving of notice in the open air; still there are a few plants in the arboretum here which ought not to be passed over. A fine plant of Magnólia conspícua, is blossoming freely on the south wall, where, with Mahónia aquifólium, Coriaria nepalensis, Lonicera Pallasiana, and Bérberis dulcis (which are also in flower), they have been protected by a thatch of straw. In an oval clump near the extremity of this wall the singular Dirca palustris is in blossom. In the small flower-garden adjoining the stoves, several Fuchsias, whose stems were covered closely with straw during the winter, do not appear to have been injured by the frost, and are shooting out from the very tips of last year's wood, being temporarily protected by boxes formed of the asphalte felt mentioned in page 100 of last year's *Chronicle.* The Orchidaceous house contains many plants which are highly beautiful. Amongst them is a variety of Oncidium ampliatum, much superior to the old one in size and abundance of flower; with Oncidium Baueri, luridum guttatum, two varieties of Oncidium sphacelatum, Dendróbium secundum, Maxillaria Harrisóniæ and aromatica (the strong and delicious perfume of the latter resembling cinnamon), Aspasia epidendroides, Brassia macrostáchya, Acanthophippium bicolor and sylhetense, and a pale variety of Cyrtopodium punctatum. In the greenhouse are some pretty Cinerarias (one of which, marked 5, is a good seedling), and a dwarf variety of Chorozema várium, which appears to excel in the profusion of blossoms which it produces. A small plant of Hóvea pungens is now expanding its purple blossoms, which though not so large as those of H. Celsi, equal them in colour; with Pimelea spectábilis, and a new Acácia called urophylla—but the latter is not to be compared with many of the old species. In front of this house is a range of pits, in which Camellias are flowering well, having been simply protected by mats thrown over the lights in frosty weather; amongst them are fine plants of C. reticulata and Colvilli. Large specimens of Euphórbia splendens and Colúmnea Schiediana are blooming well in the curvilinear stove, along the roof of which Passiflora alata has been trained, and is beginning to expand its lovely blossoms. Here we also noticed Ceropegia elegans and a new Begonia called crassicaulis. In another stove partially devoted to the growth of Orchidaceous plants, the large specimen of Lælia superbiens sent from Mexico by Mr. Hartweg, though grown [illegible], does not seem likely to flower yet. In blossom are Maxillaria cruenta (a fine new species), Epidendrum selligerum whose flowers are as fragrant as Violets, Odontoglossum stellatum, Oncidium leucochilum, forming festoons of white and yellow airy flowers; and Epidendrum aurantiacum, but the beauty of the latter is nearly gone. The large conservatory will in a short time be a great object of attraction. It is already gay with numerous Acacias the chief of which are Acacia [illegible], pubescens, vestita, [illegible] a splendid mass of bloom, tristis, verticillata, vernicifiua, and a variety called R[illegible]. Besides these, there are Clianthus puniceus, [illegible], Adenandra uniflora, Dillwynia cinerascens and floribunda, several varieties of Camellia, Polygala grandiflora, and Fuchsia splendens, which proves to be quite a distinct species with shorter and brighter flowers than F. cordifólia.

Amongst the succulents in flower are Echevéria gibbosa and a new species called rósea. Here is also a Tropæolum from South America, similar to brachyceras, but with the sepals tipped with green, and the petals neither so large nor so bright as in that variety. The broad walk, immediately fronting the principal entrance to the conservatory, has been new gravelled, which has greatly improved its appearance, and when completed will form a delightful promenade round the garden. To those who do not regard lengthening their ramble a trifling distance, the path leading to the Duke of Devonshire's will afford a pleasing gratification; the Ribes planted on each side of this are now expanding their graceful and pendent blossoms, and present a beautiful vista on which the eye delights to gaze. In the forcing department the Vines in the first house have a pretty regular crop, and are just coming into bloom. the second house is also showing remarkably well. The new Mexican Pinuses, in the pits of the hardy department, are making rapid growth; another year or two will enable those interested in them to judge of their distinctive characters. Many experiments are in course of trial with different chemical solutions; and an equal quantity of Daniells' manure and Guano has been distributed to the superintendent of each department, so that in a short time we may expect to become acquainted with the respective value of each.—*R. A., April 4th.*

Low's Nursery, Clapton.—Several strong plants exist here of a new Tropæolum lately flowered by Mr. Kelland, of Jersey. It is the T. polyphyllum of Hooker and Arnott, and certainly the finest species yet introduced. The habit and mode of growth are those of T. tricolorum, but much stronger. The flowers are a clear bright orange yellow, four times as large as those of T. brachyceras, and produced in the greatest profusion. The tubers were sent to Mr. Low from Valparaiso by Mr. Bridges. This species is a very great acquisition and will make a capital plant for exhibition.

Messrs. Whitley and Osborn's Nursery, Fulham.—The large collection of Narcissi here is at present in great beauty, and affords a treat to lovers of this tribe. Among many fine hardy evergreens which are kept in pots, we observed a large stock of Juníperus excelsa, a beautiful species, which should be more generally known. The show house is gay with fine species and varieties of Camellia, Erica, Rhododendron, and Azalea.

Reviews.

The Farmer's Encylcopædia, Part VIII.

We are glad to find that the improvement in this work, formerly noticed by us, continues, and that as the work proceeds, its interest increases. In the number before us there is an elaborate article on the plough, illustrated with 50 woodcuts, representing the varieties of this important implement, from the rude contrivances of Eastern nations to the most improved forms now in use. In an article on the Potato we find the following account of some experiments in manuring it, which will be useful to our readers at the present season.

"The soil on which my experiments were tried is a ferruginous sand, brought to a due texture and consistence by a liberal covering of pond mud. Of this soil, in its improved state; I mean by the accession of pond mud (for having been used merely as a nursery for raising forest-trees, previous to these experiments, the nurseryman had had not thought it necessary to make use of any other manure); the following is the analysis 400 grains gave:—

Of silicious sand, of different degrees of fineness	280 grains
Finely-divided matter	104 ,,
Loss in water	16 ,,
	400

"The finely divided matter contained—

Carbonate of Lime	18 gr.	Loss by incineration (probably vegetable decomposing matter)	17 gr.
Oxide of Iron	7 ,,		

"The remainder, principally silex and alumina. There were no indications of either gypsum or phosphate of lime.

"On the 14th of April, 1804, a portion of this soil was laid out in beds one yard wide and forty in length, and were manured as in the following table. On the same day the whole was planted with Potatoes, a single row in each bed; and that the general experiment might be conducted with all possible accuracy, each bed received the same number of sets. On the 21st of September the Potatoes were taken up, when the produce of each row was, in succession, as follows:—

Manures in bush. per acre.	Produce.
1. No Manure	157
2. Salt 8 bus., soot 30 bus.	240
3. Chandler's graves 9¾ ct.	220
4. Salt 8 bush., wood ashes 60 bush.	217
5. Salt 8 bus. gypsum peat 363 bush., lime 121 bush.	201
6. Salt 8 bush., lime 121 bush., dung 363 bush.	199
7. Salt 8 bush.	198
8. Salt 8 bus., graves 9¾ ct.	195
9. Soot 30 bush.	192
10. Fresh dung 363 bush.	192
11. Salt 8 bush., malt dust 60 bush.	189
12. Wood ashes 60 bush.	187
13. Salt 8 bush., decayed leaves 363 bush.	187
14. Salt 8 bush., peat ashes 363 bush.	185
15. Malt dust 60 bush.	184
16. Salt 8 bush., lime 121 bush., peat 363 bush.	183
17. Salt 8 bush., saw dust 363 bush.	180
18. Salt 8 bush., peat 363 bush., bone dust	178
19. Decayed leaves 363 bus.	175
20. Salt 8 bush. lime 121 bush., sulphuric acid	175
21. Salt 8 bus., peat 363 bus.	171
22. Salt 8 bus., lime 121 bus.	167
23. Peat 363 bush.	159
24. Saw dust 363 bush.	155
25. Lime 121 bush.	150

"The following experiments upon Potatoes are extracted from Mr. George Sinclair's Communication to the Board of Agriculture, February 25th, 1820. These experiments were made upon a soil composed of three-fourths silicious sand, in plots of thirty-six square feet.

	Bush. of Salt per Acre.	No.	
1. Planted without any kind of manure	0	124	
2. Twelve cubic in. of salt with the seed	13⅓	106	the smallest
3. Six cubic inches of salt with the seed	6⅔	90	
4. Twelve cubic inches of salt mixed with the soil	13⅓	93	the largest

"The weight of the crop of Potatoes was not taken. The superior size of the roots produced by No. 4 left no room to doubt of the advantage of thirteen bushels of salt per acre, applied to the soil previous to planting, over the other modes of application; still the superiority was not very great.' 'I may notice here,' observes Dr. Holland ('Agricultural Survey of Cheshire,' p. 143), 'a practice pursued at Weston, near Frodsham, in the culture of Potatoes, which seems deserving of attention. At this place, situated close to the junction of the Mersey and Weaver, sea mud is used as a manure for crops of Potatoes; twenty loads being the quantity usually laid on an acre. The ground thus manured not only gives a large produce of Potatoes, but is in a state of excellent preparation for a succeeding crop of either Wheat or Barley. The adoption of this practice has increased very greatly the value of land about Weston.'"

Proceedings of the Geological and Polytechnic Society of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 14th Meeting. August, 1841.

There is nothing more characteristic of the present day than the intellectual activity of great classes of people who were formerly remarkable for supineness and indifference. The agriculturists are becoming aroused to a sense of their deficiencies, and among the more obvious indications of this feeling is the formation of agricultural societies and clubs for promoting the science and practice of agriculture. In noticing the proceedings of the above society, we shall confine ourselves to the able report of the Rev. W. Thorp, on the agricultural geology of the part of the Wold district of Yorkshire, and of the Oolite in the neighbourhood of North and South Cave. The paper is divided into three parts. 1, On the geology of the district; 2, On the application of the principles of botany and chemistry to agriculture; 3, Suggestions for the improvement of the agriculture of the district.

Under the second head a chemical analysis of the soils lying on the various strata is given, in which some interesting facts are pointed out. It was found that the soils lying upon the chalk formation contained but little lime, and this Mr. Thorp accounts for by supposing that the lime has been washed out from the surface of the formation, leaving the siliceous portions to form the soil. The analysis of the Rummeridge clay affords a good instance of the impossibility of judging of the value of a soil from its chemical analysis, independent of its mechanical qualities. "This clay," says Mr. Spence, the analyst of these soils, "appears to contain everything, unless free carbonic acid and water, that we are taught to believe essential to vegetable life; yet its mechanical constitution, from being almost impermeable to air and water, renders it nearly as sterile as the worst of soils." The lias produces excellent feeding pastures; looking at the chemical constitution of the soils upon it, Mr. Thorp observes, "We think it probable that the capability of a soil to produce the superior grasses may be known by an inspection of its analysis; and that it will be found that any soil which contains from 5 to 9 per cent. of alumina will have this power. If there be less of alumina than 5 per cent., the soil will be too light and friable; if it contain more than about 9 per cent., it will be too tenacious for this purpose."

Liebig and some other writers following him, and who have apparently been attracted by the boldness and novelty of the statement, have asserted that plants derive their carbon from the carbonic acid of the atmosphere alone, and "that manure neither serves for the production of carbon nor has any influence upon it." And again, "that the quantity of carbon produced by manured land is not greater than that yielded by land not manured." Thinking that such a statement is likely to lead to practical errors, Dr. Thorp has devoted considerable space to considering this question, and we think he has proved from Liebig's own admission, and a number of facts, that the carbon in manures is taken up by the roots of plants, in the form of carbonic acid in water, or as humic acid in combination with ammonia. He very justly points out the unsoundness of the inference that because Orchises will grow in the air, Cacti in a carbonless soil, and Sphagnum and Hyacinths in water, all plants must necessarily derive their nutriment from the same sources as these. With regard to gypsum—sulphate of lime—Mr. Thorp thinks it valuable as a manure only to those plants which take it up into their structure, as Clover, Grasses, and Sainfoin, and that it neither acts by absorbing nor entering into chemical combinations with ammonia, as has been supposed by Liebig and others.

The third part of the report embraces many valuable suggestions for the improvement of the agriculture of the districts to which it refers. It contains much that is applicable to every part of the country, especially the remarks on collecting and preserving manures. We feel convinced that it is only by adopting the suggestions of enlightened research that British agriculture can be advanced. We sincerely hope that the paper of Mr. Thorp will be extensively circulated, and meet with the attention it so justly deserves.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

Weeds now begin to grow apace, and if once permitted to get the upper hand, the utmost attention on the gardener's part in future will hardly prevent their maturing a crop of seeds sufficient to stock the garden for years to come. This important matter is liable to be neglected, less from want of thought than scarcity of time, at a season when a gardener has so many things of greater apparent consequence to do; it will therefore be excusable to suggest in this place the propriety of gentlemen allowing such extra assistance in their gardens for a few weeks at this season of the year, as may be requisite, by whicha great expenditure of time and labour will be prevented hereafter.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Great attention ought to be paid to the young plants now, when they are recovering from the check of repotting and beginning to grow again. Too much bottom heat must be cautiously avoided; but when there is no reason to apprehend this, the pots should be plunged to their rims in the bark or leaves, in which the newly-formed roots will be subjected to less variations of temperature and moisture than if they were more exposed to the atmosphere of the house. Frequent sprinklings or steamings will preclude the necessity for much water at the roots; still the plants ought to be looked over at least once a week, and such of them watered as require it.

Vinery.—As the early Grapes progress in colouring, air must be given more freely, and the bunches exposed as much as possible to the light by cutting close off such of the laterals as shade them, and which have hitherto only been stopped; the house should also be kept drier. The conditions necessary to the perfect maturation of Grapes are, free exposure to light and air, and comparative dryness—that is, less moisture than has been afforded them during the period of their growth. Pine plants, on the contrary, grow best in a close and humid atmosphere; therefore if these are cultivated in the same house, which is often done, considerable discretion will be needed so to balance the opposite treatment required, that what is advantageous to one plant may not be carried so far as to be injurious to the other.

Peach-house.—The chief attention now required in the early house is to tie in the shoots regularly, and to keep the foliage clean and healthy by frequently syringing and fumigating it. By this time it will be seen whether too much fruit has been left upon the trees at the final thinning; if so, some of the least promising and worst-placed should now be taken off. See likewise to the due watering of the borders, that the swelling of the fruit may not be checked.

Cherry-house.—Except in cold nights, very little fire will be required at this time by the successional houses; fruit that is perfectly stoned may, however, be forwarded, if necessary, by a night temperature of 60°. Take care to keep the leaves clean and free from insects.

Fig-house.—Syringing twice a-day should never be omitted if the slightest indication of red-spider is observed. As these insects harbour chiefly on the under side of the leaves, where they are difficult to get at with a common syringe, one of the inverted kind will be found more efficient.

Strawberries.—Be careful to water regularly, and with manure-water now and then. Plants from which the crop has been gathered may now be planted out in rows, and they will bear plentifully next year.

Cucumbers and Melons.—Take advantage of every fine day to look over and regulate the plants, which ought never to be allowed to ramble wildly over the beds. A regular system of training should be followed from the first, which will greatly simplify their after management. Sprinkle the leaves on fine afternoons, and shut the frames up warm; but be careful to dry the leaves in the morning before the sun gets strong, by giving air in time. Young plants intended for bedding out should never be starved for want of pot-room; give them an extra shift when the beds are not ready to receive them.

Kidney Beans.—Sow another crop. If more convenient, they may be raised in boxes or pans, and afterwards transplanted into the fruiting-pots.

Pot off Capsicums, Tomatoes, and other tender esculents. All vegetables under glass should be exposed whenever the weather permits, and young Cauliflowers and Lettuces may be pricked out in a sheltered spot. Also finish the transplanting of spring-sown Onions which have been raised in heat. At page 176, "those sown in heat" should have been "those sown in autumn."

Out-door Department.

Slugs are unusually numerous and destructive this spring. Fresh brewers' grains are an excellent bait for them, which should be put down in handfuls here and there about the borders. On mild nights these heaps will be almost covered with slugs, which may readily be destroyed by a dusting of powdered quicklime, or salt.

Asparagus.—Rake the beds that have been forked, and line off the edges neatly.

Broccoli.—Sow more seed of the early varieties, such as Grange's White and the Cape. The late spring sorts should not be sown yet.

Cabbages.—Put out the remainder of the autumn plants.

Cardoons.—Sow for a first crop; when sown earlier they are very apt to run.

Carrots.—Hoe between the rows of those sown in autumn; the loosening of the surface will not only keep down weeds, but also be of great benefit to the plants.

Garlic, Shallots, and Onions, planted and sown in autumn, will likewise be benefited by the same operation.

Lettuces.—Tie up leaves of the most forward Cos, to blanch them. Sow a little more seed, in case that sown in the beginning of last month should fail.

Mustard and Cress.—Sow every week.

Peas.—Earth up and stick as they require it.

Potatoes.—Finish the planting of the principal crop as soon as practicable. If the ground is stiff and cloggy, a dressing of quicklime, lightly pointed in at the time of planting, will be of great service.

Radishes.—Keep up a succession of young ones, by sowing a small quantity of seed about once a fortnight or ten days.

Orchard.—Finish the weeding of Strawberry-beds as soon as possible. As the spring is likely to be cold and unsettled, particular attention will be requisite in protecting the blossoms of wall-trees. When perfectly dry, these will bear a greater degree of cold than is generally imagined; therefore the best protectors are those which shelter the trees from wet at the same time that they break the force of a cutting wind. A little warmth in the flued walls would be beneficial on cold nights.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Shade Orchidaceous plants during bright sunshine, and keep the atmosphere of the house very moist. Remove the shade as early as possible in the afternoon, syringe the plants and leave the house for the night hot and damp. Stanhópeas which have not been growing lately may be expected to flower; do not pot them or disturb them in any way, in case the flower-stems are injured by it. This applies to all plants of this kind which send their flower-stems downwards.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—Many of the plants will now be growing freely; let them, therefore, have sufficient air to prevent their being drawn up weakly. If handsome specimens are desired, the plants must have room to grow without touching each other, they should also be occasionally turned round, that all sides may be exposed to light, or they will become one-sided. Camellias that are making growth should be kept in a shady part of the house; the young leaves are often injured by the sun. If not yet done, Geraniums and Calceolarias should be shifted into their blooming-pots.

Pits and Frames.—Continue the propagation of Dahlias by cuttings, and likewise of Heliotropes, Verbenas, Cape Asters, &c.; if assisted by a gentle heat, cuttings of these will very soon make plants. Let Auriculas have plenty of air as the flower-stems advance and the blossoms expand; but they must not be exposed to frost or wet. Partial air in bright weather will be necessary when the plants are in bloom.

Out-door Department.

Before mowing is commenced, the lawns should be thoroughly cleared of such unsightly weeds as Dandelions, Thistles, and Plantains. It is impracticable to dig out the roots of the first, but the plants may be destroyed by cutting them off just beneath the leaves and then dropping a pinch of salt into the hole. Where the grass requires encouragement, a thin sprinkling of nitrate of soda, pounded into powder, will be found very beneficial. In the flower-garden, Brompton Stocks which have been wintered in pots should be planted out. Ten-week Stocks, and other annuals, may be sown in drills between the rows of Tulips, &c.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—The transplanting of seedling evergreens should now be finished, making the soil firm about their roots. Evergreens may yet be layered, and also some of the latest deciduous trees and shrubs. Grafting ought for the most part to be completed now.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—In some parts of the country, where bark is valuable, it is customary to peel the thinnings of young Larch plantations, the expense of the extra labour being paid by the bark, and the poles being thereby raised in value. This should now be done where the trees are forward enough to part with the bark freely.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending April 7, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

April		Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	1	29.457	29.303	51	32	41.5	W.	.02
Saturday	2	29.780	29.576	47	31	39.0	N.	.02
Sunday	3	30.012	29.819	47	35	41.0	N.E.	
Monday	4	30.309	30.182	47	27	37.0	N.E.	
Tuesday	5	30.355	30.286	50	23	36.5	N.E.	
Wednesday	6	30.188	29.957	54	37	45.5	N.E.	
Thursday	7	29.907	29.800	58	35	46.5	N.E.	
Average		30.001	29.846	50.6	31.4	41.0		.04

April 1. Heavy clouds; rain; slightly overcast.
2. Cloudy; rain; clear and cold, with brisk north wind.
3. Very clear; cloudy; slight hail shower; clear.
4. Cold and dry; cloudy, clear and frosty at night.
5. Clear and cold; air very dry; clear, with sharp frost at night.
6. Clear; sunshine and slight haze; overcast at night.
7. Overcast; cold and dry; densely overcast at night.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending April 16, 1842.

April		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
							N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	10	55.6	35.5	45.5	5	0.26 in.	—	4	3	1	1	3	3	1
Mon.	11	55.6	36.8	46.2	7	0.51	1	4	1	1	1	6	1	1
Tues.	12	54.7	38.1	46.4	10	0.56	—	3	3	—	2	4	—	4
Wed.	13	57.1	36.1	46.6	3	0.12	5	2	1	1	1	3	3	—
Thurs.	14	58.6	38.0	48.3	5	0.31	2	1	—	2	2	4	1	4
Fri.	15	59.6	38.8	49.2	9	0.47	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	4
Sat.	16	56.1	36.8	46.4	8	0.63	4	3	1	1	1	2	2	2

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 16th, 1840—thermometer 70°; and the lowest on the 10th, 1837—thermometer 23°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending April 8, 1842.

The prevailing cold winds have rather shortened the supply of some kinds of vegetables. Fruit, however, is plentiful, and trade has been rather brisker this week than last.—*Fruit*. Pines are plentiful at the prices last quoted. A few hothouse Grapes are offered. Apples do not differ in price from our last Report; we observed several good samples of the London Pippin, called Royal Somerset. Good Pears of the usual kinds are tolerably plentiful. The supply of Strawberries is increasing; some of those offered are excellent. Cucumbers are not scarce; but the price has not changed since our last.—*Vegetables*. The cold weather has rather diminished the supply of Broccoli. A large quantity of fine red Cabbage has been offered. Good Kidney Beans are plentiful. New Potatoes are rather more plentiful than they were; they are fetching from 2*s*. to 2*s*. 6*d*. per lb. Asparagus is excellent, but the supply has been rather short this week, consequently high prices have been obtained. Seakale abounds, and the price is very low. Spring Radishes are abundant. Salading of all kinds is plentiful, and has improved in quality. Handsome Rhubarb is abundant.—*Flowers*. The market has been very gay this week; among Cut Flowers we observed several Amaryllises, and many Camellias.

PRICES Saturday, April 9, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Apples, Kitchen, per bush. 3*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
— Dessert, per bushel, 4*s* to 12*s*
Pears, dessert, per half-sieve 4*s* to 11*s*
Strawberries, forced, per oz., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Pine Apple, per lb. 8*s* to 12*s*
Cucumbers, per brace, 1*s* to 6*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per pound, 25*s*
— Spanish, per lb., 1*s* to 2*s*
— Portugal, per lb., 1*s* to 5*s*
Oranges, per doz., 9*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per 100, 4*s* to 16*s*
— Bitter, per 100, 6*s* to 20*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 14*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 5*s* to 8*s*
Walnuts, per bushel, 16*s* to 24*s*
Cobb Nuts, per peck, 3*s* 6*d*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Spanish, 16*s*
— Barcelona, 20*s* to 24*s*
— Turkey, 16*s*

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per dozen, 1*s* 6*d*
Cabbage, Red, for pickling, 2*s* to 6*s*
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 3*s* to 5*s*
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 9*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Cape, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Brown, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Sprouts, per sieve, 1*s* 6*d*
Turnip Tops, per bushel, 9*d* to 1*s*
Kidney Beans, forced, p. 100, 1*s* to 2*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 45*s* to 80*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— Kidney, per bush. 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— New, per pound, 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Turnips, per dozen bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 4*s* to 5*s*
Parsneps, per dozen, 4*d* to 1*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* to 5*s*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Turnip, per doz. bch., 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Chives, per pot, 6*d*
Leeks, per dozen bunches, 6*d* to 1*s*
Garlic, per lb. 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
Onions, per half sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— for pick., per hf. sieve, 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Green, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 4*s*
— Spanish, per dozen, 1*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
Asparagus, per 100, large, 7*s* to 16*s*
— Second or Middling, 3*s* to 4*s*
— Sprue, or Small, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Sea-kale, per punnet, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Lettuce, Cabbage, per half sieve, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Cos, per half sieve, 1*s* to 2*s*
Endive, per score, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Small Salads, per punnet, 3*d*
Corn Salad, per half sieve, 8*d* to 1*s*
Watercress, p. dz. small bunch. 7*d* to 8*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 1*s* to 2*s*
Tarragon, per dozen bunches, 4*s*
Fennel, per dozen bunches, 3*s*
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Sage, per doz. bunches, 3*s*
Mint, per dozen bunches, 3*s* to 9*s*
Basil, per bunch, 9*d* to 1*s*
Rhubarb Stalks, doz. bundles, 4*s* to 18*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 10*d* to 1*s* 6*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

To Correspondents.—As the season is approaching when we may expect to be revisited by that destructive insect the Onion-fly, any information from such of our readers as may have been successful in checking its ravages will much oblige us.

R. W. B.—We cannot help you about the Manures. They can only be had wholesale; we do not think Poittevin's of much value. Guano is to be had of the drysalters. Keep the drainings from your stable in a tank or butt, then add finely-powdered gypsum till the smell disappears; stir the mixture often; in 12 or 24 hours the volatile parts will be secured. One part of this fluid added to 4 parts of rain water will make excellent liquid manure. If old decayed manure is soaked with ammoniacal liquor, it would be better to add finely-powdered gypsum, when it is turned over till the smell ceases, and in a month it will be fit for use. There is no cure, that we know of, for your Ranunculuses; if their foliage is injured this year they will not flower next, because the business of the leaves of to-day is to prepare the bloom of to-morrow.

Messrs. Lucombe and Co.—Your Camellia rhodopetalon came in very bad order. It is a fine sort, but apparently near C. elegans.

Reader.—Gooseberry and Currant plants can now only be conveyed to distant colonies in Ward's cases, or some similar contrivance. It is, however, much more convenient to take the seeds of such plants. If despatched in November, packed in moist moss, in close boxes, plants are said to have occasionally succeeded, but we doubt the fact.

L. G.—Although Ivy planted against a newly-whitewashed wall refuses to adhere to it in the usual manner—probably on account of the fresh lime in the whitewash—yet if artificially supported it may be expected to succeed after a time. This plant partially derives nourishment through those fibrous means by which it adheres to the object against which it grows: but if deprived of them, the roots alone will convey sufficient nourishment to give it vigour. We know nothing of Dahlias being injurious to Bees or their honey; but the bloom of Rhododendrons, although not injurious to Bees, renders their honey deleterious in countries where such plants abound. Doubtless nature in most cases provides its unreasoning creatures with an instinct that protects them from such risks, and it is only reasoning man who is unable to avoid them. The brown Insect, larger than a large bug, which does much injury to plants growing on the walls of your cottage,—attacking the youngest and most tender leaves, buds, and shoots, and sometimes the bark also, committing his depredations at night, when, with the aid of a lantern, he may be discovered, and as soon as discovered is active in endeavouring to escape, but by day is never seen,—is probably a Curculio, formerly called Vastator, but now named something else. He can only be caught by drawing the shoots on which he feeds through the hand at night, when he will remain in the palm, and may be thrown into a bottle of water.

If *One of our Readers* will reconsider the matter, he will find that his objections are unfounded. All Manure is offensive, and not to be scrutinised closely. If his opinions are adopted, good bye to fine vegetables. Farmers, instead of wasting that particular kind to which our correspondent alludes, should have the skill and good sense to deprive it of its offensive character, and to use it as copiously as possible.

J. T. C.—Steep your Seeds of Hovea Celsi in boiling water for three minutes; they will then germinate quickly. Your Acacia is A. rúbida.

A Double Subscriber.—Salt should be applied to walks in damp weather. It will be better to cut your Holly-hedge about 1 foot from the ground. The time which Azálea and Rhododendron seeds require before they germinate varies from one month to three, according to temperature. Your old and naked Heaths may be cut down now; place them in a close frame or pit without bottom heat; and when they commence growing, inure them gradually to more air, and treat them as before.

B. B.—It is impossible to name your plant, unless we have a better specimen.

A Subscriber.—We are unacquainted with any Moss Rose which has the appearance of a dew drop on the moss around it. Zínnia elegans and its varieties are best adapted for the open borders. They require to be raised in heat.

E. R.—In this week's *Chronicle* there is a list of Dahlias; one of Geraniums will appear next week.

S. J.—You can do nothing *now* to your Peach-trees which are infested with the brown scale; you had better try glue-water next winter. The spots upon the leaves of your Geraniums appear to have been caused by syringing them when the sun has been shining bright upon them.

A Regular Subscriber.—Your Kennédyas will perhaps flower if grown at a window where there is plenty of light and air. They appear to be properly named. The best remedy we can recommend to free them from the scale, is to pick them carefully over, and wash them with strong soap-suds.

T. Ann.—Your plant *is* the true Primula elatior.

If *J. H.* will look into the writings of Liebig, Boussingault, Payen, Daubeny, the "Philosophical Transactions," or the third edition of "Lindley's Introduction to Botany," he will find abundant proof of nitrogen being an essential principle in the food of plants. As he professes his entire ignorance of that fact, we cannot admit his speculations upon the subject. If Mr. H. has any *proof* (we do not mean opinion) to the contrary, that, indeed, we should be happy to insert. He says he is "no chemist," nor "professed physiologist:" how, then, can he deal with chemical or physiological questions? As to the conclusions of Mrs. Ibbetson, to which he refers, is it possible that he is unaware that her microscopical observations were the visions of a dreamer, which no man of science has ever thought it worth his while to expose?

J. T. A.—A fine species of Habranthus will be figured soon in the "Botanical Register."

Inquirens.—If snuff is dusted over those shoots of your plants which are infested with the green-fly in an early state, it will check them; when very numerous, there is no other remedy than fumigating them with tobacco.

Peirpont's flowers are,—1, Draba aizoides; 2, Sanguinaria canadensis.

Asor.—We cannot undertake to name Cryptogamic plants, having no connexion with cultivation.

Mouse.—We, too, have a favourite Cat, who, whenever she can, gets into the garden and amuses herself with digging up the seeds which we have just been setting. We have succeeded in keeping her off the flower-beds, without poisoning her or preventing the young plants from coming up, by stretching a cover of netting all over them.

G. B.—The analogies shall find a place so far as they are free from errors of fact; but some are founded upon mistakes, and these we must take the liberty of omitting.

W. Mulville's plant is Dracæna australis.

A. N.—The seeds which you have received from Ceylon and Bengal had better be sown in pots, and plunged in moderate heat. None of them will bear the low temperature of this country: they will therefore require, as they advance, to be transferred to a stove.

C. A.—Your Apricot and Gage trees should have been pruned before; however, they will sustain no material injury from being pruned now.

R. J.—Any light sort of bunting will answer your purpose for shading Geraniums. You must inquire for it in the shops, or consult the columns of advertisements.

S. T.—The disease in your Vine-leaves is evidently occasioned, not by an insect, but by the Vines drawing more nourishment from the soil than the leaves can possibly elaborate, owing to the coolness of your house; they in such a case become distended with food, and break out, like cutaneous eruptions in the human system; you must, therefore, raise the temperature of your vinery. The spots on your Melon-leaves are caused by a small insect, which eats its way between the upper and under surface of the leaf; the only way to destroy it is to pick off *all* the infested leaves and *burn them*.

S. S.—Gardenia radicans will thrive in peat, mixed with a small portion of silver sand; it requires a moist atmosphere and plenty of water. Cuttings of the Oleander will strike readily in water, if the phial is plunged in a warm bark-bed or Cucumber-frame. Your method of mixing liquid manure is right, but on no account water your Heaths with it; pure rain-water is at all times preferable for that tribe of plants. You had better delay rubbing the buds off your Vines until you see which shoots are likely to produce Grapes. We will tell you how to manage "Canariensis" seeds when you tell us what "Canariensis" is.

A Constant Reader.—Vitis odoratíssima will succeed very well against a south wall. Stephanotis floribunda requires a mixture of loam and peat, with the same treatment as other stove plants. Its flowers are white; and it is not to be found in Paxton's Botanical Dictionary.

J. L. R. B.—Your Rosa mínima requires more heat to make it unfold its blossoms. Cucumbers will swell without being fertilised. To strengthen your seedling Gladioluses, they must be separated and planted out in the open ground; then taken up in the autumn and kept in a dry and airy situation until wanted for repotting. The curling of your Calceolarias is caused by the green-fly on the under side of their leaves. Spiræa venusta is quite hardy; and to the last of your questions we say, wood-ashes are a good remedy for destroying slugs; if these do not answer, use quicklime applied late at night and just before daylight.

Quidnunc.—Cereus Napoleonis and Martianus should be placed in a dry stove rather than in a Pine-pit. Cuttings of them should be laid in a dry place until the wound is healed over; they will then strike readily in sand. These kinds will not be at all benefited by being grafted on Cereus speciosíssimus. Pæonia festiva will flower well if it has plenty of pot-room.

A Countryman.—The meaning of the word "Victrix" is "Conqueror." Ribes (not Rhibes) is pronounced as two syllables.

D. M. P. D.—A single dish of Strawberries can be exhibited at the Horticultural Society's Garden amongst the miscellaneous collections of fruit.

An Admirer.—The best varieties of Pæony that can be obtained at a moderate price are Pæonia albiflora, Whitleji, Humei, paradoxa fimbriata, officinalis rubra, álbicans, carnescens, to which you may add P. Moutan papaverácea, and Banksii. Being plants which do not like to be disturbed, it is doubtful whether they will succeed in boxes. The Catalonian Jasmine is a greenhouse plant.

W.—The Pear-twigs afford satisfactory evidence of your having the true "Knight's Monarch."

M. F.'s plant is English Scurvy Grass—Cochlearia anglica.

Small Gardener.—We really cannot give you a list of the hardy perennials or biennials of which the roots are sold rather than the seeds; the nurserymen's catalogues are the proper documents to consult. It would take a page of our *Chronicle* to answer such a question.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The arrival of the overland mail, which reached town on Monday, has unhappily confirmed the disastrous intelligence brought by the mail of February respecting the army in Affghanistan. The whole body of troops in garrison at Cabul, amounting with camp followers to more than 13,000 men, has been treacherously destroyed; and so far as our information comes down, only one British officer has succeeded in making good his retreat, while scarcely more than 30 survive as prisoners and hostages. The details of these melancholy reverses,—the most serious which a British army has experienced since the foundation of our Indian empire,—are given at some length under our Foreign News. It appears from these accounts that after the murder of Sir W. M'Naghten, the commanding officer, Gen. Elphinstone, and Major Pottinger, the political agent, concluded a treaty with the Affghans, by which they agreed to evacuate Cabul, abandon the munitions of war, grant orders for the evacuation of the different strongholds, and fall back upon Jellalabad. For the faithful fulfilment of these humiliating terms, six British officers were delivered up as hostages. The army had scarcely left their cantonments, when Akhbar Khan, who had been the chief counsellor of Gen. Elphinstone, issued a proclamation, calling upon the natives to rise and annihilate the Kaffirs whom they had induced to quit their tents. The troops began to march on the 5th January. For the first two days they advanced without any regular attack on the part of the Affghans, but were severely harassed by their plunder, and by the difficulty of marching over a country entirely covered with snow. On the 7th the attack commenced on the rear-guard, and continued with little intermission for five days. It soon became evident that the ladies and children, who had hitherto borne the privations of the march with extraordinary fortitude, could no longer accompany the troops with safety. They were accordingly placed under the protection of Akhbar Khan, who engaged to conduct them to Cabul; and it is almost the only consolation afforded by these accounts that they appear to have been treated with respect. The army resumed its march; but a scene of indiscriminate slaughter ensued. Gen. Elphinstone fell into the hands of the enemy. Her Majesty's 44th Regiment was cut up; the Native troops were destroyed; and only one European—Dr. Brydon, and three or four natives, succeeded in reaching Jellalabad. Soon after their arrival, Gen. Sale received orders from Major Pottinger to evacuate that fortress, by virtue of the Cabul convention; but he refused compliance: and it appears fortunate that he did so, as Akhbar Khan, in anticipation of his quitting that position, had taken measures to destroy his troops during their retreat. It is believed that Gen. Sale will be able to maintain his ground, and in the mean time active measures have been taken by the Supreme Government to meet the emergency; a large force is concentrating at Peshawur, and a proclamation has been issued, announcing that the utmost energy will be used to repair these disasters, and that powerful reinforcements will immediately be sent to the Affghan frontier. The Governor-General concludes by declaring that he regards this reverse only as a new occasion for displaying the stability and vigour of the British power, and the admirable spirit and vigour of the British-Indian Army. From other parts of India we learn that serious disturbances have occurred among the Madras regiments in the territory of the Nizam, in consequence of the allowance of *batta* having been discontinued by order of the Court of Directors. The soldiers of the best regiments refused to obey their officers on account of this decision; but the mutiny was put down before it had assumed a more serious extent. The expedition of Tharawaddie to Rangoon has failed; his army has lost 3,000 men by their works at that place, and he has been obliged to retire with the remaining portion.—The news from China is not satisfactory; the expedition is still waiting the arrival of reinforcements, and all operations of an active nature are entirely suspended. The Chinese have collected large bodies of troops at Ningpo, and Sir Hugh Gough is of opinion that the force at his disposal is insufficient to hold the city in the event of an attack. The Chinese at Canton are also actively restoring the defences of that river with the assistance of Dutch engineers, and there appears to be little doubt that a renewal of hostilities will be attended with much more severe fighting than has yet occurred.

At home, the re-assembling of Parliament after the Easter recess is the only subject which requires notice.

The discussion on the Income Tax commenced last evening, and promises to occupy the House for several nights. The Corn-law Amendment Bill has passed the Commons without change, after numerous divisions, in which the Ministerial measure was affirmed by large majorities. On Wednesday Lord Mahon introduced his bill for the amendment of the law of copyright: the clause fixing the author's interest at 25 years was negatived; and after several amendments and divisions, it was resolved that the copyright extend to the whole term of the author's life, or to 42 years, if he dies before that period has elapsed from the publication of his work, with an addition of seven years after the author's death, for the benefit of his family.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, are all well. The Queen and Court left Windsor Castle on Monday for Buckingham Palace, where her Majesty still continues. The Queen and Prince Albert honoured Drury Lane Theatre on Monday and Covent Garden Theatre on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday her Majesty held a Court and an Investiture of the Order of the Bath, at Buckingham Palace, and on the afternoon of the same day visited the Queen Dowager at Marlborough House. On Thursday her Majesty held her first Drawing-room for the season at St. James's Palace, which was numerously atended. On Monday, Prince Albert performed the ceremony of laying the first stone of the new church at Windsor; and on Tuesday the Prince was present at a meeting of the commissioners for promoting and encouraging the fine arts at the rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament. His Royal Highness has signified his intention to be present at the Great Choral Meeting of Mr. Hullah's pupils, which is to be held on the 13th inst., at Exeter Hall.

Order of the Garter.—The blue riband, which became vacant on the death of the Duke of Norfolk, has been conferred upon the Duke of Cleveland.

Order of the Bath.—At the Court held by her Majesty on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., Admiral the Hon. Sir John Talbot, and Admiral Sir Henry Digby, were severally invested by her Majesty with the riband, badge, and star of a Military Knight Grand Cross of the order of the Bath. On the same occasion Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Wilson, Major-Gen. Sir J. G. Woodford, Vice-Admiral Sir J. C. White, Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Richardson, and Rear-Admiral Sir Arthur Farquhar, were severally invested by the Queen with the star, riband, and badge of a Knight Commander of the same order.

Official Appointments.—The Queen has appointed Col. Sir H. G. Macleod, Knt., at present Lieut.-Gov. of the island of Trinidad, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of that island. Her Majesty has also appointed Major-Gen. W. F. P. Napier to be Lieut.-Governor of the island of Guernsey, in the room of Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Douglas.

Parliamentary Movements.—The Committee appointed to inquire into the Weymouth election petition has decided that Viscount Villiers and G. W. Hope, Esq., were not duly elected, and ought not to have been returned as Members in the present Parliament for that borough, and that R. Bernal, Esq., and W. D. Christie, Esq. were duly elected and ought to have been returned. It it stated that the petition presented to the House of Commons against the return of Capt. Dalrymple for Wigtonshire has been abandoned. It has also been announced that the petitions presented against the sitting members for Shrewsbury and Gloucester will not be prosecuted. It is stated that two candidates have presented themselves for the representation of the Montrose Burghs, the Hon. E. J. Stanley, secretary to the Treasury under the late Administration, and Sir J. Carnegie, of Southesk.

The Revenue.—From the official report just published, containing an abstract of the net produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the years ended 5th April, 1841, and 5th April, 1842, it appears that the total income for 1841 was 44,675,886*l.*, and for the present year 45,363,827*l.*; showing an increase of 687,941*l.* The decrease on the Excise for the year is 65,427*l.*; on the Stamps, 123,589*l.*; amounting to 189,016*l.* decrease of the ordinary revenue: to which must be added the decrease on imprest and other moneys, 97,885*l.*; repayments of advances, 14,994*l.*; making a total decrease of 301,895*l.* The increase for the year on the Customs is 175,905*l.*; on Taxes, 422,188*l.*; on the Post-office, 90,000*l.*; on Crown Lands, 20,000*l.*; Miscellaneous, 281,743*l.*; making an increase on these branches of the ordinary revenue of 989,836*l.* By deducting from this sum the total amount of decrease, the accounts show an increase on the *year* of 687,941*l.*, as above. The accounts for the quarter just ended show a decrease on Customs to the amount of 23,455*l.*; on Excise, 116,309*l.*; on Stamps, 77,917*l.*; on Taxes, 71,392*l.*; amounting to 288,973*l.* on the ordinary revenue: to which must be added the decrease on imprest and other moneys, 6,437*l.*; making a total of 295,410*l.* On the other hand, the Post-office shows an increase for the quarter of 49,000*l.*; Crown Lands, 18,000*l.*; Miscellaneous, 274,067*l.*; amounting to 341,067*l.* on the ordinary revenue: to which must be added Repayments of Advances, 65,675*l.*; making a total of 406,742*l.*: by deducting from which sum the total decrease, as above, of 295,410*l.*, we find an increase on the *quarter* of 111,332*l.* The unusually large amount of receipts under the item of Miscellaneous includes the sum received for the ransom of Canton.

Foreign.

France.—The journals this week contain little intelligence, and are principally occupied with comments on the affairs of this country. The Liberal portion of the press more particularly indulge in speculations on what they consider the present critical state of Great Britain; the disastrous intelligence brought by the overland mail supplies the papers with an ample theme for discussion, and they all prophesy the speedy downfall of our Indian possessions.—On Monday a discussion took place on the supplementary credits for Algeria. The speech of M. Thiers presents the only feature of interest. He strongly insisted on the immediate outlay of large sums, in order to establish a great naval port at Algiers, capable of containing and protecting a fleet of 25 sail-of-the-line. M. Thiers declared that the establishment of this port with a fleet in it would close the entrance of the Mediterranean against England, the power which wished to predominate in it. He accused M. Guizot of being hostile to the completion of this port, because he did not wish to give mortal displeasure to England. He concluded by insisting vehemently for the completion of the port of Algiers, and for the completion of the twenty-five sail-of-the-line to fill it, and for the necessary consequence of this final outlay, viz. the exclusion of the British from the Mediterranean.

The Capital.—Private letters from Paris, dated Monday, announce that the King was confined to his bed from influenza, and was unable to receive company on Sunday night. Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians have arrived in Paris, and received on Thursday the 31st inst., at the Tuileries, the visits of the members of the Cabinet, of Lord Cowley, and other members of the diplomatic corps.

The Chambers.—The Chamber of Peers on Saturday voted by 124 against 17 the Bill passed by the Deputies for a grant of a million of francs, supplementary secret service money. The debate was commenced by M. Dubouchage, who complained of the immorality of the French theatre. M. de Boissy followed, and censured the King and Government for certain nominations of Peers, and hoped that the new nominations threatened would not diminish the weight and respectability of the upper Chamber. The President interrupted this attack on the prerogatives of the Crown. Count Montalembert spoke next, and accused the Ministry of adjourning all internal questions, and of not having any ally abroad. French Envoys, he said, were not respected abroad. This M. Guizot rose and denied. Count Montalembert then proceeded to complain that the moral territory of France was invaded, and that he was sick of being congratulated on the duration of peace, which no triumph had preceded. Peace might suit a little country like Wurtemberg, but there was no dignity in preaching it to France. He then censured M. Guizot for having sent the Carlist and Christino refugees from the Spanish frontier into the interior. M. Villemain, Minister of Public Instruction, replied, and pointed out the absurdity of censuring in generalities so great and manifest a blessing as peace. If France, he said, was to develope her resources, communications, and material interests, it could not be done by preaching the magnanimity of war and the pusillanimity of peace. The Marquis of Dreux Brezé said, that, for the first time, constitutional government had reached that state in France when Parliamentary opposition was neutralised, and Ministers left without any check except that which they pleased to apply to themselves. The censorship was virtually re-established for the press, the liberty of education was abolished, and whilst every freedom was suspended, every plan of material amelioration was adjourned. All countries either mistrusted France or defied her. M. Martignac, he added, had said, in 1829, that France was going headlong to anarchy; but now, he considered, she was marching fast to despotism, and through despotism to anarchy. The Minister of the Interior, M. Duchatel, replied, and argued that the existing calm was a sign of events far different than either anarchy or despotism, and that there was no fear of reaction. He defended the Government for sending the Spanish emigrants into the interior, and concluded by promising a new law regulating the theatrical censorship. The grant was then passed.—The debate on the supplementary credits, including those for the *recensement*, and for Algeria, commenced on Wednesday in the Chamber of Deputies. It presents no feature of particular interest, and the different articles were ultimately voted.

The Press.—The "National" has again been sentenced to 4,000f. fine, and the costs of the prosecution, besides a year's imprisonment for the responsible publisher, for another seditious libel.

Spain.—Our intelligence from Madrid is not of great importance. The Chamber of Deputies resumed its sittings on the 28th ult., but the debates have been devoid of interest. The political circles of the capital continued to be much occupied with the declaration of Sir R. Peel, that a commercial treaty was negotiating between Great Britain and Spain; and it is stated that the Catalonian deputies have come to the resolution to desert their seats in the Cortes should the least commercial concession be made to England. They insist, it appears, in the name of their constituents, on the protecting duty not being reduced below 40 per cent. The Senators and deputies who had repaired to Toledo to assist at the religious festivities of the Holy Week, returned to Madrid on the 28th ult. The journals state that on his return from Toledo, Mr. Aston, the British Ambassador, had a long conference with the President of the Council, which had given rise to many conjectures. It is reported that the Minister of Finance will transmit to London in the month of May 60,000*l.* for the payment of the British Legion claims. A Ministerial journal announces the recall of Mr. Turnbull, British Consul at the Havannah. "The Spanish Government," it says, "had repeatedly demanded his removal; and the acquiescence of the English Cabinet shows its good faith."—We are informed by a Ministerial Paper, the "Morning Post," that the marriage of Queen Isabella, a question which threatened to produce serious dissension between the French and English Cabinets, is on the point of being definitively settled. The two Governments have arrived at the conclusion that in order to avoid any collision between the Great European Powers, a consort should be selected for her Majesty from the Princes who are totally unconnected with either of these countries, in order that neither England nor France should be enabled to exercise any undue preponderance in the political affairs of Spain. For these reasons England has abandoned her project of marrying the Queen to a prince of the House of Coburg, France has withdrawn her claims for a Prince of the Orleans family, Austria has renounced her hopes of an alliance between the youthful Queen and an Austrian Archduke, and the combined choice of England and France has at length definitively fallen upon a Prince of Bavaria. M. Pageot, who has recently returned from London, has consequently been sent on an extraordinary mission to Vienna, in order to obtain the sanction of Austria to this marriage, and also her mediation with the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburgh for their consent and approbation. It is not anticipated that the great Northern Powers will interpose any serious obstacles to prevent this alliance, as perhaps it might re-establish order and tranquillity in that convulsed and distracted country.

Portugal.—We have received intelligence from Lisbon to the 28th ult. It is reported that the Duke of Palmella will be specially appointed by the Government to conclude the negotiations respecting the pending commercial treaty with England. The decree reorganising the national guards does not appear to be generally approved of by the citizen class, who manifest considerable objection to the military service, from which they cannot now escape by finding substitutes as under the old law. The nomination of the officers by the Crown is also severely commented on by the opponents of Government. The constitution lately abrogated made the officers elective; but the charter, it seems, lays down no rule on the subject. The chief point of difference remaining to be settled between the Pope's nuncio and the Government, is the nomination of the vicars-general who administered the dioceses of the expatriated Miguelite bishops. The Government offers to allow the latter pensions to reside abroad, but the Pope requires that, if not allowed to return, the vicars-general in their place shall be nominated or confirmed by him. The establishment of the nunciatura, or ecclesiastical court, has not been insisted on, and it is expected that M. Capaccini will moderate his pretentions, so that everything will be satisfactorily arranged. The Prince lately born had been privately baptised by the name of John. M. Capaccini had not yet received his procuration from the Pope as godfather; but when it arrives, the ceremony, it is understood, will be repeated on a grand scale.

Germany.—The German papers contain little news of interest. Private letters received from Vienna give some confirmation to the reports, which have some time been in circulation, and which state that it is the intention of the Austrian Government to introduce modifications in its tariffs, with the view of preparing the way for accession to the Zollverein, or at least of concluding a commercial treaty with that union. These letters add that there is reason to believe that these changes will be known in the course of a few months. Accounts from Berlin, dated the 26th ult., inform us that the King will inspect in the autumn the 4th corps of the army at Magdeburg, the 7th at Munster, and the 8th at Cologne; that he will be accompanied by all the princes of the royal family, and that several foreign reigning princes and persons of distinction are expected. The Prince of Prussia is expected to return from St. Petersburg by that time. It is stated that accounts had been received from Russia, announcing that the Empress would probably come to Germany by August, to use the waters at Ems.—Private letters inform us that a society of scientific and amateur naturalists has been formed at Berlin, under the presidency of the distinguished Humboldt; that it is intended to create a Zoological Garden at the south end of the park; and that the King of Prussia has signified his satisfaction at this institution by granting to it all the animals which were kept in the Island of Peacocks, and has authorised his treasurer to advance about 360,000f., without interest, repayable by ten equal yearly instalments. The marriage of the Princess Aldegonda of Bavaria with the hereditary Prince of Modena took place at Munich on the 29th ult.

Belgium.—Their Majesties with the young Princess left Brussels for Paris on the 27th ult. It is said that this visit is connected with the question of the commercial relations of France with Belgium. The engrossing topic of conversation continues to be the late trial for high treason. The condemned have been visited by the members of their family, some friends, and also by their counsel. The visit of the latter, besides condolence, had reference, it is said, to the appeal against the judgment, which is expected to be entered, and which some consider will be successful on a point of law.

Italy.—Private letters from Rome, dated the 17th ult., state that on that day the Pope went to the Church of Santa-Maria-Maggiore, to join his prayers with those of a crowded congregation, on the occasion of the jubilee which has been ordered relative to the misunderstanding between the Holy See and the Spanish Government, on account of the Church of Spain.—Subsequent letters of the 22d ult. state that for some time past nocturnal attacks have been very frequent in that city. An Englishman who was lately menaced by an assassin, fired at him, and killed him on the spot. The police have not taken any steps against the Englishman, but have advised him for his own security to quit the city. A few days ago, the palace of Cardinal Del Drago was plundered in the middle of the day of a large sum of money and a quantity of jewels, amongst which was a crucifix of diamonds, valued at twenty thousand crowns.—The Princess de Canino and Musignano, the wife of the eldest son of the late Lucien Buonaparte, was safely delivered at Florence, on the 17th ult., of a daughter, who has been christened by the Archbishop, the King and Queen of Sardinia standing as sponsors by their proxy, the Count de Carrega, Chargé d'Affaires. The names of the infant princess are Maria Theresa Albertina.—It is stated, in a letter from Turin, that the announcement of the *fêtes*, which are to commence on the 12th inst., on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince Royal, has brought a great number of visitors to that city, and that apartments are with difficulty to be obtained.

TURKEY.—We have received intelligence from Constantinople to the 23d ult. Hopes were entertained that the difference with Greece would be speedily adjusted in a manner satisfactory to both countries. The Divan continued to be much occupied with the affairs of Syria. News had been received from Beyrout to the 16th ult. Syria continued in a distracted state; robberies and murders are said to be daily occurrences, and the Christians are the chief sufferers. Private accounts add that if a radical reform in the government of the country be not introduced, a general massacre of the Christians and seizure of their property may be expected to take place before 12 months elapse. Deir-el-Kamar had been abandoned by its male population, and Omar Pacha still held Beteddeen, with about 2,000 Turkish troops. The agents of the French Propaganda societies were said to be actively employed exciting the population between Beyrout and Tripoli to revolt, and some accounts state that the natives along that coast had been supplied by them with arms and ammunition. Fears prevailed that a religious war would break out in spring: and it appears to be the general opinion that neither peace nor tranquillity will be restored in Syria until the restoration to power of the former Emir Beshir, or his son, Ameen. These accounts state that Bishop Alexander has received every attention from Tahir Pacha and the authorities of Jerusalem, and that he had been received in the most friendly manner by the Greeks and Armenians. Although no firman had yet been received from Constantinople to authorise the construction of the Protestant Church, hopes were entertained that no objection would be offered to its erection. The people of Mount Lebanon, however, appear to be less favourably disposed towards the prelate; and the chiefs and people of Druse, as well as Christian tribes, are said to have addressed a petition to Omer Pacha, in which they protested against the "English high priest" establishing himself in their mountains, and expressed their conviction that "his presence would prove most prejudicial to the country, and inevitably produce disorder and anxiety in the mountains, and cause ruin and trouble among these subjects who had been intrusted by the Almighty to the keeping of the Sultan."—M. Mavrocordato, the Envoy of Greece, presented his credentials to the Grand Vizier on the 10th ult., and dined with Sir S. Canning on the 15th. Ali Effendi, the Minister of the Porte to England, and Akif Effendi, the Minister to Vienna, left for their respective posts on the 12th ult.; the former is bearer of a present from the Sultan to the Prince of Wales of a beautiful Damascus blade, the scabbard of pure gold, and the hilt of the rarest brilliants.

EGYPT.—Our intelligence from Alexandria is to the 22d ult. Mehemet Ali replied, on the 8th ult., to the collective note addressed to him by the Consuls-General of Great Britain and Austria, on the 3d, respecting the freedom of commerce and Custom duties of the new tariff. In his answer the Pacha admitted that "monopolies were equally prejudicial to the public treasury and the nation, and that circumstances and the fatal necessities of the situation in which he had found himself placed had compelled him to introduce that system into Egypt; he had never relinquished the idea of its abolition, but that it was only towards the close of last year that, becoming free from all foreign pre-occupation, he could devote all his thoughts to commercial liberty and realise one of his most ancient and sincerest wishes." He then contended that "since that period he had thrown open the trade of all the productions of the country, with the exception only of cotton, which he expected shortly to be able to free in a similar manner." He then controverted the assertion of the two Consuls-General, that the treaty of commerce of 1838 was not carried into execution, because the new measure had experienced partial resistance from some subaltern agents and functionaries, and concluded by giving orders to the Custom officers to suspend the levying of the two per cent. additional import duty, against which the Consuls had protested in their note. The Pacha had left Cairo for his Chifliks in the Delta, and was, by the last accounts, at Mansoura, with Ibrahim Pacha. The plague had manifested itself in the palace of the harem of Mehemet Ali at Alexandria, and six of the persons attacked had already died. At Damietta there were two or three cases daily. The disease had also made its appearance at Behera, Sunbrikit, Kafr Sheik, and in 60 villages adjoining the latter. The Imam, or chaplain of the harem, died of the plague at Alexandria on the 21st.

INDIA.—The overland mail reached London, by extraordinary express from Marseilles, on Monday afternoon, bringing intelligence from Bombay to the 1st March. The news thus received is of the most melancholy and disastrous character, and fully confirms the report that accompanied the last mail respecting the entire destruction of our army in Affghanistan. It is now ascertained that of 13,500 men who left Cabul with Gen. Elphinstone, Dr. Brydon is the only European who has been able to reach the shelter of a British fortress. Some 30 or 40 officers and men are announced as prisoners; 14 of our countrywomen are in the hands of the Affghans, and all the rest have been cut to pieces. The following are the details of the slaughter of our troops and of the melancholy events that have transpired subsequent to the assassination of Sir W. M'Naghten, up to which date it will be remembered the authentic intelligence brought by the last mail extended. The negotiations, which were broken off by the murder of Sir W. M'Naghten, were resumed by Gen. Elphinstone and Major Pottinger, shortly after the death of the Envoy. An attack, however, on the cantonments was commenced ere he had concluded any arrangement; but this appears to have been discontinued, as terms of treaty were settled before the end of Dec. The troops are represented to have been on the 25th of that month in camp, unable to move for want of carriage, and to have had nearly a month's supply of provisions, which had been collected during the progress of negotiation. On the 4th Jan. the treaty was signed. It stipulated that on delivering up six hostages, granting orders for the evacuation of our different strongholds, and abandoning the treasure and certain munitions of war, our force should be permitted to march to Jellalabad unmolested, taking with them their arms and ammunition. The sick and wounded were to be left to the care of the "existing government." Shah Soojah refused to accompany the retiring force, and was left in the Bala Hissar, with about three thousand followers, defending himself against the attacks of the enemy. The troops marched on the 6th of January, and the cantonments, as soon as they had quitted them, were set in flames. The Affghans rushed eagerly forward to seize the baggage, and the rear guard of the force was fired upon. When Akhbar Khan had thus got our troops into his power, he issued proclamations, saying, "We, having by our valour and cunning induced the Kaffirs to quit their tents, now call upon all good Mussulmans to rise and annihilate the intruders as they retire!" The force encamped the first night in the snow, which was more than a foot deep, after having marched about four or five miles—half of the way to Bootkhak. As soon as they left Cabul, Gen. Elphinstone placed himself entirely under the guidance of Akhbar Khan, and allowed the order of marching, the length of the stages, and the places of encampment, to be dictated by him. The next day, the 6th, the troops reached Bootkhak, and again pitched their camp in the snow. During their progress, a good deal of plunder seems to have taken place, but no regular attack was made. On the 7th they marched for Khoord Cabul, and during that stage the enemy came down upon them in force, and obstinately disputed the way. They ascended the heights, however, with spirit, and after a severe engagement, which resulted in a serious loss of life, succeeded in forcing the dangerous defile. It appears that on this occasion, and also subsequently when attacks were made, Gen. Elphinstone charged Akhbar Khan with a breach of faith; but the latter protested, and seems to have succeeded in persuading the General that he had no control whatever over the assailants, and could not prevent their attacks.—The next march, towards Tazeen, was by far the most disastrous. On the Huft Kothul, a bleak and precipitous mountain, nearly the whole of the native force was destroyed. The ladies, up to this point, seem to have borne the privations of these terrible marches with heroic fortitude; but here the intense cold, and the imminent danger to which they were exposed, induced them to comply with the request of Gen. Elphinstone, that they should place themselves under the protection of Akhbar Khan and return to Cabul. The Affghan chief, it appears, demanded them as hostages: but though their safe conduct to Cabul was made a condition of their surrender, they were never taken thither; and there is every reason to believe that they accompanied Akhbar Khan as far as Jugdulluck. Having reached Tazeen, the remnant of the army, instead of proceeding on the direct route to Jellalabad, by way of Piazleruk and Gundamuck, turned off towards Jugdulluck, which lies about 25 miles from Tazeen, in the direction of Lughman. The work of slaughter continued, and by the time they reached their destination, not more than 300 men—and these nearly all Europeans—could be mustered, out of 6,500 soldiers and upwards of 7,000 camp followers, who a few days previously had quitted Cabul. Either at Tazeen or Jugdulluck, for on this point statements differ, Gen. Elphinstone himself fell into the hands of Akhbar Khan, a prisoner, as well as Cols. Shelton and Johnson, who were with him at the time. Some accounts state that these officers were seized and confined; others, that they voluntarily surrendered themselves. It appears that Akhbar Khan received intelligence that Jellalabad was still retained by Gen. Sale, contrary to the terms of the treaty, and that he at once declared the force should proceed no further. Whether they were seized, in pursuance of this determination, or delivered themselves up as security for the ultimate evacuation of the fortress, is not yet known. On the departure of Gen. Elphinstone, the command devolved upon Brigadier Arquetil, commander of the Shah's forces, who succeeded in preserving something like order, notwithstanding the dreadful situation of the troops. Towards the close of the day, Brigadier Arquetil received the following warning note from Gen. Elphinstone:—"March to-night—there is treachery!" And soon after dark they again set forward. This was on the 12th Jan. The column advanced up the pass, and, though the road was barricaded, succeeded in pushing through, the enemy not having yet assembled. An attack, however, which was soon afterwards made on the rear, threw them into confusion. The Brigadier fell, and then all order was at an end. The force broke up—the officers were no longer obeyed—and self preservation alone was thought of. Her Majesty's 44th Reg. was here cut up; and the surviving officers, seeing that there was no hope of restoring order, and that the only chance of safety lay in flight, at length quitted the scene of tumult. Six of them, named Hopkins, Harper, Collyer, Bird, Steer, and Brydon, rode off in company. They kept together until they reached Futtehabad, when the three former parted from their companions. Bird was soon afterwards struck down, and Lieut. Steer, when but a few miles from Jellalabad, was obliged to halt, his horse being completely exhausted. He contrived to reach a cave on the roadside, where, it is feared, he perished. As for Dr. Brydon, he pushed resolutely on, and after many hair-breadth escapes from the Affghans whom he encountered on the way, and receiving several severe wounds, he came within sight of the fortress. He appears to have feared to enter Jellalabad, at first, from an apprehension that it might be in the possession of the enemy, and for a time hid himself in a ravine. Near this spot he was seen from the walls of the town, and some officers went out to meet him and bring him in. He was in a state of great exhaustion, his head covered with wounds, and it was some time ere he could give a clear account of the disastrous occurrences he had witnessed. For three nights after the arrival of Dr. Brydon, beacons were kept burning and bugles sounding, at Jellalabad, in order to attract the notice of any fugitives that might be in the neighbourhood; but up to the date of the latest accounts only three more men, all natives, belonging to the Cabul force, had reached the fort, one of whom stated that he had seen great numbers of officers lying dead on the road. Various accounts had been received respecting the state of the prisoners and hostages. Akhbar Khan is said, in a letter received from Major Pottinger, dated January 22d, to be at the fort of Budeeabad, in the Lughman country, where he keeps the following prisoners, viz.:—Gens. Elphinstone and Shelton, Lieut. Mackenzie, Capt. and Mrs. Anderson and child, Capt. Boyd, Lieut. Eyre, Lieut. Waller, Mrs. Trevor, Lady Sale, Lady Macnaghten, Mrs. Sturt, Mr. and Mrs. Ryley, Serj. and Mrs. Wade, Capts. Troup, Johnson, and G. P. Lawrence, and Major Pottinger. There are, besides, the six officers and the sick who were left at Cabul on the departure of the troops. Akhbar Khan, in the letters from that fort, which are received unsealed, is described as doing everything "to make them comfortable!" and the "Times" states that "private letters of excellent authority have been received which leave no doubt that the ladies and other prisoners are kindly and respectfully treated, and that where the ladies have been accompanied by their husbands they have been allowed to remain with them." General attention in India appears now to be fixed on Gen. Sale, who, with 1,500 men and about 1,000 armed camp followers, was shut up in Jellalabad. The Affghans had made no further attack on the fort, which Gen. Sale has fortified with a ditch, and planted cannon in different places, with a determination to defend his position to the utmost. Akhbar Khan has attempted to raise the Ooloosees, or heads of the neighbouring clans, in order to attack Jellalabad, but hitherto without success. It was on the 9th Jan. that the orders to evacuate Jellalabad arrived from Cabul; they were contained in a letter from Major Pottinger, addressed to Capt. M'Gregor, the political agent. It was at once resolved to decline compliance, and a despatch was sent off, explaining the reasons for this determination; one of the principal of which was, that certain information had reached them of Akhbar Khan having sent emissaries to induce the tribes around and near Jellalabad to rise and destroy the British force on their contemplated retreat to India. A letter at the same time was addressed by Akhbar Khan to Gen. Sale, declaring that the hostages at Cabul would be sacrificed if he continued in occupation of Jellalabad, and that he should then be driven out, and his whole force annihilated. The general is said to have replied, "No: I have more than any other man, a wife and daughter, at stake, but these cannot influence me; this post is to be defended with my life, and without a peremptory order from the Governor General in Council I will surrender it to no man." He at the same time added, that they defied the Affghans to put their threats into execution, and that a hundred lives should be taken for every hostage they might kill. Ten thousand rupees were proposed by Gen. Sale as the ransom of his wife and daughter, but no reply from Jubber Khan, to whom the offer was made, had yet reached him. Lady Sale, the accounts state, has acted most heroically—her every letter to her husband counselling him to be bold and determined, and to hold out to the last.—Col. Wild, commanding a brigade which was sent from the Sutleje early in December, had reached Peshawur, and had made an attempt to force the celebrated pass called the Khyber, in order to relieve Gen. Sale: having, however, left their artillery behind in India, and the only guns procurable in that direction being unserviceable ones from the Sikhs, the attempt had proved unsuccessful. Two regiments penetrated to the fort of Ali Musjid, where a British garrison was stationed; but as they found neither provisions nor ammunition there, they were obliged to retreat towards Peshawur, having lost an officer and some men. In the mean time the Supreme Government has taken active steps to meet the emergency. Gen. Pollock has been despatched at the head of a considerable reinforcement towards Peshawur, which he reached on the 7th Feb., with sufficient guns and abundant ammunition, and was then making preparations for proceeding through the Khyber pass. An attempt of the insurgents to seize Ghuznee is said to have been so far successful that the town is in their power; but Col. Palmer, with his regiment and six months' provisions, is stated to be safe in the citadel. At Candahar an insurgent force showed itself on the 10th Jan., when an attempt was made to carry off some camels, and on the 11th, Prince Suftur Jung, the youngest and favourite son of Shah Soojah, and Mahommed Atta, the chief, came with a large force within about five miles' distance. Gen. Nott marched against them on the 12th, and in a short time dispersed the whole with a trifling loss. The Supreme Government, on the 31st Jan., published a proclamation admitting the fact of the convention at Cabul, the retreat of the troops, and their having suffered extreme disaster in consequence of treacherous attacks, and declaring that the most active measures had been adopted, and would be most steadily pursued, for expediting powerful reinforcements to the Affghan frontier for assisting such operations as may be considered necessary for the maintenance of the honour and interest of the British Government in that quarter. At the conclusion of the proclamation, the Governor-General states that he regards this partial reverse only as a new occasion for displaying the stability and vigour of the British power, and the admirable spirit and valour of the British-Indian Army. Orders were also published on the 5th Feb., for the purpose of having a 10th company added to every regiment in India, which, with other measures adopted, will cause an increase of about 26,000 men. —The latest intelligence from Cabul is, that Shah Soojah had succeeded in securing the good-will of all the chiefs. Akhbar Khan had no longer any power in Cabul, and was, it is said, sent to attend the "Feringees" in their retreat in order to get rid of him. He, however, retains the hostages and prisoners, for whom, it is expected, he will demand a large ransom. His father, Dost Mahommed, is strongly guarded, in order to prevent his escape from India. It is reported that Shah Soojah was implicated in the late insurrection, which appears to have been exclusively directed against the foreign infidels.—From the other parts of India we learn that there have been some serious disturbances among the Madras regiments at Secunderabad, in the Nizam's country, in consequence of the Court of Directors having ordered that the allowance of batta latterly granted should be discontinued. The soldiers of some of the best regiments refuse to obey their officers, stating that it would be better not to be in the service than to starve or have their families starve, as the allowances granted on removing them 320 miles into the Nizam's country had been refused. The mutiny had been put down, and many of the soldiers were placed in confinement. The other parts of India are comparatively tranquil, but great excitement appears to prevail in different quarters, and the inhabitants of Delhi and other towns in that direction had begun to hide their money and jewels as if they apprehended danger. The Nepaulese seem occupied with their own affairs. The King of Oude had made arrangements for resigning the throne, but has been dissuaded by his chief Minister from effecting his purpose. Some confusion is expected in that country. The Siekh expedition into Thibet has been routed, and its leader, Zorawur Singh, slain. A treaty was made with the Chinese, who took the arms from the Siekhs, who afterwards died of cold and starvation. A number of men, under a leader named Bustee Ram, effected their escape through the Byansee Pass, so as to reach Almorah. The leader and 130 men succeeded in obtaining the protection of the British authorities there, and have been since sent on to Loodianah. Forty of them remained in the hospital. Numbers have perished. The expedition of Tharawaddie to Rangoon has failed, and he and his Court have left that place. His troops have lost 3,000 men by their works there, and they are disappointed, it is said, that all their great hopes have failed. The King of Siam is described as much alarmed lest Tharawaddie should obtain arms and ammunition from the English in order to attack his dominions.—Lord Auckland had made preparations for his voyage to Europe on board the Hungerford, a large trader from Calcutta; and an express had reached Bombay just at the departure of the mail, announcing the arrival at that presidency of Lord Ellenborough, the new Governor General.

China. — Our intelligence from China is not satisfactory. The latest news from Macao is dated Jan. 17. The British expedition there appears to be waiting for reinforcements from England and India. The Chinese were collecting large bodies of troops near Ningpo, and Sir H. Gough was of opinion that the force at his disposal was not sufficient to hold the city in the event of its being attacked by a large body of the enemy. The admiral immediately sent the Jupiter to Hong Kong for reinforcements, and this vessel accordingly came to the latter place, and embarked about eight hundred Europeans, with whom she has sailed to the northward. H.M.S. Cornwallis had also proceeded from Hong Kong to join the expedition. The British Naval Commander at Hong Kong was continuing the seizure of the Chinese junks. The Chinese at Canton were busy in making the defences of that river as effective as possible, and have the assistance of three Dutch engineers, for whom they sent a junk to Java some months since. It is not stated if those engineers belong to the Dutch army, although it is presumed that they do.—Letters have been received from Chusan to the 24th Dec., and from Amoy to the 2d Jan. All was then quiet at those places. The crew of the Madagascar steamer, who were captured by the Chinese on the destruction of that vessel by fire, have been brought down to Macao and released. The Chinese appear to have been under the impression that they were Americans, which, it seems, was the account the crew gave of themselves. They had not been badly treated.

United States.—By the Hibernia packet-ship we have accounts from New York to the 17th of March: they add, however, little to the information brought by the last arrival.—The discussion in the House of Lords on the case of the 'Creole' was exciting a good deal of attention, and, it was expected, would give rise to some proceedings in Congress.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday.—The House met for the first time since the Easter recess. After the presentation of petitions, the Earl of Ripon moved the first reading of a bill to amend the laws relating to merchants and factors, which was agreed to.

The Forged Exchequer-bills Bill, the Irish Spirits Duties Bill, and the Public Works and Fisheries Bill, were brought up from the House of Commons, and were respectively read a first time.

The Ecclesiastical Residences Bill went through committee.

The Duke of Argyll withdrew the notice of a motion he had given with reference to the introduction of a measure for the adjustment of the disputes in the Church of Scotland, until some discussions which he expected should have taken place in the House of Commons upon the subject.—Lord Campbell was happy to hear that the notice of the motion alluded to was postponed by the noble Duke, and he would have been still more happy to have heard that it was altogether withdrawn. He trusted that the noble Duke would abandon all idea of legislating upon the subject. He was heartily glad that no measure of the kind had been brought forward by the late administration, for taking as he did the most lively interest in the affairs of the Church of Scotland, he believed that no good could arise from the introduction of any legislative measure, having for its object the settlement of the existing differences in the Church.—The Duke of Argyll would only say that he completely differed from the views of his noble friend upon the subject.

The second reading of the Forged Exchequer-bills Bill was fixed for Tuesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—The House reassembled this day after the Easter recess.—Mr. P. M. Stewart brought up the report of the Weymouth Election Committee, announcing the decision to be, "That Viscount Villiers and G. W. Hope, Esq., were not duly elected to serve in this present Parliament, and ought not to have been returned; and that R. Bernal, Esq., and W. D. Christie, Esq., were duly elected, and ought to have been returned."—The Speaker acquainted the House that he had received a communication from the parties to the petition against the return for the county of Wicklow, stating that it was not their intention to proceed with the petition. The order on the petition was therefore discharged. Several petitions were then presented, after which Mr. R. Currie inquired whether it was to be understood that Ministers, who had declared that they would stand or fall with the Income-tax, intended that declaration also to apply to the new tariff?

Sir R. Peel said he should reserve to himself, as he had always done, the right of modifying the details of any of the measures he had introduced, if this should be found necessary, but stated it to be his intention to uphold the tariff in all its leading principles. In reply to some observations from Lord J. Russell, Sir R. Peel stated that communications between himself and various trades affected by the tariff were still going on. He thought that by Monday next these communications would have terminated, and that he should in that time be enabled to lay the amended tariff on the table.

On the motion of Sir R. Peel, the House then resolved itself into committee on the Exchequer-bills Frauds Bill.—Sir T. Wilde moved amendments on several sections; and proposed two additional clauses, one for enabling the claimants to be heard by attorney or counsel, and the other for compelling an early report from the Commissioners.

The Solicitor-General stated it to be the intention of Government that the evidence in general should be reported; but as there might be particular cases in which the publication of the facts might be inexpedient, he would rather not make the bill compulsory in this respect. He thought there might be much inconvenience and delay in giving a general right of being heard by counsel. After some remarks from Sir R. Inglis, who urged the necessity of despatch,

Sir R. Peel acceded to the general principle of giving publicity to the evidence, but wished to allow to the Commissioners, as being men worthy of all confidence, a discretion both as to this point and as to the circumstances in which counsel should be allowed.

Lord J. Russell thought that the Commissioners ought to report the whole to the Treasury, and that the Treasury, and not they, ought to determine what should or should not be published. He contended for allowing the liberty to be heard by counsel, wherever the claimants might desire it.—The Attorney-General argued that the multifarious and unlimited character of the inquiry would make it extremely inconvenient to allow an absolute right of being heard by counsel. A lengthened discussion on this point ensued, in which several Members joined.—Sir T. Wilde pressed his amendment, on the ground that complete justice would not otherwise be done to the holders of these bills, and a division took place, when the amendment was lost by 77 to 64. The bill then went through committee, and the House resumed.

Sir R. Peel moved that the House should resolve itself into Committee of Ways and Means.—Mr. Blewitt declared that the country had received the proposition of the Income-tax with universal execration, though it had been tried to make it palatable by an amended tariff, and concluded with a motion that the House should not resolve itself into a committee on the Income-tax until it had been ascertained what amount of relief would be given to the country by the proposed commercial and financial reforms.—Mr. S. Crawford supported the amendment.—Mr. T. Duncombe said a notion had gone abroad that the tariff was likely to be postponed: he wished to know whether it had ever crossed the mind of Sir R. Peel to postpone it?

Sir R. Peel said it had not, except for the purpose of consideration. The tariff, so re-considered, would be ready on Monday, and he trusted it would not be found by the House to require further alteration in any material respect. Beyond that short and necessary period he had never thought of postponing the subject. There was a general impression that the sooner the public should definitively know what the financial and commercial measure was to be, the greater would be the advantage to the national interests. He hoped, now that the holidays had given time for the explosion of popular indignation with which he had been threatened, that there would be no further delay in the preliminary vote on which that measure was to be founded.—Mr. E. Ellice, though he disapproved of the Income-tax, would not obstruct the regular course of business in that House, and therefore could not support the amendment.—Mr. T. Duncombe explained, and after a few words from Sir R. Peel, Mr. Blewitt withdrew his amendment, and the House went into committee. —The first resolution was then passed without a debate.—On the second resolution, Mr. M. Gibson said he saw no reason for hoping that the proposed Income-tax would be a merely temporary imposition; for the alteration in the tariff would, he thought, never make up the deficiency. Perhaps there were further commercial reforms in view; if so, he wished they had been brought forward now, while the country gentlemen were yet subservient to the new Government. He knew not, however, why there should not be a Property-tax, permanently superseding all other taxes. The people could not pay public taxes, and also taxes for the benefit of particular classes. To the inequality of an Income-tax he wholly objected; it would lead to evasions and frauds, and so to the employment of spies for the counteraction of them.—Mr. Wason here interrupted the speaker, and saying he rose to order, complained that the Chairman had put the first resolution, and declared it to have been carried, without permitting the hon. member for Dover to address the committee, for which purpose he had risen.—Mr. Greene, the chairman, said that he was not aware that any hon. member had risen.—An animated discussion ensued, in the course of which Sir R. Peel and other hon. members declared that they had distinctly heard the question put by the chairman, while several other members stated that they had not heard it. Sir R. Peel admitted that it would be unfair to assume that the resolution had passed without opposition, but said they could not then retrace their steps.—Mr. Rice then said a few words, intimating his disapprobation of the principle of an Income-tax. In consequence of some further observations from Mr. M. Gibson, Sir R. Peel explained, that though he adhered to his opinion in favour of the principle of an Income-tax, and intended to do his best for the purpose of obtaining a vote to that effect, he had never said that he would throw up his measure rather than allow of any alteration in the details of it. He had never stated nor intended anything so disrespectful to the House.—Mr. Wallace objected to an Income-tax, on the ground of the inducement it would hold out to commercial men to overstate their incomes. After some words from Mr. Christmas, in support of the resolution, Mr. Wakley expressed his opinion, that as the first resolution, affirming the Income-tax, had already passed, there should be no division on the second and minor one. He wished to know why a provision was made for the farmers, exempting them from that scrutiny to which all the trading interests were left liable—a provision exempting them from all payment upon the income of any farm rented below 300*l.* a year, and limiting their liability on any higher rent to one half of its amount. Great reductions in the import duties were about to be made, from which the working people would suffer severely; for the right hon. Baronet would thus bring various foreign articles into the home-market without at all lowering the price of bread to the manufacturers of the same articles in this country.—Mr. Wortley said, the answer to Mr. Wakley's question was, that in the case of the farmer there was a test of income, which in the case of the trader was not to be obtained. But he must say that the farmer would rather submit to any scrutiny than to the heavy tax which this test imposed upon him.

Sir R. Peel observed, that the opposite opinions expressed by Mr. Wakley and Mr. Wortley were some evidence that Ministers had endeavoured to steer a middle and a fair course. In answer to Mr. Wakley, he referred to a representation which he had that day received from a numerous body of farmers, desiring to be taxed like persons in other lines of business, rather than by the proposed test. Among the farmers, however, as well as through the country in general, he found a strong disposition to make an exertion for the maintenance of public credit; though it was observable that each class remonstrated a little against the particular mode in which itself was taxed. He had never promised, as some apprehended, to propose the removal of this tax at the end of three years: he had, indeed, framed the present measure for three years only, but he had, on its very first introduction, expressed his hope that at the expiration of that term it would be continued by Parliament for a couple of years longer, by which time he trusted that the benefits of the tariff would have come into full operation. He repeated his conviction that much relief would meanwhile be derived to all classes from the greater cheapness of living; and he exhorted the House not to diminish the efficacy of so important an instrument as an Income-tax by qualifying it with exemptions.—Lord J. Russell felt the inexpediency of so qualifying the Income-tax; but he also felt that very inexpediency as a strong argument against imposing it at all. Sir R. Peel, he said, had pointed to the alarm which prevailed amongst the farmers, as a proof that his measures were calculated to benefit the consumer by lowering the cost of food. But one cause of the alarm was the suddenness of the propositions, which had not been expected by the farmers from those who proclaimed themselves their friends—they were following the front rank of their own army, which had turned round and fired on them. Seeing that the first resolution had been unwittingly carried, he did not see any advantage of taking a division on the second, but he would take the sense of the House on the bringing up of the report.—The Chairman requested permission, before he put the second resolution, to say that in putting the first he had not been aware of the intention of any member to address the chair.—Mr. Williams said a few words; after which the second and third resolutions were passed, without a division, and the House resumed.

The Drainage (Ireland) Bill was read a second time. Committee on Monday.

The reports of the committees on the Mutiny Bill and Marine Mutiny Bill were received and agreed to, and the bills ordered for third reading on Friday.

Tuesday.—Mr. R. Bernal and Mr. W. D. Christie took the oaths and their seats for the borough of Weymouth.

The consideration of the report of the Southwark Improvements Bill (No. 2), brought up by Lord J. Manners, was postponed in pursuance of an amendment moved by Mr. R. Palmer, that the report on No. 1 Bill should be first received, the division on the question being, for the original motion 5, and for the amendment, 36.

Mr. M. Sutton obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of turnpike trusts. The chief features of his proposed measure were the continuance of local turnpike acts for forty-one years, and the restricting turnpike trustees from contracting fresh burdens on their trusts without the sanction of the executive government.

Lord Eliot brought in a bill for the better regulation of the Irish fisheries.—Sir V. Blake obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter the mode in which barristers are admitted to practice in Ireland.—Sir G. Clerk obtained leave to bring in the Annual Indemnity Bill.—The Parish Property Bill was then read a third time and passed.

The House then went into committee on the Corn Importation Bill.—On the 5th (the average clause) being proposed, Mr. Barclay, in consequence of an intimation from the chairman that this would be the regular course, postponed, until the schedule of towns came under discussion, an amendment which he intended to move against the proposed addition to the places from which returns are now received.—Mr. Childers then raised the same question by another amendment, worded differently so as to meet the objection of the chairman.—It was opposed by Sir R. Peel, and a long discussion ensued, during which the points argued were whether or not the additional number of towns would prevent the frauds which are alleged to take place in the returns from which the averages are now struck; and whether or not these additional towns would have the effect of lowering the average prices, and thereby, by keeping up the rates of duty, giving additional protection to the landed interest. Another point was, what effect the quality of the wheat, varying, as it did, with the seasons, had on the average prices.—Mr. Hawes asserted that the towns proposed to be added had been purposely selected from districts producing low-priced corn, in order to keep down the rate of the averages. This was denied by Mr. Gladstone and Sir E. Knatchbull, who severally vindicated the intentions of Government.

Mr. Villiers desired to know with what other object those towns had been selected, in a bill the aim of which, he said, was notoriously to keep up the rents of the landlords? He would not entertain the notion of treating the measure as a concession or a settlement; he considered that it was merely a confession of the error in which the opposite party had heretofore persisted; and it would be the people's business to go on agitating till they obtained a real relief.

Mr. Labouchere, with reference to an opinion formerly expressed by him, admitted that he had much overrated the extent to which the averages were likely to be reduced by the enactment

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[illegible]

for the purpose of maintaining the prices of food. Sir R. Peel, he said, had avowed this to be the object of the Corn Bill; and in thus legislating, principles were applied to the trade in corn, which worked gross injustice to all other branches of the trading and commercial community.

Sir R. Peel hoped that Mr. Cobden would not consider that he was treating him with disrespect if he declined entering on the subject. The motion was tantamount to raising the entire question which had been so repeatedly discussed. Mr. Huskisson had been referred to by Mr. Cobden, but the opinion of that statesman, up to a late period of his life, had been in favour of a graduated scale of duties.

Lord J. Russell compared what would be the probable operation of a fixed duty with that of a graduated scale, and declared his conviction that the measure before the House would not stand as a permanent one. The time was not far distant when a sliding scale would be abandoned altogether, and sounder principles be applied to the trade in corn.—Mr. Villiers expressed his unqualified condemnation of the bill before the House.—Sir J. Trollope explained and defended the course pursued by the representatives of the agricultural constituencies, in reference to this measure. He supported Sir R. Peel on the ground that he considered the interests of agriculture better than the noble Lord and his colleagues had done.—A long and desultory conversation ensued, in which Mr. Ward, Mr. Darby, Mr. Wakley, Mr. Blackstone, Lord Worsley, Mr. R. Palmer, Mr. Fielden, Mr. Brotherton, and Sir V. Blake took part; after which the House divided, when the motion was rejected by [illegible] to [illegible].

On the question that the bill be read a third time being put, Mr. Hawes moved the adjournment of the third reading until Monday. The House divided, when there appeared—For the adjournment 58; against it, [illegible]. While strangers were absent from the gallery, another division took place on the third reading of the bill, Dr. Bowring opposing it, when it was carried by 229 to [illegible].

Mr. Ferrand then moved a clause, "That so much of the act as allowed the importation of foreign or colonial flour into Ireland" should not take effect till six months after the passing of the bill.—Sir R. Peel opposed the clause, and after a brief discussion, Mr. Ferrand withdrew it.

Mr. A. Johnstone brought forward another clause to permit damaged foreign or colonial flour, unfit for human food, to be taken out of bond for manufacturing purposes, at a duty of 1d. per cwt. It was seconded by Mr. M. Philips, and, after a short conversation, negatived without a division.—Mr. Wakley proposed that damaged grain, unfit for food, should not be included in the returns for making up the averages. After some observations from Sir R. Peel and one or two other members, it was withdrawn.

On the question that the bill do pass, Mr. Cobden denounced it as a robbery of the poor, and Mr. [illegible] threatened to move an adjournment of the House. The question was, however, put that the bill do pass, and was carried in the affirmative.

In reply to a question from Mr. Hawes, Mr. Gladstone said that London would be included in the averages.

The Municipal Corporations Bill passed through committee.

Friday.—Lord J. Russell began the debate on the Income tax. He moved as an amendment a resolution affirming that the estimated deficiency of income to meet expenditure might be supplied by a better arrangement of the duties on corn, sugar, timber, and coffee, and by a reduction of the protecting and differential duties; and that it is not advisable to renew a tax, inquisitorial, unequal and hitherto considered as a war reserve. Mr. Goulburn replied; and after some remarks from Mr. Williams, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. P. Stewart, Mr. Sheil, &c., Sir R. Peel took a lengthened review of the financial condition of the country, contending that the Income-tax is less objectionable than any addition to the assessed taxes; and that the present high price of the Funds is caused by the prospect of this very tax, and to the confidence that Parliament will maintain public credit. At the close of the right hon. Bart.'s speech, some conversation took place, when the debate, on the motion of Dr. Bowring, was adjourned.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for money and the account closed 90⅞ to 1; Bank Stock, 166½ to 167½ ex div.; Three per Cent. Reduced, 90 ex div.; Three-and-a-half per Cent. Reduced, 99 to ⅛ ex div.; New Three-and-a-half per Cents., 100⅛ to ¼ ex div.; Exchequer-bills, 36s. to 38s. premium; and India Bonds 14s. to 16s. premium.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Metropolitan Improvements.—The new entrance to Hyde-park, to be called the Albert Gate, was opened for the convenience of the public on Wednesday morning. The handsome erection which is to bear the name of his Royal Highness is not yet commenced, but in its place are two lofty wooden gates. These will in future be opened and shut at the same hours as the other gates leading into Hyde-park. Of the Cannon Brewery, part of which had to be removed to make room for the above-mentioned entrance, nothing is left but the front wall, which will remain standing until the White Hart, an adjacent public-house, and other contiguous property are vacated and pulled down, which will not be till Midsummer, and then it is proposed to simultaneously commence the new crescent and the Albert Gate.

Common Council.—At a special Court of the Common Council of the City of London, held on Tuesday, the Lord Mayor in the Chair, it was moved that the report of the Thames Navigation Committee be adopted. A long conversation ensued upon the subject of the proposed improvements of the banks of the river, which formed a principal feature in the report. Sir P. Laurie said, the plan, as detailed in the report, had been laid before the Trinity-house, and had been considered by it a perfect plan. That being the opinion of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-house, he thought the sooner they agreed to the report the better. Mr. Stevens said, the committee had gone through a great deal of labour, and having read the report carefully, he was delighted at the large measure of improvement therein contemplated. If the plan were carried into effect, the present nuisance caused by throwing out piers and chains of boats would be rendered unnecessary. By the conclusion of the report, it would be seen that the committee required authority to remove such nuisances as were injurious to health and offensive to the sight, and by agreeing to the report they would only be sanctioning all that the committee had done. After some conversation, an amendment was moved by Mr. Pewtress, expressing the agreement of the Court to the line laid down by the Commissioners in their report for the embankment, and referring it back to them that it might be carried into execution. The amendment, however, after some discussion, was withdrawn, and the original motion carried.

unanimously.—The attention of the meeting was afterwards occupied with the subject of the existing distress in the country, when Mr. J. A. Taylor moved that an address be presented to her Majesty "praying her to refuse her sanction to any tax upon articles of food, or to restrict their free importation." This resolution he supported at considerable length, and Mr. Hepple briefly seconded it. It was opposed by Mr. Gadsden, and by Mr. Dawson, who denounced the movement as a political one; and after some remarks from Messrs. Johnson, Maitland, Anderton, &c., the Court divided, and the motion was carried by a majority of 26.

East India House.—It is stated that active exertions are in progress at the India House, as well as at the Horse Guards, to forward, without delay, troops to reinforce the army in Affghanistan. Within the last week the East India Directors have accepted tenders for fifteen ships of large tonnage, which have been surveyed, to proceed to India, to carry 4,000 men. One of these ships will, it is said, take in troops, and leave in a few days, and the whole are expected to take their departure in less than a fortnight. The regiments proceeding to India are the 10th, the 29th, the 58th, the 61st, and the 78th Infantry; and it is understood that from 8,500 to 9,000 troops will be sent immediately to reinforce the British army in that country.

Public Meetings.—On Wednesday a public meeting of the rate-payers of the parish of St. Marylebone took place, for the purpose of taking into consideration the bill now before Parliament, having for its object an alteration of the local act by which the parish is at present governed, and to devise means for opposing it at every stage. Lord Nugent was in the chair, and the borough members and a number of vestrymen and directors of the poor of the parish were present. The chairman having briefly stated the object of the meeting, several gentlemen spoke against the measure, contending that it was only introduced for the purpose of restoring the old system, and to encroach on the rights of the rate-payers. It was urged that by the bill the best clauses of Sir J. Hobhouse's Act would be repealed, and all the power of choosing vestrymen vested in a few of the aristocracy of the parish. Their opposition had done some good, for the promoters of the bill had withdrawn the clause which was to raise the qualification. Resolutions were then passed deprecatory of the measure.—On Wednesday an adjourned special meeting of the shareholders of the Polbeen Tin and Copper Mining Company was held, for the purpose of dissolving the Company. It appeared that the sixth and last call of 10*s.* per share was only paid on 95 shares, and that the original number of 6,000 shares had been reduced by forfeitures to 1,725. The ore sold since June last amounted to 216*l.* only, whilst the outlay was 584*l.*, and the liabilities of the company were 272*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; but the steam-engine and materials at the mine were reckoned worth about 1,400*l.* The total sum paid by the proprietors was 23,000*l.*, and the ore sold has amounted to 13,000*l.* In answer to a question from a shareholder, the secretary said that there was no money given for the mine in Cornwall, but the price (6,000*l.*) was taken out in shares, one-half of which was taken by the old, and the other half by the new proprietors. After some conversation, a resolution was passed unanimously for dissolving the company, returning the sixth instalment to the shareholders who subscribed, and also to empower the directors to dispose of the available property of the company for the benefit of the proprietors.

Metropolitan Antiquities.—The curiosity excited by the singular discovery of gold and silver coins near the Archbishop of Canterbury's palace at Lambeth, noticed in our last, continued during the early part of the week; and hundreds of persons, it is said, were occupied daily as soon as the tide receded, exploring the bed of the river in the vicinity of the spot. They, however, met with but partial success, and only a few small coins have been found since the first day of the discovery. The handle and bowl of an ancient golden spoon were found, and also a small spiked wheel, having the appearance of the rowel of a spur. On Monday four small silver coins of the reign of Henry VIII. were dug up; but though a great number of men and boys have been busily employed carefully examining the earth fronting the Lollard's Tower, their search has since proved fruitless. It is thought singular that although all the coins are of nearly the same reigns, they have been discovered in patches far apart from each other; and this, it seems, the tide could not have effected, as they were all embedded in the gravel.

The City Prisons.—During the past week the magistrates are said to have been obliged to commit persons to Newgate for petty offences, because there was no other prison to which they could be sent on a summary conviction. By a return made on Saturday, it appeared that the number of inmates in Bridewell was 139, there being only accommodation for 118, so that 21 were obliged to have beds placed in the passages of the prison. It also appears that there is a similar want of room in the Giltspur Compter.

Murders.—A murder, attended with circumstances of unusual atrocity, and which has occasioned general sensation in the neighbourhood, has been committed on Putney-heath, in the hamlet of Roehampton. The particulars are of a revolting character, and are only equalled by the murder of Hannah Brown by Greenacre, and that of Mr. Paas at Leicester. The crime was committed on the premises of Mr. Shiell, of Granard Lodge, in Putney Park-lane, a bye road, running out of the road from Putney to Roehampton, and about a mile and a half from the former village. The murderer is named Daniel Good, a coachman, in the service of that gentleman, and the person murdered is a female, at present unknown. It seems that Good called on Wednesday at a pawnbroker's shop in Wandsworth in his master's chaise, for the purpose of buying a pair of trousers; having made his purchase, he was perceived by a boy in the shop to take from the counter another pair, which he concealed in the chaise. On being charged with the theft, he denied it, and would not allow the shopkeeper to search the carriage, but immediately drove off. A policeman was then directed to go after him, and take him into custody; he accordingly proceeded to Mr. Shiell's residence, where Good voluntarily surrendered himself, and said he was willing to go with him and arrange the matter, as he had only one pair, which he had fairly bought. The constable, however, persisted in examining the premises, and during his search went into the stables; in an obscure corner of which he found, under a quantity of hay, the mutilated remains of a female body, from which the head and extremities had been cut off. During this examination Good manifested great uneasiness, and wished to put a stop to it by saying he would go with him at once, and arrange about the stolen article. As soon as he perceived the discovery was made, he rushed out of the stables, locking the door after him, and thus succeeded in making his escape in the direction of Putney. On a further examination, the remains of a fire were found in another part of the building, among which several fragments of bones were discovered, almost entirely burnt, but still sufficiently perfect to enable the surgeons to pronounce them to be those of a human body. The man has not yet been apprehended, although the police are actively engaged in tracing him. The inquest on the body is adjourned.

Chelsea.—The two men, Carter and Hillier, charged, as reported in our last, with having despoiled the coffins deposited in the catacombs of St. Luke's Church, in this parish, have undergone another examination. The office was crowded with persons anxious to hear the result of the proceedings. Hillier, the principal gravedigger, was at once discharged, as it appeared that he was innocent of the charge. From the evidence, however, of a number of witnesses, principally tradesmen, who proved that they had bought at different times, of the assistant gravedigger Carter, articles of brass and lead belonging to different coffins, the charge was brought home to that prisoner, and, having nothing to say in his defence, he was committed to take his trial.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths in the metropolis, from all causes registered, in the week ending Saturday, March 26:—Males, 407; females, 363: total, 770. Weekly average, 1838-39-40-41: males, 467; females, 445: total, 912.

Provincial News.

Bristol.—A general meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Acraman, Morgan, and Co., was held in this city on Monday. A satisfactory statement was made of the affairs of the concern; and it was unanimously resolved to give the partners time, to complete their existing contracts, to the 31st Dec., and to wind up the concern under the inspection of five gentlemen named. The liabilities of the firm were stated at 156,000*l.*, and the assets at 184,000*l.*, exclusive of capital invested and borrowed by the partners, amounting, it is said, to a considerable sum above their original capital. It appears that at one time the establishment was paying 1,200*l.* a week in wages alone.—A serious murder, followed by the suicide of the supposed murderer, has been committed at Kingswood, a village five miles from this city. The name of the murderer is Cook, and the person he destroyed was his own sister. They were both unmarried; had lived together for some years, and both had been observed to be industrious and inoffensive. They were of penurious habits, and in the box of the female were found eight sovereigns and 50*l.* in silver. The cottage in which they lived was about 150 yards from any other dwelling. The circumstances connected with the transaction appear to be wrapped in considerable mystery. An inquest has been held, when from the evidence it appeared that some neighbours, hearing cries of murder, proceeded to the dwelling of deceased, and found the sister lying in the garden quite dead, and at a short distance from her the brother in a dying state, holding in his hand an open razor, with which the double crime is supposed to have been committed. On the arrival of the neighbours, the brother was just able to mutter that he was the perpetrator of the crime, when he expired. The evidence served to throw no light on the affair, except that deceased were known to have been occasionally not on the best terms together, and the man had been observed to be in a low state of mind for some time. The jury, after two days' investigation, returned a verdict of wilful murder against the brother.

Chelmsford.—A meeting of the agriculturists of the Chelmsford Farmers' Club has been held here, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against the alterations proposed by Government, as regards the importation of corn and cattle. The meeting was attended by Sir J. Tyrrell, Bart., M.P., Major Beresford, M.P., and a large body of the leading agriculturists of the county. Both the county members addressed the meeting, their conduct in voting for the present propositions having, it seems, been called in question at a former assemblage of agriculturists. Sir J. Tyrrell urged that the present Government should be kept in power, that the Whigs would propose a worse Corn Law—and that after all, the agriculturists would not be so greatly injured as they seemed to fear. He proceeded to say that they had lost their leaders, and their general officers had been killed off. They had lost the Duke of Buckingham at one time because he was in office; they had then the Duke of Richmond to fall back upon, but the Duke of Richmond, he said, had stated to him, in reply to a question on the subject, that he could not say he liked the measure proposed by Government, but he thought that the agriculturists had better take it. Sir J. Tyrrell then proceeded to say that there was Lord Stanley, and Sir J. Graham, and others, whom they looked up to as the great supporters of agriculture; but they were Members of the Cabinet, who said they were prepared to stand or fall by the proposition. He concluded by saying that they, as agricultural members, were placed in a painful and disagreeable situation. After several other gentlemen had addressed the meeting, the following resolution was adopted, and a petition to the House of Lords founded on it:—"That the meeting views with alarm and regret the alterations proposed in the Corn Laws and the tariff, and the removal of the prohibition on foreign horned cattle, sheep, and swine, and the reduction of the duty on seeds, starch, tallow, and hides, which would remove the protection against lightly-taxed foreign productions, which would lead to the ruin of the tenant occupier, and the misery of the labourer."

Derby.—This town has been visited by the most serious flood ever remembered to have occurred here, caused by the overflow of the brook. The first intimation of danger was made by the watchmen, about one on Friday morning, the 1st inst., and immediate steps were taken to rescue property, but so sudden was the rush of waters, that considerable loss was sustained; and one young woman was drowned in her bed. Copings of the bridges, and the wall and railing of St. Warbeck's church, were washed away; and when the flood subsided, it was found that considerable damage had been done to goods, furniture, and almost every description of property throughout the town. The losses sustained in many instances have been of a serious description, amounting altogether to some thousands of pounds. The cause of the flood appears to be unknown, though by some it is supposed to have been produced by a water-spout, which burst on the neighbouring hills.

Newbury.—A large meeting, consisting, it is said, of nearly 400 of the principal agriculturists of Berkshire, has been held in this town to consider the measures of Government with respect to the trade in corn and provisions. Mr. W. Clarke, of Cookham, took the chair, and entered into a calculation of the injury the British farmer would sustain by the adoption of the Ministerial propositions. The collective loss of the producers on wheat, barley, meat, and spring corn would, he said, be not less than twenty-five millions, which would be a tax of 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum on farmers of 200*l.* a year. Such a charge was not to be endured, and he called upon them to agitate. Mr. Blackstone, the Conservative member for the neighbouring borough of Wallingford, addressed the meeting at great length, deprecating the proposed measures of Government as likely to injure seriously the agricultural interests in the country; and finally a resolution was adopted, expressing great anxiety and fear at the proposed change. It was also agreed that the meeting should send up petitions to both Houses of Parliament on the subject.

Salisbury.—We are informed by a local paper that it is in contemplation to pave the road from this city to Southampton with wood, after the patent of the Count de Lisle; and that Messrs. Sharp and Co., of Romney, have sent in an estimate for that purpose, which amounts to 95,000*l.*

Stockport.—An inquiry into the circumstances attending the outrage upon the inhabitants of this town, by a party of soldiers belonging to the 61st Foot, reported in our last, has taken place before the magistrates, and has terminated by the committal of eleven of the offenders on a charge of riot.

Windsor.—On Monday the ceremony of laying the New Military Church in this town was performed by H.R.H. Prince Albert. The weather was fine, and the company numerous, amounting, it is said, to upwards of five thousand persons. At ten o'clock the Royal Horse Guards and the 72d Highlanders marched on the ground, and were drawn up round the inclosed space set apart for the site of the new church in Clarence Crescent, where extensive arrangements had been made for the accommodation of the public; while the children of the various charity-schools, amounting to upwards of 900, formed in front of the visitors. At half-past ten a procession of the corporation, clergy, military, and gentry, moved from the Town-hall to the ground, and at eleven the bands struck up the National Anthem, which announced the arrival of the Prince. His Royal Highness was received by the Mayor, the Dean of Windsor, the Vicar, and the Provost and Head Master of Eton, and was conducted to the west end of the building, where the stone was laid with the usual ceremonies.

York.—A meeting has been held in this city, Lord Wharncliffe in the chair, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed for the restoration of the Minster. It appeared that the total receipts in subscriptions and from the sale of materials was 14,337*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* The report was adopted; after which the Rev. C. Hawkins read a report on the fabric, which stated that the sum required to repair the dilapidations in the building not connected with the fire would be about 12,000*l.* The Rev. Mr. Harcourt then stated that the residentiaries were willing to give up part of their incomes arising from the church estates belonging to them; also to sell some of the church property, and borrow 10,000*l.* on interest for forty years; but this could not be accomplished without the sanction of an act of parliament. The sum required, it was stated, to complete the restoration of the parts injured by the fire was 9,000*l.*; 4,000*l.* of this sum the Dean and Chapter agreed to provide; and for the remaining 5,000*l.* they looked to the public.

Railways—A serious accident occurred on the line of the South Western Railway on Saturday, whereby four men lost their lives. It appears that several labourers were working in a shaft of the Waller's-Ash tunnel between the Andover-road and Winchester stations, when a portion of the shaft fell in, burying six men, four of whom were killed on the spot, and two others injured, but not seriously. An inquest has been held, when it appeared from the evidence that the quality of soil in the tunnel was such as induced the engineers at the time of its construction to depart from the usual practice of filling the shaft all up. On the Tuesday previous to the accident, appearances induced the engineers, Messrs. Locke and Brassy, to order the superincumbent weight to be removed from the arch at this point, and the work had been going on without intermission up to the time when the accident occurred. There had been occasional falls of chalk and bricks into the tunnel at this spot, which were not, however, considered by the Superintendents as indicating danger, and no change of importance was discovered in the shaft until about an hour or two before it fell, when one of the watchmen communicated his fears to the workmen above; but operations were not suspended.. The Coroner, after commenting on the evidence of the different witnesses, adverted to the fact that the men to whom the immediate superintendence of the work was entrusted were subordinate officers and illiterate persons, one of whom could not write his name, and the others were uneducated persons. He thought these were not the sort of men to be left in charge of works rendered necessary in consequence of an extraordinary change taking place in a dangerous part of the line. He believed that if the engineers themselves had been present, and had had their attention called to the fact that the falling brickwork had increased from two to six barrowfuls between four and six o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, they would have ordered the men to cease working in the shaft. After some further observations, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death, deodand 50*l.*; and the jury consider that the foreman of the deceased men is not a fit and competent person to be entrusted with the lives of men in so important a work." Timely notice of the accident was given to the different trains, which were all stopped before entering the tunnel, the passengers being conveyed to and from the stations in post-chaises and other conveyances. The obstruction was again removed on Monday, since which time the trains have continued to run through the tunnel as usual.—On Monday another accident, which was fortunately not attended with serious consequences, occurred on this railway about two miles from Winchester, and near the entrance of the tunnel where the serious accident reported above happened on Saturday. It seems that one of the engines attached to a luggage-train from Southampton ran off the line, dragging with it the tender, which became so embedded in the earth that it was impossible to extricate it. Fears were entertained that the mail-train might arrive and run into the luggage-train, on account of the down-line at that spot being blocked up by the scaffolding which had been erected in the tunnel to prevent it from further falling in. After considerable exertions, however, the train was taken further up the line towards Winchester, and again placed on the proper line, when it proceeded to the Vauxhall station, where it did not arrive until two hours after its usual time.—A fatal accident has occurred,on the line of the Midland Counties Railway. It appears that a coal-train was proceeding at a slow pace towards Leicester, and when just past Syston, was overtaken and run into by a luggage-train drawn by two engines, and travelling at a speed of nearly twenty miles an hour. Many of the carriages were destroyed, others thrown off the line, and the tender of the coal-train engine fell upon the stoker, killing him on the spot. An inquest has been held, when a verdict of "Manslaughter" was returned against the drivers of the engines attached to the luggage-train, who were committed to take their trials.—A serious accident has also occurred on the Taff Vale Railway, near the Llandaff station, by which a guard of one of the trains was seriously injured, and about twenty passengers more or less hurt. It appears that the luggage and coal train down from Merthyr to Cardiff was later than its usual time, and on the up-passage train from Cardiff getting beyond the Llandaff station the two trains came into collision. The engineer jumped off and injured his leg, and the guard was thrown off and received a severe fracture of the skull. The passengers were thrown against each other with such violence as to break the partitions between the second-class carriages to pieces. Two of the coal carriages were broken to pieces, and the engines much injured.—On Thursday, a special general meeting of the proprietors of the West London Railway was held, to consider as to the method for carrying into effect the proposition of the directors for raising an additional capital of 47,000*l.*, for completing the railway from the Grand Junction Canal to the Kensington Canal Basin and other purposes, and also for taking the sense of the creditors on the proposal. The secretary stated the terms of the project, which were briefly to raise 15,000*l.* by debentures at five per cent. interest, and 32,000*l.* in new shares of 20*l.* each, to be issued to the public at 10*l.* each, making 47,000*l.* together. The money was to be appropriated as follows:—For paying the land creditors, 13,027*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*; for completing a single line of railway, 32,000*l.*; to several small creditors, 659*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*; and for contingencies, 1,312*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*—together, 47,000*l.* Mr. Moser, a gentleman who attended on the part of the creditors, said the proposal was simply to offer the creditors ten shillings in the pound, and that on an uncertainty. A director said they were placed in a better position than the old shareholders, and that the proposal would be equal to twenty shillings in the pound ultimately, with perfect security for their money, provided the 32,000*l.* were raised. Mr. Moser said the creditors had not swerved from their former proposal. A proprietor said the claims for work and labour were not more than 10,000*l.* out of the 15,000*l.*, and 4,000*l.* was for legal proceedings and pay to the directors. The chairman saw no objection to substituting the proposal of the creditors, if they came forward to take a considerable portion of the new shares. Mr. Moser said Mr. Telfer had lost 2,500*l.* by his contract, and was now called upon to sacrifice half the remainder. He could not pledge himself to the creditors taking shares to a great extent. Mr. Whitchurch thought a further adjournment might lead to a compromise between the creditors and directors, and remarked, that if 200,000*l.* had been injudiciously spent through a wrong estimate, he did not see why 64,000*l.* could not now be laid out to as great advantage as on a railway within fifty miles of the Metropolis. After some further conversation, a resolution was passed unanimously, "That the meeting be adjourned, in order that the proposal of the directors and that of the creditors might be discussed between the parties; and that it be ascertained to what extent the creditors would subscribe for new shares; the result to be reported to a future meeting."—The amount of receipts of some of the principal railways during last week was as follows:—Brighton, 2,821*l.*; Blackwall, 736*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,669*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1,628*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,316*l.*; North Midland, 3,725*l.*; Great North of England, 1,067*l.*; South Western, 5,075*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,033*l.*; Great Western, 11,033*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,266*l.*; London and Birmingham, 14,112*l.*; Croydon, 320*l.*; Eastern Counties, 876*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 472*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,547*l.*; Hull and Selby, 953*l.*

IRELAND.

Dublin.—On Friday, the 1st inst., the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess de Grey gave a state dinner to the heads of departments, at which a number of distinguished guests were present.—A meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday. A large green banner was fastened to the back of the chair, having inscribed in golden letters the word "Repeal," over which was placed a harp, surmounted by an Irish Crown: the whole appended to a long spear or pike, having "The Volunteers of 1782" carved on its handle. On another new banner, which hung from the wall of the room, appeared the inscription, "The people who desire not to legislate for themselves deserve slavery." On the arrival of the Lord Mayor, Mr. Ryan took the chair, when a letter was read from the secretary of a Repeal Association in the City of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, enclosing 311 dollars towards the Repeal rent. The Lord Mayor handed in the sum of 9*l.* 2*s*, the yearly subscriptions to the Repeal fund of several members of his family, including 22*s.* from 22 grandchildren. Mr. T. Steele said that he had lately attended a Repeal meeting in London, and that he intended setting out that evening to be present at another Repeal convention, to be held in Birmingham. He read a series of resolutions adopted at the London meeting, denouncing in violent language the means by which the Union was carried, and the persons who supported the measure. The Lord Mayor felt it necessary to explain that these resolutions were not proposed to be adopted by that meeting, but were merely the sentiments of the London Repealers. There were many phrases in them, he said, to which he objected and would wish to see moderated. He then presented 1*l.* from the Blessed Virgin Mary Tontine Society. A tradesman handed in two pewter medals, emblematic of the Repeal movement, and presented by the makers to Messrs. Ray and J. O'Connell, M.P., to be worn by them as inspectors of the Repeal wardens. The secretary next read a schedule of the receipts and expenditure of the Association, from the 1st Jan. 1841, to the 25th March, 1842. From this document it appeared that in these fifteen months the sum received was 9,993*l.* 8s. 9d., which was all expended with the exception of a balance of 218*l.* lodged in bank. It appeared that a sum of 2,000*l.* had been given to the Counties League Fund, for protecting tenants who voted against their landlords; 1,000*l.* was advanced for the expenses of the municipal revision in Dublin and elsewhere; 2,776*l.* was contributed for the advancement of the registering throughout the country; 546*l.* for the expenses of Repeal meetings; 650*l.* for printing and stationery; and the remainder in various small items, including 375*l.* as salary to the secretary. The Lord Mayor then delivered the usual address to the meeting, but it presented no new topics of interest.—Some sensation was created in this city on Tuesday, by the announcement that Sir Ross Mahon had been found dead in his bed. The deceased baronet, who was a captain in the 60th Rifles and an extra Aide-de-camp to the Lord-Lieutenant, formed one of the vice-regal dinner party at the Castle on the previous evening, and left for his own apartments, in company with Lord J. Butler, at an advanced hour of the night, apparently in good health and spirits. The following morning, however, on his servant entering the bed-room for the purpose of calling him up, he discovered that his master was a corpse.—The Dublin and Kingstown Railway Company had the proposition for the application of Clegg and Samuda's Atmospheric Railway to the extension of the line for two miles towards Dalkey, before a general meeting on Tuesday, when it was affirmed by a large majority. The works, it is said, will be commenced with as little delay as possible.

Queen's County.—The local papers announce the stoppage of one of the largest manufacturing houses in Ireland, the firm of Joseph Beale and Co., of Mountmelleck, in this county. The same journals state, that although it is understood that the assets, if the cost of the extensive machinery and buildings be taken into consideration, considerably exceed the liabilities, it is feared that the effects of the shock cannot speedily be recovered. It is also said that 1,000 persons are thrown out of employment by the stoppage.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—On Friday night, the 1st inst., a riot, which at one time threatened to be serious, took place in the Grassmarket. It seems that a quarrel arose between some soldiers of the 53d Reg, who were in a public-house in the Grassmarket, and some Irishmen who were Catholics. The landlord put the civilians out of the house; and the soldiers following a few minutes afterwards, found the Irishmen reinforced with friends waiting at the door to assault them. A riot commenced—the soldiers endeavouring to get to the Castle by the West Bow, which they succeeded in reaching; but when near Victoria-street, they made a stand, and pelted their assailants with stones. At this time a picket from the Castle and a party of police interfered, and separated the combatants. It is stated that the matter is under investigation by the authorities.—It is announced by a local paper that Lord Belhaven will soon cease to represent her Majesty in the meetings of the General Assembly, and that either Lord Arbuthnot or Lord Strathallan will be the new Lord High Commissioner.

Greenock.—The Renfrewshire Bank, which had its head office in this town, has stopped payment, and the failure has produced considerable excitement in this town and neighbourhood. It seems that there were only three partners in the bank, who were collectively indebted to the company 40,000*l.* The liabilities of the concern are stated at 200,000*l.*, and it is said that the Bank is not likely to pay more than 2s. in the pound. Their notes, on the first report of the stoppage, were sold at 15s., but gradually fell to 2s. 6d. A severe run has also been made upon the Greenock Savings' Bank; but the managers were prepared to meet it. The other banks in the town also promptly met the run upon them.—On Monday a public meeting was held to consider what steps it might be desirable to take for relieving the necessities of the number of unemployed operatives in this place. From a survey made by a committee of operatives, it seems that 913 heads of families, having dependent upon them 2,080 individuals, were found to be destitute of employment; but as the survey appears to have been imperfect, it was computed that the heads of families out of work amounted nearly to 2,000. A committee was appointed, which was subdivided into district committees, to receive applications for relief, one of the proposed modes for providing which was to seek out work for the unemployed.

Perth.—It is stated in the Dutch papers that there was picked up a few days ago, on the shore near Wyk, a bottle containing two letters not sealed, and written on the 2d March, by Capt. Thomason, of the ship Blair Adam. The captain in these two letters informs his relations in this town that his crew had threatened during the day to murder him and to throw him overboard.

THEATRICALS.

Covent Garden.—On Thursday Miss Adelaide Kemble made her appearance in a new character at this theatre, as *Amina* in Bellini's opera of *Sonnambula*. Her personation of this character was as successful as those in which she has already appeared in *Norma* and *Elena Uberti*. Her performance elicited frequent applause, and at the fall of the curtain she was loudly called for to receive the congratulations of a crowded audience. The opera throughout was well sustained; the principal performers, in addition to Miss Kemble, being Miss Grant, Mrs. R. Hughes, Messrs. Leffler, Harrison, G. Horncastle, and Wigan; Mr. Leffler appearing as *Count Rudolpho*, and Mr. Harrison as *Elvino*.

Miscellaneous.

Niger Expedition.—Letters have been received from Ascension, dated Feb. 7th, stating that the Albert had arrived there on the 28th January. No deaths had occurred in the interim. It is added that the Wilberforce was in better condition than when she left England, and that it was Capt. Allen's intention to take her and the Soudan to the coast in March, from whence he proposed re-ascending the river, which it was expected he would be able to do in April.

The New Testament.—Private letters from Rome inform us that Cardinal Angelo Mai has just completed a work on which he has been occupied for upwards of ten years; being an edition of the New Testament, with the variations of all the manuscripts existing in the principal libraries of Rome and other parts of Italy, and with numerous notes full of philological research. The text adopted by Cardinal Mai, as the basis of his edition, is that of the celebrated manuscript, No. 1,209, in the library of the Vatican, which dates from the sixth century. At the suggestion of his Eminence, the Papal Government has resolved to publish, at its own expense, a fac-simile of this manuscript, which is in gilt uncial letters and in close writing (*scriptis continuis*), that is to say, the words are not separated from each other by spaces. The celebrated engraver Ruspi is to execute a copperplate engraving of this fac-simile, copies of which will be presented by the Holy See to all the Sovereigns in Christendom.—*Times.*

Bank of England.—The quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England for the twelve weeks ending the 29th ult., shows that the circulation has increased by 183,000*l.*, the difference between 16,952,000*l.* and 16,796,000*l.*; the deposits have decreased by 297,000*l.*, the difference between 8,657,000*l.* and 8,954,000*l.*; the securities have decreased by 513,000*l.*, the difference between 22,586,000*l.* and 23,099,000*l.*; and the bullion has increased by 438,000*l*., the difference between 6,125,000*l*. and 5,687,000*l*.

The Disasters in Affghanistan.—The "Englishman" Calcutta paper of Feb. 4th contains the following letter from Dr. Brydon, the only European of the Cabul army who succeeded in reaching Jellalabad, which will be read with great interest. The letter is addressed to his brother, and is dated Jellalabad, Jan. 20th: "Here I am at this place, all safe, but not all sound, having received three wounds, on the head, left hand, and knee. I have lost everything I had in the world; but my life has been saved in a most wonderful manner, and I am the only European who has escaped from the Cabul army (although we have heard of two having been taken by the enemy, it is very doubtful if they will be spared). Two natives only have reached this place—making, with myself, three persons out of an army of 13,000. I got on very well till within about 50 miles of this, with the exception of losing all my baggage, &c. I then lost the horse on which I was riding; having taken one of my servants, who was wounded, up behind me, we fell rather too far in the rear, when he was pulled off behind, and I fell with him. I was instantly felled to the earth with the blow of a large knife, which wounded me in the head. I, however, managed to avert the second blow, by receiving my enemy's hand on the edge of my sword, by which his hand was somewhat damaged, and he dropped his knife, and made off as fast as he could; and I, following his good example, managed to reach the main body, minus my horse, cap, and shoe, which last I lost in the snow. I was then trudging along, holding fast by the tail of another officer's horse, when a native, who was riding close by, said that he could ride no further, and told me to take his horse, which I did without delay. I do not know who the man was, as it was quite dark at the time, but the saddle must have belonged to an Affghan. I now got to the front, where I found a number of officers, who determined to push on, as the men would obey no orders, and were halting every minute. We travelled on slowly all night, fired at occasionally from the sides of the hills, and found ourselves at daybreak about 30 miles from this, our party consisting of only seven officers, five European soldiers, and myself, the rest having lost us in the dark, and gone by some other road. At about 10 A. M. we were attacked and surrounded on all sides by horsemen; three officers and the five Europeans were here killed—one of the officers was Lieut. Bird, of the Madras army, who fell close by my side. I, with the remaining four, got clear of the horsemen, and pushed on; three of our party being well mounted, left the fourth and myself far in the rear, when he, after coming on some way, said his horse was done up, and that he would hide until night; for which purpose he left me about four miles from this. He was taken and killed. I proceeded slowly for a short time, when I saw a great many people running towards me in all directions. I waited until they got pretty close, and then pushed my horse into a gallop and ran the gauntlet for about two miles under a shower of large stones, sticks, and a few shots, in which I had my sword broken by a stone, my horse shot in the spine close to the tail, and my body bruised all over by the stones. I was now attacked by a horseman, who left a party of about six, whom I saw leading away one of our officers' horses who had gone on ahead: these three were killed; and having nothing to defend myself with, and my horse being quite done up, he wounded me on the knee and hand, when seeing me stoop down he galloped away as fast as he could, thinking, I suppose, that I was looking for a pistol. I now proceeded unmolested, and arrived here about one o'clock, quite done up, as was also my poor horse, who lost the use of his hind legs next day, and died two days after, without ever getting up after his arrival. If you receive this, let them know at home that I am alive, as I have not been able to write since October last, and perhaps we shall not have the road open when the next overland starts. Since arriving here I have had three shirts, three pair of socks, a jacket, and a pair of trousers given me. A very fine stock, you will say; however, it must do until I can get another outfit. Write to me, and let me know the news from home. Your affectionate brother, WILLIAM BRYDON. P.S. I arrived here about noon on the 13th. All further particulars you will find in the papers, so I can write no more at present, it being awkward holding my paper whilst writing."

Law.

HOME CIRCUIT.—*Napper v. Hole, in re the West Middlesex Insurance Company.*—This was an action brought by plaintiff against defendant, as the originator and principal in the establishment of the West Middlesex Assurance Association, to recover from him the sum of 900*l*., which she had paid to that company for an annuity of 76*l*. 10*s*., and of which sum, it was alleged, she had been defrauded by defendant; and also that the association had merely been got up for the purposes of fraud. Evidence was adduced at considerable length exposing the system of fraud practised by this association, for the purpose of imposing on the public. Witnesses, who had been the nominal directors of the company, stated that they had been hired, some for five, some for ten shillings a week, to personate directors, and attend meetings on given days for the purpose of signing whatever policies were placed before them by the defendant. One of the witnesses stated that he was previously a journeyman blacksmith, and another that he was an usher in a school; that they received written instructions how they were to conduct themselves on such occasions; that they were to dress respectably and wear rings and jewellery; and that they were subject to be fined whenever they failed in any of these particulars: that their own names and those of others of a similar description were the only real names in the list of directors, all the others printed being fictitious. After much evidence of a similar character, and proof had been adduced that the moneys paid to the association had been received by the defendant, who was secretary and managing director, the jury found for the plaintiff—Damages 900*l*. A number of similar cases were then tried by other parties against the defendant on the same grounds, for different sums amounting altogether to upwards of 4,500*l*. The jury in each case found for the plaintiff, and the verdicts having been recorded in all the cases, an application was made for speedy execution, which Baron Gurney granted.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—*Robert Woods, Isaac Jacques,* and *Thomas Molyneux* were indicted for the wilful murder of Henry Grayson, at Windle. The circumstances attending the murder, which took place on the 4th Dec., were given in this Paper at the time. The principal evidence against the prisoners was that of a man named Colquitt, who deposed to having been in the company of the prisoners on the evening of the day the murder was committed, and related a conversation which took place between him and them, from which he concluded they had murdered Mr. Grayson. The evidence, however, was contradictory, and not being supported, the jury acquitted the prisoners.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, APRIL 4.—We had a very indifferent attendance at market this morning, and no fresh supply of English Wheat; the trade was exceedingly flat at Monday's prices. Of free foreign there was but little sold, and Monday's advance could not be maintained. There was some inquiry for bonded, without much business being done, the purchasers not liking to pay the rates demanded.—Barley is unaltered in value; and Peas and Beans are rather improving.—Irish Oats are very unsaleable; English sell on the same terms.—The trade in Clover Seed is drawing to a close, and is very dull to day at Monday's prices.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . .		White	50 to 68	Red	40 to 60
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . .			50 to 58	White	50 to 64
Barley		Malting and distilling	22 to 28	Grind.	20 to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	15 to 21	Feed	15 to 20
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	19 to 21	Potato	15 to 21
—— Irish		Feed	8 to 18	Potato	15 to 21
Rye			35 to 41		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new .	21 to 29	Tick	23 to 35	Harrow	26 to 37
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . .	29 to 40	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White	31 to 34	Maple	27 to 29	Grey	23 to 27

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Feb. 25	60 10	28 6	19 8	31 10	31 10	33 1
March 4	60 9	28 2	19 1	34 3	32 0	32 6
— 11	59 11	27 9	19 0	33 11	31 10	33 11
— 18	59 9	27 0	19 1	36 4	30 8	31 3
— 25	58 4	26 6	18 4	33 5	29 9	32 0
April 1	57 8	26 2	17 11	32 11	30 0	30 0
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	59 6	27 4	18 10	33 9	31 0	32 2
Duties . .	27 8	21 4	19 9	19 9	22 9	21 3

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

–	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas.
English .	3699 Sks. — Brls.	1492	5966	4810	3323	—	736	417
Irish . .	968 ,, — ,,	—	—	20	30970	—	—	—
Foreign .	914 ,, 1100 ,,	13889	—	—	—	—	—	—

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—Without any exception worthy of notice, the betting was confined to the Derby horses, three of whom were backed with uncommon spirit, viz., Eleus, the Frederica colt, and the Devil among the Tailors; the first being in John Day's stable. Eleus opened at 30 to 1, and after a great number of bets at those and less odds, reached 1000 to 60 (taken repeatedly). The Frederica party then came into play, and put on a large stake at 2000 to 40, 2000 to 35, and 2000 to 45; the last odds taken were 50 to 1. This movement operated as a check upon the Eleus division, and at the close the thousands to sixty went begging. The Devil-among-the-Tailors was backed to win nearly 20,000*l*., at thousands to ten, fifteen, twenty, &c.; but nothing was heard of Brother to Cantle. Of the standard favourites, there was an improvement in Attila and Chatham, 7 to 1 having been taken about the first to 300*l*. (besides other bets at 7 and a fraction), and 15 to 1 against the other to about the same amount. Auckland and the Joanna colt were also in request, and left off steady, at the prices mentioned below. It was otherwise with Meteor, the Lord of Holderness, and Wiseacre. Liberal odds were obtained in several quarters about Belcœur, Barrier, and Defier. The only Oaks bet was 30 to 1 agst Mr. F. Wood's Eliza; and in the 2000 Guineas Stakes and Chester Cup nothing was done. The last prices were as follow:—

100 SOV. SWEEPSTAKES AT NEWMARKET.

40 to 10 on Attila agst The Devil-among-the-Tailors (taken) not p.p.

DERBY.

7 to 1 agst Attila (taken)
15 1 Chatham (taken)
100 6 Eleus
18 1 Auckland
25 1 Joanna colt (taken)
20 1 Moss Trooper (tak. and afterwards offered)
33 1 The Lord of Holderness
35 1 Meteor
40 1 Espartero
40 1 Wiseacre
45 1 Acacia colt
50 1 Policy (ta. and aft. off.)

50 to 1 agst The Devil-among-the-Tailors (taken)
2000 35 Defier (taken)
2000 35 Belcœur (taken)
66 1 Defier (ta. and aft. off.)
13 1 Eleus & Frederica (ta.)
7 1 Scott's lot, bar Attila (taken)
1500 even between The Devil-among-the-Tailors and Barrier (tak.)
1000 even between Chatham and Eleus (taken)

OAKS.

30 to 1 agst Mr. F. Wood's Eliza (taken)

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—H. Grattan, Liverpool, hatter—E. Smith, Lawrence-lane, City, woollen-warehouseman—J. Fisher, Lynn, Norfolk, spirit-merchant—L. Beck, Bristol, broker—M. Browne and S. Bromley, Denton, Lancashire, hat-manufacturers—C. Crook, George-yard, Long-acre, livery-stable-keeper.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—W. B. Morgan, Gloucester, dealer in woollen cloths.

BANKRUPTS.—J. Bedford, Westminster-road, Surrey, ironmonger—H Heward, Waltham-cross, Hertfordshire, innkeeper—T. Plowman, Yeovil, Somersetshire, saddler—W. R. Rayne, Haughton, Northumberland, paper-manufacturer—W. Bushell, Evesham, Worcestershire, innkeeper—J. H. Jones, Manchester, spirit-merchant—J. Flintiff, Rastrick, Yorkshire, innkeeper—T. Firth, Elland, Yorkshire, maltster—G. Reach, Bardwell, Suffolk, miller—J. Bridle, Shepton Mallett, Somersetshire, grocer and dealer—H. Ricket, Henry-street, Pentonville, dealer in wine—J. Owen, Woolwich, cowkeeper—F. Carey, Nottingham, hatter—G. Carrington, Albion street, Hyde-park, horse-dealer—W. Filmer and W. S. Gooding, Osborne-street, Whitechapel, brewers—F. Chapman, Fenchurch-street. City, wine-merchant—W. R. Webb, Knightsbridge-terrace, Knightsbridge, wine-merchant—A. Crossfield, Whitechapel-road, scrivener—R. Palliser, Moorgate-street, City, saddler—D. Bolton, Kingston upon-Hull, corn-merchant—S. C. Sneade, Wavertree, near Liverpool, timber-merchant—J. Bonny, Liverpool, tailor—J. Johnson, Leeds, tow-spinner—F. W. Gough, Pencombe, Herefordshire, dealer and chapman—J. Cole, Kettering, Northamptonshire, woolstapler—J. Clarke and R. P. Clarke, Leeds, music sellers—W. H. Hopkins, Worcester, currier.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. Napier, Blackston, Renfrewshire, and R. Aytoun, Greenock, bankers—I. Walker, Edinburgh, milliner—R. Marshall, Glasgow, wright—D. Robertson, late of Dingwall, but now of Edinburgh, innkeeper—J. Grimshaw, Glasgow, postmaster—W. Johnston, Greenock, shipbuilder.

BIRTHS.—On the 5th inst., the wife of J. Arnold, Esq., of Cambrian-house, Norwood, of a daughter—On the 6th inst., at the residence of her father, John Farran, Esq , the wife of S. G. Grady, of the Middle Temple, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a daughter—On the 6th inst., at No. 24, Wellington-terrace, St. John's Wood, Mrs Marchant, of a daughter—On the 6th inst., at her mother's residence, Coval hall, near Chelmsford, Essex, the lady of H. W. Field, Esq., of Blackheath, of a daughter—On the 5th inst., Mrs. L. Fannin, of a daughter—On the 6th inst., Mrs. G. T. Brown, 6, Duncan-place, Islington—On the 7th inst., at Great St. Helen's, Mrs. G. Chater, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 5th inst., at St Andrew's Church, Plymouth, W. C. Laming, Esq., eldest son of J. Laming, Esq., of the city of Rotterdam, to Susan Hayne, eldest daughter of J. Lindon, Esq., of the Abbey, Plymouth—On the 6th inst., at Charlton Church, the Rev. S. Smith, of Margate, eldest son of G. Smith, Esq., of North Ockendon, Essex, to Frances Mary, youngest daughter of J. M. Richardson, Esq., of Blackheath-park—On the 6th inst., at Lewisham Church, S Lovegrove, Esq., of Ludgate hill, to Ann, second daughter of E. Eagleton, Esq , of Blackheath—On the 7th inst., at Highgate, the Rev. T H. Causton, incumbent minister of St. Michael's, Highgate, to Frances Louisa, eldest daughter of T T. Tatham, Esq., of the same place.

DIED.—On the 3rd inst., at Bicton Park, near Honiton, Devon, John Baron Rolle, aged 85—On the 31st ult., at Oxford, the Hon. John St. Clair, only son of Lord Sinclair by his second marriage, aged 22—On the 6th inst , of apoplexy, at Brighton, Lady Campbell, aged 62—On the 3rd inst., at Preston house, near Shrewsbury, Sir Francis Brian Hill, brother to Lord Hill, aged 63—On the 8th Nov. last, at Sydney, Sir Francis Forbes, late Chief Justice of Australia—On the 6th Jan last, killed in the retreat from Cabul, Lieut. L. Hardyman, of the 5th Regiment Bengal Light Cavalry, only son of the late Rear Admiral Hardyman, C.B.—At Sydney, New South Wales, Henry, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir H Cosby, of Barnsville-park, Gloucestershire, in the 36th year of his age—On the 6th inst., Ann, the wife of Mr. W Barron, Highgate—On the 6th inst., Sarah Ann, wife of Mr. R. Russell, of Kingston-on-Thames, aged 35—On the 7th inst., at his house in Tavistock-place, Tavistock-square, T. Dennison Esq., in his 84th year.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 16—1842. SATURDAY, APRIL 16. PRICE 6*d.*

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UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The FIRST FLOWER SHOW of the above Society for the year 1842, will be held at the HORNS TAVERN, KENNINGTON, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 20th April, 1842.—A Band of Wind Instruments will attend.—Open from One till Seven. Admission One Shilling. R. H. CUMING, Hon. Sec.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The AURICULA SHOW will take place on Tuesday, the 26th inst. For Lists of Prizes and other particulars, see the advertisements already issued. Notice to be given to the Secretary on or before Monday, the 25th. After the judgment all Seedlings will be required to be named, whether successful or otherwise; and any proper information with regard to them that may be required. J. C. WILDMAN, Hon. Sec.

Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, 14th April, 1840.

CARNATIONS and PICOTEES.—The Nobility, Gentry, and Florists are respectfully informed that Messrs. W. and F. YOUELL can supply the above Flowers at the following prices. Their collection is the most extensive and select in the kingdom, and for strength and healthiness are unrivalled. They beg to state that none but first-rate show flowers will be sent out.

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12 do.	extra fine do.	2 10 0

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J. and W. MYATT beg to return their sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received from the Nobility and Gentry, and to inform those who have not yet favoured them with their orders, that the approaching season is most desirable for planting; they can supply plants of the British Queen and Eliza Strawberry, the former at 5*l.*, the latter at 1*l.* per 100.

The unpropitious state of the weather for late autumn-planting induces them to inform those who have been purchasers, that they will be happy to reinstate any that have not succeeded, by direct application to the parties who have supplied them, such application to be limited to April. Plants carefully packed and forwarded to any part of England.

Manor Farm, Deptford, March 31, 1842.

J. KERNAN begs to inform Noblemen and Gentlemen wishing to improve the appearance of their Shrubberies, that he will forward, per post, a Mixture, including the 24 kinds of Flower Seeds recommended in the Leading Article of last week's *Gardeners' Chronicle*, for 3s, and an equally suitable Mixture of an equal number, where the Shrubberies are extensive, and more diversity required, for 3*s*. Also 25 separate papers of the more modern and showy hardy Annuals, sent per post, for 5*s.* 6*d.*; the end of April and beginning of May will be found the best time for sowing: one Plant raised in the open border will make more show than six raised on heat and transplanted.

Seeds carefully selected and packed for all climates.

4, Great Russell Street, Covent Garden.

THOMAS CRIPPS, FLORIST, TUNBRIDGE-WELLS, respectfully informs his Friends that Plants of the New White Fuchsia "VENUS VICTRIX" will be ready the first week in May, at 21*s.* each, with the usual discount to the Trade, if three or more Plants are taken at once. For particulars see Floricultural Cabinet for March, or Gardeners' Gazette or *Chronicle* of 5th inst. Orders for this will be received by Mr. George Charlwood, 14, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden; Messrs. Cormack and Co. New Cross Nursery; Mr. Harrison, Downham, Norfolk; Mr. J. Ashdowne, Seedsman, High-street, Hastings; Messrs. Wood & Son, Maresfield Nursery; or addressed as above.

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ALEXANDER PONTEY begs to call the attention of the Public to his Stock of Hothouse, Greenhouse, and other PLANTS, especially to his new FUCHSIA TRICOLOR, a beautiful delicate blush white, with sepals tipped with green; a free grower and bloomer; plants of which are now being sent out at 10*s.* 6*d.* each. Also the following PELARGONIUMS:—

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The sorts named under at 60*s.* per dozen:—Amethyst, Beauty, Bridesmaid, Corona, King John, Wildfire, Inez de Castro, Nymph, Lady Douro, Prince Albert, Vulcan, Comte de Paris, Sultan, Pince's Zenobia, Jupiter, Matilda, Lifeguardsman, Apex, Wonder, Pride of the Hill. Other good sorts at from 9*s.*, 12*s.*, to 18*s* per dozen.—Plymouth Nursery, April 4th, 1842.

WOODLANDS NURSERY, MARESFIELD, near UCKFIELD, SUSSEX.—WILLIAM WOOD & SON beg leave to draw the attention of Amateurs to a splendid New Seedling PETUNIA, Fielder's Magna rosea, price 3*s.* 6*d.* each; also two magnificent Seedling GERANIUMS, raised by C. W. Fox, Esq., of Truro, viz., the Princess Royal, 21*s.* each, and the Duke of Cornwall, 21*s.* each, ready for delivery early in May. For description see *Gardeners' Chronicle* of 9th April.

Plants of the above may be had at the Nursery, Maresfield; in London of Messrs. Warner and Warner, 28, Cornhill; Mr. J. Carter, 238, High Holborn; and at Tunbridge Wells of Mr. T. Cripps, Nursery. Usual discount to the Trade if three or more of the above are taken at once.

W. C. DRUMMOND begs to offer the following four SEEDLING DAHLIAS:—Europe (Drummond's) White buffed and good show flowers, 3 feet, 10s. 6d.; Asia (Do.) Maroon, striped with black, a fine show flower, 2d prize at Bath open show, 1841, 4 feet, 10s. 6d.; Africa (Do.) Copper-colour, mahogany tip, very constant and good, show flower, 3 feet, 10s. 6d.; America (Do.), Rosy crimson, decided improvement on Le Grand Baudin, was shown in 7 winning stands, 3 to 4 feet, 10s. 6d.; all warranted first-rate. W. C. D. engages to deduct from account any of the above varieties not bearing out the representation given. A catalogue may be had on application, Weston-road Nursery, Butts, A., 1842.

NEW AND SUPERIOR PANSIES.

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A few Packets of Seed, at 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.*

Edmonton, near London, April 16th, 1842.

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With respect to Mr. Thurtell's flowers, all of which are allowedly excellent, it is difficult to make a selection; but the four first named on the list are admitted to be splendid first-rate flowers; and of these, "Wonder of the West" is by competent judges said to be the finest Geranium ever blown. These four varieties will be sent out at two guineas each.

A very large variety of other healthy, well-rooted plants, on moderate terms.—Stoke, near Devonport, April 12th, 1842.

NEW & SUPERB GERANIUMS, CALCEOLARIAS, DAHLIAS, FUCHSIAS, VERBENAS, PANSIES, &c.

WM. CATLEUGH respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that his Spring CATALOGUE of the above Flowers is now ready for delivery, including Fuchsia, Conspicua arborea, raised by S. R. Prouse, Esq.; it is of vigorous and erect growth, with a bold and ample foliage, flowers of a delicate carnation or pale flesh colour; Sepals beautifully tipped with a distinct green, having when fully out an expanded bright scarlet Corolla; Pistil and Stamens rather more rosy than the sepals. Plants in May at 10*s.* 6*d.* Also two new and distinct varieties of the Verbena, from Texas—Ne Plus Ultra, a clear bright pink, with a rose-coloured spot surrounding the tube, which is white; a pleasing variety; colours very much resemble those of Phlox Drummondii: Elegans, a pale pink, with a delicate rose-coloured spot surrounding the tube; plants in May, the two, at 10*s.* 6*d.* Likewise Dahlia, Lady Ann Murray, a beautiful mottled white tipped with bright rosy purple, a well-formed flower, with a fine centre, one of the most constant Dahlias grown, and desirable to the most limited grower, 3 feet, 10*s.* 6*d.*

Hans-street, Sloane-street, Chelsea.

SALTHILL NURSERY, near WINDSOR.—A. J. STEWART respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that his descriptive Catalogue of new and choice Geraniums, Camellias, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Dahlias, Pansies, Calceolarias, Roses, miscellaneous Greenhouse Plants, Picotees, &c. &c., may be obtained by a prepaid application as above, and enclosing two postage stamps.

A. J. S. embraces this opportunity to apprise the cultivators of CAMELLIAS that he can furnish a few more assortments as offered by him on the 12th February in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, excepting that Tricolor or King will be substituted for Lady Henrietta.

Good plants of Hardenbergia macrophylla, at 7s. 6d.

NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIAS.

THE Nobility, Gentry, and Florists, are respectfully informed that Messrs. W. and F. YOUELL having bestowed great care and attention in forming a collection of all the new Fuchsias now ready to be sent out by various parties, which have proved to be of great beauty and distinctness, and having selected about thirty varieties which they can confidently recommend, they offer to send them out the first week in April, at the rate of 21*s.* per 12 varieties, fit for competition at any of the Horticultural exhibitions of the ensuing season. By enclosing a Post-office order for one guinea, they will be sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom. Their list of Fuchsias, with respective prices, can be obtained by enclosing a Postage Stamp.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, March 15.

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The ANNIVERSARY DINNER of this Corporation will take place in Freemasons' Hall, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT in the Chair.

The List of Stewards will be Advertised in a few days.

OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Sec.

73, Great Russell-street, April 14.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY hereby give notice, that despatches having been received from Captain Arthur Wakefield, R.N., reporting that the NELSON SETTLEMENT has been successfully planted on the south-eastern coast of Tasman's Gulf, Cook's Straits, New Zealand, preliminary ALLOTMENTS of LAND in the said settlement are now ON SALE to intending colonists and others. The district is described as containing an abundance of good fertile land, available at once for agriculture and pasture, the country being less thickly wooded than in other parts of New Zealand. The haven of Nelson forms a natural basin, in which ships may be in good shelter close to the shore.—Applications from intending colonists, and from persons of the labouring class desiring a free passage, are received daily at the Company's House, where full information may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

New Zealand House, By order of the Court,
Broad-street-buildings, March 24, 1842. JOHN WARD, Sec.

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CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

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BRITISH SHEET GLASS FOR HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.—Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Horticulturists generally are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with lists of prices, and particulars regarding the above article, which has in every case in which it has been adopted proved itself to be by far the most economical material for Horticultural Glazing, upon application to Drake and Bromley, 315, Oxford-street, London.

J. DRAKE, late of 100, Edgware-road, and 8, Jermyn-street, begs to notify that he has removed his business to the above address, for the convenience of more extensive premises, and solicits for himself and partner a continuance of the support he now gratefully acknowledges. French and every description of Glass Shades, Stained and Ornamental Glass, Patent Plate and British Plate Glass, supplied in any number or quantity, at wholesale prices.

EDWARD BECK, MANUFACTURER IN SLATE, Isleworth, Middlesex, respecfully informs Horticulturists, that his IMPROVED SLATE TUBS for Orange Trees and Conservatory Plants, mounted upon rollers, Slate Cisterns, Shelves, and Edgings for garden paths may be seen in use at his house upon application to the gardener.

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Also Prepared HAIR DUST. This Preparation will effectually preserve Flowers, Plants, Bulb-roots especially, from the ravages of worms, grubs, and all kinds of crawling insects. From its imperishable nature, its effect will be lasting. Price One Guinea per bag. Address, Stanbridge Clarke, St Pancras Wharf, King's Cross; or Henry Clarke, seedsman, 86, Borough.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION for the RELIEF of AGED and INDIGENT GARDENERS and their WIDOWS.

The Committee of the Benevolent Institution have the pleasure of adding the following list of new Subscribers to those published in February last, viz:—

	£.	s.	d.
Brampton, John, Esq., Albion-road, Stoke Newington	1	1	0
Cleave, —, gardener to the Hon. George Fortescue, Bocannock, Lostwithiel, Cornwall	1	1	0
Coates, —, gardener to — Hibbert, Esq., Denmark-hill	1	1	0
Donoughue, —, Heachum, near Lynn, Norfolk	1	1	0
Edwards, Mrs., Carshalton-grove	1	1	0
Everest, Jas., at Mr. Waterer's nursery, Bagshot	1	1	0
Godfrey, Robt., at Mr. Waterer's, Knapp-hill	1	1	0
Flanagan and Co., seedsmen, Mansion-house-street	1	1	0
Hirst, Evan, at S. Hole's, Caunton Manor, near Newark	1	1	0
Holland, Wm., nurseryman, Brompton	1	1	0
Jackson, Wm., gardener, Acre-lane, Brixton	1	1	0
Keynes, nurseryman, Salisbury	1	1	0
Loddige's, Mr. W., nursery, Hackney	1	1	0
M'Arthur, nurseryman, Clarendon-place, Edgware-road	1	1	0
Pavey, gardener, Enfield	1	1	0
Piper, nurseryman, Tunbridge Wells	1	1	0
Spring, Mr.	1	1	0
Wells, Joseph, gardener, Redleaf	1	1	0
Wells, G., Lamberhurst, Kent, gard. to — Hussey, Esq.	1	1	0
Young, J. F., Esq., Kennington-lane	1	1	0

J. J. Bowler, Hon. Sec.

⁂ The Committee beg leave most respectfully to remind the Subscribers whose subscriptions are unpaid, that by the Rules of the Institution, no person can vote at the ensuing election on the 2d of June next, unless the subscription be paid before that day. And that the Rules, &c, with a full and corrected list of the Subscribers, state of the Funds, &c, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, to whom all post-office orders are requested to be sent, payable at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand; and that, as the Secretary is exerting himself to save as much as possible the expense of collection, the Committee trust that Subscribers will kindly assist by transmitting their subscription at their earliest convenience.

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HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. Bailey having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. Bailey also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

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References may be had, and their works seen, at Mr. Perry's Nursery, Banbury; Mr. Green's, Lower Cheam; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Rollisson's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's, Portland Nursery; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; Mr. Smith's Nursery, Dalston; Mr. Woodroff's Nursery, Kensall Green; Mr. Hopgood's Nursery, Bayswater; Mr. Willmer's Nursery, Chelsea; and at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country.

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TREGGON AND Co., ZINC MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS, 22, JEWIN STREET, and 57, GRACECHURCH-STREET, City, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that they are now manufacturing Portable Greenhouses on Ward's principle (see No. 49 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*) with plain and ornamental stands. Also GALVANIC PLANT PROTECTORS AND BANDS, Zinc Fanlights, Skylights, and Gothic Frames for Conservatories, Hothouses, Forcing Frames, &c. Garden-stand Frames, Engines, Watering pots, Flower Labels, Perforated Safes, and Dish Covers, Baths, &c. &c. Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the kingdom, for covering with Zinc, Churches, Spires, Houses, Terraces, Verandas, &c. &c.

SALE POSTPONED.—CHOICE SHRUBS, &c.—Mr. Lahee respectfully notifies that this Sale is postponed to WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst.

TO BE DISPOSED OF.—A NURSERY, SEED, and FLORIST BUSINESS, situated at Henley-on-Thames, Oxon. For further Particulars apply to Messrs. W. & J. Noble, Seedsmen, 152, Fleet-street, London; or to the Proprietors on the Premises.

THE VALUABLE BOTANICAL LIBRARY OF THE LATE A. B. LAMBERT, ESQ.

MR. SLEIGH SOTHEBY will sell by AUCTION, on the Premises, 26, Lower Grosvenor-street, on Monday, April 18, and two following days, the fine and valuable BOTANICAL LIBRARY of the late A. B. Lambert, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., &c., of Boyston House, Wilts, Author of the "Genus Pinus," and "Genus Chincona." The Collection will be on public view, on the Friday and Saturday preceding the sale.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will submit to Public Competition at the Mart, Bartholomew Lane, on THURSDAY, APRIL 21st, 1842, at Twelve o'Clock, a splendid collection of CARNATIONS and PICOTEES, the Surplus Stock of a much-esteemed Amateur. Also a fine assortment of DAHLIAS, GERANIUMS, and other Plants in bloom. May be viewed the morning of Sale. Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

MR. T. ANSELL, Jun., is instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew Lane, on TUESDAY, 19th inst., an Extensive Collection of DAHLIAS (in about 150 choice varieties), in Pot-Roots, well adapted for Exportation. Likewise several new and choice Varieties in Plants: a Miscellaneous Assortment of GREENHOUSE PLANTS in bloom. Also a Collection of New Fuchsias, Monypenii, Humboltii, &c.; and a variety of Plants suitable for turning out in the flower-borders. May be viewed the morning of sale, and Catalogues had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, Camden Nursery, Camden Town.

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WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, or GARDENER and BAILIFF, a steady, active, Married Man, aged 38, who has a general practical knowledge of his business—Flower, Kitchen, and Forcing Departments; well acquainted with most kinds of soils; Breeding and Rearing of Stock; Nursery and Forest Cultivation. Can be well recommended from a family of great respectability whom he last served.—Direct to P. M., care of Mr. Ellens, Grocer, Kingston, Surrey.

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TO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER—G. H. Nieman, Gardener to the Venerable Archdeacon Berners, and formerly Gardener to P. C. Labouchere, Esq., of Hylands, in Essex, who is competent to undertake a situation where every branch of Gardening is carried on; the advertiser is a married man, age 37, without incumbrance, and will be disengaged the 17th June, or before, if required. Satisfactory reference will be given. Address, G. H. Nieman, Woolverston Park, Ipswich, Suffolk.

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WANTED a SITUATION as GARDENER.—W. P. Ayres, author of Culture of the Cucumber in Pots, and of a Popular Illustration of the Principles of the Grouping System of Flower-Gardening, now in the Press, &c. &c., having nearly concluded his engagement as Gardener to John Dobede, Esq., Place, Soham, Cambridgeshire, is at liberty to enter into an arrangement with any Nobleman or Gentleman in want of a responsible servant in the above capacity, or as GARDENER and STEWARD. W. P. A. has had extensive practice in all the practical departments of his profession, as well as in Landscape Gardening and Garden Architecture, of which he can produce Testimonials of the highest description from his present esteemed employer, as well as from many of the first horticulturists of the day. He is married, and 30 years of age. Application, personal, (which would be preferred), or by letter to W. P. A. as above; to Mr. Malleron, Royal Gardens, Claremont; or to Mr. T. Rivers, Jun., Sawbridgeworth Nurseries, Herts, will meet with immediate attention.

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Printed for Taylor and Walton, 28, Upper Gower-street.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING of this Society, for the Election of President, Council, and Officers for the Year ensuing, and for receiving the Annual Report of the Auditors, will take place at the House of the Society, No. 21, Regent-street, on Monday, the 2d of May. The Chair will be taken precisely at One o'clock.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday	Horticultural	3 P. M.
	Floricultural	7 P. M.
	Linnean	8 P. M.
Wednesday	Geological	8½ P. M.
	South London Flor. Soc. (Horns Tavern) . . .	1 P. M.

On many recent occasions we have told our readers, in either express or implied terms, that they should so treat manure as to prevent its smelling; because, if it does smell offensively, the most valuable part of it is lost. Some of our correspondents do not seem to understand this, but appear puzzled to comprehend why so much importance should be attached to the odour of anything, and how the smell of one form of matter can contribute to the nutrition of another. It is because we find that misconception exists upon this plain and simple subject that we have thought of making it the object of more formal observations.

Among the common people air is supposed to be nothing because it cannot be seen; and when it is felt by being agitated, we suspect that many who are exposed to it imagine that the wind which blows upon them is something brought from a distance, and different from the air which constantly surrounds them. We are not sure, indeed, that, when they fill a bladder with air, and after tying its neck find it impossible to press it flat again, they understand it to be the air which becomes palpable; because, when the bladder is rent nothing is seen to escape again. It is a pity that air is not red or blue, or some other marked colour, in order that such persons might be convinced that it really is a something. And yet when a bladder half filled with this invisible impalpable substance called air is exposed to the fire and swells until it bursts with a loud report, one would think that such a circumstance would be a tolerably convincing proof that air is something enclosed within the bladder. We are afraid, however, that people are apt to fancy it to be the bladder alone which *somehow* stretches, although they know not how. We must, nevertheless, entreat them to believe that air, invisible, untouchable as it is, is something; and moreover, a most important part of our natural food, without which we could no more exist than without those solid and grosser matters which constitute our visible nutriment.

In its natural state air has no smell. When, therefore, it has a smell, it is because something is added to it; for if nothing were added it would always remain without smell. Now, that something which is added to the air, and causes an odour, must have had an origin; for nothing comes out of nothing. We all know that smells are of various kinds, oppressive, stimulating, caustic, or deadly; that the smell of violets acts upon the nerves and causes fainting, while that of hartshorn produces excitement. Why is this, unless because something imperceptible to our sight or touch is floating in the air? That something which is thus surrounding us in an invisible form was once solid, before it escaped from its prison to disperse itself through the air; and by the power of chemistry it may again be caught and imprisoned; as water which, when driven into the air by heat, and made invisible, may be condensed into its original fluid state.

Now, the nature of plants is such that they are unable to feed upon solid substances, like animals; they can only absorb their nutriment in a fluid or still more subtle condition; and it appears certain that many substances can be best received into their system which most readily pass into the form of air. Such, among other things, is ammonia, that invisible matter which makes our eyes water when drawn into the nostrils from a bottle of smelling-salts; and which is beyond question one of the most powerful parts of all manure, forming, in combination with other air-like substances, that which gives it its offensive smell. In its ordinary state it is extremely volatile,—or, to use a more English expression, it is always flying away from whatever produces it, and losing itself in space; so that unless there were some means of arresting it in its progress, plants would be deprived of it, notwithstanding the prodigious abundance with which nature provides it for their use. In general it is caught up in mid-air by rain, which dissolves it, and carries it back to the earth; and so, strictly speaking, none of it is lost: but although our planet may not lose any of it, yet, under natural circumstances, it is dispersed to places where it is not wanted, and so wasted. The business of the husbandman should be to prevent this waste, by catching and saving it for those particular purposes for which it is really needed. His only mode of saving it is by destroying its volatility, or power of flying away, in doing which he also destroys to a certain extent the smell of the bodies from which it proceeds; for to diminish their smell is to diminish their loss of ammonia.

This is the reason why gypsum, green vitriol, sulphuric and other acids should be poured over or mixed with dunghills as soon as they are made up. Those substances catch the ammonia, and keep it in the manure—no matter how. But they so catch it that when manure decays and is mixed with the soil, it is able to restore the ammonia to the water which falls upon it, by which means it is instantly conveyed to the roots of plants, which thus are enabled to feed upon it.

We trust that, after this homely explanation, there will be no one of our readers to fancy that the odour of a substance is nothing; and, on the contrary, that they will fully understand that to arrest the odour of the offensive substances necessarily employed in agriculture is not merely to consult our own feelings of comfort, but also most effectively to improve the manuring quality of the materials so employed; while on the other hand, to purify manure, by allowing the odour to fly away, is to destroy all the most valuable part of it.

It may be useful to the exhibitors of Pelargonium at the ensuing meetings in the garden of the Horticulr tural Society to know that the table on which theis plants will be placed will be of the same dimensions and form as in former years, but not more than six inches off the ground; so that the plants will all be below the eye of the observers.

Some months since we mentioned the important fact that nitrate of soda is a most valuable manure for Fir-trees. Mr. Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth, had applied it at the rate of 1½ or 2 cwt. per acre, at the time when Spruce Firs were making their shoots; and the change produced in the appearance of the trees operated on was most remarkable. From a pallid, yellow hue, the leaves became of the richest and deepest green, and the trees grew twice as fast as those not nitrated. We are the more anxious to remind our readers of this fact, because the time for applying the nitrate is arriving, and because it is the only form of manure that, as far as we know, it has ever been found possible to apply to Coniferous plants with advantage. Common farm-yard manure is well known to be fatal to them; and we apprehend that other complicated manures, such as Guano, will be found to be equally deleterious.

IS THE MALE ASH OF GREATER VALUE AS A TIMBER TREE THAN THE FEMALE AND HERMAPHRODITE ASHES?

(*Concluded from page* 236.)

Many instances in support of these propositions must on reflection occur to all. It may, however, be as well to mention two or three facts in illustration. If a Melon plant is allowed to bear fruit at a very early period, and before a sufficient supply of true sap has been prepared and stored up for its support, the Melon will shortly prevent the extension of the roots and stem, by absorbing the sap as fast as it is formed by the leaves; and it will finally destroy the plant by exhaustion, as was proved by Mr. Knight. The valuable treatise on the culture of the Vine by Clement Hoare abounds with illustrations on this point. As an extreme case of the exhausting effects which the production of a large crop of fruit has on the vital energy of a plant, I select the following:—Mr. Hoare suffered a Vine which was in the highest bearing condition possible to retain as much bearing-wood and fruit as was supposed would either kill or cripple it for several years to come. The result was, the Vine could not bring the fruit to maturity. The shoots ceased to grow, and the leaves withered and fell much sooner than those of other Vines which had not been so treated. In the following spring, not a single bud unfolded till nearly a month after the usual time, and the largest shoot it made that season was only 26 inches in length, and no thicker than a packing-needle, although in the previous year it had emitted very vigorous shoots 25 feet in length. After the lapse of eight years, with the best treatment, the plant had not acquired its former vigour. On the contrary, if an annual is not suffered to flower and seed, it will live two or more years, and the stem will acquire somewhat of a shrubby character. If we plant an Onion, and allow it to blossom and seed, the bulb will be absorbed, and no fresh one formed. But destroy the flowers as they appear, and the formation of other and larger bulbs will be the result. By plucking off the blossoms of the Potatoe, the weight of the tubers is considerably increased. If a gardener has a new shrub, or, in fact, any other description of plant, which he wishes to propagate, he knows that one of the most effectual means of increasing its strength and vigour is to prevent the formation of flowers and seeds. There can be no doubt, then, that the true sap which enters into the composition of fruit or Seeds will, if the growth of these be prevented, promote the growth of bulbs, tubers, and wood. And consequently, if a vigorous tree, like the male Ash, does not naturally produce seeds, it must have much more disposable matter for the extension of roots and branches, and to deposit in its wood, than a tree of the same kind which bears seeds freely.

It is probable that no difference will be observed in the growth of the male and female Ashes in their youth, nor for some years after the females have borne seeds; but as they grew older, and the female became more prolific, there can hardly be otherwise than a manifest difference in their appearance. There must be some visible sign of less vigour in the female trees.

The size of the buds in spring, the size and depth of colour of the leaves in summer, and the time at which they fall in autumn, afford, as I have observed in the case of fruit-trees, most excellent criterions whereby to judge of the comparative vigour of different trees of the same variety, grown under similar circumstances. The larger and the deeper the colour of the leaves, and the longer they continued green and in an efficient state in autumn, the more healthy, vigorous, and strong I have found the plant to be. Have we any such evidences of the comparative vigour of the male and female Ash-trees? Gilbert White, in his delightful "Natural History of Selbourne," observes, "Many Ash-trees bear loads of keys every year; others never seem to bear any at all. The prolific ones are naked and unsightly; those that are sterile abound in foliage, and carry their verdure a long while, and are pleasing objects." Philip Miller, also, observes, "that the female Ash-trees generally exhaust themselves so much by bearing keys or fruit, that their foliage is scanty, and their appearance unsightly. The trees, however, which bear male flowers only have a full and verdant foliage, and make a handsome figure, though late in the season." Mr. Loudon has a similar observation in his Arboretum Britannicum. May we not then conclude, that the more abundant foliage of the male Ash, as compared with that of the female, is a satisfactory proof of the superior vigour of the male tree? It seems, from an observation of Gilbert White's, that the male Ash also retains its leaves later in the season than the female. In speaking of the falling of the leaf, he says, "One of the first trees that becomes naked is the Walnut. The Mulberry, the Ash, especially if it bears many keys, and the Horse-Chestnut, come next." Should these observations be hereafter proved correct, and of which there can be little doubt, the difference caused by the non-production of seeds, the greater breadth of foliage, and the gain consequent on retaining the leaves later in autumn, must make such a difference in the trees, that the wonder will be, not that there should be any difference in the male and female trees, but that it has not been observed by every one who has had aught to do with the growth or felling of the Ash.

I have not met with any remarks on the Ash in support of the opinions mentioned by Billington, that the male Ash makes a larger tree than the female. Gilbert White, however, has noticed a difference in male and female Yew-trees. He says, "As far as he has been able to observe, the male trees become much larger than the females." In Loudon's notices of remarkable Yew-trees, the sex of three only is mentioned, and they are all said to be males.

I will now make one or two quotations, showing that the strength or solidity of wood is probably lessened by the production of seeds. Many observations bearing on this inquiry may be found in Mr. Knight's admirable paper "On the State in which the True Sap is deposited during Winter." Mr. Knight was evidently of opinion that the production of seed by a tree must affect the value of its timber. The blossoms of trees, he observes, receive their nutriment from the alburnum, particularly as the blossoms of many species precede their leaves, and as the roots of plants become weakened and apparently exhausted when they have afforded nutriment to a crop of seed. We may suspect that a tree which has borne much fruit in one season becomes in a similar way exhausted and incapable of affording proper nutriment to a crop in the following year; and he adds, "I am much inclined to believe, that were the wood of a tree in this state accurately weighed, it would be found specifically lighter than that of a similar tree which had not afforded nutriment to fruit or blossoms in the preceding year or years." The difference in the value of the timbers of fertile and barren trees appears to have been understood in Evelyn's time, for he says, "Trees of the wilder kind and barren are esteemed better than the overmuch cultivated and great bearers." And more conclusive still, when speaking about felling Ash-trees, he says, "The very axe will tell you the difference of the sex, the male being so much harder and browner than the female."

I think I have now shown sufficient reasons for concluding, that it is highly probable that the male plants of the Ash and Yew, or of any other diœcious or polygamous species of trees, grown with a view to timber, will in the end be much more valuable than the female or hermaphrodite trees. From the many useful purposes to which Ash timber is applied, it may be considered, of all our forest-trees, next in value to that of the Oak. And if it be true that the male plants will make a greater quantity of more valuable timber in a given time than the females, it is desirable that the fact should be determined and supported by direct experiments, so that it may be generally known and believed, and turned to a useful account. I trust that some one will be induced to make experiments on the subject.

It is well known that Mr. Knight was of opinion that considerable advantages would arise by obtaining vigorous varieties of the Potato, which would not naturally blossom and seed, because he had proved that the same sap gave existence alike to the tubers and blossoms and seeds, and therefore, whenever a plant of the Potato affords either seeds or blossoms, a diminution in the crop of tubers, or an increased expenditure of the riches of the soil, must necessarily take place. He succeeded in raising many varieties of Potatoes which did not seed; and I have no doubt whatever that the time will come when endeavours will be made, by means of cross-breeding, to obtain similar varieties of the Oak and Chestnut, and of other trees which have a union of the sexes in the same flower or on the same tree.

As it is now some time since Mr. Billington's attention was directed to the difference in the male and female Ashes by the old wheelwright, he may have observed them more critically since then, and may consequently be able to communicate some further information respecting them. —*John Townley.*

ON PLANTING AND MANURING POTATOES.

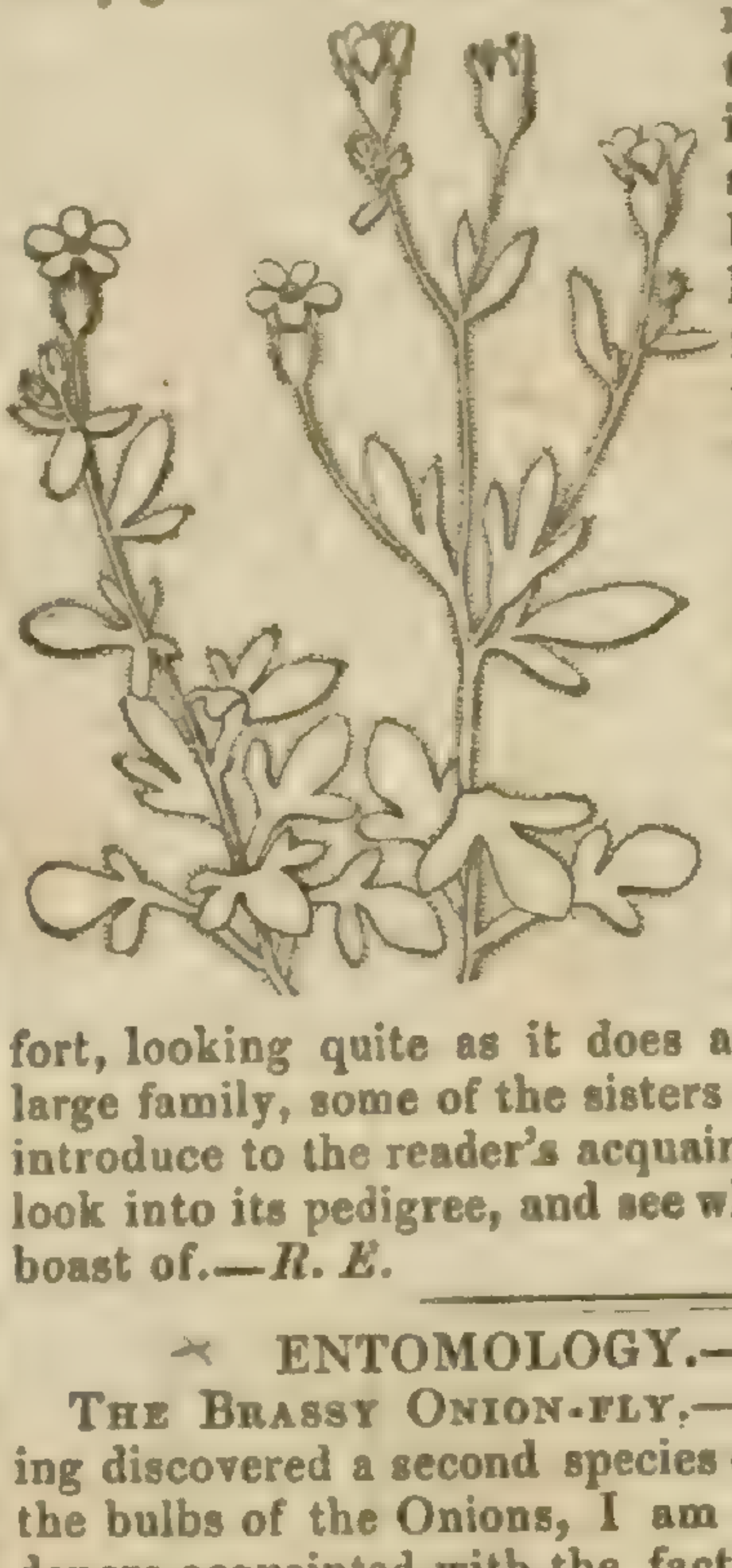
A NUMBER of articles on the culture of Potatoes having appeared in the *Chronicle*, some may think that the subject is exhausted; but I have not seen any reference to a mode of planting that I think a very good one; at least, I have often planted them in that way, and with the greatest success. In the early part of winter, the sooner the better, the ground must be dunged and ridged in the usual way, making the ridges the same width as the potato-drills are meant to be. In this state the ground must lie until the spring. At the proper season of planting, deepen the space between the ridges a little, making a drill with the hoe; and in this plant the Potatoes. They must be covered with the hoe by drawing from each side of the ridge as much of the fine soil, mellowed by the winter frosts, as is sufficient to cover them properly; the ridges may not be completely levelled, but what remains is peculiarly useful when they come to be earthed up. I need scarcely mention the great advantage of planting in a soil well prepared; and although Potatoes will grow, and may grow well in a soil not so well wrought, yet they will grow better when it is well dug and properly pulverised; and no way of preparing the ground is more easily or sooner done than that which I have described; and as to planting, you may plant much more in a given time than by any other method. It is, probably, well known to many, although I do not recollect of ever seeing it noticed, that woollen rags are an excellent manure for Potatoes. The rags are cut up into small pieces, and put under the sets at planting, and the effect produced is wonderful; it is a long time since I planted any in this way, nor did I ever at the time make any particular observation as to the quantity produced; but this I can say, that they far exceeded those that were manured in the usual way. The time for planting Potatoes may be over in the south, but it is not so in the north; nor is it too late in any quarter to try the experiment, if any of the numerous readers of the *Chronicle* choose to do so. It might heighten the effect if the rags were dipped in, or saturated with, ammoniacal gas liquor; at least it might be interesting to make the trial.—*Wm. Falla, Lisswood House, near Haydon Bridge.*

FAMILIAR BOTANY.—No. V.

> We will entangle buds, and flowers, and leaves,
> Which twinkle on the fountain's brim, and make
> Strange combinations out of common things.—*Shelley.*

The Three-fingered Saxifrage.—Poor little flower, born on the bleakest walls, and starving among crumbling ruins, how grand a name is thine and apparently how little commensurate with thy power! The Stone-breaker!—for so they have chosen to call thee, as the little learned can explain—one would have expected, at least, a giant among flowers, armed with mallet raised aloft on sinewy branches, ready in its fall to crush the rocks beneath it. To nothing less than the giant Pine-trees of the Western World does the name of Stone-breaker seem applicable, colossal trunks springing from the ruined mountains which they split as they grow, and rend beneath their weight when they fall in the helplessness of age. But thou, poor little flower! why art thou called Saxifrage? Is it in mockery of thy feebleness, or why? Rouse thyself, poor fragile child, and tell the scorner that the battle is not always to the strong nor the race to the swift; point to the time-worn masonry on which thou sittest, to the fragments of cement yearly displaced by thy little roots, and boldly say that thou, too, art a stone-breaker. Feeble are thy powers, invisible to our senses are the steps by which thou pursuest thy quiet course, but not less certain are the effects for the fulfilment of which thou art appointed. Iron is destroyed by the viewless air, and rocks are crumbled by the agency of powers such as thine.

Such were the musings of a dreaming botanist one early day in April, when, after scrambling to the top of old Richborough Castle walls, he found the crest of the ruins studded with Saxifraga tridactylites, opening its first flowers and sparkling as it were with crimson dew. It was not without cause that somebody, in days long past, called this the "Three-fingered," for not only are its leaves pretty uniformly divided into three parts, but in dry places they are thick and firm as the fingers of a stout glove. In fact, they partake in no inconsiderable degree of the property of those plants we commonly call succulents; and hence its power of establishing itself in places where most others would perish of drought. Old dry walls of all kinds are its favourite resort, especially the crest, where no water can lodge, and where, consequently, all that can be had in the form of food for vegetation must be the air and dew of heaven. It is a hairy little fellow, sunburnt, and dwarfish. Two or three inches are its usual height, and its surface is entirely covered with reddish brown specks, standing on the end of short stiff hairs, and glittering in the sun. The lowest only of its leaves are really three-lobed; as they rise upon the stem they become undivided, and gradually diminish in size until the topmost are not a quarter the size of those at the bottom. It is from the bosom, or, as botanists say, the axil, of the topmost leaves that the flowers grow on slender stalks, drooping at first, but afterwards erect. They have a short brown cup or calyx, whose brim is neatly clipped into five short divisions. From the inside of the brim five small white petals rise up. Within those we have ten very short stamens, each tipped with a golden point; and in the centre of all stand a pair of styles, spreading away from each other in opposite directions. They lead us to the ovary or little chamber where the young seeds lie; for the ovary is always at the bottom of the style. In our little Stonebreaker this part, so important to it, is hidden up in the bottom of the cup of the calyx, which has actually grown over it and guards it from all danger of perishing under the dryness the plant inhabits, until its allotted time shall have arrived. It then opens by two small chinks in its head, dries up, and out fall myriads of seeds too fine for the unassisted eye to examine.



Small as is this little wild flower, it is a great traveller. It is found in plenty on the Pyrenées and the Alps of Piedmont; and even in Mesopotamia, on the banks of the Euphrates. Col. Chesney found it sitting among the stones of an old Turkish fort, looking quite as it does at home. It belongs to a large family, some of the sisters of which I may some day introduce to the reader's acquaintance, when we may also look into its pedigree, and see what sort of relations it can boast of.—*R. E.*

ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XXVII.

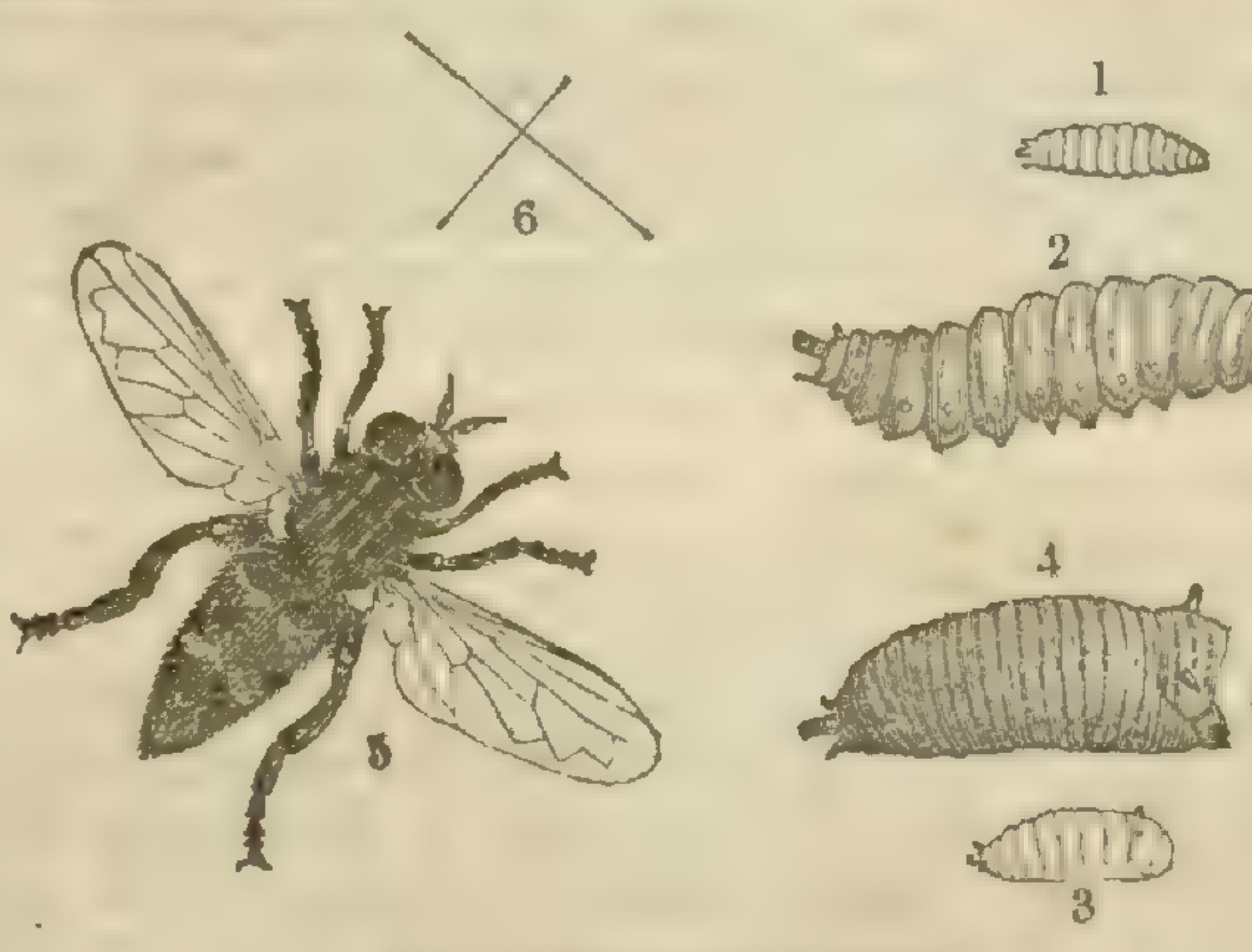
THE BRASSY ONION-FLY.—*Eumerus æneus.*—Having discovered a second species of fly whose larvæ destroy the bulbs of the Onions, I am desirous of making gardeners acquainted with the fact, and even to those engaged in the study of Entomology it will prove interesting, as the economy of the genus Eumerus has remained a secret until the present time, notwithstanding the attention which has been paid to the Diptera. During the autumn, when I was rearing and investigating the common Onion-fly, whose history has already been given in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*,* I detected in a box containing some Onions which had become putrescent a considerable number of maggots (fig. 1), which at once appeared to me as being different from those of the Anthomyia ceparum: instead of being smooth they were very rough, from a multitude of short spines or rigid bristles which covered their skins, especially towards the tail; they were ferruginous or brownish, from the slime of the Onions in which they were living; their heads were obtuse; on the belly the segments were provided with tubercles, which served as feet when they wriggled and crawled about, but they were much less active than maggots generally are; similar tubercles were also distinctly visible under the apical segments, and the last had two short spines on each side with a horny truncated process between them (fig. 2 magnified); the head was never stretched out like many other maggots whenever I observed them, but the spiracles down the sides were more visible than usual. In December I found most of them had died, owing to the remains of the bulbs having dried up, but a few of them were transformed into pupæ (fig. 3); the skins of the maggots had now become indurated, more cylindrical, and somewhat elliptical, but slightly curved at the tail; they were of a reddish ochre colour freckled with dark brown, and there were two spiny processes like short horns upon the thorax, in the female at least, for I did not see them in the male; but it is possible that the piece to which they are attached might have been lost when the male flies made their escape from the pupa-case; for when the period arrives for the flies to issue forth, they burst open the head-piece, which falls off as represented at fig. 4, which is magnified, and discover a beautiful interior, which is clothed with a delicate membrane of a pearly colour, like the interior of an oyster-shell: the tail exhibits spines and a process similar to those of the maggots.

About the last week of April, both sexes of this handsome fly hatched; the male is smaller than the female (fig. 5), and is readily distinguished by the eyes meeting on the forehead. These insects belong to the family Syrphidæ; several species are recorded as inhabitants of this country,† and the Brassy Onion-fly appears to be described by Macquart under the name of

Eumerus æneus.—It is densely clothed with short hairs, thickly and distinctly punctured, and of an olive-green colour, with a brassy tinge; the antennæ are entirely black, the seta naked; the face is very hairy, simply convex, and silvery white; eyes dark brown and slightly pubescent; rostrum very short; thorax with two whitish lines down the back; scutel semiorbicular, the margin thin and somewhat denticulated and ciliated; abdomen linear in the males, the segments coarctate or constricted at the base—attenuated to the apex in the female, with six grey lunulate marks, three on each side and nearly meeting on the back; wings transparent, the nervures piceous, the apical transverse one somewhat bilobed; poisers yellowish white; legs rather short and stout, especially the hinder, the thighs being incrassated and serrated beneath with a double row of minute teeth; tibiæ all bright rust-colour at the base, the hinder curved; tarsi 5-jointed and black, the hinder orange-colour on the inside; the claws are small and the suckers bilobed. Fig. 6 shows the dimensions of the female.

The maggots of this fly do not seem to be confined to the Onion, for I bred one in the middle of May from Cabbage-roots, and specimens have been taken flying about hedges in June and July in the neighbourhood of London and Bristol. As it often happens, the female has not been observed depositing her eggs; the spot that she selects is, therefore, yet unknown; from the larvæ dying in considerable quantities in the box, where the Onions had dried up, it is pretty evident that drought does not suit them; it may, therefore, be presumed that the maggots luxuriate in damp seasons; but the same state of the weather would tend to check the increase of this insect by preventing the flies from pairing and laying eggs.

In addition to the remedies suggested at p. 296, &c., it is said that by putting soot above the roots, the Onions will be effectually protected from all maggots; and lime-water may be applied to such an extent that the lime may lie one-eighth of an inch upon the surface without injuring the crop. It is also believed by some gardeners that watering the Onions with gas-tar or any fœtid liquor, as stale soap-suds and a little old tobacco-water, will deter the flies from laying eggs; this is possible, but it cannot be that the odour is disagreeable to them, as nothing can be more offensive than the putrid Onions in which they live.—*Ruricola.*



FLORAL ANALOGIES.

1. Acrostichum aureum. Golden Acrostic Plant.—This beautiful West Indian Fern analogises particularly with the poet. It is said to be formed from the words *ακρος στιχος*, the beginning of a verse, and to have been so termed because the reverse of its leaves is traced over in a way resembling the commencement of lines of verse.

2. Gymnogramma pedatum. Pedate Gymnogramma.—This plant and others of its genus analogise with the Abecedarian; they are Alphabetical Ferns. Gymnogramma is derived from *γυμνος*, naked, and *γραμμα*, writing, as expressive of the disposition of the naked sori upon the forked veins of the frond, which appear to resemble Roman characters. In connexion with the Gymnogramma and the Acrostichum, the analogical etymologist will not forget the Delta Moth, so termed from its having impressed upon its wing, as though it had been a student insect, and had so loved inwardly in its heart the mystical triangular third letter of the Greek alphabet, that the Δ became outwardly expressed upon its body. Nor will the analogical conchologist omit to recollect the Harpa musica, or musical harp shell, on the exterior of which are most beautiful bars and notes of music, very distinctly visible.

3. Adiantum Capillus-Veneris. True Maiden's Hair.—Adiantum is derived from *αδιαντος*, dry. According to Pliny, however, if you plunge it in water, it returns out dry. In this it analogises with the human being, who is natured of Divine love. However such a being is plunged in the evil conditions around him, he yet retains unsullied his prior state, as does the true Maiden's Hair, however plunged in water, still remain as unwetted as before it was immersed in the circumambient element.

4. Balantium culcita. Smooth-stemmed Balantium.—The generic name of this plant is derived from *βαλαντιον* (balantion), a purse, on account of the purse-like shape of its indusium, or the membrane which encloses the thecæ of Ferns. It analogises with the prosperous wealthy man, who always carries his purse about with him, and whose ways in the present state of commercial existence are as smooth as are the stems of the Balantium.

5. Isoetes lacustris. Marsh Quillwort.—A cryptogamous plant which remains the same through all the seasons of the year, and therefore analogises with the human being, who is unaffected by climate.

6. Agaricus flammula. Flame-coloured Mushroom.—A species of fungus, gregarious and flame-hued, and therefore analogising with the intellectual light consequented by human congregation; or rather perhaps representing that warmth of feeling expressed by the flame colour, which is only found co-existent with society or a gregarious state.

7. Merulius lachrymans. Common Dryrot.—A plant which grows upon rotten wood, which it softens and ultimately destroys, as a parasite creeps into the confidence of one with some lachrymose tale, and feeds upon his foolish bounty, until he is ruined by him.

8. Dædalea quercina. Oak-growing Sphinx.—A fungus so called from its sinuosities being as difficult to penetrate as was the Dædalian labyrinth. It is the riddle of the vegetable world. We have therefore termed it the Oak-growing Sphinx.

9. Sistotrema confluens. Confluent Sistotrema.—This plant is fragile, scentless, and becomes yellow in age. It thus analogises, as yellow is the colour of gold, with the many persons who become misers when they are old. Miserism among moral evils corresponds with the jaundice among physical diseases.

10. Hedychium coronarium. Crowned Garland Flower.—A plant which requires large pots to make it flower freely, and therefore analogises with those individuals who

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* For 1841, No. 25, p. 296.

† Curtis's Brit. Ent. fol. and pl. 749.

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(To be continued.)

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XVI.

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HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

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s worthy of credit." I beg to add, that all which I have written regarding the G. cardinalis is quite correct, and is "worthy of credit," both with regard to the number of trusses of flowers in the space mentioned, and also as to its being quite hardy, and able to stand our most severe winters without any protection, by following the directions I have given in the leading horticultural periodicals of the present day; but in no other way will it do that I am acquainted with. If your correspondent or any of your readers will pay me a visit when they are in flower (from the middle of July till the middle of August), or in any of the winter months, I think they will be satisfied with what I have said on these points. When Mr. and Mrs. Loudon were on a tour through this part of Scotland last summer, they honoured me with a visit, and were astonished at seeing such a profusion of blossom upon my Gladioli, and said (if I remember right) that they had never seen such a display either in this or in any other country; and it was at the request of Mr. Loudon that I wrote the article which appeared in the "Gardener's Magazine," which your correspondent has so largely quoted.—*A. Mackenzie.*

Salvia patens.—However hardy the Salvia patens may be said to be, I find that two strong plants left out here have perished this winter! although they were covered with at least three inches of decayed leaves. With the same protection Fuchsia Ricartonia, reflexa, grandiflora, virgata, inflata, and globosa major, are living and looking well; this proves S. patens not to be so hardy as those plants of Fuchsias.—*G. G. Watson, Stockton-on-Tees.*

Hybernia Brumata (No. 50, 1841, p. 812). The little destructive larvæ of this moth have just issued from the eggs, and are hanging by the finest threads from the branches of various trees on fine days. They are not above one-eighth of an inch long; the body is slender, and dull green; the head is rather large, and shining black. Syringing the trees at sunrise would now destroy multitudes.—*R.*

The Widgeon.—A few years since a pair of widgeons were kept in the river which bounds the Botanic Garden at Bury St. Edmunds. The male bird was shot during the winter, and in the following spring was succeeded by a wild one (no doubt attracted by the call of the female), by whom it had several young ones, which all left at the usual period of migration, except the pinioned parent. Last year a male bird again made its appearance, and another brood was the consequence. A small portion of their wings have been taken off, and they are now become as tame as any of the other waterfowl.—*N. S. Hodson.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

April 6th.—The council assembled for the first time at the society's new residence, 12, Hanover-square; his Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G., in the chair. Twenty-five gentlemen were elected members.—Col. Challoner laid before the council a list of members whose subscriptions were in arrear for 1838, 1839, and 1840; and having stated that two letters had been addressed to each of those gentlemen—the first from the council, and a subsequent one from the finance committee, without effect—the council resolved—"That the President should be requested to address a final letter to each defaulter, and in case of failure on such application, that legal steps should be immediately instituted for the recovery of these arrears." Col. Challoner reported the amount of capital invested in the funds as 6,7[illegible]1*l.*, and the current cash balance in the hands of the bankers as 1,354*l.*—Resolved—"That Mr. Manning, of 251, High Holborn, should be engaged to erect the pavilion and show yards for the meeting at Bristol." Resolved—"That the society's house and property in Hanover-square should be insured at the Farmers' Insurance Institution." The following resolution was agreed to:—"That the Journal Committee be requested to take into their consideration the propriety of directing that all prize essays shall be published in the 'Journal' immediately after the prizes have been awarded." Also, "That the House Committee be requested to class and arrange all books, papers, implements, models, seeds, &c., for the inspection of the members: and that an alphabetical list be made of the same for general reference." Col. Le Couteur, of Jersey, transmitted 28 specimens of Wheat arranged in glass cases, and intended to form a consulting index for the council-room. The council directed the cases to be arranged with those of the specimens of diseased Wheat presented by Professor Henslow.—Capt. Stanley Carr, an honorary member, residing in the Duchy of Lauenburg, transmitted an interesting collection of specimens of wool from fleeces exhibited at Doberan in autumn last, at the great meeting of German agriculturists. These, classed and described by M. Jeppe, of Rostock, amount to 368 in number, and are beautifully arranged (on glazed black card-board) according to assortment of fleece, degree of fineness of wool, loss of weight on washing, and other particulars.—Mr. P. Barnes presented some New Zealand Flax seeds (with the pod), and also a supply of Spurrey seed (of the smooth seeded variety), transmitting, at the same time, an account of Spurrey, of which the following is the substance:—"Spurrey (in Latin, Spergula; French, Sperne; Flemish, Spurrie; and German, Spergel) derives its name 'Spergula' from the Latin word spargere, which signifies 'to scatter,' because it scatters its seeds abroad, to the great profit of the farmer in Holland, who obtains from it meadows affording the most delicious butter. In the Netherlands and Germany, it is sown on loam stubble, to supply a bite for sheep during winter. It may be sown and reaped in eight weeks, either in autumn or spring. It is said to enrich the milk of cows, so as to make it afford excellent butter; and the mutton from sheep fed on it is preferable to that from sheep fed on Turnips. Poultry eat Spurrey greedily, and it is supposed to make them lay a great number of eggs, whether given as hay or cut green, or in pasture. Von Thaer observes, that it is the most nourishing, in proportion to its bulk, of all forage, and gives the best-flavoured milk and butter. It has been recommended to be cultivated in England, but it is not likely that such a plant can ever pay the expense of seed and labour in this country, even on the poorest soil; or, at all events, as Professor Martyn observes, we have many better plants for such soils."—The Mayor of Southampton transmitted, on the part of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Southampton, the offer of Southampton common, consisting of more than 300 acres, for the purposes of the great meeting of the society, in the year 1844.—Various foreign communications were then laid before the council. *Lands.*—Sir J. W. Lubbock having called attention to the importance of an exact acquaintance with the circumstances under which bones are applied as a manure to grass lands, Mr. E. Billyse, of Hayward Farm, Cheshire, favoured the council with the following information:—"When the landlord furnishes the bones, the land manured with them ought not to be mown after the first year. The bones which the landlord supplies his tenant with for his pasture-land are expected to retain their fertilising powers for upwards of twenty years; and, reckoning the money so expended at 4 per cent., and the interest charged to the tenant 7 per cent., the landlord gets his principal paid back in about 21½ years; and his land will then, I may venture to say, be 20 per cent. better than when the bones were first applied. But this would not be the case if the land was mown; eight or nine crops of hay would exhaust the bones, and it would not, therefore, answer the landlord to furnish them for mowing lands, excepting at such a rate of interest as would pay him back his capital in eight years; and I should not advise it then, for in the event of the tenant quitting the farm, after having taken five or six crops of hay, it would be hard upon the new tenant to have to pay the same for the last two or three crops. It is when the tenant pays for the bones that I recommend them for mowing lands. The reason I give for advising that no stock should be allowed to feed upon the land the year bones are applied is, that the bones may get in well and soon, as they do no good so long as they remain above-ground. On the very poor lands, hard stocked, they will not all disappear for two or three years. If the bones are applied at the end of April, and the land is not too poor to produce a crop of hay, I would mow it the first year; and if applied at the end of August, or at the latest at the beginning of September, then put no stock on the land the following spring. The Grasses I should recommend to seed land down with, that is intended for bones, are the following:—Dutch Clover-seed, 5lbs.; Rib Grass-seed, 5lbs.; Meadow Fescue, 5lbs.; Sweet Vernal, 3lbs.; and Perennial Rye Grass, 1 peck: to the statute acre. These are the Grasses which the Cheshire pastures are principally composed of. Our principal stock are dairy cows."—Mr. Dollond submitted an improved barometer for ascertaining the changes of atmospheric pressure. Mr. Dollond states the following as the principal advantages resulting from his arrangement:—1. A true and certain state of altitude in the column of the mercury from the highest to the lowest situation on the globe, without the necessity of applying the uncertain and tedious corrections required in ordinary barometers. 2. The uniformity of the observations, arising from the free and unobstructed condition of the mercury; all the advantages of the open-cistern barometer being thus attained, without the attendant difficulty of arranging the starting-point of measure. 3. The entire exclusion of air from the inner tube or cistern, and the consequent preservation of the surface of the mercury from oxidation. 4. The applicability of this new arrangement to barometers of any diameter, and with exclusive advantages obtained by no other mode. 5. The perfect security in carriage, when the barometer is either out of use or required to be conveyed from place to place.—S. Robinson, Esq., secretary to the Wrentham Farmers' Club, communicated the result of a discussion at that club on the feeding and keeping hoggets or tegs during the winter months so as to prevent loss from dropping:—"The gentleman introducing the question, who had in former years been a sufferer to a great extent from the above cause, had adopted the plan of drawing his Turnips two or three days previously to being used, and was induced to believe the system had proved effectual, as since having pursued it, he had lost none on lands where in past seasons his loss had been very great. It was, however, objected that this system was not decidedly practicable, as it could not be adopted in frosty weather, and it was thought that as much soil would be eaten with the food when the Turnips were drawn previously as there would be if allowed to remain in the ground. Another instance was stated, in which no losses had occurred for several years; the plan adopted was that of allowing the sheep to range on stubbles or pastures for a few hours during the day. In many subsequent statements the evidence was so conflicting that no conclusion could be arrived at, as the same method of keeping had frequently in different cases produced different results: high keeping had invariably been productive of the greatest losses, and it is remarkable that hoggets, badly kept, are seldom subject to this disease. The land in the above instances was considered quite sound for feeding sheep, a portion being a good mixed soil, and in some cases the greatest losses had been experienced on the best lands. The system of feeding in troughs, recently introduced here, had also failed as a preventive, and one gentleman who had adopted it had lost a great number of his hoggets. A proportion of chaff or other dry food is almost invariably given. The prevailing opinion appeared to be that the principal cause of dropping was from an excess of fluid in the gall, but commonly called 'overflowing of the gall,' producing scouring, and causing the death of the animal in a very short time. These observations would apply more particularly to hoggets, as but little loss from the above cause was often sustained in keeping older sheep."—T. Barton, Esq., of Threxton, near Watton, transmitted a horse-ball of a novel nature, by which liquids, such as turpentine, balsam of copaiba, &c., of an oily nature, may be given in a pure state. The "ball" had the appearance of a common glass phial filled with a liquid, corked and tied over with bladder; and it was only on tapping it with the nail of the finger that a person inspecting it could be induced to believe that the charge he held in his hand was not a phial of glass, instead of being, as its dull, hollow, and horny sound indicated, a bottle of semi-transparent isinglass or glue, prepared in a mould and dried. This gelatinous bottle could not, of course, long contain any fluid of a watery nature, which would slowly dissolve it; but it would permanently retain turpentine, balsams, or other liquids, which had no solvent action upon it; while, in both cases, the stomach would speedily dissolve the bottle, and set free its contents, as desired.—Various communications were referred to the Journal Committee.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

LOPHOSPERMUM ERUBESCENTE-SCANDENS. Hybrid Climbing Lophospermum. Scrophulariáceæ. Didynámia Angiospérmia. (*Half-hardy Climber.*)—The present plant is a hybrid raised in 1840 by Mr. Turner of the Bury Botanic Garden, from seeds of the Lophospermum scandens fertilised by pollen of the L. erubescens; and it may be considered a decided improvement on the beauty of either parent. It is cultivated at Messrs. Henderson's nursery, Edgeware-road, and there called Hendersónii. Mr. Turner says of this hybrid, "it is remarkable for its strong growth, its bright-green foliage, and above all, the extreme abundance of its flowers, which are of a very superior colour and size, compared with either of its parents. In fact, numbers of persons who have seen it trained up against one of the old abbey walls have pronounced it to be one of the finest ornaments for a wall or trellis that our gardens can boast." It demands no peculiarity of management: if the roots be left in the open ground during winter, it must be covered over as a protection against frost.—*Botanist.*

PASSIFLORA MIDDLETONIANA. Mr. Middleton's Passion-flower. Passifloráceæ. Monadélphia Pentándria. (*Stove Climber.*)—The merit of introducing this plant is due to H. Middleton, Esq., who collected seeds of it and many other plants in South America or the West Indies (it being uncertain from which of these countries the present species was derived), and presented them to Mrs. Beckford, late of the Firs, Mitcham, by whose gardener, Mr. Swabey, they were raised five or six years back, and blossomed about 1838. One of the seedling plants was given to Mr. Upright, gr. to G. S. Ridge, Esq. of Morden, in one of whose forcing-houses it blossomed in fine pefection throughout the summer of 1841. Mr. Swabey says that the plant first blossomed in a pot, in the hothouse, and was subsequently planted out in the conservatory, where it did not succeed so well as in the moderate stove heat. A temperature between that of the greenhouse and the stove, with a somewhat close atmosphere, would seem to be the most appropriate; and if kept in a pot, it should be one of large dimensions. Planting it in a border or a prepared bed of a warm conservatory would most likely be preferable: or a similar situation in a cool stove is equally good. The species is of a luxuriant habitude, with strong stems, handsome dark-green shining foliage; and it bears a considerable number of its odorous blossoms. The calyx segments are pale green with numberless little pinkish dots on the inside. At a short distance the spots are not perceptible, and the surface appears entirely pink. The petals are narrower, with a whitish ground and similar spottings. The nectary or crown consists of two rows of beautiful purple and white filaments, and is particularly showy. It is grown in Messrs. Marnock and Manley's Nursery, under the name of P. fragrans.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

HIBISCUS CAMERONI. Mr. Cameron's Hibiscus. Malváceæ. Monadélphia Polyándria. (*Stove Shrub.*)—Mr. Cameron, the Curator of the Birmingham Botanic Garden, whose name this beautiful plant bears, had the good fortune to rear it from seeds sent from Madagascar by the Missionaries. It is a remarkably well-defined species, whether the leaves, the involucre, the calyx, or the corolla are considered. It flowers readily and for a long period during the summer; and in that season flourishes in the greenhouse: but in the winter it is best kept in the stove. Hitherto it has not produced seed, but it is increased by cuttings; and a young plant thus raised, presented to the Royal Gardens of Kew, soon produced its lovely blossoms, which are of a cream colour, tinged with rather deep rose, and with a rich purple spot near the bottom.—*Botanical Magazine.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Simple Means of Preventing the Failure of the Potato Crop.—It will be allowed by all practical farmers, that the Potato sets, when cut, discharge a large quantity of fluid or juice, the loss of which has a tendency to weaken the germinating powers of the sets, and at the same time exposes them to undergo fermentation in the heap. In 1833, we had our seed Potatoes from the parish of Pennycuick. When cut, I desired the women to riddle a shovelful of hot lime on every basketful of new-cut sets. They were turned over and over again, until the lime was taken up by the sets, when they were put into a heap three or four feet thick, where I have kept them for two or three weeks. The hot lime had the effect of stopping the flow of the juice, and of encrusting a strong skin on the sets. This crust, on the one hand, preserves the sap being drawn away from the sets in a dry season, among dry soil, and of repelling wet in a wet season, among damp earth. The sorts of Potatoes experimented on were dons and blues. The land was in a fine moist state, well worked, and the dung well made; and they were ridged in the last week of April. There was a regular braird, and the crop was fine. In 1834, our seed Potatoes, dons and blues, were obtained from the same parish, and treated in the same manner. The ground was very dry, the dung dry, and the heat great when they were planted: so dry, that the dust was flying from the strong clay soil, when drilled up. The braird was regular, and the crop fine, with the exception of eleven drills, which were planted without the sets being limed, and which proved a complete failure, and of some oxnobles which had also failed. In 1835 we did not change our seed Potato. One half of the land was dunged on the stubble in October, and the other half in spring, part of it on strong clay, and part on light loam. The dung was very dry in spring, the land not well worked, and the planting finished in May. The braird was regular, and the crop fine, although there was a general failure throughout the country. In 1836, the seed Potato was obtained from the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. They were buffs, and treated in the same manner as described above. The land, a fine dry, light soil, was in oat stubble after old grass, and full of wire-worm. The dung was very dry, the land well worked, the braird regular, and the crop fine.—There was none planted without the lime this season. In 1837, the seed Potato was obtained from Leader Water, dons and blues. A fine, light loam was well worked, and dunged with well-made dung. The crop was planted in the second week in May, and proved a fine one. No one planted without the lime this season. In 1838, the seed Potatoes came from Gala Water, dons and blues, which were planted in the last week of May, on land not well worked, and the dung very dry; but the braird was without a blank, and the crop fine. Two bolls of seed Potatoes from Peeblesshire were tried without lime, and proved a complete failure, the insects having eaten the sets to a shell. These were planted in the first week of May. In 1839, the seed Potatoes were from Gala Water, buffs, and which were planted in the last week of April, in strong clay soil, not well worked, and the dung very dry; but the braird was very regular, and the crop fine. There were none planted without lime this season. In 1840, again, the seed Potatoes were from Gala Water, dons and blues, which were planted in the end of May, in a light loam, full of wire-worm, but well worked, and the dung very dry. The crop was fine. A few drills were tried, as an experiment, without the lime, and they were so complete a failure that they were ploughed down.—*Transactions of the Highland Society of Scotland.*

Classical Fruit.—At a recent meeting of the Ashmolean Society, the Rev. R. Hussey exhibited some preserved fruit from the neighbourhood of Odessa, supposed to correspond with that mentioned by Herodotus as the produce of that district in his time; cf. Lib. IV. c. 23. Herodotus says, in speaking of the Argippæi, "that they subsist upon the fruit of a tree called Ponticum. It is about the size of a Fig-tree, and the fruit as large as a Bean, with a hard kernel. When the fruit is ripe, they squeeze the juice through a cloth, and drink it either alone or mixed with milk. It is dark-coloured, and thick, and their name for it is ἄσχυ. The pulp which remains is formed into cakes, which are likewise an article of subsistence." The preserved fruit has much the flavour of the Tamarind, without its peculiar sharpness, and the kernel is hard, resembling in substance that of a Date. The modern name for it is Kizil, and it is used in the present day exactly in the manner which Herodotus describes. Dr. Trithen, who procured the fruit from Odessa, described the tree as a branching shrub, not unlike a Gooseberry-bush, but he was not acquainted with its botanical name. [What a pity it is that gentlemen so learned in languages should not be acquainted with Natural History! This fruit loses all its interest because we are not told what it is—something it must be that is well known, but it is impossible to ascertain what from the imperfect description given of it. Probably it is either Zizyphus vulgaris, the Jujube, or Elæagnus orientalis, the Oleaster.]

Mr. Lambert's Botanical Library.—On Monday next commences the sale of Mr. Lambert's books. It is a long time since so many fine works have been brought to the hammer; and we presume there will be great competition for some of the lots, of which there are nearly 700. Among the more remarkable subjects are the following:—the author's Monograph of the Genus Pinus, two very fine copies in 3 vols. folio; the first six volumes of Sibthorp's Flora Græca; a presentation copy of Catesby's Carolina, in excellent condition; Sloane's Natural History of Jamaica; the unpublished plates of the Flora Peruviana; complete sets of the Botanical Register and Botanical Magazine; Blume's Flora Javæ, a coloured copy in 3 vols. folio; most of Jacquin's splendid works; Llave and Lexarza's Account of Mexican Plants, a work of extreme rarity; most of Humboldt's costly works; Martius' Palms; Plumier's work on West Indian Plants, in 5 vols. folio, extremely rare. We shall watch the progress of this sale with no common interest.

The Sunflower.—The proper season for sowing must in a great measure be regulated by circumstances; but the earlier the seed can be got into the ground the better, say the beginning of April, as the crops will be ripe and ready to harvest the latter part of August, which will be of the greatest importance to the grower. The necessary quantity of seeds required for an acre depends upon the condition of the soil, and varies from 4 lbs. to 5 lbs.; but of course it is advisable to sow a little more than is actually wanted, to provide against any unforeseen accidents which may happen to the seeds before germination. The seed should be drilled into the ground, and the distance from row to row 18 inches, and the plants to be thinned out to 36 inches from plant to plant; and the number of plants at this distance would be about 14,500 per acre; at 18 inches from plant to plant, 25,000 per acre; and at 12 in. from plant to plant, 32,000. The produce of this kind of grain, like that of most others, varies considerably according to the state of the soil, climate, and the cultivation that is employed; but the average quantity of seed is about 50 bushels per acre; 50 bushels of seed produce 50 gallons of oil; and the refuse, after the oil has been extracted, made into oil-cake, produces 1,500 lbs.; and the stalks when burnt for alkali give 10 cwt. of potash, besides paper, hemp, and other useful articles. The green leaves of the Sunflower, when dried and bruised into powder, form excellent fodder for all kinds of cattle, particularly milch cows, as it may be given them to great advantage by mixing the powder with chaff or bran.—*Mark Lane Express.*

Madia sativa.—There lately appeared in one of the French journals a paper by M. Boussingault upon the culture of the Madia sativa (an oleaginous plant in some repute in this country a few years since, but which from unsuccessful cultivation has been neglected), in which he endeavours to account for the results which have been obtained by different cultivators. The Madia undoubtedly possesses many advantages over other oleaginous plants, its oil being both of a superior quality and a more agreeable flavour. The results obtained in the two last years of cultivation are as follows: On the 22d April, 1840, the Madia, mixed with Carrot-seed, was sown on a piece of land which had previously received 54,000 kilograms of farm-yard manure. The same quantity of ground was dressed in like manner for Beet and Potatoes. The Madia produced this year 289 kilog. of oil, the net value of which was 323 francs 28 cents. After all the expenses incident upon the culture of each, the average value of the Madia was as 99, of the Potatoes 52, and of the Beetroot 34. After the land was cleared of the above crops, Oats were sown upon the ground where Beet had grown the preceding season, and upon that before occupied by the Madia mixed with Carrots. The produce of the latter piece compared with the former was as 46 to 41. So advantageous a result as that of 1840, says M. Boussingault, was sufficient to encourage us in increasing the cultivation of the Madia sativa, which was done, as will be hereafter seen, to our great loss and disadvantage. In 1841, the land having been manured in the same manner as in the preceding year, the quantity of oil extracted from the Madia was little more than 97 kilogs., the net value of which was 156 francs 40 centimes. In 1841 the Madia came to perfection in 122 days; the year before it occupied the ground, 127; the difference in point of time was therefore trifling. The mean temperature of 1840 during those 127 days was 17 deg. 2 min. Réaumur; that of 1841 was 17 deg. 6 min.; therefore the failure cannot be attributed to a cooler season, but to the abundance of rain which fell during the latter year, being double the quantity of the year preceding. Owing to the different results which have been obtained in these two attempts to cultivate the Madia, it is rather difficult to decide whether it is worthy of cultivation or not. In order to know how much dependence may be placed on the climate of France, we find, upon examining the valuable observations made at Strasburg by Professor Herrenschneider, that during 17 years there were only three, (1813, 1816, and 1824,) in which the quantity of rain which fell during the months of May, June, July, and August came at all near that which fell during the same months in 1841. M. Boussingault therefore concludes, that, admitting the failure of 1841 to have been caused by the abundant rains, he sees no reason why in average seasons the Madia sativa might not be profitably cultivated in the eastern districts of France.

Manure among the Chinese.—In arranging the various classes of the people, the Chinese place the literati in the foremost rank, as learning is with them the stepping-stone to honour; but immediately after the learned, the husbandman takes the precedence of all others, because being engaged in raising the necessaries of life, he is abundantly more important than the mechanic, who merely changes the forms of matter—and the merchant, who originates nothing, and only barters and exchanges commodities for the sake of gain. This honour put upon agricultural employments is evidently the result of design, and shows that the country, being overstocked with inhabitants, needs cultivating to its utmost extent, in order to provide the people with sustenance. The industry and skill of the Chinese, striving to produce as many of the necessaries of life as possible, would also argue a dense population, ever struggling against threatening want, and compelled to exert themselves for their daily bread. In tropical climates, where the ground is fertile and the population scanty, the natives find that, by a few months' labour, they can produce sufficient food for a whole year's consumption, and are therefore indisposed to exert themselves further. But in China, the inhabitants are incessantly employed, and every individual is obliged to be busy in contributing his quota to the common weal. Every one in the least acquainted with the manners of the Chinese knows that they are untiring in their exertions to maintain themselves and families. In the business of agriculture, they are more particularly active, raising two crops from the ground every year, extending their cultivation in every possible direction, and bringing the most unpromising spots into use, in order that nothing may be lost. Their skill in effecting these objects is not, considering their few advantages, contemptible. They thoroughly understand the importance of varying the crops; they know perfectly well the seasons and soils adapted for certain productions; and they are fully sensible of the importance of manuring the ground, in order to maintain its fertility. A stranger is struck with this on first setting his foot on the shores of China. Almost every individual met with in the paths and fields is provided with a basket and rake; and every evening the cottager brings home a certain quantity to add to the dung heap, which is a most important appendage to every dwelling. Having but few sheep and cattle, they are obliged to make the most of the stercoraceous stock of men and swine. This is carefully collected, and actually sold at so much per pound; while whole strings of city scavengers may be seen cheerily posting into the country every successive morning with their envied acquisitions; little heeding the olfactory nerves of the less interested passengers. Every other substance likely to answer the end is anxiously collected, and carefully disposed so as to provide for future exigencies; such as decayed animal and vegetable matter, the sweeping of streets, the mud of canals, burnt bones, lime; and, what is not a little singular, the short stumpy human hair, shaven from millions of heads, every ten days, is industriously gathered up, and sold for manure throughout the empire. In the high importance placed on stercoration, in China, we see an illustration of that passage in II. Kings, vi. 25, that when there was a great famine in Samaria, "the fourth part of a cab of dove's dung was sold for five pieces of silver."—*Madras Almanac for* 1841.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Royal Gardens, Claremont.—The pleasure-grounds which surround the mansion are very extensive and richly varied; before the south front there is a beautiful lawn where the mount rises, which has given the name of Claremont to the estate. The castellated building or tower which is built on this eminence commands an extensive prospect over a great portion of Surrey; the visitor has also a good view of Windsor Castle from other parts of the grounds. There is a pretty conservatory standing on the higher parts of the pleasure-grounds, which contains some fine specimens of greenhouse plants in excellent order. Those more particularly deserving of notice are Magnolia fuscata, highly valued on account of the delightful fragrance of its flowers; Acacia pubescens, armata; Banksia grandis and serrata; some of the finer varieties of Camellia, Kennedyas, Azaleas, Oranges, &c. At a little distance from the conservatory the stranger comes upon a very elegant Gothic building, which is particularly worthy of notice; it stands upon an artificial mount, and was originally designed by the Princess Charlotte for an alcove or open seat, but being unfinished at her death, it has been converted into a mausoleum to her memory. In the front of it in what is called her garden, there are two fine specimens of Cunninghamia sinensis, which were planted in 1816, and are now from 16 to 18 feet in height. They are perfectly hardy at Claremont, and have a very striking and ornamental appearance. Passing onwards through a finely-varied succession of lawns and shrubberies, a circular lake, having a luxuriantly wooded islet in its centre, interspersed with trees, is agreeably presented to the view; and the broad margin of turf which is surrounded with lofty trees and plantations, forming a beautiful glade or amphitheatre, gives an air of grandeur and retirement to the whole. In the months of May or June, when the Rhododendrons are in flower, which are here of great size and in the most luxuriant health, the whole scene must resemble some enchanted fairy land. In various situations in the grounds the following trees are conspicuous for their large size:—Juniperus virginiana, Abies canadensis and Picea, Pinus Cembra, P. Pinaster, Cedar of Lebanon, Quercus Phellos var. latifolia, Quercus Suber, Tulip-tree, Purple Beech, Deciduous Cypress, and many others. The Laurels forming the underwood in the plantations are particularly striking and fine, and must make the walks pleasant even in the midst of winter. The flower and kitchen gardens are at some distance northward of the mansion; the walls, which are of great solidity, were built by Sir John Vanbrugh, and enclose between seven and eight acres besides the slips. The forcing department consists of three vineries, two fruiting Pine-pits, two stoves, an Orchidaceous house, greenhouses, and various other pits and frames. The Muscat of Alexandria Grape is the kind which is chiefly grown here; the berries in the first house have just been thinned; both houses look extremely well, and promise fine crops. In one of the houses we observed some excellent Strawberries. One of the fruiting Pine-pits contains Ripley Queens, just out of bloom; the other is filled with the black varieties, for a succession. Both these and the others in the succession-pits are in excellent order, and very promising. In the stove are fine specimens of Cycas, Screw Pine, and many other plants, all in the best condition. The greenhouse was quite gay with flowers, among which were some fine varieties of Azalea indica. Sir John Vanbrugh sold the estate to Sir Tho. Holles Pelham, afterwards Duke of Newcastle, who made considerable additions to it, and enlarged the house and park, under the superintendence of Kent, the landscape-gardener. After the Duke's decease the estate was purchased by Lord Clive, who, when setting out on his last voyage to India, gave instructions to Brown, another celebrated landscape-gardener, after pulling down the old house to build a new one, and remodel the grounds. The undulated nature of the park and the judicious grouping of the trees produce the finest effect, and form an excellent study either for the young gardener or for the gentleman who is anxious to improve his park. Nature has done much for Claremont, and with the assistance of the best landscape-gardeners of the last century, it is now, indeed, a regal place, worthy of the favour and patronage of our gracious Sovereign, and of his Majesty Leopold, King of Belgium, to whom it belongs.—*R. F.*

Reviews.

A Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art; comprising the History, Description, and Scientific Principles of every branch of Human Knowledge; with the Derivation and Definition of all the Terms in general use. Edited by W. T. Brande, and others. London: Longmans. 8vo. Parts I. to XI.

Although not very closely connected with the subjects considered in our columns, we nevertheless may be permitted to bring this book before our readers for the sake of its great utility to those who are interested in works on science.

One of the greatest difficulties which a general reader finds in understanding discussions upon technical subjects, however earnest the desire of the writers may have been to avoid "hard words," consists in his unacquaintance with common terms of science, for which ordinary language has no equivalent, and which therefore cannot possibly be dispensed with. In botany it is in vain to endeavour to avoid such words as stamen and pistil, ovary, ovule, and placenta; in vegetable physiology we must speak of stomates and epidermis, and the many forms of tissue, of tracheæ or spiral vessels, of parenchyma, alburnum, and the like. In the same manner the architect must introduce his voussoirs, epistyles, soffits, architraves, and intrados; the physician talks of strabismus, hepatic affections, and syncope; the lawyer cannot dispense with flotsam and jetsam, demise, distringas, and socage; the soldier must employ his gabions and fascines, curtains, parapets, and ravelins; and so of all the rest. Now where is a common man to find the meaning of such words? not in dictionaries most assuredly: it is only in encyclopædias that they are to be looked for. But the mass of readers have no access to encyclopædias, which are far too expensive for their means. It was, therefore, a happy thought which led to the production of the work before us, concerning which we can state that it fulfils the conditions required by its readers. The definitions are as brief as is consistent with accuracy, and the longer articles manifest great skill in the difficult art of condensing matter; added to which, a small but beautifully clear type has enabled the publishers to compress an enormous quantity of matter into the twelve or thirteen hundred pages of which the volume will consist when finished. We have taken the trouble to calculate what proportion the matter contained in the work bears to common octavos; and we find that the Dictionary of Science when complete will include as much matter as will be found in nineteen volumes of works like Liebig's Organic Chemistry, a book by no means loosely printed.

We select Starch as a specimen of the manner in which the work is written.

"STARCH. (Germ. stärke.) Starch is one of the commonest proximate principles of vegetables. It is characterised by its insipidity, and by insolubility in cold water, in alcohol, and in ether. It dissolves in, or at least forms a gelatinous compound with water, heated to 175°; and this solution, even when much diluted, is rendered blue by iodine. This admirable test of the presence of starch is not effective in hot solutions; and by boiling the blue colour disappears, but returns in strong solutions as they cool. The term starch is commercially applied to that obtained from wheat, which for this manufacture is ground and diffused through vats of water, where it undergoes a slight fermentation, and acquires a peculiar sour smell. A part of the gluten and albumen of the grain is thus separated in the form of a viscid scum; the starch being in the form of a finely-divided white powder, is gradually further separated by washing in large quantities of water, from which it is ultimately allowed to settle, and put into boxes lined with linen to drain; it is then cut into squares, which are dried first in airy chambers upon porous bricks, and afterwards rolled up in papers and stove-dried; it is in this latter operation that the starch acquires that peculiar columnar texture and fracture which is well exhibited on opening a paper parcel as it comes from the stove. A little smalt is generally added to the starch, by which it acquires a very pale blue tint, and is better adapted to conceal or cover the yellow tint acquired by worn linen. Starch may be obtained from many other grains, and from potatoes and several other esculent vegetables. Arrow-root is the starch of the Maranta arundinacea; sago, of the Sagus farinifera, an East Indian palm-tree; and tapioca and cassava of the Jatropha Manihot. Viewed under the microscope, the varieties of starch exhibit a more or less distinct globular appearance, and are said to be made up of little spherical particles of soluble starch, enveloped in an insoluble membrane, which protects the interior from the action of cold water, but which is broken or burst by hot water. In the process of germination, and by various chemical agents, starch may be converted into a species of gum and of sugar."

"Starch is charged with a duty of 3¼*d.* per lb.; and its manufacture is, consequently, placed under the control of the excise. Every maker of starch for sale must take out an annual licence, which costs 5*l*. Notice must be given to the excise of the erection, and of all changes in the construction of workshops, implements, &c. used in the manufacture of starch, under a penalty of 200*l*. All starch, before it is put into any stove or place to dry, must be papered and sealed, or stamped by the officer, under a penalty of 100*l*. Any person forging or counterfeiting such stamp or seal is guilty of felony, but with the benefit of clergy. Any person knowingly selling any starch with a forged or counterfeit stamp, &c. forfeits 500*l*. No quantity of starch exceeding 28 lbs. to be removed from one place to another, unless the word starch be marked on the package in legible letters three inches long, under forfeiture of the package, and of the cattle and carts conveying the same. Any dealer in starch receiving any quantity exceeding 28 lbs. not marked as above, shall forfeit 200. Starch-makers are to make weekly entries of the starch made by them, under a penalty of 50*l*.; and are to make payment of the duties within a week of such entry. Cockets granted for shipping starch to be carried coastwise are to express the quality, quantity, weight, the mark of the package, by whom made and sold, and to whom consigned; and if shipped without such cocket, it may be seized. No starch is to be imported, unless in packages containing at least 224 lbs. stowed openly in the hold, on pain of forfeiture, and of incurring a penalty of 50*l*. No starch is to be exported, unless the packages as originally sealed or stamped by the officer be entire, and unless the officer mark the word *exportation* upon it. The duties must have been paid on all starch exported; but the exporter is entitled to an excise drawback of 3½*d*. per lb. (*Burn's Justice of the Peace*, Marriott's ed., tit. Starch.)"

After this need we add that such a book, so full of the most useful kind of information, is one which is, of all others, the most worth having by those who read anything better than novels?

The History and Management of Bees, with Notice of a Newly-constructed Hive. By John Wighton, Gardener to Lord Stafford. Longman, London; Bacon, Norwich. Small 8vo.

As every good gardener is now expected to know something of the management of bees, a treatise on the subject, apparently the result of experience and careful observation, cannot be without its interest.

Of the work before us, the earlier chapters are devoted to a slight description of the Honey Bee, the construction of cells, on wax, propolis, Bee bread, the Queen Bee, the use of the cells, the swarming, and the situation in which hives should be kept. The chapter on the establishment of an apiary is one which will be looked to with much interest; the following is the author's advice on the method of choosing stocks:—"Place your ear close to the hive and give it a tap: if the inmates give a short and sudden buzz, all is right; but if it be a languid hum, or rather a purring sound, the hive must be rejected, for the bees are weak."

Mr. Wighton considers close Bee-houses objectionable, as harbouring injurious insects in summer, and being often too damp in winter. He recommends a shed, open at the sides, but with a roof low enough to shade the hives except the doorways in summer; in winter, when the sun is low, that object is effected by hanging a mat in front.

With regard to hives, the author has adopted one like those used in Poland, but improved by himself. He gives a figure of it as a frontispiece, and the following is his own description:—"The distinguishing feature of this hive is its simplicity; its approach, in fact, to the habitations which the Bees instinctively choose for themselves. It consists of the root-end of a Spruce Fir, nine feet long and three feet nine inches in circumference, from which the centre wood is hollowed out, and the planks removed for that purpose are sawn off to within three feet of the bottom. One of these is nailed on again at the back: the other being divided, fits into its place again as an upper and lower door. The interior, seven inches square, is separated by a slide into two compartments, the roof of each being provided with four slips of wood nailed north and south for the Bees to fix their coombs upon. By reducing the cavity, the heat is increased within, which enables the Bees to get on faster with their cells; also in winter they can be kept in one division, and they always choose the upper. In taking away the honey, if the operator be afraid of the Bees, he can force them with a little smoke from brown paper into one division: then putting in the slide, he will have it all his own way. I have found it useful also when replacing swarms. For example, this season I replaced the first swarm in the upper division, having previously divided the hive with the slide. The brood queens were below. The old queen and swarm settled, and after two more swarms had come off, I allowed the Bees to mingle together, and they went on in peace as if nothing had happened. It was curious to hear the young queens calling and the old one so near them. In the lower division there are two entrances, one at the bottom and the other at the top, made with an auger, having a slip of wood on the inside to keep out the mice; in the upper part there is but one, which is in the centre. They are of course made on the opposite side to the doors; the space out of which these last were sawed, being first filled up through its whole length by two glasses fixed into a moveable frame, gives the apiarian ample means of observing the proceedings of his Bees; while, when the doors are closed over it, the Bees are shielded from the light and from changes of temperature. The block-end of the hive is sunk two feet and a half into the earth to keep it firmly upright, and the top is closed with zinc, and surmounted by a block of wood."

In the chapter on feeding Bees, the author remarks that if this point was more attended to, failures would not so frequently occur. He advises the Bee-keeper to feed Bees during March and April when the weather is wet and cold, and our own experience entirely coincides with that of Mr. Wighton. The last chapter contains some remarks on the decline of Bee-keeping, which is attributed to these causes:—"1st. The remarkable fact that for several years past we have had long cold springs. 2d. That many tracts of waste land having been brought under cultivation has sensibly diminished the favourite wild flowers of the bees. 3rd. The quantity of foreign honey imported, which has lessened the demand for native produce. And 4th. The lower price which this circumstance has caused to be offered."

He then points out in what manner these may be remedied by apiarian societies, and shows the advantages of Bee-keeping to cottagers.

Of *The Book of the Farm*, Part IV. is before us. It is illustrated by two well-executed plates of animals and eleven woodcuts, and contains some excellent articles, upon most important practical matters—such as soils and subsoils, climate, inclosures, and planting Thorn hedges. We select the following observations upon soil, and the means of performing a mechanical analysis of it:—

"Soil, considered scientifically, may be described to be essentially a mixture of an impalpable powder, with a greater or smaller quantity of visible particles of all sizes and shapes. Careful examination will prove to us, that although the visible particles have several indirect effects, of so great importance that they are absolutely necessary to soil, still the impalpable powder is the only portion which directly exerts any influence upon vegetation. This impalpable powder consists of two distinct classes of substances, viz. inorganic or mineral matters, and animal and vegetable substances, in all the various stages of decomposition.

"A very simple method may be employed to separate these two classes of particles from each other, viz. the impalpable powder and the visible particles; and, in so doing, we obtain a very useful index to the real value of the soil. Indeed, all soils, except stiff clays, can be discriminated in this manner. The greater the proportion of the impalpable matter, the greater, *cæteris paribus*, will be the fertility of the soil.

"To effect this separation, the following easy experiment may be performed:—Take a glass-tube about two feet long, closed at one end; fill it about half full of water, and shake it into a sufficient quantity of the soil to be examined, to fill the tube about two inches from the bottom; then put in a cork, and, having shaken the tube well to mix the earth and water thoroughly, set the tube in an upright position, for the soil to settle down. Now, as the larger particles are of course the heavier, they fall first, and form the undermost layer of the deposite, and so on in regular gradation, the impalpable powder being the last to subside, and hence occupying the uppermost portion. Then by examining the relative thickness of the various layers, and calculating their proportions, you can make a very accurate mechanical analysis of the soil."

A Compendium of the Veterinary Art, &c. By James White. Seventeenth Edition. By W. C. Spooner. 8vo. Longmans.

When a work has passed through sixteen editions it is superfluous to offer an opinion upon its value, for such a sale is the best guarantee to the public that the book answers the expectations of buyers. We have, therefore, only to state that the three volumes of former editions are here combined in one, that much unimportant matter has been omitted to make room for new additions, that the original text has been in several cases re-written, and that this, the seventeenth edition, is in many respects a new work. It is illustrated by 56 excellent woodcuts, by Branston.

Baxter's British Flowering Plants—a work, with plates of all the genera, appearing monthly, and extremely useful to those who study wild plants—has now reached its 117th Number, and will soon be completed. The last Number contains Eriocaulon, Asperugo, Borkhausia, and Trinia.

The Florist's and Amateur's Guide. By J. Wakeling.—We noticed the earlier numbers of this work (p. 648 of 1841), and the favourable terms in which it was mentioned apply equally to the later numbers. The plates are the best representations of florists' flowers we have seen; they are well drawn and well coloured. The Auricula (Dickson's Unique) and the Dahlias (Bragg's Great Western and Spary's Conqueror of the Plain) corroborate our assertion. We fully enter into the feelings of Dr. Horner, in his letter to the author, "that Mr. Wakeling deserves well of the florist for having brought forward so opportune a work."

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

The subjoined directions for the summer management of Vines under glass will answer "A Constant Reader's" questions upon that subject, and possibly be of some service to other readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* who may not have had much experience in this matter; and for this reason, although late in the season, it is necessary to commence at the beginning. Whatever method of training might be adopted, whether the long-rod system, or the spur system, or any of their various modifications, it is always essential to obtain sound and mature bearing-wood; and this can only be done by proper summer management. When, therefore, the buds begin to push, select a sufficient number of the best-placed fruitful shoots, and destroy all that are not wanted. As the shoots advance in growth, pinch off all laterals below the bunches as soon as they appear; this prevents the lower portion of the shoots from becoming a tangled mass of confusion in their after-growth, and permits the proper leaves to receive a due share of light, without which the buds at thei base, destined to produce fruit the following year, cannot be perfectly formed. The reason usually assigned for retaining these laterals is, to furnish an outlet for superabundant sap, and thereby prevent the next year's buds from breaking prematurely; but of this there is no fear, so long as the laterals above the bunch are not taken away. Destroy all tendrils, and pinch off the end of the growing shoot one clear joint beyond the embryo bunch; after a time a shoot will push from the uppermost bud, and a lateral from the joint at which the fruit is situated, both of which should be stopped when they have made one leaf, and afterwards the weak shoots that spring from these may be pinched close off, or permitted to extend a joint further when the Vines are growing vigorously. There will thus be two well-developed leaves—one at and one beyond the bunch; and whatever theorists may say, experience has proved in a thousand instances that these (assisted, perhaps, in some degree by the smaller ones on the stopped laterals) are competent to manufacture plenty of food for a bunch of Grapes two or three pounds in weight. When the fruit begins to change colour, all laterals that obstruct the light should be cut off; but by no means destroy the principal leaves, for so long as these retain their green colour they continue to perform their functions of assimilating and depositing nutritive matter within the vessels of the wood. The foregoing instructions apply to fruit-bearing shoots which are meant to be cut back to two or three eyes at the next winter pruning. When the long-rod method is followed, the shoots for next year's bearing must not be stopped till they reach the point to which it is intended to shorten them when pruned; afterwards they may be allowed to extend as far as there is room. With respect to the proper quantity of fruit to be retained, no precise rule can be given, because the weight of the crop should depend upon the strength of the plants, but it is always better to under than to over-crop. One bunch upon each shoot will generally be sufficient; however, we would keep two bunches upon strong shoots in preference to crowding the latter one over the other in a confused manner.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Any late-potted plants that have not yet formed new roots had better be shaded in bright sunshine; such weather will also make a more liberal supply of water necessary, especially to growing plants. Close the houses while the sun shines strongly upon them, and at the same time fill them with vapour by lightly sprinkling the plants, and flooding the paths with water. A temperature of 55° in the morning will be high enough for the general stock; but plants that are in fruit, or wanted to fruit, should be kept 5 or 7 degrees warmer.

Vinery.—The late houses demand particular attention, as not only the present but the succeeding year's crop is in a great measure dependent upon their judicious management when the wood is forming. Try to proportion the moisture in the atmosphere to its temperature; when very warm, and especially if no air is given, wet the floor of the house frequently; when cool, keep it comparatively dry. Be cautious in admitting air while cutting winds prevail.

Peach-house.—In the second house (commenced in January) the stones will now be about forming; very regular management will therefore be necessary. As this is a process which requires time (generally from three to four weeks, according to the season) for its completion, it will be dangerous to attempt to hasten it; consequently, all undue excitement should be avoided. The night temperature may range from 55° to 60°, and air ought to be given when the sun has increased the heat 8 or 10 degrees. Cold water should not be used, either for washing the foliage or for watering the roots.

Cherry-house.—As the fruit approaches maturity, gradually diminish the supply of water, and let it have air whenever practicable, and all the light possible. Use means, also, to free the leaves from insects, if any exist, or the fruit will be much deteriorated.

Fig-house.—See that the watering of the borders be not neglected, or the loss of the crop will most likely be the consequence. The broad leaves of the Fig perspire an immense quantity of moisture in bright sunshine; therefore the roots will require a corresponding supply.

Strawberries.—The latest plants intended for forcing should now be brought forward. Moisten the leaves occasionally till the blossoms expand, but these must never be wetted. Take care that the plants are quite free from aphides before the fruit ripens; they cannot be fumigated afterwards.

Cucumbers and Melons need particular attention in such weather as we have lately had. It is better to partially shade the plants, and keep the frames close, than to permit very cold winds to blow directly upon them. Examine and protect the linings, that they may not be suddenly chilled. Sow some hardy sorts of Cucumbers for ridges; likewise Gourds and Vegetable Marrows. All these will more readily accommodate themselves to the climate of the hand-glasses when ridged out, if they are not brought up too tenderly.

Out-door Department.

Broccoli.—As the heads form, they should be sheltered from sun and frost by turning the leaves over them; or the plants may be taken up with balls and stored in a cool shed. Protect the young seedlings against Chaffinches.

Cauliflowers.—Those under hand-glasses should be uncovered every fine day. As they advance in growth, elevate the glasses on bricks, and earth up the plants.

Oxalis Deppei is said (see Vol. I., p. 68) to be a valuable addition to our esculent plants. This is the time recommended for planting the bulbs, which are stated to thrive best in light sandy soil enriched with decayed vegetable matter. Plant the bulbs singly, four or five inches distant from each other, and one inch deep, in rows.

Peas.—Earth up and stick as necessary. If cold weather should continue, a few Fir branches stuck between the rows of the earliest crop will in some degree screen them from the wind.

Potatoes.—Lose no time in planting the main crop.

Orchard.—The principal business in this department now is properly attending the wall-trees. Disbudding may be commenced upon any Peach and Nectarine trees that are forward enough; it is a bad practice, however, to reduce the shoots much at one time. The coverings of Fig-trees should be diminished, but not wholly removed.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Take care that plants with large broad leaves do not flag for want of water; give manure-water to such plants as Musas, Hibiscus, &c. Give air with caution so long as cold north-east winds continue. The young shoots must now be trained carefully into the desired form, for much of the beauty of creepers particularly will depend upon this being attended to.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—In this cold windy weather, discretion is needed in opening the sashes of the house in which Pelargoniums, Calceolarias, Cinerarias, &c., are growing; air will be necessary, yet a current of chilling wind should be guarded against. Hard-wooded plants, being less delicate, must not be shut up too closely. The low-growing Cactaceous plants, such as Mammillaria, Melocactus, and similar genera, will require re-potting. If perfect drainage is secured, these thrive well in a more nutritive compost than is generally given them.

Pits and Frames.—Pot off rooted cuttings, always using small pots and light soil at first. Keep them close and rather warmer for a few days afterwards. Plants for the flower-garden should be kept dwarf and bushy by repeated stoppings. Annuals intended to flower in pots will not make large and showy plants if they are allowed to produce blossoms when young; Balsams especially should have the flower-buds removed.

Out-door Department.

Continue the protection of flower-pots to annuals that are just coming up in the flower-borders; they can be taken off in the day and replaced in the evening. Be careful, likewise, of choice Tulips, and other valuable bulbs. Prune Roses that have hitherto been left undone to induce late flowers. The shoots should be cut back to the buds near their base that are latest in breaking. In the reserve ground, sow seeds of perennial and biennial flowers, for transplanting.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Tender seedlings that are just appearing above ground might be screened from cold winds and frost by Fir branches; the beds must also be kept free from weeds. Oaks, Hollies, and many plants which are late in vegetating, may be grafted.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—As the season for felling Oak timber is now approaching, other work should be got out of hand as speedily as possible, that advantage may be taken of the first warm weather for this important business.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending April 14, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

April		Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	8	30.190	30.053	58	27	42.5	E.	
Saturday	9	30.331	30.307	57	34	45.5	E.	
Sunday	10	30.355	30.281	46	29	37.5	E.	
Monday	11	30.216	30.137	49	34	41.5	E.	.01
Tuesday	12	30.104	30.023	46	36	41.0	N.E.	
Wednesday	13	29.992	29.957	47	36	41.5	N.E.	.08
Thursday	14	30.025	29.940	52	39	45.5	N.E.	.01
Average		30.173	30.099	50.7	33 6	42.1		.10

April 8. Hazy; cold and dry; slight haze and sunshine; clear and frosty at night.
9. Clear, with cold dry easterly wind; cloudy.
10. Light hazy clouds and dry air; overcast; slight frost.
11. Light clouds; slight shower; clear and cold.
12. Cold and dry; cloudy.
13. Cold rain; cloudy; slight showers; rain at night.
14. Cloudy; showers, partly hail; overcast.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending April 23, 1842.

April		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
							N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	17	55.7	37.2	46.5	9	0.32 in.	6	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
Mon.	18	57.4	38.3	47.9	8	0.49	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	2
Tues.	19	58.4	36.7	47.5	4	0.03	4	3	1	1	—	2	5	—
Wed.	20	57.9	37.3	47.6	8	0.22	1	4	1	—	—	4	4	2
Thurs.	21	56.5	39.6	48.0	7	0.20	1	3	3	1	1	2	5	—
Fri.	22	58.4	41.8	50.1	10	0.38	3	2	2	1	1	1	5	—
Sat.	23	56.7	40.6	48.7	11	0.32	1	2	1	—	3	2	3	4

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 24th, 1840—thermometer 75°; and the lowest on the 19th, 1838—thermometer 26°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending April 15, 1842.

The Market has been rather scantily supplied with Vegetables during the past week, owing to the continued cold winds. Most kinds of fruit are, however, plentiful; but trade has not been quite so brisk as last week.—*Fruit.* Pines are plentiful, not varying in price from our last Report. There are still a few Hothouse Grapes to be obtained. A few Peaches and Nectarines, which appeared to be tolerably good, were offered at 20*s.* per dozen. We likewise observed a small punnet of Cherries, for which 21*s.* were asked. Apples are rather increasing in price; good Nonpareils, fetch from 14*s.* to 30*s.* per bushel. Pears continue much the same. Strawberries are becoming more plentiful; those offered are generally of good quality. Cucumbers are tolerably plentiful, at a somewhat reduced price.—*Vegetables.* Broccoli is now becoming scarce, and the price of it is consequently raised. Kidney Beans are plentiful; the price of them still continues the same. New Potatoes remain much the same, fetching from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* per lb. Asparagus is very good; the supply, however, is not abundant, and it has risen in price during the past week. Seakale is plentiful and excellent; it fetches from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per punnet. Plenty of Salading of all kinds may be obtained, and of a good quality. The supply of Rhubarb is fast increasing, not varying in price from our last account. Mushrooms may be had in tolerable quantity, but they are rather dearer than during the preceding week.

PRICES Saturday, April 16, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Apples, Kitchen, per bush. 3*s* 6*d* to 7*s*
— Dessert, per bushel, 5*s* to 14*s*
Pears, dessert, per half-sieve, 5*s* to 24*s*
Strawberries, forced, per oz., 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Peaches, per doz. 20*s*
Nectarines, per doz., 20*s*
Pine Apple, per lb. 8*s* to 12*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per pound, 15*s* to 20*s*
— Spanish, per lb., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Portugal, per lb., 1*s* to 5*s*
Oranges, per doz., 9*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per 100, 4*s* to 16*s*
— Bitter, per 100, 6*s* to 20*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 5*s* to 16*s*
Cucumbers, per brace, 2*s* to 5*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s* to 8*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 5*s* to 8*s*
Walnuts, per bushel, 16*s* to 24*s*
Cobb Nuts, per peck, 3*s* 6*d*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Spanish, 16*s*
— Barcelona, 20*s* to 24*s*
— Turkey, 16*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, per doz., 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Cabbage, Red, for pickling, 6*s*
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 6*s* to 7*s*
Broccoli, White, p. bnch., 1*s* 3*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Cape, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
— Sprouts, per sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Kidney Beans, forced, p. 100, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Potatoes, per ton, 50*s* to 100*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
— Kidney, per bush. 2*s* to 3*s*
— New, per pound, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Turnips, per dozen bunches, 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 6*s*
Parsneps, per dozen, 6*d* to 9*d*
Red Beet, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* to 5*s*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Turnip, per doz. bch., 3*s*
Chives, per pot, 6*d*
Leeks, per dozen bunches, 6*d* to 1*s*
Garlic, per lb. 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
Onions, per half sieve, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
— for pick., per hf.-sieve, 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Green, per doz. bches., 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Spanish, per dozen, 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
Asparagus, per 100, large, 10*s* to 16*s*
— Second or Middling, 6*s* to 7*s*
— Sprue, or Small, 4*s* to 5*s* 6*d*
— Natural, 25*s*
Sea-kale, per punnet, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 6*d* to 9*d*
Cos, per half sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Endive, per score, 2*s* to 3*s*
Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 9*d* to 1*s*
Small Salads, per punnet, 3*d*
Corn Salad, per half sieve, 9*d* to 1*s*
Watercress, p. dz. small bunch. 7*d* to 8*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Tarragon, per dozen bunches, 4*s*
Fennel, per dozen bunches, 3*s*
Sage, per doz. bunches, 3*s*
Mint, per dozen bunches, 4*s*
Basil, per bunch, 9*d* to 1*s*
Rhubarb Stalks, doz. bundles, 8*s* to 12*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*

Notices to Correspondents.

Parties requiring copies of particular Numbers to make up their sets must order them through their regular news-agents, as we do not ourselves send copies direct from the office. This notice applies more directly to a subscriber at North Shields, but is equally applicable to all subscribers; and we would further recommend those who may have lost copies to complete their sets for this year at once, as we are nearly cut of print of most of the Numbers.

P. S. can have copies of Mr. Paxton's "Gardener's Calendar" for distribution.

A Correspondent says "the value of some Timber cut in the island of Trinidad is said to depend on the age of the moon, owing to its power of drawing up the sap; and practical planters there report great difference in its durability;" and he asks us if this is likely to be so or not? We think not. He then says, "As we do not grow Orange-trees in this country for the value of the fruit, but only for the sweetness of the blossom and the pretty evergreen foliage, why should they be grafted? What sort of Orange ought one to take the seed from, and at what time should we sow it?" We, nevertheless, advise him to buy grafted Orange-trees. In the first place, many sorts, as the Oranger de Nice, a fruit Charnu, multiflore, and Bigaradier multiflore are propagated because of their abundant flowering; and secondly, it will be so long before his seedlings flower at all that his patience will be worn out; or at least ours would be.

A Subscriber.—The seed of the Portugal Cabbage should be sown the last week in March. Want of space for the roots of your Vines to run in, is the cause of the leaves curling and becoming spotted. It is impossible for them to obtain sufficient nutriment from a border 1½ft. wide between two walls. To destroy the Coccus you must next winter peel the rough bark off your Vines, and brush the stems over with a thick mixture of flowers-of-sulphur and tobacco-water.

T. H. D.—The Portugal Cabbage requires the same treatment as the more common kinds, with this difference, that it must be sown sufficiently early to allow of its arriving at maturity before the autumnal frosts.

A Subscriber.—Nitrate of soda is used at the rate of 1 or 1½ cwt. per English acre. If Asparagus-beds are watered with salt and water as strong as sea-water, we should fear that Onions would suffer in consequence, but we are not certain. Wild Parsnep can only be destroyed by digging it up, or putting a large pinch of salt upon the wounded crown of the root.

W. D.—The reason why we recommend Asparagus to be watered only once with salt water, but then to be well soaked, is that we are ignorant of the quantity of salt this plant will bear, and of the quantity of salt in the sea on the coast of Guipuscoa. The proportion of salt in sea-water varies from less than 2 to nearly 4 per cent. in different places. The coarsest and most impure salt will be most fit for use. Give your beds as thorough a soaking as if they had been inundated.

Simon Trypatience.—When liquids effervesce on the addition of an acid, it is not because they contain ammonia, but because they contain carbonic acid or carbonates; a solution of caustic ammonia will not effervesce with any acid but a liquid containing carbonate of ammonia; soda, potash, or any carbonate, will effervesce, in consequence of the expulsion of the carbonic acid by the stronger acid. It is as well in adding acid to liquids containing ammonia for the purpose of fixing it, to add enough to expel all the carbonic acid of the carbonate of ammonia or any other carbonates present, as by so doing we are sure we add enough to fix the ammonia; when all the carbonate of ammonia present is converted into sulphate, no more effervescence can be occasioned by adding fresh acid; but if the solution is very weak, or contains very little carbonate of ammonia, the effervescence occasioned will be very trifling and hardly perceptible. The propriety of using such liquid alone, or diluted with water, will depend on its strength, no general rule can be yet given, but it is very desirable that experiments should be made with various strengths so as to discover the proportions proper to be used.

E.—Sulphate of Baryta is of no use whatever in fixing ammonia. Baryta has a more powerful affinity than any other substance for sulphuric acid; and hence neither ammonia nor any other base can decompose it. The effect of sulphate of baryta on plants is very little known, but is probably inconsiderable. It is perfectly insoluble in water, and, in consequence, has no action on animals, though all the other compounds of baryta are very poisonous.

Rusticus expectans.—The statement about Guano was given on the authority of Professor Johnston, who, no doubt, quotes wholesale prices. Salt cake, which is impure sulphate of soda, may be had cheap enough. You had better drill bone-dust soaked in gas-water with your Mangel-wurzel.

C. F. P. has a brick drain from his cow-yard and piggeries, which runs by the stables and receives the fluids from thence and elsewhere. Also the whole of the soap-suds and washings of the house, and contents of the closets in the house, are by this drain conveyed into a brick reservoir, about 12 or 15 feet deep: this reservoir is bricked over and has not been opened for the last six years. At a certain height in this reservoir there is an opening to allow the waste fluid to run off, and this, heretofore, has gone down a ditch and *has been lost!* He has now made an opening at the side of the ditch, sunk it about three feet to receive this superfluous liquid, and he wishes to ask whether we think this liquid is in a proper state to apply as a manure to the kitchen or flower garden? whether the soap-suds and washings from the back kitchen, brewery, &c., will not be sufficient (without its undergoing any chemical process) to render it a useful manure as soon as it runs down?—The fluid last mentioned is, doubtless, an active manure; but, if it smells, we should add powdered, not burnt, gypsum, until it ceases to be in any degree offensive. All the effluvium from the reservoir may be arrested if sulphuric acid enough, diluted with water, is added; by opening an aperture into the reservoir this agent may be introduced without poisoning the neighbourhood, and the contents of the reservoir will be twice as valuable.

N. D. H. R.—We advise you to examine the roots of your Lemon-trees; no doubt there is something wrong with them. You will either find them too dry, or the soil has got into a wet and sour condition. In either case remove the most of it, spread out the roots well, and add fresh soil. You may then prune them back; and if in tubs, remove them to a house which is kept warmer than the conservatory; if you cannot do this, they will probably recover where they are. The Camellia can be successfully inarched in the conservatory; although many persons do this in cold pits. We prefer inarching in the common way, where it can be done, to the inserting the end of the scion in a phial of water; but they succeed very well in the latter way. We fear you are too late for grafting Roses now; it is not worth while to do so with the Chinese and the varieties, as they strike so freely from cuttings. You will find various lists and descriptions of Coniferous plants by referring to our back Numbers. See pp. 340 and 564 (1841), and p. 52. The greater part of the Mexican kinds have not been long enough in the country to enable us to say whether they will prove hardy or not.

D. B.—We do not know what effect may be produced on plants by the refuse from pyroligneous acid works. Charcoal by itself would, no doubt, be advantageous to stiff land as a manure. We were not aware that the colour of blue Russian Violets changes to white at the end of the blooming season. Zinc would be applicable for lining a sink for washing purposes.

A Constant Reader.—Larch or any other timber, steeped in corrosive sublimate, gives out a vapour highly injurious to all plants that it comes into contact with. Several experiments that have been made in the Garden of the Horticultural Society have all led to the same result. See page 176 of the present volume.

H. G. K. B.—If you collect a large quantity of liquid manure, put it in tubs, and add powdered gypsum to it, it will be fit for use all the summer; but it is of no use to add sulphate of ammonia to it, because that will be ready formed in the mixture. Gypsum can be obtained of the drysalters or dealers in manure; the best to procure is the *unburnt*, broken or ground to powder.

J. S. S. S.—Your seedling Carnations are apparently dying from being placed in too damp an atmosphere. Your Tulips are, no doubt, too much drawn up from want of sufficient air, or some other cause; probably you cover them too much. Wakeling's "Florist's Guide" may be ordered of any bookseller.

X. X. X. will be fully answered next week.

W. D.'s maggots being dead, it is impossible to determine the genus to which they ought to be referred. They are probably the larvæ of some dipterous insect, and are in no way allied to the Raspberry-beetle, which we have not at present reared.—*R.*

A Countryman.—Victrix is Latin. There is no such word as Victress, except in your neighbour's vain imaginings.

A Subscriber.—We cannot tell what your plant is by the leaf sent, but it looks like Abútilon striatum.

G. W.'s flower is apparently Zephyranthes rósea.

J. S.—Platylóbium ovatum, Tweédia cærúlea, and Clématis azúrea would be considered proper greenhouse creepers at the shows of the Horticultural Society.

T. Rivers.—From the fragment sent, your Rose appears to be the Rosa rubifólia.

An Essex Subscriber.—The very handsome, somewhat pearmain-shaped Apple, with a broad shallow eye, is not known; but it well deserves cultivation.

A Constant Reader.—Sow your Prótea seed in a mixture of maiden loam, peat, and sand, taking care to drain the pots thoroughly. Cover the seed lightly, and plunge the pots in a hotbed. Your plants are—1, Andrómeda calycina; 2, Muscari comosum; 3, Aubrietia deltoídea.

John Goldie.—Pastel is the common Woad, or I'satis tinctória. Your plant is the Anemone quinquefólia of Linnæus, which is now regarded as a variety of A. nemorosa.

An Old Subscriber is answered in a leading article of to-day.

W. Stewart.—Stephanotus floribundus is a handsome stove-plant. Lindley's "Synopsis" contains all the flowering plants of Great Britain, but not the Cryptogamic. It may be obtained of any bookseller.

To *E. R.*—It is difficult to divide the colours of Pelargoniums satisfactorily, the gradation from one to the other being so slight. You will find a very agreeable variety in the following 24 sorts:—

White.
Annette.
Leila.
Witch.
Pink, Light Rose, and Rose.
Matilda.
Sylph.
Cyrus.
Clarissa.
Corona.
Florence.
Nymph.
Gaines's Prince Albert.
Bridesmaid.
Albion.
Alicia superba.
Orange.
Comte de Paris.
Orange Boven.
Erectum.
Emily.
Jewess.
Crimson.
Splendidum.
Gaines's King.
Grand Duke.
Arabella.
Purple.
Conservative.

Hopeless.—You say that seeds of Brachycome iberidifólia, Rhodanthe Manglésii, and Portulaca Thelussónii were sown in light rich earth in a good hotbed, though not in pots; and that many other seeds were sown at the same time, and in the same place, three weeks ago, and that all your seeds have germinated, and appear in full vigour, with the exception of the three first-named, which obstinately refuse to come up. You had better wait a little longer before you disturb them; if they do not appear soon, you may consider them fairly defunct. Your old Holly, for which you have a great regard, and which was severely injured by frost and salt winds some years ago, so that its branches are but sparingly covered with leaves, had better be cut back a little, and when it begins to grow, water the surrounding soil with nitrate of soda.

A Lady Subscriber.—Your plant is Fritillária meleagris; it may be obtained at any nursery.

Hortulanus.—No. 1 of your Heaths is so small a specimen, and there are so many which resemble it, that it is impossible to name it. No. 2 is Erica baccans. 3 is E. mutábilis, so called because the flowers become paler as they expand.

X. Y. Z.—The Pomegranate requires to be planted upon a dry subsoil, and in the warmest possible situation. If against a south wall, and the above directions be attended to, we have not the least doubt it will flower freely.

Ignoramus.—The botanical name of Fumitory is Fumária.

J. Jones.—The failure of your Hyacinths may, we think, be attributed to the copious rains which fell after you had planted the bulbs. The covering of dung and leaves would have suited them in a dry season, but in a wet one it merely served to prevent the bed from becoming dry.

J. H. S.—The plant you sent was Serissa fœtida.

To *C. W.*—The leaves of Pelargoniums frequently become spotted from the temperature of the house having been kept too low in winter, with a damp atmosphere; giving air immediately after syringing the plants will also cause it; and a similar effect may be produced by crude or stimulating manures. If the mischief arises from the first-mentioned cause, leave off syringing for a time, and get the temperature of the house into a more favourable condition; if from the second, keep the house closed after syringing: if it is caused by the reason last mentioned, repot into a milder compost, after shaking off the old soil.

Rochester.—The plant called Mercury (Chenopódium bonus Henricus) which you regard as an excellent vegetable, far superior to Spinach, and which in Lincolnshire is to be found in almost every garden, is a perennial; its young shoots peeled and boiled are eaten as Asparagus, while its leaves are dressed in the same way as Spinach. It is cut in the spring (very early), and after it has flowered is no longer fit for the table. It is then mowed down early in the summer. A little rotten manure is forked into the bed before it begins to shoot up, and it requires no further care, except to keep it free from weeds. It is not kept in the seedshops, but the seeds are easily collected from the wild plant, which grows in many places among rubbish. It is now out of cultivation, except here and there, in consequence of Spinach being preferred to it.

E. F. L.—If guano is used as top-dressing for meadow or pasture land, it must be in very small quantity. The best way will be to mix it with four times as much sand or fine mould, and to scale it with a shovel.

R. D.—We cannot advise you as to the quantity of Guano which it is safe to use for Pelargoniums. Experiments on the subject are wanted, and if you try any we shall be glad to be informed. This sort of manure, and many others of great power, require to be employed with much caution.

H. P. M. D.—Hibiscus esculentus is a tender stove herbaceous plant, easily cultivated in moist heat, but devoured by red spider if the air is allowed to be dry. Its pods are used as an ingredient in soups, which they render mucilaginous. We know nothing of the Cabul Melon.

Omikron.—The best course for you to take with your dried-up turf is to water it plentifully with the ammoniacal liquor of the gas-works, diluted with four or five parts of water. Nitrate of soda would hardly act so quickly or so energetically. Or, if you have any difficulty in procuring these substances, water it well with putrid yeast, diluted with water till it becomes as pale as small-beer. Should you prefer employing nitrate of soda, use it at the rate of 1 lb. to the square rod, dissolved in plenty of water.

Erratum.—In Mr. Major's Advertisement which appeared last week, the price of the set of six seedling Pansies ought to have been 30*s.*, and not 20*s.*, as printed.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The proceedings in the French Chambers still constitute the chief topic of interest in our news from Paris. In the adjourned debate on the supplementary credits, the question of the census, which gave rise to such serious disturbances last year, was brought under discussion, when the Chamber of Deputies negatived an amendment of the Opposition for a new mode of estimating the assessed taxes, and voted the supplies required by Ministers by a large majority. In the Chamber of Peers an interesting debate has taken place on the right-of-search treaty, in connexion with the seizure of two French vessels by English cruisers, on suspicion of being engaged in the Slave-trade. The remarkable feature of the debate was the decided manner in which M. Guizot announced the intention of the Ministry to maintain a good understanding with Great Britain: he protested against the continued attacks of the Opposition on the subject of the treaty, as having no other tendency than to keep up angry feelings between two great nations and Governments; he expressed on the part of the Ministry a profound esteem for the Government of this country, and declared that they would not permit their relations with it to be disturbed by animosities and public credulity. In regard to the Slave-trade, he said that the great task of effecting the abolition of that traffic was bequeathed to them by their predecessors, and no consideration should induce him to renounce the hope of completing so noble an undertaking. Advices of an unfavourable character had been received in Paris from Algiers, announcing the re-appearance of Abd-el-Kader at the head of a considerable force; the French Governor-General seems to have been taken by surprise, and the renewal of the war is no longer doubtful.—From Spain we learn that the Minister of Finance continues to meet with a strong opposition, and it is expected that the Regent will eventually be under the necessity of dissolving the present Cortes.—In Portugal, the commercial treaty with England, and the approaching elections, are the chief topics of interest. The Duke of Palmella has been appointed to conclude the treaty with this country, assisted by a special commission connected with the wine districts of Oporto, which are now suffering extreme distress from the decreased exportation. An extensive opposition to the Chartist Ministry has been organised, for the purpose of opposing the Government candidates at the new elections; but the Ministers are said to entertain little fear of the coalition.—Our German news announces that the Austrian Government are about to follow the example of England, and adopt a uniform rate of postage; and our advices from Belgium mention a serious mutiny which had broken out in one of the military prisons, and called for the interference of the troops before order was restored.—A few scattered rumours, relating to the late disasters in Affghanistan, have been published since our last, but they are somewhat contradictory in their details; one of these accounts states that Jellalabad had been attacked, and that a great battle had been fought, in which Akhbar Khan was killed; another mentions that the ladies, the hostages, and all the prisoners, continued to be treated with consideration; while a more recent report announces a further disaster at Ghuznee, which appears to require confirmation.

At home, the attention of Parliament has been occupied by the consideration of the new Ministerial measures. In the Lords, the Exchequer Bills' Commission Bill has been read a third time and passed, and the second reading of the Corn Importation Bill has been postponed until next week. In the Commons, a debate of some interest occurred on Monday, respecting the reception of a petition against the Income-tax: Sir Robert Peel opposed the motion for its admission, on the ground of the ancient usage, of 150 years' standing, excluding petitions against pending taxes; and on a division it was negatived by a majority of one. The question was again brought forward on Wednesday, when the feeling on both sides of the House appeared to be so strongly in favour of a relaxation of the custom, that Sir R. Peel gave way, when a series of resolutions, admitting petitions against pending taxes, but without discussion, were adopted. On the same night, after the debate on the Income-tax had been resumed, the House divided on the measure of Ministers and on the resolutions of Lord J. Russell, when the former was affirmed by a majority of 106.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal are well, and continue at Buckingham Palace. The Queen held a court on Saturday at Buckingham Palace, for the reception of Addresses on the Throne. On Monday her Majesty held, at St. James's Palace, a Chapter of the Order of the Garter; and on Wednesday a levee, the second this season. The Queen gave a state ball at Buckingham Palace last evening.—H.R.H. Prince Albert will direct the third Concert of Ancient Music on Wednesday next, on which occasion her Majesty will give a banquet to the directors at Buckingham Palace, and afterwards, it is expected, honour the concert with her presence.—The Viscountess Jocelyn has succeeded the Dowager Lady Lyttelton as the Lady in Waiting on the Queen, and Viscount Sydney and Gen. the Hon. Sir W. Lumley have succeeded the Earl of Warwick and Admiral Sir Robert Otway as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on her Majesty. The Hon. Miss Murray and the Hon. Miss Lister have succeeded the Lady Caroline Cocks and the Hon. Miss Cavendish as the Maids of Honour in Waiting on her Majesty.

Order of the Garter.—At a Chapter of the Order of the Garter, held by her Majesty at St. James's Palace on Monday, the Prelate of the Order, by her Majesty's command, read a new statute, whereby his Majesty the King of Saxony was declared a Knight of the Order. The Dukes of Buckingham, Beaufort, and Cleveland, and the Marquis of Salisbury were also elected Knights of the Garter, and invested by her Majesty with the insignia of the order.

Official Appointments.—The Marquis of Tweeddale has been appointed Governor of Madras, and also Commander-in-Chief of the forces in that Presidency.—The Government has appointed Sir Benjamin D'Urban Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, and recalled Sir Jasper Nicolls, who was appointed in 1839. It is announced that Admiral Sir David Milne, G.C.B., will succeed Admiral Sir G. Moore in the Plymouth command; and it is understood in the naval circles that Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, G.C.B., will succeed to the Portsmouth command; and that Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker, C.B., will be the successor to Rear-Admiral the Hon. D. P. Bouverie, whose time will expire in July.—The Duke of Marlborough has been appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Oxfordshire, in the room of the late Earl of Macclesfield.

Parliamentary Movements.—The petitions against the returns for St. Ives, the county of Tipperary, and Rochester have been abandoned. The Committee appointed to inquire into the Sudbury Election Petition have declared that the two sitting members, Mr. Villiers and Mr. Dyce-Sombre, were not duly elected for the borough of Sudbury at the last election; that the last election for that borough was void, and that the Committee had come unanimously to the following resolution: "That Mr. Villiers and Mr. Dyce-Sombre have by their agents been guilty of bribery at the last election; that the Committee are of opinion that a system of gross and extensive bribery prevailed at the last election, and consider it their duty to express their unanimous opinion that the borough of Sudbury ought to be disfranchised, and that a new writ ought not to be issued for that borough."

Gazette Announcements.—The Gazette of last night informs us that the Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom unto the Right Hon. John Pirie, Lord Mayor of London. It also announces that her Majesty has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon James Campbell, Esq., Lord Provost of Glasgow; upon Henry Thomas De la Beche, Esq., F.R.S., Director of the Ordnance Geological Survey of Great Britain, and of the Museum of Economic Geology; upon William Drysdale, of Pittuchar, Esq.; and upon Major George Gun Munro, of Poyntzfield.

Foreign.

France.—*The Chambers.*—The Chamber of Deputies has been occupied since our last with the adjourned debate on the Supplementary Credits. The article granting one million francs for the expense of the census gave rise to an animated discussion; the Minister of Finance contending that its direction ought not to be left to the discretion of municipal councils. M. de Malleville argued against the system of the central administration, and proposed as an amendment, that in the session of 1844, and every succeeding period of ten years, a new estimate of the amount of taxes to be levied on doors, windows, furniture, &c., should be laid before the Chamber. M. Thiers supported the amendment in a speech which occupied two hours, and urged a number of objections against the present mode of taking the census. M. Duchatel, the Minister of the Interior, opposed the amendment, and after a lengthened debate M. Malleville's amendment was rejected, and the supplies required by Ministers were voted by a majority of 220 to 143.—In the Chamber of Peers, on Monday, an interesting debate took place on the subject of the right-of-search treaty, in consequence of the Marquis de Boissy bringing on his interrogation of the Ministry respecting the affair of the Marabout, a French vessel that had been seized by an English man-of-war on suspicion of being engaged in the slave-trade. All the Ministers were in their places, except the Ministers of Marine and Public Works. The Marquis de Boissy commenced by stating that he did not consider it possible for France to ratify the right-of-search treaty of Dec. 1841. He asked M. Guizot what must be thought of the current rumours, that the British Government had exacted this ratification? He then read at great length some reports relative to the capture of the Marabout, and complained strongly of the alleged ill-treatment of that vessel by the English officers, whose conduct on this occasion he considered as a violation of the treaty. He asked of the Minister of Marine (Admiral Duperré, who just then entered the Chamber,) if the reports which had been published respecting this transaction were correct; and if so, he demanded of the Minister of Foreign Affairs what steps he had taken to obtain reparation. The Prince of Moskwa (Marshal Ney's son) then ascended the tribune, and referred to the capture of another French ship, the brig Sénégambie, by British ships of war; a vessel which, he said, was employed in the transport of free negroes, engaged to be sent to the French colony of Cayenne. The Sénégambie was declared a lawful and proper capture by the Sierra Leone Court. The Prince contended that this was a violation of the treaty of 1833, because the vessels seized ought to be tried by the tribunals of the nation to which they belonged. He was of opinion that the Cabinet ought to have protested energetically against such a dangerous precedent. M. Guizot then rose to reply; and commenced by calling the attention of the Peers to the remarkable fact, that the Marabout affair was the first complaint that had been made since the treaties of 1831 and 1833. The Marabout, he said, had been seized on suspicion of being engaged in the slave-trade, and according to the stipulations of the treaties was conveyed to Cayenne to be judged. The crew was acquitted, and the tribunal awarded 260,000f. damages indemnity, due by the British Government for the seizure to the proprietors of the Marabout, and the latter thought this indemnity quite sufficient. The English Government had the right to appeal against the judgment, and all that the French Government could do was not to abandon its own. In respect to the affair of the Sénégambie, M. Guizot explained that it had been seized in British waters, and it was a principle of common law that anything that had taken place in the waters of a particular nation should be tried by the courts of that nation. France, continued the Minister, had only to complain of rigorous and bad actions, and she had done so with firmness, without disparaging the right which appertained to all nations, but at the same time protesting against unjust vexations, which nothing could justify. M. Guizot then repeated that France had not ratified the right-of-search treaty; that she had made no engagement to ratify it within any given period; and that since the first application, no solicitation had been made to the Government to ratify. The Ministry, he said, would at present confine itself to saying this, and not allow itself to be drawn into a more extended discussion. M. Guizot then proceeded to complain of the constant repetition of the same observations on this subject by the opposition, which had no other tendency than to keep up angry feeling between two great nations and governments. The Government had given up forming any particular and intimate alliance, but it was its intention to be on friendly and harmonious terms with all the European powers. "We are," he said, "serious in our ideas of the good understanding which it is our intention to maintain with Great Britain. We have a profound esteem for its Government, and we will not permit our relations with it to be disturbed by the contagion of animosities and public credulity. I do not say this with reference alone to our foreign relations; I speak also in the interest of a great question of a splendid cause now under discussion—the abolition of the slave-trade. France had the honour of first commencing this great work, and of imparting the impetus to it, before a religious party in England took it in hand. It is not for us to abandon so noble an undertaking. I have sometimes shown that I am not a man to hesitate at repudiating the errors of those who have gone before us, but no consideration should induce me to renounce the hope of completing the great undertakings which they commenced. The abolition of the slave-trade was one of them, and we are bound to continue it; we must not allow ideas and feelings which are opposed to it to take root. As regards the treaty of the 20th December, I will remain within just limits. The Chamber may be assured that we shall show no weakness or complaisance, but neither will we abandon the great work bequeathed to us by our fathers."

Boulogne.—Letters from Boulogne contain the report of an important trial which has taken place in that town, being the prosecution before the Boulogne Tribunal of First Instance of the courier employed by the "Morning Chronicle," "Morning Herald," and "Morning Post," to transport the late intelligence received by the Calcutta mail from Paris to Boulogne. M. Berryer, the most distinguished advocate of France, was engaged for the courier whose despatches had been seized. He made a most powerful speech, which produced considerable sensation in the court, but it extended to so great a length that our space will not admit of our giving even an outline of it. The main facts, however, of the case are these:—The Morning Papers have been in the habit, in order to ensure their readers an early publication of the authentic news brought by the overland India mails, of running extraordinary expresses from Marseilles to London. The French Post-office authorities, however, and the Administration of Finance, regarded these expresses as an organised system of competition with their "Malle Poste," which performs in 80 to 90 hours what the newspaper couriers did in 63 to 65 hours. On the occasion of the arrival of the India mail at Marseilles on the 23d Feb., despatches conveyed to Paris by the estaffette of the French Government were expressed in the usual way to London; but at Boulogne they were seized, and after being detained 24 hours, forwarded to their destination by the Post-office authorities of that town. This seizure was made the special subject of complaint to the British Ambassador in Paris, who has made representations to the French Government. The Post-office, however, relying on an old law, instituted the present prosecution against the courier who was the bearer of these despatches. After a most able and comprehensive argument, the learned counsel concluded by contending that this question of pretended contravention was connected with the most important interests; that its object was to contribute to the information and advantage of the public; and that the enemies and restrictors of the press befriended merely speculators. The Procureur-Général contended that M. Berryer's moral considerations were excellent, provided the law was under discussion; but the law was made, and the tribunal were bound to obey it. At the close of his speech, the President declared that the court would take time to consider the sentence, and would accordingly defer it for eight days.

Algeria.—Intelligence of an unfavourable character has been received from the seat of war. Accounts have been published from the Governor-General, General Bugeaud, dated Algiers, March 27, containing the report of an engagement between the French troops and Abd-el-Kader. The accounts of this affair, as given in the journals, are somewhat contradictory, but the following appear to be the main facts:—Gen. Bedeau, who had left Tlemecen, with three battalions, to execute a razzia upon a hostile tribe, had succeeded in his enterprise, and was returning to head-quarters with his booty, when Abd-el-Kader, who was supposed to have been abandoned by his adherents, and become a fugitive, suddenly appeared at the head of 3,000 to 4,000 infantry, and 1,500 regular cavalry. A battle ensued, in which, according to one version, the French had 60 soldiers and 7 officers killed; according to another, only 4 soldiers and 1 officer were killed. Some accounts state that Abd-el-Kader, after having re-captured all the cattle taken by General Bedeau, followed the army to the gates of Tlemecen, whilst others affirm that he fled with the loss of 150 men. The "Journal des

Débats" informs us that Gen. Bugeaud set out on the 29th ult. for Blidah and Medeah, with a body of 6,000 or 7,000 men, to act in the provinces of Algiers and Titteri, in the centre of the Regency, to bring about the pacification of the tribes, and overturn the authority of the three Kalifas of Abd-el-Kader. "These chiefs," the 'Debats' adds, "had some time since made overtures of peace, and Gen. Bugeaud had even repaired to Blidah, in the hope of following up the negotiations entered into with their emissaries: but he discovered that it was a new ruse of the Kalifas, to keep the tribes under their authority by holding out to them the hope of speedy peace. They claimed to treat on equal terms as power with power, required a large subsidy for maintaining tranquillity among the Arabs, and wished to exact the condition that the French troops should not advance on their territory. These overtures, however, were only a perfidious pretext; and it is even asserted that, under colour of an interview with the Governor-General, an ambuscade was arranged to carry him off." These despatches, announcing Abd-el-Kader's re-appearance, had caused considerable sensation in Paris, where the recent bulletins seem to have produced the impression that the war was drawing to a close.

Spain.—The Madrid Journals are unusually destitute of interest. The rumoured project of a marriage of the Queen with a Prince of Bavaria, noticed in our last on the authority of the "Morning Post," is stated to be without foundation. It is said that the Minister of Finance meets with a determined opposition in the Cortes; and some of the journals express an opinion that the Regent will eventually be under the necessity of dissolving the present Cortes. Some questions were put in the Cortes on the 1st inst. respecting an alleged misunderstanding between the garrison and population of the Balearic Islands, but the accuracy of the rumour was denied. A review of the National Guard of Madrid was held by the Regent on the 3rd inst. The 10 battalions of infantry, the cavalry, and artillery were drawn up on the Prado, and are said to have presented a fine appearance. They then formed into order of battle, after which the bands struck up the hymn of Riego; and when they had ceased playing, Gen. Valentine Ferraz, the Inspector-General, tied streamers to the colours, commemorative of the events of 1st September 1840, and 7th Oct. 1841, and afterwards caused a complimentary harangue on the courage and patriotism displayed by the civic guard on those occasions to be read to the different corps. The Regent next rode through the ranks, amidst loud acclamations; and, in his turn, addressed the soldiers in an energetic harangue. The Infante Don Francisco de Paulo was shortly expected to pass through Madrid on his way to Aranjuez. The Minister of Justice has sent orders to the authorities on the French frontiers to arrest, and remove to a distance of at least twelve leagues into the interior of the kingdom, the vicars of Elisondo and Zugarramurdi, and several other clergymen residing in the adjoining districts. M. Patricio Olavarria, former editor of the Republican journal *Huracan*, has addressed to the electors of Corunna his resignation of the post of deputy for their city, declaring that he should consider himself dishonoured by accepting a seat in such an assembly. The Barcelona journals of the 4th inst. state, that the Captain-General had given notice to the Ayuntamiento of his having received orders from Madrid to deliver arms to the three battalions of National Guards of that city, disbanded in 1841.

Portugal.—We have received, by the Braganza steamer, intelligence from Lisbon to the 4th instant. The commercial treaty with England, and the approaching elections, are the chief topics of interest. A strong representation in favour of the former, in which a serious picture is drawn of the distressed state of the wine districts, had been received from Oporto. A special commission, composed of persons connected with the north, had been appointed by the Queen to deliberate what was best to be done. The Duke of Palmella has been appointed to conclude the negotiations with Lord Howard respecting the Commercial Treaty, and also to negotiate about the Slave Trade Treaty, and has already had an interview with Lord Howard on the subject. The journals inform us that a triple league of Miguelites, Septembristas, and a few ex-deputies called Opposition Chartists, has been formed for the purpose of opposing the Government candidates at the ensuing elections. The Septembristas are said to form the strongest part of the league, which has published a circular to the electors, denouncing the Government in strong terms. It is also stated that Senhor Magalhaes and his friends, although still holding aloof from the Government, have refused to join the new coalition; and that the Government does not appear to entertain much fear of this new coalition against it. Efficient measures are said to have been taken by Senhor Costa Cabral, as Home Minister, to prevent the frontier districts being made the resort of intrigues against the Spanish Government. Copies of the despatches sent to the local authorities have been sent to Madrid, and satisfactory assurances have been received in return. Donna Maria's birthday, the 4th inst., was kept with the usual ceremonies; and there was a bull-fight, at which the King attended. Viscount Santarem, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the time of Don Miguel, has been appointed by Costa Cabral superintendent of the Royal Archives. The Viscount is consequently expected shortly to return from Paris, where he has been residing since the change of Government. An entertainment was to be given on the 5th inst. on board the Indus, to the French officers in the Tagus; for which upwards of 500 invitations are said to have been issued.

Germany.—Our German news is not of great importance. Private letters, dated Vienna the 1st inst., announce that the Austrian Government is about to follow the example of Great Britain, and adopt a uniform rate of postage. According to the present system, there are seven classes or rates of postage, varying from 2 to 14 kreutzers, in proportion to the distance. The Government, it is said, proposes to commence its reform by reducing these seven classes to two—one at 6, and the other at 12 kreutzers; and finally, to adopt a uniform rate of postage of 6 kreutzers, equal to about 2d. British. We learn from the same authority that the Austrian Government is also about to surrender the monopoly of stage-coaches, which it has hitherto held in its own hands, and allow the fullest liberty for private enterprise in every matter which relates to travelling, in the same manner as in Great Britain. The last accounts from Vienna state that Prince Augustus of Coburg Cohari has been promoted to the rank of Major in the Austrian army. It is announced that 30,000 men are to be discharged this year from the army, and that the new levies will not exceed 26,576 men; although the usual number is 40,000. Of this amount 7,200 are to be furnished by Bohemia. The operation of recruiting will commence in April, and terminate about the end of May.—The Berlin journals of the 2d inst. give a Cabinet order for the reduction of the interest on Prussian Treasury Bonds from 4 per cent. to 3½ per cent. They also state that the King of Prussia will stop some time at Konigsberg on his intended journey to St. Petersburgh, to inquire into the complaints made by the inhabitants respecting the Russian prohibitive duties; and they mention a report that Konigsberg is to become a fortified town of the first class, and that the works are to commence next summer. According to other accounts, Lotzen, in Prussian Lithuania, is also to be fortified. The publication of a decree restoring to the Rhenish Provinces the principle of trial by jury and public trials, although not without exceptions, has been celebrated at Cologne by a public festival.—The Leipsic journals mention the arrival in that city, from Russia, of a German who has attained the great age of 119 years. He was born near Friburg on the Unstrut, in Saxony, but when only 19 went to St. Petersburgh, and worked as a locksmith. He was afterwards admitted into the Royal manufactory of arms, where he remained until a short time ago, when the Emperor noticed him, and promised to confer upon him any favour he would ask. He desired permission to return to his own country, which his Majesty not only granted, but sent him in a private carriage, attended by a physician. After resting at Leipsic a few hours, he proceeded to his native place. It is stated that the French authorities surrendered, on the 4th inst., to the police of Hesse Darmstadt, a political refugee, implicated in the revolt of the Frankfort students in 1833, on an application from the Government of that duchy. Charles Ruthz, the refugee in question, had resided, it seems, in France since his emigration and earned a subsistence by working as a journeyman upholsterer, at Strasburgh and Colmar. The Hessian Government, having no chance of obtaining his extradition by claiming him as a political offender, founded a demand to that effect on an alleged charge of forgery, and the French Government, deceived, it is said, by the stratagem, ordered him to be delivered up.—It is stated that the Pope has accepted the renunciation of the Canon Arnoldi, who was chosen Bishop of Treves, and confirmed the appointment by the Government of another canon. It seems, therefore, that the bishopric will be soon filled up; but it is not said whether M. Arnoldi, as *persona grata*, can be admitted to the election.

Hanover.—Accounts from Hanover, dated the 5th inst., mention a report that the king, immediately after his return from Berlin, where he is at present on a visit, will go to St. Petersburgh, to be present at the fêtes on the 25th anniversary of their Imperial Majesties' marriage. His Majesty will afterwards pay a visit to England.

Belgium.—Accounts from Brussels, dated the 8th inst., state that on the 5th inst. a serious mutiny broke out in the military prison at Alost; which originated in the refusal to supply the prisoners with tobacco for smoking. They attacked the keepers, who were obliged to yield to numbers; upon which the burgomaster proceeded to the spot, and seeing the exasperation of the men, caused tobacco to be given them. This restored tranquillity for the time, but on the following morning they made further demands, which were refused. They then again mutinied, and tried to open the prison-doors, in which, however, they did not succeed; and the magistrates surrounded the prison with troops. The prisoners then got on the roof, and pelted the soldiers with stones, so that it became necessary to have recourse to arms, on which the roof was soon cleared. Ten of the prisoners were wounded, one mortally. Meantime troops were sent from Brussels and Ghent by the railway; and detachments of Lancers, in barracks at Malines, and several brigades of gendarmes of Brabant, also set out for the town. It seems, however, that order was restored before their arrival, as the gendarmes sent from Brussels received orders at Asche to return. The journals state that the physicians have advised his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines to pass some time in Italy, for the recovery of his health, and that he will in consequence shortly leave Brussels for that purpose.

Holland.—Intelligence has been received from the Hague announcing that the solemnity of the betrothing her Royal Highness Princess Sophia of the Netherlands and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar was performed in the Palace on the 5th inst. The King exchanged the rings of the parties in the presence of the Queen and other members of the Royal family, as well as of the members and officers of the Royal household.

Switzerland.—Private accounts from Geneva, dated March 20th, state that Switzerland seems to be comparatively deserted by travellers, and that Chamouni as well as Geneva has, during the last few years, had less visitors than formerly. Last year their number was estimated at 2,650, about 350 less than in the year 1840. The English still continue to form the majority of tourists; and there are also many Germans. There have been but few mountain excursions this season, owing, it is supposed, to the unfavourable and changeable state of the weather. Mr. G. Campbell, a Scotch gentleman, crossed the Col-de-Geant as late as the 1st of Oct., accompanied by two guides and a chamois-hunter. Besides stormy weather, they are said to have encountered considerable danger from falling fragments of the glaciers.

Russia.—The annual report of the police of St. Petersburgh for 1841 contains the following particulars:—Population at the close of last year—males, 303,232; do. females, 152,591. Total, 455,823. Compared with 1840, there was a decrease of 14,579. Deaths—males, 12,120; females, 6,473. Total, 18,593. Births—males, 6,182; females, 5,627. Total, 11,809. Excess of deaths, 6,784. There were 1,790 more births than in 1840: 11,118 children were vaccinated. Cattle brought to market:—Oxen, 109,633; cows, 30,639; sheep, 22,746.

Turkey and Egypt.—Private letters from Constantinople, dated March 16, mention a report that the English Government has asked permission of Mehemet Ali to march a body of troops over the Isthmus of Suez, for the purpose of facilitating their arrival in India. The Pacha is said to have answered that he could not make a concession of this description without the approbation of the Sultan, and one of the objects of Sami Bey's visit to Constantinople is stated to be to represent to the Sultan the inexpediency of granting a similar permission, and to suggest the propriety of erecting a line of forts on the coast of the Red Sea. Sami Bey has paid to the Sultan nine millions of piastres, as part of the tribute imposed on Mehemet Ali; and one object of his mission is understood to be to obtain a reduction of the arrears still due to the Porte. It is also reported that he is to request for the Pacha authority to enforce the duty of two per cent. on Austrian and English merchandise. Several thousand Albanians have been recently embarked at Volo, to reinforce, it is said, the army in Syria.—The French papers publish a letter from Constantinople, stating that "Baron de Bourqueney, the Minister of France at the Porte, had consulted all the heads of the different rites of the Catholic religion in the Ottoman empire, respecting the inconveniences and dangers which might accrue from the erection of an Anglican Protestant Bishopric in Jerusalem. All replied that they were without the least uneasiness on the subject, convinced that the Anglo-Prussian apostleship could only tend to strengthen the Catholic influence, and to cover with ridicule, in the entire East, this attempt at Protestant proselytism."—A report was current at Alexandria that Capt. Basil Hall had been upset on the Nile, but no lives were lost.

Persia.—The German papers state that accounts have been received by way of Berlin, affirming that a Persian army of 50,000 is on its march against Herat. It is added that the Shah was not to be dissuaded from executing the plan he had formed by the remonstrances of the British Ambassador, and not even by the threat that England would consider this step as a declaration of war against itself. It is even reported that a sum of two millions of silver rubles had been received by the Shah from a northern power as a subsidy to enable him to undertake this expedition; but it requires confirmation.

India.—As any information tending to throw light on the melancholy events which have taken place in Affghanistan will no doubt be read with interest by our readers, we subjoin one or two reports connected with this subject that have been published since our last, with the authorities from whence they are derived. The "Calcutta Englishman" of the 14th Feb. states, that intelligence had reached Lahore on the 27th Jan. "to the effect that Akhbar Khan, having come down upon Jellalabad in great force, and having been met by our troops on the plain, a battle was fought, in which he and a great many Affghans were killed." It appears very doubtful, however, whether there is any truth in this report, which, if authentic, might have been expected to reach Bombay before the 1st March, the date at which the last mail left. An extract, moreover, from a letter from Kurnaul of the 6th Feb., which has been published, makes no mention of such an event. The "Morning Post" of Tuesday published the following communication received from a correspondent: "In a letter received this morning from Major Skinner, of her Majesty's 31st regiment, on his way to join the army destined for Cabul, dated 16th Feb., he incloses a note he had just received from Mr. Hamilton, secretary to the government:—"My dear Major: In a letter from Capt. Lawrence, dated 29th Jan. (one of the prisoners,) he mentions Capt. Skinner as quite well, and all as comfortable as possible. The ladies and prisoners, and hostages, were well treated." The "Scotsman" of Saturday has the following short extract of a letter from India, which it subjoins without comment:—"Bellary, 22d Feb., 1842. Wild has forced his way to Ali-Musjeed with the four native regiments; I sincerely trust he may save Sale, and not be himself cut up."—The "Times" of yesterday states that a letter has been received, dated Bombay, March 1, from a General Officer to a relative in this country, which communicates the following intelligence:—"Accounts have come that Ghuzni has been taken, and the garrison, 1,000 strong, put to the sword. General Nott, it is also said, is preparing to retreat; although in Candahar, at the head of 12,000 men, he ought to hold good his position for years, as with such a force he might command the country round." The "Times" observes on this, "We cannot, of course, vouch for this intelligence, but it comes to us with considerable appearance of authenticity."—The writer of this letter is Gen. Brooke.

United States.—The packet-ship North America, Capt. Lowber, which sailed from New York on the 19th ult., arrived off Liverpool yesterday. She has, owing to easterly winds, been seven days in working up from Cape Clear. The papers received by this conveyance are three days later than those brought by the Hibernia, whose advices were reported in our last. Private letters state that the apprehensions of a war are beginning to subside, and that in the best-informed quarters a strong belief prevails that an amicable arrangement will be effected. Lord Ashburton had not yet arrived, but was hourly expected. His mission is said to be regarded by the Government and the intelligent classes as a pledge that the British Ministry is influenced by pacific views. A meeting of merchants and others had taken place in New York, for the purpose of urging upon Congress the necessity of promptitude in regulating the currency, and placing the country in a posture of defence; but it was supposed to be connected with ulterior political views. The Philadelphia banks have resumed payment. A letter had reached New Orleans, stating that a British steamer was ashore on Turk's Island.—The British steamer Medway was at Havannah at the last dates, and that vessel, together with the Tay, Solway, and Forth, had an aggregate amount of 490,000 dollars on board, from Honduras, Vera Cruz, &c., bound for England. Mrs. Fitzwilliam and Mr. Buckstone are playing at the Havannah; and Fanny Elssler is not as successful as she anticipated in the West India metropolis. Lord Morpeth and Mr. Dickens continue to be received in all parts of the States with distinguished honours.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—The Earl of Ripon postponed the second reading of the Corn Importation Bill from Friday until Monday next.—Lord Campbell moved the second reading of the three bills by which he proposed to transfer to the House of Lords the power at present possessed by the Privy Council, of hearing appeals, to reform the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords, and to render permanent the office of Chief Judge to the Court of Chancery.

The Lord Chancellor opposed the bill. He could not, he said, agree to the proposition for extinguishing the appellate jurisdiction of the Privy Council, and converting the House of Lords into a general court of appeal, considering the proposed remedy to be of too sweeping a nature. He had heard many suggestions for improving the appellate jurisdiction, but he must say that, of these, the plan of his noble and learned friend was the most extravagant and the most objectionable. He, therefore, moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—Lord Brougham agreed in opinion with the Lord Chancellor; after which Lord Campbell replied, and was followed by the Duke of Wellington, who said that he would not occupy their lordships' attention on a subject which had been satisfactorily disposed of by the speech of his noble and learned friend on the woolsack; but he wished to say a word on one point, bearing on the great office of the Chancellorship, so important in the government of this great empire, and not merely from the judicial business despatched by its holder in the Court of Chancery and in that House. That office was most important from its station in the administration and in the law, the Lord Chancellor presiding over the debates of that House, and holding a high place in her Majesty's councils. Their lordships should take care, then, that there was not appointed to that office a person ignorant of the laws of this country, and of the daily practice of them in the Court of Chancery. If this question, then, were brought before the House in a future session of Parliament, he hoped the noble and learned lord would take care to provide that the Chancellor should be a barrister of 15 years' standing.—The second reading of the bill was then negatived without a division.

Tuesday.—After the presentation of petitions, Lord Melbourne gave notice that, on going into committee on the Corn Importation Bill, he would move that a fixed duty would be more advantageous than a graduated one.

The Duke of Wellington moved the second reading of the Exchequer Bills Commission Bill. He said that the necessity for such a step arose from the frauds which had been practised with regard to Exchequer Bills. Now, as there had existed for a considerable time a suspicion of the existence of those frauds, and that numbers were engaged in them, it was deemed desirable, in order to place the matter clearly before the public, that a commission should be appointed, with a view of making inquiry into every point which could lead to the elucidation of these transactions. This proceeding would not prevent the *bona fide* holders of these securities from proceeding against the party from whom they might have received them in due course of law, as the Bank had done in one instance, and might do again; but Government felt called upon to institute this inquiry for the purpose of seeing in what manner these transactions were conducted. The noble duke concluded by moving the second reading of the bill.

Lord Brougham had no objection whatever to the second reading of this bill, or, generally speaking, to its details. He should, however, in committee, propose a clause to protect persons against all pains and penalties consequent upon their exposing themselves, by their evidence, to action; and as an inducement to persons to disclose all they knew about these transactions, he should enlarge the usual clause by promising that they should be protected for all voluntary answers, even when the parties making them knew them to be actionable.—Lord Monteagle expressed a strong opinion in favour of the publication of the whole evidence.—The Duke of Wellington thought the suggestion worthy of consideration.—The Lord Chancellor urged the expediency of suspending the publication of particular parts of the evidence till the conclusion of the whole inquiry.—Lord Monteagle said that all he desired was, that at some time or other the whole evidence should be published.—The bill was then read a second time.

Thursday.—Lord Western, in presenting a petition from the farmers of Essex against the Corn Importation Bill, stated that the petitioners complained of being deceived by the right hon. Gentleman at the head of Government, and by their own representatives. The noble Lord said he could bear his testimony to the fact that the belief among the farmers was general that they had been deceived by the present Government, and they knew they had been deceived by their own representatives. The feeling which had been expressed on a recent occasion, that the Government measure had driven the farmers from the frying-pan into the fire, was universal in his county, and would, he added, be universally expressed, but that the Conservative landlords kept down the spirit of farmers to the utmost extent.

The Duke of Wellington rose and said, "I think, my lords, that it would be quite as well if noble lords would abstain from such harsh expressions as that the country had been deceived by my right hon. friend at the head of the Government, and that the people had been deceived by their representatives. My lords, I think that such expressions should be avoided—at least until the House came fairly to the question, and noble lords should have the opportunity of stating the when, and the where, and the how, and in what words my right hon. friend had deceived the public. I think it would have shown more candour in the noble lord (Western) if he had taken that course, than the making use of such an expression in presenting a petition. I say again, my lords, that the noble lord should have waited for the opportunity of stating the when, and the where, and the how, and in what words my right hon. friend had deceived the public. But, my lords, I deny the fact; and, as formally and emphatically as the noble lord has stated it, I say it is not true, and that's the end of it."—Lord Western explained. He did not say that the right hon. Baronet had wilfully deceived the agriculturists; but his conduct had led to the conception, on their part, that he would never have entertained the measures now before the country. The subject then dropped.

Lord Kenyon presented a petition against any further grant to the College of Maynooth. The Earl of Wicklow and Lord Cloncurry expressed an opinion that the grant should be enlarged, in order to induce the sons of the Catholic gentry to enter into holy orders, instead of leaving the priesthood to be recruited exclusively from the humbler classes of the community.

On the motion of the Earl of Ripon, the Merchants and Factors Bill was read a second time, with an understanding that the discussion should be reserved for the committee.

On the motion of the Duke of Wellington, the Exchequer-bills Bill was committed. It was reported without amendments, and ordered for a third reading on Friday.

The Irish Spirit Duties Bill went through committee, after some observations from the Earl of Wicklow and Lord Monteagle, who expressed their apprehension that the measure would lead to the increase of illicit distillation.

Lord Duncannon moved resolutions, with a view to the improvement of the management of the naval schools attached to Greenwich Hospital. The resolutions were opposed by the Earl of Haddington, and negatived without a division.

Friday.—The Exchequer Bills Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Marquis of Normanby presented a petition from Hull, complaining of the number of commissions of the peace issued by the Government, declaring that Sir J. Graham had already issued no less than 364 such commissions to Conservatives.—The Lord Chancellor contended that the late Government had acted from party motives in their appointments, and that the present Government were merely tempering an evil by restoring the balance of political parties.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—The Stanhope and Tyne Railroad Bill was read a third time.

The following private Bills were read a second time, and ordered to be committed:—The Forth and Clyde Navigation Bill, the Glasgow Police Bill, the City of Glasgow Life Assurance and Reversionary Company Bill, the Cumberland Roads Bill, the Ross and Cromarty Courts Bill. A debate then ensued respecting the reception of a petition from Finsbury presented by Mr. Duncombe against the Income tax. The subject, it will be remembered, was discussed by the House last week, when the motion of Mr. Duncombe was lost by a majority of 167 to 136. The hon. Member, however, again brought the question before the House on Friday, but the debate on it was adjourned till this day. Sir R. Peel now opposed the reception of the petition on the ground of the ancient usage excluding petitions against pending taxes. If that usage should be rescinded, great obstruction to public business might be the consequence. It was true that a resolution now existed against the debating of petitions, but that resolution had raised a usage of only five years, whereas the other was of 150. He was aware that much difference of opinion existed on this subject; but he thought himself bound not to abandon a practice of so long standing without taking the sense of the House upon it.—Lord Howick thought the old objection to these petitions was removed by the modern prohibition of discussion upon them. Sir R. Peel, he said, seemed to have no reason to urge against the change, except that it was a change.—Mr. Milnes supported the old practice, because he thought that if the House, by a large majority, should sanction a tax, while the country in general was petitioning against it, an opinion might grow up that the House did not duly represent the people.—Mr. F. Berkeley briefly supported Mr. Duncombe; and Lord F. Egerton thought that the doors of the House should be opened as wide as possible to the people's petitions.—Lord J. Russell, though reluctant to contravene a practice which had prevailed for 150 years, felt himself obliged, since the departure from the old usage of debating upon petitions, to support the motion of Mr. Duncombe. He could not consent to maintain the customs of antiquity only on the side of restriction. He thought that even if they should now shut out these petitions against the enactment of the pending tax, they could not shut out petitions next year for its repeal. The rational course, he considered, would be to allow the presentation of these like all other petitions; but, as in the case of other petitions, to exclude discussion.—After some remarks from Mr. S. Wortley, who said he should support the motion, Sir J. Graham observed, that this usage had originated soon after the Revolution, at a period highly favourable to the rights of the people, and had continued uninterrupted for a century and a half. The recent exclusion of discussion might perhaps be rescinded; and if that should happen, he thought that the supply might be effectually obstructed, and the Crown left without a remedy.—After a few observations from Lord J. Manners, Capt. Hamilton, and Lord Sandon, Mr. Goulburn deemed it highly important that the practice of the House should not be rendered uncertain, and above all that resolutions should not be left on the books and daily violated. If the practice ought to be changed, it should be done by a motion to rescind the ancient resolution establishing it.—Mr. Duncombe said, his object was to break down a practice which he regarded as an unconstitutional, however it might be an ancient, one. No antiquity could sanction such an injustice. If this petition should be rejected, another would be presented next day; so that Ministers would not be much advanced by their resistance. If they wished to exclude petitions, he thought the manly way would be to move a standing order to that effect. He concluded by saying that the people disliked the pending tax, and that the object now was to gag them. The House then divided, and the numbers were—For the exclusion of the petition, 222; for its reception, 221; majority for the exclusion, 1.

Several notices of motion were given, and the order of the day was then moved for the resumption of the adjourned debate on the Income-tax. Dr. Bowring declared, that though bound to vote against the proposition of the Income-tax, he could not vote for Lord J. Russell's resolutions without qualification. He decidedly preferred direct to indirect taxation, and hoped Sir R. Peel would show as much courage in attacking the large monopolies, as he had done in assailing the smaller ones.—Mr. G. Knight sketched a draught of the will of the late Ministry, bequeathing to John Bull a deficit of 5,000,000*l.*; item, a war in China; item, a war in India; item, an unsettled boundary in America. He reprobated their reduction of taxes for the sake of popularity, and their resort to the expedient of loans. Referring to an expression that had been used during the debate by Lord J. Russell, that the landed gentlemen had heads of clay, he avowed his opinion that they would deserve that sarcasm if they did not show that they had the sense to support their friends against their enemies.—Mr. Elphinstone endeavoured to show that the Income-tax would press very differently on the commercial as compared with the agricultural interest.—Sir W. James protested against the unnecessary protraction of the debate, and characterised the financial scheme of Government as a great and comprehensive plan.—Mr. Wallace objected to an Income-tax on account of its inquisitorial nature, but admitted that, if adopted at all, it ought to apply to all incomes, from whatever source arising. He, moreover, objected to the exemption of Ireland from the proposed impost, and stated his determination to take the sense of the House on this point.—Mr. Liddell commented upon the manner in which the Whigs had redeemed their pledges of reform, retrenchment, and peace. Reform, he said, they had carried; but what had been their retrenchment? They had retrenched income, and increased expenditure. And as to the peace they had procured for their country, he had only to refer to that expedition into Affghanistan against which the Duke of Wellington had so wisely and so early warned them. With respect to the measure now proposed for the repair of those evils, he gave it his cordial approbation.

Mr. Wason admitted the necessity of a Property-tax, but objected to an Income-tax, as pressing almost wholly on industry.—After some observations from Mr. C. W. Wynn, who said that after mature consideration he should support the Ministerial measure; Mr. Macaulay said that an Income-tax could only be justified by the last extremity, and that such a state of things did not exist at present. Was there ever, Sir R. Peel had asked, such a disaster, as the recent destruction of our Indian army? In one sense certainly, he admitted that catastrophe was deeply disastrous—deeply so, with reference to British honour and domestic feeling; but in a financial view, the only view material to the present question, the disaster was not of the same importance. The fact was not even known when the right hon. Baronet brought forward the present measure of taxation; and it certainly was not likely to require any greatly expensive armament. Ten or twelve thousand troops, he thought, would be an ample force; of which the whole charge would probably fall short of 400,000*l.* a year. He considered that nothing but prudence and firmness were required in the management of our eastern empire, and that the general state of our present affairs admitted of no comparison with those under which the former Income-tax was imposed. Foreign nations, he said, regarded its proposition as evidence of our downfall. Sir R. Peel was, in fact, not only exaggerating our difficulties, but making deficits as excuses for the Income-tax. Mr. Macaulay concluded by saying that it had been proved that nothing but the greatest extremity could vindicate a measure of this kind; that the country was not in such an extremity as alone could justify it; that the right hon. Baronet had greatly exaggerated the financial difficulties of the country; that he had dragged into the discussion subjects which were not connected with it, when he first formed the plan of the Income-tax; adding to those suggestions vague hints of great expenses hereafter to be occasioned by the necessity for supporting the credit of the India Government, but which expenses formed no part of the present deficit; and that the right hon. Baronet had neglected a plain, simple, and obvious mode of replacing that deficit, one that would be of the greatest benefit to the country, while he had at the same time voluntarily increased that deficit by throwing away a distinct source of existing revenue—he meant the duties on timber. Under all these circumstances he should cordially vote in favour of Lord J. Russell's resolutions.

Lord Stanley said, that whatever might be the difference between the two sides of the House in their conclusions, there was no disagreement in their premises; the greatness of the deficit was no matter of doubt; and the Opposition, now that they were no longer under the responsibility of having taxes to find, admitted likewise that the time for make-shifts was over, that the finance of the country must be repaired, that the burden could not be thrown upon the commercial and manufacturing interests, and that the budget of last year would not yield a revenue adequate to the occasion. On his own side it was equally admitted that a great emergency alone could justify such a tax. These were the points of general agreement. On the other hand, there were disagreements to be noticed even among the Opposition themselves. Some said, "Tax property, but not income;" while others, and Lord John himself, said, "If you tax property, you must needs tax income too." Lord John and Mr. Macaulay objected to the course taken upon the sugar and timber duties. Mr. Williams, of Coventry, took a wholly opposite view to both of them. Lord John had said, an Income-tax has hitherto been a war reserve—no great compliment, he considered, to his own government, which, after 20 years of peace, had placed our finance under difficulties equal to those of war. When, he would ask, had it been necessary before to hold 20,000 bayonets in Canada? Who could tell what cost would be entailed on England by the war which the late Ministry had stirred up in China? Talk of peace! Look at India. The Duke of Wellington had prophetically told them what would be the consequences even of success in that quarter. "A disaster certainly," Mr. Macaulay had admitted, "but," he had added "not a financial one." When the right hon. Member had thus estimated the lives of those brave men in pounds, shillings, and pence, who could calculate the further cost in which they might be involved by the spread of that insurgency against the *prestige* of England, which was but too likely to follow such an overthrow? He acknowledged the inquisitorial nature of a tax upon income, but the bill imposing it would contain alleviations of this objection. And what, he would ask, would the noble Lord, who proposed an increase of the assessed taxes, say to the inquisitorial nature of those assessments? The present call was made upon the country, not to pay off past debt, but to meet present annual expenditure; and so far from an unjust tax, he believed it to be both an equitable and a wise one. The noble Lord concluded by saying that the measure was one calculated in the best possible degree that circumstances would admit of to raise commercial credit, to relieve the financial embarrassments of the country, and one of its highest recommendations, to use the words of a strong political opponent of the present Government, was, that it was "short, honest, direct, and straightforward."

Mr. Labouchere, after defending Mr. Macaulay from what he complained of as a misrepresentation by Lord Stanley of that part of his speech which related to the disaster in India, contended that the necessity now alleged by Ministers was of their own creating, and that the country was becoming decidedly aware that the Income-tax was the price for the maintenance of the sugar and other monopolies; and he contended that the measures of the late Government would have superseded the necessity for it. He admitted the importance of the tariff, and expressed his regret that the most valuable portions of it had excited the strongest opposition.

Lord F. Egerton condemned, as being no longer a mere excusable party manœuvre, but a positive crime, the delays by which Members of Opposition were paralysing the trade of the country, and he read some passages of a petition from Lancashire, numerously signed, praying for the despatch of this measure. So far from thinking that the course of Ministers had lowered on the Continent the estimate of England's resources and spirit, he inferred from the foreign journals that the tone and measures of Sir R. Peel had impressed our neighbours with the highest respect for the country so governed. His right hon. friend should have his vote for the additional estimate for India which it would be necessary to propose. He thought that though it might not be advisable to do so at the present moment, the time might come when the people of this country would inquire whether the disasters which had occurred in India might not have been avoided by pursuing a different line of policy, and would visit with censure and distrust those who should be proved to have contributed to such grave and unfortunate results, either by misunderstanding or any other cause. The vote which he would give on this occasion would be in the nature of a vote of confidence. He would give it, because the present administration enjoyed the advantage of the counsels of a man whose name, both by himself and his kindred, was united with the brightest period of the most glorious cycle of Indian annals, and though age might have unnerved the arm which in the vigour of youth scattered like dust the sable hordes of the Mahrattas and the Mysore, the light of that clear sagacity which glanced over the field of Assaye still burned with unimpaired vigour. He wished the counsels of that great man had always been more attended to: at all events, they were now at the disposal of those who would give them due attention, and upon that ground he would give his support to the measures which the Government proposed for extricating the country from its present state of embarrassment.—Mr. Brotherton moved an adjournment.

Lord J. Russell imputed the delays complained of to the party opposite, who had thought it more material to displace the late Government than to discuss the import duties. As for the expedition to Affghanistan, he did not shrink from his share of responsibility; but the papers relating to it had been laid on the table last year, and no motion had been grounded on them by the opposite party. He was ready to identify himself with Lord Auckland in this matter.—Sir J. Hobhouse expressed himself to the same effect. He said that when the estimates for the supplementary force should be moved, he would take an opportunity to state the case of the late Government. Some desultory conversation took place, which occupied some time, after which the debate was again adjourned.

Tuesday.—Mr. C. Standish took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Wigan, in pursuance of the decision of the election committee.

The following bills were read a second time, and ordered to be committed:—The London and Croydon Railway Bill; [illegible] Road Bill; the Tyne Fisheries Bill; the [illegible] Railway Bill; and the New Cross Roads Bill.

After the presentation of several petitions, Mr. [illegible] [illegible] he proposed a petition from [illegible], against the Income-tax. The hon. Member hoped that, after the vote of last night, no opposition would be made to the reception of this petition.—Lord F. Egerton desired a postponement of the debate until Thursday, on which day he would submit a resolution having for its object to admit petitions against taxes, with a due precaution against their being debated.—Mr. T. Duncombe said he had no notion of letting Lord F. Egerton make a feather-bed for Ministers to fall easily down upon.

Sir R. Peel replied that he was in no fear of a fall, and therefore wanted nothing to break his descent. He had opposed the abrogation of an ancient rule, and the House having [illegible] his course by a majority of [illegible], he had also opposed the presentation of the [illegible] petition. The majority, however, having [illegible] [illegible] but that it would be difficult to maintain the practice. But it was surely desirable, if a change was to be made, that it should be made without irregularity; and he did, therefore, wish for a short interval to frame such a resolution as would effect the object in a safe and [illegible] manner. [illegible] [illegible] be [illegible] for the purpose of petitioning would be [illegible]. A desultory debate ensued, during which some Members on the opposition side of the House protested against what seemed to them a compromise, and other Members declared that there was no [illegible], [illegible] as the [illegible] had [illegible] that it would give way; and ultimately Mr. Cowper [illegible] to the adjournment of the debate till Thursday, which accordingly took place.

Mr. Wason called the attention of the House to the practice [illegible] by counsel before the election committees, with the view of providing a remedy, and made a motion for restricting election counsel to one committee at a time.—Sir J. Graham and Mr. [illegible] endeavoured to show the impracticability of any such regulation; and after a short debate, in which several Members joined, the motion was withdrawn.

The adjourned debate on the Income-tax was then resumed by Mr. Brotherton, who admitted that there was not such an opposition in Manchester and elsewhere against the Income-tax as he had anticipated. For himself, however, he [illegible] the tax to be unnecessary, and therefore he would oppose it.—Mr. [illegible] made a few observations in favour of the tax.—Capt. [illegible] [illegible] himself to the subject of our Indian finances, and endeavoured to prove that those finances were in a more flourishing condition than ever; they were [illegible]. The Indian empire, he said, rested on moral as much as physical power; and, so far as its condition was concerned, he saw no ground for the imposition of an Income-tax.—Mr. [illegible] [illegible], though aware of the [illegible] nature of a plea for any tax, was yet prepared to support the Income-tax, from a conviction of its justice and necessity. He felt the inequality of taxing [illegible] [illegible], but he considered that the [illegible] was not peculiar to this tax; it attaches just as severely to [illegible] and to [illegible].—Mr. C. Buller thought it was a [illegible] ominous that the tax, originally proposed for three years, was now spoken of by Sir R. Peel as very likely to last for five, and by no means sure to be removed even at the end of the latter period. Whatever objection was made to the tax, the answer of the Ministerialists was always that the Whigs had [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible]. He thought that such recriminations, even had they been fair, would not be logical; but they were not fair, for the present Ministers were the parties [illegible] [illegible] for many of the very evils now charged on their predecessors. For instance, the Canadian expenses, and the uneasy state of the negotiations about the American boundary; and even in the Indian war they had given a [illegible] sanction by stopping [illegible] of motion against the policy of the late Government regarding India. When the estimates were to be voted, the Conservatives had always recommended an increase of our armaments; and when the postage was to be reduced, they had given [illegible], as the Whigs had done, [illegible]. Why, he would ask, was the Indian war introduced into these debates? Was England to be charged with it? If not, it had no business in the [illegible] of the general debate. The articles on which Sir R. Peel was remitting duties were not such as the poor consumed; [illegible], he maintained, would have been relieved by Lord J. Russell's reduction of duties on corn and sugar. Sir R. Peel, he considered, had done just what was best for the landed interest, [illegible] [illegible] as much of the duty on corn as produced [illegible], without protection. After some further observations in condemnation of the Ministerial measures, the hon. Member concluded by saying that Mr. G. Knight had last night reported to the House what he called the will of the late Government. That was not the real will. The real legacies of that Government had been religious liberty to the Catholics and Dissenters, emancipation to the negroes, municipal freedom to the towns, and freedom of commerce to the whole people; but the [illegible] of that will were those who had been their constant [illegible], and for ten years had used all possible means to defeat them.—Mr. F. [illegible] then rose to speak amid great noise and [illegible], and not being heard moved the adjournment of the debate. [illegible] followed, but no division took place, and Mr. [illegible] continued to address the House. He attributed the [illegible] distress of the country, [illegible] to the Corn-law, [illegible] of the Continent, and warmly supported the interests of agriculture. He thought there might have been a better plan than that of Sir R. Peel, but it was the best that had been [illegible], and he should feel himself bound in duty to give his independent vote in its favour. The debate was adjourned, after some observations from Mr. Masterman, Sir W. James, Lord J. Russell, and Sir R. Peel, who expressed a hope that a division would close the discussion on Wednesday.

Wednesday.—Mr. Hampden took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Great Marlow, pursuant to the decision of the election committee.

On the motion of Lord G. Somerset, Mr. Bankes was discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, without the payment of fees, after Dr. Jackson, his medical attendant, had been examined at the bar in support of the allegation that he had been prevented by indisposition from attending to be sworn as a member of the Wakefield election committee.

On the motion of Mr. Tennant, the committee on the Copyright of Designs Bill was postponed till that day fortnight.

A motion made by Mr. T. Duncombe, that Richard Gibbons, committed to Newgate for alleged perjury before the Great Marlow Election Committee, be reprimanded at the bar and discharged, was, after some discussion, withdrawn.

Mr. [illegible] begged to ask Sir R. Peel whether it was the [illegible] of Government to recommend to the Crown that the [illegible] of a Baronetcy should be conferred on the Lord [illegible], as had been conferred on the Lord Mayor of [illegible], on the occasion of the birth of the Prince of Wales?—Sir R. Peel declined stating to the House the advice he [illegible] to the Crown with respect to the conferring of civil distinctions.

The adjourned debate on the Income-tax was then resumed by Mr. Aldam, who [illegible] opposed the measure, grounding his objection to an Income-tax on its inquisitorial character. Some parts, however, of the Ministerial measure, he said, had his approbation.—Mr. Escott thought that the Income-tax was required by the exigencies of the state, and that there was no [illegible] [illegible] the tariff [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] affected by the new tariff.—Mr. [illegible] [illegible] said he would have been less disinclined to pass the present measure if the tariff had included the great articles of sugar and corn. The Indian disaster, he thought, was not an argument which Ministers were entitled to use, for the measure had been introduced before that disaster was known. He approved the general principle of the tariff as far as it went, but would not give his vote on behalf of the Income-tax.

Lord Sandon considered that whatever might be the commercial value of the propositions of the late Whig ministry, they were utterly useless as constituting a budget framed to meet an immediate necessity. The question, he thought, was not one of mere peace or war, but of emergency; while our disaster in Affghanistan was not to be measured by the loss of a given number of men, but by its influence over the whole of Asia. The first impression of the whole plan upon the House had been highly favourable; it was not till party had had time to get up objections that a murmur had been raised; and, after all, there had been but a partial discontent.—Sir C. Napier disapproved the Income-tax, but applauded the commercial part of the plan. He felt the severity of the late loss in India; and he trusted that Ministers would not carry on "a little war" there or in China. He was for more [illegible], and less tax. He hoped that when this resolution should have been carried, his own side of the House would offer no further obstruction.—After some remarks from Mr. [illegible] in favour of the Government measure, Mr. O'Connell addressed the House, and said that even though Ireland was exempted from the Income-tax, he would raise his voice against it on behalf of the British people. A Property-tax he would support, for on that point his opinions went almost to an extravagant length. There were, he thought, resources from which the deficiency might be made up, amongst the many taxes which had been repealed. He regretted the exaggerations of our danger in India. Such statements lowered the general opinion of our national strength, and prevented this country from taking the stand that it ought, suitable to her character. He admitted, indeed, that England was in danger, not only from India, but from Europe, and still more from America; but for those very reasons he would reserve the pecuniary resources of the country, lest when the real necessity should come, the people might, in disgust, refuse their aid. After enlarging on the inquisitorial nature of the tax, he concluded by saying that he was for a free trade; but he was for a real, not a bastard freedom: he was for a freedom which would leave the bread of the poor untaxed.

Lord [illegible] observed upon the injustice of imputing to the landed gentlemen that they struggled only for their own interests, and yet that they had deceived their constituents by leaving those interests in the lurch. He knew that there was some alarm about the admission of the duty on live cattle; but he was persuaded that the [illegible] would lead to no such importation as could materially lower the prices of meat in this country.—Mr. Hawes asked, if these apprehensions were unfounded, where then was to come that saving in articles of consumption which Sir R. Peel had said would compensate the Income-tax? The present Parliament, he thought, was legislating on principles quite opposed to those on which its majority had been returned. He [illegible] [illegible] that by the tariff Government were taking a step in the right direction. He considered there were gross inequalities in an Income-tax, which, after all, he said, was a device to maintain powerful monopolies at the expense of the weaker.

Sir J. Graham commented on the failure of the attempt to get up an opposition in the country against the measures of Government, and contended that those measures were wisely adapted to the circumstances of the time. The Income-tax, in conjunction with the tariff, was, he said, accepted by the country as a benefit. The right hon. Baronet then, following the arguments of Mr. C. Buller, in his speech of the previous evening, adverted to the state of our relations with foreign countries, and of our Indian finances. The supplies in time of peace must, he said, be raised within the year; no reduction of expenditure could take place; taxes on consumption were not expedient; and the cabinet were united in opinion that no other resource remained than the imposition of an Income-tax. He concluded by saying that Government had faithfully discharged their duty to the country, without courting popularity, or shutting their eyes to the consequences; and they would stand or fall by their measures.

Mr. F. T. Baring compared the simple and calm language of Mr. Pitt, when proposing his Income-tax, with the exaggerated style in which our present very moderate difficulties were depicted by Government. He warned the House of what would be the result of the imposition of the Income-tax; and reminded members that these debates had in no way interfered with the progress of the tariff, inasmuch as it was only the previous day that the amended edition of it had been produced by Government. He had, he said, been considered a sanguine financier, but he thought he was thrown into the shade by Sir R. Peel, who expected, from his tariff reduction, to be able to dispense with the Income-tax in three or five years. No doubt there could be no tax which would not press unequally; but the Income-tax must be judged by experience, a tax which, at the end of the war, was the very first the people of this country threw off.—Mr. Ferrand said, the working classes of Yorkshire and Lancashire were blessing Sir R. Peel for cheapening food to the poor, and exempting them from taxation; and contrasted this with the conduct of the free-trade manufacturers, who, he said, were reducing wages in proportion to the reduction in the price of provisions.—Lord Worsley said he could neither support the measure of her Majesty's ministers nor the resolutions of Lord J. Russell.—Col. Sibthorp made a few remarks, after which the House divided, when there were—For the bringing up of the report, 308; for Lord J. Russell's resolutions, 202. Majority for Ministers, 106.

Mr. Elphinstone then moved that the debate be adjourned till the following day; but on the remonstrance of Sir R. Peel, in which Lord J. Russell joined, the hon. member withdrew his motion.—After much desultory conversation, chiefly respecting amendments which different members intend to propose, Sir R. Peel, in answer to a question from Mr. Blewitt, said he would bring on the tariff after the second reading of, or at furthest after the committee on, the Income-tax Bill.—Mr. Labouchere deprecated that delay.

Sir R. Peel said that his opponents needed not fear his carrying the tax and then abandoning the tariff; should he be defeated on the main points of his tariff, he should feel it as much his duty to resign as if he were defeated on the tax.—The report was then agreed to, and leave given to bring in a bill founded upon it.

Thursday.—Mr. Redington, the chairman, brought up the report of the Sudbury Election Committee, which unseated the sitting Members, pronounced them guilty of bribery, declared that the election was void, and recommended the disfranchisement of the borough, on the ground of gross, systematic, and extensive bribery. The hon. Member then moved that the Speaker do not issue his warrant to the clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the borough of Sudbury before the 7th May.—Agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. J. O'Connell, it was ordered that Mr Mark Blake be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant at-Arms, after some remarks from Lord G Somerset, that Members who failed to attend to their duty on election committees should be charged with the expenses incurred by the parties, in addition to the fees of 25*l.* or 30*l.* on their discharge from custody.—The Speaker announced that the election petitions against the returns for Tipperary and St. Ives had been abandoned.—Lord F. Egerton, pursuant to notice, brought forward a series of resolutions, seven in number, relative to the presentation of petitions to the House. The [illegible] resolution [illegible] provided for the reception of petitions against taxes for the current service of the year; and the seventh proposed that these resolutions should become a "standing order" of the House.—Mr. Wallace objected to the first resolution, which [illegible] the [illegible] practice of discussion on the presentation of petitions, and declared his determination of dividing on it. After a short debate, a division took place, when the first resolution was carried by 268 to 46. The rest of the resolutions were then put, and after some discussion on the last one, which proposed that the resolutions should become a "standing order" of the House, they were carried without a division.

Mr. Wakley made a complaint to the Speaker that his seat, on the previous evening, had been taken possession of by Sir J. Easthope, during his temporary absence.—Sir J. Easthope explained that he was not aware the seat had been taken by the hon. member; and the abrupt manner in which it had been demanded to be given up induced him to refuse.—The Speaker briefly explained the usual practice in such cases, and the subject dropped.

Some unimportant business was then transacted, including permission to Mr. A. Campbell to bring in a bill to regulate the exercise of Church patronage in Scotland, and the considering, in committee, of the Colonial Passengers' bill.

Lord Stanley moved the second reading of the Australian and New Zealand Bill.—After a few remarks from Mr. [illegible] O'Brien, Lord Stanley said that the bill did not extend to the Cape of Good Hope, because the good land there was but a small portion, and [illegible] [illegible] that it was not the intention of Government to interfere, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] anticipate the [illegible] fund for many years; and that they did not mean to [illegible] any [illegible] between persons of different religious persuasions, whether Catholics or Protestants.—Mr. [illegible] gave his cordial assent to the second reading of the bill, which was founded on the report of the committee of last year.—The bill was then read a second time.

Friday.—Capt. [illegible], on the third reading of the Mutiny Bill, moved a clause prohibiting corporal punishment in the militia and army during peace, except for offences committed on a line of march, or for theft. A conversation ensued, in which nearly all the military members present joined, when the House divided on the motion, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible]. The House then went into Committee on the [illegible] Corn [illegible] Bill. Mr. Labouchere moved as an amendment that the clause imposing a duty of 1s. the barrel on wheat flour imported across the American border into Canada be omitted, and that the old law, admitting it duty free, be still adhered to. On a division, the amendment was negatived by 62 to 34.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—The account in Consols shows a further improvement in price. Consols for money closed at 91⅞ to ½; and for the account, [illegible]; Bank Stock closed 165½ to 166½; Exchequer-bills, 39s. to 41s. premium; Three per Cents. Reduced, 90¾; Three-and-a-half per Cents. Reduced, 99⅞ to ¾; New Three-and-a-half per Cents., 100⅝ to ¾; India Bonds 18s. premium; and India Stock, 241½ to 242½.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Metropolitan Improvements.—It is stated that the Commissioners of Woods and Forests have decided on limiting the improvements consequent on the removal of the ranger's lodge in the Green-Park to the formation of a gravel-walk, in continuation of the present one from Hyde-Park-corner, and the substitution of an iron railing and dwarf wall instead of the present brick wall. There is no intention, it is said, of erecting a terrace, as has been reported, from Hyde Park-corner to Devonshire House, on the site of the Green-Park.

Public Meetings.—At a recent meeting of the Council of the College of Surgeons, after the election of the officers for the year, it was announced that the receipts and expenditure for the past year were as follows:—The receipts, including the proceeds of the Court of Examiners, fees on admission to Council and on certificate, amounted to 14,158*l.* 6s. 4d., exclusive of 1,299*l.* 4s. 4d. dividends on investments in Government securities. The disbursements amounted to 14,503*l.* 6s. 5d., of which sum 6,357*l.* 12s. 7d. was expended on the college department, 2,929*l.* 5s. 11d. on the museum department, and 778*l.* on the library department. The permanent income of the college is stated to be 1,2[illegible] 4s. 4d., the incidental 12,8[illegible] [illegible]; while the permanent expenditure is 3,241*l.* 10s. 1d., and the incidental 11,[illegible] [illegible]. The council have resolved that no provincial hospital will in future be recognised by the college, which contains fewer than 100 patients, and no metropolitan which contains fewer than 150 patients.—At a Court of Aldermen held on Tuesday for the despatch of business, the Lord Mayor presented to the Court letters from Sir R. Peel and Sir J. Graham, announcing that her Majesty had conferred on him the rank of Baronet, in consideration of his holding the distinguished trust of Lord Mayor at the period of the birth of the Prince of Wales. The court received the communication with loud cheers. The letters were ordered to be entered on the journals, with the intimation that the court felt highly gratified that Mr. Pirie was the individual upon whom the honour fell.—On Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the Marquis of Tweeddale was appointed Governor of Fort St. George. A ballot was then taken for the election of six directors in the room of Mr. H. Alexander; Major-Gen. Sir J. Bryant, C.B.; Mr. W. S. Clarke, Mr. J. Shepherd, Mr. P. Warden, and Sir W. Young, Bart., who go out by rotation. At the close of the ballot, the election was declared to have fallen on Mr. W. Astell, M.P.; Mr. W. B. Bayley, Mr. R. Ellice; Major-Gen. Archibald Galloway, C.B.; Sir R. Jenkins, G.C.B.; and Mr. J. Masterman, M.P.

Exeter Hall.—The first great choral meeting of Mr. Hullah's musical classes was held on Wednesday at Exeter Hall, for the purpose of showing the proficiency which they had acquired by Wilhelm's system. The appearance presented at the commencement of the performances was an imposing one, the body of the Hall being filled by all the male and female vocalists, 1,500 in number, who have followed Mr. Hullah's course of instructions. The orchestra was divided into reserved seats, for the more distinguished portion of the auditors, amongst whom were Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishop of London, and Lord Wharncliffe, under whose sanction, as President of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, these classes were formed. The choruses, which were unaccompanied by any instrument, passed off well and with great precision, and received considerable applause from the crowded audience. Some of the pieces were encored. Prince Albert and the Duke of Wellington took their departure about ten o'clock, and were loudly cheered.

Metropolitan Roads. — We have noticed in former Numbers the subject of the darkness of the Metropolitan roads, in consequence of the discontinuance of the gas-lights by the commissioners, and the steps taken by the different parishes to remedy the evil. In the House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. Borthwick, after presenting a petition from Notting Hill and Kensington in reference to this subject, rose to bring forward a motion of which he had given notice, for leave to introduce a bill to enforce the better lighting of the Metropolitan roads by the respective parishes through which they pass. He thought the present bill was called for in consequence of railroads having diminished the tolls on the ordinary roads to such an extent that the commissioners had no longer the funds sufficient for repairing and lighting the roads. In his opinion, the parishes through which the roads passed, and not the passengers, ought to pay the expense, because the roads added considerably to the value of property in their neighbourhood. Not anticipating any opposition to his motion, he would merely state that he proposed to carry his purpose into effect, by making it compulsory on those parishes to light the roads, and that the inspectors should be empowered to call on the overseers of the poor to make a rate for that purpose. The Speaker asked if he proposed to levy a rate on the several parishes? Mr. Borthwick replied in the affirmative, when the Speaker said that the bill, in that case, would be partly of a public and partly of a private nature, and the hon. member would, therefore, have to give the notice required to be given in cases of private bills. Mr. Borthwick then said that with the consent of the house he would withdraw his motion, and give the proper notice.

University College.—The annual general meeting of the proprietors of this institution has recently taken place, when the report of the council and a statement of the finances of the College were submitted to the proprietors. It appears that in the session ended October last, the number of pupils in the College classes and in the school was 890; viz., in the arts, 145; in medicine, 344; and in the junior school, 401; this being exclusive of the class of schoolmasters, to which 45 students were entered. The fees amounted to 11,840*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, out of which there was payable to professors and masters, 8,553*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; to the college, 3,287*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* Adding to this, the dividends on the unappropriated invested funds, profit on Exchequer Bills, and a few other receipts amounting together to 213*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, the income of the college was 3,500*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* The ordinary expenses of the session were 3,255*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, and the extraordinary expenses 491*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; the whole expenditure thus exceeding the year's receipts by 246*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* For defraying this balance, incurred in permanent additions and improvements to the property of the college and its means of education, the council had applied temporarily a further portion of the donation of Mr. Brundrett; and, until its repayment, the college is debtor for that amount to the Endowment Fund. Since the last general meeting, the council have instituted professorships of clinical medicine, architecture, and civil engineering. With respect to the examinations, the council reported that in this, as in former years, the large share obtained by students of this college, of the honours and rewards bestowed by the University of London and other examining bodies, has testified to the excellence of the course of instruction. Of five exhibitions, four were gained by them, as well as the three medical scholarships, and eleven out of fourteen gold medals. Of the prizes offered by the Society of Apothecaries for the examinations in botany and materia medica, the gold medal for the former was obtained by Mr. Preston; and that for the latter, by Mr. A. B. Garrod; and one of the two silver medals was awarded to Mr. J. Thompson—students of this college. Another student, Mr. W. A. Hillman, was the successful competitor for the scholarship in comparative anatomy, founded by the Royal College of Surgeons. After some further remarks on the financial affairs of the institution, the report concluded by congratulating the proprietors on the present condition of the college, and its prospects of advancing prosperity.

Accidents.—A fatal accident occurred in Hyde Park on Thursday, to Robert Burton, Esq. It appears that he was riding a high-spirited horse, when by some accident he was thrown, and fell upon his head, by which concussion of the brain was produced. He was taken to St. George's Hospital, where he died shortly after. The deceased gentleman was an intimate friend of Prince George of Cambridge, who called at the Hospital soon after Mr. Burton had been taken there, for the purpose of inquiring after him; and this circumstance gave rise to a rumour that the accident had occurred to his Royal Highness himself.

Police.—The murder committed at Roehampton, noticed in our last, has continued to create, during the week, considerable excitement in the Metropolis, both on account of the circumstances attending it, and from the fact that the murderer has hitherto succeeded in evading the hands of justice. A variety of rumours have been current respecting him, and accounts of his having been seen in different places in the Metropolis and its neighbourhood; but though a reward of 150*l.* has been offered for his apprehension, and every exertion has been made by the police to trace him, no clue to his place of retreat has yet been discovered. An inquest has been held, which lasted three days. A number of witnesses were examined, whose united testimony proved that the body discovered was that of a female named Jane Jones, residing at South Street, Manchester Square, the reputed wife of Daniel Good. At the close of the inquiry, the jury returned the following special verdict:—"We find that the human body found on the premises of Mr. Sheill, in the parish of Putney, is that of Jane Jones, otherwise Jane Good,—that she was in good health at the time of her death, and that Daniel Good did wilfully murder her." The Coroner then bound the witnesses in heavy recognizances to appear at the trial, and issued a warrant for the committal of the murderer, whenever his apprehension can be effected.

Strawberry Hill.—The interest felt by the public with respect to the approaching sale of Horace Walpole's collection of curiosities and works of art at Strawberry Hill continues unabated, as is evidenced by the number of visitors who still crowd the house for the purpose of viewing its interesting contents. Among the valuable manuscripts included in the collection, we learn by the morning papers that a discovery has been made during the past week which is of interest to the statesman and the historian. More than sixty boxes of papers, inscribed "secret and important," have been found, and are said to consist of letters, which James, the first Earl of Waldegrave, wrote to the Ministers of his day. It is added that the rumour of this discovery having been communicated to Government, an official character belonging to the State Paper Office has been sent down to stop the sale until these documents are surrendered for the archives of the State.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths that have occurred in the Metropolis from all causes, registered in the week ending Saturday the 2d inst.:—Total number, 832; average total weekly deaths in 1841, 912.

Provincial News.

Brighton.—It has been stated that among the numerous sufferers by the failure of Messrs. Wigney's bank in this town, the Queen was a loser to the extent of nearly 10,000*l.*, that sum having been deposited by Sir H. Wheatley, Keeper of the Privy Purse, a few days previously to the Bank's suspension of payments; but the report has been contradicted on authority.

Cambridge.—A local paper informs us that arrangements are in progress for the installation of the Duke of Northumberland as Chancellor of this University, which will take place at the ensuing commencement, unless some unforeseen event should lead to its further postponement. The Duke of Wellington and Lord Lyndhurst, it is added, have signified their intention of honouring this city with a visit on the occasion; and it is expected that a number of other eminent persons will also be present.

Liverpool.—A case has come before the magistrates of this town, which, from the unusual nature of the charge, and the singular disclosures made during the investigation, has excited much interest. It has been pending for some days, but we deferred noticing it until the result was known. The charge was one of abduction brought by a Miss Crellin against eight persons, Messrs. M'Gill, Jones, Quick, Rogerson, Duval, and Dunlevy; Mrs. Jones, and Mrs. Clayton. It appears that a plan was arranged by the prisoners to bring about a marriage between the prosecutrix, who is represented as possessed of considerable property, and the prisoner, M'Gill, who is said to be a medical man. It is stated that being unable to prevail on the prosecutrix to meet their views, they made her intoxicated while on a pleasure excursion, and having drugged what they gave her to drink, conveyed her in a state of insensibility to Gretna Green, where she was married to the prisoner, M'Gill, without her knowledge: that on being informed the following day, when she had recovered, of what had occurred, and finding a wedding ring on her finger, she insisted on having it removed, though it had to be filed off, and afterwards brought the present charge of abduction against the prisoners. A man named Copeland was at the same time charged with having defrauded Miss Crellin of 250*l.* It seems he had some time previously made offers of marriage to Miss Crellin, by whom his suit had been favourably received; but when it was proposed that the marriage should take place, Miss Crellin insisted on having all her property first settled on herself, to which Martin objected, and the match was in consequence broken off. He, however, threatened to bring an action for breach of promise of marriage, and working on Miss Crellin's fears, by the assistance of the prisoner, Mrs. Jones, succeeded in extorting 250*l.* from her. During the inquiry, which lasted seven days, a great many witnesses were examined, and sufficient evidence was adduced to lead the magistrates to commit all the prisoners to take their trial for the offence; M'Gill, Quick, Jones, and Mrs. Clayton for felony, as principals in the abduction; and Rogerson, Mrs. Jones, and Duval, for felony, as accessories. Copeland is committed for the fraud, and Mr. Dunlevy, who stands charged with being implicated in the conspiracy, having been present on the occasion of the marriage, was admitted to bail, to appear at the assizes to answer any bill of indictment that may be preferred against him.

Newton.—A serious explosion, whereby seventeen lives were lost, has taken place in the coal-pit worked by Messrs. Swere and Co., at Flowery Field, near Hyde, Cheshire. As soon as it was safe to descend, exertions were made to rescue those that were alive, when 25 men were found, seventeen of whom were dead, and the remaining eight so seriously injured, that, with one exception, little hopes are entertained of their recovery. An inquest was held in this town on Monday, when from the evidence it appeared that there were 66 men and boys in the mine at the time of the explosion; 25 being at work in the part where the explosion took place, all of whom, as stated above, were either killed or seriously injured. Little light, however, was thrown on the origin of the accident. Some of the witnesses attributed it to the falling in of a portion of the roof of the mine, and an escape of foul air in consequence, which coming in contact with the lighted candles, at once caused the explosion. Others referred it to a collection of foul air in an unfrequented part of the mine, which ignited on one of the workmen going to the place with a lighted candle.

Southampton.—On Monday, a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Southampton Dock Company was held for the purpose of considering a plan to complete the company's capital, by a sale of forfeited shares, and by the issue of debentures or otherwise, subject to the provisions of an Act of Parliament to be applied for, and also for the forfeiture of shares. The chairman, Mr. Liggins, stated that having failed in the accomplishment of the objects contemplated in their bill, through a noncompliance with the standing orders, the directors had prepared another plan, which he had no doubt would be equally approved by the shareholders, as it would effect a saving of at least 50,000*l.* in comparison with the former proposal. The secretary explained the scheme for raising the 100,000*l.* (to complete the original sum of 350,000*l.* for both docks), which was to re-issue about 1,800 forfeited shares, and an equal number of debentures, the former to be fixed at 20*l.*, and the latter at 30*l.* each, no call to exceed 10*l.* on each share and debenture, three months at least to intervene between each call, and an equal number of shares and debentures to be taken in conjunction, to bear an interest of five per cent., with option to the subscribers after five years if not repaid, of converting each share and debenture into 50*l.* stock of the company. On the chairman moving that the directors be authorised to take the necessary steps to carry the above scheme into effect, Mr. Richards spoke strongly on the management of the company, the excess in the estimate against the engineer, on the want of security with the present contractors, and the evils of the truck system. The secretary said that 10,000*l.* had been paid to the contractors out of the last 51,000*l.*, which latter amount Mr. Giles, the engineer, said would complete the tidal dock by Midsummer. After some discussion, the resolution was carried by a large majority. An additional forfeiture of 316 shares then took place.

Railways.—The following are the receipts of railways for the past week:—Birmingham, 14,903*l.*; Great Western, 11,858*l.*; Brighton, 2,740*l.*; Blackwall, 760*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,662*l.*; Hull and Selby, 940*l.*; Eastern Counties, 829*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 336*l.*; Greenwich, 1,594*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,090*l.*; South-Western, 5,610*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,098*l.*; North Midland, 3,886*l.*; Great North of England, 1,273*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,479*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,570*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1,637*l.*—An accident, attended with fatal consequences, has occurred on the Eastern Counties Railway, at the works near Stanway, a few miles from Colchester, by the falling of a large mass of earth upon an excavator. It seems there were several men employed at the spot at the time, all of whom contrived to escape except deceased, who when dug out was found to be quite dead. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned. A serious accident has taken place on the North Union Railway, whereby a policeman lost his life. It seems that some persons passing along the line near the town of Capel found him lying, severely wounded and apparently dead, between the rails. He was taken up, and conveyed to the Capel station, where he died in a few minutes afterwards. From the evidence adduced at the inquest, there was reason to suppose that he met with the accident from a luggage-train that passed along the line a few minutes before he was discovered. Verdict, "Accidental death."—On Sunday, a serious accident occurred on the Northern and Eastern Railway to Mr. Layer, a master drover and butcher of Fakenham, Norfolk. It appeared that he had accompanied his men with a large drove of beasts on their way to Smithfield; and one of the oxen becoming tired, he put it into a truck on one of the trains, and proceeded with it himself. The beast, however, was frightened at the sound of the whistle of the engine, and becoming restive, kicked Mr. Layer out of the truck at the time the train was going at full speed, whereby his skull was fractured, and he received other serious injuries. He was conveyed to the London Hospital, where he lies in a hopeless state.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess de Grey have taken their departure for London, where they are expected to remain about a month. Her Majesty's letters patent have passed the Great Seal, appointing the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Armagh, and Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B., Lieut.-Gen. commanding the Forces in Ireland, as Lords Justices during his Excellency's absence.—An inquest has been held on Sir Ross Mahon, Bart., whose sudden death we noticed in our last, when, from the medical evidence, it appeared that deceased died from congestion of blood on the brain. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.—A serious accident has happened to Sir E. Blakeney. It appears that while on a visit at Woodlands, the seat of Col. White, he expressed a wish to see a favourite grey charger, which he had some time previously presented to Col. White, and on going into the stable, he approached the horse, as he had been accustomed to do, familiarly; but the animal suddenly turned round and seized Sir Edward by the jaw, lacerating him severely. He proceeded home in his carriage, and the Surgeon-General, Sir P. Crampton, being called in, dressed the wound: and the latest accounts state that Sir Edward is going on as favourably as the nature of the accident will admit of.—Dr. Saurin, bishop of Dromore, expired on Saturday evening, at Kingstown. The decease of this prelate gives the revenues of another see to the ecclesiastical commissioners. Eight of the ten bishoprics suppressed by Lord Stanley's bill have been thus disposed of. They are the dioceses of Cork, Waterford, Ossory, Clonfert, Killala, Elphin, Raphoe, and Dromore. The two remaining bishoprics are Kildare, which, upon the demise of the present bishop, is to be united to Dublin, and Clogher, which is to be united to Armagh.—The disposition to emigrate is said to be very general at present in all parts of Ireland, more particularly in the northern provinces, in Munster, Clare, Kerry, Cork, Tipperary, and Waterford, where great numbers, chiefly consisting of small agriculturists, are constantly embarking for America and the Canadas.

Queen's County.—The stoppage of the firm of Messrs. Beale and Co. at Mountmellick, noticed in our last, appears to have produced considerable distress not only in the town and immediate neighbourhood, but to have spread general alarm throughout the counties of Galway and Roscommon, where the firm carried on an extensive traffic in the purchase of wool, and to be felt in its consequences from Clare and Limerick to Mayo. The individual losses are said to vary in amount from 300*l.* to 3,000*l.* Although, however, the liabilities of the firm are understood to be very great, the assets are stated to be considerable, and hopes are held out that the concern will be able to wind up its affairs satisfactorily, and shortly resume business.

SCOTLAND.

Dundee.—The spirit of emigration appears to be rife in this country; and every fresh emigrant ship for America takes out a great number of passengers. A few days since, a large vessel left this port for New York, with 140 passengers, and two more have sailed for Canada, one with 40 and the other with 18 passengers, most of whom are said to belong to the working classes. Another vessel sailed from the Broomielaw, Glasgow, on Tuesday, for Montreal, with a considerable number of emigrants.

SPORTING.

Newmarket First Spring Meeting.—These races commenced on Monday; and though the weather has been cold and unpropitious, the attendance of company was good, and the races went off with spirit. They commenced with

The Craven Stakes of 10 *Sovs. each, A. F.* (8 *Subs.*)—Duke of Richmond's The Currier (Rogers), 1; Mr. Ford's Heads or Tails, 2. The following also started, but were not placed: Mr. Osbaldeston's The Mountain Sylph, Duke of Grafton's Florence, Mr. Batson's Barbara, Lord Albemarle's Minaret, Capt. Daintree's b. c. by Mulatto, dam by Middleton, and Mr. Pettit's Michaelmas Day. Betting: 5 to 2 agst Florence, 7 to 2 agst Mountain Sylph, and 5 to 1 agst Barbara. Florence was first from the post, and led for a quarter of a mile; she was then passed by Heads or Tails, who, overpowering the lad, made strong running into the cords, where the Currier drew upon her, headed her half-way up, and won cleverly by a length; the third and fourth were very well up.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 *Sovs. each. D. M.* (8 *Subs.*)—Mr. Rogers's Tiptoe (Casidy), 1; Lord Albemarle's Buffalo, 2; Lord Orford's Young Quo Minus, 3; Lord Exeter's Scarf, 4; Duke of Portland's c. by Mundig, out of Thebes, 5; Duke of Grafton's Lisburn, 6; Lord Kelburne's c. by Muley Moloch, d. by Actæon, 7. Betting: 6 to 4 agst Tiptoe, 4 to 1 agst Scarf, 5 to 1 agst Buffalo, 7 to 1 agst the Thebes colt, and 7 to 1 agst Lord Kelburne's colt. Tiptoe jumped off with the lead, made all the running, and won easily by two lengths, the intervals between the others being wide enough to enable the Judge to place them all.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 *Sovs. each. T. Y. C.* (3 *Subs.*)—Mr. Thornhill's Menalippe. Walked over.

The Tavistock Stakes of 100 *Sovs. each. D.M.* (4 *Subs.*)—Lord Stradbroke's c. by Jerry, out of Marpessa (Nat), 1; Lord Albemarle's Robin, 2. Betting: 2 to 1 on Robin (taken), who led till near the cords, where the Jerry colt headed him, and won easy by a length.

The Riddlesworth Stakes of 200 *Sovs. each. Ab. M.* (11 *Subs.*)—Mr. Greville's Gunter by Bay Middleton (Nat), 1; Colonel Anson's The Puncher, by Bay Middleton, 2; Mr. Thornhill's Eusebia, by Emilius, 3; Mr. Bowes's The Lady of Silverkeld Well, 4. Betting: 6 to 5 agst Eusebia. The Puncher made the running to the bushes, where the others closed with him, and they ran together a short distance; half-way down the hill Gunter went in front, and won easy by two lengths; about the same space separated the others. The pace was good.

Tuesday. The Coffee-room Stakes of 50 *Sovs. each. R.M.* (*Six Subs.*)—Lord Orford's c. by Jerry out of Petulance (Nat), 1; Lord Chesterfield's c. by Muley Moloch, out of Dirce, 2; Lord Exeter's Revocation, by Reveller, 3; Mr. Batson's ch. c. by Plenipotentiary, Acacia, 4; Lord Albemarle's Robin, 5. Betting: 5 to 4 agst Dirce colt; 4 to 1 agst the winner (taken), 4 to 1 agst Revocation; 4 to 1 agst the Acacia colt, and 10 to 1 agst Robin. The Dirce colt made all the running, Revocation and the Petulance colt waiting on him. Revocation gave up at the top of the hill; and the Petulance colt, challenging in the bottom, caught the favourite on the post, and won by a head. Nothing else was up. The pace was good.

The Riddlesworth Stakes of 200 *Sovs. each. D.M.* (3 *Subs.*)—Col. Peel's Chatham, by the Colonel, walked over.

The Second Grillion Stakes of 50 *sovs. each. R.M.* (5 *Subs.*)—Mr. Thornhill's Equation, sister to Euclid (Pettit) 1; Mr. Batson's f. by Jerry, out of Revelry, 2; Lord Albemarle's Dorothy, 3. Betting: 5 to 2 on Equation, who made nearly all the running, and won easy by a length.

The Oatlands Stakes of 50 *Sovs. each. D.I.* (4 *Subs.*)—Duke of Rutland's The Genius, and Lord Kelburne's b. c. by Muley Moloch, d. by Actæon, divided the stakes, and Lord Kelburne's colt walked over.

Sweepstakes of 200 *Sovs. D.M.* (3 *Subs.*)—Mr. Thornhill's Equation, 8 st. 10 lb., walked over.

Sweepstakes of 100 *sovs. each. R.M.* (9 *Subs.*)—Duke of Grafton's Canadian, by Jerry (J. Day), 1; Mr. Faulconer's Astronomer (allowed 3 lbs.), 2; Lord Orford's Adelgund, by Bay Middleton (allowed 3 lbs.), 3. Betting: 11 to 8 on Canadian, 5 to 2 agst Adelgund. Canadian, who ran very awkwardly throughout, made play nearly the whole of the distance, and won easily by a length; Adelgund was beaten off. The pace was good for half a mile only.

Sweepstakes of 100 *Sovs. each, D.M.* (6 *Subs.*)—Lord G. Bentinck's b. c. Tedworth (Rogers), 1; Fulwar Craven's Don't-say-No, 2; Lord Orford's c., by Emilius, out of Wild Duck, 3. Betting: Even on Tedworth, 5 to 4 agst the Wild Duck colt. Won easy by a length; a fine race for second.

WEDNESDAY.—*Sweepstakes of* 100 *sovs. each. T.Y.C.* (5 *subs.*)—Mr. Thornhill's Espartero, by Emilius, walked over.

Subscription Plate of 50*l. T.Y.C.*—Mr. Byng's Garry Owen, 0; Mr. Thornhill's Eringo, 0. The following also started: Mr. Rush's ch. f. by Plenipotentiary, out of Obelisk's dam; Lord Exeter's Patchwork; Mr. Barnes's br. c. by Emilius, out of Benefit's dam; and Mr. B. Greene's ch. c. by Wiseacre, out of Zany's dam. Betting: 6 to 5 agst Garry Owen, 5 to 2 agst Eringo, 4 to 1 agst the Wiseacre colt, 6 to 1 agst Patchwork. A dead heat between Garry Owen and Eringo.

The Column Stakes of 50 *sovs. each. R.M.* (30 *Subs.*)—Lord G. Bentinck's Flytrap, by Bay Middleton (Rogers), 1; Mr. Batson's c. by Plenipotentiary, out of Acacia (allowed 3 lbs.), 0; the Duke of Portland's f. by Bay Middleton, out of Souvenir (allowed 3 lbs.), 0. The following also started: Lord Orford's f. by Clearwell, out of Chapeau d'Espagne's dam (allowed 3 lbs.); Mr. Thornhill's Eusebia, Col. Peel's Archy, and Lord Chesterfield's b. f. by Muley Moloch, out of Young Petuaria (allowed 3 lbs.). 7 to 4 on Flytrap, won by a head; a dead heat for second between the Acacia colt and Souvenir filly. Archy was a good fourth, and the others beaten off.

THURSDAY.—*Sweepstakes of* 100 *Sovs. each. D. M.* (15 *Subs.*)—Duke of Grafton's Canadian, by Jerry (J. Day), 1; Mr. Gregory's Barrier, bro. to Bulwark, 2; Mr. Pettit's Espartero, by Emilius, 3; Col. Peel's Chatham, by The Colonel, 4; Mr. Goodman's Rover, by Muley Moloch, 5. Betting—6 to 4 agst Chatham, 5 to 2 agst Barrier, 4 to 1 agst Canadian, and 6 to 1 agst Espartero. There was one false start, in which Chatham fell, rolled over Nat, and broke his collar bone; unaware of the extent of his hurt, Nat remounted, and rode him in the actual race. Barrier made the running at a steady pace, followed by Canadian and Chatham to the T.Y.C. post, where the latter was beaten, and Espartero took the third place. Canadian challenged at the ropes, and after a tolerable race won cleverly by a length; Espartero was a bad third, and Chatham beaten off. Rover gave in before he had run half the distance. The betting was heavy. Offers to take 15 to 1 about Canadian for the Derby.

Sweepstakes of 200 *Sovs. each. D. M.* (7 *Subs.*)—Col. Peel's Archy, by Camel (Chapple), 1; Duke of Beaufort's c. by Camel, out of Miss Craven's dam, 2; Lord G. Bentinck's Flytrap, 3; Lord Exeter's Albion, 4; Lord Chesterfield's Johnny Faa, 5. Betting—5 to 4 agst Flytrap, 3 to 1 agst Johnny Faa, 3 to 1 agst Duke of Beaufort's colt, and 5 to 1 agst Archy. The Duke's colt made all the running, followed by Flytrap and Archy to the ropes, where Archy passed Flytrap, caught the roan half way up, and won cleverly by a length; Flytrap a good third.

BETTING AFTER THE RACES.

Sweepstakes on Thursday.—Chatham was backed heavily at 2 to 1, 7 to 4, and 6 to 4, p. p.; and 1,000 to 10 and 1,000 to 15 (taken) that he wins it and the Derby.

DERBY.

17 to	1 agst	Lord G. Bentinck's lot (taken)	30 to	1 agst	Chatham
			50	1	Canadian
8	1	Attila	50	1	Policy
10	1	Frederica colt (taken)	50	1	Agreeable colt
16	1	Auckland (taken)	1000	15	Tripoli (taken)
23	1	The Lord of Holderness	1000	15	Master Thomas (taken)
25	1	Joanna colt (taken)	1000	15	William le Gros (taken)
30	1	Eleus (taken)	1000	10	Misnomer colt (taken)

OAKS.

8 to 1 agst Adela filly (taken) | 12 to 1 agst Dil-bar (taken)

14 to 1 agst Syren (taken)

Miscellaneous.

New Process of Dyeing.—A French paper informs us that the Russian Government has purchased for the sum of 1,000,000 roubles a new process of dyeing blue, by means of which the price of dyeing a piece of cloth is reduced to six francs from 32. M. Casimir Périer, the French Minister at St. Petersburgh, was in treaty with the inventor for the acquisition of his discovery, which would "have freed France from the tribute which she pays yearly to both Indies for indigo."

Gratitude of a French Lady. — Mademoiselle de la Champagne, a French lady of property, who recently died in the town of Avranches, in Normandy, bequeathed 1,200*l.* to the British nation, in grateful acknowledgment of the liberality and kindness which she had experienced from the Government and people of England during her residence there as an emigrant at the time of the Revolution. The Mayor of Avranches solicited permission of Sir R. Peel for the application of the money towards building a ward in the town hospital, to be appropriated to the relief of British sailors shipwrecked on the coast, or of other destitute English persons. The Premier consented. This spirit we should ever wish to see cultivated by both nations.—*Times.*

New Steam Frigate.—The Admiralty have given instructions for the building and equipment of a new steam frigate, which, it is said, will surpass in size and power everything of the kind yet afloat. She is to be of 650 horse power; to have engine-room for 600 tons of fuel; complete stowage under hatches for 1,000 troops, with four months' stores and provisions, exclusive of a crew of about 450 men; and is to be armed with 20 guns of the heaviest calibre, besides carronades. The Cyclops, Gorgon, Geyser, and other war-steamers of the first class, which have hitherto been regarded as remarkable for their magnitude, will be little more than half her size. The vessel is expected to be fully completed and ready for sea before the close of the present year.

Preservation of Iron.—Mr. Tregelles, of Neath Abbey, says he has found that coal-tar, mixed with one-third its weight of quicklime, and then boiled and used hot, protects iron in a surprising manner from the action of sea-water.—*Carmarthen Journal.*

Statistics of the United States.—A document of considerable interest, entitled the "Aggregate of the Statistics of the United States on the 1st June, 1840, taken by the Marshals in pursuance of order from Congress," has lately been published in the American Papers. The following general abstract of those portions which are included under the heads of Agriculture and Horticulture have been selected from it, and will perhaps prove interesting to our readers:—In the table of agriculture, the item of live stock is placed first: and according to this there were 4,355,669 horses and mules, 14,971,586 neat cattle, 19,311,374 sheep, 26,301,293 swine; while poultry of all kinds is estimated at 9,344,410 dollars. The wheat produced was 84,823,272 bushels; barley, 4,161,504 bushels; oats, 123,071,341 bushels; rye, 18,645,567; buck wheat, 7,291,743 bushels; and Indian corn, 377,531,875 bushels. The crop of wool yielded 35,802,114lb.; the crop of hops, 1,238,502lb.; the crop of wax, 628,303½ lb.; the crop of potatoes, 108,298,060 bushels; the crop of hay, 10,248,108¾ tons; the crop of hemp and flax, 95,251¾ tons; the crop of tobacco, 219,163,319lb.; the crop of rice, 80,841,422lb.; the crop of cotton, 790,479,275lb.; and the crop of silk cocoons, 61,552¼lb. The manufacture of sugar was 155,110,809lb.; 5,088,891 cords of wood sold, and the products of the dairy were in value 33,787,008 dollars. The value of the products of the orchard were 7,256,904 dollars; the manufacture of wine produced 124,734 gallons; and the value of family goods was 29,023,380 dollars. The table of horticulture comprises the value of the produce of market gardens, which is estimated at 2,601,196 dollars, and the value of the produce of nurseries and florists estimated at 593,534 dollars.

Logan Rock.—We learn from the "Cornwall Gazette" that this great natural curiosity, after being kept for the last several years by means of chains and props from falling off the rock on which it stands, is once more brought back to its former position. It appears that it had been gradually wearing away the part on which it stood until it had become a foot distant from its own basis. By the ingenious adaptation, however, of four screws, invented by Messrs. James Tregurtha and J. Hutchens, of the village of Treene, the rock has been forced back to its original place, and may now, it is said, be moved with greater facility than before, and with equal safety.

The Income Tax.—During one of the recent discussions in the House of Commons on the subject of the proposed income-tax, Sir R. Peel stated that the rules by which it was proposed to ascertain the incomes derived from trades and professions would be found in the Income Act of 1806. By reference to that bill the following appears to be an abstract of the rule which applies to trades, and which may be interesting to some of our readers:—1st. The duty to be charged shall be computed on a sum not less than the full amount of the balance of the profits of such trade, upon a fair and just average of three years, ending on such day of the year immediately preceding the year of assessment on which the accounts of the said trade shall have been usually made up, or on the 5th April preceding the year of assessment: provided also, that in cases where the trade shall have been set up and commenced within the said period of three years, it shall be lawful to make the computation for one year, on the average of the balance of the profits and gains from the period of first setting up the same. 2d. The said duty shall extend to every person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, fraternities, fellowships, companies or societies, and to every art, mystery, adventure, or concern carried on by them respectively, in Great Britain or elsewhere. 3d. In estimating the balance of profits and gains no sum or sums shall be set against or deducted from such profits or gains, on account of any sums expended for repairs of premises occupied for the purpose of such trade, nor for any sum expended by them for the supply, or repairs, or alterations of any implements or articles employed for the purpose of such trade beyond the sum usually expended for such purposes, according to an average of three years preceding the year in which such assessment shall be made; nor on account of loss not connected with or arising out of such trade; nor on account of any capital withdrawn therefrom; nor for any sums employed or intended to be employed as capital in it: nor for any capital employed in improvement of premises occupied for the purposes of such trade; nor on account or under pretence of any interest which might have been made on such sums if laid out at interest; nor for any debts, except such debts, or such parts thereof, as shall be proved to the satisfaction of the commissioners respectively to be irrecoverable and desperate; nor for any average loss beyond the actual amount of loss after adjustment; nor for any sum recoverable under an insurance or contract of indemnity. 4th. In estimating the amount of the profits arising as aforesaid, no deduction shall be made on account of any annual interest, or any annuity, or other annual payment payable out of such profits, except the interest of debts due to foreigners not resident in Great Britain, or in any of her Majesty's dominions.—In the case of professions, &c., the following rules will apply:—1st. The duties on employments shall be construed to extend to every employment, by retainer in any character whatever, whether such retainer shall be annual, or for a longer or shorter period; and to all profits and earnings of whatever value, subject only to such exemptions and allowances as are elsewhere provided by the act. 2. The duty to be charged shall be computed at a sum not less than the full amount of the balance of the profits of such professions, after making such deductions, and no other, as are allowed by the act, within the preceding year, ending as in the first case, to be paid on the actual amount of such profits, without any deduction, subject to the like provisions as are made in the first case in respect of the period of average, in the cases of setting up and commencing such profession, within the period herein limited. 3. The third and fourth rules in the first case shall also extend to the profits arising under the second case, as far as they are applicable.

The Amended Tariff.—The new commercial tariff, with the changes to which Government has been induced to accede by the representations and suggestions of those parties who have a practical acquaintance with the subject, was laid upon the table of the House of Commons on Monday night. Among these changes, which are few in number, the following are those which have been made in the articles which more immediately interest our readers:

FRUIT, viz.—Raw, and not otherwise enumerated, for every 100*l.* value, Foreign, 5*l.* Almonds, not Jordan, nor bitter, the cwt., foreign, 10s. Jordan, do., Foreign, 1*l.* 5s.; Bitter, do., Foreign, 2s. Apples, raw, the bushel, Foreign, 6d.; British, 2d. Dried do., Foreign, 2s. 6d.; British, 1s. Currants, the cwt., Foreign, 1*l.* 2s. 2d. Dates, do., Foreign, 10s. Figs, do., Foreign, 15s. Grapes, for every 100*l.* value, Foreign, 5*l.* NUTS, viz.—Chesnuts, the bushel, Foreign, 2s. Cocoa-nuts, the 1,200, British, 1s. Small Nuts, the bushel, Foreign, 2s. Walnuts, do., Foreign, 2s. ORANGES and LEMONS same as in the first tariff, with the exception that the duty on those of Foreign and British production are the same. PEARS, raw, the bushel, Foreign, 9d.; British, 3d. Dried do., Foreign, 3s. 9d. Plums (commonly called French Plums) and Prunelles, the cwt., Foreign, 1*l.*; Dried or Preserved do., Foreign, 1*l.* 7s. 6d. Raisins, the cwt., Foreign, 15s.; British, 7s. 6d. The duties on Linseed, Flax-seed, Mustard-seed, &c., will be reduced considerably more than was proposed in the original schedule of the tariff.

Law.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—APPEALS.—*Gurly* v. *Gurly.*—This was an appeal against a decree of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, made in a case in which the question was as to the effect of the words of a will, which, construed in one way, disinherited the heir of the testator, and would pass certain freehold estates from him to devisees; and construed in another way, would not produce any such effect. There was a further question as to the effect of certain words in a settlement on a marriage in 1783, barring the testator's wife from her right of dower. The judgment of the court below was affirmed with costs.

JURY COURT, EDINBURGH.—*Robert Hislop, &c.* v. *Sir P. C. H. Durham, K.C.B.*—The action was directed at the instance of Robert Hislop, the father of Elizabeth Hislop, and her brother and sisters, against Sir P. C. H. Durham, on the ground that he had neglected to place a sufficient fence round the mouth of an old coal-pit; in consequence of which the young woman Elizabeth Hislop, while on her way home one night towards her father's house at Hinnybole, near Bonnyrigg, had fallen down the shaft of the said pit and was killed. For the defence it was urged that deceased was intoxicated at the time; and that she had not fallen accidentally into the coal-pit, it not being situated on any road leading to Hinnybole from the place where deceased on the night in question had parted from some companions with whom she was last seen, or on any public road at all, but was situated a little off a private road on the farm of Hopefield, quite in the opposite direction from Hinnybole: that, in fact, she could not have entered the grounds in which the pit was situated without committing a trespass. That, in addition to this, the pit was protected by a framework, called a crib or cradle, which, in place of being in a very insecure state as represented by the pursuers, was perfectly sufficient to prevent all risk of accident. The Lord President, in charging the jury, stated that the law of the case was with the pursuer; but the facts were very contradictory, and it was for the jury to dispose of them. The jury returned a verdict for the pursuer, Robert Hislop, the father—Damages 300*l.*

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.—*Doe dem. the Earl of Orford* v. *Sir William Kemp, Bart., and another.*—This was an action of ejectment, to recover possession of a farm of some value in this county. It appears that the Earl of Orford, being anxious to dispose of some estates in this county, entered into a negotiation with Sir William Kemp for that purpose. Not being able, however, to agree upon the purchase-money, the matter was dropped, but that portion of the estates comprised in this action was let by parol to Sir William Kemp for fourteen years, on the understanding that six months' notice to quit should be taken by the tenant in the event of the earl meeting with a purchaser. This state of things did not long continue before the contemplated change was rendered necessary, and notice to quit was accordingly served on the co-defendant of Sir William, his brother, who had occupied the farm under him, and to whom, as the lessor of the plaintiff contended, it had been let conjointly with Sir William Kemp. The question now submitted to the jury was whether Sir William was sole tenant of this farm, or jointly interested therein with his brother; for in the former instance the notice to quit was insufficient for the purpose of determining the tenancy, inasmuch as it was served on the brother alone; while on the other hand such a service would be binding upon both parties, if both were equally concerned in the occupation of the property. The steward of the noble earl was examined upon this point, but his evidence was very vague even in his examination in chief as to the terms upon which he had let the farm to Sir William Kemp, while on cross-examination enough was elicited to place the affair in a point of view consonant to the position of the defendants.—Verdict, accordingly, for the defendants.

The Apothecaries' Company v. *Roberts.*—This was an action by the Apothecaries' Company to recover several penalties from the defendant, a druggist, living at Cheltenham, for dispensing drugs and medicines as an apothecary, in contravention of the statute. The counsel for the plaintiffs stated the nature of the case against the defendant, admitting that Mr. Roberts was a respectable person, and that he had probably acted under a mistake as to the construction of the statute regulating the practice of apothecaries, and the effect of a similar case decided in the Queen's Bench in May last. The counsel for the defendant stated that after the candid statement of the plaintiff's counsel, he would not resist a verdict against his client: and a verdict was accordingly taken for one penalty, the defendant undertaking not to persist in dispensing medicines in future, and the plaintiffs agreeing not to issue execution in the mean time.

Stockport Riots.—Eleven privates in the 21st Reg. of Foot were indicted for a riot at Stockport, on the 28th ultimo, the particulars of which were given in this Paper at the time. It appeared from the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution, that on the evening of the 28th March a number of soldiers assembled in the streets of Stockport, in consequence, as is supposed, of some of their comrades being taken into custody on a charge of disorderly conduct, that they proceeded, armed with thick sticks, to several public houses, inquired for the police, against whom they made threats, and attacked the inhabitants, but particularly those whom they found in two public-houses, one called Cox's Vaults, and the other the Pack Horse. There were about forty who took part in the disturbance; and on their meeting a gentleman in the street, whom they took to be the superintendent of the police, they beat him severely. A number of witnesses were called to identify the prisoners, some of whom spoke to being struck with a bayonet, which was broken in the tumult; while on the other hand a great many witnesses were called by several of the prisoners, who proved that they took no part in the riot. The judge having summed up the case, the jury acquitted all the prisoners.

The Stockport Poisoning Case.—Robert Sandys was placed at the bar to receive sentence for the murder of his child, of which offence he was convicted at the last assizes, as noticed in this Paper at the time, when the circumstances under which the crime was committed were also given. Judgment, however, it will be remembered, was respited, by order of Mr. Justice Erskine, on a point of law raised by the prisoner's counsel, as to the formality of the indictment, it not stating that deceased died of the arsenic administered by the prisoner, but of a mortal sickness produced by the arsenic. The point was reserved for the consideration of the judges, who have decided that the indictment was in due form. The motive attributed to the prisoner for the commission of the offence was to obtain the fees allowed by a burial-club on the death of his children, three of them dying suddenly on their becoming entitled to the money. The prisoner being asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, stated that he was innocent of the charge; and handed in two papers, one of which was a petition to the judge, setting forth the improbabilities of his being guilty of such a crime for so trifling a sum as 3*l.* 8*s.*, and the discrepancies in the evidence, particularly in that of the medical men; and the other was signed by a number of persons giving him a good character for humanity. His Lordship having put on the black cap, after adverting to the point of law which had been reserved for the consideration of the fifteen judges, said they had held the proceedings to be regular, and it now only remained for him to pass on the prisoner the sentence of the law. His Lordship then sentenced him to death in the usual form. It is stated that his Lordship ordered the prisoner's petition to be forwarded to Mr. Justice Erskine, who tried him, but fixed his execution for next Saturday.

Lucas v. *The Birmingham and Gloucester Railway Company.*—This was an action brought against the defendants as carriers between Bristol and Birmingham, to recover the sum of 7*l.* 5*s.*, the value of 21 lbs. of essential oil of lemons, leakage from a flask of that article, which the defendants carried from Gloucester to Birmingham, and which was damaged on its transmit. According to the evidence of plaintiff's witnesses, the flask in which the oil was contained, and which was of copper, had safely borne the voyage from Messina, packed in a stout wooden box; and after being imported at the Bristol custom-house, was carefully repacked in the same case, which was stuffed with straw, and then transmitted to Gloucester by waggon, where it was delivered at the company's station in good condition. It was addressed to the plaintiff at Birmingham, and "with care" marked on the package. Upon its arrival at Birmingham it was discovered that the package was leaking, and when delivered at the plaintiff's warehouse, the copper flask was much indented, and 21 lbs. of its contents were deficient. According to the witnesses for defendants, the injury was occasioned by the improper packing of the case, which it was sworn contained little or no straw, and nothing, therefore, to prevent the thin copper vessel from jarring and shaking against the sides of the box in the passage from Gloucester to Birmingham. It was shown that great care had been taken to place the box in the most secure part of the van in which it travelled; and it was urged that as the box was entirely uninjured, and free from indentation, while the flask was much battered and bruised, it was impossible that the loss could have been occasioned by any negligence on the part of the defendants. The flask was produced in court for the inspection of the jury, who found a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, APRIL 15.—Since Monday the supply of English Wheat has been trifling, and the sales effected were at Monday's currency. The trade for free foreign is so exceedingly inactive, that scarcely any transactions have taken place, and in order to dispose of a quantity, a decline from Monday's quotations would be taken. There has been some inquiry for bonded Wheat, but at lower prices than demanded.—Barley, Peas, and Beans remain as on Monday.—Irish Oats are lower, but English are unaltered in value.—In consequence of an increased demand, Red Clover Seed has advanced 5*s.* from the lowest price.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.

			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	50 to 68	Red	40 to 60
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			56 to 58	White	59 to 64
Barley		Malting and distilling	22 to 28	Grind.	20 to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	15 to 21	Feed	15 to 20
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	19 to 21	Potato	17 to 22
—— Irish		Feed	8 to 18	Potato	15 to 21
Rye			35 to 41		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	22 to 29	Tick	23 to 35	Harrow	26 to 37
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	29 to 40	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White	31 to 34	Maple	28 to 30	Grey	23 to 27

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
March 4	60 9	28 3	19 1	34 3	32 0	32 6
— 11	59 11	27 9	19 0	33 11	31 10	33 11
— 18	59 9	27 0	19 1	36 4	30 8	31 3
— 25	58 4	26 6	18 4	33 5	29 9	32 0
April 1	57 8	26 2	17 11	32 11	30 6	30 0
— 8	58 2	26 2	18 11	33 10	29 7	29 4
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	59 1	27 0	18 9	34 0	30 8	31 6
Duties	27 8	21 4	19 9	18 3	21 3	22 9

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.		Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas.
English	5592 Sks.	— Brls.	2984	7363	7865	6862	—	1204	440
Irish	80 ,,	— ,,	—	—	—	3225	—	—	—
Foreign	500 ,,	2360 ,,	9354	—	—	1096	—	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—S. J. Aldrich, Manchester-buildings, Holloway, chemist and druggist—T. Nutt, Eastcheap, London, plumber and glazier—W. H. Wells, Goldsworthy-place, Rotherhithe, bricklayer.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—J. Lewis, Sedgley, Staffordshire, coal-master—W. M. Short, Martin's-lane, broker.

BANKRUPTS.—E. A. Dickinson, Pall-mall, money-scrivener—J. Dawson and W. Dawson, Tonbridge, Kent, builders—W. Payne, Hand-court, Holborn, victualler—H. Till, Moulsham, Essex, draper—R. Stringer, Great Yarmouth, wine-merchant—H. Edlin, Brighton, tavern keeper—T. Smith and T. Taylor, Worcester, retailer of boots and shoes—J. Pickering, Loughborough, Leicestershire, wine-merchant—R. Nutt, Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, maltster—E. Minty, Warminster, Wiltshire, maltster—J. Chaloner, Chester, currier—R. and G. Dransfield, Lees, Lancashire, cotton-spinners—J. Buckton, Darlington, Durham, grocer—W. Halliday, Liverpool, innkeeper—D. Cook, Liverpool, rope maker—J. Nutter and W. Eaiston, Cambridge, brewers—W. Morrison, Globe-street, Wapping, cooper—W. Burrell, Chingford, Essex, farmer—T. Thompson and J. Thompson, Newcastle upon Tyne, builders—J. Wallworth and T. Wallworth, Manchester, corn dealers—W. Hooper, Reading, Berkshire, tobacco manufacturer—M. Willis, Egham, Surrey, stage-coach-proprietor—C. Crock, George yard, Long-acre, livery-stable keeper—T. Kearsley, Tyldesley, Lancashire, cotton spinner—J. Hooley, Nottingham, miller—J. Smith, Nottingham, cabinet-maker—M. Redfern, W. Redfern, and J. Redfern, Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, file manufacturers—J. Abbott, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer—J. Henshaw, Witton, Cheshire, ironmonger—G. Stokes, Bristol, innkeeper—W. Stewart, Ludgate-hill, muslin manufacturer—C. Long, Palace row, New road, glass-merchant—R. Duffell, Bow-common, tar distiller—G. Booth, Princes-street, Lambeth, lime-burner—G. Stephenson, Beverley, grocer—G. J. Green, Birmingham, glass-manufacturer—J. Bird, Coventry, fringe-manufacturer—C. Goodman, Northampton, cutler—C. O Reilly, Newport, Monmouthshire, timber merchant—J. Porter, Nantwich, Cheshire, tailor—W. Howarth, Swaffham, wine-merchant—T. Bull, Minories, London, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. M'Phedran, Greenock, cooper—A. Brown, Glasgow, iron founder—R. Duncan and Co., Greenock, ship-builders—J Campbell, Lettoch, Ross-shire, shipowner—J. Miller and D. Webster, Glasgow, machine makers.

BIRTHS.—On the 11th inst., in Curzon street, Lady Ernest Bruce, of a son—On the 4th inst., at the Rectory, Caversham, Oxon, the lady of E. Vines, Esq., of a daughter—On the 5th inst., at Homerton, the lady of B. Horsburgh, Esq., surgeon, of a son—On the 6th inst., at Brighton, the lady of Capt. T. Hilton, of her Majesty's 19th infantry, of a daughter—On the 8th inst., at Cheltenham, the lady of W. Chamier, Esq., of a son—On the 9th inst., at Whetstone, the lady of O. D Osborne, Esq., of a son—On the 9th inst., in New Millman-street, Mrs. R. Garland, of a daughter—On the 9th inst., in Cumberland terrace, Regent's park, the lady of J. Minet, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 14th Feb., at Agra, T. K Loyd, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Annie Hirst, eldest daughter of the late Capt. J. Haig, of the Crescent, Bedford—On the 9th inst., at St. Giles-in-the-fields, G. Frere, Esq., jun., to Margaret Anne Corrie, third daughter of E. Corrie, Esq.—On the 11th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham, the Rev. J. A Blackett, vicar of Heddon on-the-Wall, Northumberland, to Anne Jane, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. A. Hamilton—On the 11th inst., Mr. J. Davis, of Cheltenham, to Amelia, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. S Friedeberg—On the 12th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, F. D. W. Winn, Esq., Indian Navy, to Lucy, youngest daughter of the late J. Winckworth, Esq.

DIED.—On the 4th inst., at his residence, 12, Mount row, Lambeth, — Ellar, the most celebrated harlequin of his day, aged 62—On the 9th inst., — Conolly, the celebrated jockey—On the 28th ult., at Florence, Lord William Montague, younger son of the Duke of Manchester—Killed, in the pass of Khoord Cabul, Major H W. Bellew, Assistant Quarter Master General, Bengal Army, fourth and late second surviving son of the late R. Bellew, Esq., of Ballendiness, Castle Martyr, county of Cork—On the 6th inst., at Aberavon, Glamorganshire, Jane, widow of the late Rev. W. Rees, curate of Aberavon, and incumbent of Michaelstone—On the 10th inst., Miss Clarke, eldest daughter of C. E. Clarke, Esq., of Lower Grosvenor-place.

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"It certainly is the most complete and useful Catalogue that has yet appeared, as, in one line, it gives the systematic and English names, where described, of what country it is a native, the year introduced, the months when in flower, whether hardy or tender, its duration, and reference to the books in which it is figured; and where any names have been lately changed, a synonym is given in Italics, to show what it is changed from. It also contains nearly double the number of Plants contained in any other Catalogue that we have seen; so that, on the whole, we believe it could not have been more complete. In our opinion, the arrangement according to the natural system is far preferable to that of an artificial one, particularly for cultivators; and on this account the present work should be in the hands of all gardeners and cultivators of plants; and the reference to the figures will also render it very useful to the botanist.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

9.

Sixth Edition, in one large vol. 8vo, price 16*s.*

SWEET'S BOTANICAL CULTIVATOR; or, Hothouse and Greenhouse Manual: giving full Practical Instructions for the Management of all the Plants cultivated in the Hothouses, Greenhouses, Frames, and Borders, in the Gardens of Great Britain; with Plain Directions for the Management of Bulbs and Plants in Rooms, &c.

"Indeed what Mr. Sweet has said on the Culture of Bulbs and Epiphytes, in the last Edition of his Botanical Cultivator, may be considered as the *ultimatum* on this subject for the British Gardener."—*Gardener's Magazine.*

This Edition corresponds with the New Edition of Sweet's Hortus Britannicus, and contains for the first time, Genus Orchidaceæ.

10.

THE FRUIT-GROWER'S INSTRUCTOR. By GEORGE BLISS, Nurseryman. Containing full Directions for Planting and Cultivating of Fruit trees; with Instructions for Forcing, and Lists of the best kinds of Fruit for every purpose: also Directions for Hothouse Building, and the most Improved Modes of Heating. Second Edition, enlarged, price 6*s.*

11.

THE FLORIST'S CULTIVATOR; or, Plain Directions for the Management of Florists' Flowers, Shrubs, &c.: select Lists of the most choice Flowers: to which is added the Monthly Operation usual for the Flower-garden, Shrubbery, and Greenhouse. By THOMAS WILLATS. Price 7*s* 6*d.* coloured and bound in cloth.

Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, April 16, 1842.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 17—1842. SATURDAY, APRIL 23. PRICE 6*d*.

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GEOLOGY.—PROFESSOR WEBSTER, F. G. S., will commence his LECTURES on Monday, May 2, at 12 o'clock. The Course will consist of Thirty Lectures, and be divided into Three Parts:—1. The description of such minerals as enter essentially into the composition of rocks. 2. Geology properly so called. 3. The application of the above subjects to the useful arts. The subsequent Lectures will be delivered on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 12. Fee 3*l*.

The Course is open to gentlemen who do not attend any other Class in the College.

R. G. LATHAM, A.M., Dean of the Faculty of Arts.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
University College, London, 13th April, 1842.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION for the RELIEF of AGED and INDIGENT GARDENERS and their WIDOWS.

The Committee beg leave most respectfully to acquaint the Subscribers whose subscriptions are unpaid, that by the Rules of the Institution, no person can Vote at the ensuing Election on the 2d of JUNE next, unless the Subscription be paid before that day; and that the Rules, &c., with a full and corrected list of the Subscribers, state of the Funds, &c., may be obtained on application to the Secretary, to whom all Post-office orders are requested to be sent, payable at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand; and that, as the Secretary is exerting himself to save as much as possible the expense of collection, the Committee trust that Subscribers will kindly assist, by transmitting their subscription at their earliest convenience.

J. J. BOWLER, Hon. Sec.

THOMAS CRIPPS, FLORIST, TUNBRIDGE-WELLS, respectfully informs his Friends that Plants of the New White Fuchsia "VENUS VICTRIX" will be ready the first week in May, at 21*s*. each, with the usual discount to the Trade, if three or more Plants are taken at once. For particulars see Floricultural Cabinet for March, or Gardeners' Gazette or *Chronicle* of 5th inst. Orders for this will be received by Mr. George Charlwood, 14, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden; Messrs. Cormack and Co. New Cross Nursery; Mr. Harrison, Downham, Norfolk; Mr. J. Ashdowne, Seedsman, High-street, Hastings; Messrs. Wood & Son, Maresfield Nursery; or addressed as above.

NEW AND SUPERB VERBENAS.

B. W. KNIGHT, FLORIST, &c., Tivoli, near St. Leonard's, Sussex, begs respectfully to inform the Public, that he intends sending out, the third week in May, the following Eleven New VERBENAS, which he can with confidence recommend as new and distinct Varieties; price, per set, 2*l*. 10*s*.; or by the single Plant, as under:—Davisoniana, rich shaded crimson; Majestica, very large, pink and white; Conspicua, light purple, with a white eye; Formosissima, rich shaded rose; Bride, fine pure white, very sweet-scented; Prince of Wales, fine rich scarlet, Tweediana habit—at 7*s*. 6*d*. per Plant. Leonora, fine lilac, sweet-scented; Brownleeana, fine large purple; Westongii, fine rich scarlet—at 5*s*. 6*d*. per plant. Ovid, fine purple; Chalmerii—at 3*s*. 6*d*. per plant.

NEW FUCHSIAS, CALCEOLARIAS, AND SPANISH CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

WILLIAM MAY, in tendering his grateful acknowledgements to his numerous Floricultural Friends for their former favours, is encouraged to announce to them that his descriptive List of SIX NEW HYBRID FUCHSIAS, of distinct character, and of very improved merit to anything yet before the public,—also his six new and superb CALCEOLARIAS, which he will warrant distinct and equal (if not superior) to any yet offered, the whole being perfect in shape, of superb size, and of exquisite colours—and also his fifty new and superior CHRYSANTHEMUMS, from the South of Spain,—is now ready, and will be forwarded, on post-paid application to his Nursery, Leeming Lane, near Bedale, Yorkshire. N.B.—Strong Plants will be ready to send out early in May.

NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIAS.—The Nobility, Gentry, and Florists are respectfully informed that Messrs. W. and F. YOUELL having bestowed great care and attention in forming a collection of all the new Fuchsias now ready to be sent out by various parties, which have proved to be of great beauty and distinctness, and having selected about thirty varieties which they can confidently recommend, they offer to send them out the first week in April, at the rate of 21*s*. per 12 varieties, fit for competition at any of the Horticultural exhibitions of the ensuing season. By enclosing a Post-office order for one guinea, they will be sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom. Their list of Fuchsias, with respective prices, can be obtained by enclosing a Postage Stamp.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, March 15.

CARNATIONS and PICOTEES.—The Nobility, Gentry, and Florists are respectfully informed that Messrs. W. and F. YOUELL can supply the above Flowers at the following prices. Their collection is the most extensive and select in the kingdom, and for strength and healthiness are unrivalled. They beg to state that none but first-rate show flowers will be sent out.

12	pairs of fine Show Flowers,		by name	£1 10*s*. 0*d*.
25	do.	do.	do.	3 0 0
12	do.	extra fine	do.	2 10 0

Amongst which will be included a pair of that splendid Red Picotee ANACREON.—Great Yarmouth Nursery.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, and OTHERS.—R. ORSON, Florist, Florists' Agent, and Auctioneer, having made arrangements with one of the most celebrated Amateurs in the Neighbourhood of London for his Surplus Stock of CARNATIONS and PICOTEES, purposes Selling them by Auction at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, on WEDNESDAY next, 27th inst. The Plants are strong and healthy, including many new and very choice varieties, and well deserving the attention of admirers of these favourite Flowers.

May be viewed on the morning of Sale, and Catalogues had at the Auction Mart, *Gardeners' Chronicle* Office, the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, and of the Auctioneer, 12, Hall Place, Kennington Lane, Surrey.—April 22, 1842.

AURICULAS, GERANIUMS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, and YELLOW PICOTEES.

H. GROOM, Clapham Rise, near London (removed from Walworth), by Appointment, Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that he has a fine selection of the above Flowers, which he can offer at very moderate prices:—

	£.	s.	d.
Auriculas.			
25 Superfine Sorts, with their names, one plant of each	3	13	6
Geraniums.			
25 Superfine Sorts, with their names, one plant of each .	3	10	0
Carnations.			
12 Superfine Sorts, with their names, one pair of each .	1	15	0
Picotees.			
25 Superfine Sorts, with their names, one pair of each .	2	10	0
Yellow Picotees.			
12 Superfine Sorts, with their names, one pair of each .	2	2	0

A Catalogue of Geraniums can be had on application.

NEW & SUPERB GERANIUMS, CALCEOLARIAS, DAHLIAS, FUCHSIAS, VERBENAS, PANSIES, &c.

WM. CATLEUGH respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that his Spring CATALOGUE of the above Flowers is now ready for delivery, including Fuchsia, Conspicua arborea, raised by S. R. Prouse, Esq.; it is of vigorous and erect growth, with a bold and ample foliage, flowers of a delicate carnation or pale flesh colour; Sepals beautifully tipped with a distinct green, having when fully out an expanded bright scarlet Corolla; Pistil and Stamens rather more rosy than the sepals. Plants in May at 10*s*. 6*d*. Also two new and distinct varieties of the Verbena, from Texas—Ne Plus Ultra, a clear bright pink, with a rose-coloured spot surrounding the tube, which is white; a pleasing variety; colours very much resemble those of Phlox Drummondii: Elegans, a pale pink, with a delicate rose-coloured spot surrounding the tube; plants in May, the two, at 10*s*. 6*d*. Likewise Dahlia, Lady Ann Murray, a beautiful mottled white tipped with bright rosy purple, a well-formed flower, with a fine centre, one of the most constant Dahlias grown, and desirable to the most limited grower, 3 feet, 10*s*. 6*d*.

Hans-street, Sloane-street, Chelsea.

BELMONT NURSERY, STOKE, NEAR DEVONPORT.

JESSE ADAMS having purchased the entire stock of SEEDLING GERANIUMS raised by Charles Thurtell, Esq., begs to acquaint the Public that he has now a large stock of well rooted, healthy Plants ready for delivery. They comprise the following 24 varieties, viz.: Thurtell's—Britannia, Radical, Wonder of the West, Ne Plus Ultra, Surprise, Warrior, Masterpiece, Ultra Flora, Queen, Queen Consort, Queen Dowager, Ann, Armada, Lady Minto, Eclipse, Admiral, Collingwood, Nelson, Revenge, Bride, Elegans, Exquisite, Sir Graham Moore, Reform. J. A. has also the entire stock of another seedling Geranium raised by a different party, consisting of three plants only, two of which are for sale at 45*s*. each. This beautiful variety possesses all the qualities of a first-rate flower, and which J. A. proposes to name the "Beauty of Belmont;" never before advertised.

With respect to Mr. Thurtell's flowers, all of which are allowedly excellent, it is difficult to make a selection; but the four first named on the list are admitted to be splendid first-rate flowers; and of these, "Wonder of the West" is by competent judges said to be the finest Geranium ever blown. These four varieties will be sent out at two guineas each.

A very large variety of other healthy, well-rooted plants, on moderate terms.—Stoke, near Devonport, April 12th, 1842.

PLYMOUTH NURSERY.

ALEXANDER PONTEY begs to call the attention of the Public to his Stock of Hothouse, Greenhouse, and other PLANTS, especially to his new FUCHSIA TRICOLOR, a beautiful delicate blush white, with sepals tipped with green; a free grower and bloomer; plants of which are now being sent out at 10*s*. 6*d*. each. Also the following PELARGONIUMS:—

Lyne's Countess of Mount Edgcumbe .	21*s*.	0*d*.	each.
— Diadem, a large white . .	21	0	—
— Peri of the West	10	6	—

The sorts named under at 60*s*. per dozen:—Amethyst, Beauty, Bridesmaid, Corona, King John, Wildfire, Inez de Castro, Nymph, Lady Douro, Prince Albert, Vulcan, Comte de Paris, Sultan, Pince's Zenobia, Jupiter, Matilda, Lifeguardsman, Apex, Wonder, Pride of the Hill. Other good sorts at from 9*s*., 12*s*., to 18*s* per dozen.—Plymouth Nursery, April 4th, 1842.

MYATT'S BRITISH QUEEN STRAWBERRY.

J. and W. MYATT beg to return their sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received from the Nobility and Gentry, and to inform those who have not yet favoured them with their orders, that the approaching season is most desirable for planting; they can supply plants of the British Queen and Eliza Strawberry, the former at 5*l*., the latter at 1*l*. per 100.

The unpropitious state of the weather for late autumn-planting induces them to inform those who have been purchasers, that they will be happy to reinstate any that have not succeeded, by direct application to the parties who have supplied them, such application to be limited to April. Plants carefully packed and forwarded to any part of England.

Manor Farm, Deptford, March 31, 1842.

GUANO MANURE.

W. SKIRVING, SEEDSMAN, QUEEN-SQUARE, LIVERPOOL, begs to announce to Landed Proprietors, and to Farmers and Gardeners, that the price of the genuine Guano has just been fixed by the importers as follows:—viz., 16*l*. per Ton for quantities under five Tons, and 15*l*. per Ton for any larger quantity.

W. S., from his experience with the Guano on various crops last year, and from the appearance of the crops of Grass at present where it was last year applied, can with confidence recommend it as a very good and, at the above price, a cheap Manure, for any garden or field crop. With this conviction, he has accepted an Agency for the Sale of the genuine Guano, and shall be happy to receive orders, which shall be promptly executed, direct from the Importer's Stores.

Terms of payment, ready money; a remittance or reference required.—Liverpool, 9th April, 1842.

NEW and SPLENDID DAHLIAS. — P. STEIN, having prepared a Catalogue of the New and Seedling Dahlias, amounting to nearly One Hundred, and added two or three dozen of the best of the established favourites, respectfully announces that it is now ready, and may be had on application. Miss Chester, the best White Dahlia in the world, having broken well, early orders will be executed with strong Plants the first week in May, price 10*s*. 6*d*. The King of Prussia, which took two first prizes and one third prize, against all England, will, although a Seedling of the same year, having broken well, be let out the first year, and be ready at the same time, at 10*s*. 6*d*.—Grove Nursery, Highgate.

NEW AND SUPERIOR SEEDLING DAHLIAS FOR 1842.

JAMES EDWARD, FLORIST, LAYERTHORPE, YORK, begs most respectfully to invite the attention of Cultivators of the Dahlia to the following Three Seedling Varieties (raised in 1840, and fully proved in 1841), which are quite distinct from any hitherto produced; of very superior habit, and constant in producing good Show Flowers throughout the season; in proof of which J. E. begs to state that he has shown above 200 blooms of the three, during the season, at various Exhibitions open to all England, and has had nine Seedling Prizes awarded for them, namely,—four 1st prizes, three second ditto, and two third ditto; they have also been shown in the following winning trays:—

In the 1st Tray of 24 at the Horticultural Society, York, Aug. 18,
2d ,, 24 ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, 18 ,, ,, ,,
2d ,, 36 at the Botanical Gardens, Hull, Sept. 2d;
2d ,, 12 ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, 24 at the Horticul. Soc., Scarborough, Sept. 3d;
1st ,, 12 ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, 6 ,, ,, ,,
1st ,, 48 at the Yorkshire Philosophical Soc., Sep. 9th;
1st ,, 36 ,, Botanical Gardens, Sheffield, Sept. 15th;
1st ,, 36 ,, Horticultural Soc., Barnsley, Sept. 21st;
1st ,, 24 ,, ,,
1st ,, 48 ,, Botanical Gardens, Leeds, Sept. 22d;
1st ,, 48 ,, Horticultural Society, York, Sep. 24th;
2d ,, 24 ,, ,, ,,

Besides having taken other Prizes in addition to the above.

PREMIER.—Fine bronze salmon, very superior form, of excellent habit, throwing its blooms well above the foliage, and always to be depended upon in producing good show flowers. This variety obtained the first prize, in its class, at the York Ancient Florists' Society, September 20th, and had also the premier prize awarded, as the best Dahlia of any colour.—Height 4 to 5 feet.—Plants 10*s*. 6*d*.

MARY JANE.—White ground, very deeply tipped and edged with purpled carmine—constant throughout the season, well up in the centre, of excellent habit, and never fails in producing good flowers. This variety obtained the first and second prize at Scarborough, as the best light-ground flower tipped or edged, and has justly been pronounced the most distinct and attractive Dahlia ever produced in its class.—Height 4 feet.—Plants 10*s*. 6*d*.

DUKE OF RICHMOND.—Fine light pink and yellow, colours beautifully blended together, with a light-yellow tip at the end of each petal, similar to the Duchess of Richmond, but quite distinct from that variety; very superior habit, always constant, and will prove a noble and excellent show flower.—Height 5 feet.—Plants 10*s*. 6*d*.

Good strong plants will be sent out the first week in May; and for the convenience of parties at a distance, orders will be received, and plants supplied, by Mr. George Charlwood, Seedsman, Covent Garden, London; and Messrs. Henderson, Nurserymen, Brechin, Scotland. No allowance to the trade unless 12 plants are ordered, and a remittance or respectable reference will be required from unknown correspondents. J. E. can also supply plants of all the best Dahlias in cultivation, of which a catalogue is annually printed, and can be had on application.

We the undersigned, members of the Committee of the York Horticultural Society, do attest the correctness of Mr. Edward's description of the above Dahlias; and we strongly recommend them as distinct varieties from any yet sent out, and well worth a place in the most limited collection.

James Richardson
John Roper
J. Heseltine
Henry Bellerby
William Dove
Richard Land
John Walker
Edward Bearpark
Robert Dempsey
John North
Jas. Lancelot Foste
William West
John Robinson.

Report of the York Amateur Florist Society, held on Monday, August 9th, 1841.—The Judges and Members of this Society consider it their duty to notice a seedling Dahlia of last year (sent for inspection) raised by Mr. Edward, Nurseryman, of this city. The colour is pure white, with a dark tip of purpled carmine; the form, depth of petal, and above all, good eye, require no consideration to pronounce it one of the best Dahlias yet seen of its class: and from the evident superiority of this distinct variety over such flowers as Glory of Plymouth, Beauty of the Plain, &c., there is no doubt but the year 1842 will cause these flowers to fall in the rear when brought into competition with the seedling exhibited this day, as it may safely be pronounced a gem of the first water, and will reflect the greatest credit on the fortunate raiser, for so long as Dahlias remain in cultivation this flower must form a prominent feature in a stand of six.—*York Courant*.

FLORICULTURAL SEEDS.—The Undersigned begs leave to recommend the following choice Flower Seeds to the notice of his customers and the Public in general. The Asters, Stocks, Zinnias, &c. have gained Prizes in all parts of the Kingdom.

Assortments.	s.	d.
32 var. German Aster .	8	0
8 — Pyramidal . .	1	6
16 — New Dwarf . .	3	0
60 — German Stock .	17	6
Smaller packets	10	0
25 — Dwarf Stock .	8	0
Smaller packets	5	0
15 — Autumnal . .	5	0
16 — Biennial . .	4	6
16 — Double Poppy .	2	6
10 — ,, Balsam .	2	6
30 — ,, Hollyhock .	6	0
12 — Salpiglossis . .	5	0
24 — Zinnia elegans .	10	0
12 — ,, ,, .	6	0
50 — Fine Annuals .	15	0
25 — Do. for autumn sowing . .	5	0
25 — Fine Perennials .	5	0
Greenhouse Climbers.	pckt.	
Calampelis, 2 sp. . .	1	6
Cobæa scandens . .	0	6
Loasa Herberti . .	1	6
.. sp. Chili . .	1	6
Lophospermum, 4 sp. .	2	0
Maurandya, 4 sp. . .	2	0
Passiflora alba . .	0	6

	s.	d.
Sollya heterophylla . .	0	6
Stove Climbers.	pckt.	
Passiflora, 4 sp. . . .	1	6
Physianthus albens .	1	6
Sphathodea grandiflora .	1	0
Ipomœa, 10 sp. . .	2	6
Various Seeds.	pckt.	
g Cineraria, extra . .	1	0
s Clivea nobilis . .	1	6
g Calceolaria, fine . .	1	0
s Echinocactus, 2 sp. .	1	0
s Gesnera, 6 sp. . .	4	0
s Gloriosa superba . .	1	6
s Gloxinia, 4 sp. . .	2	6
g Hovea Celsi . .	1	0
g Lotus Jacobæus . .	0	6
hh Phlox Drummondii .	1	0
s Poinciana pulcherrima	1	0
hh Rhodanthe Manglesii	0	6
h Schizopetalon Walkeri	0	6
s Vinca rosea . . .	0	6

s Stove. *g* Greenhouse.
hh Half-hardy.

Fine New Petunia.	p. plt.	
Fielder's Magna rosea .	3	6

Heartsease or Pansies.
12 First-rate varieties 1 0 0

JAMES CARTER, Seedsman and Florist,
238, High Holborn, London.

GIOVANNI MARSANO has just received from his country, Genoa, 120 Italian, all Orange Trees. Nurserymen may be supplied at 5s. to 15s. each Tree. And likewise 500 Catalonian Jasmine Plants, at 60s. per 100 Plants. These beautiful Orange Trees may be seen, and orders will be thankfully received, at G. Marsano's, Italian Oil Merchant, No. 2, Beauchamp-street, Brook's Market, Leather-lane, Holborn, London.

WOODLANDS NURSERY, MARESFIELD, near UCKFIELD, SUSSEX.—WILLIAM WOOD & SON beg leave to draw the attention of Amateurs to a splendid New Seedling PETUNIA, Fielder's Magna rosea, price 3s. 6d. each; also two magnificent Seedling GERANIUMS, raised by C. W. Fox, Esq., of Truro, viz., the Princess Royal, 21s. each, and the Duke of Cornwall, 21s. each, ready for delivery early in May. For description see *Gardeners' Chronicle* of 9th April.

Plants of the above may be had at the Nursery, Maresfield; in London of Messrs. Warner and Warner, 28, Cornhill; Mr. J. Carter, 238, High Holborn; and at Tunbridge Wells of Mr. T. Cripps, Nursery. Usual discount to the Trade if three or more of the above are taken at once.

CHAPMAN'S NEW SPRING POTATOES.—This excellent new variety, possessing all the qualities of the best Ash-leafed Kidney, but capable of being produced in perfection for table from November till June, is now ready for delivery at One Guinea per bushel, with directions for their culture in the open ground without protection.

"We never yet tasted any forced or retarded Potatoes anything like so good."—Dr. Lindley, in *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

"We can only repeat, that, be they what they may, they are of excellent quality."—Dr. Lindley, in *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Apr. 2.

⁂ Orders for sample baskets, enclosing 1s., will be attended to; but orders for sets must be prompt—addressed to T. H. Chapman, Brentford-end.

TO BE DISPOSED OF—A NURSERY, SEED, and FLORIST BUSINESS, situated at Henley-on-Thames, Oxon. For further Particulars apply to Messrs. W. & J. Noble, Seedsmen, 152, Fleet-street, London; or to the Proprietors on the Premises.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Mart, Bartholomew Lane, on THURSDAY, April 28th, and following day, at 12 o'clock, a very choice Collection of DAHLIAS, a rich Assortment of CARNATIONS and PICOTEES, the newest Varieties of FUCHSIAS and VERBENAS; also a Variety of Plants in bloom. May be viewed the morning of Sale; Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, Leytonstone.

NEW PLANTS, &c.

MESSRS. VEITCH & SON beg to offer to the Public the undernamed Plants.

Gloxinia Speciosa, var. Macrophylla Variegata. An imported plant from the Brazils, and of which a figure, &c. may be seen in the Botanical Magazine for April 1842. 2*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. per plant.

*Begonia Coccinea, beautiful vermilion colour, from Brazil. 21*s*. per plant.

*Cycnoches Maculata, variety, 84*s*.

Stigmaphyllon Aristatum, 42*s*.

*Primula Denticulata (Hardy), from the Himalayas, fine, 10*s*. 6*d*.

Triptilion Spinosum (Hardy Perennial), from Chili, 42*s*.

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Fair Maid of Devon (Veitch's). This flower was exhibited at the June exhibition at Chiswick in 1841, and pronounced by the principal Nurserymen and Amateurs to be one of the most splendid Geraniums ever seen. It is of large size and first-rate form, the upper petals beautiful bright crimson, with a distinct white margin round; the under petals light pink, with white centre. Extra fine, 63*s*. per plant.

Rose of Oxton (Swete's), raised by J. B. Swete, Esq., Oxton-house. The colour a fine bright rose, with clear white centre; fine form, abundant bloomer, and compact habit. A really good variety. 21*s*. per plant.

* Mulatta (Swete's). A beautiful clouded flower, upper petals being almost black, and the under petals deep crimson. An abundant bloomer, and a striking fancy variety, but the form indifferent. 15*s*. per plant.

⁂ A notice of the three plants marked * may be seen by reference to Proceedings of the London Horticultural Society's meeting of the 15th of March last, when a medal was awarded them; see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 12, p. 190.

Nursery, Exeter, April 20th, 1842.

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References may be had, and their works seen, at Mr. Perry's Nursery, Banbury; Mr. Green's, Lower Cheam; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-apple Nursery; Messrs. Rollisson's Nursery, Tooting; Mr. Knight's Exotic Nursery, Chelsea; Messrs. Low's, Clapton Nursery; Mr. Catleugh's Nursery, Chelsea; Mr. Gaines's Nursery, Battersea; Mr. Buck's, Portland Nursery; Mr. Young's, Milford Nursery; Mr. Smith's Nursery, Dalston; Mr. Woodroff's Nursery, Kensall Green; Mr. Hopgood's Nursery, Bayswater; Mr. Willmer's Nursery, Chelsea; and at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country.

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OILS, COLOURS, VARNISHES, &c.—Best Ground White Lead, 30s. per cwt.; 2nd, 28s.; 3rd, 24s. Linseed Oil, 3s. per Gallon; Turps, 4s. 9d.; Dry or Ground Brunswick Green, from 4½d. to 1s. per lb.; Invisible Green, for Rough Work, 30s. per cwt.; Stone colour, 34s.; Celestial Blue, 6d. per lb.; Quick-drying Carriage Varnish, 14s. per gallon; French Polish and Spirit Varnishes, 20s.; Naphtha do., 11s. 6d.; Burning Naphtha without smell, 6s. 6d. per gallon; Best Stockholm Tar, 21s. per barrel; Coal do., 10s. 6d. do.

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Apiarian Depôt and Honey Warehouse, 131, High Holborn, London.—Letters relative to the above must have postage-stamps enclosed.

⁂ NUTT ON BEES (5th edition) now published.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

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SUBJECTS OF THE COURSE.—Introduction. Objects of chemistry and mode in which chemical inquiries are conducted. Chemical affinity. Composition and decomposition. Simple and compound substances. Constitution of organic matter. The proximate principles of Plants. The nature of the soil, the food of plants, and the different stages of vegetable life, germination, formation of leaves, woody matter, flowers, and fruit; death and decay of plants. Results of the decay of organic matter. Action of manures, their nature, use, and abuse. Theories and new views.

Tickets for these Lectures are issued gratis exclusively to Fellows of the Society, upon application to the Secretary. No Fellow can have more than two tickets, which will admit two friends. As the meeting room will not accommodate more than 200 persons, the Council have directed the issue of tickets to be stopped as soon as that number shall have been distributed. It is therefore hoped that no one will apply for tickets except with the full intention of making use of them.

21, Regent-street, April 18, 1812.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday	Floricultural	2 P. M.
	Zoological	8½ P. M.
Wednesday	Medico-Botanical	8 P. M.
	Microscopical	8 P. M.

A FORTNIGHT since we mentioned that a short course of Lectures upon the application of Chemistry to the arts of cultivation was about to be given by Mr. Edward Solly, jun. In an advertisement in our Paper of to-day, it will be seen that the plan of the course is settled, and that the Lectures are given gratis to the Fellows of the Horticultural Society and their friends *exclusively*. The great attention which this gentleman has paid to the subject leads us to hope for a very interesting series of illustrations.

THE shrivelling or "shanking" of Grapes is a subject upon which few gardeners agree—almost every one possessing an opinion of his own as to its probable cause.

A few years since, a gardener applied to us for advice, stating that most of his bunches had "shanked" off; a disease which, till that season, had never affected his Vines. We have never entertained a doubt that this malady is caused by a cold soil, in which the roots are compelled to seek their food; we therefore advised him to examine his border, as it was very possible that during the severe winter of 1837-38, the frost might have destroyed the surface roots, upon which his Vines were most dependent for support; and that the remaining roots, having penetrated into a deep and cold subsoil, could no longer keep up that reciprocal action with the stem upon which the welfare of the plant depended, nor supply the leaves and bunches with nutriment suitable for bringing the latter to maturity. We told him that he might be sure that this was the reason why the stalks of his Grapes withered, and the berries, instead of obtaining their natural colour and flavour, became shrivelled, and remained acid. In this opinion, however, he did not coincide; contending that such could not possibly be the case, his Vine-border having always hitherto been considered dry, with a sandy subsoil. He therefore proposed to remove the surface soil a spit deep, and to replace it with cow-dung 12 months old. Our observation upon this proposition was, that it might modify the evil by encouraging roots near the surface; but that the old deep roots would still be the principal feeding organs; and that the only effectual course for him to take was to drain his border effectually.

Not, however, finding it convenient to adopt this plan, and feeling convinced that his Vine-border could not be better drained, our correspondent "followed his head," and, as might have been expected, the shanking continued season after season, until at last he resolved to follow the advice we at first gave him. Upon examining his border, he found ample reason to regret that he had felt so well satisfied with its condition. Instead of being light, warm, and dry, it was found to consist of a rich, adhesive compost, as cold and retentive of moisture as it well could be; in fact, to use the gardener's own expression, "it cut out as solid as a piece of cheese." No roots were found near the surface of the border, excepting a few which had shot out from the necks of the Vines into some moss with which they had been surrounded. The main supply of food had, therefore, been derived entirely from the deeper roots, some of which were found 4½ feet beneath the surface.

The cause of shanking in this case was, we conceive, precisely what we originally stated, and what, we repeat, it is in nearly all, if not all, cases. Those roots upon which the Vines were dependent for support were completely beyond the reach of the sun's influence; and the temperature of the soil in which they grew, instead of corresponding nearly with the atmosphere of the house, must have been many degrees lower. Under such circumstances, it was impossible for the fibres of the roots, chilled and torpid in the midst of their dreary soil, to obtain food at anything like the rate demanded by leaves and ripening fruit stimulated at once by a dry atmosphere, and the light and warmth of the solar rays. Of the small quantity of food which was transmitted to the stem, the nature was so bad as to be little suited for its destined purpose. There are some excellent remarks upon this subject by a writer in another column.

Our correspondent has now taken our advice in earnest; the soil is lightened, the drainage is made effectual, and the Vines are replanted. In due time we shall communicate the result.

WE understand that the place of gardener in the Royal Forcing Garden at Kew, vacant by the death of the late Mr. Aldridge, is not filled up; and that it is the intention of the Lord Steward, with whom the appointment lies, to select the very best man he can find, without reference to other considerations. This is one of the few prizes in the lottery of gardeners.

WE have great pleasure in announcing the formation of a Horticultural and Botanical Society at the town of Wellington in the New Zealand Company's harbour of Port Nicholson. From a letter now before us, we learn that the objects of the Society are the extension of horticultural pursuits, the improvement and adaptation to the climate of the colony of the vegetables, fruits, and flowers already introduced from other countries, and the examination of the vegetation and other natural resources of New Zealand. Another most important part of the plan is "to encourage among the labouring classes industrious habits and a right employment of their leisure hours, by offering annual premiums for the best-cultivated cottage gardens." Within ten days of the intention to form the society being made known, the number of subscribers was 103; we have reason to believe that the New Zealand Company have determined upon lending the institution their support, both by pecuniary assistance and otherwise; and we doubt not that the next ships will convey to the colonists substantial proofs of the goodwill of other public bodies in this country.

We regard this event as most satisfactory evidence of the flourishing condition of those parts of New Zealand which have been judiciously colonised, and as a proof that we were right when, many months ago, we strongly advised such of our readers as had friends intending to emigrate to select those islands as the spot where the settler has "the most to hope, and the least to fear." (See p. 99*, 1841.) Straws, we know, when thrown into the air, denote the direction of the storm; while stones fall to the earth, and tell us nothing. So, in the affairs of nations, slight occurrences may be often taken as the best indication of the true course of events, while graver matters give no sign. It is not when they are struggling with difficulties and in precarious tenure of property that people think of forming scientific societies, but when they are tranquil and prosperous—when they are satisfied with their condition, and see no dangers in the horizon.

We are led to make these remarks for the sake of guarding our readers against believing the many newspaper misrepresentations upon the subject of New Zealand. One paragraph asserts that a township is under water, another that people are re-selling their lots and abandoning the colony; a third, that the whole country is cut up into deep gullies, inclosing valleys which cannot possibly have any communication with each other; and another, that the colony, in addition to its natural barrenness, is already wasted by storms, and will soon be devastated by the barbarous natives. It is important to observe that these assertions are all *anonymous*, and no one is answerable for their truth. That they are either wholly false, or that they apply to certain parts of the colony which no well-advised emigrant would have settled at, is notorious to all who have any real acquaintance with New Zealand.

As an example of the misrepresentations that we allude to, take the statement some weeks since copied into all the papers, that the New Zealand Company obtains 60*l*. profit upon every 80*l*. they receive for land; while the fact is, that by the Company's charter and agreement with the late Secretary for the Colonies, Lord John Russell, they cannot get more than one acre of land for every 1*l*. expended on emigration, that they re-sell it at the same price, and that their profit is in the shape of a small discount allowed them by Government.

Anonymous writers assert that all the land in New Zealand is worthless, uncultivable, or inaccessible. Against this we have the testimony of travellers who have visited the country;—of the Hon. Mr. Petre, whose word is above suspicion; of Mr. Bidwill, whom we know personally to be a good judge, and, what is no doubt important, a disinterested witness; and of the responsible officers of Her Majesty's Government. It was only the other night that the Noble Lord, the Secretary for the Colonies, stated in the House of Commons that there exists an enormous quantity of fertile land in New Zealand. Upon turning to Mr. Bidwill's pamphlet, we find him speaking of the country everywhere towards the south of the northern island as admirably adapted for cultivation, with plains suited for rearing herds of cattle; and describing Port Nicholson, the principal settlement of the New Zealand Company, as surrounded by abundance of excellent land, "sufficient for the employment of any amount of population for 20 years to come,"—as "an excellent harbour, with a navigable river, the Hutt, and a great extent of very rich land, an admirable site for a town," and so on. Let it always be remembered that these are the statements of a *known writer*, and that they are confirmed by other *known* authorities; while the statements opposed to them are anonymous.

It is no doubt true that some parts of New Zealand are sterile, rugged, and uncultivable. Such, in particular, is all the northern part, especially about the Bay of Islands, the great missionary station. In speaking of this place, Mr. Bidwill describes it thus:—

"At the Bay of Islands it is almost impossible to find a place suitable for the site even of a moderate village; and the country is so rough and broken, that there are no means of going from one part of the Bay to another by land; and the shores also of the Gulf of Hamaki are more mountainous even than those of the Bay. The country around is hilly, and may be said to be nothing but a succession of gullies, rendering the use of wheel-carriages of any kind (except perhaps ox-carts) almost impracticable. The soil is clay, produced by the decomposition of the lavas and other volcanic rocks of which the whole of this part of New Zealand is formed. It is bad—that is to say, as bad as any soil can be in a climate so moist and temperate as that of New Zealand. I have, it is true, notwithstanding, seen very good vegetables grown in the gardens; but as these gardens are always in the small level spots in the vicinity of the gullies, their produce is no criterion of the general goodness of the soil, as such spots receive the whole richness of the surrounding hills, and for agricultural purposes would be totally unavailable from their small size. There are but two spots about the Bay where towns could be built—one, the site of the village of Kororarika, notorious at present for containing, I should think, a greater number of rogues than any other spot of equal size in the universe; and the other, on the opposite side of the Bay, near the missionary establishment, Paihia (Pyhea)." And elsewhere he expressly declares, that it is only *in the country south of the Thames* that the fine land and fine climate are to be found.

On the *north* of the Thames is the Bay of Islands, and the new seat of Government, Auckland; to the *south* is the land of the New Zealand Company.

Auckland has, we understand, an extremely wet climate, and is exposed to violent gales: to that settlement, then, emigrants should not go, any more than to the Bay of Islands; for, being in the vicinity of the seat of Government, is a poor compensation for all the disadvantages arising from dangerous storms, and rugged ground unfit for agricultural purposes. But those who attempt to show that the bad quality of the Bay of Islands and Auckland is characteristic of New Zealand generally, are to be regarded in precisely the same light as men who should apply to Great Britain the description of the Shetland Islands.

NEW METHOD OF HEATING AMATEURS' STOVES.

EARLY in the spring of last year I had a stove built in a small hothouse, which up to the present time has answered perfectly well, and I think will be useful, as it requires no attention except once in the morning and the last thing at night: being built under the stages, it is quite out of sight.

The accompanying sketches represent the plan and construction of it. The stove, which consists of the body, A, for containing the fuel, B the ash-pit, C the register, and D the flue, three inches diameter, and built within the thickness of the wall; E, E, a cast-iron plate covering the whole opening of the body of the stove (it lies in a rebate and is bedded in sand, with sufficient space to allow for expansion), and having a collar or neck, F, standing upon it, which neck passes through the stone shelf, constituting the top of the stages all round the house: to this neck is attached a copper ring, G, G, which is securely fitted to it; a flanch one inch broad projects from this, and together may be called a frill; the flanch covers the space (¼ of an inch) between the sides of the aperture in the stone shelf and the outside of the cast-iron neck. It will be seen by reference to the plan, that a rebate is sunk round the aperture in the stone shelf, and that the frill lies in it, and is covered with sand to prevent the escape of the rarefied air at this particular spot. Now, when the stove is heated, the neck will expand nearly the eighth of an inch; and as it does so, the flanch will slide over the rebate and thereby prevent the stone shelf from splitting, which would inevitably take place but for this precautionary arrangement. The neck, which is seven inches diameter inside, forms the stokehole: the opening is covered by a cast-iron cover, H, having a projecting fillet an inch deep; this fillet lies upon the sand in the rebate, and effectually prevents the escape of smoke or gaseous vapour from the burning fuel. When the cover is removed for the purpose of lighting the fire, the smoke does not rise through the neck, being prevented by the draught into the flue, which is placed twelve inches below the opening of the neck. The register consists of a cast-iron frame, having a clear passage of five inches by three; this is secured to the stone front by a couple of quarter-inch bolts, and made perfectly air-tight; if the frame is let into the front, it will, in all probability, split it, as it did mine on the first trial of the stove—the register frame is rebated, the door slides in it, and is secured by a couple of thumb-screws tapped into the frame. The door has a hole drilled through it two inches in diameter, which is covered by a brass plate accurately ground to it, and turning over the aperture in the same manner as the escutcheon plate of a keyhole. In the brass plate also there is a small hole five-eighths of an inch in diameter. When the fire is lighted, the brass cover is opened to blow up the fire, and then closed, the smaller hole in the cover being sufficient for the purpose of letting in just as much air as is necessary for the slow combustion of the fuel. The size of the smaller aperture is experimentally correct, and if the door, frame, &c., are well made and air-tight, this being an important point, the combustion of the fuel (one and a quarter pecks of maltsters' coke, not gas coke, which is very inferior in duration) will go on for twelve or fifteen hours without any attention.

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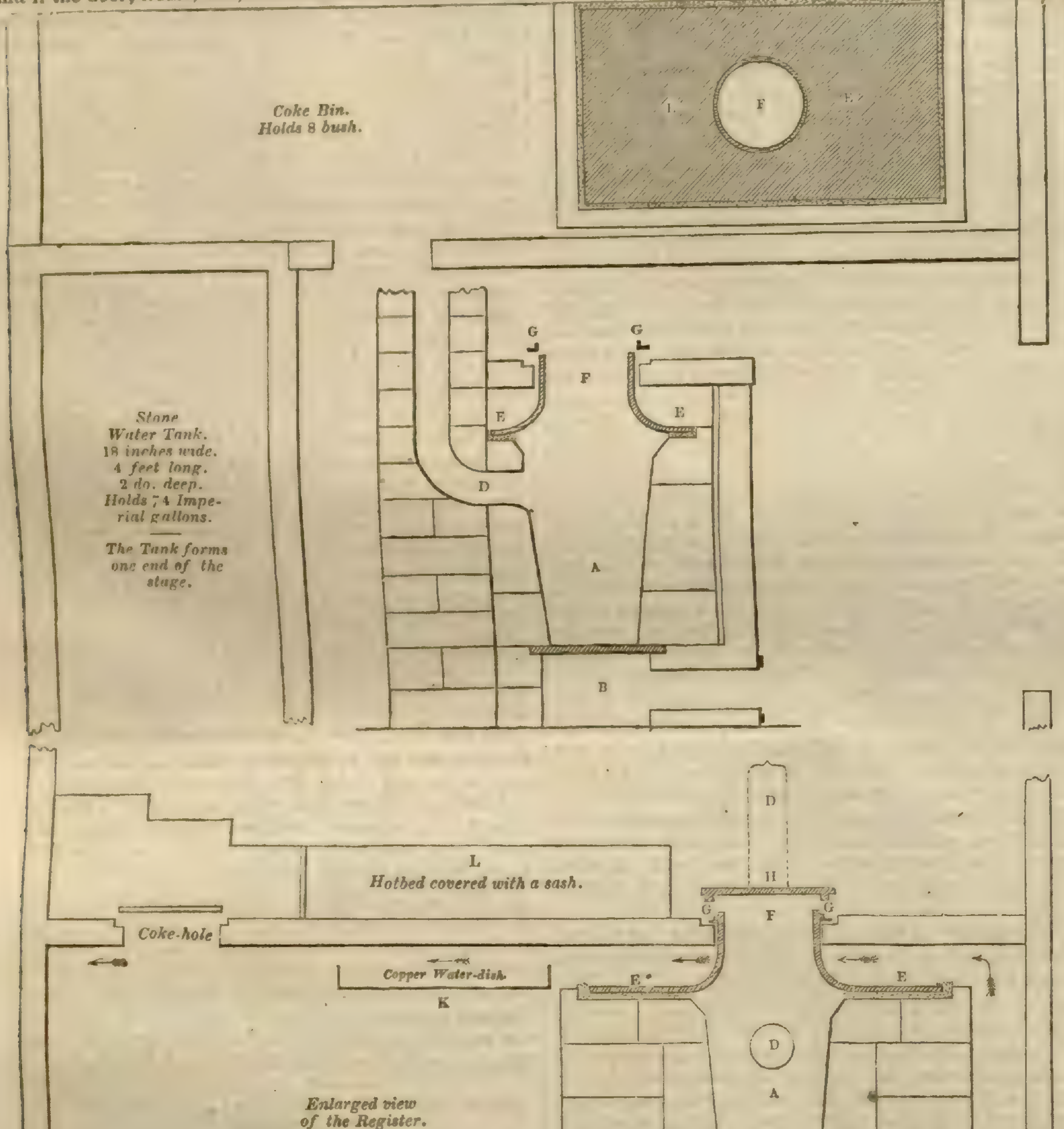
* At this place "Cruciferous" was misprinted for "Coniferous" trees.

The whole of the stove is built within an air-chamber, which forms one side of the stage, and is composed of a single slab of stone, with which the whole of the top is also covered. The brickwork of the stove may be built solid as high as the top of the grate, but all above that should be half an inch from the front, leaving the three sides of the stove exposed to the action of the air. The object I had in view, in constructing the stove within an air-chamber, was to obtain means of warming the air before it entered the house. This is effected by admitting the cold air into the hot-air flues through an opening in the partition wall, which may be fitted with a slide door to regulate its admission, and the clear opening should be about four inches by eight. The cold air passes through the air-flue, I, round the three sides of the stove and over the top of the cast-iron cover, E, E, upon which are placed a number of bricks, standing half an inch apart; passing onwards, it enters the house at the extremity of the stage or chamber. When a moist atmosphere is required, fill the copper dish, K, with water, which is so placed that the air cannot enter the house without first passing over its surface; the dish is filled by pouring water into a lip which protrudes through the stone front about a couple of inches.



My hothouse is six feet square, with a greenhouse adjoining (but separated from it by a glass screen), six feet by ten feet—being of recent construction and having at present but a small stock of plants, none of which require a high temperature. I have consequently had no opportunity of trying the full power of the stove, which has never been heated but during the night. The fire is lighted at nine P.M., and it usually burns from twelve to fifteen hours, or according to the quantity of coke employed; the temperature of the hothouse has never been below 40° at nine P.M., and 50° at nine A.M., during the severest nights of the past winter. This is certainly not a hothouse temperature; but if the fire had been kept in during the day as well as night, there can be no doubt that it would be fully equal to any temperature that might be desired. The door which separates the one house from the other is kept ajar one inch and a half; the warm air passing through it is sufficient to keep the greenhouse from 32° to 55° during the night. The flue of my stove passes immediately into that of the chimney; but if it was laid horizontally and continued round another side of a much larger house, it would be fully capable of heating it; in fact, there is no limit to the heat which the stove is capable of producing, as I could, by admitting more air, produce so intense a heat as to melt brass. I have a small frame, L, placed upon the top of the air-chamber; it consists of wrought-iron, and is six inches deep; round the upper edge there is a copper gutter, five-eighths of an inch wide and half an inch deep; the upper or glass part drops into the gutter, and the two ends of the glass frame are furnished with slides to let in air; the temperature (no sunshine) at nine o'clock P.M. was 62°—nine o'clock A.M., 75°—and at two o'clock P.M., 72°. With fire in the day, it would, of course, have been much higher. It is an excellent substitute for a hotbed; I borrowed the idea of the frame from the portable greenhouse, and placing it upon the air-chamber was an after-thought of my own. A great deal has been published in the *Chronicle* respecting the imitation of climates in hothouses, &c.; it appears to me that the desideratum is, how can we introduce successive volumes of pure air from the atmosphere, raised to the required temperature, and more or less charged with moisture? I think only in one way, and that by means of air-chambers. The usual mode of warming the nearly still atmosphere of a house is something similar to the impure air of crowded rooms. At page 365 (1841), there is a plan of heating air in chambers; it might be useful to your readers to refer them to it.—*H. L., Hull.*

FLORAL ANALOGIES.

(Continued from p. 253.)

11. Alpinia racemosa. Clustered Alpinia.—A plant which is most successfully grown when treated as an aquatic. Analogous to a tee-totaller, who thrives best on water.

12. Zingiber officinale. Culinary Ginger.—As in physical economy ginger is used to excite a brisker action of the vessels in torpid and phlegmatic constitutions, so in moral economy is anger useful to excite a more prompt action in sluggish minds. What anger is in the moral, ginger is in the physical world. As the Zingiber officinale is used in the eastern parts of the world in cataplasms and fomentations, but is never taken as an internal medicine; so anger, although useful as an external motive, never interiorly benefits its applier.

13. Callitriche aquatica. Water Starwort.—A small aquatic plant, of a Proteus kind, which, from its liability to variation in appearance, has often deceived botanists, and analogises with the Chameleon, much more so than does the Lupinus mutabilis.

14. Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis. Sad Night Flower.—Nyctanthes is derived from *νυξ*, night, and *ανθος*, flower, as its blossoms expand and are fragrant only in the night. It analogises with a sorrowful spirit, whose virtues are only brought out in adversity, and whose beauties are only known in distress.

15. Veronica officinalis. Culinary Speedwell.—This simple little flower is the emblem of domesticity, as it is never found above a mile from a human habitation.

16. Utricularia vulgaris. Vulgar-hooded Milfoil.—It is impossible to preserve the flowers of this plant as dried specimens in any hortus siccus whatever. The beautiful colours of the genus, purple, pink, violet, or yellow, when dried, all change to a dead uniform black, thus analogising with the virtues of the human being, which are but too frequently forgotten after his life; or reversedly representing those false hues with which some are clothed in life, in appearance only beautiful, but whose real want of colour or virtue is displayed by the justice of the tomb.

17. Rosmarinus officinalis. Vulgar Rosemary.—This plant establishes itself upon any old wall, and will resist the severest cold of a northern winter. It thus grows luxuriously, and analogises to the character very generally, whether justly or not, given to the Scotch, that they will live well upon anything, and are satisfied with frugality. With the ancients Rosemary was esteemed the plant of Memory and Repentance; thus the poet says—"There's Rosemary, that's for remembrance."

18. Gladiolus Cunonia. Scarlet-flowered Corn Flag.—The generic name of this plant is from gladius, a sword. It is the floral emblem of the soldier; its leaves are sword-shaped, and its banner-like blooms are red.

19. Crypsis aculeata. Prickly Crypsis.—The name of this genus is derived from *κρυπτω*, I conceal. The heads of the flowers of this plant being at one time concealed in the sheath of its leaves, it analogises negatively with the deceitful person, and affirmatively with unknown genius or secluded virtue.

20. Petrophila diversifolia. Various-leaved Petrophila.—The generic name of this plant is derived from *πετρος*, a rock, and *φιλεω*, I love, on account of its mountainous growth. It analogises with the mountaineer, and particularly so with the Switzer, as all Alpine plants more or less do. The Petrophila, however, from its name, is pre-eminently the vegetable symbol of the mountineer. It is the St. Peter of the floral church of God. "On this rock I build my church."—*Goodwyn Barmby.*

(To be continued.)

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XVII.

Many of the cuttings which were put in a few weeks ago for the decoration of the flower-garden during summer and autumn will now be ready to pot off. After potting, they should be put into a frame, kept close, and shaded during bright sunshine, until they have formed roots in the fresh soil for their support. Those who have little room to spare in the greenhouse or frames, may place such plants as Pentstemon gentianoides and its varieties in a sheltered situation out of doors, as it is nearly hardy; strong plants of Fuchsias and Verbenas may also be set out, but it will be prudent to protect them with stakes and mats at night. The amateur, with very limited convenience, who is anxious to have a fine display of half-hardy plants in his garden during summer, will thus be enabled to do a great deal in the way of propagation at this season of the year, with prudence and good management.

If Balsams are sown now and properly treated, they will be very beautiful objects either for the greenhouse or sitting-room after the earlier flowering Pelargoniums are gone by. The amateur should first try and procure seed which has been saved from good kinds. The best way to raise them is by sowing the seeds in pans amongst light soil, and placing them in a hotbed; a Cucumber or Melon frame will answer the purpose very well. In these circumstances they will soon vegetate, and when about two inches high they ought to be potted off into sixty-sized pots. Any light rich soil will suit them; equal quantities of light turfy loam, rotten dung, and leaf-mould answer the purpose extremely well. They require to be regularly shifted into larger pots when the roots reach the bottom and outsides of the soil, and ought to be potted a little deeper at every shifting; it will also be necessary to shade them for a short time from bright sunshine if the roots have been in any way injured by the operation. The hotbed is the best place to grow them in a young state, but they must be kept near the glass; if not, they will get drawn and unsightly, and lose their chief beauty—that of being clothed from top to bottom with branches and flowers. As soon as they are well established, they ought to have plenty of light and air; after which the hotbed is not at all necessary. It is much the best way to train them to be short-jointed and hardy, as they are neater and better adapted to the purposes of the amateur. The lights may be frequently taken off during the day in mild weather, and put on early in the afternoon. The main points to be attended to are, regular shifting, abundance of water or liquid manure, and plenty of light and air. Balsams may be grown well by those who have not the convenience of a hotbed. The seeds should be sown in the same way as I have already described, and placed in a warm window or even out of doors during the day, with the seed-pot covered with a small piece of glass. When they come up and are potted off, they should be kept in the inside of the window, and slightly shaded if the sun shines. When strong, they can be placed out of doors in a sheltered situation, or kept in the room, as may be most desirable, and they will flower beautifully for several months in autumn.

Plants in the greenhouse will now require a liberal supply of water; liquid manure will be found useful to the free-growing kinds, such as Pelargoniums and Calceolarias; many of which will probably require another shift to enable them to flower well. Those who are fond of Melon-growing may sow the seeds now, and they will find some directions for their proper management by and by.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Effects of Sulphur on Ants.—With reference to a communication in No. 14, would Mr. Bowers have the goodness to state further particulars respecting the application of sulphur to ant-hills? Was any fire put to the sulphur, or was it flour of sulphur with which the holes were filled? and if so, had it the effect of destroying the ants, or did it only drive them to remove to another place by rendering it unpleasant to them? The grass on the lawn appears to have been benefited by the sulphur; has Mr. Bowers had any experience of its effect where the ant-hills have been at the roots of shrubs or flowers? So far as the destruction of the ants is concerned, I should think powdered quicklime put into the holes would answer every purpose. It might afterwards be rendered more powerful by having water poured on it.—*W. D.*—Mr. Bowers has obligingly favoured us with the following statement of his mode of application:—"There was no fire used; it was simply flour of sulphur from a grocer's shop (8*d.* per lb.). My short experience in the matter will not warrant my stating positively that the sulphur killed the ants; on that head I am not yet quite satisfied, for those that I could discover dead in the soil bore little proportion to the great numbers I saw in the hills when applying the sulphur; yet when I consider the early and frequent visits of small birds to these spots, with the fact of the ants disappearing in a few days, and not reappearing since (eleven months) on several acres of short grass, or any adjacent place that I could observe, there is some reason for supposing the sulphur destroyed them. I have not yet used it at the roots of shrubs or trees for that purpose, but have to Pelargoniums, Bouvardias, and other plants in pots, by mixing a little sulphur with the surface soil; should they descend to the bottom of the pot, by placing sulphur in a pan and the pot in it, a dislodgement is soon effected. I have also applied it to the roots of Cucumbers and Melons in pits and frames. In one particular instance last summer, I found a strong nest under my only two plants of a choice and valuable Melon, busy casting up the soil over the shoots and leaves, and destroying the young fruit as the flowers expanded; to remove them, I mixed about a quarter of a pound of sulphur with the soil; in a short time they became less active, and in three days they were no longer to be seen, and did not reappear in any other pit or frame; the Melon plants soon became healthy and vigorous. This last winter I had observed a few ants in a new Cucumber-pit, and about three weeks ago they appeared in strong force from a nest close to the plants; about two ounces of sulphur mixed up with the soil in the nest had the effect of clearing the pit, and though there are other Cucumber and Melon pits adjoining, yet they have not reappeared in any of them—leaving me to think my remedy is simple, effective, and cheap. —*H. Bowers.*

Shrivelling of the Incipient Bunches in an Early Vinery.—In answer to an "Angler" of April 9th, I beg to state that in writing of the shrivelling up of incipient bunches, I alluded as much to the general management of the Vine as was sufficient to elucidate my subject, and that if there had been anything peculiar in any respect, it would not have been omitted. An "Angler" complains that the exact weight necessary to secure an attempted runaway bunch was not given; but although ever anxious to oblige my brethren, I do not see the propriety of providing myself with a weighing-machine to gratify the mere curiosity of those "many practical gardeners who have thoroughly examined the subject, and condemned it as theoretical and not practical." To me this matters not, so long as I find the practice very beneficial in those unfavourable circumstances to which I referred. I hope from the knowledge now diffusing respecting the importance of shallow, well-drained borders, and the possessing a sufficiency of heating surface in the house, that a system which aims at enticing a greater degree of nourishment to enter the stems of the fruit will not be much wanted in vineries; and I referred to it, not for the purpose of excusing the want of good management, but as a method that might be tried as an auxiliary to it. (In line 29th of my previous communication, the expression "anxious not to part," should be "anxious not to hurt a quantity of rootlets," &c.) An "Angler" will be pleased to observe, that I did not ascribe the effect produced to gravitation, and the result of experiments this winter and spring lead me to conclude that gravitation has nothing to do with the success of the system.—*Robert Fish.*

Cause of Shrivelling in Grapes.—I was pleased to find in your last week's *Chronicle* that an experienced angler had observed Mr. Fish's letter, and shown the absurdity of his gravitating system; as such communications frequently tend to a gardener's annoyance if they meet the eye of an employer who insists upon the adoption of such a practice! I have often been afraid that the incipient branches of many of my Vines would go blind, but I have generally succeeded in saving them without trying any charm; certainly the bunches have never been so compact nor so well shaped; but the question is, what is the cause, and how is it to be avoided? My experience leads me to believe that it proceeds from a cold border, and imperfectly ripened wood, and that a current of air (although it ought to be avoided) has nothing to do with it. In proof of my assertion, I have a house with a double set of Vines, one planted on the outside, and the other within; they are trained on alternate rafters, and equally exposed when air is given. Those which are planted within the house have set their berries as well as I could wish, but a few of the uppermost branches of those Vines which have their roots outside have proved abortive. Not being satisfied with the latter, I last year cut them down after they had commenced growing, and when there was no danger of bleeding; consequently they had not sufficient length of season to mature their wood, particularly towards the top, the shoots being left nearly twenty feet long. If "Angler" will be able to inform his brother gardeners the real cause of shrivelling when the fruit is ripening, he will do them a great service. I can attribute it to only two causes, and I have facts to go by. The first and most common belief is, that the footstalk of the berries gets scalded; the other, that when the roots of the Vines are too deep in the earth, or in a wet soil, the fruit absorbs more of the sap than it can convert into saccharine matter, and at the period when the fruit is ripening that sap naturally leaves the berries as if they were leaves, and retires into the wood or evaporates. In proof of what I have advanced, I have a black Frontignan Vine, which annually produces forty or fifty bunches, and they always look plump and well until they begin to ripen, they then commence shrivelling. This Vine was planted in an impenetrable mass of blue and yellow clay, which I entirely removed, and found that not a single root had strayed in an oblique or horizontal direction from the stem, but that all had gone perpendicularly down, and entered the sand (the natural soil), which at three feet deep is full of springs in the driest season. In the same house I have two Muscat Vines: the one produces large berries, but generally imperfectly ripened (I do not force them); the fruit of the other is never so large, but always of a fine amber colour, and seldom shanks: the former had only one naked root, which had entered the clay at an angle of forty-five degrees, and struck down into the sand; the latter had two similar roots, one of which descended in the same manner, the other found its way horizontally towards the pillars on which the flue is built. I traced it for thirty feet without finding a lateral root (unless, as is very probable, they had died), until it reached a part of the flue imbedded under the soil; it then divided into a number of minute fibres. As I sometimes have fires, I believe the warmth of the flue is the only agent in producing better ripened fruit on that Vine; and if the roots could be kept near the top of the border where the sun's influence could dry and warm the soil, the Grapes would not be so apt to shrivel as they advance to maturity. You may perhaps be surprised when I inform you that I removed this clay border to the depth of two feet during some hot days in June, when the Vines were in full blossom; and although I neither applied wet mats nor any other protection during the operation, not a leaf flagged. After filling in fresh soil, I sunk the stems a foot deeper than they were before, and I have had the gratification to find that they have produced new fibres nearer home.—*No Conjuror.*

Brachycome iberidifolia.—I have heard many complaints of the shyness of this pretty annual to seed, and in yesterday's *Chronicle* perceived a query from a correspondent on the same subject, which induces me to give my own experience concerning it. The first season, 1840, I raised it from Swan River seeds; and the plants turned out in the borders were too late to perfect seeds out of doors, therefore I saved the small quantity I obtained from a few plants kept in the greenhouse. The following spring, 1841, I took care to have my plants ready to be put out in a prepared bed by the end of May; and having been raised in a gentle heat, they flowered during the summer, although by no means in a sheltered situation; and in the month of September or the early part of October seed was perfected. I need not remind any experienced cultivators that care is requisite in gathering each head of seed as it becomes matured.—*J. Brewster, Gardener to Mrs. Wray, Cheltenham.*

Clianthus puniceus.—"G. B." a Limerick correspondent, has furnished us with the following statement:—"As a proof of the mildness of our climate, there is now in Mr. Bevan's garden, near this town, a fine plant of the Clianthus puniceus in full bloom. It is trained against a wall, is 9 feet high, extends 16 feet, and is now covered with some hundred clusters of pendent scarlet blossoms."

Disease in Ash Trees.—Can you, or any of your readers, give me any information respecting a peculiar disease affecting healthy young Ash-trees of about 35 years' growth, and from 26 to 30 inches in girth? They grow freely in good, sound, dry ground—have a clean, smooth, healthy-looking bark, which, however, becomes dead in peculiar diamond-shaped patches both on the stem and branches of about one-sixth of the trees in my plantation, the rest being apparently perfectly free from it. This decayed portion, which appears at first like a contusion or bruise, being slightly and evenly depressed, extends through the alburnum and slightly into the wood. The same tree has many such patches, in some instances threatening the entire destruction of the plant, but in others where the disease is less extensive, the restorative powers of nature seem to be overcoming the evil. These patches vary in size, measuring about 16in. by 5in. on the stems, and of course much smaller on the branches.—*Fraxinus, Anglesea.*—[We should be glad to hear the opinion of our foresting friends on this subject. We suspect the disease arises from pruning severely when the sap was in motion.]

Necessity of Oxygen to Seed.—I took a quantity of mould, the result of decomposed leaves, which had been laid in a pond in a clay-field for 3 or 4 years, and placed in it a variety of seeds and plants; and I found that not a seed would vegetate, nor a plant grow in it. At the same time, I took some mould, the result of leaves decomposed by exposure to the air on the surface of the earth for three or four years, and it produced a most luxuriant growth in all the plants placed in it. Then what was the cause of these different effects? I conclude, the absence of oxygen in the pond mould, and the presence of oxygen in the land mould. I will also state another experiment. I took some vegetable mould from a bog-hole on a common, which had been exposed on the surface of the earth for twelve months, and filled two garden-pots with it, in each of which I transplanted a plant of Wheat, and to one of the pots I gave a supply of a solution of soda, to the other none. Both plants grew, but the one with the soda produced four times as much straw and grain as the one growing in the bog-earth alone.—*Jos. Hayward, Lyme.*

Asparagus.—Although my garden affords Asparagus sufficiently succulent and tender, by the ordinary mode of cultivation, yet it is not of the size of your St. Sebastian vegetable; I have, therefore, adopted the principles of the Guipuscoan method in the following manner:—A small compartment can be made to receive the drainage of my stable-yard and piggery at pleasure, and in heavy rains can be completely flooded from the same source. This I have hollowed out by the removal of the garden soil (a stiffish loam) and supplied its place, in part, with drift-sand. I shall allow this new soil to receive the liquid manure and settlings of the above-mentioned drainage one year (perhaps stealing a superficial and transient crop of some summer vegetable), and then crop, next spring, with one-year-old Asparagus plants. Situated as my new beds are, it will be understood that I can renew the waterings and floodings at pleasure, and make them more or less potent in saline and alkaline materials, with very little trouble, and (what I presume from the nature and natural habitat of the plant is of great importance) give it its season of dryness as well as of abundant moisture. You shall hear (please the Dryads and Naiads) of the result of my plan in due time. As many gardens offer the same facilities for spontaneous watering and manurings of such beds as mine, I beg to suggest that coal-ashes (often not easily to be disposed of where there is no demand for brickmaking) may, when mixed up with ordinary garden-mould, answer the purpose as well as drift-sand.—*P. P.*

Potatoes.—Amongst the causes of failure in late plantings may be reckoned the effete and barren condition of the eyes of the "sets." I discovered this some years ago, on observing a labourer, planting in May, rubbing off the shoots because they were grown rather longer than he thought expedient to the welfare of the plants. The practice of rubbing off the buds to preserve the roots for the table, and the careless way of selecting plants that may have suffered repeated mutilations of this sort, are the frequent causes, I believe, of thin crops. It cannot be denied that the first and leading shoot of every eye affords (*cæteris paribus*) the strongest and most productive plant; and that when this is removed, although subsidiary ones will be produced, they are much weaker; and if these in their turn are rubbed off also, the "set" may be as useless as a fragment having neither rind nor eye at all. —*P. P.*

Broccoli.—You do a very grateful thing to us amateur gardeners by now and then treating a whole subject as you have done that of Asparagus. I am looking anxiously for the paper you, or some of your coadjutors, have kindly promised us on Broccoli. I am constantly in a puzzle amongst the various sorts now offered to us, and about the times of sowing and planting out, and am very desirous of settling in a good successional order. Some 20 or 30 years ago there was a neat, hardy, and early purple Broccoli which suited the climate of my garden, but I cannot now procure it amongst all the purples I try. The purple "prolific," or sprouting sort, suits me very well. If I sow the "Cape" early, it soon runs to seed; and if late, it produces a mere button. The most delicate early white, or Cauliflower sorts, are too tender for my situation, unless protected by a littering of straw, or, if good-luck would have it so, a thick coat of snow: and so, also, "Knight's Protecting," my garden being low and obnoxious to hard frost. The "Portsmouth" and

"Sulphur" are hardier, but they are coarse, and do not boil tender. There is a circumstance, also, in the cultivation of the tenderer white kinds which I cannot find cause for; it is the comparative smallness and insignificance of the heads produced in the spring, from plants of large stems and luxuriant growth in the preceding autumn.—*P. P.*

The Nuthatch.—In Bewick's description of the Nuthatch, he says, "it does not migrate, but in winter approaches nearer inhabited places, and is sometimes seen in orchards and gardens." Now I have never seen it in my garden in the winter, but for years a pair have built in one of the holes of my wall, about three yards distant from a nursery window. Some seasons back, before these birds arrived, a pair of tits had taken possession, and nearly completed their nest, but the old tenants soon ejected them and their materials. This season the same thing has occurred. The Nuthatches are now making the hole round, according to their practice, by filling up the angles with clay. The hole is about five feet from the ground; during the time of incubation, the hen does not readily leave the nest on my looking at her, but salutes me with an angry hissing sound. I cannot but wish them a happy connubial season, as they draw the subsistence of themselves and their young from the insects and larvæ that infest our trees.—*E. B.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

April 19.—Sir O. Mosley, Bart., in the Chair. Alex. Allan Francklyn, Esq., and Gen. Brotherton, were elected Fellows. From Messrs. Rollisson there was a fine specimen of Dendróbium macrophyllum, which, although not in such good condition as it had been a few days previously, was still very beautiful; with it were Combretum macrophyllum, a climbing plant with clusters of bright crimson flowers, which it produces freely, and Dombeya cannabina. A Knightian medal was awarded for the Dendróbium. Messrs. Lucombe and Pince exhibited a new white Azálea, called A. leucomegista, certainly a fine variety, possessing much the habit of a Rhododendron; the leaves are much broader than those of the old A. indica, the flowers larger, and produced in dense clusters. There was also an early bloom of Rosa devoniensis from the same nursery. A Knightian medal was awarded for the Azalea. Messrs. Veitch sent Manéttia bicolor, a new greenhouse climber from the S. of Brazil, with beautiful scarlet tubular flowers, tipped with yellow; and a species of Epidendrum. A Banksian medal was given for the Manéttia. From Messrs. Young were a handsome species of Gesnera; a seedling Azálea, with large light purple flowers; a very rare plant called Bládhia japonica, and Illícium religiosum—the foliage of this plant has some resemblance to that of the Orange, the flowers are gathered by the Japanese to perfume their temples, and the fruit is also used in many of their ceremonies. A certificate was awarded to Messrs. Young for this plant. Messrs. Chandler brought two plants of Caméllia nítida, with small flowers and striped and cupped petals; it was introduced from China by John Reeves, Esq., and is likely to prove a good variety, although it does not differ materially from some of the kinds now cultivated. A certificate was given for these. From Mr. Rivers was a splendid collection of forced Roses, chiefly Perpetuals, which are found to force admirably, and to retain their fragrance; the following is a list of those exhibited:—

Perpetuals.

Torrida, brilliant crimson.
Bernard, pink, beautiful form.
Grand, or Fabert's, very large, bright rose.
Lodoiska, also very large, blush.
Antinöus, deep purplish crim.
Ferox, very large, lilac rose.
Clementine Seringe, pale blush; this has the peculiar odour of the Cabbage Rose.
Triomphante, deep rose.
Requien, pale blush, very large.
Billiard, brilliant rose.
Rose du Roi, or Crimson, light crimson, large.
Comte de Paris.

Tea-scented.

Bougère, pale rose, very large.
Pactolus, bright straw colour.
Duchesse de Mecklenburg, straw colour, large.
Mansais, fawn colour and rose, very large.
Lyonnais, bright rose.

Moss.

Celina, brilliant crimson.

Bourbon.

Hebe's Cup, brilliant rose, very large, perfect shape.
Emile Courtier, rose, large and very double.
Desgaches, pink, very double, and finely shaped.
Bizarrine, light crimson.
Bouquet de Flore, bright rose.

Noisette.

Ne plus Ultra, creamy white, very fragrant.
Miss Glegg, white tinted with rose.

Hybrid China.

Madame Plantier, pure white, very double, and perfect-shaped.
Hippocrate, bright rose.
Kleber, brilliant crimson purp.
Beauté vive, bright rose, perfect-shaped.

A certificate was awarded to Mr. Rivers for this collection. Mr. Low exhibited a Conánthera, from Chili, with dull blue flowers Mr. Brown sent a collection of Heartsease, amongst which were some excellent varieties, and a stand of his seedling, called the Countess of Orkney. From Mr. Silverlock was a seedling Heartsease, called Prince Albert. From the garden of the Society there was a large collection of plants, containing Cyrtopódium punctatum, having yellow flowers spotted with brown, which, although it has been known for some time, has seldom been seen in blossom; but from want of light the colours of that exhibited were not so bright as they ought to have been: Broughtónia sanguínea, with a slender branch of beautiful crimson flowers; a new variety of Oncidium leucóchilum, the colours of which are darker and brighter, contrasting better with the delicate whiteness of the lip; Epidéndrum sellígerum, with violet-scented flowers; Pentlandia miniata, a pretty bulbous plant, with red wax-like flowers; and a dwarf variety of Chorozema várium, covered with a profusion of blossom.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

April 19.—Edward Forster, Esq., in the chair. Mr. M. Pakenham Edgworth was elected a Fellow. The Secretary announced that the Society had received a bequest of 100*l.* from the late Archibald Menzies, Esq. Mr. J. O. Westwood exhibited a collection of insects from Central India, consisting of Sphingidæ, nocturnal Lepidoptera, and other insects, from the collection of Lieutenant-Colonel Hearsey. This collection was interesting both on account of its local character, and in comparison with the splendid collections that have been recently exhibited to the Society from Silhet and the Himalayah. There was a single specimen of Papilio Hector, no Lucanus, nor true Fulgóra. There was a new species of Paussus, and also of Diopsis. There were both sexes of the hymenopterous genus Trirogma, several very English-looking Harpalidæ, and various species of Arthyrei and Bolboceri. The continuation of Mr. Blackwall's paper on new species of British Arachnida was read; also a paper by Mr. J. O. Westwood, on a new species of Paussus, contained in the above collection, which he proposed to call, after the gentleman who had brought it from India, P. Hearseyii. Specimens of Primula scotica, gathered at Wick, near Caithness, were exhibited by Joseph Janson, Esq.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

April 13th.—The Duke of Richmond, K.G., in the chair. The Earl of Somers was elected a governor, and 36 gentlemen members.—The Rev. W. L. Rham, M.A., vicar of Winfield, laid before the council the second part of his paper "On the Agriculture of the Netherlands," the first part of which was printed in the first part of the second volume of the Society's Journal last year, and has already been translated into German, and inserted by Professor Sprengel in his Monthly Journal of Agriculture, published at Coslin, in Prussia. The author gave, in his former paper—1. An account of the geographical situation of the Netherlands, describing the climate as similar to that of Kent or Essex, and its temperature as warmer in summer, and colder in winter, than that of the central part of England; the quantity of rain which falls there not being so great as in this country, but the snow covering the ground for a much longer time; these circumstances causing a material difference in the time of ploughing the land and sowing the seed in spring. 2. A statement of the natural quality of the soil in the Netherlands, with an account of the various modes adopted for its amelioration and improvement, for the purposes of profitable cultivation; the author ascribing the improvements effected in the poor, sandy heath soils of that country to two important classes of operations, namely, first, to the change produced in the mechanical texture by a judicious stirring, pulverising, and admixture of the different earths composing them, thus adapting them to the growth and penetration of the roots of plants, and the drainage of water from the land; and, secondly, to their impregnation with liquid and compost manures, binding their loose texture by means of their humus or decayed organic matter into more consistent soils, and affording that nutriment to vegetation which the carbon held by those manures in solution is known to convey to plants. 3. A description of the nature and use of the various implements of tillage employed from time immemorial by the cultivators of the soil in that part of Europe; the author enumerating these, as the old Flemish plough (for light soils, without stones); the old Walloon plough (for the stiffer soils); the two-wheeled turnwrest plough (for clover leys or grass lands); the double-breasted plough without a coulter (for smoothing inter-furrows, straightening ridges, and throwing the earth sideways between rows of Turnips or Potatoes); one-horse harrows for loosened soil (for covering the seed and finishing the pulverisation of the soil); the flat wooden traineau, loaded with stones, and drawn by horses (for levelling the surface of light soils without compressing them, breaking the clods more effectually than the stone roller); the rodded hurdle (for the same purpose); the mollebart (or shovel, for levelling newly-trenched land); the Hainhault scythe (for cutting corn); the winnowing machines, scythes, hoes, and rakes, being similar to those used in England, thrashing-machines being of little use, from the small extent of the Flemish farms not requiring or justifying the attendant outlay of so much capital. In this second part, in continuation of his paper, the author proceeds to give most interesting details on the following subjects connected with Flemish husbandry:—1. On the system of rotation of crops adopted in the Netherlands, as the result of long experience of its value; with distinct accounts of their modes of cultivation in the case of Rye, Barley, Buckwheat, Turnips, Belgian large white Carrots, Beans, Potatoes, Flax, Colsa, Rape, and Hemp. 2. On the dairy management of Holland; the author entering into interesting information respecting the dairy pastures and cowhouses; the treatment and care of the cows; the construction and perfect cleanliness of the dairies; the mode of churning (by means of horse-power, the revolution of dog-wheels, or the application of human labour to a lever like that of the common pump-handle); the preparation of butter, and the mode of its preservation in barrels, with an account of the plan pursued for obtaining and purifying the salt employed by slow crystallisation from sea-water; and a detailed statement of the various cheeses made in Holland, either for home consumption or exportation. 3. A description of the cattle, sheep, horses, and waggons of that country. The author attributes the success of the peculiar system of rotation of their crops to the abundance of liquid and compost manure with which the Dutch impregnate their arable soils, and thus furnish them with so rich a permanent stock of nutritive matter as to obviate their exhaustion by a succession of crops, which, without such supply, would fail in their result; to their careful weeding, and to their deep-stirring of the soil. The author gives an account of the system pursued on a farm near Coutray, consisting of little more than 100 imperial acres, where the following rotation was strictly adhered to, and found to be very profitable. The farm was entirely arable, and divided into six portions: No. 1, half in Flax, and half in Colsa; No. 2, Wheat; No. 3, Rye and Turnips; No. 4, Oats (five-sixths of which with Clover-seed, one-sixth left for Potatoes and Carrots); No. 5, Clover and roots; No. 6, two-thirds Wheat, and one-third Beans. This rotation, the author observes, could not be continued long if the manure were not very abundant. Flax and Colas recurred only once in twelve years; Wheat nearly every third year; Rye, Turnips, and Oats, once in six years; Clover once in six years; Potatoes and Carrots only in very small quantities, the soil being a stiffish loam. Experience proved to the farmer, that every deviation of any consequence from this course diminished his profit. The land was abundantly manured, and all the crops were in the greatest perfection when the author visited the farm. This shows, in the author's opinion, that where manure can be had in abundance, the rule, which otherwise is advantageous, of not taking two white grain-crops in succession, may be deviated from without much danger of exhausting the land, especially in rich loams; that Wheat may always in such case be sown every third year, while Clover, Flax, and Colsa require longer intervals. The principal manure consisted of night-soil, and other rich manuring substances from the neighbouring town, which, with the sweepings of the streets and the ashes, formed a very considerable addition to the manure made on the farm. It will rather surprise the English farmer, observes the author, to be informed that on such a farm 30 milch cows and heifers were constantly kept, and that two paddocks, of a few acres' extent, for the cows to take exercise in, about two hours each day, were the only part of the farm not under the plough. The cows had oil-cake, beans, clover, and roots, with cut straw, the clover being nearly all consumed in a green state. The urine tank was most capacious, being 20 feet wide, 7 deep, and 50 long, divided by partitions. The cow-house was washed out twice a-day, there being usually a pump in the middle of it, with a stone cistern under it, in which bean-meal was constantly kept, mixed with the water which the cows drank, and this greatly increased the quantity of milk they yielded. The author bears testimony to the admirable cleanliness of every department connected with the cow-house, the dairy, and the buttery, and gives an account of the various arrangements for effecting this essential object. The rich soil, he observes, gives no doubt a good quality to the butter; but this is not the only cause of its superiority. The extraordinary cleanliness of every part of a dairy, and the constant and abundant use of water—the bright polish of the utensils, wherever there is any metal—and the whiteness of the wood of the pails and churns, show the unremitted attention of the dairy-woman. But the cleanliness is not confined to the place where the milk is kept. The stables, the cows, and even the litter, are kept so clean, that it is a pleasure to walk through them; and the family often make one end of the cow-house their usual sitting-room, having a fireplace at one end, and always, at least, one comfortable bed for a labourer or servant, who constantly sleeps in the cowhouse. The author describes the Dutch waggons as light in weight, with a very narrow track to accommodate them to the narrow roads on the tops of the dykes; and as a pole would be a great incumbrance in the act of turning round within a narrow space, a curious substitute has been adopted, namely, a very short crooked pole, which rises in front, and is moved by the driver with his foot, as he wishes to direct the course of the waggon to the one side or the other; a person unaccustomed to the use of this contrivance, never being able to drive a Dutch waggon, which requires great judgment to steer it, while a drunken driver would be discovered a long way off by the oscillations of his waggon, which frequently runs off the dyke, and is overturned into the ditch on one side or the other, the horses having no power to keep it straight when the crooked pole has not a steady foot to guide the front wheels. The Dutchmen always make their horses trot in the waggon when not heavily loaded, by which much time is saved in hay-making and harvest; and the horses being accustomed to it, naturally trot like carriage-horses when the load and roads permit.—E. Bullen, Esq., Secretary to the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland, in a letter to the council on the subject of the annual country meeting of that society, to be held this year at Cork, expressed a hope that they should receive assistance from the persons assembled at Bristol. The following presents to the society were submitted to the council:—1. A collection of 217 soils and subsoils, with a catalogue explanatory of their nature and locality: presented by J. Morton, Esq., of Chester-hill.—2. A set of Cubic Measures, proposed for adoption in lieu of the ordinary cylindric standards, from their greater simplicity and uniformity in calculation. The suggested improvement being found on a principle of a quart being represented by a cube of 4 inches, a peck by a cube of 8 inches, as tests or standard measures of capacity, while their parts or multiples consist of even numbers of cubic inches without fractions; with a rule gauge of 8 inches, for estimating, by the measure of depth, the cubic contents of cylindric vessels: presented by T. N. Parker, Esq., of Sweeney Hall.—3. A self-adjusting quicksilver level, for engineering, surveying irrigation ground, &c. This level consists of quicksilver freely coming to a level in a curved or rectangular vessel; floats of ivory of equal height resting upon the two surfaces of the quicksilver, accommodating themselves in every position of the vessel to the same level as that of the mercury on the surface on which they rest. The box is so contrived by the nozzles in which the floats move up and down, and by means of leather enclosed within the other joints, as to retain the quicksilver securely within it, even if turned upside down. When the instrument is used, the horizontal line of level is taken by the naked eye, by bringing the summits of the floats into a right line with the distant object of vision: presented by T. N. Parker, Esq., of Sweeney Hall.—A catalogue of the Museum of the Highland and Horicultural Society of Scotland.—A complete list of the members of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, to February last; and the Transactions of the Agricultural Society of India for the previous year, from which the following is an extract:—"Mr. Tonnochy, Deputy Collector at Boolundshahur, informed the Secretary of the Agricultural Society at Calcutta, that an opulent Zemindar of his district, Mahommed Ehadoollah Khan of Khanpoor, had requested him to procure him a thrashing-machine from England, and had placed in his hands the requisite funds for this purchase. The secretary of that society had accordingly taken the necessary measures to procure from Messrs. James Milligan, of Carlisle, a three horse-power thrashing and dighting machine. Mr. Tonnochy stated that such a machine would prove of the utmost value to the agricultural interest of that country; nothing bearing more heavily on the agriculturist and retarding his progress in a greater degree, than the time, labour, and expense attending the treading process, which, for the Rubbee harvest alone, occupied both men and cattle no less a time than from forty to fifty days, with ruin staring the farmer all this time in the face, it not unfrequently happening that a heavy fall of rain, or the early setting in of the rainy season, either destroyed his grain by a general flooding of the country, or so damaged it as to render it unfit for the market; in either case disabling him from paying his rents. Mr. Tonnochy thought that a remedy might perhaps be pointed out in the stacking system, but besides that the native agriculturist and farmer is too poor to allow his grain to remain on hand, and the rents are required to be paid immediately after the crops are reaped, he must of necessity thrash the principal, or Rubbee, harvest at the season in which it was at present done; being ever after eternally employed in ploughing for both the Rubbee and Khureef harvests; in manuring, sowing, weeding, and irrigating, and in getting in the produce of the Khureef, and in the same processes for a neutral harvest, including sugar-cane, which rich lands combining other advantages yielded. Such being the case, it might easily be seen of what importance the thrashing-machine must prove; Mr. Tonnochy adding, that he could speak positively for his own country of Boolundshahur, that its successful operation at a single place, and its capability of fulfilling the promise held out by Dr. Jamieson, in the table given in his "Dictionary of Mechanical Science" (which Mr. Tonnochy had consulted), would be the means of its general introduction on the estates of the great landholders, and that it could not fail in due course to spread far and wide.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

April 20.—The first Flower Show of the above Society was held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington. The following is the result of the meeting, which was very numerously attended; and many of the plants exhibited were in high perfection. The Royal Adelaide Cup was awarded to Mr. Atlee, for the best collection of miscellaneous plants. The Silver Cup, given by Messrs. Dickson, for the four best Auriculas, viz., green, grey, white-edged, and self-coloured, was gained by J. Chapman, Esq., with Taylor's Glory, Page's Champion, Conqueror of Europe, and Potter's Cardinal de Fleury. MEDALS.—1st Class.—Best pair of Auriculas, large silver, Page's Champion, Grimes' Privateer, Mr. Schroder: 2d best ditto, middle silver, Page's Champion, Grimes' Privateer, Mr. Lidgard; 3d best ditto, small silver, Page's Champion, Dickson's Duke of Wellington, J. Chapman, Esq. For the best collection of six ditto, middle silver, Oliver's Lovely Ann, Lancashire Hero, Taylor's Glory, Grimes' Privateer, Page's Champion, Flora's Flag, Mr. Lidgard. For the best 12 Heartsease, small silver, Mr. Fyffe. 2d Class.—For the best collection of miscellaneous plants, 24 pots, large silver, Mr. Coutts; 2d best ditto, middle silver, Mr. Bruce. For the best 24 Heartsease, small silver, Mr. Hancock. 3d Class.—Best pair of Auriculas, large silver, Page's Champion, Hodges' Britannia, Mr. Dickson; 2d best ditto, middle silver, Hudson's Apollo, Kenyon's Ringleader, Mr. Gaines. Best miscellaneous collection of 24 plants, large silver, Mr. Jackson; 2d best ditto, middle silver, Mr. Pawley. Best 24 Heartsease, small silver, Mr. Thompson. MISCELLANEOUS.—Best seedling Auricula, small silver, Chapman's Sarah, J. Chapman, Esq. Best seedling Polyanthus, second small silver, Mr. Willmer; best specimen ditto, third small silver, Mr. Lidgard; best 12 ditto, dissimilar, small silver, Mr. Willmer. Best specimen plant, middle silver, Erica elegans, Mr. Jackson; 2d best ditto, small silver, Erica aristata major, Mr. Dickson. Best four sorts of Vegetables grown in England, small silver, Mr. Martin. EXTRA PRIZES.—Large silver medal given by J. Burrup, Esq.: best 12 Auriculas, Gorton's Champion, Wood's Lord Lascelles, Oliver's Lovely Ann, Hughes's Pillar of Beauty, Page's Duchess of Oldenburg, Conqueror of Europe, Page's Champion, Lancashire Hero, Dickson's Duke of Wellington, Taylor's Glory, Dickson's Earl Stanhope, Franklin's Bellona, Mr. Dickson. Of the Victoria coronation medals, given by J. Chapman, Esq., the first, for the best four Auriculas, was awarded to Mr. Dickson: the second, for the best pair of ditto, to Mr. Lidgard. The Auriculas were much finer than could have been expected after such continued unpropitious weather; and amongst the miscellaneous plants were many beautiful specimens, particularly Borónia pinnata and Azálea índica alba, in Mr. Atlee's collection; Cýtisus fílipes, Erica princeps, var., and various other Heaths, in Mr. Jackson's; Azálea índica coccínea, Acácia armata, and several specimens of Azálea índica alba, in Mr. Coutts'; Erica grandinosa, E. múndula, Helichrysum speciosum, and Bossiæa rufa, in Mr. Bruce's; and Erica ardens coccinea, E. linnœoides, and a well-flowered plant of Chorozema várium, in that of Mr. Pawley. The collection of Heartsease shown by Mr. Thompson contained some exceedingly fine blooms. From Mr. Gaines were six pretty seedling Rhododendrons, varying from delicate white to a dark rose-colour. Mr. Ivery also sent a good collection of seedling Cinerárias. From Mr. Cuthill were some of his Black Spine Cucumber; and from Mr. Gaines, a collection of very superior vegetables.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

April 19.—Mr. W. Masters in the Chair. The portion of Mr. Dickson's paper on the Auricula, relating to properties, was read by the Secretary previous to the discussion. The following properties were then agreed to, viz.—That the tube should be round, yellow, and well filled with anthers; paste circular, dense, pure white, and equally distributed; the ground should be of a rich and bright colour, with the edge, whether white or green, of an equal width round the margin of the flower; pips of an average size; segments round, firm, flat, and very slightly indented. The stem should be strong enough to bear the weight of the flowers without support, and sufficiently long to carry the truss well above the foliage. The colours should not be liable to fly, as that would materially affect the value of the flower; there were some kinds for instance, Stretche's Alexander, which would fly in three or four days after opening; and many which on the day of exhibition might possess good and distinct colours, would in a few days be comparatively worthless. The flower should be divided into four equal parts; the tube one-fourth of the diameter, the paste one-fourth, the ground colour one-fourth, and the edging one-fourth. Mr. Groom here handed in a diagram. in which the flower was divided into thirds; one-third of the diameter to be allowed for the tube, one-third for the paste, and the remaining one for the ground and edging, which, he contended, were the proper proportions. It was finally agreed that the relative proportions should be fourths. Mr. Bowler then commenced his remarks on Mr. Groom's paper on the Tulip, from which he differed in many material points; prefacing his account with a short notice of its physiological structure. He observed that Mr. Groom had recommended a semi-oblate spheroid as the most perfect form, which, in his (Mr. Bowler's) opinion, was the very worst that could possibly be, not having sufficient power to retain its general outline; neither should the pole be depressed—in our best flowers it was not. He did not agree with Mr. Groom that the petals should have a gradual swell; this, with a semi-oblate spheroidal form, would produce quartering, and convert a beautiful outline into the resemblance of a common brace made by an unskilful hand. In his opinion the semi-globular was the more preferable, and was the medium form of all our best Tulips. It had been remarked that the third of a globular ball would represent the best shape; but he had never met with it, and in his idea it would present a meagre form. The edge of the petals should be unbroken; their greatest width near the top, which would prevent all quartering (a term which in reality meant dividing into four, whereas the Tulip parts into six, and it would be better, in his opinion, if sextalising, or some more proper term, were substituted), which is, however, greatly counteracted by night covering. Sometimes the sepals fall first; at others, as in Rose Brilliant, petals and sepals fall together. With respect to colour, that of the ground is an important object; it varies from white to an intense yellow; the pure white and bright yellow being the best. The feather, whether broad or narrow, should be insensibly lost toward the centre of the petal in the ground-colour, and forming fine unbroken lines, either alternately yellow and black, or white and rose. The true flame consists of a mass of colour in the centre of the petal, having an irregular and angular outline; it is usually associated with the feather, but it is impossible to combine it with the broad feather. The starry bottom is too well known and appreciated to need much description; a flame without a feather often has the appearance of a star, although the absence of it was not necessary to form a star. He did not agree that flushing of colour was caused by damp, since as many flowers flushed in the open border as in the stage; in many it was an inherent quality, the effect only being known, and not the cause. For colour, cleanliness, and texture, he would mention Cerise blanche, and Gloria mundi, which had always been appreciated and held their place, while thousands of others had been thrown away. In the former the cuticle was particularly beautiful, and gave it that fine glossy appearance which it possessed; and also in Rose Brilliant, which has stood the test of 30 years.—Mr. Groom then said that he had been called upon on a former occasion to state his opinion, and he would still maintain that the form he then produced was good; that without a swell at the base of the petal, a flower would be imperfect—in fact, that Polyphemus and all our best flowers possessed it.—Mr. Bowler contended that form was not the most essential property, instancing flowers that had stood the test of years owing to the beauty of their colours.—It was the opinion of Mr. Groom that if the form of any Tulip was imperfect, no matter what other good properties it might possess, that flower could not be a good one. After various observations, it was decided that the subject should be open for further discussion, when flowers could be procured to illustrate the respective arguments.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Kent and Canterbury Horticultural Society.—On April 7th the first exhibition took place at the Corn Exchange, and was numerously attended. Among the plants best worthy of notice were a Siphocámpylus and an Azálea Smíthi from Mrs. Webb; a collection of succulents, including a handsome specimen of Euphórbia splendens in bloom, from J. G. Shepherd, Esq.; and some Cinerarias and Hyacinths from G. Buckley and T. King, Esqrs. Nearly half the rare plants in the show were sent from the nursery of Ald. Masters, whose collection included many Acacias, Camellias, and several gorgeous varieties of Rhododendron arbóreum. The following is a list of the prizes:—Fruit.—Best plate of Strawberries, Rev. W. Brockman. Best eight Dessert Apples (Nonpareil), R. Francis, Esq.; second best ditto (Hicks' Fancy), Rev. H. Plumptree. Best six Kitchen Apples (Castle Major), R. Francis, Esq.; second best ditto (French Crab), Rev. J. P. Marsh. Best six Pears (Easter Beurré), R. Francis, Esq.; second best ditto (Beurré Rance), ditto. Vegetables.—Best brace of Cucumbers, E. Knight, Esq.; second best ditto, Rev. C. H. Hallett. Best thirty Kidney Beans, Rev. W. Brockman. Best six stalks of Rhubarb, E. Knight, Esq. Best three Lettuces, Mr. R. Filmer. Best three Endives, Rev. W. Brockman. Best two heads of Broccoli, T. Dorman, Esq. Best six heads of Seakale, J. Cates, Esq. Best basket of Salading, without Cucumbers, Mrs. Webb. Best basket of Mushrooms, Mrs. Ramsay. Flowers.—Best China Rose in pot (Fairy), Mrs. Webb; best three summer Roses (Provins), ditto; best three stove plants (Euphórbia splendens, E. Bojeri, Opuntia), J. G. Shepherd, Esq.; best single ditto, ditto; best four greenhouse plants, not Erica, Camél-lia, or Pelargonium (Siphocámpylus bícolor, Pultenæa daphnoides, Anthocercis viscosa), Mrs. Webb; best three ditto, T. Dorman, Esq.; best two ditto (Polygala grandiflora, Kennédya rubicunda), Miss Flint; best two Orange-trees in fruit (Myrtle-leaved), Mrs. Webb; second best ditto, ditto; best single ditto, T. Dorman, Esq.; best three Caméllias, in blossom (double white, althæiflora, old double red), G. Buckley, Esq.; second best ditto (Donckelaerii, serratifólia, and bícolor), J. G. Shepherd, Esq.; best two ditto (myrtifólia, double white), G. Neame, Esq.; best one ditto, J. G. Shepherd, Esq.; best two succulents in flower (Céreus senilis, Echinocactus scopa), ditto; best six ditto, without restriction, ditto; best two Indian Azaleas, in blossom (Alba, phœnícea), Mrs. Webb; second best ditto (Alba, Smíthi), ditto; best four varieties of Cape Heaths, ditto; best four varieties of Cape Bulbs, ditto; best six Hyacinths (Voltaire, Mons. de Faisch, La Dame du Lac, Mad. Talleyrand, Grand Vainqueur, Duke de Berri), T. King, Esq.; best four ditto (double Waterloo, Pyrene, Bouquet Royal, Bouquet Pourpre), T. King, Esq.; best four single, G. Buckley, Esq.; best two ditto (Queen Victoria, Van Speyk), T. King, Esq.; best three Cinerarias (King, Hendersonia, Waterhouseana), Rev. W. Brockman; best two ditto (Cissa, Waterhouseana), ditto; best two Wallflowers, grown in pots, T. Dorman, Esq. Extra.—Rhododendrons (arbóreum, catawbiense, Smithii), J. G. Shepherd, Esq.; Cape Heath, G. Neame, Esq.; two greenhouse plants (Chorozema várium), J. Cates, Esq. Cut Flowers.—Best three Caméllias, J. G. Shepherd, Esq.; best two ditto, G. Buckley, Esq.; best basket of single Anemone, Miss Flint; best basket of cut flowers, Rev. G. P. Marsh. Extra.—Nosegay, Rev. W. Brockman.

Winchester Polyanthus Show.—This exhibition took place on Thursday, April 21. The following were the successful competitors:—First prize, Mr. Foster; 2d, Mr. Wever; 3d, Mr. Young; 4th, Mr. Jas. Sheppard; 5th, Mr. Shenton; and 6th, Mr. Hyller. The maiden prize was gained by Mr. Jas. Pattison.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Mi'mulus róseus, var. Maclainianus. Mr. Maclain's hybrid rose-coloured Monkey-flower. Scrophulariáceæ. Didynámia Angiospérmia. (*Stove Herbaceous Plant.*)—Beautiful as are the now well-known species of Mímulus from California, M. róseus and M. cardinalis; this, we think, exceeds them both in the size and rich colouring of the flower. It was raised by Mr. Maclain, florist, Harold's-cross, near Dublin, who says that it succeeds best when grown in a light, rich compost, a pan of water being placed under the pot, and kept in the stove. The flowers do not bear exposure to the sun.—*Bot. Mag.*

Aca'cia platy'ptera. Broad-winged Acacia. Leguminosæ. Polygámia Monœ'cia. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*)—This beautiful Acacia compensates for the absence of leaves in the quantity and rich yellow colour of its heads of flowers, which are copiously produced on the younger branches. It is a native of Swan River, and flowered first with Messrs. Lucombe and Pince, at Exeter, and subsequently with Mrs. Wray, at Oakfield, Cheltenham, and Mr. Low, Clapton. It is a peculiarly free-flowerer, and a most desirable greenhouse autumnal blossoming plant.—*Bot. Mag.*

Oxalis lasiope'tala. Hairy-petaled Wood-sorrel. Oxalidaceæ. Decándria Pentagýnia. (*Greenhouse Herbaceous Plant.*)—Seeds of this pretty species were sent by Mr. Tweedie from the neighbourhood of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video to the Glasnevin Botanic Garden, where it produced its bright red-purple flowers abundantly in the greenhouse. The roots are tuberous, and the leaves, calyx, and outer side of the petals hairy.—*Bot. Mag.*

Gastrochilus pulche'rrimus.—Handsome-flowered Gastrochilus. Scitamíneæ. Monándria Monogýnia. (*Stove Herbaceous Plant.*)—A native of Rangoon, in the East Indies, where it flowers in August, and whence plants were sent to the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, where they blossom at the same time, by Dr. Wallich. The blossoms are very handsome and graceful, and at first sight give the idea of some Orchidaceous plant; they are white or cream-coloured, with a crimson spot on which are two white streaks. It requires the heat of a stove, and seems to thrive well with the same treatment as is given to Orchidaceous plants.—*Bot. Mag.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Manures.—At a late meeting of the Ashmolean Society, Professor Daubeny exhibited a specimen of Mr. Daniell's New Patent Manure, which is stated by the inventor to consist of carbonate of ammonia, sawdust, and bituminous matter. As the materials from which this new kind of fertiliser is drawn appear to consist of inorganic matter exclusively, Dr. Daubeny pointed out its discovery as an instance, amongst many others, of the means which nature has placed within our reach for increasing the amount of vegetable produce proportionately to the increase of mankind, and so maintaining the necessary ratio between subsistence and an increasing population. In a purely pastoral or agricultural community it might be unnecessary to have recourse to any other fertilising substances than those which the manure of animals affords; but in a highly-advanced condition of society, in consequence of the large amount of produce consumed by the inhabitants of the great towns, it becomes necessary to seek for new materials to supply the loss which the soil of the country sustains. Thus bone-dust is procured from South America in such quantities, that it is computed, on the calculation that each head of cattle supplies bony matter equal to 84 lbs. in weight, that not less than one million two hundred thousand oxen are slaughtered annually in that country for the supply of bone-manure to England alone. Guano, or the dung of sea-birds, is likewise an extensive article of importation for the same purpose; but as both these sources will fail in proportion as the several countries become more peopled, it is fortunate that we may find substitutes for them in inorganic substances. Such is the nitrate of soda, so much used of late; such is the new manure invented by Mr. Daniell; and it may be confidently predicted, that by the discovery of such agents, agriculture will be enabled to keep pace with the increase of population, if the latter be not stimulated by unwise regulations; and that as animal life increases in a direct ratio to the amount of subsistence, so the nutritious effects of animal manure, by giving greater energy and vigour to the organs of plants, will cause them to draw more abundantly from the atmosphere, and thereby force a proportionately larger quantity of them into existence. Dr. Buckland thought that an important principle, respecting stimulating manures, had been brought forward, viz., that a plant, under their action, draws more freely from the atmosphere. In addition to the increase of human manure with population, the quantity of carbon given out by animals, and left to be absorbed by plants, is proportionately increased. He further adverted to the discrimination necessary to be exercised in restoring artificially land that has been exhausted, and instanced a case furnished by Professor Johnston, of Durham, of certain pastures in Cheshire, which had become exhausted of their phosphate of lime by its being absorbed into the cheese made with the milk of the cattle fed there, and which were restored by a top-dressing of bone-manure.—*Athenæum.*

Mr. Lambert's Sale.—The botanical books of this gentleman have this week been brought to the hammer. Considering that they were dirty, and in many cases by no means in good condition, the prices they realised are remarkable. The following are the sums for which some of the more striking lots were sold:—Don's System of Botany, 4 vols. 4to, fetched 4*l.*, which is just twice the price at which new copies can now be had. The Duke of Bedford's Salicetum Woburnense, with 130 coloured plates, 10*l.* 15s.; of this book only 50 copies were printed. The Pinetum Woburnense, with 67 coloured plates, 8*l.* 8s.; of this 100 copies were printed. Dr. Brown's Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ, 1810, with several tracts on Botany, 16s. A complete copy of Curtis's Botanical Magazine, consisting of 67 vols., 20*l.* 15s.; Edwards's Botanical Register, 27 vols. half-bound, 21*l.* 10s.; Elliott's Botany of South Carolina, 2 vols., 1*l.* 11s.; Andrews's Botanical Repository, 10 vols. 4to, 7*l.* 5s.; Blume's Flora Javæ, 3 vols. fol., half-bound calf, with 197 coloured plates, 9*l.* 15s. A fine copy of Catesby's Natural History of Florida, 16*l.*; it was a presentation copy to Peter Collinson. Cavanilles's Icones et Descriptiones Plantarum, with 600 plates, in 6 vols. calf, 8*l.* 10s. 6d.; Decandolle's Histoire Naturelle des Plantes Grasses, with 166 coloured plates, in 3 vols., 3*l.* 10s. The first 6 vols. of the Flora Græca, 22*l.* 10s. The Hortus Malabaricus, with 700 plates, in 12 vols., only 7*l.* 12s. 6d., though the same work has fetched between 40 and 50 guineas. Hooker's Exotic Flora, with upwards of 230 coloured plates, 3 vols. 8vo. russia, 3*l.* 16s.; Llave and Lexarza's Novorum Vegetabilium Descript., 2 parts, a very rare work, with two other volumes, 17s. Michaux's North American Sylva, 2 vols. in 4, half-bound in calf, with 156 coloured figures, 9*l.* 10s.; Gærtner de Fructibus et Seminibus Plantarum, 3 vols., 225 plates, 4*l.* Humboldt and Bonpland's Voyage (Partie Botanique), 7 vols. 4to, in russia, with 700 plates, 7*l.* 10s.; Jacquin's Collectanea, 5 vols., with 109 coloured plates, 3*l.* 3s.; Labillardière's New Holland Plants, 2 vols., with 265 plates, 2*l.* 3s. Humboldt and Bonpland's Plantes Equinoxiales, 2 vols. imp. fol., calf, with 144 plates, 3*l.* 8s.; the Monographie des Melastomacées, 2 vols. imp. fol., half-bound in russia, with 120 coloured plates, 4*l.* 16s.; the Mimosæ, imp. fol., half-bound in russia, with 61 coloured plates, 4*l.* 13s.; Jacquin's Icones Plantarum Rariorum, 3 vols. fol., bound in 6, with 648 coloured plates, 8*l.*; the Hortus Schœnbrunensis, 4 vols. fol., half-bound in russia, with 500 coloured plates, 7*l.*; Flora Austriaca, 5 vols. half-bound in russia, with 500 coloured plates, 9*l.* 5s.; the Fragmenta Botanica, with 138 coloured plates, atlas folio, 4*l.* 7s. Two copies of Lambert's Genus Pinus, in 3 vols. imp. fol., half-bd., sold, one for 35*l.* and the other 36*l.* Lindley's Digitalium Monographia, 28 coloured plates and one drawing; Bauer's Illustrationes Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ, with 15 col. plates and 2 drawings, 2 vols. in 1, half-bound in calf, brought 9*l.* 5s.; Palisot de Beauvois Flore d'Oware et de Benin, with 120 coloured plates, 2 vols. fol., half-bound in calf, 5*l.*; Plumier's Botanicum Americanum, four royal folio volumes of drawings, many in colours, with a manuscript volume of descriptions, 18*l.* 10s. Rivini Opus Botanicum, consisting of 385 plates and 135 pen-and-ink drawings, in 4 vols., 3 in calf, and 1 half-bound, 8*l.* 18s. 6d.; Roscoe's Monandrian Plants, with 112 coloured plates, atlas folio, 12*l.* Sowerby's English Botany, in 36 vols., bound in calf, 29*l.*; Sweet's British Flower-Garden, in 7 vols., half-bound in calf, 6*l.* 2s. 6d.; Watson's Dendrologia Britannica, 2 vols., with 172 coloured plates, 3*l.* 11s. Martii Nova Genera et Species Plantarum, with 231 coloured plates, 2 vols. and Part 1 of Vol. 3, imp. 4to, 2 in russia, and 1 in boards, 16*l.*; Royle's Illustrations of the Botany and other branches of Natural History of the Himalayan Mountains, 9*l.* 15s. Ruiz and Pavon's Flora Peruviana, in 3 vols., with 176 unpublished plates of the 4th and 5th volumes, sold for 27*l.* Wallich's Plantæ Asiaticæ Rariores, with 300 coloured plates, in 3 vols. imp. fol. half-bound in calf, 14*l.* 10s. The proceeds of the sale amounted to about 1100*l.*, and the principal purchasers were booksellers.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

J. Allcard, Esq., Stratford-green.—The Orchidaceæ are in a flourishing condition, and many kinds give promise of flowering during the summer in great profusion. Roots of the flowering Fern, Osmunda regalis, have, in several instances, been used to grow them on instead of blocks of wood, and the epiphytes apparently like their habitation; in most cases the Ferns have produced fronds, which afford a beneficial shade to the Orchidaceæ. Saccolábium micranthum was growing freely on a Fern, and had thrown out several racemes of its delicate lilac and white blossoms; Oncídium púmilum, in a similar situation, will also soon be in full bloom. Over the roof of the house Vanilla planifólia is trained; it will soon be nearly covered with flowers, as buds are developed at the axil of almost every leaf; but the most singular circumstance is connected with the roots, which depend from the roof to the ground like ropes. Dendróbium fimbriatum, one of the most splendid species, presented a mass of rich orange colour; and though not so showy, the yellow variety of D. Pierárdi attracted our attention by the elegance of its growth. Several Gongoras were in fine perfection, and peopled the house with insects of the strangest forms; Brássia verrucosa has produced flower-stems nearly 5ft. long, and B. caudata has also grown very strongly. Last year a number of Cape Heaths were planted out in a bed on the lawn for the summer; they were covered with a mat during the winter, and most of the plants have survived; the sorts which are the least injured are viridiflora, vestita coccínea and another variety, Bowieana, læta, cóncolor, and persoluta; there are also two strong specimens of Sebana, one of which has survived unharmed, while the other is killed. In the Vinery, which is built on the ridge-and-furrow system of Mr. Paxton, there is an excellent show of Grapes, and a large crop of well-forced Strawberries. Near the Vinery a pit, also on the ridge-and-furrow system, has been erected; it is used for wintering plants in, and has answered admirably; the triangular pieces of wood, which form the back and front of each ridge, take out, and thus good ventilation can be given in wet or windy weather, without any injury to the plants in the frame.

Reviews.

The Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London. Vol. XI., Part 1.

The first section of the present volume contains an interesting account by Mr. Ainsworth of an excursion through various parts of Western Asia, during which he, in company with three other gentlemen, visited Kal'ah Sherkát (the Ur of the Persians), and the ruins of Al Hadhr (the Hutra of the Chaldees and Hatra of the Romans). In this narrative, Mr. Ainsworth has not only described the situation and appearance of those places which he visited, but also the general aspect of vegetation which he observed in his route. After leaving the city of Mósul, he crossed a cultivated alluvial plain, named the Karakójah. At that season of the year (April 18th) barley was in ear, and

Beans in flower; Fig, Almond, and Mulberry trees were in full bloom; but the Pistachio as yet only budding; while on the sandy deposit of the river the Water-melon had put forth its seed-leaves. To the N. W. of this plain is a low range of hills, known as the Jubaïlah, which was then clad with a beautiful verdure. Grass was abundant, and the greensward was checkered with red Ranunculuses and composite plants of a yellow hue, which enlivened the stony banks of the Tigris and Euphrates. Of the great tracts travelled over on this excursion, scarcely any spots were met with actually deprived of vegetation. On the most naked were a few Lichens, amongst which were principally a grey Lecidea with black raised apothecia, and a pink-coloured Cetrária; with a few pseudo-Lichens, chiefly Verrucária maura and V. epigea. Of the gramineous plants, Oat-grass was by far the most abundant, covering whole uplands of miles in extent, to the exclusion of everything except a few flowering plants, which at that time were Ranúnculus asiáticus and certain species of Hierácium and Crepis. The beautiful Chrysánthema and Gnaphália, which, with a few Centaureæ, adorn the wilderness in summer, had not then come into bloom. In the drier parts of the plains, Lichens were more plentiful than Grasses; but the most prominent plants were species of Wormwood. Among the social plants were the gay Aster pulchellus, Allium róseum (everywhere), Papaver dúbium, Campánula glomerata, and Gentiana campestris. On the more fertile spots were Roméria hýbrida, Mathíola vária, Matricária chamomilla, Anthemis nóbilis, and two species of Eródium. The family of Leguminosæ was represented by the genera Cýtisus and Vícia, and that of Caryophylleæ by a few species of Saponária and Silene. Upon entering the country of cultivating tribes, new species, unknown in the wilderness, made their appearance, especially Tróllius asiáticus, a yellow variety of Ranúnculus asiáticus, but rare, Adonis flava, Ornithógalum umbellatum, Gladíolus ségetum and G. byzantinus, Iberis saxátilis, Caléndula officinalis, Malva rotundifólia, Convólvulus althæoides, &c. It is singular that so many of the phanerogamous plants of these countries should be British species; of about 40 collected by Mr. Ainsworth near Mósul, upwards of 30 were familiar or wayside plants.

The second section of this volume gives a description of a visit to the Chaldeans inhabiting Central Kurdistán, and and of the ascent of the Peak of Rowándiz (Túr Sheïkhiwá), in the summer of 1840, by the same gentleman. After leaving Mósul, he travelled across the plain of Nav-kúr, which, except where cultivated, is almost entirely overgrown with species of Glycyrrhiza and Artemísia, and certain social umbelliferous plants. At 'Aïn Siffín a slight change in vegetation was perceptible. The common Thorn here made its appearance; and the rivulets were adorned with the bright pink blossoms of the Oleander, and afforded Water-cresses, a luxury abundant throughout Kurdistán, though unknown in Mesopotamia. On entering the hills, a remarkable increase of animal and insect life was observable. Large snakes, of an ash-grey colour, were very common, and were seen engaged in captivating the beautiful lizards of the country; coleopterous insects, of brilliant colours, basked on the flowering plants; and a yellow caterpillar, with bright scarlet spots, from 3 to 4 inches in length, occurred on a species of Euphórbia. In the valley of Amádíyah, which, though containing many villages, is sparingly cultivated, are large forests of Valónia Oak, stretching more particularly along the eastern foot of the Túrá Gharah, from hence to Rowándiz, a distance of three days' journey; this being the great district for gathering galls and valónia. From inquiry, Mr. Ainsworth learned that the cup of Quercus valónia was alone gathered for the market, but that galls were obtained both from the Q. valónia and other oaks. Although he did not see them in the act of gathering, yet the trees pointed out to him as furnishing galls were Q. Cerris, pedunculata, and infectória. The Gall Apple, which is known to be the product of a species of Cynips, is only gathered from the stalks or stem; that on the leaves is pulverulent and useless. The zone of Oak in these mountains extended from an elevation of 1500 to 2500 feet above the level of the sea; above and below this the trees became mere shrubs. To the N. of Amádíyah, Mr. A. came to the pass of the Matíneh mountain, which he describes as exceedingly beautiful. Near its foot a mountain torrent came tumbling over the rocks, amid precipitous cliffs, variegated by a rich vegetation and long-pending stalactites, or a rough covering of travertino deposited by the waters; climbing and creeping plants swung in flowery festoons down to the water's edge, petrified in their course, and their foliage was rivalled in various tracery by the stalagmitic deposits; an ash-coloured snake, having bright yellow bands, waved itself occasionally up the smooth and perpendicular face of the rock. At Lizán every available plot of ground was cultivated in terraces, rising one above the other, and the rocky interval that separated them was covered with fruit-trees or tall Poplars for building.

The system of irrigation practised on these terraces was very perfect: 25 were counted sown with rice (their common crop), all under water at the same time. Near the snow line, on the crest of Kurríkí, was a vast growth of Fennel, which a number of peasants were occupied in cutting for their winter stock of cattle provender. When green it is chopped and put into sour milk, to which it gives a pleasant aromatic flavour. Two species of Fennel abounded here, and it was remarkable that they respectively favoured opposite sides of the mountains. With them grew Alchemilla alpína, Trifólium alpestre, Stachys alpina, and a Lobélia. "These heights were now," says Mr. Ainsworth, "arrayed in their most attractive green, and the relief to the eye was very great." On the sides of the Zómá Survarri a considerable change in the vegetation was observable; indeed every range was characterised more or less by the preponderance of certain forms over others, and the vast numerical increase of a few social species. Here the Astrágalus tragacantha (great Goats'-thorn), Tragopogon orientalis (Goats'-beard), and Rhamnus saxátilis (the berries of which are used by the Easterns to dye leather yellow), excluded almost every other plant. The latter must not, however, be confounded with the yellow berry of commerce, which is the produce of R. catharticus.

"It is remarkable of the Tragopogon orientalis that its geographical distribution is very various; and that, though abounding on the plain of Adiabene, it yet does not cross the Tigris. Its white stem when first pushing out in spring is abundant in the market of Mósul, where it is brought from the plains E. of the Tigris; and, although wild, it is incomparably the best vegetable which this country affords. The stem makes a pleasant salad, and in the mountains is peeled and eaten raw."

In an alpine valley, at an elevation of 6,200 feet, is situated the village of Malótah. The only refreshments that could be procured there were the stems of Fennel and stalks of Rhubarb, the acidity of which was very pleasant. The land around was partly cultivated and partly covered with snow; the remainder overgrown with rank vegetation, chiefly of umbelliferous plants; amongst them were, however, to be seen the Crown Imperial, Pæony, and Asphodel. Whilst at Tyárí, the Melik, observing that Mr. Ainsworth had been collecting plants, presented him with a gorgeous specimen of a scarlet Cypripédium (C. macranthum ?) which grew in shady places near the snow-line. In the marshy spots near Eslayá (6,258 feet in elevation) the vegetation was very striking, especially of Prímula aurícula, of which the peasants formed bouquets. Caltha palustris, Pinguícula alpina, Verónica aphylla, Epilóbium alpinum, and many Saxifrages, Euphórbiæ, Cárices, and Grasses also abounded. On the borders of a lake near the Chaldean village of Gawalán, a dry sandy plain was covered with a species of Ononis and Mesembryánthemum, amid which, when the soil was slightly saline, predominated a species of Salsola; when very saline, a Salicórnia; when scarcely at all salt, Nigella damascena, Cápparis spinosa, and C. ovata. Thus, at an elevation of 4,300 feet, were to be seen the vegetation of Babylonia and of Mesopotamia; the Nigella, especially reminding one of Mósul; the Mesembryánthema of Hillah; but here the vegetation was more dense; and the perpetual Artemisiæ of the lower plains were a good deal replaced by Astrágalus verus and A. tragacanthoides. In his concluding remarks Mr. Ainsworth observes, that

"With respect to zones of vegetation, too interesting a subject to be neglected in twice crossing so remarkable a range of mountains, we observed one great peculiarity, which is the absence of the Coniferæ; indeed, I did not meet with a single Fir, Pine, or Laurel, in the whole range of our travels: Myrtle is also wanting. The zones of vegetation were as follows:

"1. From the plains of Mesopotamia to the height of 1,000 feet is the zone of Glycyrrhiza, Robinia, Nigella damascena, Wild Vine, Pistachio, Oleander, Roses, Plane-tree, Syringa argentea. Country of Rice, Grapes, Melons, Maize, &c.

"2. From 1,000 to 4,000 feet—zone of Oaks, Quercus valonía, Q. infectoria, &c. This is the country of Pears, Apples, Plums, &c.

"3. From 4,000 to 5,000 feet—zone of Lonicera alpigena, Jasmine, Amygdalus nana, Astrágalus verus.

"4. From 5,000 to 7,000 feet—zone of Astrágalus tragacanthus, Rhamnus saxátilis, Pæony, Fennel, Prímula auricula, Helleborus hyemalis, Crocus alpestris.

"5. From 7,000 to 9,000 feet—zone of Saxifrages, Alchemilla alpina, Gentiana asclepiades, Veronica aphylla and saxátilis, Polytrichum septentrionale."

The Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology.

By J. F. W. Johnston. Blackwood, 12mo.

This is another of the excellent works which the present eagerness to improve our systems of agriculture has produced. In his "Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry," Professor Johnston has treated at large upon most of the subjects mentioned in the work before us; and, therefore, it may appear at first sight to be superfluous to those who already possess the "Lectures." We, however, do not think so; on the contrary, we regard it as an indispensable auxiliary to the larger work. It is, in fact, a compendium of the author's views, as more fully explained in the Lectures, concerning the relation of chemical facts to agricultural results: and, like all compendiums proceeding from the hand of a master, it has the very great merit of simplifying the matter treated of, and of picking out those considerations which are of most importance from such as are of secondary value only—a selection which the learner cannot make for himself. We therefore regard it as an important addition to the scientific literature of the day, and strongly recommend it to the careful study of all who wish to understand the scientific principles on which experiments in agriculture are to be conducted.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

After this time we are not often visited by frost of sufficient severity to penetrate into the ground; therefore, as soon as fine weather appears to be set in, what remains of the coverings on the outside borders of early forcing-houses may be wholly taken away. The stems of the trees ought not, however, to be left unprotected: such parts of them as are exposed should be neatly covered with moss, or with straw tied on in the way of thatch, to remain during summer. When the roots are very near the surface of the border, the short, half-rotten parts of the dung may remain on all summer, as a protection against drought and sudden changes of temperature.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Take especial care that the roots of the plants in renewed beds do not suffer by too much heat. When the tender points of the lengthening roots are destroyed at this stage, the great check the plants receive thereby is almost certain to start them into fruit. If, therefore, the beds are found to heat violently, pour cold water upon them (but not over the roots), and lower the atmospheric temperature for a few days, by giving more air and less fire. But if the beds maintain a steady heat from 85° to 90°, at the bottom of the pots, no danger need be apprehended, and then, should the weather continue warmer, let the night temperature range a few degrees higher than that given last week. In very cold weather, such as we then had, it is much better to reduce the temperature four or five degrees below the prescribed standard for a short time than to cause a wasteful consumption of expensive fuel by keeping the houses precisely to one unvarying point.

Vinery.—Do not neglect the thinning of successional fruit as soon as it begins to swell after setting. If very large berries are desired, cut off more in proportion than when close bunches are wanted. The general size of the respective sorts must also be borne in mind when thinning, and the number of berries regulated accordingly; thus, the Frontignan and Chasselas varieties will bear at least a third more berries in a bunch of the same size than the Hamburgh and Muscat. Be very careful not to touch the fruit with sweaty hands or hair, which is one of the causes of "rust" on Grapes.

Peach-house.—The management of the early house must now be governed by the state of the fruit. If these are nearly ripe, expose them freely to the air whenever the weather is favourable, and discontinue watering. When this has been properly attended to, as heretofore advised, no further supply will be necessary till the fruit is all gathered. In dull and cold weather, gentle fires now and then will be useful to dry the house; but if the weather is fine and dry, fire-heat will not be necessary after the process of ripening commences. Use the garden-engine if red spider is observed in the later houses.

Cherry-house.—In this house the first crop will now probably be ripening, when no more water should be given than is absolutely necessary. Give air liberally, but guard the fruit against the ravages of birds.

Fig-house.—Keep a regular temperature, not exceeding 60° at night, and try to economise fuel by shutting the house up warm.

Mushroom-house.—Droppings that are in preparation for beds must be often turned, and kept in thin layers. Turfy loam, chopped into small lumps and mixed with the droppings, will encourage the spawn to run freely through the mass. Make the air of the house moist, in preference to giving much water to the beds.

Cucumbers and Melons.—Impregnate the female flowers of Melons regularly until a sufficient number of fruit is set, which must be regulated by the usual size of the kind and the strength of the plants. A few good fruit should always be preferred to a greater number of inferior ones. Sow for a succession, to fill the latest Potato-frames as the crop is cleared off.

Kidney-Beans.—Some some in pots, for planting out at the foot of a wall.

Celery.—The first-sown plants will by this time be large enough for pricking out on a bed of dung, to be sheltered by frames or hand-glasses. Spread a layer of well-rotted dung three or four inches thick on a hard bottom, make it firm and level, and then put out the plants in rows four inches apart. They will root freely into the dung, and when large enough may be transplanted with the loss of very few fibres.

Carrots, Lettuces, Potatoes, and other esculents under glass, will often require light waterings now.

Out-door Department.

Young vegetables which have been recently transplanted will require occasional waterings, should the weather continue dry. As the nights are cold, it will be better to do this either in the morning or soon enough in the afternoon, to allow the leaves to get dry before night. Advantage should be taken of fine days to destroy weeds while they are small; the great importance of *timely* hoeing cannot be too strongly impressed upon the gardener's attention.

Beet.—After the first fall of rain, sow for a principal supply.

Broccoli.—In cold, exposed places, the late sorts, for a spring supply, should now be sown; but on dry, warm soils that are favourably situated, the first week in May will be soon enough.

Cauliflowers.—Those under hand-glasses ought to have a good soaking of water now and then in dry weather; a deficiency of moisture will cause them to button.

Curled Mallow, the leaves of which are useful for garnishing dessert, should be sown.

Kidney-Beans.—Put in a few rows in a well-sheltered place.

Nasturtiums, to produce seeds for pickling, ought now to be sown.

Normandy Cress.—Sow another bed on a north border; this useful herb may generally be substituted for Mustard and Cress.

Purslane.—Sow the Green and the Golden; likewise Sweet Marjoram, Summer Savory, Sweet Basil, and all tender annual herbs, with Caraway, and other condiments. The Basil-bed may be covered with hand-glasses, or an old frame-light.

Radishes.—Sow a succession, and transplant some roots from the earliest sowings to produce pods for pickling.

Rampion.—The fleshy roots are excellent in winter salads; sow, therefore, in very light soil, covering the minute seeds as lightly as possible.

Salsafy and Scorzonera may be sown; or, like Beet, this might be deferred another week if the weather is not suitable.

Orchard.—The winter covering of Fig-trees might after this time be entirely taken away, when the trees should be pruned and nailed. In pruning, do not make too free use of the knife; the last year's wood ought not to be shortened, except where shoots are wanted to fill up vacant places. Afterwards, when frost threatens, mats may be hung before the trees in the evening, and taken down in the morning; frosts at this season would be very injurious to trees which have been protected. Pay strict attention to the disbudding of Peach, Nectarine, and Apricot trees. Removed trees should be watered, unless rain falls soon, and mulched as far as the roots extend.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Many of the plants will now require to be shifted into larger pots, and to be properly staked to form specimens. Shade during bright sunshine, but only then, as the plants may get drawn, and will not flower well if too much shaded. Orchidaceous plants which were shifted some time since should be looked over and top-dressed; keep the house very moist. In those where it is difficult to keep the air constantly damp, sphagnum is an excellent material to lay under the pipes or shelves; this can be wetted, and will then give out a constant supply.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—If the climbers in the latter house are beginning to grow, they must be regularly attended to in tying, &c. After the Camellias have done flowering, a thorough washing with the garden-engine will benefit them; as these are now making their annual shoots, upon which the flowers of next spring will be borne, they will require a liberal supply of water at the root. Observe that the balls of Heaths, and other hair-rooted plants, are not dry at the bottom while the surface of the soil appears moist; when in that state, a hot sunny day often kills the plant suddenly. Be cautious in giving liquid manure, which should never be applied to Heaths, and plants of that class.

Pits and Frames.—If you are short of room, wintered plants of Fúchsias, Hydrángeas, and other comparatively hardy things, may be set out in a sheltered place, beneath a temporary roof of boards or mats. As the time for bedding out is approaching, all plants intended for that purpose should be made as hardy as possible by free exposure whenever practicable. Shade fine Auriculas and Polyanthuses in bright sunshine. (In p. 240, for "partial air in bright weather," read "partial shade in bright weather.")

Out-door Department.

If the first-sown annuals have come up, they will require some attention in watering during dry weather. A few branches of evergreens stuck round them will supply both shade and shelter. Take advantage of the first rains to plant out the most forward annuals from the frames. Tender climbing ones, such as Convólvulus major, Tropæ'olum aduncum, &c., should be sown in pots, and forwarded a little, for which it is not yet too late, if not already done.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Attend to the watering and weeding of young seedlings. The more valuable species may be shaded with Fir branches, which will also protect them in cold nights. Look over grafts now and then, and fill up all cracks in the clay.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—The felling and peeling of Oak should now be proceeded with. To obtain timber of the best quality, the trees should be peeled standing, and not be cut down till next winter.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending April 21, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

April		Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	15	30.068	30.052	51	36	43.5	N.E.	
Saturday	16	30.147	30.113	51	31	41.0	N.E.	
Sunday	17	30.182	30.164	51	41	46.0	N.E.	
Monday	18	30.201	30.091	47	40	43.5	N.E.	
Tuesday	19	30.199	30.154	63	26	44.5	N.E.	
Wednesday	20	30.150	30.093	64	33	48.5	E.	
Thursday	21	30.140	30.047	60	43	51.5	E.	
Average		30.155	30.102	55.3	35 7	45. 5		.00

April 15. Cloudy; bleak and cold; clear at night.
16. Cold and dry; clear, with parching brisk N.E. wind.
17. Thickly overcast; slight drizzle at night.
18. Densely clouded; overcast.
19. Dry haze; clear and frosty at night.
20. Light haze; very fine; clear at night.
21. Light haze; clear and very fine; overcast.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending April 30, 1842.

April		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
							N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	24	57.0	37.5	47.2	7	0.55 in.	3	1	1	3	1	5	1	1
Mon.	25	58.1	39.4	48.8	6	0.47	2	3	1	2	3	2	1	2
Tues.	26	58.8	37.8	48.3	6	0.12	2	1	1	3	1	5	1	2
Wed.	27	60.6	38.6	49.6	8	0.12	5	1	2	2	4	2	—	—
Thurs.	28	61.9	38.3	50.1	6	0.10	1	3	3	3	2	2	—	2
Fri.	29	61.8	39.6	50.7	7	0.75	2	2	2	2	4	—	—	4
Sat.	30	62.8	42.1	52.5	7	0.31	2	2	2	1	3	3	1	2

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 30th, 1827—thermometer 78°; and the lowest on the 25th, 1827, and 26th, 1835—thermometer 25°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending April 22, 1842.

The supply of vegetables during the past week has been limited, and the price of most kinds proportionately high; fruit is more plentiful, and most of that offered is of a good quality. Trade, in general, has not been at all brisk.—*Fruit.* The supply of Pines is on the increase, their price varying from 10*s.* to 16*s.* per lb. Forced Grapes have appeared during the week, chiefly Black Hamburgh and Dutch Sweetwater, at from 12*s.* to 20*s.* per lb. Peaches and Nectarines are selling from 24*s.* to 42*s.* per doz.; and Cherries have risen to 25*s.* per lb. Pears, chiefly Beurré Rance, are becoming more scarce, and fetch from 7*s.* to 8*s.* per doz. Apples are plentiful; some fine samples of the Golden Knob, and other dessert kinds, fetch from 6*s.* to 13*s.* per bushel; Nonpareils, 15*s.* to 40*s.* The price of Strawberries is much the same as in our last Report; some of those offered have been particularly fine. Of Cucumbers there is a pretty good supply, from 2*s.* to 6*s.* per brace.—*Vegetables.* Broccoli has been very scarce during the past week; and the demand for Asparagus has been greater than the supply: the price still continues very high; good bundles of the forced averaging 15*s.*, those of the natural 20*s.* New Potatoes have somewhat risen in price, varying from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* per lb. Sea-kale is plentiful, and has become rather cheaper, fetching from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per punnet. The supply of Endive and Lettuce is very good, and plenty of every description of salading may be obtained. Rhubarb is more plentiful, but the price is much the same as in our last account.

PRICES Saturday, April 23, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Apples, Kitchen, per bush. 4*s* to 7*s*
— Dessert, per bushel, 5*s* to 14*s*
Pears, dessert, per half-sieve, 5*s* to 21*s*
Strawberries, forced, per oz., 6*d* to 1*s*
Peaches, per doz. 24*s* to 42*s*
Nectarines, per doz., 24*s* to 42*s*
Pine Apple, per lb. 10*s* to 16*s*
Cherries, per lb. 25*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per pound, 12*s* to 20*s*
— Spanish, per lb., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— Portugal, per lb., 1*s* to 5*s*
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per 100, 6*s* to 18*s*
— Bitter, per 100, 8*s* to 20*s*

Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 5*s* to 14*s*
Cucumbers, per brace, 2*s* to 6*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 6*s* to 8*s*
Walnuts, per bushel, 16*s* to 24*s*
Filberts, Eng., per 100lbs., 150*s*
Cobb Nuts, per peck, 3*s* 6*d*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Spanish, 16*s*
— Barcelona, 20*s* to 24*s*
— Turkey, 16*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, Red, for pickling, 2*s* to 3*s*
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 3*s* to 6*s*
Broccoli, White, p. bnch., 1*s* to 3*s*
— Green, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Sprouts, per sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Kidney Beans, forced, p. 100, 2*s* to 4*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 50*s* to 100*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
— Kidney, per bush. 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
— New, per pound, 1*s* to 4*s*
Turnips, per dozen bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 5*s* to 6*s*
Parsneps, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* to 5*s*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
— Turnip, per doz. bch., 2*s* to 3*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Chives, per pot, 6*d*
Leeks, per dozen bunches, 9*d* to 1*s*
Garlic, per lb. 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s* 4*d*

Onions, per half sieve, 3*s* to 4*s*
— for pick., per hf.-sieve, 4*s*
— Green, per doz. bches., 2*s* to 3*s*
— Spanish, per dozen, 1*s* to 3*s*
Asparagus, per 100, large, 10*s* to 16*s*
— Second or Middling, 6*s*
— Sprue, or Small, 5*s*
— Natural, 12*s* to 20*s*
Sea-kale, per punnet, 1*s* to 3*s*
Lettuce, Cabbage, per score, 6*d* to 1*s*
— Cos, per half sieve, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Endive, per score, 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 6*d* to 2*s*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 4*d*
Watercress, p. dz. small bunch. 6*d* to 8*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Tarragon, per dozen bunches, 3*s* to 4*s*
Fennel, per dozen bunches, 2*s*
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Sage, per doz. bunches, 3*s*
Mint, per dozen bunches, 2*s* to 4*s*
Basil, per bunch, 1*s* 6*d*
Rhubarb Stalks, doz. bundles, 6*s* to 15*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

α β γ.—Amongst the best dwarf varieties of Verbenas for planting out are—Verbena Sabini, lilac; V. pulchella alba, white; and V. melindres major, bright scarlet. Among the taller sorts, V. Charlwoodi, red, with dark centre; V. Buisti, pink; and V. Iveryana, with sweet-scented flowers. Fuchsia splendens may be obtained at the Horticultural Society's Garden, through the Fellows. There is a Fúchsia of the habit of microphylla, called F. Wormaldi. You may add to those you already possess, Fúchsia Groomii, stylosa conspícua, globosa major, and Riccartoni. The best mixture for striking Calceolárias is half turfy loam and half peat and silver-sand. The reason why Daphnes are such uncertain bloomers is, that they are generally potted in too rich a soil. We would advise you to reduce the ball of your Daphne indica, and repot it in a mixture of pure turfy loam, peat, and road-sand; afterwards giving it the ordinary treatment of greenhouse plants.

B. S.—The sweet-scented climbers best adapted for an eastern aspect are—Clematis flámmula, Caprifólium gratum, and Jasminum officinale. Nitrate of Soda may be procured under that name of any drysalter or dealer in manures.

John Hardy.—Geranium cuttings taken off now, and planted in the open ground, will not succeed; neither will the old plants, unless carefully protected, owing to the coldness of the earth, and the danger of spring frosts. We would not advise you to plant them out for a month to come. If you want to have your cuttings flower in the autumn, you must strike them in a hotbed.

Devonshire.—It will be impossible for you to obtain such a crop of Potatoes as you mention (450 bushels per acre) and have them ready for digging by June. The latter end of August will be much more probable.

H. K. M.—Want of light is, no doubt, the principal reason why your Came'llias do not blossom. Your Ne'rium splendens, which for the last two years has been covered with flower-buds, only requires more heat to make them expand. Siphoca'mpylus bi'color is not sufficiently hardy to stand out the winter in Perthshire. The plant you sent was Cochleária ánglica.

M. N. and *A. B.* will find in this week's *Chronicle* an article upon the destruction of Ants by sulphur.

Troublesome.—The leaves of your Pelargóniums have, no doubt, become spotted from syringing your plants, and then giving air immediately after. You will, however, find a full answer to your question in the Notices to Correspondents of last week. There is no book on drawing and colouring flowers that we can recommend.

A Cockney.—Lime-water will destroy worms, without hurting your plants. To make it, put a quantity of lime into water, stir it a few times, and let it settle; then use the clear liquid. Tobacco-water will be better to syringe your trees with, diluting every gallon of tobacco-water with an equal quantity of pure water.

J. W.—The price of common Garden Thermometers is 5*s.*

H. H.—Your account of Cucumbers growing upon the tendrils of your plants is very curious, and we should much like to see one. A list of the best Pansies will appear next week.

Cave.—Salt water will not injure your newly-planted Asparagus. In an answer to "W. D." amongst the Notices to Correspondents of last week, you will find all the information you require.

Piero.—Any of the following Trees, Shrubs, and Plants will suit your chalky soil:—The varieties of Ulmus, Fráxinus, Cratægus, Amelánchier, Acer, and Pinus pumílio; Spiræ'as, Viburnums, Ribes, Bérberis, and Phillyreas; Pæonias, Delphíniums, Lupines, Potentíllas, Œnotheras, Aconites, Campánulas, Phloxes, and Verónicas.

An Amateur.—The best remedy you can try for removing the Lichen and Moss from your Apple-trees is a mixture of soap-suds, quicklime, wood-ashes, and cow-dung; washing your trees over in winter with it, after having first scraped the roughest lichens from them.

Mancuniensis.—In watering Plants you must be wholly guided by your own judgment; we can lay down no rules for doing it, as different tribes of plants require different treatment. Watering over-head at this season of the year is beneficial to most kinds, while at the approach of winter it would be extremely injurious, and in most cases cause the entire destruction of the plant. Most of the greenhouse kinds will now be benefited by sprinkling over-head on mild evenings, when the house is closed; but this must not be done over those which are in flower.

A. B.—The cause of your Gesnera Suttoni turning yellow is owing to the bottom of the pot being choked up, and not allowing the superfluous water to drain away. The compost in which you have grown it is quite suitable. Remove all wet soil from the bottom, and repot it into a larger size, taking care to drain the pot well.

W. H.—The Foxglove, or Hellebore Powder, will be washed from the Gooseberry-trees long before the berries are fit to gather.

X. X. X.—The dryness of your sitting-room is most probably the cause of your cut Roses flagging when taken from the conservatory into the drawing-room. Cýtisus nubígenus may be easily propagated from cuttings, or by working it upon the stem of another variety. The Roses planted in the border of the Conservatory of the Horticultural Society's Garden are doing well. You may sow the seed of the Honeysuckle now—the sooner the better.

E. H. W.—It will be better not to cover the roots of your Roses and Coniferæ with turf for a few years; when they have fairly established themselves it will not signify. The Bath Scarlet and Ingram's Floribundum are very good Geraniums of their kind. A list of the best Pansies is preparing, and will appear next week.

A Constant Reader.—The Maggots which you have observed in countless numbers in your flower-garden since the middle of March, lying just below the surface of the turf, which they have eaten into like a honeycomb, and which also fill the flower-beds, collecting indiscriminately round the roots of every plant, and eating off the young shoots as soon as they appear, are the larvæ of the Crane-fly, called Tipula oleracea, described and figured in No. 38, p. 612, of the *Gardeners' Chronicle.*

H. M. says, "Having through a friend purchased a bag of Clarke's Aimatic Compost and another of his prepared Hair Dust, advertised in your columns, but which I received without any directions for using them, I applied to the vendor for the requisite information, but he has not sent me a reply. Will you, or some of your correspondents, inform me as to the best mode of their application?"—Purchasers should not buy these substances without proper directions. We know nothing of their effects, or the manner of applying them. The Aimatic compost is, we presume, from its name, some preparation of blood.

Fiorin's specimen seems to be Couch Grass, rather than Agrostis stolonifera. If he will look to some of our late Numbers, he will see by what symptoms he is to judge of the quantity of Acid required in fixing ammonia.

H. T. T. and *W. D.*—We recommend diluted Sulphuric Acid, in preference to gypsum, to be added to the contents of a reservoir in a very offensive state, because the fluid matter could be conveyed to such a receptacle without poisoning the neighbourhood to open it, which would have been necessary if an earth like gypsum had been applied. If to such a receptacle the acid is added till the smell ceases, the contents will be fit for use in a few hours.

A. H.—Gas-tar is a considerable part of Daniell's manure. We have not ourselves witnessed its effects; in his preparation it is mixed with sawdust, &c. (See p. 171.) It will doubtless be better to apply your Gas-water as soon as the weather becomes mild and rain falls; if, however, you would add to it as much weak vitriol as will prevent its smelling, you may apply it as soon as you please. You will find that it will not require much.

Titty.—Gypsum is an earth, composed of lime and sulphuric acid, and found naturally in masses in this country. When burnt it is plaster-of-Paris. It is best obtained from the makers of the latter substance.

W. D.—We consider the application of liquid manure to be injurious to Vine-borders, causing them to become clung and retentive of moisture.

R. N.—Your Pear is, to appearance, a fine specimen of the Old Colmar; but its substance is crude, and it must have been produced in an unfavourable situation.

J. Hill.—The tan, if well managed, will do very well for heating your Cucumber-bed.

C. G.'s plants are,—1, Aspídium filix mas; 2, Asplenium marinum; 3, Aspídium spinulosum; 4, Juncus bufónius; 5, Vícia sativa; 6, Saxifraga tridactýlites; 7, Acácia pulchella; 8, Cássia speciosa; 9, Pimelea hypericina; 11, Hypéricum Coris; 12, E'rica cúbica minor.

F. M. G.—We cannot undertake the distribution of the seeds which you have received from Ceylon; most of them are of little value.

H. B. R.—Your Apple is the Brabant Bellefleur.

Erica.—Your plants are,—1, Erica ventricosa stellata; 3, Erica ciliaris; 4, Hermannia sp.; 5, Polemónium cærúleum; 6, Dracocéphalum Ruyschianum; 7, Thlaspi arvense; 8, Mentha hirsuta; 9, Asplenium trichómanes; 10, Myoporum tuberculatum; 11, Narthécium ossifragum; 12, Polýtrichum alcides. Lindley's "Elements of Botany" is a book well adapted for young beginners.

W. B.—Your Apple appears to be the Lemon Pippin.

A. B.—The specimen which you sent was Cornus máscula.

J. T.—By keeping the corners of your Mushroom-beds dry the Woodlice will be attracted to them, and you may then destroy them by immersing them in boiling-water. At p. 165 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for last year you will find another plan recommended.

Ανθοφιλος.—Ants are undoubtedly injurious to plants; a very good plan for driving them away is published in this Number of the *Chronicle.*

W. B.—We know nothing about the new Fertiliser you mention.

Tulip.—Your Mimuluses are neither superior to, nor distinct from, the varieties cultivated about London; still Nos. 1 and 3 are very good, and worthy of cultivation.

Dahlia.—We would by no means recommend you to prune your Dáhlias in the form of standard Roses; they will look much better if you let them assume their natural shape. Your Tropæ'olum requires more heat to make it vegetate. The plant you sent is no Hibiscus, but Rubus spectábilis, and is perfectly hardy.

J. Kemp.—Your plant is Chrysosplénium oppositifólium.

The beetles transmitted by *Mr. G. J. Twiss* are the Curculio (Otiorhynchus) tenebricosus, and are nearly related to two other Weevils, whose histories were given last year in this Journal (vide No. 19, p. 292.) Sprinkling salt along the base of the wall and pretty thickly round the stems of the trees, would most probably destroy the larvæ and pupæ, but not the beetles.—*R.*

J. W.'s insect is the larva of a beetle called Helops cæruleus, which usually lives in rotten wood; we never heard of its feeding upon the corks in bottles.—*R.*

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our foreign news is not of great importance; in France public attention continues to be engaged by the proceedings of the Chambers, which are almost exclusively directed to questions of domestic interest. The chief topic of discussion during the past week has been the Report of the Commission to which the Railroad Bill had been referred for examination; this Report, which runs to considerable length, is regarded as highly important to the provincial interests; it recognises the principle that a series of railroads should be established by the State, and provides for the construction of eight great lines, crossing France in different directions, and connecting the capital with the principal towns in the interior and with various points along her immense frontier.—From Spain we learn that the Ministry has consented, at the request of the Cortes, to present a bill relative to cotton manufactures; the journals of all parties express satisfaction at this decision, and consider that from the general unpopularity of the measure, no treaty of commerce with this country can now be concluded.—In Portugal the recent coalition for the purpose of defeating the Ministerial candidates at the approaching elections is likely to prove a failure. The Duke of Palmella is expected shortly to join the Ministry, and the opposition is said to be gradually diminishing by the secession of its important members in favour of the Government. The commercial treaty with England is proceeding satisfactorily, and only a few points of detail remained to be disposed of. The accounts from Oporto represent the wine-trade as becoming daily more depressed; several failures have occurred, and the mercantile classes are suffering extreme embarrassment.—Our news from the Levant announces that the Porte has given the required explanations to the Greek Government relative to the late enrolment of troops in the Turkish provinces, and has disavowed all hostile intentions against Greece. Syria continues to be seriously disturbed: the British Government has protested against the appointment of the Austrian renegade, Omar Pacha, to the government of the Lebanon, and his recall is considered certain.—By the arrival of the Columbia steamer we have intelligence from New York to a recent date; the President had sent a message to Congress, recommending the repeal of a law for dividing among the States the proceeds of the sales of public lands, but the proposition was negatived in both Houses by decisive majorities. The affair of the Creole slaver continues to engage the attention of political parties. Lord Ashburton has arrived at New York; and Mr. Clay has delivered a powerful speech in the Senate on the relations with England, in which he expressed his hope that the American people would hail the arrival of his Lordship as a messenger of peace; and declared his conviction that all the existing difficulties would be amicably settled.

At home, the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament have been more than usually important, and the questions disposed of have, with scarcely an exception, been interesting to all classes. In the Lords, the new Corn Bill was read last night for the third time. Numerous amendments had been moved by different Peers, having for their object the total repeal of the duty, the adoption of a fixed duty, or the absolute rejection of the measure; but they were all negatived by large majorities, and the Bill has consequently passed through its several stages without alteration. In the Commons, the Income-tax Bill was read a first time on Monday, after an interesting discussion on the principle of the measure, during which Lord J. Russell proposed as an amendment, that the Bill be read a first time that day six months; on a division, this amendment was negatived by a majority of 97, and the Bill was read a second time last night. An animated debate has occurred on a motion for a select committee to inquire into several alleged frauds in different branches of manufactures; but at the suggestion of Ministers the motion was withdrawn, and an amendment for an inquiry into the truck system was agreed to. The Copyright Bill has passed through committee, with a few verbal amendments; and a motion for a select committee to inquire into the five points of the "People's Charter," embracing universal suffrage, vote by ballot, and annual parliaments, has been negatived by a majority of 159, in a House of 293 Members.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal continue well. The Queen honoured the Italian Opera with her presence on Saturday and Monday, and the Haymarket Theatre on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday her Majesty honoured the Concert of Ancient Music at the Hanover-square rooms with her presence, H. R. H. Prince Albert being the director for the evening. The Queen and Prince Albert, with the usual royal suite, left Buckingham Palace yesterday morning for Claremont, where the court will remain until Monday, and then return to town. It is said to be definitively arranged that her Majesty's next ball, which is to take place, according to present arrangements, on the 12th May, is to be a fancy dress ball; and that the Queen and Prince Albert have signified their intention to honour with their presence a ball for the benefit of the Spitalfields silk-trade, at the Italian Opera-House on the 26th May.

Official Appointments.—The Gazette of Tuesday announces the appointment of Prince Albert as Lord Warden of the Stannaries and Chief Steward of the Duchy in the counties of Cornwall and Devon. The salary and emoluments hitherto attached to this office have been abolished by his Royal Highness's desire.—The Duke of Sussex has been appointed by her Majesty to be the Governor of Windsor Castle, vacant by the death of the Earl of Munster.—It is stated that her Majesty has directed the restoration to the army of Capt. Richard Anthony Reynolds, late of the 11th Hussars, and that he will be gazetted in a few days as a captain of the 9th Lancers, now under orders for India.—At a Court of East India Directors, held on Wednesday, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the new Governor of the Presidency of Madras, was also appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces on that establishment.—Accounts from the Mauritius, dated the 5th Jan., mention the death of Sir Lionel Smith, the Governor, after a short illness, on the 2d of that month. The temporary command of the island has, in consequence, devolved on Col. Stavely.

Parliamentary Movements.—Mr. Joseph Hume has been returned without opposition for the Montrose burghs, the Hon. E. J. Stanley and Mr. D. W. Jobson having both retired from the contest.—The Committee appointed to inquire into the Longford Election petition have decided that Luke White, Esq. was not duly elected to represent the county of Longford, and that Anthony Lefroy, Esq., was duly elected, and ought to have been returned. The committee also came to a special resolution that, considering the contrary decisions which had taken place in respect to the question of "opening the registry," it was absolutely necessary that the Legislature should pass some declaratory law on the subject.—The Cardigan Election Committee have declared Mr. Pryse Pryse, the sitting Member, duly elected.—The Wakefield Election Committee have decided that J. Holdsworth, Esq. was not duly elected for that borough, and that the Hon. W. S. Lascelles was duly elected, and ought to have been returned.—The election petitions from the county of Rutland and the borough of Beverley have been abandoned.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The papers contain little intelligence of political interest. They continue to comment on Sir R. Peel's financial measures, and on the commercial relations between England and France. The "Journal des Débats" observes that "Sir Robert Peel's financial plan has with justice captivated the attention of all Europe. It is a plan conformable to the spirit which animates British statesmen. They are as ready to act as to speak. When they have probed the wound, they apply the remedy with a steady hand. The chief of the new Ministry has produced a plan which is simple and conformable to the eternal rules of good sense, reason, and experience. There is nothing better calculated than Sir Robert Peel's plan to demonstrate the immense resources of Great Britain, and the high degree which private wealth has reached. Although he leaves untaxed incomes under 150*l.* (British) a-year, he is certain to obtain a revenue of 108,000,000 francs. If such a basis were attempted to be laid down with us, there would be scarcely any income to tax. There are some of our departments in which such a tax would scarcely defray the expense of collecting it, and yet we are incontestably by far the most wealthy of the great nations of Europe: a convincing proof of the productiveness of persevering industry—for the wealth of England is entirely due to the labour of her inhabitants. It is not mines of gold or diamonds which have enriched the British nation; it is her perseverance in fructifying, by well-directed and continuous efforts, the soil of the country, and in cultivating its natural advantages."

The Chambers.—The proceedings in the Chambers continue to engage the chief portion of the attention of the journals. The Chamber of Deputies have reformed the 114th article of the Code of Criminal Instruction, relative to individual liberty. The code before gave the judge the power of setting an accused at liberty, on bail, when the penalty incurred by him was only of a correctional nature; but the new article, substituted in its stead, makes it imperative for him to do so.—An official account has been published of the revenue for the first quarter of the present year as compared with the corresponding quarter of the last year, which shows an increase on the quarter ending the 1st inst. of 13,088,000 francs.

Railroads.—In the Chamber of Deputies, on Saturday, M. Dufaure, the Chairman of the Committee to which the Railroad Bill had been referred for re-examination, read the report of the Committee. It extended to great length, but the following is its substance:—It provides that the State shall establish lines of railroad—1. From Paris to the Belgian frontier, by Amiens, Arras, Lille, and Valenciennes. 2. From Paris to a point of the Channel not yet determined. 3. To the German frontier, by Strasburg. 4. To the Mediterranean by Lyons, Avignon, Tarascon, and Marseilles. 5. To the Spanish frontier, by Bordeaux and Bayonne. 6. To the Ocean, by Tours and Nantes. 7. To the centre of France, by Orleans, Vierzon, and Clermont. 8. A line from the Rhine to the Mediterranean, by Mulhausen, Dijon, Chalons, and Lyons. The Commission adopts the clauses of the bill relative to the manner in which the sums necessary for the execution of the project are to be raised. The State is to furnish part, the localities part, and the rest is to be raised from private shares. It accords immediate credits for the execution of—1, the Paris and Belgian line; 2, the line from Paris to the German frontier; 3, for the section from Chalons to Dijon on to the two lines of Paris to the Mediterranean, and the Mediterranean to the Rhine; 4, for the line from Avignon to Marseilles by Tarascon; 5, for the section from Orleans to Tours, common to the two lines of Paris to the frontiers of Spain, and Paris to the western frontier; 6, for the section from Orleans to Vierzon, belonging to the line from Paris to the centre of France. The general discussion on the bill is fixed for the 25th inst. The Rouen Rail Bill has passed the Chamber of Peers by 99 against 6.

The Capital.—The journals inform us that the Duke D'Aumale and the Prince De Joinville will shortly leave Paris on a visit to Queen Victoria, and that they will make a general tour to visit the public establishments in this country; but the report appears to require confirmation.—It is reported in Paris that an amnesty in favour of political offenders will be granted on the occasion of the King's fête on the 1st May, and that Prince Louis Napoleon will be comprised among the amnestied. The Countess Demidoff, his cousin, and the Leuchtenberg branch of his family, have lately exerted themselves to obtain his liberation from captivity, but Ministers had as yet come to no resolution on the subject, and would, it was thought, postpone publishing any act of the kind until the approach of the elections.

The Fleet.—Private letters from Toulon, dated the 12th inst., state that all the vessels in commission in that port were taking three months' provisions on board for a cruise to exercise the men, but where the evolutions were to take place is not mentioned.

Boulogne.—The process instituted by the French Post-office authorities against the courier employed by the London Morning Papers to convey the East India and Chinese intelligence brought by the overland mails through France, and which we noticed at length in our last, has terminated in a judgment against the defendant, who has been sentenced to pay a fine of 150 francs and the costs. Two English ladies, who had conveyed letters in complaisance to their friends, were also condemned and subjected to the same sentence.

Algeria.—The "Journal des Débats" states that the Committee on the Budget has received an important communication from the President of the Council of Ministers, apprising them that the Cabinet has unanimously adopted M. Poirel's plan for the improvement of the port of Algiers, as the one which will require the least time and expenditure. The "Debats" adds, that orders have already been forwarded to Algiers to commence the execution of the works. It appears that M. Poirel's plan consists in extending the old mole of Algiers, so as to create a secure anchorage for 25 sail of the line, and 300 merchantmen.—Accounts have been received from Algiers to the 10th inst. A strong shock of an earthquake had been experienced there on the 9th inst., but no damage had been done. There were various rumours in Algiers that Abd-el-Kader and one of his chief officers had been taken prisoners, but they were not believed in well-informed quarters. General Bugeaud was expected to have left Cherchell on the 9th inst., but no news had been received of his expedition. An aide-de-camp of the Minister of War, Commandant Foltz, has just left Paris for Algiers, on a mission from the Government.—The "Moniteur" has since published additional despatches, received by the Minister of War, from the Governor-General in Africa, and Gens. Bedeau and Lamoricière. Abd-el-Kader was expected to have crossed the Tafna. He was watched by Gen. Bedeau's division at Tlemcen on the 2d inst. The French General states, in his despatch, that the Emperor of Morocco had forbidden all intervention in favour of the Emir. Gen. Bugeaud's despatch relative to his march to Cherchell is dated the 8th inst., and he claims in it great advantages by the destruction of various tribes and villages, at the cost of 7 killed and 33 wounded. The rain had prevented his further operations. He announces, in a second despatch of the 9th inst., the submission of certain tribes.

SPAIN.—A telegraphic despatch from Madrid, dated the 13th inst., states that some disturbances had broken out in that capital in consequence of a coalition of the operatives, arising from the want of work and dearness of bread. Some persons had been severely wounded; but on the morning of the 13th tranquillity had been restored. The Chamber of Deputies was occupied, on the 8th inst., with a discussion on the proposition for requesting Government, in the name of the Cortes, to present a bill relative to cotton manufactures, as promised by the Tariff Bill of last year. Several of the Deputies spoke on the occasion, but the discussion was not animated, as the Ministry made no opposition to the proposition, and declared that it was anxious to comply with the promise of last session, and had delayed the presentation of a bill merely from a desire to frame it in such a way as to conciliate all interests. The proposition was accordingly adopted. The papers of all parties express much satisfaction at this decision of the Chamber, and seem to consider it as certain, from the general unpopularity of the measure, that no treaty of commerce can now be concluded. It appears that the Catalonian deputies were not alone opposed to the project, but that they were supported by the members for Andalusia, Castile, Valencia, and Arragon. Although, however, all idea of a commercial treaty seems to be out of the question, it is thought that some modifications may yet be introduced into the tariff. The committee to which the extraordinary demand of a credit of 160,000,000 reals had been referred, has acceded to the grant. The journals mention that the Infant Don Francisco de Paula and his family were expected to arrive in Madrid on the 14th inst., on their way to Andalusia. The Government, they add, has decided that those Princes, so amicably disposed towards the Constitutional cause, shall be received with all the honours due to their rank; and the road along which they are to pass is already lined with the troops necessary to supply them with escorts.—The Queen and Court were expected to leave Madrid on the 15th inst. for Aranjuez, where, it is said, they will reside till June. Many families were preparing to go to the same place. There were some rumours in Madrid that the Cabinet had addressed to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs a note protesting against the pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Paris to the French clergy, in obedience to the Pope's message to put up prayers for the Church of Spain. The report, noticed in a former Number, that the Queen had refused the insignia of his office, as Chamberlain, to Commandant Dolce of the Halberdiers, appointed to that office by her guardian, M. Arguelles, has been officially contradicted. The celebrated banker and loan contractor, Señor Aguado, has died at Oviedo, from an attack of apoplexy. The journals publish accounts received from the Philippine Islands, under date 15th Jan., announcing that the military authorities had adopted the most severe measures to repress a revolt which had taken place at Tabayas, and that 1,400 persons had already been executed by order of Captain-General Oraa.

PORTUGAL.—By the Montrose steamer we have received intelligence from Lisbon to the 11th inst. Notwithstanding the efforts made by the coalition, noticed in our last, as formed with a view to defeat the Ministerial candidates at the coming elections, it is said they are likely to prove favourable to Government; and that letters have even been forwarded to the Home Secretary from all parts of the country, promising him support. Ministers, it is added, reckon upon the entire Opposition in the next Cortes not amounting, upon important questions, to more than 12 votes in a Chamber consisting of 145 members. It is announced that the Duke of Palmella will most probably join the Ministry as Foreign Secretary. A Council of Ministers has been held, at which it is said to have been resolved that the offer should be made to his Grace on the 11th inst., the day the mail left; and it was thought that the Duke would give his assent. MM. Silva Carvalho and Rodrigo Magalhaes, from whose opposition some fears appear to have been entertained, had likewise indirectly given their adhesion. A list of 23 new peers had been drawn up, and was to be submitted for the Queen's approval at the Council of State, to be held on the 16th inst. Senhor Costa Cabral was said to be endeavouring to conciliate the Miguelites by including a few of their number in the list. The organisation of the new National Guard was expected to be complete in 2 months' time. Private letters state that the commercial treaty with England will be concluded and signed within a month. The Duke of Palmella is said to have acquainted the Government, that upon the general principles of the treaty he was quite agreed with Lord Howard, and that there were only a few points of detail upon which his mind was not yet made up. These, it was expected, would soon be disposed of, with the assistance of Baron Tojal and commercial referees. The ceremonial of the young Prince's baptism was to take place on the 17th inst., the Pope, represented by Monsignor Cappacini, being one sponsor, and the Princess Amelia, ex-Regent of Portugal, the other. The French squadron was about to leave Lisbon immediately, a war-steamer having arrived from Brest with orders to that effect. The destination of the squadron was not known, but it was supposed to be Tangier. The accounts from Oporto were becoming daily worse, and the wine-trade was seriously depressed. Several failures had occurred, for a considerable amount, and fresh ones were said to be expected daily. The commercial community in that city had expressed themselves pleased with such portions of the alterations in the tariff proposed by Sir R. Peel as affected their trade with England.

GERMANY.—The Journals, which contain little intelligence of political interest, announce, that an arrangement has been concluded between the Austrian Government and the other German States to facilitate the projected reform in the Post-office Department noticed in our last. Vienna letters of the 10th inst. announce the arrival in that capital of M. Pageot, late French Chargé d'Affaires in Madrid, charged with a special mission to announce to the Austrian Cabinet, on the part of the French Government, that France would not permit any marriage of Queen Isabella of Spain, except with a member of the House of

Bourbon. M. Pageot, on the 9th inst., dined with Count Flahaut, the French Ambassador, in company with Sir R. Gordon and Prince Paul Esterhazy. The latter, it is added, was to proceed shortly to England on an extraordinary mission.—Accounts from Berlin, dated the 9th inst., state that the Count of Nassau (the Ex-King of of Holland) was attacked with so serious an inflammation of the lungs on the night of the 8th inst. that his life was despaired of. The last bulletins, however, state that his breathing has been relieved, and that he is gradually getting better. The Prussian Government being unwilling, it is said, that its relations with Russia should be disturbed by any remarks in the newspapers, has just issued an order to the censorship to forbid all articles against the prohibitive system of Russia or the treaties between Prussia and Russia respecting the giving up of deserters. Accounts, dated the 12th inst., state that the important question respecting the system to be introduced into the Prussian prison discipline has been decided. The Pennsylvanian system, defended by Dr. Juliens, has been rejected, and the system hitherto adopted by Government will, on the whole, be retained. In the construction of the penal institutions, however, orders have been given for various alterations, which the King has judged advisable since his late inspection of the London prisons, especially the model prison; and several prisons are accordingly to be forthwith built or altered, especially at Berlin, Königsberg, and Munster. The new Minister of Finance, Baron Bodelschedringh, will enter on his office on the 27th inst. The same accounts inform us, that the choice of a successor to Baron Bulow, as Prussian representative in the German Diet, is not yet determined on; but private letters state that Gen. Geetten is spoken of. Berlin letters of the 10th inst. state that previously to the King's visit to London, the Council of State resolved upon the formation of a railroad from Berlin to the Rhine, and an officer of the Minister of War was ordered to prepare a plan for a military railroad; but on its being presented to the King, on his return, he rejected it, declaring that he would have no railways that should not be alike beneficial to the whole of Germany.

Belgium.—Accounts from Brussels state that the "Moniteur," official organ, has published the five following conventions:—" 1. Convention of navigation between Belgium and Austria. 2. Conventions between Belgium and Hanover. 3, 4, and 5. Convention between Belgium on the one part, and Hanover, Anhalt, Bamberg, and Saxony on the other, to secure to the subjects of the contracting parties the power of inheriting and acquiring property on the same conditions as the native subjects of the respective countries."

Switzerland.—Intelligence has been received, that the Constituent Assembly of Geneva adopted, on the 10th inst., the article of the new Constitution which fixed the number of deputies for the canton at 176.—Accounts from Berne state that the Government has just received an official communication from the cabinet of Wurtemberg, declaring that all the subjects of this latter State residing in Switzerland will lose their civil and political rights unless they obtain permission from the Government of Wurtemberg to reside there.

Italy.—We learn from Rome, that the murderer of Count Pahlen, the circumstances attending whose death were noticed in a former Number, has been tried and condemned to death. He was a dealer in antiquities, of whom the Count was in the habit of making purchases. Letters from the same city, of the 4th inst., state that a public functionary from Chili, who is now in that capital, has induced two hundred Spanish refugee priests to proceed to Chili and Buenos Ayres, where there is a great scarcity of priests, in consequence of the war.—Private letters from Naples state that an important discovery of coal has been made in Calabria, which will greatly facilitate steam-navigation in the Mediterranean.—The nuptials of the Prince Royal of Sardinia with the Archduchess Maria Adelaide of Austria were celebrated on the 12th inst. in the chapel of the chateau of Stupinitz, near Turin, in presence of the Royal family of Sardinia, and of the Viceroy and Vice-Queen of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. The young Archduchess left Milan on the 10th inst., and arrived on the following evening at the chateau of Stupinitz, to which the Royal family repaired on the morning of the 12th, accompanied by the entire Court. After the ceremony, the Royal party make its entry into Turin. On reaching the public square, the bride and bridegroom were addressed by the Governor of the city, and the first Syndic; after which, twelve young girls, attired in white, presented the bride with baskets of flowers and fruits. In the evening there was a banquet at Court, and the capital was illuminated. The festivities, ordered by the King in celebration of the event, were to last a fortnight. The Journals also inform us that the King, on this occasion, has granted entire pardon to all his subjects condemned for political offences. The ordonnance announces, that they will be restored to the enjoyment of their civil rights, and that their confiscated property shall be restored to them with the arrears which are in the hands of the Administration. We learn from the Papers, that the eminent engineer, Mr. Brunel, has left England on a visit to the King of Sardinia, and that the object of the journey is for the purpose of ascertaining the natural facilities for the construction of railroads throughout that kingdom.

Russia.—The Paris Journals devote much space to comments on the following intelligence, said to have been received from St. Petersburg, from an authentic source. It is stated that "The Russian Government have notified confidentially to the Cabinet at Washington that they had used their utmost endeavours to prevent the adjournment of the ratification of the treaty on the right of search by France from causing any change in the political relations between the five Powers, and apprising them that the Emperor recommended the United States not to depend upon this adjournment in their political arrangement with respect to Great Britain." The Journals referred to state that "This communication is significant; and that when divested of its diplomatic form, it means that the great Powers expect the pure and simple ratification of the treaty signed on the 12th Dec. 1841, and that M. Guizot has engaged to do so; that the Emperor warns the American Government not to carry their resistance to the right of search too far, and gives the United States to understand, that should they do so, they could not expect any assistance from Europe, France having promised to join the coalesced Powers."

Ionian Islands.—An ordinance has been issued by his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, dated Corfu, March 18, announcing—in accordance with his speech to the Ionian Parliament on the 3d of that month, as reported in our 14th Number—that the Ionian trade in corn, which has hitherto been treated as a monopoly by the Government of those islands, will, after the 1st June, be entirely free.

Greece.—Private letters from Athens, of the 27th ult., state that the explanations given by the Porte to the Greek Government relative to the late enrolment of troops in the Turkish provinces are of a satisfactory nature; that the Porte disavows all hostile intention against Greece, and declares formally that tho troops were raised solely with a view to Syria.

Turkey.—We have received intelligence from Constantinople to the 27th March. Admiral Walker had addressed, on the 18th ult., a letter to the Grand Vizier, returning the sword presented to him by the Sultan, as being of inferior value to those presented to other officers. —Syria continues in a seriously disturbed state; and a body of Albanians has been despatched there by the Porte to put down the malcontents. It will, however, be seen from the speech of Sir R. Peel, under our Parliamentary intelligence, that the Porte has given satisfactory explanations respecting the object of these troops; and that none of them are intended to proceed to the Lebanon. It will also be seen, from the same source, that the British Cabinet has seriously remonstrated against the appointment of Omar Pacha; and that there is a probability of his being superseded in the government of the Lebanon.—Private letters from Constantinople, dated the 24th ult., state that the Shah of Persia has, in consequence of differences with the Porte, recalled his Ambassador, and appointed a Consul-General, who is a Christian, of Georgia, and a Russian subject, and who will receive his instructions from the Russian embassy at Constantinople. Prince Mavrocordato, the Greek Ambassador, had his private audience of the Sultan on the 28th ult.

China.—We understand that an officer, who has recently arrived from Bombay, brings the report that the British troops were advancing on Pekin; and that the Emperor had quitted the city, with all his treasure, for some town in Tartary, beyond the reach of danger.

West Indies and South America.—By the arrival of the Royal Mail steamer Forth, which reached Falmouth on Wednesday night, we have received intelligence from these colonies to a recent date. The authorities at the Havannah appear to be apprehensive of some outbreak or attack, great vigilance being kept up to prevent surprise, and to bring the troops into a high state of discipline. Vigorous measures have been adopted against the slave-trade; and it has been ordered that any estate upon which newly-imported negroes may be found shall be confiscated. Suits have already been commenced against the owners of two or three who have broken the decree. The accounts from Havannah bring disastrous news of the West India mail steamers. There was a report that the Dee had gone on shore at Turk's Island, and that she would be a total wreck; but it appears to be unfounded. The Tweed left Portobello on the 8th ultimo, for Kingston; and on the 12th, having encountered strong north-east gales, she exhausted her fuel, and was obliged to put back to Porto Bello, where she arrived on the 24th. She was to sail again on the 27th for Kingston. Lord Morpeth had arrived at Havannah.—The accounts from Mexico are important. The Mexicans, with a strong force, which varies, according to different accounts, from 8,000 to 14,000, had invaded Texas. They had occupied, at the first irruption, San Antonio and Goliad. The Texans, who mustered about 4,000, were concentrating on Victoria, Gonzales, and Austin, at which place determined resistance was expected to be made. Strong reinforcements of "Sympathisers" were expected from the United States, whose Government had ordered a small squadron into the Gulf of Mexico to protect American interests.—We have intelligence from Buenos Ayres, which is of a more detailed character than the accounts last received. Governor Rosas had, in the name of the Executive Government, sent the annual message to the Legislative Assembly, which was strongly worded, against the junction of Corrientes with Monte Video, rejecting the proffered mediation of England and France to arrange the dispute, and expressing a determination to subdue those refractory provinces. The budget had also been presented, and showed a deficiency of nearly fourteen millions of dollars in the revenue of the year 1842. Governor Rosas, without proposing any plan for arranging this, had tendered his resignation; but it was generally supposed that it was merely a *ruse*, and that he would be solicited to retain the Presidency. The Buenos Ayrean and Monte Videan squadrons had had another engagement; but, like the former ones, nothing decisive had been done, each party, it is stated, running away from the other. It has been determined that the establishments of the Jesuits shall be broken up; and an intimation of the fact has been sent to the Pope—the message representing that "public opinion was driving them out of the country."

United States.—By the arrival at Liverpool on Wednesday of the royal mail steamer Columbia, we have received New York Papers to the 1st inst. The Columbia left Liverpool on her outward-bound voyage on the 4th ult. Shortly after the commencement of the voyage, she encountered a series of heavy gales, which she weathered without having sustained any damage, until the 18th, when, in lat. 44. 33, long. 50. 4, at seven in the evening, the intermediate shaft broke, and the engine stopped. The floats were immediately stripped off her wheels, and the remainder of the passage was made under canvas, the whole voyage from Liverpool to Halifax having occupied 20 days 15 hours. The mails and the passengers for Boston were taken forward by the Unicorn steamer. Meanwhile, the Columbia, it being impossible to repair her machinery at Halifax, was equipped for performing the voyage to Liverpool under sail. The Unicorn having brought the American mails of the 2d inst. from Boston, they were transhipped on board the Columbia, which sailed on the evening of the 4th inst., and. notwithstanding the easterly gales, made the voyage to Liverpool under 17 days, with scarcely any assistance from her only workable engine. The intelligence brought by this conveyance is of some importance. The President had transmitted a message to Congress recommending a repeal, or suspension tantamount to a repeal, of the law passed at the extra session, for dividing among the States the proceeds of the sales of public lands, on the ground that the lands would constitute a specific and valuable pledge for the loans required by Government. The message had been taken into consideration by both Houses, which, by decisive votes, had determined that the Distribution Bill should not be repealed. A strange proceeding had taken place in the House of Representatives. Mr. Giddings, the representative of the State of Ohio, offered a series of resolutions referring to the capture of the Creole, of which the following are the most important:—" That when the brig Creole, on her late passage for New Orleans, left the territorial jurisdiction of Virginia, the slave laws of that State ceased to have jurisdiction over the persons on board the said brig, and such persons became amenable only to the laws of the United States. That the persons on board said ship, in resuming their natural rights of personal liberty, violated no law of the United States, incurred no legal penalty, and are justly liable to no punishment. That all attempts to regain possession of, or to reenslave said persons, are unauthorised by the constitution or laws of the United States, and are incompatible with our national honour. That all attempts to exert our national influence in favour of the coastwise slave-trade, or to place this nation in the attitude of maintaining a 'commerce in human beings,' are subversive of the rights and injurious to the feelings and the interests of the free states, are unauthorised by the constitution, and prejudicial to our national character." At the request of several members, however, he withdrew his resolutions, and a motion censuring Mr. Giddings was then brought forward, and adopted by the House without allowing Mr. Giddings to speak in his defence. Mr. Giddings sent a note to the Chair signifying his intention of resigning his seat, and left the House. In the Senate, Mr. Clay, in the course of a speech, incidentally referred to the relations of the United States with Great Britain. The following is an outline of the part interesting to the English public. Mr. Clay has not, it will be seen, any apprehension of war springing out of the differences between the two countries:—" He regretted," he said, "to see the assaults made by the partisan press on the distinguished individual who had been sent to them with the olive-branch of peace. Nothing was so unmanly or so indecent as those attacks. He had the good fortune, when in England, to know Lord Ashburton, and he bore the highest character in his own country, both for wisdom and integrity. However the hospitalities of the land might be violated by a licentious press, he hoped that the American people would greet the arrival of this gentleman as a messenger of peace. There is no danger, continued Mr. Clay, of any rupture with Great Britain, if proper ability is employed in the management of the controversy. The first point of controversy is the North-Eastern Boundary. The negotiation on that subject was in progress, with every prospect of a satisfactory termination. The basis of an arrangement had been agreed upon, and there only remained some minor points to be settled. There was, therefore, no apprehension of war from that source." He then alluded to the affair of the Caroline, which he regarded as settled, adding that, at all events, no war could take place on account of that affair. The Creole affair, he said, was the subject of negotiation; and he censured a little the premature publication of the instructions of the Government. Great Britain, he thought, ought to indemnify them; but there was no immediate apprehension of war from this matter. The Right of Search was the remaining question. "That right," proceeded Mr. Clay, "was one that could not be exercised without great abuses, and the United States would never yield it. Nor did he understand Great Britain as claiming it. What said Lord Aberdeen on this subject? We claim no right to examine any American vessel. Even if she be full of slaves, if she be American—if she have American papers—we will not stop her in her course. But as pirates may hoist your flag, and as other nations, Spain, Portugal, France, or England, might use it, we, who are bound by the treaty, will examine her, and if she be a false vessel, with a flag that she has no right to use, then we will take her; but if she be American, she may pass on. Mr. Stevenson himself admits, in his correspondence that the mere fact of a flag at the mast-head cannot protect a pirate. The protection must be commensurate with the genuineness of the character of the vessel. A treaty providing a mutual right of search was, some years ago, entered into between the United States and Great Britain. Mr. Canning said to Mr. Rush, Draw up your own arrangements, and we will agree to it. Mr. Rush drew up a treaty accordingly. It granted a mutual right of search in the vicinity of the West Indies and on the African coast. The treaty came to us. We ratified it; but struck out that part relating to the West Indies. The treaty went to England for ratification there, and Mr. Canning, piqued at our alteration of a treaty drawn up by us, refused to assent to it. In the existing state of this matter, it can be easily settled by an arrangement between the two Governments, if it is entered upon in a spirit of amity. He had no doubt, in fine, that all the existing difficulties could be amicably settled." The finances of the country are in a serious state. The Treasury of the nation is bankrupt, and its notes, bearing 6 per cent. interest, had been offered at a depreciation varying from 3 to 6 per cent. discount. Congress had not shown any disposition to relieve the Treasury from its difficulties. The Loan Bill, for 12,000,000 dollars, had not yet passed the House of Representatives, though it was expected to do so shortly.—The resumption of specie payments by Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Jersey had been accomplished without difficulty or distress. Virginia and other States were expected to resume also. The Warspite, with Lord Ashburton on board, arrived at New York on the 1st inst. A great fire had taken place at New York, which had destroyed nearly 70 houses. A fire had also taken place at New Orleans, and the Theatre St. Charles had been completely destroyed.

NEW ZEALAND.—A correspondent of the "Morning Chronicle" has sent a statement to that paper in reply to some aspersions which have appeared in the City article of a contemporary against the colony of New Zealand. The statement in question describes Port Nicholson as a barren waste, the soil inapplicable to agriculture, commercial advantages, &c. This correspondent says that this is decidedly untrue, for nearly every inch of the soil, down to the very edge of the water, is covered with luxuriant vegetation, and timber in abundance near the town. During a residence of fourteen months in Port Nicholson, he has seen several descriptions of wild plants, such as turnips, celery, flax (not the Phormium tenax, but what in England is called by some persons linseed), &c., growing on the verge of the high-water mark. Trees and shrubs are evergreens; potatoes are taken from the ground for use nine months out of the twelve; peas in bloom all the year. The first crop of wheat produced nearly as fine a sample as ever was raised in Essex. During his fourteen months' residence in the colony, this writer says that he had one hail-storm, and two very frosty nights, each leaving ice not quite so thick as a sixpence. The place is well supplied with plenty of fresh water, and good coal has been found in great abundance. With respect to the natives, the writer upholds all that has been said in their favour. They are honest, which he has many times proved intentionally; exceedingly apt and intelligent; numbers of them can read and write, work for wages by the day or week; and very few are drunkards. He has oftentimes heard them compare their condition to what it was but two years previous, and that with gratitude to the "white man."

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—After a number of petitions upon various subjects had been presented, the Earl of RIPON moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Corn Importation Bill. The question, he said, which he had that night to bring before their Lordships, was emphatically the most important with which the Legislature could be called upon to deal. It was, in substance, the food of the people, and what was the best mode by which that essential object can be secured, and by which could be obtained for the public at large an adequate and steady supply of the first necessary of life at a reasonable and moderate rate. There were two great antagonist principles advanced by opposite parties with reference to the question. One of these principles was, that all restrictions upon the importation of foreign corn ought to be removed; and the other, that the importation of that article ought to be regulated and restricted. The great evil which would accrue from the adoption of the former principle would be, that the people of this country would then be compelled to depend for their subsistence upon the produce of other countries, not for the purpose of supplying a temporary and occasional deficiency, but as their principal means of support. The noble Lord proceeded to show that this country would not be able to derive the requisite supply, either from Europe or the United States; and he therefore thought that it would be much wiser and much safer to rely essentially on our own produce, and in order to insure its supply to give it protection: which, it was obvious, he said, could only be efficiently given by some system of duty, either fixed or fluctuating, inversely to the price of corn. It had been said that we had already had 13 years' experience of a fluctuating duty, and that it had failed. He denied that it had failed, though he admitted that the working of the principle might be improved. Since the present Corn-law had been passed, there had been an increase in the population of 2,000,000; and if there were any truth in the doctrine, that population was always pressing on the heels of subsistence, he thought it was clear that the inadequacy of our produce to meet our wants would increase in every succeeding year; and, therefore, we ought to look this necessity at once in the face. The noble Earl, after entering into the details of the Bill before the House, concluded by saying that he felt confident the measure would work beneficially for all classes of the community; that that was the sole object which those who had framed it had in view; and, if they had been guilty of endeavouring to deceive the people as to what was the object of the bill, or in anything else, they would have been guilty not only of the most miserable, base, and contemptible offence of which a Ministry could be capable, but they would also be guilty of the most inconceivable folly. The noble Lord then moved the second reading of the bill.

Earl STANHOPE opposed the bill, and made an attack on Sir Robert Peel and the Government, who, he contended, had grossly deceived the agricultural interest, which had placed them in power. He thought that any attempt to alter the existing Corn-laws would have the effect of stirring society to its foundation, and undermining its whole fabric. The proposed measure, he considered, would have the ultimate effect of annihilating rent; and although he did not believe that land would go out of cultivation, it would, he considered, be retained only for the use of those who owned, occupied, or tilled it; and thus a state of things would be brought about, which, at no distant period, would result in a national bankruptcy. The noble Earl concluded by imploring their Lordships no longer to remain a merely registering body to the acts of the other House, but to re-assert their privileges and reject the bill; and moved as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day six months.

The Earl of HARDWICKE supported the measure, and defended Sir R. Peel from the charge of having deceived his supporters. His reason for supporting the present measure was, that he considered it good and just, and because he thought that it would do no injury to the agriculturist. He added, that the farmers in his part of the country (Cambridgeshire) were generally of opinion that some such alteration as the present was unavoidable. The noble Earl concluded by saying, that Government had come into power with the full determination to act, not for party or class interests, but for the general interest of the country, and to do their best for the welfare and prosperity of the country, which, on their accession to office, they found placed in great jeopardy; and it was with this conviction that that government had been and would be supported in Parliament; and he fully believed that the loyal and honest people of this country would, under all circumstances, know how to appreciate the value of those men who, setting aside all party and class considerations, were bent upon doing that, and that alone, which they conceived would conduce to the well-being of the country at large.

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM said that a more important question could not be brought before them. He looked upon the bill with a deep feeling of alarm; he regarded it as a measure produced, no doubt, with the best of motives, but as one, in his humble judgment, calculated to do great harm to the agricultural interest. He feared also that the foreign farmer would be enabled to enter the market with undue advantages, and that the home-grower would be overpowered by competition. The bill, he thought, would not satisfy the expectations of either of those great parties into which the State appeared to be divided; and, considering it as a measure prejudicial to the farmer, and subversive of the landlords' interest, he should cordially support the amendment.

The Earl of WINCHELSEA expressed his satisfaction that a question which had excited so much discussion, and which in its agitation had produced so much evil, was now about to be brought to a final settlement. He denied that the present Government had been guilty of any deception, and was prepared to give the measure his hearty support.

Lord WESTERN charged the Conservatives with deserting their friends, the agriculturists, by whose assistance they were raised to power. He had no hesitation in saying that one of the effects of the present measure must be to reduce the price of corn. There would be a considerable diminution in the price of all agricultural produce, and upon what class would this fall? It would decidedly fall upon the labouring classes. He considered that Government, by adopting their present policy, had indulged in experiments at the expense of the agriculture of the country. He was of opinion that it was the state of our monetary system alone that had caused all the present commercial distress; and he was convinced that the country could not continue to go on with the present state of the currency; and if it was persisted in, the result must be that this mighty empire must go down.—Lord FITZGERALD defended the Government measure, and vindicated Sir R. Peel from the charge that had been brought against him—that he had abandoned his former defence of the principle of protection to agriculture. He contended that his right hon. friend was the last man in the country who would seek to deceive the people of England for the sake of political advantage either to himself or to his party, or to the principles which that party espoused.—Lord BEAUMONT opposed the measure, and expressed his alarm, not only at the present bill, but at the reductions and alterations proposed in the new tariff.

Lord BROUGHAM regretted that by the course of the debate he was reduced to this alternative—either that he must reject, or that he must adopt, the bill altogether. To neither of these opinions was he inclined to accede. He considered this bill as a change—a considerable change, and, what was better, a change in the right direction; but he regretted that it did not go further. He then explained the reasons why he preferred the proposed to the existing Corn Law. He thought that the throwing open of the corn trade would not only be the most just and expedient measure, but also the measure most safe for all parties. He preferred, however, a wholly free trade to both, and explained at considerable length the advantages he expected the country would derive from an unrestricted admission of foreign corn. The noble and learned lord concluded by moving an amendment that "no duty ought to be imposed upon the importation of foreign corn of any description."

Earl FITZWILLIAM declared his intention of voting for the second reading of the bill—not on account of its finality, but because he believed, with his noble and learned friend, that it carried in its bosom the seeds of future improvement.

Viscount MELBOURNE concluded the debate by a declaration that he intended to support the second reading of this bill, because he considered it an improvement on the present system of corn laws. At the same time he gave notice, that at another stage of it he should take the sense of the House on a proposition for a fixed duty.

The gallery was then cleared, and three divisions took place. The numbers were—For the second reading, 119; against it, 17. For Lord Brougham's amendment, 5; against it, 109. For Lord Stanhope's amendment, 17: against it, 119. The committee on the bill was then fixed for Thursday.

Tuesday.—After the presentation of petitions, on the motion for reading the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a committee on the Corn Importation Bill, Lord MELBOURNE rose and moved the following resolution: "That it is the opinion of this House that a fixed duty on the importation of foreign corn and flour will be more advantageous to trade, and more conducive to the welfare of all classes of the people, than a graduated duty, varying with the average of the prices of the markets of this country." Two questions, he said, had been submitted to the House last night—first, whether any duty should be imposed on foreign corn at all; and secondly, how was that duty, supposing a duty to be expedient, to be imposed? He should be for a free trade in corn at once, if he could bring himself to believe that the supply of foreign corn would be so inconsiderable as some noble lords seemed to think; but he was of opinion that the supply of foreign countries would soon accommodate itself to our demand; and he feared that they would send us too much corn rather than too little. He was, therefore, unwilling to do away with protection altogether. Then came the question, how ought you to regulate that protection? He had no doubt whatever in his own mind that the best course was the imposition of a fixed duty on the importation of foreign corn. He had not stated any amount of duty in his resolution; he only called on their lordships to affirm a principle. He recommended a fixed duty with reference to the past in justification of the Government of which he had formed a part—with reference to the present, because he thought it was the best course that could be adopted—and with reference to the future, because he was perfectly convinced that one day or other it would be adopted and become the law of the land.

The Earl of RIPON said that this resolution, if acceded to, would annul the decision of the previous evening, in favour of the Government measure. He was of opinion that a fixed duty would not work very satisfactorily, if "fixed" it could be called, which would have to vary from 8s. to nothing, and from nothing to 8s. The graduated scale, he thought, gave more protection to the producer than the fixed duty; and he trusted that every man who valued the protection now given to agriculture would vote against the proposition of his noble friend, under which he saw, from the language which he had used, that a prospective abolition of all duties was certainly lurking.

The Earl of CLARENDON expressed his satisfaction at the progress which the question had made; but he thought that that protection which was proposed to be given last year to the agricultural interest, would have been a good and durable protection to them, at the same time that it would have been a boon to the consumer, and a benefit to the revenue. The agricultural interest, he said, could not expect to retain its present protection long; for the present bill had nothing of finality about it, and contained within itself the germs of its own ruin.—The Earl of WICKLOW supported the Corn Importation Bill in the conviction that while it would not in the slightest degree injure the agriculturists, it would prepare their minds for greater changes.

Lord VIVIAN spoke in favour of a free trade in corn, and said he should be glad if their lordships could agree to such a compromise as a fixed duty.—The Duke of CLEVELAND said he would support the Government measure, although he thought the protection it afforded to agriculture scarcely sufficient. He wished the question to be settled, and should have been glad that the noble Earl had declared more explicitly than he had done, that Government proposed the present as a final measure.—The Earl of RIPON in reply stated, that he hoped the present measure would be final. It should not be his fault if it were not.—The Earl of ROSEBERRY condemned the bill as having no pretensions to finality, and expressed his own approbation of a fixed duty as the scheme most likely to be permanent, and, on the whole, most free from objection.—The Marquis of SALISBURY defended the conduct of Government in bringing forward the bill, and vindicated the principle of a fixed duty.—Lord PORTMAN supported the motion of Viscount Melbourne, and said that the Government bill would unsettle all bargains between landlord and tenant.—The Earl of WINCHELSEA considered that the agriculturists would have more protection under the new bill than by the existing law.—Lord MONTEAGLE said he had come to the conclusion that a sliding scale was inexpedient to adopt, that it was indefensible in point of just reasoning, and was the greatest monster of legislation that the world had ever seen. He would support the motion for a fixed duty; but, at the same time, would vote for the Government bill, as a great improvement on the existing system. The noble Lord concluded by saying, that they would have no rest or safety until they made the trade in corn as free as air; and he was persuaded that the agriculturist was the individual in the community who would have the least cause to regret it.

Lord BROUGHAM said he approved, and was prepared to vote for, the resolution of the noble Viscount, not because he thought it perfect or approaching to perfection, but as a considerable improvement on the bill then before the House. He objected both to a fixed duty and to a sliding scale, if either were to be taken as a measure of finance or of protection; and concluded by declaring his determination to take the sense of their Lordships on three resolutions which he had laid on their table, declaratory of the expediency of abolishing all duties on the importation of foreign corn.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, that as an abstract proposition there was no doubt that any duty was inexpedient on the importation of foreign corn—that was true. But Lord Melbourne looked a little further, as Government had done, in proposing this bill. The noble Viscount could not look at a measure for introducing foreign corn into England without seeing that it was necessary to give some protection to agriculture at the present moment; and he had therefore manfully expressed his opinion, that the best mode of giving it that protection was by a fixed duty according to the measure produced by his Government in the last Parliament. He confessed, however, that he had himself always considered the graduated scale to be the best mode of affording it protection; and under it prices had been steadier in England than in other countries. He considered that the commercial embarrassments of the country were not owing to the Corn-laws, but were the result of other circumstances, such as machinery and over-production. The noble Duke concluded by saying, that as a means to protect agriculture, and to maintain the cultivators of our soil in the condition in which they ought to be maintained, the present bill contained the system on which their lordships ought to act. He should therefore recommend their lordships to say "not content" to the resolution of the noble Viscount.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he could not support the resolutions for a total abolition of the duties upon the importation of foreign corn, but would give his support to the resolution proposed by Lord Melbourne. He thought that if this country was destined by its position, by its wealth, and by its population, to rely on foreign countries for a supply of great part of its food, it ought to have recourse to a direct trade for it. He, therefore, implored their Lordships, whilst they retained some duty on corn as a protection to agriculture, to rely for it on those same sound principles of trade which prevailed on other subjects.—Lord FITZGERALD defended the measure of Government, and entered into an investigation of the different merits of the sliding scale and of the fixed duty, and gave his decided preference to the first over the second, as the best means of protection to the agricultural interest. Their Lordships then divided, when there appeared—For Lord Melbourne's motion 49, Proxies 22—71; against it 117, Proxies 90—207; majority against the principle of a fixed duty, 136.

A resolution moved by Lord BROUGHAM was then put, "That no duty ought to be imposed upon the importation of foreign corn for the purpose of protecting the agriculturist, by taxing the introduction of food," when there appeared, for the original motion—Contents, 96; non-contents, 9; majority, 87. Lord BROUGHAM then moved another amendment to the effect, "That it was impolitic to levy a duty on corn for purposes of revenue." Their Lordships again divided. For the original motion—Contents, 87; non-contents, 6; majority, 81. The bill was then committed; the report to be received on Thursday.

Thursday.—The Mutiny Bill, and the Marine Mutiny Bill, were read a third time and passed.

After the presentation of petitions, the Earl of RIPON moved the order of the day for committing the Corn Importation Bill.—Earl STANHOPE protested against the bill altogether.—The House then went into committee, and several amendments were moved by Earl STANHOPE and Lord BEAUMONT; all of which, however, were negatived without divisions, excepting one, proposed by Lord BEAUMONT, who moved the omission of the 17th clause, his object being to obtain the returns from the growers instead of the corn factors.

The Earl of RIPON thought, that to compel the grower to make the returns, would subject him to great inconvenience, without any corresponding advantage.—The Duke of BUCKINGHAM supported the motion for the omission of the clause.—The Earl of WINCHELSEA opposed it, as laying too great a burden on the farmers; but the Duke of CLEVELAND and Earl STANHOPE were of opinion that the farmers would willingly make the returns if they thought it was for their interest.—On a division, Lord Beaumont's motion was rejected by 80 to 12.

The various clauses of the bill were then agreed to; but on the schedules being proposed, Earl STANHOPE moved that the duties on barley and oats should remain as under the existing law. After a short discussion the motion was rejected by 50 to 7.

The Earl of MOUNTCASHEL then moved that, in reference to Ireland, sixty cities and towns in that country should be added to the schedule of places making returns. The House divided, when there appeared, for the amendment, 3; against it, 29; majority, 26.

The Bill was then reported to the House, and ordered to be read a third time on Friday, and the House resumed. The Merchants and Factors' Bill passed through committee.

Friday.—The motion for the third reading of the Irish Spirit Duties' Bill was opposed by the Bishop of DERRY and Lord MONTEAGLE, who said that by the proposed removal of the drawback, the Irish distillers would have to compete with those of Scotland, to whom the drawback was continued. This objection was admitted by the Earl of Ripon and the Duke of Wellington, who deferred the third reading in order to remove the inequality complained of. The Corn Importation Bill was then read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—Viscount Ashley, as chairman of the Longford (county) election committee, brought up the report, which stated that Luke White, Esq., was not duly elected, and ought not to have been returned; that Anthony Lefroy, Esq., was duly elected, and ought to have been returned; and that the committee were desirous of calling the earnest and instant attention of the House to the confused and uncertain state of the law as regarded the elective franchise in Ireland.—Mr. Hayter, as chairman of the Cardigan election committee, reported that Pryse Pryse, Esq., was duly elected.—On the motion of Mr. Pakington, chairman of the Ipswich election committee, Obadiah Barwick Lucas was committed to Newgate for wilfully giving false evidence before that committee.

In reply to Mr. Hutt, Sir R. Peel said that he should be prepared to proceed with the tariff as soon as he had got the Income-tax well through committee. He hoped hon. members would discuss the tariff as a whole, and not item by item; as, if the latter course were pursued, they would find great difficulty in coming to any conclusion.

Sir R. Peel then brought up the Income-tax Bill; and on the motion that it be read a first time, Lord J. Russell rose and said that he entertained an insuperable objection to the bill; that the arguments with which he had met the proposal remained untouched by the right hon. Baronet and his supporters—namely, that this tax ought not to be imposed except in a time of extreme necessity; that a case of extreme necessity had not arisen; that there were no circumstances in the general state of the country which justified the measure; and that, financially speaking, there were other and less objectionable measures that might be adopted. His Lordship then referred to a speech made by Sir R. Peel in 1833, in opposition to an Income-tax, in order to prove that the right hon. Bart. had been guilty of inconsistency. The noble Lord then alluded to the exclusion of Ireland from the operation of the tax; and said, if circumstances rendered it necessary to have recourse to so odious a tax, it ought to be extended to Ireland as well as England and Scotland. He blamed Sir R. Peel for the gloomy views which he had presented of public affairs. He said that credit was due to the late Government for the present state of Canada; he thought that the position of Europe gave no indications of immediate danger; that our disaster in India was one but little affecting our financial means; and that the contest in China had been so much exaggerated, that one would almost have supposed the Emperor of China to be as formidable a foe as the Emperor Napoleon. The general principles of the tariff, he said, had certainly his approbation; but if those principles had been earlier avowed by the party opposite, he thought that less alarm would have been created among the people, who, he said, were generally lovers of plain dealing. The noble Lord concluded by saying that he had no new proposal to make. His last suggestion had been negatived, and he now had only to move that the bill should be read a first time on that day six months.

Sir R. Peel, after observing how unusual a step it was to oppose the first stage of a bill brought in upon resolutions of the House, admitted that, in 1833, when there was a surplus of 1,516,000*l.*, he had certainly opposed a scheme for taking off the house and window taxes, and replacing them by the imposition of a Property-tax; and even now, if the Exchequer were in possession of a surplus of 500,000*l.*, and a proposition were made to reduce the malt-tax, the house-tax, and the window-tax, and to substitute in lieu of them a Property-tax, he should again offer to such a proposition the most strenuous opposition. The events in India were represented as insufficient to justify a strong measure of finance; but independently of India, he lamented to say, that in the last six years there was a deficit of 10,000,000*l.*; and that deficit, he feared, would be increased next April by 3,000,000*l.* more. Add the loss to be expected at the outset from the changes in the tariff, being 1,200,000*l.* more, and the total deficit would be 4,200,000*l.*, which he thought he could raise in no mode so effectual as by a charge on the comparatively affluent classes. He then said that he proposed to make some modification by way of relief to tenants in Scotland; reducing the per-centage upon their occupations from 3*d.* to about 2½*d.* in the pound. And in order to make the working of the act less inquisitorial, he would give to the payer of the Income-tax an option of paying it to a special commissioner instead of paying to the ordinary officer of his own neighbourhood. The right hon. Baronet concluded by saying that there were indications throughout the country of a strong opinion in favour of maintaining public credit, and of doing so rather at the expense of the richer than of the working classes.

Mr. Villiers said the question was, whether public credit should be kept up by the imposition of fresh taxes or by the abolition of monopolies. He denounced what he termed the ridiculous hypocrisy of the objection against slave-grown sugar; and said that if the sugar-duties were reduced as they ought to be, sugar would come in as largely from the Philippines and other islands of the Indian seas as from the slave plantations of Cuba and Brazil; for that description of Indian sugar could be grown quite as cheaply. After a few words upon the subject of corn and timber, he maintained the expediency of a loan as a legitimate resource, while the revenue was in a course of such restoration as might be expected from the now proposed relaxations of commerce.—After a few remarks from Mr. Hardy in support of the measure, Mr. Rice said that though he would have preferred the budget of the late Ministry, he was not disposed to deny the advantages of the present plan, and would support the first reading. But he thought it so unjust to tax the income of trades and professions equally with that of property, that unless the bill were modified in this particular, he must vote against it on the third reading.

Mr. F. Maule defended himself for the delay he had interposed before the Easter holidays, and said that he had found that his own constituents did not disapprove the course he had taken. He could not but think that the working people would find their employment diminished by this tax, and that then their discontent would begin. He believed the generality of those commercial men who approved this measure were persons interested in the maintenance of the West Indian monopoly. He thought the emergency not sufficient to justify the demand, and deprecated what he considered a delusion upon the lower classes.—Mr. Milnes denied that Ministers had taken any tone of despondency. The testament of the late Government, he thought, had been like that of a distinguished literary man, who had left various good legacies to his children—his industry to one, his patience to another, and so on; but not a farthing of money to any of them. Concurring generally in this measure, he yet must wish some exception for the labour of the head as well as of the hands; as, for instance, a reduction of the proposed 3 per cent. to 2 per cent. on incomes not arising from property.—Mr. Currie considered the measure bold, honest, and comprehensive, and not more objectionable than any other large scheme of taxation must be. He said that among men of all opinions in the city of London, he had not met with one who did not say, that taking the whole measure together, he would himself have voted in its favour. The hon. member then took a survey of the present state of parties, and declared his belief that the present Opposition was a helpless and hopeless one, because, professing popular opinions, it had yet no particle of popular sympathy on its side. He said he looked forward to further benefits from Sir R. Peel, who, he trusted would follow out his own enlightened views, unfettered by the narrow protectionists of his party.—Mr. T. Duncombe began with a severe invective against the Government, the tax, and the Conservative party, whom he described as willing to submit to anything to keep Sir R. Peel in power. He considered that this tax would produce infinite distress. He referred to the evasions and surcharges produced by the old Income-tax, and concluded by reading some of the inquisitorial questions administered under it to persons in business.

Mr. Roebuck supported the measure before the House, and the whole scheme of Government as preferable to that of the noble Lord. It was, he said, a matter of congratulation to the country that it had now a Ministry bold enough to propose the present scheme, and strong enough to carry it. He would not be put off with the generalities of the noble Lord; he must support the plan which showed him practically how the money was to be got; nor would he be frightened with the bugbear, the cuckoo-note, of the inquisitorial character of the tax. If the people disliked the tax, they should turn out all the members who had voted for the expenditure. He, therefore, was for the first reading of this bill, but in committee he would try to remedy the injustice of taxing income equally with property.—Mr. Wallace opposed the bill, and said he would take care that it should not pass till after the tariff.—Mr. S. Crawford expressed his intention to vote against the bill.—Mr. Cobden opposed the tax, not as an Income-tax, but as he would oppose any tax levied to fill the pockets of particular classes. First, he said, abolish the monopolies, and then come to the country for aid.—Mr. Muntz said he would rather have an Income-tax with a Property-tax, than have no Property-tax at all; and he should vote for Sir R. Peel's bill, because he thought it the best plan for the great body of the people.—After a few words from Mr. Rundle, the House divided, when the numbers were—for the first reading, 285; for the amendment, 188; Majority, 97. It was then arranged that the motion for the second reading should come on on Friday.

Tuesday.—The Speaker informed the House that he had received a communication stating that the petition against the return for the Elgin Burghs had been abandoned.

Lord Stanley, after several questions had been put by Mr. P. M. Stewart upon the subject of emigration, replied by entering into a lengthened statement as to the amount of demand for labour in our Australian colonies and Canada, and the degree in which that demand was supplied by voluntary emigration. It appeared from his Lordship's statement that there is no demand at present for labour in the Australian colonies, which already contain a great many more emigrants than can find employment. He said that his noble Friend who had preceded him in the Colonial-office knew that there had been about 40,000 emigrants sent out in 1840, at a cost of about 800,000*l.* or 900,000*l.* During the last year the actual amount of emigration to the colony of New South Wales had been 22,750. By the last accounts received from the governor it appeared that 12,750 emigrants had arrived, and that 10,000 more were on the road. These 12,750 had involved the colony in a debt of 11,000*l.*, and what, he would ask, must be the distress occasioned when they found there were 10,000 more coming out? The governor stated that at that time there was no demand for labour in the colony, but that, on the contrary, there existed the greatest difficulty in providing labour for those emigrants who had recently arrived there. Lord Stanley proceeded to say that he felt it to be his duty to make this statement thus publicly, in order to show that at present there was no demand for labour in that colony, and that emigration could not be pushed beyond a certain point unless capital emigrated likewise; and if capital did not emigrate, those who emigrated without property would be exposed to greater distress than they were in in this country. He did not mean to say that the present state of things in New South Wales was likely to be permanent. On the contrary, he believed it would only be temporary; that it arose from the cessation of the land sales for some time past, which had ceased in consequence of the commercial embarrassments of the colony. He believed that the colony would be able to absorb a continual stream of emigration, provided they did not attempt to pour in too many emigrants at once. It was the opinion of the governor of the colony that the colony was capable of receiving annually from eight to ten thousand emigrants. With respect to Van Diemen's Land, he had at the present moment at his command a sum, the produce of land sales in that colony, which might be devoted to the purposes of emigration. The colony was capable of absorbing about 1,500 emigrants annually, and that number had already emigrated thither in the course of the present year. Western Australia was a colony of very limited capacity for receiving emigrants; but, without any ambitious views, it was going on very steadily and prosperously, and demanded annually a supply of from 150 to 200 emigrants. Preparations were already made for sending out that number in the course of the present year. He need hardly say that in consequence of the disastrous state of South Australia last year, the land sales in that colony had for the present altogether ceased. The last account that he received from South Australia informed him that in consequence of the cessation of the large Government expenditure for public works, the extravagance of which had greatly conduced to produce the existing state of distress, so many persons had been thrown out of employment, that out of a population of 15,000 souls, 1,200 were living as paupers, being maintained out of the public funds from want of employment. With respect to the colonies of New Zealand, he could hardly speak of them with the same confidence as those of Australia. There was, however, a sum of from 10,000*l.* to 12,000*l.* available for sending out emigrants to the Government settlements in New Zealand; and upon the whole he thought, perhaps, that the New Zealand settlements offered a more probable field of employment for labourers than any of the other colonies in that quarter of the globe. He had reason, however, to believe that in those settlements the amount of immigrating labourers had pretty nearly overtaken the amount of capital capable of affording them employment, and that the wages of labour, which a short time since were high, had now fallen very materially. In the North American colonies the state of things was very different. He believed that those colonies did at this moment hold out very favourable prospects to labouring emigrants. Last year 28,000 labourers emigrated to North America, and although some of them passed into the United States, he believed that the great portion found immediate employment in the British provinces. There were undoubtedly very cheering prospects for the labouring classes in those colonies. But it was advisable that all who went there should go early in the spring, so as to get themselves comfortably settled before the approach of winter. He would further earnestly recommend all those who desired to emigrate to North America, to take steps to place themselves under the advice and superintendence of the Government agents at the different ports at which they arrived; for although the Government agents were not empowered to render them any pecuniary assistance, they were capable of giving them the best advice as to the part of the colony in which there was the greatest demand for labour, and where the immediate wants of the emigrants could be best supplied.

Questions on the subject of Syria were put by Dr. Bowring and Sir C. Napier.—Sir R. Peel stated, in reply to an inquiry whether the Porte had refused to remove Omar Pacha from the government of Lebanon, that he thought a more improper appointment than that of Omar Pacha could not have been made, and that the British Government had accordingly remonstrated with the Porte against his continuance in office. He considered that there were circumstances in the life of that officer which made his appointment a very unwarrantable one. Assurances had been received from the Porte that Omar Pacha should be removed, and that some other arrangement should be made for the administration of the affairs of Lebanon. He also regretted to say that the Porte had thought it expedient to send Albanian troops into Syria. In consequence, however, of representations made by Sir S. Canning, our ambassador at Constantinople, assurances had been received from the Porte that the Albanian troops, whose numbers he believed had been very considerably over-stated, should not be employed in the interior, but only on some particular parts of the coast of Syria. The justification for employing them at all was the great loss of life to the Turkish troops stationed in these particular localities. The assurance was positive that they should not be employed in any of the districts of the Lebanon.

Mr. Ferrand then moved for a select committee on the subject of the frauds and oppressions imputed by him to certain manufacturers. He enumerated various gross frauds which he said were committed in many branches of manufactures, and called upon Government to assist in protecting purchasers and the country itself, whose honour was at stake, against the repetition of practices which injured the poor at home, and destroyed the reputation of British manufactures abroad. He then proceeded to the hardships inflicted by fines enforced at each week's end against the workmen for unreasonable causes, and to the oppressions of the truck system, in condemnation of which he quoted the authority of many eminent statesmen, and concluded with an energetic appeal to the House to do justice to the poor.

Mr. Fielden thought it time to apply a remedy to the evils which had been complained of.—Mr. Wallace wished for inquiry, and for some mode in which the poor might get justice cheaply.—Mr. Wakley suggested that, in order to do full and complete justice, the inquiry should include the agricultural as well as the manufacturing employers; and concluded by proposing an amendment to that effect.—Col. Sibthorp was willing to agree to the amendment, from a firm conviction that the agriculturists would come clear out of the inquiry.—Mr. Brotherton would rather have the inquiry confined to the manufacturers; and he believed it would turn out, that for one truck-master who belonged to the Anti-corn Law League, there were ten who did not.

Sir J. Graham could not believe that the general dealings of our manufacturers were other than honest and respectable; he apprehended that the instances adduced were but exceptions. At all events, the remedy against such frauds must be sought, not in further legislation, but in the competition of fair traders. He was reluctant to enter into so large an inquiry as was now proposed; and for this reason especially—that he found it would encourage a party feeling against the manufacturers, which he was not desirous to keep up. He was, however, willing to agree to an inquiry into the truck system; and he therefore moved, as an amendment, that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the operation of the law which prohibits the payment of wages otherwise than in the current coin of the realm.—Mr. S. Wortley thought that Sir J. Graham had taken too favourable a view of the matter.—Mr. Muntz and Mr. M. Philips vindicated the merchants and manufacturers of the country.—After some observations from Mr. Plumptre and Mr. Yorke, Mr. Cobden declared himself well content with the line now taken by Government, but regretted that Ministers had not interfered earlier, when Mr. Ferrand first levelled his charges against the Anti-corn Law League, amid the cheers and smiles of his party. Our trade, he said, would not be, as it now was, the most extensive in the world, if our manufactures were generally spurious.

Sir R. Peel denied that Government had anything to do with the defence of the Anti-corn Law League, or with the cheers and smiles of hon. Members. As to the inquiry asked for by Mr. Ferrand, he could not consent to an investigation which set out with assuming that the great body of British manufacturers were dishonest men. The true security, he thought, was in free competition and the vigilance of the purchaser. He strongly condemned the abuses of the truck system; but he thought that in some cases, as in the case of a mine at a distance from any town, a shop established by the master was a great benefit instead of an injury to his workmen. He believed, therefore, that a general prohibition of all payments to workmen in any medium but money would not be usefully practicable.—After a short discussion, in which Mr. Villiers, Mr. Hardy, Dr. Bowring, and several other members joined, Mr. Ferrand withdrew his motion, and Sir J. Graham's amendment for a select committee to inquire into the truck system was agreed to.

Mr. Serg. Jackson, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, obtained leave to bring in a bill to assimilate the law in Ireland, as to the punishment of death, to that of England; and to abolish the punishment of death in certain cases.

Wednesday.—On the motion of Mr. Pakington, John Thornton was committed to Newgate for wilfully giving false evidence before the Ipswich Election Committee. A discussion then took place upon the motion for the third reading of the Kingsclere Inclosure Bill. The motion was strongly opposed by Mr. Wakley, who moved, as an amendment, "That the minutes of evidence taken before the Kingsclere Inclosure Committee be laid on the table of the House."—Several other Members also spoke against the Bill, and the House divided, when there appeared against the amendment, 111; for the amendment, 30; majority, 81. The question was then put, that the Bill be read a third time. Mr. Wakley protested against the passing of the Bill. He said that if any jury out-of-doors had acted as that House had just done, they would be designated as a set of unworthy scoundrels. He should meet the question with a direct negative.—The gallery was again cleared for a division. For the third reading, 118; against it, 26; majority, 92. The Bill was then read a third time. On the question that the Bill do pass, Mr. Godson said, that he should move the addition of three clauses to the Bill: but if the House were against the first, he should not divide upon the other two. The substance of the first clause was, that persons who had held the land for less than 20 years, but had erected cottages thereon, should be entitled to purchase such land at the price per acre of the surrounding land. The second clause had reference to certain charity lands in the parish; and the third clause was one which was introduced into the Bill of 1834, but had been omitted from the present Bill. It was founded on the report of the committee of that day, and the substance of it was that those commoners who had been in possession of their land for more than 20 years, should have two acres of common attached to them as of right. The House divided on the first of these clauses, when there appeared for the clause, 45; against it, 72; majority, 27. The other clauses were negatived without a division. The Bill then passed.

The House went into committee upon the Licensed Lunatic Asylums Bill, in which Mr. Wakley proposed that medical men, instead of barristers, should be appointed as commissioners of lunatic asylums. This proposition not appearing to find favour with the House, the hon. Member modified it by moving that it should be left to the Lord Chancellor to select members of either profession for the office, and in this shape the House affirmed the amendment by a majority of 11.

The further consideration of the measure was then postponed, and the Copyright Bill having gone through committee with only a few verbal amendments, the Public-house Regulation Bill was read a second time.

Thursday.—The Ormsby Inclosure Bill, the Birmingham and Derby Junction Railway Bill, the St. Austell Market Bill (No. 2), Bassen's Naturalization Bill, and Gilbert's Naturalization Bill were severally read a third time and passed.

In reply to a question from Mr. Mangles, Lord Stanley stated, that his observations on Tuesday, on the subject of Emigration had been misunderstood. What he said was, that with respect to New Zealand he could not speak with the same confidence as to some other of our colonies; but that in the Government settlement of Auckland there was a considerable demand for labour. He had also stated that there was still the sum of 1,200*l.* in the hands of Government, applicable to the encouragement of emigration to that colony. With respect to New Zealand, he said the company were better able to judge of the proportion which capital ought to bear to labour; but he did say, that he believed that at Port Nicholson, to a certain extent, wages had fallen, and a number of persons were employed on the public works.—Mr. S. Crawford brought forward a motion, stated at considerable length, the purport of which was to pledge the House to take into its early consideration what are commonly known as the "five points of the Charter," namely, extension of the suffrage, division of the country into equalised electoral districts, vote by ballot, annual Parliaments, with the payment of members of Parliament, and abolition of qualification. He did not ask the House to pledge itself to all these points, but to go into the consideration of them, with a view to a full and fair discussion. He was aware that the proceedings of many of those calling themselves Chartists, had brought great discredit on the cause of reform, but he brought his motion forward from a conviction of duty, and without reference to individual considerations.—Mr. O'Connell seconded the motion.—Mr. Wallace gave the proposition his cordial support, and said that the Reform Act had proved an entire failure, as evidenced by the gross corruption which prevailed in the country during the last general election, and also by the composition and character of the majority of the House.

Dr. Bowring urged the necessity of attending to the petitions of the people, more especially of the unrepresented. He was of opinion that franchise, so far from depending on property, ought rather, on a principle of compensation, to be most largely bestowed on those who lacked all other valuable possessions. He had always been for annual elections: our habits, our nature, the course of the seasons, seemed to recommend that arrangement. He was for abolishing all property qualification, and paying members for their services. After some observations from Mr. W. Williams and Mr. Ward in support of the motion, Sir J. Graham rose and briefly opposed it. He said there was no disrespect shown on his side of the House to the masses of the people. At the time of the Reform Bill, it was frankly avowed that the suffrage was to rest on property, and not on numbers; and the safety of the monarchy and the aristocracy depended on the maintenance of the same principle.

Mr. O'Connell said he was surprised to hear this from Sir J. Graham, seeing that he himself had repudiated the same notion when it was used against the extension of the suffrage created by the Reform Bill. The people of England, he considered, were divided into two classes, the master class and the slave class, the latter being the numerous unrepresented portion of the community. He should support the motion.—Mr. Wakley said he had high constitutional authority for the assertion that every man who had not a vote was a slave, for money was taken from him without his consent. He was for a wide extension of the suffrage, and was astonished to find it contended that that extension, giving, as it would, contentment to the people, would endanger the monarchy.—Messrs. Yorke, Protheroe, and Bernal spoke in favour of the motion.—Sir J. Easthope made a few remarks in opposition to it.—Sir C. Napier said he should neither support universal suffrage nor annual Parliaments. He should, however, vote for the motion, as leading to inquiry.—Mr. Villiers considered that, after ten years' experience of the working of the Reform Act, and the glaring proofs of its ill working, he had sufficient ground for his support of the motion, as one of inquiry.

Sir R. Peel then rose and said, that though disclaiming all disrespect, either to the petitioners of the House or to Mr. Crawford, who had so fairly and temperately stated their case, he must decidedly oppose the motion. He had prophesied at the time of the passing of the Reform Bill, that it would be his fate to defend it from its warmest supporters, and his prediction was now verified. He was sorry that Lord J. Russell was not present to defend his own measure. It was contended that representation should be coequal with taxation; but that principle, based, as was alleged, on "the laws of nature," was met by these very laws, and rendered inapplicable, as in the case of women. He next proceeded to the consideration of the second portion of the present motion, namely, that with reference to triennial Parliaments. On that point, a more shabby argument he had never heard; and what had been said by the hon. Member for Bolton, Dr. Bowring? Why, that triennial Parliaments contradicted the course of nature—that the earth made its revolution round the sun in the course of the year, and then he added, that the merchants of this great country annually settled their accounts, and argued with great bathos, on the double position of astronomy and commerce, that the practice of the discreet merchant would be in favour of Parliaments being annual. Reviewing the different propositions involved in the motion, what he now heard of the working of the Reform Act disinclined him to entertain any new change, and though he would admit that our representative system was not free from defects, he yet believed that sympathy with the people would be better shown by passing his Income-tax and his financial measures, as being better calculated to benefit them. The absence of Lord John Russell and the late ministers had been commented on; members opposite could retaliate by staying away on Friday on the second reading of the Income-tax bill.

Mr. Muntz believed that the country had not got the real Reform Bill as originally intended.—After some observations from Mr. Turner, Capt. Plumridge, and Mr. Cobden, in support of the motion, Mr. Roebuck disapproved of the taunting spirit and laughing manner with which Sir R. Peel had treated the motion. The point at issue was, can a large portion of the labouring people be admitted to the franchise? and the answer was, No. The aristocracy had no monopoly of virtue or intelligence; why should they shut the door against inquiry? They dreaded the downfal of their monopoly of political power.

Lord Stanley, as one of those who had been a party to the Reform Bill, denied that the franchise had ever been considered as an inherent right. It was a great political privilege, which had been largely extended, from a conviction that the time was come when it was safe to do so. He had joined with Lord J. Russell and the Whigs of those days, in declaring that it was not safe to have a revolution every ten years; and he was sorry that the noble Lord and his colleagues were not present to aid him in saying so now. He felt it to be his duty to resist this crude notion, which unsettled everything and settled nothing.—Sir T. Wilde opposed the motion, because it could not lead to any practical good, and condemned the charge made by Mr. Roebuck against Sir R. Peel, that he had spoken in a spirit of disrespect towards the people.—Sir R. Peel acknowledged his obligation to the hon. and learned Gentleman for his just construction of what he had said.—After a few words from Mr. Blewitt, and Mr. S. Crawford in reply, the House divided—for the motion, 67; against it, 226; majority, 159.

The report on the Copyright Bill was brought up, and the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be printed.

Friday.—On the order for the second reading of the Income-tax Bill, Mr. C. Buller moved that it be read that day six months. In a speech of some length, he contended that it was inquisitorial, and said the only just tax was that which affected enjoyment and expenditure, not that which affected mere income; and that the House ought not to tax as heavily the father of a family, who was obliged to lay by a part of his income, in order to afford them a provision, as the bachelor, who could expend his whole income upon his own enjoyments. Mr. Ewart and Sir J. Walsh spoke in favour of the measure. After some observations from Sir W. Clay, Mr. Wakley, Mr. D'Israeli, Mr. Christie, &c., the House divided, when there were—for the Bill, 155; for the amendment, 76: majority for the second reading, 79.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for money closed at 91½ to ⅝; for the account, 91⅝ to ¾; Three per Cents. Reduced, 90¼; Three-and-a-half per Cents. Reduced, 99⅝; New Three-and-a-half per Cents., 100½ to ⅝; Bank Stock, 165 to 166; and India Stock, 244 to 245.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Improvements on the Thames.—The corporation of London have given leave for the erection of a pier at Greenhithe, and it is said that a meeting of the inhabitants will shortly be held for the purpose of giving effect to the permission.

Metropolitan Post-Office.—It is stated in the morning papers that upwards of 50 persons employed in the Post-Office department have been detected, during the last three months, purloining letters of value. The principal number of letters stolen appear to be those containing jewellery. A clerk in the General Post-Office was committed to Newgate a few days since, on whose person three letters, containing jewellery, were found secreted; he was employed to despatch the South of England mails, from which a large number of letters have been extracted during the last six months. The president of the stolen-letter department has a number of assistants constantly engaged in tracing the particular office in which letters are stolen; and it is said that several hundreds of lost letters have been sometimes reported to the Postmaster-General in a single day. The legal expenses incurred in prosecuting post-office criminals amounted last year to above 10,000*l.*; and it is calculated that property, consisting of money, jewellery, &c., amounting to above 50,000*l.*, was lost in passing through the Post-Office during a period of twelve months.

Public Meetings.—On Saturday a public meeting was held of the subscribers for a monument to the memory of the Rev. Dr. Goodall, late provost of Eton College, to nominate a sculptor in the place of the late Sir F. Chantrey, his executors having decided that the work intrusted to him was not sufficiently advanced to justify them to persevere in its completion. The chairman, Lord Braybrooke, said that the executors of Sir F. Chantrey having informed the committee that it was out of their power to complete the monument confided to them for execution, the committee deemed it proper to call a public meeting of the subscribers, in order that they might appoint an eminent artist to undertake it. The sum of 1,000*l.* given to Sir F. Chantrey had been handed back by his executors, and lodged in the funds. The committee, without attempting to control the subscribers, submitted to their attention three artists, viz., Messrs. Baily, R.A., Behnes, and Campbell. The Rev. Dr. Hawtrey eulogised the abilities of Mr. Behnes, who had executed the statues of the late Lord Chief Baron Joy, Lord North, and Babington. It was then proposed that the selection of a sculptor be confided to the committee, which was carried unanimously. Earl Howe, Earl Camden, the Provost of Eton, and the Rev. Sir H. Dukenfield, were added to the committee.

Spitalfields.—Some interest has been excited by the announcement that a ball, on a scale of great magnificence and under the immediate patronage of her Majesty and Prince Albert, will take place at her Majesty's Theatre on the 26th May, for the purpose of giving encouragement to the manufacture of British silk. The proceeds arising from the ball will, it is understood, be contributed towards the support of a School of Design, and the erection of a suitable building, where the children of the Spitalfields weavers may be educated; with the view of bringing the art of silk weaving, both in the manufacture of the article and the invention of designs, to such perfection that the English artisan may be enabled to excel the productions of the foreign manufacture. It is also expected that her Majesty and Prince Albert will honour the ball with their presence.

Police.—Intelligence reached town on Saturday evening that Daniel Good had been apprehended at Tunbridge Wells. It appears that the prisoner after making his escape from Town, engaged himself as a bricklayer's labourer in the neighbourhood of Tunbridge Wells, and continued in this employment unsuspected until Saturday morning. By a singular coincidence, however, it seems that one of his fellow-labourers was a discharged policeman, who had formerly been stationed in the neighbourhood of Roehampton, and who had frequently seen the prisoner when in Mr. Shiell's employ. Being struck with his resemblance, he charged the prisoner with being the murderer, which the latter denied; but the man persisting that he was not mistaken, gave the prisoner in charge to a policeman, and his identity was soon satisfactorily proved. He was removed to town, and has since undergone an examination before the magistrate at Bow-street. The evidence adduced against him was the same as has already been before the public, and he has been committed to Newgate to take his trial for the murder. Mary Good, the wife of the prisoner, and a man named Gambell, have been apprehended, charged with being accessories after the fact, and have been remanded for further examination.

Woolwich.—Amongst the numerous inventions submitted to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and referred by their Lordships to the committee of master shipwrights recently sitting at Woolwich dockyard, was a composition to be used in place of the substance with which vessels are at present caulked to render them water-tight. The experiments were ordered to be made by the master shipwrights to ascertain its value when applied to the purpose for which it is intended; and the results are interesting. Two pieces of African teak, a species of wood difficult to be joined together by glue, on account of its oily nature, had a coating of the composition applied to them in a boiling state: and, in a short time afterwards, bolts and screws were attached to each end, the joined wood placed in the testing-frame, and the power of Bramah's hydraulic engine applied to the extent of 19 tons, when the chain broke without any strain being susceptible where the joining took place. A larger chain of 1¼ in. in diameter was then applied, which broke with a strain of 21 tons, the joint in the wood remaining apparently as firm as at first. The utmost strain the cement can bear in this form, therefore, remains to be proved when experiments are made with larger chains. Four pieces of hard wood were then joined together, weighing in one piece 44 cwt., and carried to the top of the shears in the dockyard, a height of 76 feet, from which it was precipitated on the hard granite wharf wall below, without any of the joints yielding in the smallest degree. The results of these tests induced the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to communicate with the Master of the Ordnance, Sir G. Murray, for the purpose of making experiments with it in the marshes, by bringing the full force of cannon balls against it. Accordingly, a number of planks of oak 8 in. thick and fir 16 in. square were joined together with the cement, to represent eight feet in height and eight feet in length of the side of a first-rate ship of war, without anything else in the shape of bolt or security to assist the composition; and on Wednesday it was set up as a target at the butt in the marshes. Three new 32-pounder guns having been placed at 400 yards distance on point-blank range, three shots were fired, every one entering the target, the third in a direct line with the bull's eye within three inches of its outer circle. The effects of these shots were, that the wood was torn to pieces; and it was only in one instance where the joint had not been good that they produced any effect upon the cement, so as to separate the joined parts from each other. A hole 6¼ in. in diameter was then bored in the centre of the target, and a 32-pounder shell inserted and exploded by a match, which tore the wood to small splinters without at all separating the composition. This new invention is said to possess the power of expanding like India rubber in warm climates. It will not become brittle under the coldest temperature, and has the appearance of French polish. The name of the inventor is Mr. Jeffrey.

Provincial News.

Brighton.—A local paper informs us that within the last few days a discovery has been made in connexion with Messrs. Wigney's bankruptcy, which has produced a considerable sensation in this town. It appears that Mr. George Wigney, the brother of the bankrupts, gave the assignees certain information which induced them to search his premises, where they found, in a loft, a large quantity of wearing apparel and plate, of the estimated value of from 400*l.* to 500*l.* The goods were seized by the officers, and removed to the late residence of Mr. Wigney, one of the bankrupts, and have since been lotted with the other articles. In consequence of this discovery, posting-bills have been issued with a caution to parties against concealing the goods of the bankrupt, whereby they would render themselves liable to a fine of 100*l.* It is also stated that a messenger has proceeded to London for the purpose of summoning the late butler to Mr. J. N. Wigney, who is expected to make important disclosures in regard to property removed.—It is stated that a dispute has taken place between the Brighton Railway Company and Lord Lowther, the Postmaster-General, respecting the price for conveying the mails by railway, which it is feared may end in depriving the inhabitants of this town of a day mail from London. The mails, it is said, can be sent by coach on the common road for about half the cost of what the railway directors charge for conveying them by railway. The arrangements for taking off the Portsmouth and Brighton mail are in abeyance until the dispute between the company and the Post-office is finally settled.

Chelmsford.—On Tuesday, pursuant to a requisition to the high sheriff, signed by Lords Rayleigh and Western, and a number of other freeholders and farmers of the county, a meeting took place at the Shire-hall, in this town, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken in reference to the alterations in the Corn-laws and the tariff of duties proposed by her Majesty's Ministers. A letter was read from Lord Western apologising for his absence, on the ground that the fatigue of attending the debates in the House of Lords rendered it impossible for him to be present. Lord Rayleigh also excused himself on the same ground, and concluded his letter by saying, that he had signed the requisition because he felt that the proposed alteration of the law was calculated to affect a great change in the condition of the farmers, and that they ought to have an opportunity of being heard. J. T. Fortescue, Esq., the high sheriff, took the chair. Mr. J. Bawtrey, in a long address, proposed a petition to the House of Lords, praying that the proposed Corn-law and tariff might be rejected, or at all events materially modified, and at the same time expressing an opinion, that if passed in their present shape, they would be ruinous to the interests of the agriculturists. The motion having been seconded, Mr. Tufnell moved an amendment, that the meeting, viewing with regret the condition in which the country had been left by the late Government, and hoping that the proposed alteration in the Corn-laws would have the effect of alleviating some of the distress, which was by some attributed to those laws, consented to the proposed alteration in the Corn-laws; but at the same time directed the attention of the Legislature to the proposed new tariff, and prayed that such steps would be taken with regard to it as would give proper protection and encouragement to agriculture. Mr. Elmes seconded the amendment; and, after several gentlemen had addressed the meeting, the high sheriff put the motion and the amendment to a show of hands, and the motion for a petition was carried by a large majority.

Dover.—On Sunday, one of the coaches running between this town and Ramsgate was stopped by two officers of the Customs; and on searching it a large basket was found containing eighteen bottles of eau de Cologne, several bladders of foreign spirits, a small quantity of tobacco, tea, and other articles. A passenger inside the coach, who proved to be a Frenchman, claimed the basket in consequence of which he was taken back to the Custom-house, and the following day committed for the penalties.

Exeter.—The local papers inform us, that at the recent quarter sessions for the county, the Earl of Devon, in his charge to the sessions grand jury, took the opportunity to refer to the bill intended to be brought in by Government for the improvement of the present county constabulary force, and said that from what he had heard of the details of the proposed measure, he was inclined to think it one that would give very general satisfaction. It would, he said, enable two or three parishes to unite, for the mutual raising and paying a sufficient number of properly qualified persons to act as constables, without infringing any local privilege.

Lancaster.—A fatal accident, occasioned by the bursting of a steam-boiler, has occurred on the premises of Messrs. Gisborne and Wilson, calico-printers, Pendleton. It seems that the boiler was set to work at the usual hour on Monday morning, and continued to work until nine, when a sudden rent of four or five feet in length took place at a line of rivets along the lower margin, and the steam and hot water rushed through with such violence, that all the brickwork in front of the boiler was completely torn away. The fireman and two young men, who were standing before the fire, were so severely injured, that the former expired the same evening, and the two young men continue in a precarious state.

Oxford.—Two Theological Professorships have been recently instituted by the Crown in this University, and a temporary endowment of the Professors, until canonries of Christ Church shall fall vacant, to be permanently attached to the Professorships, has been provided by the University. It is stated that Sir Robert Peel has presented the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History to the Rev. Mr. Hussey, of Christ Church, late censor of that college; and the Professorship of Pastoral Theology to the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie, of Balliol, the rector of Ross.

Railways.—The following were the receipts of the principal railways during the past week:—York and North Midland, 1,618*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,100*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,552*l.*; Great North of England, 1,338*l.*; South-Western, 5,506*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,068*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,252*l.*; Great Western, 13,642*l.*; Birmingham, 16,802*l.*; Croydon, 392*l.*; Greenwich, 894*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 363*l.*; Eastern Counties, 921*l.*; Hull and Selby, 912*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,098*l.*; Blackwall, 745*l.*; Brighton, 2,618*l.*—A serious circumstance occurred at the Yatton station on the Bristol and Exeter railway, on Saturday, which fortunately ended without any untoward consequences. It seems that one of the down-trains having stopped at the station, was detached from the engine for the purpose of placing on another luggage-waggon, when the engineers left their situations, and by some unforeseen cause the steam got up, and the engine started off without control. Great alarm prevailed down the line in consequence of the engine's passing at a rapid rate, without any one on it; but, fortunately, about a mile before it reached Bridgewater the steam was exhausted, and it stopped. As soon as it was known at the Bristol station, an express engine, with a number of hands, was sent off, but fortunately their services were not required.—A fatal accident occurred on Saturday to a passenger on the Midland Counties Railway, at the junction where the Nottingham line runs into the main line from Rugby. It appears that when deceased, whose name was Norman, arrived at the spot above mentioned he got out, and was standing by the side of the line at the time the train was moving backwards, when he ran on the line and was knocked down, and the wheels passed over him, inflicting such serious injuries that he died the following morning. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—It is announced that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess de Grey purpose returning to the Castle from London by the third week in next month; and a ball will be given at the Castle on the 24th May, in celebration of her Majesty's birthday.—George Lecky Mills, formerly a clerk in the Bank of Ireland, charged, as noticed in a former Number, with having feloniously altered a Bank of Ireland note from 1*l.* to 30*s.*, has been tried and found guilty. He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and to be kept in solitary confinement for one month in each year. The Court stated that they had come to the determination of inflicting this mitigated punishment in consequence of the youth of the prisoner, and the strong recommendation of the jury, and that these circumstances alone saved him from transportation.—The latest accounts inform us that the health of Sir E. Blakeney is quite re-established, and that he will not not bear any mark of the serious wound which he experienced from the accident noticed in our last.

Cork.—At a recent meeting of the County Agricultural Association, a memorial to the Board of Trade was agreed to, founded upon the following resolutions:—1. That we view with great alarm the proposed scale of duties on agricultural produce, which, we conceive, would materially injure the interests of this country, by affecting almost all its exports. 2. That we consider we are the more entitled to be heard on this subject, inasmuch as the interests of this country seem to have been in a great measure overlooked in the corn bill, the duties on spring corn not being equal to those on wheat, in proportion to their respective values. 3. That the new regulations concerning bonded provisions appear to us particularly objectionable, and we also strongly protest against the proposed duties on tallow and lard, which, we consider, should be at least equal to that on beef and pork.—The large reward of 650*l.* has been offered for the apprehension and conviction of three sawyers, who, with two other persons now in custody, stand charged with having assaulted Mr. Wilson, one of the proprietors of the saw-mills in this city, by throwing in his face a quantity of vitriol, or some other deleterious acid, by which his life was endangered, and from the effects of which he has lost his right eye. The circumstances were noticed in a former Number. 100*l.* of the reward is to be paid by Government, on the apprehension and conviction of the offenders; 150*l.* by Government for information; 450*l.* by the corporation and citizens of this city; and 50*l.* by Mr. Wilson.

King's County.—A murder, which has created much alarm in the neighbourhood, has been committed near the village of Moneygall, in this county, bordering on Tipperary, and in the police district of Nenagh. Mr. Roberts, the confidential clerk of George Garvey, Esq., was shot through the head, close to the village in which he resided. He was on a car at the time, and a woman who sat next to him was so severely wounded that it is thought she cannot recover. It also appears that another woman was shot close to this village a few days before, and died on Monday. There is no cause assigned for these murders, the scene of which is the place where the mailcoach-guards have been recently fired at, as we noticed in former Numbers. A large reward has been offered by Government for the discovery of the murderers.

Limerick.—It is stated that an unusually large quantity of land is now letting out for potato gardens in this county, and that this change from grazing to tillage has greatly increased the demand for labour, and promises an abundant supply of the staple provision of the poor.—A local paper informs us that a few days since an attempt was made to burn down the oak forest of Portlaw, the property of the Marquis of Waterford, by firing the game covers on Bailycahane-hill, immediately adjoining it. The tenantry of the noble lord, with the police, wood-rangers, &c., soon assembled, and the flames were got under with the loss of only an acre and a half. There is no clue to the incendiaries, who again fired it in an opposite direction on Sunday, during divine service. Had the wind been high, it is thought that the entire woodland of 3000 acres must have been destroyed.

Queen's County.—A local paper informs us that the commercial crisis in the town and neighbourhood of Mountmellick, consequent on the recent failure of the firm of Mr. Beale, noticed in previous Numbers, has within the last few days been considerably relieved by the prospect that the firm will shortly be enabled to resume business. Several meetings of the inhabitants of the district have been held, at which resolutions were adopted expressive of sympathy for Mr. Beale; and a deputation has been appointed to wait on his creditors, which is expected to be attended with good effects. The working classes who have been thrown out of employ by this failure have offered to forego, in the event of business being resumed, one sixth of their wages for the next 12 months, equivalent to 1,000*l.*, in order to assist Mr. Beale in his present difficulties.

Waterford.—A few days since, a man, named Cantwell, lost his life near Carrick-on-Suir, in attempting to resist the sheriff, who was in the act of taking possession of his premises under an *habere*. It appears that the sheriff was accompanied by the constabulary of the different stations, and by a party of the 46th Reg.; as it was understood that resistance would be made. After the officer and his assistants had broken open the door of the dwelling-house, their entrance was resisted by Cantwell and his party, and in the conflict Cantwell was stabbed in the breast by one of the constabulary, and died in a few minutes. Three of his sons, who took part in the resistance to the sheriff, were brought prisoners into Carrick.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—It appears, from a return recently moved for in the House of Commons, of the official and declared value of the imports into, and the exports from, the different Scottish ports, from 1824 to the latest period at which the accounts are made up, that the total imports from 1824 to 1841 amounted to 83,429,105*l.*, and the total exports to 141,693,865*l.*, according to the official value. The total declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from Scotland during the same period amounted to 52,160,263*l.*—It is stated that the Marquis of Bute will be appointed her Majesty's Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Stranraer.—A few days since, an accident of a serious nature, but fortunately not attended with fatal consequences, occurred to Sir Alexander and Lady Wallace. It appears that while on their way to this town in their carriage, as the coachman was in the act of drawing up opposite Cairnryan post-office, one of the reins broke, and the horses set off at full speed through the village, and along the road as far as the toll, the carriage being several times in danger of being precipitated over the side next the sea. The people of the toll had succeeded in partially shutting the gates, against which the carriage was run with great violence, whereby it was upset and broken to pieces, and Sir Alexander and Lady Wallace were thrown out on the road. The General received a severe blow on the temple, but Lady Wallace escaped without any injury.

THEATRICALS.

DRURY-LANE.—A new play, entitled "Plighted Troth," was produced at this theatre on Wednesday night. The time of the piece is towards the close of the seventeenth century, and the scene of the first act is at the castle of *Sir Gabriel Grimwood*, in Cumberland; the character of *Sir Gabriel Grimwood* being sustained by Mr. Macready. The following is a brief sketch of the plot:—*Sir Gabriel Grimwood* possesses himself of the lands and persons of his ward *Raymond Willoughby* (Mr. Anderson) and *Maddalene* (Miss H. Faucit), keeping them both in ignorance of their birthrights, and intending to marry the second ere he discovers to her that she is a Countess, and that he is, in her right, the lawful lord of her broad demesnes. The young people fall in love with each other, and make their "plighted troth." The lover then goes to seek his fortune; and ten years are now supposed to elapse. *Wormall* (Mr. Phelps) has schemed *Sir Gabriel* out of all his ill-got possessions, and becomes the successor of his former master in pride and villany. He is, in his turn, the wooer of *Maddalene*, who by this time has learnt her rank, and got possession of her estate; while *Sir Gabriel* is dwelling in poverty, in some hovel in Lambeth. *Raymond Willoughby* returns to see and woo, without recognition, her to whom his troth had been plighted on the eve of his departure. *Wormall*, in the flush of his success, is startled by the double alarm of the return of *Willoughby*, and of a threatened disclosure by *Grimwood* of the means by which *Willoughby's* property was alienated. He determines on paying a visit to *Grimwood*; and this interview brings on the catastrophe. The emergency of his own situation, and the taunts of *Grimwood*, who is inaccessible to any prospect of compromise, excite him to the assassination of the old man, who just survives to denounce his murderer. The different actors exerted themselves in the performance of their parts, and the dresses and scenery were beautiful and appropriate; but the success of the play was very equivocal, and the disapprobation expressed was but slightly qualified with applause. It was, however, announced for repetition.

Miscellaneous.

Affghan Expedition.—We copy from the "Times" of Thursday the following admirable letter from Lady Sale to her husband, which has been circulated in political circles since it reached England, and has elicited the greatest admiration of the undaunted spirit, the collected judgment, and vigorous language of the writer. "We are still," says the 'Times,' "very far from having any accurate knowledge of the terrible series of events which lasted from the 2d of November, when the insurrection broke out, to the 6th of January, when the final catastrophe of the retreat commenced. But Lady Sale is known to have preserved throughout these occurrences the same heroical firmness. Separated from her husband, when the safety of his corps must have been scarcely less doubtful than her own preservation—deprived of her gallant son-in-law, who fell in one of the passes where she herself was wounded, she carried into captivity the same spirit in which she had faced the horrors of that treacherous and wintry war; and amidst dangers in which men have lost their names and forgotten their honour, Lady Sale has earned a reputation which will be remembered as long as the dreadful scenes through which she passed.

"*Copy of a Letter from Lady Sale to General Sir Robert Sale, from Cabul, giving a Precis of Events in that City from the 2d to the 8th of November*, 1841, *and despatched on the 9th of that month.*—'My dear Sale, The last letter I had from you was dated the 1st, from Gundamuck. On the 2d, an insurrection broke out in Cabul, the shops plundered, Johnson's house and treasury looted (stripped) and burnt. He was in cantonments, his guards and servants murdered. Troup and Warburton were in cantonments, their houses burnt; Sir A. Burnes, his brother, and Broadfoot murdered; Skinner supposed to be secreted by his gomashta. Sturt was sent by the General a message, and was stabbed in four places in the King's presence—the face, the shoulder, a glance on the arm, and on the side. There are three principal chiefs at the head of this—Abdoola Khan, Atchokaye Moota Mouin, and Secunda Khan. The Kussulbashes are in, but are afraid to declare openly in our favour. Shelton, with two regiments and one company, in the Bala Hissar. On the 3d the 27th came in. They had to fight their way, being followed by 200 men, and had five killed and 15 wounded. Gordon slightly wounded. A number of Kohistanees came into Cabul. The Trevors got out of the city with just the clothes they had on their backs. Their house burnt. The Affghans attacked the cantonment and fort, but were repulsed by Waller, who was wounded by a ball, which lodged in his armpit. Another large party, who have raised the religious standard, came against the cantonments at the rear gate, where our guns dealt destruction, and the cavalry cut them up. Sturt able to speak, the wound in his shoulder deep, the side not so bad, the lungs uninjured; the face wound near the corner of the eye; he was struck on the bone with such force, that he was stunned for the moment; he had warded off two blows. On the 4th, Khan Shurreen Khan and others drove part of the fighting men out of the town. The enemy took possession of the small fort nearly opposite our bazaar that joins on the King's gardens. The guns played all day against the gate of the Shah Bagh, which is filled with the enemy; it cannot be blown open with powder, as there are too many people about it. A large party of horsemen showed themselves on the Shah Sang hill. Mahmoud Khan's fort, where the tower has been thrown down, has been taken possession of by the enemy. He is on our side, and therefore they have cut off his son's ears. We shotted and shelled the fort opposite our bazaar all day, but with little or no effect. The Kohistans up in arms and furious. Maule and Wheeler murdered; their men overpowered. Maule's khatagie (servant) alone escaped; came in half-naked this day (the 14th). Saw killed Gordon and Swayne, of the 44th. Robertson, of the 44th, and four men wounded. Walsh, Hollaken, Warren, and 16 men, 6th cavalry, wounded, 31 missing. At tea-time an alarm ; very brisk firing. 5th inst.—The troops employed all day. Guns and mortars, with shot and shell, at the fort, with very little effect. 6th inst.—Sturt insisted, weak as he was, in shirt, plasters, and pay-jumas (drawers), on going to the General (Elphinstone), as there was no engineer there but himself. We have only Warburton and Eyre as artillery-officers—no laboratory man—the General gave him leave to do what he pleased—by 10 o'clock we got all in order—by 12 a good breach, and in a few minutes it was carried—Raban killed—Deas wounded—Hobhouse and 12 of the 13th volunteered for the assault—one man badly wounded—those of the enemy who escaped were joined by a large body of horsemen, well dressed and mounted, evidently Kussulbash—Sturt says not more than 2,000, others say 3,000—a beautiful sight—Anderson's horse charged up the hill, and drove the enemy all along the crest of it to the extreme left, where the 5th cavalry charged up—they were hemmed in—more Affghan horse came up, and they had a great struggle with swords, but the Affghan matchlock was so hot, that they in turn drove ours back all along the ridge, and they had outnumbered us so greatly as to be able to retire in excellent order. Anderson's horse again went up the road to challenge them, but their position was good, and they maintained it. We had every man out on duty cantonments. A brigade was much wanted in the field. Two guns of Warburton's were seized by the enemy in the city, and the men forced to work them. They have thrown a number of balls into cantonments and into Sturt's garden from Mahmoud Khan's fort. Sir William Macnaghten has given 50,000 rupees to a Kussulbash chief, to create a diversion in our favour, and promised him two lacs if he succeeds. The Envoy and General agreed to send for the 13th and 35th (Sale's brigade)—at first the General would not ; but yesterday the order went off for you to return with the 13th and 35th, leaving your sick, wounded, and baggage in safety, to come on by long marches ; but much responsibility is thrown on you in this way, and you will have to fight great numbers near this, whatever the state of the country may be far off. The enemy have had possession of the Commissariat Fort these two days —to-day they have set it on fire, as also a village near the town that fired on them. We thought it was the city on fire. Sturt got the wall of the garden near the Commissariat Fort down by the sappers to-day. A new king and vizier had been set up, but the other chiefs will not have them. Codrington's corps in Chareekan surrounded. All the officers wounded ; Rattray and Salisbury killed. Sturt's wounds are doing well, but he overworks his strength. His mind keeps him up ; and Harcourt tells me to give him wine and arrow-root. He cannot get open his mouth to get food in properly. His tongue and throat have suffered, and all the nerves about. He is out all day, and the soldiers help him about. Last night he did not get to bed till 1, and then was waked up by a note. Mackenzie defended the fort he was in till his ammunition was expended, and then he cut his way out : has three wounds. We have intelligence that we were to be attacked to-night, and that they were making boosa bays to throw into the ditch. No one had made arrangements for an attack. The General and Anquetil gave Sturt a *carte blanche*. He has told off the officers and people to their posts, and paraded them this evening, and at 9 went with Paton, Eyre, and Pellew, all the rounds. The Envoy is in cantonments, and his place is a cavalry and infantry intrenched camp, and the walls loopholed. We have a nine and a six-pounder in the battery next us, 15 guns in position, the walls well manned, and our men stanch. If we get over to-night, we shall, I trust, repel the enemy till you arrive. Heaven shield us all! I should not be nervous if I could see what was going on. I hope they will not attack us this night ; but the unusual stillness of no firing looks like mischief. 8th inst.—We had an alarm at 4 o'clock. The enemy attempted to take the fort back again. They mined a large hole, and set fire to the bastion, but were driven back. We are all in high spirits, and look forward to your arrival with interest and anxiety.—With our united love,

" 'Florentine Sale.' "

Law.

Vice-Chancellor's Court.—*Macfadden* v. *Jenkins and Another.*—The question related to the existence of a trust. A Mr. Warry, a solicitor, and the defendant, Mr. Jenkins, also a solicitor, had been in the habit frequently of borrowing and lending money to each other, by drafts on their respective bankers, in the way of accommodation, when either of them had to make sudden or heavy advances for their clients. In the year 1840, Mr. Jenkins had borrowed of Mr. Warry a sum of 500*l.*, which it was understood was to be returned in a short period. Mr. Warry soon after was attacked by sudden illness, and being unable to write or attend to business, verbally requested a mutual professional friend to see the defendant Jenkins, and desire him to hold the 500*l.* upon trust for the plaintiff, Miss Macfadden, and to be at her disposal for her use and benefit. Mr. Jenkins accepted the trust, paying the plaintiff 10*l.* out of the sum in his hands. Mr. Warry's illness terminated fatally, and his brother, the second-named defendant, took out letters of administration. The plaintiff filed her bill, praying a declaration that the debt was owing from Mr. Jenkins, as her trustee, and praying an injunction to restrain the brother of deceased from proceeding at law against Jenkins for the 500*l.* There were affidavits on both sides ; those of the defendant, Mr. Warry, impeaching the existence of any supposed trust. His Honour said the course which the practice of the court would impose upon him would be to reserve his judgment on the facts, merely deciding on the other parts of the case. It was clear the trial of the pending action would decide nothing which could be conclusive against the plaintiff's claim in equity. It was also plain that, inasmuch as the transaction in respect of which the plaintiff claimed the debt in question was not founded upon any valuable consideration, the court would not lend its aid to protect her title, unless she showed that the transactions in the lifetime of Mr. Warry were such as would entitle her to equity. He also thought, as the deceased, Mr. Warry, had in his lifetime declared that Mr. Jenkins should be trustee for the plaintiff, it gave her an equity as against the administrator. It was quite clear upon the authorities, as an abstract proposition, that so far as related to personal property a declaration of trust might be made by parole. A declaration of trust purported to be, and in form and substance was, a transaction complete in itself, and the court need not look beyond the declaration of trust, or inquire into its origin, in order to be in a position to apply and enforce it. But in the event of any attempt to assign, the origin of the transaction must be inquired into. He felt, however, that he must, in this stage of the case, deal with the law as he had done with the facts, namely, reserve it until the hearing, without giving any opinion as to the chance of either party being ultimately successful. At all events the money itself must be brought into court.

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.—*The Derby.*—The speculations on this event present some features of interest. The Frederica colt was again "lord of the ascendant," and from 13 to 2 up to 5 to 1 was backed with untiring energy ; the last offer was 9 to 2 only. His companion, Eleus, was at 30 to 1, nominally only, as his friends "hold hard" until the result of his race at Bath shall have transpired ; and that this seems next door to a certainty was proved by a bet of 6 to 4, and a subsequent offer of 2 to 1 on him. Of Scott's troop, Jack (the Joanna colt) and the Lord of Holderness were the principal performers :—Jack had several active supporters, with a consequent effect on the odds, and his lordship, by virtue of a small outlay and frequent inquiries, was promoted fifty per cent. on Monday's quotation. Attila had a few friends at 8 to 1, but the layers were numerous ; his position at present is not very firm. Auckland and Canadian were on the decline ; the latter, in fact, is likely to be displaced by that long-neglected favourite, Robert de Gorham, who was in favour in several quarters at an average of 22 to 1. The alterations and all that was important in the betting was confined to the horses we have specified.

The 2,000 *Guineas Stakes.*—A trifling decline in Lord Orford's colt was the only change ; Meteor was backed frequently at 2 to 1.

The Oaks betting was remarkable only for the elevation of Dil-bar to the top of the list, and for unaccepted offers of 9 to 1 agst Lord Jersey's mare. Closing prices :—

2,000 GUINEAS STAKES.

2 to 1 agst	Meteor	5 to 1 agst	Wiseacre (taken)
7 1	Petulance colt	6 1	Lord G. Bentinck's lot

DERBY.

6 to 1 agst	Frederica colt (taken)	45 to 1 agst	Tiptoe (taken)
8 1	Attila	50 1	Moss Trooper (taken)
12 1	Jack (Joanna c.) (tak.)	50 1	Agreeable colt
16 1	Auckland (taken)	66 1	Timoleon (taken)
18 1	Canadian (taken)	66 1	Golden Rule (taken)
22 1	Robert de Gorham (ta.)	66 1	Palinurus (taken)
30 1	Ballinkeele (taken)	1000 12	Barrier (taken)
30 1	Eleus	200 1	Nessus (taken)
40 1	Meteor (taken)	200 1	Rookwith (taken)
40 1	Lord of Holderness (ta.)	500 400 on	Balinkeele agst Eleus (ta)

OAKS.

8 to 1 agst	Dil-bar (taken)	9 to 1 agst	Adela filly (taken)
12 to 1 agst	Eliza (taken)		

MARK LANE, Friday, April 22.—Since Monday we have been almost without any fresh arrivals of English Wheat, in the value of which, as also of free Foreign (for which latter the demand has been exceedingly limited), we observe no alteration. A few cargoes of Polish Odessa, afloat, have changed hands at 48*s.* per qr., freight and insurance included, and two or three small lots have been sold at the same price in bond for export to Belgium, but the inquiry generally is much less than last week.—Barley is difficult to dispose of, and rather cheaper.—Peas and Beans remain without alteration.—The Oat trade is slow at Monday's prices.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	50 to 68	Red	40 to 60
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		50 to 58	White	59 to 64
Barley	Malting and distilling	22 to 28	Grind.	20 to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	15 to 21	Feed	15 to 20
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	19 to 21	Potato	17 to 22
—— Irish	Feed	8 to 18	Potato	15 to 21
Rye		35 to 41		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 24 to 31	Tick	28 to 35	Harrow	28 to 37
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . 31 to 40	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White . 31 to 34	Maple	29 to 31	Grey	25 to 28

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
March 11	59 11	27 9	19 0	33 11	31 10	33 11
— 18	59 9	27 0	19 1	36 4	30 8	31 3
— 25	58 4	26 6	18 4	33 5	29 9	32 0
April 1	57 8	26 2	17 11	32 11	30 0	20 0
— 8	58 2	26 2	18 11	33 10	29 7	20 4
— 15	59 10	26 11	19 2	32 6	30 11	30 5
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	58 11	26 9	18 9	33 10	30 6	31 2
Duties	28 8	22 10	19 9	19 9	24 3	22 9

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.		Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas.
English	5054 Sks.	— Brls.	3518	6087	6592	3031	—	593	533
Irish	— ,,	— ,,	—	—	15	579	—	—	—
Foreign	— ,,	— ,,	25 0	—	—	2334	—	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—W. H. King, H. King, and D. King, of Old-street-road, Shoreditch, coach-builders—W. Wallis and J. Wallis, of Lincoln, and of Wragby, Lincolnshire, corn-merchants—J. More, Moorgate-street, City, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.—J. Simpson, Coalharbour-lane, Camberwell, licensed-victualler—A. Beuglinval and J. Farrington, Stratford, Essex, manufacturing chemists—A. Pontecorboli, Broad-street, Golden-square, oil and Italian warehouseman—J. Beagley, High-street, Camden-town, victualler—E. Smith, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, woollen-warehouseman—S. Woods, 70, Lower Thames street, licensed victualler—J. Reed, Leeds, cloth-dresser—E. Oldham and T. Oldham, Chalford and Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, builders—W. Webber, Lincoln, tailor—G. H. St. Clair, Birmingham, pawnbroker—R. Jones, Shrewsbury, grocer—T. Worsley, Stockport, Cheshire, hosier—J. Hurley, Woburn, Bedfordshire, plumber—S. Smith, Sheffield, cutlery-manufacturer—E. Spence, Knottingley, Yorkshire, innkeeper—J. Grimshaw, Rawcliffe, Yorkshire, draper—R. Bowlby, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, scrivener—W. Wilkinson, Manchester, dealer in toys—J. Dean, Habergham Eaves, Lancashire, cotton-spinner—J. Hilton, Tipton, Staffordshire, currier—J. Atkinson, late of Goole, but now a prisoner in the Castle, Yorkshire, joiner—P. Butler, Leamington-priors, Warwickshire, butcher—G. Guilford, North Shields, ship-owner—J. Rackham, jun., Long-acre, Middlesex, coach-builder—J. Gibson, Kingston-upon Hull, corn-merchant—R. B. Scale, Halsted, Essex, farmer—T. D. Taylor, Lower Holborn, oilman—H. Gratton, Liverpool, hatter—A. Bayley, Lothbury, stockbroker—S. Sly, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, wood-engraver—J. Mayor, Northampton, chemist—J. Shaw, Fetter-lane, carpenter—J. Scott, Moorgate-street, railway carriage-lamp manufacturer—J. Gill, Brierly-hill, Staffordshire, iron-master—I. Marsden, jun., Bradford, Yorkshire, maltster—H. Lacey, Liverpool, bookseller—J. Richards, George-yard, Lombard street, London, metal broker—S. Hobday, Woolwich, tallow-chandler—P. Pyne, Crooked-lane Chambers, City, provision merchant—J. Lockwood, Wakefield, woollen draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Newbigging, East Kilbride, Lanarkshire, wright and wood-merchant—W. Steel, late of Annathill, Lanarkshire—J. Jaffray, Barensdale, Stirlingshire, nail-manufacturer—R. Dickson, Glasgow, baker—T. Crawford, Leith, baker—J. Young, Methven, Perthshire, druggist—S. Stein, Glasgow, merchant—D. Scott and J. M. Walker, of Leith and Edinburgh, seed-crushers.

BIRTHS.—On the 18th inst., at Croxteth, the Countess of Sefton, of a son—On the 16th inst., in Eaton-place, the Viscountess Adair, of a daughter, still-born—On the 15th inst., the lady of J. Bentley, Esq., of Birch House, Lancashire, of a daughter—On the 12th inst., at Allean, Perthshire, Mrs. Unwin, of a son—On the 14th inst., at Mossley-hill, near Liverpool, the lady of A. Smith, Esq., of a daughter—On the 19th inst., at the Grove, Kentish town, Mrs. C. Shearman, of a daughter—On the [illegible] inst., Mrs. B. Watson, of Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, of a son—At Ulster-terrace, Regent's Park, on the 20th inst., the lady of J. C. C. Boyd, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 5th inst., at Birmingham, Mr. G. Hoby, jun., of St. James's street, London, to Miss Hannah Barnett, of Birmingham—On the 14th inst., at Marylebone Church, Major John Smith, late Madras Cavalry, to Catherine Aurora, youngest daughter of the late R. Sherson, Esq., Madras Civil Service—On the 19th inst., at the parish church of Orsett, Essex, S. Newcome, Esq., of Orsett, to Susanna Isabella, third daughter of Mr. P. Carter, of the same place, formerly of Rainham.

DIED.—At his seat, in Bedfordshire, on the 16th inst., the Earl of Ludlow, in the [illegible] year of his age—At Naples, on the 2d inst., of fever, aged 24, E. Coleman, Esq., B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, only son of the late Capt. E. Colman, R.N.—On the [illegible] inst., at her residence, Mount Beacon, Bath, Genevieve de Devezeau de Chasseneuil, Marquise de Rennesey, at a very advanced age—At Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico, on the 14th inst., J. Theakston, Esq., sculptor, aged 69—On the 14th inst., at Brighton, Mrs. E. Sargeant, late of the Kent road), aged 75—On the 2d Jan., Sir Lionel Smith, Governor of the Mauritius ; and, on the 5th of the same month, Lady Smith, his wife—On the 20th inst., from injuries sustained by being thrown out of his gig, Mr. Sams, the bookseller, of St. James's-street.

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DR. LINDLEY'S GENERA AND SPECIES OF ORCHIDEOUS PLANTS. Illustrated by Drawings on Stone, from the Sketches of Francis Bauer, Esq., F.L.S., &c. Complete in Four Parts, beautifully Coloured, price 30*s.* each.

7.

DR. LINDLEY'S GENERA AND SPECIES OF ORCHIDEOUS PLANTS, in 8vo, in Seven Parts, is now complete; and Subscribers are respectfully requested to make up their sets as soon as possible, several of the early Numbers being nearly out of print.

8.

DON'S EDITION OF SWEET'S CATALOGUE OF PLANTS, corrected to the present time, without Supplements. Price 21*s.* cloth boards, arranged.

"It certainly is the most complete and useful Catalogue that has yet appeared, as, in one line, it gives the systematic and English names, where described, of what country it is a native, the year introduced, the months when in flower, whether hardy or tender, its duration, and reference to the books in which it is figured ; and where any names have been lately changed, a synonym is given in Italics, to show what it is changed from. It also contains nearly double the number of Plants contained in any other Catalogue that we have seen ; so that, on the whole, we believe it could not have been more complete. In our opinion, the arrangement according to the natural system is far preferable to that of an artificial one, particularly for cultivators ; and on this account the present work should be in the hands of all gardeners and cultivators of plants ; and the reference to the figures will also render it very useful to the botanist.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

9.

Sixth Edition, in one large vol. 8vo, price 16*s.*

SWEET'S BOTANICAL CULTIVATOR ; or, Hothouse and Greenhouse Manual : giving full Practical Instructions for the Management of all the Plants cultivated in the Hothouses, Greenhouses, Frames, and Borders, in the Gardens of Great Britain ; with Plain Directions for the Management of Bulbs and Plants in Rooms, &c.

"Indeed what Mr. Sweet has said on the Culture of Bulbs and Epiphytes, in the last Edition of his Botanical Cultivator, may be considered as the *ultimatum* on this subject for the British Gardener."—*Gardener's Magazine.*

This Edition corresponds with the New Edition of Sweet's Hortus Britannicus, and contains for the first time, Genus Orchidaceæ.

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THE FRUIT-GROWER'S INSTRUCTOR. By George Bliss, Nurseryman. Containing full Directions for Planting and Cultivating of Fruit-trees ; with Instructions for Forcing, and Lists of the best kinds of Fruit for every purpose : also Directions for Hothouse Building, and the most Improved Modes of Heating. Second Edition, enlarged, price 6*s.*

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EDWARD BECK, MANUFACTURER IN SLATE, Isleworth, Middlesex, respectfully informs Horticulturists, that his IMPROVED SLATE TUBS for Orange Trees and Conservatory Plants, mounted upon rollers, Slate Cisterns, Shelves, and Edgings for garden paths may be seen in use at his house upon application to the gardener.

THE following communication (translated from the German) was addressed to Messrs. Rowlands' Agent at Cologne :—

13, Straitz Euggasse, Cologne,
May 23, 1841.

Mr. Th. S. Ditges.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the extraordinary effects of "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL." For above nine years I had not a particle of hair on my head, when I was casually recommended to give this celebrated Oil a trial. I accordingly purchased two bottles at your establishment, and strictly followed the printed directions : in the course of two months my head was covered with fine short hair, which I had cut off, and continued to persevere in the use of the Oil. The result is, that after five months' perseverance, I can now boast of as good a head of hair as any man in this city. In justice to the inventors I make this acknowledgment, and shall feel great pleasure in satisfying any inquiry.—I salute you with respect.

Adam Bauer, 8th Artillery Brigade.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL prevents hair from falling off, or turning Grey ; changes Grey Hair to its original colour ; frees it from Scurf and Dandriff, and makes it beautifully soft and curly.

*** Ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL."

The lowest price is 3*s.* 6*d.* ; the next price is 7*s.*—10*s.* 6*d.*, and 21*s.* per bottle.

Printed by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, April 23, 1842.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 18—1842. SATURDAY, APRIL 30. PRICE 6*d*.

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HIGH WYCOMBE HORTICULTURAL & FLORAL SOCIETY.

THE FIRST SHOW of the above Society will be held in the Town-hall, High Wycombe, on WEDNESDAY the 18th of MAY next.

J. G. TATERN,
THOS. WHEELER, } Hon. Secs.

High Wycombe, April 25, 1842.

FLOWER-SHOW.—The WEST LONDON GRAND FLORICULTURAL EXHIBITION, under the Superintendence of Mr. J. T. NEVILLE, of Peckham, will take place in the GROUNDS OF THE ALMSHOUSES of the BUTCHERS' CHARITABLE INSTITUTION, at Walham Green, Fulham, in AID of the BUILDING FUND, on WEDNESDAY 22d, and THURSDAY the 23d June, when Two Silver Cups and Twenty-three Silver Medals will be awarded. No charge to Exhibitors for Entry. Lists of the prizes will be published in a few days.

EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN PLANTS, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA.

M. WATERER respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry of London and its environs, that he is making every preparation, with a large addition to that of last year, for his highly-admired Exhibition of American Plants, of which due notice will be given.

NEWSOME'S PRINCESS ROYAL STRAWBERRY.

W. NEWSOME, BANK-TOP, DEWSBURY, begs to remind his Friends and the Public that he has a quantity of strong well-rooted Plants of the above superb Strawberry, 12 berries from which weighed 16 oz. Their delicious flavour is not to be surpassed; and as this is a good season for planting, an early application is desirable. Mr. Brooke, Druggist, Dewsbury, may be referred to for the weight of the fruit.

Plants, at 5*l*. per 100, may be obtained on application to the Grower; Mr. Henderson, 67, Strand, London; Mr. Girton, Nurseryman, Newark; and J. and T. Backhouse, Nurserymen, York.

ALEX. SMITH, NURSERYMAN, CIRENCESTER, begs to acquaint the Public that he is now selling at very reduced prices his stock of Greenhouse, Hardy, and other Plants. The Greenhouse Plants consist chiefly of the best varieties of Geraniums, Camellias, Heaths, Fuchsias, Cinerarias, &c. &c. Srong Plants of his Beauty of England Pansy, at 5*s*. each.

SALTHILL NURSERY, near WINDSOR.—A. J. STEWART respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that his descriptive Catalogue of new and choice Geraniums, Camellias, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Dahlias, Pansies, Calceolarias, Roses, miscellaneous Greenhouse Plants, Picotees, &c. &c., may be obtained by a prepaid application as above, and enclosing two postage stamps.

A. J. S. embraces this opportunity to apprise the cultivators of CAMELLIAS that he can furnish a few more assortments as offered by him on the 12th February in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, excepting that Tricolor or King will be substituted for Lady Henrietta.

Good plants of Hardenbergia macrophylla, at 7s. 6d.

J. KEYNES, FLORIST, SALISBURY, begs to state that the following (with all the established Show Flowers of the Season) are now ready for delivery with his usual fine Plants. To all growers, he has no hesitation in confidently recommending them as decided improvements. *The Yellow stands at present unrivalled*, and will be indispensable to a first-rate stand. Should either of the following not prove Show Flowers, they will be deducted from accounts.

Prince of Wales (Dod's), pure yellow, most perfect shape	10*s*. 6*d*.
Twyford Perfection (Young's), puce, edged crimson .	10*s*. 6*d*.
Westbury Rival (Hall's), puce, extra fine form . .	10*s*. 6*d*.
Prince Albert (Adam's) shaded bronze, new colour .	10*s*. 6*d*.

Salisbury, April 30, 1842.

NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIAS.—The Nobility, Gentry, and Florists are respectfully informed that Messrs. W and F. YOUELL having bestowed great care and attention in forming a collection of all the new Fuchsias now ready to be sent out by various parties, which have proved to be of great beauty and distinctness, and having selected about thirty varieties which they can confidently recommend, they offer to send them out the first week in April, at the rate of 21*s*. per 12 varieties, fit for competition at any of the Horticultural exhibitions of the ensuing season. By enclosing a Post-office order for one guinea, they will be sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom. Their list of Fuchsias, with respective prices, can be obtained by enclosing a Postage Stamp.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, April 28th, 1842.

NEW & SUPERB GERANIUMS, CALCEOLARIAS, DAHLIAS, FUCHSIAS, VERBENAS, PANSIES, &c.

WM. CATLEUGH respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that his Spring CATALOGUE of the above Flowers is now ready for delivery, including Fuchsia, Conspicua arborea, raised by S. E. Prouse, Esq.; it is of vigorous and erect growth, with a bold and ample foliage, flowers of a delicate carnation or pale flesh colour; Sepals beautifully tipped with a distinct green, having when fully out an expanded bright scarlet Corolla; Pistil and Stamens rather more rosy than the sepals. Plants in May at 10*s*. 6*d*. Also two new and distinct varieties of the Verbena, from Texas—Ne Plus Ultra, a clear bright pink, with a rose coloured spot surrounding the tube, which is white; a pleasing variety; colours very much resemble those of Phlox Drummondii: Elegans, a pale pink, with a delicate rose-coloured spot surrounding the tube; plants in May, the two, at 10*s*. 6*d*. Likewise Dahlia, Lady Ann Murray, a beautiful mottled white tipped with bright rosy purple, a well-formed flower, with a fine centre, one of the most constant Dahlias grown, and desirable to the most limited grower, 3 feet, 10*s*. 6*d*.

Hans-street, Sloane-street, Chelsea.

WOODLANDS NURSERY, MARESFIELD, near UCKFIELD, SUSSEX.—WILLIAM WOOD & SON beg leave to draw the attention of Amateurs to a splendid New Seedling PETUNIA, Fielder's Magna rosea, price 3*s*. 6*d*. each; also two magnificent Seedling GERANIUMS, raised by C. W. Fox, Esq., of Truro, viz., the Princess Royal, 21*s*. each, and the Duke of Cornwall, 21*s*. each, ready for delivery early in May. For description see *Gardeners' Chronicle* of 9th April.

Plants of the above may be had at the Nursery, Maresfield; in London of Messrs. Warner and Warner, 28, Cornhill; Mr. J. Carter, 238, High Holborn; and at Tunbridge Wells of Mr. T. Cripps, Nursery. Usual discount to the Trade if three or more of the above are taken at once.

NEW FUCHSIAS, CALCEOLARIAS, AND SPANISH CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

WILLIAM MAY, in tendering his grateful acknowledgements to his numerous Floricultural Friends for their former favours, is encouraged to announce to them that his descriptive List of SIX NEW HYBRID FUCHSIAS, of distinct character, and of very improved merit to anything yet before the public,—also his six new and superb CALCEOLARIAS, which he will warrant distinct and equal (if not superior) to any yet offered, the whole being perfect in shape, of superb size, and of exquisite colours—and also his fifty new and superior CHRYSANTHEMUMS, from the South of Spain,—is now ready, and will be forwarded, on post-paid application to his Nursery, Leeming Lane, near Bedale, Yorkshire. N.B.—Strong Plants will be ready to send out early in May.

AURICULAS, GERANIUMS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, YELLOW PICOTEES, and LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

H. GROOM, Clapham Rise, near London (removed from Walworth), by Appointment, Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that he has a fine selection of the above Flowers, which he can offer at very moderate prices:—

	£. s. d.
Auriculas.	
25 Superfine Sorts, with their names, one plant of each	3 13 6
Geraniums.	
25 Superfine Sorts, with their names, one plant of each .	3 10 0
Carnations.	
12 Superfine Sorts, with their names, one pair of each .	1 15 0
Picotees.	
25 Superfine Sorts, with their names, one pair of each .	2 10 0
Yellow Picotees.	
12 Superfine Sorts, with their names, one pair of each .	2 2 0
Lilium lancifolium album, from . . .	7*s*. 6*d*. to 42*s*. each.
„ punctatum from . . .	10 6 to 42*s*. „

*** A Catalogue of Geraniums can be had on application.

GUANO MANURE.

W. SKIRVING, SEEDSMAN, QUEEN-SQUARE, LIVERPOOL, begs to announce to Landed Proprietors, and to Farmers and Gardeners, that the price of the genuine Guano has just been fixed by the importers as follows:—viz., 16*l*. per Ton for quantities under five Tons, and 15*l*. per Ton for any larger quantity.

W. S., from his experience with the Guano on various crops last year, and from the appearance of the crops of Grass at present where it was last year applied, can with confidence recommend it as a very good and, at the above price, a cheap Manure, for any garden or field crop. With this conviction, he has accepted an Agency for the Sale of the genuine Guano, and shall be happy to receive orders, which shall be promptly executed, direct from the Importer's Stores.

Terms of payment, ready money; a remittance or reference required.—Liverpool, 9th April, 1842.

JAMES MAY begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Friends for the very liberal encouragement he has received for his Pansies, &c. &c. It has been to him a matter of deep regret, that, in consequence of the very unfavourable season of last year, the stock of his new kinds has fallen far short of the demand; but he hopes in the course of next month (May) to complete all orders on hand for them. J. M. avails himself of this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public, that their liberal patronage has induced him to take more extensive grounds, situated in Marsh Lane, Tottenham, which is three miles nearer to London, where his business will be carried on in future. In consequence of his removal he begs to offer fine plants of about 30 extra fine varieties of Pansies, by name, including most of last year's approved Show varieties, for 21*s*.; fine border varieties, 100 plants in 25 named kinds, for 25*s*., package included; 12 extra fine named Fuchsias, 18*s*.; 24 varieties, by name, for 25*s*., package included. A large assortment of Dahlias, including all the approved Show kinds, from 25*s*. to 30*s*. per doz.; all the approved older kinds, 9*s*. to 12*s*. per doz.; fine plants of which are now ready to be sent out.

N.B. Fine plants of that fine blooming creeper, Solanum Jasminoides, which he has proved to be perfectly hardy, 2*s*. 6*d*. per plant.

A remittance or reference is respectfully requested from unknown correspondents: the safest way of remittance is by Post-office orders, payable at the Edmonton Post-office, or General Post-office, London.—Pansy Nursery, Tottenham, April 1842.

NEW PLANTS, &c.

MESSRS. VEITCH & SON beg to offer to the Public the undernamed Plants.

Gloxinia Speciosa, var. Macrophylla Variegata. An imported plant from the Brazils, and of which a figure, &c. may be seen in the Botanical Magazine for April 1842. 2*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. per plant.

*Begonia Coccinea, beautiful vermilion colour, from Brazil. 21*s*. per plant.

*Cycnoches Maculata, variety, 84*s*.

Stigmaphyllon Aristatum, 42*s*.

*Primula Denticulata (Hardy), from the Himalayas, fine, 10*s*. 6*d*.

Triptilion Spinosum (Hardy Perennial), from Chili, 42*s*.

NEW GERANIUMS.

Fair Maid of Devon (Veitch's). This flower was exhibited at the June exhibition at Chiswick in 1841, and pronounced by the principal Nurserymen and Amateurs to be one of the most splendid Geraniums ever seen. It is of large size and first-rate form, the upper petals beautiful bright crimson, with a distinct white margin round; the under petals light pink, with white centre. Extra fine, 63*s*. per plant.

Rose of Oxton (Swete's), raised by J. B. Swete, Esq., Oxton-house. The colour a fine bright rose, with clear white centre; fine form, abundant bloomer, and compact habit. A really good variety. 21*s*. per plant.

Mulatta (Swete's). A beautiful clouded flower, upper petals being almost black, and the under petals deep crimson. An abundant bloomer, and a striking fancy variety, but the form indifferent. 15*s*. per plant.

*** A notice of the three plants marked * may be seen by reference to Proceedings of the London Horticultural Society's meeting of the 15th of March last, when a medal was awarded them; see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 12, p. 190.

Nursery, Exeter, April 20th, 1842.

A SINGLE LADY, living in the country, wishes to ENGAGE an Active, Middle-aged Married Man, without little children, as GARDENER; NOT a professed, scientific Gardener, but an industrious man, who so far knows his business as to be able to cultivate common flowers and vegetables, to raise Cucumbers, and propagate common Geraniums. He must be content with moderate wages, having in addition for himself and family a comfortable cottage on the premises, which are not large, but of which he must take the entire charge, with the occasional help of a strong well-disposed boy. His character must in all respects be such as to bear the strictest possible inquiry.

Answers, post-paid, to be directed to the care of Mrs. Hurrion, Post-office, Southborough, Tonbridge.

THOMAS CRIPPS, FLORIST, TUNBRIDGE-WELLS, respectfully informs his Friends that Plants of the New White Fuchsia "VENUS VICTRIX" will be ready the first week in May, at 21*s*. each, with the usual discount to the Trade, if three or more Plants are taken at once. For particulars see Floricultural Cabinet for March, or Gardeners' Gazette or *Chronicle* of 5th inst. Orders for this will be received by Mr. George Charlwood, 14, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden; Messrs. Cormack and Co. New Cross Nursery; Mr. Harrison, Downham, Norfolk; Mr. J. Ashdowne, Seedsman, High-street, Hastings; Messrs. Wood & Son, Maresfield Nursery; or addressed as above.

UNION ROAD NURSERIES, PLYMOUTH.

WILLIAM E. RENDLE respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Trade, that he has a few plants left of that favourite Geranium

LYNE'S CIRCASSIAN,

which has gained for itself, by every Florist who has seen it, a first-rate character. Good strong plants, in 60-sized pots, 42*s*. each.

Lyne's Consort, 21*s*. each.
„ Magnificent, 21*s*. „

Lyne's Princess Royal, and Bassett's Glory of the West, (of which W. E. K. possesses the entire stock,) cannot be sent out till about July next, in consequence of the numerous applications for it.

Veitch's Fair Maid of Devon, (just sent out,) 63*s*. each.
Pansy.—Fox's Cornish Gem, 10*s*. 6*d*. each.
Rosa Devoniensis, good strong plants, 7*s*. 6*d*. each.
Auraucaria Imbricata, in 48-sized pots, 6*s*. 6*d*. each.

W. E. R.'s General Spring Catalogue of Geraniums, Dahlias, Calceolarias, Pansies, Herbaceous Plants, &c. (which contains descriptions of the above-named plants,) can be had on prepaid application.

Agents in London: Messrs. Warner, Seedsmen, Cornhill; M.W. Bristow, Knightsbridge; through whom plants of any of the above may be procured.—Plymouth, April 25th, 1842.

EDWARD BECK, MANUFACTURER IN SLATE, Isleworth, Middlesex, respecfully informs Horticulturists, that his IMPROVED SLATE TUBS for Orange Trees and Conservatory Plants, mounted upon rollers, Slate Cisterns, Shelves, and Edgings for garden paths may be seen in use at his house upon application to the gardener.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, upon improved and economical principles, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and CO., Agents for the Old Park Ironworks, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, beg to return their most sincere thanks to the Nobility and Gentry who have so liberally patronised their improved Conical Boiler. (For a description see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, March 12, p. 175.) To Amateurs these Boilers will be found invaluable. They require no furnaces or setting in brickwork, are moveable at pleasure, and may be applied with equal facility to the smallest houses or most extensive range of pipes, price 5*l*. 5*s*. and upwards. Further particulars, plans, estimates, &c. for warming every description of building may be obtained as above; where also may be seen a variety of patterns of Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c. The trade supplied with Hot-water Socket-pipes, two, three, and four inches, at 2*s*. 2*d*., 3*s*. 2*d*., and 4*s*. 3*d*. per yard.

HEATING BY HOT WATER.

HOTHOUSES, and every description of Horticultural Buildings, Churches, Chapels, Public Buildings, Mansions and large Rooms, fitted up with the above apparatus on the most improved and scientific methods.

W. WALKER and Co. (late of Mosley-street, Manchester), beg to announce that they continue to execute works of the above description, in which they have introduced a variety of important improvements of a satisfactory nature, especially to Horticulturists. They have applied this principle on a more extensive scale than has ever been hitherto adopted at the stupendous Conservatory and Hothouses of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and in numerous other extensive establishments, with the most complete success.

They have also successfully applied C. W. Williams' Patent Argand Furnace to their boilers, and have made arrangements with the Patentee for its general adoption. It economises fuel, and removes the nuisance and disfigurement of smoke, so much complained of by Gardeners, and is a new and valuable feature in these Apparatus.

Works executed in every part of the United Kingdom with punctuality and dispatch.—33, Brown-street, Manchester.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained to any size of JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pineapple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's-road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

SHADES FOR GREENHOUSES.

J. WEEKS & CO., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's Road, Chelsea, Horticultural Builders, &c., have invented a most simple and easy contrivance for shading Horticultural erections. The principle upon which it acts is so simple and effectual, that it only requires to be known to be universally adopted. To be seen in use at most of the London Nurseries, and at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea.

WARD'S PORTABLE GREENHOUSES.

TREGGON AND Co., ZINC MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS, 22, JEWIN STREET, and 57, GRACECHURCH-STREET, City, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that they are now manufacturing Portable Greenhouses on Ward's principle (see No. 49 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*) with plain and ornamental stands. Also GALVANIC PLANT PROTECTORS AND BANDS, Zinc Fanlights, Skylights, and Gothic Frames for Conservatories, Hothouses, Forcing Frames, &c. Garden-stand Frames, Engines, Watering pots, Flower Labels, Perforated Safes, and Dish Covers, Baths, &c. &c. Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the kingdom, for covering with Zinc, Churches, Spires, Houses, Terraces, Verandas, &c. &c.

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MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS will submit to PUBLIC COMPETITION, at the Mart, Bartholomew Lane, on THURSDAY, May 5th, 1842, and following day, at 12 o'clock, a Splendid Collection of Dahlias, Geraniums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Heartsease, Heaths, &c. May be viewed the morning of Sale; Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, Leytonstone.

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MR. T. ANSELL, jun., is instructed to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Mart, Bartholomew Lane, on Tuesday, 3rd May, 1842, at 12 o'clock, a most extensive and splendid assortment of choice DAHLIAS, embracing many of the new and leading varieties coming out this season; and about 200 of the most approved older varieties; new and choice Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, Greenhouse Plants, Climbers, &c. &c. May be viewed the morning of sale; and Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneer, Camden Nursery, Camden Town.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MR. SOLLY'S NEXT LECTURE ON THE CHEMICAL PRINCIPLES WHICH REGULATE THE GROWTH OF PLANTS AND PROCESSES OF VEGETATION, will be given on Friday next, at 3 P.M.

Tickets for these Lectures are issued gratis exclusively to Fellows of the Society, upon application to the Secretary.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday	Horticultural Anniversary	1 P.M.
	Entomological	8 P.M.
Tuesday	Horticultural	8 P.M.
	Linnean	8 P.M.
	Floricultural	7 P.M.
Wednesday	Geological	8½ P.M.
Friday	Botanical	8 P.M.

LOCAL MEETING.—May 3d, Annual Meeting of Royal Berkshire Horticultural Society.

YESTERDAY Mr. Solly delivered his first lecture to the Fellows of the Horticultural Society and their friends, upon the connexion between chemistry and the arts of cultivation. We cannot speak too highly of the manner in which the very difficult task of compressing much matter into a small space, and of selecting those topics only which have a direct connexion with the subject, was executed, nor, indeed, of the whole management of the discourse. From the attention with which the lecture was received, it was evident that those who were present entertained the same opinion as ourselves. We confess it gives us great satisfaction to find that the Horticultural Society should be the first of the great bodies of London to take a decided step towards connecting chemical science with the practical operations of the gardener, by means of public lectures at the present day.

For the heads of Mr. Solly's lecture, we refer our readers to the Proceedings of the Horticultural Society, in which a very short abstract of it is given.

THERE are some fastidious critics who disapprove of our occupying so much space with information concerning manures, and who would have us leave all such questions to the investigation of persons immediately concerned in them. This is practically demanding that they should not be investigated at all, as is proved by every one's experience. Interested persons have, in fact, been thus left to themselves, till within a few years; and what has been the consequence, except that a very large proportion of the elements out of which our food is re-constructed by the vegetable kingdom is utterly wasted? *It is no exaggeration to say, that in London alone this waste amounts annually to as much as a million quarters of corn.*

We will only beg our readers to look at the condition of the farmer on the one side, and of the labourer on the other, and to tell us what hope there is for the prosperity of either without a very considerable increase in the productiveness of land; or, turning their eyes in another direction, to say how the cultivation of garden produce is now likely to be much improved without some more powerful means than we at present possess of stimulating plants into healthy growth. In our opinion, then, it is our duty to keep this most important subject continually before the public by whatever means we may possess.

The waste of manure arises partly from not knowing what constitutes this substance, and partly from the false idea, that it is useless to economise that which is so plentiful; for everybody feels the paramount importance of some manure to the cultivator. The skill with which several eminent chemists have simplified their explanation of its properties ought indeed to have made the matter clearer; the more especially, since, of late years, they have employed familiar instead of technical language in their discoveries. But we fear that the very circumstance of their having connected it with chemical considerations has in itself prevented their being listened to with attention by the mass of mankind. We shall therefore endeavour to obtain the ear of our agricultural friends, by divesting such observations as we may from time to time address to them of everything like a scientific dress.

Men are too much accustomed to suppose that certain well-known substances alone form manure, and to exclude from the idea of manure all other substances. This is *one* of our most essential errors. The truth is, that every kind of substance, no matter what it may be, which has been at any time whatever organised, will form manure. By the word organised, or organic, is meant that which belongs or has belonged to a plant or an animal. The world, however, practically supposes that those substances only are manure which readily become putrid and offensive, and that those others which do not quickly decay are not manures at all. Of the latter, a vast quantity is continually lost. Such, for instance, are hair, horn, the parings of hoofs, paper, shavings, saw-dust, old linen, cordage, tan, feathers, skins, soap-suds, grease, and a variety of other matters, to which, until lately, might have been added bones. All such refuse will decay sooner or later, and in decay become manure; with some it may be hastened by artificial contrivances,—with others, burning is the most ready mode of preparing them.

Both plants and animals are composed of viewless substances condensed from the air. By mysterious processes, which we cannot see, nature forms them by slow degrees; each feeds on the other, and in the process of feeding adds to itself a portion of its food converted into a new shape. Of every portion of air we inhale, of all the liquids we drink, and of every particle which we swallow, something is seized by us and added to our bodies, not in the form of air or liquid, but of new and living matter. And so it also is with plants, which, although destitute of mouths, nevertheless suck up into their interior liquid and air-like substances, and thereon feed and increase their bulk. Our nutriment consists of pure and undecayed materials; for their food, plants select the same materials in a state of decay; and thus, by the wonderful and wise economy of nature, the air we breathe is preserved in purity by the never-ceasing agency of the verdure that clothes the earth. If it were otherwise, we should be surrounded by loathsome objects; the air would be oppressed by putrid exhalations, and pestilence would speedily depopulate the land. Plants prevent this; to use a homely but true expression, they are "the scavengers of nature," and we owe to them all that is fair and pleasant in the scenes before us.

If a dead animal is laid upon the surface of the ground and watched, certain well-known changes take place. At first it will distend, and putrid exhalations will arise; this is caused by a part of the animal flying away in the form of offensive air, and that part the atmosphere receives. Then rain will fall upon it, and dissolve other parts which run down into the soil, and add something to the earth. At last it will dry up and shrink; but that drying up and shrinking—that becoming smaller—is because other portions take their departure from it by slower and more insensible degrees; for all that was solid changes in time to matter that can neither be touched nor seen. In the end, everything will have disappeared—the flesh, the hide, and, at last, the bones; those having lasted longest which were originally hardest. Only a few years have elapsed, and what has become of all the bodies that strewed the field of Waterloo? Not a trace remains of them. Through such changes as have been just described, they all have passed till not even the bones remain to tell the tale of their destruction. They are not, however, lost; exactly as much matter as the world contained on the morning of that 18th of June it contains now; but the charging squadrons are transformed to the corn that waves above the plains of Flanders, to the peasants that till them, to the cattle that they have reared, and to a thousand other peaceful shapes.

In this manner the same materials are from day to day converted from one thing into another. Man dies, decays, and his elements are set free to be taken up into the body of a fruit or a grain of corn. The fruit ripens, the grain is converted into bread, man eats it, and thus recovers a part of what his predecessor had lost: so that, in reality, the doctrine of metempsychosis was scarcely a delusion; for a transmigration of souls, if by that name was meant the elements of life, is incessantly in action.

Without a right understanding of these curious facts, what really constitutes manure can hardly be understood; if they are justly appreciated, the subject is stripped of all that makes it strange and incomprehensible.

AN article upon the cultivation of Asparagus in Guipuscoa, which appeared in our columns a few weeks since, has attracted considerable attention, and, we have reason to believe, will lead to a general improvement in the cultivation of this invaluable vegetable. One objection only has been taken to the Spanish method, and that relates to the kind of manure which the St. Sebastian gardeners employ. When, however, it is recollected that many months intervene between the application of manure to the beds and the cutting the Asparagus, and that in the course of this time the whole nature of the manure is changed, this objection seems to us of no weight. Besides, it equally applies to all manures, and is at once obviated if the proper means are taken, as they always should be, to deprive the manuring substances of their offensive quality.

In the remarks we made in the place thus alluded to, we confined ourselves to pointing out the manner in which the beds of Asparagus should be prepared and manured. Another not less important point remains for consideration, namely, the treatment of the plants.

You cannot have fruit without leaves; and the more abundant the leaves are, provided they are all fully exposed to light and air, the larger and more excellent will be a crop of fruit, within certain limits. This truth we have frequently impressed upon our readers. But if it is true of fruit within certain limits, it is absolutely true of sprouts, such as those which the Asparagus plant produces; and the reverse of the proposition is equally unexceptionable: that is to say, the fewer leaves are left upon a plant, the more feeble will be its sprouts. To push the illustration to its utmost limits, we may add that the destruction of the leaves is eventually the destruction of the plant.

Those thread-like bodies which clothe the stems of the Asparagus in summer-time act as its leaves, and are incessantly engaged in robbing air and earth of the matter out of which future sprouts are to be formed. That matter the stems convey down into the roots, where it is stored up till it is wanted. The more stems clothed with leaves, the more of such matter, and, consequently, the stronger the sprouts in the succeeding season; and *vice versâ*. If the summer shoots of Asparagus are strong, it is impossible that the sprouts should be weak; if the summer shoots are weak, it is impossible that the sprouts should be strong.

These are facts about which there can be no mistake; but we fear they are far from being always sufficiently considered. We know very well that in practice gardeners will continue to cut sprout after sprout of Asparagus, until the roots are so much weakened, that the latter shoots, which are allowed to grow, are thin, feeble, and evidently struggling with exhaustion. Such debilitated shoots can do little for the roots during the summer; they can barely maintain their own existence, and are, consequently, preparing no new matter out of which sprouts can be formed the succeeding spring, when the crop is therefore necessarily weak and worthless.

The conclusion to be drawn from this is obvious. No one should cut too many sprouts from his Asparagus beds; no one should remove limb after limb of his plants, until they produce nothing but what is too small for table. On the contrary, the gardener should take care to leave at least two or three strong sprouts to grow from every root; or, what is better, his beds should be rested one year, and cut another; for he may be certain, from the strength of the summer shoots, what sort of sprouts he will have to cut the succeeding year—remembering always that it is useless to manure Asparagus beds for sprouts independently of summer shoots. If a bed of Asparagus is weak, manure in the autumn will do but little for making it bring strong sprouts the next season. All that the manure can then do is to feed abundantly the summer shoots of the succeeding summer, and so enable them to prepare plenty of materials out of which a second season's strong sprouts may be pushed forth.

What is true of Asparagus is equally true of Seakale and Rhubarb.

WE are happy to find the Auricula resuming its station as a favourite with amateurs, and becoming, as it well deserves to be, more generally grown. The renewed popularity of this beautiful flower may, in a great measure, be attributed to the simplicity of its present mode of culture; the mystery and quackery which attended its management by the old growers being swept away, along with the stimulating manures they recommended; and an easy mode of cultivation pointed out, so as to bring it within the means of any one. This alteration is a great boon to the amateur, who was frequently deterred from indulging his taste for its cultivation by the obstacles that he was led to anticipate. Dr. Horner's admirable paper upon the subject in our columns (p. 296, 1841,) has done much good in this way. His experience is decidedly in favour of a simple compost, to be easily procured, and he cautions growers against rank manures, which no doubt endanger the general health of the plants. Mr. Dickson, also, well known in the neighbourhood of London as a successful grower of the Auricula, uses a soil somewhat similar, composed of one-third Norwood loam, one-third peat and leaf mould in equal quantities, and one-third rotten dung. These statements in favour of a simple compost by eminent florists give encouragement to beginners, and dispel the doubts of the timid, who, although anxious to enter upon the cultivation of a favourite flower, may be nevertheless reluctant to encounter what was very likely to prove almost certain failure.

The properties of the Auricula have been given in a former Number (p. 228, 1841,) and were accompanied by figures to illustrate the different points. The discussions upon this subject which have lately occupied the attention of the Floricultural Society (an account of which will be found in our report of their proceedings) have confirmed the accuracy of the properties we then laid down. Some difference, indeed, of opinion existed as to the division of the pip into equal parts, some contending that this division gave too little paste; but it must always be borne in mind, that if the paste is of good quality, that is to say, dense and pure, it will always maintain its ascendency, from the known fact that white objects reflect the rays of light, whereas they are absorbed by the coloured rings. We think that any one who will be at the trouble of examining diagrams of the Auricula, where the pip is divided into equal and unequal proportions will at once acknowledge the superiority of an equal division of the circles.

From the unusual number of new varieties which have been exhibited this season, it is evident that a fresh stimulus has been given to the cultivation of the Auricula; and we hail the fine display of seedlings at the rooms of the Floricultural Society, on Tuesday last, as the best possible omen for the future.

AZALEA INDICA.

Few plants better repay the care of the cultivator than the Azálea indica and its varieties, in ornamenting either the greenhouse or conservatory with their splendid and odoriferous flowers; and, from the facility with which they are forced, they may be had in bloom from January to the latter end of June.

The soil best adapted for their growth is a peaty earth, found on commons where heath abounds, of a light fibrous texture, and containing a good portion of sand: it should be pared off from 3 in. to 4 in. deep: the turves should be spread bottom upwards, and exposed to the sun during summer; and, after having a few showers of rain upon it, to restore it to a proper degree of moisture, it may be laid up in narrow ridges in the autumn: it can then be taken to the potting-shed as required. When used, it should be broken or separated with a trowel, and not sifted, rejecting the undecayed surface; and for the strong-growing varieties, to six-eighths of peat add one-eighth loam and one-eighth silver-sand.

In choosing plants of the Indian Azálea, those which are young and healthy should be selected in preference to large ones: indeed, such is the desire to possess the new varieties, that fine specimens are hardly to be obtained.

About the beginning of March, those which are intended for specimens should be put into a house at a temperature of from 45° to 55°, where they will soon be excited to grow. If in 60 or 48 sized pots, they should be shifted into sizes larger; but it is better to do this when the plants are in a growing state. They should then be shaded for a few days, and when the flower is shut up in the afternoon, gently syringed. Many varieties will throw up three or four stems: the strongest should be selected for a leader, the others stopped at different lengths, to keep the plants bushy at the bottom; and when the leader itself is disposed to grow a great length without making branches, it should be stopped likewise; which will cause it to throw out lateral branches, one of which should be chosen for the leader. When growing, they should have plenty of air and light, without being exposed to a cold current, which is so frequently prejudicial to young plants in the spring, when clear sunshine and cold winds prevail. As they will be required to grow as late in the autumn as the weather will permit without applying fire-heat, and as it is not desirable that they should form flower-buds this season, those which want pot-room should be again shifted about the latter end of July. Great care should be taken that they are not over-potted, and that they have sufficient drainage; elevating the collar of the stem considerably, by rounding the upper side of the ball, but not so as to injure the tender and delicate fibres. The Azálea is liable to canker, from the water remaining too long about the collar; therefore, in watering, the spout of the pot should never be applied to it, as the cold current of water frequently repeated will check the flow of sap, and ultimately cause death. They should be placed at the back of the greenhouse during the winter; as near the glass as convenient, to ripen the wood. In the following spring they should be subjected to the same treatment, and again shifted into larger pots. About the latter end of July they should be placed out of doors, in a situation where they will have the afternoon sun, free from the drip of trees and protected from high winds. The plants will now be of sufficient size to bloom, and in September will have formed their flower-buds. When out of doors, they should be occasionally syringed overhead in very dry weather, and the ground around them frequently stirred and watered.

The Indian Azáleas ripen their seed in February, which should be sown about the beginning of March, in pots with ample drainage, and a larger portion of silver-sand mixed with the peat. The pot should be filled to within half-an-inch of the top, and pressed evenly and firmly down with the bottom of another. The seed should then be sown regularly over the surface, and after being covered sufficiently deep with peat, again pressed down, so that, after being watered, the seed may remain buried. The pots should be placed on a shelf in the greenhouse, and shaded from the direct rays of the sun. It is better that the seeds should vegetate by the increasing heat of the spring than by artificial means, since they will come up stronger, and are not so liable to damp off. They may be pricked out into other pots as soon as they have made two or three leaves, and, as they advance in growth, they may be potted into thumbs or small 60s, in which they may remain all the winter. Their treatment afterwards will be the same as was stated for cuttings.

When convenient, it is better to keep the specimen Azáleas in a house by themselves—for instance, in a late vinery, which it is desirable to keep cool and airy, with sufficient heat in the winter to exclude frost.

About the middle of December, two or three varieties should be put into a forcing-house, ranging from 50° to 65°: these will begin to bloom about the latter end of January, after which they should be removed to the greenhouse or conservatory, to which they will give much brilliancy, and in mild weather impart a mild perfume. About a week before the first have expanded their blossoms, another succession should be put in, selecting those which, from the enlargement of their buds, give evidence of their susceptibility of excitement; observing that the more various the colour of the flowers, the better effect will be produced in the greenhouse. It is a safe rule to keep up for a succession three or four varieties, to be put into heat, as above stated, once a month, until the season is so far advanced that the flowers are bursting in the cool house. They should then be taken into heat, by which means the flowers will be larger, the colours more brilliant, and their fragrance more delightful. Every means should be adopted to prevent the attacks of the humble-bee, as every blossom in which it inserts its proboscis will fall off in a few hours afterwards.

When the large specimen plants have done flowering, all the seed-vessels should be picked off, leaving such as are intended for seed. They should be then shifted, and encouraged to grow, afterwards placing them out of doors, as before stated. Great care should be taken at all times to keep them clean and free from insects, as they are liable to be attacked by a species of thrips, for which the best remedy is a strong fumigation of tobacco. The varieties Variegata and Lateritia are early excited in the spring, but are, nevertheless, the latest bloomers: they will make finer and stronger specimens by being inarched on the more robust sorts.

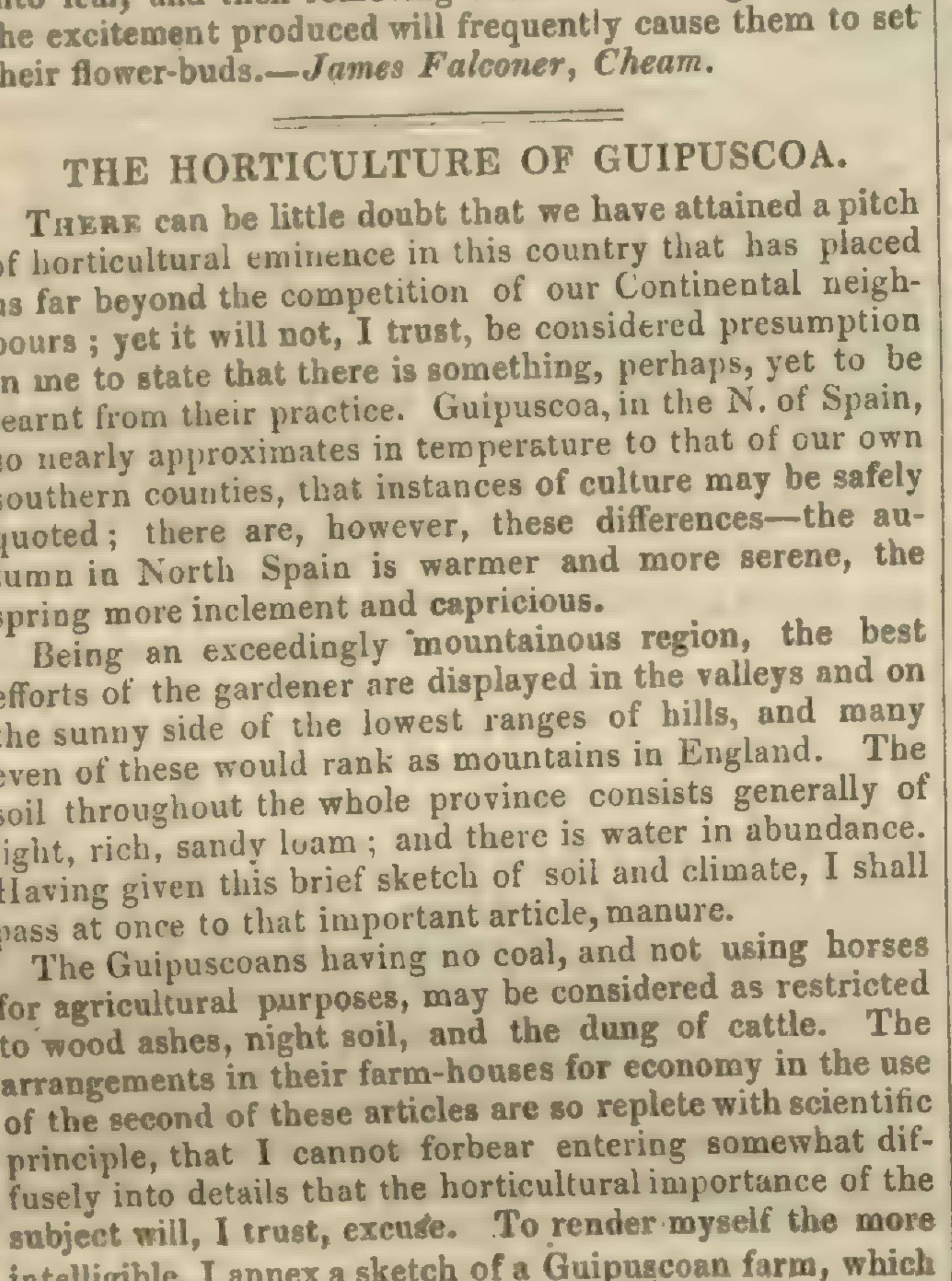
If, after they have made their autumnal growth, they should not have formed flower-buds, by placing them in a stove, in a strong moist heat, until they have again burst into leaf, and then removing them to a cold greenhouse, the excitement produced will frequently cause them to set their flower-buds.—*James Falconer, Cheam.*

THE HORTICULTURE OF GUIPUSCOA.

There can be little doubt that we have attained a pitch of horticultural eminence in this country that has placed us far beyond the competition of our Continental neighbours; yet it will not, I trust, be considered presumption in me to state that there is something, perhaps, yet to be learnt from their practice. Guipuscoa, in the N. of Spain, so nearly approximates in temperature to that of our own southern counties, that instances of culture may be safely quoted; there are, however, these differences—the autumn in North Spain is warmer and more serene, the spring more inclement and capricious.

Being an exceedingly mountainous region, the best efforts of the gardener are displayed in the valleys and on the sunny side of the lowest ranges of hills, and many even of these would rank as mountains in England. The soil throughout the whole province consists generally of light, rich, sandy loam; and there is water in abundance. Having given this brief sketch of soil and climate, I shall pass at once to that important article, manure.

The Guipuscoans having no coal, and not using horses for agricultural purposes, may be considered as restricted to wood ashes, night soil, and the dung of cattle. The arrangements in their farm-houses for economy in the use of the second of these articles are so replete with scientific principle, that I cannot forbear entering somewhat diffusely into details that the horticultural importance of the subject will, I trust, excuse. To render myself the more intelligible, I annex a sketch of a Guipuscoan farm, which will serve as a specimen of all.



It will be seen by the sketch, from the absence of windows in the basement story, that the upper part is the habitation of the resident; that part below the balcony is appropriated to cattle during winter, and loop-holed to give air; A, is the cloaca, to which access is given by the balcony; this is, as shown, completely walled in, and has an aperture near the ground, B.

Care is taken to supply the interior of this enclosure with Indian-corn straw from time to time to give tenacity to the contents, which are, when wanted for use, extracted from B in a consolidated state from the superincumbent pressure, while at the same time the little access of air prevents the volatile parts from escaping; the fluid parts find their way as at C, and where the nature of the surface will admit, are carefully conducted over their beds of Onions, Lettuce, &c. The place I have described is also the receptacle of all other impurities—in short, it is a dung-heap that neither rain nor sun can deprive of its fertilising qualities. It is not necessary to dwell on the culture of their vegetables, where the practice is similar, and, in many cases, inferior to our own; these I shall pass briefly over; neither shall I as yet notice their management of fruit-trees or flowers, confining myself to the alphabetical arrangement in which my observations were noted down of those vegetables grown and exhibited for sale.

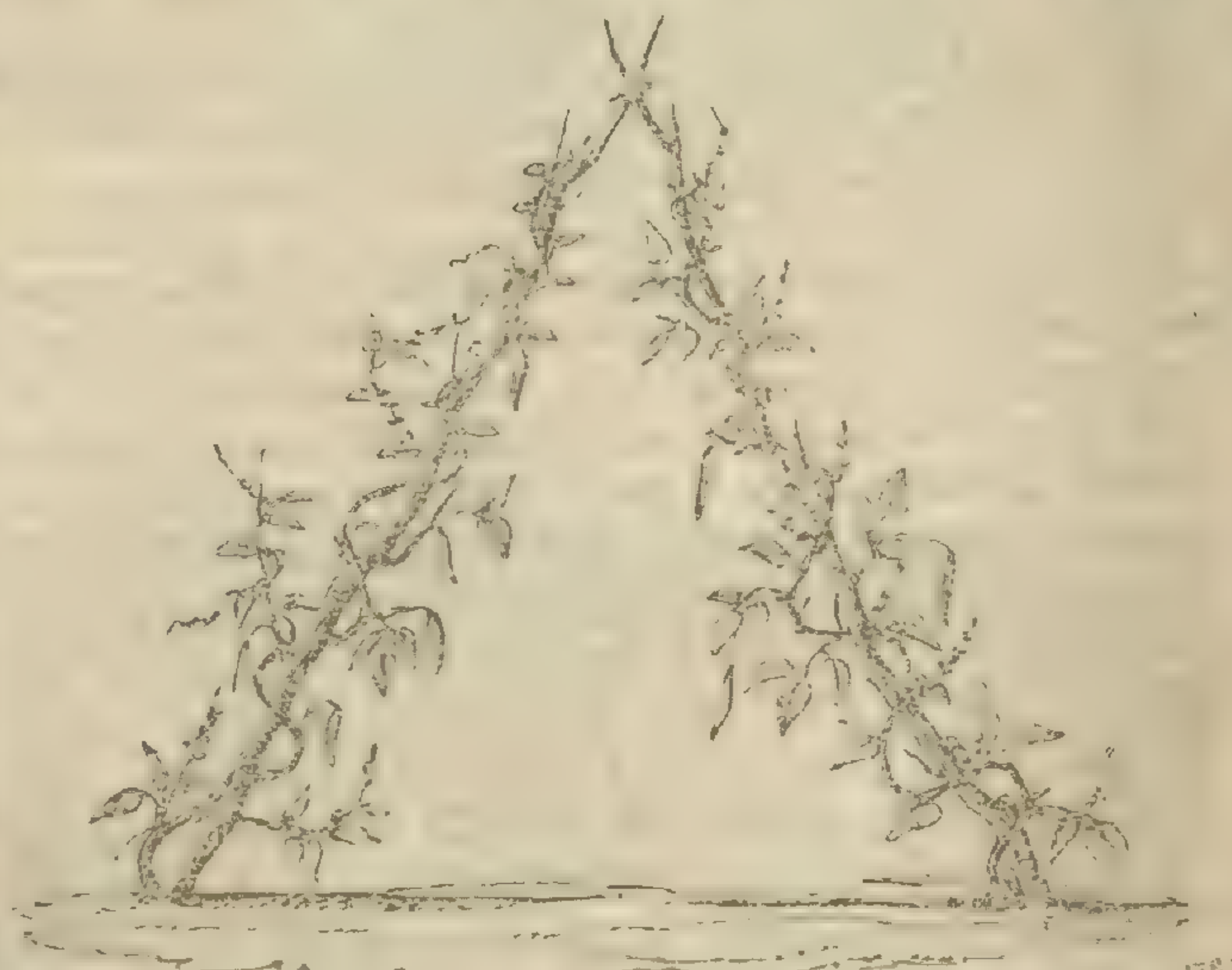
Artichoke; Alcachofa Cardo (Spanish).—The Artichoke is in much demand, and grown to a great extent. Care is taken to protect the stools from frost; they are planted in rows five feet apart, and earthed up during the winter and early spring months by trenching between the rows, the vacant space left by digging the trench (which is usually done in December) being filled with manure. In the month of March, in sunny weather, the earth is removed from the stools, and the crowns split with a shovel, so as to completely divide the stools; strong manure mixed with earth is then inserted into the cleft, which is widened by the operation to about a foot. As soon as all danger from frost is over, which is sometimes not until the commencement of May, the earth is gradually laid bare from the plants and replaced between the rows, where, from the previous trench being filled with manure, it is accumulated as a central ridge, serving to conduct rain during the summer months to the stools. The Artichokes thus produced are of a very large size and excellent flavour, continuing to produce heads until the commencement of December, after which they are cut down to within six inches of the ground and banked up, as before described, with earth removed from the central trench; three or four stems are only suffered to produce heads, the lesser being cut soon after they appear, and sent to market. The pith of these is extracted, and forms a palatable ingredient in the puchero or olla, a favourite Spanish dish. Artichoke bottoms are also combined with capsicum in a sort of stew made of fowl, "well worthy the attention of the curious."

Basil, Sweet; Albabaca (Spanish).—Cultivated as a pot-herb, and enters freely into all Spanish dishes.

Beans, Broad; Habas (Spanish).—Treated agriculturally, and rarely cultivated in gardens. No other variety known than the common Horse-bean.

Beans, Kidney; Aluvias, Habichuela, Judias (Spanish).—Rarely grown in gardens, but sown with Indian Corn in the fields, round the stalks of which the plants find support; they are used in the dry state for soups, &c.

Beans, Scarlet-runner; same as in Kidney (Spanish).—Grown in gardens, in rows north and south, four or five feet apart, supported by stout sticks placed within the rows, and meeting in the centre at top, crossing each other, and tied thus: this mode of culture affords great facility for gathering the pods, as well as security against high winds.



Beet; Betarraga, Betarrata (Spanish).—Much grown for winter salads; sown in April, in drills two feet apart, and thinned to the same distance in the rows: is considered to be tenderer if copiously watered during heats of summer; no manure used; beds dug deep previously to sowing.

Cabbage; Berza (Spanish); Brocoli (Broculi); Cauliflower (Coliflor).—Little skill is displayed in the cultivation of these. Cabbages are cut before their heads show. Broccoli are to be seen in the autumn, as well as Cauliflowers; these latter are sown in the early spring, under a south wall, generally between the buttresses with which the walls of their houses are supported, and serve to shelter the seedlings from east or west winds; the survivors, if any, produce fine heads in autumn: liquid manure is supplied, if local circumstances admit.

Carrot; Zanahorria (Spanish).—Sown broadcast in February, March, April, and May; always drawn young; manure never used.—*E. W. Churchill, Capt. R.M.*

(To be continued.)

KIDNEY-BEANS.

At the desire of one of our correspondents we have endeavoured to obtain the synonyms of most of those kinds described at p. 236, and which we here insert.

De Soissons.—Syn. Long Pod, Large running White, White Long Pod, Sabre à rames, très grosses cosses, Dutch Case-Knife beans, Long White, Large White Sugar, Haricot gigantesque, Rames de Soissons.

Prague.—Syn. Prague rouge, Rames de Prague rouge sans-parchemin.

Sophie.—Syn. Sophie sans-parchemin, Rames Sophie sans-parchemin, Rames prédome sans-parchemin.

Haricot du Cap.—Syn. Haricot du cap marbré, Rames du cap marbré, Phaseolus roseus of Bosc.

Haricot d'Espagne.—Syn. Rames d'Espagne, Pale Turkey, Thick Scarlet Runner.

Nain hâtif de Hollande.—Syn. Dutch Long Pod, Large White Dutch Dwarf, Nain blanc sans-parchemin, Early Dwarf Dutch.

Flageolet.—Syn. Brewer's White, Early White.

Deux à la touffe.—Syn. Haricot Nain de Bohémie à grosse touffe.

Suisse rouge.—Syn. Dwarf Red Speckled, Fulnér's Speckled Dwarf, Long Spotted French Bean.

Rouge d'Orléans.—Syn. Haricot d'Orléans, Nain rouge d'Orléans, Crimson Runner.

Bagnolet.—Syn. Haricot gris de Bagnolet, Bagnolet hâtif, Dwarf Black Spotted.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XVIII.

The days have been so warm lately, that the amateur will almost be tempted to plant out those tender things which he has nursed with so much care during the winter, in order to render his flower-borders or clumps gay in summer and autumn. The experience of former years, however, particularly in those parts of the country which are subject to late frosts, warns us against planting out such things as Pelargoniums or Heliotropes so soon, unless we have the means of protecting them. It has frequently happened that the thermometer has been several degrees below the freezing point in the first or second week in May; and then, if such plants are out, they receive a check which they do not recover for several weeks afterwards. Trees or shrubs which have been transplanted last winter or spring will probably be suffering for want of rain, and ought to be liberally watered.

If a frame can be set apart for the growth of Melons, the operation will afford much pleasure, and is not a difficult task when commenced at this season of the year; the following directions will ensure success in their management: For the preparation of the frame, the reader must turn to the back Numbers where the management of Cucumbers was described. Cover the bed all over about two inches deep with light turfy loam, and then raise a little mound or hillock in the centre of each light as high as possible, leaving only sufficient room between the soil and the glass for the plants. Press the loam rather firmly with the hand, and then plant out three plants under each sash on the hillock. After they have formed two rough leaves, pinch out the point of the shoot, and in a short time afterwards laterals will be produced; two only must be allowed to grow from each plant, which will give six shoots under each light. If the plants are healthy, their roots will soon show their points through each mound of earth, and more must therefore be added from time to time until the soil is nearly level. Train the shoots regularly over the bed; and when they grow to within two or three inches of the back and front of the frame, pinch out their points, which will cause them to send out laterals and produce flowers and fruit in abundance. Observe now on which side shoots the finest fruit sets, and only allow one to grow from each main stem; that is, two fruit on each plant. After the fruit has set, stop the lateral at the second joint beyond it, removing at the same time all the remaining fruit and flowers which are not required; and during the season it will frequently be necessary to go over and remove some of the leaves and numerous laterals which will be produced, and which would otherwise crowd the frame. When they are first planted, it will often be necessary to shade slightly during bright sunshine in the middle of the day; but when the fruit is ripening, give all the light possible in order to render it highly flavoured. Give air freely during the day when the temperature reaches 70 or 80 degrees, and allow the fruit to be partially shaded by the leaves when it is young; but when approaching to ripeness, place it upon a piece of slate or tile, and let it be fully exposed to the sun. With regard to water, there are three things to be noticed: do not give much over the leaves or near the base of the stems, as it is apt to injure them; keep the frame rather dry when the fruit is setting, and withhold water altogether when it is ripening. When nearly ripe, allow some more flowers to set for a second crop; and when the first is removed, water the bed well, and manage as before.

By this system, the frame is not crowded with a mass of worthless shoots, which only rob one another; and the cultivator has always the number of fruit which he calculates upon having: thus, a frame with three sashes will produce 18 excellent Melons for the first crop, and if the season is fine, nearly as many more afterwards. In a favourable season, good Melons may be raised on an exhausted hotbed which has been used for striking cuttings in the spring.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

French Propagation.—I cannot but think that your Paris correspondent, in page 280, betrays some ignorance of what is done by our English propagators, and therefore I fear your readers will be induced to suppose our gardeners are far behind our neighbours. I suspect he is not *au courant* with what is done in our best establishments in this country. Those who have visited some of the celebrated English nurseries, and observed the different modes of propagation, will not, I think, agree with him. As regards Roses, I believe that the method adverted to, of striking cuttings, and grafting in winter and early spring, has been long followed by Rose-growers here. I know that at Mr. Rivers's, of Sawbridgeworth, there were lately Roses in full bloom that had been grafted in January, and had then produced shoots fit for cuttings, and there were thousands of cuttings struck and striking. The troublesome French method of plunging in tan, and placing bell-glasses over them, I learn, is not followed in that establishment: each cutting is placed in a very small pot, about one-and-a-half inch deep, and one inch in diameter, made expressly for the purpose; these are then placed in shallow pans with perforated bottoms, the holes very numerous, and these are placed on a gentle hotbed in a brick pit, or garden frame, in which they strike root in about twelve days on the average, although some varieties, it is stated, root in eight days; the success is so complete, that, as Mr. R. states, scarcely one cutting in twenty fails. This method, I believe, with some modifications, is general among English cultivators. Is not this a manifest improvement on the bell-glass system, as no wiping of glasses nor syringing is required? With respect to the Rosa devoniensis, it was sold last May and June at 21*s.* per plant; in August it was advertised at 10*s.* 6*d.*, and I believe will be sold this spring at 5*s.*; will it be cheaper in France? As to the facility with which the French cultivators strike cuttings of Roses, I may mention that at Sawbridgeworth the Crimson Perpetual, and all the varieties of Moss Roses, are so propagated. Ask your correspondent whether the attempt to do this has been successful in France? With regard to the comparative neatness and cleanliness of French and English propagators, or rather of their houses, your correspondent should see the propagating-houses of Messrs. Low, Knight, Rollisson, &c., &c.: he would then, I think, not have much to boast of regarding "the superiority of French propagators." A word as to French grafting. The Frenchman sticks a graft of some choice Azalea on the summit of a long crooked stem of Azalea pontica, one of Pinus Cembra on a stem three or four feet in height of the Weymouth Pine, a choice Rhododendron on the top of a naked stem of Rhododendron ponticum, or a graft of Clematis azurea on a stem a foot high of Clematis Viticella, &c.; these make plants, it is true, but plants hideous in the eyes of a good English cultivator, who places his scion, if possible, in the soil, so that it takes root and soon becomes independent of the stock, forming a handsome and sound plant. Owing to almost unfailing sunshine, the French grow Camellias more rapidly than we can in England; but their plants are "drawn up," and seldom show bloom-buds so early as those raised in England, which are much more stocky and robust. I may also observe, that in the winter-grafting of Roses the French generally use the common Damask for stocks, on which grafts take readily enough; but this is a troublesome and unfit stock, throwing up numerous suckers, and many Roses live but a very short time on it. Do not imagine I have any John Bull prejudices about me, or am unwilling to give all due praise to my neighbours. I know the French have some great merit as regards their horticulture—but fair play is a jewel—and, I take it, any impartial observer who has considered both sides of the question, and seen both sides of the Channel, will admit that the English propagators of plants are not surpassed by those of France; and I should not be afraid to reverse the proportion and say, that in fact the English surpass the French. I leave it to others to defend our growers of Heaths, Geraniums, &c.—*Totty.* [Our Paris correspondent is a practical man, well acquainted with English cultivation; at the same time we are ready to state not only that we agree with Totty's criticisms of foreign propagation, but that as far as we have seen anything of French specimens of grafting, they did so little credit to the horticultural skill of our neighbours across the Channel, that we should be ashamed to acknowledge them as English workmanship.]

On Growing Orchidaceous Plants in common Stoves, with a List of Plants best suited for this purpose.—I have lately built a small stove 25 feet long by 14 feet wide, and have purchased 50 of the best stove plants for cultivation. I now wish to obtain about the same number of species of Orchidaceæ suitable to be grown in the same house with the stove plants. I have read in various works that it is requisite to have two houses for the successful cultivation of this tribe, viz., a hot and moist house, and a hot and dry one; but have been recently informed that there is a number of species that will flower equally well in a stove with the treatment of stove plants. I should feel obliged by receiving a list of 40 or 50 of those best suited to be grown in the same house with stove plants, distinguishing such as do best on wood, in baskets, and in pots—which require most heat and which the least, and any particulars of interest to a beginner. I also am desirous of knowing the degree of heat required by such plants: what should be the average range of heat from 1st Dec. to 31st March, for the day and also for the night, from March to June, from June to September, and from September to December.—*X. X. X.*—[To grow Orchidaceous plants in the highest state of perfection several houses would be requisite: for example, there should be a cool house for those which inhabit the high lands of Mexico and Guatemala; a warm and moist one for others which grow in the hot damp valleys of India and other parts of the tropics; a third kept warm and dry for containing those which are in a state of rest; and a fourth for plants in flower. But however beautiful and interesting this tribe may be, few persons would go to this expense; and many have succeeded admirably in growing a selection, as *X. X. X.* has been informed, mixed with other stove plants. It is difficult to give directions for the management of a house of this kind without seeing it, but the following should be attended to. Keep the Orchidaceous plants as much together as possible, either at one end or along the front shelf. This is necessary, in order that they may be kept more moist or shaded than the other plants. If the house fronts the south, shade will be indispensable during bright sunshine in summer and autumn. The temperature of it during the dull months of winter, that is from Nov. to Feb., should not exceed 60° by night. As the spring advances raise it to 65° and 70°; and it may be kept at that as long as artificial heat is necessary. If the summer and autumn are warm, no fire will be required for two or three months. Always allow the temperature to sink several degrees lower at night than during the day; if this is done, and the stove kept damp enough, the plants will be covered with dew in the morning. The following is a list of those most suitable, with the information which *X. X. X.* requires. 1. *To be grown in pots and placed near the warmest end of the stove.*—Dendróbium nobile, one of the most lovely yet known; Oncídium papílio, an interesting kind, having flowers like a butterfly; Peristéria elata, the beautiful Dove-flower; Miltonia candida; Cattleya labiata, C. Mόssiæ, C. crispa, C. intermédia, C. Harrisóniæ—these flower in great profusion during summer, and are remarkable for their great beauty; Cymbídium sinense, with dingy-coloured flowers, but very fragrant; Zygopétalum Máckaii, Z. intermédium, Z. crinitum, very showy and sweet-scented; Brássia caudata, B. Lanceana, and B. maculata; Acanthophíppium bícolor, is easily cultivated, and produces a nest of flowers in spring; Gongora atropurpúrea likes heat and moisture, the flowers are striking and curious. 2. *To be grown in pots and placed in the coolest end of the stove.*—Oncídium Cavendishianum, produces large spikes of yellow flowers; Cattleya Skínneri; Epidendrum Stamfordianum, whose flowers hang very gracefully, and the violet markings of them are delicate and beautiful; Trichopília tórtilis, with finely-spotted flowers; Catasetum maculatum; and Pháius grandifólius, which should be kept near the light, and is very thirsty while growing: Maxillária aromática and cruenta, have fine yellow flowers highly fragrant; M. tenuifólia, has pretty spotted flowers; Cyrtochilum maculatum, and several varieties of it, are well worth cultivation. 3. *To be suspended in baskets or on blocks of wood near the warmest end.*—Dendróbium cucullátum and fimbriatum, the former with rose-coloured, the latter with pretty yellow fringed flowers; Oncídium ampliatum, large var.; O. Lanceanum, one of the best of the genus, will also do well in a pot; Aérides odoratum, very sweet; Saccolábium guttatum—both of these want a very warm and moist situation, but their beautiful rose and lilac blossoms will repay any trouble. 4. *To be suspended in baskets or blocks of wood near the coolest end of the stove.*—Lǽlia autumnalis, L. álbida, and L. anceps, are very ornamental, resembling Cattleyas; Oncídium leucochilum, is easily grown, and the delicate white of the lip contrasts well with the brown markings of the other parts of the flower; Odontoglossum grande, whose flowers are very large and particularly striking; Stanhopea tigrina, and several other species, send their flowers downwards in the same direction as the roots, and have a very curious appearance. The whole of these plants may be grown in a common stove such as *X. X. X.* describes, and would form a collection of great interest; many of them producing flowers of the most lovely description, and scenting the air with the sweetest odours, the flowers of some bearing a great resemblance to animals—*R. F.*]

Sálvia patens.—I have had a sad destruction among my Sálvia patens this winter, having lost more than two hundred plants that were covered in the same way as those of Mr. Watson's (page 254). Others had three inches of coal cinders over them, one-half of which died also. In the same bed, and unprotected, the Sálvia fulgens and many of the dwarf Verbenas are alive, and even the scarlet Geranium lived out here last winter, without any artificial protection. But Mr. Watson, myself, and probably many others, have killed our Salvias by over kindness, owing to the dampness from the covering. If we had acted in the opposite extreme, and uncovered the crowns of our plants, turning a flower-pot or a mat over them in frosty weather, we should have saved them. Had it been a dry autumn and winter, our covering might have been of some avail; but as we have lost them, it is but justice to your respectable correspondents who told us of the hardiness of their plants, to acknowledge our own fault. After all, there is nothing gained by leaving such a plant as this in the open beds, as it will keep in a shed or cellar like a Dahlia root. —*D. Beaton.*

Brachycome iberidifolia.—Having seen some mention made in your two last *Chronicles* of the Brachycome iberidifolia, the following account may perhaps be useful to some of your readers. I had a plant last autumn which flowered very partially, and came, as I thought, to a premature decay. I took my chance, however, of scattering what *might be* seed upon the surface of the mould in the pot. This was done about the latter end of October; the pot remained in my greenhouse all the winter, and was occasionally watered as the spring advanced; I have now above 30 plants which are looking quite healthy. I have bought at three several shops packets of seed of the above plant, which were sown by me above a month ago, and there is no appearance of germination yet; but I do not intend to be in a hurry in putting them aside.—*F. D.*

Hacon's Pear.—For Mr. Rivers, jun.'s information, and your readers generally, I beg to state that Hacon's Incomparable Norfolk Seedling Pear, the authenticity of which Mr. R., jun., disputes in the *Chronicle* of March 16, was raised by Mr. Hacon from the pip of a Pear gathered off "Rayner's Seedling," the tree noted in the *Chronicle* by Mr. R., jun., as one of 50 or 60 years old, and now growing in the yard of a baker of the name of Hall, not Hill, at Downham. The original Hacon's Seedling is now growing in Mr. Hacon's garden, at Downham, and if the fruits of the two trees be compared together, it will be found that although like as to form, the Hacon's Seedling is superior in flavour. When Mr. Hacon first introduced the Pear to general notice at the horticultural show at Norwich, he asked me to give it a name for that exhibition, prior to sending it, and from the surpassing quality of the fruit, which I then tasted, I told him that I would carry it thither under the name of "Hacon's Incomparable." We have to acknowledge receiving many good and beautiful things at the hands of our Gallic neighbours; but Mr. R., jun., is too patriotic, I am sure, to wish that the palm of merit should be given to any other country for raising either fruit or flower, when authenticity can determine its origin in favour of our own.—*W. Mason, Necton Hall.*

Ash Coppice.—A short time since a correspondent requested to know the period when young Ash plants should be first cut over to produce coppicewood or poles? It will probably depend less upon the age than upon the size of the Ash plants when first cut over. Perhaps four inches in diameter at the surface would be sufficiently great to produce poles for any profitable purpose. If any of our correspondents can furnish us with information upon this subject, we shall be obliged to them.

Newly-planted Gooseberry-trees.—Those persons who have lately made plantations of Gooseberries will find it of great service this dry season to break some marl small, and spread it on the surface of the ground round the bushes, afterwards watering the ground. This will keep it moist a long while, and prevent it from cracking.—*Facile.*

Protecting Potatoes.—I have found that the branches of Beech-trees afford an excellent protection for early Potatoes just protruding from the open ground, by placing them over the rows in the evening, and removing them every morning.—*Facile.*

New Method of supporting Annuals.—Amongst our most showy hardy annuals and other out-door plants are several species of such a brittle nature, that during stormy weather many are often irrecoverably broken or torn to pieces by the wind. Numbers of beds in the flower-garden are thus rendered, in the height of their beauty, perfectly unsightly. To prevent this sort of havoc I have seen many plans resorted to, and often witnessed some that were anything but useful or neat. I will therefore mention a simple mode particularly suited to such kinds as are grown in beds, and which combines all the advantages necessary to avoid the disastrous consequences referred to. When the plants are about three inches high, thinned, and properly cleaned, I select a number of neat twiggy branches, such as dry, fresh pieces of Spruce, &c. These I prepare about 18 inches long, pointing them at the end so as to resemble pea-stakes in miniature; when ready, they are placed firmly among the plants all over the bed, leaving them when finished about a foot high, so as to be completely out of sight when the plants are in flower, always leaving the stakes of such a height and distance as the taste or judgment shall deem sufficient for the habits of the various kinds thus treated. So completely do the plants grow up and intermingle themselves in all directions among the branches, and with such security, that no breeze ever affects them, while the beds exhibit that freedom and elegance of appearance which I have never seen so effectually accomplished by any other method. Some may consider these dry branches disagreeable to the sight in connexion with a flower-garden before the plants rise to hide them; but when neatly done, the reverse is the case. It is in this as in other matters: while one person will perform the work with such materials as will of themselves be ornamental without either flowers or foliage, another will manage it so clumsily, that it would defy the growth of a Bramble-bush to hide the awkward deformities of his handywork. However skilfully plants may be selected as regards their natural beauty, arrangement, or high keeping, one misplaced stake or ill-tied plant will mar the effect of the whole.—*J. E.*

Shrivelling of Grapes.—With respect to "No Conjuror," page 269, I beg to state that I hope he never will have a greater difficulty or "absurdity" to complain of, than being desired by an employer to try an experiment, which, if it did not succeed, could not do any harm. It will be apparent that "No Conjuror" and I agree as to the cause and the means of prevention of this shrivelling; but we differ in this: that while, before these means of prevention can be adopted, he is content to lose some and have others deformed, I aim at preserving as many bunches as will be necessary, and these well formed. Other matters render it impossible for me now to make a statement of facts relative to the shrivelling and shanking of Grapes at an advanced stage; but I may state, in passing, that if "No Conjuror" had kept only half the quantity of bunches on his Frontignan Vine previously to his renewing the border, in all likelihood he would have found them free from shanking and shrivelling. If, as he states, the roots of his Vines descended so perpendicularly through a mass of blue and yellow clay as to put out no horizontal rootlets, I am not *surprised* that he could remove the inert, unappropriated mass, without having recourse to wet mats, shading, &c.; though with respect to the propriety of the period chosen for performing the operation, I entertain stronger doubts than I do relative to the fact that the person who formed a Vine border out of such materials could indeed be "No Conjuror."—*Robert Fish, Putteridge Bury.*

To Stop the Bleeding of Vines.—Perhaps some of your readers are not aware of the means of stopping the bleeding of a Vine when cut rather late in the season. In reading Mr. Clement Hoare's Treatise some two or three years ago, I was rather surprised to find him recommending a hot iron and sealing-wax; while I have many times stopped the loss of the sap by the following simple preparation:—One-fourth of calcined oyster-shells, beaten to fine powder in a mortar, and three-fourths of cheese, worked together, until they will form a sort of paste; press this mixture into the pores of the wood, either with the thumb or any other means, it will effectually stop the flow of the sap; sometimes a repetition may be necessary if not well forced into the pores. If you should think this simple means worth noticing in your *Chronicle*, it may facilitate the sometimes difficult method of stopping the bleeding.—*Charles Moor.*

Effect of Sulphur on Vegetation.—In previous Numbers of the *Chronicle* a mode of destroying ants by sulphur has been proposed and commented on. It is more probable that these insects were driven away than killed (for there does not appear to be evidence of their death) by the formation of sulphuretted hydrogen, which I imagine would take place by the exposure of sulphur in such a position as it was placed in this instance. These communications of Mr. Bowers are interesting in connexion with one on the influence of sulphuretted hydrogen on vegetation, in your Number of March 19th. Mr. Bowers states that the grass on the lawn, around the holes where the sulphur was deposited, grew much better than in other places: this was probably owing to the formation of sulphuretted hydrogen. It would be interesting to know what would be the influence of applying small portions of the sulphurets, such as those of potassium or iron, as manures. Some of your correspondents may have an opportunity of trying this. Now I am on the subject of sulphur, I may mention that I was much surprised the other day, on going into the Palm-house of the Messrs. Loddiges of Hackney, to find a very perceptible smell of sulphurous acid, and, on inquiry, found that it proceeded from the sulphur vivum and quicklime which is spread over the flues for the purpose of destroying the red-spider. I had always supposed that a very small quantity of sulphurous acid gas would destroy life, and on turning to Dr. Lindley's Introduction to Botany, page 385, I find it stated that "Drs. Turner and Christison found so small a quantity as $\frac{1}{10,000}$ of sulphurous acid gas, a proportion so minute as to be imperceptible to the smell, sufficient to destroy the life of leaves in forty-eight hours." Yet although the quantity was so great at Loddiges' as to be very perceptible to the smell, and to destroy the spider, I was assured that the plants were not injured by such treatment. Whether plants in closed cases, as those of Drs. Turner and Christison, were or are more obnoxious to the influence of deleterious gases than plants more exposed, is a matter for inquiry. If so, plants kept in Ward's cases ought to be carefully removed from the influence of such agents. At the last meeting of the British Association at Plymouth, Mr. Ball of Dublin brought forward a curious instance of the destruction of plants in a small house on Mr. Ward's plan, by placing in it a basin containing the decomposing head of a porpoise. In the course of six hours there was not a plant that had not lost its leaves or fronds.—*E. L.*

New Grafting Wax.—I have been in the habit of using about equal quantities of bees'-wax and common tallow as a mixture for grafting, in lieu of the dirty method of claying the graft with the stock. The mixture must, of course, be used warm, and laid on with a small painting-brush; and it may be kept hot in the same manner that cabinet-makers adopt to keep their glue hot. The method is not only ten times quicker than the old custom of using clay, but as much cleaner, since the operation may be done by a lady without inconvenience. It effectually keeps out all wet, winds, &c., and prevents the loss of any sap, as it closes up all ingress and egress of either, thereby rendering the operation more certain. The ends of the stock and graft may also be touched with the cement, to prevent the loss of sap.—*Charles Moor.*

Daniell's Manure.—In a report of a communication of mine to the Ashmolean Society respecting Daniell's patent manure, copied in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* from the "Athenæum," it is stated, on the authority of the inventor, that the manure in question consists of carbonate of ammonia, sawdust, and bituminous matter. It should, however, have been added, to avoid misapprehension on the part of the public, that I mentioned at the time my own inability to discover any but the merest trace of ammonia in the sample I received from the patentees; a fact entirely in accordance with what has been lately communicated to me, with respect to its composition, by these gentlemen. It is very possible, indeed, that although the manure *contains* no ammonia, it may nevertheless *absorb* some from the atmosphere; but it will be time enough to inquire as to the principle on which it operates, when a greater number of observations have been made with respect to its efficacy, and the kind of soils to which it is beneficial. At present the evidence to this effect is highly encouraging, so far as it goes, resting, as it does, on the respectable authority of Mr. Webb Hall; but it is to be hoped that before another season has elapsed, we shall obtain the results of experiments made by a number of individuals on every variety of soil, and with crops of all descriptions, so as to remove all suspicion on the subject, and to pave the way to some more clear understanding of the kind of influence it exerts.—*Charles Daubeny, Botanic Garden, Oxford.*

Guano.—In reply to the inquiries by "E. F. L." about guano, I can state that a top-dressing of 3 to 4 cwt. to the statute acre, mixed with three to four bushels of wood-ashes or charcoal, will be found enough to give a splendid crop of grass; 2 cwt. for Wheat, Oats, or grain of any description, and 4 cwt. for Turnips. If wood-ashes or charcoal cannot be had, the guano may be used alone; but it should be on a damp or moist day, so as to have it washed quickly into the soil.—*W.* [If so large a quantity as 4 cwt. is really necessary per acre, this substance will be much too dear to be employed by farmers.]

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

April 29.—Mr. Edward Solly gave his first Lecture on Horticultural Chemistry. After briefly alluding to the formation of a Chemical Committee at the instance of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, by whose munificent subscription of 50*l.* annually, and the contributions of other Fellows of the Society, the expense of the chemical investigations is defrayed, Mr. Solly proceeded to state, that in order to render the succeeding lectures intelligible, it would be necessary for him to call the attention of his hearers in the first place to certain elementary facts, upon which everything else depends. The object of Chemistry was to study the nature and the composition of substances, and to investigate the processes of nature, with the laws which regulate them. Of this important union, no part is more interesting than the philosophy of vegetation, to say nothing of the great importance of it. Chemistry being purely an experimental science, nothing can ever be taken for granted; all progress must necessarily be step by step, and the results of experience are its only solid foundations. Theories, however, are of great use; because, when many certain facts are collected together, a theory or plausible explanation assists in suggesting new experiments, and in eliciting the truth. He then proceeded to observe, that inferences may be drawn from chemical experiments which may indicate more than they show at first sight, as is proved by the processes of testing and analysis, when the presence of a substance is known, not by separating it from all others, but in consequence of some marked peculiarity of one of its compounds. Mr. Solly then proceeded to illustrate experimentally the two great classes of changes called COMBINATION and DECOMPOSITION; to point out what kinds of substances combine, and in what manner this is effected; to show the effect of heat upon what is termed affinity in chemistry; and to demonstrate the total difference between combination and mere mixture. The wide distinction between compound bodies and their components; the variable character of chemical affinity; how very strong it is between some bodies, and feeble between others: in what way this affinity is affected by mechanical division; the mobility of particles; and the effects of light—were the next topics to which attention was invited. With regard to DECOMPOSITION, it was shown to be the reverse of combination: two kinds were pointed out; the one, where attraction between the elements of a body is weakened or destroyed; the other, where a new substance, having a strong affinity for one of the elements of some other substance, acts upon that element, and separates it from what it was before combined with. The lecture was illustrated throughout by admirably-conducted experiments. The subject of the next lecture will be "the proof that all plants are composed of the elements called oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon."

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

April 20.—The Marquis of Downshire, K.P., in the chair. Nine gentlemen were elected members.

Annual Country Meeting of 1843.—B. Borough, Esq., addressed to the council, through Sir O. Mosley, Bart., a communication, placing at their disposal the whole of his landed property in the vicinity of the railway station and canals in Derby, for the purposes of the meeting of next year, should the council decide on selecting that place for the occasion.—Thanks were voted to Mr. Borough for this liberal offer.—W. Adams, jun., Esq., transmitted the following communication:—"Having seen a description of a Dibbling Wheel for Mangel-wurzel, by W. Miles, Esq., M.P., which consists of only one wheel, I send you a drawing of a machine which we have used for 7 years with the greatest success. The only difference between it and Mr. Miles's consists in our using two wheels, which are placed on an axle at any distance apart under 34 in. Now, if only one wheel is used, and the handles are fixed like a barrow, the man who uses it must of course follow the machine, and walk on the ridge, or else by the side of the wheel. Ours having two wheels working upon two ridges (27 inches apart), the man walks in the furrow between them, and with a little practice can use two wheels as easily as one, and work two ridges at the same time."—The drawing which accompanies this description, represents the machine as having the appearance of a detached pair of gig-shafts, wheels, and axle: the shafts being strengthened in the middle by two iron transverse braces of a curved form placed between them, and secured to the inner side of each, the height of each being 3 ft. 6 in., with a flat rim (3½ in. broad), on which the pointed dibs (of a sugar-loaf or mushroom shape, 2 in. long by 1½ in. wide at the base) may be set at distances of 14½, 16½, or 18½ in. apart, as desired.

Sir F. A. Mackenzie, Bart., addressed a communication having reference to the improvements to be effected in agriculture, through the medium of prizes, and the encouragement of societies founded expressly for such objects; entering at great length into a discussion of the best mode of promoting these improvements. Sir F. Mackenzie makes the following observations on the subject of the little manual of "Cottage Economy and Cookery," which Mr. Burke has drawn up and presented to the Journal Committee; the importance and utility which different subjects hold as objects for encouragement by the offer of prizes; and the advantage of a standard code of agricultural improvement:—

I. *Food for Labourers.*—"Mr. Burke's proposal of a cheap publication, giving directions to our labouring classes for nutritious and economical food, is excellent, and much required in England, where beer, white bread, butter, and tea commonly constitute their food, but are neither nutritious nor economical. Our funds cannot be devoted to a more useful purpose than in suggesting comforts to our lower classes. Both the French and Scotch excel the English in the nourishing qualities of their food, and also in its economy; especially the Scotch, whose diet consists of oatmeal, milk, potatoes, and barley, used as a soup or broth. Nothing can be more invigorating than oatmeal as porridge, or baked into cakes; and barley boiled in the Scotch mode, that is, for four or five hours at least, is decidedly healthy and nourishing. I do not give preference to our Scotch diet on my own authority: it speaks for itself to every one who will visit the well-fed districts of Aberdeen, Moray, Forfar, Ayr, &c., in the strong-limbed, broad-shouldered population of the Highlands of Scotland. The Scotch fare is oatmeal porridge for breakfast, potatoes and oat-cake for dinner, and oatmeal gruel or barley-broth for supper: lard, onions, and pepper, with vegetables, being added, by such as can afford them, to the broth; and milk, treacle, or coarse sugar to their porridge; but such luxury is not common, or at all deemed necessary. No expense, in the greater part of Northumberland, or in any part of Scotland, is incurred by the use of beer amongst labourers; water alone quenches their thirst, even when engaged in the toils of harvest or hay-work; and our society would do well to recommend that English farmers should give the value of the beer as an allowance in money to their servants, who would soon learn that it could be better laid out, and more profitably spent in procuring little comforts to themselves or their families."

II. *Subjects for Prizes.*—1. Grain. "I would place a new, earlier, more prolific kind of grain, capable of being grown on inferior soils, as of first importance; since, on grain depends the lives of nine-tenths of our immense population; and one bushel of increased produce in grain over every arable acre in Britain, would add 1,200,000 quarters annually to the present average crops.—2. Roots, &c. The second place should be assigned to new and superior roots, grasses, or any kind of vegetable food.—3. Implements. Superior ploughs, a perfect dibbler, or any other implement capable of performing the various operations necessary for tillage, best, and at least expense, should decidedly stand third, for their benefits would be speedily felt all over the country.—4. Manures, &c. Discoveries of new, valuable, and economical manures; the destruction of the wireworm, turnip-fly, grubs, and remedies for the many other evils which afflict even the best agriculturists, should come next."

III. *Code of Agricultural Improvement.*—"What I wish to see, is, a book on agriculture in all its branches, selected from all that is best, and published under the sanction of a practical committee; with new editions every second or third year, omitting what becomes obsolete, and adding all that is new and useful. Every man possessing twenty acres of land would read this, and profit by it. One visit to a scientific model and experimental farm, such as I have more than once suggested, would do the visitor more good than a winter spent in studying all the essays and pamphlets ever published."

On the report of the Duke of Richmond, the Agricultural Society of Newfoundland was elected a corresponding Society.—The Cardiff Farmers' Club having called attention to the question of lecturers being sent out to convey correct information in a detailed and familiar mode on chemistry, botany, geology, and other branches of agricultural science, to the different Farmers' Clubs established throughout the country, the Council finally agreed, "That they highly approve of the establishment of Farmers' Clubs, but cannot entertain the suggestion of sending out persons to deliver lectures."—J. M. Norman, Esq., of Slangham Park, Sussex, called attention to the application of phosphate of magnesia as a manure for Potatoes.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

April 26.—The first Exhibition for this year was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, when the following prizes were awarded. AMATEURS.—For the best pair of Auriculas, Hedge's Britannia, Page's Champion, 1st prize to Mr. Burrup; second best ditto, Grime's Privateer, Page's Champion, to Mr. Lidgard; for the best grey-edged ditto, Oliver's Lovely Ann, to Mr. Lidgard. PROFESSIONAL FLORISTS.—For the best pair of Auriculas, Oliver's Lovely Ann, Fletcher's Mary Ann, 1st prize to Mr. [illegible]; best green-edged, Cooper's Imperator, to ditto; and grey-edged, Pollock's Ne plus Ultra, to ditto. [illegible] [illegible] specimens of [illegible]. [illegible] was awarded to Goldham's Duke of Wellington, a green-edged variety in the way of Booth's Freedom; the quality of the paste is firm, pure, and [illegible] [illegible] the white, and the intense dark of the coloured ring. A grey-edged flower of Mr. Goldham's, named [illegible], received the 1st prize in the [illegible] class; a good flower, in which the paste is fine and pure; the colour a dark purple, with good grey edge. 2nd, Goldham's Violet, good tube and paste, [illegible] 3rd, Wilson's [illegible] [illegible] Buck's George the Fourth, Hutton's Earl Grey, No. 9, and Pearson's Alexander, to Mr. Wilson. There was also a pretty collection of Pansies, from Messrs. Lane of Berkhampstead.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Cork Horticultural Society, April 26.—The first meeting of this year was held at the Corn Exchange, and [illegible] Although [illegible] without giving a more than partial glance of them. [illegible] Cinerarias, Azaleas [illegible] The collection from James Smith Barry, Esq., contained a very fine Azalea [illegible] White Indian Azalea [illegible] Cape Heaths and Epacrises. [illegible] double Wallflower. From the gardens of [illegible], Esq., [illegible] A collection of [illegible] W. Parker, Esq. [illegible] A collection of greenhouse plants and flowers, from [illegible], Esq.; a very large plant of the Fuchsia corymbiflora, coming into flower, [illegible]; and a splendid collection of [illegible], also fine Tulips, Violets, &c. From Messrs. [illegible]'s Nursery there was a dazzling array of beautiful plants, comprising several species of Cape Heaths, Epacris, [illegible] and other greenhouse plants [illegible] Mr. [illegible] contributed several species of Cacti, [illegible] with a fine plant of [illegible], a White Indian Azalea, and other rare plants. The band of the 56th regiment was in attendance during the day, and added to the [illegible] and harmony of the assembly.

North British Professional Gardeners' Society, April 2nd.—The first meeting for the season was held in the [illegible] Room. The articles sent for exhibition were tastefully displayed, and presented to those who delight in contemplating the productions of Flora a sight of great beauty and elegance. The show, as compared with those of former years at a similar season, was of a superior description, which is a proof that the Society is in a flourishing condition. On this occasion prizes were awarded to the successful competitors as follows:—For the best six Auriculas—1st prize to Mr. D. [illegible], gr. to [illegible], Esq., with Thompson's [illegible], [illegible] Champion, [illegible] Robert Burns, [illegible], Radcliffe's Superintendant, and Leigh's Venus; 2nd, to Mr. J. Young, gr. to Thomas Oliver, Esq. For the three best Polyanthuses—1st, to Mr. A. Forrester, gr. to D. [illegible], Esq., with [illegible] Telegraph, George the Fourth, and Pearson's Alexander; 2nd, to Mr. J. Young. For the best seedling Auricula (Young's Prince of Wales;—1st, to Mr. J. Young; 2nd, to Mr. [illegible]. For the best seedling Polyanthus [illegible] 1st, Mr. A. Forrester; 2nd, to Mr. J. Young. For the three best double Wallflowers—1st, Mr. J. Hogg, gr. to W. [illegible], Esq., [illegible], and Purple; 2nd, to Mr. J. [illegible], gr. to [illegible]. For the three best Hyacinths—1st, to Mr. J. Young, with Prince Albert, [illegible]; 2nd, to Mr. A. Forrester. For the three best Cinerarias—1st, Mr. J. Anderson, gr. to the Earl of Wemyss, with C. [illegible], C. [illegible], and C. [illegible]; 2nd, to Mr. J. Thomson, gr. to W. Keith, Esq. For the three best Primulas—1st, to Mr. J. Young, P. [illegible], P. [illegible], and P. hybrida; 2nd, to Mr. J. [illegible]. For the three best Epacrises—1st, to Mr. J. [illegible], E. [illegible], E. [illegible], and E. [illegible]; 2nd, to Mr. A. [illegible], gr. to Admiral Sir P. C. H. Durham. For the three best [illegible]—1st, to Mr. A. [illegible] [illegible]; 2nd, to Mr. J. Young. For the three best hardy Herbaceous Plants—1st, to Mr. A. Forrester, for [illegible], [illegible], and [illegible]; 2nd, to Mr. G. Stirling, gr. to the Right Honourable Viscount Melville. For the four best Pears, two sorts—1st, to Mr. James Goodall, gr. to the Marquis of Lothian, for the [illegible] Pear, and Swan's egg; 2nd, to Mr. J. Thomson. For the six best dessert Apples, three sorts—to Mr. J. Goodall, for the Ribston Pippin, [illegible], and [illegible] Pippin. For the four best baking Apples, two sorts—to Mr. Goodall, Yorkshire Greening and [illegible] Ribston. For the two best heads of Sea-kale—1st, to Mr. G. Stirling; 2nd, to Mr. J. Goodall. For the two best forced Rhubarb stalks—1st, to Mr. R. [illegible], gr. to D. Anderson, Esq.; 2nd, to Mr. J. Goodall; both specimens [illegible], were very large and heavy stalks. For the two best heads of Broccoli—1st, to Mr. J. Goodall; 2nd, to Mr. W. Cuthbertson, gr. to the Earl of Rosebery. The following articles, of excellent quality, were sent from the Gardens at [illegible], but unfortunately too late for competition, namely:—dessert and baking Apples, Broccoli, Seakale, and hardy herbaceous plants. For exhibition were the following articles:—from the [illegible] Nursery of Messrs. [illegible], twenty varieties of early Tulips, from the open ground, and a collection of [illegible] Pansies; from Mr. Thomson, three very fine seedling Cinerarias; from the Nursery of J. Dickson and Sons, six beautiful Cinerarias, namely—C. Imperial Blue, C. Queen Victoria, C. [illegible], C. Macnabiana, C. [illegible], and C. [illegible]; from Mr. A. Forrester, sixteen distinct species of Narcissus, several of them very rare; three distinct species of new [illegible], and a fine specimen of the Tulipa Oculus Solis.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Catasetum Wailesii. Mr. Wailes's Catasetum. (Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. *Stove Epiphyte.*)—The strange forms exhibited by the different parts of the flower of the several kinds of Catasetum have often attracted notice. In the present instance, the most striking peculiarity is to be found in the anther-case, which instead of being carried out into a very long point or beak, is singularly short and flattened, in the centre of which is [illegible] an elevated [illegible], and beneath this, a pretty large [illegible] [illegible] —*Botanical Register.*

Gloxinia speciosa. Var. Macrophylla variegata. Rough Gloxinia, large Variegated variety. (Gesneraceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. *Stove Herbaceous Plant.*)—[illegible] and was exhibited at the Horticultural Society. Not only are the flowers [illegible] but the foliage also is much larger, and mottled with pale whitish green about the veins, which considerably enhances the beauty of the whole object.—*Bot. Magazine.*

Amaryllis Banksiana. The Banksian Amaryllis. (*Greenhouse Bulb.*) (Amaryllidaceæ. Hexandria Monogynia.)—This handsome plant flowered with J. H. Slater, Esq., of Newick Park, near Uckfield, who procured it from the Cape. If the same species [illegible] Mr. Herbert [illegible] the species must have been introduced many years ago, [illegible] a leaf and a flower of it in the Banksian collection from the Kew Gardens. It is a greenhouse plant, and grows well in a rich free soil consisting chiefly of sandy loam. The principal points to be attended to in its cultivation are to keep it in a vigorous healthy state while growing, by placing it in a light situation, and giving it plenty of water, and when the leaves die off to keep it warm and dry. It flowers in the autumn, and is multiplied by offsets, or by seeds, when they can be ripened. We extract from Mr. Herbert's work on the Amaryllidaceæ the following observations upon the culture of such plants:—[illegible] —*Bot. Reg.*

[illegible]. [illegible] (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria.—This plant was brought from the East Indies to Chatsworth by Mr. Gibson, collector to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. "It inhabits the [illegible] [illegible] near the summit of the [illegible]. It has a strong perfume, somewhat resembling Melic grass, on which account it is highly esteemed by the [illegible] natives, who are fond of adorning their hair with its blossoms [illegible] It is growing here [illegible] upon a block of wood, [illegible] and is now fixed with moss and living vegetable matter, the latter consisting of the roots and stems of five native Ferns, which are flourishing with this and other Orchidaceous plants on the same block of wood. The pseudo-bulbs are invariably two-leaved, spindle shaped, gradually tapering towards the top, and covered with [illegible] scales; their length is about six inches. On the young shoots the scales are thick and covered with green warts. The roots are thick and fleshy, and covered with a [illegible] like those of [illegible]."—*Bot. Reg.*

Cereus [illegible]. [illegible] Cereus. (Cactaceæ. Icosandria Monogynia. *Greenhouse Succulent.*)—At the Botanic Garden, Kew, in July 1841, a specimen of this Cereus, about [illegible] in height, and nearly three inches in the [illegible] diameter of its unbranched stem, produced its large splendid flowers, which do not appear to have been known to any author. In point of magnitude and delicacy of structure they are equal, and even superior, to those of the far famed C. grandiflorus; they are white, with the margins of the petals crisped and serrated. The plant is of a singularly blue or glaucous colour, with about eight deep furrows.—*Bot. Mag.*

Arctostaphylos pungens. Sharp-pointed Arctostaphylos, or Bearberry. (Ericaceæ. Decandria Monogynia. *Hardy Shrub.*)—Seeds of this plant were sent from Mexico by Mr. Blair to the Glasgow Botanic Garden, and the plants raised from them produced flowers in February 1841. Humboldt detected it first in elevated places about [illegible], Andrieux in Oaxaca, and Hartweg at Zacatecas. Hitherto it has been treated as a greenhouse plant, but probably it will be found to bear our winters with impunity in the open air. The leaves are an inch to an inch and a half long, terminated by an acute point, and the flowers, which are greenish-rose coloured, are arranged eight or ten together on short terminal racemes.—*Bot. Mag.*

Catasetum abruptum. Blunt-lipped Catasetum. (Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. *Stove Epiphyte.*)—This singular species was received from Brazil through Mr. Gogarty at the Glasgow Botanic Garden, where it first flowered in September 1841, and again in October. At first sight it resembles C. luridum, of which it may be a variety; but the greater depression of the whole perianth, and the different form of the lip, are obvious peculiarities. The flowers are green and glaucous, with the labellum yellowish and spotted with brown.—*Bot. Mag.*

Goldfussia isophylla. Equal-leaved Goldfussia. (Acanthaceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. *Stove Shrub.*)—In habit this species resembles G. anisophylla, but it is at once distinguished by the uniformity of its opposite leaves, and it is a smaller plant. It is a native of Sylhet and is cultivated at Mr. Cunningham's nursery, Comely Bank, Edinburgh. It thrives well and flowers freely during a great part of the year in the stove, without requiring any particular attention. The flowers are lilac, veined, and funnel-shaped.—*Botanist.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Botanical News: Truffles.—We find that the first volume of Siebold's Flora Japonica is completed by the publication of the 20th Part; in several of the latter Parts are some interesting notices which from time to time may be laid before our readers. M. Boissier is travelling in Greece and Turkey. A work on the *Species of Ferns* is announced by Sir W. Hooker. Dr. Lindley's *Sertum Orchidaceum* is completed by the 10th Number. At Berlin, Dr. Klotzsch is completing a general Monograph of the *Crotoneous Euphorbiaceæ*, and is anxiously soliciting contributions of East Indian and Australian species. The same distinguished botanist has ascertained beyond all doubt that *Truffles* may be cultivated as well as Mushrooms. He has ascertained that the best course is to take Truffles which are no longer good for the table, being over-ripe and nearly in a state of decomposition, diffusing a disagreeable odour, to break them into pieces, and place them two or three inches deep in the earth, in rather raised flat places, under copse or underwood, protected from the North and East winds. Truffles in the state in which they are eaten are never ripe, and therefore unfit for propagation.

Habits of Animals.—The following entertaining letter on this subject is extracted from the last number of "The Gardener's Magazine," in answer to some questions by Mr. Loudon as to the use of animals in gardens:—"You say, 'you will send to a gardener in the country for a weasel.' You must send for two, male and female. A bachelor weasel, or a spinster weasel, would not tarry four-and-twenty hours in your garden. Either of them would go a sweethearting, and would not return. You remark that your 'hedgehogs soon disappeared.' No doubt; unless confined by a wall, they would wander far away, and try to get back to their old haunts. You request me 'to suggest some place of shelter for them, to which they might have recourse when attacked by the cats.' I cannot believe that hedgehogs are ever attacked by cats. A garden, well fenced by a wall high enough to keep dogs out, is a capital place for hedgehogs. But there ought always to be two, man and wife. Your 'frogs and toads disappeared in a very short time, notwithstanding a small cistern of water which was open to them.' They would have preferred a pond or ditch. No doubt they left you in search of more agreeable situations. 'Were it not for the cats, we should have plenty of birds.' Granted. Cats amongst birds are like the devil amongst us; they go up and down seeking whom they may devour. You must absolutely chase them away for good and all, otherwise there will be no peace for your birds. A small quantity of arsenic, about as much as the point of your penknife will contain, rubbed into a bit of meat either cooked or raw, will do their business effectually. 'I have often thought of suggesting to the Board of Woods and Forests the idea of feeding the birds, or rather of putting down the different kinds of food proper for the different kinds of singing birds, in Kensington Gardens.' This would not be necessary. All our soft-billed summer birds of passage, and those soft-billed birds that remain with us the year throughout, live on insects; and insects abound during the period when these birds are in song. But if you could prevail upon the Board to prevent idle boys from chasing them, and gunners from killing them, and bird merchants from catching them, all would be right; and almost every bush and tree would have its chorister. 'If you could give any hints as to the next best quadruped to the weasel for keeping in gardens, or, in fact, anything relative to keeping down insects, it would be of very great use.' I know of no other quadruped. The barn owl is a great consumer of slugs; and the lapwing will clear a garden of worms. Our singing-birds are the best for destroying soft-winged insects. The windhover hawk is excellent for killing beetles, and also for consuming slugs and snails. Cats dare not attack him, wherefore he is very fit for a garden, and is very easy to be obtained. I could send you a dozen any season. Were I now a writer in the 'Magazine of Natural History,' I would not agree with a Master Charles Coward in his paper on 'the carnivorous Propensities of the Squirrel.' (See the 'Magazine' for 1839, p. 311.) And so this keen observer has found out at last that squirrels in confinement are occasionally carnivorous animals. Indeed! And so are my hens in confinement: they will kill and swallow a mouse in the twinkling of an eye; and a tame parrot will perform the same feat. All our granivorous birds in confinement will eat raw and cooked meat. My black cat 'Tom,' which is fed and pampered by my sisters, will often turn up his nose at a piece of good roasted mutton, and immediately after will eat greedily of dry bread. What would you think of me were I to write for you a paper in which I would state that the cat is occasionally an animal that is very fond of bread? You cannot judge of the real habits of an animal when it is in captivity. The want of exercise, the change of economy, the change of food, and the change of habit altogether, tend wofully to change the very nature of the stomach, and cause it to accommodate itself to aliment which it would never touch in a wild state. We see people out of health eating chalk; and we see others again, who spend their lives in sedentary employments, loathing food which is very palatable to him who passes the day in the open air. Thus, the ploughman will bolt fat bacon by the cubic inch, whilst the tender young milliner will turn sick at the very taste of it. I myself cannot bear melted butter; but I can and do often thrive, by preference, on a hard crust of bread. Still this would not be the case with one of your London aldermen, who would turn up his nose at the gifts of Ceres, unless those of Nimrod and Bacchus appeared on the same festive board. The squirrel, in the state of liberty, lives on nuts and seeds, and on the tender bark of the Lime tree, &c.; but rest assured that it never touches flesh, or kills birds, or sucks eggs. The shepherds of Wiltshire, who have backed Master Charles in his important discovery, deserve a birch rod. These rural sinners, both young and old, would swear that the moon was made of Jones's lucifers, if you would give them a quart of ale apiece. All my labourers believe that the heron thrusts its legs through the nest during incubation; and they will all tell you that the cuckoo becomes scabbed at the close of summer. 'As scabbed as a cuckoo.' This, by the way, comes from the mottled appearance which the plumage of the bird puts on at that time of the year. It is caused by the growth of the adult feathers amongst the chicken feathers. I pity the poor squirrels from my heart. Our country squires will now consign them over to the tender mercy of their gamekeepers, and we shall hear of squirrels shot by the dozen. The squirrel is a most harmless animal, except in a nut orchard, from which he ought to be expelled without loss of time, as the damage which he does there is incalculable; but I would trust him for ever in a butcher's shop, provided he were allowed to go and take his breakfast and dinner in the neighbouring woods. I can see the squirrel here just now, living entirely on the seeds of the cones of the spruce firs; I can see him in the very trees which contain nests of ringdoves, thrushes, chaffinches, and blackbirds. Still the owners of these nests betray no fears on his approach; and he himself shows no inclination for raw eggs, young or old birds, whereon to make a meal.—*Charles Waterton, Walton Hall*, June 3, 1839."

Vanilla.—We understand that M. Neumann, the gardener who has the management of the hothouses at the Garden of Plants, has succeeded in obtaining a crop of Vanilla. His plant is reported to have produced 107 ripe fruits, the pulp of which was of exquisite flavour and perfume. The plant itself is said to have suffered, but whether or not from overbearing is not ascertained.

New Ribes.—We have just received from Mr. Lowe of Clapton a specimen of a new hybrid Ribes, which is likely to prove a valuable addition to our collection of hardy shrubs. It was raised by Mr. Beaton from seeds of Ribes sanguíneum, fertilised with the pollen of R. aúreum, and partakes equally of the properties of both parents; the flowers being of a reddish yellow colour, more slender than those of R. sanguíneum, while the leaves bear a strong resemblance to those of R. aúreum. In its mode of growth, however, it widely differs from both, being of a much more erect and graceful habit; bearing its flowers with that profusion which is so beautifully characteristic of R. sanguíneum.

Bokhara or Candahar Clover.—A specimen of this plant (Melilotus leucantha) was exhibited last August at a meeting of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society, by Mr. Stickney, who states "that, if allowed to flower, it becomes biennial; and that a single plant, in rich soil, kept clear of weeds, will cover a circle of two yards in diameter, and attain the height of fifteen feet. It dies down in the autumn, and in the spring shoots out again from the crown. Horses and all kinds of cattle eat it freely, either in a green or in a dried state. It may perhaps prove useful in alternate husbandry; as it produces a great weight of herbage, and has at the second cutting in September attained the height of two feet. In its native country its bark is used instead of hemp." It is our opinion, however, that this, like all other Melilots, is coarse, and only fit to be cultivated where better plants cannot be obtained.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Rollisson's Nursery, Tooting.—In the Orchidaceous house we observed in flower Cattleya Móssiæ, Maxillária variábilis and Déppei, Dendróbium secundum, D. pulchellum, and Vanda cristata. The latter was exhibited at the Horticultural Society's rooms two months since, and is valuable for the length of time it will continue in bloom. Also Oncídium Phelpsiánum, the flowers of which are brighter and of a deeper colour than those of Oncídium altissimum; Dendróbium cærulescens, which has been flowering at intervals for the last four months, and very much resembles D. nóbile; Camarotis purpúrea, of a delicate lilac and purple colour; Acanthophippium sylhetense; Calanthe bícolor, from Japan, said to be hardy, whose flowers are brown, with a whitish lip; and an entirely new species from the Straits of Malacca, with much the habit of a Dendróbium—the perianth is white, column yellow, and the labellum marked with three brownish stripes: many of the plants are growing upon cork, which has a much neater appearance than blocks of wood. In this house are a fine plant of Combretum macrophyllum, covered with its bright crimson heads of flowers, and the singular Ceropégia stapeliæformis. In the stove is a new species of Amaryllis, called A. Sweetii, having been raised from seed by the Rev. Dr. Sweet, of Bristol: it rather approaches to A. formosíssima, but the flowers are darker, and not in the least banded or striped. Here also is the original plant of Æschynanthus maculatus, loaded with a profusion of its scarlet blossoms. Amongst the Heaths are Erica dilecta, much resembling múndula; E. fragrans, fimbriata, pinea purpúrea, and a newly-introduced one called fastigiata lutescens; the flowers are greenish yellow, and the habit very compact. At the back of one of the houses are some Tríllíums, Cypripédiums, and other American roots, planted in a border of peat, and covered with sphagnum, where they are found to succeed remarkably well. In the pits are some fine bulbs of Lílium speciosum, in pots, just commencing to make vigorous growth. A large plant of Glýcine sinensis is enlivening the show-house with its beautiful festoons of flowers, extending the whole length of the back wall, and over a part of the roof. Here we noticed two excellent seedling Rhododendrons, one a delicate pinky lilac, with yellow spots in the throat; the other a variety of Smithii, but much more deeply marked. Another seedling, named R. Albertus, raised between catawbiense and cinnamomeum, was nearly out of flower; this is a light blush, with fine dark spots. All three are perfectly hardy. Among the Azáleas was a semi-double one, of a bright rose colour, and perfectly distinct from any of the other double varieties. A curious Nemóphila, with flowers nearly black and edged with white, and a cruciferous plant, with sweet-scented delicate lilac blossoms and dentated leaves, are amongst the other novelties now in bloom. Out of doors, Magnólia Norburti, a variety between conspícua and purpúrea, and Bérberis dulcis, which proves to be quite hardy, are flowering profusely.—*R. A., April* 25.

Bodmin, Cornwall.—This is, I believe, generally considered one of our mildest counties, and such, in winter, it very likely is; but I much doubt whether our summers are so hot, or our springs much earlier than in the vicinity of London. With regard to the latter, I will just name the state of forwardness of some flowers and fruit-blossom at this present time, April 20th, which may be compared with what it is elsewhere. We have had a week or ten days of very cold E. and N.E. winds, with hoar-frost by nights; but to-day it has been very warm, and the wind, though strong part of the day, a little more to the S.E. As regards vegetation, however, the Whitethorn is in leaf; Vines are shooting in the open air: Elder flowers are appearing, with flower-buds smaller than Peas. A Wistaria against my house, south aspect, is showing its beautiful lavender-coloured flowers. Some common monthly Roses, in the same situation, are in flower; and large flower-buds are appearing on La Marque. Plums, Cherries, and Pears are in full bloom, while Apple blossom is just appearing. A flower of Keen's Seedling is to be seen here and there, but common Hedge-Strawberries are fully out. Gooseberries and Currants are also in blossom, and a few Anemones are to be met with in the woods.—*α. β. γ. April* 20.

Reviews.

A Treatise on Agriculture. By John Sproule. Dublin: Curry. 8vo.

This is a compilation from a variety of writings on subjects more or less intimately connected with agriculture. It forms an octavo volume of 710 pages, has a good index, and treats on the following subjects:—Commencing with soils, the author describes their nature and formation, composition, and classification; points out the manner in which their qualities are indicated by their spotaneous productions, and the means of increasing their productive powers. Manures he divides into three classes, organic, inorganic and mixed; but without entering into any relation of their chemical mode of action, he enumerates their different natures and properties, and their manner of application. To his description of the implements of the farm, Mr. Sproule has added figures of those most approved for preparatory tillage, as well as for sowing, thrashing and preparing grain. With his account of the buildings of the farm are plans of farmeries and the different uses for which they are best adapted, with the most convenient method in which the whole may be arranged. He then proceeds to point out the principles to be observed in enclosing land, and the manner in which fences should be constructed; with the list of operations preparatory to tillage, such as draining, fallowing, &c., which are too often neglected. One chapter is devoted to the structure of plants, in which the author traces the functions of the elementary organs, concluding it with a few general observations on the manner in which plants are nourished, how far they are dependent on the atmosphere for food, and to what the cause of the ascent of sap should be attributed. Having treated of the vegetable structure, and the phenomena of its growth, maturation, and decay, he next proceeds to consider the order in which a succession of crops may be obtained, to enable the cultivator to derive the greatest amount of produce from his land. The five succeeding chapters treat upon the cultivation of those plants which may be said to belong particularly to the farmer. The first is devoted to the Cereal grasses, the second to those plants which are cultivated for their roots and leaves, with a table showing the proportionate nutritive products of the various plants described in this section of the work, namely—the Potato, Swedish Turnip, Common Turnip, Beet, Carrot, Parsnep, and Cabbage. The remaining chapters refer to the culture of Leguminous plants, to such as are grown for the sake of their fibres, and to the culture of Forage and Herbage plants, in which those are mentioned which are most likely to be beneficial to the farmer. Nearly one-half of the work relates to the management of Grass lands and live stock; the internal structure of animals is described, with observations on the improvement of breeds, and the manner of rearing and feeding them. The species and varieties, anatomy and diseases of each particular race, are separately treated of, and the chief veterinary operations which it is incumbent upon every farmer to be acquainted with. The volume concludes with the amount of capital required in farming, and the average expenses and produce of a farm. We regard the work as a useful contribution to a farmer's library.

The Encyclopædia Britannica. 7th Edition. Black. 21 vols. 4to.

We cannot do otherwise than notice the completion of this very important work, which is beyond all question the most valuable collection yet formed in English of treatises on science and literature. The names of Arago, Herschell, Napier, Playfair, Mackintosh, Dugald Stewart, Barrow, Brewster, Walter Scott, Leslie, Hazlitt, Wilson, and a host of others, each occupying the highest station in his own department of knowledge, indicate the class of writers whose services have been secured by the Publishers of the Encyclopædia Britannica; and a most copious Index, just issued, itself forming a 4to volume of 162 pages of very closely-printed matter, serves to show the great diversity of subjects to which those eminent men have addressed themselves. By means of this Index the Encyclopædia Britannica now contains all the advantages of an alphabetical arrangement, and of special treatises, to each of which, by themselves, there are objections. Among the contributions to those subjects which properly concern the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, we remark dissertations on *Agriculture*, by Cleghorn; *Vegetable Anatomy*, by Ellis; *Animal Kingdom*, by Wilson; *Ant and Apiary*, by Roget; *Geology*, by Phillips; *Physical Geography*, by Traill; *Planting*, by Loudon; *Poison*, by Christison; *Vegetable Physiology*, by Ellis and Balfour; *Ventilation*, by Reid.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

So long as the hot and excessively drying weather continues, newly-planted trees which are of much value, and especially evergreens, imperatively require the assistance of some of the protective means mentioned at p. 208. Removed wall-trees which were only scantily furnished with roots, and are now either dormant or pushing weakly in consequence, should be screened from the sun in the hottest part of the day by hanging mats before them; they should also be freely washed by the garden engine every morning and evening. By a little extra labour in this way, the life of many a fine tree might be saved.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Small Pine-plants make considerably greater progress when planted out on beds of soil, or a hotbed of bark or leaves, than when their roots are confined in pots. Those, therefore, who desire to hasten the growth of their youngest plants, and have the necessary convenience, may find it advantageous to adopt this plan. To maintain a lasting warmth, a large body of fermenting material will be required, of which the upper portion ought to be partly exhausted, as a preventive of violent heat. The bed should be kept well up to the glass, and covered with 8in. or 9in. of soil, which will be deep enough for small plants such as are here alluded to. In putting them out, let them have plenty of room, as they will not be again removed till potted in autumn. Fruiting plants that are just showing are sometimes planted out in the same way, when they swell their fruit to a larger size than they would have done in pots. Such as are not yet re-established should be shaded in hot sunshine.

Vinery.—Grapes that are ripe will not require fires at night while the weather is dry, but when rain comes it will be advisable to resume them so far as is necessary for the prevention of damp. The Frontignans should be used first, because in hot weather these sooner shrivel than the Hamburgh or the Muscadine; to prevent this, the Vines may be partially shaded by a doubled net after the fruit is quite ripe. Shut up the later houses soon in the afternoon, and very little fire will be required except in cold nights. Look vigilantly after red-spider during this weather.

Peach-house.—Expose the ripe fruit freely to the sun and air, by drawing down the lower range of lights (which ought to be made moveable in Peach-houses) every fine bright day. Some method should also be adopted to prevent the fruit which fall off from being bruised. Nets slung by numerous ties to the trellis upon which the trees are trained, is perhaps the most efficient plan. Use the garden engine daily in all the successional houses, and shut them up warm, except where the fruit is stoning. These will only require fires in cold nights.

Cherry-house.—Give all the air possible to ripe and ripening fruit. Use no more water than is needed, and keep the atmosphere of the house dry. The trees in the second house, the fruit of which will now be swelling rapidly, must have a liberal supply of water both at root and top.

Fig-house.—If the fruit in this house has reached the critical stage alluded to at p. 224, a uniform system of management must be carefully followed, as at that period of its growth improper excitement or a sudden check would be alike fatal to the crop. Keep the borders moderately moist, and do not give a great quantity of water at one time; that which is given should not be cold and hard. Be more moderate also in syringing; in fact, excess in every way must be cautiously avoided.

Strawberries in pots require plenty of water in hot and dry weather, such as we have lately had; they ought to be looked over morning and evening.

Cucumbers and Melons.—Bright and warm weather at this season does not make linings unnecessary; on the contrary, a moderate bottom heat ought to be kept up in expectation of a sudden change to cold and dulness, by which the productiveness of the plants would be materially diminished if there was no bottom heat in the beds. Cucumber-plants in bearing require a liberal supply of water in sunny weather; they should likewise be sprinkled overhead in the afternoon when the air is finally taken off. In sprinkling Melon-plants, avoid wetting the base of the stems; too much moisture at that part invariably causes canker in the more tender sorts. Nets, or leafy branches, laid thinly over the lights in hot days, would be beneficial to the plants.

Celery.—Continue to prick out on dung as the plants become large enough; they must also be well supplied with water. Thin out and water regularly all young vegetables that are growing in frames.

Kidney-Beans.—Sow in pots, or thickly in boxes, for planting out, in case of failure of the first sowing in the open ground.

Out-door Department.

Young vegetables of all kinds must be regularly watered during the continuance of the drought. After watering transplanted crops, such as Cauliflowers or Cabbages, draw a little mould round the stems. This will prevent the quick evaporation of the moisture, and one watering will be as serviceable as two without that precaution.

Asparagus.—All the shoots, both large and small, ought to be cut off for a time; if the weak shoots are permitted to run up too early, many of the backward buds on the roots will not break, and its season will consequently be shortened.

Borecole.—Sow another bed, for a late spring supply; likewise a small quantity of Brussels Sprouts. Clear away the old stalks as they run to flower.

Broccoli.—Take advantage of the first rain to sow the principal crop of late sorts. As the heads come into use they should be shaded from the sun, by turning some of the leaves over them; or a part of the best might be taken up and laid in a cool shed.

Cardoons.—Sow another row or two.

Endive is in some families required early; where such is the case a little seed may be sown now, but the plants will be very likely to run before winter.

Kidney-Beans.—Put in some Scarlet Runners. If these are sown in rich soil, their produce will be much more abundant, and less ground will be needed. A small white Runner, from Holland, the seeds of which are edible, will be found exceedingly useful in large families, as it makes a good winter dish.

Leeks.—Sow a small bed for a late supply.

Peas.—Sow a succession. The Milford Marrow, and Woodford's Marrow, sown now, will be ready for table in 12 or 13 weeks; Knight's Dwarf Marrow requires a fortnight longer.

Spinach should always be sown between the rows of Peas; or if that quantity does not give a sufficient supply, sow between the rows of Beans as well.

Sea-Kale.—Take away the covering as the Kale is used, and dig between the stools.

Turnips.—Thin the young plants before they get so large as to crowd each other.

Orchard.—Strawberry plants are now putting up their flowering stems, and will require watering, in dry soils especially. Give them a thorough soaking, for a slight sprinkling will be of little service. Continue the regular disbudding of wall-trees. If aphides are found, moisten the young shoots, and then dust them with snuff. Grafted trees would be benefited by occasional sprinklings with the garden engine.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Very little fire-heat will now be required; take care that the fires are put out, and the flues or pipes cooled in the morning, when the day is likely to be warm; give air freely, but shut up early in the afternoon. Strong-growing plants will be apt to injure the weaker kinds, if not kept under by training and pruning. Top the shoots of Euphórbia jacquiniflora, to make them bushy, and put in cuttings of it; they will flower beautifully next winter.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—The Conservatory borders should be well watered about once a week, independently of the syringing of the plants. In the Greenhouse, likewise, constant attention must be paid to watering; most of the plants requiring a liberal supply now. The necessity for these frequent waterings may be obviated by fixing a screen of thin canvass upon the roof of the house, to work on rollers, so that it might be readily let down in very hot sunshine. Besides the saving of labour, such a screen would be of great service to delicate plants; it might also be used with advantage in prolonging the bloom of Pelargoniums, Calceolarias, &c. Let the best plants have plenty of room, by removing those of less consequence to some place of temporary shelter. When there is no danger of frost, some of the sashes may be left open all night. Be vigilant in keeping down the green fly.

Pits and Frames.—Whenever the weather permits, all plants intended for beds in the flower-garden should be exposed both night and day. Many things will now bear the open air, if set in a sheltered place. Upon the recurrence of favourable weather for planting, annuals in pots or frames should be put out: in the mean time, keep the plants thin, and regularly watered. Sow Cockscombs, Balsams, Globe Amaranths, and other tender annuals, for decorating the houses late in summer.

Out-door Department.

While the drought continues, the planting out of annuals, &c., cannot be done with advantage, but every preparation ought to be made. Persevere in eradicating the unsightly weeds mentioned at p. 240. If one Dandelion is suffered to shed its seed, plants enough to stock half the lawn will be its produce. Look over Rose-trees now and then, and suffer no suckers to rob or grubs to disfigure them. Grass-seeds may be sown at any time, and the first rains will bring them up. Mowing will now be generally necessary, but where the grass is weak it should be put off as long as practicable.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Grafted trees of valuable sorts might be earthed up to keep them cool, leaving only an inch or two of the graft uncovered; a watering now and then will assist them. Look over budded stocks, and rub off all robbers. Transplanted seedlings of choice things should be regularly watered.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Persevere in felling and peeling Oak timber and coppice, and take advantage of the fine weather to dry and house the bark.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending April 28, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

April	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 22	29.994	29.899	66	36	51.0	N.E.	
Saturday 23	29.901	29.878	75	37	56.0	N.W.	
Sunday 24	29.948	29.931	75	37	56.0	S.E.	.01
Monday 25	30.028	29.946	73	42	57.5	E.	
Tuesday 26	30.055	30.018	66	39	52.5	E.	
Wednesday 27	29.990	29.959	63	31	47.0	E.	
Thursday 28	30.050	29.941	72	35	53.5	S.E.	
Average	29.995	29.937	70.0	36 7	53.3		.01

April 22. Foggy; dry haze; clear and fine.
23. Very fine; clear at night.
24. Very fine; thunder-storm in afternoon, with partial showers of rain; at some places in the neighbourhood of London very heavy, with hail so large as to break glass.
25. Light dry haze; very fine; clear.
26. Very fine; clear and dry with brisk wind.
27. Fine; air exceedingly dry; clear at night, with slight frost.
28. Light haze; hot and dry; clear and fine.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending May 7, 1842.

May.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 1	63.7	41.8	52.8	7	0.51 in.	1	2	2	2	5	3	1	—
Mon. 2	65.0	44.3	54.7	6	0.72	1	2	3	—	4	3	2	1
Tues. 3	62.8	42.5	52.7	7	0.80	1	2	3	1	4	4	—	1
Wed. 4	65.2	43.4	54.3	6	0.70	2	3	3	—	5	1	2	—
Thurs. 5	63.8	43.7	53.7	10	0.50	3	2	1	2	5	2	1	—
Fri. 6	64.3	41.4	52.9	6	0.23	—	5	2	2	2	4	—	1
Sat. 7	65.7	42.6	54.1	2	0.45	1	5	2	1	3	2	1	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 6th, 1830—thermometer 81°; and the lowest on the 6th, 1831—thermometer 28°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending April 29, 1842.

The late fine weather has increased the supply of almost all kinds of vegetables; hothouse fruit is also more plentiful and of a superior quality. Trade, on the whole, has been much brisker than during the preceding week. *Fruit:* The price of Pines is lower than in our last Report, from 8*s*. to 12*s*. per lb. Forced Grapes are not scarce; many excellent samples of Hamburgh are offered, and a few Muscats, at from 6*s*. to 15*s*. per lb. Peaches and Nectarines are not plentiful, they fetch from 15*s*. to 30*s*. per doz.; and the few Cherries to be met with are sold at 30*s*. per lb. Pears are rather scarce, and fetch from 3*s*. to 9*s*. per doz. The supply of Apples has been very good; the prices both of dessert and kitchen kinds are the same as in our last account. Strawberries are plentiful, from 6*d*. to 1*s*. per oz. Plenty of Cucumbers may also be procured, but their price still continues the same. *Vegetables:* During the past week Broccoli has been very abundant, from 1*s*. to 2*s*. per bunch. The supply of natural Asparagus has likewise been on the increase; its price is rather lower than in our last Reports, being from 8*s*. to 12*s*. per 100. New Potatoes are far from being plentiful, and are selling from 2*s*. to 4*s*. per lb. French Beans still continue high in price, fetching from 2*s*. to 3*s*. 6*d*. per 100. Seakale and Endive are becoming more scarce. Lettuce is more abundant, and good Cos may be obtained from 2*s*. to 2*s*. 6*d*. per score. The supply of Rhubarb is increasing, and fetches from 10*s*. to 12*s*. per doz. bundles. Mushrooms are also plentiful from 1*s*. to 1*s*. 6*d*. per pottle. Amongst the cut flowers we observed some beautiful Cinerarias, Auriculas, Moss Roses, Calceolarias, Azaleas, Cloves, and Ericas.

PRICES, Saturday, April 30, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Apples, Kitchen, per bush. 3*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
— Dessert, per bushel, 4*s* to 12*s*
Pears, dessert, per half-sieve, 4*s* to 16*s*
Strawberries, forced, per oz., 6*d* to 1*s*
Peaches, per doz. 15*s* to 30*s*
Nectarines, per doz., 15*s* to 30*s*
Pine Apple, per lb. 8*s* to 12*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per pound, 6*s* to 15*s*
— Spanish, per lb., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Portugal, per lb., 1*s* to 5*s*
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per 100, 6*s* to 18*s*
— Bitter, per 100, 7*s* to 16*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 14*s*
Cucumbers, per brace, 2*s* to 6*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 9*s*
Walnuts, per bushel, 16*s* to 24*s*
Cobb Nuts, per peck, 3*s* 6*d*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Spanish, 16*s*
— Barcelona, 20*s* to 24*s*
— Turkey, 16*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, Red, for pickling, 3*s* to 9*s*
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 3*s* to 6*s*
Broccoli, White, p. bnch., 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Green, 9*d* to 1*s*
— Purple, 9*d*
— Sprouts, per sieve, 1*s* 6*d*
Kidney Beans, forced, p. 100, 2*s* to 8*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 50*s* to 80*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, per bush. 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— New, per pound, 2*s* to 4*s*
Turnips, young, per bunch, 2*s* to 3*s*
Carrots, per doz. bunches, 5*s*
— young, p. bch., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Parsneps, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* to 5*s*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 6*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Chives, per pot, 6*d*
Leeks, per dozen bunches, 9*d* to 1*s*
Garlic, per lb. 1*s*
Shallots, per lb., 2*s*
Onions, per half sieve, 4*s*
— for pick., per hf.-sieve, 4*s* to 5*s*
— Green, per doz. bches., 2*s* to 4*s*
— Spanish, per dozen, 1*s* to 3*s*
Asparagus, per 100, large, 10*s* to 14*s*
— Second or Middling, 6*s* to 8*s*
— Sprue, or Small, 3*s* to 5*s*
Sea-kale, per punnet, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. score, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Cos, per half sieve, 1*s* to 4*s*
Endive, per score, 1*s* to 2*s*
Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 6*d* to 2*s*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Watercress, p. dz. small bunch. 6*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Tarragon, per dozen bunches, 2*s* to 4*s*
Fennel, per dozen bunches, 2*s*
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Mint, per dozen bunches, 2*s* to 4*s*
Marjoram, per bunch, 6*d* to 1*s*.
Basil, per bunch, 6*d* to 1*s*
Rhubarb Stalks, doz. bundles, 5*s* to 12*s*
Victoria Rhubarb, bund., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

J. S.—By an oversight, Clematis azu'rea grandiflora was mentioned in p. 257 as a proper plant to be exhibited at the Horticultural Society's Garden, amongst Greenhouse Climbers. As it is perfectly hardy, it is in reality inadmissible.

Rosabel.—Humble-bees cannot be kept in hives like the common bees.

Mask.—Rust on Grapes is frequently occasioned by persons thinning them with hands covered with perspiration; this appears to be the case with yours. In thinning Grapes, one principal object is never to handle the berries if it can possibly be avoided.

T. T. H.—Campanula pyramidalis will bloom more than once if planted in the open ground; but the second flowering is never so good as the first. Liquid manure will assist the plants greatly. By Gas-liquor we meant the water in which gas has been purified, and not gas-tar. It is impossible to say how much should be mixed with a cart-load of leaves, as so much depends upon the strength of it.

M. W. K.—Your Box was planted at the wrong season of the year; instead of being planted in October, it should have been deferred until April. Its sickly state is owing to its not having formed fresh roots before the frosts set in. Your only chance of preserving it is to water it well during this continued dry weather, but not while the sun is upon it. The sulphuric acid recommended to be mixed with liquid manure is common oil of vitriol.

Ignoramus.—The Arauca'ria imbricata is a native of the Cordilleras, in South America, where the female is stated sometimes to attain the height of 150ft., while the male seldom grows to more than one-third of that altitude. The trunk is quite straight, without knots, and covered with double bark, resembling cork, of nearly a foot in thickness, from which resin flows in great abundance. In young trees the leaves remain attached to the stem for 12 or 15 years. The branches are produced in whorls, spreading out horizontally, diminishing in length as they ascend, and terminating at the top in a pyramidal head. The flowers are produced in catkins—male and female upon separate trees. The cones are globular, from three to four inches in diameter, each of which contains from 200 to 300 kernels, similar to an almond; these constitute the principal food of the Araucano Indians, who eat them either fresh, roasted, or boiled. The wood is yellowish-white, of a fibrous nature, full of beautiful veins, and capable of being polished and worked with facility; it is also stated to be well adapted for ship-building. It is generally raised from seeds, and is perfectly hardy in this country. When first planted out, it is liable to be injured after frost, by being suddenly thawed; it is therefore advisable, in winter, to place something before it, to screen it from the direct rays of the sun. It prefers a bleak, exposed situation, to a warm or sheltered valley; many plants in the severe winter of 1837-8 were destroyed in the latter situation; while in the former, others remained perfectly uninjured. The largest plant in England is at Kew, which, as well as that at the Horticultural Society's Garden, has stood latterly without protection.

Ranz.—It does not matter whether Gypsum, in the form of plaster of Paris, has been made to set by water before using it or not. It will answer the purpose of fixing ammonia equally well if it is broken down again into powder. The effect of burning gypsum is to expel its water, when it becomes plaster of Paris. But the depriving it of its water does not destroy its nature as sulphate of lime, or prevent its acting chemically as a means of preventing the escape of ammonia. Broken plaster casts and images, if reduced to powder, will act just as well as fresh gypsum.

X. Y. Z.—From your statement concerning your Turnips, we should conclude that both the sorts and the manner of cultivation require improvement. Seed saved by cottagers in small gardens, a small quantity at a time, with different sorts near them, can never produce genuine varieties. It would be better to procure seed from some respectable seedsman. We believe nothing has been found to answer as a manure for Turnip better than farm-yard dung, provided there is enough of it, and it is of good quality: if, however, owing to circumstances, you are unable to procure as much as you want, it would be worth your while to try guano, applied at the rate of 1 cwt. to the acre, in wet weather, so as to insure its being quickly washed into the ground. Being a fine powder, this substance can be sown broadcast without difficulty.

Sparrow-grass.—There is no doubt that the contents of the cesspool would be better if purified by the addition of gypsum or weak oil of vitriol, until the offensiveness of the contents is destroyed. Tussilago fragrans is quite hardy, and will grow in any kind of soil. Your Asparagus-beds are fit for nothing but to be destroyed. For other answers see a leading article of to-day.

Carnation.—Spirits of Tar are by far the best preventive against the attack of insects upon Carrots; its manner of application is described in p. 105 of last year's *Chronicle*. There is not the least doubt but it would act as favourably upon Onions, which would, however, be benefited by changing the ground every year on which they are grown.

J. J.—The curling or blistering in the leaves of Peach-trees is not produced by insects, but by the late cold winds; the only remedy we can suggest is to shelter the trees as much as possible from their effects.

H. H.—We thank you much for the specimens; but we are of opinion that the case you have found is not that of a Cucumber growing on a tendril; we should call it a Cucumber growing from the axil of a tendril, which has adhered to the stalk of the fruit. It would be tedious to point out the difference between these cases, and you are probably well acquainted with it. The latter is, as you know, not at variance with recognised laws of structure, although no doubt unusual; the former would be very unintelligible. The Pansies were much shrivelled; but although pretty flowers, we think we may say they are too small to be prized. The Apple is the Easter Pippin, or French Crab.

Reclusia.—The Nocera Onion and Artichoke-leaved Lettuce are at present confined to the nurseries about Paris, and will, no doubt, be introduced into this country next spring. The Potato you mention is probably the Small Mouse or Curaçao Potato, which may in another year be obtained from the Horticultural Society's Garden, through the Fellows.

E. H. Fuller.—Your Kennédya is certainly a fine-coloured variety of K. racemosa, but we shall not have an opportunity of figuring it in the Register.

G. B., Limerick.—Will you tell us, for the information of a correspondent, whether the Clianthus puniceus you mentioned (p. 269) stood out during the winter of 1840-41?

C. M.—Asparagus-beds will not be injured *now* by sprinkling Salt over them, but it must be done in very trifling quantities at a time.

R. C.—The large Eucalyptus is probably E. obliqua; the other it is impossible to name without a flower. The plant resembling an Equisetum is Casuarina equisetifólia.

Potentilla.—Aristolóchia Sipho and A. Clema'titis are both hardy; the former will flower freely either trained to a pole or against a wall. "Mrs. Loudon's Ladies' Magazine of Gardening" has ceased to be published.

Radford.—The term of a "semi-oblate spheroid," as applied to the form of the Tulip, did not originate with us, but with Mr. Groom; an Orange will, perhaps, convey the best idea of an oblate spheroid; meaning, in reality, a sphere with the poles flattened. Divide this horizontally into equal parts, and you will have a semi-oblate spheroid.

C. D.—You cannot do better than reduce the balls of your sickly Orange-trees, and repot them into sandy loam, mixed with a small quantity of charcoal and a good proportion of well-decomposed manure. Prune in the heads of your plants a little, and place them in a warm house until they begin to grow freely; syringe them frequently, and allow them plenty of air. To get rid of the scale, wash or brush them over with strong soap-suds, and not with *glue-water*, which would choke up the stomates of the leaves, and thus produce a worse effect than the insect. Mimosa arbórea is tender; Gledítschia triacanthos is hardy. "Paxton's Botanical Dictionary" is one of the best catalogues for your purpose.

J. B. Warren and *E. F. L.*—The blotches on the leaves of your Pear-trees do not appear to have been caused by insects, but by excessive cold at an early stage of their growth. We are not aware that Guano dissolved in water has ever been applied to Vine-borders.

A Practical Amateur.—Repot your Chorozema va'rium into a mixture of loam, peat, and sand; water it freely, and let it have plenty of light and air. Your Poly'gala may be treated in the same manner, but do not mix quite so much loam with the compost. After Epacris grandiflora has flowered, repot it into sandy peat, and stop the shoots occasionally as they become of sufficient length; this will cause them to become more bushy and flower more freely. The following are Sweet-scented Greenhouse Plants:—Aloýsia citriodora, Daphne odora, Gardénia rádicans, Jasminum grandiflorum, Lucúlia gratíssima, Heliotrope, and Common Orange, of which the Brigadier multiflora is one of the best.

P. M.—We never heard before of such a book as the "Jardin des Plantes." We scarcely understand your question as to whether certain plants extend themselves in the direction of the longitude. The Dog Rose (R. canina) is found in England, and reaches as far south as Calabria. Prunella vulgaris may be found wild from Edinburgh to Hobart-town, in Van Diemen's Land. Is this what you want to know?

Radford.—We know of no means of killing Red Spider on Gooseberry-trees, except by the fumes of sulphur and lime, heated on a brick or other such substance.

J. J. S.—Dissolve a quarter of a pound of Nitrate of Soda in a gallon of water, and pour it over the soil in which the Fir-trees are growing; not over the leaves, which it will bring off. If no effect is produced in a week, repeat the dose.

W. R.—The Beechwood Melon is a green-fleshed sort, and the best we know. It requires no other than the most ordinary care.

J. N. V.—We regret extremely that we have not the means of procuring a single copy of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for last year. Some of them will probably be heard of by-and-by in book sales. Your letter shall be attended to next week.

D. M.—Your Zichyas are beautiful; they are the Z. tricolor. The Cinerarias are pretty, but not better than others.

J. L. C.—It is the heat of your stone flues which creates such a dryness in your house, notwithstanding all your attempts to keep it moist. By the "point of saturation" is meant that state of the atmosphere when it can hold no more moisture in a state of suspension, without being visible either in the form of vapour or rain. Your plant was not Brássia caudata, but Aspásia variegata.

Cephisus.—Your largest Narcissus was N. aurantius; the smaller one, with the corona divided, N. semipartitus; and the other, N. minor.

Fool's Parsley.—It is only some of the more tender kind of bulbs which require to be left partially naked when potted or planted; the hardy kinds should all be planted below the surface.

J. M.—Your question can only be inserted as an advertisement.

Salopian's plant is Andrómeda polifólia.

J. B.—Your specimen is Eucalyptus robusta.

α. β. γ.—We know of no florist from whom you can obtain cuttings of Pelargoniums.

Cholæus.—No. 1 is Adonis vernalis; 2 is Orobus vernus.

H. H.—Any of the undermentioned Pansies which are not in your possession will improve your collection:—

Thompson's Eclipse.
" King of Beauties.
" Corona.
" Chevalier.
" Prince Albert.
" Azurea.
" Delicata.
" Vivid.
" Flora superb.
" Beauty of Bucks.
" Miss Stainforth.
" Jehu.
May's Imogene.
" Goldsmith.
Brown's Curion.
" Countess of Orkney.
" Jewess.
Cook's King Edgar.
" Joan of Arc.
King's Alert.
Widnall's Waverley.
" Jessie.
Silverlock's Prince Albert.
Gaines's Tippoo Saib.

E. Hopper.—We are much obliged, but have frequently seen Melianthus major in flower.

X. X. X.—Two correspondents employing the same signature necessarily produces confusion.

D. X.—"Don's Gardening" consists of four volumes only, in which but a part of the flowering plants are comprehended. It will never go any further. Some such receipts as you write for have been already given in terms which all chemists can understand, and others are in course of preparation.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

Errata.—In Mr. Drummond's Advertisement, inserted April 10th, for "buffed" read "cupped," and Weston-road, "Bath," instead of "Butts."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our news from France relates chiefly to the Ministerial movements occasioned by the sudden death of M. Humann, the Minister of Finance; an occurrence which produced for the moment considerable sensation in Paris, and caused a depression in the funds. In consequence of this event, it was feared that the Government might be thrown into serious difficulties, and the existence of the Cabinet endangered; but these anticipations have not been realised, and the appointment of a new minister has been officially announced.—In Spain great excitement has been caused by the interference of the French Government in sending a special minister to London and Vienna, to protest against the marriage of Queen Isabella with any other than a Prince of the Bourbon family. The late proceedings in the French Chambers, during which some severe attacks were made on the Regent, have also been the subject of discussion in the Cortes; all the members who took part in the debate defended the Regent from these attacks; and it seemed to be the unanimous feeling of the Chambers that the pretensions of France should be resisted. In the manufacturing provinces considerable alarm has been excited by Sir R. Peel's speech in the House of Commons in reference to our commercial relations with Spain, and petitions against any treaty for the admission of English cottons have been presented from various parts of the country.—Our German news relates chiefly to the policy of the Prussian Government in reference to the emancipation of the Jews, and shows an increasing spirit of moderation in religious matters; particularly in the long-agitated question of mixed marriages. The French mission to Vienna on the subject of the marriage of the Queen of Spain is said to have been unsuccessful; the Court of Vienna having declined to interfere with the decision of an independent nation, on a subject so important to its interests.—Advices from the Levant announce that all apprehensions of a war between Greece and Turkey have subsided; and there is no doubt that the existing differences will be arranged under the sanction of the Great Powers. A change in the Turkish Ministry is considered certain, in consequence of some divisions in the Cabinet, arising, it is said, out of a note from Sir Stratford Canning, relative to the passage of English troops for India over the isthmus of Suez. The accounts from Syria represent the state of the Lebanon as entirely unsettled, although tranquillity prevails for the moment; the Druses have obtained complete ascendancy, and a renewal of civil war is apprehended.

At home, Parliament is still occupied with the new Ministerial measures; in the Lords, the Royal assent has been given by commission to the Irish Spirit Duties Bill and the Corn Importation Bill. In the Commons, the Income Tax Bill has been under discussion in committee, and all its earlier clauses have been passed without modification. The first schedule, proposing that the Tax should commence from the 5th

April, 1842, and the second, imposing 3½d. per pound in England, and 2½d. in Scotland, on the profits of farmers, taken at half the annual value, were both carried without a division. An amendment was proposed on the next clause, for the purpose of making a distinction in favour of terminable annuities; this was resisted by the Government, and negatived on a division by a majority of 136. Some other divisions have taken place on amendments for the reduction of the proposed tax on professions and trades from *7d.* to *3½d.*; for the exemption of Generals and Flag Officers whose incomes are derived wholly from their services; and for the rejection of the entire schedule; but they were all negatived by large majorities.

Home News.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal continue well. The Queen and Court returned on Monday to Buckingham Palace from Claremont. On Monday her Majesty had an evening party at Buckingham Palace, and on Tuesday honoured the Italian Opera with her presence. The Queen held a Court and Privy Council at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday; and on Thursday there was a Drawing-room, which was numerously attended, at St. James's Palace. The Lord Chamberlain has issued cards for a Ball on the 12th May, at Buckingham Palace. The cards state that those who have the honour to receive invitations are to appear in "costume or full court dress." The Countess of Dalhousie has succeeded the Viscountess Jocelyn as the Lady in Waiting, and Lord Byron has succeeded Viscount Sydney as the Lord in Waiting, on her Majesty.

The Queen Dowager.—Our readers will be pleased to learn that her Majesty the Queen Dowager has so far recovered from the effects of her late serious illness as to be able to leave Marlborough House, and that she has walked in her gardens and taken carriage exercise several days during the week. On Sunday her Majesty attended divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. On Tuesday her Majesty paid a visit to the Princess Sophia, at her residence at Kensington; and on Wednesday visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace. It is stated that her medical attendants have recommended her Majesty to reside at the sea-side during the summer and autumn, and that it is probable she will proceed to the coast of Devon.

Official Appointments.—The Gazette of Tuesday announces the appointment of the Marquis of Bute to be her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. It also announces that her Majesty has conferred the Professorship of Pastoral Theology in the University of Oxford on the Rev. Charles Atmore Ogilvie, M.A.; and the Professorship in Ecclesiastical History, in the same University, on the Rev. Robert Hussey, B.D. At the Privy Council held by her Majesty on Wednesday, the Marquis of Londonderry was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Durham, and the Duke of Marlborough Lord Lieutenant of the County of Oxford. The Queen has appointed Francis Merewether, Esq., Immigration Agent in the territory of New South Wales, in the room of J. D. Pinnock, Esq., who is appointed Deputy-Registrar in the district of Port Philip, in the room of Mr. Merewether.

Parliamentary Movements.—The Report of the Ipswich Election Committee, which was brought before the House of Commons on Monday, states that the Committee are of opinion that a system of extensive bribery prevailed at the last election; and on the motion of Mr. Pakington, chairman of the committee, the issuing a new writ was ordered to be suspended for three weeks.—The petition against the return of the sitting members for the borough of Newport has been abandoned.—The Blackburn and Lichfield Election Committees have declared the sitting members, John Hornby, Esq., and Lord Alfred Paget, duly elected.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—*The Cabinet.*—Considerable sensation was produced in Paris on Monday, by the death of M. Humann, Minister of Finance, which took place suddenly on the morning of that day. The first report of this melancholy event caused a depression in the funds to the amount of more than a quarter per cent., and it was feared that it might throw the Government into serious difficulties, and perhaps endanger the existence of the Cabinet. On the fact being communicated to the King, a Council of Ministers was summoned, at which it was agreed that the event ought not to break up the ministry, and the office was offered to M. Hippolyte Passy, who, according to the "Journal des Débats," refused it wholly on personal grounds. The offer was then made to M. Lacave-Laplagne, who accepted it; and his appointment has been officially announced in the "Moniteur" of Tuesday. M. Lacave-Laplagne was Minister of Finance in the Molé ministry. The following are the particulars given by the papers of the death of M. Humann, which has been the subject of general discussion in the capital. It took place at a quarter past 12, shortly before which time Count de Boubers, secretary-general of the Ministry of Finance, had been in his cabinet to submit to him a report relative to the maîtres de postes, and M. Humann had made some corrections in it with his own hand. He had also been engaged on a work connected with the Railroad Bill. The Count de Boubers having retired, he was succeeded by the Viscount de Germiny, M. Humann's son-in-law; and a few minutes after he had left, M. Nouton, the chef du cabinet, entered the room in which the Viscount de Germiny had just left M. Humann sitting, for the purpose of consulting the minister on some official business. He found him dead, lying on one side of his arm-chair, his head supported by the table, and his hand hanging down, and still grasping the pen with which he had been writing. Medical aid was immediately sent for; and an attempt was made to let blood in the arms and other extremities, but without effect. Every resource of medical science applicable to the case was tried, but all was fruitless. The Minister had given audience in the morning as usual, and nothing in the state of his health presented any reason for anticipating such a catastrophe. The examination of the body was performed on Tuesday, and it was ascertained that the cause of death was aneurism. The body, which was afterwards embalmed by M. Gannal according to his process, is to be removed to Alsace for interment.

The Chambers.—The Journals are much occupied with discussing the merits of the Government railway project, an outline of which was given in our last. The subject was to have come on for discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday; but in consequence of the sudden death of M. Humann, it was postponed till the following day. On Tuesday the debate commenced. The Chamber was unusually full, deputations having arrived from all parts of the country to be present at the discussion of the Bill. M. Lacave-Laplagne took his seat on the Ministerial bench, in place of M. Humann. M. Grandin was the first orator; he merely contended for the line from Havre to Marseilles, opposing all the other lines. M. Ganthier de Rumilly then spoke in favour of the Government project. M. Fould, the banker, then addressed the Chamber at great length against the project, asserting that the Government had not provided sufficient means to meet the very large expenditure required. M. Marshal then supported the Bill. M. Carré spoke against it; he was for the line from Havre to Marseilles only. M. Magnier, de Maisonneur, supported the Bill, because railroads would be advantageous to France during war for the prompt transport of troops; he was for the Paris and Belgian line, and the Paris and Strasbourg also. The debate then adjourned. On Wednesday it was resumed by Gen. Paixhans, who demanded—1st, the Paris and Amiens line; 2d, the Chalons and Dijon line; 3d, Orleans and Tours; the other lines to be finished afterwards. Col. Schauerberg gave various stratagetical reasons in favour of the Bill. M. Manuel then demanded that the general discussion should be closed. This was opposed by M. Berryer, and on being put to the vote M. Manuel's motion was rejected. M. de Peyramont then spoke against the Bill, and was followed by M. Bineau. M. Teste, the Minister of Public Works, had intimated his intention to follow M. Bineau; and M. Berryer was expected to reply to the Minister. The general discussion was not expected to be closed for some days. The committee of the budget had named, on Wednesday, M. Darblay president, and M. Vintry reporter, of the budget of exchequer, in place of M. Lacave Laplagne. The report of the latter, which was nearly ready, will not be changed, and the debate will come on immediately after the Railroad Bill.

The Army.—The army has been deprived of two of its most distinguished marshals by the deaths of Marshals Moncey and Clausel, which took place on the same day, the 20th inst.; the latter at his seat in the south of France, and the former at the Hôpital des Invalides, of which he was the governor. The funeral of Marshal Moncey took place on Monday in the Church of the Invalides. Six battalions of infantry and detachments of cavalry and artillery were in attendance. The deaths of these two marshals reduce the number of officers of this high rank to 7, viz., Soult, aged 72; Oudinot, 74; Molitor, 74; Gérard, 70; Grouchy, 76; Valé, 69; Sebastiani, 68. According to the new law regulating the staff of the army, the number of marshals is henceforth in time of peace to be limited to 6.

The Fortifications.—The Minister of War, Marshal Soult, has distributed to the members of both Chambers copies of a report made to the King respecting the progress of the fortifications during the years 1840 and 1841. The report states that the expenses during the year 1840 amounted to 5,000,000f., and in the year 1841 to 25,000,000f., leaving a balance of the sums already voted by the Chambers of 37,000,000f. applicable to the expenses of the current year. The report concludes by stating that the continuous wall and the forts have been executed simultaneously, and that the works will be concluded within five years, the period originally prescribed.

Slavery in the Colonies.—It appears from a recent return to the Minister of Marine, that from Oct. 1841 to Jan. 1842, 452 negro slaves have been emancipated in the colonies of Martinique, Guadaloupe, Guyana, and Bourbon, and that the total number emancipated since 1830 is 38,959.

Naval Movements.—Toulon papers of the 21st inst. inform us that the statement which appeared in most of the journals, and was copied into a former Number of this Paper, that four ships recently returned from Smyrna had been ordered to take in three months' provisions, and get ready for sea, was unfounded. The order applied to the ships in the roadstead, under the command of Admiral Hugon, but, according to the same authority, it has been suspended by a telegraphic communication, and nothing has transpired to confirm the rumour that an expedition is on the point of being sent against Morocco. The journals state that Government are about to despatch the steam-frigate Gomer from Rochefort for the West Indies, being the first of the French Transatlantic steamers which are to compete with the English company. Three commissioners, under the direction of the Inspector of the Finance department, are to proceed with this vessel, for the purpose of organising the packet service throughout the West India Islands and the Spanish Main. The commissioners will proceed first to Port Royal, Martinique, which is fixed on for the principal station. It is expected that on the return of the Gomer the other steam-boats will be ready, and that the Transatlantic communications will proceed regularly and without interruption.—It is stated that in consequence of some vexations experienced by French steamers navigating the coasts of Spain between Marseilles and Cadiz, the Government lately despatched a ship-of-war to Alicant to demand satisfaction, which appears to have been given by the Spanish authorities.

The Capital.—The King and Royal Family left the Tuileries on Monday, to take up their summer abode at Neuilly. The King and Queen of the Belgians and the Prince of Wirtemberg will remain at Neuilly, with their royal relatives, until after the accouchement of the Duchess of Nemours; and in consequence of the near approach of this event, it has been decided that the Duke of Nemours is not to make an African campaign this year.—Private letters received in Paris report that the state of Madame Laffarge continues to get worse. At the trial at Tulle she was noted for the *embonpoint* which her appearance presented; but at present she has fallen away to a state of great emaciation. A commission of medical men, composed of professors of the Academy of Montpelier, has been lately sent by the authorities to examine into her state, mental and bodily. They declared that she is afflicted with mental alienation, accompanied by violent paroxysms, which of late had become so frequent as to render necessary the use of the strait waistcoat. It is said that she is to be transferred to a private asylum at Montpelier.—M. Bertin de Vaux, Peer of France, and one of the proprietors of the "Journal des Débats," died on Sunday, aged 74. He was interred on Tuesday with great pomp, most of the Ministers and noble families of Paris attending the funeral. —M. Pageot, former Chargé d'Affaires from France at Madrid, arrived in Paris on Sunday from Vienna, to which Court he had been sent on a secret mission relative to the marriage of Queen Isabella of Spain.

SPAIN.—We have intelligence from Madrid to the 19th inst. All was then tranquil; and the workmen, whose attempt to disturb the peace of the capital was noticed in our last, had returned to their duty. Some excitement had been created in political circles by the announcement that M. Pageot, late French Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, had been sent on a mission to the Courts of London and Vienna for the purpose of laying before those Governments the formal protest of France against the marriage of Queen Isabella with any other than a Bourbon Prince. In making this communication, it is understood that M. Pageot disclaimed all pretension to an alliance with any of the sons of Louis-Philippe; but added, that an alliance with any other family than the Bourbons would be regarded by France as a *casus belli*. In the Cortes, the discussion on M. Marliani's proposition relative to certain violent language uttered in the French Chambers against the Regent by the Marquis de Boissy, commenced in the Senate on the 18th inst. All the members who took part in the debate vindicated the Regent against the language used by the Marquis de Boissy; and M. Marliani attacked the French Government, whose conduct he described as denoting an inveterate hatred towards the existing order of things in Spain. He said that M. Pageot was a blind instrument of that hatred, and declared that Spain was not even now at liberty to marry the Queen to a Prince of her choice out of the Bourbon family, without exposing herself to the consequences of war. He contended that the mission of M. Pageot to London and Vienna had no other object than to notify to the Powers the will of France in that respect. He concluded by saying that the relations between the two countries were on a most irregular footing. Spain had a Chargé d'Affaires in Paris, and France had no representative or accredited agent in Madrid, the Duke de Glucksberg being a mere Chargé d'Affaires of the embassy. M. Gonzales, President of the Council, replied that the Duke de Glucksberg was a real Chargé d'Affaires, accredited by France. He spoke with reserve of the conduct of the French Government, but animadverted severely on M. Pageot, who, he said, "had sown division among Spaniards; and previously to his departure from Madrid, had done everything in his power to envenom the relations between the two countries." The House adjourned till the following day, when M. Marliani's proposition was rejected by 76 votes to 1. It was reported that M. Surra y Rull would resign the Finance Department if compelled to present the cotton bill, having pledged himself to the Catalonian Deputies not to bring it forward this year. It seems, however, that there are so many projects of law before the Cortes which claim precedence over that bill, that even if it were presented, it would not be voted this session. The Infante Don Francisco de Paula and his family arrived in Madrid in the evening of the 15th inst. The Capt.-General, the Political Chief, and the members of the Ayuntamiento had gone to meet the Prince on the confines of the province. The next day the Infante waited on the Regent, who received him in presence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The journals state that demonstrations of great cordiality had been manifested by those two personages. The Infante and his wife afterwards repaired to the palace, and had a long interview with their nieces, at which the Guardian and President of the Council were present. On the 17th inst. the Regent returned the visit of his Roya Highness, and gave him a banquet at his palace of Buenavista in the evening. The Princes were lodged in an hotel in the Calle della Luna, and a guard of honour of 100 men attended them. They were to stop only a few days in the capital, and to take Aranjuez on their way to Seville, where they were to fix their residence. The brother of the Regent, Don Antonio Espartero, died at Madrid on the night of the 17th.—Barcelona papers of the 16th inst.

contain a petition addressed by the Catalonian manufacturers to the Regent, expressing their apprehensions from one of Sir R. Peel's speeches in the House of Commons, that a commercial treaty might be concluded permitting manufactured cotton goods to enter Spain, to the ruin, as the petitioners assert, of Catalonia, and the general industry of the kingdom. They state that Sir R. Peel's speech had produced a profound sensation and indescribable alarm in Catalonia. The Barcelona journalists dwell also at much length on the disastrous state of the country, arising from the Carlist guerillas in Catalonia, particularly the one under the command of the celebrated Felip, who had been engaged several times with the troops of the line and National Guards, and had hitherto eluded capture by the authorities. Letters received from the southern parts of the country, from Cadix, Xeres, and Seville, state that those places have suffered severely from the late inclemency of the season, and that in consequence of the severe and drying north winds, and the frost, which had been of almost unprecedented severity in that climate, water and provisions have failed, and the vines and olives, and crops of barley, beans, and other grain, are almost entirely cut off, and the great mass of labourers have consequently been thrown out of employment. Public prayers, for relief from these calamities, have been put up in the churches of these towns; and many of the people, it is said, attribute the infliction to the differences with the Pope!

Portugal.—We have received intelligence from Lisbon to the 18th inst. The negotiations as to the commercial treaty with England had not yet been concluded. The young Prince John had been solemnly baptised at the Royal chapel, M. Capaccini acting for the Pope as godfather, and the Princess Isabel Maria as godmother. The Nuncio had received the Grand Cross of the Order of Christ. The Prince had been created, by royal decree, Duke of Beja. M. Capaccini's demands had not yet been settled. The Bishop of Leiria, who is said to be strongly opposed to Papal pretensions, had been added to the commission for considering them; but it appears that the Court was afraid of a quarrel, and that the French Minister supported M. Capaccini. Baron Lago's plan of conversion was before the Council of State, but nothing has yet been determined respecting it. By the new contract with the tobacco firm, it appears that only 750 contos of foreign bonds were to be purchased and cancelled, instead of 2,000. The French squadron had left Lisbon for the Mediterranean.

Germany.—Accounts received from Vienna, dated the 19th inst., state that M. Pageot's mission relative to the marriage of the Queen of Spain not having been countenanced by the Austrian Cabinet, he had returned to Paris without proceeding to Berlin or St. Petersburgh, as he had originally intended. They also add that M. Pageot was given to understand that the Emperor did not consider that either the French or British Cabinet was justified in imposing a husband on a Queen of an independent state, and that his Imperial Majesty's feeling was in favour of an alliance between the Queen of Spain and the son of Don Carlos, as the best mode of establishing a firm Government in the Peninsula, in which opinion he was joined by the Northern Powers.—Accounts from Munich dated the 18th inst. state that the foreign journals, particularly the French, which have named Prince Luitpold of Bavaria as the future husband of Queen Isabella of Spain, have been seized at the Post-office.—Accounts from Berlin of the 21st inst. state that the situation of his ex-Majesty the Count of Nassau, whose illness was mentioned in our last, is still precarious, though some favourable symptoms in his complaint have manifested themselves. The latest bulletin, signed by Dr. Dieffenbach, states that "the Count of Nassau has slept at intervals during the night, and especially towards morning; the cough has abated; his Majesty is free from fever this morning. All other symptoms are likewise favourable." The illness, however, is still such as to inspire apprehension. H.R.H. Prince Frederick arrived at Berlin on the 21st inst. The Prince of Orange has so far recovered from his recent accident as to be able to walk out. His Royal Highness still limps a little, but is able to walk with a little assistance. The journals inform us that the Archbishop of Dunin, in the duchy of Posen, has just addressed an encyclical letter to the clergy of his two dioceses, remarkable for the spirit of moderation which pervades it. The Archbishop recommends his clergy to show the same charity towards Protestants as Catholics, and declares that they have no right to excommunicate any one. With respect to mixed marriages, the Archbishop enjoins his clergy to admit persons so united to confession and all the other sacraments. He exhorts them besides to employ, in the exercises of their religious functions, persuasive means only. Private letters from Berlin, dated the 16th inst., state that a proposition now before the Prussian Council of State, on the subject of excluding the Jews of that country from the liability to serve in the army, has led to a conference on the subject between M. de Humboldt and M. de Stollberg. In a letter which has been published, M. de Humboldt says, "Ill-natured rumours have been current on this subject; but if public opinion be against the principles involved in the proposition, I do not hesitate to regard it as contrary to sound policy and liberal feelings. It does not belong to man to interpret the decrees of God. The ages of barbarism show to what an extent the human mind may err!" M. de Humboldt adds that complete emancipation appears to him to be a necessity of the times. The Academy of Sciences has just given an example of tolerance, by admitting as a member, on the proposition of M. de Humboldt, the learned philosopher Dr. Riess, of the Jewish persuasion. The papers announce the removal of M. de Rochow from the important post which he has so long occupied in the Cabinet of Berlin to that of Prussian Minister at Frankfort. This change appears to have been hailed with great satisfaction throughout Germany, and to be regarded as a proof that the King of Prussia still adheres to the same policy which has already enabled him to conciliate his Polish subjects, to pacify the church, and to raise the character of the public press. The Criminal Court, presided over by M. Von Kleist, passed sentence, on the 1st April, in the proceedings against the author of the "Four Questions." It sentences the author to hard labour in a fortress for two years and a half, for the twofold crime of insolent and disrespectful conduct, and of high treason.—In consequence of the refusal of the English Government to recognise the validity of the convention between the New Zealand Company and a German Colonisation Company for the purchase of Chatham Islands, the provisional committee of the German society has declared all the obligations entered into with it to be null and void.—The Superior Court of Bremen has given judgment against a British Captain Thomas Edward Symons, for having illegally detained a ship called the Jules Edward, of Bremen, on suspicion that she was fitted out for the slave-trade.

Hanover.—Private letters, dated the 18th inst., inform us that the King has returned from his visit to Berlin. The same accounts state that a petition to be signed by the merchants is now in circulation, addressed to the Assembly of the States, against the accession of Hanover to the German Customs Union.

Belgium.—Accounts from Brussels of the 23d inst. inform us that the subject which has been engaging the attention of the Chambers during the past week has been that of the construction of a canal from Zelzaete (situated close to the Dutch frontier, near to Sas de Gand) to the sea. In the Senate one of the members asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs whether twenty-five English sailors had not been engaged to man the British Queen steamer, and whether that vessel ought not to be navigated by Belgians? The Minister replied, "If we have selected some English sailors, it is for the better navigation of the steamer and the greater security of passengers; but when our sailors have gained experience, the English ones will be paid off."

Norway.—It is stated in a letter from Christiana that the Storthing have ordered the modification of Article 112 of the Fundamental Code, which excludes Jews from the right of establishing themselves in the country.

Italy.—Private letters from Rome inform us that an artist of that city, named Roudoin, has just applied to lithography the photographic process of M. Daguerre. He has succeeded not only in fixing on the stone the photographic impress, but also in obtaining proofs from it in the usual way. The first experiments were made on an a star, the Nebula of Orion, the image of which was received in a telescope and transferred to the stone. Some proofs have been sent to M. Arago, who considers them satisfactory.—The Genoa papers announce the arrival of Mr. Brunel in that city, and state that he had been invited thither by a royal company formed for constructing a railroad between Genoa and Piedmont. He immediately inspected the plans and surveys made by Major Porro, and then proceeded to his own survey.—Accounts from Florence state that a mine of quicksilver, discovered last year in the environs of Peravezza, near Pisa, is in full work, and during the last month yielded more than 6,000lbs.; a produce that is daily increasing. The Grand Duke has visited it, and expressed his satisfaction at the able manner in which it had been conducted, announcing the intended appointment of a commission of French, English, Italian, and German geologists and chemists, to search for the other mines of quicksilver which, according to tradition, exist in the Grand Duchy.

Russia.—The Emperor has ordered, at the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, that the glacis of the citadel of St. Petersburg shall be converted into a park. On the 9th inst. at 8 in the morning, and 10 at night, the mercury in Réaumur's thermometer was 5 degress below zero; on the 10th inst. it was not quite so cold, but it still continued 2 degrees below zero. Private letters from St. Petersburg state that the Imperial Family have given up their plan of visiting Germany in the summer, and that the chief reason for this determination is that the accouchement of Princess Mary, consort of the Hereditary Grand Duke, is expected towards the autumn. The Empress also is said to be in such good health that a journey to Ems does not seem necessary. It is, however, thought that the Emperor will go to the Rhine towards the end of the summer to meet his Royal relations at Coblentz, and accompany the King of Prussia to the camp at Cologne. The same letters say that the Duke of Leuchtenberg will go to Munich in September, and remain there some time.—An imperial ukase, dated Feb. 28, addressed to the Minister of Imperial Domains, decrees among other things that the peasants of the Crown and the nobility, who have distinguished themselves by the cultivation of potatoes, shall be rewarded by gold and silver medals, and also by premiums in money.

Greece.—Private letters from Athens of the 10th inst. state that all apprehensions of war with Turkey had subsided, and that the people were willing to leave the settlement of their differences with the Porte to the European Powers.

Turkey.—By the arrival of the Levant mail, we have received intelligence from Constantinople to the 7th inst. A change of Ministry seemed imminent, occasioned, it is stated, by a serious dispute between Sarim Effendi, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Izzet Mehemet, the Grand Vizier. The difference is said to have arisen out of a note addressed to the Porte by Sir S. Canning; and Sarim having been supported by Riza Pacha, the Grand Vizier had been compelled to apologise, and give way; and this was regarded as the forerunner of his speedy fall. Various rumours were current respecting the successors to compose the new cabinet. Halil Pacha, the Sultan's brother-in-law, was mentioned as Seraskier, or Commander-in-Chief of the Ottoman army, in place of Tahir Pacha; and Chosrew Pacha was again spoken of as likely to be Grand Vizier, in place of Izzet. Private accounts add that the note which had given rise to such confusion in the Ottoman Councils was supposed to have reference to a demand for the passage of English troops for India through the Isthmus of Suez, and confirm the report, noticed in a previous Number, that Sami Pacha (Mehemet Ali's Envoy) is at Constantinople on this business. No progress has yet been made in the object of M. Mavrocordato's mission; but it is understood that the preliminaries are nearly determined, and that the Porte will appoint a special plenipotentiary for the purpose of negotiating directly with the Hellenic minister. In the mean time the Greek Government has withdrawn its troops from the frontier, and the warlike preparations adopted by it are at an end. This result is said to have been effected by a strong remonstrance on the part of the ministers of the Five Great Powers at Athens, embodied in a collective note to M. Rizo: to which that minister returned a satisfactory answer. Major Farrand, the bearer of the ratification of the commercial treaty to the Court of Teheran, left Constantinople in the Trebizond steamer on the 3d inst. Intelligence had been received from Beyrout and Damascus of the 25th and 19th ult. respectively. The state of the Lebanon continues tranquil, but affairs are represented as becoming every day more gloomy, and it is said that the Druses have obtained such complete ascendancy as to have become objects of apprehension to the Turks themselves. With the exception of a skirmish between a body of Maronites, and a small detachment of Albanians and Druses sent to destroy two powder manufactories at the Maronite villages of Bekfaya and Shaouir, in the Meteen district, no collision has taken place between the sects; but apprehensions appear to be entertained that civil war will again break out. In the mean time commerce is in a state of stagnation, and the necessaries of life have become very dear. Nezib Pacha has quitted Damascus, accompanied by the Druse chief Shilly Arian, and a body of 5,000 men. He has directed his march upon the Druse district, for the ostensible purpose of compelling the peasants to pay the taxes; but really, it is thought, with the intention of reinforcing the garrisons under the orders of Omar Pacha, and to be ready, on the melting of the snows, to resist any attempts that may be made, either by the Christians or the Druses, to attack the Turkish troops, and to overthrow the government recently established.—No accounts had been received as late as the 19th inst. at Damascus of the return of the Hadj. It was reported there that Achmet Pacha had beheaded some Arab chiefs in the Desert, and it was apprehended that the tribes of these chiefs had united, and attacked the caravan. The number of pilgrims accompanying the last Hadj were more numerous than upon preceding years; and it is computed that nearly a twelfth of the population of Damascus were among the number. It was also known that the loss by disease among the pilgrims had been great, the caravan having been attacked by a species of cholera. According to accounts from Jerusalem, the outward behaviour of the Christians to the English bishop is peaceable and friendly. Tayhar Pacha has rendered him every possible assistance and protection that it was in his power.—Accounts from Gedda mentioned that Beni Om, the Scheriff of Mecca, having, through avarice or ignorance, levied very heavy duties on British goods at Mocha, Osman, Pacha of Gedda, had forwarded a complaint against him to Constantinople. The Porte had condemned the conduct of that functionary, and ordered Osman Pacha to supersede him in his post. Osman hastened to obey his orders, but no Mussulman daring to lay his hands on the sacred person of a scheriff, he employed to that effect a detachment of Albanian soldiers. Beni Om was then proceding under an escort to Constantinople.

Egypt.—Our news from Alexandria comes down to the 6th inst. Mehemet Ali was at Minet-el-Gamk, in Lower Egypt, where he was actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. He had constructed 600 sakies, or machines for irrigation, and the entire population was engaged in making embankments. For the purpose of improving the cotton grown in Egypt, he had imported three cargoes of cotton-seed from Senaar, and a further supply from Georgia, in the United States, which was to be sown this season. He had issued a proclamation to the merchants of Alexandria, informing them that no complaints or protestations that could arise or take place with regard to disbursements made for purchases of produce would be taken into consideration, neither would there be any notice taken of them if the produce that they desired to purchase had not beforehand been weighed and measured. Orders had been received at Alexandria to equip the four frigates for a cruize. The declared object of their equipment was to transport oxen from Tarsus for the use of the Pacha's pachalic; but it was supposed, that under pretence of conveying oxen, the Viceroy wished to make a demonstration whilst the Turkish Admiral Tahir Pacha was at sea with a small division. The plague continued with great severity at Damietta, where the Swedish Consul, and several of his family, had died of it. Mutuch Pacha, the Admiral of the Egyptian squadron, has just died. It was thought that Said Pacha, Mehemet Ali's son, would be his successor; while other reports state that he will be succeeded by Hassan Bey.

West Indies and South America.—Advices have been received from Barbadoes to the 2d March. Sir Charles Grey was sworn in Governor-in-Chief of Barbadoes and its dependencies on the 22d Feb. The Barbadoes journals complain of the irregular manner in which the new West Indian mail-packet system is conducted: and similar complaints are made in the Demerara, Tobago, and St. Lucia papers.—We have also received recent advices from Buenos Ayres. The papers thus brought contain the message of the President to the House of Representatives on its assembling, which event occurred on the 1st Jan. A large portion of this document is occupied with severe animadversions on Revera, Chief of the Oriental state, and a strong determination is expressed to put him down. It contains various expressions of gratitude for the proffered mediation of England, between the republic and France, to put an end to the misunderstanding which has been lately terminated by raising the blockade, and after professing much anxiety for the suppression of the slave-trade, declares "that it perseveres, as in duty bound, in sustaining the right of the republic to the territory of the Falkland Islands, and confidently trusts that the British Government will perform an act becoming its high intelligence and rectitude." The budget estimates the expenditure of 1842 at a sum equal to about 705,000*l.* sterling, including the floating debt; and the ways and means to meet it at 535,000*l.*; leaving a deficiency on the year of 170,000*l.*: nevertheless, it is stated—"The solemn pledge, as it regards the loan from England, occupies the attention of Government. It is anxious that the opportunity should arrive for a satisfactory arrangement, which, retarded by notorious and insurmountable circumstances, may bear in itself the guarantee for its punctual fulfilment."—At Rio Janeiro, the custom-house, merchants' warehouses, and retailers' shops are represented to be full of goods, and the importation of them in 1839 is given at 33,862 packages, 58,241 in 1840, and 47,843 in the last year. Lima papers to the 19th Dec. have been received, but they contain little matter of political interest. Preparations were making there to raise another army to oppose the Bolivians, and Don Manuel Menendez, President of the Council of State, who appeared to be temporarily charged with the supreme direction of affairs, had issued a proclamation of amnesty to all political offenders or parties, to the intent that all should rally round the standard of the country, and take vengeance on the Bolivians for the defeat of Incague. A postscript of a letter from Arequipa is given in these papers, of the 6th Dec., stating that news had been received there from Paro, that the Bolivian army had recrossed the Desaguadero on their return to Bolivia, where a revolution was said to have broken out against Balevian, and in favour of Santa Cruz. The report was that the latter was arrested, and deprived of the command of the army. San Roman, the Peruvian General, was said to be raising troops in Cazco, and had at the date 1,500 men to oppose the Bolivians. Arequipa had declared for Vivanco as Chief of Peru.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—After the presentation of a number of petitions,

The Duke of WELLINGTON, in moving the third reading of the Spirit Duties Ireland Bill, made a few remarks expressive of a belief that there was no ground for apprehending that the measure would lead to an increase in illicit distillation in Ireland.—Lord MONTEAGLE said, that if the force in Ireland was sufficient to prevent illicit distillation, no better tax could be proposed; but when it was known that one-third of the police force in Ireland at this moment was occupied in endeavouring to prevent illicit distillation, and that without succeeding in the endeavour, he scarcely expected greater success when the inducement to fraud would be greater.—The Earl of WICKLOW, though quite alive to the danger pointed out by the noble Lord, was ready to give his confidence to the statement of the noble Duke.—After a few remarks from the Marquis of CLANRICARDE and Lord CLONCURRY, the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Queen's Prison Bill then passed through committee.

Tuesday.—The House sat only a short time, which was entirely occupied with the presentation of petitions.

The Earl of WINCHELSEA gave notice that on Friday he would present a petition signed by 5,000 farmers and growers of fruit in Kent, complaining of the injury they had sustained in consequence of the low duty on the importation of foreign fruit.

Thursday.—Lord MAHON, accompanied by several members of the House of Commons, brought up the Copyright Amendment Bill, which was read a first time.

Lord CAMPBELL presented seven petitions from different places in Scotland, praying that all restrictions upon the importation of corn and provisions might be done away with. He also presented petitions from places in the counties of Down and Londonderry, praying for an alteration in the law respecting marriages by Presbyterian clergymen.

Lord DENMAN said that some differences of opinion had arisen between some noble and learned Lords on the subject of the Law of Evidence Improvement Bill. As these differences of opinion would be more satisfactorily arranged by a discussion among those who took an interest in the bill than by a debate in that house, he should move that the order of the day for the report on that bill be discharged, and on Monday he would move that the bill be referred to a select committee. The order of the day was then read and ordered to be discharged.

Friday.—The Royal Assent was given to the Irish Spirit Duties Bill, the Corn Importation Bill, and others of more local interest. A desultory and somewhat irregular discussion took place on the appointment of the magistracy, arising out of the presentation of a petition by the Marquis of Normanby, but it led to no result. The Earl of WINCHELSEA presented a petition from the fruit-growers of East Kent against the importation of foreign fruit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—Mr. HUME took the oaths and his seat, as member for the Montrose Burghs.

Mr. REDINGTON, the Chairman of the Southampton Election Committee, reported the committal of John Wren, for refusing to answer a question; and moved that he be called to the bar and interrogated. After a conversation, he was brought to the bar, and expressed his willingness to answer the question, if the House should decide that he ought to do so. It seems, however, that the House holds itself incompetent to inquire, pending an election committee, into any of the evidence which that committee may have taken, and therefore has no means of informing itself whether a particular question be or be not one which a witness ought to answer. Sir R. Peel recommended that the witness should be remitted to the committee, with a general admonition that the committee must be the judges whether the question had or had not a tendency to criminate him. This was substantially the course which, after a long discussion, the House adopted, discharging the witness, however, from present custody.

Mr. PAKINGTON, as Chairman of the Ipswich Election Committee, reported the following resolutions to the House:—"That Rigby Wason, Esq., and George Rennie, Esq., were not duly elected to represent the borough of Ipswich in the present Parliament: that the last election for the borough of Ipswich was a void election. The committee also resolved unanimously, that Rigby Wason, Esq., and George Rennie, Esq., had been, by their agents, guilty of bribery at the last election for the borough of Ipswich. That the committee are unanimously of opinion, from the evidence given before them, that extensive bribery prevailed at the last election for the borough of Ipswich; and that the issuing of a new writ for the said borough ought to be suspended until the said evidence shall have been taken into the consideration of the House. Resolved unanimously, that the chairman be requested to move that the report, together with the evidence taken before the committee, be printed, and that the Speaker do not issue his writ for the return of two members for the borough of Ipswich until the report and evidence be printed and submitted to the House." The hon. Member then moved, that the report and the evidence be printed, and that no new writ be issued for the borough of Ipswich before that day three weeks.—Agreed to.

The Cottenham Drainage Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Thames Haven and Dock Railway Bill, the Warkworth Harbour Bill, the Liverpool Health of the Town Bill, and Beneke's Naturalisation Bill were read a second time and ordered to be committed.

On the motion for going into committee on the Income-tax, Mr. Wallace renewed his objections to the measure, and desired, in this stage of it, to know whether any and what alterations were intended in the tariff. He wished Sir R. Peel would take a year to consider whether, if the country *must* have an Income tax, the better course might not be to make it a tax of 12 per cent. instead of 3, and abolish other more injurious modes of taxation. Meanwhile, he recommended a temporary issue of Exchequer-bills. He was not, however, inclined to interpose objections for mere vexation or delay.

Sir R. PEEL asked what would have been said to Government, if, after taking five months' time to look at the finances and resources of the country, they had ended with proposing another year of temporary expedients? The money-market certainly was now in a healthy state, but that state was the result of the vigorous effort in progress for the restoration of public credit; and if that effort were to be relaxed, the money-market would fall again into disorder. As to the tariff, he adhered to all the leading principles which he had announced respecting it. And he would not object, after the report on the Income-tax Bill, with which he proposed proceeding from day to day, to discuss the general outline of that tariff. He hoped it would not be thought necessary now to take another debate on the principle of the Income-tax Bill.

Mr. HUME expressed his thanks to Sir R. Peel for the mode in which he had grappled with commercial restriction. He wished Government had done more; but still it was doing much. He particularly regretted that a greater impression was not made upon the corn monopoly; the effect of which, he considered, was to give the landed interests from the public purse as much as they would have to pay for the Income-tax. He thought HER MAJESTY would gladly give up a portion of the useless state surrounding her, and he would fain strip some of the gold lace from her superfluous attendants. If a tax like the present was required, it should have been on property alone, and not on income. In its present shape it would fall heavily on the industrious classes, by diminishing the funds for the maintenance of labour.—The House then went into committee on the Bill. Some conversation arose on the proposition that the Income-tax should commence from the 5th April, 1842, and some questions were put as to the time when the tariff should come into operation.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER reminded the house that the tariff was to be permanent, and the Income-tax temporary; and Sir R. PEEL said that as the tax was to last for three years, it was immaterial whether it commenced in April or July, but that it would be convenient that it should have effect from the commencement of the financial year, on the 5th April. This was accordingly carried; and schedule A passed without a division. On schedule B, imposing 3½*d.* per pound in England, and 2½*d.* in Scotland, on the profits of farmers, taken at half the annual value, Lord HOWICK objected that this test was a very inaccurate one. On large farms well cultivated, there was a much larger surplus, in the shape of rent, than on smaller and worse tilled farms; and thus the tax imposed by this Bill would fall the heaviest on the best farming. He would advise the omission of this separate schedule for the farmers; whom he would propose to tax, as the hop-farmers and nursery-gardeners were intended to be taxed, in the same schedule with the traders.—Mr. GOULBURN vindicated this test on the score of general convenience. The accounts of farmers were so mixed up with the consumption on their farms, that there was hardly a possibility of estimating profits in all individual cases.—Lord WORSLEY said, he believed the farmers would rather pay upon the half rental than submit to the inquisitorial examination of each individual case. Several Scotch Members intimated the preference of the northern farmers for the individual mode of examination. After a little more conversation, schedule B was voted without a division.

On schedule C, Mr. F. T. BARING asked if foreigners holding British stock were to be subjected to the tax? Sir R. PEEL answered in the affirmative, and Mr. HUME complained that a breach of public faith was committed by subjecting the funds to taxation.—Mr. RICARDO proposed an amendment, the object of which was to make a distinction, in levying the tax, in favour of terminable annuities.—Mr. GOULBURN denied the distinction in principle between annuities for a longer and for a shorter term. It was, he said, only the temporary nature of this tax that made it seem unjust. If the tax were permanent, then the holder of an annuity terminable in ten years, would in ten years cease to pay the tax, while the holders of more lasting income would still continue their contributions. The price of the present terminable annuities, since the present measure was announced, had actually risen in the same proportion with the other public funds. It would have been impossible to fit the measure to the different durations of all the different kinds of income.—Mr. V. SMITH thought that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been giving insufficient reasons all through the committee. Lord HOWICK thought there were special circumstances in this case taking it out of the general principle.—The committee divided on Mr. RICARDO's amendment, which was negatived by a majority of 253 against 117.—Some discussion then arose respecting the further progress of the Bill, and Sir R. PEEL said, that before he moved the third reading he would bring on the tariff.—The House then resumed, and the other orders of the day were diposed of.

Tuesday.—The South Metropolitan Gas Bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed.

The Bolton and Westhampton Road Bill, the Bolton and Preston Railway Bill, and the Saundersfoot Harbour Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The third reading of the Southwark Improvement Bill (No. 2) was postponed until Friday, after a long discussion on a clause proposed by Mr. R. PALMER, for the more adequate compensation of church lessees, which ended in the withdrawal of the clause.

Mr. REDINGTON, as chairman of the Southampton election committee, reported that John Fleming, Esq., a Member of that House, had refused to answer a question put to him when under examination as a witness, upon the ground that he could not answer it without violating private confidence.—Mr. FLEMING, who was in his place, gave a short explanation, in which he stated that his refusal arose from no feeling of disrespect to the committee, but that the question called upon him to disclose the names of gentlemen from whom he had confidentially received subscriptions for the legitimate purposes of the Southampton election; that he could not make that disclosure without a breach of personal confidence and honour a breach which he did not believe the House could desire of him; and that he apprehended the question to have been put for no substantial purpose, but merely for the gratification of an impertinent curiosity in the petitioners. After this explanation he retired, that his case might be discussed by the House without the restraint of his presence.—Mr. REDINGTON begged to have it understood that he and the committee had had no choice, except to act judicially. So acting, he must move that Mr. Fleming should attend and be admonished by the Speaker that the committee was the tribunal for determining upon a witness's obligation to answer.—Mr. Fleming then withdrew from the House; and a discussion arose on the motion that he be ordered to attend in his place, and be informed by the Speaker that he must attend the committee and answer the question. The motion was carried; and on Mr. Fleming's return to his place, the Speaker read the resolution, to which the hon. Member bowed, and sat down without observation.

Some other business of no general interest succeeded; after which,

Mr. O'CONNELL called the attention of the House to the want of Roman Catholic chaplains to the soldiers of that faith serving in India and China. At home and in the colonies he said there were usually Roman Catholic clergymen within reach of the troops; but there was no such resource in the East. He asked for a committee to consider this subject.—Mr. B. BARING assured Mr. O'Connell that there was no indifference on the part of the Indian Government to the spiritual welfare of the Roman Catholic soldiers, and that further consideration should be bestowed upon the subject by the Board of Control.—After some observations from Mr. HUME in support of Mr. O'Connell's recommendation, Sir H. HARDINGE gave some explanations as to the religious discipline of the army, and expressed the fullest sympathy with his Roman Catholic comrades. He stated, however, some general objections to the establishment of regimental chaplains, whether Catholic or Protestant, and hoped the motion would not be pressed.—After a few remarks from Sir R. H. INGLIS, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. ELPHINSTONE then moved a resolution, "That the House would at an early period resolve itself into committee, with a view of imposing on the succession to real estate a scale of legacy and probate duties of the same amount as on succession to personal property." He gave a statement of the revenue produced by probate and legacy duties on personal property, and added his own calculation of the revenue to be expected from reality. He thought that justice and common sense required the equalisation of the two imposts.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion, on the ground that the proposed tax upon landed property would fall almost exclusively on the smaller estates, the larger properties being generally in settlement; so that the tax would be much less productive than was imagined. He concluded by saying that there were already heavy charges in the transfer of real property from which personal property was exempt.—Mr. HUME thought that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made out a good case in favour of the motion. He considered that the Government, administering impartially the affairs of the country, was bound to go into this inquiry, before it got the obnoxious Income-tax passed, so that it might be seen to what extent the land bore its share of the burdens of the State.—Messrs. EWART and WALLACE briefly supported the motion.

Lord J. RUSSELL did not see why a tax on succession should not be so imposed as to apply to settled property. But when a bill for an Income-tax was already in progress, of which the House had by several divisions affirmed the principle, he was not prepared, by voting for this motion, to impose a still further taxation on the country.

Sir R. PEEL opposed the motion as an attempt to renew the discussion of the Income-tax, and to obstruct the progress of that measure, the principle of which the House had already affirmed. He considered the tax on income, objectionable as it was, was preferable to the present proposition, which involved a very complicated and extensive inquiry. He would pronounce no positive opinion on the subject, as it might hereafter be matter for consideration; but the adoption of the motion at present would overthrow the decision of the House on the financial measures of the Government, and he must, therefore, oppose it.

Mr. ELLICE supported the motion, with the hope, he said, of obtaining a complete review of the whole system of our taxation on real as compared with personal property.—Dr. BOWRING moved the addition of some words, proposing to take a legacy and probate duty on land by way of substitution for some part of the Income-tax.—Lord HOWICK said he could not vote for a measure which, unless accompanied by a general revision of stamp-duties on deeds, would only create additional inequalities and anomalies. Indeed, he was by no means disposed, under any circumstances, to vote for a tax not proposed by the Government for the time being; and he had an especial dislike to a legacy duty, which he considered as a very cruel kind of impost.—Dr. BOWRING withdrew his amendment; and then the House divided on the original motion, when there appeared—For the motion, 77; against the motion, 221: Majority against the motion, 144.

Col. FOX moved for some papers respecting Port Natal and the Boors and Aborigines of the Cape of Good Hope.—Lord STANLEY explained the circumstances under which the Boors had emigrated from the British territory at the Cape to Port Natal, and urged the impossibility of either recognising their present claims to be treated as an independent people, or allowing them to place themselves under the protection of any European Power. The British Government could not sanction any attempt on the part of these people to throw off their allegiance to her Majesty.—Some conversation followed, in which Lord J. RUSSELL and Mr. HUME took part, and the papers were ordered; as also were some moved for by Mr. BURROUGHS respecting the alleged misconduct of the Norfolk rural police.

On the motion of Viscount MAHON, the Copyright Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Pentonville Prison Bill and the Parish Constables Bill were severally brought in and read a first time.—On the motion of Mr. MASTERMAN, the Ecclesiastical Leases Bill was read a first time.—The Exchequer Bills Bill was brought in and read a first time.

Wednesday.—There being only 22 Members present at 4 o'clock, the Speaker adjourned the House till Thursday.

Thursday.—The reports of the Lichfield and Blackburn Election Committees were severally brought up by Mr. DIVETT and Sir E. HAYES, declaring that Lord A. Paget for the former, and Mr. J. Hornby for the latter, were duly elected.

On the motion of Sir J. C. HOBHOUSE, the Lords' Amendments on the Nottingham Gas Bill were agreed to, and the Bill passed.

The following Bills were read a third time and passed:—The Buckland Inclosure Bill, the London and Blackwall Railway Bill, the Glasgow and Redburn Bridge-road Bill, and the Sheffield Ashton-under-Lyne Railway Bill, the Huish Champflower Inclosure Bill, and the Great Torrington Market Bill.

The Wicklow Harbour Bill and the North American Colonial Association Bill were read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Mr. REDINGTON reported from the Southampton Election Committee, that Wm. Rouse Mabson having disobeyed the Speaker's warrant, by refusing to attend and give evidence, and produce documents, had been ordered into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. He then moved that Wm. Rouse Mabson be committed to Newgate.—Mr. BUCK and Mr. GODSON, Members of the Committee, opposed the motion.—Mr. REDINGTON then substituted the motion that Mr. Mabson be called to the bar and examined.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL, on examining the Speaker's warrant, doubted whether it were regular, inasmuch as it was dated in Sept. 1841. After some discussion on this point, the witness was called to the bar and examined, and being interrogated by the Speaker and various Members, stated that he had incautiously sent the documents required to the chairman of the election committee, Capt. Ward, who did not acknowledge the receipt of them, and knew nothing about them.—A debate then arose as to what should be done with the witness, which ended in a division on the question whether he should be retained in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, or that the debate be adjourned. Sir R. Peel and Lord Stanley both agreed that the answers of the witness were extremely unsatisfactory, and the adjournment was negatived by 176 to 16. After the division another motion was made, that the witness be forthwith discharged, on which another debate arose, one of the points in the discussion being the validity of the Speaker's warrant under which the witness had been summoned, that validity being supposed to be affected by the postponement of the consideration of all election petitions from the last short session of Parliament to the present one. On a division there were 117 to 32 for retaining the witness in custody. The witness was accordingly ordered to remain in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. This case occupied the House upwards of four hours.

The Exchequer-bills Bill was, after some observations from Mr. Hume, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Williams, read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday.

Mr. Wallace moved for leave to bring in a Bill to reduce the present number of Judges in the Supreme Courts of Scotland from 13 to 9, by abolishing one of the two co-ordinate Courts of Review into which that Court is divided.

Sir J. Graham relied upon the almost unanimous concurrence of the House, in enabling him to resist the motion. He said that the opinions of the majority of the Committee of 1840, and of the highest Scottish legal authorities, were adverse to the changes proposed by Mr. Wallace; and agreeing himself in these opinions, he considered the motion highly inexpedient.

Mr. Rutherford declared that the people of Scotland were perfectly satisfied with the manner in which criminal justice was administered amongst them, and censured the conduct of Mr. Wallace in bringing forward these motions from time to time.—Mr. Wallace replied; and on a division the motion was rejected by 187 to 22.

Mr. Wallace then moved for what he termed "a return of the plunder of the Post-office," namely, that the return, showing the applications which have been made to the Post-office for letters which were missing, and which contained money or money's worth, which return was presented to this House on the 4th of March, be printed.

Sir G. Clerk did not think that any useful purpose would be served by agreeing to the motion, seeing that the committee on printed papers had already decided that it was unnecessary.—After some conversation, shared in by Mr. V. Smith, Mr. Hume, and Mr. F. T. Baring, the latter of whom considered that much of the money lost in passing through the Post-office was owing to the remissness of the public, in not availing themselves of the security of the Money-order department,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acceded to the suggestion of an abstract of the return being prepared, which was accepted by Mr. Wallace, who thereupon withdrew his motion.

Viscount Ingestre moved that an address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to order a maritime survey of the coasts and harbours of the islands of New Zealand, when vessels can be spared for that duty without inconvenience to the public service. The trade, he said, was already considerable, and many wrecks had taken place owing to the want of this survey. There was no department of the Admiralty which was of more value to the public than the Hydrographer's-office.—Capt. Pechell approved of the motion, and was surprised that there had been no survey up to this time. He agreed in the utility of the Hydrographic-office, and thought that the officers should be better paid, and more accommodation provided. The motion was then agreed to.

Sir J. Graham obtained leave to bring in a Bill for remedying defects arising from the misprision of officers in recording fines and recoveries in Wales and Cheshire, and for better recording the same.

The report of the Colonial Passengers Bill was brought up, and several verbal amendments inserted on the motion of Lord Stanley. The further consideration of the report was then postponed until Monday.—The report of the Dublin Police Bill was brought up.—Sir J. Graham said that notwithstanding the pressure of most important measures, he did not altogether abandon the hope of introducing a Bill to regulate the medical profession. Before doing so, however, it would be necessary to pass a Bill respecting the charter of the College of Physicians.—The Turnpike-Roads (Ireland) Bill passed through committee, and was reported.—The Timber Ships Bill was read a third time and passed, as was the Soap Duties Drawback Bill.—The Customs Duties (West India and North American Colonies) went through committee, and the Law of Merchants Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

Friday.—The House having resolved itself into committee on the Income-tax Bill, Mr. Roebuck moved an amendment reducing the tax upon the profits of professions, trades, or avocations, to 3½*d.* in the pound, which was negatived by a majority of 146.—The original motion having been put, Mr. Crawford moved the rejection of the whole schedule, which the House negatived by a majority of 209.—Another division took place, on an amendment moved by Sir C. Napier, for the exemption of generals and flag officers whose incomes were derived from services; when the House rejected the motion by a majority of 173, thus affirming the original proposition, that parties holding public offices shall pay 7*d.* in the pound on their incomes.—The House having resumed, Richard Gibbons was brought up in custody, severely reprimanded by the Speaker, and discharged.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—The English funds are still advancing. Consols for money improved to 92⅝ to ¾, and for the account to 92⅞; Three per Cents. Reduced left off 92; Three-and-a-half per Cents. Reduced, 100¼; India Bonds, 20s. to 22s. premium; Exchequer-bills, 38s. to 40s. premium; Bank Stock, 167 to 168; and India Stock, 246 to 248.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Thunder-Storm.—On Sunday afternoon, the Metropolis was visited by a severe thunder-storm. It was seriously felt in the southern and eastern districts. At Brixton, the steeple of the church was struck by the lightning about 15 feet from the top; the granite cross by which it was surmounted was shivered to pieces, the steeple thrown down on the top of the belfry, and a boy who was ringing the bells for afternoon service had both his arms broken by the fall of a stone. Two houses at Tulse-hill were set on fire by the lightning. The flames burnt with violence some time, and were not got under before considerable damage had been done. The effects of the storm, which lasted from two to four in the afternoon, appear also to have been severely felt in the eastern suburbs, and considerable damage was done in the low parts of Wapping, Shadwell, and Limehouse, by the overflowing of the rain into the various vaults and stores with which the neighbourhood abounds. The lightning struck the steeple of All Saints church, Poplar, displacing a large stone, which fell on the roof of the church, and it is thought that a survey of the spire will in consequence be necessary. A house in King David-lane had its roof nearly destroyed by the lightning; and the tall chimney of the manufactory of Messrs. Fairburn and Seawards, engineers, at Mill-wall, was struck, and its shaft much damaged. A house in New Gravel-lane also received a severe shock, part of the roof being taken off; and Limehouse church is said to have been struck, but no serious injury resulted. In the outskirts of Bow, Stratford, Edmonton, and even at Hampstead, Highgate, and Holloway, the storm is said to have done great damage to the trees, many of which were torn up by the roots.

Metropolitan Improvements.—Considerable progress has been made in the formation of the line of street which is to continue from Farringdon-street to the church of St. James, Clerkenwell. A substantial thoroughfare has been made from Farringdon-street to West-street, Smithfield, which is expected to be finished in a few days, and opened to the public. The roadway will be 65 ft. wide, and the footpaths on each side, which are composed of Yorkshire stone, 11 ft. wide, thus leaving a clear carriage-way of 43 ft. The river Fleet, commonly called "Fleet-ditch," has been diverted from its original course, and turned into the centre of the street, while gas and water-pipes have been laid down, and cellars or vaults built on each side of the street, so that the houses intended to be raised may at once be erected, as soon as the contracts shall be taken for that purpose. The commissioners for the City improvements are said to be in treaty with the authorities of the out ward of St. Bartholomew, to take the houses for the purpose of opening the line to Cow-cross, when the street will be thus far continued; so that there will be a direct line, without passing through Smithfield, to the north-west division of the Metropolis.—At a Court of Common Council, held on Thursday, Mr. R. L. Jones brought up the report of the Royal Exchange and Gresham Trusts Committee, on having agreed with the Bank of England for the advance of 70,000*l.* for the City's moiety of expense of rebuilding the Royal Exchange and the New Gresham College, and for sealing a bond for 5,000*l.*, part thereof. The report entered into the details of the agreement with the Bank of England for the proposed loan; and the mode suggested by the committee for again paying it off, which was, that nine-tenths of the net income which shall arise from the rents of the Finsbury estates, beyond the present rental of 115,000*l.*, should be set aside, together with any further surpluses of the Gresham fund which may arise. By this plan the committee thought that a sinking fund would be formed fully adequate to discharge the debt in about nine years from the present time. A conversation of some length took place upon the subject of the mode proposed for redeeming the loan; and Mr. Jones having offered no objection to the postponement of the consideration of that part of the report, the court agreed to the former portion, relative to the negotiation with the Bank. It was mentioned incidentally in the discussion, by Mr. R. Taylor, that it would be well if the City lands committee would take care, in letting the estates, to prevent them from being made burial-places; and Mr. Hall, the chairman of the committee, stated that the committee were doing all they could to prevent the extension of the practice. A petition was afterwards presented from Mr. John Belcher, proposing a viaduct as a means of remedying the evil arising from the acclivity at Holborn-hill, which was referred to a committee. A long discussion took place on the report of the committee recommending the removal of the attic over the ball-room at the Mansion-house. The report was ultimately agreed to, and referred back to the committee to be carried into execution.

East India House.—On Wednesday the Directors of the East India Company gave an entertainment to the Marquis of Tweeddale and Sir George Arthur, on occasion of their appointment to the Governorship of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay; Sir J. Lushington, chairman of the Company, in the chair. Among the company present were the Duke of Wellington, Sir R. Peel, Lord Stanley, and several other members of the Cabinet, together with a distinguished circle of noblemen and gentlemen, in number about 140. After dinner the usual loyal toasts were given; after which the chairman proposed the healths of the Marquis of Tweeddale and Sir G. Arthur, and success to their governments in their respective presidencies. The Marquis of Tweeddale and Sir G. Arthur briefly returned thanks. The Navy and Army were then given, which were respectively acknowledged by the Earl of Haddington and Lord Hill. The chairman then proposed the health of Sir R. Peel and her Majesty's Ministers. Sir R. Peel returned thanks. They were, he said, met on an occasion of peculiar interest. It was impossible not to wait with interest at least for the full explanation and development of those events in India, of which, hitherto, they had received but partial and imperfect accounts; but though they could not divest themselves of those feelings of deep interest, there was no occasion for apprehension or distrust—there was no occasion for any other feelings but those which are most becoming to an Englishman—the firm determination to repair any disaster they might have met with, and to overcome every difficulty with which they might be encompassed in the administration of affairs in India. When he recollected that there never was a period when there existed a more intimate, cordial, good understanding between the executive authority in this country and the East India Company—when he reflected on the high character and qualifications of the civil servants of the Company in India—when he reflected on the valour of the united armies that are rivalling each other in the field of glory in a friendly competition—when he recollected that this country is still blessed with the advice and counsel of that illustrious man who in India displayed that extraordinary combination of moral and intellectual qualities, which he has evinced alike in military and civil government during his after life—when he reflected on this combination of advantages, so far from seeing any occasion for despondency or alarm, he felt assured that every difficulty would be overcome, and that the trials to which they might be exposed would, being surmounted, only lay the foundation for the increased stability and enduring success of our Indian empire. The health of the Duke of Wellington was then given. The Duke, in returning thanks, said, that having had the honour of serving the East India Company—having lived for some years in that country under the protection of their government, and having witnessed the benefits conferred upon the natives of the vast regions under their sway, it was not surprising that he should on all occasions have felt an anxiety with respect to the choice of those individuals who are to govern the different portions of the territory forming their mighty empire. Upon no occasion had he been more satisfied with the choice announced than upon the present evening. Several other toasts were afterwards given, among which were those of the President of the Board of Trade, and Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General of India.

Custom House.—On Wednesday one of the most extensive seizures that has occurred for some years was made by the officers of customs on board a vessel lying in the River. It seems that, from information they had received, the officers determined to search her. The cargo at first appeared to consist of tierces of beef and other articles; but it was soon found that, instead of beef, the casks, to the number of 40, contained bags of snuff closely packed, the contents of each cask weighing upwards of 3½ cwt., the duty upon which would have amounted to nearly 5,000*l.* The whole of the seizure was removed to the Custom-house stores.

Public Meetings.—On Saturday, a meeting of the Marylebone vestry was held for the purpose of considering the following motion, relative to the police-force in that parish, of which notice had been given by Mr. Tufnell, M.P.:—"That a committee be appointed to report the number of police stations and policemen employed in the parish, and to ascertain whether the amount levied for the maintenance of the police force is a fair proportion as compared with that levied on other Metropolitan districts." Mr. Tufnell addressed the meeting at some length in support of his motion, and during his speech stated that under the old system, the watch of Marylebone, which he said had been admitted by Sir R. Peel to be very efficient, consisted of 197 persons, and the annual expense was under 10,000*l.* That the present police force in the parish consisted of one superintendent, four inspectors, twenty-five sergeants, and 181 constables, which, were they properly assessed, ought not to cost the parish more than 10,734*l.* annually; but, in addition to about 6,000*l.* from the Consolidated Fund, the cost of the police annually amounted to 27,176*l.*; an amount sufficient for double the number of men engaged, and for the police employed in other districts. St. George's, Hanover-square, he said, only paid for police the annual sum of 14,426*l.*; St. James's had 169 constables, and only paid annually 5,941*l.*; while Marylebone, for 181 constables, had to pay directly 20,382*l.*, and indirectly 27,176*l.* Lambeth, with an area of 3,640 acres, and having 167 constables, only paid 8,282*l.*; Kensington had 179 constables, and only paid 5,981*l.*; the parish of Islington had 578 constables, and only paid 13,407*l.* annually; and the small parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, paid only 987*l.*, and had no less than 139 constables. Mr. Tufnell concluded a long address by saying that he did not wish to raise the amount of other districts, but he thought Marylebone ought to be reduced to its fair and proper proportion. He considered the police system as the very worst possible system of tyranny, and, unless the police commissioners thought proper to remedy this evil, he should certainly feel it his duty to bring this subject before Parliament. Several gentlemen then addressed the meeting, and after some observations on the inefficiency of the present police as a detective force, which it was urged had been evidenced by the recent circumstance of Daniel Good having made his escape and evaded the hands of justice for fifteen days, the motion was unanimously adopted.—On Monday, pursuant to advertisement, a public meeting was held for the purpose of receiving the report of a committee on the best means of testifying the public gratitude to the late Dr. Birkbeck for his services in promoting the education of the people, and especially the working classes. Lord Brougham took the chair, and briefly explained the objects for which the meeting was convened. Mr. Hume, M.P., then proposed the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. R. Taylor, that "It is the opinion of this meeting, that upon the sound education of the great body of the people mainly depend, under Divine Providence, the stability and happiness of nations; and that mechanics' institutions have greatly contributed to that education by the direct instruction and by the rational recreation which they afford to the working classes." Lord J. Russell next addressed the meeting. He adverted to the benefit mankind had derived by the establishment of mechanics' institutions by Dr. Birkbeck, and proposed the second resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Basil Montagu, "That this meeting desire to record their deep sense of the eminent services which Dr. Birkbeck has rendered to the education of the people, by founding in 1800 and teaching a class for mechanics at Glasgow, by his munificent aid in founding and his constant care in superintending the London Mechanics' Institution, and by his ready assistance in forming similar bodies throughout the kingdom." It was then moved by Lord Dudley Stuart, seconded by Mr. Dillon, "That this meeting approve and adopt the Report of the Committee appointed on the 3d Aug. last, and are of opinion that the most fitting method of testifying the public gratitude to Dr. Birkbeck is by founding in University College, London, a Professorship of Machinery and Manufactures, including the Application of Chymistry and other branches of Natural Philosophy to the Arts; that the Professor be required to lecture in the country during the college vacation; and that a subscription be commenced for this purpose. All the resolutions were adopted."—On Tuesday, the Annual Meeting of the Metropolitan Anti-Corn-law Association was held, Mr. Warburton, late M.P. for Bridport, in the chair. The secretary read a long report, and a series of resolutions expressive of the dissatisfaction of the meeting at the course which had been pursued by Government with regard to the non-abolition of all monopolies, more particularly in corn, and the restrictions on the industry and commerce of the country. The meeting was addressed by the chairman, Earls Radnor and Kinnaird, Mr. Villiers, M.P., Mr. Hume, M.P., and several other members of Parliament, and gentlemen who were on the platform. After a number of speeches, the report and resolutions were finally adopted.—A public meeting was held on Wednesday of the electors of the City of London, for the purpose of calling on Lord J. Russell to resign his seat as representative of the City, on account of his "factious opposition to the tariff and other measures of Sir R. Peel's administration." The proceedings of the meeting were throughout of a noisy character. A Mr. Chilcot took the chair, and after he had briefly addressed the meeting, a resolution was proposed and seconded that the meeting highly approved of the conduct of Lord J. Russell. Mr. Wilkinson opposed the resolution in a speech of some length, and concluded by moving an amendment, "That this meeting approves of the measures proposed to Parliament by the Ministers of the Crown, on the whole, as calculated to better the condition of the working people, improve trade and commerce, and increase the revenue; that we regret the retarding of their accomplishment by a futile and factious opposition, and deprecate the conduct of Lord John Russell, who, as one of the Members of Parliament for this City, ought, to the utmost of his power, to expedite rather than retard so great a good, and thereby put an end to that state of uncertainty which at present paralyses the trade and commerce of the country." After several other persons had spoken, the amendment was put, and declared, amid considerable noise and confusion, to be carried by a large majority, though the supporters of the original resolution maintained that it was negatived by 20 to 1.—On Wednesday a public entertainment was given by the Colonial Society to Sir Allan M'Nab, as a proof of the feelings entertained towards him by gentlemen connected with Canada, and the British public in general, in respect to his late exertions in the loyal cause in Upper Canada. On his health being proposed, Sir A. M'Nab returned thanks at considerable length. He took a general review of the late events in Canada, and concluded by saying that there existed a strong feeling of loyalty among the people of that country; and that they were determined to maintain the connexion with Great Britain.

Metropolitan Antiquities.—A discovery of ancient coins has been made by some men employed in digging a new sewer under the foundation of Temple-bar. They consist chiefly of old copper coins and a few of gold, said to be of the reign of Charles I.

The Art Union.—The sixth annual meeting of the members of this society, for the purpose of distributing the prizes, was held on Tuesday at Drury-lane Theatre. Mr. Bond Cabbell, in the absence of the Duke of Cambridge, who was prevented from attending by a slight accident, was called upon to preside. The theatre was crowded with visitors, and presented an interesting sight. The secretary read the yearly report, announcing the amount of subscriptions for this year to be 12,905*l.*, of which 8,900*l.* were allotted for the purchase of pictures, and 400*l.* for casts. It was also recommended in the report that a reduced model of some celebrated piece of sculpture should be introduced among the prizes; and secondly, that the society should extend its patronage to the art of medal engraving, to which end it was suggested that a series of medals, illustrating the history of British art, should be commenced, and one die engraved every year, for which 100*l.* should annually be set aside. Two scrutineers were then elected, and two ladies appointed to draw the prizes, which were divided as follows:—1 of 400*l.*, 1 of 300*l.*, 2 of 200*l.*, 3 of 150*l.*, 6 of 100*l.*, 6 of 80*l.*, 8 of 70*l.*, 10 of 60*l.*, 14 of 50*l.*, 20 of 40*l.*, 26 of 30*l.*, 30 of 25*l.*, 44 of 20*l.*, 40 of 15*l.*, 60 of 10*l.* In addition to these, 20 bronze casts and 10 of plaster were distributed. The ceremony of drawing being concluded, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Macready for the readiness and affability which he had shown in affording the use of his theatre.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths in the Metropolis from all causes, registered in the week ending Saturday the 16th inst.:—males, 414; females, 480; total 894. Weekly averages, 1838-9-40-1: males, 467; females, 445; total, 912.

Camberwell.—On Monday a vestry meeting of the inhabitants was held, for the purpose of determining the amount to be expended in the rebuilding of the parish church. The Rev. J. G. Storie, vicar, took the chair. There were between 700 and 800 persons present; and after six hours' discussion, during which time the proceedings were occasionally very violent, a resolution was adopted to expend 12,000*l.*, in addition to the 3,600*l.* received from the insurance-office; 8,000*l.* to be raised by Exchequer-bills, and the remainder to be collected by two rates. A determined opposition was then made as to the appointment of a committee, one party wishing for a reappointment of the old one, while the opposite side insisted on having some new names inserted. It was ultimately determined that there should be a poll of the whole parish, which is appointed to take place in a few days.

Provincial News.

Bradford.—The magistrates, bankers, and merchants of this town, interested in the long wool trade, have recently petitioned the Board of Trade for such a modification of the tariff with regard to the exportation of British wool as would afford adequate protection to English manufacturers. An answer has been received on the subject, in which the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade state that they are not prepared to accede to the prayer of the memorial.

Dudley.—On Monday some serious disturbances occurred among the workpeople of this town, Stourbridge, and other parts of the iron manufacturing districts, which for some time threatened serious consequences, and rendered it necessary to call in the assistance of the military from Birmingham. The following appear to be the authentic particulars of these riots, and of the causes which led to them:—A short time since a number of the ironmasters in the neighbourhood reduced the wages of their workmen, upon which many of the men, chiefly nailors, refused to resume their employment; while others continued to work at the price offered. It seems, however, that those who "struck" determined to compel the masters to pay the old prices, or to drive away from the various manufactories those men who still continued to be employed in them. For this purpose, on Monday some thousands of workmen congregated from Lye Waste, Craidley, and Netherton, and proceeded to visit the works of several of the most influential masters of this manufacturing district; and upon being told that the reductions made were in consequence of similar reductions by competing manufacturers, they proceeded to seize the masters and violently force them into their ranks: in this manner several of the principal ironmasters and manufacturers were seized while on their own premises, and marched in procession to this town. On their arrival the mob escorted their prisoners to the hotel, for the purpose, it is said, of confronting them with the other masters to whom they had alluded. The streets were at this time densely crowded with people, considerable excitement prevailed, and the shops were generally closed. The ironmasters remained in the hotel some time in consultation with the magistrates; when the mob, becoming impatient, proceeded to further extremities, and attempted to force the building. The Dragoons however, who had been sent for from Birmingham, fortunately arrived before they had accomplished their purpose; and the Riot Act having been read, they were soon after dispersed, but not until 12 of their number had been seriously wounded, and 40 of the ringleaders captured. In the evening a large body of police were sent by the authorities in Birmingham to render any assistance that might be requisite. The rioters, after retreating upon the entrance of the troops, proceeded to the out-manufacturing districts, and on Tuesday it was stated by persons arriving from the neighbourhood, that they had congregated in great numbers at Rowley-Regis, Craidley, and other adjacent places, where considerable excitement prevailed, and further disturbances of a serious character were expected. The magistrates immediately took active measures to preserve the peace, aided by the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, Lord Littleton; and on Wednesday, alarming reports being still current, fresh reinforcements were sent for. In the course of the day, a troop of the Worcestershire Yeomanry, accompanied by two pieces of artillery, arrived; and nearly a troop of the Enniskillen Dragoons were stationed in the town, the rest of the two troops being quartered in the neighbourhood of Lye Waste, Stourbridge, Hales Owen, and other places. On Wednesday a public meeting of the Chartists was called, when they were addressed by Mr. Cooke, of this town, and Mr. Candy, from Yorkshire, on the necessity of union, and the advantages that would result from the people's charter. All passed off quietly, and it was resolved to appoint a deputation of working men to meet the master nailors. It was also understood that, until these delegates had made a report to the meeting, the workmen would abstain from outrage; but that if the deputation did not meet with a satisfactory reception, proceedings of a violent nature might be anticipated.—The latest accounts inform us that no fresh disturbances had taken place. The deputation of the working-classes have had a conference with the masters; and, it is stated, have expressed themselves generally satisfied with the disposition of those assembled to meet their views so far as circumstances permit them. The ringleaders of the mob who were taken on Monday have been examined by the magistrates, and committed.

Liverpool.—A public meeting of the merchants, shipowners, builders, and others connected with the timber trade, has been held in this city, for the purpose of considering the propriety of memorialising Government to allow the proposed change in the timber duties to come into immediate operation. Mr. T. Sands, chairman of the Dock Committee, took the chair. Mr. Robinson said, as chairman of the British North American Association, he begged to protest against that being considered a meeting of the timber trade. Mr. Brereton, timber-merchant, also made a similar protest, after which he and Mr. Robinson left the meeting. Several gentlemen then addressed the meeting, and the following resolutions were finally adopted:—1. "That the prices current for North American timber in the port of Liverpool throughout the whole year ending 1st Feb., 1842, have not only been unremunerative, but ruinous, both to importer and shipowner." 2. "That the prices now current for North American timber are below the rates at which it can be remuneratively imported for sale, even under the proposed new scale of duties." 3. "That the consequence of any protracted delay would tend to injure all parties, without benefiting or alleviating any one interest, inasmuch as postponement will at once check consumption, and cause a comparative cessation of all general contemplated operations, and thus, in effect, paralyse the trade both at home and abroad for 1842." 4. "That whatever the result may be with regard to the proposed alteration of the timber duties, it is highly expedient, as regards the future welfare of the merchant and colonist abroad, and also the merchant, shipowner, and manufacturer at home, that that alteration should come into immediate operation, and not be delayed until the 10th of October." It was also resolved that a memorial, embodying these resolutions, be forwarded to Government.

Luton.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood has been held, to take into consideration the proposed reduction of duty on foreign plait and bonnets, and the serious injury it is likely to occasion to the town and neighbourhood, and plaiting districts generally, and more especially to the manufacturing poor. After several gentlemen had addressed the meeting on the subject, the following resolutions were adopted: 1. That the proposed reduction of duty on foreign plait and bonnets will materially injure the interests of the manufacturing poor throughout the plaiting districts, amounting to upwards of 150,000 individuals. 2. That it will seriously injure every part of the trading community throughout the plaiting districts of the kingdom. 3. That by depriving a large proportion of the manufacturing poor of the means of subsistence, it will considerably increase the poor-rates, and necessarily bring upon the agriculturists a very heavy additional burden. 4. That the manufacture of British straw plait, which is carried on by women and children, and by the surplus agricultural labourers, deserves the encouragement and protection of the legislature, particularly because no machinery is used in its production. 5. That foreign hats and bonnets will be introduced within the restricted size of 22 inches in diameter, weighing 1lb. each, for 1*s.* 8*d.*; and, therefore, no plait will be imported but such as is made up into hats and bonnets, or baskets, and the intended duty of 7*s.* 6*d.* upon plait will be avoidable, fallacious, and in every sense a dead letter. 6. That the alleged reason for so great a reduction of the existing duties upon foreign plait, namely, that large quantities are smuggled into this country, is not, in the opinion of this meeting, founded upon fact; for had such been the case, it must have been known to the manufacturers of Luton, who have extensive connexions in every part of the kingdom. 7. That petitions be presented to both Houses of Parliament, embodying the resolutions of this meeting.

Portsmouth.—A serious fire has occurred in this town. It broke out in an extensive store situate at the corner of Lombard-street, filled with a large quantity of tar, hemp, oakum, and other combustible materials. The fire spread with great rapidity, and soon communicated to the adjoining houses. By the exertions, however, of the police, aided by a body of soldiers, and the sailors from the different ships of war, the flames were at length got under, though not before considerable damage had been done, several houses, in addition to the stores, being burnt down. The cause of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion.

Southampton.—A young man, named Thomas Maslin, has been examined before the magistrates in this town, charged with an attempt to commit murder and suicide. It appeared, from the evidence of several witnesses, that the prisoner, who is a stranger in the town, went a few evenings since into a shoemaker's shop, above Bar, and, without any provocation or ostensible cause, made an attempt to cut the throat of an errand-boy in the shop, with a knife which he had asked for to cut his boot, which pinched him. Not succeeding in his attempt, though he inflicted a severe wound in the boy's chin, he endeavoured to stab himself, but failed, and was then taken into custody. At his examination, he declined saying anything, and was committed to take his trial. A medical witness stated that the prisoner was at the time labouring under strong excitement; that he was not, however, intoxicated, but appeared to have been recently suffering under severe illness; and from the peculiar formation of his head, he was of opinion that there was some organic derangement, though he could not pronounce him decidedly insane.

Wales.—Great excitement has prevailed for the last few days in Hawarden, North Wales, near the seat of Sir S. Glynne, Bart., in consequence of the turn-out of all the hands working in the extensive collieries of Messrs. Rigby and Hancock, and the attempts of these men to cause other operatives in collieries to turn out and support them in their demands. The question in dispute appears to be of a similar nature to that which recently occurred between Messrs. Grissell and Peto and their workmen, respecting the appointment of a superintendent. A gentleman, named Staley, has hitherto been the agent appointed to carry on the collieries; and having for some reason rendered himself obnoxious to the men, they refused to work, and, assembling in great numbers, demanded his dismissal. This not being acceded to, they proceeded to measures of violence; and having seized Mr. Staley, treated him very roughly. They placed him in a coal-waggon, conveyed him towards the river Dee, and expressed their determination to drown him. On arriving at the Queen's-ferry, however, they stated that his life would be spared then, but only on condition of banishment to England. He was then placed in the ferry-boat, the colliers threatening vengeance if ever he dared to return. Information was given to Mr. Leigh Rigby of the outrage, and as soon as the mob had dispersed from the ferry he conveyed Mr. Staley in his carriage to his house at Hawarden; but the colliers having learned where he was concealed, he was obliged to make his escape the same night; and in the morning, 300 of the workmen surrounded Mr. Rigby's house, demanding that Mr. Staley should be sent out of the country.

Mr. Rigby informed them, that if they were determined to select their own masters they should no longer work for him. They then went to the rest of the coal-mines, endeavouring to get the colliers to strike work ; and the result has been, that the men are now generally demanding higher wages, and four of the underground superintendents of the mines have been compelled to leave the place from threats of violence. The magistrates have taken precautions for preserving the peace, and for calling in the military should any further violence be offered. Several houses have since been broken into, and it is expected that the ringleaders will be taken into custody. The police force of the neighbourhood appears to be inefficient in strength ; and Mr. Staley, it is said, dare not enter Wales to identify his persecutors.

Wigan.—A riot, which at one time threatened serious consequences, has occurred in this town. It appears that a large body of the handloom weavers, consisting chiefly of the lower orders of Irish, went to the office of the poor-law guardians, and demanded relief for themselves and their families. This was refused, when they became irritated, broke into the board-room, and took possession of the papers, threatening to use violence towards the guardians and officers of the union, unless their wants were supplied. The excitement became so great, that the mayor and other magistrates of the borough, who are also guardians, deemed it necessary to call out the military, and to read the Riot Act, upon which the mob dispersed. The excitement among the people continued some time, and further disturbances were apprehended, but none have since taken place. A public meeting has been called to take into consideration some means of relieving the weavers,

Windsor.—Several extensive alterations are now proceeding in the interior of the Castle, especially in those portions of the private apartments occupied by her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent ; and also in those appropriated to the nursery. The apartments upon the principal floors of the whole of the southern and eastern sides of the Castle, which have hitherto been heated by warm air, are in future to be warmed by the aid of heated water. The nursery, and the several rooms connected with that department, are now being permanently finished and embellished ; the work which had been previously executed in these rooms having been of a temporary nature, and completed with the rapidity necessary at the time. Several of the bedrooms on the south side of the quadrangle are also undergoing great improvement. The rooms are to be brought forward to the outer windows, and the passage, which will be lighted from above, is to proceed between these rooms and another suite of apartments looking towards the south, and down the Long Walk. There are at present upwards of 200 workmen employed under the direction of Mr. Blore, the architect, who has succeeded Sir Jeffry Wyattville as the superintendent of the works.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have determined on removing all the old and useless buildings on the Crown lands in this borough, and the old military hospital on the Frogmore estate was sold by auction on Thursday. The building was formerly occupied as the infantry hospital by the regiments in garrison, until the new hospital had rendered it useless.

Worcester.—On Monday a public meeting by requisition was held in this city for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament against a continuance of warlike operations in China and Affghanistan, and expressing anxiety that measures may be taken for conciliating the inhabitants of those regions, and staying the war spirit, as being altogether at variance with the Christian religion and the true interests of mankind. Mr. S. Pumphrey moved a series of resolutions in conformity with the objects of the meeting, which Alderman Padmore seconded, and which, after the meeting had been addressed by Mr. Price, of Neath, in a speech of some length, were adopted, and a petition founded thereon agreed to.

Railways.—We learn from the "Railway Times" that all the Railway Companies are combining their exertions to procure a modification of the passenger tax, and that a deputation from the united body have had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject ; the result of which, however, has not been made known.—On Tuesday an accident occurred on the Liverpool and Manchester line of railway, which might have been attended with fatal consequences had it occurred a few minutes later. It appears that near the Warrington junction a tram-road crosses the line leading from a colliery to the Grand Junction line ; and while an engine belonging to the colliery was attempting to cross the line, it came in contact with another engine, to which were attached some empty coal-waggons. The concussion threw both engines partially off the rails, and considerable damage was done to both. Fortunately both were proceeding at a slow pace, or it is thought that the engineers and firemen would have been killed on the spot ; or had the crossing been attempted a few minutes later the engine would have come in contact with a second-class train from Liverpool, and a still more serious accident would have been the result. Some time elapsed before the engines could be got away ; but in consequence of the accident happening between the points where the Grand Junction joins the line for Liverpool and Manchester, the passenger trains, by passing along that line a short distance, were enabled to pursue their journey without much delay.—On Thursday a special general meeting of the proprietors of the South-Eastern Railway was held, to consider and determine on raising additional capital for the purposes of the undertaking. A statement was submitted, by which it appeared that the receipts of the company to the 1st April were 356,745*l.*, and the total from the commencement 1,145,597*l.* 13s., whilst the expenditure amounted to 312,977*l.* for the half-year, and the total to 1,075,468*l.* 5s. 4d., leaving a balance, after some other deductions, of 62,461*l.* 5s. 8d. The Chairman said that in addition to the above total expenditure, the additional sum required would amount to 1,545.000*l.*, and was made up as follows :—Cash balance, 70,000*l.*, engagements 35,000*l.*, debentures 360,000*l.*, sum proposed to be raised 700,000*l.*, the sum the company has power to borrow 260,000*l.*, and that under the London Bridge Station Act 120,000*l.*, which would leave a margin ample for all that might be required. From this the amount due to the Brighton Company (said by them to amount to 350,000*l.*,) would be taken. The distance that would be opened in the month of May would be 40 miles ; 8 to Croydon, 12 on the joint or Brighton line, and 20 miles on the South-Eastern line. In the month of August 15 miles further would be opened, in November 11 miles further, making the whole distance from the Metropolis 66 miles. The chairman then submitted a resolution for raising an additional capital of 700,000*l.* by the issue of 28,000 new shares, for 50*l.* each nominally, 25*l.* each in cash only being required, and also several other resolutions, which were carried unanimously. In reply to several proprietors, the chairman stated the loss by shares to the company was about 235,000*l.*, and that the directors still remained of opinion that the line would ultimately not cost more than 30,000*l.* per mile. After some discussion on the affairs of the company, some gentlemen from France explained to the meeting the project of a railway from Calais to Paris, and one from Boulogne to Paris, which they considered preferable, but which, they said, had not been decided on by the Chamber of Deputies. Several proprietors spoke in favour of a line from Calais to Paris, and thought an opinion of the kind expressed in a resolution would be advisable, but it was overruled by the rest of the meeting.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—A few days since the Recorder of this city pronounced judgment in the Sessions Court on a point which has excited much interest among the corn-dealers. The question was as to the correct legal weight of the barrel of oats ; whether it was 14 stone only, according to a certain Act of Parliament, or 14 stone 2lbs. (measurage), according to a general and long-established custom in the trade ? The recorder decided that the barrel consisted of 14 stone only, i.e., of 196lbs., and not of 198lb., according to the custom, which he therefore pronounced illegal. —The emigration from this country, alluded to in former Numbers, still proceeds upon a scale much more extensive than in any former year ; and a large portion of the emigrants are said to be farmers. The number of persons who arrived at Quebec from Cork in 1841 was 1,401 ; from Limerick, 2,547 ; from Waterford, 748 ; from Tralee, 906 ; and the total arrived from all parts of the country was 18,317. In the present year, since the 10th March, 18 vessels have sailed from the port of Cork alone, with 3,690 passengers, who took their departure for the following ports :— St. John's, 1,542 ; Quebec, 1,211 ; New York, 733 ; St. Andrew's, 204. It is also announced that several other vessels will clear out from the same port before the end of the season. Accounts from Limerick state that the spring-tide of emigration is now at its height in that port ; that five vessels, full of passengers, left for America on Saturday, three others having sailed a few days previously ; and that several ships are still taking in emigrants, and will sail shortly for the same destination. A Drogheda paper states that the number of emigrants who passed through that town for America, since the season for emigration commenced, exceeds, at a moderate computation, 4,000 ; principally from the counties of Meath, Louth, Longford, and Cavan. We are also informed by a Mayo journal that in Newport, Westport, and Ballina, several large vessels are taking in passengers for the British American colonies, or the United States, to a much greater extent than has been witnessed on any former occasion.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Tuesday, Dr. Murphy in the chair. The secretary read the minutes of the last day's proceedings, and then in a speech of some length alluded to the progress of the repeal cause in London, which, he said, was principally supported by ladies. He next drew a comparison between the wealth and prosperity of London and the poverty and embarassment of this city, and called upon the country to rally in favour of the repeal. He then read a long letter from Mr. O'Connell on the subject of repeal, but it contained no new topic of interest. A letter was also read from Trey, in America, inclosing 44*l.*, and expressing the determination of the contributors "to unite their sympathies and efforts with Irishmen in their endeavours to recover their liberties." The letter was inserted on the minutes.

Belfast.—Intelligence has been received, announcing the suspension of payment of Messrs. Curell and Sons, manufacturers, of this town. It is, however, supposed that time only is required to enable them to meet their liabilities.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen.—A singular trial took place in this city, at the Circuit Court of Justiciary, on Saturday. Two persons were tried for setting their premises on fire, to defraud the insurance-office. The trial lasted throughout the night, and till seven o'clock on Sunday morning. The jury found one of the prisoners guilty of wilful "fire-raising," and the other guilty as an accomplice, but recommended them to the leniency of the Court, "on account of their previous good character, of their being strangers in this country, and also on account of the circumstances under which the trial is concluded." The Court did not rise until twelve on Sunday forenoon.

Glasgow.—Lord Brougham has been chosen Patron of the Mechanics' Institution in this city, in the room of the late Dr. Birkbeck.

Leith.—The local papers announce that the Banking Company in this town has suspended payment. It is, however, stated that the firm is likely to meet all demands upon it in full.

THEATRICALS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—A numerous audience was attracted to this theatre on Tuesday night by the *début* of Signora Frezzolini, who has for some time been expected in this country. She appeared in the character of *Beatrice di Tenda*, in Bellini's Opera of that name ; and her success was decided. Signora Frezzolini is a native of the Roman states, where she has already played with great success ; about 33 years of age, and is married to Signor Antonio Poggi, a tenor of considerable reputation, who is also engaged at this theatre. Her voice is a soprano, of considerable power, her execution is finished, and her style graceful and elegant. She was favourably received, and her performance met with frequent applause. The rest of the Opera was well sustained, and SS. Ronconi and Guasco were both encored in some parts of their performances. The theatre was well filled, and her Majesty and Prince Albert were present. At the fall of the curtain Signora Frezzolini was called for, and received the congratulations of the audience.

SPORTING.

Newmarket First Spring Meeting.—These races commenced on Monday, under favourable circumstances as respected the weather, which has continued very fine throughout the week, and the company was numerous and fashionable. The races began with the

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 *Sovs. each. T. Y. C.* (8 *Subs.*)—Col. Peel's Hawk's-eye (Chapple), 1 ; Mr. Goodman's Rover, 2 ; Capt. Daintree's c. by Mulatto, d. by Middleton, 3. Betting, 10 to 6 agst Hawk's-eye, and 5 to 1 agst Rover. The three horses placed lay in front all the way, Rover making play at a strong pace till close to the chair, when Hawk's-eye made a rush and won by a head.

Sweepstakes of 50 *Sovs. each. T. Y. C.* (6 *Subs.*)—Mr. Bowes's The Ladye of Silverkeld Well (Scott), 1 ; Mr. Thornhill's Eusebia, 2 ; Fulwer Craven's Don't-say-no, 3. Betting, 6 to 4 agst Eusebia, 7 to 4 agst Don't-say-no, and 5 to 2 agst the winner. Don't-say-no cut out the work to the cords, and then ran out ; the other two went on and made a close race home ; The Ladye winning by half a length.

Sweepstakes of 10 *Sovs. each. T. Y. C. The winner to be sold for* 200*l.* (8 *Subs.*)—Mr. B. Green's c., by Wiseacre out of Zany's dam (Rogers), 1 ; Lord Albemarle's Robin, 2 ; Mr. Price's Marshal Biron, 3. The following also started but were not placed : Lord Exeter's Patchwork, Mr. Crockford's f. by Buzzard out of Emma, Mr. Goodman's f. by Ishmael out of Balance, Capt. Colquitt's Astronomer, Mr. Barnes's br. c. by Emilius out of Benefit's dam. Betting, 3 to 1 agst the Wiseacre colt, 3 to 1 agst Emma c., 7 to 2 agst Patchwork, and 4 to 1 agst Robin. The Wiseacre colt, agst the will of his jockey, made nearly all the running to the cords, where Robin headed him, but was caught again near the chair, and beaten by a neck ; Marshal Biron and Patchwork nearly abreast at the finish.

Sweepstakes of 20 *Sovs. each. D. M.* (3 *Subs.*)—Duke of Rutland's Flambeau (Robinson), 1 ; Mr. Ford's Ballet, 2. Betting, 2 to 1 on Flambeau, who took the lead, kept it, and won easy by a length and a half.

Sweepstakes of 50 *Sovs. each. A. F.*—Mr. Combe's Rosalind by Touchstone (Rogers), 1 ; Mr. Biggs's Eleus, by Elis, 2 ; Mr. Goodman's f. by Ishmael, out of Balance, 3. Betting, 6 to 4 on Eleus, 2 to 1 agst Rosalind, and 6 to 1 agst the Balance filly. The Balance filly made all the running for nearly half a mile, and was then passed by Eleus, who went on at a wretched pace to the bushes, where Rosalind collared him, and won, after a short struggle, by a head.

50*l.* *Last three miles of B. C.*—Duke of Rutland's Flambeau (Robinson), 1 ; Mr. Thornhill's E. O., 2 ; Duke of Grafton's Florence, 3. Betting, 6 to 5 agst Flambeau, and 3 to 1 agst each of his opponents. Florence made running at a good pace, E. O. waiting on her, and Flambeau behind ; so they ran till half way between the Duke's Stand and the chair, when the mare and the old horse taking the lead, made the rest of the running, and won easy by two lengths.

TUESDAY.—The unusual warmth and fineness of the weather attracted great numbers of visitors, and the heath presented an animated scene. The races commenced with

The Queen's Plate of 100 *guineas. R. C.*—Mr. Batson's Barbara (Sly), 1 ; Mr. Sadler's Bellissima, 2 ; Duke of Grafton's Florence, 3 ; Mr. Turner's The Jewess, 4. Betting, 10 to 6 agst Barbara, 3 to 1 agst Florence (taken), and 3 to 1 agst Bellissima. Won in a canter by four or five lengths ; a regular tailing race.

The 2,000 *Guineas Stakes, a Subscription of* 100 *Sovs. each. R. M.* —Mr. Bowes's Meteor, by Velocipede (Scott), 1 ; Mr. Wreford jun.'s Wiseacre by Taurus, 2 ; Mr. Goodman's Rover, 0 ; Lord G. Bentinck's Misdeal, 0 ; Col. Peel's Archy, 0 ; Lord Exeter's Saros, 0 ; Lord Orford's br. c. by Jerry out of Petulance, 0 ; Mr. Ridsdale's Lucullus, 0. Betting, 6 to 4 agst Meteor, 5 to 2 agst Misdeal, 9 to 2 agst Petulance c., 7 to 1 agst Wiseacre, and 10 to 1 agst Archy. Won by half a length.

WEDNESDAY.—50*l.* *Plate. B. C.*—Lord Kelburne's b. c. by Muley Molock, walked over.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 *Sovs. each. A. F.*—Mr. Sadler's Bellissima, (J. Day,) 1 ; Mr. Biggs' Eleus, 2 ; Mr. Thornhill's St. Colomb, 3 ; Duke of Rutland's Sir Hans, 4. Betting, even on Eleus, 3 to 1 against Sir Hans, and 7 to 1 against Bellissima. Bellissima made all the running, and won easy by half a length.

Sweepstakes of 100 *Sovs. each. D. M.*—Col. Anson's Attila, (Scott,) 1 ; Mr. Etwall's Palladium, 2 ; Mr. Osbaldeston's The Devil among the Tailors, 3. Betting, 7 to 2 on Attila. The Devil among the Tailors went away as hard as he could split, Palladium second, and the favourite third ; they ran so for half a mile, and then Attila took the lead at an improved pace, got rid of the Devil instanter, shook off Palladium at the cords, and won in a canter by six lengths.

THURSDAY.—*Sweepstakes of* 50 *Sovs. each. T. Y. C.* (6 *subs.*)—Mr. Newton's f. by Jerry, out of Fanchon, (Robinson,) 1 ; Lord Orford's Bridal, by Bay Middleton, 2. The Fanchon filly made all the running, and won easy by three lengths.

The Queen's Plate of 100*Gs. R. C.*—Mr. Combe's The Nob, (Darling,) 1 ; Duke of Richmond's The Currier, 2 ; Mr. Batson's Barbara, 3 ; Duke of Rutland's Flambeau, 4 ; Mr. Thornhill's E. O., 5. Betting, 6 to 5 agst Flambeau, 7 to 2 agst The Currier and Barbara, and 4 to 1 agst The Nob. Won by a length.

Sweepstakes of 10 *Sovs. each. First half of Ab. M. Winner to be sold for* 80*l.* (5 *Subs.*)—Mr. Goodwin's Drummer Boy, 1 ; Mr. Goodwin's Ishmael, out of Balance, 2 ; Mr. Pettit's Sweetmeat, by Citron, 3. The following were not placed : Lord Exeter's Revision and Mr. Sare's Badwell Ash, by Colwick. Won by a length.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 *Sovs. each. T. Y. C.* (6 *Subs.*)—Mr. Crockford's f. b. by Buzzard (S. Darling, jun.), 1 ; Mr. Byng's Garry Owen, 2 ; Lord Kelburne's c. by Retainer, 3 ; Mr. Ford's Ballet, 4. Betting, 7 to 4 agst Ballet, 2 to 1 agst Garry Owen and the winner. A regular tailing race ; the Emma colt was never headed, and won by four lengths.

Sweepstakes of 10 *Sovs. each. T. Y. C. Winner to be sold for* 150*l.* 6 *Subs.*—Mr. B. Greene's ch. c. by Wiseacre (Rogers), 1; Mr. Pettit's Michaelmas-Day, 2; Lord Exeter's Patchwork, 3. The following also started: Capt. Daintree's b. c. by Mulatto dam by Bay Middleton, Lord Albemarle's Robin, and Duke of Portland's c. by Bay Middleton, out of Manto. Betting, 10 to 1 agst the winner, 3 to 1 agst Robin (t.), and 4 to 1 agst Michaelmas-Day (t.). The favourite waited on Patchwork and Michaelmas-Day till half-way up the cords, and then passed them and won easy by a length.

The 1,000 *Guinea Stakes, by Subs. of* 100 *Sovs. D.M.* (21 *Subs.*)—Lord George Bentinck's Firebrand (Rogers), 1; Lord Exeter's f. by Touchstone, out of Amima, 2; Mr. F. Wood's Eliza, 3; Mr. Thornhill's Equation, 0; Duke of Grafton's Utopia, 0; Mr. T. Coleman's Gazelle, 0; Mr. Etwall's Passion, 0. Betting, 7 to 4 agst the Amima filly; 7 to 2 agst Eliza (taken), 4 to 1 agst Passion and Equation. Won by a length.

Law.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—*The Bank of England* v. *Tomkins. The Exchequer bill Fraud.*—This case, which excited considerable interest, as connected with the recent frauds in Exchequer-bills, was tried before Lord Abinger, at the sittings after Hilary Term, at Guildhall; when a verdict was taken for the Bank—damages 8,000*l.* A motion was now made for a rule to show cause why the verdict should not be set aside, and a new trial granted, on the ground of misdirection on the part of the learned Lord who tried the cause. It appeared on the trial that the defendant had deposited 11 Exchequer-bills for 1,000*l.* each with the Bank, and that the Bank advanced 11,000*l.* on this security, under the agreement that if the money advanced was not forthcoming on a certain day, the Bank might sell the Exchequer-bills. The defendant paid 3,000*l.* within the time specified, and had back three of his Exchequer-bills, but the others remained in the plaintiff's hands, and those Exchequer-bills afterwards appeared to have been forged as respected the signature. Lord Monteagle said, on the trial, that his name, which appeared to the Exchequer-bills, was forged; and Mr. Percival, who was the only person authorised to sign Lord Monteagle's name, also swore that the signature of Lord Monteagle was a forgery. It clearly appeared, however, that the paper on which the Exchequer-bills was printed, the printing, and the stamp or seal of the Exchequer-office, were genuine. In other words, the Exchequer-bills which the defendant deposited with the Bank were genuine in every respect but as regarded the signature. It also appeared that Mr. Beaumont Smith, one of the chief clerks in the office of the Comptroller of Exchequer bills, had free access to the office, and might have put forth any number of those bills he liked into the world, which would be genuine in every respect, if they obtained the signature of Lord Monteagle. The bills deposited with the plaintiffs were thus issued from the Exchequer-office, with all the *indicia* of being genuine, and only wanted the signature of Lord Monteagle. Mr. Baron Parke said the case was quite clear. The Bank was to advance money on genuine bills. The bills deposited were forgeries. The Bank had, therefore, a right to demand the repayment of the money advanced. If the defendant had any claim on the Exchequer-bill Office, on the ground of negligence, that was entirely a different question. The defendant might bring an action on the case, or his claims would be taken into consideration with those of other persons who held forged bills. The other Barons concurred, and the bill was refused.

Thornton v. *Portman.—The Gurney Case.*—This case, which we noticed in a former Number, was tried before Lord Abinger, at the last sittings for London; when a verdict went for the plaintiff—Damages, 1,250*l.* An application was now made for leave to show cause why the verdict should not be set aside, and a nonsuit entered, pursuant to leave named on the trial. The facts as they appeared on the trial were, that Mr. Gurney had betted very considerably on the result of the Epsom races. It was an understood rule of the Jockey Club, that a person who did not pay his debts should not receive any. The defendant Portman, Clarke, and Banks were appointed the trustees of Mr. Gurney, and supposed that, if he were paid all he was owed, they should be able to pay all his creditors in full. Under this impression, and with the sanction of the Jockey Club, they received various sums due to Mr. Gurney; amongst others they applied to Mr. Thornton, who had lost a sum of 1,550*l.* to Mr. Gurney on the Epsom meeting. Mr. Thornton refused to pay unless the trustees guaranteed that all Mr. Gurney's debts should be paid in full. The defendants accordingly signed a written guarantee, to the effect that they received Mr. Thornton's debt conditionally, provided Mr. Gurney's Epsom account was paid by the 1st of November, 1840; but if his account was not paid, and 20*s.* in the pound paid to all his creditors, then the money paid by Mr. Thornton should be returned to him. It afterwards appeared that some of Mr. Gurney's creditors were paid in full, whilst with the others a compensation was entered into; and it was contended, on behalf the plaintiff, that, under those circumstances, the condition was not complied with, and there was a breach of the agreement. The application now made to the court was founded on the fact that the agreement was illegal, and could not be sustained.—Baron Parke said, it was contrary to law to gamble, but he was not prepared to say it was contrary to law to pay gaming debts. The Court did not decide in this case that the contract was illegal, but, under the new rules, if such a defence was to be set up, it must be specially pleaded. The other Barons concurred.—Rule refused.

ROLLS COURT.—*Ashton* v. *M'Dougall.*—Lord Langdale gave judgment in this cause, in which the bill was filed by Robert Ashton, the husband of Mrs. Ashton, formerly Miss Susannah Eliza Paddon, praying for an account against the representatives of the trustees of the settlement made upon Miss Paddon's first marriage, in June 1819, with James Harnett. Miss Paddon, who was at that time a minor, was entitled to considerable property under the will of her grandfather, John Stacie. After the marriage a bill was filed, and the settlement in question was executed under the directions of the court, in July 1819. Harnett died, leaving children. His widow married Edward Birch, who also died, and she afterwards married the plaintiff. Mrs. Birch and the Harnetts, her children, were co-defendants. His Lordship was of opinion, there was not any circumstance from which he could consider the settlement to be invalid There was no reason why a married woman with a settlement made for her benefit might not adopt that settlement on becoming single. Part of the property fell into possession during the life of the first husband. She did not require any assignment, but appeared to have married the second husband under the impression that he was bound by that settlement. After his death she married the plaintiff. If she had practised fraud, and had represented that he would become entitled to the property, the plaintiff might have had a case for relief; but that did not appear to be so. The property was settled to her separate use, and the plaintiff was aware of it, and acquiesced; he, therefore, was not entitled. But it was contended he was entitled to the income that accrued during the widowhood in the intervals between the marriages; that, however, was money due to the trustees for her separate use, and the plaintiff was not entitled to it. The bill must be dismissed with costs.

BAIL COURT.—*Hovell* v. *Foster.*—This was an action for false imprisonment. The plaintiff was a French lady's-maid, and the defendant the husband of her mistress. The circumstances which led to the present proceedings were as follows:—In July last, Miss Smith, the daughter of Mr. Smith, a merchant residing in Brunswick-square, married Mr. Foster, the defendant. The alliance was not approved of by the lady's family; but her father, to increase her comfort, sent for her use a considerable quantity of plate to the lodgings where Mr. and Mrs. Foster resided. Some months elapsed, and matrimonial differences arose, which terminated with the return of the lady to the home and protection of her father on the 2d Jan. Previously, as well as subsequently to the marriage, Mrs. Foster had a lady's-maid, a Frenchwoman, one Eliza Hovelt, and on leaving her husband's lodgings, then at the house of a Dr. Crane, Milton-street, Dorset-square, Hovelt was still in her service, and remained behind. On the same day a servant was sent by Mr. Smith to fetch away the above-mentioned plate, and, by the advice of Dr. and Mrs. Crane, it was given up by the plaintiff Hovelt, into the hands of this servant. Foster, the defendant, was from home at the time, and on his return was much irritated that the plate had been sent away. He called in a policeman, and consulted with him about the transaction, and, according to the evidence of the man, was told that no charge of felony would lie against the maid Hovelt, but he insisted that she should be taken into custody. The plaintiff was taken to the Marylebone police-station, where the inspector said that there was not the slightest ground for a charge of felony, and informed Mr. Foster that he was liable to an action. The accusation was then allowed to drop. The plaintiff was much excited and alarmed at the situation in which she was placed, and after the examination at the station-house fainted away, and though discharged, was unable to leave the place for some time. For such injury to her health and reputation compensation was now sought at the hands of a jury. On behalf of the defendant, it was argued, in mitigation of damages, that had he known that the Cranes had sanctioned the giving up of the property, no steps would have been taken against the plaintiff; that his conduct had been influenced by no vindictive feelings, as was proved by his not pressing the charge, as he might have done, at the station-house; that the plaintiff had suffered little or no damage, as she had since remained without any interruption in the service of Mrs. Foster; and, consequently, that the smallest damages would satisfy the justice of the case.—Mr. Justice Coleridge, in summing up, said that he should be sorry if an English jury ever treated an unfounded charge of felony as a slight or trivial matter; though in this case it did not appear that any direct or positive injury had arisen from it. Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 20*l.*

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—*In re Henry Corsten.*—The case was formerly heard by the Chief Commissioner at considerable length. The insolvent was a seedsman and florist in the vicinity of Covent-garden market, and also at Shepherd's Bush, where it appeared that he had undertaken to rear some rare species of tulips, which required three or four years to bring to perfection, but having no capital to enable him to carry on his business till they should arrive at maturity, he contracted a large debt to Daniel Thwaites, his managing man, for wages, &c., and being unable to pay him, he executed an assignment of the bulbs in his favour. There was no mention of this assignment in the schedule. Mr. Cooke contended that this singular omission arose from a consciousness on the part of the insolvent himself, that he had intended a fraud, and that the assignment was to be ultimately for his own benefit. Mr. Woodroffe replied. Mr. Commissioner Bowen adjourned the case to enable the insolvent to give up the property, and in case he declined doing so, to confer with the chief commissioner as to the adjudication to be given.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, APRIL 29.—There seems to be a great apathy in the Corn trade this week, and scarcely any business has been transacted to-day; a few samples of English Wheat have been sold at about Monday's quotations, but in free Foreign the trifling sales made have been at declining prices, and at the late rates there are no purchasers of bonded.—Barley, Peas, and Beans, are without alteration in value, but there was some inquiry for these articles in bond, but prices are considered too high.—The Oat trade continues extremely dull, the same prices being demanded.—The trade for Clover-seed is pretty well over for the season.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	50 to 68	Red	40 to 60
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			50 to 58	White	59 to 62
Barley		Malting and distilling	22 to 28	Grind.	20 to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	15 to 21	Feed	15 to 20
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	19 to 21	Potato	17 to 22
—— Irish		Feed	8 to 18	Potato	15 to 21
Rye			35 to 41		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	24 to 31	Tick	23 to 35	Harrow	28 to 37
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	31 to 40	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White	21 to 34	Maple	29 to 31	Grey	25 to 28

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
March 18	59 9	27 0	19 1	36 4	30 8	31 3
— 25	58 4	26 6	18 4	33 5	29 9	32 0
April 1	57 8	26 2	17 11	32 11	30 0	30 0
— 8	58 2	26 2	18 11	33 10	29 7	29 4
— 15	59 10	26 11	19 2	32 6	30 11	30 5
— 22	60 7	27 3	19 3	32 11	30 9	31 2
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	59 1	26 8	18 9	33 8	30 3	30 9
Duties	27 8	22 10	19 9	19 9	21 3	24 3

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.				Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas.
English	5641	Sks.	—	Brls.	3963	5574	5928	1503	—	809	191
Irish	80	,,	—	,,	10	—	70	2384	—	—	—
Foreign	—	,,	—	,,	2240	—	—	606	—	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTS.—W. Cooper, Lower Shadwell, common-brewer—F. J. Mitchell, Aldersgate street, builder—J. A. Cater, Hertford, brewer—J. Hands and E. Gill, Coventry, riband-manufacturers—H. M. Low and W. M. Westermann, Chundernagore, and C. A. Cantor, England, merchants—J. Allen, Penzance, Cornwall, baker—S. J. Aldrich, Manchester-buildings, Holloway, chymist—W. H. and H. and D. King, Old-street-road and Horn's-row, Shoreditch, coach-builders—S. Speakman, Preston, Lancashire, ship-builder—J. Watt, Liverpool, merchant—E. Hare, Corby, Lincolnshire, liquor-merchant—C. Holebrook, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, plumber—W. Brain, Machen, Monmouthshire, general-shopkeeper—J. Babinger, Cheltenham, livery-stable-keeper—S. Lees, Manchester, innkeeper—M. Brown and S. Bromley, Manchester, hat-manufacturers—R. Adams, Manchester, butter-merchant—J. Groves, Manchester, warehouseman—J. Radford, Appleby, Westmoreland, draper—J. Moore, Wellington, Shropshire, nurseryman—B. Barlow, Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, wine merchant—W. Johnson, Birmingham, ironmonger—J. and G. Lockwood, Wakefield, Yorkshire, and St. John's, New Brunswick, linen drapers—P. Loyall, Kingston-upon-Hull, miller—G. Seath, Blackfriars-road, victualler—E. Cooper, Piccadilly, stationer—W. H. Wells, Rotherhithe, builder—F. J. Osbaldeston, St. Alban's, horse dealer—J. Pearcy, St. John-street, leather-seller—J. Jones, Langavelach, Glamorganshire, brewer—W. H. Smith, Manchester, hop-merchant—J. Bannister and D. Simpson, Liverpool, shipwrights—L. Beck, Bristol, broker—J. and T. Turner, Kirkburton, Yorkshire, clothiers—W. and H. Kynnersley, Tattenhill, Staffordshire, millers—W. Johnson, Birmingham, ironmonger—E. Jenkins, Leominster, Herefordshire, tailor.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—D. Scott, Ormiston Mains, farmer—J. Greig, Edinburgh, horse-hirer—J. Black, Brechin, farmer—J. Scott, Milngavie, Stirlingshire, mason.

BIRTHS.—On the 17th inst., the lady of Lieut.-Col. W. G. Cameron, of a son—On the 23d inst., at Durnford square, Stonehouse, Plymouth, the lady of Sir G. Sartorius, Viscount D'Fiedede, of a daughter—On the 24th inst., in Brook street, the lady of Sir G. Baker, Bart., of a daughter—On the 25th inst., the lady of Major-Gen. Sir E. Bowater, of a daughter—On the 24th inst., at Twickenham, the wife of the Rev. J. Bowell, of a daughter—On the 20th inst., at Springfield, Herefordshire, Mrs. W. Hall, of a son—On the 23d inst., at Eastham, Mrs. J. Fry, jun., of a son—On the 23d inst., in Manchester-street, Manchester-square, the lady of H. Robinson, Esq., of a son—On the 10th inst., at Vevay, in Switzerland, the lady of J. P. Neville, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 26th inst., at Marylebone, the Rev. G. B. Norman, 2nd son of the late J. O. Norman, Esq., of Brookside, Sussex, to Anna Elizabeth, 2nd daughter of the late J. M. Ewart, Esq., of Broome, Surrey—On the 25th inst., in New Brentford, H. W. Harman, Esq., to Anne, 4th daughter of Mr. J. Winkworth, of Brentford—On the 26th inst., at St. Pancras, E. Browne, Esq., of Mark-lane, to Marianne, 4th daughter of the late T. Cotton, Esq., of Chase Lodge, Enfield, Middlesex—On the 14th inst., at the Court of Copenhagen, A. Cowan, Esq., of Glasgow, to C. S. Maria, daughter of John M'Caul, Esq., of Copenhagen—On the 24th inst., at St. Michael's Church, Cornhill, Mr. Fred. Smith, of Cannon street, City, to Eliza, only daughter of Mr. Wm. Smith, of St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

DIED.—On the 20th inst., at his residence, Acre-lane, Brixton, Mr. Dickson, of the firm of Dickson and Sons, florists, in the 72nd year of his age—On the 18th inst., T. P. Dennett, only son of T. P. Dennett, Esq., of Storrington, Sussex, aged 18—On the 23rd inst., at Farnham, Surrey, aged 96, Elizabeth, relict of M. P. Penfold, Esq.—On the 25th inst., in Park-street, Islington, G. Woolley, Esq., aged 79—On the 26th inst., at the White Lodge, Richmond Park, Marianne Viscountess Sidmouth, aged 60; her Ladyship was daughter and sole heiress of the late Lord Stowell (formerly Sir Wm. Scott—On the 22nd inst., in Connaught-terrace, after a severe illness, the Earl of Shannon—On Feb. 17, at St. Kitt's, the Rev. W. C. Gore, 2nd son of the late Rev. C. Gore, of Barrow Court, Somersetshire.

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This work comprises, monthly, four admirably-coloured plates, and twenty four pages of interesting and useful letter-press. The admirers of flowers are requested to observe—
1. That all the drawings are taken from nature, and are consequently made from plants which have flowered in Britain.
2. That, with few exceptions, they are all done by one artist, whose abilities are of the highest order, and who travels himself to the places where the plants are in flower.
3. That they are lithographed by the same individual, and, being coloured in a superior manner, have all the spirit and elegance, and much of the finish, of the original drawing.
4. That about one-half of the drawings are from plants which have never before been figured in this country, the rest representing the most popular novelties, as well as the more neglected, though sometimes far handsomer, old species; the majority being such as can be cultivated by every one possessing a flower-border and a greenhouse or frame.
It may, in conclusion, be safely asserted that, both for the beauty of its embellishments, and the utility of its contents, this work is well adapted to the wants of all who delight in gardening; and as the improved system of having the plates lithographed commenced with the present year, and as it is intended that each volume shall now be perfect in itself, the present is a desirable opportunity for those who wish to become subscribers.
London: W. S. Orr and Co., Paternoster-row.

LITERARY FUND SOCIETY, for the Protection and Relief of Authors of genius and learning, and their Families, who may be in want or distress. Instituted 1790; incorporated by Royal Charter, 1818.
Patron—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
The ANNIVERSARY DINNER of this Corporation will take place in Freemasons' Hall, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.
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Tickets, 20s. each, may be obtained of any Member of the Council or General Committee; and of the Secretary, at the Society's Chambers, 73, Great Russell-street.
OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Sec.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 19—1842. SATURDAY, MAY 7. PRICE 6*d*.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN.—The First Exhibition will take place on Saturday next, the 14th of May; subjects for Exhibition must be at this Office on Friday, the 13th, or at the Garden before HALF-PAST EIGHT O'CLOCK, A.M., on the 14th. The Gates will be opened at One, p.m. Tickets are issued to Fellows at this Office, price 5*s.* each; or at the Garden in the afternoon of the days of Exhibition at 10*s.* each; but none will be issued without an order from a Fellow of the Society.

The attention of Exhibitors is particularly directed to the following regulations:—

All persons, whether Fellows of the Society or not, will be at liberty to send subjects for exhibition. Exhibitors are requested to notify in writing, previously to the day of meeting, what plants they intend to supply, in order that due provision may be made for the proper distribution of the specimens on the exhibition tables. The best places will be secured for those who comply with this request. As it is necessary that the judges should proceed to consider the respective merits of the exhibitions by 10 a. m., and as it is absolutely indispensable that the tables should be arranged by that time, it has been determined that no subject for exhibition shall be admitted into the Garden after half-past 8 o'clock in the morning; and if the owners of any locked-up boxes, or other cases, should not be in the Exhibition-tent at the said hour, such cases or boxes must be excluded from competition for medals. All specimens, whether of fruit or flowers, will remain untouched until after 6 o'clock, when they will be delivered into the hands of the Exhibitors, who are most particularly requested not to give away their cut flowers in the tents. Every principal exhibitor of subjects for which medals are specifically offered will be furnished with one pass-ticket, which is not transferable, for which he is requested to apply before 10 o'clock, at which hour the Garden will be cleared of all persons not officially detained there. Exhibitors may re-enter the Garden after 1 o'clock, when they will be required to give up their pass-tickets at the Carter's-yard gate. No box or stand shall exceed eight inches in height at the back, or eighteen inches in depth from front to back. The lids of all boxes must either be loose or made to unhinge. No box with a fixed lid will, on any pretence, be allowed to stand upon the tables. If a box not constructed of the dimensions above given is sent in, it may be placed on the tables, if there is room for it, but it is liable to exclusion.

The Society distributes the following Medals and Rewards; namely,—C. The Certificate, value 10*s.* SB. Silver Banksian Medal, 1*l.* SK. Silver Knightian ditto, 1*l.* 5*s.* LS. Large Silver ditto, 1*l.* 15*s.* SG. Large Silver Gilt ditto, 4*l.* GB. Gold Banksian ditto, 7*l.* GK. Gold Knightian ditto, 10*l.* LG. Large Gold ditto, 20*l.*

The subjects of Exhibition are divided into Classes, as explained further on. No articles not of horticultural produce will be allowed to be placed upon the tables. Exhibitors will do well to make themselves acquainted with the arrangements described in the following list, as they will in all cases be required to sign a declaration stating under what letter their plants are to be shown; and they are particularly requested to take notice, that if errors in the awards of the judges should occur, in consequence of mistakes on the part of exhibitors in filling up such declarations, the Society cannot undertake to rectify such errors afterwards. To enable the officers of the Society to attach names to the objects exhibited, it is requested that correct lists may be delivered to the clerk as soon as the exhibitor reaches the Garden.

CLASS I.—Flowers for which Nurserymen and Private Growers exhibit independently of each other.

A. Greenhouse Azaleas, to be shown in numbers not exceeding 12, GB, LS, SK.
B. Carnations, in pans of 24 blooms, LS, SK, SB.
C. Picotees, in pans of 24 blooms, LS, SK, SB.
D. Pinks, in pans of 24 blooms, SK, SB.
E. Cape Heaths, in collections of 20 species, GK, SG, LS, SK.
F. Cape Heaths, in collections of six species, GB, LS, SK.—*N.B.* No person who shows in E will be allowed to exhibit also in F.
G. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in collections of not fewer than six species, GB, LS, SK.
H. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in single specimens, LS, SK, SB.
I. Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 varieties, in pots, not exceeding 12 to a cast, GB, LS, SK, SB.
K. Pelargoniums, in collections of six varieties, in pots, not exceeding eight to a cast, SG, LS, SB.
L. Rhododendrons, in pots, not fewer than 12 plants, in 12 varieties, LS, SK, SB.
M. Moss Roses, SK, SB.
N. Common Garden Roses, exclusive of all Chinese or Chinese Hybrids, LS, SB, SK.
O. Chinese or Hybrid Roses, such as Bourbon, Noisette, Tea-scented, and similar varieties, LS, SB, SK.—*N.B.* No exhibitor of Roses can be allowed to occupy more than 15 ft. run of tables for all his Roses, which, being double, is equal to 30 ft. of boxes. If any Exhibitor gains the first medals both in M, N, and in O, he will be entitled to a Gold Banksian medal instead of the three Silver ones.
P. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of from 50 to 60 plants, GK, GB, SG, LS.
Q. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of from 15 to 20 plants, GB, LS, SK.
R. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of six distinct species, LS, SK.—*N.B.* Persons exhibiting in P and Q will not be allowed to compete in R also.
S. Herbaceous Calceolarias, in sixes, LS, SK, SB.
T. Shrubby Calceolarias, in sixes, LS, SK, SB.

CLASS II.—Flowers, for which all persons are admitted to equal competition:—

U. Collections of Stove or Greenhouse Climbers, GK, GB, LS, SK.—*N.B.* The Gold Knightian medal is not to be awarded for fewer than 12 distinct kinds.
V. Tall Cacti in flower, LS, SK.
W. Single specimens of Ornamental Plants, LS, SK, SB, C.
X. Miscellaneous Flowers, SK, SB, C.—*N.B.* Cockscombs, Hydrangeas, and cut flowers, are altogether excluded from prizes.
Y. Seedling Florists' Flowers, SK, SB, C.—*N.B.* Every seedling must be shown singly, and must be marked with the name it is to bear. The same seedling cannot gain a prize more than once in the season. Pelargoniums are to be shown in single trusses, with a single leaf, so far below the flowers as not to support them; and they are not to be dressed with cotton or wool, or any similar substance, but must be shown exactly as they grow on the bush.

CLASS III.—Fruit, for which market-gardeners, or persons in the habit of regularly supplying the market, and private growers, exhibit independently of each other.—*N.B.* All Fruit must be ripe and well-coloured; if the contrary, it will be disqualified.

Z. Miscellaneous collections of Fruit, consisting of at least three different kinds, Peaches and Nectarines being considered as only one kind, GK, GB, LS.—*N.B.* Cucumbers Tomatoes, Gourds, and similar kitchen-garden produce, are excluded from this letter.
AA. Grapes, SG, LS, SK, SB.
BB. Pine-apples, SG, LS, SK, SB.
CC. Peaches or Nectarines, in dishes of six specimens, SK, SB.
DD. Miscellaneous Fruit, SK, SB, C.

The Judges have the power of increasing or diminishing the number and value of the Silver Medals offered by the Society for particular objects, and also of conferring Silver Medals or Certificates in cases not contemplated in these regulations, if they think it necessary to do so.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND. The Anniversary Meeting will be held in London, at the Society's House, No. 12, Hanover Square, on Monday the 23rd of May, at 12 o'clock precisely. By order of the Council,

JAMES HUDSON, Secretary.

FUCHSIA "VENUS VICTRIX."

PLANTS of this superb FUCHSIA are now being sent out at 21*s.* each, with the usual discount to the Trade, if three or more Plants are taken at once.—For Agents appointed, see *Chronicle* of 30th ult.—Persons enclosing a Post-Office Order for 21*s.* can have a Plant transmitted by post, prepaid.

THOMAS CRIPPS, Tunbridge Wells Nursery.

NEW FUCHSIAS, CALCEOLARIAS, AND SPANISH CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

WILLIAM MAY, in tendering his grateful acknowledgements to his numerous Floricultural Friends for their former favours, is encouraged to announce to them that his descriptive List of SIX NEW HYBRID FUCHSIAS, of distinct character, and of very improved merit to anything yet before the public,—also his six new and superb CALCEOLARIAS, which he will warrant distinct and equal (if not superior) to any yet offered, the whole being perfect in shape, of superb size, and of exquisite colours—and also his fifty new and superior CHRYSANTHEMUMS, from the South of Spain,—is now ready, and will be forwarded, on post-paid application to his Nursery, Leeming Lane, near Bedale, Yorkshire. N.B.—Strong Plants will be ready to send out early in May.

NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIAS.—The Nobility, Gentry, and Florists are respectfully informed that Messrs. W. and F. YOUELL having bestowed great care and attention in forming a collection of all the NEW FUCHSIAS sent out by various parties, which they have proved to be of great beauty and distinctness, and having selected about thirty varieties which they can confidently recommend, they are now ready to be sent out at the rate of 21*s.* per 12 varieties, fit for competition at any of the Horticultural exhibitions of the ensuing season. By enclosing a Post-office order for one guinea, they will be sent post free to any part of the United Kingdom. Their list of Fuchsias, with respective prices, can be obtained by enclosing a Postage Stamp.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, May 4th, 1842.

TULIPS.

A COLLECTION of the above-named FLOWERS to be SOLD, containing some very fine and valuable Varieties, either in single Roots or by the Row, as may suit the Purchaser. —Apply to Mr. Macefield, Home's Cottage, New North Road, Hoxton.

EXHIBITION OF TULIPS.

H. GROOM, CLAPHAM RISE (late of Walworth), by appointment, Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully announces that the PRIVATE VIEW of his superb Collection of TULIPS will take place on TUESDAY the 10th of MAY; and that on the 11th and succeeding days they will be open to the Public from 9 o'clock until 5, Sundays excepted. Admittance 1*s.*

TULIPS.—HAMPTON, MIDDLESEX.

MESSRS. LAWRENCE beg to inform their Friends and the Public that their Collection will be in BLOOM for the next THREE WEEKS. Admission, *Gratis.*

J. KEYNES, FLORIST, SALISBURY, begs to state that the following (with all the established Show Flowers of the Season) are now ready for delivery with his usual fine Plants. To all growers, he has no hesitation in confidently recommending them as decided improvements. *The Yellow stands at present unrivalled,* and will be indispensable to a first-rate stand. Should either of the following not prove Show Flowers, they will be deducted from accounts.

Prince of Wales (Dod's), pure yellow, most perfect shape	10*s.* 6*d.*
Twyford Perfection (Young's), puce, edged crimson .	10*s.* 6*d.*
Westbury Rival (Hall's), puce, extra fine form . .	10*s.* 6*d.*
Prince Albert (Adam's) shaded bronze, new colour .	10*s.* 6*d.*

Salisbury, April 30, 1842.

NEWSOME'S PRINCESS ROYAL STRAWBERRY.

W. NEWSOME, BANK-TOP, DEWSBURY, begs to remind his Friends and the Public that he has a quantity of strong well-rooted Plants of the above superb Strawberry, 12 berries from which weighed 16 oz. Their delicious flavour is not to be surpassed; and as this is a good season for planting, an early application is desirable. Mr. Brooke, Druggist, Dewsbury, may be referred to for the weight of the fruit.

Plants, at 5*l.* per 100, may be obtained on application to the Grower; Mr. Henderson, 67, Strand, London; Mr. Girton, Nurseryman, Newark; and J. and T. Backhouse, Nurserymen, York.

BIANCA DAHLIA.

F. AND A. SMITH & Co., beg to apprize their Friends and the Public, that their Dahlia BIANCA not having broken sufficiently well to enable them to meet the demand for plants with satisfaction to all parties, they respectfully decline sending it out until next year.

F. and A. S. & Co., whilst returning thanks to their numerous Patrons, contemplate with the greatest pleasure the further opportunity which will now be offered of *again* establishing, by a *renewed* public competition, the superiority of Bianca over every other white Dahlia; and of thereby refuting the groundless and uncalled-for insinuations which have been made against it from interested and unworthy motives,—unworthy of further notice.

N. B. Their Catalogue, containing an extensive collection of the newest and best Dahlias, of this and the previous seasons, may be had on application. A large quantity of strong plants are now ready to send out, at moderate prices; also may be had, a choice collection of the newest and best Fuchsias and Verbenas, at low prices.—Hackney, London, May 6, 1842.

SPARY'S CONQUEROR OF THE PLAIN DAHLIA.

E. SPARY having fulfilled his engagements up to the present period with those gentlemen in the Trade who favoured him with their commands, for which he begs to tender his thanks; as a limited number of good healthy plants remain on hand, immediate attention will be paid to those who please to favour him with their additional commands.

Hungerford, May 4th, 1842.

NEW AND SUPERIOR SEEDLING DAHLIAS FOR 1842.

JAMES EDWARD, FLORIST, LAYERTHORPE, YORK, begs most respectfully to invite the attention of Cultivators of the Dahlia to the following Three Seedling Varieties (raised in 1840, and fully proved in 1841), which are quite distinct from any hitherto produced; of very superior habit, and constant in producing good Show Flowers throughout the season; in proof of which J. E. begs to state that he has shown above 200 blooms of the three, during the season, at various Exhibitions open to all England, and has had nine Seedling Prizes awarded for them, namely,—four 1st prizes, three second ditto, and two third ditto; they have also been shown in the following winning trays:—

In the 1st Tray of 24 at the Horticultural Society, York, Aug. 18,

2d	,,	24	,, ,, ,,
1st	,,	18	,, ,, ,,
2d	,,	36	at the Botanical Gardens, Hull, Sept. 2d;
2d	,,	12	,, ,, ,,
1st	,,	24	at the Horticul. Soc., Scarborough, Sept. 3d;
1st	,,	12	,, ,, ,,
1st	,,	6	,, ,, ,,
1st	,,	48	at the Yorkshire Philosophical Soc., Sep. 9th;
1st	,,	36	,, Botanical Gardens, Sheffield, Sept. 15th;
1st	,,	36	,, Horticultural Soc., Barnsley, Sept. 21st;
1st	,,	24	,, ,, ,,
1st	,,	48	,, Botanical Gardens, Leeds, Sept. 22d;
1st	,,	48	,, Horticultural Society, York, Sep. 24th;
2d	,,	24	,, ,, ,,

Besides having taken other Prizes in addition to the above.

PREMIER.—Fine bronze salmon, very superior form, of excellent habit, throwing its blooms well above the foliage, and always to be depended upon in producing good show flowers. This variety obtained the first prize, in its class, at the York Ancient Florists' Society, September 20th, and had also the premier prize awarded, as the best Dahlia of any colour.—Height 4 to 5 feet.—Plants 10*s.* 6*d.*

MARY JANE.—White ground, very deeply tipped and edged with purpled carmine—constant throughout the season, well up in the centre, of excellent habit, and never fails in producing good flowers. This variety obtained the first and second prize at Scarborough, as the best light-ground flower tipped or edged, and has justly been pronounced the most distinct and attractive Dahlia ever produced in its class.—Height 4 feet.—Plants 10*s.* 6*d.*

DUKE OF RICHMOND.—Fine light pink and yellow, colours beautifully blended together, with a light-yellow tip at the end of each petal, similar to the Duchess of Richmond, but quite distinct from that variety; very superior habit, always constant, and will prove a noble and excellent show flower.—Height 5 feet. —Plants 10*s.* 6*d.*

Good strong plants will be sent out the first week in May; and for the convenience of parties at a distance, orders will be received, and plants supplied, by Mr. George Charlwood, Seedsman, Covent Garden, London; and Messrs. Henderson, Nurserymen, Brechin, Scotland. No allowance to the trade unless 12 plants are ordered, and a remittance or respectable reference will be required from unknown correspondents. J. E. can also supply plants of all the best Dahlias in cultivation, of which a catalogue is annually printed, and can be had on application.

We the undersigned, members of the Committee of the York Horticultural Society, do attest the correctness of Mr. Edward's description of the above Dahlias; and we strongly recommend them as distinct varieties from any yet sent out, and well worth a place in the most limited collection.

James Richardson	Richard Land	John North
John Roper	John Walker	Jas. Lancelot Foste
J. Heseltine	Edward Bearpark	William West
Henry Bellerby	Robert Dempsey	John Robinson.
William Dove		

Report of the York Amateur Florist Society, held on Monday, August 9th, 1841.—The Judges and Members of this Society consider it their duty to notice a seedling Dahlia of last year (sent for inspection) raised by Mr. Edward, Nurseryman, of this city. The colour is pure white, with a dark tip of purpled carmine; the form, depth of petal, and above all, good eye, require no consideration to pronounce it one of the best Dahlias yet seen of its class; and from the evident superiority of this distinct variety over such flowers as Glory of Plymouth, Beauty of the Plain, &c., there is no doubt but the year 1842 will cause these flowers to fall in the rear when brought into competition with the seedling exhibited this day, as it may safely be pronounced a gem of the first water, and will reflect the greatest credit on the fortunate raiser, for so long as Dahlias remain in cultivation this flower must form a prominent feature in a stand of six.—*York Courant*

CHAPMAN'S NEW SPRING POTATOES.—This excellent new variety, possessing all the qualities of the best Ash-leafed Kidney, but capable of being produced in perfection for table from November till June, is now ready for delivery at One Guinea per bushel, with directions for their culture in the open ground without protection.

"We never yet tasted any forced or retarded Potatoes anything like so good."—Dr. Lindley, in *Gardeners' Chronicle.*

"We can only repeat, that, be they what they may, they are of excellent quality."—Dr. Lindley, in *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Apr. 2.

*** Orders for sample baskets, enclosing 1*s.*, will be attended to; but orders for sets must be prompt—addressed to T. H. Chapman, Brentford-end.

WOODLANDS NURSERY, MARESFIELD, near UCKFIELD, SUSSEX.—WILLIAM WOOD & SON have the honour to announce that they are now sending out their splendid New PETUNIA, Fielder's Magna rosea, at 3*s*. 6*d*. each; and as the orders already received are very numerous, they beg leave respectfully to inform those Friends who are desirous of possessing this magnificent variety, to lose no time in forwarding their applications, as the stock is limited.

May be had in London of Messrs. Warner and Warner, 28, Cornhill; Mr. J. Carter, 238, High Holborn; and at Tunbridge Wells of Mr. Thomas Cripps, or by application at the Nursery, Maresfield.

GUANO MANURE.

W. SKIRVING, SEEDSMAN, QUEEN-SQUARE, LIVERPOOL, begs to announce to Landed Proprietors, and to Farmers and Gardeners, that the price of the genuine Guano has just been fixed by the importers as follows:—viz., 16*l*. per Ton for quantities under five Tons, and 15*l*. per Ton for any larger quantity.

W. S., from his experience with the Guano on various crops last year, and from the appearance of the crops of Grass at present where it was last year applied, can with confidence recommend it as a very good and, at the above price, a cheap Manure, for any garden or field crop. With this conviction, he has accepted an Agency for the Sale of the genuine Guano, and shall be happy to receive orders, which shall be promptly executed, direct from the Importer's Stores.

Terms of payment, ready money; a remittance or reference required.—Liverpool, 9th April, 1842.

JAMES MAY begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Friends for the very liberal encouragement he has received for his Pansies, &c. &c. It has been to him a matter of deep regret, that, in consequence of the very unfavourable season of last year, the stock of his new kinds has fallen far short of the demand; but he hopes in the course of next month (May) to complete all orders on hand for them. J. M. avails himself of this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public, that their liberal patronage has induced him to take more extensive grounds, situated in Marsh Lane, Tottenham, which is three miles nearer to London, where his business will be carried on in future. In consequence of his removal he begs to offer fine plants of about 30 extra fine varieties of Pansies, by name, including most of last year's approved Show varieties, for 21*s*.; fine border varieties, 100 plants in 25 named kinds, for 25*s*., package included; 12 extra fine named Fuchsias, 18*s*.; 24 varities, by name, for 25*s*., package included. A large assortment of Dahlias, including all the approved Show kinds, from 25*s*. to 30*s*. per doz.; all the approved older kinds, 9*s*. to 12*s*. per doz.; fine plants of which are now ready to be sent out.

N.B. Fine plants of that fine blooming creeper, Solanum Jasminoides, which he has proved to be perfectly hardy, 2*s*. 6*d*. per plant.

A remittance or reference is respectfully requested from unknown correspondents: the safest way of remittance is by Post-office orders, payable at the Edmonton Post-office, or General Post-office, London.—Pansy Nursery, Tottenham, April 1842.

NEW PLANTS, &c.

MESSRS. VEITCH & SON beg to offer to the Public the undernamed Plants.

Gloxinia Speciosa, var. Macrophylla Variegata. An imported plant from the Brazils, and of which a figure, &c. may be seen in the Botanical Magazine for April 1842. 2*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. per plant.

*Begonia Coccinea, beautiful vermilion colour, from Brazil. 21*s*. per plant.

*Cycnoches Maculata, variety, 84*s*.

Stigmaphyllon Aristatum, 42*s*.

*Primula Denticulata (Hardy), from the Himalayas, fine, 10*s*. 6*d*.

Triptilion Spinosum (Hardy Perennial), from Chili, 42*s*.

NEW GERANIUMS.

Fair Maid of Devon (Veitch's). This flower was exhibited at the June exhibition at Chiswick in 1841, and pronounced by the principal Nurserymen and Amateurs to be one of the most splendid Geraniums ever seen. It is of large size and first-rate form, the upper petals beautiful bright crimson, with a distinct white margin round; the under petals light pink, with white centre. Extra fine, 63*s*. per plant.

Rose of Oxton (Swete's), raised by J. B. Swete, Esq., Oxton-house. The colour a fine bright rose, with clear white centre; fine form, abundant bloomer, and compact habit. A really good variety. 21*s*. per plant.

Mulatta (Swete's). A beautiful clouded flower, upper petals being almost black, and the under petals deep crimson. An abundant bloomer, and a striking fancy variety, but the form indifferent. 15*s*. per plant.

*** A notice of the three plants marked * may be seen by reference to Proceedings of the London Horticultural Society's meeting of the 15th of March last, when a medal was awarded them; see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 12, p. 190.

Nursery, Exeter, April 20th, 1842.

NEW & SUPERB GERANIUMS, CALCEOLARIAS, DAHLIAS, FUCHSIAS, VERBENAS, PANSIES, &c.

WM. CATLEUGH respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that his Spring CATALOGUE of the above Flowers is now ready for delivery, including Fuchsia, Conspicua arborea, raised by S. R. Prouse, Esq.; it is of vigorous and erect growth, with a bold and ample foliage, flowers of a delicate carnation or pale flesh colour; Sepals beautifully tipped with a distinct green, having when fully out an expanded bright scarlet Corolla; Pistil and Stamens rather more rosy than the sepals. Plants in May at 10*s*. 6*d*. Also two new and distinct varieties of the Verbena, from Texas—Ne Plus Ultra, a clear bright pink, with a rose-coloured spot surrounding the tube, which is white; a pleasing variety; colours very much resemble those of Phlox Drummondii. Elegans, a pale pink, with a delicate rose-coloured spot surrounding the tube; plants in May, the two, at 10*s*. 6*d*. Likewise Dahlia, Lady Ann Murray, a beautiful mottled white tipped with bright rosy purple, a well-formed flower, with a fine centre, one of the most constant Dahlias grown, and desirable to the most limited grower, 3 feet, 10*s*. 6*d*.

Hans-street, Sloane-street, Chelsea.

UNION ROAD NURSERIES, PLYMOUTH.

WILLIAM E. RENDLE respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Trade, that he has a few plants left of that favourite Geranium

LYNE'S CIRCASSIAN,

which has gained for itself, by every Florist who has seen it, a first-rate character. Good strong plants, in 60-sized pots, 42*s*. each.

Lyne's Consort, 21*s*. each.

,, Magnificent, 21*s*. ,,

Lyne's Princess Royal, and Bassett's Glory of the West, (of which W. E. K. possesses the entire stock,) cannot be sent out till about July next, in consequence of the numerous applications for it.

Veitch's Fair Maid of Devon, (just sent out,) 63*s*. each.

Pansy.—Fox's Cornish Gem, 10*s*. 6*d*. each.

Rosa Devoniensis, good strong plants, 7*s*. 6*d*. each.

Auraucaria Imbricata, in 48-sized pots, 6*s*. 6*d*. each.

W. E. R.'s General Spring Catalogue of Geraniums, Dahlias, Calceolarias, Pansies, Herbaceous Plants, &c. (which contains descriptions of the above-named plants,) can be had on prepaid application.

Agents in London: Messrs. Warner, Seedsmen, Cornhill; M.W. Bristow, Knightsbridge; through whom plants of any of the above may be procured.—Plymouth, April 25th, 1842.

ALEX. SMITH, NURSERYMAN, CIRENCESTER, begs to acquaint the Public that he is now selling at very reduced prices his stock of Greenhouse, Hardy, and other Plants. The Greenhouse Plants consist chiefly of the best varieties of Geraniums, Camellias, Heaths, Fuchsias, Cinerarias, &c. &c. Srong Plants of his Beauty of England Pansy, at 5*s*. each.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS will Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Mart, Bartholomew Lane, on THURSDAY, May 12th, 1842, and following day, about 1000 Dahlias, comprising all the leading varieties, first-rate Geraniums, New Fuchsias, Ericas, Verbenas, &c. May be viewed the morning of Sale; Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers.

SEED BUSINESS to be DISPOSED OF, principally GARDEN; old-established, with a wide, light Country Connexion; with a good House, Stabling, Coach and Cart House. Low-rented; ill health and old age are the cause of wishing to dispose of the business.—Letters addressed to A. B., Mr. King's, 21, Finsbury-place North, London.

PRODUCTIVE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY and MARITIME FUND empowered by Acts of Parliament. Offices, 29, Moorgate-street, Bank, London.

Board of Directors.

John Blogg, Esq., Guildford-st., Russell-square.
Donald Grassick, Esq., Bedford-place, Kent-road.
Hyam Hyams, Esq., Cornhill.
George Rose Innes, Esq., Billiter-street, City.
J. Linnit, Esq., Argyll-street, Regent-street.
W. T. Smith, Esq., Public Office, Southampton-buildings.

(With power to add to their number.)

Treasurer.—Hyam Hyams, Esq.

Auditors.

Robert Dover, Esq., Cornhill.
Amos Hodgson, Esq., Ordnance Office, Tower.
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Arbitrators.

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Bankers.—The Bank of England.

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Surgeon.—David Lewis, Esq., 28, Artillery-place West, Finsbury.

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Actuary.—Francis G. P. Neison, Esq.

Chief Agent for the Maritime Fund.—Thomas Bull, Esq., 91, Minories, London.

This Society is established on the principles of Mutual Life Assurance, with a division of the whole amount of profits among all the assurers, to whom the books of the Society always lie open for inspection. A General Meeting takes place annually, at which is given a detailed account of the business of the Society. No policy stamp duty charged on assurances above the term of ten years.

The Maritime Fund is a department of the Society which affords to captains and mariners the same facilities and advantages of life assurance which residents in England have hitherto enjoyed. Upon this fund, at a comparatively small cost, a member (should he be lost at sea on a particular voyage) will provide an annuity for his wife as long as she lives, in proportion to what he has paid.

Every particular may be known, and Prospectuses and "Observations upon the Maritime Fund" obtained, by applying to Mr. Bull, any of the country agents, or the Secretary, at the offices, 29, Moorgate-street. GEORGE B. SCOTT, Secretary.

HORTICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

AS Spring approaches, the Larvæ of destructive Insects are propagated in infinite multitudes, and impregnate with millions of insects the very air we breathe, to the great injury of the young shoots of trees, vines, plants, and every species of vegetation put into motion and growth by the genial influence of the season. I. READ begs to inform Noblemen, Gentlemen, Nurserymen, and practical Gardeners, that he has now a variety of his NEW PATENT HYDRAULIC MACHINES for the purpose of subduing these destructive insects, which make such deadly havoc on all trees and plants (particularly the Peach and Nectarine) at this season of the year. These machines are made of various dimensions, suitable for every purpose of Horticulture, and are worked with such ease, that a lady may enjoy the pleasure of watering her plants and flowers without the least fatigue, and the water may be dispersed in form of a gentle shower or dewfall. The above are so constructed, as to require but two-thirds the labour of any other machines now in use, which the Patentee, from 31 years' practical experience in the science of Horticulture, and 21 years in manufacturing and improving them, can safely warrant.—Likewise FIRE ENGINES made to order, capable of discharging from 20 to 40, 70, or 120 gallons of water per minute, which may be seen and proved at 35, Regent Circus, Piccadilly.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, upon improved and economical principles, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and CO., Agents for the Old Park Iron-works, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, beg to return their most sincere thanks to the Nobility and Gentry who have so liberally patronised their improved Conical Boiler. (For a description see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, March 12, p. 175.) To Amateurs these Boilers will be found invaluable. They require no furnaces or setting in brickwork, are moveable at pleasure, and may be applied with equal facility to the smallest houses or most extensive range of pipes, price 5*l*. 5*s*. and upwards. Further particulars, plans, estimates, &c. for warming every description of building may be obtained as above; where also may be seen a variety of patterns of Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c. The trade supplied with Hot-water Socket-pipes, two, three, and four inches, at 2*s*. 3*d*., 3*s*. 3*d*., and 4*s*. 3*d*. per yard.

WANTED, by a gentleman, in a midland county, an active, middle-aged single man, as GARDENER. He must thoroughly understand the growing and fruiting of Pines, Vines, and every description of winter forcing. The extent of the gardens about an acre, and the walks and plantations not extensive. He will have the assistance of one perpetual labourer. Wages 30*l*. per annum, with board and lodging. No one need apply who cannot produce a good character for honesty, sobriety, civility, and a general knowledge of his business, from a gentleman with whom he has lived as head gardener. Apply by letter, post-paid, to W. S., 451, Charing Cross.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a respectable, active married man, aged 30. He is a superior Grape-grower, and also understands Pine and early forcing, with the management of a garden in its different branches. Has a seven years' character from the place he is about to leave, on account of the death of his employer. Address A. Z. at No. 2, Adelaide Terrace, Balton Street, Islington.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER in a Nobleman or Gentleman's family, a man 30 years of age, who has a practical knowledge of his profession, and can have an unexceptionable character from the gentleman he has just left, where he lived nearly three years. Apply by letter, post-paid, to A.Z., Messrs. Willmott and Chaundy's Nursery, Lewisham, Kent.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER (a single-handed place), a single young man, who can have a good character from the place he is about to leave. No objection to a foreman's place in a gentleman's garden. Apply to A. B., Mr. R. Henbrey, Jun., Seedsman, Croydon.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER a respectable married man, who perfectly understands his business. Would have no objection to a cow or two; no objection to town or country. Direct C. T., Mr. Owen's, Millfield Place, Newington Green.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Married Man, aged 28, who understands his business in all its branches. Would have no objection to accept a situation in France. Can produce an undeniable character from the Gentleman he has recently left, with whom he lived 5 years. Address A. Z., Post Office, Crouch End, Hornsey, Middlesex.

WANTS a SITUATION as NURSERY FOREMAN, a Married Man, aged 33, of practical experience in the business, as propagator, and the general routine of the Nursery department, and at present conducting an entensive establishment within 100 miles of London, having a general knowledge of the seed business, and compent for the journeys if required. Apply, if by letter, to E. C., Messrs. Warner and Warner's, Seedsmen, &c., Cornhill, London.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, AND FARMERS.

WANTS a SITUATION, as FARM BAILIFF, in any County in England, a Young Man, a native of Cumberland. The advertiser has been brought up to Farming and Grazing, and is acquainted with most of the modern improvements in agriculture; and would be able to give respectable references, and produce sufficient testimonials as to character and capabilities.—Address A. L., Post-office, Brampton, Cumberland.

WANTS a SITUATION, as BAILIFF, GARDENER and MANAGER, a Respectable Middle-aged Married Man, without encumbrance, who perfectly understands Farming in most parts of the Kingdom; also the System of Gardening, Forcing and Botany; Value and Management of Timber and Growing Plantations; Grounds tastefully laid out; a good Accountant, and a satisfactory character from a Norfolk family of title. The Wife to manage the Dairy and Poultry.—Address H. B., 52, Grosvenor-place, Pimlico.

WANTS a SITUATION as FORESTER, a Young Unmarried Man, who is about to leave his present situation, where he has had the charge for several years, and had considerable experience in the planting and management of Woods. He can produce ample certificates of character and qualifications for such a situation; or he would have no objection to undertake the charge in the Forest Tree department of an extensive Nursery.—Address, Eagle and Henderser, Seedsmen to the Queen, Edinburgh.

TO NURSERY AND SEEDSMEN.

WANTS a SITUATION, as FOREMAN and PROPAGATOR, a Single Man, 36 years of age; is fully competent to take the entire management of the business in every department. The Advertiser possessing a practical knowledge of business generally, would be happy to devote his abilities exclusively for the benefit of his employers, having been similarly engaged the last thre eyears; and can give the most satisfactory references.—Letters directed to W. G., Nursery, Holton Halesworth, Suffolk; Mr. J. Fairburn, Nurseries, Clapham; or Mr. Adams, Brompton Park Nursery, Kensington-road, London, will meet with immediate attention.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, out of the House, a Young Man, a native of Scotland, about 30 years of age, who perfectly understands his business in all its various branches; can be very highly recommended by the Gentleman he is now leaving, for sobriety, industry, &c. &c., having lived five years in his situation.—Letters addressed to D. G., Post-office, Farringdon, Berks, will be duly attended to.

HEATING BY HOT WATER.

HOTHOUSES, and every description of Horticultural Buildings, Churches, Chapels, Public Buildings, Mansions and large Rooms, fitted up with the above apparatus on the most improved and scientific methods.

W. WALKER and Co. (late of Mosley-street, Manchester), beg to announce that they continue to execute works of the above description, in which they have introduced a variety of important improvements of a satisfactory nature, especially to Horticulturists. They have applied this principle on a more extensive scale than has ever been hitherto adopted at the stupendous Conservatory and Hothouses of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and in numerous other extensive establishments, with the most complete success.

They have also successfully applied C. W. Williams' Patent Argand Furnace to their boilers, and have made arrangements with the Patentee for its general adoption. It economises fuel, and removes the nuisance and disfigurement of smoke, so much complained of by Gardeners, and is a new and valuable feature in these Apparatus.

Works executed in every part of the United Kingdom with punctuality and dispatch.—33, Brown-street, Manchester.

SHADES FOR GREENHOUSES.

J. WEEKS & CO., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's Road, Chelsea, Horticultural Builders, &c., have invented a most simple and easy contrivance for shading Horticultural erections. The principle upon which it acts is so simple and effectual, that it only requires to be known to be universally adopted. To be seen in use at most of the London Nurseries, and at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NEXT MEETING of the Society in REGENT-STREET will be on TUESDAY, MAY the 24th, and not on the 17th, as is customary.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday	Zoological	8½ P. M.
Wednesday	Medico-Botanical . . .	8 P. M.
Saturday	Royal Botanic	3½ P. M.

IT will be seen from our advertising columns that the first meeting in the Garden of the Horticultural Society takes place next Saturday. We trust the exhibitors will observe that the hour at which the Garden is closed, and that when it is cleared in the morning, *is this year altered;* and THAT NO SUBJECTS OF EXHIBITION WILL BE ADMITTED INTO THE GARDEN LATER THAN HALF-PAST EIGHT O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.

THE plans of Government for the creation of New Forcing and Kitchen Gardens for her Majesty at Windsor are being carried rapidly into execution. A square piece of excellent loamy land, never before cropped as a garden, and something more than twenty acres in extent, is enclosed; the ground is half levelled and trenched, and the boundary and intersecting walls are already in an advanced state. When completed, there will be nearly 4,000 yards of walling available for training fruit-trees. Along the north side of the garden is to be erected a line of forcing-houses, about 300 yards in length, with a house for the gardener in the middle, and a conservatory on either side. At the back will be placed the pits and smaller forcing places which it is desirable to keep out of sight. In front of the principal line of houses is to be a broad terrace walk, along which the Queen can be driven when her Majesty desires to visit the garden. We understand that Messrs. Jones and Co., of Birmingham, have contracted for the execution of the roofs and sashes of these extensive constructions. As far as we can judge from the present state of the operations, everything seems to have been contrived with skill, and to reflect much credit upon Mr. Ingram, Her Majesty's gardener, to whom the arrangement of the details has, we presume, been confided.

We trust that ere long we may have the gratification of announcing the commencement of a Pleasure-garden at Windsor on the same extensive scale, or, at least, that the grounds of Frogmore-lodge, beautiful in themselves, and now about to be occupied by H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, may be decorated in a manner worthy of the Queen of England. The grounds at Frogmore have been greatly neglected, and were lately a wilderness of laurels and other evergreens. Mr. Ingram has, however, had the grateful task of restoring them to what they once were; and we must praise the prudence and judgment with which he has carried his orders into execution. Walks have been cleared, thickets removed, and vistas opened; but the original design of the place, improved by the inevitable effects of age upon the trees, has been judiciously preserved. It is to be hoped, however, that a new flower-garden, the formation of which is contemplated in a charming little amphitheatre immediately to the right of the house, will be constructed in room of the old one, which, if it had no other fault (and it has many), must be condemned on account of the clouds of dust with which it is enveloped in consequence of its contiguity to the public road.

Let it not be supposed, that in pressing the necessity of another Royal Pleasure-garden, we undervalue the beauty of the "Slopes," as they are called, which at present form the only pleasure-ground of the Sovereign at Windsor. Their picturesque situation on the steep side of that noble castle would alone render them worthy of the place, even if they were less skilfully decorated than they are. The shade of the graceful trees, the undulations of the walks as they are carried over the brow of the Castle-hill or along the precipitous sides of the escarpment, the sequestered lodge which bears the name of Queen Adelaide, and let us add the mass of rock-work recently constructed, with its grottoes and cascade, and the basins of limpid water, all contribute to render the Slopes a charming retreat: but they are nothing more—they are not a garden. It is impossible to make a garden on the steep sides or the summit of a bleak chalk rock; and we can only regard the Slopes, beautiful as they undoubtedly are in summer, as a Royal Shrubbery.

EVER since the day when what are called Ward's cases were first announced as a new contrivance for the preservation of living plants, one portion of the world has evinced a little insanity upon the subject, ascribing to them attributes quite marvellous; another has been reasonable, applying them to useful purposes; a third has declared them to be unmanageable; a fourth, and larger part, of the gentle public has been simply indifferent, and has cared nothing about the matter. The idea, still entertained by many persons, that plants live in Ward's cases hermetically sealed, with no access to air or water, and therefore no food, and that, nevertheless, they grow and flourish for years under such conditions, is one of those mistakes which well-informed persons, who are unacquainted with the laws of vegetable life, may be excused for falling into. But that gardeners or botanists should draw such conclusions, is, we confess, surprising. That amateurs, unacquainted with the peculiar habits of plants, should have failed in managing those which they have attempted to grow in Ward's cases, might well be; but that cultivators should have met with no success, only shows their want of skill in applying the principles of cultivation to a new class of circumstances. In reality, this contrivance is extremely useful, and easy to manage, if the proper means are taken; but it has been rendered difficult by misconception and mystification. We have, therefore, received with much satisfaction Mr. Ward's own account of his invention and its use*, which, we hope, will at last place the matter in its true light.

Mr. Ward is a surgeon, residing in Wellclose-square, a small open space at the back of the Tower of London, surrounded with houses and smoky manufactories. It is impossible to imagine a place more unpropitious for the formation of a garden, because, although the dryness of the atmosphere might be corrected, it would, under ordinary circumstances, be very difficult to prevent plants being encrusted and stifled with particles of soot. Nevertheless, he tells us that, having been very fond of Botany from his boyhood, he was anxious to procure "an old wall covered with Ferns and Mosses." To obtain this treasure some rock-work was formed, water was made to trickle over it, and plants were procured—but in vain; grow they would not; and the attempt was abandoned in despair. At last, an accident led him to devise the contrivance which bears his name. We quote his words.

"I had buried the chrysalis of a Sphinx in some moist mould contained in a wide-mouthed glass bottle, covered with a lid. In watching the bottle from day to day, I observed that the moisture, which, during the heat of the day, arose from the mould, became condensed on the internal surface of the glass, and returned whence it came; thus keeping the mould always in the same degree of humidity. About a week prior to the final change of the insect, a seedling fern and a grass made their appearance on the surface of the mould. I could not but be struck with the circumstance of one of that very tribe of plants, which I had for years fruitlessly attempted to cultivate, coming up *sponte suâ* in such a situation, and asked myself seriously what were the conditions necessary for its growth? To this the answer was—firstly, an atmosphere free from soot (this I well knew from previous experience); secondly, light; thirdly, heat; fourthly, moisture; and lastly, change of air. It was quite evident that the plants could obtain light and heat as well in the bottle as out of it; and that the lid, which retained the moisture, likewise excluded the soot. The only remaining condition to be fulfilled was the change of air."

The change of air required no contrivance; for it was impossible to prevent it without hermetically sealing the apparatus; and to omit such an entire closing was to secure as much variation as the plants required. Those which sprang up in the bottle accordingly continued to grow, without any attention, for four years, when they accidentally died. From this time forward, Mr. Ward had no difficulty in growing plants in Wellclose-square, in spite of dust and soot, and other impurities. By constructing boxes, or other closed-up places, with the laps of the glass puttied, and the doors to fit tight, air enough for the plants was found to be admitted, while all the substances floating in the atmosphere were excluded. It was only necessary to expose the cases fully to the light. The following is the account he gives of one of his little gardens:—

"In order to have a gay assemblage of flowers, I filled a case about three feet by one with the following plants, viz., Primula sinensis, P. nivalis, Scilla sibirica, Cyclamen Coüm, Ornithogalum Sternbergii, Gagea lutea, Ganymedes pulchellus, and three or four varieties of Crocus, interspersed with little patches of Lycopodium denticulatum. This case was placed, about the end of February, outside a window with a southern aspect. It is not, I believe, possible to see these plants to such advantage in any ordinary garden. Here, undisturbed either by wind or rain, their flowers are developed in the greatest luxuriance; and most of them continue for two or three months."

To the question whether plants confined in such places require water, Mr. Ward answers thus—

"This depends not only upon the nature of the plants, but upon the season of their growth. Almost all Ferns, if enclosed in small cases where the water cannot escape, will continue to flourish for years; and I believe that a century might elapse without any fresh water being required. Cactuses, and most succulent plants, would be equally independent. In larger houses, where the surfaces are very varied, the water will drain from the upper parts, and fresh supplies will occasionally be wanted. If we wish our plants to grow with greater or less luxuriance, we have of course, at all times, the power to give or withhold water. Numerous plants require to be well supplied with water up to and during the period of inflorescence, and when the flowering is over to be kept nearly dry. This is easily effected by removing the cover, and allowing the moisture to evaporate by exposure of the case for a short time to the sun. It is desirable that there should be an opening in the bottom of the cases for the purpose of draining off the superfluous moisture, and likewise of giving us the opportunity of washing the mould with lime water should slugs make their appearance, which sometimes occurs. With respect to the mould, it is perhaps best to select that in which the plants which are to be the subject of experiment ordinarily grow; but this is not a matter of so much moment as is generally imagined. It is a very common impression that great knowledge of Botany is required before any successful attempts at the cultivation of plants in closed cases can be made; now, it must be obvious, from all that has been said, that whether the plant be grown in a closed case or in the open air, the natural conditions must be filled to ensure success. Again, many complain that the enclosed plants frequently become mouldy; this arises either from excess of moisture or deficiency of light, or a combination of both causes, producing diminished vital action, or else from the natural decay of plants."

For the present, we refer our readers to Mr. Ward's work for full information concerning the purposes to which his contrivance may be applied, one of the most important of which is the effectual means it affords of bringing plants alive from very distant countries. Hereafter, we shall have some observations of our own to make upon several matters connected with the subject.

ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XXIX.

ON THE USE OF NETTING, AS A PROTECTION OF FRUIT AGAINST INSECTS.

IT is a generally-received opinion that insects are to be driven away by offensive odours; and this may, to a certain extent, be correct; but if we look into the economy of a vast number of species, it will be found that, like some of the higher orders of animals, they delight and thrive in filth: indeed, this renders them of the greatest service to man, as, by speedily assisting in the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances, they in a very short time remove, by their united labours, such nuisances, and thus, in fact, are nature's scavengers. Not a bone, a dead carcase, a cabbage, or turnip, but as soon as the vital principle is extinct, becomes the habitation of a variety of Beetles and Flies, which immediately lay their eggs, and increase so rapidly, that the muscles and skin of an animal and the pulpy tissue of a vegetable are soon consumed. These tribes of insects, the analogues of Swine and Ducks in their habits, are not, we should say, very easily disgusted by any preparations employed with a view to drive them away from our trees and plants; although it is not intended to deny that there are insects cleanly, and even fastidious in their tastes, and whose olfactory nerves may be offended by disagreeable odours; but such are not the great pests in our gardens.

The idea, therefore, that it is necessary to immerse netting, intended to cover fruit-trees, in gas-tar, to render its use effectual, appears to be doubtful; and its efficacy in protecting the fruit from the depredations of Wasps and Flies (many of which, the Blue-bottle Flies for instance, revel in putrid carcases,) may, I think, be traced to a very different cause.

It was a fact well known to the Egyptian fishermen in the time of Herodotus, that by covering themselves, when in bed, with their casting-nets, they would be protected when asleep from the swarms of Gnats which infest the marshes everywhere, but especially in southern latitudes, in the summer months, and will sting, as it is termed, even through woollen clothes. This curious circumstance was, however, quite forgotten until recently, when it was ably discussed, by Mr. W. B. Spence, in the Transactions of the Entomological Society*. It appears, by placing a net over the window of a room having no thorough or cross light, or draft, that Flies and even Wasps are deterred from passing through; and it has been tried so often, that there cannot be any doubt upon the subject. If, however, a mirror be placed opposite to the open and netted window so as to reflect the light, or if a door or another window be open in the same room, the netting loses its obstructive properties—the charm is broken, and the flies and insects are no longer deterred from passing through.

Now I apprehend that a net, being placed over a fruit-tree upon a wall, acts the same as a net stretched across an open window: there is no cross light or draft in the wall, and, consequently, the Flies will not pass through the meshes. Of this, however, the Gardener may easily satisfy himself; for, as I am informed, it is a generally-admitted opinion, that a net spread over a wall is a very efficient mode of preserving the fruit from the attacks of many insects. He has only to cover a *standard* tree with a net, and if that keep out the Flies and Wasps in the same way, then, indeed, we must admit that there are other causes in operation; but if they pass through, it will be strong presumptive evidence of the soundness of the principle we now maintain. It would also be desirable to try netting dipped in gas-tar, as well as some which has not been steeped; and by carefully prosecuting the experiments, and communicating them to the public, useful and interesting information would be offered to the practical man as well as the philosopher.

The net employed for excluding House-flies in Italy is made of white or light-coloured threads, the meshes being at least an inch in diameter; or if nails be placed an inch apart down both sides of a window, and threads be stretched across horizontally, it will be equally efficacious in keeping out the Flies, which are deterred by some unknown cause from passing the Rubicon. Nets of red and yellow worsted, the meshes of which were from three-quarters to an inch in diameter, have been stretched across a window in this country, surrounded by Sweet-scented Clematis, Honeysuckles, &c., which, of course, attracted numerous Flies, and amongst them the Blue-bottle: and they were all excluded by this simple and agreeable screen. A net of fine packthread was afterwards substituted, having meshes one inch and a quarter square, which proved equally efficacious as regarded the Flies; and "though *Wasps* occasionally came through, the number was very much diminished*."—*Ruricola.*

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* On the Growth of Plants in closely-glazed Cases. By N. B. Ward, F.L.S. 8vo. Van Voorst. 1842.

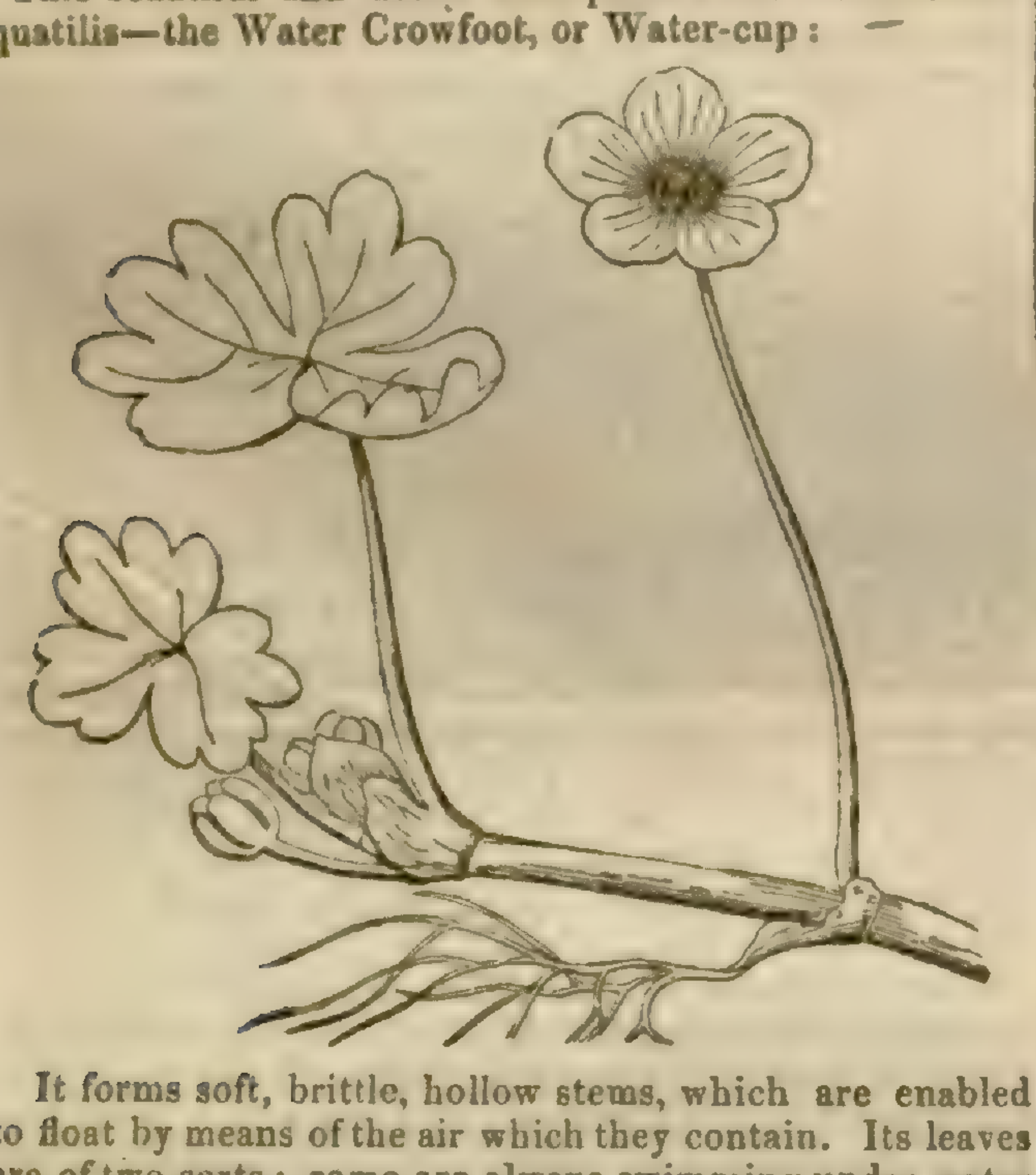
* Vol. i. p. 7.

FAMILIAR BOTANY.—No. VI.

> What sweet delight a quiet life affords!
> Sweet flowery place, I first did learn of thee!
> Ah! if I were my own, your dear resorts
> I would not change with prince's stately courts.
> *W. Drummond.*

The Water-cup.—It is in such flowery places as the poet thus alludes to that this charming wild flower floats in its livery of green and silver. The recesses of a gentle river, or the quiet of a country pond, where the water is not much disturbed, are its usual haunts. There it forms a carpet of lucid foliage, succeeded by myriads of cups of dazzling white. It appears with the warm days of April, and is gone by the middle of summer. In that short space of time, however, it has performed more real service to man than perhaps could be effected by the trees that overshadow it. Its long succulent roots branch in all directions among the water that it floats upon, sucking up greedily all the impurities it may contain; by them the water is deprived of the power of emitting unwholesome exhalations, and swamps are deprived of their unhealthy character so long as such flowers are growing in them. And thus the means which nature takes to beautify the stagnant waters act as an effectual counterpoise to their insalubrious quality. It is said, that in Florida and Carolina, marshes speedily become uninhabitable where flowers of a similar nature are destroyed, and pestilent exhalations can be no longer consumed by them.

This beautiful and useful little plant is the **Ranunculus aquatilis**—the Water Crowfoot, or Water-cup:—



It forms soft, brittle, hollow stems, which are enabled to float by means of the air which they contain. Its leaves are of two sorts: some are always swimming under water and divided into numberless green threads; others, which float on the surface, are thin, flat, bright green, and are only divided into three lobes, each of which has some shallow round teeth. These two sorts of leaves are so unlike each other that one would almost fancy them to be of an entirely different nature. The fact, however, is, that the leaves of the Water-cup, when formed under water, consist of nothing but veins; while those which float on the surface have their veins covered with a firm green pulp, which forms a sort of web, that holds them together.

Here again is a manifestation of admirable design. If the swimming leaves had a web, they could neither adapt themselves conveniently to the motion of the water, nor feed so fast upon the impurities it contains; for they too help the plant to absorb its food, and the great surface they present to the water gives them a voracious appetite. On the other hand, if the floating leaves had no web, but their veins were exposed to the air, they would neither float nor even exist: for the action of the air upon them would soon dry up and destroy their tender parts. But nature provides them with a firm, dry coating, which guards them from injury, and moreover enables them to breathe with freedom. Truly may theirs be called the "breath of life;" for the air which is continually exhaled by them in the day-time is among the purest that is known, although prepared by these little plants from the most impure and unwholesome materials.

If we look at their flowers we shall find them much like those of the Butter-cup, only that they are white. Each blossom stands erect on its graceful stalk. Its calyx consists of 5 sepals, which guard the tender petals, and then drop off as soon as their office is fulfilled. The 5 petals are roundish, and form a snow-white cup; each of them has a little honey-pore near its base. A great many tiny stamens form an inner ring of the flower, and in the centre of all is a cushion of minute green points, which are so many young fruits, or carpels, as they say, in the inside of each of which there is a seed.

Let him who reads these little sketches of plants now remark, what it is of no little importance to know, that the numerous stamens of the Water-cup grow directly from the ring below the carpels, and not from the calyx, which falls off, as we have seen, and leaves them behind. By this sign we shall know that it is in itself poisonous, although it destroys the poisons that surround it. If the leaves are chewed, or the ripe fruit, they will produce a burning sensation, and cause some inflammation. It is, in truth, a near relation of the Black Hellebore and Aconite, two deadly plants, whose virulence has been recognised from all antiquity. If the stamens did grow on the calyx, it would not be poisonous—a very curious circumstance, which I must explain on another occasion.—*R. E.*

BROCCOLI.

In making a selection of different kinds of Broccoli capable of producing a constant supply from October to May, the following directions should be attended to; viz., to save the seed from the truest and most perfectly-formed heads, and not indiscriminately, as is frequently done. There is, perhaps, no vegetable more subject to degenerate than Broccoli; therefore the quality and hardiness of each sort, as well as the time when it will be fit for use, will depend on the care and attention bestowed upon saving the seeds; this should be done in the following way:—

When that kind from which it is intended to save seeds has formed its heads, carefully select the best, for size, colour, texture, and hardiness. If in the autumn or the early part of winter, carefully protect the plants from severe frost and wet; about the middle of April, when the heads have started, cut out a part of the centre of each, and only allow one kind to be saved for seed at the same time; observing also, that the greater the number of plants saved together, the better and more genuine the seed will be: the great object, therefore, when saving seeds of Broccoli, is always to have as large a quantity as possible. If there should be a single head much superior to the others, which you wish to save seed from, the best way will be to cover it with gauze, to protect it from the bees and other insects. I once saved seed from some most perfect heads of white Broccoli, but when the plants raised from it produced their heads, many were quite worthless, although no other Broccoli had been allowed to flower near this parent, which, being a single plant, must have attracted the bees from a considerable distance, where no doubt some other Broccoli had been in flower at the same time.

Broccoli should be sown at different times from the beginning of May to the middle of June, according to the season, or the time when a supply is most wanted. As much depends on the dryness of the weather after planting, the severity of the winter, the soil, &c.; it may be worth while here to briefly state their effects. *First*, a dry season after planting is almost sure to cause the greater part of the Early Cape to button, or form heads, while the plants are small, and particularly if it should be dry weather before planting, and the plants were allowed to remain too long in the seed-bed; this will happen to seed of the very best kinds, and can only be avoided in a dry season by sowing in the following manner: about the beginning of June select a piece of good open ground, manure and dig it level, and roll the surface firm and even, then sow the seeds in shallow drills, two feet apart, dropping three or four seeds at intervals of two feet in the rows, and when the plants are large enough thin them out singly, and treat them like transplanted ones. By this means they never receive a check, and generally (if the soil is rich) attain a large size; this only applies to the Cape kinds. *Secondly*, the severity of the winter will sometimes destroy the whole crop, more especially of the white kinds, which are by far the tenderest; in such cases the most simple means of preserving them is either to lay the plants down, or take them up, before severe weather, and place them in a cool cellar or other suitable place for winter use; laying down, however, is by far the best way (for private family use, but not for the market, as the heads become one-sided and will not bunch,) and is done by taking up the plants carefully about the beginning of November, and laying them in with the heads sloping to the north, only a few inches above the surface; then if very severe weather should occur in winter, some old Pea-haulm, or any long dry litter, should be thrown over them.

In planting for winter and spring use, it is necessary, if the winter proves mild, to sow the seeds early in May, and afterwards to plant out on very rich soil, with plenty of room. The Broccoli will then (if they survive) produce large and fine heads; while, on the contrary, if the winter should be severe, they should be sown later by a fortnight, and planted on rather poor ground, but stiff, allowing them plenty of room to grow; by this means they become hardier and stunted, and less liable to be killed by cold; but the heads will never be so large as those planted on richer soil. This course applies only to those which have to stand through the winter, and particularly to the white kinds.

The following selection of sorts, if treated according to the above directions, will give a constant supply from October to May, and may be divided into three divisions, viz. Purples, Sulphurs, and Whites.

FIRST DIVISION—PURPLE OR GREEN BROCCOLI.

1. *Early Purple Cape.*—Syn. Grange's Early Cape, Purple Silesian, Purple Sicilian, Blue Cape, Violet Nain Hâtif of the French. This is the earliest of all Purple Broccoli, and comes into use during September and October. The heads are close and compact, of a purplish-green colour, and rather large. This should be sown at three different seasons, viz., the first and third week in May and second week in June.

2. *Green Cape.*—Syn. Hardy Cape, Late Cape, Autumnal Cape, Improved Cape, Maher's Hardy Cape. This sort nearly resembles the preceding. The heads are greenish, rather larger and later, and come into use in October and November. It is worth growing as a succession to the preceding one. This may be sown about the middle of May and the middle of June.

3. *Green Close-headed.*—Syn. Late Green, Late Hardy Green, Dwarf Roman, Siberian, Late Green Siberian. This is a dwarf kind, with the heads quite exposed, very hardy, rather large, and of a greenish colour. It continues to produce close, compact heads from November to the end of February. Sow about the second or third week in May.

4. *Sprouting.*—Syn. Italian Sprouting, Grange's Early Purple Sprouting, Early Branching, Lisbon, Autumn Sprouting, North's Early Purple. This is a very useful kind, producing a great quantity of small, deep purple heads from the crown and axil of the upper leaves. It is very hardy, and in use from November to April, or even May, if sown at different periods, from May to the end of June.

5. *Danish, or Late Green.*—Syn. Dwarf Danish, Late Danish. This is a very hardy and late kind, with the heads exposed, and of a greenish colour, large, and produced in April and May. It is the hardiest and best suited for standing severe winters. Sow about the second or third week in May.

6.—*Late Dwarf Purple.*—Syn. Dwarf Danish Purple, Cockscomb, Dwarf Swedish, Late Purple, Italian Purple, Dwarf Hardy Siberian, Dwarf Close-headed Purple. This is the latest of all the purple kinds, and very dwarf. The heads are rather small and conical, of a deep purple colour, and very hardy, coming into use in May. Sow this and the next about the same time as the preceding.

7. *Dwarf Brown.*—Syn. Late Danish, Late Dantzic, Late Brown, Lewisham Brown. A very hardy sort, with rather large exposed heads, of a yellowish brown colour. In perfection from March to May.

These kinds will produce a succession of the Purple Broccoli from September to May, and are to be obtained at the seed-shops.

SECOND DIVISION—SULPHUR.

8. *Portsmouth.*—Syn. Cream-coloured, Belvidere, Southampton, Maher's New Dwarf. The largest and most handsome of all the coloured Broccoli, with the centre leaves partially covering the heads, which are of a buff colour. It is in use during March and April, and is very hardy. Sow about the second or third week in May.

9. *Sulphur.*—Syn. Brimstone, Late Brimstone, Edinburgh Sulphur, Fine Late Sulphur. Another hardy sort, with large, compact, rather conical heads, of a yellowish colour, stained with purple. In use during April and May. This may be sown at the same time as the preceding.

THIRD DIVISION—WHITE.

10. *Grange's Early Cauliflower Broccoli.*—Syn. Cup-leaved, Hopwood's Early White, Early Dwarf, White, Invisible White, Bath White, Italian White, Marshall's Early White, Blanc d'Italie of the French. This is a very fine kind when true, but very subject to degenerate. The heads are large, close and white, and are well defended by the leaves. It is in use from the end of September to Christmas, if the weather proves mild, and is the earliest of all the white kinds. This and the next should be sown at three different seasons, viz., about the first and third weeks in May and the second week in June.

11. *Early White.*—Syn. Neathouse, Devonshire White, Autumn White. This differs from the preceding in the heads being smaller and much later; its season being from November to February, if the weather prove mild or they be protected during severe weather. This is the kind grown for market.

12. *Knight's Protecting.*—This is the hardiest and largest of all the White kinds, when well grown, but very subject to sport and degenerate. Its season is from March to the beginning of May, if planted at different times. Sow about the third week in May.

13. *Spring White.*—Syn. Close-leaved White, Cauliflower Broccoli, Neapolitan White, Naples White, Large Late White, New Dwarf Late White. The leaves of this kind grow very erect, and the head has much the appearance of a Cabbage, being so enclosed as to be invisible when fit to cut. It has a moderate-sized compact head, of a beautiful white colour, which is in perfection during the months of April and May; not so hardy as the preceding, but very desirable for late use. Sow at the same time as the preceding.

There are other good kinds, but they come into use at the same time as some of those enumerated; but two or three seasons may be made from one sowing by selecting the larger plants at each time of planting out.—*G. Gordon.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XIX.

As amateurs are now supposed to be making their arrangements for planting out half-hardy ornamental plants, it may be proper to remind them that a great deal of their beauty depends upon the proper arrangement of the plants with reference to the different colours of their flowers. One person will plant his borders and beds with the same kinds and in the same favourable situation as another, yet the colours will appear much more deep and brilliant, and the general effect more pleasing, in the one case than in the other. This is because the subject, in the one instance, has been studied, and the colours matched; while, on the other, they have been planted at random, or the harmony of colours has not been properly understood. This is one point in gardening in which amateurs, and particularly ladies, might succeed much better than the generality of gardeners, because they are supposed to have a more extensive knowledge of the arts, such as painting and preparing of colours, besides the taste which they are constantly displaying in the selection of the different parts of their dresses. Those who are not conversant with this subject cannot do better than study a leading article at page 291 (1841). I may mention a few instances of particular plants which, being placed near one another, produce a fine effect. The new blue annual, Brachycome iberidifolia, matches well with the orange Erysimum Perofskianum; Salvia patens (blue) may be placed next any of the scarlet Verbenas; Verbena pulchella alba suits Phlox Drummondi, but being of a pure white, it will also suit any of the former. The flowers of the scarlet Pelargonium harmonise finely with its own green leaves, or with the green of other shrubs which it may be near; the same may be said of Dahlias, although it is better to arrange the colours of the flowers at the same time, because if two yellows, for example, are placed together, one of which is good and the other dingy, the beauty of the former will be affected.

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* *Vide* Observations by the Rev. E. Stanley, in Trans. Ent. Soc. vol. ii. p. 46.

Almost all agree that beds, or clumps of plants of the same kind, have a much finer effect than a mixture of single plants; and, therefore, where room can be spared, this plan should be adopted. This system, however, looks well, even with rough-growing things, in shrubberies, providing the mass is not sown in a regular figure.

Many plants suffer much when they are first planted out, particularly if the weather is dry, from the operation not being carefully performed. This should be done in the following manner: If the ground is hard or stiff, it must be well dug and broken up. The plants must be turned carefully out of their pots and planted, without disturbing their rootlets; at the same time making a bason round each capable of holding a considerable quantity of water. Fill this three or four times with water; and if done in the afternoon or evening, the soil may be levelled round the plants early the next day; if the weather is not very dry, nothing more will be required. Of course the best time to plant is when the weather is showery and the ground moist; but this is not always the case; and even then, unless the weather is likely to continue wet, it is much better to water well when planting.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Cause of Shrivelling in Grapes.—Observing that you gave a place to my letter, signed "No Conjuror," in your last Journal, and encouraged by your leading article, which I believe referred to it, I have now no further reason for concealment. You are probably aware of the fame this place once had for Grapes, and until a stimulus was given to their growth under the directions of Mr. Crawshay, it had no competitors in the county. I am not competent to say whether they have improved or declined under my management, although they had certainly begun to retrograde before I knew them; and it is not to be wondered at, when their age (planted in 1780) and the soil in which they grow are considered. When I came here, I found a very inferior crop in a forcing-house, with the leaves of the Vines flagging on hot days, which evidently betokened that all was not right beneath. The other houses were little better; I represented to my employer that I could not do myself any credit nor expect to give him satisfaction unless I had both new Vines and fresh borders; but as there is no loam upon the estates, nor for several miles round, he did not approve of my suggestion, and as there had hitherto been only partial failures, he attributed it to the roots having reached the springs. Accordingly, during the winter, I examined them, and found that the border, to the depth of two feet, was composed of the soil I mentioned (p. 269); the subsoil was dry enough, being principally sand and marl; and whenever I found a stump of a root that had the least life in it, I removed the soil with a fork or pointed stick; but sometimes, after preserving a root for a yard or two, I found it decayed, and entirely separated from the stem, having preserved its freshness (perhaps for years) without any communication between them. It was not until I arrived within four or five feet of the front of the house that I found roots in any number, and then they were quite black, and without the smallest fibre. I traced them a little nearer home, but being anxious to have some fruit from the Vines, I was afraid to go further. After making a bed for the roots, of the surface soil of the border, some road-scrapings, a little lime-rubbish, leaf-dung, and parings from a Heath, I raised the roots near the surface, covering them up with the same mixture. I likewise placed mould a foot higher up the stems, hoping they would send out fresh roots; but, with one or two exceptions, none had vigour enough to do so; and not answering my expectations, I have been gradually extirpating them and planting others. A few of the old ones, which give me satisfaction, still remain; one of them is a large plant of the Gibraltar or Red Hamburgh, occupying three double lights, and producing about 120 bunches a-year. Everybody is aware that last season was very unpropitious for ripening late crops; and a gentleman, celebrated for growing fine Grapes, told me that "all the Black Hamburghs would be red ones." Mine, however, were all black, which I attribute entirely to the surface-roots which were produced from the stem. On the subject of shanking I confess myself much at fault. I have two Aleppo Vines in one house—the one planted inside, the other out; both are very prolific, and always ripened their fruit well until the two last seasons; when, just after they had set their fruit, and were about the size of small Peas, I found the footstalks of two-thirds of the berries were dead. I saw a whole house near London going off in the same way; it was, I believe, attributed to mismanagement; but I am unconscious of any neglect in my case, and I account for it thus: the house has a south-easterly aspect, and is shaded by some trees until eight or nine o'clock; consequently the sun breaks upon it in full force before the dew on the berries is evaporated, and, trickling down the stalks, it lodges in a little concave bason, where the pedicels enter the berry; and as the house is glazed with green glass full of foci, I think they were really scalded; they dropped off and looked exactly as if they had been immersed in hot water. The leaves of the Vines were not touched; therefore it was not from want of sap to supply the evaporation. This season they again look very promising.—*John Murdoch, Cley Hall.* [The disease here mentioned by Mr. Murdoch must not be confounded with shrivelling. We cannot admit what are called the foci of the glass to have any connexion with it.]

Neapolitan Peaches.—In the year 1838 I was at Naples, and frequently tasted Peaches of a large size, and apparently treated in a peculiar manner to increase their magnitude. The fruit seemed to have been pierced with some sharp instrument, by which the kernel and stone were so wounded that their growth was stopped, and in some instances the opening made by the perforation had grown up: in others it had remained partly open, and had evidently been frequented by earwigs and other similar insects. Can you give any account of this practice, and has it ever been introduced into England? I may be mistaken in my observation; but the fruit certainly bore the appearance of having been subjected to the above treatment.—*R. J. B.* [We know nothing of this practice; does any one among our correspondents?]

The Service Tree.—I have seen in the markets in Italy a fruit like a large Service, but not tasting quite so sharp; more like a Medlar, and of a dark brown like that fruit. I saw the tree growing this year on the road-side between Sienna and Radicofani. The leaf is a good deal like the Mountain-ash, and the fruit pearl-shaped, yellow, and light scarlet; and looks as if it was made of wax, with a very sweet and powerful scent. The Italians call it Sorbo (service). Is it grown in England! The seeds are like a broad apple-seed. I send a sketch of the leaf and fruit, which gets quite brown and soft when ripe. What is it?—[It is nothing but the fruit of the Service-tree (Pyrus doméstica). Soil and situation often cause a trifling difference in the appearance of the fruit.]

New Ribes.—Mr. Low informs me that he has sent you a specimen of a hybrid Ribes, which I raised in 1837 while at Hatfield, in Hertfordshire. He tells me it is very distinct in its inflorescence, and, judging from specimens sent to me, I have no doubt that it will soon become a favourite addition to the shrubbery. Of all the hybrids I have seen, this certainly unites the properties of both parents in the greatest degree, both in foliage and in flowers. When only a few months old, I predicted this; when writing on cross-breeding in "Loudon's Gardener's Magazine" for June 1837, I mentioned this incidentally in the following words:—"I have obtained a cross from Ribes sanguineum, by the pollen of R. aureum (var. præcox of the nurseries), and though the plants are not yet in a condition to prove the identity of the cross, I have yet every reason to believe it a real one. The parents being previously in a high state of cultivation, I anticipate an enlargement in the inflorescence, with a fine tint of pale orange colour, and an improvement in the foliage of the offspring." The orange tint I anticipated is conspicuous only in the inside of the flower, and, as you must have seen from the specimen sent you, contrasts beautifully with the bright scarlet outside. The Hon. and Rev. W. Herbert, to whom I gave a plant of it, pronounced it, at first sight, to be a promising seedling. By using this again as a parent, I have great hopes of improving, or rather originating, a new race of Ribes; and I recommend to those who are fond of this pursuit to follow out the suggestion.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park.*

New Tropæolum.—Having observed in one of the late Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* a notice of a new Tropæolum, which is stated to have been grown by Mr. Kelland, of Jersey, I beg to say that it was grown and bloomed by me, from whom Mr. Kelland procured it. The plants taken over to England by him have been, I understand, so much injured in the carriage as to be quite unfit for exhibition; and I propose, therefore, having still two plants in my possession, to exhibit one at the May Show of the Horticultural Society. I have been informed, since the insertion of the notice before mentioned, that the tubers in Mr. Low's possession (having since shown bloom) turn out to be different from mine, and an inferior variety. I obtained the tubers from Mr. Bridges as stated, but they were found among the mountains near Curico, in Chili.—*Fred. Coventry.* [This is probably the plant alluded to by Mr. Bridges in the last No. of the "London Journal of Botany." "Among the species from the Province of Colchagua, you will find a most beautiful Tropæolum with yellow flowers, which I consider new. Tubers of it are among my bulbs and seeds. I have called it T. edule, because the roots are eaten either roasted or boiled, in times of scarcity, by the poor natives of the Province of Colchagua, who call it 'Papas Cudas.' I shall endeavour, next year, to transmit home tubers of Tropæolum azureum of Miers; a most charming plant, which few persons have ever seen. I once found it producing its lovely blue flowers on the summit of a mountain called 'La Campana de Quillota,' nearly 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, and nowhere, save on this mountain, did I see it, during my rambles in Chili."

Salvia patens.—Your correspondent from Stockton-on-Tees seems to question the probability of the Salvia patens surviving in the open ground during the winter. I left a plant out last season by way of experiment unprotected, except with a little fine sand put on the surface. Early in April it began to shoot out, and it promises to make the finest plant in my stock this season. — *A., Beaumaris.*

Yellow-berried Ivy.—What is the yellow-berried Ivy which grows on some ruin at Rome? There is a proof that it was known to the Romans, for there is a marble in mosaic, in which a wreath of the Ivy with the yellow fruit is figured. Is it generally known in England? I have a plant growing luxuriantly; the leaves appear to be somewhat different from the common kind.—*Totty.*—[It is a mere variety of the common Ivy, found wild in Italy, but very rare in English gardens.]

Pruning Forest-trees.—The professed object of all our forest-tree pruners is "to aid nature in the performance of her work;" their aim is also to produce the greatest results in the shortest possible time, how much soever they may differ in the modes they adopt to bring about the wished-for end; and it will readily be allowed that some of these modes, though put forward with much confidence in their efficacy, have been anything but judicious—some even positively injurious. Mr. Billington tells us his system "is the true one;" and I have no doubt he believes it to be so. But he further says, that almost all writers on the subject, as well as *Quercus*, "confuse it with mutilating (query, is not all pruning mutilation in some degree?) lopping, and snagging." Now here I must beg to assure Mr. B. that I never did so confuse his "system," and have given the reason in former pages of your Paper. My impression is, that the principal feature in Mr. B.'s "system" is termed foreshortening. Now it will not be denied that increase of timber in a growing tree is the result of reciprocity between the root and branches (or head) —and my opinion is, that in whatever degree the balance of that reciprocity is interrupted, the professed object (viz. increase of stem) is precisely in that degree defeated. This is the first general principle, on which all my reasoning upon the subject would turn. If Mr. Billington's tables or his practice demonstrate the contrary, all I can say is, that to me it is a "great marvel." I consider that to deprive a tree of any material part of its head will assuredly have the effect of retarding instead of accelerating its increase of stem. There is within one mile of me a large common covered with Oaks; most of them have now good-sized heads; they are of great age, and have been pollarded many times, but it is now put a stop to; and an old man told me the last pollarding took place about 40 years ago, yet most of these trees have stems only fit for a gate-post. Had they never been beheaded, they would probably have been giants of their kind. I call this only the extreme result of extreme pruning, and the difference between that and general forest-pruning is only a question of degree. I quite agree with Mr. Billington that altitude and consequent climate relatively affect all trees as well as Larch and Scotch Fir; so will soil, which frequently varies with altitude as well as climate; and in all planting operations, to ensure success and future profit, much care and judgment are necessary in adapting the kinds of trees to their future localities; but how far or in what degree the successful result is to be accelerated by any system of pruning, I have yet to learn — further than by giving "direction" to young trees by the removal of a "rival leader." I still disapprove of every "system" I have seen—Mr. Billington's I have not seen. All I have said refers to forest or plantation pruning, with the view of increasing more rapidly the growth of timber. Other circumstances may render pruning in some degree necessary, but that need not be now discussed.—*Quercus.*

Disease in Silver Firs.—Enclosed I send a specimen of the way in which my Silver Firs have been attacked. The plague (for I can call it nothing else) begins about the bottom of the top shoot and spreads rapidly downwards, invariably killing the tree. I should feel extremely obliged by your informing me what course I had better pursue; I have several beautiful young trees which I would fain preserve, but know not how. One of them, 25 feet high, was apparently quite free from the bug, or whatever it is, a fortnight ago: it is now covered with it from top to bottom, and the leading shoot is already, I fear, dead.—*J. N. V., Dundee.* [The plague here alluded to is the Eriosoma Láricis, described by Sir Oswald Mosley at p. 328 of our Paper for 1841. It is, we fear, impossible by any known means to arrest its attacks effectually. The best course to take would be to wash the branches, as soon as they are infected, with oil, or a mixture of potash and lime.

The possibility of procuring fresh Potatoes, planted in the open air, in the months of March and April.—Having been for a long period a friend to Agriculture, and especially to that part connected with the cultivation of Potatoes, I three years ago for the first time thought of planting them in autumn or summer, in order to be able to procure them fresh in spring. My first trials, however, proved unsuccessful; but I last year repeated the experiment on two different spots—Oberliederbach and Harreshausen. In the former place I planted common Potatoes in marl, on the 26th July; in the latter on the 1st August, in sandy ground. In both cases the leaves appeared very soon above the ground; the Potatoes had been planted 9 inches deep, and 1½ foot distant from each other, and came into flower in the last week of October, after having received the usual routine of cultivation. When the first nights of frost appeared, care was taken to cut off the leaves 6 inches above the ground, and to cover the remaining stems well with leaves, or with straw and soil. On the 10th of March in the following spring the first fresh Potatoes were taken out of the ground, and were found in both places where they had been planted in excellent and eatable condition.—*George Lewis Schott, Franc-*

fort on the Maine, 29th March, 1842.—[Those who are interested in the question that has been raised respecting Chapman's Potato will do well to read this communication.]

Asparagus.—My attention having been called to the treatment of Asparagus plants by your remarks of last week, I would suggest to you the following facts which I have frequently had occasion to notice. There are two methods of treating Asparagus-beds,—one, and that more frequently in use in the country, is to leave *from the first* the weak shoots, which some gardeners say encourage the growth of other shoots without distressing the plant, the shoot left being so weak. These shoots are to be found in the strongest and best Asparagus-beds, and if cut, would not be considered worth dressing for a gentleman's table. The other practice, and that more frequently in use in the neighbourhood of London and large towns, is to cut everything away that appears, stout and weak shoots, until a certain day, and then leave off and never cut a stick afterwards. I think it likely the two modes may have originated from the localities of the Asparagus-beds, the weak shoots not being worthy to bring to a gentleman's table in the country who has his own garden, whereas in London and other large cities a sale can be obtained for all qualities. One system, however, must be better than the other. Your remarks would lead me to think the cutting all away for a short time the best, taking care to stop in time to leave the plants strong, but your opinion on this point would set all doubt at rest, and be of great service to numbers, as well as myself, where such opposite practice so generally exists.—*W. D.* [No doubt it is better to cut all away, so long as the cutting goes on.]

Cats and Hedgehogs.—I observe in your last *Chronicle* (p. 287) that Mr. Waterton has his doubts as to whether cats will attack hedgehogs: I can assure him they will do so, having myself been an eye-witness of the fact. I was one morning surprised to see my cat standing at the mouth of a drain, with her tail swelled out to an enormous size, and the hair on the ridge of her back set up like porcupine's quills; on going to ascertain the cause I observed one of these animals in the drain, which was not of sufficient dimensions to allow the cat to follow it. Although I do not suppose that a cat would really be able to kill a hedgehog, still, from the length of time which intervened before she could be induced to leave the spot, it is evident that a great animosity exists between the two animals, and that a *good* cat is not afraid of encountering such a bristly antagonist.—*R. A.*

Dislodging of Ants.—I was last season annoyed by these little insects getting under my propagating glasses, and so disturbing the soil that there was no chance of the cuttings rooting. After various schemes were tried, I watered them with lime water, and was no more troubled with ants. Early this spring, a friend informed me that they were destroying his forced strawberries; I mentioned the above fact, and recommended lime water for watering and syringing the plants, but that if the fruit was too far advanced to admit of this, he might then scatter powdered quicklime along his shelves. He wrote to me shortly afterwards, stating that the ants seemed to have such a dislike to the lime, that they had entirely left his strawberries. Those who may have occasion to try the experiment with forced fruit had better not syringe it with lime water when it is approaching to maturity; for even if the water is allowed to stand until quite clear, yet, from the small quantity of lime contained in it, and its power of attracting carbonic acid from the atmosphere, a small pellicle of chalk would sometimes be formed on the fruit, and would mar its otherwise brilliant appearance.—*Robert Fish, Putteridge Bury.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Royal Horticultural Society of Paris.—The spring exhibition of this society took place on Friday and Saturday last in the Galerie du Midi of the Palace of the Luxembourg. The weather being extremely fine, the place was crowded to suffocation by the cultivators and admirers of horticultural science, among whom were many of the nobility, including several members of the Royal Family. There was the usual assortment of exotic and indigenous plants, forced vegetables, conserved fruits, &c.; instruments, machines, and ornaments subservient to garden purposes. Of the plants and flowers, there was little either beautiful or new to those accustomed to the splendid exhibitions at Chiswick. In judging, however, allowance ought to be made for the confined salle where the exhibitions take place, in which, by the continual walking and shuffling, everything soon becomes covered with dust, loses its freshness, and is consequently seen to disadvantage. Among those plants worthy of notice, was a well-grown collection of Cacti, including a magnificent specimen of the Cereus senilis; Mammillariæ and Echinocacti in great variety and in fine condition; a Cactus Opuntia, the lobe of which weighed about seven pounds, and a Cereus monstrosus weighing thirty pounds. Of Camellias there was but a small collection, among which the Thé jaune, the Thé belle allemande, and the Triomphe du Luxembourg, seemed to be the favourites. The Hyacinths were good, though not remarkable for rarity. Rhododendrons were largely displayed, but neither these nor the Palm tribe are worthy of particular notice. Mediterranean Heaths were in small number, but select. The stall of forced and preserved fruits and vegetables seemed to be a great point of attraction; severe were the scrambles to approach it, and "lingering the looks behind" of the fair gourmandes, when "Passez, mesdames, s'il vous plait," sounded in their ears. The Melons, Cucumbers, and Strawberries, in pots—Cauliflowers, Asparagus, and Lettuces, as well as the forced Carrots and Potatoes, were deservedly admired; and the conserved Apples, Pears, &c., of last September, from the gardens of the Duke d'Aumale, seemed as if they had been gathered the day previously. In the artistical department, were some beautiful specimens of flower-painting and bouquets of artificial flowers. A very elegant weather-proof garden chair attracted much attention; it is made of malleable iron, lackered to any colour, and cushioned in the bottom and back; and is so made, that by means of a spring the back may be folded down on the bottom, the latter sinking a little by the same action; so that in wet weather it presents a sloping surface, and may be left in the garden with perfect safety. A most luxurious sofa, with a canopy, on the same principles, was exhibited. A collection of decorative flower-pots in fine red earthenware, in the shape of urns, vases, pieces of Gothic architecture, &c., from the elegance of their forms and elaboration of the workmanship, attracted considerable notice; they are intended principally for drooping plants, as an ornament in conservatories during summer soirées, and to which coloured lamps may be attached with great effect. The general meeting of the society was held on Sunday, which was presided by M. Hericart de Thury, the ordinary president, in the absence of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, when various reports were read and prizes awarded. The successful fructification of the Vanilla by M. Neumann, of the Jardin des Plantes, was favourably noticed and to which much importance is attached in a city where perfumery forms a staple article of commerce. The prizes or "mentions honorables" were bestowed on the following:—To M. Vivet, for a Clianthus puníceus; M. Ratier, for an Erica mediterránea; to M. Souchet, for a Dahlia; and M. Halligon, for a Salvia splendens (being for plants flowered at the greatest distance from their natural time); to M. Uterhart, for a collection of flowering plants; M. Paillet, for a collection of Rhododendrons; to M. Roblin and M. Berger, for a collection of Roses; to M. Chauvière and M. Uterbart, for new plants introduced into France (Pimelea spectábilis and Andrómeda floribunda); to M. Tripet-Leblanc, for liliaceous plants; to M. Malot and M. Jamin, for table fruits; to M. Gontier, for forced fruits; to MM. Daverne and Moreau, for forced vegetables; to M. Halligon (amateur), for Sálvia coccínea nova; to MM. Duvoir, Leblanc, Gervais, and Guyard, for instruments; to Mlle. Delaporte-Bessin, for a painting of flowers. — *J. H., April* 19.—[We have a letter on this subject from our usual Paris correspondent, to which we shall advert next week.]

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

May 2.—Anniversary. At this meeting the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Edgar, and Dr. Henderson, were severally re-elected President, Treasurer, and Secretary, for the ensuing year; and the Earl of Ilchester, Sir W. J. Hooker, and Mr. Barchard, were added to the Council. In the report of the auditors the income of the Society was stated to be 1119*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* more than the expenditure; and a reduction of the Society's debt, to the extent of 1047*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, within the year was announced.

May 3.—Sir O. Mosley, Bart., in the chair. R. Boyd, J. C. M'Mullan, J. Villebois, and B. N. Williams, Esqrs., were elected fellows. A splendid collection of plants was exhibited by Mrs. Lawrence, amongst which were handsome specimens of Epiphyllum hybridum, Erica aristata major, E. pinifólia, well grown plants of Chorozema Dicksoni and Cýtisus Phillipensis, with a bright crimson seedling Cinerária. A Knightian medal was awarded for the four latter. From Mr. Dean, gr. to J. Bateman, Esq., F.H.S., some cut flowers of Orchidaceous plants, including Epidendrum Stamfordianum, whose delicious fragrance and graceful habit ought to obtain it a place in every collection; Læ'lia cinnabarina, from Brazil, of a bright vermilion colour; Cattleya Skínneri, a rare and beautiful species; and a very fine spike of Cyrtochilum maculatum, the flowers of which were of a deeper colour and nearly twice the size of those generally exhibited. For the three former a Knightian medal was given. From W. H. Story, Esq., a collection of seedling Ericas, raised from E. echiiflora, with exceedingly well-flowered plants of Erica aristata major, E. múndula, and E. campanulata; the last a rare and beautiful variety, with yellow flowers and a peculiarly slender habit. For the three last-named a Knightian medal was also awarded. From Mr. Atlee, gr. to H. Beaufoy, Esq., a collection of greenhouse plants, containing a good specimen of the delicate Erica mundula, and remarkably fine ones of Borónia pinnata and B. serrulata, for which a Banksian medal was given. From F. Coventry, Esq., of Jersey, a seedling Calceolaria, and a perfectly new species of Tropæ'olum, with larger flowers than the greenhouse kinds now cultivated; these are of a dark yellow colour, and fimbriated. This plant unites a peculiarly delicate habit of its own with the excellent one of Tropæ'olum tricolorum. A Banksian medal was awarded for it. From C. B. Warner, Esq. a collection of Orchidaceous plants, containing fine specimens of the rare Broughtònia sanguínea, Zygopétalum rostratum, with its singular long beaked flowers, and Epidendrum variegatum, a beautiful species, and rarely seen in such perfection as the plant now exhibited. For the latter a certificate was awarded. From Mr. Standish, a seedling Calceolária, named C. Standishii, of a beautiful deep yellow, spotted and streaked with reddish brown, and a new Sálvia from the North of India; the blossoms when first expanded are of a delicate lavender colour, but afterwards change to a dark blue: it possesses much the habit of a Lupine, and is likely to prove a valuable addition to our herbaceous plants. A certificate was given for it. From Mr. Stanley, gr. to H. Berens, Esq., some excellent seedling Calceolárias, and a fine plant of Goódia lotifólia, for which a certificate was awarded. From Messrs. Lucombe and Pince, a new and handsome Leptospermum, from Swan River, with pink flowers, which it produces very freely: A certificate was awarded for it. From Mr. Graves, plants of Epidendrum inversum and Oncídium flexuosum, a beautiful species, producing a large drooping panicle of bright yellow flowers. For this also a certificate was awarded. From Mr. Beck, three well-grown Calceolarias, in his newly-invented slate boxes: the luxuriant growth of these plants was sufficient proof that this kind of material suits them as well as the porous burnt pots in general use. From Mr. Veitch, a collection of plants; those most worthy of notice were—the rare Oncídium ramosum, and cut flowers of a greenhouse plant called Stigmatophyllon aristatum. From Mr. J. A. Henderson, an excellent collection of Cinerarias, chiefly seedlings; the colours of some were extremely brilliant, and entirely different from those generally known. A certificate was awarded for them. From Mr. Ivery were also a collection of Cinerarias, and a finely spotted variety of Mimulus. From Mr. Henderson, gr. to Sir G. Beaumont, Bart., some seedling Pelargoniums. From Messrs. Lane and Sons, an excellent collection of forced Roses; amongst which we particularly noticed the following. *Bourbons*: Thérésita, Bouquet de Flore, Coquette de Montmorency, Clementine Duval, De Neuilly, Emilie Courtier, Armosa, Cerise; *Teas*: Theoboldine, Niphites (yellow), Moyrá, Fulgorie, fine dark red; *Perpetuals*: Calliope, William Jesse, Madame Laffay; *Chinas*: Triomphante, Capitaine Parry, Paris, Belle de St. Cyr, and Marjolin. With these was a pretty box of Heartsease, containing some excellent flowers. For the Roses a certificate was awarded. From Mr. Henchman there was also a collection of Heartsease. From Mr. Alex. Scott, gr. to Sir G Staunton, a fine cluster of the fruit of Musa Cavendishii, weighing upwards of 40 lbs.; for this a Banksian medal was awarded. From Mr. C. Macgregor, gr. to H. Villebois, Esq., a handsome Melon, weighing 1 lb. 15 oz. From Lord Beerhaven were some fine Shaddocks and Oranges. From the Garden of the Society, a large collection of Orchidaceous and other plants; amongst them were an exceedingly pretty new species of Barkeria, from Guatemala, with delicate lilac and purple flowers, called by the Spanish Americans Flor d'Isabel, and used by the Guatemalese to decorate their altars and temples; a fine specimen of Oncidium luridum guttatum; Odontoglossum læve, a new but not particularly handsome species; Bossiæa dísticha, and Indigófera sylvática, two very good greenhouse plants, and a pretty collection of Cinerárias.

May 5.—Mr. Solly's second lecture was delivered to-day. On this occasion he entered into a consideration of the composition of vegetable matter, and stated that it consists almost wholly of the four elements, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon, and Nitrogen. These were successively considered, together with their properties, and the compounds they form. *Oxygen* was shown to be a most important part of the air we breathe, and to be the element by means of which objects are enabled to burn. *Carbon*, which exists in so many different forms, comprising the diamond on the one hand and charcoal on the other, was the next subject of examination. Its preparation by charring wood, and its strong affinity for oxygen, were pointed out, but it was shown that it cannot combine with oxygen till it is heated; it then forms carbonic acid gas, the great material upon which plants depend for their food. It is found experimentally that carbonic acid is formed when vegetable matter is burnt in a close vessel; hence oxygen and carbon must have been present in the vegetable matter. *Hydrogen* is a gas forming one of the constituents of water, oxygen being the other. Experiments were adduced in proof of this. Water was formed and decomposed. It was shown that, when dry vegetable matter is burnt, water is formed; therefore, hydrogen and oxygen must be present in the vegetable matter. The subject of *Nitrogen* was deferred till the next lecture. Nothing could be better than the manner in which these matters were treated. The experiments in illustration were well selected, and conducted with great skill; and the increasing number of visitors shows the deep interest they take in the lectures.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

April 27.—P. Pusey, Esq., M.P., in the chair. Twenty-six gentlemen were elected members. Mr. W. Were, 44, Botolph-lane, who for 30 years has been engaged in the butter trade, communicated the following suggestions for improving the qualities of fresh and salt butter:—"Solidity and firmness are of more consequence than is generally allowed; the nearer the butter can be made of the consistency of wax, the longer it will keep its flavour; as it is not so easily acted upon by the air, it will retain less salt, and being divested more effectually of the butter-milk, will be less disposed to acidity. To accomplish this, rather more fine table salt should be put to the cream than is generally used after churning, because a part will be left with the butter-milk; or strong clean brine should be mixed with the cream or butter; the hand to be used in the making as little as possible (the earlier the butter is made and the cooler the dairy the better—the latter should be washed out with salt and water the first and last thing every day). The hand relaxes the texture of the butter; it might by practice be avoided altogether, by using wooden pats for putting it into casks, or making it into shape for sale, which will press out the whey by beating. These pats must be always kept in a tub of fresh cold water, which will prevent the adhering of the butter, and keep them cool. The quantity of salt or brine required will in some degree depend on the season of the year, the distance to be sent, and time to be kept. Brine is preferable to salt, as the butter is smoother and better flavoured. If salt be used, it may be in the proportion of half an ounce, mixed with two drachms of fine saltpetre, and two drachms of fine yellow dry Jamaica sugar, to every pound of butter. If the butter be made up in lumps for the market, every lump should be wrapped round with calico soaked in brine; if the latter be weak and watery, it may be injurious. If the butter be put into a firkin or half-firkin, the cask should be made of white oak, ash, sycamore, or beech (the whiter the wood and hoops the better), well seasoned by scalding out several times with hot brine; it should be made water-tight, with head and bottom grooved. [illegible] should be allowed for soakage. If the butter is very choice, a salt cloth should be wrapped around it. This can be kept in its place by a hoop, which can be removed as the cask fills; in either case the cloths can be returned or sold. Many use cloth instead of paper in sending out their butter. Much observation, attention, and arrangement is required to see and judge what improvement can be effected in butter; comparative statements from different dairies at different times—the temperament of the milk and cream in the different stages—the situation and state of the dairy—the quantity and quality of cream in different localities, under different management—the effects of various sorts of salt, brine, sugar, honey, or saltpetre mixed with the milk, the cream, or the butter—the effect of mixing different milks together—the effect of heat and acid applied in churning—the best sort of colouring—the effect of dry, wet, or shady pasture, also of regular exercise for the cows—if any, and what effect as to production of cream in proportion to the milk given by the cows, if feeding on corn or grain, or by adding meal in the water for drink." The wooden pats recommended by Mr. Were, to be used instead of the hands, in making butter, are those made by Mr. Allsop, and consist of a thin spatula (a foot long by three inches broad), and a solid spoon-shaped implement (a few inches longer), with longitudinal grooves on its flat inner surface, for dabbing, pressing, and crimping the butter. Mr. Burke adverted to the importance of selection of the proper kind of salt adapted to each kind of butter and cheese; attributing the superiority of the Dutch to their care in this particular. He also stated that in many parts of Holland, brine was added, not to the butter itself, but to the cream from which it was to be obtained; and that he believed honey to be preferable to sugar as an addition for improving its quality.—At a meeting of the house committee it was resolved, that Mr. Dean should be requested to propose plans and estimates for the construction of a museum for the Society at their residence in Hanover-square.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

May 4*th*.—The Bishop of Norwich in the Chair. Capt. Jones, M.P., was elected a Fellow. John Hankey, John Miers, and Alfred White, Esqrs., were elected auditors for the ensuing anniversary meeting. Lieut. Rudston Reed exhibited a large shell brought from Raiata, in the Society Islands. This shell was remarkable for having retained for several years between its layers a considerable quantity of water, which on being exposed to the cold during the last winter became frozen, expanded, broke the shell, and thus escaped. Mr. Hankey exhibited recent specimens of Fritillaria meleagris, which he had gathered at Finchley. The Rev. Mr. Johns exhibited a living specimen, in full fruit, of Jungermannia reptans, and also dried specimens of numerous species of the family Jungermanniaceæ. His Grace the Duke of Northumberland sent for exhibition the ripe fruit and female plant, in flower, of the Dióspyros edulis, which had been grown in the stove at Sion. The continuation of Dr. Frederick Hamilton's commentary on the Hortus malabaricus was read. The remarks were confined to members of the Cucurbitaceous order. Several of the cultivated species and varieties of India, which are much changed in character, were identified, and their synonymy pointed out. The author thought Jussieu in error in having placed this order so distant from Campanulaceæ, and showed the relation of these orders through Lobeliaceæ. The President announced his intention of giving two soirées to the Fellows of the Society, on the last Friday in May and the last Friday in June.

WEST LONDON GARDENERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Parker read a paper on Pelargoniums. He stated that where strong plants are required to flower the following season, the cuttings should be taken off in March, and at a time when the plants need thinning. The soil used for them should consist of equal portions of turfy loam and leaf mould, with a small quantity of sand; inserting the cuttings simply in small 60-sized pots, and placing them in a frame, with a gentle heat. In about four weeks' time, when the cuttings are rooted, they may be removed into a cold frame, admitting plenty of air as the weather permits, and as they grow topping them at the fourth joint, to produce lateral shoots. In the beginning of May they may be taken from the frame, and placed in an open situation on boards or slates, re-potting them into 48-sized pots, and some of the stronger into 32s. Place an oyster-shell at the bottom of each pot, and put some rough pieces of turfy loam upon it; thus the plant is shifted more readily with the ball of earth entire. The compost, at this stage of their growth, should be two barrowfuls of turfy loam, half do. of peat earth, half do. two-years-old cow-dung, and half a peck of silver sand, the whole chopped up with the spade, and by no means sifted. When the lateral shoots have grown three or four joints, they should be again stopped, and while pliable tied down, so as to form the plants. When these are expected to flower in May, they should not be stopped later than the second week in November; the leaves should then be thinned out, so that the air may circulate freely amongst the shoots. Several sorts, which do not require stopping, will not flower before those which were stopped in November; of this kind are Nymph, Sylph, Foster's Matilda, and Alicia superba. When plants are required to flower in June or July, they should be stopped in January, and re-potted into a larger-sized pot in February, in the following compost: theee barrowfuls of well-enriched turfy loam, half do. of peat earth, half do. of two-years-old cowdung, and one peck of silver sand. The temperature of the house should be kept at 45°, so as to induce them to root freely, for they will not flower well unless the pots are well filled with roots. A fortnight after they have been re-potted, the temperature may be allowed to fall to 42°, and the flues should be damped two or three times during the night, to keep a moist atmosphere—taking care that plenty of air be admitted whenever the weather will permit. As the plants progress, it will be requisite to tie each shoot to a separate stake. In March they should again be examined, and all weak lateral shoots taken off. In April, the fires may be discontinued, and the plants may be syringed overhead twice a week during fine weather, when the house is closed for the night. After continuing this treatment for a month, if the green fly should make its appearance, it will be necessary to fumigate them with tobacco; this should be done when the plants are dry, and the following day they should be well syringed. When the flowers are beginning to expand, a thin shading of canvass should be put on the outside of the house, taking care that the plants never flag for want of water. The blooming season over, the plants should be placed in an open situation for a fortnight, until the wood is hard; they may then be headed down, and when the young shoots have grown about an inch, nearly all the soil should be shaken from the roots. In re-potting them, the size of the pots must be regulated by that of the plants, and must be as small as they can conveniently be put into. The winter treatment must be as before directed.—Mr. Shearer was of opinion that currents of air materially conduced to the health of the Pelargonium; probably by causing motion in the leaves, which accelerated the flow of sap, and also had a tendency to harden the tissue, as is seen in trees in exposed situations; and he thought also that the admission of fresh air as often as possible would prevent a lodgement of moisture on the leaves, which is so particularly injurious to these plants during the cloudy days of winter.—Mr. Caie said that Mr. Parker had noticed two important facts connected with the growth of the Pelargonium: first, the confinement of the roots whilst flowering; secondly, that currents of air have a capacity for moisture at a season of the year when the sun's rays are comparatively powerless: and he thought, that without a knowledge of these facts, neither such flowers nor fruit could be procured from plants not indigenous to our island as might be obtained if these facts were fully understood. Hence the necessity of draining and planting near the surface in certain situations, and likewise the admission of cold air into greenhouses, which, upon entering the house, became heated, and, its capacity for moisture increasing, it naturally extracted that from the leaves of the plants.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Birmingham and Midland Floral and Horticultural Society, April 28.—The first exhibition of this society was held in the Town-hall, Birmingham. There was an exceeding large number of visitors, and the specimens were numerous and good. The following is the list of prizes:—Auriculas. Premier: Ne plus Ultra, Mr. S. Bunn. Green-edged: 1st, Oliver's Lovely Ann, Mr. J. Britten; 2nd, Ploughboy, Messrs. Pope and Sons; 3rd, Lord Bridport, Messrs. Pope and Sons. Grey-edged: 1st, Ne plus Ultra, Mr. S. Bunn; 2nd, Conqueror of Europe, Mr. F. B. S. Flindell; 3rd, Conqueror of Europe, Mr. S. Bunn. White-edged: 1st, Taylor's Incomparable, Messrs. Pope and Sons; 2nd, Wood's Delight, Mr. Wallace. Self: 1st, Oddy's Rest, Mr. Wallace; 2nd, Lord Leigh, Mr. S. Bunn; 3rd, Mr. Wallace. Alpines: 1st, Lovely Ann, Mr. J. Haines; 2nd, Fair Rosamond, Mr. Wallace. Seedling: 1st, Mr. Coudrey; 2nd, Mr. Wallace. Sweepstakes for the two best, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons.—Polyanthuses. Premier: Mr. J. Coudrey. Dark Ground: 1st, Mr. J. Moore; 2nd, do.; 3rd, do. Red Ground: 1st, Mr. J. Haines; 2nd, Mr. E. Phillips; 3rd, Mr. Wallace. Seedling: 1st, Messrs. Pope and Sons; 2nd, do. Sweepstakes for the two best, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons.—Hyacinths: 1st, Goor Faust, Mr. Coudrey; 2nd, Constant Elizabeth, Mr. J. Moore, —Pansies: Best 12, Mr. T. Mellon; 2nd 12, Mr. E. Phillips; best 6, Mr. T. Mellon; 2nd 6, Messrs. Pope and Sons; best seedling, Mr. T. Mellon; 2nd do., do.—Orchidaceæ: 1st, Maxillaria Harrisoniæ, A. Kendrick, Esq.; 2nd, Oncidium luridum guttatum, do.; 3rd, J. Mason, Esq.—Stove Plants: 1st, Alphelandra cristata, J. Mason, Esq.; 2nd, Euphorbia splendens, Messrs. Pope and Sons; 3rd, Gloxinia maxima, A. Kendrick, Esq.—Greenhouse Plants: 1st, Chorozema Henchmanni, J. Mason, Esq.; 2nd, Tropæolum tricolorum, J. Mason, Esq.; 3rd, Clematis Sieboldi, Mr. P. Kenway.—Ericas: 1st, Mundula, Messrs. Pope and Sons; 2nd, Ardens, Mr. J. Coudrey.—Camellias. Double white, Mr. J. Moore; 2nd do., Mr. J. Moore.—Geraniums. 1st, Climax, J. Upfill, Esq.; 2nd, Seedling, J. Mason, Esq.; 3rd, Duchess of Devon, J. Mason, Esq.—Roses in Pots. 1st, Smith's Yellow Noisette, J. Upfill, Esq.; 2nd, Odorata, J. Mason, Esq.—Herbaceous or Frame Plants. 1st, Epimedium violaceum, Messrs. Pope and Sons; 2nd, Trillium grandiflorum, Mr. J. Moore; 3rd, Androsace carnea, Mr. J. Moore.—Orange or Lemon. 1st, Citrus aurantium, Mr. J. Moore; 2nd, Citrus aurantium, A. Kendrick, Esq.—Apples and Pears. Scarlet Pearmains, R. L. Chance, Esq.; Caulach Pear, do.—Cabbage. 1st, Nonpareil, Mr. J. Rodway; 2nd, do.—Broccoli. 1st, white, J. Mason, Esq.; 2nd do., R. L. Chance, Esq.—Lettuce. 1st, hardy green, Mr. J. Rodway.—Rhubarb. 1st, Myatt's Victoria, Mr. J. Mist, jun.; 2nd do., Mr. J. Moore.—Sea-kale. 1st, R. L. Chance, Esq.; 2nd, J. Mason, Esq.—Asparagus. 1st, Mr. W. Baker.—Cucumbers. 1st, A. Kendrick, Esq.; 2nd, J. Mason, Esq.—Forced Potatoes. 1st, R. L. Chance, Esq.; 2nd, J. Mason, Esq.—Salad. Best dish, J. Mason, Esq.—The following honorary prizes were also awarded:—Cineraria, H. W. Tyndall, Esq.; Azalea phœnicea, J. Mason, Esq.; Amaryllis formosissima, do.; Castor-oil plant, R. L. Chance, Esq.; Peas, do.; Rosa odorata, J. Upfill, Esq.; Camellia Colvilli, Mr. J. Moore.—Cottagers' Prizes. Mr. C. Lees, for Rhubarb; do., Salad; Mr. Cope, Pansies; do., Rhubarb, Mr. Brittle, Pansies; do., Nosegay; do., Double Crimson Primrose; Mr. Davis, Onions.

Cambridgeshire Horticultural Society.—April the 20th the first show for the present season took place at the Town Hall. The collection was very good: and though not extensive, some of the specimens were very beautiful. The Rev. A. Fitch presided, and awarded the prizes as follows: Four best Auriculas, green, grey, white, and self: Medal, Colonel Taylor, Ringleader, Taylor's Glory, Metropolitan, Mr. R. Headly; 2nd ditto, Metropolitan, Taylor's Glory, Page's Champion, Ringleader, Mr. Giddings; 3rd and 4th, (classed ad meritum,) Mr. R. Headly; 5th, Page's Champion, Taylor's Glory, Metropolitan, Haylock's Mrs. Childers, Mr. R. Haylock. Best Seedling Auricula: Mr. W. Gimson. Four best Polyanthuses: 1st, Alexander, Buck's George the Fourth, Prince Royal, Bang Europe, Mr. Giddings; 2nd, Mr. H. Green. Six best Hyacinths: 1st, Mr. R. Headly; 2nd, Mr. Green; 3rd, Mr. Ready. Three best pots of double Primroses: 1st, Mr. H. Green; 2nd, Mr. Giddings. Best Wallflower: 1st, Mr. Widnall; 2nd, Mr. F. B. Smith. Best Plant in bloom, in a pot: 1st, Rhododendron arboreum, Mr. Widnall; 2nd, Azalea Smithii, Mr. Biggs. Best Collection of Plants, exceeding 40: 1st, Mr. Widnall; 2nd, Mr. H. Green. Best Collection of Plants, not exceeding 40: 1st, Mr. Biggs; 2nd, Messrs. Hudson. Best Collection of Cut Flowers: 1st, Messrs. Hudson; 2nd, Mr. J. Newman. Best Basket of Vegetables: 1st, Messrs. Hudson, Medal; 2nd, Mr. J. Newman. Best Brace of Cucumbers, not less than 12 inches in length: 1st, Mr. Giddings; 2nd, Mr. R. Headly. Four best stalks of Rhubarb, not forced: 1st, Mr. R. Headly; 2nd, Mr. J. Newman. Best Basket of Salad: 1st, Mr. J. Taylor; 2nd, Messrs. Hudson.

Extra Prizes. Table Pears: 1st, Mr. Ready; 2nd, Beurré Rance, Mr. Pemberton. Baking Pears: 1st, Uvedale's St. Germain, Mr. Newman; 2nd, ditto, Mr. Pemberton. Table Apples: Cockle Pippin, Mr. Pemberton. Pansies: Mr. Widnall. Cottagers' Prizes, 2*s.* 6*d.* each. Best Wallflower: W. Clark. Best Cabbage: T. George. Best Lettuce: W. Clark. Four best Stalks of Rhubarb: T. George. Best 25 Radishes: W. Clark. Four best Baking Apples: W. Clark. Cottagers' extra Prizes. Broccoli: T. George, 2*s.* Radishes: E. Lawson, Bourn, 1*s.*—*Cambridgeshire Advertizer.*

Herts Horticultural Society.—On Thursday last the first meeting, for the season, of this society took place at the Shire Hall. The fineness of the day drew together a large number of the leading families of the county. The supply of plants and flowers, though on a limited scale, in comparison with other shows, was well made up in excellence of growth and profusion of bloom; the plants were also of the first-rate order. The contributions from the gardens of J. Warner, Esq., Hoddesdon, and W. R. Baker, Esq., Bayfordbury, were universally admired; the gardens of Earl Cowper and C. J. Dimsdale, Esq., also contributed their share to the excellence of the show. Mr. Paul, of Cheshunt, exhibited a specimen of Tropæolum tricolorum and Clematis azurea grandiflora; Mr. Francis, nurseryman, a collection of Hybrid Rhododendrons, of rich hues, varying between scarlet and crimson.—Pines: 1st prize, Mr. Browne, gr. to Lady Meux; 2nd, Mr. J. Dawson, gr. to Lord Melbourne.—Strawberries: 1st, Mr. Brown; 2nd, Mr. J. Dawson; 3rd, Mr. Tinsley, gr. to S. Adams, Esq.—Cucumbers: 1st, Mr. Brown; 2nd, Mr. Hamp, gr. to E. Chuck, Esq.; 3rd, Mr. Tinsley.—Apples, Dessert: 1st, Mr. Milne, gr. to C. S. Chauncy, Esq.; 2nd, Mr. Tinsley.—Apples, Kitchen: 1st, Mr. T. Dawson, gr. to Earl Cowper; 2nd, Mr. Plumbly, gr. to C. J. Dimsdale, Esq.—Specimen Plant: 1st, Mr. Plumbly; 2nd, Mr. Slowe, gr. to W. R. Baker, Esq.; 3rd, Mr. T. Dawson.—Greenhouse Plants: 1st, Mr. Slowe; 2nd, Mr. Plumbly.—Miscellaneous Plants: 1st, Mr. Williams, gr. to J. Warner, Esq.; 2nd, Mr. Slowe.—Geraniums: Mr. T. Dawson.—Cape Heaths: 1st, Mr. Plumbly; 2nd, Mr. Slowe.—Auriculas: 1st, Mr. J. Dawson; 2nd, Mr. J. Hudson.—Auriculas, Seedling: Mr. J. Hudson.—Polyanthus: 1st and 2nd, Mr. Williams.—Heartsease: Mr. G. Smith.—British Plants: 1st, Mr. Simmonds; 2nd, Mr. Sprigings.—Stove Plants: Mr. Slowe.—Orchidáceæ: Mr. Williams, gr. to C. B. Warner, Esq.—Cut Flowers: 1st, Mr. J. Williams; 2nd, Mr. Slowe.—Cottagers' Prizes; Fruit: 1st, James Farrow, of Tewin; 2nd, S. Tinsley.—Flowers: 1st, W. Cowler, of Wadesmill; 2nd, J. Farrow, of Tewin.—Vegetables: J. Farrow, of Tewin.

Extra prizes were awarded to Miss Hadsley, for Goliah Rhubarb; to Mr. T. Dawson, for Hydrangeas; to Mr. Plumbly, for a collection of Greenhouse Azaleas; and to Mr. Francis, for Hybrid Rhododendrons.—Miss England, of Hertford, exhibited some specimens of Artificial Flowers and Fruit, for which the Judges recommended the committee to present her with a medal.

Ratho Horticultural Society, April 29.—This society held its first meeting for the season in the Masons' Lodge, when the following prizes were awarded:—For the 4 best Hardy Shrubs: 1st, A. Forrester, gr. to D. Falconer, Esq.; 2nd, A. Gibson, gr. to J. M. Hay, Esq. Best 3 Auriculas: 1st, J. Pow, gr. to A. Berwick, Esq.; 2nd, H. Ritchie, gr. to S. Wilson, Esq. Best 3 Polyanthuses: 1st, A. Forrester; 2nd, J. Pow. Best 3 Double Primroses: 1st, A. Forrester; 2nd, J. Pow. Best 3 Tender Exotics: 1st, J. Thomson, gr. to H. Brown, Esq.; 2nd, D. Drummond, gr. to J. M. Melville, Esq. Best 3 Cinerarias: 1st, A. Gibson; 2nd, A. Vetch, gr. to J. Dundas, Esq. Best 2 Double Wallflowers: 1st, J. Pow; 2nd, J. Hogg, gr. to — Hawse, Esq. Best 4 stalks of forced Rhubarb: 1st, J. Pow; 2nd, G. Douglass, gr. to Sir A. Maitland, Bart. Best Broccoli: 1st, H. Ritchie; 2nd, A. Gibson. Best Early Cabbage: 1st, D. Ferguson, gr. to R. Nasmyth, Esq.; 2nd, J. Pow. Best 2 Leeks: 1st, A. Forrester; 2nd, D. Ferguson.—There was also a competition amongst journeymen for the best Kitchen Basket, when the 1st was awarded to W. Dickson, Ratho House; 2nd, D. M'Kenzie, Dundas Castle.—Amateurs. Best 2 Leeks: 1st, J. Bishop; 2nd, R. Craw. Best Cabbage: 1st, R. Craw; 2nd, C. Steward. Best German Green: 1st, C. Stewart; 2nd, J. Baxter. Best Herbaceous Plants: C. Stewart.

Warwick and Warwickshire Horticultural Society, April 28.—The first exhibition for the season took place at the Court House. The following is an account of the prizes:—Best six Greenhouse Plants, 1st prize, *amateurs,* Tropæolum tricolorum, T. pentaphyllum, Leschenaultia formosa, Erica vestita alba, E. hybrida, E. acuminata, H. C. Wise, Esq.; 2nd, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq. Best 6 do., *nurserymen,* Fuchsia corymbiflora, Azalea indica hybrida, A. phœnicea, Cineraria King, Erica vernix, E. coccinea, Mr. Barnes. 3 best do., *amateurs,* Amaryllis Johnsonia, Ixia tricolor, Kennedya nigricans, C. T. Warde, Esq. 3 best do., *nurserymen,* Tropæolum tricolorum grandiflorum, Azalea indica alba, A. Smithii, Mr. Barnes. Best single specimen, *amateurs,* Azalea indica alba, R. Jones, Esq. Best 12 Geraniums, *nurserymen,* Beauty of Ware, Mrs. Sweet, Fosteri roseum, Ada, Lord Hill, Joan of Arc, Sidonia, Gem, Fanny Garth, Jewess, Rosetta, La Belle Brunette, Mr. Barnes. Best 6 do., *amateurs,* J. Twamley, Esq. Best 12 Seedling Calceolarias, *amateurs,* Mr. W. Dunn, Hatton. Best 6 (Stocks) in pots, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq. Herbaceous cut flowers, Mr. Barnes. Basket of miscellaneous plants, do. Bouquet of wild flowers, Mr. W. Sutton. Pansies, stand of 36—May's Plenipo, Model of Perfection, Carlo Dolce, Victory, Diogenes, Egbaston Hero, Reliance, Princess Augusta, Peter Dick, Black Knight, Lady Sarah Ingestrie, Crimson Shakspeare, Dr. Johnson, Imogene, Prince of Wales, Manlin's Bathonia, Childe Harold, Jewess, Lady Flora Hastings, Vivid, Launcelot, Queen of Scots, Jehu, Maid of Loire, Angeline, Coronation, Marc Anthony, Bebronii, Lilac Perfection, Sovereign, Miss Hoare, Montjoy's Victoria, Rev. J. Stainforth, Marchioness of Bath, Prince Albert; Mr. Burbury. Pansies, stand of 24, Mr. Brownridge. Best 12 do., Mr. J. Burbury. Best Seedling do., Mr. Cattell. Best 6 Auriculas, *amateurs,* Wood's Lascelles, Pearson's Badajoz, Hughe's Pillar of Beauty, Taylor's Incomparable, Leigh's Bright Venus, Popplewell's Conqueror, J. Twamley, Esq. Do., *nurserymen,* Lancashire Witch, Duchess of Oldenburgh, Emperor Alexander, Page's Champion, Bright Phœbus, Smith's Waterloo, Mr. C. Kimberley. Best 3 Auriculas, *amateurs,* Thorneycroft's Invincible, Wood's Lascelles, Popplewell's Conqueror, J. Twamley, Esq. Do., *nurserymen,* Hodges' Britannia, Warris's Blucher, Duchess of Oldenburg, Mr. C. Kimberley. Best 12 Tulips, Earl of Warwick. Best 3 Stove Plants, Euphorbia jacquiniflora, Eranthemum bicolor, Vinca rosea, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq. Best single specimen, Euphorbia splendens, C. T. Warde, Esq. 1st Strawberries (Keen's Seedling), 4 oz., W. H. Bracebridge, Esq. 2nd do., do., 4 oz., C. T. Warde, Esq. Grapes, Black Hamburgh, Mr. Persac. Best 6 Dessert Apples (Nonpareil), C. T. Warde, Esq. Best 6 Culinary do. (Hanwell Sourings), Mr. Carpenter. Best 6 Dessert Pears, Hon. C. B. Percy. Best brace of Cucumbers (Black Spine), J. Goodhall, Esq. Asparagus, 25 heads, Mr. W. Sutton. Cabbage, 4 heads, Mr. Smith. Rhubarb (Victoria), 6 stalks, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq. French Beans, C. T. Warde, Esq. Best dish of 20 Potatoes (Ash-leaved Kidney), do. 2 do. (Fox's Seedling), W. H. Bracebridge, Esq. Lettuce, 3 heads, Mr. Cattell, Broccoli (Miller's Impregnated), 3 heads, Mr. W. Sutton. Mushrooms, dish, C. T. Warde, Esq. Sea-kale, 6 crowns, do. Extra Prizes.—12 Seedling Calceolarias, H. C. Wise, Esq. Citrons in pots, C. T. Warde, Esq. Stove Plant, Earl of Warwick. Provence Roses, in pots, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq. Basket of Plants, Mr. Brownridge. Do. of Vegetables, J. Fullerton, Esq. Cottagers' Prizes.—Cabbage, 4 heads, J. Gibbs. Salad, Thomas Box. Broccoli, J. Gibbs. Plants, in pots, J. Webb. Extra.—Salad, W. Knibb. Rhubarb, do. Hon. C. B. Percy's prize, for 6 Auriculas, in pots, J. Gibbs, Warwick. Mr. Phillips, Priory Gardens, contributed a collection of plants, comprising some well-grown Ericas. Mr. Pope, of Birmingham, sent some good Auriculas; there was also a magnificent Pine, from Mr. Butcher, of Stratford-on-Avon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Manures.—Under the name of Geine the American editor of Liebig's Organic Chemistry comprehends "the mass of nutritive matter which soils and composts afford." In this sense it has a much more extensive signification than humus, and may be considered equivalent to "organisable matter," a favourite expression of the late Mr. Knight, and to our ears much more agreeable than geine. Concerning the mode of preparing a *solution of this geine* and its effects, we have the following information:—'Boil one hundred pounds of dry, pulverised peat with two and a half pounds of white ash (an article imported from England), containing 36 to 55 per cent. of pure soda, or its equivalent in pearlash or potash, in a potash kettle, with 130 gallons of water; boil for a few hours, let it settle, and dip off the clear liquor for use. Add the same quantity of alkali and water, boil and dip off as before. The dark-coloured brown solution contains about half an ounce per gallon of vegetable matter. It is to be applied by watering grain crops, grass lands, or in any other way the farmer's quick wit will point out. In the month of June, I prepared a solution of geine, (says Mr. Nichols,) obtained, not by boiling, but by steeping the mud as taken from the meadow in a weak lye in tubs. The proportion was about—peat 100lbs., potash 1lb., water 50 gallons; stirred occasionally for about a week, when the dark-brown solution described by Dr. Dana was dipped off and applied to some rows of corn, a portion of a piece of starved barley, and a bed of onions sown on land not well prepared for that crop. The crop of barley on the portion watered was more than double the quantity both in straw and grain to that on other portions of the field, the soil and treatment of which were otherwise precisely similar. In June four rows (of the onions) were first watered with the solution of geine. In ten days, the onions in these rows were nearly double the size of the others. All but six rows of the remainder were then watered. The growth of these soon outstripped the unwatered remainder. Eventually the whole piece was watered with the solution, excepting the ends of some of the rows, which produced only very small onions; and had it not been done, Mr. Nichols believes that not a single bushel of a good size would have been produced. The onions when measured, making ample allowance for the tops, which had not been stripped off, were adjudged equal to four bushels to the square rod, or at the rate of 640 bushels to the acre." Dr. Dana, the author of the foregoing extract, differs from Berzelius in his opinion that lime and ashes act alike as converters of mould into soluble matters which serve as food for plants. He "considers the practice of mixing lime with peat as the worst that can be followed, because a compound is formed of little solubility, viz. geate of lime. He recommends the ley of wood-ashes, which gives a dark-brown solution, the alkaline properties of the lime are neutralised, and a large quantity of water is absorbed." In another place we find the following interesting statements regarding the mode of rendering *peat* useful as a manure:—"According to Dr. C. T. Jackson, a compost made of three parts of peat and one of stable manure is equal in value to its bulk of clean stable dung, and is more permanent in its effects. Dr. Jackson deems it essential that animal matters of some kind should be mixed with the peat, to aid the decomposition and produce the requisite gases. Lime decomposes the peat, neutralises the acids, and disengages the ammonia. The peat absorbs the ammonia, and becomes in part soluble in water. The soluble matter, according to Dr. Jackson, is the apocrenate of ammonia; crenate of ammonia and crenate of lime being also dissolved. With an excess of animal matter and lime, free carbonate of ammonia is formed. The peat should be laid down in layers with barn-yard manure, night soil, dead fish, or any other animal matter, and then each layer strewed with lime. In Dr. Jackson's report, he has presented highly valuable results from the use of this compost, which deserves the attention of every agriculturist. He gives the following details of the manner in which the compost was prepared upon the farm of Mr. Sanford, near the village of Wickford, in North Kingston. 'In the corner of the field a cleared and level spot was rolled down smooth and hard, and the swamp muck was spread upon it, forming a bed eight feet wide, about fifteen or twenty feet long, and nine inches thick. For every waggon-load of the muck one barrel of fish was added, and the fish were spread on the surface of the muck, and allowed to become putrescent. The moment they began to decompose, he again covered them with peat, and a renewed layer of fish was spread and covered in the same manner. The fermentation was allowed to proceed for two or three weeks, when the compost was found to have become fit for the land. To this he was advised to add lime in the proportion of one cask to each load of compost early in the spring, which it was supposed would complete the decomposition in two or three weeks. Such a heap should be rounded up and covered, so as to prevent the rain washing out the valuable salts that form in it. And in case of the escape of much ammonia, more swamp muck or peat should be spread upon the heap, for the purpose of absorbing it.' Dr. Jackson is of opinion that the phosphoric acid of the peat and animal matter would convert the lime into a phosphate, and thus approximate it very closely to bone manure. Any refuse animal matter can be of course employed in a similar manner. 'The carcass of a dead horse, which is often suffered to pollute the air by its noxious effluvia, has been happily employed in decomposing 20 tons of peat earth, and transforming it into the most enriching manure.' Night soil may be composted with peat with great advantage, sufficient lime being added to deprive it of odour; large quantities of ammonia are given off and absorbed."

Grafting the Mistletoe.—The following account of grafting the Mistletoe is given by Mr. Moss, a nurseryman at Malvern, near Worcester. "The best stocks for the purpose are young Apple and Pear-trees. The grafts should be put on in the first or second week in May; they should never be nearer the ground than 5ft., nor higher from it than 10. The operation is very simple; where the graft is not more than half an inch in diameter, an incision is made in the bark, into which a thin slice of Mistletoe is inserted, having a bud and leaf at the end. In grafting longer pieces, a notch should be cut out of the branch, the incision made below the notch, and a shoulder left on the graft to rest on the notch, in the manner of crown-grafting. It must be observed, that the spaces between the joints will not do for grafting; there must be a joint let into the back of the stock. About the middle of May is the best time for budding, and the operation differs in retaining a heel of wood, below the bud, for insertion."—*Loudon's Arboretum Britannicum*, vol. iv. p. 2571.

Rural Sonnets.—From Miscellaneous Poems by Mr. J. Jones, of the Inner Temple, author of "Spartacus," "Regulus," and other Tragedies:—

MAY.

Thrice welcome, genial month! whose balmy wing
  Fans into full developement the show
Of blossoms which, around, their splendours fling,
  And, in the vivifying sunlight, glow.
Thou, on life-stirring odours, dost carouse;
  And thine are robes immaculate to wear,—
The milk-white favours of the cherry-boughs;
  The dazzling promise of the luscious pear.
The pink-eye'd apple-cup thy reign prolongs—
  The daisies' sheen—the tulips' pick'd display—
The hawthorn-hedge, alive with gushing songs—
  The lilacs' plum'd—the chesnuts' trim array—
Nature, for glee, holds festival, as thou,
The garland-graces' queen, with blooms bedeck'st thy brow.

JUNE.

The tender fruits unfolding to the sun,
  To drink its beams, and hive their vital pow'r,
Delightful May, her Spring-time mission done,
  Marries with June, and seeks their Summer bower.
Now, the laburnums flaunt their golden chains,
  Plants, shrubs, and trees, in varying hues are bright;
The cuckoo's note re-echoes through the plains;
  The nightingale keeps musical the night;
The bee is roving, humming as he goes,
  O'er full-blown pæonies in crimson pride,
Where waves, in fragrant pomp, the garden rose,
  White as her robes, or blushing as the bride!
The grasses are in flower; and, now, the heats
Urge to the bubbling rills, and spread the new-mown sweets.

JULY.

The clean-rak'd fields resume their green attire;
  The flocks, close-shorn, o'er downs and meadows stray:
Men, birds, and beasts, to coverts calm, retire;
  Nature respires, by night; and pants, by day.
The stately swan, to shun the noon-tide blaze,
  On lake and river in their isles or creeks,
Leading her cygnets to their verdant maze,
  The breezy shade and grassy coolness seeks.
The foremost fruits are tempting ripe, to treat
  The present thirst, or pile their fragrant wreath;
Currants, and berries rich, and cherries sweet,
  A vintage that invigorates the health!
While pungent scents of lavender, and flowers,
Ma Mignonne—Eglantine—revive the drooping hours.

AUGUST.

The scarlet poppies skirt the ripening corn;
  The zephyrs wave its masses like the sea;
The tiny rustic sallies, with the dawn,
  To keep, from pilfering birds, the produce free.
The Sun's own flower, its oriflamb display'd,
  Turns with the Day-god's triumph through the spheres;
The Lady's bower, in jessamine array'd,
  The Lady there—most beautiful appears!
The early apple now, and now the pear,
  Make orchard trees luxuriant to the sight;
The asters glisten in the gay parterre;
  The varied marigolds expand in light.
And now, the reapers toil—the sheaves are bound—
The harvest wains drag home—feasting and songs go round.

SEPTEMBER.

Weave us a thousand dahlias into one,
  Bold the device, and rare its radiance be,
Serve us a banquet; long before the sun
  Go down, in molten rainbows, to the sea.
Velvet the lawn of fountains where 'tis spread,
  Sweet with clematis every near alcove,
And let September's horn of plenty shed
  Its choicest stores, to music from the grove.
Pine-apples bring, and plums of various hue,
  Peaches, the elixir of the solar beams,
The fruit that melts in nectar, and the dew
  With which the grape, gold-green, or purple, teems.
While tints autumnal soothe us, and the breeze,
Unwoo'd on stubble lands, glides dancing through the trees.

Whale-oil Soap.—From a communication of Capt. Randall to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, we learn that the application of whale-oil soap is a good preventive of the attack of the borer (Cossus ligniperda) upon apple or other trees. The manner in which Capt. Randall uses the whale-oil soap is as follows: eight to ten pounds of whale-oil soap are put into a common pail, to which a sufficient quantity of warm water is added, so that when well mixed together, the whole is about the consistence of good thick paint. With this pail of soap, thinned in this manner, the man, having a small tin pail, or bag, or pocket, filled with fine sand, tied round his waist, with a coarse crash cloth, and a paint-brush, is ready for operations. He first wets his cloth with soap, then scatters on some dry sand, and gives the trunk and branches a good rubbing; after which, with a hand-brush, he puts on a coat of the soap, prepared as above, equal to a thick coat of paint. The time selected for the operation is just at the termination of a storm of rain, when the moss, or any roughness on the bark, will yield more readily to rubbing. From the size which it is stated the trees have acquired in four years, we would particularly invite the attention of cultivators to the above method of applying the whale-oil soap, not only to the Apple, but to all kinds of fruit trees.

Roses.—A lecture on these flowers, their variations, and the natural relation they bear to other plants, was delivered last Wednesday, at the Royal Institution, by Professor Lindley. On this occasion, an abundance of beautiful forced Roses was supplied by Messrs. Lane and Co., of Great Berkhampstead.

Habit of Chloræas.—As a species or two of this beautiful genus of terrestrial Orchidaceæ from Chili exist in our gardens, the following extract from a letter from Mr. Bridges, who has been travelling in their country, published in the "London Journal of Botany," may be useful to some of our readers. "These plants, when introduced into England, will prove, I am sure, great favourites; being easy of cultivation, and only requiring to be kept without water for several months after flowering, so as to imitate the dry season, and enable their tubers to ripen. I am now acquainted with about twenty species, and have sent home a quantity of the roots of six species."

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Titness Park, Sunning-Hill.—In the Conservatory at this place is a very fine specimen of Zichya tricolor, a beautiful introduction from Swan River. It was presented by Mr. Mangles in May last to the present gardener, at which time it scarcely measured 6in. in height; now it covers 15 square yards of trellis-work, and is producing its brilliant flowers in profusion, reminding us of large masses of scarlet Verbenas. Here also we observed some good specimens of Chorozema cordatum, which were growing luxuriantly in a mixture of decomposed Beech-leaves and sand; the pots being well drained with the hard and rough husks of Beech-nuts.—*April* 26.

J. Bateman, Esq., Knypersley.—In the Orchidaceous house the following plants are now in full bloom:—Dendrobium sulcatum, D. nobile, D. densiflorum, D. amœnum, D. Pierardii, Epidendrum Stamfordianum, E. patens, E. aromaticum, E. macrochilum, Cattleya Skinneri, Lælia cinnabarina, Stanhopea quadricornis, Broughtonia sanguinea, Maxillaria Skinneri, M. aromatica, Stenia pallida, Bonatea speciosa, Trichopilia tortilis, Oncidium altissimum, O. hians, O. ampliatum, O. papilio, O. Cebolleta, Masdevallia infracta; *cum multis aliis.* The rare Aerides Brookeii is producing a vigorous raceme of flowers, from which it is intended to prepare a figure for some of the botanical periodicals.—*May* 2.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

The continued drought will have caused many important operations to be deferred; these, especially the sowing of seeds and the planting of kitchen-garden crops, must be attended to immediately upon the first fall of rain. If, however, this does not soon occur, unremitting attention will be requisite in watering not only recently-transplanted crops, but young seedling vegetables, particularly those kinds which afford what may be termed permanent crops, as the Brassica tribe. Those who have available means will find the construction of some temporary shading a very useful auxiliary to the watering-pot. Seed-beds, for instance, might be defended from the scorching sun by a few mats stretched across a slight framing of sticks; these might be taken off every evening and replaced next morning, by which the plants would be greatly benefited, and both labour and water economised. Unless absolutely necessary, planting should not be attempted while the ground is so dry.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—When hot sun is accompanied by a keen drying wind, a few leafy branches laid upon the glass to break the sun's rays will be better for young growing plants than an indiscriminate admission of air. In houses which have Vines trained to the rafters, of course this shading is unnecessary. In very hot and bright weather, the atmosphere of the houses during the day cannot be made too humid by the usual means. The violent fermentation of the bark-bed will most likely be moderated by this time; if so, draw the bark close round the pots, if only partly plunged; its surface should also be occasionally moistened. Look over the plants every other day at farthest, in hot weather, and water those which require it. Always water before the soil gets very dry, and give but a small quantity at once.

Vinery.—Where a top-dressing has been retained, as advised at p. 272, it will be found that the exterior borders do not soon become injuriously dry, but where the surface of the soil is exposed, copious waterings will be necessary during drought. The waste water from the laundry is a powerful fertiliser, and may be advantageously used for this purpose. Syringe the leaves lightly, and close the houses while the sun has power to raise them to 90° or 95°, which, in conjunction with a moist atmosphere, will not in any way injure the plants. In the mornings of clear days, give air before the houses get warm; say when the thermometer rises above 70°. Water ought never to touch the Grapes after the first indications of ripening appear.

Peach-house.—Early forced fruit is generally insipid from the want of sun and air; but in a season like the present, there need be no deficiency of flavour if the directions given last week are followed. Remove any leaves which shade the fruit. Tie the shoots regularly to the trellis in the later houses, and do not retain too many. To reduce the strength of luxuriant trees, let them bear an extra number of fruit. Check, by frequent washings, the insidious advances of the red spider.

Cherry-house.—See the directions given last week.

Fig-house.—Where forcing was commenced in January, the fruit will now be taking its final swell, and some of the earliest sorts are probably approaching maturity, in which case the supply of water must be diminished, but not wholly withheld. Give air freely, and apply no more fire heat than is necessary.

Strawberries.—If the weather continues hot, ripening fruit should be removed out of the burning sun to a more shady part of the house, when less water will be needed, and the fruit will longer retain its freshness.

Cucumbers and Melons.—Melons that are nearly ripe must not have much water. If, as formerly directed, the surface of the mould is covered with some substance to lessen evaporation, water will seldom be required. Try every means to keep the leaves in health; for if these are scorched by heat or damaged by insects, the flavour of the fruit will be much deteriorated. Let no more fruit stand in the Cucumber frames than is requisite for a regular supply. Preparations should now be made for ridging out Cucumbers. Gourds and Vegetable Marrows intended for planting out must not be brought up too tenderly.

Mushroom-house.—Keep the paths constantly moist, and if hay is used for covering the beds, that also should be sprinkled.

Potatoes that are fit for table might be taken up and stored in dry sand, and the frames afterwards planted with Melons.

Out-door Department.

Asparagus.—Look over the beds every morning and cut all the shoots that are long enough; they should afterwards be sorted, counted, and tied up in bundles, setting the bottoms in pans of water till they are wanted for use.

Beans.—Put in another crop, and earth those that require it. The young plants here are much damaged this season by an insect, apparently a species of Curculio, which feeds upon the tender leaves. Possibly repeated dustings with soot, when the plants are moist, may be a palliative.

Broccoli.—Continue to take up and retard the late sorts before the heads get too large. If not yet done, sow for spring use. By sowing several sorts, a better supply will be obtained.

Cauliflowers.—The spring-sown plants which have been raised under glass will now be ready for planting out, which should immediately be done if the ground is not too dry. In situations where the club is prevalent, a little quicklime might be put round the roots; this substance, and also wood-ashes, are said to be preventives. Another reputed remedy is to dip the roots and stems of the plants, as high as the leaves, into some thick fetid mixture, such as the mud from a cesspool. This offensive coating is said to prevent the fly from laying its eggs on the plants.

Celery.—Continue to prick out the young plants as they become large enough. When leisure permits, dig out the trenches in readiness for planting the first crop. A few inches of rich compost in the bottom of the trenches is preferable to digging in dung in the usual way. After this is finished, a row of Lettuce from the frames may be planted along the middle of the raised spaces between the trenches which are meant for early Celery; and Cauliflowers planted, or Peas sown, between those intended for later crops.

Mustard and Cress, Radishes, and other kinds of salading, which soon run to flower, should be sown, according to the demand for them, on a shady border.

Turnips.—Those last sown have probably been damaged by the flea during the drought; in which case another sowing should be made as soon as possible.

Orchard.—Wall-trees now require constant attention, in displacing useless shoots and checking the increase of injurious insects. In many situations Peaches and Nectarines will be far enough advanced to undergo their first thinning, which ought never to be deferred after the fruit is larger than a good-sized Hazel-nut, except with an intention of weakening the trees. Use the engine two or three times a week in dry weather. Weak Pear-trees sometimes produce a profusion of bloom, which should be thinned with scissors, leaving not more than three flowers on a corymb. If the fruit is already set, that should be similarly treated. At this season the Gooseberry and Currant caterpillars generally begin their ravages. Various methods have been recommended for their destruction, of which the most effectual seems to be dusting them with dry Hellebore-powder.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Look over the directions given during the last month, and continue the varied operations there recommended. Do not shade more than is actually necessary, and keep the paths and shelves of the house continually moist in bright weather. Many of the plants may be kept much longer in flower if placed in a cool house with a north aspect; this is sometimes requisite, in order to retard those which are destined for exhibition.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—It is best not to be too hasty in exposing tender greenhouse plants to the rapid variations of our uncertain climate; nevertheless, most of the hardier and less valuable species may be set out now. Heaths, Corræas, Epacrises, &c., may be removed to a cool pit, where there is such a convenience. Plants of the various species of Cytisus, which have done flowering, should be pruned in and tied, and, if necessary, potted. Chinese Azaleas ought also to be similarly treated. The best sorts may be inarched, or cuttings of the young shoots put in now. Water growing Camellias freely, and give them plenty of room.

Pits and Frames.—Excepting the most tender kinds, plants for bedding should be set out of the pits; the hardier may, in fact, be planted now, if the weather will permit. Annuals for blooming in pots should be always repotted before the roots get matted. Pot off young plants of the Chinese Primrose. Hydrangea cuttings, put in a month ago, will have filled their pots with roots, and should be repotted in rich soil. The most forward Dahlia plants should be set out in some sheltered spot, to harden them previously to being planted.

Out-door Department.

Partial rains having fallen during the last few days, those who have been favoured ought to lose no time in planting out the most forward annuals. The general planting of the flower-beds may also be proceeded with, beginning with those plants which would suffer least by the return of cold winds or casual frosts. Ranunculus roots may yet be planted to produce a late bloom previously soaking them five or six hours in water. Put in cuttings of Pansies and Double Wallflowers; also divide and transplant Neapolitan and Russian Violets, for flowering in pots in winter. Plant out dry roots of Dahlias.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—The principal business in this department now is the weeding and occasional watering of seed-beds and young transplanted stuff.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—The barking season, which may be called the forester's harvest, is now at its height in most parts of the country, and no time should be lost in bringing it to a conclusion while the fine weather holds.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending May 5, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

	Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rai
April	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday 29	30.061	29.881	71	43	57.0	E.	
Saturday 30	29.835	29.800	74	41	57.5	E.	
May							
Sunday 1	30.007	29.933	73	44	58.5	E.	
Monday 2	30.022	29.962	66	30	48.0	N.E.	
Tuesday 3	29.967	29.854	71	46	58.5	N.W.	.02
Wednesday 4	29.907	29.892	65	33	49.0	N.	
Thursday 5	29.886	29.530	63	46	54.5	S.	.16
Average	29.955	29.836	69.0	40.4	54.7		.18

April 29. Dry, with slight haze; fine; cloudy.
30. Fine; clear at night.
May 1. Clear and very dry throughout.
2. Excessively dry, with brisk N.E. wind; slight frost at night.
3. Clear and very fine; slight rain in the evening.
4. Light clouds and fine; clear at night.
5. Fine; light clouds; overcast; heavy rain at night.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending May 14, 1842.

May.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 8	65.3	42.6	53.9	5	0.45 in.	—	4	3	—	4	2	2	1
Mon. 9	62.4	41.5	52.0	5	0.60	1	4	3	1	2	3	2	—
Tues. 10	62 2	40.0	51.1	3	0.10	3	4	2	1	1	3	2	—
Wed. 11	63.3	41.6	52.5	6	0.09	2	3	3	1	3	2	1	1
Thurs. 12	61.6	40.6	52.6	5	0.40	—	4	4	1	3	1	1	2
Fri. 13	63.8	39.1	51.5	6	1.10	2	4	2	—	3	2	2	1
Sat. 14	64.0	41.2	52.5	6	0.66	2	3	3	1	2	3	1	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 12th, 1833—thermometer 81°; and the lowest on the 14th, 1838—thermometer 28°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending May 6, 1842.

The supplies of most kinds of Fruit and Vegetables during the past week have been good, and trade continues much the same as in our last Report. *Fruit:* Pines are tolerably plentiful; many of them are very fine, and are selling from 10s. to 16s. per pound. Forced Grapes are abundant, chiefly the Black Hamburgh, which in many instances are as good as could possibly be produced at a later season. They fetch from 9s. to 14s. per pound. Peaches and Nectarines are scarce, and are selling from 30s. to 40s. per dozen. The supply of Cherries is still very limited; and a few green Apricots are to be met with at 2s. per pottle; Pears are very scarce, at 9s. per dozen. Although Apples have been tolerably plentiful, trade has not been quite so brisk; the Dessert kinds selling from 5s. 6d, to 14s. per bushel; the Kitchen kinds from 4s. to 7s. 6d. Of Strawberries there is a pretty good supply at the same price as quoted last week; Cucumbers likewise continue just the same. *Vegetables:* The supply of Broccoli has been tolerably good from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per bunch; and Cabbages are also plentiful. Asparagus is abundant, and is considerably cheaper, the best samples fetching from 3s. 6d. to 5s. per 100. New Potatoes are rather more numerous—the Round ones selling from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per lb., and Kidneys from 2s. to 4s. A few young Carrots and Turnips may also be procured. French Beans still remain the same as in our last account. Sea-kale is nearly over; Cos Lettuces are abundant, so also is every description of Salading. Rhubarb is very plentiful, and of excellent quality; the smaller kinds from 4s. to 10s. per doz. bundles; the Victoria from 1s. to 2s. per bundle. Mushrooms are rather scarce from 1s. to 2s. per punnet. *Flowers:* Of these there is a beautiful display; amongst the cut ones are some handsome Geraniums, white Azaleas, Gardénias, Ericas, Daphnes, Ixias, Cloves, and Carnations.

PRICES Saturday, May 7, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Apples, Kitchen, per bush. 4*s* to 8*s*
— Dessert, per bushel, 5*s* to 14*s*
Pears, dessert, per half-sieve, 4*s* to 20*s*
Strawberries, forced, per oz., 6*d* to 1*s*
Peaches, per doz. 30*s* to 40*s*
Nectarines, per doz., 30*s* to 40*s*
Apricots, green, per punnet, 2*s*
Pine Apple, per lb. 10*s* to 16*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per pound, 10*s* to 14*s*
— Spanish, per lb., 1*s* to 2*s*
— Portugal, per lb., 1*s* to 5*s*
Oranges, per doz., 9*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per 100, 5*s* to 20*s*
— Bitter, per 100, 8*s* to 18*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 16*s*
Cucumbers, per brace, 1*s* to 4*s*
Cherries, per lb. 20*s* to 30*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Walnuts, per bushel, 16*s* to 24*s*
Filberts, Eng., per 100lbs., 150*s*
Cobb Nuts, per peck, 3*s* 6*d*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Spanish, 16*s*
— Barcelona, 20*s*
— Turkey, 16*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, White, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Cabbage, Red, for pickling, 3*s* to 6*s*
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 2*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
Broccoli, White, p. bnch., 1*s* to 3*s*
— Green, 8*d* to 2*s*
— Purple, 1*s*
Cauliflowers, per doz., 2*s* to 12*s*
Kidney Beans, forced, p. 100, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 45*s* to 90*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, per bush. 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— New, per pound, 1*s* to 3*s*
Turnips, White, per bunch, 2*s* to 3*s*
— young, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Parsneps, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* to 5*s*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 6*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* to 2*s*
Chives, per pot, 3*d*
Leeks, per dozen bunches, 9*d* to 1*s*
Garlic, per lb. 1*s*
Shallots, per lb., 2*s*
— Green, per bunch, 3*d*
Onions, per half sieve, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— for pick., per hf.-sieve, 4*s*
— Green, per doz. bches., 2*s* to 4*s*
— Spanish, per dozen, 1*s* to 3*s*
Asparagus, per 100, large, 4*s* to 5*s*
— Second or Middling, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— Sprue, or Small, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Sea-kale, per punnet, 1*s*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. score, 6*d* to 1*s*
— Cos, per half sieve, 9*d* to 3*s*
Endive, per score, 1*s* 6*d*
Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Watercress, p. dz. small bunch. 6*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Tarragon, per dozen bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Fennel, per dozen bunches, 2*s*
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Mint, per dozen bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Marjoram, per doz. bunches, 6*s*
Basil, per bunch, 6*d* to 8*d*
Rhubarb Stalks, doz. bundles, 4*s* to 12*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

C. C.—15*s*.

A Beginner.—The rules to be observed in applying Nitrate of Soda are,—1, to use it either broadcast or dissolved in water, at the time when plants are growing; 2, not to pour it over the leaves of plants, except Grass-land; 3, to use it in wet weather.

R. H. G.—The knots of Acer campestre form the beautiful wood called "Bird's-eye Maple," which is the famous Bruscum of the Romans.

A Constant Reader's plants are,—1, Pimelea ciliaris; 2, Ranúnculus parnassifólius; 3, Iberis sempervirens; 4, Aspérula odorata; 5, Euphórbia cyparíssias; 6, Saxífraga Sternbérgii.

An Original Subscriber.—You had better pick off all the infected leaves from your Roses and burn them; afterwards dusting the bushes well with flower of sulphur. We know of no other remedy for destroying the Green Caterpillar, which eats into the pith of your Rose-trees, than to collect all you can of them and crush them at once.

C. R. H.—The best Annual Creepers for light wire-work are Rhodochiton volubile, Eccremocarpus scaber, Maurándya Barclayana, Tropæ'olum peregrinum, Lophospermum scandens, and Loasa lateritia. The latter, however, stings. Hardy perennial kinds which will not be too heavy are Clematis azúrea grandiflora, flórida, and viticélla.

K. K. K.—The plant which you sent is now called Omphalodes verna, but used formerly to be called Cynoglossum omphalodes. The Hound's-tongue is a different plant altogether. It is best to sow the spores, or seeds, of Ferns in the autumn; they must not be covered with soil, like seeds, but merely scattered over the surface of the mould in a damp and shady situation. Although scions are generally taken off and laid in the ground some time previously to being used, yet the success of grafting is not dependent upon their being so treated. In our opinion it is of no benefit except where the scion belongs to an earlier variety than the stock upon which it is to be inserted; and were not the former retarded by this means, it must necessarily perish before the sap of the stock had commenced to flow. This is applicable to Roses as well as other things; the hardier kinds of these may be pruned any time between November and March; it is better to defer pruning the more tender ones until the spring, when you will be able to see which shoots have been injured by the frost.

A Kentish Man.—No. 1 of your plants is an Ipomœa, probably hederifólia; it requires to be starved, and kept warmer before it will flower, but is not worth the trouble; 2 appears to be a Clematis, but without a flower we cannot say what variety; 3 is Véstia lycioides. Your question respecting Clematis azúrea was answered last week among the Notices to Correspondents.

A Constant Reader's plants are,—2, Psorálea pinnata; 4, Leycestéria formosa: 5, Diosma ericoides, 6, Eurybia sp.; 7, Lasiopétalum solanáceum; 9, Chorozema nanum. The others are such wretched specimens that it is impossible to name them.

An Original Subscriber.—As you are desirous of covering your Rustic Arbour quickly, we would recommend you to purchase the following Climbers at a Nursery, instead of sowing seeds to effect that purpose:—Clematis viticella, C. virginiana, Ampelopsis quinquefólia, and Eccremocarpus scaber.—*Evergreens.* Clematis flammula rotundifolia, Caprifólium gratum, and C. sempervirens.

L. M. N.—If the piece of waste ground which you wish to convert into a Lawn lies in a swampy situation, we would advise to drain it; at all events, whether wet or dry, to dig it well and level. If you can procure turf in a sufficient quantity to cover the whole, it will be preferable to sowing it: but if done during this dry weather, it must be kept well watered, beating it firm and even when first laid down. Should you, however, be obliged to sow it, you had better defer it until the autumn; you will find a list of the best mixture of seeds for that purpose p. 553 of last year's *Chronicle.*—[If you wrote to us upon this subject a fortnight ago, we only received your letter last Saturday.]

F. X.—Tropæ'olum canariense is T. peregrinum. "Cutting back an Oleander when it begins to shoot," is generally practised upon sickly or straggling plants, and means pruning them back to those shoots or buds which are nearest the main stem, thereby inducing more vigorous growth, and rendering it more bushy. Your greenhouse, which you say is only a glazed lobby, fronting the south, and received no other assistance than burning a light or two in it during the coldest nights of winter, is not sufficiently warm to expand the blooms of your Oleander. The seed of Gaillárdia picta, Impátiens tricornis, &c., which you sowed on the 19th of March in a hotbed, must have been bad, or they would have germinated long before this. Although a regular temperature is preferable, still variation, unless carried to a great extent, is not prejudicial to germination; therefore although your bed might be very hot for an hour or two, it would not prevent your seeds, if good, from growing. It is better to let the weeds remain for a short time, until you are certain there can be no mistake. Primula sinensis is not difficult to raise, provided the seed is good. The Yellow Banksian Rose will succeed and bloom on a south wall in North Devon, if the roots are pruned every season to within two or three feet of the wall. Your plants of Fuchsia fulgens which appear like dry sticks, require more warmth, light, and moisture, to make them vegetate. No. 50 of last year's *Chronicle* is out of print; if any of our correspondents possess a duplicate of that Number we will willingly purchase it at double price.

A Cottager's plants—1, Anemone hortensis; 2, Alonsoa urticifólia; 3, Véstia lycioides; 4, Deútzia scabra.

W. W. J.—Your plant is Draba verna.

G. S.—The Apple you sent is a remarkably fine specimen of the Easter Pippin, or French Crab.

Tyro.—The best explanatory work upon the Linnean system is "Smith's Introduction to Botany."

Nemo.—The small plant you sent is Chrysosplénium oppositifólium; the larger one, Mercurialis perennis.

W. W.—We should imagine that your suggestion of planting Strawberries on a bed in a pit heated by hot water would be a much better method than planting them in pots. The only objection to it is, that so few people can spare a pit for that purpose alone. We should feel obliged to any of our correspondents who may have tried this plan, if they would favour us with their opinions upon the subject.

F. G.—We would not advise you to leave more than 15 or 16 bunches on your Vine, if you wish to have them of a good quality. If you cannot easily procure gypsum, your best method for preparing night-soil will be to use powdered green vitriol or weak oil of vitriol. The manure will then be ready for use in a few days.

John Thorn.—The plant sold in Covent-garden under the name of the Lady's Cushion is the Saxifraga hypnoides. The Rosa Eglanteria is the Austrian Rose; it has not powerful thorns, and will not be suitable for forming a hedge. The best for your purpose will be the Dog Rose, and its varieties; but Rosa ferox has the strongest thorns of any known species.

A. B.—If you wish to have neat and clean Apricot-trees, you must remove all fore-right shoots, as in Peaches and Nectarines. Spurs look very unsightly, even in Pear-trees, and should never be left on any but old trees, which have always been pruned after that fashion, and which it would be in vain now to alter. The best treatment of Greenhouse Aza'leas, after they have flowered, is to pick all the blooms off, and repot them into sandy peat, with which a trifling portion of maiden loam may be mixed. At p. 284 of the *Chronicle* you will find further information upon this subject.

Q in a Corner says, "Will any of your correspondents have the kindness to tell me how to exterminate Black Beetles? My house is positively overrun by them, and the more we destroy the more numerous they seem to become. We have tried the common beetle-traps, vermilion wafers, hedgehogs, guinea-pigs, boiling water, and every other destructive remedy recommended, without effect. These last few warm nights have brought out millions of them, and as there appears in their ranks a great multitude of young ones, our prospect for the summer is not very agreeable. We are not sportsmen: if we were, *la Chasse aux escarbots* might promise much amusement. Joking apart—they are a very serious annoyance to the whole household, and any hints for their destruction will be most thankfully received."—The best information we can give upon this subject will be found at page 262 of the *Chronicle* for last year.

J. W. D. and *D. A., Clanmorie.*—It is our opinion that Dahlias of every colour will flower equally well in the same soil, providing that soil is suitable. As you have failed to produce fine blooms, this is our advice with regard to soil and situation, upon which their success in a great measure depends:—About the middle of May, when the danger of late spring frosts is over, select a situation not shaded by trees, but at the same time not too exposed, otherwise the wind will be very injurious to the blooms, by knocking them about and bruising them. If the soil is not tolerably good, procure some sandy loam from a fresh pasture; open the holes two feet square and about one in depth: fill them up with the fresh loam, and plant your Dahlias in them; then mulch round the plant with half-decomposed cow-dung, watering and staking them directly in the form of a trellis. Take great care afterwards that the stems and flowers are properly thinned out, and well secured to the stakes, as they advance in growth; and that the blooms are shaded from the sun, during the hottest hours of the day.

A. L. M.—Your plant is Dorónicum Pardalianches. The colour of your seedling Polyanthus is very rich, and we think it will prove a good variety.

E. T. O.—The Epidendrum you sent is a variety of Ep. variegatum.

Frutex.—There is no later edition of the Catalogue of Fruit Trees in the Horticultural Society's Garden than that of 1831; but one is in the press, and will soon appear.

J. C. L.—The four Oncídiums are all alike, and are On. carthaginense, var. luridum. The other is Cyrtopódium Andersónii.

C.—We consider it to be very injurious to plants to be constantly watering them with lime-water. The proportion of gypsum to be applied to different manures varies so much that it is impossible to fix any stated quantity. In applying it to night-soil, the best way is to keep adding it until the offensive odour is entirely gone.

Hibernia's plant evidently wants more water, or a larger pot. We know of no ready means for detecting adulteration in guano; when pure it is the colour of Scotch snuff. Petu'nia superba will live through the winter in a cold frame, with proper treatment. The flower of the Yellow Banksian Rose never attains more than an inch in diameter. The seeds of Rhodochiton volu'bile require a warm atmosphere to make them germinate. The Cock's-foot is a coarse grass, quite unfit for lawns. The Night-smelling Wallflower will not grow in the open air.

B. B.—The great objection to Chunk and Arnott Stoves for greenhouses or vineries, is that it is almost impossible to prevent the escape of smoke into the house, which is certain destruction to the young bunches of Grapes. Your allowing the smoke, therefore, to enter your Vinery, will have destroyed the crop for the present season; but with care, the Vines may do very well next year, as they will soon put forth fresh foliage, and lay up their necessary secretions. It is quite out of our power to determine what your plant is in its present young state.

G. F.—Your method of planting out Melons in wet soil is a bad one; the principal cause, however, of your fruit falling off is the want of sufficient heat in your ridge during the late cold nights. When your plants have acquired more strength, and the nights become warmer, you may expect to meet with more success.

A Poor Clerk.—Fuchsia splendens will grow in any tolerably rich soil, with the usual treatment of greenhouse plants. F. corymbiflora is not sufficiently hardy to stand out during the winter with no other protection than a few leaves. The following kinds will be suitable for planting out.—Fuchsia globosa major, Clintónia, Thompsónia, Riccartoni, grácilis, virgata, inflata, and grandiflora superba.

Omega.—We will attend to your suggestions; in the mean time we may inform you that we do not consider saucers with water in them at all necessary for the growth of plants, but they are convenient in rooms where the water would injure the tables or carpets.

A. B.—We recommend you a "Working Gardener's Memory-Sheet of Garden-work," for the price of which you must apply to the booksellers.

A Subscriber.—We give several lists of Climbers among these notices to-day. The leaves of Crocuses should never be cut off till they are brown; if, however, a gardener has destroyed the ends of them, that which is left is better than nothing. Ammonia from gas-works acts precisely as the ammonia in stable manure.

A Subscriber from the Commencement.—It is impossible for us to give any other than general ideas as to the arrangement of ground for a Flower-garden. The rule to be always observed is to let the beds in a formal flower-garden, as yours must be, take regular geometrical figures—squares, or ovals, or oblongs, or polygons, or such forms, and never to be in fancy shapes. The crinkum-crankums one sometimes sees never look well, and generally are particularly offensive to the eye of good taste. Your beds may be made on grass, and will look better so than if on gravel. A few large baskets, say 20ft. long, on slightly-raised rough brickwork, and constructed with rustic materials, would have a good effect, if well managed.

Alnus.—The Caca'lia articulata is seldom seen in flower; it evidently requires a warm dry situation, and might probably do well if planted out in front of a greenhouse in summer. If you keep it in a room, give it a south aspect, and place it near the window. None of the species are very ornamental; C. tomentosa and C. ficoides will do very well for a sitting-room, but are not to be compared to some of the Echevérias, Mammillárias, and the Mesembryanthemums for this purpose. If the buds in your Roses are alive they will soon begin to grow; you may assist them by bending slightly the branch above where the bud is inserted, and by syringing them every afternoon and evening.

Clew. Vic.—Some of the plants in your Conservatory may require different soils from others, but the best way will be to make up the bed in the centre with a mixture of three-fourths brown sandy peat and one of well-decayed leaf soil, and then when you plant, if this does not suit all the things, a proper soil can easily be made round such. The bed which is 10ft. 6in. long, by 3ft. 6in. in width, may be filled with Chorozema varium, Hóvea Celsi, Pimelea decussata and híspida, a double white Caméllia, and Acácia vestita. These will ultimately fill your bed; in the mean time you can plant any pretty little thing between them. As Creepers for the back you may take Mandevilla suavéolens (if you can plant it in the bed), Hardenbérgia macrophylla, Kennédya Marryattæ, and any of the half-hardy Passion-flowers. We believe Stephenson's boiler is well adapted for such a house; it is highly spoken of.

J. Abell will find some information upon the conversion of peat into manure in another column.

Gezer.—We can suggest no way of discharging ink from zinc labels. Sand-paper will, we presume, remove it. "Miller's Dictionary" is out of date, and Martyn's is a bad edition. The 8th edition of Miller is full of plain useful gardening information, but of course is deficient in what regards modern practice. Probably "M'Intosh's Practical Gardener" will suit you.

John M'Pherson.—We do not understand the meaning of your question.

W. H.—It is quite impossible to insert notices of Country Shows unless they are sent to us *early in the week.*

Tyro's Vines have yellow leaves, in consequence of his border being wet and cold. Nothing can prevent the disease except thorough drainage.

A. Tinsley.—Your seeds are the Cicer arietinum, or Chick Pea. It is of no value in this country.

A. Parsons.—Judging from the cut specimen of your Verbena, we should say it will be a very desirable variety. There are, however, others in the nurseries very like it, which have been raised from Verbena teucrioides.

H. Payne.—We have nothing to correct. The statement was perfectly true, as you *might* learn, if you knew where to inquire; and as you *will* learn, without inquiry, in course of time.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The overland mail, which reached town on Tuesday, brings the satisfactory intelligence that no new disaster has occurred in Affghanistan, and that a decisive effort will be made by the Indian Government to retrieve the previous reverses. Our troops still maintain their positions; Gen. Sale continues at Jellalabad, and has shown that he requires no immediate assistance by the repulse of Akhbar Khan, who had attacked the garrison with a considerable force. The other strongholds, Ghuznee, Khelat-i-Ghilzie, and Candahar, remain in the hands of the British; and the first great success of the Affghan chiefs, instead of serving as a bond of alliance, has proved a signal for their disunion. Schah Soojah appears to be in possession of sovereign power at Cabul; and there is no doubt that he acted with treachery during the late events. Gen. Pollock had not ventured to force the Khyber Pass, but was awaiting the reinforcements which were proceeding to his assistance, and with which he was expected to force the pass in the early part of April. These advices also bring the gratifying news that the disaster at Cabul was not so complete as at first represented; many officers and men have been heard of since the last accounts; some had made their way to Jellalabad, some to Peshawur, while many others were known to be alive in the hands of the enemy. From other parts of India the intelligence is not of great importance; tranquillity for the most part prevails, and the disturbances among the Madras Sepoys have been satisfactorily arranged. Lord Ellenborough has arrived at Calcutta, where he has been proclaimed Governor General with the usual formalities.—The news from China is satisfactory; our forces have captured, without loss on our side, three large towns in the neighbourhood of Ningpo, and Sir Henry Pottinger appears to be pursuing the course most likely to bring the war to a speedy termination, by rejecting all negotiations with inferior officers, and insisting on direct communication with the Emperor himself.—Our European news presents few points of leading interest; in France public attention has been occupied by the adjourned debates on the Railroad Bill, and by the ceremonies observed on the occasion of the King's fête.—From Madrid we learn that some animated debates have taken place in the Cortes in consequence of the Regent's signature having been inadvertently affixed to the contract for the Treasury bonds; the Opposition denounced this signature as unconstitutional, and poposed a vote of censure, which was negatived by a majority of 10. This result, although in favour of the Government, was regarded as a check, and some changes in the Ministry are considered probable.

At home, our news is confined to the proceedings of Parliament. In the Commons, a debate has taken place on a Chartist petition, signed by upwards of three millions of persons, in favour of the five points of the Charter; after a long debate, the House rejected, by a majority of 238, the motion that the delegates be heard at the bar in support of the objects of this petition. The Income-Tax Bill has made some progress; and though several amendments have been proposed, the original clauses of the Bill have thus far passed without modification. The Exchequer Bills Bill has been read a third time and passed; and some others of less public interest have been advanced through their several stages. The second reading of the Bill regulating the question of Patronage in the Church of Scotland has been postponed for six weeks, in consequence of the announcement of Ministers that they are in correspondence with the parties principally interested, and do not despair of effecting a satisfactory settlement of the questions at issue.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal continue well. The Queen honoured the Italian Opera with her presence on Saturday and Tuesday, and the French Plays on Wednesday evening. Her Majesty and Prince Albert visited the Queen Dowager at Marlborough House on Monday. The Queen held a levee at St. James's Palace on Wednesday, which was numerously attended. Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, left Buckingham Palace yesterday for Claremont, and will return to town on Tuesday next. On Wednesday Prince Albert presides at the anniversary dinner of the Literary Fund, and on Thursday the Queen will give a state ball at Buckingham Palace. Col. Arbuthnot has relieved Major-Gen. Wemyss in the duties of equerry in waiting on her Majesty, and Col. Wilde has succeeded Col. Bouverie as the equerry in waiting on Prince Albert. It is stated in the fashionable circles that her Majesty has appointed the Dowager Lady Lyttelton governess to the Princess Royal.

Official Appointments.—The Gazette announces the appointment of the Duke of Sussex to the office of Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, in the room of the late Earl of Munster.—The Queen has appointed E. Howard Gibbon, Esq., Mowbray Herald of Arms Extraordinary.—The Ministerial papers announce that the Earl of Wicklow will receive the riband of the Order of St. Patrick, vacant by the death of Lord Shannon, and that the Earl of Bandon will succeed Lord Shannon as Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cork.

Parliamentary Movements.—The Nottingham Election Committee have decided that the sitting members, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, and Sir G. G. de Hochepied Larpent, were duly elected for that borough. The latter gentleman, however, has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and a writ has been issued for a new election.—The Thetford Election Committee have declared that the Earl of Euston was not duly elected for that borough, and that Sir J. Flower was elected and ought to have been returned.—Capt. Plumridge has been declared duly elected for the boroughs of Penryn and Falmouth; and the Dudley, Downpatrick, County of Kerry, Harwich, and Worcester Election Petitions have been abandoned. Lord Alfred Hervey has been returned for Brighton by a large majority.

Foreign.

France.—Among the leading topics of interest in the journals this week, is the announcement of the birth of a son to the Duke de Nemours, the second son of Louis-Philippe, which event took place on Saturday evening at the Palace of Neuilly. The Duchess and infant are doing well, and the young Prince is, agreeably to the wish of the King, to have the title of Count d'Eu.

The King's Fête.—Sunday, the 1st May, being the King's *fête*, a levee was held at the Tuileries, at which the diplomatic body, the Presidents of both Chambers, and the authorities were admitted to present their respects to his Majesty. On the preceding evening the Archbishop of Paris, accompanied by his clergy, was received by the Royal Family. The Prelate, after congratulating the King and Queen on the birth of the Count d'Eu, referred with satisfaction to the religious re-action evidenced at the recent solemnities of Lent and Easter, which he partly ascribed to the example set by the Queen. He then spoke of his hopes for the future. "We trust," said he, "in the pledges which your Majesty has given to the church by the choice of pious pontiffs; in the assurances which you have deigned to give to us more than once of your zeal for religion and your firm determination to protect it. Confident in your royal word, we trust that at no distant period it will be possible for your Government to put an end to public labour on the days consecrated to God, and that, influenced by this powerful example, these sacred days will be respected by all Frenchmen." This address has excited great attention in the capital. The *Moniteur* does not publish it at all, the *Journal des Débats* criticises it with some severity, and the opposition papers bestow unqualified censure on it, as "a highly improper manifestation." The Royalist prints, on the contrary, approve of the address, as the desecration of the Sabbath was an admitted evil. Next to the congratulations of the clergy, those of the diplomatic corps merit most attention. The Marquis de Brignole Sale, as senior Ambassador, in his address, observed that "The diplomatic body, which is a faithful organ of the Sovereigns whom it has the honour of representing, is certain of expressing their real sentiments, Sire, when they assure you of the wishes which they form for your happiness, and of the satisfaction they feel in beholding France tranquil and prosperous under the reign of your Majesty. Those results, everybody must confess, are due to your wisdom. They are the more precious, as they mainly contribute to maintain harmony and confidence between the Cabinets, and thus become one of the strongest guarantees of peace, which it is the interest as well as the wish of all to perpetuate as long as possible." The King replied, "It is very grateful for me to receive, through your organ, in the name of the diplomatic body, the expression of sentiments so analogous to those I myself entertain for the Sovereigns whom you represent. Deplorable passions are still vainly striving to shake confidence in futurity, and create alarm respecting the duration of that good harmony which insures the prosperity of nations. The expressions which you have addressed to me are well calculated to dissipate those alarms, and to prove that the peace of the world rests on a solid foundation." The other addresses offer no passages of particular interest. The *fête* was unfortunately ushered in by rain, which continued till the middle of the day; the weather, however, then cleared up, and the public rejoicings passed off satisfactorily.

The Chambers.—The Chamber of Deputies has been occupied with the adjourned debate on the Railroad Bill. The general discussion having closed, after several days' sitting, the Chamber proceeded to consider the various articles of the project of law. A number of amendments were proposed on the different clauses, which gave rise to an animated discussion. It, however, terminated by the Chamber deciding—1st. that a railroad should be constructed from Paris to Belgium, through Lille and Valenciennes. 2. That a line of railroad should be made from Paris to a point on the coast of the Channel, to be hereafter determined. 3. A railroad from Paris to Strasburg through Nancy. On Saturday, the discussion was resumed on the line extending from Marseilles to Avignon, and a spirited debate ensued as to whether it should pass by the Valley of the Rhone or that of the Durance. The question was ultimately decided in favour of the former, after a powerful speech from M. de Lamartine in support of the line through Arles and the Valley of the Rhone, which is said to have had considerable influence on the decision of the Chamber. Upon the clause of the line to this country, an interesting debate took place; M. Royer moving that it should be expressed by "Boulogne, Calais, and Dunkirk," and M. Berryer proposing by "Boulogne and Calais." M. Teste, Minister of the Interior, opposed these two amendments, because he did not consider that Government was in possession of sufficient data to establish any terminus at present. M. Berryer, in reply, warmly vindicated the important advantages to be derived from the communication with England, and argued that no doubt ought to be allowed to exist as to this line at all events. M. Legrand maintained that the wording of the paragraph was a sufficient guarantee to every interest, and the amendments were then rejected, and the original clause carried. In the course of the debate considerable sensation was produced by the introduction of a project of law by the Minister, M. Teste, to prolong the Rouen Railroad to Havre, on the offers of C. Laffitte and Co., and the British capitalists, now executing the Rouen and Paris line. The Bill proposes a loan of ten millions of francs to the company, at three per cent. interest, besides a gratuitous subsidy of eight millions of francs; the loan to be paid off the tenth year after the completion of the railroad, by a fortieth part yearly. On Monday the Chamber voted the paragraph authorising the construction of a railroad from Paris to Bayonne, through Tours, Poictiers, Angoulême, Bordeaux, and Bayonne. The continuation of the line from Bordeaux to Bayonne was opposed by M. Teste, Minister of Public Works, on the part of Government; but it was, notwithstanding, adopted by a considerable majority. This vote is considered by the Opposition journals as a Ministerial defeat. On Tuesday there was a contest between the company of the Orleans line and those of the Versailles roads, which should continue on to Nantes. The Orleans company, however, carried their point, being the most powerful in the Chamber, and the line between Paris and Nantes is to run along the Loire, instead of proceeding by Chartres and Le Mans. The same interest carried the vote of a central railroad from Orleans to Clermont, by Bourges and Nevers.

The Capital.—The funeral of M. Humann took place on Saturday, attended with considerable pomp and ceremony. The remains of the ex-minister were removed in great state to the Church of the Madeleine; and the first sacred service that has taken place in that edifice was performed on this occasion. All the Ministers, Officers of State, and deputations from both Chambers, were present at the ceremony, and the military staff of the garrison was also called out. The pall was supported by four of M. Humann's Colleagues in the Cabinet, M. Guizot, Marshal Soult, Admiral Duperré, and M. Martin (du Nord). On reaching the principal façade, the coffin was taken from the hearse and carried to the gate, where it was received by the Archbishop of Paris and his clergy, and thence conveyed to a rich catafalque, in the centre of the church. Mass was then performed by the parish-priest of the Assumption, and the absolution was given by the Archbishop. After divine service, the body was transferred to a vault, where it was to remain until the necessary preparations for its removal to Alsace could be completed. The total absence of the National Guard from the ceremony had excited some surprise. Marshal Soult was slightly indisposed during the funeral, and was obliged to retire before the close of the ceremony. His illness is said to have been occasioned by exposure to the heat, but it has not led to any serious consequences, and the Marshal has since quite recovered from its effects.—The King gave a grand dinner on Friday to the garrison of Vincennes, on the occasion of his son, the Duke de Montpensier's, admission into the army as an Artillery officer.

Spain.—Our intelligence from Madrid is to the 25th ult. There have been some animated debates in the Cortes relative to a signature affixed by the Regent to the contract for the capitalisation of the interest of the debt with Señors Heredea and Salamanca; the Opposition Deputies contending that this was a most unconstitutional course. In the sittings of the 22d ult. a motion was made, demanding that the Regent's signature should be declared null and void. The Ministry did not defend the act impugned by the Opposition, but Señor Surra y Rull, Minister of Finance, took on himself the entire blame of the transaction, explaining that the contractors had not required this signature, which had arisen from his having inadvertently put into a portfolio a paper with others which the Regent had to sign, and that his colleagues had nothing to do with it. These excuses of the Minister, given under strong emotion, were favourably received by the Deputies; but a sudden tumult arose, in consequence of Señor Lujan, a friend of the Cabinet, attempting to introduce a motion that the Chamber should take no further notice of the question at issue. The Chamber would not listen to the proposition, and Señor Lujan was obliged to withdraw it. All the Ministers then rose successively, and claimed to bear their share in any vote of censure that might be passed on their colleague, the Minister of Finance. After a stormy debate, during which the Minister of War declared that "the explanations given by the Ministry were sufficient to satisfy all but those who carried narrow heads and bad hearts," the motion was rejected by 82 to 72, giving the Ministers a majority of 10. At the sitting of the Cortes on the 23d, the Minister of Finance announced to the Chamber that the Regent had issued an ordinance declaring that his signature, which had been affixed to this treaty, should be considered as null and void. Señor Lopez took the occasion to make another strong attack on the Cabinet; and a second vote was taken, but his motion was rejected by 91 against 59. In consequence of this affair, and the check given to the Ministry, expectations appear to have been entertained of a modification of the Cabinet; and a conference which M. Olozaga, the leader of the Opposition, had with the Regent on the 23d ult., had given strength to the rumour. There appears, however, to be no foundation for the report; and private accounts state that no change is to be apprehended at present, and that the Regent will dissolve the Cortes rather than part with his Ministry. The journals state that the Infant Don Francisco de Paula, whose prolonged residence in the capital appears to have given umbrage to Government, had been informed that it was time for him to proceed to Aranjuez and Seville; and that this notification was accompanied by a remittance of the funds necessary for his journey. It does not appear, however, that he has yet left Madrid. The cotton question was not expected to be brought forward in the course of the present session, in consequence, as is stated, of M. Surra y Rull, Minister of Finance, who is a native of Catalonia, and a deputy from that province, constantly raising difficulties on the subject, in order to gain time; though the majority of the Cabinet are said to be of opinion that the question should be immediately adjusted. The advices from Andalusia state that great damage had been done to the vines, olives, and grain crops, by the high and dry winds which have lately prevailed, causing a scarcity of water and provisions. Subsequent intelligence has been received to the 27th ult. It confirms the previous information as to the continuance in office of the Gonzales Cabinet, supported as it was by the confidence of the Regent. In Congress, on that day, the Ministry obtained a majority of 86 against 73 on the Bill for the issuing of 160 millions of reals in Treasury bills.

Portugal.—We have received intelligence from Lisbon to the 25th ult. The negotiations respecting the treaty of commerce were temporarily suspended, Lord Howard having had to refer home for the opinion of his Government on a clause proposed by the Duke of Palmella, that in case the reduction of duties contemplated to be conceded by England to Portugal, in the tariff convention, should be afterwards extended to any other power, Portugal should have the option of placing everything again on the same footing as at present. It is understood that the duty on Portuguese wines would be reduced from 5*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s*. 6*d*. per gallon; that on brandy from 21*s*. 6*d*. to 10*s*.; and Portuguuese fruit, which now pays 7*s*. 6*d*.

per chest, would be admitted at the merely nominal duty of 1*s*. per chest.—The slave-trade treaty remained unsettled, on account of the Portuguese requiring the insertion of a clause tending to limit the duration of the power of search by England under the treaty, which had not hitherto been put in such a shape as to justify the British plenipotentiary in acceding to it. Baron Lagos's plan of conversion had been rejected by the Council of State, but its advocates appear still disposed to press it forward. The golden rose had been presented by Monsignor Vizzardelli to the Queen, on the part of the Pope, and the delegate had received the commandership of the Order of Christ, and a gold snuff-box set with brilliants, in return. The Kite, British war-steamer, had put into Lisbon on her way to Sierra Leone, to order home the vessels of the Niger expedition.

GERMANY.—Our German intelligence does not possess much political interest. Private accounts from Vienna state that the railroads are to be urged on as much as possible; and that fifty-six engineers, forming eight sections, had set out for the north and south, to lay down the lines from Vienna to the Saxon frontier and to Trieste. Two months will, it is said, suffice for the completion of these preparatory labours, and the works are to commence in August; but the idea of employing soldiers is said to be abandoned. It is calculated that the Vienna and Trieste railroad will be completed in six years.—The accounts from Berlin respecting the illness of the ex-King of Holland report favourably of his Majesty's progress, and state that his situation is improving in every respect. It is said that the Minister Eichhorn has sent an order to the synod of the clergy of Berlin to abstain from all discussions about the bishopric of Jerusalem, the affairs of which do not at all concern them.—Private letters received from Stuttgardt, dated the 21st ult., state that that city has lately been visited by a great number of persons of high rank, curious in fire-arms—not only Germans, but foreigners, particularly English, for the purpose of being present at the sale of the late Duke Henri de Wurtemberg's valuable collection of guns and pistols, containing a complete series of the various sorts that have existed since 1650 to the present day from the workshops of the most celebrated makers in Europe. There are also several articles which present an historical interest from having belonged to celebrated personages, such as Louis XIV., Charles XII., Turenne, the Duke of Alba, Prince Eugene, Napoleon, &c. Other objects are considered valuable from the curious carvings, and incrustations of gold, silver, ivory, and mother of pearl on them, and from their ornaments in precious stones. The whole collection is valued at 400,000 florins.

HANOVER.—A report, which has been some time current, as to the marriage of the Crown Prince with the Princess Mary of Altenburg, appears to obtain general credence; and private accounts add, that little doubt is entertained of the fact, though no official notice has been published, which is not expected before the expiration of the year's mourning for the late Queen, who died on the 29th June last year.

RUSSIA.—Private letters from Moscow, dated the 12th ult., state that a famous Norwegian runner, Mensen Ernst, who had been there a fortnight, and who arrived on foot from Stockholm, has engaged to walk from that city to Jerusalem in 30 days. Several Russian noblemen have made wagers, amounting to 80,000 silver roubles (320,000f.) His departure was to take place on the 1st instant; and he is to receive 25,000 silver roubles if he succeeds in his undertaking.

TURKEY.—Our intelligence from Constantinople, which is to the 17th ult., is not important. Accounts had been received from Beyrout, dated the 10th ult., bringing unsatisfactory news of the state of the Lebanon. Several Druse chiefs had been seized and put on board a Turkish steamer, off Beyrout, in order to be sent to Constantinople. The Druse population had become alarmed, and were arming; but no collision had yet taken place with the Turkish troops, and it was thought that the seizure of the leaders would render the people powerless. It is said that the Turks still show themselves inimical to British subjects and interests, in consequence of orders from Constantinople, and matters, it is feared, will not assume a more friendly aspect while Izzet Mohammed Pacha is at the head of affairs in Syria. The late accounts of the ill-treatment of Bishop Alexander and his suite at Jerusalem are said to be wholly unfounded.

EGYPT.—From Alexandria our advices extend to the 16th ult., but they bring no political news. The Pacha was still in the Delta, and, according to the last accounts, at Kaffer Shiek. The greater part of the troops had just marched out of Alexandria, to assist in clearing out the Mahmoudyeh canal, which has become shoally in many parts, particularly at the end near Atfé; and in addition to the troops, there was to be an impressment of the villagers from the neighbouring districts, to assist in the same work. Some interruption to the transit of the canal would in consequence take place, which would prove inconvenient to the passengers passing between Alexandria and Suez, the Indian mails coming by land at that part. Nothing political had transpired of late. A steamer arrived on the 14th from Constantinople, bringing despatches from Sami Pacha to his Highness. The negotiations at the Porte are about tribute and arrears, and the expenses of the war, which last are not mentioned in the firman issued for the restoration of Mehemet Ali.

INDIA.—An extraordinary express reached town on Tuesday, announcing the arrival of the Overland Mail at Marseilles. The intelligence thus brought, though not of great importance, is to a certain extent satisfactory, as it conveys the assurance that no fresh disaster has occurred in Affghanistan. Our news extends to the 18th Feb. from Candahar, to the 21st from Jellalabad, and to the 28th of the same month from Peshawur. Sir Robert Sale maintains his position at Jellalabad, and Gen. Nott at Candahar; while Gen. Pollock was waiting for reinforcements, which were daily expected, to force the Khyber Pass, and relieve Sir R. Sale. A report had reached Bombay that two of the Bengal Native Regiments had positively refused to enter the Khyber Pass; that they were aware of the massacre of our troops at Cabul, and would not incur the same risk. The report adds that Gen. Pollock had sent for reinforcements of Européans, under the supposition that where there are European soldiers to lead, the native troops would follow. Private letters state that the troops of Gen. Pollock are animated by a burning zeal to attack the Affghans. The women of the 44th went into the 3d Dragoon camp and implored the men to revenge their murdered husbands, which they have vowed to do. The scene is said to have been a heartrending one. Shah Soojah remains at Cabul; and at Ghuznee and Khelat-i-Ghilzie our troops were guarding still the same position. The only collision that has occurred since the destruction of the Cabul army, has been a comparatively insignificant one at Jellalabad. On the 15th Feb. Akbar Khan encamped with about 2,000 men on the bank of the river opposite to Jellalabad. Gen. Sale, however, feared nothing from his approach, as he had recently added considerably to his stock of provisions, and the walls of the fortress were in good order, and the ditch around them completed. A few days after the encampment of the rebel chief, an earthquake occurred, which was likewise felt severely at Peshawur, Meerut, and other places, and shook down two of the bastions, and some portion of the walls. The buildings in the town sustained considerable damage, and some of them fell to pieces. Gen. Sale, Col. Monteath, and Capt. M'Gregor are stated, among others, to have had very narrow escapes. Akbar Khan, on perceiving the defenceless condition of the fortress, at once marched to the attack; but he was repulsed without great difficulty. It is stated to have been a short and bloody conflict; the garrison lost, in killed and wounded, only two grass-cutters and twelve men; but the enemy's loss could not be numbered. The damages done by the earthquake by no means dispirited the garrison, and they were soon actively engaged in the work of reparation. There had been no further collision up to the 4th March, the date of the last advices. About this time, treasure, amounting to 3,000 rupees, which had been despatched on the requisition of Gen. Sale, who was much in want of money, arrived in safety. The conduct of Shah Soojah appears to be extremely suspicious; and the information regarding his proceedings is by no means explicit. It seems that on the 28th Jan. a council was held at Jellalabad to take into consideration some proposals made to Gen. Sale by his Affghan Majesty. The terms of these did not transpire, but it was known that the matter was referred back again to Cabul. One letter states that the Shah wrote "inquiring what the views of Sir R. Sale might be, and affirming that he would not be able to keep his followers much longer quiet, and that if he received no assistance he must retire to Loodianah." Some accounts represent him as asking for money, and saying that he had "no need of troops;" while others represent him as having purchased back his forfeited life and crown by renouncing our alliance, and admitting the chiefs to his councils. He is said to have urged the Maharajah to preserve a strict neutrality in "the approaching collision between the Affghans and British," in order that, being rendered powerless, we might be finally destroyed. Akbar Khan also had requested his assistance in the projected attack on Jellalabad, which he refused, because that chief had not yet tendered his allegiance. All these statements, however, are mere rumours, which appear to require confirmation; but it seems certain that Akbar Khan is now acting on his own behalf, and has no connexion with the confederated chiefs in Cabul. Our latest accounts from this city extend to the 15th Feb., at which time all the prisoners there were in good health, and well treated. Major Paton, the deputy quartermaster-general, who was supposed to have fallen, is, it appears, alive and well; he had lost an arm, however, in action, on the 28th Dec. Three officers, Major Sevayne of the 5th Native Infantry, Capt. Bott of the 5th Cavalry, and Dr. Magrath of the 37th Native Infantry, who were all supposed to have fallen, are reported to have been ransomed from the Affghans, and Lieut. Souter of her Majesty's 44th, who was in confinement at a place called Futoo, has, it appears, made his escape, and reached Peshawur. Col. Chambers, Capts. Blair and Hamilton, of the 5th Cavalry, Capt. W. Grant of the 27th Native Infantry, and Capts. Miles and Bygrove of the 5th N. I., have also been heard of; they are in the enemy's hands, and imprisoned in some fort near Jellalabad. The name of a Capt. Martin is also mentioned, but no such officer appears to have been present with the Cabul army. Very few communications from the other prisoners have been received either at Peshawur or Jellalabad; but it does not appear that they have been ill-treated. Jubber Khan is said to have obtained possession of the child alleged to have been sold in the Cabul bazaar, and it is now safe. Besides the officers whose escape is above noticed, the sergeant-major of the 37th regiment, several soldiers both European and native, some camp followers, &c., have arrived in safety. The accounts given by these fugitives of the late events, although imperfect, all point, it is said, to Akbar Khan as the contriver of the scheme by which our army was destroyed. We have no particulars of the state of affairs at Khelat-i-Ghilzie, but the latest letters received from its garrison state that all is well with them. Ghuznee is well supplied with provisions, and no apprehensions appear to be entertained of an attack. A report that the rebels were busy mining this place at one time prevailed, but the alarm was groundless. The Affghans are collected in force near Candahar, and by the last accounts from that place, Gen. Nott was preparing to move out against them with from ten to twelve thousand men. It is expected that this force will speedily defeat the insurgents in its vicinity, after which it will move on to the relief of Ghuznee, and ultimately to Cabul. From the other parts of India the intelligence is not important. Scinde was quiet; and Burmah offers no news of interest. The disturbances caused by the mutiny of the Madras Sepoys have terminated, and all is tranquil in those districts. There are symptoms of confusion being likely to break out at Oude, where the old King is said to be acting the oppressor, at the instigation of his minister. Lord Ellenborough, who reached Calcutta on Feb. 28, was immediately proclaimed Governor-General, and Lord Auckland had left for England.

CHINA.—Our news extends to the 14th Feb., and is on the whole satisfactory. The principal objects effected by the expedition since our last advices have been the capture and occupation of three towns, Yapao, Tsikek, and Fungheva, in a circle embracing 20 to 40 miles from Ningpo. These events took place between the 27th Dec. and 12th Jan. It appears that the Chinese had been throwing garrisons into these places, for the purpose of intimidating the inhabitants of the adjacent districts, and preventing them from furnishing supplies to the British forces in Ningpo. It was therefore determined by the Naval and Military Commanders-in-Chief to dislodge the Chinese troops, which was effected without any loss on the part of the English. Mr. Lock, a midshipman of the Blenheim, was the only person at all injured during the whole series of operations, and he suffered only a slight contusion on the foot from a spent ginjal ball. Sir H. Pottinger, who arrived at Hong Kong on the 1st Feb., had abandoned the intention of attacking Canton. He was then concentrating all his forces, with the view of directing them on Pekin, and had refused to negotiate with the Commissioners sent to him by the Emperor, declaring his determination not to treat but with the Sovereign directly. Sir Henry had decided on discontinuing the seizure of junks in the Canton river, and had given directions accordingly. He had also determined on discharging the transports, and placing the troops in the barracks building at Hong-Kong for their reception. All was quiet at Amoy; the troops have not been in any way disturbed in their occupation of Koo-lung-soo, and the inhabitants generally appear well disposed towards them. The Mandarins have tàken some European sailors into their service, at fifty dollars a month, for the purpose of teaching the Chinese soldiers the gun exercise. The commander of a French frigate, Erigone, had been to Canton, where he was well received by the authorities, and enjoyed, it is said, the honour of an interview with the Viceroy and other great men.

UNITED STATES.—We have had three arrivals at Liverpool from New York this week, the Susquehanna, Independence, and Virginian packet ships. The advices thus brought are to the 14th ult. H. M. S. Warspite, having Lord Ashburton on board, arrived in Annapolis roads on the 2nd ult., and fired a salute. The arrival of an English frigate with a special Minister on board had caused a sensation at Baltimore. His Lordship at once proceeded to Washington, where he has had an interview with the President, and has been introduced to both Houses of the Legislature. The journals notice the movements of Lord Ashburton in the capital, but give no information of the nature of the communications which have taken place between him and the Government. The prevalent opinion at Washington seems, however, to have been, at the date of the last accounts, that the mission would lead to satisfactory results. With respect to the disputed territory, the Governor of Maine intended, it was said, to convoke an extra session of the Legislature, in order to take into consideration the propositions of which Lord Ashburton was understood to be the bearer, for an equitable adjustment of the dispute. His Lordship is described as being in excellent health. Hogan, whose arrest on a charge of having been concerned in the Caroline affair took place a few months ago, and who was discharged in consequence of an informality in the warrant, has again fallen into the hands of the Americans. He was arrested at Rochester, and examined before the police justice, the examination lasting five days. The evidence was nearly the same as that adduced upon the trial of Mr. Macleod, except that a Dr. M'Kenzie deposed, that in a conversation he held with Hogan, the latter narrated to him the planning of the destruction of the Caroline, and stated that he was one of the party. The Court finally decided that the warrant upon which he was arrested being granted in a different State to that in which the offence was committed, he must be set at liberty. He went to the National Hotel, where a constable remained with him for protection, until he could be got away to Canada. The Loan Bill had passed the House of Representatives, had been read twice in the Senate, and it seems to be considered certain that it will be read the third time and passed. The amendment authorising the sale of a 6 per cent. stock, upon the best terms to be obtained, was expected to bring the money, which, without it, could not have been obtained while the Land Bill remains unrepealed. The stock is to be issued, as may be agreed on at the time of issuing it, either redeemable after six months' notice by the Treasury, or for any period of years not exceeding 20, from the 1st Jan. next. The stock may also, if desired, be made transferable by delivery, instead of by assignment. The whole amount authorised to be borrowed is 12,000,000 dollars. The Committee on Manufactures have presented a report to the House on the tariff. The report recommends, or rather lays, a duty on woollens of 40 per cent. ad valorem; on coarse goods, 30 per cent.; on fine goods, a specific duty; on rolled or English iron, 25 dollars per ton; on hammered, or Swedish iron, 17 dollars; pig metal, 88 dollars per ton; coal, 1 dollar 60c. per ton.

CANADA.—Our advices this week bring no intelligence of importance. Sir Charles Bagot has, by proclamation, further prorogued Parliament till the 10th May, and then not to meet for the despatch of business.

WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA.—We have received Jamaica papers to the 5th March. The prospects of the sugar crop are represented as favourable, but those of coffee are less so. The planters have been seriously interrupted in their operations by strikes among the negroes for higher wages. British ships of war, arrived at Kingston from New Granada, had brought intelligence of the complete restoration of tranquillity in that republic. —Advices have been received from Buenos Ayres to the 9th Feb. There had been a severe battle in the interior between the Monte Videans and the Buenos Ayreans, which had resulted in favour of the former.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—After the presentation of petitions, Lord DENMAN withdrew his motion for the second reading of the Baptists' Affirmation Bill, that he might have time to frame a measure which would include in its exemption the members of other religious sects who had conscientious objections to taking an oath.

Lord BROUGHAM, in pursuance of notice, then moved that a message should be sent to the House of Commons for copies of any reports that had been made by Election Committees, with the view of obtaining information which would the better enable their Lordships to consider the state of the bribery laws, and the practices which had grown out of their constant violation. He then, after briefly noticing the cases of Sudbury and Ipswich, and deprecating the hasty disfranchisement of these boroughs upon the mere recommendation of the committees, proceeded to pass in review all the legislation of the last eight years on the subject of frauds at elections, and animadverted with severity upon the system under which the committees were at present constituted —a system, he said, according to which the judges of each court were of absolute necessity more or less parties to the case they sat to decide. He called upon those who had weight with the other House to put an end to this anomaly, and upon their Lordships, as the guardians of the purity of Parliament, further to prosecute the inquiry which their committees had entered upon.

The LORD CHANCELLOR apprehended that the application would be evaded by the House of Commons, who might consider such a message an interference with their privileges; and Lord Brougham accordingly withdrew his motion.

The Earl of WICKLOW observed that measures might probably be sent up from the other House which would render the information sought by the noble and learned Lord necessary to that House; and in that case he hoped he would renew his motion.

Viscount CANTERBURY explained the principles on which the House of Commons would probably act in the case of such an application being made to it. He concurred in the propriety of postponing the application until the information should be required as a ground of legislation; and when necessary for this purpose, he had no doubt it would be cheerfully afforded.

Tuesday.—The Soap Duties Bill passed through committee, and was ordered to be read a third time on Friday. Several petitions were presented, among which was one, presented by Lord Brougham, signed by the President of the Provisional Council of the National Complete Suffrage Union, Mr. Sturge. This body was composed of 100 delegates from a great meeting held at Birmingham. He moved that it be read at the table. The petition, which was in substance the same as that presented in the other House by Mr. T. Duncombe, was then read by the clerk.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in reply to questions from Lord Campbell, said that the Lunacy Bill had been read a first and second time, and it now stood for committal, and he intended that it should be committed on Monday. The Bankrupt Law had been read a first and second time, and he should move that that also be committed next week. With respect to the Local Courts Bill, so many conflicting interests were to be reconciled, that although the Bill was ready, he could only hope that it would be proceeded with immediately after the recess. The Ecclesiastical Courts Bill was prepared, but it was thought that it should be introduced in the other House.

Friday.—After some conversation on the employment of young children in collieries, Lord BROUGHAM brought forward his measure for the regulation of Election Committees, and proposed the appointment of a committee of either House to take evidence on the subject. After a discussion of a somewhat personal character, between the Marquis of Normanby and the Marquis of Londonderry, on the appointment of Magistrates, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday.—The House met at 2 o'clock, to consider a motion made on Friday night by Mr. Thesiger, with a view to the discharge of Mr. Mabson, who was in custody under the order of the Southampton Election Committee. Mr. THESIGER, in bringing forward his motion, spoke at some length. He said he should wave the consideration as to the conduct of the witness before the committee, and would merely call the attention of the House to the validity of the proceedings under which the alleged contempt arose. He wished to point out the view he had taken, after the most anxious consideration, of the warrant under which this party had been supposed to be compelled to attend before a committee of the House, assembling in the present session of Parliament, and which, he contended, was not a valid warrant for that purpose, since it was issued by the Speaker for the last, and not the present session. There could not, therefore, be a contempt committed by the witness refusing to produce papers which were specified in the warrant. Mr. Thesiger concluded by moving that Mr. Mabson be forthwith discharged.

Mr. WYNN seconded the motion, and several members spoke on the subject, all being of opinion that as the validity of the Speaker's warrant, for disobedience to which he had been committed, was doubtful, the prisoner ought forthwith to be discharged. The motion of Mr. Thesiger to that effect, and a subsequent motion that the witness be ordered to attend the committee on Monday, were then carried without a division. In the course of the debate, an angry discussion arose relative to the proceedings of the Southampton Election Committee, between Mr. Ferrand and Mr. Hutt, which terminated by the latter gentleman being called to order by the Chair.

Monday.—The Reading Election Committee reported that the sitting members, Charles Russell, Esq., and Vicount Chelsea, had been duly elected.

The Lords' amendments to the Severn Navigation Bill were agreed to, and the Bill passed. The St. Philip's (Bristol) Bridge Bill, and the Gosport Pier Bill, were read a third time and passed. The Stourbridge Roads Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented the Chartist petition signed by upwards of three million persons. The petition, which, on being unrolled to admit of its entrance through the doorway, covered the floor of the House, consisted of upwards of 100 clauses, detailing various grievances and distresses of the people. It complained of taxation, and particularly of the national debt; of the contrast between the luxury of the rich and the poverty of the working classes; of the existing restrictions on popular meetings, the police, and the standing army. It called in question the necessity of an Established Church, the expenses of a Royal family, and complained of the general monopoly of property. But the principal subject of the petition was on the present state of the representation, and to this the remedial measures asked for are especially addressed, viz: Ballot, universal suffrage, annual parliaments, stipendiary Members of Parliament, a division of the country into equal electoral districts, and the repeal of the union with Ireland. The petition having been read at length, Mr. Duncombe said that he should bring the petition under the consideration of the House on Tuesday, and moved that it be printed with the votes, which was ordered.

The SPEAKER informed the House that the petition against the return for the borough of Dudley had been abandoned.

The House having resolved itself into committee on the Income Tax Bill, Mr. HUME took the occasion of the fourth section to make some animadversions upon the constitution and functions of the Land-tax Commissioners, who, he thought, should not be intrusted with the appointment of the commissioners for the purpose of this act. He disclaimed all desire to interpose unnecessary delay.

Sir R. PEEL defended the arrangement, and observed that if the office of Commissioners of Land-tax required alteration, such alteration was required with reference to other matters as well as to the income-tax; but that an alteration so general could not fitly be made in a temporary enactment like the present.

Many clauses of the bill were then successively passed without debate. On the 23rd Mr. ROEBUCK said, he should have preferred to let each man make his own return on oath. He thought that by that plan people's vanity would be called into action, and so they would often be willing to pay even more than they were strictly liable for.

Sir R. PEEL doubted whether, if he took such a course with such an object, he might not be deemed an accessory to the delusion intended by the parties thus swelling their returns.

The bill proceeded without discussion upon any of its provisions, until the enactment regulating the time at which the payments of the tax are to begin, when a long and desultory conversation took place on the clause which imposes the tax on all dividends and shares of the amount specified, which are payable after the 5th of April, 1842. Mr. HUME moved as an amendment that when such dividend or share shall accrue half-yearly or yearly, it shall only pay the tax on such an amount of the dividend or share as may have accrued after the 5th April, 1842.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the amendment on the ground of the public inconvenience that would arise from adopting it. The committee then divided, when there appeared, —For the amendment, 85; against it, 159; majority against the amendment, 74. In the second branch of schedule C, exempting stock in the names of trustees applicable to the repairs of any cathedral, college, church, or chapel, it was proposed to add the words "or other place of worship." The Chancellor of the Exchequer promised to consider the principle of this suggestion.

Mr. BARING then moved a clause exempting the dividends of foreigners not resident in her Majesty's dominions—a species of income which he thought it a breach of public faith to touch. The whole annual amount to be drawn from that source was only about 10,000*l.* a-year. Mr. Pitt had not thought it necessary to exempt British fundholders, because, having a right to call upon them personally, he had a right also to take their property where he could find it; but Mr. Pitt, feeling that he had no right to call personally upon foreigners not resident in the British dominions, did not think himself justified in taxing their funded property, after the pledge given by Parliament that the funds should not be the subject of taxation. Mr. Baring concluded by beseeching the House to lean to the side of faith, and to consider that the foreigners were unrepresented and helpless in the British Parliament.

Mr. GOULBURN said, that if he conceived the matter to imply a breach of faith, he would not rise to defend it. He considered, however, that when foreigners placed their property in the British funds, they obtained all the advantages of British security and prosperity, and ought to contribute to those objects in proportion with the other possessors of British property.

Mr. LABOUCHERE protested against the doctrines of Government in this matter, and hoped they would re-consider their opinions. He read the names of several leading merchants of London subscribed to a petition praying for this exemption, and he alluded to the danger that the United States might follow out a bad example, to the prejudice of our own fellow-subjects possessing property in the American funds.

Sir R. PEEL admitted that the sum in question was small, and that if it had been very large, it would not be worth taking at a risk of the public faith; but he thought the public faith by no means compromised. Whatever other property the foreigner might possess was taxable; why should his funded property be exempt? He could understand the argument against touching funded property at all; but if it was to be touched at all, there was nothing in any statute to protect the foreigner more than the British subject. The funds had been greatly raised by British exertion; surely all the public creditors ought to contribute alike to the common benefit. The foreigner might just as well ask an exemption for his railway shares. He believed the reasons which induced Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox to exempt foreigners during the war, were reasons of prudence rather than of justice—reasons founded on the expediency of attracting to this country those capitals which, in the then precarious state of the world, were seeking some safe place of investment.

Mr. HUME saw no reason for exempting the foreigner rather than the British subject.—Mr. MASTERMAN briefly objected to the exemption; Mr. HAWES supported it. Mr. BARING replied, and the Committee divided: For Mr. Baring's amendment, 40; against it, 203; majority, 163.

The CHAIRMAN having reported progress, the House then resumed, and the other orders of the day were disposed of.

Tuesday.—Mr. C. WOOD presented the report of the Penryn and Falmouth election committee, declaring that Capt. Plumstead, the sitting Member, had been duly elected.

The Lords' amendments of the Ormsby Enclosure Bill were disagreed to, and a committee of conference was appointed, on the motion of Mr. WAKLEY.

Sir R. PEEL, in reply to a question from Mr. Hume, stated that Capt. Elliot is consul to Texas, but at present in this country, not receiving salary, his departure being delayed until he shall have completed certain explanations relating to transactions in Hong Kong.—Mr. HUME gave notice that he should submit, on an early day, whether Capt. Elliot, under present circumstances, is a proper person to be sent out.

Sir R. PEEL, in reply to a question from Mr. French, expressed his hope that the new Government of Portugal, in conformity with its assurances, would speedily provide for the payment of those claims of British officers which had been established by the mixed commission.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE then rose, in pursuance of notice, to call the attention of the House to the "National Petition," presented by him on the preceding day. He quoted precedents in favour of the prayer of the petitioners to be heard at the bar of the House, in support of the allegations contained in the petition; gave a sketch of the history of Radical opinions, which he considered to be identical with what was called "Chartism" in the present day; and declared that, owing to the frustration of the Reform Act, the House was considered to be more profligate and more disposed to class-legislation than even the unreformed House of Commons. He said that those who had signed the petition amounted to nearly 3,500,000; that there were 600 bodies associated throughout the country to promote an agitation for the acquisition of those rights which they considered to have belonged to them under the old constitution of England, and to have been unjustly taken from them; and there were more than 100,000 persons now subscribing each a penny a week toward that agitation. He entered into particulars of the distress suffered in some of the manufacturing towns, and enlarged upon the extent and intensity of the feeling now prevalent among the operative classes in favour of Chartism. Could such a state of things continue? Would not the House at least consent to grant the hearing now prayed for? It would not occupy more than two days; but if it occupied ten, it ought to be permitted.

Mr. LEADER seconded the motion. The House, he was sure, could not doubt either the numbers or the sincerity of the petitioners. At all the public meetings held within the last 12 months the points most exciting to a great part of the audience had been those which bore any reference to Chartism. He concluded by pressing on the House the necessity of allowing the petitioners a hearing.—Dr. BOWRING thought that a petition more numerously signed than had ever been presented to the House was well entitled to consideration.—Mr. FIELDEN advocated the motion, and besought the House to hear what the petitioners had to say.—After some observations from Sir J. EASTHOPE, who, though he would not sanction the principles set forth by the petitioners, was still desirous that they should have a hearing,

Sir J. GRAHAM disclaimed all notion of treating the petition as a fit subject for ridicule; but the question was one of general policy, and he could not consent to hold out a hope which he knew would be unavailing. He therefore felt it his duty to resist the motion.

Mr. MACAULAY could not conscientiously vote for the motion. He declared that his mind was made up on the political principles of what were called the "Charter," with several of which he cordially agreed, and for which he had voted, such as the ballot, and the abolition of the English qualification for members of the House. But he was entirely opposed to universal suffrage, not on any mere doctrine of finality, but on grounds involving the sanctity and security of property; and so regarding it, he drew from the petition itself opinions which, if held by a large majority of the electoral body, would lead to the extinction of the national debt, and a sweeping confiscation of property. No wise government could attempt to do all that the petitioners asked for; there had been for years a systematic attempt to persuade the people that Government would do for them what no Government could do—give manna from the clouds, or multiply the loaves and fishes; whereas, in truth, the Government, instead of being able to provide for the people, must ever be itself dependent on them. If, concluded Mr. Macaulay, the people should ever obtain absolute power—as they would with universal suffrage—they would proceed, through universal spoliation, to try to realise projects of amelioration ending in general ruin. There had been many a great convulsion in the world; but the further one looked towards such a system as that it was proposed to establish, the best thing that he could see as likely to be one of its effects would be, that some strong military despotism would inevitably rise from out the struggle that would take place, in order to give some sort of security to the country. But if they flattered themselves that they would ever see again the institutions of the country restored, they greatly deceived themselves. He was convinced they would not, neither would they desire to see them; whilst neighbouring nations would point with contempt at the wrecks of that great prosperity which had been their glory and their admiration, and would say, "England had institutions—institutions which contained within themselves the seeds and the principles of improvement; and those institutions she threw wantonly away, for no other reason than because asked to do so by persons who told her, at the same time, that they would use such concessions for her ruin."

Mr. ROEBUCK said, he would not form his opinions of the working classes, or their demands, from the trashy wording of the petition. He admitted the folly of the language subscribed by these petitioners: the document had been drawn by a cowardly demagogue; but he did not think this proved the people unfit to have any share in the franchise. The unrepresented people were as enlightened as the present electoral body; and the present body left property still secure. What could be a stronger proof of their peaceable disposition, than that on this very occasion three powerful millions of people had asked quietly, and as a favour, what they firmly believed to be their absolute right? He would own that he did not mean to content himself with a hearing or an inquiry; he wanted the charter itself. He believed the best Government for the people would be the Government of the whole people; and therefore he should support the motion.

After some remarks from Lord F. EGERTON against the motion, Mr. HAWES said that, though he was friendly to progressive and practical reforms, yet in the present state of the country's education he was not prepared to concur in the objects of the Chartists. —Mr. HUME criticised the speech of Mr. Macaulay, and defended the petitioners against the charge of aiming at the robbery of the public creditor. He enlarged upon the existing distress of the manufacturing districts, and expressed his belief that its future recurrence would be prevented by the measures indicated in the charter.—After some observations from Mr. WAKLEY, who commented on the silence of the Ministerial party, and supported at some length the prayer of the petitioners,

Lord J. RUSSELL said he was induced, by the importance of the petition, to express at once his respect for the petitioners and his abhorrence of the doctrines which the petition contained. It had been assumed that the adoption of those doctrines would remove the existing distress; but that he must deny. Let the House reflect upon the consequences of inquiring whether faith should be kept with the public creditor, and the property in land preserved! The very announcement of such a proceeding would create a general alarm, would occasion the departure of capital, and the diminution of the funds for employing labour. It was clear that the author of the "National Petition" contemplated the sweeping away of the National debt; and though, if the case were fairly put to any given assemblage, and they saw the ruin which would be inflicted by such a confiscation, especially on widows and orphans, they would repudiate the notion; yet it was not so clear that under universal suffrage they might not be deluded into approval of the abolition of the debt. Universal suffrage might be fit for the United States, but not for a country like England, where the accumulated property of a long-established aristocracy held out too tempting a prize to a distressed people. He agreed with Mr. Roebuck that the real question was not the hearing, but the charter. Whatever speeches might be made at that bar, he should give his vote against these proposals; and he believed the best course was to explain at once to the petitioners that their suggestions went to shake the property and unsettle the Government of the country, and that the hearing prayed for must be decidedly refused.

Sir R. PEEL would not shrink from a direct opposition to this prayer. He would not grant a delusive hearing, which he knew must end in a refusal. He would not awaken hope, to superadd disappointment. The petition was an impeachment of the whole constitution and social order of these kingdoms. Was the whole business of the country to be suspended while the House inquired whether it would be fitting to spunge out the debt and repeal the union? And this, too, upon a petition which had been described by Mr. Roebuck himself as the work of a cowardly demagogue? It had been said that the people respect the law. Why? Because they believed in its justice—because they knew it to be a law for the poor as well as for the rich. The character of our people had been formed under the very laws and institutions of which this petition contained the impeachment. He concluded with a panegyric on those laws and institutions, and an expression of his confidence in their efficacy for the permanent welfare of the country.

After some other members had made a few remarks, Mr. O'CONNELL said that he should vote for the hearing, not because the repeal of the union was proposed in the petition, with which document, indeed, he did not wish to mix himself, but because he wished to see the suffrage extended. Mr. DUNCOMBE replied, saying that he saw how the petitioners were about to be treated, and that if after that they ever condescended to approach the House again, he would have nothing to do with them. He denied the construction put upon this petition. The House then divided: against the hearing, 287; for it, 49: majority, 238.

The Civil Bill Decrees (Ireland) Bill, the Turnpike Trusts (Ireland) Bill, and the Exchequer-bills Bill, were read a third time and passed. The Victoria Park Bill, and the Knightsbridge and Kensington Openings Bill, passed through committees. The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

Wednesday.—Mr. Hayter, as chairman of the Nottingham Election Committee, reported—"That Sir J. C. Hobhouse and Sir G. G. de Hochepied Larpent were duly elected."

On the motion for the third reading of the Northern Union (Newcastle and Darlington) Junction Railway Bill, Mr. Fielding moved, that clause 333, which proposes to give powers to eight different railway companies therein named, to do things not authorised by their respective acts of incorporation, and for which powers they have not applied to Parliament, be expunged from the bill.—Mr. H. Hinde opposed the motion. A short discussion ensued, and the House divided:—for Mr. Fielding's motion, 0; against it, 105; majority, 105. The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Kingston Roads Bill, and the Greenock Harbour Bill, were also read a third time and passed.

Mr. Pakington, as chairman of the Thetford Election Committee, reported that the Earl of Euston was not duly elected, and that Sir J. Flower was duly elected, and ought to have been returned. The Clerk of the Crown was ordered to attend on Thursday to amend the return.

The Speaker acquainted the House that the Downpatrick, Harwich, and Worcester Election petitions were abandoned.

The Ellesmere and Chester Canal Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Mr. Pakington, John Thurston, who had been committed to Newgate by the Ipswich Election Committee, was ordered to be discharged from custody.

Mr. Bankes moved that the Special Petty Sessions Bill be read a second time.—Sir J. Graham opposed the Bill, and moved that it be read a second time that day six months. The amendment was agreed to without a division.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Church Patronage (Scotland) Bill, Sir J. Graham stated that in consequence of certain communications, Government had resumed the discussion of this question with the parties principally interested, and, without seeking to indulge himself, or to induce the House to indulge, in too sanguine expectations on this subject, he felt bound to declare that he did not despair of those communications leading to a satisfactory settlement of the question. He, therefore, asked his hon. Friend to consent to a postponement of the present measure.—Mr. Campbell, on that intimation, declared his willingness to postpone the second reading of his bill for six weeks, in order to see what the intentions of Government were.

Mr. F. Maule expressed his surprise at this course. As far as he could gather from Sir J. Graham, the Government measure would be a reproduction of that of the Earl of Aberdeen, which had been repudiated by the people of Scotland. It seemed to him that a compromise had taken place; and as he did not believe that Government had changed their minds, or intended to bring in a more comprehensive measure than that of Lord Aberdeen, he would not agree to any delay, but insisted that the second reading of the bill should forthwith take place.—Mr. Campbell denied with some warmth that he had been overruled, or had withdrawn his bill.—After some observations from Mr. A. B. Cochrane, Mr. P. M. Stewart declared his conviction that the Government measure would turn out to be Lord Aberdeen's bill, and expressed his regret at the course adopted by Mr. Campbell in proposing to postpone his bill.—Mr. Wallace said that the people of Scotland desired to have the power of electing their own parsons; and if therefore he supported the bill, it would be with the intention of carrying it farther than it went.—Mr. E. Ellice made a few remarks, after which Sir R. Peel said that it was quite unusual to take the course of preventing a member from postponing a measure which he had brought in. Mr. F. Maule objected to a delay of six weeks, yet he was three years in office without attempting anything himself. The sole motive which actuated Government, was a desire to settle these unfortunate differences, to which they were encouraged by voluntary communications from men of both parties in Scotland. If there were a hope of settling this question, with the general acquiescence of all moderate men, maintaining the just rights of the Church and the people, he trusted the House would not force on a premature discussion on it.—Mr. Rutherford did not think that the postponement of the discussion would tend to a settlement of the question. If Government meant to legislate on the principles of Lord Aberdeen's bill, they would make a schism in the Church of Scotland which would shake it to its foundation.—Mr. Hume and Capt. Wemyss both expressed themselves in favour of affording time to Government to enable them to bring forward their measure.—The House then divided, when there appeared for the immediate reading of the Bill, 48; for postponing it for six weeks, 131.

After some other business of little importance, the adjourned discussion on the appointment of Mr. Ferrand's committee to inquire into the "payment of wages," or, in other words, the truck system, was resumed; and Mr. C. Buller called the attention of Government to the importance of a proper constitution of the committee.—Sir J. Graham suggested that the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, Mr. Manners Sutton, and Mr. Cobden should be placed on the Committee.—After a short conversation the debate was again adjourned.

Thursday.—The Bristol and Gloucester Railway Bill, the Bristol Floating Dock Bill, and the Equitable Gas Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Speaker informed the House that the election petition complaining of the return for the county of Kerry had been abandoned.

Lord Ashley gave notice that he should, on May 16, move for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the hours allotted to labour in factories.

Mr. Roebuck gave notice that he should on Friday ask Sir G. G. de Hochepied Larpent, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Mr. H. Elphinstone, Capt. Plumridge, Viscount Chelsea, and Mr. C. Russell, whether they were cognisant of, or parties to, any arrangement by which any one of them was to accept the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, and thereby vacate his seat in that House, notwithstanding that he should have been declared duly elected by the committee appointed to try the merits of the petition against his return. He should also move, at the same time, for a select committee to inquire whether certain facts connected with the proceedings of election committees did not constitute a breach of the privileges of that House. The Hon. Member added, that he would also put the question of which he had already given notice, to Mr. J. Attwood and Major Beresford.

On the motion of Mr. Redington, the issue of a writ for a new election for the borough of Sudbury was postponed to the 11th June.

Mr. Hutt rose to move for copies of circulars sent by the Secretary of State for the Home Department to the various town-clerks or clerks to the magistrates, between the months of Aug. and Dec. 1841, requiring information as to the state of the magistracy in their respective towns. He supported his motion by referring to the understanding on which the Municipal Corporations Act was finally agreed to, with respect to the recommendations of town councils in the appointment of magistrates, and reviewed some of the recent appointments in different boroughs made since the accession of the present government to office. He said that the system which had been introduced by Sir J. Graham was full of danger to the country; and if it was to be pursued, it might shake the confidence of the people in the administration of justice.

Sir J. Graham had hoped that a distinctive motion would have been made on which he could have asked the House for a decided expression of its opinion. He said that Lord J. Russell, while he was Home Secretary, had not invariably adopted the recommendations of the town councils in the appointment of magistrates, of which several instances were given, stress being laid more especially on the case of Bristol. The proportion of Whigs and Radicals to Conservatives appointed in various boroughs was very great, as evinced by a list in which the names and numbers were given, and from which it appeared that of the 1,026 magistrates nominated by the late Government, the proportions, not including 57 for 13 places to which he had not made any additions, and which, therefore, were not taken into his calculation, were these: Whig-Radicals, 743; Conservatives, 226. From this number he had excluded none, but added many; and the gross number now stood, instead of 1,266, 1,435. The right hon. Baronet concluded by saying, that if ever there was an evil that called for redress, it was this unequal distribution of the magistracy, committed by his predecessors in office for party purposes, and by which justice was prostituted in the boroughs of England; and he, therefore, was prepared to vindicate his conduct, either generally or specifically, with respect to the use which he had made of the prerogative of the Crown, in tempering and moderating this injustice. He had not, whatever might have been the character of his appointments, the merit of recommending any one who had been convicted of treason—he was not responsible for having made John Frost a magistrate.

Mr. F. Maule expressed his astonishment that a Home Secretary should venture in the House of Commons to make the assertion that justice had been prostituted in the boroughs of England. He called in question the accuracy of the list which had been read by Sir James Graham, and endeavoured to show that, in several instances, he had destroyed the previously-existing balance of parties, and had converted the magistracy in these places into a Tory one.—Several Members then spoke, each addressing his observations with reference to the particular place which he represented, and the object of each being, according to his local knowledge or information, to vindicate or criminate the late Government in their magisterial' appointments.—Mr. Wakley regretted that so small a motion should be the basis of so large a question. He thought that the substance of Sir J. Graham's reply to the motion was neither more nor less than this, that he had attempted to cure one evil by another. Political considerations in judicial appointments operated disastrously on the interests of the country; and he hoped Government would avoid them as much as possible in their future appointments.

Sir R. Peel, after pointing out various modes in which the motion might have been framed in order that it might have given greater weight to the debate, said that Government did not vindicate its appointments on the score of political partisanship. With the present constitution of our society and institutions, it was impossible to keep the magistracy free from political imputation; but it was necessary for the satisfaction of the public mind that the magistracy should not be composed almost wholly of one political party. The present Government, in altering a proportion which, in the cases of most of the larger towns, and many of the smaller ones, was glaringly unjust, were merely trying to equalise the number of magistrates from the two parties, instead of giving the preponderance to one; and they, therefore, rested their vindication, not on the plea that because their predecessors had acted from political motives, they also did the same, but on the ground that it was essential to the effectual administration of justice to compose the magistracy of more than one political party.

Lord J. Russell said, that if the Whigs, on coming into office in 1830, had acted upon principles now avowed, there must have been then a sweeping change in the county magistracy, Torified as it was under a long reign of Tory Lord Chancellors and Tory Government. But he was of opinion that such a consideration as political principles should be a very minor one in selecting individuals to fill judicial stations. He did not deny that the town councils generally recommended a great preponderance of magistrates of liberal opinions; but if the majority of people were of these opinions, it was natural that there should be such a preponderance. The noble Lord concluded his speech by some references to the steadiness of his own political course as compared with that of Sir J. Graham.

After some observations from Mr. Williams, Mr. Collins, Lord Worsley, Mr. Strutt, and Capt. Layard, the debate, which lasted from 5 till half-past 12, was closed by a reply from Mr. Hutt, and then the motion was agreed to.

Sir J. Graham postponed the introduction of the New Poor Law Bill until Tuesday.—The Dublin Police Bill was read a third time and passed.—The British Possessions Abroad Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.—The Punishment of Death (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed, as were the Victoria Park Bill, and the Knightsbridge and Kensington Openings Bill.

Sir G. Clerk moved that the Speaker issue his writ for the election of a burgess for the borough of Nottingham, in the place of Sir G. G. de H. Larpent, who had accepted the office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

Friday.—Mr. Roebuck brought forward his motion, of which he had given notice on the previous night. On putting his question to the individual members whom he charged with submitting to a compromise, Lord Chelsea, Mr. Russell, Sir J. Hobhouse, and Major Beresford, denied his right to make the inquiry; but Capt. Plumridge and Mr. H. Elphinstone admitted that compromises had taken place, though without their cognizance. After an exciting conversation, the debate was adjourned.

The Income-tax Bill was then resumed.—Mr. Hume moved that the income should be calculated on the profits of one year, and not of three; which was rejected by 76 to 27. Mr. Hume then moved that the Act remain in force for one year only; which was negatived by a majority of 122.—Mr. Yorke then moved a clause to exempt attorneys subject to the tax from the payment of certificate duties; but it was rejected by a majority of 165.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—The funds still continue firm. Consols closed for money 92½ to ⅝, and for the account 92⅝ to ¾; Exchequer-bills, 36s. to 38s. premium; Bank Stock, 167 to 168; India Stock, 247½ to 248½; Three per Cents. Reduced, 91⅝ to ¾; Three-and-a-half per Cents. Reduced, 99⅝ to ¾; New Three-and-a-half per Cents., 100¾ to ⅞; India Bonds, 21s. premium.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

New Houses of Parliament.—It is stated that the ceremony of laying the first stone of the Victoria Tower, the intended royal entrance to the new House of Peers, will take place in August, and that if her Majesty should not perform the ceremony, Prince Albert will act for the Queen on the occasion.

The Royal Academy.—The seventy-fourth annual exhibition of the Royal Academy was opened to the public on Monday, and taken as a whole it is considered to be equal to any that has appeared for several years. There are some paintings of the late Sir D. Wilkie, the last productions of his pencil; and several pictures of animals and interiors by Mr. Edwin Landseer. Messrs. Stanfield, Lee, Witherington, and Roberts, exhibit a number of landscape scenes; and Mr. Maclise, among other works, has a large picture of the play-scene in Hamlet, which attracts considerable attention. There are also several of Mr. Etty's compositions, and some good pictures by Sir M. A. Shee, Messrs. Collins, Calcott, Jones, W. Simson, Redgrave, Herbert, Rothwell, and Grant; Mr. Haydon has two historical compositions, and Mr. Martin some of his imaginative paintings. Messrs. Mulready and Allen exhibit but one picture each; that of the latter being a large composition representing the battle of Preston Pans. Mr. Turner has also contributed several works in his peculiar style. In the miniature room there are a number of highly-finished pictures; and in the room appropriated to architectural designs, several plans and elevations, and some views of the Royal Gallery, of the New Houses of Parliament, and of St. Stephen's Hall. The sculpture room contains two unfinished works of the late Sir F. Chantrey; and several figures, groups, and busts, by Messrs. Bailey, Westmacott, Weekes, and Smith.

The National Petition.—Monday being the day appointed for the presentation to the House of Commons of the National Petition in favour of the five points of the Charter, advantage was taken of the opportunity by the Chartists to make a demonstration of their strength. At an early hour large bodies assembled in various quarters of the town; and soon after nine, the streets leading to Lincoln's-inn-fields were thronged with members of various Chartist associations, all proceeding towards the place of rendezvous, where it was computed that upwards of 20,000 persons were assembled. The time appointed for the formation of the procession was one o'clock, about which time the members of the convention arrived. They were preceded by the petition, which was of great size, borne on the shoulders of 16 men, selected from the different trades in the Metropolis. It was carried on a kind of portable stage, covered with ribands, and otherwise decorated; and on the front was placed a placard, from which it appeared that the number of signatures was 3,317,702. The procession then formed and marched in order to the House of Commons. The petition was placed in front, and after it came a large black flag, bearing on one side the inscription, "Murder demands Justice, 19th August, 1819;" and on the other, a representation of the Manchester massacre. Another flag was inscribed, "We require justice before charity—the People's Charter, and no surrender!" and on the other side of it, "Every man is born free, and God has given man equal rights and liberties; and may it please God to give man knowledge to assert those rights, and let no tyrannical faction withhold them from the people." The procession arrived at the House of Commons at a quarter past three, where upwards of 50,000 persons were congregated. The delegates and those who carried the petition were then admitted to the House, where the petition was presented in due form by Mr. Duncombe, member for Finsbury. A large body of the police were in attendance, and the military had orders to be under arms during the day. There was, however, no occasion for their interference, and the whole affair passed off without any accident or disturbance of the peace.

The Tower.—It is said to be in contemplation, to effect great alterations and improvements in this fortress, to build new barracks, and to fill up the moat which now surrounds the walls. Surveyors have been employed for some time past preparing the necessary plans.

Public Meetings.—The annual meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held on Monday. From the report for the past year, it appeared that the receipts amounted to 101,688*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, and the expenditure to 98,754*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, leaving a surplus of 2,933*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* Of the total amount of the receipts, the following are some of the principal items:—Great Britain, 70,788*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*; Ireland, 5,061*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; foreign auxiliaries, 12,322*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*; legacies, 1,156*l.*; Parliamentary grants, 5,400*l.*; and Juvenile Christmas donations, which appear to be a new source of income, 4,721*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* The net increase of the year, as compared with the preceding, is 11,505*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* The present number of principal or central mission stations, called circuits, occupied by the society in the several parts of the world, is 261; the number of missionaries employed, exclusive of catechists, 368; the number of full and accredited church members, exclusively of those under the care of the society's missionaries in Ireland, 87,258; and the number of scholars in the mission schools is nearly 60,000. The Report was adopted.—The annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society was held on Tuesday. The Earl of Chichester took the chair, supported by the Bishops of Ripon, Chester, and Norwich, and a large body of the clergy. The report detailed at great length the operations of the society in various parts of the world during the past year. The labours of the missionaries appear to have been successful in India and in Africa, as well as in New Zealand, and the other colonies of Great Britain. The total amount of the receipts for the year was 90,821*l.*, and of the expenditure 110,808*l.*, leaving a deficiency of 19,987*l.* The report, the reading of which occupied nearly two hours, was adopted unanimously.—The anniversary meeting of the Zoological Society has been held, at which the report of the auditors announced that the income of the last year was 11,611*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*, which, with the proceeds of the sale of 1,500*l.* Exchequer bills, gave a total of 13,298*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* Among the items of the receipts were 155*l.* from admission fees, 120*l.* from compositions, and 4,987*l.* 7*s.* from annual subscriptions, as well as a sum of 4,659*l.* 11*s.* derived from admission to the gardens. The total expenditure in 1841 was 10,931*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* The cost of animals was 762*l.* 15*s.*, of provisions 2,284*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*, menagerie expenses 666*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, garden expenses 546*l.* 14*s.*, buildings 240*l.* 14*s.*, and works 1,099*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The income for the past year, compared with that of 1840, exhibited a decrease of 420*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, whilst the receipts from the annual subscriptions, past and present inclusive, were less than those of the preceding year by 530*l.* 18*s.*

The report of the council announced that the present number of members was 2,727, whilst the visitors to the gardens in the past year had been 132,316, of which number 38,177 were privileged and 93,139 visitors.—On Tuesday a general meeting of the shareholders of the Alten Mining Association was held. From the report, it appeared that the meeting was convened in consequence of the unfavourable result of the transactions of the company at their mines at Alten, in Norway, the directors desiring as soon as possible to afford every information. The expenditure during the past year was 19,258*l*. 8s. 1d., and 156 tons of copper had been disposed of, amounting to 13,765*l*. 6s. 8d., thus leaving a loss of 5,493*l*. 1s. 5d., in addition to minor losses. The call made in Oct. last had been paid on 1,895 shares, leaving only 105 liable to forfeiture. In conclusion, the directors advised that the association should continue to prosecute the mines for another year, at the lowest possible expense. Mr. Potts said they had virtually lost 7,000*l*., and thought it best to dissolve the company. The chairman said the company had entered into engagements for the current year. Mr. Gibson hoped, if the expenses were reduced from 19,000*l*. to 14,000*l*., and the returns were only 200 tons for the current year, which was a great deal less than was anticipated, a profit would be realised. The expense of labour, and the cost of smelting abroad, had been the cause of the increased expenditure. Mr. Nellen stated that, from the year 1833, the proceeds of one of the mines had increased from 4,000*l*. to 22,000*l*. in 1840, when in the last year they had diminished to 13,765*l*.; but as the mine had only been worked 20 fathoms deep, he thought it might still turn out most profitable. It appeared from the conversation, that 130,000*l*. had been realised from the mines in less than ten years; 10,000*l*. paid in dividends, and 67,000*l*. had been raised for mining purposes, at the rate of 13*l*. 10s. per share.—On Tuesday the annual meeting of the proprietors of the Southwark-bridge Company was held. The Secretary read a brief report, from which it appeared that an additional 2s. 6d. per share was accounted to the proprietor of the new stock, and that the steam-boat pier at the bridge held out a fair prospect of improvement. The total amount of the bridge traffic was nearly 4,000*l*. for the year, and the net profit of the pier exceeded 300*l*.—On Monday, a meeting was held in the district church of All Souls, Langham-place, for the purpose of taking measures for the erection of a new church or chapel of ease in that populous portion of the parish of St. Marylebone. The Dean of Chichester, Rector of All Souls, took the chair. He stated that there were in the parish 140,000 persons, and that there was only church accommodation for 22,000, the district of All Souls being worse provided for than any of the others. Towards the erection of the new church, the Metropolis Churches Fund has made a grant of 2,000*l*., and the Dean of Chichester 300*l*. Lords Beresford and Radstock, and Mr. Hope, had subscribed 100*l*. each, and there were many other contributions of smaller amounts from the clergy and inhabitants of the district. The church is to be situate in Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, and an ecclesiastical district will be assigned to it. Lords Teignmouth and Radstock, and several clergymen and gentlemen, spoke in support of the resolutions, which were adopted unanimously.—The anniversary meeting of the Royal Institution was held on Monday, B. Bond Cabbell, Esq., in the chair. The report of the visitors announced that the expenditure for the past year was 2,398*l*. 3*s*. 11*d*., and 200*l*. advanced to the patrons of the Library, whilst the receipts were 2,391*l*. 9*s*. 10*d*.; and as the former included a large sum for repairs, the society might be considered in a flourishing condition. They congratulated the members on the restoration of the health of Mr. Faraday, which had enabled him recently to give a course of juvenile lectures.

University College.—On Saturday, the annual meeting of the Council was held for the purpose of distributing prizes to the students in various departments of medical science. Lord Campbell presided, and presented the several medals to the successful candidates, among whom the first certificate and gold medal in botany were presented to Mr. W. J. Preston, of London; and the second certificate and silver medal to Mr. J. D. Heaton, of Leeds, and Mr. J. E. Stocks, of Hull, who were declared to be equal. After the distribution, the chairman addressed the meeting, congratulating the friends of the institution on the unequivocal success which had crowned their efforts. It was announced in the course of the proceedings that a donation had been made to the College by Lord Brougham, of above one hundred of the works printed at the Government press at Grand Cairo, and which had been presented to his Lordship by Mehemet Ali.

Wood-Pavement.—The introduction of wood-pavement in the Metropolis appears to be gradually gaining ground. In addition to the various places which have already been thus paved, notices were posted at Guildhall on Monday, stating that the City authorities were ready to receive tenders for wood-pavement to be laid down in Cornhill, Gracechurch-street, Newgate-street, and part of the Old Bailey.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths that have occurred in the Metropolis from all causes, registered in the week ending Saturday, the 23rd April:—males, 421; females, 388; total, 809. Weekly average 1838-9-40-1, males, 467; females, 445; total, 912.

Police.—On Thursday, the neighbourhood of Hornsey, Highbury, and Islington, were alarmed by the intelligence that one policeman had been killed, and a man residing at Hornsey and another policeman had both been seriously wounded, by a highway robber whom they were pursuing for the purpose of taking into custody. It appears that a number of robberies have lately been committed on persons passing through the fields near Hornsey-wood House by a foot-pad, said to have been heavily armed, and a description of whose person was a few days since forwarded to the police station. In consequence of this information, additional men were placed near the spot complained of. On Thursday afternoon, one of the policemen observed a man, answering the description of the robber, following a gentleman near Hornsey-wood House. He accordingly pursued him, and on approaching within a few yards the man turned round and fired a pistol at him, which broke his arm. He, however, continued the pursuit, in which he was joined by a man named Mott, who, on coming up with the prisoner, was also fired at and severely wounded in the shoulder. A person passing at the time in a chaise then pursued the robber, who during his flight was observed to reload his pistols, but near Highbury College he was overtaken by a policeman, who made an attempt to seize him, and in doing so was fired at and killed on the spot. The murderer was then secured and conveyed to the police station; and on his person were found a brace of pistols, a large knife, and a quantity of powder and bullets. His name is Thomas Cooper; he was brought up for examination before the magistrates, when it was ascertained that he had taken poison, and that his recovery is doubtful. The wounded men are said to be doing well, and fatal consequences are not apprehended.

Woolwich.—It is stated that extensive improvements are about to be effected in this dockyard by enlarging the inner basin upon a plan of Mr. Walker, the expense of which is estimated to be about 38,000*l*.; and that it is intended to take in the ground opposite the slip whence the Trafalgar was launched; the whole of the work to be under the immediate superintendence of Capt. Denison, R.E. It is announced that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in consequence of the obstructions which have hitherto taken place when practice and experiments have been made in the marshes, have ordered that boats shall be regularly stationed in the River to ensure that no vessel anchor within the range. It is understood that a number of important experiments will be made this season of various descriptions, besides the practice with shells, which will be resumed in a few weeks. The large erection built at the butt last year has been repaired, and painted to represent the side of a two-deck frigate, showing the space occupied by five large guns. Experiments will shortly be made at this erection to test the capabilities of an invention for resisting the effect of shot fired at steam-vessels when at sea. An iron tank or case has been put up, containing upwards of 30 tons of coals in it, against which the trial will be made when all the arrangements are completed.

Strawberry Hill.—The views both public and private of this place having concluded, the sale of the things contained in it commenced last week. The crowds who have visited the building and examined the curiosities it contains have been very great; the place, for many days, resembled a fair, and the adjacent villages of Teddington and Twickenham were crowded with the horses and servants of the visitors. More than fifty thousand persons altogether are said to have been attracted to the spot. A temporary building was erected on the lawn where the sale has taken place, and arrangements were made for accommodating several hundreds of visitors. On the first day of the sale, which commenced with the books, there were about 200 persons present; but the attendance on the subsequent days of the sale has been more numerous. Last week was occupied entirely with the sale of books, which fetched a considerable sum; and several choice works realised high prices. The collections of old and rare coins were sold during the early part of this week; and some of the pictures, drawings, and miniatures were disposed of on Thursday and Friday. The sale is expected to continue another fortnight. Several thousand pounds have already been realised, and the entire effects have been variously estimated as likely to produce from 30,000*l*. to 50,000*l*.

Provincial News.

Blackburn.—Some disturbances, attended with loss of life, have occurred in this town, occasioned by the news of Mr. Turner's defeat in his petition against the return of Mr. Hornby, the sitting member for the borough. The arrival of a coach from Manchester, bearing the colours of the successful party, was the signal for the commencement of outrages on the part of the excited mob. The coach was overturned, the favours torn from the horses, and the pavement torn up by the crowd to serve for missiles. The Bull's Head Inn, the committee-room of Mr. Hornby, was the object of attack, the whole of the windows in it being demolished, and other damage done to a serious amount. One of the magistrates repaired to the spot, the Riot Act was read, and the military called out. The mob upon this quickly dispersed, but not before one individual had lost his life, being thrown down by the crowd and trampled to death. Order, however, was soon again restored, and the peace of the town has not since been disturbed.

Dudley.—No further disturbances have taken place in this town and neighbourhood since our last, but considerable excitement still prevails among the workmen. It is stated that the "strike" is the most general that has ever been known in this part of the country; and that on Monday a party from West Bromwich proceeded to Birmingham in a body, and compelled a number of men to leave their work, in the neighbourhood of the Bristol road, where a few members of the trade pursue their avocations. A number of the colliers have also struck for wages, but the military force is so great that they have as yet been deterred from committing any outrages.

Leicester.—This town has been the scene of some serious disturbances, arising out of the management of the workhouse. It appears that the able-bodied men who receive relief were required to attend; and, as a test of their destitution, were employed in turning the wheel at the Union workhouse. This plan seems to have been disliked by the paupers; and they have, in consequence, frequently injured and broken the machinery. A few days since the mill was again broken, and several individuals being proved to have committed the offence, they were taken into custody and conveyed to the gaol, upon which a great concourse of the lower classes assembled, threatening language was used, and stones were thrown. During the whole of the day the streets were thronged by people, who threw stones at several individuals, and many shop-windows were broken; the shopkeepers at length closed their shops, and at an early hour all business was suspended. The mob next went to the workhouse, and broke a number of windows there; upon which, the magistrates reinforced the constabulary, with a number of special constables; and an express was sent to Loughborough for the troop of dragoons quartered there, which arrived in the course of the night. Eleven of the leading rioters were arrested; and these prompt measures on the part of the authorities put a stop to the disturbances; although the town continued for some time in an excited state, and when the rioters were brought before the magistrates, a rescue was feared. Two prisoners were discharged, and the remaining nine have been committed for trial.

Oxford.—Lady Chantrey has signified her wish to present to the University the originals of the late Sir F. Chantrey's monumental and other large figures, as well as the entire series of his busts, and his copies from antique statues and busts, the greater part of which were taken at Rome from moulds made for the Emperor Napoleon, on condition that a permanent place be assigned to them in the Western Sculpture Gallery of the new University Galleries now in course of erection, as laid down in Mr. Cockerell's plan. A convocation has accordingly been held, at which it was unanimously resolved to accept Lady Chantrey's offer; it being understood, that if it should ever be necessary to remove the larger casts from the place selected for their reception, a room of equal dimensions connected with the sculpture gallery shall be provided for them, in which the whole collection, under the name of the Chantrey Collection, shall be always kept together. Lady Chantrey has signified her intention to defray the cost of removing the collection to the University.—The sculptured figures of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, for the Martyrs' Memorial, have arrived in this city, and operations have been commenced for fixing them in the niches which they are destined to occupy. The figures, which are by Mr. Weekes, are seven feet high without the plinth, and are well executed.

Merthyr Tydvil.—A murder has been committed in this town by a man named Richard Jamar, the person murdered being his own mother. Immediately after the commission of the act, the motives for which do not appear, the murderer escaped, and, though closely pursued by the police, succeeded in making his escape into one of the neighbouring woods. Here he contrived to conceal himself for several days, but was ultimately captured by his father-in-law and several labourers, who found him in a wood near Rhyh-y-Carr. It is stated, that on being taken, he acknowledged that it was his intention to have murdered his father-in-law, and perhaps some more of the family, that night. He was conveyed, amid a large concourse of persons, to the gaol, and has since undergone an examination before the magistrates, who have committed him to take his trial.

Portsmouth.—It is announced that the operations against the wreck of the Royal George, which have been some time suspended—the results of which, as far as they have proceeded, have been given from time to time in former Numbers of this Paper—will re-commence forthwith; three lighters, with suitable apparatus, have been provided for this service; and it is intended, if possible, to clear the whole of the remaining portion of the wreck during the forthcoming season. The process is expected to be slow, as the remains are deeply embedded in the mud.

Stafford.—It is stated that a large number of forges in this neighbourhood have ceased work, whereby a great number of hands have been thrown suddenly out of employment. The want of orders, even at unremunerating prices, is said to be the reason that has compelled many of the masters to stop their mills and discharge their men, and it appears to be uncertain when they will recommence. Several other extensive works are daily expected to cease operations; and it is even said that all the forge-owners contemplate the necessity of stopping.

Windsor.—Extensive alterations have lately been commenced in the mansion and grounds of Frogmore-lodge, it having been finally arranged that the mansion is to be appropriated to the use of the Duchess of Kent. The workmen have received orders to complete the whole of the works in progress within two months. The different buildings in the stable-yard have been removed; and the large carpenter's workshop and storehouse is to be converted into a stable of commodious size. The numerous temples, grottoes, picturesque huts, and hermitage, with the hermit's kitchen, which are erected in various parts of the grounds, are to be repaired and tastefully embellished, and the several walks and drives improved. The shrubberies, which since the decease of the late Princess Augusta appear to have been neglected, will be carefully attended to, under the inspection of Mr. Ingram, who has the superintendence of this portion of the contemplated improvements. Mr. M'Guire, who has been upwards of 30 years in the Royal household, and who was formerly gardener at Kew, and at Cumberland and Cranborne

Lodges, has received the appointment under Mr. Ingram, and resides upon the premises. It is also stated that the rooms in the Lodge, not occupied by the Duchess of Kent, will be converted into a nursery for the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal.

Railways.—The following are the receipts of the principal railways for the past week: Blackwall, 782*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,072*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,562*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,524*l.*; North Midland, 3,987*l.*; Great North of England, 1,302*l.*; South Western, 3,987*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,040*l.*; Great Western, 12,950*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,230*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 4,427*l.*; Greenwich, 820*l.*; Croydon, 443*l.*; Birmingham, 16,313*l.*; Eastern Counties, 890*l.*; and Manchester and Birmingham, 352*l.*—Goods are now carried on the London and Blackwall railway from the West India Dock station, but not to any great extent, the arrangements not being yet finally completed.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—It has been announced that the Bank of Ireland has reduced the rate of discount on English and Scotch bills from five to four per cent. The rate on Irish bills, however, remains unaltered.—The Privy Council have held a meeting, at which Sir E. Blakeney has been sworn in one of the Lords Justices of Ireland.—A meeting of corn-dealers was held on Tuesday at the Corn Exchange, in consequence of the recent decision of the Recorder relative to the legal contents of "the barrel," noticed in a former Number, when it was unanimously resolved, "That the corn-trade of Dublin should purchase for the future, instead of by the barrel, as follows:—barley and bere per the 226 lbs., wheat per 282 lbs., malt per 170lbs., at standing beam."

Cork.—The corporation of this city have resolved on discontinuing an official residence for the mayor, and on reducing that officer's salary to 500*l.* a-year. It is stated that a saving of nearly 1,500*l.* a-year will be thus obtained. —It is said that the merchants in this city have received intelligence of some important alterations about to be made respecting the mails that convey their letters to the south of England. It appears that the correspondence from all parts of the south of Ireland to the southern parts of England is sent through London, because the mail is sent from Bristol to Portsmouth a short time before the Welsh mail with the Irish letters arrives in the former town; the consequence of which is that such correspondence is twelve hours later reaching the south of England than was formerly the case. It is expected that the contemplated alterations will remedy this evil.

Downpatrick.—In compliance with a notification received from his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, a meeting of the magistrates of the county has been held in this town, to take into consideration the propriety of making a permanent addition of 15 men to the constabulary force of the county. The meeting was held with closed doors, the reporters of the public press not being admitted. It is, however, understood that the substance of the resolutions adopted were, that two additional police-stations be formed in those districts where it is considered they are most needed, and that men to occupy them be selected from such other parts of the county as it may be adjudged can best spare them; and further, that the 15 men sent down from the reserve force be retained to do duty in those districts until the two additional stations are formed.

King's County.—An inquest has been held on Mr. Roberts, whose murder was noticed in a previous Number, when a verdict was returned of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown." It appeared that two men were seen to run from the plantation on the shot being fired; but there was no attempt made to follow them. The only cause assigned for the murder is, that Mr. Roberts took a farm about a year ago which a man named Corcoran held, and from which he had been ejected. An additional police force has been ordered to Moneygall, the scene of the murder.—It is reported that three men have been arrested in this county, charged with being concerned in the murder of Lord Norbury. It is stated that a letter was received from New York by an illiterate peasant in this county, who took it to a neighbour to read for him; that it mentioned various circumstances connected with the murder and the persons engaged in it, and expressed the hope of the writer that the affair had blown over. The police having obtained information of the contents of the letter, which they secured, have since arrested three men named in it. It is also stated that Lord Charleville has proceeded to Dublin on the subject of these arrests.

Limerick.—It is stated that the number of emigrants to Canada and the United States, from this port alone, during the present season, already amounts to 3,032. Of these, some were provided with free passages by Col. Wyndham, from his estates in Clare, and some by the Marquis of Clanricarde, from his estates in Galway.

Tipperary.—Two men have been arrested at Williamstown, in this county, charged with the murder of Mr. Butler Bryan, in the county of Wexford, near his own house, in the course of last summer, the particulars of which were given in this Paper at the time. One of them, charged with conspiring to murder, is a farmer holding 70 acres of land, who had a dispute with deceased. The other is a man named Dwyer, who is stated to have been "hired for thirty shillings to go and shoot Mr. Bryan." This statement, it appears, rests upon the testimony of an approver, who alleges that he accompanied Dwyer on the occasion.

Waterford.—A public meeting has been held in this city for the purpose of devising the best means to promote and encourage native manufactures. Several resolutions were adopted, pledging the meeting "not only to give a preference to such articles as were at present manufactured in Ireland, but to use every exertion to establish new manufactures throughout the country."

Wicklow.—A local paper informs us that a few days since a piece of gold, weighing five ounces and a half, was picked up by a labourer employed in the Wicklow gold mines. It is now in the possession of Capt. Roberts, of the Cunnery copper mines, and is said to be the heaviest piece that has been found for more than thirty years, and probably the largest specimen of unwrought gold at present in Ireland.

SCOTLAND.

Greenock.—A meeting of the Renfrewshire Bank creditors was held in this town on Monday, when a statement of the liabilities and assets of the company was produced by the interim trustee on the estate. The liabilities were stated to be 225,620*l.* 15s. 5d.; the assets, 115,300*l.*; deficiency, 110,320*l.* 15s. 5d.

Miscellaneous.

The Niger Expedition.—The "Liverpool Mail" states that it has been favoured with the sight of a letter from one of the survivors of the Niger Expedition, dated from on board H. M.'s steam-vessel the Wilberforce, Island of Ascension, Feb. 14, in which the writer says, "that very few are left to recount what they have seen and felt during the expedition. All the marines had died, with the exception of Serj. Hodges; Privates G. Velley, D. Bloomfield, H. Gibson, and W. Innes: these had been attacked with African fever and recovered, but the disease had made a permanent mark on some of their constitutions. It was expected that the Wilberforce would again go up the river very soon, but it was doubtful whether any one would live to state the result. She would remain at the Island of Ascension for despatches from the Government by a 16-gun brig, which was daily looked for. The actual number of deaths is stated to be about 70, all of them having happened in from four to six weeks. Mr. Waddington, of Liverpool, had been appointed boatswain of the Wilberforce, and was very highly spoken of. Those who are spared calculate on returning to Liverpool about August next." "The Liverpool Courier" states that they have been favoured with the following extract of a letter received by a gentleman in that town, dated, Ascension, March 9:—"The Albert left Fernando Po on the 18th of December. We called at Prince's, St. Thomas's, and Anabona, and arrived here on the 28th of January. Dr. Vogel, the botanist, died at Fernando Po on the 17th of December. I am going in the Wilberforce to Fernando Po to join the Soudan, and go up the river again. We sail to-morrow. I believe the Albert is coming home." It will be seen under our Portuguese news that a steamer has been despatched to Sierra Leone by Government, to order the vessels attached to the expedition home.

The Fine Arts Commission.—The Commissioners appointed by the Queen for the purpose of inquiring, first, whether, on the rebuilding of Her Majesty's Palace at Westminster, wherein her Parliament is wont to assemble, advantage might not be taken of the opportunity thereby afforded of promoting and encouraging the fine arts in the United Kingdom—and, secondly, in what manner an object of so much importance might be most effectually promoted—have resolved that it would be expedient for furthering of the objects of their inquiry, that means should in the first place be taken to ascertain whether fresco-painting might be applied with advantage to the decoration of the Houses of Parliament. 2. Although some years must elapse before the walls of the new buildings can be in a fit state for paintings of any kind, yet, as fresco-painting has not hitherto been much practised in this country, and as therefore candidates for employment in that mode of painting, whatever their reputation or general skill may be, will probably find it necessary to make preparatory essays, Her Majesty's Commissioners think it expedient that the plan which they have resolved to adopt in order to decide on the qualifications of such candidates should be announced forthwith. With this view Her Majesty's Commissioners hereby give notice— 3. That three premiums of 300*l.* each, three premiums of 200*l.* each, and five premiums of 100*l.* each, will be given to the artist who shall furnish cartoons which shall respectively be deemed worthy of one or other of the said premiums by judges to be appointed to decide on the relative merit of the works. 4. The drawings are to be executed in chalk or in charcoal, or in some similar material, but without colours. 5. The size of the drawings is to be not less than 10 nor more than 15 feet in their longest dimension; the figures are to be not less than the size of life. 6. Each artist is at liberty to select his subject from British history, or from the works of Spenser, Shakspeare, or Milton. 7. The finished drawings are to be sent in the course of the first week in May 1843, for exhibition, to a place hereafter to be appointed. 8. Each candidate is required to put a motto or mark on the back of his drawing, and to send, together with his drawing, a sealed letter containing his name and address, and having on the outside of its cover a motto or mark similar to that at the back of the drawing. The letters belonging to the drawings to which no premium shall have been awarded will be returned unopened. 9. If a drawing for which a premium shall have been awarded shall have been executed abroad, or shall have been begun before the publication of this notice, the judges appointed to decide on the relative merit of the works may, if they shall think fit, require the artist to execute in this country, and under such conditions as they may think necessary, an additional drawing as a specimen of his ability, and in such case the premium awarded to such artist will not be paid unless his second drawing shall be approved by the judges. 10. The drawings will be returned to the respective artists. 11. The competition will be confined to British artists. 12. The judges, hereafter to be appointed to decide on the relative merit of the works, will consist partly of artists. 13. The competition hereby invited is open to all artists, although it has more immediate reference to fresco-painting. 14. The claims of candidates for employment in other methods of painting, in other departments of the art besides historical painting, and in decoration generally, will be duly considered. 15. Her Majesty's Commissioners will announce at a future period the plan which they may adopt in order to decide on the merits of candidates for employment as oil-painters and as sculptors. 16. The range of choice in regard to subjects, which has been left (in paragraph 6) to the discretion of the artists, has reference to the present competition only, and is not to be understood as implying the adoption of any particular scheme for the decoration of the Houses of Parliament. 17. The judges to be appointed to decide on the relative merit of the drawings will, it is presumed, be disposed to mark their approbation of works which, with a just conception of the subject, exhibit an attention to those qualities which are more especially the objects of study in a cartoon; namely, precision of drawing, founded on a knowledge of the structure of the human figure, a treatment of drapery uniting the imitation of nature with a reference to form, action, and composition, and a style of composition less dependent on chiaro-scuro than on effective arrangement.

Exchequer Bills.—It appears from a return in detail of loans advanced by the commissioners for the issue of Exchequer Bills for public works and fisheries, and employment of the poor, that the total amount of loans advanced from June 17, 1817 (the date of the commission), to the 31st December, 1841, for various public works, &c., was 6,332,150*l.* Of this account the sum of 234,000*l.* has been advanced for carrying on the Thames Tunnel, and 440,600*l.* advanced to railways.

Law.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—*Cooke* v. *Fryer.*—The circumstances of this case were as follows:—Mr. Fryer married the daughter of Sir Gregory Page Turner, a lunatic, the daughter being under age, but not a ward of Court. Upon the proposal of marriage being made, Lady Turner, the mother of Miss Turner, applied to the Court for its consent to a marriage by license, and upon Mr. Fryer agreeing to settle 20,000*l.*, the Court gave its consent. Mr. Fryer subsequently wishing to settle property, which was alleged to be worth considerably more than 20,000*l.*, instead of money, and this alteration being objected to by the counsel who had been consulted respecting the settlement, and some delay and disputes having consequently arisen, the parties were married by banns, without reference to the application which had been made to the Court, but having previously executed other articles for a settlement. The proposal made to the Court was that 20,000*l.* should be settled in such manner as Lady Turner should direct, and that there should be four trustees, two to be named by Lady Turner, and two by Mr. Fryer; upon which Lady Turner wrote to the plaintiff, requesting him to be one of such trustees, which trust he by letter accepted. Lady Turner was a party to the articles for a settlement, which were actually executed. The plaintiff was, unknown to himself, named as a trustee in the lastly-mentioned articles. The plaintiff filed a bill against Mr. and Mrs. Fryer, the latter of whom had subsequently come of age, and the other trustees of the settlement, for specific performance of the settlement of 20,000*l.*, according to the proposal entered into with the Court. The principal points were—1st, whether that proposal was binding, the marriage having been solemnized by banns, without regard to the consent given by the Court, which consent was only necessary for a marriage by license; and 2dly, if so, whether Mr. Cooke had a sufficient or any interest to enable him to maintain such a suit. The latter point was reserved, but upon the first the Court expressed a decided opinion that the proposal for a settlement was binding, notwithstanding the marriage was solemnized by banns; but that if upon inquiry it should be found that the settlement actually agreed upon was more beneficial for all parties than that originally proposed, it would be adopted by the Court, but the Court could not direct any reference on that point, unless it should be of opinion that the plaintiff had sufficient interest to maintain the suit.

CONSISTORY COURT.—*The Braintree Case.*—Dr. Lushington gave judgment in this important Church-rate case, which has excited considerable interest. The pleadings extended to great length, but the main question was whether, after the parishioners had refused a rate for the necessary repairs of the church, and a monition had issued calling on them to do so from the Court, the minority could bind the majority, as the amendment, refusing the rate, had been carried. Dr. Lushington gave an elaborate judgment, in which he entered into the whole history of Church-rates; and after an analysis of the cases bearing upon the point, the Court decided that the rate so made was invalid in law, and therefore rejected the libel, thus putting an end to the suit against Mr. Gosling, the parishioner.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—*The Queen* v. *H. L. Alleyne.*—This was an indictment against the defendant for sending a hostile message to Mr. H. Power, a solicitor of Atherstone, in the county of Warwick. The case was brought to trial at the last assizes, and the defendant having been found guilty upon the indictment, he was now brought up for the judgment of the Court. The reports of the case have appeared at great length; but the following will be found the most important features in the transaction. It appears that, in the autumn of 1838, the defendant, with a Miss Alleyne, represented to be his sister, were staying in a boarding-house at Ramsgate, where they lived in great style, and where they became acquainted with the Rev. Mr. Roberts, of Witherly, in Warwickshire, by whom they were invited to visit Witherly, which invitation they accepted. During their stay there they were introduced to several of the neighbouring gentry, amongst whom were a Mr. Dempster Heming, a banker, 60 years old, and a Mr. J. Sandford, the nephew of Mr. Heming. Mr. Sandford paid attentions to Miss Alleyne, who was represented as being the niece of Sir Reynold Alleyne, formerly Governor of Barbadoes. Mr. Heming consequently authorised his nephew to invite Miss Alleyne and her brother to his seat, Caldecote Hall, and proposals were soon after made by the nephew for Miss Alleyne's hand. The engagement, however, was ultimately broken off; and Mr. Heming himself falling in love with Miss Alleyne, married her. The intended marriage of Mr. Heming having excited very unpleasant feelings in his own family, inquiries were set on foot for the purpose of testing the veracity of the statements made by Mr. and Miss Alleyne about themselves; and, as opportunities were afforded for consulting some of the near relatives of Sir R. Alleyne, as well as communicating with Sir Reynold himself, it was ascertained that he never had had a brother, except one, who died at Eton at the age of 16. A general impression had moreover grown up in the neighbourhood that Mr. Alleyne and Miss Alleyne were not really brother and sister, but man and wife. The defendant having assumed or ascertained that the prosecutor was one of the parties who had uttered this "foul and malignant slander," called upon him for satisfaction; and upon Mr. Power's refusal to give a hostile meeting, posted him as a slanderer, a liar, and a coward. A number of affidavits were read on the part of the prosecution, the object of which was to show that the defendant, and the now Mrs. D. Heming, had given false accounts of themselves upon several occasions, and were not the children of the persons whom they represented as their father and mother; that the defendant Alleyne was really the son of a shipwright of Lyme Regis of the name of Chard; that the female at different times had assumed the names of Chard, Elworthy, and Alleyne; and that, whatever might be the truth of the reports which were in circulation about them, those reports were generally believed in Warwickshire, and had not originated with Mr. Power, but with some other persons; and that Mr. Power had only brought the matter forward when a proposal was made to appoint Alleyne a director of a bank at Hinckley, in the character and prosperity of which Mr. Power was deeply interested, professionally and personally. Such was the general nature of the affidavits. Lord Denman, in giving judgment, said that it was the opinion of the Court that the statements which were already in evidence were sufficient to show the commission of conspiracy and fraud by the defendant and his sister. His Lordship also observed, that the statements in question would have some effect, when the Court came to consider the amount of the penalty to be imposed upon the defendant. It was, however, only proper that he should have the opportunity of answering such points of that statement as he might be able and might think it necessary to answer. Such affidavits, therefore, as were intended to be relied on, and remained yet unread, upon the part of the prosecution, would be handed over to the defendant, who might hereafter be brought up for judgment again, if the prosecutor should think it worth his while to do so. His Lordship stated, in the course of his observations, that Mr. Power appeared to have acted with perfect propriety in his intercourse with the defendant upon the subject of the indictment; and that the affidavits, although they disclosed indisputably that Mr. Alleyne and the lady had been guilty of misrepresentation and fraud, also proved that the parties were brother and sister, and not man and wife.—No addresses were made upon the present occasion by any of the counsel on either side, and the case was directed to stand over generally until next term.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—A few of the Chester visitors left at Wednesday's races, and were in attendance at the room; the muster, nevertheless, was thin, and the inclination to do business so slight that not a dozen bets were booked from first to last. The following is a list of the quotations, premising that Canadian is now the property of Mr. Greville (the price said to be 2,000 guineas with contingencies), and Chatham of Lord George Bentinck.

DERBY.

7 to	2 agst	Attila (taken to 300*l.* or or 400*l.*)	40 to	1 agst	Lasso (taken)
6	1	Frederica colt (taken freely, 475 to 100 once)	45	1	Fireaway (taken)
15	1	Auckland (taken to 300*l.* and afterwards offered)	50	1	Barrier (taken)
25	1	Tiptoe (taken)	3000	30	Combermere (taken)
28	1	Ballinkeele (taken)	24	1	Porth's lot (taken)
30	1	Chatham (taken)	8	1	Canadian and Robert de Gorham (tak. to 100*l.*)
30	1	Lord of Holderness (ta. and afterwards off.)			

Large sums were laid even between Tiptoe and Ballinkeele, and between Tiptoe and Chatham.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, MAY 6.—Business on our market has been quite at a stand-still to-day, even at lower prices no progress could be made with sales of free foreign Wheat; there is still some inquiry for bonded.—Barley is 1*s.* cheaper, and Peas and Beans are a dull sale at declining prices.—Oats are in limited demand at 1*s.* reduction.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	50 to 68	Red	40 to 60
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			50 to 58	White	50 to 62
Barley		Malting and distilling	22 to 28	Grind.	20 to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	15 to 21	Feed	15 to 20
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	19 to 21	Potato	17 to 22
—— Irish		Feed	8 to 18	Potato	15 to 21
Rye			35 to 41		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	24 to 31	Tick	23 to 35	Harrow	28 to 37
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	31 to 40	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White	21 to 34	Maple	28 to 30	Grey	25 to 28

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
March 25	58 4	26 6	18 4	33 5	29 9	32 0
April 1	57 8	26 2	17 11	32 11	30 0	30 0
— 8	58 2	26 2	18 11	33 10	29 7	29 4
— 15	59 10	26 11	19 2	32 6	30 11	30 5
— 22	60 7	27 3	19 3	33 11	30 9	31 2
— 29	61 0	27 7	19 1	31 7	31 6	32 1
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	59 3	26 9	18 9	32 10	30 5	30 10
Duties	18 0	10 0	8 0	10 6	10 6	10 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.		Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas.
English	8464 Sks.	— Brls.	5898	6684	10869	8155	—	1207	455
Irish	400 ,,	— ,,	—	—	90	10400	—	—	—
Foreign	— ,,	2850 ,,	13448	—	—	2026	—	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—S. Vowles, Hotwells, Bristol, plasterer—J. Young, Lambeth-marsh, Surrey, victualler—W. Hooper, Reading, Berkshire, tobacco-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—H. Nicholson and T. Baylis, Canterbury, railway-carriers—W. Bury, Blackburn, Lancashire, corndealer—J. H. Lowndes, Liverpool, merchant—J. Lockwood, Wakefield, linen and woollen-draper.

BANKRUPTS.—F. J. Osbaldeston, St. Alban's, horse-dealer—J. Bradshaw and G. Williams, Marylebone street, Piccadilly, woollen drapers—W. Crosby, B. Vallentine, and B. White, Houndsditch, London, hardwaremen—J. More, Coleman street, London, merchant—R. Marsh, Upholland, Lancashire, provision-dealer—T. Johnson, Liverpool, stationer—R. Sutton, Warrington, Lancashire, wheelwright—J. Cree, Devonport, draper—J. Peacock and T. Burton, Nottingham, cornfactors—G. Hibbert, jun., Chesterfield, Derbyshire, pawnbroker—E. Havard, Swansea, Glamorganshire, grocer—R. Elliott, Liverpool, wine-merchant—D. Blake, Norwich, mohair-manufacturer—E. Goddard, Holbeach, Lincolnshire, draper—W. Antill, Bourn, Gloucestershire, umbrella-stick manufacturer—W. and J. Wallis, Wragby, Lincolnshire, corn-merchants—J. Hill, Chichester, grocer—J. Rogers, Bromyard, Herefordshire, scrivener—J. Southern, Kidderminster, Worcestershire, victualler—D. Pope, Fenchurch-street, City, merchant—W. Chandler, Manchester-street, Gray's Inn-road, carpenter—J. Satterthwaite, Cullum street, London, wine merchant—G. Sherlock, Liverpool, ship broker—R. Sanderson, Leeds, corn factor—H. Capel, Coopers'-hall, Tower hill, wine and spirit merchant—I. Sealby, Keswick, edge-tool-manufacturer—W. Hounsfield, Manchester, commission-agent—R. Watson, Colne, Lancashire, worsted manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—E. Sang, Edinburgh, civil-engineer—T., T. and D. Warren, Glasgow, glass-makers—D. Leech, Glasgow, land-agent—J. Cassels, jun., R. and J. Cassels, Kepp, Perthshire, distillers—J. Stewart, Blair Athol, farmer.

BIRTHS.—On the 30th ult., at Highbury-terrace, the wife of T. Flight, Esq., of a daughter—On the 26th ult., at Harting, Sussex, the lady of M. J. Philips, Esq., of twin daughters—On the 2nd inst., in Plymouth, the lady of C. Tanner, Esq., of a daughter—On the 1st inst., in Calthorpe street, Guildford-street, the lady of T. A. F. Reynolds, Esq., of a daughter—In Upper Harley-street, the lady of J. Morrison, Esq., M.P., of a son—On the 3rd inst., at Page-green, Tottenham, Mrs. W. Ward, of a daughter—On the 3rd inst., at Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, the lady of E. M. Moultrie, of the Middle Temple, Esq., barrister, of a daughter—On the 28th ult., at Ilchester, the lady of R. Henly, Esq., of a daughter—On the 1st inst., at Clifton, the lady of E. L. Walcott, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 4th inst., at Greenwich, T. Wheatley, Esq., of Bexley-place, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late W. Wheatley, Esq., of Mona Cottage, Lewisham, Kent—On the 30th ult., at St. Pancras New Church, R. B. Hardy, Esq., of Gibson-square, Islington, to Fanny, 2nd surviving daughter of the late J. Abbott, Esq.—On the 4th inst., at Lambeth, J. Lynn, jun., Esq., of Fethard, Wexford, to E. Elizabeth, only daughter of T. Harrison, Esq., South Lambeth—On the 30th ult., at Camberwell, Thomas, eldest son of J. Foster, Esq., to M. Margaret, 2nd daughter of A. Lewis, Esq., of Dulwich.

DIED.—On the 27th ult., after a long illness, Mr. W. [illegible], of Upper Tooting, in the 77th year of his age—On the 28th ult., at Pentonville, Mr. R. Mudie, a well-known writer on natural history—On the 29th ult., at Hallow Park, near Worcester, Sir C. Bell, K.H., Professor of Surgery in Edinburgh—On the 3rd inst., at Oriel Lodge, Cheltenham, aged 71, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Nicolay, C.B. and K.C.H., Col. 1st W. I. Regt., formerly Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Dominica, subsequently of St. Kitt's, Neva, Anguilla, and the Virgin Islands, and afterwards of the Mauritius—On the 23rd ult., aged 35, Julia Sophia Mary, wife of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. E. D. Pennant.

EDWARD BECK, MANUFACTURER IN SLATE, Isleworth, Middlesex, respecfully informs Horticulturists, that his IMPROVED SLATE TUBS for Orange Trees and Conservatory Plants, mounted upon rollers, Slate Cisterns, Shelves, and Edgings for garden paths may be seen in use at his house upon application to the gardener.

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SYNOPSIS OF THE BRITISH FLORA, arranged according to the Natural Orders. 3d Edition, with numerous Additions, Corrections, and Improvements, 12mo. 10*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

Published this day, in 8vo., price 5*s.*, Part IX. of

THE FARMER'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA, and Dictionary of Rural Affairs. Illustrated by Wood Engravings of the best and most approved Agricultural Implements, &c. By C. W. JOHNSON, Esq., F.R.S., Barrister-at-Law. To be completed in one more Part, and published in one Volume, price 2*l.* 10*s.*, in the course of May.

Contents of the present Part:—Rake, Reaping, Rollers, Rot, Rotation of Crops, Salt (as a Manure), Salts, Scarifier, Sheep, Smut, Subsoil-Ploughing, Swine, Temperature, &c.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

HENRY SPARE'S CONTRIBUTIONS continued.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Lunn, Birmingham	1	0	0
Mr. Spencer, Bowood	0	10	0
Mr. Wilcox, Berkhampstead	0	16	0
Mr. Cousins, Pine Apple-place	0	2	6

Isleworth, May 5, 1842.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION for the RELIEF of AGED and INDIGENT GARDENERS and their WIDOWS.—The Committee of this Institution hereby give Notice, that they have examined the Testimonials of the following Persons, and having found them satisfactory, nominate them as CANDIDATES for the ELECTION on JUNE the 2nd next, viz.:—

ANDERSON, JAMES, Gardener, 17, Regent-street, Mile-end-road, aged 70.

ATTLEE, SARAH, widow of William Attlee, at Mrs. Hates', Beddington Park Lodge, Wallington, Surrey, aged 71.

COLLYER, WILLIAM, Nurseryman, Horsell Birch, Surrey, aged 81 (second application).

PARROT, JAMES, Gardener, Maidstone, Kent, aged 74 (second application).

SUFFELL, WILLIAM, Gardener, 43, Park-place, Dorset-square, Marylebone, aged 66.

SUTTLE, THOMAS, Gardener, 38, Trafalgar-street, Walworth, aged 69 (second application).

J. J. BOWLER, Hon. Sec.

Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, May 3, 1842.

FOR THE FACE AND SKIN.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, a Preparation from Oriental Exotics, is now universally known as the only safe and efficient protector and beautifier of the Skin and Complexion. Its virtues are commonly displayed in thoroughly eradicating all Pimples, Spots, Redness, Tan, Freckles, and other unsightly cutaneous defects, and in rendering the most rough and uneven Skin pleasantly soft and smooth. To the Complexion it imparts the juvenile roseate hue, and to the Neck, Hand, and Arm, a delicacy and fairness unrivalled.

It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing Wash, during travelling or exposure to the sun, dust, or harsh winds, and the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies. Gentlemen will find it peculiarly grateful after shaving.

Price 4*s.* 6*d.* and 8*s.* 6*d.* per bottle, duty included.

CAUTION.—Ask for "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR," and see that these words are on the envelope, with their signature and address in *red*—"A. ROWLAND AND SON, 20, Hatton Garden, London;" the same are engraved on the Government stamp affixed over the cork.—Sold by them, and by respectable Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, May 7, 1842.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 20—1842. SATURDAY, MAY 14. PRICE 6*d.*

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ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND. The Anniversary Meeting will be held in London, at the Society's House, No. 12, Hanover Square, on Monday the 23rd of May, at 12 o'clock precisely. By order of the Council,
JAMES HUDSON, Secretary.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.
Inner Circle, Regent's Park.

THE PROMENADES will take place in the Gardens on Wednesday, the 1st of June, from 4 to 7 o'clock, and will be continued on every following Wednesday at the same hours, if the weather permit, until further notice.

Visitors will only be admitted by the personal introduction, or written orders, of Fellows, strictly in conformity with the bye-laws and regulations of the Society.

By order of the Council,
May 4, 1842. JAMES DE CARLE SOWERBY, Sec.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A Grand Tulip and Miscellaneous Flower Show will be held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, on Wednesday next, the 18th May.

A Band of Wind Instruments will attend. Open from 1 till 7, admission 1*s.* R. H. CUMING, Hon. Sec.

HIGHGATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The FIRST EXHIBITION will be held on SATURDAY, the 21st MAY, 1842, in the Grounds of HOLLY LODGE, Highgate, by permission of His Grace the Duke of St. Albans. The Gates will be opened at Ten o'clock, and closed at Seven.

The band of the Coldstream Guards will attend.

Tickets, at 2s. 6d. each, may be obtained on or before the 20th inst. at Highgate, Hornsey, and Hampstead, or in London of the following seedsmen:—

Mr. Brown, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly; Mr. Charlwood, Covent Garden; Mr. Kernan, Great Russell-street; Messrs. Warner and Co., Cornhill; Mr. Flanagan, opposite the Mansion House; Mr. Lockhart, Cheapside; and Mr. Nutting, Cheapside.

HEARTSEASE SHOW,
Under the Patronage of Sir John Sebright, Bart.

THE FIRST EXHIBITION of this SOCIETY will take place at Mr. Lidgard's, Thatched House Inn, Hammersmith, on Tuesday, the 31st inst.

1st Class, Amateurs and Gentlemen's Gardeners, 24 blooms.
2d do., Nurserymen, 36 blooms.

The President's prize of 3*l.* will be added to the 1st Prize in the 1st Class. Prizes will also be given for Seedlings, but no Seedling allowed to be exhibited in Stands.

Entrance 10*s.*, which will constitute a member. Entrance for Seedlings 1*s.* each Bloom. All flowers to be in the room by 11 o'clock. R. S. MOUNTJOY, Hon. Sec.
Ealing, 12 May, 1842.

THE SALT-HILL DAHLIA EXHIBITION, under the immediate Patronage of Her Most Gracious MAJESTY and His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT, will take place on the 16th SEPTEMBER, on the same grand scale as last year.
Particulars will appear in a future Advertisement.

CENTRAL PINK and HEARTSEASE SHOW, open to all England.—The above EXHIBITION will take place at the North Star Tavern, SLOUGH, on FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1842; when numerous PRIZES, in PLATE, will be given on the same liberal scale as last year.—Schedules of Prizes, &c., may be had, on prepaid application. EDWARD AUGUST,
4, Regent's-place, Slough. Hon. Sec.

DANECROFT NURSERY, STOWMARKET.

SAM. GIRLING, impressed with a deep sense of gratitude to his numerous friends for the distinguished support he has this season experienced, begs leave to return his sincere thanks, and to inform them and Dahlia Growers generally, that he cannot take any further orders for Northern Beauty, Liberty, Louisa, or Sancho Dahlias this season. He has still strong and healthy plants of most of the approved varieties in cultivation, and in collections of 50 or 25. They will be sent to order at 6d. each, the choice being left to himself, and will be selected from choice favourite old sorts, to include a portion of newer varieties, in which he is plentiful.—Solicitous of future favours, he remains their obliged and obedient servant.—Plants to compensate for long carriage.——May 12, 1842.

GUANO MANURE.

W. SKIRVING, SEEDSMAN, QUEEN-SQUARE, LIVERPOOL, begs to announce to Landed Proprietors, and to Farmers and Gardeners, that the price of the genuine Guano has just been fixed by the importers as follows:—viz., 16*l.* per Ton for quantities under five Tons, and 15*l.* per Ton for any larger quantity.

W. S., from his experience with the Guano on various crops last year, and from the appearance of the crops of Grass at present where it was last year applied, can with confidence recommend it as a very good and, at the above price, a cheap Manure, for any garden or field crop. With this conviction, he has accepted an Agency for the Sale of the genuine Guano, and shall be happy to receive orders, which shall be promptly executed, direct from the Importer's Stores.

Terms of payment, ready money; a remittance or reference required.—Liverpool, 9th April, 1842.

ROSES.

MESSRS. PAUL and SON, FLORISTS, CHESHUNT, Herts, beg respectfully to offer for sale the undermentioned *select Dwarf Perpetual Roses,* which are kept in small pots for economy of carriage; and can be forwarded with ease and safety, at a trifling expense, to any part of the kingdom.

The Plants of all mentioned are now ready for delivery, with many other fine varieties.

CLASS 1st.—HYBRID PERPETUAL.

*Aubernon, brilliant dark rose, very sweet	£0	7	6
Augustine Mouchelet, bright rose, centre carmine	0	10	6
Calliope, fine clear cherry	0	7	6
Comte de Paris, violet red, often striped	0	5	0
Duc d'Aumale, beautiful dark purple	0	15	0
Edward Jesse, dark purple shaded with crimson	0	3	6
Gen. Merlin, flesh-coloured rose, shaded	0	5	0
Lady Fordwich, bright red	0	2	6
*Louis Buonaparte, superb velvety vermilion	0	3	6
*Madame Laffay, fine clear red, very large	0	5	0
Melanie Cornu, very bright red, fine	0	15	0
Mistress Elliot, lilac changeable, very robust	0	15	0
Prudence Rœser, whitish rose, musk-scented	0	7	6
Rivers, beautiful bright rose, shaded with crimson, very large	1	1	0
William Jesse, bright crimson, very large	0	5	0

CLASS 2d.—NOISETTE.

*Ainé, lilac rose	0	1	0
Castalie, blush white, blooming in large clusters	0	1	6
Clara Wendel, fine deep yellow	0	10	6
Desprez à fleur jaune, buff and sulphur	0	1	6
Eugene Dubourg, pale flesh	0	1	0
*Euphrosyne, yellowish buff, large, and very sweet	0	2	0
Fellemberg, bright deep rose	0	1	0
Fleur du jeune Age, yellowish white	0	5	0
La Biche, pale flesh, very large and sweet	0	1	0
Lactens, pale straw colour, very sweet	0	3	6
Lemarque, fine sulphur	0	1	6
*Minea, bright rose, very compact grower	0	1	0
Similor, sulphur when opening, centre passing to deep yellow	0	15	0
Smith's Yellow, superb sulphur yellow	0	1	6
Victorieuse, pale blush, very fine	0	1	6
Vitellina, edges flesh, centre yellow, very sweet	0	3	0

CLASS 3d.—BOURBON.

Acidalie, white, large, and double	0	2	6
*Armosa, bright pink, very abundant bloomer	0	1	6
Augustine Lelieur, vivid even rose	0	1	6
Augustine Margat, bright pale rose	0	1	6
Bouquet de Flore, carmine, large and robust	0	1	6
Bizarine, beautiful light red	0	10	6
Celimene, fine clear blush	0	1	6
Ceres, beautiful rose, petals imbricated	0	15	0
Crimson Globe, purplish crimson	0	7	6
Crimson Madame Desprez, crimson	0	7	6
Desgaches, clear bright rose, fine shaped	0	3	6
Emilie Courtier, shaded rosy crimson	0	2	6
Gloire de Rosamene, velvety carmine	0	1	6
Ida Percot, clear rose, very abundant bloomer	0	3	6
Jean d'Albret, rosy lilac	0	1	6
Le Grand Capitaine, brilliant carmine	0	5	0
Madame Nerard, silvery pale rose	0	2	6
*Mrs. Bosanquet, delicate flesh, robust habit, superb	0	2	6
Parquin, fine violet	0	3	6
*Phœnix, bright rosy purple	0	1	6
Proserpine, splendid dark crimson velvet, fine shape	1	1	0
*Queen, very fresh salmon pink, fine	0	2	0
Roblin, brilliant carmine	0	5	0
Splendens, fine rosy crimson, very robust	0	7	6
Therisita, bright lilac rose	0	1	6
Triomphe de Plantier, rosy crimson, robust	0	3	6

CLASS 4th.—CHINA.

*Archduke Charles, rose changing to crimson	0	1	6
Augustine Hersent, bright rose	0	1	6
*Belle Emilie, pale flesh	0	1	0
Belle Elvire, rosy lilac	0	1	6
Belle Isadore, rose and crimson, very fine	0	1	6
Clara Sylvain, beautiful pure white	0	2	0
*Cramoisi supérieur, dark velvety crimson	0	1	6
Duchess of Kent, blush, often edged with rose	0	1	6
*Fabvier, brilliant scarlet	0	1	0
*Henry the Fifth, crimson, often striped with white	0	1	0
Le Cameleon, blush and crimson, changeable	0	1	0
*Louis Philippe, velvety crimson	0	1	0
*Madame Bureau, pure white, fine	0	1	6
Madame Breon, beautiful rose, peduncles very erect	0	5	0
Merlet Labouillait, buff	0	2	6
*White China, pure white	0	1	0

CLASS 5th.—MINIATURE.

Fairy, pale rose	0	1	6
Jenny, bright pink	0	1	6
Pumila, bright rose	0	1	6
*Rubra, dark red	0	1	0

CLASS 6th.—TEA-SCENTED.

Archeduchesse Therese Isabelle, crimson purple	0	2	6
Aurore, sulphur, changing to buff	0	1	6
Barbot, reddish rose, centre yellow	0	2	6
*Bardon, fine blush	0	1	0
Belle Archinto, blush, shaded with rose	0	1	6
Bride of Abydos, white shaded with rose	0	2	0
Caroline, fine pink, deeper coloured centre	0	1	6
*Cels multiflore, delicate pale flesh	0	1	6
Comte de Paris, rosy flesh, very large and fine	0	5	0
Devoniensis, straw colour, buff towards the centre	0	10	6
Don Carlos, delicate salmon	0	1	6
Eliza Sauvage, sulphur, orange centre	0	2	6
Eugene Desgaches, fine rose	0	3	6
Fragolotta, bright rose	0	1	6
Gigantesque, flesh shaded with rose	0	1	6
Goubault, clear salmon, centre yellow, very sweet	0	2	6
Haman, buff and rose, passing to crimson, very sweet	0	2	6
Hardy, bright rose	0	1	6
Jaune Abricot, reddish yellow, fine	0	3	6
Josephine Malton, creamy white, buff centre	0	5	0
Lavinia Darieul, white tinged with flesh	0	2	6
*Lady Granville, blush pink	0	1	0
Le Pactole, pale yellow, very distinct	0	2	6
*Lyonnais, fine pale rose	0	1	6
Mansais, buff, sometimes rose, very large	0	2	6
Niphetos, pure white, very large	0	2	6
Nina, beautiful clear blush	0	2	6
Nitida, fine rosy yellow	0	5	0
Pauline Plantier, sulphur yellow	0	1	6
Princesse Marie, copper-coloured rose	0	1	6
Taglioni, fine creamy white	0	1	6
Triomphe de Luxembourg, rose, centre buff	0	2	0

The varieties marked thus * are admirably adapted for planting in beds where whole beds of any particular colour are desired.

Messrs. PAUL and SON also beg to offer Dwarf Roses at the following prices, when the selection is left to them:—

Bourbon, China, Tea, &c., first-rate varieties, in pots	£1	4	0	per doz.
Do. do. do., good collection	0	18	0	,,
Do. do. do., good second rate	0	12	0	,,

They further beg to state that were the individual prices of the Roses considered in the above selection, they would amount to much more than the prices quoted per dozen.

Cheshunt, Herts, May 12, 1842.

EXHIBITION OF TULIPS.

H. GROOM, CLAPHAM RISE (late of Walworth), by Appointment FLORIST to Her MAJESTY, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that his extensive COLLECTION of TULIPS is now in full bloom, and will continue in perfection until the 24th of MAY, and can be viewed every day, from 9 o'clock until 5, Sundays excepted.—Admittance 1*s.*

TO HEARTSEASE GROWERS. — JOHN BUXTON, Wandsworth Road, has Strong Plants of the best SHOW FLOWERS, by the most celebrated growers, including the late Mr. Baurraud's choice Seedlings, as well as his own. Flowers may be seen at Mr. Lake's, seedsman, Bishopsgate-street, City.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS. — CHANDLER AND SONS, Nurserymen, Vauxhall, London, beg to state that they have good plants, in small pots, of their CHRYSANTHEMUMS now ready to send out, and that they can supply the Jersey varieties at 12s. per dozen, different sorts, and also the French and Spanish varieties at 18s. per dozen.

A list of their collection may be had on application; if by letter, prepaid.

J. KEYNES, FLORIST, SALISBURY, begs to state that the following (with all the established Show Flowers of the Season) are now ready for delivery with his usual fine Plants. To all growers, he has no hesitation in confidently recommending them as decided improvements. *The Yellow stands at present unrivalled,* and will be indispensable to a first-rate stand. Should either of the following not prove Show Flowers, they will be deducted from accounts.

Prince of Wales (Dod's), pure yellow, most perfect shape	10*s.* 6*d.*
Twyford Perfection (Young's), puce, edged crimson	10*s.* 6*d.*
Westbury Rival (Hall's), puce, extra fine form	10*s.* 6*d.*
Prince Albert (Adam's) shaded bronze, new colour	10*s.* 6*d.*

Salisbury, April 30, 1842.

NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIAS.—The Nobility, Gentry, and Florists are respectfully informed that Messrs. W. and F. YOUELL having bestowed great care and attention in forming a collection of all the NEW FUCHSIAS sent out by various parties, which they have proved to be of great beauty and distinctness, and having selected about thirty varieties which they can confidently recommend, they are now ready to be sent out at the rate of 21*s.* per 12 varieties, fit for competition at any of the Horticultural exhibitions of the ensuing season. By enclosing a Post-office order for one guinea, they will be sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom. Their list of Fuchsias, with respective prices, can be obtained by enclosing a Postage Stamp.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, May 4th, 1842.

SCOTTISH CRYPTOGAMIC PLANTS.—For Sale, a few Packets (all similar) of Mosses, Lichens, and Hepaticæ, each containing 120 species, carefully dried and named, including the very rare BUXBAUMIA APHYLLA, DIDYMODON INCLINATUS, and other rarities, price 10*s.* Can be posted to any part of the Kingdom. Early application is requested, addressed Wm. Gardiner, Jun., 40, Overgate, Dundee.

CHEAP SHOWY PLANTS FOR FLOWER-BEDS.

WILLIAM BARRATT begs to offer to Floriculturists, as below, CALCEOLARIAS, GERANIUMS, VERBENAS, FUCHSIAS, PANSIES, DAHLIAS, and other free-blooming Garden Flowers, at 4*s.* to 6*s.* per dozen; strong Plants ready for planting out. A fine collection of the above plants in named sorts, as well as other Greenhouse and Herbaceous plants for Rooms and Greenhouses.

About 10,000 GREENHOUSE HEATHS and EPACRISES, in fine health; worthy the attention of the Amateur and Nurseryman.

⁂ NATURAL GRAPES for permanent pasture, in selected sorts. Persons ordering these should give the quantity of ground, the situation and quality of the soil, and for what purpose wanted; doing this they may rely on having the proper kinds, and at not above one-third more expense than the old mixtures of Hay-seeds, which are very uncertain in producing good Herbage. Also, DWARF LAWN GRASSES; as much seed as will sow 100 square yards for from 3*s.* to 4*s.*

Wakefield Nursery, May 1842.

CHAPMAN'S NEW SPRING POTATOES.—This excellent new variety, possessing all the qualities of the best Ash-leafed Kidney, but capable of being produced in perfection for table from November till June, is now ready for delivery at One Guinea per bushel, with directions for their culture in the open ground without protection.

"We never yet tasted any forced or retarded Potatoes anything like so good."—Dr. Lindley, in *Gardeners' Chronicle.*

"We can only repeat, that, be they what they may, they are of excellent quality."—Dr. Lindley, in *Gardeners' Chronicle,* Apr. 2.

⁂ Orders for sample baskets, enclosing 1*s.*, will be attended to; but orders for sets must be prompt—addressed to T. H. Chapman, Brentford-end.

THE NEW MANURE—FIXED AMMONIA.—This highly-fertilising matter is strongly recommended to Agriculturists, Gardeners, and others, for its unequalled powers in promoting the healthy and rapid growth of Grass and Vegetables; whilst its portability renders it invaluable in situations where the cost of conveyance bars the use of ordinary stimulants. It is free from smell, and dissolves instantly in pure water; it may be used in Field, Garden, or Conservatory with equal advantage; the results of experiments already tried are most satisfactory; and there is no doubt of success wherever it may be applied, as it is equally adapted to every description of soil.

To be had from Mr. T. EYTON, Manufacturing Chemist, Blackstock-street, Liverpool, in quantities of one cwt. and upwards.—Instructions for its use will be forwarded with each parcel.

TO PINE GROWERS AND FORCING GARDENERS.

TAN may be procured in the immediate vicinity of Covent-Garden Market, on the same terms as in Bermondsey. For further information apply to Mr. Bagshaw, News Agent, 31, Brydges-street, Covent-Garden.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

M. WATERER begs leave respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry of London and its environs that his unrivalled COLLECTION of AMERICAN PLANTS will open on WEDNESDAY next, MAY 18, at the King's Road, CHELSEA, upon a much more extensive scale than that of last year. M. W. flatters himself it will merit and meet the patronage of the Public. —Open from 10 till dusk. Admittance 1*s*. each.—At the Nurseries, Knap Hill and Bagshot, the American Plants are also in bloom, and may be viewed gratis. The Knap Hill Nursery is 2½ miles from Woking Station, South Western Railway, where conveyances may be had.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS will Sell by AUCTION at the Mart, Bartholomew Lane, on Tuesday, May 17th, Thursday, 19th, and Friday, 20th, 1842, at 12 o'clock, about 2000 Dahlias, consisting of all the leading kinds; also fine Geraniums in bloom, New Verbenas, Fuchsias, Heartsease, &c.

May be viewed the morning of sale. Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, Leytonstone.

MR. T. ANSELL, Jun., is instructed to sell at the AUCTION MART, Bartholomew Lane, on Tuesday, May 17, 1842, at 12 o'clock, a most extensive and splendid Collection of DAHLIAS, embracing nearly all the new varieties coming out this season. Also a variety of Plants suitable for turning into Flower-borders, &c. &c.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
1, Princes-street, Bank, London.

This Institution is empowered by a special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict., cap. IX., and is so constituted as to afford the benefits of Life Assurance, in their fullest extent, to Policy-holders, and to present greater facilities and accommodation than can be obtained in other Offices. The decided superiority of its plan, and its claim to public preference and support, have been proved, incontestably, by its extraordinary and unprecedented success.

Extract from Increasing Rates of Premium, for an Assurance of 100*l*. for whole term of Life.

Age.	Annual Premium payable during				
	1st five years.	2d five years.	3d five years.	4th five years.	Remainder of Life.
20	£1 1 4	£1 5 10	£1 10 11	£1 16 9	£2 3 8
30	1 6 4	1 12 2	1 19 1	2 7 4	2 17 6
40	1 16 1	2 4 4	2 14 6	3 7 3	4 3 4
50	2 16 7	3 9 4	4 5 5	5 6 3	6 13 7

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.
A liberal commission allowed to Solicitors and Agents.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ANNUAL GENERAL COURT OF PROPRIETORS OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY will be holden on TUESDAY the 31st day of MAY inst., at One o'clock precisely, at this House, for the election of Directors and other Officers of the said Company, and for the transaction of other business. At the said Meeting, the following Directors will go out of office, viz.—

Viscount INGESTRE, M.P.
Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, Bart.
ARTHUR WILLIS, Esq.
JOHN ELLERKER BOULCOTT, Esq.
JOHN WILLIAM BUCKLE, Esq.
HENRY AGLIONBY AGLIONBY, Esq., M.P.

But being eligible for re-election, hereby offer themselves to be re-elected accordingly. By order of the Court,

JOHN WARD, Secretary.

New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings, 13th May, 1842.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, upon improved and economical principles, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and CO., Agents for the Old Park Ironworks, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, beg to return their most sincere thanks to the Nobility and Gentry who have so liberally patronised their improved Conical Boiler. (For a description see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, March 12, p. 175.) To Amateurs these Boilers will be found invaluable. They require no furnaces or setting in brickwork, are moveable at pleasure, and may be applied with equal facility to the smallest houses or most extensive range of pipes, price 5*l*. 5*s*. and upwards. Further particulars, plans, estimates, &c. for warming every description of building may be obtained as above; where also may be seen a variety of patterns of Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c. The trade supplied with Hot-water Socket-pipes, two, three, and four inches, at 2*s*. 3*d*., 3*s*. 3*d*., and 4*s*. 3*d*. per yard.

SHADES FOR GREENHOUSES.

J. WEEKS & CO., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's Road, Chelsea, Horticultural Builders, &c., have invented a most simple and easy contrivance for shading Horticultural erections. The principle upon which it acts is so simple and effectual, that it only requires to be known to be universally adopted. To be seen in use at most of the London Nurseries, and at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea.

HEATING BY HOT WATER.

HOTHOUSES, and every description of Horticultural Buildings, Churches, Chapels, Public Buildings, Mansions and large Rooms, fitted up with the above apparatus on the most improved and scientific methods.

W. WALKER and Co. (late of Mosley-street, Manchester), beg to announce that they continue to execute works of the above description, in which they have introduced a variety of important improvements of a satisfactory nature, especially to Horticulturists. They have applied this principle on a more extensive scale than has ever been hitherto adopted at the stupendous Conservatory and Hothouses of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and in numerous other extensive establishments, with the most complete success.

They have also successfully applied C. W. Williams' Patent Argand Furnace to their boilers, and have made arrangements with the Patentee for its general adoption. It economises fuel, and removes the nuisance and disfigurement of smoke, so much complained of by Gardeners, and is a new and valuable feature in these Apparatus.

Works executed in every part of the United Kingdom with punctuality and dispatch.—33, Brown-street, Manchester.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained to any size of JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pineapple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

WARD'S PORTABLE GREENHOUSES.

TREGGON AND Co., ZINC MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS, 22, JEWIN STREET, and 57, GRACECHURCH-STREET, City, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that they are now manufacturing Portable Greenhouses on Ward's principle (see No. 49 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*) with plain and ornamental stands. Also GALVANIC PLANT PROTECTORS AND BANDS, Zinc Fanlights, Skylights, and Gothic Frames for Conservatories, Hothouses, Forcing Frames, &c. Garden stand Frames, Engines, Watering pots, Flower Labels, Perforated Safes, and Dish Covers, Baths, &c. &c. Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the kingdom, for covering with Zinc, Churches, Spires, Houses, Terraces, Verandas, &c. &c.

WIRE-WORK, HOT-WATER APPARATUS, GREEN-HOUSES, &c.

ST. THOMAS BAKER, MANOR-HOUSE, MANOR-PLACE, KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, Manufacturer of INVISIBLE WIRE FENCE, to resist Grazing Stock, and rendered Rabbit-proof. WIRE-WORK in Trainers, Arches for Walks, Bordering, Flower-stands, Pheasantries, &c. HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, Green and Hothouses, Conservatories, &c. The same heated by HOT-WATER APPARATUS, on improved and economical principles.

Parties waited on in Town or Country, and Drawings and Estimates free. Work for the Trade as usual.

TO FLORISTS, HORTICULTURISTS, AMATEUR GARDENERS, &c.—CLARKE'S AIMATIC COMPOST, for the Flower and Kitchen Garden, Greenhouse Plants, Pineries, &c.: the application of this COMPOST will add greatly to the beauty of the Flower and produce of the Kitchen Garden. In making new Gardens it will be found invaluable; it has long been in use in the Royal Gardens at Kew. Price One Guinea per bag, containing two cwt., sufficient for a good-sized garden for one year.

Also, Prepared HAIR DUST. This Preparation will effectually preserve Flowers, Plants, Bulb-roots especially, from the ravages of worms, grubs, and all kinds of crawling insects. From its imperishable nature, its effect will be lasting. Price One Guinea per bag. Address, Stanbridge Clarke, St. Pancras Wharf, King's Cross; or Henry Clarke, seedsman, 86, High-street, Borough.

ORNAMENTAL WIRE-WORK, &c., FOR THE GARDEN.
390, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

G. B. THOMPSON having added to his General Stock of FURNISHING IRONMONGERY a large assortment of WIRE-WORK,
Suited to the Flower-Garden and Greenhouse, begs to submit for the inspection of the Nobility and Gentry who patronise Horticultural pursuits his numerous patterns of FLOWER BASKETS, TRAINERS, BORDERS and STANDS, with GARDEN ARCHES, SEATS, and VASES, which for variety, elegance, and utility stand unrivalled.

Also his Improved GARDEN and HOTHOUSE ENGINES, FUMIGATORS, SYRINGES, and PATENT WATER-POT, with every other Implement.

GAME and CATTLE FENCING in variety.

GARDEN-NETS, FISHING-NETS, SHEEP-NETS.

GARDEN-NETS, being new steam-made Net, 1½d. per yard, 1-inch mesh; do. Mended Fishing Nets, ¾d. per yard; New Hemp Net for shading Greenhouses, Heaths, &c., and for protecting Peaches, &c., from Wasps and Flies, 7½d. per yard, 38 inches wide; Worsted Net, Woollen Nets, Fishing Nets, from 4 to 400 yards long, ready for use. Drags, flues, trammels, New Cotton Flue Nets (kill fish best of any kind of material), 3s. per yard, 6 feet deep. Sheep Nets, strong-tarred cord, forming a neat invisible fence, or for folding sheep, 4½d. per yard, 3½ feet high. New Expanding Tents, 36 feet round, 6 feet high in lowest part, put up or taken down in three minutes, 5*l*., made of Russia Duck, striped canvas, or the finest Brown Holland; if made 24 feet round, same height, 3*l*. 15s. They form a neat summer-house for a garden, useful ornament for lawns; and for Fishing, Shooting, Archery, or Pic-nic parties, are worthy of notice. Weight of the largest only 20 lbs.; if made of thick canvas, no difference in price.

Robert Richardson, Net, Tent, and Rick-cloth maker, 21, Tonbridge Place, New Road, near Euston-square.

EDWARD BECK, MANUFACTURER IN SLATE, Isleworth, Middlesex, respecfully informs Horticulturists, that his IMPROVED SLATE TUBS for Orange Trees and Conservatory Plants, mounted upon rollers, Slate Cisterns, Shelves, and Edgings for garden paths may be seen in use at his house upon application to the gardener.

BRITISH SHEET GLASS FOR HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.—Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Horticulturists generally are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with lists of prices, and particulars regarding the above article, which has in every case in which it has been adopted proved itself to be by far the most economical material for Horticultural Glazing, upon application to Drake and Bromley, 315, Oxford-street, London.

J. DRAKE, late of 100, Edgware-road, and 8, Jermyn-street, begs to notify that he has removed his business to the above address, for the convenience of more extensive premises, and solicits for himself and partner a continuance of the support he now gratefully acknowledges. French and every description of Glass Shades, Stained and Ornamental Glass, Patent Plate and British Plate Glass, supplied in any number or quantity, at wholesale prices.

A CURATOR WANTED.—The Botanical Society of London is in want of a CURATOR to arrange the Collection; he will be required to attend Three Days a Week, from 10 to 4.—Apply by Letter, pre-paid, to Mr. G. E. Dennes, Secretary, 20, Bedford-street, Covent Garden.

A LADY who has just parted with her GARDENER, in consequence of having relinquished her Country Establishment, on account of a death in the family, wishes to recommend him to any Nobleman or Gentleman who may be in want of a person in whom the utmost confidence may be reposed, and whose abilities as a Gardener, and whose general conduct, she feels assured will not fail to give the greatest satisfaction.—Address A. R., Cormack and Co., Bedford Conservatory, Covent-garden, London.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, AND FARMERS.

WANTS a SITUATION, as FARM BAILIFF, in any County in England, a Young Man, a native of Cumberland. The advertiser has been brought up to Farming and Grazing, and is acquainted with most of the modern improvements in agriculture; and would be able to give respectable references, and produce sufficient testimonials as to character and capabilities.—Address A. L., Post-office, Brampton, Cumberland.

WANTS a SITUATION as UNDER GARDENER, a Young Man, who wishes to place himself under a Head Gardener, and will be found very willing to oblige. He can have an undeniable character, and he has been accustomed to work in the Garden.—Direct to R. R., at Mr. Russell's, Gardener, Croydon Common.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, or GARDENER and FORESTER, and where at least two men are kept as labourers, a Married Man, without a Family, aged 30 years. He has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches, is a good accountant, and can be highly recommended by his late employers. Wages 55*l*. per annum, with a cottage, &c. His Wife can superintend the management of the Dairy and Poultry. No objection to go to any country, provided more salary be given.—Address H. K., at the Office of this Paper.

TO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a respectable Young Man, who understands his business in every department, and can be highly recommended. Salary 80*l*. per annum. Letters addressed, pre-paid, A. B., Post-office, Bognor, Sussex.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a respectable Married Man, 30 Years of age, who understands his business in all its branches. His Wife, if required, can take charge of a Dairy, or the Family Washing. Can have a good two years' character from the place he is about leaving.—Direct R. W., Mr. Cuthbert's, Nursery and Seedsman, Southgate.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Middle-aged Man, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business. Can have a good character from the place he has just left, where he lived seven years. No objection to the charge of Cows, Closes, &c. Wages not an object.—Address A. B., 52, Curzon-street, May Fair.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Married Man, without Family, who perfectly understands all kinds of Forcing, Kitchen Gardening, and Plants. His Wife has no objection to the management of a small Dairy, if required.—Direct to Mr. Mills, Gunnersbury Park, Acton, Middlesex.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Single Man, aged 28 Years, who has a thorough knowledge of his business, and can have an undeniable character from his last place. Reasons for leaving—his Master requiring a Married Man, on account of a new Lodge being built. Wages, 1*l*. 2*s*.—Address, P. P., J. Cuthill, Florist, Love-walk, Camberwell, London.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER a respectable Single Man, aged 28, of sober and industrious habits, who has a general knowledge of his profession, and whose character will bear the strictest inquiry.—Apply by letter, addressed to C. D., Mr. Russell's, Gardener, Turnham Green, Middlesex.

NUTT'S BEE-HIVES.—GEORGE NEIGHBOUR begs to announce that he has prepared for the present season a large stock of Nutt's Improved Bee-Hives, in which are embodied all recent improvements; and being the only authorised agent for their sale, cautions Apiarians and the Public generally against purchasing Hives which they may conceive to be made in accordance with the exact principles of the Inventor, from parties who unauthorised use his name; in such cases purchasers are invariably deceived and disappointed, the apparatus being imperfect and incomplete. Geo. Neighbour has also a variety of improved Cottage Hives, Glass Hives, &c. &c., which are very tastefully made, and ornamental to the garden, from each of which the honey may be taken at any time of the season without destroying the Bees.

Apiarian Depôt and Honey Warehouse, 131, High Holborn, London.—Letters relative to the above must have postage-stamps enclosed.

*** NUTT ON BEES (5th edition) now published.

FOUNTAINS, &c.—AUSTIN and SEELEY respectfully offer their services to the Nobility and Gentry who may purpose introducing Ornaments of this nature in their Parks or Gardens. Having accumulated during the last 15 years a large number of Models, they are enabled by various combinations to construct FOUNTAINS in very great variety, and at a lower price than formerly. As their stock of Vases, Statues, Sun-dials, Flower-boxes, Fonts, and other objects for Ecclesiastical purposes, comprises altogether more than a thousand varieties, they hope to be able to meet the wants of most persons who may apply to them.—New-road, corner of Cleveland-street.

THE AWFUL EFFECTS of FIRE might often be prevented by a few gallons of water, if at hand at its first breaking out; but for want of which, both Life and Property frequently fall a sacrifice, to a fearful extent. J. READ begs to inform the Public, that he has invented a FIRE ENGINE upon an entirely new principle, so portable, that it may be kept in a house, carried up or down stairs, and, worked by two men, will discharge 20 gallons per minute to a distance of 70 feet, and with four men may be continued for any length of time. To render the above more generally useful, it is so arranged, that, by shifting a single pin, it may be worked by one man with ease for all HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES, which the Patentee, from 31 years' practical experience in that science, and 21 years in manufacturing and improving Engines, can safely warrant. Price 18 guineas.—May be seen and proved at the Patentees, 35, Regent-circus, Piccadilly.

AT the suggestion and request of many Country Gentlemen, Mr. PAXTON'S COTTAGERS' GARDEN CALENDAR has been reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution. The price is 3*d.* each copy; and it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them *delivered in any part of London* by remitting a Post-office order to this Office, at the rate of 5*s.* for every 25 copies required.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

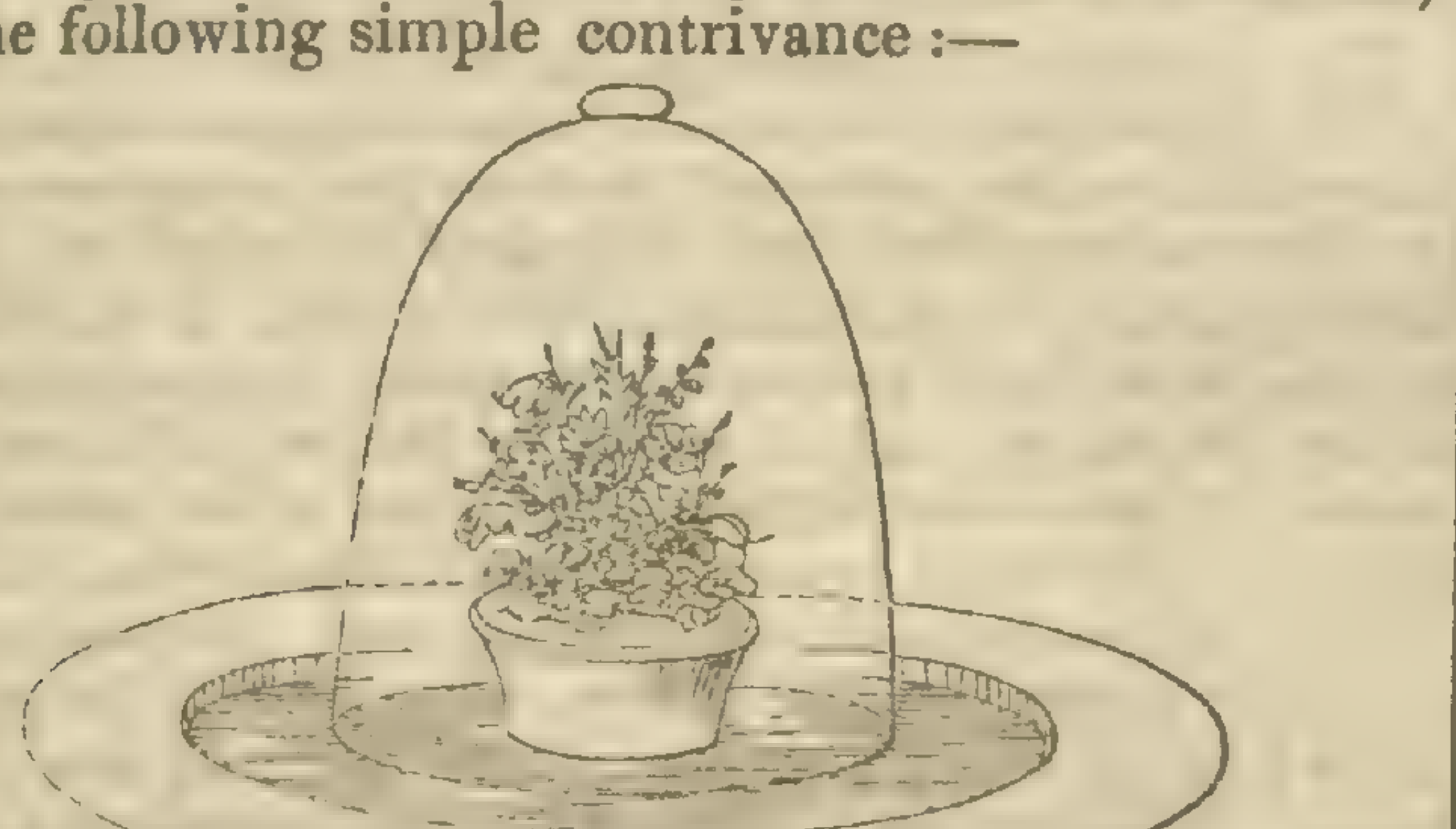
SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday	Floricultural	7½ P. M.
Wednesday	Geological	8½ P. M.
Friday	Botanical	8 P. M.

COUNTRY SHOWS.—May 18, High Wycombe Horticultural and Floricultural.

IT is now, alas! a long eighteen years ago since we first saw, in the drawing-room of a gentleman now no more, in the hot, dry weather of the Dog-days, flowers preserved day after day in all their freshness, by the following simple contrivance:—



A flat dish of porcelain had water poured into it. In the water a vase of flowers was set; over the whole a bell-glass was placed with its rim *in* the water. This was a "Ward's case" in principle, although different in its construction. The air that surrounded the flowers, being confined beneath the bell-glass, was constantly moist with the water that rose into it in the form of vapour. As fast as the water was condensed, it ran down the sides of the bell-glass back into the dish; and if means had been taken to enclose the water on the *outside* of the bell-glass, so as to prevent its evaporating into the air of the sitting-room, the atmosphere around the flowers would have remained continually damp.

What is the explanation of this? Do the flowers feed on the viewless vapour that surrounds them? Perhaps they do; but the great cause of their preserving their freshness is to be sought in another fact. When flowers are brought into a sitting-room, they fade, because of the dryness of the air. The air of a sitting-room is usually something drier than that of the garden, and always much more so than that of a good greenhouse or stove. Flowers when gathered are cut off from the supply of moisture collected for them by their roots, and their mutilated stems are far from having so great a power of sucking up fluids as the roots have. If, then, with diminished powers of feeding they are exposed to augmented perspiration, as is the case in a dry sitting-room, it is evident that the balance of gain on the one hand by the roots, and of loss on the other hand by their whole surface, cannot be maintained. The result can only be their destruction. Now, to place them in a damp atmosphere is to restore this balance; because, if their power of sucking by their wounded ends is diminished, so is their power of perspiring; for a damp atmosphere will rob them of no water. Hence they maintain their freshness.

The only difference between plants in a "Ward's case" and flowers in the little apparatus just described consists in this—that the former is intended for plants to grow in for a considerable space of time, while the latter is merely for their preservation for a few days; and that the air which surrounds the flowers is always charged with the same quantity of vapour at all times in the dish and bell-glass, while in a "Ward's case" the quantity of vapour will vary with circumstances, and at the will of him who has the management of it.

For the sake of distinguishing this little contrivance now described, we shall in future call it the "Hopean apparatus," under which name we shall soon have occasion to speak of it again. In the mean while, we recommend those who love to see plenty of fresh flowers in their sitting-rooms in dry weather to procure it. The experiment can be tried by inserting a tumbler over a rose-bud in a saucer of water.

THE Poor Laws of England have been productive of more bad feeling than any other legislative enactments. In all their many shapes, they have succeeded in one thing only, that of producing discontent. They are oppressive to the landowner who pays for them; they are unwelcome to the pauper for whose maintenance they have been devised: so that without in any way taking part in poor-law or anti-poor-law discussions, with which we have nothing to do, we may safely assume that men of all parties would be glad to see something better substituted for the existing Poor Laws. Unless, however, there should be a certainty that all classes would be gainers by the change, for what is the interest of the rich is equally that of the poor, there could be no intelligible purpose in again disturbing the existing order of things.

It has always appeared to us that the vice of our Poor Laws resides in the principle of maintaining the destitute poor by forced contributions unwillingly doled out to them, instead of enabling them to maintain themselves; and that the labour to which paupers are subjected in the Workhouses, or by the parish authorities, partakes so much of the nature of prison labour as to be distasteful to them in the extreme. It may not be possible to devise a means of rendering paupers their own supporters; but it will be admitted that if it were possible, nothing could be more desirable, or would more quickly tend to restore to our labourers that self-respect and independence of character which the workhouse too surely destroys.

In the opinion of Mr. Morrison, the author of a pamphlet called "Proposals to abolish all Poor Laws, except for the Old and Infirm," it is practicable to do this; and we are sure our readers will be glad to know in what way such an end is to be accomplished. The plan of this gentleman consists in the establishment of "Asylum Farms," that is to say, farms to be worked exclusively by paupers, who are to give their labour in exchange for their food and clothing, and who are to be stimulated to exertion and good conduct by partaking in the eventual profits.

"There are two arguments," says Mr. Morrison, "on which I shall rely for the favourable consideration of my proposals. The first is, the duty we owe, as Christians, to the express commands of God; the second is, the plain dictates of common sense, to avoid the fearful outlay of money for supporting the destitute, which at present exists, if it can be shown to be wholly unnecessary. To enable any person, who may be but little accustomed to consider the subject, to appreciate the importance of the object proposed in the latter point of view, I will take, as an example, the Sevenoaks Union, which, by official returns, was reported to contain, during the winter of 1840, an average of 325 persons, maintained by the poor-rates; of whom only 60, that is, 18·4 per cent., were old and infirm, or, in other words, incapable of obtaining their own maintenance by their own labour. It will be evident that, if these poor persons cost the union 10*l.* each per annum, which is probably much below the average cost of the poor throughout the land, the yearly tax on the property which supports the union of Sevenoaks will be 3,250*l.* And it is also evident that, if the 'old and infirm' only were to be maintained by that union, the expense would be only 600*l.*; showing a saving to the rate-payers of Sevenoaks of 2,650*l.* a-year, which may be clearly seen to denote a rate for the poor of about 10*d.* in the pound, where it may now be 5*s.*; or the payment of 3*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, where the present payment, by an individual, may be 20*l.* a-year.

"The importance of the saving to the nation will be very striking, if we consider that the whole number of the destitute labouring poor, including the children dependent on them, may be 1,200,000; as this, at 10*l.* a-head, implies a dead weight of twelve million pounds annually on the country! But the amount of benefit to the country, involved in the proposals contained in these pages, is not confined to the negative saving, as it will be discovered that I show, not only that the destitute poor may be enabled to provide for their own maintenance, but that they will become 'producers,' instead of idle consumers: and whereas they are now the drones, they may be the honey-bees of the national hive; for it will appear, that not only will each of these 1,200,000 poor be provided for by the produce of their own indnstry, but that each will have an average of nearly 3*l.* yearly to expend in the country, one-half of which may be expected to be expended on articles that pay customs or excise duties of the highest class, such as tea, &c. This would yield an increase to the revenue of 900,000*l.*; and as the estimate of their expenditure is 6*s.* a-year in sugar and spices per person, this would amount to 360,000*l.*, of which 100,000*l.* may be considered as duty; wherefore, the total increase to the revenue would be 1,000,000*l.* But as the amount now expended on the poor is chiefly spent on the commonest articles of diet, &c., which do not pay any extensive duties, and as the money saved would be chiefly spent in little luxuries, such as wine, tea, &c. by the rate-payers (we may suppose, at least, that two-thirds of it would be so expended), if these pay only 25 per cent. there would be an increase farther of 2,000,000*l.*, giving a total increase of revenue equal to *three millions* annually.

"The case will then stand as follows, if we assume the labouring poor, including their children, who are maintained by the poor-rates, to be 1,200,000:—

To amount saved directly on 1,200,000, at 10*l.* each	£12,000,000
To 3*l.* surplus produce beyond the cost of their support	3,600,000
To increase of revenue, and thereby remission of taxes	3,000,000
Total benefit to the country .	£18,600,000

"It will be admitted by all, that if even a moiety of this amount can be saved to the country, a great national benefit will be accomplished, independent of the advantage to the poor, of being rescued from demi-starvation, to be placed in the lap of plenty; but I believe it will be found that the poor cost the nation 25 per cent. beyond the sum here estimated, and of course that per-centage will, in that case, be added to the gain. But, if we regard the effects on the criminal statistics of the kingdom, by the abolition of the poor-rates and present wretchedness of the unemployed poor, which drives vast numbers into crime, we may assuredly assume, that the country would save a much larger sum than what is here represented. This ought to be an inducement to all classes to take my proposal into consideration."

We cannot find room for the details of the plans by means of which these asylum farms are to be created, organised, and maintained. We must content ourselves with stating that Mr. Morrison is of opinion that the produce of such farms will defray all the expenses, and leave a surplus for the final division among those who are employed upon them. He estimates the profits upon a farm of 162 acres, beyond the consumption of 200 residents engaged in cultivating it, at 1,364*l.*; labour and manure, the great items of charge on a farm, costing nothing. The expenditure for superintendence, rent, tithe, sugar, coals, &c. &c., he places at 764*l.* The assumed profits, amounting to 600*l.*, he proposes to divide into two portions—four-fifths as a reward for labour, and one-fifth as a reward for talent; all which is to be distributed rateably among the inmates of the farm.

If these results can really be obtained, no one will for a moment dispute the desirableness of instituting Asylum Farms; in which voluntary and varied labour is to take the place of forced and joyless exertion. As the author truly says—

"The dreadful monotony of ordinary labour is the chief cause of the weariness and disgust it creates. 'Labour is a law of nature, a divine law. The fate of man upon the earth is evidently to cultivate it, to embellish it, at the same time that he provides for his wants and creates his enjoyments,' observes a celebrated French writer. And he asks, 'how is it, labour is so repulsive?' Let us look about, let us take nature as she is, and we shall see that labour is repugnant, when it is forced, arbitrary, obligatory; when it is continuous and monotonous; when it is isolated, without rivalry or emulation. The peasant who works alone in his field for twelve hours, stimulated only by the acquisition of a morsel of bread; the workwoman, who, alone in her garret, plies the needle the whole day and part of the night, stimulated but by the necessity of earning a livelihood; the clerk, who grows pale over an ungrateful task, tied for twelve hours to his office, procuring neither honour nor advancement, but solely his meagre salary at the end of the month; these cannot but have a strong repugnance for their daily labour. But alter some of the accessories to the same labour, and it at once becomes less repulsive. The reapers and vintagers, assembled together, animate each other by joyous songs, and compete in skill and promptitude. Such labours are not painful; on the contrary, they are attractive. Indeed, it has been truly observed, that 'all voluntary labour is attractive;' and I believe it is not only true, that 'idleness is contrary to nature,' but that it is only the result of unnatural and ill-judged arrangements in the application of the labour to the labourer. No; labour is not in itself repugnant, as every one creates for himself some labour under the guise of amusement. It is the miserable circumstance, that seven-eighths of mankind who labour are averse to their vocations, which renders men occasionally idle. The perpetual recurrence of the same work—the monotony of recommencing in the morning the same labour that was quitted in the evening—this it is which disgusts. And the more weary he becomes, the less his intellectual faculties are aroused, the more he becomes a mere machine. Even what is called pleasure, if carried too far, readily produces *ennui.* The taste for variety is natural, and in all men is more or less developed; while in some it is the master-passion, and requires control. It is consonant, therefore, with true philosophy to consult this natural taste, as, by so doing, we insure voluntary labour, which carries with it intellectual exertion; and we may thus rely on a more profitable application of labour, which is the object we have to obtain."

For ourselves, we confess our opinion of human nature to be less favourable than that of Mr. Morrison; and we see many practical obstacles to the working out his plans. The extreme difficulty of obtaining good superintendence, on which everything would depend—the impossibility of apportioning profits, supposing there were any, to individuals whose periods of employment were less than a year, to say nothing of any other sources of embarrassment, do not seem to us to have been sufficiently considered by him. The amount of profit, indeed, would probably be less than nothing. But that should not discourage the humane in trying the experiment thus recommended. A few hundred pounds would be sufficient to make the attempt, which is just one that a government should undertake. The mere keeping paupers contented would in itself be a great point gained; and if the assumed profits had to be furnished by a rate, instead of arising out of the farm, still the money would be infinitely better expended than in any of our present schemes. We quite agree with Mr. Beckett, as quoted by the author of the pamphlet before us, that prosperity will never be reached and maintained in this country without a provision for the *regular employment* of the poor.

WE are reminded by a correspondent that the strength of Asparagus plants is impaired by the quantity of berries they are allowed to bear, and that it would be far better to remove them. This is no doubt true; for every berry that is formed is organised out of matter which, if not so employed, would be sent downwards into the roots, to contribute to their vigour. By all means, then, destroy the flowers of the Asparagus as soon as they appear, unless it is really desirable to obtain a crop of seed.

NEW MOWING MACHINE.

HAVING had to answer so many inquiries from neighbours respecting the merits of an improved machine for mowing lawns, I cannot help thinking an account of it would prove interesting to many of your readers; and it will gratify me if you will accept the communication, as an acknowledgment of the satisfaction and benefit I derive from the perusal of your ably-conducted journal.

The machine in question is nothing more than an application to the cutting of grass of an invention long in use for the shearing of velvet. The idea of this application is still the subject of a patent, in England, in favour of a Mr. Budding, the inapplicability of whose machine to large spaces had long been a subject of regret to me.

The accidental discovery that the patent had been taken for England only, led to my employing a very ingenious mechanic in my neighbourhood (Mr. Shanks, of Arbroath) to construct the implement I first used. His success was complete, and I have had the experience of a whole season to test it. My lawn (consisting of nearly 2½ acres) was cut weekly, all last year, by one man, aided by a small pony, in a style not to be surpassed, if equalled, by the best scythesman. The breadth commanded was 27 in., and about eight hours were expended in going over the whole. Two men could draw the machine easily; but finding the horse's feet, when working (as answers best in dry weather), left no permanent mark on the grass, I preferred the latter: it is guided by leading-reins. During the season no repairs of any kind were required; and I do not think that even sharpening will be necessary until after several years' repetition of similar work.

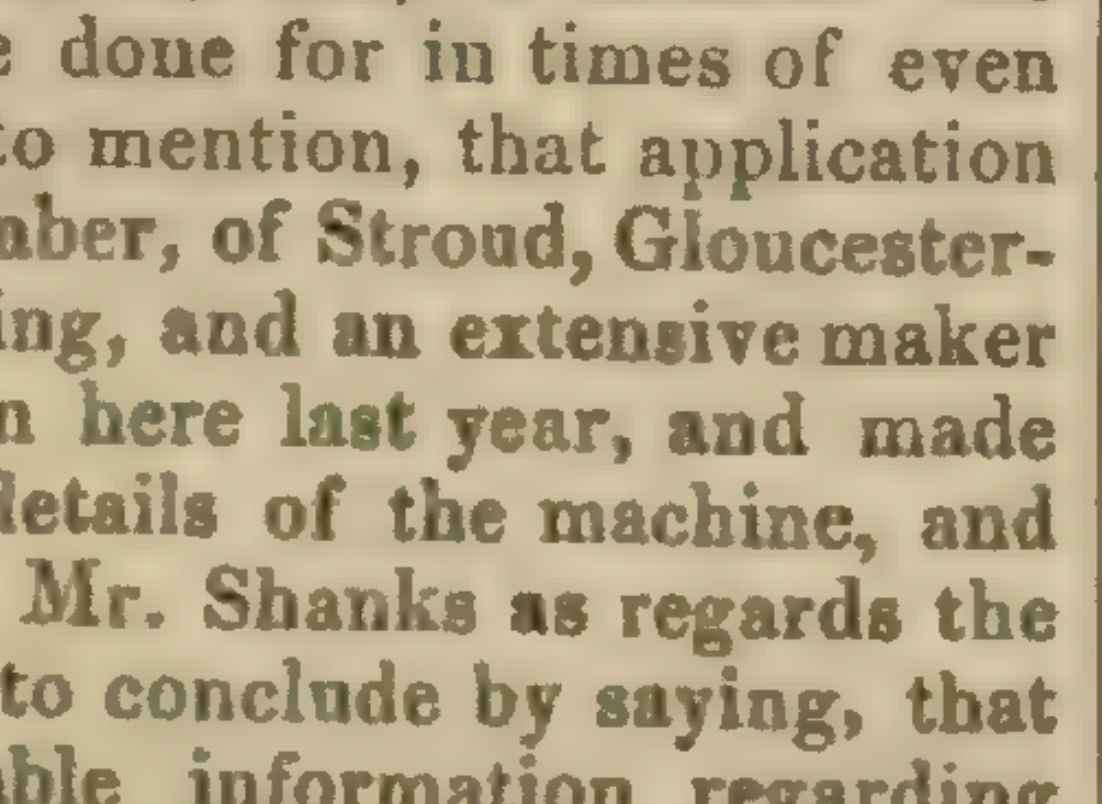
This success suggested a further improvement with a view to economy, viz., the giving the machine weight enough to act as a roller, and, at the same time, increasing the cutting breadth. The new machine, which commands 42 inches (and of which I enclose you a calotype representation, by a novitiate in the exercise of that promising invention of Mr. Talbot's), has been just tested, and its success surpasses my expectation. The lawn of 2½ acres is now cut, the grass swept up, and the ground effectually rolled by my gardener, assisted by the pony, in 2¼ hours; and the execution, particularly where there is a good sward, leaves nothing to be desired. When the ground is much fogged, a surface is produced very similar to velvet.

Mr. Shanks has added a revolving brush, for the purpose of better delivering into the cutters the grasses, which are found occasionally reclining horizontally: it works well, and enables a higher sward to be removed at one operation; but these cases are, or ought to be, of unfrequent occurrence: this apparatus is easily detached. The economy effected may be easily estimated by any one; I shall not, therefore, go into the detail of its calculation: it is simply the whole expense in labour of scything, minus the difference in interest of capital invested in the machine, and in roller, scythes, rakes, &c. I paid 18*l.* for the first machine; and I understand the cost of the new one (were there several to be made) would not much exceed 20*l.*; but for this I must refer parties to Mr. Shanks himself, who, in the present extraordinarily depressed state of the machine-making business, will, I doubt not, be but too happy to attend to any orders he may be favoured with. Looking to the accuracy of the execution, the weight of material, &c., I consider the price as lower than it could be done for in times of even ordinary prosperity. I ought to mention, that application may also be made to Mr. Ferraber, of Stroud, Gloucestershire, the agent for Mr. Budding, and an extensive maker of machinery. He came down here last year, and made himself acquainted with the details of the machine, and has, I believe, arranged with Mr. Shanks as regards the English patent. I have only to conclude by saying, that if I have omitted any desirable information regarding what I cannot help thinking will be found a useful as well as economical improvement, I shall be happy to supply it through the same medium.—*W. F. Lindsay Carnegie, Kimblethmont, Arbroath.*

ON THE CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OF A HEATHERY.

(Continued from page 141.)

THE Heathery should be constructed so as to admit plenty of light and air. A house with what is commonly called a lean-to roof will answer the purpose, providing it is well ventilated and the plants are kept near the glass; but one with a span-roof, with moveable top and front sashes, will perhaps be better and more convenient. The annexed transverse section will give an idea of its construction. When the house is building, the means of getting a constant and plentiful supply of rain-water should not be lost sight of. In a small one, slate tanks will answer the purpose, and can be erected under the stages or front shelf; if very large, a long tank may be made of bricks and cement along each side under the hot-water pipes, in the same way as in the large conservatory at Chiswick; in either case the tanks must, of course, communicate with the gutters of the roof. The water of many springs, as I mentioned before, produces the worst effects upon Heaths; not only, therefore, is there a great deal of labour saved by having a constant supply of rain-water in the house, but it is always near the temperature of the soil in which the plants grow, and does not hold in solution any substance deleterious to them; besides, the extra expense of constructing tanks is comparatively trifling.



The hot-water system of heating is by far the best which can be employed, and when the house is small, or even of the common size, no particular method of heating will surpass the conical boiler or some of its modifications either in economy in fuel, or the most easy and perfect system of regulating the apparatus, providing it is well constructed. Artificial heat, in the management of Cape Heaths, is only necessary to exclude frost, and should never be applied unless the thermometer sinks near the freezing point. Mr. M'Nab in his excellent Treatise says, that Heaths will sustain no injury in the house with the front lights open day and night, until the thermometer falls more than eight degrees below the freezing point. If the frost by any accident gets into the house, and if the thermometer is not likely to sink much lower after it is discovered, the best plan is not to raise the temperature by artificial heat, but, where it is practicable, to cover the house with mats and shade the plants from the morning sun. Experience has proved that if frozen plants be thawed gently, they will in most cases escape uninjured; whereas, had the temperature been suddenly raised, the worst effects would have been apparent. Many nurserymen, who grow these plants in large quantities for the market, keep them in low pits during the winter, covered over with dry straw or litter in severe frost, which answers their purpose extremely well.

A free circulation of fresh air at all times is of the greatest consequence, except when the thermometer is so low that it would be dangerous; and, therefore, both top and front sashes should be daily opened. When there is no danger from frost or high winds, the sashes should be left open all the night.

Some of the best growers do not approve of putting them out of doors amongst common greenhouse plants during the summer months if there is room for them in the house; when placed on ground, the pot gets filled with worms, the drainage choked up, and the plants continually blown about by high winds. Low pits are well adapted for the finer kinds in summer; when they can be fully exposed during fine weather, and the lights easily drawn over them when it is wet and stormy. The fine short-leaved kinds, such as E. aristata, are greatly benefited by such protection.—*R. F.*

ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE PETUNIA.

HAVING been very successful in the cultivation of this truly beautiful genus, and having raised one of the finest varieties ever yet sent out, viz.—Fielder's Magna rosea, I have sent you my simple method of treatment, if you should deem it worthy of a place in your columns.

Early in September, the cuttings should be put into 60-sized pots, and placed in the front of a hotbed until they have struck root, which will be in about three or four weeks; at which time they may be removed to a cold pit, or to the front of a greenhouse. Early in February they should be shifted into 48-sized in a mixture of sandy peat, leaf-mould, and loam, and repotted as fast as the pots become full of roots, using 1½ inch of small charcoal to act as drainage at the bottom of each pot. During the time they are growing in pots, they should be watered two or three times a week with manure-water; and the latter end of May they may be turned out into the flower-garden. The soil which there suits them best is a light rich loam mixed with well-decomposed dung. They form splendid objects when planted on the lawn, and trained to a wire or stake of any shape which may be agreeable. I have grown mixed plants of three or four different colours five feet in diameter, and the contrast has been strikingly beautiful.—*G. Fielder, gardener, Wadhurst Castle.*

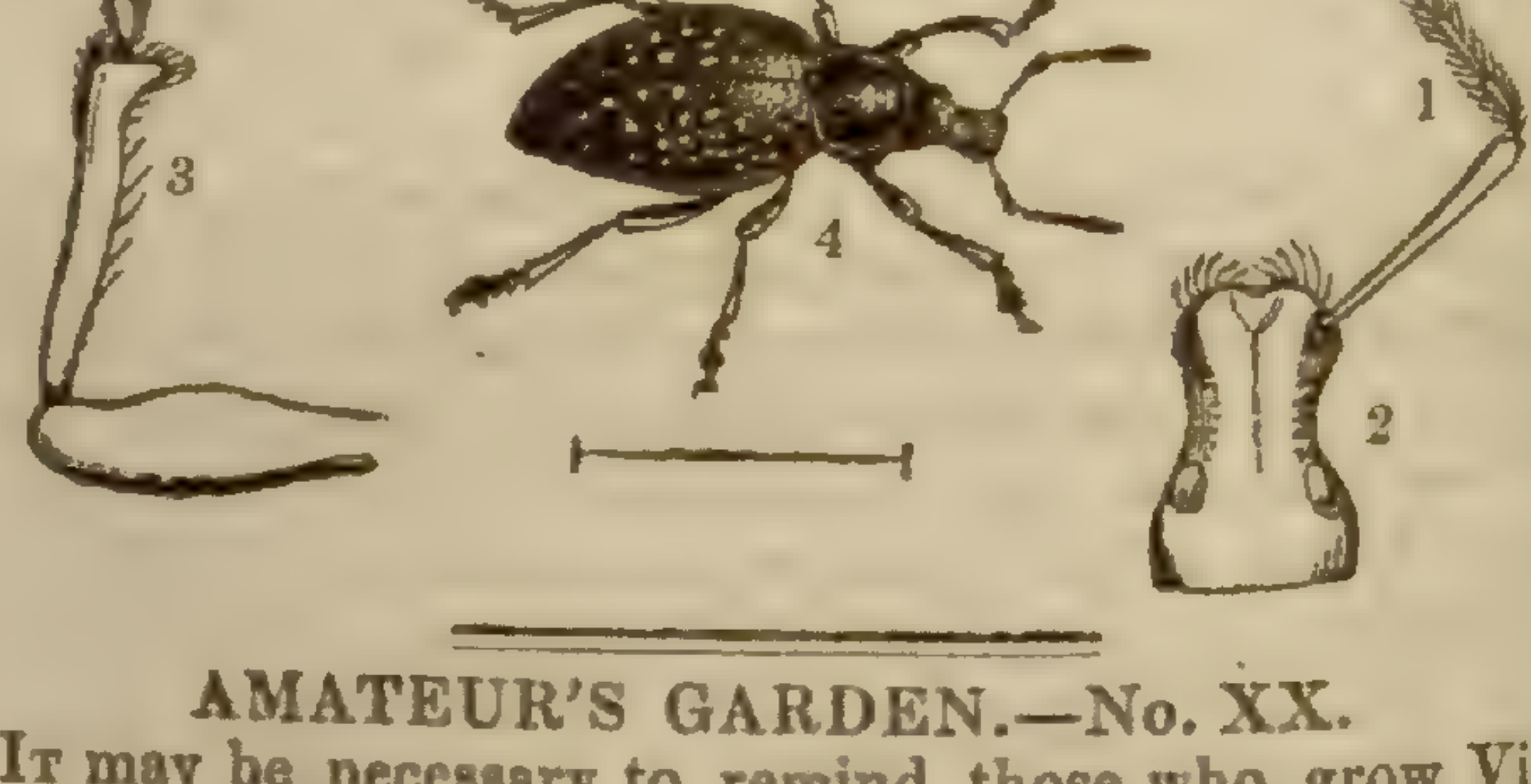
ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XXVIII.

OTIORHYNCHUS TENEBRICOSUS, the Red-legged Garden Weevil. In a former Number * we detailed the history of two species of Curculio which are very destructive to the Vine and fruit-trees; and a promise was then made to notice another allied species as soon as sufficient information was obtained; we have now much pleasure in returning to the subject. The O. tenebricosus is so nearly related to the two beetles alluded to, that their larvæ and pupæ probably could not be distinguished; † and from the communications of our correspondents, it is evident that their economy is pretty nearly the same. The maggots of the Red-legged Garden Weevil are found round the base of the stems of wall-fruit, sometimes in very great quantities, a few inches below the surface, where they undergo their transformations; the beetles, which are old offenders, come out only at night to feed upon the buds of wall-fruit, doing great mischief to Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines, Plums, &c.

Last spring all the Apricots and some Plum-trees in Somersetshire, which appeared to be at that time their head-quarters, were infested by myriads of these beetles; they first destroyed the fruit, and subsequently attacked the bark and leaves, so as not unfrequently to endanger the life of the trees; they commenced their depredations in April, by eating the unexpanded blossom-buds, clearing out the centre and leaving only the external bracteæ and occasionally fragments of the immature leaves; they will thus proceed along a branch until all the buds are destroyed, and afterwards demolish the young eyes which ought to produce wood-shoots, until nothing is left but the bare branches; sometimes a bud escapes at the extremity and eventually pushes into leaf. In one instance, from eight fine Apricot-trees which were in full blossom-bud and promised to do exceedingly well, only six Apricots could be found the middle of May on the whole of the trees, in consequence of the ravages of these Weevils. In Cambridgeshire, several hundred feet of wall were planted last winter with fruit-trees, and the buds and young shoots have been eaten off within the last week or two to a very considerable extent, the Peach and Nectarine trees having suffered most severely. On referring to "Curtis's British Entomology," * we find that this Weevil attacks a variety of plants before it arrives at its perfect state. It appears that five or six years since, multitudes of the O. tenebricosus were observed in the gardens of Lord Eldon, at Encombe, Dorset, where they were reported by the Rev. J. M. Colson to have destroyed the roots of every vegetable, as well as of the smaller fruits, such as Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, and Currants; but in this case it must have been the larvæ which did the mischief; so that these insects are great enemies to the gardener in two stages, for the maggots first attack the roots and the Weevils afterwards destroy the buds.

The beetles bury themselves by day in the earth, close to the foundation of the wall to which the trees are trained, likewise round the stems of the trees, and most probably in chinks of the bricks and other dark hiding-places. This insect belongs to the family Curculionidæ; it is distinguished in modern nomenclature under the generic name of Otiorhynchus, and is called by herbalists C. tenebricosus; it varies considerably in size and colour according to the age, for when recently hatched it is clothed with a delicate yellow pubescence, forming little irregular spots upon the elytra, but they soon wear off and disappear, when it becomes of a shining black, inclining to a pitch colour: the antennæ are long, thin, geniculated, and composed of twelve joints; the slender club comprising four rings, which are downy and rusty; the head and rostrum are thickly and minutely punctured; the latter is short, stout, and dilated at the apex, with three ridges down the back (fig. 2); the thorax is finely granulated, ovate and truncated, sometimes of a bright-chestnut colour; scutellum invisible; elytra soldered together, more or less finely scabrous, sometimes with distinct longitudinal punctured striæ, which are in other individuals obliterated, except at the apex, which is obtuse in the male and pointed in the female; wings none; legs generally bright-chestnut colour; thighs incrassated; shanks flexuose, the tips pectinated, dilated, and truncated; feet four-jointed, cushioned beneath, two basal joints obtrigonate, 1st the longest, 3rd bilobed, 4th slender and clavate; claws small, curved, and acute (3, the fore leg); male nearly 5, female 6 lines long (fig. 4).

The larvæ of these Otiorhynchi being as destructive as the perfect beetles, the main object ought to be to destroy the former if possible in the autumn, which probably would be most readily effected by stirring the earth all along the base of the wall and round the stems of the fruit-trees, and then sprinkling salt pretty thickly over the broken surface, or salt and water; or, perhaps, liquid manure might be equally beneficial, if not better, for it seems evident from the peculiar spots in which they generate, or rather undergo their transformations, that situations sheltered in a great measure from the wet are most congenial to their habits. The beetles can only be arrested by hand-picking with a candle and lantern, and afterwards pouring boiling water upon them, as their shells resist moderate heat. There is a sand wasp, called Cerceris læta,† which destroys innumerable quantities of these and similar Weevils, by carrying them into their burrows for their larvæ to feed upon, and thus assist in keeping these insects under, which are occasionally so troublesome in our hothouses and gardens.—*Ruricola.*



AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XX.

IT may be necessary to remind those who grow Vines upon the rafters of the greenhouse, that much of the success depends upon careful summer pruning. Supposing that they have been pruned upon the spur system (which is the best for them under these circumstances), and that they have been established for some time, and are clothed with young bearing wood from the bottom to the top; the point of each shoot ought to be pinched off beyond the second or third joint above the fruit. Any laterals which are sent out afterwards ought to be "stopped" beyond the first eye, and not allowed to scramble about, to the injury of the other parts of the Vine. The thinning of the berries is another important operation which must be carefully attended to. It is a common thing, even in extensive gardens, to see the berries unthinned until the whole have become crowded and nearly grown together, and at this stage it is impossible to thin them well. Much of the strength of the Vine is thus lost—unless the thinnings are intended for use—and many of the berries left are necessarily injured with the point of the scissors, and afterwards crack and become unsightly. The berries should always be thinned as soon as they are fairly set, and before they get as large as the smallest Pea. Vines out of doors upon walls are now progressing rapidly, and will soon require to be gone over and examined. Their treatment with regard to "stopping" ought to be the same as has been already pointed out. The leading shoots may be left considerably longer than the others; and the main object, both now and in the winter pruning, ought to be, to get the wall regularly covered from the bottom to the top with fruit-bearing wood. Nail or tie them in properly, to prevent their being blown about and broken by high winds.

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* Gard. Chron., No, 19, p. 292.

† Ibid. figs, 3 and 4.

* Fol. 690.

† Curt. Brit. Ent., fol. and pl. 269.

In the climate of London, and in other parts of the country where vegetation is so far advanced, those who have Peach-trees will require to look over them. In many cases it will be found that the fruit has set too thickly, and it will therefore be necessary to thin it, taking care to leave the best, and only one at an eye; and at the same time, if possible, leaving the crop regularly over the surface of the tree. When the shoots get crowded, it will be of great service to thin them out; but this should be done cautiously and by degrees, otherwise the tree will receive a check which will be very detrimental to its health. Remove first of all the front shoots, or those which grow at right angles with the wall, taking care to leave uninjured the one which grows nearest the base of last year's wood, and the other which grows from the top. Between these there are generally several, which, if they have fruit at their base, ought to be shortened; but if barren, may be removed, unless they are wanted to furnish the tree with wood. When the summer is farther advanced, the two shoots which were allowed to grow may be stopped, and every means taken to encourage the lowest one (in particular) to ripen well before it loses its leaves; this is necessary, because upon it depends the crop of the following year. This system of course applies to the common English fan-training.

The warm showers which have fallen lately have been very favourable for planting out half-hardy things in the beds and borders, and no time therefore should be lost in getting out the more hardy amongst them. Leave Pelargoniums, Heliotropes, and Dahlias to the last, as they are very easily injured by slight frosts. As this Paper circulates very widely, the readers in the various localities are the best judges of the time when such plants may be exposed with safety.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

French and English Propagators.—The observations of your Parisian correspondent in a former Number, relative to the comparative ability of French and English propagators, which have led to a reply in a late *Chronicle*, induce me to offer a few remarks on the conclusions at which each writer has arrived. Having for some time been acquainted with some of the most eminent propagators of the present day, more especially with those in the neighbourhood of London, and having in the course of my professional duties had frequent opportunities of estimating their comparative qualifications, I cannot refrain from thinking that your correspondents might have come much nearer to the point had each been personally acquainted with the merits of those whose superior claims they have advocated. I say personally, for your correspondent of the 30th inst. appears to be ignorant of the fact, that of the three instances he has cited in the propagating departments at Low's, Rollisson's, and Knight's, the two latter are under the management of Continental propagators (the one a Pole and the other a Frenchman). But concerning facts which are incontrovertible, it is needless to deny or assume the superiority of either; especially if it be proved that each is in possession of abilities which are alike essential to professional pre-eminence. Those who are intimately conversant with the principles of propagation at the Metropolitan nurseries, must have often observed with interest the general, and also the particular modes employed at the last-named nurseries, in the increase of those plants in which their respective propagators are known to excel; and no doubt an equal interest has been often excited in comparing the successful operations now adverted to, with the striking contrast attending the propagating departments at Mr. Henderson's, Pine Apple-place; Mr. Low's, of Clapton; and Mr. Pamplin's, of Hornsey. A diligent inquiry will easily convince the most sceptical that the success attending the practical efforts of our most eminent men will justify me in classing the general modes of propagation under two divisions, viz.—propagation by cuttings, and propagation by grafting, inarching, &c. Without attempting to assume what I think is impracticable—a pre-eminence in either case—I respectfully offer an opinion that the Continental propagators are equally in advance of my own countrymen in the practice of the second division, as English propagators are *vice-versâ* by their unparalleled success in the first. The result of my own experience does not furnish me with a single instance of eminent skill in both. Repeated observation has convinced me that Continental propagators have discovered many important improvements in consequence of scientific investigation having been connected with practical experiment. If in some instances the propagator by cuttings has accomplished an important end by securing an ample supply of some favourite plant, the propagator by grafts, &c., has also conferred a benefit upon his profession by attaining an earlier and stronger development of constitutional vigour, by a mutual union of distinct species, and often, by an accumulative energy, given birth to the latent forms of beauty and perfection.—*William Wood.* [We think this letter leaves the matter exactly where the writer found it. Will he pretend to say that any such grafting as is practised in Germany and France would be tolerated in England? If such things as are called budded and grafted plants, and sent here as such from the Continent, were prepared in an English nursery, there can be little doubt that the services of such propagators would be quickly dispensed with.]

Caprification of Figs.—In reference to a paragraph in the last Number of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* upon "Neapolitan Peaches of an unusual size," I would take the liberty of putting the question whether they had not been subjected to a treatment similar to the "Caprification of Figs," so commonly practised upon the Continent. Upon the chance (not indeed a very probable one) of your being unacquainted with it, I may as well add that this consists in piercing the crown of the fruit, when it has acquired about two-thirds of its natural size, with a large needle, and inserting into the puncture a drop of olive oil. This, I suppose, puts a stop to the process of fecundation; and the results are, a very early arrival at maturity, an unusually large size, and a more than commonly luscious flavour.—*An obliged Reader of the Chronicle.*

Strawberries grown in a Pit.—Finding myself short of Strawberry plants in pots for forcing, I pursued the following plan, which has succeeded admirably. In the beginning of March I took up carefully some plants of Keen's seedling, eighteen months old, from the open ground, and put them in a three-light melon-pit, in good rich soil, planting them as close together as possible, with a bottom heat (from Jan.) of about 80 degrees, and keeping them shut up until they began to grow, at which time I gave them a little air daily. As soon as they showed flower, I removed all the weakest crowns; and when they began to bloom, I drew off the lights for four or five hours during every fine day, until they had set their fruit, which they did most abundantly. These will be ripe in about a week; and I never saw so large a number of Strawberries on the same space, either in or out of doors. If your correspondent "W. W." means to put young plants for forcing in his pit now, a great deal of time will be lost, as by the above method he may have his fruit ripe in little more than two months after planting. Another advantage I possessed in having my plants matured before I put them in; and they were not allowed to occupy more than a third of the space which they did out of doors. No doubt the late fine weather favoured the setting of the fruit; but with hot-water pipes a dry atmosphere could be obtained at any time. My plants were put in close to the glass, and the tan gradually sunk about a foot, thus allowing room for their growth.—*M. Henderson, Coleorton Hall Gardens.*

Grapes.—With reference to the observations by Mr. Fish at p. 286, I beg to make the following remarks. I question much whether, if I had only half the crop on my Frontignan Vine, the disease would have been obviated, since the cause still remains, viz., the deep immersion of the roots; and the partial cure I have tried, namely, to get fresh fibres from the stem, is too recent to effect much change. The Vine is, however, showing plenty of fruit again (one sign of not being overburdened); and I dare say I shall let most of it hang, since it *shanks* very little, and only shrivels, a defect (some do not think it so) to which Frontignan Grapes are particularly liable (see *Chronicle*, page 2[illegible]8). As to the period chosen for my operation, I do not think a more eligible time could have been taken. Every gardener knows that, at that stage of a Vine's progress, it has a disposition to throw out rootlets, and the fresh fermentation of new soil would assist them greatly.—*No Conjuror.*—[This is the substance of our correspondent's letter, of which we have omitted the greater part. We will not allow our columns to be converted into a field for altercation; and we must request those who favour us with letters to understand that discussion is very different from disputing.]

Bleeding of Vines.—We have no fewer than six correspondents who complain that the receipt given by Major Moor, at p. 286, for stopping the bleeding of Vines, should have been the same as one to be found in the Horticultural Transactions, vol. i. p. 102, from the pen of the late Mr. Knight. We must plead guilty to having forgotten that it is to be found there; and we undertake to say that our gallant correspondent was equally unconscious of its being in print. We rejoice to find there is such good authority for the efficacy of this substance.

Varieties in Trees.—It is only by watching the habits of particular plants that varieties are obtained and perpetuated. I have an Oak which invariably comes into leaf nearly three weeks before other Oaks; it is, however, of the common kind; for some days it has been in full leaf. There are two Oaks beside it which do not show a tinge of green. As there is no great object in obtaining an early variety of common Oak, it may not be worth while to graft from this: but the notice of the fact is valuable if it should stimulate attention to the occurrence of particular qualities in any one specimen, so as to enable persons to propagate from it.—*Totty.*

Quality of Timber.—The rapid growth of timber, and especially the Oak, has been adverted to by you with great effect, and evidence has been adduced to prove that rapid-grown Timber is the best for naval purposes. I think it would have been of importance if the age of the different trees whose qualities have been ascertained in her Majesty's dock-yards had been given, because some of your readers may perhaps infer from your statements that a fine vigorous-growing Oak-tree, of 30 years' growth, is as valuable for its timber, if cut down, as a stunted one at 50, which may show the symptoms of old age. This, however, is by no means the case, for though the bulk may be the same, the quality of the fast-grown timber is much inferior; it is therefore only where Oak-trees arrive at a good mature age, and are fit to form plank for naval purposes, that the rapid-grown timber becomes the most durable. If the primary object of a planter be profitable timber, I should not recommend him to plant more Oaks than can be left to grow for naval purposes, except the soil be peculiarly suitable, as the tree is not valuable for timber when young, and not so suitable for general purposes on an estate as many other kinds are. Much of course depends on soil and locality for the profitable production of timber; but where the Larch, Ash, and Spanish Chestnut will grow well, they will be found of greater bulk and durability in youth than even the king of the forest, and (with the exception of the Larch) will make an excellent coppice.—*J. A. F.*

Araucaria imbricata.—I have a specimen of this which was planted in the open air in May 1838—it being at that time three feet high, and of a good colour; since then it has been gradually becoming paler, till now the leaves, and especially the young shoots, are blanched like Celery. Otherwise it appears healthy enough, having grown 14 inches since it was put out, besides making excellent roots. It was planted in a pit three feet deep, filled with vegetable mould, the bottom of which was lined with round stones, besides being close to a drain, so that no water can lodge at the roots. In winter it is protected with matting, and opened to the air every tolerable day. Could you or any of your correspondents give a reason or suggest a remedy for this strange deficiency of colour through the medium of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, you would confer a great favour upon *North-East.* [We are unable to explain this circumstance; perhaps some of our correspondents can.]

Broccoli.—I cultivate here two sorts of Broccoli, which are well worthy of being added to Mr. Gordon's list. They are the Walcheren, and White Danish. The former is equal in size, appearance, and quality, to the best Cauliflower, with the advantage of being much hardier. By sowing at different times in spring, and again in autumn, it may be had in perfection from June to Christmas. Those sown in autumn will generally require protection, or the shelter of a warm border during winter; though I have had them stand out equally well with Knight's protecting, and fit for use in April. The White Danish is valuable for its good quality, hardiness, and dwarf habit, and is in use at the present time, having been sown in the middle of May last. Its stalk is only a few inches in height, and the leaves do not exceed a foot. The heads, which are shielded by the leaves, are of medium size, compact, and beautifully white.—*W. Elliott.*

Cockroaches.—Sympathising very warmly in the household discomfort of your correspondent "Q. in a Corner," and having mastered the nuisance of which he complains, I beg to offer him my advice as an improvement upon that you have already given. I find, on reference to p. 262 of the *Chronicle* of last year, that you recommend the water-traps of our friend *A. A.* I can most confidently assure Mr. Q. that he will find that Cockroaches (like some other animals) have been "sworn at Highgate," and that they very much prefer sugared beer to plain water. They will drink the latter, it is true, when nothing better is to be got at; and I have had occasion to observe them accidentally drowning themselves in the water-cistern, of which I shall speak presently, and congregating also about the leakage of the boiler-tap;-but sweets are their great delight, and when my house was infested with them, nothing was so obnoxious to their visitations as the sugar and preserve pots. For the last three years our practice has been this:—We take two quarts of table-beer and half-a-pound of brown sugar, and simmer them together, and distribute this liquor (a little warm) in three common glazed brown-ware deep pie-dishes, one of which is placed on the kitchen-hob, one in the coalhole close by, and one under the grate, close to or in the cinders, when the fire is put out. Coarse cloths are wrapped round the dishes to facilitate their ascent, and in the morning they are removed, and the liquor passed through a sieve to strain off the dead insects. In this way the same fluid may be used for a week together, warming it afresh every evening. It may be convenient to sink a basin in the floor, as recommended by *A A.*, but this is not necessary, as the insects find ready access to the fluids in the way above described. Whatever part of the house they may wander to in the course of the summer, these insects are sure to return to the kitchen in winter, or to some equally warm quarters, where food is to be got; and we now find it necessary to practise the traps for two or three months only in the spring, when they begin to be lively and to breed. It is probable that the few stragglers left which make their appearance again in the kitchen in winter, are those which have emigrated to the upper rooms before the annual catch has been established. When on the subject of my Cockroach warfare last year, *A. A.* was pleased to be facetious on my recommendation to keep all parts about the kitchen-grate cool. Notwithstanding this raillery, it is a point of great importance, and curiously illustrative of the history of this domestic pest. I would recommend Q. to do what I have done—open a hole in the back of his chimney, and let in a draft of cold air to all parts adjacent where it can be admitted. I availed myself of the passage of a water-pipe from a cistern behind, with a ball-cock for keeping the grate-boiler supplied, by enlarging the opening; and it had a sensible effect in checking the growth of the evil. A high degree of warmth is necessary to the existence of these beetles; and last year, being a cold summer, I did not see one in my Melon-pit or in my Grapery; although they have been frequently found there in warmer seasons.—*P. P.*——*Q. in a Corner* and all persons infested with the loathsome Cockroach will do well to try quicklime dusted over and into all the holes, corners, nooks, and crannies by which they make their exits, and I venture to promise that their future entrances will be most agreeably postponed—at least, you soon see no more of them.—*C. H. H.*——Your correspondent "Q. in a Corner" will effectually destroy any quantity of black beetles or cockroaches he may be troubled with by purchasing a packet of "Wiltshire composition for destroying rats and mice," with which he will get printed instructions; the best amongst them is mixing the composition with fresh butter or lard, and forming a lead-coloured paste, which is to be spread on bread. I used this to destroy rats in the first instance, and found it to kill cockroaches by thousands. It is poisonous; and if rats are in the same place as the cockroaches, it will be necessary to put something about the weight of a brick on the crust of the bread; as I have found that rats will carry it a great distance. The composition can be purchased of most druggists and vendors of medicines. Many of my friends have also tried the same remedy, and find it quite effectual.—*Penny.*——I exterminate all vermin from my stables, coach-house, wash-house, and all other out-door offices, bricked and paved, by coating the sand on which the bricks and stones are laid, with a wash of gas-tar and water. I call it a wash, but it is more of a plaster, when mixed, as it ought to be, with the sand, the proportions being about 1 of gas-tar to 2 of water. If your correspondent would have the flooring of the infested apartments taken up, and this lotion applied, stopping up all holes with tow soaked in the same, and washing all the under-pinnings, of whatever kind, with it, he would, I think, be rid of his plague. No doubt they are in the ground-floor of his house, and if once dislodged from their quarters there, they will soon disappear. If not, set me down for an ignoramus.—*H. B., Essex.* [Who is to endure the stench of all this in their dwelling-houses?]——I have known several instances in which, where Black Beetles have prevailed to an alarming extent, they have been destroyed by scattering about a large quantity of refuse wafers; which can be obtained cheap at any wafer-manufactory. Your correspondent, "Q. in a Corner," mentions having used "vermilion wafers:" they ought to have answered the purpose; but perhaps a sufficient quantity was not used.—*X. Y. Z.*

Mice.—As many of your correspondents will be troubled with these pests, both in-doors and out, the following instructions may perhaps be useful, and obviate the necessity of keeping cats, which are nuisances alike in the house and garden:—Procure six mousetraps, of that kind which are set by tying down a wire spring with thread, and made with from four to six holes in each; they are to be purchased at most shops where such articles are kept. Dry some coarse oatmeal in a frying-pan, but not so as to make it brown, with which fill each hole one-quarter full. Mice prefer oatmeal to any other food; and when they bite off the thread, the wire spring flies up, and they are caught. Fresh oatmeal must be applied every other day, and the traps should be kept regularly set. About six for the house, and six for the garden, will, I am able to prove, catch more mice than half-a-dozen cats.—*Penny.*

Vipers.—As you admit some observations on the habits of animals relating to gardens, perhaps you will insert the following question. I have a sunny bank and hedge bounding my garden; in this a viper has been seen. There was a tradition that vipers did inhabit the bank, but till this year none have been seen. Its presence has caused great dismay. Can any of your subscribers inform me of any means of catching vipers? I have in vain had a watch set, and moreover offered a reward of half-a-crown for the capture.—*Totty.*

Salvia patens.—Permit me to add my testimony also to the fact of the Salvia patens surviving the winter in open ground, and in stiff, cold, clayey soil, covered only with about half-a-peck of cinder-dust. The aspect is S.W., where it was exposed to all the soaking and driving autumnal rains from that quarter. Seven other sorts of Salvia, in the same aspect (but most of them in a much lighter and drier soil), to my great grief, have perished.—*H. B., Essex.*

Gas-Tar for Gravel-Walks.—Let me advise some of your readers (who may be some of them busy just now in making gravel-walks), that if they would keep them free from worms, they may enjoy that privilege by coating their first bottom layer of material (supposing it to be of either stone or rubbish from 6 to 12 inches deep) with a wash of gas-tar and water, in the proportion of half-a-gallon of the tar to a large water-pot of water. It is to be applied with the rose on the pot, and kept stirred well. After putting another layer of rubbish or drift, or a coat of coarse gravel about two inches thick, apply another lotion of gas-tar water, which need not be quite so strong as in the former application. This treatment I have given my own gravel-walks, which have neither weeds nor worm-casts, and I have done nothing else to guard against them but what I am now recommending.—*H. B., Essex.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, April 1842.—The first exhibition of the Paris Horticultural Society for the present year was held in the Saloons of the Luxembourg Palace on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of this month; and although the exhibitors were numerous and the visitors considerable, yet, taken as a whole, the show was neither remarkable for new plants nor fine productions. The time was ill chosen; the finest Camellias and forced flowers were past, and Roses, Geraniums, and other ornaments of spring, but yet in embryo. Moreover, many who could assist in rendering these exhibitions attractive have no confidence in the impartiality or knowledge of the judges chosen by the Society, and therefore do not choose to put themselves to trouble or expense in preparing for them; it being, alas! but too notorious that the best plants do not always obtain their reward. The Abbé Berlèse exhibited (not for a prize) a large and, considering the lateness of the season, fine collection of Camellias—Triumphans, Lactea, Duchesse d'Orléans, Imbricata alba, Heteropetala, Reticulata, Elegans, and Grand Frédéric, were in splendid colour. Those of M. Paillet were also fine, especially Donckelaerii, Futtang, Elegans, and Leeana superba; he had also some good specimens of Rhododendrons, among which I noticed Duchesse de Wurtemburg, Excelsum, Russellianum, and Superbum: but infinitely the finest collection in this class was that of M. Modeste Guérin; and yet the prize was awarded to another for plants comparatively worthless. Among the Rhododendrons of M. Modeste were Atrosanguineum, Altaclerense speciosum, Consinum superbum, Duchesse de Wurtemburg, Formosissimum, Russellianum, Smithii, Caucasicum album, Punctatum roseum, and Rubescens flore-pleno, with magnificent trusses of blooms. MM. Roblin and Berger had some good forced Roses; the most striking were Comte de Paris, Lady Fordwich, Lamarque, Princesse Hélène, Bougère, Smithii, and Laffay's new varieties—Duc d'Aumale, Perpétuelle Rivers, Prince Albert, and Mrs. Elliot. M. Tripet Leblanc had some large and well-grown Hyacinths which attracted much notice, and some very middling Auriculas and Pansies which would have been better out of sight: his Daubentonia Tripetiana was not there. M. Uterhart exhibited Rhododendron altaclerense, Triumphans, Fulgens, Russellianum, and Augustum—the first a fine large plant, the others common-place; also Ericas, Epacris, Polygala grandiflora and cordata, Chorizema varium and Dicksonii, Boronia serrulata and crenulata, Kennedya coccinea and glabrata (not in flower), Æschynanthus ramosissimus and grandiflorus, Andromeda floribunda, two or three ancient Cinerarias, and a few Camellias, for which the judges gave him two medals, one as the best collection, the other for the newest plants. This award has given general dissatisfaction, the injustice being too glaring to escape notice from the merest tyro in horticulture. M. Martine's collection comprised some very good Ericas and Epacrises, also Mimosa prostrata, Columnea Lindenii, and Limodorum Tankervilliæ. M. Chauvière also had a well-grown plant of Columnea Lindenii, Pultenæa capitata, Pimelea spectabilis, Æschynanthus ramosissimus, Gloxinia hybrida and maxima, Cineraria grandis and formosa. A very fine specimen of Clianthus puniceus was in the stand of M. Nivet. Messrs. Cels had a large collection of Cacti, some few very fine and large, also Rhododendron excelsum, Augustum, and Duchesse de Wurtemberg; Camellias—Duchesse d'Orléans, Press' Eclipse, Leeana, Reticulata, Triumphans, and Punctata major; a few Orchidaceæ, together with Proteas, Boronias, Begonias, Corræas, and other plants, in sufficient numbers to fill a small greenhouse—indeed, far more numerous than select or good. The best collection of fruit was from M. Jamin, who had some beautiful specimens of Pears, especially Van Mons Léon Leclerc, Triomphe de Louvain, Bon Chrétien d'Hiver, Doyenné Gris d'Hiver; Beurré Gris d'Hiver, de Flandre, and d'Angleterre; Bergamotte de Pentecôte and De Soulers, Doyenné d'Hiver, Besi Sans-pareil, Catillac, Bellissime d'Hiver, and Orange d'Hiver. M. Souchet had a small but fine collection; his Apples, Reinette du Canada, and Calville Blanc, and Pears, Belle Angevine and Bon Chrétien d'Hiver, were magnificent. There were but few forced fruits or vegetables, and even these were miserable in the extreme; a few pots of Keen's Seedling and Alpine Strawberries, one or two Melons but little larger than a good-sized Reinette du Canada Apple, Cucumbers six or eight inches long (certainly not grown after either Mills or Weedon's plan), two or three bundles of Carrots, some White Cos Lettuce, and a few Cauliflowers, comprised almost all that was to be seen in this department. Such was the opening show of 1842, adding nothing to the reputation of the Society, affording but little satisfaction to the exhibitors, and to the public at large so flat and uninteresting, that even the Paris papers could not help noticing its poverty. [Our readers will perceive that the two correspondents who have sent us an account of this exhibition have taken very different views of the quality of the objects exhibited, and of the manner in which it was conducted.]

Bermuda.—The progress of agriculture in this island has latterly been very great, and Col. Reid has been engaged in introducing various new trees and plants; having, after much labour, got sufficient ground cleared for that purpose. If the work begun by his Excellency be followed up by his successors, the Government House Garden will rank amongst the most beautiful anywhere. It is formed by a ravine between two hills, with a flat at the bottom, which was formerly a peat bog, but is now a fine meadow. Walks and terraces are being formed, and about two miles of these are already finished. The steep slopes of the hill are being ploughed horizontally with oxen. The engagement of Mr. Fox (the agriculturist sent out by the Colonial Office) having expired, he is on his return to England. His place is about to be filled by Mr. M'Gall, who intends marrying the nursery governess in Col. Reid's family. We are assured there is more cultivation now in Bermuda than at any time in the memory of the present inhabitants; although the valleys were once before cultivated, previously to the settlements in Virginia extending themselves.—*April* 10.

Fernando Po.—This island produces the rankest vegetation that the mind can well imagine, being covered from the foot to the top of the central mountain with productions which would repay the labour of an enthusiastic Botanical collector to investigate. A quantity of fine timber is annually brought from thence to this country (England) by the West African Society. It is to be regretted that the cultivation of Cotton, Coffee, Indigo, and other tropical productions is not carried into effect, as there is every gradation of soil and situation. There is a garden of some extent attached to the house of the Governor, but at this time totally neglected. Several fruits and plants have been introduced to this settlement; among which are the following: Sweet and Sour Sop (Anona squamosa and muricata), Anona Cherimoyer, Papaya Carica, Papayas, Oranges, Limes, Lemons, and Guavas; also Bananas, Plantains, Cocoa-nuts, Cinnamon, Camphor, Cocoa, or Theobroma Cacao. There are also a few plants of the African Coffee from Prince's Island; Pine-Apples are plentiful, but being much neglected, they produce but small fruit. The Castor Oil plant (Ricinus communis) is found about the settlement at Clarence Cove, and is used by the natives as a purgative. Two species of Cassia are also found growing here, but they are not applied to any purpose by the inhabitants. Upon the arrival of a stranger at this port, he cannot fail of having his attention arrested by the fine fence formed of Yuccas planted by the side of the road leading from the beach to the Governor's house. The plants have thrown up suckers from the roots till they have become uncommonly thick, and present their sharp points, rendering it impervious to man or beast.—*J. A.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

May 12.—Mr. Solly's third Lecture was delivered to-day. He commenced by an account of the nature and properties of nitrogen, showing that it exists in the air, of which it constitutes about four-fifths; and that, being possessed of properties in all respects the reverse of oxygen, and distinguished by the absence of any marked characters, it appeared that its principal office is to dilute the oxygen of the air, and diminish the too powerful effects which it would produce in an undiluted state. In the air, however, oxygen and nitrogen are only mixed; when combined they form nitric acid; and, on the other hand, when nitrogen and hydrogen are combined, they form ammonia: thus affording two excellent illustrations of the curious results of chemical combination, and the very great difference existing between compounds and their elements. Having thus described the four great elements of Plants, their properties, and compounds, attention was drawn to the proximate elements of Plants, or those compounds of oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon, in different proportions, which, as woody fibre, gum, sugar, starch, gluten, &c., constitute vegetable matter; the properties, nature, and different forms of these substances was described, and the curious metamorphoses which they undergo, and the transformations which they suffer, when acted on by acids and alkalies, was explained. Mr. Solly concluded by saying that, having now gone through the introductory part of the subject, he should next take up the great question of the food of plants, which would occupy the next lecture.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

May 4.—H. Handley, Esq., President, in the chair; 15 gentlemen were elected members. Col. Challoner, chairman of the finance committee, presented the monthly report of the accounts to the 30th of April, and gave notice that he should move at the next monthly council that a temporary collector should be employed to get in the subscriptions of members residing in London. Mr. R. Barker, vice-chairman of the house-committee, presented their report and the plans submitted by Mr. Dean for the society's house. The committee was directed to hold its next meeting on Saturday, and report on this subject to the ensuing council. The council proceeded to the consideration of the town in the north-eastern district, at which the annual country meeting should be held in 1843; and documents were submitted to their consideration in favour of Leicester, Derby, and Nottingham. Having deliberated on the advantages possessed, in point of locality and accommodation, by each town, and decided that either Leicester or Derby should be selected for the meeting, the Hon. H. W. Wilson for Leicester, and C. R. Colvile, Esq., M.P., and E. S. Chandos Pole, Esq., for Derby, requested leave for a week's postponement of their decision, in order that time might be allowed for procuring further information to enable them to decide this question. It was resolved that the final consideration should take place on the 11th of May.—W. Taylor, Esq., F.L.S., presented a bundle of Bokhara Clover (recently cut), with a coloured engraving and the following account of its cultivation:—"A small packet of the seed of this Clover, which appears to be a variety of Melilotus arborea, was given me by Mr. Loudon in the spring of 1839. It vegetated freely, and grew luxuriantly up to the latter part of September, when it was four feet high; it was then mown, and the stalks were manufactured into durable hemp. Horses eat the plant with avidity in its young state; and to judge from its extraordinary growth the first year, it may be fed off three times, namely, the middle of June, July, and August. It stood the winter of 1839-40 well, proving itself to be a hardy plant. On the 28th of April, 1840, a small portion of it was cut, then 15 inches high; on the 28th of May again, height 16 inches; and subsequently on the 28th of June, height 17 inches; in August 15 inches, and in September 12 inches; the first flowers appeared in June, and by the middle of July it was covered with fragrant white blossoms. A large portion had been left for seed, and towards the end of September the crop was harvested, each plant producing from 10 to 20,000 seeds, the stalks being from 12 to 13 feet in height. From the experiments I have made with Bokhara Clover, I should calculate that an acre would produce from 20 to 30 tons of green herbage. The first year it may be cut in June, July, and August, each cutting averaging three to five tons of green herbage; the second year, in April, May, June, July, August, and September, each month producing three to five tons of herbage. If intended to be saved for seed, it must not be cut more than three times, in April, May, and June. The roots form a sort of manure, and from two to three tons of hemp. Great advantage must be derived from its cultivation, as it forms a valuable green food for all sorts of cattle at an early period of the season; and if cut when 15 or 20 inches high, an abundant crop would be produced, yielding hay superior in quality and quantity to the common herbage plants. To judge from what has hitherto been seen of the Bokhara Clover, it appears to be a valuable biennial plant, well adapted for growth in this country; nor is it unlikely that it may thrive on such soils as are termed clover-sick; whereby its value would be greatly enhanced. Should it, as may reasonably be expected, in ordinary seasons, on good soils, be ready for cutting in the early part of April, farmers who have no Grass, and but a short supply of Hay, Carrots, or Turnips, would derive essential benefit from it. The Bokhara Clover being a tall, deep-rotted plant, with a strong stem well clothed with foliage and blossom, it keeps the ground in a more perfect state than most other plants of the artificial Grass kind, and, consequently, will be more influential in ameliorating and preparing soils for the reception of Wheat crops. It is a plant capable of being cultivated with advantage on almost all heavy and dry descriptions of land, if in a tolerable state of fertility; and it may be sown from March till June. The proportion of seed that is necessary must vary according to the quality of the land and the state of preparation to which it has been brought: on the richer descriptions of soil that are free from weeds, 8 to 10lbs. may be sufficient for an acre; whereas 14 to 15lbs. will not be too much for those that are of stiff quality, or which possess a less degree of fertility. As already indicated, the crop may either be mown for Hay, cut every month as green herbage for different sorts of live stock, or serve for the grazing of cattle and sheep. The separation of the seed from the capsule does not require so much labour and expense as the common Clovers. It is thrashed in the same manner as Trefoil, and sent to the mill to free the seed from the husk. The Bokhara Clover is likely to answer well, and may, in a great measure, render this country independent of foreign Clover-seed. On account of its elegant appearance, and the fragrance of its blossom, it likewise deserves a place in every flower-garden." Mr. Gibbs stated that the plant now known as the "Bokhara Clover" was identical with the Trifolium Melilotus alba, or (as it had been formerly called) the Melilotus officinalis alba, a plant which had been partially cultivated in this country for the last twenty five years, and the seed regularly imported by Messrs. Thomas Gibbs and Co., who had been in the habit of recommending the growth of a small breadth of this Clover, for mixing with Hay that might have been damaged by wet weather, the fragrance of the leaf imparting to it the smell of new Hay; also for cutting and placing in layers with Oat straw, for the purpose of cutting into chaff, stacks being formed of alternate layers of the straw and clover. Mr. Gibbs stated that this Clover grew to a gigantic height, but should be cut at an early stage, as otherwise it would be ligneous or woody in stalk, the soil most favourable to its cultivation being a deep rich mould. [It is, in fact, the Melilotus leucantha, as we have formerly stated.]

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Horticultural Society of St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, April 27.—The first meeting for this season took place in the Town-hall. The following were the successful competitors:—Best 6 Auriculas, 4 Self do., 6 Greenhouse Plants, 3 Hardy Shrubby Plants, 3 Double Hyacinths, 3 Single do., 3 Phloxes, 6 Heartseases, 2 Calceolarias, 12 forced Potatoes; 2nd best Shrubby Plant, 6 Geraniums, 2 Cinerarias, 6 stalks of Rhubarb: Mr. W. Connacher. Best Shrubby Plant, 1 Bulbous Plant, 3 Single Wallflowers, 6 Geraniums, pot of Mignonette, 2 Cinerarias, 6 stalks of Rhubarb, 4 Scotch Leeks; 2nd best 6 Auriculas, 4 Polyanthuses, 3 Shrubby Plants: Mr. W. Smith. Best 4 Polyanthuses, 4 Single Anemones, 3 Double Wallflowers, 2 Petunias, pot of Strawberries; 2nd best 3 heads of Sea-kale: Mr. A. Scott. Best 2 heads of Broccoli, 3 heads of Sea-kale, 20 stalks of Asparagus; 2nd best 4 Single Anemones, 3 Double Wallflowers, 2 Petunias, 6 Onions of 1841: Mr. J. Goodall. Best 4 Double Anemones, 4 Double Primroses, 6 Hardy Spring Flowers, 6 Onions of 1841, 2 Early Cabbages, 1 Swedish Turnip; 2nd best 6 Heartseases, 2 heads of Broccoli, 20 stalks of Asparagus, 12 forced Potatoes: Mr. J. Easson. The 2nd best 4 Double Primroses, 6 Hardy Spring Flowers, 4 Scotch Leeks: Mr. T. Erskine. The 2nd best 2 Early Cabbages, 1 Swedish Turnip: Mr. J. Hardie.—AMATEURS: Best 4 Auriculas, 4 Polyanthuses, 3 Double Primroses, 2 Early Cabbages; 2nd best 6 Heartseases, 3 Scotch Leeks: Mr. G. Cruickshank. Best 3 Double Wallflowers, 2 Single do., 4 Single Anemones, 2 heads of Broccoli: Mr. Bailie Gibson. Best 6 Heartseases, 3 Scotch Leeks; 2nd best 2 heads of Broccoli, 2 Lettuces: Mr. J. Thompson. Best 2 Lettuces; 2nd best 4 Polyanthuses, 3 Double Primroses, 2 Single Wallflowers, 4 Single Anemones, 4 stalks of Rhubarb: Dr. Cook. Best 4 stalks of Rhubarb; 2nd best 3 Double Wallflowers, 2 Early Cabbages: Mrs. D. Berwick.—COTTAGERS: Best 4 Scotch Leeks, Mr. D. Scott. The 2nd best 4 Scotch Leeks, Mr. W. Morris.

Limerick Horticultural Society, April 30.—The judges of flowers on this occasion were Mrs. Waller, of Castletown-house, and Mr. Bridgford, jun., of Dublin: For fruits and vegetables: G. Tuthill, Esq., of Faba, and Capt. Joyce. There were 12 competitors, and the following are the awards:—1. To Mr. Heafy, gr. to Lord Clarina, 7 prizes, for best Pears, best dessert Apples, and 2nd best do.; 2nd best Geraniums, 2nd best Asparagus, and best Cucumbers. 2. Mr. Carmody, gr. to W. Monsell, Esq., 6 prizes, for best Strawberries, best Orange Trees, best Cauliflower, best ½ pint Peas, and best dish of Potatoes. 3. Mr. Mack, gr. to Mrs. Cooper, 6 prizes, for best Self-coloured Auriculas, 2nd best Anemones, 2nd best Herbaceous Plants, 2nd best Tulips, 2nd best Rhubarb, and 2nd best Pōtatoes. 4. Mr. Kenny, gr. to Poole Gabbett, Esq., 5 prizes, best Cactus, and best collection; the best 6 Herbaceous Plants, 2nd best Stove Plants, and best Kidney Beans. 5. Mr. Horan, gr. to B. Waller, Esq., 2 prizes, best 6 Single Tulips, and 2nd best Double. 6. Mr. Kelly, gr. to J. Russell, Esq., 5 prizes, the best 6 named Auriculas, 2nd best collection of Geraniums, the 2nd best Greenhouse Plants, and 2nd best Pansies, with an honorary prize for an Orange Tree. 7. Mr. Gaynor, gr. to Capt. Stackpoole, R.N., 3 prizes, 2nd best Broccoli, 2nd best Cabbage, and best collection of Vegetables. 8. Mr. Grady, gr. to M. Honan, Esq., 5 prizes, for best Asparagus, 2nd best Cucumbers, best Primroses, best Ranunculuses, and best Double Tulips. 9. Mr. M'Donagh, gr. to Wm. Lloyd, Esq., of Limerick, 5 prizes, best Tender Annuals, best collection of Pansies, 2nd best Cucumbers, best Lettuce, and best Celery. 10. Mr. Gardner, gr. to A. Furlong, Esq., 2 prizes, for best variety of Anemones, and 2nd best Sea Kale. 11. Mr. M'Mahon, gr. to M. Fitt, Esq., 2 prizes for the best Calceolarias, and 2nd best Fuchsias. 12. Mr. Collopy, gr. to G. Bevan, Esq., 20 prizes, for best Cherries, best Camellias, best Ericas, the best Fuchsias, best 6 Geraniums, best Greenhouse Plants, the best collection of Geraniums in flower, best 6 Polyanthuses, best 6 named Roses, best Stove Plants, best Double Stocks, the best collection of Plants in flower, best bouquet of Cut Flowers, best 6 Hardy Shrubs in flower, the best specimen Plant; the best Broccoli, Cabbage, Mushrooms, and Rhubarb.

Shrewsbury and Shropshire Florist and Horticultural Society, April 21st.—This was held at the Town Hall, and the specimens produced were of first-rate quality, and reflect much credit on the taste and judgment of the growers. The judges on the occasion were the Rev. J. M. Wakefield and Mr. King, Shrewsbury. The following is a list of the prizes:—Auriculas: Best Edge, Mr. Roberts, Jingling Johnny; best Self, do., Telemachus. Green: 1st, Mr. Roberts, Booth's Freedom; 2nd, Mr. Groves, Oliver's Lovely Ann; 3rd, do., Page's Champion; 4th, Mr. Roberts, Howard's Nelson; 5th, Mr. Groves, Lovely Ann Willbraham; 6th, do., Highland Boy. Grey Edge: 1st, Mr. Groves, Conqueror of Europe; 2nd, do., Ringleader; 3rd, do., Juno; 4th, do., Complete; 5th, Mr. Roberts, Lord of Hallamshire; 6th, Mr. Groves, Warris' Union. White: This class consisted of five, and the whole were awarded to Mr. Groves, viz:—Taylor's Glory, Hughes' Pillar of Beauty, Wood's Delight, Wild's Black and Clear, and Maid o' the Mill. Selfs: 1st, Mr. Roberts, Ned Ludd; 2nd, Mr. Groves, Blue Bonnet; 3rd, W. Bayley, Esq., Trusser; 4th, Mr. Groves, Flora's Flag; 5th, Mr. Roberts, Stadtholder; 6th, Mr. Groves, Lee's Eclipse. Alpines: 1st, Mr. Roberts, Fair Rosamond; 2nd, do., True Blue; 3rd, Mr. Groves, Seedling; 4th, do., Incomparable; 5th, Mr. Roberts, Burning Sun; 6th, Mr. Groves, Shrewsbury Beauty. Polyanthus: 1st, Mr. Groves, Defiance; 2nd, do., Bernard's Formosa; best Greenhouse Plant, Mr. Inston; best 3 Greenhouse Plants, Mr. E. Haycock; best Geraniums, Mr. Cassells; best 3 do., do; Cucumbers (best brace), H. Lyster, Esq.; French Beans, do.; Rhubarb, Mr. Smout; Broccoli, do.; Cabbage (3), Mr. Jacob; Early Potatoes, H. Lyster, Esq.; Sea-kale (6), Lord Hill; Nosegay, Extra, do.

Vale of Evesham Horticultural and Floral Society, April 22.—The first exhibition for the season was held at the Town Hall, when the following prizes were awarded: Auriculas, Green-edged—1st prize, Wood's Lord Lascelles, John Clark, Esq.; 2nd, Stretch's Alexander, Wm. Barnes, Esq.; 3rd, Galloway's Glory, Mr. H. Drury. Grey-edged—1st, Warris's Union, Wm. Barnes, Esq.; 2nd, Rifleman, Mr. H. Drury; 3rd, The Lord of Hallamshire, Wm. Barnes, Esq. White-edged—1st, Hughes's Pillar of Beauty, John Clark, Esq.; 2nd, Unknown, Mr. Wintle; 3rd, Leigh's Venus, Monsieur Edouard. Selfs—1st, Bradshaw's Tidy, Mr. Wintle; 2nd, Berry's Lord Primate, Wm. Barnes, Esq.; 3rd, Whitaker's True Blue, Mr. Wintle. Alpines—1st, Barnes's Perfecta, Wm. Barnes, Esq.; 2nd, Miller's Conspicua, Mrs. Ashwin; 3rd, Barnes's Splendidissima, Wm. Barnes, Esq. Polyanthuses, Dark: 1st prize, Buck's George the Fourth, Wm. Barnes, Esq.; 2nd, Seedling, Mr. Clark, Croome. Red—1st, Ellice's Sir Sidney Smith, Mr. R. Whitford; 2nd, Whitford's Beauty of the Vale, Mr. R. Whitford. Hyacinths, Double Red—1st prize, Countess de la Coste, Miss Huntley; 2nd, Unknown, Miss Huntley. Blue—1st, Lord Wellington, Mr. Clark, Croome; 2nd, Pasquin, Mr. H. Drury. White—1st, Virgo, Miss Huntley; 2nd, Sultan Achmet, Mr. Clark, Croome. Pansies, 12 varieties—1st, Rev. J. Harling; 2nd, Wm. Barnes, Esq. Stove or Greenhouse Plants—1st, Maxillaria aromatica, Edward Rudge; 2nd, Banksia ericifolia, Mr. Clark; 3rd, Epacris impressa, Mr. Clark. Hardy Plants—Mr. Clark. Sea-kale—Edward Rudge, Esq. Cucumbers—General Marriott. White Broccoli—B. Workman, Esq. Asparagus—Jas. Ashwin, Esq. Rhubarb—Mrs. O. Cheek. Cabbages—1st, B. Workman, Esq.; 2nd, R. Ashwin, Esq. Lettuce—Mr. E. Haines. Dessert Apples—T. N. Foster, Esq. Cottagers' Prizes: Broccoli—John Sheppey. Pansies—do. Extra Prizes: French Beans—E. Rudge, Esq. Potatoes—James Ashwin, Esq. Fuchsia excorticata—Mr. Clark, Croome. Seedling Pansies—Rev. J. Harling. Seedling Cineraria, Mr. Clark. Coronilla—John Clark, Esq. Hyacinth, Nimrod—Miss Huntley.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Holland Garden Exhibition.—The Sydney papers contain a long account of an exhibition by the members of the Horticultural and Floral Society of that town. Our readers may be curious to know how such matters are managed in New Holland, and what are the prominent subjects of cultivation there. They will, we think, be surprised to learn that there is very little difference between a garden exhibition at Sydney and one in an English country town. We find no instance of New Holland plants being produced, with the solitary exception of two flowering specimens of the Doryanthus excelsa, each of which was 15 feet long. European plants and vegetables were evidently the great source of interest. At the entrance of the exhibition room, we learn from the "Sydney Herald," the main table was covered with vegetables and fruits. Amongst other articles were splendid Carrots, Cauliflower, Cress, and specimens of Lettuce as large and hard as Drumhead Cabbages in Britain. The Asparagus, Artichokes, and many varieties of Beans and Peas are described as being very fine. There was a magnificent tub of Water Cress, Rhubarb, Mayduke Cherries, and White Strawberries. On another table was a fine sort of common Rue, with Beans, Peas, Cabbage, and White Spanish Onions. The fruits were but few. Among other rarities was a large Gooseberry-bush in a tub, with a considerable number of green fruit as large as hazel-nuts: it was much admired. The show consisted otherwise of Bananas, Strawberries, Kentish Cherries, Oranges, and Loquats. Flowers formed the chief attraction, especially a splendid White Moss Rose, and two or three smaller specimens of the same flower. Among other species we find Pæonia peregrina, a fine collection of Picotees, Gladiolus Colvillii, and a Cactus Ackermanni. The editor of the "Sydney Herald" says, however, that they were trained in a very clumsy manner, with sticks which might have done duty at Donnybrook Fair, instead of neat slender rods of deal. Epiphyllum speciosum and Cereus speciosíssimus, Hoya carnosa (the first time it had flowered in the colony), Sprekélia formosissima, Fuchsia grácilis, Pelargoniums, Calceolárias, Lophospermum scandens, Tropæolum pentaphyllum, Sweet Williams, Cape Bulbs, Nasturtiums, and tall blue Larkspurs, seem to have formed the most attractive subjects. 41 exhibitors are named, and 76 prizes are mentioned as having been distributed among them.

Launceston (*Van Diemen's Land*) *Hort. Soc.*—A description of the first meeting of this Society is contained in the "Launceston Courier;" in which it is stated that the exhibition took place on the 17th Dec. last. Amongst the Vegetables were Beans, Milford and Marrow Peas, Emperor Cabbages, White Norfolk and Stone Turnips, Ash-leaved Kidney Potatoes, Spanish and Potatoe Onions, Radishes, Lettuces, Horn Carrots, and Silver Beet. The Fruits were tolerably plentiful, consisting of Green and Red Gooseberries; Red, White, and Black Currants; Raspberries, White and Black Heart Cherries, dried do., preserved Sloes, Stone Pippin Apples of the previous season, French Crabs, Cucumbers, and Melons. Amongst the Flowers were fine specimens of the Nérium Oleander, Heliotrope, Cockscomb, Cactus speciosus, Myrtle, White Balsam, and Hydrángea, with Verbenas and Bouquets of Roses, as well as of the natural productions of the island. The number of successful exhibitors was 24, and of the prizes distributed amongst them 61. At the conclusion of the meeting the Fruit was distributed amongst the company assembled.

Death of Mr. Andrew Mathews.—We regret to learn that this zealous naturalist died in Chachapoya, in Peru, in November last. He was a man of great diligence, and contributed very considerably to a knowledge of the botany of Peru and Chili.

Double Bearing Apple.—Near the lodge of the Rev. J. Hopton's mansion, at Canon Froome, Herefordshire, may now be seen an Apple-tree, with some of last year's fruit on it, and a fine show of blossom for the next crop.—*Gloucestershire Chronicle, May* 7.

Coniferous Plants.—We learn, by letters from Launceston, that Mr. Ronald Gunn has at length succeeded in finding the rare Athrotaxis cupressoides, and another species with ripe cones, near Lake St. Clair, in the centre of Van Diemen's Land, at the elevation of 3,239 ft. above the sea.

Death of Dr. Vogel.—We last week announced the death of this gentleman, upon the authority of the newspapers. We have now the melancholy task of adding that the intelligence was too correct. Dr. Vogel died at Fernando Po, in consequence of exposing himself too soon after his partial recovery from the African fever. Thus has perished, in the prime of life, one of the most promising of European botanists. His monograph of the difficult genus Cassia, and his other papers on Leguminous plants, had established his reputation as a systematist; while, on the other hand, his papers on the development of the Flowers of Lupinus, and on Albumen, published in conjunction with Schleiden, had placed him in a high rank among anatomists and physiologists. We trust that his papers and collections, which are, no doubt, extremely valuable, will be preserved as an evidence of that zeal which could only be arrested by the hand of death.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

New Botanic Gardens, Glasgow.—On Saturday, April 30, these beautiful Gardens were opened for the first time. On this occasion the Directors had liberally resolved to admit the public on the payment of a trifling charge, previously to the exclusive opening of the grounds for the subscribers; and the opportunity thus offered, added to the beauty of the weather, was embraced to an extent which proves that this resolution was at once acceptable and well-timed. The Gardens are situated on the north side of the Great Western Road—by far the most beautiful approach to the city, if not the only one which has any pretensions to it—extending to full 20 acres; and, from their aspect, it is difficult to determine whether nature or art has achieved most to afford a fitting location for the floral and botanical treasures of the West of Scotland. The grounds rise in gentle swellings to a considerable elevation, and on the brow of the hill is situated the conservatory of ample dimensions, and constructed on the most approved principles which experience and modern knowledge have associated with gardening and the science of botany. This conservatory contains specimens of almost everything which the ingenuity and industry of man have been able to transplant into this country—from the magnificent botanical treasures of the tropics to their most tiny flower. The grounds generally are laid out with exquisite taste, and of themselves speak in language not to be misunderstood of the care and ability of Mr. Murray, the Curator, whose botanical knowledge and enthusiasm are well known. Although yet in their infancy, the plots presented a perfect flush of the richest offerings of Spring; and, from their beauty now, it is easy to foresee what they will be when they have passed the period of infant youth, and future years and culture bring them to maturity. On the north are seen the terminating hills of the Campsie range, and on a clear day the view is only bounded by the outline of the distant Perthshire mountains; to the south, a beautiful range of country is presented; and the presence of the Clyde, watering the centre of the valley, is easily indicated by the smoky wreaths which ever and anon curl upwards from the funnels of the many steamers which walk our waters; westward the landscape is not less delightful, sweeping, as it does, towards the opening of the Firth; and to the east the eye rests ōn the handsome piles of modern building (which the last few years have called into existence), and on the masts of the shipping at Port-Dundas; the whole being very aptly overtopped by the giant chimney rising at St. Rollox. From this elevated point the grounds slope in green, varied, and thickly-wooded banks, to the classic Kelvin, which is dimpling along the base. Altogether the opening has been most auspicious; and we cannot doubt that the Gardens are greatly calculated to extend the growing taste for the deeply-interesting, instructive, and pleasing science of botany. What with the new and extended grounds, so richly furnished with rare and valuable plants, and the location amongst us of Dr. Balfour, a young and learned professor zealously devoted to the science, our fellow-citizens have now a favourable opportunity of combining the study of an interesting science with healthful recreation. While on this subject, we would suggest to the Directors the gratitude with which a liberty similar to that of Saturday last would be received by a great portion of our citizens, viz., that of visiting these grounds once or twice in the season, upon payment of a small charge. There must be no inconsiderable number of people, with whom the love of flowers amounts to a passion, who are compelled to lavish their fondness on some flower which blooms upon their window-sill. To these the liberty to range through the Botanic Gardens for a few hours would be a holiday of much value; and even for the sake of granting a day's pleasure to the more respectable portion of the community, the Directors may possibly grant the boon which, in addition to other considerations, would be repaid by much gratitude. Although the preparations are not thoroughly finished, it is admitted that this establishment, when completed, will, according to its size, be one of the most perfect in the kingdom.—*Abridged from the Glasgow Herald.*

Groom's Nursery, Clapham Rise.—Notwithstanding the late unfavourable weather, the Tulips at this nursery are in admirable condition. The principal bed, which is upwards of 120 feet in length, presents a gorgeous display of these beautiful flowers; and amongst such an innumerable multitude, we were entirely at a loss to know which was most worthy of admiration. Amongst the *Roses* we particularly noticed Claudiana, a clear white, finely feathered with deep rose, and of an excellent shape; Cerise Blanche, delicately feathered with carmine; Catalani, finely flamed with light rose; Rosa Bianca, very clear, and beautifully feathered with dark rose; Bacchus, a handsome-feathered flower; Groom's Duchess of Sutherland, a bright rose, of excellent shape; and many others, amongst which may be mentioned Aglaia, Lac, Persiani, and Princess Sophia of Gloucester.—*Byblæmens:* Groom's Victoria Regina, a beautifully-formed flower, with a clear white ground, delicately feathered with deep purple; Violet Alexandre, finely feathered with light violet; Louis XVI., a clear white, feathered with dark purple; Michael Angelo, feathered and flamed with rich maroon; Lewald, a clear white, with a feather of rosy purple; with Mentor, or Reine de Sheba, Imperatrix Florum, and Claude, which are excellent flowers of this class.—*Bizards:* Duke of Devonshire, an excellent shape, with a bright yellow ground, and a rich dark brown feather; Catafalque, a clear yellow, feathered with reddish brown; Nourri Effendi, a bold and handsome flower, with a clear ground and a remarkably dark brown feather; Groom's Marshal Soult, a fine yellow, delicately feathered with reddish brown; Fabius, clear yellow, with a purplish brown feather; Marcellus, bright yellow, with a brown flame; and Groom's Duke of Sutherland, which was just sufficiently expanded to show that it would be a beautiful flower, having a fine yellow ground, deeply feathered with rich brown.—*R. A., May* 10.

Reviews.

Cabool: being a Personal Narrative of a Journey to, and Residence in that City, in the years 1836, 7, *and* 8. By the late Lieut.-Col. Sir Alexander Burnes, C.B. Murray. 8vo. 1842.

Now that attention is so strongly directed towards Affghanistan, the appearance of this authentic work is most welcome. On running over its very interesting pages, we find many things relating to climate and vegetation which are well worthy of extract.

The following are a few instances:—Whilst sailing up the Indus, in the beginning of May, Sir A. Burnes observed the temperature of the air, near Dera Ghazee Khan, to be 108°, whilst that of the river was 84°. On reaching Musan, July 22d, the thermometer rose to 115°, and in the smaller tents it reached to 135°; the mercury at sunset not sinking below 100°. Near Bassoul and Butteecote, the mountains were thickly clad with Pines and Julgoozas (?), while their summits were covered with snow. Not far from these is Kuju, so famed for its Pomegranates without seed, although by far the finest are brought from villages half-way up the mountains. The growers of this fruit were at that time, Sept. 11th, within twenty days of their harvest. The tree differs altogether in appearance from the common Pomegranate, and only grows in a few Affghan villages, which are delightfully situated above Kuju; the finest comes to greater perfection if sheltered from the sun; 1,500 or 2,000 camels laden with it leave the place annually, and it is sold for three rupees a hundred. The rind is also used at Cabool in the preparation of leather, which, by means of it, is dressed in a superior manner.

In the royal garden of Neemla, Cypress trees alternated with the Chinar or Plane tree, each attaining to the height of 100 feet, and, as the Persian verse has it, "holding each other by the hand, and rivalling each other in beauty."

After leaving Cabool, on the 13th of October, on a journey to the northward, he halted at Kareez-i-Meer, about fifteen miles from which a vast vista of gardens could be seen, extending thirty or forty miles in length, and half as broad, terminated by the vast mountain Hindoo Koosh itself, white with eternal snow. Throughout nearly the whole of the route from thence to Kahdura, the road led through beautiful orchards, the banks of which were clustered over with wild flowers, many of them common in Europe, and which were also abundant along the margins of the innumerable brooks which intersected the valleys. The roads were, in many places, shaded by lofty Walnut trees, which excluded the sun's rays, never powerless in that climate. Every hill with a southern aspect had a vineyard on it; and the Raisins were spread out on the ground, which imparted a purple tinge to the hills.

The food of the natives of the northern province of Kohistan consisted principally of Mulberries, dried and pounded into flour; to which heating diet they gravely ascribed the desperate habits which have become familiar to them. On the southern side of Hindoo Koosh, whose summit is of pure granite, and 15,000 feet high, the snow only extended four or five miles, while on the northern it reached eighteen or twenty; a difference of climate which appeared to be characteristic of those regions. The country near Chareeken is described as presenting a scene of unrivalled cultivation, being intersected by clear and rapid brooks; and Kohistan Proper, as a country rich without parallel. The fertility of the soil is only equalled by the industry of the natives, who, forming bank above bank, acquire, as it were, land from their stony hills, all of which they irrigate with admirable care and zeal. Aqueducts were often seen fifty or sixty feet up the hills, conducted round every swell and valley, until they at length poured out their contents on the embanked fields. Wheat, in this part, seldom yielded more than fifteen-fold; Rice, generally from sixteen to eighteen, and Juwarree as much as fifty-fold. The Affghans preserve their Cabbages, Carrots, and Turnips, in the same way as Potatoes, placing them in the ground, with a small portion of mould and leaves over them, by which means they are kept fresh till April.

The rivers in the vicinity of Begram (supposed to to be the "Alexandria ad calcem Caucasi") were found to be well stored with fish and various kinds of waterfowl, amongst which were forty-five different species of duck. But the *rara avis* is the Kubk i Duree, a bird somewhat less than a turkey, of the partridge kind. Bears, wolves, foxes, lynxes, and hares, with a few other animals, are likewise to be found; many of which are hunted by the Affghans for the sake of their fur. Around Cabool, the water at the beginning of November is let in upon the land to freeze, after which the flocks browse upon the slender leaves of the Wheat, without injuring the plants, which are said to grow up stronger in spring in consequence of this treatment. The orchards also at the same time receive their last irrigation. At this season, the snow first began to fall; but by the 11th of December, the ground in the city was fairly covered, and the cold became severe, so that the whole of the population appeared clad in sheep-skins. On the 26th of February, the Willow was in blossom; on the 11th of March, the first flower of spring, or the "Sosun," a small sweet-smelling Iris, made its appearance; and on the first of April the Apricots showed their blossom. Burnes says that the cold was not very intense, but that the severity of the winter at Cabool varies greatly in different years.

Sir Uvedale Price on the Picturesque: with an Essay on the Origin of Taste, and much Original Matter, by Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart. 8vo, pp. 586. Edinburgh, Caldwell and Co.; London, Orr.

This is a beautiful edition of an admirable work, illustrated with an abundance of highly-finished wood-engravings from the artist-like designs of Mr. Montagu Stanley. We need not tell our readers that Price's Essay on the Picturesque is a work which conveys the most just ideas of what constitutes the natural beauty of a country—that the good taste of the author enabled him to perceive the errors into which the landscape-gardeners of the early part of the present century had fallen; and that the feelings which, on account of his station in society, he necessarily possessed in common with the gentlemen of England much facilitated his appreciation of what constitutes picturesqueness in the minds of the higher classes. To use the language of his editor—"The exquisite and highly-cultivated taste which he displays and the nice discrimination which he exhibits in that range within which he confines himself, and in which the great majority of his readers are naturally most interested, has uniformly excited the admiration of all who have perused his Essays, which will be found to contain much, if not all, that is requisite for the promotion of landscape-gardening upon the best principles." The chief error that he fell into was that of sacrificing convenience and comfort on some occasions for the sake of picturesque effect, and of overlooking or undervaluing on that account the beauties of quiet scenery. To prefer on all occasions a steep and rugged bank, overgrown with briers and weeds, to a trim slope or a highly-kept and level greensward, was like preferring a ragged gipsy-girl to a well-dressed gentlewoman, and was to sacrifice beauty to circumstances agreeable only to the eye of a painter. But these, as all violent opinions, have their antidote in the good sense of the world; and, like the extravagances of Turner the academician, only serve to show the eccentricities of genius. We are glad to observe that the good taste of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder has led him to check such ebullitions, when they occur, by his own sober observation.

Repton and Price may be regarded as the two best writers we have on Landscape Gardening—both different and both excellent. The mean of the two will be found the surest path to success in the management of scenery; and fortunately everybody is now in a position to study that mean, for the present publication is a fitting companion to the cheap and very useful 8vo edition of Repton's Works, published a year or two ago by Mr. Loudon.

We should add, that in addition to numerous judicious editorial remarks intermixed with, but distinguished from, the text of Sir Uvedale Price, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder has prefixed to this volume an essay, by himself, on "the Origin of Taste," in which the philosophical grounds on which the principles of taste depend are very ably and agreeably discussed.

The Heraldry of Fish (8vo, Van Voorst, 1842) is a collection of heraldic devices and armorial bearings of all countries, in which *fishes* form a part of the cognisance. The work scarcely comes within our objects; we must therefore content ourselves with saying, that the author, Mr. Moule, has exhibited great industry in collecting evidence, which he has arranged with skill, and that his book is illustrated with a large number of excellent woodcuts. It cannot fail to be acceptable to those who would study heraldry with some higher object than that of tracing pedigrees or emblazoning coats of arms.

Popular Cyclopædia of Natural Science: Botany. (12mo. Wright, Allis and Co., 1842).—This is one of those publications which every day brings forth to satisfy the demand of the public for cheap books on Natural History. It is, for the most part, a compilation, often word for word, and not a skilful one, from the elementary works of Professor Lindley: many of the woodcuts and much of the matter are coarsely copied from his "Ladies' Botany;" diagrams from his "School Botany," and other things from other places. Even the inadvertent errors of the "Ladies' Botany" are followed; as, in the case of the genus Trollius, whose petals were in the original edition of that work called tubular; this slip was corrected in the abridgment of it, but stands unaltered in the work before us. How much of the matter is original we cannot undertake to say; if, however, we are to judge of its quality by the following specimen which has caught our eye, we certainly cannot express a favourable opinion of it. At p. 397 is an analytical table of the natural orders of Thalamifloral exogens; the characters therein assigned to the last five orders are as follows: *Berberideæ*, anthers with valves; *Cruciferæ*, placentæ in axis; *Caryophylleæ, Linaceæ, Rutaceæ:* placentæ parietal. Now all anthers have valves, and therefore the character assigned to *Berberideæ* distinguishes it from nothing; *Cruciferæ* have the placenta parietal, and not in the axis; and none of the three last orders have the placenta parietal: on the contrary, in *Caryophylleæ* it is free central; in *Linaceæ* and *Rutaceæ* it is in the axis. This is very bad.

Pereira's Materia Medica has rapidly arrived at a second edition. The Botany of Materia Medica, a most important department, often treated much too superficially in works of this description, is here prepared with the greatest care: the origin of drugs having been for many years a subject to which the author has most particularly directed his attention. The reader will find it a very authentic source of information concerning the application of plants to medical purposes, and the sources from which drugs are derived. It forms two thick 8vo volumes, and is illustrated by numerous woodcuts.

Bischoff's History of the Woollen and Worsted Manufactures is a well-arranged and very full account, firstly, of the wool-trade from the earliest historical period down to the present day; of the legislative enactments which have influenced its progress, and of the causes which have led to its decline; and, secondly, of the numerous races of sheep and sheep-like animals whose fur has been employed in manufactures. The book is replete with valuable information, and forms an important work of reference for sheep-farmers and woollen manufacturers. It is illustrated by good figures of some of the most esteemed breeds of sheep.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

The late rains have fallen most opportunely (in this part of the country, at least), and have put the ground into excellent condition for planting, which is now the principal business to be attended to. It will be well, therefore, to use every exertion in turning to a good account a more favourable opportunity than generally occurs. As in a flower-garden so much of its beauty and pleasing effect depends upon the tasteful blending of the various colours, combined with an artistical arrangement of the plants according to their respective heights and season of flowering, these points should be most particularly attended to in planting; this, however, is a subject which ought previously to have occupied the mind of the gardener, and nothing should now remain to be done but the operative part of the business.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Stools from which the fruit have been cut may, if necessary, be made to produce suckers. For this purpose they should be shaken out of the pots, and, after shortening the leaves and trimming the roots, repotted in small pots and rich compost, and plunged into a brisk bottom heat. Scarce sorts might be increased in this way with great advantage. Some varieties of the Pine-apple are disposed to throw out a great number of gills from the stem, immediately below the fruit. If these are permitted to grow, they will materially affect the swelling of the fruit, by taking away a considerable portion of sap; it will be better, therefore, to remove them when young, taking care not to injure the stem by cutting too close. Top-dress fruiting plants as soon as they have done flowering, in the way formerly described.

Vinery.—The late sunny and dry weather has been peculiarly favourable to the increase of the red-spider in forcing-houses. Vines are less difficult to keep clean than many other plants, because the under surface of the leaves, where the insects chiefly harbour, is more easily accessible to moisture, which is one of the best remedies, although the usual mode of applying it through a coarse-rosed syringe is clumsy, and injurious also when much force is employed. A better method would be to fill the houses with vapour occasionally by means of some contrivance affixed to the heating apparatus. Sulphur laid upon the flues or pipes, when warm, is strongly recommended by some, but caution is requisite in using it. In those houses set in action early in January, the fruit will now be beginning to change colour, and all the light possible should be admitted to it, together with a liberal supply of air when practicable.

Peach-house.—Where fruit is ripe, all that is necessary is to expose it freely to light and air, and to maintain a dry atmosphere, for which purpose a little fire-heat will still be requisite in very damp weather. If mildew appears in any of the houses, moisten the infected shoots and then dust them with sulphur. Thin the fruit in the latest house, and let it advance slowly, according to nature; it might be forwarded after stoning if required.

Cherry-house.—If any trees are cleared of fruit, take them out of the house; their places may be occupied by part of those from the second house. The exposed trees must not be neglected, however, but should be regularly watered and the foliage kept free from insects, as before.

Fig-house.—Trees in pots, from which the first crop has been taken, should be encouraged to bring forward their second produce. Give them liquid manure now and then, and keep the leaves clean by frequent washings with a syringe. To those that are in the state alluded to in last week's Calendar, continue the treatment there recommended.

Strawberries.—The fruit now produced will generally be much finer than that which was forced earlier. Assist it in swelling to a large size by plenty of food, which might readily be supplied in the form of manure water. The boxes of soil beneath the pots, formerly mentioned, will also be found very serviceable.

Cucumbers and Melons ought never to be neglected, howsoever pressing other business may be. Suspension of dressing for only a few days would be productive of injury, especially if cold and dull weather should occur after the thinning of the superabundant shoots that had been permitted to form. Ridge Cucumbers might be put out as soon as a little heat is found in the dung. Keep the hand-glasses close for some days, shading in bright sunshine, and covering with mats at night.

Shift Capsicums and Egg-plants intended to fruit in pots. The most forward Tomatoes may be planted out at the foot of a south wall, protecting them with hand-glasses till they get hold of the ground. Also plant out New Zealand Spinach from pots.

Out-door Department.

Many kinds of vegetable seeds come up very irregularly this season; see, therefore, that no deficiency of consequence occurs in the young crops. If any is found, resow immediately with fresh seed.

Broccoli.—Plant out Cape and Grange's Early White from the first sowing; these will come in usefully in autumn, to supply the place of late Cauliflowers, if the season is unfavourable to the latter.

Brussels Sprouts.—A few rows of these, and likewise of Borecole sown at the same time, should be put out now to produce an early supply.

Cabbages.—Plant largely of the different sorts sown in spring; the smaller ones may stand in the seed-beds two or three weeks longer, when if transplanted they will give a successional crop.

Cauliflowers.—Put out a good breadth of the spring-sown plants. If ground is scarce, the alleys between the Asparagus-beds may be occupied by these.

Ice-plant.—The cold-looking, ice-covered leaves of this plant make it very suitable for garnishing fruit during the hot weather of summer; a few plants should, therefore, be selected from the bed of annual flowers, and planted in rich soil, to make the leaves succulent.

Kidney-Beans.—The dwarf kinds may be sown on an open quarter.

Lettuce.—Transplant the first crop, if not already done.

Onions.—Hoe between the rows, and keep the young plants clear of weeds.

Peas.—The first transplanted crops, and those sown in autumn, will now be in full blossom, and the pods may be forwarded a little by pinching off the tops of the plants, to stop their upward growth.

Potatoes.—Loosen with a hoe the surface of the soil between the rows of all that are above ground.

Orchard.—Continue to thin wall fruit of all sorts as it becomes large enough, leaving a heavier crop than common upon luxuriant trees. Green Apricots are in many families prized for tarts, and some should be kept back for that purpose. Look over Apricot-trees, and destroy all the grubs that prey upon the shoots before they are transformed into pupæ. The green fly has probably begun to breed upon Peach-trees, in which case they ought to be syringed with tobacco-water, or the infested shoots might be moistened, and then dusted with strong snuff. Nail the growing shoots of young trees before they become long enough to be broken by the wind, which would spoil the symmetry of the trees. In warm situations wall Vines will now require dressing and nailing. If the late dry weather has hardened the ground at the foot of the walls, the surface of the alleys should be forked over and loosened.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Many Orchidaceous plants will now be in full growth; give them a liberal supply of water, and shade them during bright sunshine. If this is not attended to, the leaves will get yellow and sickly. Look over those which are hung up, and if there is any difficulty in keeping them moist enough, put some fresh sphagnum round them; such plants as Aérides odoratum and the Saccolábiums will not succeed unless they are kept very moist and warm.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—If the weather is fine, the whole of the plants that it is purposed to place in the open air may be removed from the house to their summer quarters; this however might, if more convenient, stand over till the main planting is finished, when more time can be spared for the re-arrangement of the house. In warm and calm nights the sashes should not be closed. Many hard-wooded plants may be freely propagated now by cuttings of the young shoots. Observe that the necessary waterings are not omitted in the hurry of this busy time.

Pits and Frames.—Shift Chrysanthemums that require it, and put in more cuttings to flower later. If rooted slips of Cinerarias are taken off now, and properly attended to hereafter, fine plants will be obtained to bloom early in spring. By saving seed from the best sorts, a great variety of this highly ornamental and useful plant may be obtained; and if the seed is sown as soon as ripe, the plants produced from it will bloom next spring. Repot Auriculas (see Vol. I. p. 396.)

Out-door Department.

Here there is now much to do, the season having arrived for the transfer of all kinds of plants not hardy enough to bear our winters, to the vacant beds and borders of the flower garden, the gaiety of which, during summer and autumn, will be dependent in a great measure upon the judicious performance of this operation. Use despatch in planting; still, let nothing be hurriedly or carelessly done. If the weather is dry, give the plants a good watering before the soil about them is made level. Thin annuals where the patches are too thick. The most forward Dahlia plants may now be planted out. Some suggestions for a harmonious arrangement of the colours of these will be found at Vol. 1, p. 291.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NURSERY.—Buds of last and grafts of this season ought to be looked over from time to time, and all shoots that spring from the stocks destroyed. Pay attention to the weeding and watering, when necessary, of young transplanted seedlings, for if neglected while weak and delicate many of them will perish.

FOREST AND COPPICE WOODS.—Continue the felling and peeling of Oak. The spray should be faggoted, and the branches piled in heaps ready for carting as the work proceeds.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending May 12, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

May		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	6	29.423	29.376	60	47	53.5	W.	.12
Saturday	7	29.322	29.197	63	46	54.5	S.W.	.22
Sunday	8	29.706	29.382	63	41	52.0	W.	.20
Monday	9	30.084	29.892	60	32	46.0	N.	.10
Tuesday	10	30.172	30 068	64	35	49.5	N W.	
Wednesday	11	29.966	29.842	65	44	54.5	S.	.26
Thursday	12	29.984	29.920	51	37	44.0	N.	.02
Average		29.779	29.655	60.9	40 3	50.6		.92

May 6. Fine; showery with squalls; cloudy and fine.

7. Rain; squally showers; stormy with rain at night.

8. Cloudy; boisterous, with showers; clear.

9. Cloudy and fine; heavy showers; thunder in afternoon; clear.

10. Sudden slight frost early in the morning; very fine; clear.

11. Very fine; sultry, with brisk S.W. wind; rain at night.

12. Rain; drizzly and cold; cloudy.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending May 21, 1842.

May.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	15	66.2	41.2	53.7	4	0.41 in.	1	3	1	1	7	1	2	—
Mon.	16	68.1	42.8	55.5	4	0.17	3	1	4	—	2	4	1	1
Tues.	17	68.7	43.2	56.0	5	0.58	—	2	4	—	1	3	4	2
Wed.	18	66.7	41.8	55.7	4	0.14	1	2	4	2	1	4	2	—
Thurs.	19	66.6	39.0	52.8	5	0.50	1	3	5	1	1	3	2	—
Fri.	20	67.1	41.9	56.0	7	1.14	—	3	4	3	3	2	—	1
Sat.	21	67.5	45.5	56.5	5	0.36	2	3	7	1	1	1	—	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 15th and 17th, 1833—thermometer 86°; and the lowest on the 15th, 1838—thermometer 26°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending May 13, 1842.

THE late heavy rains have considerably shortened the supply of many kinds of Vegetables during the past week. Hothouse Fruit has, however, been tolerably plentiful. *Fruit.*—The supply of Pines is good, at a reduced price, from 6*s.* to 12*s.* per lb. Fine Grapes are also abundant, from 5*s.* to 10s. per lb. Peaches and Nectarines still continue very scarce, and fetch from 15*s.* to 30*s.* per doz. Cherries are rather more plentiful, from 15*s.* to 20*s.* per lb.; and green Apricots are selling at 1*s.* per pottle. Pears of good quality seem to be entirely over. The supply of Apples has been good, and trade has been brisker than during the preceding week; the prices of both the dessert and kitchen kinds continue the same. Strawberries are abundant, from 4*d.* to 9*d.* per oz. Amongst them we observed some very fine samples of Myatt's Pine and Myatt's Eliza. Green Gooseberries have made their appearance during the week, and are selling from 6*s.* to 8*s.* per half-sieve. Cucumbers are from 1*s.* to 3*s.* per brace. *Vegetables.*—Broccoli is not so plentiful, and has advanced somewhat in price. Cauliflowers are to be obtained from 4*s.* to 9*s.* per dozen. The supply of Asparagus has been rather limited, owing to the heavy rains, and the price has risen about 1*s.* per bunch. New Potatoes are cheaper than in our last report, being from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. A large quantity have appeared from Cornwall, which are selling from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per doz. lbs. Young Carrots fetch from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per bunch. Cos Lettuces are improving, and fetch from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per score. Rhubarb is very good and abundant, from 4*s* to 6*s.* per doz. bundles. *Flowers.*—These have been very plentiful; we observed amongst the cut ones fine blooms of Cactuses, Ixias, Calceolárias, Cloves and Yellow Picotees, Azáleas, and white Moss Roses.

PRICES SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Apples, Kitchen, per bush. 4*s* to 8*s*
— Dessert, per bushel, 5*s* to 14*s*
Strawberries, forced, per oz., 4*d* to 9*d*
Peaches, per doz. 15*s* to 30*s*
Nectarines, per doz., 15*s* to 30*s*
Apricots, green, per pottle, 1*s*
Pine Apple, per lb. 6*s* to 12*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per pound, 5*s* to 10*s*
— Spanish, per lb., 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
— Portugal, per lb., 1*s* to 5*s*
Oranges, per doz., 9*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per 100, 5*s* to 16*s*
— Bitter, per 100, 8*s* to 20*s*

Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 14*s*
Cucumbers, per brace, 1*s* to 3*s*
Cherries, per lb. 15*s* to 20*s*
Gooseberries, green, per doz. pottles, 6*s* to 8*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Walnuts, per bushel, 14*s* to 24*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Spanish, 16*s*
— Barcelona, 20*s* to 24*s*
— Turkey, 16*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, White, 1*s* to 2*s*
Cabbage, Red, for pickling, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 2*s* to 5*s*
Broccoli, White, p. bnch., 2*s* to 4*s*
— Green, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Cauliflowers, per doz., 6*s* to 15*s*
Kidney Beans, forced, p. 100, 2*s* to 3*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 45*s* to 90*s*
— per cwt 2*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, per bush. 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— New, per pound, 6*d* to 2*s*
— — Cornish, per doz. lbs., 2*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Turnips, young, per bunch, 1*s* to 3*s*
Carrots, young, per bunch, 9*d* to 2*s*
Parsneps, per dozen, 1*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s* to 8*s*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 6*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Chives, per pot, 3*d*
Leeks, per dozen bunches, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*

Garlic, per lb. 1*s*
Shallots, per lb., 2*s* 6*d*
— Green, per bunch, 3*d*
Onions, per half sieve, 3*s* to 4*s*
— for pick., per hf.-sieve, 4*s*
— Green, per doz. bches., 1*s* to 4*s*
Asparagus, per 100, large, 6*s* to 8*s*
— Second or Middling, 4*s* to 5*s*
— Sprue, or Small, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. score, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Cos, 9*d* to 2*s*
Endive, per score, 1*s* 6*d*
Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Watercress, p. dz. small bunch, 6*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 9*d* to 1*s*
Tarragon, per dozen bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Fennel, per dozen bunches, 2*s*
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Mint, per dozen bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Marjoram, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Basil, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Rhubarb Stalks, doz. bundles, 4*s* to 12*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 10*d* to 1*s* 6*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

G. B. informs us that the CLIANTHUS PUNICEUS, mentioned at p. 269, stood out through the winter of 1840-41.

A. H. C.—Your plants are,—1, Spigélia marylándica; 2, Reaumúria hypericoides; 3 is not to be found in "Paxton's Botanical Dictionary."

Penny.—You will perhaps be able to obtain good specimens of BRITISH GRASSES from Mr. Gardiner, of Dundee, whose advertisement you will perceive in this week's *Chronicle.*

Lomax.—The sulphur which you placed upon your hot-water pipes to destroy the RED SPIDER, will, no doubt, have effected that purpose. The manner in which it acts is by giving off a noxious gas or vapour, which is deleterious to these insects; but it will still remain adhering to the pipes, although its strength will, in a great measure, be gone. If your Vines are still affected, keep your house as damp as possible. Tobacco is of no use in destroying these pests.

Sand-Marten.—Violets, unless good specimens are sent, are the most difficult things in the world to determine; however, No. 4 is Víola palmata; 6, Androsace septentrionalis; 7, Arenária baleárica.

Simple.—No. 3 is Lasiopetalum solanáceum; 4 and 5 are species of Thymus; 1 and 2 are Begónias, but we really have not time to ascertain their species.

Inquirens.—It is not essential to the health of VINES that they should be exposed to the external temperature during winter, if the Greenhouse or Vinery in which they grow is merely kept a few degrees above the freezing point during that season.

Florecolist.—Your plant is some kind of O'cymum or Basil, but in its present state we cannot determine which species it is.

Malachi.—SEEDS from the BRAZILS and from the neighbourhood of Rio de Janeiro, may be successfully grown in a hotbed. They cannot be preserved afterwards, nor kept in a flowering condition, in a greenhouse, but will require the treatment of hothouse plants.

P. G.—The VARIATION OF COLOUR in your Geraniums is really a singular circumstance. In those of the Gem which you have sent us, the one flower is of a bright rosy carmine, while the other is a purplish lilac. This is one of the freaks of Nature for which no cause can be assigned.

S. F. P.—By no means cut the young shoots of your newly-planted Asparagus-beds: they will be much improved if not cut for a year or two to come.

D—d.—The two plants are the sexes of Petasites vulgaris; No. 1 is the female, No. 2 is the male.

J. B.—DANDELION is prepared for salad by merely taking up strong roots in autumn and blanching them in winter, by putting them in a cellar where the frost cannot reach them. Nothing is more easy than to force them then, and nothing more difficult than to swallow them when forced. They are as bitter as soot.

R G. Y.—It will never do to introduce a tan-bed into your GREENHOUSE under the stage, for the sake of increasing the heat. Supposing there were no objection on the score of expense, you would have to contend with the occasional moisture of the tan when you might want a dry air, and it would soon lose its heat altogether. A brick flue, which you say you have, must be very unskilfully contrived not to give heat enough.

B. S. We can only say that NITRATE OF SODA is sold by the ton or cwt. by all drysalters who have any trade, and by all respectable dealers in artificial manures. We really cannot recommend one person rather than another.

A Subscriber.—We at present know very little about GUANO. It is extremely powerful. A handful in a couple of gallons of water is the proportion we should employ as liquid manure for trial.

J. B. R.—FLOWERS become DOUBLE both by the conversion of stamens into petals, and by the increase of number of petals, and sometimes by the conversion of the young seed-vessels into petals. Dahlias however, Chrysanthemums, Marigolds, and similar flowers, belonging to the Composite order, become double from a very different cause. In such cases the corollas in the centre of the flower-head change from a tubular to a ligulate, or strap-shaped form. Much obliged for your advice.

H. D. B.—Certainly. GAS, if by that name you mean street-gas, is very prejudicial to plants in a conservatory, and should never be employed either for lighting or heating plant-houses.

T. A.—No doubt PERCH will become tame by being constantly fed. But what then?

J. B. M.—Your SEEDLING FU'CHSIA is by far the finest hybrid we have seen, the flower being three inches in length, with the tube and sepals of a bright carmine colour, and the petals of a rosy purple. If, as you say, it is a strong grower and a free bloomer, it will prove a valuable addition to this beautiful genus.

L. L.—PETU'NIAS and SA'LVIAS raised from seed this spring will flower in the autumn. The leaves which you sent appear to be those of the Viburnum dentatum. Only 4 of the Numbers which you want of last year's *Chronicle* can be obtained at the office; by inclosing stamps to their amount, with your direction, you can have them sent to you. As these also are nearly out of print, the sooner you send, the better. Mr. Burke's Manual of "Cottage Economy and Cookery" will be published in about a fortnight's time in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.

T. Appleby.—No 1. of your Oncidiums was very much crushed, but appears to be O. digitatum. 2. O. longifolium. 3. O. ascendens.

Ruricola.—The best works on Algæ, with plates, are, Turner's Historia Fucorum, for species, and Greville's Algæ Britannicæ, for genera.

H.—When STABLE DUNG is placed in a heap, and made to heat, for the purpose of warming the earth of a Cucumber-bed, all its most active parts are driven off and lost. What remains at the end of a season is comparatively inactive, though no doubt still of much value. If stable dung is used to produce heat, such a loss must be submitted to, for it cannot be avoided; but we are persuaded that the time is at hand when hot water will be used for heating purposes, and the dung applied to the purposes for which alone Nature intended it.

J. P.—Pearson's BLACK PRINCE is a Pansy of the deepest blue purple, approaching to black, with a patch of rich yellow in the upper part of the lip, or lowest petal, containing a few distinct lines running from the colour towards the centre, which is free from marking. It is a flower of very fine properties, round, large, and composed of thick, velvety, well-proportioned petals.

J. S. S.—Your Pansy is a very good one, but not a first-rate flower. The eye is good, and the colour is desirable, as we are deficient in fine yellows: but if you examine it carefully, you will perceive the lower petals, more especially the side ones, are small, and deficient in the form of their outline. The Calceolaria is a pretty variety, rather too long, but worth preserving, if it is of a good habit.

S. G.—Your seedling Pelargónium is not worth preserving. The form is too long, the petals too narrow, the colour common, and the spot not of the right character. The great improvements made in this beautiful tribe of flowers within a few years is such, that flowers of the class to which yours belong are considered out of date. We know nothing of your mixture for destroying slugs; the best we can recommend are quicklime or wood ashes. The best plans to clear your frames of woodlice are to be found at pp. 150 and 165 of last year's *Chronicle.*

Alexis.—Your plants are, 1. Acer montanum, or striatum; 2. Vaccinium amœnum; 3. Lonicera alpígena.

An Under-Gardener.—With regard to the distance above the bunch at which the shoots of VINES should be stopped, there are various opinions. From our own observation of the good effects of Mr. Whiting's system, we have no hesitation in saying that, where leading shoots are not required, if only one clear joint is left above the bunch, it is by far the best and neatest method. This, however, is only applicable to Vines trained on the spur system.

Totty.—It would be easy to give tests whereby particular impurities in different manures might be detected; but it is almost impossible to give simple tests to ascertain their purity. In buying such things, it is better to go to the most respectable dealer rather than to him who charges the lowest price.

Philo-Tasmannia had better inquire of the Secretary to the New Zealand Company in London. We cannot advise him either one way or the other. For agriculturists, there is no doubt of the advantages of the colony; for other trades we cannot answer, as we do not know.

An Amateur.—We cannot tell you the exact proportions requisite to be used for washing the stems of APPLE TREES; but you may mix equal quantities of quicklime, woodashes, and cowdung together; then pour in some soapsuds, stirring the mixture well at the same time, until it is about the thickness of paint. If applied with a brush over the parts infected with LICHEN and moss, it will eradicate them, but will not destroy the larvæ of insects. Tobacco-water is to be procured ready manufactured at the shops; it must be diluted with an equal quantity of water previously to being used.

B. L.—Eight good sorts of Apples in succession from October till July may consist of the Golden Reinette, Maclean's Favourite, Pearson's Plate, Ribston Pippin, Hughes's Golden Pippin, Herefordshire Pearmain, Old Nonpareil, and Sturmer Pippin. All these will succeed as standards. If any are to be favoured with the protection of a wall, the Ribston Pippin and Old Nonpareil are proper.

W. Ford.—Your plants are, 1. Erica echiiflora, var.; 2. E. echiiflora; 3 and 4. cónecolor; 5. E. arbórea; 6. E. hýbrida; 7. E. viscária; 8. Chorozema cordatum; 9. Psorálea pinnata; 10 is in too young a state to be identified; 11. Entelea palmata; 12. a Leptospermum, probably sericeum.

A Friend to Floriculture.—An account of the best method of building and heating GREENHOUSES will be found at p. 763 of last year's *Chronicle*, and at p. 53 of this.

Omega.—We certainly misunderstood your question. PANS OF WATER do not suit any kind of succulent plant; with that exception, they are useful to all plants during summer, exposed to a dry and warm atmosphere, e. g., in sitting rooms.

Carnation.—If the insects attacking the Apple-tree are APHIDES, they may be driven away by tobacco smoke; nothing else will remove them. In directing all the shoots of ASPARAGUS to be cut off, up to a certain time, allusion was made entirely to beds in a state for cutting, not to those in process of formation. If, however, your beds are three years old, they ought to be fit to cut this year.

H. C.—The best form in which to use GYPSUM is in its unburnt state, finely powdered. If you employ plaster of Paris, you must prevent its setting as long as you can. In a few hours, say 10, the smell of the putrid urine will be destroyed if the gypsum is unburnt. We have never *recommended* gypsum in the form of plaster of Paris, though it may be so used, but not with the same advantage as unburnt.

G. W.—Your plant seems a mere form of Catasetum semiapertum.

B.—Ipomœa pes tígridis, as far as we can tell from a leaf without flower.

J. Davis.—Your plant is Hermánnia denudata. The question about Asparagus is answered, or will be, by the "Calendar of Operations." Many methods of killing woodlice have been given in the *Chronicle* of last year, as will be seen by the Index.

Manchester.—Your plant is BISTORT, a troublesome weed. Thorough draining in the first place, and frequent ploughing afterwards, are the remedies you must look to.

Hope House.—Oxylóbium ellípticum, a well-known greenhouse plant.

Vitis has been keeping both the air and soil of his VINES too dry. Although the blossoms ought not to be syringed when in flower, the air ought never to become dry.

Βητα.—GAS WATER will act much more rapidly on your grass land than nitrate of soda. We should, however, anticipate advantage from either. There are many such complaints as yours of Cabbages running to seed this season. Probably it is connected with the unusual length of hot and dry weather this Spring.

F. R. M.—We apprehend your Night-smelling Wallflower is not what is so called here. We mean Hesperis tristis, you perhaps intend White Rocket. At all events the climate of Cork is very different from that of this part of England.

Calder.—We doubt whether you will do your CUCUMBERS any good by giving them old liquid manure. Guano is too little known for us to say anything about it. None of our correspondents have been using it, as you must have seen. Try it by mixing a handful in a water-pot of water.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE chief feature in our news from France is the occurrence, on the Paris and Versailles Railroad, of the most serious accident yet recorded in the annals of railroad travelling. This disastrous event took placed on Sunday evening, when the trains were filled with visitors returning from Versailles, where they had assembled to witness the festivities in honour of the King's birth-day. More than 100 persons were crushed or burnt to death on the spot, and nearly 200 seriously wounded. This melancholy accident produced a deep sensation throughout the country, and its immediate consequence was a serious fall in the value of all railway securities. Some excitement has also been created in Paris by the arrest of a considerable number of the labouring classes, having in their possession a quantity of arms and ammunition of a new description, supposed to be connected with another plot to assassinate the King.—This week has also been signalised by another calamitous event, the destruction of one third of the great commercial city of Hamburgh by fire. It broke out on the morning of Thursday the 5th inst., and lasted until Sunday; during which period no less than 52 streets, 3 churches, and nearly all the public buildings in the commercial quarter of the city, were reduced to ashes. The event, as might have been expected, has entailed general ruin and distress upon the great mass of the population, and the amount of the actual loss is not yet fully ascertained.—From Spain our news is not of particular interest: the Cortes have been engaged with discussions on a bill proposed by the Ministry for a loan of 160 millions of reals, said to be required to carry on the Government; the debate, as far as it has proceeded, presents no feature of general interest, and promises to be long protracted.—From Portugal we learn that the projected commercial treaties with this country are making progress, and that they are likely to be signed in the course of the present month.—Our German news is confined to the comments of the journals on the recent visit of the French Minister, M. Pageot, to Vienna, relative to the marriage of the Queen of Spain; and to speculations connected with another mission on the same subject to the Court of Prussia.—By the last arrivals from New York we learn that the Loan Bill has passed the Senate, and received the signature of the President; Lord Ashburton has been actively engaged in the objects of his mission, and the American journals begin to exhibit a less hostile disposition, and express a hope that there will be a speedy and satisfactory arrangement of all the points of dispute between the two countries.

At home, our news is still confined to the proceedings in Parliament. The Report on the Income Tax Bill has been brought up and agreed to; a variety of amendments were proposed, but they were all rejected by large majorities, and the bill has thus far passed in its original form, with the exception of an addition made by Ministers, extending the proposed exemption of cathedrals and churches to all places used solely for divine worship. Sir R. Peel has brought forward the new Tariff Bill, and has entered into lengthened explanations of its designs and provisions, stating that its main object is the removal of all prohibitive duties, and the general reduction of the existing tariff. Sir James Graham has obtained leave to bring in a bill for the continuation and amendment of the Poor Law Commission; the chief features of the proposed measure are the abolition of the Gilbert Unions, the education of pauper children, and the continuation of the Commission for five years longer.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal continue well. The Queen and Court returned to town from Claremont on Monday. H. R. H. Prince Albert inspected the troops in Wellington Barracks on Wednesday morning, and in the evening presided at the dinner of the Literary Fund Society in Freemasons' Hall. The Queen gave a Fancy Dress Ball at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, which was very numerously attended. The particulars of this *fête* will be found given under our Metropolitan news. The Marquis of Ormonde and the Hon. Capt. Duncombe have succeeded Lord Byron and the Hon. Capt. Hood as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on her Majesty.

Gazette Announcements.—Her Majesty has appointed P. R. Marillier, Esq., to the office of Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate for the district of Somerset, in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. Sir W. Gomm, who recently assumed the command of the Chester district, has received the appointment of Governor of the Mauritius, vacant by the death of Sir Lionel Smith. The Queen has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Cresswell Cresswell, Esq., one of the Justices of her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas.

Parliamentary Movements.—Lord A. Hervey has been elected for the borough of Brighton, in the room of Mr. Wigney, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. The Southampton Election Committee have decided that Lord Bruce and C. C. Martyn, Esq., were not duly elected for that borough, and that they had been by their agents guilty of bribery. The Newcastle-under-Line Election Committee have declared that the last election for that borough, as far as it regarded J. Q. Harris, Esq., was a void election; that the said J. Q. Harris, Esq., was, by his agents, guilty of bribery, but that it did not appear by the evidence that this was with Mr. Harris's knowledge or consent. A new writ has been ordered for the county of Londonderry, in the room of Sir R. Bateson, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. The New Windsor Election Petition has been abandoned.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—*Accident on the Versailles Railroad.*—The capital and its neighbourhood were on Sunday evening thrown into a state of great alarm and excitement by the occurrence of a very serious accident on the Paris and Versailles left bank railway. It appears that Sunday was fixed for the celebration of the King's *fête* at Versailles, by the display of the great waterworks and fireworks; and on this occasion Versailles was crowded to an unusual extent with visitors from the capital. At the conclusion of the display of waterworks, about half-past five, a great number of persons proceeded to the terminus of each line of railroad, there being two, and took their departure for Paris. The train of the left bank was unusually long; it consisted of 17 carriages, impelled by three engines, and conveyed from 1,500 to 1,800 passengers. On arriving between Meudon and Bellevue the axle-tree of the first engine broke, and the body of it, with the fire, fell to the ground. The second engine, so great was the impetus, broke it in pieces and passed over it, when the boiler burst, throwing the stoker into the air to a great height. The several carriages, as they came up, passed over the wreck, when six of them were immediately set in flames by the fire of the broken engine; and, being newly painted, they burnt with rapidity. Three were entirely consumed, and three others partially, without the possibility of escape to the inclosed passengers, who, as usual, were locked in. The scene that ensued is described as one of a most painful description, and the confusion that prevailed was extreme. The greater number of the passengers in the two first carriages were killed on the spot—most of them burnt to death, being unable to make their escape from the locked-up carriages. The number of lives lost is variously estimated; but it is stated that upwards of 100 persons were killed or burnt to death, and 150 wounded. Among these are said to be several persons of distinction, including two Deputies; but as a great number of the bodies are so burnt and disfigured that it seems impossible to identify them, considerable uncertainty at present prevails as to who the unfortunate individuals are. It appears that M. Guizot was on the line at the time. He went to Versailles by the half-past five o'clock train, and the accident happened to the one returning at that time. Regiments of troops were immediately put on the line to keep off the populace, who were greatly excited, and who made an attempt to destroy the railroad, which, however, they were prevented doing. The sensation produced in Paris by the announcement of the accident was extreme, and railroad shares immediately fell 20 francs.

The Capital.—Some excitement has been created in Paris by the announcement of the discovery of another plot to assassinate the King. Twelve persons belonging to the labouring class were arrested on the night of the 5th inst., and a quantity of petards, arms, and ammunition seized in their possession. Amongst the persons arrested are said to be Considère, who had been twice tried and acquitted before the Chamber of Peers, and Poncelet, who was convicted of having been engaged in the conspiracy of the Rue des Prouvaires and amnestied. On the following day further arrests were made; and on Saturday a number of domiciliary visits were made throughout Paris, particularly in the neighbourhood of the Faubourgs St. Antoine, of St. Denis, and of the Temple; and the keeper of a wine-shop in the Rue des Marais du Temple was arrested. It is added that Quènisset still remains at the Conciergerie, and that these arrests have been made in consequence of information furnished by him. Private letters state that the projectiles seized were of glass, and of the nature of hand grenades, intended for the assassination of the King by being thrown into and exploding in his carriage. The judicial investigation into the affair is proceeding with activity.—The King, Queen, and the Royal Family removed from the Tuileries on Saturday to their summer palace at Neuilly. The Duchess of Nemours and the young Prince are reported to be going on very satisfactorily. M. Guizot was so ill of a cold on Saturday, that he could not attend the Cabinet Council held that day at the Tuileries.—The journals state that "the King has given a significant reply to the Address presented to him by the Archbishop of Paris, relative to the desecration of the Sabbath, by countenancing the non-observance of the holiday of Ascension (on Thursday), one of the days consecrated by the concordat, by the workmen employed in repairing the Chateau of St. Cloud."

The Cabinet.—It is stated that the Government has decided on dissolving the Chambers, and having the general election in August. The "Temps" states as a rumour, that the Cabinet intend to ratify the treaty relative to the right of search, immediately after the elections; but private letters declare this statement to be unfounded.

The Chambers.—The journals continue to be much occupied with the adjourned debates in the Chamber of Deputies on the Railroad Bill. The first vote since our last has been respecting the railroad to run south, through the centre of France. This railroad, executed as far as Orleans, is to be continued to Vierzon, on the canal of Berry, not far from Bourges. The extension of the railroad to Clermont, as well as that to Toulouse, was rejected. On Saturday the Chamber passed the *ensemble* of the first article of the bill, classing the railroad lines as follows:—1. From Paris to the Belgian frontiers. 2. From Paris to the Channel. 3. From Paris to the frontiers of Germany, by Nancy and Strasbourg. 4. From Paris to the Mediterranean, by Lyons, Marseilles, and Cette. 5. From Paris to the frontiers of Spain, by Tours, Bordeaux, and Bayonne. 6. From Paris to the Ocean, by Tours and Nantes. 7. From Paris to the centre of France, by Bourges. 8. From the Mediterranean to the Rhine, by Lyons, Dijon, and Mulhausen. 9. And lastly, from the Mediterranean to the Ocean, by Toulouse and Bordeaux. The debate then commenced on the mode of execution of all these railroads. The Government proposes a mixed plan, combining the assistance of the State with the competition of private companies and the assistance of the localities interested in the lines. On Tuesday the Chamber voted as far as to the 9th article of the Railroad Bill; an amendment of M. Duvergier de Hauranne to article 2, to the effect that railroads, either totally or in part, may be given up to private industry, on conditions to be specially determined hereafter by the Chambers, having been carried. During the debate, M. Dupin rose, and, alluding to the serious accident that had occurred on the Versailles railway, demanded a law for the police of railroads. M. Teste said that such a law existed in the 8th article, giving the Government power to make such regulation. M. Dupin said this did not suffice. It was a good point to start from, but was not that at which he would arrive. The Government could not establish or inflict new penalties, or any penalty more than five francs. Such a fine was illusory in cases like the disastrous one of Sunday, which had filled the city with consternation. He demanded a penal law to act as a sufficient check on the cupidity which speculated on the lives of citizens. Such a law, he knew, could not be improvised from the tribune, but he thought it right that the commission should be aware of the necessity. M. Teste agreed, but said the present was not the fit moment. The Government had prepared a law, which the late terrible events need not hasten. The English Government, which was before the French in these matters, had inquired and examined, and had not yet found a solution. The question was grave and complicated, and should embrace steam-boats as well as railroads. Government would not lose sight of the question; but the interval of a session was not too much time to prepare it in. The subject then dropped, and the debate was resumed relative to the sums to be awarded for the execution of the lines already classed.

The Press.—The journal called the *Courrier des Théâtres* has been suppressed, and sentence passed on the editor by the Court of Police Correctionnelle to pay a fine of 10,000f. for declaring that the money deposited as security for any offence of which he might be guilty was not his own property. This decision appears to have alarmed the Opposition papers, particularly the *National*, which considered it a dangerous precedent, calculated to inflict a serious injury on any journal which might incur the displeasure of Government.

SPAIN.—Our intelligence from Madrid extends to the 4th inst., but is not of great importance. On the 29th ult. the Chamber resumed the debate on the 160,000,000 reals Loan Bill. The only feature of interest, however, in the discussion is presented in the speech of M. Arguelles, guardian of the Queen, who spoke at considerable length, and warmly advocated the cause of Ministers. "I have attentively watched their proceedings," he said, "from the commencement; and I have acquired a conviction that in no instance have they swerved from the principles set down in their programme, and I regard them consequently as entitled to my unlimited confidence. I cannot, then, in the presence of the pressing wants of the administration, withhold from it the trifling grant of 160,000,000, which it demands from the legislature. I never denied any administration the resources which it stood in need of to carry on the government. This want is particularly felt by the present cabinet, who has still to fulfil the obligations contracted towards the foreign legions. The *exposé* of those wants is too well justified not to convince me of the necessity of acceding to the demand. I will, moreover, grant to Ministers the supplies they may require for the expenditure occasioned by the events of Oct., and I will take their word for the amount. They told you that their principal motive in applying for 160,000.000 was to have always in reserve a sum of 50,000,000. This reason is perfectly just. If we may consider civil war as entirely at an end since the signal discomfiture of a rebellious prince, we cannot flatter ourselves to be altogether free from apprehensions of foreign war. You have no doubt all read with indignation a paragraph in the *Augsburg Gazette*, in which it is stated that the marriage of Queen Isabella II. could not be arranged in Madrid, the Five Powers having undertaken to provide a husband for her Majesty." M. Arguelles concluded by vindicating the Ministry against the charge of pusillanimity and indecision. On the following day the debate was resumed; and after a few words from Messrs. Cantero and Mendizabal, the proposition of two members of the Finance Committee, which authorised the government to issue Treasury bonds to the amount of 160,000,000 reals, was discussed; but from the number of amendments to the bill presented on that day, it was expected that the debate would last a fortnight longer. The Cabinet appeared determined not to reply to any questions put by the opposition until this bill should be voted by the Chamber. The period for the departure of the Infante Don Francisco de Paula was not yet fixed. Messrs. Onis and Alvear, who had been commissioned to bring back to Madrid his two sons, at present in Germany, were to set out in a few days. A banquet was given by the Queen to the Infante and family on the 1st inst. Great preparations had been made for celebrating the anniversary of the insurrection of the people of Madrid against the French, on the 2d May, 1808, and the municipality invited the families of the victims who perished in that insurrection to assist at the funeral ceremony, which passed off satisfactorily and without any disturbance. Accounts received from Barcelona of the 1st inst. inform us that some agitation prevailed in that city, in consequence of a tumultuous scene which had occurred at the theatre, where "seditious cries" had been uttered against the Regent. The military posts had been doubled, and other measures adopted to prevent disorders; but subsequent accounts received to the 4th inst. state that the tranquillity of the city had again been entirely restored.

PORTUGAL.—We have received intelligence from Lisbon to the 2d inst. The suspension of the negotiations for the commercial treaty had created much discontent at Oporto; fresh representations had been sent in to the Home-office, and Senhor Maya, the representative of the Commercial Association at Oporto, had been urgent in pressing upon the Duke of Palmella and government its speedy conclusion. It is stated that at a Council of Ministers, held on the 30th ult., the government concurred in expressing an anxious wish that both the projected treaties with England should be concluded without delay; and that the Duke of Palmella had informed them that he saw no reason whatever why both treaties should not be signed during the course of the present month—a result which appears to be anticipated as certain. At the same Council a project was submitted for the reconstruction of the Council of State upon a more effective and intelligible basis, and it is said that it will be assimilated in its operation in some respects to the British Privy Council, and in others to the *Conseil d'Etat* in France. A difference had arisen between Monsignor Cappaccini and the government with regard to the *personnel* of the dignitaries to be empowered to grant dispensations in cases of marriage within the prohibited degrees, and the negotiations were in consequence expected to be suspended until fresh instructions were received from Rome. The names of 23 new peers were under the consideration of the Queen and the Government. They were expected to be soon published, and it was thought that they would meet with general approbation. At the same Council of Ministers, an audience had been given to two travelling agents of the Anti-Slavery Society of London: the government assured those gentlemen of their desire to put down slavery within the Portuguese dominions by every means in their power. It appears that the principal reason why Baron Lagos's plan of conversion had been opposed by the Council of State was, that no adequate means were shown of providing for the necessary increase of expenditure it would occasion. The Duke of Palmella declared himself not satisfied, though at first considered favourable to the proposal, which was consequently postponed for further information. The 29th ult. had been kept as a holiday, being the day on which Don Pedro first decreed the charter. The Queen held a levee, and the officers of the Army and Navy dined together at the Naval Arsenal. The Commanders and some of the officers of the British and French ships were invited to the dinner; an illumination took place in the Rocco-square in the evening. It is stated that within six months there have been 50 failures at Oporto, and that even the English wine-houses there are beginning to feel seriously the depressed state of trade.

Germany.—The German papers are chiefly occupied with comments on the late visit of M. Pageot to Vienna, relative to some arrangement respecting the Queen of Spain's marriage, to which we have before referred. Alluding to the interview that took place on this subject between M. Pageot and Prince Metternich, the latter is stated to have declared—1st, that the northern Powers would not interfere with respect to the Queen of Spain's marriage until the favourable moment should arrive; 2ndly, that they would not interfere in the internal affairs of Spain, nor would they acknowledge the existing Government; 3rdly, that neither the French nor English Government could induce them to alter their determination. Accounts from Vienna of the 26th ult. announce that Count Senfft de Pilsach, the present Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Austria in Holland, will probably succeed Prince Esterhazy as Austrian Ambassador in London.—Accounts from Berlin inform us that M. Pageot was shortly expected in that capital from Paris; and it was understood that the object of his mission is to present the renunciation by France of all pretensions to place a Prince of the house of Orleans on the throne of Spain; on condition, however, that one be chosen from either the Spanish or Italian branch of the Bourbon family. Having failed with the Cabinet of England, and, as above stated, with Prince Metternich, the support of M. Bulow, it is said, is now sought for. Private letters from Berlin of the 27th ult. state that a special committee had been instituted, in order to decide on the expediency of increasing the import duties on foreign raw and bar iron, and on cotton goods. The Prussian Consul-General in England, M. Bernhard Hebeler, had arrived in Berlin to be present at the deliberations. The iron-masters had petitioned the King to raise the duties on foreign irons; but it was believed that his Majesty would not accede to their prayer.—It is rumoured that the King of Bavaria intends to grant an amnesty to the persons arrested for political offences, and likewise to those who have fled to avoid punishment. The time when this act of clemency will be carried into effect is said to be the approaching marriage of his Royal Highness the Crown Prince.—The Cabinet of Munich has just issued an order prohibiting the homœopathic system of treatment in hospitals, prisons, and other establishments, until further and satisfactory information shall be procured as to its efficacy.—The marriage of the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Coburg Gotha and Princess Alexandrine of Baden took place at Carlsruhe on the 3rd inst. Lord G. Lennox, who had arrived from England, charged by the Queen and Prince Albert with their felicitations to the Royal pair, was present at the ceremony.

Hamburgh.—The General Steam Navigation Company's packet Caledonia arrived in London on Tuesday, bringing the painful intelligence that a considerable portion of this great commercial city, including all the principal public buildings, and all the chief streets of business, had been destroyed by a fire, which broke out on Thursday morning, the 5th inst., and which was still raging at the time of the departure of the packet at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The following are the particulars of this melancholy event, as far as they can yet be gathered from the accounts received, which are necessarily of a hurried and confused character. The fire broke out on Thursday morning at one A. M., in the Deutsch-strasse, a street not above eight feet in width, with high houses on each side, and as water could not immediately be procured—the canals being dry, in consequence of a long prevalence of dry weather—the flames spread rapidly, and the whole of the narrow and crowded streets that form the heart of the city were soon on fire. The great canal seems to have checked the progress of the conflagration on the one side, and the canal which runs along the side of the butchers' shambles appears to have arrested it on the other; but towards the north no impediment intervened, and in the course of Friday all the streets around the Alster were laid in ashes. The conflagration continued throughout the whole of Friday night and Saturday, and had extended to 52 streets, 3 churches, and 4 prisons. It was computed that one-third of the city, principally the commercial district, had already been destroyed; a number of lives had also been lost: the exact number, however, could not be ascertained, but it was stated from 40 to 50. The Senate had ordered everybody to leave the town. Supplies of powder had been received; and some thousands of Hanoverian, Danish, and Prussian troops had marched into the city, and were destroying houses with powder and cannon, in hopes of arresting the conflagration. The scene presented by the burning city on Friday night is represented as awfully grand; and a writer from the spot states that the picture of the destruction of Nineveh can alone give a somewhat adequate idea of the fearful magnificence of the scene. The wind blowing a gale from the west, and the night being completely dark, rendered the picture dreadful in the extreme. One half of the population had left the place, and were seated in the surrounding villages and fields, and the utmost misery prevailed; while on all the roads leading away from the city were to be seen long lines of carriages, waggons, and carts, conveying the inhabitants and their furniture away. At the time of the Caledonia's leaving, St. Jacob's church was on fire, and a gale was blowing from the north-west, giving a new direction to the conflagration, which still continued unabated. All the principal hotels, situated on the Jungfernstieg, had been destroyed. It was attempted to save the goods from the large warehouses by putting them into barges on the canals: but in many instances the burning houses fell into the canals, and thus sunk the goods and filled up the canals. The fire-engines generally were worked until they had become disabled.—Accounts have since been received, brought by the Hull steamer, which left Hamburgh late on Sunday, stating that the fire had then been got under, and that no apprehensions were any longer entertained for what remained of the city. The number of lives lost, it was estimated, exceeded a hundred. We have since received by the steam-ship Countess of Lonsdale, which arrived in London on Thursday morning, accounts up to Tuesday, at which time the fire was completely got under. The papers thus brought give more detailed accounts of this serious calamity, but the main facts are as stated above. Among the public buildings entirely destroyed are the following:—Three of the five principal churches, namely, St. Peter's, St. Nicholas', and St. Jacob's; the old Exchange, the new one having escaped unhurt; the Bank; the Börsen Halle; the Senate House; the Eimbecksche House; the City Post-office; the four principal prisons or Houses of Correction; the waterworks of Mr. Smith; and nearly all the principal hotels and coffee-houses. The public school and city library are not spoken of in any of the accounts as having received injury, but as most of the adjoining streets are enumerated in the list published, it is feared that the school and library have shared in the general destruction. The fire originated in a tobacconist's shop in the Deutsch-strasse, and extended east and west to the Steinthor, embracing all the buildings from the Grassemarkt north and south to the Fischmarkt. Since the intelligence brought by the Caledonia, the whole of the town, from the Pferdemarkt to the Detention-house, has been burnt down. The houses being constructed to a great extent of wood, the inflammable nature of the materials rendered it very difficult to arrest the progress of the flames. Providentially the wind continued to blow in the same direction up till 2 p.m. on Sunday, when the fire was happily extinguished. Had the wind at all shifted to the north, it is thought that the whole of the houses on the Steinstrasse must have been consumed. It is said, that, acting upon the advice of Messrs. Giles, Thompson, and Linley, three British residents, the Senate had on Saturday afternoon given directions to the artillery to blow up the house of Mr. Solomon Imheine, opposite the Alster; and hence the new Jungfersteig, a quarter of the town most recently built, and where the most wealthy inhabitants resided, was preserved. The troops from Harburg, Lubeck, Luneburg, Gluckstadt, and Hanover, had been incessant in their endeavours, by demolishing buildings, &c., to cut off the progress of the flames. The English sailors belonging to the vessels had also given their assistance; and private letters state that, had they not been withdrawn, the fire would much sooner have been extinguished. Unfortunately, however, a rumour had been set afloat, attributing the fire to the agency of the English; and to such an extent did the feeling actuate the lower orders, that during Saturday afternoon and the whole of Sunday no Englishman could venture with safety to make his appearance in the streets; and the British Consul, with the harbour-master, thought it necessary to prohibit the English belonging to ships from leaving their vessels. In one instance an Englishman, on Saturday afternoon, being recognised, was rudely attacked and struck with a musket on the back of the head by one of the Burgher guard. No fewer than 15 Englishmen had been arrested on suspicion, but there being no grounds whatever to justify their detention, they had been discharged. The person named Cohen, in whose house the fire first broke out, had also been apprehended, and still remained in custody. It is believed that about 1,034 houses had been burnt down by the fire, and the whole extent of property destroyed is estimated at 7,000,000*l.* sterling. Our readers will be pleased to learn that the merchants of London have set the example of raising a subscription to relieve the immediate distress occasioned by this calamity—a prompt and spontaneous demonstration, which is honourable not only to the mercantile classes, but to Great Britain at large.

Hanover.—We learn by private letters, dated the 26th ult., that the Crown Prince is betrothed to the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, and not to the second daughter, Princess Theresa, as was reported in the German papers, and stated in our last. His Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg himself announced this fact to the members of the Assembly of the Estate, who met on the 25th ult., to keep the 25th anniversary of his Highness's marriage.

Belgium.—Private letters from Brussels, dated the 6th inst., state that a Mr. Bothori, who has just completed a carriage which moves alone without steam, by means of galvanism, and without horses, set out a week previously to fetch two millions in silver, which Baron Rothschild had promised him if he would bring them from Paris to Brussels with his carriage in 15 hours. He was expected on Sunday evening, the 8th inst. The expense of building the Palace of Justice at Ghent was originally estimated at 900,000 francs; but it appears that it amounts to nearly double that sum, viz. 1,653,119 francs. The Municipal Council at Ghent has decided that an application shall be made to the King and to the Provisional Council for an additional grant towards the expense of this building. Letters received at Antwerp announce that the commissioners sent from Bruges for the purpose of examining into the practicability of founding a colony in Brazil have arrived at Rio de Janeiro, and that they were favourably received by the Congress of Brazil, which seems disposed to grant the society all the concessions it desires.

Italy.—Accounts received from Venice state that the Emperor of Austria has ordered that a monument of Titian should be erected in that city, at a cost to the state of 230,000 florins, in the church in which the statue of Canova is placed.—Letters from Palermo of the 20th ult. state, that the King of Bavaria had arrived in that city, and set out on a tour through the interior of Sicily.—It is reported that the King of Sardinia has lately ordered the expulsion of the Jews from the town of Savona, within three days, and the re-union in one of the worst streets in Genoa of the Jewish population of that city.—Accounts received from Naples state that the post-office treaty between France and the Two Sicilies only waits for the King's signature, that the Duke of Montebello was about shortly to take it to Paris, that the ratifications would be exchanged in two months, and that it would be in full operation on the 1st Oct. The marriage of the King's sister, the Princess Therese, with the young Emperor of Brazil is regarded as concluded.—The papers speak seriously of disasters having been occasioned in Calabria Ultra by inundations. Bridges have been swept away, houses reduced to ruins, and several persons drowned. The telegraph at the Port of Dino was struck by the electric fluid, and almost destroyed, and the man stationed there killed.

Switzerland.—Intelligence from Geneva informs us that the Constituent Assembly was proceeding with the revision of its federal compact. The first article of the new constitution is in the following terms:—"The republic of Geneva constitutes, as a sovereign state, one of the cantons of the Swiss confederation. The sovereignty resides in the people, who exercise it within the limits established by the constitution. The form of government is a representative democracy." The Assembly proclaimed the equality of all citizens in the eye of the law, the liberty of the press, the abolition of the censorship, the freedom of education, universal suffrage, and the judgment by jury in criminal matters. Accounts from Zurich state that the elections had gone in favour of the Liberal Radical party, who had succeeded in returning 92 out of the 165 members of the Grand Council. Private letters from Basle, dated the 4th inst., mention a report that a note had been delivered from the Earl of Aberdeen to the President of the Swiss Confederation, recalling to mind the decisions of the Congress of Vienna on the subject of Switzerland, and recommending to the different States to observe the limits prescribed by the federal compact, and to abstain from disputes about religion.

Russia.—Accounts from St. Petersburgh inform us that the attention of the public is now almost absorbed by the approaching visit of the King of Prussia to that capital, and some anxiety is felt for the results in political respects. The journals state that an amnesty will be granted by the Emperor of Russia to the Polish political offenders in July next.

Turkey.—We have received by way of Vienna private letters from Constantinople dated the 20th ult., three days later than the advices brought by the last Levant mail. The negotiations for the settlement of the Greek question do not seem to make much progress, although the English and French Ministers were active in their diplomatic intercourse with the Porte. M. Pisani, the chief dragoman of the British embassy, had been suspended in his functions by Sir S. Canning. Mr. Alison replaced M. Pisani *ad interim*. The cause of the latter's suspension is said to be as follows:—After a conference with the Reis Effendi, on the question of the Lebanon, M. de Pisani had stated to the Ambassador that the Porte was willing to appoint a member of the family of Schachali to be Emir of the Lebanon. The Ambassador having demanded the accomplishment of this promise, the Reis Effendi replied, that he had subjected the promise to certain eventualities. M. de Pisani was thus compromised, and was dismissed. The friendly relations between Sir S. Canning and the Porte are stated to have been disturbed lately by various causes, but more particularly by the ill-treatment of British subjects. The Porte, it appears, had addressed a complaint to Baron de Bourqueney of the conduct of the French Consul in Damascus, who is accused of dispensing protection in a manner incompatible with the independence of the Ottoman local Administration. Baron de Bourqueney is said to have replied evasively.

United States.—By the arrival of the packet ship New York at Liverpool on Monday, and the Great Western steamer on Wednesday, we have papers to the 29th ult., 14 days later than those previously received. The Loan Bill had passed the Senate, and received the signature of the President. Lord Ashburton was engaged in the business of his mission. He had dined with the President, and the Prussian Ambassador; and was engaged to dine with the Secretary of State and other distinguished gentlemen. The papers do not contain any authentic intelligence respecting the negotiations between his Lordship and the Government. It however appears from them that public feeling was becoming much more pacific, not only upon the north-eastern boundary question, but also upon the important one of the "right of search," respecting which matters are represented as being in a fair way of satisfactory arrangement. Another serious steam-boat explosion has occurred at Baltimore, the most fatal in its consequences ever known in that part of the United States. The vessel was a new one, and engaged in her first trip, which was a pleasure excursion, having her decks crowded with passengers. By some accident the boiler suddenly burst, whereby she became a perfect wreck, and sunk almost immediately. The loss of life was very great; the exact number, however, had not been ascertained at the time of the packet's leaving, but upwards of 30 dead bodies had been picked up.

West Indies.—The West India Steam Company's ship Clyde arrived at Falmouth on Sunday, bringing mails from Havannah to the 15th, Nassau 17th, and Bermuda 23d ult., and Fayal 2d inst. The affair of the slave-ship Creole was settled the day previous to the

Clyde quitting Nassau, the blacks having been discharged by a proclamation from Judge Symonds, notwithstanding the American consul, Mr. Darling, pressed for further delay. The prospects of the crops in Jamaica and Trinidad were favourable; and it was expected that, should the gathering prove propitious, they will give a good return to the planter. At Demerara, the dispute between the labourers and their masters was not adjusted at the latest dates The irregularity of the Royal West India steamers was a prominent topic of discussion among the mercantile interest of Jamaica, who call for a Government investigation into the manner in which the communication between the two countries has been delayed. The Clyde during the period of her absence from England, a few months, has consumed no less than 3,800 tons of coal.

Mexico.—Private letters received by the Clyde from Mexico state that no actual invasion of Texas has taken place, although there have been a few skirmishes on the frontier. The country is described as tranquil, and Santa Anna is said to be very popular: The new tariff was expected to make its appearance in a few days, reducing the duty on dry goods one-fourth, and on wines and other liquors one-half. This measure was expected to confer great benefit on trade, and by lessening the inducement to smuggle, to prove of considerable advantage to the revenue.

Australia.—We have received papers from Hobart Town and Launceston to the beginning of January. The substance of the news brought by them is, that the market prices of provisions were maintained by the expectation that the crops would suffer from a drought which was then prevalent in the interior. Several of the districts had already received damage by the blight and rust. Accounts from Sydney state that one or two failures had occurred in that town, but the names are not mentioned. Business, which in all branches was bad, was expected to improve as the year advanced. The banks appear to charge high rates of interest for loans, which is complained of in all parts of the colony.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—After the presentation of petitions, Earl De Grey announced that Mr. Biddulph had been dismissed from the magistracy of Ireland, in consequence of that gentleman having admitted during a recent trial in which he was the prosecutor, that he had conveyed advice to the prisoners, who were charged with having made an attempt on his life by firing at him, to fly the country, and escape from justice.

The Marquis of Normanby, after animadverting on the remissness which he said had been manifested by the Irish Government in not dismissing Mr. Biddulph earlier, moved for the production of the correspondence which had passed between that gentleman and the Government on this subject.

Earl De Grey said he had no objection to the production of the documents referred to, and would only add that the moment he became aware of the case of Mr. Biddulph, he acted upon it in that way which he considered the justice of the case to require.

The Exchequer Bills Bill was then read a second time; the Parish Property Bill was read a third time; and the Kensington and Knightsbridge Openings Bill, and several private Bills, were read a second time. A message from the Commons brought up the Copyright Bill, which was read a first time. The Lord Chancellor said he should move that the Bill be read a second time on Tuesday, and the discussion taken on going into committee.

The Marquis of Normanby then brought forward the subject of a complaint from the magistrates of Sunderland, respecting a charge made against them by the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Durham. The charge was, that the noble Lord had in his place in Parliament stated, "that the late Government appointed ten magistrates in Sunderland, all of whom were Whigs; and the consequence was, that at the last election they refused a license to every individual who would not vote in accordance with their principles." The Marquis of Normanby stated that a meeting of the magistrates had been held, at which resolutions were passed, a copy of which had been sent to the Marquis of Londonderry, contradicting the above statement, and expressing a hope that his Lordship would, in his place in Parliament, correct the erroneous statement he had made. Lord Normanby concluded by asking whether the noble Marquis was disposed to retract or adhere to the accusation which he had made. The noble Lord in the course of his observations reflected on Government for having appointed the Marquis of Londonderry Lord Lieutenant of the county of Durham.

The Marquis of Londonderry entered into a long explanation of the circumstances of the case; adding, that he had nothing to retract, and that it was still his impression, from what was within his own knowledge, and from information he had received, that the magistrates of Sunderland, like other magistrates in many other counties, used their power of granting licenses for purposes of political partisanship.

The Duke of Wellington closed the discussion by defending the conduct of the Marquis of Londonderry, who, he thought, was quite right in not volunteering to come forward on the subject of the letter, when he received it; and if his noble friend had so come forward, he would have made himself instrumental to a breach of the privileges of the House. His Grace added, that he thought one of the topics of the noble Marquis (Lord Normanby) might as well have been omitted, namely, a reflection on Government for having appointed his noble friend Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Durham. Now, his noble friend was the head of one of the greatest properties in the county; he had rendered services to the county of Durham; he had liberally expended a large sum of money in making a harbour in that county; and he did think that the attack of the noble Marquis upon Government for selecting his noble friend to fill this office in the county of Durham, which was vacant—founding his attack upon this, that his noble friend had thought proper to resign the office of Ambassador to St. Petersburgh, because he had not the confidence of the House of Commons in that office—was not quite fair and proper. His Grace concluded by expressing his belief that, in all the county, there was not an individual upon whom the appointment could have been more properly conferred than his noble friend.

Tuesday.—Lord Brougham, in moving the second reading of his Bill for granting indemnity to the witnesses examined before select committees, defended himself, and their Lordships generally, from the imputation which had been cast upon them, of giving indirect encouragement, or at least impunity, to bribery, by having thrown out the bill which had been sent up to them by the Commons in the month of June last. He contended that the measure, so far from operating as a check upon bribery and other corrupt practices, took the most effectual means for promoting them, by insuring an absolute exemption from punishment of any party, however guilty, who could place himself in the position of a witness. It was in many other respects so objectionable, that he considered it the most absurd piece of legislation which had ever been sent up to them from the other House; and as, from the late period at which it reached them, no time was left for amendment, their Lordships had no course open but to reject the bill.

Upon the motion for the second reading of the present bill, Lord Wicklow complained that no notice had been given, and in conformity with a suggestion from the Lord Chancellor, it was decided that it should be read a second time at the early sitting on Wednesday.

Some conversation afterwards took place upon a motion by Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, for a committee to inquire into the treatment of certain Roman Catholics in India; but the motion, after a few remarks from Lord Fitzgerald, was withdrawn.

Thursday.—The Duke of Wellington gave notice that he should on Friday move that the House, at its rising, do adjourn till the Friday following.

The Dublin Police Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.—The Exchequer Bills Bill, the Victoria Park Bill, the Knightsbridge and Kensington Openings Bill, and the Kingsclere Inclosure Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

Several petitions were then presented; among others one by the Earl of Winchelsea, from Maidstone, against the reduction of duty on the importation of foreign hops.

Earl Fitzwilliam took the opportunity to say that a few nights previous a conversation had taken place in that House respecting the employment of persons in mines. His noble friend (the Earl of Winchelsea) then expressed great anxiety concerning the morals of that part of the population, which, he said, were seriously injured by the employment of females and children in mines. Now, as his noble friend was so exceedingly desirous of protecting the morals of the inhabitants in the manufacturing districts, he would recommend him to look a little more to the morals of the persons in the districts with which he was himself more immediately connected. He was of opinion that the hop-pickers, who annually visit the county of Kent, served greatly to contaminate the morals of the people of that county.

The Earl of Winchelsea said that it was true that hop-grounds might be converted to other purposes of cultivation than that of the production of hops; but the mischief to be apprehended from the admission of foreign hops at a low rate of duty was not limited to hop grounds and hop-growers; it extended to woodlands, and to that class of persons who had invested large sums of money in the growth of ash, willow, and chestnut poles for the use of hop-grounds. Throw the land out of the cultivation of hops, and these woodlands, which were of great extent, would immediately become valueless. The land hitherto devoted to the growth of hops might be easily convertible to other purposes; but the woodlands could not be brought into a state fit for cultivation except at an expense equal to the fee-simple of the land itself. The noble Earl had recommended him to look to the morals of the population in his own immediate neighbourhood. He begged to state that there was no district in that neighbourhood in which schools were not established capable of affording education to the whole of the population. All he asked was, that the hop-grower should have a fair protection, such as was given to other classes.—A desultory conversation followed, which led to no result, and the subject dropped.

The Marquis of Lansdowne moved for certain returns relating to the exemption of that portion of the funded debt of Great Britain which was held by foreigners from the Income-tax; and took this occasion to contend, by an appeal to argument and authority, against the justice and expediency of subjecting foreigners to such an impost.

The Earl of Ripon insisted that the exemption in the Acts referred to were founded on expediency, in reference to the peculiar circumstances of that time, and denied that there was any injustice in subjecting foreigners, equally with her Majesty's subjects, to an impost which was calculated to promote the interests of both by upholding the value of their property.

Lord Monteagle referred to the amount of British property in foreign funds as a ground of objection to any interference with the property held by foreigners in our own, and regarded the former cases of exemption referred to by his noble friend as precedents which ought to be strictly adhered to, inasmuch as they must have supplied an inducement to foreigners to embark their capital in our national securities.

Lord Brougham thought that it would be exceedingly unwise to extend the property-tax to foreigners, and that it would be highly inexpedient, for the sake of the trifling sum which could be obtained from foreigners by means of this tax, to give a pretext to other countries to deal in a similar way with funds of ours which were under their control. He thought, unless the justice of it was so manifest that no argument against it could be adduced, it would be exceedingly impolitic, especially when he considered how much larger was the stake of this country in foreign funds than the stake of foreigners in English funds.

The Earl of Wicklow did not perceive any injustice in the tax applied to foreigners, and apprehended that their exception would open a door to fraud.—The Duke of Newcastle disapproved of the entire measure, as well as of the commercial alterations for the sake of which it had been proposed.

Viscount Melbourne said, that so far as regarded the point of justice, he must own that, as foreigners had placed their capital in British funds, it was a very fair question, whether they might not be taxed in return for the protection they received? But it should be remembered that they received the advantage of protection in respect of that particular property alone, and not that general protection and advantage which a native of the country enjoyed; and yet they were to be called upon for the full amount of taxation. But with respect to the wisdom, policy, and expediency of imposing this duty upon foreigners, that was a widely different question; and his opinion was, that it was in the highest degree impolitic and inexpedient.

Lord Wharncliffe said that the different circumstances of the present time justified the deviations from the precedents referred to. The argument derived from the amount of British capital in foreign funds had little weight with him. If Englishmen invested their money abroad, they must take their chance.

On the motion of Lord Brougham, the Bribery at Elections Bill, after some discussion, was committed and reported without amendments.

Friday.—The Royal Assent was given by commission to numerous public and private bills, of which the most important are the Exchequer-bills Bill, the Victoria Park Bill, the Knightsbridge Opening Bill, the Soap Duties Bill, and the Bills relating to the Derby and Great Junction Railway, the Bolton and Preston, the Stanhope and Tyne; the Sheffield, Ashton-under-Line and Manchester Railway Act Amendment; the Great North of England and Hartlepool Railway Act Amendment; the Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr Railway Act Amendment; and the Cheltenham and Great Western Union Bill. The House then adjourned for a week.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—The following Bills were read a second time, and ordered to be committed:—the Boston Harbour Bill, the London Bridge Approaches and Royal Exchange Avenues Bill, the Market Harborough and Brampton Roads Bill, the Metropolitan Wood Paving Company Bill, the London and Greenwich Railway Bill (No 3), the York Cathedral Bill, the Imperial Bank of England Bill, the Ely-Place Improvement Bill, the Clerkenwell Imprisonment Bill, the Britwell Inclosure Bill, and Batso Naturalisation Bill.

Mr. Roebuck moved the order of the day for the adjourned debate on the question of appointing a committee to investigate certain cases of alleged bribery in the election of Members of Parliament, and presented a petition from Reading, confirmatory of the statements with respect to the proceedings and supposed compromise in the case of the sitting members of that borough.

Major Beresford declared his anxiety, for the sake of his own character, that the committee should be appointed, and that its inquiry should be a searching one. He would willingly answer to a proper authority, though he had declined answering the learned mover of the present resolution. Mr. Roebuck, he said, had alluded to "rumours being abroad." There were rumours abroad—rumours that Mr. Roebuck himself had been returned without the requisite qualification, and that the present proceedings were the result, not of patriotism, but of private ill-feeling.—Mr. Wynn said, there was no precedent for such a committee. The regular course would be, for the hon. Member to bring forward a specific charge on each case, and for the House thereupon to determine what proceeding they would adopt with reference to it, but not to appoint a fishing committee.—Mr. Ward thought that, after the allegations which had been made, the House was bound to go into the inquiry. After a few observations from Sir R. Inglis, who opposed the motion, and from Mr. R. Yorke in support of it,

Lord Palmerston expressed his surprise at the silence of Ministers. Doubtless they had their reasons; he would explain his own. He could not vote for this motion. It was not a motion for a general inquiry into the extent of bribery at the late election, but into the grounds of particular compromises. He was not aware that these compromises were violations of the privileges of Parliament, and the inquiry, therefore, could not lead to the punishment of the parties concerned. He was, however, ready to concur in a strong measure for putting down this wholesale corruption. The noble Lord concluded by saying that either the now proposed inquiry should be as extensive as the evil, or it should not take place at all. The only other remedy suggested was the ballot, but that would only introduce worse evils of another kind. If anything could ever induce him to support the ballot, it would be a refusal on the part of Ministers to concur in an effectual law against bribery.

Sir R. Peel was not aware that this was so decidedly a party question as to have made it incumbent on the Minister to declare himself at the commencement of the debate; nor would any refusal of Government to concur in any particular measure of legislation very well justify the noble Lord in voting for that ballot which he had declared to be a remedy worse than the disease. As to these particular charges, he did not think them definite enough to warrant the proposed inquiry. If, however, a charge of corruption were put upon record, he thought it ought not to go unexamined. The mere want of power to examine on oath was not a sufficient bar; and if the present charges should be reduced into a definite form, showing *primâ facie* a gross breach of privilege, he thought it would be for the honour of the House not to leave the matter uninvestigated, but to refer it to a committee, armed with the ordinary constitutional powers.

Lord J. Russell thought that Mr. Roebuck should have introduced a specific measure similar to what he himself had sent up to the House of Lords in 1841; and if he obtained the sanction of Government to such a measure, there would be no doubt of its success. He would himself be willing to bring in such a measure if Sir R. Peel would give him his support and that of his Government; but he would prefer Sir R. Peel's doing so on his own responsibility.

After a few remarks from Mr. M. J. O'Connell, who stated his intention to vote for the motion,

Sir R. Peel explained as to what Lord John had suggested about a legislative measure. He could only say that he would concur in forwarding such a bill if framed by the noble Lord, who had more leisure than he had; he himself could not find the time necessary for that mature consideration which the framing of it by Government would require.

Mr. Hume supported the motion.—Mr. Lindsay, though regretting to differ from Mr. Wynn and Sir R. Peel, felt that the character of the House demanded this inquiry.—Mr. Muntz was of the same opinion; as was also Mr. Plumptre.

Lord Stanley said, the objection to Mr. Roebuck's motion was, that the charges were brought as breaches of privilege, but without enough of specification to show whether they actually were such. The inquiry proposed by Mr. Roebuck was not into the extent of the bribery, but into the legality of the compromise; and before he could accede to the proposal of a committee, there ought to be some specific question for that committee to deal with and be confined to. He was as anxious as any man for the suppression of bribery, but he feared that such a committee as Mr. Roebuck asked for would mix up private objects with public ones to a dangerous extent.

Mr. Sheil said, the member for Bath was specific enough in his charges; it was only in the frame of his motion that he was too vague; but the motion might be amended. He wished for an inquiry, not in order to indulge in the bad luxury of giving pain to individuals, but for the sake of the public.—Mr. Roebuck replied. He vindicated his motion from the imputation of vagueness, and himself from the charge of asperity. He wished to avoid all personal charges so far as he could, for his object was to brand the system. On one hand, he said, his charge was called too wide; on the other it was complained of as not sufficiently comprehensive. He would, however, amend his motion, and make it specific and distinct; and if the House would grant him his committee of inquiry into the specific allegations, he would engage to bring in a bill of indemnity for all who would be implicated.—After a desultory conversation as to the terms of the motion, it was finally carried without a division in the following terms: "That the House having been informed by one of its Members that he had heard, and believed, that in the case of the election petitions presented to try the returns from Nottingham, Harwich, Lewes, Bedford, and Falmouth, certain corrupt compromises had been entered into for the purpose of avoiding investigation into the alleged bribery committed in those cases, a select committee be appointed to ascertain and report whether such compromises and such alleged bribery had taken place or not."

The order of the day was then read for the bringing up of the report on the Income Tax Bill, which was agreed to.—Mr. B. Wood proposed a clause for enabling a party assessable under more schedules than one to set off losses sustained under one or more of them against profits made under other or others of them, so that the payment should be only on the balance of total income.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the clause, on the ground that it would open a door to evasion, and tend to defeat the object of the bill.—After a short debate, the clause was rejected by 110 to 66.—Mr. Gill moved a number of amendments and clauses "with a view to capitalise all incomes not derived from landed or funded property, and to charge five per cent. on such capital as the groundwork of the property tax." He would take the sense of the House on the first amendment, as determining the entire series.

Mr. Goulburn opposed this clause as at variance with the whole principle of the bill, which professed to tax income, and not mere capital. The clause was supported by Mr. Hume and Mr. Howard. The House divided, and the clause was rejected by 183 to 36.—Mr. Goulburn introduced some words, giving the exemptions enjoyed by cathedrals, colleges, &c., to ALL places used solely for Divine worship; which addition was adopted.

Sir R. Inglis again pressed on the consideration of Government (and requested that Sir R. Peel would notice on the third reading) his suggestion for exempting incomes above 150*l.* a-year from the per-centage on the first 150*l.* of their amount.

Sir R. Peel undertook to give on the third reading an explanation of the reasons which precluded the adoption of that suggestion.—Various verbal amendments were made, and the report being gone through, the third reading was appointed for Friday, subject to further postponement in case the Tariff should not then have made sufficient progress.

On the motion of Lord Stanley, the Australia and New Zealand Bill passed through committee.—The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

Tuesday.—After the presentation of petitions, Lord J. Stuart brought forward a motion for the consideration of the Lords' amendments in the Glasgow, Paisley, and Kilmarnock Railway Bill.—Sir J. Easthope moved an amendment that the Bill be re-committed to the former committee.—The House divided, when

there appeared for the amendment, 54; for the original motion, 15; majority, 39. The Bill was consequently recommitted.

The Lords' amendments to the following Bills were agreed to, and the Bills passed:—the Glasgow and Redburn Bridge Road Bill, the Cottenham Drainage Bill, the Buckland Enclosure Bill.

Mr. P. Howard moved a new writ for Nottingham, in consequence of the retirement of Sir G. Larpent.—Mr. Roebuck opposed the issuing of the writ, on the ground of the inquiry which had been ordered.—After some observations from Mr. Godson in favour of the issue, and from Mr. Ward against it, Sir R. Peel said, that as the House had directed an inquiry, it would be an inconsistency to order a new writ forthwith. But he thought the delay ought to be as short as possible.—Sir R. Inglis did not think there were sufficient grounds for the suspension; Mr. Wynn was of opinion there were, and thought the committee of inquiry should go into the case of Nottingham first.—Mr. C. Wood took the same view.—Col. Sibthorp was for issuing the writ He did not care for the suspicions of the Member for Bath.—Mr. James opposed the writ.—Several Members addressed the House, and strangers were ordered to withdraw for a division; but Mr. P. Howard said he would not press it to a division, his only object being to protest against any interference with the freedom of representation.

Mr. Redington moved for leave to bring in a bill excluding Sudbury from the franchise of returning Members to Parliament. He stated, from the printed report, the outline of the gross corruption which prevailed in this borough at the late election. After a few words from Col. Rushbrooke against confounding the innocent with the guilty part of the constituency, leave was given to bring in the bill.

Sir R. Peel then rose to make his general statement on the Tariff, previously to the House going into committee on the subject. After some introductory observations, he proceeded to the subject of the change in our Customs Acts, and its influence on commerce and trade, involved in the Tariff. The delay, he said, had been productive of some advantage; there had been time for consideration, and while a fair hearing had been given to all, no undue influence had been permitted to operate on Government. The great objects of himself and his colleagues had been to abolish prohibition, by reducing prohibitory duties; and to reduce the duties on raw materials, and on materials partly manufactured. He still entertained that confident belief and expectation which he had expressed on first intimating the intentions of Government as to this Tariff, that the general result of it would be, if adopted by the House, materially to diminish the charge of living. Thus the proposed reductions on the importation of clover, onion, and other seeds, would be beneficial to agriculture; on mahogany and other foreign woods, chiefly for making furniture, in the manufacture of which our artisans were pre-eminently skilled, the reductions of duty would be beneficial to the community at large; and the reductions on ores and metals, as on smelted copper, would have a powerful influence on our steam and other mercantile navy, in lowering the cost of production, and enabling us to compete with foreign ship builders. After alluding to other articles in the new Tariff, the reduction on which he considered would greatly benefit our commerce, Sir R. Peel proceeded to notice the proposed permission to import live animals, meat, fish, and other articles of consumption, either prohibited altogether, or on which high duties were now levied, and said he was satisfied that, while no injury would result to any particular interest by the proposed change, it would be beneficial, especially to the humbler classes of society. Thus salt provisions, which had been hitherto under a total prohibition, would, under the new system, be admitted at a duty of about a penny a pound. So, as to live animals. And so likewise as to fish, particularly the fish in which the poor were most interested—namely, herrings. The Irish peasant now paid 20*s.* per barrel; henceforth he would get that barrel from Norway for 10*s.*; or would procure herrings off his own coast by means of that improved craft which the reduced duty on timber would enable him to obtain there. The duties were also to be reduced on the importation of potatoes, rice, and hops; on the last of which articles the reduction of duty would be from 8*l.* 11*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* He trusted, therefore, that a full disposition had been proved on the part of Government to lower the prices of those articles of food which are principally consumed by the poor. The right hon. Baronet then argued at considerable length that the imposition of high duties on foreign manufactured articles afforded little, if any, real protection to the home producer. He then proceeded to vindicate the tariff generally on the higher ground of justice and national interest, alluding to the unnecessary alarms which had been excited amongst the agricultural interest with respect to the effect which the importation of foreign cattle would produce. He did not mean to say that there would be *no* reduction in the price of cattle: there would be *some*; and some there ought to be, for the price of meat in England was now too high. But viewing the Continental area from which cattle could be imported, compared with the demand, there was no ground for alarm; nay, an importation of lean cattle would be absolutely beneficial to the English grazier, while various statements were produced to show that the expectation of a large importation of fat cattle was delusive. Indeed, he did not despair of seeing this country an exporting one, through the more improved application of its capital and skill. On the whole, he said that the fullest communication and consideration had strongly confirmed Government in their intentions as to the duty upon cattle He would not revive the discussion on the corn question—that he considered as decided by Parliament; but, at the proper time, he was prepared to state the reasons why Government did not consider the general principles of free trade, which they fully admitted as applicable to the present state of the sugar and timber questions. Sir R. Peel concluded a speech of great length, by saying that he regretted that other nations had not entered into the views of himself and his colleagues, and he had reserved some subjects for arrangement with them; but, let them take what course they might, it would still be our interest to buy cheap and sell dear. The day would come when those nations also would see their interest; their perseverance in high duties would be met by that inevitable corrective, the smuggler; and the example of England, contrasted with that of states pursuing opposite principles, could hardly fail of ultimate effect and of reciprocal benefit.

Mr. Labouchere observed that the chief part of Sir R. Peel's speech had been addressed rather to his supporters than to his opponents. The principles of it were those on which the late Government had intended to act; he only regretted that any party struggle should have prevented the country from obtaining the benefit of them sooner. The essential difference between the schemes of the late and present Governments consisted in the omission of the sugar duties and the mode of treating the Corn-laws; apart from this, he admitted the value and importance of Sir R. Peel's propositions, and did not intend, in the committee, to carp at the details of the measure in those matters whereupon he might concur in the main view of the Government.—Mr. D'Israeli traced the history of commercial reform, with the view of showing that the Whigs were not peculiarly entitled to claim all the merit of it.—Mr. Hume expressed his satisfaction to find that free-trade principles were to be the order of the day, without much caring whether they were Whig or Tory.

Mr. Gladstone denied the imputation that there had been any change in the sentiments of his own party, or that there was any just claim to exclusive liberality on the part of the late Ministers.

Mr. E. B. Roche and Mr. G. Palmer made a few remarks in opposition to the measure; and Col. Sibthorp said that he disapproved of several points of the tariff, and cautioned Sir R. Peel against being too much captivated by the charming eloquence of gentlemen opposite, particularly of the Member for Montrose.

On the question that the Speaker should leave the chair, for the purpose of going into Committee, Major Vivian moved for some information, which he understood to have been supplied to Government by Mr. Meek, respecting the importation of salt provisions and other articles, and which Major Vivian suggested that Government withheld through fear of alienating their agricultural supporters.—Lord Worsley seconded the motion, which was opposed by Mr. Gladstone.—After a few words from Mr. Attwood, in support of it,

Sir R. Peel repeated the statement made by him in the earlier part of the afternoon, respecting the gradual advance in the price of butcher's meat. As to these papers, there must have been somewhere a gross breach of confidence. Everything material had, in fact, been given to the public; but certain names and certain confidential passages respecting the mode of making contracts had not been, and ought not to be, printed.

Lord J. Russell admitted the fitness of withholding names; but as to any passages touching the price of meat, there seemed no reason for their non-production. They appeared to contain only statistical information, which could be no secret.—After a warm discussion, in which several Members joined, the House divided, when there appeared—For Major Vivian's motion, 152; against it, 219; Majority, 67.

The House then went into committee on the Customs duties, and after some conversation as to the arrangement of the further proceedings upon the Tariff and Income-tax Bills, resumed, and the other orders of the day were disposed of.

Wednesday.—The Yarmouth and Norwich Railway Bill was read a third time, and passed. The amendments on the Drogheda Harbour Bill were further considered and agreed to.

Some conversation then arose respecting the time of appointing the committee of inquiry into election compromises; and Mr. T. Duncombe gave notice that on the nomination of that committee, which was finally fixed for Friday, he should move, by way of amendment, that a test be administered to its members.

Sir J. Graham then rose, and, pursuant to notice, asked leave to bring in a bill for the continuation and amendment of the Poor Law. The Commission, he said, had been prolonged by Act of Parliament until the 31st July; and Government now intended to propose that it should be further continued for five years from that day and until the end of the session succeeding. In support of the principle of the commission he cited a speech of Lord Brougham, purporting that the variety of the cases to be administered required a discretionary power somewhere. He himself believed that the same necessity existed now which existed when the Commission was constituted. The Duke of Wellington, he said, had also expressed his concurrence in Lord Brougham's opinion when the measure was first adopted; and he himself saw nothing in the experience of the bill which should induce him to change his own persuasion of its necessity. He believed that the board as now composed was such as to possess and to deserve general confidence. The number of its members had varied; at present there were ten; but he proposed to ask henceforth for only nine, the experience now acquired having increased the facility of transacting the business. On the subject of out-door relief he said there had been much misapprehension. In only very few of the manufacturing districts had it been absolutely prohibited. Upwards of one million persons had received relief during the last year; and more than half of these had received it at their own homes. It was intended to abolish by this bill the Gilbert Unions. He believed the existing act had intended to do so; but as there seemed to be some ambiguity, he now proposed to effect such abolition in express terms, the principle of those unions being wholly inconsistent with the principle of the general Poor Law. The Gilbert principle was to relieve the able-bodied at their homes, and the infirm in the workhouses; whereas the principle of the general law was to relieve the infirm at their homes, and apply the workhouse test to the able-bodied. It was also proposed by the new bill to prevent the enlargement of unions already containing 20,000 persons; but to allow combinations of parishes for the purpose of district schools within such short distances as would leave the children easily visitable by their parents or friends, and with such regulations as should allow the access of the ministers of all religious denominations. Local committees would be appointed in large unions for those parts of them which should be inconveniently remote from the place of the guardians' meeting. Poor persons, having been long resident in any parish far distant from their places of settlement, would in cases of sickness be relieved without incurring the liability to be removed as persons chargeable. With respect to bastardy, a remedy against the putative father not maintaining his child would be given in the shape of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months. These were the main outlines of the bill; and he assured the House he would not have undertaken the responsibility of it, had he not been persuaded that it would conduce, not only to the comfort of the sick, aged, and infirm, but to the advancement of honest industry, and the increase of its just remuneration.

A short conversation then followed; several members, including Mr. T. Duncombe, Mr. Wakley, and Capt. Pechell, declaring strong hostility to the bill. Leave was given to bring in the bill, and shortly afterwards it was brought in and read a first time.—The Copyright of Designs Bill then passed through committee, and was reported.

Thursday.—There being only 34 members present at 4 o'clock the House adjourned till Friday.

Friday.—The Speaker announced that the petition against the return for Stafford had been abandoned.—Sir R. Peel stated that Government had demanded redress and satisfaction for the seizure of British officers on the coast of Syria, and that a communication had been made to the Sultan on the propriety of removing the Pacha of Syria.—A division took place on a motion by Mr. T. Duncombe, for the adoption of a form of declaration to be used by members of the Election Committee on the alleged compromises of petitions; when the motion was negatived by a majority of 143. Lord Howick moved a resolution against the preference shown to the colonies over foreign States in respect to duties on importation into Great Britain; it was opposed by Lord Stanley, Sir R. Peel, and Mr. Gladstone, and supported by Lord J. Russell and others; and was negatived on a division by a majority of 173. The House then adjourned until Friday.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for money and account closed 92½ to ⅝. Three per Cents. Reduced, 91½; Three-and-a-half per Cents. Reduced, 99¾; New Three-and-a-half per Cents., 101; Long Annuities, 12½; India Stock, 249 to 251; Bank Stock, 167½ to 168½; and Exchequer-bills, 39s. to 41s. premium.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Her Majesty's Fancy Ball.—On Thursday her Majesty gave a Fancy Ball at Buckingham Palace, the announcement of which has for some time past excited considerable interest in the fashionable circles. Upwards of two thousand invitations were issued, and the distinguished guests included all the members of the Royal Family, the Foreign Ambassadors, the Ministers, and the *elite* of the nobility and gentry of the country. The costumes worn on this occasion were splendid and picturesque, many of them being strictly historical. The most striking were those of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the different quadrilles of France, Germany, Spain, Italy, and Scotland. The company began to assemble in the lower suite of rooms at 10; and shortly after having been marshalled, they passed in procession into the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert, who were attended by the principal ladies and officers of the Court in magnificent costumes. The Marquis of Normanby, the Earl of Warwick, and several officers of the Queen's household, appeared in suits of armour. The entire suite of state rooms were opened, and brilliantly illuminated with chandeliers, candelabra, and branches. The company danced in the throne-room and ball-room, in both of which quadrille bands were stationed. The whole scene, from the richness and novelty of the different costumes, was extremely brilliant, and it is said to have surpassed anything of the kind ever given before in this or any other country. The Morning Papers have been much occupied with lengthened descriptions of the different dresses and costumes, but our space will not admit of our giving at any length the report of this brilliant fête: it may, however, be interesting to our readers to peruse the following description of the dresses worn by the Queen and Prince Albert. Her Majesty, who appeared in the character of Queen Philippa, wore a robe of gold and silver brocade, over which from the shoulders hung a mantle of the same material as that of which Prince Albert's robe (more minutely described below) was composed. Her Majesty's display of jewels was of great value; and from the upper part of her robe was suspended a description of pendant stomacher, said to be worth 60,000*l.* Prince Albert appeared in the character of Edward the Third. His Royal Highness's cloak was composed of rich scarlet velvet, which, as well as every other external part of the attire of his Royal Highness and of her Majesty, was expressly manufactured in Spitalfields, lined throughout with ermine of the first quality. Round the extremity ran a gold lace, three inches in width, bearing upon it a raised pattern of oak leaves and acorns. This lace was edged top and bottom with two rows of pearls of an unusual size, amounting in number to no less than 1,200. The cloak was cut so as to fix itself in such a manner as to hang pendant from each shoulder without any fastening; the two sides, however, were connected across the breast with a band composed of diamonds, emeralds, rubies, topazes, and almost every other description of precious stones. Underneath this cloak his Royal Highness wore a full robe, reaching from the throat to the feet, constructed of a material which in its manufacture cost 15 guineas per yard. It was a brocade, of which the component parts were gold and blue satin and silk. From the knee downwards it was slashed with blue velvet, studded with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, &c.: the collar of the robe was also studded with jewels. The Earl of Pembroke, who personated the Count d'Angoulême, afterwards Francis the First, wore a brilliant in his cap said to be worth 10,000*l.*; and the Duchess of Sutherland displayed jewels to the value of 100,000*l.* The following is a list of the several quadrilles, with their distinguished leaders:—The French Quadrilles, led by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, as Anne of Bretagne, attended by the Duke of Beaufort, in the character of Louis XII.; Spanish Quadrilles, led by the Duchess of Beaufort; German Quadrille, led by the Duchess of Sutherland; Quadrille of the Crusaders, led by the Marchioness of Londonderry; Waverley Quadrille, led by the Countess De la Warr, in the costume of Isabella, Lady De la Warr, daughter of the Lord High Treasurer to Charles I., from a picture by Vandyke; Scotch Quadrille, led by the Duchess of Buccleuch; Cossack Quadrille, led by the Russian Ambassadress; Greek Quadrille, led by the Duchess of Leinster. After which followed a numerous miscellaneous list, not included in the list of quadrilles, among which were the Duke of Sussex, in Highland costume; the Countess of Jersey, in Italian costume; the Duke of St. Albans, as Grand Falconer; and a variety of others too numerous to specify.

The Literary Fund Dinner.—The annual festival of the Literary Fund took place at the Freemason's Tavern on Wednesday, and was in every respect the most brilliant meeting which has yet occurred in the annals of the Society. His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided, and about 300 gentlemen were present, including some of the most eminent authors of the day. The Prince was supported by the Duke of Cleveland; the Russian Ambassador; the Prussian and American Ministers; Mr. Washington Irving, the new Minister from the United States to Madrid; the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Northampton, the Archbishop of Dublin; the Bishops of Chichester, and of Gloucester and Bristol; the Earl of Arundel and Surrey; Lords Monteagle, Ashley, Jocelyn, Teignmouth, Colville, and Mahon, and a large number of distinguished visitors. Immediately after the cloth was removed, Prince Albert rose and said, "Gentlemen, the first toast I have to give is the health of the Queen. I know that she highly appreciates the tendency of this institution, and I have her permission to say that she is a sincere well-wisher to it, and that she feels very much interested in its prosperity. Gentlemen, I give you 'The Queen—our munificent patron.'" The toast was received with much enthusiasm; after which the health of the other members of the Royal Family was given. Several toasts were then proposed, including the Archbishop of Dublin and the Church, the Army and Navy, and several others. Prince Albert then rose and said, "The toast I am now to propose is, 'Prosperity to this institution.' It stands unrivalled in any country, and ought to command our warmest sympathies in providing for the exigencies of those who, feeling only the promptings of genius, and forgetting every other consideration, pursue the grand career of the cultivation of the human mind, and the promotion of the arts and sciences. It is surely proper gratefully to remember the benefits we have derived from the disinterested exertions of these great and good men, and cheerfully to contribute to their wants and aid their necessity. I conclude with a warm wish that the object, for the promotion of which we have met, may be answered in the most ample and generous manner. I propose 'Prosperity to the Literary Fund.'" The toast was drank amid loud cheers. The Marquis of Lansdowne, as President of the Society, returned thanks, and proposed the health of Prince Albert. The toast was drank amid the most enthusiastic applause. Prince Albert then said, "I must return you my best thanks for the kindness with which you have received this toast. I can assure you that it will always make me most happy when I can in the smallest degree add to the welfare of those institutions which so prominently distinguish this country." The report was then read, from which it appeared that thirty-eight individuals had been relieved, to the extent of 785*l.*, during the last year, and that from the foundation of the society no less than 27,828*l.* have been distributed to more than a thousand applicants. Amongst the subscriptions for this year were announced, her Majesty the Queen 100 guineas, Prince Albert 100*l.*, and the King of Prussia 100*l.*; the Marquis of Lansdowne, 50*l.* The Prince then proposed the health of the Marquis of Lansdowne, President of the Institution. He said "it would be impossible to enumerate his merits, they are so many and so great; but I feel great satisfaction in having this opportunity of stating how much I esteem him." The toast was warmly received. Among the speakers who followed, were Baron Brunnow, the Russian Ambassador; the Marquis of Northampton; Mr. Campbell, the poet; Mr. Hallam, Lord Mahon, Mr. Thomas Moore, Mr. Washington Irving, Mr. Murchison, Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, &c. At the close of the list, Prince Albert rose and said, "I suppose, gentlemen, you would not like to part without proposing the health of the ladies. Gentlemen, 'The Ladies.'" The Prince left a few minutes before 12, and was followed by the rest of the company. It was announced that the subscriptions amounted to 1100*l.*

Metropolitan Improvements.—A memorial has been sent to the Lords of the Treasury from the inhabitants of Piccadilly, the object of which is to obtain a uniform width of street between Hyde Park-corner and Piccadilly, by taking in portions of the Green Park on the site of the late Green-Park-lodge. The result of the application has not yet been made known.—At a Court of Common Council held on Wednesday, Mr. R. L. Jones brought up the report from the committee for carrying into execution the several Acts of Parliament for improving the approaches to London-bridge. It is a document of considerable interest, and states "that since the Committee's report of the 24th Feb., they have had several interviews with the different branches of Government upon the subject of the priority of the charge of 40,000*l.* proposed to be raised for the improvements in the neighbourhood of the Royal Exchange; and that they have received the consent of Government that the Court of Common Council shall be empowered to raise the sum of 40,000*l.* in priority over the charges authorised to be made by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods and Forests for the purposes of improvement in various parts of the Metropolis. That pending the negotiation with Government upon this important point, the subject of the 25,000*l.* recommended by the select committee of the House of Commons on Metropolitan Improvements to be raised by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests for the continuation of New Farringdon-street towards Clerkenwell-green, was brought under consideration; and it being ascertained that there was very little prospect that the said sum of 25,000*l.* on the credit of the Improvement Fund would be applied immediately for the continuation of New Farringdon-street, Government would consent that the said sum of 25,000*l.* should also have priority after the sum of 40,000*l.*, and before sums authorised to be charged as aforesaid by her Majesty's Commissioners. The report proceeds to state, that considering the proposed new street towards Clerkenwell-green is a continuation of the improvement already effected by the Court of Common Council at a very considerable expense, and that without such continuation the improvement effected by the corporation of London will be of no public advantage, and much depreciate the value of the ground to be disposed of by this Court, and that as Government have consented to postpone the payment of the sums authorised to be charged by them upon the said improvement, amounting to near 500,000*l.*, until the said sums of 40,000*l.* and 25,000*l.* and interest are repaid, the committee cannot entertain any reasonable doubt that the said sums of 40,000*l.* and 25,000*l.*, and interest, will be repaid by the said Improvement fund; and they, therefore, recommend to the Court that they should be empowered in the bill now before Parliament to raise the sum of 25,000*l.* for the continuation of the new Farringdon-street, in addition to the said sum of 40,000*l.*" Mr. R. L. Jones briefly stated the advantages which would arise from the negotiation with Government; after which the report was unanimously agreed to, and referred back to the committee to be carried into effect.—Among the numerous plans for "piercing" the City, ordered by the House of Commons, is one to be adopted for opening a new street facing the portico of the General Post-office, and running westward towards Holborn-hill; this will occasion the removal of some houses in St. Martin's-le-Grand, and must cross St. Martin's-court, Bath-street, Butcherhall-lane, Christchurch-passage, and terminate with the removal of the houses in Newgate-street, Nos. 93 to 99 inclusive, thereby reducing the great traffic and numerous obstructions in that important thoroughfare. The aspect of Pall-mall, as well of St. James's-square, is to be improved in a decided manner, by removing some of the central houses now forming the south side of St. James's-square, extending the garden inclosure down to Pall-mall, and placing where the statue now is, the Egyptian obelisk now on its way to this country, and which will thus be seen advantageously from St. James's-street, Regent-street, Pall-mall, and the Haymarket.

Public Meetings.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Assam Tea Company, established for the purpose of extending the cultivation of the tea-plant in Assam, was held on Monday. The secretary read the report of the directors, which was of considerable length, but the following will be found to be the chief points of interest in it. It commenced by stating that the enterprise was no longer of doubtful success if conducted with prudence. The first shipment of tea, which was received in Dec. last, amounted to 10,212 lbs., and was almost all made in the northern division, the clearings in the southern having been only just commenced. It was sold in Jan., and fetched on an average 3*s.* per lb. It was carefully examined and reported on by competent judges, and considered to be better than any that had been produced before. The quantity of land suitable for the cultivation of the plant contained in the company's grant was 25,774 poorahs, the poorah being equal to 52,900 square feet, and upon an average each would have 1,600 plants capable of yielding 400 lbs. of tea. In five years the plants arrived at full produce. It was estimated that, including the produce of 1845, there will have been made 850,000 lbs. from the lands now in cultivation. This, at an average of 2*s.* per lb., would realise 85,000*l.*, from which must be deducted the expenditure of the company. The annual value of the teas produced in 1845, from the land now in cultivation, would be 32,000*l.*, and the annual charge 23,100*l.*, leaving a balance of 8,900*l.* The produce of teas in 1840 was 10,000 lbs.; in 1841, 30,000 lbs.; this year the estimated produce will be 80,000 lbs.; in 1843, 160,000 lbs.; in 1844, 240,000 lbs.; and in 1845, 320,000 lbs. The Government of India had shown little disposition to extend the land belonging to the company, being fearful of monopoly; but there had been tea districts discovered in Assam which, if cultivated, were sufficient to supply the whole world with tea. It appears that the difficulty arising from the expected necessity of depending entirely upon the labour of natives from China for the manufacture of the tea has been overcome, and that the native Assamese are quite competent to all the duties required. Where Mr. Bruce, the agent of the company, has been located, almost all the Chinese have either absconded or died, and their number had dwindled down from 300 or 400 to three or four persons. Under such difficulties it was considered remarkable that Mr. Bruce could have produced what he had done. Tea trees were found in abundance in the jungles, thirty or forty feet high, not unlike mops, from the stumps of which, when cut green, sprung a great number of little shoots, some having 2,000 each, which were either left or transplanted into gardens, and thrived very well. From Mr. Bruce's experience, who has conducted the East India Company's gardens for six years, it appears that each plant will, after the third to the fifth year, produce about 20 tohlas, or half a pound of tea each; and the plants live for a considerable number of years. In reply to some questions, it was stated by Mr. Prinsep, a gentleman only arrived a few months since from Assam, that there was no evidence as to the length of time the stumps of trees continued to throw out shoots; but botanists had calculated the trees in Assam to be from 140 to 180 years old. The tea was made from four leaves picked from the end of the branches; and the cost of producing tea would be reduced as the process of manipulation became better known. The clearing of the land from large trees was expensive; and where the trees were cut down, there they remained till destroyed by the white ant, which existed in great numbers. Mr. Prinsep added, as a singular proof of the care of nature for the propagation of the tea plant, that while the trunks of the trees felled were set upon by the ants, and soon destroyed, the tea tree and its numerous shoots were avoided. The report was adopted unanimously.

East India House.—A special general court was held at the East India House on Wednesday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposed alterations in the English tariff, so far as they might affect the produce and manufactures of the East Indies, and also for the purpose of petitioning both Houses of Parliament on the subject. Mr. M. Martin first addressed the court; he spoke at great length on the subject for which they were met, and concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That, in the opinion of this court, the territories under the government of the East India Company ought to be treated as integral portions of the British empire; and that as a revision of the English tariff is now taking place, this court, in fulfilment of its duty to their fellow-subjects in British India, do again petition both Houses of Parliament, praying for a complete reciprocity of trade between India and England, which, if fully and fairly established, will confer mutual and extensive benefits on both countries, and materially contribute to the security and permanence of the British power and influence in the eastern hemisphere." The resolution having been seconded, the chairman directed the clerk to read a series of letters addressed by the Board of Directors, submitting for the consideration of the Board of Control some remarks on the disadvantages under which India laboured, in the hope that Government would be induced to remove them. These letters stated that in the important articles of sugar and rum a liberal relief had been afforded; but in some cases India had not been treated with equal consideration. The chairman then said he hoped and believed that, after hearing that correspondence, the Court would be of opinion that the Directors had not been inattentive to the interest of India in respect to the important matters brought under the consideration of the court by Mr. Martin, and suggested the propriety of that gentleman's withdrawing his motion. After a prolonged conversation, Mr. Martin finally withdrew his motion, and a resolution to the following effect was agreed to:—"That this court desires to record its entire concurrence in the representations which, as appeared from the documents just read, had been made by the Board of Directors to her Majesty's Government, respecting the duties on articles the produce of countries directly or indirectly under the government of the East India Company, and express its hope that the statements and correspondence will receive due consideration." It was further resolved that the chairman be requested to communicate a copy of the resolution to the Board of Control and the Prime Minister.

Police.—The trial of Daniel Good, for the murder at Roehampton, took place yesterday at the Central Criminal Court, before Lord Denman, Mr. Baron Alderson, and Mr. Justice Coltman. The Court was crowded with visitors, among whom were the Duke of Sussex, the Prussian Minister, and a great number of the City authorities. The trial lasted 11 hours; but the main facts adduced in evidence are already before the public, and do not require to be repeated. The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty, and sentence of death was passed in the usual form. The prisoner then addressed the Court, declaring that he was innocent, and that the woman died by her own hand; upon which his counsel declared that no such statement was contained in his brief, and that he heard it for the first time.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths in the Metropolis from all causes, registered in the week ending Saturday the 30th ult.:—males, 422; females, 361; total, 783. Weekly average 1838-9-40-1, males, 467; females, 445; total, 912.

Strawberry-Hill.—The sale of the curiosities and works of art, at this place, still continues to excite general interest; and the attendance of visitors during the past week has been more numerous than on any previous occasion. The articles sold this week have consisted of jewels, trinkets, the antiquities, the Middleton collection, the collection of early gems and missals, paintings, &c. There has been a good deal of competition for many of the articles, and the gross sum realised is already considerable.

Provincial News.

Cambridge.—It is announced that the installation of the Duke of Northumberland, as Chancellor of this University, will take place on Monday the 4th July. The Duke of Wellington has accepted the invitation to be present, and will occupy Catherine-hall during his stay. The Master and Fellows of Trinity College will give an entertainment to his Grace the Chancellor, on the 6th July, and a ball in the Fitzwilliam Museum will be held the same evening. The rumour gains credence that H. R. H. Prince Albert will be present at the installation.—A local paper announces it as beyond all doubt, and states, that his Royal Highness will do the Master and Fellows of Trinity the honour of sojourning at the lodge during the festivities. The same paper adds, "In order that the reception given to the illustrious Prince may be equal to the occasion, the Master and Fellows, at a meeting held last week, voted 1000*l.* for additional furniture; and to provide every necessary accommodation to the Prince's suite, temporary buildings and marquees will be erected." Another local paper, however, contradicts the rumour.

Exeter.—A local paper informs us that the first effects produced by the contemplated New Tariff of Government upon agricultural stock in this district, has been upon asses: and that these animals have already been purchased in Bideford Great Market, for 6*s.* each, while 12 months ago it appears they would have sold from 30*s.* to 40*s.* each.

Leeds.—A fatal accident, resulting from the incautious use of fire-arms, occurred a few days since in this town. It appears that a Mr. Hepworth, surgeon, took out a double-barrelled gun for the purpose of shooting small birds, and, on his return home, placed it in one of the rooms of his house, under the impression that the contents of both barrels had been discharged. This, however, was not the case, and in the evening one of the sons of Mr. Hepworth, 11 years old, being in the room with his brother and a young girl, took up the gun, and saying he would teach them how to shoot, presented it at the latter, when the gun went off, and the contents lodging in the girl's head, killed her on the spot.

Manchester.—The serious distress which has for some time past prevailed in this and many other manufacturing districts of the country, and which has been endured by the labouring classes with great fortitude and patience, appears now to have more immediately engaged the attention of Government, by whom it is stated to be in contemplation to issue forthwith a Queen's letter, inviting contributions in the several places of worship throughout the three kingdoms, for the purpose of affording more adequate relief to the industrious population of the manufacturing districts, than local subscriptions can be expected to yield. A conference was held on Saturday upon this subject at the House of Sir R. Peel in Whitehall, at which the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of London were present, and at which it was determined that the above appeal should be immediately made to the benevolence of her Majesty's subjects.—It is announced that the twelfth annual meeting of the British Association for the promotion of Science, which will be held in this town, has been fixed by the local council, with the consent of the London council, to commence on the 23d June. Great preparations are making for the reception of the members, and the arrangements for the meetings and exhibitions are said to be on a large scale.

Southampton.—On Saturday the British Queen steamer, which, it will be remembered, was some time since sold to the Belgian Government, for the purpose of running between that country and the United States, calling at this port on her way, arrived here from Antwerp and took her departure for the first time. Her crew consists of nearly 100 men, and the officers and great number of the men are Englishmen. She had on board a large number of passengers from Belgium, and a number also left in her from this country.

Windsor.—The committee appointed for the purpose of erecting a statue at Eton to the memory of the late Provost, Dr. Goodall, have selected Mr. Weekes as the sculptor to execute the work.

Railways.—The following are the receipts of the principal railways for the last week:—Brighton, 2,497*l.*; Blackwall, 948*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 406*l.*; Birmingham, 17,405*l.*; Croydon, 487*l.*; Greenwich, 927*l.*; South Western, 6,041; Northern and Eastern, 1,415; Manchester and Leeds, 4,002*l.*; Great Western, 13,377*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,127*l.*; North Midland, 4,026*l.*; Great North of England, 1,168*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,701*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,475*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,016.—At the Half-yearly Meeting of the Cheltenham and Great Western Union Railway Company, which was held a few days since, the Directors stated that the success of the progress of their Bill in Parliament was indicative of future prosperity; and as soon as it received the Royal assent, which was the only step now required to make it law, it was proposed that a special meeting of the shareholders should be called. In the mean while it was proposed to make a call of 7*l.* 10*s.* per share to meet current liabilities, which was unanimously agreed to, as also the declaration of a dividend of 25*s.* per share out of the profits of working, payable on the 24th June. Under the new Bill the half-yearly meetings will be held in Feb. and Aug. The total expenditure of the Company up to the 25th Dec. was 462,576*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, and the subsequent expenditure to the 25th April was 40,397*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*

IRELAND.

Dublin.—It is announced that his Excellency Earl de Grey will return to this city in the course of the ensuing week, and that the Countess will give a ball at the Castle on the 24th inst., in honour of the Queen's birthday.—A meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Wednesday; Mr. O'Connell was present and spoke at great length. "Murder," he said, "again stalks abroad through the land. The disturbed state of some districts was enough to fill them with alarm, and it was almost with the agony of despair that he feared the crimes of some might be followed with the punishment of all. He looked upon the murdered landlord and the assassinating tenant as part of the misery in the history of Ireland, and he charged the political apathy of the Irish people as being instrumental in the commission of crime; for it was part of Irish history that agrarian crimes diminished in proportion as political excitement prevailed throughout the country. He called upon all patriots to rally round his standard. If they had 3,000,000 of Repealers, they would soon have that Act of Parliament passed which would give fixity of tenure to the tenantry and render murder impossible in Ireland. Mr. O'Connell concluded his speech with some severe animadversions on the character and policy of the present Government. The other proceedings of the meeting were devoid of interest.

Tipperary.—A meeting of magistrates of this county was held on Monday, at Nenagh, at which a requisition to the High Sheriff was adopted, who has, in consequence, convened another meeting of the magistrates of three baronies, to consider the disturbed state of the district. The local papers contain farther accounts of outrages, chiefly arising out of disputes about land.

SCOTLAND.

Inverness.—The local papers observe, on the subject of salmon-fishing, that some of the northern rivers have already been pretty successful; that the Connon, Shin, and Findhorn have fished well; and that one day lately, no less than 400 salmon were taken at one time at the mouth of the Findhorn.

Dumfries.—A few nights since the moor at Innerkip took fire, and extended for a distance of two miles, destroying young plantations, and everything else on the surface of the soil. The breadth of the conflagration varied according to the nature of the ground, and it was a considerable time before the flames were got under. The particulars as to the breaking out of the fire are not stated, but the loss is said to be very considerable, and a large quantity of game has perished.

THEATRICALS.

Covent Garden.—On Thursday the opera of "Die Vestalin," for which its author, Gasparo Spontini, obtained the prize from the Académie Impériale in 1807, was performed by the German corps at this theatre, for the first time in this country. The plot, which is interesting, is as follows:—*Julia*, a young Vestal (Mad. Schodel), is in love with *Licinius* (Herr Eichberger), a Roman General, who obtains the assistance of his friend and brother-soldier *Cinna* to carry her off from the atrium, or dwelling of the vestals; *Licinius* has just returned triumphant from the field of battle, and proceeds in triumph to the atrium to receive the wreath of victory; the presentation of which falls to the lot of *Julia*, she being the youngest of the vestals. During the performance of the ceremony he bids her hold herself ready for flight. The second act opens with a Vesper hymn, after which the *High Priestess* confides the vestal flame to the care of *Julia*; *Licinius* makes his appearance, and is about to fly with *Julia*, when the fire on the altar becomes extinguished; the voices of the populace are heard without; *Licinius* escapes without being detected; but *Pontifex Maximus*, aware that some man has entered the precincts of the atrium, *Julia* is condemned, and sentenced to be buried alive, which sentence is about to be executed, when *Licinius* arrives with a body guard, and confesses himself to have been the guilty one who broke into the temple, and offers his own blood in expiation; *Julia* descends into the grave, declaring that she knows not the Roman; *Licinius* follows her; *Pontifex Maximus* calls upon the Romans to defend the altar; a fight ensues between the lictors and the soldiers, when a flash of lightning burns the vestal veil of *Julia*, which is laid upon the altar, and the flame is rekindled. This is pronounced by *Pontifex* a "heavenly miracle," and he calls upon the people to witness the union of *Julia* and the Defender of Rome. The opera was well got up, and was favourably received, though the house was not numerously attended.

Miscellaneous.

British Mission in North Africa.—At the ordinary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held on Monday, some interesting particulars were read of the progress of the British mission in Upper Abyssinia and other parts of Northern Africa, under the direction of Capt. Harris. The communication was brought down by Lieut. Barker, of the Indian navy, who was eighteen days in travelling from Ankaber to the coast. A commercial treaty had been negotiated with the King, who was well pleased by his alliance with the British, and satisfied with all their proposals, and everything was going on well, the officers of the expedition being in good health. Aden in the vicinity would, it was expected, soon become a commercial emporium of great importance; and so great had been its increase, that whilst in 1830 the population was but 300, it had now increased to upwards of 20,000.

Slave Trade.—A letter has been published from an officer of her Majesty's sloop Fantome, Capt. Butterfield, dated the 14th Feb., off Ambriz, from which we learn that that vessel had captured, on the 12th Feb., two slave-vessels, one name unknown, with 505 slaves, and the other the Diligencia, with 413 slaves on board. This makes 19 vessels captured, and 2,261 slaves liberated, by that vessel in the 20 months she has been employed on the coast of Angola.

Law.

Court of Chancery.—*Cockburn* v. *Raphael.*—This was an appeal against an order of the Vice-Chancellor, refusing an account of certain funds left by the late Mr. Raphael, for the education and maintenance of poor Armenian boys at Venice. Mr. Raphael, the son of the donor of the charity, had taken a tour to Venice, and requested an account of the disbursement of the charity, which, as a matter of right, was refused, on the ground that the conductors of the establishment were not accountable. Mr. Raphael also desired an inquiry into the scheme and management of the charity, and also suggested the propriety of removing the establishment to England. He also alleged, that the funds were adequate to the support of a greater number of boys, who were now 14 only. On the other side it was contended that the present scheme worked out the objects of the founder of the charity, and that the charges of extravagance and mismanagement were untenable. If an account were reasonable, it might be obtained in Venice; but the present petition was unsupported by the facts. As to the fewness of the boys, it was the intention of the conductors of the establishment to take more.—The Lord Chancellor said, he had looked over the affidavits and accounts, and he was of opinion that there was no good ground of complaint against the present management of the charity. It appeared that much of the expenditure hitherto was necessarily consequent on the foundation of the school, and that this expenditure must, of course, diminish when the preliminary arrangements were completed. His Lordship had no doubt that the number of boys would be increased when the funds permitted such an increase. The appeal must be dismissed with costs. His Lordship made no observation on the petition, because he considered that the relation of the petitioner to the founder of the charity rendered it undesirable.

SPORTING.

NEWMARKET SECOND SPRING MEETING.

Tuesday.—The weather was fine, but the attendance of visitors was not numerous. The races commenced with

Match, T. Y. C. 50.—Duke of Bedford's King of the Peak (Robinson), beat Lord Exeter's Abydos. Betting, 5 to 4 on Abydos. Won easily by half a length.

Match, 100, *D.M.*—Mr. Pettit's Langolee (Pettit), beat Mr. Treen's Haitoe by a length, easy. Betting 11 to 8 on Langolee.

Match, T. Y. C. 50.—Lord Exeter's Abydos (Darling), 0; Lord Albemarle's Nuncio, 0. Betting, 3 to 1 on Nuncio. A dead heat.

50*l. for three-years-olds, R.M.*—Gen. Yates's Seahorse (Chapple), 1; Mr. Dixon's Ballinkeele, 2.

The following also started, but were not placed:—Duke of Beaufort's ro. c. by Camel, out of Miss Craven's dam; Mr. Pettit's f. Wire; Duke of Bedford's c. by Mundig, out of Misnomer; Lord Orford's c. by Emilius, out of Wild Duck; Mr. Goodman's Rover, Lord Verulam's Robert de Gorham, and Mr. Combe's Rosalind. Betting, 7 to 4 on Ballinkeele, 5 to 1 agst Robert de Gorham and Rosalind. The Duke of Beaufort's colt made the running, followed by Robert de Gorham and Rosalind, the others lying up, and the pace good. They ran in this order to the Ab. M. bottom, where Seahorse and Ballinkeele singled themselves out, and ran a severe race home, Seahorse winning by a head. Rosalind, Rover, and Robert de Gorham were well up.

50*l. for three-years-olds, T. M. M. The winner to be sold for* 200*l.*—Duke of Rutland's Sir Hans, 1; Lord Orford's Young Quo Minus, 2.

The following were not placed:—Mr. Pettit's Michaelmas Day, Duke of Grafton's f. Ohio, Lord Albemarle's Robin, and Mr. Rogers's Prosody. Betting, 2 to 1 agst Sir Hans, 3 to 1 agst young Quo Minus, and 7 to 2 agst Michaelmas Day (taken). Won easy.

Produce Sweepstakes of 200 *sov. each, h. ft., T.Y.C.* (3 *Subs.*)—Col. Peel's c. by Slane, out of Jason's dam, and Mr. Greville's Portumnus, divided the forfeit.

Lord Exeter's Scutari received forfeit from the Duke of Bedford's Oakey, *T.Y.C.* 200, half forfeit.

Wednesday.—The Jockey Club Plate of 50*l.*, *B.C.*—Duke of Rutland's Flambeau (Robinson), 1; Mr. Batson's Barbara, 2; Lord Kilburne's c. by Muley Moloch, d. by Actæon, 3. Betting, 11 to 10 agst Barbara, 6 to 5 agst Flambeau, and 10 to 1 agst the colt. Won very easy by half a length.

Handicap Plate of 50*l.*, *A. F.*—Mr. Newton's Ma Mie (Hall), 1; Lord Kelburne's c. by Retainer, d. by St. Patrick, 2; Mr. Osbaldeston's The Mountain Sylph, 3; Lord Jersey's Joachim, 4; Duke of Rutland's f. by Bizarre out of Flambeau's d., 5. Betting, 5 to 4 agst Bizarre filly, 3 to 1 agst Ma Mie, 9 to 2 agst Joachim, and 5 to 1 agst Lord Kelburne's colt and Mountain Sylph. Won by two lengths.

The Suffolk Stakes of 15 *sovs. each, with* 100 *sovs. added, the second to receive* 30 *sovs. out of the stakes. Last mile and a half of the round course.* 27 *subs.*—Mr. Beresford's Bob Peel (Butler), 1; Lord Albemarle's Ralph, 2; Duke of Richmond's The Currier, 3; Mr. Goodman's Miss Fidget, 4; Mr. Osbaldeston's The Devil among the Tailors, 5; Mr. Treen's Una, 6; Mr. Greville's Rory O'More, 7. Betting, 9 to 4 agst The Devil among the Tailors, 3 to 1 agst Ralph, 5 to 1 agst Rory O'More and The Currier, 8 to 1 agst Bob Peel, and 10 to 1 agst Una. Won by half a length.

Thursday.—*Handicap Sweepstakes of* 20 *sovs. each. T. Y. C.* (5 *subs.*)—Lord Albemarle's Minaret (E. Edwards), 1; Mr. F. Craven's That's-the-Time-of-Day, 2; Mr. Payne's bl. c., by Sheet Anchor, 3; Mr. Thornhill's Menelippe, 4. Betting, 6 to 4 agst That's-the-Time-of-Day; 3 to 1 agst Lady Fulford colt; and 3 to 1 agst Minaret. Minaret made all the running, and won in a canter by three lengths.

Sweepstakes of 10 *sovs. each. T. Y. C. The winner to be sold for* 200*l.*, *&c.* (4 *subs.*)—Mr. F. Craven's That's-the-Time-of-Day (Bartholomew), 1; Lord Orford's Young Quo Minus, 2. The following also started, but were not placed: Col. Peel's Hawkseye, and Lord Albemarle's Minaret. Betting, 5 to 4 agst Young Quo Minus, and 5 to 2 agst Hawkseye. A close race between the first two, and won by a head only. Hawkseye and Minaret were beaten off. The attendance was very thin, and the weather unfavourable, the rain having set in early in the morning.

TATTERSALL'S, (Thursday).—There was a very numerous attendance, and the room was crowded until near seven o'clock, and business was the "order of the day." Coldrenic and Attila were steady at the prices quoted below, the former with occasional backers until near six o'clock, when a noble Lord checked the disposition to invest by an offer of 1,000 to 400. Nothing of any consequence was done on the other under 4 to 1, but at that figure two or three were willing to get on. Canadian and Auckland were stationary; not so two of Scott's non-favourites, Jack and Meteor; the inclination to back the first was general, and its effect on his position was shown in an improvement of six points compared with the latest quotations from Newmarket. Meteor's party, if more select, was strong enough to give him a decided lift. Lasso had a host of supporters at 25 and 20 to 1; the last bet was 2,000 to 100, and the layer would have gone on. Chatham was in force at 22 to 1, and at the finish would have been taken for choice against Lasso. The Lord of Holderness is quoted at 18 to 1, but nothing was done outright about him. Tiptoe was quite out of the market. A few Oaks bets were made at the old prices.

DERBY.

7	to 4 agst	Scot's lot	25	to 1 agst	Meteor (taken)
5	2	Coldrenick (taken and aft. offered)	40	1	Barrier
7	2	Attila (take 4 to 1)	50	1	Agreeable colt (taken)
9	1	Canadian	50	1	Tiptoe
11	1	Jack (taken)	100	1	Cheops (taken)
12	1	Auckland (taken)	1000	10	Master Thomas (taken)
18	1	Lord of Holderness	1000	10	Arkansas (taken)
20	1	Chatham	275	to 200 on	Coldrenick agst Attila (taken)
20	1	Lasso			7 to 4 was laid that Robinson rides Barrier

OAKS.

7	to 1 agst	Dilbar	20	to 1 agst	Dark Susan (taken)
7	1	Adela filly	20	1	Belle Dame
16	1	Firebrand (taken)	25	1	Ma Mie

MARK LANE, Friday, May 13.—The Wheat trade was very inactive this morning, but the trifling sales made were at Monday's prices; some cargoes have been sold afloat on about the same terms. There is very little disposition evinced to pay duty, and it is expected 1s. lower next week.—We observe no alteration in the value of Barley, Peas, or Beans, and the Oat trade is steady at Monday's quotations.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.

			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	50 to 68	Red	40 to 60
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			50 to 58	White	50 to 62
Barley		Malting and distilling	22 to 26	Grind.	20 to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	15 to 21	Feed	15 to 20
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	19 to 21	Potato	17 to 22
—— Irish		Feed	8 to 18	Potato	15 to 21
Rye			35 to 41		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	24 to 31	Tick	23 to 35	Harrow	28 to 37
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	31 to 40	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White	21 to 24	Maple	28 to 30	Grey	25 to 28

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
April 1	57 8	26 2	17 11	32 11	30 0	30 0
— 8	58 2	26 2	18 11	33 10	29 7	29 4
— 15	59 10	26 11	19 2	32 6	30 11	29 5
— 22	60 7	27 3	19 3	32 11	30 9	31 2
— 29	61 0	27 7	19 1	31 7	31 6	32 1
May 6	60 8	27 4	19 9	32 3	31 8	30 7
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	59 8	26 11	19 0	32 8	30 9	30 7
Duties	13 0	10 0	7 0	10 6	10 6	10 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas.
English	4676 Sks. — Brls.	3842	4487	3722	2100	—	1086	281
Irish	141 ,, — ,,	—	—	33	22348	—	—	—
Foreign	1725 ,, 4672 ,,	26245	—	—	—	—	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—M. Foster, Crosby-hall-chambers, Bishopsgate-street, City, and Tower street, Hackney, merchant.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—A. Spoor, sen., and A. Spoor, jun., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, builders.

BANKRUPTS.—J. Alexander, Leadenhall-street, City, musical-wind-instrument-maker—C. Hancock, Earl-street, Blackfriars, and Paternoster-row, City, coal-merchant—W. Ward, Blackfriars road, Surrey, draper—C. Marshall, Old Castle street, Whitechapel, brewer—E. Rees, Dudley, Worcestershire, hatter—G Foord, Brighton, Sussex, coal-merchant—E. H. Waller and W. Waters, Chepstow, Monmouthshire, timber-merchants—W. Smalley, Sheepshead, Leicestershire, corn-dealer—D. Lloyd, Canal basin, Llanllwchaiarn, Montgomeryshire, timber-dealer—F. Bayntun, Bath, surgeon-dentist—E. Keys, Hanley, Staffordshire, china manufacturer—J Tilston, Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk-manufacturer—R. E. Lee, Craven buildings, Drury-lane, printer—J. Stansbury, St. Matthew's-place, Hackney-road, bookseller—W Headland, Louth, Lincolnshire, tailor—W. Johnson, Shrewsbury, leather dealer—J. Young, Lambeth, victualler—C. Bridger, Middlesex, mealman—W. C. Buchanan, Dursley, money-scrivener—J. H Allen, Porth Cawl, Glamorganshire, timber merchant—J. R. Smith, Monk Wearmouth Shore, Durham, ship-owner—E. C. Taylor, Albany-street, Regent's park, fishmonger—T. Ouchterlony, Threadneedle-street, merchant—T. J. Winter, Tottenham court-road, bill-broker—R. Russell, Kingston-upon-Thames, upholsterer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Sinclair, Patrick, grocer—G. Fairley, Glasgow, builder—C. and D. Conacher, Pitlochry, merchants—A. Greenshields, Glasgow, and Kingston, Canada, merchant.

BIRTHS.—On the 9th inst., at Sandwell, the Countess of Dartmouth, of a son—On the 8th inst., at Little Strawberry-hill, Twickenham, the wife of Capt. H. Hallett, R.N., of a daughter—On the 9th inst., at Great Chesterfield, Essex, the Lady Harriet Hervey, of a daughter—On the 7th inst, at Fulham, the wife of J. Bruce, Esq, of Sumburgh, of a son—On the 6th inst., at Rolvenden, Kent, the lady of Capt. M. Tweedie, of a son—On the 6th inst., in Hanover terrace, Regent's-park, the lady of Lieut. Col. G. Tanbman, Scots Fusilier Guards, of a son—On the 4th inst., at Lavender-hill, Surrey, the lady of John Brightman, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 11th inst., at Chatham, Captain Luxmore, Royal Engineers, to Catherine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Col. J. R Wright, Commanding Royal Engineers—On the 10th inst., at Islington, W. Edward, eldest son of W. Newton, Esq., of Queen-square, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. Caporn, vicar of Tukely, Essex—On the 10th inst., at Christchurch, Blackfriars-road, Mr. J. B. Blackley, of Peckham, to Priscilla, 3rd daughter of the late U. Price, Esq., of King-street, Snow-hill—On the 12th inst., at Lewisham church, the Hon. and Rev. H. Legge, to Marian, daughter of F. Leman Rogers, Esq., of Blackheath.

DIED.—On the 4th inst., at Mote Park, deeply regretted, Lady Charlotte Crofton, widow of the late Hon. Sir E Crofton, and daughter of John, 7th Earl of Galloway, aged 64—On the 11th inst., in Endsleigh-street, Tavistock-square, S. Seaward, Esq., of the Canal Iron Works, Limehouse—On the 10th inst., in Cadogan-place, T. S. Pemberton, Esq., of the Island of Nevis, aged 42—On the 11th inst., in his 65th year, J. Hicks, Esq, of High-street, Southwark, and Streatham, Surrey—On the 13th inst., at Islington, C. Cousins, Esq., Secretary and Accountant of the Australasian, Colonial, and General Life Assurance-office, after a short illness, aged 31—On the 3rd ult., at Madeira, Sir A. W. Leith, Bart.—On the 8th inst., at Cheltenham, Lieut.-General Sir W. Wilson, K.C.H., in his 80th year.

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Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, May 19, 1842.

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WILLIAM E. RENDLE respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Trade, that he has a few plants left of that favourite Geranium

LYNE'S CIRCASSIAN,

which has gained for itself, by every Florist who has seen it, a first-rate character. Good strong plants, in 60-sized pots, 42*s*. each.

Lyne's Consort, 21*s*. each.
„ Magnificent, 21*s*. „

Lyne's Princess Royal, and Bassett's Glory of the West, (of which W. E. R. possesses the entire stock,) cannot be sent out till about July next, in consequence of the numerous applications for it.

Veitch's Fair Maid of Devon, (just sent out,) 63*s*. each.
Pansy.—Fox's Cornish Gem, 10*s*. 6*d*. each.
Rosa Devoniensis, good strong plants, 7*s*. 6*d*. each.
Auraucaria Imbricata, in 48-sized pots, 6*s*. 6*d*. each.

W. E. R.'s General Spring Catalogue of Geraniums, Dahlias, Calceolarias, Pansies, Herbaceous Plants, &c. (which contains descriptions of the above-named plants,) can be had on prepaid application.

Agents in London: Messrs. Warner, Seedsmen, Cornhill; M.W. Bristow, Knightsbridge; through whom plants of any of the above may be procured.—Plymouth, April 25th, 1842.

GIOVANNI MARSANO has just received from his country, GENOA, now landed, 150 ORANGE, CITRON, and LEMON TREES, and 5 VINES; Nurserymen will be supplied at 5*s*. to 10*s*. each tree. 300 CATALONIAN JASMINE PLANTS, at 40*s*. per 100. These splendid Trees may be seen, and orders will be thankfully received, at G. Marsano's, Oilman, Seedsman, and Florist, No. 2, Beauchamp street, Brook's Market, Leather-lane, Holborn, London.

W. WATSON, Nurseryman, Seedsman, and Florist, St. ALBANS (and Tyttenhanger Nursery, adjoining Colney Heath), Son and Successor to the late Mr. DAVID WATSON, respectfully begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Trade in general, that he intends carrying on the Business of NURSERYMAN, &c., as above; and earnestly solicits a continuance of the favours so long bestowed on his respected Father.

N. B. All persons having claims on the Estate of the late Mr. David Watson, are requested to send in their Accounts to the Administrator, WM. WATSON.

St. Albans, May 18, 1842.

CHEAP SHOWY PLANTS FOR FLOWER-BEDS.

WILLIAM BARRATT begs to offer to Floriculturists, as below, CALCEOLARIAS, GERANIUMS, VERBENAS, FUCHSIAS, PANSIES, DAHLIAS, and other free-blooming Garden Flowers, at 4*s*. to 6*s*. per dozen; strong Plants ready for planting out. A fine collection of the above plants in named sorts, as well as other Greenhouse and Herbaceous plants for Rooms and Greenhouses.

About 10,000 GREENHOUSE HEATHS and EPACRISES, in fine health; worthy the attention of the Amateur and Nurseryman.

*** NATURAL GRASSES for permanent pasture, in selected sorts. Persons ordering these should give the quantity of ground, the situation and quality of the soil, and for what purpose wanted; doing this they may rely on having the proper kinds, and at not above one-third more expense than the old mixtures of Hay-seeds, which are very uncertain in producing good Herbage. Also, DWARF LAWN GRASSES; as much seed as will sow 100 square yards for from 3*s*. to 4*s*.

Wakefield Nursery, May 1842.

CHAPMAN'S NEW SPRING POTATOES.—This excellent new variety, possessing all the qualities of the best Ash-leafed Kidney, but capable of being produced in perfection for table from November till June, is now ready for delivery at One Guinea per bushel, with directions for their culture in the open ground without protection.

"We never yet tasted any forced or retarded Potatoes anything like so good."—Dr. Lindley, in *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

"We can only repeat, that, be they what they may, they are of excellent quality."—Dr. Lindley, in *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Apr. 2.

*** Orders for sample baskets, enclosing 1*s*., will be attended to; but orders for sets must be prompt—addressed to T. H. Chapman, Brentford-end.

FLOWER PROPS, of Wrought Iron, made upon an approved principle, in lengths of 2 ft. to 8 ft. Also, Garden Engines, Greenhouse Syringes, improved Watering Pots, Fumigating Bellows, Grass and Border Shears, Pruning Knives and Shears, and all other Horticultural Implements, upon the most advantageous terms, at Tendell and Edwards's, Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, 46, Leadenhall-street, London.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Mart, Bartholomew-lane, on TUESDAY, May 24th, THURSDAY 26th, and following day, at 12 o'clock, about 2,000 of the most approved DAHLIAS, Splendid GERANIUMS, New FUCHSIAS, VERBENAS, &c. &c.

May be viewed the Morning of Sale.

Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and at the Auctioneers', Leytonstone.

THE BOTANICAL MUSEUM of the late A. B. LAMBERT, Esq.

MR. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY, AUCTIONEER OF LITERARY PROPERTY, of Wellington-street, Strand, has received instructions from the Executor to announce, that on Monday, June 27, and two following days, he will SELL BY AUCTION, THE HIGHLY VALUABLE BONANICAL MUSEUM of the late A. B. LAMBERT, Esq., of Boyton-House. Wiltshire, &c. These most extensive and interesting Collections have been accumulating for more than half a century, regardless of expense, and comprise :—

1st. DRIED PLANTS, in separate collections, to the extent of above One Hundred, described and distinct Herbaria.

2d. FRUITS, dry or preserved in spirits and acids. These are very numerous, and form together by far the largest Carpological Collection ever made by a private botanist.

3d. WOODS, in entire or partial stems, with sections of barks, &c.

To give a few particulars of the various Collections of Dried Plants, in anticipation of the descriptive Catalogue now preparing, it is sufficient to state they include those, or portions of them, which have been brought home by the various circumnavigators and travellers :—

Afzelius
Brown
Clark
Cripps
Forster
Hamilton
Labillardière
Menzies
Russell
Salt
Sir G. Staunton
Lord Valentia

The more recent Collections were made by

Bridges
Caley
Claussen
Cuming
Cunningham
Douglas
Fischer.
Gillies
Hartweg
Kotschy
Macrae
Matthews
Nuttall
Pursh
Schimper
Schiede
Sello
Sieber

And among the larger and more important Collections will be found those of

The Earl of Bute
Cavanilles
Hudson
Martin
Moçino & Sesse
Pallas
Roxburgh
Wallich
&c. &c.

And above all that most extensive and valuable one of Ruiz and Pavon; together with the fine series of Fruit and Seed Vessels which accompany them; also the Cabinets which contained them, which are of the best manufacture in Mahogany and Cedar Wood.

The Sale will take place at 26, LOWER GROSVENOR STREET, the Residence of the late Mr. Lambert, and Catalogues will be ready on the 1st of June, and may be obtained at the place of Sale, and at the Offices of Mr. S. Leigh Sotheby, Wellington-street, Strand; also at Paris of Fortin, Masson, and Co.; Hamburgh, Perthes, Besser, and Mauke; Berlin, Aug. Krantz & Cie.; Vienna, F. Rauch, Schönbrunn; Rotterdam, Dr. Miguel.

MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS.

WE are authorised to announce the intention of Mr. HARRISON of Liverpool to dispose of his entire collection of ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS, in consequence of his being about to leave his present residence. This affords an opportunity, which seldom occurs, for the immediate acquisition of a very large number of the finest species of these brilliant plants, in excellent condition. Mr. Harrison was one of the first to cultivate such plants; his intercourse with South America has enabled him to acquire many species of great rarity, and, from the length of time that they have been in his possession, many of the specimens are, it is believed, unrivalled for size. Any one desirous of treating for the purchase of the entire collection must apply by letter to Richard Harrison, Esq., Aighburgh, Liverpool.

TO FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, a COTTAGE and a very desirable PLOT of GROUND, containing about one Acre, enclosed by a brick wall all round, having three large Greenhouses, (one a double one,) Nine Ranges of Brick Pits, Stable, and Cart-house, &c. thereon, held on Lease,—and nothing of the kind in the neighbourhood. The Greenhouses, Pits, &c. to be taken at a valuation. For further particulars apply on the premises, Chester Gardens, near Chester-street, Kennington Cross.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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This Institution is empowered by a special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict., cap. IX., and is so constituted as to afford the benefits of Life Assurance, in their fullest extent, to Policy-holders, and to present greater facilities and accommodation than can be obtained in other Offices. The decided superiority of its plan, and its claim to public preference and support, have been proved, incontestably, by its extraordinary and unprecedented success.

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20	£1 1 4	£1 5 10	£1 10 11	£1 16 9	£2 3 8
30	1 6 4	1 12 2	1 19 1	2 7 4	2 17 6
40	1 16 1	2 4 4	2 14 6	3 7 3	4 3 4
50	2 16 7	3 9 4	4 5 5	5 6 3	6 13 7

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

A liberal commission allowed to Solicitors and Agents.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ANNUAL GENERAL COURT OF PROPRIETORS OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY will be holden on TUESDAY the 31st day of MAY inst., at One o'clock precisely, at this House, for the election of Directors and other Officers of the said Company, and for the transaction of other business. At the said Meeting, the following Directors will go out of office, viz.—

Viscount INGESTRE, M.P.
Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, Bart.
ARTHUR WILLIS, Esq.
JOHN ELLERKER BOULCOTT, Esq.
JOHN WILLIAM BUCKLE, Esq.
HENRY AGLIONBY AGLIONBY, Esq., M.P.

But being eligible for re-election, hereby offer themselves to be re-elected accordingly. By order of the Court,

JOHN WARD, Secretary.

New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings, 13th May, 1842.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, upon improved and economical principles, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and CO., Agents for the Old Park Ironworks, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, beg to return their most sincere thanks to the Nobility and Gentry who have so liberally patronised their improved Conical Boiler. (For a description see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, March 12, p. 175.) To Amateurs these Boilers will be found invaluable. They require no furnaces or setting in brickwork, are moveable at pleasure, and may be applied with equal facility to the smallest houses or most extensive range of pipes, price 5*l.* 5*s.* and upwards. Further particulars, plans, estimates, &c. for warming every description of building may be obtained as above; where also may be seen a variety of patterns of Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c. The trade supplied with Hot-water Socket-pipes, two, three, and four inches, at 2*s.* 3*d.*, 3*s.* 3*d.*, and 4*s.* 3*d.* per yard.

SHADES FOR GREENHOUSES.

J. WEEKS & CO., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's Road, Chelsea, Horticultural Builders, &c., have invented a most simple and easy contrivance for shading Horticultural erections. The principle upon which it acts is so simple and effectual, that it only requires to be known to be universally adopted. To be seen in use at most of the London Nurseries, and at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea.

W. DAVIS, 34, Wych-street, Strand, London, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, that he has adopted A SYSTEM FOR HEATING FORCING-HOUSES and other Buildings by HOT WATER, upon the most Simple, Efficient, and Economical principle. As a proof, he will refer them to his work completed for the Most Noble the Marquis of Salisbury; Sir Simon Clarke, Bart., Oak Hill, Barnet; Abel Smith, Esq. M. P., Woodhale, Herts, &c.

All orders conferred upon him will be punctually attended to.

WIRE-WORK, HOT-WATER APPARATUS, GREEN-HOUSES, &c.

ST. THOMAS BAKER, MANOR-HOUSE, MANOR-PLACE, KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, Manufacturer of INVISIBLE WIRE FENCE, to resist Grazing Stock, and rendered Rabbit-proof. WIRE-WORK in Trainers, Arches for Walks, Bordering, Flower-stands, Pheasantries, &c. HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, Green and Hothouses, Conservatories, &c. The same heated by HOT-WATER APPARATUS, on improved and economical principles.

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W. WALKER and Co. (late of Mosley-street, Manchester) beg to announce that they continue to execute works of the above description, in which they have introduced a variety of important improvements of a satisfactory nature, especially to Horticulturists. They have applied this principle on a more extensive scale than has ever been hitherto adopted at the stupendous Conservatory and Hothouses of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and in numerous other extensive establishments, with the most complete success.

They have also successfully applied C. W. Williams' Patent Argand Furnace to their boilers, and have made arrangements with the Patentee for its general adoption. It economises fuel, and removes the nuisance and disfigurement of smoke, so much complained of by Gardeners, and is a new and valuable feature in these Apparatus.

Works executed in every part of the United Kingdom with punctuality and despatch.—33, Brown-street, Manchester.

EDWARD BECK, MANUFACTURER IN SLATE, Isleworth, Middlesex, respecfully informs Horticulturists, that his IMPROVED SLATE TUBS for Orange Trees and Conservatory Plants, mounted upon rollers, Slate Cisterns, Shelves, and Edgings for garden paths may be seen in use at his house upon application to the gardener.

BRITISH SHEET GLASS FOR HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES.—Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Horticulturists generally are respectfully informed that they may be furnished with lists of prices, and particulars regarding the above article, which has in every case in which it has been adopted proved itself to be by far the most economical material for Horticultural Glazing, upon application to Drake and Bromley, 315, Oxford-street, London.

J. DRAKE, late of 100, Edgware-road, and 8, Jermyn-street, begs to notify that he has removed his business to the above address, for the convenience of more extensive premises, and solicits for himself and partner a continuance of the support he now gratefully acknowledges. French and every description of Glass Shades, Stained and Ornamental Glass, Patent Plate and British Plate Glass, supplied in any number or quantity, at wholesale prices.

This day is published, in 8vo, price 5s.,

ON the GROWTH of PLANTS in CLOSELY-GLAZED CASES. By N. B. WARD, F.L.S.

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No 210 of the Botanic Garden will be published on the 1st of June, and will contain Indices to the first Parts of the Floral Register and Auctarium, which now form a handsome volume; and a continuation of them is still given in each successive No.

The first 8 volumes of the Botanic Garden may now be had complete in boards, at 37*s.* per vol. large, and 25*s.* small, without extra charge for the 9th vol., comprising the Floral Register and Auctarium, and which contains nearly 1200 finely executed Woodcuts of Plants.

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A GENTLEMAN who is about to leave the Country wishes to procure a situation for his Gardener. Any gentleman who is in want of a steady, industrious, and experienced Gardener, will find him an acquisition. Address A. Z., Mr. Dawson, Nurseryman, Brixton Hill, or Messrs. T. and C. Lockhart, 156, Cheapside.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN.

The Second Exhibition will take place on Saturday, the 11th of June. Subjects for Exhibition must be at this Office on Friday, the 10th of June, or at the Garden before half-past Eight o'clock, A.M., on the day of Exhibition. The Gates will be opened at One, P.M.—Tickets are issued to Fellows at this Office, price 5*s*. each; or at the Garden in the afternoon of the days of Exhibition at 10*s*. each; but none will be issued without an order from a Fellow of the Society.—21, Regent-street.

AT the suggestion and request of many Country Gentlemen, Mr. PAXTON'S COTTAGERS' GARDEN CALENDAR has been reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution. The price is 3*d*. each copy; and it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them *delivered in any part of London* by remitting a Post-office order to this Office, at the rate of 5*s*. for every 25 copies required.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday	Horticultural	3 P. M.
	Linnæan Anniversary	1 P. M.
	Zoological	8½ P. M.
	Floricultural	2 P. M.
Wednesday	Medico-Botanical	8 P. M.
	Microscopical	8 P. M.
Saturday	Royal Botanic	4 P. M.

COUNTRY SHOWS.—May 24, Royal Berkshire. 25, Norwich. 26, Ipswich Cucumber. 27, Roxburghshire.

WE refer our readers to a full report in another part of our Paper for information concerning the first of the great exhibitions by the Horticultural Society on Saturday last. Shortly after 12 o'clock, the Queen and Prince Albert honoured the garden by a visit. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, President, and Sir Charles Lemon, one of the Vice-Presidents, received the Royal party, and conducted them through the tents; after which, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to express her great admiration of the beautiful flowers, and her satisfaction at the general arrangements on the occasion. It is about seventeen years since the Queen was in the garden before.

With regard to the exhibition itself, we doubt whether on any former occasion there have been so many instances of high cultivation, or, upon the whole, so rich and varied a display of brilliant flowers. This is in our eyes a far more important fact than the gathering together of varieties and novelties, because it shows that the legitimate purpose of the Society—that of promoting good gardening—is really attained by the kind of encouragement held out to the public on these days.

A critical eye might, indeed, have discovered the absence of some of the Orchidaceous flowers produced on former occasions; but who could have regretted that plants, to be cultivated only by the most wealthy in the land, should have been replaced by magnificent Azaleas, and other greenhouse shrubs, which everybody who has a greenhouse has the means of growing in similar perfection?

WE have so often occupied the attention of our readers with the subject of Asparagus, that it would seem as if little more remained to be said. It is, however, too excellent a vegetable, and its good qualities are so much impaired by the ordinary modes of growing it, that—for ourselves, at least—every new fact connected with it is interesting. We therefore make no scruple about mentioning the following method of growing Asparagus at Nice, of which we have just heard a high account, but of which we have no personal knowledge. Now is the season for trying the experiment, and we trust that some of our correspondents will put it in practice.

Take a quart wine bottle, such as French wine is sold in; invert it over the head of an Asparagus just rising above the ground, and secure it by three sticks, so that it cannot be knocked over. If left in this state, the Asparagus will grow up into the interior of the bottle, and being stimulated by the unusual heat and moisture it is there exposed to, will speedily fill it. As soon as this has taken place, the bottle must be broken, and the Asparagus removed, when it will be found to have formed a thick head of tender delicate shoots, all eatable, and as compact as a Cauliflower.

A LATE number of "Paxton's Magazine of Botany" contains some very judicious observations upon the formation of a "conservative" wall, that is to say, a wall on which greenhouse plants, and those which are not sufficiently hardy to bear the open air without artificial warmth, may be successfully cultivated without the cost of erecting and maintaining a greenhouse. We have long entertained the opinion that the ugly glazed sheds called greenhouses, with which gardens are now so profusely disfigured, will one day be unknown where ornament is regarded, and that some better mode of enabling the plants of temperate countries to endure our winters will be devised. A conservative wall, in part, fulfils our expectations, for it offers a sure safeguard to many tender species, and at the same time adds a delightful feature to the flower-garden, exhibiting delicate exotics flourishing in the open air all the summer long. We are sorry, however, that we have not room for all Mr. Paxton's observations upon this subject; but the following will convey an idea of his views.

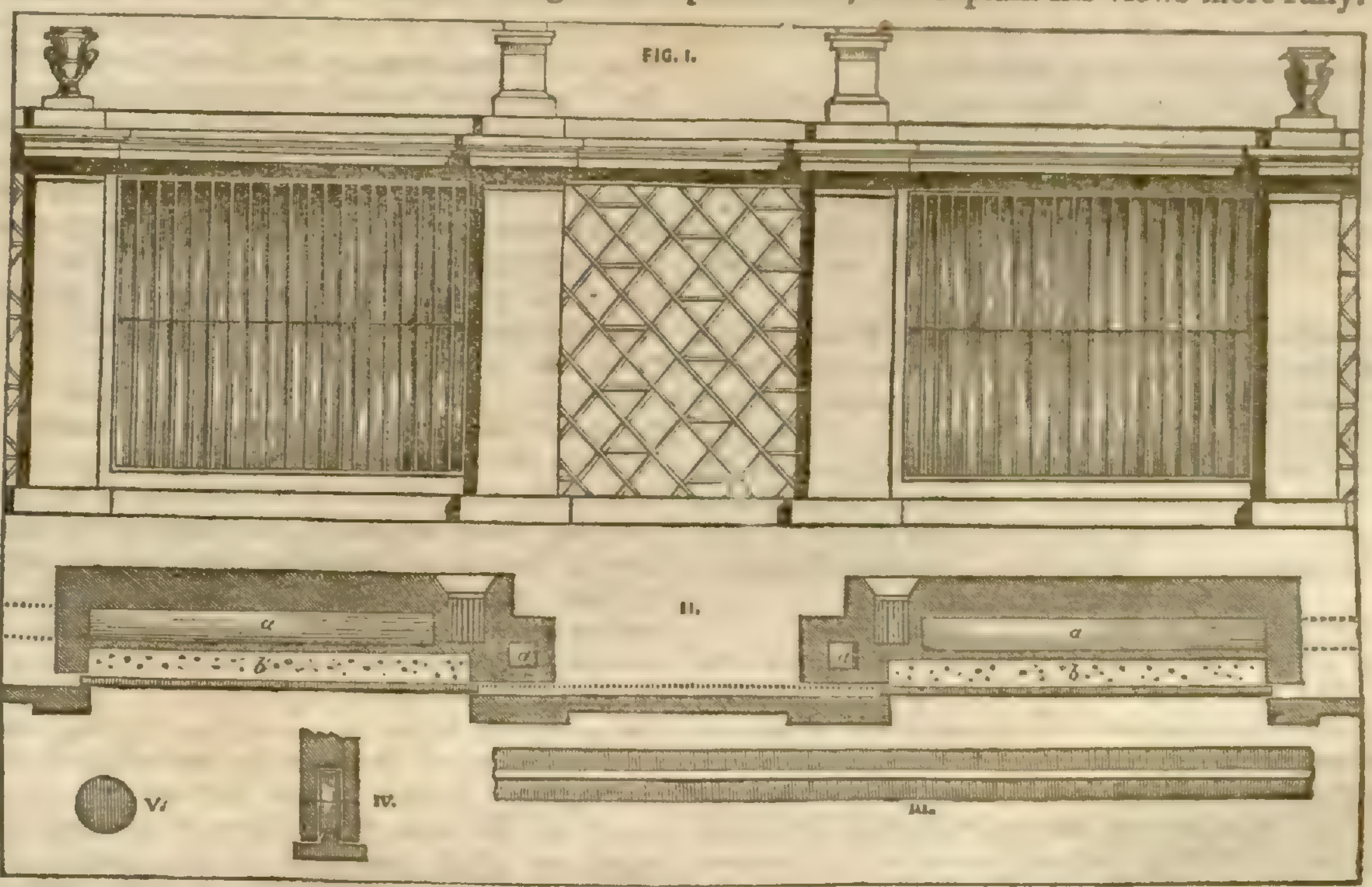
"In forming a conservative wall, it is necessary that it should have a south or south-western aspect. It is also desirable, in order to give it an ornamental appearance, that there should be prominent parts at certain intervals, or that the whole should be divided into recesses and projections. The latter, by being of limited dimensions, would serve for the display of the more hardy plants, and also afford additional shelter to the remaining portions. If, moreover, the whole be surmounted by an appropriate coping, its beauty will be greatly enhanced.

"Much has been said of the conservative wall at Chatsworth, the leading characteristics of which are a practical illustration of the opinions now advanced,—large retiring compartments, covered with a neat trellis, and relieved by occasional small stone projections or piers; and as the wall stands on a steep slope, each of the piers is raised considerably higher than the one below it, thus constituting, as it were, a series of very broad ascending steps on the top.

"The advantage of having a slight wooden trellis against the wall, instead of fastening the plants to it in the usual way, need scarcely be pointed out. Independently of its superior appearance, which is a point too frequently neglected in such matters, the greater ease with which the branches can be attached to it, and removed or altered at any time, is quite sufficient to give it the preference; while the destruction and defacement of the wall consequent on the use of nails, and the injury they often occasion to the shoots of the plants, give a value to any system by which they can be discarded. The extra expense of the trellis is too trifling to be regarded."

It has been found, in attempting to grow exotics against open walls, that whatever tends to preserve the border in which they are planted comparatively dry, during the winter, does more towards sheltering them from the frost than extensive protection of any other kind. As the fluids of plants are for the most part imbibed through the roots, and as the heat of vegetable bodies escapes mainly in proportion to the fluids they contain, protection to the medium in which they grow is, perhaps, even more necessary than to the stems and branches. It will therefore be seen that the portion of the border where the roots lie must be covered, and that if the canvas or other protection actually given to the wall does not extend over the border, a coating of dry litter should be spread over it as soon as severe weather cemmences, and be retained on it until the spring.

The following wood-cut, which we have borrowed from the "Magazine of Botany," with Mr. Paxton's permission, will explain his views more fully.



"Fig. 1 is an elevation of a highly ornamental conservative wall, which may be extended either way to any required length. The scale is one-twelfth of an inch to a foot. By referring to fig. 2, the ground plan of the same part will be seen, on a parallel scale. This shows the furnaces at the back, in the form of gratings; the flues, *a a*, which are carried under ground, from one division to another; and the space for plants, *b b*. The elevation in fig. 1 will be perceived to consist of plain pillars, crowned by the chimneys connected with the flue, and by simple vases. The space between the pillars supporting the chimneys stands much forwarder than the rest, and is faced by a trellis. The receding parts can be covered at pleasure, with a glazed light or lights, which, when not wanted, can be made to slide on rails behind the projecting portions. The rail at the back of the screen wall is shown on a larger scale, in fig. 3; and the bottom of the sliding light, with its revolving roller, is exhibited at fig. 4. A side view of the roller inserted at the base of the sash frame is given in fig. 5.

"A review of the chief features of the plan will leave the following general ideas. The wall is composed of alternate prominent and retiring compartments. Each of the former includes two stone pillars, which stand out a little beyond all the remainder, and are to be left uncovered; while between these is a division, over which is extended a trellis for supporting the hardiest sorts of climbers, and those that demand no protection. The recesses are capable of being covered in cold weather with glazed sashes, which can be placed out of sight in a moment, whenever it is safe to remove them, by sliding them behind the other divisions. In these recesses the tenderest greenhouse plants may be cultivated, and trained against a trellis, which could not be shown in the engraving. Thus are combined a handsome architectural elevation, and the means of having some of the finest exotic plants exposed in summer, without danger, and in a condition incomparably more healthy and attractive than they ever attain in the greenhouse."

If glazed sashes are too expensive, canvas or other screens can be readily substituted; but in that case the plants will suffer from being kept in darkness during the winter.

Where it is thought preferable, another set of rails, on the outside of those for the sashes, can be prepared to carry some kind of covering in rigorous weather. Where this is done, the necessity for fire-heat will be trifling; in fact, it might be entirely dispensed with. In covering such a wall, Mr. Paxton recommends that young plants should be always chosen—

"Because, however desirable immediate effect may be, it must never be obtained at the cost of subsequent and permanent beauty; and unless the specimens are young and small, they can rarely be trained in the required position, and will still less frequently produce branches from the base, so as to cover the lower part of the wall. To relieve the bareness which this system will occasion, a few fast-growing species may be inserted temporarily, taking care that they do not interfere with the others, and removing them when they are no longer needed."

In conclusion, Mr. Paxton recommends that

"The plants be pruned and trained into the form they are wished to assume, from the time of their transplantation; and after they have filled the space assigned them, they may be permitted to grow more wildly. For the first two or three years, likewise, healthy and vigorous growth should be more sought after than flowers, since these last can be supplied from the sources before alluded to. As soon as the more shrubby kinds, such as Mahonias, Camellias, Fuchsias, &c., have covered a moderate amount of surface, their lateral branches may be allowed to stand out from the wall, that they may make some approximation to their true character of shrubs, while they perform their original purpose of covering the wall. They will thus bloom more abundantly, and have a more natural appearance; the space above them being occupied by the more rambling and purely climbing species. Close training, indeed, ought to be abandoned with all the sorts after they have reached their prescribed limits, and they should be pruned on the spur-system, or so as to induce them to protrude from the general surface a great quantity of short blooming branches."

These observations will, we trust, convince our readers that a *conservative* wall, constructed on *liberal* principles, would introduce a great *reform*, not to say a *radical* improvement into the appearance of a flower-garden.

FLORAL ANALOGIES.

(Continued from p. 268.)

21. Mimetes hirta. Hairy Mimetes.—A plant named from μιμητης, a mime or mimic, because it resembles various other genera. It analogises with the mocking-

bird, and corresponds with pantomime in theatrical exhibitions.

22. Galium Aparine. Catch-weed.—A plant termed by the Greeks φιλανθροπον (Man-lover); its fruit are set with a species of hirsute bristles, which adhere to everything they come in contact with. It analogises negatively to a troublesome fellow; but affirmatively, to an officious but true friend. It corresponds also with the phrenological organ, philo-progenitiveness, in an affirmative sphere.

23. Mitchella repens. Creeping Mitchella.—A plant which may be termed social, from its growing together in large quantities. It analogises with a lover of society, and with that instinct which has led man to congregation, joint-stock companies, and associative and communicative ideas.

24. Heliotropium europæum. European Heliotrope.—The name of this genus has its derivation from ἥλιος, the sun, and τρεπω, I turn. It represents the faithful lover, as its flowers are always turned to the sun, and droop as if with sorrow at his departure. Among religionists it analogises with the Magian, or sun-worshipper.

25.—Campanula Speculum. Venus's Looking-glass.—The blooms of this flower are like an old-fashioned looking-glass, and analogise in form with ♀ the astronomical sign of Venus. It also corresponds with the woman vain of her beauty, who may always be said to carry a looking-glass about with her.

26. Campanula liliifolia. Lily-leaved Bell-flower.—This plant analogises with the precocious child. Before the panicle is produced, its leaves expand in a species of cluster upon the top of its stem, but are afterwards through its prolongation dispersed, as the precocious child after a few years generally loses its anomalous abilities, and becomes a being of a usual enough kind.

27. Scævola suaveolens. Sweet-scented Scævola.—A plant named in honour of Mutius Scævola, a hero of ancient Roman romance, who burnt off his right hand in the fire to attest his power of endurance. It analogises with left-handed people, as its flower seems to be defective of one side of its corolla. The Latin Scæva is the word for the left hand.

28.—Elæodendrum Argan. Spiny Olive Wood.—This tree resembles the Olive, the emblem of peace, and therefore analogises with a truce of war or comparative peace.

29. Itea virginica. Virginian Itea.—This plant in its leaves and place of growth resembles the Willow-tree, the emblem of sorrow, and therefore analogises with false or affected grief. Among the Amphibia, the crocodile, with its deceitful tears, corresponds with it.—*Goodwyn Barmby.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXI.

THE art of root pruning, about which so much was written during the past winter and spring, will very probably have been practised by a considerable number of those who have fruit trees to manage, and in some instances perhaps carried too far. It will therefore be proper for me to put the Amateur on his guard against the effects which will be produced in the earlier part of the summer by two or three weeks of very dry weather, and to point out the way in which he may get over a difficulty of this kind. To water such trees may seem a very simple operation; yet more harm than good is frequently done by the manner in which the operation is performed. Many persons in watering out-door plants give them little more than others in the Greenhouse or Conservatory. This might be very well, if they watered the former with the same regularity, that is, as often as the soil gets dry. But as this is not often done, the small quantity of water given only tends to excite the roots and leaves, which, as soon as the water has evaporated, suffer more from their being so excited, than if they had never been watered at all. The amateur, therefore, when he finds his trees or shrubs suffering from the continuance of dry weather, should soak the ground well all round the plant, as far as he thinks the roots extend; then make a bason, and pour into it as much water as it will receive. Ten or twelve large garden watering-pots will not be too much for an ordinary sized shrub; and for a large tree three or four times that quantity will be requisite. If the operation is done in the afternoon or evening, the bason may be levelled down next day; and unless the weather continues dry for a very long time, no more watering will be required for the season. It will be found an excellent plan to cover the ground over with some substance, such as rotten leaves or dung, to stop evaporation from going on so rapidly.

Finish the planting out of tender flowering plants, in the beds or borders, as there is not much danger of their being injured by frost now. The greenhouse may be thinned, and many of the plants set out of doors, in order to make room for Balsams, and other summer flowers; besides, where Vines are grown on the rafters, they will now shade the plants too much. The Neapolitan Violet may now be propagated for winter flowering; some very good directions upon this subject will be found in the back numbers of this and the former volume. Heartsease, Pelargoniums, and almost all kinds of plants which strike from cuttings, may now be propagated by every one.

Many strong-growing plants will be benefited by being frequently watered with dung water. This is very simply made, by putting a barrowful of cowdung into a cask, and then pouring water over it. Stir and mix it well, and allow it to stand a little time before being used. Or, if the weather is wet, a cart-load of dung may be laid in the compost-yard, and a hole dug by the side of it, into which the liquid manure will run, and can be taken out and used at pleasure.—[illegible] F.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Preventive System of Pruning Forest Trees.—I thank "Quercus" for his continued doubts and misunderstanding of my system, hitherto termed, "pruning forest trees," and which term I shall now alter. I still maintain this to be "the true system," and it will at no distant day be found so, when the present mania for agricultural pursuits is a little abated; and I certainly think that this country will, ere long, have to deplore the neglect of not attending to the means of making every timber tree, even in hedge-rows, available for some useful purpose. There is a very homely proverb, "always taking out of the meal-tub and putting none in, will soon come to the bottom." So a constant draining of timber from Canada, without raising any fresh, will, perhaps, in a shorter period than is anticipated, make it scarce and dear even there. Whether the supply from the Baltic is inexhaustible and sure, from fresh plantations springing up or made, I cannot ascertain; but it behoves the legislature of this country, or rather all landed proprietors, to consider it well before the evil day arrives, when gentlemen will have to regret what a serious loss they have sustained by not having adopted this method earlier. They will then say, "how valuable the timber on my estate would be, if this system had been adopted when first pointed out! whereas, it is now worth little in comparison." To be convinced, only let him look at the present state of the plantations, woods, and hedge-row timber in general; but particularly the latter, which is in a great measure useless for any valuable purpose. I am, however, obliged to "Quercus" for his further confirmation of what I have previously stated, about the misconception of my system by most people who have heard of it, as it gives me an opportunity of altering the term "pruning forest trees;" having been long convinced it leads many persons wrong, from their confused notions about it. But as it is to supersede the necessity of mutilating, lopping, snagging, &c., I shall term it for the future the "preventive system of pruning forest trees." I wish I could think of a better term; perhaps some friend will suggest one. It seems strange that "Quercus" should condemn a system he has not seen, nor the proofs I have given of it; but it is the case with him, as with many others, which more fully confirms me in the opinion that it will make but little progress until experimental plantations are formed as schools for practice to point out its utility, as hinted at in page 205, Number 13 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. To be brief with "Quercus." I entirely agree with him, that the increase of timber is from the quantity of branches and leaves of a tree, and that this system (he may call it foreshortening if he pleases) is to increase, when necessary, the number of branches and leaves, instead of reducing them, as he supposes, and to take none off until they have fulfilled the office nature has assigned them, and until others are produced to replace them in those important functions; so that he will see that we agree in principle, if he but understood the practice, which is simply to regulate the number, size, and form of the branches, according to their health and vigour. In fact, by this method, I can cause the increase of the stem to be greater or less, either as to height or girth, according to the quantity of branches left or taken off. Still I cannot help feeling a regret, that there is not more attention paid to the tables of experiments and proofs I have given in my book by those who have read it, and of the good effect of numerous healthy branches and leaves on a tree in accelerating the increase of the stems of timber trees, also of the contrary effects produced by the paucity or unhealthiness of the branches and leaves. I have only to observe, that to accomplish this desirable end, it must be commenced at an early period of their growth and followed up for a number of years. Therefore I repeat, without presumption, that it is the true system, and will eventually come into general practice, although, from the seeming indifference shown to the subject by those most interested in it, viz., the lords of the soil and woods, it may not be for some time to come; which brings to my mind the motto prefixed to a pamphlet I published some time ago relating to the above subject—"Truth is great, and will prevail."—*Wm. Billington.*

Disease in Ash Trees.—In the third column, p. 269, of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, is a paragraph on "Disease in Ash Trees." I am encouraged by your notice of the subject to apply to you for satisfaction upon the nature of a complaint, I should suppose somewhat similar to that which you allude to, prevailing amongst the Ash-trees in my plantation, except that the decayed portion appears like an excrescence or warty protuberance. Ash-trees having this defect are said by the common people in this neighbourhood to be "pie-pecked." I observe the disease to prevail most strikingly in young trees of thirty years and upwards, say to fifty; occasionally under that age; it does not seem to be confined to such as are planted in any particular soil. Old trees (and I have some very fine ones) of 130 years' growth are free from it. It attacks those which have been apparently growing vigorously; shows itself upon the stem of the tree, but by far most extensively upon the branches, and invariably causes them to send out long unhealthy side shoots in all directions, which do not survive more than a season or two. As both pruned and unpruned trees show the same complaint, I cannot attribute it to such treatment. Those which grow forked in their main branches seem to be principally, but not exclusively, the subjects of this disorder. Any information that can be obtained regarding the treatment which may preserve young trees thus suffering will be very acceptable to—*Lancastriensis.* [We trust this will engage the attention of some of our foresting friends.]

Beech Trees.—It is, I think, probable that the soil in the neighbourhood of your correspondent "T. T." disagrees with his shrubs, more than their growing under Beech-trees. In our part of the country, we have enormous and luxuriant bushes (some almost trees) of Box, and Laurel, and Holly, flourishing under a Beech-grove, where there are no others. This is on a limestone soil, where we have not succeeded in growing Rhododendrons at all.—*Potentilla.*

Action of Wasps on Ash Trees.—May not the disease of the Ash, mentioned by a correspondent in your Paper of the 16th April, arise from the attacks of wasps or hornets? Some fifteen or sixteen years ago, in Somersetshire, I detected hornets barking an Ash, with as much assiduity and as great an effect as any two-legged urchin, armed with a knife, could have evinced. They had completely stripped branches as thick as my arm for the space of a foot or eighteen inches in length, working nearly in rows like mowers, and carrying off pieces of bark half as big as themselves, besides inflicting many injuries in other parts of the tree. Since that time I have never witnessed such an operation, but have often seen wasps upon the bark of the Ash and Elm, apparently engaged in the like work, on a smaller scale. About four or five years ago, some Elms in my own neighbourhood were much infested by wasps, and have ever since presented the appearance described by your correspondent in his Ash; but whether the wasps were the original aggressors, or only came to avail themselves of the labours of some other insect, either by feeding on extravasated sap or on the eggs or larvæ of that insect, I could not ascertain. As the trees affected were all contiguous, I was inclined to suspect some of the coleopterous tribe to be the real enemy, but failed to detect any extended injury below the damaged bark. Having observed the dead blotches in the bark of young Ash which had never felt the knife, I cannot ascribe it to bad pruning.—*J. R.*

Insects Injurious to Apples and Roses.—There is another insect peculiar to such districts, a species of locust commonly called Chovies; they rise out of the ground about this time, or a little later, in such numbers, that in two or three days every Apple-tree in fruit or Rose-bush in flower is covered with them, and do not cease their havoc until they have nearly consumed everything they alight on; but fortunately they do not exist long in that state. I should like to know if there is any way to stop their ravages, as I have sometimes tried of an evening to squirt them to the ground, where they will lie powerless until the sun shines next day, when they rise up and resume their destruction. Would lime-water drive them away in the same manner as it does ants? I had a colony of ants which regularly used to visit a pinery (it was a vinery till lately, so that scale was no inducement); they perambulated the whole house, but luckily before I had any Strawberries ripe they took themselves off another route. I had caught a good many in a jar with a little honey in the bottom, and I suppose they thought I had a design upon them, and that it was better to escape. A plum tree which was covered with scale near the said pinery used to divert them a little, but I washed it with hot soap-suds, and they have relinquished it also; so that I hope they will give me no further annoyance.—*J. M.* [It is very probable that lime-water would drive them away.]

Cockroaches.—I fear that your valued correspondent "P. P." has not quite forgiven my story of the "Lord Mayor's Cat." Nevertheless I will not dispute the superiority of his mode of catching cockroaches, but state merely that it did not succeed with me. For years we had been used to employ basins of sugared beer, sometimes embanked in sand, sometimes surrounded with ladders of lath most invitingly placed to induce the creatures to walk up, but they came in such small numbers as to leave the nuisance practically unabated. No sooner, however, was the basin sunk level with the hearth, than the clearance took place as if by magic; and the only reason for not applying a bait was that none seemed necessary. We saved, therefore, the expense of providing the "butt of malmsey," and the trouble of straining it for re-use. Water was added simply to detain the captives more securely, as otherwise a very vigorous specimen would manage occasionally to scale the dry walls. I believe that the action was not that of a trap, but simply that of a pitfall, into which the victims ran heedlessly as it lay in their path.

Nets as a Protection for Fruit.—I have frequently read of nets being a protection against gnats and mosquitoes, under the supposition that they take them for spider's webs. It is very probable, as they are long legged insects, that the least obstruction stops them; but I can assure "Ruricola" that nets are no impediment to wasps or flies, either on walls or bushes. They will either fly directly through them, or alight on them, and creep through the meshes if there is anything enticing under them. They generally reduce all my White Currants (Red they do not care much about) and Morello Cherries to mere husks by the beginning of September; although I sometimes cover them with a triple case of nets pegged out a foot from the wall. I do not know whether there is any peculiarity in the nature of soils to encourage the production of wasps, but on stiff wet soils in seasons such as last, there were none to be seen; whereas on light sandy ones like this they were as numerous as ever.—*J. M.*——I was surprised at reading, in No. 19 of the *Chronicle*, an assertion by "Ruricola," that a net spread over a wall will preserve the fruit from the attacks of insects. I have seen many trees on walls, especially Cherries, covered with nets, but never witnessed that either flies or wasps were deterred from passing through the meshes and devouring the fruit. The destructive powers of those pests are too often felt, and any method by which they may be prevented from preying upon his fruit would be of very great service to the gardener. Should any of your correspondents have experienced the truth of "Ruricola's" assertion, I shall be very glad to hear of it, and to learn the particulars as to the sort of net used, &c.—*W. E.* .

Curling of the leaves of Peach-trees.—Mr. Hayward having, in his book, stated his belief that the exposure of a tree to the weather is not the cause of the curling or blistering of the leaves of Peach-trees, begs to explain on what he grounds it. First, he has frequently observed that of two trees growing alongside, one was curled and blighted, and the other not. He therefore concluded, that, as the weather would affect the one as well as the other, this could not be the cause; and Secondly, he not only has often observed that whenever trees have appeared with blistered and curled leaves, the soil has been recently over-saturated with putrescent manure; but he has repeatedly proved by experiment, that whenever the soil in which the roots of the Peach-tree are embedded, is overcharged with manure, particularly during the months of November, December, and January, the trees are uniformly infected with curled or blistered leaves. The cause, therefore, he considers, is rank and unwholesome food.—*Lyme.*

Cause of Mildew in Peas.—It is no uncommon thing to observe the leaves of Garden Peas covered with mildew in autumn; various reasons are given for its appearance, some persons being of opinion that it proceeds from want of moisture, others saying that too much wet is the cause of it. In a garden, considered well drained when it was made, the mildew was very common on the stem and leaves, and sometimes attacked the pods. The ground received another extra draining about three years ago, since which time the fungus has not troubled the crops of Peas; from which circumstance one would be ready to infer that an over-supply of moisture was the true cause of the mildew. Your well-timed remarks about draining, in a leading article lately (p. 267), ought not to stop with Vine borders, but should be practised in every department of gardening.—*Peter Mackenzie.*

Œnothera serótina.—I know not of any flower that makes a better autumnal show than this when planted out in a bed by itself, which it will literally cover with flowers every evening and sunless day, until quite late in the season. If the flower-garden where it is grown is under high keeping, the bed should be looked over every morning, and the flowers of the previous day carried off; this will very considerably add to its beauty. Where a quantity of it is wanted for bedding, this is the fit time to attend to its propagation by preparing cuttings (as soon as the young wood has advanced to the length of one and a half or two inches), pricking them out in sand in the open ground and covering them with a hand-glass. If treated in this manner, the whole of the cuttings now put in may be expected to root, and be ready for planting out in a month; whereas, if deferred until the autumn, when the increase of flower-garden stock is considered *en masse*, the probability is that not one will succeed. This I have found to be the case with me, although others may know of many exceptions to it.—*J. H., Elmham Hall.*

Oxalis acetosella.—Some time ago I recommended the Oxalis acetosella as an edging for shady walks; the plant was objected to by your correspondent "J. D.," who says, "It is pretty well known to gardeners that the leaves of the Oxalis acetosella disappear about the end of November, and are not seen again till the month of April." I have no desire to contradict the statement of any man rashly, but justice ought to be done to the character of a plant, however lowly its situation may be. I have often observed the Woodsorrel in shady places from November until the present time, and its leaves are still fresh and unchanged, apparently giving the young ones in their light green livery a hearty welcome; and instead of remaining eight months, as stated by "J. D.," I find that the leaves continue green at least thirteen months; so that I think the Woodsorrel may be looked upon as an herbaceous evergreen, as well as the evergreen Alkanet, Anchusa sempervirens, and the intermediate winter-green Pyrola média.—*Peter Mackenzie.*

Indigenous Plants.—Is there any rule or law whereby collectors of plants may know when a plant may be called indigenous, and be added to the flora of the country? I find the red Valerian (Valeriana rubra), Barren Wort (Epimédium alpinum), yellow Balsam (Impátiens noli-metángere), and many others, placed among the native plants of this country. The common Parsley (Apium Petroselinum) is also ranked among the indigenous plants of England and Scotland; I have found it growing among the rocks of Stirling Castle, but it probably found its way there among the rubbish from the garden; this is said to be a native of Sardinia. I have read in old histories that the Furze or Whin (Ulex europæus) was introduced into Scotland, as a plant for fodder, by one of the kings, and it is now set down as indigenous. If such plants as these are to be admitted as natives, then there are many others that have as good a claim. The Rumex alpinus, or Monk's Rhubarb, is found growing in waste places far removed from gardens, and is said to grow naturally upon the Alps. The yellow Monkey-flower (Mímulus luteus) is also found on the banks of rivers, apparently in a wild state; yet I am not aware if any of these plants are admitted into the British flora, although they have as good a right to be as many others.—*Peter Mackenzie.*—[It would be easy to give what are called rules in judging upon such subjects; but they are of little value. The best rule is to investigate carefully, and to help out the investigation with a *modicum* of common sense.]

Imposition Practised upon Gardeners.—We understand that a great deal of imposition has been lately practised by women representing themselves to be the widows of gardeners, in various parts, and particularly in the West of England; we therefore take the opportunity of exposing them, and putting our readers upon their guard. One of these, a tall, stout, red-faced Scotchwoman, a good deal pitted with the small-pox, represents herself as the widow of a gardener who is lately dead, having left her with five children, one of which had also recently died; that her husband had worked for the two years previous to his death at Mr. Pontey's Nursery, Plymouth, and also at Messrs. Veitch's of Exeter, and that she is travelling to her husband's parish at Dorchester. She is remarkable for a great flow of water trickling down her cheeks, apparently produced from a phial which she has artfully concealed in a handkerchief, and which she is constantly applying to her eyes, as if to wipe away her tears. Another is said to be a short, thin, pale-faced woman, who pretends to have been left a widow with four children, and to be travelling to her husband's parish in Cornwall. There is also a short, sturdy fellow, dressed in a fustian jacket and trousers, swansdown waistcoat, and half-boots, who represents himself to be a broken-down gardener, and to have been out of work five months. This man is well known to have been travelling through Essex and Kent five years ago, with the same story.

To stop Bleeding of Vines.—A correspondent informs us that he has found the following plan to answer perfectly in stopping the bleeding of Vines. It is simply to cut a hole in a Potato sufficiently large to receive the end of the bleeding shoot, upon which it is to be firmly pressed. This remedy, although it appeared ten or twelve years since in Loudon's Gard. Mag., may not be known by the generality of our readers.

Bleeding of the Vine.—Major Moor begs leave to inform the Editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* that the communication on the "bleeding of Vines," p. 317, on which so many as "six correspondents" have seen fit to "complain," was not sent to the learned Editor by him. There may, it is true, be more than one Simon Pure; but as no other is known to the writer of this note, he confesses the soft impeachment, but is compelled to reject all that is imputed to him upon the subject. Of the juice of the grape he may, peradventure, be able to say something practically; but beyond that, as concerning the Vine, he is altogether ignorant and innocent. [We have been unfortunate in mistaking one correspondent for another.]

Yellow Banksian Rose.—Your correspondent "F. X.," in No. 19, may now see a Yellow Banksian Rose in full bloom, covering the front of a small house in the village of Datchet, near Windsor, which does not appear to have been treated in any particular manner. The aspect is a little to the south of west.—*M. D. P.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Exhibition at the Gardens, May 14th.—Neither the most zealous devotee of horticulture, nor the most ardent patriot could have desired a more striking proof that their pursuit or their country were not in an inactive or declining state than was furnished at the Exhibition of last Saturday. It is difficult to decide whether the natural beauty of the flowers, their tasteful arrangement, the tokens of skill in cultivation they afforded, or the interest which the company evinced in their inspection was the more gratifying or remarkable. The previous rains had brought everything in the gardens to the highest perfection. The day was fine, with a genial, but not oppressive warmth, the lawns and walks neither damp nor dusty; vegetation just clothed in that lovely green which is peculiar to the present season. The noble Wistária sinensis, that finest of hardy climbers, was completely laden with its newly-opened and delicately-perfumed blossoms: the plants in the great conservatory yet more luxuriant than those in the open air, and some of them splendidly in flower; the collection of exotics in the exhibition, varied and rich in the extreme; their disposition as to the diversity, contrast, and yet harmony of their colours, was the subject of admiration; and the visitors were numerous, but select, and by no means crowded. The three military bands performed in their usual style; and, as if to finish the whole, and give an additional zest to all the other attractions, a friendly nightingale

> "All day long her amorous descant sung"

within 50 yards of the principal tent.

Cultivators will be pleased to learn that their productions were gazed upon with approbation by her Majesty and Prince Albert, who, with the Duke of Devonshire, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Carlisle, Lady Newburgh and suite, honoured the exhibition with their attendance. The other visitors, including many illustrious names, amounted to 5,500. The subjects of exhibition were so abundant, and generally so fine, that nothing but a mere outline can be attempted. The tribe which of all others attracted and deserved most notice was the Azáleas; the specimens sent far surpassed those brought in former years. They were treated in four different ways: First and rarest, there were plants exceedingly dwarf and bushy, with the branches actually depending over the edges of the pots. These were peculiarly interesting, and confined mostly to A. laterítia and variegata. Next, there were some almost equally low, but very spreading, and with their branches also inclining downwards. While the former were not more than a foot or 18 inches in diameter, these were from three to five feet across, and included the White Indian and a few of the crimson-flowered kinds. Again, there was a group which had been left to grow naturally, with perhaps the principal stem fastened to a stake to keep it upright, and two or three of the branches tied in a little to draw the flowers more into a mass. Lastly, there were many, both with and without a bare stem, of 1 or 2 ft. in height, that had the points of their branches brought into a flat, or nearly flat, surface—thus throwing all the flowers to the front, and, of course, rendering that front far more thickly studded with them than an ordinary bush could be. The specimens of the first class had been procured from cuttings, or by grafting very low on the stocks, and pruned freely, as well while growing as during winter. The branches had also most likely been tied down at the points. Those of the second tribe had been raised similarly, and perhaps treated in the same manner, but were commoner and stronger-growing sorts, and had been kept in a very light house, near the glass. The third group, which was the least ornamental, exhibited a want of culture, or, at least, showed by their defects what the aid of art had accomplished in other instances. Their shoots, having been tied up for the occasion, evinced, too, the injudiciousness of attempting to train a plant after it has perfected its growth. Several of the flowers were unavoidably turned inwards, or on one side, instead of towards the spectator. In the fourth class, however, a good effect was produced by training all the shoots so as to present only one front. A specimen of A. laterítia so arranged was brought by Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., and was certainly an admirable specimen of culture. The blossoms were so close that it seemed almost impossible for them to exist in such a crowded state. It was 4 ft. high, on a stem about a foot long. The same variety was exhibited from the same collection only 1 ft. in height, extremely dense and beautiful. Mr. Green also had A. indica variegata as large as the first-mentioned A. laterítia, and scarcely less prolific of flowers. To those desirous of improving the race of greenhouse Azáleas, these two kinds may be pointed out as models in respect of the form of their flowers. From Mr. Green there were, further, an A. splendens, seven feet high, with immense deep crimson flowers, and in a magnificent condition; phenicia and Smíthii, equally good; two very remarkable plants of the splendid double red variety, one being quite 6 ft. high, and full of blossoms; and a gorgeous specimen of a new kind called A. Gréenii, which has rich and well-formed crimson flowers. All Mr. Green's Azáleas appeared to be trained with the view of bringing their flowers to the front; and hence their peculiar splendour. The dwarf specimen we have spoken of is obviously excepted from this remark. Mr. Croucher, gr. to J. Allcard, Esq., of Stratford, exhibited a very beautiful dwarf plant of A. indica variegata, and a superior specimen of the same variety, together with a splendid plant of a deep crimson sert. A very pretty white kind, fully 6 ft. high, and profusely covered with bloom, came from Mr. Falconer, gr. to — Palmer, Esq., of Cheam. From Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., there were a double red Azálea in a nice dwarf state; A. laterítia, also dwarf, but with small flowers; the variegated variety, exceedingly good, 2 ft. high; and a crimson Azálea, with semi-double flowers, 4 ft. in height, and particularly fine. An extremely handsome specimen of the white Indian Azálea was sent by Mr. Flogan, gr. to H. Pownall, Esq. Spring Grove. It was 3 ft. high, and at least 4 ft. broad. In another collection by Mr. Barnes there was a plant of A. Smíthii, 3 ft. in height, which presented a superb mass of blossom; a bright red-flowered variety, 1 ft. high, very full of bloom; one called Semidouble Scarlet, with particularly large and brilliant flowers, which have a slight tendency to become double; A. sinensis, finely-grown, and with its rich yellow inflorescence creating a delightful variety among the rest; a double crimson-flowered variety, beautifully in flower; and A. Gledstanésii, 18 in. in height, and well covered with blossom. The last kind was exhibited, too, by Mr. Green as a detached specimen, and drooped over the sides of the pot in an elegant manner. Its flowers are formed like those of A. indica variegata, and are mostly white, with here and there a stripe, more or less distinct and broad, of deep pink. Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill, besides good specimens of A. phœnícea, and a very luxuriant one of the white sort, had an admirable plant of A. Danielsiana, 4 ft. in height, and blooming mest abundantly. The flowers were rather pale red, from having been forced, and the plant is easily known by its small, neat, and compact foliage. Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, Ealing Park, contributed several specimens, which were conspicuous for their health, as well as for the numbers and size of their blossoms; of A. splendens phœnícea, one much resembling the first-named; a particularly good white variety, which was like a hillock of snow, and the double pink sort, dwarf, but more than 4 ft. in breadth, and extremely delicate. A quantity of new varieties were furnished by Mr. Smith, nurseryman, of Norbiton, Surrey, and amongst them were several with striking flowers. One, which had very pale and transparent red or salmon-coloured blossoms of a large size, and tolerably good form, appeared to divide its claims to superiority with another of a most intense crimson hue, having numerous dark spots. A semi-double crimson one was also good; and there was a fine white kind, named A. phœnícea alba. A selection of hardy Azáleas, in baskets, from Mr. Donald, of the Woking Nursery, had an interesting appearance. After the Azáleas, Cacti and Heaths commonly occupy the foremost rank. On this occasion, however, we think precedence is due to the climbing plants. It is with delight that we note, having called attention to the subject in our report of last year, that there were a great many species of these charming objects present, aud that many of them were superlatively fine. The possibility of growing even rambling and luxuriant climbers in pots to trellises not more than 4 or 5 ft. high has now been fully demonstrated; and it is alike palpable that plants so managed constitute some of the most beautiful objects which can engage the cultivator's notice. The trellises most common were those with flat surfaces, exhibiting an oval or irregular contour, some expanding at the bottom, so as to cover the pot, and such as resemble a barrel, or are simply cylindrical in figure. Two or three were completely globular, except on the lower side, and some were of a common cylindrical form, but low, and covered at the top, with the plants trained over them so closely, and branching out from their surface so naturally, as to give them the aspect rather of dwarf bushes than of trellis-supported climbers. The most noticeable feature in their culture was the training of the shoots so closely together as almost to hide the trellis, and to display as continuous a sheet as possible of foliage and flowers on the exterior. It was observable that where this had been most carefully effected, by far the most splendid results were realised, and certainly nothing could be more demonstrative of the good effects of any treatment than were some of the climbers of that we have just referred to. Probably the best plan, where immediate display is not wished for, is to train the plants thinly to the top of a suitable trellis, take the principal shoots again to the bottom, and re-direct them upwards, between the older portions. The first wood is thus better matured, and though two or three years will elapse without any striking result being obtained, the ultimate effect will be all that could be desired. In all cases, however, a high trellis must be guarded against, as it is not a tall specimen, with the flowers principally at the top, that is most beautiful—but one over which the leaves and blossoms are pretty regularly and generally distributed. These hints were suggested, and will be borne out, by the climbers exhibited. The specimen which struck us as being most astenishing was one of Zichya glabrata, from Mr. Clarke, gr. to G. Smith, Esq., of Shirley Park. It was about 3 ft. high, the same breadth, on a flat trellis, and had a cluster of flowers to almost every square inch of surface. The bunches of blossom, from standing out on long flower-stalks, had their beauty greatly increased. A plant of Kennédya monophylla, 4 ft. in height, proportionately broad, on a similar trellis to the last, and so densely covering it that it could not be seen through, was sent by the same person, and by the profusion of its large deep green leaves and blue flowers, made a very admirable display. Mr. Clarke further exhibited Philibértia grandiflora, in a good flowering condition; Tweedia cœrúlea, affixed to the front of a flat trellis, and producing a lively effect; a species of Maurándya, probably pulchella, with light lilac flowers, and forming an interesting and close pyramid 4 ft. high; Kennédya nígricans, on a round trellis, with its noble foliage, and curious blackish and yellow flowers; Kennédya longiracemosa, 4 ft. high, on a circular flat trellis, remarkably good; and Sóllya heterophylla, with its pretty drooping blue blossoms. A Zíchya coccínea, 4 ft. high, from J. Allnut, Esq., of Clapham, was a magnificent specimen; and Mr. Wilson, gr. to J. Labouchere, of Bedford Hill, Streatham, produced the same species, 6 ft. high, with a prodigious quantity of flowers; it was supported on a fancy trellis, the figure being contracted towards the top. Mr. Redding, gr. fo Mrs. Marryatt, of Wimbledon, brought a plant of Clematis cœrúlea, which, though hardy, flowers most perfectly under protection; and Clematis Sieboldi came from Mr. Hogan, gr. to H. Pownall, Esq., Spring Grove: the latter being on too large a trellis, and its branches, leaves, and blossoms too much diffused, did not look so well as it does when these are more concentrated. Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., contributed a handsome Kennédya monophylla, and a superb plant of Zíchya coccínea, on a trellis 5 ft. in height. From Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill, of Hayes Common, there was an excellent Gompholóbium polymorphum, which had many blooms expanded, and a greater quantity in the bud state; it requires to be trained very closely, being of such a slender habitude. Tropæolum tricolorum, or a variety of it, was likewise in Mr. Hunt's large collection; it was fastened to a trellis 4 ft. high, which came down over the pot, and the plant was in more vigorous health, and the flowers larger and richer, than we have ever before seen them. Mr. Redding, gr. to Mrs Marryatt, and Mr. Davis, gr. to Lord Boston, had also plants of Tropæolum tricolorum, in both a healthy and a free-flowering state. A plant of Zíchya pannosa, from Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., was 5 ft. high, and approached, in point of merit, the Z. glabrata before named: it was a brilliant object, and the species has more handsome leaves than many of its allies. Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq., of Mitcham, showed an attractive specimen of Kennédya monophylla, not more than a foot high, completely hiding a trellis by which it was sustained, and throwing out its branches like a small shrub; although so dwarf, it had a singularly healthy look, and was blossoming most liberally. But the greatest variety of climbers was derived from the gardens of Mrs. Lawrence, Ealing Park; among these was a tall plant of Aristolóchia trilobata, trained on a funnel-shaped trellis, and bearing a prodigality of its grotesque-looking blossoms; Thunbérgia Hawtayneana, the flowers of which were not very perfect; Ipomœa Hardíngii, which is allied to I. scabra, but is much larger in all its parts—a good instance of how the strongest plants may be grown on a low trellis; a new species of Ipomœa, with attenuated fig-shaped leaves, and large deep purple flowers, which have a tube that contracts greatly towards the base; Manéttia cordifólia, on a spherical trellis, and in the finest health; Gompholóbium polymorphum, spread over a flat trellis, 3 ft. high, and beautifully in flower; Stephanotis floribundus, an immense plant, singularly robust, but only just beginning to flower; Zichya pannosa, or a species very near it, 5 ft. high, in capital condition; Zichya coccinea, trained to the height of 6 ft., peculiarly splendid; Kennédya monophylla and longiracemosa, each from 3 ft. to 4 ft. high, cultivated to an amazing degree of perfection; and Poírrea coccínea, twined round a barrel-shaped trellis, and flowering in the greatest freedom. Two novel species of Tropæ'olum were in the exhibition: one named T. polyphyllum, being sent by Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., and having leaves with numerous narrow segments, and bright yellow flowers, the shape of those of T. tuberosum; the other, T. édule, with somewhat similar leaves, and dark orange blossoms, like the others in figure: the last was from F. Coventry, Esq. Of Cacti there was the usual assemblage of sorts. Few flowers, however, of Céreus speciosíssimus were expanded, though there was a very richly-grown specimen of it from Mr. Kyle, gr. to D. Barclay, Esq., of Leyton; and two equally well-cultivated plants of the same species, from Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq.; C. speciosus, 5 ft. high, from Mr. Barnes, was very well-flowered; and a dwarfer specimen, 3 ft. in diameter, was still more finely in blossom. Two plants of Epiphyllum Ackermánni were produced by the same cultivator, and were really superb. Céreus Jenkinsónii was sent from Mr. Goode, in excellent order, and a singularly spreading plant of C. speciósus, astonishingly prolific of flowers. The most noticeable Cactaceous plant, however, was a Céreus flagelliformis, grown by Mr. Green, market gardener, of Turnham Green: its shoots hung down for a great length, around the pot or box in which it was planted, and bore several large tufts of lovely crimson flowers. The main groups of Heaths did not appear to us so fine as we have before seen them; nor were there such enormous specimens as we have previously witnessed. In the health and beauty, nevertheless, of some of the smaller plants, we discovered much to excite surprise and admiration. The Erica Hartnelli exhibited by Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart.; the E. aristata major of Mr. May, gr. to E. Goodhart, Esq., Langley Park; the E. élegans of Mr. Jackson, Kingston; E. sulphúrea, by W. H. Storey, Esq., Isleworth; E. linnæoides, by Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., were, respectively, worthy of the highest encomiums. They were all dwarf, bushy, and healthy, possessing the last qualities to an extent rarely paralleled. Larger yet scarcely less highly cultivated plants of E. Boweiana were shown by Mr. Goode, the spikes of flowers being unusually dense; with E. Willmoreana, or a species very much like it, 5 ft. in height, with between 30 and 40 spikes of flowers; E. Hartnelli and suaveolens, the former one of the richest of the tribe, and the latter a pretty lilac-flowered, sweet-scented species, by Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill; E. conspicua nana, 4 feet high, very closely branched, with delicate pink blossoms, and E. princeps, a large plant, having showy pale red flowers, by Mr. Jackson, of Kingston; E. echiiflora purpúrea, dwarf and covered with bloom, and E. persoluta alba, thickly clothed with small white blossoms, by Mr. Redding, gr. to Mrs. Marryatt; E. Barclayana, 5 ft. high, with neat pink pendulous flowers, by Mr. Kyle, gr. to R. Barclay, Esq.; E. odorata alba, a lovely variety, exceedingly well grown; E. campanulata, studded with elegant yellow blossoms, and E. hýbrida, 3 ft. high, growing finely in one of Mr. Beck's slate tubs, by W. H. Storey, Esq., of Isleworth. The show was somewhat deficient in Orchidáceæ; comprising, however, some rare species. Aérides odoratum, with 4 racemes of its fascinating blossoms, and Saccolábium guttatum, bearing 2 long racemes of charming pink, and white flowers, were from Mr. Goode, gr. to Miss Lawrence, Ealing Park; Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill, brought the white-lipped variety of Epidendrum macrochilum, cultivated in a very superior manner; a pretty little Oncídium, apparently sanguíneum, with cream-coloured flowers, mottled with a purplish hue, from Honduras; Dendróbium pulchellum, a small but pretty specimen; and Oncídium sphacelatum, which has very long and large flattish pseudo-bulbs, and fine yellow and brown blossoms, arranged on short alternate branches, issuing with great regularity from opposite sides of the flower-stem. From some person whose name we have unfortunately lost, there was the rarely-bloomed Epidendrum bicornutum, whose flowers are hardly less beautiful than those of the much-praised Phalænopsis; Oncídium ampliatum, very strong and well flowered; Acanthophíppium bicolor, with a profusion of its ornamental blossoms; a good specimen of Oncídium flexuosum, and one of the pretty varieties of O. lúridum. From Mr. Paxton, gr. to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, there was a fine plant of Myanthus cérnuus, with its singular nodding racemes of extraordinary flowers; Oncídium sphacelatum, before mentioned; Brássia maculata, a large plant, with its roots enveloped in moss; Oncídium pulchellum, one of the most graceful of Orchidáceæ, supporting its transparent pinkish white blossoms on an airy, wire-like stalk; Maxillária tenuifólia, peculiar for its narrow leaves, and having flowers which are mottled, with unusual richness, with a reddish brown on a yellow ground; Cattleya Mossiæ, bearing two flower-scapes, with three blossoms on each, a noble plant, but the flowers injured by travelling; and the very scarce and exquisite Dendróbium Devonianum, which seems to be too fragile and beautiful for a flower of earth. Saccolabium guttatum, producing from 12 to 14 racemes of flowers, was from Mr. Jarratt. G. Barker, Esq., of Birmingham, sent a small plant, rather imperfectly flowered, of the Phalænopsis amábilis, the blossoms of which were borne on branches that had issued from the old flower-stems. It is a delightful plant, and seldom without bloom. Oncídium lúridum guttatum was supplied as a single specimen, by Mr. Barnes, gr. to S. W. Norman, Esq., and is a truly splendid variety. Finally, Mr. Brewster, gr. to Mrs. Wray, of Oakfield, near Cheltenham, produced Cattleya Skinneri, which eclipses nearly all the other species in the brilliant crimson tint of its sepals and petals. The lip is a little darker at the summit, but very light towards the base. The flowers are rather larger than those of C. Harrisóniæ, to which they approximate in colour; being, however, altogether superior. We pass now to the grand feature of the exhibition, which was the fineness of the plants grown for specimens, whether shown singly as such, or appearing in the larger groups. Of store species, not yet referred to, there were Pleroma heteromalla from Mr. Goode, 4 ft. high, and cultivated to the highest possible perfection; Clerodendron squamatum, 5 ft. high, very luxuriant, and heavily laden with its peculiar blossoms; Ixora Bandhúca, glowing in its ordinary richness, from two or three persons; and the new Colúmnea Schiediana, brought by Mr. Barnes, having an unusual number of its odd-looking, though prettily-painted flowers. The greenhouse species, not already spoken of, were far more abundant. The dwarf shrubs comprise the well-known Leschenáultia formosa, which was as fine as in former years, from several cultivators; Helichrysum púmilum, handsomely grown by Mr. Green, of Cheam, and Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq., yet not sufficiently developed to show the golden tints in the centre of its flowers; Leschenáultia biloba, beautifully cultivated and flowered, by Mr. Green, and exhibiting its blue flowers to advantage near L. formosa; Eriostemon buxifólium, a most symmetrical and elegant specimen, from Mr. Mountjoy, of Ealing: Corræa speciosa, not more than 2 ft. high, and so thick as to be impenetrable to the gaze, from Mr. Barnes; Chorozema Henchmánii, 3 ft. high, of equal breadth, copiously bedecked with flowers, and what is an uncommon circumstance—really healthy, by Mr. Green; Platylóbium trilobatum, splendidly flowered, also by Mr. Green; Borónia serrulata, by Mr. Bruce and Mr. Barnes, from a foot to 18 inches high, exceedingly compact, with partially drooping branches, and flowering finely; a larger plant of the same species, 3 ft. high, and 3 ft. across, by Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill; Borónia denticulata, the shoots of which had been so frequently stopped, as to render the bush impervious to the hand, by Mr. Clarke, gr. to T. Smith, Esq., and by other growers; Borónia crenulata, 3 ft. high, well cultivated and bloomed by Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill; Selago Gilliesi, spreading and pretty, by Mr. Clarke; Pimelea decussata, finely grown by many individuals; Pimelea spectábilis, with about 30 heads of its attractive blossoms, by Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill; Epacris ceræflora, 18 inches in height, and covered with snowy bloom, from Mr. Goode; a Dillwýnia, most like D. speciosa, trained to an oval-shaped trellis, by which half of its numberless flowers were turned away from the beholder, by Mr Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill; Chorozema Dicksonii, 1 ft. high, stunted, yet flowering freely, by Mr. Green; Platylóbium parviflorum, constituting a mass of yellow flowers, 4 ft. in height, by Mr. Chalmers, gr. to A. Johnston, Esq.; and Rhododendron Gibsoni, an Indian species, with the habit of an Azálea, and large pinkish white fragrant blossoms, from Mr. Paxton, gr. to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. Shrubs of taller growth include Cytisus racemosus, quite a tree, from Mr. Goode; Eriostemon cuspidatum, 6 feet high, and healthy in the extreme; Erythryna Crista-galli, highly vigorous, and with flower-spikes 3 ft. in length; Anthrocercis viscosa, 6 ft. in height, and in perfect health, Telópea speciosíssima, equally high, and alike healthy; a crimson variety of Rhododendron arbóreum, magnificently in bloom, all from Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence: Chorozema cordata, gracefully spreading to 6 feet in diameter, and all its branches terminated with flowers, from Mr. Clarke, gr. to T. Smith, Esq., Shirley Park; and a small but elegant plant of the same, from Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill; Eutáxia myrtifólia, forming a small tree, 5 ft. in height, and all its branches completely surrounded with blossoms, by Mr. Flogan, gr. to H. Pownall, Esq., Spring Grove, and Mr. Green; Epacris grandiflora, from 4 to 6 ft. high, and literally a thicket, by many cultivators; Hóvea Celsi, 5 feet high, by Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, and Mr. Green, most magnificent plants; Chorozema várium, very fine, from Mr. Barnes; Polýgala oppositifólia, by Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq., 5 ft. in height, and indescribably handsome; and Telópea speciosíssima, in a robust state, though not finely in flower, from Lady Cockburn. Among Fúchsias there was a noble plant, by Mr. Green, of a variety of Standíshii: it was 6 ft. high, and exceedingly graceful. A new hybrid, of a very similar character, was brought by Mr. Davis, gr. to Lord Boston: it was dwarfer, with denser and shorter and redder flowers than F. Standíshii. Mr. Conway, of Brompton, exhibited F. Monypénnii, which has exceedingly fine, long, and rich red flowers, and is altogether a splendid hybrid. From Mr. Frost, gr. to Lady Grenville, at Dropmore, was furnished a brilliant new seedling Verbena. The flowers are large, and of a dazzling hue, between deep scarlet and crimson; its habit is dwarf, and it appears to be a most desirable variety. A new Podolóbium, allied to staurophyllum, and procured from the Swan River colony, was shown by Mr. Barnes: it is very ornamental. The Pelargoniums were splendid: Mr. Cock in this department still maintained his ascendency; he exhibited 12 magnificent specimens (not for competition): it is impossible to convey a just idea of the appearance of these plants; their large size, regular form, and abundant bloom, were such, that surely the cultivation of this beautiful flower cannot be carried further. Orange Boven, Garth's Victory, Bridesmaid, and Coronation were perfect and covered with bloom, and though the others presented no deficiency of flowers, it was suggested by some growers that two or three days more would have improved the remainder. Mr. Catleugh, in the nurserymen's class, gained the gold medal for 12 finely-bloomed and neatly-trained plants; they were well selected as regards colour and the beauty of their flowers. The collection consisted of the following sorts:—Erectum, Coronation, Garth's Victory, Una, Comte de Paris, Sylph, Orange Boven, Climax, Magna Charta, Lady Mayoress, Ovid, and Eliza superb. These plants were grown short, and trained rather flat on the crown, and as the Pelargoniums were exhibited under the eye, these had the advantage of being seen in perfection. Erectum and Orange Boven were perfect, fine in colour, and covered with bloom. Those who doubted the possibility of producing the Sylph with a fine head of bloom, had an opportunity here of being convinced of their error, as this plant was in splendid condition; so also were the Lady Mayoress, Comte de Paris, Victory, and Coronation. Mr. Gaines, among his 12, exhibited some very fine specimens, but how could a grower of his experience allow such a flower as Diadematum rubescens to make its appearance in his collection? nothing but dire necessity, we should imagine, could have sanctioned its being there. Foster's Matilda was shown in this collection, in a very fine state, no want of bloom, and with the spot in fine colour and well developed. The Emperor, a flower of extraordinary colour, was very attractive from its brilliancy. The collection contained the following sorts: Matilda, Emperor, Climax, Alicia, Juba Mabel, Grace Darling, Grand Duke, Seedling Eliza superb, Diadematum rubescens, and Raffaelle. In the collection of six varieties, Mr. Catleugh exhibited Coronation, a magnificent specimen of Discount, Garth's Victory, Jewess, Climax, and Eliza superb. Mr. Gaines had Lady Bulteel, Grand Duke, Louis Quatorze, Climax, and two others we did not ascertain the names of. Each of these collections received the same award—the highest prize offered by the Society. They were very attractive from their being so finely grown, and shown in such perfection. Mr. Beck was the most successful exhibitor in the Amateurs' Class; his plants were well grown, but not sufficiently in bloom; the selection of the sorts was unexceptionable, as the following list will show: Nymph, Sultan, Matilda, Erectum, Vivid, Vulcan, Rienzi, Deborah, Gipsy, Sylph, James, Hebe. There is no doubt, had Mr. Bromley exercised the same judgment in the choice of his plants, Mr. Beck would not have been so successful, as the plants in Mr. Bromley's collection were generally well-grown and well-bloomed; the state in which Lady Denbigh, Victory, Jewess, Discount, and Dennis' Perfection were exhibited, will bear us out in our opinion; but, in the present state of this beautiful class of flowers, to see such sorts as Lady Murray, Diadematum rubescens, and Garth's Perfection, with but a few blossoms expanded, was a circumstance sufficient to condemn any collection; and to this cause we attribute the decision that was given. Mr. Stowe's collection was not well managed; they appeared to have been tied up so short a time before the exhibition, that the flowers and leaves had not had sufficient time to recover from their altered position. There was no deficiency of bloom on the plants. At the end of the tent a single specimen (Florence) was exhibited by Mr. Cock: a magnificent plant, covered with flowers. Those who were in search of novelties, flocked to the small tent appropriated to the exhibition of seedlings; this tent was much crowded—a proof of the interest taken in Floricultural productions. Several seedling Pelargoniums were shown, but two only selected for prizes—Symmetry, raised by the Rev. R. Garth, a beautiful flower; the under petals have a broad band of very delicate pink, which is changed to white in the centre; the upper petals have a blotch of deep maroon, a little softened at the edge, with a broad band of pink round them. The plant was exhibited (which is the best mode of showing seedlings), as evidence is at once obtained of its being a free bloomer, with good-sized trusses. Gaines's Amulet was the other seedling selected; a very finely-form [illegible] wer—the under petals particularly fine; the flower is novel in appearance; the ground colour is rather a deep rose, carried round the spot in the upper petals by a broad band. There were other seedlings meriting attention, but not shown in their greatest perfection; we think this was the case with Gaines's Orange Perfection, a beautifully-coloured flower. Mr. Pontey's seedlings were seen under great disadvantages; the distance they had had to travel had no doubt caused the petals to flag and to reflex; one called the Duke of Cornwall—a flower of extraordinary brilliancy of colour—we trust to see again under more favourable circumstances. The June show will prove the great contest for seedling Pelargoniums; and we hope to see as many as possible exhibited on the plants. A seedling Calceolaria, raised by Mr. Standish, named Standishii, was much admired, and selected for a prize: the ground colour is yellow, and the flower is covered with large brown spots; it blooms very freely. Mr. Green had a considerable number of new varieties. Pállida is a very pale yellow flower, spotted in the centre, and rather fine; Ne plus ultra has very large blooms, deep yellow round the edge, pale and spotted towards the middle; Eliza has a whitish border, with a dark crimson centre, and is a large and good flower; Sulphúrea grandiflora is an immense sulphur-coloured flower, with just a few minute spots; Georgina has blossoms with a whitish edge, and a dark brownish crimson centre, a little streaky: it is a particularly fine flower; Regina has a light border, with a dark crimson middle, which is slightly streaked round the outside; its dimensions are very great. Mr. Kinghorn, gr. to A. Murray, Esq., Twickenham, produced one called Maculata: it has a yellow ground, and is profusely spotted with brown; although neither large nor well formed, it is pretty. Another, named the Queen of Sheba, with a pale edge, light crimson centre, and dark spots in it, is large and good; it was brought by Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq. A stand of fine Tulips, from Mr. Willmer, of Sunbury, attracted its fair share of notice: the mixture of delicate and richly-marked varieties had a fine effect; many of the blooms were in great perfection. Among the Bybloemens we particularly noticed the Princess Charlotte's Cenotaph, Ely's Queen Victoria, Holmes's King, and David; and in the Roses, Triumph Royal, Aglaia, and Catalani, were very fine. Captain White, Polyphemus, Platoff, Lawrence's Bolivar, and the Sultan (a most beautifully-formed flower), were conspicuous among the Bizarres. Mr. Willmer also exhibited a Rose, recently broke into colour, called the Prince of Wales, a beautiful flower, of a bright vermilion rose. Several excellent stands of Pansies were brought forward, and two seedlings were sent by Mr. Brown of Slough: one, the Unique, has a whitish ground, with purple edges, and a dark eye, surrounded with a yellowish tint; the other, Attila, is a very large purplish puce-coloured flower, with a yellow streaked centre. Cut Roses were various, and in good condition, from Messrs. Lane, of Berkhampstead; and a plant of Rosa Devoniensis, in a pot, was exhibited by Mr. Redding, gardener to Mrs. Marryatt. The Fruit tent was not filled so well as could have been wished; still, considering the season, some of the fruit was highly creditable to the producers. Mr. Paxton sent from Chatsworth, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, some fine Grapes, Fairchild's Nectarine, particularly good Cherries, Strawberries, and Elruge Nectarines, a May Duke Cherry tree laden with ripe fruit, and a gigantic cluster of the fruit of Musa Cavendíshii. Half-a-dozen splendid Providence Pines were exhibited by Mr. Davis, gr. to Lord Boston: and there were some good Queen Pine Apples present. Of Grapes, there were fine Sweetwaters, by Mr. Henderson, gr. to Sir G. Beaumont, and tolerably good Muscat of Alexandria; Black Portugal and others were well ripened by Mr. Paterson, gr. to Lord Chesterfield; Sweetwater and Black Hamburgh were in an excellent state from Mr. Wortley, gr. to F. Maubert, Esq., Norwood, Surrey; Black Hamburgh, of a superior character, were brought by Mr. Judd, gr. to G. Knott, Esq., and Mr. Loudon, gr. to S. Gurney, Esq., Upton, West Ham, Essex; and the New Black Hamburgh, as well as the Sweetwater, were supplied in a superb style by Mr. Wilmot, of Isleworth. Admirable Peaches and Nectarines were furnished from Mr. Henderson, gr. to Sir G. Beaumont; and there were pretty good ones from Mr. Tillery, gr. to his Grace the Duke of Portland, at Welbeck; from whom also, as well as from Mr. Clarke, gr. to T. Smith, Esq., there were excellent Strawberries. Lord Beerhaven and Mr. Tillery likewise supplied some very large Shaddocks. Mr. Hardie, gr. to J. Jarratt, Esq., exhibited two handsome early Cantaloupe Melons; Mr. Baldwin, of Turnham Green, 18 sorts of Apples, in an excellent state of preservation; and there were some well-kept Apples and Pears from R. Brake, Esq. The Cucumbers embraced six Heroes of Sussex, from Mr. M'Farlane, gr. to J. R. Mills, Esq., of Stamford Hill; Allen's Victory of Suffolk, from Mr. Allen, of Whitton, Suffolk; and two good brace from Mr. Pollington, gr. to W. Harvey, Esq. There was a dish of new Potatoes, from Mr. Chapman, and some remarkably large Broccoli, called Chappell's Cream, from Mr. Farnes, seedsman, 128, St. John-street, London. In one respect, the fruit-tent was more satisfactory than the rest. Nearly all the productions were labelled with their names; whereas the flowers were very generally destitute of labels. A few exhibitors had furnished them, it is true; but it is much to be regretted that the practice is not universal. We must now beg those who had valuable plants at the exhibition, which have not been alluded to in this report, to attribute our silence concerning them to a want of additional space; and if, amid the confusion almost inevitable in the making of so many memoranda, mistakes in the names of plants or parties should have arisen, any corrections, coming from a proper quarter, will readily be inserted hereafter.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

May 11.—H. Handley, Esq., President, in the chair. The Right Hon. Lord Bateman, and Sir J. Walsh, Bart., M. P., were elected governors, and 40 gentlemen members. The council having resumed the consideration of the place of the annual country meeting in the north-eastern district in 1843, determined that it should be Derby. Mr. Gabell addressed a letter to the council, requesting them to ascertain whether the excessive use of the large white Belgian carrot as food for horses had a tendency to induce blindness. This was referred to Professor Sewell. Mr. Taylor having presented a coloured drawing of the Melilotus creticum, transmitted the following account of the plant:—"A few seeds were sent me from the island of Crete, under the name of the Melilotus creticum, as a plant that would be found highly useful for feeding cattle. The seed was sown the 25th March; the plants produced flowers in June, and by the middle of July were covered with highly fragrant yellow blossoms, and ripened seed in Aug.: height of the plant 20 inches. The Melilotus creticum seems to be a valuable plant, and well calculated for growing in this country. It possesses all the properties sufficient to recommend it to the notice of agriculturists, particularly as its stalks are succulent and its foliage abundant; and when sown in autumn, it may be cut and cleared from the ground in the beginning of June following, and the land fallowed for Wheat or spring corn. It forms a valuable green food for cattle at an early period of the season; and if cut when in full flower, it yields a most abundant crop. It seems to be relished by all sorts of cattle, particularly milch cows, in consequence of its sweet herbaceous flavour, whether cut in a green state for food, or made into hay, and is a plant well adapted for the latter purpose, on account of its foliage when dried being found to impart to the whole crop an agreeable sweet scent, similar to that of the vernal grass, or Anthoxanthum odoratum. From its beautiful yellow spikes of flowers, it will form an elegant ornamental plant in every garden.—Sir F. A. Mackenzie, Bart., said that he had at length succeeded in obtaining a breeding stock of Swiss bulls, which for the last 23 years he had been most desirous to secure for this country, and that four of the finest that Switzerland could produce were on their way to England, and would arrive in the course of a few days. The Marquis of Downshire presented a specimen of a cheap draining tile, 12 inches long, and sold at 25s. per thousand. The chief recommendation is its cheapness and its peculiarity, the form into which its lower edges are turned outwards into a foot, its transverse section (or cross cut) resembling the outline of the letter U inverted, thus ∩; this shape allowing the tiles to be piled together more compactly in the kiln, and when used, to be capable of having their course kept more clear for the passage of the water.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

May 17.—Mr. Wildman in the chair. Messrs. Schroder, Neville, Seldon, O'Grady, and Alexander, were elected members.—Mr. Wildman alluded shortly to the insinuations of partiality which had been made against the Society, with regard to his White Seedling Dahlia "Bianca," by parties who, seeing that there was no chance of making the Society subservient to private purposes, had recourse, as a last expedient, to unfounded imputations, in order to destroy the unwelcome check that had been imposed upon the system of deception too often practised. He at the same time stated, that having wholly disposed of the flower, he had no other interest in it than that which was dictated by a becoming feeling for its success; that, looking to the source from whence these attacks had emanated, the more judicious course might have been to pass them by unheeded, but as he was desirous to bring the matter to an issue, in an open and public manner, without entering into personal collision with parties whose society he would wish to shun, an opportunity would be afforded, in consequence of the purchasers of the flower having declined to dispose of it during the present season, to carry his intentions into effect; he would therefore offer a prize of Five Guineas for the best White Seedling Dahlia of the year 1841, upon the following terms: That 6 Blooms should be shown before the Floricultural Society, at their ordinary meeting on Tuesday, 6th Sept.; 6 Blooms at the Salt Hill Show, on the 16th Sept.; and 6 Blooms at this Society's Show, on 20th Sept.: the prize to be awarded to the flower which should be adjudged the best on two out of the three occasions. In order, however, that their actual as well as comparative merits should be decided, the whole prize of 5gs. will not be awarded unless the successful flower should be pronounced to be first-rate; but should it be only of the second class, the prizes would be reduced to half the amount. And further, with the view of bringing all the old as well as new flowers into competition at the same time, an entrance of 3s. 6d. would be imposed upon each exhibitor for the prize of 5gs., and the amount of the entrance money added to the usual prizes offered by the Society on the 20th Sept., for the best White Dahlia of any age in Class showing.

SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

May 18.—This meeting was held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington. The attendance was very numerous, and the subjects of exhibition, particularly the Tulips, Pelargoniums, and Ericas were of the highest order. The following is a list of the prizes:—TULIPS: *Amateurs*, for the best 12, large silver medal, Claudiana, Transparente noire, Roi de Navarre, Imperatrice de Romaine, Sir Sidney Smith, Triomphe Royal, Julia Romana, Ali Pacha, Catalani, Holmes' King, Reine de Sheba, Polyphemus, Mr. Venables. 2nd best do., middle silver; Sangia, Alcon, Comte de Vergennes, Page's George IV., Baggut, Preciosa, Roscius, Prince Leopold, Lord Russell, Daphne, Ophir, Triomphe Royal, Mr. Reeves. *Nurserymen*, for the best 12 do., large silver; Polyphemus, L'admirable, Triomphe Royal, Brulante éclatante, Princess Charlotte's Cenotaph, Marcellus, Mellona, Catalani, Bijou des Amateurs, Rose Quarto, Alcon, Platoff, Mr. Willmer. 2nd best do., middle silver; Marcellus, Byzantium, Bijou des Amateurs, Catalani, Surpasse Pompe Funébrè, Brulante éclatante, Rose Aglaia, Sheet Anchor, Duchess of Clarence, and three others whose names we could not obtain, Mr. Lawrence. PELARGONIUMS: *Nurserymen*, for the best collection of 12, large silver; Viscount, Magna Charta, Sylph, Life Guardsman, Ovid, Climax, Orange Boven, Jewess, Victory, Coronation, Lady Mayoress, Comte de Paris, Mr. Catleugh; 2nd best do., middle silver, Hodges' Emperor, Louis Quatorze, Raphael, Diadematum rubescens, Delicatum, Grand Duke, Sylph, Exquisite, Climax, Lady E. Bulteel, Lady Palmer, Matilda, Mr. Gaines. Best 6 Ericas, large silver; E. suaveolens, odorata, translucens, hýbrida, Hartnelli, vestita alba, Mr. Curtis, gardener to J. Alnutt, Esq. Best 9 do., middle silver; E. Hartnelli, élegans, vestita coccínea, grandinosa, ventricosa coccínea minor, perspícua nana, depressa, physoides, princeps, var., Mr. Jackson. Best 24 Heartsease, *Amateurs*, middle silver, Mr. Edwards; 2nd best do., small silver, Mr. Bridges. Best 36 do., *Gentlemen's Gardeners*, middle silver, Mr. Hancock. Best 50 do., *Nurserymen*, middle silver, Mr. Thompson; 2nd best do., small silver, Mr. King. Best Collection of 24 Miscellaneous Plants, large silver; Mr. Atlee, gr. to J. Beaufoy, Esq. Best 4 Specimen Plants, large silver; Ixora coccínea, Helichrysum húmile, Coleonema tenuifólia, Fúchsia corymbiflora, Mr. Bruce. Best single Specimen, middle silver; Borónia pinnata, Mr. Atlee. 2nd best, small silver, Helichrysum húmile, Mr. Bruce. Best seedling Heartsease, small silver, Mr. King. Best Collection of 4 sorts of Fruit, middle silver; Grapes, Strawberries, Pears, and Gooseberries, Mr. R. Chapman. Best dish of Grapes, middle silver; Black Hamburg, Mr. Chapman. Best Collection of Vegetables, middle silver, Mr. Martin; 2nd best do., small silver, M. Gaines. There were also collections of Tulips from Mr. Townley, Mr. C. Clarke, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Stockwell, Mr. T. May, and a stand of 100 from Mr. Willmer, containing excellent flowers of Polyphemus, David, Duke of Clarence, Optimus, Holmes' King, Triomphe Royal, Albion, Platoff, and Sangia; of Heartsease, from Mr. Walton, Mr. E. Fyffe, Mr. W. Foster, Mr. Gaines, Mr. Henchmann, Mr. Henbrey, Mr. Lake, and Mr Butcher; of Heaths, from Mr. Atlee, Mr. Wilson, gr. to W. H. Gilliard, Esq., and Mr. Storey; of Pelargóniums and Canceolárias, from Mr. Beck of Isleworth; Seedling Calceolárias from Mr. Massey; Greenhouse Plants from Mr. Atlee; Seedling Geraniums from Mr. Gaines, amongst which were Lady Sale, Prince of Wales, Amulet, Rising Sun, Emperor Superb, and a lovely one called the Princess Royal, of an excellent form, and a delicate pink colour, with a rich dark spot in the upper petals; a fine plant of Azálea Gledstanésii, from Mr. Bruce; Zichya coccínea, from Mr. Atlee; Amaryllis Sweetii, from Mr. Cook; and some of the Black Spine Cucumber, from Mr. Cuthill.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Felton Florists' Society, May 3d.—The first exhibition of Polyanthuses, Auriculas, and Hyacinths, for this season, was held at the Red Lion Inn, when the following prizes were awarded:—Polyanthuses: the 1st and 2nd prizes to Mr. W. Thompson, for Mitchell's Lord Nelson, and Wilson's Bucephalus; 3rd, Mr. W. Harrison, for Clegg's Lord Crewe; 4th, Mr. W. Thompson for Mitchell's Lord Collingwood; 5th, Mr. Riddell, gr. to J. H. Hinde, Esq., M.P., for Fletcher's Defiance; 6th, Mr. W. Harrison, for Pearson's Alexander. Auriculas: 1st prize, Mr. A. Gowens, for Dormand's Don Pedro; 2nd, Mr. W. Harrison, Dormand's William IV.; 3rd and 4th, Mr. A. Gowens, for Lord Bridport and Lancashire Hero; 5th and 6th, the Rev. Jos. O. Orrell, for Grimes' Privateer, and Thompson's Bang-up. Hyacinths: 1st and 2nd prizes, Mr. Forsyth, gr. to A. J. B. Cresswell, Esq., M.P., for Lord Wellington, and Groot Voorst; 3rd, Mr. Riddell, gr. to Mrs. Mitford, for Waterloo. Prize for the best Seedling Polyanthus, Mr. Forsyth, for Forsyth's Cresswell Heroine. A number of Seedling Pansies were also exhibited by Mr. Forsyth, but not for competition, and were much admired. The flowers exceeded those of any former Spring show, and the Polyanthuses were particularly fine, and chiefly new varieties. The Auriculas, although good, were many of them not quite fully expanded. The exhibition of Tulips was appointed to take place at the Widdrington Arms Inn, on Monday, the 30th inst.

Hull and East Riding of Yorkshire Floral and Horticultural Society, May 3.—This society held their first exhibition for the present year in the new rooms of the Mechanics' Institute. The articles were numerous and splendid, and reflected the highest credit on the cultivators. The judges were Messrs. Deighton, Eggleston and Keld, and the prizes were as follows:—Auriculas: Premium by Sir W. C. James, Bart., M.P., to W. Heslewood, Esq., for Oliver's Lovely Ann; do. by H. Broadley, Esq., M.P., to Mr. H. S. Norman, for Oliver's Lovely Ann; do. by R. Bethell, Esq., to J. Hodgson, for Leigh's Bright Venus. Green-edged: 1, W. Heslewood, Esq., Oliver's Lovely Ann; 2, do.; 3, Mr. T. P. Smithson, Lancashire Hero; 4, Mr. H. S. Norman, Howard's Lord Nelson; 5, W. Heslewood, Esq., Leigh's Col. Taylor; 6, Mr. H. S. Norman, Stretche's Alexander. Grey-edged: 1, Mr. H. S. Norman, Oliver's Lovely Ann; 2, do., Kenyon's Ringleader; 3, W. Heslewood, Esq., Waterhouse's Conqueror of Europe; 4, do.; 5, do.; 6, do., Oliver's Lovely Ann. White-edged: 1, Mr. J. Hodgson, Leigh's Bright Venus; 2, W. Heslewood, Esq., Taylor's Glory; 3, do.; 4, Mr. J. Hodgson, do.; 5, Mr. H. S. Norman, do.; 6, do., unknown. Self: 1, Mr. H. S. Norman, Whitaker's Flora's Flag; 2, do., seedling; 3, W. Heslewood, Esq., Netherwood's Othello; 4, Mr. T. P. Smithson, do.; 5, W. Heslewood, Esq., Whitaker's Flora's Flag; 6, do. Alpine: 1, Mr. H. S. Norman, Miller's Conspicua; 2, W. Heslewood, Esq., Captain Frazer; 3, do.; 4, Mr. H. S. Norman, Miller's Conspicua; 5, W. Heslewood, Esq., do.; 6, Mr. Bell, Brown's seedling. Polyanthuses: Premium by the Right Hon. Lord Wenlock, to W. Appleton, gr. to Dr. Horner, for Clegg's Lord Crewe. Scarlet: 1, Mr. H. S. Norman, Buck's George IV.; 2, do.; 3, Mr. T. P. Smithson, do.; 4, Mr. T. Jones, do.; 5, Mr. Burman; 6, do. Dark: 1, Mr. W. Appleton, Clegg's Lord Crewe; 2, do., Pearson's Alexander; 3, Mr. H. S. Norman, do.; 4, Mr. W. Appleton, Lord Wharncliffe; 5, Mr. T. Jones, Pearson's Alexander; 6, do., Crownshaw's Invincible. Hyacinths: Premium by Sir W. Lowthorp, to Mr. H. S. Norman, for Groot Voorst; do. by W. Heslewood, Esq., to Mr. T. D. Dobson, for Groot Voorst. Double White or Yellow: 1, Mr. H. S. Norman; 2, W. Heslewood, Esq.; 3, Mr. H. S. Norman; 4, Mr. S. Appleton, gr. to A. Terry, Esq.; 5, Mr. T. D. Dobson; 6, Mr. W. Burman. Double Red or Pink: 1, Mr. T. D. Dobson; 2, do.; 3, do.; 4, Mr. W. Burman; 5, do.; 6, Mr. S. Jackson. Double Blue or Purple: 1, Mr. T. D. Dobson; 2, W. Heslewood, Esq.; 4, Mr. H. S. Norman; 5, do.; 6, do. Single White or Yellow: 1, Mr. W. Burman; 2, Mr. Bell; 3, Mr. S. Jackson; 4, Mr. S. Appleton; 5, do.; 6, Mr. Burman. Single Red or Pink: 1, Mr. H. S Norman; 2, Mr. Bell; 3, Mr. Burman; 4, Mr. T. D. Dobson; 5, Mr. Burman; 6, Mr. T. D. Dobson. Single Blue or Purple: 1, Mr. T. D. Dobson; 2, Mr. H. S. Norman; 3, Mr. Burman; 4, Mr. H. S. Norman; 5, Mr. S. Jackson; 6, Mr. T. D. Dobson. Narcissuses: 1, Mr. S. Jackson; 2, Mr. T. P. Smithson; 3, do.; 4, do. Solitary-flowered: 1, 2, 3, Mr. T. P. Smithson. Greenhouse Plants: Premium by C. S. Parker, Esq., for the first collection of not less than six varieties, to W. Heslewood, Esq. Premium by J. England, Esq., for the second collection of not less than six varieties, to Mr. S. Appleton; for the third collection, to Mr. T. Jones. Single Greenhouse Plants: Mr. S. Appleton, Tropæolum tricolorum; 2, W. Heslewood, Esq., Erica rubra calyx; 3, Mr. S. Appleton, Kennedya nigricans; 4, do., Acacia armata; 5, Mr. H. S. Norman; 6, W. Heslewood, Esq. Hardy or Half-hardy Plants: 1, W. Heslewood, Esq., Rhododendron ponticum; 2, Mr. H. S. Norman, Rose, German yellow; 3, Mr. S. Appleton, Fuschia globosa; 4, Mr. Jones, Rhododendron ponticum; 5, Mr. S. Appleton, Calceolaria; 6, Mr. Burman, Ely's Magnificent Carnation. Cucumbers: Premium by Richard Sykes, Esq., to Mr. S. Jackson, Manchester Hero; 1, Mr. S. Appleton, do. Apples: 1, 2, 3, 4, Mr. T. P. Smithson; 5, Mr. S. Jackson; 6, Mr. Taylor, gr. to J. Hewetson, Esq. Judges' Prizes: To Mr. S. Appleton, for a Dish of Pears. To do., for a Tray of Pansies. To Mr. Eversden, for Victoria Rhubarb.

Kent and Canterbury Floral and Horticultural Society, May 5.—The second exhibition took place at the Corn Exchange, on which occasion there were a numerous attendance of visitors, and a good display of plants. The following were the successful competitors: FRUIT; Best Strawberries: Keen's Seedling, Rev. W. Brockman; 2nd, ditto. Best 8 dessert Apples: Nonpareil, R. Francis, Esq.; 2nd best ditto, Courtpendu plat, ditto. Best 6 kitchen Apples: Norfolk Beaufin, Rev. G. P. Marsh; 2nd ditto, London Pippin, R. Francis, Esq. Best 6 Pears: Beurré Rance, ditto; 2nd ditto, Longueville, ditto. VEGETABLES: Best Kidney Beans, Rev. W. Brockman. Best Rhubarb, Victoria, F. Sankey, Esq.; 2nd ditto, Rev. W. Brockman. Best Lettuce: Mr. R. Filmer. Best Endive: T. Dorman, Esq. Best Broccoli: Mrs. Webb. Best Sea-kale: Rev. W. Brockman. Best new Potatoes, 1842: Mr. R. Filmer. Best basket of Salading, without cucumbers: Mrs. Webb. Best Asparagus: F. Sankey, Esq.; 2nd ditto, J. Kates, Esq. FLOWERS: Best 4 Calceolarias: Seedlings, T. Dorman, Esq.; 2nd ditto, Victoria, Garth's No. 2, and two others, F. Sankey, Esq.; best 3 ditto, two of them Seedlings, T. Dorman, Esq. Best 6 Pelargoniums: Gem, Sidónia, Hill's Cupid, Melpómene, Miller's Adonis, Prima Donna, Mrs. Webb; 2nd ditto, Hector, Sidónia, Beauty of Ware, Lowndes' Perfection, Atkins' White, Miller's Splendidissima, ditto; best 4, King, Jewess, Alicia, Joan of Arc, W. Hyder, Esq.; best 2, King, Alicia, ditto; best stove plant, Aloe plicatile, T. Dorman, Esq. Best Fuchsias: F. racemiflora, Youelli, Rev. W. Brockman; 2nd, Virgata, Globosa major, Mrs. Webb; best single, F. fulgens, Rev. W. Brockman. Best 3 Roses: Swiss, two Provins, Mrs. Webb; best Rose, F. Sankey, Esq. Best 6 greenhouse Plants: Brugmánsia sanguínea, Helichrysum album, Caméllia pleno alba, Helichrysum rupestre, Acácia armata, Sempervivum arbóreum, G. Buckley, Esq.; best 4 ditto, Acácia armata, A. pulchella, A. verticillata, A. mollíssima, Denne Denne, Esq.; best 2 ditto, Epacris grandiflora, Asclépias curassávica, W. Hyder, Esq. Best 3 Cacti, in flower: speciosus, Ackermanni, speciosissimus, J. Cates, Esq.; best 2, Ackermanni, speciosissimus, ditto. Best 2 Indian Azáleas in flower: A. grandiflora, A. indica alba, Denne Denne, Esq. Best 2 Cape Heaths, Erica intermédia, E. Hartnelli, Rev. W. Brockman. Best 6 Annuals: T. Dorman, Esq.; best 4 ditto, ditto. Best 2 green-edged Auriculas, Oliver's Lovely Ann, Howard's Lord Nelson, T. King, Esq.; 2nd ditto, Oliver's Lovely Ann, Wood's Lord Lascelles, ditto; best 2 grey ditto, Chilcott's Brilliant, Burch's Violet, ditto; 2nd ditto, Grimes' Privateer, Burch's Violet, ditto; best 2 white, Highland Queen, Taylor's Incomparable, ditto. Best Polyanthus: ditto. Best 3 Cinerarias, Grandesse, Harrisoni, Green's Seedling, Rev. W. Brockman; best 3 Bulbs, Ixia viridiflora, Amaryllis aúlica, A. formosa, Mrs. Webb. Best 3 greenhouse Creepers: Tecoma Pandora, Kennedya monophylla, Brachysema latifolia, G. Buckley, Esq. CUT FLOWERS: Best basket of hardy Flowers: Rev. G. P. Marsh; 2nd, J. Cates, Esq. Best nosegay of greenhouse plants: Rev. G. P. Marsh; 2nd, G. Buckley, Esq. Best 12 Pansies: Diogenes, Victory, Sylvia, Ward's Amulet, Lane's Wellington, Thompson's Duchess of Richmond, May's Imogene, May's Tam O'Shanter, Henchman's Aurora, Beauty of Hitchin, Queen of the Isles, Silverlock's Prince Albert, Rev. J. Hodgson; 2nd ditto, Mr. R. Filmer. Best collection of indigenous plants in flower: Lady Grey de Ruthvyn. EXTRA: Collection of indigenous plants: T. Addis.

Lancaster Horticultural Society, May 13.—The first Show of this season took place in the National School-room, Green Area. The following is a list of the prizes:—Tulips: the best Pan, one in each class, Charles Tenth, Bizarre le non, Black Baqueta, Duchess of Lancaster, Walworth, Unique, Mr. Richardson; 2nd best Pan, Duke of Wellington, Albion, Black Baqueta, Premier Noble, Duc de Bronte, Walworth, Capt. Wilkinson; 3rd best Pan, Duke of Lancaster, Surpasse la Cantique, Black Baqueta, Premier Noble, Lady Crewe, Seedling Rose, Mr. Walmsley. Feathered Bizarres: Duke of Lancaster, Catafalque, Ambassadeur d'Hollande, Mr. Walmsey; George the Fourth, Duke of Wellington, Goud Beurs, Rector, Black Baqueta, Maître Partout, Gastilla, Mr. Richardson; Trafalgar, Washington, Mr. Hargraves; Duc de Savoy, Golden Hero, Incomparable Bien-fait, Thompson's Violet, Grande Imperiale, Neat and Clean, Messrs. Hargreaves. Feathered Roses; Dolittle, Walworth, Duc de Bronte, Comte de Vergennes, Lady Crewe, Hero of the Nile, Mr. Richardson; Holden's Rose, Capt. Wilkinson; Heroine, J. Stout, Esq.; Naverin's Lady Crewe, Messrs. Richardson. Flamed Bizards: Lustre, Defiance, Capt. Wikinson; Albion, Surpasse la Cantique, Bell's King, Messrs. Hargreaves; Duchess of Lancaster, Black Prince, Madame de France, J. Stout, Esq. Flamed Byblœmens: Pompey's Pillar, Violet Wallers, Imperatrice de Maroque, Unknown, Mr. Walmsey; Roi de Siam, Princess of Wirtemberg, Mr. Richardson: Imperatrice de Romaine, Transparente Noire, Capt. Wilkinson. Flamed Roses: Roi de Cerise, Rose Domingo, Capt. Wilkinson; Van Dicken, Unique, Messrs. Hargreaves; Rose Imperiale, J. Stout, Esq.; Rose Vesta, Mr. Hargraves; Fox Globe, Mr. Walmsey; Unknown, Lord Hill, Mr. Richardson. Seedlings: 1st, Capt. Wilkinson; 2nd, Mr. Walmsey; 3rd, Mr. Richardson. There were various other collections of Flowers, the property of ladies, principally Geraniums, Azáleas, Heaths, Clematises, and Roses. The most successful exhibitors were Mrs. Ford, Mrs. E. G. Hornby, and Mrs. Godson. The Vegetables were not numerous, consisting chiefly of Rhubarb, new Potatoes, French Beans, and Cauliflowers.

Sheffield Auricula Show, May 10.—This was held at the Bazaar Hotel, where the following prizes were awarded:—Green edged: Premier, Leigh's Colonel Taylor, Mr. J. Archer; 1st, Waterhouse's Conqueror of Europe, Mr. W. Bradshaw; 2nd, Taylor's Plough Boy, Mr. B. Morton; 3rd, Howard's Lord Nelson, Mr. J. Wood; 4th, Lightbody's No. 51, Mr. W. Bradshaw; 5th, Seedling, do.; 6th, Seedling, do. Grey-edged: Premier, Waterhouse's Conqueror of Europe, Mr. W. Bradshaw; 1st, do., do.; 2nd, Fletcher's Ne plus ultra, Mr. B. Morton; 3rd, Lightbody's No. 84, Mr. W. Bradshaw; 4th, Ryder's Waterloo, Mr. J. Wood; 5th, Ringleader, do.; 6th, Seedling, Mr. W. Bradshaw. White-edged: Premier, Lightbody's Fair Maid, Mr. W. Bradshaw; 1st, do., do.; 2nd, Leigh's Venus, Mr. J. Archer; 3rd, Lightbody's Fair Flora, Mr. Bradshaw; 4th, Poppelwell's Conqueror, Mr. J. Wood; 5th, Lord of Hallamshire, Mr. J. Archer; 6th, Seedling, Mr. W. Bradshaw. Selfs: Premier, Flora's Flag, Mr. B. Morton; 1st, Martin's Eclipse, Mr. W. Bradshaw; 2nd, Flag, Mr. J. Archer; 3rd, Blue Bonnet, Mr. W. Bradshaw; 4th, Miss Martin, do.; 5th, Martin's Mayfield, do.; 6th, Seedling, do.—POLYANTHUSES. Dark ground: Premier, Crownshaw's Eclipse, Mr. B. Morton; 1st, Alexander, Mr. J. Archer; 2nd, Crownshaw's Invincible, Mr. B. Morton; 3rd, Seedling, Mr. T. Jeffrys; 4th, Coxe's Prince Regent, Mr. W. Bradshaw; 5th, Seedling, Mr. W. Bradshaw; 6th, do., do. Red ground: 1st, Bullock's Lancer, Mr. W. Bradshaw; 2nd, Prince Regent, Mr. J. Archer; 3rd, Jolly Dragoon, Mr. W. Bradshaw; 4th, Buck's George the Fourth, Mr. B. Morton.—Best stand of 18 PANSIES, Mr. J. Bell; 2nd, Mr. W. Green.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Green-manuring.—The following trial of manuring with green crops was made by Herr Zahlbruckner in the year 1839-40, and was communicated to the Agricultural Society of Vienna at the meeting in April last year. Three pieces of ground were selected for trial: No. 1 was treated as a clean fallow, and afterwards thickly manured; No. 2 was sown twice with Vetch seed, and when the plants had grown were ploughed in; No. 3 was sown with Lupine seed, and treated in the same manner. The first piece of ground contained about 800 square yards, the two latter about 400 square yards each. The Vetches and Lupines were both strong in their vegetation, and the first crop of the former were ploughed in at the end of June, and the second crop with the Lupines in the middle of August. In the middle of September all three portions were sown with winter Rye, in the proportion of three pecks of seed to the acre; in all three pieces the plants appeared about the same time, the green-manured a day or two sooner. No difference was observable in the character of the young plants, and each crop passed through the winter of 1839-40 without any injury; and in March 1840, when the snow and ice had melted away, little or no difference was perceivable in the crops. At the time of flowering, the fallow and Lupine plots were more vigorous than that of the Vetch; and at the time of the ripening of the new seed, the Lupine plot had attained the highest and strongest growth. In thrashing the corn, the following was the result of these experiments: No. 1 delivered $32\frac{3}{4}$ pecks to the Austrian acre; No. 2, the Vetch-manured, yielded $26\frac{2}{8}$ pecks per acre; No. 3, the Lupine-manured, yielded $34\frac{1}{2}$ pecks per acre. In some previous experiments made in the year 1833, the green-manuring with the Lupine yielded a larger produce than the thickly-manured fallow. That the Vetch-manured did not produce so large a quantity of seed as the Lupine, may be ascribed to the heat to which it was exposed during the latter part of the season; but still, the result proves the value of this kind of manuring. This mode of providing manure for Corn crops may be of great importance in those cases which sometimes occur, in which the farmer cannot obtain the requisite quantity of animal manure. Although these experiments in some measure contradict the recent doctrine, that all manures are derived from the inorganic kingdom, yet the *practical* farmer will not fail to avail himself of this ready way of obtaining manure. This mode of manuring may be conducted with other plants, especially those with large or abundant leaves. The families of Cruciferæ and Chenopodiaceæ offer an abundance of species fit for this process; and there are numerous common weeds which might also be employed for the same purpose, without any expense. The *Madia sativa* would also be a good plant for green-manuring.—Abstracted from *Verhandlungen der K. Landwirthschafts-Gesellschaft in Wien.*

Fossil Plants.—We abridge the following amusing account of Professor Goeppert's discoveries from "The London Journal of Botany:"—"Fossil wood, fossil leaves, fossil bones, and fossil *infusoria;* all these things we have long heard about; but M. Goeppert, who, being a botanist, naturally seeks for flowers, has had the rare good fortune to detect the blossoms of the world before the Flood! This is true to the very letter; he has gathered him a bouquet of these more than patriarchal flowers, he has seen their buds, their corollas, their propagation, nay, he has gone near to perceive their perfumes! And much more than all this, M. Goeppert has set himself to detect the mode in which nature has so wrought as to turn these most delicate of all substances into stone: thus perpetuating that which a breath of wind is sufficient to destroy, and moulding into a geological specimen what a finger's touch will fade! So patient, so sagacious is he, that he has caught the secret of this mechanism, and thus enables us to discern the transformation of the temporal to the eternal, and the metamorphosis of what is fragile into what is durable: he has actually *made fossil plants!* This is the man who might be expected to enter a drawing-room, wearing a fossil rose, like a badge, in his button-hole: and if ever such an *Order of Savans* be instituted, M. Goeppert is the person to be made its president.—Let us cast a glance on the apartment where our Breslau Professor passes many hours in meditation. There are 236 fragments of transition rocks, such as we tread upon in the Ardennes and on the banks of the Meuse; 1548 pieces of coal, similar to what you would burn any day and perceive nothing remarkable in it; 35 blocks of variegated freestone, of the same kind as served to build the cathedral of Strasbourg, and those churches in Mayence where M. Victor Hugo could see nothing but plaster-of-Paris monuments; 122 specimens of lias from the coasts of Britain, in which English ladies have detected real antediluvian monsters; 242 heaps of green sandstone and of chalk; 742 portions of lignite and of turf; and 259 of those small flat slabs, which, on the banks of the Rhine, are employed for the purpose, when put into the hogsheads, of giving fresh spirit to wine which is a century old. Such is M. Goeppert's museum. In the coal of Silesia and of other countries, M. Goeppert has discovered and obtained several plants still flexible, and which admitted of his dissecting their epidermis and organs of evaporation; and he has thus been enabled to ascertain how subterranean combustion has destroyed the tissue in other plants found in the same formation. He detected, in the Keuper formation, the branches of a tree analogous to the Birch, on which the flowers and pollen were still perfectly preserved; and some fir-trees presented him with a similar phenomenon. It is well known, that in the north of Europe, there occasionally falls from the skies an enormous quantity of a yellow powder, which was once supposed to be sulphur, but which savans have pronounced to be the pollen of the Fir-blossom. Now, in Westerwald, Finland, Bohemia, and even in New York, this floral substance has been discovered in such great quantities deposited between layers of earth, and mingled with fossil Infusoria, that M. Goeppert is enabled to pronounce that the antediluvian world must have also possessed its enormous forests of gigantic Pines, whose yellow dust could not but obscure in its fall the light of day, since the masses of it are so thick and close-pressed as even to raise the soil many feet. We have already said that M. Goeppert MAKES fossil plants, and to prove how fossilisation has actually taken place, this ingenious man so works with clay, fire, and water, on a given plant (and chiefly with the Ferns, those vegetables of which the geological productions of our globe present the most perfect specimens), that he produces, in the course of one year, by this moist process, such samples, and so admirably imitated, that even a connoisseur, if not forewarned of the deception, might mistake them for genuine fossils. Antiquaries, we know, will sometimes manufacture fictitious medals; at Baiæ, the poorest blacksmith sells his yesterday's productions for Roman antiquities; art may imitate art; but imitation must have reached its utmost perfection when it can simulate antediluvian nature. In the cabinets of the curious we often see flies and other insects enclosed in amber. M. Goeppert has examined the amber of various lands, and has detected not only animals, but Mosses, Fungi, Hepaticæ, Ferns, Flowers, and Fruit, embedded in it; and on these Flowers the minutest organ is preserved, as in a mummy balm; nay, he has actually discerned those microscopic hairs which adorn the velvetty substance of flowers similar to those of our Heartsease."

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

H. Bevan's, Esq., Twickenham.—This villa is delightfully situated on the banks of the Thames; and the gardens, although not extensive, are remarkable for neatness and good cultivation. Amongst the fruiting Pines we observed Buck's Seedling, which, we were informed, never swells to any great size or weight, although it attains to an enormous length. The fruit in the present instance was nearly a foot long, while its diameter did not exceed 3 inches. In the Peach-houses and Vineries, which are heated by hot-water pipes, there is an excellent contrivance for preserving a moist atmosphere. It is the invention of Mr. Lumsden, the gardener, and consists of troughs formed of burnt clay, about a foot long, and two or three inches deep, made circular beneath, so as to fit closely to the pipes. These are much preferable to the iron ones now in use, since they can be filled with water, which may remain for any length of time without becoming impure or oxidised, and is always fit for mixing with cold for watering plants. The abundant crop and healthy foliage of the trees bear sufficient testimony to the beneficial results derived from this method. A good plan of obtaining fruit from yearling Vines raised from eyes is also practised here. Being struck early in the spring, and allowed plenty of pot-room, those plants which show the most fruit the second season are selected, and the pots being broken from them, are planted without disturbing the balls, in a small pit within one of the Vineries. Some which we saw treated in this manner were each of them showing six or eight well-formed bunches. One house is devoted to the forcing of Figs; among the sorts pointed out to us as being well adapted for this purpose was a small kind, called the Egremont. The Greenhouse contains some handsome seedling Calceolarias and well-grown Pelargóniums; amongst the latter was a fine seedling, called Lumsden's Madeleine. The form is good; the colour, a beautiful deep rose, with the upper petals darkly clouded. Mr. Lumsden has also raised a great number of seedlings from Gloxínia rubra, crossed with the white and other varieties. These are invariably of a dark blue colour, and bear a great resemblance to G. caulescens. In the Orangery were some fine specimens of Ericas, and in bloom were E'chium grandiflorum, presenting a dense mass of blue and purple flowers, Saxifraga ciliata, and a noble plant of Cýtisus racemosus. A Mushroom-house has lately been erected upon a novel principle. The exterior walls and ceiling are hollow; the latter is arched over with brick-work, allowing a space of at least two feet between it and the roof. In the winter, this cavity can be filled with straw or hay to keep out the cold; while, in the summer, it can remain empty, and will then serve as a refrigerator to preserve the house cool. By applying litter or any other non-conducting material to the exterior walls, it is expected that this plan will answer without artificial heat.—*R. A., May 16.*

Reviews.

The Nature and Property of Soils; their Connexion with the Geological Formation on which they rest; the best Means of permanently Increasing their Productiveness, and on the Rents and Profits of Agriculture, &c. &c. By John Morton. 3rd Edition enlarged. 8vo. Ridgway. 1842.

No farmer who wishes to improve the productiveness of his land can dispense with this work, the nature of which is truly expressed by its title-page. The various rocks, as geologists call them, are successively examined, the properties of the soil produced by them is explained, and practical directions are given for improving them. Then, after thus separately considering them, their general nature is pointed out, and the general principles of improving them are discussed. The merits of different systems of culture are ably examined, and suggestions are offered for introducing agricultural improvements. Finally, there is an excellent letter, full of practical wisdom, on the absolute necessity of adopting the best and most efficient means of managing a farm, which, although addressed to the tenants of Mr. Pusey, M.P. for Berkshire, is applicable to the circumstances of light-land farmers generally. Those who neglect the precepts of Mr. Morton are throwing away the best chances of improving their circumstances.

The following extract will give our readers an idea of the manner in which Mr. Morton treats his subject:—"The productiveness of any soil, we think, depends entirely on its natural or artificial capability of retaining or transmitting its moisture, the vehicle at least by which nourishment is conveyed to plants. This productive power may therefore not only be continued in its greatest vigour, but greatly increased by proper management. When we by any means give to the soil a permanently-increased vegetative power, we also increase the yearly produce which it yields. Some soils produce large crops often repeated without manure; five crops of corn and a fallow are the conditions entered in some leases in the neighbourhood of Wisbeach in Lincolnshire, while other land will produce nothing without great expense of culture and manure, nor will an excess of manure make such land permanently productive; but if we change its constituent parts by the addition of those earthy materials of which it is deficient, so as to bring it nearer to the nature of those soils which we know to be fertile, then we shall permanently increase its productive powers. Water being the vehicle by which nourishment is conveyed to plants, the soil whose constituent parts are best adapted for retaining a sufficient supply and transmitting a proper portion in very dry weather to the plants growing in it, without holding it in injurious quantities in the time of very wet weather, is possessed of the principle of vegetation, and will be found to be of the most productive nature. Such a soil will give not only firmness to support the plants, but will facilitate the growth of their roots in search of moisture and nourishment to the greatest depth. There is not an individual who cultivates a garden, and who exercises his judgment in its culture, but knows that the addition of clay gives cohesion to sandy or gravelly soils, and that sand and gravel when mixed with a clayey soil diminish its tenacious property; and that these changes, thus effected, permanently increase the productive powers of both. In our endeavour to improve barren soils, we should examine them in connexion with fertile soils in their neighbourhood, on the same geological formation; and the difference of their constituent parts may lead us to the means of their improvement. If the cause of sterility be owing to some defects in their composition, these defects should be supplied. An excess of silicious sand is improved by the application of clay, peat earth, or calcareous matter, cold well-rotten manure, and rolling or trampling with sheep or other stock, to consolidate its texture. When clay is in excess, it is remedied by the application of sand, chalk, marl, or burned clay, light unfermented manures, and perfect pulverisation, to make the soil friable. An excess of vegetable matter in a dormant state, as in peaty soils, is corrected by burning, by the application of clay, sand, calcareous matter, gravel, rubble, or anything heavy, to give firmness to the soil. Lime not only destroys the injurious effects produced by sulphate of iron, which abounds in some soils, particularly in those of a peaty and silicious gravelly nature, but is said to convert the sulphate of iron into a manure. None of these applications, however, will have the desired effect, unless there be first a perfect subsoil drainage of all superfluous moisture, conjoined with a perfect tillage. Stagnant water, in any soil, melts down the particles of matter which compose it, and joins them together in close contact; it prevents the air and water from circulating amongst the roots of the plants, and they therefore die. When a clayey soil has been thus closed together by stagnant water, it requires to be perfectly drained, and it can only be recovered by repeated ploughings and harrowings, together with the pulverising influence of frost to bring it into a fit state for vegetation, and if it has been long under water, it acquires a pernicious quality, which can only be got quit of with great difficulty;—fallowing, and the application of lime, has a great effect in reviving it. The first principles of agriculture, which are shown by the best practice, are few; they may be stated to be these:—make and keep the land perfectly dry, and clean, or free from weeds; make and keep the soil, which is too adhesive or too loose, of such a friable nature, as will make it receive, retain, and transmit moisture, and thus fit it to produce the most luxuriant state of vegetation; restore to the soil, as a manure, in a state of decay, the greater part, if not the whole, of the produce after it has been consumed by sheep or other stock. Never manure any land till every weed is exterminated, for weeds grow most luxuriantly in the soil to which they are natural: if any of them are left, they will outgrow the plant you intend to cultivate, and take up the greatest quantity of the manure laid on the land."

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

As dry weather seems to have set in again, it may not be amiss once more to remind our readers of the great importance in such a season of frequently stirring the surface of the ground among growing crops of every kind. The advantage derived from the destruction of weeds before they perfect and shed myriads of seeds, and thus supply materials for numberless future hoeings, much more than counterbalances the trifling extra labour which for a short time is required; but besides this, the loosening of the surface is conducive to the vigorous growth of the plants, probably by retaining a more equable degree of temperature and moisture in the soil about their roots. In addition to these and other benefits, there is the gratification of seeing a neat and well-kept garden, instead of a slovenly wilderness of weeds.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Where young plants were shifted betimes, and the roots not unnecessarily mutilated, some of them will have filled their pots, and will consequently require repotting. This can easily be ascertained by taking a few plants by the neck and lifting them up, when they will readily leave the pots if well rooted. If such is found to be the case, take out all the plants, repot those which require it, and top-dress those which do not, affixing some mark to the latter by which they may be known when watering, as these will require a larger quantity than the newly-potted plants. If the heat of the bed has gone off, renew it by turning and watering, adding a little fresh bark if necessary, especially if the bed has sunk below the curb-stone of the pit. To obtain stocky plants, which always produce the best swelled fruit, they should be placed as near the glass as practicable during their season of growth.

Vinery.—Continue to thin advancing fruit as necessary; that is, when the berries are fairly formed. Stop laterals as they appear, and do not suffer the strength of the Vines to run to waste in any way. Plants in pots, particularly those intended for fruiting next year, must be encouraged to grow vigorously by plenty of food, and to form perfect wood by free exposure to light. Use rich soil in repotting, and train the shoots so that the leaves may be within a few inches of the glass. If not otherwise occupied, the front of the early Cherry-house may be devoted to this purpose.

Peach-house.—Trees which root inside the house will require occasional waterings in addition to that supplied by the engine. Always use pond or rain water, when procurable. If it is wished to forward the ripening of fruit that is swelling off, gentle fires may be continued at night, otherwise artificial heat is no longer necessary.

Cherry-house.—See that the foliage of the trees in the succession-house is perfectly clean before the fruit begins to ripen, as it cannot be cleaned afterwards without injuring the fruit.

Fig-house.—If the directions heretofore given have been followed, some of the Figs will now be nearly or quite ripe, in which case the plants should have less water; yet the supply must not be so greatly or so suddenly diminished as to risk the failure of the second crop, which is now showing itself, if the shoots have been stopped early, as recommended.

Mushroom-house.—Follow the directions formerly given to keep the atmosphere of the house humid rather than water the beds; but if the latter operation becomes necessary use chilled water, and give a sufficient quantity at once to moisten the soil quite through.

Cucumbers and Melons.—When Melons are full grown, and before they begin to ripen, give the soil a good watering if it appears at all dry; this, if the surface of the soil is covered, will suffice till the most forward fruit has been cut. Earth advancing crops, as required, and cover every addition of soil with sand or tiles, to check evaporation and preserve a regular state of moisture. Plant out Gourds and Vegetable Marrows in rich soil, sheltering them for a time with hand-glasses; or if these are all occupied, large flower-pots might be put over the plants every night.

Out-door Department.

Cabbages.—Earth-up all that are large enough, while the ground is moist.

Cardoons.—Make the last sowing. If the two previous sowings run to seed, this will not.

Celery.—Put out a few rows of the largest plants, removing them with all the roots that can be preserved, and afterwards well watering them.

Endive.—A little might be sown, which will be less likely to run than that put in three weeks since.

Garlic, Shallots, and autumn-sown Onions should be hoed between, and the flower-stalks, if any appear, broken off.

Kidney-Beans.—Plant out in a warm place those sown in boxes and forwarded in heat. If put close to the front of some of the hothouses these plants will produce Beans before those sown in the open ground.

Potatoes.—Earth-up the early sorts, much or little, according to the habit of the variety to form tubers, more or less, near the surface of the ground.

Rhubarb.—Unless seed is wanted, this ought not to be permitted to flower; neither should too many of the leaves be taken off for use.

Spinach.—Thin-out the young plants. If the winter crop is no longer wanted, the ground it occupies might be bastard-trenched, or deeply dug, and the Spinach will form manure for the plants which succeed it.

Turnips.—Thin the young plants sparingly at first, on account of their liability to be taken off by the flea-beetle. The earliest crops must be watered in dry weather, or they will soon run to blossom.

Orchard.—When the fruit of Cherries and Plums are all set, the trees should be well washed, by means of an engine, with soap-suds from the laundry, which will kill any of the black aphides that may have made their appearance, and likewise assist in relieving the fruit from the dead remains of the flowers. Keep all wall-trees, and more especially young ones, free from insects. As the principal young shoots are destined to form future branches, every assistance ought to be afforded to their perfect development. The health and longevity of the full-grown tree depend very materially upon this important point. If Gooseberries are wanted to grow very fine, thin-out all the smallest berries, and mulch the trees with good manure.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—The plants may now be thinned, and part of them removed to the greenhouse; this will allow the whole more room to grow. Attend to the training of Creepers; put in cuttings, and pot off others which are rooted. Look carefully after snails and slugs, which now abound in almost every Orchidaceous-house.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—Set your house in order as soon as the plants intended to summer in cooler quarters, or in the open air, are all removed. The places of these should be occupied by Globe Amaranthuses, Balsams, Browállias, Ipomopsis, Cockscombs, and other showy tender annuals which have been brought into bloom in the pits and frames. Many plants usually kept in the stove, such as Gloxínias, Cacti, Gesneras, Amaryllises, Thunbérgias, &c., may also now be taken to the greenhouse, where they will remain longer in beauty.

Pits and Frames.—Some of these being now empty, the plants which occupied them having been transferred to the flower-garden beds and to the greenhouse, more space can be allowed to plants for blooming in pots late in summer and in autumn. Where there is a large conservatory to decorate, a succession of tender annuals should be kept up for that purpose. To grow these fine, give them rich soil, plenty of pot-room, a high temperature, and all the light possible by placing them near the glass.

Out door Department.

Continue the filling of all vacant beds in the flower-garden. Plant out all Dahlias that are sufficiently strong; likewise tender climbing annuals, such as Convolvulus major and Tropæ'olum peregrinum. In case any vacancies occur in the mixed flower-borders after the early annuals and pot plants are put out, they may be filled up with seeds of the most showy annuals, many of which will bloom at a season when flowers are scarce. Tie up the stems of Carnations and Pinks, previously reducing them to a proper number, according to the strength of the plants. Hoe and rough-rake shrubbery and other dug borders; for this and similar jobs take advantage of a hot and dry day.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Follow the directions given last week.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Whenever bark is dry enough let it be housed immediately in an airy barn, or other fitting shelter. The timber and all its appendages should likewise be got off the ground as soon as practicable.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending May 19, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

May		Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	13	30.078	30.033	70	36	53.0	N.W.	
Saturday	14	30.230	30.138	72	38	55.0	W.	
Sunday	15	30.387	30.341	67	36	51.5	N.E.	
Monday	16	30.390	30.307	68	42	55.0	N.E.	
Tuesday	17	30.278	30.139	68	43	55.5	N.E.	
Wednesday	18	30.046	29.911	69	40	54.5	N.E.	
Thursday	19	29.897	29.711	65	36	50.5	S.W.	.04
Average		30.159	30.091	68.4	38.7	53.5		.04

May 13. Slight haze; very fine.
14. Slight haze; exceedingly fine throughout.
15. Very fine; clear at night.
16. Light clouds; fine; very dry air; clear.
17. Overcast; very fine; clear at night.
18. Overcast and fine.
19. Cloudy; densely overcast; rain in afternoon; clear and cold at night.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending May 28, 1842.

May.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
							N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	22	66.5	44.0	55.2	7	0.10 in.	4	1	3	3	1	2	2	—
Mon.	23	68.4	47.4	57.9	4	0.21	1	3	3	2	1	2	1	3
Tues.	24	68.7	46.2	57.5	6	0.26	2	3	4	—	2	3	1	1
Wed.	25	66.3	45.8	56.0	4	0.64	1	7	—	1	1	3	3	—
Thurs.	26	67.3	43.1	55.2	6	0.22	1	6	2	1	1	2	3	—
Fri.	27	69.3	45.6	57.4	7	0.44	1	5	3	1	1	3	1	1
Sat.	28	68.8	45.8	57.3	4	0.39	—	3	4	1	3	3	2	—

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 25th, 1833, and 27th, 1841—thermometer 82°; and the lowest on the 25th, 1839—thermometer 29°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending May 20, 1842.

Owing to the continued cold weather the supply of some kinds of Vegetables has been rather limited. Fruit is more plentiful, and trade, during the week, has been much brisker *Fruit.*—Pines are exceedingly fine, and higher in price than they have been for many weeks past, being from 10*s.* to 16s. per lb. Grapes are also of superior quality, and are selling from 6*s.* to 10*s.* per lb. Peaches and Nectarines are rather more plentiful, but still maintain a high price; from 20*s.* to 30*s.* per dozen. Cherries are somewhat dearer, but much improved in quality, at 25*s.* per lb. Green Apricots have fallen from 1*s.* to 6*d.* per pottle. The supply of Apples has been tolerably good; the dessert kinds are from 6*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* per bushel, and the kitchen kinds from 5*s.* to 11*s.* per bushel. Plenty of good Strawberries may be obtained from 4*d.* to 1*s.* per oz. Green Gooseberries continue much the same as last week; and there are also some Currants, selling at 6*s.* per half sieve. The price of Cucumbers is the same as in our last report. *Vegetables.*—Cauliflowers are becoming more plentiful, but still keep a high price, ranging between 4*s.* and 18*s.* per dozen. We observed some immense Broccoli from Cornwall, which sold from 6*s.* to 8*s.* per doz. The supply of Asparagus has not been very good, and the best still fetches from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per bunch. Some Peas have appeared during the week, and are selling from 30*s.* to 40*s.* per half-sieve. New Potatoes are becoming more abundant, the Kidneys fetch from 9*d* to 1*s.* per lb., those from Cornwall from 3*d.* to 6*d.* per lb. Young Carrots and Turnips have improved during the week; so also have Lettuces, which are selling about 1*s.* per score. Rhubarb is abundant, and Myatt's Victoria is fetching from 10*s.* to 12*s.* per doz. bundles. *Flowers.*—These have been well supplied, and amongst them we noticed many rare kinds; consisting of cut blooms of Cacti, Combretum purpureum, Clematis azurea, Ixias, Gardenias, and Ericas.

PRICES Saturday, May 21, 1842.—*FRUITS*:—

Apples, Kitchen, per bush. 3*s* 6*d* to 7*s*
— Dessert, per bushel, 5*s* to 14*s*
Strawberries, forced, per oz., 4*d* to 1*s*
Peaches, per doz. 20*s* to 30*s*
Nectarines, per doz., 20*s* to 30*s*
Apricots, green, per pottle, 6*d*
Pine Apple, per lb. 10*s* to 16*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per pound, 6*s* to 10*s*
Oranges, per doz., 9*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per 100, 5*s* to 20*s*
— Bitter, per 100, 7*s* to 16*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 16*s*
Cucumbers, per brace, 1*s* to 3*s*
Cherries, per lb. 25*s*
Gooseberries, Green, per half sieve, 6*s*
Currants, Green, per half sieve, 6*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Walnuts, per bushel, 16*s* to 24*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Spanish, 16*s*
— Barcelona, 20*s* to 24*s*
— Turkey, 16*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, White, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Cabbage, Red, for pickling, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 2*s* to 4*s*
Broccoli, White, p. bnch., 2*s* to 4*s*
— Green, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Cauliflowers, per doz., 2*s* to 14*s*
Peas, per half sieve, 30*s* to 40*s*
Kidney Beans, forced, p. 100, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Potatoes, per ton, 50*s* to 80*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— Kidney, per bush. 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— New, per pound, 4*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
— — Cornish, 3*d* to 6*d*
Turnips, young, per bunch, 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Carrots, young, per bunch, 6*d* to 2*s*
Parsneps, per dozen, 1*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s* to 8*s*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 6*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Spinach, per sieve, 9*d* to 1*s*
Chives, per pot, 3*d*
Leeks, per dozen bunches, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Garlic, per lb. 1*s*
Shallots, per lb., 2*s* 6*d*
— Green, per bunch, 3*d*
Onions, per half sieve, 3*s* to 4*s* 6*d*
— for pick., per hf.-sieve, 4*s* to 5*s*
— Green, per bch., 1*d* to 6*d*
Asparagus, per 100, large, 5*s* to 6*s*
— Second or Middling, 3*s* to 4*s*
— Sprue, or Small, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. sieve, 2*s*
— Cos, 6*d* to 2*s*
Endive, per score, 1*s* 6*d*
Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Watercress, p. dz. small bunch. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Tarragon, per dozen bunches, 3*s*
Fennel, per dozen bunches, 2*s*
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Mint, per dozen bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Marjoram, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Basil, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Rhubarb Stalks, doz. bundles, 4*s* to 9*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 9*d* to 1*s* 3*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

J. Briggs.—Your Apple is the Wellington.

R. L E.—The plant you sent is Gnídia imberbis.

G. B.—An Arnott Stove placed within 2ft. of the stem of a Vine, will not be injurious to it, provided that it is not overheated, and that the escape of smoke is prevented; taking care at the same time always to have a pan of water placed upon the stove, to prevent the atmosphere from becoming too dry. Dahlias will not flower so well from old roots as from cuttings. The cause of your young stocks dying off just above the surface of the soil, is owing to their not being kept regularly watered. The mould by this means becomes hard, or encrusted, and the plants being fully exposed to the sun, in a few hours flag and perish in the manner described. You had, therefore, better place them in a cooler spot, where they can be shaded during the heat of the day, and be careful that they never want water.

Antirrhinum.—Your plants are,—1, Alopecurus pratensis; 2, Lúzula campestris; 3, Lúzula Fórsteri; 4, Anthoxanthum odoratum; 5, Carex pilulífera; 6, Stellária holóstea; 7, Asplénium adiantum nigrum.

Lomax.—We would not advise you to paint your hot-water pipes with sulphur too frequently, for fear of destroying your plants, as well as the Red Spider. By far the safest plan, after you have reduced their numbers by the above process, is to keep your houses or pits moist; this will soon restore the leaves to your Fúchsias, Verbenas, and other plants.

J. Atkinson.—The white-edged Auricula named Thorpe's Queen Victoria came to hand. Of course we see it under great disadvantage, from its having been cut two days before it was sent, and the cotton-wool in which it was enveloped having smeared the surface of the flower. It is, therefore, impossible to speak with certainty of the quality of the paste, or the colour of the tube. The pip is round, but deficient in substance; the tube is well-proportioned, with the anthers rather too much sunk; the paste, which is probably of a good quality, wants defining on the outward edge, which is too broken and feathery; this we consider the greatest defect in the flower, as it makes the paste appear too wide, and robs the coloured ring of its just proportion and character; the colour is intensely dark, and the edge very white. There is a deficiency of white-edged varieties, and this will doubtless prove a very acceptable addition to this class.

Philo-Geranium.—Nothing can be said in favour of your seedling Pelargoniums. The Lilac family to which they belong is discarded from good collections. Your seedlings possess none of the properties that are now looked for in new varieties, viz.—the circular form, with the broad and stiff petal. If you examine your seedlings with impartiality by this standard, you will perceive that the general outline of your flowers wants due proportion; the petals are too thin and flimsy in texture, and too long and narrow in form. We have no wish by these observations to damp your ardour in the pursuit of a favourite object, and we therefore recommend you to procure the finest sorts, to save seed from which will greatly increase, and indeed form your only chance of success.

E. C.—We would advise you to take up your Jargonelle Pear-tree in the autumn, and plant it near the surface; at the same time cutting off all the roots which descend perpendicularly, but taking particular care not to injure the extremities of those which are left. There is no doubt but the chief cause of its unproductiveness proceeds from many of the principal roots having penetrated into a cold subsoil.

A Constant Subscriber's plants are,—1, Carex præcox; 2, Carex acuta; 3, Juncus squarrosus; 4, Stellária uliginosa; 5, Euphórbia pilosa; 6, Vaccínium uliginosum; 7, Lonicera tartárica; 8, Prunus Padus.

M. M. C.—The flowers of your seedling Verbena appear liable to come crumpled, otherwise it would be a desirable variety, being of an excellent colour, with a good dark eye.

L. V.—If you have plenty of room in your greenhouse or pits, you may pot off your Seedling Calceolarias separately into 60 or 48-sized pots, according to the size of the plants, afterwards repotting them as they may require; if not, you may turn them out into a border, keeping them well watered during dry weather, in which situation they will flower profusely during the latter part of the summer.

E. R.—The best introductory work for beginners is "Lindley's Elements of Botany."

W. D.—It is by far the best plan to cut off all the shoots of Asparagus up to a certain period, and then to desist entirely; but this cutting must not be continued too long.

Amateur's plants are,—1, Azálea nudiflora; 2, Ledum latifólium; 3, Cynanchum fuscatum; 4, Omphalodes verna; 5, Orígarum Dictamnus; 6, Genista canariensis; 7, Spiræa alpina; 8, Helichrysum proliferum; 9, Erica mediterránea; 10, Narcissus poéticus; 11, Marchántia polymorpha.

J. B. M.—If you will forward your address to Messrs. Youell, Nurserymen, Great Yarmouth, they will feel much obliged.

A Subscriber will find her question respecting liquid manure answered in the Amateur's Garden of this week's *Chronicle.*

A Young Gardener.—Your greenhouse will not be at all a suitable place for your Carnations when in bloom, especially with Vines trained along the rafters. The latest of your Pelargóniums may be repotted with advantage, but not such as are coming into bloom.

R. D.—Your plant is Mélia Azédarach.

J. L.—Your Oncídium is On. Cebolleta.

E. H.—Your plant appears to be Œnanthe crocata, a well-known and dangerous poison. It will form the subject of an early article on Familiar Botany.

Alpha.—A person who would become a botanist should begin with such books as Lindley's "Elements of Botany," and "Synopsis of the British Flora."

A Wellwisher.—The plants best adapted for forcing during the winter are the Moss, Provens, and Crimson Perpetual Roses; Kálmia latifólia, Gardénia radicans, Syringa pérsica, Andrómeda floribunda, Azáleas of all descriptions, Narcissuses, Tulips, Amaryllises, Hyacinths, Lilies-of-the-Valley, Cinerárias, Heliotropes, Pinks, and Pelargóniums.

Quidnunc.—It will be beneficial to your young Calceola'rias to nip off the flower-stems as soon as they form; if you keep them clear of the green-fly, and allow them plenty of pot-room, they will soon strengthen. We should imagine that half-a-pound of Tobacco would be sufficient to fumigate a house 25ft. by 16ft., but this must depend entirely upon the closeness of the glazing. There will be no occasion to mix moss with the tobacco, if that is kept in a damp place for a few hours previous to being used. The cause of the leaves of your Pelargóniums becoming "burnt" round the margins may be owing to the plants having become too dry during a bright sunny day. We never before heard of there being any difficulty in causing the tubers of Achimenes longiflora to vegetate; we cannot ascribe it to anything but the want of sufficient heat, if, as you say, the tubers are perfectly healthy.

C. E. F.—No. 1 is Ulmus montana; 2, U. campestris.

Agrimony.—Mix some flour-of-sulphur and water together, and paint it over the flues or pipes of your Vinery. This will destroy the Red Spider; but if you fumigate your house with sulphur, you will destroy the foliage of your Vines.

A Correspondent is desirous of knowing from some of the readers of the *Chronicle* what the best cure is for the crop in chickens. Will any one oblige us with a remedy?

T. S. R.—The plant seems to be Scilla verna. There is no botanical distinction between Mahónia and Bérberis; and Mr. Loudon did wrong in following those who have separated them.

Constant Reader.—In Paris there are, or were, fine trees of Magnólia grandiflora fully exposed to the winter without any other protection than a great heap of straw placed over the roots and bound by bands. In this country a south wall is preferred. The objection to an east wall is, that the leaves are apt to be cut by the dry and cold N.E. winds of spring; and that in a wet summer the wood will not ripen so fully as on a south exposure. It is not at all necessary to mat them up if near London, or to the south of it. We would recommend you to change the bog-soil in which your Magnolia is growing for good loam.

C. T.—The following are the characters of Mr. May's Fuchsias, according to the printed account that has been published of them:—Arborea grandiflora, an imported species from Mexico; of tall robust habit, flowering in large trusses; the flowers are one-half larger than Fulgens, the colour of which is bright scarlet, shaded off to orange, and the points tipped with green. Stylosa maxima, a hybrid with two crosses of Fulgens, being a seedling from Stylosa conspicua, recrossed with Fulgens, the flowers of which are longer, and of a light vermilion colour. Stylosa elegans, a hybrid with the same crosses as No. 2, the form of the flowers being more globular, and a distinct bright red: fine broad foliage. Pulchella, a hybrid with the same crosses as No. 2, flowers large and bright, foliage broad and much serrated; a free-bloomer. Usherii, a hybrid between Fulgens and Atkinsii; a neat and compact growing plant, the foliage bright shining brown, the flowers pink, tipped at the points with green. Inflata fulgida, a hybrid between Fulgens and Inflata, dark green glaucous foliage, flowers bright pink much expanded, points tipped with white and green.

A. Y.—Soap-boilers' ashes have been found very useful upon strong cold soils, on peat moss, and on cold wet pastures. As by far the most considerable portion of the ashes consists of lime and chalk, it will be necessary to apply them in quantities nearly as large as if lime itself was employed.

F. R. M.—The Night-smelling Wallflower is rightly named; it is the Mathiola tristis, and is too tender to endure the winter in the neighbourhood of London.

H. E.—You had better look over your Fúchsias and Roses, and dip all the shoots infested with the Green-fly into a pan or feeder containing tobacco-water.

A. Booth.—The letter you have sent on the destruction of Mice and Rats is almost a verbatim copy of an article printed in this Paper, p. 199, 1841.

A Constant Reader's plants are,—1, Anthýllis vulnerária; 2, Heliánthemum vulgare; 3, Cerástium viscosum; 4, Viburnum Lantana; 5, Lotus corniculatus; 6, Geranium lucidum.

Blunderbuss.—The proper season for summer pruning Plum-trees is July, as stated in Lindley's "Orchard and Kitchen Garden." The statement in last *Gardeners' Chronicle* to commence the pruning of wall-trees, related to disbudding them, or removing all fore-right or unnecessary shoots. Sketches of Pruning are in the hands of some of the contributors to the *Chronicle*, but they are rather long in forwarding them to us. Another article on the mode of managing Manures will appear next week. For Onions sown in drills 8in. apart; we should allow the same distance between each plant in the rows. If the drills are wider apart, this distance will be quite sufficient. There is no doubt but that Onions thinned to a moderate distance will swell more readily than when left very wide. We should say that the water which you use for your plants will not be injurious to them, although it rises from a spring; but as this is at the distance of 300 or 400 yards from your pond, it will be sufficiently exposed to the air in its journey, and after it becomes stationary. The remainder of your questions we will endeavour to answer next week.

Discipulus's larvæ are the offspring of some dipterous fly, possibly of a Bibio or a Tipula; but, unless we saw them alive, it is impossible to determine. A solution of salt, or lime-and-water, would probably destroy them. We have no idea that they were introduced with the tan-bark. These answers would have been published earlier, but the questions had to be sent into the country.—*R.*

Mr. C. A. Roeford's animals appear to be the Chelifer, or Phalangium cancroides of Linnæus. As they live upon Acari, we should consider them useful in destroying those and other little pests in the Melon-frames. Another species of Chelifer inhabits neglected collections of insects and dried plants, but it is for the purpose of feeding upon the Acari and Atropos which infest them. As the Chelifers secrete themselves in the damp frames, it is impossible to destroy them by any other application than boiling water or the fumes of sulphur.—*R.*

A Young Cabbage cannot, we fear, preserve his Peas and Beans from the attacks of the Curculio (Sitor) lineata, *Linn.* The only remedy we can suggest is to shake the plants at night over towels or white linen, previously spread close under the rows, upon which the Weevils will fall, and may be more readily collected than by hand-picking: they must be killed in boiling water.—*R.*

E. B.'s larvæ are the Caterpillars of the Phalæna (Hybernia) brumata, figured and described in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, p. 812, Vol. I., where he will find the only remedies we are in possession of for the destruction of the moth and eggs at a later period. The Tomtits and small birds are the agents he ought to encourage to extirpate the Caterpillars.—*R.*

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The most important feature in our news from Paris is the announcement of M. Guizot that the French Government does not intend to ratify the right of search treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade. The late railway accident is still the subject of painful interest, and a judicial inquiry into the causes which led to it has been instituted by Ministers, with the view of adopting measures to prevent the recurrence of the catastrophe. The prosecutions of the Press are still continued, and the Government appears determined to punish every departure from the strict letter of the law. The seizure of two journals during the past week, the one for neglect of the required legal formalities, and the other for imputing remissness to the judicial authorities in reference to the late railroad accident, has caused general alarm among the Opposition journals, but has excited little sympathy on the part of the public. The Railroad Bill, after a protracted debate, has passed the Chamber of Deputies by a large majority; and has been introduced into the Chamber of Peers, where it is also expected to pass without amendment.—From Spain we learn that the debate on the measure for the issue of Treasury Bills to the amount of 160 millions of reals has been brought to a more speedy termination than was anticipated, and that the Bill has been voted without modification. In a conversation in the Cortes on the rumoured intervention of foreign Powers respecting the marriage of the Queen, M. Gonzales, on behalf of Government, assured the Chambers that the Ministry will not allow any other country to interfere in a negotiation which belongs exclusively to Spain, and that they will regard as an offence any foreign intervention on the subject.—In Portugal a commission has been appointed to consider the question of a general reduction of the Tariff; the difficulties which have hitherto impeded the progress of the slave-trade treaty have at length been overcome, and it is expected that this important measure, together with the commercial treaty with England, will soon receive the ratification of Government.—Our German news is exclusively confined to the details of the late fire at Hamburgh. General sympathy is expressed for the inhabitants of that city, thirty thousand of whom are said to be deprived of their homes, and great exertions are making for their relief throughout all parts of the Confederation. Large sums of money and provisions have been forwarded to their assistance from the neighbouring States; and our readers will be gratified to learn that her Majesty and our own Government have united with the leading merchants in the Metropolis in contributing to this work of philanthropy.—By the Levant mail we have recent intelligence from Constantinople; the attention of the Divan has been occupied by the affairs of Syria, and a special minister has been despatched to inquire into the real state of the Lebanon, and to adopt measures calculated to conciliate the interests of all parties. The preliminaries of a convention with Greece have been agreed on, and the questions at issue between the two countries are likely to be speedily arranged.—Our intelligence from the United States is on the whole satisfactory; nothing of a positive nature is known respecting the important negotiations between Lord Ashburton and the Government, but we gather from the American journals that public opinion has undergone a favourable change, and that it is manifestly inclined to preserve a friendly understanding with this country.

At home, the re-assembling of Parliament last night after the Whitsuntide recess is the only topic which calls for special notice. In the Commons, the Ordnance and Navy estimates were proposed and agreed to; and several Bills of private or local interest were read a third time. Mr. Roebuck moved the first reading of a Bill from the House of Lords for the prevention of bribery; Sir J. Graham obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the acts for the commutation of tithes; and some other business of a routine character was transacted.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal continue well. The Queen and Prince Albert visited the Horticultural Gardens at Chiswick on Saturday. After inspecting the Gardens, her Majesty and the Prince honoured the Duke of Devonshire with a visit at his residence, and partook of a *déjeûné*. The Queen held a Drawing-room at St. James's Palace on Thursday, in celebration of her Majesty's birthday, which was numerously attended. On Friday her Majesty gave a concert at Buckingham Palace, for which upwards of 300 invitations were issued. The Court leaves Buckingham Palace for Claremont this day, where it will remain until after the Derby-day at Epsom, when her Majesty and Prince Albert will honour the Downs with their presence. A select circle of distinguished visitors will have the honour of being entertained by her Majesty at Claremont during the ensuing week. The morning papers state, that the Master of the Household, the Hon. C. A. Murray, on Wednesday ordered a suite of apartments to be prepared for the reception of several illustrious foreigners, who are expected to arrive on Monday or Tuesday next, on a visit to her Majesty, who will come to town from Claremont to receive her royal visitors.

Official Appointments.—The Queen has appointed Mr. M. L. Melville, in the room of Mr. W. W. Lewis, deceased, to be her Majesty's Commissary Judge in the Mixed British and Foreign Courts of Commission, established at Sierra Leone, under the treaties and conventions concluded with Spain, Portugal, Brazil, and the Netherlands, for the suppression of the slave-trade.

Parliamentary Movements.—Two Conservative candidates, Sir H. H. Bruce, Bart., of Downhill, and Mr. R. Bateson, son of the late representative, have come forward to contest the representation of the county of Londonderry, vacant by the retirement of Sir R. Bateson.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—*The late Accident on the Versailles Railroad.*—The recent catastrophe is still painfully kept before the notice of the public by the comments of the journals, and by the daily announcement of fresh deaths among the wounded. Considerable uncertainty still prevails with regard to the exact number of lives lost; the Ministerial organs estimating the number under fifty, while the remaining journals give it as upwards of a hundred. The general impression, however, appears to be that the latter estimate is most accurate. The papers are much occupied with minute details of the accident; but there is nothing of importance which was not reported in our last. Men under the superintendence of police officers have been employed in sifting the ashes at Meudon, and everything obtained is carefully preserved. Among the articles found are fragments of linen, laces, and other parts of dresses, a number of gold rings, a considerable quantity of money in silver and gold, and parts of watches, chains, and ornaments, gloves, canes, umbrellas, and various other things, which will in many instances serve to ascertain the names of those who have perished. One gentleman has found among these relics a chain and medallion which belonged to his young wife, to whom he had recently been married. One of the chief clerks in the office of the Minister of Finance has ascertained the loss of a young person to whom he was affianced, by seeing among these remnants the case of a watch he had presented to her; and a mother has found the fragment of a box, and a ring belonging to her only daughter, who went to Versailles with her cousin, on the day of the accident, but neither of whom had since been heard of. A variety of similar cases are related in the journals, but a great number of bodies still remain unrecognised. The "Moniteur," official organ, announces that the judicial inquiry into the causes of the accident began on the morning of the catastrophe; that numerous witnesses have been heard on the subject both in Paris and Versailles; and that after hearing the engineers and the persons who escaped, the whole proceedings will be submitted to the Seine Tribunal, to determine what measures may be devised, in addition to those already prescribed by Government, for preventing a recurrence of so melancholy an event. In the mean time, the Directors of the railroad, which was again opened on Saturday, have announced that, with the view of preventing similar accidents, the following alterations will in future be made in the trains:—1. The discontinuance of the four-wheeled locomotives, by one of which the accident was occasioned, and the use of the six-wheeled engines only. 2. The baggage waggons, usually placed behind the train will be placed between the engine and the passengers; and independently of this precaution, an additional waggon, loaded with stones and sand-bags, will follow the baggage one. 3. The speed will in no case exceed 22 miles an hour. 4. The doors of the carriages will be made so as to allow their being opened by the passengers. The Archbishop of Paris has ordered masses to be said in all the parishes of his diocese for the repose of the souls of those who have died in consequence of this accident; an example which has been followed by the Bishops of Versailles, Beauvais, Melun, and Orleans. The remains of Admiral Dumont D'Urville, the well-known circumnavigator, together with those of his wife and only child, who were burnt to death in one of the carriages, were interred with much pomp on Monday in the cemetery of Mont Parnasse. Admiral Duperré, Minister of Marine, was present, acccompanied by a large number of naval officers.

Right of Search Treaty.—The Cabinet has at length officially made known its intention not to ratify the right of search treaty, either before or after the elections; this determination was made known during an animated debate, on Wednesday, in the Chamber of Peers. The subject was mooted on the previous day, in consequence of some observations from the Marquis de Boissy, who read a manuscript on the treaty, which he said was supported by the combined efforts of the Ministerial journals of France and England. He designated M. Guizot as "the avowed organ of British interests in the Cabinet," an expression which produced considerable excitement in the Chamber, and loud cries of "Order" from all sides. M. Guizot, having stood up to reply, the President made a sign to him to sit down, and, turning to M. de Boissy, invited him to retract this offensive expression; but the latter having refused to comply with the invitation, he called him to order. M. de Boissy then concluded his speech amidst the murmurs and laughter of the Assembly. On Wednesday several Members, including Count Molé, took advantage of a discussion on the Supplementary Credits, to speak on the same subject, and strenuously opposed the ratification of the treaty. M. Guizot followed, and explained at great length the views and intentions of Government on the subject. Our space will not admit of our giving M. Guizot's speech at length, but the substance of it was, that Ministers have decided on not ratifying the treaty either before or after the elections. "In the present state of things" (says the reported speech of M. Guizot in the "Moniteur"), "and the actual disposition of the public mind, I should deem myself wanting in my duty towards the country, were I to advise the ratification of the treaty." Although, however, M. Guizot came to this conclusion, influenced, it is said, by political considerations, he demonstrated, by documentary evidence, that all the French Cabinets since 1834, including those of Count Molé himself, had laboured to extend the conventions of 1831 and 1833 to all Europe. He also established that, in Dec. 1838, Marshal Sebastiani, the French Ambassador in London, had signed, under the Molé Administration, a protocol for the negotiation of a treaty identical with that of 1841, except that a larger extension was given to the zones. Count Molé's explanation of this disclosure was, that he had not authorised Count Sebastiani to sign the convention, but that he did not think himself called upon, during the latter part of his Ministry, to disown this signature.

The Chambers.—The Railroad Bill, after a protracted discussion of seventeen days, has passed the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 255 against 83. The debates since our last offer no feature of particular interest, with the exception of a speech by M. de Lamartine, which produced considerable effect on the Chambers. He argued that England would annihilate the commerce of France unless railroads were constructed. In the name of the committee of which he was the chairman, he defended the system before the Chamber. The committee acknowledged that to concentrate the power of the state on a single great line did at first appear a wise idea, and they had been struck with it. But present circumstances would not admit of this course, for the country was no longer free to choose where a line might be placed, as they already had scattered links of a vast chain, which could be connected without much difficulty. They had lines from Bordeaux to Teste, Paris to Marseilles, Paris to Orleans, &c., and it was impossible to direct their attention to a single grand line, when they had portions of others already begun. On Friday the bill was introduced into the Chamber of Peers, and on Monday the committee was named to draw up the report, six out of the seven commissioners being in favour of the measure. In the discussions in the upper Chamber the speech which has attracted the most interest, and is likely to command the greatest attention abroad, was that of Marshal Soult. The following is a summary of his observations, which were delivered at considerable length:—He said he had declared before the committee his opinion, that the vast system of railroads now proposed ought singularly to favour military opperations on the north and east. Lower Alsacia was evidently the point which an enemy would choose for entering France. That was so evident, so well known, that he committed no indiscretion in announcing it from the tribune. Once that the enemy had entered France, it could easily turn Strasburg, take the high road to Saverne, and reach the interior of the country. As far as the defence of the kingdom was concerned, he attached the greatest importance to the direct line from Paris to Strasburg, for Paris being a centre of concentration for troops, and at the same time the north containing a great portion of the army, it was absolutely requisite that Government could transport with the shortest delay 45,000 to 50,000 men, to stop up the entrance by Lower Alsacia. He was of opinion a branch line ought to be taken from the Strasburg railroad to Metz. In fact, Metz had become a strategic point, and an entrenched camp ought to be established there for the reception of all the troops coming from the North to meet an enemy penetrating by the quarter he had stated. As to the East, a line ought to pass by Dijon. If France were attacked, and an enemy had entered by Lower Alsacia, it would not enter by that point alone. An army would evidently endeavour to penetrate by the Alps, and the strategic point of that line was incontestably Dijon. The Chamber might recollect that when the Emperor wished to re-enter Italy, and was preparing for the battle of Marengo, it was at Dijon that he concentrated his forces. Therefore there was no doubt on the matter; Dijon was the strategic point. The two strategic railroads were, therefore, that of the Alps by Dijon, and of Strasburg by Metz, and the execution of these two lines was of the utmost importance for the defence of the country in a military point of view. The Bill was expected to pass the Peers as brought up from the Chamber of Deputies, without amendments.—The renewal of the Sugar Duties Bill for another year has been voted by a majority of 220 against 25. It has been officially announced, that immediately after the close of the present session, the import duties on hempen threads will be raised to 20 per cent.

The Press.—The "Temps," the organ of the Dufaure-Dupin Passy, or Middle party, was condemned, on Saturday, to various fines by the Seine Correctional Tribunal, amounting to 93,000 f., besides the suppression of the paper, for having been published without the formalities required for the responsible publisher, and for having fraudulently given in a false name as the depositor of the security exacted by the law. It was expected that this prosecution would be followed by many other indictments against the Opposition papers, as scarcely one was in accordance with the terms of the law, as to a *bonâ fide* security, and a really responsible publisher. The suppression of the "Temps" has caused considerable sensation among the journalists, but it does not appear to have excited any great degree of sympathy on the part of the public. The "National" has also been seized, and a prosecution commenced against the responsible editor, for some imputations upon the Procureur du Roi and other magistrates with reference to the late railway disaster. These proceedings have been instituted on the complaint of two of the public functionaries attacked by the "National." The Opposition papers make this prosecution the subject of severe animadversions on the policy and conduct of Government.

The Capital.—The Count de Las Cases, who accompanied Napoleon to St. Helena, died at Passy on Monday last.—A subscription has been opened in Paris for the sufferers by the fire at Hamburgh, at the head of which are some of the great commercial establishments, and the sum raised amounts to 61,000 f., or nearly 2,500*l.* The Bank of France has besides subscribed 15,000 f., or 600*l.* From the report of the committee on the bill providing for the support of the political refugees in France, lately presented to the Chamber of Deputies, it appears there are at present residing in Paris 16,672 political refugees, of whom 11,779 are Spaniards, 4,471 Poles, 410 Italians, and 12 from other countries.

The Fleet.—Accounts from Toulon announce the departure of the French squadron, under Admiral Hugon, on the 6th inst. A steamer and corvette were to join it in a few days. It was said that this naval division was to remain out a month or six weeks, and that it would successively visit Naples, Tunis, Algiers, and Mahon. There remained in Toulon four ships of the line, undergoing repairs; two others were in the Levant, another before Tangiers, and five at Brest. Another corvette of war was preparing to sail from Toulon to New Zealand. Private letters have since been received at Toulon which mention, that the squadron commanded by Admiral Hugon, which had been met under sail on the 12th inst. manœuvring at some distance from the islands of Hyeres, had returned to its moorings off those islands on the 13th inst.

SPAIN.—Our intelligence from Madrid is to the 9th inst. The reports of the modifications in the Cabinet and prorogation of the Cortes had entirely subsided. At the meeting of the Cortes on the 5th inst. one of the Deputies questioned the Ministry respecting the rumours in circulation as to the marriage of the Queen. He stated that these reports were offensive to Spanish honour, as the nation alone ought to interfere in any negotiations relative to that important event. He could not believe that any ally of Spain could have appointed persons to treat on this delicate subject; and if this were true, it was the duty of Government to demand the satisfaction which its honour required. Señor Gonzales, President of the Council, observed in reply, that too much circumspection could not be observed by Government in its explanations on this subject; but he would state quite enough to satisfy the Deputies that the dignity and decorum of the nation could never permit that any other country should meddle with negotiations which exclusively appertained to Spain, and that she must regard as an offence any pretended intervention in this matter. Government, he said, would not submit to the pretensions and demands of any other nation in this particular, but would consult solely the national dignity of Spain. This explanation appeared to give satisfaction to the Chamber, and the subject then dropped. The debates on the bill for the issuing of 160 millions of reals Treasury bills have been brought to a more speedy termination than was anticipated; and the bill has been voted by the Cortes without a division, although a number of amendments were proposed. Some questions were put to Ministers on the 6th inst. as to the proceedings at Barcelona. The Minister of the Interior assured the House that the advices received by Government were satisfactory; and our direct intelligence from Barcelona, of the 6th inst., confirms the Ministerial assertions. After five or six days of agitation, tranquillity had been restored, owing to the measures of precaution adopted by Gen. Van Halen and the political chief. The anniversary of the movement of the 4th May, 1837, had been celebrated with due honours by the population, and banners had been distributed to the newly-organised National Guards. Accounts received from Cadiz state that the principal merchants of that city, on being informed that in the new treaty of commerce about to be signed between Great Britain and Portugal, the import duties on Madeira and Port wines were to be considerably reduced, had held a meeting, and prepared a memorial to Government, in which they stated that it would be hereafter impossible for them to compete in the London market with the French and Portuguese wine-merchants. The Vine Committee of Puerto de Santa Maria had addressed a petition to the Cortes in favour of the introduction of English cottons [into Spain, on payment of a protecting duty of 20 or 25 per cent. The municipality of Xeres de la Frontera had forwarded an appeal to the same effect to the Regent: and the petitioners of both places describe the sad condition to which the south of Spain would be reduced, if, through any delay in concluding a treaty of commerce with Great Britain, Spanish wines were excluded from the English markets. Subsequent intelligence to the 10th inst. informs us that the Chamber of Deputies adopted on that day a resolution, that all transactions entered into by Government with regard to the issuing of the Treasury Bonds for 160,000,000 reals should be referred to the examination of a special committee. The House afterwards proceeded to discuss the estimates of the Foreign Department, and a warm debate arose upon a motion to reduce them by a sum of 2,200,000 reals, which lasted the whole evening. It was believed that the Cortes would be prorogued immediately after the vote of the budget.—Messrs. Onis and Alvear left Madrid on the 7th inst. for Holland, where they are to meet the two sons of the Infante Don Francisco de Paula. —Accounts had been received from Gibraltar, stating that the report of artillery in the direction of Tangiers having been heard at Tariffa on the 29th ult., the Governor of Gibraltar immediately despatched thither a war steamer to ascertain the cause of it. She returned the next day, and announced that a French brig, cruising before the harbour, was exercising her guns, and that all was tranquil at Tangiers. Two French men-of-war entered Gibraltar on the 30th ult.

Portugal.—We have news from Lisbon to the 9th inst. A commission of six members had been appointed by Government to consider the question of reductions in the tariff. It was believed that the difficulties in the way of signing the slave-trade treaty had been overcome, and that the latter would be signed, as well as the commercial treaty, in the course of the week, should the answer of the English Government to the proposition made ultimately to it have arrived in time. All the accounts received by the Home Minister from the provinces, with reference to the approaching elections are said to be favourable. It appears to have been at first apprehended that the tobacco contractors would give their great influence to the Opposition; but an amicable arrangement had taken place satisfactory to both parties; and four candidates in the interest of the tobacco contractors, unobjected to by Government, were expected to be returned to the Cortes. The new list of Peers, 30 in number, had been approved by the Queen in Council. The list seems to have been drawn up so as to include a fair representation of all parties. The most remarkable nominations were those of Count Bomfin, Count das Aretas, and Silva Carvalho. Some fresh failures for large amounts had occurred at Oporto, among which one house is mentioned, having 1,900 pipes of wine on hand. A powerful party had been formed for the restoration of the old Douro Wine Company, as the only efficient means for restoring prosperity to the wine-growers. It seems, however, to be regarded as the scheme of a few interested persons, which the Government was not expected to encourage. A decree had been issued, ordering that in future an English sovereign should pass in Madeira for 4,800 reis; an American eagle for 10 milreis, and the dollar for 1,000 reis. Baron Lagos's plan of conversion was understood as likely to be postponed till the Cortes meet, which is also the case of the intended law respecting the press.

Germany.—We have little intelligence of political interest, and the journals are almost exclusively occupied with comments on the recent disastrous conflagration at Hamburgh. General sympathy has been excited for the sufferers by this calamitous event; and great exertions are making at Vienna, Berlin, Frankfort, Augsburg, and, indeed, throughout Germany, to collect subscriptions for their relief. It is feared that many of the German insurance companies will be seriously compromised by the fire; and it is said that a company at Gotha will lose 10,000,000 florins. A similar calamity occurred, on the 3rd inst., in the Austrian town of Steijer, not far from Lintz, where 400 houses have been consumed; and three-fourths of the inhabitants, who were celebrated for their iron manufactures, have been left without shelter.—Accounts from Berlin inform us that the ex-King of Holland has entirely recovered from his recent illness. Private letters from Posen express serious fears for the consequences of the projected visit of the King of Prussia to St. Petersburgh. It seems there has existed a treaty between Prussia and Russia for the reciprocal surrender of deserters from those states respectively. The term of the treaty has expired, and a proposition for the renewal of it has been made to the Prussian Government on the part of the Emperor. It appears that there are at present in the Prussian states no less than 50,000 deserters or refugees from Russian Poland; and hopes are expressed that for the sake of the King's popularity and welfare, as well as on the score of humanity, his Majesty will not be induced to renew the treaty.

Hamburgh.—We have intelligence from this city to the 13th inst. The recent calamity is the sole topic of public conversation, and every post from the interior brings proofs of the deep sympathy felt throughout the States belonging to the Germanic Confederation, as well as from the other States of Europe, for the unfortunate sufferers by the fire. Letters of condolence have been addressed to the Senate by most of the Sovereigns and Sovereign Princes of the neighbouring States. Large donations have been made by most of them, as well as by the sister towns of Bremen and Lubeck; and it is stated that the Senate of Bremen have expressed their readiness to guarantee, to the extent of two millions of dollars, any loan which might be required for raising immediate funds for the reconstruction of the fallen portion of the city. The latest details of this calamitous event present nothing of interest which was not reported in our last. The fire was got under about two in the afternoon of Sunday the 8th inst.; it exhausted itself, terminating at the N. E. end of the town. About 2,000 houses are reported to have been burned or much injured; and the value of the property destroyed is estimated at 4,000,000*l.* sterling; the loss to the English insurance companies is said to be from 300,000*l.* to 500,000*l.* A number of dead bodies have already been dug out of the ruins; but the exact number of lives lost has not yet been ascertained. It is, however, reported that the killed, wounded, and missing amount altogether to about 200. The persons whose houses have been destroyed are at present occupying the churches, and the inhabitants are sending them provisions and clothing. The population of the city amounts to about 150,000 souls, and by this calamity nearly 30,000 persons are said to have been rendered houseless. Assistance in money, clothing, and provisions has arrived from the Kings of Prussia, Denmark, and Hanover. The Representative Chambers of Hanover have voted a grant, and the Senate of Frankfort have voted a sum of 100,000 florins (10,000*l.*) A meeting had been called by the English Consul, Col. Hodges, for the purpose of preparing an appeal to her Majesty and the British nation in favour of the unfortunate sufferers by the fire. The appeal was unanimously agreed to; and our readers will be pleased to learn that the appeal has been generously responded to on the part of the British public. Upwards of 10,000*l.* in dollars were sent over from London in the course of three days after the catastrophe was known, and the list of subscriptions continues to be increased with numerous donations. Her Majesty has given 200*l.*; the Queen Dowager, 150*l.*; Prince Albert, 100*l.*; and various munificent subscriptions have been contributed by the public companies, merchants, bankers, and private individuals of London. Reports appear to have been generally circulated, and to a great extent credited by the lower classes, that the fire was the work of incendiaries; and, as stated in our last, a hostile feeling had been excited towards the English residents in the town, against whom suspicions were entertained. Some serious outrages were in consequence committed by the mob, by which one Englishman lost his life and several were seriously injured. From a proclamation issued by the Senate, this occurrence appears to have been a source of great regret to the authorities. A positive contradiction has been given to the rumour, and the Senate speaks in terms of commendation of the excellent conduct of the English during the fire, who, it is stated, gave proofs of their utmost zeal in endeavouring to arrest the progress of the conflagration; and the Senate also announces that it is resolved to prosecute with all the rigour of the law all persons found guilty of offering any further outrage of a similar description. The exact position of the Hamburgh Insurance Companies is still unknown. It is hoped that three out of the four will be enabled to pay in full; but it is stated that the Government intends to indemnify them, by bearing the whole, or such portion as they cannot make good of the general loss, this indemnity, however, not extending to merchandise.

Switzerland.—Letters from Geneva, of the 13th inst., state that the sittings of the Constituent Assembly were becoming daily more stormy, and that the anarchists, headed by a Captain of the Swiss Guards in the service of Charles X., and a former member of the Parisian press, were preparing a revolutionary movement. The Liberal party of Zurich and Berne were said to have recommended the Genevese agitators to raise the standard before the opening of the Federal Diet, which was expected to take place in the beginning of summer.

Italy.—Letters from Naples of the 8th inst. state th the Court of Rome had accepted the proposition made to it by Holland and Belgium to act as mediator in some differences which have arisen between those countries and Naples, respecting the affair of the Tavoliere. The King of Naples, however, would not accept the mediation of the Pope, and fresh negotiations were shortly to be opened. The Duke de Montebello, the French Ambassador, had been called to Paris, and was to embark on the 11th. His journey was said to be connected with this affair, which, it is expected, will be arranged in Paris. The marriage of Princess Theresa with the Emperor of the Brazils was regarded as settled; and it was rumoured that another projected marriage was in contemplation between Prince Louis, brother of King Ferdinand, and Queen Isabella II. A post-office convention had been concluded between France and Naples. There was also some talk of a treaty of commerce between those countries. Many obstacles appeared in the way of its conclusion, but the relations existing between the two Governments appear to be on so friendly a footing, that some arrangement of the kind is regarded as probable. It was also said that England had made a similar proposition; that the Neapolitan Government has charged the Secretary of State, Prince Commitini, and two other commissioners, with the negotiation, and that the English Minister in Naples and Sir Woodbine Parish have been appointed commissioners for Great Britain.

Russia.—A ukase has been promulgated by the Emperor, dated the 2d of April, relative to the enfranchisement of serfs, which appears to have produced considerable excitement throughout the empire. In itself this ukase does not appear to ingraft any very important changes upon the existing law of enfranchisement, as it was already in the power of any noble to emancipate his serfs by a species of contract, subject to the approval of the Marshal of the province and of the Crown. The new ordinance does not enjoin this enfranchisement of serfs—it leaves it optional as it was before: but it defines the terms of the contract, and creates a species of copyhold tenure in favour of the peasant who receives his freedom on these conditions from his lord. The interference of the Crown between the lord and the serf is, however, greatly resented by the aristocracy. By this ukase the Government assumes a more direct influence over, and interest in, the gradual emancipation of the serf population. The measure was immediately followed by an official declaration, that it was not to be regarded as a change in the existing system; and that the most stringent precautions should be taken by the police to prevent all false interpretations of the ordinance from getting abroad. This declaration, however, was regarded as indicating the resentment it was calculated to occasion among the nobles, and the hopes it might awaken among the peasants; and private accounts state that the apprehensions which seem to have been entertained by the Government after the publication of the ukase have not been dispelled by the present aspect of affairs.—The number of journals and other periodicals now published in Russia is stated to be 139, being five more than in 1841; 98 are in the Russian language, 22 in German, 8 in French, 4 in English, 3 in Polish, 1 in Italian, and 3 in Latin.

Greece.—Intelligence has been received to the 28th ult. A dispute had arisen at Nauplia, between the staff of a regiment of artillery in garrison there, supported by part of the population, and the Bavarian Col. Hutz. This circumstance, though trifling in appearance, would, it was thought, occasion a modification of the Cabinet, the total expulsion of the Bavarians from the service, which was agitated in council, having produced an angry debate. Private letters from Athens, of the 28th ult., state that several violent shocks of an earthquake were felt in various parts of the Peloponnesus; on the 18th, at Sparta, the shocks lasted from 25 to 30 seconds each, and the inhabitants ran terrified out of their houses. On the same day, and in the course of the night, four or five other slighter shocks were experienced. Beyond the Eurotas a large rock fell from Mount Menelas, near the village of Drouchas: and an old tower situate in the town of Magoules was thrown to the ground. At Mistra the earth trembled with more violence than at Sparta, and a portion of the Hellenic College and several houses were destroyed. The water of the springs and wells became turbid, and a rock of large size, having detached itself from the summit of Mount Mistra, rolled into the town. At Calames, the first shock, felt at half past 9, lasted between 40 and 50 seconds, and there were ten others from that hour until midnight, at intervals of three-quarters of an hour. Most of the houses were damaged, and several in the neighbourhood thrown down. Upwards of 50 dwellings were thrown down at Areopolis, and 15 towers were destroyed at Œtylus. Many persons were buried under the ruins of their houses in the province of Maina, and at Androusa several churches fell in. On the 25th ult., about 4 a.m., another shock was felt at Patras, which lasted a minute and a half. The journals announce that a red rain had fallen at Tripolitza and elsewhere, and that the Minister of the Interior had collected information respecting the phenomenon, which would be submitted to the examination of the medical board.

Turkey and Syria.—By the arrival of the Levant mail we have received intelligence from Constantinople to the 27th ult. The Divan continued to be still almost exclusively occupied with the Syrian question. On the 17th ult., Selim Bey sailed for Beyrout, with instructions to inquire into the real state of affairs in the Lebanon, and to adopt, in concert with Mustapha Pacha, the measures best calculated to conciliate the interests of all parties. On the 23rd, a note was presented by the Russian Ambassador to the Reis Effendi, in which it is understood his Government remonstrated against the policy pursued by the Porte towards Syria, and especially against its refusal to recal Omar Pacha from the Lebanon. Private letters state that Omar Pacha's dismissal may now be confidently relied on, Sir S. Canning having at length obtained this concession from the Porte, after many difficulties. In respect to the passage of British troops over the Isthmus of Suez, it is now stated positively that, although no official application had been addressed to the Porte on the matter by Sir S. Canning, the subject has been mooted in Egypt, and that it is certain that this was the object of Sami Pacha's mission to Constantinople. The differences existing between Turkey and Greece do not appear to have been yet entirely settled. On the 25th ult. the Divan held a council, at which the preliminaries of a definitive arrangement were agreed upon, and the activity displayed by the Porte on this occasion induced a belief that the affair would be speedily and satisfactorily terminated. On the evening of the 25th ult. a quarrel arose between some British and Russian sailors, on the quay of Galata; during which several of the combatants were seriously wounded. A flotilla, composed of a corvette, two brigs, and two cutters, was preparing to put to sea on a cruise through the Archipelago and along the coasts, lately infested by pirates. According to the latest accounts from Jerusalem, the Anglican Bishop continued to be treated with great respect by the authorities, and with every appearance of support from his Greek and Catholic colleagues. The new residence or palace in process of erection is proceeding rapidly. The new church has also been commenced, subject to future risks, as no firman has been obtained for its construction. In the mean time the bishop performs divine service to a congregation varying from 25 to 30 persons, including his own family, in a chamber fitted up for the purpose in the consular residence.

EGYPT.—Our intelligence from Alexandria is to the 26th ult.; nothing of political importance has transpired since our last. The Pacha was still in the Delta, and nothing was positively known of his projected return to Alexandria. Private letters announce the arrival in Alexandria of several distinguished travellers in that city from Upper Egypt; amongst others, Count Pahlen and Capt. Basil Hall. Letters had been received from Suez, stating that a revolution had broken out amongst the Nedschès against Chaled Bey, who was compelled to fly into the province of Lachsa. The same letters state that 21,000 stand of arms had been landed at Alexandria by an English steamer, and that the boxes in which they were contained had been immediately forwarded to Suez. It is stated that the Russian merchants of Alexandria enjoy the privilege of exporting produce, on payment of a duty of 3 per cent., while all other merchants, English included, were compelled to pay 12 per cent.

UNITED STATES.—The Britannia steamer arrived at Liverpool on Monday night from Boston and Halifax. She sailed from Boston on the 15th inst., and arrived at Halifax on the 3rd, where she waited fifty-four hours for the Canada mails, but in consequence of the state of the weather they did not arrive, and she left without them on the 5th inst. She made the passage in ten days, and brings New York papers three days later than those received by the Great Western. The journals contain a long report by the Hon. Caleb Cushing, from the Committee of Foreign Affairs in the House of Representatives, on the commercial relations existing between the United States and the colonial possessions of Great Britain, in the West Indies and on the continent of America. The documents accompanying the report fill in all 218 pages, and the papers speak of it as one of the most valuable documents Congress has ordered to be published. After entering at great length into the system of prohibitions and restrictions adopted by Great Britain against the United States, and stating that it behoved the United States to protect their commerce and navigation by counter prohibitions, the report concludes with the following resolution, the adoption of which is recommended to Congress:—"That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, requested to enter into negotiations with the British Government, for the purpose of effecting a permanent, equitable, and just conventional arrangement of the commerce between the United States and the British colonies in America." The notices as to the important negotiations going on at Washington, between the Government and Lord Ashburton, are scanty; indeed, no precise information is given respecting them. The "New York American" of the 30th ult. says, in relation to this subject, "There is no intelligence from Washington by the mail this morning of interest to foreign readers. The temper of the public mind, however, it may be said unhesitatingly, is manifestly inclined to peace with England, and therefore the success of the special mission is confidently anticipated." Private accounts state, that several interviews had already taken place between Lord Ashburton and the authorities, and, it was believed, with the most satisfactory result: a private letter is said to have been received at the North and South American Coffee House, which stated that "Lord Ashburton has proposed to the Federal Government to settle the boundary question by paying for the land; that the proposition had been communicated to the Governments of Maine and Massachusetts; but that there was little chance of its success, as its fulfilment would involve an amendment of the federal constitution, in which at present no power exists to sell any part of the territory of the citizens or the rights of the states to a foreign power." Messrs. Biddle, Cowperthwaite, and Andrews, charged with a conspiracy to defraud, as officers of the bank of the United States, have been discharged from bail for all future appearance, there being no apparent cause for detention, Judge Doran, however, dissenting from the opinion delivered by the majority.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday.—The House sat a short time, a portion of the business before it consisting in the presentation of a petition by Lord SYDNEY, from Lord J. Townsend, praying for a Committee of Privileges, to inquire into the circumstances attending the assumption of the title of Earl of Leicester by the member for Bodmin. The petition, on the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, was referred to a committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday.—Sir ROBERT PEEL, in reply to Lord Palmerston, said that the Commissioners who had been sent out by the late Government to investigate the disputed North American Boundary had made their report, and as soon as the annexes to that Report were completed, the whole would be laid upon the table of the House. A conversation took place respecting the disturbed state of Tipperary, when Lord ELIOT stated that the accounts were much exaggerated.—The Ordnance and Navy Estimates were agreed to.—After a conversation on the subject of Capt. Warner's "projectile," during which Sir R. PEEL stated that the negotiations of Government on the subject were suspended on account of the conditions required by Capt. Warner as to compensation, the Ecclesiastical Corporations Leasing Bill went through committee, on the understanding that the discussion should be taken on bringing up the Report.—Mr. ROEBUCK moved the first reading of Lord Brougham's Bill to prevent bribery and corruption by giving indemnity to witnesses, which, he said, would answer his present purpose. The bill was accordingly read a first time. Some other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Notice was given that Government were about to reduce the interest on Exchequer-bills to 3 per Cent., or from 2$\frac{1}{4}$*d.* to 2*d.* per day. Consols for money and the account were finally quoted 92$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; Three per Cents. Reduced, 91$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; Three-and-a-half per Cents. Reduced, 99$\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$; New Three-and-a-half per Cents., 100$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$; Bank Stock, 167 to 168; India Stock, 249 to 250; and Exchequer-bills, 34s. to 36s. premium.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Her Majesty's Birthday.—Thursday being the day appointed for the celebration of the Queen's birthday, the usual rejoicings and festivities were observed throughout the Metropolis. In the course of the morning an inspection of the household troops took place on the parade in St. James's Park, in the presence of Prince Albert, who appeared as Colonel of the 1st reg. of Grenadier Guards; the Duke of Cambridge, as the Col. of the Coldstream Guards; Prince George of Cambridge, as Lieut.-Col. of the 8th Dragoon Guards; and Lord Hill, with a numerous staff. The troops, who wore their new clothing, and looked well, went through their various evolutions in a soldierlike manner, and to the satisfaction of the distinguished officers present. The Life Guards formed on the right of the infantry; and after the inspection was over, the bands of the three regiments marched down to the St. James's Palace quadrangle, where they performed the National Anthem and several other pieces. The Drawing-room held by the Queen at St. James's Palace in celebration of the event was numerously attended; and the approaches to the Palace were crowded with persons anxious to view the distinguished visitors who attended it. State banquets were given by all the members of Government in honour of the event; and the *fête* given by the Duke of Wellington is said to have been, with the exception of her Majesty's fancy dress ball, the most splendid entertainment of the season. The visitors exceeded 800 persons of rank and fashion. In the course of the day, in accordance with the usual custom, the mails proceeded in procession to the Post-office, the guards and drivers, as well as the postmen, wearing their new liveries. In the evening the Club-houses and public establishments at the West End were illuminated.

Metropolitan Improvements.—For some days past a number of workmen have been employed in boats on the lake in St. James's Park, in the construction of a fountain. It is on the lake near the gate opposite Buckingham Palace, and will, no doubt, be an ornament to the Park.—On Wednesday the portion of the new street which is to connect Farringdon-street with Islington, and is completed as far as West-street, was thrown open to foot passengers.

Whitsuntide Amusements.—The different places of public amusement in the Metropolis and its vicinity have, as usual at this season of general holiday, been numerously attended during the week. The national exhibitions, the Tower, British Museum, National Gallery, Zoological Gardens, Theatres, and similar places of entertainment, have been crowded with visitors. In consequence of the fineness of the weather, the fairs in the neighbourhood of town appear to have proved the principal sources of attraction. On Monday Greenwich is said to have received a greater influx of visitors than has been seen for many years. The fair, the park and the heath, the railway, steamers, and coaches, appear to have been alike crowded. Nearly forty steamers were engaged all day, and many of them, it is said, carried as many as 800 passengers each. Some accounts state that no less than 500,000 persons passed down the river during the day; and on the Greenwich Railway it is said that upwards of 100,000 persons went up and down the line in the first and second class carriages. Everything, however, appears to have passed off satisfactorily; and no accidents of a serious nature or disturbances of any kind have taken place. The British Museum has also kept up its interest during the holidays; the number of visitors on Whit Monday being 16,329; on Tuesday, 3,290; and on Wednesday, 3,955. The total number of visitors exceeded those of last Whitsun holidays by nearly 7,000. Notwithstanding the large concourse of persons on Monday, there was no case of damage or disturbance; nor was any one refused admission on the ground of disorderly conduct.

Public Meetings.—The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society has been held at Exeter Hall, the Marquis of Clanricarde in the chair. The chairman commenced the proceedings by stating that it was unnecessary for him to detain the meeting by explaining the objects for which they had assembled, or the feelings which made those objects dear to them. Those objects were such as must be dear to every friend to the human race, and to every Christian, no matter what might be his political bias. The secretary then read the report, from which it appeared that, notwithstanding all the exertions made for the suppression of the slave-trade, it had diminished very little. As the slave-seller's profits were now greater than formerly, his incentives to pursue the traffic had been multiplied. The repeated violation of the treaties entered into with the various Christian powers of Europe and America, for the suppression of the slave-trade, was then noticed, and an opinion expressed that it was only by the universal abolition of slavery that the trade could be effectually put down. After alluding, in terms of reprehension, to the continuance of slavery in our East Indian dominions, it was announced, as a gratifying fact, that the Bey of Tunis had not only emancipated his own slaves, but prohibited the slave-trade throughout his territories, and was endeavouring to induce his subjects to follow his example. The various schemes of immigration into the British West India colonies were then alluded to, and condemned as resulting merely in a large expenditure of money and a great waste of human life. The report then went on to express the gratitude of the society to the Emperor of Russia for his recent ukase abolishing serfdom throughout his dominions, and having announced the confidence of the society in the success of their objects, concluded by stating that another anti-slavery convention would be held in London on the 13th June, 1843. After some further observations from Dr. Lushington, the Bishop of Norwich, Lord Clifford, and Mr. Buckingham, the report was adopted unanimously.—On Monday, the fifth anniversary of the Aborigines Protection Society was held at Exeter Hall, and was numerously attended, a great number of the persons present being members of the Society of Friends. The Secretary read the report, which stated that the objects of the society were the improvement and protection of the aborigines connected with British colonies and commerce. The aborigines entitled to the term British amounted to one million inhabiting Australia, one million in the South Seas, including Zealand, half a million still surviving in North and South America, and two millions in Western and Southern Africa, with several millions of the more barbarous tribes in British India and its borders, and in the Eastern archipelago and the Indian ocean. Of foreign aborigines benefited by the society there were sixteen millions in America, sixty millions in Africa, two hundred millions in Asia, and a small but interesting remnant of ancient European barbarism existing in Lapland. The report further stated that by extensive correspondence at home and abroad, by the publication of documents and papers, by communications with the different departments of the State, by presentation of petitions to the Crown and Legislature, and by medical relief, the society endeavoured to raise the moral and physical condition of those people. It then went into a voluminous detail of the several negotiations that had taken place between the society, Lord J. Russell, and Lord Stanley respecting those objects, and concluded with a strong appeal in favour of the funds of the society, which were represented as being in an exhausted state. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and the report was adopted.—On Tuesday the annual general meeting of the Home Missionary Society was held at Exeter Hall. The report stated, that never before was there a stronger claim for scriptural knowledge than at the present time; and the committee had the satisfaction of stating, that the missionaries they had employed during the past year had met with success. At no former period had they occupied so many stations, employed so many Christian instructors, or, on the whole, been of such effectual service. The last report mentioned 142 principal stations as under the care of the Society, with 153 out-stations. That number had, during the year, been extended to 635. It was also the object of the society to employ agents to assist the missionaries in their labours in addition to their ordinary duties. The whole number of missionaries at present engaged was 145, in addition to 11 students preparing for the performance of similar offices—being an increase of 13 upon the previous year. The number of chapels and rooms occupied had increased from 567 to 620; the parishes over which their operations extended, from 417 to 438; the hearers, from 40,000 to 49,500; the Sunday schools, from 173 to 204; and the teachers, from 1,260 to 1,475. The receipts amounted to 7,169*l.* 15s. 8d., and the expenditure to 9,390*l.* 15s. 7d. After a few speeches, the report was adopted.

Spitalfields.—We have already noticed in a previous Number that a ball will be given on the 26th inst., at her Majesty's Theatre, for the benefit of the distressed weavers of this district of the Metropolis, and that it was probable that her Majesty and Prince Albert would honour it with their presence. It is now announced positively that the Queen has signified her intention of being present on the occasion, and that Prince Albert, with the other members of the Royal Family, will also attend. It is also stated that the Queen has expressed her wish that all ladies attending this ball should appear in dresses of Spitalfields manufacture; and that the patterns approved of by her Majesty have been selected with a view to employ the greatest possible number of weavers. This announcement appears to have created general interest, which has been enhanced by the report that the Queen and Prince Albert will attend on this occasion in the splendid costumes of the late fancy ball given by her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, which example is expected to be followed by the greater portion of the company.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths that have occurred in the Metropolis, from all causes registered, during the week ending Saturthe 7th inst:—Males, 378; Females, 378; total, 756. Weekly average 1838-9-40-1—Males, 467; Females, 445: total, 912.

Strawberry Hill.—The sale of effects at this place closes to-day: it has been numerously attended throughout the week, and uniformly high prices have been obtained for every article. The effects sold this week appear to have been particularly interesting, and some of the most important among the miscellaneous collection. They have comprised the valuables in the Round Tower, the Refectory, the Entrance, and the Armoury, together with the effects of the China-room, and a large collection of paintings, drawings, models, &c. Some of the rarer lots realised high prices. The celebrated silver inkstand of Horace Walpole fetched 36s. an ounce; it weighs about 90 oz., and is understood to have been purchased by Sir R. Peel. The clock, once the property of Anne Boleyn, is stated to have been purchased for her present Majesty for 110*l.* The celebrated suit of armour of Francis I., a beautiful piece of workmanship, and supposed to be the finest suit in England, was purchased for 320 guineas. The horn representing the history of St. Hubert, the patron of foresters, enamelled in Limoges china, was sold for 141*l.* These lots were among the best in the whole collection. The hat stated to have belonged to Cardinal Wolsey was sold for 20 guineas, and is said to have been bought by Mr. C. Kean, of the Haymarket Theatre. The Oriental china cistern on a Gothic carved pedestal, which, though possessing no great intrinsic excellence, either for beauty of design or manufacture, excited considerable interest as the vase in which Horace Walpole's cat was drowned, an event celebrated in the well-known ode of Gray, was bought for Lord Derby for 40 guineas. The ebony chairs, the Abbot of Glastonbury's chair, the India quilts, and sundry other curiosities, formed the principal objects of attraction, and realised high prices. The sale on the premises will terminate this day; but it is announced that a fortnight's sale of prints and drawings will take place in London. The gross proceeds of the effects already amount to upwards of 25,000*l*; and it is thought that when concluded the whole property will have realised upwards of 30,000*l.*

Greenwich.—A vestry meeting of the inhabitants of this town has been held for the purpose of making a church-rate, and for other parochial business. The vicar, the Rev. W. A. Soames, took the chair. The vestry clerk read the estimate, made by the churchwardens, on which the call for a church-rate was grounded, from which it appeared that the amount required for salaries, &c., was 327*l.*, and the amount calculated to be expended on the repair of the edifice 430*l.*, making a total of 757*l.* A twopenny rate would produce 590*l.*, which with burial fees 10*l.*, herbage rents 21*l.*, and money arising from charities 10*l.*, would leave a balance of 25*l.* against the parish. A rate of twopence in the pound was then proposed and seconded; after which a Mr. Bass rose and spoke at great length against the rate, animadverting on the injustice of church-rates generally, and expressing a hope that they would be banished from this town for ever, as he said they already had been from Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham, and other large towns. He concluded by moving as an amendment that a church-rate was unnecessary, and that it be not granted. Several other persons then addressed the meeting, after which the question was put, when there appeared for the rate, 64; against it, 111; majority, 47. The chairman consequently declared the rate lost. A poll has since been demanded, which lasted two days, and at its close the numbers were, for the rate 528, against it 207; giving a majority of 321 in favour of the rate.

Woolwich.—We gave a brief account in a former Number of a new composition for caulking and strengthening ships, invented by Mr. Jeffrey. Lieut.-Gen. Lord Bloomfield having expressed his desire to hear some details of the nature of the materials employed, Mr. Jeffrey has since given the following explanations on the subject. He commenced his details by exhibiting before Lord Bloomfield, and a number of officers of the Royal Artillery, pieces of copper covered with the composition, to show that it was equally applicable to the preservation of metals from the effects of salt-water as it was to wood. When mixed with certain materials, it prevented the adhesion of barnacles or other shell-fish, so injurious to wood or to copper when not properly prepared. A block was next exhibited, fixed together, composed of three pieces, having on one side of the centre-piece about three-quarters of an inch of the composition, and on the other side a similar thickness of the substance at present generally used. This block had been submitted to a pressure of 22 tons, to show the effect that would be produced in very cold climates. The new composition under that pressure retained its softness, but the present caulking materials became as brittle as rosin, and were broken into powder by a slight blow, which had no effect upon the new composition. The two pieces of teak referred to in our former notice of this subject, as having been joined together and tested with a strain of 21 tons by the hydraulic machine in the dock-yard, were then exhibited, showing that iron bolts of 1½ inch in diameter had been snapped in two without producing any effect on the composition; and another block, formed of three pieces joined together, so as to present angles which would give great force against the joinings in whatever position it might fall to the ground, was exhibited to show that it had received no injury, although it had been thrown from the top of the shears in the dockyard, 76 feet high, on the hard granite below. To show the quickness with which the new composition could be made available, Mr. Jeffrey joined two pieces of wood with it, and another piece he broke and fixed again in its rough state, and in about 15 minutes he submitted them for the purpose of being broken, which could only be effected by breaking with a hammer the solid wood on each side. Mr. Jeffrey concluded his details by expressing the obligations he felt under to the Lords of the Admiralty and the officers of this dockyard, without whose assistance he said he should not have been able to carry out his invention to its present satisfactory extent.

Provincial News.

Aylesbury.—On Wednesday this town was the scene of much excitement in consequence of its being the day fixed for the presentation of "the Chandos Testimonial" to the Duke of Buckingham, given by the gentlemen and farmers of Buckinghamshire to his Grace for his uniform support and devotion to the cause of the agricultural interest. The Earl of Orkney presided, and about 600 gentlemen, comprising many of the nobility and members of the House of Commons, were present. After the customary toasts had been given, the chairman rose and said, that it was with great satisfaction he found himself deputed by the farmers of Buckinghamshire, and other friends attached to agriculture, to present to his Grace the piece of plate which was then before him. He hoped his Grace would approve of it, but it was, he assured him, far below their estimate of what his past services deserved. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. Tyndall, then read the address accompanying the testimonial, and which expressed in strong terms the gratitude felt by the subscribers for his Grace's services, and their admiration of his firmness of principle and rectitude of conduct. The Duke of Buckingham in reply said, that he was unequal to the task of expressing extemporaneously all he felt; but, entertaining an anxious desire to put on record his feelings towards this county, and to the friends who surrounded him, he would read an address in reply, which, when he was gone, he trusted would recal to their recollection the sentiments which he entertained towards them. Our space will not admit of our giving even the heads of his Grace's address. It expressed his grateful sentiments for the honour done him, and his satisfaction at their approval of his Parliamentary career. "Viewing," he said, "the progress of events in Parliament, and the struggle of a portion of his countrymen to obtain extensive changes solely because they were changes, he could not consent to forego the rights and customs which the wisdom of their ancestors had established and their experience confirmed, for the hazard of imagined improvement, or for the purpose of obtaining temporary popularity. On each proposition for sweeping changes in the working of the constitution he had reviewed his opinions carefully, and he adhered to them the more strongly when he found they stood the test of reflection and principle, and, he might now add, of time and experience. He believed that the strength of the nation is based upon the soil, from which, like its favourite emblem, the British Oak, its energy and duration are equally derived; and holding these sentiments, he should indeed have felt himself involved in a dereliction of duty had he not exerted himself to the utmost in order to obtain for the cultivators of their native land rights of representation equivalent to those claimed for and conceded to householders." Several other toasts were proposed, among which were, the Members for the county and borough, and the Marquis of Chandos; the latter of whom, in returning thanks, addressed the meeting at some length, and said that he could not describe to them the feelings with which he had heard the address read; and if ever he should come forward as an advocate of their cause in the political world, he would endeavour always to tread in the steps of his father, and to support those measures which had earned for him such a reward.

Brighton.—A few days since, at the Magistrates' Court in this town, the clerk presented to Major Allen, the magistrate on the bench, about 40 distress warrants for signature against various parties who had refused to pay church rates. Major Allen refused to sign them, and alleged as a reason that Mr. N. Wigney was one of the magistrates who adjudicated in the various cases, and the law required that the two magistrates who decided in favour of issuing the warrants must sign them. Mr. Wigney, by his bankruptcy, is disqualified as a magistrate, and the consequence it appears is, that the parties who resisted the payment of the rate cannot again be brought before the bench.—The mackerel fishery commenced off this port on the 13th inst., and some of the boats have been successful in taking some fine fish, the principal part of which were bought for the London market, and forwarded by the railway. Off Eastbourne the fishermen have been successful, and the fish are said to have generally fetched high prices.

Bristol.—A local paper informs us that during the high winds on the 8th inst. the harbour and floating docks of this city were visited by large flights of the Sterna Arctica, or Arctic Tern. The birds were assembled in such numbers, that two or three hundred were killed with stones and other missiles, whilst several were caught alive, and many were observed to pitch on the backs of passers-by. The Tern is a native of the higher arctic regions, and has been met with in all the late expeditions to the Polar Seas. It is a summer visitant to the coasts of Scotland and the north of England, but is rarely met with more southerly, and, until the present, there appears to be no instance on record of a specimen having been obtained in this neighbourhood. Flocks of these birds were also observed the same day at Clevedon, Weston, and other places along the Channel coast.

Cambridge.—Considerable interest continues to be felt on the subject of the approaching installation of the Duke of Northumberland at this University; and, as stated in our last, it appears to be a general impression that a very large number of visitors, including Prince Albert and many distinguished individuals, will honour this city with their company on the occasion. The preparations for the ball in the Fitzwilliam Museum have already been begun, and in addition to the other arrangements, steps have been taken for holding an horticultural exhibition on the 7th July. The musical performances will take place as follows: July 2, a concert; July 4, an oratorio; on the 5th the performance of the Installation ode; on the following evening a concert; and on the morning of the 7th, an oratorio, "The Messiah." The oratorios will be held in Great St. Mary's church, and the concerts in the Senate-house. The band and chorus, it is said, will consist of upwards of 140 performers, and it is understood that the most eminent vocalists will be engaged.

Carnarvon.—It has been announced that Lord Dinorben has issued the necessary instructions for the rebuilding of the mansion at Kinmel-park, which, as noticed in a former Number, was some time since partly destroyed by fire. Workmen are already employed in clearing the ground preparatory to the commencement of the work, which will be proceeded with immediately.

Chelmsford.—The following case, which is remarkable as showing an extraordinary degree of credulity on the part of the plaintiff, was tried at the Quarter Sessions, in this town, on Tuesday. Louisa Dalton, a Gipsy, was charged with having obtained from Hannah Guiver, several sums of money by false pretences. The counsel for the prosecution in opening the case, told the jury that the circumstances were such as they would hardly believe, if they were not clearly proved by the evidence. The principal witness, Hannah Guiver, was a young woman who had been in an ill state of health, which arose, he believed, from unrequited love. Prisoner, who travelled the country, got access to her, and induced her to believe that she was spell-bound, and proposed, on the payment of a certain sum of money, to perform certain magical ceremonies, by means of which she would be relieved from that spell. The learned gentleman than detailed the facts of the case as stated in the evidence. Hannah Guiver was then examined at length and detailed the whole system of imposition practised on her, which occasioned much amusement in the court from the extraordinary degree of credulity which she appeared to have manifested. On behalf of the prisoner it was urged that this was a case in which the party had no right to complain of the consequence of her own folly. If people chose to go and buy advice, such as it might be, they could have no right to turn round in this manner on the person of whom they had bought it. The jury, without hesitation, found her guilty. The Chairman, in passing sentence, observed, that the law must protect the weak in mind as well as the weak in body, or it would be no law at all; and he sentenced the prisoner to 10 years' transportation.

Devizes.—The local papers contain a lengthened account of the proceedings at a public meeting of farmers which has been held in this town on the subject of the proposed tariff of Government. The importation of foreign cattle and agricultural produce were the clauses in the proposed measure chiefly objected to. A number of gentlemen addressed the meeting, but the speech which excited most attention was one by Mr. Walter Long, Member for North Wilts. He endeavoured to show that the tariff would not produce all the results which the farmers apprehended; but he allowed that cheese and meat would be much lower in price. He observed, moreover, that the fall in price would not be immediate. He said, he had travelled a great deal, and he knew that in France and in Belgium they did not now raise more meat than they required for their own consumption; but when he considered that in Belgium, where the land was cultivated in the highest perfection, where they had achieved that which Mr. Arthur Young had said entitled a man to the thanks of his country, namely, to make one acre produce more than two acres had previously produced—when he knew that there they could grow barley, and mangel-wurzel, and turnips to greater perfection, and at a much less cost than the English farmer could, and that they could, with their cheap produce, fatten cattle of all kinds and send them over here almost free of duty, he did fear, that in a few years, when they had made all their preparations, they would be able to export such quantities of stock as would seriously affect our markets, and be a grievous injury to our farmers and graziers. He then proceeded to say, that he was not pledged to Sir R. Peel to support those clauses of the tariff which would be injurious to their interest; he had, therefore, as an independent member of the House of Commons, united with 70 others to oppose those alterations that related to live stock. He should be very sorry to do anything to embarrass the present Government, for he believed it accorded with the feelings of all whom he was addressing; but if the Government would not consult the county members on matters so important to their constituents, they were justified in trying to force the Government to attend to their wants. A petition against the proposed importation of live stock and agricultural produce was ultimately adopted unanimously.

Dover.—During the last fortnight three fires have broken out in various parts of the Blean woods, in this county, destroying property to a considerable amount. They are supposed to be the act of an incendiary. Some portion of the property destroyed belongs to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and between 30 and 40 acres of it to the Dering family. Nearly 50 acres of underwood have been burnt; and it is thought that much more would have been destroyed, but for the interposition of the neighbours.

Dudley.—This town and the neighbouring districts, which were recently the scene of serious disturbances, are now again restored to a state of partial tranquillity. The nailors have for the most part resumed their work at a reduction of 10 per cent.; but great numbers are yet standing out, particularly in Rowley Regis, Cradley, Lye Waste, and their vicinities. Many of the workmen are wandering about the various roads and neighbouring towns, asking alms, in numbers varying from two to six or more together, but without any disposition to riot. As the monthly engagement of the colliers expired a few days since, a turn-out was contemplated; but the precautionary measures taken by the authorities have hitherto prevented such a step on their part. Several men have been committed for being concerned in the late disturbances. Some troops of Yeomanry are still out on duty.

Hitchin.—Some sensation has been occasioned in this town by the sudden death of J. M. Pierson, Esq., banker. The firm has, for the present, suspended their payments; but it is thought that at the meeting of the creditors, announced to be held in a few days, a satisfactory statement will be made of the affairs of the establishment.

Liverpool.—A serious fire, attended with loss of life, occurred on Saturday in the village of Bootle, near this city. It broke out in the middle of the night at the Bootle Coffee-house, and spread so rapidly, that the inmates with difficulty made their escape, and one young boy perished in the flames. It was a considerable time before the fire was got under, and not until several engines from this city had arrived on the spot. The loss is stated to be considerable. The fire appears to have originated from the explosion of one of the gas-pipes.

Newcastle.—A few days since, a large mass of rock, calculated to weigh no less than 300 tons, fell down into the river Wear, on its south side, some distance above the bridge. Fortunately no injurious effects resulted to life or property, as no vessels of any kind were near the place at the time.

Oxford.—By the provisions of the Theological Statute passed last week, Dr. Hampden, Regius Professor of Divinity, has been constituted chairman of the new theological board, and is also recognised as a public University Professor in Dogmatic Theology. This statute virtually rescinds the judgment passed by the University on the Professor's theological opinions, in 1836, on occasion of his appointment to the Chair by her Majesty, at the recommendation of the late administration.

Plymouth.—It is currently reported in this town that it is the intention of the Queen and Prince Albert to visit the government establishments at this port some time during the summer; and it is thought probable that the visit will take place in July, at which time the Albion, 90, now building, will be ready for launching.

Preston.—Some excitement has been produced in this town by a murder committed under peculiar circumstances of atrocity, followed by an attempt at suicide on the part of the murderer. It seems that a cotton-spinner, of the name of Whittle, residing in Vicar-street, after partaking of his dinner, went up to his wife, and, on the pretence of kissing her, cut her throat with a razor, which he had concealed in his hand, and so effectually that she expired in a few minutes. He then attempted to destroy himself, but did not succeed, and was immediately taken into custody. There appears to be no motive for the commission of the crime; and deceased is stated to have always lived on terms of affection with her husband. An inquest has been held, and a verdict of "Wilful murder" returned against the prisoner; but he continues in a dangerous state from the effects of his wounds, and his recovery is doubtful.

Southampton.—On Monday a number of persons visited this town from London, to join in a pleasure excursion round the Isle of Wight, returning to the Metropolis the same evening. A few similar trips took place last season, noticed by us at the time; and it is understood that the excursion on Monday was but the first of a series, which it is intended shall take place this season, for the purpose of affording the inhabitants of the Metropolis an opportunity of seeing, in the limited space of one day, some of the finest scenery along the southern coast of England. The party, consisting of a great number of persons, left London by a special train at 7 in the morning, and arrived about 10 in this town, where a steamer had been prepared for their reception, and in which they started immediately on a tour round the Isle of Wight. The whole distance, which is said to be upwards of 90 miles, was performed in about 6 hours; and, after remaining a short time in this town, the party again returned by special train to London, where they arrived about 10, the whole distance thus performed during the day, by land and water, amounting to about 270 miles.

Tonbridge.—On Monday evening the inhabitants of this place were alarmed by the report of a loud explosion, which proved to be at the powder manufactory belonging to Messrs. Barton, a short distance from the town. On inquiry, it was ascertained that it arose in consequence of some green charge igniting. The building in which it occurred was blown to pieces; but fortunately no injury appears to have been sustained by any of the workmen.

Windsor.—The extensive repairs and embellishments determined upon some months since by the Dean and Canons have just been commenced at the great western window of St. George's Chapel, and the workmen, it is said, are under orders to have the whole completed with all possible despatch, so that they may be finished in the course of the ensuing summer. It seems that this window, which for some years past has been considered in a dangerous state, in consequence of the stone-work bulging inwards to the extent, in many parts, of several inches, underwent a survey by the late Sir J. Wyatville, a few years before his death; and in consequence of his report it was determined that it should undergo the necessary repairs immediately. In consequence, however, of the architect's other engagements, these repairs were deferred, and have been delayed up to the present time. The whole of the painted glass has now been removed, preparatory to the new construction of the stone-work of the window, under the superintendence of Mr. Blore, the architect. The arrangement of the stained glass has been confided to Mr. Willement. It appears this window has not been repaired for upwards of 70 years. About that time it was restored to a state of great perfection by the Dean and Canons, under the superintendence of Dr. Lockman, one of the Canons, who collected all the remains of the ancient painted glass dispersed through the different parts of the chapel, and had them placed in appropriate positions in the west window. Mr. Willement, it is said, has received instructions to have the devices and figures newly arranged, to the exclusion of the modern glass it contained, which is to be replaced by new of a superior character, to harmonise with the ancient portions of the window. It is estimated that the repairs of this window alone will cause an outlay of between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.*—It is stated that extensive improvements and alterations are about to be carried into effect at Eton College at the estimated expense of nearly 30,000*l.*, which will comprise commodious apartments for sleeping and for study, and also for those meals which the pupils do not now take in the hall of the college. An estimate of the expense to be incurred in carrying the intended plans into effect has been furnished to the college, and subscriptions, amounting to upwards of 10,000*l.*, have already been received.—A plantation called the "Clock-case," belonging to her Majesty, at Virginia Water, was recently discovered to have been fired at an early hour in the morning, and before any assistance could be effectually procured, a considerable portion was consumed, and the remainder much injured. There being reasons to suspect that the plantation had been wilfully fired, the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods and Forests have offered a reward of 20 guineas to any one who will give such information as may lead to the discovery of the parties guilty of the offence.

York.—It is stated that upwards of 40,000*l.* have been subscribed for the purpose of erecting a new Roman Catholic Cathedral in this city, and that the ground and buildings have been already purchased. They extend from the Holy Trinity Church to the Bar, where a monastery formerly stood. Mr. Pugin has been selected as the architect, and the works are to be commenced immediately.

Railways.—The following are the returns of the principal railways during the past week:—Brighton line, 2,835*l.*; Blackwall, 887*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,126*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,650*l.*; Great North of England, 1,324*l.*; North Midland, 4,059*l.*; South-Western, 6,557*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,193*l.*; Great Western, 13,749*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,184*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 4,302*l.*; London and Birmingham, 17,111*l.*; Greenwich, 763; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,662*l.*; Hull and Selby, 861*l.*; Eastern Counties, 940*l.* The following has been published as an estimate of the cost attending the mere construction of the London and Brighton railway:—It is calculated that 6,000,000 cubic yards of earth-work, at 8*d.* per yard, cost 200,000*l.*; about 100 bridges, drains, &c., 100,000*l.*; 2 viaducts, 40,000*l.*; 3 miles of tunnelling, 120,000*l.*; 50 miles of permanent way, at 4,000*l.* per mile, 200,000*l.*; 500 acres of land, 100,000*l.*; and stations, engine-houses, &c., 30,000*l.*; making in all 790,000*l.*, which, with an addition of 50,000*l.* for contingencies consequent upon any default of work, &c., would make a sum total of 840,000*l.*—The new station of the Manchester and Birmingham Railway in the London-road, Manchester, was opened a few days since at the same time as that part of the line newly constructed, extending from Stockport to Sandbach. The trains on the new line excited great interest at the various villages through which they passed, and crowds of persons assembled at the stations to witness the novel scene of their arrival and departure.—A serious accident has occurred on the works of the Eastern Counties Railway, at Kelvedon, by the fall of a large bridge, which was near completion, occasioning the loss of one life, and injuring six other persons. The bridge, which was situated on the north side of the high road, at the east end of Kelvedon, consisted of three arches, the first being thrown over the road leading to Coggeshall, the second over the river, and the third joined up to the embankment at the Colchester end. The centre of the first arch was struck last week, and the road under it had been thrown open to the public. The clearing of the timbers from the other arches was completed on Monday, and a number of bricklayers were employed in carrying up the parapets, when the whole works suddenly fell in with a loud crash, and fifteen or sixteen bricklayers, who were upon the scaffolding, were thrown in all directions, some of them falling into the river; but, fortunately, they all appear to have escaped with only a few bruises, excepting one man who was killed on the spot and another seriously injured. The accident is said to have been caused by the wet state of the weather at the time the work was put together.—It is announced that the public opening of the South-Eastern Railway to Tunbridge is fixed for the 26th inst.—A special general meeting of proprietors of the London and Croydon Railway has been held, to take into consideration the copy of a Bill now before Parliament, to enable the Company to make an approach to their railway from the Grange Road, Bermondsey. It appeared that the object of the measure, which was promoted also by the South-Eastern Company, was to afford better accommodation for the merchandize and cattle conveyed along the Croydon, Dover, and Brighton Railways, from the adjoining counties of Surrey, Kent, and Sussex, and also to provide for the convenience of the public residing at the western parts of the Metropolis, as the London-Bridge terminus was not adapted to the accommodation of the whole traffic of the different lines. The intention is to form a roadway from the Grange Road, near the Green Man, Old Kent Road, to the Croydon Railway, near Corbett's-lane, the length of which is about one mile, interfering only with one or two buildings of an inferior description. The Chairman, Mr. Wilkinson, went into a detailed account of the benefits of the proposal, and said he considered it one of the most judicious plans ever laid before the proprietors. At the request of a proprietor, the various clauses of the proposed Bill were read by the solicitor, who said that no other clauses had been submitted, except one or two by the Commissioners of Sewers, and that the Croydon and South-Eastern Companies were perfectly agreed on the subject, and would bear the expense jointly. The Chairman proposed that this meeting do approve of the said Bill, and that it become law under such alterations as may seem meet to Parliament; which was seconded by Mr. Paterson. Mr. Levy deprecated the proposed measure as a useless expense, and said that if his arguments did not convince that meeting that such was the fact, he hoped his petition to the Houses of Lords and Commons would do so, as he was prepared to show that the distance to Grosvenor-square and the West End generally was not so great over London Bridge as by the proposed route. The Chairman replied to the various objections of Mr. Levy. Mr. Pare hoped Mr. Levy would withdraw his amendment, but that gentleman persevered, and his amendment adjourning the subject till the next annual meeting being put was lost by a great majority, whilst the original motion was afterwards carried unanimously.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The Chamberlain has issued an official notice that their Excellencies' state ball, in commemoration of her Majesty's birthday, will take place on the 31st inst. It is expected that this entertainment will be of a superior description. In compliance with a requisition from the Lord Mayor, a numerous meeting was held on Monday, to consider the effect of the proposed tariff on Irish interests; and also the best mode of forwarding Irish manufacture and the repeal of the Union. The Lord Mayor took the chair. Several operatives and tradesmen addressed the meeting on the decay of various branches of trade in this city, since the Legislative Union, and called upon the meeting to pledge themselves to use nothing but Irish manufactures. A variety of resolutions were proposed, stating that there were thousands of industrious operatives in a state of great destitution in this city; that trade generally was in a serious state of decay over the entire kingdom, and that this condition of things required the best attention of the Legislature. Resolutions were also passed in condemnation of the new tariff. The proceedings of the meeting concluded by a long address from Mr. O'Connell. He commented on the several clauses of the new tariff, which, he said, though he was on principle a free-trade man, he must condemn as a left-handed measure, intended chiefly to provide for the luxuries of the rich, and one that would prove a delusion to the poor. He then proceeded to speak on the subject of repeal: he said the time had come when he could announce distinctly to the people of Ireland that they had the power to carry repeal if they were but guided by him. Let them not fear, he would lead no man into strife, battle, or violence, or riot, or outrage—he would belong to no movement that would disturb the social circle, or be tarnished by one drop of human blood; but he would assist in that mighty movement which, having the good wishes of all men in society, would, he trusted, have the blessing of Almighty God. He enlarged at some length on the present condition of England, more particularly on what he considered the threatening nature of her foreign relations, and thought that the present state of her affairs would materially assist them in effecting the repeal of the Union. He concluded by saying that he wanted three millions of enrolled repealers, and let him have that number once, he would sacrifice his existence if they had not the repeal of the Union three months afterwards.—The following is an abstract of a return recently made to the House of Commons, of the quantities of grain and malt imported into Great Britain from Ireland in each year, from 1800 to 1841, both inclusive, divided into septennial periods:—In the first seven years the total quantity imported was 1,899,323 quarters; in the second period it was 4,688,057 quarters; in the third, 6,791,305 quarters; in the fourth, 11,773,872 quarters; in the fifth, 18,299,403 quarters; and in the sixth, 19,568,635 quarters. It thus appears that the importations of grain and malt from Ireland have sustained a large progressive increase during each of the above septennial periods. The large increase which took place in the 5th period appears to be accounted for by the operation of the new Corn Bill, which was passed in 1828. According to another return to the House of Commons, of the amounts received and paid by the Woods and Forests Department in Ireland, for each of the last nine years, it appears that the total amount received, from the year 1834 (inclusive) to 1842, was 628,549*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*; and that the total sum expended amounted to 128,549*l.* 10*s.*

Tipperary.—A meeting of magistrates, convened by the high sheriff of this county, has been held at Nenagh, for the purpose of taking into consideration the disturbed state of this county, and to suggest to Government such remedies as would be advisable to adopt for the protection of life and property, and the suppression of crime. The meeting was well attended, there being 27 magistrates and four stipendiaries present. Resolutions were passed and forwarded to Government; the publication of which, however, is for the present withheld. The local papers continue to publish lists of fresh outrages, and state that crime in the North Riding, particularly in the neighbouring baronies, is still as rife as ever. In the southern districts of the county a severe conflict took place a few nights since, near Michelstown, between three policemen and a roving party of ten men, with whom they came in collision. The policemen endeavoured to arrest some of the party; but an attack was made upon them, and two were beaten so severely that little hope is entertained of their recovery. The third policeman escaped, and, in the confusion, took off one of the men's guns instead of his own, which it is thought may be the means of detecting the party. The body of one of them was found about a mile distant from where the conflict took place, his death having been caused by a bayonet wound inflicted by the police.

Belfast.—The local papers inform us that, notwithstanding the advance of the season, emigration is still proceeding with as much vigour as in the commencement of the spring; and that it is upon as extensive a scale in Ulster as in the southern counties. From this port alone, since the opening of the present season, 13 vessels have sailed for Quebec, St. John's, and Prince Edward's Island, carrying out about 3,500 passengers. Some vessels have also sailed for the United States, with three or four hundred passengers.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.— A serious accident, fortunately not attended with fatal consequences, occurred a few days since at the terminus of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. It appears that the goods train, consisting of 17 heavily-laden trucks, having arrived from this city at the Cowlairs station, Glasgow, was, contrary to the orders of the directors, placed upon the incline with only one "break" attached; and the momentum of the train overpowering the means of resistance in the hands of the "breaksman," the trucks ran down the declivity with great velocity. Fortunately nothing was in the way, and the train was stopped at the terminus by the overturning of two or three waggons in a pit. The waggons were broken to pieces; but, on the whole, the damage sustained was not great, and, with the exception of the "breaksman," who was a good deal bruised, no one was injured.

Glasgow.—At the late sitting of the Circuit Court of Justiciary in this city, Daniel Peddie, sorter of newspapers in the Post-office, was accused, on six charges, of stealing or wilfully delaying, in course of conveyance, printed newspapers without covers, or in covers open at the sides. The prisoner pleaded guilty to two of the charges, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. It appeared that the papers so abstracted were principally those directed to foreign parts, upon which the postage had not been paid, and which the prisoner ought to have transmitted to the "Dead Letter Office." A local paper states, that the monthly meteorological table for Greenock shows that no rain fell in that town during the whole of last month; and adds that Greenock and this city bear about an equal reputation for being the Dreepdallies of the west of Scotland. —It appears that, from some cause at present unknown, a serious fire has occurred in the woods of Ardgowan, by which nearly 100 acres of fine young planting have been destroyed.

Kilmarnock.—Considerable destitution has for some time past prevailed among the labouring poor of this town, in consequence of the depressed state of trade, and the general want of work. A committee appointed for the relief of the distressed poor went round the different wards of the town a few days since in order to ascertain accurately the amount of real destitution existing, when, after a strict scrutiny, the number of unemployed, including dependents, was found to amount to 1,105. The committee continues to hold meetings daily, with the view of giving immediate employment where it ought to be given, and the applications are very numerous. Collections have been made in all the churches for this purpose, and a considerable sum of money has already been raised.

Dundee.— The recently-depressed state of trade in this manufacturing district has been somewhat relieved by the receipt of the contract for supplying the navy with canvass this year. With the exception of a small portion, which will be executed in Kirkaldy, the entire contract has been given to manufacturers in this town. The value of the work is estimated at between 50,000*l.* and 60,000*l.* —A petition was lately sent from this town to the Lords of the Treasury, numerously signed, praying that they would grant a sum for the benefit of the unemployed operatives of this place. The result has been that their Lordships have granted 300*l.*, which, it is understood, will be principally, if not wholly, employed in finishing the improvements lately begun on the Magdalene-yard Green.

Inverness.—A few days since the Rev. Mr. Fraser, of New York, well known as the claimant of the estate and title of Lovat, was waylaid on his road from Inches House to this town, when he was knocked down and beaten severely by two young men at present unknown. He was discovered some time after lying insensible between two dykes, and conveyed to his lodgings, where medical aid was obtained; but according to the last accounts he was in a very dangerous state.

Paisley.—It has been announced that the entire sum of the contributions raised at home and abroad for the relief of the poor of this town and neighbourhood, the distressed state of which has been referred to in former Numbers of this Paper, amount to nearly 25,000*l.*

THEATRICALS.

Drury Lane.—The different theatres of the Metropolis, as usual in the Whitsun week, have proved an attraction to a great number of visitors. At this theatre "Macbeth" and "Hamlet," with the opera of "Acis and Galatea," and the play of "The Stranger," with the opera of "Sonnambula," were produced. In the latter the part of *Amina* was sustained with considerable success by Miss Romer. One or two favourite afterpieces have also been performed, and the entertainments have given satisfaction to crowded houses. The performances at this theatre close for the season this evening.

Covent Garden.—Mozart's well-known opera "Die Zauberflöte" was produced by the German Company at this theatre on Monday; Madame Heinefetter performing the part of *Pamina*, Madame Schodel that of *Die Königin der Nacht*, and Mlle. Wettlaufer that of *Papagena.* The male characters were *Sarastro*, Herr Staudigl; *Papageno*, Herr Mellenger; and *Tamino*, Herr Abresch. The different performers sustained their parts effectively; the choruses were executed with precision and correctness, and altogether the opera was well represented. The house was full, and the audience appeared to be much gratified with the entertainment.

English Opera House.—The chief feature in the performances at this theatre this week has been the revival of a little piece called the "Picturesque and Beautiful," which has not been played for several years. The introduction of a *tableau vivant* representing the picture of Mary Queen of Scots constituted the chief attraction in the burletta, and appeared to give general satisfaction.

Haymarket. — There has been no novelty at this theatre this week. The holiday pieces were, the "Lady of Lyons," which has been acting for some time past with considerable success, and in which Mr. and Mrs. Kean sustain the paincipal characters; and two afterpieces, "A Lover by Proxy," and "The Pretty Girls of Stilberg."

Surrey. — The Whitsuntide entertainments at this theatre have been a new equestrian military drama, in four acts, entitled "Murat the Peasant, General, Prince, and King." The career of this soldier of fortune is well adapted for melodramatic display, and the spectacle, which is of an imposing description, represents in its progress the rise and fall of Murat, and the principal events in which he was engaged in France, Italy, Egypt, Naples, and Russia. There is an exhibition of several striking incidents, and a succession of effective scenes. Mr. H. Hughes as *Murat*, Mr. Hicks as his friend in life and companion in death, and Mrs. H. Vining as a peasant girl attached to him and following him in his fortunes, performed their respective parts in a manner that elicited much applause. The other entertainments consisted of scenes in the circle, and a comic drama, in two acts, called "The Sprig of Mobility," all of which were well received by a crowded audience.

Miscellaneous.

New Poor Law.—The following are the main characteristics of the new bill which is now in the House of Commons, and which was brought in by Sir J. Graham last week. The Poor-law Commission is to be continued for five years. This continuance Sir J. Graham, stated, is proposed by Government from a perfect conviction of the utility of the Commission, as derived from the experience of its working, and the necessity of the Commission, to the effectual working out the law. Sir J. Graham added that the primary object of the Commission is not, as erroneously supposed, to provide for the indiscriminate and inflexible administration of the law, but to ensure the safe and efficient working of the law, by providing for diversity in its administration where circumstances are different, and securing uniformity where circumstances are similar. The number of assistant commissioners is to be limited to nine, in consequence of the work for them being now less laborious and less exigent than at first. Next comes the abolition, expressly and entirely, of the Gilbert Unions. These unions are few in number; they are in scattered localities: they interfere with the harmonious working of the Poor-law; and their principle is opposed to the characterising principle of the Poor-law Amendment Act. In the Gilbert Unions, it is incumbent to provide all able-bodied applicants with relief; while in the Poor-law Amendment Act Unions it is the aged, the sick, and the destitute, who are to be provided for. Under the Poor-law Amendment Act there is no rigid prohibition of out-door relief. The rule under which relief is administered furnishes no less than seven exceptions, by which boards of guardians, without any reference to the commissioners, can give out-door relief. From the forthcoming annual report of the Poor-law Commission, it appears that during the last year upwards of a million of individuals received relief, of whom only 159,000 were relieved in workhouses. In addition to the great characteristics of the bill, the continuance of the Poor-law Commission, and the abolition of the Gilbert Unions, there are some amendments to be introduced into the law. Union district schools for pauper children are to be limited to a circle of fifteen miles each, and these schools are to be under the superintendence of the Educational Committee of the Privy Council. Casual poor are to be chargeable on the respective unions, and not on the individual parishes where they may happen to have been relieved. In the case of natural children, the father of a chargeable child may be imprisoned for three months, if he has no goods to be taken in execution. The law of settlement is to be modified, by which sick poor may be relieved in parishes where they may happen to be resident. Parish apprentices are to have protective regulations, and local acts are not to be interfered with. Such are the main features of the new bill, which Sir J. Graham declared was calculated, in his sincere conviction and belief, to provide for the poor and needy, and to produce great advantage to the community at large.

New South Wales.—Two returns of some interest, as relating to this colony, have recently been published by the House of Commons. The first shows that of 118,592 emigrants from the United Kingdom during the past year, no fewer than 27,386 departed for that colony. Of this number 22,752 were enabled to emigrate by means of bounties payable in New South Wales, and 4,634 defrayed their passage from other sources. From the second return it appears that of 56 millions of pounds weight of sheep and lambs' wool imported into the United Kingdom in 1841, eight millions of pounds was the produce of New South Wales. The aggregate quantity imported into this country from the whole of the Australian settlements was 12,399,090 lbs. With a population calculated at about 200,000, these colonies appear to have received British woollen manufactured goods valued at 91,851*l.*; and by the account of exports, whence this statement is taken, the entire amount of similar exports from the United Kingdom, to all parts of the world, did not exceed a declared value of 5,748,673*l.*

Bank Returns.—The official returns of the average general circulation of the kingdom, for the four weeks ending the 2d ult., compared with that for the 5th March, present a decrease of 587,248*l.* The decrease is thus apportioned:—The Bank of England, 220,000*l.*; the difference between 16,674,000*l.* and 16,894,000*l.* Private Banks in England, 10,405*l.*; the difference between 5,289,050*l.* and 5,299,455*l.* The Private and Joint-stock Banks in Scotland, 140,819*l.*; the difference between 2,670,290*l.* and 2,811,109*l.* The Bank of Ireland, 114,625*l.*; the difference between 3,074,125*l.* and 3,188,750*l.* The Private and Joint-stock Banks of that kingdom, 148,069*l.*; the difference between 2,259,556*l.* and 2,407,625*l.*; forming a total of 633,918*l.*; from which has to be deducted an increase of 46,670*l.* in the circulation of the English Joint-stock Banks, the difference between 3,047,656*l.* and 2,990,986*l.* The bullion in the Bank of England continues steadily to increase, being now 725,000*l.* more than the former return; the stock at present being 7,006,000*l.* against 6,281,000*l.*

Vessels of the United Kingdom.—A return has been laid before Parliament of the number of vessels, above fifty tons burthen, and the total amount of their tonnage registered, at each of the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, including the Channel Islands. The three chief ports in England are London, Liverpool, and Newcastle; in Scotland, Glasgow, including Greenock and Port Glasgow, Aberdeen and Dundee; in Ireland, Belfast, Cork, and Dublin. The returns for these places are as follows:—London, 2,405 vessels, 598,554 tons; Liverpool, 1,097 v., 307,852 t.; Newcastle, 1,143 v., 259,571 t.; Glasgow, 662 v., 187,545 t.; Aberdeen, 298 v., 52,443 t.; Dundee, 282 v., 50,060 t.; Belfast, 250 v., 44,458 t.; Cork, 221 v., 29,765 t.; Dublin, 134 v., 23,072 t. Total for England, 10,804 v., 2,033,345 t.; Scotland, 2,261 v., 429,635 t.; Ireland, 1,037 v., 165,969 t.; and for the whole of the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands, 14,416 v., and 2,668,732 t.

Law.

Court of Queen's Bench.—*Challand* v. *Braye.*—The plaintiff in this case had made a match with a third party to trot two horses, for 25*l.* a side, upon a part of the turnpike road between Huddersfield and Woodhead. Each party deposited 15*l.* with the defendant as a stakeholder, but the plaintiff refused to run his horse, and brought this action to recover back his deposit. The case having come on for trial before the Under-Sheriff for Yorkshire, a verdict was returned for the plaintiff—damages, 15*l.* Leave was, however, given to the defendant's counsel to move this Court for liberty to enter a nonsuit, upon the ground, that as the wager was a legal one, the deposit had in the circumstances been forfeited, and that the plaintiff was therefore not entitled to recover. Upon a former occasion the rule had been obtained, and cause was subsequently shown against it upon the ground—first; that the race being for only 25*l.*, was for a lesser sum than was allowed by the law, which rendered illegal all races for sums less than 50*l.* It was also contended in the same place, that a race upon a common turnpike-road was illegal even at the common law, in consequence of the danger which might result to the public in passing along that way in the exercise of their lawful avocations. With regard to the first point, his Lordship referred to a case which had occurred in the Court of Common Pleas, in which it had been decided that a race for 25*l.* a side was to be considered as a race for 50*l.* Upon the second point Mr. Justice Coleridge admitted that, in all cases, a race upon a turnpike-road would be highly inconvenient, and, in the majority of instances, be actually illegal. He could not, however, assume that it was impossible to select such a time, and take such precautions and make such arrangements upon the subject as to make such a race perfectly safe and legal. As the race in the present case was not actually run, the Court could not presume that if it had taken place it would have been attended with such a want of precaution as to lead to any injury or inconvenience to the public, and especially as the match was not a galloping but a trotting match, in which the speed of the animals engaged would of course be much less than in the former case. The question, therefore, must finally be decided upon the consideration of the Act which allows, with certain limitations, races of every kind to be run in any place whatever throughout England. In construing these latter expressions, Lord Eldon had been of opinion that they were not to be limited to those places where it had been usual to run races before, but that it extended to all places over England where the running of a race would not be otherwise illegal or exceptionable. He (Mr. Justice Coleridge) adopted this construction, and was therefore of opinion that the wager was not illegal, that the deposit was forfeited, that the plaintiff was not therefore entitled to recover, and that the rule must be therefore absolute.

Secondaries Court.—On Tuesday an action was brought in this Court by a Mr. White, a law-stationer, against Mr. C. A. Pike, a solicitor, to recover the sum of 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, for copying sundry documents. Amongst the items there were some for "expedition," the plaintiff's clerks having to work through the Sunday, and 3*s.* 6*d.* for attending the Court of Chancery with the copies. The defence was, first, that the plaintiff had a partner; and secondly, that work done on a Sunday could not be charged for. The Secondary said, that whether the work was done on a Sunday or not was not material; it was sent to be done with expedition. The other charges were fair, and he should leave the Jury to say whether any and what part of the sum ought to be recovered. The Jury immediately found for the amount claimed.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—*In re John Edward Carew, the sculptor.*—This is a case of a peculiar character, and has excited a good deal of public attention. The Chief Commissioner, in giving judgment, prefaced his remarks by the following general sketch of the history and proceedings in the case. Mr. Carew was pursuing a successful career as a sculptor in London, when he came in contact with the late Earl of Egremont, a munificent patron of the arts, at whose suggestion, and with the understanding that an annuity was to be fixed upon him, he removed to Brighton in 1839, and subsequently to Grove-house, near Petworth, in the vicinity of the Earl's residence, and was engaged on various works for his lordship during the whole of that period, up to within a few days of his decease, when an occurrence of a very peculiar nature was alleged to have taken place, the Earl having put a roll of paper into Mr. Carew's hands, saying, "Take that, it will show the world how I estimate your talents," and upon leaving the spot, coming back immediately, and, before Mr. Carew had had time to examine the paper, and asking for its return, as he wished to make some alteration. It was given back as requested. A few days afterwards Lord Egremont adds a codicil to his will, and declaring that he had done everything for everybody that he intended, and then laid him down and died. His executors then met, his will and papers of every description were examined with the greatest attention, but no mention whatever is made in any of them of Mr. Carew. As there could have been no disposition on the part of the executors to injure Mr. Carew, and as no such paper was discovered, the fact itself became a matter of very grave consideration and doubt. After Lord Egremont's death, Mr. Carew explained his altered situation from the withdrawal of his lordship's patronage, and the disappointment of his expectations, to one of his executors, General Wyndham, by whom he was desired to furnish them with some sort of an account, to justify them in advancing him any money from the estate; which being done, he was requested to furnish another, and be more specific as to dates; which being done, he subjoins a statement that he was induced to leave Sir Richard Westmacott's by the representation of Lord Egremont, and that for 17 years of his life he had been employed by him, and for the seven years previous to his death entirely devoted to him. That last statement showed how greatly that gentleman had been mistaken; for in his own balance sheet, and by his own showing, it was false. That account being also objected to, another was drawn up, but still no date, making the astounding sum of 30,000*l.* due to him, for works performed for Lord Egremont, and an annuity for 14 years, making the balance due to him 50,000*l.* The executors, finding all the accounts different and irreconcileable with each other, determined to have the matter settled by a legal tribunal, and a bill of particulars was sent in, constituting the fourth demand; but before the trial, a bill was filed in Chancery by the executors, calling on Mr. Carew to say whether he had received certain sums therein specified. The trial then came on, but Mr. Thesiger, his counsel, finding a difficulty to prove certain items, was compelled to consent to a nonsuit. The insolvent was then sent to prison on a debt of 80*l.*, and, wishing to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act, inserts the executors of the Earl of Egremont in his schedule as creditors for an annuity of 1,700*l.* a year, and demands 19,000*l.* against the estate. The executors, when they saw that, entered an opposition, and after a patient hearing, it was for the court now to say what could be proved against the estate. It was admitted at the trial that he had proved for works to the amount of 17,547*l.* Then the question arose as to whether he had any legal demand against the estate for four items, the statue of William IV., the altar-piece at Brighton, the erection of the monument in Chichester Cathedral, and the statue of Mr. Huskisson. With respect to the first claim, there appeared to be no foundation from beginning to end. He could not convert a hope or expectation into a debt. The next claim, namely, for the statue of William IV., he would dismiss in a word. It stood without any sort of confirmation. The next and most material of all was the Roman Catholic altar-piece at Brighton, and certainly with respect to that the statement was most extraordinary. One day Lord Egremont said to Mr. Carew that he had received a letter from the Roman Catholic priest to contribute to the building of the Roman Catholic chapel at Brighton, and observed that he never would give him anything, but he would tell him what he would do if he (Mr. Carew) would erect an altar-piece; he (Lord Egremont) would present it to him. Some conversation then took place as to the subject, and the Crucifixion was proposed, but his lordship, not liking that, ultimately fixed on the Baptism of our Saviour by John. The work was executed, and it was one of considerable power, and, he hoped, would be instrumental to Mr. Carew's future success. Lord Egremont subsequently publicly denied that he was in any way, as was rumoured, responsible for the work with great indignation. The insolvent knew that, but never, it appeared, thought of remonstrating. When the story in all its bearings was considered, it appeared to be some unaccountable delusion or fancy engendered in the mind of Mr. Carew. With respect to the statue of Mr. Huskisson, the evidence was not so conclusive against the insolvent as the former, and he was content that he should charge the estate with that so far as the difference of expense went betwixt the execution of a tabular monument and a statue, it appearing that the change had been made by his lordship's order, although individually he did not consider himself liable. That would add to his admitted claim 1,660*l.*, making the entire claim that could by any possibility be made against the estate 19,207*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* Having said what was his claim against the estate, it then remained to say how much it could be proved Lord Egremont had paid him. In his answer to the bill in Chancery he had admitted the receipt of 13,721*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* He was then charged by the executors with the receipt of ten checks, and after a careful investigation, he was of opinion that all these were substantiated; and without entering into detail, it was sufficient to say generally that they were proved by subsequent admissions on the part of the insolvent, by the accounts at Mastermans', the bankers, and by the manner in which the insolvent answered when questioned as to some of them, that there was no evidence that he had received them. If those ten drafts be added, then the whole sum proved as having been received by Mr. Carew was 21,331*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* above his own claim, and defeating any demand he had against the executors. As to his insolvency arising from his disappointment as to his annuity, he had been supplied, during the year previous to Lord Egremont's death, with between 5,000*l.* and 6,000*l.*, notwithstanding which he was in a state of difficulty and deeply involved. He was not, therefore, justified in attributing his insolvency to that cause. In all the letters that had been put in there was no evidence of the promise of an annuity, nor even the most distant allusion to it; and the statement respecting the paper alleged to have been put into the insolvent's hand by Lord Egremont was, to say the least of it, improbable. He hoped that there was a great deal in the evidence of Mr. Carew that arose from forgetfulness, from agitation, from false impressions, and constantly indulging hopes existing only in his own ardent mind. The executors had acted in this matter with a proper regard to the memory of the deceased nobleman, and with as much regard to the insolvent as could be expected, and he hoped it would not be dared to be insinuated that they had destroyed the paper referred to by Mr. Carew. When the alteration was made in the schedule, as he had indicated, there was no reason why that gentleman should remain longer in custody, and he hoped that he would go forth into the world again, and find his due reward in the exercise of that talent of which he was undoubtedly possessed. After a few remarks from Mr. Commissioner Bowen, who said that the truth of the schedule appeared to him to be that the executors ought to be credited for 21,331*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, and that they are to be debited with 17,547*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*, and for Huskisson's statue 1,660*l.*, making together 19,207*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*, that alteration having been made in the schedule, the insolvent was then declared to be entitled to the benefit of the act, and ordered to be discharged forthwith.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S (THURSDAY).—The subscribers met, for the first time, in the new room, the opening of which has taken place ten days sooner than was anticipated. It is expected to prove in every respect an acceptable accommodation to the frequenters of "the corner." It is capacious, lofty, well lighted and ventilated, and is fitted up with every attention to the comfort of the members. Its convenience as a summer resort for speculators is increased by a couple of doors, opening over a raised stone terrace to the circle, from which all but subscribers will be excluded on public days. "Comparing" formed an essential preliminary to the business transacted in the course of the afternoon; considerable progress was made, but much yet remains to be done. The Derby betting was confined to a few horses, and did not lead to many changes of importance. Against Coldrenick 5 to 2 was laid frequently, without bettering his position; in fact, 11 to 4 was offered at the close in two or three quarters. Attila was backed to a considerable amount at 7 to 2, also without advancing, as the same odds might have been obtained at the finish. Auckland and Canadian had strong parties, the former rising to 7 to 1, and the latter to 8 to 1, both taken with spirit; if we add that the Agreeable colt was supported at 1000 to 60, 18, and finally at 20 to 1, we shall have mentioned all the *rising* favourites. The seceders were Jack (14, 15, and in one place 20 to 1, laid), Lasso, Meteor, and the Lord of Holderness; the last three were friendless. The betting against outsiders does not encourage an expectation that either of them will make any great figure in future quotations. Mr. Bird, the nominator of Dr. Allen, is reported to be dead; should this be true, all bets against the horse are void, except those in which he may have been coupled with others. The Oaks: The Adela filly, Dil-bar, Firebrand, Ma Mie, and Meal, were in force at the prices given below; and 17 to 1 would have been taken about Dark Susan. Offers to lay 11 to 1 agst the Yorkshire Lass filly. The betting, although far from brisk, was continued till seven o'clock, and terminated with the following averages:—

DERBY.

20 to 1 agst	Forth's lot	50 to 1 agst	Moss Trooper
11 4	Coldrenick	80 1	Cheops
7 2	Attila (taken)	100 1	The Oneida Chief
7 1	Auckland (taken)	100 1	Belcœur (taken)
8 1	Canadian	100 1	Combermere
15 1	Jack	2000 15	Wm. de Fortibus (tak.)
20 1	Agreeable colt (taken)	1000 5	David (taken)
25 1	Lasso		

OAKS.

4 to 1 agst	Adela filly	15 to 1 agst	Ma Mie
7 1	Dil-bar (taken)	25 1	Meal (taken)
10 1	Firebrand (taken)	40 1	Rapture (taken)
11 1	Sister to Yorkshire Lad		

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, MAY 20.—There have been a few samples of Wheat from Essex and Suffolk since Monday, which have realized prices equal to that day's currency. Free Foreign is a slow sale at late rates, and millers are paying the present duty for immediate consumption; several cargoes floating have been disposed of on about the same terms during the week.—Barley is unaltered.—Peas and Beans are in demand, and our currency for Oats is fully supported.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	50 to 68	Red	40 to 60
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		White	50 to 58	White	59 to 62
Barley		Malting and distilling	22 to 25	Grind.	20 to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	16 to 21	Feed	15 to 20
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	19 to 21	Potato	17 to 22
—— Irish		Feed	8 to 18	Potato	15 to 21
Rye			30 to 34		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	24 to 31	Tick	28 to 35	Harrow	28 to 37
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	31 to 40	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White	31 to 34	Maple	28 to 30	Grey	25 to 28

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
April 8	58 2	26 2	18 11	33 10	29 7	29 4
— 15	59 10	26 11	19 2	32 6	30 11	30 5
— 22	60 7	27 8	19 3	32 11	30 9	31 2
— 29	61 0	27 7	19 1	31 7	31 6	32 1
May 6	60 8	27 4	19 9	32 3	31 8	30 7
— 13	59 9	26 3	19 6	31 3	31 9	31 3
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	60 0	26 11	19 3	32 5	31 0	30 10
Duties	12 0	10 0	7 0	10 6	10 6	10 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.				Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas.
English	8960	Sks.	—	Brls.	6387	1855	5405	10365	—	1107	140
Irish	—	,,	—	,,	—	—	10	14764	—	—	—
Foreign	400	,,	6078	,,	32874	—	—	—	—	—	496

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—S. Quested, 77, Harrow-road, Paddington, corn-dealer—J. Mills, Manor-street, Clapham, Surrey, ship-owner—C. D. Bowers, Cannon-street, City, comb-maker.

BANKRUPTS.—G. Greenwell, J. B. D. Dearberg, and W. Whitehall, Fore-street, London, and Coventry, silk-manufacturers—T. Chapman, jun., Chenies-street, Tottenham Court road, and Great George-street, Euston-square, dairyman—J. Barratt, Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square, builder—J. Wood and J. Howard, Leeds and Belfast, merchants—E. and T. Tomkies, Shrewsbury and Manchester, fellmongers—W. Gilroy, Birmingham, ironmonger—J. Pollock, Liverpool, merchant—C. Pratten, Bristol, shoemaker—B. Wrigley, Horest, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturer—T. Renny and W. Brown, Liverpool, oil-cloth-manufacturers—D. Hadingham, Cambridge, linen-draper—J. Deckray, and T. Pinder, Leeds, machine-makers—J. Simmons, late of Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, but now of Atherstone, Warwickshire, furnishing-ironmonger—H. C. M. Dyer, Manchester, and New Broad-street, London, merchant—E. Wilby, Ossett, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturer—W. Wilks, Bengewirth, Worcestershire, coal-merchant—J. Smalley, Duxberry Mill, Lancashire, corn-miller—T. Brettell, Rupert-street, Haymarket, printer—W. Smith, Curtain-road, merchant—A. Duncan, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, merchant—J. Smith, Huddersfield, wine merchant—J. Irvine, Liverpool, salt-broker—M. New, Great Malvern, Worcestershire, innkeeper—J. Stewart, Hampton-street, Walworth, linen-draper—W. Hooper, Reading, tobacco-manufacturer—J. Rowley, sen., Willenhall, Staffordshire, curry-comb-maker—W. Thorpe, Goole, Yorkshire, stone-mason.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—C. Kennedy, Edinburgh, late of Fisher-row, surgeon.

BIRTHS.—On the 14th inst., in Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the lady of T. S. Clarke, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a daughter—On the 11th instant, at Nosely Hall, Leicestershire, the lady of Sir Arthur G. Haylerigg, Bart., of a daughter—On the 15th inst., at Upper Tulse Hill, Mrs. George, of a daughter—On the 13th inst., at Norwood, the lady of Bazett D. Colvin, Esq., of a son—On the 14th inst., at South-row, Blackheath, Mrs. T. Parker, of a son—On the 13th inst., at Grove-hill, Camberwell grove, Mrs. W. K. Jameson, of a son—On the 16th inst., at Wellington-terrace, St. John's-wood, the wife of Mr. George Meaden, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 17th inst., at Hove, near Brighton, Harry D. Goring, Esq., of Highden, Sussex, eldest son of Sir C. F. Goring, Bart., to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter and heiress of the late J. G. Lewis, Esq., of Llanddyfnan, Anglesea, and relict of J. Panton, jun., Esq., of Plasgwyn, in the same county.—On the 17th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover square, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Harbart, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Sir Nelson Rycroft, Bart.—On the 14th inst., at Brixton, Mr. H. Parry, of Deptford, solicitor, to Louisa Emily, 3rd daughter of the late S. Leckett, Esq., of Clapham.

DIED.—On the 18th inst., in Lower Brook-street, [illegible] P. Vans Agnew; he served with distinction for a long period in India, and was for many years a Director of the East India Company.—On the [illegible] inst., at Hampstead, in his 79th year, R. Salisbury, Esq.—On the 12th inst., at St. Peter's, near Ramsgate, W. Blackburn, Esq., aged 69—On the 14th inst., at Hackney, Robert Cooper, Esq., late Accountant General of Excise, aged 59—On the 16th inst., at Southfleet, Kent, Jane Charlotte, wife of the Rev. G. F. Ottey, and daughter of the late B. Monro, Esq.—On the 3rd inst., at Lisbon, in his [illegible] year, Major Gen. Sir Ralph Ousley, K.B.C. de A.K.C., T.S., K.C.F.—On the 4th instant, at Matlock, Bath, Lucy Jane, daughter of H. Smith, Esq., of Wilford House, Nottinghamshire, aged 12 years—On the 12th inst., at Hotfield, Hertfordshire, aged 44, the Rev. Benjamin Peile, for 20 years curate of that parish—At Downton Hall, near Ludlow, after a short illness, the lady of Sir W. E. Rouse Boughton, Bart.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.
No. 22—1842. SATURDAY, MAY 28. PRICE 6*d*.

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WEST LONDON GRAND FLORICULTURAL EXHIBITION, for Prizes of Two Silver Cups and Twenty-three Medals, under the superintendence of Mr. J. T. Neville, will be held in the Grounds of the Almshouses of the Butchers' Charitable Institution, at Walham Green, Fulham, on Wednesday, the 22d, and Thursday, the 23d June.

Also a LADIES' BAZAAR and FANCY FAIR, under the patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Adelaide, in aid of he Building Fund.

Military and Quadrille Bands will attend. The Gates will be opened at 12 o'clock each day. Admission 1*s*.

Dyer's Buildings, Holborn. JAMES NESS, Sec.

EXHIBITION of AMERICAN PLANTS, under the immediate Patronage of H. R. H. the Duchess of Gloucester, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge. WATERER'S GRAND EXHIBITION of AMERICAN PLANTS, now open at the Nursery, King's Road, Chelsea, from 10 till dusk. Admittance 1*s*. each. Tickets may be had of all the principal Seedsmen in London.

NEW FUCHSIAS.—JOHN SMITH, Nurseryman, Dalston, begs to announce that he has the following New and Distinct FUCHSIAS to offer this season, at the following prices:—F. princeps, 7*s*. 9*d*.; F. excelsa, 7*s*. 6*d*.; F. ilicifolia, 5*s*.; F. vernalis, 5*s*.; F. racemosa, 5*s*.; F. aurantia, 5*s*.; any person ordering the whole, 30*s*. J. S. trusts, from the general satisfaction given by the sorts sent out last year, that the above will prove worthy of the attention of Nurserymen as well as Amateurs. Strong plants of last year's sorts, 1*s*. 6*d*. each. A Post-office order is respectfully requested from unknown correspondents.—Dalston, May 27, 1842.

NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIAS.—Messrs. W. and F. YOUELL continue sending out their splendid collection of the above, by post, free, to any part of the United Kingdom. For particulars see their Advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 21st inst.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, May 26, 1842.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.

MESSRS. W. and F. YOUELL beg respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry who are desirous of enriching their Arboretums and Plantations with this truly ornamental and hardy tree, that they are offering fine strong Plants, 2 years old, from seed, in pots, at 63*s*. per dozen, or 25*l*. per 100, which they will warrant perfectly hardy, having had several hundred standing fully exposed to the severity of the late winter, without receiving the slightest detriment, in a situation completely open to the north-easterly gales, and within 500 yards of the wash of the sea.

Those who are unacquainted with the habit and description of the above can obtain an engraving, taken from a plant in the Arboretum of the Earl of Orford, together with a description, by enclosing 4 postage stamps.

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Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, May 19, 1842.

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Wakefield Nursery, May 1842.

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17, Russell Row, Edgbaston.

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MR. JOHN KING has received instructions to sell by Auction, on the 2d of June, 1842, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, West-street, London-fields, a very excellent Greenhouse, 50 feet long by 15 feet wide, in good repair; also a collection of Orange-trees, comprising the Malta, Tangerine, Mandarin, and Blood ditto; Limes, Lemons, Shaddock, Forbidden Fruit: altogether about 200 fine plants: Camellias of various sizes; strong Vines, in pots, &c. May be viewed until the sale. Catalogues may be had on the premises: at the Cat and Mutton, London fields: of Mr. Lake, Seedsman, Bishopsgate-street; and of the Auctioneer, Hackney-road.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will submit to Public Competition, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, on Tuesday, June 1st, Thursday 3rd, and Friday 4th, 1842, at 12 o'clock, about 500 of the most approved Dahlias, Splendid Geraniums, New Fuchsias, Verbenas, and a great variety of other Plants.

May be viewed the morning of sale. Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

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TO be SOLD by AUCTION, by Messrs. PROTHEROE and MORRIS, on Monday and Tuesday, June 14th and 15th, 1842, at 11 o'clock, upon the Premises, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract,) the desirable LEASE, 45½ years unexpired, of the BARNSBURY NURSERY, at the low ground-rent of £20 per annum; several Newly-erected Greenhouses, Pits, Frames, choice Plants, and all the valuable Effects.

Particulars and Conditions to be had at the offices of Messrs. Pownall and Cross, 9, Staple's Inn, Holborn, and Mr. Phillips, 76, Great Titchfield-street, Portland-place, Solicitors; and upon the Premises of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

MR. THOMAS ANSELL, jun., is instructed to submit to Public Competition, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, on Tuesday, May 31st, at 12 o'clock, an unrivalled collection of all the most choice DAHLIAS of the present season; comprising among others the following new and superb varieties:—Hudson's Princess Royal, Rose Unique, Admiral Stopford, Westbury Rival, and numerous other kinds equally choice; and a vast number of older varieties.—New Fuchsias, Venus Victrix, Curtisii, Splendens (of Humboldt), and all the most approved varieties; Greenhouse Plants, Climbers, &c., &c.

Catalogues may be had at the Mart; and of the Auctioneer, Camden Nursery, Camden Town.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Ships will be regularly despatched on the 1st day of every month during the present year, to one or more of the Company's Settlements of Wellington, Nelson, and New Plymouth.

In the Wellington District the Sales take place by Auction, and an allowance of 25 per cent. is made towards the passage-money of purchasers arriving from England.

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Maps and Views of the Country may be seen, and all necessary information obtained, by application at this House.

By order of the Court,
JOHN WARD, Secretary.
New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings,
19th May, 1842.

SHIPS FOR NEW ZEALAND.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following Emigrant Ships have been Chartered by the New Zealand Company to sail from the ports and on the days undermentioned, viz.—

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FOR WELLINGTON.

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FOR WELLINGTON and NEW PLYMOUTH.

BLENHEIM, A 1, 374 Tons, from Plymouth, July 1st.

Applications for Free Passage by labouring persons duly qualified are received daily at this House.

By order of the Court,
JOHN WARD, Secretary.
New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings,
19th May, 1842.

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40	1 16 1	2 4 4	2 14 6	3 7 3	4 3 4
50	2 16 7	3 9 4	4 5 5	5 6 3	6 13 7

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.
A liberal commission allowed to Solicitors and Agents.

NUTT'S BEE-HIVES.—GEORGE NEIGHBOUR begs to announce that he has prepared for the present season a large stock of Nutt's Improved Bee-Hives, in which are embodied all recent improvements; and being the only authorised agent for their sale, cautions Apiarians and the Public generally against purchasing Hives which they may conceive to be made in accordance with the exact principles of the Inventor, from parties who unauthorised use his name; in such cases purchasers are invariably deceived and disappointed, the apparatus being imperfect and incomplete. Geo. Neighbour has also a variety of improved Cottage Hives, Glass Hives, &c. &c., which are very tastefully made, and ornamental to the garden, from each of which the honey may be taken at any time of the season without destroying the Bees.

Apiarian Depôt and Honey Warehouse, 131, High Holborn, London.—Letters relative to the above must have postage-stamps enclosed.

⁂ NUTT ON BEES (5th edition) now published.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained of any size from JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

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WARD'S PORTABLE GREENHOUSES.

TREGGON AND Co., ZINC MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS, 22, JEWIN STREET, and 57, GRACECHURCH-STREET, City, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that they are now manufacturing Portable Greenhouses on Ward's principle (see No. 49 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, with plain and ornamental stands. Also GALVANIC PLANT PROTECTORS AND BANDS, Zinc Fanlights, Skylights, and Gothic Frames for Conservatories, Hothouses, Forcing Frames, &c. Garden-stand Frames, Engines, Watering-pots, Flower Labels, Perforated Safes, and Dish Covers, Baths, &c. &c. Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the kingdom, for covering with Zinc, Churches, Spires, Houses, Terraces, Verandas, &c. &c.

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TO FLORISTS, HORTICULTURISTS, AMATEUR GARDENERS, &c.—CLARKE'S AIMATIC COMPOST, for the Flower and Kitchen Garden, Greenhouse Plants, Pineries, &c.: the application of this COMPOST will add greatly to the beauty of the Flower and produce of the Kitchen Garden. In making new Gardens it will be found invaluable: it has long been in use in the Royal Gardens at Kew. Price One Guinea per bag, containing two cwt., sufficient for a good-sized garden for one year.

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.
Wednesday . . . . Geological . . . . . . 8½ P. M.
Friday . . . . . . Botanical . . . . . . 8 P. M.
COUNTRY SHOWS.—May 31, Hammersmith Heartsease. June 2, Wingham Floricultural—Hoddesdon, Broxbourne, and Amwell Cottagers. 3, Louth.

SINCE last week we have learned two things respecting Asparagus: one, that the quality of that grown at Nice, in the manner we have described, is delicious; the other, that it is doubtful whether the experiment will succeed here just now. Should this turn out to be the fact, no one should be discouraged by it, for the reason can be explained and the obstacle to success removed. The cause of failure, if failure there be, will be the want of sufficient bottom-heat, which is always small in this country, and in the present season, owing to the cold nights we have been so long experiencing, very deficient compared with a country in which the Date Palm can live without protection. At Nice the sun beats fiercely on the ground, even during the spring; the rays are absorbed by the soil, and the ground, which is thus gradually heated, stimulates all vegetation into an activity unknown with us, except under artificial circumstances. To use the words of a fair correspondent, now writing from those countries, "It is quite provoking to see the increased vigour and brilliancy of colour that all flowers here have, without any care but that of the sun—but that is all-powerful; and I fear the want of it will often put me out of humour when I return to dear old England. I have several times thought that I had found rare and beauteous, or rather, wholly new flowers; but on closer inspection, and consultation of books, I have found they were known and already figured in England—in small size and dim colour, such as our climate gives us."

For advantages like this the warmth of our brightest days in spring offers little compensation, and, if incessantly succeeded by frosty nights, none at all.

It is then probable, that without some means of warming the earth of the Asparagus-beds artificially, the shoots may not push strongly enough, nor branch with sufficient rapidity in the bottle, to acquire the necessary succulence and delicacy. In that event, the remedy will be, another season, to line the Asparagus-beds with stable litter, made up in the deep alleys that divide them, as is often practised in Russia and elsewhere. Under these circumstances, and with such assistance, the Asparagus will be sure to grow with all the necessary vigour.

In the mean while, as some compensation for the possible disappointment that may have attended the experiment in question, let us recommend an improvement in the cookery of this vegetable, which we borrow from the Germans. We are no admirers of the sodden toast that Asparagus lies on when brought to table, nor does the general appearance of the dish indicate great skill on the part of our cooks. It will be found much better to leave the toast in the kitchen, to substitute for it Dutch sauce (*vide Mrs. Rundell*), to place the Asparagus on it, and then to powder the heads pretty thickly with fried bread-crumbs. This is a receipt worthy of Apicius.

WE have shown (p. 238) all organised matter to be formed, for the most part, from water and certain air-like, invisible, untouchable substances, which are united with each other, and condensed into a solid state. It is in reality a literal truth that man himself, the animals he employs, the reptiles that annoy him, and the many forms of plants that surround him, are all composed of air and a little earth. The wonderful powers of nature, when called into action by the will of the Creator, cause the most subtile elements to blend themselves in a thousand varied ways, and to assume disguises in which it is the eye of science alone that can detect them. If the organic world when living is thus all formed out of such materials, it is only to be expected that it should be changed to them again in death; and we might add, that *in that change alone* they should recover the property of recombining into new living forms.

Hence it is that matter *can* only act as manure when it is dissolved in water or changed into air. Plants feed to a great extent on charcoal, but it is of no use to surround them with that substance; it is only when charcoal is changed into the air called carbonic acid that plants can consume it. One of the most powerful of all substances is meat: throw a dead dog into a hole at the foot of a Whitethorn-bush, and see how readily the bush will grow; but if the meat were always fresh, it would not produce such an effect, because in that case it would neither dissolve in water nor change into air; it is only when it decays that its elements, that is to say, the air and earthy matters out of which it was originally fashioned into a living, moving, breathing thing, by the infusion of that mysterious attribute called life—it is, we say, only when it decays that these elements are again separated, become once more what they were at first, and are enabled to enter into the composition of some other organised being, whether animal or plant. Let them thus separate in the perishing remains of the dog, and they will be caught up in the water that surrounds the roots of the Whitethorn-bush, be dissolved in it, and presented to the plant as food, which, as soon as it has entered its stem and leaves, adds to their size and substance.

This is one of the reasons why fluid manure is so much more rapid in its action than such as is dry: in the former case, the food of plants is necessarily already formed, and can be seized upon the moment it reaches the roots; but when manure is dry, it must first be dissolved by rain, supposing it to be dissolvable; and if that is not the case, it must lie in the ground until it has decayed so much as to be dissolvable, which *must* require some time, and *may* require a very long time.

All this may seem so obviously true as not to be worth mentioning. We shall probably be told that everybody knows of it; and it must be confessed, that in such countries as Belgium the common practices of husbandry prove that it is well understood. We are also aware that, to many intelligent farmers and gardeners in England as well as other countries, statements of this sort seem superfluous. Nevertheless, on a future occasion we shall endeavour to show that if these principles are understood, they are not only not acted upon, but are continually lost sight of in the most ordinary operations.

IT may be interesting to our readers to know that the Ornithological Society of London, to whom the public is so greatly indebted for the beautiful waterfowl on the lake in St. James's Park, have extended their operations into Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Two floating islands have been constructed in the Serpentine, and three broods of wild ducks have already been hatched in them. The stock there is at present small, consisting of about 30 fancy birds and about the same number of young ones; but the point has been gained of forming a nucleus, to which we are sure our ornithological friends who have the power will gladly add.

It is a great object to render these places of public resort interesting to the lower orders by every possible means, for it is thus that they will be gradually weaned from beer-shops and pot-houses. Green turf and trees are in themselves delightful to all in whose bosoms vice has not wholly destroyed the natural feelings; but experience proves that the pleasurable emotions produced by such objects are very much heightened when birds and animals, especially such as are not of everyday occurrence, are intermixed with them.

In St. James's Park itself the collection is increasing steadily. Both Egyptian and Sandwich Island geese have hatched upon the island; and the attraction of this favourite place has been lately increased by the addition of 900 young trees, which the Noble Lord at the head of the Woods and Forests has caused to be planted round the edge of the clumps, and labelled as in an Arboretum.

FAMILIAR BOTANY.—No. VII.

The Laburnum.—If we place the flowers of a Garden Pea and of the Laburnum side by side, we shall find so striking a resemblance between them, that at first sight little difference will be observed, except that the one is white and the other yellow. Both will have a corolla of the singular form which Botanists call papilionaceous, or butterfly-shaped; this consists in a peculiar arrangement of five petals, thus: one petal is large, broad, and stands at the back of the others; two are narrow and convex, and are placed right and left of a hollow part, consisting of two other petals, joined by their edges into a sort of boat. The first is called the *standard*, the second are *wings*, and the third, or boat-shaped part, is the *keel*. These five petals make up the butterfly structure: but why this odd name should have been given to such flowers, it passes my skill to explain. In the hollow of the boat, or keel, lies a tube of stamens, terminated by 10 golden anthers; and in the middle of them is enfolded a young pod. An attentive study of these flowers will, however, tell you, that although they are very like each other, there are some differences in the form of the calyx and the petals, as well as in their colour. It is because of such differences that they are not both called Peas, or both Laburnums; it is because of such resemblances that they are both classed in the Papilionaceous order; to which belong, for the same reason, the Bean, the Kidney Bean, and the Vetch, together with Lucerne, Clover, Sainfoin, and similar plants.

Now, as all these species just named are the food of either man or beast, it has been supposed that any other papilionaceous flower would indicate a harmless or eatable plant. This, however, is a great error.

It may seem strange that such plants as I have named should really belong to a poisonous group, and yet such is undoubtedly the fact; the common Pulse and Furze plants, with which we are so familiar, are the exception, rather than the rule. It is in the hotter countries of the world that papilionaceous plants most abound, and in those places poisonous species are frequent. Among the contrivances of barbarous nations to supply themselves with food, the intoxication of fish is one of the most common; this is effected by bruising the leaves of poisonous plants, and throwing them into the water, when the fish, becoming stupified, rise to the surface, as if dead, and are easily caught. Many of the most powerful fish-poisons are obtained from papilionaceous plants. Other species are active medicines, like the common Broom; and they owe this quality to their containing some deleterious substance which in small quantities is medicine, in a state of concentration is poisonous.

It has for many years been found that the mortality among the cattle in the Swan River colony is caused by feeding on some kind of dangerous herbage. Many attempts were made to discover the enemy, and for some time a beautiful lobeliaceous plant called Isotoma Brownii was strongly suspected of being it. Now, however, it has been found out that the animals have been poisoned by Gompholóbiums, whose gay papilionaceous flowers are admired by us without a suspicion of the danger that lurks beneath their glittering forms.

I might fill a book with such cases, but enough has been said to show that in distant countries papilionaceous plants are very often poisonous. If so, why should we be surprised that they are dangerous here at home? We are misled by the exceptions, and lose sight of the rule. It is the large quantity of starch contained in Pulse which renders it nutritious, and in a few cases the deleterious properties of the Papilionaceous order are so feeble as to be of no importance. And yet there are kinds of Pulse which we must take care how we eat. Did we never hear of horses becoming blind by feeding on Beans? There is a sort of Vetch, called Lathyrus Cicera, which is common in some parts of France, and of which the green peas may be eaten without danger; but when they are ripe they become poisonous: medical men tell us that when accidentally mixed with flour and made into bread, they produce an incapability of walking, a draggling gait, with the toes turned inwards, and convulsive twitches of the legs, or in other cases such stiffness that the knee-joint cannot be moved. The like evil propensities are found in some kinds of Tares, particularly in an ill-looking plant called Ervum Ervilia. In France, where bad farming is sometimes carried to perfection, in the year 1815 a great deal of this grew up with the grain, in consequence of the wetness of the season; and thus its seeds were mixed with Wheat and Rye. Bread made from this flour produced such great weakness of the limbs that men staggered about, or tottered, and could not walk without the aid of a stick; even the horses became almost paralytic when their corn was mixed with such seeds.

Surely, then, there is nothing to wonder at in finding the Laburnum, a papilionaceous plant, also producing its share of mischief, and poisoning the children whom heedless nurses amuse with its seeds. So common is this, that I do not remember a season in which accidents, more or less serious, have not occurred. Let me add, for the benefit of the readers of the *Chronicle*, that when children are thus poisoned, they may generally be recovered by emptying the stomach with a plentiful dose of mustard and warm water; and it may prevent unnecessary alarm to mention, that by such means life has been saved when the child has become insensible, and the features livid.—*R. E.*

COCKROACHES.

I WOULD good-humouredly submit, whether most of the plans devised for destroying these very troublesome inmates do not simply amount to the celebrated receipt for hare soup, "first catch your hare,"—first catch your Cockroaches in a trap. But your old Cockroach is a very cunning gentleman, and, though *facilis descensus Averni*, is not to be so easily inveigled into a pot, although many of his less discreet progeny may doubtless be thus engulphed. By perseverance in trap-setting, and annual catchings, the colony may be somewhat thinned, but not eradicated. If your correspondents will try the following simple plan, I will warrant them that every Beetle and Cockroach will shortly disappear, and that the kitchen will not again be infested. Add about a tea-spoonful of powdered arsenic to a large table-spoonful of mashed boiled Potatoes; rub and mix them well together, and then crumble about a third of it every night at bed-time about the kitchen hearth—it will be all eaten up, or nearly so, by the following morning. The creature is very fond of Potatoes, and, devouring them greedily, when thus poisoned, crawls again into its hole and perishes. I had occasion to have some alteration made in the kitchen stove, six months after I had adopted this plan, and found hundreds of wings and dried mummies of defunct Cockroaches; their disappearance was not attended with the slightest perceptible smell, and though five years have elapsed, not one has again been seen in my kitchen. I have, the last four days, confined four woodlice, the great pest of garden frames, under a flower-pot, with a little of the arseniated Potatoe; but, like Sir Robert with the old budget, they wont bite. The whole process should be entrusted only to a careful individual; and any remaining crumbs should be cleanly swept up every morning. —*F. R. Horner, M. D., Hull.*

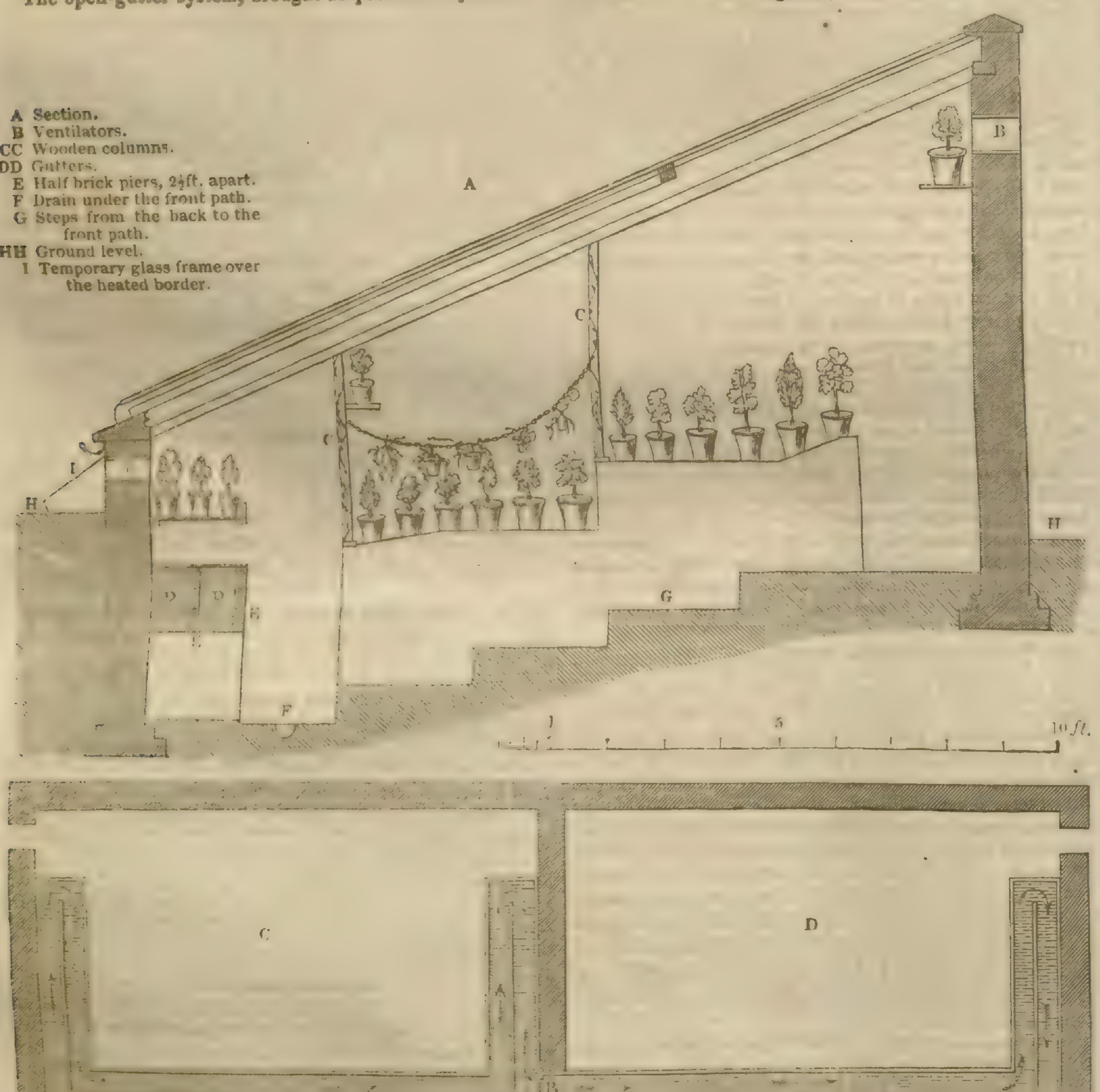
HEATING HOTHOUSES.

LAST autumn we altered a stove and a Geranium-house here, which were under the same range, and heated by smoke-flues, with a view of devoting the stove to the culture of Orchidáceæ. The Geranium-house (divided from the stove by a glass partition) being so conveniently situated for an intermediate house, in which we might grow the hardier Orchidáceæ and many other plants (too tender for a greenhouse, and not requiring the full heat of a stove,) I recommended that it should be heated for that purpose with the stove, and by the same apparatus, being glad, under any pretext, to get rid of the nuisance of smoke-flues.

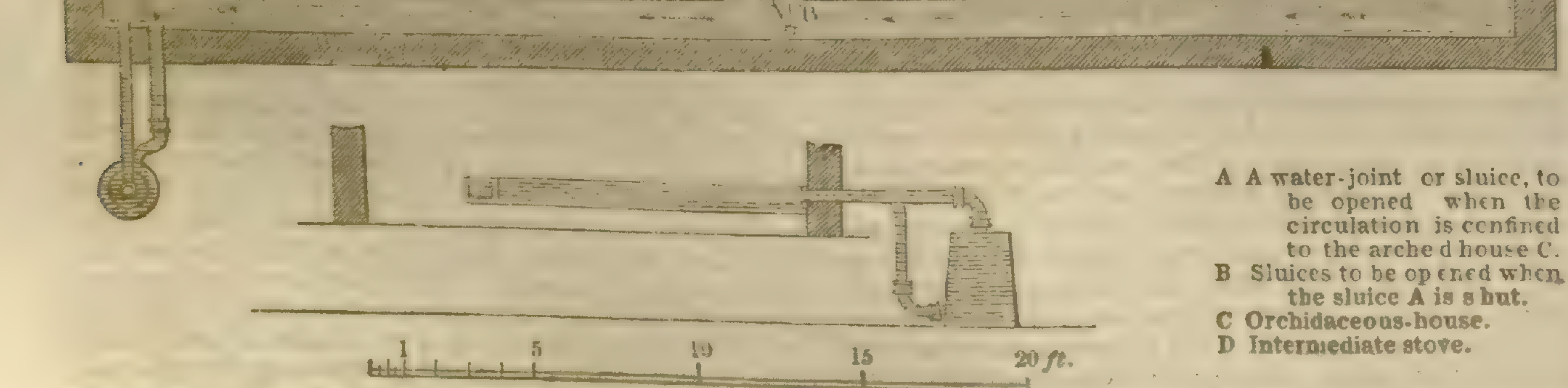
Of late years we have had under discussion so many modes of applying hot water to horticultural purposes, that it became a matter of some difficulty to make a suitable choice, which might embrace the various improvements, and at the same time be simple in construction and economical both in the erection and in the after-management. These points should be held of the first importance by gardeners, seeing that we follow out our plans with other people's purses. The general extension of the cultivation of Orchidáceæ, of late years, has overturned the notions we entertained of hot-water pipes 12 years ago: this is proved by the endless contrivances superadded to the pipes, and to the expense of erection, for providing a suitable degree of moisture to the atmosphere of hothouses.

The open-gutter system, brought so prominently before us last year by Mr. Corbett's patent, appearing to supply heat and moisture more simply than any other, I decided on its adoption. On inquiry, however, I found this would be as quite expensive as the pipe system in the usual way; and what (to me) was of great consequence, on the approach of winter, that our ironmonger would require more time to get the castings ready than I could spare without endangering our plants. I therefore sketched out a plan for myself, which—without any pretensions to originality, but merely a combination of existing contrivances—has proved, during the last six months, to be as efficient, more simple, and by far less expensive than any other hitherto recommended; embracing all the essential improvements suggested by Mr. Rogers, Mr. Ainger, Mr. Green (see *Chronicle*, 1841, page 597). Moreover, the plan is as suitable for greenhouses and for forcing-houses of every description, as it is for growing Orchidáceæ; and the small expense of it will bring the luxury of hot water within the means of the possessor of the humblest greenhouse.

The plan and section will exemplify the apparatus with little or no description; the scale on which the plan is drawn is not quite true, but the section was taken expressly for this communication. The erection of the gutters was determined by the course of the old flues, and the reason for placing the boiler in front of the stove, and about 7 feet from it, is, that a range of Melon-pits in front is to be heated from the same boiler. But these minor details must always be guided by local circumstances. It will be seen that I have adopted the open-gutter system, in lieu of iron pipes; that the return gutter is on a level with the flow one, and when both are covered, the appearance is that of a common flue, three bricks on edge deep—the gutters being covered with common flat roofing tiles, and set in common mortar, with open spaces left here and there, into which fit pieces of slate, for letting out or stopping the vapour. The side and division bricks are set in cement; the front wall forming one side of the return gutter, and having a coat of cement, with which the inside of the flow gutter next the house is also covered. The division in the middle is merely built in cement, the bottom being formed of slabs of Welsh slate, half an inch thick, resting on brick piers; but I would advise no one to use slate bottoms, as I found some difficulty in getting the cement to stick to it. Under great pressure, the best way is to build the bottom on arches and cement them, which is quite as cheap, making the corners of tiles or common roofing slate, only fixed with mortar, leaving open spaces to let out vapour over the *return gutter only*. I have only four spaces, about 6 inches wide, left for our Orchidaceous house, and I seldom use more than two of them at a time, and never in dull weather. Although I have got a space of a foot deep in the gutters, I only filled them this mild winter to the depth of 5 inches with water; and now about 3 inches are sufficient for my purpose, the water in the flow gutter not being more than 170 degrees at any time, so that I have ample command of heat for a house twice the size. In setting the boiler, a small space was left open in the brickwork on each side of the fireplace, for a current of cold air to pass round the brickwork and pass into the space inclosing the pipes, from thence into the flow gutter, and afterwards circulating round the house over the water, and driving out the vapour with greater force on its way back over the return gutter. There is also a provision for letting this current of hot air into the house without passing over the water. The return-pipe is fixed 1 inch above the level of the bottom of the gutter, thus insuring a space for any sediments in the water to subside into, instead of finding their way into the boiler. The flow pipe enters the gutter 2 inches higher than the return one; the boiler being placed lower than the gutters, both pipes might enter them upon the same level; and the reason for fixing the flow pipe higher was, that sometimes in summer very little fire might be wanted, and by reducing the water in the gutters till the top pipe was empty, the water in the boiler might be boiled, and a volume of steam issued into the gutters, which, after passing the circuit of the house, would be reduced to a mild vapour previously to entering the house by the open spaces over the return gutter. Where the water enters the intermediate stove I made a provision for stopping the circulation by dropping down two pieces of slate, in grooves made in the cement, like a common sluice, and by taking up a similar piece in the centre division at A in the plan. By this means I insure heat, moisture, dry heat, and moist heat, working one or both houses at the same time, without a single pipe, valve, or stopcock, and without a possibility of any part of the machinery ever getting deranged. The expense by contract, including the pulling down of the old flue, was under 10*l.*; the bricks in the old flue were used for the gutters, and we provided the covers. The estimate for furnishing 4-inch pipes for the same job, without clearing away the old flue, was 25*l.*; neither estimate taking the boiler into account. The boiler, as will be seen by the plan, is the conical one of Mr. Rogers, and nothing but coke is burnt. It will be seen that I have sacrificed some degrees of heat by making use of the front wall as one side of the return gutter; but this was for the purpose of heating the border outside the house, which will be seen by the ground line in the section to be above the level of the gutters, for the purpose of growing Hippeastra and such like bulbs. Where a range of low pits is attached to the front of a house, this would be a means of heating it at a trifling expense. Where neither a border nor pits are to be heated in this way, the gutters ought to stand 3 or 4 inches from the front wall, to insure all the heat to the inside of the house.



A Section.
B Ventilators.
CC Wooden columns.
DD Gutters.
E Half brick piers, 2½ft. apart.
F Drain under the front path.
G Steps from the back to the front path.
HH Ground level.
I Temporary glass frame over the heated border.



A A water-joint or sluice, to be opened when the circulation is confined to the arched house C.
B Sluices to be opened when the sluice A is shut.
C Orchidaceous-house.
D Intermediate stove.

The heat produced by this apparatus is more congenial to vegetation than that of any other hitherto thought of. It is even better than that of hotbeds, judging from the eagerness with which the foreman in the forcing department wishes to have his young Melon and Cucumber plants reared in this house, in preference to his M'Phail pits; because, as he told me very earnestly, he sees "that the heat of it was more proper for that sort of plants." Wishing to know how far his observation might be right, I sowed a pot of Cucumber seeds and placed it on the top of the gutters, transplanting the seedlings and rearing them in the same place. They are now showing fruit, and are much stronger than plants from the same packet of seeds reared in the pits, and at the earnest requests of the young men, I gave up to them the front shelf over the gutters to plant out the Cucumbers in, which are to be trained and fruited over the Orchidaceæ, by way of shade and experiment in proving the qualities of reputed new kinds.

In the intermediate stove the covers are constantly on the gutters, but when we shut up the house very close at night there is a perceptible dew on the leaves early in the morning from the evaporation through tile-covers. We shall never have any occasion to use a syringe or any sprinkling of water in either house, and I am so satisfied with the plan, that I can confidently recommend it.—*D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXII.

WINDOW gardening, being practised more or less by every lady who is fond of plants, has for this reason great claims to attention, and I advert to it more particularly now, in order to answer fully some questions put by a correspondent, "Omega," a fortnight or three weeks ago. He asks whether pans or saucers filled with water and placed below the pots, are of any use to the plants, or if they are, as some assert, injurious? and further, if they are beneficial to some and not to others, and how he is to know the different kinds? Now, in so far as the plants are concerned, except these are aquatics, I think pans kept full of water do more harm than good. If it was otherwise, would they not be in more general use in greenhouses and conservatories; and yet every one knows that in places of this kind, such things are seldom or never seen. The fact is, delicate plants would be much injured by them, as the water would be constantly bringing down the soil and choking the drainage; and the roots would get rotted amongst sour soil. But pans are, notwithstanding, very useful things; and this the servants or housekeeper would soon explain if such articles were attempted to be dispensed with. Many plants, such as Pelargoniums and Fuchsias, will doubtless thrive very well even if the pans are kept constantly full; and I have even known persons who mentioned that the water ought to be supplied from the pans, and who never gave any on the top of the soil at all; but this doctrine will not stand the test of experience, and we must, therefore, conclude that such appendages are only necessary to keep the floor of the room dry and clean. Succulent plants, such as

Cacti, would be much injured, and probably rotted by being kept continually standing in water; and, therefore, although pans may be placed below the pots for the purposes above-mentioned, water should not be allowed to stand in them for any length of time.

Ladies who have a quantity of window plants, should now have a stage, and place the most of them out of doors. If the outside of the window or balcony is not too much exposed to the midday sun, they will do very well there; but on the south side of houses, where the heat is so great from reflection, the plants get burned, and in a short time look very unsightly; in such situation, Mammillárias and other Cacti are at home and flourish. Many of these plants are very well suited for rooms, particularly the pretty round Mammillárias, which are at all times curious, and when in flower extremely neat and handsome, although the flowers are small. There is another plant, known as the "Creeping Cereus," which is well suited for a window with a south aspect. There was a beautiful specimen of this shown at the last garden exhibition of the Horticultural Society. It is grown during the greater part of the year in a window at Turnham Green, and sometimes in summer taken out and placed upon the top of an old wall.—*R. F.*

Erratum.—At page 332, col. 1, read, "loosen the ground well all round the plant," instead of "soak the ground," &c.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

On Raising Tropical Seeds.—Much of the disappointment in raising seeds is occasioned either by the access of light, by deep covering, by too much or too little moisture, or by insufficient heat. Many plants will grow well at a temperature quite incompetent to promote and sustain the germination of their seeds; for instance, the Kidney Bean (Phaseolus) can during a cold wet summer only be cultivated in Britain by starting the seed in a hotbed. The well-known difficulty in causing imported Cocoa-nuts to germinate may arise from insufficient heat, or from the fruit having become dry by remaining too long on the tree. The liquid contained in the nut is indispensable in the process of germination, as the food of the embryo can only be absorbed in a liquid state. Although the Cocoa-nut is cultivated in the mountainous parts of Jamaica, where the atmospheric temperature varies from 60° to 90°, it only assumes the characteristic grandeur of Palms, and can only be propagated with certainty, by the seaside, where the heat of the soil exceeds 120°. From what has come under my own limited observation, I think it may safely be laid down as a rule, in sowing tropical seeds, that, how well soever a plant may grow at the minimum temperature of its native locality, the maximum temperature of that spot ought to be maintained while the seeds are vegetating. The chemical effect of light, so injurious to small seeds, such as Lisianthus, Lobélia, &c., could easily be obviated by having sashes glazed with coloured glass. Larger seeds, however, that admit of being covered to the depth of half an inch, do not require such protection when sown in March. If the atmospheric temperature and humidity of the locality of every plant were better known, the proper mode of cultivating exotics would be more readily predetermined. Many individuals resident in foreign countries are deterred from collecting seeds and plants from inability to name them, while others think they have greatly enhanced their value by noting their Linnean class and order. But I presume the information most desirable to accompany a package (suppose from Jamaica), is to know whether a given plant grows by the seaside, or towards the summit of the Blue Mountains, where the temperature varies from 40° to 75°; whether in the partial light of a deep dell, or exposed to the direct rays of the sun in the open glade; or whether an annual, a lowly shrub, or a lofty tree. Such information might be communicated by any one. The most useful and interesting part of geography is the distribution of plants, as they are dependent in a greater degree on external agents, such as heat and light, than animals.—*Thomas Cowan.*

Curling of the Leaves of Peach-Trees.—A correspondent, on the authority of Mr. Hayward's Treatise, states that the author does not believe the curl in Peach-trees to be caused by cold winds, because all trees, growing in the same situation, are not affected by it. This only proves that some sorts are hardier than others. I have a Murray Nectarine this year blistered all over; adjoining to it is a Peach, that has hardly a curled leaf. The Nectarine was planted in light turfy soil, has had its roots raised more than once, and the same sort of soil added, but never a barrowful of dung amongst it; nor has the border had any dug into it opposite that tree for two years. Last April, I applied a little and planted a bed of giant stocks on the place, which remained till last Christmas, when they were pulled up, and the spot has neither been dunged nor cropped since; so that a surfeit of putrescent matter is not the cause in this case. I have some fine trees growing in a more sheltered situation, which are scarcely touched by this disease, although the soil is a perfect bog.—*J. M., Cley Hall.*

Rust on Grapes.—Having a small vinery, managed entirely by myself, which for some years has produced fine fruit, although shanking to some extent has now and then injured the Black Hamburghs, I was induced last year, as the house is heated by a brick flue, to place upon it a zinc pan, 4 feet long by 6 inches wide and 3 deep, for the purpose of creating moisture, which I was led to suppose from various writers, would prove highly beneficial to the health of the Vines. But although they certainly have shown greater vigour I have been visited with a disease which I had never witnessed before, namely, "Rust." This has only shown itself upon the Black Hambro; a Tokay and Sweet Water, on each side, have no appearance of it. This disease is uniformly stated to arise from the handling of the Grapes in thinning, or from being rubbed by the hair of the operator. My Grapes, I can confidently state, have never come in contact with anything, and it made its appearance soon after they were set. The true cause I believe to be the deep planting of this Vine, which is now 15 years old. I was not an amateur gardener at that time, and knew little about planting. But having determined to discover, if possible, the true cause of shanking, I last year opened the border and searched for the roots of one of the Black Hambro Vines, which had always shanked. I found them buried 2 feet, the main root had never entered the border, but had gone round the corner of the house, under the water tub, and buried itself in a strong clayey soil. This I have no doubt caused the disease. I have shortened the roots, cut it down and planted it 8 inches deep, and the Vine is now growing, not very strong, certainly, but it looks healthy. The Tokay and the Sweet Water I planted myself in the same border, and they have never shown any diseases. I am left to suppose, therefore, that both these diseases arose from the same cause, namely, deep planting and a bad border. But how to account for the appearance of this rust only within the last two years, I cannot surmise, and if you can suggest any remedy, you would greatly oblige me.—*J. Deane Waite.* [We really cannot suggest any reason for the appearance of the disease in this instance; if any of our Correspondents can, they will greatly oblige us.]

Bleeding of the Vine.—I have been amused by the fight about the cheese, for this purpose, in your late Numbers. If your correspondents will study a work, which I will recommend to them if you will not, "Lindley's Theory of Horticulture," they will find at page 257 to whom the discovery belongs.—*Surreyensis.*

Hellebore Powder and Gooseberries.—It may save expense and disappointment to some of your readers to state the result of an experiment I made on the Gooseberry Caterpillars with powdered hellebore, which is so strongly recommended for their destruction. I covered several of the larvæ completely with the powder, and confined them under a wine-glass, on a piece of paper strewed with hellebore. I watched them for several hours, during which they seemed to experience no inconvenience whatever; at the end of 20 hours they were alive, though very languid; but perhaps not more so than if they had simply been kept for that period without food. In this experiment the powder was applied much more completely than it would be possible to do on a bush. My inference from it is, that hellebore is useless. I have kept the caterpillar well under by hand-picking the bushes by children,—repeating it when necessary.—*Surreyensis.*

Strawberries and Broccoli.—In a late Number of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Mr. Gordon has given an ample description of the different sorts of Broccoli and their treatment. For several years I have been in the habit of planting Strawberries along with late or spring Broccoli. The sorts I generally plant are Keen's Seedling, Roseberry, Grove-end Scarlet, Old Scarlet, and Aberdeen seedling: I prefer planting either after Celery when the ground has been bastard-trenched with a good coat of manure dug into the bottom spit; or after any kind of roots when the ground has been well manured and ridged in the autumn, and dug previously to planting. I put in the rows of Broccoli from two feet to two feet and a half apart, and the same distance in the rows, according to the size of the sort; I then draw a shallow drill in the centre between each two rows of Broccoli, and plant the Strawberries in it one foot apart. If the weather should be dry after planting, I water them two or three times until they take root, keep down weeds, and occasionally clear away all dead or decaying leaves of the Broccoli; and in the spring the Strawberry plants will be equally as strong as those growing in a similar situation by themselves, and come into flower some days before them, owing to the shelter they receive from the Broccoli in the spring, which of course will be gradually thinned out as they become fit for use; and by the time that the Strawberries are in flower the Broccoli is all cleared away. I am no great-advocate for huddling different sorts of crops together, but the above plan I have practised with considerable advantage, and I find that it economises ground, time, and labour.—*James Alexander, Carton Gardens.*

Mills' Improved Pits.—I have lately had constructed one of Mills' improved pits, which has astonished all the gardeners about here from the quickness of the growth and gigantic foliage of the Cucumber plants grown in it. The sort was Weedon's Black Spine. These were planted one under each light, and the first fruit cut on the 10th of April; from which period till the present time, May 23rd, they have continued in full bearing, and have produced 33 fine Cucumbers, varying from 14 to 18 inches in length. There are now nineteen in the pit, which consists of three lights, at different stages of their growth. The soil used consists of three parts peat from Patmore Heath, and one part leaf-mould, with a small portion of yellow loam. The depth of soil was eighteen inches, and this was laid upon a sub-stratum of faggots. The foliage is of a very dark green colour, and the dimensions of a leaf measured May 18th were twenty-one inches by fifteen.—*T. Hoblyn, White Barns, Buntingford.*

Tropæolum Edule.—As it appears, from a letter I have received from Messrs. Low, of Clapton, that the specimen of the plant exhibited by me at a meeting of the Horticultural Society, on the 2d inst., is identical with their plants, I request you, in justice to them, to correct an error into which I unguardedly fell, in having stated, in my former communication, that their Tropæolums were an inferior variety. I regret that I should have been led to make an observation which might, as Messrs. Low think, prove injurious to them if allowed to pass uncontradicted; and I have written to them to give the name of the individual from whom my information was derived.—*F. Coventry, Jersey.* [It was impossible for us to tell whether the plant of Messrs. Low was the same as Mr. Coventry's or not, having only seen a few flowers of the former. Those flowers were apparently the same as what we find upon the wild specimens of Tropæolum polyphyllum, but the foliage is quite different; so that the true Tr. polyphyllum, a very fine plant, still remains to be introduced. Let us hope that it will arrive in company with Tr. azureum, the blue-flowered sort, whose colour is that of the Siberian Larkspur, and which it appears that Mr. Bridges has found.]

Chamomile.—I have no doubt Chamomile is a restorative to many sickly plants: I am much mistaken, indeed, if I have not satisfactorily proved the fact. In therapeutics, however, as applied to plants, modern research has contributed nothing worth recording.—*J. Murray.* [If this be so, where is the evidence?]

Formation of a Lawn.—Having observed in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 7th of May that a correspondent, L. M. N., had requested information upon turning a piece of waste ground into a lawn:—I submit the following method, which I adopted in turfing about 200 square yards of garden ground, if you should think it worthy of notice. I was too impatient to wait for a decent sward by the slow process of seed-sowing, and too poor to give 3*d.* a yard for turf, and the carriage of two miles more afterwards to get it home; so I obtained a few barrow-loads of pretty fine turf, from some green patches at the sides of a lane, and my ground being prepared, I planted it all over: i. e., I took a piece of turf in my hands, (I am not a gardener, but a schoolmaster,) and tore off small tufts, and tossed them down (grass upwards, of course) at little distances from each other; dotting the ground, as it were, pretty thickly all over, and stepping backward as my work proceeded. When a space was done, I beat the tufts, level as I went on, by which they were spread out and pressed into the mould, which gave it at once a lawn-like appearance; and as I did this in the autumn, the patches branched out, and nearly filled up the intervals the first year. The above was an experiment of my own; "Mater artium est necessitas." It is now three years since, and the lawn is quite as good as if I had covered it at first with solid turf. I made no measured calculation of the proportion used, but I should say that 1 yard of turf would be quite sufficient to plant 4 yards of ground; and I could do it in less time than I could lay down that quantity of regular turf.—*O. P. Q.* [This is an account of the old practice of inoculation, which is not so generally known as it deserves to be.]

The Treatment of Shrubberies.—In a recent Number you advocated the propriety of leaving on the ground of shrubberies the leaves of trees, as neither unsightly nor altogether useless. Approving entirely of your line of argument, I was led to consider it as applicable to an object I have long been desirous of effecting, viz., an economy of the labour of keeping extensive shrubberies free from weeds, grass, &c. The expense of this, putting out of view its impoverishing effects on the soil, is very considerable, particularly in seasons such as we have of late experienced. The experiment, so far as I have tried it, has answered my expectation. It consisted in spreading the leaves equably over the ground, and sprinkling some earth over them to keep them down. I am now using, instead of earth, the short cuttings of mown grass, which, when strewed very thinly over the leaves, have the effect of bringing them together, and forming a sort of network, which observation has shown me to be of a very enduring character. It is evident the effect in favour of the growth of the plants is considerable. After more experience, I may perhaps communicate the results, economically considered; in the mean time I mention it, in the hope that you will give your attention to the subject, and that others may be induced also to experiment upon it. When extensive shrubberies are planted, I think it would be advisable to arrange the plants in quincunx fashion, so as the ground may be cleared by a horse-hoe for a few years, and then the leaves applied as the plants approach in their foliage. I find the application of the horse-hoe, with a small harrow attached to it, to be most economical in the clearing garden gravelled-walks, as well as approach-roads, &c.—*D. B.*

Railroads.—Being a good deal in the habit of travelling on railroads, it has often occurred to me to consider how easily their sides (of embankments as well as cuttings) might be embellished by the growth of ornamental plants, flowers, &c. Something in this way has indeed been done on the Liverpool and Manchester, and perhaps elsewhere; but nothing to any extent. On the line referred to, trees have been planted, which are decidedly objectionable, as they will require to be eradicated so soon as they acquire any growth. In the present depressed state of these undertakings, it may not perhaps be easy to induce their directors to take any step in this direction; but there are some exceptions to the general rule, and I should be very glad if you could bring your weight of authority to bear on these. As shrubs and flowers only are applicable, the difficulty is to know which are best adapted to the circumstances of the case, which are, generally speaking, very unfavourable, particularly as regards soil. I know, however, of at least one railroad, the directors of which would be glad of advice from you on the subject. Putting out of view the possible benefit derivable from the attraction a well-ornamented line might afford, I think, if strict economy were observed in the procuring and insertion of plants, the thing might be made to pay, at all events, for the expense. The collection and distribution of Digitalis seeds alone would do something; seeds of Scotch and other Roses, of Ribes sanguineum, are easily procurable;

and for shelter, cuttings of the common Elder, if inserted, would grow almost anywhere. Honeysuckle plants may be had from the woods; and if planted at the foot of cuttings where the soil descends and accumulates, would, if mixed with Irish Ivy, Ayrshire Roses, &c., soon cover the slope to the top. Even Fuchsias, propagated in the wholesale manner, might be extensively and successfully made use of. By way of experiment, I cut down a hedge of Fuchsias last autumn, tied the sticks in bundles, and placed them (the lower ends earthed) under the shelter of some Laurels. In the spring the lower ends were found well rooted; and the whole being cut down into lengths, were already plants of very promising growth. In this way, this ornamental plant, and, I am persuaded, many others also, may be produced at a cost not exceeding 5*s.* per 1,000. Partridges, it is found, are fond of breeding on the sides of railroads, where any shelter is afforded; probably because vermin are there in less numbers. Conterminous proprietors would, I doubt not, if applied to, contribute their aid.—*D. B.*

Bees and their Honey.—Dr. Bevan, in his work on the "Honey Bee," ascribes the peculiar flavour of the Narbonne Honey to the flowers of the Rosemary. I have always understood it entirely ascribable to the Orange blossoms; and, to my individual judgment, the latter opinion is well founded. He has ascribed the principles of deleterious Honey to extracts by the Bees from the Kálmia latifólia, one of those mentioned by Dr. Barton; as well as K. angustifólia and hirsuta, together with Andrómeda mariana, Rhododendron máximum, and Azálea nudiflora. As to the Rhododendron, the inference seems to me altogether questionable. In the flower of the Rhododendron ponticum may be sometimes found a crystallised sugar, certainly not poisonous; and the late Mr. Whittaker, a son of the historian of Craven, who had been long in India, informed me that among the Himalaya mountains, where there were entire forests of Rhododendrons, the stocks of Bees were extremely numerous, and the Honey entirely innoxious. Dr. Barton has not mentioned the Ledum, a plant fatal to many insects, and no doubt it would administer a noxious ingredient to Honey. —*J. Murray.* [The poisonous honey of the Euxine is certainly prepared from Azalea pontica; and Rhododendron ponticum itself is undoubtedly a poisonous plant; hares will not touch its shoots.]

Cockroaches.—No person who can procure a live hedgehog need either be troubled with Cockroaches, or resort to the hazardous expedient of strewing poison about his premises. I can affirm this from experience.—*A. Herbert.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

May 20th.—Mr. Solly introduced his fourth lecture by stating that the next question for his consideration was one of great importance. Plants are found to consist of lignine, gum, sugar, starch, &c; the question is, whence do they procure these substances, all of which are composed of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen? in short, what is the food of plants? If we examine the natural conditions under which plants grow, we find their roots in the soil, and their stem, branches, and leaves in the air; do they get their food from the soil, or from the air, or from both? The air consists of oxygen and nitrogen mixed together, but it contains also moisture, which it takes up from rivers, lakes, &c.; it also contains small traces of carbonic acid and of ammonia; the former derived from numerous sources, such as combustion and respiration—the latter from the decomposition of all organic substances containing nitrogen. Hence the air alone contains the four elements of plants. The soil is a far more complicated mixture, consisting of numerous earthy and saline substances, containing also, like the air, carbonic acid, ammonia, and moisture. The bulk of soil consists of silica, alumina, and a little oxide of iron, together with various small proportions of carbonates, sulphates, nitrates, phosphates of lime, magnesia, potash, soda, ammonia, and many other salts. In addition to these, all soils contain a little decaying organic matter, of both vegetable and animal origin. It is thus plain that the soil contains also much of the food of plants. Vegetables grow by decomposing (under the influence of light) the carbonic acid, water, and ammonia, which they absorb from the air and soil. Much has been said and written respecting the manner in which they absorb or assimilate these substances. According to Liebig, plants can only acquire carbon by decomposing carbonic acid; others, on the contrary, think that, although this is the principal source of carbon, yet that plants may likewise sometimes absorb organic matter from the soil directly, and thus acquire carbon otherwise than by decomposing carbonic acid. Whichever way the question is considered, it is notorious that the soil exerts a very considerable influence upon the growth of plants; and there can be no doubt that it acts partly by providing organic matter, consisting of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, and partly by supplying a small quantity of saline and earthy matters. As on former occasions, many well-selected experiments were introduced, among which one connected with the fluid state of flints attracted great attention.

May 24.—W. H. Pepys, Esq., in the Chair. The Earl of Harewood, Sir H. Meux, Bart., Sir H. P. Hume Campbell, Bart., G. Phillips, Esq., C. Puller, Esq., Mr. Alex. Couper, and Mr. J. E. Lane, were elected fellows, and Dr. J. C. Featherstone, of the Hort. Soc. of New Zealand, and J. Travers, Esq., of Philadelphia, foreign corresponding members. Notwithstanding the recent occurrence of the exhibition at the garden, there were many rare and beautiful specimens present. A large collection of plants, chiefly Orchidaceous, was sent by Mrs. Lawrence, containing 2 varieties of the superb Cattleya Móssiæ the colours of one of these were far brighter and better defined than those of the other; a species of Epidendrum, with singular brown flowers and a white labellum; Aérides affine, with a gracefully drooping raceme of lilac and purple blossoms; Maxillária tetragona; a pretty red-flowering species of Stylídium; a variety of Gompholóbium, called intermedium, from Swan River, with rather handsome reddish and yellow flowers, supposed to be one of the species of this genus whose poisonous properties have occasioned the destruction of so many cattle in the Swan River Colony; and Echium giganteum, producing a dense spike of white flowers above two feet in height. A Banksian medal was awarded for the dark variety of Cattleya Móssiæ and Aérides affine. From H. Story, Esq. a collection of seedling Heaths, raised between Erica ventricosa and E. aristata; these were exceedingly beautiful, and in excellent health, particularly E. ventricosa rósea, of a bright rose, with larger flowers than the generality of this subdivision of Heaths; ventricosa coruscans, of a purplish carmine before expansion, and gradually changing to light pink; ventricosa purpurascens, of a delicate flesh colour, both flowers and leaves being covered with a dense pubescence; fasciculata longiflora, a remarkably free bloomer; and conspicua, a peculiarly bushy, close-growing variety. For these a Knightian medal was given. From J. Allnutt, Esq., a small plant of Azálea fulgens, with larger and more brilliant flowers than any variety hitherto raised. A certificate was awarded for this. From Messrs. Chandler a fine plant of the sweet-scented Rhododendron fragrans. From C. B. Warner, Esq. a species of Habranthus, from South Chili, of a rosy lilac colour. From Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, a seedling Pelargonium, called the Princess Royal. From Messrs. Veitch cut flowers of their new Manéttia bícolor, Stigmatophyllon aristatum, Begonia coccínea of a bright scarlet colour, and Gloxínia speciosa, var. macrophylla variegata. From Mr. Cowan, gr. to M. Foster, Esq., a seedling Pelargonium. From Mr. Ferguson, gr. to the Duke of Buckingham, some green-fleshed Melons, and fine Black Hamburgh Grapes. The Vine from which these were cut was raised from the one at Hampton Court. It consists of 7 branches, each of which is 8 feet in length: in 1840 it produced 163 bunches; in 1841, 154; and in 1842, 141; total, 458 bunches. A certificate was awarded for the Grapes. From Mr. Henderson, of Coleorton Gardens, some exceedingly fine Peaches and Nectarines, for which a Banksian medal was given. From Mr. Dodemeade, gr. to W. Leaf, Esq. a basket of excellent Mushrooms. There was from the garden of the Society a large collection of Orchidaceous and other plants; amongst them were three species of Stanhópea, namely, tigrina, oculata, and saccata; the beautiful Dendróbium moschatum, a new species of Peristéria, with a white perianth, and and the labellum covered with purplish brown spots; Leschenáultia bíloba, a beautiful greenhouse shrub, with lovely blue flowers; Campánula grandis, a hardy herbaceous plant, with leaves resembling those of the Peach, and blossoms of dark blue—this was received by the society from St. Petersburg about two years since; Hotéia japónica, a pretty plant, somewhat resembling the common Meadow Sweet, and which will probably prove hardy; cut flowers of Pentstemon crassifólius, a very hardy, free-flowering kind, from the N.W. coast of America; and specimens of the purple Laburnum, exhibiting the lusus naturæ of three different sorts of flowers growing upon one branch. This kind is said to have been raised from a cross between the common yellow Laburnum and Cytisus purpúreus. The branch, in the present instance, appeared as if endeavouring to throw off its metamorphosed character and reassume the appearance of its original parents. There was also a Hyacinth which had been growing in a dark cellar, and although totally excluded from the light, its flowers had expanded of their natural red colour, whereas the leaves and stem were quite blanched. This fact is at variance with the established views of physiologists; since the colour of the flowers, in the present case, could not have been produced by the action of light.

May 27th.—Mr. Solly's fifth lecture was delivered to-day. It was mentioned in the last lecture that plants take up earthy substances. This is quite independent of the assimilation of oxygen hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen, and is of considerable importance. In studying the phenomena connected with it, several questions arise, to many of which, in the present state of science, answers altogether satisfactory cannot be given. When we examine the ashes of plants, we find out what earthy substances they have taken up; they prove to be potash and alkaline salts—always lime, sometimes silica or flint, very often phosphoric acid. So that we are forced to the conclusion that these substances, though quite independent of the "food of plants," are as essential to their growth as carbonic acid, &c. Mr. Solly then traced the life of a plant through its various stages—firstly, of *Germination:* Water, heat, and air are necessary to the excitement of the vitality of a seed; then its effects are—first, mechanical, swelling or softening the parts; second—chemical, the carbon in the seed being diminished; hence carbonic acid is formed during germination. The use of the substance called albumen was stated to be to feed the embryo plant till roots are formed. The influence of light in retarding germination was pointed out, as also the fact, that the vitality of seeds may be equally destroyed by too high or too low a temperature. Secondly, *of the formation of young leaves:* When the young plant begins to feed itself, and to assimilate its food, the circumstances connected with it are altered; no carbonic acid is evolved—light is then required: this leads to a consideration of the perspiration of plants, the nature of their sap, and the change it undergoes in the leaves; consequent upon which is the formation of woody tissue. The influence of light, heat, moisture, and a variety of other causes over these functions of plants, were then discussed, together with the effects of plants in keeping up the purity of the air, which is one of the great offices of vegetation. Thirdly, of *flowers* —their effects on the air. These were pointed out, and some observations were offered on their colours, the strange diversity of which all proceed out of four colourless elements. These colours were shown to be affected by acids and alkalies, and also greatly by light. Fourthly, the *fruit and seed.*—Here was pointed out the way in which they appropriate the juices of the plant, and the supreme importance of light and heat in enabling them to do so. The great variety of organic secretions, sweet, sour, oily, resinous, &c., were shown to depend on simple chemical rules. Lastly, the chemical considerations connected with the *death* of plants were explained; its effects upon their fabric; and the final results which arise out of their decay.

Horticultural Society's Exhibition.—Owing to some mistake in the entry of my plants which were exhibited at the Chiswick gardens, on the 14th May, all my single specimens, in some cases unique, were overlooked by the judges and no account taken of them, either in the award of the prizes or the report of the show in the *Chronicle* of last Saturday. I think, after such an omission, it will be but just to state that they were as follows:—Erica pinifolia, very rare; E. depressa, large, in full bloom; Gompholobium Hendersonii, new; Medinilla erythrophylla, new; Epacris lævigata, new; Boronia ànemonefolia, new; Platylobium Murrayanum, rare; Eriostemon neriifolium, 7 feet high; Chorizema varium, 6 feet across. By reporting the above, you will greatly oblige me and my employers: *Joseph Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, Ealing Park.* [Mr. Goode should have added that the "mistake" he alludes to was his own; and that his mistress's plants were overlooked in consequence of his having neglected to enter their names. If exhibitors will not attend to their plants, and take care that they are properly registered and marked, we do not know how such "mistakes" are to be prevented.]

ERRATUM.—In the *Chronicle* of Saturday last, I find, in the report of the grand horticultural exhibition at Chiswick, an error, which I trust you will set right. It says, "Mr. Pontey's seedlings were seen under great disadvantages: the distance they had to travel had no doubt caused the petals to flag and reflex. One called the Duke of Cornwall, a flower of extraordinary brilliancy of colour, we trust to see again under more favourable circumstances."—I cannot imagine how the mistake could have occurred. However, they were Mr. Lyne's seedlings, of Lipson, forwarded by me, and exhibited by Mr. Smith, my agent in London.—*William E. Rendle, Union-road Nursery, Plymouth.*

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Anniversary, May 24th.—Bishop of Norwich in the chair.

The Secretary read the bye-laws relating to the election of officers. The ballot was then commenced and the following officers elected:—

President—Edward, Lord Bishop of Norwich, D.D.
Treasurer—E. Forster, Esq.
Secretary—J. J. Bennett, Esq.
Under-Secretary—R. Taylor, Esq.

Members of Council Removed.	*Members of Council Elected.*
A. B. Lambert, Esq.	Lord Beverley.
G. Mantell, Esq., LL.D.	J. A. Hankey, Esq.
The Marquess of Northampton.	J. Miers, Esq.
R. H. Solly, Esq.	R. I. Murchison, Esq.
W. Yarrell, Esq.	A. White, Esq.

Specimens of the bark of the Cinnamon, of an unusual length, were exhibited, presented to the Society by the Hon. Henry Wright, of the Ceylon Civil Service. Mr. Miers read the Treasurer's accounts, by which it appeared that the receipts during the past year were 785*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; the expenditure, 761*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*; leaving a balance of 23*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* in the Treasurer's hands. The following statement was then read by the Secretary:

"The Council having had under their serious consideration the financial affairs of the Society, submit the following statement to the Fellows at large. The cost of the Collections and Library of Linnæus, together with those of the first President, Sir James Edward Smith, purchased of the executors of the latter in 1828, amounted to 3,000*l.* Of this sum about 1,500*l.* were then raised by subscription; and to meet the remainder a debt, on bonds, was incurred, which now amounts to 1,300*l.*, paying interest at 5 per cent. In consequence partly of this amount of interest, and partly of a diminution in the annual receipts, there has been accumulated within the last few years a further debt of about 500*l.* By recent arrangements a saving of some amount has been effected in the expenditure; but the Council are convinced that no further material reduction can be made without greatly impairing the efficiency of the Society, and they desire to avoid, as far as possible, the necessity of calling upon the Fellows to agree to a small charge being placed upon the Society's publications, that appearing to be the most obvious means of supplying the deficiency in the annual receipts. With this view they propose a general subscription, which they trust may reach such an amount as to meet the present liabilities, and to relieve the funds of the Society from the burthen of debt and interest. They, therefore, earnestly recommend the subscription to the members of the Society." To this document, which was circulated in the room, is appended the names of subscribers to the amount of about 600*l.* During the past year the following Members have died:—J. Ansley, Sir W. Beatty, Sir Chas. Bell, Rev. Isaac Bell, J. E. Bowman, Rev. Thos. Butt, M.A.; W. Cattley; E. J. Clarke, M.D.; Geo. Coles, R. Goolden, W. Harrison, Robert Higgin, Philip Hurd; J. R. Johnson, M.D.; A. B. Lambert, Charles Lane, Richard Leigh, Robert Maughan, Archibald Menzies, David Pennant. Of foreign members: Auguste Pyrame De Candolle, and Gens Wilken Hornemann. Of Associates, the Rev. R. F. Bree, Professor Don, and Mr. C. E. Sowerby. Notices of the life and labours of many of the above Fellows were then read by the Secretary. The President announced that Part I. Vol. XIX. of the Society's Transactions was now ready for distribution.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

May 21.—The anniversary meeting was held at the Society's house in Hanover-square, H. Handley, Esq., President, in the chair. The following report of the Council was read:—Four years only have elapsed since the foundation of the English Agricultural Society, and two only from the date of its incorporation to the present time. In that short period it has laid the firm foundations of its future progress; and although the accomplishment of its objects can only be the result of a more extended sphere of its labours, the influence of its example has tended to clear away those local prejudices in farming which from time immemorial had proved fatal obstacles to improvement, and has excited a candid spirit of inquiry on every subject connected with the good of the country and the interests of its members. At the last general meeting, the council announced their intention to apply to her Majesty's Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, for ground on which to erect in London a complete establishment for local purposes; and Viscount Duncannon not only placed at their acceptance a suitable space of Crown land in the neighbourhood of St. Martin's lane, but Mr. Dean also favoured them with plans for the construction of the edifice. These proposals received the consideration of the house committee, and the council on receiving their report resolved to abandon that design, on the grounds of the almost ruinous outlay of capital required for its accomplishment, and the local advantages only which would be attained by the undertaking; while the general interests of the society would be injured by the financial embarrassment resulting from its adoption. They therefore concurred in the recommendation of the house committee, that a suitable house should be selected for the purposes of official business, in which accommodation could be obtained for the secretary's office, the meetings of the councils and committees, and the general meetings; and in which a library for the reception of works of reference, and the most recent English and foreign publications on agricultural subjects, could daily be consulted by the members. All these advantages have been fully attained in the present house. The finance committee have reported the steady funding effected of the life compositions of Governors and Members, and have announced the great advantages attending the transmission of subscriptions from the country by means of post-office orders. They have also presented the several balance sheets of accounts as examined and approved by the auditors, together with the general ledger of accounts, in which the various receipts and payments will be found entered, and the following statement of the members, no less than 500 new ones having been elected during the last six months:

Life Governors	101
Governors	211
Life Members	328
Members	5,194
	5,834

The journal committee have reported that the whole of the new part is now printed, and on the point of publication. The council find that 2,000 impressions of Mr. Main's article, on Cottage Gardening, printed for cheap distribution (at 1*d.* each copy), have been distributed; and that Mr. Burke has furnished to the journal a compilation on "Cottage Economy and Cookery," which will be also reprinted in a cheap form for distribution among cottagers. The general Bristol committee have reported the near completion of their arrangements, and the rapid progress made by Mr. Manning, in the erection of the pavilion and show-yard, agreeably with the plans of Sir Robert Smirke and Mr. Dean. They have also accepted the offer made to them by the committee, of the Victoria Rooms, of the whole of that large and commodious building during the period of the meeting. The council have decided that the annual country meeting of 1843 for the north-eastern district shall be held at Derby. They have enacted an important by-law for regulating the elections at the anniversary meeting, and facilitating the mode by which members may record their votes on that occasion, in reference to the election of those members whom they may elect to fill the vacancies in the council annually created by the terms of the charter. The society are indebted to her Majesty's Office of Woods and Forests, in receiving every attention in the institution of experiments by Mr. Griffiths, at the King William's Town Experimental Farm in Ireland, on the comparative dairy value of Scotch and Irish cows; and a communication from the Earl of Lincoln, expressing his willingness to direct a complete analysis of the soils of the kingdom, to be undertaken at the Museum of Economic Geology at the expense of the Government. From Mr. Shaw Lefevre also, on the part of the Board of Trade, they have received a communication, expressing an intention to transmit a notice of any important agricultural implements which may be sent from abroad. The council have to record their sense of Dr. Daubeny's liberality in undertaking a journey into Spain, for the purpose of ascertaining the circumstances and extent, in the district of Estramadura, of the geological formation or mineral vein of phosphorite, or native phosphate of lime; a substance which holds out the prospect of becoming, to a certain extent, a substitute for the earthy part of bones, and probably, by judicious combination with gelatinous matter, a substitute for bones themselves, as a manure for land. They, finally, have the pleasure of announcing, that they have placed the Agricultural Society of Newfoundland among the number of the corresponding societies, and have taken advantage of the probable visit to this country of Dr. Liebig, and of Mr. H. Colman, Commissioner for the Agricultural Survey of the State of Massachusetts, to enrol their names in the list of honorary members. The Earl of Hardwicke was proposed as President by the Duke of Richmond, seconded by J. Webb, Esq., and elected unanimously.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

May 20th.—J. E. Gray, Esq., President, in the chair. The following donations were announced: A specimen of Sugar-cane from Madeira, presented by Mr. J. Halley; a specimen of Bupleurum tenuissimum, found at Highgate, by Mr. Mitten; British Plants, from Mr. E. Lees, Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites, and Mr. J. Ellis; and books from the President. A paper was read from E. Lees, Esq., "On the Flora of the Malvern Hills, Part 3; being a Sketch of the Cryptogamic Vegetation indigenous to the chain." This was accompanied by specimens, many of which were exhibited; the author considered that nearly one-half of the plants occupying the Malvern Hills were Cryptogamic; and the following synopsis will show this to be not an unreasonable supposition, especially as the census which the author had taken is not to be considered a perfect one; embracing, however, all the species Mr. L. had been enabled to identify, after an attentive examination of upwards of five years:

	Species.
Ferns and Equisetaceæ	25
Mosses	121
Jungermanniæ	23
Other Hepaticæ, Characeæ, &c.,	15
Lichens	223
Fungi	305
Total	712

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

May 12.—The seventh meeting for the season was held at the Botanic Garden; Professor Christison in the chair. Miss J. Farquharson was elected a life member.—The following communications were read:—1. On "Fumaria parviflora," as a native of England, by Mr. C. C. Babington. Mr. Babington, in reference to an opinion formerly expressed by him, that this species was a very doubtful native of England, not having then seen any specimens agreeing with the true characters of it, now states that he has obtained satisfactory proofs of its being a native; but that most botanists have been in the habit of calling F. Vaillantii by that name. He says, however, that the flowers of English specimens of F. Vaillantii are decidedly smaller than those of some which he possesses, from Montpelier—and that in some white-flowered English specimens of the same plant he perceives traces of an apiculus; also, that in French specimens of F. parviflora the flowers are of the same size as those of F. Vaillantii, but the fruit has an apiculus. Mr. Babington then gave a minute description of the principal characters which distinguish this and other allied species of the genus.—2. On the occurrence of Gelidium rostratum, Harv., at Aberdeen. By Mr. G. Dickie. This remarkable plant, which Mr. Turner considers, though with hesitation, as a variety of Delesseria alata, but which Dr. Arnott and Mrs. Griffiths refer to Gelidium, Mr. Dickie states to be abundant at Aberdeen, though it has not hitherto been found *in situ*. It occurs on the large stems of Laminaria digitata, and appears to be an inhabitant of deep water, being only found cast up after storms. Mr. Dickie says, "After comparing numerous fresh specimens of G. rostratum and D. alata, I feel convinced that there is no essential difference in the structure and outward form of the fruit in these plants. In both, the ternate granules are terminal and axillary, and the capsules occupy the same position. The seeds, however, differ in form; those of D. alata are mostly oval, in the other they are spherical."—3. On some anomalies in form in Scolopendrium vulgare. By Mr. J. Dickson. The fronds exhibited presented every possible variety of shape, from lanceolate to reniform, and from entire to lobed, or rather digitate. The more usual form is certainly entire and oblongo-lancolate, and it is difficult to account for the freaks of form which not unfrequently occur in this species of Fern.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE second show for the exhibition of Tulips and Heartsease took place at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand on Tuesday, and to the lovers of these flowers a great treat was afforded. The display of Tulips was beautiful; the stands contained some remarkably fine blooms, and were filled with the choicest varieties that are cultivated in the neighbourhood of London. In the department of class-showing some superb specimens were exhibited; and we are happy to perceive that a renewed stimulus seems to animate the growers of this "queen of flowers;" for the display of new varieties was numerous and encouraging. The show of Heartsease was the best collection of this universal favourite we have ever seen. The flowers were in the greatest perfection, large in size and fine in colour. The exhibition was attractive, and appeared to afford general satisfaction. The following is a list of the prizes:—

TULIPS.—*Amateurs:* Mr. Goldham, Islington, 1st prize for the best 9 blooms; Polyphemus, Shakspeare, Coronation, Parregiano, Daphne, Louis 18th, Triomphe Royal, Rose Brillante, Groom's Duchess of Sutherland.—*Professional Florists:* Mr. Brown, Slough, 1st prize best 9; Polyphemus, Brown's Hamlet, Platoff, Duchess of Tuscany, Lavinia, Belle Actrice, Triomphe Royal, Georgius Tertius, Cerise à belle forme. Mr. Willmer, Sunbury, 2d prize; Platoff, Mellona, Priam, Violette Rougeatre, Triomphe de Lisle, Roi de Siam, Triomphe Royal, Cameuse de Croix, Perle Brillante. Mr. Norman, Woolwich, exhibited the following:—Polyphemus, Abercrombie, Surpasse Catafalque, Laurence's Friend, Desdemona, Lord Bloomfield, Cerise à belle forme, Triomphe Royal, Rose Quarto.

NEW TULIPS.—No. 1. 1st-class prize was awarded to a bizarre named Brown's Polyphemus. This is a magnificent flower, broken from a seedling of Mr. Brown's, of Slough. The cup is a fine form, and very large; the petals are thick, stiff, well rounded, and even on the edges; the ground is a bright unstained yellow clean to the bottom of the stamens, with a very deep and intensely dark feather; the stem is strong, and it appears to be a middle-row flower. This splendid Tulip excited general admiration; from its size, fine cup, deep and bright colour, it will form a distinguished addition to any collection. 2, 1st-class prize. The Queen, broken by Mr. Goldham, of Islington; a beautiful rose, distinguished for its pure ground, clear bottom, and the peculiarity of its flame. 1, 2nd-class prize. A Byblœmen called Goldham's Napoleon; short cupped flower, with broad flame, broken into colour somewhat in the style of Pandora. 2, 2nd-class prize. A bizarre, Mr. Norman, of Woolwich; a very neat and pretty flower, clean and decided in its breaking, with a well-formed cup. There were several other seedlings of merit exhibited; a particularly fine bizarre, but evidently a Polyphemus, and others, which were fine flowers, but excluded from prizes, in consequence of their being repetitions of varieties we already possess.

HEARTSEASE.—*Amateurs*, 24 blooms: 1st prize, Mr. Edmonds, Wandsworth Road; Russian Duke, Imogene, Page's Wellington, Grand Duke, Reliance Superb, Herbert, Edmonds' Freak seedling), Brown's Curion, Lady Peel, Una, Jewess, Yellow Defiance, Giantess, Jesse, Tippoo Saib, Eclipse, Delicata, Seedling, Duke of Devonshire, Beauty of Hitchin, Seedling, Miss Stainforth, Mulberry Superb, Robespierre. 2nd prize, Mr. Bridges, of Carshalton; Bridges' Commissioner, Vivid, Bridges' Lady Peel, Jewess, Page's Wellington, Grand Duke of Russia, Ealing Hero, Argo, Magnum Bonum, Lucy Ann, Eclipse, Curion, Henbrey's Alpha, Bridges' Carshalton Hero, Gibson's Pilot, Bridges' Sylvia, Ketley's Bathonia, British Queen, Bridges' Cream, Iver Champion, Henbrey's Pearl, Seedling, Great Western, Mountjoy's Queen. *Professional Florists*, 36 blooms: 1st prize, Mr. Mountjoy, Ealing; Ealing Hero, British Queen, Silverlock's Prince Albert, Dr. Lindley, Desirable, Peter Dick, Lane's Grand Duke, Col. Dundas, La Superbe, Miss Stainforth, Amulet, Imogene, Curion, Duchess of Richmond, Mountjoy's IV., Mountjoy's Cleopatra, Dark Perfection, Flora M'Donald, Jehu, Earl of Clarendon, Jewess, Delicata, Mountjoy's Sylvia, Thompson's Grand Duke, Brown's Countess of Orkney, Lewis's Coronation, Queen Dowager, Eclipse, Flora Superb, Thompson's Launcelot, Thompson's Prince Albert, Thompson's Ultra Flora, Beauty of Hitchin, Thompson's Azurea, Romulus, Beauty of Entree Hill. 2nd prize, Mr. Brown Slough; Cappel's Admirable, Rufus, Grand Turk, Azurea, Bathonia, Warrior, Flora Superb, Brown's Crœsus, Royal Standard, Delicata, Dr. Lindley, Superb White, Brown's Jon, Ruby, Eclipse, Jehu, Maid of Honour, Miss Stainforth, Brown's Countess of Orkney, Brown's Cremona, Miss Nugent, Triumph, Launcelot, Ultra Flora, Duchess of Richmond, Corona, Brown's Jewess, Cook's Perfection, Silverlock's Prince Albert, Desirable, Brilliant, Vivid, Thompson's Prince Albert, Mulberry Superb, Sulphurea elegans, Brown's Curion.—SEEDLINGS. 1841, 6 Blooms. 2nd class, Mr. Bridges of Carshalton, for Commissioner: 1842, 1 Bloom, 2nd class, Mr. Bridges of Hampton, for Martha; and Mr. King of Iver, for Princess Royal. A Seedling of 1841 was also exhibited by Mr. King, called Exquisite, and Seedlings of 1842, by Mr. Mountjoy, called Purpuréa; two by Mr. Edwards, named Freak & Mendham: one by Mr. Gaines, the name of which we could not ascertain. Mr. Hardy, of Cambridge, sent a box of Seedlings, several of which were very good, but they did not arrive in time for the judges, and even had they done so, they could not, according to the society's rules, have been accepted, not having been accompanied by the names intended to be given to them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Prangos.—One of the most valuable sources of fodder of Ladakh, or perhaps of any other country, is a plant known by the name of Prangos, which grows only in the western parts of the country, at Imbal or Dras. This occurs of various sizes, from a single leaf, covering not more than an inch of surface, to a cluster of leaves and flowers spreading to a circumference of 12 ft. or 18 ft. This bush consists of long feathering leaves, of a dark green, crowned, when in blossom, with a profusion of large tufts of yellow flowers; the leaves, when full-grown, are 2 ft. in length, and the bush is circular, with a rounded top. The flower-stems rise from to 2 ft. to 5 ft., or even 6 ft., in old plants. The root is perennial, the leaves and flower-stems are in life for about four months. The plant flowers in June, and at the end of August the seeds fall spontaneously, and sow themselves: they lie in the ground till the snow begins to melt, or till April, and the plant then makes its reappearance. It is not, however, till the third year that the root is fully developed and begins to spread; thenceforward it continues to put forth fresh shoots for an indefinite period, so that, in the belief of the peasantry, a plant scarcely ever dies. The head of the Prangos, including leaves, flowers, stems, and seeds, is converted into Hay, as winter forage for Goats, Sheep, and Cows. Late in August, or early in September, the plants are cut to within 2 in. or 3 in. of the ground, and laid out in bundles, kept down by heavy stones; these bundles are sufficiently dry in three or four days to be gathered and piled in layers on the house-tops. In the winter months about 1 cwt. is considered sufficient for 20 Sheep or 30 Lambs for 24 hours. Healthy Sheep, fed upon Prangos, are said to become fat in 20 days; and that, if fully fed upon it for two months, their fatness approaches to suffocation. It is also said to be of a heating quality, and displays its nutritive properties in Cows as well as in Sheep and Goats, but does not increase the quantity of milk; and as beef is not an article of food in Ladakh, there is no advantage in feeding neat cattle upon it. Horses thrive upon it, but they are not readily reconciled to it; and it is remarkable that, whilst growing, no animal will browse upon its leaves, although they will feed upon its flowers. It is only as Hay that it is an acceptable article of food. Considering its value as fodder, its growing in a poor sterile soil, in every variety of site, except actual swamp, and in a bleak, cold climate, and its flourishing wholly in independence upon the care and industry of man, it would seem probable that it might be introduced with national advantage into many parts of Britain, and would convert her heaths, downs, and highlands, into storehouses for the supply of innumerable flocks.—*Moorcroft's Travels*, vol. i., p. 288. [It seems impossible to bring the seeds of this plant to Europe in a live state. Many attempts have been made, but without any success.]

Luminous Plants.—The following account of some luminous Fungi found at Swan River, by Mr. J. Drummond, is given in "The London Journal of Botany:"—"They grow parasitically on the stumps of trees, and possess nothing remarkable in their appearance by day, but by night they emit a most curious light, such as I never saw described in any book. The first species in which I observed this property was about two inches across, and was growing in clusters on the stump of a Banksia tree, near the jetty, at Perth, Western Australia. The stump was at the time surrounded with water when I happened to be passing on a dark night, and was much surprised to see what appeared to be a light in such a spot; on examination, I found it to proceed from this Fungus. It is six or seven years since this circumstance occurred. The late Dr. Collie, then our Colonial Surgeon, possessed a good collection of botanical books, which he and I jointly consulted, but without finding anything which bore on the subject. When this Fungus was laid on a newspaper, it emitted by night a phosphorescent light, enabling us to read the words around it; and it continued to do so for several nights, with gradually decreasing intensity as the plant dried up. A few weeks ago, and not till then, I discovered another instance of the same kind. I was collecting plants on an ironstone hill in the Toodjay district, when I was struck with the beauty of a large Fungus, of the same character as the former, but measuring 16 inches across, and about a foot from the root to the extremity of the pileus. The specimen which I carried home weighed about five pounds, was very smooth, yellowish-brown above, and dirty-white upon the gills: it gradually became thinner towards the outer edge of the pileus, where it was waved and sinuated. It was the beauty of the species which induced me to gather it—for as to making a full collection of the Swan River Fungi, such a task would require an entire season, and the skill of a person who could make drawings or models of them. The specimen in question was hung up inside the chimney of our sitting-room to dry, and on passing through the apartment in the dark, I observed the Fungus giving out a most remarkable light, similar to what I have described above. No light is so white as this, at least none that I have ever seen. The luminous property continued, though gradually diminishing, for four or five nights, when it ceased, on the plant becoming dry. We called some of the natives, and showed them this Fungus, when emitting light; the room was dark, for the fire was very low and the candles extinguished, and the poor creatures cried out 'Chinga!' their name for a spirit, and seemed much afraid of it; and I certainly must own it is a very extraordinary Will-o'the-Wisp."

Improved Method of Managing Pigs.—In Hampshire, the condition of pigs has been much improved by cleanliness; it is the custom there frequently to wash and rub the skin with a hard brush. It is well known that the bacon of the above country will fetch two-pence per lb. more than any other, which arises from good management, and the practice now alluded to, as well as burning the pig, which gives the peculiar flavour. The plan of letting the pigs run about the streets and feed upon offal, fish, and filth, as is the case in sea-port towns, is unknown in the counties of Wilts and Hants.

Vegetable Weather Prophets.—The corollas of the Germander Speedwell are all securely closed at the approach of rain, and they as surely open again when the storm is overpast.

Not for thy azure tint, though bright,
Nor form so elegantly light,
I single thee, thou lovely flower,
From others of the sylvan bower,—
Thy name alone is like a spell,
And whispers Love, in "Speed thee Well."

The Pimpernel, also called most commonly "the Poor Man's Weather-glass," closes its tiny but brilliant flowers many hours before the occurrence of rain; its delicate flowers "go to sleep," or close up, soon after twelve, and again expand at seven in the morning. Thus, by this simple monitor, can we ascertain both the hour and also foretel the weather:—

Of humble growth, though brighter dyes,
But not by rural swains less prized,
  The trailing stems allure
Of Pimpernel; whose brilliant flower
Closes against the approaching shower,
Warning the swain to sheltering bower,
  From humid air secure."

The common and despised Dandelion, a word evidently a corruption of the French translation of the word, Dent de Lion, in German Pfaffenkohrlein and Dotterbluhme, is one of the most correct sun-dials, or rather, perhaps, "dial flowers;" closing at five in the afternoon, and opening again at seven in the morning.

Leontodons unfold
On the swart turf their ray-encircled gold;
With Sol's expanding beam the flowers unclose,
And rising Hesper lights them to repose.

If the Siberian Sowthistle shut at night, there will generally ensue fine weather on the next day; and if it open, cloudy and rainy. If the African Marigold remain shut after seven P. M., rain may be expected. If the Trefoil contract its leaves, thunder and heavy rain may be expected.—*Meteorological Journal.*

Sugar.—A letter from Athens, of the 28th March, mentions that the directors of the Royal Sugar Manufactory at Kaïnourio-Chorio, where, for some time past, beet-root sugar has been made, have just concluded some experiments on the root of the Asphodel, which grows naturally throughout the whole of Greece in great abundance. These experiments have been crowned with success. Not only is the sugar of admirable quality, but the quantity is six times greater than that furnished by the beet-root.—*Athenæum.*—[This plant is, we presume, the Asphodelus fistulosus. If the statement is correct, it will be a curious fact as regards the properties of plants, for no sugar has ever yet been found in any of the Liliaceous order.]

Royal Garden, Berlin.—At a meeting of the members of the Prussian Horticultural Society, held in October 1841, Herr Lenné, garden-director, gave an account of the improvements going on at Berlin, under the direction of the King, as well as of some others in contemplation, of which the following is an abstract:—1. The laying out of the Place de Belle-Alliance, in a similar manner to that at Leipsic, with convenient pleasure-grounds, &c.—2. An improvement and extension of the Park-grounds, in which it is proposed that the large waste parade be partly taken into the park, and planted in an ornamental manner. This is very desirable, as at present the dusty parade forms an unpleasant contrast with the agreeable grounds on its left, and in summer gives rise to clouds of dust, which cover the neighbouring vegetation. It will, when attached to the park, form a square, in the midst of which a place will be left for the parade, which is to be covered with a firmer soil than it is at present. The pheasantry, situated close to the park, will be converted partly into an extension of the park, and partly be occupied as a zoological garden. One of the greatest and most important ornaments of the park will be a memorial in marble, dedicated by the inhabitants of Berlin to King Frederick William III., and which, according to the direction of an order of the Cabinet, will be placed in the Flora-Platz, an arrangement which has given the highest satisfaction. A lithographic impression of the design for its erection was exhibited to the society.—3. Several alterations are proposed to be made, which will not only facilitate the industry and commerce of the inhabitants of *Berlin*, but involve improvements interesting to those engaged in horticulture and planting. Great inconvenience has always been felt at the spring of the year, in vessels getting out through the lock of the Spree, on account of their great accumulation during winter; and in order to prevent this difficulty, and to facilitate the ingress and egress of vessels, it is proposed to form a canal, commencing in the Spree at Lützow, not far from Charlottenburg, passing near the terminus of the Potsdam and Berlin Railway, and opening again into the Spree, between the Halle and Cottbusser gates, and inside the walls of the city. On the one side of this canal, which is to be 80 ft. broad, will be a boulevard, laid out in an ornamental manner, and planted with trees, both within and without the city walls. The other bank of the canal will be devoted to the erection of commercial buildings of various kinds. The plan for the improvement of the Köpnicker-Feld consists in planting a large portion of it with trees. This will be in connexion with the above-mentioned boulevard, as well as many of the places of public recreation. It is also intended to improve the ground on which the gunpowder factory formerly stood, which is to be added to the park, for forming a new parade in the south-west front of the House of Invalids, and, at the same time, to form a large basin as a harbour for ships. In the last place, a plan was exhibited for laying out the Friedrichs-Hain, on the outside of the city, which the magistrate of this place wished to establish in memory of Frederic II. These improvements will all be brought into direct combination by a great boulevard-road, and in this manner form a circle of delightful shady promenades.

Re-issue of Royle's Botany.—We are happy to announce the intention of the publishers to re-issue Dr. Royle's very valuable "Illustrations of the Botany and other Branches of the Natural History of the Himalayan Mountains, and of the Flora of Cashmere." It is a very important work, which ought to be in every good library of Natural History; and being about to appear in numbers, will be accessible by many who cannot afford to pay its price all at once.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Catasetum globiflorum. Globe-flowered Catasetum. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria.—This is a distinct and well-marked species of a very variable genus, and was sent from Rio, by Dr. Gogarty, to the Glasnevin Botanic Garden in 1840, where it has since flowered. The flower-scape is erect, from a foot to a foot and a half high; producing 12 or 15 of its curious globular blossoms. The sepals are mottled with purplish dingy brown; petals of a pale green, spotted with brownish purple; labellum pale green, richly spotted with deep purple towards the margin and dotted with red near the apex.—*Curtis's Bot. Mag.*

Gloxínia spe'ciosa; var. Menzie'sii. Rough-leaved Gloxinia; Mr. Menzies' var. (*Greenhouse Herbaceous Plant.*) Gesneráceæ. Didynámia Angiospérmia.—This beautiful variety has flowered at the nursery of Mr. Chandler, where it is known under the name of Gloxínia Menziésii. The tube of the corolla is white or cream-coloured, with a tinge of purple, and the interior of the almost white throat is elegantly marked with numerous purple dots.—*Curtis's Bot. Mag.*

Rhododendron Smíthii au'reum. Mr. Smith's Yellow Rose-Bay. (*Hardy Evergreen.*) Ericáceæ. Decandria Monogýnia.—This noble hybrid was raised by Mr. Smith, of Norbiton, near Kingston, from a hardy seedling of his own, fertilised with the pollen of Azalea sinensis. It is a hardy evergreen shrub, with the foliage much wrinkled; and the flowers, which form a depressed cone, are individually above three inches across, of a yellow ground, shaded lightly towards the outside with a pale brown tint, and having the top petal spotted with brown. It is an admirable plant for lifting when it comes into flower, and placing in a pot in the greenhouse, for preserving the delicacy of its blossoms for a greater length of time. When cultivated in the open ground, it requires, like all Rhododendrons, a good depth of heath-soil, and a rather shaded as well as sheltered situation. —*Paxton's Mag. of Botany.*

Cœlógyne testa'cea. Testaceous Cœlogyne. Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monogýnia. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—An Orchidaceous plant from Sincapore, introduced by Messrs. Loddiges. The flowers hang down in racemes about six inches long, and are of dull clay colour, which renders them anything rather than handsome.—*Bot. Reg.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Waterer's Nursery, Knap Hill.—This is situated in a pleasant part of Surrey, about 5 miles distant from Bagshot, and 2½ miles from the Woking station of the Southampton railway. It is deservedly celebrated for the choice collection of American plants, to which it is almost exclusively devoted, and which appear to thrive as well in this place as in their native country. A great quantity of the Rhododendrons are treated as standards, being trained with the clear stem to the height of 5 or 6 feet, and then allowed to form a bushy head, which certainly renders them highly ornamental. These will be finely in flower in about a fortnight's time; amongst those at present in bloom are a double variety of Rhododendron hyacinthiflorum, which promises to be a free flowerer; a handsome seedling, raised from Catawbiense, and trained as a standard, of a bright rosy purple, with the upper part of the flower almost white, margined with purple, and the throat marked with dark spots; and another of a delicate lilac colour and an excellent shape, having the throat spotted with dark brown. One large plant we observed which must have measured at least 20 yards in diameter. It is not, however, so much the beauty of the Rhododendrons, at the present time, as that of the Azáleas, to which we would call attention. These are just in full perfection, and being planted in dense masses, varying in colour from milk-white to the most intense red, create a brilliant display; many of them are from 10 to 12 feet in height. Among the seedlings raised by Mr. Waterer, are Azálea viscosépala, white, with a yellow throat; this is a cross between viscosa and Indica alba, which latter it very much resembles in the foliage; calendulácea exímia, a bright salmon; Póntica crócea spléndida, buff and orange striped, with a red throat; Póntica zebrina, orange and dark red, a handsome variety, the buds when expanding present a striped appearance; Póntica macrantha, very like the old variety, but far excelling it in size of flower; Sulphúrea grandiflora, light sulphur colour, throat spotted with deep yellow; Glória triumphans, bright rose, throat deep yellow, margined with pink; this is a very free bloomer, and the flowers are well shaped. We likewise noticed some flourishing beds of Ammýrsine buxifólia, Menziésia globularis, Vaccínium stamíneum, and a small plant of the double scarlet Thorn in flower, and some noble plants of Andrómeda floribunda and Kálmia latifólia; one of the latter was 10 feet in height and will shortly be in blossom. An exceedingly fine specimen of Magnólia auriculata is also in full bloom; this is perhaps the largest plant in England, being upwards of 40 feet in height. Pinus macrocarpa appears to thrive uncommonly well in this situation; so also do the various kinds of Junipers, Cypresses and Berberries, of which there is a good collection. A Laburnum is in bloom, which presents the singular appearance of three varieties upon the same tree, viz.—Cytisus purpúreus, C. róseus and common yellow; we were assured by Mr. Waterer that this had never been either grafted or budded.—*R. A., May* 23.

Messrs. Dickson's, Acre-lane, Brixton.—Many of the Tulip-beds in the neighbourhood of London, and particularly on the south side, have suffered from the late unfavourable season. Mr. Dickson's bed, with some failures, contains a fair share of very fine well-bloomed flowers. In the class of Roses, we particularly noticed the following sorts, in admirable condition: Pucelle d'Orleans, feather and flame, fine rose colour upon a delicate white ground, good cup, and the feathering very perfect. Rosa Bianca, feather only; ground, pure white, with good cup; this is a very constant and excellent show flower. Triomphe Royal, very fine; Catalani, very pure ground, with fine-coloured rose markings, in feather and flame, rather too much distributed over the petals for our taste; Cerise à belle forme, a fine and certain flower; it generally comes with the flame only, which is considered by the generality of growers its best character, but it occasionally comes with feather also; La Tendresse, a delicate rose; and Minerva, which is a very beautiful flower. Among the Byblœmens we were delighted to see Holmes' King in such fine condition; generally, the flame is very faint: but in Mr. Dickson's specimens the colour was deep, and the flame perfect, which rendered the flower very attractive. Mentor, or Reine de Sheba, delicate white, with feather and flame: Constantia, or La Virginité, delicate violet, with feather and flame; Belle Actrice, and Rubens, very rich in colour, feather and flame; Franklin's Earl Grey and Sir Edward Knatchbull we saw for the first time; both flowers have well-formed petals and short good cups, each feather and flame—the first a rosy Byblœmen, the latter a deeper colour. The Bizarres are very select; the one commanding most attention, on account of its size and fine colour, is a flower (broken by Mr. Dickson from one of Clarke's breeders) named the Duke of Devonshire; the ground is a bright, clear, lemon-yellow flame and feather, but preferable when with feather only, and rib running half way down the petal; in this state it shows the ground colour, which is very beautiful, to great advantage, contrasting with the deepest brown imaginable: the petals are stiff, and the cup large and well formed. We consider this flower a great acquisition. It comes into the middle row; the foliage is large, and the flower constant, grand, and attractive. Greig's Osiris, deep yellow, with good flame; Surpass Pompey, good cup, and rich colour; Surpass Catafalque, rich yellow, rib with feather, but it is most admired when with feather only; Semper Augustus, delicate feather with rib: Strong's Globe Bizarre, has a delicate lemon ground, with rich and perfect flame, occasionally in a lighter strain; Abercrombie, San joie, or Captain White, flame and feather, very certain. Mr. Dickson's flowers were a good size, and the colours were high and fine; those we have noticed are choice varieties, and are in fine condition.—*May* 21.

Reviews.

Designs for Farm Cottages and Steadings, with Descriptions, Specifications, and Estimates; General Remarks on Farm Offices, and an Appendix of Practical Information. By James Cunningham. Edinburgh: Blackwood.

This useful work forms a thin 8vo volume divided into two parts. The first commences with general remarks upon the present condition of the cottager, and points out the means by which that class might, in a great measure, be benefited. It is the opinion of the author that education would do much towards effecting this, and that better accommodation in the construction of cottage-dwellings ought not to be overlooked, since the deficiency in this respect is one source of the coarse habits to which the poor become habituated. After describing the plan upon which the generality of cottages are built, he proceeds to show where improvements are most necessary, and in what manner they may be effected. This description is rendered more clear by a series of plates exhibiting the front elevation, longitudinal section, and ground plan of his principal designs, and concludes with an estimate of the labour and expenses consequent upon their erection. The second part begins with a general description of barns, stables, cattle-sheds, and other offices belonging to a farm; and one important feature in this part of the work is, the facility which it affords of cheaply adapting the steadings to the wants of successive occupiers. A specification is then given of the manner of building and fitting up these offices; this is accompanied by designs, to which the reader is referred for a better elucidation of the subject. The volume contains also an Appendix, which treats upon the moving powers which may be applied to machinery—on the Ventilation of Farm-offices; on the use of Home Timber in their erection; on the Charges of Interest on Money expended on Farm-buildings; on the Covering of Roofs; and concludes with detailed estimates of Farm-offices by the lineal foot. Altogether it is a good, sensible, and complete guide to both farmer and landlord.

Loudon's Hortus Lignosus Londinensis is now before us. We find that, independently of its use in comprising a list of the hardy trees and shrubs, both indigenous and foreign, which are cultivated in the neighbourhood of London, with their synonymes and the different authors who have described them, it is also valuable in containing an analysis of the more common trees and shrubs of Britain, with the purposes, useful or ornamental, for which they may be grown. In this analysis they are arranged, first, so as to show whether they are valuable on account of their timber, the character of their head, their adaptation to particular soils, or for their produce in fruits or seeds; secondly, they are selected with reference to ornament, according to their bulk, form, mode of growth, foliage, or flowers. The work likewise contains an excellent index of genera and species, including their synonymes.

Loudon's Arboretum Britannicum is, we are happy to state, completed, and forms a thick 8vo volume, of 1162 pages, and 2109 woodcuts. For our opinion of the work we must refer our readers to p. 832 of last year's *Chronicle.*

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

The various delicate tints of the newly-opened leaves, the fresh verdure of the grass, and the gay colours of the blossoms of numerous trees and shrubs, combine to render the pleasure ground more attractive now, than perhaps at any other season of the year; it therefore behoves every one who has the charge of a garden, to heighten this beauty of nature, and enhance its enjoyment by keeping the grounds in the highest order that his means will admit. As the principal planting may now be presumed to be over, more time can be afforded for this purpose—which, however, ought at all times to be made a principal consideration, because inattention to it is certain, sooner or later, to create a distaste, either to the garden or to the gardener, in the minds of proprietors.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—See the directions given last week respecting the shifting of young plants. In pits heated by dung linings, these might be partly renewed, for the purpose of renovating the bottom heat, in preference to adding fresh bark. Give no water for a time to the roots of newly-potted plants; there will be no necessity for it if their leaves are surrounded by a humid atmosphere, and the plants slightly shaded in hot days.

Vinery.—Where forcing was commenced about the 1st of January, the fruit will now be ripe. If a pine-stove has been made use of for this purpose, which is done in many gardens, particular care will be requisite when working among the Pine plants, not to rub the bunches of Grapes; the bloom once destroyed can never be restored, and the finest fruit looks unsightly when deprived of it. If the next house in succession is not sufficiently advanced to come in for table immediately after that now in use is finished, the fruit should be forwarded by a night temperature of 70°, and 80° to 90° by sun-heat (with a moist atmosphere); in no case, however, ought Grapes to be strongly excited during the time that the seeds are forming.

Peach-house.—The fruit in the latest house ought to be moderately thinned, if not already done, before the stoning process commences. Take off all leaves that shade the ripe or ripening fruit, and follow the directions formerly given respecting its free exposure to air, at all times when the weather is suitable.

Cherry-house.—In case the fruit in the second house is ripening, diminish the quantity of water at the roots, and discontinue syringing. Air should also be very liberally admitted.

Fig-house.—See last week's Calendar.

Cucumbers and Melons.—If any red spider be observed, take away the infested leaves immediately, sprinkle the plants with water, and close the lights while the sun shines strongly on them. With the vapour perfectly confined, a temperature of 100° or 105° will not injure the plants; but when it exceeds that point they had better be shaded. Fumigate repeatedly, to keep down thrips—one smoking having but little effect upon that troublesome insect. A few young plants, either from cuttings or seed, should always be kept on hand.

Out-door Department.

Broccoli.—The Purple Cape and Grange's Early White may be sown where they are to remain, putting two or three seeds in a patch, two feet apart; or if ground be scarce, let the plants be one foot apart in the rows; every alternate one to be afterwards transplanted. Sow likewise a little seed of one or two late sorts, to furnish the latest crop next spring. The new variety called Chappell's Cream appears to be an excellent late kind.

Cauliflowers may be treated in the way above recommended for the early Broccolis. If that method be not practicable, sow a bed for transplanting; this should be done immediately.

Cabbages.—In some places very young Cabbages are required during the whole of the season, and to supply these it will be necessary to sow more frequently than is usual. A little seed put in now will come into use after that sown in March; and it will be best to sow two sorts which have been proved by experience to succeed each other.

Carrots.—Thin out the young crops before the plants crowd each other, leaving the Horn variety thicker in the rows than the large sorts; every other plant can afterwards be drawn for use. Also sow a few more rows for drawing young in autumn.

Celery.—Continue to transplant before the plants get too large, or their removal will give them a great check. If the weather be dry, give them a thorough watering, and then cover the damp earth with a little from the sides of the trenches. This method of mulching with mould saves considerable labour in watering, by checking evaporation.

Lettuce.—Besides Cabbage and Cos, sow one or more of the large summer sorts, such as the Malta or the Belle Bonne.

Mustard and Cress.—Keep up a regular supply by frequent sowings; or, if Normandy Cress is substituted, sow a bed of it.

Onions.—Sow the Welch, for drawing young; and the Silver-skinned thickly, for pickling: this last should be put upon poor ground.

Peas.—Sow the same quantity of the same sorts as before, with Spinach between the rows as usual.

Salsafy and Scorzonera may yet be sown, if there is found to be a deficiency of stock. Thin out the first sowing, and also all other young crops that are sufficiently forward.

Orchard.—Persevere in eradicating insects, for the reason given last week. Wall Vines are now forward enough to be dressed and nailed. Stop the fruitful shoots one joint beyond the bunch, and do not retain too much wood and fruit: covetousness in this particular often spoils a crop, besides injuring the Vines for after years. The shoots ought to be trained far enough apart to permit the sun to shine between the leaves upon the wall. Those who wish to excel in Vine culture on open walls will do well to consult Hoare's work on that subject.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Watch carefully for red spider and other insects, using means to eradicate them whenever they make their appearance. Remove seedling Mammillárias, or those which are unhealthy, to a dung-frame, and keep them there during the summer. Apply very little artificial heat at night; in a short time this will not be required, unless the weather is dull and cold.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—The Greenhouse should be kept rather warmer than before, if it has been filled with tender annuals. A pleasing appearance might be given to the plants which have been set in the open air, by tastefully arranging them in groups. If the pots are set upon a layer of coal-ashes, worms will not get into them so readily. Delicate species must not be exposed to the variations of the weather, but should be kept under glass all summer; for which purpose a low pit, which can be conveniently shaded in hot weather, is well adapted. Examine the roots of unhealthy plants, and repot them in suitable soil; these likewise should be nursed in a pit till they recover.

Pits and Frames.—This department will now be chiefly occupied in raising a stock of young plants and of flowers to decorate the Greenhouse and Conservatory. If the whole of the pits are not wanted for these and the purposes above mentioned, part of them may be employed in the production of late Cucumbers and Melons.

Out-door Department.

Finish the transplanting of annuals, and thin those sown in patches. Many perennials now require staking and tying, but their flowering-stems should first be well thinned out. Fix the stakes so that they may not be seen conspicuously, but be hid by the flower-stems. After the planting and tying are completed, the beds should be hoed and raked. Do not, as is frequently done for the sake of neatness, cut off the leaves of Crocuses or other bulbs which have blossomed. If the appearance of these is objectionable, they should be taken up and temporarily planted in the reserve-ground till the leaves naturally decay.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Seed-beds must be kept free from weeds, which otherwise will soon smother the young plants. The more choice species, both seedling and transplanted, should be watered occasionally in dry weather. Keep grafted Stocks free from suckers, and take off the clay and untie those which have made shoots five or six inches long; these should afterwards be secured to stakes, that the wind may not blow them off.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Pay attention to newly-planted trees, in keeping the small ones clear of weeds and grass, and preventing those which are larger from being blown about by strong winds. If seeds of forest trees have been sown where they are to remain, and are now coming up, the young plants will require a little care in the way of cleaning about them until they are high enough to overtop the grass.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene*, State of the Weather near London for the Week ending May 26, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

May		Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	20	29.638	29.646	63	49	56.0	S.W.	
Saturday	21	29.724	29.676	61	41	51.0	S.	
Sunday	22	29.748	29.674	65	42	53.5	S.	.01
Monday	23	29.857	29.785	64	43	53.5	S.	.01
Tuesday	24	29.838	29.790	65	40	52.5	S.W.	.20
Wednesday	25	29.854	29.845	63	48	55.5	S.W.	.23
Thursday	26	29.823	29.767	66	47	56.5	S.W.	.01
Average		29.786	29.740	63.8	44.2	54.0		

May 20. Densely clouded, and cold; overcast.
21. Cloudy and fine; sultry at intervals; cloudy and fine at night.
22. Cloudy and fine; slight rain at night.
23. Cloudy and fine throughout.
24. Rain; overcast and fine at night.
25. Rain; cloudy; overcast and fine.
26. Rain; cloudy; fine; clear at night.
The mean temperature of the week was 2½ below the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending June 4, 1842.

May.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
							N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	29	66.9	46.4	56.6	6	0.97 in.	1	6	1	2	1	3	2	—
Mon.	30	67.8	46.3	57.0	5	0.22	1	3	4	—	2	3	2	1
Tues.	31	69.1	47.3	58.2	6	0.38	—	5	1	—	3	4	2	1
June.														
Wed.	1	69.7	46.8	58.2	9	0.27	3	2	—	5	4	—	2	—
Thurs.	2	68.7	48.3	58.5	6	0.33	—	2	—	2	2	3	4	3
Fri.	3	69.4	47.5	58.4	6	0.91	—	—	—	1	4	4	3	4
Sat.	4	68.9	47.4	58.1	7	0.76	1	2	—	2	2	3	3	3

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 2nd, 1834—thermometer 85°; and the lowest on the 3rd, 1837—thermometer 35°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending May 27, 1842.

The supply of most sorts of Vegetables during the past week has been tolerably good, and every kind of Forced Fruit is becoming more abundant. Trade, upon the whole, has been pretty brisk. *Fruit.*—Pines are very good, and their price continues much the same as last week. Grapes are plentiful, and are somewhat cheaper, from 4*s.* to 8*s* per lb. Of Melons also there is a good supply; they are selling from 6*s.* to 9*s.* each. Peaches and Nectarines are becoming more plentiful, and appear to be very good; their price, however, has not varied since our last report. Cherries are considerably cheaper, having settled to 18*s.* per lb. Strawberries are abundant, at a somewhat reduced price, being from 4*d.* to 8*d.* per oz. Plenty of green Gooseberries may be obtained, and Currants are not scarce; the latter are selling at 6*s.* per half-sieve, the former from 3*s.* 6*d.* to. 4*s.* 6*d.* per half-sieve. Apples still continue to be well supplied; the demand for them is not great, and the Kitchen sorts are considerably advanced in price, fetching from 8*s.* to 12*s.* per bushel, and the Dessert kinds from 7*s.* to 13*s.* per bushel. Cucumbers are abundant, and may be obtained much cheaper, the best not fetching above 1*s.* 6*d.* per brace. *Vegetables.*—Asparagus still continues very scarce, owing to the coldness of the nights; consequently its price is not materially reduced; the best fetches from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* per bunch. Cauliflowers are daily becoming more abundant, from 2*s.* to 12*s.* per doz.; and a few Broccoli may still be met with, from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per bunch. Cabbages are plentiful and very good. Peas although still very scarce are much cheaper than they were last week, and are fetching from 14*s.* to 16*s.* per half sieve. Kidney Beans still remain the same; new Potatoes are more abundant, and are selling from 6*d.* to 9*d.* per lb.; the Cornish kinds from 3*d.* to 5*d.* per lb. Young Turnips and Carrots are improving fast; and they are somewhat cheaper than they were last week. Lettuces and all kinds of Salading are somewhat abundant; so also is Rhubarb, the finer sorts of which are selling from 8*s.* to 12*s.* per doz. bundles. *Flowers.*—Of these there are a great variety; the finest among the cut ones consist of Azáleas, Clematises, Borónias, Roses, Gladioluses, Calceolárias, Gardenias, and Picotees.

PRICES SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Apples, Kitchen, per bush. 4*s* to 7*s*
— Dessert, per bushel, 5*s* to 12*s*
Strawberries, forced, per oz., 4*d* to 8*d*
Peaches, per doz. 30*s* to 40*s*
Nectarines, per doz., 30*s* to 40*s*
Pine Apple, per lb. 10*s* to 14*s*
Grapes, hothouse, per pound, 4*s* to 8*s*
Oranges, per doz., 9*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per 100, 5*s* to 18*s*
— Bitter, per 100, 7*s* to 16*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 14*s*
Cucumbers, per brace, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Melons, English, each, 6*s* to 9*s*
Cherries, per lb. 18*s*
Gooseberries, per hf. sve., 3*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
Currants, per half sieve, 6*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Walnuts, per bushel, 16*s* to 24*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Spanish, 16*s*
— Barcelona, 20*s*
— Turkey, 16*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, White, per doz. 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Cabbage, Red, for pickling, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 3*s* to 4*s*
Broccoli, Green, p. bnch., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Cauliflowers, per doz., 2*s* to 12*s*
Peas, per half sieve, 14*s* to 16*s*
Kidney Beans, forced, p. 100, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 45*s* to 90*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, per bush. 2*s* to 3*s*
— New, per pound, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— — Cornish, 3*d* to 5*d*
Turnips, young, per bunch, 6*d* to 2*s*
Carrots, young, per bunch, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Parsneps, per dozen, 1*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s* to 8*s*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 6*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s*
Chives, per pot, 3*d*
Leeks, per dozen bunches, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Garlic, per lb. 1*s*
Shallots, per lb., 2*s* 6*d*
— Green, per bunch, 3*d*
Onions, per half sieve, 5*s*
— Green, per bch., 2*d* to 3*d*
Asparagus, per 100, large, 3*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
— Second or Middling, 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— Sprue, or Small, 1*s* to 2*s*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. score, 4*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Cos, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 6*d* to 1*s*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Watercress, p. dz. small bunch. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 1*s*
Tarragon, per dozen bunches, 3*s*
Fennel, per dozen bunches, 2*s*
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Sage, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Mint, per dozen bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Marjoram, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Basil, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Rhubarb Stalks, doz. bundles, 4*s* to 12*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 9*d* to 1*s* 3*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

A Subscriber.—It is very beneficial to cut off the flower-stems of RHUBARB, when not required for seed, and it should be done at an early period of their growth.

A Constant Reader's plants are,—1, Andrómeda Catésbei; 2, Andrómeda arbórea; 3, Spiræa alpina; 4, Lithospermum purpúreo-cæruleum; 5, Gerànium phæum; 6, Gerànium striatum; 7, Mesembryánthemum acinaciforme.

An Essex Subscriber's Apple is the Yellow Buckland.

A. R. Z.—Your plants are,—1, A'llium ursinum; 2, Pedicularis palustris; 3, Lepídium campestre; 4, Sanguisorba officinalis; 5, Gerànium lúcidum; 6, Lithospermum arvense.

L. P.'s plant is Labichea lanceolata.

M. N.—The VEGETABLE MARROW requires to be raised in a hotbed; it may afterwards be planted out in the open ground, protecting it for a week or two with a hand-glass.

A Subscriber.—You will find a full account of the method of PACKING GARDEN-SEEDS for exportation, in a leading article at p. 715 of last year's *Chronicle.*

D. D.—By referring to the Garden Memoranda of this week, you will see that a DOUBLE SCARLET CRATÆGUS is now in flower at Mr. Waterer's Nursery, Knap Hill.

J. T. S.—Patience and perseverance in continually picking or brushing the SCALE from the bulbs of your Amaryllises while in a dormant state, will be more likely to prove effectual than any remedy which we can suggest; removing at the same time as many of the dry exterior coats of the bulbs as can be done with safety, and *burning* them.

Q. Q.—If you cannot accomplish the more sure and simple method of propagating MOSS ROSES by budding, you may increase them by cuttings of the half-ripened wood. The best time for pruning RHODODENDRONS and other Evergreens is early in the spring. There is no way to prevent the scraggy appearance of the WHITE BROOM when out of flower but by cutting out all the dead shoots, and shortening those which are unsightly.

A. B. C.—The proper time to commence shading your PICOTEES is just as the forwardest pods are beginning to expand; and as soon as any of the flowers are opened by all means shelter them during wet weather.

W. Earl.—Your purple PANSY is rich in colour and large; the general form of the flower is very round and good; it also lies flat, but we think that for so large a flower the petals want substance.

E. F.—Pray excuse us: and yet your POETRY has something imperial about it, for it reminds us of that of the late Catharine of Russia. Her Majesty, profoundly afflicted at the decease of her two favourite greyhounds, composed the following epitaph, which has since been considered a model for such compositions:—

> "Ci gît la Duchesse Anderson,
> Qui mordit Monsieur Rogerson."

We recommend this style to your attentive consideration.

If *?* had the misfortune to be the editor of a newspaper, he would discover that there may be very unexpected reasons for many things now unintelligible to him.

R. D.—If a MANURE brings good Turnips and Barley, it ought to bring good Clover. The failure of yours is, we apprehend, owing to the quantity of salt employed; two tons to five acres is a greater dose than we should expect any plants to bear advantageously; half a ton would have been a more useful quantity.

W. H.—We cannot print your letter without your real name. It affects the interests of respectable persons, and cannot be published anonymously.

F. R.—Many thanks for the beautiful Pinguicula, which we have seldom the good fortune to see on this side the Bristol Channel.

Adonis.—Your seedling Verbena is certainly high-coloured, to judge from the specimen sent; but it appears to approach very nearly to V. melindres superba. As, however, we have not a flower of that sort to compare with it, nor an opportunity of seeing your seedling plant, we cannot say whether it is sufficiently distinct to be classed as a separate variety.

W. W.—It is probable that your seedling PINKS will bear a great resemblance to their parents; and if the seed was saved from double flowers, that many of the offspring will come double also; but it is more likely that by far the greater part will be semi-double. If you wait with patience, you will be better able to judge for yourself.

A Young Farmer.—The experiments on AMMONIACAL LIQUOR, conducted by Mr. Bishop, of which an account is given at p. 224 of this year's *Chronicle,* were performed in April.

Pink.—In thinning out the pods of select PICOTEES and PINKS, it is the general practice of florists to leave the extreme or leading bud, and the most forward one upon each of the two laterals below, provided that neither of them are deformed. All the rest should be nipped off at an early stage of their growth.

C. N.—An instance of the curious transformations of the PURPLE LABURNUM is mentioned in this week's report of the Horticultural Society.

H. Major.—Your Princess Royal PANSY is a remarkably pretty flower, from the brilliancy of the blue border which surrounds the delicate lemon-coloured under petals: the eye is fine and decided; the upper petals bright purple. In the Glory of Knosthorpe, the three under petals are of a delicate lemon yellow, the upper petals bright purple; the eye fine, rich in colour, bold, and decided. In the Lovely Bride, the upper petals are purple, the lower of a delicate lemon yellow, with a mark of purple in the lip, the eye dark purple, with a darker pencilling visible. These are three very pretty varieties; they resemble each other in their delicate colour and fine eyes, and also in the substance of their flowers, which, however, in our opinion, is too thin, and is the cause of the lower petals being finely fringed or rough on the edges. The Beauty of Knosthorpe is our favourite, being the best in form, and with a peculiarly fine eye.

Hibernia.—You have allowed your TROPÆOLUM to become too dry, which is the cause of its flowers falling off. Eutáxia can be easily propagated by cuttings. A description of six new Fúchsias is given in the Notices to Correspondents of last week; we have not seen any of the varieties there described. The following are good sorts which we *have* seen: Fúchsia cordifólia, splendens, fulgens, radicans, Standishii, Chándleri, exímia, stylosa conspícua, grandiflora máxima, formosa élegans, Riccartónia, globosa major, and Moneypenniana.

A. S.—Your plant is Spiræa lævigata.

J. B.—Your plant of FUCHSIA CORYMBIFLORA will soon recover. It has either been attacked by insects, or is suffering from cold. Proteaceous plants are very easily managed, like other greenhouse plants, provided care is taken that water cannot accumulate about their roots: it is absolutely necessary that their drainage should be as complete as art can make it. This, with a free circulation of air, being attended to, the thing is done.

Stupid.—VINES, when in flower, require a moderate quantity of air: it is, perhaps, better to give them too little than too much at that period of their growth, especially if it be windy weather. If the Vine border requires watering, SOAP-SUDS are preferable to either manure or pond water. If PELARGÓNIUMS are watered frequently with *strong* liquid manure, their leaves will become yellow; once a week is quite sufficient, and then it should be mixed with an equal quantity of water. Common Green Vitriol, or SULPHATE OF IRON, will answer the same purpose as Gypsum in fixing Ammonia; pouring it in the manure-water only so long as you can perceive an offensive smell. You had better transplant your young TOBACCO PLANTS in a rich border; they will not be ready for use until after the seed is ripe, when the plants may be pulled up, and hung in a dry airy place till wanted for use. It will answer your purpose for making Tobacco-water, as well as for fumigation. They say you may destroy Caterpillars upon Gooseberry-bushes by dusting HELLEBORE-POWDER over them, but some persons deny this. Eccremocarpus scaber, and all the varieties of Anagallis, are half-hardy Creepers, and may be transplanted into the open border. Cobæa scandens requires protection in winter. CUCUMBERS should not be stopped at every joint; only where there is a fruit at the next joint below. VINES, trained on the rod system, may be stopped at one joint above the bunch, provided the shoot is not wanted to extend itself for next year's bearing-wood. To destroy the APHIS on your Pelargóniums, you must fumigate them, and not water them over-head with Tobacco-water.

S. Dago.—The larger of your plants is Neóttia Nidus avis; the smaller one is Ophrys Myodes.

Mr. R. Briar's note contained no Curcúlio when it arrived. If his beetle be the Sitona linearis, all that we can say at present about its destruction was communicated at p. 337. We wish he would ascertain the insect which erodes the edges of the Broad Bean leaves. In the gardens I have visited in Wiltshire, the leaves are all indented in the same way.—*R.*

R. G.'s large hairy caterpillar will produce a very beautiful moth, called Bombyx (Eyprepia) Caja, Linn.; it feeds upon a variety of plants and vegetables, from the Nettle to the Lettuce, which it sometimes attacks in good earnest.—*R.*

J. Barnes.—The best of your seedling Pansies is No. 5. The flower is of a good form, and large; the ground colour bright yellow, increased in richness in the lower petal; the eye dark and brilliant: the broad band of purple which surrounds the bottom and side petals; is rich in colour, but terminates rather too abruptly at the top; the edges of the petals are even, and free from the roughness generally found in large flowers: upper petals rich purple: it is a fine variety. No. 9 resembles No. 5, but is inferior in every respect: it is not so rich in colour; the band on the side petals is of the same colour as the upper petals, a bluish purple, on the lower petal it is of a bronzy purple. No. 31, a bronzy purple, is not so good as several already out in the same way.

Discipulus.—SALT AND WATER must be extremely weak if applied to plants; an ounce of salt in a pailful of water is enough. QUICKLIME will do no harm to anything, except slugs and such "small deer." The smoke of burning SULPHUR will destroy foliage. You may consider PEACHES and NECTARINES to be fairly stoned when a pin will not pierce them. The Catalogue of the Horticultural Society is descriptive of Fruits, in a tabular form, but includes no information about cultivation. We cannot send you "Paxton's Calendar" unless you send your address.

Peto—next week.

A. B. C.—It is quite impossible for us to recommend the VENDORS of manures, or of anything else. They must make themselves known by means of advertisements, or they must go without orders. We are sorry to refuse but necessity compels us to adopt the rule. Graves are the refuse of the tallow-makers; Willey dust is unknown to us; Bran is sold by millers. As your letter bears the post mark of South Lambeth, we should think you might *smell* out the Bone-crushers.

T. M. W.—BOKHARA CLOVER seed may be had of every respectable Seedsman, who, if he does not keep it, knows how to procure it. It is best to drill it.

No Teetotaller would probably be better if he was one. At least we do not understand his meaning; in the beginning of his note he says, that his Orange trees are very healthy and grow well, but drop their fruit; but then he adds that one of these trees is quite stunted and almost dead. What are we to understand by this? Nothing is said of the state of the soil, or the temperature of the house, or of any other circumstances connected with the Orange trees. In the absence of such information we cannot possibly give any advice.

Blunderbuss.—It is immaterial in what proportion you mix the stable MANURE and mould; the more there is of the latter, the weaker it will be. Sea sand will much improve it because of the salt as well as shells it contains. We are unacquainted with the sickle hoe; nothing is better than the common draw hoe. Spring-water cannot be made like rain-water; but it may be much improved by exposure to sun and air; and still more so by the addition of a very small quantity of gas-water. The DOUBLE ROCKET may be propagated by cuttings planted in any light sandy soil, beneath a hand-glass, and shaded during sunny weather.

J. C. L.—If your Brugmansia retains its large spathaceous calyx, it must be new. Floripondio is the name given to Brugmansia coccinea. We are not acquainted with the present species.

Surreyensis.—If your LAWN is foul, you *must* thoroughly clean it by pulling out the weeds. It is not absolutely necessary to sow the bare places with Grass seed, because the Grass itself which is left will soon spread and hide them. If, however, you are impatient, you had better employ Crested Dogstail Grass, Poa pratensis, and White Clover; it is unnecessary to employ any other mixture. A small quantity will do, unless your ground is very bare; what quantity it is impossible for us to say.

Exeter.—To grow DAHLIAS in POTS, you must select the dwarfer and more free flowering kinds, the taller ones being totally unsuited for that purpose. After they are started, and when the shoots are about three or four inches long, pot them singly into small 60s, in any light rich soil; water them freely, and place them in a hotbed, keeping them close for a day or two, and shading them during sunshine. They will (if properly attended to) be rooted in about 10 days, and should then be removed to a much cooler place, and have plenty of air. When well established, shift them into larger pots, and finally, before placing them out of doors, repot them either into 12s or 8s, according to the size of your plants. Top the leading shoots to make them bushy; and when the danger of frost is over, they may be plunged in the open border, which saves much labour in watering; but even then they must be watered copiously in dry weather. They will flower freely all the summer and autumn, although the blooms will not be so fine upon plants grown in pots as upon those in the open border. After flowering, cut the tops off, and place the pots containing the roots in any dry cellar, or other place where they will be secure from frost during the winter. Young plants struck from cuttings flower much better in pots than the old roots. We are much obliged, but, unfortunately, the Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of which you have duplicates are the same as those we already possess.

Deal.—The Rose you sent is the Yellow Banksian.

Mr. Mills's letter contains nothing but what has already been stated more than once in our columns. We will not re-open the question about Chapman's Potatoes till the experience of a season has proved what they really are.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

OUR news from France is confined to the debates in the Chambers. The chief subjects of discussion have been the Right of Search Treaty, and the new Tariff of the United States, which involves some important questions affecting the interests of France. On the former subject the Chamber of Deputies has almost unanimously declared its opposition to the ratification of the treaty, and M. Guizot, pressed for an explicit avowal of the intentions of Government, has announced that although in his opinion the nation is morally pledged to ratify it, he considers himself called upon to refuse the ratification in its present form; while at the same time he declines to pledge the responsibility of the Crown as to its future acts. The questions at issue with the United States arise out of the proposed increase of the duties on French imports in the Tariff at present before Congress. In the discussions to which this proposal has given rise, the Ministry admitted the importance of the subject, and stated that the most urgent remonstrances had been made to the American Government, but without effect; that the adoption of reprisals, as suggested by the opposition, was likely to prove more injurious to France than to the United States; and that the whole subject was still under the serious consideration of the Government.—In Spain, much speculation continues to prevail respecting the rumoured changes in the Cabinet; but there appear no reasons to believe that any immediate modification will take place. The Cortes have been occupied with the discussion of the Supplies, and of a Bill for the reorganisation of the Navy. The Ministry appear to be earnestly endeavouring to repair the financial condition and credit of the country, and the details of another plan for raising a loan have been made public. Some disturbances of a political character have occurred in the provinces, and apprehensions are expressed for the tranquillity of Catalonia.—From Portugal we learn that the Slave-trade and Commercial Treaties with this country have been finally agreed to by the representatives of both

Powers; but the questions connected with the mutual reduction of the tariff, the principle of which has been already admitted, are still unsettled.—The late fire at Hamburgh continues to be the prominent topic of interest in our German news: the more immediate effects of the calamity have been removed, business begins to assume its usual activity, and active measures are in progress for rebuilding the city on an improved plan. The accounts from all parts of the Confederation are filled with details of various measures for the relief of the sufferers; and large sums of money continue to be collected for this purpose in the principal cities of Europe. The anxiety felt as to the means of the local merchants to fulfil their obligations is gradually subsiding; and although a few failures have occurred, the general condition of the commercial classes is represented to be sound.—Our Berlin news contains some particulars of the intended plan of the King of Prussia for relieving the Jews from the restrictions imposed upon them by the existing laws, and for organising them as a distinct corporation. The most important concession is their release from the obligation of military service; and in a recent decree the King assures them that, although he considers it necessary to withhold from them any privileges calculated to cause a prejudice to the Christian communities, no amelioration will be refused which may be compatible with the more general and more elevated interests of society.

At home the new Tariff has chiefly occupied the attention of Parliament. Numerous amendments on different clauses have been brought forward, but without success: the most important of these was one proposed for regulating the duty on foreign cattle by weight, with the view of affording greater protection to agriculturists. After a long debate, the amendment was negatived by a large majority; and the Bill has thus far passed through its early stages without any material modification.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal continue well. On Wednesday the Court returned from Claremont to Buckingham Palace, where it still continues. On Monday his Excellency Count Mensdorf, general in the Austrian service, uncle of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and brother-in-law to the Duchess of Kent, together with his four sons, Counts Hugh, Alphonso, Alexander, and Arthur, arrived at Buckingham Palace from the Continent, and proceeded to Claremont on a visit to her Majesty. On Thursday the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by a numerous suite, honoured the ball at her Majesty's Theatre, given for the benefit of the Spitalfields weavers. We are informed by the Morning papers that the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale, sons of the King of France, are expected in this country on a visit to her Majesty in the course of the ensuing month; that the King and Queen of the Belgians will arrive about the same time; and that his Imperial Highness the Archduke of Austria is also expected on a visit about the latter end of June. It has been announced that her Majesty will hold a levee at St. James's Palace on Wednesday next, and a drawing room on Thursday the 16th of June. The Earl of Morton and Capt. Meynell have succeeded the Marquis of Ormonde and Capt. Duncombe, as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on her Majesty.

Official Appointments.—The Queen has appointed A. W. Young, Esq., to be Sheriff of the colony of N. S. Wales.

Parliamentary Movements.—The Cork County Election Committee has decided that Daniel O'Connell, Esq., and E. B. Roche, Esq., were duly elected for the County of Cork. Thursday next has been fixed for the County of Derry election: Sir H. Bruce has retired, and Mr. R. Bateson is now the only candidate.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—*Right of Search Treaty.*—The Paris papers are chiefly filled with reports of the debates in the Chamber of Deputies; the most interesting feature in which is the continued discussion on the right of search treaty, the commencement of which was given in our last, together with the declaration of M. Guizot, that it was not the intention of Government to ratify the treaty either before or after the elections. The majority of speakers who have since addressed the Chamber on this subject expressed themselves decidedly hostile to the treaty, and the Chamber has almost unanimously declared itself opposed to its ratification. At the close of the debate M. Guizot rose to reply to some observations of M. Berryer, by whom he had been charged with not having expressed himself in terms sufficiently sincere; and in a speech which elicited great applause from all parts of the house, entered into the history of the negotiations relative to the suppression of the slave-trade, and contended that "the course pursued by preceding Cabinets pledged the country morally to conclude the treaty of the 20th Dec. 1841." M. de Salvandy then rose to defend Count Molé's Administration, of which he had been a member, and proved from official documents that Marshal Sebastiani, when filling the post of Ambassador to the Court of London, signed a protocol in London in the year 1838, contrary to the express instructions of Count Molé, and contended that a protocol so signed could not bind the nation. M. Guizot rose to explain, and said, "that although he was of opinion that the nation was morally pledged to conclude the treaty of the 20th Dec., still he considered he was free to refuse to ratify it." This observation, which M. Guizot repeated several times, was received by the Chamber with much disapprobation. M. Dupin then rose, and declared that "it was absolute nonsense to assert that the nation was morally pledged to conclude a treaty to which the country was determined not to adhere." He concluded by recommending the Government to take measures for the abolition of slavery, but, at the same time, to secure the independence of white men and the honour of the national flag. M. Guizot afterwards again addressed the Chamber on this subject, and concluded by stating that the treaty had not been ratified, and in its present form would not be ratified; but he declined to pledge the responsibility of the Crown as to its future acts.

The Chambers.—With the exception of the debate on the right of search treaty, the only topic of interest that has occupied the attention of the Chambers has been a question of some importance affecting the commercial relations between France and the United States. In the course of the discussion of the supplies for the Foreign Department on Saturday, M. Legentil directed the attention of Government to a system of imposition practised by the American authorities towards foreign merchants, which, if it continued much longer, must, he said, end in the complete rupture of all commercial relations between France and the United States. According to the new tariff now before Congress, the import duties of 20 per cent. would be shortly raised to 30. This tariff combined with a duty *ad valorem* another on the weight; so that certain goods, and the silks among others, would be liable to pay a duty *ad valorem* and a weight duty, which, on an average, would amount to 15 or 20 per cent. also—in all to 35 per cent. The wines and other products of France were to be subjected to similar duties on their importation into the United States. The latter, on the other hand, with a view to compel foreign nations to consume their tobacco and flour, were about to lay a tax of 10 per cent. on the products of the countries which did not admit those two articles on the same terms on which they were introduced into America; so that the produce of France would be shortly burdened by another duty in addition to the general duty of 30 per cent. M. Legentil then recapitulated the advantages which France had conferred on the United States, which he thought entitled the former to more gratitude on their part, and concluded by saying that, should the Americans persist in their pretensions, he should recommend that France abrogate the Navigation Act of 1822, which assimilates the vessels of the United States to those of France, and have recourse to reprisals. M. Guizot, in reply, admitted that the measures about to be enforced by the United States were likely to be most injurious to the trade of France. Impressed with that persuasion, the Government had, during the last year, repeatedly addressed to the United States the most urgent remonstrances; but it was impossible for him to tell what would be the result of those representations and negotiations, because of the financial and internal crisis now prevailing in the United States, which prompted the latter to adopt extreme measures as respected reprisals. If the expedient of reprisals militated against the United States without injuring France, recourse should be instantly had to it; but he thought that France could not with safety increase the import duties on the raw materials constituting the great element of her manufactures. With regard to the navigation duties, the case was different; but he would not express any opinion on that subject, as the question was now undergoing serious examination before a committee composed of competent and enlightened men; but when they should have made known to him their advice, he would propose such measures as appeared to him expedient, and be ever guided by the principle that reprisals are good only inasmuch as they affect the interests of others without injuring those of France. After a few remarks from one or two Deputies, the subject dropped. The other business of the Chamber has for the most part consisted in voting the different chapters of the Budget. On Tuesday, during the discussion of the budget for the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, one of the Deputies having called the attention of the Minister of Commerce to the distressed state of the manufacturers throughout France, and having complained of the increasing importation of linen thread, principally from England, which was now threefold greater than in the year 1836, the Minister said, he was anxious to declare that the position of the linen manufacturers was worthy the solicitude of Government. "This branch of trade must be relieved," said the Minister. "It is quite true that the importation of linen thread from England amounted last year to 12 millions of kilogrammes (12,000 tons). It is but too true that the number of operatives employed in the linen manufacture has been reduced from 100,000 to 50,000. I promise, therefore, that in the interval between the present and the next session of the Chambers, the Government shall occupy itself with the subject, with a view to the relief of the linen manufacture." This statement was understood to convey a pledge that in the interval mentioned an increased duty would, by Royal Ordinance, be laid on the importation of British linen thread. The Chamber of Deputies has disposed of the budget of commerce and agriculture. The committee on the railroad bill, in the Chamber of Peers, having declared for the adoption of the bill as passed in the Chamber of Deputies, it is expected that the dissolution will take place about the middle of June, and that the general elections will come on in July.

The Capital.—The Infants of Spain, sons of Don Francisco de Paula, were shortly expected to arrive in Paris. Private letters state that their movements have no connexion with the alleged intention of the Regent to bestow on the eldest the hand of Queen Isabella. The King has placed in the hands of the Minister of the Hanse Towns, in Paris, the sum of 20,000f. to be remitted to Hamburgh, towards the relief of the sufferers from the late fire. The committee of Peers, Deputies, &c., for receiving subscriptions, have published a list, making a total of 12,300f. Among the last contributors is the name of M. Guizot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, for 500f. A list of subscriptions has also been published by the committee of merchants and bankers of Paris, which shows that the total amount received by that committee, including 15,000f. given by the Bank, is 125,954f. Ali Effendi, the Turkish Ambassador to the Court of England, has arrived at Paris, on his way to his post, accompanied by his first secretary, Hair Effendi. The palace of the Elysées Bourbon has just been prepared for the reception of the Duke de Mecklenburg, whose arrival was daily expected. Mr. Washington Irving, Envoy of the United States to Spain, had arrived in Paris, on his way to his post. Lord Cowley, the British Ambassador, gave a banquet on Tuesday, in honour of her Majesty's birthday, which is said to have been one of the most splendid entertainments ever given in Paris.

The Fleet.—Accounts from Toulon of the 20th inst. state, that the Medée frigate left that port on the 17th inst. to join Admiral Hugon's squadron at the Hyères; and add that that squadron quitted the islands on the 18th, and was not expected to return for some time. All the vessels composing it had sent their sick to Toulon. Private letters contradict the reports of the expected arrival in Toulon of the Prince de Joinville, and state that the First Lieutenant of the Belle Poule has received despatches, announcing the intended departure of his Royal Highness for London, and giving orders for the frigate to join Admiral Hugon's squadron. The papers state that the Minister of Marine has sent express orders to all the ports at which steam-vessels are on the stocks, to have them finished with the utmost expedition.

Algeria.—Accounts have been received from Algiers to the 14th inst., but they add nothing to the information already communicated of the movements of the French Army. The "Moniteur Algérien" of the 14th merely gives a summary of the despatches relative to the affair between the troops of Abd-el-Kader and the division under Gen. Bedeau, on the 29th ult., an account of which we have given in a previous Number. Gen. Bugeaud was still at Mostaganem on the 13th inst., but he was preparing to set out for the Cheliff. Toulon papers state that it was reported in Algiers that Gen. Bedeau had defeated the army of the Emperor of Morocco, with the loss of 300 killed, and a great number of prisoners; but the rumour appears to require confirmation.

SPAIN.—Our intelligence from Madrid possesses little political importance. Speculation was still busy respecting probable changes in the Ministry; but there appears to be little ground for anticipating any immediate modification of the Cabinet. Much interest had been excited in the capital by a great banquet given by the Regent on the 15th inst., in the palace of Buena Vista, to the Infante Don Francesco de Paula. The Foreign Ministers, the Presidents of the Supreme Tribunals, the Queen's Guardian, the Patriarch of the Indies, M. Olozaga, leader of the opposition, and a number of other distinguished persons, were among the guests. The Cortes have been occupied with discussions on the different items of supplies, and have approved the extraordinary credits demanded by Government by a majority of 88 against 44. The Minister of Marine has brought forward a bill relative to the Navy, in which it is proposed that the total strength shall amount to one line-of-battle ship, four frigates, one corvette, nine brigs, eight schooners, four steamers, and nine vessels of smaller dimensions. A corps of sailors is to be enrolled of 3,260 men, and the marine artillery is to amount to 2,400. It was rumoured in the financial circles of Madrid that Government contemplates the issue of a new loan, bearing interest at 3 per cent., to the amount of 1,500,000,000 reals; but the success of the plan appears in the best-informed quarters to be considered doubtful.—Some rioting took place at Seville on the 10th inst. Groups of workmen, belonging mostly to the tobacco-manufactory, traversed the streets singing the "Marseillaise," and crying, "Down with the Regent!" "The Republic for ever!" The authorities however succeeded, without much trouble, in repressing those disorders; and the Political Chief issued a proclamation, declaring that every workman forming part of a group of six persons, who should not disperse within a quarter of an hour after the publication of the proclamation, should be arrested and tried by court-martial. Subsequent accounts have been received, announcing that tranquillity had been entirely restored. Disturbances of a more serious nature occurred at Chiclana on the 11th inst., in consequence of a degree of the Ayuntamiento laying a tax on the people of the town, the proceeds of which were to be appropriated to the armament and equipment of the militia. A detachment of 40 soldiers of cavalry at once proceeded to the scene of disturbance; and the revolters refusing to submit, the troops were compelled to use their arms, and killed and wounded a number of persons. The Barcelona papers mention that the Carlist chief Felip had re-appeared in the mountains of Upper Catalonia with a more numerous band, and had caused much uneasiness in that city. Accounts from Cadiz inform us that two placards in favour of Maria Christina had been found in the Constitucion-place; that rumours were in circulation of the appearance of 200 armed men in the Sierra de Saona, and that this event had caused the departure of troops and National Guards towards the menaced point. Private letters from Figueiras announce that Don Abden

Ferradas, the head of the Republican party, against whom a warrant had been issued by the authorities, has taken refuge in France.—Intelligence received in Paris on the 26th from Barcelona has excited great uneasiness for the tranquillity of Catalonia. The Captain-General has, however, taken every precaution to repel any act of aggression, by ordering reinforcements to march to Barcelona from the neighbouring garrisons; and the French force on the coast is also to be increased.

Portugal.—We have intelligence from Lisbon to the 16th inst. The general treaty of commerce, as well as the slave trade treaty, were understood to have been agreed to by Lord Howard and the Duke of Palmella; and it was expected that they would be forwarded to England by the next packet. A council of state had been summoned for the 17th, in order to sanction the course adopted by the Duke of Palmella on the subject. It was thought that the question of the mutual reduction of the respective tariffs, the principle of which had been agreed to, would occupy some time. The Government is said to be disposed to liberal concessions, in return for the large reduction which is expected to be proposed on Portuguese brandy, wines, and fruits; but several difficulties appear to stand in the way of a satisfactory arrangement, the chief of which are the opposition of parties interested in manufactories established under the high protective system; the state of the revenue, which makes a large reduction of duties a serious experiment; and the combined efforts of the party opposed to any concessions to England. The English dividends had been provided for by an arrangement between the Board of Public Credit and the Bank: the new funds made over to the former for the purpose had not yet realised a sufficient sum, but the Bank, it was said, would advance the amount requisite, receiving the same from the board in proportion as its income was realised. It had been reported that Government intended issuing a new paper money, called "copper notes;" but this is denied by the Government papers. Three more failures had taken place in the wine trade at Oporto, to the amount of 150 contos of reis. The Count de Raczynski, Prussian Minister to Donna Maria, had arrived at Lisbon. A Danish prince was expected at Lisbon on a visit, in a frigate, on his way to the Mediterranean.

Germany.—The Austrian journals contain an autograph letter from the Emperor to the Chancellor Mitrowsky, recommending that subscriptions in favour of the sufferers by the fire at Hamburgh be opened throughout all the provinces of the empire, and inviting the Archbishops and Bishops to aid in this measure throughout their respective dioceses. Private letters from Vienna state that as a means for meeting the extraordinary expenses of the railroads, the Government is about to issue bills of from 50 to 5,000 florins each, similar to bank notes, payable to bearer, but carrying an interest of three per cent. per annum. They are to have on their backs a table, indicating their precise value, including interest, on each day of their circulation, at which they may be received by the public, and will be paid by the Treasury.—Private letters from Berlin of the 13th inst. state that M. de Rochow will continue to act as Minister of the Interior until the 1st July, when Count d'Arnim will commence his functions. They also mention a report that the King of Prussia has offered to lend a million of crowns to the city of Hamburgh for three years, without interest. It appears that the Jews lately presented a petition to the King of Prussia, praying that their body might not receive an organization as a private corporation, nor be subjected to special obligations, as a compensation for being relieved from military service. The journals contain the King's reply to this petition, in which his Majesty states "that his intention is to adopt measures which will relieve Israelites from the restrictions imposed on them, and secure their relations with Christian communities, by giving to their private interests more independence and authority through the formation of corporations. Means will be thus afforded them to give their faculties a greater development, both in their own interest and that of the Christian population; but his Majesty thinks it necessary to attach all those advantages to conditions based on the essence of a Christian state, according to which it is not permitted to grant the Israelites any power over the Christians, or any privileges which would be calculated to cause a prejudice to the Christian communities. The preservation of the rights enjoyed by the Christians must consequently counterbalance the suppression of these restrictions. These two objects can only exist united, and cannot be separated. In relieving the Israelites from the obligation of military service, they will not be deprived of any advantage, as they may always enter the service voluntarily. At all events, the Israelites may calmly wait the result of the deliberations commanded on the subject, and they may depend that no amelioration will be refused them compatible with the more general and more elevated interests of society." The papers give accounts of several fires which have occurred within the last fortnight, the most serious of which occurred at Pozey, in Croatia, where no less than 168 houses were destroyed in a short time, and fifteen persons perished.—Private letters from Muskau, dated the 12th inst., state that Prince Pückler, who has for some months had in his service the famous pedestrian Meusen, sent him off on that day for Cairo, giving him letters of recommendation for several persons of distinction. Meusen is to pass by Jerusalem. He is charged by the Prince to discover the sources of the White River, as well as to determine the real position of the mountains called the Mountains of the Moon, which, up to the present time, have been considered fabulous by many persons. Meusen formerly took a journey from Calcutta to Europe, through Affghanistan, Persia, and Syria, and did not meet with the slightest accident. He can easily walk 20 German miles (92 English) a-day, requiring for food only a loaf of bread. He is to embark on the Nile for Karthum, and as the pretended Mountains of the Moon are, if they exist, only five degrees of latitude from this place, he could reach them in four days. Great hopes are entertained that his journey will be crowned with success.—Subscriptions for finishing the cathedral of Cologne have been opened at all the principal towns in Germany; and the sum raised for this purpose in Berlin already amounts to about 1,650*l.*, more than a fourth part of which is said to have been subscribed by Jews.—The journals publish the following statistics relative to the population of the states composing the German Customs Union: Prussia, 15,159,031 souls; Bavaria, 4,375,586; Saxony, 1,706,276; Wurtemberg, 1,703,258; Baden, 1,294,131; Electoral Hesse, 666,280; Grand Duchy of Hesse, 820,907; the Duchy of Nassau, 398,095; the free town of Frankfort, 66,338; the union of Thuringen, 952,421. Total, 27,142,323 souls. The income derived from the duties levied by the Union amounts in Prussia to 14,701,856 crowns; Bavaria, 1,681,171; Saxony, 1,878,177; Wurtemberg, 474,449; Baden, 846,364; Electoral Hesse, 40,867; Grand Duchy of Hesse, 515,415; Nassau, 35,142; Frankfort, 1,026,461. Total, 21,915,921.

Hamburgh.—Accounts have been received from this city to the 23d inst. The late calamity continues to be the principal topic of conversation. Considerable anxiety appears to prevail amongst all parties having commercial relations with the place as to the means of parties fulfilling their obligations. A few failures have already taken place, and an extensive corn-broker has stopped for an amount of 60,000*l.* It is, however, stated that the general condition of the commercial community is sound, and that business, which was for a time suspended by the recent calamity, is resuming its ordinary activity. In the mean time, the clearing of the streets is actively advancing, and plans are in progress for the improvement of the city. Mr. Lindley, the English engineer, who distinguished himself during the fire by his exertions to arrest the progress of the flames, is one of the persons appointed to draw up a plan for this purpose, and his proposal is said to be, that the New Exchange should be made a centre, towards which a number of fine broad streets should converge. A portion of the walls of St. Petri's Church, which had been left by the fire in a dangerous state, has been thrown down by gunpowder; but unfortunately in the operation four or five soldiers near the spot were injured by the falling of the bricks, and one man was killed. A number of workmen are employed in covering every vacant spot with wooden houses for the use of small shopkeepers, who are thus enabled to resume their business. Various reports exist as to the mode which will be adopted of raising money for the reconstruction of the city, but nothing official has yet transpired on the subject. Large subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers continue to be received from various foreign states. In addition to those mentioned in our last, the Emperor of Russia has forwarded 80,000 marks banco; and the King of Saxony has appropriated 1,600 louis-d'ors for the purchase of stone and timber, to be used in the construction of new buildings. In Frankfort and other places, ladies' bazaars are about to be established for the purpose of raising money; and accounts from the former city state that 5,000 florins have been subscribed by M. Rothschild, and 1,000 more by some of the banking establishments. The King of Wurtemberg has contributed 10,000 florins from his private purse, and 5,000 marks banco had on the 15th inst. been collected at Stuttgard. The Orphan House, in the Admiraletale-strasse, will be used as a Senate-house until a new one can be built; and the orphans will in the mean time be removed to Harvelsleteude. It is stated as a fact, that pieces of burning paper, tapestry, silk, &c., fell in Lübeck, and even to a greater distance from this city, during the conflagration; and that the reflection of the fire was seen in the Baltic by the passengers in a Swedish steamer, and also by ships in the German Ocean, at a distance of 100 miles from the city. A correct statement of the extent of the damage done by the fire has been published, and may be interesting to some of our readers; it is as follows:—61 streets, 120 courts, 1,992 houses, and 1,716 dwelling floors (Etages, Sähle); 498 cottages, 468 dwelling cellars; 21,526 inhabitants roofless; 3 churches, 2 synagogues; 3 watermills, with 36 wælves; the Spinnhaus and Zuchthaus, with their churches (houses of correction); the Detentions House; the Senat House; the Old Exchange; the Eimbeck House, containing court of commerce, court of common pleas, with offices: the custom-house offices, the stamp offices, the lottery saloon, the citizen guard offices, and other public offices; the Bank; all the largest hotels, and all the libraries. 3,786,300 square feet is the superficial extent of the burnt portion of the city.

Italy.—Private letters from Naples state that the French Government has undertaken the mediation of the pecuniary questions which have arisen between Holland and Naples, and that a squadron is to be sent from Toulon to watch any movements that may be made in the Mediterranean by Dutch ships of war.

Russia.—Private letters from St. Petersburg announce the sudden death in that city, on the 4th inst., of the celebrated traveller Sir Robert Ker Porter, in his 62d year. It appears that on the morning of the 3d inst. he went to court to pay his respects to the Emperor, and afterwards made two or three visits to private friends; on arriving at his house, about 3 in the afternoon, the servant, on opening the door of the carriage, perceived that his master was holding himself in, and that he moved to the door with much difficulty, and before he could descend the step, he fell down from the effect of an apoplectic stroke, and was carried up stairs; he took a little water, but soon after lost his consciousness, and expired at 8 the following morning. It seems that he had on the previous day written a letter to his brother, Dr. Porter, of Bristol, announcing his intention to return immediately to England.

Turkey.—By the arrival of the Levant mail we have advices from Constantinople to the 7th inst. Intelligence, said to be of an undoubted character, had been received in that capital from Syria, announcing the arrival of an Egyptian frigate and corvette at Beyrout, with Egyptian troops; and adding that Suleiman Pacha was expected shortly to arrive from Alexandria, with an additional reinforcement of four regiments (16,600 men), the greater portion of whom were already *en route*. This force is intended to co-operate with the Turks in the complete disarmament of the Lebanon. The other news from Constantinople is not important. The misunderstanding between Sir S. Canning and the first dragoman is said to have been arranged. Tahir Pacha, the high admiral, has just bought from his colleagues, for a sum of 50,000,000 piastres, a right of farming the Stamboul Customs for the ensuing year. Sir Baldwin Walker had received an appropriate sword from the Vizier, coupled with an assurance that the former one, which had been returned by Sir Baldwin, as noticed in a former number, had been sent entirely through mistake. M. Mavrocordato addressed a note to the Porte, dated the 25th April, in which he states that the refusal on the part of his majesty the King of Greece to ratify the treaty of commerce and navigation, negotiated and signed on the 3d of May, 1840, by M. Zographos, has given rise to discussions, the more to be lamented, that they are opposed to the real interests of the two states; that M. Zographos was not furnished with competent authority to sign such a treaty; and that the present government, being desirous to terminate this unpleasant state of affairs, now offers proposals to the Porte to exchange powers with it, and to negotiate a new treaty on the basis of the former, but with certain indispensable modifications.—The following additional intelligence from Constantinople, dated the 7th inst., has since been received through private letters received by way of Paris. Riza Pacha, Grand Marshal of the Palace, has had such a severe attack of a pulmonary nature, that his medical attendants entertain but faint hopes of his recovery. The Grand Vizier is obliged to keep his bed from a wound in his thigh, which has opened afresh, and which, it is feared, may render amputation of the limb necessary. It is stated that Tahir Pacha proposed, at a council of ministers, to despatch to Tunis a commissioner to watch the conduct of the Dey; but the Sultan opposed it, on the ground that he did not wish to give umbrage to his friend and ally the King of the French; and further, ordered steps to be taken to put an end to the intrigues of the Prince of Samos, who was said to be everywhere exciting a feeling of hatred towards France. The Sultan had increased the 'appointments' of Fethi Pacha, and in a private audience is said to have expressed to him the greatest friendship and regard.

Egypt.—We have intelligence from Alexandria to the 6th inst. The expedition which Mehemet Ali sent last year to explore the course of the White River in Nigritia had returned to Cartum, after an absence of 6 months, having failed in its object, the course of the river being impeded with rocks and cascades. Two Frenchmen, employed by Mehemet Ali to make mineralogical observations in the country, brought back several specimens of copper and iron. The Pacha had forbidden any slaves to be made; but, contrary to his instruction, several of the inhabitants were brought back to Cartum in chains.

United States.—Our readers will perhaps be interested in perusing the following abstract of a pamphlet published by Dr. Channing, the American divine, which has appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*. It embodies the writer's opinions on the subject of slavery generally, but more particularly in connexion with the claim set up by the United States for compensation for the slaves of the Creole liberated by order of the British authorities at Nassau, the particulars of which have already been given in this paper. "The question," says Dr. Channing, "between the American and English Governments turns mainly on one point. The English Government does not recognise within its bounds any property in man. It maintains, that slavery rests wholly in local municipal legislation; that it is an institution not sustained and enforced by the law of nature—and, still more, that it is repugnant to this law; and that, of course, no man who enters the territory, or is placed under the jurisdiction of England, can be regarded as a slave, but must be treated as free. . . . This principle is so plain, that it has been established, and is acted upon among ourselves, and in the neighbouring British provinces. When a slave is brought by his master into Massachusetts, he is pronounced free, on the ground that the law of slavery has no force beyond the state which ordains it; and that the right of every man to liberty is recognised as one of the fundamental laws of the commonwealth. A slave flying from his master to this commonwealth is indeed restored, but not on account of the validity of the legislation of the south on this point, but solely on the ground of a positive provision of the constitution of the United States; and he is delivered, not as a slave, but as a 'person held to service by law in another state.' We should not think for a moment of restoring a slave flying to us from Cuba or Turkey. We recognise no right of a foreign master on this soil. The moment he brings his slave here, his claim vanishes into air; and this takes place because we recognise freedom as the right of every human being." Our space does not allow us to give the whole of the author's arguments on this subject; but the following are the concluding remarks, in which he appeals to the free states on the subject of slavery. "This declaration of national principles cannot be too much lamented and disapproved, for the dishonour it has brought on our country. It openly arrays us as a people against the cause of human freedom. It throws us in the way of the progress of liberal principles through the earth. The grand distinction of our revolution was, that it not only secured the independence of a single nation, but asserted the rights of mankind. It gave to the spirit of freedom an impulse which, notwithstanding the dishonour cast on the cause by the excesses of France, is still acting deeply and broadly on the civilised world. Since that period, a new consciousness of what is due to a human being has been working its way. It has penetrated into despotic states. Even in countries where the individual has no constitutional means of controlling government, personal liberty has a sacredness and protection never known before. Among the triumphs of this spirit of freedom and humanity, one of the most signal is the desire to put an end to slavery. The cry for emancipation swells and spreads from land to land. And whence comes the opposing cry? From St. Petersburgh? From Constantinople? From the gloomy, jealous cabinets of despotism? No; but from Republican America! from that country whose Declaration of Independence was an era in human history! The nations of the earth are beginning to proclaim that slaves shall not breathe their air; that whoever touches their soil shall be free. Republican America alone protests against this reverence for right and humanity, and summons the nations to enforce her laws against the slave!"

Australia.—We have received papers from Sydney to the 20th Jan., from which we learn that the Debenture Bill had been withdrawn from the Legislature by the Governor, who complains of the high rate of interest the banks charge in all their transactions. An insolvent debtors' bill had been introduced, the several clauses of which were under discussion. It is proposed that the estates, as in cases of bankruptcy in England, shall pay the expenses attendant upon the administration of the law. The crops were promising in most of the districts of the interior, and the commercial state of the colony appears to be gradually improving from its late distressed state. Some cessation had taken place in the importation of goods, and the stocks, though still heavy, were gradually clearing off, but sufficient remained in the warehouses to supply the inhabitants for a considerable time. The accounts of the staple articles are satisfactory, and the production of them is on the increase. The comparatively recent location of Hunters' River, from which settlement accounts had been received at Sydney to the 8th Jan. appears to be going on well, and in the last year it sent upwards of 1,200 bales of wool to Sydney by steam vessels alone, exclusive of large quantities forwarded overland or shipped direct to England.

Cape of Good Hope.—We have recent intelligence from this colony. The papers mention that the accounts from Natal were satisfactory. The emigrants, after long consideration, had determined upon pursuing a pacific course; and it was reported that the chief commandant, Pretorious, and some others, had in consequence resigned. It appears also, from letters received from the districts to the north, that several of the Natal emigrants had returned to the colony, ostensibly to visit their friends; and it is stated that the movements of the troops had occasioned an unfavourable feeling in the colony. The 50*l.* wool prize-cup given by the Cape Agricultural Society had been awarded to Mr. William Dickson, as the successful competitor. In consequence of the depressed condition of the wine trade at the Cape, a committee had been appointed to present a memorial to the Legislature, praying for leave to establish distilleries for distilling wine into spirits, and that the stamp duty affecting all distillers should be repealed. Premiums are offered for the best sample of raw sugar made from grapes, in quantities of not less than 100 lbs. Fresh arrivals of settlers were looked for from Germany and other parts of the continent of Europe.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—Several petitions were presented; among others one by the Duke of Richmond, from the Vale of Orford, Aberdeenshire, against those parts of the tariff which related to the importation of meat and cattle. The noble Duke expressed alarm at some of the propositions of Government, and considered many of them to be inconsistent with themselves.

Lord Campbell put a question to the Lord Chancellor respecting the practice of locking up passengers travelling by railways. He said he need not refer to the frightful accident which had recently occurred on a railway in a neighbouring country. The French Government had since passed a law forbidding the practice, and he thought a similar regulation should be established in this country; and he hoped that the noble and learned Lord would be able to tell him whether Government had any measure in contemplation upon the subject.

The Lord Chancellor said that he was afraid he could not give a very satisfactory answer upon the subject in the absence of his noble friend, the President of the Board of Trade. He had himself been locked up that morning in one of those carriages, without experiencing any inconvenience; and as far, therefore, as his feeling was concerned, he was not desirous of any alteration.

Tuesday.—After the presentation of petitions, the Earl of Ripon, alluding to the practice of locking up passenger carriages on railways, noticed by Lord Campbell on the previous evening, said, that in consequence of the accident on the Versailles Railroad, he had communicated to the different railroad companies in England the opinion of Government, that the practice of locking both doors of the carriages was unnecessary and dangerous. He had thus used all the powers of Government, and he believed the intimation would not be disregarded by the only company (the Great Western) that now pursued the practice.

The Duke of Richmond presented a petition relative to the importation of foreign cattle, which raised some discussion. He was of opinion that justice had not been done to the agricultural classes.

The Earl of Ripon defended the Tariff, on the ground chiefly that the price of meat, and the demand for it in foreign countries, was such as to preclude the possibility of its importation at a moderate duty injuring the agricultural interests in Great Britain.

The Duke of Richmond animadverted on what he considered the inconsistency of the Tariff in admitting the importation of animals at the same duty without reference to their weight or value.—Earl Fitzwilliam and Lord Kinnaird briefly supported the opinion of the Earl of Ripon, and the subject dropped.

Lord Kinnaird, referring to the distressed state of the country, gave notice that on Thursday next he would move for a select committee of inquiry on the subject. He also intimated that he would move for the production of the Queen's letter, addressed to the clergy, for the purpose of raising subscriptions for the relief of the distress.

The Duke of Wellington said that before moving for the letter, the noble Lord should be perfectly certain that such a letter had been written.

Lord Kinnaird said that his noble friend near him could certify to the fact, because he had heard it read last Sunday at church.—Lord Colborne said, he certainly was in the belief that he had heard such a letter read last Sunday.

The Duke of Wellington said, if there were such a letter, he would offer no objection to the production of a copy of it.

Thursday.—Lord Wharncliffe, in reply to observations by Lord Hatherton on presenting a petition, said that he was aware of the evils resulting from canal navigation on Sundays, and that although, from the state of public business, Government could not undertake to introduce a measure upon the subject during the present Session, they would afford every facility in their power to any noble Lord who should bring forward a measure empowering the proprietors of canals to prevent Sunday trading.

Lord Kinnaird then rose, and, pursuant to notice, moved for a copy of the Queen's letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the purpose of calling on the clergy to aid in raising subscriptions to relieve the existing distress. He animadverted on the ignorance expressed on Tuesday by the Duke of Wellington as to the existence of such a letter, and thought there was great reason to doubt the propriety of the course adopted by Government in issuing such a document at the present time.

The Duke of Wellington explained the circumstances which had prevented him from knowing that the letter had been issued, when the subject had been brought before the House on a previous evening. He frankly confessed, that being absent from town during the recess, he had known nothing of the letter, and said that he took much shame to himself for this neglect of duty. His Grace then briefly vindicated the decision of Government to issue such an appeal, on the ground of the prevalent distress in certain districts; and concluded by saying that he had no objection whatever to the production of the letter. A short conversation ensued, in which several noble Lords joined, and the motion was finally agreed to.

The Lord Chancellor moved, that the House should resolve itself into a committee on the Copyright Bill. Understanding that powerful opposition was about to be offered to the bill, he considered it to be necessary to enter into a history of the law of copyright, which he proceeded to do at great length, and concluded by declaring that he regarded the measure before their Lordships as one of simple justice, less than the persons for whose benefit it was intended were entitled to receive, but as a compromise which had obtained the concurrence of all parties worthy of their Lordships' approbation.

Lord Brougham opposed the measure on several grounds, one of which was that it contained an objectionable retrospective clause. The extension of the period of copyright would be of no use to authors, for booksellers would not give more for a copyright of 42 years than for one of 28. He had obtained a calculation of the comparative value of copyrights for each period, supposing each yielded an annual profit of 100*l.*, and he found that the copyright of 28 years would be worth 730*l.* and that for 42 years only 781*l.* Even this small difference in value would not reach the authors from the booksellers. While, therefore, no benefit would accrue to authors, much disadvantage would result to the public, by keeping up the prices of valuable works, and keeping them out of the hands of the people.

Lord Lyttelton thought the terms of protection granted by the bill insufficient, and said that the arguments of Lord Brougham, however cogent as to authors who sold their works, did not apply to those who retained their copyrights.

The Bishop of London supported the measure. He said there were many cases in which works were gradually rising in their market value, and would be most valuable about the time that the copyright would expire under the present law. In such circumstances, the advantage that should belong to the author's family was frequently appropriated by a speculative bookseller.

Lord Cottenham said he would not oppose the bill, although he doubted whether the proposed addition of 14 years to the term of protection would be beneficial to authors. He thought that the bill should not be argued on the ground of justice or injustice to authors, but on the ground of public interest. He concurred in the general objects of the bill; but he considered its retrospective clauses to be adverse to the public advantage.

Lord Campbell expressed his cordial assent to the principle of the bill. The bill then passed through committee, with the understanding that the clauses might be fully discussed on the bringing up of the report.

Friday.—Lord Wharncliffe stated in reply to Lord Dunally, what precautions had been taken by the Government for the prevention of any general breach of the peace in the county of Tipperary.

Lord Campbell laid on the table a bill for transferring appeals from the Ecclesiastical Courts in Ireland to the House of Lords, which was read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—Col. Rushbrooke moved that a new writ be issued for the borough of Ipswich, in the room of Messrs. Wason and Rennie, whose elections had been declared void. After a lengthened conversation the issue of the writ was postponed; and Mr. C. Wynn announced that he would on Thursday propose that the Attorney General be directed to prosecute the parties concerned in bribery at the late election for Ipswich.

On the motion for going into committee on the Customs Acts (the Tariff), Mr. Callaghan proposed a resolution for charging on all imported articles of manufacture a duty equivalent to that charged on the raw material of the same articles respectively, with a view, particularly, to the equalization of the duties upon salted provisions and upon live cattle.

Mr. Gladstone said, that the shipowner, fitting out from Ireland, was now paying between 7*l.* and 8*l.* for the same quantity of salt provisions which, 10 or 15 years ago, he obtained for between 4*l.* and 5*l.* Considering the hardship, he must oppose the motion.

Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Roche made a few observations; Sir R. Peel briefly supported the opinions expressed by Mr. Gladstone; and Lord J. Russell declared his intention of supporting in all instances the principle of free competition. Sir R. Fergusson spoke in favour of the motion of Mr. Callaghan, who, however, allowed it to be negatived without a division, and the House went into committee.

Mr. Miles then brought forward the motion of which he had given notice, "that the duties to be levied upon all live stock imported from foreign countries for the purposes of food, be taken by weight." He applauded the financial measure of Sir R. Peel, and claimed credit to the body of county members surrounding the Rt. Hon. Baronet for the steady support they had given him, and for the silent endurance with which they had brooked the taunts of their opponents. But the time for silence was now past, and the season had arrived when a legitimate opposition must be offered. This opposition, however, had no tendency to affect the Administration; for the question was one of detail only. He then entered at great length into calculations of the cost of breeding oxen, sheep, and hogs abroad and at home, inferring the necessity of a better protection to the British farmer, and remonstrating against the lowness of the proposed duty on live, as compared with that on dead meat. He concluded by saying that he asked not for undue but for just protection; and hoped that Sir R. Peel would consent to adopt his amendment. Mr. Palmer (Berkshire), in seconding the motion, declared the alarm at the existing tariff to be very general among the agriculturists. Mr. C. Wyndham (Sussex), was not afraid that the continental states would injure the British farmer by sending cattle into this country; for they had really had no cattle to send. Lord March regretted to differ from his colleague, the previous speaker, whose sentiments he must say, were not those of the county of Sussex. Mr. G. Heathcote supported the amendment, from a conviction of the injurious consequences which would result from the Government proposition.

Mr. Gladstone affirmed that Government had precisely the same object in view as the proposer of the amendment, and they were quite satisfied that no evil consequences would ensue to the British farmer from that part of the proposed tariff which related to cattle. Viewing the state of the country, Sir R. Peel would have failed in his duty had he proposed less than he has done; and as to the alleged alarm which prevailed among the agriculturists, the returns of prices at the late country fairs showed that it was greatly exaggerated. The price of meat had greatly increased in this country, to the diminution of the comforts of the people; and it was the duty of Parliament to check the progress of that increase. His only fear was, that the importation likely to be let in by this tariff would be too small to give the desirable amount of relief. He instanced several of the continental states as consuming cattle to an extent which left them no stock to export. Some had calculated, that in five years the importation would reach 80,000 head per annum; but even that supply would not so meet the demands of our increasing population, according to its recent rate of progression, as to prevent a still further rise of prices. But then it was said, if so little effect would follow, why disturb the existing protection? Because even if the import were not large, it would do good as far as it should go, and would create a demand for our manufactures to a proportionate extent. For these reasons he should oppose the amendment.

Dr. Bowring made various statements in support of the Government proposition, which he regarded as a great and important step towards sound principles in legislation. Lord Norreys said, this motion seemed to be intended for the purpose of getting up an agricultural division, which might soothe the farmers for what had passed about the corn law. He would not be a party to countenance the panic which some agricultural agitators had got up. Mr. Gally Knight ridiculed the notion of any alarming import of cattle from countries whose meat was so inferior to ours, that they durst not exhibit it in the shape of a joint. He would, therefore, lend no hand to embarrass the Government, or to open the way for the return of the loose and dangerous Ministry of last year. After a few remarks from Lord Alford in opposition to the amendment, and Mr. O. Stanley in support of it,

Lord J. Russell contrasted the arguments of those who opposed and those who supported the amendment; and said he regarded the speech of Mr. Miles as most convincing against his amendment. Surely the wisdom of Parliament did not consist in legislating against the welfare of the community, and compelling them to pay a higher price for meat than they otherwise might. Increase the comforts of the working classes, and the agricultural interest would derive its advantage from the improved condition of the country. But he could not reconcile Sir R. Peel's present measure with his conduct on other matters, particularly on the corn-law. If cheap fish and cheap meat were a great benefit, why not cheap corn? and yet, as to corn, the great object had been to prevent its cheapness. After entering at length into the details of the Government measure, the noble Lord concluded by saying, "on the whole, therefore, while I agree in the general grounds of the Tariff, I cannot assent to some of its proposals. I cannot see that its practical benefit will be so great as the hon. gentleman who moved this amendment would represent. I cannot see that the admission of cattle will immediately take place to a great extent; but I think it of great value as the assertion of a principle. It is, in the first place, putting an end to prohibition; in the next place, it is apportioning a fixed and moderate duty to great articles of consumption: but when the hon. gentleman, who has given notice of a motion for making the duty on cattle equal to that on corn, shall submit his motion, I shall be inclined to assent to it, with this slight difference, that I shall endeavour to bring down the duty on corn to the proportion of that imposed on cattle. Entirely agreeing with the present proposal, and hoping that the Government will apply their principle to all articles, without fear or affection, I shall support them against the proposition of the hon. gentleman."

Sir R. Peel observed, that Lord J. Russell himself had not, as might have been supposed from the speech he had now delivered, been the advocate of the cheapest possible supply of food; on the contrary, the noble Lord had proposed a protection, in the shape of an 8*s.* duty. The Rt. Hon. Baronet then proceeded to express his gratitude to the mover and those who concurred in the motion, for the generous confidence with which they had honoured him, and which he trusted and believed would survive the difference of that night. With respect to this particular topic, he was happy to observe that the panic was declining, and the price of live stock rising. All the modern improvements in steam navigation had failed to lower the markets in London or in Liverpool. The new inlet would not lower them; it would, at best, be only a prevention of further advance. Three things were always forgotten—the quantity of the continental article, its quality, and that rise of its price abroad which its admission must of itself occasion. It would be highly beneficial to England to obtain free access to some of the improved breeds of cattle on the continent. The interests of the community imperatively demanded the change now proposed, and the apprehensions entertained respecting it were perfectly groundless. He had not yet yielded to the solicitations of many esteemed friends, who had waited on him to ask for increased protection, for his conscientious belief was that a duty of 1*l.* per head was amply sufficient; and he was of opinion that the population of this country was increasing at a rate more alarming and more rapidly than many were aware of. "My interests," he said, "are connected with those of the agricultural body, and I would not knowingly do anything which would prove injurious to them. I think, however, that by agreeing to the proposal of my hon. friend the agricultural interest would attract to itself a great deal of superfluous and unnecessary odium. I deeply regret being compelled to differ from many of my agricultural friends; but I am perfectly convinced that the interests of the consumer require that increased facilities should be afforded for the importation of cattle; and I say with regret that I can make no concession upon the present occasion, but must adhere to the proposal I have made, and which I trust the House will by a large majority affirm."

Mr. M. J. O'Connell approved of the admission of cattle; and wished the principle had been applied to corn.—Lord Worsley supported Mr. Miles's motion.—Mr. Villiers could not treat with respect a motion to check relief, at a season when the people were starving. The discussion, however, had done this good, that it had extorted an admission of the people's sufferings.—Mr. F. Scott replied to the insinuations of the preceding speaker in reference to the Corn-laws; and after some observations from Mr. Ward against the amendment, Mr. O. Gore said he had that morning come up from Shropshire, where he had left the farmers perfectly satisfied with the proposal of Sir R. Peel. The panic had entirely ceased there.—Mr. Hume supported the duty as proposed in the Tariff. The present motion, he considered, went only to add to the public misery. The people wanted cheaper food; corn should be made cheaper. Distress was never so general as now. He maintained that the whole proceeding of the House was to starve the people.—Mr. Miles replied; after which the Committee divided, when there appeared for the duty as in the Tariff, 380; for Mr. Miles's proposal, 113; majority for Ministers, 267.

It was arranged that the third reading of the Income-tax Bill should be deferred until Monday, and that of the Poor-law Continuance Bill until Tuesday next; after which Mr. Roebuck brought in his Indemnity Bill, which was read a first time without remark.

Tuesday.—The Feversham Navigation Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Scarlett moved the order of the day for the further consideration of the report on the Haddingtonshire Roads Bill.—After some discussion the House divided:—For the original motion, 46; for the amendment, 64. The Bill was consequently lost.

Mr. O'Connell notified to the House that he had made his election to sit for Cork county; and, therefore, moved that a new writ be issued for Meath, which was agreed to.

Mr. G. Palmer gave notice that in committee on the tariff he should move that the present duty on foreign vegetables be retained.

Sir R. Peel took occasion to say, with reference to a question put to him some time since by Mr. Hume, respecting Capt. Elliot, late British plenipotentiary in China, that whatever opinions he might have expressed or entertained respecting that officer's conduct in the extremely difficult position in which he was placed in Canton, the interviews he had had with him since his return led him to place every confidence in his integrity and ability to perform his functions.

The House then went into committee on the Tariff.—Mr. Miles explained, that his view, in his motion of the preceding night, had been to arrive at a duty of 5s. 6d. per cwt. of live meat: which he would now move as an amendment on the proposal of Government.

Sir R. Peel opposed it, and repeated shortly his objections to Mr. Miles's motion of the previous evening.

Mr. Pusey suggested as an amendment to the proposal of a duty on live cattle per head, the appointment of a select committee to investigate the matter.

Sir R. Peel said he could not concede a committee on this subject without conceding a committee on every other disputed point of the Tariff.

After a few words from Col. Wood and Mr. Gibson, against Mr. Miles's resolution, Mr. Palmer (Berkshire) said he concurred in it for the reasons he had stated on the preceding night.—Mr. Ward condemned the proposition as an insidious attempt at a compromise in a case where public duty forbade any compromise at all. Upon every question in this Tariff where an attempt should be made to neutralize general interests for particular ones, he said he would place himself at the disposal of Government.—Mr. Buck was afraid that the Tariff was paving the way to a system disastrous to the best interests of the country.—After some observations from Mr. W. O. Stanley and Col. Wood, Mr. Villiers expressed his fear that the remission proposed by Government would produce but little effect.—Mr. Escott supported the proposal of Government: and Mr. R. Yorke stated that an advertisement which had appeared in Yorkshire, and had excited some attention, for supplying beef at 3d. per pound from Hamburgh, was intended only as a joke, to practise on the credulity of the agriculturists.

Lord J. Russell said, this was not more monstrous than the story about the amount of corn which Russian Tamboff had been represented as likely to produce. The relief really wanted was an alteration in the corn laws.

Sir R. Peel showed that the exaggerated estimates formed respecting the amount of corn which Tamboff would be capable of pouring in upon this country, had arisen from an oversight on the part of the late Ministers in publishing a paper without due examination of its contents.—The Committee then divided, and Mr. Miles's amendment was negatived by a majority of 209 to 44.

Major Vivian then moved to equalize the duty on Canadian cattle and provisions with the duty on the like articles imported from foreign countries.

Sir R. Peel refused his assent; and after a short debate, in which Mr. C. Buller, Lord Howick and Mr. Labouchere joined, the motion was withdrawn.

The duties were then voted on various articles, till the Committee came to the item of swine and hogs, when Mr. S. O'Brien moved to substitute for the proposed uniform duty of 5s. per head, a duty of 4s. per cwt. This protection he desired for the sake of the poorer classes in Ireland, who bred this description of stock.—Mr. Miles briefly seconded this amendment, which was negatived on a division by 121 to 32.

The Chairman then proceeded, proposing successively the different items of the tariff. At the article "fish," some debate arose as to the proposed duty on lobsters, which are at present admitted duty-free; and Sir R. Peel, partly from the representations of Major Beresford on behalf of the lobster fisheries of Harwich, and partly from an assurance of Mr. Wakley, that the chief consumption of this fish is by the middle and working classes, consented to reconsider the intended impost.—Another discussion arose as to turbots, which also are at present free of duty. But turbot being an article consumed almost exclusively by the rich, Sir R. Peel refused to give way in this instance.

Sir R. Peel, in answer to an inquiry of Mr. C. Buller, why salmon was subjected to a duty of 10*s*. per cwt., while other fish were charged with only 5s., said that the other fish were sea fish, while the salmon fishery was a river fishery, in which, on the faith of the prohibition hitherto prevailing, long leases had been taken, and large capital invested by individuals, by corporations, and by charities.—Mr. Gladstone observed, that 10*s*. was a lower duty on the value of salmon than 5*s*. on the value of soles.

Under the head of "fruit," Mr. Baring brought forward a remonstrance against the increase in the duty on apples.

Sir E. Knatchbull explained, that a diminution of that protection had been made by the late Government in their Customs' Bill without notice; that the new enactment remained undiscovered till the bill reached the Lords; that, upon a resistance there, Lord Melbourne promised, or was understood as having promised, to readjust the duty in the following year; but that, this redress never having been afforded, the protection was partly restored in the present scheme.

Mr. Gladstone said that cherries and currants would come in at the low duty, because they were perishable fruits. He admitted that, on the lower qualities of apples, the duty of 6*d*. the bushel would be heavy; but his belief was that, practically, this duty would attach only on apples of medium quality: apples of the lower class were not imported from France. With regard to the 5 per cent. duty, that had been left an open question. Lord Melbourne had expressed his intention, when the alteration to 5 per cent. was proposed, to have the matter reconsidered in the next session; and the present Government therefore found themselves bound to redeem the pledge which their predecessors had given.

Mr. Wakley opposed any alteration of the existing law, on the ground that, with the exception of Kent, no other apple-producing county called for it. Government should consider that apples constituted one of the luxuries of the poor, and that it was, therefore, unfair to increase the duty from 5 to 20, and, in some instances, 40 per cent.

Sir R. Peel said that he had considered the subject maturely. He had received earnest representations against continuing the low duty on foreign apples; but still he did not at all undervalue the importance of the subject, or mean to deny that apples constituted one of the luxuries of the poor. On this ground he felt unwillingness to increase the duty, but, at the same time, he felt bound to fulfil the engagements of the late Government.

Lord J. Russell said that Lord Melbourne's colleagues had not understood the late Government as having come under any pledge on this subject, except to reconsider it. It had been reconsidered by a committeee, which took evidence; and the result of that evidence was, that the change had been generally beneficial to the consumer, without any ruinous effect upon the grower. With respect to the discouragement of orchards, it did not appear that the existing duty had produced the effect of preventing the planting of new orchards in some parts of the country.

Mr. Wakley moved, as an amendment, that the words "five per cent. *ad valorem*," should be substituted for the duty of 6*d*. per bushel proposed in the tariff.—After a short conversation, the committee divided, and there appeared: For the amendment, 51; against it, 110. The resolution was then agreed to, as was also the remaining duties in the same schedule.—The Chairman then reported progress, and the House resumed.

The Incumbents' Leasing (No. 2) Bill was read a third time and passed.

Wednesday.—After the presentation of petitions, the subject of locking-up passenger carriages on railways was introduced by Sir R. H. Inglis, and Mr. Gladstone intimated that he had reason to think that the directors of the Great Western Railway would cause the practice to be given up.

The Committee on the Tariff was then resumed. Lord Howick proposed that the import duty on foreign butter should be reduced from 20*s*. per cwt. to 10*s*., leaving the duty on colonial butter at 5*s*., as imposed in the tariff.

Sir R. Peel objected to this reduction, which, he said, would work a serious loss of revenue. He remarked it as inconsistent with the anti-differential doctrines advanced on a former evening by Lord Howick, that the noble Lord, in now proposing to alter the duty on foreign butter should himself have made a difference between the foreign and the colonial article.

Some of the country gentlemen represented the necessity of keeping up the protection of the small dairymen.—Mr. C. Buller thought it much more important to provide cheap food for the poor population.

Lord J. Russell was resolved to take this opportunity of supporting Sir R. Peel's general principles of free trade against Sir R. Peel himself.—The Committee then divided, when there appeared for the amendment 59; against it 115.

Some discussion then followed respecting the duty on cheese, which it was proposed by Mr. M. Philips to reduce from the 10*s*. 6*d*. proposed on the tariff to 7*s*. 6*d*.—Mr. Labouchere referred to a Cheshire newspaper, in which the high rate of duty preserved in the tariff on this article was ascribed to the influential exertions of the county Members with Government.

Sir R. Peel assured the Committee that the decision of Government had been taken upon considerations of revenue, before the county Members had brought in any application whatever.

After some observations from Messrs. Hume, Cobden, Wakley, and Ward, all of whom inveighed against the agricultural party, who they said resisted the relief of the starving people for the sake of their own interests,—Mr. Jervis said that though generally favourable to free trade, he would support the protection of cheese, on a mere comparative question between 7*s*. 6*d*. and 10*s*. 6*d*.

Sir R. Peel regarded the preceding speech as a strong illustration of the difficulty of his task. Mr. Jervis was making an exception in favour of cheese, as being Member for Chester; and thus it was that each man thwarted the Government measure in the particular matter that touched his own constituents. This showed how necessary it was, instead of dividing on these single items, to take the tariff as a whole; and he believed the wisest thing the House could do would be to pass the entire measure that very night. The Committee then divided, and negatived Mr. Philips's amendment by a majority of 82 to 37.

Mr. Palmer, of Essex, moved to raise the proposed duty upon onions from 6*d*. to 1*s*. per bushel.—Mr. Gladstone resisted this, as unreasonable in amount and unnecessary for revenue.—Mr. Palmer refrained from pressing his amendment to a division; but moved to raise the duty on potatoes from 2*d*. per cwt. to a shilling. And this he desired, not for the sake of rents, but in order to keep the country independent of foreigners for this great article of food. The Ministers, before their accession to office, had held out expectations of full protection to agriculture; and the agriculturists were not to be blamed if they now required the fulfilment of that pledge.

Mr. Gladstone represented the great importance of providing for the importation of potatoes in time of scarcity. The consumer of wheat could fall back on oats, of oats upon potatoes; but the consumer of potatoes could fall back upon nothing. Still the ordinary importation of them was greatly checked by their bulk and the consequent dearness of freight.

After a few remarks from Mr. Wakley, in support of the amendment; and from Messrs. Escott, S. Wortley, and Beckett against it, Mr. Palmer withdrew it.

The schedule of duties upon food having been disposed of, the schedules relating to spices, seeds, and woods were passed without opposition; and the Committee then came to the schedule affecting minerals, on which Mr. Turner raised a long discussion in reference to the mining interests of Cornwall, and concluded by moving the omission of the words upon which his objections were founded.—Mr. Gladstone opposed the amendment, and explained the peculiar advantages which it was expected the adoption of the proposed rate of duty would confer upon those engaged in smelting the metal.—Sir C. Lemon spoke in favour of Mr. Turner's amendment, and the Committee divided, when there appeared for the amendment 7; against it 158.

The Committee then proceeded with the other descriptions of ores, the proposed changes in the duties upon which were agreed to without much discussion.

Thursday.—After some preliminary business of little interest, Mr. Wynn, pursuant to notice, brought on his motion for a direction to the Attorney-General to prosecute such persons as shall appear to him to have been guilty of bribery at the last election for Ipswich.

Sir T. Wilde opposed the motion, which he said he did reluctantly. He thought it would be infinitely preferable to introduce a general measure for the suppression of bribery, than to select individuals for punishment in one or two isolated cases. The sympathy manifested by the House towards individuals brought before it on charges connected with inquiries into bribery, was also a strong reason for not proceeding against individuals in a way which might appear merely vindictive.

Sir W. Follett also opposed the motion. He thought it was not expedient to give a general direction to the Attorney-General, leaving him to exercise his discretion; he should receive special instructions, according to the usual custom of the House, to prosecute particular individuals.

Lord J. Russell alluded to the conduct of the House in the case of Mabson, committed by the Southampton Committee, as a proof of the disposition of the House to screen bribery transactions.

Mr. Thesiger vindicated his conduct in that case, and explained his motives in procuring the meeting of the House on a Saturday for the purpose of the release of Mabson. After a short conversation on this subject, and some remarks from Mr. T. Duncombe against the motion before the House,

Mr. O'Connell called on the Attorney-General to bring in, on the part of Government, a bill of indemnity for witnesses, by which all bribery cases could be probed to the bottom, and the wealthy bribers reached. If this were not done, the country would give no credit to any expression of anxiety to put down bribery.

Sir R. Peel said, by all means punish the bribers, but do not set up the dangerous practice of screening the bribed. Confessing the difficulty of the case, he thought it best, on the whole, not to direct a prosecution in the present instance, though he came to this conclusion with reluctance. He had not had much time to attend to election committee proceedings during the present session; but from an inspection of the Ipswich and Southampton reports, he could not draw any unfavourable conclusions against the tribunal constituted by the House for the trial of controverted elections

Several other members spoke against the motion, which was finally withdrawn.

Col. Rushbrooke then moved the issue of a new writ for Ipswich.—Mr. Hume objected to the motion, and hoped that the writ would be suspended for a month, pending the proposed inquiries.

Sir R. Peel did not see sufficient grounds for the suspension of the writ.

Lord J. Russell said that the power of suspending a writ, on the ground of bribery and corruption, had been repeatedly exercised since the time of the Revolution: and though he should use the power with reluctance, yet there were cases in which it was advisable to do so. It seemed advisable to him, under all the circumstances, to suspend the writ.

A long and animated debate ensued, the speakers on one side of the House contending that the continued suspension of the writ involved a constitutional right, and those on the other, that an inquiry into and a prevention of bribery and corruption was of more importance. Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Hawes, and Sir T. Wilde addressed the House against the issue of the writ, and Lord Stanley and Mr. H. Hinde in favour of it

After some observations from Mr. R. Yorke, on the subject of bribery, Mr. Ferrand said there was a rumour abroad that Mr. R. Yorke had spent thousands of pounds in corrupting the electors of the city of York.—Mr. R. Yorke replied, that if the House would appoint an inquiry into the circumstances of the last election, he would lend it all the assistance in his power.—After a few observations from Mr. Wynn and Col. Rushbrooke, the House divided, when there appeared—For the issue of the writ 126; for its suspension for one month, 107. Majority, 19.

Mr. O'Connell then moved, as an amendment on the motion for the issue of the writ, that a select committee of inquiry be appointed to inquire into the extent of bribery at the last Ipswich election; upon which another discussion arose.

Sir R. Peel, disclaiming all feeling of participation in any sympathy for corrupt proceedings, begged the House to beware how it interfered with the rights of constituents, as there might be no limit to the extent to which a majority might be disposed to go.—After some remarks from several other members, the House again divided, when there appeared—For the issue of the writ, 133; for the committee of inquiry, 119. Majority, 14.

Lord Stanley obtained leave to bring in two bills; one to provide for the Government of Newfoundland; and the other to make further provisions for the Government of New South Wales.

The Witnesses Indemnity Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Mr. Roebuck, after some alterations had been suggested by Sir R. Inglis and Sir R. Peel.

Friday.—The Income Tax Bill was read a third time *pro formâ*, various amendments being ordered to be printed with a view to a final discussion on Monday. The Tariff was then resumed. A division took place on an amendment proposed by Mr. Lyall for postponing the operation of the new duties on train oil for two years, and on sperm oil for three years, when the amendment was rejected by 108 to 41. On the timber duties a discussion arose as to the proposed mode of admeasurement by which the duty is to be levied. Sir R. Peel promised that further inquiry should be made, and if it should appear that there is any obstacle, another mode of admeasurement will be adopted. However, Sir R. Peel guarded himself from consenting to any alteration which will affect the duty.

Mr. C. Buller brought on his motion in reference to the petition of Mr. Warburton and the late Bridport election, and stated that besides the compromise of the seat no less than fifty-one actions for bribery had been compromised, the penalties in which would have amounted to 25,000*l*.—He was followed by Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Mitchell, the sitting members, who addressed the House at considerable length.—Sir T. Wilde thought that the statements of both members amply warranted the House in referring the petition to a committee; and after a discussion, in which Sir R. Peel, Lord J. Russell, Sir R. Inglis, Lord Palmerston, and Lord Stanley took part, a division took place, giving 156 for the inquiry, and 37 against it.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for money are quoted 92½ to ⅝; for the account, 93⅛ to ¼; Bank Stock, 167 to 168; India Stock, 249½ to 251; Exchequer-bills, 37s. to 39s. premium; Three per Cents. Reduced, 91⅝ to ¾; Three-and-a-half per Cents. Reduced, 100 to ⅛; and New Three-and-a-half per Cents., 101 to ⅛.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Metropolitan Improvements.—Within the last few days a new bridge over the piece of ornamental water leading from the inner circle in the Regent's-park, across the park to Macclesfield-gate, has been opened to the public, and there are now two other bridges in course of erection, which, when completed, will facilitate the visits of the inhabitants of the Metropolis to Primrose-hill.—Considerable improvements are at present making in the narrowest part of Upper Thames-street, near Queenhithe, where it has hitherto been so confined as to be impassable for two carriages abreast. The whole frontage of several large warehouses, upwards of seven stories in height, and which project into the street for nearly twenty feet, have been pulled down, and new fronts are erecting on a line with the other buildings, whereby the appearance of the street will be greatly improved, and sufficient room afforded for the passage of vehicles.—The contemplated improvements in Piccadilly have been postponed until the ensuing autumn, in consequence of some difficulties on the subject which have arisen on the part of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, whose limits extend to the basin in the Green-park. It is, however, said that the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, are willing to accede to the proposals of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to facilitate the widening of the street, and that there is no doubt that this improvement, though suspended for a time, will ultimately be carried into effect.

Spitalfields Ball.—The ball for the relief of the distressed weavers of Spitalfields, the announcement of which has for some time created considerable interest, took place at the Opera House on Thursday evening, and was one of the most attractive sights presented to the public for many years. The interior of the theatre was converted into a saloon for the occasion; a flooring being thrown over the pit, which was brought to a level with the stage; in the midst of which was the orchestra. All the machinery was removed from the stage, which, by the aid of drapery, was made to assume the appearance of a spacious tent, supported by Corinthian pillars. In the back, against the wall, was a group of polished armour and stands of colours, brought from the Tower for the purpose. At the opposite side of the house, facing the stage, was the Royal box, constructed in the form of a Corinthian portico, and handsomely decorated. The entire body of the theatre was festooned with rich silk draperies, interspersed with garlands of flowers; and the general appearance of the house was brilliant and imposing. The company began to arrive at nine, and by ten the floor of the theatre as well as the various boxes was filled. Some few fancy dresses appeared, but they were not general; the report that the Queen would appear in the costume worn by her Majesty at the fancy ball given at Buckingham Palace, having been incorrect. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the other members of the Royal family, and a numerous suite arrived about half-past ten. The dancing then commenced, and was kept up with much spirit. During the evening the ladies patronesses of the ball, and several other ladies, were introduced and presented to her Majesty. Her Majesty remained until after twelve, when accompanied by the members of the Royal family and her suite, she retired amid the enthusiastic cheers of the company.

The Tower.—A few evenings since, in moving the ordnance estimates in the House of Commons, Capt. Boldero alluded to the late fire in the Tower, and said that the destruction of small arms on that occasion rendered an additional grant of 50,000*l.* necessary for that department of the service. Having touched upon the subject of the fire, he said it would be a favourable opportunity for disabusing the public mind of the erroneous impressions that had prevailed as to the amount of the loss. He had seen it stated at various sums, from half a million to 250,000*l.* Perhaps it would be some satisfaction to the House if he stated that the whole amount of loss to be provided for by the public, scarcely exceeded the half of the last sum he had mentioned, or 128,000*l.* At the time of the fire, there were in the Tower 94,520 stand of arms; about 4,000 were saved, and 12,006 were, before the fire, in a useless state; the number consumed was 78,500. The entire value of the property in the Tower previous to the fire was 168,000*l.*; they had saved a little more than 10,000*l.* worth, and had lost upwards of 30,000*l.* worth in the shape of ornaments and trophies. The entire loss had been about 128,000*l.*

Trinity House.—Monday being Trinity Monday, the master, wardens, and elder brethren of the corporation of the Trinity proceeded from the Trinity-house, on Tower-hill, and embarked at the Tower-wharf-stairs, in their state barges, for Deptford, on their annual visit of inspection to the Trinity-house of Deptford Strond, or Hospital, at Deptford, incorporated by Henry VIII., and the more modern structure called Trinity Hospital, for decayed pilots, or masters of ships, and their widows. The inmates met the corporation at Deptford-stairs, and walked in procession to St. Nicholas Old Church, where an appropriate sermon was preached; the election of a master for the ensuing year then took place in the hall of the hospital. The Duke of Wellington, who has held that office for several years, was re-elected. After the customary distribution of buns and favours to the people, the corporation returned in the same state to the Trinity House, on Tower-hill, where a banquet was given, to which a number of distinguished individuals were invited. The corporation, headed by the Duke of Wellington, and attended by a guard of honour, the wardens of the Tower, and other functionaries, left the Trinity-house about 11; and the procession on land as well as the display on the river attracted a great number of spectators.

Public Meetings.—A meeting of the merchants, bankers, and traders of the City has been held for the purpose of considering the propriety of adopting measures to relieve the unfortunate sufferers by the late conflagration at Hamburgh. The Lord Mayor took the chair, and briefly introduced the object of the meeting. He said that he did not doubt that his fellow citizens would respond to the call made on their humanity for the relief of the distressed. Mr. Colquhoun, Minister for the Hanse Towns, addressed the meeting at great length, and read an official despatch from the Syndic of Hamburgh, giving a detailed account of the circumstances attending the calamity, which, it stated, could only be compared to the fire of London, or the earthquake at Lisbon. Mr. Colquhoun concluded by stating that among the many motives that should incite the people of England to render every aid to the people of Hamburgh, was the fact of their having a common origin, sprung as they both were from the ancient Saxons. Mr. T. Baring in a brief speech then proposed the first resolution:—"That this meeting has heard with unfeigned sorrow the afflicting intelligence of the late disastrous conflagration at Hamburgh, a city connected from the earliest period in commercial relations with Great Britain, by which so large a portion of the town has been reduced to ashes, heavy losses sustained, and some thousands of human beings reduced to a state of destitution." Mr. M. Attwood seconded the resolution, and it was adopted unanimously. Several other resolutions were then proposed and carried, of which the following is the substance:—That the uniform liberality of the people of Hamburgh towards British subjects visiting that city, entitle the inhabitants, suffering from the recent calamity, to the peculiar sympathy of the British public. That the thanks of the meeting be dutifully tendered to the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Queen Dowager, for their sanction and assistance on this occasion. That the thanks of the meeting be also given to Government for their ready supply of tents and blankets from the public stores, and to those public bodies which have already set a laudable example by their liberality on this occasion; and, lastly, that the public at large be solicited to co-operate towards creating a fund, which may in some degree prove adequate to the extent and severity of the sufferings which it is intended to relieve. The principal speakers were Mr. Jones Lloyd, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, Mr. J. J. Gurney, Sir J. Rae Reid, and Sir M. Montefiore. It was also resolved that subscription books be opened at the London and country bankers; and a committee was appointed to carry into effect the objects of the meeting. —The twenty-fourth annual general meeting of the society for promoting the enlargement building and repairing of churches and chapels was held on Monday, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. The report stated that since the publication of the last report application had been made to the society, from various parts of England and Wales, for assistance towards the repair, enlargement, and building of churches and chapels in populous places. In consequence of those applications 143 grants had been voted of sums varying according to the circumstances of the several cases, and provision had been made for the accommodation of 41,554 persons, of whom 30,041 would have the privilege of attending divine service without cost. The sum thus voted amounted to 19,090*l.*, being less than the votes of the preceding year by 3,453*l.*, while the increase of accommodation given had been in proportion greater; for, in 1841, accommodation had been provided for 45,757 persons at a cost of 22,543*l.*, while in the past year the number had been 41,554, and at a cost to the society of 19,090*l.* The present amount of grants of the society remaining unpaid, or liable to be called for, was 50,985*l.*, and the sum in possession for the purpose of meeting it 47,759*l.*, showing a deficiency of 3,226*l.* The report was adopted.

Wood Pavement.—At a meeting of the Marylebone vestry held on Saturday, a memorial was presented from the Metropolitan Wood Paving Company, containing the opinion of the Attorney General and other eminent counsel in reply to a memorial presented to the vestry from Mr. Stead, who claimed to be the original inventor of wood-paving, and who has charged the Metropolitan Company with an infringement of his patent rights. The opinion of the Attorney General was in favour of the company. A memorial was also presented, praying to be permitted to lay down Saunders's patent wood-paving, which is a new specimen, to the extent of 1,500 yards in Oxford-street, as an experiment, for 12 months, free of charge, and if approved of at the end of that period, to be supplied at the rate of 12s. per square yard. On this, Mr. Harbut moved a resolution that no further applications, with respect to wood-paving, be entertained until the expiration of the present contract with the Metropolitan Patent Wood-paving Company, and that the durability of wood, as a paving, has been fully tested. A long discussion ensued, and ultimately the motion was carried. On Thursday, a meeting of the inhabitants of Oxford-street took place for the purpose of considering the conduct of the Marylebone vestry in adopting the above resolution. Several inhabitants of Oxford-street addressed the meeting on the injury and injustice done to them and the ratepayers generally, by the conduct of the vestry; and resolutions were adopted, declaring that the suspension of wood paving for three years, without any previous notice to the great body of the vestrymen, was a breach of faith, and that the majority by which it was carried were unworthy of being the representatives of so important a parish.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths in the Metropolis from all causes, registered in the week ending Saturday, the 14th inst:—Males, 392; Females, 381; total, 773. Weekly average 1838-9-40-1—Males, 467; Females, 445; total, 912.

Police.—On Monday morning, Daniel Good underwent the last penalty of the law at Newgate. The crowd of persons assembled to witness the execution was greater than has been known on a similar occasion since the execution of Fauntleroy. The convict made no confession, but denied his guilt to the last.

Fires.—A fire broke out on Wednesday in the extensive distillery of Sir F. Booth, at old Brentford. Fortunately it was soon discovered before it had made much progress, and the flames were easily subdued. It is stated that there were at the time in the different buildings, which are of great extent, nearly 500 head of cattle, and grain to the value of from 10,000*l.* to 12,000*l.* There seems to be reason to suspect that the fire was the act of an incendiary, but it has not yet been traced to any party.

Provincial News.

Birmingham.—At the borough sessions in this town on Saturday a woman named Ann Mills, the Edgbaston letter-carrier, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, for detaining and opening certain letters which it was her duty to have delivered. The letters which were found concealed between the mattress and her bed, and which she had opened, were all addressed to ladies. The Recorder said that he hoped the punishment would be a sufficient check to the indolence or curiosity of others. It did not appear that she had opened the letters to obtain money, or her sentence would have been much more severe.

Cambridge.—The local papers inform us that Archdeacon Wrangham has presented a valuable collection of tracts, amounting to upwards of 8,000, in about a thousand volumes, to Trinity College, in this University. It is also stated that Messrs. Rundell, Bridge, and Co., of London, whose intention of soon retiring from business has been announced, have presented to this University and to that of Oxford, a cast in bronze of the far-famed shield of Achilles, the composition of the late great sculptor, John Flaxman, R.A. A correspondent informs us that at St. Peter's College, on the 21st, prizes were adjudged, in classics, to Messrs. Stow, Suffield, and Thomson, Æq.; in mathematics, to Mr. Thompson; and for classical composition, to Mr. Smith. On the 24th, Messrs. Dickinson, Fitzpatrick, Golding, Parry, Smith, Stow, Suffield, and Thomson, were elected scholars.

Falmouth.—A numerous meeting of the mining interest of this county was held in this town on Monday, for the purpose of receiving the report of the deputation appointed at Redruth some weeks ago to wait on Government, to endeavour to obtain a better protection for British ores, metals, &c., than that afforded by the pending tariff. The report having been submitted, regret was generally expressed that no better result had been obtained than the substitution of a sliding scale on the importation of copper, and a change from an *ad valorem* duty on ore to a tonnage duty on metal, and a trifling additional duty on tin. It was ultimately resolved that the deputation should be requested to continue their labours to draw up a still stronger memorial, and present it again in person to Government, in the hope that, as the question seriously affects the interest of this county generally, and might be the means of suspending a large portion of mining operations if not made more protective, Ministers would reconsider the points laid before them. The petitioners were of opinion that the objects of their application might be granted without incurring any risk of the foreign miner sending his ores to any other place than England to smelt and manufacture.

Maidstone.—A vestry meeting, which was numerously attended, has been held at All Saint's Church in this town for the purpose of considering the propriety of making a church-rate. The Mayor presided. Mr. Watts, one of the churchwardens, then said, that having entered into an estimate of the amount of money they should require in their office to carry them through the year, he begged to move, in order to raise a sum which would cover it, a rate of threepence in the pound. The motion having been seconded, Mr. Stephens rose and said he felt it his duty to move an amendment, "That the application now made by the churchwardens for a rate of threepence in the pound be not granted." A long debate ensued, several persons present speaking against the principle of church-rates; after which the mayor put the motion for the rate to the meeting, when there appeared a large majority against it; and it was accordingly declared to be lost. A poll was then demanded, which will take place in a few days.

Manchester.—We have noticed in a former Number that the meeting of the British Association this year will be held in this town on the 23d June. It is now officially announced that the general committee will meet on the 22d, for the election of sectional officers, and the despatch of business usually brought before that body. On this occasion it is said that the report of the council, embodying their proceedings during the past year, will specially call attention to a plan which has been laid before them for occupying the late Royal Observatory in Richmond Park, for the purpose of experimental inquiries in physical science recommended by the Association.

Newcastle.—Intelligence has been received at Lloyd's of the loss by fire of the ship Georgia of this port, an Indiaman, while on her passage from Calcutta to London. It appears that appearances of fire in the hold were first discovered early in the morning of the 1st of April, when in lat. 30° south, and longitude 36° east, about 900 miles from the island of Madagascar. Active exertions were immediately used to extinguish them, but unsuccessfully; and in a short time the whole ship was in flames. The captain and crew, amounting in all to 15 persons, then took to the boats, though it was very rough and a gale of wind blowing at the time. The boat containing the captain and four of the crew soon after foundered, and all in her perished; but the other boat, in which were the chief mate and nine men, was fortunately picked up by a ship, the Thomas Sparks, which fortunately hove in sight, and attracted by the flames of the burning vessel bore down to their assistance. The Georgia burnt to the water's edge and then sunk. She had a rich cargo on board, consisting of jewellery, merchandise, and other valuable property, which perished with the vessel; a loss in total of nearly 20,000*l.*

Newport (Isle of Wight).—Some excitement has again been produced in this town, in connexion with the church-rate question. A vestry was called a few days since at St. Thomas's Church, for the purpose of granting a rate for the poor, and making a church-rate. Mr. S. Pring, as senior warden, having been proposed to the chair, mentioned the object of the meeting, which was to make a rate for the poor as well as the church. The Rev. Mr. Spence inquired, if a small rate were granted, what extra sum would be required to be advanced from other sources? The chairman said 1,000*l.* would be advanced to afford extra church accommodation, and a rate amounting to 300*l.* would complete the repairs. Mr. J. Cooke said, he understood that at the last meeting the question was not again to be discussed for six months. The chairman said the last refusal of the rate was made in July 1841, and it was absolutely necessary that a rate must be refused before any voluntary contributions could be admitted. A long debate ensued, which terminated by an amendment being proposed, refusing the rate; and on its being put to the vote, it was declared to be carried by a large majority. A poll was demanded, which was to take place forthwith, but the result has not yet been published.

Preston.—A local paper states that in the course of last week a field of hay, in ripe and excellent condition, was cut by Mr. Nicholson, of Ingrol Lodge, near this town, for the second time this season, the first, which was a fair crop, having been cut about five weeks ago. The grass last cut is said to have been very abundant, thick-set, and about fourteen inches high. It seems that during the last season the same field was mown four times, and the season before, five times.

Southampton.—A memorial from the mayor and principal merchants and traders of this town was recently presented to the Lords of the Treasury, praying that the privilege of importing and warehousing silk manufactures and tobacco under bond might be extended to this port. It is now announced that the application has been assented to, on the usual condition of suitable premises being provided for that purpose.

Stafford.—A local paper states that it is estimated that in the coal and iron districts not less than from 10,000 to 14,000 operatives struck work on Saturday se'nnight, including workmen discharged by blowing out several blast furnaces. There have, however, been no outrages committed in consequence, or any disturbance of the peace. At the Stourbridge iron works, a machine has been invented for squeezing the cinder out of the puddled iron, in consequence of which there will be no further use at those works for the services of the men called shinglers.

Stockport.—The report of the assistant poor-law commissioners appointed to inquire into the nature and causes of the distress prevailing amongst the operatives of this town, and also into the extent to which the distress has been relieved, has recently been published. It commences by giving an account of the working population of the borough previously to the existing depression of trade; and shows that the wages derived from labour by a large portion of those employed in the cotton manufacture were such as to place them and their families above the necessity of resorting to parochial relief. It also acquits them of any charge of improvidence, and adds, that it must be stated, in justice to the manufacturing population of the northern counties, that they exhibit a degree of hardihood in the endurance of distress, and a spirit of pride and independence in regard to the receipt of parochial relief which are not commonly prevalent in other parts of England. With reference to the causes of the prevailing distress, several of the principal mill-owners were examined, all of whom stated that the want of employment, owing to a number of the mills having stopped entirely since 1836, and to most of the others having only worked short time, was the chief cause. Taking all the various circumstances into account, it was estimated that the amount of factory wages paid in this town at present is 5,483*l.* less per week than in 1836. In the conclusion of their report, the commissioners bear testimony to the superior character of the manufacturing population, adding, that they feel assured that the sufferings of such a population will meet with sympathy and consideration from all classes of their fellow-subjects, and that the interests of that branch of trade which has furnished them with employment will be held entitled to peculiar attention from the Legislature.

Railways.—The following are the returns of the principal railways for the last week:—Brighton, 2,895*l.*; Blackwall, 1,050*l.*; Greenwich, 1,018*l.*; Eastern Counties, 1,027*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,353*l.*; South-Western, 6,809*l.*; Great Western, 13,918*l.*; London and Birmingham, 17,101*l.*; Grand Junction, 8,530*l.*; Great North of England, 1,284*l.*; Hull and Selby, 848*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,177*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,627*l.*; and Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,126*l.*—On Thursday the South-Eastern Railway was opened as far as Tunbridge; and the first train, which left that place at a quarter before eight, reached town a few minutes before ten. The down trains were despatched at half-past nine. There are to be four trains each day, except Sunday, and carriages are procured at Tunbridge to convey parties to Hastings, St. Leonard's, Tunbridge Wells, &c. Arrangements have been made with the company, for the transmission of the newspapers, by which the delivery will be accelerated at Tunbridge Wells, and other places, between three and four hours.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess de Grey arrived at the Castle from London on Monday. On Tuesday there was a review in Phœnix Park, to celebrate the Queen's birthday, at which his Excellency was present, with a large concourse of spectators. All the regiments in garrison were in attendance, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Blakeney, who has entirely recovered from his recent accident. In the evening a ball, which was numerously attended, was given at the Castle in honour of the same event.—The Repeal Association held their weekly meeeting on Saturday. The Secretary laid before the meeting a communication from the Repealers of Louisiana, United States, enclosing a draft for 200*l.* After some observations from the Lord Mayor, the Secretary read a letter from the National Repeal Convention held in Philadelphia, and one from the Albany Repeal Association. They were ordered to be inserted on the minutes. The Secretary then read an address from the ladies of Dundalk to Mr. O'Connell, forwarding the sum of 10*l.*, the amount of repeal rent subscribed by the ladies of Dundalk within the last fortnight. Mr. O'Connell having moved that the thanks of the Association be given to the ladies of Dundalk, said it was his duty to bring forward the important topics of the day. He meant to propose that the Association pledge itself to a renewed and continuous exertion in favour of repeal. After a long detail of the evils of the Union, his Lordship said, there never was a Ministry since the days of Cromwell more decidedly hostile to Ireland than that at present in office. They had no prospect of relief—they were at the mercy of the British Minister and the British Parliament; and if there was any cessation from attacking them, it was because they thought it more prudent not to trample further on the people of Ireland. There was no man who could deny that there was anything else for Ireland at present except the Repeal of the Union. If Ireland would give him three millions of repealers, he would pledge himself to succeed. His Lordship concluded by moving that the Association, now renewed, pledge itself to the most unremitting exertions in the cause of repeal until the Parliament should be replaced in College-green. He then announced that the amount of repeal rent received since the last day of meeting was 266*l.* 2s. 2½d. Another meeting of the Association was held on Monday, but the proceedings present nothing of particular interest.—The family of the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench has just suffered a melancholy bereavement by the sudden death of Master John Pennefather. It seems that the Chief Justice had proceeded to the Royal Hotel, Bray, for a few days' relaxation previous to the commencement of Trinity Term, with two of his sons and son-in-law; and while there, his two sons went to Bray Head for exercise. Having arrived at the top of one of the cliffs, the young gentleman's hat was blown off; and either in endeavouring to regain it, or from his foot having slipped, he fell down the face of the cliff, and was killed on the spot. He was 16 years of age, and is said to have been a youth of great promise.

Tipperary.—The disturbances in this county still continue; and the local papers, among numerous other outrages, contain a long account of a murder committed on a man named Michael Laffan, who was shot a few days since at Annaghmeadle, in the barony of Upper Ormond. Government has offered 100*l.* for the apprehension of the murderers, but they have not yet been traced. The alleged offence on the part of deceased is said to have been that of summoning trespassers, in his capacity of under care-taker on the lands of Kilgurtin, a portion of the Bowen estate. With respect to the disturbed state of this county, to which we have referred in several previous Numbers, Lord Eliot, Secretary for Ireland, stated in the House of Commons a few evenings since, that it was unhappily true that very serious outrages had been recently committed in the north of the county, which was in a state which unquestionably required the prompt attention of Government. That attention had been paid to the subject. The police force hitherto stationed in the county amounted to no fewer than 800 men; and to that number 100 more had been lately added by way of reinforcement. There were seven stipendiary magistrates, and four more were now stationed in the vicinity of the disturbed districts. The commander of the garrison at Limerick had also been ordered to hold himself in readiness to assist at a moment's notice. He trusted that those measures would be sufficient to restore tranquillity to the district in question, without its being necessary for Government to apply to the House for any new powers. There was only one other point to which he would allude. He believed the atrocious crimes now committed in Ireland might be traced to the facility of procuring firearms; and it had been represented to him that the law in that respect was inefficient, and that some amendment in it might be necessary. He should not then pronounce any opinion upon that point; he should merely say that it was the only subject on which he thought it probable that the House would be called upon to legislate.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The Marquess of Bute, the Lord High Commissioner, held his first levee, which was numerously attended, in the throne-room of the Palace on the 19th inst. About noon his Lordship went to the High Church in procession: and the usual discourse having been delivered by the Rev. Dr. Gordon, Moderator of the last General Assembly, the commission of his Lordship was read, and ordered to be recorded. The Queen's letter was also read, expressing her Majesty's continued interest in the welfare of the Church of Scotland, and her Majesty's deep regret that distress should prevail so extensively, and her desire that means should be taken to mitigate its pressure. The Lord High Commissioner then addressed the Assembly. He said that, having laid before them the Queen's commission and her Majesty's letter it was his duty in the first place to assure them of Her Majesty's resolution to maintain the Presbyterian Government of their church; and this being the first occasion on which he had had the honour to represent the Crown in that Assembly, he hoped he might be permitted to say that he gave them this assurance with the greatest satisfaction to himself. He had further the command of her Majesty to announce to them that she had directed her annual grant of 2,000*l.* to be placed in their hands, for the propagation of the gospel in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. After some remarks on the distress existing throughout the country, his Lordship concluded by expressing a hope that the deliberations of the Assembly might, under the divine blessing, be conducted to those happy ends which her Majesty so anxiously desired. The Moderator then addressed the Commissioner, congratulating his Lordship on the interest he had always taken in the Church of Scotland; assuring him of the earnest desire of the Assembly to conduct their deliberations in the spirit recommended by her Majesty; and assuring him that the recommendations of her Majesty in behalf of the poor working classes would have a prominent place in their deliberations. A committee was named to answer her Majesty's letter; and the Assembly then proceeded to business, when the Strathbogie case gave rise to a warm debate. Two commissions were presented, the one from the majority, and the other from the minority of the Strathbogie ministers; but as there can only be one presbytery of Strathbogie, the question was which was that one; and a discussion ensued on the subject of the general controversy, viz., the supremacy of the civil or ecclesiastical jurisdiction. After several speeches had been made, Mr. Dunlop moved, That the commission of the Rev. James Dewar, the Rev. Harry Leigh, and Major Stewart, be sustained, and their names added to the roll; and that the commission purporting to be in favour of Messrs. Walker, Thomson, and Edmond, be rejected. Dr. Cook objected to this hasty consideration of so important a question, and moved as an amendment, That the General Assembly do not entertain the commissions of either of the parties. After a long and warm debate, the vote was taken, when there appeared—for Mr. Dunlop's motion, 215; for Dr. Cook's motion, 85. At a subsequent meeting of the Assembly, the Strathbogie case again gave rise to a long and warm discussion. Two commissioners from the presbytery of Strathbogie were admitted and heard on the subject. They stated at length their reasons for not obeying the interdict from the Court of Session, prohibiting them from taking their seats in that Assembly as representatives of the presbytery of Strathbogie; and expressed their resolution not to obey the decision of a civil court in opposition to the duty which they considered they owed to the church. Dr. Candlish then addressed the meeting at great length, and said he supposed the present case was one unexampled in the history of the Church of Scotland. There were two duties which he should be ashamed if the Assembly would shrink from discharging in the circumstances in which it is placed. He held it a duty, on the one hand, that the Assembly should express their approbation that the commissioners from the presbytery of Strathbogie had, in obedience to the word of God, taken their places as members of that Assembly; and on the other, to express the sentiments with which the Assembly regarded such interference with its constitution. Having spoken at length on these points, he concluded by moving a resolution embodying them. He was followed by Dr. Cook, who took a different view of the case: he thought that one great point had been overlooked—that the very establishment of a church was its establishment by law. From that law it derived its ecclesiastical jurisdiction: it must recognise the law of the land. The whole question simply amounted to this: the Assembly was a court constituted by the law of the land, and it was obliged to obey that law as laid down by the expounders of that law. After a long and warm debate, Dr. Candlish's resolution was at last put to the vote, when there appeared—for it, 173; against it, 76. An animated debate afterwards took place, which did not terminate until two o'clock, on a motion by Mr. Cunningham for the abolition of patronage, which was finally carried by a majority of 68; the numbers being—for the motion, 215; against it, 147.

Law.

Vice-Chancellor's Court.—*Garrett* v. *Cockerill.*—His Honour, in giving judgment, said that the question in this case, which rose under the will of the testator in the cause, Mr. Burgess, contained a valid limitation in favour of one of the plaintiffs. By his will, dated Sept. 1809, the testator gave his property in four equal shares—one share to his wife for her natural life, then to devolve to his children, and to the longest liver in equal shares; the remaining three shares to be divided equally between his three children, and the longest liver of their heirs; and the will contained the following words: "Should all my children die without heirs, my property in that case to be divided equally between the children of my brothers and sisters alive at the death of my last surviving child." Upon these last words the dispute in the cause turned. It was admitted that the children of the testator were all dead, and that neither of them had left issue. At the death of the survivor of the testator's children, there were children living of some of the testator's brothers and sisters, and it was in right of Mrs. Garrett, as one of those children, that the present suit was instituted. It was contended for her that the word "heirs," as used in the will, meant either children or issue; that the limitation in favour of the children of the testator's brothers and sisters was intended to take effect only in the event of the testator's children respectively either never having a child, or not leaving a child living at their respective deaths; that the limitation was therefore valid, and that if valid, it had, upon the admitted facts, taken effect. His Honour said he should hold that the word "heirs" meant either children or issue. With respect to the question, whether the testator meant the limitation in favour of the children of his brothers and sisters to take effect only in the event of the issue not being born to either of his children, his impression was, that the language did not authorise such an interpretation. He could not hold that by dying without heirs the testator meant dying without leaving a child. Then came the question, what would be the effect upon the construction of the words "My last surviving child"—whether they would support a restrictive construction of the words "die without heirs?" His Honour then cited several cases bearing upon the construction of the words, and after stating that the will had already been before the Master of the Rolls in 1837, said he should defer to the authority of the learned Judge by dismissing the Bill. He had collected from the bar, however, that the case would in any Court be carried before the Lord Chancellor, and he thought such a course would have been very reasonable, in whichever way he had decided.

Court of Exchequer.—*Stephens* v. *Hill.*—This was a rule obtained by calling upon the defendant's attorney to "show cause why he should not be struck off the roll," or prohibited from practising in this Court, for persuading a witness who had been subpœnaed to give evidence in a horse cause at the Gloucester assizes, to absent himself from the trial. According to the statement contained in the affidavits on which the rule was obtained, the witness, who resided in Yorkshire, and whose name was Jackson, was brought to Gloucester to prove the defendant's handwriting to a warranty. Jackson was known to the defendant's attorney, and he not only persuaded the witness to leave the town, and not remain to give evidence, but upon Jackson's expressing reluctance on the ground that by absenting himself he would be subjected to some pecuniary liability, the defendant's attorney offered to indemnify him against the consequences, and actually gave him a written indemnity to that effect. After this he (witness) left Gloucester, and proceeded to Birmingham, where he remained until he was rejoined by the other witnesses on their return to Yorkshire. Cause was now shown against the rule. It appeared, from the affidavits in reply, that the document which the witness Jackson was subpœnaed to prove was not the actual handwriting of the defendant, but had been written at his request, and that the attorney suggested this to the witness, and observed to him that he could not prove a signature to be in the defendant's handwriting which was not so. It was also stated that the witness had himself expressed a desire not to give his evidence against the defendant, but to return home; and the affidavit stated that the deponent had no recollection of having given the witness any written indemnity; and, if he had done so, it must have been under the influence of intoxication. Under those circumstances, it was submitted that the Court ought to discharge the rule, and not try upon contradictory affidavits a question which might be the subject of a criminal indictment. The Court said, that where an attorney was charged with an offence which subjected him to an indictment, it was a rule not to call upon him to answer the matters of an affidavit, as that would be to oblige him to give evidence against himself. In this case, however, the attorney was not called upon to answer the facts, but to show cause why he should not be prevented from practising until he could explain the facts alleged against him. The Court was of opinion that the facts stated in the affidavits on which the rule was moved had not been satisfactorily answered, and the rule must therefore be made absolute.

SPORTING.

Epsom Races.—These popular races commenced on Tuesday. The programme for the first day was unusually inviting, and the sport equal to expectation. The weather, however, was unfavourable; the rain, which fell heavily, having continued without ceasing until near 2 o'clock, in consequence of which the attendance was less numerous than might have been expected, The racing commenced half an hour after the time appointed with

The Craven Stakes of 10 sovs. each, Craven Course. 14 *subs.*—Mr. Forth's ch. f. Lucy Banks (Bell), 1; Lord Westminster's Satirist, 2; Sir G. Heathcote's Pannakeen, 3. The following also started, but were not placed:—Col. G. Wyndham's Nora Creina; Mr. Price's Marshal Biron; Mr. Thornhill's Equation; Mr. Rush's br. c. by Plenipotentiary, out of Maresfield's dam; Mr. Balchin's Epaulette, Mr. Osbaldeston's f. by The Saddler, out of Ebberston's dam, Mr. Goodman's Music; and Lord G. Bentinck's b. f. by Camel or Rockingham, out of Enterprize. Betting, 5 to 4 and 11 to 8 on Satirist, and 4 to 1 agst Lucy Banks. After one false start Epaulette took the lead at a moderate pace, followed by Satirist, Snowdrop, and Equation, Lucy Banks lying in the rear. There was little change in the position or pace till near the distance, when Lucy Banks went in front, and the lot closing ran well together three parts up it; Satirist and Lucy Banks then singled themselves out, and made a severe race home, the mare winning on the post by a neck. Pannakeen was a respectable third, and Nora Creina was fourth.

The Shirley Stakes of 25 sovs. each, one mile. 3 *subs.*—Mr. Herbert's Nessus by Sir Hercules (Rogers), 1; Mr. Shelley's Iole, 2; Sir G. Heathcote's Arkansas, 3. Betting, 5 to 4 agst Nessus, and 11 to 8 agst Iole. The filly made all the running, Nessus waiting on her to the end of the rails in front of the Grand Stand, where he challenged, and, after a pretty race, won by half a length.

The Woodcote Stakes of 15 *sovs. each.* 5 *subs.*—Mr. G. Ongley's b. f. by Camel, dam by Octavius (Sly), 1; Mr. Forth's Venus by Sir Hercules, 2; Sir G. Heathcote's bl. c. by Velocipede (Dryad), 3; Gen. Wyndham's Handmaiden, 4; The Camel filly made all the running, was challenged at the distance, and won, after a good race, by half a length without having been caught. The third and fourth were beaten off.

The Manor Plate of 50 *sovs. The winner to be sold for* 300 *sovs. Two-mile heats.*—Mr. Nightingale's Ajax (late Nick), (Sly), 1 1; Mr. Kingsley's Jessica, 4 2; Mr. S. Lucas's The Traitor, 2 dr.; Mr. Bradford's Sister to Confusionee, 3 dr.; Mr. King's Exton, bolted. Ajax was the favourite, and won both heats in a canter.

WEDNESDAY.—This being the Derby, or great day of the races, the course, as usual, was crowded from an early hour with a large concourse of visitors. The meeting was expected to have been one of the gayest and most brilliant that had ever assembled on the Downs, but the absence of her Majesty, and the uncertain character of the weather at an early part of the day, served to deprive the course of some of its attraction. The weather, however, cleared up about eleven, and continued fine the remainder of the day; adding greatly to the interest of the sport. It is stated that there were nearly 100,000 persons on the Downs, and the attendance of fashionable and distinguished visitors was as numerous as ever known. About two, Count Mensdorf, uncle to her Majesty, and his four sons, accompanied by Col. Arbuthnot, one of the Queen's Equerries, arrived from Claremont. About three the races of the day commenced with,

The Derby Stakes of 50 *sovs. each, the second to receive* 100*l.* *out of the stakes, and the winner to pay* 100*l.* *towards the police and regulations of the course. Last mile and a half.* 182 *subs.*

Col. Anson's b. or br. c. Attila, by Colwick	(W. Scott)	1
Lord Verulam's br. c. Robert de Gorham	(Cotton)	2
Mr. Allen's b. c. Belcœur, by Belshazzar	(Marson)	0
Mr. Etwall's br. c. Palladium, by Defence	(W. Day)	0
Mr. Connop's ch. c. The Oneida Chief	(R. Sly)	0
Mr. Greenwood's jun. br. c. Lasso	(Heseltine)	0
Sir G. Heathcote's ch. c. Hydaspes	(Chapple)	0
Hon. S. Herbert's Nessus, by Sir Hercules	(Whitehouse)	0
Lord Chesterfield's b. c. Jack, by Touchstone	(J. Holmes)	0
Mr. Goodman's ch. c. Rover	(Macdonald)	0
Mr. Forth's ch. c. Policy, by Bustard	(F. Butler)	0
Mr. Meiklam's br. c., by Agreeable	(S. Chifney)	0
Mr. Forth's ch. c. The Golden Rule, by Bustard	(Bell)	0
Mr. Osbaldeston's The Devil-among-the-Tailors	(Darling)	0
Lord G. Bentinck's ch. c. Chatham	(Rogers)	0
Mr. P. Pryse's ch. c. Cheops	(Wakefield)	0
Mr. G. Clark's ro. or gr. c. The Baronet	(Templeman)	0
Lord Westminster's br. c. Auckland	(T. Lye)	0
Col. Wyndham's Singleton, by Ernest	(G. Francis)	0
Lord Wesminster's ch. c. Wm. de Fortibus	(Cartwright)	0
Mr. Copeland's b. c. Combermere, by Bran	(Marlow)	0
Mr. Trelawney's ch. c. Coldrenich	(J. Day)	0
Mr. Gregory's ch. c. Defier, by Defence	(Robinson)	0
Gen. Yates's br. c. Seahorse, by Camel	(Nat)	0

Betting at Starting.—11 to 8 agst. Coldrenich, 5 to 1 agst Attila (6 to 1 laid two or three times), 12 to 1 agst Jack, 12 to 1 agst Forth's lot, 14 to 1 agst Seahorse, 20 to 1 agst Agreeable colt, 30 to 1 agst Chathan, 40 to 1 agst Combermere, 40 to 1 agst William de Fortibus, 40 to 1 agst Lesso, 50 to 1 agst Auckland, and 1,000 to 10 agst any other.

Some time elapsed before the horses made the final start; which being accomplished, and the horses having fairly settled into their places, Combermere took the lead, followed by Attila, Lasso, and Belcœur, the second lot being headed by Auckland, Chatham, Seahorse, Policy, and Coldrenich; to these succeeded a body of horses in racing phraseology "the ruck",, and then the tail, viz.:—Defier, Robert de Gorham, Palladium, Hydaspes, and Jack—the latter having lost a start of nearly 100 yards. For the first quarter of a mile the pace was moderate; it then quickened, and Lasso immediately vacated the third place, but in other respects the race proceeded as described above, till near the turn, when Belcœur headed Attila and Combermere, and with the two at his shoulders carried the running into the straight course, the lot behind them consisting of Chatham, Auckland, Seahorse, Policy, and the Agreeable colt; Robert de Gorham, who had gradually improved his position, lying next. The front rank continued intact to the road, but it was otherwise with that behind it:—Coldrenich had already shown that the distance was too great for him; Chatham fell lame; Seahorse, Policy, and the Agreeable colt, had shot their bolts, and Robert de Gorham, passing them in succession, took his ground next to Auckland; a few yards of the distance Combermere gave up entirely, and fell into the ruck; and immediately after, Attila shot past Belcœur, took a decisive lead, kept it to the end, and won with perfect ease by two lengths. Robert de Gorham ran by Auckland half way up the distance, collared Belcœur at the stand, and beat him for the second money cleverly by a length, Auckland being well up with Belcœur at the finish. The Agreeable colt and Policy were fifth and sixth, Seahorse dividing them from the crowd behind. Jack and Palladium were about the last two. The pace was good, but not first-rate. Value of the stakes, 4,900*l.*

The Epsom Stakes of 5 *sovs. each, with* 35 *added. The winner to be sold for* 120*l.* 1 *mile.* 12 *subs.*—Mr. Forth's Camelino (Bell), 1; Mr. Forth's f. Trident, 2; Mr. J. Day's br. m. by Nimrod, out of Busk, 3. The following also started, but were not placed:—Count Bathyany's Gammon-Box; Mr. Bushell's Jenny Jones; Mr. Smith's Astronomer; Mr. Balchin's Gog (h. b.); Mr. Treen's Haitoe; Mr. Goodman's Miss Fidget; and Mr. Pryse Pryse's Australia. The race was entirely between Mr. Forth's two, and was won cleverly.

The Walton Stakes of 5 *sovs. each, with* 35 *added. The winner to be sold for* 100*l.* 1 *mile.* 7 *subs.*—Mr. Forth's Knightsbridge (Butler), 1; Mr. Jobson's Frank, 2; Mr. Savage's John o'Gaunt, 3. The following also started, but were not placed:—Marquis of Exeter's Patchwork; Mr. Garrard's The Dandy; Captain Cunningham's Mungo Park. Won cleverly by a length; a good race for second.

The Burgh Stakes of 5 *sovs. each, with* 35 *added. Winner to be sold for* 80*l.* *One mile.* 12 *subs.*—Capt. Daintree's b. c. by Mulatto, dam by Middleton (Marson), 1; Capt. Rous's Nicholas, 2. The following also started: Lord G. Bentinck's Balcony, Lord Exeter's Patchwork, Hon. S. Herbert's Teetotaller, Mr. Litchwald's b. m. Distance, Mr. Price's Marshal Biron, Mr. Greville's Palæmon, Mr. Lawrence's Lampedo, Mr. Williamson's Wiltona, Mr. S. Scott's f. by Bay Middleton, Mr. F. Walter's Miss Whinney. A short quick-run race, and won cleverly by half a length.

THURSDAY.—The showery state of the morning occasioned a thin attendance of visitors this day, and deprived the sport of much of its interest. The running commenced at half-past two, and from the number of heats into which the plates were spun, did not terminate until six. The following is a report of the results:

Sweepstakes of 10 *sovs. each, h. ft., with* 50 *added. Mile and a quarter.* (14 *subs.*)—Mr. Herbert's Teetotaller (Evans), 1; Mr. Goodman's Miss Fidget, 2.

The following also started, but were not placed: Lord Exeter's Revision, Mr. May's Master Aaron, Mr. Nightingale's Ajax, Mr. Treen's Haitoe, Captain Ives's Folly, Mr. King's Tommy, Mr. Forth's Vibration, Mr. Phillimore's Rochester, and Mr. Kling's Dahlia. No betting. Rochester took the lead at a good pace, and with Folly at his heels, made the running to the turn, where both gave way; Miss Fidget and Teetotaller took their places and made a capital race home, the colt winning by a head; Revision and Vibration were up at the finish.

Fifty pounds, free for any horse entered for any of the races on Tuesday and Wednesday, others to pay 3 *sovs. each. The winner to be sold for* 200 *sovs. &c. Mile heats.*

Fulwer Craven's That's-the-Time-of-Day (Bartholomew)	3	3	1	1
Mr. Balchin's Dromedary	6	1	2	2
Mr. Phillimore's Finchley	1	4	3	3
Mr. Sherrard's Lady Mary	5	2 dr.		
Mr. Lucas's Traitor	2 dr.			
Mr. King's Exton	4 dr.			

The first heat was closely contested by Finchley, The Traitor, and That's-the-Time-of-Day, and was won by about a neck. Second heat—Lady Mary made all the play, but ran out near the cords and was beaten by a length; Finchley did not go for the heat. Third heat—Finchley cut out the work to the distance, where he was passed by the other two; an indifferent run in, ended in favour of That's-the-Time-of-Day by a length.

Fifty Pounds, free for any horse which has been entered for any of the preceding races, others to pay 3 *sovs. each. Winner to be sold for* 150*l.* *Mile and quarter heats.*

Mr Shelley's b. c. by Glaucus, out of Malibran (Esling)	0	1	1
Mr. King's Exton	1	2	2
Mr. Falconer's Miss Emily	3	5	3
Mr. S. Lucas's The Traitor	2	3 dr.	
Mr. Balchin's Affection	0	4 dr.	
Mr. Dockerary's Dispatch	0	6 dr.	

First heat, won by a neck, after a good race between the three; second heat, won by a length; third heat, won easy.

FRIDAY.—The great race of the day was for *The Oaks Stakes, of* 50 *sov. each, h. ft.* Value of the stakes 3,150*l.* Four failures took place before a fair start was effected. 16 started; several were beaten early, and Mr. F. Marshall's ch. f. by Bran out of Fury (Lye) went to the front, and won cleverly by a length. Mr. Shackell's ch. f. Meal was second.

The 50*l.* *for* 3-*years olds* was won by Mr. Shelley's Iole (Butler); *The Members' Plate* of 50*l.* by Capt. Cunningham's Mungo Park; and *The Derby and Oaks Plate* by Mr. Shelley's b. c. by Glaucus out of Malibran.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, MAY 27.—We have had but little English Wheat fresh up since Monday, and the supply has been cleared off at that day's currency. Free Foreign is offered generally on the same terms, without much progress having been made in sales: there is still inquiry for Bonded at improving prices.—Barley, Peas, and Beans are unaltered in value.—Fine English Oats are 1s. dearer; the trade for Irish is firm, having a short supply.—During this week there has been a general rain, which is very beneficial to the growing crops.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	50 to 68	Red	40 to 60
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			50 to 58	White	59 to 62
Barley		Malting and distilling	22 to 25	Grind.	20 to 25
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	15 to 24	Feed	16 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	19 to 21	Potato	17 to 25
—— Irish		Feed	8 to 20	Potato	15 to 21
Rye			30 to 34		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	24 to 38	Tick	23 to 35	Harrow	28 to 37
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	31 to 40	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White	27 to 34	Maple	28 to 30	Grey	25 to 28

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
April 15	59 10	26 11	19 2	32 6	30 11	30 5
— 22	60 7	27 3	19 3	32 11	30 9	31 2
— 29	61 [illegible]	27 7	19 1	31 7	31 6	32 1
May 6	60 8	27 4	19 9	32 3	31 8	30 7
— 13	59 9	26 3	19 6	31 3	31 9	31 3
— 20	60 9	25 11	19 5	32 4	31 7	31 4
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	60 5	26 10	19 4	32 2	31 4	31 1
Duties	12 0	10 0	7 0	10 6	10 6	10 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas.
English . 6884 Sks. — Brls.	3012	2161	8110	3551	—	636	44
Irish . . 100 ,, — ,,	—	—	50	8355	—	—	—
Foreign . 562 ,, — ,,	28756	—	—	2335	—	2580	700

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—T. Quaife, T. J. Tyrrell, and J. Quaife, North-end, Fulham, brewers—H. Stevens, Willian, Hertfordshire, and J Stevens, Clophill, Bedfordshire, builders—H. F. Delamain, St. Mary-at-Hill, London, wine-merchant—M. and W. Johnson, Cheadle, Staffordshire, grocers.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—W. Hooper, Reading, tobacco manufacturer—W. M. Brown, jun., Skinner's-place, Sise-lane, City, merchant—J. Thomas, Ramsgate, butcher—J. Owen, Woolwich, cow-keeper.

BANKRUPTS.—A. Telfer, Praed-street, Paddington, smith—W. and E F. Finden, Southampton-place, New-road, Pancras, engravers—J. Smith, Hertford, wine-merchant—J. and J. Simmons and J. Pine, Battersea, Surrey, manufacturers of prussiate of potash—M. Quick, Compton-street, Burton-crescent, baker—J. Fuller, Maidenhead, Berkshire, cord merchant—J. Radford, Tiverton, Devonshire, upholsterer—J. Tattersall, Heath Charnock, Lancashire, coal-merchant—W. G. Gray, Bath, dentist—J. Jones, Carnarvon, woollen-draper—R. Attree, Brighton, Sussex, hosier—R. Biass, Liverpool, wine-merchant—J. Cottereil, Darlaston, Staffordshire, hinge maker—J. Berry, Rugby, Warwickshire, grocer—W. Donald, Brighton, furrier—E. Bowra, late of Gracechurch-street, umbrella-warehouseman—C. Helmer, senior, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, wine and spirit merchant—F. Davis, Weymouth, wine and spirit merchant—T. Evans, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, draper—C. Pendlebury, Bury, Lancashire, bleacher—Wm. Heywood, Manchester, merchant—Wm. Gooding, Chatham, boot and shoemaker—G. Hutton, Liverpool, ship chandler—E. Style, Windsor, bookseller—W. Hill and W. K. Wackerbarth, Leadenhall-street, ship and insurance agents—T. Dykes, Broad-street, St. Giles's, stationer—J. Dawson, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—E. Johnstone, Stirling, bookseller and printer—D. Leighton, Dundee, baker—A. Corti, Glasgow, carver and gilder—A. Lothian, Edinburgh, publisher—W. Boyd, Saltcoats, merchant—Thomson and Spiers, Greenock, ship-builders.

BIRTHS.—On the 24th inst., at Little Stanmore, Middlesex, the lady of J. Sladen, Esq., jun., of a son—On the 20th instant, at Weymouth, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Jasper Hall, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 19th inst., at Dawlish, Devonshire, G. Wilson, M.B. Trinity College, Cambridge, to Mellene, daughter of the late J. Lowder, Esq., of Chapel-house, Bath—On the 26th inst., at Hornsey, Mr. R. Barnett, of the Minories, to Jane Frances, only daughter of the late Joseph Maddox, Esq., of Stoke Newington.

DIED.—A most severe affliction has befallen the family of Mr. Linton, nurseryman, of Haverstock-hill, Hampstead; in the space of three days no fewer than four of his children have died of a malignant fever. One of them, who had been employed in nursing the rest, was apparently quite well on Friday morning, and before Saturday night she was dead. The father and one of his sons have been removed to the hospital, where they continue in a precarious state—On the 4th inst., at St. Petersburgh, Sir Robt. Ker Porter, K.C.H., late Consul-Gen. at Venezuela—On the 23d inst., at Chelsea, aged 43, Mr. W. Goodhugh, a writer of considerable repute on biblical literature—On the 23d, in Great Russell-street, aged 59, W. M. Thiselton Dyer, Esq., coroner and steward for the Tower, and one of the magistrates of Middlesex—On the 24th inst., in St. James's-street, aged 79, C. Wilson, Esq., of Oxton Hall, generally known as the Father of the Turf—On the 22d inst., at Richmond, aged 44, J. H. Tredgold, Esq., late secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society—On the 20th, in his 54th year, Mr. A. W. Webster, aurist and oculist, formerly of New Bond-street—On the 18th, at Soho, Staffordshire, M. Boulton, Esq., of the firm of Boulton and Watt, engineers, aged 72—On the 26th, at Brighton, the Earl of Coventry, in his 59th year.

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COOLEY'S ELEMENTS of EUCLID, With Explanatory Appendix and Exercises. Price 4*s.* 6*d.* bound.

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PAXTON'S MAGAZINE OF BOTANY. The Number for May, 1842, contains highly-finished drawings of *Franciscea latifolia*, *Calceolaria Standishii*, *Zieria lævigata*, and *Rhododendron Smithii aureum*; likewise Papers on Gardening as a science, with illustrative woodcuts; on Improving Indigenous Plants; Baskets for Orchidaceæ, copiously illustrated with engravings; Floricultural Notices of new and beautiful Plants figured in the chief Botanical Periodicals for March and April, and of those in flower at the principal Suburban Nurseries and Gardens; together with a complete Calendar of Monthly Operations for the Garden.

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It may, in conclusion, be safely asserted that, both for the beauty of its embellishments, and the utility of its contents, this work is well adapted to the wants of all who delight in gardening; and as the improved system of having the plates lithographed commenced with the present year, and as it is intended that each volume shall now be perfect in itself, the present is a desirable opportunity for those who wish to become subscribers.

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Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, May 28, 1842.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 23—1842. SATURDAY, JUNE 4. PRICE 6*d.*

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ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

MEMBERS of the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of ENGLAND who expect to be able to attend the Meeting of the Society at Bristol in July next, are requested by the Local Committee of that place to transmit their names to Mr. JAMES MARMONT, 15, Corn-street, Bristol, in order to aid the arrangements which the Local Committee are making for the commodious reception and comfort of the Members at the ensuing Meeting.

JAMES HUDSON, Secretary.
London, May 27, 1842.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.
MEETING AT BRISTOL.

THE SOCIETY'S SHOW of CATTLE, IMPLEMENTS, &c., will take place on Thursday, the 14th of July next, and all persons intending to exhibit Stock, Implements, or other articles, are requested to observe that all CERTIFICATES or ENTRIES must be sent to or lodged with the Secretary, at the Society's house, No. 12, Hanover-square, London, on or before Tuesday, the 14th of June, and that no entries will be admitted after that day. A bill of the Prizes offered, and the printed Forms of Certificate, &c., can also be obtained by applying to the Secretary, at the above address—it being particularly requested that all parties making such application will specify the kind of Stock, &c., which he intends to enter, in order that the proper Certificate Forms may be sent accordingly.

By order of the Council, JAMES HUDSON,
London, May 11, 1842. Secretary.

WEST LONDON GRAND FLORICULTURAL EXHIBITION, for Prizes of Two Silver Cups and Twenty-three Medals, under the superintendence of Mr. J. T. Neville, will be held in the Grounds of the Almshouses of the Butchers' Charitable Institution, at Walham Green, Fulham, on Wednesday, the 22d, and Thursday, the 23d June.

Also a LADIES' BAZAAR and FANCY FAIR, under the patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Adelaide, in aid of he Building Fund.

Military and Quadrille Bands will attend. The Gates will be opened at 12 o'clock each day. Admission 1*s.*

Dyer's Buildings, Holborn. JAMES NESS, Sec.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.

A SELECT FLOWER SHOW will take place on Tuesday, the 21st of June, in the Gardens of the Royal Beulah Spa, Norwood. The following is the description of a portion of the prizes to be awarded on the occasion, viz.—

	1st.	2d.	3d.
For the 3 best collections of 24 Greenhouse Plants in flower	6*l.*	3*l.*	1*l.*
For the 3 best collections of 12 Geraniums . .	3*l.*	1*l.*	15*s.*

Prizes will be also given for Cut Flowers and Specimen Plants. Further Particulars will be advertised in next week's Number of this Journal.

WARWICK and WARWICKSHIRE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the Second Exhibition, to be held at the County Hall, Warwick, June 23d, 1842, Sweepstakes, open to all England, for cut specimens of Geraniums, Pinks, Roses, Heartsease, Fuchsias, &c. The specimens may be consigned, carriage-paid, to Mr. HODGKINSON, Secretary. Particulars may be had on application.

TO HEARTSEASE GROWERS.

J. PEARSON'S SPLENDID PANSY, the "BLACK PRINCE," is ready for delivery at 15*s.* each; on receipt of a Post office order, it will be sent by post, prepaid. It is much larger and better shaped than "Black Diamond," brighter black, and fine golden eye.—Chilwell Nurseries, near Nottingham.

THE NEW GERANIUM—"LYNE'S SUNRISE," which obtained the Gold Medal at the Plymouth Horticultural Show last week, and which created such an extraordinary sensation at the Exeter Horticultural Show last Thursday, can be ordered of Mr. W. E. RENDLE, Union-road Nursery, Plymouth, by whom the stock has been purchased, at Three Guineas each.

LYNE'S SUNRISE.—The colour is of a bright rosy orange, very large flower, and of the most perfect form.

Union-road Nursery, Plymouth, May 26, 1842.

CHEAP SHOWY PLANTS FOR FLOWER-BEDS.

WILLIAM BARRATT begs to offer to Floriculturists, as below, CALCEOLARIAS, GERANIUMS, VERBENAS, FUCHSIAS, PANSIES, DAHLIAS, and other free-blooming Garden Flowers, at 4*s.* to 6*s.* per dozen; strong Plants ready for planting out. A fine collection of the above plants in named sorts, as well as other Greenhouse and Herbaceous plants for Rooms and Greenhouses.

About 10,000 GREENHOUSE HEATHS and EPACRISES, in fine health; worthy the attention of the Amateur and Nurseryman.

⁂ NATURAL GRASSES for permanent pasture, in selected sorts. Persons ordering these should give the quantity of ground, the situation and quality of the soil, and for what purpose wanted; doing this they may rely on having the proper kinds, and at not above one-third more expense than the old mixtures of Hay-seeds, which are very uncertain in producing good Herbage. Also, DWARF LAWN GRASSES; as much seed as will sow 100 square yards for from 3*s.* to 4*s.*

Wakefield Nursery, May 1842.

NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIAS.—Messrs. W. and F. YOUELL continue sending out their splendid collection of the above, by post, free, to any part of the United Kingdom. For particulars see their Advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 21st inst.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, May 26, 1842.

LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

H. GROOM, CLAPHAM RISE, near London, (Removed from Walworth,) by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he has a fine stock of Lilium lancifolium, Album, and Punctatum, which he can supply at very moderate prices.

He begs to say his Catalogue of Geraniums is ready for delivery, and can be had on application.

THURTELL'S SEEDLING GERANIUMS.

J. ADAMS begs to acquaint the admirers of this beautiful Flower, that he has had the honour to place an entire Set of the 24 Seedling varieties raised by Charles Thurtell, Esq., in the Greenhouse of M. P. Guimaraens, Esq., of No. 1, Northwick-terrace, Maida Hill, Edgeware Road, with permission to state that any Amateur, Florist, or Nurseryman, who may wish to see them, will be kindly allowed to do so, on application to Mr. G.'s as above any morning before 9 o'clock, or after 5 in the afternoon.

J. A. begs further to state that with the exception of Britannia, Lady Minto, Eclipse, Elegans, and Reform, he has a considerable quantity of the other varieties, as advertised in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* some three or four weeks back, still on hand, and which he will be happy to supply on moderate terms.

Belmont Gardens, Stoke, near Devonport, May 30, 1842.

CHAPMAN'S NEW SPRING POTATOES.—This excellent new variety, possessing all the qualities of the best Ash-leafed Kidney, but capable of being produced in perfection for table from November till June, is now ready for delivery at One Guinea per bushel, with directions for their culture in the open ground without protection.

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"We can only repeat, that, be they what they may, they are of excellent quality."—Dr. Lindley, in *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Apr. 2.

"They are of excellent quality and appearance, and in my opinion only require to be known to be generally cultivated."—Geo. Mills, Gunnersbury, May 20th, 1842.

⁂ Orders for sample baskets, enclosing 1*s.*, will be attended to; but orders for sets must be prompt—addressed to T. H. Chapman, Brentford-end.

FINE SUCCESSION PINE PLANTS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, about EIGHTY FINE SUCCESSION PINES, being the property of a Gentleman who is about to discontinue the cultivation of them. The Plants are of fine growth, in three grades of size, and are of that most valuable kind known in Lancashire by the name of Black Jamaica, and about London, &c., as Montserrat. They are warranted clean from any injurious insects that affect the Pine; and the present being the proper season for shifting, the Plants can be carefully packed for removal to any part of the Kingdom.

Any inquiries by letters, prepaid, and addressed to J. and C. WHALLEY, Nurserymen, &c., South George Crescent, Liverpool, will be duly replied to.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will submit to Public Competition, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, on Tuesday, June 7th, Thursday 9th, and Friday 10th, 1842, at 12 o'clock, about 500 of the most approved Dahlias, Splendid Geraniums, New Fuchsias, Verbenas, and a great variety of other Plants.

May be viewed the morning of sale. Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

BARNSBURY NURSERY.—Messrs. PROTHEROE and MORRIS are instructed to offer to Public competition, on the Premises, Thornhill Road, Barnsbury Park, Islington, on Monday, June 13, 1842, and following day, at 11 o'clock (if not previously disposed of by private contract), the desirable LEASEHOLD NURSERY; also the whole of the choice GREENHOUSE PLANTS, consisting of the newest varieties of Geraniums, Heaths, Camellias, Calceolarias, Fuchsias, Clematis Seboldii, Daphne, Heliotropes, Verbenas, Salvias, &c. Four newly-erected Greenhouses; several Pits, Frames, Hand-lights, Utensils in Trade, &c.

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Every particular may be known, and Prospectuses and "Observations upon the Maritime Fund" obtained, by applying to Mr. Bull, any of the country agents, or the Secretary, at the offices, 29, Moorgate-street. GEORGE B. SCOTT, Secretary.

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20	£1 1 4	£1 5 10	£1 10 11	£1 16 9	£2 3 8
30	1 6 4	1 12 2	1 19 1	2 7 4	2 17 6
40	1 16 1	2 4 4	2 14 6	3 7 3	4 3 4
50	2 16 7	3 9 4	4 5 5	5 6 3	6 13 7

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.
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J. WEEKS & CO., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's Road, Chelsea, Horticultural Builders, &c., have invented a most simple and easy contrivance for shading Horticultural erections. The principle upon which it acts is so simple and effectual, that it only requires to be known to be universally adopted. To be seen in use at most of the London Nurseries, and at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, upon improved and economical principles, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and CO., Agents for the Old Park Ironworks, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, beg to return their most sincere thanks to the Nobility and Gentry who have so liberally patronised their improved Conical Boiler. (For a description see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, March 12, p. 175.) To Amateurs these Boilers will be found invaluable. They require no furnaces or setting in brickwork, are moveable at pleasure, and may be applied with equal facility to the smallest houses or most extensive range of pipes, price 5*l.* 5*s.* and upwards. Further particulars, plans, estimates, &c. for warming every description of building may be obtained as above; where also may be seen a variety of patterns of Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c. The trade supplied with Hot-water Socket-pipes, two, three, and four inches, at 2*s.* 3*d.*, 3*s.* 3*d.*, and 4*s.* 3*d.* per yard.

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HOTHOUSES, and every description of Horticultural Buildings, Churches, Chapels, Public Buildings, Mansions and large Rooms, fitted up with the above apparatus on the most improved and scientific methods.

W. WALKER and Co. (late of Mosley-street, Manchester) beg to announce that they continue to execute works of the above description, in which they have introduced a variety of important improvements of a satisfactory nature, especially to Horticulturists. They have applied this principle on a more extensive scale than has ever been hitherto adopted at the stupendous Conservatory and Hothouses of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and in numerous other extensive establishments, with the most complete success.

They have also successfully applied C. W. Williams' Patent Argand Furnace to their boilers, and have made arrangements with the Patentee for its general adoption. It economises fuel, and removes the nuisance and disfigurement of smoke, so much complained of by Gardeners, and is a new and valuable feature in these Apparatus.

Works executed in every part of the United Kingdom with punctuality and despatch.—33, Brown-street, Manchester.

NUTT'S BEE-HIVES.—GEORGE NEIGHBOUR begs to announce that he has prepared for the present season a large stock of Nutt's Improved Bee-Hives, in which are embodied all recent improvements; and being the only authorised agent for their sale, cautions Apiarians and the Public generally against purchasing Hives which they may conceive to be made in accordance with the exact principles of the Inventor, from parties who unauthorised use his name: in such cases purchasers are invariably deceived and disappointed, the apparatus being imperfect and incomplete. Geo. Neighbour has also a variety of improved Cottage Hives, Glass Hives, &c. &c., which are very tastefully made, and ornamental to the garden, from each of which the honey may be taken at any time of the season without destroying the Bees.

Apiarian Depôt and Honey Warehouse, 131, High Holborn, London.—Letters relative to the above must have postage-stamps enclosed.

⁂ NUTT ON BEES (5th edition) now published.

GARDEN SEATS, FLOWER STANDS, WIRE WORK, GREENHOUSES, &c.

J. CRIPPS, No. 11, MARKHAM PLACE, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, Wire Worker by special appointment to her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Dowager Queen Adelaide, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, begs respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has at present on hand, the largest stock in London of Rustic and other Garden Seats, Chairs, Stools, Tables, Flower Stands, Mignonette and Plant Boxes, Wire Work of every description, as Arches for walks, Flower Bordering, Trainers for plants, &c. &c. J. C. also constructs Forcing Houses, Conservatories, Greenhouses, Verandahs, Alcoves, and Summer Seats, Invisible and Hare-proof Fences, Gates, &c.; in short, almost every decorative appendage to the Rural Residence.

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THE PHYTOLOGIST; a Popular Botanical Miscellany. The Contributions are by C. C. Babington, Miss Beever, W. Borrer, Rev. W. T. Bree, Dr. Bromfield, D. Cameron, Miss Carpenter, Rev. F. F. Clark, H. Doubleday, E. Doubleday, T. B. Flower, S. Gibson, Dr. Greville, Mrs. Griffiths, L. H. Grindon, J. W. G. Gutch, Rev. W. S. Hore, Rev. C. A. Johns, Al. Irvine, Edwin Lees, W. A. Leighton, G. Luxford, B. Maund, J. S. Mill, E. Newman, J. Ralfs, T. G. Rylands, Mrs. Riley, J. Riley, J. D. Salmon, S. Simpson, R. Spruce, W. A. Stables, J. Tatham, jun., G. H. K. Thwaites, N. B. Ward, H. C. Watson, F. Westcott, W. Wilson, Dr. Wood, Miss Worsley, and other eminent British Botanists. Many of the papers are illustrated with expensive woodcuts.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Ships will be regularly despatched on the 1st day of every month during the present year, to one or more of the Company's Settlements of Wellington, Nelson, and New Plymouth.

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19th May, 1842.

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By order of the Court,
JOHN WARD, Secretary.
New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings,
19th May, 1842.

THE following communication (translated from the German) was addressed to Messrs. Rowland's Agent at Cologne:—

13, Straitz Euggasse, Cologne,
Mr. Th. S. Ditges, May 23, 1841.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the extraordinary effects of "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL." For about nine years I had not a particle of hair on my head, when I was casually recommended to give this celebrated Oil a trial; I accordingly purchased two bottles at your establishment, and strictly followed the printed directions: in the course of two months my head was covered with fine short hair, which I had cut off, and continued to persevere in the use of the Oil. The result is, that after five months' perseverance, I can now boast of as good a head of hair as any man in this city. In justice to the inventors I make this acknowledgment, and shall feel great pleasure in satisfying any inquiry.—I salute you with respect.

ADAM BAUER, 8th Artillery Brigade.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL prevents hair from falling off, or turning Grey; changes Grey Hair to its original colour; frees it from Scurf and Dandriff, and makes it beautifully soft and curly.

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The LOWEST PRICE is 3*s.* 6*d.*; the next price is 7*s.*—10*s.* 6*d.*, and 21*s.* per bottle.

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TWO or THREE YOUNG LADIES, of good Family, in delicate health, are received into the Family of a Physician, whose residence is beautifully situated in the most picturesque part of the Island, between Ryde and Brading, surrounded by extensive Gardens and Pleasure-grounds, commanding a fine View of the Sea, and within a few minutes' walk of a firm sandy beach. They have constant Medical Care, Salt-water Baths, frequent Excursions on the Water, &c., the use of a Carriage, together with all the Comforts of Home, and everything requisite to promote their health. The Climate is well suited to such as have a tendency to Consumption.—Apply to M. D., care of Miss Wallis, House Agent, Ryde.

THE DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

THE Committee appointed to carry into effect the Erection of a Monument to the memory of that eminent Botanist, the late David Douglas (to an engraving of which each Subscriber is entitled), beg to inform the Subscribers that the Monument was finished last year, and that the Engravings are now ready for distribution, and to be had on application to Messrs. DICKSON and TURNBULL, Seedsmen, Perth, and the other gentlemen in Scotland who furnished Subscription Lists; and to J. C. LOUDON, Esq., Bayswater, London.

[As Mr. Loudon lives a mile from town, and it might be inconvenient to many persons to send to him for their copies, he has deposited the 500 sent to him at the office of the "Gardener's Gazette," 320, Strand; the Proprietors of that Paper having kindly undertaken to deliver them to any persons sending or calling whose names shall be found in a list left at the office. The Lithograph would be injured if sent by post; therefore it is hoped that all who claim copies will send for them or call, and not trouble either Mr. Loudon or the Proprietors of the "Gardener's Gazette" with letters on the subject.]

⁂ A list of the subscribers to Douglas's Monument, together with the Report of the Committee, an Engraving on Wood of the Monument, and a Portrait of Douglas, will be found in the "Gardener's Magazine" for June.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Married Man, 32 years of age, without any incumbrance, who well understands his profession in all departments; would not object to live in a lodge if required. Direct M. N., Mr. Davies's Coffeehouse, Queen-street, Seymour-place, London.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Married Man, who has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches, and can have an undeniable character from his last situation. His Wife can assist in the Laundry, or take care of the Dairy, if required.—Address to M. H., Mountjoy and Son's, Nurserymen, Ealing, Middlesex.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT, a Steady Man, about 45 years of age, who has spent nearly 15 years in the Nursery line and about 20 as a Florist and Gentleman's Gardener; is a good hand at Budding, Grafting, Layering, Training, Propagating, &c.; is a useful Man; can manage, Stock, Land, &c., if required.—Letters to be addressed G. S. T., Mrs. Hall's, Sydenham Common, Kent.

THE 'FRANKLIN MEMORIAL.'—The existence of the identical press at which Dr. FRANKLIN worked as a journeyman printer when in London (in 1726) having been mentioned in the "Athenæum," many persons were induced to visit the warehouse of Messrs. Harrild, in whose possession it then was, and among them Mr. J. B. Murray, of New York, who expressed a desire that the venerable relic should be preserved in the Museum of the Philadelphia Philosophical Society, as a memorial of his illustrious countryman. To this national good feeling Messrs. Harrild cheerfully responded, declining any price, but, wishing to make it instrumental in forwarding a work of charity in favour of decayed printers, proposed that a donation should be made for that purpose. The Society's constitution precluding any such arrangement, it was at once given unconditionally, and the press is now on its way to America. On its arrival at Liverpool, Mr. Murray, being anxious to carry out the benevolent intentions of the donors, caused it to be exhibited, and a public Lecture was given by the Rev. Hugh M'Neile, on the Life of Franklin. The result was a net sum of 150*l.* So unexpected and welcome an issue has led to the proposal of founding a Memorial of the philosopher, and to make this sum the nucleus of a subscription for the establishing of a pension or pensions bearing his name, in favour of indigent printers. It is proposed to found two pensions, if the funds will admit, one of 30*l.* for a decayed master-printer, whom misfortune has "reduced to the ranks," and one of 20*l.* for a decayed overseer who has served five years in an office with credit, or, failing any such applicant, a journeyman who has retained a situation for the same period—to be called the "Franklin Pensioners." Thus, as was observed by Mr. Murray, "each country will be put in possession of a new Memorial of Franklin: America of her citizen's Press, and England of an endowment bearing his name; directly resulting from the fact of his having worked at an English press; and in accordance with his benevolent and provident disposition." The abovenamed Lecture has been published, and the proceeds of the sale in England and America, and further subscriptions, will be added to the fund; and contributions, not only of the English public, but of the American nation and the Colonies, are confidently anticipated: in short, wherever an English press has been set up (for it has now become universal*) a collection should be made, and contributed to by all who feel that they are indebted to the printer's art for the intellectual enjoyments of social life. The name of FRANKLIN will ever be associated with that invaluable art, and his example serve to stimulate aspiring youth in the pursuit of its exercise. Many are they who have profited by his precepts; and his interesting Autobiography has served for a chart to the young adventurer by which to steer in the voyage of life. Let all those who have so profited—all who have attained success by following his course, look with compassion on those who have foundered or failed in the struggle with adversity. It is hoped at least that in every printing-office in the kingdom a collection will be made; and that every American residing in England will hasten to inscribe his name in so praiseworthy a record, in testimony of his approbation of the FRANKLIN MEMORIAL. The facilities of the post-office will enable every individual to contribute his mite, which will be thankfully received.

Subscriptions and Donations already received:

	£	s.	d.
Proceeds of a Lecture delivered by the Rev. Hugh M'Neile at Liverpool, on the Life of Dr. Franklin	£134	11	0
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W. H.	0	10	0
J. H. P.	0	5	0
J. P.	0	5	0
Mr. E. Lloyd	0	5	0
Mr. J. Arnold	0	5	0
F. R.	0	5	0
J. E.	0	5	0
W. S.	0	5	0
Messrs. Scott and Watson	0	5	0
J. U. V.	0	5	0
Mr. Shuttleworth	0	2	6
Mr. Davidge	0	2	6
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W. J. M.	0	1	0
G. S.	0	1	0
J. S.	0	1	0
Mr. J. Beech	0	1	0
Mr. J. Harvey	0	1	0
A Friend	0	2	6
Proprietors of the Athenæum Journal	3	3	0
First div. on amount funded, 150*l.*	2	13	6

Subscriptions will be received by the following Bankers:—Messrs. Rogers & Co., 29, Clement's-lane; Stevenson, Salt, & Sons, 20, Lombard-street: and by Marchant, Smith, & Co., Printers, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street; and Harrild & Sons, 11, Great Distaff-lane, Friday-street.

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* So great has been the spread of the art of printing and the English press, that *one* manufacturer has, in the last 15 years, sent out upwards of 1500 presses to all parts of the world! If but a guinea were contributed by each of the respective parties, it would make a sum sufficient for the object proposed.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN.

The Second Exhibition will take place on Saturday, the 11th of June. Subjects for Exhibition must be at this Office on Friday, the 10th of June, or at the Garden before half-past Eight o'clock, A.M., on the day of Exhibition. The Gates will be opened at One, P.M.—Tickets are issued to Fellows at this Office, price 5*s*. each; or at the Garden in the afternoon of the days of Exhibition at 10*s*. each; but none will be issued without an order from a Fellow of the Society.—21, Regent-street.

MR. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR is now reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d*. each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them *delivered in any part of London* by remitting a Post-office order to this Office, at the rate of 5*s*. for every 25 copies required.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday	Entomological	8 P. M.
Tuesday	Horticultural	3 P. M.
	Linnean	8 P. M.
	Floricultural	7 P. M.
Wednesday	Medico-Botanical	8 P. M.
Saturday	Royal Botanic	3½ P. M.

LONDON, and, for aught we know to the contrary, the country has been lately inundated with handbills setting forth the wonderful properties of a vegetable prodigy, imported for sale from the East, and called the Everlasting Rose.

"It is a most astonishing thing," says the writer of the handbill in question, "that this Rose, after it has been plucked, will nevertheless retain the power of opening and closing, exhibiting all the appearances of vegetable life for many years, although without a root from which to derive support. The writer has had one of these Roses in his possession for upwards of twelve months, and a relative abroad has had one for as many years. A Roman Catholic bishop in Ireland has had one half a century, which retained unimpaired all the powers of vegetable life, expanding in the form of a very pretty star, and closing up again its numerous little fibres about an hour or two after being taken out of the water. In the East it is highly prized on account of the superstitions there prevalent about it. On receiving a small number last year, it created no little degree of interest among Botanists and persons interested in the seed trade; and it has hitherto baffled all the 'learned heads' to account for its retaining this mechanical power. It was publicly lectured on by an eminent Botanical Society last year, the Fellows of whom declared it to be one of the most extraordinary things they had ever seen. When the rage for making pilgrimages was at its height, and Europe sent forth her inhabitants to the Holy Land, no sooner had the pilgrims discovered the wonderful powers of this little plant than they immediately declared them to be supernatural. They said that God had gifted it with these expansive powers with a view to the conversion of infidels; and with this view it bloomed forth at Christmas-eve to salute the birth of our Redeemer, and paid homage to his resurrection by remaining expanded till Easter, and that its revival from death was a miraculous type thereof! Thus it is also called 'Anastatica,' or the Plant of the Resurrection; and Hierochuntina, because it used to be found in Palestine."

We should like to learn what "eminent Botanical Society" was last year so prodigiously astonished at one of the commonest phenomena in vegetation, presented by a plant as well known to Botanists as the Cedar-trees of Lebanon.

The Anastatica hierochuntina, or Rose of Jericho of the old herbalists, is not a Rose at all, nor has it the smallest resemblance to a Rose; nor, in the state alluded to by the writer of the handbill, is it alive, as he asserts. It is a little grey-leaved annual, very common in Palestine, and of which hundreds may be gathered in full flower in June, by the sides of the road over the isthmus of Suez. It produces a number of short, stiff, zigzag branches, which spread pretty equally from the top of the root, and, when green and growing, lie almost flat upon the ground, having the flowers and fruit on their upper side. It is, in fact, a cruciferous plant, nearly related to the common purple Sea-rocket, which grows on the coast of England, and has a somewhat similar habit. When the seed-vessels of this plant are ripe, the branches die, and drying up, curve inwards, so as to form a kind of ball, which then separates from the roots, and is blown about on the sands of the desert. In the cavity thus formed by the branches, the seed-vessels are carefully guarded from being so disturbed as to lose their contents. In that condition the winds carry the Anastatica from place to place, till at last rain falls, or it reaches a pool of water. The dry, hard branches immediately absorb the fluid, become softened, relax, and expand again into the position they occupied when alive; at the same time the seed-vessels open, and the seeds fall out, when, the place being suitable, they readily germinate, and establish themselves as new plants.

This is, no doubt, very curious; but are not the ways of the Almighty all wonderful? It is, however, no more miraculous than the twisting up of the beard of the Oat when it is dry, and its untwisting when moistened. It is, in fact, the same phenomenon. Has no one ever seen the Animal Oat walking about on a hot, dry day of summer, tumbling and crawling like a paralytic grasshopper? In that case the dead tissue contracts when dry, and relaxes when moistened; and the successive stages of the one or the other produce its singular motions. This Animal Oat used to be commonly cultivated as an annual flower, but is now rarely seen—no proof, by the way, of the good taste of modern flower-gardeners.

All physiologists are aware of similar cases in abundance; for what is the splitting of seed-vessels, and their closing up again when wet, but the same phenomenon reversed? The instance, however, which is most analogous to that of the Anastatica is found in the scaly Club-moss, (*Lycopodium lepidophyllum*, or *involvens*,) which in Peru and Mexico has been as much the subject of amazement as the former has in Europe. In precisely the same manner it spreads its numerous branches flat upon the ground when growing; as it dies and dries, the branches contract, and roll up into a ball; and when the parts are again softened by water, the branches spread, swell, and recover their flat position. In all these cases, the contraction and expansion will take place over and over again, under fitting circumstances.

If this were a vital action we should not remark it, for who vouchsafes to wonder at the opening of a Crocus in sunshine, and its closing in gloom? and yet that is a phenomenon, which, like all vital actions, is quite beyond man's powers of comprehension; but it is so common that we cannot see it. When, however, dead matter stirs, people are amazed, and all sorts of foolish tales are invented by the ignorant to impose upon those who are yet more ignorant, even although the explanation of the cause may be of the most simple kind.

It is a general property of vegetable matter to be hygrometrical, or as some say, and more judiciously, hygroscopical; that is to say, it has the power of absorbing water readily when in contact with it. Were it not for this property, the life of a plant could not be maintained; but the roots absorb water from the earth, all those countless myriads of cells and tubes, which form the fabric of a plant, absorb it from one another as fast as the roots receive it, and in this way fluid is transmitted rapidly and incessantly from end to end, and to every part of a tree. When a plant is alive, this property is much increased in amount by the powerful aid of vital forces; but it is far from being lost when the plant is dead, as is proved by the shrinking and swelling of timber, cordage, and canvas, and by a thousand other circumstances. The Anastatica is only another instance of it.

A SOCIETY is in course of formation for the encouragement of the culture of Pelargoniums; the object of which is to raise a fund, which shall be distributed in prizes to those seedlings of the present year which shall merit such rewards; if the funds prove sufficient a portion will be also appropriated to testing the merits of the best seedlings of 1841. The garden exhibitions of the Horticultural Society appearing to be the favourite place for exhibiting seedling Pelargoniums, the July meeting of this year has been fixed upon, with the consent of the council, for carrying out the objects of the Pelargonium Society. The funds at its disposal will be added to the awards of the Horticultural Society in such proportion as will mark the different degrees of merit of the flowers exhibited. It is to be hoped that this will induce the growers in distant localities to compete with those more favourably situated, in order that a just estimate of their new varieties may be obtained.

We recommend a general subscription among amateurs for this purpose, for they are most interested in the plan. If, as we understand is intended, the names and descriptions of the successful flowers are published by the Pelargonium Society, buyers will at once know what to buy and what to reject.

We may add, that a condition required of the subscribers by the Horticultural Society is, that the nomination of the Judges shall rest with the Exhibition Committee of the latter body.

THE pruning of trees is probably the subject which above all others in foresting is least likely to meet with unanimity of opinion. Foreshortening, lopping, snagging, the preventive system, the remedial system, and similar expressions, of themselves indicate the diversity of practice which finds favour in the eyes of those who have the management of woodland property. We have occasionally published letters from our correspondents upon this subject, and we have now and then ourselves ventured to put our foot upon the debateable ground of arboriculture. We have, however, for ourselves experienced the inconvenience of not beginning at the beginning, and therefore, as it is not our purpose to retract our opinions, or to let the subject drop, but, on the contrary, to keep it before our readers at fitting periods, we now proceed to do what we ought to have done at first, viz., to explain the true principles by which pruning forest-trees, be the circumstances what they may which lead to it, ought to be regulated.

Prune not at all—should be the maxim of a forester. Plant thickly, thin constantly, stop carefully, and leave the rest to nature. But unfortunately it does not happen that he who plants well always thins constantly; it is still more rare that stopping is thought of, and so a maxim, one of the soundest in the whole system of foresting, cannot be observed. Pruning may therefore be regarded as a necessary evil, to which the wise must submit because of the ignorant.

Let us consider why forest-trees should not be pruned at all. What is the object of a proprietor of trees? To obtain for them as much money as he can. What is it in trees that brings the money? Their timber. Therefore, whatever increases the quantity of timber in a given time produces the greatest amount of money. This seems clear.

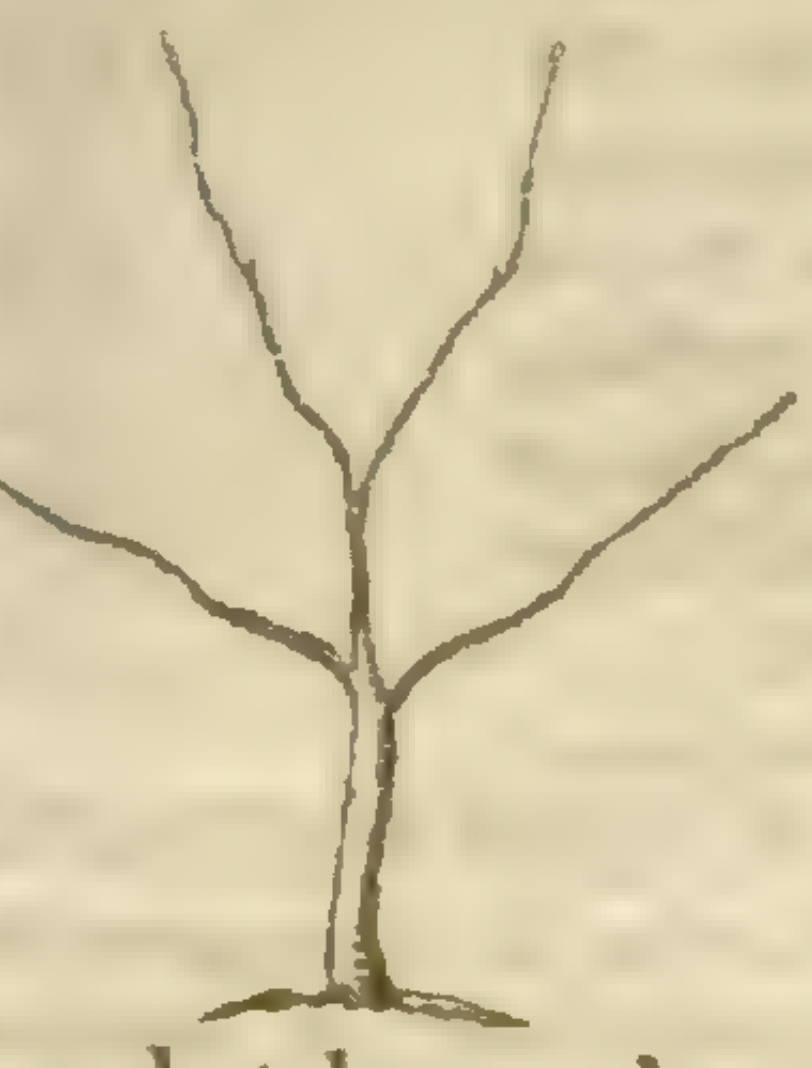
Now, timber is the woody texture of a tree. The woody texture does not form itself; it does not grow independently of all other parts; it is only a portion of a living system, formed by the action of other organs; it is to a plant what flesh and bones are to an animal. The bones and flesh of cattle are not increased in quantity of themselves, but by means of food swallowed by the mouth, and digested by the stomach. To swallow food without digesting it is an entirely useless operation both in the animal and vegetable kingdoms. The digesting organs of trees are their leaves; it is the foliage which forms the stomach of a plant; therefore, to deprive a plant of its leaves is like depriving an animal of its stomach. Emaciation is the consequence in both cases; it is indicated in animals by leanness and debility; in plants, by the loss of woody texture, or timber.

But a plant has not a single stomach, as an animal has; it is covered with stomachs in the form of leaves, every one of which performs its part in the action of digestion, and so contributes something to the formation of wood. Although out of the millions of leaves that clothe a tree many may be destroyed, and no appreciable diminution of the wood be remarked, yet it is most certain that some diminution takes place; when the destruction of leaves is excessive, the diminution will be excessive also. We should be a long time emptying a fish-pond with a tea-spoon; but in time we should succeed; and the only effect of using a pump for the purpose would be to accelerate the operation.

Now what is pruning but the removal of leaves? To cut off a naked branch is not, indeed, to remove a leaf; but it is to remove that part from which many leaves would have sprung had it been permitted to remain. We say again, then, prune not at all—if you can help it.

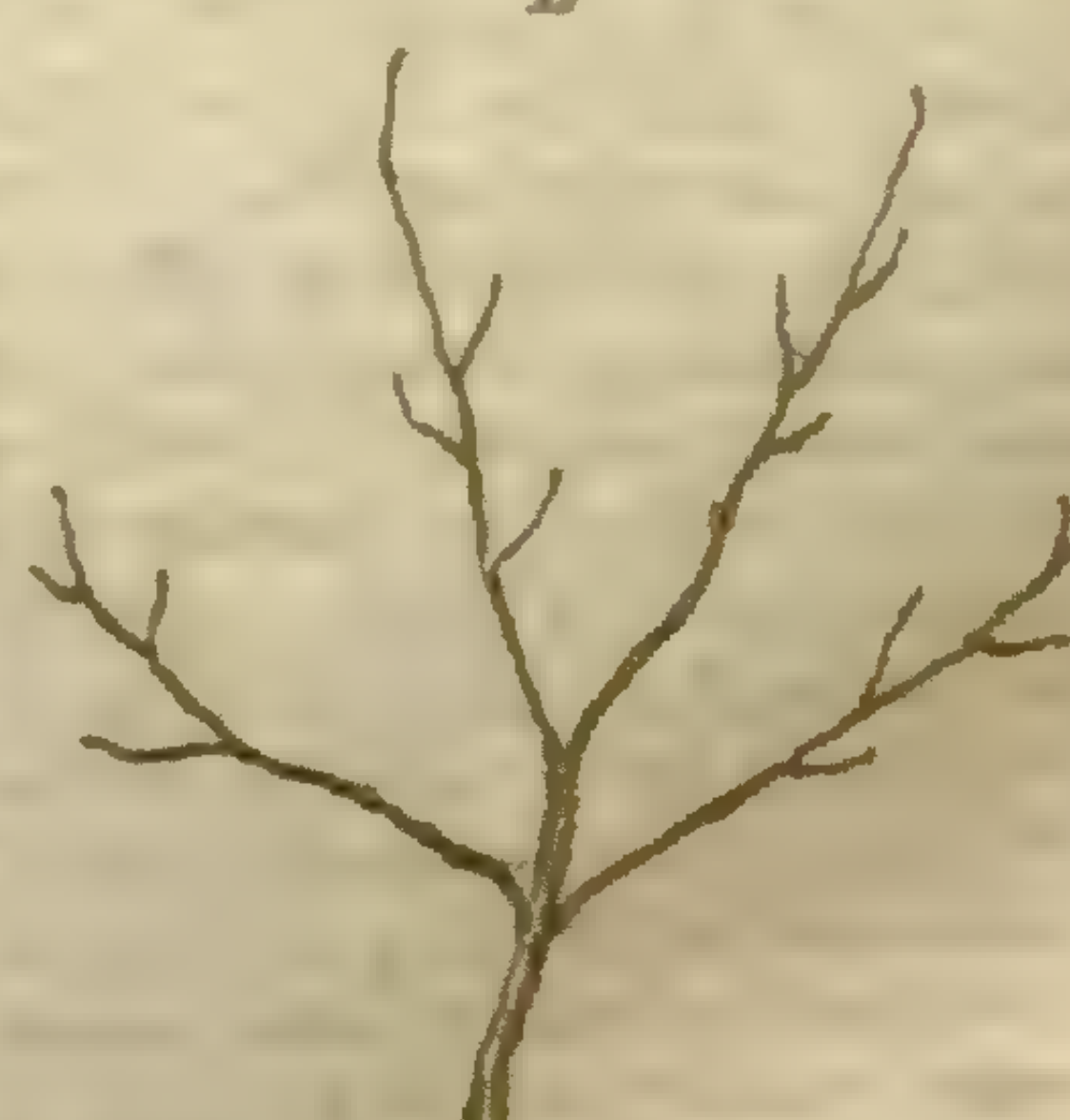
It, however, will be found that when plants are allowed to grow without interference of any sort, even although they are early and judiciously thinned, yet that in some cases they are unwilling to form straight upright stems, preferring to grow "bushy-headed." Accidents often cause this. In such cases artificial means must be employed to give some one branch a lead over the others; but this may be effected by stopping, which is very different from pruning. Pruning is effected with a knife; we would not permit the use of an instrument stronger than the finger and thumb; in any plantation, properly superintended from the beginning, whatever is required in stopping may be so effected.

A



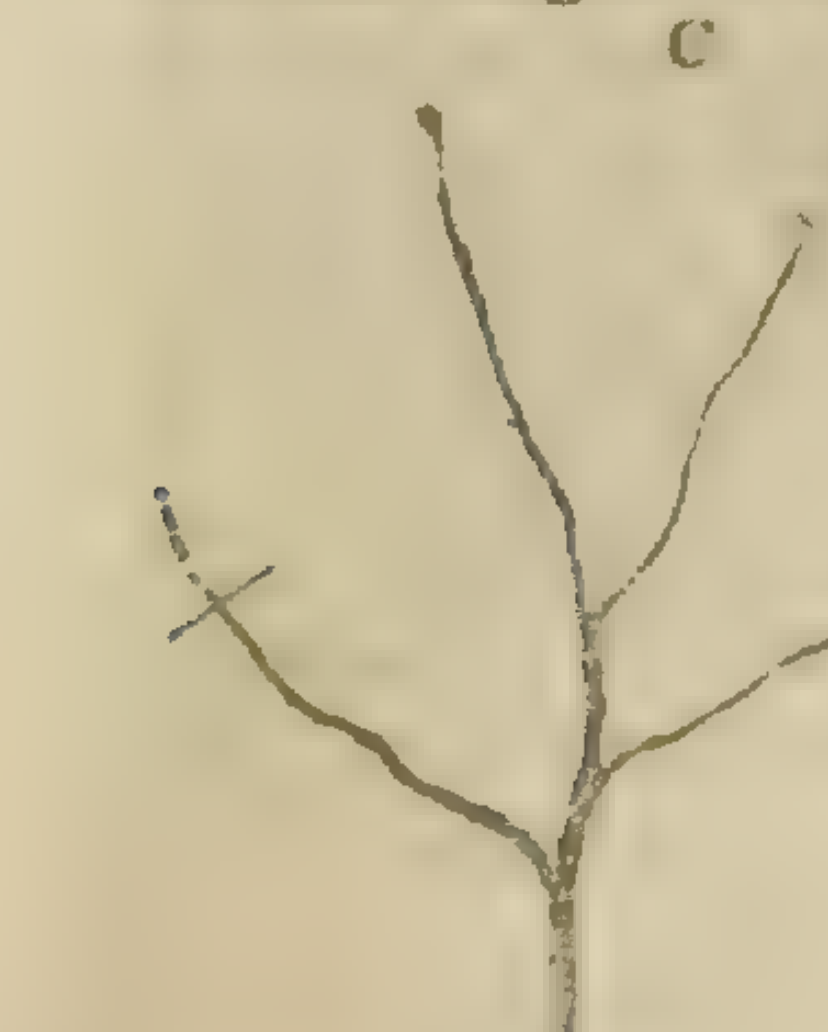
The respective effects of doing nothing, stopping, and pruning badly will be best illustrated by a few diagrams. Let A represent a young tree disposed to be bushy-headed, all its branches being equal. If nothing is done to such a plant, each branch will grow larger, at an equal rate, and produce a few laterals; by the end of a second season the tree will be somewhat larger, but in other respects much what it was before, as is shown at B.

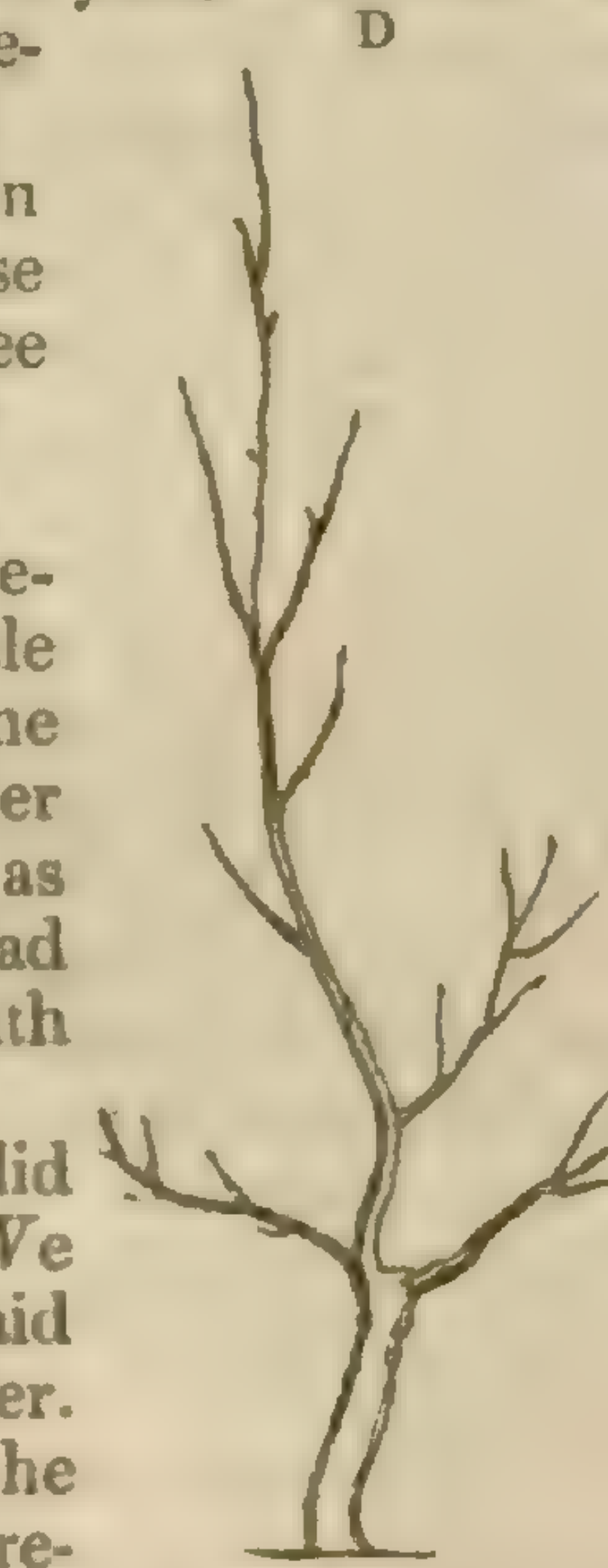
B

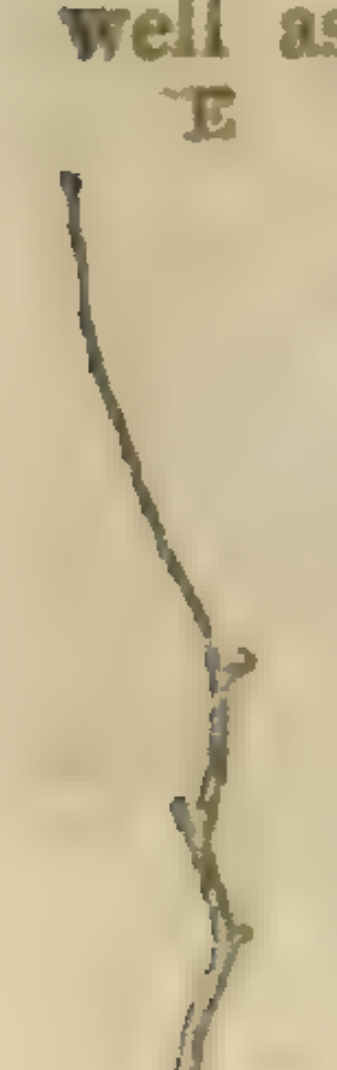


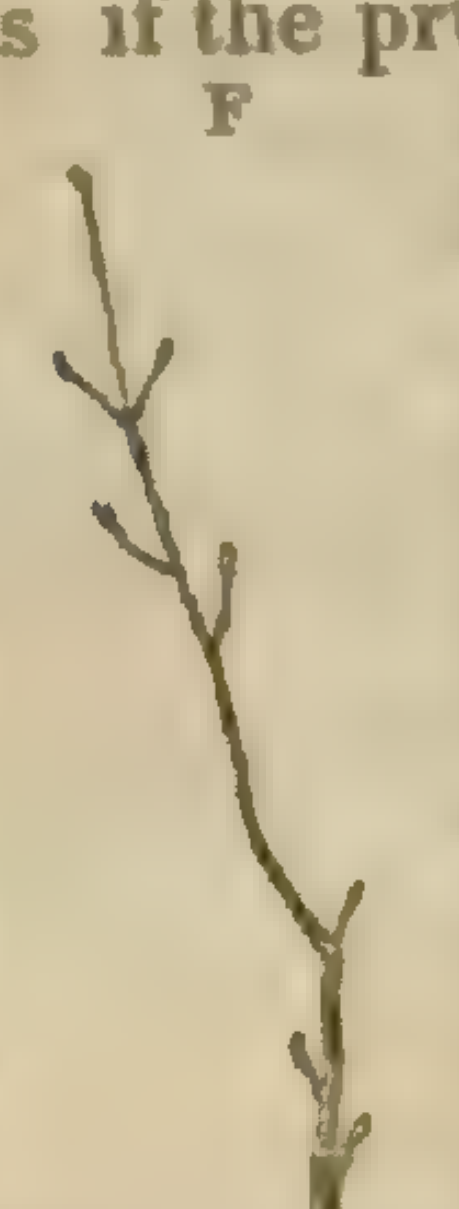
But suppose that A, instead of having been left untouched, had had three of its branches stopped by breaking off their points, as is shown at C. In such a case, the current of sap being arrested in the laterals, would flow strongly into the leader, which would lengthen rapidly, while the laterals would only produce some small spray; and the result, at the end of a second year, would be what is represented at D. In this case the tree would have been very little deprived of its foliage, and yet the production of a permanent leader would have been effected just as well as if the pruning-knife had been plied with industry.

As well, did we say? We should have said infinitely better. For observe the contrast. E represents the same plant A pruned up to a leader by the total removal of its lateral shoots in the usual way. F will show what such a plant may be expected to become at the end of the season, instead of D, which it would have been under the influence of stopping only.

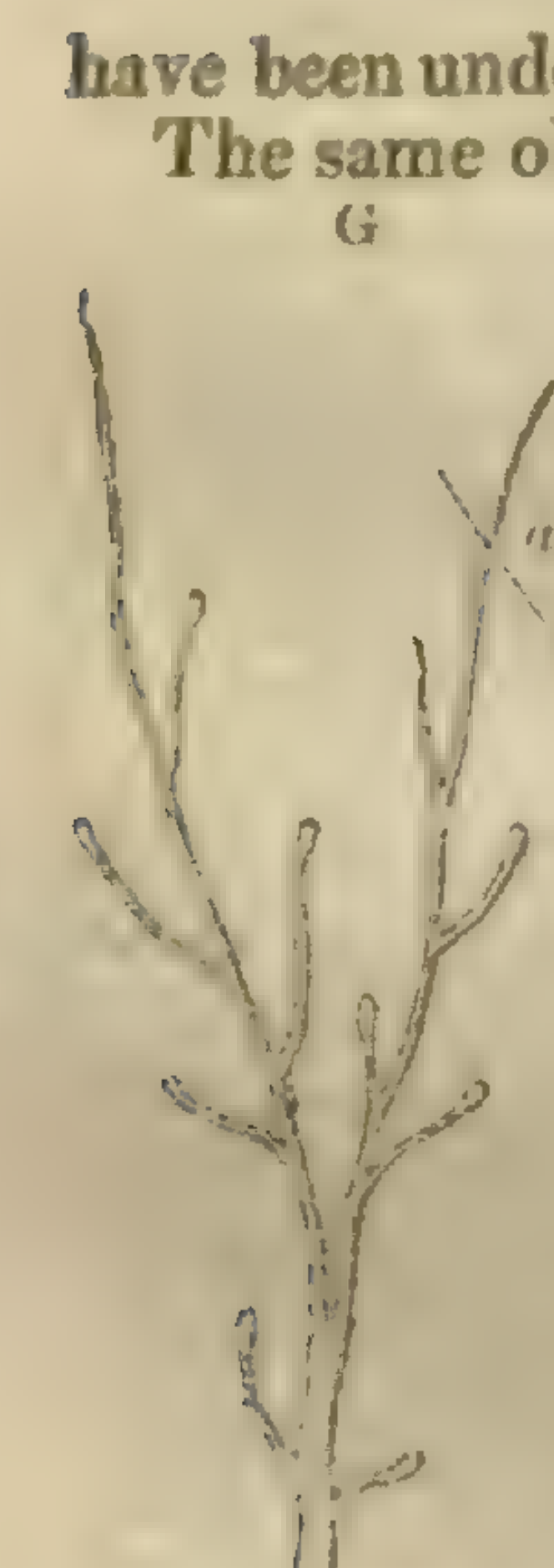

C

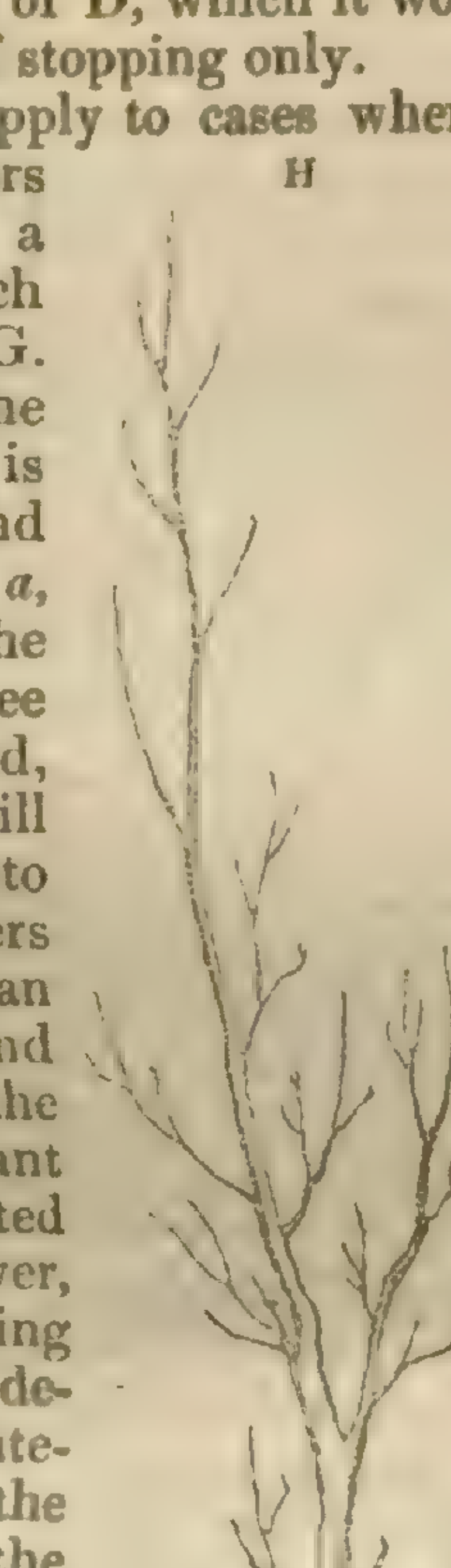

D

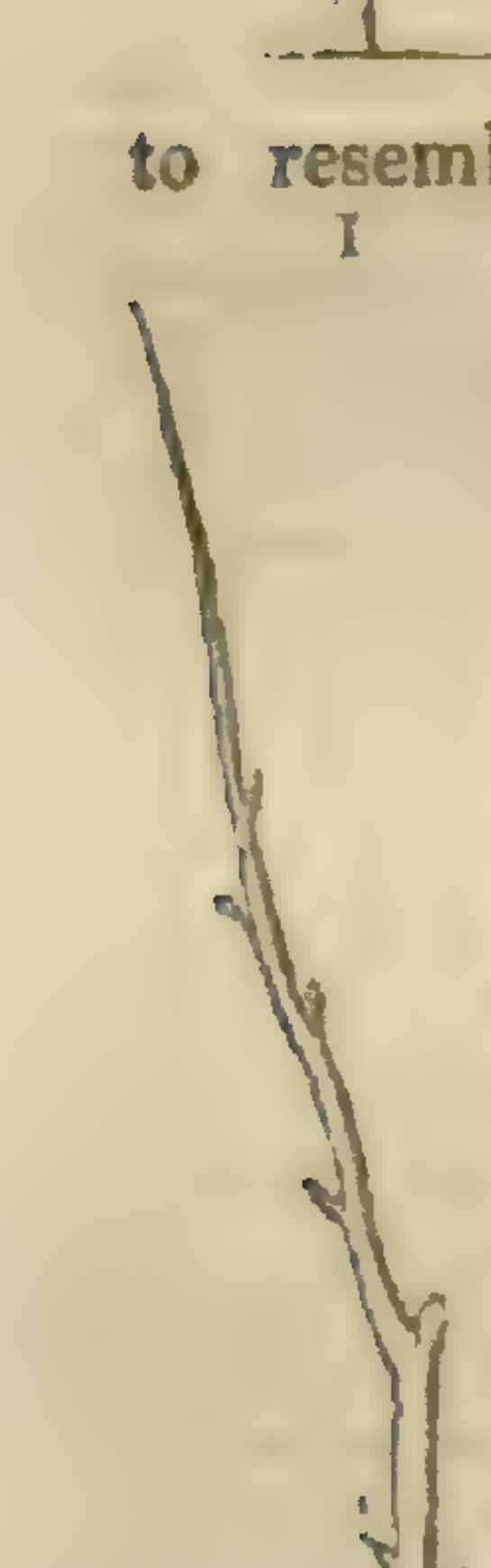

E

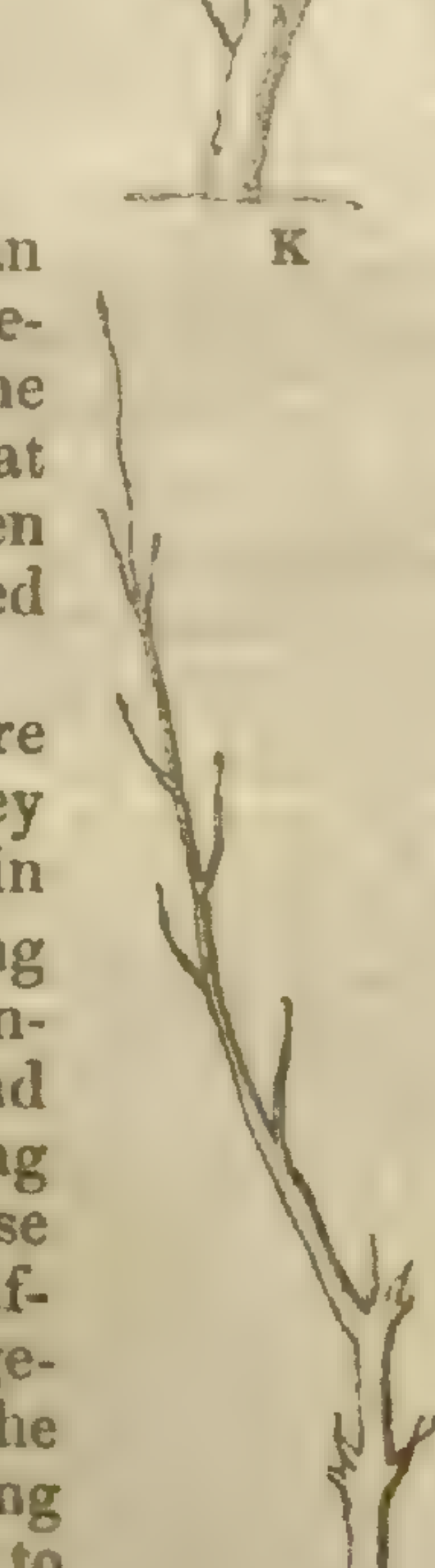

F

The same observations will apply to cases where a pair of leaders are running a race with each other, as at G. If one of the leaders only is broken off and stopped, as at *a*, scarcely any of the energy of the tree will be destroyed, but the sap will be thrown into one of the leaders much more than the other; and at the end of the season the plant may be expected to resemble H. If, however, instead of being treated thus, G. be deprived of all its laterals, and left by the pruner as at I, the digesting powers of the plant will be so completely removed, that we can hardly expect it to become at the end of the first year better than at K—the difference between which and H we need not insist upon.


G


H


I


K

If these diagrams are carefully studied, they will be found to explain the whole principles of managing young forest-trees, so far as controlling their form is concerned; and now is the best season for performing that operation. There will of course be many variations and many different cases; but all will be manageable upon the same principles, in the exposition of which there is nothing new, but which, although familiar to everybody, are so dealt with as if they had no existence.

ON TRANSPLANTING HALF-HARDY ANNUALS.

As the beauty of the Flower Garden is in a great measure dependent upon a choice selection of half-hardy Annuals, and as the season is now arrived when they may with safety be transplanted into the open borders, a few remarks upon the best means of ensuring success in the operation may be useful. It must, however, be borne in mind, that the following observations are not addressed to the practical gardener, who stands in need of no suggestions upon this subject; but to amateurs, and others, who take an interest in flowers, and whose success depends upon their own skill. In the opinion of some persons the season for the operation is over; but with this I do not agree: for in nothing is the truth of the proverb, that "Much haste makes ill speed," more strikingly exemplified than in planting out tender annuals, and similar border flowers, which suffer more from night cold than they gain by early planting.

Supposing, therefore, that a sufficient quantity of various kinds have been raised, it will be necessary, in the first instance, to ascertain the habit, height, and colour of each kind, so that a proper situation may be chosen for it; otherwise some of the tallest may be planted on the margins of the beds or clumps, while those of more slender growth may be smothered in the centre. There are also some kinds which look best when disposed in groups or masses, and others which appear to more advantage when planted singly or in small patches; where the garden is of sufficient dimensions to allow of the former, they will be found very ornamental.

Previously to being planted, the ground should be lightly dug, or what is commonly called "pointed over," in order to render it more permeable to the tender roots. There are some, indeed, who, when they have made a hole in the border (no matter how hard it be) of sufficient size to receive a plant, and have squeezed it in and watered it, imagine that they have done all that is necessary for its future support. A little consideration will show the folly of such an idea. The roots, in this instance, are unable to extend themselves in the surrounding soil; and, as the rain cannot penetrate the surface, the plant resembles the poor stunted specimens of vegetation to be met with upon rocks, and, sooner or later, dies from want of nourishment.

If the young plants have been kept potted separately, they may be easily turned out without disturbing their ball; but if they have been reared in seed-beds or boxes, great care will be requisite, that the roots may be injured as little as possible, for upon this their future success will principally rest. Those raised in the manner last mentioned may be transplanted much quicker with the dibber than with the trowel; but I am of opinion that the latter implement is by far preferable, since, in dibber-planting, the roots are all huddled together, and are so placed that they have no alternative but to descend perpendicularly; and unless this operation be carefully performed, there is generally a vacant space left in the ground immediately below the roots. It will also be found beneficial, instead of turning annuals out singly in the borders, to arrange three together in the form of a triangle, and to plant them a little deeper than they originally were; because, by this means, many will be encouraged to throw out fresh roots above the neck or collar.

After they are firmly planted, a small basin should be formed around them, by drawing some of the surface soil within a few inches of the stems; the basin should be filled with water two or three times, until the ground is completely saturated. Advantage should be taken of showery weather for transplanting these tender subjects, as many of them, if removed during a hot day, will never recover from the check which they receive. If the weather is dry, the evening is the most suitable time; and on no account should the watering of those newly planted be neglected, until they have taken firm root-hold, always choosing either the evening or the early part of the morning for this purpose. Numerous plants, if watered while the sun is upon them, die off even with the surface of the ground; to this, many failures may be attributed. The necessity of frequent waterings may be greatly remedied by shading the young plants with fir or other boughs, of a foot or more in length, firmly placed between them and the sun. Those which are drawn up or weak should be carefully supported with small twigs, as recommended at p. 286 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle;* and all, particularly climbers, should be regularly tied up as they advance in growth, otherwise they are liable to be broken by the wind.

It is difficult to preserve Annuals from the attacks of slugs, and, as lime has a very unneat appearance in a flower garden, we recommend those who are annoyed by such creatures to employ children to collect them from the plants every evening; by which means their numbers may be quickly thinned.—*T. R.*

RAMPION.

THIS Campanula Rapunculus being grown in many places for its edible roots, and being rather shy in its cultivation, a short account of its treatment may, perhaps, be interesting to some of your readers. Having chosen an open piece of ground, I procure as much sand as will be sufficient to cover it two inches deep; but before laying it on I saturate it with manure water. It is then spread over the surface and well mixed with the soil to a spade's depth, by turning it two, three, or more times, according to the friability or adhesiveness of the ground, till it is nearly as fine as if it had been sifted. Having raked it perfectly smooth after the last turning, it is marked off into beds of any convenient width, and these again into drills six inches apart, and from a quarter to half an inch deep. The drills are formed by slightly pressing upon the surface the angle of the garden measuring-rod; into these the seeds are dropped and covered with the back of the rake. When the ground is naturally light, rich, and free, such sanding and turning may be dispensed with; but when the contrary occurs, some such means should be taken to render it permeable to the roots of the Rampion, which are much given to fork, and then become unfit for use. They may be sown anytime from March till June inclusive: although liable to run, a sufficient number of the first sowing will stand for a crop; I have found that a part of the last sowing will likewise run. —*J. Halliday, Elmham Hall.*

AMATEURS' GARDEN.—No. XXIII.

ALL the hard-wooded greenhouse plants, which have flowered, may now be removed to a sheltered situation in the open air. Here they will require less care than when kept in the house; and by being watered with the evening dews and summer showers, their leaves will soon assume that deep green colour, which is a sure sign of health. A situation should be selected for them which is partially shaded from the hot mid-day sun, but exposed both to the morning and evening rays. Sometimes we see them placed under large trees, but this situation is not to be recommended where a better can be obtained. Another important point is, to place the pots level and on a good solid piece of ground, because worms are very apt to come up into the soil and choke the drainage. This is, perhaps, most simply done by a thick coating of coal ashes, which, if watered before the pots are placed upon them with a strong solution of nitrate of soda, will remain moist for a considerable time, and will also prevent, to a certain extent, the worms from getting into the soil in which the plants are growing. Lime water is also an excellent material for destroying these pests, and may be used in the same way as the other solution. But although these substances prevent, to a certain extent, the injury from being done, they do not altogether cure it; a slate or stone pavement, or some kind of asphalte, through which the worms cannot penetrate, is the only effectual remedy; but of course more expensive.

Pelargoniums which have been grown in the greenhouse will now be in full bloom; if some of them can be spared to put in rustic wooden baskets, in sheltered situations in the pleasure garden, they will flower finely and have a pleasing and exotic appearance. The same thing may be done with Fuchsias, Mesembryanthemums, and other summer flowering plants.

The arrangement of the beds and borders for the summer being now completed, nothing farther will be required except occasional watering in dry weather, and keeping the whole neat and free from weeds. The amateur must now turn his attention to the staking of herbaceous plants and to the pruning and nailing of wall trees. If his walls are covered with Roses or other trailing plants, the young shoots must be fastened to the wall and kept from being broken by the wind. In many instances it will be found necessary to thin them, but this must be carefully done, removing only the strong "water" shoots; shortening those which are weak, and fastening up the others which are more likely to form flower buds for another season. The summer pruning of Pear and other hardy fruit trees upon walls should now be commenced; the management of the Peach and Vine was described in a former article. Too many shoots ought not to be shortened at one time, as the tree by this means receives a check which is very injurious to its health. First of all, the main shoots, or those which will not be removed next winter, ought to be trained in; then part of the front ones, or those which will be cut in as "spurs" at that time, should be shortened; and thus gradually week by week shortening a few more, and so throwing the strength of the tree into that wood which has now commenced to form fruit buds for another year. Much must be left to the good sense of the amateur, for if the tree forms but few shoots, none of them ought to be removed or shortened; and in all cases the operation need not be carried farther than to prevent a quantity of useless wood from being formed, thereby shading and preventing the rest from being acted upon by sun and air.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Chemical Analysis of Plants.—If a new living animal —a bird, for instance—were presented to a person ignorant of zoology, one of the first questions he should ask would perhaps be—"What food shall I give it?" What is a proper question for animal is equally so for vegetable life. When a new plant, therefore, is introduced, the question ought to be asked—"*What does it feed upon?*" Cultivators have hitherto contented themselves with a vague general description of soil—such as a strong soil, a sandy soil, or heath mould, &c., as the case may be; but chemistry and Liebig would tell you what the constituents of the plant are, and what materials must be present to enable the soil to furnish those constituents to the plant—otherwise it would starve, as certainly as a sheep would in a well-furnished butcher's stall, or a tiger in a full haggard. Take as a practical illustration of this principle the beautiful tribe of Rhododendron; how luxuriant in certain localities—what yellow, sickly invalids in others. Whence this great difference? "Oh," cries your common-place routine gardener, "avoid the limestone; plant them in peaty ground, such as produces heath," &c. This generally contents the ordinary class of cultivators; but I have seen fine Rhododendrons where limestone was abundant, and equally flourishing plants growing in a clay loam too stiff for garden purposes. No, some element is absent which is essential to produce a vigorous Rhododendron in the case I allude to; and the object of this letter is to intreat some of your chemical friends to take up this one tribe, and by an analysis of a Rhododendron, to tell us what quality we must impart to the soil to ensure a healthy plant. Were this followed up by similar experiments on other marked species of plants, I feel a strong conviction that we should see at horticultural exhibitions specimens far exceeding anything yet witnessed, even from the best gardens.—*Ortolano.* [We perfectly agree with this correspondent, whose opinions are worthy of Mr. Edward Solly's most serious consideration.]

Caveat emptor.—To those persons who may be disposed to use Dr. Horner's remedy for the plague of cockroaches, the following anecdote may serve as a useful warning. If there be any domestic pest to warrant the practice of "strewing poison about the premises," (as one of your correspondents expresses it), those who have suffered the disgust of this truly Egyptian one, will allow it to be worthy of such "leprous distillations." I did myself once try the use of several arseniacal pastes—but the wary creatures "would not bite;" and I must confess that the anxiety I felt whilst the remedy was in trial, lest some unhappy accident should occur from it, made me give it up sooner than I intended. But in spite of this, and of the result of the poisonous experiment I am about to relate, if I were not quite satisfied of the efficacy of my present practice, I should be tempted to try Dr. Horner's potato preparation. Being this spring more than usually annoyed by the chaffinches, and other small birds, amongst my young radishes, and other spring-ing vegetables, I steeped some corn in a solution of white mercury, and some also in another solution of arsenic, and strewed it on the seed-beds. As far as the birds were concerned, the experiment did not take effect—nor was I at all more successful with the strychnia, or nux vomica. As cunning as cockroaches, or as a trout when there is a man's shadow on the water, and wisely surmises that—

> "Your horrid fly but serves to hide
> A still more horrid hook"—

they would not swallow the bait. But, about six weeks after, a fine, healthy pig, of eight months' growth, one of four pretty grunters (as fat and sleek as any of the aldermen who did *not* live in the mayoralty of the civic hero whose cat kittened in the kitchen grate), sickened suddenly, and died after an illness of six hours' duration only. On the most careful examination, no signs of disease appeared in the animal, except such as might arise from some recent violent irritating cause in the stomach and intestines. Its companions remain in perfect health; and I have very little doubt that this one was poisoned by some of my bird-bane having got into the yard amongst weeds, cabbage leaves, or other rakings from the garden. Once more, I am sure those of your friends and correspondents who suffer the annoyance in question, will thank you for the information elicited by the renewal of the inquiry—and Dr. Horner also, for his simple plan, though it may be attended with some danger. And, moreover, there are now so many "infallible remedies" before the public as at least to remind us of the old adage that, "there are more ways of killing a dog than by hanging him."—*P. P.*

Pruning Forest Trees.—I am not an advocate for pruning forest-trees to any great extent: to some kinds, as the Silver and Spruce Firs, it is very injurious, from the emission of resin at the cut places occasioning them, as it is vulgarly called, to bleed almost to death. Sycamores also, if pruned after November, discharge an immense quantity of sap: it is therefore better, if room be wanted, to cut these trees entirely away than to prune them. Larches do not seem to suffer so much as either of the above; but Scotch Firs are much hurt by pruning, although perhaps not so severely as the Spruce and Silver, which, when mangled in the barbarous manner recommended by some persons for other trees, seldom grow much for several years afterwards. Oak, Ash, or any other hard wood, may be pruned with less fear of injury; still I think, if it can be dispensed with, it is much the best plan. Any very deformed branch may be taken off, without dressing the trees up like a parcel of broomsticks. When it is practicable to have a plantation of Fir-trees by themselves, I would never prune them at all: Dame Nature (whose works are too much opposed by those of art now-a-days) will perform that office much better without any assistance. When the trees crowd upon each other, the under branches die off without that check which is produced by cutting them off. Whatever ridicule may be attached to those who prefer having trees as straight as ramrods or hop-poles, it must be admitted that Firs cannot be too erect; and it is impossible to grow them straight unless they be planted thick, and as few as possible taken out at the first and every subsequent thinning. No general rule can be given for such operations; but I generally allow the trees to become large enough for fence-railing or something of the kind, before I thin out to any extent; but when the trees are evidently taking harm, which experience will easily detect, they should be thinned out immediately. I might here remark, a high wind is as likely to blow down trees, growing in the bottom of glens or ravines, as upon the tops of hills or other elevated places; at least I have always found it so. This is illustrative of the wisdom of that Providence which has directed the tree upon the hill-top to make itself more secure in the earth than its neighbours in more sheltered situations.—*S. N. V.*

Extraordinary Vitality of the Larch.—If you think that the following account of the growth of a Larch is worthy of notice, or that it will interest any of your readers, perhaps you will give it a place in your journal. Having occasion, in the spring of 1836, to cut a straight line through a high plantation, I placed, at intervals, some Larch poles, about twenty feet high upright in the ground with small flags at the top, for the purpose of marks. These poles had been cut down at the end of the preceding year, and had been lying all the winter in the wood-yard. One of them, being at the extreme end amongst the trees, was, by chance, left in the ground. During the following summer it made several shoots at the top, the leading one about fifteen inches in length. The circumstance was not particularly noticed, as I attributed it to the effect of the sap remaining in the tree; the pole, however, was left in the ground, and it has during each successive year continued to throw out fresh shoots, though not so strong as those of the first year, and it is now alive and growing. The pole was cut down in the usual way above the ground, it was placed in a hole about eighteen inches deep, without any care, and from my having been a good deal absent no particular attention has been paid to it; indeed, it was so loosely fixed, that being blown about by the wind it has worked a hollow space all round it. It is about twenty-two feet high and measures thirteen inches in circumference, two feet from the ground. The weight of the small flag which remained at the slender point for two or three years has weighed it down, and given it a curve, which it retains. The soil in which it is placed is a poor gravelly loam, which has been trenched. —*H. W. R.* [Although this communication is anonymous, we can assure our readers that the fact, extraordinary as it is, may be confidently relied upon. We have a somewhat similar case within our own observation, which we may some day bring forward.]

New Laburnum.—I send a specimen of a Laburnum raised from seed, which is a great beauty; the flowers are more deep in colour, more numerous than in the old kind, and the racemes are very long, sometimes as much as 15 inches. The habit of the plant is intermediate between the weeping and the common kind, throwing out very long pendant branches; it is a free grower.—*J. D. Parks, Dartford.* [This is a very handsome, well-marked variety, far more brilliant than either of the old kinds, and extremely well worth cultivation.]

The Prangos Plant.—The account given in the last Number of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the Prangos from Ludakh as a fodder, induces me to trouble you with this, to suggest that plants may be introduced in Ward's Box: and that if it is anything approaching the description there given, and to be produced on poor land, the Agricultural Society should offer 500*l.* for 100 plants of it, or for 1 lb. of seed on its vegetating.—*D. Z.*

Hellebore Powder and Gooseberries.—In the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of May 28th, I find your correspondent, Surreyensis, says, "that he has put some of the caterpillars under a glass and covered them over with Hellebore Powder; and that at the expiration of 20 hours he found them still living;" so that, in his opinion, Hellebore Powder is quite useless. I, therefore, beg to state an experiment which I have made on rather a large scale; for I had about 3,000 Gooseberry trees covered with caterpillars; so much so, that in a few days there would scarcely have been a leaf left on the trees, unless the insects had been quickly destroyed. I sent to Messrs. Savory and Moore's, Chemists in Bond-street, for 6 pounds of White Hellebore Powder, to try the effect of that quantity at first, and I found that it instantly killed all the caterpillars upon every tree on which it was dusted; this was done by means of a large tin pepper box. I found the powder answer so well, that I sent for 16 pounds more, and dusted the remaining trees with it. It has completely killed the caterpillars upon them all; so that I cannot think that the powder which Surreyensis used could have been of a good quality. I would therefore recommend him, before he entirely condemns it, to try the effect once more, with some powder procured from Messrs. Savory and Moore's, and to let the public know the result.—*D. G. Cropston, Leicestershire.* [The fact is, that many of the drugs from the vegetable kingdom, sold by second-rate druggists, are kept till their active properties are gone. The properties of vegetable drugs cannot be preserved for ever, like those of minerals, but are lost after even a few months, in some cases. If we practised medicine and lived in the country, we should grow and prepare as many as possible of our vegetable drugs in our own garden.]

The Wireworm and Dahlias.—The latter end of last week I planted out upwards of 100 choice Dahlias, and within the last three days I observed that twenty-three of them had drooped very much. I last night took one of them up, and to my great surprise found several wireworms about the root. They had completely eaten through the plant, and two of these insects had buried themselves in the stem. Upon taking up the rest of the Dahlias I found this to be the case with the whole twenty-three. Can you oblige me with a remedy to destroy these creatures, at all events to keep them off. Since writing the above I have been to look at them again, and find two more gone, so that I much fear for the safety of the remainder.—*Frederick Chase, Luton.* [We regret to say that we have no remedy for this pest. Nothing seems to kill the wireworm except boiling water, or crushing him to pieces. Perhaps, however, spirits of tar, applied as in the case of Carrots, might keep him off, by its disagreeable smell.]

Mildew in Peas.—P. Mackenzie's opinion of the cause of mildew in Peas is contrary to my experience. The soil of the main garden here is a perfectly dry sand, but my late crops of Peas are always affected with mildew; whereas in a small garden, in a swamp (chiefly used for growing Strawberries and Raspberries), I sometimes contrive to sow a late crop of Peas, which are perfectly free from that disease. I have had three as fine crops of Waterloo Peas during the month of September as any one would wish to see; while on the dry soil, and sown at the same time, there was hardly a pod worth gathering. The two last autumns having been so wet, may perhaps account for the mildew not being so prevalent on Peas; this, I have understood, is different to that which affects Peach-trees—the latter being most liable to it in cold damp weather.—*J. M., Cley Hall.*

Spirits of Tar and Carrots.—One of your correspondents recommends spirits of tar for Carrots. Last year I had a bed sixty yards long; I tried as an experiment about five yards, sowing the spirits of tar, mixed with dry earth, at the same time as the seed. From the piece sown with spirits of tar, I had a good crop of clean Carrots, whereas the piece sown without them was, in August, covered with and almost eaten up by the fly.—*A Young Cottager.*

Viper Catching.—If your correspondent "Totty," who stated that he was much alarmed by the appearance of a viper in his garden and wished a mode suggested for its capture, has not yet rid himself of the reptile or reptiles, he may try the following, which I think will be successful. The habitation of the viper is in a hole in the bank; he must ascertain the locality of this as nearly as he can, at all events he can make out in what part it is most frequently seen; then let him take a young green frog, and tie a common eel-hook, with line attached, flat upon its belly, that it may not impede the viper's gorging it; this should be fastened to a stake with a sufficient length of cord to permit its being carried to the bottom of the retreat of the viper, which will in all probability, if the weather be warm and bright, speedily swallow the frog, retire to his hole to digest it, and be caught by the hook, thus liberated from the bait. One cannot help feeling for the poor frog, but he very likely would sooner or later meet with this death if at liberty in the neighbourhood of the beast. If the retreat of the viper cannot be ascertained, a large coloured feather may be tied on the end of the string, by which its progress may be readily traced.—*J. B.*

Crop in Chickens.—A correspondent will find that Garlic roots are the best cure for crop in chickens.—*M. Field, St. John's Wood.*——For the information of your correspondent, I beg to state, that if he will only mix up some "calcined magnesia" with a little water, and roll it up about the size of an ordinary pill, and give his fowls one, fasting, every other morning for a week, at the same time not allowing them, during their illness, anything but soft food, such as sopped bread or boiled Potatoes, his poultry will soon recover their health. Should they be turkies, of course his pills must be made somewhat larger. I used to lose a great many fowls annually, but since I accidentally discovered this remedy, I have never lost one from sickness. The fowls should not be fed for an hour after taking the pill.—*L. G.*——Either soot or Rue chopped fine and mixed with butter given to chickens attacked with this disease, every morning and evening, will speedily cure them. Where chickens are kept in great numbers, Rue and Wormwood should grow plentifully.—*Muscipula.*

Mills' Improved Pits.—Will you likewise state that the Cucumber plants, mentioned at p. 349 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, as growing so luxuriantly in one of Mills' improved pits, were watered copiously twice a week with pond water, which is from the farm yard, and is replete with certain matters (as Jekyll said in a certain case of nuisance) which, in solution, are highly nutritious, and consequently induce great vigour in the growth.—*T. H.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

June 3.—To-day Mr. Solly's lectures were brought to an end by an exposition of the manner in which Manures are found by chemists to operate. When a plant decays, the green succulent parts are first decomposed; water, carbonic acid, ammonia, and other substances being evolved. The woody and more solid parts of its structure resist decay for some time, or rather, decay more slowly, gradually evolving carbonic acid, and at last constituting what the chemist calls *mould*. Whilst in the act of thus changing, they constitute *humus*. In fact, any brown decaying matter in the soil is called humus: and the term is an objectionable one, as the nature of the substances called by it is very variable. Whether organic matters of this kind in the soil are called humus or by any other name, there is no doubt they have considerable influence on the growth of plants, by which they present a constant regular source of carbonic acid, and probably of other matters, although, according to the views of Liebig, the former is the only end they answer. We know that plants impoverish the soil more or less, some taking up carbon—others, earthy matters; and it is in order to keep up the fertility of the soil that manures are used, and systems of rotation of crops and fallowing are adopted. Mr. Solly pointed out the division of manures into two kinds—*organic*, or those which supply carbonic acid and ammonia; and *inorganic*, or those which supply the earthy matters which plants remove from the soil. Of the organic manures, the most valuable are those which yield ammonia, and other compounds of nitrogen; and amongst them are all animal refuse, guano, gas-liquor, soot, and many others; of the latter—those which yield alkali, flint in a soluble state, phosphates, &c., such as ashes of all kinds, road-scrapings, bones, and so on. With reference to this very important part of his subject, he particularly dwelt upon the value of Ammonia, the sources whence it is supplied, and the means that exist of preventing its loss, by changing it from a volatile to a fixed state; he showed it in guano, in gas liquor, and elsewhere; and he particularly called attention to the property which many earths and more metallic oxides have of condensing it within their pores, slowly to part with it again. Oxide of iron was shown by a good experiment to possess this quality in an eminent degree. We have no space for the many curious matters that were here brought forward, or to explain the valuable hints thrown out about the sources from which inorganic matters are obtained. It would, however, be a serious omission if we were to pass by the exceedingly curious experiments introduced to show how plants obtain the abundance of flint which we find in their structure. Flint is one of the most insoluble of all substances, as people commonly suppose; nevertheless, by mixing it with alkalies and water, it is dissolved, and reduced to the form in which plants can readily take it up. Flint in a fluid state, that is to say, silicate of potash, was produced; in this condition it was capable of being absorbed by plants; then, by the addition of a little vegetable acid, it was restored immediately to its solid state, which is just what happens to it in the interior of a Grass, or other living vegetable body. In conclusion, the greater importance of mixed than simple manures was alluded to; and a most interesting series of lectures was concluded, by the expression of a confident opinion, that, in a very few years, the difficulties that now surround an exact appreciation of the whole bearing upon vegetation of chemical agents, will have been much removed.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

May 18*th.*—The Duke of Richmond, K.G., in the chair. F. C. Cherry, Esq., was elected a governor, and 27 gentlemen, members. Professor Liebig and Mr. H. Colman were elected honorary members. Col. Wood, M.P., presented samples of Swedish Turnips which had been completely preserved during the winter, and gave the following account of the method which had been adopted:—After being taken out of the ground on the 11th of December last, they were trimmed, and put in heaps between four wattle hurdles lined with a little barley-straw, with which the tops of the heaps were also thatched. The heaps were opened on the 1st of April last, when there was not a bad Turnip to be found. These hurdles were set up in the field where the Turnips were grown, and the Turnips were piled within them until they rose to the form of the slanted roof of a house; the thatch was then put on sufficiently thick to keep out the rain; and Col. Wood supposed that the Turnips were kept sound by the air circulating through the hurdles; which would not have occurred had the Turnips been earthed. Mr. Hillyard communicated the following results of his own experience on this subject:—For sheep, the Turnips should be got up, topped, and trimmed before winter sets in: thrown clean and dry into pits about five feet wide, and about two deep; piled up and formed into ridges, and covered over first with haulm, and afterwards with the mould; thus made secure against severe frost—for Turnips which have been frozen, although the frost in time will go out of them, never become of the same previous good quality. They are of course cut and consumed near the heaps. Those parts of the field should be chosen for storing which are the thinnest of soil, but not in sheltered situations, for such parts are sure to be sufficiently manured by the sheep. Turnips thus secured are as good in March as they were in December.

May 21st.—Duke of Richmond, K.G., in the chair. The Earl of Hardwicke, and E. S. Chandos Pole, Esq., were elected governors.

May 23d.—The Duke of Richmond, K.G., in the chair. 38 gentlemen were elected members. Lord Kilmaine was elected a governor. C. R. Colville, Esq., M.P., was appointed chairman of the local committee of the annual country meeting, to be held at Derby in 1843.

May 23d.—Anniversary Meeting.—H. Handley, Esq., President, in the chair. The President announced the change which had taken place in the mode of conducting the elections of the Council, for the purpose of enabling the members to exercise a more distinct freedom of election; and nominated Earl Spencer, Mr. Morton, and Mr. Wingate, scrutineers to report in writing the result of the election. The Duke of Richmond moved that the Earl of Hardwicke be president for the ensuing year, and to preside at the country meeting to be held in 1843, at Derby. Mr. Jonas seconded the motion. The trustees and vice-presidents were re-elected. Mr. Barclay, M.P., Mr. R. Barker, Mr. Burke, Mr. Blanshard, Mr. Ellman, Mr. Grantham, Mr. Webb Hall, Mr. Hayter, M.P., Mr. Hillyard, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Jonas, Mr. Kimberley, Mr. Kinder, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P., Mr. Page, Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Thompson, were re-elected members of the Council. Hon. G. H. Cavendish, M.P., Sir H. Hoskyns, Bart., Mr. Chandos Pole, Professor Sewell, Hon. Capt. Spencer, Mr. C. Stokes, Mr. G. Wilbraham, and Col. T. Wood, M.P., were elected new members of the Council. Col. Challoner read the various balance-sheets of the accounts. There was only one item, he observed, that was a drawback on the satisfaction he felt in reporting the schedule of the finances to the meeting, and that was the sum of 940*l*. charged against the funds of the society, as the excess of expenditure at the Liverpool meeting over the receipts on that occasion. He also adverted to the existence of a large amount of arrears due to the society by the Fellows. Mr. Flight expressed himself surprised and indignant at the great amount of arrears; and recommended that a list of all defaulters should be printed, and sent to every member of the society, in order that the obloquy might not rest, as it now did, vaguely on the credit of the whole of the members, but might be publicly and distinctly brought home to the parties in fault. The Duke of Richmond then rose and said, "Gentlemen, the reason why the council have not proceeded to the extreme measure of publishing the names of those members whose subscription happens to remain unpaid, is this: they feel that this is yet a young society, that an imperfect registry has been obtained of the addresses of many members; that causes of many kinds, independently of a wish to withhold their subscriptions, may have occasioned non-payment; business, ill health, or their being prevented from attending their usual market-town, may each and all have in numerous instances led to the omission, and, perhaps, subsequent forgetfulness of this requisite duty to the society. The council have not, therefore, thought it right for an omission in the payment of a sovereign or two, to show up a gentleman to his friends as a defaulter, and to post a man for not paying his subscription for the first year or two. I think it will be better at first to name the circumstance to the gentleman who proposed each member, requesting his friendly mediation and individual interest, without, however, in any way regarding such proposer as responsible for the arrear, and I am certain that the greater part of these arrears will eventually be thus recovered." Mr. Childers, M P., observed, that although it was true they had 7,000*l*. in the funds, he was unwilling that gentlemen should go away with the idea that the society's finances were flourishing. Investment was not income but capital, and the society ought not to be in the case of a man who had spent his stock in the funds instead of living on the interest. Mr. Childers regretted to find so many landowners of immense property pay their sovereign as a member's subscription, instead of becoming governors, and paying their five pounds to sustain the means and usefulness of the society. "Ours," said Mr. Childers, "is the cheapest society ever formed; for one sovereign, a member not only gains all the information and advantages of the society, but he actually receives his ten or twelve shillings a-year back in Journals, and I do trust that a larger accession will ere long take place in the number of our governors, and that peers of the realm, and large landed proprietors, will not be one pound subscribers, and put back ten or twelve shillings of their subscription into their pockets. The Earl of Roseberry bore testimony, as a vice-president of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, to the interest with which the proceedings of the Agricultural Society of England were watched; and hoped that the day was not distant when, with a higher rate of subscription, the Highland Society would follow the example of England in circulating among its members the same admirable medium of communication as the Journal so well known to that meeting. Sir Charles Lemon wished to make one remark, and that a very important one, on the analysis of soils, which it was stated the Government had proposed to have made at the Museum of Economic Geology. He was perfectly certain that if this analysis of the soils of the kingdom was to extend no further than the analyses at present made at that office into the elements of the soils, such an undertaking would prove perfectly futile as to great questions of fertility and sterility of soils to be settled by such an investigation. In the analyses there made, the alkalies were entirely overlooked, and a mere rough analysis given of the common earths of soils; an omission of the greatest consequence, as had been proved in the present case, from examinations of fertilised soils resting on the Cornish rocks; and he sincerely trusted that the society would gain the consent of the Government for such an analysis to be effected as would prove satisfactory to the members and of real value to the country. The Marquis of Downshire gave a general invitation to the members to accompany him and the deputation from the meeting at Bristol to join the great meeting of the Royal Irish Agricultural Society, to be held at Cork in the following week. It would give him great satisfaction to induce as many of the members as possible to visit the shores of Ireland on that occasion.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Birmingham Horticultural Society, May 19.—The first exhibition was held at the Town-hall, and prizes were awarded as follows: —Exotic Orchidaceæ: 1, Phalænopsis amábilis, G. Barker, Esq.; 2, Epidendrum oncidioides, W. Robins, Esq.; 3, Brássia maculata, G. Barker, Esq.; 4, Acanthophíppium bícolor, J. Willmore, Esq. Six plants, do.: 1, Epidendrum aloifólium, Leptotes bícolor, Lælia cinnabarina, Odontoglossum maculatum, Govénia sp., and Sténia pallida, G. Barker, Esq.: do., 2, Oncídium divaricatum, On. pulchellum, On. ampliatum, Brássia Henchmanni, Brássia sp., and Maxillaria Barringtóniæ, G. Barker, Esq. Stove Plants: 1, Justicia bícolor, J. Mason, Esq.; 2, Euphórbia splendens, D. Houghton, Esq.; 3, Aphelandra cristata, J. Mason, Esq.; 4, Franciscea uniflora, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons. Greenhouse Plants: 1, Chorozema Henchmanni, J. Mason, Esq.; 2, Oxylóbium Pulteneæ, J. Willmore, Esq.; 3, Pimelea decussata, J. Gough, Esq.; 4, Bossiæa linophylla, J. Willmore, Esq. Six plants, do.: 1, J. Willmore, Esq.; do., 2, J. Mason, Esq. Amaryllidaceæ: 1, Clívia nóbilis, G. Barker, Esq.; 2, Amaryllis formosíssima, J. Gough, Esq. Ericas: 1, Hartnelli, J. Y. Bedford, Esq.; 2, Sulphúrea, J. Y. Bedford, Esq.; 3, do., Beaumóntia, J. Willmore, Esq.; 4, Odorata rósea, J. Willmore, Esq. Six plants, do.: 1, John Willmore, Esq. Pelargóniums: 1, splèndidum, J. Upfill, Esq.; 2, Joan of Arc, A. Kenrick, Esq.; 3, Conservative, J. Upfill, Esq.; 4, Alexandrina, A. Kenrick, Esq. Six plants, do.: 1, J. Upfill, Esq.; ditto, 2, A. Kenrick, Esq. Cacti: 1, Seedling, A. Kenrick, Esq.; 2, C. speciosíssimus, J. Upfill, Esq.; Jenkinsoni, D. Houghton, Esq. Six Melon-shaped Cacti: 1, G. Barker, Esq. Pæonies: 1, Banksiæ, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons; 2, Banksiæ, G. Barker, Esq.; 3, Papaverácea, Mr. J. Moore. Six Alpine Plants, 1, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons; 2, Mr. J. Moore; 3, Mr. J. Moore. Six Herbaceous Plants: 1, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons. Six Cut Hyacinths: 1, G. Barker, Esq. Auriculas: 1, Oliver's Lovely Ann, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons; 2, Kenyon's Ringleader, do.; 3, Franklin's Crœsus, do. Six Polyanthuses: 1, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons; 2, do., Mr. J. Moore. Orange-tree in fruit: 1, J. F. Ledsam, Esq.; 2, do. Six Ferns: 1, Mr. J. Moore. 24 Pansies: 1, *Gardeners and Amateurs*, J. Willmore, Esq.; do., 2, J. Mason, Esq.; do., 3, Mr. W. Finnemore. Do., 1, *Nurserymen*; do., 2, Messrs. Pope and Sons; do., 3, Mr. J. Moore. Roses: 1, Smith's Noisette, J. Mason, Esq.; 2, Devoniensis, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons. Camellias: 1, Corallina, J. Willmore, Esq.; 2, Maliflora, ditto. Aza'leas: 1, Sinensis, do.; 2, Ledifólia, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons; 3, Danielsiana, J. Gough, Esq.; 4, do., D. Houghton, Esq.—Fruits and Vegetables: *Pine*, 1, Enville, J. Taylor, Esq.; 2, St. Vincent, do. *Pears*: 1, Catillac, R. L. Chance, Esq. *Apples*: 1, French Pearmain, J. F. Ledsam, Esq.; 2, Alexander, do.; 3, Pearmain, do. *Strawberries*: 1, Keen's Seedling, W. Robins, Esq.; 2, do., J. Upfill, Esq.; 3, do., H. Dawes, Esq.; 4, do. *Rhubarb*: 1, Victoria, Mr. J. Moore; 2, Giant, T. Chattock, Esq. 50 *Asparagus*. 1, W. Robins, Esq.; 2, H. Dawes, Esq.; 3, J. Gough, Esq. *Brace of Cucumbers*: 1, Improved Manchester, W. Robins, Esq.; 2, Defiance, J. F. Ledsam, Esq.; 3, Roman Emperor, A. Kenrick, Esq. *White Broccoli*: 1, J. Gough, Esq.; do., 2, H. Dawes, Esq. *Purple Broccoli*: 1, J. Gough, Esq. *Kidney Beans*: 1, A. Kenrick, Esq.; 2, T. Chattock, Esq.; 3, do. *Potatoes*: 1, Aubrey Kidney, J. Gough, Esq.; 2, Ash-leaved Kidney, R. L. Chance, Esq.; 3, do., H. Dawes, Esq. *Sea-kale*: 1, J. Gough, Esq. *Lettuce*: 1, Early Kent, T. Chattock, Esq.; 2, Golden Cos, J. Gough, Esq.—Extra Prizes: *Grapes*, D. Houghton, Esq.; *Spinach*, H. Dawes, Esq.; *Mushrooms*, R. L. Chance, Esq.; Euphórbia splendens, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons; Rosa odorata bougere, D. Houghton, Esq.; Rosa odorata, I. Mason, Esq.; Azálea ledifólia, J. Willmore, Esq.; Cactus speciosus, J. F. Ledsam, Esq.; Cactus flagelliformis, J. Gough, Esq.; Lílium exímium, W. Wills, Esq.; Clématis bícolor, P. Kenway, Esq.—Numerous prizes were also distributed amongst Cottagers, for the best Flowers and Vegetables.

Cambridgeshire Horticultural Society, May 18th.—The second Exhibition for the season was held at the Town-hall. The plants were very fine, and excited the admiration of the numerous visitors. The prizes were as follows: *Strawberries* (30 best)—Keen's Seedling, Mr. R. Headley. Tulips—*Medal*, Sansjoie, Royal Sovereign, Catalani, Lavinia, Superbe, unknown, Mr. R. Headley; 2d (classed *ad meritum*), do.; 3d, Ambassadeur d'Hollande, Polyphemus, Platoff, Rubens, Rosa Bianca, Princess Victoria, Mr. Twitchett; 4th, Platoff, Polyphemus, Rose Quarto, Triomphe Royal, Ambassadeur d'Hollande, Violet, Mr. Haylock. Anemones (6 best double), Mr. Gimson; 2d, Mr. Widnall. Pelargoniums (6 best), *Medal*—Alicia, Annette, Coronation, Effulgens, Priory Queen, Victory, Mr. Widnall; 2d, Joan d'Arc, Lowndes's Perfection, Dennis' Perfection, Alicia, Splendidissimum, Messrs. Hudson. Pelargoniums (6 best, various), offered to *Amateurs* only—same as above, Messrs. Hudson; 2d, Perfection, Joan d'Arc, Victory, Alicia, Superb, Chef-d'Œuvre, Mr. Batson. Calceolarias (6 best), Meteor, Lady of the Lake, 4 seedlings, Mr. Widnall; 2d, Mr. Biggs. Collection of Cut Pansies (24 varieties) —Widnall's Crocus, Eliza, Conservative, Jupiter, Mirror, Nestor, Venus, Shepherd's Laura, Bridges' Lady Peel, Silverlock's Prince Albert, King's Champion, and 12 beautiful seedlings of Mr. Widnall's own raising, not named, Mr. Widnall; 2d, Mr. R. Headley; 3d, Mr. Batson. *Stock*, White Queen, Mr. H. Green; 2d, Mr. Twitchett. *Plant in bloom*—Hydrángea hortensia, Mr. Green; 2d, Tropæolum tricolorum, Mr. Widnall. *Plant in bloom (to Amateurs only)*, Hoya carnosa, Messrs. Hudson. *Collection of Plants in bloom (exceeding* 40), Mr. Widnall; 2d, Mr. Green. *Collection of Plants in bloom (not exceeding* 40), Mr. Biggs; 2d, Messrs. Hudson. *Basket of Vegetables*, do.; 2d, Mr. Newman. *Asparagus* (50 heads), Mr. J. Taylor. *Basket of Salad*, do.; 2d, Messrs. Hudson. Extra Prizes: *Plant*, Epacris grandiflora, Mr. Gimson. *Cucumbers*, Mr. R. Headley. *Rhubarb* (Giant), Mr. Green. *Pæonies*, Mr. Gimson. *Cut Flowers*, Messrs. Hudson. Prizes given by Mr. R. Headley: *Collection of Cut Pansies*, Mr. Widnall; 2d, Mr. Headley; 3d, Mr. J. Taylor.

Glasgow Horticultural Society, May 18.—The spring meeting for this season took place in the Trades' Hall, and prizes were awarded as under:—Pelargoniums: 1, Mr. W. Paton, gr. to W. Gilmour, Esq., for Lady Nithsdale, Sylph, Alexandrina, and Vandyk; 2, Mr. J. Middleton, gr. to Arch. Campbell, Esq., for Joan of Arc, Alexandrina, Beauty of Ware, and Vivid. Calceolarias: 1, Mr. A. Turnbull, gr. to Lord Douglas, for Kentish Beauty, Juba, Unique, and Eva; 2, Mr. W. M'Diarmid, gr. to J. Hunter, Esq. Verbenas: 1, Mr. C. Ross, gr. to Miss Buchanan, for Tweediana grandiflora, Arraniana major, Melindres latifólia, and Hendersónia; 2, Mr. J. Borthwick, gr. to A. Bogle, Esq., for Hendersónia, Melindres, Neilli, and another. Bouquets: 1, Mr. W. M'Diarmid, for Clianthus puníceus (from the open border), Solanum crispum, Cýtisus purpúreus, Phlox procumbens, P. verna, Cardámine pratensis, Aquilégia canadensis, Ledum thymifólium, Daphne Cneorum, Azálea (several species), Clematis azúrea grandiflora, Pæónia Moutan, Anémone pulsatilla, Alyssum saxátile, Solidago sp., Rosa sinensis, Double and Single Wallflower, Double and Single Stock, Jonquils, &c.; 2, Mr. J. Tait, gr. to W. Couper, Esq., for Clianthus puníceus (from the open border, four years exposed), Lupinus polyphyllus, L. Cruikshankii, Single and Double Wallflower; Single and Double Stock, White, Red, and Purple; Aquilégia, Gentiana, Valeriana, Tróllius, Geràniums, &c., of sorts. Greenhouse Plants: 1, Mr. A. Turnbull, for Epacris pulchella, Tropæ'olum tricolorum, and Erica linnæoides; 2, Mr. R. Guthrie, gr. to Sir A. Campbell, Bart., for Azálea sinensis, Erythrina Crista-galli, Hóvea Celsi, and Fúchsia fulgens. Rhodoraceæ: Mr. R. Guthrie; 2, Mr. Wm. M'Diarmid, for Rhododendron pónticum album, Daphneoides, Conspícuum and Seedling; Azálea póntica pállida, glauca, tricolor, Ronáldsii, rubra, aúrea, virgata, fastigiata, and ignescens; Ledum thymifólium and buxifolium, Kálmia glauca and rósea. Native Plants: 1, Mr. C. Ross; 2, Mr. J. Hardie, gr. to Col. Harvey; 3, Mr. J. M'Leod, gr. to J. Ewing, Esq. Extra Plants: 1, Mr. A. Turnbull, for Oncídium flexuosum and Calanthe veratrifólia; 2, Mr. Andrew Turnbull, for Erica florida var. campanulata, E. perspícua var. rósea, E. perspícua var. alba nana; 3, Mr. Andrew Turnbull, for Clematis Sieboldi, Pentstemon Cobæa and Státice arbórea. Seedling Pansies: 1, Mr. W. Paton; 2, Mr. J. Bulloch, gr. to Mrs. Crooks. Named Pansies: 1, Mr. J. Bulloch, for Lord Douglas, Turnbull's Attraction, Talleyrand, Olympia, Juliana, Amata, Livy, Shakspeare, Gem, Thyne's rotunda superba, Howard, Sir Walter Scott, Queen, Thomson's Princess Royal, Dean Swift, Criterion, Imogen, Carlo Dolci, Hecate, Admiral, Romeo, Edina; 2, Mr. William M'Diarmid, for Queen Victoria, Widnall's Prince Albert, Lady Douglas, Juliana, Priam, Defiance, Hewit's Queen of England, Lord Douglas, Good Sir James, Thomson's Carlo Dolci, Marquis of Lorn, Lavinia, Dorcas, and Seedlings. 3, Mr. J. Borthwick, for Archduke, Widnall's Beauty and Gem, Thyne's Gem, Widnall's Ivanhoe, Widnall's Jupiter, Lepruck, Mirror, Queen Bess, Maid of the Mill, the Doctor, Rival Doctor, Masterpiece, Rienzi, Amelia, Angelina, Brown's Beauty. Apples: 1, Mr. J. Smith, gr. to the Marquis of Bute, for Paradise Pippin, Scarlet Nonpareil, Kirke's Nonpareil, and Stone Pippin. Extra Fruit: *Cherries*, Mr. J. Hardie. *Cucumbers*: 1, Mr. J. Sinclair, for Roman Emperor; 2, Mr. J. Smith. *Asparagus*: 1, Mr. J. Sinclair. *Broccoli*, Mr. G. Weston, gr. to James Dunlop, Esq. *Sea-kale*: 1, Mr. J. Borthwick. *Rhubarb*: 1, Mr. Wm. M'Diarmid. *Vegetables*: 1, Mr. W. M'Diarmid; 2, Mr. M. Munro, gr. to J. Donaldson, Esq.; 3, Mr. J. Borthwick.—Exhibited from Bothwe Castle—Manéttia glabra, Erica intermédia, Calceolaria Bothwelliana, and Turnbull's No. 6, C. 1841. Milton Lockhart:—24 Tulips. Knowehead:—24 named Pansies. Greenhead, Govan:—Broccoli. Earnock House:—Mayduke Cherries, fully ripe, from an unflued wall, the fruit of a tree planted in January 1842. Keir:—very large and beautiful Pansies. Maryland:—Seedling Pansies. Gilmourhill:—a monster Cucumber, two joined side by side. Messrs. Cowan and Co.:—Ericas, Pimeleas, Epacris of sorts; Chorizema varium; Leschénaultia formosa; Cistus formosus; Borónia denticulata; Acácia pulchella; Cýtisus formosus; Tropæ'olum pentaphyllum; Cinerárias—Grandesse, Rival King, Urania, and other sorts; Calceolária alpha; Azálea, Fuchsia, Pelargónium, Hyacinth, Ledum, &c.,; a large collection of new Pansies and Tulips. Messrs. Drysdale and Co.:—Fabiana imbricata and Ericas; Lilium longiflorum; Cinerária Wilsoni. Messrs. Austin and M'Aslan:—a large collection of Greenhouse Plants in pots; Pansies, Tulips, &c. Mr. James Thyne:—a large collection of Greenhouse Plants, in pots, and a great variety of new Heartsease or Pansies.

Tamworth Horticultural Society, May 3rd.—Prizes awarded; 1st and 2nd Greenhouse Plants, H. J. Pye, Esq. 1st and 2nd Seedling Pelargoniums, J. Brammal, Esq. The Adelaide Prize for the best Florist Flower was won by H. J. Pye, Esq., with Oliver's Lovely Ann Auricula. 12 Pansies: 1st, Mr. Lathbury; 2nd Mr. Holmes. 1st 6 do., Mr. Lathbury; 2nd, Mr. Holmes. Best 6 Hyacinths, H. J. Pye, Esq. Auriculas: *Green-edged*, 1st, Oliver's Lovely Ann, H. J. Pye, Esq.; 2nd, Captain Inge; 3rd, H. J. Pye, Esq. *Grey-edged*: 1, Mary Ann, Mr. Clarke; 2, Conqueror of Europe, Capt. Inge; 2, Grime's Privateer, H. J. Pye, Esq. *White-edged*: 1, Pillar of Beauty, Capt. Inge; 2, Taylor's Incomparable, Mr. Clarke; 3, Taylor's Glory, H. J. Pye, Esq. *Dark Selfs*: 1, Mundy's Blue Self, Capt. Inge; 2, Squire Mundy, H. J. Pye, Esq. *Blue Selfs*: 1, Bishop of Lichfield, H. Pye, Esq.; 2, Schole's Seedling, do. *Shaded Selfs*: 1, Seedling, H. J. Pye, Esq.; 2, Partridge's Village Maid, do. Polyanthuses: *Dark*: 1, Lord Lincoln, and 2, Lord Rancliff, H. J. Pye, Esq.; 3, Pearson's Alexander, Capt. Inge. *Red*: 1, Alsherley's Dragoon, H. J. Pye, Esq.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Franciscea latifolia. Broad-leaved Franciscea. (*Stove Shrub.*) Scrophulariáceæ. Didynámia Angiospermia.—This splendid plant was first introduced and flowered by Mr. Moore, of the Glasnevin Botanic Garden, and is a native of Fejuco, in Brazil. All the good properties of F. Hopeana exist in the present species. It flowers profusely throughout the winter and spring months, presenting at the same time a diversity of colours, varying from dark blue to almost pure white, and exhaling a fragrance which is agreeable to most persons. The leaves are nearly twice the size, and of a richer green than those of F. Hopeana, while the flowers are comparatively larger, some having measured two inches and three quarters in diameter. Their colour, also, is of a deeper blue when first developed, becoming after the first or second day quite colourless, or of a delicate white. The compost in which it is potted should be light, of about one-half fibrous heath-mould, the rest sandy loam, mixed with well-rotted leaf-mould and some silver-sand. It is important that the plant be not in too confined a position, nor have the soil too much shaded by other plants. If there be a bark-pit in the house, in which the pot may be plunged, and not distant from the roof, its growth will be more luxuriant, as it delights in a moist atmosphere, such as arises from a mass of fermenting material or earth. Cuttings prepared from the partially-matured shoots, root with tolerable readiness in a warm and humid pit under a hand-glass.—*Paxton's Mag. of Botany.*

Calceola'ria Standíshii. Mr. Standish's Slipperwort. (*Greenhouse Herbaceous Plant.*) Scrophulariáceæ. Diándria Monogýnia.—This handsome variety was raised by Mr. J. Standish, of Bagshot, and is a hybrid between C. incomparabilis and a spotted seedling of his own. It is sub-shrubby, and an excellent grower, which makes it a decided improvement upon C. Alstonii. The flowers are not very large; the lower lip approaches more to a circular than an oval figure, and the whole has a yellow ground, with numerous streaks and blotches of reddish-brown, having a tendency to radiate outwards from the centre of the flower.—*Paxton's Mag. of Botany.*

Mina lobata. Lobe-leaved Mina. *(Half-hardy Annual.)* Convolvulaceæ. Pentandria Monogynía.—It is not a little singular that this beautiful plant, cultivated by the Mexicans for purposes of decoration, and therefore one would imagine common, should have never reached Europe till last year, when a packet of seeds, presented to the Earl of Burlington by George Frederick Dickson, Esq., produced it in the gardens at Holker. It was afterwards given to the Horticultural Society by his Lordship, but, being an annual, it perished, having only produced two seeds, which we fear were imperfectly ripened. They have been sown, and if it is possible to get them to grow, the species may yet be preserved; and it will doubtless be easily multiplied by cuttings in the early part of the year. Take away the flowers of this curious plant, and no one would suspect it to be anything more than some common Ipomœa; but remove the leaves, and it loses all appearance of the Convolvulaceous order, so unusual is it among such plants to have racemose flowers, erect, and arranged almost in the scorpioid manner of a Borage; to say nothing of the uncommon form of the corolla, and its peculiar colour, at first rich crimson, but changing through orange to pale yellow as the blossoms unfold. Botanists unacquainted with this plant, except from La Llave's good description, have referred it to the genus Quamoclit, with which it doubtless corresponds in many respects, especially in the structure of the ovary and stigma. But in that genus, that is to say in the legitimate species, of which the old Ipomœa Quamoclit must be regarded as the type, the flowers are arranged in the manner common to the majority of the order, and the limb of the corolla is as usual flat when expanded. Here, on the contrary, we have quite a peculiar infloresence, and the limb of the corolla inflated into an oblong five-cornered bag, the base of which is so much thrust inwards by the tube as to hide that part from immediate view. Considering what the characters are on which the recognised genera of the Convolvulaceous order are established, it certainly appears to me that this genus Mina must be recognised.—*Bot. Reg.*

Otochilus fuscus. Brownish-flowered Otochilus. Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monándria. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) A very singular, but by no means showy epiphyte; an inhabitant of the trunks of trees in Nepal, and by Dr. Wallich introduced into this country. It flowered in the Glasgow Botanic Garden in February 1841. The flowers are arranged on a raceme, and are of pale flesh-colour with a brown column.—*Bot. Mag.*

Houlle'tia Brocklehurstiana. Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monándria. (*Stove Epiphyte*).—This was first flowered by T. Brocklehurst, Esq., of the Fence, near Macclesfield, and subsequently in the nurseries of Mr. Knight, and Messrs. Henderson. The pseudo-bulbs and leaves very much resemble those of Maxillária Warreana. The former are large, somewhat conical, and strongly furrowed; while the foliage is spreading, with deeply-depressed nerves. The flower-scape being produced at the base of the newly-formed shoots, appears at a time when there is little or no foliage. It is very stout, nearly upright, and bears six or seven handsome blossoms, which are often from three to four inches in diameter. They form a somewhat concave surface, with brownish and richly-mottled sepals and petals, and a singularly-formed, as well as a beautifully-coloured, lip. Although the species will flourish in a suspended basket, it seems to thrive best in a pot, filled with reduced sphagnum, turfy heath-soil, and pot-sherds. When it begins growing, and while it is in an excitable state, it should be freely watered, on account of its vigorous character; but very little water will be required during its period of torpidity. It is now in most nurseries, and may be propagated by taking off one or more of the pseudo-bulbs.—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

Podotheca Gnaphalioides. **Cudweed Podotheca.** Compósitæ. Syngenésia Æqualis. (*Greenhouse Annual.*) This very distinct species was raised at the nursery of Messrs. J. Dickson and Sons, Edinburgh, in spring, 1841, from a collection of Swan River seeds communicated the year before by Mr. Murray, Lintrose. It flowered abundantly in July and August, but ripened no seed; it has, however, been propagated by cuttings. The flowers are bright yellow, and borne on close terminal heads.—*Bot. Mag.*

Epidéndrum cinnabarinum. **Cinnabar Epidendrum.** Orchidáceæ, § Epidéndreæ. Gynándria Monándria. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—This beautiful plant was obtained from Pernambuco by Messrs. Loddiges, with whom it flowered in May 1840. Salzmann, a German collector, originally met with it in sandy thickets near Bahia; and it is found among Martius' plants from the same province, marked "high ground of the Serra de Sincorá, and on rocks near Villa Rica, in the province of Mines, growing from four to five feet high." It ought to be grown in the Orchidaceous house or moist stove. The pots should be well drained; this is very simply done by inverting a small pot in a larger one, which also allows the heat to rise readily to the roots. It grows well in brown turfy peat, and requires a liberal supply of water during the growing season. Its general treatment may be much the same as that of E. elongatum.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ENGLISH COTTAGE.

Beside a lane, diverging from a wood,
Where tall tree-tops o'er-roof'd the grassy way,
A white-wash'd cot in calm seclusion stood,
And, sloping down to face the southern ray,
Before the door a well-stock'd garden lay;
Clean-weeded beds by winding walks outspread,
Where household roots were ripening day by day,
And blossom'd beans delicious perfume shed,
While fruit-trees bending low, arch'd closely overhead.

All round the place a look of comfort beam'd,
True English comfort, homely, calm, and sweet!
The very trees, amid their stillness, seem'd
With quiet joy their leafy friends to meet,
And on the roses smiled beside their feet:
The shaded lane, the soft and balmy air,
The breath of flowers new-waked the morn to greet;
All seem'd so pure, so innocent, and fair,
That in such scenes as these man never need despair.

Along the walls sweet-scented creepers hung,
Nail'd here and there, their fragile stems to stay;
And after rain the gentle breezes flung
Such floating fragrance far across the way,
As lured the bees from distant fields to stray;
A rustic porch, with straggling woodbine dress'd,
And blooming roses made the cottage gay;
While near at hand, the plum-tree's welcome guest,
Three summers, undisturbed, a thrush had built her nest.

In two small plots, with border-box hemm'd round,
Rare healing plants and choicest pot-herbs grew;
The garden-balm, 'mid village dames renown'd;
And fragrant thyme, its rich aroma threw
O'er mint and white-leaved sage, and bitter rue.
Not far from these the straw-thatch'd bee-hives stood,
Where in and out, all day, incessant flew
The labouring bees, so bent on public good
That idlers none disgraced that busy neighbourhood.

Belfast Chronicle.

Artificial Climate.—As the exertions of naturalists, botanists, and gardeners to introduce new plants from foreign countries to our own are continually on the increase, it is the duty of cultivators to study the nature of every plant more minutely, in order to place it in a similar situation to that to which it was accustomed. The hints which travellers give us should be accurately attended to, because they have acquired their experience from actual observation. The want of success with new plants in our gardens is for the most part occasioned by our ignorance of their natural soil, climate, and station; and thus success is often a mere chance, instead of the consequence of real knowledge. Twenty years ago, we should scarcely have thought that our greenhouses could have been filled with epiphytes, parasites, &c.; and although their culture is yet new in many gardens, still the progress is very perceptible. In the publication of new plants, the locality and method of cultivation should be mentioned, especially of Orchidaceæ, paying attention to how long each kind should be kept dry or moist, and the length of time it should rest before being repotted. Many gardeners have imbibed the erroneous opinion that tropical plants should be kept in constant vegetation, as if they enjoyed an eternal summer. This is a wrong notion, for there also vegetation is arrested, although but for a short time; some trees lose their foliage, and even evergreens remain in a dormant state. It is therefore necessary that we should in our hothouses allow trees and shrubs a certain period of rest, that they may prepare themselves for a new growth, especially those plants which lose their leaves every year, which, with few exceptions, neither produce blossom nor fruit if kept constantly growing in an unvarying temperature. In greenhouses, kept at all times to a certain degree, plants do not thrive so gaily, nor are they so healthy, as where a considerable range of temperature is permitted. On this account, the house should be kept warmer during the day than at night. The plants require this, both for rest and restoration. More attention should therefore be paid to it, as hothouses are generally warmed by flues, which create a dry heat, and have a disadvantageous effect on vegetable life. Although there are means of filling the air with the necessary moisture, still this is soon dried up by the heat of the flues, and cannot be always replaced. A well-constructed hot-water apparatus offers a great advantage; and plants in such houses thrive much better. Perhaps the time is not distant when this method of heating will be universally practised. By overheating the dry stove, the plants soon lose their foliage, whilst the former does not produce so deleterious an effect. The worst period for hothouses occurs in October and November, when the days are often moist and dull, with cold nights. If the gardener is not at that time very cautious in heating the houses, the plants are soon deprived of their leaves, and become sickly. In like manner, it is injurious when sun and fire-heat come in contact, which often happens in changeable weather, the sun darting out when least expected. All these disadvantages are avoided by the hot-water system. We have gained much by this method of treatment; and many things may be cultivated which otherwise would never have succeeded. By this arrangement, not only may the interior of houses be heated, but also the beds in which seedling plants are grown, and where, by careful cultivation, they can be preserved through the winter without glass.—*M. Otto, in the Garten-Zeitung.*

New Cactus.—A new seedling of most extraordinary beauty has just been sent us by Mr. Conway, Nurseryman, Old Brompton. It is a cross between *Speciosissimus* and *Ackermanni*, having the large size of the former and the rich scarlet colour of the latter, with only a tinge of violet inside. Although the plant has only now flowered for the first time and is quite small, the blossoms measured eight inches in diameter. The petals have a fine broad oblong outline, and the stigma is a bright violet. It is much the handsomest sort yet raised. It is to be called Conway's Giant, and its name is no exaggeration.

The Druse Onion.—A good many bulbs of this new vegetable have been brought from Lebanon, by Colonel Colquhoun of the Artillery, and by him given to his friends. It is a narrow bulb, rather wider at the upper end, and about five inches long. It is said to be of excellent quality, and to propagate itself by cloves like Garlic. It was obtained from the mountainous region inhabited by the Druses.

Mr. Hartweg.—Advices from this collector have been received by the Horticultural Society down to the 28th of January, at which period he was at Riobamba, at the foot of Chimborazo, distant about six leagues, with Tunguragua and Casquirazo, also snow-capped mountains, in full view. After examining these points of the Andes he was about to penetrate into Popayan. The difficulty of travelling in Guayaquil had proved serious, owing to the badness of the roads intersected in all directions by mountain streams, of which, near Loxa, he had had to cross sixty-five in one day! The roads were called good when the mud was only up to the mules' fetlocks. At Loxa he had found a large quantity of Epiphytes, quite new, and among them a new Cattleya of great beauty, some magnificent twining Oncidiums, the true Cyrtochila of Humboldt, and the famous Wax Palm, whose waxy secretion is mixed with tallow and made into candles. His collections from this neighbourhood also include several vaccinaceous plants, probably Thiebaudias, and possibly Macleania and Cavendishia, many bulbs, between 80 and 90 kinds of seed, and between 2 and 300 species of dried plants. These had been despatched from Guayaquil to Panama on the 1st of January, in sixteen chests, and are on their way home. At Cuenca he had fallen in with some beautiful species of Berberis, with small leaves and large flowers, a tall shrubby Lobelia, a gigantic Tropæolum, with pale yellow flowers and enormous seeds, ascending to the summit of the highest trees, and a large-rooted Gesnera.

Botanical News.—We are glad to announce the appointment of Mr. Gardner to the Chair of Botany in the Andersonian Institution at Glasgow. A fourth part of the Prince of Salm Dyck's Monograph of Aloes and Mesembryanthemums, and a new part of Otto and Pfeiffer's Monograph of Cartaceæ, are published. The second part of Vol. II. of Torrey and Gray's Flora of North America is on sale; it continues Compositæ as far as Achyrachæna, and is entirely systematical. Schleiden and Vogel have published an important paper on albumen, the substance of which we shall give very shortly. A posthumous memoir on Myrtaceæ, by De Candolle, has appeared in the Memoirs of the Physical Society of Geneva. M. Alphonse De Candolle has inserted in the Bibl. Univ. de Genève a Memoir on the increase of Cocoa-nut stems; the same author has completed his valuable researches on the Myrsinaceous order. We have also before us a Memoir on a Sapotaceous genus called Labourdonnaisia, by M. Bojer; some interesting observations by Fenzl, of Vienna, upon some genera, Bignoniaceous and otherwise, of doubtful affinity; and a new number of the Nova Acta (v. 19, suppl. 2), comprehending a paper on Lepidagathis, by Nees Von Esenbeck; and on Chamælaucieæ, by Schauer.

Floating Gardens of Kashmir.—An important use is made of the abundant water surface of Kashmir, in the formation of floating gardens. Various aquatic plants spring from the bottom of the lake, as Water Lilies, Confervæ, Reeds, &c. By cutting the roots of these about two feet below the surface of the water, they lose all connexion with the bottom of the lake, but retain their former connexion with respect to each other. When thus detached from the soil, they are pressed into somewhat closer contact, and formed into beds about two yards wide and of an indefinite length. The heads of the Sedges and other plants of the float are now cut off and laid upon its surface and covered with a thin coat of mud, which gradually sinks into the mass of matted roots. The bed floats, but is retained in its position by a stake driven through at each end, which admits of its rising and falling with the river. A quantity of Confervæ are torn off from the bottom of the lake and are formed into conical mounds upon the floats, about two feet in diameter at the base, and of the same height, terminating at the top in a hollow, which is filled with fresh mud, to which wood-ashes are sometimes added. The Cucumber and Melon plants, having each about four leaves, are planted three in each mound, of which a double row runs along the edge of every bed, distant about two feet from each other. No further care is requisite, except that of collecting the fruit; and a more economical plan of raising Cucumbers can scarcely be devised. I traversed a tract of about fifty acres of these floating gardens, and saw not above a dozen unhealthy plants. The general depth of the beds was about two feet, and some of them were about seven feet wide.—*Moorcroft's Travels*, vol. ii. p. 137.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Waterer's Exhibition of Rhododendrons and Azaleas, in the King's Road.—We last week gave some account of the magnificent display of these plants in Mr. Waterer's Nursery, at Knaphill. Let us now recommend, most strongly, our readers, who have not leisure for a longer ride, to visit the King's Road, where the choicest of Mr. Waterer's specimens are gathered together, under canvas, and are arranged in a most attractive manner. There is nothing near London so beautiful as this is just now, even although the Azaleas are nearly gone: for they are succeeded by noble bushes of Rhododendrons of all colours, and by Kalmias such as are rarely offered for sale. Protected by a canvas screen, and kept moist by frequent watering, the plants retain their freshness much more than would be the case in the open air.

Mr. Goldham, of Islington, is one of the most distinguished Tulip-growers of the present day: he has for many years been weeding his collection of such flowers as would not bear the scrutinising eye of the floral critic—so that his bed has become very select. It also contains many flowers of first-rate character, broken by himself, which from their slowness in increasing have not found their way into other collections. The season has been an unfavourable one for Tulips: and this bed bears evidence, with the others we have visited, that its bad effects have been general. Nevertheless, in every bed many flowers will be found in a state to repay a long journey. In the class of Byblœmens, Pandora was finer than we had ever seen it: the flame small and clear. Napoleon is a flower of the same character, but with a broader flame. These have both short, fine cups, which, when fully expanded, display the clear bottoms and markings to the greatest advantage. Parmegiano was very fine; and Fanny Kemble, Duchess of Sutherland, Violet Quarto, and John Kemble, sustained their high reputation. Belle Actrice, and Roi de Siam, an old favourite we wish oftener to see, were both in a fine state. Among the Roses, the Gem, attractive from its high-coloured flame, was not so good as we have seen it: but Goldham's Maria (a beautiful Rose), and his Queen (a new flower, with a peculiar flame), made up for the Gem being a little out of character. Fleur des Dames and Catalani were both remarkable. In the class of Bizarres, Goldham's Sultan and Milton—the first for its rich flame and feather, and the latter for its constant feather and delicate ground—merited notice. Shakspere, Polyphemus, Surpasse Pompe, and Apelles, with its bright ground and narrow feather, were extremely good. Another Bizarre, which we noticed last season among the offsets, we found transferred to the bed, and will in future be known as Goldham's Perfection—a title which it appears to merit, from the exquisite form of the cup, its clear bright yellow ground, and its sharp and beautifully pencilled feather. Mr. Goldham has been again successful this season in breaking several flowers, some of which are of a high character. Among the best were the following:—Rose superb, a deep-coloured rose, with a bold flame, of the same character of breaking as Holmes's King; a fine Bizarre, named Dr. Lindley, the ground of the deepest orange yellow we have seen in the Tulip, with a decided flame; both these flowers have novelty, with their other good qualities, to recommend them: a Byblœmen called Jane, possessing a fine cup, with good flame, upon a delicate white; a beautiful Rose, with the feather perfect, good cup, and clear ground; a Bizarre similar to Groom's Prince Albert in its style of breaking—the difference consisting principally in the colour of the feathering, which in this is a rosy purple; another Bizarre, with a perfect narrow feather, good cup, and clear bright yellow ground, very fine. There were several others, of various degrees of merit. A purple Rose, with a deep uniform feather in all the petals; and another with a mouse-colour mixed with the rose at the bottom of the flame. These we regarded as the élite of the newly-broken flowers. Considering the quantity of Tulips annually broken, with finely-formed cups and stainless bottoms, it is evident that this new and superior class of flowers will supersede the old varieties, whose value consists principally in their colour and regularity of marking. The aim of the present growers is to unite these qualities with cups of unexceptionable form, and with grounds in which no impurity enters. This will no doubt in a few years be attained; it has been Mr. Goldham's favourite object, and he has long pursued it with perseverance and untiring zeal.

Mr. Groom's Tulips were noticed at the commencement of the season; we visited the bed afterwards, to see in a state of perfection his Victoria Regina. This is a feathered Byblœmen, and one of the most perfect Tulips we ever saw. The cup is finely formed, the petals well rounded, even on their edges, setting close to each other, and retaining to the last their beautiful shape. The feathering is uniform, beautifully and perfectly pencilled, beginning low down on the petal, and continuing unbroken to the top. The white is clean, and the purple very rich. After a careful examination it left one wish only unsatisfied, that is, regarding its height: we wished the stem a few inches longer, that the flower might appear to court the scrutiny it can so well sustain without damage to its reputation. Mr. Groom's flowers are evidently much improved by their removal from Walworth into a purer air—in size and colour they are very superior to last season. The Anemones are blooming finely, and the Ranunculuses promise well.—*25th May.*

Reviews.

Practical Chemistry for Farmers and Landowners. By Joshua Trimmer. 8vo. Parker. 1842.

This is a good practical book on the important subject of agricultural chemistry, well written, by a person familiar with the details of husbandry and the wants of farmers, as well as with their ways of thinking. It professes to be a popular exposition of Liebig's book, in order that the principles of that writer "may be brought home to those who are ignorant of even the rudiments of the science" of chemistry. It is, however, not a servile imitation; a popular view of chemistry is given in the first instance, and it is only after leading the reader through the foundations of the subject, that, in a second part of his work, the practical application of chemical facts to the purposes of the farmer is brought forward by Mr. Trimmer. Here it is that the assertions, facts, and theories of Liebig are employed, intermingled, however, with valuable information, derived from the writings of Sprengel and others, and an explanation of the reasons why they are so important, with reference to that great end, which must be paramount to all others, the obtaining the greatest amount of produce from a given piece of land, at the smallest possible expense.

If farmers would but study such a book as this, so as to understand it, they could not fail to derive great advantage from it; but for that purpose it must really be studied; to read it only is of little use: for Mr. Trimmer does not treat the subject superficially; on the contrary, he goes into chemical explanations of everything he touches upon, as well as chemical calculations of the profit or loss upon many of the operations that engage his attention. On this account, although the book is written in a familiar manner, and in a plain unaffected style, it nevertheless *must* be read with attention to be comprehended.

We select a passage or two, almost at random. The following extract shows the way in which the author looks at the subject he has undertaken to deal with :—

"Of all the improvements which have taken place in British Agriculture during the last century, few have originated with practical farmers. They have been adopted by them, it is true, but it has been slowly and reluctantly; and when adopted they have been adhered to with the same pertinacity as the old practice which they superseded. The farmer of the present day considers his mode of cultivation perfect, and plumes himself on his four or six-course rotation, by which the soil is maintained in a state of fertility by the alternation of green with white crops. His grandfather considered this a grievous innovation, and held that no good wheat had been grown since the abandonment of the antiquated system of three crops and a fallow. His grandson, on the other hand, will wonder that in applying the animal excrements which constitute farmyard manure, he should have systematically deprived them of the greater part of their fertilising properties before he laid them on the land; that he should so utterly have neglected the most powerful manure of all—human urine; and that he should have been at the expense of carting from one extremity of a large and hilly farm to the other, many tons per acre of rotten dung, when the same results might have been obtained by means of a few hundredweights of certain cheap salts. It is the same with mechanical improvements of the implements used in agriculture. Every district has its favourite plough, handed down from father to son from the rudest times, and constructed in apparent defiance of some of the plainest principles of mechanics. Improvements in the construction of ploughs are effected, which render them capable of performing their work as well or better, and with a smaller expenditure of labour; but the workmen who have been accustomed to the old implements cannot hold the new, and the farmer does not like them. 'Your little kicketing ploughs,' he tells you, 'may do very well on the light lands of Norfolk, or even on the clays of Essex, but they will not do *here*; and as to your two horses, we find quite enough to do to plough our land properly with four.' As well might they lock the wheels of their wagons and carts, and then insist on the necessity of an increased number of horses to draw them; or take the edge off their carving knives, and contend that nothing but blunt knives, and plenty of strength, will cut meat properly. And yet the ploughs of improved construction slowly make their way, and become the established plough of the district; and men are now working their land with two horses, who, when the first implements of the kind made their appearance in their neighbourhood, twenty years ago, allowed the farmer who used them three years only before he would be dragging them along the surface of the ground. It was the same with the improved breeds of cattle. The new Leicesters, and the Short-horns, had to contend with much prejudice in every fresh district in which they came in contact with the native races, which they have superseded. They have now become such idols of butchers and graziers, that practical men give fancy prices for them, and the current of prejudice appears to be so far taking the opposite direction, that the valuable qualities of some of the unimproved breeds by which they are adapted to their native districts appear too much overlooked in the prevalent rage for producing the greatest quantity of tallow in the shortest possible time."

Mr. Trimmer's observations on Bones illustrate his usual mode of treating more scientific topics :—

"The manuring powers of ground bones are due partly to the presence of the nitrogen of their gelatine (when it has not been extracted by boiling), and partly to their phosphates of lime and magnesia. The constituents of bones, according to the analysis of Berzelius, have been already stated. Liebig estimates the amount of nitrogen contained in the 32 or 33 per cent. of gelatine at 5.28 in 100 parts of that substance, and consequently that 100 lbs. of bones are equivalent, as a nitrogenous manure, to 250 lbs. of human urine. He further estimates that 8 lbs. of bone-dust contain as much of the phosphates of lime and magnesia as 1,000 lbs. of hay or wheat straw, and that 2 lbs. contain as much of these phosphates as 1,000 lbs. of the grain of wheat. When reduced to fine powder, and moistened, bones generate heat; their gelatine is decomposed and converted into the carbonate and other salts of ammonia, which are retained in a great measure by the powder itself. He recommends, as the best mode of their application, that they should be wetted, in a state of fine powder, with half their weight of sulphuric acid diluted with three or four parts of water, and after they have been thus digested for some time, and 100 parts of water have been added, that the mixture should be sprinkled over the field before the plough. The free acids unite immediately with the alkalies existing in the soil, and form neutral compounds. Corn and kitchen-garden crops throve vigorously in a soil consisting of decomposed grauwacke (a sandstone of the slate series), when thus manured. The superior efficacy of boiled to unboiled bones he attributes to the removal of the fatty matter, by boiling, the presence of which impedes the putrefaction of the gelatine. As a substitute for bones, he recommends the employment of a similar solution of phosphates in muriatic acid, the refuse of glue manufactories, many hundred tons of which are annually thrown away. In consequence of this suggestion, this glue refuse has recently been tried as a manure for turnips, with the best success. Bones have long been used in Norfolk for turnips, drilled in with the seed, at the rate of 20 bushels per acre, but are now getting rather out of repute in some parts of that county, partly perhaps because the ground, from their repeated use, contains as much of the phosphates as the crops grown on it require—and therefore an additional dose produces no effect; and partly on account of a disease with which the sheep have been affected, and which is supposed, whether justly or not, to be confined to the land which has been much dressed with bones. Unboiled bones contain 33 per cent. of gelatine (yielding 5.28 per cent. of nitrogen), 52.20 per cent. of the phosphates of lime and magnesia, and 11.30 per cent. carbonate of lime, and in these, with the exception of a trifling proportion of soda, their manuring powers must be sought. 261 lbs. of bones contain 86.13 lbs. of gelatine (equal to 4.54 lbs. of nitrogen), and 136.24 lbs. of phosphates, and 29.50 lbs. of carbonate of lime, answering to 16.5 of lime. Hay containing 1 per cent. of nitrogen, the 4½ lbs. of nitrogen would produce 450 lbs. of hay; and 8 lbs. of bones, containing as much phosphate of lime and magnesia as 1,000 lbs. of hay, 261 lbs. of bones ought to contain as much of these phosphates as 32,625 lbs. of hay. On the whole, notwithstanding the great benefit derived from the use of bones in the above quantity, there is reason to suppose that a more economical mode of application might be devised, by using them in smaller quantities, mixed with some nitrogenous manure—sulphate of ammonia, for instance—of which 112 lbs., worth about 25s., contain 21 lbs. of nitrogen."

In conclusion, we conscientiously recommend this work as a useful addition to a Farmer's or Gardener's library. The only thing we are disposed to criticise is its having been published *without an index;* which would have much increased its value.

A Word or Two on Guano,

Is a pamphlet by Mr. Potter, giving an account of an artificial substance which he manufactures as a substitute for this celebrated manure. There can be no doubt that a chemist is able to compound the ingredients of Guano in such a way as to form a substance in no essential particular different from that which is brought from Peru; and which may have a great advantage over the foreign substance in the uniformity of its composition. Mr. Potter says :—

"After very many experiments I have formed such a mixture, which I can with the greatest confidence recommend to the notice of agriculturists, and most earnestly solicit them, not so much for the sake of any benefit I may ultimately receive, as for their own advantage, and, consequently, for that of the nation itself, (for anything affecting agriculture affects the national interests,) to make trial of it against any other manure, such as farmyard manure, bones, native guano, saltpetre, nitrate of soda, urate, rape, &c., in the manner recommended by Professor Johnston. In the *Artificial Guano, uniformity of composition* may be always depended on, so that the farmer will not be open to the disappointment and vexation arising from the use of an uncertain substance, which may produce splendid results one year, and the next be comparatively useless."

How far Mr. Potter's expectations, or those of the purchasers of this artificial manure, may be answered, can only be determined by experiment. We certainly, however, advise our agricultural friends to give it a fair trial. And this further we may say: that, if a sensible pamphlet, well written, is any guarantee of the author's acquaintance with the subject of manures, the treatise before us justifies our placing confidence in his recommendation of the Artificial Guano.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

THE present season having been so prolific in blossom, and so favourable to the setting of the fruit, an unusually abundant crop may be generally expected; more so, in fact, than the trees can possibly mature. Those therefore who prefer a reasonable supply of good fruit to a profuse quantity of an inferior quality, should at once put in force the recommendation given in a previous Calendar, to reduce the fruit, by thinning, within the bounds of a fair and proper crop, before the vigour of the trees is diminished by their excessive load. This suggestion is chiefly applicable to espalier, wall, and dwarf trees; those only, in short, which are confined within prescribed limits by pruning and training. To thin the fruit of large orchard trees would of course be quite impracticable; but the advantage of reducing the immense burden of those that are accessible is so palpable, that it only requires to be named to induce its adoption.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—The principal part of the fruiting plants for supplying the dessert up to Christmas ought now to be showing. If no symptoms of this are discernible, the plants should be subjected to a higher temperature, and at the same time kept drier, which sudden change of treatment will most likely have the desired effect. Besides the top-dressing, or earthing, formerly advised, the swelling of the fruit would be assisted by liquid manure once a week, especially if the plants are confined to small pots. All suckers that are not wanted should be prevented from growing by twisting out their hearts by means of a pointed stick. Except to increase the stock of a particular sort, not more than two ought to be left upon each plant.

VINERY.—Vines are sometimes trained to the rafters of a Peach-house. This is not a good practice, especially when the Peach-trees are forced rather early, because at certain stages these and the Vines will require opposite treatment. For instance, if the Vines and the Peach-trees were excited at the same time, the former will be in blossom, and will consequently require to be kept warmer than usual, at the time when the latter will be about forming their stones, and will necessarily require more air than usual. This difficulty is much more easily overcome now in the late house than it would have been earlier in the season; still, considerable caution will be necessary at this time, if such a case occurs, to prevent one or other of the crops from being sacrificed.

PEACH-HOUSE.—Expose the trees freely whenever practicable. Fruit that is swelling off should be kept warmer, and the house closed earlier in the afternoon, than those which are later. As soon as the fruit in the first house is all gathered, wash the trees well with an engine, and water the borders if necessary.

CHERRY-HOUSE.—Ripening fruit should have all the air possible; the sashes may be kept partly open all night in fine weather. Take care that the trees are quite clean previously to the ripening of the cherries.

FIG-HOUSE.—A dry and free atmosphere is essential when the fruit is ripe. The trees must not be syringed, nor any more water given at the root than is required to keep them in health, till the first crop is all gathered.

CUCUMBERS AND MELONS.—It will be advisable to keep up a moderate degree of heat in the beds, by means of linings; otherwise the plants will be severely checked in case of the occurrence of a few sunless days and cold nights. Cut off all deformed fruit, leaving one only at each joint; if very fine fruit is desired, it must be left proportionally thin, and put, when quite young, into boxes or glasses made for the purpose.

KIDNEY BEANS.—If any of those directed to be sown in pots in the end of April have been kept under glass, they will now be in blossom. Give them room and plenty of water, and they will continue to bear till the first-transplanted crop supplies the table.

Out-door Department.

ASPARAGUS.—As Peas are now coming into use, Asparagus ought not to be cut so close as it has been; all the weaker shoots should be allowed to grow after this time, and only an occasional dish cut of the strongest. Bear in mind that the more it is cut this season, the less there will be to cut next.

BEANS.—Another crop should be put in. Top the plants from previous sowings when they are in full bloom, and before the fruit is set.

BROCCOLI.—Water that transplanted, if the weather be at all dry.

CAULIFLOWERS.—The autumn-sown plants will now be heading, and in droughty weather will require copious waterings; also water those recently transplanted, together with Cabbages and all other Greens.

CARDOONS.—Thin the first sown, leaving single plants a yard apart.

CHERVIL, CURLED MALLOWS (for garnishing), BORAGE, and any annual herbs of which a succession is required, should now be sown.

LEEKS.—Transplant a part of those first sown. To obtain large plants, they should be grown in rich soil, or in shallow manured trenches, like Celery. If the latter mode is adopted, they can be earthed up as they grow, to blanch the stems.

LETTUCE.—Keep up a plentiful stock of plants of different ages by frequent sowings and plantings, for in dry weather many will run.

ONIONS.—Take advantage of showery weather to thin the spring-sown beds; the thinnings may be planted if required.

PEAS.—The sticking of these is often deferred too long, when they fall on one side by their own weight, and cannot be set into a proper position without bruising and injuring the stems; this should be guarded against by giving them support in proper time.

TOMATOES.—If not yet done, plant these against a wall or paling. Capsicums, Basil, Tobacco, and all other tender annual herbs should now be put out.

ORCHARD.—Clean the Strawberry plantations thoroughly before the fruit begins to ripen. The bare ground between the rows should be covered with short grass from the mowing of the lawn, which will keep the ground cool in dry, and the fruit clean in wet, weather. In gathering green Gooseberries for bottling, choose sizeable ones, leaving the largest berries to ripen for dessert. Wall-trees must be frequently washed by the garden-engine; for if insects become numerous, they will not be got under without much trouble, as well as injury to the trees. Soap-suds are a powerful check to the Cherry aphis, but tobacco-water is the most effectual liquid remedy. Trees that are badly infested should be pruned previously to washing, by which a number of insects will be got rid of.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—Artificial heat may now be dispensed with; give air freely during the day, and shut up early in the afternoon in order to get the house warm for the evening. If the directions formerly given respecting the thinning of plants have been attended to, the only thing to be done now is to train them carefully into the desired form. Do not shade the plants too much, or they will grow weakly. Orchidaceous plants, however, require more shade than others.

GREENHOUSE AND CONSERVATORY.—The canvas screen formerly suggested will be found extremely serviceable in prolonging the freshness of the flowers, and also in saving considerable labour in watering, which is an important object in dry weather, when both time and water may be profitably employed in other quarters. Camellias that have made their wood and formed their blossom-buds should be removed to a cool situation, where they will not be exposed to bright sunshine, by which their tender leaves would be discoloured. Those that are wanted to flower before Christmas had better be kept a little longer under glass, to forward their buds. Some cultivators prefer the stage of growth above alluded to for repotting their plants, alleging that the pots then get well filled with roots before winter, which is not the case when the plants are potted in autumn.

PITS AND FRAMES.—Young plants, whether from seeds or cuttings, will be better in one of these structures than exposed to all sorts of weather out of doors. By tilting the sashes at the back and front, the plants will have the benefit of the free air, and can readily be shaded from the burning sun in very hot days. In potting off seedling greenhouse or stove plants, use small pots and very sandy soil at first, by which they will be encouraged to root freely.

Out-door Department.

Continue to tie up perennial flowers as necessary, and pay attention to the proper thinning of annuals which have been sown in the flower-borders; these are generally allowed to stand much too thick. In dry weather a sufficient supply of moisture must be given to all flowers that have lately been planted out, especially to those turned out of pots, the balls of which are liable to get dry, while the soil around them is comparatively damp and moist.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NURSERY.—Wild Rose-trees which have been planted for stocks to bud upon should be examined, and all the side shoots rubbed off, excepting three or four at the proper height to form a head. Take care to remove the clay and ligatures from vigorous-growing grafts in time, that the part united to the stock may have room to swell.

FOREST AND COPPICE WOODS.—The same process of cleaning recommended last week to be adopted with young trees should also be followed with hedges, and especially with young ones, which are too often seen quite choked with weeds.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending June 2, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

	BAROMETER.		THERMOMETER.			Wind.	Rain.
May	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday 27	29.929	29.911	68	51	59.5	S.	.13
Saturday 28	30.066	29.968	70	41	55.5	W.	
Sunday 29	30.124	29.991	71	46	58.5	S.	
Monday 30	30.050	29.955	73	46	59.5	W.	
Tuesday 31	30.155	30.118	73	41	57.0	N.W.	
June							
Wednesday 1	30.211	30.125	76	56	66.0	S.W.	
Thursday 2	30.265	30.169	73	41	57.0	N.W.	
Average	30.114	30.036	72.0	46.0	59.0		.13

May 27. Cloudy and fine; overcast and mild; rain.
28. Overcast; very fine; sultry; clear at night.
29. Clear, with very dry air; fine throughout.
30. Exceedingly fine; clear at night.
31. Very fine, with light clouds; cloudy at night.
June 1. Very fine, with brisk S.W. wind; cloudy.
2. Overcast; fine, with light clouds; sultry; clear at night.
Mean temperature of the week, 1.4 above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending June 11, 1842.

June.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	5	68.8	46.0	57.4	8	0.64 in.	2	2	—	—	2	2	5	3
Mon.	6	67.6	47.7	57.6	9	0.28	3	3	—	1	3	2	1	3
Tues.	7	66.4	46.3	56.4	5	0.53	3	3	—	2	2	1	3	2
Wed.	8	69.3	47.3	58.3	4	0.07	3	3	1	—	3	1	4	1
Thurs.	9	71.6	48.7	60.2	6	0.60	1	2	1	1	3	4	2	2
Fri.	10	72.5	49.6	61.0	7	0.17	1	3	—	1	2	5	3	1
Sat.	11	71.1	51.0	61.0	7	0.47	—	4	1	1	3	3	4	—

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 10th, 1833 and 1835—thermometer 87°; and the lowest on the 9th, 1838—thermometer 35°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending June 3, 1842.

The late fine weather has considerably increased the supply of almost all kinds of Fruits and Vegetables; and trade has been brisker than for many preceding weeks. *Fruit.*—Pines are plentiful, and their price is rather abated, being from 6*s.* to 12*s.* per lb. Grapes are abundant, of good quality, at the same rate as in our last report. Some White Muscats have appeared during the week, at 10*s.* per lb. Melons are fetching from 3*s.* to 10*s.* each. Peaches and Nectarines are becoming more abundant, at a somewhat reduced price, being from 12*s.* to 30*s.* per doz. Cherries are ranging between 4*s.* and 15*s.* per lb. Strawberries continue much the same as they were last week. There are abundance of Gooseberries and Currants; which are considerably cheaper than in our last account. Apples are not quite so plentiful; we observed some good samples of the Gooseberry Pippin, and French Crab; the former from 7*s.* to 9*s.* per bushel, the latter from 5*s.* to 7*s.* per bushel. Cucumbers are abundant, and are much cheaper than they have yet been. *Vegetables.*—Asparagus still maintains its high price, and is by no means plentiful; the best is fetching from 4*s.* to 6*s.* per bunch. Cauliflowers are improved in quality, and are somewhat cheaper, from 2*s.* to 8*s.* per doz. Peas have become daily more plentiful; they are selling at 30*s.* per barge, and from 10*s.* to 12*s.* per bushel. Cabbages are exceedingly abundant, and of good quality, from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per doz. New Potatoes are much cheaper, being from 4*d.* to 1*s.* per lb.; the Cornish kinds from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per dozen lbs. Young Turnips and Carrots are plentiful; the former from 3*s.* to 8*s.* per doz. bunches, the latter from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per bunch. Rhubarb is abundant, from 4*s.* to 12*s.* per doz. bundles. Mushrooms are rather scarce, and are selling from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per pottle.

PRICES Saturday, June 4, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Apples, Kitchen, per bush. 3*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
— Dessert, per bushel, 5*s* to 12*s*
Strawberries, forced, per oz., 4*d* to 1*s*
Peaches, per doz. 12*s* to 30*s*
Nectarines, per doz., 12*s* to 30*s*
Pine Apple, per lb. 6*s* to 12*s*
Grapes, per pound, 4*s* to 8*s*
— Muscats, per pound, 10*s*
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per 100, 7*s* to 16*s*
— Bitter, per 100, 10*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 14*s*

Cucumbers, per brace, 8*d* to 3*s*
Melons, English, each, 3*s* to 10*s*
Cherries, per lb. 4*s* to 15*s*
Gooseberries, per hf. sve., 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Currants, per half sieve, 4*s* to 5*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Walnuts, per bushel, 16*s* to 24*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Spanish, 16*s*
— Barcelona, 20*s* to 24*s*
— Turkey, 16*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, White, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 4*s* to 5*s*
Broccoli, Brown, p. bnch., 1*s* 6*d*
Cauliflowers, per doz., 2*s* to 8*s*
Peas, per barge, 18*s* to 24*s*
— per sieve, 8*s* to 12*s*
— per half sieve, 5*s* to 7*s*
— per sack, 21*s* to 26*s*
Kidney Beans, forced, p. 100, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
Potatoes, per ton, 45*s* to 90*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, per bush. 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Turnips, White, per doz. bun., 3*s* to 2*s*
Carrots, young, per bunch, 6*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Parsneps, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s* to 8*s*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 9*d* to 1*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s*
Chives, per pot, 3*d*
Leeks, per dozen bunches, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Artichokes, per doz. 5*s* to 10*s*

Garlic, per lb. 1*s*
Shallots, per doz. bchs., 3*s* to 4*s*
— Green, per bunch, 3*d*
Onions, per half sieve, 5*s* 6*d*
— Green, per bch., 2*d* to 3*d*
Asparagus, per 100, large, 4*s* to 6*s*
— Second or Middling, 2*s* to 3*s*
— Sprue, or Small, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. score, 6*d* to 1*s*
— Cos, 6*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 6*d*
— young, per bundle, 2*s*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Watercress, p. dz. small bunch. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 1*s*
Tarragon, per dozen bunches, 3*s*
Fennel, per dozen bunches, 2*s*
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Sage, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Mint, per dozen bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Marjoram, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Savory, per doz. bunch., 2*s*
Basil, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Rhubarb Stalks, doz. bundles, 4*s* to 12*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

Will any of our correspondents give us information as to the most improved mode of constructing lime-kilns?

A Correspondent is willing to give 2*s.* 6*d.* for a copy of No. 9; to be forwarded to this Office.

D. R.—Do you think the Asparagus is to fill your bottle by magic? In a fortnight or three weeks you may judge of the result, but not sooner. The Asparagus will branch and fill the inside of the bottle; and the only question is whether it will do so fast enough to be tender? We shall see. As the bottles used are of *no* value, we don't see how the system can be called expensive. Those who do not grow Pines and Peaches can exhibit at the Society's meetings, as you will see, by looking to the printed regulations. There is nothing to show that the pulse mentioned in Daniel, chap. i. ver. 12, was any particular kind: it may have been Peas, it may have been Lentils, or both, or anything else of that sort.

J. L.—It is stated by Bosc that the peculiar flavour of Schabziguer Cheese is produced by a small quantity of Chives, Parsley, and Tarragon, chopped very fine. But this corresponds neither with the taste of this sort of cheese, nor with common report. It is believed that the flowers of the Blue Melilot are employed for the purpose of giving this cheese its flavour: we are assured in the French "Dictionary of Natural Sciences," that they are an ingredient in some Swiss cheeses; and in another of these dictionaries (Dict. Class. d'Hist. Nat.) it is distinctly asserted that the Swiss peasants employ it to aromatise that variety of cheese to which they give the name of "Chapsigre." With respect to the name of the cheese, Bosc also states that it is made at Schabziguer, in the canton of Glarus; but we find no mention of such a district as Schabziguer in this Canton. He is, however, right in saying that the cheese is made in Glarus; and it probably takes its name from the *Zieger-klee*, or *Zieger-kraut*, which is the German name of the Blue Melilot. According to Campe's Wörterbuch, *Zieger* is the name given to a particular sort of curd, or cheese made from it. The latter is also called *Zieger-kaese.*

D. Z.—We regard the mode of packing seeds recommended by you as by no means a good one. If you will turn to p. 715 of last year you will see why.

Potentilla.—Your plant is Arthropódium paniculatum. We do not think favourably of either the Calceolaria or Verbena; but perhaps that is owing to their having been so very unskilfully packed. If one way is more effectual than another in destroying flowers, it is that vile system of using cotton wool, which dries up all the juices of a flower, and renders it as dead as itself. Camphor is a good reviver, and so are other things, if a plant is alive; but when dead, such substances have no more power of resuscitation than the Queen's Coroner. You remember the old complaint:—

> The Crowner's quest was held on the body;
> But 'twould not bring him to life again.

J. B.—If Rhubarb seed is not wanted, it is a mere waste of the powers of a plant to allow it to flower. For the same reason, Asparagus should not be permitted to bear berries, nor Sea-kale flowers and seeds. We shall answer your inquiry about Dung in a short time. Look to our leading articles.

Esto Perpetua has too formidable a name for us to undertake the perpetual labour of naming his plants. As we have often stated on former occasions, we are not unwilling to take this upon ourselves to a moderate extent: but we cannot satisfy the curiosity of those who gather some scores of bits of greenhouse plants, huddle them together into a letter, some with, some without marks, and then despatch them to us. Time is too valuable to be thus wasted. Such plants as those of "Esto Perpetua" are such as a gardener ought to be acquainted with himself.

X. Y. Z.—There is no botanical reason why the Kidney-Bean turns or grows round the trainers in one direction, and the Hop, on the contrary; thus reversing the order of the spiral?—It is their nature to do so, and can be no more explained than why man walks on two legs and monkeys on four.

Flora.—The disease with which your Pelargóniums are affected, appears to be very prevalent this season. It is difficult to assign a cause for it, unless we were acquainted with the previous treatment of the plants. If you have been syringing them late in the evening and have neglected to close your house afterwards during some of the cold nights which have occurred of late, that would be sufficient to produce it. In the specimens sent there is not the least trace of an insect.

Erin-go-Bragh. — Your plants are,—1, Erica Boweiana; 5, Kennédya nígricans; 6, Verónica Beccabunga; 7, Erióphorum polystáchion; 8, Carex stricta. The rest are such wretched specimens that it is impossible to determine what they are.

C. F. C.—Ivy, if nailed to it, may be expected after a time to adhere to your whitewashed wall. We know of no other means, as it appears to have an antipathy to lime. Fruit-trees will succeed quite as well against a stone wall as against a brick one, although the former is neither so neat in appearance nor can the trees be trained in such a regular form upon it as upon the latter. The last disadvantage may be, in a great measure, remedied by having a wooden or wire trellis affixed to it.

Pleias.—Your plant is Dielytra formosa. The Bokhara Clover is nearly the same as the White or Siberian Melilot, recommended by M. Thouin to the Agricultural Society of Paris in 1788.

Carnation.—It is rather too soon at present to remove the unnecessary wood from Pear-trees; as too early a removal of it is very apt to cause the next year's buds to push. The safest time to commence doing it is when the shoots become firm and brown at their base; and instead of cutting all of them back within an inch or two of the old branch, as is generally practised, it is much better to leave a few of the strongest with six or eight leaves upon them.

H. T. S.—The best Aquatics for the deeper parts of your pond are Nymphæa alba and lútea, Calla æthiópica, and Agapanthus umbellatus. For the more shallow places, Villársia nymphæoides, Nuphar mínima, Hottónia palustris, and Caltha palustris, will be suitable. They will not be injurious to fish, and may be purchased at most nurseries. Tobacco-smoke will not injure Vines unless they are in bloom, or when the fruit is ripening; at the latter period it is liable to give the Grapes a smoky flavour. You can do nothing better with your Russéllia júncea which is attacked by the scale, than to scrub the parts infested with a stiff brush, which will probably crush them. The method of heating by hot water, inserted in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of last week, is no doubt a good one; it is impossible for the heat of the water to crack the gutters in which it flows.

A. W.—If your Hydrangeas are all in the open border, and you wish to grow some of them in pots, you had better take up a plant, and after separating it, pot off singly some of the strongest shoots, with as many roots attached to them as you can procure. Let the soil in which they are potted be rich, and give them abundance of water, taking care to repot them whenever they require. Those which are left in the border will flower better if the weakest shoots are removed.

A Young Cottager.—The seeds of Fúchsia corymbiflora will vegetate quickly if the pots in which they are sown are plunged in a gentle hotbed. Any light soil will do for the purpose, and the pots should be well drained.

X. Y. Z.—We do not see what advantage can be derived from mixing Gypsum with the soil in which you intend to pot Auriculas and Pelargóniums.

H. S.—There is no occasion to cut off the flower-stalks of the Wistá'ria (Gly'cine) sinensis when the bloom is fallen. As the plant never perfects its seeds in this country, the bare stalks can be productive of no injury to it.

J. C. L.—No. 1 seems one of the mule Hippeastra near Johnsonii; No. 2 is H. aúlicum.

An Original Subscriber.—Pyrus pinnatifida.

A Lady Gardener will find the following Mesembryanthemums well suited to turning out in beds during the summer, provided such beds be hot and dry, viz.—Compressum, acinaciforme, rubrocinctum, lácerum, blandum, bicolorum, barbatum, pomeridianum, trícolor, papillosum.

Messrs. Donald and Son.—Flowers of a perishable nature should never be sent on a Saturday—they remain at a coach-office during Sunday—the day following they are probably too far gone to allow of a correct opinion being formed of their merits. When your box reached us the petals of your Pansies were all curled up, so that it was impossible to judge of the form of the flower, and the colour in the centres of three of them appears to have run. The eye in most of them wants boldness. Nos. 1 and 4 seem to be the best. The Passion-flower is of no particular merit.

Horace.—Your seedling Pelargonium will make a showy variety for the greenhouse. The rules by which this family are now judged are strict and precise, and your flower is deficient in the first important point, which is form; the under petals being too long, and rather too thin, they soon become loose, and prevent the flower retaining the form with which it opens. The delicate pink colour of the flower is very beautiful, the spot on the upper petals (which are of a good form) is well defined. It is superior to many of the Pelargoniums we are in the habit of seeing.

P. G.—No satisfactory opinion can be given upon the merits of your seedling Pelargoniums from the state in which the flowers were sent; we, however, like the appearance of them. No. 1 is a desirable colour; 2 bears a close resemblance to the Witch; and 3 is a fine colour with short well-formed under petals. When flowers are pressed flat, no opinion can be formed beyond their colour, and the shape of the petals; whether they reflex or retain their cupped form it is impossible to judge; you must contrive to send them in a box, without being pressed; this is the usual mode of forwarding blossoms.

H. B., Essex.—The following is our opinion of your Pansies. 5. Delicate lemon-coloured centre, good eye, all the petals are surrounded with brilliant mottled bluish purple: this is your best flower; it is of a good form, but we fear it will never lie flat, from the upper petals being so much puckered. 1. Bad form. 6. Common, and wants substance. 2. A large flower, the lower petals are in good proportion, but the symmetry is destroyed by the length of the upper petals; the eye is poor, and the edges of the petals rather rough. 4. Purple upper petals, under ones white; the eye is poor, edges of the petals rough, and the flower wants substance. 7. Upper petals purple, which is carried round the lower petals in a broad band; centre lemon colour, deeper yellow in the lower petal, with good eye. 3. Rich purple upper petals, with a broad band of the same round the lower; white centre, eye very poor. None are first-rate flowers; generally the upper petals are too high, and too much of them seen, from the side petals being too small. Nos. 5 and 7 are the best.

Discipulus's larvæ are evidently the maggots of the Crane-fly, figured and described in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, vol. 1, p. 612. We feel exceedingly obliged to our correspondent for the experiments he has made upon them. They may well be called by gardeners Leather-jackets, when they can resist such applications as salt and lime-water; we think, however, by repeating the doses, that the larvæ would be eventually destroyed, and where places, free from valuable plants, are infected by them, such as the edges of borders and gravel walks, we would recommend watering with salt-water. Strewing the surface also with unslaked powdered lime, must be very beneficial when the maggots come above ground to feed and rove about at night, which would consequently be the best time for hand-picking. As they are particularly fond of the roots of Grass, nothing can be more dangerous than to have Grass edgings *and plots* where Dahlias and choice flowers are cultivated.—*R.*

Mr. J. F. Baillie's grubs infesting the Onions, are a species of Millipede, called Julus (Polydesmus) complanatus, *Linn.*, some account of which, with a figure, will be found at p. 196, vol. 1, of the *Gardeners' Chronicle.* We are unable to suggest any means of extirpating these troublesome animals: rotten stumps, and bark, and decaying wood-work and paling harbour them, and should therefore be removed from gardens where they multiply.—*R.*

Highgate.—The reason why the show was not noticed is, that we have not been supplied with any report of it.

Geo. Rogers.—The Fuchsia does not appear, from the specimen sent, to be sufficiently distinct from others to be worth particular notice.

R. C. K.—If the Fir is not the common Spruce, it must be a variety of it, concerning which we cannot well judge from a specimen. Sweet's "Greenhouse Cultivator" will probably provide you with the information you seek for. Loudon's "Suburban Gardener" is also a useful work.

Peto may select the following climbing Roses to cover the wall described as 200 feet long and 6 high, planting them about 10 feet apart: Blairii, Ruga, Garland Noisette, Noisette Lamasque, Wells's Noisette, Perpetua Lindleyii, Celestial China, Aimée Vibert, Invincible Carmine, Sinensis Major, Seven Sisters, White Banksian, Yellow Banksian, Boursault, De Lisle, Champneyana, Marie Leonida, Cramoisie Supérieure, Noisette Jaune Desprez, Common China. In order to cover the wall as soon as possible, Peto might plant some of the dwarf kinds between those above mentioned. The common dark China, Indica Reevesiana, the white sweet-scented China, and even some of the finer garden Roses, would answer this purpose.

J. Fish.—You will find an account of the preparation of Ink for writing upon Zinc Labels at p. 189 of this year's *Chronicle.*

A Constant Subscriber's plants are—1, Bromus mollis; 2, Bromus racemosus; 3, Carex stellulata; 4, Mílium effusum; 5, Arrhenátherum avenáceum; 6, Poa pratensis; 7, Bromus erectus; 8, Listera ovata; 9, Orchis macra: 10, A'ceras anthropóphora. It is as essential to see the leaves as well as the flowers of plants, to enable us to tell what they are.

Ignorus.—1, Téllima grandiflora; 2, Heuchera americana; 3, Verónica Loudoni.

Charles.—Your plants are in bad order; the following only can be recognised:—1, Molínia cærúlea; 2, Bromus asper; 3, Alopecurus pratensis; 4, Anthoxanthum odoratum; 8, Triglochin palustre; 9, Gerànium molle; 10, Trifólium procumbens; 11, Gymnadénia fragrans.

G. O. F.—The seed you find in the Pansy before the flower opens is not fertilised. You should take it just when on the point of expanding; *remove* the stamens very carefully, and apply the pollen of some other flower to its stigma.

G. Tyler.—Send your Seedlings to 3, Charles-street, Covent-garden; but only their blooms. Any day in the early part of the week. If you want them to be exhibited at Chiswick, they must be at 21 Regent-street, in the course of Friday next.

The note of Botanicus is sent to Kew.

Mr. Major.—The old name of your insect is Curculio vatator; its modern name you will see next week. Pray give us the information you speak of.

Would *Dr. Arnold* favour us with a leaf of his Saxifrage? The flowers alone are not sufficient to enable us to determine its species.

M. W. K., A Subscriber, Surrey, Omikron, next week.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

There can hardly be one of our readers, in the remotest district of the United Kingdom, who is not already aware of the painful circumstance which forms the leading feature in the events of the past week; and there is not one, we are assured, who does not regard it with feelings of abhorrence and indignation. It is impossible to contemplate without deep concern the fact that a second attempt has been made on the life of her Majesty—on one who, by her age, her sex, and the peculiar circumstances of her position, has given less reason than any Sovereign who ever occupied the throne, for imagining the existence of a personal motive to the commission of so grave a crime. Bound to all classes of her people by ties of the liveliest interest—the mother of a Prince to whom, at some future and, we hope, most distant day, the destinies of this great kingdom will be confided—her Majesty might have been considered more than ordinarily secure from the hand of the assassin; and we would therefore hope and believe that the unnatural attempt was the act of a lunatic, unconnected with private or political motives. From the details of this melancholy outrage which will be found in another part of our Paper, it will be seen that her Majesty was aware of the danger which awaited her; but, with that calm and courageous judgment for which her family have been remarkable, she not only preferred risking a temporary danger to the uncertainty of a constant system of precautions, but generously determined that no other female life should be exposed to the peril which she was ready to incur. These expressive facts will have their influence beyond the sphere which they more immediately concern; and while our readers will unite in one universal feeling of thankfulness to Divine Providence for the merciful preservation of Her Majesty's life, they will also, we are persuaded, cordially concur in the sentiments so happily expressed by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, "that when her Majesty goes abroad among the people, there is not one among her subjects who has less reason than herself to fear an enemy in any single individual of the millions who constitute her subjects."

Our Foreign Intelligence is of considerable interest. By extraordinary express from Marseilles, in anticipation of the Indian mail, which reached that port on Wednesday night, we regret to say that accounts have been received of the fall of Ghuznee, which capitulated and surrendered on condition that the garrison be safely conducted to Cabul. As a compensation for this disaster, it is announced that Col. Pollock had forced the Khyber

Pass, and was expected to march forthwith to the relief of Jellalabad. Gen. Sale had overthrown the insurgents in another successful sortie, and still maintained his position: it was reported that Akhbar Khan was badly wounded, and that Shah Soojah had been poisoned. The arrival of the mail will no doubt supply us with more detailed particulars of these events; but it is understood that there is no news from China.—In France the Ministry has sustained another serious defeat. The Chamber of Deputies, in spite of the representations of the Cabinet and of the Budget Committee, has passed by a large majority an amendment on the navy estimates, appropriating a sum of three millions of francs beyond the amount demanded by Ministers, for the express purpose of increasing the navy, and keeping it on a war footing. The opposition journals express great satisfaction at this decision, which they regard as a demonstration of hostility against this country, and as likely to lead to the resignation of the Cabinet; but there seem to be no reasons for anticipating this result.—In Spain some sensation has been created by the resignation of the Ministers of Finance and Marine, in consequence of a vote of the Cortes expressing want of confidence in the Administration. The intentions of the Cabinet in regard to its future arrangements have not been made known, but it is feared that this vote may render the dissolution of the present Ministry inevitable. The accounts from Barcelona inform us that the city continues in an excited state, and serious disturbances throughout Catalonia are considered probable.—From Portugal we learn that fresh difficulties have arisen to impede the progress of the treaties with England: objections have been raised by the Council of State after all the preliminaries had been agreed to; and another reference must consequently be made to the British Government. This delay is supposed to be the result of intrigue; and it is feared that the Duke of Palmella will throw up his commission, and thereby render the question still more complicated.—The disputes between the Neapolitan Government and Holland have assumed a threatening aspect, and official notice has been issued by the King of Naples, informing the foreign merchants that a recourse to hostilities may be apprehended, and directing them to take the necessary precautions for the security of their property. —By recent arrivals from the United States we learn that Lord Ashburton is making favourable progress in the objects of his mission; and negotiations have been commenced with the States of Massachusetts and Maine for the settlement of the Boundary question.

Home News.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal are well, and continue at Buckingham Palace. The Queen received on Wednesday at Buckingham Palace addresses from the two Houses of Parliament, congratulating her Majesty on her escape from the recent attempt against her life, the particulars of which are given in another part of our Paper. On Saturday and Tuesday the Queen honoured the Italian Opera with her presence; and on Wednesday her Majesty held a levee at St. James's Palace, which was very numerously attended. On Thursday her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and Count Mensdorf, visited Westminster Abbey. The Queen has appointed the Duchess of Norfolk and the Viscountess Canning to be Ladies of the Bedchamber in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the Dowager Lady Lyttelton and the Countess of Dalhousie, resigned. The Queen held a Council yesterday, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury was ordered to prepare a form of thanksgiving for her Majesty's providential deliverance from the late treasonable attempt.

Gazette Announcements.—At the levee held by the Queen at St. James's Palace on Wednesday, her Majesty conferred the honour of Knighthood on Mr. Henry Bishop, the musical composer; on Mr. George Hayter, the historical painter; on Mr. W. C. Ross, A.R.A. miniature painter to her Majesty; and on Mr. Allan, President of the Royal Academy of Scotland.

Parliamentary Movements.—Mr. R. Bateson has been returned for the county of Derry without opposition. The Lyme Regis election committee have decided that William Penney, Esq., was not duly elected for that borough, and that Thomas Hussey, Esq., was duly elected, and should have been returned. The following resolutions were also adopted unanimously—"That the committee think it right to inform the House, that although the general charge of bribery alleged in the petition had been gone into, yet it appeared from the evidence given in the course of the scrutiny, that a corrupt practice had prevailed in the borough of Lyme Regis of lending money on notes of hand, bills of sale, and other securities, to a considerable portion of a constituency which at the last election did not exceed 280. That in the opinion of the committee this system was corrupt and demoralising, and was calculated to interfere with the honest exercise of the franchise, and especially in a small constituency. That this practice had had this effect in the borough of Lyme Regis, and ought to receive serious attention and inquiry.—The candidates who have announced themselves for the borough of Ipswich are the Earl of Desart and Thomas Gladstone, Esq., on the Conservative interest, and Mr. Thomas Gisborne, formerly member for North Derbyshire, and Mr. Moffatt, merchant of London, on the Liberal interest.—The Belfast election committee have come to the following resolutions—That J. E. Tennent, Esq., and W. G. Johnson, Esq., were not duly elected at the last election for that borough, and ought not to have been returned; and that the last election for the borough of Belfast was a void election.

Attempt to assassinate the Queen.—On Monday evening the Metropolis was thrown into a state of painful excitement by the announcement that another attempt had been made on the life of her Majesty. The subject has, during the week, been the exclusive topic of conversation among all classes, and has excited one general feeling of indignation and abhorrence. The following are the particulars of this painful occurrence:—It appears that about six o'clock the Queen was returning from her accustomed airing in the Park, in an open barouche, with Prince Albert, and while proceeding down Constitution Hill, and when within a short distance from the spot at which the former attempt on her Majesty's life was made by Edward Oxford, a young man, who had been noticed for some time previously standing near the wall skirting the gardens of the palace, advanced towards the road, and approaching to within three yards of her Majesty's carriage, presented a pistol, and discharged it at the Queen, but, fortunately, without inflicting any injury either on her Majesty or the Prince. The assassin, who on failing in his attempt hastily thrust the pistol into his bosom, was instantly seized by a soldier and other persons who happened to be near the spot, and conveyed to the palace, whither her Majesty's carriage proceeded at a rapid pace, without stopping. The prisoner was then searched, and in his pockets were found a bullet and some powder, as well as the pistol, still warm from its recent discharge, He was then conveyed to the nearest police-station, and a Cabinet Council was summoned for his examination. Information was sent to the principal Ministers, who were at the time in their places in Parliament. In the Lords, as soon as the intelligence was known, there was an immediate suspension of business, and the house at once adjourned. In the Commons, the greatest interest and sympathy were created, and after a few words of explanation from Sir R. Peel, the house instantly adjourned. Notice was immediately given to the leading members of the Privy Council, and an investigation at the Home Office took place forthwith. After a short examination, conducted with great secresy, the prisoner was remanded till the following day, and in the mean time conveyed for security to Tothill-fields Prison. As soon as the Privy Council adjourned, the members proceeded to the Palace, to congratulate the Queen on her escape. The various members of the Royal Family had already repaired thither, on the first announcement of the occurrence, together with the Foreign Ambassadors and the nobility, who manifested great anxiety in their inquiries after her Majesty. The Queen preserved throughout great presence of mind, and is said to have manifested not the least trepidation or alarm. On learning that a large concourse of persons had assembled outside the Palace, anxious to be informed that her Majesty was safe, the Queen expressed some anxiety to present herself to them, and thus assure them of her having escaped uninjured, and was only prevented from taking this step by the advice of her attendants. In the mean time, the intelligence of the attempt had spread with rapidity throughout the Metropolis, everywhere creating the greatest excitement. A notice of the occurrence was at once forwarded by the Home Secretary to the Lord Mayor, and posted at the Mansion House. The news was also communicated to the lessees of the various theatres in the course of the evening, where the announcement by the different managers caused great sensation, and called forth enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty. On Tuesday the prisoner was again brought up for examination at the Home Office. Most of the Cabinet Ministers attended, but what transpired in the Council Chamber has not been made public, the inquiry having been strictly private. The result of the examination was, that the prisoner was committed to Newgate to take his trial on the charge of high treason. The following particulars, however, connected with the individual who has been guilty of this atrocious attempt have transpired, and may be considered authentic. His name is John Francis, and he is about 25 years of age. He is by trade a journeyman carpenter, and has been living for some time in the neighbourhood of Titchfield-street, Marylebone. He appears to have been of idle habits, and had quarelled with his father, a machine-maker at Covent-Garden Theatre, about twelve months ago, and has had no communication with him since that time. The landlord with whom he lodged represents him as having been an inoffensive young man, who came home regularly to his meals, and was never out late at night: that one person, of rather a superior class of society, from his dress and general appearance, had latterly been in the habit of visiting him, and had remained for some time with him in his room; but no parcels were ever sent to him, as also appears from particular inquiry made on the subject by the police. Indeed, from all that has transpired, there seems to be no reason for supposing that he had any accomplices in his design. It appears that he had for some days previously been seen lurking about Hyde Park: and, though the fact was not made known at the time, it has since transpired that a similar attempt was made on the Queen's life on Sunday, as her Majesty was returning from the Chapel Royal. It appears that on Sunday evening, a Mr. Dewsbury waited upon Sir P. Laurie, with two young men of the name of Pearson, printers, who stated that about 2 o'clock of that day, as her Majesty was riding through the Mall in the park, they saw a man draw a pistol and aim at the Queen, and overheard him express a wish that he had shot her Majesty. Sir Peter immediately sent the parties with a note to the Hon. C. A. Murray, master of the household, who referred them to Sir J. Graham, by whom the matter was investigated, and active inquiries were making during the whole of Monday into the affair. It is also stated, that a letter containing threatening matter was thrown at the same time into her Majesty's carriage. It appears that her Majesty had been made acquainted with these particulars before taking her accustomed airing on Monday; but with extraordinary firmness and courage she expressed her determination, as announced in the House of Peers by Lord Portman, and by Sir R. Peel in the House of Commons, "that she would not be confined as a prisoner in her own palace;" while, at the same time, she took the generous precaution of not permitting her usual attendant, Lady Portman, to accompany her, declaring that "no other female life should be exposed to danger but her own." This noble trait in the disposition of her Majesty elicited the warmest expressions of admiration and sympathy in both Houses of Parliament. On Tuesday evening, immediately after the assembling of both Houses, addresses were voted to the Queen, expressive of their abhorrence of the treasonable attempt against her person, and their heartfelt congratulations to her Majesty and the country on her happy preservation from the danger to which she was exposed. The addresses were presented to her Majesty by a deputation very numerously attended from both Houses on Wednesday. The excitement created in the Metropolis by the first announcement of the event had not subsided on the following day; and as early as 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, numbers of persons began to assemble in front of the entrance of Buckingham Palace; and the carriages of the nobility and gentry continued to arrive throughout the day in great numbers, for the purpose of inquiring after her Majesty. In the afternoon the crowds in the neighbourhood of the Palace increased, in the expectation that the Queen, notwithstanding the daring attempt on her life the previous day, would again make her appearance, and take her accustomed airing in the Park. A little before 5, her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, left the Palace in an open barouche, and drove into the Park. The first appearance of the royal carriage was the signal for loud and continued cheering, accompanied by waving of handkerchiefs and of hats. The entire road along Constitution Hill to Piccadilly was thronged with spectators; and at the triumphal arch, opposite Apsley House, as well as at the gates leading into Hyde Park, the crowd was immense. The area in front of the statue in Hyde Park was occupied by a great number of equestrians, anxiously waiting her Majesty's arrival, and the drive throughout was rendered almost impassable from the great number of the equipages of the nobility. On her Majesty entering Hyde Park, the cheering from the gentlemen, and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies, were general, and not a head was covered during the passage of the Queen down the ride. It was some time before the excitement caused by her Majesty's appearance had subsided, and the same manifestations of regard were shown on the Queen's return to the Palace. Both her Majesty and the Prince acknowledged these cordial greetings by repeatedly bowing. In the evening of the same day her Majesty honoured the Italian Opera with her presence, where her appearance was again the signal for one general burst of applause, and the most enthusiastic demonstrations of attachment and loyalty. Little more of importance has transpired on this subject in addition to what is given above. There seems to have been no difficulty in identifying the criminal, as, by a curious accident, it happened that more than one individual who were acquainted with his person were in the Park at the time of his apprehension, and recognised him while being conveyed away by the police. As stated above, he had been for some time separated from his family, and was in straitened circumstances, having failed in a recent attempt to set up a tobacconist's shop; and for the last few days he had been quite out of work. The evidence that the pistol was actually discharged is said to be distinct; and one police-constable deposes to having seen him take a deliberate aim. A woman has deposed, that just before the attempt she heard the prisoner say to another man, in appearance a labourer, who happened to be near him, "The Queen! why should she be such an expense to the nation? It is to support her in such grand style that us poor persons have to work so hard." The criminal sessions at the Old Bailey will commence next week, but it is thought that the prisoner's trial will be deferred till the sessions in July.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—*The Chambers.*—The proceedings in the Chambers since our last possess considerable interest, and constitute the principal portion of the intelligence in the Paris journals. There has been another animated debate on the subject of the Right of Search, the chief feature in which was the speech of Marshal Sebastiani, who explained the part he had taken in the negotiations while under the Ministry of Count Molé, and defended the treaty of 1831, signed by him when Minister. He applauded that of 1833, and declared that he was not disposed to desert the treaty of 1841, because he fully approved of it. He said he signed the protocol of 1838, because, although he had visited Paris twice between 1836 and 1838, Count Molé, then Minister, had never spoken to him on the subject. He considered himself, therefore, justified, in order to preserve the English alliance, in putting his signature to the protocol opening the negotiations. After some further discussion on this long-debated question, the Chamber proceeded to the consideration of the different chapters of the Budget. On Saturday, the department of the Navy came under discussion, when an attack was made by the Opposition on Ministers, for reducing the navy. The seizure of some English fishing boats for fishing within the prescribed limits before Granville introduced the debate, and afforded to the Opposition the ground for some severe remarks on the Government for having liberated these boats and their crews after merely seizing the oysters they contained. This question having been disposed of, the Chamber proceeded to the consideration of the article granting 23,356,900 francs for the pay and clothing of the crews of the navy. On this M. Lacrosse proposed an amendment, augmenting the grant by 1,240,800 francs, being a sum sufficient to keep 3,300 sailors more, and thus enable the Admiralty to keep twelve sail of the line, ready to be sent to sea in a short time, instead of having them merely in port-commission, with a small complement of men. Ministers proposed to have only eight sail of the line at sea and eight port-commissioned, or laid up. M. Lacrosse, on the contrary, preferred to keep up the fleet on a war footing, and spoke at great length in support of his proposition; among other reasons alluding to the right of search question. Admiral Lalande spoke in favour of M. Lacrosse's amendment. He contended that, after the efforts that had been made to increase the efficiency of the navy, the task ought not to be commenced over again; but they should preserve their effective as high as possible, to be ready for events. M. Lacave Laplagne, Minister of Finance, applauded the sentiments of Admiral Lalande, but said he must oppose M. Lacrosse's amendment, which would have the effect of increasing the expenditure three millions of francs, double the amount stated by M. Lacrosse. Financial considerations ought to operate in the rejection of this amendment, and he called upon the Chamber not to disarrange the economies proposed in the budget, which had been calculated to meet a grave and difficult deficit. A long and animated debate ensued, and finally the proposition of M. Lacrosse, notwithstanding the opposition of the Ministry and of the Budget Committee, was carried by a considerable majority. This decision of the Chamber is generally regarded as a serious check to Ministers; but though there have been rumours of some modification of the Cabinet in consequence, there appears to be no real ground for anticipating such a result. The Royalist, Liberal, and Republican prints, all express high satisfaction at this vote of the Chamber, by which they assert that all pretext for ratifying the treaty of 1841 has been removed; while they maintain that a Ministry which has been so degraded as to be compelled to have larger sums of money than it asks for to maintain the honour of the country and the dignity and independence of her flag, is called on at once to resign. The Chamber of Deputies on the motion of M. Lherbette, during the debate on the Budget of the Ministry of War, notwithstanding the opposition of Marshal Soult, suppressed an item of a grant of 60,000f. demanded for the purchase of stallions to be placed in the breeding depôts, in order to supply the deficiency of horses for the cavalry. On Monday, the Chamber voted the Budget of Expenditure. The debate on the railroad Bill has commenced in the Chamber of Peers, but it presents as yet no feature of interest.

The Fortifications.—During the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, the fortifications of Paris caused some discussion. M. Lherbette proposed an amendment that they should not be mounted with artillery, except in case of invasion, or a war on the frontiers; and that the forts, with the exception of those of Mont Valérien, St. Denis, Rosny, Nogent, Charenton, should not be closed at the gorge, except with a palisade. M. Odillon Barrot supported the resolution. Marshal Soult assured M. Barrot that the resolution was unnecessary, as the Government could not arm the fortifications without applying to the Chamber for funds to procure cannon, of which it would require 1,800 pieces to arm them with half the necessary complement of guns. After a good deal of discussion, the amendment was finally negatived without a division.

The Capital.—Considerable excitement was created in Paris on Sunday by a report that another attempt had been made to assassinate the king; and that three emissaries of secret societies had been discovered and arrested in the neighbourhood of the Château de Bizy, where the King was residing. Several arrests in Paris were also said to have been made. The rumour was first circulated on the Bourse, where it gained considerable credit for a time; but it proved entirely without foundation. It appears to have originated from the circumstance that the dead body of a man was discovered on the road of La Roche Guyon, near Vernon, who was reported to have been the author of the attempt. It was, however, afterwards ascertained that his death was the result of suicide, the pistol with which he perpetrated the act having been found in his hand; and he has been recognised to be a wine-seller at Bercy, who committed suicide in consequence of the embarrassed state of his affairs. His Majesty, who is quite well, has returned from the Castle of Bizy to Neuilly, where he was greeted on his arrival with every demonstration of loyalty.

Algeria.—Accounts received from Algiers, dated the 20th ult., announce the arrival at that place of 84 prisoners who had been unconditionally restored to liberty by Abd-el-Kader. A convoy left Algiers for Blidah on the 20th. The same advices give an account of the destruction, by the garrison of Bougie, of a crenelated house on the borders of the Soumata, in which the Kabyles were accustomed to lie in ambush, from time to time, to shoot the reapers and mowers in the plain. The French met with some resistance in the attempt, but they had only one man killed and two slightly wounded. It is also stated that the troops about to march from Algiers would not go further than Milianah, where Gen. Bugeaud would then have with him 6,000 men. Gen. Changarnier was expected to bring him 8,000, so that there would then be an effective force of 14,000 men. With these, it is said, Gen. Bugeaud would proceed to lay waste the country in all directions, and would march as far as Hamsa. On the supply for the Government at Algiers being moved in the Chamber of Deputies on Friday, M. Manuel called the attention of Government to some executions which had taken place in the province of Constantine, without even the form of a trial. Marshal Soult said that he had some difficulty in replying to these inquiries, as he must admit that several unjustifiable executions had taken place in the province of Constantine, but he feared the moral effect which an ill-timed discussion might produce on the population in Algeria. The Marshal added, that Gen. Negrier, who ordered those executions, had acted with good faith, and as he had rendered such important services to the country during his administration, he could not resolve on recommending the King to remove him from his command. On the same occasion, a debate arose respecting the port of Algiers, when Admiral Lalande and M. Arago severely blamed the Ministry for having adopted the plan of M. Poirel. The Chamber, however, approved the Minister of War's project, sanctioned as it had been by the Council of Admiralty.—Subsequent advices have been received to the 25th ult. On the 23d an expedition marched from that city for the purpose of effecting a junction with the Governor-General at Milianah. The latter was still at Mostaganem. He had just returned from making a razzia in the territory of the Beni Amers with 428 prisoners, of whom 400 were females, the men having taken to flight.

SPAIN.—We have received from Madrid the important intelligence that a change has taken place in the Cabinet; that M. Surra y Rull, Minister of Finance, has tendered his resignation to the Regent, who has accepted it; and that M. Camba, Minister of Marine, has followed his example. These resignations have been the result of a motion passed by Congress, after a sitting of thirteen hours, on the 29th ult., and carried by a majority of 85 to 78. This resolution was as follows:—"The Congress declares that in the position in which the ministry has placed itself, it wants, notwithstanding its good intentions, the influence and moral force necessary to ensure the well-being of the country. There remains for it no alternative save retirement or the dissolution of the Cortes." M. Valle has been named Minister of Finance *ad interim*, and the duties of the War Minister have been transferred *ad interim* to the Minister of Marine. The proceedings in the Cortes have not been of great interest. On the 21st ult. M. Torrento called on the President of the Council to give the Chamber some account of the situation of the island of Cuba, and proceeded to state that the unsettled condition of that colony was to be ascribed to British diplomacy, which was labouring to effect the emancipation of the blacks, in order to wrest that valuable island from Spain. "The British consul, Mr. Turnbull," added M. Torrento, "has been superseded in his post; nevertheless, he has continued to reside in the island, as the protector of the negroes, whom he excites to revolt against their masters. He has sent emissaries in every direction to preach insurrection, and thus keeps the colonists in constant alarm." The President of the Council said that the Spanish Government, after obtaining the recall of Mr. Turnbull, having ascertained that he had not left the island, but remained there as the protector of the blacks, had notified to the English Cabinet that Spain could not recognise him in that capacity, and that if he did not retire voluntarily, he should be removed by force. The Minister, however, expressed a conviction that there would be no occasion to resort to this extremity, and added, that the authorities of Cuba possessed ample means of protecting the rights of the colonists. It may be here mentioned that intelligence has been received in London from Manzanilla de Cuba, from which we learn that a report had obtained there of a conflict between the soldiery and the black peasantry, in which 50 of the latter had been killed. It was stated that a number of runaway negroes had established themselves among a range of hills, about 15 or 20 miles from St. Jago de Cuba, where they formed a settlement somewhat similar to that established among the back woods of Trelawny, near Dromilly, some years ago. After the conclusion of the debate on the subject of this island, the Cortes proceeded to discuss the supplies, and voted the first item of those demanded for the Judiciary Department. The Senate adopted, on the 21st ult., the 160,000,000 Loan Bill, by a majority of 78 against 2. On the 23d ult., the Chamber of Deputies commenced the discussion on the Army bill, in which the permanent military force of the kingdom was fixed at 90,000 men, with a corps of reserve of 40,000. Some amendments were proposed, but the bill was ultimately carried by a majority of 80 to 33.—We learn from Barcelona letters of the 22d ult., that Gen. Barndell, governor of that town, had expired suddenly. The Carlist Guerilla Felip continued to scour the Sierras, and the Regent's troops were unsuccessful in their pursuits of him to the mountains. In addition to the bands in the Salsona range, some had appeared in the vicinity of Manresa. Great agitation prevailed in Barcelona on account of the apprehensions entertained that the modification of the cotton duties might soon be consented to by the Cortes. The Barcelona Political Chief had imposed a fine of 4,000 reals on all villages which had not placed in the public square the stone of the constitution. Private letters from Madrid mention with apprehension the excited state of Barcelona, and seem to anticipate some outbreak in that quarter; and it is said that the general tenor of the advices from Catalonia lead to the conclusion that some serious movement will shortly take place in that part of the country. Letters from Seville state that the cultivation of the coffee-plant, which has been recently attempted in Andalusia, promises to answer the most sanguine expectation.—Subsequent accounts from Madrid to the 24th ult., alluding to the change in the Cabinet, state that the withdrawal of Señor Surra y Rull from the Ministry had been agreed to for some days previously; that M. Gonzales, however, apprehending that this change might lead to a total subversion of the Cabinet, had requested him to retain the Financial Department some time longer. It is stated that the postponement of the modification of the Ministry displeased the Parliamentary coalition, who consequently resolved on making renewed efforts to overturn the Administration altogether. It is generally supposed that M. Olozaga, to whom public rumour ascribes the fall of the Cabinet, will be the individual chosen by the Regent to form a new Administration. The death of M. Sessioncede, a young poet and politician of great promise, seems to have occupied a good deal of attention among all classes in the capital. His funeral took place on the 24th ult., and was attended by most of the members of the Cortes, and a numerous assemblage of all classes.

PORTUGAL.—We have advices from Lisbon to the 23d ult. Some difficulties have again sprung up to delay the ratification of the English treaties, which were supposed, as stated in our last, to have been finally agreed to. The Duke of Palmella was said to be ready to sign them, but difficulties had been raised in the Council of State against each of them, and another reference to Lord Aberdeen, it was thought, would be the result. Fears seem to be entertained that this delay is the result of some intrigue, and that the Duke of Palmella will be induced in consequence to throw up his commissions in this case, as it is stated his Excellency has resolved to do in the matter of the negotiations with the Pope's nuncio. The difficulties raised against the commercial treaty are said to refer to the Maneio tax, which the Duke of Palmella had consented to be levied by a mixed commission; and in the case of the slave-trade treaty, the promulgation of a decree by the Government, declaring slave-trade piracy, was believed to be the ground of opposition in the Council of State. In both cases it appears the Duke of Palmella had met the views of the British Government, but his concessions had been overruled in the Council of State. A petition had been presented from Oporto, signed by 30 firms of cloth-dealers, in favour of the treaty with England, and complaining of the present high duties as only promoting the introduction of Spanish woollens into Portugal, into which they are now smuggled to a large extent. The Prince Frederick of Hesse had arrived at Lisbon with a Danish frigate and corvette, and was about to proceed with the King and Queen on a visit to Curtha and Mafra, and after spending a few days in Lisbon, would proceed to the coast of Italy. Lord Howard gave a dinner-party to the Minister, the Duke of Palmella, and several other statesmen, on the 19th ult., in honour of her Majesty's birthday. The Prussian Minister, Count Raczynski, had an audience of the Queen on the 18th ult., to deliver his credentials.

GERMANY.—Accounts from Berlin of the 25th ult., state that the French Minister, M. Pageot, had a conference on the subject of the marriage of the Queen of Spain, with the Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the 17th inst. But the result had not been made public. It is, however, stated that he has entirely failed in the object of his mission. We are also informed that the King of Prussia has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle upon the Duke of Sussex. The Assembly of the States of Baden was opened on the 23d ult., by the Minister of the Interior, in the name of the Grand Duke. In the opening speech the minister announced that the States would be called on to deliberate on a bill for prolonging the railroad to the Swiss frontiers. The budget would afterwards be laid before them, the other bills being reserved for the next ordinary Diet.

HAMBURGH.—Our advices from this city, which are to the 30th ult., bring no intelligence of importance to the general reader; being chiefly confined to commercial affairs and the effects of the late calamity upon the financial credit of the community. The accounts are on the whole satisfactory; confidence is gradually returning and trade begins to revive. The principal source of uneasiness appears to be the state of the local fire insurance companies, the parties interested in their stability being very numerous, and doubts are entertained of their capability to meet all the demands on them; as the amount of property for which they are responsible is very considerable. It does not seem, however, that any failures have yet been announced. The surveying of that part of the city which now lies in ruin, is in progress, and the commission selected to prepare plans for rebuilding it in a more convenient and handsome manner are, at present, diligently pursuing their work. Should the suggested improvements be carried into effect, it seems that the limits of the town must be enlarged; the suburb of St. George will be included within the district of the city, and the basin of water formed by the Alster, a prominent ornament of the city, will have a promenade, bordered by trees, leading round its four sides. A good deal of additional ground will be procured for the purpose of carrying these improvements into effect. Subscriptions are still arriving from all parts of the continent. At Berlin on the 24th ult., 12,590 dollars had been collected. At Augsburgh, before any public subscriptions were opened, a certain number of merchants subscribed 10,640 marks banco; and at St. Petersburgh, independent of the present made by the Emperor, a subscription had been set on foot by the Duke of Leuchtenberg, among the Imperial family, which amounted to 140,000 silver rubles.

Holland.—Accounts received from the Hague, dated the 26th ult., state that a serious thunder storm passed over the Luwoorden and the environs on the 24th; and that three or four farm-houses were struck by lightning and totally consumed. On the 25th ult., a trial was made on the iron railway from Haarlem to Hillegam; there being only the steam engine and its tender, in which were the directors. The two bridges on the line were found to answer well, and it is expected that this portion of the railway will soon be opened to the public.

Belgium.—Advices from Brussels of the 26th ult., inform us that on the 22d, 23d, and 24th ult., there were violent storms of hail and torrents of rain in different places. At Veneche and the neighbourhood the hailstones which are said to have been as large as walnuts, fell in such quantities, that on the following day they lay in several places to the depth of more than a foot; and at Malines great damage was done to the hothouses and greenhouses of the botanic gardens of many private houses.

Russia.—We learn by advices received from Constantinople that it was reported in that capital that the Emperor has despatched an envoy to Circassia; but whether to propose terms of peace, or to convey a fresh defiance, was not known. It was, however, supposed, that as Gen. Tchernecheff, Minister of War, has been appointed, with a re-inforcement of 20,000 men, Commander-in-Chief of the army in Circassia, that a renewal of hostilities may be expected.

Italy.—Intelligence has been received from Naples, bringing the official announcement that, in consequence of the difficulties which have arisen between the kingdom of the Two Sicilies and those of Belgium and Holland having assumed a serious character, the Neapolitan Government considers it necessary to apprise all merchants and shipowners that they may take such precautions as prudence shall suggest. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has apprised all ambassadors and foreign ministers of this fact, in order that they may have no cause of complaint through ignorance of any consequences to the commercial interests of those nations which they represent. It is stated that the betrothal of the second sister of the King of Naples to the Emperor of Brazil has taken place. The railway from Naples to Rome has at length obtained the approval of the Holy See. It is said that an arrangement has been made between the two states, according to which Naples will undertake the work and the expense, and Rome repay its share in annuities. A railway from Rome to Florence is also spoken of as resolved on.—Private letters, dated Rome, 20th ult., state that the admiration of a German Baroness having been excited by the magnificent altars of the isolated church of Santa Croce, formed of some of the finest marble taken from the temples of ancient Rome, she could not resist the desire of appropriating some of those ornaments for herself, and she detached several marble tablets from the altars with an iron hook. On her third attempt she was taken in the fact. A search having been made at the Baroness's residence, other objects which she had purloined were discovered. The penalty for sacrilege is that of the gallies.—Private letters, said to have been received from Romagna, and published in the French papers, state that disturbances have taken place at Ravenna, first in the churches, and next at the theatre, and that several arrests have been made.

Malta.—We have received intelligence from this island to the 19th ult., on which day the Howe 120, and the Thunderer 80, returned to that harbour from Tripoli. The fleet, under the command of Admiral Sir C. W. Owen, was ready for sea, with four months' provisions on board, but its destination was not known. More detailed accounts have been received from Tripoli of the misunderstanding between the Pacha, Askar Ali, and the British consul. It is said that steamers arrive there continually from this island with despatches for the British consul, which are immediately answered; and that this has excited the anger of his Highness. The British Government is said to have in view two important objects—the abolition of the traffic in slaves, and the removal of the Pacha. It seems that an appeal, printed in Arabic, was recently posted up at the British consulate, inviting, in the name of her Majesty's Government, all those now engaged in the slave trade to abandon the traffic, as revolting to justice and humanity; and concluding by stating that such are not only the personal feelings and desire of her Majesty and her Ministers, but of the entire nation; and that, on a future day, her Majesty might have occasion to show her good intentions towards the people of Tripoli. This document, by express directions of the Pacha, was torn down, and a variety of insults are related as having been offered by him to the consul. It also appears that several British subjects have signed a declaration, which so excited the feeling of the Pacha towards the nation, that they consider their lives in jeopardy; this document was despatched to the Admiral on the 3d ult. Abdel Gellil, the Arab chief, encouraged by a recent visit of the British consul, is said to have not only defied, but threatened to attack the Pacha; and it is even asserted that the Arabs are marching in a strong force against Misurata; that the garrison have already had a skirmish with the people of the desert; and that the latter were victorious, and were close upon Tripoli. These rumours, added to a report of the approach of a British naval force, appears to have intimidated the Pacha, who, however, refused to render satisfaction to the British consul for the acts of insolence offered to him and others under his protection. It is stated that Abdel Gellil has promised to liberate 4,000 slaves, and pass rigorous laws for the abolition of slavery, immediately his tribes are freed from the yoke they are now under, by the removal of Askar Ali, and by the nomination of an Arab chief to the government of Tripoli, under the obligation of recognising the Sultan's supreme sovereignty by a heavy annual tribute. Some interest has been created in Valletta, by the publication in the papers of a correspondence respecting the preaching of the Jesuits, between the Canonico Annetto Casolani, son of Sir Vincent Casolani, and Lord Clifford. The Canon Casolani is said to have so far compromised himself with the Government, that he has been obliged to leave the island for the Levant; and the whole affair has excited general interest both among the Maltese and English residents.

Greece.—We have accounts from Athens to the 10th ult., but they are not of great importance. The hotels of that capital are said to be so full of English travellers that some were compelled to go on by the last Austrian steamer. Among the latest arrivals is Lady Davy, widow of the late Sir Humphrey Davy. Accounts had been received from Patras, stating that the proprietors of the currant plantations there, and in other parts of the Morea, had become greatly alarmed on account of the appearance of large quantities of locusts, which had already nearly destroyed the wheat crops, and would, it was feared, prove equally fatal to the currant vines. The local government had caused nearly the entire population to go out into the vineyards and adjacent country, in the hope of exterminating these insects, and thus averting the impending evil, which it appears has been increasing since the year 1838.

Turkey.—We have received, by way of Vienna, private letters from Constantinople dated the 11th ult., four days later than the advices by the last Levant mail. We learn from them that Sami Pacha, the diplomatic agent of the Pacha of Egypt at the Porte, had succeeded in his mission to induce the Ottoman Government to take of Mehemet Ali six or seven ships of the line, now lying in the harbour of Alexandria; and as the price for this act of submission, the amount of the tribute was to be reduced. It is thought that the Pacha will gain by this arrangement, as the vessels are said to be scarcely seaworthy, and were useless to him. The Porte has sent a circular to the different legations in Constantinople, informing them that the Dardanelles and Bosphorus will in future be closed to merchant steam-vessels after sunset. Sir S. Canning had, however, requested that an exception might be made in favour of vessels arriving under stress of weather, and seeking shelter within the entrance of the straits; and had received the Reis Effendi's assurance that the Porte would comply with his suggestion.

Egypt.—Accounts received from Alexandria of the 6th ult. inform us that Mehemet Ali returned to his palace at Ras-et-Tin on that day, after an absence of seven months and a half. The batteries and fleet announced the event by a general firing of guns. His Highness has been occupied with canals and embankments, and intends to make others, as well as to proceed with the Burrage, or great dam on the Nile, in order to retain more water in the country. The Nile is at present very low, and boats have much difficulty in passing up to Cairo.

India.—The "Times" of yesterday published the following extraordinary express, which will be read with general interest: "The Indian mail, which arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday night, brings, we lament to say, an account of the fall of Ghuznee. The place capitulated and surrendered, on condition that the garrison be safely conducted to Cabul. On the other hand, Col. Pollock had forced the Khyber pass, and taken possession of the forts commanding it; and would, no doubt, march to the relief of Jellalabad. Gen. Sale, in a sortie from that place, overthrew the insurgents. A rumour prevailed that Akhbar Khan had been badly wounded. Gen. Knott had gained some advantage on the side of Kandahar, but Gen. England had not yet joined him. It is reported that Shah Soojah had been poisoned. There is no news from China."

United States.—By the arrival at Liverpool on Monday of the steamer Columbia, we have received New York papers to the 14th ult. The proceedings in Congress relate exclusively to domestic matters, and possess little interest for the foreign reader. Lord Ashburton's mission appears to be progressing in a satisfactory manner. Mr. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, had addressed letters to the Governors of Massachusetts and Maine, alluding to the heavy expenses which had already attended the Boundary question, and recommending that each State should appoint a commissioner to confer with the General Government on "a line, or conventional line, by agreement with its terms, conditions," &c. To this letter the Governor of Massachusetts had answered, that the Executive of that commonwealth was already, by resolutions of the Legislature, authorised to do whatever might be necessary in the premises; and the Governor of Maine had issued a proclamation, convening the Legislature of that State on the 18th ult. Meanwhile Mr. Webster himself had proceeded towards the scene of the deliberations, to assist the authorities, it was supposed, by his advice in so important a business as the settlement of a national dispute of so long standing; and had arrived at New York, on his way to Massachusetts and Maine. Accounts differ as to the amount Lord Ashburton is said to have offered to pay for the disputed territory. One rumour mentioned the sum of 2,000,000 dollars, while others state it at only one million, which is considered the more probable. The Secretary of State has addressed a letter to the House of Representatives, with a bill to provide a revenue from duties on imports. The matter of the right of search has called forth a letter from Mr. Cushing, a member of the Legislature, which has been published in some of the New York papers, in which he urges that the interference of France is called for in the matter. The State of Michigan has repudiated a portion of her bonds, by official proclamation of the Governor. The pretext for this act is, that the State had not received value for its bonds, in consequence of the misconduct and fraud of the State agents. The revolution in Rhode Island, which has caused considerable excitement throughout the union, was drawing to a close. Several of the revolutionists had been arrested on charges of high treason, and others had withdrawn from the contest with the legal authorities of the State. The Governor had, meanwhile, invoked the aid of the General Government, and President Tyler, after denouncing the revolutionists as "insurgents," had promised to "stand ready to succour the authority of the State in its efforts to maintain a due respect for the laws." Several detachments of United States troops had been sent to garrison the island. According to the latest accounts, Lord Morpeth was at Ashland, Kentucky, on a visit to Mr. Clay; and Mr. C. Dickens, 'Boz,' was in the neighbourhood of Niagara and Toronto.

The West Indies.—By the arrival of the Royal Mail steamer Solway, we have received advices from Jamaica to the 15th, Trinidad to the 16th, Demerara to the 12th, and Barbadoes to the 17th April. The intelligence thus brought is not of great importance. It is stated that the crops in Jamaica, Trinidad, and Barbadoes have lately improved, in consequence of the favourable state of the weather, and that the labouring population shows more disposition to work. A fire broke out on the night of the 10th April, in the steam-bread establishment of Messrs. Atkinson and Hozier, at Kingston, the whole of which was reduced to ashes. The value of the premises is stated at 50,000*l.*, and the fire is attributed to an incendiary. Sir Charles Metcalfe had not yet left Jamaica, but preparations were making for his departure, and subscriptions for a testimonial to commemorate his exertions in behalf of the inhabitants generally had been opened. The affairs of the colonists in Demerara continued depressed, and the dispute between the planters and their servants was not yet arranged. There appears to be great and general dissatisfaction in consequence of the irregularity with which the Royal Mail Company's steamers arrived at the different ports on the coasts, and the uncertainty which marked their general movements.

Texas and Mexico.—We have received advices from Vera Cruz, brought by the Solway steamer, to the 21st April. We learn from them that the proclamation of the Texian Government, declaring the Mexican ports on that coast in a state of blockade, had not caused much sensation there, as it was supposed that the European Powers, and England in particular, would not respect such a measure, coming from a government the latter had not yet fully recognised. The new tariff was to be published in the course of a week, and was to be put in force six months after that time. The elections of the new Congress had proved unfavourable to the party of President Santa Anna; and from the strong military force the latter had created about him, it was feared that he would oppose the meeting of the Chambers, and thus give rise to new struggles between the two parties contending for power. Santa Anna had, at the requisition of the United States Government, liberated several of the subjects of that republic, who were taken prisoners in the Santa Fé expedition. Among the passengers arrived by the Solway is Gen. Bustamente, the ex-President of Mexico. Accounts have been received from Galveston to the 3d ult. The alarm created by the inroads of the brigands had passed away, and all was again quiet in Texas.

New South Wales.—We have advices from Sydney, of the 1st Feb. The papers thus brought contain copies of despatches from Sir G. Gipps, of the 31st Jan., 1841, and of Lord J. Russell's answer, on the subject of the bounties on immigration to that colony. The noble lord expresses himself strongly against the improvidence of Sir G. Gipps, and tells him that the government could not take the responsibility of his proceedings. Sir G. Gipps states in his letter of the 31st Jan., that the total number of persons for whom permission had been granted, and remaining outstanding on the 31st Dec., 1840, and for the payment of whom government is pledged, provided they arrived within two years, was 71,315, and the estimated amount of bounties payable on them 979,562*l.* He adds that the consideration, that no greater number could by possibility be brought to the colony than it was desirable for the colony to have, or than the colony would be able to pay for, had led him to grant without reserve, until very recently, permission to import emigrants to any parties of respectability asking for it. He then adds that no embarrassment could have attended this system, had it not been for the changes which he understood Lord J. Russell intended to introduce, whereby it would be left to the discretion of the importers to land them either at Sydney or at Port Philip; and that if the general land fund of the colony should be divided into three portions, the portion applicable to the payment of bounties at Sydney might be altogether inadequate to meet the demands on it. Another despatch of Sir G. Gipps explains the causes which have led to the commercial distress in the colony, which he says occurs periodically, and arises from an excess of speculation or overtrading, and undue extension of credit by the banks. In addition to these general causes, Sir George assigns two special reasons—1st. The great fluctuation which had taken place in the price of wheat and all descriptions of grain since the scarcity of 1838; and the other the practice which, since the establishment of the Australasian Bank in London, he says, has greatly increased, of forwarding goods on speculation to New South Wales, and drawing upon the consignees in Sydney for two-thirds of the prices they are expected to realise; that not being able to meet with a market for their goods, or only at a heavy loss, the consignees are unable to take up the bills when due. Lord J. Russell briefly answers this despatch on commercial embarrassment by the remark that he entirely concurs in the opinion of the governor that it does not call for any legislative interference, but that the evil must be left to the natural course of events for a remedy. We learn also by these advices that the net decrease in the colonial revenue during the past year, was 85,303*l.* It is stated that the ordinary revenue had realised a net increase of 15,589*l.*, while the land revenue had sustained a net decrease of 73,225*l.* The remaining amount of net decrease in the year accrued in the proceeds of sale which did not properly belong to revenue.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—After the presentation of petitions, the Earl of Glengall, in moving for returns respecting the number of rewards offered by the Irish Government for the detection of offenders, commented on some statements which had been made by Lord Wharncliffe on a previous evening, with respect to the condition of the county of Tipperary, and the influence of the Catholic clergy. He also defended the conduct of the landlords, and blamed the younger portion of the Catholic priests, whom he considered as largely implicated in exciting and perpetuating that contempt for social order which led to these outrages.

Lord Wharncliffe said that having been misunderstood, he would restate what he had said on the occasion referred to. He had stated that when sitting upon the committee two or three years ago, nothing had struck him more than the improved relations between landlord and tenant, but there did, nevertheless, occasionally appear instances where persons employed their rights of property in a harsh manner. He had not intended to throw blame on any particular class, but to account for some of the lawless proceedings that had occurred.

The Marquis of Normanby said that while he had been in office, and while exercising the duties of Lord Lieutenant, he had stated in that House, that the convictions had increased in proportion to the committals, and the committals in proportion to the reported offences. Such, he believed, continued to be the case. He was far from thinking that the Earl of Glengall was justified in asserting that the Roman Catholic clergy had promoted the commission of flagitious crimes. On the contrary, he could state that he had invariably received from the priesthood the most ready and efficient assistance for the detection and suppression of offences of every kind.

Earl Fortescue defended the Catholic clergy, as being, on the whole, an exemplary body, from whom he had received, while at the head of the Irish Government, most efficient assistance in the suppression of crime. A short debate ensued, after which the motion was agreed to.

The Model Prison Bill passed through committee.

On the motion of Lord Wharncliffe, the Fines and Recoveries (Wales and Cheshire) Bill, and the Roasted Malt Bill passed through committee, and were reported to the House.

The Punishment of Death (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord Wharncliffe laid on the table a copy of the Queen's letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the Jurisdiction of Justices Bill, after some discussion, was read a second time.

Lord Galloway presented a petition against railway travelling on Sunday. The noble lord was proceeding to ask a question in relation to this subject, when the Duke of Buccleuch entered the house and whispered to the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, and the other members of government, who immediately left the House. The Lord Chancellor almost instantly returned, and the fact of her Majesty having been shot at becoming known, their Lordships at once adjourned.

Tuesday.—The first business of importance was the agreeing to an address to her Majesty, congratulating her on her escape from the attempt on her life.

The Duke of Wellington in proposing the address said, My Lords, your Lordships must have heard with sorrow and dismay, and with feelings of deep indignation, the reports which have been in circulation of an attempt made on the life of her Majesty. It falls to my lot to perform the duty, on the part of Government, to state to your Lordships that an attempt was made last evening on her Majesty's life, which, by the blessing of Divine Providence, failed. My Lords, I avoid to-night entering into details upon these painful circumstances. I confine myself simply to the performance of my duty of stating the fact to your Lordships, and I shall move your Lordships to agree to present to her Majesty, an address of congratulation upon the failure of this atrocious and treasonable attempt upon her life, and which, by the interposition of Divine Providence, has been defeated; I will therefore propose such an address to your Lordships; I will afterwards submit to you, in the usual course, a motion that this address be communicated to the Commons, and that a conference with that House be invited, in order that they may join with your Lordships in addressing her Majesty on this subject. The noble duke then read the proposed address as follows:—"Most Gracious Sovereign—We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, beg leave humbly to approach your Majesty's throne to express our abhorrence of the late treasonable attempt against your Majesty's sacred person, and our heartfelt congratulations to your Majesty and to our country on your Majesty's happy preservation from the danger to which your Majesty has been exposed. Attached to your Majesty by every sentiment of loyalty, and by a sense of the benefits which we derive from your Majesty's just and mild Government, we acknowledge with gratitude and humility the merciful interposition of Divine Providence which has been manifested on this occasion, and we make our earnest prayer to Almighty God that He will confer on your Majesty every blessing, and that He will continue to watch over and guard a life so justly dear to us."

The Marquis of Lansdowne said, he hardly knew whether it was right for him to interpose for one single moment to delay the adoption of a proceeding which must meet with the universal concurrence of that House. There could be but one feeling on this subject; there could be no hesitation; there could be no shadow of doubt, as to the proceeding about to be adopted by their Lordships. He could not, however, but feel that it was their duty, as legislators, not to stop here; but hereafter, when they came to contemplate whatever might be the sources which led to the extraordinary crime which had arrested their attention, to give their consideration, if it could be safely bestowed, to the causes which might have led to an event which was as great a phenomenon in human nature, if they looked to the absence of all motives, as it was the greatest of crimes, if they looked to the consequences which might have unhappily followed, but which happily did not ensue.

Lord Portman apologised for interposing for one moment. He wished to state a fact which would, if possible, tend to increase the attachment which their Lordships all felt towards her Majesty, and which he was sure would be so gratifying to their Lordships that they would forgive his interruption. He wished to state not only that her Majesty, with that confidence in the protection of the Almighty which would shield herself from all the danger that might at any time surround her, yet at the same time thoughtful for all those in her service, and feeling that yesterday a risk might possibly arise to those who attended her, declined to be attended by any of those ladies who usually accompanied her on her drive, because she would not risk for them the danger which might possibly occur to herself. Considering the situation held about the person of her Majesty by one very dear to him, he should not have done his duty if he did not express his gratitude to her Majesty individually, and he thought their Lordships would agree with him, that her Majesty's conduct was such as to endear her still more to all her subjects.

The address was then agreed to, and on the motion of the Earl of Shaftesbury was ordered to be communicated to the House of Commons, and that House invited to a conference on the subject. The deputation appointed to manage the conference returned in a short time and reported.

In the course of the evening, the Earl of Delawarr intimated to the House that her Majesty had fixed three o'clock on the following day for the reception, at St. James's Palace, of the addresses of both Houses.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the Irish Spirit Duties Drawbacks Bill, the Dublin Police Bill, the Queen's Prison Bill, the Turnpike Roads (Ireland) Bill, the London and Blackwall Railway Bill, and several private Bills.

On the motion of Lord Wharncliffe, the Pentonville Prison Bill was read a third time and passed.

A conversation of some length arose on the subject of the refusal of the Bishop of Quebec to permit a monumental tablet to an officer of rank in her Majesty's service, who had died in Canada, to be placed in the church under his jurisdiction. A question addressed by Lord Howden to the Bishop of London gave rise to the controversy, in which Lord Brougham arraigned the conduct of the Bishop of Quebec, who was defended by the Bishop of London; and after a few remarks from some other noble Lords the subject dropped.

The Marquis of Clanricarde moved for a copy of the regulations observed in the gaol of Newgate, and animadverted severely on the objectionable practice of exposing criminals under sentence of death to public curiosity, more particularly at what is called the condemned sermon.

Lord Wharncliffe expressed the disapprobation of Government at the practice, but said that they could not interfere with the civic authorities, with whom alone it rested to abolish the custom. Lord Normanby hoped that the present motion would have the desired effect, and result in the suppression of such demoralising exhibitions. After a few remarks from the Duke of Richmond, who joined in condemning the scene at the recent delivery of the condemned sermon in the case of Good, the motion was agreed to.

After some conversation respecting travelling and traffic on railroads and canals on Sundays,

The Lord Chancellor brought in a Bill to repeal the Act requiring attorneys to take out their certificates annually.

Wednesday.—Their Lordships met at two o'clock, for the purpose of presenting the Address to her Majesty.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, took his seat on the woolsack. Several bills were forwarded in their respective stages.

The Lord Chancellor soon afterwards entered the House, and their Lordships immediately adjourned till Thursday; the Clerk at the table then called over the names of the Peers present, and each Peer, as his name was called, rose and left the House to take his place in the procession.

Thursday.—The Queen's reply to the address of both Houses of Parliament, was read by the Lord Chancellor. It was in the same form as that read in the House of Commons on Wednesday, given below.

The Income-tax bill was brought up by Mr. Green and other Members of the House of Commons, and on the motion of the Earl of Ripon, was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Friday next.

On the motion of Lord Cottenham, the bill for putting on record the testimony of witnesses in certain cases was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

On the motion of Earl Fortescue, it was ordered that the constabulary returns of crime in Ireland be laid periodically before the House.

Lord Kinnaird, pursuant to notice, then rose to move for a select committee of inquiry into the causes of the existing distress prevailing in the nation. He said it was not to be denied that there was great danger in the present condition of the working classes in the manufacturing districts, whose distress was far beyond the reach of the Poor-laws. Population was increasing, while the means of that population was rapidly decreasing. He strongly disapproved of the Queen's letter, on the ground of its being exclusively addressed to the clergy of the established church, thus apparently excluding the clergy of all denominations from association in the work of charity; and he censured the application of public money, in anticipation of subscriptions, as if it were intended to conceal the serious magnitude of the distress. The Noble Lord then proceeded to enter into various statistical details, exhibiting the extent of distress prevailing throughout the country; and after commenting on the measures of the Income-tax and the Tariff, the latter of which he censured as being framed on no defined and coherent principle; and adding that he did not mean this as a party question, nor did he blame Government for anything, except for the Corn Law, he concluded by asking for a committee to inquire into the causes of the general distress.

The Duke of Wellington defended government in its adoption of the mode of advancing relief to distressed districts of the country, which was according to former precedents, and was even recognised by the law. He asked what was the object of this proposed inquiry? It was nothing less than a repeal of the Corn-law. His Grace then proceeded to recite the different measures that had been adopted by Ministers since their coming into office, in order to show that they were not chargeable with any blame for not having attended to the distress of the country in time. His Grace concluded by saying that he thought the noble Lord might have considered these matters a little, and have waited some short time to see the effect of the measures that had been adopted, before he moved for a committee of this description, the consequence of which must be (it could be nothing else) to excite discontent in the minds of one part of the community against another, and the main object of which appeared to be to obtain a repeal of the corn-laws. The noble Lord might make the same speech if he pleased in moving for a repeal of the corn-laws. But that would not suit the noble Lord's purpose. What the noble Lord wanted was, to have a committee proceeding day by day in its inquiries upon this subject, and having the noble Lord's calculations before it, purposely to create excitement, and to render it still more difficult for Parliament to legislate coolly and fairly upon the matter. He hoped that their lordships would meet the motion for the committee by a direct negative.

The Earl of Radnor said that the noble duke had misrepresented the arguments of Lord Kinnaird. He had not stated his object to be a repeal of the Corn-law. That Corn-law, he believed to be a main cause of the existing distress: nor had the recent alteration of the law been as yet of the slightest influence in alleviating the condition of the people.

The Duke of Richmond was satisfied that the line of argument adopted by Lord Kinnaird pointed to a repeal of the Corn-law. He felt as much as any of their Lordships for the distresses of the people, but such a committee of inquiry as this would rather aggravate than relieve that distress. The conduct of Government in advancing money to relieve the distressed districts was not only justified by former examples, but would be approved by the country. He could not but consider that Lord Kinnaird had permitted himself to be made a tool of by the Anti-Corn-law League.

The Marquis of Clanricarde thought it was unfortunate that the motion should have been resisted on the plea of a maintenance of the Corn-law: but, though approving of the motion, he recommended to Lord Kinnaird the suitableness of withdrawing it, as the proposed committee would lead into an inquiry too serious and extensive to be gone into with any hope, at present, of a practical result.—After a few remarks from Lord Western, Lord Monteagle wished to state, in confirmation of what had been said by the Duke of Richmond, that not only once, but repeatedly, during the time he was connected with the late Government, had that Government taken precisely the same step as had been adopted by the present Administration, both in sending relief to a distressed district, and in employing as an agent for the distribution of that relief, not the local authorities, but a responsible officer of Government. It should be recollected that in every year there was a certain unappropriated sum placed in the hands of Government, and no Parliamentary disapprobation had hitherto followed when portions of that sum had been devoted to an object like the present.

After a few observations from Lord Fitzgerald, the motion was withdrawn.

Friday.—Lord Beaumont presented a petition from the East India Committee of the Colonial Society, praying for the production of papers connected with the war of Afghanistan, and gave an historical narrative of the proceedings which led to and accompanied the occupation of that country by British troops. Lord Fitzgerald declined to follow the noble Lord in the details he had given, considering such a course would be unfair towards the late Government, and be productive of much public inconvenience. The policy of the Indian Government, he said, must be defended by others; but it certainly was an error to impute to the Emperor of Russia the present state of our affairs in India.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—Several petitions were presented, and the Witnesses' Indemnity Bill (Mr. Roebuck's) passed through committee.—Mr. T. Duncombe presented a petition from John Wrenn, of Southampton, offering to make certain disclosures relating to the bribery practised at the last and preceding elections in that town if he were protected by indemnity. On the motion that the petition be printed, a short debate ensued, which ended in its being agreed to.

On the motion for the third reading of the Income Tax Bill, Mr. S. Crawford proposed the following amendment:—"That as by the existing laws a large proportion of the people of this realm are excluded from voting for Members of Parliament; and as it also appears, by the reports of different election committees, that corrupt practices have been used to an extraordinary extent in procuring the return of Members to this present House of Commons; and as from both these causes, this House cannot be considered a fair representation of the people; it is, therefore, unfit that any system of increased taxation should be imposed by Parliament until all just causes of complaint with regard to the mode of electing the Members of this House shall be first redressed."—Mr. O'Connell seconded the motion.

Sir R. Peel trusted that the hon. gentleman would not charge him with intentional disrespect if he declined entering into the discussion which his speech would seem to invite. The hon. gentleman had the other night brought forward a motion in a more convenient form in his opinion than this, for the reform of the representation of the people in Parliament, and he then announced those doctrines and principles on which it ought, as he urged, to be founded, and he laid down, that unless Parliament subscribed to those principles no satisfaction would be felt by the people with any alteration of the constitution that could be projected. It was then open to the hon. gentleman to go into the discussion of those principles; but this motion was of a different character, and he thought of a much more extensive character, than the last; because it stated that the House was not competent to perform one of its commonest functions. If the House was not competent to legislate for the imposition of a property-tax, it was not competent to legislate on the tariff, and he thought the conclusion was inevitable, that it was not competent to the performance of any of its constitutional functions as a House of Commons. The right hon. Baronet concluded by saying that, in his opinion, if that House were not competent to perform this act of legislation, it ought to be shut up altogether, for it could not be considered competent to perform any act, and as he did not think it expedient to go into this question with regard to their constitution upon a motion of this sort, he must offer the most decided opposition to the hon. gentleman's amendment, as he had done the other night to the former motion.

After a few observations from Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Hume, and Lord J. Manners,

Lord J. Russell said, that as the resolution appeared to be one which, if adopted, would incapacitate the House to legislate on any subject whatever, he should vote against the amendment, though, subsequently, he should certainly take the sense of the House against the third reading of this bill.

The House then divided, when there appeared for the amendment, 21; against it, 156.

While Lord J. Manners was speaking, the tidings reached the House of the attempt that had just been made against the life of her Majesty; and when, upon the main question of the third reading, Mr. Baring began to address the House against the measure, Sir R. Peel interposed, and with great emotion, intimated the necessity of suspending the debate. He then suggested some necessary arrangements, and moved that the debate be adjourned till the following day. In reply to anxious enquiries from all parts of the House, if the Queen was safe, the right hon. Baronet stated that her Majesty was entirely safe, and that the assassin had been apprehended. Under such circumstances he hoped the House would see the propriety of adjourning. The excitement attending an event of this nature would, he was sure, prevent their paying attention to any other subject, and, as well from that cause as from respect to her Majesty, he should therefore beg leave to move that the House be adjourned till Tuesday.

Lord J. Russell, who also appeared to experience much emotion, then said:—After what has fallen from the right hon. gentleman, I take the liberty of at once seconding his motion. I am sure that the anxiety which must pervade the House under such circumstances, and the sentiments of gratitude which we must all feel towards Divine Providence that her Majesty's life has been preserved, will have excited such feelings as would render it quite impossible for us to attend to the details of any measure. I am very happy to concur, therefore, in taking the course which the right hon. gentleman now proposes, and I, at the same time, certainly hope that every endeavour will be made to place the assassin in safe custody.—The Speaker then put the question of the adjournment of the debate, which was carried.

Tuesday.—Before proceeding to any public business, the House received a message from the Lords, requesting a conference of the two Houses on the subject of the attempt on her Majesty's life. Several Members were appointed as managers, who at once proceeded to meet their Lordships, and during their absence all business was suspended. When they returned, Sir R. Peel stated at the bar, that the House of Lords had agreed to an address to her Majesty, and that they desired the concurrence of the Commons thereto. The address having been read, Sir R. Peel proposed that the House should concur in it, which he anticipated they would do unanimously. The right hon. Baronet then proceeded to say—"Scarcely two years have elapsed since I had to discharge the duty of seconding a proposal of a similar nature made by the noble lord (J. Russell); and it is with a mixed feeling of shame and indignation, that after the lapse of only two years I rise to discharge a similar duty. I should have thought that there would have been in the natural sympathies and feelings of human nature a protection against such an atrocious crime as that which has been committed. That a young Queen seeking innocent recreation from the toils and cares of business, in the presence of a beloved husband, should a second time have been exposed in this country to an attempt like this, fills me with feelings of shame and indignation. But those natural feelings of humanity have not constituted a protection for her Majesty." Sir R. Pell proceeded to narrate the circumstances attending the attempt on the Queen's life. Her Majesty, he said, from an intimation that a similar attempt had been meditated on the Sunday by a person of a description corresponding to that of the man in custody, had expected the attack, and had taken the humane precaution that no other female life should be endangered with her own; although she was determined that she would herself enjoy her usual exercise, and not be made prisoner by the dread of personal danger. The offender being committed for high treason, he would not now make any comment upon the facts. He was sure the whole country would concur with the two Houses of Parliament in expressing their abhorrence of the attempt, and their gratitude to heaven for her Majesty's preservation, as well as in praying for the further protection of a life so justly dear.

Lord J. Russell seconded the motion. The first feeling of th people, he said, would be that of gratitude for her Majesty's preservation. They would join in lamenting an act so atrocious and cowardly; but they would rejoice that nothing appeared from which conspiracy could be inferred. "Sure I am," said the noble Lord, "that when her Majesty goes abroad among her people, and when she takes those intervals of recreation and exercise, there is no one among her subjects who has less reason to fear the enmity of any single individual among the millions who constitute her subjects than her Majesty has." He trusted that the general abhorrence produced by the crime would tend to prevent any repetition of the same.

Mr. Lascelles thought it incumbent upon him, his lady being in the Royal household, to authenticate specifically the fact alluded to by Sir R. Peel, that the Queen had refused to permit the presence of her usual female attendants.—The address was then agreed to with unanimous acclamation.

Mr. Labouchere asked a question relative to the rumoured intention of the French Government to raise the duties on linen-yarn imported.

Sir R. Peel replied that some information of this nature had been received, but that Ministers had promptly given an expression of its regret at the adoption of this intention, should it be so determined on by the French Government. We were now, he said, engaged in such communications with other wine-growing countries, as might make the people of the south of France deeply regret the suspension of their intercourse with this country.

Mr. V. Smith put a question to Sir J. Graham relative to the unseemly proceedings in the chapel of Newgate, on occasions when the condemned sermon is preached to persons under sentence of death. He alluded more particularly to the case of the murderer Good. Sir J. Graham, in reply, expressed the entire disapprobation of Government in regard to the recent exhibition, and stated that a remonstrance had been sent to the city authorities.

On the motion for the third reading of the income-tax. Mr. Hume expressed his dissatisfaction at the financial policy of Sir R. Peel, and lamented that his own frequent warnings had not been attended to. Instead of making reductions in the public expenditure, Sir R. Peel was laying on fresh taxes to be spent in mischievous wars. He concluded by saying he should oppose the bill. Sir C. Napier objected to the present tax only on account of its inequality. After some observations from Col. Wyndham and Mr. Curteis, Mr. F. J. Baring asked if this were a bill which apportioned the burden of taxation fairly and equally on the public? There was no allowance to be made for losses under different schedules; and a merchant might have to pay his income tax on a given amount of stock, while his losses in trade might be double the amount of his dividends, and thus the actual result leave him without any income at all. The moral influence of this tax was also to be taken into account, as its tendency, from its inquisitorial nature, would be disastrous to the character of the country. Indeed, he believed injustice to be inseparable from the principle of such a bill; and with that sentiment he should give his cordial opposition to the third reading.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the principle of this bill was the same with that of the bill which proceeded from the Administrations of 1803 and of 1806, but modified by several improvements. It was the principle of Mr. Pitt, and it was the principle of Mr. Fox, each of whom was convinced that property and income ought both to bear this burden. The real question now was, whether Parliament should meet the necessities of the national finance, and relieve those classes which were suffering the most severely. Mr. Goulburn proceeded to state that the tax is to be placed under the Commissioners of assessed taxes, who will be enabled to collect it at an additional cost of about 30,000*l*. to their present establishment; and the entire expense, including establishment, salaries, travelling expenses, &c., will not be above one-half the expense of the collection of the former income-tax, which, in 1815, was about 300,000*l*. It had been proposed to exempt the first 150*l*. of every income, but he found that the effect of such exemption would be to withdraw from the tax 33,000,000*l*. of income, which would have made a higher rate necessary for incomes left subject to the tax.

After some observations from Mr. Mangles,—Sir R. Inglis contended that the exemption of the first 150*l*. of income, as he had proposed, would remove the temptation to perjury in a large number of cases. Mr Villiers said that the income-tax was politically unwise, and practically unjust. Its necessity had arisen from bad legislation, interfering with trade, limiting the home market, diminishing expenditure, and deteriorating the condition of the people. Messrs. D'Israeli and Brotherton then took part in the discussion: after which the House divided, when there appeared for the third reading of the Bill, 255; against it, 149: majority for the third reading, 106.

Certain amendments were then proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to one of which an exception was taken by Mr. G. W. Wood, and another division took place, when there appeared 199 to 96 in support of Government. The bill then passed its final stage.

Wednesday.—The House met at three, and having adjourned till five o'clock, the Members present joined with the Upper House, and proceeded to present the address of the two Houses of Parliament to her Majesty.

The House having resumed pursuant to adjournment,

The Speaker reported to the House that both Houses of Parliament had waited on the Queen with a loyal and dutiful Address, to which her Majesty had returned the following answer:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen—I receive with the most heartfelt gratification this loyal and dutiful Address from my two Houses of Parliament.

"I am thankful to Almighty God, whose merciful care has saved me from this danger. I humbly rely on the good providence of God, which is able to preserve me from every danger; and, firm in this trust, and sincere in my desire to promote the happiness of my people, I am comforted and supported by this renewed assurance of your devotion and attachment."

After the presentation of some petitions relating to the Southampton election, Mr. Mackinnon moved the new writ for Southampton, which has been repeatedly deferred in consequence of the pending questions of bribery in that borough. He relied on the issuing of the writ for Ipswich, as a reason for his motion being granted. Mr. W. O. Stanley moved, as an amendment, and Mr. Ward seconded the motion, that a committee be appointed for inquiring into the extent of the corruption there. Mr. Fleming assured the House, that the zeal which had sought the suspension of the writ arose solely from the refusal of the Conservative majority at Southampton to acquiesce in a proposal for allowing the Liberals to return one member at the next election.

Mr. Macaulay expressed his regret that the Ipswich writ had been issued, and argued, that when the writ for so important a constituency as that of Nottingham was suspended, on the mere allegation of an hon. member, there were ample grounds for the continued suspension of that of Southampton. He concluded by saying that in order to put down the growing curse of bribery, both political parties must concur.

Sir R. Peel, agreeing in the last position, was yet resolved to determine these judicial questions upon strictly judicial principles. He proceeded to justify his own vote for the issue of the Ipswich writ, and said he would always vote on each case according to its own respective merits. The allegations against Southampton had made a strong impression upon his mind, and the writ, in his judgment, ought to be suspended until Lord J. Russell should have had an opportunity of explaining his views upon the general remedy.

Mr. T. Duncombe was persuaded that a strong case could be proved against Southampton by an individual of the name of Wrenn, who, in a petition to the House, had offered to give evidence of extensive bribery there. After some observations from Mr. H. Hinde, Mr. Wynn expressed his satisfaction at the course which had been adopted by Sir R. Peel, in which he cordially acquiesced. He recommended the withdrawal both of the motion and the amendment, leaving the issue of the writ suspended for a short time. Mr. W. O. Stanley then withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Mackinnon his original motion.

The House then proceeded to the other orders of the day, and went into committee upon Capt. Rous's Bill for the better regulation of public-houses. After considerable discussion respecting a clause prohibiting vessels lying at anchor in the Thames from selling liquor during the hours of divine service, another discussion arose on clauses brought forward by Mr. B. Wood, proposing to rectify irregularities in the time of opening and shutting public-houses, and to give a uniform definition of the hours of divine service, namely, from eleven till one, and three till half-past four, on Sundays.—Capt. Rous supported the clause, as one which he had himself intended to introduce in the bill, but had omitted in deference to Government. After a short debate the clause was rejected by a majority of 110 to 7.

Mr. Alderman Humphrey proposed a clause permitting all public-houses in the metropolitan district to open from and after one o'clock on Sundays. This was rejected by 69 to 27. The bill then passed through committee.

Mr. Redington proposed the second reading of the Sudbury disfranchisement bill, on which some discussion arose, ending in the postponement of the motion till next Wednesday.

Mr. C. Buller then resumed the adjourned debate on the Bridport election compromise and bribery inquiry. The House having agreed on the main point, that an inquiry should take place, it only remained to settle by whom that inquiry should be conducted, which Mr. C. Buller considered should be referred to Mr. Roebuck's committee. Mr. G. Bankes strongly opposed the motion. A discussion arose, after which the House divided, when the motion was carried by 44 to 16.

Friday.—After some routine business connected with election committees, the London and Croydon Railway Bill was thrown out on a division by a majority of 148 to 88. The Speaker announced that the Sunderland Election Petition was withdrawn.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means for the consideration of the sugar duties. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that these duties be continued for another year, when Mr. Roebuck moved an amendment to reduce the duty on foreign sugar to the rate of that now levied on colonial sugar. After a debate in which Mr. Gordon, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Labouchere, Lord J. Russell, and Sir R. Peel joined, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 41. Mr. Labouchere then moved an amendment reducing the duty on foreign sugar to 30*s*. per cwt., and on colonial sugar to 20*s*. per cwt. This was opposed at considerable length by Mr. Gladstone, and negatived by a majority of 81. The resolution was then agreed to, and the report ordered to be brought up on Monday.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—The closing quotation for the account is 91½ to ⅝ ex. div.; for Three per Cents. Reduced, 91½ to ⅝; for Three-and-a-half per Cents. Reduced, 108 to ¼; and for New Three-and-a-half per Cents., 100⅞ to 1¼. Exchequer-bills 42s. to 44s. premium; Bank Stock, 167½ to 8½.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Wood Pavement.—At a meeting of the Marylebone vestry, on Saturday, the long agitated question of wood-paving in Oxford-street again came under discussion. We stated in our last, that at a vestry meeting on the previous Saturday a resolution was carried, in opposition to previous resolutions of the vestry, that no further wood-paving should be laid down in Oxford-street, or the subject entertained, until the expiration of the present contract with the Metropolitan Wood Paving Company, which does not terminate until the year 1845. In consequence of this decision, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Oxford-street was held, at which resolutions strongly condemnatory of the conduct of the majority of the vestry who had carried such a resolution were passed, and at which it was determined that the vestry's opinion should at once be tested upon the question of paving or non-paving Oxford-street with wood, from Wells-street to Vere-street. A meeting was consequently held on Saturday, and considerable interest having been excited by the question, it was very numerously attended. Mr. Joseph moved, and Earl Manvers seconded, the non-confirmation of the minutes of the preceding meeting. The question was put, and the non-confirmation declared to be carried by a majority of 50 to 26. It was then moved that the report of the committee accepting the tender of the Metropolitan Company to pave Oxford-street from Wells-street to Vere-street forthwith with wood, be adopted. On a division the numbers were—For the motion, 36; for the adjournment, 15; Majority affirming the immediate carrying out wood-paving in Oxford-street, 21. Mr. Thomas then gave notice that the vestry, having by a large majority affirmed the principle of wood-paving, he should move at the next meeting that the entire streets of the parish of Marylebone be paved with wood.

Public Meetings.—On Tuesday meetings were held of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, at which, after the communication from Sir J. Graham to the Lord Mayor, announcing the attempt on her Majesty's life had been read and ordered to be entered on the journals of the respective Courts, it was resolved unanimously that addresses should be presented to the Queen congratulating her Majesty upon her escape from the recent attempt on her life. The Courts were very numerously attended, the proceedings exciting considerable interest, and the addresses were carried by acclamation. It was also resolved that addresses be presented on the same occasion to Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent.—The half-yearly meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company has been held, to receive the report of the directors, and to declare a dividend for the six months ending the 31st March. The report stated the receipts of the company for that half-year to be 3,900*l*. in excess of the previous half-year; that 11,402 shares of 50*l*. each had been subscribed for; that the paid-up capital of the company amounted to 400,787*l*. 10*s*.; and that instalments to the amount of 169,312*l*. were available for the further extension of the company's operations. It also stated that 703 additional shares had been subscribed for in India, where a favourable feeling towards the undertaking had been manifested. The Hindostan steam-ship, of 1,800 tons and 520 horse power, would, it was reported, proceed to take up her station between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, and Suez, in Sept., and the Bentinck, of similar size and power, would soon follow for the same destination. It was stated that arrangements for improving the transit of passengers and goods through Egypt were in active progress, and that fresh assurances of the support and co-operation of the Pacha of Egypt in effecting them had been recently received. A dividend of 3½ per cent. for the half year was declared, and the report was adopted unanimously.

Review in Hyde Park.—On Wednesday morning a review of the Guards took place in Hyde Park before Prince Albert the Colonel in Chief, the Duke of Wellington, several general officers, and a numerous staff. His Royal Highness arrived on the ground at 8 o'clock, when the regiment was drawn up in line. The Prince, accompanied by his staff, having closely inspected the troops, took up a position in another part of the park, when the regiment marched in slow and quick time. The two battalions then went through a variety of evolutions, with which the Prince expressed himself much gratified. The concourse of persons at the commencement of the review was not great, but before it terminated the numbers had considerably increased. His Royal Highness and the Duke of Wellington were loudly cheered as they left the Park.

Metropolitan Improvements.—Several improvements are at present making in Westminster. Vincent-square is to be inclosed with an iron railing, instead of the present wooden fence, and the interior is to be planted. The centre will still be retained for a cricket-ground for the Westminster scholars. Rochester-row is to be repaved, and the carriage road raised to make a more commodious entrance to the squares and streets erecting in the neighbourhood. The Dean and Chapter are also erecting a church in Chapel-street, on the spot where the chapel formerly stood.

New Houses of Parliament.—The progress of these buildings has been very active since the late disagreements among the workmen. It has now arrived at the first tier of apartments, and the corbels for many of the windows already display numbers of shields, charged with the Royal arms of England before and after the Conquest, together with those of the Royal Continental houses with which the present reigning family is allied.

Provincial News.

Bradford.—A serious explosion of fire-damp, attended with loss of life, occurred on Monday, in a coal mine at Dudley hill, near this town. It seems that a man was engaged repairing the shaft of the engine pit, when suddenly an explosion took place, and he was thrown up to the mouth of the pit, a distance of sixty or seventy yards—and, falling back again to the bottom of the shaft, was killed on the spot. The explosion was so violent that the report of it was heard at a considerable distance; the covering of the pit was carried away, and the buildings in the vicinity shook, it is said, as though from the effects of an earthquake. Another miner, employed in a different part of the pit, was so seriously injured that he is not expected to recover.

Brighton.—A public meeting has been held in this town for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to insert in Sir J. Graham's New Poor Law Bill a clause exempting this town, and other places governed by local acts, from the operation of the rules and regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners. Mr. J. Cordy was called to the chair, and was supported by Capt. Pechell and Lord A. Hervey, the borough members. Mr. Folkard first addressed the meeting, and, after a few remarks, moved the first resolution—"That the town and parish of Brighton, having on various public occasions expressed their decided opposition to the introduction of the Poor Law Commissioners into this town, the present meeting emphatically reiterate that opinion, under the conviction that Brighton, from its population and importance, was entitled to retain its self-government under a local act." The resolution was seconded, and carried unanimously. Mr. G. Dempster then rose and addressed the meeting. He said that Government were endeavouring to deprive this town of their local act, the operation of which had given universal satisfaction both to the ratepayer and the poor, for the mere sake of the abstract principle of uniformity, which the Commissioners had themselves been obliged to give up. After some further remarks condemning the different clauses of the New Poor Law, Mr. Dempster concluded by proposing a petition to Parliament, praying that this town might be exempted from the operation of the orders of the Poor Law Commissioners. The motion was carried unanimously; and the Chairman was directed to sign the petition on behalf of the meeting. It was then moved that the borough members present the petition, and that the members for East Sussex be requested to support the prayer. Capt. Pechell, M.P., said he was opposed to the Bill both in principle and detail; and he would endeavour not only to mitigate the severity of the law, but to abrogate the power of the Poor Law Commissioners. He was not only opposed to the introduction of the power of the Commissioners into this town, but to their power altogether; and he should feel it his duty to take every opportunity of dividing the House in every stage of the Bill. Lord Hervey said he should cordially concur with his colleague in endeavouring to prevent this town from being placed under the power of the Poor Law Commissioners.—The report which appeared in the morning papers of last week, announcing the death of the Earl of Coventry, and which was noticed in our last number, proves to have been unfounded. It originated from a misapprehension on the part of the correspondents of those papers, occasioned by the fact that a relative of his Lordship, T. D. Coventry, Esq., of Greenlands, near Henley-on-Thames, died on the day mentioned. The Earl of Coventry has for some time been in a declining state of health; and this fact appears to have operated in causing the misapprehension.

Burnley.—Intelligence of a serious character is said to have been received by Government from this town and neighbourhood, which occasions fears for the continued peace of the district. It is stated that the guardians of the union have represented to the Secretary of State that the distress is beyond their means of relief; that they have 12,000 persons on their books, and must leave the matter in the hands of Government. The accounts add that Sir J. Graham has sent down a special commissioner, who has applied to Government for £500, which has already been distributed; and that more is required, and will be immediately forwarded. The cause of the distress appears to be the depreciation in the value of manufactured goods, and the inability on the part of the labouring classes to procure work of any description. It is stated that the artisans who are in full work only earn 3*s.* 9*d.* per week. On Sunday, 20,000 people met at Enfield; and great apprehensions of an outbreak appear to be entertained.

Dudley.—The tranquillity of this town and neighbouring district has not yet been restored, and the last few days have furnished fresh proof of the determination of the colliers to persevere in their resistance to the terms proposed by the masters. It seems that on Wednesday morning information was conveyed to the magistrates of this town, that a party of colliers had proceeded to Shut End, about midway between this place and Stourbridge, with the intention of cutting the ropes at the colliery. The magistrates at once gave orders that the military should be put under arms, but it was some time before they could be assembled, in consequence of the presumed tranquillity of the neighbourhood having led the officers to take up their quarters in different parts. Considerable excitement was raised in the town from the activity which prevailed among the non-commissioned officers, and serious fears were entertained by the inhabitants. In a short time, however, the troops assembled, and, accompanied by several magistrates, proceeded to Shut End, where the acts of violence intended had already been carried into effect, but unattended by any other serious consequences. They then proceeded in search of the offenders, but they had succeeded in making their escape, and have not yet been apprehended. It is stated that the number of persons now out of employment in this district amounts to 15,000. Of these 14,000 are voluntarily absenting themselves from work, and the remaining 1,000 are deterred from accepting the terms of the masters by the threats of their fellow-workmen, and are consequently reduced to a state of great distress.

Hayes.—A vestry meeting has been held in this parish for the purpose of making a church rate; a subject which appears for some time past to have caused a good deal of excitement in the town. The Rev. Mr. Hale, curate, took the chair. One of the churchwardens briefly stated the necessity which existed for a rate to be made, in consequence of the extensive repairs required in the belfry and other parts of the church. The motion having been seconded, Mr. J. Hunt rose to oppose the rate, and moved the following amendment:—"That all compulsory enactments for the support of religious institutions were contrary to the principles of Christianity; and that the question be adjourned for a twelvemonth." The amendment was seconded, and a long debate ensued, after which the question was put to the meeting, and the rate declared to be carried: the numbers for the amendment being 21; against it, 42; majority for the rate, 21.

Kendal.—A local paper states in proof of the extent of pauperism in this town, that in 1839, for the quarter ending in March, there were in this township alone 618 paupers; in 1840 the number was 953; in 1841 it increased to 1,091; and in the same quarter of the current year there were no less than 1,351, which, with the addition of 154 for Kirkland, made the number of 1,505 individuals, or one-eighth of the population, receiving relief. In 1839 the expenditure for this township alone was, for the March quarter, 614*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*; in 1840, 819*l.* 4*s.* 6d.; in 1841 it rose to 911*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*; and this year it amounts to 1,059*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*

Maidstone.—A meeting of hop-planters and owners, and occupiers of woodlands in this county has been held, for the purpose of taking the sense of the county upon the protection now by law given to the British grower of hops; and upon the injury to be apprehended from any alteration of the law upon that subject. H. Hoare, Esq., High Sheriff of the county, presided. Mr. Whittaker, in proposing a series of resolutions to the meeting, observed that the proposed alteration in the duty on hops was one which would affect their interests most materially; and he had formed part of a deputation appointed to wait on Sir R. Peel on the subject, when Sir Robert told them that if they could show any peculiar risk or ground upon which the present almost prohibitory duty ought to be continued, he would attend to it. They had accordingly shown him the risk incurred in the cultivation of hops, from blight and other causes, and also that the proposed alteration could not have any material effect upon the price of beer, and that it would only benefit the speculator; at the same time pointing out the ruinous tendency of the proposed change. Notwithstanding, however, these representations, Sir Robert Peel, he said, had carried out his scheme; and he was of opinion that they ought not quietly to acquiesce in it, but that it was their duty to protest against it. He then proposed the resolutions, which stated that the meeting viewed the change in the law with great apprehension. He concluded by entering into some details, and by expressing an opinion that the effect of the alteration in the duty would be to destroy entirely the cultivation of hops in this country, and cause the whole supply to be taken from foreign countries. Lord Torrington seconded the resolutions, and said that he concurred with the opinions expressed in them, that the effect of the alteration of the duty would be to destroy the cultivation of hops in England, and if this meeting had not been held it might have been said that the hop-growers and farmers of this county were agreeable to the proposed change, which was far from being the case. He then went into some details, and said he had no doubt that hops could be grown abroad for 50*s.* per cwt., and that the average price of hops in this country would never exceed 4*l.* per cwt.; that they were all aware such a price would not enable them to carry on the cultivation of their lands, and the consequence must be that a large amount of agricultural labour would be thrown out of employ. The noble Lord concluded by saying that the Tariff would, in his opinion, prove ruinous to the country; and he regretted to see that a Parliament, which was returned, in a great measure, by the agricultural constituencies of the empire, should have sacrificed those whose interests they were bound to have protected. Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and finally the resolutions were put and carried unanimously.

Newcastle.—In consequence of representations recently made to Government by a deputation of coal owners from this town, and other coal districts, it is said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has intimated that, having given the subject full consideration, Government are prepared to recommend that the duty on the export of coals to foreign parts be fixed at 2s. per ton, and not at 4s. as first proposed: the duty to be uniform on all descriptions of coal.

Newport (Isle of Wight).—In our last we gave a report of a public meeting in this town on the subject of church rates, when a motion for the imposition of a rate was strongly opposed, and the sense of the meeting being taken, it was declared to be lost. A poll was then demanded, which has since taken place, and terminated as follows:—Against the rate, 165; for it 73; majority against the rate, 92.

Newton.—A public meeting has been held in this town for the purpose of considering the propriety of addressing Sir J. Graham on remarks made by him during the late debate on the New Poor Law, stating "that the information from the Manchester Union was that it worked well in the out-townships." Mr. N. Varley, one of the High Constables, took the chair. Mr. J. Leigh, a manufacturer, first addressed the meeting. He commented on the statements of Sir J. Graham, which he reprobated in strong terms, and said that he should move that a letter be sent from the meeting to Mr. Grimsditch, the member for Macclesfield, putting that gentleman in immediate possession of the facts, so that he would be enabled to refute the statements of Sir J. Graham in the House of Commons. Mr. D. Boote said that he should object to such a letter being sent to Mr. Grimsditch; he should move as an amendment "that the meeting should petition for a total repeal of the law." He was afraid that Sir J. Graham and his party were intending to pass a worse law, if it were possible, than the previous one. A long discussion ensued, during which several of the working men addressed the meeting, expressing themselves in favour of a strong remonstrance to Government, praying them to withdraw the measure. This, they were of opinion, would be the best answer to the statements of Sir J. Graham. It was ultimately agreed that the amendment should be withdrawn, on condition that a petition for the total repeal should be sent to Parliament at the same time. This was agreed to, and the motion that the letter be presented to Mr. Grimsditch was then passed. A petition for the total repeal of the New Poor Law was subsequently adopted and signed.

Oxford.—Public attention has been excited by a new subject of controversy which has sprung up in this University, and which has already created considerable interest. It appears that in 1836, Dr. Hampden having been appointed Regius Professor of Divinity, drew upon himself the censure of the College by the publication of certain doctrines contained in a sermon published by him some time before. A large majority of the members of Convocation condemned Dr. Hampden's doctrines, and deprived him of the usual privileges of his office, by dispensing with, or rather discountenancing, that attendance on his lectures which had been regarded as a necessary qualification for holy orders. In this position the University has since remained with respect to the Professor of Divinity. Dr. Hampden has denied, subsequent to as well as before his condemnation, the heterodox inference drawn from his writings, but has not recanted them; and the University censures have continued in force up to the present time, the Regius Professor remaining destitute of his accustomed authority in the University. It seems that it is now the intention of the Heads of Houses in the University to propose the withdrawal of the censure passed on Dr. Hampden. It has been announced that a motion will be proposed to Convocation summoned for Tuesday next, the object of which is to abrogate the statute of May 5, 1836, and to re-instate the Regius Professor of Divinity in all the privileges annexed to his office. The proposal is expected to meet with considerable opposition; and the result of the contest is looked forward to with great interest.

Portsmouth.—During the past week the operations against the wreck of the Royal George have been resumed, and a considerable portion of the loose timbers have been brought up and landed at the Dockyard. It is expected that during the summer the wreck will be so completely removed that the anchorage will be quite clear. A long brass 24-pounder, that formed part of the armament of this ill-fated ship, has been mounted on the King's battery, on a carriage made from a portion of the wreck. The gun was cast in 1743, and appears to be little injured by its long continuance under water.—A contest has taken place in Portsea on the subject of church-rates. At the vestry meeting last week a rate was proposed by the churchwardens, and strenuously resisted by the meeting. A poll was finally demanded, which terminated in the loss of the rate: the numbers being, for the rate, 768; against it, 1,318; majority against the rate, 550.

Windsor.—We have stated in former numbers that the extensive kitchen-gardens belonging to the Crown, comprising the gardens at Cranbourn and Cumberland Lodges in the Great Park, the Maestricht gardens in the Home Park, and the Royal kitchen-gardens at Kensington, are about to be immediately consolidated into one spacious kitchen-garden (containing between 20 and 30 acres of superior arable land), now arranging under the superintendence of Mr. Ingram, in the grounds attached to Frogmore Lodge. In consequence of this arrangement, the whole of the building materials, including five spacious hothouses, gardeners' sheds, and other erections at Cranbourn Lodge, have just been sold by auction, by order of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods and Forests. As soon as the new gardens at Frogmore are brought into a state of cultivation, the Maestricht gardens will be thrown into the Home Park, from which they are now divided by a high brick wall, some hundreds of yards in length; and the gardener's house and the other buildings will be disposed of by the Woods and Forests. The new gardens will comprise an extensive grapery and pinery. The whole of the forcing and hothouses will be heated upon a novel plan, by means of hot water, and will extend in one line to the length of upwards of 250 yards. Close to these will be erected a residence for Mr. Ingram, the superintending gardener, with a spacious conservatory, according to the original plans, on either side. The garden is now enclosing by a substantial brick wall, 12 feet in height, which will afford great facility for the cultivation and rearing of wall fruits. The whole of the expenses incurred by these extensive improvements will be met by the disposal of the site of the Royal gardens at Kensington, which will be let on building leases. It is calculated that the ground-rents will realise a sum amounting to between 28,000*l.* and 30,000*l.*—A few days since some interest was excited in this town by a public exhibition of an unusual character. A Signor Duvalla performed the feat of walking on a tight rope over the river, upwards of 300 feet in length, and nearly 50 in height at one extremity, in the presence of a great number of spectators. It is also stated that he has announced his intention of making an ascent and descent from the Little Park to the top of the Round Tower of Windsor Castle, if he can obtain permission, in the ensuing month.

Railways.—The following are the returns of the principal railways for the last week:—Brighton, 3,090*l.*; Blackwall, 1,194*l.*; South Western, 6,828*l.*; Great Western, 14,117*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,452*l.*; Greenwich, 2,188*l.*; Eastern Counties, 1,087*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,111*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,654*l.*; Great North of England, 1,438*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,922*l.*; North Midland, 4,430*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,254*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 5,200*l.*; London and Birmingham, 16,255*l.*; and Manchester and Birmingham, 700*l.* An official circular has been forwarded by the Board of Trade to the directors of the different railways, stating that their attention having been drawn to the practice of locking the doors of railway carriages in consequence of the recent disaster on the Paris and Versailles Railway, their Lordships have referred the subject to the Inspector-General of Railways, Major-Gen. Pasley, who has reported to the following effect:—"That his opinion is decided that passengers in a railway carriage ought not to be shut in by locking both doors, without the power of getting out, though it is proper and useful to lock all the carriage doors on the off side towards the middle of the railway, where they might be crushed by a train moving on the other side; that if the passengers have the power of getting out on the near side of the train only, it may be the means of saving their lives under many circumstances, which are too obvious to require explanation, and that the opposite practice of locking up the passengers is said to have caused the loss of many lives which might otherwise have been saved in the late lamentable catastrophe at Paris. That the practice of locking both doors has been adopted by one or two companies in this country, from a belief that it is safer to deprive passengers of the means of jumping out when the train is in motion; but that this precaution is of little use in the case of third class carriage passengers, who travel in open carriages, and can seldom be of use except in the case of persons reckless from the effect of liquor, or devoid of common prudence, in which case any accident that might occur would be justly attributed to the individual himself, while, in the case of lives being lost in consequence of the passengers being locked up, the blame would be properly attributed to the directors." A reference to the late accident on the Paris and Versailles Railway, together with that which occured in Oct. last on the London and Brighton line, also induces their Lordships to recommend that, where it is necessary to employ two engines in drawing a train, care should be taken not to use engines of different power and construction, and especially not to place a four-wheeled engine immediately in front of one with six wheels. It is understood that the directors of the Great Western Railway have decided on discontinuing the system of locking in the passengers.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—It is stated that every arrangement has been completed with Government and the board of works, preliminary to the commencement of the railway line between

Kingstown and Dalkey on the atmospheric system; and that the works will be in full operation in the course of the ensuing month. The accounts from the provinces are said to be very favourable for the agriculturists. The corn crops throughout large districts of Limerick, Cork, Clare, and Galway, are represented as being in a forward state, several fields of wheat already runing into ear. A few days since a large field of meadow hay was cut near Loughrea. The Tipperary papers state that the recent variable weather, fluctuating between copious showers and warm sunshine, has been peculiarly favourable, and that the spring corn is coming up with great vigour and freshness. Potato planting and turnip sowing are proceeding well, and the reports of the May fairs continue favourable.—The Repeal Association held its weekly meeting on Monday. The proceedings, however, which consisted in the reading several letters, present nothing of interest. The week's rent was announced to be 105*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*—In the Prerogative Court on Wednesday, Dr. Radcliffe pronounced judgment in the case of the Deanery of St. Patrick, for the vacancy in which there are two claimants—the Rev. Dr. Wilson and the Rev. Robert Daly. The case has been long litigated and has created some interest. The point at issue was the admissibility of the votes of the Archbishop of Dublin and the Rev. Dr. Todd for Dr. Wilson. **The judgment of Dr. Radcliffe was in favour of the Rev. R. Daly, who is consequently now dean of** St. Patrick.

Kilkenny.—The neighbourhood of Johnstown in this county was thrown into some excitement on Sunday, by the report that Mr. George Healy, a gentleman of large property, residing at Violet Hill, had been burned to death in his bed, and a great portion of the house consumed. An inquest has been held, at which it appeared that some labouring men, passing the house at the time, heard the servant calling for assistance, and perceiving the building to be on fire they entered the house, the front door of which they found open, and on proceeding to Mr. Healy's bedroom discovered that gentleman in his bed burnt to death. A barrel of gunpowder which, however, had not ignited, was found open within three yards of the corpse, being only partially covered with a piece of brown paper thrown over it, and another barrel of gunpowder was discovered in the adjoining room. It appeared that Mr. Healy had been in the habit of reading in bed, and having his candle burning till the morning. It was supposed that the candle fell and set fire to the bed clothes. The suspicious circumstance attending the case is that of the hall door and one of the lower windows being found open, which the housekeeper deposed were shut when she went to bed after deceased. It also appeared that a wicker-gate in the rear of the house had been forcibly broken open. The evidence was of a conflicting character, and leaves the matter in considerable doubt. The verdict was as follows: "That deceased was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning, the 29th inst., but whether his death was caused by accident or otherwise, we have no means of ascertaining."

Tipperary.—The local papers inform us that there are some indications of improvement in the peace of this county; and since our last, there appear to have been few outrages or disturbances of the peace. The same papers mention that the Roman Catholic clergy have rendered themselves obnoxious to the disturbers, by their exertions to draw away the peasantry from the illegal societies.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—On Monday, the general assembly met and pronounced a sentence, suspending from their judicial functions in Presbyteries and all the superior church judicatories, till the first Wednesday of March next, the following reverend gentlemen, viz.:—Drs. Bryce, Stirling, and Grant, the Revs. J. Robertson, A. Cushnie, G. Peter, C. Hope, J. Wilson (of Walston), J. Cook (Haddington), and the Rev. Mr. Hill (of Logieport); and they have reserved for the consideration of the commission Mr. W. Mearns, minister of the Royal Bounty Church at Glenrinnes—the son of Dr. Mearns of Aberdeen. Next followed the deposition of the Rev. D. Wilson, of Stranraer, on the ground that he had applied to the court of session for an interdict against the Presbytery of Stranraer, because there are in it a *quoad sacra* minister and elder—the said Presbytery acting at the same time in direct and avowed defiance of an injunction from their ecclesiastical superiors. In the evening, after a variety of unimportant matters, Mr. Middleton, the minister of Culsamond, and the majority of the Presbytery of Garioch, who had inducted him, were again called to the bar; and after some discussion, their case was referred to the commission.

Law.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—*Rogers* v. *Grazebrook.*—This was an appeal against an order of the Vice Chancellor of England, directing a sum of 1,090*l.*, the amount received upon a policy of assurance, to be paid into court. The plaintiff was mortgagee of premises belonging to a party of the name of Hunt, a millwright, and the policy was effected in the Phenix-office, for the additional security of the money advanced, in the joint names of the plaintiff and Mr. Hunt. A fire occurred, and the amount of the loss was assessed at 1,090*l.*, which was paid by the office to the assignees of Hunt, who had become bankrupt. The claim of the mortgagee was disputed, on the ground that his security had been obtained on a usurious consideration. The Lord Chancellor, in delivering judgment, observed that as regarded the sum of 590*l.*, he concurred in opinion with the Vice-Chancellor, and that sum must be paid into Court by the assignees. The policy was for the benefit of the mortgagee, and the amount received upon it, in respect of the premises contained in the mortgage, must be applied for his repayment. As to the remaining 500*l.*, that was paid by the Phenix-office as compensation for machinery destroyed, which had not been the subject of mortgage. His Lordship added that the special circumstances did not qualify this decision, for as to the usurious transaction mentioned, the Court would not assume illegality, which must be precisely proved. The allegation here was not sufficiently supported, and he could only vary the order appealed against by reducing the amount to be paid into Court, which must be done within one month.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—*Adams* v. *Adams.*—The testator in this cause gave all his real and personal estate to trustees, for sale and distribution amongst his children, "subject, nevertheless, to the dower or thirds at common law of his wife, Jane Adams." The real estate of the testator proved to be vested in a trustee, and his widow was not therefore dowable of any part of it. The question was, whether the widow was entitled to any interest under the will, as manifesting an intention of the testator that she should have so much as she would have been entitled to if the trust had not interposed. The Vice-Chancellor said, that it was an extremely hard case upon the widow; but the Court had no power to make a provision for her which the testator had not made. The question which the Court had to determine was whether anything was given to the widow, and that must be found either by express words or by implication. If a testator recited in his will that he had given a party a legacy, and it did not appear upon the will that any legacy was actually given, the Court was in the habit of looking upon the recital of the gift as sufficiently expressing the intention and amounting to an actual gift. If, on the other hand, the recital was that the party had already some interest in the property independent of any gift from the Testator, it could not be said that by such a recital a gift was intended; for the very expressions used would show that the testator must have thought there was no necessity for his entertaining any such an intention. The gift to the trustees was to be subject to the dower of the wife, and it was probable that the testator intended that his widow should not be without some provision; but suppose it had been subject to some debt or charge which the testator thought he owed, or that a stranger was entitled to, and it proved there was no such debt or charge, it plainly could not then be said that he intended to give to the stranger that which he had devised his estate under the impression that it was subject to. The Court could not look to the degree of relationship which existed, and by that means endeavour to spell, from the circumstances, an intention to confer a benefit which the testator might or might not have entertained. It was said at the bar, that the children were nearly of age, and were desirous that the widow should not be unprovided for; they might therefore have it in their power to make an arrangement, by which any intention the testator might have had in favour of his widow would not be defeated. The Court could not hold that she took any interest under the words of the will.

ROLLS COURT.—*De Feucheres* v. *Dawes.*—In this case a bill was filed by Julien Victor Baron de Feucheres against the alleged next of kin of his late wife, who was a subject of Great Britain. The plaintiff, in consequence of his having survived his wife, claimed to be entitled to such part of her property as she had brought into settlement, or such as had been substituted in its place. The settlement was made in France, according to the French form, but she died domiciled in England. The defendant, however, denied that the Baron de Feucheres had any claim to the property, and alleged that he had been legally divorced in France *du corps* and *des biens.* A suit, however, had been instituted in the ecclesiastical court respecting the right to administration; and as the property was outstanding in the hands of third parties, this suit had been instituted to obtain a receiver pending the proceedings in the ecclesiastical court, and further asking that, upon the appointment of an administrator, the rights of all parties might be ascertained and the property administered in this court. To the latter part of the prayer the defendant put in a demurrer, in support of which it was insisted that the question would be determined in the ecclesiastical court when the court decided to whom of right administration ought to be granted. Lord Langdale said that the bill was filed with two objects: the first was to have the property protected during the litigation which was pending in the ecclesiastical court—that was not objected to by the defendant; but the second object was to have the rights of the parties determined after a personal representative had been appointed. If the fate of the demurrer depended on the question whether the right to the property could be determined by the adjudication in the ecclesiastical court, on the right to the representation, it could not succeed; but it could not depend upon that question. It did not appear who was the administrator; and in the absence of any information whether the administrator, when appointed, would refuse to administer the property in perfect conformity with the rights of the parties interested, the demurrer must be allowed. It also might eventually be necessary to have all the evidence taken in this court, and facts adjudicated upon; but at present the necessity did not appear.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—*The Queen* v. *Aimes.*—This was an indictment against the defendant, a gentleman of fortune in Dorsetshire, for stopping up a pathway, which was alleged to be a public pathway, and which led through his park, situated in the neighbourhood of Lyme Regis. The case was tried some time since at the assizes for Dorsetshire, and the jury returned a verdict for the prosecution. A rule had afterwards been obtained to set aside the verdict, and have a new trial; and this rule had been made absolute. An application had since been made to the court to give some directions as to costs. The Court decided that the rule was to be made absolute on the payment of costs.

The Queen v. *the Churchwardens of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.*—Lord Denman delivered judgment in this case. The churchwardens and overseers of this parish had, under the provisions of the local act which regulated the rating of the parish, imposed a rate upon a private box at Covent-garden, which Miss Burdett Coutts held under a lease originally granted to the late Mr. Coutts. The question depended on the meaning of the word "tenement," which was used in the act; and the Court was of opinion that this word, as there employed, would apply to a private box at the theatre, and the judgment must therefore be in support of the rate.

COURT OF STANNARIES OF CORNWALL.—[Before Prince Albert (the Lord Warden), Lord Langdale, Lord Brougham, Sir J. Wigram, and Baron Parke.]—*Thomas* v. *Vice and Bennetts.*—On Monday his Royal Highness attended at the above court, which was held in the Council-room, at the Duchy of Cornwall-Office, Somerset House, and proceeded to deliver judgment in the above cause, which had been deferred from the 24th ult. His Royal Highness was attired in green Genoa velvet robes, lined with crimson satin, trimmed with ermine, with a deep collar of the same material. His hat was of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine. The Court was greatly crowded. The case was an appeal by the defendants from a decision of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries Court in Cornwall. His Royal Highness read the judgment, which was to this effect: That the plaintiff's original petition was in the nature of a bill of equity, on which the judges had given an opinion, in accordance with which would be his (Prince Albert's) judgment. His Royal Highness having read the petition and demurrer, argued in 1838, proceeded to say, that the plaintiff had no ground for an application to a court of equity; for, whether it regarded the restoration of possession, or of the ore unsold, or an account of the ore disposed of were required, the remedy must be sought in a court of law. No distinction could be drawn because the claim was for the produce of mines. The Vice-Warden had decided that a court of equity had concurrent jurisdiction with a court of law, which was contrary to the principles of equity. He had, however, relied upon precedents in his the Vice Warden's court, but which were not so numerous as to decide the question. His Royal Highness concluded by saying, "I think no such jurisdiction exists; and my judgment is, that the Vice-Warden's decree be reversed, and the demurrer in the court below allowed."

POLICE.—On Thursday, at the Magistrates' Court, Queen Square, two gardeners, named Henry Bayes and Benjamin Haggerstone, in the employ of Mr. Dennis, an extensive florist, carrying on business in the King's road, Chelsea, were re-examined, charged with having robbed their employer of a number of valuable geraniums and other plants. The principal feature in the case was the improper behaviour of two beer-shop keepers, who, knowing that the prisoners were in Mr. Dennis's employ, had received the stolen property. Mr. Dennis, on Sunday last, missed some handsome stock plants, which were not intended for sale, and, on inquiry, it was ascertained that a geranium, value 10s., had been sold to a man named Davis, the proprietor of the Pine Apple beer-shop, King's-road, by prisoner Bayes, and that Haggerstone had left two jessamines there. On proceeding to another beer-shop in the same neighbourhood, kept by a man named Freeman, some other geraniums were found. On the former examination, Davis said he was sure in his mind that Bayes had not stolen the geraniums. He was sure he did not know anything about the jessamines, as his wife took them in. The other beer-shop keeper, Freeman, appeared equally desirous of screening the prisoners, and could not say in any way how the plants got into his possession. He said he went to bed one night, and they were not there, and the next morning when he got up they were. Some geraniums had been broken by some parties, and he supposed they were brought there in their stead. A policeman stated that since the last examination he had found some of the geraniums at a baker's in the Fulham-road. He asked them how they got them, and was informed they had given Davis, the beer shopkeeper, four shillings for them. Davis came into the shop the moment after, and in the presence of the baker and his wife admitted that he had bought them of the man Bayes then in custody. Davis was questioned on the subject, and declared he had bought the four plants produced in Covent Garden Market and not of Bayes, as he had before stated. Prisoners declared they knew nothing about the plants. But evidence having been given that they had already admitted haying taking the ten 10s. geranium and jessamines, they were remanded to give time for the attendance of a necessary witness.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALLS, THURSDAY.—There have been several defalcations in the settlement on the late Derby; one party is said to have failed to the amount of 18,000*l.*, and the absentees and unpaid balances have been numerous. The following bets were laid in the course of the afternoon:—

ASCOT CUP.

Even on Mr. Ramsay's Lanercost (laid to about 500*l.*)
5 to 2 agst Mr. Orde's Beeswing (laid to about 100*l.*)
5 to 1 —— Mr. Combe's The Nob
7 to 1 —— Sir G. Heathcote's Bokhara (300 to 50 laid once)

ST. LEGER.

2 to 1 agst Col. Anson's Attila (taken)
9 to 1 —— Mr. Ramsay's Cabrera
17 to 1 —— Mr. Bowes's Meteor (20 to 1 laid once).

Entry for the Queen's Vase at Ascot:—Beeswing, Pannakeen, Bosphorus, Albion, Jack, St. Francis, Eringo, Adela filly, Yorkshire Lady, Eaglesfield, The Nob, Rosalind, Muley Hamet.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, JUNE 3.—Since Monday the supply of Wheat from Essex and Suffolk has been moderate, yet that day's currency was with difficulty maintained. The free Foreign is a very slow sale, but the same prices are demanded. The fine weather has produced a flatness in the trade for bonded, and there has been about 3700 qrs. entered for consumption in London during the week.—Barley, Peas, and Beans are unaltered in value, but Oats are in demand at 1s. advance, in consequence of indifferent accounts from Ireland.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	50 to 68	Red	[illegible]
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		50 to 58	White	[illegible]
Barley	Malting and distilling	22 to 25	Grind.	20 to 25
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	15 to 24	Feed	16 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	19 to 21	Potato	17 to 25
—— Irish	Feed	8 to 20	Potato	15 to 21
Rye		30 to 34		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 24 to 32	Tick	28 to 35	Harrow	[illegible] to 37
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . 31 to 40	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White . 31 to 34	Maple	28 to 30	Grey	25 to 28

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
April 22	60 7	27 3	19 3	32 11	30 9	31 2
— 29	61 0	27 7	19 1	31 7	31 6	32 1
May 6	60 8	27 4	19 9	32 3	31 8	30 7
— 13	59 9	26 3	19 6	31 3	31 9	31 3
— 20	60 9	25 11	19 5	32 4	31 7	31 4
— 27	61 10	25 11	19 7	33 7	32 1	30 11
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	60 9	26 9	19 5	32 4	31 7	31 2
Duties	12 0	10 0	7 0	10 6	10 6	10 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English	5792 Sks. — Brls.	4592	2428	6245	4192	—	771	98
Irish	210 ,, — ,,	—	—	—	11845	—	—	—
Foreign	1034 ,, — ,,	6687	—	—	2483	—	10	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—J. H. Clark and H. C. Farrow, King William-street, wine-merchants—R. B Thompson, Wood-street, Cheapside, warehouseman—W. G. Smyth, Vauxhall-walk, Lambeth, surgeon—G. Balding, Reading, Berkshire, coal-dealer—T. Long, Beaufort-place, Chelsea, coal-merchant.

BANKRUPTS.—G. Biggs, Coal Exchange, Lower Thames street, coal-merchant—G. Gibson, Ratcliff-highway, upholsterer—Benj. Simmons and J. Brook, Dockhead, Bermondsey, iron-founders—J. Stanford, Pall-mall, architect—T. T. Johnson, Wood-street, Cheapside, riband-manufacturer—C. Robinson, High Holborn, tailor—B. Thompson, Wylam, Northumberland, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, iron-manufacturer—J. and Edw. Herdman, Congleton, Cheshire, millers—H. Rose, Blackburn, Lancashire, drysalter—J. Frank, Oswestry, Shropshire, farmer—S. Woolley, Birchwood, Derbyshire, coal dealer—Edw. Emerson, Manchester, thread-manufacturer—J. Jackson, Lincoln, chemist—J. Beanland, Birstal and Bradford, Yorkshire, woolstapler—P. A. Hepburn, Powis-place, Hampstead-road, wine-merchant—T. Quaife, T. J. Tyrrell, and J. Quaife, North-end, Fulham, brewers—W. Chappelow, Long acre, bridle-cutter—C. S. and W. Heywood, Manchester, warehousemen—G. W. Longridge, Sunderland, ironmonger—W. Harper, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, merchant—G. Bower, Wooldale, Yorkshire, woollen-cloth-manufacturer—J. Bainbridge, Richmond, Yorkshire, ironfounder—H. W. Jackson, Haverhill, Essex, wine-merchant—E. Ashworth, Manchester, innkeeper—J. Nottingham, Cheltenham, picture-dealer—J. Gooder, Halifax, Yorkshire, fancy-cloth-manufacturer—W. Walker, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, mercer and draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Allardes, Raich and Forgue, Aberdeenshire, cattle-dealer—J. Fraser, Markinch, Fifeshire, publisher—T. Dun, Edinburgh, dealer in furniture—P. Rattray, Glasgow, mason—J. W. Lyon, Edinburgh, goldsmith—J. Smith, Grange Mill, Forfarshire, yarn-miller—R. Jack, Paisley, thread-manufacturer—Rev. A. Nisbett, Glasgow, publisher.

BIRTHS.—On the 22d ult., at Latymer Cottage, Hammersmith, Mrs. G. E. Cook, of a daughter—On the 31st ult., the lady of J. T. Philpot, Esq., of the Gloucester-road, Old Brompton, of a son—On the 1st instant, at the Regent's-park, the lady of Lieut.-Col. C. Mandeville, of the Madras establishment, of a son—On the 27th ult., at Highgate, the wife of E. Whitaker, Esq., of a son—On the 27th ult., the lady of H. T. Lee, Esq., of Dyhas Powis, Glamorganshire, of a daughter—On the 28th ult., at Woodbury, Hornsey-green-lane, Mrs. T. Edenborough, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 26th ult., at Kennington, J. Smith Faithfull, Esq., of Herne-hill, Surrey, to Catherine, daughter of Mr. J. Barton, of Lambeth—On the 1st inst., at Brighton, G. A. Graham, youngest son of General Vernon, of Hilton-park, Staffordshire, to Louisa J. Frances, youngest daughter of Capt. B. Cator, R.N., Mount Mascal, Besley, Kent—On the 2d inst., at Higham, Suffolk, J. G. Perkins, eldest son of J. G. Perkins, Esq., of Lewisham, in Kent, to E. Martha, eldest daughter of A. C. Reeve, Esq., of Higham-house, Suffolk.

DIED.—On the 28th ult., at Cowbridge, South Wales, B. H. Malkin, Esq., LL.D., aged 72—On the 24th ult., at Plymouth, P. I. Schow, Esq., his Danish Majesty's Consul-General, in the 75th year of his age—On the 26th ult., in her 36th year, Julia Anne, the wife of G. Dennis John, Esq., of Penzance, and elder daughter of the late W. Trevelyan, Esq., of Netherwitton, Northumberland—On the 25th ult., at Cheltenham, in his 81st year, [illegible] Esq., of Rushford Lodge, in the county of Suffolk—On the 28th ult., R. [illegible] Esq., of Commercial-road, Ratcliffe, in the [illegible] year of his age—On the [illegible] inst., at Deventer, in the Netherlands, Madame Dedel, wife of his Excellency Mons. Dedel, the Netherlands Minister at this court, aged 52.

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ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

MEMBERS of the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of ENGLAND who expect to be able to attend the Meeting of the Society at Bristol in July next, are requested by the Local Committee of that place to transmit their names to Mr. JAMES MARMONT, 15, Corn-street, Bristol, in order to aid the arrangements which the Local Committee are making for the commodious reception and comfort of the Members at the ensuing Meeting.

JAMES HUDSON, Secretary.

London, May 27, 1842.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.
MEETING AT BRISTOL.

THE SOCIETY'S SHOW of CATTLE, IMPLEMENTS, &c., will take place on Thursday, the 14th of July next, and all persons intending to exhibit Stock, Implements, or other articles, are requested to observe that all CERTIFICATES or ENTRIES must be sent to or lodged with the Secretary, at the Society's house, No. 12, Hanover-square, London, on or before Tuesday, the 14th of June, and that no entries will be admitted after that day. A bill of the Prizes offered, and the printed Forms of Certificate, &c., can also be obtained by applying to the Secretary, at the above address—it being particularly requested that all parties making such application will specify the kind of Stock, &c., which he intends to enter, in order that the proper Certificate Forms may be sent accordingly.

By order of the Council, JAMES HUDSON,
London, May 11, 1842. Secretary.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND are desirous of receiving TENDERS from Innkeepers, Confectioners, and others to contract for any one or all of the three following supplies, to be furnished at the Society's Annual Country Meeting, to be held at Bristol in the ensuing Month:—

1st. A COLD DINNER for 2,400 persons, with a Pint of Port or Sherry to each, on Thursday, the 14th of July.

2d. Suitable REFRESHMENTS for 300 Ladies, in the Gallery of the Great Dining Pavilion, on the same occasion.

3d. A HOT DINNER for 600 persons, with Dessert and a Bottle of Wine to each, in the Victoria Rooms, Bristol, on Wednesday, the 13th of July.

Further particulars may be obtained by applying to Mr. MARMONT, 15, Corn-street, Bristol; or to the Secretary of the Society, 12, Hanover-square, London, to the latter of whom the Tenders must be sent in on or before Tuesday, the 21st of the present Month, the Society not binding themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

By order of the Council, JAMES HUDSON,
London, June 1st, 1842. Secretary.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.

A SELECT FLOWER SHOW will take place on Tuesday, the 21st of June, in the Grounds of the Royal Beulah Spa, Norwood. The following prizes will be awarded on the occasion:—

	1st.	2d.	3d.
For the 3 best collections of 24 Greenhouse Plants in flower	6*l*.	3*l*.	1*l*.
For the 2 best collections of 12 Geraniums . .	3*l*.	1*l*.	—
For the 2 best collections of 12 Fuchsias in flower	1*l*.	10*s*.	—

Prizes will also be given for Specimen Plants and Cut Flowers.

The Children of the St. Ann's Society Schools will visit the Gardens on that day. Two Bands will be in attendance. Entrances must be made before Friday, the 17th, to insure room.

Entrance—for Large Collections, 5*s*.; for Geraniums, 2*s*. 6*d*.; other subjects, 1*s*. each. Address to the Clerk, at the Beulah Spa.

CROYDON FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The First Exhibition for the Year 1842 of Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables, for Prizes, will take place in the Garden of T. L. ROBINSON, Esq., in Park-lane, Croydon, opposite the "Fairfield," on Thursday next, the 16th of June, from Two o'clock, P.M., till Six.

Admission for Non-Subscribers 1*s*., Children 6*d*. The Gardeners of Subscribers and Cottagers exhibiting will be admitted gratis after Five o'clock. Tickets of Admission and Lists of the Prizes may be had at Messrs. Cosnetts, Mrs. Ebbutt's, and Mr. Henbrey's, High-street, Croydon; and Messrs. Ackermann and Co., Strand, where Subscriptions and Donations will be received.

CROYDON PINK SHOW. — A SILVER CUP, value 5*l*., will be given as a PRIZE for the best 12 DISSIMILAR BLOOMS of PINKS (Seedlings excluded), OPEN TO ALL ENGLAND, at the Annual Exhibition of the above Society, which will take place at Mr. Hatcher's, Green Dragon Inn, Croydon, on MONDAY, June 27th. Entrance, 5*s*. each.

Applications to be made on or before June 25th, to R. Henbrey, Jun., Seedsman, Hon. Sec.

THANET FLORICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A Prize of 10*l*., open to all England, will be awarded at the Exhibition, to be held July the 14th, at the Ranelagh Gardens, St. Peter's, (Two Miles distant from Margate,) for the best Miscellaneous Collection of Flowering Plants. Nurserymen, Gentlemen's Gardeners, and others, desirous of exhibiting are particularly requested to signify their intention to the Secretary, on or before the 7th of July.

Vicarage, St. Peter's, near Margate, J. G. HODGSON,
June 6th, 1842. Hon. Sec.

N.B.—No Plants admitted for competition after 11 o'clock.

MANCHESTER BOTANICAL and HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PATRONS.
The Right Honourable the Earl of Stamford and Warrington,
The Right Honourable the Earl of Wilton,
Sir Thomas de Trafford, Baronet.
PRESIDENT.
The Right Honourable Lord Francis Egerton, M.P.

A GRAND EXHIBITION of FLOWERS, PLANTS, FRUITS, and VEGETABLES, will take place at the Gardens, Old Trafford, on Friday, the 24th of June, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, in honour of the Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the Members of which have free admission on presentation of their Tickets.

The Hereditary Members, Annual Subscribers of Two Guineas, and Annual Subscribers of One Guinea, have Free Admission, on presentation of their Tickets.

The following Prizes will be awarded for the best specimens:—

FIRST CLASS. PINKS, &c.	1st.		2d.		3d.		4th.		5th.		6th.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d*	*s.*	*d.*
Purple laced	7	0	5	0	3	0	2	6	2	0	1	0
Red laced	7	0	5	0	3	0	2	6	2	0	1	0
Black and White . .	7	0	5	0	3	0	2	6	2	0	1	0
Best collection of Pinks of 12 .	20	0	15	0	10	0						
RANUNCULUSES, Dark Self .	3	0	2	0	1	6	1	0				
Light Self . . .	3	0	2	0	1	6	1	0				
Striped	3	0	2	0	1	6	1	0				
Yellow edged or spotted .	3	0	2	0	1	6	1	0				
White edged or spotted .	3	0	2	0	1	6	1	0				
Dark grey or purple shaded	3	0	2	0	1	6	1	0				
ROSES, Red, Crimson, or Blush Moss	7	0	4	0	3	0	3	0				
White Moss . . .	4	0	3	0	2	0	1	0				
Single Moss . . .	3	0	2	0	2	6	1	0				
Dark Rose . . .	5	0	4	0	3	0	2	0				
White Rose . . .	3	0	2	6	2	0	1	0				
Red or Blush . . .	5	0	4	0	3	0	2	0				
Marbled or Striped . .	4	0	3	0	2	0	1	0				
Double Yellow . .	3	0	2	6	2	0	1	0				
Single Yellow . .	3	0	2	6	2	0	1	0				
Best collection of Roses . .	20	0	15	0	10	0						
PANSIES, 24 varieties, all named	10	0	6	0	4	0	2	0	1	0		
12 distinct varieties, do. .	7	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	1	0		
Double Scarlet STOCK . .	2	0	1	6	1	0						
White do.	2	0	1	6	1	0						
Purple do. . . .	2	0	1	6	1	0						
New variety . .	2	0	1	6	1	0						
PÆONY, cut flowers . . .	3	0	2	0	1	6	1	0				
ANEMONES pan of 4 varieties	3	0	2	0	1	0						
SECOND CLASS.												
Orchidaceæ—Best miscellaneous collection . .	40	0	30	0	20	0						
Single specimens . .	20	0	15	0	10	0	7	0	5	0	3	0
Stove Plants—Best miscellaneous collection . .	35	0	25	0	15	0						
Single specimens . .	15	0	12	0	8	0	5	0	3	0	2	0
Greenhouse Plants—Best miscellaneous collection .	30	0	20	0	10	0						
Single specimens . .	12	0	10	0	7	0	5	0	3	0	2	6
Cacti	6	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	1	0		
Ericas	10	0	6	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	1	0
Pelargoniums, Dark . . .	10	0	6	0	4	0	3	3	2	0	1	0
Light	10	0	6	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	1	0
Calceolarias	6	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	1	0		
Fuchsias	6	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	1	0		
Azaleas	6	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	1	0		
Ornamental Plants . .	6	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	1	0		
Hardy Shrubs	6	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	1	0		
Herbaceous Plants . . .	6	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	1	0		
Basket of Plants . . .	10	0	6	0	5	0	3	0				
Basket of Flowers . . .	6	0	5	0	4	0	2	0				
Best miscellaneous Dessert .	40	0	30	0	20	0						
Pines, brace	15	0	10	0	8	0	6	0	4	0		
single	7	0	5	0								
Black Grapes, 2 bunches .	12	0	8	0	6	0	4	0	2	0		
Coloured Grapes, 2 bunches .	12	0	8	0	6	0	4	0	2	0		
Melons, brace	6	0	4	0	2	0						
Peaches, plate	6	0	4	0	2	0						
Nectarines, do.	6	0	4	0	2	0						
Apricots, do.	6	0	4	0	2	0						
Strawberries, do. . . .	5	0	4	0	3	0	2	0				
Cherries, do.	4	0	3	0	2	0	1	0				
Gooseberries. do. . . .	3	0	2	0	1	0						
Currants, do.	4	0	3	0	1	0						
Raspberries, do. . . .	3	0	2	0	1	0						
Cucumber, brace fruit . .	8	0	5	0	4	0	3	0	2	0		
Rhubarb, 6 sticks . . .	7	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	1	0		
Mushrooms, dish . . .	4	0	3	0	1	0						
Peas, do.	4	0	3	0	1	0						
Beans, do.	4	0	3	0	1	0						
French Beans, do. . . .	4	0	3	0	1	0						
Cauliflowers, brace . . .	4	0	3	0	1	0						
Cabbage, do.	4	0	3	0	1	0						
Carrots, bundle of 12 . .	4	0	3	0	1	0						
Turnips, do.	4	0	3	0	1	0						
Lettuce, brace	3	0	2	0	1	0						
THIRD CLASS.												
To Nurserymen and Dealers, for best Collection of Miscellaneous Plants . . .	40	0	30	0	20	0	10	0				

REGULATIONS FOR EXHIBITING.

The subjects of Exhibition will be divided into three classes:—For the first class, any one may compete,—for the second class, Amateurs and Gardeners may compete,—and for the third class, Nurserymen only are to compete.—*Productions may be exhibited from any part of the kingdom*, either for sale or competition, free of any charge; and each Exhibitor will be allowed one ticket, admitting him at six o'clock.—Specimens for exhibition or competition, forwarded from the country, addressed to the Secretary, with instructions, will be duly attended to; and he will see that they are properly staged, without charge, and returned to the contributor.—Exhibitors of flowers in pans will be required to label them with their proper names.—As very fine specimens are often produced, in particular situations and seasons, premiums will be awarded to such specimens, if they are worthy, though not mentioned in the schedule.—All specimens exhibited for competition shall have been in possession of the Exhibitor at least two months prior to the day of exhibition.—No one person will be allowed to win two prizes with the same variety, in the same class.—No prizes will be awarded for Fruits and Vegetables, unless fit for the table.—Specimens intended for exhibition must be at the gardens, and a list given to the Secretary, containing the names of the Plants, Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables, not later than nine o'clock; and all productions must be placed in the several classes, and all labelled with their proper names, not later than eleven o'clock: after which time none will be allowed to be staged. The specimens must remain staged until seven o'clock, when they will be delivered to the Exhibitors.—Any deviations from these rules will lead to the productions being treated as if not present.—If any difference of opinion should arise between the judges, an umpire shall be appointed by the Council, whose decision shall be final.—Judges will be selected at the time of the meeting; and they will be requested to pay no attention to the number or value of the prizes they award, so that the specimens be better than usually grown; and they will be particularly requested to give their attention to the growth and habits of the plants, and not to make any award when specimens do not appear worthy; the principal object of the Council being to reward the success of the skilful gardener, and to promote more extensively a knowledge of the practice and theory of gardening.—There will be other Exhibitions in the course of the season, of which due notice will be given.

S. E. COTTAM, Secretary.

BROMLEY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Second Exhibition for this Season will take place in the Grounds of the White Hart Hotel, Bromley, Kent, on Saturday, the 18th inst. Admittance (for the Subscribers and their friends) at Two o'clock.

BRISTOL AND CLIFTON GRAND DAHLIA SHOW.—The above Show will take place on Monday, September 5th, when the following number of Prizes will be given:—

Nurserymen; open to all England; the best 24 dissimilar blooms; 3 Prizes.

Amateurs; open to all England; the best 12 dissimilar blooms; 3 Prizes.

Amateurs living within 4 Miles of Bristol; 9 dissimilar blooms; 4 Prizes.

Subscription to each Class 10*s*. No Exhibitor will be allowed to take more than One Prize in each Class.

Further Particulars may be known on application to GEORGE MEATYARD, Hon. Sec., Full Moon Tavern, Broad-st., Bristol.

June 7th, 1842.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.—W. SKIRVING, WALTON NURSERY, LIVERPOOL, begs leave to offer to the Public his extensive Stock of this interesting hardy Tree, at the following Prices, viz.—

2 years' old from Seed	. . .	5*s*. each.
3 ,, ,,	. . .	10*s*. 6*d*.
4 ,, ,,	. . .	21*s*.

W. S. also offers fine Plants of Araucaria Braziliensis, 2½ feet high, at 42*s*. each; and some very fine specimens of that most beautiful of all trees, the Araucaria excelsa, five to six feet high, at Ten Guineas each. The above Plants are all in pots, and can be sent safely to any part of this Kingdom, or the Continent.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.

MESSRS. W. and F. YOUELL beg respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry who are desirous of enriching their Arboretums and Plantations with this truly ornamental and hardy tree, that they are offering fine strong Plants, 2 years old, from seed, in pots, at 5*s*. per plant, 60*s*. per dozen, or 20*l*. per 100, which they will warrant perfectly hardy, having had several hundred standing fully exposed to the severity of the late winter, without receiving the slightest detriment, in a situation completely open to the north-easterly gales, and within 500 yards of the wash of the sea.

Those who are unacquainted with the habit and description of the above can obtain an engraving, taken from a plant in the Arboretum of the Earl of Orford, together with a description, by enclosing 4 postage stamps. To be obtained also of their Agents, Messrs. Flanagan and Co., 9, Mansion House-street; and of Messrs. Noble, 152, Fleet-street, London.

CEDRUS DEODARA.

Fine Plants of this elegant and ornamental hardy tree may also be obtained of Messrs. W. and F. Y., at the following prices:

3 years old, from seed,	9 to 11 inches,	84*s*.	per dozen.
2 ,, ,,	5 to 7 ,,	63*s*.	,,

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, May 19, 1842.

ROSES.

T. RIVERS, Junr., respectfully informs his Friends that his Collection will be in full blow from the 18th or 20th inst. The Collection is of much greater extent, and, he flatters himself, will prove this season more interesting than any previous.

Trains per Northern and Eastern Railway run from London at the following hours, stopping at Harlow and Sawbridgeworth Stations alternately, both of which are equidistant from the Nursery, viz., one mile:—Morning, 8 o'clock, ½ past 9, ½ past 11; Afternoon, ½ past 1, ½ past 3, ½ past 4, and 8 o'clock.

Sawbridgeworth, June 9th.

ROSES.

MESSRS. PAUL & SON, Florists, &c., Cheshunt, Herts., having been requested by many admirers of the ROSE to give notice when their Collection would be in the greatest perfection of bloom, have the pleasure of announcing the PRESENT TIME, and flatter themselves, that whoever visits their grounds will be highly gratified.

To the numerous company who honoured them with a visit last season they beg to intimate, that their Collection this season will prove doubly interesting in consequence of the numerous additions of new and fine Roses received from abroad.

Cheshunt is only 13 miles from London, situated on the high road from London to Hertford and Ware, being a delightful carriage-drive from the West End, either through the green lanes and Theobald's Park, or through Tottenham and Waltham Cross.

The Northern and Eastern Railway also affords a cheap and expeditious method of reaching the Nurseries, trains running from London to Waltham Cross in the short space of half an hour, from whence a coach runs to the Nurseries in ten minutes.

N.B.—The trains run from the station, High-street, Shoreditch, eight times daily, and return eight times, all stopping at the Waltham Cross Station.

Cheshunt Nurseries, June 11, 1842.

NURSERY GROUNDS, GREAT BERKHAMPSTEAD, HERTS.

H. LANE and SON respectfully beg to announce to the Nobility and Gentry, admirers of Floriculture, that their collection of ROSES, comprising almost every known variety, will be in FULL BLOOM on or about the 20th of JUNE inst., and for richness of colour and exquisite fragrance will equal, if not surpass, anything of the kind ever produced in this Kingdom.

H. L. and SON'S extensive collection of named Heart's-ease and splendid Seedlings are now in their most gaudy attire.

Berkhampstead is 28 Miles from Euston-square, from whence a Train (stopping at the Berkhampstead Station) leaves at the hours of 7 and 8, A.M., and Half past 1, 3, and 6, P.M., respectively returning at 54 minutes past 7, 9 minutes past 9, 16 minutes past 11, and 39 minutes past 11, A.M., and 25 minutes past 4, and 22 minutes past 8, P.M. Performing the distance each way in an hour and twenty minutes. The first trains in the morning, and the last at night, are 3d Class, the Fare by which is only 3*s*. 6*d*.

TO THE AMATEURS OF ROSES.

WOODLANDS NURSERY, MARESFIELD, near UCKFIELD, SUSSEX.

WILLIAM WOOD and SON have the honour to announce to their Friends and the Floricultural Public in general, that their unrivalled and most extensive collection of ROSES, consisting of many thousands, both Standards and Dwarfs, cultivated on upwards of 14 Acres, and comprising every variety known that is worthy of cultivation, are now in splendid bloom, and will continue flowering until the end of the Rose season.

W. W. and SON beg to state that their collection is not surpassed by any other in Europe.

Coaches to Lewes daily from the Golden Cross, Charing-Cross, passing through Maresfield.

Woodlands, June 10th.

LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

H. GROOM, CLAPHAM RISE, near London, (Removed from Walworth,) by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he has a fine stock of Lilium lancifolium, Album, and Punctatum, which he can supply at very moderate prices.

He begs to say his Catalogue of Geraniums is ready for delivery, and can be had on application.

TO NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS.

JAMES PAMPLIN, NURSERYMAN, Walthamstow, Essex, begs to acquaint Nurserymen and Amateurs that his SPLENDID PELARGONIUMS, which have been so much and justly admired, viz.—Enchantress, Camilla, Van Amburgh, Anna, Alice Grey, &c. &c. &c.; together with many New and Splendid Seedlings not yet in the possession of any other person, are now in Bloom, and may be seen at his Nursery.

Walthamstow, June 9th, 1842.

NEW AND DISTINCT FUCHSIAS.

MESSRS. YOUELL continue sending out their splendid Collection of the above by post, free, and without the slightest risk of injury, to any part of the United Kingdom. For particulars, see their advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 21st of May.

Messrs. Y. have just published a new Catalogue, with prices, of their Collection of the above beautiful tribe, containing upwards of 60 superb varieties, including all those sent out by various parties this season; it can be obtained of them by enclosing a postage stamp.

They beg to call the attention of those residing at a great distance, to the advantages of their mode of executing orders for these Plants, as it not only avoids the expense of packing, carriage, &c., but secures the greatest despatch.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, June 9th, 1842.

WILLIAM MAY begs to announce that he is now sending out his SIX NEW FUCHSIAS for 30*s*., and his SIX NEW CALCEOLARIAS for 42*s*. "Lady Constable" Calceolaria, if separate, at 21*s*. each; this plant will be sent post free. He has also a few collections of his splendid SPANISH CHRYSANTHEMUMS left. Descriptive Lists may be had on application.—Hope Nursery, Leeming-lane, near Bedale, Yorkshire, June 10th, 1842.

CHEAP SHOWY PLANTS FOR FLOWER-BEDS.

WILLIAM BARRATT begs to offer to Floriculturists, as below, CALCEOLARIAS, GERANIUMS, VERBENAS, FUCHSIAS, PANSIES, DAHLIAS, and other free-blooming Garden Flowers, at 4*s*. to 6*s*. per dozen; strong Plants ready for planting out. A fine collection of the above plants in named sorts, as well as other Greenhouse and Herbaceous plants for Rooms and Greenhouses.

About 10,000 GREENHOUSE HEATHS and EPACRISES, in fine health; worthy the attention of the Amateur and Nurseryman.

*** NATURAL GRASSES for permanent pasture, in selected sorts. Persons ordering these should give the quantity of ground, the situation and quality of the soil, and for what purpose wanted; doing this they may rely on having the proper kinds, and at not above one-third more expense than the old mixtures of Hay-seeds, which are very uncertain in producing good Herbage. Also, DWARF LAWN GRASSES; as much seed as will sow 100 square yards for from 3*s*. to 4*s*.

Wakefield Nursery, May 1842.

BARNSBURY NURSERY.—Messrs. PROTHEROE and MORRIS are instructed to offer to Public competition, on the Premises, Thornhill Road, Barnsbury Park, Islington, on Monday, June 13, 1842, and following day, at 11 o'clock (if not previously disposed of by private contract), the desirable LEASEHOLD NURSERY; also the whole of the choice GREENHOUSE PLANTS, consisting of the newest varieties of Geraniums, Heaths, Camellias, Calceolarias, Fuchsias, Clematis Seboldii, Daphne, Heliotropes, Verbenas, Salvias, &c. Four newly-erected Greenhouses; several Pits, Frames, Hand-lights, Utensils in Trade, &c.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 1, Princes-street, Bank, London.

This Institution is empowered by a special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict., cap. IX., and is so constituted as to afford the benefits of Life Assurance, in their fullest extent, to Policy-holders, and to present greater facilities and accommodation than can be obtained in other Offices. The decided superiority of its plan, and its claim to public preference and support, have been proved, incontestably, by its extraordinary and unprecedented success.

Extract from Increasing Rates of Premium, for an Assurance of 100*l*. for whole term of Life.

Age.	Annual Premium payable during				
	1st five years.	2d five years.	3d five years.	4th five years.	Remainder of Life.
20	£1 1 4	£1 5 10	£1 10 11	£1 16 9	£2 3 8
30	1 6 4	1 12 2	1 19 1	2 7 4	2 17 6
40	1 16 1	2 4 4	2 14 6	3 7 3	4 3 4
50	2 16 7	3 9 4	4 5 5	5 6 3	6 13 7

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

A liberal commission allowed to Solicitors and Agents.

HEATING BY HOT WATER.

HOTHOUSES, and every description of Horticultural Buildings, Churches, Chapels, Public Buildings, Mansions and large Rooms, fitted up with the above apparatus on the most improved and scientific methods.

W. WALKER and Co. (late of Mosley-street, Manchester) beg to announce that they continue to execute works of the above description, in which they have introduced a variety of important improvements of a satisfactory nature, especially to Horticulturists. They have applied this principle on a more extensive scale than has ever been hitherto adopted at the stupendous Conservatory and Hothouses of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and in numerous other extensive establishments, with the most complete success.

They have also successfully applied C. W. Williams' Patent Argand Furnace to their boilers, and have made arrangements with the Patentee for its general adoption. It economises fuel, and removes the nuisance and disfigurement of smoke, so much complained of by Gardeners, and is a new and valuable feature in these Apparatus.

Works executed in every part of the United Kingdom with punctuality and despatch.—33, Brown-street, Manchester.

HEATING BY HOT WATER.

JOHN WALKER, 46, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, London, having been for many years extensively engaged in Warming Churches, Manufactories, Hospitals, Hot-houses, Conservatories, and Private Houses, by means of Hot-water, either in Pipes or Pedestals, can confidently recommend this mode of heating in preference to any other. Numerous references can be given both in town and country, where he has successfully and satisfactorily applied it. Baths fitted-up and heated in a superior manner. Orders executed in all parts of the Country with punctuality and dispatch.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

SHADES FOR GREENHOUSES.

J. WEEKS & CO., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's Road, Chelsea, Horticultural Builders, &c., have invented a most simple and easy contrivance for shading Horticultural erections. The principle upon which it acts is so simple and effectual, that it only requires to be known to be universally adopted. To be seen in use at most of the London Nurseries, and at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea.

FLOWER PROPS, of Wrought Iron, made upon an approved principle, in lengths of 2 ft. to 8 ft. Also, Garden Engines, Greenhouse Syringes, improved Watering Pots, Fumigating Bellows, Grass and Border Shears, Pruning Knives and Shears, and all other Horticultural Implements, upon the most advantageous terms, at Trudell and Edwards's, Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, 46, Leadenhall-street, London.

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J. CRIPPS, No. 11, MARKHAM PLACE, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, Wire Worker by special appointment to her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Dowager Queen Adelaide, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, begs respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has at present on hand, the largest stock in London of Rustic and other Garden Seats, Chairs, Stools, Tables, Flower Stands, Mignonette and Plant Boxes, Wire Work of every description, as Arches for walks, Flower Bordering, Trainers for plants, &c. &c. J. C. also constructs Forcing Houses, Conservatories, Greenhouses, Verandahs, Alcoves, and Summer Seats, Invisible and Hare-proof Fences, Gates, &c.; in short, almost every decorative appendage to the Rural Residence.

Plans and Estimates submitted for works in contemplation. Blinds of every description made, repaired, altered, or painted.

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TREGGON AND Co., ZINC MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS, 22, JEWIN STREET, and 57, GRACECHURCH-STREET, City, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that they are now manufacturing Portable Greenhouses on Ward's principle (see No. 49 of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, with plain and ornamental stands. Also GALVANIC PLANT PROTECTORS AND BANDS, Zinc Fanlights, Skylights, and Gothic Frames for Conservatories, Hothouses, Forcing Frames, &c. Garden-stand Frames, Engines, Watering-pots, Flower Labels, Perforated Safes, and Dish Covers, Baths, &c. &c. Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the kingdom, for covering with Zinc, Churches, Spires, Houses, Terraces, Verandas, &c. &c.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained of any size from JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

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TO FLORISTS, HORTICULTURISTS, AMATEUR GARDENERS, &c.—CLARKE'S AIMATIC COMPOST, for the Flower and Kitchen Garden, Greenhouse Plants, Pineries, &c.: the application of this COMPOST will add greatly to the beauty of the Flower and produce of the Kitchen Garden. In making new Gardens it will be found invaluable; it has long been in use in the Royal Gardens at Kew. Price One Guinea per bag, containing two cwt., sufficient for a good-sized garden for one year.

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Apiarian Depôt and Honey Warehouse, 131, High Holborn, London.—Letters relative to the above must have postage-stamps enclosed.

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WANTED as FOREMAN, a Steady, Active, Young Man, who has a general knowledge of Plants, and understands the Management of Vines and Kitchen Gardening.—Apply personally to J. G. Bruce, Florist, Upper Ham-road, Kingston, Surrey.

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AS GARDENER.—A gentleman wishes to procure a SITUATION for an active young man as GARDENER, aged 26, who has lived with him in that capacity for upwards of two years, and whom he can strongly recommend for honesty, sobriety, and good principles. He understands hothouses, greenhouses, kitchen and flower garden, and the management of stock. Direct to W. H., Messrs. Burrup and Slight's, 36, Lombard-street.

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EDWARD BECK, MANUFACTURER IN SLATE, Isleworth, Middlesex, respecfully informs Horticulturists, that his IMPROVED SLATE TUBS for Orange Trees and Conservatory Plants, mounted upon rollers, Slate Cisterns, Shelves, and Edgings for garden paths may be seen in use at his house upon application to the gardener.

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Also his Improved GARDEN and HOTHOUSE ENGINES, FUMIGATORS, SYRINGES, and PATENT WATER-POT, with every other Implement.

GAME and CATTLE FENCING in variety.

SION NURSERY, near Beulah Spa.—TO BE LET or SOLD, a Dwelling-House, Six Acres of Garden Ground, excellent Hothouse and Greenhouses, &c.—Apply to Mr. Flight, 1, Adam-street, Adelphi.

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PAXTON'S MAGAZINE OF BOTANY.

The Number for June, 1842, contains highly-finished drawings of *Epidendrum phœniceum*, *Fuchsia cordifolia*, *Lobelia heterophylla* var. *Major*, and *Clerodendron splendens*: likewise Papers on Gardening as a science; Advantages of removing decaying Flowers; Tender Climbers for Summer Purposes; Floricultural Notices of new or beautiful Plants figured in the leading Botanical Periodicals for May, and of those in flower at the principal Suburban Nurseries and Gardens; together with a complete Calendar of Monthly Operations for the Garden.

This work comprises, monthly, four admirably-coloured plates, and twenty-four pages of interesting and useful letter-press. The admirers of flowers are requested to observe—

1. That all the drawings are taken from nature, and are consequently made from plants which have flowered in Britain.
2. That, with few exceptions, they are all done by one artist, whose abilities are of the highest order, and who travels himself to the places where the plants are in flower.
3. That they are lithographed by the same individual, and, being coloured in a superior manner, have all the spirit and elegance, and much of the finish, of the original drawing.
4. That about one-half of the drawings are from plants which have never before been figured in this country, the rest representing the most popular novelties, as well as the more neglected, though sometimes far handsomer, old species; the majority being such as can be cultivated by every one possessing a flower-border and a greenhouse or frame.

It may, in conclusion, be safely asserted that, both for the beauty of its embellishments, and the utility of its contents, this work is well adapted to the wants of all who delight in gardening; and as the improved system of having the plates lithographed commenced with the present year, and as it is intended that each volume shall now be perfect in itself, the present is a desirable opportunity for those who wish to become subscribers.

London: W. S. Orr and Co., Paternoster-row.

MR. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR is now reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d.* each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them *delivered in any part of London* by remitting a Post-office order to this Office, at the rate of 5*s.* for every 25 copies required.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.
Tuesday . . . . . Zoological . . . . . 8½ P. M.
Wednesday . . . . Geological . . . . . . 8½ P. M.
COUNTRY SHOWS.—June 15, Royal Berkshire. 16, Croydon.

WE rarely express an opinion upon matters of mere taste, because we much mistrust our judgment in such questions. We find the arbiters of elegance approving of such buildings as the National Gallery, such monuments as the Duke of York's column, such sculpture as Mr. Wyatt's, such singing as Miss Kemble's, such painting as Mr. Turner's; and as most people seem agreed in discovering, in all these things, some great merit which escapes our observation, we cannot but suppose ourselves wrong, and the world of fashion right; and, therefore, we conclude that points of taste are not in our vocation.

Nevertheless, we will venture to hint, with all diffidence, to the proper authorities, whomsoever they may be, that the object, intended we presume for a fountain, just placed in the lake in St. James's Park, at the end next Buckingham Palace, had better be looked at again before it is allowed to take its station permanently in the only public place in London having pretensions to natural beauty. Fountains are certainly among the most beautiful of all the architectural decorations of a garden. They resemble the most surprising exhibitions of nature; for natural *jets d'eau*, though rare, do exist, and must always be regarded as very remarkable phenomena. "Such exhibitions, when imitable," says Sir Uvedale Price, "are surely proper objects of imitation; and as art cannot pretend to vie with nature in greatness of style and execution, she must try to compensate her weakness by symmetry, variety, and richness of design; and fountains, such as are still to be seen in Rome and its environs, may be classed with the most striking specimens of art, in point of richness and brilliancy of effect." But it is only when these principles are observed that fountains are decorations: if they are upon a small scale—that is to say, on a scale small in comparison with the objects that surround them—they cease to be representations of surprising phenomena; and if, instead of "symmetry, variety, and richness of design," such objects present a poverty of invention and inelegant proportions, they become extremely offensive to the eye of taste.

We perhaps are wrong, but in our eyes the new fountain in St. James's Park is open to every objection that can be taken to such ornaments. It is ten times too small for the place it stands in; and for beauty of design it can be compared to nothing which we have any recollection of, unless it be that shape described by Milton:

> "If shape it might be called, which shape had none,
> Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb;
> Or substance might be called which shadow seem'd,
> For each seemed either."

How different is this from the fountain painted by Spenser, who so truly describes what should be the attribute of decorations of this sort, that we cannot but quote his words:—

> "And in the midst of all a fountain stood,
> Of richest substance that on earth might be,
> So pure and shining that the silver flood
> Through every channel running one might see;
> Most goodly it with curious imagery
> Was over wrought, and shapes of naked boys,
> Of which some seem'd with lively jollity
> To fly about, playing their wanton toys,
> Whilst others did themselves embay in liquid joys.
>
> "Infinite streams continually did well
> Out of this fountain sweet and fair to see,
> The which into an ample laver fell,
> And shortly grew to such great quantity,
> That like a little lake it seem'd to be;
> Whose depth exceeded not three cubits' height,
> That through the waves one might the bottom see,
> All paved beneath with jasper shining bright,
> That seemed the fountain in that sea did sail upright."

A PLANT cannot feed upon flesh, but it can upon the elements of flesh; it cannot feed on timber, but it can on the elements of timber; nor can it upon straw, although the elements of straw are most grateful to it. In the living state, those elements are held together by the irresistible power of nature, and cannot be dissolved; when dead, they are still held together, but the force which united them is gone, and they are ready to separate; their separation we call decay. The rotting of plants, the putrefaction of dead bodies, are the consequence of the separation of the elements out of which they once were formed, and which are set free again in order that other plants and animals may feed upon them, according to the proportion most suitable to their several constitutions.

Nature, prodigal of resources, and inexhaustible of materials, permits such elements to escape whither they will, for that which is lost in one place is gained in another. But in his artificial state, man is essentially selfish, and is constrained to consider how he best can monopolise the riches that surround him. It is nothing to him to know that the matter which his garden is losing every hour is gained by other gardens, or by fields or farms in another quarter of the globe; it is his interest to himself, and his duty to his country, to secure at home all that he can of the wealth which the soil affords. There are many farmers as well as gardeners who would be much surprised at being congratulated upon their disinterestedness in subscribing a large part of their substance for the maintenance of birds and wild animals, of ditches and rivers, and all the loathsome tribes that wallow and burrow in their mud; they would be unconscious enough of meriting the compliment. We must, nevertheless, take leave to tell them very seriously that in this folly they practically assist during every day of their lives.

We will beg them to read again the short observations upon manures which were made in this paper a fortnight since (p. 347), and then to ask themselves how much of the means which they possess of fertilising their soil is utterly wasted. Perhaps the question may meet with no reply; possibly, they may be of opinion that it is not wasted at all. We will answer it for them.

Farmyard manure is composed of straw and certain fluid or easily soluble substances. The latter consist of saline matters and ammonia, and the fertilising effect of manure is in the first instance owing to them; the former can produce no action as a manure until it is thoroughly decayed, when it supplies flint in a dissolvable condition, and the ordinary black mould that all soil abounds in. That these two parts of farmyard manure have a very different effect is easily proved by dressing land with dry straw in one place, and fresh stable litter in another. We need not say how much superior the second is to the first; and yet the difference between them is only that one consists of dry straw alone, and the other of dry straw and something else. That "something else" is, then, what produces the difference in favour of stable litter. And what is the "something else," except the saline matters and ammonia above spoken of, in the form of a fluid or half-fluid substance? Then these are the part of farmyard manure which it is most important to preserve; about that no doubt can possibly be entertained.

Let us now ask our agricultural friends whether they do take care to preserve the saline matters and ammonia which form the valuable part of their manure, and to which they must look for good crops, far more than to the straw that forms the bulk of it. They may say—yes; but we say, no. For what do they do? In the first place, the litter mixed with this valuable fluid matter is exposed to rain, which washes it down, and carries away all the dissolvable parts; then drains are cut, or contrivances made, not to catch the fluid as it flows away, but to direct it to the horse-pond, or to the ditches, or, in short, to any place where *it can be got rid of*.

And this is not all. The ammonia, which is so greatly needed, all flies away; the heat of the manure when thrown in heaps, drives it off, in the form of a pungent vapour, which we smell but see not. In time, when the manure is thoroughly rotted, the ammonia is all gone, and with it the strength of the substance. This may be easily proved: hold a rag dipped in muriatic acid over a fresh dunghill, and white fumes will be formed around the rag by the ammonia that comes in contact with it. Try the same experiment with an old dunghill, and no fumes will be formed, because the ammonia has all flown away, the farmer having made a present of it to his neighbours.

In this way the best part of the manure is incessantly lost to a farm. Then when the residue, remaining in a heap, and turned to black mould, is found not to produce so good a crop as is required, the farmer buys nitrate of soda, and guano, and urates, and aimatic compost, and all sorts of "fertilisers," which after all contain nothing more than the equivalent of what he had already been washing out of his manure and turning to waste.

Surely it is very bad management this, and of a kind for which there is no excuse; because it costs no more to economise materials than to waste them, nor indeed anything like so much.

A little calculation will serve to show the effect of this sort of improvidence. We will suppose a farmer to have ten horses, oxen, or other stock, continually in his yard. Each animal may be estimated to produce 2,000 lbs. of fluid annually, which if dried would, according to the computation of agricultural chemists, weigh 136 lbs.; we will suppose that the farmer wastes of this only 100 lbs., and that 36 lbs. are really saved by one means or another. The total amount of waste then would be 1,000 lbs. of dry, fertilising material of the most valuable description. Now 400 lbs. of this material are reckoned equal to 5 tons of common farm-yard manure; and therefore the whole quantity lost is equal to 12 tons and a half; so that a ton and a quarter of farm-yard manure is lost for every head of stock. But in reality the loss is much more considerable.

Let it not be inferred from what has now been stated that the use of liquid manure is indispensable. That is a separate question, to which we shall next address ourselves.

THE construction of garden-walks so nearly concerns the comforts of us all, that a few words upon the subject just now, when one kind at least can be best executed, will not, we trust, be ill-timed. It may be assumed that the formation of walks with gravel, or similar materials, is familiar to all men, and that little requires to be said on that subject. It is not every one, however, who is in the neighbourhood of good binding gravel; and even when that is the case, gravel is not the best material to employ for all purposes—for it will neither keep down worms, nor resist the wearing of feet where there is much traffic; and moreover, it forms a bed in which weeds root greedily, unless means are taken to destroy them as they appear.

What we are about to recommend for introduction where gravel is objectionable or unprocurable, is a kind of cheap asphalte, which any one may make for himself, where coal-tar can be procured. In consequence of having been much struck by the neatness and excellence of some walks thus prepared, a floor for greenhouse plants to stand on out of doors during summer has been constructed in a similar matter in the Garden of the Horticultural Society; and at so small a cost, that we can strongly recommend the adoption of the method.

In order to form a flooring or walk in this manner, the following directions must be attended to: Procure a quantity of road-sand, or similar powdery material—finely-sifted lime-rubbish will do—and let it be thoroughly dried, so that it feels like dust when handled. Also sift out of the cinders from the dwelling-house, or the stoke-holes, the finer parts, and let that too be made perfectly dry. Then mix these materials carefully in the proportion of two parts of road-sand to one part of cinder-siftings.

Next provide an iron cauldron in which coal-tar can be made boiling hot. In a dry place, on a dry day, spread a quantity of the sand and cinder ashes on the ground, as a bricklayer spreads his lime, making it hollow in the middle; and into that hollow pour the hot tar. Then, with a shovel, incorporate the whole as in the operation of making mortar; and when a stiff paste has been thus formed, spread it over the ground where the walk or flooring is to be constructed. In order to receive it, the ground should have been previously beaten or trodden down as firm and as level as it is possible.

The asphalte mortar, for this is a kind of coarse asphalte, may be spread with a spade to the thickness of three or four inches, then powdered all over with dry and rather coarse sand: after which, a few passages of the roller will press it level, and the work is done. The final addition of dry sand is to give the asphalte a face, and to prevent its sticking to the roller. The work may then be left for a few days to harden, after which it is fit for use. If it afterwards should ooze out here and there, in consequence of imperfect consolidation, a little dry sand dusted on such places prevents them from enlarging.

The chief cause by which this material is likely to be rendered perishable is the use of the road-sand and cinder-siftings in a damp state. It is indispensable that they should be as dry as dust is in a hot summer, otherwise the tar and the sand will not adhere, and then the work will come to pieces. It is also requisite that the materials should be thoroughly worked together, so that no loose sand remains in the mass.

The quantity of coal-tar to be employed is not very important; as much as will render the whole mass like stiff mortar, after the materials have been thoroughly worked together, will be the proper quantity. It is of no use to make it thinner; and as that could only be done by using an excess of coal-tar, the only part of the materials that costs money, it is of course the more to be avoided.

Walks or floorings so prepared will last for very many years.

IN another column will be found some observations upon the proposed alterations connected with the old Kitchen-gardens at Kensington. As they come from a gentleman of the highest respectability, we cannot but give them insertion. Our own opinion upon the subject will be seen by referring to p. 627 of the *Chronicle* for last year.

IT may be in the recollection of some of our readers that the Affghan Clover and Lucern, of which seeds were received from India a year or two ago, appeared, from a few experiments, to be well deserving of cultivation in this country. In pursuance of that admirable system which is acted upon at the India House, of endeavouring in every possible way to render the productions of Great Britain and India mutually advantageous, the Court of Directors sent out immediate orders for a further supply of both these seeds. The Clover Sir Al. Burnes had promised to send, but the despatch probably never left Cabul, or, at least, never reached India. A quantity of Khelat Lucern has, however, been sent home, and is supposed to be the same as the Lucern sent two years ago. This was the same species as what we already have, that is to say, as Medicago sativa, but it was more prolific, and possessed the invaluable property of coming in as green food much earlier in the season than anything known here. This was first ascertained by Mr. Groom, of Walworth, and his evidence has been confirmed by that of others.

We understand that a large quantity of this seed is at the India House, and we have no doubt that gentlemen wishing to try it may obtain a portion by application to the Secretary, or to any of the Directors of the East India Company.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.

As it appears that the public have not closed with the project of disposing of the site of the kitchen-garden at Kensington so readily as was expected, I beg to offer the following remarks on this most objectionable plan, in the hope that, before it be too late, the present Government may be disposed to reconsider the subject.

There are two points on which the planners of this scheme deserve some credit; and as they are the only points, deserving of commendation, candour requires their being noticed: the one is, the making a kitchen-garden at Windsor worthy of the place; the other, the projecting a road to connect Bayswater and Kensington, which will be a considerable public benefit. All the other bearings of the subject I hold to be worse than bad—to be discreditable to those who drew the plan, and even more so to those who adopted instead of repudiating it, as they ought to have done.

To the north and west of Kensington Palace is the ground in question, a strip to the north forming a paddock used by the inmates of the Palace, and a longer strip running quite from the Kensington-gate to the Bayswater-road, forming, in the whole, between 30 and 40 acres. The plan is to let the whole front along the Bayswater-road, including, I believe, part of the paddock, for building sites, and running a wide road down the centre of the old gardens, to divide the ground on each side into blocks of about an acre each, to be let to individuals for 99 years—that is, this invaluable piece of ground is to be jobbed out in the ordinary manner practised by individuals who have a few acres adjoining a watering place, to make the most they can of their land. Is this consistent with the dignity of the Crown of England? Is the raising the beggarly sum, necessary to make the garden at Windsor, to be attained by the alienating for ever (for, disguise it as they may, this is the real truth) of such a piece of ground? Let any one see the manner in which the promenade in Kensington Gardens is attended, and see the plans and extension of buildings on every side, and say whether Government is not called on, as a sacred duty, to do anything rather than, in the manner here intended, to sacrifice even an acre which can be devoted to the public health and amusement? There is a cardinal point which should be carefully attended to in the management of the Parks. No individual should be on any pretence allowed to establish an interest in them. We have just seen a nuisance removed from Piccadilly, and the private residences in the Regent's Park are perhaps the only blots in that beautiful inclosure, whilst the conditions entered into with the possessors are a serious bar to improvement, and the pecuniary return is wholly unworthy notice.

Having now expressed my opinion on the plan, I beg to suggest a better mode of laying out the ground. The road might be carried quite along the west side, leaving all the open space possible. A necessary space of private ground, but fenced with open pallisade, should surround the Palace and leave it isolated; the remainder should be laid out in choice and ornamental shrubbery and flower-garden in a plain way, and properly secured from injury by the public. The paddock I would leave as it is, if an equivalent cannot be found elsewhere; only, instead of the brick walls, open pallisades should be substituted, and a communication made from the N.W. corner of the Kensington Gardens to the S.W. one. If this plan be adopted, the public will have a delightful addition to the Garden, and the inmates of the Palace have the satisfaction of seeing that the ground is devoted to public use and enjoyment, instead of their being annoyed by the smoke and inconvenience of private dwellings which are to close it in, upon the north and west. With respect to the raising the money, has Parliament ever refused a grant for Windsor? We think not; though some grants might have excited observation from their enormous amount in proportion to their objects: the stables and kennels, for instance. If it be deemed necessary or expedient to alienate any portion of the Crown land for the purpose, it should be done at a distance, and not so near the heart of London. A farm in Hampshire or Staffordshire is of no moment, if the full value be obtained for it; whereas, if a site like this be lost, it can never be regained.

There is one more suggestion which may be made: a row of villa houses, contiguous, with a mere open space of a few feet, might be built on the extreme boundary facing the Palace, and opening to the road, but without garden or ground. There is no question that this plan might answer, and would not be very objectionable. A depth of 50 feet would realise some money; though I should prefer having the whole site clear, especially if there are hopes of purchasing ground to the west, which I have heard are entertained.

I must now conclude, earnestly calling on members of Parliament, more especially those connected with the metropolis, to stir themselves, and prevent the Government thus carrying out the provisions of a legacy left them by their predecessors.—*W.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXIV.

THE amateur, in visiting any of the numerous Horticultural exhibitions, which are now patronized in all parts of the country, will often have been struck with the beauty and singularity of a tribe of plants which are now comparatively common. It is those things, I mean, which are called Air plants or Orchidaceæ, and whose flowers at first sight have, in many instances, a greater resemblance to animals than to plants;—that curious race to which belong those strange species of Orchis, which grow wild in the fields, and which are known as the Spider, Bee, and Fly Orchises; as well as those exotic species, which are cultivated in our stoves, and which are still more curious than those just mentioned, of which the Butterfly plant, the Dove flower, and the Helmet flower are examples. Formerly, every one who grew such plants was obliged to cultivate them in the stove with a high temperature, and for this reason they might then be considered beyond the means of the amateur in gardening. Of late years, however, many of the same race, equally beautiful with the others, have been sent to England from comparatively temperate countries, such as the high lands of Mexico and Guatemala, and it has been proved that they will grow and flourish best in a temperature little higher than that which we find in our common greenhouses. As your correspondent "Clericus," and some of the numerous readers of this paper might be inclined to put up a small house for these plants, I will now give the practical directions for their management, which were promised to "Clericus" some time since. The house should be heated with hot water, as these plants do not succeed so well with the dry heat of a flue. Throughout the winter months the temperature at night need never be kept higher than 55 degrees; but it may be allowed to rise to any height with sun-heat, at that time of the year, without giving any air. No artificial heat will be necessary at night, so soon as the thermometer ceases to sink below 50 degrees or 55 degrees in the house, and as the season will be advanced at that time and the sun's rays powerful during the day, a canvass shade will be indispensable, which must be drawn over the glass when the sun shines, and removed about four or five o'clock in the afternoon, in order that the air of the house may get warmer for the evening. The atmosphere of the house must be kept always saturated with moisture, and air should only be given during very warm weather, and then sparingly; by this means the moisture in the house is not carried off so quickly, and the plants do not suffer. The soil which these plants grow best in, is that brown turfy peat which is generally found on commons where the grass or heath grows luxuriantly. Many of them grow well, and are most characteristic, when placed in baskets, or on blocks of wood, and suspended from the rafters of the house; others succeed best in pots in the common way, but well drained, and others again will do well in either way. The kinds which are hung up ought to be liberally syringed at all seasons when they are growing, and particularly during the summer months, when they are apt to get too dry. A little practice will soon enable any one to manage them; in fact they are much easier managed than common greenhouse plants, and not so easily injured by neglect. When in flower they may be taken into the sitting-room without suffering in the slightest degree, and then sent back to the house after the flowers have faded.

In a house of this description, many other interesting plants might also be grown. There is the Nepenthes, with its curious pitcher-bearing leaves, which could be grown at the warmest end above the pipes; the Dionæa or Venus' Flytrap, which clasps anything which may touch its irritable hairs, and resembles in this respect an animal more than a plant; and some other things which would render such a place highly interesting. The Orchidaceous plants themselves, suspended from the roof of the house, and many of them growing, not in soil, but in "thin air," upon which they flourish, forming roots, stems, and leaves, are subjects of the highest interest, independently of their beautiful flowers.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

New Method of heating small Stoves.—I was much interested in the description, in page 348 of your valuable journal, of a method of heating an Orchidaceous house and stove, by Mr. Beaton, which claims, and justly too, the merit of cheapness, when compared with other systems. If you are not tired of the subject, I would submit to your notice a method of mine, which if not the last, will, I dare say, be the *least* you have ever been troubled with. My little stove contains an area of some 7 feet square, which was first heated by a small flue; but having taken a fancy for Orchidaceous plants, and being desirous to generate the moist heat desirable for them, I got from the nearest foundry a cast-iron boiler (similar to those recommended by Mr. Rogers), of very small dimensions, which I had built in at the back of the furnace, the flue passing below, round, through, and over it. My little boiler is 9 inches high, 7 inches over at base, and 6 inches over at top—the centre open cylinder being 4 inches wide at the base, and 3 inches at top. Two gusset, or socket ends, 4 inches long, were cast on one side, into which were fixed with rust two pieces of cast-iron 1-inch gas-pipe, 10 inches long, having also gusset ends. Into these were fixed with lead, two pieces of 1-inch copper pipe, 4 inches long, to which were soldered two pieces of 1-inch lead pipe, about 15 inches long, which connected the boiler with a wooden trough 26 inches long, 13 inches wide, and 12 inches deep. The very small quantity of water in the boiler, and the comparatively great surface exposed to the fire heat, very soon warms the water in the trough, and a smart fire sets it in action. The trough is closely covered in; but a hole in the cover, on which is a sliding lid, allows the vapour to escape when desired, and about 3 feet of 1-inch iron pipe, from the cover through the rafter, allow the steam to escape when not wanted. In this little structure I have realised by this plan the object of a long cherished wish, the *means* of cultivating two or three dozen small specimens of this curious and pretty tribe. The temperature of the water in the trough soon gets to 120°, with a moderate fire, and is in the morning about 100°, although the fire is out; so that it is easy to keep up the required temperature and moisture. The cost of this little boiler, including the pieces of gas-pipe, was only 14*s.* 6*d.*, the plumber's account for copper, solder, lead pipe, and time, 14*s.*; the trough cost 6*s.* 6*d.*, the steam pipe, 3*s.*, to which add 3*s.* 6*d.* for mason, and 8*s.* 6*d.* for material and assistance—in all 50*s.* I am certain it did not exceed this cost, as having the mason at other jobs, the material used is only guessed at. I have been thus particular as to the cost, as some middle-class amateurs may covet, even to a small extent, the luxury of a moist stove, and be deterred from the attempt by statements of the cost of those elegant structures described in various journals. It will be seen that the dimensions I have given were what were required in my peculiar circumstances—being guided by the size of house, the situation of trough, &c. The same end can be obtained by shallow gutters, along or around the house, or by zinc, iron, or other pipes—which, the boiler being close, can be carried to any height. I may state that the boiler had to be cast *open* at top, but was afterwards closed by the jointing composition called rust.—*Daniel Weestove.*

Pruning Forest Trees.—I had certainly intended to trouble you once more, with a few words by way of comment, on Mr. Billington's letter, which appeared in your number of May 21st, but your own leader on the subject has so completely superseded the necessity of it, and in itself carries so much home argument, that I conclude Mr. B. himself will now give in. Indeed, I could not help inferring that his opinions were on the waver, from the tenor of his letter; and I think, he must now be convinced that the principle with which I first set out was the "true one" as regards increase of timber, namely, the reciprocity between root and head, and the greater the reciprocity, the more rapid the increase of stem. In the paragraph of your article, prior to the first diagram, it is observed that some trees, despite of thinning, &c., prefer to grow "bushy headed," and what follows is all very pertinent to the argument as to pruning; but after all, why find fault with some trees for that (to them) natural propensity? Is it necessary that all trees should grow to gigantic "Ramrods?"—I say no, and remember to have read many grave suggestions to get trees to grow crooked and bushy, mixed with lacrymose lamentations on the exhaustion of knee-timbers for supply of our navy, &c. This fear of famine is now, I believe, superseded by the use of iron; but, for all that, I do not think either profit or picturesque beauty requires all trees to be trained alike; which would only present a monotonous uniformity, at once abhorrent to nature and repugnant to good taste. Now for a word of advice. I hope you will take a timely hint from the Duke of Wellington, and get your windows secured in like manner to those of Apsley House; for you may rely on a visit from a mob of famishing operatives from Sheffield or Wolverhampton, whose staff of bread will be cut off. These poor men will have *you* to thank that no more pruning chisels, saws, and other instruments of tree-torture are required.—*Quercus.*

Cedar of Lebanon.—I have a Cedar of Lebanon about 25 years old, and 12 feet high, in the middle of the flower-garden; the soil a light loamy one, and gravel at the depth of from 5 to 6 feet. The bark has a good many cracks, with considerable bleeding from two of them on one side; some of the lower branches dead; and the tree altogether having an unhealthy appearance. Several of the branches have not made new shoots, and those which have, to only about an inch or half an inch long. As it is a very favourite and ornamental tree, information as to the best mode, if any, of stopping the bleeding and decay, and whether it can be done at present, will be thankfully received by *Jurisconsultus.* [We are unable to answer this question. Can any one answer it for us?]

The Black Naples Currant.—This has been several years in the garden of the Horticultural Society, and though said to be superior to the common kind, is never seen. Is it on sale by any nurseryman of respectability? I had it nominally about 1831 from a nurseryman, but it proved a worthless kind to me and to those to whom I gave it. After some years' trial, I threw away the five or six bushes left; and having lost the bill, cannot give you the name of the worthy who sold them to me. Are no new kinds raised from seed? I do not recollect ever reading that the same root of the common Onion will produce seed for at least three years in succession: how much longer I know not; but this may be seen in many cottage gardens in Norfolk. A poor man near me has now a third crop, on the same roots, which promises to be superior to the two first crops.—*S. H.* [The common Onion is a perennial, but it generally lasts only two years in this climate. The Black Naples Currant is the largest and best variety known, and must exist in many nurseries as well as private gardens; for it has been distributed to

Fellows of the Horticultural Society, on application, for the last 20 years. It comes into leaf earlier than other black Currants, so that by this, in one year, the correctness of plants may be known. No seedlings have appeared of equal merit.]

Hellebore Powder and Gooseberries.—We have received another communication upon this subject from a correspondent signing himself *R. D.*, from which it appears, that after having sprinkled the Gooseberry-bushes, which were attacked, with the powder on a dewy morning, the effects were soon visible, in the extirpation of all the caterpillars upon which it fell. There is no longer any doubt respecting the efficacy of *genuine* Hellebore powder, in destroying this pest: and those who have not found it produce due effect must attribute their failure to the bad quality of the powder sold by druggists.

Chemical Analysis of Plants.—I quite agree with "Ortolano" in the importance of extending chemistry to the analysis of plants, so as to ascertain the component parts of each. I think, however, in order to ascertain what element is absent which is essential to produce a vigorous plant, it will be necessary not only to analyse the plant, but also to extend the examination to them both in a healthy and an unhealthy state, and to the soils in which they were grown; and then if we find that by adding the element to the soil in which the unhealthy plants are growing they afterwards become vigorous, we shall have something like demonstrative proofs of the elements which are necessary to induce a vigorous growth. But in the case of newly introduced plants, we shall still have to trust in a great measure to chance—for it will require a plant of considerable size to afford ashes sufficient for a satisfactory chemical examination. Hence, I think we shall be a long time before we can place ourselves on a level with the zoologist, and, at the sight of a plant, be enabled to answer the question—"What does it feed upon?" Much might be done if cultivators would concentrate their efforts. Thus, in the case of new plants, if half a dozen or half a score gardeners could procure only two or three drachms each of the ashes of a plant, they would together raise sufficient to enable a chemist to go properly to work. How much might be accomplished if the principal contributors to the *Chronicle* would enter into an agreement to send all the ashes they could procure of certain plants, to Mr. Solly, for examination. This would do much to simplify our labours, and would soon place quacks and quackery outside the garden walls. With plants that are plentiful, such as Pines, Vines, Peaches, &c., &c., some interesting experiments might be performed by burning the refuse plants and prunings, and manure a certain number of plants with their own ashes; and if the produce is improved thereby, we should then, by analysis, have the key to the aliment indispensable to the well-being of the plants. All that would be necessary, in the absence of a crucible, would be to burn the plants on a piece of clean stone or slate, and to keep the ashes clear of oxide of iron and other mineral impurities.—*W. P. Ayres.*

Destruction of the Leaves of the Laurel.—Can any of your correspondents inform me what insect feeds on the leaves of the common Laurel? In a late excursion in Warwickshire and Staffordshire, I perceived, in various shrubberies, the leaves of nearly all the Laurels destroyed, or perforated by some grub or insect, which I in vain attempted to discover. The Laurel is so very powerful a poison, when bruised, that it is used by all entomologists to destroy insects; it is for this reason that I am anxious to ascertain what creature it is that is nourished by this poison.—*Entomologist.*

Injurious Insects.—The enclosed Beetle I find very destructive to Forest and other trees. It makes its ascent during the night, and feeds on the foliage and bark both of young and old shoots, and during the day lodges at the foot of the tree, slightly concealed in the earth, from its great resemblance to which it is difficult to detect. Both last year and this I have had several young wall trees very much injured, and many forest trees, from 8 to 10 feet high, some completely killed, and others greatly damaged, by this nightly depredator. It had ascended to the very top of the trees, and stripped the twigs of both bark and foliage. Among the trees it had injured were the Mountain Ash, Turkey Oak, Limes, and Birch. They commence their depredations about the middle or latter end of April, and continue them for several weeks. I tried various experiments for their destruction, but found nothing to answer effectually but boiling water, which I poured on the ground from the spout of a watering-can, without a rose, all round the trees, at about 6 inches from the stem. I applied about half a pint to each, which entirely destroyed the insect without doing any injury to the trees. Should you be able to name the insect, and spare room for the insertion of these few hints, probably they may prove beneficial. I published the use of hot water for the destruction of insects some years ago; and were I not afraid of trespassing too much on your valuable pages, I might again resume the subject.—*Joshua Major, Landscape Gardener, Knosthorpe, near Leeds.* [This is the Otiorhynchus picipes, formerly called Curculio vastator, because of its destructiveness.]

Bees.—Last year I put a May swarm into a large skep, and the season being bad, the Bees died in the autumn. I cleaned as many of the dead ones as I could from the comb, intending to put a second swarm into the same hive, as I wished to know if they would settle in it, and use the comb. The hive and comb had been exposed to the sun and air, in order to keep it as pure as possible; and it has been for some days standing on my bee-stand. Yesterday a number of Bees were seen about the mouth and around the hive, and on looking into it, I saw several hundred Bees running about, which seemed to be cleaning the comb; this is evidently much whiter now than before the Bees came. This morning the number of Bees has increased, and they are hanging from the point of one of the pieces of comb, and apparently adding to it. The Bees all left the hive last night; and I am not sure whether I am doing right in allowing the skep to remain where it is, as it may be tempting a neighbour's Bees. I have heard an old bee-keeper speak, in no measured terms, of a "lure-skep." Perhaps you, or some of your correspondents, will advise me as to what I ought to do. I had a swarm on the 30th ult. which stands within three feet of the "lure-skep." The stray Bees appear to be of the same stock as my own; but on placing some of them near the entrance of the other skeps, they immediately commenced fighting. There are several bee-keepers in the neighbourhood, and several stocks of Bees in the roofs of houses and old hollow trees. The nearest to me is a very strong stock, which has for many years been under the tiles of a house. Since writing the above, I have been asked by a party who considered himself very ill treated by a neighbour, whether any one can answer to set an empty bee-skep with its mouth downwards? The case is this:—Two bee-keepers live in adjoining premises. The one, an old woman, had saved with great care through the winter an only skep, which was very weak in the spring; and one day all the Bees left her hive, and went to one of the four old stocks of her neighbour's, at which the old lady was very wroth, and declared she would have them back again. When they came to the neighbour's hive, a battle ensued, and many were killed, probably all the old lady's. The old lady is now having her share of the fun. She has set an empty skep in the place of her dead one, and put several pieces of old comb under it. Several hundreds of Bees are now come to the old lady's empty skep, and the keeper of the four states they are his, and declares he can see them go from one to to the other. The keeper of four has been to the old lady's premises, and turned her skep bottom upwards; and she declares she will come and serve all his the same, and scald them all with boiling hot water. Is there any, and what remedy for these evils?—*M. H. G.*—[Yes, there is an infallible remedy. Let these two silly folks read their New Testament, and act upon the good precepts there inculcated; no advice of ours will do them any service.]

The Wireworm and Dahlias.—In case your correspondent, Mr. F. Chase, should not find "spirits of tar" effectual in arresting the ravages of this intolerable pest, he will find that he can entrap them by placing pieces of Carrot or Lettuce stalks in immediate proximity with the roots of the plants which he wishes to preserve. By examining them once or twice a day, he will soon rid his borders of the nuisance. In this way I have caught many scores in a day, for weeks together. Nitrate of soda I have also found offensive to them, but I cannot say that it will destroy them. This is a tedious method, but it will be found effectual.—*W. P. Ayres.*——In your paper of June 4th I find a communication from Mr. Chase, of Luton, complaining of the destruction of his Dahlias by the Wireworm, and requesting information how to prevent it. About three years ago I was injured in the same way; and the year following I planted three or four young Lettuce plants round every Dahlia. The wireworm immediately attacked the Lettuce, which was at once seen by the drooping of their leaves. I then took them up, and destroyed the worms, which I found at the root, and again put the plants into the ground—or, if too much eaten, I put fresh ones in for another attack. By this means I have got rid of the pest; and by continuing this every season, I have always saved my Dahlias—nor have I lost one since I commenced the practice. Neither wireworm nor slug will touch a Dahlia if a Lettuce is near it, as they so much prefer the latter.—*J. T. Manchester.*

Vipers.—If "Totty" will look for the Viper about three o'clock on any bright afternoon, he will be almost certain of finding it coiled up, and basking in the sun, when it may be easily shot, or knocked on the head with a stone.—*Lusor.*

Cypripédium Calceólus.—I shall be obliged if any of your correspondents will inform me of the best method of propagating the "Cypripédium calceólus." I once had 6 fine plants, which were brought from Castle Eden dean, in the county of Durham; but from want of management I have only one plant left. It has this season produced two strong stems, each of which had two flowers. They are now faded, and as I find that Loudon recommends propagating them when growing, I wish to know whether the offsets should be taken off and replanted now, or be suffered to remain on the old plant until the foliage decays in Autumn.—*H. W.*

Change of Colour in Violets.—Has the changing of the colour of Violets from blue to white been observed by any of your numerous readers? In the Russian Violets the early blossoms come blue; the late ones white.—*C. D. B.*

Schabziguer Cheese.—Having observed your remarks in the last *Gardeners' Chronicle*, on Schabziguer cheese, I trouble you with a few words as to what I know about it. When I was abroad I went to Glarus and the Valley of the Lint, where there are fields of blue Melilot, which is about the height of Lucern, and is called, in a German botanical work I had with me, "Melilotus Schabziguer." When the seed is ripe, the crop is cut, and partially dried, like hay; it is then crushed, and mixed with a poor kind of cheese, called from it "Schabziguer." We brought home some seed, which succeeded very well; but as it was of no use, and the smell most unpleasant, we have not continued to grow it. The smell is exactly like that of a pigsty, in spite of which bees seemed very fond of it.—*A. W. Childers.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

June 7th.—Sir O. Mosley, Bart., in the chair. F. Foljambe, Esq., was elected a fellow. Owing to the near approach of the exhibition at the Gardens, the subjects shown were not numerous. From J. Bateman, Esq., a collection of cut blooms of Orchidaceous plants, containing Aerides Brookei, an exceedingly beautiful and comparatively new species, from Bombay; the flowers are sweet-scented, white, and the labellum margined with rosy purple, which gradually loses itself towards the centre; it first flowered at Norton Priory in June last, with Sir R. Brooke, after whom it was named; but the merit of its introduction belongs to C. Horsfall, Esq., of Liverpool, with whom it flowered this spring, producing a panicle upwards of 2 feet in length, with numerous branches and 52 flowers; Grammatophyllum multiflorum, with greenish yellow flowers, spotted with olive; Odontoglossum læve, whose perfume resembles that of the tuberose; Govenia liliacea, white, with the two upper petals delicately spotted with light purple; Epidendrum alatum, which, although not particularly handsome, deserves cultivation on account of its agreeable perfume; Brassia maculata, and the pretty Dendróbium moschatum: a Knightian medal was awarded for Aerides Bróokei. From Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, two seedling Cacti, bearing considerable resemblance to C. Ackermanni, and a remarkably fine plant of Tropæ'olum edule, a pretty new species, with dark yellow flowers and slender foliage; it is likely to prove a valuable addition to this beautiful genus; a Banksian medal was awarded for it. From the Earl of Caernarvon, a collection of cut blooms of Azaleas, flowering for the first time; these had flagged greatly from the journey and the heat of the room; most of them were hybrids between A. sinensis and other varieties; and from what could be judged of them in their present condition, some of them bore evidence of considerable beauty. From Mrs. W. Phillips, two well-grown double Stocks, in pots. From Mr. Paine, gr. to Miss Wigan, a seedling Cactus, called fúlgidus, but very much like to C. Ackermanni. From Mr. Beck, two healthy seedling Pelargóniums, in slate pots; they were the same as were exhibited in February, and had received no other than common attention; they were so far interesting, that they proved pretty clearly that this class of plants will grow in slate pots, equally as well as in those made of a more porous material. From Mr. Ivery, a white Verbena, called the Queen; not sufficiently distinct from other well-known varieties. From Messrs. Treggon, one of Ward's portable cases; differing from those in general use, in being so constructed that by means of an apparatus for containing hot water, they can be kept above the ordinary temperature in cold weather; also in having a door, which in some cases will prove very useful, and do away with the necessity of taking off the roof whenever anything requires to be done in the inside. From the Gardens of the Society a collection of plants, consisting of a well-bloomed specimen of Clématis Siebóldii; Statice mucronata, a pretty species, not so much cultivated as it deserves to be; Fúchsia Monypénnii, a good hybrid; the showy and new Campánula grandis; Pernéttia angustifolia, a handsome dwarf shrub, with white heath-like flowers. There were also cut flowers of a new hardy species of Indigófera, from the north of India, with lilac and rose-coloured blossoms; of Pæonia albiflora Whitleji, an excellent variety, with milk-white flowers, slightly tinged with pink; and a large collection of Azaleas and Rhododendrons. The profuse bloom of these may be ascribed entirely to the seed-vessels having been picked from the plants as soon as the blossoms had faded, thereby preventing the plants from wasting their energy in the formation of seeds. Every year since this was first practised, the bloom has been more abundant. There was also exhibited by Mr. Paine a piece of wood rendered incombustible by some process which has not yet transpired; silica and lime, however, appeared to be two of the ingredients used in this preparation; a small chip was held over the flame of a candle for a considerable time, without receiving any injury, except being charred.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

June 1.—His Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G., in the chair. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., was elected a governor, and the Earl of Harewood, Sir G. Talbot, Bart., W. J. Caparn, and W. Child, Esqrs., members. Col. Challoner brought forward a motion respecting the engagement of a collector, to get in the subscriptions of members residing in London; and authority was granted for the engagement of such a person. Various details respecting the meeting at Bristol having been settled, the Bristol Committee were authorised to make arrangements for the delivery of scientific lectures on agricultural subjects, on the Tuesday morning of the week of the meeting at Bristol, to the members of the society. Sir C. Morgan, Bart., V.P., signified his intention of offering two prizes at Bristol for the encouragement of the Glamorganshire breed of cattle, viz.:—For the best pair of two-year-old Glamorgan heifers, 10*l.* 10*s.*; for the second best do., 5*l.* 5*s.*, without any restriction as to the owner and breeder, or for feeding; regarding this breed as not inferior to many others, either as dairy cattle or draught oxen, or for the purposes of feeding for the butcher. The council agreed that Sir C. Morgan's offer should be accepted. It was decided that no certificate, or entry of stock, or article of exhibition, at the meeting at Bristol, would be received after the 14th of June. The Duke of Richmond laid before the Council a letter from the Earl of Hardwicke, expressive of his thanks to the society for electing him president for the ensuing year, and to preside over the meeting at Derby in 1843. Mr. Daniel, of Burton-upon-Trent, transmitted a list of the prizes given to the tenantry of the Marquess of Anglesey; and Mr. Bromley, secretary to the south Derbyshire Agricultural society, and Mr. Eames, treasurer of the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Agricultural Association, the prize sheets and local regulations of their respective committees. J. Barton, Esq., addressed a letter to the Duke of Richmond, on the advantages which would result from a collection of all that had been effected in the departments of agriculture, science, and practice in this country, as well as in foreign parts. He adduced, as an illustration of its value, the question of the comparative nutritive value of different kinds of food for cattle, in reference to which no less than seventeen authorities had been quoted by the celebrated modern writer Boussingault, in the "Annales de Chimie," all of which, excepting three, were unknown by name to Mr. Barton, nor could he acquire any further reference to them or their writings; thus proving how little we know of what is going on in other parts of the world on questions of interest to ourselves and others. He therefore suggested that these foreign journals should be taken in by the society, and a review of the facts they contained be made available to the English reader; and that a summary should also be made from English authors who have written with success on given subjects. On the subject of farm-yard manure, he observed that A. Young had received a gold medal from the Bath Society, in 1804, for a memoir of the various experiments made by him on its management; and Von Thaer had also referred to other experiments on the subject, to none of which Mr. Barton had been able to gain access; but as the society had offered a prize for the best essay on the management of farm-yard manure, he would of course deem it essential to the performance of their task, to consult those details. The Duke of Richmond expressed his opinion of the importance of such a summary. Mr. Pusey informed the Council that Dr. Buckland had procured for them, through Mr. Ruffin, of Petersburg, Virginia, the valuable American work entitled the "Agricultural Register"; ordered that a complete set of the Society's Journal be transmitted to Mr. Ruffin in acknowledgment. Mr. R. Rigg, F.R.S., addressed a communication on the conditions under which experiments in agricultural science should be made. He is fully persuaded that the reason why agriculture has not derived much benefit from chemical science, is, that the experiments upon which the philosopher has based his theories, have not been made in a practical manner, that they have been imperfectly examined, that analogy has too frequently supplied the place of inductive evidence, and that the knowledge derived from practical experience has not been sufficiently recognised: and, as he is fully convinced that most farming operations will derive benefit from the evidence sought out of well-directed experiments, when carefully examined in all their parts, he trusts that no endeavour will be wanting on the part of the leading members to induce scientific men to make experiments which have a reference to the discovery of principles applicable to agriculture; and that they will use their influence in impressing upon such the necessity of attending to what is taught only by each experiment, and not entangle the experiments with existing theories. Mr. Rigg concludes with a recapitulation of the objects in agricultural chemistry which have long engaged his attention, and from which he thinks that carbon is the vegetable product made by plants, and varying in quantity with the kind of land on which they grow; that the uncombined nitrogen in the atmosphere enters largely into the constitution of growing plants; and that it is difficult to conceive anything more at variance with the results of chemical experiments, and practical agriculture, than the theory which supposes plants to derive the principal supply of their carbon from the carbonic acid of the atmosphere, and of their nitrogen from ammonia. Mr. T. Smith, of Nova Scotia, inquired, in reference to Daniel's manure: "Is the new patent manure, composed of pulverised wood saturated with bituminous matter, united with soda and lime, of more value than the lime and soda used without the other articles? Soda is certainly a powerful manure, but too expensive. We have here large tracts in which the soil contains so much sulphate of iron, that lime, in ordinary quantities, has no sensible effect; but, on such soils, oyster-shells, coral-gravel, or old plaster, have a permanent good effect, owing to the quantity of carbonic acid gas which is disengaged from these calcareous substances, by the action upon them of the sulphuric acid which is constantly forming from the sulphuret of iron in the subjacent rock. Wood-ashes, even after 'leaching' by the soap-boilers, make a permanent and powerful manure; they contain here a large quantity of sulphate of potash. It is observable that, at a distance from the sea, ashes are of less value, while gypsum, which has no effect near the sea, is on many crops very useful in inland situations. It may also be observed, that very high winds here sometimes throw showers of salt-water over the land, to the distance of twenty or five-and-twenty miles from the sea; the water being sometimes much salter than sea water when it falls. As the line that marks the situation where gypsum commences to be useful, is near that which limits these salt showers, may it not be that the salt prevents the gypsum from operating?"—Mr. Miles, M.P., presented a tabular view of manures, with an account of their properties and mode of application, drawn up for the use of the agriculturist, by John Robinson, M.B., lecturer on agricultural chemistry and rural economy. Mr. R. Barker communicated some observations on the use and abuse of lime as a dressing for land, by Mr. W. H. Fisher, of 18, Conduit-street, London. The author's great object is to impress upon farmers the importance of using quick lime, and not lime which once had been quick, but, by delay in use and exposure to the atmosphere, has become *effete*, and has absorbed from the air the carbonic acid, which again changes it to the carbonate of lime it was before burning. He considers that many thousands of pounds are annually thrown away by agriculturists from want of a proper knowledge of this fact; and recommends them to use it in the fresh-burnt state, by carting it direct from the kiln upon their land, spreading it in the lump, and in that state ploughing it in directly. He concludes with the following remarks: "The lime will be found, if properly burnt, on a second ploughing, to be crumbled to pieces, and on harrowing will be intimately mixed with the soil. From the heat evolved during the slacking of the lime underground, and its causticity, it will be found to be obnoxious to Wireworms, Slugs, Grubs, and other enemies which are very frequently the cause of failure in crops; as well as in rendering inert vegetable matter in the soil soluble. Chalk, no doubt, is a very useful addition to many soils; but do not go to the expense of burning lime, and then allow it to be converted again into chalk, or carbonate of lime, before you plough it into your land. In some districts the limestone is burnt in large lumps, particularly where wood is employed as a fuel; in which case it should be broken to the size of a small penny roll before it is ploughed in. If the Turnip fly is generated in the soil, lime, applied as above, would no doubt do much towards its extermination; and the same effect and result would hold good in respect to the Black Caterpillar. Mr. Pusey, M.P., presented a bundle of Early Vetches, grown at East Ilsley, in Berkshire, by Mr. William J. Williams. They were planted on the 26th of last August, on a light red soil, on a patchy subsoil, sometimes chalk or gravel, without the least shelter or protection. They followed an early crop of Barley, which was after Swedish Turnips manured with stable-dung, and half the Turnips carted off. 2 bushels of Rye and 2½ bushels of Vetches were used per acre. The sheep kept on them the last fortnight refused the rye (which is inconsiderable compared with the Vetches), but the cart-horses were well satisfied with their nice appetites, as they fed well on what was remaining in the sheep-racks. There is a spurious Vetch introduced for this variety, which has caused disappointment to those who used it. Professor Royle presented, on the part of the East India Company, a supply of the seeds of the *Pinus Deodara*, or Himalayan Cedar, for distribution among the members. The Duke of Richmond gave notice of a motion for restricting the legislative power to the monthly meetings of the council, and reserving the weekly meetings for the election of members, and the reception of communications, giving members the privilege of being present at such meetings and discussions. Mr. W. W. Cawston, transmitted the following result of ploughing in green crops:—When Trefoil has been seeded, Clover or other layers failed, Peas or Tares grown, or a clean summer fallow made for Wheat, in the middle of August, or there about, skeleton-plough, or plough very flat, and sow a peck of White Mustard seed per acre, harrow in with light drags, clean off any Grass or rubbish, and as soon as it is well up, top dress with a light coat of farm-yard dung (say 6 or 8 loads of 32 bushels). In 6 or 8 weeks a heavy luxuriant crop will be ready to be ploughed in for Wheat as soon as the flowers are beginning to open. This operation may be easily accomplished when the plant has risen 3 or 4 feet high, by attaching a chain to the head and handle of the plough, which will completely draw it all into the furrow, and the following land buries it neatly. A large supply of vegetable manure is thus cheaply obtained, and the seed costs now about half-a-crown per peck; while the Mustard, if wanted, is excellent feed for ewes at tupping time. Mr. Slaney gave an account of Alexander's long plough for cutting out drains, and also of the new concrete draining tile, manufactured by Mr. Smith, of Deanston, composed of sand, lime, &c., cheaper and superior to those at present in use. The Duke of Richmond stated that in Scotland he had found great advantage in draining with peat-tiles, formed out of peat cut, by means of a proper spade of a semi-cylindrical shape and dried. These on being exposed to the air, became changed into light porous masses of indurated peat insoluble in water. He stated that a large lake, having a peaty bottom, had been drained in this manner, the water and mud having been scooped out and the peat exposed for 3 months to become dry; and at the end of 5 years it was found free from decay or obstruction. Mr. Kimberley presented a specimen of a vegeto-mineral substance found in peat, varying in depth from 1 foot to 2 feet and a half from the surface, lying in horizontal beds of an inch or 2 in thickness. The peat in which it occurs is almost entirely vegetable matter, resulting from the decay of timber and rushes; both the peat and water are strongly impregnated with iron. When first taken the substance is of a white colour, but on exposure to the atmosphere changes it to a blue powder.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

June 7, 1842.—Bishop of Norwich in the chair. Dr. Joseph Hooker was elected a fellow. The voluntary subscriptions for liquidating the debt of the society, was announced by the Secretary to amount to about 800*l*. An account of a new fish, taken on the coast of Cornwall, and nearly allied to the genus Hemiranthus, was communicated by Mr. Jonathan Couch. The specimens taken were young, but from the character of the fish, Mr. Couch was disposed to think it ought to constitute a new genus. Part of a paper, by Mr. Clarke, was read, on the Sea Cocoa-nut, Lodoicea Sechellarum: this tree belongs to the Palm tribe, and is abundant on the Sechelles islands, where it attains a height of 70 or 80 feet. The leaves are palmated and very large, the petioles measuring frequently 15 feet, and the lamina the same length, their breadth being 10 or 12 feet. The plants are diœcious. The largest are calculated to be at least 4 or 500 years old.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

June 3.—J. E. Gray, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. J. A. Brewer exhibited living specimens of Ophrys muscifera, Aceras anthropóphora, Orchis bifolia, Orchis ustulata, Paris quadrifolia, and other interesting plants from Reigate. Mr. T. Twining, jun., exhibited a large collection of cultivated specimens from Twickenham. Mr. M. J. F. Sidney presented a specimen of Lycopódium lepidophyllum, from Valparaiso. Mr. A. Gerard presented an interesting collection of plants from Sierra Leone, collected by Mrs. Blyth. The continuation of the paper commenced at the last meeting, On the Flora of the Malvern Hills, being a sketch of the cryptogamic vegetation indigenous to the chain, by E. Lees, Esq., was read. The Author remarked that among the Hepaticæ occur Anthóceros punctatus and Targiónia hypophylla, the latter at the foot of moist rocks, on the Worcestershire Beacon; while there are three species of Marchántia, polymorpha, cónica, and hemisphærica. The Jungermánniæ are not in such variety as might have been expected, though some of them, especially Tamarisci, dilatata, and ciliaris are abundant upon the turf of the hills, as well as upon the rocks, and investing the dwarf decrepit Hawthorns, that, bowed down by the wind and old age, creep almost double upon the ground. Jungermánnia pinguis, Linn., is excessively common, though very rarely fruiting. Jungermánnia tomentella is a beautiful species, that has only occcurred in one place, on a dripping rock in "The Gullet." A list of those species observed by Mr. L. was given. The Malvern Hills are particularly remarkable for the various Lichens they produce, most of which grow in a very luxuriant and beautiful manner; and in the moist autumnal and wintry months many of the rocks present an appearance from them truly gratifying to the lover of nature. Some of the harder granitic rocks are entirely covered with the Umbilicaria pustulata, which at this time is of an olive green colour, and as flabby as a piece of moist leather; though in the summer months it appears as black and sooty as if subjected to the action of fire. On other rocks, the deep purple Parmélia omphalodes extends itself, contrasted with white patches of the grey P. physodes, the darker saxátilis, the dingy olivácea, or the conspicuous glaucous pitted thalli of Sticta scrobiculata. On the higher rocks, the curled Cetrária glauca grows in abundance; while a venerable hoary aspect is imparted to the protruding masses, by the silvery Isidium coralloides, and the still more coralline appearance of Sphærophoron compressum. The Reindeer Lichen, Cladónia rangiferina, is plentiful on the Turf, with its allied species, and the sadder and darker Corniculária; while in every part the brown and scarlet apothecia of the Scyphóphori, in all their multiform varieties, contribute to decorate the scene. In the whole, including the cortical Lichens, about 220 species are met with. The paper concluded with a list of Fungi found in this interesting locality. Dr. J. B. Wood presented specimens of Carex elongata, found at Charlton, near Manchester. It was announced that Mr. A. Henfrey had been appointed curator, and that the Herbarium might be inspected every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 10 to 4; and on Friday evenings from 7 to 10. Also, that the first excursion of the members of the Society would take place on the 7th instant.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

June 6.—Mr. Edmonds in the chair. The manner in which the two succeeding exhibitions should be conducted, and the value of the prizes to be given at those meetings, were finally settled. It was agreed that prizes should be offered both to amateurs and professional florists, for Pinks, Pelargoniums, Ranunculuses, Roses, and Heartsease, at the meeting on the 21st of June; and that the extra prize, viz., a silver cup, of the value of 5*l*. 5*s*., offered by D. Sheares, Jun., Esq., should be given for the best collection of 36 varieties of Roses, to be exhibited in single blooms; these, in all cases, to be distinct, and unaccompanied by anything but the foliage of each variety. In addition to the prizes offered by the society at the exhibition on the 19th of July, for Carnations and Picotees, it was decided, that the silver cup, of the value of 5*l*. 5*s*., presented by Dr. Lindley, should be awarded to the best Picotee of the present year, provided it were a 1st class flower; that the entries for this prize should be made distinct from those given by the society, but that any Seedlings exhibited for the society's prizes, and to which 1st class prizes could be awarded, must be subsequently entered for the cup.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Jasminum caudatum. Tail-leaved Jasmine. Jasmináceæ. Diándria Monogýnia. (*Stove Climber*).—A very handsome but scentless Jasmine, inhabiting the warm valleys of the Sylhet mountains, whence it was introduced into the Botanic Garden, Calcutta. It is a graceful, healthy-looking plant, with deep green, handsome leaves, which are tapered into very long narrow points, whence the name it bears has been given to it. Although the flowers have none of the perfume of the Jasmine, the large and snow-white masses of them render it a handsome species well worth growing. It requires the temperature of a cool stove, where it grows and flowers in great luxuriance. It is well adapted either for planting out in the border of the stove and training up the rafters, or for twining round stakes in a pot. The soil which it seems to like is a mixture of loam, leaf-mould, and rotten dung, but it will grow in any free soil. It is easily multiplied by taking off cuttings of the young wood, planting them in sand, and plunging the pots in bottom-heat.—*Bot. Reg.*

Aza'lea altaclerensis. The Highclere Azalea. (*Hardy Shrub*). Ericáceæ. Decándria Monogýnia.—This, the most charming, perhaps, of hardy Azáleas, uniting to the utmost beauty of form and arrangement of colour a most delicious fragrance, is one of the many additions made to our horticultural treasures in this family by the gardens at Highclere, from whence it has been communicated to us by the Earl of Carnarvon. "It was produced by fertilising the flowers of Azálea sinensis with the pollen of the late-flowering variety of A. viscosa, called by the nurserymen A. rubescens major. It bears the most decided evidence of its double parentage, having the glaucous foliage and inflorescence of A. sinensis modified by the pale crimson tints of A. rubescens major. It is most profuse of its odorous flowers, which cover the whole bush, and is altogether a very striking production. We have named it Altaclerensis in commemoration of its origin."—*Bot. Reg.*

Ornithógalum divaricatum. Straggling Star of Bethlehem. (*Hardy Bulb.*) Liliáceæ. Hexándria Monogýnia.—Mr. Hindes, the surgeon of the Sulphur surveying ship, met with this on the coast of California, and sent it to the Horticultural Society, in whose garden it flowered last June. It has large oblong bulbs, covered with coarse brown scales; the leaves are very long, wavy, channelled, of a dull green colour, and being too weak to support their own weight, they lie prostrate. The flowering stem is erect, about two feet high, panicled from the base, with straggling branches bearing slender racemes of distant flowers. The latter are white, with a green stripe along the back of each division. It is a hardy bulbous plant, requiring the same treatment as Verarums or Helónias, and growing freely in any rich sandy soil. It flowers from July to August. But a single bulb was received from Mr. Hindes, without any other indication than that of California. It has hitherto failed to produce seeds in this country.—*Bot. Reg.*

Echeve'ria acutifólia. Sharp-leaved Echevéria. (*Greenhouse Succulent.*) Crassuláceæ. Decándria Pentagýnia.—Among the novelties found by Mr. Hartweg during a short visit to Oaxaca, in Mexico, was this pretty plant, whose succulence and tenacity of life enabled its stems to reach Europe alive. When it was first received by the Horticultural Society, it was mistaken for E. gibbiflora; but upon flowering it proved to be very different, and much more handsome. It differs from that species in the leaves being acute, greener, and more richly touched with scarlet. The flowers are disposed in a short narrow erect cylindrical panicle, and they are rich scarlet tinged with yellow. The lateral branches are short, straight, and only bear three or four flowers in a corymbose manner at the end.—*Bot. Reg.*

Oncidium sphacelatum. Scorched Oncidium. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidáceæ, § Vandeæ. Gynándria Monándria.—Among the new species of Oncidiums this is one of the most beautiful yet known; and has been sent from Guatemala by Mr. Skinner to his friends; by Mr. Hartweg from the same country and Mexico to the Horticultural Society, and from Honduras to Messrs. Loddiges, with whom the species first flowered in February 1841. There are two varieties in cultivation, one much handsomer than the other, with larger flowers.—*Bot. Reg.*

Cirrhope'talum chinense. Chinese Cirrhopétalum. Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monándria. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—There is no longer any occasion for speculative minds to occupy themselves with the important investigation of the cause that may have led the Chinese to invent strange figures of men and women, with their chins in perpetual motion, for here is the explanation of it. We have here a plant from China, one of whose lobes is exactly like a tongue and chin, and so unstable as to be in a state of continual oscillation. The flowers are very large for the genus, in general appearance like those of C. maculatum. The petals and upper sepal are purple, the lateral sepals are yellowish green. The flowers are arranged in a circle, and all look outwards; so that on whatever side the umbel is regarded, it still presents to the eye the same row of grinning faces and wagging chins. Messrs. Loddiges imported it from China.—*Bot. Reg.*

Oncídium nanum. Dwarf Oncidium. Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monándria. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—This singular plant has the habit of O. púmilum, to which it is nearly allied. It differs in having much larger flowers, and in the form of its lip, which is varnished, as it were, and bears two large warts, one transverse and one longitudinal, placed at right angles to each other. The form of the wings of the column is almost that of a straight knife-blade directed downwards, and tipped with a lucid gland. Messrs. Loddiges obtained it from Guiana.—*Bot. Reg.*

A'nia bicornis. Two-horned A'nia. Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monándria. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—A singular plant of the Orchidaceous order, imported from Ceylon by the Rev. J. Clowes. It has something the appearance of Eulóphia macrostáchya; the flowers are green, except the lip, which is bright yellow.—*Bot. Reg.*

E'ria acutifólia. Acute-leaved E'ria. Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monándria. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—A small unattractive species, imported from India by Messrs. Loddiges. Its leaves are fleshy, deep green, very acute, and between 2 in. and 3 in. long; the raceme is erect, composed of five or six distant flowers, of a dirty white, with violet veins. The lip has a purple base, and a dull yellow tip.—*Bot. Reg.*

E'ria paniculata. Panicle-flowering E'ria. Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monándria. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—Specimens of this plant have flowered with Messrs. Loddiges. They have long narrow taper-pointed leaves, and panicles of small greenish flowers slightly freckled with purple; having a line of fine white powder formed all along the middle of the lip, and burying the tubercle, which occurs at the base.—*Bot. Reg.*

Hóvea racemulosa. Short racemose Hóvea. Leguminosæ. Monadélphia Decándria. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*)—This is a pretty greenhouse shrub, raised by R. Mangles, Esq., of Sunning Hill, from Swan River seeds obtained by Capt. James Mangles. It has narrow leaves, brown underneath, and short axillary racemes of pale purple flowers.—*Bot. Reg.*

Isopogon róseus. Rose-coloured Isopogon. Proteáceæ. Tetrándria Monogýnia. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*)—A handsome Swan River shrub, raised by R. Mangles, Esq., from seed imported by Capt. J. Mangles, R.N. It has a rather glaucous rigid foliage, deeply divided into three lobes, which are themselves 3-cleft or 5-cleft, and spiny-pointed. The flowers are reddish purple, in cones surrounded by the leaves at the end of the branches.—*Bot. Reg.*

Cy'tisus Welde'nii. Welden's Cýtisus. Leguminosæ. Monadélphia Decándria. (*Hardy Tree.*)—This plant is now in flower in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, and proves to be very different from the Scotch Laburnum, notwithstanding its foliage, which much resembles that species. Its flowers are sweet-scented, growing three or four together in an upright, not drooping cluster. It is a small tree, from the mountains of Dalmatia, hardy, and worth adding to the collections of Trees and Shrubs. The poisonous qualities of Laburnum seeds is said to be much concentrated in this plant, and the scent of the flowers produces headache.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Climate of Ladakh.—Frost, with snow and sleet, commences early in September, and continues with little intermission to the beginning of May. From the middle of December to the beginning of February we found the thermometer, out of doors at night, seldom above 15°, and on the 1st of February it was as low as 9½°. In an inner apartment of our dwelling, it ranged from 23° to 32°, but did not rise above the freezing point till the 8th of February. In May, the days become warm, although early in the morning the rivulets not unfrequently present a coat of ice; and this may be observed in some spots even in June, whilst on the loftiest mountains snow falls occasionally every month in the year. During the summer months, the sun shines with great power, and for a short part of the day his rays are intensely hot. At Lé, on the 4th of July, the thermometer in the sun rose at noon to 134°, and on the march to Piti it stood 10° higher; at night the temperature was 74°. Even in the depth of winter the heat of the sun is very considerable for an hour or two, and the variation of temperature is consequently extreme. On the 30th of January the thermometer showed a temperature of 83° at noon, when it was only 12½° at night. The great heat of the sun in summer compensates for the short duration of the season, and brings the grain to rapid maturity. Barley that was sown in the neighbourhood of Lé on the 10th of May was cut on the 12th of September; and at Pituk, five miles from Lé, and about 800 feet lower, the same grain is ready for the sickle in two months from the time of sowing. The atmosphere of Ladakh is in general dry, the moisture being converted into snow in the winter, and speedily evaporated by the scorching suns of summer; there is consequently very little rain. During our stay in the country, rain fell but on ten days, and then in very small quantities, between the end of April and the middle of September; and this we were informed much exceeded the average fall.—*Moorcroft's Travels*, vol. i, p. 267.

To Prevent Hay from Heating.—M. Schattenmann of Bouxwiller, in Alsace, of whose manner of preparing stable manure we some time since gave an account, (p. 191), states, that he prevents the heating of haystacks by the following simple means:—In making the stack he sows over the hay 200 grammes of muriate of lime for every quintal of hay, at a cost in France of only a penny per quintal. He says that he has found this so effectual, that for 15 years he has seen no case of fermentation taking place in the stacks when it has been used, and that he is in fact indifferent about adding to his stacks a few loads of damp hay; for he is satisfied that the muriate of lime completely neutralizes the dangerous effects of moisture.—[The salt and lime now so much used by farmers is an imperfect kind of muriate of lime. The salt itself is very cheap.]

Apricots of Ladakh.—Of these there are said to be ten varieties; and they certainly present much difference in size, shape, flavour, colour, and surface. They are all raised from the stone, with one exception, which is supplied by inoculation. This is a small fruit, not much larger than a walnut, somewhat flattened at the bottom, of a glossy skin, and pale yellow colour, inclining to white, which changes to a reddish brown where it faces the sun. The pulp is of the usual consistence next the skin, but becomes softer as it recedes, and next the stone is little thicker than honey in the comb. The whole fruit partakes of the lusciousness of honey, combined with a slight and agreeable bitterness, and the flavour is unsurpassed by any variety of apricot I have ever met with. The stone is of a light yellow colour, approaching to white. The trees grow in the Pargana of Ladakh Proper, and especially at Saspula, not far from Lé, on the banks of the river. There are two other kinds, which might perhaps be advantageously introduced into European horticulture. One has a smooth, shining surface, without down, is round, and of the size of a greengage, and holds, both in appearance and taste, a middle station between an apricot and a plum. The third is a little larger than the preceding, with a short down on the skin, which is of a redder colour. The stones of both these kinds are of a dark brown, bordering on black. The other varieties are deficient in juice and flavour, acid, or mealy, and are only fit for drying and preserving. The trees blossom in April and May. Much fruit is gathered in August, but the season is not over before the end of September. The greater part of the fruit is dried in the sun, in which state it remains good for many years; and is stored for home consumption, or exported to Lassa and Tartary. The dried fruit has a mixture of sweetness and sub-acidity, and is a wholesome and palatable article of diet. An oil, used as a perfume, is extracted from the apricot kernels.—*Moorcroft's Travels.* Vol. i., p. 295.

Cyclamens.—The following account of the European Cyclamens, which are excessively confused alike in books and gardens, I owe to the kindness of the Hon. W. F. Strangways, who has studied the genus with great attention for many years. It will enable our botanical friends to set their herbaria in order now for the first time. "I have seen all the European species (except some doubtful ones) native in Italy, and cultivated them for many years. The result is, that I believe there are but three good European species. We must begin by dismissing names from our consideration. These three are all European, all more or less ivy-leaved; accordingly all are to be found classed under those appellations. But there are at least three distinct species, so that besides the mistake of a name, there is also a confusion of plants. For this reason Professor Tenore, of Naples, who first distinguished the three, distributed the names as follows:—1. He gave to the Northern, Alpine, summer-flowering Cyclamen, the name europæum, as the plant of Linnæus, and probably with reason. 2. To the Southern, Mediterranean, spring-flowering plant, the name hederæfolium, as being the plant so named by Clusius, who I think describes it as "Cyclaminus hederæ folio verno tempore florens." 3. What was to be done with the plant of middle Italy, which all previous botanists had seen, but none had distinguished from the two others? He rightly judged it to be a distinct species, and like most Italian botanists, to honour his own town, gave it the name under which it is published, viz. neapolitanum; though No. 2 is equally common there, and less common elsewhere, and, had not Clusius named it, would have made a better neapolitanum. I have found C. europæum always fragrant, flowering in Austria in July and August, and as late as September—on the Italian side of the Alps, in the Friuli—never south of the Po. Tenore's C. neapolitanum is common over all Italy, south of the Apennines of Bologna. I am told it is not found at Genoa or to the westward, but that it is in Sicily and North Africa; and now it seems on one mountain near Sion in the Valais, and in Kent and Suffolk. The white variety of the gardens I refer to this, but never found it wild. This seems to me C. latifolium of Fl. Græca. The northern limit of C. hederæfolium of Clusius is, as far as I know, the northern slope of the mountain of Spoleto, where I found it as late as the end of May. In the low and more southern countries of Italy, it begins to flower in March. It is always fragrant, but with a less delicate scent than the others, but of a finer colour, and a flower in shape nearer to C. persicum. It seems the same as the C. repandum, Sibth., of Greece. Cyclamen vernum of the gardens seems intermediate between C. coum and neapolitanum, but I judge only from the figure, not knowing its history. C. lineare is, I believe, now considered fabulous. Mr. Bentham has heard of a white spring Cyclamen near Montpelier, which has never, I believe, been determined. The leaves of No. 2, C. neapolitanum, differ greatly on different plants, not on the same. I have only found it fragrant near Naples, and then sweeter than No. 3."—*Botanical Register.*

New Cactus.—We have just received from J. D. Llewelyn, Esq., of Penllergare, the flower of an exceedingly handsome seedling Cactus. It was raised from the seed of Cactus speciosus, fertilised with C. Ackermanni, and appears to partake of the character of both parents. The flowers, which are produced freely, are of a beautiful rose colour; the sepals measure about four inches across, while the interior petals, instead of expanding, as in other flowers of this genus, are contracted, and form a tube about 1½ inch in diameter. The peculiar form and bright colour of the blossoms render this quite distinct from any variety hitherto raised.

Instances of Autumnal Heat.—We may expect, from the state of the soil in September, to have it warmer weather than the length of the day would otherwise produce; but in some years September and October have been noted for very unusual extremes. On September 7th, 1795, the thermometer in Suffolk was 89°! wind S.E. —In 1804, for many days in September, especially the 4th, 5th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th, intense heat prevailed; and on Sunday the 16th, the temperature was 86° or 87° in several places in Suffolk! wind also S.E.—On October 15th and 16th, 1811, the thermometer was 73°! September 16th, 1815, 80°; and in September and October 1819, there were some days of great heat. The month of September in 1810, 1811, 1820, and 1824, also afforded a very high temperature on some days, but at earlier periods, and therefore less remarkable; but so late as the 25th and 26th, in 1832, my thermometer was 80°, and the same on 19th September, 1834. On October 6th, 1834, it was at 77°, and wind S.E.—*Meteorological Journal.*

Reviews.

The Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, No. 57. June, 1842. Blackwood.

THIS number maintains the high reputation that has been acquired by previous parts, even without the valuable Transactions of the Highland Society, which appear along with it. The first article is by Mr. Cuthbert Johnson, upon the organic chemistry of the eighteenth century. The following extract from Evelyn is curious, as showing the views he entertained upon the subject of saline manures:—

"It is salts which entice roots to affect the upper and saline surface of the earth, upon which the nitrous rains and dews descend, and the cause that some plants, the most racy and charged with juice, of all other (for such is the pine) thrive so well among rocks and pumices, and in whatever best maintains this vital pickle. It is salt which makes all covered and long-shaded earths to abound in fertility, and renders the dung of pigeons, poultry, and other salacious corn-fed birds, so eminently effectual before the soil of horses and other beasts, in which it less abounds, as having less virtue to attract it. It is salt that gives such vigour to places sprinkled with urine, soot, ashes, &c., which have them not diluted; and to bones, flesh, horn, hair, feathers, blood, and the rest of those animal excrements. And whence those seminal masses should proceed after calcination of the earth, when it comes to be exposed again, is hard to divine; whence, I say, they should derive their life and energy, without being destroyed by so powerful an agent as fire, unless they lurk in some vegetant and indissoluble salts (volatile, fixed, or nitrous earth) from whence they (phœnix-like) emerge, though I do not say without any other specific rudiment; but it is strange what, as I remember, Dr. Morrison affirms of the Erysimum or Iris, so seldom seen to grow spontaneously in England before the late prodigious conflagration of this city, when there appeared more of it amongst the ruins than was known to grow in all Europe besides, it being a curious exotic, to be found most about Naples in the time of Fabius Columna, and but rarely elsewhere. It is salt which resuscitates the dead and mortified earth, when, languishing and spent by indulgence to her verdant offspring, her vigour seems to be quite exhausted, as appears by the rains and showers which gently melt into her bosom what we apply to it, and for which cause all our composts are so studiously made of substances which most engender or attract it. It is salt which fertilizes and renders Egypt so luxuriously fruitful after the inundations of the Nile; and the nitrous grounds of Jamaica and other places cause a stupendous growth of plants and trees. It is the want of salt which emasculates the virtue of seeds too long macerated in hungry water, and renders floated wood such unprofitable fuel, and to turn into such insipid ashes; and whatsoever it be some plants may appear to affect, as to the external differences of appetite, some of them seeming to draw in more air, some earth, and others water in extraordinary measure, according to the several contextures of their parts, or by whatever magnetisms and attractives, it is still to come at their salts, which doubtless create that inclination, and compose the various saps and juices which they present us. Nay, what if I should say that all the several parts of vegetables were endowed with their peculiar and distinct salts, through different motions, complications, and percolations? Or that so many earths, so many kinds of salts digested and transported by their different vehicles and strainers; and those also, though unlike in quality, yet perfectly congruous to what they produce and nourish? But what this vehicle or menstruum is, I contend not. It is evident that salts unite best with water, vernal and autumnal showers and dews, as the most apt to convey their insinuations. You know who have dignified salt with the prerogative of being named element-earth, the vigour and close of all things; yea, the first and last of elementated bodies. What shall I say, *quid divinum!* the original of all fecundity; nor can I say less, since there was no sacrifice or discourse without it. And verily, upon serious contemplation of the premises, and the little experience I have had of their effects in this work of vegetation, as far as I am able to penetrate into causes by them, I am not displeased at the magnificent epithets which are given it. In the mean time, I know there be who are so averse to this doctrine, as to prefer water alone before it: nor contend I with them, so they allow the near affinity and friendship which is between them, as I have deduced it at the entry of this discourse, where I describe my autoptical observations of the several earths; all that I pretend from hence being only to excite us to make diligent inquiry what may more likely be the cause of vegetation, and whether salt have not a dominion almost mechanical in this great work of Nature, being so absolute an ingredient in all our dungs and composts. I cannot, in the mean time, but wonder how a thing so eminently sacred and fertile should come to be the symbol of malediction; when, as the custom was, they used to sow salt in the place of cities they had erased and cursed; there being in all nature nothing so pregnant and fruitful, unless it were to invite the plough to go there, and that the fertility of the spot for corn and grain might divert them from rebuilding and covering it again with houses. Indeed, to apply salts in excess burns the earth for a time, so as nothing will grow upon it; but when once the rains have well diluted it, vegetables spring up more wantonly than ever. This I daily find, by sifting common salt upon the gravel-walks of my garden; and for which cause I have left it off. And we find that the earth itself, overwashed and too highly manured, is as unprofitable as if it were barren for the time, and that there is in all things a just proportion to be observed."—(pp. 49—52.)

The second paper is upon Trigonometrical Surveying and Levelling, by Mr. W. Galbraith, who points out the errors in old surveys, and offers some excellent advice to the officers charged with the Ordnance survey of Scotland. He particularly insists upon the importance of accuracy in the names of places, and points out some striking inaccuracies that have found their way into books. Take, for example, Dunoon:—

"It is supposed by some to be derived from the Gaelic word Dun, a castle, and Nuadh, new; and hence Buchanan, in his Latin 'History of Scotland,' writes it Noviodunum, Newcastle. By others, it is derived from Dunoighean, the castle of virgins; by others, Dun-Owen, Owen's Castle, &c. All these seem to me to be caused by needlessly wandering from the point, straining to seek some important derivation, when none, in my opinion, is necessary. To one like me, not very much initiated in Celtic lore, it appears to be derived simply from Dun-Uaine in Gaelic, signifying, in plain English, Greenhill, exactly descriptive of the little green hill on which the castle formerly stood. The same or similar observations may be made on many learned disquisitions on Highland etymology. A ludicrous instance of the same kind is committed by Messrs. Sedgwick and Murchison, in their geological survey of Arran. They describe a rock which they write Craig-a-cajou, and translate—a mountain of cheese; whereas the true orthography is, Greag-a-caise, the very steep rock. Even an investigation of this kind in England would be interesting to philologists and antiquarians. For example, Dover, in Kent, is compounded of two words, radically Celtic, namely, Dha, two, and Barr, a height; hence a Celt would infer that there are two heights or cliffs at Dover. In fact, this appears to have been the British pronunciation nearly, in the time of the Romans, who wrote it Dubræ, Dubris, &c. In like manner, Calais, in French, is synonymous with Caolas in Gaelic, signifying a strait or ferry. Hence Calais is the town on the ferry between France and England."

This is succeeded by Hints for the Improvement of Agriculture, by Mr. J. Hannam. He points the folly of tenants hiring farms without capital enough to manage them, or of taking them from year to year under any circumstances; a measure which Mr. H. thinks equally prejudicial to landlord and tenant. He objects, too, to the introduction of stringent covenants into leases, which "merely retard and annoy the good farmer, and rarely improve the unskilful." And he attributes the superior condition of the Scotch tenantry over the English to the length and freedom of their tenures, and to their *corn-rents saving them from the effect of low prices.*

An entomological article follows, from the pen of Mr. Duncan. It relates to the history of the Black-veined White Butterfly, and some other species, whose habits are illustrated with good wood-cuts.

Among the papers furnished by the Highland Society is a very long Geognostical account of Banffshire, by Mr. Cunningham; some excellent remarks upon the improvement of Oats growing in moss, by Prof. Johnston; upon top-dressing with bones and lime, by Mr. Campbell Smith; upon new fertilising substances, by Mr. Oliver; and upon the comparative value of bone-dust and rape-cake, by Dr. Madden. In Mr. Johnston's experiments, the best effects upon Oats grown in peat-moss was obtained by a dressing of bone-dust and lime, which supplied the earthy matters that peat soil is always deficient in. In other cases he recommends the addition of ashes containing silica, as a sure means of improving fresh soil, especially wood-ashes, soap-boiler's ash, peat-ashes, and kelp; especially the second and fourth. He also advises the powder obtained by crushing the white slag of iron furnaces, in those places where it can be had. "The practical conclusions," says Professor Johnson, "at which we seem to have arrived are, that the phosphate of lime (earth of bones) and magnesia are likely to aid the filling of the ear; and that kelp, or Dutch, or wood ashes, will probably benefit the straw. The following mixture seems likely to supply these and all other deficiencies of the soil for this crop—supposing the land previously drained and limed, or perhaps partly slagged.

1 cwt. kelp or Dutch ashes, . . .	£0	4	0
½ cwt. nitrate of soda, . . .	0	12	0
½ cwt. dry sulphate of soda, . . .	0	5	0
5 bushels of bone dust, . . .	0	10	0
¼ cwt. (epsom salts) sulphate of magnesia,	0	2	6
Total cost,	£1	11	6

Mr. Smith states that the effect of draining and top-dressing with bones and lime some rough swampy land overrun with rushes and bad herbage, was as follows :—"Previous to the top-dressing, the 51 acres were considered to be worth 24*l*. The park is now estimated to keep well, during 6 months, 53 six-quarter-old cattle, which, state only at 20*s*., or 53*l*., besides affording good wintering to at least 80 sheep at 2*s*., or 8*l*., in all 61*l*., leaving an increased annual value of 37*l*., which will repay the outlay in less than 6 years, or, in other words, supposing the previous rent of 24*l*. to be worth thirty years' purchase, or 720*l*., the present, at the same rate, is worth 1830*l*., thereby increasing the value of the property 1110*l*., by an expenditure of only 207*l*. 8*s*. 7*d*. The result altogether has been so satisfactory, that I have been preparing to follow a similar plan with a much larger extent. The lime appeared to do much more good than the bones, which ought to have been mixed with the earth for a much longer period ; but it is probable that the bones may have a better future effect. Unless completely decomposed, they should not be applied where there is not a considerable sward, and then they produce a wonderful benefit and a very rapid growth. On the stunted moor the bones had no apparent effect, and the lime not much the first year ; but now (1841) the heath is disappearing and the natural grasses are coming up abundantly."

Dr. Madden finds that a ton of bone-dust or rape-dust is equal, in the production of turnips, to 15 or 20 tons of well-prepared farm-yard manure. "Chemical analysis has now proved that a ton of bones is equal to 30 tons, and one of rape-dust to 18½ tons, of farm-yard manure! Where is the necessity for comment? and who will now doubt the efficacy of chemistry for the purpose of unravelling the mysteries of practical agriculture!"

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

In such weather as we have lately had, watering and keeping down weeds constitute the principal work of the garden; it is useless to think of planting, unless rain should occur. To make apparent the enormous quantity of water perspired by plants in hot and dry weather, it may be mentioned that an eminent physiologist ascertained, by experiment, that a Sunflower, whose evaporating surface measured 5616 square inches, transmitted from the soil into the atmosphere no less than 30 oz. of water in the short space of 12 hours. (See Lindley's "Theory of Horticulture," page 47.) To furnish this immense drain of fluid, recently-removed plants possess only a small and mutilated system of roots, which must necessarily be dependent for a supply of moisture upon the limited portion of ground with which they are in contact; or, in the case of plants turned out of pots, the old ball and the soil touching its sides are the only sources of moisture until the roots have ramified into the surrounding earth. The necessity of regular and copious waterings in dry weather to such plants will, therefore, be evident; and, as much labour is thereby incurred, it will be advisable, by way of economising time and water, to adopt the practice of covering the ground round the stems after watering, in the way mentioned at p. 288.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—In very hot days the plants in pits will be benefited by shading; not, however, with thick mats so as to keep them almost in darkness, which is often done, but by means of netting, or coarse canvas, or any other material which will obstruct, without excluding the sun's rays. Take care that the lately-renewed beds do not heat too strongly. When they exceed 95° it is time to adopt precautionary measures. Keep the atmosphere of the houses humid by damping the surface of the bark-beds, the paths, and the walls, and by gently syringing the plants every evening when the air is taken away. Of course fires are not required now, and in warm nights it will not even be necessary to cover the pits.

Vinery.—As the Vines in the first house are cleared of fruit, wash them well with a syringe, in order to get rid of the Red Spider, for the production of which the late dry and hot weather, and the necessary cessation of syringing while the fruit was ripe, have been peculiarly favourable. Make the floors of the later houses frequently damp in hot days, when the evaporation will tend to cool the atmosphere, and to moderate perspiration by the leaves. These Vines should be syringed, but not roughly, every afternoon. Give air betimes in the morning.

Peach-house.—After the crop is taken, Peach-trees are too often treated as though they no longer required or deserved attention; but this is a great error. The leaves, which have hitherto been occupied in elaborating sap for the support of the fruit, are now no less requisite for the purpose of preparing and depositing in the tissue of the wood the secretions necessary to its perfect formation, and in perfecting the flower-buds for next season; consequently it is of the utmost importance to preserve them in a healthy condition up to the period of their natural decay. The same attention ought, therefore, to be bestowed upon the trees now as they received while the fruit was growing, in regard to keeping the foliage free from insects, and giving regular supplies of water and air.

Cherry-house.—The latest forced fruit will by this time probably be all gathered, when the trees should be removed to the open air, and afterwards regularly attended to with water.

Fig-house.—Take care that the second crop is not endangered by withholding water from the trees upon which there is ripe fruit. Any trees, from which the ripe Figs are all gathered, should have a good watering with liquid manure; the leaves should likewise be copiously syringed.

Cucumbers and Melons.—Continue to plant out for late crops as Potatoe and other frames become vacant. It will not be necessary to make new hotbeds, but provision should be made for heat being thrown into the old ones, by means of linings, in case bad weather should occur at the time the fruit is swelling. For the latest crop seeds of some early variety may yet be sown. Shade the plants in the heat of the day, and sprinkle them when the frames are closed in the afternoon. Night-coverings may be dispensed with if the weather continues fine. Ridge Cucumbers under hand-glasses must be attended to in shading and watering.

Out-door Department.

Broccoli.—Water the seed-beds which are to furnish plants for the latest crop; these must not be allowed to get stunted.

Cabbages.—As the heads are taken for use, cut off the remaining leaves and let the stalks stand to produce sprouts.

Cauliflowers.—Water these freely, especially the plants on south borders, which are now coming into use. Shade the young heads from the sun.

Celery.—Do not neglect the regular watering of the transplanted crops; if checked, it will most likely run to flower. Prick out the later plants on dung, in the way formerly recommended, and shade them in hot sunshine.

Kidney-beans.—Sow a dwarf sort for a late supply; these should be put upon a south border, or other warm situation, where they will bear till destroyed by frost. Water the drills well before covering the seeds. The transplanted crops, particularly those at the foot of a wall, should have a good soaking of water, if the dry weather continues.

Lettuce.—Tie up Cos once every week or ten days.

Onions.—Keep the ground stirred between the rows, and water those which have been transplanted. Break off the flower-stems from the autumn-sown plants, and likewise from Garlic and Shallots.

Radishes.—Sow more frequently now, and always on a shady border.

Orchard.—If it is an object to have fine Strawberries, the plants must be well watered in dry weather, before the fruit ripens. Cover the best beds with nets to preserve them from the birds. Proceed with the pruning and nailing of wall-trees, and take pains in training those young shoots quite straight, which are meant to form future branches. There is much to learn respecting the summer management of wall-trees, upon which their productiveness in a great measure depends. Where there are wide spaces between the main branches of luxuriant trees, nail in as many young shoots as there is room for; these will make future bearing wood. Cherry-trees should be pruned and nailed, and well washed preparatory to netting them. Use the engine freely upon Peach-trees.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Re-pot winter flowering plants, which are now growing rapidly, and stop the shoots of such as Euphórbia Jacquiniflora, to make them bushy specimens. Many of the Orchidaceous plants will now be forming their young shoots, particularly those in the cool house, which are natives of Mexico; it should be kept in mind that this is a critical time, as the young leaves are very easily rotted with too much water. Continue to propagate by cuttings, &c.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—Attend carefully to the watering, staking, &c. of plants which have been set out of the house, and notice particularly, as they grow, that they are not crowded too close together, especially Heaths, which will not thrive either in or out of doors in a close and stagnant atmosphere. If mildew is observed upon these, remove them to a more airy situation (but not where fully exposed to the burning sun), and dust the foliage well with sulphur. Broken clinkers, covered with coal ashes, make a capital bottom for these and other delicate rooted plants to stand upon. Dress and tie the climbers in the conservatory, and see that the plants in the borders do not suffer from want of water.

Pits and Frames.—Fuchsias (with the exception of fulgens), and all similar plants intended to make large specimens, must be attended to in potting when necessary, and tying into a regular form as they advance in growth. Shift Chrysanthemums before they become pot-bound, or the loss of foliage will be the consequence. Some plants may be turned out into an open border, where, if attended to in stopping or tying, they will form handsome bushy plants to be re-potted in autumn. To obtain dwarf plants, layer the points of the shoots, and transfer the young plants to pots after they are rooted.

Out-door Department.

Watering must not on any account be neglected, so long as the present drought continues. Stake and tie all plants, before they acquire an ill shape for want of it. Climbing plants on walls, arbours, or poles, will now be growing rapidly, and will often require tying or nailing. Destroy the seed-vessels of Tulips and other bulbs; and if the ground they occupy is wanted, they may be taken up, and the roots laid in sand till the leaves decay. Where mowing is not indispensable, it had better be deferred till after rain.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Small seedling plants will be greatly assisted by occasional waterings; and if not inconvenient, it would be advantageous to the tender plants, to adopt some contrivance for shading them in hot and dry weather. Keep the ground stirred between the rows of young trees.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Where there are regular men kept in this department, they might now be advantageously employed in trenching and preparing ground for planting in autumn.
—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending June 9, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

June		Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	3	30.296	30.160	76	42	59.0	N.W.	
Saturday	4	30.112	29.965	82	48	65.0	W.	
Sunday	5	29.953	29.809	80	48	64.0	E.	
Monday	6	30.038	29.915	82	41	61.5	E.	
Tuesday	7	30.217	30.163	78	51	64.5	N.E.	
Wednesday	8	30.244	30.204	81	47	64.0	N.E.	
Thursday	9	30.218	30.103	76	49	62.5	N.E.	
Average		30.154	30.045	62.9	46.5	62.9		.00

June 3. Cloudless in the morning; very dry; light clouds; clear at night.
4. Clear, hot, and excessively dry; fine at night.
5. Fine, with light clouds; hot and dry; lightning in the evening; cloudy.
6. Fine, with slight dry haze; hot and dry; cloudy.
7. Slight dry haze; hot and dry; clear.
8. Fine, with light clouds; hot and dry; clear.
9. Fine; hot and dry: clear and fine at night.
Mean temperature of the week nearly 5° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending June 18, 1842.

June.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
							N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	12	71.3	50.6	61.0	7	0.60 in.	—	4	1	—	5	4	1	1
Mon.	13	73.3	50.0	61.6	6	0.56	1	—	3	—	2	4	4	2
Tues.	14	73.4	50.7	62.0	6	0.29	1	1	2	—	3	4	4	1
Wed.	15	73.5	51.3	62.4	3	0.20	1	2	—	1	4	3	1	4
Thurs.	16	71.8	51.5	61.7	3	0.17	1	1	3	1	4	4	2	—
Fri.	17	73.0	51.1	62.0	10	0.30	1	2	—	—	4	4	3	2
Sat.	18	72.6	52.3	62.0	7	0.25	1	1	—	1	3	3	6	2

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 15th, in 1836—thermometer 86°; and the lowest on the 15th, in 1841—thermometer 36°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending June 10, 1842.

Owing to the continued fine weather, both fruit and vegetables have been abundantly supplied during the past week, but trade has not been so brisk as in our last report. *Fruit.*—Pines are plentiful and of good quality, at the prices quoted last week. Grapes are abundant, the Black Hamburg, Frontignan, and Sweetwater selling from 3*s*. to 8*s*. per lb.; and the White Muscat at 10*s*. per lb. Melons are not scarce; the kinds offered are the Green-fleshed, Cantaloupe, and Black Rock, from 3*s*. to 8*s*. each. Peaches and Nectarines continue nearly the same, but Cherries have fallen to 3*s*. and 8*s*. per lb. Strawberries are exceedingly abundant, and are selling from 6*d*. to 2*s*. per pottle. Gooseberries and Currants are somewhat cheaper than in our last account, the former fetching from 2*s*. to 3*s*. per half sieve; the latter from 2*s*. 6*d*. to 3*s*. per half sieve. Apples are almost over; a few Gooseberry Pippins are selling from 8*s*. to 10*s*. per bushel, and some French Crabs, from 6*s*. to 8*s*. per bushel. Cucumbers are plentiful, from 6*d*. to 2*s*. per brace. *Vegetables.*—Asparagus is much cheaper and more abundant than it has hitherto been; the best selling from 2*s*. 6*d*. to 4*s*. per bunch. Cauliflowers are not quite so good, owing to the dry weather; they are selling from 2*s*. to 6*s*. per doz. Peas are becoming somewhat plentiful, from 5*s*. to 6*s*. per bushel, and from 11*s*. to 12*s*. per sack. New Potatoes are considerably cheaper, and are selling from 3*d*. to to 9*d*. per lb.; the Cornish ones from 2*s*. to 3*s*. 6*d*. per doz. lbs. Young Carrots and Turnips continue the same as last week. Lettuces are plentiful and fetch from 6*d*. to 1*s*. 3*d*. per score. French Beans are much cheaper, having fallen to 1*s*. and 2*s*. per 100. A few Artichokes are to be obtained, which are selling from 5*s*. to 8*s*. per doz. Rhubarb is nearly past; there is still, however, a considerable quantity, from 4*d*. to 9*d*. per bundle. Mushrooms are rather scarce, from 1*s*. to 2*s*. per pottle. *Flowers.*—Amongst these we observed some fine Ericas, Ixias, Clematises, Cactuses, Yellow Roses, Sweet Peas, Kálmias, Carnations, and Picotees.

PRICES Saturday, June 11, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Apples, Kitchen, per bush. 3*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
— Dessert, per bushel, 5*s* to 12*s*
Strawberries, per pottle, 6*d* to 2*s*
Peaches, per doz. 12*s* to 24*s*
Nectarines, per doz., 12*s* to 24*s*
Pine Apple, per lb. 5*s* to 12*s*
Grapes, per pound, 3*s* to 8*s*
— Muscats, per pound, 10*s*
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per 100, 6*s* to 16*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 14*s*
Cucumbers, per brace, 6*d* to 2*s*

Melons, English, each, 3*s* to 8*s*
Cherries, per lb. 3*s* to 8*s*
Gooseberries, per hf. sve., 2*s* to 3*s*
Currants, per half sieve, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Walnuts, per bushel, 16*s* to 24*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Spanish, 16*s*
— Barcelona, 20*s* to 24*s*
— Turkey, 16*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 2*s* to 4*s*
Broccoli, Brown, p. bnch., 8*d*
Cauliflowers, per doz., 2*s* to 6*s*
Peas, per sieve, 4*s* to 5*s*
— per half sieve, 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per sack, 16*s* to 20*s*
— Prussian, per sieve, 6*s* to 7*s*
Kidney Beans, forced, p. 100, 1*s* to 2*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 50*s* to 80*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, per bush. 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— New, per lb., 3*d* to 9*d*
Artichokes, per doz., 5*s* to 8*s*
Turnips, White, per doz. bun., 3*s* to 8*s*
Carrots, per doz. bunch, 4*s* to 15*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 1*s* to 2*s*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s* 6*d* to 7*s*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 9*d* to 1*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* 6*d*
Chives, per pot, 3*d*
Leeks, per dozen bunches, 1*s* to 2*s*

Garlic, per bunch, 4*d* to 6*d*
Shallots, per bch., 3*d* to 4*d*
Onions, Old, per half sieve, 4*s* to 5*s*
— Green, per doz. bch., 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Asparagus, per 100, large, 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— Second or Middling, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Sprue, or Small, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. score, 6*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
— Cos, 6*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Celery, per bundle (12 to 15) 6*d* to 1*s*
— young, per bund., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Watercress, p. dz. small bunch. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Tarragon, per dozen bunches, 3*s*
Fennel, per dozen bunches, 2*s*
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Sage, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Mint, per dozen bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Marjoram, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Savory, per doz. bunch., 2*s*
Basil, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Rhubarb Stalks, doz. bundles, 4*s* to [illegible]
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* to 2*s*

Notices to Correspondents.

Country Shows.—We intend next week, in a double number, to clear off all arrears relating to these, and shall be obliged, by any of our country friends forwarding to our office, as early in the week as possible, any reports which may have been omitted.

R. G.'s Galls upon the Sweet-briar are the nidus of some insects called Cynips; they will do no further harm to the bush, and if the twig with the moss-like excrescences be cut off, and placed in a box, or under a tumbler, the maggots enclosed in them will produce a variety of very beautiful little flies.—*R.*

Winton.—No. 1 is Curculio (Magdalis) atramentarius, and has nothing to do with the injury done to the bark of the Elm-trees that we are aware of; 2, Carabus (Dromius) meridionalis; 3, Carabus (Peryphus) littoralis; 4, Carabus nemoralis, Linn.; 5, Carabus (Steropus) madidus; 6, Cicindela (Notiophilus) biguttatus; 7, Carabus (Abax) Striola; 8, Silpha rugosa; 9, Carabus (Lopha) 4-guttatus; 10, Carabus (Amara) vulgaris; 11, Carabus (Helobia) brevicollis; 12, Pyrochroa rubens.—*R.*

An Irish Friend.—If your Conservatory is to have a span roof, why put up a back wall? Otherwise your plan is a good one; the arrangement of the stage and beds will look well.

P. W. J.—We find English-grown Tobacco answer the purpose perfectly for fumigation. Perhaps you have used the green-flowered, or white-flowered kinds, and not the red-flowered.

If *Omega* will procure a pamphlet called "A Statement of the satisfactory results which have attended Emigration to Upper Canada," he will find all the information that we are acquainted with. It was published last year.

O. C.—The destruction of your Glass by frost is exactly what always occurs where the laps are unputtied. A little water collects between the two plates of glass forming the lap, freezes, expands, and splits the glass, because the latter has not elasticity enough to yield to the pressure of the water. Circular glazing is the best, because it throws the water from the putty and sash-bars into the middle of the line of squares, and so saves the former. British sheet glass is more elastic than crown glass, and will yield to some extent; but we fear not sufficiently when small squares are used. Your best security is puttying your laps effectually.

M. W. K.—There is a good design for a Swiss Cottage in "Loudon's Encyclopædia of Cottage Architecture." Your Fuchsia which drops its flowers is probably not sufficiently supplied with water, or it may be that it is not kept warm enough.

W. Busby, Easthampstead Park.—Of your seedling Pelargoniums we think No. 1 is deficient in general form; the petals are too narrow and too long; and the white centre, intense spot, and bright rosy colour, will not compensate for this defect. No. 3: Under petals pink and slightly veined, deep rich spot surrounded with crimson, dying away gradually to the edge, which is rather cloudy; the under petals are large: it is not sufficiently distinct from some varieties already out. No. 2 resembles No. 3, with a better spot; petals broader, and altogether an improvement upon it. No. 4: Well formed under petals of a delicate rose, terminating white in the centre; the edges of the upper petals are rather uneven; the deep rich velvety spot is very fine. This is the best of your seedlings, the colours of which are rich and clear—the foliage broad and handsome; the dark in the upper petals is fine in all, and terminates with but little feathery. As the rosy colours appear to predominate in the Pelargonium, would it not be advisable to endeavour to obtain new varieties among the white, crimson, or purple kinds?

A Constant Reader.—We are afraid that a Cucumber-frame placed upon brickwork will be but a poor apology for a green-house; but we would advise you to build up the brickwork above the ground, instead of sinking it below. The damp arising from the earth in the latter case would prove a sure destruction to your plants in winter.

R. S. Y.—Your Fúchsia is one of the numerous hybrids between fulgens and other kinds, but we really cannot say by what name it is known.

Wilfred's plants are,—2, Gnaphalium arenárium; 4, Dillwýnia ericifólia; 3 has no flowers upon it; and 1 is too poor a specimen to enable us to ascertain what it is.

C. C.'s plants are,—1, Verónica officinalis; 2, Genista A'nglica; 3, Pedicularis sylvática.

P. R. W. is right. His plants are Orchis ustulata, A'rabis hirsuta, and Geum intermédium.

Polyanthus.—There are various reasons for Flowers falling from Plants just before they expand; the principal of which are either too much or too little water, or extreme dryness of the atmosphere in which they grow. As your plants are grown at a window, it is more than probable that the last of these is the true cause of your blossoms dropping off.

Civia.—Mahónias will stand out through the winter without any protection; and the berries of M. aquifolium and repens often ripen in this country. They only require the same treatment as other common border shrubs. All kinds of Roses, whether Standard or others, may be propagated by cuttings towards the latter part of this, or any time during next month. The quickest and surest method, however, is to bud them upon stocks of the common Dog Rose; the operation is very simple, and by a little practice you may ensure success. Rosa Devoniensis is not of a climbing habit, and is said to be hardy.

G. D. F.—The Strawberries you sent were handsome fruit, bearing considerable resemblance in shape to Myatt's Pine, but inferior to it in flavour, which was no doubt impaired by their having been so long packed. If the specimens sent were produced in the open air, it will be a valuable early kind, as we know of no other sorts whose fruit are thoroughly ripe before those of Keen's Seedling, in the same situation, have changed colour.

H. W. H.—The following is our opinion of your seedling Pelargoniums:—No. 1, with pink under petals, gradually terminating in white, and a rich spot in the upper petals softening to the edge, is good; but we have too many in that way. No. 2 bears considerable resemblance to the Sylph, but it wants the clear and bright appearance of that beautiful variety; this is occasioned by the ground colour of your flower not being so light, the spot not terminating so suddenly, and a deeper colour extending beyond the spot on the upper petals. The general form of your flower is not so good as the Sylph, nor are its petals so firm; in one point only is your flower superior, and that is in the spot continuing down to the vase of the petals, and showing less of the white feathery marking. No. 3; pleasing colour, but too small. No. 4; delicate pink under petals, fine dark spot terminating abruptly, with a stain of crimson only at the edge, and with little feathering at the base of the upper petals; a broad band of clear rose-colour surrounds the spot; this is the best flower. No. 5 is too small; the edges of the petals are very jagged.

Potentilla.—The specimen of Oak you sent is some variety of Quercus pedunculata. The greenhouse plant is Manúlea fœ'tida. If you will send us one of the Butterflies whose Caterpillars feed upon the Oak, we shall perhaps be able to tell you its name.

J. A. P.'s plants are Rhododendron hirsutum and the double Silene Behen.

Discipulus.—If your Graft has taken well, it will benefit it to remove all the small branches below it. By allowing them to remain they will absorb a considerable portion of the sap, which would be otherwise destined for the Grafts.

Poliouphloisbo has acted rightly in not covering the Sea-Kale which he planted in March. All the flowers should be cut off directly; if allowed to run to seed, they will exhaust the roots. The period when the crowns should be first covered must depend entirely upon when you want it for use. If required early in the spring, you may commence doing it in November. We shall be very glad to receive the results of your experiments with ammonia when you can furnish them.

A. B.—When the Pitcher-plant gets into an unhealthy state it is difficult to recover it. Your treatment seems just what it ought to have been, and the only advice we can offer is to give it bottom heat, by placing it above the flue or hotwater pipes. You ought to stop the young shoots of Euphorbia jacquiniflora and Poinsettia pulcherrima, to make them grow bushy.

φυ.—The insect is the Mole Cricket, a great pest where he is common, feeding upon the roots of seedlings, and destroying them by thousands. The "Wakefield" Nursery is, we presume, in Yorkshire; the Post-office would probably be able to discover the town.

T. L.—When Coal is distilled for the purpose of making gas, a large quantity of liquor is condensed in the purifiers; this consists principally of water, containing salts of ammonia, and a thick black fluid, called gas tar; the two fluids are quite distinct, and the tar, which is lighter than water, floats upon its surface. Gas liquor, as the ammoniacal water is commonly called, has been used with very considerable advantage, when diluted with water, as a manure. It is a strong caustic fluid; and accordingly it is found best to neutralise the ammonia which it contains with an acid, or, what comes to the same thing, by mixing gypsum with it: of course, as ammonia is an alkali, if we wish to fix it, we must add an acid, or some substance containing an acid—another alkali would be of no use whatever. It is probable, also, that gas tar might be used with good results; but as yet very little is known respecting the best mode of applying it. The tar, like the ammoniacal liquor, is of variable composition, it consists principally of carbon and hydrogen; but it is not known whether plants are able to feed on such a compound.

Jacques.—We do not imagine that a demand for Journeyman Gardeners exists in the New Colonies; such men would be more likely to find employment in Sydney, or Van Diemen's Land, or Canada. But if a journeyman gardener has sense enough to pull off his blue apron, take his hands out of his pockets, and turn them to cultivation of any kind, whether gardening or farming, he would probably find New Zealand a good berth. In all cases, zeal, industry, and good conduct will carry a man through difficulties in any country. Apply at the New Zealand House.

A. H.—Any young medical man, well educated, or any *good* country chemist, will tell you the proportions of earthy matters in your soil. It can also be done, upon the payment of fees, at the Museum of Œconomic Geology, belonging to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in London. We are glad to hear that you have prepared a considerable quantity of night soil, by means of wood and coal ashes, as we advised you, and that you find the process renders it quite inoffensive. It is about 5 times stronger than farmyard dung of the best quality.

J. H.—Water-Lilies are easily multiplied by their stems, which root in the mud of quiet streams and still water. You have only to get these stems up with a rake and transfer them to a new place. We would try our hand at a little Vegetable physiology had we not already simplified the matter, as far as seems possible, in the Theory of Horticulture.

A Farmer says, that about four weeks since he applied, upon two acres of grass land, 1 cwt. of nitrate of soda each acre; and upon 1 acre, 20 bushels of bone-dust: that he has since kept cattle in the same inclosure, and has lately found that the milk from cows in it will not keep throughout the day, the cream curdling as though acid had been added to it. He inquires whether this can be caused by the acid in the nitrate of soda becoming decomposed after being eaten by the cattle: and if it could arise from this cause, whether, in adding sulphuric acid to manure to fix the ammonia, it would not be necessary to keep it out of the reach of cows? He adds, that there have been heavy rains since the nitrate was applied. [We never heard of such an effect being produced on cows, and cannot suppose that the nitrate has anything to do with the milk curdling. Cattle always prefer grass treated with saline manures. Perhaps some correspondent can explain for us the cause of what is here mentioned.]

Dr. A's plant is Saxifraga Cotyledon: the true species.

J. C. L.—There are no fixed names for the mule Hippeastra; and they are so little cultivated that the traditional fancy names are hardly known, certainly not to us. We should be much obliged by a plant of the new Brugmansia, sent to 21, Regent-street.

H. H.—We now see what you mean. The tendril of a Cucumber is an abortive inflorescence; it may therefore be expected occasionally to produce flowers; the circumstances, however, which you mention, are very unusual, and not a little curious. As far as little bits without flower will enable us to judge, the plants are, No. 1, Cacália canescens; 2, Mesembryánthemum acinaciforme; 3, some Cotyledon; 4, Sempervivum arbóreum; and, 5, Witheringia solanácea.

A Subscriber.—We see no objection to your planting lime trees as a foundation for a large clipped hedge to screen your garden. Beech will also answer the purpose, or, still better, Hornbeam, which is what the French use. By all means plant in autumn.

Omikron.—The action of Laburnum seed on cattle is not known to us; it may possibly not be dangerous to them; but as the poisonous principle of these seeds is extremely powerful, it is probable that they would be fatal to animals as well as man. If green vitriol is used to fix the ammonia in manure instead of gypsum, it is better to dissolve it in water. The proportions are immaterial. You can easily ascertain whether it has fixed the ammonia, by holding a rag dipped in muriatic acid over the heap (see a leading article of to-day); do not, however, expect it to act instantly; some little time will be required for the vitriol to decompose. Of evergreen climbers nothing is so good as ivy; you may, however, cover your wall with the Pyracantha, and common Laurel, which will bear training and cutting, although not climbers.

R. C. B.—As seedsmen do not raise their own seeds, except to a small extent, it is not fair to charge them with all the errors that may be committed. The most respectable men may be deceived by those of whom they purchase their seeds for sale. In the instance which you mention the sale of Cowslip seed for Polyanthus seed must, we apprehend, have arisen from some accident. If a seedsman is in the *habit* of committing such mistakes, you should not deal with him. You have no other remedy.

R. C. K.—The Ericas which we are enabled to recognise from the specimens sent, are 1, Erica Boweiana; 3, E. Coventryana; 4, E. persoluta alba; 5, a variety of E. cúbica.

W. M. D.—The Cactus is too much like Ackermanni, and is not to be compared with Conway's Giant. Your Rose is not the Banksian, but the true old double yellow which so few persons can flower; most beautiful it is, we never saw finer specimens. The less it is pruned the better, as is generally found to be the case.

A Subscriber.—The principal points which constitute a good dish of Mushrooms are, that they should be solid, weighty, and compact; of a clean, smooth, white colour on the outside; large, (without opening,) short-stalked; and when opened, the gills should be of a bright reddish colour, and not livid or black, as is frequently the case in stale ones. The colour of the outside, however, depends much on the state of the soil in which they are grown, and upon whether they have been exposed to much light. Excellent Mushrooms may be grown in the autumn in an old Melon or Cucumber Frame, where the soil is rather loose, and exposed to the sun; but they are mostly brown and unsightly. If the soil in which you have potted your Carnations was properly prepared, they will want very little manure water. Too rich a soil is apt to make the colours run; therefore, rain water is preferable. Plants may be kept tolerably well without watering the surface of the soil in the pots, but not so well as if watered in the common manner. If the pots were plunged up to the rims, they would require very little water, and probably answer your object better; since it would require a greater quantity of water, in very dry weather, to supply the evaporation from the pots, than it would to keep the soil moist in them, and particularly if they were much exposed to the sun.

Amateurs' plants are—1. Echevéria gibbiflora; 2. Melaleuca hypericifólia; 4. Billardiera longiflora; 5. Euphórbia cyparíssias.

C. W. L. will strengthen his Strawberry plants by removing all the runners as they form, unless they are required for increase.

Clericus.—There are various remedies recommended for destroying the Onion Fly, amongst which are,—strewing powdered charcoal over the beds; watering them with a decoction of wormwood, described at p. 453 of last year's *Chronicle;* and spirits of tar. We have no doubt the latter would produce the desired effect.

Lusor.—Your plants are, 1. Lepídium Draba; 3. Draba incana; 4. Linaria triphylla; 5. apparently barren fronds of Cistópteris frágilis. Your Pansies, when they arrived, were quite dried up, and had lost their colour; you also omitted to number them, so that there is no mode of reference. The larger purple appears good; so does a blue one, with lemon coloured centre, and good eye; the rest seem to be bad in form. There is no doubt that many Pansies perish from being blown about: the stalks get injured, and they decay.

H. C. M. P.—The brilliant rose colour of your Pelargonium, with the dash of crimson in the upper petals, renders it a very showy variety; it appears also to be a most prolific bloomer: but the neck of the flower is too short, and the calyx turns back; so that when the flower is fully expanded, the petals become loose, and curl back, which throws the flower out of its proper form, leaving large spaces between the petals. This is a fatal defect.

D. D.—We recommend you to keep the following Pansies: No. 25, fine form, good substance, well-marked eye, yellow and purple; 9, rich bright purple, white centre, fine eye; 1, a young bloom that promises well, good eye, delicate lemon side petals, rich purple upper petals; 44, fine eye, delicate lemon ground, with purple mottled upper petals. The others have various degrees of merit: most are deficient in the eye, and common in appearance—not worth cultivating, as show flowers. Horatio is pretty, but appears thin.

J. Schofield.—Your Pansy is of a fine deep rich purple colour, of good form and substance.

G. T.—We wish we could say even one good word for your Pelargoniums. They however are so destitute of all the qualities of a good flower, that we cannot criticise them further, than by saying that their form is bad, their texture much too thin, and they are altogether behind the present race of flowers of this class. The same remarks apply to the Mimulus; we have several varieties as large with deeper colours.

Semper idem.—Greatly obliged, may you live a thousand years.

Cornubiensis.—As the Vesta stove is a decided improvement upon the common Arnott, we should recommend you to take that for heating your greenhouse, if you intend to have a stove of any sort. The evaporating pan should be as large as possible, so as to expose a considerable surface of water.

Ver.—Your plants are—1, Carex teretiúscula; 2, Mélica uniflora; 3, Aira flexuosa; 5, Lúzula sylvática.

H. B., Essex.—Your Pansies generally are too small, very deficient in the eye—which in many cases contain but a few lines—and commonly the flowers want substance. In a few cases the colours, as 13, 16, 19, 51, are curious; but this will not compensate for the absence of other properties.

G. B.—Your seedling Pelargonium did not arrive in good condition; the flowers that were expanded were dried up, and those in the act of opening always put on too flattering an appearance to be depended upon. It resembles Matilda in the delicacy of its pink, and in the spot which runs down to the base of the upper petals: we fear the lower petals are too long. The flowers were so dry that we cannot speak with certainty to this point. Probably the curling of the petals of your flowers arises from their being too much exposed to the sun; a gauze, or thin cloth shade, might remedy this.

Winton's Ferns are—2 and 6, Cistópteris frágilis; 3 and 12, Asplénium filix fœ'mina, in different stages of growth; 7 and 11, Aspídium filix mas: 8, 9, and 10, Aspidium aculeatum. The Campánulas are 1, C. glomerata; 2. C. speciosa. The Delphíniums are all of them varieties of D. grandiflorum.

J. L.—Your plants are, 1. Ajuga reptans; 2, an Erýsimum; and 3. Phlox divaricata.

J. W. T.—The plant is Gardénia radicans.

C. D. B.—The Yellow Banksian Rose, which was planted three years ago, and which has not flowered for the last two seasons, will probably be thrown into bloom next spring, by digging a trench round the stem in the autumn, about two or three feet distant from it—cutting off all the roots which you may meet with, and afterwards filling up the trench with poor gravelly soil. The reason of your plant flowering the first year, was undoubtedly owing to the check which it received in being transplanted. In pruning it, leave as many branches as can be conveniently laid in; shorten these and cut all others off close to the stem.

Devoniensis.—For such purposes as yours we advise you to heat your greenhouse with one of the closed hot water apparatuses. The pipes need not run round the ends of the house, unless you want more heat during winter than is usual in greenhouses. The place of a Vine may be occupied by Hardenbérgias, Kennédyas, Passiflora Loudoni, Mandevilla suaveolens, Dólichos lignosus, or even a scarlet Pelargónium.

P. P.—Saltpetre acts much like nitrate of soda; but its high price forbids its being extensively employed.

W. D. F.—The most useful book for travellers wishing to study European plants is *Koch's Flora Germanica*, the next is *Reichenbach's Flora Excursoria;* both are in Latin. All that is necessary in making collections of dried plants while on a tour, is a few quires of German or French grey paper, which is far better for the purpose than our English paper; and card-board and straps, between which to compress the specimens. They must be shifted into fresh papers as they become damp.

A Novice.—Soapsuds contain a large quantity of alkali, and are a useful manure; but you must not apply them often. Try the effect of them by degrees, and let us know the result.

E. W. M.—Apply to J. C. Loudon, Esq., Porchester-terrace, Bayswater.

A Subscriber.—There is nothing settled as to what constitute the properties of a first-rate Rose. If you would but have patience with your Asparagus, you will find it branch. It must have *time* given it to grow. Do you find that putting a hand-glass over a Cauliflower plant, causes it to form its head in ten days? Just consider how long it takes to form a head of Broccoli.

R. H. B.—It is impossible to give a decided opinion upon your seedling Pelargonium, the petals having fallen. We can only say that it promises well; the petals are of a good form, and their edges free from roughness. The spot washes away a little too much. You must send a truss of flowers as soon as the plant gets into good condition; there is an appearance of its proving a desirable variety.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The arrival of the India mail has supplied us with detailed particulars of the intelligence brought by the extraordinary express of last week. The leading facts are the gallant achievement of Gen. Pollock's army in forcing the Khyber Pass; the victory of Sir R. Sale over the forces of Akhbar Khan, by whom his position was invested; and the surrender of Ghuznee by Col. Palmer. The union of the armies of the two Generals removes all apprehension for the safety of Jellalabad, and will no doubt have great influence in reducing the Affghans to obedience. The surrender of Ghuznee is attributed by Col. Palmer to the reduced state of his garrison, the want of water, and the overwhelming force of the enemy. The measure is further justified by instructions received from Sir W. M'Naghten, Major Pottinger, and Gen. Elphinstone; but the whole proceeding is generally considered unsatisfactory, as, indeed, is made apparent by the fact that Lord Ellenborough has instructed the Commander-in-Chief to bring both Col. Palmer and Gen. Elphinstone to trial by Court-Martial, and to institute an inquiry into the conduct of the political agents. A temporary reverse has been sustained by Gen. England at the pass of Kojuck, while on his march to relieve Gen. Nott in Candahar; the pass was occupied by a strong body of Affghans, who offered sufficient resistance to induce the General to fall back on Quetta, where he intrenched himself to await the arrival of fresh reinforcements. There appears to be no doubt of the assassination of Schah Soojah by the Ghazees, and consequently another advance on Cabul is considered certain. The interior of India continues tranquil; the King of Burmah, whose movement towards Rangoon recently excited apprehension, is fully occupied in suppressing a rebellion at home. The quarrel between the Chinese and the frontier garrisons in Cashmere, is considered likely to lead to British interference, and to the ultimate cession of Cashmere and the Punjaub to the Indian Government.—From China we learn that Sir H. Pottinger has announced that Hong Kong and Amoy will be retained in our possession until all demands of the British Government be satisfied; no renewal of hostilities had taken place at Canton; and the forces under the command of Sir H. Gough and Sir W. Parker continued at Ningpo. The war about to break out between Cochin China and Siam was expected to embarrass the councils of Pekin, and to facilitate in some degree the purposes of our expedition.—In France, the present session of the Chambers is drawing to a close; the Deputies concluded their sittings on Saturday, and the Peers will probably close their session on Monday next. The decree of dissolution is expected to appear on Tuesday, and the general election will take place early in July.—The Ministerial crisis in Spain still continues: the resignation of the Gonzales Cabinet has been accepted, and M. Olozaga, the leader of the opposition, and the Presidents of both Chambers, have been in vain applied to by the Regent to form a new Cabinet. The dissolution of the Cortes is considered by some parties to be inevitable, while others anticipate the re-organisation of the late Ministry, with certain modifications. Madrid continues tranquil, but some disturbances have occurred on the frontier, and apprehensions are entertained of another outbreak in connexion with a Christino-Carlist conspiracy.—From Portugal we learn that the Government has expressed itself unanimously in favour of the commercial and slave trade treaties, and that no doubt is now entertained of their immediate ratification. Advices from the Levant inform us that Syria is still in a disturbed state; Omer Pacha has not yet been recalled from the Government of the

Lebanon, and the remonstrances of the Great Powers on the subject have hitherto been evaded. The Greek question has made little progress, and the Porte has expressed its determination not to treat with King Otho until ample compensation has been given for several grievances complained of by the Turkish Government.

At home, the proceedings of Parliament are the leading subject of interest. Lord J. Russell has brought in a Bill for the better discovery of bribery at elections; and Lord Ashley has obtained leave to introduce a bill for the better regulation of labour in mines and collieries. Both Bills will be supported by Government, and will no doubt be received with approbation by the country at large. The Tariff has made some progress; the several amendments proposed have all been negatived, and the measure has thus far proceeded without modification.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal continue well. The Queen and Court left Buckingham Palace on Monday for Windsor Castle. On Saturday her Majesty reviewed some troops of cavalry on Wormwood Scrubbs. On Tuesday and Thursday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by Count Mensdorff and his four sons, with a numerous suite, proceeded in the usual state to Ascot Heath, to be present at the races. Her Majesty has created Count Mensdorff an Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.—The Countess of Dunmore has succeeded Lady Portman as the Lady in Waiting on the Queen, and Lord Rivers and Mr. O. Gore have succeeded the Earl of Morton and Captain Meynell as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on her Majesty.—It is reported in the fashionable circles that the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have received an intimation of the intention of her Majesty and Prince Albert to honour them with a visit at their seat, Trentham-hall, Staffordshire, at the close of the season in town.

Parliamentary Movements.—Lord Desart and Mr. T. Gladstone have been returned for the borough of Ipswich. The numbers for the respective candidates at the close of the poll were as follows: Lord Desart 680, Mr. T. Gladstone 673, Mr. T. Gisborne 543, Mr. G. Moffatt 541, Mr. J. Nicholson 3.—Two candidates have offered themselves for the representation of the borough of Newcastle, Mr. J. Colquhoun and Mr. Harris.—The Waterford Election Committee have decided that Mr. W. Christmas and Mr. W. M. Reade were not duly elected for that city; and that Mr. H. W. Barron, now Sir H. W. Barron, and Mr. T. Wyse, were duly elected, and ought to have been returned.

The Gold Coinage.—The Gazette of Tuesday contains a proclamation by the Queen, relative to the present state of the gold coinage in this country. It states that due attention does not appear to have been paid to its weight and the directions already in force by Act of Parliament with respect to the cutting or defacing such coin; and it concludes by stating, that in future, every sovereign, of less weight than five pennyweights two grains and a half, and every half sovereign, of less weight than two pennyweights thirteen grains and one eighth, shall not be allowed to be current in the kingdom. The following notice relative to this subject was issued from the Bank of England on Thursday. It will be seen by it that much of the inconvenience which was expected to result from the difficulty of getting rid of coin deficient in the required weight at its real bullion value, is obviated under the directions given by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. "At the request of the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, and for the relief of those who have in their possession the gold coin of this kingdom, below the legal current weight: Notice is hereby given that, from and after this day, the 9th inst., any quantity of gold coin, in amounts of not less than 50*l.*, will be taken in at the Bullion Office of the Bank of England, at 3*l.* 17s. 10½d. per ounce, from the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning to three in the afternoon until further notice."

Foreign.

FRANCE.—*The Chambers.*—The present session of the Chambers is drawing to a close; the Deputies concluded their sitting on Saturday, and the Peers will probably terminate their labours on Monday next. It is expected that the decree of dissolution will appear on the 14th inst., and that the general elections will take place on the 9th July. The proceedings, since our last, in the Chamber of Peers, have not been of great importance. The general discussion on the Railroad Bill has passed off without presenting any feature of interest, and though several amendments were proposed the Chamber adopted the Bill in the form sent up from the Deputies by a majority of 107 to 55. The Sugar Bill was then voted by 122 to 6. The Chamber of Deputies has voted a bill relative to the foreign refugees, who are to remain a year longer under the special *surveillance* of the police, and another granting 30,000f. to be employed in making experiments for the establishment of a night telegraph. A petition was presented to the Chamber for a reform of the postage. The commission which examined it proposed its rejection. It declared that twenty millions of francs postage revenue could not be spared, and that pre-payment was an object difficult to attain. The great amount of postage on English letters was not noticed by the commission. During a discussion on Saturday, on the linen thread question, M. Cunin Gridaine, Minister of Commerce, declared that whatever might be the conclusions of the committee, whose report had not yet been made, he had not retracted the engagements he had lately entered into; that is, to increase the duties on English threads 20 per cent. "This dignified reply," remarks the *Debats*, "to the menace of the English Ministry to resort to reprisals, by opposing tariff by tariff, made a strong impression on the Chamber." The last measure of the Chamber was the voting the Budget of Receipts, which was carried by a majority of 255 against 59.

The Capital.—A report has been current in the capital for several days that the King has been seriously ill; but there is no foundation for the rumour. The "Moniteur," official organ, announces that the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale, who were to go to England towards the end of this month, have abandoned the intention, at least for the present. The Duke de Montebello, the French Ambassador at Naples, had arrived in Paris. Count Pontois was expected to leave immediately, to resume his post as Ambassador at Constantinople.

The Fortifications.—On the 2nd inst., the King laid the first stone of the fort of the Bicètre, which is to command the plain of Villejuif, the valley of the Bievre, and the road to Italy. The papers, in commenting on this fact, observe that "this fort is situate within a short distance of the continuous wall, and can easily batter the suburbs of St. Jacques and St. Marceau; that it is one of the most menacing for the capital, and will have five bastions, three of which are to be turned against Paris."

The Fleet.—Accounts from Toulon of the 2nd inst., announce that three frigates, the Belle Poule, Didon, and Atalante put to sea on that day. Vice-Admiral Hugon's squadron had left the anchorage off the islands of Hyères for some days, and had sailed towards the Balearic Islands. It was imagined that it would anchor at Port Mahon and then cruize off the Corsican coast.

Havre.—It is stated that the operations on the wreck of the Telemaque, lost in 1789, which were commenced last year, but which have been suspended since the setting in of the stormy weather in Nov., are at once to be recommenced, and to be carried on with great vigour. The proceedings of last year engaged general attention, as much on account of their novel character, and the activity with which they were conducted through an unfavourable season, as in consequence of the treasures anticipated from the raising of the vessel. It is stated that the parties interested in the salvage have collected evidence of the existence on board of specie and bullion to the amount of 33,000,000f., besides some valuable paintings by old masters. A sum of 2,500,000f. in gold, despatched to England by Louis XVI., is stated to have formed a portion of the cargo. It is noticed as a singular coincidence that the "Annual Register" for 1789 mentions the fact that the plate of that monarch had been sent to the Mint to be coined for the use of the Royal family, a little before Le Télémaque was despatched from Rouen for England.

Algeria.—Advices have been received from Algiers to the 30th ult. They contain an account of an engagement which took place on the 21st with a corps of 4,000 Arabs, who had attacked the camp of El Elarouche on the Constantina road, defended by Commandant Montauban with 500 infantry and 114 cavalry. In this affair, the Arabs are stated to have lost 300 killed, and the French only one officer and a sergeant slightly wounded.

SPAIN.—Our intelligence from Madrid is to the 4th inst., at which date the Ministerial crisis still continued. On the 30th ult., the Gonzales Cabinet gave in its resignation, and it is stated as a fact generally credited in Madrid, that the Regent, when accepting it, declared his unwillingness to dissolve the Cortes. On the same day, M. Olozaga was sent for by the Regent, who, it is said, offered him the Presidency of the Council, if he would undertake the construction of the new Cabinet. After a long conference, however, M. Olozaga declined the offer. The proceedings in the Senate on the 30th ult. were of no importance, and the Chamber of Deputies have adjourned until after the formation of a Ministry. A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, dated the 7th inst., informs us that Gen. Rodil, on the receipt of an estafette from the Government, started immediately from Tolosa for Madrid; that the Regent had called upon the Presidents of the two Chambers to form a Cabinet, but that they had refused, and it was anticipated that Gen. Rodil would be charged with the task of forming the new Ministry. Private letters from Bayonne state that a small insurgent force had appeared in Biscay, under the command of a late sergeant of Miguelites, who, though compromised in the events of Oct. last, contrived to escape, and had been since concealed in the mountains. The Government were making preparations to repel any attack that might be made from the French territory, and Gen. Rodil had been for some time occupied in constructing fortifications on those points which might afford access to an invading force. Subsequent accounts from Madrid inform us that the Regent had sent Zurbano to Catalonia, a measure that was regarded as indicating his determination to act with severity in the event of disturbances in that quarter. The Curé Pinos Tome, and other persons ill-disposed to the present Government, had been sent to Seu d'Urgel. Filip, with his band, was in Lampourdan. News by extraordinary express from Barcelona of the 4th inst. states that everything was quiet in that city, and that the French ship of war which had been ordered to reinforce that station had returned to Toulon. The Ministerial crisis continued, and was considered likely to last some days longer, all the Parliamentary persons who had been applied to still declining to enter the new Administration. Messrs. Olozaga and Cortina had not again been sent for by the Regent; but it was the general opinion that the formation of no Cabinet was practicable without the accession of either of those two statesmen. Gen. Seoane was the only person of influence labouring to re-organise the Administration. The difficulties which all the combinations experienced gave rise to a variety of rumours: it was even said that the Gonzales Cabinet would be recalled, under certain modifications, and that the Cortes would be dissolved; but this was considered improbable. The "Times" of Thursday published the following note, said to have been written by the ex-Queen Christina, residing at present in Paris, to her brother-in-law, Don Carlos, now a state prisoner in Bourges: "To his Royal Highness D. C., Infant of Spain, &c. In consequence of the answer you have given, through Gen. N—, to my first verbal message, I think I should not hesitate any longer in testifying to you all that confidence with which your personal character inspires me. Fate has persecuted me as well as your Royal Highness; and what is more, I am for the moment separated from my august children. In the name of the holy religion which inspires us, as well as for the good of the Spaniards, who, carried along by a man whom I have loaded with benefits, may for a moment have forgotten their sacred duty, we will combine in an enterprise which, although it did not succeed as I would have wished last September, will not fail in its salutary effect from the moment when we act in concert. I would willingly subscribe to such reasonable conditions as you may deem it expedient for me to submit to. Your affectionate, M. C. March 14th." The "Times" adds, "This document will, no doubt, call forth the attention of our Government, who are entitled to ask for some explanation from that of France, provided they believe it to be genuine. We are not without expectation of some further information on this matter."

PORTUGAL.—We have advices from Lisbon to the 30th May. The commercial and slave trade treaties were both at length in such a state of forwardness, that little doubt appears to be entertained of their being signed within a week or ten days. A Council of Ministers had been held, at which all the questions relating to these negotiations are said to have been fully discussed. Some objections were made by the Ministers of Justice and Marine; but after explanations by Baron Tojal, Government pronounced its opinion unanimously in favour of the treaties. A decree had been published, allowing ships touching at Madeira for refreshments, to take on board provisions, wine excepted, without paying export duty.—The elections were to take place on the 5th inst.; but it was thought probable that the Cortes would be further postponed, in consequence of the inconvenience to the farmers and country proprietors of spending the months of July and August in the capital. The British man-of-war Indus was about to leave Lisbon for the Mediterranean, and to be temporarily relieved by the Malabar, Capt. Sartorius. Lady Isabella Pitcairn died at Lisbon on the 29th ult. She had arrived from England for the benefit of her health by the Braganza steamer on the previous day.

GERMANY.—The papers are occupied in discussing the plan of a comprehensive colonisation scheme, said to be entertained by the States of the Confederation. It is reported that the great Powers of Europe, but more particularly those of Germany, have become convinced of the necessity of appropriating colonies to each nation, and that for carrying the plan into effect a Congress is about to meet at Aix-la-Chapelle. It is proposed that each state shall have a colony at least equal in extent to the mother country, and that funds shall be raised for the formation of a fleet to protect the colonies against foreign aggressions, and to preserve tranquillity by preventing them from making attacks on each other. Attention appears to be principally directed to Brazil, and it is asserted that the Government of Rio de Janeiro is disposed to make grants of various districts to German emigrants for colonisation, on certain conditions.—A letter from Rastadt, dated the 25th ult., states that the village of Berga, in that district, has been nearly destroyed by fire. Of 110 houses, 75 were burned to the ground.—Accounts from Berlin of the 28th ult. state that the Ministerial paper, published on that day, contains a circular letter from M. Von Rochow, Minister of the Interior, to the chief presidents of the provinces, enjoining them to send in general accounts of the periodical press and daily literature in the provinces. The Minister observes on the great importance of the periodical press, which has become indispensable to the people of all classes, and remarks that the contents and the tone of the journals of a province afford a safe clue to the intellectual proficiency of the inhabitants, and that a view of the collective periodical literature of all the provinces would furnish a striking picture of the intellectual physiognomy of the nation. For the purpose of attaining this object, the presidents are directed to furnish the Minister with a general review of the periodical literature of their respective provinces; and the following fundamental bases are directed to be adhered to in drawing up the reports. All the journals are to be considered as objects of this report which require a license from the Ministry. They may be divided into such as are political, scientific, industrial, or legal. The report is to state the character and tendency of the journals, their value and usefulness, how many printed, their circulation in the provinces, and the class of readers. Accounts of the foreign journals are to be added, giving an estimate of the number of copies circulated in the provinces, and among what class of readers. This detailed statement is required in the first report only; after which an annual report, to be made in Feb., will state the changes that have taken place in the course of the year. The King of Prussia has allowed three young officers of the Guard to join as volunteers in the next campaign of the Russians against the Circassians. Capt. Von Orlich, who has obtained permission to join the English Army in Affghanistan, was to have set out from London on the 1st inst.—The King of Prussia has founded a special class of the order Pour le Merite, to be conferred on persons who have distinguished themselves in the sciences or arts; the number of the members of the German nation being fixed at thirty. The order will also be conferred on eminent foreigners, the number of whom is not fixed, but is never to exceed that of the German members. On the death of a German member the vacancy must be filled up; but on the death of a foreign member this is not necessary. Among the foreign members in the class of science, including, it seems, the *belles lettres*, are Mr. Faraday, Sir J. Herschell, and Mr. Thomas Moore. Baron Alexander Von Humboldt is appointed Chancellor, and Mr. Cornelius, the eminent painter, Vice Chancellor of this branch, which is to be called "The Peace Class of the order Pour le Mérite." A discovery has lately been made at Nuremberg of a band of murderers of a formidable character, who have long carried on their proceedings undetected; and it is feared that numbers never heard of have perished by their hands. The circumstance which led to their detection was the discovery made in Dec. last, of the limbs of a body, supposed to be that of a rich widow, who had suddenly disappeared from her habitation, and which were found in the streets of the city. The police made great efforts to discover the circumstances which led to the death of the deceased, but for a long time without success. Two other persons were shortly after assassinated in the same mysterious manner, and great alarm and excitement prevailed in the town. At length, however, the suspicions of the police having fallen on a woman, who had been in the habit of working for one of the murdered persons, they watched her; and having obtained some important evidence, they arrested another woman, who ultimately confessed her connection with a band of murderers, who had committed all the murders alluded to, as well as many others. She stated that having murdered the parties, the bodies were immediately cut in pieces, which it was her duty to dispose of in different parts of the town. The discovery of these circumstances has produced great excitement in Nuremberg and its neighbourhood; and the prisoners, who have been committed to gaol, were with difficulty saved by the police from the hands of the mob. It is not yet known how many persons have been destroyed by these murderers, but it is feared that they are numerous: and as Nuremburg is situated on the great European route, and is consequently the constant rendezvous of foreigners, it is supposed that the murderers imagined that their practices would be less likely to be detected, from the fact that foreigners would not be readily missed.

Switzerland.—The papers state that subscriptions in favour of the sufferers from the fire at Hamburgh have been opened in nearly all the Swiss cantons. The Grand Council of Argau, in the session which has just closed, has rejected a proposition for the sale of the property of the convents, by a majority of 100 to 50. The Constituent Assembly of Geneva has adopted the new project of Constitution, and in a few days it will be submitted to the people of the canton for their approbation. The journals contain the following observations relative to the communication said to have been made to the Vorort by the English Minister in Switzerland, noticed in a former number:—"The confidential note of England only touched on the affair of the convents to recommend the cantons not to let the matter degenerate into a question of religious fanaticism. In this respect the good sense of the Swiss people is a sufficient guarantee of the favourable reception that will be given to the recommendations of England. The English Cabinet, although Tory, lets Switzerland understand that it will support her with all its power to preserve her independence untouched. Without entering into explanations on the internal political government of the cantons and the confederation, the English Cabinet appears to allow that this Government is altogether conformable to the wants of her situation, and that it has perfect confidence that Switzerland will maintain that neutrality which treaties have assured to her." The "Augsburg Gazette" on this subject says—"Hitherto France had observed a perfect neutrality respecting the convent affair, but lately a despatch arrived from the Tuileries, in which the Cabinet declares in favour of Austria and the convents, but without departing from its tone of conciliation." The papers state that the Grand Council has just ratified a treaty made by the Executive Council with the government of France and Sardinia for the mutual extradition of criminals. Political offenders are not included. And it is further stipulated that, in cases where a criminal had previously committed any political offence, he shall not on the latter account be subjected to any prosecution after being delivered up.

Italy.—Accounts from Rome inform us that a Consistory was held in that city on the 23d ult., at which a Cardinal's hat was conferred upon M. de Bonald, Archbishop of Lyons, with the usual formalities; and that on the same occasion the appointments of the Bishops of Poitiers, Angers, and Rodez, were confirmed. The King of Naples arrived at Palermo on the 16th ult. His visit, which was unexpected, is said to have been for the purpose of ascertaining whether the laws are strictly and impartially enforced in this part of his dominions. Private letters from Genoa, dated the 25th ult., mention the departure of Mr. Brunel for London, but add that other English engineers remain at Genoa, to complete the surveys for the projected railway through Piedmont. We have noticed in a former number the difference at present existing between the Neapolitan Government and those of Belgium and Holland, respecting the question of the Tavoliere di Puglia. As our readers may not be aware of the real nature of this difference, the following brief account of the affair that has led to it may be interesting. It appears that in 1833, the Marquesses of Dragonetti, Tortona, and Desmeures, founded a society the object of which was to render assistance to the shepherds and cultivators of the great plains of Apulia, to introduce into them Merino sheep, Thibet goats, the best modes of manuring, agricultural tools, models of farms, &c. This institution received the Royal sanction in 1834, and the title of "Banco del Tavoliere." In 1835, arrangements for a loan were concluded with M. Van Haken, banker at Brussels; and an anonymous society was immediately formed, with a capital of two millions of ducats, divided into 20 shares of 100,000 ducats—these again subdivided into bills of acceptance of 100 ducats. This society held sittings in three places; one at Naples, the other at Foggia, on the spot, and the third at Paris. The attractive list of directors, in which appeared the names of princes, dukes, generals, and high functionaries, attracted a great number of stockholders, both foreign and native. It will be unnecessary to enter into further details, beyond stating that the company soon fell into discredit, and broke up. The creditors, the greater number of whom were Belgian or Dutch, have applied first to the directors, and then to the Neapolitan Government, in order to obtain at least an explanation of this affair, of which it seems nothing has been heard for some time. Their requests have hitherto been taken no notice of; and as several millions are at stake, they have applied to their respective Governments, entreating them to use their political influence, in order that justice may be rendered them. The Neapolitan Government replied that the affair regarded the tribunals, and that the creditors should have had recourse to them. It is stated that the king has not only refused the intervention of Rome and Austria, but also that of France. On the other hand it is affirmed that Holland has no intention of coming to open hostilities with Naples on the question.

Malta.—Accounts received from this island state that the squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir E. Owen, put to sea on the 20th ult., and on the 24th, after exercising the guns, was seen standing to the northward. On the 11th ult., Prince Frederick William of Prussia, accompanied by two of his sons, arrived at Valletta, from Naples, under the assumed name of the Count of Glatz. Being desirous of seeing the effect of the shells, or hollow shot, fired from the large guns of our steamers, which he had heard proved so effectual at Acre, Admiral Sir E. Owen conducted his Royal Highness to a remote part of the coast, in H.M. steamer Devastation, where some shells were directed against the rocks, doing such powerful and precise execution as quite satisfied the Royal visitor. His Royal Highness returned to Naples after a few days' stay in the island.

Turkey.—By the arrival of the Levant mail we have received advices from Constantinople to the 17th ult. Intelligence had been received from Beyrout, announcing the breaking out of an extensive rebellion at Latakia. According to the last accounts from Syria, brought to Constantinople by the mail from Beyrout, Omer Pacha still remained at Deir-el-Kammer, where he had received a considerable reinforcement of Albanians, amounting altogether to 8,500 men; and other troops are said to be ready to follow the same destination. The accounts from Beyrout give a serious description of the misery prevailing amongst the Christian population of Lebanon since the last disturbances, and of the cruelty practised by the Albanians towards the Maronites. It is stated that the Porte evades all the representations made on this subject by the British Ambassador, in conjunction with the representatives of Austria and Prussia; and that although the Grand Vizier, Izzet Mehemet Pacha, replies to each note of Sir S. Canning that he will take into consideration the demand of the three Powers relative to the recall of Omer Pacha, that officer still remains unrecalled in the fortress of Mount Lebanon, and suffers the Albanians to plunder the Christian villages which had escaped the attack of the Druses. The Druse prisoners lately captured, as noticed in a former number, by Omer Pacha, had arrived at Constantinople. Sayd Pacha, the son of Mehemet Ali, has been nominated to the Pachalic of Sidon. The fall of Izzet Mehemet Pacha is now regarded as certain. Two of his principal supporters have been expelled by Riza, so that his own downfall is considered imminent. Halil Pacha will, it is said, in that case be Seraskier. The negotiations relative to the Greek question were still pending, the Porte not appearing disposed to treat with King Otho, until his majesty should have given ample satisfaction for the attempts committed by Greek citizens at Chalcis, and compensation for the sequestered Mussulman property. Accounts had been received from Trebizond, stating that Sir J. M'Neill was expected there from Persia; and it was believed that an English steamer would remain at Constantinople in order to convey his Excellency to England.

Egypt.—Our intelligence from Alexandria is to the 16th ult. There is no political news. The English consul, Mr. Stoddart, had addressed a circular to the British merchants on the 13th ult., informing them that he had received a letter from Boghos Bey, acquainting him, by order of the Pacha, that the trade in cotton would be rendered free from the period of gathering the ensuing crop. Private letters inform us that Capt. Basil Hall and family, after having performed their tour to Thebes, in Upper Egypt, proceeded to Syria, and completed no less successfully a visit to the Holy Land, having made an excursion to the river Jordan and the Red Sea. They have since gone on to Greece and Constantinople.

India.—We have received the details of the Indian news, a brief extract of which was given in our last, as communicated by telegraphic despatch from Marseilles. Notwithstanding the unfavourable character of the news from Ghuznee, it will be a satisfaction to our readers to learn, that the general character of our affairs in Affghanistan has assumed a more encouraging aspect. Our intelligence from Bombay comes down to the 4th ult., and from Calcutta to the 24th April. The following is a summary of the events which have transpired since the last mail. The division under Gen. Pollock, originally a Bengal artillery officer, have gained the renown of opening a pass hitherto considered too strong to be forced, and which even Nadir Shah was obliged to purchase. Having taken due precautions, this division, consisting of H. M. 9th reg. of infantry, and the 26th, 30th, 33rd, 53rd, and 64th Bengal Native Infantry, and a regiment of Jezailchees, with artillery, in three columns, forced the difficult pass of the Khyber on the 5th April, and, notwithstanding the determined resistance of the Afreedees tribe, succeeded in reaching Ali Musjeed, with the loss of only 1 officer (Lieut. Cumming, of the 9th), and 13 rank and file killed, and 104 wounded. On the 9th April the division was at Lundee Khan, whence to the point of junction with the garrison of Jellalabad, no serious opposition was expected. The details of this brilliant exploit, which are given at length in the official despatches, exhibit the gallantry of our troops in a very favourable light; and show that great assistance was derived from the co-operation of our Sikh allies, who fought with bravery and determination. During the period of the attack on the Khyber, Akhbar Khan, who with 6,000 Affghans had invested Jellalabad, exhibited much eagerness, as if to aid the tribes around the pass in defending it. On the evening of the 6th April he caused a *feu de joie* to be fired, in honour, as he said, of the repulse which the British troops had met at the entrance of the pass near Jumrood. But Gen. Sale, not deceived by this statement, communicated to him by spies, resolved to anticipate what he considered to be an intended retreat of the Sirdar, and on the morning of the 7th April sallied forth to attack the Affghan camp, and succeeded in completely routing Akhbar Khan and his 6,000 men, burned their camp, and retook 4 guns of those seized at the massacre of Khoord Cabul in Jan. last, "the restoration of which was regarded by the troops with much honest exultation." The loss sustained by the garrison was very trifling; but the death of Col. Dennie, who fell at the head of his regiment during the sortie, has occasioned general regret. A reverse, which is not considered of great importance, has been sustained by Gen. England at the pass of Kojuck, 63 miles from Quetta, on the march to Candahar. His force was composed of 5 companies of H. M. 41st reg., 6 companies of the light battalion of Native Infantry, 1 troop of light cavalry, 4 guns of Leslie's horse brigade, and 50 Poonah horse, having in charge a convoy, consisting of treasure, medical stores, and ammunition, together with 1,500 camels, &c., destined for the relief of the troops at Candahar. The convoy proceeded, without encountering any great obstacles, and without receiving notice from the inhabitants of a contemplated plan of resistance, to the pass, where on the 28th March it found that some field-works had been erected. An attempt was made, by sending 200 men to attack these works, to dislodge the enemy, when they showed a strong force of infantry and cavalry. Capt. May, of the 41st, was shot dead, as well as several of his men; and Major Abthorp, of the 20th Native Infantry was seriously wounded, from the effects of which he died the following day. The General then resolved not to risk the loss of the convoy, and made a skilful retreat to a neighbouring village which he defended, and thence withdrew to Quetta, where he intrenched himself and waited for more troops, then on the march from Dadur and Sukkur, to join him. The loss on this occasion, besides the officers mentioned, was 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, and 14 privates of the 41st killed, and 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 50 privates wounded of the light battalion. Of the 20th, 25th, and 6th Regs. Bombay Native Infantry there were killed 9 and 18 wounded. The great difficulty of the position at Quetta appears to have been the want of forage for the camels, and the efforts of the Government are now directed towards enabling the troops to proceed onwards as speedily as possible. As a contrast to this reverse, a force from Candahar sent by Gen. Nott to meet Gen. England, having been attacked, after two days' march by a large body of the enemy gallantly repulsed the assailants, and compelled them to take to flight. The Affghans are described as fighting with reckless bravery, and charging up to the bayonet's point; in consequence of which they suffered great slaughter, particularly as they were charged by the British cavalry during their flight. About 300 are said to have fallen, including five chiefs. The loss on the side of the British was five killed and 25 wounded. The Commander of the British force was Col. Wymer. Candahar is stated to have abundant provisions, but there is a want of ammunition. It is said that the pass of Kojuck can now be easily turned. The most serious reverse, however, and that which is most likely to produce the greatest impression, is the surrender of Ghuznee. Col. Palmer surrendered this important fortress in the early part of March. In a despatch dated the 1st of that month he assigns as his reasons for having agreed to capitulate within six days, that he was attacked by an overwhelming force, that the men under his command were exhausted by fatigue, suffering from want of water and likely to have the supply entirely cut off. He also states that in surrendering the fortress he only acted in compliance with instructions received in the first instance from Sir W. Macnaghten, and subsequently from Major Pottinger and Gen. Elphinstone. The conduct of Col. Palmer, however, appears to be generally deemed unsatisfactory, and the new Governor General has instructed the Commander-in-Chief to bring both Gen. Elphinstone and Col. Palmer to trial by a court martial, at the earliest opportunity. Lord

Ellenborough has also directed an investigation to be made into the conduct of the various political agents who have been employed in Affghanistan. The terms of the capitulation of Ghuznee stipulated that the British troops should receive honourable treatment, and be allowed a safe passage to Cabul. This was sworn to by the Affghan chiefs. It is, however, stated that there is great reason to believe that, if not the whole, at least the greater portion, of the garrison have been massacred in the same manner as the retreating army from Cabul. In the meantime Lord Ellenborough, accompanied by two or three secretaries, had set out from Calcutta to the upper provinces of Bengal. His object in this journey is stated to be twofold—first, to be enabled to communicate without delay with the Generals of the army west of the Indus, and the officers commissioned with the management of those provinces; and next, to introduce some reforms there. In the interior of India general tranquillity prevails, if we except some slight disturbances in Bundelcund. The Governor of the Madras Presidency had published stringent orders respecting the late insubordinate proceedings of some native troops at Secunderabad. Subscriptions to a considerable amount had been entered into all over the country in favour of the widows and orphans (unprovided for by the regulations of Government) of those who fell during the recent disasters at Cabul.—The cholera has committed serious ravages at Kurachee. Her Majesty's 22d Reg. had lost 98 men in six weeks up to the 24th April. Tharawaddie, King of Burmah, whose movement towards Rangoon produced some sensation a short time back, was occupied at home in suppressing a rebellion. The Chinese soldiers who drove the Sikhs out of Thibet appeared disposed to revenge themselves upon the invaders, by attacking some of the frontier garrisons of the province of Cashmere. This attempt is considered important, as it is thought it may lead the British Generals, on terminating the campaign in Cabul, to turn their arms against the Chinese in Thibet, and produce by the defence of the country, the cession of Cashmere and of the Punjaub, by the present Government, to the rulers of India. The "Bombay Gazette," in an extra sheet, dated 12 o'clock, May 4, and published just at the departure of the steamer, gives the following extract from the "Delhi Gazette" of April 23:—"After our matter was arranged, and almost in the press, the Loodiana and Simla daks arrived, bringing us from our correspondents full accounts of the 'doings' in camp from the 5th to the 12th instant. The Simla letter, dated the 20th April, mentions that news had been received of Gen. Pollock's arrival at Jellalabad, but the date is not given; and also that an express had arrived, which gives out that there is not the least doubt of the murder of Schah Soojah by the Ghazees, as he was returning from a mosque where he had been praying; after this the Bala Hissar was attacked, ransacked, and plundered, and the Zenana became the scene of every atrocity that these savages could commit. It is now supposed that there will be no delay in pushing on at once to Cabul; the Queen's 31st and the 6th Native Infantry and the whole of that Brigade had arrived at Peshawur, and marched for Jellalabad; and Col. Bolton, having received orders to push on, will lose no time in reducing that place. The murder of Schah Soojah appears to have wrought a complete change in the ideas of our great men, and instead of a withdrawal to Peshawur, nothing but a speedy advance is talked of. A wing of the 33d, and light company of the 6th Native Infantry, remains at Ali Musjid. They have a couple of guns, and it would be difficult for the Afreedis to do anything in that quarter."

CHINA.—We have received intelligence from Canton to the 14th March. Sir H. Pottinger remained at Hong-kong, whither he was about to remove the Post-office and all other British establishments from Macao. He has issued some proclamations; by one of them Hong-kong and Tinghae in Chusan are declared to be free ports, and to remain, as well as Amoy, in our possession until the British demands are satisfied. If any one of them is to be vacated, due notice is to be given, and a special stipulation is to be made for the safety of the native Chinese who may have sided with the English. The batteries along the Canton river were completed, and some of them unmasked; but no apprehension appeared to be entertained of immediate hostilities. The troops of the expedition were healthy. A Madras regiment and the Bengal Volunteers were about to return to India. The head-quarters of Sir H. Gough continued at Ningpo; he and the naval commander were said to be authorised to act, in cases requiring urgent decision, without waiting to consult the Plenipotentiary. Sir H. Gough was about to disperse a body of Chinese troops collected near Yu-Yuou. The French vice-consul, M. Challaye, and some Frenchmen, had been seized and insulted by some Chinese, in the island of Hong-Kong, and it is thought that serious results would have ensued but for the timely arrival of an English patrol. It was said that there were Russian officers at Pekin, giving instructions in military matters to the Chinese. A war about to break out between Cochin China and Siam is regarded with interest, as likely to have some influence in the settlement of the British demands upon China. The Siamese monarch, it appears, threatens to invade Cochin, a tributary to China, which may tend to embarrass the councils of the court of Pekin.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—A number of petitions on different subjects were presented. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE asked the President of the Board of Trade, whether he would lay on the table of the house the document or representation of the Great Western Railway Company on the subject of locking up persons in railway carriages? He said he was one of those, whom he believed to be a numerous majority, both in the house and the country, whose taste inclined very much to not being locked up, and he saw no reason to change his opinion.

The Earl of RIPON had no objection to the production of the report. Nothing could have been more fair and creditable than the conduct of the Great Western Railway Company in this and other matters; they and the other companies generally had always attended readily to the suggestions made to them. In this particular instance, they had declared their readiness to conform to the precautions required by the public, but they had stated at length the reasons why their own regulations had been adopted.

Lord DENMAN laid on the table, after presenting several petitions in its favour, an Act to provide for a general form of affirmation for all persons objecting to oaths from religious scruples. He did not intend to abolish oaths; nor did he believe that the bill would have this effect. The bill did not contain any provision for the registration of the parties, because he thought he could make it clear that there would not be any danger from allowing persons who wished to give evidence to do so upon affirmation instead of an oath; but if their lordships should import any provision for registration into the bill, the parties would still be grateful for the relief, although such a provision would impose some inconvenience on them.

The bill was then read a first time, and the second reading fixed for the 16th inst.

Tuesday.—The Australian and New Zealand Bill was read a third time and passed. In answer to a question by Lord KINNAIRD, the Duke of WELLINGTON said the money raised under the Queen's Letter would be paid over to the Manufacturing Distress Committee, which had existed in London since 1825. The money already subscribed by the Queen and the members of Government had been handed to the committee, who had also furnished the funds which had been sent down to Burnley. The Earl of RADNOR moved for a return of all sums advanced by Government for the relief of distress since 1826, and made some remarks on the impolicy of Government advancing money without the control of Parliament. Lord MONTEAGLE explained the course which had been adopted on former occasions by Government. A short conversation followed and the motion was agreed to.

The Income-tax Bill went through committee and was reported. On the motion of the Lord Chancellor the bringing up of the report on the Copyright Bill was postponed till Tuesday next.

Thursday.—On the motion of the Lord CHANCELLOR, the Jurisdiction of Justices (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed, as was also the fines and Recoveries (England and Wales) Bill, on the motion of Lord WHARNCLIFFE.—On the motion of the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, the Civil Decrees (Ireland) Bill went through committee.—The Earl of YARBOROUGH presented a petition from Lincolnshire, against the property tax.—Earl STANHOPE presented six petitions from members of benefit societies in Essex, for a repeal of the New Poor Law; also, a petition from the sawyers of Manchester, praying for protection from the injurious competition of machinery.

Lord WESTERN presented a petition from the corporation of Maldon, and several petitions from other places in Essex, against the income tax; also, petitions from the gardeners and seed growers of that county, against several of the regulations of the tariff respecting seeds and fruit.—Several other petitions were presented, but no business of interest was transacted.

Friday.—The House sat only for about half an hour. The second reading of the Income Tax Bill was expected to have raised a discussion, but owing to the sudden illness of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the discussion was postponed till the consideration of the bill in committee.

A question was asked by the BISHOP OF EXETER respecting the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill. The LORD CHANCELLOR recommended him to renew his question on Monday; but the BISHOP OF EXETER said that it was his misfortune to be obliged to leave town on Monday; whereupon the LORD CHANCELLOR, amid much laughter, declared that he could not consider that to be a misfortune.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—Several private bills were advanced in their respective stages. A division took place on the third reading of the Lough Foyle Drainage Bill; for the third reading, 85; for the amendment, 32; majority, 53.

In reply to a question from Sir R. Inglis, Mr. GLADSTONE said, that the directors of the Great Western Railway had promised to make arrangements for leaving the carriages unlocked.

Mr. ADDERLEY then moved that a new writ be issued for Newcastle-under-Lyne.—Mr. HUME moved as an amendment that the writ be suspended for a fortnight, and that a select committee of inquiry into alleged acts of bribery be appointed. Mr. O'CONNELL seconded Mr. Hume's motion. He said that malpractices in Newcastle had been proved before two committees—extensive drunkenness, bribery, and perjury. After a few remarks from Mr. LIDDELL, Mr. C. BULLER contended that the evidence implied general and notorious bribery. To send down the writ would be to issue an order for so much mere head-money. The House of Commons ought to be cautious of issuing writs to places where extensive bribery had prevailed, especially when a general measure of prevention was about to be introduced.—Sir W. FOLLETT objected to the principle of drawing general inferences from particular passages of evidence. The only case in which the House had a constitutional right to suspend a writ, was where a legislative measure was about to be taken for disfranchising or reconstituting the borough. Mr. BERNAL was for suspending the writ. Mr. WYNN thought there was evidence enough against this borough to demand inquiry.—Sir R. PEEL said, that each case must be decided on its own merits. The suspension of a writ was a very serious measure, and justifiable only by very special circumstances. The present case was not strong enough to justify it. Head-money was probably in its origin a commutation for a dinner to the poorer voters. It was a very objectionable practice, but still it was not what men commonly called bribery.—Lord J. RUSSELL understanding from Mr. O'Connell's speech, that there existed in point of law some doubt whether the receipt of head-money was bribery, and that it would be necessary to introduce into his bill a clause for the removal of that doubt, was unwilling that a writ should be sent to a set of electors who, until the doubt should be so removed, would be sure to take advantage of it for corrupt purposes.—The House then divided, when there appeared for the issuing of the writ, 143; against it, 97; majority, 46.

Mr. HUME protested against, what he termed, the hypocrisy of the House in pretending a horror of bribery, and yet thus protecting it by their votes. The writ having been ordered.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved for leave to bring in a bill having for its object "the better discovery of bribery at elections." To prevent this offence, he said, might be difficult, but was not hopeless. His object was rather to deter from bribery, by rendering the means of its detection more efficacious, than to check it by increased penalties. This he proposed to effect by permitting parties to give in lists of voters whom they affirmed to have been bribed at any election; and these voters should be liable to disfranchisement unless they could defend their votes. A power of granting indemnity in certain cases should be given, and the election committee to whom this power would be entrusted, should also be enabled to follow up inquiries, where they believed corrupt compromises had taken place in order to conceal bribery; the committee to have legal aid in conducting the protracted investigation. On the presentation of a petition alleging extensive bribery, the noble Lord proposes that it should be tried in the same manner as an election petition, the expenses to fall on sitting members or petitioners, as the case may be; and if extensive bribery were proved against a borough, it should be disfranchised. To obviate the difficulty of carrying disfranchisement bills through Parliament, the inquiry into bribery alleged against any constituency, to be conducted by a committee composed of Members of both Houses, in the proportions of four or five from the Commons, and three or four from the Lords, to be presided over by a Peer to be named by the Crown. The bribery oath now administered at elections to be abolished, as it only too generally adds the guilt of perjury to that of bribery. Lastly, the payment of any sum of money to electors or their families, either before or after an election, to be deemed to be bribery. The noble Lord did not anticipate that legislation alone would cure the existing evils, but he hoped the law would be aided by the growing moral and religious feeling of the country.

Sir R. PEEL said, he would give his cordial support to the bill. There were three cases where a great defect of law now existed. The first was where an individual seeking, or defending, a seat, was driven by the fear of expense to a compromise. There he thought the Election Committee ought to have the power of reporting upon the state of the inquiry and the expediency of continuing it at the public expense. The second case was where no petition was presented for the seat; the unsuccessful candidate being able, perhaps, to prove bribery, but shrinking from the expense of inquiry, and, perhaps, from its probable re-action upon himself. Still you must not be too ready to relieve the individual from the expense of proceeding for his seat, by throwing all the cost upon the public. And the member fairly returned ought not to be subjected to the annoyance of defending his seat against frivolous attacks—an annoyance from which at present he was a good deal protected by his opponent's apprehension of the costs. These were matters deserving the fullest consideration of the noble Lord. The third defect of the existing law was the want of means to deal with places where extensive bribery had prevailed. For this purpose he was inclined to approve the noble Lord's proposal of a mixed commission, whereof the members should be nominated by the Crown. And he should have no objection to make the provisions of the bill retrospective, so as to reach the cases of all elections which might take place after this notice, though before the passing of the bill. On the whole, he was inclined to anticipate much improvement from a law which would endeavour to remedy existing evils, such a law as the present bill; for even the very discussions which had arisen out of all these cases of bribery and compromises had been productive of much good.

After a few remarks from Mr. HUME, Mr. ROEBUCK suggested that each member should declare at the table of the house the amount of his expenses. Lord SANDON answered, that the amount of expense would prove nothing. In large constituencies, especially if there happened to be much excitement, a great deal of money might be spent without anything like bribery. He should like to see a Commission of Inquiry sent down by the Crown to those places where bribery had extensively prevailed; and if in any instance there should not remain 300 electors unbribed, he would disfranchise that borough. Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

The House then resolved itself into Committee on the Tariff. Mr. ROEBUCK proposed that the duties on foreign and colonial timber be rendered equal. He contended that the discriminating duties on timber were a loss to this country of two millions per annum, that they were of no use to Canada, of but little value to the shipping interest, and that there was no consideration which could justify duties compelling us to take inferior timber at a high price. Sir H. DOUGLAS repudiated the specious principles of free trade, and contended that the tariff was based on protective principles, adapted to the actual circumstances of each case. He concluded with proposing an amendment, "that the duties, on and after the 10th day Oct. next, should be fixed at 30s. on foreign timber, and 38s. on foreign deals, both per load; and that no ulterior reduction, as contemplated, should take place in either." Mr. P. STEWART proposed rather to place the duty at 5s. per load on colonial timber, and 35s. on foreign. He knew not what interest was benefited by cheapening wood.—Mr. GLADSTONE defended the government proposition, on the ground of the benefit which would accrue to trade and commerce, whilst no injury would result to colonial interests.

After some remarks from Sir C. NAPIER and Mr HUME,

Mr. BARING said he was not prepared at once to abandon all differential duties. But though the difference now recommended was a less protection than he had himself proposed when in office, he would not object to it on that account. He did think, indeed, that when Ministers were making a sacrifice of revenue to the amount of 600,000*l.* a year, it was not wise in them to throw the whole of that relief on the one article of timber; but that feeling would not induce him to vote for any of the plans which were brought forward in opposition to that of Government. On a division, there appeared for Mr. ROEBUCK's amendment 16, against 243.

It being by this time past one o'clock, a wish was expressed that the committee should adjourn, but the House appearing anxious to proceed with the discussions of the tariff, Sir H. DOUGLAS brought on his amendment.

Sir R. PEEL opposed it, and expressed his conviction that the system of taxation as proposed in the tariff was the best that could be adopted.

Mr. LABOUCHERE also opposed the amendment, and after a few words from Lord SANDON and one or two other members, it was withdrawn. The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

Tuesday.—Several bills were forwarded in their respective stages, and a number of petitions presented.—A statement was made by Sir R. Inglis, founded on a communication to him by the Sergeant-at-Arms, in reference to the alleged exclusion of some hon. members from the House during a recent division. A conversation ensued, in the course of which it was generally admitted that the Sergeant had only done his duty in the conduct he pursued.

The important motion long announced by Lord ASHLEY for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the age and sex of persons employed in mines and collieries was next brought forward. Lord Ashley commenced by calling the attention of the House to a long statement of very painful facts, disclosed in the report of the commission of inquiry appointed to investigate the matter, and which detailed the great hardships sustained by women and children employed in these works. These details related to the ages and sexes of the persons employed, the nature of the occupations, the ventilation and drainage of the mines, the indecency, as well as cruelties practised, and alluded more especially to the injurious consequences of the labour in mines on the constitutions and character of females. His Lordship said that, revolting as these details were, the commissioners, instead of exaggerating, had not even told all the amount of the evils connected with this serious state of things, for which a remedy was demanded on every ground of humanity and religion. He should therefore at once propose that all females should be excluded from employment in mines. Whilst the reasons for this complete exclusion were strong and imperative, the objections to it were grounded on mere considerations of selfish convenience and parsimony—short-sighted considerations, inasmuch as a contrary policy would prove far more beneficial. He would also exclude from mines all boys under 13 years of age. Nothing short of actual prohibition would avail, for any regulation would be quite impossible; the miner, when the labourers were once consigned to him underground, was absolute; and as to subterranean inspection, it would be at the hazard of the inspector's very life. He would next provide that the engine by which the labourers were drawn up and let down the mines, should be confided to no one under 21 years of age. The accidents occurring from the employment of young lads as engineers had been fatal and frequent. Fourthly, he would abolish the present system of apprenticing the boys, who were kept till 21 in a state of slavery, exceeding in hardship anything ever known in the West Indies, while their masters lived in utter idleness upon their labour. His Lordship then went into lengthened details of several cases of great cruelty and hardship inflicted on the females and children thus employed; and concluded by saying that he felt satisfied he had said enough to show that they were authorised, as an assembly of men—not to say Christians, to put an end to this state of things. They had given twenty millions of money to purchase the abolition of negro slavery, and now by their determination that night they might cheaply procure joy, and gladness, and freedom, for many a broken spirit and many a bruised heart. They might free women from their slavery, and they might permit the young to invigorate their frames for future labour, while they gave them the opportunity of acquiring the knowledge and the practice of virtue, morality, and religion. It was for this end that he proposed to put an end to the barbarous acts he had exposed—to improve the good, and to reclaim the wicked. He then moved for leave to bring in the Bill of which he had given notice.

Mr. F. MAULE briefly seconded the motion: paying a tribute of applause to the praiseworthy labours of the noble Lord in the cause of philanthropy.—Mr. LAMBTON, while complimenting Lord Ashley, and admitting the necessity of legislation, denied that females were employed in the collieries of Durham and Northumberland, and charged the reports of the sub-commissioner who collected evidence in that quarter with exaggeration.—Lord F. Egerton, in the name of a large class of coal-owners whom he represented, gave his hearty thanks to Lord Ashley. He did not believe that in the mines of his own county there existed any system of cruelty to the female labourers; but he was anxious on every principle of humanity, morality, and religion, to abolish all female labour in mines.—After a few remarks from Mr. Hume, approving of the motion, Sir J. Graham congratulated Lord Ashley on the general assent of the House to his motion, and expressed his own concurrence in the principle of all the four remedial suggestions made by him. With respect to the whole measure proposed by his noble friend, he thought that they were much indebted to him for his exertions in introducing it. He did not think that there was any one to whom that duty could be entrusted so as to command more public confidence; and he, on the part of Government, could assure his noble friend that they would render him every assistance in carrying on the measure.—A conversational debate of some length ensued, in which several members joined; after which leave was given to introduce the bill.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to an enquiry by Mr. M. Attwood, answered that it was not the present intention of Government to make the Isle of Man liable to the operation of the tariff.—The House then went into committee on the Customs' Duties Bill.—Mr. G. Palmer opposed the proposed duty on the importation of shoes, and would substitute 1*l.* in lieu of 12*s.* on every dozen pair.—Mr. Ward said, he had been pressed by some of his friends to vote for the larger protection; but he had explained to them that the real interest of the working classes was to get all articles cheap.—Mr. Lawson and Mr. B. Wood supported the larger protection.

Mr. Gladstone vindicated the 12*s.* duty. He reminded the House that it was only the finer sort of shoes and boots which England imported; and as the proposed reduction extended to the raw material, the British manufacturers of the stronger and coarser shoes and boots, of which England was an exporter, would receive a considerable benefit.

After some further discussion the amendment was negatived by 148 to 36.

On schedule 12, Mr. M. Gibson asked the reason for laying an *ad valorem* duty of ten per cent. on cotton manufactures; on the part of the cotton manufacturers he disclaimed it.

Mr. Gladstone admitted that the cotton trade in general did not require protection, but said that there were certain branches of the manufacture which did; and for their sake this duty was now proposed. A long debate on the subject of free trade ensued, in which several members took part, some of whom advocated the principles of the Anti-corn-law League.

Mr. Ferrand inveighed against that association, and described them as having disappeared in disgrace. Some altercation followed between him and Dr. Bowring, whom he charged with having, on his foreign mission, declined to take any evidence, except such as suited his own theories.—Dr. Bowring strongly denied the charge; and several other members took part in the discussion, which at length assumed a warm and excited character.—Lord Stanley interposed to put a stop to it, and remonstrated against the delays by which the progress of the tariff was obstructed.—Mr. Brotherton moved the adjournment, which was seconded by Mr. Wallace. The latter gentleman alluded to the absence of Sir R. Peel from the House, but meeting with interruption which he considered to come chiefly from Col. Peel, he used some expressions, for which he was called to order by the Speaker, upon which he retracted them.—Mr. C. Buller made some comments on the somewhat noisy character of the Government side of the House, which he attributed to a natural laxity, arising from freedom from restraint, by the absence of Sir. R. Peel. At the same time he would try to bring back the House to the subject before it, which was an amendment of Mr. Mangles, that the duties on India cottons be reduced from five to three-and-a-half per cent. The gallery was cleared for a division, but the excitement continued, and the division was delayed some time. At length the question of adjournment was put, when there appeared 36 for it, and 153 against it.—Mr. Hume then renewed the motion for adjournment, on which Lord Stanley made some remarks, charging the opposition with obstructing the progress of the tariff.—Mr. Hume, however persevered, and ultimately the question of adjournment was carried.

Wednesday.—Sir R. Inglis presented a petition signed by 1,500 electors of the borough of Nottingham, against the suspension of the privilege of returning Members to Parliament, and praying that a new writ might issue for the election of a member in the room of Sir G. H. Larpent, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds on the 5th of May. Sir R. Inglis then gave notice of a motion on the subject which he would make on Thursday. On the order of the day for the further consideration of the report on the Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Bill, Mr. Mackenzie moved that the report be taken into further consideration this day six months. After some discussion, the House divided, for the report, 88; for the amendment, 20; majority, 68. The report was agreed to, and ordered to be received on Friday. The Sudbury disfranchisement bill was read a second time. The bill for granting to coroners the power of admitting persons charged with manslaughter to bail, was negatived without a division, and the House then went into committee upon the Tariff.

Mr. Mangles renewed the motion which he had originated on the preceding night, for a greater reduction in the import duty on the cotton manufactures of India than was proposed in the Tariff. He said he desired this modification, not so much on account of its intrinsic importance, as for the sake of a just reciprocity between India and England. Mr. Gladstone pleaded the great inconvenience of loading the Tariff with minute distinctions. Mr. Hume contended for the principle, that whatever duty should be imposed on the import of any British commodity into a British colony, the same ought to be the duty on the import of the corresponding colonial commodity into England. Mr. Baring and several other Members took the same view of the subject, which was opposed by Mr. Goulburn. The committee then divided, and negatived the amendment by a majority of 42 to 26.

Mr. S. Wortley asked for a larger protection than this Tariff afforded to damask and diaper linen; the old duty having amounted to an absolute prohibition. Mr. Gladstone said, that the exportation of Yorkshire linen, which had for some years been steadily increasing, proved plainly that this manufacture was not likely to suffer from foreign competition. On the article of cotton wool, proposed in the Tariff to be charged 2*s.* 11*d.* per cwt., Dr. Bowring moved to impose only the nominal duty of one penny. He dwelt upon the severe and extensive distress of the manufacturing classes as a powerful reason for this relief. Mr. M. Philips seconded the motion. Mr. Gladstone admitted that the reasons adduced for this motion would be quite sufficient if there were a surplus revenue; but should this reduction upon cotton wool be agreed to, together with the reduction upon sheep's wool, which must needs accompany it, the country would have to provide for a deficiency of 800,000*l.* He did not entertain any great apprehension of foreign competition in this branch of manufacture. A discussion ensued in which several Members joined: and the House divided, when there appeared for the original proposition, 97; for the amendment, 44; majority, 53.

On all imports of sheep's and lamb's wool, Mr. C. Wood moved that the duty, instead of 1*d.* per lb. should be 1*s.* per cwt. He showed a diminution in our export of woollen cloth, and argued that the remedy must be sought in the cheapening of the raw material. Mr. Beckett seconded the motion. Mr. Gladstone assured the House that these duties had received the anxious consideration of Government, and that they were satisfied as to the policy of their reduction, so soon as the state of the finances would permit. But the woollen manufacture had not been wholly left out of consideration in the Tariff, as, for instance, the remission of the duties on vegetable oils and dye-stuffs, which would materially benefit the manufacturer. The amendment, after some discussion, was rejected by 122 to 65.

Mr. G. W. Wood moved that the duty on the import of sheep and lambs' wool, not being of the value of 1*s.* in the pound thereof, be reduced to 1s. per cwt. Mr. Gladstone opposed the amendment. The committee divided, for the motion, 47; against it, 96; majority, 49.

The remaining items of the schedule were then agreed to, and the House resumed. The Tithes Commutation Bill was considered in committee on the motion of Sir J. Graham, and several amendments were agreed to.—The reports of the Slave Trade Suppression (Hayti) Bill, of the Slave Trade Abolition (Argentine Confederation) Bill, and of the Slave Trade Treaties Bill, were brought up and agreed to.

Thursday.—There being only 34 Members present at 4 o'clock, the Speaker adjourned the House.

Friday.—After a conversation on the depreciation of the gold coinage, it was intimated by Sir James Graham that the Government do not intend to interfere in the Church of Scotland question.

The issue of the writ for Nottingham was moved by Sir R. H. Inglis, who, in the course of his speech, alluded to the ill-health of Sir G. Larpent. The motion was seconded by Mr. Gally Knight, who alluded to Mr. Roebuck as the "simon Pure" of the House. Mr. Roebuck indignantly denied the Purist character which was sought to be fastened on him, and declared that Sir R. Peel and the House were responsible for the issue of the writ. Sir R. Peel admitted that the ill-health of Sir G. Larpent might have been a sufficient cause for his retirement, but the fact of his immediate resignation immediately after an election committee had declared his election valid, formed sufficient ground for inquiry, and he should therefore vote against the issue of the writ. A division took place on the issue of the writ, which was lost by 136 to 41.

The Bribery Indemnity Bill then followed; and after some discussion and amendment it was read a third time and passed. The remainder of the evening was occupied in the discussion of the Tariff in committee. The schedules containing the duties on glass, earthenware, and silk manufactures were disposed of. A division took place on a proposition by Mr. Grimsditch, that the present duties on thrown silk be retained; when the Government proposition was sustained by 240 to 22.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for the account closed $91\frac{7}{8}$; Three per Cents. Reduced, 92; Bank Stock, 168; Three-and-a-half per Cents. Reduced, $100\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; India Bonds, 23s. to 25s. premium; and Exchequer-bills, 48s. to 50s. premium.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Review of Cavalry by the Queen.—On Saturday her Majesty reviewed the two regiments of Life Guards and the 8th Royal Hussars, on the Review-ground, Wormwood Scrubbs, in the presence of a large number of general and other military officers, and a numerous assemblage of nobility and gentry. The Queen arrived on the ground at a quarter to 11, accompanied by Prince Albert, Count Mensdorff and his four sons, and at once proceeded, amid the enthusiastic cheering of the spectators, to the spot on the east side of the railway, where the Royal saddle-horses were stationed. At the entrance of the passage under the railroad her Majesty was received by the Duke of Wellington, Prince George of Cambridge, Lord Hill, and the Earl of Cardigan. The Queen wore the Windsor uniform, consisting of a blue riding-habit, with crimson facings; black round hat, with black lace veil; and wore across from the left shoulder the broad blue riband of the Order of the Garter. As soon as the Queen had mounted, her Majesty proceeded towards the troops, preceded by the Royal aides-de-camp, and followed by a numerous staff, in addition to which the retinue was increased by many ladies and gentlemen on horseback. Upon her Majesty taking her station in front, the band struck up the national anthem, and the troops presented arms. As the Queen proceeded along the line, the band played a Prussian march, and in passing the colours of each troop, her Majesty saluted them separately. The Royal party having returned to their station, the three regiments passed by in squadrons, the three bands playing the "1st Life Guards' March," composed by the Duchess of Kent. About 12 her Majesty, finding the sun too powerful, at the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington, ordered the head-quarters to be changed from the upper to the lower side of the Scrubbs, where the troops went through various manœuvres; after which they advanced in parade order, the bands playing "God save the Queen." Before leaving the ground the Queen expressed to the commanding officers her high approval of the appearance of the troops, and of the manner in which they had gone through the evolutions. About one o'clock her Majesty left the ground, and returned to Buckingham Palace.

Wood Pavement.—Another meeting was held of the vestry of Marylebone on Saturday, when the subject of wood-paving was again brought forward, and, after some discussion, a resolution, confirming the last minute of the vestry for paving Oxford-street with wood, was carried by 40 to 11, majority 29. This decision is considered to have finally terminated this long-litigated question.

Exeter Hall Musical Classes.—The second great choral meeting of Mr. Hullah's musical classes, instructed on Wilhem's system, took place at Exeter Hall, on Saturday. The attendance of visitors was very numerous, and among the more distinguished auditors were the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Dean of Chichester, Lord Wharncliffe, and several other peers and members of Parliament. The music sung was the same as that selected on the former occasion, and comprised the following pieces:—The 100th Psalm; an anthem by Farrant; the 95th Psalm; a motet, by Palestrina; the 149th Psalm; the Austrian Hymn, "God save the Emperor," adapted to English words by Mr. Chorley; and a madrigal, composed by B. Donato in the year 1550; besides several other pieces, the whole terminating with the national anthem. The pieces were, on the whole, well sung, and the performance received with loud applause by the audience. At the conclusion Lord Wharncliffe announced that a third great choral meeting would take place in a short time, in order to defray sundry expenses which had not yet been paid off. His Lordship praised the efficiency of the pupils, and exhorted them to continue their exertions, mentioning, as a stimulus to their abilities, that the Queen Dowager had been much delighted with the evening's performance. In the course of the evening the hall was unexpectedly visited by the Duke of Wellington, whose appearance, while one of the pieces was singing, caused great sensation. The singing was suspended, and all the assembly, both singers and auditors, rose unanimously, and loudly cheered his Grace.

East India House.—On Wednesday a ballot was taken at the East India House for the election of a director, in the room of Lieut.-Col. P. V. Agnew, deceased. There were three candidates, Major James Oliphant, E. Macnaghten, Esq., and J. Whiteman, Esq., and at the close of the poll, which terminated the same day, the election was declared to have fallen on Mr. Macnaghten; the numbers being for that gentleman, 785; for Major Oliphant, 782; and for Mr. Whiteman, 521.

Public Meetings.—On Tuesday the seventh annual meeting was held of the proprietors of the Bank of British North America, established for the purpose of extending banking facilities in the British North American colonies. The report stated that the affairs of the bank, notwithstanding the depression in trade and the unexampled derangement of monetary affairs in America, had continued prosperous. Directors believed that the indemnity fund would more than cover the losses sustained by the numerous failures in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The branches of Miramichi and Pictou had been closed in accordance with the resolution of last year. Of the 2,741 unsubscribed shares appropriated amongst the existing proprietors, a deposit of 10*l.* per share had been paid on 2,613. A half-yearly dividend of 24*s.* per share would be payable on the 5th July, the net profit for the year ending 31st Dec., being 11,678*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, or with the surplus, on the 31st Dec., 1840, 71,137*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* Taking away the amount of the Midsummer and Christmas dividends of 1841, there remained a balance of undivided profits to 31st Dec., 1841, of 31,441*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* After a few remarks from some proprietors the report was adopted.—On Tuesday the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Junction Canal Company was held. It appeared from the report that the net tonnage for the half-year ending 31st Dec. last has amounted to 62,238*l.* 18s. 9d., being 5,311*l.* 4s. 10d. more than in the preceding 6 months, and 4,599*l.* more than the corresponding period of the preceding year. The actual cost for the maintenance, &c. of the canal for the half year, including 2,000*l.* paid for rents, was 15,857*l.* 3s. 6d. besides which the committee paid 7,446*l.* 17s. 9d. in outstanding claims to the 31st Dec. No important progress has been made in the legal matter in dispute between the lord of the manor of Rickmansworth and the Company. The balance of the account to the 31st Dec. last being 46,581*l.* 18s. 2d., the committee recommended the payment of a dividend of 3*l.* 10s. per share, amounting to 40,092*l.* 10s. The revenue for the half year was as follows:—Net tonnage, 62,238*l.* 18s. 9d.; single boats, 868*l.* 19s.; wharfage, 310*l.* 13s. 9d.; rents, 5,927*l.* 14s. 6d.; casual receipts, 539*l.* 13s. 5d.; making together 69,885*l.* 19s. 6d. After the various payments, a balance of 46,581*l.* 18s. 2d. remained to the 31st Dec. 1841. The amount of unclaimed moneys to the 30th April 1841 was 15,366*l.* 10s. 1d. The report was adopted.

Accidents and Inquests.—On Saturday a serious accident occurred at Apothecaries' Hall. It appears that, in consequence of an order from the East India Company, the Apothecaries' Hall had undertaken, contrary to their usual practice, the preparation of fulminating mercury for the percussion-caps intended to be used in India. Mr. Hennell, the company's chemical operator, had been occupied two days in preparing about 6 lbs. of this article; and while thus employed, from some accident not known, as no one was with deceased at the time, the whole of the fulminating materials exploded, killing Mr. Hennell on the spot, and occasioning considerable damage to different parts of the building. With the exception, however, of deceased, no other person on the premises was injured; one man was knocked down by the violence of the explosion, but he escaped unhurt. The shock was so violent that it greatly alarmed the neighbourhood, and upwards of 1,000 panes of glass were broken by it. An inquest was held on Monday, when, after several witnesses had been examined, whose statements added nothing to the account given above, the jury returned the following verdict:—"That it was the opinion of the jury that the deceased, Henry Hennell, came by his death accidentally; and that, while the jury recommend the Society of Apothecaries to take every precaution to prevent a similar occurrence in future, they do not attribute any blame to the company under the existing circumstances."

The Parks.—It is stated that a greater number of persons have bathed in the Serpentine river, Hyde Park, during the present season than was ever before known. It appears that there have been from 7,000 to 8,000 bathers during the last week; and the water has been so crowded, that the constant attendance of the servants of the Royal Humane Society has been required, to prevent accidents; and several narrow escapes from drowning have occurred.

Suicide of Lord Congleton.—Some excitement was produced at the West End of the Metropolis on Wednesday, by the announcement that Lord Congleton, formerly Sir Henry Parnell, had committed suicide. From the evidence adduced at the inquest on Thursday, it appeared that his Lordship had for some time been in a declining state of health, in consequence of which he was subject to great lowness of spirits: and from the commencement of his illness he had laboured under a presentiment that he should commit self-destruction. The suicide of the Earl of Munster greatly affected him; and he was at the time heard to say that he was tempted to do the same. In consequence of this disturbed state of his Lordship's mind, it had been deemed prudent by his medical attendants and his family to keep strict watch over his actions, and to remove out of his way everything by which it was supposed he might be induced to commit suicide. Indeed, it appears that it was principally at his Lordship's own suggestion that his razors, sword, the bell-pulls of his apartment, and everything likely to tempt him to the commission of such an act, were taken from him. From the evidence of the medical man, however, it appeared that his Lordship had lately recovered in some measure from his indisposition; the morbid state of his mind and feelings was thought in a great measure to have passed off: and he was consequently not so strictly watched as he had previously been. On Wednesday morning he had risen as usual; and shortly after his barber had left him, one of the servants having occasion to go to his Lordship's room, discovered him suspended from the bed-post by his handkerchief. Medical assistance was procured; but every attempt at resuscitation failed, his Lordship being quite dead. After a lengthened investigation, the Jury returned a verdict that he hung himself, being at the time in a state of temporary mental derangement.

Fires.—From recent returns made by Mr. Braidwood, of the brigade force, of the number of fires which have occurred in the metropolis and its suburbs, it appears that during the last five months, from the 1st Jan. to the 1st June, 363 have taken place. During the same period last year the numbers were 371, and the year before 356 fires.

East India Trade.—Some sensation was produced in the City on Thursday by the announcement that Messrs. Briggs, Thurburn, and Co., of the East India trade, had suspended payment. Little appears to be known of the state of their affairs; but their debts and liabilities are estimated at about 200,000*l.*, and the non-receipt of remittances by the last three overland mails is stated to have caused their stoppage.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The total number of deaths that have occurred in the Metropolis, from all causes registered, in the week ending Saturday the 28th ult., is 833.

Provincial News.

Bristol.—Our accounts from the provinces inform us that public meetings have very generally been held in the different cities and towns throughout the kingdom, for the purpose of addressing the Queen on the subject of the late treasonable attempt on her Majesty's life. The proceedings have in all cases been characterised by expressions of indignation and abhorrence at the attempt, thankfulness for the Queen's providential escape, and devoted loyalty and attachment to her Majesty's person. It is stated by a local paper that Prince Albert will honour the approaching Agricultural Meeting in this city with his presence.

Ely.—Considerable alarm was created in this city on Wednesday, by the sudden breaking out of a fire in the Cathedral. Every assistance was immediately procured: the entire population assembled, and by procuring water from the neighbouring wells, they fortunately succeeded, in the course of half an hour, in getting the fire entirely under before any serious damage had been done to the Cathedral. The fire originated in some sparks from a temporary fireplace, carried up for the purpose of heating the irons of the plumbers, who were at work on the roof at the time; and was first seen flaming through the interior by the verger on duty, it having happened during the performance of divine service.

Falmouth.—The Royal Mail Company's steamer, Dee, with mails from the Havannah, Jamaica, &c., arrived at this port on Thursday, having left the Havannah on the 13th, Nassau the 20th, Bermuda 25th May, and Fayal 3rd June. She brings intelligence of the total loss of the company's steam ship Medina, Capt. Burney, on the morning of the 12th May, by striking on a reef of rocks while entering Turk's Island on her outward route. The crew and passengers, among whom were the Earl of Elgin, the newly appointed Governor of Jamaica, and his Countess, were fortunately saved. His Lordship is said to have saved nothing from the wreck but his dispatches.

Lancaster.—We have received from a correspondent an account of a burglary committed on Saturday by a party of four men at Forton Cottage, the seat of Mr. Tongue, situated about six miles from this city. The robbers, who were disguised, effected their entrance by battering down the door with the trunk of a large tree; and, after seriously ill-treating Mr. Tongue and his servants, carried off all the money and other valuables they could find. They remained a considerable time in the house, having threatened Mr. Tongue that, if he made any alarm, they would take his life; and after regaling themselves with wine and the contents of the larder, they left the house about daybreak. An alarm was immediately afterwards raised in the neighbourhood, and information sent to the police of this city, but no trace of the thieves has yet been obtained.

Manchester.—A serious fire occurred in this town on Wednesday, by which property to the amount, it is said, of 8,000*l.* has been destroyed. The building in which the fire broke out was one of the oldest cotton-mills in the town, situated in Pin Mill Bow, and known by the name of the Pin Mill Factory. The fire was first discovered by a watchman passing, but at that time the flames appear to have already made considerable progress; and though every exertion was made to get them under, this was not effected until the whole of the premises were destroyed. Fortunately the fire was prevented from communicating to the adjoining houses. It is stated that upwards of 100 workmen will be thrown out of employment by the destruction of the mills, which will add seriously to the distress already existing among the operatives in this town.

Oxford.—On Tuesday a meeting of Convocation was held in this University, as announced in our last, when the motion for repealing the statute passed in 1836 against the Regius Professor, Dr. Hampden, was brought forward. The hall was crowded, and the greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings. The Vice-Chancellor first called on the Rev. Mr. Sewell, who rose, and in a Latin speech proceeded to argue against the right of the Heads of Houses to originate such questions, maintaining that the right belonged to the Convocation. The Vice-Chancellor refusing to put to the scrutiny the proposition of Mr. Sewell, that gentleman delivered in a protest, and declared his intention to appeal to the highest authority, the Queen in Council. Mr. W. Way then rose, and advocated the repeal of the statute in question. He insisted on the high talents and unimpeachable character of Dr. Hampden, and particularly on his great learning. He urged also that the original censure had not been justifiable, and called for its retractation as an act of justice. The Rev. Vaughan Thomas followed, and, in a speech of great power, which appeared to produce considerable effect on the audience, spoke against the revocation of the statute. Several other speeches were delivered, all being in Latin; and, finally, the Vice-Chancellor put the question, and a division took place, when the numbers were—For the repeal of the statute of 1836, 219; against it 334: majority, 115. The proceedings created considerable excitement, and the city has been filled with visitors, who arrived from all parts of the county to be present on the occasion.

Preston.—On Saturday evening the coach which runs between North Shields and Blyth was overturned near this town. It was heavily laden at the time, and the whole of the passengers were more or less injured, eight out of 13 persons being seriously hurt. The accident is stated to have occurred in consequence of two coaches running against each other.

Railways.—The following are the returns of the principal railways for the past week:—Brighton, 3,288*l.*; Blackwall, 1,002*l.*; Eastern Counties, 978*l.*; Greenwich, 980*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,467*l.*; Birmingham, 16,517*l.*; Great Western, 13,506*l.*; South Western, 7,640*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,931*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,136*l.*; North Midland, 3,957*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,501*l.*; Great North of England, 1,134*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,468*l.*; and Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,064*l.*—On Monday, the annual general meeting of the Llanelly Railway Company was held. The report stated that twelve miles of the railway towards Llandilo are completed, and in the several branches fourteen and a half miles, making twenty-six and a half miles of railway; that cottages, sheds, and workshops have been erected; 325 new coal wagons completed, and 29 in course of completion; and there were three locomotive engines. The basin has been enlarged, shipping stages erected, and the channel widened; and the works generally so perfected that tonnage to a remunerating extent could be brought down the line, and shipped at the dock and basin. Since the last meeting the committee have entered into contracts for the supply of wagons and haulage power to the extent of 74,000 tons annually. The aggregate tonnage brought down by the old line was less by 8,327 tons than in the year preceding, but for the last three months it was much greater than in any preceding period. The total receipts to the 1st May, 1842, were 222,858*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*; and the revenue account for the year ending the 30th April was as follows:—Railway dues on the old and new lines, 3,431*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*; dock dues, 913*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; hauling produce, passengers, and parcels, 1,489*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; rent of houses, 119*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; together, 5,953*l.* 12*s*, 4*d.*; which, after the expenditure, left a balance of 26*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*; but a sum of 2,078*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* was due from sundry contractors. After some discussion the report was adopted. —A further trial of the Atmospheric Railway took place at Wormwood Scrubs on Monday. A number of scientific gentlemen, several members of Parliament, and some of the great London capitalists were present to witness the experiments, which are said to have been satisfactory. The speed attained was considerably above 40 miles per hour, and the vacuum varying from 24 to 25 inches of mercury.—The directors of the Great Western Railway Company, in accordance with the suggestions made in Parliament, have resolved to discontinue the system hitherto pursued of locking the doors of their railway carriages; and the new plan of leaving them unfastened came into operation throughout the line on Tuesday.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The National Repeal Association held its usual weekly meeting on Tuesday, but the proceedings present nothing of interest. The amount of the Repeal rent for the week was announced to be 109*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* The metropolitan police returns for the year 1841 have just been published, and tend to show that crime of all kinds is decreasing in this city. The number of persons charged with murder within the police district was, in 1838, 14; in 1839, four; in 1840, two; and in 1841, one. Burglaries appear also to have decreased in nearly the same proportion. In 1839 the number of persons arrested upon this charge was 76; in 1840 the number had fallen to 48; and in 1841 it was only 15. In the year 1838 there were 47 persons charged with breaking into and stealing from dwellings; and in 1841 these cases had diminished to four. There were eight cases of arson in 1838; and in 1841 there was one. The temperance reformation appears also to have effected a great change in the police returns. In 1838 there were taken into custody upon charges of drunkenness 18,698 persons; while, in 1841, the amount was reduced by one-third, the total being 13,204.

Clare.—Accounts have been received from Ennis, the assize-town of this county, stating that a collision took place on Monday, between the military and police and the peasantry of that town, in which two persons have been killed and twelve or fourteen others seriously wounded. The conflict was occasioned by an attempt on the part of a numerous mob to seize some flour mills, for the purpose of carrying off the flour. Several previous attempts of a similar character had been made, and a large body of police and military had been procured to protect the premises. The mob being warned to desist from their attack by one of the local magistrates, and refusing to do so, orders were given to the military to fire, in consequence of which two persons were killed on the spot and twelve or fourteen seriously wounded. The mob then dispersed, but considerable excitement continued to prevail in the town, and further investigation into the proceedings is expected to take place.

Londonderry.—We learn from the local papers that the total number of emigrants who have already left this port for America, during the present season, amounts to 5,936, consisting principally of small farmers and agricultural labourers.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The sitting of the General Assembly closed on Monday, the 30th ult. We have given, in a previous Number, a report of its most important proceedings. After Mr. Cunningham's motion for the abolition of patronage had been carried, Dr. Chalmers brought forward a motion for the adoption of an "overture" on the subject of the jurisdiction of the kirk, which was carried by 241 to 110. The overture adopted is as follows: "That the General Assembly declare that they cannot, in accordance with the word of God, the authorised and ratified standards of the church, and the dictates of their consciences, intrude ministers on reclaiming congregations, or carry on the government of Christ's church, subject to the coercion attempted by the Court of Session as above set forth, and that at the risk and hazard of suffering the loss of the temporal benefits conferred by the State, and the advantages of an establishment, they must, as by God's grace they will, refuse so to do; for, highly as they estimate these, they cannot put them in competition with the inalienable liberties of a church of Christ, which, alike by their duty and allegiance to their head and king, and by their ordination vows they are bound to maintain, notwithstanding whatever of trouble or persecution may arise." A resolution, or "deliverance," adopted by the Assembly the day before its prorogation, approving of the report of the non-intrusion committee, is one confirmatory of the principles which the former condemnation, *in toto*, of patronage involved. The report says, "The only real evil which can befal the church is, that she should falter in adherence to her fundamental principle; but, through the mercy of her Great Head, she is now, in truth, more firmly united in adherence to that principle than she has ever been at any former period. The principle itself is plain; and the duty of the church in regard to it is not less plain." Dr. Candlish, in moving the approval of this report, concluded in the following terms: "Sir, we stand in this Assembly for the first time these many years; yes, for the first time this century, upon a footing that will, that must command the confidence of the Christian people of Scotland. We have broadly protested against patronage, and declared it to be a grievance; we have resolved to adhere to the independence of the church, and we have pledged ourselves to defend the rights of our people, and we shall honestly perform what we have said; we are not going to 'keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the sense.' Sir, we have taken our stand against the encroachments of the civil courts, and is it consistent with the noble attitude in which we are placed to allow men, whether in office or out of it, to beat us down, and to deal with us in this miserable way—traffic and huckstering compromise—as if they were imposing some twopenny-tax, or laying upon us some trifling impost? No, sir; let us deal largely and liberally, and let us bring statesmen to do so too; for it is a great question of principle. Let us deal with it not considering it as only affecting *my* interests, or whether *I* can remain in the church, but a question affecting the interests of generations yet unborn—a question of principle, involving in it the liberty of the church and the constitution of the State." The Lord High Commissioner, in dissolving the Assembly, declared that he could not approve of its proceedings.

Glasgow.—Several large meetings of the unemployed operatives in this city have lately been held on Glasgow Green, at which the workmen have discussed the causes of their distress, and the best mode of alleviating it. At one of these meetings it was determined to proceed in a body to the city, for the purpose of soliciting charity, and accordingly they met in masses at the Royal Exchange, to commence a tour through the town for this purpose. These meetings and processions have caused great interruption to business and excited some alarm, and the police have been employed removing the obstructions and arresting some of the individuals concerned in them. A local paper informs us, that one individual, whose sympathies were excited by the appearance of so many men seeking bread, resolved on spending a sum of money for the purchase of loaves, and proceeded, accompanied by the greater portion of the unemployed, to a baker's shop, where he bought a considerable number of loaves, and handed them out to the crowd, by whom they were eagerly accepted. The pressure, however, became so great that the police were forced to interfere, and, for the protection of the gentleman himself, he was taken to the police office, where however he was at once set at liberty by the lieutenant on duty. The same paper adds that the relief committee have not as yet been able to meet the necessities of a large proportion of the labouring poor. At present about 4000 rations of soup and bread are distributed daily; 300 persons are employed at labour, either in breaking stones or levelling a piece of ground on the Milton estate, near to the Lunatic Asylum. An additional number will at once be set to these out-door employments, and about 200 webs will be given out for idle hand-loom weavers, thus extending the means of employment to 600 men; but even this, it is stated, will not meet the whole extent of the evil.

Leith.—Intelligence has been received of the total loss, by fire, whilst at sea, of the ship Barbara from this port. The fire broke out in the night of Sunday last in the German Ocean, about three miles from the Bell Rock Lighthouse; and the flames are described to have spread with such rapidity that those on board, amounting to 15 persons, were unable to save any property. Fortunately, however, they escaped by taking to the boats, and reached Montrose in safety, though much exhausted. The fire commenced in the hold of the vessel, but the circumstances under which it originated are at present unknown.

THEATRICALS.

HAYMARKET.—A new drama by Mr. Sheridan Knowles entitled "The Rose of Arragon," was produced at this theatre on Saturday, and met with decided success. The plot, which our space will not admit of our giving at any length, is briefly as follows:—The son of a King of Arragon falls in love with, and privately marries *Olivia*, the daughter of a wealthy peasant, called from her beauty the *Rose of Arragon*. The king, indignant at this act, resolves on setting it aside, sends his son to the army on the frontiers, and banishes *Olivia* from the palace. The result of this is a revolt among the people, who are already disaffected; the king is dethroned, and *Almagro*, a friend of *Olivia's* brother, who proves to be a perfidious and selfish villain, is appointed Regent of the Kingdom. *Almagro* then endeavours to gain possession of *Olivia*, of whom he has long been enamoured; and after a long train of cruelty on his part to effect his object, his plans ultimately fail; his treachery is discovered by his intimate friend, *Olivia's* brother, whom he has imposed on; and the *denouement* of the whole play is that the Prince, at the head of an army, returns at the critical moment when *Almagro* is about to compel *Olivia* to a forced marriage. He recovers possession of the kingdom for the King, his father, who then recognises his marriage with *Olivia*, and *Almagro* takes poison in despair. The acting throughout was well sustained; the principal characters being supported by Mr. and Mrs. C. Kean and Mr. Phelps, who were much applauded, and called for by the audience at the end of the play, which was announced for repetition.

Miscellaneous.

Sir Alexander Burnes.—The following narrative, derived from a Bombay paper, describing the circumstances attending the death of Sir A. Burnes, is furnished by a native servant who witnessed the transaction. It is probably the only authentic narrative of this melancholy event ever likely to appear before the public, and its perusal may be interesting to our readers:—DEPOSITION OF BOWH SINGH:—"Sir Alexander Burnes was duly informed by his Affghan servants the day previous to his murder that there was a stir in the city, and that if he remained in it his life would be in danger. They told him he had better go to the cantonments; this he declined doing, giving as his reason that the Affghans never received any injury from him, but, on the contrary, he had done much for them, and that he was quite sure they would never injure him. On the day of the murder, as early as three o'clock in the morning, a cossid (Wullee Mahomed) came to me. I was on duty outside. He said—'Go and inform your master immediately that there is a tumult in the city, and that the merchants are removing their goods and valuables from the shops.' I knew what my master had said on this subject the day before, so I did not like awakening him, but put on my chupras and went into the char choak. Here I met the Wuzeer Nuzamut Dowlah going towards my master's house. I immediately returned with him, and on our arrival awoke him, when my master dressed quickly, and went to the Wuzeer and talked with him some time; the Wuzeer endeavoured to induce him to go immediately into cantonments, assuring him it was not safe to remain in the city; he however persisted in remaining, saying, 'If I go, the Affghans will say that I was afraid, and ran away.' He, however, sent a note to Sir W. Macnaghten by Wullee Mahomed. A Chobdar came from the King to call the Wuzeer, who asked and obtained permission to go. At the door, the Wuzeer said to Sir Alexander Burnes, 'Why, you see already that some of Ameer Oollah Khan's people have collected to attack you; if you will allow me I shall disperse them.' He (Sir Alexander Burnes) said—'No; the King has sent for you; go to him without delay.' The Wuzeer accordingly mounted his horse and went away. The house gates were then closed, and were in a little time surrounded by Ameer Oollah Khan and his people. Hydur Khan, the late Kotwal of the city, whom Sir Alexander Burnes had turned out of office, brought fuel from the humam on the opposite side of the street, and set fire to the gates. The Wuzeer shortly returned from the Bala Hissar with one of the King's pultuns; on seeing the gates on fire, and the immense crowd about it, he took it apparently for granted that Sir A. Burnes had either escaped or been destroyed, and withdrew the regiment. At this time the whole mob of the city was collected, and the house in flames. The Jemidar of Chuprasses told Sir A. Burnes that there was a report of a regiment come to assist him. He was going up to the top of the house to look, and had got half way, when he met an Affghan, who said he had been looking about, and that there was not the least sign of a regiment. My master then turned back, and remarked that there was no chance of assistance coming either from cantonments or the King. A Mussulman, a Cashmeeree, came forward and said—'If your brother and chuprassees cease firing on the mob, I swear by the Koran that I will take you safe through the kirkee of the garden to the chandoul, the fort of the Kuzzilbashes; the firing ceased, and Sir A. Burnes agreed to accompany him, and for sake of disguise put on a chogha and loonge. The moment he came out of the door a few paces with the Cashmeeree, this wretch called out 'This is Sikundur Burnes!' He was rushed on by hundreds, and cut to pieces with their knives. His brother Captain Burnes, went out with him, and was killed before Sir Alexander; Captain Broadfoot was shot some time before in the house, and expired in half an hour. There was a guard of 1 Havildar, 1 Naik, and 12 Sepahis; they were all killed early in the affair; all the Hindoostanees, except myself were killed; his Sirdar Bearer, who is now with me, escaped, as he was at home; I got away by having an Affghan dress; all the Affghan servants deserted; I got into cantonments after being hid two days in a shop. Sir Alexander forbid the sepoys and others firing on the people until they set fire to the gates.'"

The Round Towers of Ireland.—Towards the close of last summer we announced to our readers that a discovery had been made of importance, in the elucidation of the mystery in which the origin of these structures was involved. We then gave details connected with the discovery of human remains within the foundation of Ardmore Tower. From that time to the present, we venture to affirm, more attention has been paid, and more of practical, rational investigation has been directed to the subject, than it ever previously received. We shall now proceed to state the discoveries made subsequently to that of Ardmore. In the month of September several of our fellow-citizens met by appointment, at Cashel, the Very Rev. Dr. Cotton, of Lismore, and Mr. Edward Odell, whose labours we before mentioned. The round tower was then examined. Although human remains were found within that structure, yet, because they were near the surface, mixed with earth and decayed timber, it was supposed they had been thrown in casually from the adjacent cathedral. But it is now to be noted that there was evidence of a previous delving; and the discoveries since made show at least a probability that the human bones there found had been disturbed from their original resting place within the foundation walls. It must, however, be admitted that the Cashel researches cannot be adduced as a positive instance of the sepulchral character of these towers. Not so with Cloyne; there, at a depth from the doorway of about 13 feet, being very near the same as at Ardmore, were found the bones of four human skeletons, lying in the direction from west to east. The space within which they lay was an irregular serrated oval of about six feet and a half by four. The Roscrea tower was opened three weeks since, at the request of our society, by Mr. E. Wall, of that town, who discovered human remains all through, from the doorway downwards, in a depth of over ten feet. The correspondence with Sir W. Betham has shown the success of the discoveries to which that learned and zealous antiquary has been instrumental. His noble friend the Marquis of Downshire caused to be opened the round tower of Drumbo. The tower of Maghera has also been opened, in both of which were found human remains. Similar results had previously attended the opening of the tower on Ram Island. Two most remarkable instances remain to be mentioned. We have the authority of Sir W. Betham that in the tower of Timahoe there were not only human bones, but the sepulchral urn was found; and by Mr. Black's history, we learn that in Abernethy tower (Scotland) human skulls and bones were found in great numbers, and there was also discovered an urn. These two facts prove that Timahoe and Abernethy towers, at least, were pagan structures, and leave a strong presumption in favour of the same inference with regard to the others.—*Cork Reporter.*

SPORTING.

ASCOT HEATH RACES.—These fashionable and attractive races commenced on Tuesday. The fineness of the weather and the presence of the Queen combined to draw a more numerous attendance than usual on the first day. Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, Count Mensdorff and his four sons, with a numerous suite, arrived on the Heath about one o'clock; and in her progress to the Royal stand, her Majesty was greeted with continued and enthusiastic cheers by the crowds who thronged the Grand Stand and the sides of the course. The Queen left immediately after the race for the Gold Vase, amid similar demonstrations of loyalty and attachment on the part of the company. The races, which did not begin till nearly two o'clock, commenced with

The Trial Plate of 50l., added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each. The New Mile (7 *subs.*)—Lord Westminster's Satirist, by Pantaloon (Robinson), 1; Sir J. Gerard's Meal, 2; Mr. Goodman's Rover, 3; Mr. Charlton's Lasso, 4; Mr. Payne's Rapture, 5; Mr. Osbaldeston's Sister to Alexandria, 6; Mr. Theobald's Glenury, 7. Betting—5 to 4 agst Satirist, and 6 to 4 agst Meal. The running was made at a slow pace by Meal, Lasso and Rapture lying up with her, and Satirist in the rear; they ran in this order to the road, where the speed mended, not without affecting the front rank, which continued as we have described it to be to the distance, where Satirist headed his horses, went on with the running, and won in a canter by two lengths; Rover passed Lasso half way up the distance, and obtained a very bad third place.

Sweepstakes of 200 *sovs. each. Swinley Course* (6 *subs.*)—Lord Westminster's Auckland (Robinson), 1; Lord G. Bentinck's Firebrand, 2; Col. Anson's The Puncher, 3. Betting, 5 to 4 on Auckland (who carried 2½ lb. over weight), and 5 to 4 agst Firebrand; the Puncher not mentioned. Firebrand made all the running at a moderate pace, the favourite lying off up to the distance, where he reached her quarters: at the stand he went to the mare's head, staid with her to the last, and won on the post by a neck easy.

The Ascot Stakes of 25 *sovs. each, with* 100 *added; the second to receive* 50 *sovs. out of the Stakes.* 2½ *miles.* (51 *subs., of whom* 32 *declared.*—Mr. Forth's Vibration, by Sir Hercules (Bell), 1; Mr. Forth's Hyllus, 2; Mr. Isaac Day's Tamburini, 3; Mr. Thornhill's E. O., 0; Mr. S. Scott's Mosque, 0; Lord Chesterfield's Rhodanthe, 0; Col. Peel's I-am-not-aware, 0; Mr. Gregory's Una, 0; Lord Villiers's Snowdrop, 0; Mr. Hornby's Revoke, 0; Lord Westminster's William de Fortibus, 0. Betting, 4 to 1 agst Rhodanthe and Tamburini, 6 to 1 agst Mosque, 5 to 1 agst I-am-not-aware, 8 to 1 agst E. O. and Vibration, and 9 to 1 agst Hyllus. The first running was made by I-am-not-aware and Mosque, right and left of whom, and well laid up, were Rhodanthe, Snowdrop, Tamburini, E. O., and William de Fortibus; behind them, Una and Revoke; and three or four lengths in the rear of all, Hyllus and Vibration. At a good, but not superior pace, the position continued as we have described to the top turn, when Rhodanthe took the lead from I-am-not-aware, and made strong play to the turn for straight running, by which time Snowdrop, I-am-not-aware, Revoke, and Mosque had had enough of it. Hyllus and Vibration, who had been creeping up from the old mile post, now showed in front, headed Rhodanthe at the distance, and finished the race, Vibration winning easy by a length. Tamburini was a bad third, Rhodanthe fourth, and I-am-not-aware fifth.

The Gold Vase, given by her Majesty, added to a Sweepstakes of 20 *sovs. each. Two miles* (10 *subs.*)—Mr. Pettit's St. Francis (Robinson), 1; Mr. Combe's The Nob, 2; Mr. Ord's Beeswing, 3. The following also ran: Sir G. Heathcote's Pannakeen, Lord Exeter's Bosphorus, Lord Chesterfield's Jack, Lord G. Bentinck's Yorkshire Lady, and Mr. Combe's Rosalind. Rosalind made play at a steady pace, followed by Beeswing, two lengths behind whom was St. Francis, The Nob lying fourth, and Jack fifth. No change worthy of notice took place until they reached the last turn, where St. Francis took up the running, Beeswing being second, Rosalind third, and The Nob fourth: they ran thus to the stand, where The Nob passed Rosalind, and a splendid race ensued, St. Francis winning on the post by a head, and The Nob beating the old mare by half a neck. Rosalind was a respectable fourth.

The St. James's Palace Stakes of 100 *sovs. each. Old mile.* (11 *subs.*)—Lord G. Bentinck's Misdeal, by Camel (Rogers), 1; Mr. Greville's Gunter, 2; Lord Stradbroke's Jeremy Diddler, 3; Mr. Thornhill's Espartero, 4. Betting, 7 to 4 agst Misdeal, and 5 to 2 agst Espartero. Gunter made the running to the turn, where Espartero took it up; Misdeal laid off to the stand, where he went a-head, and won easy by a couple of lengths.

Two-year-olds Sweepstakes of 50 *sovs. each. Three quarters of a mile.* (4 *subs.*)—Sir G. Heathcote's b. c., by Glaucus, Cantatrice (Nat) 1; Mr. Goodman's Botherem, 2. Betting, 6 to 5 on the Glaucus colt, who made a waiting race, and won on the post by a neck.

The Ascot Derby Stakes of 50 *sovs. each. Swinley Course.* (16 *subs.*)—Duke of Bedford's Envoy (Robinson), 1; Lord Chesterfield's Sir Harry, 2; Sir G. Heathcote's Arkansas, 3. Betting, 3 to 1 on Sir Harry, who was beaten in a canter: Arkansas was half distanced.

Sweepstakes of 50 *Sovs. each.* 20 *ft. Cup Course.* (4 *subs.*)—Mr. Thornhill's Espartero walked over; Mr. S. Lacus's The Traitor withdrew his stake.

WEDNESDAY.—The attendance of company was not numerous, the interest felt in this day's races being usually much less than in those of Tuesday and Thursday. The following is an account of the running, which commenced with

The Swinley Stakes of 25 *sovs. each. Last mile and a half.* (5 *subs.*)—Mr. Shelley's Iole, walked over.

The Coronation Stakes of 100 *sovs. each. New mile.* (11 *subs.*)—Lord Exeter's f., by Touchstone out of Amima (Mann), 1; Lord Chesterfield's Dil bar, by Touchstone, 2. Betting, 6 to 4 on the Amima filly, which made what running there was, and won by half a length.

Sweepstakes of 100 *sovs. each. Old mile.* 9 *subs.*—Mr. Gregory's Barrier (Robinson), 1; Lord Westminster's Auckland, 2; Sir G. Heathcote's Hydaspes, 3; Mr. Rush's c. by Plenipotentiary, out of Maresfield's dam, 4. Betting, 5 to 4 on Auckland, 5 to 2 agst Barrier, and 7 to 2 agst Hydaspes. Barrier made the running at a steady pace, followed by Hydaspes, Auckland third, and the Plenipo colt about two lengths in his rear. The speed and places continued thus to the distance, where Hydaspes gave way, and Auckland took his place in attendance on Barrier. At the half distance they closed, and made so brilliant and close a finish, that until the Judge had awarded the victory to Barrier by a head, it was impossible to say which had won.

Plate of 50*l. The winner to be sold for* 200*l. Swinley Course.*

—Mr. Wreford's f. by Taurus—Escape (Howlett)	0	1
Mr. Balchin's Dromedary	0	2
Lord Rosslyn's Cornuto	3	0

The following also started: Gen Wyndham's Aspatria, Mr. Hervey's Saracena, Mr. J. Day's Mulciber, Mr. Coleman's Guzelle, Mr. Booth's St. Jean d'Acre, and Mr. Goodman's c. by Langar, d. by Cervantes. Betting, 3 to 1 agst the winner, 4 to 1 agst St. Jean d'Acre, 5 to 1 agst Cornuto, and 6 to 1 agst Mulciber. St. Jean d'Acre and Mulciber made strong running to the distance, where Dromedary, the Escape filly, and Cornuto left the crowd, and made a beautiful race home, the first two finishing with a dead heat, beating Cornuto by half a length; the others were tailed off. For the deciding heat it was 6 to 4 on the Escape filly, which made all the running, and won by a full length.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 *guineas. From the New Mile-post once round and in.*—Mr. Nightingale's Ajax (Sly), 1; Lord Westminster's Satirist, 2; Mr. Thornhill's E. O., 3. Betting, 4 and 5 to 1 on Satirist, and 8 to 1 agst Ajax. Ajax took the lead at a slow pace, followed by E. O., the favourite lying a couple of lengths behind the latter; they ran thus till near the top turn, where a dog ran into the course right in front of Satirist, who went over him, and was nearly over the ropes; at this moment Ajax increased the pace, and with a lead of several lengths ran nearly round the course, Satirist never approaching him until he reached the stand; Robinson then made an effort, but failed, Ajax winning cleverly by three-parts of a length, without having been headed.

THURSDAY.—This being the great day of the races, the "Gold Cup" day, the course was crowded from an early hour; and long before the amusements of the day commenced, the Heath was covered with thousands of visitors. The fineness of the weather added greatly to the enjoyment of the sport, and the presence of the Queen with a numerous Suite, as on Tuesday, gave additional interest to the scene. Her Majesty, who was again enthusiastically received, arrived on the course about one, and left immediately after the race for the Gold Cup. A few minutes after the Queen's arrival the racing began in the following order:—

The Windsor Castle Stakes of 100 *sov. each. The new mile.* (4 *subs.*)

Lord Exeter's f. by Touchstone, out of Amima	(Mann)	1
Lord G. Bentinck's Misdeal		2

Betting—Even on the filly, 2 to 1 having previously been laid on the horse. The filly made all the running, and won cleverly by half a length.

The Buckingham Palace Stakes of 200 *sov. each. Swinley Course.* (11 *subs.*)

Mr. Greville's Gunter, by Bay Middleton	(Nat)	1
Lord G. Bentinck's Flytrap		2
Lord Exeter's Albion		3

Betting—5 to 4 agst Flytrap, 7 to 4 agst Gunter, and 3 to 1 agst Albion. Gunter took the lead at starting, was never caught, and won in a canter by two lengths; a fine race for second.

The Windsor Town Plate of 50l. The winner to be sold for 100l. T.Y.C

Mr. Graydon's Miss Heathcote, by Velocipede,	(F. Butler)	1
Lord G. Bentinck's African, by Mulatto		2
Lord Exeter's Patchworth		3

The following were not placed:—Mr. Legge's Decision; Capt. Gardnor's Ben Brace; Mr. Dicker's Little Nell; Mr. Goodman's Music; Mr. Worley's Conjugation; Mr. Garrard's The Dandy; and Capt. Ives's Folly. Betting—5 to 2 agst Miss Heathcote, and 4 to 1 each agst African and Folly. Won by two lengths after an indifferent race. Patchworth a bad third, Folly a bad fourth. The winner was claimed by Lord G. Bentinck.

The Coburg Stakes of 100 sov. each. (9 *subs.*)—Mr. Gregory's Barrier, walked over.

The Gold Cup, value 300 sov., by Sub. of 20 sov. each, with 200 add. About two miles and a half. (11 *subs.*)

Mr. Orde's Beeswing, by Dr. Syntax	(Cartwright)	1
Mr. Combe's The Nob		2
Mr. Pettit's St. Francis		3
Mr. Thornhill's Eringo		4
Mr. Kirby's Lanercost		5

Betting—Even on Lanercost, 7 to 2 agst St. Francis, 4 to 1 agst The Nob, 6 to 1 agst Beeswing, and 20 to 1 agst Eringo. Eringo was first from the post, and kept in front for a quarter of a mile; the mare then overpowered her jockey and went away with a good lead, followed by Eringo, Lanercost lying third, The Nob fourth, and St. Francis last. In making the top turn the pace became severe, but no alteration in the places were observable until they reached the brick kiln, where Lanercost was beaten, and at the turn he was last in the race. Eringo held the second place to the Stand, where The Nob passed him and challenged the mare—for a moment he headed her, but the "pride o the north" resumed her position in a couple of strides, and, after a fine race, won by half a length. St. Francis was a good third; the others were beaten off. Lanercost pulled up lame. The race came off at half-past three.

Sweepstakes of 100 *sov. each. New Mile.* (7 *subs.*)—.

Lord Westminster's Auckland	(Robinson)	1
Sir G. Heathcote's Dark Susan		2
Lord Exeter's Saros		3
Lord G. Bentinck's Muley Hassan		4

Betting—3 to 1 on Auckland. Muley Hassan led at a bad pace to the road, where Auckland took it up, and with Dark Susan at his heels, went on to the end, winning easily by a length.

Sweepstakes of 30 *sov. each. T. Y. C.* (3 *subs.*)—

Mr. Coleman's Jamal	(Nat)	0	1
Mr. Ford's Spiteful		0	2
Col. Wyndham's Tom Thumb		3	0

Betting—Even on Spiteful, 7 to 4 agst Tom Thumb, and 2 to 1 agst Jamal. Jamal made all the running to the stand, where Spiteful quitted the waiting system, reached his head, and made it a dead heat on the post. Tom Thumb was beaten off. The deciding heat was won by a head only, Jamal the favourite.

The Grand Stand Plate of 100 *sov.* (*handicap*). *Once round and a distance.*

Mr. Mare's Argos	(Crouch)	1
Mr. Gardnor's Monops		0
Mr. Combe's Rosalind		0

The following also started: Col. Peel's I-am-not-aware, Mr. Wyndham's Nora Creina, Mr. Shelley's Daddy Longlegs, Lord G. Bentinck's Yorkshire Lady, Mr. Osbaldeston's Sister to Alexandrina, Lord Exeter's Revision, Mr. Lichtwald's Miss Stilton, and Mr. Graydon's Helpmate. Betting—3 to 1 each agst Rosalind and Miss Stilton, 9 to 2 agst Monops, 5 to 1 agst I-am-not-aware, and 6 to 1 agst Nora Creina. Nora Creina, Miss Stilton, and Revision laid in front to the straight running, where Argos headed them, and after a fine race won by a neck. A dead heat for second between Monops and Rosalind.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, JUNE 10.—We have had very little English Wheat up since Monday which has been taken off at fully that day's quotations.—For free Foreign the demand has been limited, but we do not observe any alteration in its value; in floating cargoes and bonded there is little doing, the holders generally being firm in their demands, which buyers are unwilling to comply with.—Barley, Beans, and Peas, are each 1s. dearer. Oats have also advanced 1s. per qr., but the demand is not so lively as on Wednesday, although still active for bonded at fully 2s. over Monday's prices.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.

		s. s.		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk			White	50 to 68	Red	40 to 60
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire				50 to 58	White	50 to 62
Barley			Malting and distilling	20 to 25	Grind.	20 to 25
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			Polands	15 to 25	Feed	15 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch			Feed	19 to 21	Potato	17 to 25
—— Irish			Feed	8 to 20	Potato	15 to 24
Rye				30 to 34		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new		24 to 33	Tick	23 to 36	Harrow	28 to 38
—— Pigeon, Heligoland		31 to 40	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White		31 to 35	Maple	28 to 31	Grey	25 to 28

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
April 29	61 0	27 7	19 1	31 7	31 6	32 1
May 6	60 8	27 4	19 9	32 3	31 8	30 7
— 13	59 9	26 3	19 6	31 3	31 9	31 3
— 20	60 9	25 11	19 5	32 4	31 7	31 4
— 27	61 10	25 11	19 7	33 7	32 1	30 11
June 3	63 6	26 6	19 7	33 6	32 5	32 5
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	61 3	26 7	19 6	32 5	31 10	31 5
Duties	11 0	10 0	7 0	10 6	10 6	10 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.			Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas.
English	6186 Sks.	—	Brls.	5432	775	6263	9729	—	786	81
Irish	280 ,,	—	,,	33	220	—	12468	—	—	—
Foreign	285 ,,	400	,,	27907	—	—	3000	—	20	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—T. Watts, Rugby, Warwickshire, licensed-victualler—T. Armstrong, Abchurch-lane, merchant—John Steggall, Guildford-street, publisher.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—T. Atkinson, Lancaster, grocer—H. Brayne, Nine Elms, Battersea, coal merchant.

BANKRUPTS.—T. Ginger, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, innkeeper—W. Laurence, Lombard-street, money scrivener—Josiah Barlow, Manchester, hatter—J. Brettargh, Pendleton, Manchester, timber-dealer—T. Jones, Brecon, Breconshire, woolstapler—N. M'Leod and C. B. Yarrow, Liverpool, ship-brokers—G. P. Kennan and A. Samson, Manchester, calico printers—H. M. Walker and T. Cosson, Manchester, corn factors—T. Barter, Poole, surgeon—R. Russell, Bradford, Yorkshire, provision dealer—R. B. Thompson, Wood-street, Cheapside, warehouseman—H. Stevens, Willian, Hertfordshire, and J. Stevens, Clophill, Bedfordshire, builders—S. Forster, Gateshead, Durham, ironfounder—W. G. Smith, Vauxhall-walk, Surrey, surgeon—S. D. Moss, Rochdale, draper—O. Johnson, Maldon and Great Braxted, Essex, coal merchant—M. Bower, Birmingham, gilt toy manufacturer—J. Atkinson, Leeds, builder—H. Baird, Gloucester, grocer—J. Triggs, Southampton, upholsterer—J. Mills, Clapham, ship owner—B. Parkin, D. [illegible], and J. Farrar, Bristal, Yorkshire, cotton-warp doublers—Thomas Tatham, Burton in-Lonsdale, lime-burner—D. Whatley, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, scrivener—W. Kempster, South Weald, Essex, innkeeper—J. Pearson, Kingswinsford, Stafford, maltster.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Allan, Edinburgh, grocer—J. Alexander and Son, Glasgow, wrights and builders—T. Taylor, Perth, ironmonger—Geo. Fairley and P. Houston, Glasgow, builders—Wm. Wilkie, Edinburgh, paper-stainer—W. Horton, Glasgow, merchant.

BIRTHS.—On the 27th ult., at Guy Harlings, Chelmsford, the lady of Dr Badeley, of a son—On the 4th inst., at Leamington Priors, the lady of Andrew Wight, Esq., of Ormiston, of a son—On the 7th inst., at Addlestrop-house, the Lady Eleanor Cathcart, of a daughter—On the 8th inst., at the Parsonage, St. St. George's, Camberwell, the lady of the Rev. S. Smith, of a son—On the 8th inst., at Bleak-hall Villa, New Park-road, Clapham-park, Mrs. J. M. Dods, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 7th inst., at Leckhampton, Gloucestershire, J. Patrickton, Esq., of the Madras army, to Isabella Helen, daughter of the late George Nicholls, Esq.—On the 9th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, G. C. Yarborough, Esq., of Campemount, in the county of York, to Mary Louisa, youngest daughter of R. Heathfield, Esq., of Green-lanes, Stoke Newington.

DIED.—On the 4th instant, at Hackney, Mr. G. H. Toulmin, R.N., aged [illegible] years—On the [illegible] inst., Rosa, the wife of Henry Talbot, Esq., of Oatland, near Kidderminster, aged 70—On the 7th inst., C. Harris, Esq., of Coventry, aged 67—On the 7th inst., at Ryde, Isle of Wight, F. P. Stubbs, Esq., of Hyde Park-place, formerly of Long-acre—On the 8th inst., in Arbour-street, Commercial-road, S. Galilee, Esq., in the 87th year of his age—On the 9th instant, Allimia, daughter of the Lord Bishop of Worcester—On the 10th ult., at Toronto, Upper Canada, Emily, the lady of Mr. Justice Hagerman, and daughter of W. Merry, Esq., of Cheltenham.

MAUND'S BOTANIC GARDEN.
Large, 1s. 6d.; small, 1s.

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THE FLORAL REGISTER, included in each number, contains sixteen nicely engraved Woodcuts, with much information in little compass. The AUCTARIUM, too, given therewith, contains much gardening information, original and selected.—Back numbers or volumes may be had. See Advertisement in last week's *Chronicle.*

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This Work has been noticed in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for June; "John Bull," May 7; "United Service Gazette," May 14; "Gardeners' Chronicle," May 14; "Globe," May 17; "Atlas," May 28; and "Athenæum," June 4.

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JOURNAL of the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of ENGLAND.

CONTENTS:—On Improvements in West Norfolk. By Earl Spencer.—On the Draught of Ploughs. By Henry J. Hannam, Esq.—Account of a Field Thorough Drained. By Sir Robert Peel, Bart.—On Geology and Agriculture in Cornwall, Devon, and West Somerset. By Sir Henry De la Beche.—Observations on the Wheat-midge. By Professor Henslow.—On the Great or Jersey Trench-Plough. By Col. Le Couteur.—On various Insects affecting the Turnip Crops. By John Curtis, F.L.S.—The value of different kinds of Fodder. By the Rev. W. L. Rham.—Cottage Economy and Cookery. By J. French Burke, Esq.—The Present State of Agricultural Mechanics. By John Morton, jun.—The Black Earth of the Central Regions of Russia. By R. I. Murchison, F.R.S.—The Application of Science to Agriculture. By Professor Daubeny.—Miscellaneous Communications and Notices: Application of Blue Shale to the Surface of Land. Improved Dibbling Wheel. On different Manures as a substitute for Bones in the Growth of Turnips. On the Drainage of Land.

APPENDIX, containing—Prizes for the Meeting at Bristol. Regulations for the Exhibition at Bristol. Prizes and Conditions for Essays and Reports. Rules of Competition for Prize Essays for 1843.

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Attlee, Sarah, widow of William Attlee, at Mrs. Hates's, Beddington Park Lodge, Wallington, Surrey, aged 71	117
Collyer, William, nurseryman, Horsell Birch, Surrey, aged 81	114
Suttle, Thomas, gardener, Trafalgar-st., Walworth, aged 69	84
Parrot, James, gardener, Maidstone, Kent, aged 74	80
Anderson, James, gardener, 17, Regent-street, Mile-End-road, aged 70	42
Suffell, William, gardener, 43, Park-place, Dorset-square, Marylebone, aged 66	16

The election has consequently fallen on Attlee, Collyer, and Suttle.

J. J. BOWLER, Hon. Sec.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 25—1842. SATURDAY, JUNE 18. PRICE 6*d*.

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ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

MEMBERS of the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of ENGLAND who expect to be able to attend the Meeting of the Society at Bristol in July next, are requested by the Local Committee of that place to transmit their names to Mr. JAMES MARMONT, 15, Corn-street, Bristol, in order to aid the arrangements which the Local Committee are making for the commodious reception and comfort of the Members at the ensuing Meeting.

JAMES HUDSON,
Secretary.

London, May 27, 1842.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—AWARD of MEDALS at the EXHIBITION at the GARDEN, JUNE 11, 1842.

THE GOLD KNIGHTIAN MEDAL.—1, to Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., for a large collection of Stove and Greenhouse plants; 2, to Mr. May, gr. to E. Goodheart, Esq., of Langley Park, for 20 species of Cape Heaths.

THE GOLD BANKSIAN MEDAL.—1, to Mr. Bell of Chelsea Hospital, for a large collection of Pelargoniums; 2, to Mr. Catleugh, of Chelsea, for a large collection of Pelargoniums: 3, to Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, for a large collection of Stove and Greenhouse plants; 4, to Mr Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., for a small collection of Stove and Greenhouse plants; 5, to Mr. Catleugh, Chelsea, for a small collection of Stove and Greenhouse plants; 6, to Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, for Stove and Greenhouse Climbers; 7, to Mr. Dodds, gr. to Sir G. Warrender, Bart., for a miscellaneous collection of Fruit; 8, to Mr. Henderson, gr. to Sir G. Beaumont, Bart., for a miscellaneous collection of Fruit; 9, to Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq., Jun., for six species of Orchidaceous plants; 10, to Messrs. Rollisson, of Tooting, for six species of Orchidaceous plants.

THE LARGE SILVER GILT MEDAL.—1, To Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, for a large collection of Pelargoniums; 2, to Mr. Bourne, gr. to Sir E. Paget, for a small collection of Pelargoniums; 3, to Mr. Catleugh, of Chelsea, for a small collection of Pelargoniums; 4, to Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill, for a large collection of Stove and Greenhouse plants; 5, to Mr. Toy, gr. to R. Alston, Esq., for Grapes; 6, to Mr. J. Davis, gr. to Sir S. H. Clarke, Bart., for Grapes; 7, to Mr. Brewin, gr. to R. Gunter, Esq., for Providence Pineapples; 8, to Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., for twenty species of Cape Heaths; 9, to Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, for twenty species of Cape Heaths.

THE LARGE SILVER MEDAL.—1, To Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill, for a small collection of Pelargoniums; 2, to Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, for a small collection of Pelargoniums; 3, to Mr. Milne, gr. to C. S. Chauncey, Esq., for common Garden Roses; 4, to Mrs. Fleming, of Binstead, Isle of Wight, for Chinese Roses; 5, to Messrs. Paul and Son, of Cheshunt, for common Garden Roses; 6, to Messrs. Lane and Son, of Gt. Berkhampstead, for Chinese Roses; 7, to Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., for Herbaceous Calceolarias; 8, to Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., for Shrubby Calceolarias; 9, to Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, for Shrubby Calceolarias; 10, to Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, for a small collection of Stove and Greenhouse plants; 11, to Mr. Pawley, of Bromley, for a small collection of Stove and Greenhouse plants; 12, to Mr. Clark, gr. to M. T. Smith, Esq., of Shirley Park, for a small collection of Stove and Greenhouse plants; 13, to Mr. G. Shiells, gr. to Lord Blantyre, for a miscellaneous collection of Fruit; 14, to Mr. Chapman, of Vauxhall, for a miscellaneous collection of Fruit; 15, to Mr. Judd, gr. to G. Knott, Esq., for Black Hamburgh Grapes; 16, to Mr. Bell, of Norwich, for Black Hamburgh Grapes; 17, to Mr. Whomes, gr. to E. Foster, Esq., for a Queen Pine-apple; 18, to Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, for twenty species of Cape Heaths; 19, to Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill, for six species of Cape Heaths; 20, to Mr. Pawley, Bromley, for six species of Cape Heaths; 21, to Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq., for Tall Cacti in flower; 22, to Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., for six species of Orchidaceous plants; 23, to Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq., for Saccolabium præmorsum; 24, to Messrs. Rollisson, of Tooting, for Saccolabium guttatum; 25, to Mr. Veitch, of Exeter, for Erica depressa; 26, to Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq., for Ixora coccinea; 27, to W. H. Story, Esq., for Hybrid Ericas.

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THE SILVER BANKSIAN MEDAL.—1, to Mr. Willmer, of Sunbury, for Pinks; 2, to Mr. Cobbett, of Horsell, for Moss Roses; 3, to Mrs. Fleming, Isle of Wight, for Common Garden Roses; 4, to Messrs. Lane, of Berkhampstead, for Common Garden Roses; 5, to Mr. Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth, for Common Garden Roses; 6, to Alex. Rowland, Esq., for Chinese Roses; 7, to Mr. Toy, gr. to R. Alston, Esq., for Chinese Roses; 8, to Mr. Cobbett, of Horsell, for Chinese Roses; 9, to Messrs. Wood and Sons, of Maresfield, for Chinese Roses: 10, to Mr. Catleugh, of Chelsea, for Herbaceous Calceolarias; 11, to Mr. Joynes, gr. to Mrs. Hall, of Totteridge, for Shrubby Calceolarias; 12, to Mr. Pamplin, of Walthamstow, for a Seedling Pelargonium (Duke of Devonshire); 13, to Messrs. Lockhart, of Cheapside, for Ranunculuses; 14, to Mr. Falconer, gr. to A. Palmer, Esq., for a small collection of Stove and Greenhouse plants; 15, to Mr. Chapman, of Vauxhall, for Black Hamburgh Grapes; 16, to Mr. W. Pillans, of Woodchester Park, for Black Hamburgh Grapes; 17, to Mr. J. Campbell, gr. to Gen. O'Loughlin, for Grapes; 18, to Mr. Mitchell, gr. to Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, for Peaches and Nectarines; 19, to Mr. Scott, gr. to Sir G. Staunton, Bart., for Fruit of the Musa Dacca; 20, to Mr. R[illegible], gr. to Sir G. Wilson, for a Cantaloup Melon; 21, to Mr. Edmonds, gr. to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, for Peristeria pendula; 22, to Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, for Achimenes longiflora; 23, to Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, for Pavetta caffra; 24, to Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., for Ixora coccinea; 25, to Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq., for Elichrysum humile; 26, to Mr. Falconer, gr. to A. Palmer, Esq., for Polygala oppositifolia.

THE CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.—1, to Mr. Beck, for a Seedling Pelargonium: 2, to Mr. T. Basset, of Bodmin, for a Seedling Pelargonium; 3, to Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., for Seedling Calceolarias; 4, to Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., for Seedling Calceolarias; 5, to Mr. Brown, gr. to Messrs. Clews, for Black Hamburgh Grapes; 6, to Mr. J. Fish, gr. to H. H. Oddie, Esq. for Melons; 7, to Mr. Leslie, gr. to J. Fleming, Esq., M.P. for Strawberries and Cherries; 8, to Mr. Elliott, gr. to J. B. Boothby, Esq., for Strawberries; 9, to Mr. T. Baldwin, of Turnham Green, for Apples and Strawberries; 10, to Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., for Leschenaultia formosa: 11, to Mr. Falconer, gr. to A. Palmer, Esq., for Erica depressa; 12, to Mr. Saulter, gr. to J. M. Yeeles, Esq., of Bath, for Erica tricolor; 13, to Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq., for Achimenes longiflora: 14, to Mr. R. Forrest, of Kensington, for Statice arborea; 16, to Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, for a Seedling Digitalis.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY of LONDON.—

The Third SHOW of this Society will take place on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, when numerous PRIZES will be awarded for PINKS, RANUNCULUSES, PELARGONIUMS, HEARTSEASE, and ROSES, independently of a SILVER CUP OF THE VALUE OF FIVE GUINEAS, presented by D. SHEARES, Jun., Esq., for a Collection of 36 ROSES, in single Blooms; together with First and Second Class Prizes for as many Seedlings as may be produced deserving of them. The Seedlings to be shown as follows:—

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	1841	..	6 Blooms.
Pelargoniums	1841	..	the Plant.
	1842	..	a Truss.

Seedlings may be forwarded to the Secretary on the morning of the Show, by 11 o'clock, carriage paid, together with the entrance-money of 1s. each.

T. C. WILDMAN, Hon. Sec.

At the Show of Carnations and Picotees on the 19th July, a SILVER CUP WILL BE PRESENTED BY DR. LINDLEY, for the best first-class Seedling PICOTEE of the present year.

WEST LONDON GRAND FLORICULTURAL EXHIBITION,

for Prizes of Two SILVER CUPS, and 23 MEDALS, under the Superintendence of Mr. J. T. Neville, will be held in the Grounds of the Almshouses of the Butchers' Charitable Institution, at Walham Green, Fulham Green, Fulham, on Wednesday, the 22d, and Thursday, the 23d June.

Also a LADIES' BAZAAR and FANCY FAIR, under the Patronage of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Adelaide, in aid of the Building Fund.

Military and Quadrille Bands will attend. The Gates will be opened at 12 o'clock each day. Admission, One Shilling.

JAMES NESS, Sec.

4, Dyer's Buildings, Holborn.

PELARGONIUM SOCIETY.

THE OBJECT of this SOCIETY is to form a fund expressly devoted to supplying Prizes for SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS. The first distribution will take place at the Meeting of the Horticultural Society, at Chiswick, on July 9th. Subscription 1*l*. per annum. Gentlemen desirous of contributing to the Fund, are requested to address their letters to Mr. Fox, 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden. The prizes, which the Society can afford to offer, will be announced the week previous to the Show.

SUNBURY NURSERY, MIDDLESEX.

S. T. WILLMER, Florist to Her Majesty, will have Plants of 20 new superb PINKS to send out in September, at 5*s*. per pair. Cooper's Prince Albert, large red-laced, back tier flower; Cooper's Princess Royal, fine violet-laced, with rose leaf, constant, fine show flowers. Blooms of them may be seen at Messrs. Warner and Co.'s, Cornhill; Mrs. Johnson's, Grand-row, Covent Garden; and Willmer and Son's, King's-road, Chelsea.—June 16.

ROSES.

MESSRS. LANE and SON, GREAT BERKHAMPSTED, Herts, have the honour to inform their Friends that their extensive Collection of ROSES, &c., are now in BLOOM; and they can state with confidence that those who favour their Nurseries with a visit during the season will be highly gratified.

The Trains leave Euston-square, London, at the following hours: 7, 8, ½-pt. 1, 3, and 6 respectively; returning at 7, 9, 11, and 12, 20 m. pt. 4, and 20 m. pt. 8. The Nurseries are about a quarter of a mile from the Berkhampsted station. All the Trains stop at Tring, 4½ miles beyond Berkhampsted; and persons arriving too late for the Berkhampsted Trains, may avail themselves of this opportunity.

ROSES.

T. RIVERS, Jun., respectfully informs his Friends that his Collection will be in full blow from the 18th or 20th inst. The Collection is of much greater extent, and, he flatters himself, will prove this season more interesting than any previous.

Trains per Northern and Eastern Railway run from London at the following hours, stopping at Harlow and Sawbridgeworth Stations alternately, both of which are equidistant from the Nursery, viz., one mile:—Morning, 8 o'clock, ½ past 9, ½ past 11; Afternoon, ½ past 1, ½ past 3, ½ past 4, and 8 o'clock. The journey is performed by the Trains in one hour: the last up-train is at ½ past 6.—Sawbridgeworth, June 9th.

ROSES.

E. DENYER, NURSERYMAN and FLORIST, Loughborough-road, North Brixton, near London, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that his splendid COLLECTION OF ROSES are now in bloom, and worthy of inspection. He has increased his last year's stock with all the new varieties worthy of notice, and informs them that the period of blooming is the best time for orders to be given, as a better selection, as to colour, form, &c., can then be made.

ROSES.

MESSRS. PAUL & SON, Florists, &c., Cheshunt, Herts., having been requested by many admirers of the ROSE to give notice when their Collection would be in the greatest perfection of bloom, have the pleasure of announcing the PRESENT TIME, and flatter themselves, that whoever visits their grounds will be highly gratified.

To the numerous company who honoured them with a visit last season they beg to intimate, that their Collection this season will prove doubly interesting in consequence of the numerous additions of new and fine Roses received from abroad.

Cheshunt is only 13 miles from London, situated on the high road from London to Hertford and Ware, being a delightful carriage-drive from the West End, [illegible] and Theobald's Park, or through Tottenham and Waltham Cross.

The Northern and Eastern Railway also affords a cheap and expeditious method of reaching the Nurseries, trains running from London to Waltham Cross in the short space of half an hour, from whence a coach runs to the Nurseries in ten minutes.

N.B.—The trains run from the station, High-street, Shoreditch, eight times daily, and return eight times, all stopping at the Waltham Cross Station.

Cheshunt Nurseries, June 18, 1842.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.—W. SKIRVING,

WALTON NURSERY, LIVERPOOL, begs leave to offer to the Public his extensive Stock of this interesting hardy Tree, at the following Prices, viz.—

2 years' old from Seed	. . .	5s. each.
3 ,, ,,	. . .	10s. 6d.
4 ,, ,,	. . .	21s.

W. S. also offers fine Plants of Araucaria Braziliensis, 2½ feet high, at 42s. each; and some very fine specimens of that most beautiful of all trees, the Araucaria excelsa, five to six feet high, at Ten Guineas each. The above Plants are all in pots, and can be sent safely to any part of this Kingdom, or the Continent.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.

MESSRS. W. and F. YOUELL beg respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry who are desirous of enriching their Arboretums and Plantations with this truly ornamental and hardy tree, that they are offering fine strong Plants, 2 years old, from seed, in pots, at 5s. per plant, 60s. per dozen, or 20*l*. per 100, which they will warrant perfectly hardy, having had several hundred standing fully exposed to the severity of the late winter, without receiving the slightest detriment, in a situation completely open to the north-easterly gales, and within 500 yards of the wash of the sea.

Those who are unacquainted with the habit and description of the above can obtain an engraving, taken from a plant in the Arboretum of the Earl of Orford, together with a description, by enclosing 4 postage stamps. To be obtained also of their Agents, Messrs. Flanagan and Co., 9, Mansion House-street; and of Messrs. Noble, 152, Fleet-street, London.

CEDRUS DEODARA.

Fine Plants of this elegant and ornamental hardy tree may also be obtained of Messrs. W. and F. Y., at the following prices:

3 years old, from seed, 9 to 11 inches, 84s. per dozen.
2 ,, ,, 5 to 7 ,, 63s. ,,

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, May 19, 1842.

GREAT YARMOUTH NURSERY.

NEW AND DISTINCT FUCHSIAS. — Messrs. YOUELL have much pleasure in submitting the following enlarged List of their Superb Collection of FUCHSIAS. Every care has been observed in selecting only those that possess great beauty and distinctness; and will be found to contain all the beautiful varieties sent out by various parties this season, which they can confidently recommend:

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Fuchsia Affinis, or Radicans	2	0	Ilicifolia	3	6
— Arborea	2	0	Inflata fulgida	3	6
— Arborea grandiflora	3	6	Insignis	2	0
— Aurantia	3	6	Invincible	2	0
— Belladifoliata, or Belliana, or Rosea alba, pure white, beautifully tipt with rose	5	0	Loudoni	5	0
			Macnabiana	5	0
			Magnifica	2	0
			Magnifica. (May's)	2	6
Bicolor	3	6	Middletonia	5	0
Bruceana	2	0	Mirabilis	2	0
Carnea	3	6	Monypennii	3	6
Chandlerii	1	6	Multiflora erecta	1	6
Conspicua	2	0	Pendula terminalis	2	0
Conspicua arborea	5	0	Princeps	5	0
Cordata superba	2	0	Racemiflora	2	6
Corymbiflora	2	0	Racemosa	3	6
C[illegible]a	5	0	Ricartonii	1	6
Dalstonii	2	0	Smithii	2	6
Dicksonii	5	0	Splendida	2	0
Elegans superba	3	6	Standishii	1	6
Erecta tricolor	3	6	Stylosa Conspicua	2	0
Excelsa	5	0	— Elegans	3	6
Eximia	2	6	— Maxima	3	6
Floribunda (Dickson's)	5	0	— Pulchella	3	6
Formosa elegans	1	6	Thompsonia superba	5	0
Fulgens Multiflora	2	6	Towardii	3	6
Globosa Variegata	3	6	Tricolor	5	0
Grandiflora Maxima	1	6	Usherii	3	6
Grandis	2	0	Venus Victrix	10	6
Hopverii	5	0	Vernalis	3	6
Hybrida coccinea	2	6	Youelii .... 2 6 to	3	6

The above will be sent, post free, to any part of the United Kingdom (on the receipt of a post-office order), at the rate of 21s. per dozen varieties, the selection being left to Messrs. Y.

THE NEW GERANIUM—"LYNE'S SUNRISE,"

which obtained the Gold Medal at the Plymouth Horticultural Show last week, and which created such an extraordinary sensation at the Exeter Horticultural Show last Thursday, can be ordered of Mr. W. E. RENDLE, Union-road Nursery, Plymouth, by whom the Stock has been purchased, at Three Guineas each.

LYNE'S SUNRISE.—The colour is of a bright rosy orange, very large flower, and of the most perfect form.

Union road Nursery, Plymouth, May 26, 1842.

TO THE AMATEURS OF ROSES.

WOODLANDS NURSERY, MARESFIELD, near UCKFIELD, SUSSEX.

WILLIAM WOOD and SON have the honour to announce to their Friends and the Floricultural Public in general, that their unrivalled and most extensive collection of ROSES, consisting of many thousands, both Standards and Dwarfs, cultivated on upwards of 14 Acres, and comprising every variety known that is worthy of cultivation, are now in splendid bloom, and will continue flowering until the end of the Rose season.

W. W. and SON beg to state that their collection is not surpassed by any other in Europe.

Coaches to Lewes daily from the Golden Cross, Charing-Cross, passing through Maresfield.

Woodlands, June 10th.

LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

H. GROOM, CLAPHAM RISE, near London, (Removed from Walworth,) by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he has a fine stock of Lilium lancifolium, Album, and Punctatum, which he can supply at very moderate prices.

He begs to say his Catalogue of Geraniums is ready for delivery, and can be had on application.

TO NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS.

JAMES PAMPLIN, NURSERYMAN, Walthamstow, Essex, begs to acquaint Nurserymen and Amateurs that his SPLENDID PELARGONIUMS, which have been so much and justly admired, viz. — Enchantress, Camilla, Van Amburgh, Anna, Alice Grey, &c. &c. &c.; together with many New and Splendid Seedlings not yet in the possession of any other person, are now in Bloom, and may be seen at his Nursery.

Walthamstow, June 9th, 1842.

WILLIAM MAY begs to announce that he is now sending out his SIX NEW FUCHSIAS for 30*s*., and his SIX NEW CALCEOLARIAS for 42*s*. "Lady Constable" Calceolaria, if separate, at 21*s*. each; this plant will be sent post free. He has also a few collections of his splendid SPANISH CHRYSANTHEMUMS left. Descriptive Lists may be had on application.—Hope Nursery, Leeming-lane, near Bedale, Yorkshire, June 10th, 1842.

CHEAP SHOWY PLANTS FOR FLOWER-BEDS.

WILLIAM BARRATT begs to offer to Floriculturists, as below, CALCEOLARIAS, GERANIUMS, VERBENAS, FUCHSIAS, PANSIES, DAHLIAS, and other free-blooming Garden Flowers, at 4*s*. to 6*s*. per dozen; strong Plants ready for planting out. A fine collection of the above plants in named sorts, as well as other Greenhouse and Herbaceous plants for Rooms and Greenhouses.

About 10,000 GREENHOUSE HEATHS and EPACRISES, in fine health; worthy the attention of the Amateur and Nurseryman.

*** NATURAL GRASSES for permanent pasture, in selected sorts. Persons ordering these should give the quantity of ground, the situation and quality of the soil, and for what purpose wanted; doing this they may rely on having the proper kinds, and at not above one-third more expense than the old mixtures of Hay-seeds, which are very uncertain in producing good Herbage. Also, DWARF LAWN GRASSES; as much seed as will sow 100 square yards for from 3*s*. to 4*s*.

Wakefield Nursery, May 1842.

M. WATERER begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that his Exhibition of American Plants will CLOSE on Saturday next, the 18th, but will remain open to Ladies and Gentlemen, wishing to select any of the plants, till Wednesday next, the 22nd, till which time persons will be in attendance to receive any Orders, when they will be removed to the Nurseries at Knap Hill and Bagshot, where further Orders will oblige.

King's Road, Chelsea, 16th June, 1842.

SPLENDID SALE of the WOODHALL COLLECTION OF EXOTICS.

There will be Sold by Auction, within the Gardens of Woodhall, in the parish of Bothwell, and County of Lanark, lying 10 Miles east of Glasgow, between Airdrie and Holytown, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of JULY next, and following day, commencing at 11 o'clock each day, the whole of that extensive and celebrated COLLECTION of HOTHOUSE and GREENHOUSE PLANTS, consisting of numerous rare and valuable species, among which are many magnificent specimens of Camellias, Heaths, Epiphyllums, Citrons, Oranges, Shaddocks, Zamias and other Palms; with a very extensive and superior variety of Pelargoniums (Geranium), Indian Azaleas, and other miscellaneous Greenhouse and Stove Plants; of which Catalogues may be had by applying to Mr. Murray, of the Botanic Gardens, Glasgow; Messrs. Austin and M'Aslan, Nursery and Seedsmen, Trongate, Glasgow; Woodhall Office, 33, Buchanan-street, Glasgow; or to the Gardener by Holytown.

The collection of Camellias is well known as not surpassed by any in the Empire, the specimens being of the very finest growth, many of them from 15 to 20 feet in height. The Heaths also afford numerous specimens of the finest sort, which for size and furnishing, it is believed far surpass any collection ever shown.

The whole of the Plants are in the very best state of health; and as the operations of the mineral workings on the estate have already encroached upon the garden, they must be sold off, as it is, in consequence of the said operations, to be entirely broken up: therefore, great bargains may be expected. The Plants will be set up in Lots to suit purchasers, beginning with the Camellias, Heaths, Epiphyllums, &c.

The collection may be viewed any day prior to the Sale, by applying at Woodhall Garden. Further information learned, and particulars given, on applying to the Factor, Woodhall-house, Holytown.

BARCLAY and SKIRVING,
Auctioneers.

Woodhall-house, May 1842.

EDWARD BECK, MANUFACTURER IN SLATE, Isleworth, Middlesex, respectfully informs Horticulturists, that his IMPROVED SLATE TUBS for Orange Trees and Conservatory Plants, mounted upon rollers, Slate Cisterns, Shelves, and Edgings for garden paths, may be seen in use at his house upon application to the gardener.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
1, Princes-street, Bank, London.

This Institution is empowered by a special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict., cap. IX., and is so constituted as to afford the benefits of Life Assurance, in their fullest extent, to Policy-holders, and to present greater facilities and accommodation than can be obtained in other Offices. The decided superiority of its plan, and its claim to public preference and support, have been proved, incontestably, by its extraordinary and unprecedented success.

Extract from Increasing Rates of Premium, for an Assurance of 100*l*. for whole term of Life.

Age.	Annual Premium payable during 1st five years.	2d five years.	3d five years.	4th five years.	Remainder of Life.
20	£1 1 4	£1 5 10	£1 10 11	£1 16 9	£2 3 8
30	1 6 4	1 12 2	1 19 1	2 7 4	2 17 6
40	1 16 1	2 4 4	2 14 6	3 7 3	4 3 4
50	2 16 7	3 9 4	4 5 5	5 6 3	6 13 7

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.
A liberal commission allowed to Solicitors and Agents.

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Deposit 5*l*. each Share.

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Age.	Ann. Pre. £ s. d.	Age.	Ann. Pre. £ s. d.	Age.	Ann. Pre. £ s. d.
20	1 14 2	35	2 11 0	50	4 3 3
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30	2 4 8	45	3 9 1	60	6 15 3

The object of this Society is to afford to the Assured all the benefits of Life-Assurance, at a great reduction in the rates of Premium.—FOR EXAMPLE—A person aged 30, may with this Society assure his life for 500*l*. by the annual payment of 11*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*., which in a Society where the bonus is held out as a main inducement, would cost him 13*l*. 7*s*. 4*d*., or, in other words, for the same annual premium he could at this Office assure very nearly 600*l*., whereby he derives AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 100*l*.

All particulars as to Shares, Loans, Assurances, &c., may be obtained on application to the Secretary; and, if required, forwarded to the country.

Parties in the country eligible for undertaking Agencies are requested to apply.

A very liberal Commission allowed to Solicitors and Agents.

EDW. T. RICHARDSON,
Actuary and Secretary.

HEATING BY HOT WATER.

HOTHOUSES, and every description of Horticultural Buildings, Churches, Chapels, Public Buildings, Mansions and large Rooms, fitted up with the above apparatus on the most improved and scientific methods.

W. WALKER and Co. (late of Mosley-street, Manchester) beg to announce that they continue to execute works of the above description, in which they have introduced a variety of important improvements of a satisfactory nature, especially to Horticulturists. They have applied this principle on a more extensive scale than has ever been hitherto adopted at the stupendous Conservatory and Hothouses of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and in numerous other extensive establishments, with the most complete success.

They have also successfully applied C. W. Williams' Patent Argand Furnace to their boilers, and have made arrangements with the Patentee for its general adoption. It economises fuel, and removes the nuisance and disfigurement of smoke, so much complained of by Gardeners, and is a new and valuable feature in these Apparatus.

Works executed in every part of the United Kingdom with punctuality and despatch.—33, Brown-street, Manchester.

HEATING BY HOT WATER.

JOHN WALKER, 46, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, London, having been for many years extensively engaged in Warming Churches, Manufactories, Hospitals, Hot-houses, Conservatories, and Private Houses, by means of Hot-water, either in Pipes or Pedestals, can confidently recommend this mode of heating in preference to any other. Numerous references can be given both in town and country, where he has successfully and satisfactorily applied it. Baths fitted-up and heated in a superior manner. Orders executed in all parts of the Country with punctuality and dispatch.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

SHADES FOR GREENHOUSES.

J. WEEKS & CO., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's Road, Chelsea, Horticultural Builders, &c., have invented a most simple and easy contrivance for shading Horticultural erections. The principle upon which it acts is so simple and effectual, that it only requires to be known to be universally adopted. To be seen in use at most of the London Nurseries, and at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea.

TO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER.—A Married Man, aged 37, of first-rate abilities, is desirous of obtaining a situation in the above capacity. He perfectly understands the management of Pines, Vines, Peaches, and Apricots; also the Forcing of Raspberries, Figs, Lettuces, French Beans, and Cauliflowers, during all the winter months, together with every kind of Early Forcing; also the Kitchen, Flower-garden, and Wood Plantations. Can have the highest testimonials for sobriety, &c. from the situation he has last lived in, also from the most eminent authority in the kingdom.—Address to G. H. N., care of Mr. Cole, 21, Liquorpond-street, London,—which will meet with immediate attention.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Steady Man, who has a scientific knowledge of Plants; the Forcing of Pines, Vines, Peaches, &c.; also Early Cucumbers, French Beans, and Mushrooms.—Direct M. S., 15, Coventry-street, opposite the Haymarket, London.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Single Man, aged 30. Has a perfect knowledge of his business in all its branches, and can be well recommended from his last situation, where he lived two years.—Address A. B., Mr. Francis, 2, Gilbert-street, Oxford-street.

WANTS a SITUATION as FOREMAN, or to take charge of the Houses, a young Man who has had six years' experience in first rate Gardens, and can be well recommended, having filled similar situations. Direct J. B., to the care of Mr. Stein, Nurseryman, Highgate.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER a Married Man, aged 26; he has a general knowledge of the business, and is a good Plantsman. Can have a good character from the Gentleman he is leaving. Address, post-paid, to D. P., Botanic Garden, Cambridge.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER a Married Man, without encumbrance; he has a thorough knowledge of the business, can manage Forest Plantations, and Meadow Land, if required. Reference unexceptionable. Address, post-paid, to A.M., Botanic Garden, Cambridge.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Person aged about 50 years, who is thoroughly acquainted with his profession, in which he has been very successful; he is a first-rate grower of Plants, Forced Fruits, &c., as well as a general Gardener, and is well versed in Ornamental and Forest Planting. He is a married Man, with Two Children. Terms 75*l*. a-year, with House, Coals, &c. found.—Address W. B. G., Post-office, Northallerton, Yorkshire.

WANTS a SITUATION as PRINCIPAL GARDENER, a Married Man, 32 years of age, who has had 20 years' practical experience: with 5 years' good character from his last place. A situation where subjects are grown for Exhibition would be preferred.—Direct, A. B., Mr. Jno. Smith, Nurseryman, Dalston.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT, a steady Man, about 45 years of age, who has been in Business as Nurseryman and Florist. He is a good hand at Pruning, Nailing, Propagation, Budding, Grafting, Layering Flowers, &c.: is a useful persevering man: can manage Land, Stock, &c., if required, and can be strongly recommended. Wages 21*s*.—Direct to Lycopodium, care of Messrs. Lockhart, 156, Cheapside, London.

GARDEN SEATS, FLOWER STANDS, WIRE WORK, GREENHOUSES, &c.

J. CRIPPS, No. 11, MARKHAM PLACE, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, Wire Worker by special appointment to her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Dowager Queen Adelaide, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, begs respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has at present on hand, the largest stock in London of Rustic and other Garden Seats, Chairs, Stools, Tables, Flower Stands, Mignonette and Plant Boxes, Wire Work of every description, as Arches for walks, Flower Bordering, Trainers for plants, &c. &c. J. C. also constructs Forcing Houses, Conservatories, Greenhouses, Verandahs, Alcoves, and Summer Seats, Invisible and Hare-proof Fences, Gates, &c.; in short, almost every decorative appendage to the Rural Residence.

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ELEMENTS OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY. By JAMES F. W. JOHNSTON, M.A., F.R.SS. L. & E., Honorary Member of the Royal Agricultural Society, Reader in Chemistry and Mineralogy in the University of Durham.

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PAXTON'S MAGAZINE OF BOTANY.

The Number for June, 1842, contains highly-finished drawings of *Epidendrum phœniceum*, *Fuchsia cordifolia*, *Lobelia heterophylla* var. *Major*, and *Clerodendron splendens*; likewise Papers on Gardening as a science; Advantages of removing decaying Flowers; Tender Climbers for Summer Purposes; Floricultural Notices of new or beautiful Plants figured in the leading Botanical Periodicals for May, and of those in flower at the principal Suburban Nurseries and Gardens; together with a complete Calendar of Monthly Operations for the Garden.

This work comprises, monthly, four admirably-coloured plates, and twenty-four pages of interesting and useful letter-press. The admirers of flowers are requested to observe—

1. That all the drawings are taken from nature, and are consequently made from plants which have flowered in Britain.
2. That, with few exceptions, they are all done by one artist, whose abilities are of the highest order, and who travels himself to the places where the plants are in flower.
3. That they are lithographed by the same individual, and, being coloured in a superior manner, have all the spirit and elegance, and much of the finish, of the original drawing.
4. That about one-half of the drawings are from plants which have never before been figured in this country, the rest representing the most popular novelties, as well as the more neglected, though sometimes far handsomer, old species; the majority being such as can be cultivated by every one possessing a flower-border and a greenhouse or frame.

It may, in conclusion, be safely asserted that, both for the beauty of its embellishments, and the utility of its contents, this work is well adapted to the wants of all who delight in gardening; and as the improved system of having the plates lithographed commenced with the present year, and as it is intended that each volume shall now be perfect in itself, the present is a desirable opportunity for those who wish to become subscribers.

London: W. S. Orr and Co., Paternoster-row.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN.

The last Exhibition will take place on Saturday, the 9th of July. Subjects for Exhibition must be at this Office on Friday, the 8th of July, or at the Garden before half past Eight o'clock, A.M., on the day of Exhibition. The Gates will be opened at One, **P.M.—Tickets are issued to Fellows at this Office**, price 5s. each; or at the Garden in the afternoon of the days of Exhibition at 10s. each; but none will be issued without an order from a Fellow of the Society.—21, Regent-street.

MR. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR is now reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3d. each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. **Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their** cottage tenantry may have them *delivered in any part of London* by remitting a Post office order to this Office, at the rate of 5s. for every 25 copies required.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday	Horticultural	3 P.M.
	Linnean	8 P.M.
	Floricultural	2 P.M.
Wednesday	Medico-Botanical	8 P.M.
	Microscopical	8 P.M.
Saturday	Royal Botanic	3½ P.M.

COUNTRY SHOWS.—June 21, Beulah Spa. 23, Cork.

NEVER before did the good people of Turnham Green behold such a scene as was presented last Saturday to their astonished eyes. As early as four o'clock in the morning, the notes of preparation for the Horticultural Society's Exhibition were sounded by the carpenters employed in erecting awnings, and in completing the arrangements at the gates. Then succeeded great numbers of carts, waggons, vans, and other vehicles, bringing multitudes of the finest flowers in the world to the show; but by half-past eight in the morning this had ceased, and it was only the early risers who knew that the Gardens were already filled with the beautiful objects that were afterwards to attract, within their sphere, an eager and mighty crowd.

As the day drew on, however, water-carts were seen plying at an unusually late hour; mounted and foot police began to gather; carriage after carriage slowly dropped into line; caravans of soldiers with their musical instruments passed within the garden gates, and by one o'clock there was a crowd. From that hour until seven in the evening, the arrival of visitors was incessant. The three gates of admission were choked up; the greens, the lanes, the roads, and every field that had an authorised inlet, became crammed with horses and all sorts of carriages; and at last thirteen thousand five hundred and eighty-two visitors passed into the Gardens beneath a sun whose rays struck 100° upon even the least crowded spaces within the walls, and must, where there was much reflection, have beaten even more fiercely than that. By nine o'clock in the evening, the whole had disappeared like a vision; flowers, visitors, carriages, horses, and servants innumerable were gone; and it might have been doubted whether anything unusual had occurred, if witness to the scene had not been borne by the publicans' cellars, which were as dry as the high-road; for as to ale, porter, ginger-beer, soda water, or such other drinkables as coachmen and their friends delight in, it became useless to ask for them, and some persons doubted whether the pumps would continue to do their duty.

As to the exhibition, it was even finer than that of May. The wondrous beauty of the Orchidaceæ, would alone have rewarded the visitor for the dust and fatigue and annoyance, inseparable from a crowded meeting near London, in the hottest of hot weather. The number of exhibitors was unusually large, as may be supposed from the fact, that a hundred and twenty medals were awarded.

While, however, we admit to the fullest extent, the variety of the flowers, and the extraordinary beauty of the exhibition as a whole, there are some points to which we think it necessary to advert.

The fruit was unworthy of the scene. The very hot and dry weather that had been experienced for some time previously ought to have enabled gardeners to bring forward an abundance of produce in this department; and yet the judges were unable to find one collection deserving of the highest reward offered by the Society. Some good fruit there was, no doubt; and Sir Geo. Staunton's Musa was a fine object; but these were the exceptions to the rule. We confess we do not understand this. The prizes offered for fruit are as large as those for flowers; the expense of conveyance backwards and forwards is defrayed by the Society, and all fruit is returned to the owners. Why, then, does it not come? Is it because the skill of forcing gardeners is on the decline? It is for them to answer that question on a future occasion.

With regard to Roses, they no doubt were greatly injured by the causes which ought to have been advantageous to the fruit. Nevertheless, we may appeal to all who saw them for a confirmation of our opinion that a large number of varieties were of inferior quality. It seems to us as if the Rose-growers were again striving after novelty of any sort; regardless of merit; and if that be so, they will do themselves mischief; for the effect can only be, that buyers will be disappointed at novelties not being as beautiful as older kinds, and will cease to lay their money out. Perhaps the societies who offer medals at public exhibitions are to be blamed for this state of things; for they have, one and all, neglected to establish any rules for judging Roses, or to determine what it is that really constitutes a fine variety. It is highly desirable that something should be speedily settled respecting this matter; and we invite our correspondents to favour us with their ideas concerning it. We, in the meanwhile, shall shortly proceed to point out what appear to us to be the points that have really rendered Roses such universal favourites. The question is much more complicated than that of florists' flowers.

A subject of complaint has been the dust experienced on the road from London to Turnham-green. We might content ourselves with saying, that the roads are under the control of Commissioners, and that the Society, how much soever it may regret the annoyance to visitors, has no power to abate the evil. It would be, however, unjust to the Commissioners if we were not to add, that in fact the roads were watered as long as it was practicable, and as far as the means at their disposal would permit. The truth is that no attainable amount of watering would suffice to remove the dust. The thermometer stood at 100° in the sun, and had been nearly as high for a fortnight before; the roads were as hard and hot as if they had been baked; and, to say nothing of the heat produced by the friction of numberless iron wheels upon the granite soil, the mere temperature of the surface was enough to dry up half-a-gallon of water upon a square yard every ten minutes. Supposing this estimate to be correct, and in fact it is within the truth, a little calculation will show the utter impossibility of contending with the fierce sun and his parching rays. The road occupied by carriages in motion was five miles long, and seventeen yards wide on an average. In watering this effectually, 74,800 gallons would be required every ten minutes for five hours; or on the whole *two million two hundred and fifty-four thousand gallons*, or about as much as *five thousand water-carts would hold.* To abate such a nuisance, nothing short of turning a river over the road could have sufficed.

But a greater misfortune was the failure of Mr. Gunter's arrangements for supplying ices and similar refreshments. With this, however much it was to be lamented, it is proper to state that the Society had nothing to do. The Society provides Mr. Gunter with room, covering, and accommodation of all sorts, and Mr. Gunter takes all the duty upon himself—in consideration of which he has whatever the profit or loss of the undertaking may be. He has for many years carried through his operations without accident and without complaint; it is, therefore, only reasonable to suppose, that if he failed on the late occasion, it was from causes against which the greatest experience and enormous means could not guard him. It is of no use blinking the question; his arrangements did, in fact, entirely break down, as well as the refreshment tables, which were thrown down. But why? We wish to say nothing about the importunity of the visitors, every one of whom wanted his ices at the same moment; for in such difficult situations heat of temper may be fairly laid to the account of the heat of the weather. The great cause of all the inconvenience that was sustained was this: those who obtained their refreshments, instead of waiting at or near the tables to consume them, carried them away into the grounds, very naturally thinking that an ice would have little effect in cooling the inward fever if introduced into the stomach beneath a direct temperature of 120°. So, in order, as we have said, to enjoy their ices, the fortunate possessors of them carried them off into the grounds. Now this would have been of little consequence, had the spoons, and plates, and glasses, in which said ices had been supplied, been left behind. Unfortunately, however, it was necessary to carry them off too; and as it was too much to think of pressing through the crowd to return them, they were left in the garden. After standing this run upon the crockery for an hour or two, Mr. Gunter began to find his stock of glasses, spoons, and plates disappearing, no one knew whither: we hear it was suggested that, by some new chemical process, they had been converted into eatables and drinkables, and so had vanished. In fact, however, they *had* disappeared, and no more were to be procured. Of ice there were buckets full; of lemonade abundance, as we are informed; But neither the one nor the other could be *handed* out between the fingers: so in time affairs came, as they say, "to a dead lock." At last, by some dire mishap, the tables were all pushed down; the small remaining stock of crockery and glassery was demolished; and then it was over. Of what happened afterwards we know nothing. It was very unfortunate—particularly disagreeable—both to Mr. Gunter and his visitors; but it could not be helped. What we describe is what we understand to be the facts; for we were not there—and the only consolation is, that where Gunter fails, who can hope to succeed? We do not believe there is another purveyor of good things in London who has the courage even to make the attempt.

It is with great pleasure that we can close these remarks with a well-deserved compliment to Mr. Superintendent Williamson and his force of police. With nearly fourteen thousand visitors to the garden, three or four thousand carriages, with coachmen, footmen, horse-boys, grooms, and loiterers innumerable, there was not a single serious accident. One gentleman was thrown from his horse, the poney of a mail-cart was capsized, and these two formed the whole chapter of accidents, great and small. Of confusion, indeed, there was enough, for how could it be otherwise, when the line of vehicles was five miles long, and the carriages in waiting choked the road from Hammersmith Broadway to Kew-bridge, Chiswick, and Strand on the Green? Such a sight was never indeed seen before; the mélée was pronounced by old soldiers who were present to be worse than the battle of Waterloo, barring the balls; and the police, who were on hard duty in that broiling sun for eight hours, were so exhausted, that they could scarcely leave the ground. Yet it all passed away like a dream, without a casualty to damp the pleasure that, after all the discomforts, did attend it.

WE cannot wonder that the unmeasured language held by Professor Liebig towards his contemporaries should have brought forth its fruit; for "curses are like young chickens—they always come home to roost." The manner in which he thought fit, in his book upon Organic Chemistry, to speak of vegetable physiologists, and the ignorance of their views which he at the same time manifested, evinced a degree of bad taste which we sincerely regretted to see in a man of such high chemical reputation. We, however, never thought it worth anything further than a passing comment (see p. 40 of the present vol.); his own countrymen, on the contrary, have treated his unjust attacks upon them somewhat differently; and we trust they will have read this gentleman a salutary lesson; for he seems to have overlooked the importance of the old maxim—not to throw stones at our neighbour's windows until our own are bricked up.

In another column will be found the commencement of a translation of a critique of Professor Liebig's views and assertions, from the pen of no less considerable a person than Dr. Schleiden, one of the best vegetable anatomists and physiologists whom Germany has produced, and whose intimate acquaintance with the minutest facts of vegetable organisation renders him, perhaps, the most fitting man that could be found to test the soundness of such an author as Liebig, who, although his talent is undoubted as a very able chemist, and a writer of no common order, deals so much in unsubstantiated assumptions on the one hand, and in random assertions on the other, as to render it very desirable that they should be submitted to the rigorous analysis of some critic both able and willing to examine them thoroughly.

We invite the attention of our scientific readers to this document, which is literally translated, with the exception of a few redundancies that we have taken the liberty of pruning away.

THERE is unfortunately a class of low gardeners who abound at all exhibitions, where they render themselves nuisances; and we regret much to add, that they were present in no small numbers at the Horticultural Society's late Show. Of their conduct there are complaints without end, a specimen of which is afforded by the following extract from a letter now before us:—

"It has been a subject of much complaint by the Fellows, and visitors at the Horticultural Shows, that the tents are so beset with persons of the rank of practical gardeners, that it is difficult for the amateur to gain even a cursory view of the objects exhibited. As the nuisance complained of seems to be upon the increase, it appears to me absolutely necessary that some means should be devised, either for excluding persons of this description after a certain hour, or, at any rate, for enforcing the suggestion of the Committee, that visitors should move on without delay after viewing each specimen. The practice at present is this; that in each tent probably twenty or thirty gardeners are minutely examining every specimen of horticulture worth inspection, writing the names of each plant in memorandum books, and discussing, with their companions, their peculiarities; and in the mean while the stream of visitors is absolutely stopped, or compelled to take a passing glance over the heads of those who are thus permitted to remain stationary. I have seen six or eight of these persons repeatedly assembled before a single plant, and taking their notes as leisurely as if they were the only people in the Gardens; and I believe that the general dissatisfaction felt will be fully corroborated by the testimony of the police force employed in preserving the due order of succession through the tents."

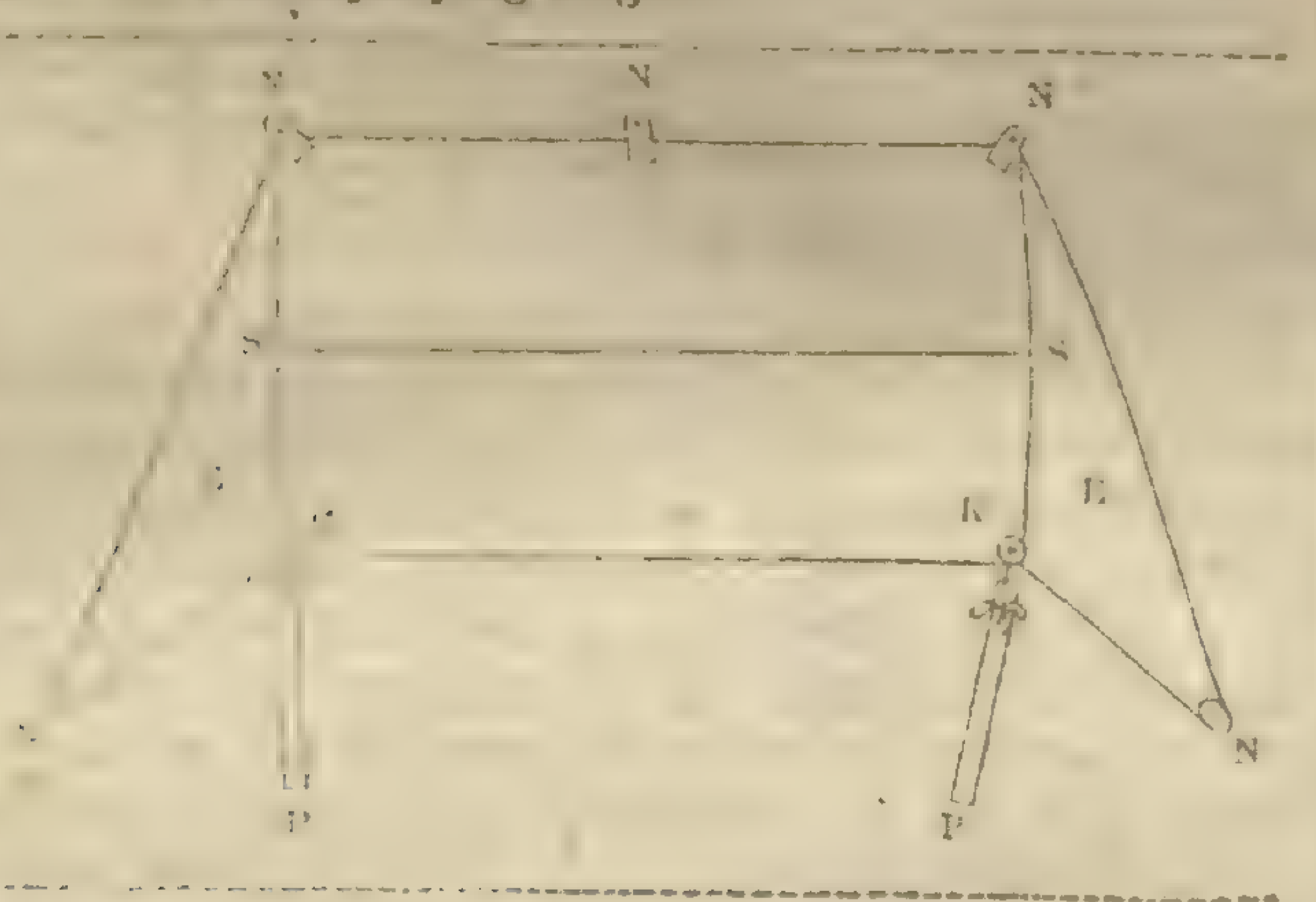
To these statements, which require no corroboration, we may add that, in one case at least, a gardener stationed himself, as we are informed, during the whole afternoon, in the tent of florists' seedlings, before his master's flowers; as if the visitors came to look at himself, and to listen to his *touting*, instead of examining the flowers which were exhibited.

We cannot tell what steps will be taken by the Council of the Horticultural Society to put an end to this conduct, which is intolerable; but it is clear enough that something effectual must be done. The proceedings of such men on former occasions have been the subject of repeated remonstrance with themselves; they have been the cause of really respectable gardeners, of whom no one could complain, being refused passes to admit them in the afternoon, and they will probably have rendered the regulations for the admission of gardeners still more stringent. Should that prove to be the case, respectable men will see whom to blame, for these troublesome people are well known. Perhaps the best course to take would be to publish their names, in which case, their masters would become aware of their misconduct—for remonstrance and advice have failed. No sense of propriety actuates them; and they are evidently ignorant of the common decencies and civilities of society.

A CHEAP REMEDY FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF APHIDES ON WALL TREES.

HAVING observed in recent Numbers of the *Chronicle* articles on the ravages of these destructive insects, I am induced to offer this remedy to your readers, feeling assured that a single trial will satisfy the most scrupulous of the efficacy of the means I propose:—

Burn some gas tar in a large iron ladle, under a cover, as close to the trees as possible; the ladle should be held down low, and in such a manner that the noxious vapour may ascend between the leaves and the wall, taking due care, as a matter of course, not to burn the branches or leaves with the flame. A still calm day will be necessary for this operation, and the ascending vapour should be confined close to the tree as long as it can be retained there, unmixed with atmospheric air. To attain this object more effectually, the subjoined description of a very simple and inexpensive apparatus is suggested, the construction of which will be sufficiently apparent on referring to the accompanying diagram:—



It consists of a movable cover, made of coarse wrappering, such as is used by drapers for packing their goods. The length at the seam S S, should be adapted to the breadth of the trees, say 3 or 4 yards. The depth N K, about 2 yards. The ends E E, may be formed by cutting about 2 yards off the wrapper diagonally. Seven straps of stout leather should be sown to the cover at the five points marked N, and the two marked K; and to the points K, the two wooden props marked P, about 18 inches long each, are to be strongly tied with leather thongs.

The apparatus being now completed, may be readily attached to a wall, so as to cover a tree, by 5 nails driven through the leathern straps at N, and propped away from the wall at K K, by raising the ends of the two props P P, horizontally to the wall. The cover being drawn close, by straining the two lower points N N, in a downward direction, so as to prevent the escape of the smoke, the operator may then effectually destroy the insects, by moving his iron ladle of blazing gas-tar immediately under the cover, backwards and forwards, from K to K, his assistant occasionally keeping up the flame for about five minutes, by supplies of fresh tar with a second ladle. To complete the operation, the trees should afterwards be well syringed; the leaves will then be found quite clean, and free from the insects, and uninjured by any bad effects of the gas-tar, though sulphur burnt in the same manner will entirely destroy the leaves of the trees, as well as the aphides.—*H.*

ON THE TREATMENT OF THE PINK.

THE Pink is deservedly one of the amateur's favourite flowers; the delicious fragrance of its blossoms, exclusive of their beauty, cannot fail to attract his notice, and cause him to pay more than ordinary attention to its cultivation. It is, indeed, one of those plants which cannot be brought to perfection without constant care; and as this is more particularly required at the present period of its growth, a few hints upon the subject may, perhaps, be acceptable.

The first thing to be attended to, will be to thin out the flower stems, in order to throw more strength into those which are left. Where the plants are weak, all the stems should be removed but one; and on a plant of moderate size not more than three should be retained. These, again, should be looked over, and the lateral flower buds removed from them, leaving only the terminal bud and the next but one below it; provided these are perfect in form, all the rest may be pinched off.

Pinks, like almost every other cherished flower, are peculiarly liable, at this stage of their growth, to be attacked by the green fly; and although many persons will have their Pinks partially tied up, yet before securing them further, they should be carefully gone over, and all those heads which are infested should be dipped into a saucer, containing tobacco-water. If this has been procured from the shops, it will be necessary to dilute it with at least an equal quantity of pure water; otherwise its caustic properties may give the buds a sickly appearance.

In tying up the stems of Pinks and other plants of this class, great judgment is required; in fact, delay is better in this instance than too much haste. If tied too high at first, the stems as they lengthen are prevented by the ligature from growing erect, and become crooked or perhaps snap off at the joints. They should, therefore, be looked to every day, where practicable, and if there is the least appearance of any flower stem having become cramped, the tie should immediately be cut loose. The safest way is to secure the bush to the flower stick, to which the stem should be loosely tied, so as to allow it perfect liberty to slide through as it increases in height. These ligatures, when the plants have acquired their full growth, can be easily removed, and the plants tied close without further hazard.

As soon as the pods show signs of bursting and the petals become visible through the divisions of the calyx, a fine piece of bast should be passed transversely round them, about the centre of the pod. This is intended to prevent its bursting unequally on one side, but it must not be fixed too high nor tied too tightly for fear of increasing, instead of remedying the defect. These ties should also be daily attended to.

When the forwardest blooms begin to expand, hoops should be fixed across the bed to support mats, or any other lighter material, that will serve either to protect the flowers from the rain or from the rays of the sun. They need not, however, be shaded earlier than nine o'clock in the morning or later than five or six in the evening; but if there is the least appearance of a wet night, they had better be covered before leaving them.

Should the season be dry, they will require regular watering between the rows; pond water, where procurable, is always to be preferred. A little clay or stiff loam placed in the form of a margin round the edge of the bed, would serve as a basin, and prevent the water from escaping into the path or alley. A short article on their propagation will be given hereafter.—*T. R.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXV.

IN again directing the attention of the amateur to the summer pruning of wall trees, it may be proper to press upon his attention the importance of going over them frequently, as I before recommended, instead of leaving the operation undone until a certain time, and then doing all that is requisite at once. It ought always to be recollected, that trees are organised beings, and that a severe check, when the sap is in full motion, is much more likely to be injurious than beneficial. In some sheltered situations, where the sun shines with great power, but where there is not a free circulation of air, Vines grow with great luxuriance, and are apt to get "drawn" and weakly; the branches then are too much shaded by the numerous leaves which are thus formed, and the young wood is not properly ripened for another year. When this is the case, it is particularly necessary to go over them frequently, removing the laterals and useless wood, and so exposing the young branches and stems to the influence of sun and air. In such situations, the wood should be laid in thin, at the period of winter pruning, and the branches encouraged to extend themselves as far as possible; they are then much more likely to bear well. When the principles of summer pruning are fully understood by the amateur, he may apply them more or less to all the trees in his garden, with the most beneficial results; even Gooseberry bushes in many instances might be greatly benefited by such attention. The proper way to prune them, is first to remove all the suckers which spring from the root, then the strong "water" shoots, and any others which seem to be unnecessary; taking care neither to over-prune, nor to remove too many branches at one time, by which the health of the bush may be injured. By attending to this for a season or two, the bush in many cases will be thrown into a heavy fruit-bearing state, and will require little pruning either in summer or in winter. This is a beautiful illustration of the way in which nature, in many instances, makes herself subservient to the purposes of man.

Rose stocks, which were planted in the Spring for budding upon, must now be looked over, and all the shoots removed, except two or three at the top, into which the buds are to be inserted when the budding season arrives. Do not allow Rhododendrons and plants of that kind to produce seeds, but remove with the hand all the young seed-vessels, as soon as the flowers fade and become unsightly. If they have not grown into thick masses, they will be suffering for want of rain, and ought to be liberally watered. Evergreens and fruit trees, which were transplanted in the Spring, are now suffering much from the same cause; and if watered at all, it ought to be done in the way which was formerly recommended. If a little rotten dung, or litter of any kind, is spread over the surface of the ground after the watering, it will prevent the ground from drying so soon, and will be beneficial to the trees.

As soon as the ground is moistened with rain, Annuals may be sown, for decorating the garden with their gay flowers in Autumn. They may also be sown now in pots, either for planting out, or for flowering in the balcony or the greenhouse. Those who have been growing Balsams in a pit or frame, may now remove them to the greenhouse or other sheltered situation, where they will flower and look pretty for some time to come.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

The Fountain in St. James's-park.—In the leading article of your last Number you have called public attention to a thing placed near the head of the lake in St. James's-park, and with great justice you express a hope that the proper authorities will reconsider the fitness of such an ornament for that locality. I should let the matter rest here, were it not that I feel convinced that you have not assigned the true principle, which renders not only the fountain in question, but any decoration of that description, incongruous and wholly out of character with the truly beautiful specimen of landscape gardening exhibited in St. James's-park. Ornamental gardening may be divided into two distinct kinds—the one of Italian origin, the other peculiarly English. The first possesses beauties of a very high order—straight walks, whose breadth and length have an imposing and majestic effect; terraces above terraces, communicating with each other by ample flights of steps; the whole enriched with gorgeous vases, statues, and groups; and, above all, with jets-d'eau springing from sculptured fountains, whose form and size requires the practised eye of the classic artist to be in just keeping with surrounding objects. With these, the symmetrical parterre glowing with Flora's gaudy colours—long lines, in due season, of Orange, Myrtle, and Oleander trees, in their gay boxes—all form together a splendid picture, in which the hand of the artist is everywhere to be recognised. In English gardening, the reverse of all this forms the true charm. Here, the effort must be to get so near to nature, that we almost forget that it is nevertheless a creation of art. How beautifully is this shown in St.-James's-park! The noble trees are so happily placed, that chance alone appears to have scattered them over the verdant lawn. The lake, whose sinuosities are carefully managed to avoid exaggeration, sleeps tranquilly among the masses of shrubs, which here and there shade its waters, and conceal its extent; while the occasional flight of the aquatic birds, or their merry gambols on the surface of the water, alone disturb the calm repose of the scene. What a taste, then, must he have, who can admire a piece of sculpture of any sort throwing upwards a thin stream of water! reversing the laws of gravity, and thus forcing on the imagination the artificial character of the thing, and dispelling at once every particle of illusion, which was the great object and aim of him who originally planned this exquisite pattern of a truly English garden. I hope sincerely that your notice of this monstrosity may have the desired effect, and that neither man nor fowl be longer affrighted by this pale spectre of the waters. If not considered irrelevant to your publication, I should like on some future occasion to make some remarks on the taste displayed by certain workmen in Roman cement, &c., in the fashion of their garden vases and ornaments. I should begin with the fountain in question—the very climax of vicious taste and absurdity. —*Ortolano.*—[Pray oblige us with them.]

Proposed Improvements in exhibiting Roses, and new Prizes hinted.—After returning from a visit to the magnificent show of the Horticultural Society, I began to think of what I had seen; and one or two things occurred to me, which I beg to suggest to you. The first is, that every plant shown singly, whether cut flower or not, should have a name written upon it intelligibly. The second is much more difficult to accomplish; it is to reform altogether the mode of showing Roses. By gathering them as at present done, and tying them up in bunches (to say nothing of the want of names), the whole character of the species or variety is lost. I think it very right that amateurs and others, who have been at the trouble of cultivating large quantities of the best Roses, either for pleasure or profit, should be allowed and invited to show the results of their skill or the extent of their stock; but I do not think that Roses so shown ought to be entitled to prizes. I venture to suggest that prizes should be reserved for flowers shown singly, like Carnations, Pinks, and Heartseases, or for Roses in branches, with all their buds and leaves about them; no two branches being allowed to be fastened together. By this means the real merit and character of each sort will be exhibited. Who, for instance, shall judge of the beauty or applicability to a particular border of a Noisette Rose, from a single blossom, or a bunch of blossoms, tied up like so many violets? The same holds in a great extent with all the Roses, as much of their beauty depends on the way in which they bear their buds. Many of the Pillar Roses are exceedingly beautiful on the branch; but each blossom is quite insignificant; and so forth. It would be easy to construct a stand for such single Roses. A board having a few upright pegs to which the several specimens might be tied, would answer the purpose. I would suggest that each branch or flower should have a little damp moss tied round it, and that the upright sticks or pegs should be painted of particular colours belonging to different gardeners; so that as the horses of the Marquis of Westminster, the Duke of Bedford, Lord Chesterfield, &c. are distinguished on the turf by the colours of their jockies, the various collections of Messrs. Rivers, Paul, Lane, &c., should be distinguished by red, yellow, green, and other colours; and that no infringement be allowed at the exhibitions of the Garden at Chiswick. The amateur collections might also be distinguished by their colours, of which white should always form a part. Mrs. Marryatt, for instance, might have white and blue, Mrs. Lawrence white and yellow, &c. I think, too, that well grown and well covered Rose trees, or bushes, in pots, would be very legitimate objects for a prize. We see what has been done for the Pelargonium; and why might not as much be done for the still more beautiful tribe of Roses. Example only is wanted; patronage will follow. I confess I think the Horticultural Society stands so high, and has such means in its power, that it could set the example, and could lay down rules and regulations upon this interesting subject which would be readily adopted, and afford quite a new feature in its next approaching exhibition. Indeed, I think some novelty must be soon introduced for, beautiful as they are, Pelargoniums are in my mind growing stale; we do not like *toujours perdrix*.—*George Fancier.*

The Qualities of a Good Rose.—Mr. Shears, of the Floricultural Society of London, on the 21st inst. gives a five guinea silver cup for 36 Roses, to be exhibited in single blooms. This is the first prize offered for Roses by the Society, and of course they will be judged by the same rules as "florists' flowers," *i. e.* by perfection of form. A few words are, therefore, necessary as to what qualities constitute a perfect Rose; and these may probably be a guide to the growers, as to what they should endeavour to exhibit. For perfection of shape, the outer row of petals should be a little incurved, so as to form a shallow cup. If the summits of the pistils (as is often the case in fine Roses) are inclined to be monstrous, so as to form themselves into an incipient flower-bud in the centre of the flower, such a Rose should disqualify a stand. Uniformity of size should by all means be attended to; and diversity of colours also should be a leading feature, so as to give as many tints as possible in the 36 Roses selected for competition. If these few rules are not adhered to, much trouble will be given to the judges; for one grower may exhibit 36 very double and beautiful Roses, but some of them with reflexed outer petals; another may perhaps think that size alone will carry the day, and accordingly show all large Roses, without reference to perfection in shape, and feel dissatisfied at the result. Let all, therefore, endeavour to exhibit those only that are most perfect, and with as much variety in colours as possible: the judges will then find their task comparatively easy.—*T. Rivers, Sawbridgeworth.*

Malformation of Roses.—I have a large bed of Roses in my garden, which was well manured with stable dung last autumn; and I find that, in many instances, the green leaves are now appearing through the flower-bud. This appears to depend neither on soil nor on the particular sort of rose. For instance, in the bed that was well manured I have Russelliana, Hybrid China, Noisette, Alba, and various others, with a large blotch of green leaves showing above the level of the flower; and in another bed, in which there was comparatively little manure (having been a Carnation bed, composed of loam and sand), the same thing has occurred in flowers of St. Ursula and the Hybrid China; whilst in another bed, of precisely the same compost as the one first mentioned, the flowers of Polard and Hybrid China have opened without the slightest imperfection. I at first imagined that it might be owing to a superabundance of manure; but when I saw other plants, in the same bed and under the same treatment, blooming well, and St. Ursula showing the defect, although planted in a bed where there was comparatively little manure, I was led at once to discard that opinion. I should feel obliged if any of your correspondents would solve the difficulty, and enable me to bloom *all* my plants without the eyesore I have mentioned. I would also ask whether the present is a good season for Roses, and whether, owing to the long continuance of dry weather, they are not blooming small? This is the fact with me, notwithstanding the waterings they have had.—*Amateur.*—[This is by no means a good Rose season. We know of no remedy for the formation of leaves in the centre of Roses; perhaps some of our readers do. We should suppose the richness of the soil, in some respect or other, to be the cause.]

Soil for Rhododendrons.—A correspondent has expressed a wish to have an analysis of the ashes of the Rhododendron. He will find it in "De Saussure's Recherches sur la Vegetation." The work being difficult to procure, perhaps the following extract may be acceptable:—"Ashes from the leaves of the Rhododendron ferrugineum, grown on a calcareous soil—

Salts soluble in water	38.63
Earthy phosphates	14
Earthy carbonates	43.25
Silica	0.75
Alumina	0.12
Oxide of iron and manganese	3.25

The same grown on a silicious soil—

Salts soluble in water	52.54
Earthy phosphates	16.75
Earthy carbonates	16.75
Silica	2
Alumina	0.12
Oxides of iron and manganese	5.75"

He found in the branches 11 per cent. of the oxides of iron and manganese, and in the soil 18 per cent. It is very probable that to a deficiency of these substances in some soils may be attributed the unhealthy appearance of Rhododendrons. As phosphate of iron is a constant element in bog earth, it is not improbable that this salt may prove beneficial. I applied some, about a month ago, to some Rhododendron plants; but the continued dry weather has prevented it from taking any effect. Phosphate of iron not being an article of commerce, perhaps the method of preparing it may prove acceptable. Make a clear solution of sulphate of iron, and to this add solution of phosphate of soda until it no longer causes a precipitate; allow it to settle, and pour away the liquid —repeat this until the water becomes tasteless. The phosphate may now be dried, or, what is better, applied to the plants in its gelatinous state.—*J. B. L.*

Bulbs.—In looking over a late number (April 30th, 1842), of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, I find among the notices of new plants, an extract from Mr. Herbert's work on the Amaryllidaceous order. This gentleman, it appears, has lost many of his bulbs from having exposed them above the surface of the soil; the loss, he says, being occasioned by the bulbs imbibing moisture from the atmosphere while they were in an inactive state. Though bulbs may be injured, if not killed, by being exposed to the atmosphere while they are in an inactive state, I think the injury results not from the absorption, but from the exhalation of moisture by the bulb while at rest. I am led to this opinion by supposing that the bulb, at the time of the decay of the leaves and roots, to be as full of moisture as it is possible for it to be. At this time it is firm and plump, but after a few months' exposure it becomes soft and spongy, with a considerable diminution in its weight; whence I infer that moisture has been lost. Several of the external scales which, at the time of the ripening of the bulb, were perhaps as full of sap and as healthy as the internal ones, will, after a few months' exposure to the atmosphere, be found quite dry, and others partially so. I have never made any direct experiments, by which I could support my opinion; but from the above facts, I think it is probable that injury results rather from exhalation than from the absorption of moisture by the bulb. It is natural, perhaps, for some of the scales to perish yearly: I have dug up bulbs of Hæmanthus which were much larger than my head, but one half of their substance was decayed scales, and this too at the Cape, their native country. As regards burying the bulb beneath the surface of the soil, if nature may be followed in this respect, it would seem to be the true system. No country produces a greater variety, or a greater quantity of bulbs, than the Cape; whilst there I never remember to have seen bulbs of any kind growing on the surface of the soil, they being generally from 2 to 18 inches in depth. I have found bulbs of a species of Hæmanthus upwards of 3 feet below the surface; but this might have been occasioned by the drifting of the sand over them: but the flowers were large, and the bulbs apparently healthy. It is always interesting, and sometimes necessary, to trace effects to causes, in order to find a remedy for an injury. Whatever may be the cause by which bulbs are injured, whether by absorption, or by exhalation of moisture, or by anything else, I shall leave, at least for the present, to wiser heads than mine to determine. I merely offer an opinion of my own, as a preliminary to a simple expedient, by which bulbs may be partially, if not wholly, preserved from injury, whilst they are in an inactive state. Take as much common brown paper as you are likely to require, and laying a sheet open upon a table, smear it all over with oil, putting on as much as it will absorb, then hang it on a line to dry. When the bulbs have completed their growth, and the soil in the pots is quite dry, cover the surface of the soil with dry silver sand, heaping it up as high as possible round the bulb, if it be above the surface of the soil. Then cut a piece of this oiled paper somewhat larger than the top of the pot, and tie it on round the rim of it, exactly in the same way that a housewife ties pieces of bladder over her pots of preserves. The gardener sometimes keeps his bulbs in the hothouse the whole year, and may be troubled with the water dripping on them, to their serious injury; this may be prevented by using the oiled paper covers. It is sometimes inconvenient to bury the long bulbs of Brunsvigia, and of other genera, without putting the bulb quite down to the bottom of the pot—a method always to be avoided. If large pots are used, they are unsightly; the better way, therefore, with these large bulbs, would be, to bury them at a convenient depth, and at the season of rest to cover them with the sand and the oiled paper, in the way that I recommend. Shortly before the bulbs begin to grow, the covers should be removed, and preserved for another year.—*Observator.*

Purple Laburnum.—In your *Chronicle* for 1841, pp. 325, 365, I have given an account of a large shrub, called the purple variety of Cytisus Laburnum, which, from among its crowded racemes of the usual dingy colour, produced some shoots of the common yellow Laburnum, and others of the Cytisus purpúreus. Of these parental shoots (if I may so call them), which have increased much in size as well as number, there are now about twice as many as appeared last year, and in two instances there is now a perfect shoot of each parent on the same branch. A further approach towards the extinction of its hybrid character, appears, moreover, to have been effected since last year, and in some of the branches, which otherwise retain their hybrid appearance, a raceme occasionally contains a flower with one or both of the petals of the keel, or half of the standard, or of one of the wings, of a bright yellow colour. In the raceme of another branch, I have also observed a flower with the standard of a bright purple, but I believe that the variegation of any flower with yellow, and of another with purple, never occurs on the same raceme. Another circumstance, worthy of remark, is that these yellow parts of a flower are always proportionally much larger than the other parts which retain the dingy hue; and *per contra*, a purple standard which I examined, was smaller and resembled C. purpúreus in size as well as colour. In this way a variegated wing, which is now before me, presents a very distorted appearance on one side of the middle nerve, which is yellow, and has expanded to twice the size of the other side, where the dingy colour is retained.—*L. W. Dillwyn, Sketey Hall.*

Hellebore Powder and Gooseberries.—I entertain a different opinion to that expressed by your correspondent at p. 349, respecting the effects of Hellebore-powder on caterpillars. The Gooseberries and Currants in my garden were perfectly overrun by them, and I adopted various methods for their destruction, but without effect. At last I purchased a parcel of the powder recommended in the *Chronicle*; and having mixed it well with soapsuds, I applied it to the bushes with a watering-pan, under strong sunshine. My bushes are now perfectly clear of these destructive insects, since they fell in thousands six hours after the aforesaid application. If "Surreyensis" had mixed the powder with soap-suds, it would perhaps have taken more effect than when applied in a dry state. I should be obliged if any of your correspondents could give me information how to destroy the grub that infests my Onion-beds.—*A. Mitchell, gardener, Pitcaple Castle.*

Experiments with Gas-water upon Spinach.—Having tried several experiments upon vegetables with Ammoniacal liquor this season, the result of which may be worth knowing, I send you an account of its effects upon Winter Spinach. In the month of March I selected the worst row of Spinach that I could find, from which I chose eight plants equal in size and appearance. The first plant was watered with the liquor as it came from the gas-work; the second had one part of water added to the same quantity with which the first was watered; the third had two parts of water; the fourth had three parts, and so on to the eighth plant, which had seven parts of water to one part of Ammoniacal liquor. The earth was stirred about the roots of the plants before the water was applied to them. In a few days the Spinach that had been watered changed to a darker green than that which had not; the heart-leaves of the first plant curled up and never expanded freely, the mixture being probably too strong for it. The plant, however, was not killed, as the other leaves after a time grew pretty well. Although Nos. 2 and 3 did not curl in their heart-leaves, still they did not grow away so freely as the remaining five; the progress of these was wonderful, considering how weak and sickly they appeared before the liquor was applied to them. Some of their leaves measured 10½ inches in length (exclusive of the foot-stalk), and 8 inches in breadth, being also thick and succulent; while the texture of the leaves of the unwatered plants in the same row was thin, and their colour of a light green. I may also state that the greater part of the latter was nearly in flower before the plants watered with the Ammonia were beginning to run at all; so that the Spinach crop may, if required, be continued good until the 1st of June. This experiment will show that gardeners need not be particular about manuring ground for Winter Spinach; in fact, I have sometimes found that where it has been sown in rich soil, the leaves became succulent, and were often killed by the frost; while that sown on poor soil was not at all injured. If watered once or twice with liquid manure in the spring, I am convinced that the leaves will be both earlier and better than from the manner in which Spinach is generally grown. I think gardeners will soon be enabled to feed their vegetables, and render them fit for use, whenever they think proper, with as much certainty as a cottager can fatten his pigs, or a grazier his cattle.—*P. Mackenzie.*

Pruning Forest Trees.—I am always pleased to see the subject of pruning holding a place in your journal. In a late number your plan is distinctly explained. Were thinning properly attended to, it would do much to accelerate the growth of trees; but in most cases it is neglected. I am of opinion, however, that in addition to thinning, pruning is advantageous in promoting the size and value of timber. Stopping, or breaking off the points of the branches, fulfils, to a certain extent, the purpose of pruning, although I do not think it can so fully accomplish the benefit which pruning will effect. You remark, "it is the foliage which forms the stomach of the plant, therefore, to deprive a plant of its leaves is like depriving an animal of its stomach." Admitting this truth, then, the great object of the forester ought to be to increase the digesting powers of the plant, and thereby administer to its health and vigour. Now we maintain that the shortening of the branches multiplies the quantity of leaves, and, at the same time, gives greater activity to the sap. In the article referred to, it is said, "What is pruning but the removal of leaves? To cut off a naked branch is not, indeed, to remove a leaf; but it is to remove that part from which many leaves would have sprung had it been permitted to remain." I think this notion is one of the chief mistakes among those who are opposed to shortening, or what I call "Concentrate Pruning." A large branch surely puts forth more leaves than a small one, but by shortening, the number of twigs or branches are multiplied almost indefinitely, so that the quantity of foliage in the aggregate, is far greater on the pruned than on the unpruned plant; while the foliage is more healthful and efficient; presenting leaves as broad as two or three of those on the branches which are of an extravagant length. The principle of stopping and shortening seems to imply a similar design in those who practise the different methods; namely, to keep the branches within due bounds. The difference is, the person who stops them takes no more from the large than from the small branch; whereas the pruner curtails each tier of branches to a uniform length; the tiers extending in breadth as they descend, in the form of a cone. This, at least, is my method. I consider it to be beyond the bounds of human ingenuity to act successfully in this case without some regular system. He who will have branches of various lengths and sizes, without any assignable reasons, is unnaturally capricious. Nature, in fast-growing trees, such as the Larch, admits of no such irregularity; and it is to promote rapid growth that we prune as we do. I account for the quick growth consequent on my system of pruning thus: the sap which ascends from the roots, mingling with that absorbed by the leaves, returns down the vessels of the bark, and in its course deposits cambium, which forms the annual rings of wood. It is obvious that this cambium, having less superficies to cover than when the branches are extended at large, there is a more abundant quantity for every part; and as little is required for the branches, which are shortened and slender, the trunk receives the main supply. The superior health and breadth of the leaves largely augment the velocity and power of the sap, which produces a wonderful advancement in the tree. The method is very simple: I shorten the shoot next the top to one half the length of the leader, and allow the lower tier to extend farther than the one above it, till I reach the undermost, which is, of course, the broadest. When the tree is about 18 feet high, and 15 inches in circumference, I cut off the lowest tier close to the stem, and continue yearly to cut off a tier (regularly) upwards. I have by this means raised hard wood to as great a height, within the same time, as Larch; and have not discovered, either by observation or otherwise, that trees were ever raised so rapidly to the same altitude, as those trained on the above plan. They sometimes grew 10 feet in the course of three years.—*Gavin Cree, Biggar.*

Bees.—Although I very much admire your answer to "M. H. G.," in the *Chronicle* of the 11th inst., I am sure you will excuse my offering a few additional words. The conduct of the bee-scouts, adverted to by your correspondent, is one of frequent occurrence (*vide* "Honey-bee," pp. 170 and 171); and, considering that he has not only an apiary of his own, but is in the immediate neighbourhood of several families of bees, out of the control of man, I think him fully justified in allowing an untenanted hive to occupy a place in his garden. None of his neighbours ought to feel aggrieved by so prudential a measure —a measure which they have the same opportunity of adopting, and thereby placing themselves upon an equality with him. The conduct of the old woman was extremely absurd. Her bees, owing probably to neglect, were in danger of famine, and therefore availed themselves of the hospitality of her neighbour's bees; to whom they may be reasonably supposed to owe their preservation, and, in my opinion, they owed them also allegiance. Besides, bees cannot be separated from a family to which they have united themselves, like mingled sheep in a field. There are no means of discriminating between the original possessors of the hive and those which they have received into their family; and if there were, who would undertake to accomplish the division? The conduct of both the squabbling neighbours is alike unjustifiable, and I conceive it to be alike punishable.—*Edwd. Bevan, Llanferry.*

Remedy for the Wireworm.—In your paper of June 4th, I observe that F. Chase, of Luton, inquires for a remedy against the wireworm for his Dahlias. In the "Farmers' Almanac" for this year, under the head of Manures, it gives Rape Dust; and at the end of the article it says that this is noxious to the wireworm and other predatory vermin. I, therefore, recommend your correspondents to try it in their gardens.—*T. W.* [We have no faith in the above recipe.]

Alteration of the Meaning of Words by Acts of Parliament.—A curious instance of this has arisen from the Commutation Act, which makes tithe payable on growing produce, and due at Christmas or Lady-day, for one-fourth or one-half of the amount assessed in the standing crops. A Dorsetshire clergyman, whose age exceeded 80 years, was in the habit of inserting in the receipts for his composition tithe, that the payment was due at Lady-day. This payment could only be for tithe on the previous harvest, but under the Commutation Act the words due at Lady-day have a different meaning, of which one farmer endeavoured to avail himself, and avoid payment of the commutation tithe or rent charge, for the six months from Michaelmas to Lady-day. On tendering his last payment for composition tithe, he refused to accept a receipt, which, to prevent misunderstanding, expressed that it was for tithe of the previous harvest, and he succeeded in obtaining from the unwary rector a receipt in the old form, to which the Commutation Act had given a new meaning; but having made use of a wrong stamp, it will not avail him in evading payment of the rent-charge on the growing crops. However, the agent employed to collect the tithe considers that he has a *primâ facie* case for resisting payment, on the ground of the wording of the previous receipts. He cannot comprehend that the meaning of the words, "due at Lady-day," has been altered by the Commutation Act, and includes tithe or growing crops.—*S. S.*

New Method of writing upon Wooden Labels.—Tallies for common use are generally made of American Fir, part of them being rubbed over with white lead, and the name being written thereon with a pencil; but this pencil mark is often worn off by the weather sooner than the gardener would wish. I have tried the following method, and find it answer much better. I first paint the label black, and let it dry thoroughly; and when it is required for use I rub some white paint over the black, and instead of writing with a pencil, use a fine-pointed stick, by which means the black colour will appear, and it will be found more durable than the pencil-mark.—*P. Mackenzie.*

Clématis azúrea grandiflora.—It has been asserted that this most beautiful plant will not stand our winters in the open air; but I wish to say that I know a plant in the neighbourhood of London, which was planted out in the beginning of May, 1841, where it has stood during the whole of the last winter unprotected, or sheltered in the slightest degree; and it is now beautifully in flower. This makes a most valuable addition to our other hardy climbers, and will doubtless soon find its way into the garden of every amateur.—*D. W., Bayswater.*—[Our correspondent is mistaken in supposing this fine Clematis to be thought tender. It is known to be perfectly hardy.]

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Garden Exhibition, June 11.—Notwithstanding the oppressive heat of the atmosphere, and the continued drought which had been experienced for some time previously, robbing the lawns alike of their verdant tint and their luxurious coolness, there was an immense concourse of spectators to this, the most fashionable of the summer shows. And although the exhibition was not, on the whole, so striking and gorgeous as that of the 14th. ult., owing to the absence of those rich and inimitable masses of Azaleas which were then present, it was, considered in itself, extremely excellent, and in some of its features, surpassing that just referred to. At the May fête, we were called to notice the dearth, as well as comparative inferiority, of the Heaths. Now they may, beyond doubt, be assigned the chief place in our record. The beauty and vigour of the specimens, with the abundant manner in which they were blooming, called forth well-merited commendations. Of praise, too much can hardly be given; while many, who find it hard to keep their Heaths healthy, after they have grown above nine inches or a foot in height, may wonder how such perfect plants have been obtained. It will not perhaps be foreign to the object of this report to insert a hint or two concerning the practice of the most successful cultivators.

The soil employed is not reduced to a fine state, or sifted, but is just roughly separated, and all the fibre retained. Indeed that kind of Heath-mould which contains a large quantity of fibre is preferred. By these means, that close coalescence and hardening of the earth which oppose the percolation of water, and are thus instrumental in killing the majority of Heaths that are annually lost, can be nearly obviated; and, to realise more thoroughly the same end, small fragments of porous, broken stone are mixed with the soil. The use of such auxiliaries is to render the earth constantly open, while they also serve themselves as reservoirs of moisture, during periods of temporary drought. Through their introduction, likewise, the culturist is enabled to afford a larger pot than he otherwise would, thus allowing them an approximation, at least, to the benefits of being planted in an unlimited bed or border. The next great point is to make them bushy, and induce their branches to cover the whole surface of the pot, or even to hang down over its sides; and this not merely for appearance' sake, but in order to shelter the soil and roots from the scorching rays of the sun. With most species, an early and oft-repeated reduction of the shoots is the method by which bushiness is attained; though there are some kinds that will not bear this, or will endure but little of it. For the last-named, it is necessary that the branches be spread out, and fastened to a wire frame, or to stakes, from the first; directing the lowermost ones, originally, into a horizontal or half-pendent position. It is of the greatest moment, that both the stopping and training should be begun while the plant is very young and small, and be followed up as occasion may arise. Again, Heaths in pots suffer much from aridity in summer, and this is materially aggravated by their being placed on an elevated stage in a light greenhouse. Hence, the best growers transfer them to pits or frames, which have apertures beneath for the admission of air from below, and in which a moist atmosphere is more easily preserved. From these frames the lights are often removed altogether in the day, and a canvas screen substituted for them. Shade and a freer current of air are thus produced. Sometimes, as was the case with one of the collections shown on Saturday last, the pot containing each specimen is put within another and larger pot, and the space between filled with sand, moss, or light earth, which, being kept always moist, has a cooling and invigorating effect on the roots of the plant. Where frames are made use of, however, so troublesome a process is wholly needless. Besides the advantages of frames already mentioned, they tend, with little short of certainty, to prevent the occurrence of mildew —that strange and often unavoidable pest to cultivators, who have nothing but greenhouses. Facts lead to a belief, if not to the positive assurance, that mildew on Heaths is caused by a close and dry air; consequently, the more humid atmosphere of frames may be the means of preventing it. At any rate, it scarcely ever appears on plants grown in frames.

What has been said, will indicate their general treatment, the results of which were witnessed on Saturday last. The reader will assuredly regard our observations with more interest, than could be excited by a bare mention of the particular species exhibited—which, however, we shall not entirely withhold. By far the most remarkable Heath present was a plant of E. depressa, from Mr. Veitch, of Exeter. It was about 3 ft. in height, with a stem 9 inches or a foot long, and almost 2 inches thick—while the head, at least 2 ft. across, was a compact mass of luxuriant verdure and fine yellow flowers; and the branches depended around the stem so as nearly to conceal it. It was, in fact, a beautiful miniature tree, without any of the stuntedness or imperfection which usually attach to such objects. The same species was exhibited, from nine to eighteen inches high, by Mr. Falconer, gardener to A. Palmer, Esq., of Cheam; by Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., Bromley; and by W. H. Storey, Esq., of Isleworth. All the plants were singularly dense, of a peculiarly deep and rich green hue, and the flowers large, as well as numerous. E. élegans, a species admirably suited for growing in a dwarf and compact manner, yet frequently to be seen in a ragged and starved condition, was shown, flourishing with unparalleled exuberance, by Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, whose specimen was 18 in. high, and a foot broad. The shoots and blossoms were wonderfully close and large. Mr. Barnes, above spoken of, had, moreover, a plant of E. élegans, only 6 in. in height, and quite a picture of healthy beauty. The handsome E. tricolor, though appearing in several groups, was brought, as a single specimen, by Mr. Salter, gr. to J. Yelles, Esq., of Bath, by whom it had been cultivated to an amazing degree of perfection. Its height was about 3 ft., and its breadth fully as much, the branches being actually more profuse at the bottom than the top, and curving down very gracefully and abundantly 3 or 4 in. below the edge of the pot. When it is stated that this large mass was composed of branches, as closely arranged as they could well grow, and that every branch was terminated by a fine cluster of long, conspicuous, but delicately painted three-coloured blossoms, a tolerable notion will be gained of its loveliness. E. splendens, with its copious bunches of large, inflated scarlet flowers, was sent by many individuals; yet none, we think, had it so fine as Mr. Barnes and W. H. Storey, Esq. An extremely good plant of E. odorata alba, which is a variety alike meritorious for the elegant disposition and bell-like figure of its pretty, white, pendulous flowers, and their sweet fragrance, hardly inferior to that of the Lily of the valley, was contributed by Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., Cheam; the specimen—a foot high—bore an uncommon quantity of flower-heads, the number of blossoms on each of which was equally noticeable. E. denticulata, a neat and graceful species, with flowers somewhat resembling those of an Arbutus, but pale yellow, and tipped with a nearly black hue, appeared in a fine state from Mr. Green, Mr. Barnes, and others. Mr. Clarke, gr. to M. J. Smith, Esq., Shirley Park, produced a magnificent E. ventricosa cárnea, which was 3 ft. high, and the same in breadth. The charming flush of its flesh-coloured blossoms was not more delightful than the liberality with which they were produced, and the size of their closely packed heads. The old, but always pleasing, E. Bowieana, was never more appropriately grown than by Mr. Jackson, whose plant was 4 ft. high, yet displaying a bushiness and disposition to ramify which is uncommon in the species, and having enormous spikes of its pure white, partially pellucid flowers. E. propendens, one of the most interesting of the tribe, was shown by Mr. Barnes. It was 2 ft. or more in height, and well-bloomed, but appearing as if it had blossomed too freely in the preceding season. Its delicate pinkish-purple, bell-shaped flowers are highly beautiful, and their drooping character is in unison with its slender foliage. The E. Bergiana, brought by Mr. Jackson, had reached the height of 2 ft., and was quite covered with small dark puce-coloured inflorescence; it is a desirable species. In the name of Mr. Pawley, White Hart, Bromley, there was a good specimen of E. cylindrica, with its long, upright, salmon-coloured blossoms, of which this species is very prodigal. E. vestita cárnea, from the same individual, was likewise dwarf, and finely cultivated. From Mr. Kyle, gr. to D. Barclay, Esq., Leyton, Essex, there was a handsome plant of E. suaveolens, which had numberless large heads of thickly-disposed, pale pink, and sweet scented blossoms. E. vestita coccínea, bearing bunches of brilliant red blooms, was plentifully exhibited; and there were other good varieties of the same species. Still, the varieties of E. ventricosa claimed and received universal admiration; and they are, perhaps, unrivalled, both in respect to foliage, habit, or the profusion, delicacy, and showiness of their flowers, or the facility with which they may be brought into and retained in a favourable condition. If, however, all were arrested by the specimens of old and familiar kinds, every one must have felt astonished on beholding no less than 23 new and apparently distinct varieties of E. ventricosa, from W. H. Storey, Esq., of Isleworth. We confess we were at a loss whether to be most surprised at the diversity of colour and aspect, or the uniform dimensions and robustness of the plants. Each was as near as possible of the same height and diameter, and all were peculiarly verdant, as well as prolific of bloom. They might be taken as a convincing proof of what can be done in the hybridisation of Heaths. It should be stated that there were 4 plants, but that there were 3, 4, or more specimens of some of the sorts.

The precedence which we have just given to the Heaths would, if gorgeousness of inflorescence, without reference to variety, had been consulted, have been strongly contested by the Cacti. Of these there were some that were never before equalled, especially a specimen or two of Cactus speciosus. One in Mr. Green's large collection reminded us of his noble Azáleas at the last meeting. It was about 5 ft. high, and trained to a kind of crescent-shaped trellis, between 2 and 3 ft. broad, the flowers being brought to the front, and there collected with such extreme density, that they were literally prevented from expanding properly. Where an extraordinary brilliancy of effect is required, this mode of training cannot be excelled. It was also adopted with some of the Epiphylla. When, however, the blossoms are wished to stand out distinctly, so as to invite and bear individual examination, the best system of training is to use a barrel-shaped trellis, which opens out gradually and slightly towards the top. A plant of C. speciosus, trained to a trellis of that description, 6 ft. in height, was brought by Mr. Upright, gr. to J. Ridge, Esq., of Morden, Surrey. It was grafted on C. speciosíssimus, and was blooming most profusely. The same cultivator had another specimen of C. speciosus, scarcely 4 ft. high, very broad, and extremely rich in flowers; and there was a plant in all respects similar from Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq. Mr. Falconer, gr to A. Palmer, Esq., of Cheam, had one supported by a trellis of a pointedly conical form, and this was exceedingly fine. From Mr. Bruce, there was also a particularly large-blossomed variety of C. speciosus, which seems to be well deserving of attention. C. speciosíssimus was shown in a state which one would hardly think could be surpassed, by not a few growers. Its stems were occasionally from two to three inches thick; which amazing luxuriance is obtained by allowing a sufficiency of pot-room, mixing a large proportion of decaying manure with a rich loamy soil to pot it in, and afterwards applying manured water frequently while the plant is growing, or covering the earth with a mulching of manure, over which ordinary water is poured. It might be assumed that such great exuberance is incompatible with the free production of flowers; however, by exposing the plants to the sun in the open air for six weeks or two months in early autumn, a flowering propensity is excited, and the blossoms are larger and richer than those of specimens under common treatment. The plant which had the largest flowers was from Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, Ealing Park. Mr. Upright, Mr. Green, Mr. Barnes, and various other culturists, had some splendid specimens present. They were, for the most part, trained spirally round a cylindrical trellis, though some had their stems supported erectly on a similar frame. Of C. Jenkinsoni, Mr. Falconer and Mr. Bruce brought admirable specimens: that of the former was 4 ft. high, and richly clothed with flowers; that of the latter not quite so tall, yet extremely dense and splendid. C. Mallisoni was sent in a well-grown state by Mr. Pawley; and Mr. Bruce also exhibited it on a conical trellis, 3 ft. high, trained in a densely spiral manner, and very thickly laden with bloom. There was, moreover, a new hybrid Cereus, from Mr. Pawley, which is scarcely distinguishable from C. Jenkinsoni, except that it has paler red flowers, and flatter stems, which are unusually strong and healthy. The Epiphyllum Ackermanni, among Mr. Green's plants, and this species or the E. spléndidum, from Mr. Catleugh, of Chelsea, were probably superior to anything of the kind in point of culture. Being three feet in height, they formed one continuous pile of bloom from the base to the apex; and no person, who is aware of the expansive and flexible character of the blossoms of this plant need be further apprised, that the specimens in question were inconceivably grand.

In the class of Orchidáceæ, which merits notice immediately after, if not before, the Cacti, there was not only a more numerous, but a richer collection of showy sorts than at the May exhibition. A better display could not reasonably have been expected; and the company evinced its taste for these exquisite objects by crowding throughout the whole day that portion of the tent in which they were located. The large-flowered kinds included several varieties of Cattleya Móssiæ, from Messrs. Rollisson, of Tooting; they differed mainly in the colour of their flowers, and slightly in their dimensions; C. M. superba we give the names under which they appeared), has the lip of its flowers brightly mottled with sanguineous purple and yellow, and the outer parts darker than usual; C. M. pállida has nearly white sepals and petals, with pale lilac markings in the lip, and is altogether a smaller flower; C. M. atropurpúrea has its outer members of the hue of C. labiata, and the lip richly stained with a dark purplish tint; C. Mossiæ itself has a lip of a hue between that of the first and second varieties in the above list. In all, the giant size of the blossoms, the gracefully relieved character, delicate tints, and peculiar transparency of the sepals and petals, with the pleasingly mingled variegation, and beautifully undulated margin, of the lip, combine to render them worthy of being ranked with the loveliest objects in creation. Not a whit the less beautiful, nor much behind them in size, are the blossoms of Vanda teres, also from the nursery of Messrs. Rollisson; and its habit is infinitely more characteristic and interesting; it has a tall slight stem, (which throws out its roots into the air,) and leaves of a cylindrical figure: the flowers appear in a raceme near the top of the stem; the sepals and petals being deep pink, and the lip superbly streaked and mottled with reddish purple and yellow on a light ground: the specimen was finely in flower. Of a dissimilar nature, but, if possible, yet more enchanting, was the Saccolábium guttatum, likewise from the Tooting Nursery; hanging on a log of wood, with thick, fleshy, pendent, uncovered roots, it was sending forth five or six drooping racemes, at least a foot in length, completely enveloped from end to end in charming pink and white inflorescence. There was, besides, a superior variety of the much-admired Aërides odoratum, with larger flowers, and longer racemes than it commonly produces; the odour of the blossoms is comparable to nothing but that of the Lily of the Valley: also a fine plant of Oncidium Harrisóniæ, surprisingly healthy; O. unicorne, a small flowered species, with a single projecting horn in the centre of its floral lip; and a new species of Calanthe, from Northern India, with bright purple blossoms, the labellum of which is conspicuously cordate, and possesses a darker hue, with a few species of inferior attractions, completed Messrs. Rollisson's collection. Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq., of Wandsworth, brought forward Saccolabium guttatum with seven racemes, a noble plant; a larger variety of S. guttatum, supposed to be S. præmorsum, the blossoms of which are a little paler than those of the previous species, more diffused, and in larger racemes; and Camarotis purpurea, an allied Indian plant, with airy Vanda-like stems and roots, and pendent racemes of lively pink flowers. Mr. Mylam produced, in addition, a grand variety of Oncídium crispum, grown to very high perfection: O. flexuosum, with quite a thicket of ascending stems, divaricating at the summit, and bearing numberless bright yellow and brown flowers; Broughtónia sanguinea, which few can grow to perfection, but which was here flowering admirably; Epidendrum elatum, in excellent order; E. cinnabarinum, developing its specious reddish blooms; Dendrobium moschatum, 6 ft. high, flowering splendidly in at least a dozen racemes; the curious Coryanthes macrantha, whose flowers, were they destitute of colour, would look more like an anatomical dissection; and Cypripédium húmile, exhibiting, in the lively verdure of its interesting foliage, its numerous stems, and frequent white and pink blossoms, an extraordinary degree of skilful culture. A very noble plant of Calanthe veratrifólia aided, by no means unworthily, in composing Mr. Green's large collection. Cymbídium aloifólium, with its flower-scapes supported erectly by stakes, was from Mr. Barnes, and had not, to our eyes, so agreeable an appearance as when the flowers are left to hang down naturally. Oncídium Lanceanum, well grown, was contributed by Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence. The hues, dimensions, and mode of production of its blossoms, stamp it as a species of transcendent value. Mr. Goode showed, besides, a gigantic specimen of Gongora atropurpúrea, which, with its luxuriant pseudo-bulbs and leaves, the length and tenuity of its flower scapes, and its singular dark purple flowers, which appear to be the skeleton of some strange insect, had a very enlivening effect. A variety of Dendróbium Pierardi, which would seem to have accidently bloomed at this season, was furnished by Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill, of Hayes; and Mr. Hunt had also at the exhibition a specimen of the white lipped variety of Epidendrum macrochilum, extremely well grown, and one of Oncídium flexuosum, the flower-stems of which were fastened down to an almost globular trellis, so as to give the whole a highly novel and engaging appearance. A plant, similarly managed, was, moreover, sent by Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq., of Mitcham; and such was the remarkable attractiveness of both specimens, that we could wish to see the plan perpetually adopted. Of course the flowering branches (that is, the short external ones) were suffered to protrude beyond the trellis, so that nothing like formality of training was perceptible. Oncídium púmilum, in the richest health, and exceedingly fertile of blossoms, came also from Mr. Bruce, who, by cultivating this and some more species of Oncídium in a common cool stove, succeeds to admiration. From the Duke of Devonshire's gardens, at Chiswick, Mr. Edmonds supplied Peristéria péndula, with two particularly large scapes of bloom. The flowers are not only attractive for their pretty spotted aspect, but for the striking likeness to the shape of a dove; which the outline of their column (or the projecting portion in their centre) presents.

To proceed with the different natural tribes in the order which they respectively merit, we arrive now at the Climbers. We must repeat our regret that the exhibition of these plants is so lamentably disproportionate to the encouragement offered to the cultivators, and hope that more attention is paid to them privately than was manifested by this show. The plant which gratified us most was one of Passiflora Kermesina, supported by a cylindrical trellis, not more than 4 ft. high, and covered in at the apex. Round this trellis the plant was pretty closely twined, and was blooming in a very interesting manner. It was to us the more pleasing, as being one among the many evidences, that climbers of a spreading character may advantageously be kept in a pot, and confined within prescribed limits. The specimen was from Mr. Foy, gr. to R. Alston, Esq.; and it is a fact which ought to be more commonly known, and which we mention here with the view of accomplishing that end, that P. Kermesina often sheds its flowers when grown in a very hot stove, but opens them liberally and perfectly, when the temperature of the house is reduced to a little above that of the greenhouse. The most varied collection of climbers was contributed by Mr. Goode: it comprehended Aristolóchia ciliosa, a species of rather dwarf habits, with small, by no means showy, but curious blossoms; Manéttia cordifólia, on an upright barrel-shaped trellis, 4 ft. high, very healthy, and profusely decorated with flowers; two other specimens of the species, on globular trellises, distinguishable for the most perfect cultivation, which is apparently attained by the use of a pretty rich soil, and by gradual shiftings till they are brought into large pots: Kennédya monophylla, 5 ft. in height, closely twined round an erect cylindrical trellis, and particularly handsome; Ipomœa Hardingii, probably the same specimen as was at the last exhibition, on a low trellis, and well-flowered; Ipomœa Horsfálliæ, evincing similar capabilities of being trained on a dwarf barrel trellis, yet with only the remains of its splendidly-coloured blossoms; Tropœ'olum edule, inclined to be sickly; Thunbérgia grandiflora, in great luxuriance, sparingly studded with inflorescence; Stephanotis floribunda, a noble plant, flowering abundantly, and promising yet greater fertility; and Æschynanthus maculatus, growing over a large globe of moss, inclosed within a wire trellis: although it was blooming well, the moss had too artificial an outline, and did not enhance the appearance of the plant so much as a rustic and branched block of rough wood would have done. Mr. Green brought Tropœ'olum edule in the rudest health, and flowering very handsomely; from the rich orange hue of its blossoms, it bids fair to become a favourite companion to T. tricolorum and brachyceras; like these species, it is seen most favourably when fastened to a flat trellis, which can have any desired contour. Gompholóbium polymorphum was shown by Mr. Barnes, in the direct reverse of its usually weak condition, being grown on a trellis 4 ft. high, which extended partly down over the pot, and was very generally clothed with flowers; it is an elegant plant, and, conjointly with the Tropœ'olum, to which allusion has just been made, requires a trellis with a flat surface, that its scanty branches and foliage may be atoned for by close training. Clématis Sieboldi, judiciously trained to a flat face, and elegantly bedecked with its showy two-coloured flowers, was from Mr. Pawley, of Bromley. A plant of Russéllia júncea, 6 ft. in height, and creeping prettily over the edges of the trellis, as well as from all parts of its sides, graced the collection of Mr. Green; although more a trailer than a climber, it may be ranged with the latter group. Mr. Pawley, of Bromley, brought a fine specimen (4 ft. in height) of Kennédya monophylla, or what appeared to us to be such, under the name of K. bimaculata, possibly relating to the two spots existing in the white portion at the base of the floral standard. A new Manéttia, which has received the title of M. bicolor, from its red flowers passing into yellow towards the summits, came from Mr. Veitch, of Exeter: its leaves are lanceolate and pubescent, while the flowers, which are small, have the two colours above named. Hoya carnosa, however old, is still to be admired for the beauty and durability of its wax-like blossoms, and for its fine, evergreen, shining leaves. It was shown by Mr. Joynes, gr. to Mr. Hall, Totteridge, Herts, to be well suited for growing on a low trellis, on which it produced an excellent effect. Mr. Hogan, gr. to H. Pownall, Esq., Spring Grove, contributed a good Sóllya heterophylla, one of the best of climbers; and Anagallis Monelli, which is not a climbing species, but was affixed to a spherical trellis, 2 ft. in height; the brilliant blue colour of its blossoms, of which there was a prodigious quantity, fitted it to vie with almost anything in the exhibition; it is made thus to assume a climbing habit, like Verbenas, by plucking off the flowers as they appear, and stopping the shoots till they evolve a due proportion of laterals: the practice may be recommended, as we know of no other state of the plant at all comparable to this.

The exhibition not being intended for hardy plants, very few were sent. Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, furnished an extremely beautiful new Digitalis, or Foxglove, the blooms of which are large, almost white, with numerous spottings and blotchings, of a purplish tint, in the throat. Campanula grandis, an exceedingly fine new species, approximating to C. pyramidalis, but much excelling it in splendour, was placed on the table, from the gardens of the Horticultural Society. Half-hardy plants included a novel Verbena, called Frosteana, from Mr. Frost, gr. to Lady Granville, at Dropmore; the colours of its flowers are a blending of crimson, or deep pink, and scarlet: and it bears them in tolerably copious heads. Mr. Ivery, of Peckham, contributed another seedling Verbena, more in the way of V. teucrioides, but having shorter and denser bunches of flowers, with less of pink in them, and a dwarfer as well as more compact habitude. Erythrina Crista-galli, which is hardy in some situations, was produced in a copiously blooming state by Mr. Goode and Mr. Bruce, the respective gardeners of Mrs. Lawrence and B. Miller, Esq. Mr. Veitch, of Exeter, forwarded an Alstræmeria nemorosa, which is considered a novelty; the sepals of the rather small flowers are of different shades of red, and the petals are yellow, more or less broadly streaked with dark brownish red. The valuable tribe which, for the sake of distinction we call dwarf greenhouse shrubs, was rich in handsome species and specimens. These qualities were united in many instances: one of the most observable of which was the Polýgala oppositifólia of Mr. Falconer, gr. to A. Palmer, Esq., Cheam; 3 ft. in height, and as much in diameter, this plant formed a mass, which, down to within 6 or 8 inches of the pot, had scarcely an inch of its surface unornamented by a cluster of its beautiful flowers; in fact, we examined it attentively for some time, and could not perceive how it might be improved. Surpassed solely by the showiness of the flowers of the Polýgala, was a specimen of Borónia denticulata, of about the like dimensions, from Mr. Barnes, and another from Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill, the branches were dense, almost to crowding, and the principal difference between the two was, that the latter cultivator's plant was a little more diffuse on the outside, which rather heightened its beauty. The plant produced by Mr. Clarke, however, gr. to M. J. Smith, Esq., was 4 ft. high, 5 ft. across, and truly wonderful. The specimens of Borónia serrulata were, as usual, models of culture. The best that we observed, seemed to be that from Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill; it was 3 ft. high, the same across, and in every respect perfect. The Borónia vimínea brought by Mr. Barnes, though deficient in an ornamental point of view, and having small foliage, as well as comparatively diminutive flowers, is one of the neatest and most symmetrical of greenhouse plants; its leaves have the scent of Fennel or Tarragon. Approaching very closely to Mr. Falconer's specimen of Polýgala oppositifolia was one, a foot higher, by Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq.: and the Polygála acuminata belonging to Mr. May, gr. to E. Goodhart, Esq., while it was not behind the other in flowers, had slightly superior foliage. The Chorozema ovatum, which has been nearly lost to country on account of the difficulty of preserving it in health, was shown by Mr. Green, in a better condition than many of the more easily grown species are often seen; it was trained on a conical-shaped trellis, above 2 ft. high, and the brilliant flowers were regularly distributed over the entire surface. The dwarf variety of C. várium accompanied the preceding species: and, though not higher than a foot, constituted a very enchanting little object. C. cordatum, 3 ft. in height, was in the collection of Mr. Goode. It offers a great contrast in habit to the two just described, yet it is not the less pleasing for the laxness of its growth, when, as in the case before us, the shoots have been duly stopped, and induced to send out laterals. The highly odoriferous Gardénia radicans, which may probably, with more propriety, be classed with stove species, was astonishingly well cultivated by three or four exhibitors. It was rendered peculiarly striking (we suppose through pruning and tying down the shoots) by being prevented from growing higher than 6 or 9 inches, and yet forming a shrub 3 or 4 ft. in diameter, with the outer branches inclining downwards. Mr. Catleugh's plant may be named as an example of this treatment. Mr. Goode, Mrs. Lawrence's gardener, had a plant of Stylídium fasciculatum, which exceeded our highest expectations of this very interesting species. It was about 18 in. high, considerably broader, and quite laden with blossoms, some of the spikes of which we should consider from 9 in. to a foot long. Three or four good species of the genus Pimelea were at the exhibition. P. spectábilis, which is unequalled in the size and speciousness of its flower-heads, was brought by Mr. Green, finely grown, but the flowers fading. P. sylvestris was another of Mr. Green's plants, 3 ft. in height, its stems and branches being totally screened from the eye by the flowers. Of P. decussata, there were so many and such capital specimens, that it would be invidious to specify one or two; and we have not space to notice all. Two hybrid Pimeleas were transmitted by Messrs. Garraway, Mays, and Co. They had narrow decussate foliage; and one bore dark pink or crimson flowers, the other, pale blush. They came nearest to P. decussata, but were smaller. P. rósea, 18 in. high, was from Mr. Barnes, and was intensely beautiful. A specimen of Diosma uniflora, 4 ft. in height, from Mr. Green, was singularly handsome and prolific of bloom. The invaluable little Leschenáultia formosa was uncommonly abundant. Mr. Green's plant was peculiar for partially inclosing the pot, which is doubtless an agreeable feature. Mr. Barnes's was conspicuous for its dwarfness; one of Mr. Hunt's for its height (nearly 4 ft.), and its apparently declining condition; the other for its lowness and breadth; Mr. Clarke's likewise for its breadth; Mr. Falconer's, for its flowers being brought chiefly to one front; and another, belonging to Mr. Clarke, gr. to M. J. Smith, Esq., was the handsomest plant present, but had the fewest flowers. There were also many plants of Helichrysum púmilum, the blossoms of which were at this period beautifully expanded, and looked particularly gay. Correa speciosa, in a very robust state, was from Mr. Clarke. Chorozema várium, 4 ft. high, bushy in proportion, and both healthy and prolific; Coleonema tenuifólia, 5 ft. from the pot, and very fine; with Dillwýnia pungens, 18 in. in height, and full of flowers, came from Mr. Barnes. Mr. Fraser, of Leyton, Essex, sent Epacris grandiflora, dwarf yet handsome, and another specimen, 6 ft. high, the flowers of which were decaying. Anagallis fruticosa, a subshrubby species, with numerous flowers that are not unlike those of A. arvensis, only larger, was supplied by Mr. Joynes, gr. to Mrs. Hall, Totteridge, Herts. The rare Mirbélia undulata, with its prickly leaves and deep pink blossoms, appeared in Mr. Hunt's group. Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, furnished Campánula rupestris, a pretty trailer, bearing large quantities of light blue blossoms; and an Azálea, named fulgens magniflora, producing large and tolerably well-formed reddish crimson flowers. Azálea Danielsiana, 3 ft. in height, was in Mr. Green's and Mr. Goode's collections, and looked very splendid. A plant, 18 in. in height, of Dillwýnia speciosa, from Mr. Catleugh, was beautifully in bloom. Euchilus obcordatus, 2 ft. above the ground, with a profusion of neat yellow and brown flowers; Arthropódium paniculatum, handsomely grown; Xanthósia rotundifólia, extremely dwarf, close, and vigorous. Polýgala speciosa, excellently cultivated and blossomed; Acácia pulchella, 6 ft. from the pot, and A. alata, about 14, were all brought by Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence. From Mr. Green, there was a good Leschenaultia bíloba, 3 ft. high, but with scattered blossoms; Coleonema tenuifolia, 5 ft. in height, admirably flowered; and Eriostemon buxifolium, a handsome plant, though the blooms had parted with something of their freshness. Some superb Hydrángeas belonged to J. Ridgway, Esq., of Roehampton. In the Fúchsia tribe, there was F. corymbiflora, 6 ft. high, from Mr. Green, very handsome; a dwarf plant, only 3 ft. in height, from Mr. Goode; and another, 4 ft. from the soil, extremely rich and splendid, from Mr. Bruce. F. Chandleri was exhibited in a finely-grown condition, by Mr. Catleugh, and Mr. Kyle, gr. to B. Barclay, Esq. A new variety, with somewhat similar flowers to the last, yet of much taller growth, and partaking, in the leaves, of the character of F. corymbiflora, was produced by Mr. Catleugh. Another novel kind, having a slender habit, small and narrow leaves, and flowers with whitish-pink sepals, purple petals, and crimson stamens, was from Mr. Cripps, of Tunbridge Wells. The other greenhouse species were, Abútilon striatum, from Mr. Goode; a standard plant, above 12 ft. in height, drooping gracefully, and decorated liberally with its elegant flowers; a species of Indigófera, with pretty pink blossoms, from Mr. Mackay, gr. to S. Ricardo, Esq.; a new Dillwynia, like D. rudis, trained over a trellis, inclining outwards from the bottom, and very ornamental in itself, but inappropriately supported; and a Statice, received from Mr. Harding, gr. to the Rev. F. Beadon, North Stoneham, Hampshire, with the name of S. grandiflora, but evidently the one called S. Dickensoni. It has large and beautiful pink flowers, which it produces abundantly, and the specimen was well cultivated. Stove plants were quite scanty, compared with the greenhouse species. The new Achímenes longiflora, with its splendid Petúnia-like blue flowers, was there from three cultivators; but the specimens were not remarkable either for size or good culture. The Gloxínias, in most collections, with a violet-flowered one in that of Mr. Hunt, and also a Sinningia guttata, were cultivated with great skill, and had a most beautiful appearance. Rondelétia odorata, 4 ft. high, was shown by Mr. Green, in a surprisingly bushy, as well as free-flowering, state. Ixora coccínea did honour to not a few growers, whose names it would be tedious to mention, and contributed powerfully to the brilliancy of the show. Although possibly more of a Greenhouse than a Stove plant, Státice arbórea may be noticed here as being singularly frequent, and more than ordinarily well managed. The specimens, from 2 to 3 ft. high, were invariably healthy, and richly in flower. Another plant, which probably belongs to the Greenhouse, is Angelónia grandiflora, which was exhibited, in a good flowering state, by Mr. Jackson and Mr. Goode. The latter person had, besides Pleroma heteromalla, nobly luxuriant, and flowering well, Asclepias curassávica, unusually rich; Lemonia spectabilis, a novel evergreen, with shining foliage, and large, solitary, deep crimson blossoms; the Medinilla erythrophylla, with handsome leaves, and small pink blossoms, in clusters, on the lower parts of the stem; Brugmánsia floribunda, not thoroughly in bloom; Pavetta caffra, 9 ft. high, a splendid tree; and a superb variety of Clerodendrum speciosíssimum, flowering when only two feet in height. Mélia Azederachta, with a stem above four feet high, branching out, and composing a handsome head with its five-pinnate foliage and pretty pinkish white flowers, which have a purple centre, was from Mr. Joynes, gr. to Mr. Hall. By Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill, was shown an immense plant of Crinum amábile in full bloom; Clerodendrum squamatum, five feet high, particularly rich; C. speciosíssimum, flowering profusely, at the height of two feet: and a new species of Gesnera, which has very striking flowers, and was especially well cultivated. Finally, there was an enormous plant of the interesting Lycopódium stoloníferum from Mr. Jackson, of Kingston; a large and rich Melocactus communis, with its singular cap or tuft at the apex, from Mr. Hogan, gr. to H. Pownall, Esq.; and Adiantum cuneatum, spreading, pretty, and in perfect flower, from Mr. Falconer, gr. to A. Palmer, Esq., of Cheam. The florist's flowers, by which are meant Roses, Pelargóniums, Calceolárias, Pansies, Ranunculuses, Pinks, &c., were shown in tolerable profusion, and many of them were decidedly fine.

The Roses, which were not so select as usual, were a few days too early; and but few varieties of Moss Roses were in bloom, or of the Rosa Gállica, Alba, or Damask. Those shown were principally Chinese Roses, and their hybrids; established sorts, such as Brennus, Fulgens, George the Fourth, Coup d'Amour, Daphne, General Allard, and many others, that prove to be very early bloomers, and consequently on that account desirable. The hybrid perpetuals were also in great perfection; among them, Prince Albert, one of the earliest; Madame Laffay, Aubernon, Fulgorie, Comte de Paris, and Clementine Duval, were conspicuous. This class of Roses comprises some of the earliest bloomers, and yet they continue to flower till November; proving how valuable an addition they are to the garden. Some discrepancies appeared to exist among the growers as to classing their Roses: Hybrid Perpetual and Hybrid Chinese were by some placed among "Garden Roses;" by others, among "Chinese and Hybrid Roses," in accordance with the directions issued by the Society. In Mr. Rivers's collection, the following particularly attracted our notice: *Hybrid Perpetuals*—Fulgorie, Aubernon, De Neuilly, Clementine Duval, Comte de Paris, General Merlin, Madame Laffay, Marshal Soult, Prince Albert, Prudence Rœsér, Rivers, Ciceley. *Hybrid China*—Belle Marie, Blairii, No. 2; Beauté Vive, Comtesse de Lacepede, Charles Duval, De Candolle, General Allard, Great Western, Kleber, Le Météore, Mrs. Rivers, Sylvain, Triomphe de Laqueue. *Rosa alba*—La Seduisante, Sophie de Marsilly, Princess de Lamballe. *Damask*—Déesse Flore, La Fiancée, La Chérie, La Soyeuse, La Ville de Bruxelles, Madame Hardy. *Rosa Gallica*—Eclat des Roses, Sir Walter Scott, Pulchra marmórea, Woodpigeon, Royal marbled, &c. &c. *Austrian Briars*—Globe Yellow, and Rosa Harrisoni. *Bourbon*—Madame Nerard, Bouquet de Flore, Acidalie, Madame Margat, Ceres. *China*—Archduke Charles, Clara Sylvain, Etna, Mrs. Bosanquet, &c. *Tea Scented*—Bougère, Eliza Sauvage, Goubault, Prince Esterhazy, Safrano, &c.

The beauty of the Pelargóniums contributed more than an ordinary share to the splendour of the exhibition. Many persons were apprehensive from the heat of the weather and the journey to the Gardens that the bloom would have been deficient; but owing to the good management of the growers but little difference was discernible. Mr. Bell, of Chelsea Hospital, in the amateur's class, exhibited a collection of well-managed plants, for which the gold medal was awarded; Erectum, Coronation, Florence, Una, Bridesmaid, and Comte de Paris, were successfully grown. The collection that competed with this, was from Mr. Bromley, gr. to Miss Anderson, to which an inferior medal was given; a circumstance arising no doubt from the presence of some old and worthless kinds in the collection—for the Beauty of Ware, Lady Murray, and Diadematum rubescens, again made their appearance; such flowers must always prove detrimental to the success of an exhibitor—and this it is to be hoped will be their last appearance here: the plants in this collection were generally well grown. In small collections from Amateurs, Mr. Bourne, gr. to Sir E. Paget, gained the first prize; Erectum, Chelsea Pensioner, Florence, and Climax, were conspicuous; the plants were compactly grown and in good condition. The other collection from Mr. Hart, gr. to Miss Trail, was too much drawn up; Leila looked admirably, and the flowers showy—but from their size, out of character. In the Nurseryman's Class, Mr. Catleugh gained the gold medal for his collection of twelve well-grown varieties—Lord Mayor, Victory, Lumsden's Madeleine, Florence, Lifeguardsman, Priory Queen, Coronation, Hannah, Una, Prince Albert, Orange Boven, and Selina; these plants were exhibited in great perfection; they were grown short, spread out, and uniform in size; and all carried a fine head of bloom. Lumsden's Madeleine, Priory Queen, and Orange Boven, excited admiration from their being literally covered with flowers. Mr. Gaine's collection was also exceedingly well bloomed; the plants were rather smaller than Mr. Catleugh's; Sylph was shown with a fine head of flowers. One or two white varieties would have improved the general effect of this collection, which consisted of Leila, Jones, Exquisite, Raphael, Grand Duke, Victory, Beatrice, Cerito, Erectum, Coronation, Sylph, Album perfectum, and Jenny. In collections of six varieties, Mr. Catleugh took the lead, for Lord Mayor, Madonna, Victory, Ophelia, Jewess, and Joan of Arc; these were six plants of very fine growth. Mr. Gaines among others exhibited Garth's Perfection in splendid condition, and Countess Cooper also: the rest were rather drawn and deficient in bloom, a circumstance that might arise from the weather and their journey to the Gardens.

The seedling Pelargoniums were numerous, and the desire to view them was in no degree abated: the tent in which they were exhibited was thronged with visitors, and pencils and memorandum books were in request, to note down the most striking varieties. Those selected by the judges, as flowers of superior merit, were the following:

Foster's Sultana, a beautiful and brilliant flower, of a superior form; lower petals delicate salmon, the upper petals crimson, into which is infused a mixture of scarlet, which, with the dark spot, gives the flower a distinguished appearance: Foster's Sir R. Peel; this variety is an acquisition, as it supplies a great desideratum among the purples, a class in which we are very deficient; it is finely formed, the petals stiff, and the flower, when fully expanded, retaining a cupped form; the upper petals have a large rich spot, gradually softening to the edge of the petal, which is free from the mottled appearance usually seen: Foster's Nestor; delicate warm pink under petals, the upper petals have a large maroon spot softening to the edge; the flower is very large, and finely formed: Foster's Sunshine; this is a most brilliant variety; the lower petals are of a bright scarlet salmon colour, with a slight tinge of blue in the centre, the upper petals are of a deep brilliant scarlet, with a dark spot; this flower attracted great notice, from its extraordinary colour: Beck's Leonora is a beautiful flower, surpassing all heretofore produced in the same style; the upper petals have a dark rich purple maroon spot, which terminates abruptly, leaving an edge of bright rose colour surrounding them; the lower petals are delicate rose; the flower is finely formed; to each of these seedlings the silver Knightian medal was awarded. To a well-formed flower of good properties, named the Duke of Devonshire, a silver Banksian medal was given; and certificates to the Model of Perfection, a flower of good form, rich spot, pink under petals, with white centre; and Meteor (Beck's), attractive from its great delicacy and richness, having a dark velvety maroon spot in the upper petals, contrasting with very delicate under petals. In many cases the flowers exhibited were not shown according to the rules laid down by the Society, and were consequently disqualified—it is expressly stated that "seedling Pelargoniums are to be exhibited in single trusses, with a leaf; the truss to be elevated above the leaf." Where this rule was not complied with, the flowers were passed; and several fine flowers had to be put aside on this account. There were other seedlings meriting attention, which had not been caught exactly in perfection. It is difficult, in seedlings of the current year, to accomplish this, but as the show in July will afford another opportunity, it is to be hoped several of those, now unsuccessful, will again make their appearance under more favourable circumstances. From their being so numerous, those that did not receive prizes embraced flowers of various degrees of merit. It must have been a task of great difficulty, considering the state of the weather, for growers to produce their seedlings in good condition; in the case of those of the current season with one truss only, promising to be in time for the exhibition, the retarding its flowering or pushing it forward, to have it in perfection, must have caused great anxiety—and in many cases the greatest care and vigilance appear to have been baffled. A very fine seedling in Mr. Beck's stand, named the British Queen, was evidently past its prime; this was a large flower of good substance, novel in appearance, and one which promises to form a desirable addition to this class. Lucy also and the Morning Star, in the same stand, were both worthy attention. A high-coloured variety, named Count D'Orsay, exhibited by Mr. Pamplin, was much noticed; and among Mr. Foster's flowers, the Favourite, which had been exhibited on a former occasion, and Tasso, a specimen with remarkably fine upper petals, were much admired. We cannot pass this stand without adverting to the admirable manner in which Mr. Whomes, gr. to E. Foster, Esq., exhibited his flowers, an example worthy imitation; each truss stood clear above the leaf, requiring no examination by the judges to ascertain whether the regulations published by the society had been complied with.) A curious repetition of the Priory Queen was exhibited by Messrs. Lucombe and Pince, called Rosaline, but an evident improvement in form upon that showy variety, and the Beauty of Werslade, a large flower novel in colour. In another stand, the Countess of Morley, a fine variety of good form and colour, appeared, but was disqualified, from being exhibited with two trusses instead of one; a mistake which appears to have been committed in many cases. A plant of Mr. Gaines' Rising Sun, with its clear vermilion flowers, was much admired; and Garth's Queen of the Fairies, with its sparkling trusses of pure white and maroon received its due share of notice.

The display of Calceolarias was not so splendid as at the former meeting; the season is getting a little past for seeing these flowers in their greatest beauty. The collection of shrubby kinds from Mr. Barnes exhibited no signs of the season being on the wane; his plants were in profuse flower; and Mr. Gaines' peculiar sorts, that have the appearance of being covered with powder, were also covered with bloom. Among the seedlings were many fine and promising kinds; those selected by the judges as desirable varieties or as improvements upon those we already possess, were Delicatíssima and Shrubby Perfection, from Mr. Barnes' collection, and Unique and Purpúrea grandiflora exhibited by Mr. Green; that grower's collection of seedlings were all considered worthy of cultivation, consisting of the following sorts:—Alba coccínea, Queen of Beauties, Queen of Fairies, Alba atropurpúrea, Sulphúrea superba, Emperor, Joan of Arc, Alba élegans, Flora superba, Princess, Magnet, Prince of Wales, and Alba purpúrea.

A stand of Ranunculuses, from Mr. Lockhart, contained many fine specimens in perfect condition; these beautiful flowers have been greatly improved within a few years; and the size, beauty of colour, and delicacy of the edging in many of the blooms excited much admiration. The Pink is not at present so popular a favourite as it deserves; to those who admire the flower, Mr. Willmer's stand of large and well-bloomed varieties, would prove acceptable. The weather has latterly been very unfavourable for blooming the Heartsease in perfection, and therefore we were not surprised to find the display of these flowers less fine than usual.

We cannot say a great deal in commendation of the fruit. Among Pine-apples, two large Providences, hardly ripe, from Mr. Fish, gr. to H. Oddie, Esq., Colney House, Barnet; some good Ripley Queens from the same gardens; and six Queens, of moderate quality, from Mr. Dodds, gr. to Sir G. Warrender, were the principal articles in that part of the exhibition. Grapes, of various sorts, were largely supplied; the Black Hamburgh kind was sent, in fair condition, by Mr. Campbell, gr. to General O'Loghlin, Chalfont St. Peters; by Mr. Brown, gr. to Messrs. Clews and Co., Aston Green; by Mr. Henderson, Coleorton Hall; and Mr. Wortley, gr. to T. Maubert, Esq., Norwood. Superior fruit of the same variety was shown from Mr. E. Mitchell, of Brighton: and Mr. Dodds, gr. to Sir G. Warrender. Mr. Chapman's Black Hamburgh Grapes were small but beautifully ripened, as were those of Mr. Atlee, gr. to R. Beaufoy, Esq. Those of Mr. Bell, nurseryman, Norwich, were ripened in a superior manner; and the berries of those brought by Mr. Davis, gr. to Sir S. Clarke, and Mr. Foy, gr. to E. Alston, Esq., were large, yet pale. Mr. Short, of Bawtry, sent some Royal Muscadine Grapes, in tolerable perfection, and some Grizzly Frontignans that were pretty good. The White Muscat of Alexandria was shown in excellent condition by Mr. Davis, gr. to Sir S. Clarke; the White Sweetwater, particularly handsome, by Mr. Shields, gr. to Lord Blantyre; and the Cannon Hall Muscat, with large berries and fine bunches, by Mr. Campbell, gr. to General O'Loghlin. The Peaches from Mr. Fish, gr. to T. Sowerby, Esq., Putteridge Park, were respectable; the Peaches and Nectarines from Mr. Mitchell, gr. to the Queen Dowager, Sudbury Hall, were too much bruised in packing to allow any one to determine their merits; the Elruge and Violet Hative Nectarines, and Royal George Peaches, from Mr. Henderson, Coleorton Hall, were admirable, as were the Peaches from Mr. Dodds, gr. to Sir G. Warrender, and Mr. Shields, gr. to Lord Blantyre. The May Duke Cherries from the last cultivator, and from Mr. Leslie, gr. to J. Fleming, Esq., were as fine as possible; and so, likewise, were the Keen's Seedling Strawberries of Mr. Leslie, and Mr. Elliott, gr. to J. B. Boothby, Esq. A collection of Apples, preserved with wonderful plumpness, was contributed by Mr. Baldwin, of Turnham Green; among them was the Alfreston, which is an excellent and large Kitchen Apple, and bears profusely, as well on small as on large trees. Three Melons, of good quality, were forwarded by Mr. Loudon, gr. to S. Gurney, Esq.; and a large Cantaloupe Melon, by Mr. Reid, gr. to Sir G. Wilson, Beaconsfield. From Mr. Joynes, there was a brace of fine Cucumbers. A gigantic spike of the fruit of the Dacca Musa, with a dish of such as had fallen off from ripeness, was from Mr. Scott, gr. to Sir G. Staunton, Bart., and our notice of this may aptly finish the report. We cannot, however, avoid expressing our concern that so few exhibitors of flowers attach the names to their specimens. If they did but remember how much more attention would be attracted to them, were they correctly and legibly named, we are sure that the desire of distinction would alone be a sufficient stimulus to the adoption of this practice. Those who are inaccessible by such arguments, may probably concede as much to the convenience and comfort of visitors.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

June 8.—His Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G., in the Chair. 65 gentlemen were elected Members. A letter was read by Mr. Pusey, from Mr. J. Williams, relative to the cultivation of the Vetch at East Ilsley last year. Mr. Williams stated that the Vetches were called "Racers;" they were planted on the 26th of August last: 2 bushels of Rye and 2½ bushels of Vetches being sown per acre on land of a moderate description, light red in colour, subsoil, one part chalk and the remainder gravel, of insufficient strength to grow wheat. The field lies unprotected on the north side of Ilsley Down. The feeding off commenced on the 5th of May, the crop being very good. The Vetches when reared up were as high as the hurdles, and there were none like them in that part of the country.—Mr. J. Hall, of Cambridge, submitted a new convertible cultivator, invented by himself.—Mr. Weiss, of Covent-garden, presented specimens of a manure from Amsterdam.—Mr. S. Taylor, of Stoke Ferry, submitted his new wire netting as a protection against hares and rabbits.—Mr. C. Pole presented copies of the local prize-lists of Derbyshire.—Sir J. Tylden communicated the effect of ammoniacal liquor on vegetation.—Sir P. Micklethwait suggested the adaptation of some contrivance to watercarts to water Swede Turnip-seed, after its sowing in dry seasons.—Mr. J. Barton expressed his willingness to submit to the council an account of "Boussingault's Theory of Crops."—The council will proceed on Wednesday, the 29th, to nominate judges for the show at Bristol, and to determine the prize-sheet for the meeting at Derby.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

June 14.—This exhibition took place in the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and, notwithstanding the excessive heat, was numerously attended; the plants, particularly the Pelargóniums, were remarkably beautiful. The following prizes were awarded: Class 1. *Amateurs*: for Pelargo'niums, 6 varieties: 1st *gold medal*, to Mr. Edmonds, for Victory, Orange Boven, Matilda, Coronation, Lifeguardsman, and Joan of Arc; 2nd, *large silver do.*, to Lady Paget, for Erectum, Eliza superb, Climax, Florence, Chelsea Pensioner, and Fanny Garth. Calceola'rias, 6 varieties: *middle silver do.*, to Mr. Edmonds, for Gaines' Bride, Thompson's Scarlet, Incomparable, Gaines' Purple, and two Seedlings. Roses, 12 varieties, in bunches; 1st, *middle silver do.*, to Mr. Seldon; 2nd, *small silver do.*, Mr. Davis. For a collection of 12 *single blooms: small silver do.*, Mr. Seldon. Pinks, 12 varieties: *small silver do.*, Mr. Procter. Ranunculuses, 12 varieties: 1st, *large silver do.*, Mr. Dowler; 2nd, *middle silver do.*, Mr. Trevers. Heartsease, 24 varieties: 1st, *large silver do.*, Mr. H. Brydges; 2nd, *middle silver do.*, Mr. Bawtree; 3rd, *small silver do.*, Mr. Edmonds. Class 2, *Gentlemen's Gardeners*: for the best Collection of Miscellaneous Plants: 1st, *gold medal*, Mr. Bruce; 2nd, *large silver do.*, Mr. Atlee; 3rd, *middle silver do.*, Mr. Paterson. Pelargo'niums, 8 varieties: 1st, *large silver do.*, Mr. Hudson. Calceola'rias, 8 varieties: *middle silver do.*, Mr. Roser; 2nd, *small silver do.*, Mr. Atlee. Roses, 15 varieties, in bunches: *middle silver do.*, Mr. Parsons. Heartsease, 36 varieties: 1st, *middle silver do.*, Mr. Hancock; 2nd, *small silver do.*, Mr. Foster. Best collection of Cut Flowers: 1st, *middle silver do.*, Mr. Bruce; 2nd, *small silver do.*, Mr. Inwood. Class 3, *Nurserymen, Florists and Market Gardeners*: Pelargo'niums, 12 varieties: 1st, *gold medal*, Mr. Catleugh, for Lifeguardsman, Una, Madeleine, Victory, Priory Queen, Coronation, Orange Boven, Selina, Ophelia, Madonna, Lord Mayor, and Joan of Arc; 2nd, *large silver do.*, Mr. Gaines, for Sylph, Joan of Arc, Gaines' alba perfecta, Gaines' Caroline, Erectum, Gaines' Cerito, Victory, Conservative, Beatrice, Gaines' Rising Sun, Garth's Perfection, and Gaines' Grand Duke. Best Collection of Miscellaneous Plants: 1st, *large silver do.*, Mr. Pawley; 2nd, *middle silver do.*, Mr. Catleugh; 3rd, *small silver do.*, Mr. Jackson. Calceola'rias, 12 varieties: *small silver do.*, Mr. Gaines. Ericas, 12 varieties: *middle silver do.*, Mr. Jackson, for E. ventricosa breviflora, quadriflora, élegans, exímia, vestita coccínea, trícolor, denticulata, depressa, vestita rósea, a seedling, and two others. Ranunculuses, 24 varieties: 1st, *middle silver do.*, Mr. Alexander; 2nd, *small silver do.*, Mr. Lockhart. Pinks, 12 varieties: *middle silver do.*, Mr. Norman. Best Collection of Roses, in bunches: *large silver do*, Messrs. Paul; *best collection of* 30, in bunches: 1st, *middle silver do.*, Messrs. Paul; 2nd, *small silver do.*, Mr. Brown. Heartsease, 50 varieties: *middle silver do.*, Mr. Henbrey. Open to all classes. Best 6 Specimen Plants: *large silver do.*, Mr. Atlee, for Fúchsia fulgens, Borónia pinnata, B. Serrulata, B. denticulata, Polýgala oppositifólia, and an Erica. Best Specimen Plant: 1st, *middle silver do.*, Mr. Bruce, Izora coccínea; 2nd, *small silver do.*, Mr. Jackson, for a variety of Erica trícolor. Best Collection of Orchidaceous Plants: *large silver do.*, Mr. Bruce, for Oncídium flexuosum, Broughtónia sanguínea and Oncídium púmilum. Best Seedling Heartsease: *small silver do.*, Mr. Brown.—Fruit. Pine Apple: *middle silver do.*, Mr. Hampton. Basket of Black Grapes: *middle silver do.*, Mr. R. J. Chapman. Best Basket of White do.: *middle silver do.*, Mr. R. J. Chapman. Collection of Fruit, exclusive of Grapes and Pines: 1st, *middle silver do.*, and 2nd, *small silver do.*, Mr. R. J. Chapman. Collection of Vegetables: 1st, *middle silver do.*, Mr. Gaines, for Artichokes, new Potatoes, Peas, French Beans, Cauliflowers, Turnips, Carrots, Cabbage and Cos Lettuces, Cucumbers, Radishes, Scorzonera, and Cardoons; 2nd, *small silver do.*, Mr. Martin, for Turnips, Carrots, Lettuces, Onions, Cauliflowers, Cabbages, Peas, new Potatoes, Cucumbers, Celery, and Horse-radish. Extra Prizes offered by members of the society.—*The large silver medal* offered to *Amateurs* by Mr. Catleugh, for the best collection of Pelargóniums was won by Mr. Davis. *The large silver do*, given to *Nurserymen*, by W. Davis, Esq., for the best collection of do. was awarded to Mr. Catleugh, for Garth's Victory, Penelope, Corunna, Witch, Prince of Waterloo, Gipsey, Hannah, Prince Albert, Jubilee, Comte de Paris, Master Humphrey, Lord Mayor, Jewess, Sylph, Hebe, Selina, Tournament, Douglas, Hodge's Emperor, Ruby, Bridesmaid, Rosetta superba, Seedling White, Ross's Eclipse, Queen of Beauty, Wonder, Acme, Amulet, Parson's Queen, Una, Lady Graham More, Ovid, Arabella, Madeleine, Flamingo, Madame Taglioni, Lumsden's Cerito, Augusta, and various others. Best Collection of Cut Blooms of Do., 24 varieties: *the large silver do.* offered to *Amateurs* by Mr. Denyer, was awarded to Mr. Davis. Besides the above, a collection of plants was exhibited by Mr. S. C. Rawlins, of South Lambeth; collections of Pelargóniums, by Mr. Bell, of Chelsea, and Mr. Davis, of Brixton; seedling do., by Mr. Rendle, of Plymouth, and Mr. Gaines, of Battersea; Pinks, by Mr. Cousins, Mr. Henbrey, Mr. Clark, and Mr. A. Paul; 5 seedling do., by Mr. Willmer, amongst which Wilmer's Prince of Wales and Cooper's Prince Albert, were particularly deserving of notice; Roses, by Mr. Wood, of Maresfield, Mr. Dennis, Mr. Atlee, Mr. Bruce, and by Mr. Coe, gr. to J. Spurling, Esq.; a collection of Fuchsias, by Messrs. Smith, of Hackney, consisting of F. Racemiflora, Youelli, splendens, Eclandia magna, Chandleri, Curtisii, Monypénnii, Standishii, fulgens multiflora, insignis, hybrida, and delicata: the latter a very pretty variety, having deep purple petals, and pink sepals, tipped with green; it appears to be a free bloomer, and to possess a good habit of growth: a collection of Cactuses, from Mr. Upright: a fine plant of Manéttia cordifólia, trained over a flat circular trellis, from Mr. Atlee, who also sent a large basket of Black Hamburgh Grapes.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

June 2nd.—This meeting was held at the Experimental Garden, Edinburgh. The following is a list of the prizes:—Exotic Shrubby Plants: (*Nurserymen*, silver medal), Messrs. J. Dickson and Sons, Inverleith, for Leschenáultia bíloba, Diplolæna Dampíeri, Gomphólobium polymorphum, and Brugmánsea aúrea. *Gardeners*, 1, (silver medal), Mr. J. Young, g. to T. Oliver, Esq., Newington Lodge, for Borónia serrulata, Státice arbórea, Elichrysum élegans, and Chorizema várium; 2, Mr. J. Addison, g. to the Earl of Wemyss, for Euphórbia splendens, Clématis bícolor, Pimelea decussata, and Ixora coccínea. Petu'nia phœni'cea, three varieties, 1, to Mr. Addison, for Emperor, Delecta, and Vesuvius; 2, Mr. A. Cameron, g. to J. Henderson, Esq., for Queen Elizabeth, Defiance, and Alba. New Fuchsias: 1, to Mr. Young, for F. corymbiflora, and F. fulgens multiflora; 2, to Mr. D. Brewster, g. to Col. Lindsay, for F. floribunda and F. magnifica. Cape Heaths: 1, (silver medal), to Mr. Addison, for Erica vestita alba, ventricosa alba, ventricosa coccínea, and prægnans; 2, to Mr. J. Reid, g. to the Lord Justice Clerk, for Erica hýbrida, tenella, propendens, and odorata; 3, to Mr. Young, for E. propendens, Beaumontiana, élegans, and vestita alba; 4, to Mr. G. Stirling, g. to Lord Melville, for E. élegans, perspícua, flórida campanulata, and ventricosa var. Seedling Erica, Mr. R. Watson, g. to D. Anderson, Esq. Seedling Pelargonium, named Queen Esther, Mr. A. Cossar, g. to Lady Hay. Tropæ'olum Tricolorum: 1, Mr. R. Foulis, g. to Admiral Sir P. C. H. Durham; 2, to Mr. Reid. Cinera'rias: 1, Mr. Addison, for La Faustina, splendens, pulchella, and bícolor; 2, Mr. Brewster, for purpúrea, Neilliana, bícolor, and Europæa. Cacti: 1, Mr. Brewster; 2, Mr. Young. Orchidaceous Plant, (silver medal), Mr. Alex. Smith, g. to W. Forbes, Esq., M.P., for a very large and well-flowered specimen of the curious Stanhópea oculata. The plants from the Royal Botanic Gardens were, as usual, magnificent. The collections of Pelargóniums and Calceolarias from Messrs. Dickson completely occupied the smaller tent; and although the plants were unavoidably crowded together, the effect was extremely good. Messrs. Eagle and Henderson sent a collection of Ericas, Pimeleas, Fúchsias, and Cacti; Messrs. Lawson and Son a rich collection of Pansies, and a large plant of Fúchsia corymbiflora; and Messrs. Handasyde another rich collection of Pansies, and two brilliant specimens of the double-flowered Azálea coccinea. The contributions from private collections were likewise highly meritorious. A specimen of Achímenes longiflora, from the garden of D. Anderson, Esq., was the first ever seen in flower in Scotland, and evinced the excellent management of his gardener, Mr. Watson. Mr. Gow produced four elegant Fúchsias, and several beautiful species of the genera Gladíolus and I'xia. Mr. Forrester exhibited 25 different species of Iris, in flower; also several of the rarer species of Pæónia, and 30 varieties of double garden Anemonies. Mr. Cuthbertson exhibited a collection of fine Tulips. There were some admirable Cape Heaths from the collection of Professor Dunbar, and several fine stove and greenhouse plants from the garden of Dr. Neill. Mr. Thompson produced several seedling Fúchsias, and a seedling Pimelea; and Mr. Connacher some beautiful seedling Calceolárias, not inferior to most of those so highly prized by florists. Mrs. Haig, Mr. Downie, and Mr. C. Jack, also contributed showy plants or cut flowers to the exhibition. Mr. Mossman sent a basket of Kean's seedling Strawberry; and Mr. Carstairs produced some remarkable large specimens of Myatt's Victoria Rhubarb, six stalks, with the leaves attached, weighing no less than 24lb.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Bath Horticultural Society, May 19.—The second show for this season took place in the Horticultural Gardens, Victoria Park. The following is a list of the prizes:—Tulips, Class I. *Nurserymen*: Stand of nine, 1, Triomphe Royale, Pearson's Helen, Cardinal, Surpasse Catafalque, Polyphemus, Washington, Triomphe de Lisle, Holmes's King, Lansdown, Mr. Sealey, Bristol; 2, Mr. Cole, Wellow. Anemones: Stand of 12, 1, Messrs. Garraway and Co., Bristol. Pansies: 24 varieties, 1. Queen of England, Admiral Dixon, Princess Royal, Victory, Rotundiflora, Curion, Jehu, Eclipse, Pearl, True Blue, Earl Fitzhardinge, Bathonia, Laura, Wild Dutchman, Prince of Wales, Kate, Superb, Prince Albert, Earl of Clarendon, Peter Dick, Robin Adair, Miss Stainforth, Midas, Grand Duke of Russia, Desirable, Mr. Maule, Bristol; 2, Allan's No. 2, Carpenter's Princess Royal, Lady Fuller, Garraway's Claudiana, Imogene, Cormack's Beauty of the Village, Hurd's Defiance, Robin Adair, Brown's Curion, Allan's Invincible, Thomson's Grand Duke, Garraway's Constantia, Garraway's Seedling, Kitley's Bathonia, Village Maid, Admiral Dixon, Desirable, Cormack's Yellow Seedling, Captivation, Yeele's Trivonia, Marchman's Rival Yellow, Zebra, Mariner, Garraway's Seedling, Messrs. Garraway and Co., Bristol. Basket of Cut Flowers: 1, Mr. Carpenter. Tulips, Class II. *Amateurs*: Single Bloom, 1, Rose Manon, R. Godfrey, Esq. Collection of six, 1, Cornwallis, Ambassadeur de Holland, Miles's No. 1, Tam O'Shanter, Holmes's King, Platoff, Mr. Miles; 2, Vandyke, Roi de Siam, Triomphe Royale, Platoff, Heroine, Aglaia, R. Godfrey, Esq. Anemones: Five Blooms, 1, 2, Mr. Gerrish. Turban Ranunculuses: Collection of 12, 1, Mr. Miles. Pansies: Collection of 18, 1, Eclipse, Miss Stainforth, Wonder, Trivarno, Cream, Newbitonia, Carpenter's Princess Royal, Wharton's Queen of England, Victory, Launcelot, Delicata, Maid of Honour, Robin Adair, Rival Yellow, Duchess of Richmond, Paris, Earl of Clarendon, Duke of Wellington, J. M. Yeele's, Esq.; 2, Princess Royal, Duke of Wellington, Victory, Trivarno, Grand Duke of Russia, Curion, Earl of Clarendon, Prince of Waterloo, Grand Duke, Captivation, Cream, Bathonia, Launcelot, Queen of England, Duchess of Kent, Beauty of the Village, Eclipse, Betty Twiford, Mr. Salter. 12 varieties, 1, Marchman's Rival Yellow, Cooke's Triumphant, Yeele's Trivonia, Victory, Duke of Beaufort, Launcelot, Beauty of Hitchin, Duchess of Richmond, Mrs. Hooper, Lord's Queen, Victory, Carpenter's Princess Royal, Mr. G. Fisher; 2, Rev. J. Bond. Seedling, 1, Pond's Hero of Somerset, Miss Bayley. Stocks: Red, 1, T. Emerson, Esq.; White, Mr. Lidlard.—Plants in Pots, Class I. *Nurserymen*. Greenhouse Plants: Collection of nine, 1, Messrs. Salter and Wheeler. Cape Ericas: Collection of six, 1, Erica hýbrida, E. vestita cárnea, E. múndula, E. odorata, E. fastigiata lútea, E. Beaumóntia, Messrs. Garraway and Co. Pelargóniums: Collection of 12, 1, Gaines' King, Matilda, Jewess, Joan of Arc, Grand Duke, Sylph, Róseum élegans, Amethyst, Victory, Alexandrina, Gipsy, Rambler, Mr. Carpenter; 2, Maid of Athens, Rival King, Juba, Róseum élegans, Seedling, Clarissa, Viola, Lord Bexley, Seedling, Mabel, and two others, Messrs. Salter and Wheeler. Calceolarias: Shrubby, 1, Rubra, Elegans, Fúlgida, Sarah, Prince Albert, Mrs. General Andrews, Bronze, Viscosa superba. Herbaceous, 1, Bícolor, Rotunda, Princess Royal, Rubra, Saltérii, Splendens, Purpúrea perfecta, Mayor of Bath, Messrs. Salter and Co. Hardy Plants: Collection of eight, do. American Plants: *Best* 4: 1, Messrs. Salter & Co. Fuchsias—Collection of 3: 1, Messrs. Garraway, Mayes, & Co., Péndula terminalis, insignis, fulgens. Basket of Plants—1, Messrs. Salter and Wheeler; 2, Mr. Carpenter. Class II. *Amateurs*; Orchidaceous: Collection of three: 1, 2, J. Jarratt, Esq., Oncídium stramíneum. Single specimen: J. Jarratt, Esq., Saccolábium guttatum. Stove Plants: Collection of five: 1, J. Jarratt, Esq. Single specimen, 1, do.; 2, Miss Bayly. Greenhouse Plants: Collection of six, 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; 2, Miss Bayly. Best Collection of four, 1, J. Jarratt, Esq. Single specimen, 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; 2, J. Jarratt, Esq. Ericas: Collection of four, 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq., Erica hybrida, E. Bowieana, E. perspícua nana, E. vestita coccínea; 2, G. C. Tugwell, Esq. Single specimen, 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. Pelargoniums: *Light*, 1, G. C. Tugwell, Esq.; 2, W. Blair, Esq. *Rose*, 1, Dr. Kay; 2, G. C. Tugwell, Esq. *Red*, 1, Dr. Kay; 2, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. *Dark or mottled*, 1, Dr. Kay. Best Collection of twelve, 2, J. Jarratt, Esq.—Grand Duke, Jehu, Chef-d'œuvre, Garth's Perfection, Alexandrina, Coronation, Rienzi, Florence, Clarissa, Arabella, and two others. Calceolarias: *Shrubby*, 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.—Miss Kemble, Lady of the Lake, Magniflora grandiflora, Splendidíssima, Pilot, Towárdii coccínea. *Herbaceous*: 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq., Adonis, Queen Dowager, Victoria, Prince Albert, Conqueror of Europe, Criterion. Hardy Plants: Best four, 1, J. Jarratt, Esq. Fuchsias: Collection of three, 1, Miss Bayly. Basket of Plants: 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; 2, Miss Bayly. Mr. Shaw's Prizes. Pelargoniums, 12, 1, Mr. Lucas, gr. to Mr. Shaw, Róseum élegans, Gaines's King, Clarissa, Jehu, Sylph, Dennis's Perfection, Bridegroom, Una, Priory Queen, Jewess, Sultan, Alicia; 2, J. M. Yeeles, Esq., Sultan, Róseum elegans, Sylph, Magna Charta, Mable, Alicia, Joan of Arc, Conservative, Florence, Nymph, Coronation, Victory. PLATE PRIZE. TULIPS: Six blooms, 1, Miss Bailey, Polyphemus, Heroine, Holmes's King, Richard the Third, Captain White, Ophir; 2, Mr. Lockstone, Polyphemus, Lady Collingwood, Triomphe Royale, Claudiana, Holmes's King, Well's Addison. FRUIT: *Pine-Apples*—Black, 1, Messrs. Garraway & Co. *Grapes*, Black: 1, G. C. Tugwell, Esq. White, 1, Mr. Hatch, gr. to P. J. Miles, Esq. Any sort, Mr. Spencer, gr. to the Marquess of Lansdowne. *Melons*, 1, J. Jarratt, Esq. *Strawberries*, 1, Mr. Spencer, gr. to the Marquess of Lansdowne; 2, R. S. C[illegible]ttwell, Esq.; 3, Mr. Minety. VEGETABLES: *Peas*, 1, Mr. Rogers. *Kidney Beans*, 1, W. P. Jillard, Esq.; 2, J. Wiltshire, Esq. *Cauliflowers*. Best six, 1, Mr. Lidiard. *Asparagus*, 1, do.; 2, Mr. Minety. *Potatoes*, 1, Mr. Lidiard; 2, Mr. G. D. Fisher. *Cucumbers*, 1, Miss Bailey; 2, Mr. Cooper. *Mushrooms*, 1, Mr. Minety. *Cabbages*, 1, Mr. Sparks; 2, Mr. Shackell. *Lettuces*, 1, Mr. Sealey; 2, Mr. Lidiard. EXTRA PRIZES: *Basket of Plants*, Mr. Shaw. *Fúchsias*, do. *Grapes*, Mr. Hatch. *Strawberries*, Mr. Spencer; *Basket of do.*, Miss Bayley. *Apples*, Mr. Cooke. *Basket of Salad*, Mr. Lidiard. *Rhubarb*, Mr. Minety. *Cabbage*, Mr. Cooper. *Broccoli*, Mr. Drewett. *Basket of Roses*, Miss Bayly. *Pelargóniums*, Mr. Blair. *Seedling do.*, Messrs. Pince and Co. *Botanical Specimens*, Mr. Jas. Kitley, jun. *Collection of Calceolárias*, Messrs. Salter and Wheeler. *Pelargóniums*, Messrs. Price and Co.

Bolton Floral and Horticultural Society, May 27.—The second meeting of this society took place in the Temperance Hall. The following is the list of prizes:—TULIPS: *Feathered Bizards:* Trafalgar, Mr. T. Walsh; Dutch Catafalque, do.; Alderman, Mr. Jas. Southern; Charles X., Mr. J. Morris; Firebrand, Mr. Dunderdale; Leopoldina, do. *Flamed Bizards:* Incomparable, Mr. H. Pickering; Liberty, Mr. J. Morris; Lustre, Mr. R. Dunderdale; Don Carlos, Mr. D. Rawsthorn; Black Prince, R. Heywood, Esq.; Albion, Mr. J. Morris. *Feathered Byblœmens:* Baguet, Mr. H. Pickering; Seedling, Mr. T. Walsh; Washington, do.; Bienfaite, Mr. R. Dunderdale; Beauty, Mr. J. Morris; Unknown, Mr. R. Dunderdale. *Flamed Byblœmens:* Magnus, Mr. I. Openshaw; Unknown, Mr. J. Scowcroft; Queen Charlotte, Mr. J. Morris; Atlas, do.; Incomparable, Mr. I. Openshaw; Unknown, Mr. T. Walsh. *Feathered Roses:* Princess Royal, Mr. R. Dunderdale; Lady Crewe, Mr. H. Pickering; Do-Little, Mr. I. Openshaw; Hero of the Nile, Mr. H. Pickering; Holden's Rose, Mr. J. Morris; Seedling, Mr. T. Walsh. *Flamed Roses:* Unique, Mr. Mangnall; Roi des Cerises, Mr. H. Pickering; Ponceau Brilliant, Mr. J. Morris; Vesta, Mr. R. Dunderdale; Grand Valeur, Mr. J. Morris; Lord Hill, Mr. H. Pickering. Best Bizard breeder, Mr. I. Openshaw; best Byblœmen do., Mr. R. Dunderdale; best Rose do., Mr. R. Dunderdale; best Self, Mr. T. Walsh; best Double, J. Cross, Esq. STOVE PLANTS: Euphórbia Splendens, R. Heywood, Esq.; Dracæna Purpúrea, ditto.; Ardísia Paniculata, do.; Jatropha Pandpræfólia, do.; Epidendrum Cochleatum, C. J. Darbishire, Esq. GREENHOUSE PLANTS: Pimelea Decussata, C. J. Darbishire; Epacris grandiflora, R. Heywood, Esq.; Selago Gilliesi, do.; Azálea Indica alba, C. J. Darbishire, Esq.; Boronia Serrulata, R. Heywood, Esq. ERICAS: Ventricosa Superba, Mr. J. Openshaw; Vestita fúlgida, Mr. D. Rawsthorn; Propendens, Mr. J. Openshaw; Vestita alba, Mr. D. Rawsthorn; Persoluta alba, do. PELARGONIUMS: Sylph, R. Heywood, Esq.; Gaine's King, do.; Urania, do.; Lownde's Perfection, do.; Climax, do. HERBACEOUS PLANTS: Spiræa Japónica, R. Heywood, Esq.; Cinerária Neilli, Mr. D. Rawsthorn; Cinerária imperial blue, do.; Calceolária incomparable, do.; Calceolária Kentish beauty, do. HARDY SHRUBS: Clématis azúrea grandiflora, R. Heywood, Esq.; Clématis Bicolor, do.; Sóllya Heterophylla, H. and E. Ashworth, Esqrs.; Ledum latifólium, do.; Azálea Póntica, do. PANSIES: Eclipse, Rev. D. Hewitt; Carlo Dolci, Mr. R. Dunderdale; Victory, Rev. D. Hewitt; Buonaparte, do.; Belzonii, Mr. R. Dunderdale; Admiral Napier, do., best stand of 8 cut specimens, Mr. D. Rawsthorn; do. of 6, Rev. D. Hewitt; do. of 4, do. *Cucumbers*, H. and E. Ashworth, Esqrs. *Lettuce*, J. Hardcastle, Esq. *Rhubarb*, Mr. J. Hardcastle. *New Potatoes*, H. and E. Ashworth, Esqrs. *Basket of Plants*, C. J. Darbishire, Esq.; 2, J. Lees, Esq. *Garland*, Mr. T. Walsh. *Grapes*, H. and E. Ashworth, Esqrs. JUDGES' HONORARY PRIZES: *Spinach*, J. Hardcastle, Esq.. *Lettuce*, do. *Onions*, Mr. S. Hill. *Cabbage*, do. *Gooseberries*, do. *Polygala Cordata*, W. Gray, Esq. *Fúchsia Corymbiflora*, R. Heywood, Esq. Do. *globosa*, Mr. J. Southern. *Oleander Splendens*, W. Gray, Esq. *Alonsoa grandiflora*, Mr. J. Openshaw. *Fúchsia Standíshii*, J. Hardcastle, Esq. *Rosa Deveniensis*, do. *Verbena Hendersoni*, Mr. J. Openshaw. *Grapes*, H. and E. Ashworth, Esqrs. *Basket of Plants*, Mr. J. Scowcroft.

Cambridge Florists' Society, May 24.—This exhibition took place at the Red Lion hotel. The award of the judges was as follows:—TULIPS: Mr. R. Headly, Premier prize, Osiris. *Flamed Bizarres:* Mr. R. Headly, Osiris, Polyphemus, Duke of Bedford; Mr. Haylock, 3 blooms of Polyphemus, Duke of Bedford; Mr. Cranfield, 2 blooms of Polyphemus; Mr. Twitchett, Victory, Marc Anthony; Mr. Ready, San Josef. *Flamed Byblœmens:* Mr. Ready, 3 blooms of Rubens, Wagstaff's Violet; Mr. Headly, Duke of York, Roi de Siam; Mr. Twitchett, Surpasse Salvator Rosa, Duke of York, Violet Imperial, Acapulca, Violet Rougeâtre. *Flamed Roses:* Mr. R. Headly, 2 blooms of Aglaia; Mr. Twitchett, Mad. Catalini, Cerise a Belle Forme; Mr. Haylock, 3 blooms of Triomphe Royale; Mr. F. B. Smith, Triomphe Royale; Mr. Crisp, Ponceau très Blanc, Triomphe Royale; Mr. Ready, Goldham's Maria, Dutch Brilliant. *Feathered Bizarres:* Mr. R. Headly, 2 blooms of Royal Sovereign, Dutch Catafalque; Mr. Twitchett, Victory, Platonia, Platoff, Abercromby, Castrum Doloris; Mr. Haylock, Platoff, Surpasse Catafalque; Mr. Ready, 2 blooms of Charles X., and Platonia. *Feathered Byblœmens:* Mr. R. Headly, Headly's Calypso, Lawrence's Friend, Roscius; Mr. Ready, Acapulca, Grotius, Baguet; Mr. Crisp, Roi de Siam; Mr. Cranfield, Reine d'Egypte, Washington; Mr. Twitchett, Violet Alexander, Reine de Sheba, Violet Superb. *Feathered Roses:* Mr. R. Headly, La Belle Annette; Mr. Ready, 2 blooms of Heroine, Cerise Blanche; Mr. Twitchett, Claudiana, Madame Vestris, Rosa Blanca, Minerva; Mr. Haylock, [illegible]; Mr. Crisp, Heroine; Mr. Catling, Heroine; Mr. Cranfield, Reine des Roses. PELARGONIUMS: Messrs. Hudson, Splendidissimum, Joan d'Arc, Hudson's Victory, Hudson's Miss Hudson, Duchess of Gloucester, Seedling, Hudson's Emily (seedling); Mr. Green, Seedling, Beauty of Ware. STOCKS: *Red:* 1, Mr. Crisp; 2, Messrs. Hudson; 3, Mr. Twitchett; 4, 5, and 6, Mr. Green. *White:* 1, Mr. Green; 2, Mr. Ready. *Purple:* 1, Mr. F. B. Smith; 2, Mr. Green; 3, Mr. Ready. ANEMONES, 6: Mr. Green. COLLECTION OF PLANTS: 1, Mr. Green; 2, Messrs. Hudson. CUT FLOWERS, Messrs. Hudson. BOUQUETS: 1, Mr. F. B. Smith; 2, Messrs. Hudson; 3. Mr. B. Dickerson; 4, Mr Ready. AMATEURS' BOUQUET (Mr. Green's prize), Mr. Crisp. CACTUS: 1, Mr. Crisp; 2, Messrs. Hudson. PANSIES: *Collection:* 1, Mr. J. Taylor; 2, Mr. J. Edis. 24 *blooms:* 1, Mr. R. Headly; 2, Mr. J. Headland. 12 *blooms:* 1, Mr. J. Sparrow; 2, Mr. H. Richardson. EXTRA PRIZES: Mrs. Stittle, Rhododendron Pónticum róseum; Mr. Green, Rhodanthe Manglesii; Mr. Crisp, Dodecatheon elegans; Messrs. Hudson, Seedling Pelargonium.

Cork Horticultural Show, May 18.—The second show for this season took place at the Corn Exchange. The most prominent feature in the room was the collection of plants from the Earl of Kingston's garden, in the highest degree of cultivation, and containing many large specimens of Cape Heaths, Pelargóniums, Cinerárias, Calceolárias, greenhouse Creepers, Genistas, &c., &c.; also a large collection of Vegetables and well-ripened Grapes. Capt. Hill contributed a large and varied assortment of greenhouse Plants, comprising Fúchsias, choice Pelargóniums, Oranges, and Brugmánsia Sangúinea. A tastefully arranged basket of flowers, from Mrs. Hill, was universally admired. From J. S. Barry, Esq., was a splendid specimen of Acácia Pulchella, a collection of Tulips, Calceolárias, Fúchsias, Pelargóniums, and other plants; also fine Cucumbers. From Mr. Bradford, a choice assortment of Cape Heaths, which were much admired: a fine collection of Pansies, Tulips, Persian Ranunculuses and Calceolárias. Mrs. Haynes had some beautiful Roses. Mrs. B. Fitzgerald's collection consisted of stove and greenhouse Plants, very fine Cacti and Gesnérias, some specimens of Pelargóniums, Calceolárias, and Chorozema várium; also a handsomely arranged bouquet, four feet high. Counsellor Reeves contributed specimens of Clématis Sieboldi, Fúchsia corymbiflora, Cactus speciosíssimus, with 47 flowers; and a fine collection of Pansies, also Victoria Rhubarb. Mrs. Leahy sent some Pelargóniums, Pansies, Cockscombs and Balsams, and Cucumbers. From S. Lane, Esq., there was a fine assortment of Pansies, Pelargóniums, and Ranunculuses. J. Bainbridge, Esq., contributed Tulips, Roses, and a bouquet. Miss Lyons sent a variety of greenhouse Plants. From A. Moore, Esq., there was a showy collection of Pelargóniums, Calceolárias, and other greenhouse Plants. The Tulips and Auriculas, from J. T. Cramer, Esq., were much admired. C. Crofts, Esq., had a collection of Sparaxis, from the open garden, double Anemones, and a handsome bouquet. From Counsellor Hewitt's there were some Strawberries and greenhouse Plants. W. Parker, Esq., contributed a large collection of Pansies and Turban Ranunculuses. Dr. Hodder sent cut specimens of hardy Trees and Shrubs, which were much admired; also some good Pansies. The Plants from Messrs. Haycroft's nursery were of an exceedingly beautiful description. We especially noticed many large specimens of Cape Heaths, Borónias, Eutáxias, Chorozemas, Pimeleas, and Fúchsias, also some new and splendid sorts of Calceolária and Cinerária, and many new Pelargóniums, besides a collection of Pansies, and a splendid specimen of Tropœolum tricolor. Mr. Cutter contributed a varied assortment of greenhouse Plants, amongst which were Cactus speciosíssimus, Fúchsia corymbiflora, Cape Heaths, Calceolárias, and several good Pelargóniums.

Royal Devon and Cornwall Horticultural Society, May 18.—This exhibition was held at the Royal Hotel. The following is the list of the prizes; and it should be observed that the nurserymen did not contend:—FRUIT: Best dish of *Grapes*, not less than 2 lbs. weight, 1*l*., to Mr. Luke, gr. to the Earl of Morley; 2nd best, 15*s*., Mr. Corbett, gr. to Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.; 3rd best, 10*s*., T. Holberton, Esq. Best flavoured *Melons* of any sort, 15*s*., W. C. Hodge, Esq; 2nd best, 10*s*., Mr. Roberts, gr. to Sir S. Pym. Best dish of dessert *Apples*, 7*s* 6*d*., Mr. C. Jeffery; 2nd best, 5*s*., Mr. S. Ellis, gr. to J. C. Bulteel, Esq. EXTRA PRIZES: 5*s*. to Mr. Luke, for *Strawberries*; 5*s* to Mr. S. Ellis, for *Citrons*.—FLOWERS AND PLANTS: The best six *Stove Plants*, 1*l*., Mr. Griffin; 2nd best, 15*s*., Mr. Corbett. Best collection of *Orchidaceous Plants*, 1*l*., do.; 2nd best, 15*s*., Mr. Griffin. The best collection of 8 sorts of *Greenhouse Plants* (exclusive of Pelargoniums and Ericas), 1*l*., Mr. Corbett; 2nd best, 15*s*., Dr. Budd; 3rd best, 10*s*., Mr. Griffin; 4th best, 7*s*. 6*d*., P. E. Lyne, Esq. The best group of *Ericas*, 1*l*., Mr. Griffin; 2nd best, 10*s*., Mr. Corbett. The best group of *Tender Annuals*, not less than six, 10*s*., W. C. Hodge, Esq.; 2nd best, 7*s*. 6*d*., Mr. Roberts. Best group of *Pelargoniums*, in pots, not more than 18 sorts, Gold Medal, P. E. Lyne, Esq.: best do., 12, Silver Medal, do.; best 6 do., 10*s*., do.; 2nd best do., 7*s*. 6*d*., W. H. Evens, Esq.; best *Seedling*, if a first-rate flower, Gold Medal, P. E. Lyne, Esq. Newest and rarest *American Plants*, potted, 10*s*., Mr. Griffin; best 6 varieties of *Azalea Indica*, in pots, 10*s*., Mr. Corbett; 6 best *Petunias* in pots, 5*s*., P. E. Lyne, Esq. 12 best *Verbenas*, in pots, 10*s*., Dr. Budd; 2nd best, 7*s*. 6*d*., W. C. Hodge, Esq. Best 12 *Calceolarias*, in pots, 10*s*., Mr. Corbett; best 6 *Cinerarias*, in pots, 5*s*., P. E. Lyne, Esq. 12 best *Double Anemones*, 7*s*. 6*d*., Mr. Griffin; 12 2nd best, 5*s*., Mr Taylor. Best collection of *Ranunculuses*, 15*s*, Mr. Paul; 2nd best, 10*s*., Mr. Taylor. Best collection of *Pæonia Moutan*, 7*s*. 6*d*., Mr. Griffin. Best 12 TULIPS, *Byblœmen*, 15*s*., C. Bate, Esq.; do. named do., *Bizarres*, 10*s*., do. Best collection of *Mixed Flowers*, not less than 20 sorts, 10*s*., Mr. Griffin. Best collection of *Indigenous Plants*, 15*s*., do. 6 best *China Roses*, sorts, in pots, 10*s*., W. C. Hodge, Esq. 12 best *Roses*, cut, 5*s*., Mr. Griffin. Best 12 *Heartsease*, in pots, 15*s*., H. F. Spence, Esq.; 2nd best, 10*s*., Mr. F. W. Harvey; 3rd best, 7*s*. 6*d*., T. Briggs, Esq. Best collection of *Stocks*, 7*s*. 6*d*., Mr. Paul. Best *specimen Plant*, not having before obtained a prize, 10*s*., Mr. Griffin; the rarest Plant of the latest introduction, 15*s*., do.; best design of *Cut Flowers*, 15*s*., ditto.—EXTRA PRIZES: 5*s*. to Dr. Budd, for *Greenhouse Plants*; 5*s*. to W. C. Hodge, Esq., for *Mixed Flowers*; 3*s*. 6*d*. to T. Briggs, Esq., for *Stocks*; 5*s*. to Mr. F. Wood, for beautiful cut specimens of *seedling Heartsease*; 7*s*. 6*d*. to Mr. J. Ellis, for *Indigenous Plants*.—VEGETABLES: The best *Asparagus*, not less than 100, to be decided by weight, and not to exceed 7 in. in length, 7*s*. 6d., Mr. C. Jeffery: 2nd best, 5s., Mr. Jackson. The 12 best stalks of *Rhubarb*, 5s., Mr. Jeffery; 2nd best, 3*s*. 6*d*., Mr. Roberts. The best brace of *Cucumbers*, 7*s*. 6*d*., Mr. Jeffery; 2nd best, 5*s*., Mr. Corbett. The best dish of *French Beans* 5*s*., Mr. Luke; 2nd best, 3*s*. 6*d*., Mr. Saunders. The best dish of *Peas*, 7*s*. 6*d*., J. Shepherd, Esq. The 3 best *Broccoli*, 3*s*. 6*d*., W. H. Evens, Esq. The 3 best *Cauliflowers*, 7*s*. 6*d*., W. C. Hodge, Esq.; 2nd best, 5*s*., T. Briggs, Esq. The 3 best early *Cabbages*, 3*s*. 6d., Mr. J. Taylor, gr. to Mrs. Tucker. The best *Turnips*, 3*s*. 6*d*., Mr. Corbett; 2nd best, 2*s*. 6*d*., Mr. Roberts. The 3 best *Cabbage Lettuce*, 3*s*. 6*d*., Mr. C. Jeffery. The best *Potatoe Onions*, 2*s*. 6*d*. Mr. J. Paul. The best *six sorts of Vegetables*, 10*s*., Mr. C. Jeffery; 2nd best, 7*s*. 6*d*., T. Briggs, Esq. The best *Potatoes*, the growth of 1842, 5*s*., Mr. Roberts; 2nd best, 3*s*. 6*d*., Mr. Corbett. EXTRA PRIZES: 2*s*. 6*d*. to Mr. Taylor, for *Potatoes*; 2*s*. 6*d*., Mr. Luke, for *Cucumbers*; 2*s*. 6*d*., Mr. Roberts, for *Lettuce*.—In addition, a variety of Cottagers' Prizes, varying in value from 1*s*. to 10*s*., was awarded for Flowers and Vegetables.—Mr. Lyne's collection was very splendid. His seedling Pelargonium, to which the Gold Medal was awarded, he named Lyne's Sunrise. The petals of this beautiful plant are large and broad, forming the most perfect circle. In colour it is a brilliant rose, having a black spot in the upper petals; the habit is excellent. Lyne's Lord Ebrington possesses all those qualities requisite for a first-rate show flower: it is quite round; the ground colour is a very delicate pink like Gloria Mundi; the spot covers the whole of the upper petals, with the exception of a slight margin of the ground colour, and is very black; habit very dwarf. Lyne's Cynthia has also been much esteemed, and by some was preferred to any exhibited: it is somewhat in the way of Sylph, but possesses a decided superiority in every respect. We understand that Mr. Rendle has obtained the stock of these varieties.—Of the genus Pinus there was also a fine collection, comprising the P. religiosa, P. Cembra, P. macrophylla, P. excelsa, P. Frazeri, P. halepensis, P. insignis, P. Teocote, P. from Australia, P. Arctic regions, P. Llaveana, P. leiophylla, P. Montezumæ, P. Hartwegii, P. Strobus, P. pseudo-strobus, P. oocarpoides, P. filifolia, P. Apulcensis, P. Cephalonica, P. Pinsapo, P. Morinda, P. cedrus deodara; fine specimens of the Araucaria imbricata, A. excelsa, A. Cunninghami, &c.; several new Thujas, Cupressuses, and Junipers—forming the most interesting and novel group.

Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall, May 24.—The first exhibition for the season took place in the assembly-room, Truro. The following prizes were awarded:—FRUIT: best Pine Apple, the Earl of Falmouth; 2nd, J. S. Campbell, Esq. Best 6 Pears, of 1841, Mr. J. Bishop. Best 12 Apples, Sir C. Lemon, Bart. *Extras*. Apples, Mr. J. Bishop, jun., Sir J. C. Rashleigh, Bart. Gooseberries, R. W. Fox, Esq. FLOWERS: *Best 12 Stove or Greenhouse Plants*, Oncídium lúridum, Pitcairnia angustifólia, Oncídium papílio, Sálvia patens, Russellia júncea, Pimelea decussata, Cineraria Hendersóni, Calceolária Londoniana, Azalea Indica alba, Erythrina crista galli, Fúchsia fulgens, J. P. Magor, Esq. *Best 6 Stove Plants*, Sinníngia Schóttii, Sinníngia Hélleri, Oncídium flexuosum, On. bifólium, Cattleya Forbesii, Gesnera Suttoni, Sir C. Lemon, Bart.; 2nd, Gloxínia rubra, Cattleya Forbesii, Epidendrum cochleatum, Oncídium lúridum, On. Carthaginense, On. papílio, G. C. Cox, Esq.; best specimen of do., Franciscea uniflora, J. P. Magor, Esq. *Best Orchidaceous Plant*, Dendrobium cœrulescens, J. P. Magor, Esq. *Best 3 Bulbous Plants*, Ismene Amancaes, Tritónia squálida, Gladíolus álbidus, G. C. Fox, Esq. *Best collection of Succulents*, Cactus Jenkensóni, Ackermanni superbus, Milleri, oxypétalus, Euphórbia meloniformis, Mammilária sp. Mexico, Echevéria secunda, Sempervivum glandulosum, Sir C. Lemon, Bart. *Best 6 Greenhouse Plants*, Erica hýbrida, Erythrina crista galli, Fúchsia bícolor, Clématis Sieboldi, Fúchsia Youéllii, Alstrœméria pulchella, G. C. Fox, Esq.; 2nd do., Erica ventricosa superba, Erica hybrida, Fuchsia fulgens, F. trícolor, Calceolária, Manéttia cordata, W. Daubuz, Esq. *Best Specimen of do*, Leschenáultia bíloba, J. P. Magor, Esq.; 2nd, Fúchsia corymbiflora, W. Daubuz, Esq. *Best 12 Pelargoniums*—Acme of Perfection, Superb, Anna, Assassin, Masterpiece, Enchantress, Maid of Saragossa, Alice, Joan of Arc, Florence, Lord Arlington, Coronation, W. Daubuz, Esq.; 2nd do., Warrior, Bridegroom, Bridesmaid, Masterpiece, Foster's Nymph, Sylph, Joan of Arc, Foster's Ruby, Commodore, Pontey's Rival, Garth's Victory, King John, Edward Turner, Esq.; *best six*, Bridesmaid, Life Guardsman, Comte de Paris, Blushing Maid, Lady Flora Hastings, Garth's Victory, Mr. S. Treseder. *best specimen*, G. C. Fox, Esq.; *best collection of Cut Flowers*, Masterpiece, Queen of Devon, Foster's beauty, Acme of Perfection, Galaxy, Aurora, Prince of the [illegible], Bridegroom, Conservative, Sylph, Vivid, Fair Lady, Garth's Victory, Garth's Coronation, Apex, Sultan, Joan of Arc, Sunbeam, Nymph, Great Western, G. C. Fox, Esq., Grovehill; *second do.*, Comte de Paris, Russell's Cyrus, Grand Duke, Bridesmaid, Lady Carlisle, Foster's Nymph, Turner's Conqueror, Life Guardsman, Beauty of Plymouth, Jewess, Conservative, Bijou, Roseum elegans, Sylph, Victory, Masterpiece, Climax, Garth's Coronation, Gaines' Emperor, Priory Queen, Ed. Turner, Esq., Truro. *Best Seedling*, J. S. Enys, Esq.; *2d do*, W. Daubuz, Esq *Best miscellaneous collection of Cut Flowers*, S. Moyle, Esq. *Best collection of Petúnias*, C. W. Fox, Esq. *Best collection of Verbenas*, 9 Seedlings, Navarin, Odorata rósea, Tweediana cárnea, Pontesie, Rúgosa rósea, Drummondi, Eryana, Hendersónia, Rósea, C. W. Fox, Esq. *Best 6 Heaths*, W. Daubuz, Esq.; *2nd*, Hýbrida, Mirábilis, Vernix, Primuloides, Wilmoreana, Ventricosa superba, W. M. Tweedy, Esq. *Best four Cinerarias*, Waterhousiana, Kíngii, Haben's Seedling, Splendens, W. Daubuz, Esq. *Best six Calceolárias*, Queen of the East, Apex, Julius, Crucifera, Telemachus, Seedling, G. C. Fox, Esq. *Best collection of Heartsease*, Early, Rawlings' Nanny, Duchess of Kent, Hope, Grand Duke of Russia, Jenny Jones, Victory, Widnall's Queen Victoria, Alba, Sir H. Davy, Golden Sovereign, 2 Crowley Seedlings, Captivation, Miss Molesworth, Hurst's Wellington, Duke of Wellington, Lalla Rookh, Vivid, 2 Seedlings, Mulberry, Carlo Dolce, Early Dolce, 3 unknown, a Silver Medal; given by Mr. Sclater, Nurseryman, Exeter, W. J. Rawlings, Esq., Hayle; *second best collection of ditto*, Victory, Saint Paul's, Masterpiece, Coronation, Hero, Diadem, Delicata, Sylph, Lass of Gowrie, Grand Duke, Mulberry, Lady Flora Hastings, Flora superba, Dr. Lindley, Radical, Argo, Miracle, Duke of Wellington, Queen, La Superbe, Splendidissima, Rainbow, Rev. T. S. Carlyon; 3rd do., Mrs. W. Warren. *Best named collection of hardy Herbaceous Plants*, C. G. Fox, Esq. *Best six Roses*, Brown's superba odorata, Crimson, Boursault, Anna Maria, Caroline, Smith's Yellow, R. W. Fox, Esq. *Best six Ranunculuses*, G. C. Fox, Esq; 2nd do., W. M. Tweedy, Esq. *Best three Auriculas*, J. S. Ennis, Esq; *best specimen, do.*, G. C. Fox, Esq. *Best twelve Tulips*, Goldham's Albion, Strong's King, Surpasse Catafalque, old Dutch Catafalque, Roi de Siam, Imperatrice de Maroc, Reine de Sheba, Violet Alexander, Triomphe Royale, Cerise Blanche, Jac, Aglaia, W. J. Rawlings, Esq. *Best three distinct species of Pæonies*, Fimbriata, Moutan, Blanda, G. C. Fox, Esq. *Best collection of Stocks*, double, R. W. Fox, Esq *Best six Irises* Tenuifólia, Púmila, Sibérica, Germánica, Pállida, Lusitánica, G. C. Fox, Esq.—EXTRA: *Ten Seedling Calceolarias*, W. Daubuz, Esq. *Six Stove Plants*, Gloxínia rubra, Speciosa alba, Speciosa alba max., Vinca alba, Gardénia radicans, Manéttia glabra, W. M. Tweedy, Esq. *Orchidaceous specimen*, Brassavola verrucosa, Sir C. Lemon, Bart.—VEGETABLES: *Lettuces*, Mr. J. Bishop, jun. *Onions*, Mr. S. Treseder *Asparagus*, A. Fox, Esq.; 2nd do., Sir J. C. Rashleigh, Bart. *Cucumbers*, J. P. Magor, Esq; 2nd do., Mr. S. Treseder. *Spinach*, Mr. S. Treseder. *Rhubarb*, S. Moyle, Esq.: 2nd do., A. Fox, Esq. *Potatoes*, 1842, W. Daubuz, Esq.; 2nd do., A. Fox, Esq. *Turnips*, Mr. S. Treseder.—EXTRA: *Rhubarb*, Sir Chas. Lemon, Bart. *Cucumbers*, W. M. Tweedy, Esq. *Cabbages*, J. S. Campbell, Esq.—MARKET GARDENERS' PRIZES: *Best basket of Vegetables*, Mr. S. Treseder; 2nd ditto, Mr. J. Treseder.—A variety of prizes were also awarded to cottagers, for Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables.

Everton and Kirkdale Floral and Horticultural Meeting, May 26th.—The first exhibition in connexion with this society, for the present year, took place in the grounds behind the Derby Arms Hotel, Kirkdale. The show was principally for Tulips, but the display of other flowers, with various fruits and vegetables, was superb. The following is the list of prizes:—TULIPS: 1, Firebrand, Lustre, Baguet, Violet Wallers, Rose Unique, and Hero of the Nile, Mr. T. Roby; 2, Catafalque, George IV., Queen Charlotte, Baguet, Lady Crewe, and Cerise Royale, Mr. W. New. *Feathered Bizard:* 1, Old Dutch Catafalque, Mr. W. J. Gandy; 2, Trafalgar, ditto; 3 Firebrand, Mr. T. Roby; 4, Catafalque, ditto; 5, Sultana, ditto; 6, Page's George IV., Mr. T. Harrison. *Flamed Bizard:* 1, Page's George IV., Mr. New; 2, Duke of Lancaster, Mr. J. Whalley; 3, Lustre, Mr. T. Roby; 4, Phœnix, ditto; 5, Surpasse la Cantique, Mr. J. Whalley; 6, Charbonnier Noir, Mr. New. *Feathered Byblœmen:* 1, Baguet, Mr. Harrison; 2, Washington, Mr. Gandy; 3, Toot, ditto; 4, Lancashire Hero, ditto; 5, Unknown, ditto; 6, Ambassadeur van Holland, Mr. Whalley. *Flamed Byblœmen:* 1, Sportsman, Mr. W. New; 2, Washington, Mr. Roby; 3, Violet Wallers, ditto; 4, Queen Charlotte, Mr. Gandy; 5, Sable Rex, ditto; 6, Lord Chancellor, Mr. Whalley. *Flamed Cherry or Rose:* 1, Triomphe Royale, Mr. Whalley; 2, Vesta, Mr. Roby; 3, Lord Hill, ditto; 4, Matilda, Mr. Whalley; 5, Vesperine, ditto; 6, Cramoise Superieure, ditto. *Feathered Cherry or Rose:* 1, Cheshire Beauty, Mr. Roby; 2, Heroine, Mr. New; 3, Walworth, Mr. Gandy; 4, Lady Crewe, Mr. Harrison; 5, Hero of the Nile, Mr. Roby; 6, Comte de Vergennes, Mr. Whalley.—PANSIES: 1, T. O. Grady, Esq.; 2, ditto; 3, Mr. Skirving; 4, Mr. W. Thompson.—STOVE PLANTS: 1, Ixora coccínea, J. Sothern, Esq.; 2, Cactus Ackermanni major, Mrs. Cropper; 3, Gloxinia superba, Messrs. Bigland and Scott.—ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS: 1, J. Sothern, Esq.—GREENHOUSE PLANTS: 1, Borónia serrulata, Mrs. Cropper; 2, Pimelea sylvestris, Mr. T. Davies; 3, Elichrysum humile, Mrs. Cropper.—ERICAS: 1, Odorata, Mrs. Cropper; 2, Ventricosa superba, ditto: 3, Ventricosa coccínea major, Messrs. Bigland and Scott.—PELARGONIUMS: 1, Florence, Mr. Davies; 2, Priory Queen, ditto; 3, Sylph, ditto.—HARDY SHRUBS: 1, Ledum palustre, Rev. J. Brooks; 2, Azálea hýbrida, Mr. Skirving; 3, Genista Rhodopnæa, ditto.—Extra basket of CUT FLOWERS: (prize given by a lady), J. Denison, Esq., of Woolton.—Basket of CUT FLOWERS: 1, J. Sothern, Esq.; 2, J. Denison, Esq.—Basket of PLANTS: 1, Mrs. Cropper; 2, R. Leyland, Esq.; 3, ditto.—FRUITS: *Pine*, Rd. Leyland, Esq. *Strawberries:* R. Alison, Esq. *Apples:* R. Leyland, Esq. *Pears:* ditto. *Black Grapes:* 1 and 2, and *White Grapes*, 1 and 2, J. Denison, Esq. *Gooseberries:* J. Sothern, Esq. *Currants:* R. Alison, Esq. VEGETABLES—*Peas*, R. Leyland, Esq. *French Beans:* Mr. Gandy. *Asparagus:* ditto. *Cucumbers:* 1, J. G. Carter, Esq.; 2, J. Denison, Esq. *Mushrooms:* 1, Mr. Garstang; 2, R. Alison, Esq. *Potatoes*, J. Denison, Esq. *Cabbage:* J. Sothern, Esq. *Turnips* Mrs. Cropper. *Autumn-sown Onions:* ditto. *Lettuce:* R. Leyland, Esq. *Rhubarb:* 1, ditto; 2, Mr. W. E. Makin. EXTRA PRIZES.—*Ardisia crenulata* R. Leyland, Esq. *Cactus Ackermanni major*, J. Ridgway, Esq. *Statice Arborea:* Mr. Skirving. *Grapes in Pots;* R. Leyland, Esq. *Cucumbers:* J. G.

Carter, Esq. *Potatoes*: Mrs. Cropper. *Parsley*: Mr. Gandy. *Basket of Plants*: Mr. Skirving.

Felton Florists' Society, May 30th.—The florists of Felton and its vicinity held their annual show of Tulips in the dining-room of the Northumberland Arms Inn, when prizes were awarded to the following gentlemen:—*Roses*: 1 and 2, Rev. Jos. Orrell, for Triomphe Royale and Amadis; 3 and 4, Mr. W. Harrison, for Comte de Vergennes and Unique; 5, Mr. A. Gowens, for Cerise Primo; 6, Mr. W. Harrison, for Heroine. *Byblœmens*: 1, Rev. Jos. Orrell, for Triomphe de Lisle; 2, Mr W. Harrison, for Black Baguet; 3, Mr. W. Scott, for Violette ma favorite; 4, Mr. Gowens, for Pearl Blanche; 5, J. Grahamsley, Esq., for Tower of Salisbury; 6, Rev. Jos. Orrell, Blanche Violette. *Bizards*: 1, Rev. Jos. Orrell, for Demetrius; 2, J. Grahamsley, Esq., for Polyphemus; 3, Mr. Gowens, for Surpasse Catafalque; 4, J. Grahamsley, Esq., for Catafalque Supérieure; 5 and 6, Mr. Gowens, for [illegible] White and Castrum doloris. Most of the flowers exhibited were in fine condition, but some were a little too much expanded. The next show, for the exhibition of Ranunculuses and Pansies, was appointed to take place at Mrs. Hine's, the Northumberland Arms Inn, on Monday, the 27th of June, at 2 o'clock.

Hammersmith Heartsease Society, May 31.—The first show was held at Mr. Lidgard's, and if we may judge from the numerous competitors and the beauty of the flowers, the society is in a fair way of becoming useful to the growth of that very interesting flower. The following is a list of the prizes:—1st Class Amateurs, 24 *Blooms*, 1st prize 3l., to Mr. Edmonds, Wandsworth, for Grand Duke of Russia, Delicata, Lady Peel, Mulberry Superb, Eclipse, Miss Stainforth, Vivid, Beauty of Hitchin, Yellow Defiance, Jewess, Curion, Tippoo Saib, Duke of Devonshire, Edmonds' Freak, Una, Robespierre, Imogene, Russian Duke, Herbert, Flora Superb, Miracle, Desirable, Prince Albert, and Grandess. 2nd, prize, 1l. 10s., to Mr. Bridges, Hampton, for Royal Duke, Bridge's Purple Perfection, Imogene, Lady Peel, Hamlet, Lane's Purple, John, Jewess, Delicata, Yellow Defiance, Pratt's Queen, Eclipse, Miss Stainforth, Brown's Eliza, Curion, Marmion, River Lea Rival, Fairy Queen, Olympia Superb, Pontiff, Angelina, Bridesmaid, Robespierre, and Grand Turk. 3rd prize, 1l., to Mr. Bridges, Carshalton, for Grand Duke of Russia, Vivid, Eclipse, Pearl, Grandess, Alpha, Bridges' Falconer, Bridges' Carshalton Hero, do. Mrs. Bridges, do. Lady Peel, do. Cream, Henbry's Sambo, Dangerous, Eringa, Page's Wellington, Curion, Jewess, Sovereign, Champion, Warren's Jewess, Lady Fuller, Baroness, and Bathonia. 4th prize, 15s., to Mr. Gillingham, Turnham Green, for Vivid, Miss Stainforth, Eclipse, Peter Dick, Miracle, Jewess, Grand Duke, British Queen, Flora Superb, La Superba, Ultra Flora, Beauty of Hitchin, Lane's Wellington, Juliet, Lane's Coronation, Prince Albert, Col Dundas, Amulet, Olympia, Argo, Sylph, Launcelot. 5th Prize, 10s., to Mr. Bragg, Slough, for Cook's Standard, do. Perfection, Countess of Orkney, Ion, Launcelot, Curion, Mulberry Superb, Maid of Honour, Brown's Crœsus, Lidgard's Jewess, Vivid, Thomson's Prince Albert, Invincible, Bathonia, Hine's Launcelot, Miss Nugent, Cook's Prince Albert, Garrick, Champion, Figaro, Miss Nugent, Duke of Devonshire, Boldero, and Jewess. Nurserymen's 36 *Blooms*, 1st prize 2l., to Miss Mountjoy of Ealing, for Dr Lindley, La Superba, Azurea, Thomson's Warrior, do. Mabel, British Queen, Captivation, Bloomsbury, Miss Stainforth, Beauty of Hitchin, Silverlock's Prince Albert, Thomson's Desirable, Jewess, John, Flora M'Donald, Curion, Duchess of Richmond, Eclipse, Delicata, Nymph, Sir J. Sebright, Duchess of Oldenburg, Lane's Coronation, Thomson's Yellow Defiance, do. Boldero, do. Chevalier, do. Ultra Flora, do. Olympia, do. Vivid, Smith's Beauty of England, Mountjoy's Negro, Flora Superb, Launcelot, Rival White, Ealing Hero. 2nd prize, 1l. 10s., to Mr. Brown of Slough, for Cook's Prince Albert, do. Perfection, do. Defiance, do. Invincible, do. Royal Standard, do. Mulberry Superb, Brown's Countess of Orkney, do. Jewess, do. Curion, do. Crœsus, do. Oberon, do. Sarah, do. Admirable, do. Ion, do. Midas, do. Figaro, do. Nymph, Thomson's Eclipse, do John, do. Miss Stainforth, do. Cowper, do. Comma, do. Delicata, do. Warrior, do. Duke of Devon, do. Diadem, Miss Nugent, King's Sulphúrea elegans, Ruby, Village Maid, Jewess, Peter Dick, Bathonia, Amulet, and Admiral Keppel. 3rd prize, 1l., to Mr. King of Iver, for Invincible, Diogenes, King's Alert, Ealing Hero, John, La Superbe, Miss Stainforth, Great Western, Jewess, Eclipse, Lady Campbell, Indian Chief, R. Burns, Curion, King's Sulphurea elegans, Carlo Dolce, Lane's Coronation, do. Juliet, Transport, Victory, Splendidum, Grandess, Boldero, St. Paul's, Grand Duke, Miracle, Brutus, British Queen, Sir J. Reid, Rapid, Champion, Olympia, Garrick, Dr Lindley, Lane's Queen Adelaide. 4th prize, 10s., to Mr. Henbry of Croydon, flowers not named. 1st Seedling prize, 7s. 6d., to Mr. Cross, for [illegible], a very beautiful white. 2nd, 7s. 6d., to Messrs. Mountjoy of Ealing, for Zebra; 3rd and 4th, 5s and 2s. 6d., to Mr. [illegible], Hampton, for [illegible], and Dr. Syntax. We believe that the professional florists did not take their prizes, but added them to the funds of the society, in order to insure future success.

Hampshire Horticultural Society, May 19.—The second meeting was held in the Archery Rooms, Southampton, at which there were a magnificent display of flowers, a few fine fruits, and some excellent vegetables. The prizes were as under:—Best *Orchidaceous Stove Plant* Brassia Maculata, dead silver medal, J. Fleming, Esq.; best *Stove Plant, not Orchidaceous*, dead silver medal, do.; 2nd best Gloriosa Superba, German silver medal, Rev. F. Beadon; best *Greenhouse Plants*, do.; 4 best *Ericas*, German silver medal H. F. Holloway, Esq.; best 10 *Pelargoniums*, bright silver medal, J. Fleming, Esq.; best *collection of Pelargoniums*, German silver medal, Rev. F. Beadon; 2nd best do., gilt rim. br. medal, J. Fleming, Esq.; best *Herbaceous Plants*, Rev. the Warden of Winchester College; 4 best *Cinerarias*, br. medal, Rev. F. Beadon, 6 best *Roses, not China*, gilt rim. br. medal, J. Fleming, Esq.; 6 best *China Roses*, Rev. the Dean of Winchester; 6 best *Flowering Shrubs*, German silver medal, do.; best *collection of do.*, Rev. F. Beadon; 4 best *Shrubby Calceolarias*, gilt rim. br. medal, W. J. Campion, Esq.; 4 best *Herbaceous*, do.; best *collection of do.*, Rev. F. Beadon; best 12 *Single Tulips*, Rev. the Warden; best 18 *Anemones*, do.; best 12 *Heartsease*, W. J. Campion, Esq.; best 24, br. medal, ditto; best 40, ditto; best *Pæonies*, gilt rim. br. medal, Col. Wall; best *collection of Plants*, bright silver medal, Rev. F. Beadon. Fruit: best *Strawberries*, gilt rim. br. medal, H. F. Holloway, Esq. Vegetables: best *French Beans*, not less than 50, gilt rim. br. medal, do.; best *Asparagus*, ditto, Mr. Stride; best *Melon*, German silver medal, H. F. Holloway, Esq.; 2nd best gilt rim. br. medal, Rev. F. Beadon; best *Cucumbers*, do., H. F. Holloway, Esq.; best *Lettuce*, br. medal, W. J. Campion, Esq.

Isle of Man Horticultural Society, June 1st.—The summer exhibition took place in the Nursery Grounds, Kirk Oncham. The following is a list of the successful competitors:—*Stove Plants*, 1st and 2nd; *Cacti*, 1st and 3rd; *Greenhouse Plants*, 3rd; ***Heaths***, **2nd and 3rd**; ***Pelargóniums***, **3 varieties, 2nd**; ***Fúchsias***, **2nd**; ***Bouquet***, **1st and 3rd**; ***Basket of Greenhouse Plants***, **3rd**; ***Grapes***, **2nd**; ***Potatoes***, **2nd, Mr. Edgar, gr. to D. Heywood, Esq.**; *Grapes*, 1st, C. Heywood, Esq.; *Stove Plants*, 3rd; *Greenhouse Plants*, 1st; *Calceolárias*, 1st; *Verbenas*, 1st and 2nd; *[illegible]*, 1st seedling ditto, 1st and 2nd; *Pelargoniums*, collection of 6, 2nd best three *Fuchsias*, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, for Tulips: *Bizard*, flamed, 1st; feathered, 1st and 2nd; *Byblœmen*, flamed, 1st; *Rose*, feathered, 1st; *Self*, 1st and 2nd; *Ranunculuses*, 1st; *Anemones*, 1st and 2nd, *Pansies*, 1st 2nd, and 3rd; seedling ditto, 1st, *Herbaceous Plants*, 1st and 2nd; *Annuals*, 1st; *Native Plants*, 1st; *Basket of Greenhouse Plants*, 1st; *Bouquet*, 2nd; *Pine* 1st; *Cucumbers*, 1st; *Cauliflowers*, 1st; *Carrots and Turnips*, 1st and 2nd; *Sea Kale*, 2nd; *Cabbages*, 1st and 2nd; *Salad*, 2nd, Mr. R. Davidson, gr. to Gen. Goldie; *Cacti*, 2nd; *Potatoes*, 1st; *Asparagus*, 1st, Mr. Goldsmith, gr. to Sir G. Drinkwater; *Greenhouse Plants*, 2nd; *Roses*, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd; *Verbenas*, 3rd; *Pelargoniums*, six varieties, 1st and 3rd; best three ditto, 1st and 3rd; new ditto, 1st and 2nd; seedling ditto, 1st and 2nd; ***Fúchsia***, **1st**; ***Stocks***, **1st**; ***Anemones***, **3rd**; ***Basket of Greenhouse Plants***, **2nd**; ***Strawberries***, **1st**; ***Cauliflowers***, **2nd**; ***Sea Kale***, 1st, Major Pollock; two *Pelargoniums*, flowered in windows, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, J. Putman, Esq.; *Stocks*, 2nd; device in *Pansies*, 2nd; *Annuals*, 2nd; *Cucumbers and Mushrooms*, 2nd; *Onions*, 1st, Mr. Taylor, gr. to Mr. Dumbell; pan of Tulips, 1st; *flamed Bizard* do., 2nd; *flamed Byblœmen*, 2nd; *feathered* do, 1st; *flamed Rose*, 2nd; *feathered Rose*, 2nd; *Device in Pansies*, 1st; *Cut flowers*, 1st, J. E. Mosley, Esq. Tulips, 2nd; *flamed Rose* do., 1st; *Ranunculuses*, 2nd and 3rd; *Bouquet*, 2nd; *Rhubarb and Salad*, 1st; *Asparagus*, 2nd, Rev. P. Dixon; *Decorative Plants*, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, Mr. T. Lyle; *Dessert and Kitchen Apples*, 1st; *Blanched Rhubarb*, 1st and 2nd, Capt. Hay; *Rhubarb*, 2nd, Mr. Alexander. Extra Prizes were given to Major Pollock for Smith's Emperor Pelargónium; to D. Heywood, Esq., for Rhododendron Azaleoides; to J. E. Mosley, Esq., for a Campánula; to Mr. Lyle, for a Swansónia; and to Mrs. S. Rogers, for a Passiflora.

Ipswich Cucumber Society, May 26.—The second exhibition took place in the Corn Exchange. The merits of the prize fruit may be described as follows:—

The Judges' description of the Specimens exhibited May the 26th, 1842.

No.	Exhibitors.	Prize.	Sort.	Mode of Growth.	Length.	Form.	Size.	Colour.	Neck.	Spine.	Rib.	Bloom	Blossom	General Appearance.
7	Mr. Geo. Mills, Gardener to the Baroness Rothschild, Gunnersbury Park, Middlesex	l. s. d. First 1 5 0	Champion	Mill's Syst.	30 in. 25	Straight	Slender	Dk. Green	Long 8 in.	White	Slight	None	Perfect	Fine long fruit
12	Mr. E. Smith, Gardener to R. D. Alexander, Esq, Ipswich	Second 1 2 6	Gordon's Black Spine	Frame	21½ 21	Do.	Very Slender	Rather Lt. Green	Rather long	Black	Do.	Bloomy	Do.	Long young fruit
5	Mr. Thos. Latter, Gardener to Capt. Aplin, Melton Lodge, Suffolk	Third 1 0 0	Allen's Victory of Suffolk and New Manchester	Dung Pit	20 19	Do.	1¾diam.	Dk. Green	Short	Black White	Deep	Very bloomy None	Do.	Handsome fruit
25	Mr. Robt. Milburn, Milburn's Gardener, Ipswich	Fourth 0 17 6	Hybrid	Common Dung Bed	20½ 20½	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Black	Do.	Very bloomy	Small	Do.
8	Farmer Allen, Whetton, Suffolk	Fifth 0 15 0	Allen's Victory of Suffolk	Common Dung Bed	19 17½	Do.	Very sl. 1¼diam.	Very Dk. Green	Do.	Do.	Very deep	Do.	Perfect	Pretty young fruit
3	Mr. A. Jarrett, Gardener to Wm. Rodwell, Esq., Ipswich	Sixth 0 12 6	New Manchester	Frame	20 20½	Irregul	1½diam.	Very Lt. Green	Long	White	Slight	None	Do.	Good
17	Mr. Wm. Allan, Gardener to Lord Rendlesham, Rendlesham Hall, Suffolk	Seventh 0 10 0	Hamilton's Black Spine	Dung Pit	19½ 18	Straight	2 diam. 2¼ do.	Dk. Green	Short	Black	Do.	Rather bloomy	None	Fine fruit
21	Mr. J. Stewart, Gardener to Wm Bagge, Esq., M.P., Stratsett Park, Norfolk	Eighth 0 7 6	Mann's Hero of Sussex and Ringleader	—	19 20½	Irregul. Straight	1½diam.	Do.	Long	Do. White	Smooth	Middl. bloomy None	Do. Do.	Do.

Of the unsuccessful the following were some of the best specimens:—Ayre's Dreadnought, Mann's Hero of Sussex, Ringleader, Rival Victory, Howe's new sort, Weedon's Black Spine, Mills's frame, Browston hybrid, Walker's Improved, William the 4th, Hamilton's Black Spine, Manchester White. Mr. Thomson, of Ealing, exhibited a very good brace of fruit, but rather deficient of colour at the necks, 22 in. long. Beside the prize fruit, Farmer Allen exhibited five brace of his Victory of Suffolk, from 17 to 24½ in. long. Mr. Milburn, of Ipswich, also exhibited five brace of good specimens of Weedon's and Manchester. Mr. Golding, of Hadleigh, some capital Victory of Suffolk.

Exeter Horticultural Society, May 27.—This exhibition was held in the Castle Yard, and was very numerously attended. The following prizes were awarded.—Fruit: Best dish of *Grapes*, 1l., to T. Porter, Esq.; 2d best, 10s., Sir J. Kennaway; best *Citron*, exhibited on the tree, 1l., Mr. J. Griffin; 2d best, 10s., J. W. Buller, Esq.; best dish of *Pears*, 7s., F. Cross, Esq.; dish of *Dessert Apples*, of any one sort, 5s., J. Gould, Esq.; dish of *Kitchen do.*, 5s., Sir T. Acland; dish of *Strawberries*, 7s., Sir J. Kennaway; 2d best, 5s., Mr. Griffin; best dish of *Nuts*, of any sort, 5s., Sir J. Kennaway. *Extra Prizes, Fruit:* Collection of ***Apples***, **3s. 6d.**, H. Porter, Esq.; dish of *Raspberries*, 5s., J. Huxham, Esq.; dish of *Oranges* and *Lemons*, 10s., Mr. Griffin. Vegetables: Best dish of *Asparagus*, 100 heads, not exceeding 7 in. in length, to be decided by weight, 7s., Sir T. Acland; 2d best, 5s., Sir J. Kennaway; best six stalks of ***Rhubarb***, **7s., J. W. Buller, Esq.; 2d, 5s., T. Porter**, Esq.; best brace of *Cucumbers*, 7s., Capt. Toll; 2d, 5s., Sir J. Kennaway; best dish of *Green Peas*, 7s., H. Porter, Esq.; 2d best, 5s., F. Cross, Esq.; best dish of *Kidney Beans*, 5s., Sir J. Kennaway; best dish of *Potatoes*, the growth of 1842, 7s., T. Porter, Esq.; 2d best, 5s., J. Ponsford, Esq.; best bunch of *Onions*, 5s., J. Huxham, Esq.; best bunch of *New Carrots*, 5s., T. Porter, Esq.; best three *Broccoli*, 5s., Sir T. Acland; best three *Cauliflowers*, 7s., Sir J. Kennaway; three *Cabbages*, 5s., Mrs. Mitchell; best six *Cos Lettuces*, 5s., H. Porter, Esq.; best six *Cabbage Lettuces*, 5s., T. Porter, Esq.; best dish of *Spring Spinach*, 5s., Mrs. Mitchell; best collection of *Vegetables*, a Silver Medal, Sir J. Kennaway. *Extra Vegetables*, 7s., H. Porter, Esq.—Flowers. *Stove Plants*: Best collection of 12 Orchidaceous and other plants, a Silver Medal, Mr. Griffin; 2d best, 15s., J. W. Buller, Esq.; best six specimens of do., 10s., Mr. Griffin; 2d best, 7s., J. W. Buller, Esq.; rarest and best Orchidaceous plant, 15s., Mr. Griffin; rarest and best (not Orchidaceous), 15s., Mr. Griffin; three rarest and best **Amaryllidaceæ, 7s., J. W. Buller, Esq.; 2d** best, 5s., Mr. Griffin. ***Greenhouse Plants*: Best group of 12 (exclusive of Pelargoniums, Heaths, and Cacti), 1l., J. W. Buller,** Esq.; 2d best, 15s., Mr. Griffin; 3d best, 7s., Mr J. Clark; rarest and best plant, 7s., Mr. Griffin; best 12 *Cape Heaths*, 15s., Mr. Griffin; best nine, 10s., Mr. Clark; best six, 5s., Mr. Griffin; best 12 *Pelargóniums*, grown in pots, not more than 15 in. diameter, a Silver Medal, Mr. Griffin; 2d best, 15s., J. Huxham, Esq.; 3d best, 10s., J. B. Swete, Esq.; six largest and best specimen Pelargoniums, in pots of any size, 10s., Mr Griffin; best three specimens of *Cacti*, 7s., J. W. Buller, Esq.; 2d best, 5s., Mr. Griffin. *Herbaceous Plants*: Best 12 Hardy plants, 7s., Sir T. Acland; 2d best, 5s., F. Cross, Esq. *Roses*: Best collection, 7s., L. Ponsford, Esq.; 2d, 5s., F. Cross, Esq. *Calceolarias*: Best 12, 10s., Mr. Griffin; best six, 7s., do.; best three, 5s., do. *Cinerarias*: Best six, 7s., Mr. Griffin; 2d, 5s., J. W. Buller, Esq. *Heartsease*: Best 12, 7s., Mr. J. Clark; 2d, 5s., W. Couch, Esq. *Extra Flowers*: Tabernæmontana coronária, 2s. 6d., H. Porter, Esq.; Gloxinias, 5s., H. Porter, Esq.; Ericas, 3s. 6d., Sir J. Kennaway; collection of Greenhouse plants, 7s. 6d., Mr. J. Griffin; do., 5s., H. Porter, Esq.; Cactus Hybridus, 3s. 6d., J. W. Buller, Esq.; Lilium Japonicum, 2s. 6d., Sir T. Acland; Double Yellow Provence Roses, 3s. 6d., F. Cross, Esq.; Seedling Cinerária, 3s. 6d., Sir J. Kennaway; Fúchsias, 3s. 6d., H. Porter, Esq.; Pansies, 3s. 6d., F. Cross, Esq.

Morningside Horticultural Exhibition, June 7th.—The second meeting for the season was held in the school-room, Morningside, when the following prizes were awarded:—Pelargóniums: 1, Mr. J. Young, gr. to T. Oliver, Esq., for Conservative, Sultan, Sylph, and Bridesmaid; 2, Mr. J. Downie, gr. to Geo. Robertson. Pansies: 1, J. Downie, for Lady Keith, Lass of Brechin, Sir Andrew Wylie, Spaewife, Duke of Northumberland, and Eliza; 2, J. Young. Stocks: 1, J. Young; 2, J. Downie. Tulips: 1, J. Young, for Triomphe Royale, Scipio, Walworth, Baguet, Comte de Vergennes, and Prince Ferdinand; 2, Mr. J. Gourlay, gr. to the Earl of Glasgow. Ranunculuses: 1, J. Young, for Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, Duchess of Kent, and Shakespeare; 2, Mr. R. Anderson, gr., Burgh-muir-head. Anemones: 1, Mr. W. Denholm, gr. to Sir Jas. Forrest, Bart.; 2, Mr. J. Fargie, gr. to Mrs. Gregory. Hardy Shrubs: 1, J. Fargie, for Scarlet Laburnum, White Cýtisus, and Robínia híspida; 2, Mr. J. Liddell, gr. to Alex. Thomson, Esq. China Roses: 1, J. Downie; 2, Mr. J. Johnstone, gr., Braidsburn. Rockets: 1, R. Anderson; 2, J. Downie. Vegetables.—*Turnips*: 1, Mr. H. Gibb, gr. to Mrs. Stark; 2, W. Denholm. *Cauliflower*: 1, H. Gibb; 2, Mr. T. Wood, gr. to Alex. Falconer, Esq. *Early Horn Carrot*: 1, Mr. J. Douglas, gr. to Sir Thos. Dick Lauder; 2, J. Johnstone. *Peas*: 1, W. Denholm; 2, J. Johnstone. *Potatoes*: 1, J. Douglas; 2, J. Liddell. Pansie (*Amateurs*): 1, Mr. Cockburn; 2, Mr. J. Robertson.—Amongst the many articles sent, the judges looked upon the following as reflecting much credit on the exhibitors; viz., a splendid and rare collection of Seedling Ranunculuses, from Mr. Kilgour, raised by himself; from R. Anderson, some fine Ranunculuses, and three good Seedling Pansies; from Newington Lodge, an excellent collection of **Pelargóniums, which attracted much** attention; and also from Mr. **H. Gibb, a very fine specimen of Stewart's** Defiance Cucumber.

Nottingham Floral and Horticultural Society, May 25.—The first exhibition of the above society for this season, took place at the Assembly Rooms, for the exhibition of Tulips, Pelargóniums, stove, greenhouse, and herbaceous plants, Ericas and hardy shrubs, and different kinds of fruits and vegetables. Tulips: 1, Platoff, Abercrombie, Lilliard, Bien Faite, Triomphe Royale, Unique, Mr. Gascoigne; 2, Royal Sovereign, Captain White, Baguet, Incomparable, Walworth, Prince d'Asturias, Mr. Sam. Bean; 3, Platoff, Page's George the Fourth, Lilliard, Incomparable, Triomphe Royale, Flambeau de la Duchesse, Mr. Gibson; 4, Platoff, Captain White, Seedling, Queen, Walworth, Triomphe Royale, Mr. Spencer; 5, Seedling, Albion, Seedling, Incomparable, Unique, Seedling, Mr. Harpham; 6, Surpasse Catafalque, Captain White, Baguet, Sable Rex, Triomphe Royale, Unique, Mr. Beardsley; the best collection, Mr. Gascoigne. *Feathered Bizard*: 1, Savornoy, Mr. Gascoign; 2, Seedling, Mr. Harpham. *Feathered Byblœmen*: 1, Black Baguet, Mr. Gascoigne; 2, Seedling, Mr. S. Bean. *Feathered Rose*: 1, Triomphe Royale, Mr. Gascoigne; 2, Walworth, Mr. S. Bean. *Flamed Bizard*: 1, Captain White, Mr. Gascoigne; 2, Albion, Mr. Harpham. *Flamed Byblœmen*: 1, Violet, Mr. Gascoigne; 2, do., do. *Flamed Rose*: 1, Triomphe Royale, do.; 2, Unique, do. *Self*: 1, Louis the Sixteenth, do.; 2, Sherwood, do. Best *Seedling*, Mr. Harpham. Best collection of Roses, Mr. J. Pearson; do., Cut Thorns, 1, Mr. Frettingham; 2d do., Mr. J. Pearson. The *Dealer's* best 20 Pansies: Seedling, Beauty, Mrs. Walter, Defiance, Dr. Johnson, Argo, Scipio, Lady of the Lake, British Queen, Seedling, Village Maid, Seedling, Hope, Criterion, and six Seedlings, Mr. Frettingham. The *Amateur's* best 20 varieties: Mrs. Thesiger, Grand Duke of Russia, Captivation, Coronation, Mulberry, Agnes, Jewess, Imogene, Chimpanza, Climax, Rainbow, Sir G. Larpent, Magnet, Rival Yellow, Conservative, Conqueror, Queen of Scots, Queen Victoria, Melpomene, Diana, Mr. Gillson; 2d ditto, Mr. S. Wright; 12 do., 1, Mr. J. Robinson; do., 2, Mr. J. Nevill. *Amateur's* best six Pelargóniums: Victory, Rienzi, Clarissa, Vivid, Climax, and Sylph, W. Cartledge, Esq.; 2d, Messrs. Needham and Green. *Dealer's* best six: Climax, Victory, King, Rienzi, Jean of Arc, Clarissa, Mr. Frettingham; 2d, Climax, Victory, Seedling, Sylph, Vivid, Limatium, Mr. J. Pearson; best collection, W. Cartledge, Esq. Best Orchidaceous Plant: Oncídium divaricatum, G. Walker, Esq.; 2d, do. Euphórbia fulgens, F. Wright, Esq.; Erythrina Crista galli, do.; Clématis Sieboldi, Mr. J. Pearson. Erica: 1, F. Wright, Esq.; 2, Jasminifólia, do. Herbaceous Plants: 1, Mr. J. Pearson; 2, do. Cactus: 1, G. Walker, Esq.; 2, ditto. Best collection of Greenhouse Plants: 1, Mr. J. Pearson; 2, Mr. Frettingham. Best collection of Ornamental Shrubs, Mr. J. Pearson; American Plants, Mr. Frettingham; Rhododendrons, ditto; Herbaceous Cut Flowers, ditto; Schizanthus retusus, Mr. S. Wright. Fruit: *Strawberries*, 1, G. Walker, Esq.; 2, Messrs. Needham and Green. *Dessert Apples*: 1, Court Pendu Plat, Mr. J. Pearson; 2, Moss's Incomparable, do. *Baking Apples*: 1, Normanton Wonder, ditto; 2, Northern Greening, F. Wright, Esq. *Pears*: Warden, Col. Wildman. *Strawberries*, in pots, Messrs. Needham and Green. Vegetables: Best brace of *Cauliflowers*, G. Walker, Esq. *Cucumbers*: Park Hall, do.; Winter's Long Green, Col. Wildman. *Lettuce*: 1, Cos, F. Wright, Esq.; 2, ditto. *Rhubarb*: 1, Giant, G. Walker, Esq.; 2, Mr J. Pearson. *Potatoes*: 1, Ash leaf Kidney, G. Walker, Esq.; 2, do. *Onions*: 1, Tripoli, F. Wright, Esq.; 2, Lisbon, Messrs. Needham, **and Green. *Cabbage*: 1, Vanack, F. Wright, Esq.; 2,** Imperial, **G. Walker, Esq. *Parsley*, Messrs. Needham and Green.**

***Oxfordshire Horticultural Society, May 21.*—The second show for this season was held in the County Hall. The Tulips and Pansies attracted much attention, and the Vegetables were very creditable, not only for the number exhibited, but for the excellence of their quality. The following prizes were awarded:—Tulips: premier** prize, Mr. W. Collcutt for Preciosa, Bagot Rigo, Bolivar, Triomphe Royale, Bell's King, Rosa Bianca, Thalestris, Surpasse Catafalque, Washington, Holmes' King, Brown's seedling, and one unknown. *Second stand*: Mr. J. Hind for Platoff, Bates' 24, Charles Tenth, Bijou des Amateurs, Triomphe Royale, Gadsby's Magnificent, Cerise à belle forme, Apollo and Catalani. *Stand of* 9: 1st prize, Mr. W. Collcutt, for Triomphe de Lisle, Triomphe Royale, Thalestris, Bagot Rigo, Bell's King, Rubens, Bolivar, Holmes' King, and Surpasse Catafalque; 2nd, the Rev. the Provost of Queen's College, Oxford; for Imperatrix Florum, Mantue ducale, Charles Tenth, Othello, Juno, Rose Quarto, Catherina, Black Bagot, and Gloria Alborum; 3rd, **Mr. James Turner, for Holmes' King, Bagot Rigo, Wellington, Rose Hebe, Sir Sidney Smith, Diana, Charles Tenth, Triomphe Royale, and Apollo Belvidere; 4th, Mr. W. Day, for Diana, Bell's King, Wellington, Sir Sidney Smith, Capt. White, Triomphe Royale, Washington, Roi de Cerises, and one unknown; 5th, W. J. Hunt, for Triomphe Royale, Drusus, Bijou des amateurs, Osiris, Andromache, Catalani, Violet Blondeau, Rembrant, Desdemona;**

6th, Mr. H. Bell, Eagle, Earl Grey, Trafalgar, Wellington, Bell's King, Franciscus primus, Triomphe Royale, Triomphe de Lisle, and one unknown. GREENHOUSE PLANTS: 1st prize, Mr. Bailey, gr. to the Archbishop of York, Cýtisus Canariensis, Acácia pulchella, Selago Gilliesi, Cactus speciosissimus; 2nd, W. Fairbairn. *Collection of Plants*: 1st prize, Mr. Day, Polýgala attenuata, Fúchsia racemiflora, Diosma uniflora, Azálea índica alba, Az. aurantiaca, Aristolóchia sempervirens, Clematis Azúrea Grandiflora, Chorozema cordatum, Hydrángea póntica, Erica vestita fúlgida, Euphórbia splendens. *Heaths*: 1st prize, Mr. Day, Erica hybrida, Mirábilis, Ventricosa superba, Linnæoides, Cupressina, Westphalíngea. *Pelargoniums*: 1st prize, C. Webb, Esq., Joan of Arc, Foster's Eliza superb, Viola, Jewess, Climax, Chef d'œuvre; 2nd, M. J. Johnson, Esq., Alicia, Foster's Eliza superb, Climax, Jewess, Dennis' Perfection, Alexandrina; 3rd, Dunbar's Sylph, Garth's Perfection, Alexandrina, Foster's rósum, Prima donna, Alicia. HARDY SHRUBS: 1st prize, Mr. Bailey, Rhododendron catawbiense, Azálea póntica, Az. var. Gaulthéria shallon; 2nd, Mr. Day, Azálea póntica, Az. rubescens grandiflora, Kálmia latifólia, Deutzia scabra. HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS: 1st prize, Mr. Bailey, Phlox divaricata, Rhodiola rósea, Tróllius Europœus, Mitella diphylla; 2nd, Mr. Robinson, gr. at Wadham College, Lupinus rivularis, L. Polyphyllus, Tróllius Europœus, Tiarella diphylla; 3rd, Mr. Jeffrey, Phlox divaricata, Melissa grandiflora, Ranúnculus aconitifólius, Mimulus grandiflorus. PANSY, SEEDLING: 1st pr., Mr. J. S. Cooke. PANSIES: *Nurserymen*, 1st prize, Mr. J. S. Cooke, for Cooke's Royal Standard, Mulberry Superb, Brilliant, Matilda, Ringleader, Prince Albert, Hebe, Archbishop, Lælia, Jenny, Perfection, Defiance, Beauty of the Vale, Ovid, Thomson's Eclipse, Queen Dowager, Delicata, Duchess of Richmond, Cicane, Optimus, Olympian, Miss Jordan, Ultra Flora, Fire Fly, Earl's Lallah Rookh, Bradford's Seedling, May's Imogene, Col. Dundas, Pete's Dick, Marc Anthony, Smith's Defiance, Defender, Brown's Bathinia, Countess of Orkney, Curion, Midas, Nymph, Dart, Lovegrove's Cæsar, Henchman's La Superb, Stubbs' Conservative, and 5 seedlings. 2nd, Mr. King, for King's Royal Purple, Alert, Great Western, Sulphúrea Elegans, Emperor, Pilot, Exquisite, Euclid, Champion, Lidgard's Jewess, Miss Stamforth, Widnall's Eliza, Carlo Dolce, Robert Burns, Queen Dowager, Reliance, Superb, Vivid, La Superb, Curion, Pearl, Juliet, St. Paul's, Flora, Lane's Coronation, Giantess, Olympian, Thompson's Coronation, Lane's Queen Adelaide, Corinne Superb, Gaines's Eve, Sir John Rairie, Cream, Joan of Arc, Invincible, Flora Superba, Countess of Orkney, Ward's Euclid, British Queen, Eclipse, Grand Turk, Dr. Lindley, and 10 seedlings. Ditto, *Amateurs*, 1st prize, Mr. Undershell, for St. Paul's, Cream, Vivid, Triumph, Carlo Dolce, Diogenes, Duchess of Northumberland, Jewess, Ariel, Dr. Johnson, Victory, Eclipse, Julia, Charles the Tenth, Una, Argo, Prince Albert, Flora magniflora, Angelina superbe, Grand Turk, Lictor, Joan of Arc, Victoria superbe, and one unknown. 2nd, Mr. J. Hunt, for Conrad, Apollo, Grand Duke, Conqueror, Eliza, Giantess, Vivid, Brilliant, Countess of Orkney, Beauty of the Vale, Flora, Duke of Wellington, Coronation, Maid of Loire, Hunt's Lord Carrington, Carlo Dolce, Eclipse, Beauty, Lallah Rookh, Chequers, Miss Repton, and three seedlings. CALCEOLARIAS, Mr. J S. Cooke. *Cut Flowers*, Mr. Day. *Device*, Mr. Jeffrey. BALSAMS, Mr. Day. CINERARIAS, Mr. Day, for Imperial Blue, Royal Blue, Eclipse, Waterhouseana, Bicolor, King, Rival King, Queen Victoria. SPECIMEN PLANTS: 1, Mr. Bailey, Eutáxia myrtifólia; 2, J. Johnson, Esq., Calceolária Robinsónii. *Strawberries*: 1, Mr. Bailey, Keen's Seedling; 2, Mr. Fairbairn, do. *Apples*, J. W. Henley, Esq., M. P., Norfolk Beaufin. *Cucumbers*: 1, Mr. Bailey, Prizefighter; 2, Guy Thompson, Esq., do. *Asparagus*: 1, Mr. W. Adams; 2, Mr. Fairbairn. *Cauliflowers*, Mr. Day. *Broccoli*: 1, Mr. Chapman; 2, Mr. Price. *Peas*: 1, Mr. T. Hawse, Nonpareil, a very fine dish; 2, Rev. H. Cary, Early frame. *Letituces*: 1, M. J. Johnston, Esq., Green Cos; 2, Mr. Bailey, Black-seeded Cos; 3, the Mayor of Oxford; 4, G. V. Drury, Esq., Bath Cos. *Cabbage Lettuce*: 1, Mr. Bailey, Dutch; 2, Mr. Molyneaux. *Carrots*: 1, Mr. Bailey, Early Horn; 2, Mr. C. Hounslow. *French Beans*: 1, G. V. Drury, Esq., Red speckled; 2, the Mayor of Oxford. *Potatoes*, Kidney: 1, Mr. Bailey, Ashleaved; 2, J. W. Henley, Esq., M.P., do. Do., Round: 1, J.W. Henley, Esq., M.P., Early Manley; 2, Mr. Fiddler. *Rhubarb*: 1, Mr. Bailey, (weighing 4 lb. per stick,) Myatt's Victoria; 2, Mr. Horwood, do. *Cabbage*: 1, G. V. Drury, Esq., Stone's Superb; 2, Mr. Bailey; 3, Mr. John Taylor. Parsley, W. G. Morris.—Various prizes were given to Cottagers, for Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables.

Ratho Horticultural Society, June 10.—At the second meeting of this Society the prizes were awarded as follows:—TULIPS: 1, A. Forrester, gr. to G. Falconer, Esq.; 2, J. Pow, gr. to A. Berwick, Esq. PELARGO'NIUMS: 1, J. Hogg, gr. to W. Bonar, Esq.; 2, A. Veitch, gr. to J. Dundas, Esq. STOCKS: 1, A. Gibson, gr. to J. M. Hogg, Esq; 2, J. Pow. CALCEOLA'RIAS: 1, A. Gibson; 2, D. Drummond, gr. to J. M. Mellville, Esq. RANUNCULUSES: 1, D. Drummond; 2, A. Gibson. ANEMONES: 1, D. Drummond; 2, J. Hogg. PINKS: 1, J. Pow; 2, A. Forrester. CHINA ROSES: 1, A. Forrester; 2, J. Hogg. PÆONIES: 1, A. Gibson; 2, J. Hogg. PANSIES: 1, J. Pow; 2, A. Forrester. HERBACEOUS PLANTS: 1, C. Baxter, gr. to J. Thomson, Esq.; 2, A. Forrester. PEAS: 1, J. Pow; 2, D. Drummond. CAULIFLOWER: 1, J. Pow; 2, D. Drummond. CUCUMBERS: 1, G. Douglas, gr. to Sir A. Maitland, Bart.; 2, J. Pow. EARLY TURNIPS: 1, J. Thomson, gr. to W. Brown, Esq.; 2, G. Douglas. EARLY CARROTS: 1, J. Pow; 2, J. Thomson. *Amateurs:* EARLY TURNIPS: 1, J. Carlyle; 2, R. Craw. CABBAGE: 1, R. Craw; 2, J. Carlyle. CHINA ROSES: 1, C. Stewart; 2, J. Carlyle. PANSIES: 1, J. Carlyle; 2, C. Stewart. HERBACEOUS PLANTS: 1, J. Carlyle; 2, C. Stewart.

South Essex Horticultural Society, May 19.—The first exhibition for this season took place in Wanstead Park. The productions, which filled two spacious marquees, presented a very gay and beautiful appearance. The following prizes were awarded: COLLECTION OF PLANTS: *Nurserymen*—1, Mr. F. Fraser; 2, Mr. J. Pamplin. LARGE COLLECTION OF PLANTS *Gardeners*—1, Mr. W. Wright, gr. to the Hon. Mrs. Rushout; 2, Mr. J. Kyle, gr. to R. Barclay, Esq. SMALL COLLECTION: 1, Mr. R. Forster, gr. to the Rev. W. Milton. BEST 6 PLANTS: *Amateurs*—1, Mr. R, Poole: 2, Mr. J. Mallard; 3, Mr. J. Brock. SINGLE SPECIMEN: 1, Mr. J. Kyle; 2, Mr. F. Fraser. DO.: *Amateurs*—1, Mr. J. Breck; 2, Mr. R. Poole. SINGLE AZALEA: 1, Mr. Fraser. 6 PELARGONIUMS: ditto. 12 PELARGONIUMS: *Gardeners*—1, Mr. J. Kyle, 2, Mr. Wright. 6 Do.: 1, Mr. S. Gad, gr. to T. Lennox, Esq.; 2, Mr. R. Forster; 3, Mr. Loudon. 6 Do.: *Amateurs*—1, Mr. R. Poole; 2, Mr. J. Brock. 6 CALCEOLARIAS: 1, Mr. Fraser; 2, Mr. Pamplin. 12 Do.: *Gardeners*—1, Mr. Wright. 6 Do: 1, Mr. Kyle. 6 Do.: *Amateurs*—1, Mr. Poole: 2, Mr. Mallard; 3, Mr. R. Golledge. SEEDLING DO.: 1, Mr. Pamplin. 12 ERICAS: 1, Mr. Fraser. 6 Do.: 1, Mr. Kyle. 3 CACTI: 1, Mr. Kyle. SINGLE DO.: 1, Mr. Kyle: 2, Mr. Forster. BOUQUET: 1, Mr. Wright; 2, Mr. Forster. STOCKS, ditto. 12 POTS OF FERNS: 1, Mr. Pamplin. 12 TULIPS: 1, Mr. May. Ditto: *Amateurs*—1, Mr. G. H. Lovegrove; 2, Mr. G. Hipkin. 24 HEARTSEASE: 1, Mr. S Gad; 2, Mr. J. Monk, gr. to W. Drake, Esq.: *Amateurs*—1, Mr. J. Pells; 2, Mr. Poole. FRUIT.—*Pines*: 1, Mr. W. Wright; 2, Mr. S. Murray, gr. to C. Tebbutt, Esq. *Black Grapes*: 1, Mr. J. Loudon, gr. to S. Gurney, Esq.; 2, Mr. L. Murray. *Strawberries*—1, Mr. Wright; 2, Mr. L. Murray. *Cantaloupe Melon*—1, Mr. A. Alves, gr. to R. Ringley, Esq. *Cucumbers*—1, Mr. Wright; 2, Mr. Bravender, gr. to J. Wheen, Esq. *Vegetables*—1, Mr. Murray; 2, Mr. S. Allen, gr. to G. Sharpe, Esq. *Kitchen Apples*—1, Mr. Forster; 2, Mr. Kyle. *Dessert Do.*—1, Miss Laprimaudaye; 2, Mr. Forster. Prizes were also awarded to cottagers for their productions.

Sunderland Horticultural and Floricultural Society, June 7th.—The first exhibition for the season was held in the Large Hall, at the Athenæum. The following is a list of the prizes:—TULIPS.—12 *White Ground:* 1, Mr. T. Hull; 2, Mr. J. Ranson. *Best , Ditto:* 1, Mr. T. Harper; 2, Mr. I. Mallin. *Best White*, 1, Mr. I. Mallin: 2, Mr. T. Hull. 3, *Yellow Ground:* 1, Mr. T. Harper; 2, Mr. J. Ranson. PANSIES.—*Best* 36: 1, Masterpiece, Mary Ann, Ne Plus Ultra, Earl Durham, Agnes, Captivation, Thompson, Coronation, Carlo Dolci, Duke of Wellington, Eliza, Eclipse, Flora, Julius, Joshua, Miss Nugent, Maria, Major, Odd Fellow, Pilot, Rienzi, Raphael, Rolls, Seedling Victoria, Victoria, Victoria Superb, Zillah, Beauty, Rival Yellow, Brown's Adelaide, Vivid, Golden Sovereign, Diana Superba, King of the Yellows, Grace Darling, Mulberry, Mr. Pattison; 2, Mr. G. Allen, gr. to W. R. Robinson, Esq. *Best* 24: 1, Maid of Judah, Maid of the Mill, Zillah, Grand Duke, Maria, Vandyke, Prince of Wales, Ne Plus Ultra, Rival King, Masterpiece, Don John, Duke of Wellington, Royal Eagle, Admiral Nelson, Adelaide, Page's Duke of Wellington, Hannah More, Immutable, Jane Ann, Dr. Brown, Earl of Durham, Pilot, Beauty, Rival Yellow, Mr. T. Hull; 2, Mr. I. Mallin. *Best* 12: 1, Carlo Dolci, Admiral Nelson, Seedling, Victoria, Vivid, Miss Nugent, Duke of Wellington, Earl of Durham, Thompson's Coronation, Eliza, Eclipse, Julius, Zillah, Mr. J. Hastie; 2, Mr. T. Hull. *Bouquet of Pansies:* Mr. J. Hastie. *Scarlet Brompton Stocks:* Mr. W. Archer. *White Brompton Stocks:* Mr. T. Hull. *Best Cactus:* 1, Speciosíssimus, Mr. T. Cook, gr. to Sir H. Williamson; 2, Ackermanni, Mr. J. Ross, gr. to R. Pemberton, Esq. 3 *Cacti:* 1, Speciosíssimus, Ackermanni, Jenkinsoni, Mr. J. Ross; 2, Jenkinsoni, Triumphans, Ackermanni, Mr. T. Cook. *Cabbages:* Improved Imperial, Mr. T. Cook. *Lettuces:* Belle Bonne, White Coss, Mr. G. Allen. PELARGONIUMS, six: 1, Masterpiece, Climax, Eliza Superba, Sylph, Joan of Arc, Alexandrina, Mr. T. Harper: 2, Masterpiece, Miss Annesley, Una, Decorum, Beauty of Eastwick, Fire Fly, Mr. T. Cook. *Sylph and Conservative Pelargoniums:* Mr. T. Harper. Best *Victory do.:* Mr. T. Cook. *Calceolária.* do. *Bouquet of Hardy Flowers:* do. *Bouquet of Greenhouse Flowers:* Mr. J. Ross. *Greenhouse Plants:* Kennédya monophylla, Polýgala oppositifólia, Clématis azúrea grandiflora, Mr. T. Cook. *Stove Plants:* Vinca rósea, Erythrina cristagalli, Amaryllis Regina, Mr. J. Ross. *Apples:* Mr. T. Cook. *Pears:* do. *Do.:* Mr. J. Ross. *Cucumbers:* 1, Trollop's Deceiver, Mr. Pellowe; 2, Beck's Early Frame, Mr. T. Cook. *Cucumber:* Mr. R. Gibson, gr. to Wm. Bell, Esq. *Mushrooms:* Mr. R. Gibson, *Rhubarb:* 1st and 2nd, to Mr. G. Dale, gr. to R. A. Davison, Esq. *Potatoes:* 1, Egyptian Kidney, Mr. T. Cook; 2, do. Mr. J. Ross, AMATEUR'S CLASS—*Exotic Plant:* Fúchsia corymbiflora, N. Horn, Esq. *Pelargónium:* Pavónia maxima, Mr. J. Hastie. *3 do.;* Masterpiece, Climax, Alexandrina, do; 2, Eliza Superba, Alicia, Joan of Arc, Mr. Crone. *Calceolária:* Green's Prince Albert, Mr. T. Harper. *Best* 3: 1, Shepherd's Queen Victoria, Major's Publicola, Polyphemus longiflora, Mr. J. Hastie; 2, Charlotte, Gem, Favourite, Mr. Harper. 12 *Hardy Herbaceous Flowers*, Mr. T. Cook. GENTLEMEN'S GARDENERS'—*Exotic Plant:* Pimelea élegans, Mr. T. Cook. *Pelargónium:* Jewess, Mr. J. Ross. *Best 3 do.:* 1, Village Maid, Beauty of Ware, Climax, do.; 2, Grand Duke, Duchess of Gloucester, Clarissa superba, Mr. T. Cook. *Calceolária:* Floribunda, do. *Best 3 Calceolárias:* 1, Favourite, Harlequin, Majorana superba, do; 2, Sultana, Transparent, Major's Publicola, Mr. G. Allen. 12 *Hardy Herbaceous Flowers:* Misses Watson. EXTRA PRIZES: Mr. T. Cook, for 3 beautiful Plants of Kálmia latifólia; R. A. Davison, Esq., for a collection of Verbenas, Balsams, &c. &c.; Mr. J. Dagg, gr. with H. Gibson and Son, for Seedling Pelargóniums; R. T. Wilkinson, Esq., for Cherries; Mr. Crone, for Rosa Húmea odorata; Mr. T. Harper, for a Yellow Chinese Rose; Messrs. Gibson and Son, for a collection of rare and beautiful Greenhouse Plants. Various cottagers' prizes were likewise awarded.

Warrington Tulip Show, May 19.—The prizes at this meeting were as follows: TULIPS—*Premier*, Heroine, Mr. Hunt. *Feathered Bizards:* 1, Page's George the Fourth, Mr. Hardy; 2, Catafalque Superieure, Mr. Crosfield; 3, Sultana, Mr. Hardy; 4, Trafalgar, Mr. Crosfield; 5, Duc de Savoie, Mr. Wilson; 6, Emperor Charles, Mr. Hardy. *Flamed Bizards*—1st, Phœnix, Mr. Wilson; 2, Platoff, Mr. Hardy; 3, Belle du Bois, Mr. Wilson; 4, Surpasse le Cantique, Mr. Heath; 5, Black Prince, Mr. Peuketh; 6, Catafalque Superieure, Mr. Hardy. *Feathered Byblœmen*—1, Ambassador, Mr. Wilson; 2, Cheval Noir, do.; 3, Washington, Mr. Nunnerley; 4, Baguet, Mr. Hunt; 5, Beauté d'Anglaise, Mr. Nunnerly; 6, Maitre Partout, Mr. Peuketh. *Flamed Byblœmen*—1, Queen of May, Mr. Peuketh; 2, Violet rougeatre, do.; 3, Laura, Mr. Hardy; 4. Alexander Magnus, Mr. Peuketh; 5, Washington, do.; 6, Maitre Partout, Mr. Nunnerley. *Feathered Roses*—1, Heroine, Mr. Jones; 2, Walworth, Mr. Hardy; 3, Holden's Rose, do.; 4, Comte de Vergennes, Mr. Jones; 5, Dolittle, Mr. Wilson; 6, Hero of the Nile, Mr. Bloor. *Flamed Roses*—1, Lord Hill, Mr. Crosfield; 2, Grand Valeur, Mr. Hardy; 3, Rose Vesta, do.; 4, Roi des Cerises, Mr. Nunnerley; 5, Walworth, Mr. Wilson; 6, Vulcan, Mr. Hardy. *Bizard Breeder*—1, Old Dutch Catafalque, Mr. Hardy. *Byblœmen Breeder*—1, Beauty, Mr. Hardy. *Rose Breeder*—1st, Mrs Mundy, Mr. Hardy. *Yellow Self*—1st, Mine d'Or, Mr. Nunnerley. *White Self*—1st, White Flag, Mr. Peuketh.

Whitehaven Tulip Show, May 19.—This took place, as usual, at the Savings' Bank, and was allowed by all judges to be by far the most splendid exhibition of the kind that has graced the rooms since the formation of the Society. The following is a list of the prizes: TULIPS—*Feathered Bizards:* 1 and 6, Rev. J. Fox, Trafalgar, Trebisonde; 2, 3, Miss Mossop, Goude Buers, Count Platoff; 4, Miss Fox, Firebrand; 5, Mrs. Roper, Pearson's Regent. *Feathered Byblœmens:* 1, 5, Mrs. Roper, Lord Rodney; 2, 6, Rev. J. Fox, Bien faite, Partout; 3, Miss Mossop, Bien faite; 4, Miss Fox, Washington. *Feathered Roses:* 1, 5, Miss Fox, Dolittle, Comte de Vergennes; 2, 4. S. Dodd, gr. to Lord Lonsdale, two blooms of Dolittle; 3, Rev. J. Fox, Hero of the Nile, 6, Mrs. Roper, Dolittle. *Flamed Bizards:* 1, Miss Mossop, Abercrombie; 2, Rev. J. Fox, Duke of Lancaster; 3, Miss Fox, Grande Bergere; 4, Mrs. Roper, Sir Sidney Smith; 5, 6, T. Falcon, Esq., Unknown. *Flamed Byblœmens:* 1, J. Steel, Violet Wallers; 2, Miss Fox, Vulcan; 3, 5, Rev. J. Fox, Cerise Parmo, Bacchus Rectified; 4, Williamson Peile, Esq., Unknown; 6, S. Dodd, Bien faite. *Extra Prize by Mr. J. Mossop:* 1, J. Steel, gr. to W. Peile, Esq., Violet Wallers. *Flamed Roses:* 1, Rev. J. Fox, Triomphe Royale; 2, 3, Miss Smith, Triomphe Royale, Cerise à belle forme; 4, Miss Mossop, Rose Unique; 5, Mrs. Roper, Rose Unique; 6, Miss Fox, Triomphe Royale. *Selfs.* 1, 2, J. J. Gaitskell, Mine d'Or; 3, T. Falcon, Esq., Unknown; 4, Miss Mossop, Mine d'Or; 5, William M. Hobson, Roi de Mine d'Or; 6, Mrs. Roper, Mirabelle. *Best Double Tulip:* 1, W. Ellwood, unknown; 2, W. Peile, Esq., unknown. *Best Pan of Tulips:* Rev. J. Fox, Trafalgar, Bien Faite, Roi de Siam, Glaphyra, Walworth, Firebrand, Rose Unique. *Second Pan:* Miss Fox, Trafalgar, Bien faite, Cardinal, Vulcan, Sable Rex, Fleur des Dames, Mine d'Or. PANSIES.—*Best Twenty:* 1, J. White; 2, J. Steel. *Pelargoniums:* 1, 3, 5, S. Dodd, Forsteri Roseum, Cox's Smiler, Forster's Jewess; 2, 4, W. Miller, Vandyke, Triumphant; 6, T. Bell, gr. to Capt. Walker. *Greenhouse or Stove Plants, neither Ericas, Pelargoniums, nor Calceolarias:* 1, 5, J. Gaitskell, Borónia serrulata, Grevíllea sulphúrea; 2, S. Dodd, Russéllia júncea; 3, 4, 6, R. Elliott, gr. to G. Hartley, Esq., Fúchsia fulgens, Cactus flagelliformis, Clématis Sieboldi. *Calceolarias—best four:* 1, J. Gaitskell: 2, T. Bell. *Best Hardy Plant:* 1, 3, J. Gaitskell, Rhododendron, Azálea pulchérrima; 2, 4, I. Fisher, gr to J. Hartley, Esq., A. lútea. A. Póntica alba; 5, R. Elliot, not named; 6, T. Bell, Tiarella cordifólia. *Plants—collection sent solely for Decoration:* 1, S. Dodd; 2, T. Bell, 28 varieties; 3, R. Elliot, 19 varieties; 4, I. Fisher, 4 varieties. *Ericas:* 1, T. Bell, Erica perspicua nana; 2, J. Gaitskell, E. vestita alba; 3, 4, 5, 6, I. Fisher, E. fulgida, E. hybrida; E. campanulata, E. sulphurea. *British Plant:* 1, R. Elliot, Cypripédium calceolus; 2, J. Steel, not named. *Bouquet:* 1, J. Gaitskell; 2, 4, M. Lithgow, gr. to T. Hartley, Esq.; 3, D. Gates, gr. to T. Ainsworth, Esq.; 4, M. Lithgow; 5, R. Elliot; 6, W. M. Hobson. *Asparagus:* 1, D. Gates; 2, H. Frears; 3, T. Mann. *Potatoes, New:* 1, S. Dodd; 2, Miss Smith. *Salad:* 1, R. Elliot; 2, H. Frears. *Cucumbers:* 1, S. Dodd; 2, J. Fisher. *Cabbages:* 1, H. Frears; 2, W. Thornton. EXTRA PRIZES.—H. Frears, Gooseberries; T. Mann, Broccoli, Rhubarb.

Wingham Horticultural and Floral Society, June 2.—This, the first exhibition of the present season, presented a gay display of floral beauties, although the attendance of company was not so numerous as on some former occasions. The following is the award of prizes:—FLOWERS: Best three *Pelargóniums*, Jewess, Matilda, Prince Albert, Rev. C. Oxenden; 2, Garth's Perfection, Joan of Arc, Una, do.; best single plant, Leila Jones, do. Best *Herbaceous Calceolarias*, Mabel, Hero, Invincible, J. Godfrey, Esq.; best three *Shrubby ditto*, Royal Standard, Chancellor, Delholme, ditto. Best three *Annuals*, Phlox Drummondi, Collinsia bicolor, Nemophila insignis, D. Denne, Esq. Best three *Cacti*, Speciosissimus, Sir B. Bridges, Bart.; best *Cactus*, Ackermanni, do. Best *Bulb* in flower, Ixia patens, Mrs. Hammond. Best *Fuchsia*, Fulgens, D. Denne, Esq.; 2, Globosa, do. Best *Rose*, Lee's Blush Perpetual, Lady Bridges. Best six *Greenhouse Plants*, Grevillea Manglesii, Pimelea decussata, Sollya heterophylla, Metrosideros species, Fabiana imbricata, Polygala grandiflora, J. Godfrey, Esq.; best three do., Pimelea decussata, Metrosideros saligna, Cinerária formosa, R. Brooke, Esq.; best one do., Erica hybrida, Mrs. Dickens. CUT FLOWERS: Best six *Roses*, Crimson China, Queen Victoria, Princess Esterhazy, Hymenée, Yellow China, Common China, J. Godfrey, Esq. Best 12 *Ranunculuses*, Mrs. Hammond; 2d do., Mr. G. Denne. Best three *Red Stocks*, Giant, Mrs. E. Collard; best three *Purple ditto*, Brompton, S. M. Hilton, Esq. Best 12 *Heartsease*, Jewess, Incomparable, Delicata, Duchess of Richmond, Haidee, Sylvia, Countess of Orkney, Jehu, Eclipse, Diogenes, Vivid, Bridesmaid, Rev. J. G. Hodgson; 2, Queen of the Isles, Pilot, Cream Superb, Peter Dick, Duchess of Richmond, unknown, White's Perfection, Marchioness of Lothian, Prince Albert, Imogene, Eclipse, Delicata, ditto. Best six *Pelargoniums*, Jewess, Garth's Perfection, Conservative, Colossus, Chef d'Œuvre, Beauty of Ware, Rev. C. Oxenden. Best *Bouquet*, Lady Bridges; best *Bouquet of Hardy Flowers*, Mrs. Brook. Best *Device*, Crown, Mrs. Plumptre; 2, Fountain, Capt. Swann. FRUITS: Best bunch of *Grapes*, White Frontignan, J. P. Plumptre, Esq.; 2, Black Hambro', do. Best 24 *Strawberries*, Keen's Seedling, Lady Montresor; 2, do., Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart. Best eight *Dessert Apples*, Court of Wick Pippin, Mr. J. Elgar; 2, Aromatic Russet, Mr. Dadds. Best six *Kitchen Apples*, Lady's Fame, do.; 2, Holness Seedling, Mr. W. Cooper. VEGETABLES: Best quart of *Green Peas*, Early frame, Mr. Cousins. Best brace of *Cucumbers*, Roman Emperor, Mr. G. Denne; 2, White spine, S. M. Hilton, Esq. Best 30 *Asparagus*, Gravesend, Mr. E. Gibbs; 2, do., Mr. J. Sutton. Best 30 *French Beans*, China Dwarf, Sir B. W. Bridge, Bart. Best six stalks of *Rhubarb*, Victoria, Mr. Sankey; 2, London market, Mr. Harrison. Best *Cauliflower*, Mr. Stubberfield. Best *Lettuce*, Paris Cos, D. Denne, Esq. Best *Cabbage*, London Market, Mr. Cooper. Best 12 *new round Potatoes*, Cockney, Rev. C. H. Hallett; best 12 *new Kidney do.*, Ashleaved, do. Various prizes were likewise awarded to cottagers, for the best productions of fruits, flowers, and vegetables. There was a very fine collection of Heaths, from Mr. Masters, of Canterbury, consisting of the following sorts:—Erica Lævis, Vestita rósea, Cupressina, Taxifólia, Ambígua, Fúlgida nana, Persoluta, Odorata rósea, Vestita alba, Tubiflora, Intermédia and Linnæoides; and a fine stand of named double anemones. The following Pelargóniums were from Mr. Miller's nursery, Ramsgate:—Nymph, Comte de Paris, Gipsy Maid, Firebrand, Prince Albert, Lady Carlisle, Pixey Queen, and Beauty; besides a collection of cut blooms, of several other sorts.

Yorkshire North Riding Horticultural and Floricultural Society, May 27.—The first exhibition for the present season took place in the Court Yard, Northallerton. The day was an auspicious one for the occasion, and the display of plants, flowers, fruits, and vegetables was numerous and select. Amongst the many fine specimens of plants, we particularly noticed the Stove plants, exhibited by J. Hutton, Esq., of Sowber Hill, which were in excellent health, especially Erythrina Crista Galli, Sinníngia Youngeana, Russéllia júncea, and many brilliant coloured hybrid varieties of Cactus, &c. From the Earl of Tyrconnel, T. Walker, Esq., and from the Marquess of Ailesbury's garden, at Jervaux Abbey, were many fine specimens of plants; from the latter place we noticed a beautiful new Cinerària, named Prince Albert, which was much admired; and from many other members, various productions of Flora. The splendour of the Calceolarias exhibited, excited the admiration of all present, from their novelty of colour and for their size, which surpassed those of all previous exhibitions. The Pansies were splendid; nothing could surpass the beauty of the winning stands, which contained most of the best varieties in cultivation. The Bouquets, both hardy and tender, were numerous; and from their chaste arrangement added much to the splendour of the show. The Tulips were very numerous, and amongst them were some fine flowers, but the season was too far advanced for them. In noticing the fruits, we must add, that the high state of preservation in which the Ribston Pippin Apples were brought forward, is very highly creditable, being as fine in flavour and appearance as at Christmas. The Rhubarb exhibited was of good quality; the length of some was nearly four feet, and a bundle of twelve stalks was supposed to weigh nearly 30 lbs. Ten years since, twelve stalks of Rhubarb could not be produced to weigh twelve pounds in this neighbourhood. The Cucumbers, particularly the winning brace, were pronounced, for symmetry and good growth, to be the finest ever exhibited at this meeting. The prizes were as follows: STOVE PLANTS—1, 2, J. Hutton, Esq., Sowber Hill, Sinningia guttata, Hæmanthus coccínea. GREENHOUSE PLANTS: 1, 2, do., May's Fúchsia stylosa conspicua, Borónia serrulata. ERICAS: 1, 2, Mr. May, E. pinifólia purpúrea, E. bícolor. CALCEOLARIAS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Lady Constable, Sylph, Victory, Wonder, Zenobia, Venus, all seedlings, Mr. May. PELARGONIUMS: Class 1—1, Mr. May, Jewess; 2, Mr. Hepton, Jewess. Class 2—1, Mr. May, Miss Herbert; 2, Mr. Hepton, Ophelia. Class 3—1, Mr. Hepton, King; 2, do., Masterpiece. Class 4—1 Mr Elliott, Grand Duke; 2, Mr. May, Maximum. Class 5—1, Mr Hepton, Victory; 2, Mr Banning, Garth's Perfection. Class 6—1, Mr. Hepton, Apollo; 2, Mr. Hepton, Chef-d'Œuvre. PANSIES: *Stand of* 18—1, Mr. Linton, with May's Goldsmith, Duchess of Cleveland, Col. Dundas, Imogene, Mr. Brown, Amulet, Jewess, Laila Rookh, Van Amburgh, Nicol Jarvie, Enfield Rival, Marc Antony, Wonder, Paul Pry, Albina, Mrs. Ward, Harriet, and Barnardiana; 2, Mr. Linton. *Stand of* 12—1, 2, do. *Stand of* 6—do. TULIPS: Class 1—1, Mr. Linton; 2, Mr. Hepton. Class 2—1, Mr. May; 2, Mr. Hepton. Class 3—1, 2, Mr. Lamb. Class 4—1, 2, Mr. Hepton. Class 5—1, 2, Mr. Linton. Class 6—1, 2, do. Class 7—1, 2, do. Class 8—1, do.; 2, Mr. May. ANEMONES: Class 1—1, Mr. Reed; 2, Mr. May. Class 2—1, 2, Mr. Linton. Class 3—1, do.; 2, Mr. Reed. Class 4—1, 2, do. Class 5—1, 2, Mr. Linton. Class 6—1, 2, Mr. Hepton. STOCKS, *Red*, Mr. Reed; *Purple*, Mr. Banning; *White*, Mr. Pinkney. STOVE AND GREENHOUSE BOUQUETS—1, Mr. May; 2, Mr. Banning. HARDY BOUQUETS—1, Mrs. Booth; 2, Mr. May. FRUITS: *Dessert Apples*—1, 2, Mr. Telford, gr. to L. Hartley, Esq. *Baking Apples*—1, 2, Mr. Telford. *Strawberries*—1, Mr. Banning, gr. to J. Hutton, Esq. VEGETABLES: *Cucumbers*—1, Mr. Banning; 2, Mr. Burrowes. *Kidney Potatoes*—1, Rev. T. Morley; 2, Mr. Telford. *Round Potatoes*—1, Mr Telford; 2, Mr. Banning. *Asparagus* 1, Mr. Burrowes; 2, Rev. T. Morley. *Small Rhubarb*—1, 2, Mr. Reed. *Large Rhubarb*—1, Mr. Banning; 2, Mr. Telford. *Kidney Beans*—1 Mr. Elliott, gr. to the Earl of Tyrconnel. *Sulphur Broccoli*—1, 2, Mr. Telford. *Pink or Purple do.*—1, do; 2, Mr. Cummin, gr. to J. C. Maynard, Esq. *Cos Lettuce*—1, Mr. Telford; 2, Mr. Elliott. *Cabbage Lettuce*—1, Mr. Elliott; 2, Mr. Telford. *Cabbages*—1, Mr. J. May, gr. to the Rev. — Mason; 2, Mr. Banning. *Best Red Onions*—1, Mr. Hepton; 2, Mr. Telford.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Liebig's Organic Chemistry Applied to Agriculture,

&c., Reviewed by Dr. Schleiden.—(Translated from the German).—Few books published in modern times have excited a more lively interest or attracted more attention from numerous classes all over Europe, than the publication, whose title is at the head of this paper, though apparently the number of its readers must be limited. Soon after its publication it was hailed, by a great number of people, as a most ingenious production, and as a torch, calculated to spread light over the darkest mazes and labyrinths of science; but at the same time voices were heard from all sides contradicting its principles, As the number of the latter is daily increasing, it is to be apprehended that the book will fall into discredit with the same rapidity with which it has risen above the common level. In investigating the real value of this work it is not difficult to point out that part by which it obtained the approbation of so many persons in so short a time. It is much less easy to lay open with precision and clearness those numerous errors and deficiencies, which no doubt will soon produce a decided alteration, and cause it to fall as quickly as it has risen. A work may easily get into favour with the public, which is written in lively and bold language, full of confidence and certainty, and which lays down in a few principles, expressed with perspicuity and precision, those scientific results which have been obtained by many tedious and laborious researches during many centuries, and which besides boldly establishes new laws, by which it seems easy to solve with certainty the most difficult problems, and to explain the most complicated phenomena. Such a book is sure to get into favour with that portion of the public which, incapable of forming its own opinion on the matter, wishes to be put in possession of the results of scientific researches, if that end can be obtained without following the deep investigations of scientific naturalists; and especially if the book be written in a language adapted to moderate talents and pretty free from technical terms. Had the book appeared under a different title, nobody would have found fault with its author or entered into a dispute with him; for no doubt agriculturists, and other practical men, may learn many useful things from it, which they must otherwise have collected from many works with great labour. But the title of the book, and still more the account the author gives in the introduction (p. ix.) of what induced him to undertake it, has subjected his publication to strict criticism, in order to ascertain its real value in a scientific point of view. The title of the book alone shows, that a single person is not able to form a just idea of the value of its contents in all their bearings, and that the opinion of the chemist, of the agriculturist, and the physiologist, may differ much respecting that point. Up to this time the opinion of only the two first classes (chemists and agriculturists) has been published. The chemists have found fault with the author for having produced very little which is new, and for having published what was already known before, as if it had been found out by himself, without mentioning the name of the discoverer. The agriculturists have probably taken well founded objections to many of the principles laid down by him, especially to his theory of manuring. It is now time that the physiologists should raise their voice, I mean the vegetable physiologists, as the other classes of physiologists find very little information in his book, if we except a few pages (pp. 299-346) where the author speaks of poison, miasma, and contagion. The vegetable physiologists have now to determine the value of Dr. Liebig's work, as far as it relates to the science they profess. Such a step on their side is completely justified by the treatment they have experienced from this author, who, as often as an opportunity occurs (and sometimes he fetches it from afar), speaks of the physiologist with such wanton contempt, that in some respects the whole book is nothing better than a libel on this class of naturalists. Since Dr. Liebig asserts (p. 32) that even the most distinguished of our physiologists do not connect any meaning with such terms as—acids, bases, alkalis, etc., I think we shall be justified in trying to prove that we, physiologists, understand much more of chemistry than Dr. Liebig of physiology and the objects of our science. It will then be obvious which of the two has most to learn from the other.

But it may be asked, why I take so much trouble with an adversary, whose book contains so little which is exclusively his own, and that little of small importance, whilst there are found in it such numerous errors, and many things bordering on complete absurdity. I therefore find myself obliged to lay before the public what entitles the author to this attention on my part, and how it happens that it is not a disgrace for me to enter the lists against him. Dr. Liebig is no philosopher. Even in the literature of philosophy he is so extremely ignorant, that, without comment, he thinks proper to call the fancies of Schelling, the "Natural Philosophy of the Germans." Still, it must be confessed, that his work adheres closely to one great fundamental principle of philosophy; and this he owes to the soundness and clearness of his genius, which nobody can deny him to be possessed of. But it does not appear that he has been fully conscious of the intimate connexion of that principle with researches in science. The principle I mean is the possibility of a natural science, founded exclusively on a hylological (material) view of the creation. The only principle or end of all scientific researches must be, to place all nature under strict mathematical laws, which do not admit of exceptions, and which ultimately are all reducible to the laws provided by those movements of matter, which arise from their fundamental qualities. This principle must be applied, without exception, to all objects of organic or inorganic nature. If this term is rightly understood, we must say that there is in nature only organic matter, or such as is subject to be continually changed by movements produced by internal, but material, powers; and inorganic matter, which, not being subject to changes, is subject to the mathematical laws of nature. The mental functions alone are entirely independent of these laws; but as the mind derives its origin from a source of quite a different nature, it must eternally remain excluded from the scientific (theoretic) researches of material nature, as an object which cannot be connected with them. This difference, however, is not very obvious; and only by a slow progress men have at last risen so far as to form a clear idea of this state of things. The union of the mental and material view of the creation in the same subject, has for a long period led men into error in this respect. This appears in the ancient myths, who attributed to each stone a spirit, —a god; in the more refined entelechia of Aristotle, who found himself compelled to adopt a spiritual principle for the explanation of the formation of forms; and in the monades of Leibnitz. We even find that the most ingenious investigators of nature, who, as it were, by instinct, have acquired the idea that the material world constitutes an independent body, have been cried down as atheists. But at last the day began to dawn, natural philosophy gradually freed itself from the fetters imposed on it by scholastic wisdom derived from traditions and ancient writings. and, leaving books aside, it applied itself to investigate the processes of nature by experiments, as soon as this manner of scientific research had been introduced by Galileo. From that period many phenomena have been placed without the pale of the mystical system. Kepler, Newton, and La Place, at least, have completely succeeded in liberating the movements of the heavenly bodies from all spiritual influence, and in subjecting them them to the laws of motion. That portion of natural philosophy which is called physics, and chemistry, have likewise gradually attained their true position, and achieved their independence. But in those branches of natural philosophy, whose object is the investigation of organic nature, the old disorder still remains, on account of difficulties arising from the complication of the problem to be solved; and more especially, because in the most perfect organic body, in man, we continually encounter the mysterious union of mental operations and of matter, which probably will remain unexplained to all eternity. Nevertheless, in these branches, too, science continues its progress on a safe road, although for a moment it has been led astray by the poetical fictions of Schelling and his adherents. The whole science of the organic world,, both in physiology and medicine, advances irresistibly, propelled by the united efforts of those who apply themselves to the investigation of these subjects. All researches now tend towards one ultimate end, namely, the establishment of a complete independence, on the part of the material world, of explanations drawn from the spiritual world, and the securing it on scientific principles. This is the bond which invisibly connects all the distinguished investigators of nature of our own times, and which unites all the different individuals engaged in the pursuit into one great school, however widely they may differ in their opinions and views. This it is which impresses on the natural philosophy of our days a peculiar character, of which it will not be deprived by the quickly-vanishing dreams of philosophical mysticism. Here I might confess that the manner in which organic chemistry is treated by Mr. Liebig, tends to the same goal, and I repeat, that on that account his book deserves to be noticed; though perhaps it will be in the end discovered that the author has not solved a single problem of vegetable physiology—that most of them he did not understand—and that consequently his book is useless, as far as the advancement of vegetable physiology is concerned.

If, on the one hand, we admit that an author has directed his views towards right objects, and that he has never swerved from the idea which must give life to his labours, we must, on the other hand, ask two questions before we can conceive a precise idea of the real value of his work. We must firstly inquire what degree of clearness this leading idea has attained in his mind, and how far it has been combined with the consciousness of its scientific tendency; and, secondly, how he has applied this idea to specific objects. It is extremely difficult, I may say impossible, to separate these two questions, and to answer them singly, in giving an opinion of this publication of Dr. Liebig's. For in reference to the last question, the principal reproach to which his work is subject is, that it has been written without consideration, and without its author having previously digested the matter as he ought to have done, as is evident from the circumstance that nearly every page, and certainly every chapter, is either not in accordance with that which precedes, or is frequently in plain contradiction to it. The whole work is, in fact, a strange mixture of contradictions, superficial observations, gross ignorance, ingenious ideas, and rich and powerful combinations, with which are interwoven the opinions and views of other authors, sometimes named and sometimes not, and just historical notices; although in other places the author intentionally, as it seems, falsifies historical facts. The reader is frequently uncertain what opinion he has to form; he does not know whether he understands the views of the author, or whether he is studying ideas conceived and written down in haste, or whether, supposing that the true view of the author is made out, it is worth exposing and proving that it does not rest on any foundation. Liebig himself does not hesitate to designate as illiterate all those who despise the value of foreign literature the more, the less they are acquainted with it; and we shall add, that it is only a proof of mental vulgarity when a man extols his own business as elevated above all others, and presents his own limited views as the only ones founded on truth. Dr. Liebig, who speaks so contemptuously of physiologists, and asserts that even the most distinguished among them do not connect any idea with such terms as carbonic acid, acids, and bases, does not show in his book that he is himself acquainted with the publications of any botanical physiologist, except those of Reum, whom nobody regards as a vegetable physiologist at all, and the general physiology of Burdach, who adheres to the poetical fancies of Schelling, which are rejected by nearly all who have acquired any reputation in these branches of science. Besides, he seems to have forgotten, or perhaps, he never knew, that Müller, Schwann, and other physiologists, have distinguished themselves by important discoveries in chemistry. Indeed, Dr. Liebig would seem to know nothing about anything except chemistry, and even in that science to be only acquainted with his own views, when, among other observations, he maintains in a very arrogant way, that the art of making experiments can only be acquired in a chemical laboratory. It would seem as if he had never heard of experimental natural philosophy, and that the names of Faraday, Arago, Biot, Seebeck, &c., have never reached his ears. What conclusions, then, shall we draw from his assertions? It is a most unpleasant task to enter into a dispute with an author who evidently has not digested what he has published, for in such a case it must remain a matter of great doubt how far he intends to be answerable for his own opinions and assertions.

We are bound to support these our opinions of Dr. Liebig's work by some passages taken from the book itself. He says, p. 18, "It is certain that plants decompose carbonic acid;" p. 60 and 61, however, he thinks it *very improbable* that the carbonic acid is decomposed, and shows that it is much more probable that water is decomposed. Page 35, he says, "As pure starch of potatoes, when dissolved in nitric acid, leaves behind a ring of the finest wax, what can be objected if the chemist hence draws the conclusion that each molecule of starch is composed of concentric layers of wax and amylum, which thus *reciprocally* protect one another against the influence of water and ether?" It does not appear to have occurred to Dr. Liebig that the term "reciprocally" must expose him to ridicule. One kind of matter must be on the external surface; and by the alternate action of water and of ether the molecule of starch should, of course, be dissolved: which, however, does not take place, as is well known. It is hard to suppose that Dr. Liebig is so ignorant of his own science as not to know that starch is easily dissolved in boiling water, diluted sulphuric acid, and diluted alkalies, and does not leave a residuum of wax; and that nitric acid not only dissolves starch, but decomposes it. Page 8, he says, "The qualities of humus and of humic acid have been transferred in an inconceivable way by vegetable physiologists to that constituent of mould to which the same name has been applied." (By whom?—I think only by chemists.) We do not know whether to consider it as ignorance of the history of his own science, or as an intentional falsification of historical facts, when we find that Dr. Liebig does not even suspect that the whole theory of humus, and its application to explaining the manner in which plants are nourished, have been invented and fully developed by Saussure, Sprengel, Malaguti, Berzelius, Mitscherlich, Mulder, and others, who were all chemists; and that but few vegetable physiologists have adopted it from them without making any material change. Dr. Liebig does not seem to know that many vegetable physiologists have always asserted humus only to contribute to the nourishment of plants by being converted into carbonic acid. This is the opinion of Senebier, Ingenhouz, Agardh, &c. I myself heard it from my teacher Bartling; and it was only at a later period that I became acquainted with the theory of humus, as explained in books, and to which I am not inclined to give my assent. But in another part of his book he does seem to know this fact, and speaks there of Senebier, Ingenhouz, &c. We read at page 22, "The same current of air which, *produced* by the rotation of the globe, has traversed the space between the equator and the poles, brings to us, on its return to the equator, the oxygen which there (where?) has been produced, and carries to it the carbonic acid of our winters?" Must we, in reading this monstrous theory of the winds, ascribe it to an entire ignorance of natural philosophy? or to an utter confusion of his ideas when the author was writing down this passage? Page 37:—"In those plants of the torrid zone which are filled with milky juices, caoutchouc and wax surround the water with a kind of impenetrable cover, similar to what is observed in oily emulsions, therefore they abound in juice. As in milk the pellicle formed on the surface prevents evaporation, thus in these plants the same effect is produced by the milky juice." Such an assertion would excite a smile on the face of a youth just beginning to study the anatomy of plants, and hardly deserves to be refuted. The whole families of Euphorbiaceæ, Asclepiadeæ, Milky Cacti, &c., consist of large thin-sided cells filled with watery juice and a little chlorophyll. Among them are distributed a few thick-sided vessels filled with a milky juice, which contains but little water. These vessels are not mechanically united with the first class of cells, and perhaps even their organic connexion may not be important. In despite of this milky juice, the watery matter of the cells would soon evaporate if it were not protected by the close texture of the epidermis. A person who applies to vegetable physiologists a language like that used by Dr. Liebig, should, we think, endeavour to understand at least the elementary principles of vegetable physiology. It is needless to produce more instances of this kind, which may be found on nearly every page; our assertions will be abundantly supported by what still remains to be introduced.

It must be considered as an unavoidable consequence of the haste with which Liebig has worked, of his striking want of scientific knowledge, and of the little consideration he has given to his subject, that his reasoning may be refuted point by point, even in matters where his views are just. In my opinion there is nothing which proves more evidently the uselessness of an author, than the circumstance that his reasoning is open to well-founded objections while his evidence is admitted. Such a man cannot fail to create a prejudice against science itself, because many will imagine that they have put an end to a subject, however solid its foundation, when the defence of it by a weak advocate has been easily thrust aside. I feel it my duty to state this expressly, as many persons would otherwise blame me for having attacked Liebig on account of views which I myself have defended at other times. My object in writing this paper is not to treat of certain laws and principles of physiology, but to show, what Dr. Liebig does not understand—the problems which that science has to solve; and that at least, in this publication, he has not in any essential way contributed to the solution of these problems. In order to proceed regularly in the performance of this task, I shall subject the principal sections of his work, as far as they regard vegetable physiology, to a more exact and minute examination.

The first section (from 6 to 43) treats of the assimilation of carbonic acid. I have already mentioned that he begins with stating as an historical fact that which is not true. The humus of the soil has indeed been identified with artificial humus, and has been considered as the principal source from which plants receive nourishment. This, however, has not been done originally by the vegetable physiologists, but by chemists; as is evident from the circumstance that Dr. Liebig, in his short view of the theory of humus, does not produce the name of one physiologist, but only those of chemists. Further, Dr. Liebig is of opinion, that it can be shown by the strictest proof, that humus, in that form in which it exists in the soil, does not, *in the slightest way*, contribute to the nourishment of plants. According to my view of the matter, we are not yet so far advanced in our researches as to be authorised to make such an assertion. It is easy to show that Dr. Liebig has not succeeded in establishing what he promised; but, instead of it, he has adduced a fact which perhaps may give a slight probability to this view of the matter. His first observation (p. 9), is, that the cold of winter and the heat of summer deprive the humic acid of solubility in water; which is quite in accordance with the old experience, that drought in summer and a high degree of cold without snow in winter, considerably diminish the fertility of soil. This observation, therefore, may rather be considered as supporting than as refuting the theory of humus. The observation which follows, that cold water deprives the good mould only of the salts of the rain water, and that it remains colourless, is not true, according to the experiments of Berzelius (viii. 386). I myself always have obtained from good mould a yellowish extract, which indeed differed considerably according to the difference of the earthy matter, but which always contained a considerable admixture of brown organic matter. By these two observations, which evidently prove nothing, Dr. Liebig thinks he has succeeded in completely disposing of humic acid (p. 10), and passes to humic salts. Here he offers us some calculations by which he intends to prove that they are equally incapable of supplying a plant with the amount of carbonic acid required for its nourishment. All calculations beginning with such phrases as, "Let us suppose," "Let us put aside for the present," &c., are usually valueless to science; and if they are made without the least regard to essential points, and are based on arbitrary suppositions, as those of Dr. Liebig, they are perfectly childish. His first calculation is to prove that the ashes obtained from a plant, if all its salts have been taken up as humates, are only sufficient to account for one-thirtieth part of the carbonic acid which is produced. Here we first meet with the erroneous assumption that potash and soda do not differ from lime in their capacity of saturation. I should have expected Dr. Liebig to know that the difference is very great. Further, he has entirely omitted ammonia, which forms the salt richest in humus, and which, in his own opinion, is introduced into the plant by the roots, on account of its great affinity to the humic acid of the soil, probably as a humate, being afterwards decomposed by the plant for the purpose of forming matters containing nitrogen. Lastly, the author has not taken notice of secretion from the roots, of which he is elsewhere a strenuous advocate. According to this theory, it would be probable that a great quantity of bases, after having given the plant this humus, are secreted, and consequently cannot be found in the ashes. But these bases can again be directly saturated with humic acid, can thus re-enter the plant, and will then undergo again decomposition and secretion, and so on. This calculation, then, is entirely void of all the fundamental data required to prove, even remotely, the improbability of the theory of humus. The second calculation has for its object the quantity of humic acid which may be introduced into a plant by the water which is contained in the soil. Liebig begins by assuming that (according to Schübler) an acre of land receives, during a period of four months' vegetation, 700,000 lbs. of rain water, which reaches plants while saturated with that salt which is the most soluble and contains the greatest quantity of humic acid, *i. e.* with lime; but by this, not one-sixth of the carbonic acid which is produced can be accounted for. This calculation is equally worthless with the last, because lime constitutes neither the most soluble salt, nor that which contains the greatest portion of humic acid. Ammonia, indeed, is such a salt; and this, according to Liebig himself, is always found in sufficient quantity. The following calculation, which I oppose to those of Dr. Liebig, will show how insignificant such estimates are:—An acre contains 40,000 square feet. If the crust of soil operative in vegetation is taken to extend to the depth of a foot, and the specific gravity of the earth at 2.0, the acre contains 4,000,000 cubic feet. Suppose that it contains *one per cent.* of humus, the humus amounts to 40,000 lbs. According to Berzelius these materials absorb from the atmosphere in 24 hours 40,000 lbs. of water; consequently in 120 days, during the period of vegetation, 4,800,000 lbs. of water. To these are to be added 700,000 lbs of rain, which raises the quantity to 5,500,000 lbs. of water. In this way the plants receive 2,200 lbs. of lime saturated with humic acid, which is equal to 2,016 lbs. of humic acid, or to 1,169 lbs. carbonic acid. Now the Corn and Straw grown on the acre contain, according to Liebig, 1,020 lbs. carbonic acid. There is, consequently, still left 149 lbs. to account for the carbonic acid consumed in forming roots and the lower part of the haulm. Again, according to the opinion of the author, the atmosphere always contains ammonia, which is readily absorbed by humus, and forms that salt which is most soluble and contains the greatest proportions of humus. If, for the formation of humate of ammonia ten times the same quantity of water is required, that quantity (700,000 lbs.) brings to the plants 70,000 lbs. of humate of ammonia. This quantity contains, according to the calculation of Mulder, 42,000 lbs. of carbonic acid, and if we suppose that only one-tenth of the water is used in the nourishment of the plants, they receive still 4,200 lbs. of carbonic acid. I could wish to learn from Dr. Liebig what the plants are to do with this immense surplus of carbonic acid?

On the other hand, the author at page 13, has made calculations which render it in the highest degree improbable that plants are nourished by humus contained in soil. After having repeated the old observation, that in forests or meadows, in despite of the crops annually taken from them, the soil continually increases the proportion of humus without the assistance of manure, he produces a calculation, according to which equal spaces of ground, whether used for the growth of Forest-trees, Grass, Corn, or Turnips, produce annually nearly the same quantity of carbonic acid. If this was true, it would prove that the production of carbonic acid is entirely independent of the mode of cultivation and the application of manure. The facts on which this calculation rests are not within my province, but Dr. F. X. Hlubek, in his examination of this our author's book, has proved, in a very satisfactory way, that these facts are mere fancies of Dr. Liebig.

The author arrives at the conclusion, that as the soil cannot be the source from which carbonic acid is derived, it must be the atmosphere. I think he has come to this conclusion too hastily. I venture to affirm, that it is certain that the vegetable matter contained in soil is changed into carbonic acid by the oxygen of the air, by way of combustion. It cannot be questioned, that the carbonic acid produced in this way is absorbed by the moisture contained in soil, and then attracted by the roots. It is therefore very probable that soil contributes much to the nourishment of plants; and this probability is increased by the observation, that the quantity of carbonic acid does not appear to have increased in forests, which for a thousand years never have been cut, and certainly not in proportion to the quantity of vegetable matter produced by the falling of leaves, the breaking of branches, &c.

Dr. Liebig next inserts (p. 15) a very absurd observation: "Humus," he says, "is produced, according to the opinion of all scientific men, by decomposition and decay. Therefore there cannot be an original humus, as there existed plants before the humus." I answer; "carbonic acid is produced, according to Dr. Liebig and the opinion of all scientific men, by the process of combustion and respiration; therefore there cannot have been an original carbonic acid, as there existed plants before animals and combustion." But of what use are such follies in a scientific work? What do we know of the nature of that process by which the earth forms her productions? I think, just nothing. Carbonic acid is a combination of carbon and oxygen; humus is a combination of carbonic acid, oxygen, and hydrogen. Does Dr. Liebig think it more difficult for nature to bring about the combination of the three last mentioned substances, than that of the two first?

After Dr. Liebig (p. 17, &c.) has repeated the well known facts respecting the continued production of carbonic acid, and that nevertheless the portion of this matter contained in the atmosphere does apparently * not increase, he briefly asks, "what becomes of the carbonic acid?" and he answers as briefly, "it is absorbed by the leaves of plants from the air, decomposed into its constituents, and after the carbon has been fixed in the plant, the oxygen is emitted." This question, however, cannot be decided in so hasty a way, if it were only because the answer expresses much more than the question implies. The question, What becomes of the carbonic acid? and the answer, It remains fixed in the plants, have nothing to do with the other questions, By what organ is carbonic acid introduced into a plant? and, Is it there decomposed, or only fixed? That carbonic acid is the matter from which the carbon of plants is derived, is a fact which has been stated long ago, and which, up to this day, has been asserted as true, by a great number of physiologists. That under certain circumstances plants absorb carbonic acid, and emit oxygen, by means of their leaves, is likewise a fact, which has been acknowledged since the times of Senebier, Priestley, and Sáussure. But that it is certain, as Dr. Liebig thinks, that carbonic acid is dissolved in the leaves of plants, has not in any way been proved, and he himself thinks it very improbable in another part of his book. Lastly, that the leaves absorb *all* the carbonic acid which is required for the maintenance and growth of the plants from the atmosphere; that the plants, when they are perfectly formed, are not in need of the carbonic acid of the soil; and that want of moisture and complete dryness of the soil do not impede the completion of their development (p. [illegible]);—all these propositions are mere fictions, and have evidently been written without consideration. For common experience shews, that plants must die if the soil loses its moisture entirely, and thus refutes the statement of the author in a manner which cannot be questioned. In conceiving this unfounded theory, he evidently has been influenced by a solitary instance mentioned in his Appendix (p. 181.) I do not call in doubt the credibility of Mr. W. Macnab, though many important difficulties have risen in my mind on reading his account; but I must observe, that Ficus australis is a plant whose roots grow in the air, and that it appears to me more than probable that such plants are, more than others, possessed of qualities which enable them to condense the moisture of the atmosphere. But even if this fact is admitted in all its force, it proves nothing more, than that Ficus australis constitutes an exception to the general rule. Experiments by which this question is settled may be made every day. It will be found that a plant in a pot dies if it is not watered, that in the open ground it continues to live for a considerable length of time without rain, because the soil continually absorbs the watery vapours of the atmosphere, especially during the night; but that when drought continues for a long period, plants growing in the open country suffer, especially because the drought diminishes the capacity of the humus for absorbing moisture (Mitscherlich). These facts are known to every peasant, to every gardener, but as it seems, are unknown to Dr. Liebig.

To prove the absorption of carbonic acid by leaves, the author appeals to the well-known experiments of Saussure. According to the same experiment, he is obliged to admit that they emit carbonic acid at night; but he asserts, without any kind of proof, that this carbonic acid is derived from a quite different source, and that the quantity thus emitted is not equal to that which has previously been absorbed. But since the experiments of Saussure, Link, and Grischow, according to which, plants vegetating in an air, to which that of the atmosphere has not access, do not change the air in its qualitive or quantitive relations, have not been reported by Dr. Liebig, I shall take the liberty to oppose these well conducted and exact experiments, to the phrases of Dr. Liebig, and I think I may assert that in this matter there is still a great vacuum in our knowledge, to fill up which, this author does not seem better qualified than physiologists.

Meyen being aware of these difficulties, was nearly the first and only physiologist to deny that the atmosphere is improved by the functions of the leaves, and he has proposed a theory, resting, indeed, on a very weak foundation. Now, Dr. Liebig asserts (p. 24), that in the writings of all vegetable physiologists and botanists, the assimilation of the carbonic acid of the air is called in doubt, and that most of them deny that the air is improved by plants. This is another proof of his great ignorance, or rather gross falsification of historical data known to every body, and it is not worth my while to answer them more fully.

Dr. Liebig, after having (p. 26) enumerated a number of single well-known facts, which have produced in his mind the certain conviction that the carbonic acid emitted at night by plants enters them originally in that state, and that the oxygen absorbed does not serve for the combustion of the carbon, he at last, (p. 30), produces a decisive proof which, in his opinion, clearly shows that the plants give a greater quantity of oxygen to the air than they withdraw from it. He rests this proof on the known fact of air-bubbles beneath ice, which are said to be filled with pure oxygen; and this oxygen is stated to be derived only from plants. Dr. Liebig asserts that it is pure oxygen, and we must give him credit; and he adds also that this oxygen is always increasing in quantity, and never diminishing. But, I ask, must this be considered as a proof of that great art of making experiments, only to be learnt in chemical laboratories? If it is so to be considered, I am glad that I have learnt it in other places. How is it possible that Dr. Liebig can expect to solve, in ditches and ponds, such delicate problems, in such a way as to render them in the least degree useful to science? He does not seem to know that ice absorbs gases; that certainly water is never separated from the air hermetically, as it were, by ice; that in water a continual absorption and exchange takes place between the gases; that carbonic acid is more easily absorbed by water than oxygen; that frost separates from the water the gases which it has absorbed; that such a separation especially takes place at points and edges, and, consequently, at leaves and small branches; that—but this is enough to prove, that he who considers the solution of the above-mentioned problem so very easy a task, must have but a superficial knowledge of the matter; and that this remnant of knowledge is arrogantly employed for the purpose of showing up, as ignorant fellows, all those botanists who have entertained different opinions, although founded on innumerable facts. Though I certainly am not partial to Mr. Meyen, and decidedly differ from him in the solution of the problem in question, yet I assert boldly that, in conceiving his theory, he has evinced a degree of sagacity and of knowledge of chemistry much superior to that of Dr. Liebig in his chapter on the Assimilation of Carbonic Acid. Not to mention his frequent contradictions, his historical, physical, and physiological perversions, he shows in this chapter a want of knowledge in even his own chemistry, by producing his untenable theory of starch. The only new thing which he has advanced in it, is the view that carbonic acid is assimilated by plants by means of their leaves; and this proposition must, for the present at least, be regarded as quite unfounded. In proof that carbonic acid dissolved in water is introduced into plants by their roots, I shall here produce two calculations, which rest on very different foundations, and yet agree in so remarkable a way with one another, and with other facts, that I think many will be inclined to put some value on them.

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* Mr. A. Dumas, in his Statics of Organic Chemistry, has shown that our eudiometric experiments are much too scanty to prove that the atmosphere is not subject to any change in the proportion of its components.

I. According to *Hales*, a sunflower, 3½ ft. high, evaporated every day 1 lb. and 4 oz.; therefore in 120 days, during its vegetation, 150 lbs., = 3 cubic feet. These, saturated, contain 3 cubic feet of carbonic acid. I shall allot to every plant 2 square feet of soil. There would therefore be on the acre, assumed by Dr. Liebig, 20,000 of such plants. 3 cubic feet of carbonic acid have the weight of about 5 oz. Therefore all the plants absorb with the water 6,250 lbs. of carbonic acid, or 1,600 lbs. of carbon. The production of carbon over the surface of an acre is, according to Liebig's calculation, equal to 1,029 lbs. There remain, therefore, still 630 lbs., which have been employed in the growth of the roots, &c., as also in that of the leaves which have withered during the period of vegetation.

II. The supposed acre, if we assume one foot for the depth of the earth which contributes to the growth of the plants, contains 40,000 cubic ft.; or, if we assume the specific gravity of the earth at an average at 2.0, it contains 400,000 lbs. of earth. These again contain 40,000 lbs. of humus, or 1 per cent. They absorb from the atmosphere, in 24 hours, 40,000 lbs. of water, and in the assumed period of vegetation, *i. e.* in 120 days, 4,800,000 lbs. of water. To this is to be added the average quantity of rain, viz., 600,000 lbs., and then we obtain 5,400,000 lbs. of water. The sunflowers, which Hales used for his experiments, have only on the lower side of their leaves stomates by which evaporation takes place. Let us suppose that the surface of the plant is 38 square ft., but that only 2 square ft. are occupied by the stomates, by which evaporation is effected: then we find that that portion of the surface of the plant by which the evaporation goes on is equal to the surface of the earth from which it draws its nourishment. If we suppose that the evaporation does not vary, we obtain for all the plants 2,700,000 lbs., or 54,000 cubic feet of water. With this water an equal number of cubic feet, or 5,625 lbs. of carbonic acid, are introduced into the plants, which answers to about 1,500 lbs. of carbon.

Though, from the nature of the subject, the facts on which these two calculations are founded have no claim to great exactness, and are only to be considered as a very rough estimate, yet they give a result in which the difference is not very great; and they prove at least one thing, namely,—that the carbonic acid which enters plants with water, by means of their roots, is completely sufficient to explain the source of carbon existing in the plants. When we consider, moreover, the capacity of humus to absorb carbonic acid, we shall be almost justified in assuming that the water which is absorbed by roots is completely saturated with carbonic acid.

I have now shown that Dr. Liebig has not at all understood the problems of physiology, as far as he has touched upon them in this chapter; that he has not produced any new fact, with the exception of the unfounded assertion that equal extents of soil produce equal quantities of carbon; that he does not know, or pretends not to know, that all the false theories on which he has stumbled, have been invented by chemists, and have only been adopted from them by physiologists, among whom, however, there always have been some who have entertained more just views; and lastly, that the only new thing which he has introduced, appears, according to our present knowledge, to be quite unfounded. It cannot, then, fail to excite indignation, that Dr. Liebig should, at the end of the chapter, make a violent attack upon physiologists, of whom, in his ignorance, he has formed an idea, existing only in his own fancy, and on which all his offensive language is grounded. It is rather unfortunate that in a book dedicated to Alexander Von Humboldt, the author should assert, that the most distinguished of our physiologists are unacquainted with the elements of chemistry, whilst that class of natural philosophers with pride and truth enumerate among them that great philosopher himself.

Dr. Liebig reproaches vegetable physiologists with ignorance of chemistry and physics, and says, they are incapable of making experiments. As to the first point, I shall use the words of Dr. Liebig himself, and assert, that that man acts like a blockhead who treats other sciences with contempt in proportion to his ignorance of them. Whoever has read the publications of Dutrochet, Mohl, Unger, Göppert, &c., will certainly confess that they know quite as much of chemistry as can be required from persons who do not profess that science; and that in those writers no such absurd theories are found as the nonsense about alternate layers of starch and wax protecting one another reciprocally against the influence of water and ether. As to their knowledge of physics, I think they have a much greater share of it than Dr. Liebig, as is evidently proved by his Theory of the Winds.

Dr. Liebig thinks that all the talents of vegetable physiologists have been wasted in a study of the structure and formation of plants, and that they have proceeded in this task without consulting chemistry and physics. I confess that our physiologists, in their ignorance, have always been such simpletons as to think that a person must first be perfectly acquainted with all the parts of a machine—with its wheels, levers, &c., before he can expect to be able to explain its action in any reasonable way. I do not doubt that they are also of opinion, that if Dr. Liebig had only had a small idea of the structure and physiology of plants, he would have avoided expressing himself as he has done in speaking of the milky juice; or, as at p. 66, where he says: "The vegetable physiologist considers a leaf in every case only as a leaf, notwithstanding that a leaf, which produces oil of turpentine, must be of a different description from that which gives oxalic acid." A leaf is indeed always a leaf. But the physiologist has ascertained, by the anatomy of plants, that neither leaves nor stems of themselves produce oil, or any other matter, and that these are formed only in separate cells. It is indifferent whether these cells occur in the leaves or in the stem. To explain these processes, it is of the greatest importance to investigate anatomically the most minute portions of the cells; for the productive power of two cells, placed near one another in the same leaf, differs frequently much more than that of two plants distant from one another, and quite different in their habits. If Dr. Liebig had the least notion of a microscope, and its use, he would not have exposed himself to ridicule by his idle objections to the existence of fungi producing fermentation. That the microscope may lead to more certain results than common chemistry, may be proved by his view of the composition of starch; and what he says of gluten in bread (p. 36), proves nothing more than that he does not know how to use a microscope. Nobody has ever thought of distinguishing, either with the microscope or the naked eye (for in this matter it is the same), things which possess the same qualities in an optical view. But if, as is probable, gluten and dextrin have a different capacity of refracting light, and these two substances are indeed mechanically mixed up in the bread, Dr. Liebig may be certain that the distribution of gluten in bread may be discovered as well by the microscope as by his chemical processes.

As to the inability of physiologists to make experiments, I confess that we do not make experiments like those of Dr. Liebig, where a fish-pond represents the pneumatic trough, and a scating-ground a graduated tube. They know too well what they are about, and that their object is not to reason about the possibility of a chemical or physical explanation, but to ascertain how nature proceeds in her operations in each given case. We are far indeed from being able to effect this, and the principal reason of our inability must be looked for in the state of chemistry, which leaves us in the lurch, and offers nothing to our assistance except a great number of *ines* and *ides*, which are useless in the explanation of the theory of vital actions; and about as many hypotheses respecting the composition of organic matter, which are just as useless, because they do not rest on consistent ideas and are not coherent in themselves. Dr. Liebig is, no doubt, able to explain how, according to the opinion of some chemists, it may be imagined that an atom of starch is composed by the combination of his elements; but can he prove how it must be composed according to scientific principles, which do not admit of any objection? Is Dr. Liebig able to give us a theory which explains the transformation of starch into gum and sugar, &c., and which contains something more than empty phrases—such as catalys, contact, a body in activity, and so forth? So long as in these two matters, which themselves constitute the real foundation of vegetation, we cannot give a satisfactory explanation, we can hardly expect to understand the zoochemistry of the cells of plants; nevertheless, it may be hereafter found that the life of the whole plant, and of its organs, may result from the life and productive faculties of single cells. It cannot be denied that vegetable physiologists have made many experiments little to the purpose; but it is unreasonable to inveigh against them on that account; and is it not most indecent, when it is done by the chemist, and in the arrogant way of this book? would Dr. Liebig wish to be reproached with all the nonsense which in the last thirty years has been produced by chemists? That most silly proposition—that plants are able to form metals and earths from water and air, was the result of the bad experiments of chemists. In fact, Dr. Liebig may look into the literature of starch, his own views included, to convince himself how little chemistry is entitled to reproach physiology with the mistakes which have been committed by particular individuals. Dr. Liebig, however, would no doubt be ready to answer, "other chemists are nothing to me; when I use the term Chemistry, I understand by it only myself—me, Doctor Justus Liebig, of Giessen, the only German chemist, the director of the only laboratory existing in Germany." Thus, at least, he has explained himself formerly.

(To be continued.)

To Destroy the Turnip Fly.—A correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express* says—"I have great pleasure in communicating to my brother farmers, that I have discovered gas lime, sown upon Turnips before their coming up, to be a sure preventive against the ravages of the fly. When gas lime cannot be obtained, gas tar, reduced with common lime, may be successfully applied between the drills, carefully avoiding the plants. A mixture of twenty pounds of flour of sulphur with a ton of lime (which will not injure the plant) may be sown upon two acres, which will also produce a beneficial effect."—*Worcester Herald.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Dropmore.—It is in the beginning of summer that the great features of beauty in this charming place are most striking; for it is then that the woods are filled with banks of Rhododendrons, Azaleas, and Kalmias, of all colours and forms; the borders with myriads of Roses; and the flower-beds are covering with their carpets of white and azure and crimson and gold. Early summer is the season, too, when the Pine woods are fragrant with their balsamic exhalations, when the new foliage is emeralding the Fir-trees, and when the wild flowers still retain their freshness. Such was the condition of Dropmore a few days since: walks embowered with thousands of Boursault and de Lisle Roses, through which the sunbeams shed a ruddy and broken glow, led to the Architectural Gardens, whose well-filled borders and marble statuary were so relieved by deep banks of verdant laurels, that the dryness of the neighbouring country seemed a dream. The earth, indeed, was hot and parched, for watering was hardly possible; but the plants were fresh and vigorous, and showed no sign of suffering. Among the many beautiful flowers here in great profusion, the "Pink Nosegay" Pelargonium was conspicuous for its beauty on the walls, and the "Compactum" in the borders. Florists, indeed, despise such things; but walls and borders have an equal contempt for Florists' Pelargoniums. Among the yellow flowers in large masses, Calceolária viscosíssima was singularly striking, from its dwarf and compact mode of growth, and golden yellow blossoms. Rosa Banksia was there too; not in flower indeed, but in long festoons, produced in wild luxuriance. The season for pruning it had just arrived, and Mr. Frost was about to cut it in, in order to secure a full crop of flowers hereafter. He had succeeded in obtaining a fine hybrid Fuchsia, between fulgens and globosa, which deserves to be in general cultivation. In the Pinetum, the specimens of Coniferous plants were all beautiful, except the Stone Pines, which are dying off. Abies Douglasii is forming cones of the clearest and most transparent green; and the Araucarias are darting up higher and higher every month. Abies Webbiana, too, is *producing its singular cones*, erect on its rigid branches, of the deepest plum colour, fashioned with admirable symmetry, and already streaming with tears of transparent balsam. That this magnificent species should have borne its fruit for the first time in Europe at Dropmore, is only what was to be expected in the finest Pinetum in Europe, and must be highly gratifying to Lady Grenville. But in what terms of indignation shall we speak of the thief who, taking advantage of the liberality with which this noble lady allows her beautiful grounds to be visited, has stolen one of these rare and precious cones! He would be kicked out of every garden from the Land's End to John-o'-Groats, if he were but known. As is always the case, the keeping of the whole garden establishment here was excellent, and reflects the greatest credit upon, not only the skill, but the zeal and untiring industry, of Mr. Frost, the gardener.

Mrs. Marryatt's, Wimbledon.—In the Orchidaceous house are some beautiful specimens of Oncídium flexuosum, whose graceful and drooping panicles are loaded with an abundance of yellow flowers; the singular yet beautiful Oncídium Papilio; Brássia Lanceana, and Epidendrum variegatum, with 7 spikes of green flowers, spotted with purple; Epidendrum nocturnum, which exhales such a fragrant perfume during the night; Dendróbium secundum, with several spikes of delicate rose-coloured flowers; Cattleya Forbesii; Acanthophíppium bícolor; an immense plant of Cymbídium aloifólium, loaded with racemes of waxlike blossoms; and an excellent variety of Oncídium ampliatum. An immense plant of Passiflora alata covers the whole roof of the stove, where we observed Anigozanthos coccínea, in flower; and Curcuma longa, a pretty tuberous plant, which, although introduced above 80 years since, is nevertheless seldom seen. Here is also a well-grown specimen of Allamanda cathártica. In the Green house we saw Acrophyllum venosum, a handsome shrubby plant, from New Holland, of rather recent introduction; the flowers, which are white, are produced in whorls; the leaves are deeply and regularly serrated, and arranged in threes around the stem. The beauty of its foliage, independently of its blossoms, is sufficient to render it worthy of general notice. This house also contains some noble specimens of Cacti, which will be splendid objects in a few days; fine plants of Fúchsia affinis and Witsénia corymbosa, and several varieties of Lílium lancifólium. The Heath-house is very gay with well-bloomed plants of Erica vestita coccínea, E. tubiflora, E. ventricosa superba, E. perspícua nana (the latter not more than 6 in. high, but a complete mass of bloom; Lachnæa ericifólia, covered with heads of delicate white flowers; Borónia serrulata, Azálea fulgens, A. variegata, and Pimelea decussata. A fine plant of Triptilion spinosum is just coming into bloom. The Tacsónia pinnatistípula partially conceals the roof of the conservatory, from the rafters of which its twining branches hang in festoons, covered with a profusion of beautiful rose-coloured blossoms. Here also are some Hydrángeas, with blue flowers, which are produced by being potted in the pure Wimbledon loam. The flower-garden, which is tastefully laid out, is partly surrounded by a belt of Rhododendrons, which are now in full perfection, and add greatly to its lively appearance. We noticed a particularly good method of training Standard Roses, which ought to be more generally adopted; namely, over a circular iron trellis, somewhat resembling an umbrella in form, upon which the branches are tied down as they require it. The stem of the Rose, in the present instance, was about 5 ft. high, and its head of the same diameter; when the blossoms are fully expanded it will be a complete mass of bloom. A clump of Gaulthéria Shallon, about 28 ft. in circumference, is covered with a multitude of its snow-white flowers. In the centre of the flower-garden is a fine spreading specimen of the deciduous Cypress; and on the lawn a noble tree of Salisbúria adiantifólia, near which a large plant of Stuártia virginica is just coming into flower. The Vineries and Peach-house contain abundant crops; one of the former was almost filled with Camellias, which had nearly completed their growth of wood. Mr. Redding, the gardener, allows them to remain in heat until their blossom-buds are about the size of peas, when he removes them to a cooler situation. This treatment succeeds admirably.—*R. A., June* 6.

Crewe Hall, Cheshire.—A noble specimen of the Cactus speciosissimus is now flowering in the Conservatory here, having upwards of 350 flowers upon it; forming a mass of brilliancy easier to be imagined than described by the spectator.—*June* 14.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

MIMOSA URUGUENSIS. The Uruguay Mimosa. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*) Polygámia Monœ'cia. Leguminosæ, § Mimóseæ.—A pretty greenhouse shrub, very nearly hardy, which would no doubt improve much in appearance under the hands of a good cultivator, and it would reward his pains. It is a native of the province of Buenos Ayres, whence seeds were received by the Hon. W. F. Strangways, and given to the Horticultural Society. It flowered at Chiswick, in June 1841. It requires such protection in this country as is given to Verbenas, Acácias, and things of that description. It grows well in a mixture of light loam and leaf-mould, and may be readily propagated by cuttings in the usual manner.—*Bot. Reg.*

HABRANTHUS PRATENSIS. Meadow Habranthus. Amaryllidáceæ. Hexándria Monogynia. (*Stove Bulbous Plant.*)—The bulbs of this beautiful plant were received by C. B. Warner, Esq., from South Chili. It has a peculiarly brilliant appearance, on account of the contrast between the rich yellow at the bottom of its flowers and bright crimson of their limb. It seems to like a light loamy soil to grow in, and sends up its flower-stems and leaves early in spring. After the flower fades the plant ought to be grown in a light situation and freely watered, in order that it may be able to perfect its leaves. When these are fully formed and die off, it should be removed to a dry shelf, and kept there until the period of growth comes round, when it can be watered and treated as before. Young bulbs are formed round the old one every season, by which it can be propagated.—*Bot. Reg.*

CŒ'LIA BAUERANA. Mr. Bauer's Cœlia. Orchidáceæ, § Epidéndreæ. Gynándria Monándria. (*Stove Eyiphyte.*)—The West Indies and Mexico produce this little epiphyte, which, although white and inconspicuous, is, like our own Lily of the Valley, so sweet that it must take precedence of most of its race. No Hawthorn hedge is more fragrant than a bed of this Cœ'lia. This plant succeeds best when cultivated in a cool stove, and suspended from the rafters on a block of wood. Almost all those persons who grow many of this tribe are now dividing those which require a hot temperature from others which grow best in a cooler place. Amongst the latter, therefore, this should be placed, and it will then flourish with little care. It grows fast and is easily multiplied.—*Bot. Reg.*

Reviews.

Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture and Furniture; bringing down Improvements in these Arts to 1842. Illustrated by numerous woodcuts. By J. C. Loudon, F.L.S., &c. Longman and Co.

COTTAGE Architecture! Why what a change is here from what even we remember in our youth. The very word speaks of civilisation, good taste, and benevolence. Let us hope that the time is fast approaching when hut, hovel, and cabin, shall be regarded as synonymous with dog-kennel and cattle-shed, as they in melancholy truth have been, and still are. Rich men in former days built castles for themselves, and styes for their vassals and serfs. In later times, vassals changed place with their lords; but while houses rose up, and surrounded the mouldering walls of feudal fortresses, the stye remained to the cottager, and, to the shame of too many of the selfish of all European countries, still remains.

It is however, consolatory to find that what was formerly the rule and custom is now the exception and disgrace; and that the strong condemnation of society compels an attention to the comforts of their cottagers, even from those who have not human feeling enough to see the propriety of it. We have at last arrived at the time when the rich are willing to recognise the existence of other rights on the part of the poor than such as the cold page of the statute-book prescribes. The inevitable effect of this must be not only to increase the good feeling which binds together the various ranks of society, but to improve the taste of the middle and lower orders, and to create a demand for works in which the arts of design and arrangement are treated of. Half a century ago, such a book as this of Mr. Loudon's would have been a bibliographical extravagance; under existing circumstances, it is a work of the utmost practical utility. Indeed, we are not sure that we do not agree with the "Times" in considering it the most valuable of all Mr. Loudon's many writings; for there is nothing theoretical or fanciful in it; but it is a vast accumulation of sound practical information upon just that subject which most men are anxious to understand, but are little able to judge of in the absence of a safe and elaborate guide. There are few country gentlemen who do not build cottages; in ordinary cases it is not worth employing a professional architect to design them; but the planning is left to a country carpenter or bricklayer who knows nothing of anything except joinery or brickwork. The consequence is just what might be expected; materials are wasted, and estates are disfigured.

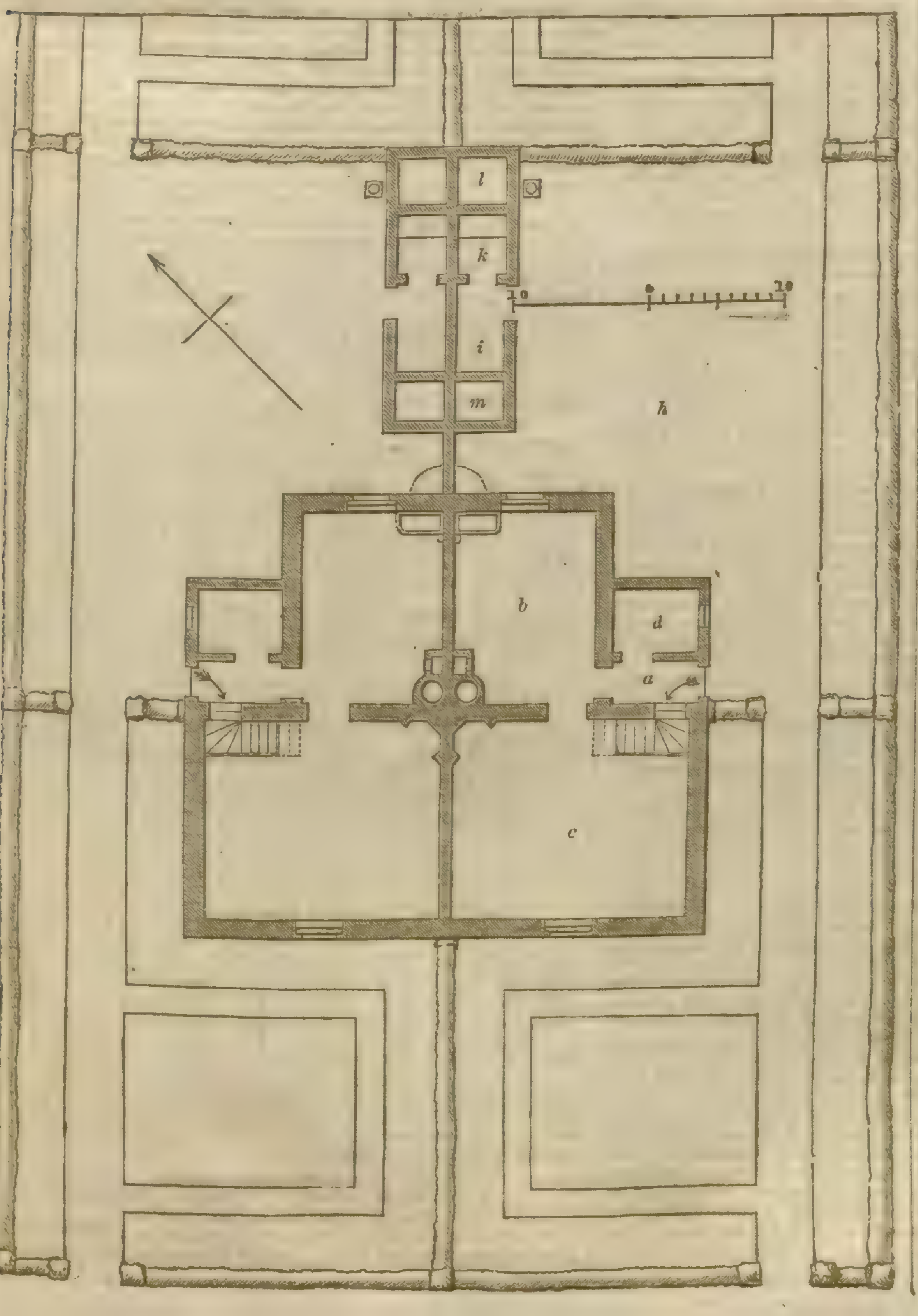
The work before us is an 8vo of 1300 pages, including a Supplement which has just appeared. It comprehends an infinite variety of designs, working drawings, and *estimates of expense*, for cottages, farmhouses, farm-buildings, country inns, parochial schools, corn-mills, malt-houses, cider-houses, brick-kilns, villas, stables, aviaries, lodges, dog-kennels, garden-buildings, fountains, and we know not what besides: moreover, there is information concerning all manner of fittings up, furniture, ovens, kitchen utensils, and all sorts of domestic conveniences; so that there is hardly a question that can be asked concerning buildings connected with the comforts or wants of country people that is not well answered. For example, a correspondent inquired last week where he could best obtain a plan for a lime-kiln. Upon turning over Mr. Loudon's pages, we find full information upon that subject at p. 600 of the work before us, with 6 or 7 explanatory woodcuts.

Even the analysis of a work illustrated by no fewer than two thousand three hundred woodcuts would be an impossible labour. We shall therefore confine ourselves to a couple of extracts, which will show the manner in which Mr. Loudon has treated his numerous subjects; selecting them from the Supplement, which has just appeared, it being the newest part.

The following are plans and designs for a model on which the cottages of mechanics may be constructed:

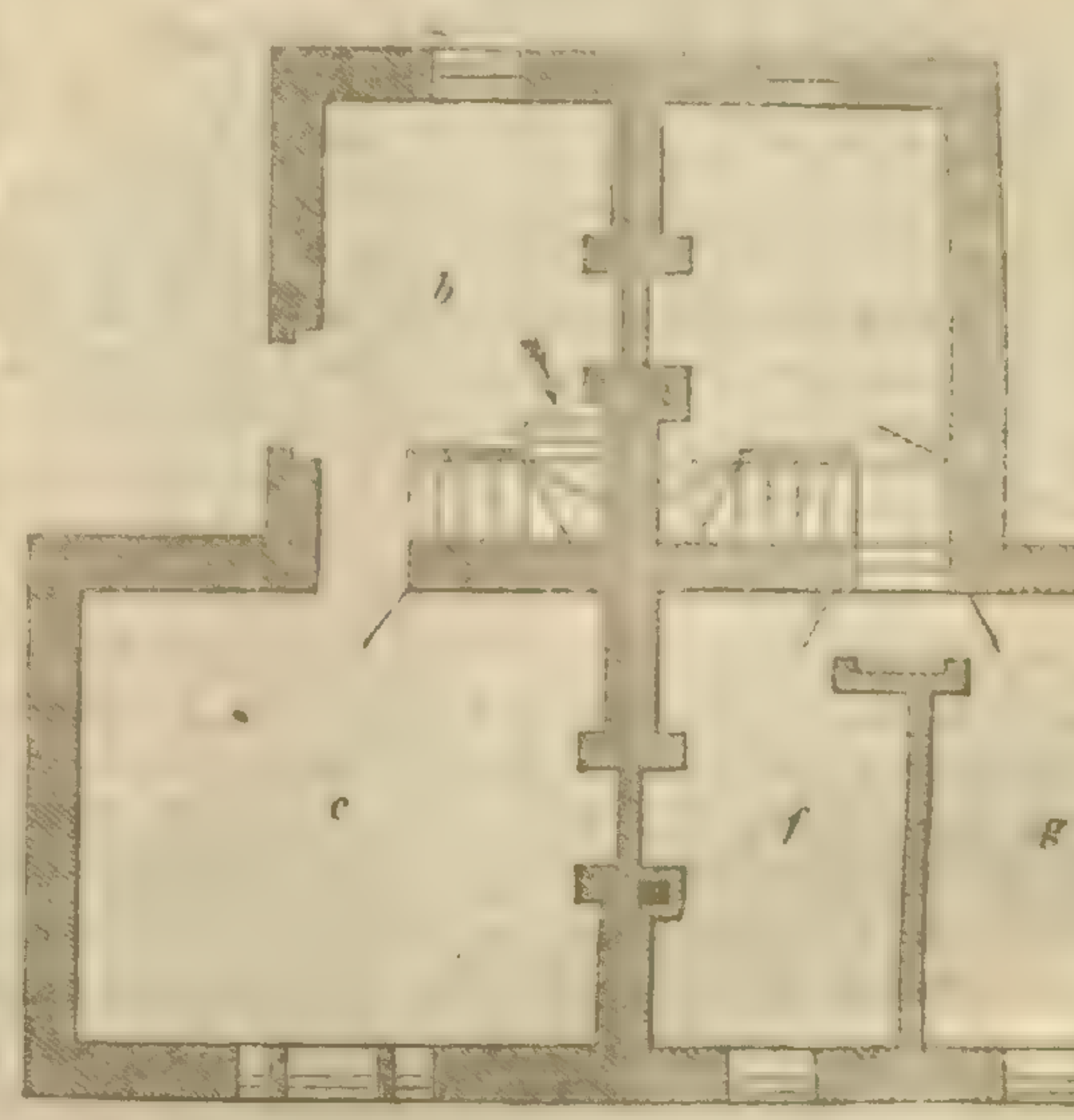
The Mechanics' Model Cottage may be built singly, but the most economical arraugement is obtained by building them in pairs. For the idea of this model we are indebted to Thomas Wilson, Esq., of the Banks near Barnsley, who sent us the design, fig. 2048, on which our draftsman, Mr. Marks, made the improvement, with a view to economy in building, shown in fig. 2049, which being sent to Mr. Wilson, he completed the work by changing the entrance to the stair from the back-room to the porch, as in fig. 2050, the advantages of which, to use his own words, 'are great: the sitting-room is altogether private; and, in case of illness, there is an obvious gain in not having to pass through the house from a sick-room. There is another point not usually considered: when an inmate has to be removed to his last home, the preparations, and particularly the carrying down stairs, would by this arrangement of the stair, all be accomplished while the family were in the sitting-room. In cottages as they are at present built, that which is never accomplished without difficulty, is almost always rendered scarcely practicable by the narrowness and awkwardness of the stairs. No architect of feeling should overlook this.' In fig. 2047 *a* is the porch into which the staircase opens; *b* is the back kitchen, with a pump and sink-stone, arranged in connexion with a tank or well, as in the agriculturist's model cottage; *c* is the principal room: *d* a pantry; and there is a light closet under the stair, *e*, in fig. 2050. There are three bed-rooms shown in the plan of the adjoining cottage at *e*, *f*, *g*, in fig. 2048. In the back yard, *h*, there is a place for fuel, *i*; a privy, *k*; a liquid-manure tank, *l*; and place for ashes, &c., *m*. The gardens may be arranged as in the figure, or in any other mode that is considered most convenient. The isometrical elevation of fig. 2047 is shown in fig. 2046.

2047

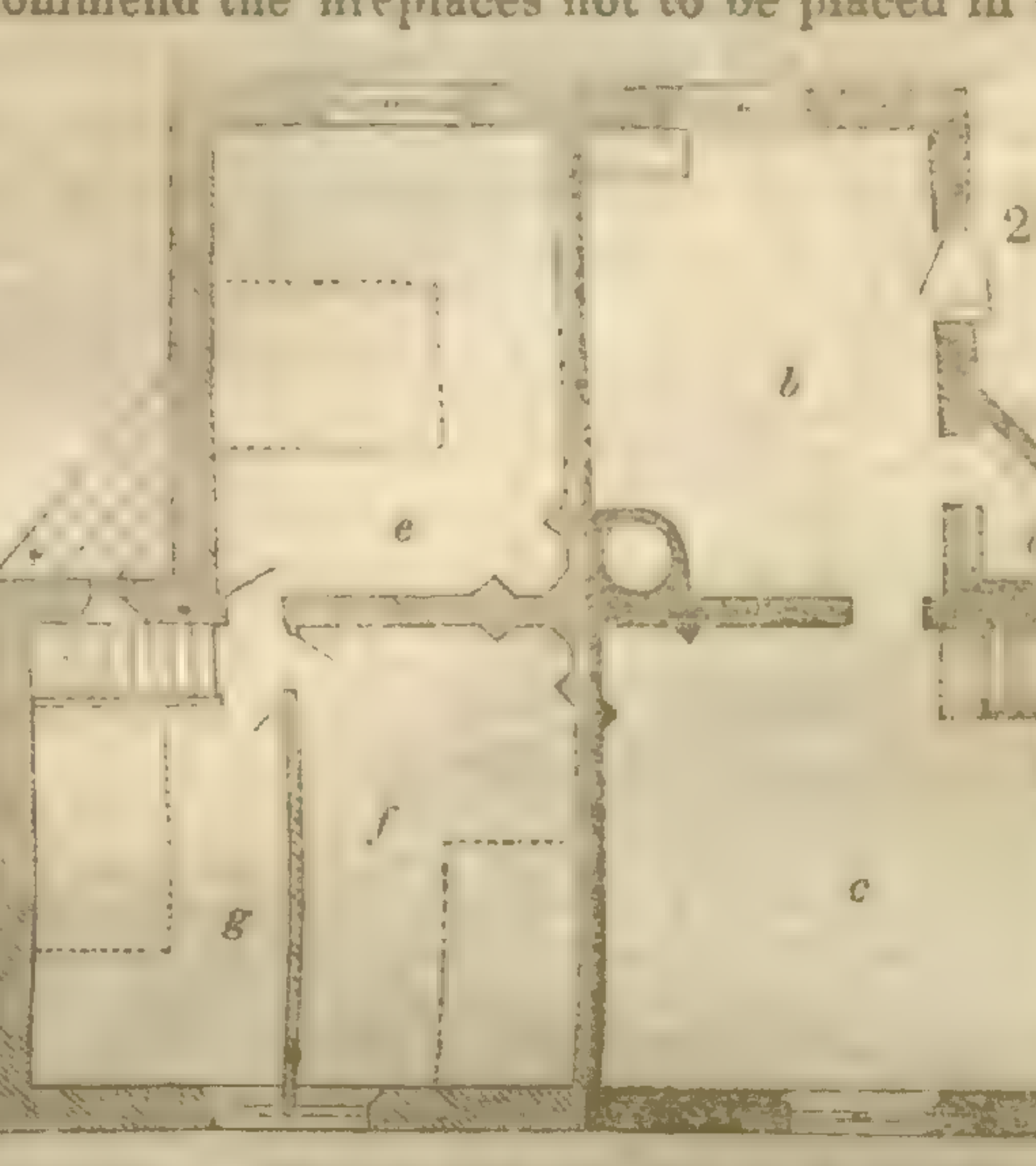


"*General Estimate.* — The cubic contents of the two cottages are 15,200 feet, at 6*d.* per foot, 380*l.*; at 4*d.*, 253*l.*; at 3*d.*, 190*l.*; and at 2*d.*, 126*l.*; or for each cottage, 190*l.*, 126*l.*, 95*l.*, and 63*l.*

"*Remarks.*—Our readers, we are sure, will agree with us in thanking Mr. Wilson for his most economical and commodious plan, and for his very humane and feeling observations respecting it. We consider the design, finally improved, as uniting more comfort at less expense than any other given in this Supplement. The only drawback to the arrangement that we know is, that it is necessary to pass through the back kitchen in order to enter the best room; but this might be remedied, either by enlarging the porch, or by adding a porch in front. In either case additional expense would be incurred. Where comfort is more the object than expense, we would recommend the fireplaces not to be placed in the angles, but back to back, as in fig. 2048, by which more room is obtained for persons sitting round the fire, and the heat is more equally radiated through the room. For the sake of economy we have shown dormer windows in the elevation, fig. 2051, and also in the isometrical view; but where economy is not an object, we would prefer having the side walls as high as the tops of the windows. A cottage of this form may be rendered highly ornamental by enlarging the parlour window, and projecting it with a bay; by forming two separate windows to the principal bed-rooms, ornamenting the gables, and forming a group of columnar chimneys. It might even be rendered more artistical by simply splaying the jambs of the doors and windows, slightly rounding their upper angles, and either raising the side walls so as not to have the windows in the roof, or retaining them in the roof and finishing them with pediments and span-roofs.



2048

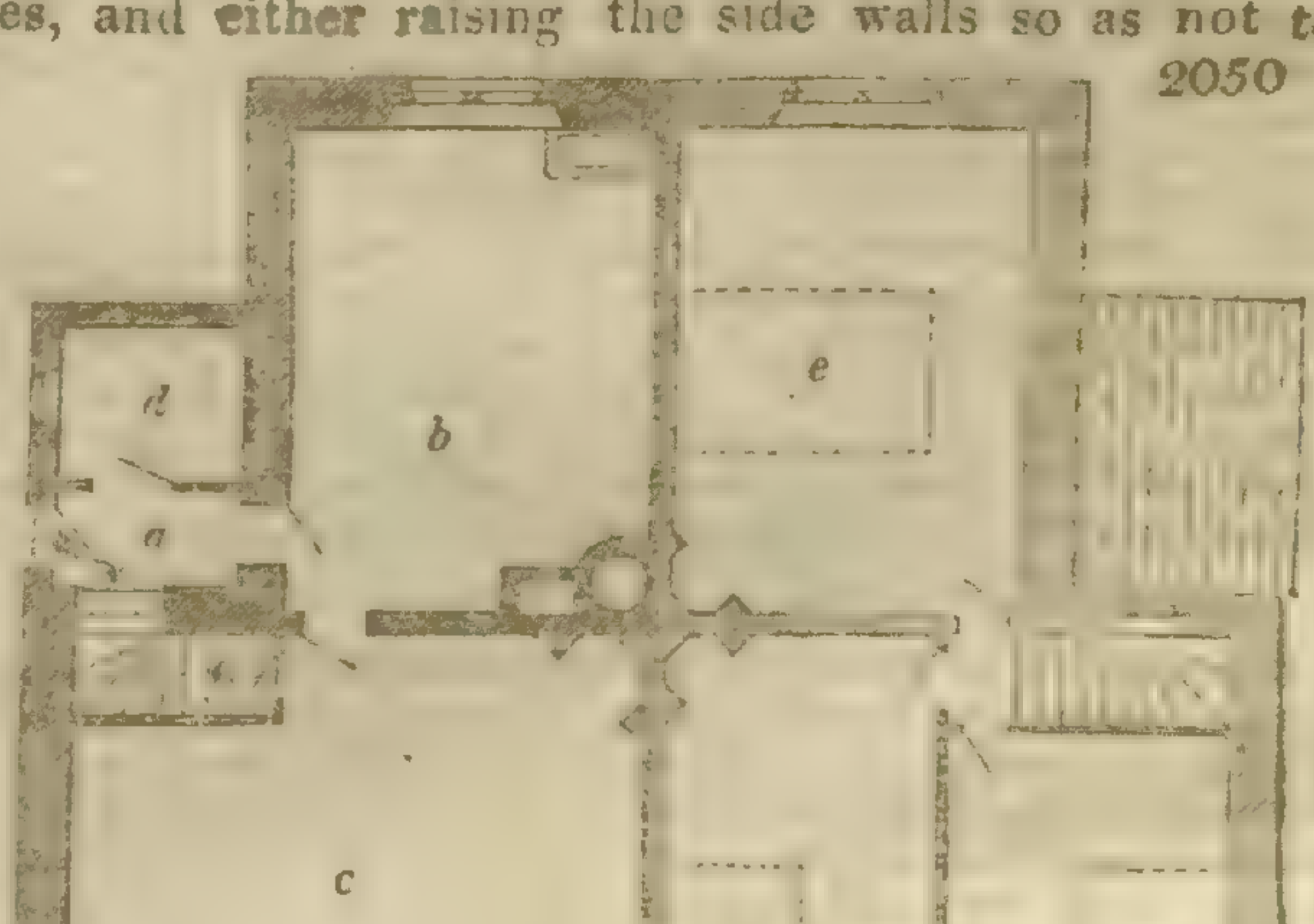


2049

"As this design is not shown placed on a platform, it is peculiarly suitable for having the walls covered with ornamental shrubs, such as Climbing Roses, Honeysuckles, Clematises, Chimonanthus, and Virginian Creeper; or with fruit-trees or Vines.

"All the ornamental climbers which have been mentioned, with the exception of Chimonanthus, may be planted about two feet apart, and trained in direct lines from the ground to the eaves; but the Chimonanthus, being a woody plant, should be trained more in the fan manner practised with Plums, Peaches, and Apricots.

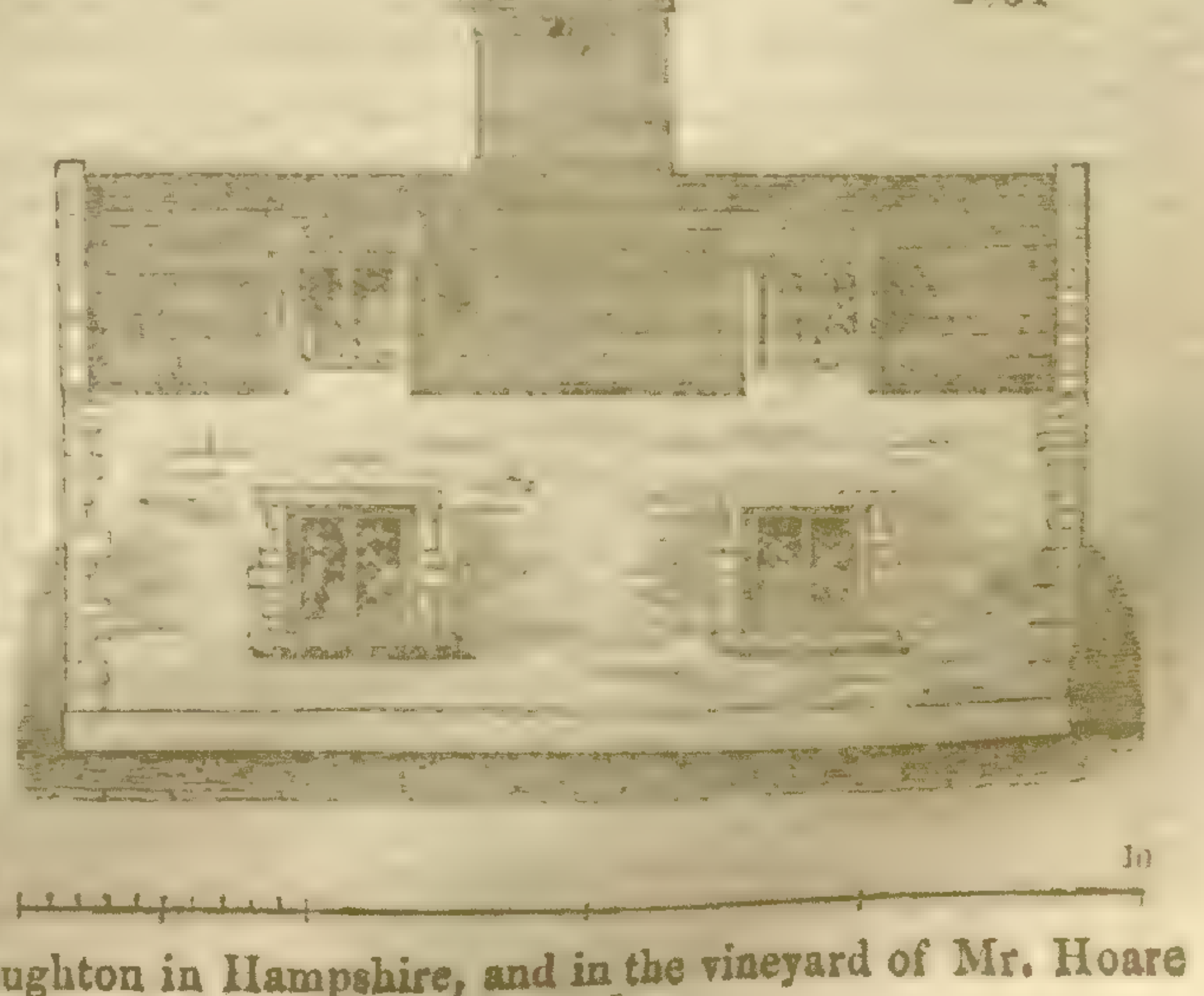
2050



"The fruit-trees should be trained differently, according to their kinds: the Pear and the Apple horizontally; the Plum, Cherry, Apricot, and Peach, in the fan manner; and the Gooseberry and Currant perpendicularly, one shoot only, or at most two, being carried up from each plant.

"The Vine may be trained in the perpendicular manner, placing the plants at two feet apart, retaining only one shoot to each plant, and obtaining the bearing wood by spurring in that shoot: but the best mode of training the Vine against a house is to have the main branches of every plant in the form of the letter T, and to train the bearing branches upwards from the two horizontal arms, in the manner practised at Thomery near Fontainebleau, on the houses in Stockbridge and Broughton in Hampshire, and in the vineyard of Mr. Hoare

2051



at Southampton. These hints on training trees against the walls of cottages will be sufficient for any one who knows a little of gardening; for those who do not, we would recommend the 'Suburban Horticulturist,' in which the subject of training trees is treated in detail, and more especially the training of Vines against cottages.

"With respect to the propriety of training fruit-trees against cottages, much depends on the climate and aspect. We cannot recommend it as a general practice in a wet climate, because it would have a tendency to keep the walls damp after rain was driven against them; nor on cottages that have one side to the south, and another to the north, except on the south side, because on the north side fruit trees would do little good, and any other description of deciduous plant would prevent the evaporation of the rain driven against them from the north. On the walls of all cottages placed with their diagonal line in the direction of south and north, trees may be trained on every side, without danger of producing damp, as every side would enjoy sun."

As an expression of the conclusions at which Mr. Loudon has arrived after many years' experience in Cottage Architecture, the following statement deserves attention:—

Situation.—It ought to be constantly borne in mind, that the main object in building a cottage is to produce a comfortable dwelling; and that for this purpose a dry airy situation, in which, if possible, the ground falls gently from the cottage on every side; an aspect that will allow the sun to shine on every side wall of the cottage a portion of every day in the year; thick walls, and thick or double far-projecting roofs of high pitch; are most desirable requisites. Whether the front, the end, or one side of the cottage is parallel to the adjoining road, ought to be considered a matter of no consequence; indeed, so far from a parallel position being desirable, an oblique one is in general preferable, as we have shown § 2237.

Garden.—The garden ought always, if possible, to surround the cottage, and it ought never to be less in extent than a sixth of an acre; but as in cottages already existing it may often be found impracticable to surround the cottage with its garden, the next best arrangements are, to have the garden before, or behind, or on one side; or partly before and behind and partly on one side. If the main body of the garden must of necessity be separated from the cottage, then there should be a direct communication with it by a path, so as to diminish as much as possible the inconvenience and discomfort of an isolated garden. Cottage allotments, by which are to be understood portions of ground in a field allotted to cottages at some distance, are much better than no gardens at all; but they are far from producing the comfort and enjoyment of a garden in close contact with the cottage to which it belongs.

Materials.—When the walls are of pisé, mud, cob, clay lumps, or any other description of consolidated earth, the thickness of two feet may be obtained in solid materials; and this may also be the case where stone is abundant; but where brick must, of necessity, be used, the thickness of eighteen inches or two feet is to be attained most economically by building the walls with brick on edge hollow, and filling them up with concrete. By this means we form a mass of solid material, which will, of course, have a greater capacity for heat than a hollow wall, and consequently give out more when it is wanted for heating the air of the rooms. The advantages of thick walls, and of thick or double roofs, of high pitch, and projecting at the eaves, with reference to retaining heat, are greater than can well be conceived by those who have not dwelt in a cottage. A high and dry floor is essential, whether this be obtained by placing the cottage on a terrace, as in the model cottage No. I. in p. 1141; or by raising the floor inside, and ascending to it by outside steps, as in the mechanic's model cottage in p. 1145 (that we have selected in the preceding extract).

Designing Cottages.—In page 1140 we have summed up the essential requisites for a labourer's cottage, with a view to convenience, comfort, and other directly useful properties. The following rules are to be considered as additional to those given in the page referred to, and as having for their object to superadd to comfort and convenience, architectural design and taste. 1. Every exterior wall should show a plinth at its base, and a frieze or wall-plate immediately under the roof. In the case of earthen walls, the plinth should be of brick or stone, and the wall-plate of wood. The stones of the plinth should be larger than those used in the plain parts of the wall which are above it; and the upper finishing of the plinth may be the outer edge of a course of slates, flagstone, tiles, or bricks, laid in cement, extending through the entire thickness of the wall, in order to prevent the rising of damp; the appearance of the edge of this course as a moulding or string course crowning the plinth, will, therefore, be highly expressive of utility; or the entire plinth may be built in cement, which will be equally effective in preventing the rising of damp, as well as expressive of that important use. 2. The pitch of the roof, whatever may be the material with which it is covered, should be such as to prevent snow from lying on it; and for this purpose the cross section should generally be an equilateral triangle. Cottages which form gate-lodges in the Grecian or Italian styles form exceptions to this rule; but such lodges never express the same ideas of comfort as high-roofed cottages, with high and bold chimneys. Such lodges, indeed, are commonly called "boxes;" and in fact many of them are so deficient in height, and in every other dimension, that they give rise to ideas the very opposite of those of freedom and comfort. 3. When the wall is built of rubble-work, small stones, or bricks, a framing or casing of larger stones as quoins to the exterior angles, and jams lintels and sills to the doors, windows, and other openings, seems to add to the strength and security of the wall, by preventing the small stones or bricks from being loosened by the weather or by accident, and so dropping out. Hence all doors and windows in such walls should be surrounded by facings of some sort, or have the jambs, sills, or lintels splayed. Hence, also, the propriety of quoin-stones at the angles or corners, of coping-stones to the gables, of cut and dressed stones to the chimney-tops, and of larger stones to the plinths than those generally used in the plain parts of the wall above them. In the case of earthen walls, the jambs may be splayed, or both jambs and lintels may be faced with boards or formed of brick carried up from the plinth. 4. Every stack of chimneys should consist of four parts; a plinth, which should be distinctly seen above the roof; one or more base mouldings, or splayed weatherings resting on the plinth; a shaft rising from the base mouldings, of analogous proportions to the doors and windows; and a capital or cornice moulding and cap or blocking, as a termination to the shaft. The materials of the chimney-tops ought in general to be superior in quality to those of the walls; for example, if the walls are of rubble stone, the chimneys should be of stone squared and dressed. When the walls are of earth the entire stack of chimneys will, of course, be built of brick or stone. 5. When the flues of the chimneys are carried up in the outer wall, there ought always to be a projection outwards in that wall, beneath the chimneys, carried up from the ground, so as to give the necessary space for the flues, the strength of a buttress to the wall, with a sufficient breadth for supporting the chimney-tops, and the architectural expression of all these purposes. 6. Eaves-gutters, and ridge and hip coverings, with similar details essential as "finishings," as well as for habitableness and comfort, should never be omitted. The eaves-gutters should be properly supported by brackets, these being of stone or brick, except in the case of earthen walls, where they ought to be of wood. 7. Over the front door or porch of every cottage, there ought to be a worked stone, on which should be cut the name of the cottage, the initials of the first occupant, a number, a sign, or some distinctive mark of the cottage, by which it may be registered in the Book of the Estate. See § 2327. 8. In rendering cottages ornamental, the most important parts and members of structure are those on which most decoration should be bestowed; such as the porch, entrance door, window of the principal room, upper parts of the gables, chimney-tops, &c.; and, in ornamenting each particular part, the most important details of that part should receive the highest degree of decoration; for example, the hinges and latch or lock of a door should be made richer than the muntings and styles, and the muntings and styles richer than the panels; and, hence, a door in which no ornament is bestowed on the latch or the hinges ought not to have the muntings, styles, or panels, studded over with ornamental nail heads as is often done. 9. Nothing should be introduced in any design, however ornamental it may appear to be, that is at variance with propriety, comfort, or sound workmanship.

In conclusion, we most strongly recommend this work to all who are interested in the matters to which it refers.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

Upon soils not naturally retentive of moisture, all kinds of plants, and more especially those whose quality depends upon their succulence, must have suffered severely from the lengthened and excessive drought. To give only temporary relief in the usual way, by means of watering-pots and manual labour, to the many hundreds of plants that require it, is totally impossible; and merely to keep those alive upon which the future supply of the table depends, is beyond the limited means of many gardeners to accomplish. This, therefore, is a favourable opportunity to direct the attention of our readers to the great advantages of surface irrigation by means of open drains and sluices; a practice which has been recommended by several writers on gardening, but which proprietors have generally been deterred from adopting by its apparently heavy expense. But a little calculation (which it is not necessary to enter into here) will show that in a few years, economy would be on the side of irrigation, in places suitable to the adoption of that system,—independently of the benefit and gratification of having, in the dryest season, an abundant stock of fresh and juicy vegetables. Our object in bringing forward this subject now is not for the purpose of recommending an immediate or a hasty adoption of this system, but to point out, at a time when it can be properly appreciated, its unquestionable superiority.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—The directions given last week for shading, watering, &c., ought to be followed so long as the drought and heat continue; but in case a change to gloom and rain should take place, no shade, and less moisture, must be given. As a general rule, young plants should be potted at any time they require it; but unless they are taking harm for want of shifting, it is always better to wait a short time for dull weather, which is much more suitable for the operation than such scorching heat as we have lately had.

Vinery.—If the latest Grapes are set and swelling, let them be thinned without delay, remembering the precautions formerly mentioned as to the handling of the bunches. Maintain a humid atmosphere in all the houses where Grapes are swelling. If the roots are near the surface, and the outer borders not mulched, they will need water once a week, or oftener, if very dry; manure water should be used, if the borders are poor, or the Vines heavily cropped.

Peach-house.—Ply the engine well, wherever there is no ripening fruit, and see to the watering of the exterior borders. In very hot weather, Peaches are apt to ripen faster than they can be used; when this is likely to be the case, a portion may be retarded a little by screening them from the sun; the fruit should also be gathered before it is quite soft.

Fig-house.—See the directions in last week's Calendar.

Mushroom-house.—This has been a capital season for the preparation of droppings, of which a good stock ought to be got ready for winter beds. The atmosphere of the house should be kept moist, and bearing beds in the open air will require to be often sprinkled. Spawn may be made now, or at any time when the weather is dry.

Cucumbers and Melons.—Train the shoots of the successional crops before they get confused; it cannot be done afterwards, without twisting and bruising them. Plants upon which Melons are swelling must not be stinted for want of water; and the fruit should be prevented from coming in contact with the damp earth, by placing a piece of slate or other hard substance below it. If the main stem is sound, of those plants from which the fruit has been gathered, cut back the old stalks to a healthy leaf or a young shoot, give the plants a good watering, and afterwards keep them warm, when they will bear another crop; but if canker has made its appearance at the base of the stem, the plants had better be replaced by young ones, after changing the soil.

Out-door Department.

Unless in particular spots which have lately been favoured by showers, nothing can now be done with the parched soil except hoeing and loosening its surface. The watering of transplanted crops must not on any account be neglected. Take advantage of the first rains to plant out Lettuce, Celery, Cauliflowers, and every kind of crop that is required. Herbs of many kinds may now be cut, and dried in the shade; the flower-stalks of such plants as Sorrel should be constantly cut off.

Asparagus.—Cease cutting after this time.

Celery.—Water this daily while the hot and dry weather continues. The surface of the ground about the plants should be frequently stirred with a hoe, which will prevent it from drying so quickly. The plants for later crops must be well supplied with moisture, and kept free from weeds.

Endive.—Thin the young plants moderately, leaving enough for transplanting at the first favourable opportunity.

Lettuce.—It is indispensable to have a regular supply of these in many places, whatever the weather may be; therefore, if necessary, some plants should now be put out; previously well waterin ground, and afterwards keeping them shaded.

Mustard and Cress must be regularly sown, and, with Radishes and all small salading, constantly watered to make them succulent.

Turnips.—Sow a good breadth immediately, if the previous crop is found deficient, otherwise it will be best to wait for rain. In the former case, water the ground well after the seeds are sown, and then fill in the drills.

Orchard.—The finest Strawberries should be kept clear of the ground, by supporting the stems with forked sticks; these preserve them in some measure from slugs, and likewise keep them comparatively dry and clean. If necessary to water the beds, it should be done thoroughly, after gathering all the ripe fruit. Raspberry plants are grievously mismanaged in many gardens, by permitting three or four times the number of canes to grow up, than are likely to be wanted for next year's bearing wood. To obtain strong canes and fine fruit, cut off all the weak shoots of the present year, leaving from three to five, according to the vigour of the plants. Continue the nailing of wall-trees; they should also be engined as often as convenient.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—If the weather continues warm, give all the ventilation which can be commanded, by opening the doors as well as the sashes; the plants will get weakly and drawn if this is not attended to. The stove should be managed more like a greenhouse now, except that the plants require the atmosphere rather more moist; they should also be shaded more than greenhouse plants. Any seedlings which have vegetated lately should be potted off without delay, and placed in a warm and shaded place, until they establish themselves.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—In the latter house, the plants in the borders will require much water now; they should also be occasionally washed with an engine. Use tobacco-water or snuff for the destruction of aphides; smoking a large conservatory will be found very expensive and such houses being generally attached to the mansion, the smell of tobacco would be offensive. As Calceolárias in the greenhouse lose their beauty, replace them with Balsams and other annuals from the pits. Pelargoniums, which have done flowering, should be set in a shady place to ripen their wood, previous to being cut down.

Pits and Frames.—Take care that cuttings, young seedlings, and all delicate plants are properly shaded in the heat of the day, but do not exclude the light unnecessarily. Propagate a good number of Verbenas, Anagallises, &c., to fill those beds in the flower-garden, now occupied by such short-lived annuals as Collínsia bícolor, and Gília trícolor. Some annuals should also be kept in pots, for a similar purpose; many species would flower in autumn, if sown now in pots.

Out-door Department.

Hedges should now be clipped; also box-edgings, if not yet done. On level lawns, the mowing machine will be found much more efficient than the scythe, while the ground continues dry. Water transplanted shrubs and trees, and loosen the surface after watering, if the ground is not mulched. More attention than usual is requisite in sweeping the lawns and walks; the drought having caused evergreens to shed their old leaves in a greater quantity than is natural. Water regularly, and continue to tie up flowering-plants as they require it. Sow Brompton Stocks on a north border; these are to be potted in autumn, and sheltered during winter.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Roses for standards might now be budded if the stocks are in a fit state. At this early season, it is best not to work any but perfectly hardy varieties, because as the buds are almost certain to push before winter, the immature shoots of the more tender sorts would be liable to be killed by frost; these, therefore, should not be budded till August.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Proceed with the work pointed out in the three last Calendars.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending June 16, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

June		Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	10	30.100	30.064	81	51	66.0	N.E.	
Saturday	11	30.180	30.133	89	54	71.5	N.E.	
Sunday	12	30.263	30.241	90	51	70.5	S.E.	
Monday	13	30.293	30.153	90	55	72.5	N.E.	
Tuesday	14	30.094	30.012	83	53	70.5	S.W.	[illegible]
Wednesday	15	30.048	29.989	80	48	64.0	N.E.	
Thursday	16	29.995	29.990	76	48	62.0	N.W.	
Average		30.139	30.083	84.8	51.4	68.1		[illegible]

June 10. Clear; hot and dry with brisk N.E. wind; clear, and very fine at night.
11. Very fine; hot and dry; sultry; clear.
12. Clear; very hot and dry; fine, with clouds at night.
13. Clear; very hot and dry; lightning in the evening; cloudy and fine.
14. Hot and dry; cloudy, and very fine at night.
15. Fine with light clouds; overcast at night.
16. Light clouds; overcast; cloudy and fine.

Mean temperature of the week 6½° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending June 25, 1842.

June.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
							N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	19	70.8	50.3	60.6	8	0.37 in.	—	1	1	—	—	—	10	4
Mon.	20	72.6	51.8	62.2	7	0.21	1	—	—	1	3	5	5	1
Tues.	21	73.2	52.7	62.9	9	0.68	—	2	1	1	1	7	4	—
Wed.	22	71.0	49.7	60.3	9	0.54	—	—	1	—	2	7	5	1
Thurs.	23	72.4	48.4	60.4	3	0.40	—	1	1	1	2	6	4	1
Fri.	24	72.3	49.7	61.0	6	0.49	—	—	3	1	2	4	5	1
Sat.	25	72.1	50.8	61.4	8	0.72	—	1	5	[illegible]	2	2	3	2

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 21st, in 1834—thermometer 91°; and the lowest on the 22nd, in 1830—thermometer 39°. The prevalence of W. or N.W. winds on the 19th is remarkable.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending June 17, 1842.

Although the supplies of both fruit and vegetables have been good during the past week, yet the absence of rain begins to be severely felt. Trade has, upon the whole, been much brisker than in our last Report.—*Fruit.* Pines are remarkably fine, and are selling from 8s. to 12s. per lb. Grapes are abundant and of good quality; the Muscats are fetching 10s. per lb., the Black Hamburgh and other kinds from 4s. to 8s. per lb. Melons are plentiful, of the same kinds as mentioned in our last account. Peaches and Nectarines are somewhat advanced in price, being from 15s. to 28s. per dozen. Cherries are abundant; the wall-fruit is good, and fetches from 2s. to 5s. per lb.; the standard fruit is rather small and deficient in flavour, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per dozen lbs. Strawberries are exceedingly plentiful, from 6d. to 2s. per gallon. Gooseberries continue much the same, but Currants are beginning to change colour, and have risen to 4s. and 7s. per half-sieve. Apples are very scarce; we observed a few Gooseberry Pippins, which were selling from 7s. to 12s. per bushel. Cucumbers are abundant, from 4s. to 6s. per dozen. *Vegetables.*—Asparagus is nearly over; of the small quantity to be procured, the best is selling at 5s. per bundle. Cauliflowers are tolerably plentiful, from 1s. to 5s. per dozen. Peas are considerably cheaper; the common kinds fetch from 2s. to 3s. per bushel-sieve; the Prussian from 4s. to 5s., and the Imperial 5s. 6d. per sieve. A few Windsor and Mazagan Beans are to be obtained, from 2s. to 5s. per sieve. New Potatoes are becoming more abundant; some have appeared from the open ground, selling from 4d. to 7d. per lb.; the frame kinds from 5d. to 6d. per lb. Cabbages are rather scarce, and consist of little but exterior leaves: their price is the same as in our last report. Artichokes sell from 3s. to 6s. per dozen. Mushrooms are very scarce, and have risen to 2s. 6d. and 4s. per pottle. *Flowers.*—Moss Roses are particularly abundant; and amongst the other cut flowers we observed fine specimens of Ixora, Kalmia, Erica, Cacti, Picotee, and the Balsam.

PRICES SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Apples, Kitchen, per bush. 7s to 12s
Strawberries, per gallon, 6d to 2s
Peaches, per doz. 15s to 28s
Nectarines, per doz., 15s to 28s
Pine Apple, per lb. 8s to 12s
Grapes, hothouse, per pound, 4s to 8s
— Muscats, per pound, 10s
Oranges, per doz., 1s to 2s 6d
— per 100, 6s to 16s
Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s 6d
— per 100, 6s to 16s
Cucumbers, per doz., 4s to 6s

Melons, each, 3s to 7s
Cherries, wall, per lb. 2s to 5s
— standard, per doz. lbs., 2s 6d to 3s
Gooseberries, per hf. sve., 2s 6d to 3s 6d
Currants, per half sieve, 4s to 7s
Almonds, per peck, 7s
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3s
Walnuts, per bushel, 16s to 24s
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20s
— Spanish, 16s
— Barcelona, 20s to 24s

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, per doz. 1s to 2s
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 3s to 4s
Cauliflowers, per doz., 1s to 5s
Peas, per sieve, 2s 6d to 5s 6d
— per half sieve, 1s 6d to 3s
— per sack, 6s to 10s
Beans, Kidney, forced, p. 100, 1s to 2s
— Windsor, p. sieve, 2s to 4s
Potatoes, per ton, 45s to 80s
— per cwt. 2s 6d to 4s
— per bushel, 1s 6d to 2s 6d
— Kidney, per bush. 2s to 2s 6d
— New, per lb., 2d to 6d
— Natural per lb., 4d to 7d
Artichokes, per doz. 3s to 6s
Turnips, White, per doz. bun., 2s to 3s
Carrots, per doz. bunch, 4s to 12s
Red Beet, per dozen, 1s to 1s 6d
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2s 6d to 7s
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9d to 1s
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 9d to 1s
Spinach, per sieve, 1s 6d
Chives, per pot, 3d

Leeks, per dozen bunches, 1s to 2s
Onions, Old, per half sieve, 4s to 5s
— Green, per doz. bch., 2s to 4s
Garlic, per bunch, 4d to 6d
Shallots, per bch., 3d to 4d
Asparagus, per 100, large, 5s
— Second or Middling, 1s 6d to 2s 6d
— Sprue, or Small, 1s to 1s 6d
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. score, 1s 6d
— Cos, 6d to 1s 6d
Celery, young, per bundle, 1s to 3s
Small Salads, per punnet, 2d to 3d
Watercress, p. dz. small bunch. 4d to 6d
Parsley, per half sieve, 1s to 1s 6d
Tarragon, per dozen bunches, 3s
Fennel, per dozen bunches, 2s
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2s
Sage, per doz. bunches, 2s
Mint, per dozen bunches, 2s to 3s
Marjoram, per doz. bunches, 2s
Savory, per doz. bunch., 2s
Basil, per doz. bunches, 2s
Rhubarb Stalks, doz. bundles, 4s to 6s
Mushrooms, per pottle, 2s to 4s

Notices to Correspondents.

MANY COMMUNICATIONS, for which we have been anxious to find room, have been unavoidably kept back, in consequence of the long report upon the Exhibition of the Horticultural Society.

A CORRESPONDENT signing himself *J. O.*, would feel obliged by any of our readers informing him of the best method for destroying the HOUSE CRICKET. His house has only been recently erected, but as soon as the lights are extinguished in the evening, these pests come forth from the oven and fireplace by hundreds, and are occasionally found in the bedrooms.

H. H.'s three grubs are true wire-worms, which will produce beetles of the genus Elater: we wish we could tell him how to get rid of them effectually; the most successful plan in a garden is to stick down slices of Potato near the infested plants, and examine them every morning, when they will be found in and under the pieces. The beetles are the CURCULIO (HYLOBIUS) ABIETIS, the larvæ of which are often bred in Fir-trees.—*R.*

Mr. Page's Bee is the MEGACHILE CENTUNCULARIS, which cuts out portions of the leaves of Roses and various plants to construct its nest; we do not remember to have heard of its attacking the flowers of the Geranium, but a French species lines its cells with the petals of a scarlet Poppy. The description and history of these Bees will be found in "Curtis's Brit. Ent.," fol. 218, with a figure, &c.—*R.*

W. B.'s three insects are CURCULIO (LIOPHLŒUS) NUBILUS, CARABUS (ABAX) TROGLA, and the common Cockroach BLATTA ORIENTALIS. The first would naturally feed upon plants, and we think there must be some error in supposing that it killed the other two insects. The best means of destroying Curculios will be found in Vol. 1, p. 292.—*R.*

S.—The proper season for heading down the PORTUGAL AND COMMON LAUREL is during the winter, or early in the spring.

A. W.'s plant is the Hotéia Japónica.

X. O. P. may propagate any kind of ROSES FROM CUTTINGS of this year's wood. The most successful method of striking the Tuscan and other similar sorts is to make a hole in the ground, of the required dimensions, and about 1½ft. deep, filling this with fresh stable litter, or other fermenting material, and covering it to the depth of five or six inches with fine sandy soil. Let this be covered with hand-glasses, and in a few days the cuttings may be planted beneath them. The following CREEPERS are suitable for a small greenhouse:—Maurándya Barclayana, M. floribunda, Tropæolum peregrinum, Rhodochiton volúbile, Kennédya Marryattæ, K. racemosa, Zíchya glabrata, Clematis azúrea grandiflora, C. Sieboldi, Sollya heterophylla, and S. linearis.

Indymus.—Your plants are Verónica agrestis and Sálvia verbenáca.

R. E.'s plants are,—1, Goodénia ovata; 2, Tristánia conferta; 3, a species of Rhus; 5, Duvaua, sp.; 6, Ruscus andrógynus.

Clivia.—It is the nature of FUCHSIA CORYMBIFLORA to become bare of leaves at the bottom: it can only be partially remedied by cutting it back, and this is not generally recommended. If, however, you wish to prune back your plant, you had better defer it until the autumn, or early in the spring. ORANGES, and various other evergreens, are liable to sport from their natural green to a variegated state; it cannot be satisfactorily accounted for.

P. B.'s plant is Burchéllia capensis.

Rosa.—Your best plan to check the increase of the GREEN-FLY upon your Roses will be to procure some Tobacco-water, and having diluted it with an equal quantity of pure water, to dip the points of all the infested shoots into the mixture. This will effectually stop them.

Lusor's weevils which destroyed the early Peas, are the CURCULIO (SITONA) LINEATA. We are obliged to him, and wish he could be *certain* that they are the insects which notch the Bean-leaves.—*R.*

Windsor's insects are a species of Chaffer called ANISOPLIA HORTICOLA, which sometimes injures the Rose-flowers to a great extent. The maggots producing them are smallish grubs, which live under turf, completely destroying it in some seasons.—*R.*

W. S. K.—Your seedling PELARGONIUM had fallen to pieces when we received it, so that it was impossible to determine whether it was a good one or not. If you will send another bloom it may, perhaps, be more fortunate.

Rosebud.—The name of the Rose which you observed on the wall in the vicinity of the Committee-room, in the Horticultural Society's Garden, is Rosa Blairi, or Triomphe de Navarre. The DIGITALIS exhibited at the meeting was sent by Mr. Gaines, of Battersea. No doubt it would be much better if all ROSES EXHIBITED FOR PRIZES were shown in single flowers or branches: at all events there must be an entire change in the manner of exhibiting them before another year.

P. W. H.—The large seedling PELARGONIUM with salmon-coloured flowers, will make a striking ornament for the greenhouse: there are certain points in its structure which precludes its coming into the class of prize flowers: for instance,—the lower petals are too narrow and too long, and the upper petals are too much crumpled; the colour is very beautiful, and the upper part of the flower very rich and effective. The general form of the lighter variety is much more perfect; the under petals are much shorter and broader: the spot is good, and the delicate purple tint of the flower very desirable; the upper petals are a little too pointed.

W. B.—Your seedling VÉRBENAS are pretty and showy varieties, but they do not vary sufficiently from those we already possess; every person who has cultivated this beautiful little flower from seed, has raised varieties resembling yours. The blue Anagallis is pretty, from the circle being so well filled-up. The pink one, also, is an improvement in this respect; many we have seen have been too starry.

Tyro will find his question fully answered in one of our previous leading articles.

An Amateur.—We must refer you to some of the advertisements in our columns, for an answer to your question respecting a HOT-WATER BOILER. It will be more advantageous to procure it of any of these persons than to employ a common iron-founder to make one. For a house 10ft. by 12ft. a very small one will be required.

J. Schofield.—No. 10 is a first rate Pansy, inside white and small, in consequence of the band of deep rich bluish-purple which surrounds the lower petals being very broad. The eye is bold and rich: the upper petals are mulberry-purple; the flower is large, of fine form, good substance, without crumple.

Geranium.—We know of no means of obtaining autumn Pelargonium flowers except by constantly nipping off the early blossoms as they appear.

A. T.—Let your CHAMBER-LEY become putrid, then mix green vitriol with it till it ceases to smell, and afterwards employ it sparingly as a liquid manure. SOAPSUDS require no preparation. As to the *quantity* to be used, that you must ascertain by experiment: and if you will favour us with your results we shall be obliged. Your PEACHES are mildewed. This disease may be checked by dusting the infected parts with flour-of-sulphur. The INSECTS infesting your Plum-trees are the Aphides, or Green-fly; and the black insects upon your Morello Cherry-tree are another species of Aphis. They may both be destroyed by dipping the ends of the shoots upon which they appear into a saucer filled with Tobacco-water.

An Admiring Reader.—With the best intentions your friend at Calcutta has taken the greatest pains to prevent your SEEDS growing, and we anticipate no success with them further than has already been obtained. For the reason of our opinion we must refer you to p. 715 of last year's *Chronicle*. Of your seeds Nos. 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 19, and 21, are new; Nos. 7, 9, 16, and 19, are valuable and showy, particularly Limónia laureola, which is a hardy Evergreen. All of them are hardy, with the exception of No. 5, which requires a stove.

A Subscriber will not find any remedy efficacious for destroying the MILDEW ON ROSES, except cutting-off all the infected parts as soon as they appear, and *burning* them immediately. A little sulphur dusted over the bushes, after the diseased parts have been removed, would probably prevent the reappearance of the evil.

G. W.—The plant is a green variety of Catasetum maculatum, a very variable species. Your Dendróbiums, which produce shoots instead of flower-stems, have been kept too continually in a state of growth. They want more rest than you have given them. Stephanotis floribunda is a fine climber, recently introduced from the Isle of France.

H. G. B.—If you can FORCE Gooseberries and Currants you will be cleverer than your neighbours. It is very difficult. The only chance of succeeding is to use no fire-heat at first, very little afterwards, and none at all at night.

D. A. G.—The reason why so many of your MELONS drop off, after the blossoms have faded, is probably owing to your having allowed the plants to produce fruit before they have attained sufficient strength to swell them. It is advisable when Melons are first put out, to nip off all the blossoms as they appear, until the Vines nearly cover the interior of the frames, at the same time thinning-out the shoots, and stopping them, whenever necessary. When the plants have collected strength enough to swell their fruit, the blossoms may be allowed to remain: and the female flowers, as they expand, should be fertilised with the pollen of the male flowers. It should be remembered that two or three good-sized fruit are sufficient for any ordinary plant to swell at one time. Your CYTISUS appears to have been affected by the long drought. Dry weather acts so partially upon plants of this genus, that sometimes whole branches will die without any apparent cause, while other shoots, upon the same tree, are growing with vigour.

J. M. W.—We would recommend you to remove the soil from around the bulbs of your SHALLOTS; this is the only remedy we know of to prevent them from decaying. Watering them with Tobacco-water is more likely to increase than to remove the disease. The stocks of LABURNUM and other trees upon which the grafts have failed, will answer very well for budding upon this season. SILVER-SAND procured from pits in various parts of this country is the best adapted for cuttings. In preparing CUTTINGS OF ROSES, choose the half-ripened wood, and with a sharp knife cut it through immediately below a joint, about three or four inches from the top of the shoot, and remove the two bottom buds or eyes, which will prevent them from forming suckers. When the CUCUMBERS which you wish to preserve for seed have become perfectly yellow, you may cut them off, and place them in a vinery or other warm situation to ripen thoroughly. You may increase the CALYCANTHUS FLÓRIDA by layers, and the WHITE FLOWERING JASMINE by cuttings.

A Country Vicar.—As you disclaim all pretension on the part of your little PELARGONIUM being regarded as a prize flower, no one can object to so cheerful-looking a greenhouse companion, more especially if it proves a free bloomer: its brilliant colour and white throat make it attractive. We have seen varieties somewhat similar, but none so well formed and pretty. Your PANSIES are too small. No. 3 is pretty, on account of its delicate blue edging, but none of them possess any of the distinguishing marks of a good flower; they are deficient in form, size, and substance.

A. E. N.—Your PELARGONIUMS are well formed, but the colours are common, and we have too many in the same way superior in size and substance.

Daniel Judd.—Your flowers are numbered according to their merits. No. 1 is the best: the colour is good, and the rich spot in the upper petals is well defined; there appears to be a little crumple in the upper petals, which disfigures the flower. No. 2 is peculiar in colour, but neither this nor No. 3 are sufficiently distinct from many others already out. 4 is decidedly inferior.

T. D. J.—Your plants are,—3, a Crotalária; 4, Phyteuma orbiculare; 6, Geránium striatum; 7, Sedum Forsterianum; 8, Sedum acre; 9, Sedum dasyphyllum.

Double Dorset's plant is Herminium pyrenaicum.

S. M.—Your plants are,—1, Abutilon striatum; 2, Leschenaúltia formosa; 3, Lotus Jacobœus; 4, Lobélia grácilis.

Theobald's Climbing plant is Periploca Græca.

D. W. S.—Your seedling is Cratægus torminalis.

J. A.—Your VERBENAS were quite withered when they arrived; it is, therefore, impossible to pass an opinion upon them.

A. S.—Acácia decurrens.

Omikron.—It is illegal to prefix the price of a book to a review, or we would gladly do so. Your letter will appear next week.

An Original Subscriber.—Plans for WARD'S CASES will be found at pp. 221 and 756. We fear Mr. Ward would be overwhelmed if he were to allow everybody to see his cases. There would be no harm in writing to ask him.

L. L.—It is impossible to extirpate your WEEDS without incessant hoeing and cleaning; if, however, you never let them seed, perish they must in time. You cannot use any agent that will kill weeds which will not also kill other plants. We do *not* advise you to destroy the plants in your pond; they no doubt keep it sweet; you may keep them sufficiently under by frequent cutting.

J. A.—We should throw the SEA-WEED and PEAT together in heaps to putrify, adding fish, if possible, to accelerate and increase the fermentation. If the poor fishermen were to bring home unsaleable fish, and employ them thus, they would soon have plenty of excellent manure. It would be improved by adding the ashes of burnt sea-weed. The "Microscopical Journal" may be had through all booksellers.

H. S. S.—Your plant of ERICA WESTPHALÍNGIA, which has just ceased to flower, and which is again putting out flower-buds, will be strengthened and rendered bushy by pinching-off the buds. The pond for the Agapanthus umbellatus may be 1½ft. or 2ft. deep, according to the depth of the pot in which it is grown; a considerable portion of the leaves should be allowed to appear above the water. Ipomœa Learii will thrive better in a hothouse than in a greenhouse.

Charles.—Your plants are,—1, Carex teretiúscula; 2, Carex stricta; 3, Carex ovalis; 4, Teesdàlia nudicaulis; 6, Arabis hirsuta; 8, Alopecurus pratensis.

φιλοσπεζυα.—Your seeds are,—1, Abrus precatórius; 3, Guilandina Bonduc; 2, another species of Guilandina.

W. F. G. F.—The only difficulty we have found with CYRTOPODIUMS is in making them form flower-stems; when formed, they generally perfect the flowers, if the plant is in a healthy state. We recommend you to pot it in rich loamy soil at the next shifting. Without knowing something more of your general treatment, it is impossible for us to say what is the reason of the flowers falling off. Are you sure your plant is a Cyrtopodium at all? There is no such plant as Cyrtopodium venustum.

Limerick.—Our statement about the new sweeping machine was taken from common report. We are not ourselves acquainted with it.

W. C. A.—We are not sure that SULPHATE OF SODA will improve the quality of the mud of ditches. Such a substance should be of itself rich in alkalies. Better try the experiment gently, and report the result.

R. Kilgour.—We have not received the Ranunculuses.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

IN France, the dissolution of the Chambers and the approaching elections exclusively occupy attention. The session was closed on Saturday by Royal ordonnance; the elections are fixed for the 9th July, and the first meeting of the new Chambers will take place on the 3d August. As might have been expected from the present position of parties in France, the result of a general election is regarded with great interest; and although powerful efforts are already making by the Opposition, it is believed that the Government will succeed in obtaining a decided Conservative majority.—In Spain, the Ministerial crisis still continues, and all attempts to form a new administration have hitherto been unsuccessful. Gen. Rodil, who has undertaken the task, has at present found only two colleagues, and considerable anxiety begins to be felt for the result. The Regent is said to have determined to dissolve the Cortes, as it is thought that no Ministry can be found strong enough to carry on the affairs of the country, unless it be composed of members of the Opposition, most of whom decline office. In the meantime, there are daily indications of events threatening the peace of the kingdom; the Republican party gains ground, and serious apprehensions are entertained of another revolution. The Constitution of 1812 has been proclaimed at Burgos, and disturbances have again occurred at Barcelona. The Regent has acted with his usual vigour in repressing these outbreaks by the power of the military, but the general condition of the country is such as to excite alarm for its continued tranquillity.—From Portugal we learn that the commercial treaty has been definitively concluded, and that although some new difficulty has occurred in regard to the Slave trade treaty, it is not likely to impede the ratification of the measure. The elections took place on the 5th, and passed off quietly, giving a considerable majority in favour of the Government.—In Switzerland, the long pending question of the new Constitution of the canton of Geneva has been settled by its adoption in the Electoral colleges by a large majority.—Advices from Turkey mention that no advance has been made in the settlement of the Syrian and Greek questions; the Porte is said to have resolved on maintaining the present state of things in Syria, and to have refused the recall of the Pacha of the Lebanon.—From the United States we learn that Lord Ashburton's mission is advancing favourably; the Boundary dispute is likely to be speedily arranged, and commissioners have been appointed by the States of Maine and Massachusetts to confer with the Federal Government in regard to the definitive settlement of the question. The intentions of the Government have assumed a more friendly aspect; a general reduction of the armaments has taken place, and the improved credit of the financial department also indicates an increasing confidence in the maintenance of peace.—From the West Indies we have intelligence of a calamitous earthquake, which has desolated St. Domingo. It was severely felt in all parts of the island, but chiefly in the town of Cape Haytien, which was totally destroyed; and at least 10,000 persons are said to have perished. The shock appears to have been felt in one uniform line throughout a great portion of South America; but it is believed that our West Indian possessions have escaped without injury.

At home, Parliament continues to excite general interest by the importance of the measures still under discussion. In the Lords, the proceedings have been chiefly connected with the discussion on the third reading of the Income Tax Bill; an amendment, affirming the inexpediency of the measure, and the greater comparative advantages of reducing the duty on corn, timber, and sugar, was moved last night by the Marquis of Lansdowne, and negatived by a large majority. In the Commons, the debates have principally been confined to the Tariff; the different clauses have given rise to lengthened discussion, and all the proposed amendments have been negatived. Ministers, however, have modified their original intention respecting the export of coals, by reducing the duty from 4*s.* to 2*s.* a ton. The bill has passed through committee, and been read a third time; and Sir Robert Peel has announced, that as a general rule, the new duties will come into operation from the passing of the Act.—The trial of John Francis for the late attempt against her Majesty's life took place yesterday at the Central Criminal Court; he was found guilty of high treason, and sentenced to death with the forms prescribed by law in the case of traitors.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal continue well. On Saturday the Queen reviewed the Royal Horse Guards and the 15th Reg. of Foot in the Great Park, Windsor. On Monday Her Majesty received an address from the Eton scholars on the late treasonable attempt on Her Majesty's life. In the afternoon of the same day the Queen left Windsor Castle for Buckingham Palace, proceeding to town, for the first time, by railway; a special train and carriage having been prepared for the occasion by the Great Western Railway Company. On her arrival in town, the Queen held a Court and Privy Council, at which Her Majesty made a declaration signifying her approbation of the marriage of Prince George of Cumberland with the Princess Alexandrina Mary, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg. On Tuesday the Queen honoured the Italian Opera with her presence. On Wednesday Her Majesty received addresses at Buckingham Palace from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and from the Corporation of the City of London. In the evening of the same day the Queen and Prince Albert honoured the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland with their company at dinner, at Stafford House. On Thursday Her Majesty held a drawing-room at St. James's Palace, which was numerously attended. The Honourable Misses Paget and Liddell have been succeeded by the Hon. Misses Hamilton and Stanley as Maids of Honour. The Queen has appointed the Hon. Clementina Hamilton to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of the Hon. Sarah Mary Cavendish. It is rumoured among the fashionable circles, that Her Majesty and Prince Albert intend to honour the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos with a visit at his mansion at Stowe in August next.

The Queen Dowager.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, who is now entirely recovered from her late illness, left Marlborough House on Wednesday, by a special train on the South-Western Railway for Southampton, where Her Majesty embarked for Ryde. Her Majesty's visit to the Isle of Wight is understood to be for the purpose of selecting a temporary residence in that island. The Queen Dowager is expected to return to town this day, when Her Majesty will go to Bushy for a fortnight or three weeks. It is said that Her Majesty will reside about three months at the Isle of Wight, and pass the winter in the metropolis.

Church Preferment.—The Rev. Geo. Tomlinson, Minister of St. Matthew's Chapel, Spring Gardens, and Secretary of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, lately nominated to the Bishopric of Gibraltar, has been accepted by her Majesty on the recommendation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and appointed to the new See.

Official Appointments.—The Queen has appointed Major-Gen. Sir W. M. Gomm, K.C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Mauritius and its dependencies.

Parliamentary Movements.—Mr. Harris, the Liberal Candidate, has been elected for the borough of Newcastle-under-Lyne; the numbers at the close of the poll being:—for Mr. Harris, 499; for Mr. Colquhoun, 477.—Mr. Corbally has been elected, without opposition, for the county of Meath.—The Athlone Election Committee have decided that Mr. G. P. Beresford was not duly elected for that borough, and that Mr. Farrell was duly elected, and ought to have been returned.—The Brighton election petition has been abandoned.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—*The Chambers.*—The dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, and the approaching elections occupy public attention to the exclusion of almost every other subject. The session closed on Saturday. In the Chamber of Deputies there were about 80 members present, several of the Ministers being on the Ministerial benches. M. Duchatel, Minister of Public Works, read the Royal ordonnance closing the session of 1842. The same ceremony took place in the Peers. On Monday the "Moniteur" published the Royal ordonnance pronouncing the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, and convoking the Electoral Colleges for the 9th July. The two Electoral Colleges of Corsica are not to meet until the 12th of the same month. By a subsequent article the two Chambers are convoked for the 3d Aug. It is, however, stated by the "Débats," that the first session will be of short duration; and that the verification of the claims of deputies to sit, the nomination of president, secretaries, and questors, will be its only business. Every exertion is making by the friends and advocates of the different political parties, and by the different journals by which they are supported, to secure a majority in the elections; but though the papers anticipate the result differently, according to their several political views, it appears to be the general impression that the present Government will obtain a considerable majority in its favour. It is computed that the entire number of electors who may be expected to go to the poll will not exceed 150,000.

Trade with England.—The "Journal des Débats," referring to the subject of the increased duty, proposed to be laid by the Government on the import of English linens and threads, to which we have before alluded, argues strongly in favour of such a measure, and contends "that England, levying a tax of 400 per cent. on French wines, and of 700 on brandies, would with a bad grace complain of France raising the duties on foreign linens and threads to 15 or 20 per cent. as a protection for a manufacture just springing into existence. A protecting duty of 20 per cent., under such circumstances, ought to be regarded as a proof of our moderation, for which the English manufacturers should thank our Government. 20 per cent. is the minimum of the English tariff. England keeps up duties of from 20 to 30 per cent. to protect her cotton and woollen manufactures, in which she has no rival, and she is astonished at our endeavouring to shelter our first attempts at weaving linen by machinery by a duty of 20 per cent! Were this pretension put forth seriously—and we are confident this cannot be the case—it would deserve to be treated with severity. But whether it be serious or not, we repeat, that the determination of Ministers to increase the import duty is irrevocable."

The Press.—It has been officially announced that the King has exercised his prerogative in the case of M. Levy, printer of the "Charivari," who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for having printed a libel in that journal, and M. Proux, the printer of "La Mode," condemned to three months' imprisonment for a similar offence, by reducing the period of their imprisonment to two months and one month respectively. M. Levy was set at liberty on Saturday.

Boulogne.—Another trial, which has created some interest, has just taken place before the Civil Tribunal in this town, in connection with the French Post-office and the London Press. The suit originated in the stoppage by the Boulogne Post-office, of an important letter connected with the Indian mail, and which should have been forwarded immediately to the London morning papers. The action was brought by the agent of the papers referred to, against the Post-office director in this town, by whom the letter in question was kept back 24 hours, and the damages were laid at 10,000 francs. The defence set up by the Post-office authorities was, that by virtue of some old law of the Republic, the office was not responsible for any letters that might be lost if not registered at the time of posting. The report of the proceedings extends to great length, but ultimately the court decided that the Post-office was responsible for letters though not registered, but considering that the agent could show no just claim for damages on the ground of injury received, they declared his demand ill-founded and not receivable in his facts and conclusions, and condemned him in the costs.

Algeria.—Accounts have been received from Algiers of the 7th inst. They contain a long despatch from Gen. Bedeau, who commands at Tlemcen, in the west of Algeria. It begins with an account of the reduction of some tribes, and then states, that the Emperor of Morocco had given positive orders that no assistance should be rendered to Abd-el-Kader, and was desirous of giving the French no cause of complaint. Gen. Bedeau adds, that if the Emperor is sincere in this, the rest of the tribes of the West will submit before the end of June. Private letters, however, received from Algiers in Toulon, state that there was a rumour of an insurrection in the province of Constantine, and that Abd-el-Kader had re-appeared in the province of Algiers at the head of 200 horsemen, having left the rest of his troops on the frontiers of Morocco, under the orders of El Barkani and Sidi Embdarach. The Emir, it is said, was going to join Ben Salem and the Marabout Ben-Sadoud, with the intention of attacking the French in the east of the regency. A telegraphic despatch subsequently received by Government and published in the "Moniteur" of Tuesday makes no mention of this rising in Constantina against the French troops. Its date is from Algiers the 10th inst., and states that the Governor-General arrived at Blidah in the afternoon of the 9th; that the Oran division and 2,000 Arab horse, allies of the French, who marched with the Governor-General, were expected to arrive at Blidah on the 10th inst., as well as the column of Gen. Changarnier; that submissions were multiplying in the environs of Blidah, and that the great tribe of Mouzaia was among those who had already submitted.

SPAIN.—Our accounts from Madrid are of the 11th inst. Gen. Rodil arrived in the capital on the 5th, and immediately had an interview with the Regent. It appears, that on his arrival it had been contemplated to form an exclusively military Cabinet. It was stated that Gens. Rodil, Serrano, Ayerbe, Capaz, and Linage, were to hold offices in the new Administration, the plan of which, however, seems to have been soon abandoned, as incompatible with the exigencies of the Parliamentary party. Although nothing was decided on the 6th, the following combination was considered as most probable:—Gen. Rodil, Minister of War and President of the Council; M. Almadovar, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Laborda, Minister of the Interior; M. Ayllon, editor of the "Eco del Comercio," Minister of Finance; Gen. Capaz, Vice President of the Council, Minister of Marine. Landero, was mentioned for the Judiciary Department. The general opinion, however, appeared to be that the members of the Government would ultimately be chosen out of the ranks of the Coalition, and that whatever ministry came in would merely bring forward supplies and close the session immediately afterwards. M. Valle was believed to have no objection to retain the department of Finance. The "Gazette" publishes another circular against the Republicans, signed by the late Minister of the Interior, but which is supposed to have been drawn up by the Regent himself. This document is couched in terms still more energetic than the former, but it was feared that it would not prevent the expected proclamation of the Constitution of 1812. A banquet was given to the retired Ministers by their Parliamentary friends on the 5th inst. The number of guests was about 70; the Ministers present were Messrs. Gonzales, Infante, San Miguel, Alonzo, and Camba. M. Surra y Rull, late Minister of Finance, who had likewise been invited, was indisposed and could not attend. Great cordiality, it is said, prevailed during the dinner, which was concluded by toasts to the Queen, the Constitution, the Regent, the Ministers, the Presidents of the two Houses of Congress, to the memory of Riego and Mina, to liberty, and to the union of all Spaniards. M. Gonzales declared on this occasion that he and his colleagues would support their successors in office, provided they did not depart from the constitutional path.—An attempt has been made at Burgos to proclaim the Constitution of 1812. Gen. Hoyos has been sent from Madrid with troops to put down this attempt. The papers state that Senor Lopez, one of the most distinguished members of the Opposition, had met with a severe accident, fracturing his arm in two places by a fall from his horse. Gen. Ayerbe had arrived at Tolosa to assume the command of the army of the north, which Gen. Rodil had confided to him on leaving for the capital. Letters from Barcelona of the 7th inst. announce that some disturbances had taken place in that city, in consequence of the determination evinced by the operatives not only to resist by force the importation of foreign manufactured goods, but to tear off the dresses of those persons whom they suspect of wearing articles not of Catalonian manufacture. It appears that a party of workmen, having forcibly stripped some individuals who had continental clothes on, made a bonfire of the spoil. The authorities succeeded in restoring order, but an impression appears to prevail among the foreign mercantile community resident in the city, that neither life nor property is safe during the present excited state of the population. Accounts from Badajoz mention the appearance in that neighbourhood of sixty armed men, who had crossed the frontier from Portugal, but it is not stated whether they were Carlists, Christinos, or brigands. The "Times" of Thursday, referring to the letter reported to have been written by Maria Christina, ex-queen of Spain, to Don Carlos, given in our last, observes, that the non-appearance in the French papers of any observation on it may be regarded as establishing its authenticity. It adds, that of the answer to that letter on the part of Don Carlos no copy has been obtained, but that the general tenour of it may be collected from the contents of a second letter, written on the same subject, by the ex-Queen of Spain to Don Carlos, and which it gives at length. Our space will not admit of our giving it entire; but the substance of it is, that Maria Christina expresses her acquiescence in Don Carlos's proposal for a marriage between her daughter, the Queen of Spain, and the Prince of Asturias; adding—"However this consent on my part may run counter with the views of a powerful throne, which have been long entertained, it is my duty, for the prosperity of my well-beloved subjects, and urged on by circumstances, to unite with your desires." She then proceeds to say that she would desire that this alliance be not concluded until a year after the defeat of him who has usurped all her powers—powers which are to be restored to her immediately after the establishment of peace. She states that it does not enter into her views to deprive Spain of a constitution, although, at the same time, she must admit that that which is now in force necessitates certain modifications and ameliorations. After expressing a hope that his Highness will coincide with her views and proposals, the letter concludes with the following words:—"I therefore desire that, without further hesitation, you should commence, with the enterprise projected between us, the regeneration of a country equally dear to both.—Your affectionate, M. C."

PORTUGAL.—We have advices from Lisbon by the usual weekly steamer, to the 6th inst., but neither the commercial nor the slave trade treaty have arrived. The former, however, had been definitively concluded, and was, at the time the packet left, in the hands of the copyist. A fresh difficulty had been started with reference to the slave trade treaty, but it does not appear to be of such a nature as to cause much trouble, and both treaties were expected to be forwarded, duly signed, by the next packet. The elections had taken place throughout the kingdom on the 5th inst., and the result, so far as they were known, gave a large majority in favour of Government. Disturbances had been apprehended in some quarters, but the elections everywhere had passed off quietly. Some changes were on the point of taking place at Lisbon. The British man-of-war Indus was to leave in the course of the week for the Mediterranean, the Alban war steamer having arrived early in the week with orders to that effect. The Lynx, 3-gun brig, was to remain in the Tagus, and a line-of-battle ship was expected out from England to complete the British force. It was believed that the Peninsula Company intend to remove the Tagus and The Lady Mary Wood from the Lisbon station. The Ambassadors of France and Spain had both been recalled, the former in disgrace, having been petitioned against by the French residents in the capital, and the latter to fill the post of Foreign Secretary in the new Government at Madrid. The change in the Spanish Government was not expected to affect in any degree the stability of the existing order of things in Portugal.

GERMANY.—Accounts from Berlin, dated the 4th inst., state that the King of Prussia on that day held a chapter of the Order of Merit for the Arts and Sciences at Potsdam; Baron Humboldt officiating as chancellor of the order. The same accounts inform us that the King has ordered the tragedies of Shakspeare to be represented at the Royal theatre, with the scenery of Queen Elizabeth's time. M. Von Rochow, Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to all the chief presidents of the provinces of the kingdom, in which he states that it has hitherto been supposed that copper-plate, lithographic, or other prints, intended for sale, were liable to the censorship; but that, on mature consideration, he is convinced that there is no legal authority for subjecting prints to the censorship. The law refers only to printed books, pamphlets, &c. The censorship, he says, being an exception to general rules, must be understood in the strictest sense, and be rigorously confined within the limits assigned to it by positive laws. Engravings, therefore, are no longer to be submitted to the censorship. If there is any inscription on the print, it is of course to be submitted to the censor previous to publication. The police is to confine itself to hindering the sale of immoral and offensive prints. The rescript on the censorship of prints, of Jan. 21, 1823, is therefore revoked.—The papers inform us that Berlin is about to be enriched with a collection of 815 Indian manuscripts, almost all in the Sanscrit, and containing the whole of the Vedas, which Chev. Bunsen, the privy counciller of the embassy at London, has purchased from the heirs of the late Sir R. Chambers. It is added that the Vedas are in no library, either at London or Paris, and the Bodleian collection at Oxford has obtained this work only within a few weeks, by Professor Wilson's agreeing to cede his valuable collection. The copy of the Vedas purchased for Berlin alone cost 1,000*l.* in India, and comprises 120 numbers. It is said that the whole collection cost Chev. Bunsen 1,250*l.*—The "Frankfort Journal" announces the occurrence of a serious accident at Coburg. It seems that the riding-school of that town had been converted into a temporary theatre; and during the performance the edifice fell in with a loud crash, just at the rising of the curtain. Thirty lives were lost, and many persons wounded.

HAMBURG.—Accounts from this city inform us that active progress is making in the removal of the ruins caused by the late conflagration, and in the reconstruction of the city. The relief committee has published the last report of its proceedings to the end of the month in which it was formed. It had received up to the end of May, 90,224 marks currency (about 16 marks to 1*l.* sterling), 197,027 marks banco (13 2-5th to 1*l.* sterling), and 1,000*l.* sterling. The general relief committee appointed by the Senate has likewise begun the publication of the sums received. It commences with the gifts of several kings and sovereign princes, and then gives those received from different places, in alphabetical order, beginning with Auclam, and ending (as far as is at present published) with Konigsburg. The sum total is not yet given, nor is the list complete, many contributions having been received since it went to press. A special committee has been formed to promote the rebuilding of St. Peter's church.

BELGIUM.—Accounts from Brussels inform us that the time for the opening of the stations of the railway to the frontier of France is finally determined, and that on the 17th July, the anniversary of the arrival of the king in Belgium, the section from Mons to Quiverain will be opened; and on the 21st of the same month (the date of the King's entrance into Brussels), the section from Courtray to Monseron will be open to the public. It is also announced that the section from St. Sauloe (Valenciennes) to Quiverain will be opened on the 8th Aug., the anniversary of the inauguration of the King of the French.

HOLLAND.—The Luxembourg papers give a long account of the entry of His Majesty the Grand Duke into the city of Luxembourg, on the 7th inst. His Majesty, who was received with enthusiasm by the inhabitants, entered the city on horseback, accompanied by the Prince of Orange. On the same day his Majesty opened the session of the Estates of the Grand Duchy with a speech in the French language. His Majesty having declared the sessions opened, the members took the oath of allegiance, which was read to them in both languages, that each might choose which they pleased. All having taken the oath, his Majesty and the Prince withdrew, amidst renewed acclamations.

SWITZERLAND.—Accounts received from Geneva, dated the 10th inst., announce that the new constitution has been adopted by the Electoral Colleges by a majority of 1841 against 530. The constitution of 1814 had only 2,441 votes, out of 40,000 inhabitants, whilst that of the constitution of 1842 had nearly double the number, out of 59,800 inhabitants. The journals announce the arrival at Berne of Count Morier, the French Ambassador. They however deny that the French Government has declared itself positively on the question of the convents, as had been stated, and seem to expect that M. Morier will act as a mediator in this affair between the Canton of Argau and Austria, the latter of which has expressed itself in decided terms against the course adopted by the Government of the Canton.

RUSSIA.—Private letters from St. Petersburgh state, that the Government had entered into a negotiation with the house of Steiglitz to obtain the funds necessary for the construction of the railroad from St. Petersburgh to Moscow. The sum required is 50,000,000 rubles, to be advanced at the rate of 10,000,000 each year. The Treasury had proposed to guarantee an interest of five per cent. to the lenders.

ITALY.—It is now announced that Mr. Brunel, who, as stated in a former Number, has recently visited this country, with the view of constructing a line of railway between Genoa, Milan, and Turin, proposes to apply the atmospheric principle to a portion of the line where a mountain steep is to be passed. Water-power, of which there is an abundant supply, will, it is understood, be employed in working the air-pumps. The length of the line from Genoa, including an extension to the Lago Maggiore, will be about 150 miles. The railway from Milan to Venice is rapidly advancing.—Accounts from Pisa state that some students of the University in that city have been arrested on suspicion of being engaged in a conspiracy against the Government, and of having pledged themselves to hostile proceedings against all their professors of Conservative principles.

MALTA.—Accounts from this island of the 5th inst. state that the squadron under Sir W. Owen had returned from its cruise to Sicily on the 4th inst. The Savage left for Tunis on the 3d. It was not known whether any necessity would exist to send a squadron to Tripoli, as Ashker Pasha had been recalled by the Porte, on the demand of Sir S. Canning. Advices had been received from Athens to the 21st ult., but they contain no political news. Some interest had been excited in Malta on the subject of a supposed insult offered to the French Admiral Lasusse on his arrival at the Piræus, by Capt. Chambers, of H.M.S. Monarch, who did not salute the Admiral's flag. It appears that the orders from the Admiralty are to salute foreign admirals when meeting them at sea, and Capt. Chambers, differing in opinion from other captains who have been on this station, considered that as he was at anchor in a foreign harbour when the French Admiral's flag came in sight, he ought not to salute him. It is asserted that Admiral Lasusse has given orders to all French vessels on the station not to salute any English admirals. The Vernon sailed for Corfu on the 14th inst. The Beacon and Magpie surveying vessels were at the Piræus; and no change had taken place in the French squadron.

TURKEY.—By the arrival of the Levant mail we have intelligence from Constantinople to the 27th ult. The Syrian and Greek questions appear to have made no advance towards a settlement. The representatives of England, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, on the 27th ult., held a conference with Sarim Effendi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the subject, it was supposed, of Syria. It is stated that the Porte is determined to maintain the present state of things, and that this determination has been confirmed by a petition to the Porte, signed by the principal Maronite Sheiks, expressing their satisfaction with the Turkish local government, and objecting to the restoration of the Emir Beschir's family. It appears, however, that a counter petition, signed by 40 inferior Maronite delegates, had also been prepared; but that the Seraskier, having discovered that foreign agents were accessary to this proceeding, arrested the bearer, and suppressed the petition. These agents, it is added, in their reports to their legations, denounce the original petition as the result of intrigue and compulsion. The Porte has yielded to the application of Sir S. Canning, and deposed the Pacha of Tripoli, as stated in our Malta intelligence; Mehemed Pacha, late Governor of Angora, has been appointed in his place. Private letters mention the dismissal of Hadschi Saib Pacha, the Governor of the Dardanelles. The Porte has addressed a communication to the Danish Minister, refusing the firman to allow a frigate of his nation, having on board Prince Frederick of Hesse Cassell, nephew of the King of Denmark, to enter the Dardanelles, on account of the convention of the 13th July, signed by the Five Powers, confirming the right of the Sultan to shut the Dardanelles and Bosphorus to all vessels of war. An order had also been addressed by the Porte to the Greek Patriarch, prescribing certain regulations for the printing of religious and other works of the Christians in Turkey.—The intelligence from Persia, received in Constantinople, was stated to be favourable to British interests. The Shah was observing strict neutrality; and a report that he had been sending troops to Herat, to encourage the Affghans in their insurrection, proves to be without foundation.

EGYPT.—The intelligence from Alexandria brought by the Levant Mail possesses no interest for a foreign reader, our advices, which are to the 26th ult., being only one day later than those reported in our last number, which were brought by the overland mail.

UNITED STATES.—By the arrival at Liverpool on Monday of the royal mail steamer Acadia, we have received New York Papers to the 2d inst. With respect to the progress of Lord Ashburton's negotiations, they do not supply any precise information; but it appears still to be the general opinion that everything is proceeding favourably. It was thought that the boundary dispute was in a fair train to be speedily settled. The Governor and Council of Massachusetts had appointed the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, and Messrs. Mills and Allen, to be commissioners on the part of the state, with full powers to assent to such an arrangement of the North-eastern boundary as may be negotiated by the General Government, provided the conditions are, in their opinion, consistent with the rights and interests of the state. The Legislature of Maine had appointed the Hon. E. Kent, Messrs. Preble, Cavanagh, and Otis, to be commissioners, with similar authority on the part of that state. As a proof of the peaceable intentions of the Government it is stated that the orders which had been given for launching four frigates from four different navy-yards have been countermanded, and that further orders had been issued to discharge numerous workmen, and to suspend public works in the yards. It is also said that the army and navy are greatly reducing; and it is thought that this would not be the case if the Government anticipated any prospect of a war with England. Another fact regarded as favourable to the continuance of peace is the return to specie payments by several Southern and Western banks, as also the loan of three millions and a half to Government by Messrs. Ward and Co. The resumption of specie payments by the New Orleans banks appears to have been the cause of disturbances in that city, which at one time assumed a rather serious appearance. It seems that, owing to the New Orleans ship-brokers refusing to take "municipality notes" at any discount, a mob collected in that city, and destroyed several brokers' offices, appropriating about 20,000 dollars in the confusion. The riot, however, was promptly suppressed, without bloodshed, by the citizens and military, and the ringleaders taken into custody. The papers inform us that although the governor of Vera Cruz had offered Fanny Elsler an escort of a hundred men from that port to the capital of Montezuma, she had declined the offer and had returned to New York, in order to proceed to Europe. More than 6,000 immigrants landed in New York within the week before the steamer left; the Governor of Rhode Island had sent requisitions to the governors of several other states, requiring them to apprehend and give up to the authorities of Rhode Island, T. W. Dorr, the insurgent governor, elected by the revolutionary party, to take his trial for offences which had nearly produced much bloodshed.—The steam-ship, British Queen, had grounded on the rocks of Corlaer's Hook, while entering the port of New York. A steamer was sent to her assistance, and she was got off, but not without difficulty and after sustaining considerable damage, the amount of which was not fully known.—Mr. Petrich, the sculptor, was attacked in his own house at Washington, on the 30th ult., by two men disguised; who forced their way into his studio, and after inflicting several dangerous wounds on him with knives, made their escape. Mr. Petrich was still alive, but no hopes were entertained of his recovery. The authors of the attack, as well as the cause which led to it, are unknown.—Letters have also reached New York from Mexico, stating that Mr. Egerton, an English artist, and a female with whom he had eloped, were recently murdered in the city of Mexico, under circumstances of much mystery. From facts which have come to light, there appears no doubt that the act was prompted by revenge of the most determined character.

ST. DOMINGO.—The New York papers brought by the Acadia, are filled with accounts received from Port-au-Prince, in St. Domingo, of a terrific earthquake, which occurred in that island on the 7th of May, attended with great loss of life. The principal fact of which we yet have any account, is the entire destruction of the town of Cape Haytien, and the loss of at least 10,000 persons. The following details of this serious calamity are furnished by the papers. The approach of the earthquake was indicated in Port-au-Prince by great heat, and heavy clouds that covered the neighbouring hills, and followed the direction of the south-west to the north-east. The sailors on board the vessels at anchor, state that they experienced the shock before they saw the houses agitated, from which it is concluded that the shock came from the west. There were two shocks at Port-au-Prince distinctly felt, the first not so long as the second; the latter continuing about three minutes. Every person hastened to get out of the houses, and the streets were filled with the affrighted population. It is said that there is hardly a house or a wall in Port-au-Prince that has not suffered, and some have become almost uninhabitable. The front of the Senate House, where the arms of the Republic are sculptured, was detached and broken, but the interior was uninjured. On several successive days there were other severe shocks felt; but the mischief done by them was not so great, although the alarm created amongst the inhabitants is represented to have been extreme. A letter from St. Marc states that the earthquake was felt there with great violence. Many houses were seriously damaged, and some destroyed, but no loss of life is mentioned. At Gonaives the shocks were more serious, the greater part of the houses being overthrown. A fire broke out at the same time, and there was no water in the town. All the houses that were not burnt suffered from the earthquake; and the Church, Prison, Palais National, Treasury, and Arsenal were all destroyed. The number of persons killed at these places, had not been fully ascertained. Intelligence had been received by the Government at Port-au-Prince from the Governor of Limbe, a place near the Cape, stating that after the shock he sent to that city for news. His aide-de-camp found the city destroyed, and the ruins covered by the sea, with the exception of a small portion, where were assembled the surviving inhabitants and authorities, most of the latter seriously wounded. The population consisted of 15,000 persons, of whom 10,000 are supposed to have been destroyed by the earthquake. In addition to this disastrous intelligence a courier arrived at Port-au-Prince a few hours previous to the departure of the packet which brought the news to New York, who stated that a fire broke out at Cape Haytien after the earthquake, which destroyed the powder magazine, and with it the remnant of the inhabitants who had escaped the earthquake. The towns of St. Nicholas and Port Paix are also said to be destroyed. Other parts of the island had not been heard from when these advices left; but it is feared that all the towns in the north are a mass of ruins. Besides the places above noticed, to which the earthquake extended, accounts by the southern mail received at New York, state, that on the same day that Cape Haytien was destroyed, a severe shock was felt at St. Martinsville and other towns in Louisiana. At Catahoula, Louisiana, a lake and river rose six feet in a few minutes, and did much damage, drowning several persons in the country, and subsiding again as suddenly as they rose. At Opelousas and Attakapas the shock was also severe. As far as accounts have been received, the earthquake appears to have extended from west longitude 56°, in the northern part of the tropics, to west longitude 91°. It passed Cuba, and to the west of that island, and seems to have gone northward through the Gulf of Mexico, and to have entered the United States in Louisiana. The most northern limit of its influence, so far as our advices yet extend, was in lat. 36°. Although the length of the course the earthquake seems to have taken, is so great, yet in breadth the region affected by the shocks appears to have been comparatively narrow; and therefore hopes are entertained that most of the British West India islands have escaped. Further accounts, however, are looked for with interest; and it is feared that they will bring intelligence of still more serious loss of life and property than is at present known.

India.—The "Morning Post" of Thursday contains the following paragraph relative to the fate of the garrison of Ghuznee:—"We have been permitted to transcribe the following melancholy passage from a private letter, addressed to one of his friends in England by an officer of the 3d Native Infantry:—'Ahmedabad, April 22, 1842.—Intelligence has just arrived that these poor fellows have been destroyed to a man. There were about 25 officers and 700 men, sick included. The sepoys could not hold their muskets, and the Ghazis referred to in the P.S., perceiving this, closed upon and destroyed them.'"

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—Several bills were brought up from the House of Commons, and read a first time. Lord Wharncliffe, in answer to some observations by Lord Beaumont and the Duke of Cleveland, stated that Government were about to adopt some measure to facilitate the exchange of light sovereigns for those of full weight. Much imposition, he said, had been practised upon the more ignorant holders of light coin, but from the average of that which had been received at the Bank, the actual deficiency in weight appeared to amount to not more than from one and a half to two per cent. Lord Campbell then, pursuant to notice, brought on his motion for certain papers relating to a trial before the Lord Justice Clerk at the last Stirling Assizes, in which the evidence of the prosecutor was, at the recommendation of the Judge, withdrawn as being unworthy of credit, on the ground that the man was an atheist. The noble Lord entered at length into the subject of the evidence, and after citing a number of authorities to prove that the course which had been taken was contrary to the law both of England and Scotland, concluded by expressing his intention, if there were any ambiguity, of bringing in a bill to remove it.

The Lord Chancellor defended the course which had been adopted by the Judges who had presided at the trial, and after a prolonged discussion, in which Lords Denman, Brougham, and several other law Lords took part, the motion was withdrawn.

Tuesday.—After the presentation of petitions, the Duke of Wellington moved the order of the day for going into committee on the Property-tax Bill. Viscount Duncannon laid on the table the resolution intended to be moved as an amendment to the bill by the Marquis of Lansdowne, which was as follows: "That while the House is unwilling to obstruct the progress of measures calculated to supply the present deficiency of the public income, and make it fully adequate to meet the public charges, it cannot refrain from recording its opinion that a judicious alteration of the duties affecting corn, sugar, and timber would have greatly diminished the amount of additional taxation required by the exigencies of the State; and would, at the same time, from its effects in increasing the comforts of all classes, and lessening the privations of the great body of the people, together with such additions as might have been obtained from some other sources, have been preferable to a tax on income in the present circumstances of the country." The Bill then went through committee, was reported without amendments, and ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

The Marquis of Clanricarde asked some questions respecting the Tipperary special commission.—The Duke of Wellington objecting to such questions, without notice, declined answering them.—Lord Wharncliffe presented a petition from a person who complained of the law requiring individuals on trial to plead to their indictments. Lord Denman said that the plea of "Not Guilty," by a guilty person, was an addition of solemn falsehood to crime, and that the law requiring pleading to indictments was unnecessary. Similar sentiments were expressed by other law Lords.

Lord Brougham moved the second reading of the Witnesses' Indemnity Bill. He denied that it was the exclusive privilege of the other House to legislate for the prevention of bribery in the election of its members, contending that the offence was one which came as much as any other under the cognisance of their Lordships. By the bill which he had himself introduced, and to the compilation of which he had been urged by the general cry throughout the country at the enormities which had lately made elections a mockery, he had not given, as the present measure proposed, indemnity to witnesses, but only the power to a committee of indemnifying those who should appear to deserve such immunity. This bill had, however, been thrown aside by the other House, rather, as he believed, because it had originated with their Lordships than for any other reason. And although a large portion of it was, word for word, retained, a new measure had been substituted, and a most unnecessary delay in the contemplated inquiry incurred. He could not but suspect that some motive more potent and more personal than a regard for privilege had weighed with some of those who had adopted this course; but as the best mode of frustrating their designs, he would recommend that the bill, with all its defects, should be passed instantly, that no loophole of escape might be left. After contrasting his own with the present measure, and expressing his opinion that, shorn as the latter was of some of its most valuable provisions, the inquiries conducted under it might still be beneficial, he concluded by pressing the House to throw no obstacle in the way, but to render as much as possible of the remaining period of the session available for the inquiry.—Lord Wicklow had no objection to the bill, but thought it unnecessary to suspend the standing orders to proceed with it.—Lord Campbell defended the other House from the imputation of tardiness and want of zeal in the suppression of bribery, and charged Lord Brougham with a disposition to cast imputations upon an assembly of which he had been so many years a member.—Lord Brougham replied; and after a few words of explanation, the standing orders were suspended, and the bill went through committee, was reported, read a third time, and passed.

Thursday.—Lord Monteagle moved for a return of the number and amount of Exchequer Bills which had been bought on account of the Savings' Banks, and converted into stock; also the dates of such purchases, and the price of such Exchequer Bills, and the price of stock at the time. He said his object in making this motion was to remove some misapprehensions which had gone forth on the subject.—The motion was granted.—Several Bills were brought up from the House of Commons, and advanced a stage.—The Sugar Duties Bill was read a second time, and the committee fixed for this day.

The Earl of Radnor asked for certain returns relative to the importation of corn into this country; and took the opportunity to express his hostility to the present Corn Laws. He concluded by asking if Government meant to take any measures for the relief of the distress before the close of the session?—The Duke of Wellington replied that Government did not contemplate any other measures than those already under their consideration, which he thought were calculated to give great relief, not merely to the manufacturing interests, but to the whole community.—Lord Kinnaird moved for a copy of the report made by the gentlemen sent down to Paisley to investigate the state of distress in that place; but withdrew the motion on its having been objected to by the Duke of Wellington and Lord Wharncliffe, on the ground that the communication was strictly a confidential one.

The Earl of Aberdeen, in reply to questions by Lord Howden, said that the recent accounts from Syria were in some degree more favourable than those previously received: but that still there was much, not only in the condition of that country, but of every other Turkish province, which presented matter for regret and disapprobation. The question, however, was, how far we could interfere, with due respect for the independence of Turkey. In restoring Syria to the Turkish authority, we did not engage to govern it also; still, good faith required our interference on behalf of the inhabitants of Syria, which had taken place in concert with the other Powers of Europe. Their great duty was to see that more especially the Christian population of Syria were secured in certain privileges, hitherto possessed by them, and whose continuance had been promised under the auspices of the British Government. Part of the pledges, such as relief from the excessive burden of taxation, had been redeemed by the Turkish Government; and the British Government would still continue to use its influence on behalf of the inhabitants of Syria.

The Lord Chancellor brought in a Bill, which was read a first time, to regulate the practice of County Courts; and stated, in reply to Lord Campbell, that it was not a Local Courts Bill.

Friday.—The Sugar Duties Bill was read a third time, and passed. The Earl of Ripon, in a speech of considerable length, moved the third reading of the Income Tax Bill, and entered into an elaborate estimate of the probable produce of the tax. The Marquis of Lansdowne then moved, as an amendment, the resolutions of which notice was given on Tuesday. A long discussion ensued, and the House divided, negativing the resolutions by a majority of 60 to 52. The adjournment of the debate was then moved, and after two divisions, and a long desultory conversation on the inexpediency of taking the third reading at so late an hour, (3 A.M.), the debate was adjourned to Tuesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—The Lords' amendments to the following Bills were agreed to and the Bills passed:—The Yarmouth and Norwich Railway Bill, the Slug-road Bill, the Dundee and Arbroath Railway Bill, the Indemnity and Mutual Insurance Company Bill, and the Kingstown Mariners Church Bill.

In reply to Mr. Disraeli, Sir R. Peel said, that the recognition of the blockade of Mexico by the state of Texas did not necessarily imply a recognition of the latter as an independent state; but he should feel it his duty to uphold the good faith of the British Government by advising the ratification, within the specified period, of the treaty with Texas; and he said this without expressing any opinion as to the wisdom of that treaty, but simply on the ground that it had been concluded on the part of this country by persons duly authorised for the purpose who, so far as he had reason to believe, had not exceeded their instructions.

In answer to a question from Mr. Childers, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he would take that opportunity to dispel the delusion which seemed to exist among a great portion of the public as to the extreme depreciation of the gold coinage. The utmost depreciation did not exceed from 1¼ to 1½ per cent., so that a deduction of 3*d.* from the value of any light sovereign was the utmost that should be exacted.

Mr. O'Connell asked if there would be any objection to lay the coroners' inquisition on the table of the House, relating to the late serious transactions at Ennis, in Ireland?—Sir R. Peel said that the Irish Government had promptly sent down a barrister to investigate the whole matter; and, as the parties implicated by the coroner's inquest must take their trial, he hoped that nothing would be asked for which might tend to prejudice the proceedings.

The committee on the Tariff was then resumed.—Mr. Mitchell proposed to raise the duty on cables from 6*l.* to 8*l.* per ton, arguing that the Government rate of duty would not give sufficient protection to the interests concerned.—Mr. Gladstone opposed the amendment, which, after a short discussion, was negatived by a majority of 163 to 35.—Mr. G. Bankes proposed the continuance of the duty on stones for building purposes, chiefly with a view to the protection of the quarries in the Isle of Portland.—Mr. Christie supported the reduction proposed in the Tariff; and stated that the population was one among which the truck system was extensively prevalent.—After a few words from Lord Ashley, Mr. Gladstone contended that a continuance of the present duty, 20 per cent. on so rude an article was more than even the parties interested themselves asked for.—The amendment was then withdrawn.

On the article of foreign coffee, Lord Howick moved that the import duty, set down in the Tariff at 8*d.* per lb., should be reduced to 7*d.* He said that at 8*d.* per lb. the better kinds of coffee from foreign plantations would pay about 100 per cent., and the inferior kinds a much larger per centage; and these were duties upon an article entering largely into the consumption of the poor. This high impost could not be justified on the score of discouragement to the slave-trade, for the great foreign coffee country was that of Hayti, which is cultivated by free labour. The reduction he now sought being only 1*d.* per lb., could not be important to the revenue—nay, he believed would be fully made up by the increase of consumption, to say nothing of the advantage which would be produced in the discouragement of adulteration.—Mr. Gladstone urged the House to maintain the higher duties for the present, mainly on the ground that in some of the now pending treaties with foreign states, the remission of these duties might be made the considerations for important concessions to the trade of this country.—Mr. Hume supported Lord Howick's proposition, and regretted he did not go farther.—Sir R. Peel admitted that, amongst philosophers, it was doubtless sound philosophy that we should buy as cheap and sell as dear as we could. But as we were not dealing with philosophers, but with nations, whose protected interests were strong, we should not lightly throw away advantages which we possessed for appealing to their sense of common advantage, with a view to the extending of the market for our manufactures. For instance, the unwise proposition of the French Government to raise the duty on our linen yarns was creating a great sensation in the wine-growing districts of the south of France.—Mr. Hawes objected, that the effect of the per centage in the Tariff would be to let the rich have their coffee at a lower proportionate duty than the poor.—Dr. Bowring was persuaded, that in order to conciliate France, the best instrument we could use would be a diminution of the duty on her wines.—Mr. Baring said, he should have understood Sir R. Peel's argument about negotiation, if he had let coffee alone altogether; but Sir R. Peel had taken off 2*d.*, which he seemed to think quite harmless to his diplomacy, and yet entertained a great apprehension from one penny which Lord Howick desired to reduce.—After a few remarks from Mr. Villiers, the committee divided, rejecting Lord Howick's amendment by a majority of 81 to 48.

Viscount Sandon then moved, "That the stock of naturalised coffee in bond, as well as that on the way, which shall arrive on or before the 1st Aug. next, shall be reduced from 9*d.* to 7*d.*"—Mr. Gladstone could not admit the force of arguments based solely on individual claims. In all these changes, there must be individual cases of temporary hardship, which however could not stand in the way of general interest.—A long discussion ensued, in the course of which Sir R. Peel contended that no sufficient grounds had been made out for this claim. It would have been impossible to have carried the Tariff, had regard been paid to individual interests.—The amendment was finally negatived by a majority of 133 to 69.

Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Mangles pressed Sir R. Peel to consider the practicability of lowering the duty on tea; but Sir R. Peel resisted the suggestion, on the score of revenue.—On the article of books, Sir R. Peel, in answer to a question from Dr. Bowring, expressed his intention to reconsider the duty, with reference to its effect upon copyright.—On the item of tallow candles, Lord Worsley begged that the protection, instead of 10*s.* per cwt., might be 20*s.*; but Mr. Gladstone adhered to the lower sum, which was adopted by the committee.—On the proposal of a duty of 5*d.* per pound on corks squared for rounding, Mr. T. Duncombe moved that the duty be reduced from 5*d.* the pound to 1*s.* the ton. After some discussion the committee divided—for the amendment, 81; against it, 137; majority, 56.

On schedule 20 (spirits and wines), the last of those relating to imports, Sir R. Peel, in reply to Dr. Bowring, said that, with respect to any difficulties that existed as to arrangements with France upon the duties upon that article, none of them had originated on the part of the British Government, and that France was aware that this country was perfectly ready to renew negotiations upon the fair principles of commercial policy.—Dr. Bowring then proposed an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. on straw hats and platting, instead of the Government duty of 8*s.* 6*d.* per pound on straw hats, and 7*s.* 6*d.* on straw platting. This was negatived without a division.—After some further progress, the committee rose, Sir R. Peel expressing a hope that the Tariff would be entirely disposed of the following evening.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a bill for the composition of Assessed Taxes. The bill was then brought in, and read a first time.

Tuesday.—Gair's Naturalisation Bill and the Carlow Roads Bill were read a third time and passed. The following bills were read a second time and ordered to be committed:—Bourne's Naturalisation Bill, Lesbazielle's Naturalisation Bill, Ashton's Divorce Bill, and Toxteth Park Paving and Sewerage Bill.

Mr. Shaw then moved the issue of a new writ for Belfast.—Lord Sandon, with reference to the suspension of this writ on the 3rd inst., on account of an alleged compromise, read a letter from Mr. Tennent and Mr. Johnson, the late members, denying that they had been parties to any such arrangement.—Mr. O'Connell moved as an amendment, the appointment of a select committee to inquire into a corrupt compromise, the fact of which was not denied. He said he was provided with proof of the bribery and personation practised at the last Belfast election, the guilt of which, he considered, was shared by both parties. After a few remarks from Capt. Polhill, Sir H. W. Barron said he was enabled to state to the House the names of the parties who made the compromise, and the amount of money agreed to be paid. The person who acted on behalf of the Conservative candidates was Mr. John M'Neile, of Belfast; and the gentleman who acted for the petitioners was Mr. Campbell, of the same borough. The money agreed to be paid to prevent anything from going before the committee—to keep back the evidence, and prevent members of the committee from knowing anything of the kind was, 600*l.* paid down, and a further sum of 400*l.* agreed to be paid according to the arbitration of a gentleman resident in Belfast. That gentleman the parties agreed to fix on to determine whether the additional 400*l.* should be paid or not. He thought he need not give that gentleman's name, as he was not mixed up in the transaction, but if the House required it he was prepared to do so.—Sir R. Peel thought this case analogous to that of Penrhyn, where the sitting member had disclaimed all share in any compromise, but where, nevertheless, the writ had been suspended. The House ought to show that it was in earnest in its endeavours to suppress bribery. He admitted the necessity of an inquiry, and should vote for the suspension of the writ for a limited period. After a few observations from Sir C. Lemon, Sir R. Inglis, and Mr. Redington, Lord J. Russell said he did not agree in thinking that the suspension would be useless, except with a view to disfranchisement. Inquiry might lead to disclosures, which would prevent much corruption at the approaching election. Mr. Shaw replied, after which the House divided; when the numbers were, for the motion, 73; for the amendment, 170; majority against issuing the writ, 97.

The House then went into committee on the Tariff, when the first resolution relating to the duties on exports, and which merely states that there shall be charged upon goods, wares, and merchandise exported from the United Kingdom to foreign possessions, the duties to be afterwards agreed upon, was adopted.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then brought forward the Government proposition for imposing a duty of 2*s.* on the export of coals to foreign countries. The original intention of Government was to propose a duty of 4*s.*, from which they anticipated a revenue of 200,000*l.* But having, on consideration of the interests involved, altered their intention, the anticipated revenue would probably be reduced by 60,000*l.*, which, however, might be compensated by increased exportation.—Mr. Bell expressed his satisfaction at the reduction, and his hope that even this diminution of duty would be modified should it be found to act injuriously.—Lord Howick read various documents relating to the negotiations of the coal-owners with Government, which, he said, ended in their obtaining this compromise, as a condition of their foregoing their threatened opposition. Small as the amount of this diminished impost might appear, it would materially affect our export trade in coals, which was at present exposed to a competition that threatened our hold of the Mediterranean and continental markets. So far from making foreign nations tributary to us by this tax on coals, we should drive them to those supplies of cheap fuel which were within their reach; and for what were we going to incur all this risk? For a revenue of 140,000*l.*, from which must be subtracted the additional cost to be incurred in collecting it.

Mr. Hutt resisted the proposed tax on similar grounds to those urged by Lord Howick.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave some explanation as to the alleged compromise with the coal-owners, which he distinctly disclaimed.—Mr. Liddell vindicated Mr. Bell and the other North of England members acting for the coal-owners, in the course which they had adopted in acquiescing in the amended proposition of Government.—Mr. Bernal supported the amendment to the Government proposition.—Mr. Gladstone observed upon the extreme difficulty of raising revenue in any mode whatever, since there was always an equally strenuous resistance whether the proposed taxation were direct or indirect. There were objections, no doubt, to all modes of taxation, but no peculiar objections to the taxation here proposed. He was not afraid that the duty would be unproductive; for it would not in general make an addition of quite so much as ten per cent to the selling prices in the foreign markets.—After some observations from Mr. Lambton, Lord Mahon supported the Government proposition, on geological arguments. He said he wished to husband our stores of coal, and to prevent (in the words of a witness before a committee of the House) "foreigners from eating the vitals of our posterity."—Mr. F. T. Baring was much obliged to Lord Mahon for an argument based upon the assumption that the proposed measure would effectually check the export of coal. The reason assigned for the tax was revenue; but the amount to be derived was altogether worthless in comparison to the important interests which were endangered by it, such as the maritime trade.

Sir R. Peel rejoiced that the income tax had been secured, for this night's debate had shown what sort of chance he would have had for raising a revenue of four millions on articles of consumption. The present proposal was pretty generally supported by the coal trade; but that, they were told, was through a compromise. Was, he would ask, Government to be debarred from communication with parties interested in these changes? If the conduct of Government in this case were a compromise, then Lord Howick himself was open to similar charges, for no later than the previous night he had made an arrangement with Lord Sandon in the debate on the coffee duties. As to the question itself, Government were seeking to remedy the deficiency in the revenue as compared with the expenditure; and looking at the article on which this duty was proposed to be laid, an article incapable of reproduction, our peculiar supplies of qualities in great request abroad, and our growing trade in its exportation, he saw no danger to be incurred by the imposition of the tax.

Mr. Hume resisted the imposition of this duty as opposed to all sound commercial legislation.—Mr. H. Hinde, on the part of the coal-owners, could not say that they actually approved this tax. Willing, however, when he could not get what he wished, to take what he could get, he was prepared to support Government in the present vote.—Lord J. Russell, considering that this tax was proposed solely on grounds of revenue, and not from any anti-commercial motive, would vote for it. There was doubtless some risk in the experiment, but he did not apprehend such injury to the trade as to lead him to refuse Government the revenue they wanted.—After some remarks from Mr. C. Buller, in opposition to the tax, the House divided, when there appeared—For the Government proposition, 209; against it, 67.

After some conversation on the expediency of allowing a drawback on coal exported for use in British steam vessels, and on some other points, the duties on the exportation of coal, clay, and china stone, &c., were agreed to. The last item was the resolution authorising, on the articles of this tariff, the levy of the additional charge of 5 per cent., introduced by 3d Victoria, chap. 17.—After a few words from Dr. Bowring, the resolution passed, and the Committee concluded its labours on the Tariff.—In reply to a question, Sir R. Peel said that as a universal rule the new duties would come into operation from the passing of the Act.—The House having resumed, several Bills were forwarded in their respective stages.

Wednesday.—The Lords' amendments to the Great North of England Railway Bill, and the Boston Harbour Bill, were agreed to, and the bills passed. The Stourbridge Roads Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Scotch Church Patronage Bill had been expected to occupy the attention of the House this day; but soon after the public business began, it appeared that a formal obstacle existed to the progress of the measure, in the want of a consent from the Crown to its introduction: that preliminary sanction being required by the constitution to any provision affecting the Crown's patronage. Mr. F. Maule asked whether Sir R. Peel was willing to wave this objection. Sir R. Peel declined to depart from precedent: and Mr. F. Maule then gave notice of a motion on a future day for an address to her Majesty upon the subject.

Sir J. Graham, in answer to Lord J. Russell, gave a contradiction to the rumour that Government were going to alter the Poor Law Bill now in the House. They meant to press it forward in the shape in which it had been presented.

Sir R. Peel in reply to questions from Mr. Disraeli respecting the state of the negotiation with America on the boundary question, said, that the transaction rested altogether between the state of Maine and the Government of the United States. Negotiations of the utmost importance were pending, but he felt that it would be wholly inconsistent with his duty to make any statement respecting them to the House.

The motion of Mr. Mackinnon for the issue of the Southampton writ was postponed for a fortnight, on an announcement from Mr. O. Stanley that he should move, on Thursday, for a select committee to inquire into the allegations of bribery and treating at the last election for that borough.

Mr. M. Gibson moved the second reading of the bill to prevent any person registered as an elector for a borough from losing his vote by a removal between the registry and the election. Mr. Hodgson objected to the measure, as tending to increase expense, by allowing voters who had quitted the place to be brought back to it, for the purposes of the election. Sir G. Grey supported the bill. It would be easy, he thought, to exclude outvoters by altering the form of the third question put to them at the poll, and substituting for the inquiry whether the voter retain the same qualification, an inquiry whether he be still resident within the limits of the borough. After a few remarks from Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Escott said that the point upon which he disagreed with his right hon. friend was, that the residing within the limits of the borough should constitute the qualification. The Reform Bill established a 10*l.* qualification, and a voter ought not to exercise the franchise unless he could show he was in possession of that qualification.—Sir J. Graham admitted that the present rule did often operate with considerable hardship. But the persons who in large cities were the most apt to change their residences, were the lowest class of voters, the most liable to temptation, and therefore the most carefully to be watched. And if the proposed alteration were made in the third question, those scrutinies must be held at the poll which it was one great object of the Reform Act to preclude.

Lord J. Russell approved of the principle of Mr. Escott's suggestion, but did not yet see his way clearly to its accomplishment. He would support the second reading, and try to apply the desired remedy in committee. Some further discussion ensued: and finally the House divided, when there appeared—For the second reading, 102; Against it, 120; Majority, 18.—It was next proposed that the bill should be read on that day three months.—Mr. Hume asked if Government would bring in a bill to remedy the admitted grievance which it was the object of the lost bill to provide for?—Mr. Duncombe also asked if Sir R. Peel intended to bring a registration measure, as they had been led to expect. A similar question was put by Lord Clements with respect to Ireland.—Sir R. Peel said that in a day or two Sir J. Graham would state to the House the intentions of Government in reference to these matters.—Mr Fox Maule, upon this, moved, as an amendment, that the present bill should be read on that day week.—Another division took place, when the original motion was carried by 161 to 79.

The report of the committee on the Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) (No. 2) Bill, several amendments having been made in it, was agreed to. The Dean Forest Poor Bill, Ecclesiastical Districts Bill, and the St. Briavel's Small Debts Bill went through committee.—Mr. Greene brought up the report of the committee on the Tariff, which was reconsidered in committee, and several amendments were agreed to without any discussion.—The House then resumed, and the report was ordered to be received on Thursday.

Thursday.—The appointment of the Belfast election committee was proposed by Mr. O'Connell.—Sir R. Inglis said he would not trouble the House to divide on that question, but he must strongly protest against such a proceeding as the present. When his right hon. friend at the head of the Government, and the noble Lord at the head of the party opposite agreed upon any course, it was quite useless to oppose them.

Sir R. Peel said that his hon. friend had again referred to him, and he, therefore, had again to repeat, that all he asked was to be allowed to exercise his own individual judgment. He did not wish in any way to influence any one. He had not asked any man for his vote, but he did claim for himself the right of deciding what course he should take. Considering the appearances of compromise that have been shown, and considering the extensive bribery that has been proved to have prevailed at the last general election, he stated it as his deliberate opinion that it would not be to the character or the credit of the House of Commons to put these questions aside solely upon technical objections. If any parties are guilty of corrupt compromise for the purpose of preventing inquiry into practices of bribery, he never would use the influence of party to prevent inquiry into such abuses. He thought that such a course would have a strong tendency to diminish the high character of the House of Commons. Those who were guilty of bribery, if there are any such, must take the consequences, for he now gave public notice, that he would not exercise any influence he may possess for the purpose of preventing inquiry. After some conversation the committee was appointed.

Lord J. Russell's Bribery at Elections Bill was read a first and second time. In answer to Mr. Hawes, Sir R. H. Inglis repeated the assurance of his intention of bringing the subject of church extension before the House during the present session.—Mr. W. O. Stanley moved for a committee of inquiry in the case of the Southampton election. The committee, after a few observations from one or two Members, was agreed to.

Sir J. Easthope moved, pursuant to notice, for leave to bring in a bill to abolish Church-rates. After some introductory remarks, he said he proposed to abolish Church-rates altogether; and for the maintenance of the fabrics of churches and chapels, he would give power to the churchwardens and other authorities to make up the necessary expenses by pew rents, where voluntary subscriptions or endowments were insufficient. One half of the sum now levied for Church-rates would be sufficient for the purpose of maintaining the fabrics of the establishment; and for an amount so insignificant as that which Dissenters were considered to contribute to this impost, was it worth while to keep up all the bitterness and mischief attending its collection—the pain given to tender consciences, the fines, imprisonments, and unseemly contests—which accompanied Church-rates." On these and other grounds, which he did not wish to dwell on, as the subject had been so repeatedly discussed, he moved for leave to bring in his bill.—Mr. M. Philips seconded the motion.—Mr. S. Crawford said that opposed as he was to all these imposts, Tithes, Church-rates, &c., on principle he supported the motion, and regretted that Sir J. Easthope did not take higher and bolder ground, and question the right of the people of England to be burdened with a church establishment at all.—Sir R. Inglis and Mr. G. Knight opposed the motion.

Lord J. Russell ridiculed the argument of the inseparable connexion between an Established Church and Church-rates. What was wanted was some suitable provision for the fabrics of the establishment; and it was not to be denied that the present system of collecting that provision was productive of much evil. Sir J. Easthope had very properly, in proposing to abolish Church-rates, suggested a substitute; and without giving any opinion on that plan, which he feared a majority would not suffer to be brought before the House, he hoped that the time was not far distant when the subject would be taken up with a view to a satisfactory alteration of the law.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave credit for sincerity to Sir J. Easthope, in thus producing a substitute for Church-rates; but the plan of raising the necessary sums for maintaining the fabrics of the Church by pew rents, was opposed to the doctrines of our religion, which taught that the Gospel should be preached to the poor. He should therefore oppose the motion.—After some further discussion the House divided, when there appeared, for leave to bring in the bill, 81; against it, 162; majority, 81.

Capt. Pechell moved for returns relating to the number of slave vessels brought before the Courts of Mixed Commission; and also of claims for bounties, &c., which, after some conversation, was agreed to.

Mr. Ferrand brought forward a motion, that the House should, on the 21st June, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, for the purpose of considering a resolution that an address be presented to her Majesty, praying for the immediate application of a sum not exceeding one million sterling, for the temporary relief of the distress and destitution of the working classes in the manufacturing districts; and that the House would make good the same. The House of Commons had voted twenty millions for the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies, who were much better off than the working classes of England. These classes had been robbed of their property without their consent, banished, under the new Poor-law, from the south to the north of England, where they were dying at the doors of their masters.

Sir R. Peel said he rose to speak, lest his silence should be construed into indifference for the sufferings of the working classes. He protested against the motion, as dangerous in precedent, and opposed to equity; and also cautioned the House against being led away by what appeared exaggerated statements of the sufferings which the working classes were enduring. At the same time, he hoped that the appeal to the sympathies of the public mind would not be made in vain, and that something effectual would be done to relieve the distress, which was borne with so much patient fortitude. The Rt. Hon. Baronet concluded by saying, "The poor, I know, are suffering, and I can assure the Hon. Member that the distress is a subject of painful attention on the part of Government, who are silently (for publicity may frustrate our efforts), but not ineffectually, attempting to assuage the sufferings of those who, it is admitted, are exposed to great privation and suffering."—After a long debate, in which several Members joined, the motion was ultimately lost by a majority of 106 to 6.

The report on the Customs Acts (the Tariff), was brought up, and leave was given to bring in a bill founded on the resolutions.

A debate arose on the motion, by the Earl of Lincoln, for going into committee on the Forest of Dean Ecclesiastical Districts Bill, with the object of granting an augmentation of the incomes of the clergy, and to provide for the spiritual wants of the inhabitants of the forest. The bill was opposed by Dr. Bowring, Messrs. T. Duncombe, Hawes, and Hume, as being a stealthy measure of Church extension; and a division took place on a motion of Mr. Duncombe, that the Speaker leave the chair, when there appeared 101 against, 25 in its favour.—Mr. Hume still persisted in his opposition, and called on Sir R. Peel to explain the ground on which the Government supported this bill.—Sir R. Peel, in reply, said, that the spiritual destitution of the inhabitants of this public property, called for public interference, on every consideration of moral right and duty, which would be amply compensated, even on the lowest pecuniary grounds, by the improved condition of the district.—After Mr. Protheroe had spoken in support of the bill, Mr. Hume again divided the House, on the motion that the Speaker leave the chair, when there appeared 101 to 13 against it.

The House then went into committee on the bill, which, after some further discussion, was considered, and ordered to be reported.

Friday.—Sir J. Graham moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Poor Law Continuance Bill, and contented himself with simply referring to his former statements as to the provisions of that measure.—Mr. S. Crawford moved that the Bill be read a second time this day three months, supporting the motion in a speech in which he opposed the bill on the ground of its violation of the constitutional rights of the people of England, and the despotic power which it gave to the commissioners.—Capt. Pechell seconded the motion.

Mr. Pakington, Sir J. Graham, Col. Wood, and Mr. Liddell spoke in favour of the second reading: and Gen. Johnson, Col. Sibthorp, and Mr. Ferrand opposed it.—The House then divided, when there appeared—For the second reading, 260; against it, 61: majority, 199.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of. The third reading of the Dean Forest Poor Bill was resisted; but was carried, on a division, by 82 to 21.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for the account closed $91\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; Bank Stock, 167 to 168; Exchequer-bills, old, 45s. to 47s. premium; Ditto, new, 40s. to 42s. premium; and India Bonds, 21s. to 23s. premium.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Trial of Francis for High Treason.—A true bill against John Francis having been found by the Grand Jury on Wednesday, the trial came on yesterday, at the Central Criminal Court. The prosecution was conducted by the Attorney and Solicitor-Gen., Mr. Adolphus and Mr. Waddington. The prisoner pleaded Not Guilty, and was defended by Mr. Clarkson. The evidence for the prosecution closed at one o'clock, when Mr. Clarkson commenced his defence, urging in behalf of the prisoner that there was no direct proof that the pistol was loaded with ball. The Solicitor-General having replied, Lord Chief Justice Tindal summed up the evidence; the jury returned a verdict finding the prisoner Guilty on the second and third counts, but stating that they were not satisfied on the first, which affirmed that the pistol contained a bullet. This amounted to a sentence of Guilty on the charge of high treason. The Chief Justice then passed the sentence of death usual in the case of traitors, directing that he be drawn to the place of execution on a hurdle, and there hung; that his head be cut off after death, and his body quartered. At the conclusion of the sentence, the prisoner fell back fainting in the arms of the gaolers.

Court of Common Council.—On Thursday a Court was held for the despatch of public business. Among other matters of less importance, Mr. R. L. Jones moved that the report of Officers and Clerk's Committee, relative to the office of Town Clerk, recommending that the salary of that officer should be fixed at 2,000*l.* per annum, &c., be agreed to. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Peacock, that the salary be reduced to 1,500*l.* per annum. After some discussion, the original motion was carried by a majority of 11, the numbers being—For the report, 52; against it, 41. The report was then referred back to the committee to be carried into execution. A motion was then made, "That upon the election of Town Clerk in place of the late Henry Woodthorpe, Esq., the standing order 'That no person not having been admitted to the freedom of this city two years, except entitled thereto by servitude or patrimony, shall be elected to any place or appointment of emolument in the gift of this Court, or of any committee or commission chosen by them,' be suspended." After a debate of some length, the Court then divided, when there appeared in favour of the suspension of the standing order, a majority of 13, the numbers being, For the report, 68; against the report, 55. The Lord Mayor then informed the Court that the election for the office of Town Clerk would take place on Thursday next. The report of the Committee for repaving London Bridge was then brought up. It recommended, that as well for the convenience of the public as the durability of the work, the bridge should be completely closed, as regarded the traffic, during the re-paving of it. Alderman Sir M. Wood said, the inconvenience to the public business would be serious if the bridge was wholly closed, and suggested the propriety of keeping open one-half of the carriage way during the period of the repaving. Petitions were presented from the managers of the joint stations, and others, against closing the bridge entirely, and the majority of the Court approved of the suggestion of Sir M. Wood. The report was ultimately referred back to the committee, with instructions that during the re-paving of the bridge the public accommodation should be properly attended to.

Metropolitan Improvements.—On Wednesday a deputation from the Metropolitan Improvement Society, headed by Lord R. Grosvenor, had an interview with Sir R. Peel, their chief object being to prevail on Government to advise with the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and other competent parties, upon the practicability of carrying out the plans now in progress for the improvement of the metropolis, on a scale better adapted to the end proposed. They were also desirous, as a basis for future legislation on this subject, that Government should cause to be prepared an official scientific report upon the general character of the improvements required in reference to new thoroughfares and open spaces, roads connecting the railroad termini, the most practicable means of throwing open the banks of the Thames, and the steps to be taken for the drainage of unhealthy districts. Sir R. Peel said, that without troubling the deputation to enter into any particular explanation, he might at once say that the subject was one which had engaged his serious attention, and that with the general views expressed by the deputation his own opinions coincided. Without pledging himself to the exact course which he might deem it desirable to take relative to the appointment of any board, he certainly thought that the object would be promoted by taking a broad and comprehensive view of the whole subject, instead of legislating wholly upon detail; and that for this purpose a committee of the House of Commons—open, perhaps, to local influence—was not the most desirable body to whom such an inquiry should be entrusted. He might further add, that as the object appeared to him one of paramount importance, both in reference to the sanatory state of the poorer districts, and the greater facilities of communication required, he did not think the consideration of a trifling expense should stand in the way, and he should probably not hesitate to propose such a grant as would be sufficient to render the inquiry effectual. Some conversation then ensued relative to the character of the improvements now in progress, plans of which were produced; Lord Grosvenor especially urging the attention of Sir R. Peel to the fact, that if the formation of the new main thoroughfare streets were built of a width of 52 feet where 60 feet at least were required, and made crooked where they ought to be straight, the opportunity lost might be a constant source of regret, but could never be recalled.

Boat Race.—On Saturday the great annual rowing match between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, which usually excites considerable interest, came off on the Thames. Great numbers of spectators assembled on the banks of the river and the different bridges to witness the race, and seven steamers accompanied the rowers. It was a cutter match, each boat containing eight men. Oxford won the choice of station, and took the Middlesex side of the centre arch of Westminster bridge, the match being from Westminster to Putney, with tide. After starting, they kept together some time, until at length the Oxford boat took the lead; and, after a spirited and well-contested race, passed through Putney bridge six seconds a-head of their opponents, amid the cheers of the spectators, and after one of the finest races ever witnessed.

Public Meetings.—On Saturday a meeting was held of the committee and subscribers to the Wilkie testimonial. Three questions were submitted to the meeting for their decision: first, the character and nature of the testimonial; secondly, the sum the artist should receive for it; and thirdly, who should be the artist. Sir R. Peel presided. He was of opinion that a statue should be erected, and that the sum of 1,600*l*. should be appropriated to that purpose. He thought that the memory of one of our greatest artists ought to be perpetuated, and that 1,600*l*. would not be too high a remuneration. For his own part, if a first-rate sculptor demanded 2,000*l*. for the required statue, he should not like to refuse it. Sir P. Laurie was of opinion, that even should the amount of subscriptions be more than 1,600*l*., it ought to be given to the sculptor who might be selected to erect the statue. After a short conversation between the chairman, the Bishop of Llandaff, and Sir P. Laurie, a resolution was agreed to, that the full amount of the subscriptions should be applied to the erection of the proposed statue. The chairman said that they had now to consider who should be selected to execute the statue. Mr. Hall proposed that Mr. Joseph should be employed, on account of his having made a bust of Sir D. Wilkie, which was considered by Sir David's family an excellent likeness. Sir W. Newton, R.A., seconded the resolution. An amendment was then moved, that the execution of the statue should be decided by open competition. Sir P. Laurie and Sir C. Forbes spoke in favour of the original resolution, and deprecated competition. They cited the Duke of Wellington as an authority, who, in the instance of the Nelson pillar, had advised the committee not to have recourse to competition. After a long conversation, the following resolution, proposed by Lord Mahon, was ultimately adopted: "That this meeting be postponed until Saturday, the 2d July, and that the committee meet on that day for the purpose of choosing an artist for the execution of the statue." It was also resolved, "That at the next meeting the name of no artist should be proposed, unless previous intimation had been sent to the secretary seven days before, and that the names of the artists should be then stated to the committee."

East India Trade.—A circular has been issued by Mr. S. Briggs, the object of which is to state, that the temporary suspension of payments by Messrs. Briggs, Thurburn, and Co., of London and Liverpool, announced in our last, will in no degree affect the house of Briggs and Co., of Alexandria; and that with respect to the drafts of this latter firm, arrangements have been made with Messrs. Heath, Furse, and Co., to pay them when due.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The total number of deaths in the metropolis, from all causes, registered in the week ending the 4th inst., is 760. The average weekly deaths in 1841 were 912.

Strawberry Hill.—On Monday, the sale of Horace Walpole's collection of original drawings and prints commenced, at Mr. Robins's rooms, Covent Garden, and has continued throughout the week. The catalogue contains nearly 11,000 lots, among which are some rare and valuable prints. The sale created considerable interest, and has been well attended. Some of the drawings realised high prices; those most sought after being the portraits illustrative of the reigns of Queen Anne and the first two Georges, many of them of great rarity. The sale is expected to last altogether ten days, and to realise several thousand pounds.

Deptford.—On Sunday some interest was excited in this town and neighbourhood by the arrival in the river of an Arabian man of war, the first, it is said, that ever appeared in English waters. She was moored off the Victualling-yard, having a pennant flying at her main-topmast head, with a red ensign hoisted at her mizen, and was the object of much curiosity. She is from Zanzebar, and has brought over four Arabian horses as a present from the Imaum of Muscat to her Majesty. On Monday she was towed up to the St. Katherine's Dock, and after some trouble the horses were finally landed without any accident, and conveyed to the royal stables. A large concourse of persons witnessed their landing. The vessel is a fine-looking ship of 300 tons register, and carries 10 brass guns. She is officered and manned by Arabs, with the exception of an interpreter, and a native of the United States. She has on board other presents, consisting of shawls, spices, &c., for her Majesty; and has brought passenger Said Alie Bin Nassore, the governor of Mombas. Many thousand persons, it is said, have visited her since her arrival in the Docks.

Woolwich.—The King and Queen of the Belgians are expected here on Monday, on a visit to her Majesty. Their Majesties were to have left Ostend on Thursday, and were expected to arrive early yesterday morning. A guard of honour was in attendance to receive their Majesties, but their departure was postponed.—On Monday, some fresh experiments were carried on in the Marshes before Col. Cockburn and Lieut. Col. Dansey, members of the select committee, to test the qualities of metal tubes, of one and a half inches and two inches in length, filled with a composition, some of them plugged, and others not plugged, to ascertain the number of seconds from the time they were fired, until the time of their explosion, which was regulated by a pendulum. The range was 1,250 yards, one gun for 32-pounders, and the other eight inch shells. The practical class of gentlemen cadets attended in the Marshes for the purpose of firing a heavy 24 pounder, and a heavy 18-pounder, mounted on wheel carriages placed upon new platforms, at a range of 400 yards. The object at which they were to fire was a breastwork, representing the gabrons of a fortification within which have been placed two old 12-pounder guns, mounted on ship carriages, which the cadets were to attempt to destroy when firing. The interruption, however, in the river being very great in the afternoon, as on former occasions, the practice was postponed. Some good ricochet practice, however, took place, carried on by the Royal Artillery, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Wylde, from the various batteries. The rocket troop also went through their practice in the Marshes, and the discharges of ten rockets at one time had a striking effect.

Chatham.—An official order was received in this garrison on Monday for an embarkation of troops to proceed immediately to China. The men, amounting to about 1000, have been selected from the provisional battalion to fill up the casualties which have happened to the regiments in that country. The troops received orders to be in readiness for embarkation on Wednesday, when they marched from this garrison to Gravesend, and there embarked for their destination.

Provincial News.

Birmingham.—A public meeting, numerously attended, has been held in this town, for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposition condemnatory of the introduction of the New Poor Law Amendment Act into the town. The Mayor presided and briefly introduced the subject before the meeting. Mr. Alderman Cutler then rose, and after alluding to the probable introduction of the New Poor Law Act into the town, and strongly animadverting on several of the clauses proposed by Sir J. Graham, concluded by proposing a resolution:—That the powers of the local act for the management of the poor of this parish are sufficiently ample, that their application has hitherto been satisfactory to the parish; that, therefore, any interference by the Commissioners of the New Poor Law, cannot fail to be mischievous, and that a petition be presented to Parliament for the exemption of this town from the operation of the said bill. Mr. Alderman Mathews, in seconding the motion, said that the New Poor Law was an innovation of the rights of the people by the aristocracy, and the industrious classes were the victims of it. It was an innovation upon the rights of the poor receivers, and an imposition upon the parishioners who were called upon to pay. It was their duty to watch the progress of the measure through Parliament, and to do all in their power to counteract it. Alderman Muntz agreed that those who paid the poor-rate ought to have the power of its management and disposal; but in the first place he did not believe the commissioners would have the power over local acts which it was said the new law would confer upon them. He moved, as an amendment, "That this council petition Parliament that powers be given to guardians of the poor to administer out-door relief in all cases they deem necessary." A desultory conversation ensued, during which the Mayor took occasion to defend the Poor Law, and expressed his opinion that the popular outcry against it was greatly abated, and would soon cease altogether. After a lengthened debate, the proceedings terminated by the withdrawal of both the previous resolutions, and the unanimous adoption of the following:—"That this council, apprehensive that the bill now before the House of Commons, for the amendment of the Poor Law, may be construed to interfere with the present management of the poor of Birmingham, resolve that it be referred to the Parliamentary committee to frame such a petition as it shall think requisite, declaratory of the opinion of the council that such interference is not called for, and would be contrary to the wishes of the rate-payers generally and the interests of the poor." It was also resolved, "That the council do petition both Houses of Parliament for such alteration in the laws relative to the government of the poor as shall empower the guardians to administer in their respective parishes such out-door relief as to them may appear expedient." The petition was then drawn up, and directed to be transmitted to the borough members for presentation, and the county members were requested to support it.—A meeting of the guardians of the poor was also held on Monday, when it was resolved to adopt every constitutional measure to resist the introduction of the New Poor Law into this town, and a petition against the bill was agreed to and forwarded to the House of Commons.

Burnley.—The local papers publish the following statements, in confirmation of the accounts we have given in a former number, of the serious distress prevailing among the operatives of this town and district. It is stated that the Burnley Union comprises about 26 townships, having an aggregate population of 53,000, of which upwards of 12,000 are upon the parish books. The increase of the poor-rates in the respective townships is represented as very great; particularly in the townships of Marsden, Briercliffe, Rough Lee, and Barrowford, the greater proportion of the population in them being employed in handloom weaving. The annual value of the rateable property in Marsden is 13,000*l*.; the average rates from 1834 to 1839 were 950*l*. per annum, but from the 1st of Jan. 1842 to the present date, there have been collected rates to the amount of 2,710*l*., and the township is indebted besides to the union upwards of 800*l*. The annual value of rateable property in Briercliffe is 4,000*l*.; the average rates for 1836 and 1837 were 210*l*. per annum; in 1841 they were 1,900*l*., and from Jan. 1842, to May 9, they amount to 600*l*. This township is also said to be indebted to the union. The annual value of the rateable property in Rough Lee is 1,700*l*.; the average rates, from 1834 to 1840, were 290*l*. per annum, in 1841 they were 352*l*., and from March 25th, 1842, to May 30th, the rates have amounted to 281*l*., and it is stated that the overseers find it almost impossible to collect the rates at all. The annual value of the rateable property in Barrowford is not stated, but from 1831 to 1836 the average rates were 630*l*. per annum; in 1841 they were 1,120*l*.; and in the first quarter of the present year they amounted to 420*l*. It is added that wages of all descriptions of labour are on the decline; that artisans who have lately been in the receipt of sufficient wages are for the most part unemployed, and that the distress generally prevailing among this class of persons is becoming daily more serious.—A fire broke out on Saturday at the mills of Messrs. Barker and Barwise, between this town and Todmorden. It appears that about nine in the morning, whilst the mill was at work, the cotton in the upper story, used for the process of dressing, suddenly ignited. The flames spread with rapidity to other parts of the building, and in the course of two hours the whole of the premises were destroyed, together with 50 bales of cotton, and the machinery,—the loss being estimated at from 9,000*l*. to 10,000*l*. A number of workmen will be thrown out of employment by this unfortunate occurrence.

Hertford.—A serious fire, attended by great destruction of property, occurred at Hitchin, in this county, on Sunday. In consequence of a deficient supply of water, the flames spread with great rapidity; and the fire having broken out in a close neighbourhood, chiefly inhabited by the working classes, no less than 14 houses were destroyed in the space of two hours. By great exertions the fire was at length got under; but the extent of the damage done is considerable, and nearly 50 families of the labouring classes have in consequence been deprived of their homes.

Manchester.—A preliminary meeting of the shopkeepers of this town was held on Monday, to take into consideration the depressed state of their trade. From statements made by several tradesmen present, it appears that the working-classes in this great manufacturing town and district are in a very reduced condition, from want of employment and the inability to procure the necessaries of life; in consequence of which the business of shopkeepers has suffered severely, occasioning the bankruptcy of many, and seriously reducing others. After several tradesmen had addressed the meeting and entered into long details in proof of the above statements, a resolution was adopted, adjourning the meeting for a week, with a view to the full consideration of the subject, and the adoption of means for the attainment of immediate relief.

Oxford.—At the late Convocation held in this University, it was unanimously agreed to affix the university seal to an address to the Queen on her Majesty's providential preservation from the late treasonable attempt upon her life. The Rev. R. Harington, late fellow of Brasennose College, has been elected principal of that college, in the room of the Bishop of Chichester; and Mr. W. Kay, fellow of Lincoln College, has been elected to fill the Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew scholarships.

Portsmouth.—Some interest was excited in this town on Wednesday, by the arrival of her Majesty the Queen Dowager. A Government steamer left the harbour at an early hour, and proceeded to Southampton for the purpose of embarking her Majesty, who arrived by the noon train from London. About two in the afternoon the steamer passed through Spithead, with the Royal standard flying; and at three o'clock her Majesty and suite entered the harbour, receiving the customary salutes from the men-of-war and batteries; many persons assembled on the fortifications and beach, and loudly cheered her Majesty as she passed. The Queen Dowager visited the Victory, and St. Vincent, flag-ship of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Edw. Codrington, and proceeded up the harbour round the Hastings 74, in which ship her Majesty, on her late visit to Malta, embarked. At seven the Royal party proceeded in the steamer to Ryde, where her Majesty landed, remaining the night at the Pier Hotel, and proceeded the following day to the village of Ventnor, where it was supposed her Majesty would remain a few days.—A local paper states that a rumour is prevalent in well-informed quarters in this town, that six additional sail of the line are to be immediately commissioned. The same paper adds that the armament for the Vengeance and Collingwood, of 84 guns each, has already been got ready in the gun wharf at this port.

Rugby.—We regret to announce that the Rev. Thomas Arnold, D.D., head master of the school in this town, died on Sunday morning, of disease of the heart, after an illness of a few hours. Dr. Arnold was well known as one of the most distinguished writers and classical scholars of the day. He was in his 52nd year, having been for 15 years head master of this school.

Truro.—The local papers state that considerable distress prevails among the working classes in this town and neighbourhood; and that there are from 4,000 to 5,000 men out of employ in the mining districts, with a considerable number of women, boys, and girls, whose employment is connected with the mines in these parts. The want of employment is stated to arise from the recent stoppage of several mines, in consequence of the panic among the shareholders, produced by the new Tariff duty on foreign copper.

Windsor.—On Saturday the Queen reviewed, in the Great Park, the regiment of Royal Horse Guards, and the 15th regiment of Foot. Her Majesty was accompanied by Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, Count Mensdorff and his four sons, and a numerous suite. Her Majesty was on horseback, and wore the star and ribbon of the Order of the Garter. On the Queen's arrival on the ground, the Royal Horse Guards marched past by squadrons and by threes, and trotted past by troops, then wheeled into line on the original ground and advanced, and went through a variety of evolutions. The 15th regt. of Foot afterwards passed by in parade order, before leaving the ground. Her Majesty and the Prince complimented the Colonels of the regiments on the soldier-like appearance and discipline of the men. The Royal Horse Guards, by special command of her Majesty, wore on this occasion, for the first time, their new helmets; they are considered to be an improvement on the old ones, both with respect to weight and appearance. A number of persons assembled to witness the review; and her Majesty, both on her arrival and on leaving the Park, was loudly cheered.

Railways.—The following are the returns of the principal railways during the past week:—London and Birmingham, 17,352*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*; Great Western, 13,581*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*; South Western, 6,303*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; Brighton, 3,233*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*; Blackwall, 1,158*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*; North Midland, 3,980*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; York and North Midland, 1,570*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*—An accident, fortunately not attended with fatal consequences, occurred last week on the line of the Great Western Railway. It seems that some empty carriages, which had been used in conveying passengers from Ascot Races, had been left on the line, and the down mail train ran into them, and two or three passengers were rather seriously injured, but fortunately no lives were lost. It is stated that one of the trains to Ascot, on the day of the races, carried no less than 1,600 persons.—On Wednesday, a special general meeting was held of the shareholders of the Northern and Eastern Railway Company, for the purpose of considering the propriety of disposing of 3,186 forfeited shares, and on other business. The mode of disposing of the shares submitted by the directors was by means of public and private tender, to be sent in before the 6th July, which would then be opened at the station in Shoreditch, in the presence of five shareholders. After a long discussion as to the necessity of selling by tender, instead of appropriating the shares, the plan of the directors was adopted unanimously. The question of disposing of another lot of 958 shares, in the hands of the company, was adjourned for further consideration. In reply to a proprietor, the chairman said the total expenditure to the present time was 817,300*l.*, and that the treaty between this and the Eastern Counties Railway Company, for a reduction of toll, so as to cheapen the fares, had been broken off.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The Government has decided upon issuing a special commission, notwithstanding the near approach of the assizes, for the trial of prisoners now in custody for the serious outrages perpetrated in Tipperary during the last two months, and to which we have referred from time to time. It has been resolved that the two Chief Justices, Pennefather and Doherty, to whom the commission will be directed, shall preside at the trials, and that the prosecutions shall be conducted by the Attorney-General in person.—A return recently made in the House of Commons of the spirits taken out for home consumption in Ireland since the 5th Jan. to 5th April last, and corresponding periods of 1840 and 1841, shows that the decrease has been very considerable. In the quarter ending April 5, 1840, the number of gallons was 2,212,465; while in the corresponding quarter this year it was only 1,682,548, a reduction of 529,917 gallons in three months. —Considerable interest has been manifested with respect to the judgment delivered by the Court of Queen's Bench, in this city, relative to the validity of Presbyterian marriages. The question, which has been in abeyance some time, was raised by two distinct trials for bigamy, in which the defence set up by the prisoners was, that the marriages in question were illegal, in consequence of their having been performed by Presbyterian ministers. The result of the Court's decision is, that marriages so performed are not valid. In giving judgment, however, the Court differed in their opinions. Mr. Justice Perrin and Mr. Justice Crampton were in favour of the Crown and the validity of the marriage; the latter upon one part of the case, but the former upon the whole. Mr. Justice Burton and the Chief Justice gave judgment against the Crown and in favour of the prisoners. The Court was thus equally divided; but Mr. Justice Perrin gave way *pro formâ*, in order that an appeal should go to the House of Lords.—The Repeal Association held its weekly meeting on Tuesday. The Secretary, among other letters and subscriptions, announced the receipt of 9s. 8d., all in farthings, from the coal-porters of this city. The repeal rent for the week was stated to amount to 71*l.* 9s. 9½d. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Daunt brought forward his motion in reference to the late unfortunate loss of life in Ennis, and concluded a long speech with the following resolution:—"That this Association, viewing with horror the recent lamentable loss of human life at Ennis, and most deeply sympathising with the survivors and advisers of those who have fallen in that fatal occurrence, do nevertheless address to the Irish people their most solemn and earnest entreaty to await with all possible patience and forbearance the due course of law." The resolution was seconded, and carried unanimously.

Belfast.—A meeting has been held in this town, for the purpose of celebrating the establishment of Presbyterianism in Ireland 200 years ago. The Rev. Dr. Cooke, Moderator of the Assembly, was called to the chair. A number of speeches were delivered by Presbyterian ministers in praise of this form of church government, but the proceedings present no feature of particular interest.

Ennis.—We noticed in our last a collision which had taken place in this town, between the police and the people, in consequence of an attempt made by the latter to seize some flour-mills: the result of which was that the mob were fired on by the police, when two persons were killed and a number of others seriously wounded. The affair has produced considerable sensation, not only in the town and neighbourhood, but throughout the country, in consequense of the fact that the Riot Act was not read before the police fired; and that the latter acted without orders either from their officers or the magistrates. An inquest has been held on a woman named Catherine Sheehan, one of the persons killed by the fire of the police. The proceedings created great interest, and considerable excitement was manifested among the mob who crowded the court and its neighbourhood. There was much conflicting testimony in the evidence adduced, and the only facts which appear certain are these:—That on Monday the 6th inst. Messrs. Bannatyne, corn-merchants of Ennis, had reason to apprehend an attack upon their premises by the populace of the town, for the purpose of pillaging their stock of provisions; an outbreak of a similar character having taken place on the previous Saturday. They requested from the authorities a guard of police; and a force of 42 policemen, men and officers, were charged with the service of protecting them. In the evening, towards dusk, the anticipated attack took place. A numerous mob of men, women, and children, assembled; stones were thrown, policemen and magistrates struck, and worse violence seemed about to follow. The confusion increased as night closed in: both magistrates and inspectors of police appear to have lost their self-possession; some magistrates absented themselves, or would not act with their colleagues; excited discussions arose, in which the necessity of firing was talked about, and the word "fire!" was audibly used, but by whom does not seem to be clearly ascertained. At last, whether with or without orders, (for this point still remains uncertain,) but before the Riot Act had been read, the police fired, when upwards of fifteen persons, including women and children, were wounded, two of whom soon afterwards died. The verdict of the jury was, that the police did not receive sufficient provocation from the people, who were tumultuously assembled, to warrant them in firing, and that they fired not only without orders from any magistrate or any officers, but in opposition to the positive orders of the officers. 38 policemen have consequently been committed: and in their removal to the gaol, the escort of a numerous body of troops was required to protect them from the mob. Great excitement prevailed throughout the town, and the military constantly patrolled the streets to prevent any outbreak. An inquiry into the whole affair has been instituted by Government, and Mr. Smith, Q.C., has proceeded to the spot, to investigate all the circumstances connected with it. Two other persons wounded by the fire of the police have since died.

SCOTLAND.

Ayr.—A public meeting was held in this town a few days since, to take into consideration the construction of a railway from this place to Cumnock. The line, which it is computed will cost about 6,000*l.* per mile, or 132,000*l.* for the 22 miles, its proposed length, will, it is said, be so laid down as to pass through the mineral districts which abound in this part of the country, either by way of Joppa, Ochiltree and Auchinleck, or by Joppa, south of Ochiltree and Auchinleck. The general feeling of the meeting was in favour of the scheme, and an attempt, it is said, will at once be made to accomplish it.

Dundee.—On Monday a serious fire occurred in this town, attended by great destruction of property. It originated on the premises of Messrs. Taws and Sons, mill-spinners, in Lower Chapelshade. In consequence of a deficient supply of water, the flames spread with rapidity, and entirely destroyed the building in which the fire commenced, together with an adjoining house. It is stated that from sixty to seventy workmen will in consequence be thrown out of employment, which will add greatly to the distress already existing among the operative classes in this town.

THEATRICALS.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Much interest was felt in the performances at this theatre on Monday, in consequence of the reappearance of Signor Rubini, for a few nights only, previous to his quitting the stage. The house was crowded throughout; her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, and other members of the Royal family, with a great number of the nobility being present. The opera performed was "La Sonnambula," Signor Rubini taking the leading part and Madame Persiani *Amina.* The performance was frequently interrupted by loud applause, and at the fall of the curtain, Signor Rubini, together with Madame Persiani, was called for, and received with general and long-continued cheers. On Thursday, he appeared in his favourite character of *Don Ottavio*, in "Don Giovanni."

Miscellaneous.

The Gold Coinage.—The proclamation issued by Government, given in our last, relative to the gold coinage, has produced considerable confusion among the commercial and trading community, and has occasioned much inconvenience to all classes. Great difficulty has been experienced in passing gold coin at all, without considerable deduction; and in some instances, particularly among the poor, on Saturday night, a great panic prevailed; as much as 5s., it is said, being exacted in some instances, and in the generality of cases the deduction amounting to 1s. From the statements made by Ministers in Parliament, it appears that the average deficiency is about 2½d. or 3d. on each sovereign; but the loss on the exchange at the bullion shops is generally much higher. The exchange at the Bank of England has caused a scene of bustle and confusion in that establishment during the week; although the business has been divided into three departments—sums not exceeding 100*l.* being taken in the rotunda, those not exceeding 500*l.* in the hall, and all above 500*l.* in the bullion-office. The amount already exchanged by the Bank is very considerable, as much as 70,000 sovereigns having been presented in one day. As the Bank, however, will receive no sums less than 50*l.*, much inconvenience has been experienced by the public in getting the light coin exchanged; but, from the statements made by Ministers, it is expected that some measure will be adopted by Government for the relief of the public in this respect; and it is said that arrangements are now making with the Bank and the Commissioners of Customs, Excise, and Stamps for this purpose. A new coinage will be immediately struck, the Master of the Mint having, it is said, received a notice from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that Government will call in the gold coinage from 1817 up to 1835; on what conditions, however, is not yet stated. It is reported, that out of about 50,000 sovereigns and half-sovereigns exchanged since the issuing of the proclamation at the Bank, upwards of 15,000 have been found light, particularly those of the coinage of George III., issued in 1817, and George IV., in 1821, 1823, 1824, and 1830. Those of the present reign are, generally speaking, full weight, or the wear and tear very trifling. Among those presented at the Bank, and at other Bankers in the Metropolis, are some perfect coins of George II. and III., said to be in as good a state of preservation as if just struck, particularly "spade" guineas, which have been hoarded up for nearly two-thirds of a century. At the Privy Council held by her Majesty on Monday, a proclamation was ordered to be issued respecting a new coinage of half farthings.

SPORTING.

ASCOT RACES (*concluded from last week*).

FRIDAY.—The course was more numerously attended than usual on the last day, and the sport was excellent. The races commenced at half past twelve with—

The [illegible] Produce Stakes of 100 sovs. each. Old mile. 4 subs.—Mr. Greville's Gunter walked over.

The Wokingham Stakes of 5 sovs. each, handicap. Last three quarters of the New Mile. 38 subs. (First Class.)

Mr. Gardnor's Monops . . . . (Chapple) 1
Mr. Payne's Johnny 2
Col. Wyndham's Singleton 3

The following also started, but were not placed:—Lord Rosslyn's Cornuto; Mr. J. Stanley's na. Sister to Glencoe; Gen. Grosvenor's na. Knightsbridge; Lord G. Bentinck's Yorkshire Lady; Mr. C. Brookes' c. by Zealot, out of Zillah; Lord Eglinton's na. Victor; Mr. Wreford's f. by Taurus, out of Escape; Lord Exeter's Albion; Lord March's Teapot; Lord Verulam's Gazelle; and Mr. Pettit's Sweetmeat. Betting 4 to 1 agst Johnny, 6 to 1 agst Knightsbridge, 8 to 1 each agst Monops, Escape filly, Albion, and Singleton, and 9 to 1 agst Sweetmeat. Knightsbridge jumped off with the lead and made strong running for three parts of the distance; Monops, Johnny, and Singleton then passed him, the former taking the lead, keeping it to the end, and winning by half a length; Singleton was a bad third.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each; 50 sovs. added. The winner to be sold for 200l. The Old Mile.

Mr. Clarke's ch. c. Vakeel, by Plenipotentiary—Acacia . . . 1
Mr. Shelley's Iole 2

The following also started but were not placed:—Mr. Charlton's Lasso, Mr. Goodman's Rover, and Mr. Phillimore's Solomon. Betting—6 to 4 agst the Acacia colt, 4 to 1 each agst Iole and Rover, and 5 to 1 agst Solomon. Iole made play to the turn, where the favourite passed her, made the remainder of the running, and won cleverly by a length: Solomon was beaten off. The winner was claimed.

The Wokingham Stakes of 5 sovs. each. (Second Class). &c.

Lord Stradbroke's Jeremy Diddler . . . (Bartholomew) 1
Mr. H. Scott's Windsor 2
Mr. Gardnor's c. by Camel, out of Cecilia 3

The following also started, but were not placed:—Mr. Clarke's Currycomb, Mr. Balchin's Dromedary, Lord Chesterfield's All Fours, Mr. J. Day's Mulciber, Mr. Etwall nd. c. by Plenipotentiary, out of Acacia, Mr. Phillimore's Solomon, Mr. Lichtwald's Trident, Mr. Robert's nd. Decision, Lord Exeter's Saros, Lord Exeter's Patchwork. Betting—3 to 1 agst Windsor, 7 to 2 agst All Fours, 6 to 1 agst Vakeel (Acacia c.), and 7 to 4 each agst Trident and Solomon, and 7 to 1 each agst Trident and Cecilia colt; the winner not mentioned. This was too hollow a race to call for a description. Jeremy Diddler had it all his own way, and won by three lengths. Every other horse was tailed off.

Plate of 50l., given by the Members for the Borough, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each. The winner to be sold for 200l. Three-quarters of a mile. Six subs.

Mr. Booth's St. Jean D'Acre . . . . . . (Sly) 1
Lord G. Bentinck's African 2
Mr. Lichtwald's Trident 3

The following also started, but were not placed:—Mr. S. Scott's f. by Glaucus, d. by Comus, Lord Exeter's Patchwork, and Mr. Goodman's Bother'em. Betting—7 to 4 agst Trident, 5 to 2 agst African, 3 to 1 agst Bother'em, and 5 to 1 agst St. Jean D'Acre. St. Jean D'Acre made all the running, and won in a canter by two lengths. He was claimed.

The Selling Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 50 added. The second to receive 10l., and the winner to be sold for 150l. Old Mile. (9 subs.

Mr. Phillimore's Rochester . . . . . . (Chapple) 1
Mr. Forth's Camillus 2

The following were not placed:—Lord Exeter's Revision, Lord G. Bentinck's Miss Heathcote, Mr. Balchin's Dromedary, Mr. Kling's Dahlia, and Lord Rosslyn's Cornuto. Betting—2 to 1 agst Camillus, 5 to 2 agst Miss Heathcote, and 4 to 1 agst Rochester. Rochester made all the running, and after a good race from the stand, won by half a length.

Law.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—*Duncan* v. *Campbell.*—The plaintiff, John Gray Duncan, filed this bill against his wife, and the trustees of their marriage settlement, under these circumstances:—In 1825 two Scotch ladies, Margaret Campbell and Marion Campbell, of Culreath, in Scotland, executed mutual deeds, by which they reserved a life interest in their properties to themselves and the survivor of them. And they charged their personal and heritable means with payment, after the death of the survivor of them, of 3,000*l.* to Helen Hodges. In 1829, Helen Hodges, being entitled to this reversionary interest, married the plaintiff at Java. In [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Duncan had returned to England, and Margaret Campbell being then dead, they applied to Marion Campbell, the survivor, to assist them by an immediate advance of a portion of the 3,000*l.*, to which proposal she assented; and in Oct. [illegible] a deed was prepared in Scotch phraseology, by which it was recited that Marion Campbell, at the request of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, had agreed to advance them two thousand pounds, "in order to enable them to make provision for themselves and the survivor of them, by sinking the money, along with two thousand pounds more of Mr. Duncan's own money, in the purchase of an annuity for their joint lives and the life of the survivor, or for investing that sum in the names of trustees in the public securities, the interest to be payable to them during their joint lives, and the principal to be at the disposal of the longest liver;" and that the remaining one thousand pounds was to be for the exclusive use of Mrs. Duncan. And then the operative part of the instrument consisted in the release of the Misses Campbell and their estates from the two thousand pounds they advanced. And it was provided that the deed should be registered in Scotland.

This deed was executed by Marion Campbell in Scotland, and by Mr. Duncan and his wife in England; and the four thousand pounds were invested in the English funds. About six years ago Mrs. Duncan eloped from her husband, who had since obtained a divorce *a mensâ et thoro*. Mr. Duncan, by this bill, claimed payment to himself exclusively of the whole dividends. Mr. John Beames Campbell, one of the trustees who had received the dividends, had made advances to Mrs. Duncan, for the support of herself and her child, born since the elopement, to the amount of 500*l*., which he claimed to be allowed. The remaining trustee had not interfered. The Counsel for the husband contended that the deed of Oct. 1823 was to be construed according to English law, and that the husband was entitled to receive the whole dividends during the joint lives of himself and his wife. His Honour in giving judgment observed that there was very good reason that the instrument of Oct. 1823 should have been prepared according to the Scotch form, because the 4,000*l*. was charged upon real estates in Scotland, and at the same time there was an inconsistency in treating the personal contract contained in it between parties domiciled in England as an English contract. His Honour further observed, that Mr. Duncan was, in the strictest sense, a purchaser for valuable consideration of the benefits he was entitled to in the 4,000*l*., for he had contributed 2,000*l*. of his own to the fund. Under that instrument the husband had a right to demand payment to himself; and as the wife had, by her own misconduct, produced a state of things in which the husband may with propriety (and no impropriety was alleged against him) live separate from her, she had made out no case for intercepting the fund. He therefore decreed that the husband was entitled to receive the dividends.

Burridge v. *Row*.—This case came before the Court in a petition, and the question raised was rather a curious one. The late Mr. Alderman Winchester, on the marriage of his daughter with a Mr. Row, covenanted to settle upon her the sum of 5,000*l*., payable after his death. Row, in like manner, covenanted to settle the sum of 5,000*l*., also payable after his death. Alderman Winchester and Mr. Row were subsequently made bankrupts, and Mrs. Row was now Mrs. Burridge. The trustees of the settlement had proved the value of Row's settlement under the commission against him; but shortly afterwards he died, and the whole 5,000*l*. was paid, in consequence of an assurance upon Row's life. The question therefore was, to whom the dividends upon the proof against Row's estate belonged. Row had a reversion in the 5,000*l*., and his reversion had been bought by Alderman Winchester, and was now vested in the assignees under his bankruptcy. On the part of the plaintiffs it was contended, that if the dividends belonged to the assignees, under the purchase of the reversion, Mrs. Burridge had a lien upon the same for the amount of her father's bond. His Honour said, upon the whole case, he must make a decree establishing the lien.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—*The Queen* v. *the Directors of the South-western Railway*.—This was an appeal against a rate made for the relief of the poor of the parish of Micheldever, in the county of Southampton, by which the defendants were rated at the sum of 4,320*l*., by a rate of which the following is a copy:—"London and South Western Railway Company, railway 4 miles and a half, 4,320*l*." The defendants appealed to the sessions, where the rate was confirmed, subject to a case. When brought up to this court, it was admitted that the rate could not be sustained to the extent of 4,320*l*.; but the question was whether it was to be reduced to 3,800*l*, or 1,400*l*. Lord Denman delivered judgment, deciding in favour of the principle of rating adopted by the parish, and reducing the rate to the sum of 3,800*l*.—Judgment accordingly.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, JUNE 17.—We have had very little English Wheat up since Monday which has been taken off at fully that day's quotations.—For free Foreign the demand has been limited, but we do not observe any alteration in its value; in floating cargoes and bonded there is little doing, the holders generally being firm in their demands, which buyers are unwilling to comply with.—Barley, Beans, and Peas, are each 1s. dearer. Oats have also advanced 1s. per qr., but the demand is not so lively as on Wednesday, although still active for bonded at fully 2s. over Monday's prices.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.			*s.* *s.*		*s.* *s.*
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	50 to 68	Red	40 to 60
— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			50 to 58	White	50 to 62
Barley		Malting and distilling	20 to 25	Grind.	20 to 25
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	15 to 25	Feed	15 to 24
— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	15 to 21	Potato	17 to 25
— Irish		Feed	8 to 20	Potato	15 to 24
Rye			30 to 34		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	24 to 33	Tick	23 to 36	Harrow	23 to 38
— Pigeon, Heligoland	31 to 40	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White	31 to 35	Maple	28 to 31	Grey	25 to 28

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
April 29	61 0	27 7	19 1	31 7	31 6	32 1
May 6	63 8	27 4	19 9	32 3	31 8	30 7
— 13	59 9	26 3	19 6	31 3	31 9	31 3
— 20	60 9	25 11	19 5	32 4	31 7	31 4
— 27	61 10	25 11	19 7	33 7	32 1	30 11
June 3	63 6	26 6	19 7	33 6	32 5	32 5
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	61 3	26 7	19 6	32 5	31 10	31 5
Duties	11 0	10 0	7 0	10 6	10 6	10 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.		Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas.
English	6186 Sks.	— Brls.	5432	775	6263	9729	—	786	81
Irish	290 „	— „	33	230	—	12463	—	—	—
Foreign	235 „	400 „	27007	—	—	2900	—	20	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—E. Hilton & N. Walsh, Manchester, paper-manufacturers.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—Jas. Roberts, Berwick-street, Soho, licensed victualler—G. Hibbert, jun., Chesterfield, Derbyshire—W. Headland, Louth, Lincolnshire, tailor.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—Chas. Nicholls, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, flannel merchant.

BANKRUPTS.—C. D. Bowers, Cannon street, City, comb-maker—H. F. Delamain, St. Mary-at-Hill, City, wine merchant—T. Ridgway, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, wool merchant—M. C. Price, Brentford, glass-seller—W. Webb, Northampton terrace, York street, City-road, watch-maker—T. Long, Beaufort place, Chelsea, [illegible]—T. Turpin, Wivenhoe, Essex, innkeeper—H. Merriden, Coventry, [illegible] manufacturer—W. Houlding, Salford, Lancashire, cordwainer—W. [illegible], Southampton, glass-merchant—T. Meale, Brynmawr, Breconshire, [illegible]—W. and Geo. Beard, Bilston, Staffordshire, maltsters—T. [illegible], Great [illegible], Wiltshire, spirit-merchant—Thos. Dawson, [illegible], Worcestershire, [illegible]—W. Brown, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer—M. and W. Johnson, Cheadle, Staffordshire, grocers—Abel Crompton, Manchester, grocer—R. Wilson, [illegible], Cheshire, linen draper—J. Jackson, Nottingham, plumber—J. [illegible] and J. Keir, Fleetwood-on-Wyre, Lancashire, [illegible]—P. Peters, Newtown, Montgomery, grocer—J. A. and D. Webb, Great Marlow, Bucks, farmers—J. Brettargh, Pendleton, Lancashire, [illegible]—[illegible], [illegible]—Jos. and Ralph Bradbury, [illegible]—J. [illegible], [illegible], Yorkshire, [illegible]—J. Hughes, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, butcher—J. [illegible] and W. Man, St. [illegible], Cornhill, merchants—H. English, New Broad street, City, [illegible]—J. [illegible], [illegible] street, bookseller—W. Smith, Leeds.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—[illegible], grocer and spirit merchant and agent—J. [illegible], Paisley—W. Struthers, Glasgow, merchant and [illegible]—W. [illegible], Glasgow, wright and [illegible]—A. Wallace, Glasgow, [illegible] and porter—T. Saunders and J. Laing, Dundee, [illegible]—D. Spence, Perth, [illegible]—J. [illegible], Edinburgh, bookseller & newspaper-agent.

BIRTHS.—On the 4th inst., at Harting, Sussex, the wife of W. Curtis, Esq., of a daughter—On the 16th inst. in Cadogan place, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel N. Alves, of the Madras army, of a son—In Hertford-street, Mayfair, the Hon. Mrs. [illegible], of a son.

MARRIED.—On the [illegible] instant, at St. George's, Hanover square, the Hon. and Rev. [illegible], 2nd son of the Earl and Countess of Verulam, to [illegible], eldest daughter of J. Morier, Esq., late Minister at Dresden—On the 14th inst., at Himley, the Rev. T. L. Claughton, vicar of Kidderminster, to the Hon. Julia Susannah, daughter of the late and sister to the present Lord Ward.

DIED.—On the 10th inst., at his residence in the neighbourhood of London, the Earl of Erne—On the 15th inst., at Claremont-lodge, North Brixton, Mr. S. T. Anderson, aged 75—On the 9th inst., at Cheltenham, Mrs. Quicke, widow of J. Quicke, Esq., of Newton-house, near Exeter—On the 12th inst., at Frome, L. Dorothy, [illegible] of F. Bush, Esq., eldest and only surviving sister of Adm. Edgell, of Standerwick Court, Somerset—On the 12th inst., in the 69th year of his age, J. [illegible], Esq., of [illegible]-place, Ball's-pond-road, Islington, formerly of Lower Edmonton—On the 12th instant, at Rugby, suddenly, the Rev. Dr. Arnold, Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, and Head Master of Rugby School.

NEW WORKS.

1.

LETTERS FROM HOFWYL, on the Educational Institutions of De Fellenberg. By a PARENT. With an Appendix, containing Woodbridge's Sketches of Hofwyl, reprinted from the "Annals of Education." Post 8vo, 9*s*. cloth.

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2.

THUCYDIDES' HISTORY of the PELOPONNESIAN WAR. A New Recension of the Text, with an amended Punctuation, and copious Notes. By the Rev. S. T. BLOOMFIELD, D.D., F.S.A. Illustrated by Maps and Plans. In 2 vols. Vol. 1, 8vo, 18*s*. cloth. Vol. 2 is in the Press.

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4.

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THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 26—1842. SATURDAY, JUNE 25. PRICE 6*d*.

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THANET FLORICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A Prize of 10*l*., open to all England, will be awarded at the Exhibition, to be held July the 14th, at the Ranelagh Gardens, St. Peter's, (Two Miles distant from Margate, for the best Miscellaneous Collection of Flowering Plants. Nurserymen, Gentlemen's Gardeners, and others, desirous of exhibiting are particularly requested to signify their intention to the Secretary, on or before the 7th of July.

Vicarage, St. Peter's, near Margate, June 6th, 1842.
J. G. HODGSON, Hon. Sec.

N.B.—No Plants admitted for competition after 11 o'clock.

HULL BOTANIC GARDEN.

THE ANNUAL GRAND FLORICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION—open to all England—will be held in the Botanic Garden, Hull, on Tuesday, the 30th of August next. Two valuable Silver Cups, and other Prizes in Money, will be awarded to Dahlias: and suitable Prizes to all other articles enumerated in the extensive Schedule.

F. R. HORNER, M.D., President of the Garden.
Hull, 21st June, 1842.

NEW AND SPLENDID FUCHSIAS.

MESSRS. YOUELL have much pleasure in referring the admirers of the above beautiful tribe to their list as advertised in the *Gardener's Chronicle* of the 18th July, which they continue sending out per post, free, upon the terms there named.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, June 23, 1842.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS. — CHANDLER and SONS, Nurserymen, Vauxhall, London, beg to state that they have good plants, in small pots, of their Chrysanthemums now ready, to send out, and that they can supply the Jersey varieties at 12*s*. per dozen, different sorts; and also the French and Spanish varieties at 18*s*. per dozen.—A list of their collection may be had on application, if by letter, prepaid.

SUNBURY NURSERY, MIDDLESEX.

S. T. WILLMER, Florist to Her Majesty, will have Plants of 20 new superb PINKS to send out in September, at 5*s*. per pair. Cooper's Prince Albert, large red-laced, back tier flower; Cooper's Princess Royal, fine violet-laced, with rose leaf, constant, fine show flowers. Blooms of them may be seen at Messrs. Warner and Co.'s, Cornhill; Mrs. Johnson's, Grand-row, Covent Garden; and Willmer and Son's, King's-road, Chelsea.—June 16.

ROSES.

MESSRS. LANE and SON, GREAT BERKHAMPSTED, Herts, have the honour to inform their Friends that their extensive Collection of ROSES, &c., are now in BLOOM; and they can state with confidence that those who favour their Nurseries with a visit during the season will be highly gratified.

The Trains leave Euston-square, London, at the following hours: 7, 8, ½-pt. 1, 3, and 6 respectively; returning at 7, 9, 11, and 12, 20 m. pt. 4, and 20 m. pt. 8. The Nurseries are about a quarter of a mile from the Berkhampsted station. All the Trains stop at Tring, 3½ miles beyond Berkhampsted; and persons arriving too late for the Berkhampsted Trains, may avail themselves of this opportunity.

ROSES.

E. DENYER, NURSERYMAN and FLORIST, Loughborough-road, North Brixton, near London, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that his splendid COLLECTION OF ROSES are now in bloom, and worthy of inspection. He has increased his last year's stock with all the new varieties worthy of notice, and informs them that the period of blooming is the best time for orders to be given, as a better selection, as to colour, form, &c., can then be made.

ROSES.

MESSRS. PAUL & SON, Florists, &c., Cheshunt, Herts., having been requested by many admirers of the ROSE to give notice when their Collection would be in the greatest perfection of bloom, have the pleasure of announcing the PRESENT TIME, and flatter themselves, that whoever visits their grounds will be highly gratified.

To the numerous company who honoured them with a visit last season they beg to intimate, that their Collection this season will prove doubly interesting in consequence of the numerous additions of new and fine Roses received from abroad.

Cheshunt is only 13 miles from London, situated on the high road from London to Hertford and Ware, being a delightful carriage-drive from the West End, either through the green lanes and Theobald's Park, or through Tottenham and Waltham Cross.

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N.B.—The trains run from the station, High-street, Shoreditch, eight times daily, and return eight times, all stopping at the Waltham Cross Station.

Cheshunt Nurseries, June 18, 1842.

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THE PASSIFLORA MIDDLETONIA OR FRAGRANS.

MESSRS. MARNOCK and MANLEY beg to inform their friends and the Public that flowers of this beautiful new Climber will be exhibited during the next fortnight at Messrs. Warner and Warner's, 28, Cornhill, by whom orders will be received.—Nursery, Hackney, June 24th, 1842.

LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

H. GROOM, CLAPHAM RISE, near London, (Removed from Walworth,) by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he has a fine stock of Lilium lancifolium, Album, and Punctatum, which he can supply at very moderate prices.

He begs to say his Catalogue of Geraniums is ready for delivery, and can be had on application.

TO NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS.

JAMES PAMPLIN, NURSERYMAN, Walthamstow, Essex, begs to acquaint Nurserymen and Amateurs that his SPLENDID PELARGONIUMS, which have been so much and justly admired, viz. — Enchantress, Camilla, Van Amburgh, Anna, Alice Grey, &c. &c. &c.; together with many New and Splendid Seedlings not yet in the possession of any other person, are now in Bloom, and may be seen at his Nursery.

Walthamstow, June 9th, 1842.

WILLIAM MAY begs to announce that he is now sending out his SIX NEW FUCHSIAS for 30*s*., and his SIX NEW CALCEOLARIAS for 42*s*. "Lady Constable" Calceolaria, if separate, at 21*s*. each; this plant will be sent post free. He has also a few collections of his splendid SPANISH CHRYSANTHEMUMS left. Descriptive Lists may be had on application.—Hope Nursery, Leeming-lane, near Bedale, Yorkshire, June 10th, 1842.

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THE following communication (translated from the German) was addressed to Messrs. Rowland's Agent at Cologne:—

13, Straitz Euggasse, Cologne,
May 23, 1841.

Mr. Th. S. Ditges,

Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the extraordinary effects of "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL." For about nine years I had not a particle of hair on my head, when I was casually recommended to give this celebrated Oil a trial; I accordingly purchased two bottles at your establishment, and strictly followed the printed directions: in the course of two months my head was covered with fine short hair, which I had cut off, and continued to persevere in the use of the Oil. The result is, that after five months' perseverance, I can now boast of as good a head of hair as any man in this city. In justice to the inventors I make this acknowledgment, and shall feel great pleasure in satisfying any inquiry.—I salute you with respect.

ADAM BAUER, 8th Artillery Brigade.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL prevents hair from falling off, or turning Grey; changes Grey Hair to its original colour, frees it from Scurf and Dandriff, and makes it beautifully soft and curly.

⁂ Ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL." The LOWEST PRICE is 3*s*. 6*d*.; the next price is 7*s*.—10*s*. 6*d*., and 21*s*. per bottle.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN.

THE last Exhibition will take place on Saturday, the 9th of July. Subjects for Exhibition must be at this Office on Friday, the 8th of July, or at the Garden before half-past Eight o'clock, A.M., on the day of Exhibition. The Gates will be opened at One, P.M.—Tickets are issued to Fellows at this Office, price 5s. each; or at the Garden in the afternoon of the days of Exhibition at 10s. each; but none will be issued without an order from a Fellow of the Society.—21, Regent-street.

MR. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR is now reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3d. each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them *delivered in any part of London* by remitting a Post-office order to this Office, at the rate of 5s. for every 25 copies required.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

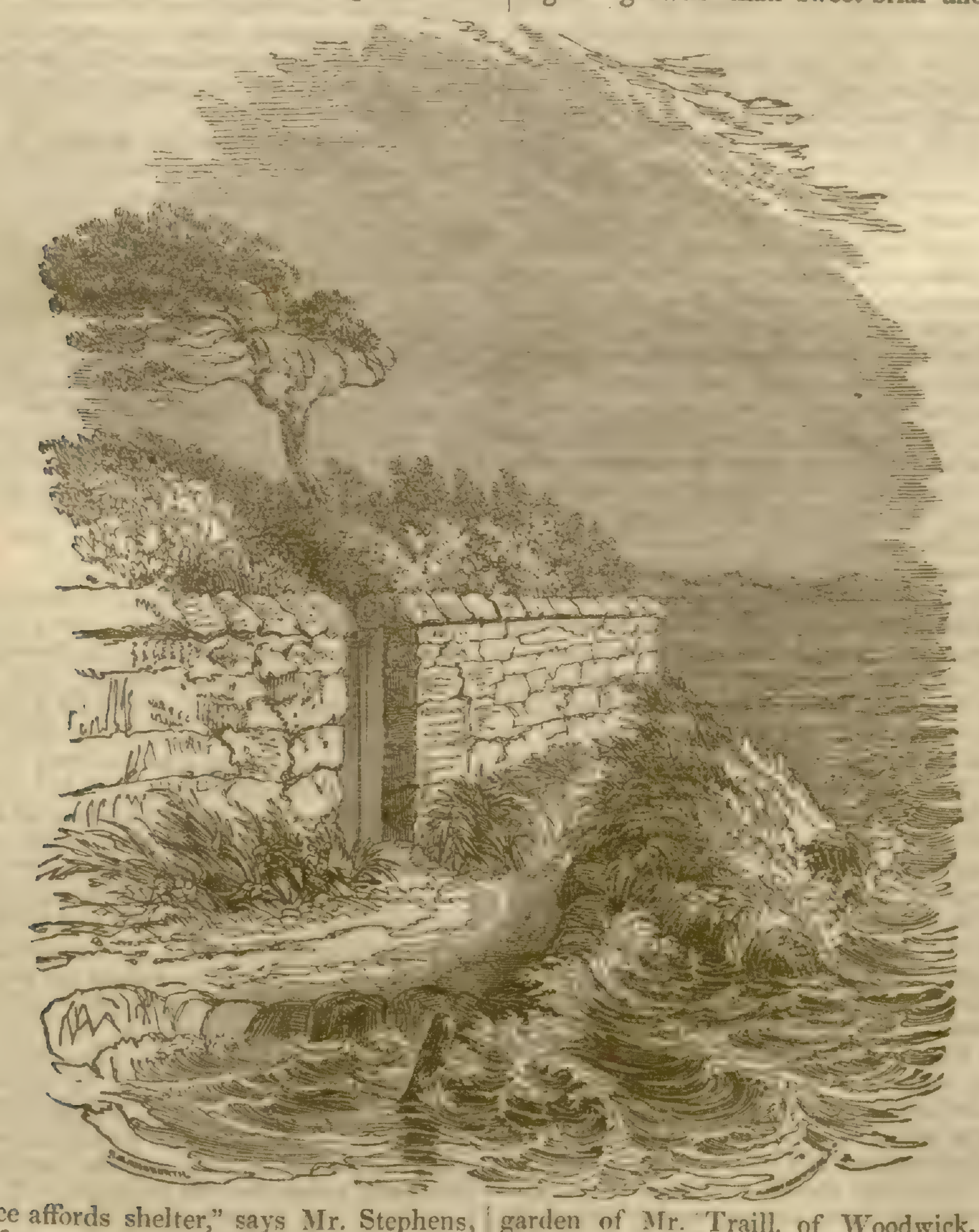
SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday . . . . . Zoological . . . . . 8½ P.M.
Wednesday . . . . Geological . . . . . . 8½ P.M.

COUNTRY SHOWS.—June 27, Felton Florists. 28, Tamworth. 29, Norwich, Nottingham.

FEW things are of greater importance to those who live in bleak situations, or on the coast, than to know in what way they best may break the force of the prevailing winds. Belts of wood are generally resorted to, and when they can be formed, they are the best kind of defence; but the difficulty is to obtain them. Many persons are to be found in these islands who, after incurring considerable expense in the attempt, have been obliged to abandon it as hopeless. In Mr. Stephens's "Book of the Farm," of which we have on former occasions spoken as a most valuable work, full of interesting practical information, is an account of a method of protecting bleak situations effectually, which will certainly be interesting, and probably will be new to our readers; and which, by permission of the proprietors of that work, we have been able to introduce into our pages. The excellent remarks of the author render any addition on our part superfluous:



"That a fence affords shelter," says Mr. Stephens, "must be a fact cognisant to every one. Feel the warmth of a walled garden,—the calm felt under the walls of even a ruin compared to the howling blast around,—observe the forward grass, in early spring, on the south side of a hedge compared to that on its other side,—and listen to the subdued tone of the wind under a shed to its boisterous noise heard in the open air. Sensibly felt as all these instances of shelter are, they are but isolated cases. In more extended spheres, cottages stand in a calm in the midst of a forest, come the wind from whatever quarter it may. Farm-steadings lie snug under the lee side of a hill. Whole farms are unaffected by wind when embayed amidst encircling hills; and be the shelter, therefore, great or small, the advantages derived from it are sensibly felt. As one instance of the benefits of shelter afforded by even a low wall to a park, from the cutting effects of the sea air, I give a sketch (see below), to show you its effects better than words can convey. The wall and the wood next it are of the same height, but a few yards only inwards, the wood rises to a considerable height, and this is effected by a very simple contrivance, namely, the peculiar form of the cope of the wall. It is raised like an isosceles triangle, by which the wind, when it beats against its side, is reflected upwards into the air at the same angle. Had the cope been flat, the blast would have cut off the tops of the trees in a horizontal direction. But without the wood such a form of coping would afford similar shelter. Suppose land exposed on the top of a high coast, where the wind generally sweeps along the surface of the ground, injuring every plant it blows against by a momentum acquired in passing over miles of ocean. Were a wall built on the top of the crag, at such a distance from its brow, and of such a height and with such an angle to its cope, as would deflect the wind upwards, it would cause the wind to have lost most of its momentum before it again reached the ground. Such a wall, or such a belt of wood, or such a plantation without a wall, if projected on a large scale, and planted near the top of a sloping precipice, or other rising ground, would shelter a large extent of country against the prevailing winds. Were such barriers placed in lines, in suitable places, across the country, not only its local, but its general climate would be greatly ameliorated.

"Instances are not wanting to show the usefulness of such barriers. Even within the experience of the present generation, shelter has been found to amend the climate and increase the crops of particular parts of the country. As instances of wall shelter, the garden of the Earl of Lauderdale at Dunbar, and the plantations along the sea-side of the Earl of Wemyss, at Gosford, both in East Lothian, afford good examples. In the latter instance a coped wall, has afforded so perfect a shelter to the plantations, that at the distance of from twenty to thirty yards the forest-trees are scarcely affected by the sea-breeze, on ground which formerly produced nothing of higher growth than sweet-briar and whins. The garden of Mr. Traill, of Woodwick, at Kirkwall, Orkney, affords another remarkable instance of the benefits of wall-shelter. But the benefits derived from plantations are far more extensive and important, not only in affording shelter, but in improving poor land. 'Previous to the division of the common moor of Methven (in Perthshire) in 1793,' says Mr. Thomas Bishop, 'the venerable Lord Lynedoch and Lord Methven had each secured their lower slopes of land adjoining the moor with belts of plantation. The year following I entered Lord Methven's service, and in 1798 planted about 60 acres of the higher moorground, valued at 2s. per acre, for shelter to 80 or 90 acres set apart for cultivation, and let in three divisions to six individuals. The progress made in improving the land was very slow for the first 15 years, but thereafter went on rapidly, being aided by the shelter derived from the growth of the plantations; and the whole has now become fair land, bearing annually crops of Oats, Barley, Peas, Potatoes, and Turnips; and in spring, 1838, exactly 40 years from the time of putting down the said plantation, I sold four acres of Larch and Fir (average growth) standing therein for 220*l.*, which, with the value of reserved trees, and average amount per acre of thinnings sold previously, gave a return of 67*l.* per acre.' In some situations trees will afford better shelter than stone walls, the latter being most available near the sea-side in warding off the blighting effects of the sea-breeze. On the summit of Shotley-fell, 16 miles W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mr. Burnet, of Shotley-bridge, enclosed 400 acres of moorland with high stone walls, and he cropped the ground in an easy manner for the soil. The land was thus kept in good heart; but the soil being very poor, stock advanced but little, and consequently the land would not have let for above 6d. an acre, even under the best management, and after all that had been done for it; but the centre part of each field was then put within a plantation, and the improvement was then surprising.'"

AT a lecture the other evening at the Royal Institution, it was shown that the process recommended by Dr. Boucherie to render wood incombustible, does not possess the property ascribed to it by that author; for deal, saturated with muriate of lime, was found, at the end of a twelvemonth, to be as combustible as that which had not been so prepared.

In consequence of this failure, some specimens of deal charged with another substance, the nature of which we are unable to state, were exhibited a few days afterwards to the Horticultural Society, and were shown to be really incombustible, even in the state of fine shavings, which it must be confessed is by no means a fair way of testing them. Placed in the flame of a candle they would not burn, but became black with difficulty, and eventually only charred.

So very important a property being thus *proved* to exist in wood thus prepared, we made some inquiry into the nature of the preparation. It proves to be the subject of a patent taken out by Mr. Charles Payne, concerning which a friend has furnished us with the following memorandum; to which we are bound to add that specimens of wood, prepared under the patent, are evidently *filled throughout* with the substances, of whatever nature, with which they are prepared:—

"The attention which has, of late years, been directed to the discovery of an efficacious and economical method of preserving timber from decay, has led, as is well known, to Boucherie and Kyan's processes, and to that of Sir William Burnett. To these has now to be added a system patented by Mr. Charles Payne. With reference to wood, Mr. Payne attains the following results:—1st. Wood is rendered thoroughly proof against dry and wet rot. 2nd. It is rendered uninflammable. 3rd. It is rendered proof against the ravages of insects. 4th. The most inferior woods are rendered, in point of strength, durability, and usefulness, equal to the hardest and best descriptions. 5th. Wood, for pavement, can have a surface given to it that will in a great measure, if not entirely, prevent slipperiness. The process is also applicable to the preservation of canvas, &c. &c.

"These results are obtained by applying to wood the force of exhaustion, pressure, and filtration, for the purpose of filling the tissue with metallic oxides, alkalis, and earths, so as to form in the substance, by means of single and double decomposition, *new* and *insoluble* compounds. The materials employed are of such trifling cost, that where any considerable quantity of work is done, the expense in this respect is scarcely appreciable."

We are informed that repeated and conclusive experiments have proved, in the most satisfactory manner, that the results narrated above are really obtained.

WE perceive by a paragraph in "The Times" that the British Association commenced its sittings in Manchester on Thursday morning, and *that the number of members attending it is not so great as was expected.* It required no great foresight to anticipate that this would be the case; and, without much risk, we may predict that the falling off of members will increase, unless the management of the Association undergoes a great change. The geologists may be held together, but they are very likely in that case to have the Association to themselves.

THE Banksian is one of the most beautiful of Roses, but it baffles the skill of even very good gardeners to bloom it. At Dropmore, however, the profusion of its flowers, when it hangs in festoons over some lofty trellis-work, is a subject of universal admiration; and we are sure our readers will be glad to know in what way Lady Grenville's skilful gardener, Mr. Frost, contrives to succeed so much better than his neighbours. A communication with which he has favoured us has enabled us to explain the matter.

The Banksian Rose produces its blossoms upon one year old wood, and not otherwise. If, as is customary, the plant is pruned in the spring, all the flowering-wood is removed, and so good bye to blossoms till new wood can be formed. By the autumn, the new wood is ready; but in the succeeding spring, it is usually cut off again: and in this way the flowering branches are incessantly removed.

The proper time for pruning the Banksian Rose is *Midsummer*, after the flowering is over; then new wood is formed abundantly in the latter part of the year; and when the spring arrives, will pour forth its floral treasures with the profusion of a prodigal. Now, then, is the season for cutting the branches close back, and we trust our readers will profit by our advice. Mr. Frost finds that the stronger the plant is, and the more young wood is laid in after Midsummer-pruning, the finer will be the bloom, for there will be a cluster of Roses on the end of every shoot that starts from the bosom of the leaves.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.

SINCE our last communication some further information has been obtained respecting this interesting subject, which does not at all tend to lessen the objections already entertained, but rather to strengthen them very considerably. When the plan was brought out, it was stated that one part of it was the making a public way between Kensington and Bayswater; at least, it is generally so understood. It turns out, however, that the road is to be anything but a public one: it is to be closed at each end by gates, and these gates kept by persons paid by the holders of the villas. In fact, excepting the conditions which may be made, and which, in so numerous a body as forty proprietors, may easily be evaded, the road will be a private one, by which certain portions of the public will probably be allowed to profit; but the restrictions alluded to completely deprive that part of the plan of any general advantage to the community at large.

This road is to be carried through the centre of the ground, and to be 70 ft. wide! Had it been intended to sacrifice and destroy the valuable ground in question, no more effectual plan could have been devised than this mode of laying it out. The inherent defect in the ground is that it is narrow in proportion to the length; and the cutting it in two longitudinally, of course, aggravates the evil in very great degree. The breadth of the road as projected is far too great; those in the Regent's Park are under 30 ft., and are models of size and convenience. A few feet are no object at Hounslow or Bagshot; but in such a locality as this it is preposterous, and a useless sacrifice of valuable land. With respect to the laying out the ground, on more fully considering the subject, there appears to be no great objection to the plan of continuous villas, say, in three blocks or divisions, so that an opening may be left between each, in case of future alterations; and the road may be left either in front or rear of the houses. If it be meant to be a restricted road, it is better in front, and the backs of the houses on the boundary; but if the public could have the full and entire use, it would be better on the extreme limit of the land, making the entrances to the houses, in any case, to the road. If this be done, a neat row of buildings, not too high and with good elevations, would be far from unsightly as a termination to the Gardens; and the situation would be so desirable, that there is no question they would be readily let.

As to the ground itself, whether it be left entire or not, why not make it an Italian terrace, or ornamented walk, with vases, statues, evergreens, and such like characteristic ornaments? The form particularly fits it for this mode of appropriation; and, from its sheltered position, it would make an admirable and beautiful winter promenade. There is nothing in this style about the metropolis; though in the Regent's and St. James's Park, and in Hyde Park, we have the most admirable specimens of the English, or free style of gardening; and if properly done, there is probably nothing in any metropolis in Europe which would equal it.

It is the more incumbent on the Government not to sacrifice this ground, because, as every person must be aware, buildings are extending on both sides of Kensington; even the nursery-grounds are hardly safe, but are daily being sold off to the builders; and every exertion should be made to add to the lungs of the Metropolis, as well as to increase the ornament of it; nor do we know a more easy and more legitimate source of popularity to the Queen and the Government, than attending to such subjects, and carrying on the great improvements in the Parks, which the present generation have had the good fortune to witness.—*W. C.*

ON THE CULTURE OF THE RANUNCULUS.

THE Ranunculus is of the class Polyandria, order Polygynia, Linnæus, and of the natural order Ranunculáceæ of Jussieu. The variety R. Asiaticus is that which is cultivated in our gardens, and is said to be a native of the Levant. In its character of a single flower, it has been grown in England for some centuries; the splendid double varieties of the present time, the only ones prized by florists, having been gradually produced in the progress of its cultivation.

This flower is an universal favourite; not only is it highly valued by the critical florist, but the general admirer of flowers ever regards it as one of Flora's most attractive beauties. And, indeed, when we contemplate its luxuriant and elegant foliage, green-carpetting the ground; its graceful stems rising from the midst, and supporting an imposing head of flowers, enriched with every diversity of colour, which, though blended and mixed, is yet arranged in most exact and constant relative order; while each flower among the gorgeous multitude is found still to differ from its fellow in hue, in tint, and its surrounding foliage,—we admit that the preference is merited. Though the Ranunculus, however, will bloom most profusely when properly cultivated, it is yet impatient of improper treatment; and hence has it obtained the uninviting character of being an uncertain and capricious flower. The fault is really attributable to the unskilfulness or mismanagement of the cultivator himself: and if the following directions be adhered to, the reader may rest assured, that he will rarely again experience regret and disappointment, but that every healthy root in his collection will bloom.

Soil and Situation.—We are instructed by the natural habits of the Ranunculus tribe, that a somewhat moist and cool situation is the most suitable. The bed, therefore, should be so situated, that it receive but a few hours of the morning sun, and be in the lowest part of the garden. It must not be raised higher than the surrounding walks, should be two feet in depth of soil, and have board instead of Box edging, that slugs, &c., which often eat the tender foliage and opening flower-buds of some varieties, may not be sheltered. The only suitable soil, is a retentive loam from the surface of a rich old pasture, the sods included; to which should be added, and well incorporated, one third of thoroughly decayed cow manure. Fresh manure must be avoided, as the roots will not bloom where it exists, but many will perish; all hot and stimulating composts are equally pernicious. With the enriched soil just recommended, the bed should be made at the beginning of October, and finished off, and on no account disturbed till planting time: for it is all-important that the soil be compact and close in which the roots are planted. The practice of putting some inches of manure at the bottom of the bed, is not to be commended; the roots either will not reach it at all, or if they do, their sudden transition into deep compost is, at least, unnatural: it is more consonant with reason that the food should be generally and equally distributed.

Planting.—It is impossible to insist too strongly on the importance of early planting. It should always be done at the beginning of February, and never deferred beyond St. Valentine's-day. At this time the ground is moist; the roots rapidly vegetate, and become firmly fixed in the soil. Whereas, if deferred till March, arid winds are apt to prevail, the soil becomes dry; the young roots lack moisture, are injured, and unable so to establish themselves as, at future periods, to afford sufficient nutriment to throw the plant into bloom. The bed being about 4 feet in width, and any suitable length, and having been neatly smoothed over, the roots should be planted about 5 in. distant from each other, in rows, which, again, should be about 6 in. apart: if planted closer, as is commonly the case, the plants will grow comparatively weak, and bloom more sparingly. The situation of the rows having been marked out, holes 1½ in. deep should be dibbed with the finger, or other instrument, in which the roots should be compactly set, and covered over with soil, after the manner of dibbling Beans, so much approved of by agriculturists; by this means the surrounding soil is not disturbed, but left close and retentive. The next best plan is, drawing drills across the bed in rows, setting the roots therein, and then filling them up with the displaced soil; the worst of all plans being, the raking the bed evenly over, setting the roots on it, and then covering the whole 1½ in. with loose soil: yet this is commonly practised.

General Management.—About the beginning of April, the young plants will appear above ground, when the loosened soil should be carefully, yet firmly, compressed with the fingers about the roots. During the months of April and May, should a continuance of dry weather prevail, water may be cautiously administered, at intervals, in an evening, but only just so much as will prevent the soil of the bed from cracking; or a little moss, or old spent tanners' bark, &c., may be neatly placed between the rows, which will retain the moisture in the soil. The injudicious and over-abundant application of water is a very common error, and one of the greatest evils. It not unfrequently happens that plants, which have looked well for a time, at length begin to turn yellow in the foliage, and the flower-buds dwindle and go off. This indeed is a very common cause of complaint and disappointment; it is chiefly attributable to the practice of deluging the bed with water between the rows in hot dry weather. The roots absorbing the large supply of water thus artificially afforded to them, transmit it in abundant quantities to the leaves, which are now excited by the hot and dry atmosphere to greatly increased exhalation; this unnatural excitement at length weakens and destroys their vitality, and they perish. Hence the common and trite caution, to water only between the rows, and not on the foliage, lest it should thereby be turned yellow, is founded altogether on a mistaken hypothesis. The dying of the leaves in some instances evidently depends on a want of vigour, or partial rot in the root; and in some few cases it would appear to be caused by large earthworms forming their wide tracks amid the roots of the plants, nearly undermining them; but in the great majority of cases it is produced by injudicious watering, as just explained. During the expansion of the flower-buds, and when they are fully blown, a stage and awning should be erected over the bed, as in the case of Tulips, that rain and hot sun may be excluded; and gentle waterings, every second or third evening, may be given, which will keep the bed cool and moist and promote the size of the flowers. As much air should be admitted as possible, that the flower-stems be not drawn and weakened.

Taking up the Roots.—Of all the points in the cultivation of the Ranunculus, this is the most vital and important. The tubers are extremely apt to start, or put forth roots again, if allowed to remain too long in the ground—this fatal event being most liable to occur under the influence of heat and moisture. Hence, if the weather be showery, the top awning should never be removed till the stalks and foliage of the plants have turned yellow, indicating the proper period for taking up the roots; when they have put on this appearance they should be at once harvested. If the tuber has again vegetated, it will either grow weakly, or, in all probability, perish when planted the following year. But though the young roots may not always be visible to casual observation, if but an impetus be given—an effort, as it were, to grow be induced—there will be a failure in the bloom the following summer; the root being weakened and injured by its previous attempt at growth. When taken up, they should be kept in a dry yet airy apartment, being very liable to contract mould; a proper cabinet should be provided for the purpose, or they may be kept in partition drawers, or hung up in paper bags.

In conclusion, the friendly caution is given to the young florist, not to purchase any of the older varieties of the Ranunculus, with the exception of about a dozen sorts—the self-coloured ones: they are uncertain, poor, and meagre in the extreme, when compared with the splendid varieties raised by Messrs. Tyso, and with the best sorts of the Scotch seedling, of Messrs. Lightbody and Waterstone.—*F. R. Horner, M.D., Hull.*

ON THE PROPAGATION OF PINKS.

ALTHOUGH many persons defer this operation until a later period, yet I would not recommend it to be delayed longer than the last week in June, or the first week in July. The reason for commencing thus early is obvious; not only will the young plants form more vigorous roots before the approach of cold weather, but their blooms next season will be finer than could be produced by cuttings, which, not being properly rooted, would have a hard struggle to live through the winter.

The most certain and expeditious method of propagation is by pipings, or cuttings of the grass of the present year. Before commencing this operation, a slight hot-bed should be formed of leaves, or any other material which is not likely to heat violently. Upon this, a layer of the rough siftings of decayed vegetable mould should be spread to serve for drainage; and upon the whole a mixture of finely-sifted leaf-mould and silver sand, to the depth of three or four inches. This bed, after being made perfectly level, and firmly beaten down with the back of a shovel, should be well watered through a fine rose; and in a few days it will be fit for use.

In selecting the grass for pipings, strong and short-jointed shoots should be chosen. The piping should be cut off with a sharp knife immediately below the second or third joint from the top of the shoot; and it may then be readily disengaged from the two leaves which surround its base, and which are commonly termed a sheath. The tips of the leaves should be shortened, for the sake of convenience; otherwise, when planted, it will be difficult to prevent the hand-glass from resting upon them, or from disturbing them whenever it is removed. As the pipings are prepared, they should be put into a basin or pan filled with water, to prevent them from flagging before they are planted. For this and similar delicate operations, the cool hours of the evening are most suitable.

In planting the pipings, they should be pressed firmly into the soil to the depth of about half an inch, leaving them an inch and a half apart every way; and after being properly secured, they should be gently watered through a fine rose to settle the mould closely round their stems; and as soon as the leaves become thoroughly dry, a bell glass should be placed over them. The glass should be pressed lightly into the mould to prevent, as much as possible, the ingress of air. In sunny days, the bed should be shaded from 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 or 6 in the afternoon; and if there is any appearance of damp amongst the pipings, the glasses should be occasionally taken off to allow them to dry, and all plants so attacked should be immediately removed.

It is very probable that the pipings will not require to be watered until the greater part of them have taken root; should watering, however, be necessary, the leaves must be allowed to become dry before the glasses are replaced. As soon as roots are formed, the hand-glasses should be slightly raised on one side, and this may be gradually increased, until at last they may be entirely dispensed with. The young plants, after being by degrees inured to the sun, may be transplanted six inches apart in an open bed, previously prepared for the purpose; in which situation they may remain, until required for planting finally in the beds, where they are to bloom.—*T. R.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXVI.

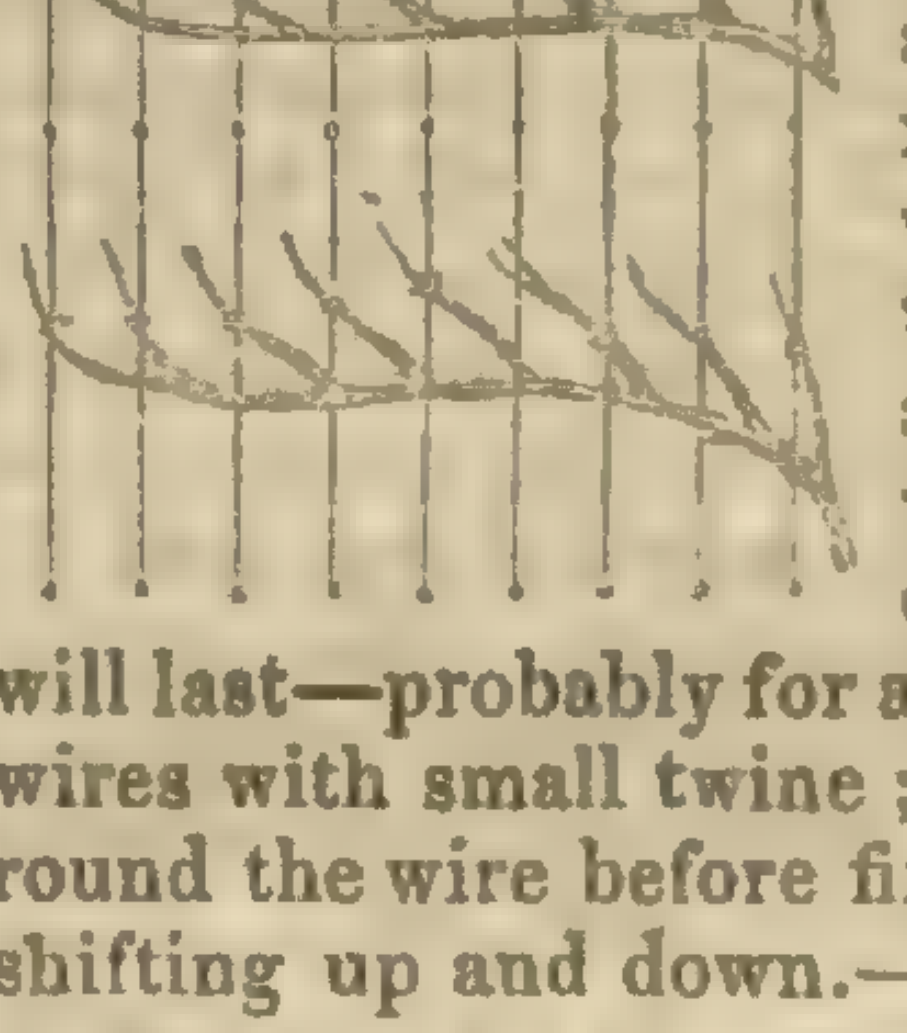
I SHALL now suppose the amateur to be walking round his garden, viewing and enjoying the results of his labours, and I may, therefore, take this opportunity of pointing out to him the state in which it ought to be, providing the directions which have been given from time to time have been attended to. The late dry weather has been very unfavourable to the growth of trees and shrubs which were carelessly transplanted, or injudiciously root-pruned last spring. Hence it is no uncommon thing to see Apple and Pear trees pushing very weakly, and losing their leaves almost as soon as they are formed. They live, it is true, but they have received a check which they will not recover for two years. Evergreens, too, such as Laurestinus, have been destroyed in the same way, and have presented such an unsightly appearance, that it has been necessary either to cut them over or to remove them altogether. Such things ought not to be if these operations had been performed in a proper manner, and even with the unfavourable season which we have had, not one evergreen in fifty ought to have failed. With regard to fruit trees, the root-pruning was intended to check over-luxuriance, and to throw them into a state of fruit-bearing. By doing this, in the first instance, in a judicious manner, and by afterwards watering, during dry weather, in the way which I formerly described, the trees will now be forming short stiff shoots, instead of the long luxuriant ones of former years, and, in many instances, they will be showing other signs of fruitfulness. Thus, by proceeding with caution and discretion, the trees will be prevented from being unsightly or from dying, and the object will be sooner gained. This is the test then by which the amateur must try the soundness of his practice.

In what state are the tender summer flowering things which have been transplanted or sown in the clumps or borders? The self-sown annuals, which last spring were directed to be thinned and attended to, ought with scarcely any care to have flowered in high perfection. The spring-sown ones, in most places, have come up badly, and, in many instances, have never appeared at all. This failure has been owing to the excessive dryness of the soil and air; and the bad effects in this respect could only be counteracted by frequent watering, and at the same time shading the ground, in order to prevent evaporation from going on so rapidly. If the amateur has failed in this part of his management he may forgive himself, for many good gardeners have done the same, and the warm and seasonable showers which have fallen lately, will soon cause his seeds to germinate, and his garden will yet be gay with their beautiful flowers. Pelargoniums, Heliotropes, Verbenas, and other things which were turned out about the middle of May, ought now to be flowering well, although not in such perfection as may be expected a few weeks hence.

How does the greenhouse look? Although the greater number of the floral beauties of New Holland are now gone by, is it still gay with flowers? Such plants as Balsams, Hydrángeas, Fúchsias, Phlox Drummondi, Rhodanthe Manglésii, late-flowering Pelargóniums, and various other plants, are well adapted for this purpose, and they are not much injured by being grown under the shade of Vines; so that the amateur, who has only a small greenhouse, with the rafters covered with Vines, may still contrive to have the shelves filled with flowering plants.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Summer Watering in the Open Air.—Although the principles of watering out-door plants has been so fully explained in the "Theory of Horticulture," and also more recently in the *Chronicle*, by Mr. Fortune and Mr. Whiting, it is lamentable, in the present scorching weather, to see how very inefficiently, I might say foolishly, this operation is performed, even by those from whom much better things might be expected. Not only is water of the very worst description used, but that in a far too small quantity to do any good to the plants watered. Watering under any circumstances with water that is much colder that the soil can do little good; because although it may refresh the plant a little, it must be recollected that by reducing the temperature of the soil, it paralyses, to a certain extent, the energy of the plant, and consequently the fruit is but little increased in size; and by watering daily in small quantities this check is periodical, so that the alternate excitement and enervation do the plant more harm than good. The temperature of the ground at this time, if it is at all porous, will be at least 60 deg., and that of spring-water about 46 deg. Now to give the soil a sufficient watering with water at that temperature, would, no doubt, reduce it to the mean temperature of the two, namely—53 deg., and the plants would thereby sustain a check; but if the temperature of the water, fully exposed to the solar influence, was 70 deg., the soil would be raised to the mean of the two, viz.—65 deg.; so that instead of being reduced 7 deg., it would be raised 5 deg., and consequently the plant much accelerated in growth. Hence the preference of pond to spring water, and the importance of using it in sufficient quantity to give the ground a thorough soaking. The object of this paper, however, is to direct the attention of amateurs to the watering of plants adversely situated. Mr. S. Taylor, of Stoke Ferry, in the "Gardeners' Magazine" for 1840, recommends the use of bottles, with two small holes in the sides, near the bottom, for watering plants. The bottles are buried to the neck near the roots of the flower which requires watering; and after being filled and corked, the water is allowed gradually to exude through the holes. This, though undoubtedly an ingenious method, is objectionable, because the roots of the plants are liable to be injured in plunging the bottles, and that it would require so many of them, where copious watering was necessary. A better plan is to take moderate-sized flower-pots, and having placed an inch or two of rough gravel in the bottom of each, to place them round the plant to be watered, and fill them with water, which as it percolates gradually through the gravel, will soak into the ground. For plants, such as Standard Roses, Rhododendrons, &c., closely turfed over on lawns; or for anything in a sloping situation this a most excellent plan, as the pots filled with water may be placed at night and removed the next morning, so as not to become an eyesore. Watering plants in flower-beds is at all times a difficult matter, because if the borders are sufficiently full of soil to give them a convex form, which they always ought to have, the water runs to the sides of the borders as fast as it is poured on. In such cases it will be found advisable to perforate the beds as thickly as possible, without injuring the roots, to the depth of six or eight inches, with a stick one inch in diameter, and by filling these ten or a dozen times the ground will become thoroughly soaked. With Annuals, Verbenas, and other grouping plants, I have found this a most excellent method. In connexion with the watering of Strawberries, a radical improvement is required; for although gardeners are pretty liberal with the limpid fluids over the heads of the plants, they are not good conservators of the quality of the fruit. It is true by copious watering both the size and quantity of the fruit is much increased, but it is equally true that if water is used over the plants, after the fruit is half grown, the latter will be much deteriorated in quality. We all know that Strawberries in a wet season are never so high flavoured as they are in a dry one, and what is the reason? Why, because there is a superabundance of aqueous matter in the fruit; and so it is with plants, copiously watered over-head in dry seasons. In truth it may be laid down as a rule, if fine-flavoured fruit be a desideratum, water ought never to come in contact with it after the saccharine or maturing assimilation commences. Hence in watering Strawberries, let it be poured from the spout of the watering-pot upon the soil, but on no account let it touch the fruit; or what will be better, fork the ground over between the plants, give it a good soaking to at least the depth of a foot, and cover it two or three inches deep with clean straw. This will both prevent the evaporation of moisture, and the radiation of terrestrial heat; and as the straw from its colour and non-conducting qualities will reflect, instead of absorbing, the heat, the fruit being subjected to increased temperature, will in consequence be improved in flavour. If water is required after the straw is placed on the beds, let it be applied through pots, placed one foot apart, as recommended above for plants on a lawn.—*W. P. Ayres.*



Wall-Trees.—If those who regard neatness in training their Wall-trees will adopt Mr. Hayward's method of fixing the branches, they will find it to be far preferable in many respects to trellis, or nails and shreds. It is as here represented: nails are driven into the wall at equal distances, regulated by a plumb-line, and small wires are fixed and drawn from nail to nail up and down. For Peach-trees the wires do well at six inches apart. If both the nails and the wire are of copper, it may be difficult to calculate how long they will last—probably for ages. The branches are tied to the wires with small twine; and if the twine be once passed round the wire before fixing the branch, it will prevent its shifting up and down.—*Lyme, May*, 1842.

Heating by Hot Water.—In reference to the simple plan of heating by hot water, described by M. Beaton (p. 348) and Mr. Weestove (p. 380), I may observe that I witnessed the plan in most successful operation at Sudbury Hall Gardens, as adopted by the intelligent gardener, Mr. Mitchell. Simpler means than those he showed me could not be devised, and the surprising luxuriance and extraordinary health of the plants in the Cucumber and Melon frames, where the method was applied, announced, with emphasis, its excellence. I am persuaded this plan far exceeds any other method ever devised, not to mention that it puts it in the power of individuals of moderate means to carry it into practice; the expense being a mere fraction of that of the system of pipes, which require a safety tube; and even with that appendage, if accidentally neglected or forgotten, might, from the expansion of the included water in the act of freezing, burst the pipes and produce havoc and devastation—a circumstance that happened to Mr. J. Clark, jun., of Birmingham.—*J. Murray.*

Management of Vines.—In the forcing and management of the Vine there are two practices prevalent among many of the gardeners of this country, against which reason exclaims, and which cannot be defended by any of the laws that govern the vegetable kingdom. In the first place, syringing Vines through all stages of their growth, under the idea that leaves cannot be preserved in a proper state to perform their functions, nor kept from the ravages of the red spider without it, is a complete absurdity. The functions of leaves are those of respiration, perspiration, and digestion. Let me ask, how far does syringing preserve or insure any of those offices unimpeded to the plant, as some persons suppose? The contrary is very often the result, especially if the water used is not thoroughly devoid of dirt, or matter that may settle on the leaves, close or choke up the stomates, and thereby render them unfit to perform those functions that were intended to be preserved by syringing. But if the water be ever so clear, how it can be of service I am equally at a loss to know. I have always observed that a very small portion of each leaf retains any moisture. Immediately on pouring water upon a leaf, large patches will become dry, as if the surface were oiled in several places and the intermediate parts have an attractive power; even plunge a leaf wholly in water and the results will be the same. It would, therefore, follow, that if syringing is of service, the parts retaining the water would derive most benefit, causing a visible difference in the appearance of those parts which retained the water and those which did not, but no such difference appears; one part seems as healthy as another, thereby plainly showing its inutility, and that it may be safely dispensed with. If we merely do it for the prevention of the red spider, we plunge into double the absurdity. A humid atmosphere will prevent the appearance even of this pest; and to insure the preservation of all the above functions in a Vine, humidity alone is sufficient. Air charged with moisture continually coming in contact with a leaf, does more than syringing towards keeping it in a fit state for the performance of all its functions. Water should be thrown copiously on the paths, pit (if there be one), or floor. If the house is heated by hot water, troughs should be placed on the pipes; or if by flues, pans containing water should be placed over them, which will be continually evaporating, and filling the air with watery particles. All persons agree that moisture is essential to the proper development of the grapes, and that without it they never swell properly. In this I agree with them, but it cannot be effected by syringing alone. If the floor, paths, flues, &c., are watered about 6 o'clock in the morning, this will keep it damp till breakfast time, and again occasionally during the day; a constant supply of moisture will be the consequence. When the house is closed, another good sprinkling should be given, and again before leaving it for the night. This I can from experience say, will keep the atmosphere damp, the leaves free from dirt, or any other deleterious matter, and will insure good berries. The only time syringing is at all necessary, is before the buds push, when no doubt it will be of service, as the water thrown on the stem will be imbibed and distributed through the system, causing the sap, which is at rest during the winter, and which is of a denser nature than the water taken in, to become thinner, and flow with greater rapidity; but as soon as the buds are fairly burst it may be dispensed with for the remainder of the season. The second practice or operation is that of stopping the fruit-bearing branches, at one eye above the bunch, and which is adopted by almost every gardener. If this is not done, they say the resources of the plant are exhausted and that it causes barrenness. Does this agree with what physiologists say and teach? And if any practice exists repugnant to physiology, it cannot be relied on; and nothing in the world can be more opposite to what it teaches than fore-shortening. Is it not an established fact, that "the more leaves over a given part, the more that part will increase in diameter, and the more secretions will be formed for fruit;" and if the leaves over a fruit, or a bunch of fruit, or opposite to it, be taken away, it never comes to perfection; which shows plainly that without leaves we should have no fruit. And is there any difference between the leaves at the base of a shoot and those on the top, or do they form different secretions; if they do, then fore-shortening is correct; if not, the practice must be wrong. And again, the knowledge we have of the functions of a leaf shows plainly that every leaf contributes its moiety for the above purposes; and has not a leaf, placed at the distance of a yard above a bunch, the same power of doing this as the one directly opposite? And will not the quantity of matter contributed by one leaf, be increased in a ten-fold proportion by ten leaves? Undoubtedly it will, for we have no proof to the contrary. I am not for allowing them to run to their full length, as by so doing the leaves might become too crowded, and be deprived of the influence of light, without which they become worse than useless; but I am for preserving as many of them as can possibly be exposed to the light. I could give many reasons for not cutting them back to one or two eyes above a bunch, did I not consider what I have said sufficient to show its evil results.—*A Tyro.*

The Tendril.—You define the tendril to be an abortive inflorescence! that is to say, according to these eminent authorities, Johnson, Sheridan, and Walker, an untimely flower; and you add that it may be expected occasionally to produce flowers. Are we to understand that a tendril is a gratuitous appendage, and of course worse than useless? I, on the other hand, believe that tendrils are destined to subserve a particular purpose in relation to those plants of which they form an integrant part: and I therefore regard them as a distinct evidence of design. Is it correct to say that an untimely flower may produce a mature inflorescence? If such inferences belong to the dialectics of morphology, I can only say it is an inversion of the logic in which I have received my rudiments of reason.—*J. Murray.* [Is our correspondent serious in referring to these literati as authorities in matters of natural history? It would be idle to raise an argument upon their definitions. We must refer for the dialectics of morphology to morphological writers.]

To stop the Bleeding of Trees.—I strongly recommend your correspondent, who complains of being unable to stop the bleeding of a favourite tree, to try the following plan:—With a sharp knife cut out any part of the wound which appears diseased, and, having well cleaned it, apply a red-hot iron, and sear it well; this will in all probability close up the injured vessels, and revive the drooping foliage, which flags from exhaustion.—*W. W.*

The Seeds of the Laburnum.—Allow me to thank you for your notice in the *Chronicle* of 11th inst., respecting the deleterious effects of the seeds of the Laburnum on cattle. Your opinion, however, being by no means positively expressed, since you say "the action of these seeds may possibly not be dangerous, though, from their powerful principles, it is probable they would be fatal to animals as well as man," my question still remains unsettled. I should, therefore, like to have it put to your readers, whether any have Laburnum trees growing in plantations to which sheep and other cattle have access, and whether they have known any evil to have happened from this cause.—*Omikron.*

The Seeds and Flowers of the Laburnum.—I believe both of these are poisonous, as well to man as to inferior animals. In the house of a friend of mine, about a fortnight ago, one of the inmates had given some flowers of the Laburnum to a parrot, a very fine bird from Sierra Leone. These flowers the parrot greedily devoured, and became soon afterwards extremely ill, and appeared dying; I directed three tea-spoonfuls of very much chloride of lime to be given it; the [illegible] ered.—*J. Murray.*

Honey Dew.—Some plants in my greenhouse were much infested with aphides, but no honey dew appeared on them until the morning after the house was fumigated, when a spot of it appeared where, I suppose, an aphis had been. Does not this look as if the leaf had been punctured and the sap was escaping? The leaves are now thickly spotted with this clammy substance.—*Hibernia.*

Oxalis acetosella.—In allusion to the remarks made by your correspondent, Mr. P. M'Kenzie, in a former number of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, regarding the Oxalis acetosella, as a substitute for turf-edgings under the shade of trees, I stated, through the same medium, that, "It is pretty well known to gardeners that the leaves of the Oxalis acetosella disappear about the end of November, and are not seen again till the month of April." By the sides of the walks in the woods here, where I have had occasion to pass almost daily for at least 13 years, there are thick patches of the Oxalis acetosella, the leaves of which began to disappear in December last, and by the middle of January I considered them quite unfit for an edging; about the middle of February they vanished altogether, excepting a few straggling leaves here and there; and it was not until the middle of April that the young leaves were produced. I still maintain, therefore, that the Wood-sorrel (at least so far as my observations go,) "on account of the perishable nature of its foliage, is objectionable as a permanent edging." At the same time, small distorted tufts of this plant may be seen in certain situations, at all seasons of the year; but this, in general, is far from being the nature of the plant. In Loudon's "Encyclopædia of Plants," it is stated that "all of them are without the leaves half the year." If Mr. M'Kenzie misbelieves the above statements, he may satisfy himself of the truth of them by visiting the groves at Blair-Drummond any time during the summer months, and afterwards in January, February, or March. I have planted an edging with the Vinca minor, 18 in. broad, and more than 200 yards long, under the shade of evergreen trees, which answers the purpose and looks exceedingly well. I have an edging in a similar situation, planted with Myosotis scorpioides, another with the Claytónia sibirica, and Saxifraga umbrosa; several pieces with Polytrichum commune, and P. undulatum; some natural pieces with Polytrichum undulatum, and Oxalis acetosella, the last of which disappears as stated above, while the species of Polytrichum remain, with their leaves rather shrivelled, during the spring months.—*James Drummond, gr., Blair-Drummond.*

The Megachile centuncularis.—In your answer to Mr. Page last week, you observe that you have not heard of the Megachile centuncularis having attacked Pelargoniums. The following account may not be uninteresting. During the hot weather, in the week before last, I observed some of the petals of my Pelargoniums with large elliptical pieces cut very cleanly out of them, and at first was disposed to attribute it to the honey-seeking bees, who will impatiently cut open the bud before the flower is expanded, to reach the hidden sweets within; but as the disfigurement of my flowers increased alarmingly, so much so that in a small house I had at least half the plants more or less injured, I was induced to examine more closely into the source of the mischief, and was not long in detecting a different enemy at work, viz., the Megachile, as I suppose. The rapidity with which the little animal despatched its work, to the no small detriment of a flower, was remarkable; but there is an excellent account of its proceedings, which you have doubtless read, in Kirby and Spence's Introduction. Just as is there said, "nothing can be more expeditious; she is not longer about it than we should be with a pair of scissors." I was surprised at the large pieces which the insects flew away with, as long as their whole body, and which they easily supported while hovering under the exterior awning, seeking an aperture to escape at. The bees (as I imagine I am not wrong in attributing the work to the same bee as Mr. Page refers to) have disappeared since the weather has become cooler. My plants have been so completely disfigured this year by these little carpenters, whose ingenuity one cannot but admire, that I must have recourse to what I believe will be the only remedy, viz., gauze curtains, running on wires, within the house, and have some contrivance also for the doors; for if I had wished at the time, it would have been impossible to have exhibited a single plant, unless, indeed, it had been at an entomological society.—*Apis.*

Bees.—A lady, who has one of Nutt's bee-boxes, with a very strong stock of bees, and the middle and one side box full of honey, would be obliged, by a hint from some one who has succeeded, respecting the best plan to take the honey from the side box. A friend tried Nutt's plan of ventilation, and taking it early in the morning; but found considerable difficulty in dislodging the bees. Would it be better to take it in the middle of the day, when a much larger proportion of the bees are absent than at night or early, when the box is crowded? Perhaps it may not be uninteresting to those who are novices, like herself, to mention that her bees swarmed a fortnight ago, supposed to be owing to the heat of the hive, from imperfect ventilation. The swarm was taken in an empty hive, and in the evening the edge of it was placed level with the entrance of the box, to which all the bees returned. This occupied at least two hours, and even in the morning there was a considerable number out; but since that, by shading the box with a mat, and occasionally covering the front and sides with wet woollen cloths, when the sun was very hot, the temperature of it has been reduced, and the bees have worked most industriously, having shewn no inclination to swarm since.—*Westbury.*—On the 6th ult. I hived a swarm of bees into a square box, which is large enough to contain a much more numerous colony. Would any of your correspondents inform me which is the best way of uniting another swarm with them? A little tract, which was published a few years ago at Oxford, recommends that the intruders should be smoked with a stupifying fungus, and their queen taken away. Is this necessary? If so, what is best to use for the purpose? Would tobacco do? Or would it not be a good plan to collect a number of bees from hives that are taken in the usual way in autumn, and distribute them among one's weak stocks? My box has an aperture closed by a slide of tin, by which a communication can be opened with another box by the side of it; and if the new swarm were hived into that, both colonies might be compelled to use the same front entrance, which is cut out of the bottom board, six inches long, and capable of being divided in two by a slip of tin which runs through the bottom-board from front to back. But I fear it would be found, as in insects of a larger size, that "the nearest neighbours are not always the best friends." Any information on the subject will be thankfully received.—*Rusticus.*—[Excellent advice upon all these points is to be found in Mr. Cotton's bee-books. He recommends smoking bees with dried puff-balls, or with linen rags soaked in nitre; this stupifies them, and renders it easy to manage them. Joining weak stocks to strong ones, taking away the queen of the former, he also advocates. If the queens are left their subjects will quarrel; but under one sovereign they behave themselves peaceably, and work as bees *should* work.]

House Crickets.—I destroyed house crickets, which annoyed me in my sitting-room, as they have done your correspondent of last week, by mixing arsenic with roasted apple, and leaving it all night on a sheet of paper in the room.—*Laffarge.*—If "J. O." will well sprinkle his kitchen floor, and the crevices about the fire-place and oven, at night, with spirits of turpentine, he will soon be free from the nuisance of which he complains. I found this remedy perfectly effectual, under similar circumstances, seven years ago, since which time I have never seen a cricket in my house. The turpentine causes instant death if it touches the insect. Will "J. O." be good enough to give us the result of his experiment?—*W. S. B., Grove Parsonage, Wantage.*—If your correspondent "J. O." will use the arseniated potatoe, as recommended by me for the destruction of cockroaches, beetles, &c., his crickets, no doubt, will soon disappear. The natural habits and food of the cricket and cockroach are similar, and I fear not but they are both equally fond of potatoe sweetened with arsenic.—*F. S. Horner, Hull.*

The Turnip Fly.—I lose no time in communicating to you an unexpected discovery, by means of the microscope, of one of the causes of the failure of Turnips; for the fact is of some importance. The farmers' two "enemies" are the fly and the mite. The latter, "tam fera quàm minima," as mischievous as minute, is described by Baxter as "a little larger than the cheese mite and but seldom observed." Numbers of them attack the stem of the infant plant at the surface of the ground, and by extracting the sap, soon destroy it. The farmer sees his crop disappear, and is at a loss to account for the cause. "This insect," adds Baxter, "is most prevalent in newly enclosed land." My own crop of Turnips this year would certainly have fallen a sacrifice to the mite, and the "newly enclosed land" would, of course, have been condemned, had I not fortunately discovered by the microscope, that the almost impreceptible dust, which was thickly sprinkled over the seed, was the very enemy in question. I immediately turned to Baxter, who describes the mischief accurately enough, but is very far from supposing that the sower is to blame; yet this is just the fact, and thousands of mites placed upon a slip of glass, and millions of eggs, to be hatched just in time for the common work of destruction, may give the farmer a lively idea of looking well to his seed before he condemns his land. The process of cleansing the seed is very simple. All that is necessary is to shake the seed rather briskly in a rough linen bag, and then to place it upon a hair sieve, under a stream of water from the pump. The mites, previously killed by friction in the bag, as well as the eggs, are entirely washed away; and the seed, after being placed in the sun to dry, may be drilled without the slightest chance of an attack from the mighty slain.—*J. B. Reade, Stone Vicarage, Aylesbury.*

Guano.—I have been closely examining my Camellia plants, which I had previously shifted into a compost of yellow loam, heath mould mixed with sand, and well decomposed leaf mould. Into the compost, which I put immediately over the drainage, which was at least 2 inches deep, I had added a small quantity of guano. I never saw my plants so strong and healthy; the foliage is a very dark green, remarkably firm and glossy, and the plants have every prospect of a good bloom next spring. Few experiments have yet been made with guano, as a substitute for rotten dung; I therefore trouble you with this, as I have no doubt that with care it will be found very beneficial.—*J. Wedgwood, Seabridge.*

Guano.—Having heard a good deal of the effects of guano as a manure for greenhouse plants, we procured some of it and applied it at the rate of about a small teaspoonful dry to each plant, watering immediately; those to which it was applied now appear of a darker green, more vigorous and healthy.—*Hibernia.*

Asphalte Mortar.—Your directions for the preparation of an Asphalte Mortar, coincide with a conversation I had with my gardener, on the best means of preventing the roots of Wall-trees from striking downwards, and finding their way into a retentive loam, which formed the substratum of my garden. To this cause I attribute their unhealthy state, and their failing to ripen their wood in autumn; owing to the abundant moisture they imbibe from the soil. To remedy this, I was suggesting an Asphalte preparation, resembling the one you have described, which, if laid at a given depth and made the foundation on which the trees are to be planted, would seem to oppose an effectual barrier against the downward tendency of the roots. Before trying this experiment, I would wish for your opinion; whether you think it likely to prove efficacious, and whether the Asphalte preparation contains any qualities prejudicial to the roots of Peach and Nectarine trees, should they come in contact with it.—*Omikron.* [We are of opinion that the material in question will answer the purpose perfectly, if the trees are not planted over it till its smell has gone off.]

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

June 21.—R. W. Barchard, Esq., in the chair. G. Clive, W. Hackblock, Alex. Murray, G. Tomkins, Esqs., and Mrs. E. Whatman, were elected Fellows. A paper was read from Mr. Rendle, of Plymouth Nursery, upon an economical system of heating propagating and other houses, lately introduced by him, without the aid of flues, hot-dung, or other fermenting substance. The following is a brief description of the plan:—In a house 24 feet long, and 8 feet wide, at about 20 inches from the exterior walls, another wall is raised to the height of 3½ feet; upon this a wooden tank 4 inches deep, is placed for the reception of water. This tank is in connexion with a boiler, and is divided along the centre by a partition, excepting a space left at the extremity farthest from the boiler for the passage of the water as it circulates. As soon as the fire is lighted, the water passes from the boiler into the tank, by means of a small pipe, and circulating round the partition, returns as it cools, by another pipe, into the boiler; thus a regular circulation is maintained. Slate slabs are placed over this tank, upon which a layer of sand or sawdust is placed. The heat of the water is communicated to the sand, and passes from thence to the roots of cuttings or any plants which may be placed upon it. A genial and temperate bottom heat is thus kept up at a trifling expense all the year round. This method of heating, although different from any hitherto described bears nevertheless considerable resemblance to the open gutter or trough system, which is now coming into general use.—Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, sent a collection of well-grown Ericas, consisting of E. gemmifera, covered with a profusion of wax-like blossoms; E. Plukenettii, a singular variety, with drooping, reddish-green flowers, from which the brown stamens protruded in a remarkable manner; E. Bergiana; E. halacacaba, with curious large green flowers; E. jasminiflora alba; E. elegans; and a seedling, bearing considerable resemblance to E. ampullácea. A Banksian medal was awarded for these. From Mrs. Lawrence, a large collection of Orchidaceous and other plants, amongst which were Oncídium pulvinatum, producing a slender raceme of yellow and light brown flowers; Maxillária stapelioides, the blossoms of which are dull green, curiously banded with brown; Aristolóchia ciliosa, a singular climber, having the flowers surrounded with long green fringes, curved inwards; Schweiggera pauciflora, from Cuba, the blooms of which resemble those of the white Violet, and a pretty herbaceous plant, from the East Indies, which appeared to be a species of Aikínia, with violet coloured flowers, having the throat spotted with white: for the latter a Banksian medal was awarded. From Messrs. Rollison, two varieties of Stanhópea tigrína, varying considerably in the size and marking of their flowers: a certificate was awarded for these. From Mr. Appleby, of the Fence, an Aspásia from Brazil, called A. lunata; the flowers are green, spotted with brown, labellum dirty white, slightly tinged with purple; it is, however, far from being a showy variety. From Mr. Beck, of Isleworth, two seedling Pelargóniums; one grown in a slate pot, the other in a common porous garden-pot, to show the error of supposing that plants will not grow as well in a solid as in a porous material: from a register kept by Mr. Beck, it appears that the plants were, when potted on the 9th of February, as much alike as possible; the one in the clay pot has since been watered 19 times, while that which was grown in the slate pot has only required to be watered twelve times; thus proving the great quantity of water evaporated through the former. They have since potting received the same treatment; and the plant grown in slate certainly at the present time appears the most healthy of the two. From Mr. Hooker, a collection of Roses, some of which were raised from seed; a certificate was awarded for them. Mr. Lane, of Berkhampstead, sent a seedling Fúchsia, which partakes of the short bushy habit of F. fulgens to a great degree. From Mr. Piper, of Chiswick, a Moss Rose, sporting to the Provins, one of the shoots being covered with Moss, while upon the other, it was nearly, if not entirely, wanting; giving satisfactory evidence that the Moss Rose was originally raised from the Provins. From Mr. Henderson, Coleorton Gardens, a collection of seedling Verbenas; some of these were good, but not sufficiently distinct from other varieties in cultivation. From Mr. Parsons, gr. to A. George, Esq., a plant of Gloriosa superba, four Queen Pine-Apples, of the respective weights of 2 lbs. 14 ozs., 2 lbs. 12 ozs., 2 lbs. 10 ozs., 2 lbs. 10 ozs.; and a dish of handsome seedling Strawberries. From Mr. S. Rylance, gr. to S. B. Glegg, Esq., two Montserrat Pine-Apples, weighing respectively 2 lb. 1 oz., and 1 lb. 11 ozs.; some fruit of Passiflora edulis, and some fine Nectarines, called the Brinnion, but which appeared to be nothing more than well-ripened Newingtons; for these a Banksian medal was awarded. From S. Solly, Esq., a small, highly-perfumed Caboul Melon, raised from seed brought over by Dr. Royle. From Mr. J. Roberts, gr. to M. Wilson, Esq., a brace of Melons and some well-ripened Peaches; for the latter a certificate was awarded. From Mr. Myatt, of Deptford, some exceedingly fine fruit of his British Queen and Prince Albert Strawberries, for which a certificate was likewise given. From Mrs. W. Phillips, of Streatham Common, some white Cucumbers, a kind seldom seen, and principally used for stewing. From the Gardens, a large collection of Orchidaceous, and other plants; including the curious Catasetum maculatum, Oncídium Wentworthianum, from Guatemala, with light brown and yellow flowers, approaching closely to On. altissimum; a box filled with well-grown plants of Achímenes longiflora, Brachycome iberidifólia, with beautiful violet star-like flowers; Lobélia ramosa, an annual from Swan River, the blossoms of which are of the brightest blue; these are produced freely, and close early in the afternoon; Milla biflora, a bulbous plant, with dead white flowers, not so much cultivated as it deserves to be; and Loasa Pentlándica, covered with numerous hairs, which sting violently. There were also a collection of Roses and cut flowers of Pæónia albiflora fragrans, and P. Húmei, two good late-flowering pink varieties.

Horticultural Society's Exhibition.—Having seen in your report of the Exhibition of the Horticultural Society, that some Grapes were exhibited by Mr. Short, of Bawtry, I shall thank you to contradict the statement, as T. Short, Esq., of Martin Hall, near Bawtry, did not exhibit anything at the gardens, but the Grapes were shown by me.—*T. Short, Market Gardener, Worksop.*

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

June 15.—W. Miles, Esq. in the chair. C. A. Knight, Esq., was elected a Governor, and 56 gentlemen Members.—Col. Challoner gave notice that he should move at the next monthly council, that the secretary collect all the communications that have been presented containing agricultural or other information, and file them in such order that they may be referred to in furtherance of the objects of the society. Mr. Shaw gave notice that he should move at the next monthly council that a committee be appointed to report to what extent the proceedings of the council should be reported, and what papers read at the meetings, but not intended for publication in the Journal, should be published weekly in the Agricultural Papers. A report was read from Mr. Manning on the progress of the works at Bristol. The Duke of Richmond transmitted a hydraulic copying press, and Luccock's Work on Wool; Col. W. Vaughan his work on the Agriculture of Sicily; Mr. S. Taylor, copies of the first and second Annual Reports of the Stoke Ferry Farmers' Club. Communications were received from Mr. Grey, respecting the lecture to be given at Bristol; from Mr. Lance, requesting a lecture-room at the meeting; from Mr. G. Drake, on the standard points by which the judges are to decide on the merits of prize animals; from The Hon. W. H. B. Nugent, on improvement in the quality of stiff clay land effected by his new subsoil plough; and from Mr. Muskett on liquid manure. Mr. Stott transmitted a sample of his soluble and concentrated saline ammoniacal manure, which Sir C. Lemon, at the request of the council, undertook to get analysed by Mr. Edward Solly, of the Horticultural Society, to ascertain whether the manure contained elements essential to the support of vegetable life. Mr. Morton submitted the model of his new reaping machine. The Marquis of Downshire communicated Mr. Turner's Report on Furrow Draining to the Rugeley Farmers' Club; and Mr. Marmont transmitted from Bristol a form of agreement from the Committee of the Victoria-rooms, to be executed by the council in pledge that no damage would be done to that building during the meeting.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

June 21st, 1842.—Edward Forster, Esq., in the chair. John Bright, Esq., was elected a fellow. Mr. Yarrell exhibited a specimen of the Auguilla acutirostris, sharp-nosed eel, of a yellow colour, which was caught in the river Kennett, and sent him by Mr. Winterbottom. A paper was read by A. H. Hassell, Esq., on the growth and reproduction of Enteromorpha intestinalis. The author had observed this plant during its growth, it consisted of filaments like the Confervæ, but it increased by a division and increase of its cells, as the Ulvæ. Hence he assigned it a position between the two genera. The author objected to the pleonasm conveyed in the specific designation intestinalis, and proposed to call it E. lacustris. The remainder of Mr. Clarke's paper on the Lodoicea sechellarum was read. The flowers are seated on long spikes or racemes and are very slow in developing, so that it is not uncommon to see fully ripened fruit, with all the degrees of ripening from the undeveloped bud, upon the same spike. The fruit is also a long time in coming to perfection; a female flower that was impregnated artificially in 1839, did not ripen its fruit till 1841. The fruit is very large, the embryo and albumen are eatable, the husk of the fruit is made into bonnets, and a variety of other uses are made of it by the simple inhabitants of the islands on which it grows. The meetings of the society are adjourned till the month of November. We were sorry to find a long list of defaulters in payment for above three years, hanging up in the room. We hope, in many instances, that this has arisen from thoughtlessness, and that these names will yet be retained on the list of fellows.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

June 21,—The third exhibition of the Floricultural Society of London was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand. The principal attraction among florists was the Pink, of which there was an excellent display. The seedlings from Mr. Brown, of Slough, were very fine, and there is an evident improvement going on; the serrated edge is disappearing, and the grand desideratum, viz., the approach to the smooth rose-leaf petal, is conspicuous. The Roses were not so numerous, nor so fine, as we anticipated. For the silver cup, offered by D. Sheares, jun., Esq., for the best collection of 36 blooms, which we expected would have brought more competitors, only 3 collections appeared. The prize was awarded to Mr. Paul, of Cheshunt. *Amateurs*, 12 varieties, single blooms: 1, Mr. Selden, of Brixton; 2, Mr. Bridges. *Professional Florists*; 24 varieties: 1, Messrs. Lane, of Berkhampstead. PINKS.—*Amateurs*; stand of 12: 1, Mr. Bridges, of Carshalton; 3, Mr. Bragg, of Slough. *Professional Florists*: 1, Mr. Norman, of Woolwich. *Open to all classes*: best red-lace, Mr. Norman, for Creed's President; best purple do., for Keyne's Ne Plus Ultra. PELARGONIUMS.—*Amateurs*: collection of 6: Mr. Edmonds. RANUNCULUSES.—*Amateurs*; stand of 12: Mr. Dowler. HEARTSEASE.—*Amateurs*: collection of 24, 1, Mr. Edmonds; 2, Mr. Bridges. *Professional Florists*; 36 varieties: 1, Mr. Brown; 2, Mr. Cook, of Longwick. Several Seedling Pinks, Pansies, and Pelargóniums were exhibited, the result of which will appear from the following account:—SEEDLING PELARGO'NIUMS: There was no Seedling sufficiently fine to merit being placed as a first-class flower. *2nd Class*, *Omega*, (Catleugh), a bright, clean, pink ground, with a small intense spot, clearly defined in the upper petals; *Pride of Surrey*, (Gaines), a large, well-formed, rose-coloured flower, with broad under-petals; *Oberon* (Hodges), white under-petals, the spot covering the upper part of the flower, with the exception of a narrow margin of white round the top petals. Several Seedlings were exhibited, some of which had been too much shaken to allow of any opinion to be passed on them; others wanted novelty, being too much like varieties already out. SEEDLING PINKS, 1842, *1st Class*: Brown's *Eclipse*, a fine full-sized, dark-laced pink, with fine crown, good rose petal, and perfect lacing; Brown's *Model*, large flower, good petal, and perfect lacing. *1st Class*, 1841, six blooms: Brown's *Garland*, rose leaf, with delicate edging, the white of a very superior quality. *2nd Class*, 1842: Willmer's *Black Prince*, *Maid of Middlesex*, and *Attila*. *2nd Class*, 1841, six blooms: *Prince Albert*, a very large broad-laced red; best red lace, *Creed's President* (Norman), a pink, with perfect lacing, edges very even, but the flower rather thin and small; best purple lace, *Ne Plus Ultra* (Norman), edging very delicate and perfect. SEEDLING HEARTSEASE, *1st Class*, 1841: *Alicia* (Cook), this is a large and finely-formed white, with good eye; the petals are large, finely-proportioned, and of good substance; a valuable and desirable flower, and considered by many growers as the best white that has yet appeared. *Blue Perfection* (Welsh, gr. to E. Edmonds, Esq.), white inside, good eye, top petals deep blue, with a broad band of the same colour continued round the bottom petals; this Heartsease is novel in colour, being of a bright pure blue, without the slightest tinge of purple; it is finely-formed, and perfectly distinct in colour from every variety we have seen. ——— (Lane, Berkhampstead), a large flower, of good form and considerable substance, inside yellow; the lower petals surrounded with a broad band of an indescribable colour, a mixture of purple and yellow; the upper petals of the same singular colour. *2nd Class*: ——— (Lane), a yellow inside, with bronze purple upper petals.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

FU'CHSIA RÓSEA ALBA. Rosy white Fúchsia. (*Half-hardy Shrub.*) Onagráceæ. Octándria Monogýnia.—This is a neat and pretty variety, and flowers very freely. It is not known by whom it was raised; but it is believed to have originated in Norfolk last season. The plant is a free grower, and vigorous. When the flowers first expand, they are white, but gradually assume a beautiful flesh-coloured tinge. It is an interesting addition to this lovely family of plants.—*Flor. Cab.*

MARTY'NIA FRAGRANS. Fragrant Martynia. (*Half-hardy Annual.*) Pedaliaceæ. Didynámia Angiospérmia.—A very beautiful and fragrant plant, received from Mexico in 1840. It is an annual, growing from two to three feet high, and as much in diameter. It produces its lovely flowers in spikes of eight or ten on each. When the terminal flower-spike appears, then numerous lateral ones from the branches are produced, altogether forming a beautiful object, and rendering it worthy of a place in every department where it can be cultivated. It requires, if grown in the open border, to be raised as China Asters, Marigolds, &c., early in the spring, and to be forwarded so as to be strong by May, when, if planted out in a warm and sheltered situation, in a rich soil, it will bloom freely, and the colours of the flowers will be deeper than when grown in pots in the conservatory or greenhouse. When grown in the latter situations, however, the plants become larger, and bloom more profusely. When cultivated in pots, it requires a similar treatment to the Balsam, rich soil and frequent potting amply repaying for every attention. It blooms from May to November, when properly cultivated.—*Flor. Cab.*

FU'CHSIA INTEGRIFÓLIA. Entire-leaved Fúchsia. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*) Onagráceæ. Octándria Monogynia.—Mr. Miers has the merit of making this beautiful Brazilian Fúchsia known to Botanists of this country, and to cultivators, by the introduction of it to our greenhouses from the Organ Mountains, where, as Mr. Gardner remarks, this plant is very common, especially in the virgin forests by the sides of streams, where it climbs to the height of 40 or 50 feet up the stems of large trees, and flowers among the branches, giving the trees, to which it has attached itself, the appearance of being Fúchsias themselves. At an elevation of 5,000 or 6,000 feet, it loses its climbing habit, and becomes a bush, varying from two to four feet high, in which state it has a good deal of the appearance of F. macrostemma, which the flowers considerably resemble. The leaves are generally opposite, frequently ternate, from 3 to 5 inches long, elliptical, subcordate at the base, toothed towards the extremity, glabrous, except in the nascent foliage, deeply tinged with purple beneath and on the mid-rib and petiole, which latter is half-an-inch long, grooved above. The flowers are of a beautiful crimson colour, with the stamens much protruded.—*Curtis's Bot. Mag.*

EPIDENDRUM PHŒNI'CEUM. Purple-flowered Epidendrum. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monandria.—Messrs. Loddiges, who have introduced so many noble Epiphytes into this country, and in whose magnificent collection several new ones develope their flowers every month, imported this handsome Epidendrum from Cuba some time in 1840, and it bloomed with these gentlemen in the summer of 1841. Its pseudo-bulbs are large, nearly round, and have an unusually clear and agreeable aspect. The flower-scape reaches from two to three feet in height, and is proportionately strong; it is covered with minute asperities. The flowers, which are scentless, are of a considerable size, and continue opening for two or three months. The sepals and petals are of a light purplish tint, indistinctly mottled with pale green, while the lip is of a delicate pinkish or lilac hue, and has crimson veins. Its appearance altogether is very imposing when in flower, every part being more or less ornamental, and at the same time in character with the rest. It requires the same treatment as others of the genus.—*Paxton's Bot. Mag.*

CANDÓLLEA TETRANDRA. Tetrandrous Candóllea. Dilleniáceæ. Polydélphia Polyándria. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*)—This plant has been mistaken for a variety of Candóllea cuneiformis; it is, however, a different and far handsomer species. The leaves are fully two inches long, and broad in proportion, and coarsely toothed. The flowers are four times as large, much like those of Hibbértia volúbilis, paler yellow, and with the petals, which are flat, not crumpled, considerably larger than the calyx. Moreover the stamens are regularly arranged in bundles of four each, instead of six to nine, as in C. cuneiformis.—*Bot. Reg.*

GESNERA SUTTONI (with white flowers). Gesneráceæ. Didynámia Angiospérmia. (*Stove Herbaceous plant.*)—Messrs. Whitley and Osborn, of the Fulham nursery, have just flowered a white variety of this plant; which is an unexpected and very pretty alteration of the prevailing scarlet in Gesneras. There is the least possible shade of delicate salmon tint upon the flowers, which are otherwise in size and form precisely like those of the original. It was imported from Brazil.—*Bot. Reg.*

CAMPA'NULA GRANDIS. Large Bell-flower. Campanuláceæ. Pentándria Monogýnia. (*Hardy Herbaceous plant.*—This plant is now flowering in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, where it has been raised under this name, from seeds received from St. Petersburg, and is very like a magnificent variety of Campánula persicifólia, with the flowers of C. pyramidalis. Natolia is said by Steudel to be its native country. The flowers are deep blue, of the form of Campánula pyramidalis, and between two and three inches in diameter. There are few hardy herbaceous plants so handsome.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Liebig's Organic Chemistry (*Continued from page* 460), *Reviewed by Dr. Schleiden.*—What our author (p. 37) says respecting the value of experiments made for the purpose of refuting other experiments at an earlier period, is no better digested than what we have examined. Each page of the history of chemistry convinces us, that we can only expect a steady advance of the science by subjecting the more ancient and less exact experiments to the controul of others more modern and more exact, to be re-examined, rectified, or refuted. That bad experimenters make bad experiments, and, therefore, do not obtain the results which had been produced by more ancient and more exact inquiries is an observation not remarkable for its value. In every experiment we must look at the skill with which it is made, not at the object to which it tends, and an examination of the experiments of other people has just as much value as any other scientific investigation. It is not an examination of the views of these people, which have been supported by proofs, as Dr. Liebig expresses himself very incorrectly, but an examination of the pretended proofs themselves. If it can be shown that they cannot be relied on, the views which have been founded on them fall to the ground of themselves, without any necessity for another view of the matter in their place. But enough of this: it is not worth while examining such ill-considered matters in all their points. Let us pass on to the following chapters, of which I shall have the less to say, seeing that the previous observations apply to them also in many cases.

Dr. Liebig, in speaking of "the origin and operation of humus," briefly explains the received theory of its formation from woody fibre, but in a very superficial way (as compared with Mulder, in Bull. d. Sc. Phys. et Nat. en Neerlande, 1840, p. 1, etc.). He then gives us a short view of the development of a plant, as he supposes that it takes place. In doing this, he introduces a new law, which, as being full of very deep wisdom, he has caused to be printed in italics, namely, "The size of a plant is in proportion to the surface of its organs, namely, the leaves, which are destined to conduct food into it." How bad then must be the condition of the enormous Cactus, which has no leaves at all, or the gigantic Cecropias and Palm-trees, with the small number of their leaves! Suddenly, however, Dr. Liebig forgets his whole theory, and says, the small Turnip of Teltow attains the weight of several pounds, when planted in a soil where it is forced to take as much nourishment as it can. What has, in this case, become of Dr. Liebig's carbonic acid and ammonia, which exist everywhere in sufficient quantity, and neither of which originates in the soil? The Turnip of Teltow grows near Berlin, in a light sandy soil, and in the islands of the river Elbe, in a marshy ground, which contains much clay and a great portion of humus. But in both these places it is a small root, notwithstanding the great difference of soil and cultivation. I think Dr. Liebig, in speaking of this little Turnip, should have been aware that there are some principles and relations, which he cannot comprehend with all his genius and knowledge. I pass by his explanation of vegetable life, since he there speaks of a matter of which he has not the slightest knowledge. But I must advert to a proposition occurring at p. 49: "The nutrition of both animals and vegetables is inconceivable without a secretion of excrementitious matter." Here again is more confusion. There are many very different things which are conceivable. The secretion of excrementitious matter is in no way connected with the idea of organisation, life, or nutrition. We can only learn by experience, whether or not the introduction of new matter is attended by the secretion of such matter as has become useless. It is not inconceivable that a parasitical plant, for instance, may receive nothing except assimilable nourishment; it is therefore very conceivable that nutrition can exist in plants without a secretion of excrements, more especially if the secretion of gases and aqueous vapours is not considered of that nature. But in treating every problem, not merely chemical, Dr. Liebig cannot penetrate beyond the surface. What follows contains nothing but analogies, with which physiology knows not what to do. Such are the solution of albumen in an infusion (not decoction, as Dr. Liebig says) of the acid of the stomach of a calf, the transformation of starch into sugar by means of a decoction of malt (not barley, as Dr. Liebig says). But who is it that puts a decoction of malt to the germinating grain of rice? Dr. Liebig should know that, if indeed there be in nature operations resembling those of life, they nevertheless differ: and that the physiologists do not look for what is possible and conceivable, but for what really exists. Here, as on other occasions, Dr. Liebig mentions with contempt the "vital force" of physiologists; but he evidently does not know the meaning of the term, or he would speak of it differently. By this expression is implied the fundamental cause of all (all, without exception) the processes of life. Dr. Liebig is always talking, as if vital force was applied only to a few operations related to chemical facts, which, nevertheless, are just those which are most unimportant. The formation of form is the result of vital power, and a most important one; it is obvious that this has no connexion with chemistry. Even where our author treats of mere chemical relations, there is still something in his reasoning which shows that he tries to conceal his superficial propositions behind phrases. He asserts that plants secrete what is not assimilable; but why just what is not assimilable? Why not what is assimilated? In what way does the plant distinguish one from the other? Why does it not secrete fluids through its leaves, and aeriform fluids through its roots! Why, because of their peculiar nature; and it is just this peculiar nature which is called by us vital power, until we shall acquire more just ideas, and be able to express such operations by a better term. Both in organic changes and in the chemical processes of assimilation, superficial people deceive themselves, when they fancy they have succeeded in imitating such processes in their crucibles. Let us suppose that starch is converted into sugar in a germinating plant, in the same way as in a mash-tub; can you, Dr. Liebig, explain the process of fermentation, or do you know anything about the transforming power of yeast, or sulphuric acid? Call such phenomena, then, vital force, specific, dynamic; and be content with terms which you reject with such chemical indignation. We physiologists employ these terms to express phenomena which we cannot explain; and we do not attempt to pass off our ignorance for wisdom, as the chemist does with his catalyse, contra-action, and bodies in activity. But enough. Pursuing the proper subject of this chapter, we find the old observation, that humus contributes to the nourishment of the plants by forming carbonic acid, and then another instance of the carelessness with which Dr. Liebig has formed his notions. He says, charcoal can be used as a complete substitute for mould, for it never forms carbonic acid. I have little doubt that Dr. Liebig, when he was writing this, had in his head the idea that humus condenses carbonic acid from the atmosphere, and thus introduces it into plants, and that in this important quality, which, however, he entirely omits, humus and charcoal agree. This fact, however, we do not learn from Dr. Liebig, but from Lucas, Berzelius, and Mitscherlich.

In the succeeding chapter, in treating of "the assimilation of hydrogen," Dr. Liebig thinks it much more probable that water is decomposed, than carbonic acid, though previously (p. 18) he had declared that the latter was a fact beyond all doubt. In the absence of anything new, I may as well notice the following sentence:—"We do not know," says Liebig, "in what form the constituent parts of organic matter are produced." This knowledge is properly the ultimate object of physiology, but those who apply themselves to this science are not contented with "mere images, having no other end but to render those processes comprehensible;" and they ask, with some reason, wherefore Dr. Liebig, after having produced such a *testimonium paupertatis*, should pour forth his calumnies upon the obstinate and ignorant vegetable physiologists who show such disinclination to feed on the riches afforded them by chemistry.

Next comes "the assimilation of nitrogen," in which nothing material is found, with the exception of the new researches of Boussingault. This is the only subject of which physiology has not yet made use. Before Boussingault's researches, both physiologists and chemists, Dr. Liebig included, were ignorant of the true origin of nitrogen in plants; and since those researches have been published, no work on physiology has been printed.

Then follows a chapter on the "inorganic constituents of vegetation" (p. 85). Here we first have a number of known facts, proving the existence of salts in plants, and next a view, which, indeed, is very ingenious, and which, if pursued, cannot fail to excite great interest. From the analysis of the ashes of two kinds of fir-wood, made by Saussure, and of two kinds of pine-wood, made by Berthier, Dr. Liebig draws the conclusion that every species of plants absorbs from the soil a certain quantity of alkaline bases, containing an invariable proportion of oxygen, in order to saturate a quantity of vegetable acid, likewise constant, which is produced by the process of vegetation. This idea strikes the mind forcibly, and certainly deserves to be investigated by exact and very comprehensive analyses. But unhappily for Dr. Liebig, he soon afterwards states, that in Lichens oxalate of lime is to be considered as a substitute for the woody fibre, which is absent. It is hardly possible to keep one's temper in speaking of such nonsense. Woody fibre consists of elongated tubes, and oxalate of lime occurs only *within* cells, which are usually of a roundish shape; and it occurs moreover not only in Lichens, but also in other plants, as in many Cacti, which contain as much as 85 per cent. of this matter; a much larger quantity than is found in any kind of Lichen. This fact is known to every chemist's apprentice, who has attended lectures on botany. I must leave the reader to discover the value of Dr. Liebig's speculation. Our author (at p. 74,) asserts that it can be easily proved that animal manure affects the growth of plants only by forming ammonia; but (at p. 98) he forgets what he said before, and attributes the advantageous effects of cow-dung on the banks of the Rhine to the potash it contains. It must be obvious how little science will be promoted by a book so evidently written without consideration, and, in fact, made up of unconnected accidental conceptions.

(To be continued.)

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Messrs. Lane and Son's Nursery, Great Berkhampstead.—The Roses here are in excellent health, and, notwithstanding the great quantity grown, there is hardly a trace of the Green Fly to be seen upon them. The late heavy rains have damaged some of the most forward blooms; but this is of little consequence, since they will cause the succeeding buds to burst forth with greater vigour. It would be an endless task to comment upon each flower, where every step we took, brought us in contact with one equally deserving of such distinction; we shall, therefore, endeavour to select a few of each class which struck us as being particularly beautiful. MOSS ROSES: Carnée, a delicate blush colour, very double and globular; Celina, deep carmine, a large flower, and a decided improvement upon Rouge de Luxembourg; E'clatante, bright rose, large and globular, one of the best of this class; Mousseuse partout, rose-coloured, having the surface of the leaves as well as the stems covered with a mossy appearance; Prolific, delicate pink, a good double flower, and an abundant bloomer; Pompone, a pretty small-flowered blush variety; Scarlet Pompone, a handsome rosy pink, well-cupped, but far from being a scarlet; Unique de Provins, a fac-simile of the favourite old White Provins, but the calyx is prettily studded with moss-like appendages; White Bath, a pure white, very compact and double; Crested Moss, rose-coloured, very large, and double, the segments of the calyx being curiously fringed, so as to resemble a crest. PROVINS, OR CABBAGE: Illustre Beauté, light rose, a good compact and double flower; Reine de Provence, pale blush, large and globular; this and the preceding appear to be the best in this class; Unique Striped, a remarkably pretty white flower, with pink stripes, and in this soil it comes very true to its character; Wellington, rosy carmine, bloom large. ROSA GALLICA, OR FRENCH ROSES: Aurelie Lamarc, delicate rosy lilac, large and well-cupped; Létitie, crimson, mottled with pink, cupped and very double; D'Yebles, exterior petals lilac, centre bright rose, a large and very double variety; Bizarre maitre, a first-rate flower, mottled crimson, the outer petals frequently coming edged with white; Chapeau noir, lake, shaded with dark purple, form good and distinct; Comte Foy, bright rose, flowers exceedingly large; Colbert, purple and dark crimson shaded, a superior variety; Cynthie, light blush, large and globular; Louis Philippe, crimson, shaded with purple, fine compact habit; Boule de Nanteuil, reddish crimson, beautifully cupped and very double; D'Aguesseau, a bright crimson, imbricated, a splendid flower; Fanny Parissot, an old but extremely pretty pale blush variety; General Foy, crimson, one of the brightest and best shaped varieties; Rosamond, carmine, nicely cupped, but rather small; La Calaisienne, delicate rose, large and excellent shape; Reboul, reddish crimson, compact and large, one of the best of its class. ROSA ALBA: Achille, rosy blush, very compact; Blanchefleur, white, with a pinkish centre, remarkably double; Félicité Parmentier, white, blush centre, finely cupped; Princesse de Lamballe, pure white, a very free bloomer; Sophie de Marsilly, white, rosy centre, large and cupped; Petite cuisse de Nymphe, delicate flesh colour, well cupped and a free bloomer. HYBRID PROVINS; Aspasie, delicate blush, very double; La ville de Londres, deep pink, a very large and expanded flower; Melanie Walder, a good cupped white; Micalea, pale blush, very compact. HYBRID CHINA: Adonis, pinky lilac, cupped, and large; La Dauphine, white, well cupped; La Grandeur, bright crimson, shaded with purple, a large and first-rate flower; Beauty of Billard, scarlet, good shape and a free bloomer; Coup d'Hébé, bright pink, the interior petals forming a perfect cup; Great Western, crimson and purple shaded; Stadtholder, blush tinged with lilac, a good old variety; Las Casas, bright rose, an excellent globular flower; Madame Plantier, white, very compact; Madeleine, French white, edged with carmine; Richelieu (Duval), pale flesh colour, a first-rate globular flower; Narcisse Desportes, dark rosy crimson, large and very double; Triomphe de la Queue, rosy lilac, large and globular, a first-rate flower; Magna rosea, a very large pink variety, but not compact; Brennus, bright carmine, finely cupped; Vandael, crimson, shaded with purple, very large and compact. HYBRID PERPETUALS: Aubernon, vermilion, very large; Fugorie, bright rose, globular, and remarkably sweet; Gloire de Rosoméne, bright crimson, but not very double; Madame Laffay, crimson, nicely cupped; this blooms freely all the autumn, and is undoubtedly the best of its class; Reine de Guillotiére, red and crimson shaded, a very free bloomer; William Jesse, crimson, slightly tinged with lilac, very large and globular; Julie Dupont, bright rose, well cupped; Alicia, rosy lilac, mottled with white; Rivers, bright rosy carmine, cupped, a free bloomer; Miss Elliott, purplish rose, good shape; Duc d'Aumale, bright carmine; Flora Mac Ivor, light rose, well cupped; Earl Talbot, purplish crimson, very large and globular; Duchess of Sutherland, rosy carmine, cupped, a large flower. PERPETUALS: La Mienne, deep rose; Bernard, salmon and rose; Antinous, dark crimson, and striped Crimson Perpetual, are the best of this class. BOURBONS: A fleur de Nerium, rosy carmine, with flowers resembling those of the double Oleander; Augustine Lelieur, large, bright rose; Bouquet de Flore, reddish carmine, finely cupped; General Martin, bright pink; Clementine Duval, pale Carmine; Coquette de Montmorency, red, shaded with violet; Madame Nérard, pink, with a whitish margin; Thérésita, bright carmine; and the Queen of the Bourbons, a delicate salmon colour, cupped, and one of the best autumnal bloomers. CHINA: Abbe Mioland, crimson; Archduke Charles, rose, shaded with crimson, globular; Cramoisie supérieure, reddish crimson; Etna, pink, shaded with crimson; Fabvier, fiery crimson, striped with white; Infidélité de Lisette, a beautiful white; Napoleon, shaded blush; and Thérésie Stravius, pale flesh colour. TEA-SCENTED: Bougére, rosy bronze, a very large flower; Caroline, delicate pink, rosy centre; Claudia, cream colour, tinged with pink; Delphine Gaudot, beautiful white; Goubault, pale salmon, shaded with rose, and remarkably sweet; Le Pactole, pale yellow; and Mac Carthy, pink, nicely cupped. NOISETTES: Aimée Vibert, pure white, an abundant bloomer; Cuisse de Nymphe, delicate French white; La Biche, pale rose and white; and Madame Jouvain, shaded rose. DAMASK: Arlinde, a rosy blush, cupped; and Madame Hardy, an exceedingly good white, very large, and cupped. Mr. Lane also pointed out a good and distinct seedling Fuchsia, called F. Laneii; the sepals are bright carmine, somewhat reflexed, the petals purple, the stamens and stigma white, much exserted; it appears to be a bushy and free-blooming variety.—*R. A., June* 20.

Reviews.

A Cyclopædia of Practical Husbandry, by Martin Doyle (How and Co., and Cumming), was published some time since, and met with a very favourable reception—not, however, more favourable than it deserved. It was written by an Irish clergyman, who calls himself plain Martin Doyle, instead of avowing his real name; a piece of concealment quite uncalled for, considering that his writings are all, as far as we have seen them, so useful in their matter, and so excellent in their tone, that any one might be proud to own them. His little book on Gardening is one of the best short treatises we can recommend to those who have nothing beyond a kitchen-garden and a few hardy flowers; and so of the publication now before us. Without any affectation of learning, or parade of fine words, which we too often see employed as cloaks to ignorance, he here gives the result of his own knowledge and experience upon the most important operations in farming, or such other topics as interest the cultivator of land. Although the book is apparently written for small rather than large farmers, yet it contains matter which deserves the attention of everybody. In the second number, for it comes out in parts, there is an excellent article on Bees, which comprises nearly all that the cottager wants to know upon the subject.

The Farmers' Magazine for June is a fair number, illustrated by a portrait of Mr. Paull's prize Devon Bull, and containing a variety of reports of Farmers' Clubs, and some papers chiefly borrowed from other sources. We are so largely plundered by contemporary publications, that we hardly know what would become of some of them if the *Gardeners' Chronicle* were to disappear. It strikes us, however, that although there would not be less dishonesty in such proceedings, it would be at least more straightforward, if those who borrow our property without our leave were to say where their matter comes from, instead of imposing it upon their readers as their own. In this number of "The Farmers' Magazine" the editor has the following articles, borrowed without the least acknowledgment from our columns, viz., New Clover, p. 429; New Mowing Machine, p. 440; Manures among the Chinese, p. 452. Respectable people *should* be above such proceedings.

Mrs. Loudon's Botany for Ladies is written, the authoress tells us, to meet the wants of those, who, like herself, may be unable to comprehend works of strict science, in which the characters of the natural orders of plants are formally described, or even such elementary books as Dr. Lindley's Ladies' Botany. The book is written with the usual tact of the authoress, and we trust will find favour in the eyes of the class of readers for whom it is intended. Better wood cuts and greater care in spelling the Botanical names, would have rendered it more useful.

Reid's Elements of Astronomy, although not within our limits, may be mentioned favourably, as a well-arranged, cheap, and useful little work, containing all that nine-tenths of the world require to know respecting the heavenly bodies. It is well printed, and the diagrams, 46 in number, are clear and good.

Chatwin's Catalogue of Potatoes is the best arranged list of varieties of this important plant which we have seen. The properties, appearance, colour, size, form, habit of growth, and other attributes of about 150 varieties, are described in it.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

IT was stated in a previous Number, that "there is much to learn respecting the summer management of wall-trees;" and in proof of this, it is only necessary to refer to the majority of gardens, in which Pear, Plum, and other spur-bearing fruit-trees are 20 years old and upwards. It will be found that in lieu of fruit, these, for the most part, present a luxuriant thicket of unmanageable shoots, which are suffered to grow unmolested till they have formed perfect leaf-buds and vessels to feed them, and are then cut off, leaving several inches of the base, from which, if early enough in the season, another strong shoot or two will push; or otherwise, the leaf-buds will remain dormant till the following spring, then to burst with increased vigour into another wilderness of barren breast-wood. In this way, the unsightly excrescences, miscalled "spurs," are progressively formed, and from these it is vain to expect good fruit, even should they produce any at all. The radical remedy of cutting off the supplies is the only effectual one to change this perverted habit; but on that subject more will be said at the proper season. The object of all who have young trees under their care should be to prevent the evil here alluded to. Unfortunately, however, a system of management, by which, in conjunction with well-made borders and other requisite conditions, spur-bearing trees may be retained in a fruitful and yet sufficiently vigorous state through successive years, remains to be discovered by close observation and extended experiment. As a mere suggestion, it might be mentioned here, that perhaps a better way of disposing of the summer shoots upon young trees would be, to cut all the strongest quite out, so as to leave no stump for the after production of similar vigorous shoots; while the weaker spray might remain untouched till after Midsummer, and then be shortened in the usual way, when some of the buds would possibly undergo a change, and advance one step towards fruitfulness. It may also be worth while to try the effect of checking the development of shoots that are not wanted, by pinching them off when quite young and tender, and thus directing the sap into other different channels.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—Plants that are swelling off their fruit should be kept in a state of luxuriant health by judicious treatment, that the fruit might attain the highest perfection of which it is capable. A healthy system of roots is essential to this; these, therefore, must be carefully guarded against great and sudden variations of temperature, and be regularly, but moderately supplied with water. Encourage the production of young roots, rather than give those which exist an unnecessary quantity of stimulating manure. If practicable, collect all plants in fruit into one house, where, in a humid atmosphere, the temperature should range from 70° in the morning to 90° or 95° (with air) during the day—which last point the bark-bed ought not to exceed, if the pots are plunged. If the weight of the fruit causes any of the stalks to bend, they should be supported by sticks in an upright position, or the crowns will grow on one side.

VINERY.—Vines trained on the long-rod system will require frequent dressings and tyings. When the fruit in the late house is all thinned, and the plants properly dressed by shortening all lateral shoots, give the leaves a good washing with a fine-rosed syringe; this should be repeated daily, if any red spider is found. Do not suffer the leaves of other plants to touch the Vines, particularly Kidney-Beans, which should now be taken out of the houses.

PEACH-HOUSE.—Take the lights off the early house at any convenient time, but continue to wash the trees occasionally till the leaves fall, and do not permit any lateral shoots to grow upon the young wood; the borders will also require watering now and then in very dry weather.

FIG-HOUSE.—The first fruit will now be nearly, or quite, over; particular attention must, therefore, be paid to the second crop, which a little neglect at this time would destroy. Maintain a regular state of moisture in the borders, and in dry weather syringe the leaves twice a-day.

CUCUMBERS AND MELONS.—Old Cucumber-plants which have become unproductive, should be rooted up, and the frame restocked with young ones, first taking out the exhausted soil, and replacing it with fresh compost. Where heat can be commanded these will bear up to Christmas. The ridge plants may now be let out of the glasses, by raising the latter on bricks. Cover the whole surface of the ridge with short grass.

Out-door Department.

The late rains having been very partial, planting will yet be hardly practicable in many places; those, however, who have been favoured, should lose no time in getting out their winter and spring crops, especially of the cabbage tribe. Retain the moisture about the roots of plants, by slightly earthing up those previously transplanted.

BORECOLE.—Plant a good breadth of this, and likewise of Brussels Sprouts, and Savoys, from the last sowing. If short of ground, these may be put between the rows of early Potatoes, by which they will be beneficially shaded, until they get hold of the ground.

BROCCOLI.—Put out the principal winter crop. If the rows are two feet apart, and the plants in the rows one foot, every alternate one to be removed in autumn, one fourth more plants can be grown upon the same ground, which is an important object at a time of the year, when the whole of the garden is under crops. Where the cabbage grub is prevalent, it would be advisable to try the effect of some fetid mixture, such as spirits of tar, or gas water, mixed with earth to the consistence of mud, in which the roots and stems are to be dipped. The liming process does not appear to be an effectual preventive.

CABBAGES.—Sow a bed to produce Coleworts; this should be done immediately.

CELERY.—Plant out all that is fit. The same nursery bed may be used to prick out the latest plants upon.

KIDNEY-BEANS.—Put sticks, or some other supports, to the runners. The scarlet variety will bear abundantly if kept dwarf by cutting off the twining stems.

ONIONS are in many places a failing crop, owing to bad seed and the prevalence of the Onion grub. In such cases it will be advisable to procure the thinnings of a more fortunate neighbour's beds, and plant them lightly on rich ground.

POTATOES.—Earth up the late crops while the ground is moist.

ORCHARD.—Wall-trees will need much attention, in order to keep them free from injurious insects, of which the increase has been greatly favoured by the late hot and dry weather. The only available check upon the red spider, is repeated washings; and tobacco, in some form, will be found the most effectual destructor of every species of aphis. The leaves of home-grown tobacco, dried and ground to powder, may be used as a substitute for snuff. Thin the shoots of very bushy Currant-trees, to admit light and air to the ripening fruit.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—Orchidaceous plants in the cool house, will now require a liberal supply of water, as the greater part of them are growing rapidly; take care not to rot the young shoots. Such plants as Saccolábium, Aérides, in the warmer house, must have plenty of sphagnum or peat tied round the block on which they hang, and this must be kept moist; these things will not succeed unless this point is attended to.

GREENHOUSE AND CONSERVATORY.—The greenhouse plants out of doors should be watered now and then with lime-water, to kill any worms that may have made their way into the pots; and at the same time see that the drainage is not choked up. Shorten the shoots of those plants that are disposed to grow in a straggling manner, and let them have plenty of space to form compact and symmetrical heads. If any plants are suffering from exposure, remove them to the shelter of the greenhouse or pits; but in no case should a sickly or shabby plant be permitted to occupy a conspicuous place in the houses. Use every means to keep down insects.

PITS AND FRAMES.—Chinese Azaleas, New Holland plants, or any others that are making their growth under glass, must be particularly attended to. Let them have plenty of air, shade in very hot sun-shine, and a sufficiency of soft water, with occasional syringings overhead. Remove tall Cacti, whose bloom is over, to a sheltered situation in the open air, where the shoots they make will be shorter, but much more prolific in flowers, than those formed under glass. The pots may be supported on bricks, or inverted flower pans.

Out-door Department.

The seed-vessels of Rhododendrons and Azaleas should be picked off, to strengthen the plants. Also remove the fruit and fading flowers from choice Rose-trees. All trailing plants, as Petunias and Verbenas, ought to have their shoots fastened to the ground, till they cover the surface of the beds. Salvias should likewise be pegged down, and have the flowers cut off for a time. Lupines and other herbaceous plants, that have done flowering, should have the seed-vessels cut off, unless it is intended to save seed from them. Gather Anemone seed, which might be sown immediately.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NURSERY.—Cuttings of most kinds of Roses will strike root readily now if planted under hand-glasses, and properly attended. Continue the budding of wild Stocks at every favourable time. Plum and other stocks, intended to be worked, should be pruned in readiness. Whenever the bark separates freely, the buds might be put in.

FOREST AND COPPICE WOODS.—This is an excellent season for trenching and preparing ground for planting, which should therefore be persevered in so long as it continues dry.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending June 23, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

June	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 17	30.084	30.058	73	51	62.0	E.	
Saturday 18	30.041	29.888	71	49	60.0	S.	.12
Sunday 19	29.769	29.688	71	49	60.0	W.	.34
Monday 20	29.734	29.665	72	52	62.0	S.	.01
Tuesday 21	29.670	29.640	73	51	62.0	S.W.	.01
Wednesday 22	29.767	29.725	75	48	61.5	W.	.20
Thursday 23	29.828	29.767	73	57	65.0	W.	.01
Average	29.841	29.776	72.6	51.0	61.8		.69

June 17. Fine and very dry in the morning; overcast and fine; cloudy.
18. Slightly overcast; heavy showers, cloudy and fine.
19. Rain; calm, with heavy thunder showers.
20. Cloudy and very fine.
21. Cloudy and fine; showers in afternoon.
22. Very fine; cloudy; heavy shower, with some hail and sunshine at same time, between 5 and 6, p.m.; cloudy at night.
23. Very fine; overcast; windy at night.
Mean temperature of the week equal to the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending July 2, 1842.

June.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 26	72.1	51.0	61.6	7	1.00 in.	—	2	3	—	1	4	5	1
Mon. 27	73.1	51.7	62.4	9	0.30	1	1	1	2	3	3	5	—
Tues. 28	72.3	51.1	61.7	4	0.65	1	1	3	1	3	2	1	4
Wed. 29	71.8	49.6	60.7	4	0.20	2	3	2	—	—	5	3	1
Thurs. 30	73.5	50.8	62.2	5	0.22	—	1	3	1	4	3	2	2
July.													
Fri. 1	72.1	52.9	62.5	7	0.38	1	1	3	—	3	3	4	1
Sat. 2	75.0	52.3	63.6	5	0.78	—	1	2	—	4	4	4	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 28th June, in 1826—thermometer 91°; and the lowest on the 1st July, in 1837—thermometer 37°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending June 24, 1842.

The late genial showers have increased the supplies of out-door fruit and vegetables, the qualities of which are likewise much improved. Trade during the week has been pretty brisk. *Fruit.*—Pines are plentiful, of a good size, from 8*s*. to 10*s*. per lb. Grapes are somewhat cheaper, the Muscats fetching from 5*s*. to 7*s*. per lb.; the Black Hamburgh and other sorts from 3*s*. to 6*s*. per lb. Melons are abundant, many of them being the large Dutch kinds. The Peaches and Nectarines are very fine, from 15*s*. to 30*s*. per doz. Cherries are exceedingly plentiful; the best wall fruit may be obtained for 1*s*. 6*d*. and 2*s*. 6*d*. per lb.; the standard fruit is selling for 5*s*. 6*d*. and 6*s*. per bushel. Strawberries are also abundant, from 6*d*. to 2*s*. per gallon; amongst them are some uncommonly fine samples of Myatt's British Queen and Prince Albert. Ripe Gooseberries are to be obtained at 5*s*. per hf.-sieve. Currants are a little cheaper than in our last account. Raspberries have appeared in rather large quantities, but are smaller than usual, from 10*d*. to 1*s*. per gallon. Apples are entirely over. Cucumbers are plentiful, from 2*s*. to 6*s*. per doz. *Vegetables.*—But very little Asparagus is now to be procured: the best is selling from 4*s*. to 6*s*. per bunch; the inferior, from 1*s*. 6*d* to 3*s*. per bunch. Cauliflowers have increased in size, and their price continues the same as quoted last week. Cabbages are somewhat cheaper, from 8*d*. to 1*s*. 6*d*. per doz. Peas remain much the same. Windsor Beans have also varied little in price since last week, being from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s*. 6*d*. per half sieve. French Beans are much more plentiful, from 10*s*. to 12*s*. per half sieve. The supply of New Potatoes from the open ground has increased considerably; they are selling from 3*s*. to 5*s*. per half sieve; the frame kinds from 6*d*. to 9*d*. per lb. Artichokes are more plentiful and somewhat cheaper, from 2*s*. to 4*s*. per doz. Vegetable Marrows have appeared through the week, at 2*s*. and 3*s*. per doz. Spinage is tolerably abundant, at 2*s*. per sieve. Young Celery is not very plentiful, and its price is the same as in our last report. Turnips and Carrots have much improved of late; the former fetch from 3*d*. to 8*d*. per bunch; the latter from 3*d*. to 9*d*. per bunch. Mushrooms are a trifle cheaper, being from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s*. 6*d*. per pottle. *Flowers.*—We observed a fine collection of Roses, and handsome blooms of Pinks, Picotees, Ericas, Pelargoniums, and Bignónia venusta.

PRICES Saturday, June 25, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 8*s* to 10*s*
Grapes, per pound, 3*s* to 6*s*
— Muscats, per pound, 5*s* to 7*s*
Melons, each, 3*s* to 6*s*
Peaches, per doz. 15*s* to 30*s*
Nectarines, per doz., 15*s* to 30*s*
Cherries, wall, per lb. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— standard, per bush., 5*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
Gooseberries, per hf. sve., 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
Currants, White, per hf. sieve, 4*s*
— Red, for wine, 3*s* to 4*s*
— for dessert, 5*s* to 7*s*
Cucumbers, per doz., 2*s* to 6*s*
Strawberries, per gallon, 6*d* to 2*s*
Raspberries, Red, per gall. (2 pottles) 10*d* to 1*s*
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 16*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 14*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Walnuts, per bushel, 16*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Barcelona, 20*s* to 24*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
Cabbage Plants, per doz., 3*s*
Cauliflowers, per doz., 1*s* to 5*s*
Peas, per sieve, 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
— per half sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
— per sack, 5*s* to 8*s*
Beans, Kidney, per hf. sieve, 10*s* to 12*s*
— Windsor, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Potatoes, per ton, New, 140*s* to 200*s*
— per cwt. 7*s* to 10*s*
— per bushel, 3*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
— per hf. sieve, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Artichokes, per doz., 2*s* to 6*s*
Turnips, White, per doz. bun., 3*s* to 8*s*
Carrots, per doz. bunch, 3*s* to 9*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s* 6*d* to 7*s*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 9*d* to 1*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 2*s*
Chives, per pot, 3*d*
Leeks, per dozen bunches, 1*s* to 2*s*
Onions, Old, per half sieve, 4*s* to 5*s*
— Green, per doz. bch., 2*s* to 4*s*
— Cooking, per doz. bch., 2*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
Garlic, per bunch, 4*d* to 6*d*
Shallots, per bch., 3*d* to 4*d*
Asparagus, per 100, large, 4*s* to 6*s*
— Second or Middling, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. score, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Cos, 6*d* to 1*s* 9*d*
Celery, young, per bundle, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Watercress, p. dz. small bunch. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Tarragon, per dozen bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Fennel, per dozen bunches, 2*s*
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Marjoram, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Savory, per doz. bunch., 2*s*
Basil, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Rhubarb Stalks, doz. bundles, 4*s* to 6*s*
Vegetable Marrow, per doz., 2*s* to 3*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

Cadwallader.—It is in all probability beneficial to Bones to mix them with sulphuric acid, in the manner recommended at p. 368. They should be reduced to powder, and well soaked in the acid and water. If you allow them to heat for any length of time their ammonia will be lost; but their manuring action will be quicker if they have become slightly putrid before the sulphuric acid and water are added. To renovate your old single specimens of Oak and Ash trees, water the ground near their roots plentifully with nitrate of soda dissolved in water. It is rather late now, but still it may be done; a handful of that salt in four gallons of water will be enough, and each tree will perhaps take half-a-dozen potsfull. If you have not nitrate, use wood-ashes and bone-dust mixed together; they must, however, be applied as far from the main stem as the longest branches extend —it is of no use to apply them near the bole. Woollen Rags, or old carpeting, are an excellent manure, much used in Hop-grounds; they are worth about 5*l*. a ton; they suit most crops, especially Wheat and Turnips. Sulphate of Ammonia may be had of drysalters. The principal subjects introduced into these Notices to Correspondents are indexed at the end of the year.

A. P. V.—We would recommend you to remove all the shoots from your Nectarines which you cannot conveniently lay in, cutting them off quite close to the main branches, to prevent the unsightly appearance of spurs. On the young trees, which have made shoots upwards of a yard in length, leave as much wood as you can, to check their luxuriance, and train in some of the laterals, or side shoots, also. The best work upon the treatment of Wall-trees is "Lindley's Guide to the Orchard." Dahlias are better when left to assume their natural form, without topping the leading shoots; but some of the lateral shoots and buds may be thinned-out, to throw strength into those which are left. The whitish insect which you meet with, enveloped in a frothy substance, is a species of Cicada, and may easily be killed by squeezing it in that state. For the whitish-brown insect which flies rapidly from one Dahlia to another, and perforates the leaves, we know of no remedy. Tobacco-water is far preferable to clay-and-water for dipping the shoots of Roses into, which are infested with the Green-fly. Your question respecting Cucumbers shall be attended to next week.

T. S. P.—The following plants may be added to those already trained against the wall with a S.W. aspect:—Wistária (Glýcine) sinensis, to be planted in the centre and trained each way; Magnólia grandiflora, M. conspicua, M. Norburti; Passiflora cœrúlea; Clématis Sieboldi and C. azúrea grandiflora; Bignónia radicans; Chimonanthus fragrans grandiflora; Jasminum revolutum and Wallichianum; the Yellow and White Banksian Roses; Ceanothus azúreus; and the double-flowering Pomegranate. For the border, 5ft. wide, fronting this wall, the following plants will be suitable:—at the back some of the tallest and most ornamental sorts of Phloxes, Pentstemons, Chelones, Fúchsias, and Verónicas, with Sálvia patens, Alstrœmeria aúrea, &c.; nearer the front, the Dog's-tooth Violet, Winter Aconite, American Cowslip, Hyacinths, Crocuses, Irises, Cyclamens, Fritillárias, and Gentians may be planted. In the summer months the intervals may be filled with Anagallises, Mesembryanthemums, Verbenas, and tender annuals.

Ulmus.—There is no effectual method of destroying Woodlice in stoves; but with perseverance they may be kept under in the following manner:—Put a cold boiled Potato into a small pot, and cover it loosely with moss; place this trap in the corner of the stove which the insects most frequent. This should be looked to every morning, and all the insects collected in it destroyed in boiling water. A few of these traps will soon reduce their numbers. You have probably overlooked the labels in the Horticultural Society's Garden. Specimen plants are named; but the labels are often fixed to the branches of trees, and not stuck in the ground. Duplicates, &c. are not named.

W. G. B. can hardly expect to preserve the petals of his Pelargóniums from falling off longer than two days from the time of their expansion, during such hot weather as we have lately experienced, particularly if he allows the bees free liberty to range his house. These insects, in penetrating to the nectary of the flower, fertilise the stigma, and the office of the flower being then fully performed, the petals drop sooner than they otherwise would. We are not surprised that all the expanded blossoms should drop immediately after fumigation; and as we know nothing respecting the action of Guano-water upon Pelargóniums, we cannot say whether this might not partly be the cause. It is impossible to have six or eight trusses of flowers in bloom, at one time, unless the plants are strong and in *good* health.

J. B.—The white-lipped Orchidaceous flower is Oncidium leucochilum; the other is Maxillària aromática.

H. J.—We have heard of bruised Laurel-leaves being recommended for the destruction of Green-fly, Thrips, and other insects which infest the Cucumber. If you try the experiment, you must shut your frames up warm, and spread the bruised leaves over the vacant parts of the bed; taking care that there are no breakages in the lights by which the confined air may escape.

A Pembrokeshire Gardener's worms are the Polydesmus complanatus, a species of millipede which infests the roots of a variety of plants. We beg to refer him to Vol. 1, p. 196, of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, where the animal is figured, and the only means we know of suggested for destroying the millipedes.—*R.*

John Kyle.—The Lilium is Thunbergianum, and comes from Japan. The Verbena is handsome and very brilliant: it is no doubt a good variety.

J. M.—There is nothing remarkable in Mushrooms being found under an old haystack. They will grow in dark houses as well as in light; and as to pressure, we have know them bear up paving, and burst through the hard surface of a turnpike-road. Such is the wondrous force of vegetation.

H. M. C. and *S. M. V.*—Letters about planting must now stand over till the planting season. Yours shall find place in the autumn. Remarks upon Summer pruning will be more appropriate to this season.

Hebe.—"Sweet's Greenhouse Cultivator" is one of the best and cheapest works upon the treatment of greenhouse-plants.

Amicus.—Your plants are,—1, Amorpha fruticosa; 2, Colútea cruenta; 3, Symphória racemosa; 4, Hibiscus Syriacus.

G. P. W.—Your Rosa ruga is infested with the Mildew, the best remedy for which is to cut off all the shoots upon which it appears, and to *burn* them immediately. Calla Æthiópica will stand the winter in deep water, but Agapanthus umbellatus had better be removed to the greenhouse for protection. If the Chryseis, which you had sent for C. compacta, is the same as califórnica, it is certainly wrong; the former is much more bushy and compact in habit than the latter.

A Friend.—Your Grasses are, No. 1, Festuca Myurus: 2, Poa trivialis; 3, Agrostis vulgaris; 5, Arundo Phragmites; 6, Aira flexuosa.

Herbaceous.—The plants sent are,—1, Cratægus odoratissima; 2, Verbascum phœníceum; 3, Lobélia Erinus; 4, Geranium nodosum; 6, A'llium moly.

W. J.—Your Rose is the double yellow, and it will not force. Its season of flowering is the present time; does not the plant tell you that?

J. C. will find it more beneficial if, instead of giving air by means of the front and end sashes of his greenhouse, every evening after he has syringed his Vines, he were to close the house immediately, and keep it much warmer than he has hitherto done. If the temperature of the house is 85° when he closes it in the afternoon, it will not injure the Grapes. As soon as he perceives the bunches beginning to colour he must leave off syringing immediately.

S. Buckland.—Your plant is unknown to us. The specimens were unfortunately neglected till they were too dry for examination.

B. M.—Thanks for your hints. We must, however, answer everybody; what has no interest to your friend has much interest to the querists. Depend upon it we do not answer such questions for any gratification of our own.

Lusor.—We plead guilty. Your plants were named by an assistant who is mistaken. No. 1 is Lepídium Draba of De Candolle; it is omitted by Smith and Withering. No. 2 is Lepídium Smithii. No. 3 we do not know. It is a curious plant; can it be a variety of No. 1? Linária triphylla cannot be regarded as wild, considering how long it has been cultivated in gardens.

Inquirer must buy a book on Familiar Chemistry, if he has not our Paper for last year, in the "Rural Chemistry" of which he will find all the information he wants. "Johnson's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry" will suit him; it only costs a few shillings. Rain is measured by an instrument called a rain-gage. Good figures of farming implements are given in "Stephens's Book of the Farm."

J. W. Jones is answered in the last paragraph.

Miles.—The easiest method of propagating the Aza'lea Indica and all the varieties of Came'llia, is by inarching the sorts required upon stocks of less value. The former may likewise be increased by cuttings, and the latter by layering. Any of these operations may be performed at the present time—the sooner the better.

A. L.—Your question, as to whether a wet or a dry season is most troublesome to gardeners, is rather difficult of solution. It is our opinion, however, that a dry season is the least so, although a great deal of watering is required; but it must be remembered that weeds make great progress, and are difficult to eradicate in a damp season; whereas dry weather is a great auxiliary in this very necessary operation.

A Subscriber.—Neither of your Petunias are distinct from some varieties already in cultivation. We do not recommend either breaking or cutting off the tips of Cactus shoots. Train them in a spiral manner round a circular trellis; the bending of the shoots will check the flow of sap sufficiently, and throw them into bloom. The seedling Pelargonium No. 2 is not worth keeping; the under petals are considerably too long and too narrow, showing divisions high up between them; the upper petals are too high and uneven at the edge.

Erinoides.—From the appearance of the leaf sent, it is possible that your plant may be a Loasa.

A Limerick Subscriber.—Cuttings of Alóysia citriodora, or the Lemon-scented Verbena, will strike readily if put in at this season of the year.

P. P. W.—Your Grasses are,—1 and 10, Holcus mollis, 2 Alopecurus pratensis; 4, Cynosurus cristatus; 7, Avena flavescens; 8, Phleum pratense; 11, Alopecurus agrestis. The rest were so broken that it was impossible to determine what they were.

J. Dick's Ferns are,—1, Onoclea sensibilis; 2, Aspídium spinulosum; 3, Aspídium filix mas.; 4, Blechnum orientale: 5, Aspídium oreópterys.

Hibernia.—The seeds of Fu'chsias may be cleansed from the pulp by washing them in water, or by mixing them with sand, which will absorb the moisture: they may be sown immediately. Some varieties of Roses are more liable than others to form leaves in the centre of their flowers; probably this may be the case with Reine des Belges.

G. H. will find it of more advantage to strike fresh cuttings of Pelargóniums, than to cut his plants back to the old wood, because he has allowed them to grow too straggling. If he intends to cut them down, he may do it immediately, but they will never make good plants.

An Amateur.—It is evident from Weestove's paper that the pipes only connect the boiler with his water-trough, and do not pass through the water. A scale is given with Mr. Beaton's paper. Prepare your night-soil, by mixing it in the first instance with weak vitriol and water till the smell is destroyed; then add coal-dust, if you are in a country where it is worthless, or cinder-siftings and sawdust, till it all becomes like mould, and lay it by for a few weeks, when it will be fit for use.

J. A. P.—Pelargoniums are plants with the petals of unequal size, like the Heartsease. Geraniums have the petals all of the same size; the latter are wild flowers, or hardy perennials; the former are the greenhouse-shrubs you admire so much. Pelargoniums have usually only 7 anthers; Geraniums have 10; and Erodiums only 5.

T.—Asparagus next week.

G. H.—Your Pelargoniums are,—1, Spléndidum; 2, Climax; 3, Garth's Perfection; 4, Gem; 7, Lady Mary Hussey; 8, not known.

An Amateur.—No. 1 is the best among your Pelargóniums, both in colour and in substance, and the petals are of a good shape. Further than this we cannot say, as the flower dropped to pieces upon being touched. The remainder of the Seedlings are not worth keeping.

Southamptonia.—Your plants are, 1, Stachys sylvática; 2, Filago germánica; 3, Verónica Beccabunga.

A.—The plant which you find growing in patches in your kitchen-garden, is the Scorzonera, well known on account of its edible roots.

A. S. G.—The Horticultural Society does not defray the personal expenses of exhibitors, nor such charges as would be connected with the plants you describe.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In France, the pending elections are the exclusive subject of attention, and the journals are filled with comments on the addresses of the candidates. The great question upon which both the candidates and the press appeal to the feelings of the electors, is the threatened imposition of a heavy duty on English thread. This measure meets with unanimous approval; and candidates of all shades of opinion express unqualified hostility towards this country. The result of the elections is expected to give a decided majority in favour of Government. A rumour of the King's illness, in the early part of the week, produced a serious fall in the Funds; but they recovered as soon as it was known that the report was without foundation. In Spain the Ministerial crisis is at length terminated, by the formation of a Ministry under the presidency of General Rodil; but strong doubts are entertained of the stability of the new Cabinet. Renewed disturbances of a revolutionary character have taken place in the provinces; a republic was proclaimed at Barcelona and Figueiras on the 16th, but the movement was suppressed by the military, though not without some show of resistance and a charge of cavalry. Accounts from St. Sebastian state that the Government have shown unusual vigilance in strengthening the posts along the frontier, in consequence of the large number of Carlist and Christino emigrants who had collected there, and that an approaching outbreak in that quarter is generally anticipated.—From Portugal we learn that the treaties with England are still delayed, but that no serious difficulty will occur, as the conditions stipulated by the Duke of Palmella will not be insisted on by the Government, if they should be disapproved by the British Cabinet. The result of the elections has been favourable to the existing ministry, and has entirely defeated the coalition. The Commission on the Tariff has sent in its report, and the new duties are likely to be soon arranged. —From Germany we have little news beyond the account of the projected meeting of Sovereigns on the banks of the Rhine in August, at which the Emperor of Russia is expected to attend. Some disturbances have taken place in Berlin in consequence of a police ordonnance prohibiting smoking in the public streets; and a strong sensation has been produced by the energetic protest of the Chamber of Commerce at Königsberg, against the renewal of the convention with Russia for the mutual surrender of deserters.—In Russia great preparations are making for prosecuting the Circassian war on an enlarged scale; and the Emperor is said to be resolved to bring it to an immediate issue.—An overland dispatch from India has been received by Government this week; its contents have not transpired, but it is believed that the news is not of a later date than that already published.—Advices from New York to the 7th inst. reached town on Thursday; Lord Ashburton is said to have conceded some of the most disputed points of the boundary question, and there is a prevailing impression in New York that the mission will soon be brought to an amicable and satisfactory conclusion.

At home, the royal assent has been given by commission to the Income-tax Bill, which has now become the law of the land. In the Commons, the Tariff has been read a second time; the New Poor Law Bill has been under discussion in committee; several amendments in opposition to the measure have been negatived on a division, and the debate on the continuance of the commission has been adjourned to Monday. Mr. Ward's motion in favour of the ballot has been rejected by a majority of 133. A long debate has taken place on a motion for the production of documents relating to the occupation of Affghanistan, which was negatived by a decisive majority, only 9 voting in its favour. During the debate Sir R. Peel, without giving his approval to the policy of the war, expressed the determination of Government to maintain the honour of our arms, and to allow no instance of perfidy or treachery to pass with impunity. He stated his conviction that the recent disasters will be repaired, and that they will not in the least degree shake the confidence of the people of India in the supremacy of this country.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal are well, and continue at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty has taken her accustomed exercise in the Parks during the week. On Monday the King and Queen of the Belgians arrived from the Continent, on a visit to the Queen. Their Majesties are expected to remain in England about a month. On Saturday the Queen visited the Museum of Chinese Curiosities, at Knightsbridge, and in the evening of the same day honoured the Italian Opera with her presence. On Thursday Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians, honoured the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch with their company at Richmond. Count Mensdorf and his four sons embarked on Thursday at Woolwich, on their return to the Continent. Prince Albert reviewed the household troops in Hyde Park on Thursday. The Countess of Charlemont has succeeded the Countess of Dunmore as the lady-in-waiting on the Queen; and Viscount Hawarden and Gen. Sir W. Lumley have succeeded Lord Rivers and Mr. Gore, as the lord and groom in waiting on her Majesty.

Gazette Announcements.—Her Majesty has created Gen. Sir Robert Sale, commanding the garrison at Jellalabad, in Affghanistan, a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. The Queen has appointed George Graham, Esq., to be Registrar-general of births, deaths, and marriages in England, in the room of T. H. Lister, Esq., deceased. The Queen has approved of M. Herbet, as Consul at Dublin, for his Majesty the King of the French. The Queen has appointed F. Graham, Esq., late Postmaster at Carlisle, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Bayonne.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—*The Elections.*—Public attention appears to be entirely engrossed with the subject of the approaching elections, the result of which is anxiously looked for, though little doubt appears to be entertained that they will terminate by the return of a considerable majority in favour of the Government. The journals are principally occupied with this subject, and publish a number of addresses to the electors from the different parties interested. They, however, present nothing of particular interest, with the exception of one from M. Cormenin, a well-known writer, entitled "Advice to Electors," in which he argues with some force against the claims of the present Government on the support of the country, and resorts to various statistical returns to establish the great increase of taxation within the last twelve years—that is, since the July Revolution of 1830. The publication of this address appears to have produced some sensation. The Legitimist journals of Monday publish the circular of the Royalist Election Committee, suggesting that the Royalists should propose a candidate of their own at the first ballot, which will enable them to estimate their force, and that, in a compromise with other parties, the Royalists shall only give their votes to such candidates of an adverse opinion as may offer personal guarantees of independence and loyalty to promote the general principles of the Royalist party. The elections of Paris appear to be the particular object of interest, and are likely to be closely contested.

The Capital.—A considerable fall took place in the funds on Saturday on the Bourse, owing principally, it is said, to a report that his Majesty was ill. Similar rumours have been in circulation some time past, and the present one is now known to be equally unfounded. It seems that the King, whilst the Bourse of Saturday was reporting him to be seriously indisposed, was presiding at Neuilly at a Cabinet Council. In the afternoon of the same day his Majesty left Neuilly for Versailles, stopping on his way at St. Cloud, where he inspected the works in progress of construction. His Majesty stayed a short time at Versailles, where he was received by the civil and military authorities. He then inspected the alterations and improvements now making in the Palace, and returned to Neuilly in the evening.—Rain fell in Paris on Sunday for the first time during three weeks, and continued the greater portion of that day and Monday.—A Cabinet courier arrived on Sunday from St. Petersburgh, with despatches for Government, which were immediately forwarded to M. Guizot at Auteuil.

The Colonies.—The "Moniteur" contains an official ordonnance, sanctioning certain changes introduced into the customs tariff established in the French West Indies by the ordinance of the 8th Dec. 1839. By the new ordinance several articles hitherto admitted into those colonies on payment of an import duty of 5 per cent. per 100 kilogrammes are prohibited. These are spices, cassia, rocou, cloves, &c., which are produced in them in great abundance. The duty on Teneriffe and Madeira wines is reduced from 100f. per hectolitre to 65f. By another article of the ordinance of 1839, foreign goods proceeding from French entrepôts could not be imported for consumption into the French West Indies until they had been nationalised by the payment, in France, of the duties required by the general tariff. By the new enactment, the merchants are to be relieved from this necessity, and will hereafter pay the duties in those colonies.

The Press.—The Cour Royale has reversed the judgment of the Correctional Police, which ordered the suppression of the "Temps," on account of informality in the names of the responsible publishers, noticed by us in a former number. The Royal Court has also diminished the fine of 80,000f. to 20,000f., and has relieved the journal from the additional fine of 10,000f. imposed on it by the inferior Court. M. Hebert, the Procureur-General, who in his conclusions had demanded the suppression of the "Temps," will, it is stated, appeal to the Court of Cassation against the decision of the Cour Royale.

The Provinces.—The provincial Journals are full of accounts of the damage occasioned by storms in various parts of the country. The Marseilles papers state that a severe thunder storm visited that city and neighbourhood on the 13th instant, which seems to have caused considerable damage to different descriptions of property. A boat in the roadstead, having nine persons in it, was struck by lightning; five were killed, and the boat set on fire; and but for the prompt assistance they received from the shore, the other four persons must have perished. The rain fell in such quantities during the storm that the city and its vicinity was in many places inundated to a considerable depth.—The Lyons Journals of the 15th inst. describe the appearance of the different crops in the neighbourhood of that city as very promising. The rape-crop, which was unusually abundant, had been gathered. The price of wheat showed a tendency to rise, but it was expected if the weather continued fine that a fall would soon take place in the market, as the accounts received from all parts of the country state that the wheat crop was everywhere very abundant. The vintage is also said to promise wine of superior quality, and it is in consequence found difficult to dispose of any of the wines of 1840 or 1841.—The "Sentinelle des Pyrénees" of the 16th inst. states, that on the 7th inst. a Spanish armed trincadour, from Fontarabia, entered the port of St. Jean de Luz and searched a French chaloupe, notwithstanding energetic remonstrances on the part of the captain.—Accounts from Toulon state that the Prince de Joinville embarked at that port on Tuesday in the "Belle Poule" frigate, of which he is commander, for the purpose of joining the squadron under Admiral Hugon.—A letter from Lyons states that the Chamber of Commerce of that city had received a communication from the Minister of Commerce announcing the intention of the Government of the United States to levy the import duty on French silk hereafter by weight instead of *ad valorem*, as formerly.

The Fortifications.—The Journals state that Paris is gradually becoming a fortified town of the most formidable kind; that on the exterior it is enclosed with bastiles and loop-holed bastions, and that in the interior the barracks are daily multiplied. It is added that the Municipal Council and the Minister of War have agreed to convert the former oil stores in the rue de Pontoise and the military storehouse in the rue Cherche Midi into barracks, the first for the municipal guard, and the second for troops of the line.

Algeria.—Government received on Sunday, by telegraph from Toulon, a despatch from Algiers, dated the 15th inst. It was from the Governor General, and stated that the last manœuvre in the Atlas had obtained the submission of the tribes of Beni Sala, Mouzaia, Beni Messaoud, Soumata, Beni Menad, and Chenôua, and all the Hadjoutes; that the division of Oran was on its march to descend the Chelif; and that the division of Algiers, formed into three columns, was preparing to move.

SPAIN.—We have received intelligence from Madrid by telegraphic despatch from Bayonne to the 17th inst. The long continued Ministerial crisis appears to have terminated, and a Cabinet has been formed under the Presidency of Gen. Rodil as follows: Gen. Rodil, Minister of War and President of the Council; Almadova, Foreign Affairs; Zumalacarregui, Justice; Ramon Calatrava, Finance; Capaz, Marine; Torres Solanet, Interior. The Chambers were not to meet before the 20th inst. Apprehensions appear to have been entertained that some rioting would take place in Madrid on the 13th inst. on the occasion of a bull fight; but the spectacle, which had attracted a number of spectators, passed off without any disturbance. The "Patriota," Ministerial organ, announces that the Government has signed a contract with the bank of San Ferdinando for a loan of 15,000,000 reals, destined to the payment of the next half year's dividends of the Three per Cent. Debt, both home and foreign. A courier extraordinary had been dispatched with different remittances, among which were 7,000,000 reals placed in the Bank to the order of Messrs. Rothschild of London, by the representative of that house at Madrid. It was rumoured in the Capital that the Duke of Lucca aspires to the hand of Queen Isabella, and that he is supported by the Courts of Paris and Turin. The Journals state that 4,000 troops are about to arrive in the neighbourhood of Madrid, as a reinforcement to the already numerous garrison of the Capital.—Accounts from Barcelona inform us that an insurrectionary movement took place in that city on the 16th inst. The mob attacked the prisons with cries of "*Viva la Republica!*" but were dispersed by a charge of cavalry. The latest accounts inform us that tranquillity had again been entirely restored in the city. It is stated that certain demonstrations of a disposition to disturb the peace of the country had manifested themselves throughout the province and in the administration. The Carlist bands were becoming more numerous, and had appeared in the neighbourhood of Barcelona. It is also said that a society of 5,000 Republicans had been formed in Lamperdan, having for its leader Abdon Terrados, who was ill at Perpignan. Accounts received from Figueras, in Catalonia, of the 17th inst., inform us that an outbreak had taken place in that town, and that the Republic had been proclaimed. It appears, however, that it did not assume great importance, and was easily suppressed by the authorities. In our two last Numbers we inserted two letters, stated by the "Times" to have been written by the ex-Queen Christina to Don Carlos. In the Royalist print, the Paris "France" of Saturday, Senor Zumarez, Don Carlos's Secretary, has, by order, it is said, of his master, addressed a letter, dated Bourges, June 14, declaring that the letter inserted in the "Times," and said to have been sent to Don Carlos by Queen Christina on the 14th March is an unfounded invention, and that the Prince "has never up to the present moment charged any person with a message of any kind for his august sister-in-law, who, on her side, has manifested the same reserve."

PORTUGAL.—The Lady Mary Wood from Lisbon reached Southampton last night. The election of delegates from the parishes to form the provincial colleges, by which the deputies of each province are nominated, appears to be the chief subject which occupies public attention. The returns for one or two provinces are variously given by the organs of different sides, but no doubt seems to be entertained that the Septembro-Miguelite coalition had been completely defeated. The province of Alentejo, which returns ten members, was the only province in which there appeared a probability of bringing in any of their own partisans. Estremadura sends 24 deputies, and as the Government majority among the parochial delegates is comparatively a small one, it is understood that the coalition will support such candidates of Chartist principles who could not be considered partisans of the existing Government, and thus endeavour to divide the Chartist votes. It is expected that the great majority of the new Chamber will be Chartists, but the proportion of members likely to prove decided partisans of the present administration appears to be still uncertain. Expectations appear to be entertained that some changes in the composition of the Ministry will take place. The company of Queen's Archers, of which the Duke of Palmella is captain, had voted in favour of the opposition candidate in one of the Lisbon parishes. It is understood that the Government has decided upon not allowing the demands lately raised by their plenipotentiary, the Duke of Palmella, referred to in our last, from finally preventing the signature of the commercial treaty, should they not be acceded to by the British Government. The Portuguese commission on the Tariff had presented a report; and an English commission of three members, two from the cotton and one from the woollen trade, was about to be appointed to consider it. M. de Varennes, French Minister at Lisbon, came passenger by the steamer that brought these advices, on his way to France. There was a report at Lisbon that he was likely to be sent as Minister to Madrid. The Indus, British line-of-battle ship, had sailed from Lisbon for the Mediterranean.

GERMANY.—The journals inform us that a great meeting of kings and potentates will take place on the Rhine in autumn; and that the Emperor of Russia will attend.—Accounts from Berlin inform us that his Majesty will set out on the 20th or 21st inst. for St. Petersburgh. During the King's absence the Queen will be at Dresden, where her sister, the Princess John, is said to be still in indifferent health. The King has recalled Count V. Donhoff, Prussian Minister at the court of Bavaria, and appointed him to the post of his Majesty's Plenipotentiary at the German Diet. His Majesty has granted the request of the Minister, Von Schon, to retire from the post of Chief President of the province of Prussia. Private letters from Berlin state that a police ordonnance, interdicting smoking in the streets and public promenades in that capital, produced on the 8th inst. a scene of great disorder. Several persons, it seems, had been arrested and punished for not attending to this injunction, and on the day above mentioned some people, who were smoking near the Hamburgh gate, were also taken into custody, upon which the populace assembled, and rescued them. A reinforcement of the guard was sent for, and these were assailed with stones and other missiles, which was continued until a stronger military force was called in, which soon cleared the streets, and tranquillity was again restored.—A fourth volume of the Collection of Poems, written by the King of Bavaria, has just been published at Munich. It is composed of fugitive pieces, chiefly written in Italy.

HAMBURGH.—Accounts from this city, dated the 17th instant, inform us that the first meeting of the Senate and citizens since the fire took place on the previous day. The Senate proposed the following measures for the consideration of the citizens:—1. The appointment of a commission, consisting of 19 members, 5 of the Senate and 14 of the citizens, for one year. 2. To contract a loan, not exceeding 32 millions of marks banco, to make good the loss sustained by the insurance fund; to pay the interest and principal of this loan, an extraordinary insurance-tax of 1 per cent. per annum, to be paid on the present insurance. All the loan shall be paid off. 3. To fix on a plan for rebuilding the part of the city that is destroyed. 4. To make some regulation respecting the building of the burnt quarters. 5. That the commission, the appointment of which is proposed to depute two of its members to the existing "Board of Relief," and also to agree with the Senate on the principles according to which the funds shall be applied. The Assembly of the citizens agreed to Art. 1 in every point. Art. 2. They approve the loan, but do not approve of part of the means proposed for the repayment. They fully approve of the remaining articles. Among the recent donations for the poor of this city, is one of 10,000 marks banco from the King of Sweden. The Hamburgh papers state that the number of ships that passed the Sound in May, 1842, was:—From the North Sea, 971; from the Baltic, 914: in all, 1,885. Of these there were 410 English, viz., from the North Sea, 248, from the Baltic 162.

Holland.—The papers inform us that the village of Wasserbillig, situated at the conflux of the Sure and the Moselle, in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, was destroyed by fire, the church included, on the night of the 11th inst. Only five houses remain standing.

Belgium.—Accounts from Brussels, dated the 16th inst., inform us that the King and Queen, who have since left for London on a visit to her Majesty, received on that day a deputation from Liege, which had proceeded to Brussels to solicit their Majesties to be present at the opening of the railway. Their Majesties promised the deputation that they would honour the *fêtes* with their presence on their return from England. On the 15th inst., M. Dermanet de Biesone, brother-in-law to General Vandermeere, sent to the King his resignation of his seat in the senate. It seems that for several nights lately, strong patrols have traversed various parts of the city in all directions; that some of the principal military posts have been doubled; and that numerous police-officers have also been on duty. It is supposed that these measures have been adopted on account of the rejection of the appeal of the persons condemned for the recent conspiracy. The tranquillity of the city, however, has not been at all disturbed. The journals state, that in a cabinet council on the 14th inst., at which the King presided, the punishment of death, pronounced against Vandersmissen, Vandermeere, Van Laethem, and Varpraet, has been commuted to that of hard labour for life, which, however, includes public exposure in the pillory.

Italy.—The journals inform us that a convention has been agreed on between the French and Neapolitan Governments for the transmission of passengers and letters direct from Marseilles to Naples. The conveyance of letters between those two cities now requires eight days, but by the new arrangement it will be performed in five. The estafettes which ran between Naples and Marseilles during the reign of Joachim Murat performed the distance in five days.—A railroad from Florence to Naples, by the Maremma and Civita Vecchia, is said to be determined on at the suggestion of the Tuscan Government.

Russia.—Intelligence has been received from St. Petersburgh announcing the death of the distinguished diplomatist Count Matuschewitz, which took place in that capital on the 2d inst., of dropsy of the heart.—Accounts received from the Polish frontier inform us that Prince Czernitscheff himself will take the command in chief of the army in the Caucasus, to make an effort to overcome, with a great superiority of force, the insurgents of Circassia and Abchasia. The contest, as it has hitherto been carried on, appears to have been too protracted, and to have cost the Russians too much blood, without any corresponding advantage. Although they have always been victorious in the summer, they have regularly lost every winter by surprise several of the forts erected in the extreme line of operations, and at the opening of every new campaign they have had to employ much time and labour to recover their position of the previous year; and although they have certainly succeeded in confining the mountaineers within narrow limits, it appears to be the general opinion that if the same system of operations were continued, the war might still last several years. Two circumstances are supposed to have led to the resolution to endeavour to end the war at once by the employment of great masses of troops—the state of affairs in South Asia, and the death of Guz Bey, the most dangerous of the Circassian chiefs. The present chiefs, Mansor and Tschannazare, are said to be at variance, so that the present appears to be considered a favourable opportunity to subdue them. Accounts from South Russia state that there is a great movement of troops, who seem to be confident of success. Meantime, to prevent the mountaineers from receiving any supplies of arms and ammunition, Russian ships strictly blockade the whole coast from Sinops, the seat of the English agents, to Anapa, Ickaterinodar, Kawkaskaja, and Stawropol, on the right bank of the Kuban. The Leghrans on the right bank of the Terek are no longer dreaded, but the Abchasians are said to have collected in the neighbourhood of Sochunkule.—The St. Petersburgh journals contain at length the ukase issued by the Emperor, dated the 7th April, for the suppression of the slave trade.

Turkey.—Accounts received from Malta dated the 12th inst., inform us that a steamer had just arrived, having left Constantinople the 11th inst. She was said to have brought an important despatch from the Ambassador, which had been forwarded to England by the Vesuvius to Marseilles. The greatest secresy on the subject was maintained, and no particulars respecting it could be ascertained; but it was believed that this despatch announces the settlement of the Syrian question. The despatch has been received by Government, by special express from Paris; but its contents have not been published. Private letters have been received from Constantinople dated the 1st inst., which throw some light on the probable nature of the despatch. They state that the ambassadors of the five great Powers had a conference with Sarim Bey at the Foreign-office relative to the affairs of Syria, on the 27th ult. It is said that the Ambassadors having proposed to Sarim Bey that the ancient order of things should be re-established in Syria, and that the Schaschah family should be restored to the sovereignty, Sarim replied, that the tranquillity of Syria and the general peace of the country would be infallibly compromised if matters were restored to their former footing; that the British ambassador complained in warm language of the want of good faith of the Ottoman Government in this affair; on which Sarim said that the Porte would not adopt any definitive resolution on the subject, but would refer it to the ambassadors to take the state of affairs in Syria into consideration.—M. Bourqueney was about to leave Constantinople, to be replaced by Count de Pontois.

United States.—By the arrival of the British Queen steamer at Southampton on Thursday we have intelligence from New York to the 7th inst. The British Queen performed the passage in fifteen days. She reports the existence of unusual quantities of ice in the Atlantic. On the 12th inst. in latitude 42 38, and longitude 52 45, the thermometer suddenly fell from 60 to 48, in consequence of her being in the vicinity of great masses of floating ice, which she was continually passing during that and the following day. There is not much news in the New York journals. Private letters, referring to Lord Ashburton's mission, state that the Commissioners from Maine and Massachusetts had passed through New York for Washington, there to settle the treaty about the Maine boundary, and Mr. Webster had left for Washington on the same errand. They add that all the points of this treaty required by Mr. Webster were acceded to some time since by Lord Ashburton except one: and that on this one point his Lordship had received such special instructions from his Government as to enable him to grant all that the United States' Government asks. These letters also state that there is a point in the new treaty by which an arrangement is to be made, yielding to the Americans all that they have desired in regard to impressment and the right of search, which is to be a separate and distinct arrangement from the present treaty on this subject between England and the other European Powers. It appears to be the general impression at New York that the negotiation will end amicably, and that the friendly relations between England and America will not only not be interrupted, but even be placed on a better and more permanent basis by the pending treaty.—The Warspite, 50, Capt. Lord J. Hay, arrived at New York on the 9d inst., to receive Lord Ashburton, when his mission is concluded. Mr. Horsley Palmer, and Mr. Ricardo, had arrived in New York. The reduction of the navy appears to have caused dissatisfaction to some of the journals.—The great printing establishment of Messrs. Harper has been destroyed by fire, occasioned by an attempt to steal a copy of Mr. James's new novel of "Morley Ernstein," for the purpose of publishing a pirated edition.

Van Diemen's Land.—We have received Hobart Town papers to the 4th Feb. Few questions have ever excited so great a sensation throughout the colony as the sudden suspension of Capt. Montagu from the office of Colonial Secretary, and the appointment of Mr. Boyes in his room; the announcement of which appeared in the "Colonial Gazette" of the 2nd Feb. A long account is published in the Hobart Town paper, "the Courier," on the subject of the probable causes that led to this rupture between the Lieut.-Governor, Sir John Franklin, and Capt. Montagu. It appears that Sir J. Franklin charged the latter with general disrespect towards him on several occasions, but more particularly on account of his having countenanced and lent his support to a local paper which, though originally made the organ of Government, had lately published some articles highly disrespectful to his Excellency. A letter on this subject had previously been written by Sir John's private secretary, Mr. Henslow, to Capt. Montagu, which the latter, from some expressions in the letter leading him to regard it as a strictly private communication, answered by declining his interference in the matter. This correspondence was afterwards communicated to Sir J. Franklin, and seems to have been the principal cause, among others of less importance, that led to the misunderstanding which terminated in Capt. Montagu's dismissal. Feb. 1st was the day fixed upon for Capt. Montagu to give up his post; and in the mean time he informed the Lieut.-Governor that he was unconscious of having been disrespectful, and assured him, upon the honour of a gentleman, that he never intended anything of the kind, requesting to be informed what were the passages in his correspondence, and the parts of his conduct, which were considered in that light; and adding, that before so strong a measure was taken against him, he ought at least to have had the opportunity of explaining. It is further stated, that this opportunity was then afforded him by Sir J. Franklin, who, after hearing them, admitted that his explanations were satisfactory, but that he felt he could not carry on his government to his satisfaction with Capt. Montagu as Colonial Secretary, as he was of opinion that during the last three months the public business had been impeded; at the same time, he bore testimony to Capt. Montagu's talents and usefulness in office under any Government excepting in Van Diemen's Land, and stated that he should so report to the Secretary of State. Capt. Montagu then forwarded another communication to the Governor, stating that he had never received any communication, nor had any grounds to imagine that the Governor had been dissatisfied with the management of the public business at any period during the last three months. He assured Sir John that there was no evidence of the public business having been impeded, either in the Colonial Secretary's, or in any other department of the Government; and that he had been suspended from his office without any caution, without notice, and without being heard. He also remarked, that during the period referred to by the Lieut.-Governor, he had received his thanks in the Executive Council for his public conduct, and that those thanks had been repeated in an official document in the Colonial Secretary's Office within the last three weeks. Here the correspondence terminated; and Mr. Boyes having received a commission from the Lieut.-Governor, appointing him Colonial Secretary, Capt. Montagu gave up the office, and has since taken his departure for England. Considerable sympathy appears to be felt by the public for Capt. Montagu, and a meeting had been held in Hobart Town for the purpose of presenting him with a service of plate.

India.—By a telegraphic despatch, communicated from Marseilles to Paris, published in "The Times" of Tuesday, intelligence has been received that an English packet-boat has arrived at that port from India with despatches for the English Government. A British officer, who came passenger by her, started immediately on her arrival for London. This mail is said to have brought no news.

Cape of Good Hope.—We have received papers from this colony to the 23rd April. They are chiefly occupied with the discussion of the "border policy," some alarm having spread through the colony on account of movements observed among the Caffre tribes. It appears that besides the depredations of the aborigines having increased to a great extent, they have exhibited symptoms of restlessness which leads to the belief that they meditate a descent upon the frontier districts. It is asserted, that with this view they have collected strong forces, that they have had consultations on this subject, and that it had been determined among them, that the period of the occupation of Natal by the Government troops would, as it had attracted the greater part of the military force of the colony to a distant point, be the most favourable opportunity for the execution of their enterprise. The subject appears to have created a good deal of anxiety and alarm in the colony. The Lieut.-Governor had protracted his stay at Fort Beaufort. The chief Taylia was dying under a pulmonary attack, and the Lieut.-Governor's presence there was considered necessary to subdue any refractory feeling when the chief's dissolution took place. At Fort Peddie and Mancazana, the fears of the farmers on the subject of a Caffre war appear to be very general, and they were, in strong terms, asking protection for their lives and property. A communication has been received from Fort Peddie stating that guns of a superior description had lately found their way into Caffreland, and that a great many of them were already in the hands of the Caffres, who have found that the common musket soon gets out of order. The report adds that at a late meeting of Pato's and Kama's people to settle a dispute, not less than 500 guns were mustered. Another fact, mentioned as corroborative of the supply of ammunition among the tribes, is, that two Caffres had been killed on the spot by the accidental discharge of a quantity of gunpowder. In the meantime news had arrived from the Umzimvoobo, that the troops on their march to Natal had passed over that river all well. The last accounts from the Natal emigrants were that they had decided on settling the question in a pacific manner, those who had wished the contrary having been forced, by the majority against them, to resign their temporary power. At the Cape local improvements were making way; a road across the Cape Flats was to be constructed, to increase the facilities of traffic and otherwise render that part of the suburbs available for business. The master and four of the crew of the Georgia, bound to London from Calcutta, destroyed by fire at sea some time since, noticed by us in a former number, had arrived in Algoa-bay, having been landed from an open boat on the Caffreland coast, 300 miles further eastward. They had been five days without water and food, save about a dozen pumpkins and a few heads of Indian corn. Intelligence has been received from Cape Town from Lord Saltoun, commanding the reinforcements now on their voyage to China. The letters are dated March 17. On the 9th Feb. the squadron had experienced a heavy gale of wind, with thunder and lightning, and parted company with the Apollo troop-ship, but they afterwards fell in with her off the little island of Tristan d'Acunha. The troops are stated to be all in good health.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Saturday.—The royal assent was given by commission to the Sugar Duties Bill, the Pentonville Prisons Bill, the Witnesses' Indemnity Bill, the Fines and Recoveries Bill, the Capital Punishments (Ireland) Bill, the Civil Bill, the Decrees Bill, and several Railroad and other private Bills. Several other Bills were forwarded a stage. The remainder of the sitting was devoted to hearing arguments on writs of error.

Tuesday.—Lord Clarendon presented a petition from the inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope, praying that the government of that colony might be in some degree assimilated to the free institutions of the mother country.—Lord Ripon pointed out the difficulties of engrafting a representative system upon a population of mixed origin, and of such conflicting habits, as that of the

Cape, and was supported in this view by Lord Brougham. Lord Howden, however, maintained the right of the colony to a constitution.—After some further conversation, during which the Earl of Ripon stated that the subject is now occupying the attention of the Secretary for the Colonies, the subject dropped.

Their Lordships then passed to the order of the day for the third reading of the Property-tax. The Marquis of Clanricarde opposed it. He said, the more time he had had for reflecting upon this bill since the last discussion, the stronger was his conviction that it was a measure which ought not to pass. It might be said, that at this stage it would be improper for this House to reject the bill. That was an argument which could be suggested only by a weak Government. That House did not sit to register the edicts of the House of Commons. He hoped that, from a due sense of the dignity and independence of this House, such an argument would not be urged. He contended that the bill was obnoxious to the nation, degrading to the character of the people, and repulsive to their feelings. He concluded by saying that the Government measures, so far from relieving the distresses of the country, would rather increase them. Government, in dealing with the financial difficulties of the country, had merely endeavoured to ascertain how easily they might obtain money, neglecting to provide a permanent remedy for the evils under which the nation suffered. He begged to move that the bill be read a third time that day three months.—The Earl of Wicklow regretted that Ireland had not been included in the operation of the measure. He wished to see similarity of legislation, similarity of taxation, and similarity of benefits, existing in both countries; and when such taxes as this were imposed, he was desirous of seeing them applied to Ireland, because he wished to see that county fit to bear them.—Earl Stanhope said he would support the amendment. He was decidedly of opinion that the measures of Government were most detrimental and destructive to the agricultural interests of the country, and he could not give them his support. When the new Tariff was brought before the House, he would consider it his duty to vote for the rejection of that measure also.—Lord Beaumont expressed his intention of voting against the amendment, and was followed by

Lord Fitzgerald, who strenuously asserted the necessity of the tax proposed by Government, from the exhausted state in which, when entering on office, Ministers had found the national finances. He concluded by saying that the advisers of the Crown had preferred a property tax to any measure of a merely speculative character—they had preferred it to any transitory or uncertain scheme of temporary finance. It was believed that they had done so with the full approbation of that as well as the other House of Parliament; and they felt that they had not deceived themselves when they reckoned upon being supported by men of property with the same spirit which their ancestors displayed in times of similar financial difficulty.

Lord Monteagle entered into a lengthened defence of his own financial administration, and contended that no necessity had been made out for such a measure. In opposing this property tax, he said he did so on the same principles on which he had opposed it when he had the honour of being a Minister of the Crown, because he thought it unwise, unjust, and that it would be ineffective.

The Earl of Ripon defended the Government measure. He said that the question was a very simple one; and all the arguments of the noble Lords who had addressed the House against this measure resolved themselves into this question—"Is there or not a case of financial necessity to justify it?" Government did not dispute that the property tax must be liable to very grave objections, and he had stated that it was only to be justified by very strong necessity. He concluded by saying that he considered it was the duty of their Lordships to adopt the bill now before them, with a view to meet the present emergency.—Their Lordships then divided, when the third reading of the Bill was carried by a majority of 70: the numbers being—For the amendment, 28; against it, 98. The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

Wednesday.—The royal assent by commission was given to the following bills:—the Property-tax Bill, the Australia Waste Lands Bill, the Metropolitan Wooden Pavement Company Bill, the Ferrybridge and Boroughbridge Road Bill, the Charter-house Estate Bill, the Britwell Salome Inclosure Bill, and the Kilmington Inclosure Bill. The commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord Wharncliffe.

A number of private bills on the table were advanced a stage.—On the motion of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Commons' amendments to the Justices Jurisdiction Bill were agreed to.

Thursday.—The House sat for a short time only, on appeals, and advanced two private Bills a stage.

Friday.—The Marquis of Londonderry presented a petition from the coal owners of Durham, &c., against hasty legislation on the employment of women and children in coal mines. He denied the statements of the Commissioners, and said that "the children were as happy as the day was long, and no young class of workpeople were so jolly and so joyous."

The Duke of Wellington, in reply to the Earl of Belhaven, said that Government had prepared a measure with the view of settling the questions at issue in the Church of Scotland, but had abandoned it on finding that it would not satisfy both parties. Government, however, would still give their attention to the subject.

The Copyright Bill was read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday.—The House was occupied in considering the Railways Bill in committee. When the order of the day was read, Mr. Hardy inquired what precautions had been taken on the occasion of the Queen's late passage by the Great Western Railway from Slough to London, and was informed by Mr. C. Russell, chairman of the company, that two carriages had been interposed between that of her Majesty and the engine, so as to obviate all risk of collision. A clause moved by Mr. Palmer, of Berkshire, empowering the Board of Trade to require fences in certain situations where railways might run near common roads, was withdrawn by its proposer, after some discussion, and an explanation from Mr. Gladstone, who stated that the particular railroad acts were sufficient for this purpose. A motion was then made by Mr. S. O'Brien, to prevent the locking of the doors of passenger carriages on the side nearest to the station. Mr. C. Russell showed, from a return of the accidents which had actually happened on the Great Western Railway, that they had almost all occurred to persons jumping in and out while the train was in motion, and that not a single misadventure had happened in consequence of the locking of the doors.—Mr. Gladstone objected to this kind of minute legislation, and to the responsibility which it would cast upon Government in matters of which the regulation ought to devolve upon the directors alone.—Sir R. Peel thought that public opinion would supply the best control; and if there were any old ladies or ecclesiastics who were afraid of being locked up, the directors and those people might settle it between them.—The clause, on a division, was rejected by 92 against 69.

Mr. Plumptre next proposed a clause forbidding the use of railways on a Sunday, except "in cases of charity or necessity."—Mr. Macaulay asked why, when other Sunday conveyances were allowed, a prohibition should be imposed on that particular mode of travelling which caused the least exertion both to man and beast.—Other members objected to this kind of legislation, which Mr. G. Berkeley characterised as puritanical; and Sir R. Inglis concurred in recommending the withdrawal of the clause.—It went, however, to a division, and was negatived by 105 against 8.

Lord R. Grosvenor proposed a clause, the object of which was to give a controlling power over railway companies having a common terminus, or using rails in common, so that unfair advantage should not be taken or given by one company to the prejudice of another.—Mr. Gladstone, without denying that this subject, which involved important proprietary rights, was one for the adjudication of which it might be proper to constitute some tribunal, did not consider that the powers proposed could be satisfactorily exercised by the Board of Trade; and hoped the clause would not be pressed. It was brought, however, to a division, and negatived by a majority of 41 to 40.—The remaining clauses were then agreed to.

The Customs' Act Bill (the new Tariff Bill) was read a second time.

Monday.—After the presentation of petitions, Sir J. Graham intimated that it was not the intention of Government, during the present year, to interfere with the present system of English registration of Parliamentary voters, but that they would introduce a bill before the close of the present session, in the hope of carrying it early in the next session.—Sir R. Peel, in reply to Lord J. Russell, said that Government did not at present intend to interfere with the question of Irish registration.

On the order of the day for committing the Poor-law Amendment Bill, Mr. C. Buller called the attention of the House to the recent proclamation respecting the gold coin. He thought it highly unjust that the whole loss of 25 years' wear should fall on the accidental holder. That loss was a heavy one to poor individuals, but would not have been heavy to the nation at large, for the whole amount of light gold was but about 6,000,000*l.*; and the loss on this amount, according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's own estimate of 1½ per cent., would have been only about 90,000*l.* He then cited precedents, to show that, on former recoinages, the holders of coin. depreciated merely by reasonable wear, had always been protected; but here there was no protection at all, and Government had not even adopted any sort of precaution against the evil which it was obvious would ensue. The period, too, which Government had chosen he thought was exceedingly unpropitious—a period of great public distress; and the injury inflicted on the public by this measure would be productive of more damage in a fortnight than the Tariff could compensate in a year.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer deprecated this mode of bringing on important questions. The law authorised all individuals to refuse gold coin, which was below the weight required, as a legal tender. He admitted that it would have been better if the public had been more frequently warned of the effect and operation of the law; but, passing over this, he declared that the intimations which Government had received of the evil of the depreciation of the present gold coinage required some executive interference; and they had therefore selected that seasonable moment for interference, which they believed, if neglected, would not soon occur again. Government had adopted this measure with a view of relieving the pressure on the monetary interests, which were ultimately the interests of the whole community.—After some observations from Mr. Hawes, Mr. F. T. Baring thought it his duty to declare that the time selected for this operation was a fit and favourable one; and he agreed that the loss had been properly divided between the private holders and the public revenue.—Mr. Bernal made a few remarks, disapproving of the course pursued by Government; after which,

Sir R. Peel said, that under existing circumstances no other course was open to the Executive than the one they had adopted. It was a matter in which to have given notice, directly or indirectly, to any man or set of men, would have been a great injustice to the public. Ministers would have been much to blame if, after the numerous representations made to them from the highest authorities, of the growing evil of depreciation, they had not availed themselves of a season of favourable exchanges to correct it. It was now said that the Treasury ought to have borne this loss. The Treasury was to bear that part of the loss which would arise from the re-coinage; but the loss on the depreciation was not improperly borne by the public. Any other course taken to remedy such an actual evil would have led to a positive depreciation of the coinage more severe than that which now existed, and which, by providing a market for "clippers," and other depreciators of the coinage, would have materially enhanced the grievance felt by the public. There was no safe protection against so profligate a waste of public money, but the sort of direct and sudden proclamation which had been issued in this instance.

Mr. Hume approved of the course adopted by Government, but was of opinion that they might have obtained their object with less loss to the commercial and trading classes, who were suffering severely from the effects of the proclamation.—Capt. Berkeley complained that light sovereigns had been paid by Government to the men in one of the dockyards since this very proclamation.—Sir G. Cockburn doubted the fact, which he said appeared to be contradicted by accounts from the Admiral on the spot. After some further conversation, in which Lord Ebrington and Messrs. Attwood and Turner joined, the subject dropped.

The motion was then put for going into Committee on the Poor Law Amendment Bill, on which Col. Sibthorp recommended the total cessation of the Poor Law Commission, and the transfer of its powers to the Poor Law Guardians, controlled by the Home Secretary. With the view to take the sense of the House on this vital point, he would move that the bill should be committed on that day three months.—Mr. Wakley supported the amendment at great length. He believed that any obstacle to the progress of the bill would be a benefit, for the bill was calculated to sow the seeds of revolution in the country. He opposed the bill on the various grounds of its unconstitutional nature, its despotic powers, its inhumanity, and its tendency to destroy the liberties of the people of England. Both of the great political parties, the Tory and the Whig, were responsible for this measure, against which the entire country prayed.—Lord Courtenay was induced, by the experience of several years, during which he had acted as a guardian, to give his cordial support to this bill. The present system was not justly appreciated without some reference to the evils of that which had preceded it; those evils it had effectually removed.—Mr. Lawson strongly opposed the bill.—Sir R. Peel declared that the measure was the measure not of any individual, but of her Majesty's Government. He was not a member, but an opponent of the Government which originally proposed this measure; and, in supporting it in this matter, he had seen nothing to change his opinion during the interval. He then read an official report made by Commissioners, among whom were the Bishops of London and Chester, setting forth the wretched and vicious state of the country workhouses in general before the new law, and the London workhouses, for the most part, were no better. If Government had wished for a little popularity, they might have now proposed the discontinuance of the Commission; but they believed that the Commission could not be safely superseded in less than five years. It would require that time to mature the contemplated improvements; but it would not at all follow that the Commission must be made a permanent one. He was convinced that the vices of the old system were too inveterate to be otherwise rooted out, and he, therefore, should give his cordial support to the bill before the House. The House then divided, and the amendment was rejected by 219 to 48.

Mr. Ferrand, after some observations, moved the adjournment of the debate for a week.—Mr. Fielden seconded the motion; warning the House against granting the unconstitutional powers proposed to be perpetuated by the bill to the Commissioners.—Mr. Mark Philips supported the bill, and attributed much of the resistance against it to the vanity of guardians unable to brook the control of a superior authority.—Sir J. Graham called in question some statements by Mr. Ferrand, relative to the conduct of the guardians of the Keighley Union, which he said he was quite willing to submit to the investigation of a select committee. After some further debate, a division took place, when Mr. Ferrand's motion was lost by 255 to 18. Some further discussion ensued, and the bill went into committee *pro formâ.* The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

Tuesday.—After the presentation of several petitions, some conversation took place on the subject of the coinage, in the course of which Mr. Gladstone stated that the extraordinary demand for silver coin had arisen from the discredit of the half-sovereigns. This would be speedily remedied by a new issue of the latter description of coin.—In reply to Sir C. Napier, on the subject of Capt. Warner's invention, Sir R. Peel said he had offered to refer the subject to Officers to be appointed by the Master-General of the Ordnance, and that the public should bear the expense of the experiments. It was necessary that Government should proceed cautiously in affairs of this sort, as there would not be a guinea left in the Treasury if the claims of every man should be implicitly acknowledged who thought he had made a valuable discovery.

On the motion of Lord J. Russell, the Bribery Bill was read a second time *pro formâ*, with an understanding that the discussion should take place in committee on Tuesday next.

Mr. Ward, pursuant to notice, then brought forward his motion on the subject of the ballot. He enlarged on the bribery practised at the last general election, which he admitted to have been quite as widely and grossly perpetrated on his own as on the opposite side of the House. But bribery was not his only complaint; influence and intimidation were still greater evils; and through these means the tenantry of England were now sunk into a state of slavery. He believed the ballot would get the better of all this mischief, and cure what the law could not reach. He concluded by moving, "That, in all future elections for Members of Parliament, the votes be taken by way of ballot."—Mr. H. Berkeley seconded the motion. He said, the evil, as proved to exist under the present system, was too great to allow a possibility that any statement of it could be an exaggeration. Ballot was the proper cure for it; and how could that resource be objected to as un-English in a House, 500 of whose members belonged to clubs employing the ballot box? In all elections there were screws. The hop-merchant was the screw on the brewer, the corn factor on the corn-grower, the cheese-factor on the dairy farmer; but the great screw of all was the banker screw. He then entered into some details respecting the late elections in support of his arguments, and concluded by saying he should give the motion his decided support.—After a few remarks from Capt. Layard and Mr. Christie, in support of the motion, Mr. Granville Vernon spoke on the opposite side. He believed that the generality of voters would disdain the proposed disguise, and be forward in publishing their votes.—Capt. Berkeley desired to justify himself for now voting in favour of ballot, which in former sessions he had resisted; but Lord John Russell on introducing the Reform Bill, had stated one of the main objects of that bill to be the diminution of bribery; whereas the actual effect of the Reform Bill had been enormously to increase it. He now saw no other remedy than the ballot.—After some remarks from Capt. Bernal, in favour of the motion, Mr. Milnes admitted the advantage afforded to the advocates of ballot by the recent exposures; but yet he believed that fewer votes were bought with hard money at the last than at any former severe struggle. He did not believe the ballot would operate against the higher classes, but he objected to it in principle; and the few persons who had a disposition to punish electors for their votes, were, in his opinion, quite as likely to indulge their violence upon suspicion as upon positive knowledge.—Mr. Ponsonby advocated the ballot as a barrier to ulterior changes.—Mr. Byng opposed it. He thought it would injuriously alter the character of the House. Besides, true Englishmen would never be able to conceal their votes; for they were bred to truth, and they could not disguise it.—Mr. M. J. O'Connell supported the motion, and Lord J. Manners opposed it, observing that he was convinced that the nation did not desire the ballot.—Mr. Sheil was anxious to have it understood that there had been no engagement on the part of Lord Grey's Ministry at the date of the Reform Bill to exclude the ballot throughout all time to come. On the contrary, it had been expressly arranged among those Ministers, and it was announced by them to Parliament, that on this subject no final decision was then to be taken by that Cabinet. Lord Althorp, Lord Wharncliffe, and others, had then predicted that the effect of the Chandos clause would be to create a demand for the ballot. Lord Stanley himself had also then declared that if, after that enactment, a few leading gentlemen of a county should meet and agree upon a candidate, there would be little doubt about the result of his canvas. Intimidation thus became the great evil to be remedied. He denied that the ballot would diminish the influence of property, or that it would produce hypocrisy and breach of faith. In general promises would be kept; and if extorted ones were broken, the sin of the breach was not greater than the sin of the extortion. It was urged that the ballot was un-English! No doubt duplicity was un-English, but tyranny was un-English too. But public opinion was relied on as a sufficient check. Now, public opinion had declared itself against bribery, but against intimidation there was no effectual exhibition of feeling; and your great men openly claimed their right to do as they pleased with their own. For this the only redress was the ballot, and he besought the House to adopt it.

Sir J. Graham gave some explanations of the views entertained by Lord Grey's Government on the subject of the ballot, and quoted a declaration of Lord Althorp, who, though individually favourable to ballot, opposed Mr. Grote's motion for it, on the express ground that the Reform Act had been introduced by Lord Grey's Cabinet as a final measure. That declaration it was which gave birth to the modern word "finality." He denied that the ballot would be a barrier to ulterior changes; on the contrary, when the people at large should be precluded from seeing the way in which that trust was exercised, they would loudly demand admission to exercise the franchise for themselves. He would repeat that the ballot could afford no useful protection. There were other passions besides fear of tyranny—there were envy, revenge, hatred, and all the bad feelings which connected themselves with cowardice. He felt deeply on this subject, and he trusted the House would concur with him.

Mr. Murphy supported the motion, and was followed on the same side by Mr. O'Connell, who said that when all undue influences should have been abolished by the ballot, there would be but one influence for ambition to rise by—the influence of character. The present discussion would at least evince that a majority of this House thought so modestly of their own merits as to decline such a test.

Lord J. Russell said that his recollection did not materially differ from that of Sir J. Graham respecting the discussions which had taken place among the members of Lord Grey's Government. He had himself at that time, as he had also subsequently, opposed the suggestion of ballot. He had stated to Parliament, and therein he had differed from Lord Althorp, that he considered it open to the late Government to go beyond the Reform Bill, should such ulterior measures become expedient for the state. But he felt serious objections to the present proposal. It would prevent the detection of bribery; and it would aggravate the dissatisfaction of the non-electors. The very Chartists had declared against ballot, unless accompanied by the other measures which they required. What other measures the proposer of this motion contemplated were not apparent; but it was apparent that he contemplated some; and the House, until they should know what these were, would not properly judge of the proposal before them. This he knew, that the logical, natural, and necessary consequence of ballot would be an extension of the franchise. His Lordship then referred to the effects of the ballot as exhibited in other countries, from which he concluded that it would prove inefficient, and, in many respects, highly objectionable in our own. He concluded by saying that, at all events, before he would vote for such a change as this, he must have before him the entire plan of its proposers. To the present measure he would again, as before, record his decided opposition.

Mr. Wakley endeavoured to show that ballot would not lead to an extension of suffrage.—Mr. Ward briefly replied, and the House divided, when there appeared—Against the motion, 290; for it, 157: majority against the ballot, 133.

Upon Mr. Roebuck's motion, Mr. W. Miles and Sir W. Heathcote were discharged from their attendance upon the Election

Compromising Committee, Mr. E. Yorke and Mr. W. Patten being added in their room. The other orders were then disposed of.

Wednesday.—After the presentation of several petitions, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, in reply to Mr. Hume, on the subject of the present reported deficiency in the supply of the silver coinage, that it was not quite three weeks since representations had been made to him, by persons most competent to judge of the matter, that there was an excessive quantity of silver, and Government was applied to to take some of it out of circulation. He had, therefore, no reason to apprehend that there would be so soon a deficiency in the supply. That day, however, it had been represented that there was a deficiency, and application was made to Government to supply it. Government, accordingly, would adopt such means as were in their power to procure, at the earliest period, an additional supply. He might further state, that there was an ample supply of gold coin to replace what might be taken out of circulation, and he hoped that would, as far as possible, abate the necessity of adding to the silver coinage.

Several bills were forwarded in their respective stages. On the motion for the Speaker's leaving the chair, on the order of the day for the committee on Lord Ashley's bill respecting mines and collieries, Mr. Scott (of Walsall) made a statement, tending to show that, as far as related to the collieries of Staffordshire, there had been some exaggeration and misapprehension about the apprenticeship of lads, and the hardships endured by children. He was desirous that the legislature should at present pass only that part of the bill which prohibited the employment of females, postponing the other clauses till a future session.—Mr. Aldam wished for a fortnight's delay, which was opposed by Mr. Ward.—The House then went into committee, and the first clause, prohibiting the employment of females, was passed without opposition.

On the clause limiting the employment of boys, Lord Ashley said that, in pursuance of an arrangement made with several experienced and humane persons representing the mine owners, he should propose a modification, lowering the minimum age from 13 to 10, but providing that the boys under 13 should work but three days a week.—Mr. Hume wished for some enactment making it compulsory that the three off-days should be devoted to schooling.—Lord Ashley wished to see such a devotion of time; but feared it could not be at present made compulsory, inasmuch as there were not yet sufficient schools in existence.—After a few remarks from Messrs. Lambton, Hardy, and Bell, Mr. Ainsworth said, this clause would throw many of the thin mountain mines of Lancashire out of employ, and he hoped Lord Ashley would reconsider this proposal.—Mr. Protheroe regretted that Lord Ashley had assented to any reduction of the age below 13; and protested against compelling boys to go to school at all on the working days.—Col. Rolleston, Messrs. Walker, Brotherton, V. Smith, and others, maintained for some time a discussion respecting the relative merits of the daily and of the alternate system.—Lord Ashley said, it would be impracticable to make exceptions of particular districts, or to entrust parents with any discretion in the employment of children.—The clause was then carried as proposed by Lord Ashley.

Mr. Villiers doubted the necessity of the clause forbidding apprenticeships. It was necessary, he said, that in some way the workpeople should learn their business.—Messrs. Bell and Protheroe bore their testimony that no such practice existed in the collieries of Northumberland or Gloucestershire.—The clause was carried; as was also the clause requiring that the charge of all engines for lowering or raising the workpeople into or out of the mines, should be entrusted only to adults.—The other various clauses of the bill having been agreed to without alteration, the report was ordered to be brought up on Friday.

On the report of the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill, Mr. Blackstone moved that it should be recommitted, in consequence of an error in the service of the requisite notice to the returning officer.—Mr. Redington opposed the motion, which, after some conversation, was negatived by a division: the numbers being 48 to 19.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

Thursday.—Mr. O'Connell, pursuant to notice, moved that the committee of inquiry into corruption at Belfast be empowered to appoint an agent to each party.—Sir R. Peel opposed it; and after a short conversation, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. H. J. Baillie, pursuant to notice, moved for copies of the correspondence of Sir A. Burnes with the Governor-General of India during his mission to Cabul, in the years 1837 and 1838, with other documents connected with the occupation of Affghanistan. Mr. Baillie spoke at considerable length in support of his motion, the object of which was to elicit information on the subject. He condemned the occupation of Affghanistan as a great political mistake, an opinion which, he affirmed, was a universal one; and expressed what he considered to be a general sentiment, that it would be a fortunate circumstance if we could withdraw our troops from that country without a stain on our national honour and lowering our military reputation. But though strongly condemning the conduct of the Indian Government in entering on this war, and deprecating the circumstances attending it, he admitted that there was now a necessity for maintaining our honour and our reputation, if we wished to maintain our Indian empire.—Mr. D'Israeli seconded the motion. In a speech of considerable length, he reviewed the circumstances under which we held sway in India, and argued from thence that it was quite unnecessary for us to raise a barrier against Russia for the protection of our Indian territories. He described the whole foreign policy of Lord Palmerston as characterised either by a fatal inertness, or a more terrible energy; and said that the noble Lord's policy usually commenced by neglect of his own duties, and terminated by violating the rights of other nations.—Sir J. C. Hobhouse deprecated the unfairness and partiality of the statements of the mover and seconder of the motion, and defended the late Governor-General of India, Lord Auckland, from their aspersions. He said that, in all the attacks made on the late Government by the then powerful opposition, the Affghanistan war had not formed a staple subject of assault; an assault which was now dictated by the course of events, implicating a policy which had received the sanction of the East India Company. He then entered into a lengthened defence of the policy of the late Government with respect to this war, which he said had been entered on after the fullest consideration, and consultation with competent authorities, who had advised them, as their best Indian security against the encroachments of Persia, under the active guidance of Russia, to secure the mastery of that important part of Central Asia. It was not true, he said, as had been asserted that Sir A. Burnes had been opposed to the policy of Lord Auckland. He concluded by saying that he did not believe that any Government would dare materially to modify Lord Auckland's policy, which, if persevered in, would, he thought, not only enable us to repair the late melancholy disasters, but secure our Indian empire.—Lord Jocelyn followed, and expressed his conviction that we should pause before we attempted the reconquest of Affghanistan.—Mr. Hogg said that though he had been alluded to by Sir J. Hobhouse as having done so, he had neither approved of the Affghan war, nor were the Directors of the East India Company at all favourable to the policy which led to it. But he did not think that this was the proper time for idle declamation on that policy. We had disasters to repair, wrongs to be avenged; and he, for one, would not at this moment seek to paralyse the energies of this country.—Mr. Hutt briefly vindicated the policy which led to the war.—Sir R. Peel said that having formed his conclusions on public grounds, he had come to the decision that, in the present state of our Indian affairs, it would not be expedient to grant the papers asked for by the motion. The Russian Government had disclaimed all desire of disturbing our Indian empire, and nothing had since occurred to discredit these assurances, which had been accepted by this country as entirely satisfactory. The present position of affairs in India disposed him to deprecate all discussion on the subject, and to oppose the production of the papers asked for. "It appears to me," he said, "and I trust it will be so, that whatever course Government may think best to pursue, it will not be forgetful of the influence which it must have on our possessions in India, to show that the honour of British arms will be maintained, and that no instance of gross perfidy or treachery shall be allowed to pass with impunity. It has been represented to the House that a disaster has taken place in Affghanistan. It is true that we suffered a great military reverse, but we are strong enough to admit it; and if we have suffered a military reverse in Affghanistan, it is not a disaster of a nature to affect our dominion in India. If we have suffered a disaster, it is impossible to see the examples of fortitude and valour which that disaster called forth, and to permit ourselves to despair. When we think of the patient endurance and the surpassing valour of Sir Robert Sale, or when we witness the heroism of that lady who shared his dangers—and when we think upon the effect which such an example must have—we cannot permit ourselves to be cast down for one moment. There has been a great military reverse; but it has not been greater than reverses which we have met with before: and I am confident that, through the valour and fortitude of British arms, those disasters will be repaired, and that they will not have the effect of in the slightest degree shaking the confidence of the people of India in the supremacy of our arms, as I trust their confidence had never been shaken in the justice of our civil Government.

Lord Palmerston retorted on Mr. D'Israeli his accusation of supineness, though he could not add that he had followed up that supineness with "terrible energy." Reviewing the transactions connected with the occupation of Affghanistan, he contended that all the competent authorities connected with India had considered that active remedial measures were necessary to protect our Indian frontier; and expressed his conviction, that even now the Indian Government were replacing us in the same commanding position with Affghanistan which we held last year. He deprecated the sentiment, that we should send an army into that country with the mere purpose of avenging ourselves on the inhabitants, and then to abandon it; he hoped rather that Government would pursue the policy which had led us to consider it as a secure barrier for our Indian possessions, and which in our own hands would render them impregnable on that quarter. The noble Lord concluded with a few observations defending the general foreign policy of the late Government.—After a few observations from Mr. Hume, Lord J. Russell said that the late Government had no objection to make to the production of the papers, though he considered the reasons assigned by Sir R. Peel to be sufficient for their being withheld. His opinion on Lord Auckland's policy had not been in the least shaken by what had since occurred; and he was glad to find that those who had reserved their attack till misfortune had clouded their own arms, had made out so weak a case as they had done.—Mr. Baillie replied, and said he was willing to withdraw his motion (the debate having lasted from before five o'clock till half-past one), but Mr. Hume objected to the withdrawal, and a division took place, when there appeared 75 against the motion, and 9 for it.

Sir J. Graham obtained leave to bring in several bills—the first to encourage the establishment of district courts and prisons; the second, to amend the laws concerning prisoners; the third, to continue, until the 1st Oct., 1843, the exemption of inhabitants of parishes, townships, and villages, from liability to be rated as such in respect of stock in trade or other property to the relief of the poor; and the fourth, to amend and continue for one year the Acts regulating the police of Manchester, Birmingham, and Bolton.—Mr. Gladstone moved in committee on the Customs Bill, "That it is expedient to permit foreign wheat to be delivered, under certain regulations, from the warehouse, or from the ship, duty free, upon the substitution into the warehouse, or the delivery for exportation, of equivalent quantities of flour and biscuit." The motion was agreed to. The House then resumed, and the other orders of the day were disposed of.

Friday.—On the motion for going into committee on the Poor Law Amendment Bill, Mr. Fielden said he would avail himself of all the forms of the House to oppose it.—Mr. T. Duncombe moved that a temporary measure should be passed, as the present session was too far advanced to allow time for deliberation.—Sir J. Graham thought the motion a very proper one, and hoped the House would give a decided opinion.—Mr. Ferrand contended, that if the Government passed this bill, Sir R. Peel would totally destroy his present influence and power in two years.—Mr. Roebuck said that the honest and industrious labouring classes had received more real benefit from the Poor Law Commissioners than from any other scheme that had ever been devised.—Sir R. Peel protested against a factious opposition, and, after vindicating himself from the charge of allowing the Poor-law to be made a party engine, took a general review of the whole question, from the Act of Elizabeth to the passing of the present Law.—After a long discussion, the adjournment of the debate was moved by Mr. Fielden, and negatived by a majority of 297 to 29.—Sir C. Napier then moved the adjournment of the House, to which Sir R. Peel yielded; and the House adjourned to Monday.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—**Consols for the account closed $91\frac{3}{8}$ sellers; Bank Stock, $166\frac{1}{2}$ to $167\frac{1}{2}$; Three per Cents. Reduced, $91\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$; Three and a Half per Cents. Reduced, 100 to $\frac{1}{4}$; India Bonds, 24s. premium; Exchequer-bills, 2d. issue, 40s. to 42s. premium; and ditto, $2\frac{1}{4}$d. issue, 45s. to 47s. premium.**

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Anniversary of the Queen's Accession.—Monday being the anniversary of the Queen's accession to the throne, the day was ushered in by peals of bells from all the metropolitan churches, the royal standard was hoisted on different steeples and public buildings, and the Park and Tower guns fired double royal salutes at one o'clock. In the evening her Majesty's tradesmen illuminated.

Common Council.—On Thursday, a Court was held for the election of a town clerk of the corporation, and for the despatch of a great deal of public business. The Court was numerously attended. The subject of the distress prevailing throughout the country first occupied the attention of the meeting. Mr. R. L. Jones moved that the Court subscribe the sum of 500*l.* in aid of the funds arising from her Majesty's letter for the relief of the distressed manufacturers of England and Scotland. Mr. Stevens seconded the motion. Mr. P. Taylor said he could not give a silent vote upon such an occasion, and in strong language reprobated the conduct of those who supported the Corn Laws, which he considered to be the cause of all the existing misery. He concluded by moving, as an addition to the proposition of Mr. R. L. Jones, "That the Court recommended that the money to be granted in aid of the manufacturers be laid out in the purchase of corn to be admitted free of duty, and that Government be petitioned by the Court for that object." After some discussion, Mr. Taylor's amendment was negatived, and the original motion carried. Some conversation ensued on the subject of the Income Tax, and the ordinary and extraordinary receipt and expenditure of the City cash, which presents no feature of particular interest. Some discussion followed on the subject of a projected viaduct from Holborn-hill to Skinner-street. Mr. R. L. Jones said that there were no ways or means of accomplishing the object, and that, at last, Parliament must decide upon the question. Mr. Anderton then made some observations upon the instances of bribery and intimidation lately exposed elsewhere, and concluded by moving a resolution, that in the opinion of the Court there were just grounds for believing that bribery, corruption, and intimidation were committed at the late general election; that, therefore, the Court do petition the Legislature to institute a public and full investigation into the subject; and if such practice shall be found to have existed, to adopt such measures as will prevent it in future. After some debate the resolution was adopted unanimously. The Court then proceeded to the election of a town clerk in the room of Mr. Woodthorpe deceased. The votes were taken, and at the close the Lord Mayor declared Serg. Merewether the successful candidate, the numbers being—for Serg. Merewether 106, for Mr. Pritchard, 80, majority 26.

Public Meetings.—On Tuesday, a public meeting of the African Civilisation Society was held at Exeter Hall, Lord Ashley in the chair. Among the gentlemen on the platform, were the Earls of Chichester, Harrowby, Euston, Fortescue, Lords J. Russell, Grosvenor, Fitzroy, Mahon, Teignmouth, and Sandon, Sir Robert Inglis, the Bishops of Gloucester and Norwich, and several other distinguished individuals. The report of the committee was read by the Rev. Mr. Dealtry and Sir R. Inglis, from which it appeared that the Niger Expedition, though partially unsuccessful, had led to the conclusion of treaties with two of the native chiefs, but that, having ascended nearly 300 miles, the "river fever" obliged it to return, though not before arrangements had been made for the purchase of a tract of land at the confluence of the Niger with the Chadda, on which to carry on future agricultural and other civilising experiments. The expedition, the report said, had also considerably increased our knowledge of the navigation of the river, and enabled the officers on board to make a more perfect chart of its course; and it had led to a further acquaintance with the habits, dispositions, and varied dialects of the native population on its borders. Though the sacrifice of life was great, it bore no comparison with what is yearly sustained in enterprises of national aggrandisement or private gain. With regard to the abolition of slavery, the report set forth that this country had concluded treaties for its suppression with every Power in Europe having a maritime flag, except Belgium, Greece, and Hanover, and that there was no reason to doubt the accession of these Powers to similar engagements; that she had entered into treaties with every Power in America excepting the United States, the Equator, New Grenada, and Peru, and with the three last Powers treaties were under negotiation. Conventions had been signed with several of the most influential chiefs on the coast of Africa, viz., the Chiefs of the Bonny, of the Cameroons, of the Timmanees, and more recently with the Chiefs of Eboe and of Egarra. And that orders had been issued to British Governors in the African settlements, and to the Commanders of the British naval forces there, to take every opportunity of negotiating with other native chiefs for the same purpose. The influence of Great Britain had induced the Bey of Tunis not only to abolish the slave trade, but to emancipate his own personal slaves; and it had persuaded the Pacha of Egypt to formally abolish the slave trade in the provinces under his government, although it was feared that the practice was not entirely extinguished. The report concluded by recommending increased exertions in pursuing the objects of the society, to promote the cultivation of the soil, commercial intercourse, and the establishment of the Christian faith on the continent of Africa. Lord J. Russell moved the adoption of the report. He said that the society pledged itself to persevere in their efforts, and that they would not allow the clouds which had darkened the dawn of this enterprise, to prevent them from pursuing the holy work they had commenced. His lordship then proceeded to speak on the general subject of slave trade and the efforts made by this country for its suppression. With respect to the Niger Expedition, he said that when a Minister of the Crown, he had felt it to be his duty to fit it out in the very best manner, though none were employed in it except those who voluntarily offered themselves. Great as had been the failure of a part of that expedition, it was by no means to be considered as a complete failure. It had shown the flag of England, under the authority of England and of the Sovereign, engaged in putting down the slave trade, and introducing civilisation into the centre of Africa. His Lordship concluded by saying that he felt satisfied, though this attempt had failed, that the spirit of universal emancipation, aided by the spirit of the Christian religion, would ultimately obtain for them the happiness and the civilisation of millions. Archdeacon Wilberforce seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Lord Sandon moved the second resolution. He said they had gained no small object when they saw that the flag of England had been seen in the heart of Africa, abolishing that trade which formerly it was employed in protecting and encouraging. The losses sustained in the pursuit of commerce were greater far than that which had occurred in the Niger Expedition. The substance of the resolution was, that whilst sharing in the sorrow which some of the circumstances connected with the expedition were calculated to inspire, the meeting rejoiced in the conviction that the extinction of slavery had been promoted by it. It was seconded by Earl Fortescue, and carried unanimously.

The Bishop of Gloucester moved the third resolution, which expressed the approbation and admiration of the meeting of the zeal and conduct of Capt. Trotter and the gallant individuals who accompanied him, and its sympathy with the friends of those who had fallen in the enterprise. This resolution was passed unanimously, as was also another proposed by the Bishop of Norwich and seconded by Mr. Buxton, pledging the society not to relax in the prosecution of their project of the entire extinction of the slave trade. After several speeches had been delivered, the treasurer announced the state of the society's funds, from which it appeared that from June 1841 to June 1842 there was received the sum of 1,729*l*., which, with the balance of the preceding year, made 3,592*l*.; the expenditure this year was 2,453*l*., being a balance up to this time of 1,238*l*., which was only enough to meet the liabilities and engagements of the society.

East India House.—On Wednesday the half-yearly general court was held of the proprietors of the East India Company. The court was made special to consider the subjects of the deportation of the Hill Coolies to the Mauritius, and also to take the opinion of the proprietors whether the expenses of the war in Affghanistan ought not to be borne by the British nation—not by the natives of India. The court was well attended. The Chairman, Sir J. L. Lushington, took the Chair, and after some preliminary business had been transacted, and a long communication read from the Board of Trade on the subject of the New Tariff, and the duties about to be imposed upon the produce of the East Indies, the question of the deportation of the Hill Coolies was brought forward. After the subject had been briefly introduced by the Chairman, Mr. Weeding rose to call the attention of the court to the papers that had been presented relative to this important subject, and said he had to express his regret that there was a feeling on behalf of Government to encourage the emigration of the hill coolies from the East Indies to the Mauritius. He then proceeded to argue at considerable length against the proposed practice; and concluded by moving a resolution, the substance of which was that the court recommend to the Directors to abstain from sanctioning the measure contemplated by Government, of authorising and facilitating the deportation of Hill Coolies from the East Indies. Mr. C. F. Brown seconded the motion, and after a long debate, in which several proprietors joined, the court divided, when there were, for the motion, 22; against it, 54. Mr. D. Salomons then rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice relative to the war in Affghanistan. He said the expense of this war ought not to be thrown on the natives of India, but ought to be defrayed out of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom. He entered at great length into the subject of the present state and condition of our Indian affairs, and concluded by moving, "That upon the consideration of all the circumstances connected with British intervention in the affairs of Affghanistan, as they appear from the papers already laid before Parliament, it is the opinion of this court that the expense of that war ought not to be thrown upon the people of India, but that it should be borne by the Exchequer of the United Kingdom." After the resolution had been seconded by Mr. Lewis, Major Oliphant moved the adjournment of the debate till Monday, which, after a short conversation, was put and carried.

Waterloo Banquet.—The anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo was celebrated, on Saturday, by the customary banquet at Apsley House, given by the Duke of Wellington to the officers engaged in that memorable battle. Prince Albert was present, attended by the Marquis of Exeter, being the only individuals in the party who had not been actually engaged in one of the actions of the 16th, 17th, or 18th June, 1815. Covers were laid for 80 guests, and the whole entertainment was of a sumptuous character. On the table was the beautiful silver plateau, presented to the Duke by the Portuguese nation; and on a beaufêt, at the northern extremity of the gallery, was a costly display of gold plate, with the Shield of Achilles, designed by Flaxman, and presented to his Grace by the citizens of London. The apartment was brilliantly lighted, and the *coup d'œil* was grand and imposing. The usual loyal toasts were given by the noble host, whose health was proposed by Prince Albert. A number of other toasts were given, including "The heroes who fell at Waterloo," which was drank in solemn silence. The party broke up soon after 10.

Review of the Household Troops.—A review of the troops forming the Household Brigade, consisting of the first and third battalions of the Grenadier Guards, and the two battalions of the Scots Fusilier Guards, took place on Thursday morning in Hyde Park, in the presence of Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince George, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Hill, and a numerous staff of general officers. The ground was kept by the 2d Life Guards, and a numerous assembly collected in the Park to witness the spectacle. It had been generally reported that the Queen would be present, but this proved to be incorrect. Some disappointment was also experienced by the spectators, in consequence of his Majesty the King of the Belgians not being among the distinguished personages present. The appearance of the troops, and the manner in which they went through their various evolutions, elicited the approbation of the distinguished officers present.

Chinese Exhibition.—A spacious building, called the Chinese Museum, has been recently erected on a piece of ground contiguous to the White Horse Tavern, formerly occupied by the Foot Guards' barracks. The approach to it, which is from Hyde Park-place, is through a "Chinese summer house," being a copy of the model of a summer residence, made in China, and brought from thence. The unique appearance of the entrance to the Museum has attracted many observers. The collection, which is said to be of an interesting character, was not opened to the public until Thursday, the proprietor delaying to do so until it had been visited by the Queen. On Saturday, her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, Count Mensdorff, and his sons, visited the Museum. The room in which the curiosities are collected, is 225 feet in length and 50 in breadth, and its general appearance is that of China in miniature, there being nothing in it foreign to the subject. There is a rich screen work at either end of the room, elaborately carved and gilt; and there are a number of variegated lanthorns suspended from the roof, together with native paintings, maxims adorning the columns and entablatures, gaily embroidered silks, every variety of domestic furniture, models of bridges, junk-houses, river boats, and a great number of implements of husbandry and manufacture. Mr. Dunn, the proprietor, is said to be an American gentleman, who resided upwards of twelve years in Canton, during which time he succeeded in forming so close an intimacy with the great officers of the Government and the Hong merchants, as to be able to obtain a collection of Chinese rarities hitherto unknown in this country. The Queen inspected the whole of the curiosities, and after remaining upwards of an hour took her leave, having expressed to the proprietor the gratification she had derived from the inspection of the exhibition.

Death of Mr. Yates.—The daily papers announce the death of Mr. Yates, the performer and manager of the Adelphi Theatre. His decease took place suddenly on Tuesday afternoon, in Euston-square, Mr. Yates having just reached town by the Birmingham railway. It seems that he had once or twice ruptured a blood vessel, and had for some time been in a declining state of health.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The following are the number of deaths that have occurred in the Metropolis from all causes, registered in the week ending Saturday, the 11th inst.:—Males, 447; females, 400; total, 847. Weekly average 1838-9-40-1, males, 467; females, 445; total, 912.

Camberwell.—It is stated that all the difficulties which have prevented the erection of a new church on the site of the old edifice, destroyed by fire in Feb. 1841, have at length been removed, after repeated discussions in the parish for a period of 18 months, and that a new church will now soon be raised on the spot where the ancient one stood. A number of men are already employed in making the necessary arrangements in order that a proper foundation may be formed. The new church is to contain accommodation for 1,500 persons, and the cost is not to exceed 16,600*l*.

Islington.—On Monday this neighbourhood was again much excited, in consequence of a report that a female had been murdered by her husband, who had afterwards attempted self-destruction, and subsequently effected his escape. The reports, however, appear to have been exaggerated, and the following are the correct particulars of the affair:—deceased, whose name was Martha Carter, the wife of a labouring man, had for some time been in a state of ill health, and her husband had for several nights watched by her bedside in attendance upon her. On Sunday, however, at her request he went to bed, but, on awaking early in the morning, he found that his wife had disappeared, upon which he proceeded to search for her, but for a long time without success. He at length discovered that the covering of a well, a short distance from his cottage, had been removed; and as he had himself secured it the previous evening, he suspected that his wife had committed suicide by throwing herself into it. He immediately gave an alarm, and the well being examined, the dead body of deceased was found in it much mutilated. On the body being removed to his cottage, the husband became much excited, and it was considered necessary to remove him from the spot. It seems that he afterwards made an attempt to destroy himself by cutting his throat. In this, however, he did not succeed, and he then ran away from the cottage, but again returned in the evening. An inquest has been held, at which the husband and niece of the deceased were examined, who proved that she had been for some time in a disturbed state of mind, and the jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased destroyed herself, being in a state of unsound mind, and that there was not the slightest suspicion attached to the husband of the deceased."

Woolwich.—On Monday, their Majesties, the King and Queen of the Belgians, who were expected to have arrived on Saturday, landed at this dockyard from the continent, on their way to town, on a visit to the Queen. Their Majesties did not arrive till 10 o'clock at night; and the guard of honour, and other preparations that had been made for their reception, were consequently dispensed with. Their Majesties, however, were received, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, by a large concourse of spectators, by whom they were repeatedly cheered. Their Majesties and Suite proceeded immediately to Buckingham Palace.

Richmond.—On Thursday the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch gave a brilliant entertainment at Queensbury Villa, to her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Gloucester, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Kent, and other members of the royal family. Five hundred of the leading persons in high life were also invited to the entertainment. Her Majesty, who arrived about half-past three, was received by the inhabitants of this town with every demonstration of loyalty and attachment. The Queen Dowager was also loudly cheered. Previously to entering the Lower Road, the royal party passed under a triumphal arch of great height, formed entirely of flowering shrubs, surmounted by the words "The Queen and Prince Albert—God bless them!" On the right, "The Prince of Wales;" on the left, "The Princess Royal." Under the portico of the Villa the Queen and the Dowager Queen were received by the noble host and hostess, and, after passing through the saloon, the Queen and Court visited the lawn, and inspected the preparations for the fête, the band of the Blues playing the national anthem. There were a great number of pleasure-boats on the river, and at the water's edge were moored the barges belonging to the Queen and the different Companies, with those belonging to the Admiralty and the Trinity. In the back ground appeared a vessel, the masts covered with flags, all national emblems. Under a covered way the Queen and Court visited the subterranean arch, through which her Majesty went to the grand tent, where a banquet was laid out with covers for 480 persons. The Queen then visited the marquee, where the royal table was placed for 64, ornamented with delicate festoons of white roses. The tent was erected near the left wing of the pavilion, on the most picturesque part of the lawn. At 7 o'clock the royal party sat down to a banquet of great splendour. At 9, there were preparations for a display of fireworks, which commenced soon after, and were very brilliant, a battery being erected on the opposite shore. At the same time the whole of the lawn, the trees, and the shrubberies, became suddenly illuminated; and thousands of variegated lamps, placed on the ground in every vacant place, were lighted up, whilst festoons were suspended along the line of the mansion down to the water's edge, forming a sort of barrier to the boats which invested the shore. It is stated that a scene of greater grandeur or beauty was never before seen in any country. The Queen and royal party remained until it was nearly midnight, and then retired, expressing their delight at the gratification they had experienced.

Provincial News.

Braintree.—It seems that the Poor-Law Commissioners recently issued an order to the Board of Guardians of this place, directing "that their clerks do transmit to the Assistant-Commissioner of the district, after every ordinary meeting of the Guardians, a copy of any special minute made, or notice of motion on the books." The Board of Guardians forwarded a strong remonstrance to the Central Commissioners against this order; and on Monday they held a meeting for the purpose of taking the reply of the Commisssioners to the remonstrance into consideration. As the Commissioners vindicated the legality, and defended the expediency, of the obnoxious order, and expressed their determination to enforce it, the chairman of the board, the Rev. J. P. Wood, resigned his office; and the board, having first passed a resolution of thanks to Mr. Wood for his conduct as chairman of the board, and another, declaring the order unnecessary and arbitrary, also resigned, leaving the business of the Union in the hands of the clerk and the relieving officers.

Brighton.—Some excitement has lately been caused in this town, by a report that a child, named Shoosmith, aged six, had been starved to death in one of the Poor-Law Unions in this county. It seems that the child was brought to this place about three weeks ago from the Ringmer workhouse, which is under the Chailey Union, in an emaciated state, and unable to stand. He had the attendance of a surgeon, but a few days after he sunk under extreme debility, and died. The fact was communicated to the parish authorities in this town, who caused an inquest to be held. The inquiry lasted a considerable time, and a number of witnesses were examined, whose evidence was somewhat contradictory; and ultimately the jury returned a verdict—that the child died in a natural way, but that the death was accelerated, if not caused, by the dietary of the Union workhouse at Ringmer, which the jury thinks not sufficiently nutritious for growing children. They were also of opinion that the deceased did not receive that medical attention in the workhouse which his case required.

Bristol.—Within the last few days a number of daring highway robberies have been perpetrated in this neighbourhood. They seem to have been all committed by the same party of men, seven in number, armed with pistols and other weapons, who have robbed and seriously maltreated a number of persons within a short distance of the city. On Saturday evening they stopped a farmer's wife, returning home from market to Almondsbury, accompanied by another woman, a man who was driving, and his son; and after robbing them of all they possessed, beat them so severely with the butt ends of their pistols, that fears are entertained for their recovery, and the man's case is considered hopeless. On the same evening they stopped two labouring men, and treated them in the same manner. A reward has been offered for their apprehension, and the police are using every endeavour to trace them.—Some excitement was also occasioned in this city on Monday, by a serious affray which took place on that day between a party of Irishmen and the police, in which one of the latter was so severely wounded, that he died shortly after. An inquest has been held, and from the evidence adduced it appeared that the Irishmen having attempted to rescue a prisoner whom deceased had in charge, the latter resisted, when he was knocked down by one of the party, and then beaten, while on the ground, by six or seven persons, all armed with bricks, until an accession of force enabled the police to save their comrade from further violence; but he was then so severely injured that he died soon after. After a long investigation the inquest was adjourned. Six Irishmen, all identified as having been of the party who attacked deceased, are in custody.

Bury.—A serious fire has occurred in this town, whereby the large cotton-mill, belonging to Mr. J. Whitworth, has been almost entirely destroyed. Several engines were soon on the spot, and every exertion was used to subdue the flames, but for a long time without success; and it was with difficulty that the adjoining mill, belonging to Mr. Openshaw, was saved. The cause of the fire is not known. It is said that a boy, who worked on the premises, was buried in the ruins. About 250 hands have been thrown out of work by the destruction of this mill.

Carmarthen.—The local papers detail at great length the damage caused in this place and neighbourhood by the severe thunder-storm, which seems to have prevailed very generally throughout the country on Sunday, the 12th inst. The lightning was very vivid, and the injury occasioned by it, and by a heavy fall of hailstones, has been considerable. A young girl at Llandissil was struck dead by the lightning, and several horses were killed in a field in the vicinity of this town. The lightning tore up the pavement for some distance; and the rain fell in such quantities, that it nearly inundated several houses in this town, the water in some cases being 21 inches deep. The storm did great damage in the vale of Towy, and also at Taliaris, the seat of Mr. W. Peel. At Cwmceilog, a farm belonging to that gentleman, the lightning descended through a hayloft, passing through a large quantity of hay and straw, which however it did not damage, and killed three calves in the stalls beneath. At Courthenry, the seat of the Rev. G. W. Green, a large tree was uprooted, and the fine oaks in Dynevor Park were many of them much injured. At Llanthermawr the hailstones are said to have been an inch and a half in circumference, and about a foot in depth on the road, and considerable injury was done by them to young plantations, and to hot-houses and all garden ground generally.

Colne.—On the 15th inst., about two o'clock in the morning, the cotton spinning mill belonging to Mr. Sagar, of Carry Bridge, near this town, was discovered to be on fire; and so rapid was the progress of the flames, that the whole building was soon involved. Several engines were soon on the spot, but they were unable to subdue the flames for several hours, by which time the mill was entirely destroyed. Nothing certain appears to be known as to the origin of the fire. It seems that the men left work at half-past five on the preceding afternoon, and the mill was accidentally seen by the proprietor at half-past ten that evening, and by three other persons who passed it as late as twelve o'clock, when all appeared safe. In the forenoon of the day when the fire broke out, a box with some lucifer matches was found about 50 yards beyond the mill; which gives reason to suspect that the fire was the work of an incendiary.—This town and neighbourhood is reported to be in a very unsettled state, from the great distress prevailing generally among the working classes; and fears appear to be entertained for the preservation of the peace of the district. Several Chartist meetings, numerously attended, have been held in the neighbourhood; but the proceedings have hitherto been conducted peaceably. A great many of the operatives, it is said, have taken to the roads, and are pursuing a system of highway robbery to procure themselves the means of sustenance. Considerable alarm has been created in this and the neighbouring towns by the fact, that a number of persons have lately been stopped on the highway, and compelled to deliver up all the money they had about them. On Tuesday, it is said the neighbourhood of Barnaldswick was in a state which rendered it necessary to apply for military aid, and a troop of soldiers was sent from Burnley. The latest accounts, however, from this and the neighbouring districts inform us that no further disturbances had taken place.

Deal.—It is stated that great progress has been made in the important undertaking of erecting a lighthouse on the Goodwin Sands. It will perhaps be remembered by our readers that several attempts, noticed in this Paper at the time, were made last year to effect this object, and that the undertaking was at length obliged to be suspended, in consequence of the stormy weather and the approach of winter. It appears that the caisson has now been placed perfectly air and water tight, at low-water mark, and that as soon as the tide will allow, it will be floated to its place.

Falmouth.—On Wednesday the royal mail steam ship Medway, Lieut. Smith commander, arrived at this port from the West Indies, with mails from all the colonies and stations, which were delivered too late for notice this week. She brought about 60 passengers, a million of dollars, 150 serons of cochineal, and 30 supernumeraries, lately belonging to the Medina. The Medway left Havannah on the 1st, Nassau 3d, Bermuda 7th, and Fayal 16th inst. H. M. brig Pilot arrived at Havannah 24th May, and sailed 26th, with mails for Belize. On the 27th, the royal mail steamer Teviot arrived at Havannah, from the Gulf of Mexico, with mails and specie; and the Trent also arrived there on the 31st following. The Isis was passed near Nassau by the Medway.

Helston.—Sir R. Vyvyan has addressed a long and ably-written letter to the electors of this borough, in which he enters at great length into the general policy adopted by the present Ministry since they came into office, and denounces the whole financial scheme of Government. He states that Ministers have generally deceived the constituencies by whose suffrages they have been raised to power, or, at least, that they allowed them to deceive themselves; that the electors, particularly those of the counties, never contemplated such a decided recognition of free-trade principles as Government are at present advocating; and he concludes by saying that he looks upon the passing of the Tariff as a fatal blow to the general welfare and prosperity of the country.

Manchester.—In pursuance of the resolution adopted at the preliminary meeting of tradesmen and shopkeepers, held in this town a few days since, reported in our last, another public meeting of a similar character has been held "for the purpose of publicly making known the exceedingly depressed and alarming state of their trade," and adopting such measures as might be deemed advisable to remedy the evil. The meeting was numerously attended. The chairman, Mr. G. H. Winder, opened the proceedings by reading the advertisement convening the meeting, and briefly explained its objects. He was followed by Mr. Heywood, who concluded a long speech, detailing the seriously distressed circumstances of many of the shopkeepers in this town, by moving the following resolution: "That we, the tradesmen, shopkeepers, and retail dealers of Manchester, assembled in public meeting in the Town-hall of this borough, this 16th day of June, 1842, feel called upon solemnly to declare, that the existing distress among our body is greater than was ever before experienced; that trade has fallen off to an extent without parallel; that the profits on such restricted trade have also been greatly reduced; that, nevertheless, the taxes, both national and local, have very materially increased; that confidence in trade transactions between man and man is well nigh destroyed; and that we cannot reasonably anticipate, without an immediate legislative interposition, other results than rapidly progressive decay, and early and general ruin." The resolution was passed, but some confusion arose in consequence of a demand on the part of several chartists in the meeting to adjourn to Stevenson's square. This was ultimately acceded to, and the meeting, considerably increased in numbers, reassembled shortly after in that place. The proceedings were then resumed, and Mr. Moody came forward to move the second resolution, "That we attribute the great and grievous distress now existing among our body, first, to the general want of employment by our industrious population; secondly, to the totally inadequate remuneration of those yet in partial employment; and, thirdly, to the deficient supply of food, and its consequent high price." He then delivered a long speech on the reduced condition of the trading classes and shopkeepers. Mr. W. Birch, after an address of a similar character, moved the third resolution:—That we are firmly convinced that there is no remedy for this appalling distress but in the removal of all legislative restrictions on commerce, and (its inevitable consequences) an extension of the markets, both home and foreign, for our manufactured goods, and an abundant supply of the necessaries of life from the best and cheapest markets in the world." The Rev. W. V. Jackson then came forward to move an amendment. He said he fully agreed with all that the previous speakers had stated, and with every resolution that had been proposed; but he thought they did not go far enough. His amendment was—"That it is the solemn opinion of this meeting, that the only method by which the present alarming distress can be removed, our home and foreign trade increased, permanent employment and good wages secured to the whole of the industrial classes, and security for all classes firmly established, is by causing the document called the people's charter to become a legislative enactment." After some discussion, the amendment was put, and carried almost unanimously. Another resolution was then proposed, the object of which was to call upon the tradesmen, shopkeepers, and retail dealers of the other towns of the empire to meet for the prompt consideration of their distressed condition, and to co-operate with the present meeting in their efforts to obtain immediate relief. This, however, was met by another amendment on the part of the Chartists, similar to the former one; and after a long debate, although it was stated that all the arrangements of the meeting would be interfered with by the adoption of the amendment, the Chartists still persevering in pressing it, it was ultimately arranged that neither the resolution nor the amendment should be put to the meeting, which then broke up.—It is stated that a number of gentlemen have proceeded to London from this town and other manufacturing places in the north of England, for the purpose of placing before Government and the Legislature facts connected with the present serious state of this portion of the kingdom. It is added, that they have already had interviews with Sir R. Peel, and several of the leading Members on both sides of the House of Commons; and that a committee has been formed to inquire into the subject.—It has been announced that a large paper factory in the neighbourhood of this town has stopped payment; the engagements are said to amount to upwards of 200,000*l.*, one of the local banks being a principal creditor. A great number of hands will be thrown out of work by this event.—On Thursday night, the 16th inst., an attempt was made by some person or persons to set fire to a quantity of cotton deposited in the yard attached to Mr. Chappell's mill, at Beswick, near this town. It seems, however, that the injury done to the cotton was not considerable. A reward of 50*l.* has been offered for the apprehension of the incendiaries.—The British Association commenced its sittings in this town on Thursday morning. The proceedings as yet present no feature of particular interest; and it is said that the number of members attending is not so numerous as was expected.

Plymouth.—A local paper states, that a few days since, whilst two sawyers were engaged in cutting a log of rough elm timber, upwards of three feet in diameter, to make the gripe (a piece of wood that is fixed at the lower end of the stem and forepart of the keel, and materially helps the ship to work to windward) for the Albion, 90, building at this dockyard, there were discovered five pieces of oak, about two inches thick by four inches wide, and each piece about one foot in length, lying in a direction towards the centre of the log; the pieces were firmly and closely united to the tree, and quite sound, and overgrown by the bark, so as to render them entirely hid from sight.

Radnor.—On Sunday this county was visited by a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, which has been very destructive in its effects. The lightning is represented to have been very vivid; while the rain, which came down in torrents, and was accompanied with hailstones of large size, poured down the mountains, and collecting in the plains, overflowed many hundred acres of ground. It is said that several farmers have lost a number of cattle. In a field belonging to Mr. Lloyd, of Llandive Hall, 15 head of cattle had sheltered themselves under an oak-tree in the centre of a field, which was struck by the lightning and shivered to pieces, and all the beasts killed on the spot. Several similar casualties are reported: many fields had the seed in them washed away, while a large quantity of glass was broken by the hail; and the injury done to gardens and conservatories was very great.

Romsey.—The local papers inform us that a severe thunder-storm occurred in the neighbourhood of this town on the 14th inst., attended with loss of life. It seems that two lads, who had been fishing near Lord Palmerston's seat, Broadlands, sought shelter beneath a tree during the storm; when the tree was struck by lightning. One of the lads was killed on the spot, and the other severely injured. The same papers state, as a singular fact, that there has been no storm in Hampshire for many years past which has not been more severely felt in the neighbourhood of this place than in any other part, and that in every instance some fatal accident has resulted, or some considerable destruction of property.

Stamford.—The local papers are occupied with long accounts of the damage occasioned by a severe thunderstorm, which occurred in this town on the 14th instant. When the storm was at its height, the lightning struck the spire of St. Mary's Church, about six feet from the top, displacing nearly 2 cwt. of the stonework, which fell in numerous fragments, fortunately doing no injury. It is thought that it will be necessary to remove and rebuild some feet of the upper part of the spire, the expense of which will be considerable. The lightning also struck the house of Mr. Mortlock, High-street, perforating the roof, and doing considerable damage to the interior of the house. In the next dwelling it struck one of the chimneys, displacing many of the stones, and otherwise injuring it; it then entered the house in several places, tearing down the bell-wires in its course, and doing other damage. It is stated that for some time before and after the storm was at its height, the atmosphere was tainted with a sulphurous effluvium. Fortunately no loss of human life was sustained, but the gardens in the town and neighbourhood suffered considerably from the hail.

Windsor.—On Sunday evening, this town and neighbourhood were visited by a severe thunderstorm, accompanied by a heavy fall of hail and rain. The hailstones which fell in many places are said to have been upwards of half an inch in diameter. The damage done by the storm does not, however, appear to have been great, though some cattle are reported to have been killed.

Wolverhampton.—A serious explosion, attended with great loss of life, occurred on Monday, in the shaft of a pit at the Cleveland Colliery, situate between this town and Portobello. It seems that the men and boys belonging to the pit, amounting to 13, assembled at the usual hour for the purpose of going to work. The engine was set to work, and the whole 13 proceeded to descend the shaft in a single skip. The mine, which had not been worked since Saturday, was not tried with a safety-lamp, and the party took lighted candles with them for the purpose of lighting themselves while at their labour. They had not, however, descended far, when they came in contact with a body of foul air, which had accumulated in the shaft. An explosion took place, and seven of the men and boys were thrown from the skip to the bottom of the shaft, and all killed on the spot. The remaining six retained their hold of the skip, and were fortunately drawn back again to the mouth of the pit. Some of them, however, were so seriously burnt, that doubts are entertained of their recovery. The accident was owing to the adoption of common candles in place of the safety-lamp.

Railways—The following are the receipts of the principal Railways during the past week:—Blackwall, 1,151*l.*; Greenwich, 827*l.*; Croydon, 523*l.*; Brighton, 3,406*l.*, Eastern Counties, 1,006*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,362*l.*; South Western, 6,395*l.*; London and Birmingham; 16,637*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 474*l*,; Birmingand Gloucester, 1,733*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,196*l.*; Hull and Selby, 913*l.*; North Midland, 4,057*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,558*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,524*l.*; and Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,018*l.*—It is stated that the works on the Eastern Counties Railway are now in a forward state. The bridge at Widford, said to be one of the most perfect works on the line, is finished, and the Chelmer viaduct is completed, and the earth waggons are expected to pass over it in a few days. A number of men are employed in erecting the viaduct over the river Cann, which is to be 50 feet high, and 700 feet in length; 13 abutments are already completed, and the centres for four of the arches are finished. The centres for the principal bridge over the road in Duke-street are also in a state of preparation, and will, it is said, be put up in the course of next week. The ten arches connected with this bridge are approaching to a state of completion, four of them having their centres struck. It is calculated that the bridge will be built in about a month.—It is stated that the distance traversed daily by the passenger trains alone, on eight of the principal railways, amounts to 10,508 miles, and the yearly distance to 3,562,238 miles. The lines are the Great Western, London and Birmingham, Grand Junction, Birmingham and Derby, Midland Counties, Manchester and Leeds, South Western, and Brighton; and it appears by the Parliamentary returns that during the year 1841 the number of passengers conveyed on these lines amounted to 4,600,000, and that during that period the total number of persons injured was 56, of whom 22 were killed.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—Rumours have for some time been in circulation, which appear to have obtained some degree of credit, that Earl de Grey is about shortly to resign the office of Lord Lieutenant. It is also reported that his Excellency's successor will either be the Duke of Buccleuch or the Earl of Jersey. Another report states that his Excellency, accompanied by the Countess De Grey, intend leaving Ireland the first week in July, *en route* for the German spas, which have been recommended by his physicians for his Lordship's health.—The anniversary of the battle of Waterloo was celebrated on Saturday by a general review of all the troops in garrison. The Lord Lieutenant and a numerous suite was present, and a great number of persons assembled in the Fifteen Acres, where the review took place, to witness it. The General Commanding the forces, and his Lady, gave a ball and supper in the evening, in commemoration of the event. Their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess De Grey honoured the festivities by their presence.

Maynooth.—A correspondent has sent us an account of the violent thunderstorm which occurred in the village of Lelbridge and its neighbourhood on the 13th inst., and which seems to have been very generally experienced all over the country, as will be seen by reports given of it above and in other parts of our paper. In this neighbourhood our correspondent informs us the storm was ushered in by a hot and sultry state of the atmosphere; the thunder and lightning were very severe, but no loss of life seems to have been occasioned. The chief damage was caused by a heavy fall of hailstones. At Castletown, the seat of Col. Conolly, M.P., the storm was very severe, and the hail in a short space covered the ground to the depth of a foot, some of the hail stones being as large as a crown-piece. The destruction of glass in hot-houses was very great, almost every pane in the fine ranges of vineries and peach-houses being demolished, and all the crops of fruit and the garden generally being much injured. The storm lasted altogether about an hour.

Ennis.—An inquest has been held on the two persons who have died, as noticed in our last, of the wounds received from the fire of the police during the late riots in this town. The investigation lasted three days, and great excitement was manifested by the mob, who assembled in considerable numbers in the neighbourhood of the court. Several witnesses were examined, amongst whom were two of the policemen who were on duty on the evening of the affray, and who deposed that the word "Fire" was given by Capt. De Ruvynes, commanding the police force, echoed by the county inspector, and followed up by Mr. Fitzsimon with the expression "Fire, fire." With the exception of this testimony, the general features of the case were the same as have been previously published. During the time the jury were deliberating on their verdict, the crowd outside conducted themselves with great violence, making use of abusive language, and throwing stones through the windows. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came by his death from the effects of a gun-shot wound inflicted by one of the party of police, consisting of 16 men, stationed on the Mill-road, for the protection of Mr. Bannatyne's property; but by whom of said party said shot was fired, there was no evidence. They also found that the people were in the act of retiring when the shot was fired; that no necessity existed for firing; that the word "Fire" was given to the police by Mr. Browne and Mr. Fitzsimon, immediately after Capt. De Ruvynes said "If you don't disperse, the men must fire;" but they considered his saying so no justification for the order so given. When the verdict became known the mob testified its disapprobation that Capt. De Ruvynes was not included in it with the others. They at length, however, separated, without committing any serious disturbances. In consequence of the different verdicts returned by the juries, at this and the former inquest, the police being exonerated by the one and implicated by the other, the Coroner has referred both findings to the law officers of the Crown, requiring advice as to the course to be adopted respecting all the parties. In the meantime Mr. Browne, the county inspector, and Mr. Fitzsimon, the sub-inspector of constabulary, have been committed to gaol, under warrant of Mr. Whitestone, the city coroner, upon the charge contained in the verdict of the last inquest. Two of the policemen who were stationed in Mr. Bannatyne's yard during the riot have been admitted to bail by consent of the law officers of the Crown. The Government inquiry still continues, and is likely to last some time longer. Nothing of importance has transpired relative to the proceedings. Some disturbances of a similar description to those which have occurred in this town have taken place at Kilrush, in this county. A mob, it seems, collected, and were proceeding to attack some provision stores; but were prevented by the Rev. Mr. Kenny and his curates, who promised with others to wait on the magistrates, and have subscriptions opened to relieve the immediate wants of the poor, who are in much distress.

Waterford.—It is stated that Government has decided on giving to this city the benefit of a new corporation, as speedily as possible.

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow.—A few days since, a man of the name of M'Kellar, employed as a supernumerary driver on the Glasgow and Kerkintillock Railway, lost his life in attempting to save that of his horse, at a point of the railway near to Gartsherrie iron works. It being Airdrie fast-day, extra waggons, horses, and drivers were required to convey the throng along the line; and M'Kellar, in his anxiety to keep up with his horse, which had become restive, fell under the wheels of one of the trains, and was killed on the spot.

Greenock.—Intelligence was received on Monday of the total loss of the emigrant ship Kent, Capt. Gardner, on the night of the 8th ult., in the Western Ocean, off the Seven Islands, during a heavy snow-storm. The vessel belonged to this port, and was bound for Montreal, having seventy emigrants on board. The disaster, it is said, occurred between 11 and 12 o'clock by the ship running on a mass of sunken rocks, a short distance from the coast. Owing to the severity of the storm which prevailed, it was for some time expected that she would fall to pieces. Providentially, however, she held together until daybreak, when the whole of the emigrants were safely landed on the coast, though in a very distressed condition, many of them having lost everything they possessed.

Miscellaneous.

Gold Coinage.—The confusion occasioned by the recent proclamation relative to the light gold coinage, has been but little relieved during the past week, and sovereigns of full weight have so generally been refused by tradesmen without some deduction, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has thought it necessary to announce in Parliament, that any person refusing gold coin of the required weight, commits a breach of the law and is legally punishable. The inconvenience occasioned by this measure of Government has been still further increased this week by the refusal of the Bank of England and all private banks to issue any silver; and applicants at the bank requiring change for their notes can only receive it in gold. The subject, however, has engaged the attention of Government, and steps have been taken to meet the difficulty by an immediate issue of new half sovereigns. New sovereigns have already been issued from the Mint. The Bank has announced, with the view of further accommodating the public, that they will receive and exchange light sovereigns in any sums above 20*l.*, instead of, as at first announced, above 50*l.* In consequence of the impositions practised by speculators on the ignorance of the working classes as to the real weight that the gold ought to be, and making use of weights and scales not stamped, the Master of the Mint has issued a notice, stating that whereas it is provided by Act of Parliament that all weights to be used for weighing the gold and silver coin of the realm shall be regulated by the standard weights at the Royal Mint, and stamped with the stamp, or mark approved of by the Master of the Royal Mint; any person counterfeiting or selling such counterfeit weights subjects himself to the penalty of 50*l.* or three months' imprisonment. Pocket-balances intended to ascertain the weight of coin, which are constructed so as to be used without weights stamped as before-mentioned, cannot be considered in law of any effect in determining the weight of coin, neither can any person legally refuse coin as light except it is determined so by the aforesaid legal weights. All money weights stamped as appointed by the Master of the Mint have on one side her Majesty's crest (a crown surmounted by a lion), with the words 'Royal Mint,' and the date 1821; and on the other side the current weight of the denomination of the coin. On Wednesday, the jury of the Pix assembled and were occupied during the whole day in witnessing the assay of the different coins of the realm. At the conclusion, they proceeded to the residence of the Lord Chancellor, and delivered the following verdict to his Lordship:—"That they, the jury, found, in one or two instances, a slight deviation from the weight prescribed, but it was within the allowance made in the Mint Indenture, bearing date April 17." The Lord Chancellor then ordered the verdict of the jury to be recorded in the usual form. The foreman of the jury said he was requested to suggest that as the Master of the Mint was on his trial on these occasions, the scales used during the assay, should not in future be supplied by the Mint, but from some other quarter, although they had no doubt of their accuracy. The Lord Chancellor said he was glad the jury had made the suggestion. The propriety of having them furnished from another quarter was evident, and the subject should be attended to.

Law.

Vice-Chancellor's Court.—*Beatson* v. *Nicholson.*—His Honour gave judgment in this case. The question turned upon the construction of a covenant in a lease, whereby the defendant agreed to take a house of the plaintiff for three years certain, at 50*l.* per annum, and after the expiration of such term he was to be at liberty to have a further lease, determinable at 7, 14, or 21 years, on giving notice in writing of his intention within three months after the expiration of the three years. The defendant occupied the premises, and afterwards notified his intention to take them. It did not appear whether this notice was in writing. The bill alleged that the plaintiff had consented, and that steps were taken to prepare the lease; but a dispute arising as to a covenant to repair, whether it should be unconditional or qualified by an exception in the case of fire, the defendant refused to execute it, insisting; first, that his option continued, notwithstanding the notice; next, that the demand for the subsequent lease not appearing to be in writing, the Statute of Frauds would protect him; thirdly, that the written demand was a condition precedent to the subsequent agreement, performance of which was now sought, and that it lay on the plaintiff to prove that it had been strictly performed; and, lastly, that the terms of the lease now sought to be enforced varied from those agreed upon by his professional advisers. His Honour overruled the objections, and directed a reference to the Master to ascertain the terms of the draft agreed upon, and whether they were conformable to the original agreement; if not, then to settle a draft in conformity thereto.

Nonelay v. *Balls.*—This cause, which had been before the Courts on a former occasion, was instituted for the purpose of a construction being put upon a bequest in the will of a gentleman named Steel, who died in the year 1807. The plaintiff was his daughter, and had enjoyed the income for a period of 35 years, and the question now was as to a limitation in default of her children. An objection had been taken that although there was a representative of the surviving trustee, a defendant to the bill before the court, yet there was no representative of the testator himself, Mr. Steel, on the record, which, it was submitted, was requisite, notwithstanding the lapse of time. The objection prevailed when the case was before heard by his Honour, but the Court on that occasion had said, that if the plaintiff would procure letters of administration *de bonis non*, with the will of Mr. Steel annexed, he would not put her to the expense of amending her bill. The Counsel stated that this had been done, and trusted that as the Court had already saved expense by the course adopted, it would, after so long a lapse of time, feel justified in directing the income to be continued to be received by the daughter, without any reference to the Master to inquire as to the existence of any debts due from the testator's estate. His Honour said, that as the bill had not been amended in the particular referred to, the decree must specially mention the granting of the letters of administration. He would also direct that the income of the funds, which were to be brought into court until further orders, should be paid to the plaintiff, she having indisputably enjoyed the same for so long a period of time.

Central Criminal Court.—On Saturday Thomas Cooper was tried for the murder of the policeman, Timothy Daly, at Highbury, the circumstances attending which were given at length in our paper at the time. It will be remembered that the prisoner had been suspected of being concerned in several highway roberies in that neighbourhood, in consequence of which he was watched by a policeman who saw him follow a gentleman across the fields in a suspicious manner. On perceiving that he was followed, the prisoner turned round on the policeman and discharged a pistol at him, wounding him in the arm; he then made his escape across the fields, but being closely pursued, was overtaken at Highbury Barn, where he offered a determined resistance to his captors, and on the deceased attempting to seize him, he shot him dead on the spot, and with another pistol seriously wounded another man. All these facts were established by the evidence of a number of witnesses, and were not disputed by the prisoner's counsel, by whom, the only defence set up, was that the prisoner was the subject of insanity, and therefore, not accountable for his actions. Mr. Justice Patteson having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of "guilty." The sentence of death was then passed upon the prisoner, who was removed from the bar, after behaving very violently, and uttering threats against all the witnesses who had given evidence against him.

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.—The attractions of Newcastle and Bibury Meetings rendered this a blank day. The attendance was unusually thin, and the little business done was confined to the Goodwood Stakes at 6 to 1 agst Scott's lot (Knight of the Whistle and Rhodanthe), 20 to 1 agst Mr. Griffith's Tupsley, and 20 to 1 agst Mr. Treen's Una.

The Late Derby.—With respect to the settlement of the accounts on this race, for which we have before stated there were several defaulters, it has been announced that a payment of 8*s.* in the pound has been paid by some of them.

MARK LANE, Friday, June 24.—Although we have had a continuance of stormy weather since Monday, particularly last night, we are unable to announce any improvement in the Wheat trade; the supplies of English have been limited in the extreme, and being held firmly, realized Monday's prices.—Old free Foreign is much neglected, but the new finds buyers on fully as good terms.—There was a little inquiry for bonded, but the transactions are of trifling amount, without improvement in value.—Spring Corn of all descriptions is dull at Monday's quotations, and Oats must be written 6d. cheaper; the demand in bond has almost entirely subsided.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	50 to 68	Red	60 to 60
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			50 to 58	White	59 to 62
Barley		Malting and distilling	22 to 28	Grind.	20 to 27
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	16 to 25	Feed	15 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	19 to 21	Potato	17 to 25
—— Irish		Feed	8 to 20	Potato	15 to 24
Rye			30 to 34		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	26 to 35	Tick	25 to 36	Harrow	32 to 38
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	31 to 40	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White	31 to 33	Maple	30 to 34	Grey	28 to 31

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
May 13	59 9	26 3	19 6	31 3	31 9	31 3
— 20	60 9	25 11	19 5	32 4	31 7	31 4
— 27	61 10	25 11	19 7	33 7	32 1	30 11
June 3	63 6	26 6	19 7	33 6	32 5	32 5
— 10	64 0	26 3	20 6	34 9	33 1	32 7
— 17	63 10	26 10	21 6	36 10	33 9	32 6
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	62 3	26 4	20 0	33 3	32 5	31 10
Duties	10 0	10 0	6 0	9 6	10 6	10 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.		Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English	6084 Sks.	— Brls.	4405	1714	5814	8860	—	666	175
Irish	— ,,	— ,,	33	—	49	1857	—	—	—
Foreign	2924 ,,	— ,,	22104	—	—	5917	—	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTS.—W. J. Burgie, Beer-lane, Tower-street, carpenter—J. J. Grant, Gloucester-street, Bloomsbury, ale-merchant—G. E. Cartwright, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, chemist—E. T. Gough, Strand, patent-agent—J. G. Bourne, Clapham, carpenter—J. H. Clark and H. C. Farrow, King William-street, wine-merchants—W. Mainwaring, Dudley, Worcestershire, coal-master—R. Cockrill, Kirton-in-Lindsey, Lincolnshire, grocer—P. Walters and M. Llewellyn, Neath, Glamorganshire, timber merchants—W. Belton, Deeping St. James, Lincolnshire, draper—M. Thomas, Manchester, Lancashire, innkeeper—T. Pitcairn, Liverpool, merchant—John Ormrod, Hulme, Lancashire, builder—J. Swann, Loughborough, Leicestershire, currier—J. Pulman, Settle, Yorkshire, wine-merchant—W. Watts, King's Lynn, Norfolk, grocer—J. Batstone, Tooley-street, Southwark, builder—W. Bilton, junior, Kingston-upon-Hull, wine merchant—G. Gibson, Liverpool, stock-broker—Mark A. Hartnell, Rodborough, Gloucestershire, carrier—E. Hilton and N. Walsh, Over Darwen, Lancashire, paper makers—W. Goode, Monmouth, draper—S. Life, Cherlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, milliner—Jas. Sanderson, Crashaw Booth, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer—P. Nevins, Leeds, cloth-manufacturer—J. and G. H. Fisher, Manchester, merchants.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Neilson, Paisley, printer—J. Douglas and Son, Greenock, watchmakers—W. Greig, Glasgow, cabinet-maker.

BIRTHS.—On the 21st inst., at Clapham, Mrs. S. Johnson, of a daughter—On the 21st inst., at Norwood, Mrs. J. H. Rowland, of a son—On the 21st inst., at Heathfield Park, the wife of E. B. Curteis, Esq., of a daughter—On the 18th inst., at Hillingdon, Middlesex, the lady of J. Garratt, jun., Esq., of a son—On the 17th inst., at Sholden lodge, Deal, the lady of E. Banks, Esq., of a daughter—On the 20th inst., at Brookfield, near Ryde, the wife of the Rev. A. Hewitt, of a son—On the 20th inst., the lady of T. Duffield, Esq., M.P., of a daughter—On the 13th inst., at Montagu-place, Bryanston square, the lady of Edm. B. Ray, Esq., of a daughter—On the 21st instant, in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Mrs. J. Aldridge, of son—On the 15th inst., the lady of Thomas Hennah, Esq., of Brixton, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 21st inst., at Isleworth Church, R. Rankine, Esq., late of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Medical Service, to Ann, relict of the late R. Hope, Esq., of Smallberry-green, near Hounslow, Middlesex—On the 18th inst., at Christchurch, St. Marylebone, R. Hassell, Esq., of Cheshunt, to Mary Ann, relict of the late W. T. Gibbons, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey—On the 16th inst., J. Sewell, Esq., of Cirencester, 2nd son of Benj. Sewell, Esq., of Clapham common, to Anne Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. Hudson, Esq., of Castle-acre, Norfolk—On the 21st inst., at St. Olave's, Hart-street, Wm. Boyd Buckle, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal Civil Service, to Mary, only daughter of the late M. D. Easnm, Esq.

On the 21st inst., at the residence of Sir C. Morgan, Bart., 70, Pall Mall, the Right Hon. George Lord Rodney, in the 61st year of his age—On the [illegible] inst., aged 77, at Brompton-hall, Middlesex, S. W. Halliday, Esq., only son of the late S. Halliday, Esq., of Westcombe-park, Kent—On the 21st instant, aged 23, F. W. Edward, eldest son of C. Freeling, Esq., of York-place, Portman-square—On the 19th instant, at Dorking, in his 77th year, John Todhunter, Esq., of Brighton, formerly of Clapton, Middlesex.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 27—1842. SATURDAY, JULY 2. PRICE 6*d.*

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PELARGONIUM SOCIETY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the next Exhibition in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, on Saturday, July the 9th, the following SPECIAL PRIZES for Seedling Pelargoniums of 1842, are placed at the disposal of the Judges, viz —Four Prizes of 2*l.* each for first-class Flowers, and Four Prizes of 1*l.* each for second-class Flowers; provided among those exhibited so many shall be found to deserve the distinction.

CHARLES FOX.

ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

IT is presumed that the Public may be ignorant of the fact that the Aquatic Birds upon the Lake in St. James's Park have been collected by a very small Society of Gentlemen, calling themselves "THE ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON." This Association, whose Members contribute the moderate sum of One Guinea each annually, has been able, under the active protection and assistance of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, to form and maintain an extensive and interesting Collection of Birds, and thus to contribute largely to the information and amusement of the Inhabitants of the Metropolis. The Council of the Society are desirous of extending their Collection to the Water in Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, as well as to increase it generally, but are restrained by their limited funds. It is hoped, therefore, this statement of their exertions and objects may have the effect of enrolling among their contributors all who feel an interest in their pursuit, and in the amusement and gratification of the Public generally, more especially of the youthful portion of Society.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Cottage of the Society, in St. James's Park, and of the Keepers at the Lodge, Victoria and Kensington Gates, Hyde Park.

THANET FLORICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A Prize of 10*l.*, open to all England, will be awarded at the Exhibition, to be held July the 14th, at the Ranelagh Gardens, St Peter's, (Two Miles distant from Margate,) for the best Miscellaneous Collection of Flowering Plants. Nurserymen, Gentlemen's Gardeners, and others, desirous of exhibiting are particularly requested to signify their intention to the Secretary, on or before the 7th of July.

Vicarage, St. Peter's, near Margate, June 6th, 1842.
J. G. HODGSON, Hon. Sec.

N.B.—No Plants admitted for competition after 11 o'clock.

THE ANNUAL FLORICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION, in the Grounds of the YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, will be held on THURSDAY, the 4th of AUGUST next, under the patronage of the Principal Nobility and Gentry of Yorkshire, and upon the same scale as in former years.

The Grounds will be open at One o'clock. Admission, until Three, 2*s.* each; and from Three until Five, 1*s.*; Children under 14 Years of Age, Half-price. The Exhibition will close at Five o'clock.

The Schedule of Prizes may be had after the 1st July, on application to Mr. W. HARTLEY, Fossgate, Secretary to the Committee of Management; or to Mr. H. BAINES, at the Museum.

The Museum will be opened during the Exhibition. Every attention will be paid by the Committee of Management to the comfort of the Exhibitors and Visitors.

The Committee pledge themselves to use their utmost exertions to restore the different specimens sent for Exhibition, with the least possible injury.—Museum, York, 23d June, 1842.

NEW AND SPLENDID FUCHSIAS.

MESSRS. YOUELL have much pleasure in referring the admirers of the above beautiful tribe to their list as advertised in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 18th June, which they continue sending out per post, free, upon the terms there named.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, June 23, 1842.

THE PASSIFLORA MIDDLETONIA OR FRAGRANS.

MESSRS. MARNOCK and MANLEY beg to inform their friends and the Public that flowers of this beautiful new Climber will be exhibited during the next fortnight at Messrs. Warner and Warner's, 28, Cornhill, by whom orders will be received.—Nursery, Hackney, June 24th, 1842.

LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

H. GROOM CLAPHAM RISE, near London, (Removed from Walworth,) by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he has a fine stock of Lilium lancifolium, Album, and Punctatum, which he can supply at very moderate prices.

He begs to say his Catalogue of Geraniums is ready for delivery, and can be had on application.

STANHOPE NURSERY, GLOUCESTER ROAD, OLD BROMPTON.

JAMES RIGBY, NURSERYMAN, FLORIST, and SEEDSMAN, has for SALE several PLANTS, from 1½ft to 2ft. high, of that splendid Ornamental Evergreen the ARAUCARIA BRAZILIENSIS, raised from seeds collected in the Mountains of Brazil.

J. R. takes this opportunity of respectfully soliciting an inspection of his Stock of Greenhouse Plants, Dwarf and Standard Roses, now in bloom, and a variety of Plants and Shrubs suitable for ornamenting Gardens and Pleasure-grounds.

An assortment of CAMELLIAS, HEATHS, and other GREENHOUSE PLANTS for EXPORTATION.

SPLENDID SALE of the WOODHALL COLLECTION OF EXOTICS.

There will be Sold by Auction, within the Gardens of Woodhall, in the parish of Bothwell, and County of Lanark, lying 10 Miles east of Glasgow, between Airdrie and Holytown, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of JULY next, and following day, commencing at 11 o'clock each day, the whole of that extensive and celebrated COLLECTION of HOTHOUSE and GREENHOUSE PLANTS, consisting of numerous rare and valuable species, among which are many magnificent specimens of Camellias, Heaths, Epiphyllums, Citrons, Oranges, Shaddocks, Zamias and other Palms; with a very extensive and superior variety of Pelargoniums (Geranium), Indian Azaleas, and other miscellaneous Greenhouse and Stove Plants; of which Catalogues may be had by applying to Mr. Murray, of the Botanic Gardens, Glasgow; Messrs. Austin and M'Aslan, Nursery and Seedsmen, Trongate, Glasgow; Woodhall Office, 33, Buchanan-street, Glasgow; or to the Gardener by Holytown.

The collection of Camellias is well known as not surpassed by any in the Empire, the specimens being of the very finest growth, many of them from 15 to 20 feet in height. The Heaths also afford numerous specimens of the finest sort, which for size and furnishing, it is believed, far surpass any collection ever shown.

The whole of the Plants are in the very best state of health; and as the operations of the mineral workings on the estate have already encroached upon the garden, they must be sold off, as it is, in consequence of the said operations, to be entirely broken up; therefore, great bargains may be expected. The Plants will be set up in Lots to suit purchasers, beginning with the Camellias, Heaths, Epiphyllums, &c.

The collection may be viewed any day prior to the Sale, by applying at Woodhall Garden. Further information learned, and particulars given, on applying to the Factor, Woodhall-house, Holytown.

BARCLAY and SKIRVING, Auctioneers.
Woodhall-house, May 1842.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

1, Princes-street, Bank, London.

This Institution is empowered by a special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict., cap. IX., and is so constituted as to afford the benefits of Life Assurance, in their fullest extent, to Policy-holders, and to present greater facilities and accommodation than can be obtained in other Offices. The decided superiority of its plan, and its claim to public preference and support, have been proved, incontestably, by its extraordinary and unprecedented success.

Extract from Increasing Rates of Premium, for an Assurance of 100*l.* for whole term of Life.

Age.	Annual Premium payable during				
	1st five years.	2d five years.	3d five years.	4th five years.	Remainder of Life.
20	£1 1 4	£1 5 10	£1 10 11	£1 16 9	£2 3 8
30	1 6 4	1 12 2	1 19 1	2 7 4	2 17 6
40	1 16 1	2 4 4	2 14 6	3 7 3	4 3 4
50	2 16 7	3 9 4	4 5 5	5 6 3	6 13 7

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

A liberal commission allowed to Solicitors and Agents.

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OFFICE—49, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER.

Capital 500,000*l.*—10,000 Shares, 50*l.* each.

Deposit 5*l.* each Share.

This Society is established for the Assurance of Lives, upon principles combining economy with perfect security.

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Age.	Ann. Pre. £ s. d.	Age.	Ann. Pre. £ s. d.	Age.	Ann. Pre. £ s. d.
20	1 14 2	35	2 11 0	50	4 3 3
25	1 18 11	40	2 19 6	55	5 5 4
30	2 4 8	45	3 9 1	60	6 15 3

The object of this Society is to afford to the Assured all the benefits of Life-Assurance, at a great reduction in the rates of Premium.—FOR EXAMPLE—A person aged 30, may with this Society assure his life for 500*l.* by the annual payment of 11*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, which in a Society where the bonus is held out as a main inducement, would cost him 13*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, or, in other words, for the same annual premium he could at this Office assure very nearly 600*l.*, whereby he derives AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 100*l.*

All particulars as to Shares, Loans, Assurances, &c., may be obtained on application to the Secretary; and, if required, forwarded to the country.

Parties in the country eligible for undertaking Agencies are requested to apply.

A very liberal Commission allowed to Solicitors and Agents.

EDW. T. RICHARDSON,
Actuary and Secretary.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and Co., Agents for the Old Park Iron-works, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch street, London, solicit an inspection of their improved Conical Boiler. (See Editor's description, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, March 12, p. 175.) To Amateurs these Boilers will be found invaluable. They are complete without furnaces or setting in brickwork, moveable at pleasure, very ornamental in appearance, and require attention only once in 14 or 15 hours, price 5*l.* 5*s.* and upwards. Further particulars, with plans and estimates for heating any description of building, may be obtained as above; where also may be seen the improved Wrought-iron Boiler, as applied with Chanter's Smoke-consuming Furnaces at Chatsworth, and many other of the Nobility's Seats. Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c. The trade supplied with Hot-water Socket-pipes, two, three, and four inches, at 2*s.*, 3*s.*, and 4*s.* per yard.

N.B.—Wayte's New Patent Land-pressers and Drills.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the considerntion of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

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It may, in conclusion, be safely asserted that, both for the beauty of its embellishments, and the utility of its contents, this work is well adapted to the wants of all who delight in gardening; and as the improved system of having the plates lithographed commenced with the present year, and as it is intended that each volume shall now be perfect in itself, the present is a desirable opportunity for those who wish to become subscribers.

London: W. S. Orr and Co., Paternoster-row.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CXXXIX., is published THIS DAY.—Contents—

1. Paris—the Dangerous Classes of its Population.
2. History and Completion of the Encyclopædia Britannica.
3. Rio on the Royalist Insurrection of the Breton Students, in 1815.
4. Liebig's Animal Chemistry.
5. Mure's Tour in Greece and the Ionian Islands—Strong's "Greece as a Kingdom."
6. Report on Colliers and Collieries—Employment of Women and Children in Mines.
7. Mad. d'Arblay's Memoirs—Court and Household of George III. and Queen Charlotte.
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THE 'FRANKLIN MEMORIAL.'—The existence of the identical press at which Dr. Franklin worked as a journeyman printer when in London (in 1726) having been mentioned in the "Athenæum," many persons were induced to visit the warehouse of Messrs. Harrild, in whose possession it then was, and among them Mr. J. B. Murray, of New York, who expressed a desire that the venerable relic should be preserved in the Museum of the Philadelphia Philosophical Society, as a memorial of his illustrious countryman. To this national good feeling Messrs. Harrild cheerfully responded, declining any price, but, wishing to make it instrumental in forwarding a work of charity in favour of decayed printers, proposed that a donation should be made for that purpose. The Society's constitution precluding any such arrangement, it was at once given unconditionally, and the press is now on its way to America. On its arrival at Liverpool, Mr. Murray, being anxious to carry out the benevolent intentions of the donors, caused it to be exhibited, and a public Lecture was given by the Rev. Hugh M'Neile, on the Life of Franklin. The result was a net sum of 150*l.* So unexpected and welcome an issue has led to the proposal of founding a Memorial of the philosopher, and to make this sum the nucleus of a subscription for the establishing of a pension or pensions bearing his name, in favour of indigent printers. It is proposed to found two pensions, if the funds will admit, one of 30*l.* for a decayed master-printer, whom misfortune has "reduced to the ranks," and one of 20*l.* for a decayed overseer who has served five years in an office with credit, or, failing any such applicant, a journeyman who has retained a situation for the same period—to be called the "Franklin Pensioners." Thus, as was observed by Mr. Murray, "each country will be put in possession of a new Memorial of Franklin: America of her citizen's Press, and England of an endowment bearing his name; directly resulting from the fact of his having worked at an English press; and in accordance with his benevolent and provident disposition." The above-named Lecture has been published, and the proceeds of the sale in England and America, and further subscriptions, will be added to the fund; and contributions, not only of the English public, but of the American nation and the Colonies, are confidently anticipated: in short, wherever an English press has been set up (for it has now become universal*) a collection should be made, and contributed to by all who feel that they are indebted to the printer's art for the intellectual enjoyments of social life. The name of Franklin will ever be associated with that invaluable art, and his example serve to stimulate aspiring youth in the pursuit of its exercise. Many are they who have profited by his precepts; and his interesting Autobiography has served for a chart to the young adventurer by which to steer in the voyage of life. Let all those who have so profited—all who have attained success by following his course, look with compassion on those who have foundered or failed in the struggle with adversity. It is hoped at least that in every printing-office in the kingdom a collection will be made; and that every American residing in England will hasten to inscribe his name in so praiseworthy a record, in testimony of his approbation of the Franklin Memorial. The facilities of the post-office will enable every individual to contribute his mite, which will be thankfully received.

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday	Horticultural	8 P. M.
	Floricultural	7 P. M.
Saturday	Royal Botanic	3½ P. M.

The mode of growing Asparagus in glass bottles, so as to compel that plant to form a head, which we some time since mentioned as being practised at Nice, has, we believe, failed everywhere. We therefore presume that the exact mode of obtaining this excellent vegetable in such a form was not correctly reported to us. We find, and so do our correspondents, that when Asparagus is compelled to grow in a wine-bottle, it soon shoots up to the top of the bottle, then turns itself a little spirally, and afterwards ceases to grow altogether, becoming hard, and unfit for the table.

The causes of this are threefold: in the first place, it does not grow fast enough; secondly, the long action of light upon it causes it to harden; and thirdly, its stem is so much compressed by the narrow neck of the bottle, that this circumstance of itself prevents its free development. It seems necessary to grow it faster, in the dark, and in a bottle whose neck is wide enough to allow the stem to expand without being pressed upon. It is also probable that the sprouts of Asparagus should have their ends broken off when introduced into the bottle, so as to induce the side branches to form themselves immediately. But it is too late to attend to these things now; we can only recommend them to the attention of gardeners next spring. In the mean while, we have much pleasure in adding the following account from a correspondent, of the result of adopting the advice we ourselves have given as to the true mode of cultivating this important vegetable:

"I have," says our correspondent *J.B.K.L.*, "two beds of Asparagus about 6 years old. They were originally very badly made, not having been half filled with plants; and the naturally hungry gravelly soil having been neither removed nor replaced by better, nor enriched by good dressings of manure. No great proof this, you will say, of good gardening. I acknowledge it, but plead partly in extenuation that I was from home when they were made. As might be expected, the consequence has been that the heads have always been few in number, small in size, and inferior in quality. The land is likewise so foul and given to weeds, that unless constant diligence be exerted it is almost impossible to keep it clean; and the beds, if left only for a short time to themselves, become one mass of matwork of Knot-grass, Field-speedwell, Groundsel, and Grass. I have frequently intended to dig them up, and remake them, but something or other has always occurred to prevent me; I may, perhaps, have cherished a hope that they would mend, and have frequently sown seed in the vacant places, but the young plants have as constantly been choked up by the weeds, or pulled up with them. When early in the Spring I read in your valuable *Chronicle* the mode of cultivating Asparagus practised on the coast of Spain, I resolved, in humble imitation, to try an experiment, knowing that if I killed all the plants I should do no great harm. I therefore, long before any heads made their appearance, forked in some manure from an old Cucumber-bed, levelled the surface, and completely covered the beds with fine salt, at least a quarter-of-an-inch in thickness. As no rain fell for some time, I endeavoured to wash it in by copious waterings, and although we have had rain in addition, the salt has not long entirely disappeared; the watering and the sun together caused it to form a crust which it took some time to dissolve, and upon tasting the surface of the soil within the last five minutes, I find it very perceptibly salt. But what has been the effect?—Every weed is entirely destroyed, and the beds are as clean as a well-trodden turnpike-road. But the Asparagus! what has become of that? That has thriven, and been improved in a remarkable manner. The plants have thrown up numerous heads of surprising size and excellent quality, and I wish I had an opportunity of sending a dozen for your inspection. I am accustomed to see bundles of very fine heads from Ely and Wisbeach, which places are noted for excelling in the growth of this vegetable, but I never saw finer than mine, and all this alteration caused in a few weeks in plants before almost valueless."

Schleiden's bitter criticism of Liebig's Book has produced the following letter from Dr. Gregory, of Aberdeen. We insert it from the respect we bear for the talented writer, but we must observe that it is no answer to the arguments of Dr. Schleiden. That we agree with Dr. Gregory in his high estimate of the talents of Professor Liebig, and of the value of his work, is well known to the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, and is sufficiently proved by the notices we published of it in the beginning of last year; but it does not follow that we therefore think his views infallible, or that we approve of his attempt at riding roughshod over his contemporaries. On the contrary, we agree with Schleiden in regarding his insolent denunciation of vegetable physiologists most unbecoming, especially in a man who evidently knows as little of minute physiology as they of minute chemistry. Schleiden's caustic style may be complained of: and we must confess that we ourselves countenance it on one ground only—namely, that of its being formed upon the model of Professor Liebig's; but we must observe, that an eulogium of the talents of the one is no answer to the specific criticisms of the other.

"Having just seen in your paper the first part of a critique on 'Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry,' by Dr. Schleiden, I cannot, as a friend to truth, and an admirer of the genius of Dr. Liebig, refrain from addressing to your readers a few remarks on this review.

"I would first point out the fact, that in all cases where an individual makes a great step in advance in any science, opposition is sure to arise, and that generally in two forms. At first his facts are boldly denied, his reasonings contemned, and he is denounced as an innovator. Afterwards, when the facts can no longer be denied, he is accused of plagiarism in regard to those very facts which were formerly denied. The third stage, however, is sure to arrive when his facts and opinions, so far as they are founded on true induction, are quietly admitted.

"The work of Professor Liebig has, in most cases, passed through the two stages of opposition, and has reached that of acquiescence—the best proof of which is, that the press teems with the most unblushing piracies of his principles, in many of which his name is not even mentioned.

"As an example of the first kind of opposition, I may refer to the papers in the 'Quarterly Journal of Agriculture,' where most of Liebig's doctrines are denied, and the old view of the action of humus, attacked by Liebig, is strenuously defended. Your own paper offers an example of the second kind; for you admit fully his doctrine that the carbon of plants is derived from carbonic acid, but maintain that that doctrine was universally adopted in this country, at the very moment that the 'Quarterly Journal' maintained the opposite view. It is not my business to reconcile these conflicting statements, but I allude to them as the invariable accompaniments of every great advance in knowledge.

"Dr. Schleiden admits almost all Dr. Liebig's doctrines, but writes in a very strong manner against the author. This at first sight appears anomalous. But on examination, it is easy to trace the origin of Dr. S.'s invective. He is offended at the charge preferred against physiologists of ignorance of chemistry. Now I will not say that I approve of all the terms in which the charge was expressed; but, as a chemist, and after much reading of physiological works, I am prepared to maintain that it is substantially true. But without entering on recrimination, which is quite unsuited to a scientific discussion, I think the main question may be brought into very small compass. Will Dr. Schleiden, or any other individual, point out any previous work where the agriculturist can acquire the knowledge (admitted by himself to be valuable) which is conveyed in Liebig's work? I am not acquainted with any such work; and if here and there doctrines similar to Liebig's are to be found, their authors have never succeeded in demonstrating them, nor have they furnished an intelligible system. Nay, I maintain they could not have done so, since organic chemistry, which is essential to the investigation, was not yet developed. The time has at last come, and, as always happens, the man also.

"Dr. Schleiden makes free use of the name of Müller. Now I have the best reason to know that no man entertains a higher opinion of Liebig's work, or is more sensible of the deficiency of chemical knowledge among physiologists, than that truly eminent writer. I speak here from positive knowledge.

"In the concluding sentence of this first part of the critique, Dr. Schleiden, forgetting the calm demeanour of a man of science, makes a most unbecoming attack on Dr. Liebig, and alludes contemptuously to his laboratory, which he says Dr. Liebig has described as the only laboratory in Germany. Now, as I have on two occasions enjoyed the privilege of working for many weeks in this laboratory, and have besides a pretty extensive acquaintance among German chemists, I may safely defy Dr. Schleiden to name any laboratory where the art of research is actually taught, except the following: viz., those of Wöhler at Gottingen, Erdmann at Leipsic, Redtenbacher at Prague, and, I believe, I may add, Varrentrapp at Brunswick. The two former gentlemen I know well, and they are Liebig's most intimate friends, and among his greatest admirers. The two latter I also know; they are among the most distinguished of his pupils, and one of them has only been professor two years, and the other one year. No one admires more than I do the genius of Mitscherlich, Rose, Magnus, and the other distinguished Prussian chemists. But where are their schools? The truth is, the arrangements in Prussia, like those in England, do not admit of the formation of a school of research; and it is out of the power of these gentlemen to have more than one or two pupils, generally assistants, while the average annual number of working pupils at Giessen, owing to the liberal arrangements of the Hessian government, is fifty. I rejoice to say, that, owing to the exertions of Prof. Liebig, a great improvement in this respect may be looked for in Prussia. This subject is, I admit, irrelevant; but as Dr. Schleiden has introduced it, it is fit that the truth should be known.

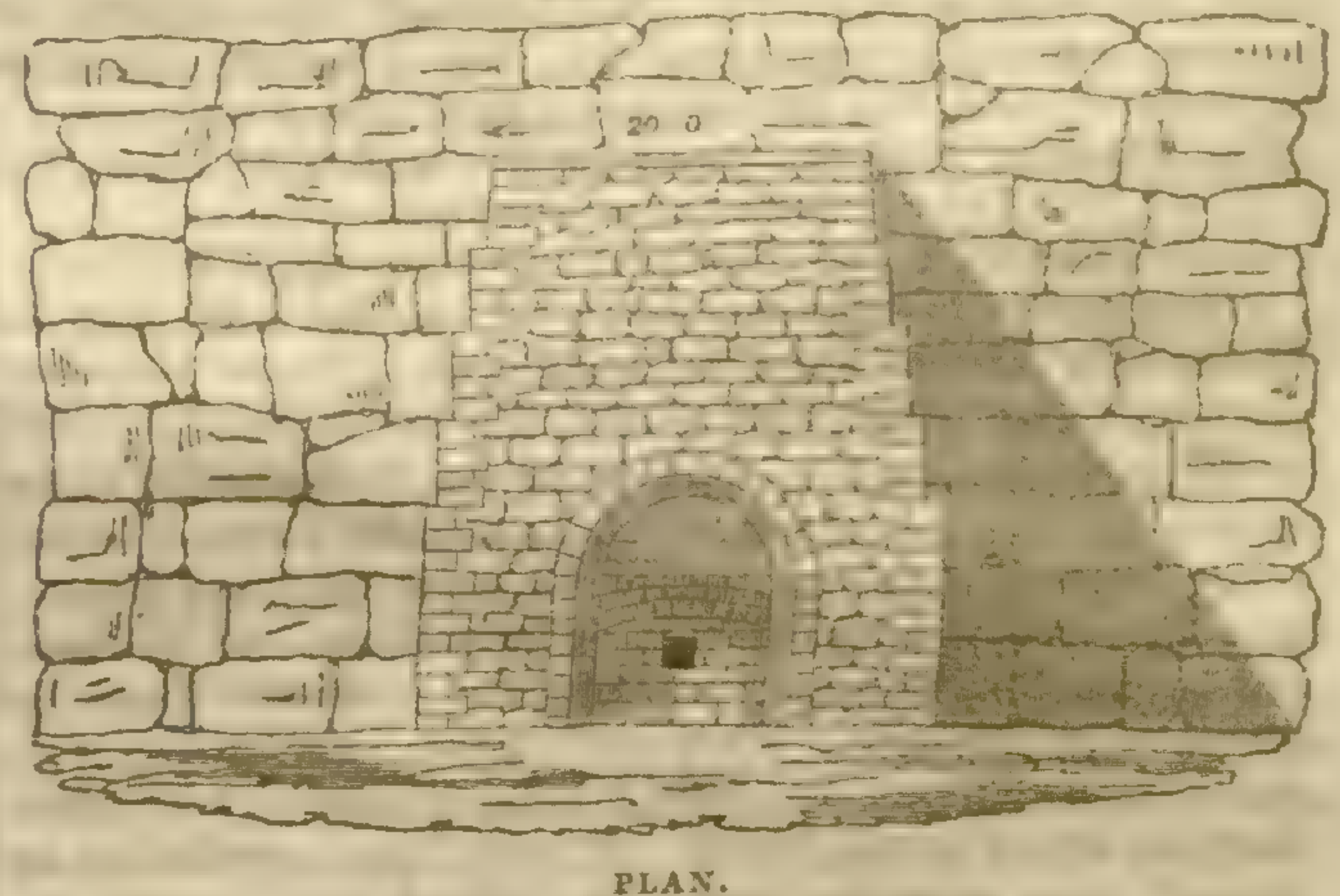
"It is not my intention at present to enter on a critique of Dr. Schleiden's review. Dr. Liebig is well able to defend himself against far more formidable attacks. Besides, I wish to see the whole review. But I feel bound to warn your readers against the spirit of this review; and I pledge myself, if necessary, to show that Dr. Schleiden has misapprehended, or misrepresented, (I do not say knowingly,) all those doctrines of Liebig which he has attacked in his first part.

"Finally, for the present, I would beg to point out, that no one chemist of eminence has stated any objection to the chemistry of Liebig's work; that many agriculturists have, to my certain knowledge, expressed their sense of its infinite value, and of its superiority to the works of vegetable physiologists; and that, although in the first attempt of this nature many imperfections must necessarily exist, yet your readers will not find in any other work even an approach to the amount of sound principle, and of important hints for practice, contained in the truly valuable work of Prof. Liebig. I differ so entirely from Dr. Schleiden in my opinion of this work, that I firmly believe, and I have good reason for doing so, that, notwithstanding the numerous piracies in a popular form, which owe all their value to the plunder of this work, its character is steadily rising, and has not nearly reached its culminating point. I willingly stake my reputation, as a chemist and as a man of science, on the opinion that Prof. Liebig's work will continue for many years to be a standard one. When I have seen the remainder of Dr. Schleiden's review, I may again address you."

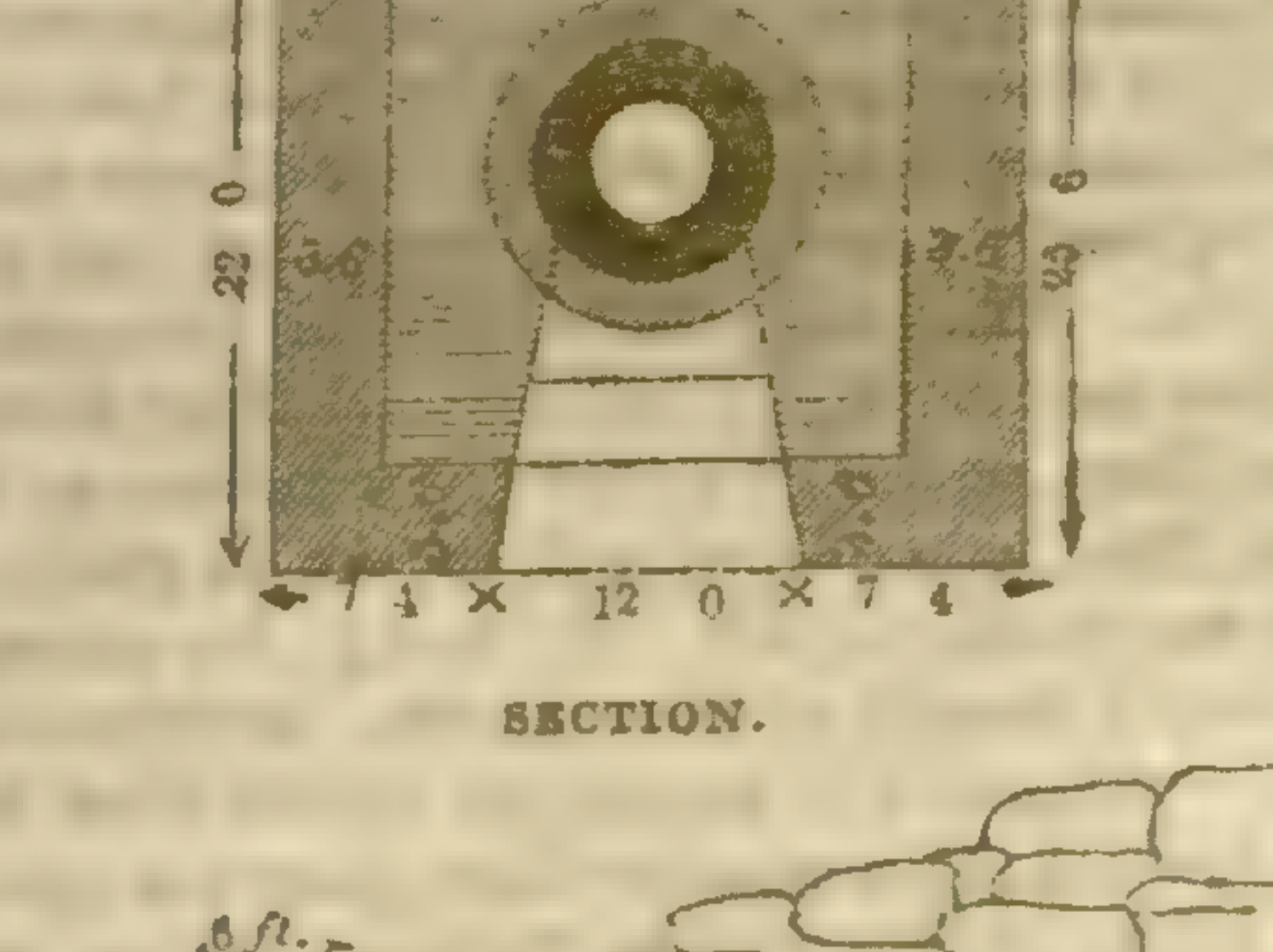
LIME-KILNS.

Herewith I send you sketches of one of the simplest, and, I believe, most efficient lime-kilns, either for agricultural or building purposes, that I have met with. They are much used in Yorkshire and Derbyshire, and are generally built by the side of the rock from which the limestone is quarried: by which arrangement the kilns are easily charged. Supposing, however, no rock or hill to be near, it will be necessary to build the back as shown in the section by the dotted lines (which will make it a rectangular building). There must be a small jib or crane fixed on the top for hoisting the limestone.

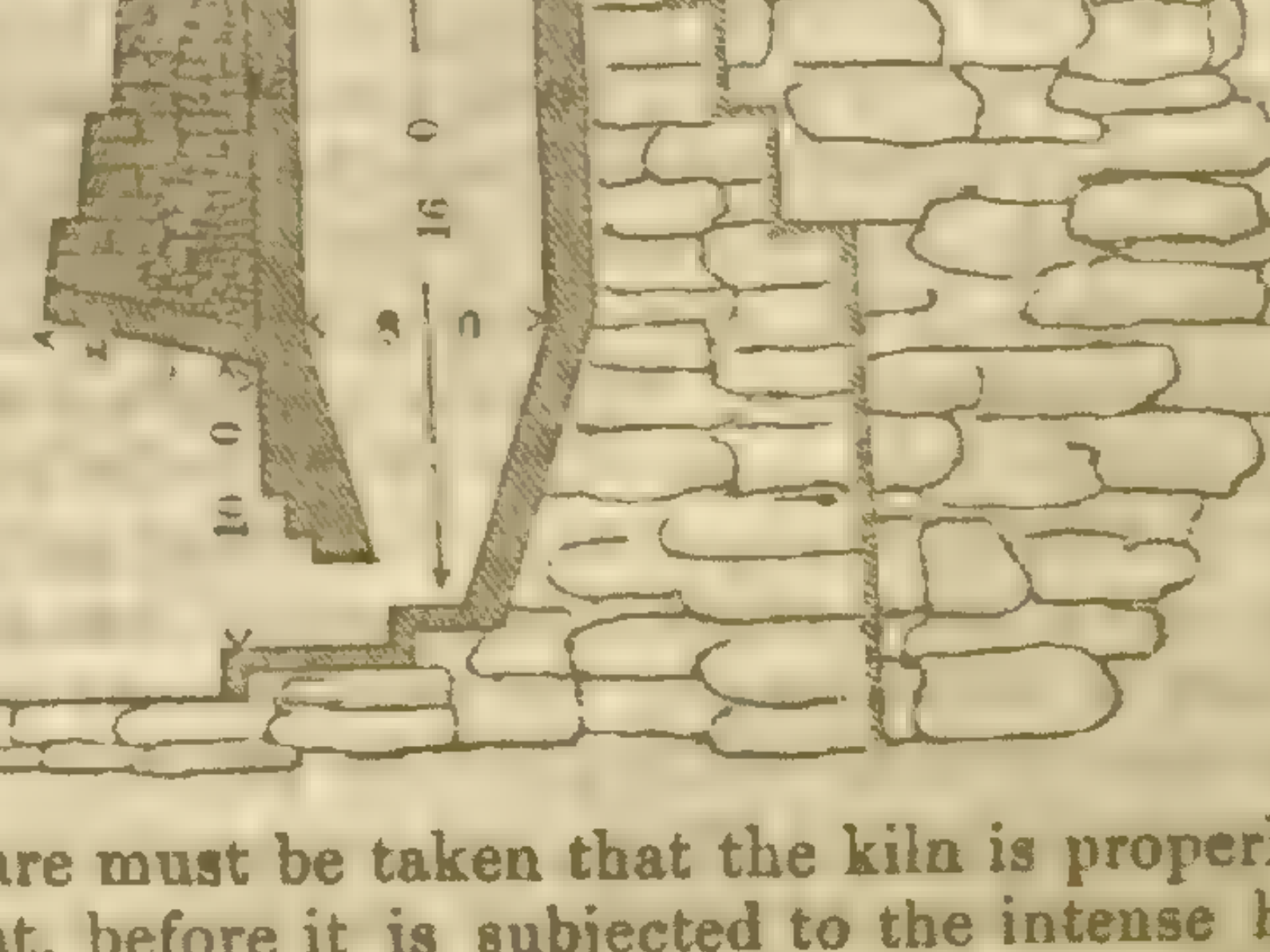
ELEVATION.



PLAN.



SECTION.



Great care must be taken that the kiln is properly dried by fire heat, before it is subjected to the intense heat required to calcine the limestone; otherwise it will be destroyed by expansion. The fuel used is small coal in alternate layers with the limestone.

I am informed the cost of a kiln of this description, with the shaft of fire bricks, the external walls of gritstone (that being the best to stand the heat), and the centre filled with rubble, will be about 35*l*. or 40*l*.—*R. S. Upton, Surveyor, Ranelagh Grove, Pimlico.*

ON THE PRESERVATION OF FUCHSIAS THROUGH THE WINTER.

It may be of some importance to inform your readers that the best and cheapest way to preserve Fuchsias through the winter months is to bury them. I buried 300 last winter in the following manner:—

At the approach of frost I shook them out of the soil, and cut all the laterals from them, as if trimming a riding cane; upon those intended to be trained to a wall, paling, or trellis, I left three, four, five, or six canes, some of them 5ft. and 6ft. long. They were then ready to be deposited in the soil until the end of April or beginning of May: I dug out a pit in the centre of my heath soil (any other tolerably dry soil or sand will do) about 3ft. deep, 3ft. wide, and 6ft. long, so as to contain all my plants, and placed them in a sloping direction in the pit, with stakes driven here and there diagonally over them, so as they might be kept hollow, and to prevent the soil from pressing too much upon their brittle stems.

In covering them I used no straw or matting, but allowed the straw to fall amongst them, and formed it into a sharp ridge on the top. When I opened them at the end of April, I was pleased to find that they were all breaking remarkably strong, and had made some very long shoots, with vigorous roots, in all directions, from bottom to top, as a pit of Willow shoots would do under similar treatment; these very soon shrunk up on exposure to light and the atmospheric air; but on being potted, and placed in a large pit, the plants were soon excited, which is the natural consequence of a transition from darkness into light. Those trimmed for a wall were planted out at once, in the beginning of May, and are now growing vigorously from the trained branches. Some of the tender kinds were more or less injured by the frosts in the beginning of May, but, generally, they are doing well, and I intend to go over them immediately, to thin the young shoots, so as to increase the vigour of those that are left.

It will be encouraging to the cottager, and those who have neither greenhouse nor any frames to place them in, to learn that those which I planted against a south-east wall, towards the end of April, are now as forward as those which I have just planted out into beds and borders from the frames and greenhouses. Those which I potted had their roots tolerably well trimmed-in, so as to enable me to put them into six and seven-inch pots for convenience, and to keep the roots as near to the side of the pots as I could; they do best in comparatively small pots, till ready to plant out into beds, when the weather becomes favourable.

I have many four and five feet long, and stripped of their young wood, to form into standards and into umbels. It is of great importance to know that such deciduous plants as Fúchsias, Bouvárdias, &c., of which a great stock is necessary to be kept through the winter, for summer embellishment, can be well preserved at little expense, without the aid of either greenhouse or frame.—*John Mearns, F.H.S., Leeds Bot. Garden.*

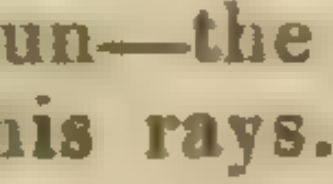
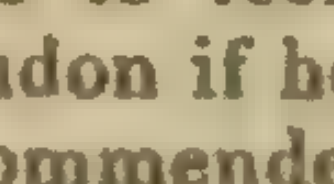
AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXVII.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS are now well rooted and may be shifted into pots of the next larger size. Cut or pinch off the top of each plant, and several of the buds below will be forced into growth; they must be "stopped" again by and by, and the plants will thus acquire a dwarf bushy habit, which is much prettier than when they are allowed to grow long and *straggling. Place them out of doors fully exposed to the sun, but slightly sheltered from the effects of high winds.* They will grow well in any rich free soil, such as a mixture of loam, leaf mould, and rotten dung, in equal proportions. If very large specimens are wanted, they must be frequently shifted into larger pots, and flowered in "12s" or "16s"; but it is generally more suitable for the purposes of the amateur to flower them in "32s" or "24s," as they are then better adapted to fill baskets or stands in rooms. No plants are more easily managed, providing they are liberally supplied with water; but if this is neglected, they soon lose their under leaves and become very unsightly. Manure water should also be frequently given, as this produces the most beneficial results. They should be left in the open air, until some of the earliest begin to expand their flowers in October, and then removed to the greenhouse, or other sheltered situation, when they will flower in great splendour for many weeks in winter. A vinery, for example, which is often nearly empty at this season, answers the purpose extremely well, and the possessor would thus have plenty of pretty flowers, at a season when they are generally very scarce. Many of the earlier varieties flower well out of doors, particularly if the autumn happens to be fine. When intended for this purpose, they can be planted out at once, in front of a wall or on some sheltered bed, and when the stems grow tall they can be pegged down to the ground, which they will entirely cover with their leaves; and when they come into bloom they will have a dwarf and pretty appearance. For this purpose, I would particularly recommend such sorts as Wheeler's Changeable Yellow and Early Blush, on account of their early flowering.

Any spare time which the amateur has to devote to gardening at this season of the year, cannot be more profitably spent than in visiting public gardens or nurseries. Suppose he is fond of Roses, and has a quantity of Stocks ready for budding, hundreds of the finest kinds are now in full bloom, which he can examine for himself, taking down the names of those which he most admires, and procuring buds of them as soon as they are in a fit state for budding. The same remarks apply to Verbenas and other summer flowers, as well as to the more common perennial herbaceous plants, and also to fruit trees. Lists of such things, given in the autumn or spring at the time of planting or grafting, are well enough, but the amateur is much more likely to get what will suit him if he follows the advice now given.

Ladies who are fond of window gardening, but who have not much convenience for propagating their favourite plants, cannot select a more appropriate time than the present. The plants are now in a vigorous state, and will strike from cuttings very readily. All sorts of free-growing things, such as Pinks, Pelargoniums, Roses, &c., may easily be struck, if a bed composed of loose sandy soil is made behind a wall or hedge, and covered with hoops and mats to shade them during bright sunshine.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Model Cottages.—In your paper for June 18th is published a design, by Mr. Loudon, for a mechanic's cottage, which I should have passed without notice if it had not been admitted into the *Gardeners' Chronicle.* You justly say—"What a change is there in cottage architecture!" I fear, however, if we were to take this model cottage as a specimen of "an economical, commodious plan, uniting comfort with little expense," the change would not be found to be for the better. In my opinion, whether in point of architectural taste, or arrangement, comfort, and construction, it is utterly unworthy of being copied. As to the arrangement, &c., we have in the first place an entrance to the living-room (*c*) fig. 2047, through the back kitchen (*b*); than which nothing can be more absurd. We have next a pantry (*d*) with a south-east aspect, a situation where no one, who knew its proper use, would place it. We have then "a light closet under the stairs," without any light, or visible means of obtaining it; for a light could not be made in the outer wall at the end, as the stairs pass there before they rise more than 2 ft. 6 in. Let me, however, be liberal enough to allow Mr. Wilson a borrowed light from the living-room. When we consider the proximity of the living-room door, living-room fireplace, stair-boxing, and door of closet under it, I think we can hardly give the author credit for many ideas of comfort. Mr. Wilson blames architects for making staircases so inconvenient, in removing an individual to his last home; but while he has so much sympathy for the dead, I wish he had some compassion for the living. Let us form an ideal section of this cottage. From the ground to the top of the chamber window-case is 17 ft. 6 in.; deduct from this 6 in. for entrance step, and 7 in. for joists, and 2 in. for floor and ceiling—we have 16 ft. 3 in. left. Now we will give Mr. Wilson every advantage, and allow 8 ft. 3 in. for the chambers, and 8 ft. for the ground floor; then we shall find that we have steps only 2 ft. 6 in. long, with no more than 8 in. tread, while the rise is exactly 8 in. But in addition to this, and independent of the fact that the situation of the stairs spoils both the living-room and chamber over, and leaves insufficient room for the passage of a good-sized coffin, they cannot be executed; for the curbed ceiling of the chambers (see the height of casings in the elevation) will come down to within 3 ft. 9 in. of the landing. I leave it to Mr. Wilson to say if it is fair to give living subjects only 3 ft. 9 in. to stand upright in, while he would allow ample room for the dead. Again, from the height of the roof I find its pitch is 45°; then, if we take the level of the chamber ceilings at the top of the dormer window-case (and it cannot be lower), we shall find that we have only 3 ft. of level ceiling and 3 ft. 9 in. of upright wall in the chambers. I therefore simply ask Mr. Wilson what sort of beds he will put up at *f* and *g*, in fig. 2050? Yet this is a model cottage. Secondly, this cottage has no architectural character in its composition, although exactly the same means arranged by a person of taste would have produced it. This is the natural result of any one attempting a subject which he does not understand. And this leads me to ask, where a mechanic, without a cow-house or pig-sty, is to collect his liquid manure from? Would it be worth his while to keep a tank (*l*), with pump, &c., for simply the dish water from his back kitchen? I think not. I object to double cottages of the same plan reversed; but, perhaps, this is more a matter of taste than of reason; yet, even suppose we admit that the families agree, and that the method is economical, still we find that both dwellings cannot be equally advantageously placed in regard to aspect; and this is the reason why the pantry (*d*) is so badly situated. All such double cottages, however, should be placed, so that the diagonal line, in the direction of North and South, should not be thus  as in the model cottage, but thus  in order that the front windows may catch the morning sun—the morning being the most delightful time to feel his rays. In conclusion, let me ask Mr. Loudon if he considered the waste of material when he recommended all roofs, of every sort of covering, to be of such a pitch, that a cross section would form an equilateral triangle—a pitch greater than was commonly used in Tudor architecture. How would he like to see his favourite Italian tiles, so highly and frequently recommended in the "Gardener's Magazine," covering the sides of a roof rising at an angle of 60 degrees? As you may not think it fair to criticise Mr. Wilson's plan so freely without offering something better, I have no objection to send you a design, if you wish it, that will, whatever its deficiencies may be, at least be free from the defects of the "model plan;" but it shall be a single cottage, for the reasons I have given in the foregoing letter.—*Scrutator.* [We shall be most happy to publish the promised improvement.—As to the plan thus criticised, we must leave Mr. Loudon to defend its merits.]

Model Cottages.—A few mechanics in our village who have little gardens, club our weekly pence to buy the *Chronicle*, and though there is sometimes a good deal that is above our comprehension, we are, on the whole, well pleased with our pennyworth. This was so long as you kept to gardening; but when you took to building cottages, which is a little in our line, we began to doubt. At last our mason pointed out that they were not your cottages, but one Mr. Loudon's, and that perhaps you would be obliged to us to tell you our minds of them. First place, it seems that one Mr. Wilson sent to Mr. Loudon a plan of a cottage, which is number 2048, and which they call a "model cottage." We don't know exactly what they mean by a *model* cottage; but we suppose it means something particularly good, better, at all events, than common chaps like us could contrive. Well, we looked at the plan, and we could not find anything very wonderful about it. It is narrower behind than before, which we don't like, because it causes expense, and makes inside corners in the walls, which corners are sometimes damp; and then the stairs begin close to the fireplace, which we don't approve. Still, it is a fairish sort of a plan. But it did not suit Mr. Loudon's *draughtsman*, I think they call him; so he sets about mending it: and a pretty concern he has made of it! He makes an ugly notch in the front room, to hold the stairs, which were much better in the back; and he contrives it so, that whoever wants to go to a bedroom, must come all through the washhouse, and nearly all through the living-room, before they can get there. Every thing and every body that has to go to or leave a bedroom, must be paraded through the whole house, in sickness and death, as well as in health, for father and mother, for boys and for girls, and for lodgers, if they have any. Then the fireplace of the best room is stuck in the corner close to the door, and close to the lump made by the stairs, so that when the tea-table is drawn comfortably to the fire, no one can go up or down stairs without disturbing the whole family; and when the good woman is sitting alone, if she takes her chair to the hearth to make the most of her bit of fire on a cold day, she is close to the draughts of the door, and too far from the window to see even her knitting. In short, you may take our words for it, there never was such a thing as this improved model cottage. Well, then they send it back to Mr. Wilson, to show how the draughtsman had mended it; and I suppose Mr. Wilson is a good sort of a person, who did not want to hurt anybody's feelings, so he adopts some of the changes, but gets rid of the worst of them by making a new entrance to the stairs from the lobby. Still he suffers his best room to be spoiled, and the family to be driven up in a corner close by the door and the stairs, and away from the light. But what provokes us most is the pretence about enlightening the ignorance of us country folks, when there are hundreds of better cottages than the best of these in every county throughout England. If these model cottages are so very good, they had better draw the plans of those we build, and show us where and why they are bad. Some day we will perhaps give you our idea of a good cottage, if you will let us. Talking the matter over to our curate, he said that we must not judge of Mr. Loudon by this; that he was a very clever man, and had done some better things than these model cottages. So, hoping that you and he will take these remarks in good part, I am, for the Club, your servant—*Stephen Stump, carpenter, Warwickshire.*—I don't think anybody could make the plan and the elevation suit with one another.—*S. S.*—[We hope our friends "Stump" and "Scrutator," since they do not like Mr. Loudon's cottage, will give us something better; for which we, and our readers, shall be much obliged to them.]

Cedar of Lebanon.—A correspondent having inquired as to the best method of rearing the Cedar of Lebanon, I am happy to contribute my assistance. There appears to be a difference in the growth of some specimens, but it is very trifling, although they are distinguished by the names "Cedrus glaucus" and "C. Lebani;" the former growing with an upright stem, from which the branches shoot horizontally; the other from various stems immediately from the ground. They may be seen (as varieties) in the grounds of Spring Grove, the seat of the late Sir Joseph Banks. The cones are precisely alike, as I have one brought from Mount Lebanon, which has been compared with those produced here. I am, however, wandering from the subject of their cultivation, which commences with seed, which ripens well in the southern parts of England, or from plants which may be met with in most nurserymen's establishments. As the plants make roots very fast, they should be shifted every year into larger pots, and when removed out of them into the ground, where they are intended to remain, they should be surrounded by shrubs for protection, but by no means to come in contact with them, as the points of the young shoots must have liberty to grow. When the plants appear well established, which will probably be in four or five years, all the shrubs around should be removed, when the more exposed to the weather they are the more vigorous they will grow. There are two here treated in this manner, which I planted in 1821, being severally eighteen and twenty-one feet high; and also one planted in 1804, forty-four feet high, and the stem eight feet in circumference at five feet from the ground; this is generally admired for its complete appearance in every respect, and is now producing cones; the lower branches extend from the trunk twenty feet in length, and are still increasing every year. *A. P., Cheam.*

Pruning Forest Trees.—Another correspondent having made his appearance in the *Chronicle* of the 18th inst., on the subject of Forest-tree pruning, I feel induced, by his remarks, to mount my Pegasus again on the same subject. Mr. Cree styles his "The concentrate system," and evidently thinks it the "true one." I feel bound to believe his statement of results, namely, 10 ft. of altitude in three years. This, in the South Highlands of Scotland, where Biggar is situated, is certainly marvellous progress; and if it could be proved that the same trees would not have made equal or greater progress if left unpruned, I should feel more disposed to believe the "concentrate system" the "true one," than I do at present. Nearly all persons who have written in commendation of Forest-tree pruning, with the ostensible view of facilitating the increase of timber, proceed upon this (to me, erroneous) principle, viz., that the activity of the root is uniform in supplying from the earth the material of increase; and that what is not expended in the production of what they consider useless or superfluous branches, must necessarily be laid upon the stem in woody fibre, or first (as Mr. Cree terms it), in "cambium, which forms the annual rings." This, too, is Mr. C.'s line of reasoning, when he says:—"It is obvious that this cambium, having less superficies to cover than when the branches are extended at large, there is a more abundant quantity for every part; and as little is required for the branches that are shortened and slender, the trunk receives the main supply." Now, from all this I beg to dissent; for, however much the leaves of a tree may be improved (or rather, increased) in size by pruning, which most of us know from every-day experience, yet Mr. Cree must admit that his "concentrate system" must greatly diminish their number, and, consequently, disturb the balance of reciprocity on which I think, according to analogy of nature, the true principle of increase depends. Mr. C. remarks also:—"He who will have branches of various lengths and sizes, without any assignable reasons, is unnaturally capricious." I beg to say, that he who will train all his trees into uniform cones, is much more so. It is true enough, "Nature in the Larch admits no such irregularity;" neither does she in the Spruce, nor the Cypress, nor the Irish Yew; but am I "unnaturally capricious," if my Oaks, Elms, and Chesnuts are not forced into the same form? I certainly think quite the reverse. I am gratified to infer, from Mr. Cree's statements, that trees rise so rapidly in the vicinity of Biggar, —a little primitive-looking town, the vicinity of which, in my younger days, gave propriety to the stanza,

In Scotland's realm, where *trees are few,*
Nor even shrubs abound;
' But where, however bleak the view,
Some better things are found, &c.

But though Biggar could not formerly boast of many trees, it may be interesting to the horticulturist to know, that it was famed for a very useful production, the memoirs of which I invite Mr. Cree to give to the Horticultural world, namely, Early Potatoes, which were highly esteemed and extensively cultivated, from Maidenkirk to John-o'-Groats, if not in other regions.—*Quercus*.——Allow me to say that very little can be learned from books or papers of any kind regarding the manner in which forest trees ought to be pruned; the directions given in your leading article of the 28th ult. may be in some cases applicable, yet in many their application differs entirely from the results there given. For instance, when two leaders of equal strength appear in an Ash or an Elm, merely taking the tip from one of them gives to the other but little advantage in overtopping its partner. It would, therefore, be better for it to be cut off nearer to the bottom; a few shoots from it would do no harm, and the main leader would then receive the whole supply of food. I by no means infer from this that a tree ought to be pruned up like a walking-stick; on the other hand, I am perfectly aware, that a certain proportion of foliage is necessary to carry on all the functions of nature. I am glad, however, to hear you advocate thick planting; some writers of the *Chronicle* have condemned it, and one has advised the planting of Gorse, Broom, or Privet, to act as a nurse to the trees, while small; but I cannot learn the reason why they do not plant something likely to prove useful; at the age of 10 years Larch Fir is often valuable, and is recommended by S. N. V. as one of the best nurses we have. I may here mention, that the remarks of S. N. V., in page 365, correspond entirely with my opinion, and much useful information is contained in that communication.—*H. M. C.* [We see no reason to alter our opinion, if the stopping is done early enough. All depends on that. When stopping has been neglected, there is nothing left but pruning, if trees *must* be meddled with.]

Summer Pruning.—The advantages derived from summer pruning are great. I would, amongst other things, advise your readers to prune Raspberries and Gooseberries, as soon as the fruit is off. Cut out all the old wood of Raspberries at once, and if not done before, as much of the new wood as may be spared. Prune Gooseberries back to a new leading shoot, and cut out clean all the new shoots which are not wanted, but shorten none of them. Everybody shortens, or cuts back in the autumn, new shoots of Peach and Nectarine trees; is this right? What would be the effect of leaving ripe wood its full length?—*S. H.* [The wood of the Peach never ripens fully in this country. It is cut back, in order to get lateral shoots.]

Rotation of Crops.—I have pursued with success for many years the following rotation in preparing ground, which has been almost exclusively devoted, during fifty years, to the growth of Strawberries:—It was usual, in renewing the beds, to mow down the plants after the fruit was gathered, and to dig up the middle of the beds for a path, retaining the runners that had struck in the old one, to bear the following season. But the ground being overrun with Couch grass, Fox-tail grass, and Bindweed, I despaired of cleaning it without destroying the beds entirely. The usual plan would have been to trench the ground; but aware that I should only increase the evil by dividing the roots of such weeds as could not be picked out, amidst an accumulation of Strawberry plants, I had them mown off close to the ground, which was afterwards trenched carefully, by breaking each spadeful, and picking out every root that could be seen. It was then planted with Celery; and every time the plants were moulded up, those roots which had escaped in the trenching were picked out. In the spring I again gave it a shallow trenching, to incorporate the dung in which the Celery grew; and I afterwards planted the ground with early spring-sown Cauliflowers, which were all cut by the middle of August. A good coat of manure was then dug in, and Strawberries were planted in patches, three or five together (according to the sorts), two feet apart in the rows, which are two and a half and four feet wide alternately. These plants bore a crop the following season, equal to what they would have done had they been planted out singly the previous spring. Whenever I make a new plantation, I usually follow the same rotation—except that I have no occasion to trench the ground. Previously to making the Celery trenches, I have only to strike a spade under the patches, and remove them with the few runners they have made attached; a little hoeing being sometimes necessary, if there are weeds on the ground. I annually dig amongst them, and, as soon as possible after the fruit is gathered, I remove from the patches all the runners they have made. It may be objected that it is more difficult to keep the fruit clean than when the plants occupy the whole row; but as I can get plenty of short grass, it is easily accomplished. I am of opinion that if the patches had double the room, I should be no loser; for, about six years ago, I removed alternate patches from two rows of Keen's Seedling—the fruit they have since borne has been very fine and not less in quantity than there would have been had I not removed any. They continue to bear well still, but I seldom allow them to stand longer than four years. Sometimes, instead of Cauliflowers after the Celery, I have a late crop of Peas, in which case I do not plant the Strawberries till the following spring; but I cannot calculate on much fruit that season.—*J. Murdoch.*

Disease in Melons.—Last season, just as my Melons were beginning to swell, small brown blotches began to appear on the upper surface of the leaves, the under part of these spots looking pale and shrivelled. These increased in size and number, until in two or three days the whole of the leaves seemed scorched, and the fruit of course destroyed. This year the same symptoms again begin to show themselves; small red spots are appearing, and the edges of some of the leaves are drying and curling up. I have occasionally watered them overhead, though sparingly, and have fumigated them thrice, but this does not seem to prevent the disease, for every hour more of the leaves seem to be attacked, and all the plants, which two or three days ago appeared in perfect health, with a fine crop of fruit, are likely to go off. What occasions this, and what ought to be done in order to prevent it?—*V. P.* [We don't know.]

Swainstone Scarlet Strawberry.—As the time is at hand when Strawberry forcers will begin to think of preparing their plants for the coming season, it may not be amiss to mention that the Swainstone Scarlet forces excellently, and moreover has the peculiar quality of continuing in a bearing state for a very lengthened period. I saw a few weeks back a splendid crop of this kind in the forcing-houses of Messrs. Endsdale, of Stansted, Essex; and Mr. Stacey, the gardener, assured me they would continue in a bearing state until November.—*W. P. Ayres.*

Nitrate of Soda for Strawberries.—While on the subject of Strawberries, it may be worth while to mention that nitrate of soda is likely to prove an excellent manure for them; and, contrary to most known cases, it may be applied over the herbage without injuring the plants. On calling upon Mr. Rivers a few days back, he pointed out a bed of rather sickly plants, half of which had been liberally dressed with nitrate, as a kill or cure remedy, and the improvement in the colour of the foliage was so decided, that a person might see to an inch where it had been applied, so that there can be no doubt of its nutritive qualities.—*W. P. Ayres.*

The Laburnum.—In No. 26, "Omikron" inquires as to the injurious effects of Laburnum seeds on animals. I beg to state, after an observation of 30 years, that in a field, with a plantation principally of Laburnums, and open to cows, horses, and sheep, no hurtful effects were produced. But the reason of that exemption appeared to be, that those animals never eat either the branches or seeds of those trees, which flowered and hung down luxuriantly, while other flowering shrubs were cropped and torn down by them. May not instinct have taught those animals to avoid the Laburnum as poisonous? I considered it so, and, after a time, planted Laburnums only where exposed to the cow, horse, &c.—*A Constant Reader.*

Chamomile.—You ask where is the evidence of the curative effects of Chamomile? (see p. 349). I can only add that I have proved it to my own satisfaction, in not a few instances, and I was led to make the experiments by having pointed out to me in the garden of Mr. Cort, of Leicester, a fine healthy plant in the borders. There were two small pots of Chamomile, one on each side and in contact; I was assured that the plant previous to this application was rapidly perishing.—*J. Murray.* [We still say, where is the *proof*? Mr. Murray, as a chemist, must be aware that such an experiment as this proves *nothing*.]

Fuchsia Bellana.—Observing that you have noticed in the *Chronicle* a Fuchsia called F. rosea-alba, I beg to say that it was raised by Mr. J. Bell, of Bracondale, near Norwich, and is a very distinct and beautiful variety.—*C. M.*

Habranthus pratensis.—You describe this as a greenhouse plant. I received it from Bridges several years ago, and planted it in the open ground, two feet in front of my greenhouse wall, where it has lived ever since, and it flowers strongly. Phycella ignea, which I received at the same time, I have lost, and should be glad to find for love or money.—*R. B.*

Bees.—A lady, who has one of Nutt's bee-boxes, is fortunate in having so splendid a stock; I have followed his system, and have not succeeded with boxes; I am, therefore, trying it with common beeskeps, and expect to meet with success. I have tried his plan of taking honey from a side box; but I prefer the following method—take the side box away in the middle of a fine day, when there are few bees in it, to an empty room, with a sash window, or one easily opened; or what is better still, one which opens outwards on hinges. Turn two chairs back to back, about nine inches apart at the top ledges; place the box carefully on the tops of the two chairs, about four feet from the window; the bees, finding they are separated from the queen, will fill themselves as full of honey as possible and take themselves off. They will fly against the window and by degrees collect together; and when they have done this, open the window and turn them out; taking care to shut it immediately, to prevent their coming in again. When more bees have left the box, and got to the window, open it again, and let them out also; and so on till the box is quite clear of them, which will be in about half an hour. Be very careful to keep the window close to prevent the bees returning; they will otherwise very soon carry away all the honey. I should recommend an empty box being put in the place of the full one. The best plan of uniting stocks, is to fumigate with fungus; take the queen away—sprinkle some honey and water over the bees, and put them under the stock you wish to strengthen. It is rather a risk to distribute them amongst different stocks, for then a little fighting will follow in all; which is better in one than half a dozen. In uniting them never put together different kind of bees, of which there are several. I have tried this; the total destruction of one is the consequence, and many of the other. I separated a double stock a few days ago, and gave each an empty hive; they are doing well.—*M. H. G.*—The lady with the bees, must, in the hottest time of a fine day, shut up the communication between the central box and the side one which she wishes to take; the front entrance in the side box should be opened, and the preventive door put on; this will cause all the bees to leave in a hurry, but they cannot return into that box. I have driven them out in 15 minutes (excepting they have had a queen there), and taken the box to a distant part of the garden, where there were only a few inoffensive drones, which were shaken out and destroyed.—*T. W. Bath.*

House Crickets.—If your correspondent *J. O.* will place a few saucers, with treacle in the bottoms of them to the thickness of about half an inch, he will soon catch every cricket about his house. It will be necessary to pick out the insects every morning, or such as afterwards get into the saucer can walk over those fast stuck in the treacle. I have caught many thousands of these insects, and cockroaches also, in this simple way, both in hot-houses and private dwelling-houses.—*Albanach.*——It is very probable that your correspondent, J. O., may find it difficult to destroy the house cricket. I was annoyed very much with them some years since, and about 11 or 12 o'clock at night I used to kill them in the kitchen by dozens; I believe, however, I should never have got rid of them entirely in this way, but fortunately an old domestic cat took it into her head to follow my example, and so effectually did she apply herself to the task, by being constantly near the kitchen fire where these animals took up their abode, that in a few months the crickets either forsook the house or were all killed by pussey, and I have heard nothing of them since.—*α. β. γ.*

Sea-Fences.—The woodcut in the leading article of the last Number correctly represents the fence to the sea at Gosford, in East Lothian, the seat of the Earl of Wemyss, and is well worthy of imitation by those who possess lands similarly situated, with a loose sandy soil. You have, however, omitted to state (what, perhaps, you may not be aware of) that the plant occupying the front ranks many yards deep, is the Sea Buckthorn (Hippophae rhamnoides), which not only protects the trees behind it, but is of great service in fixing the loose sands on the flat grounds by the sea-side, from its natural tendency to spread its roots even to high-water mark. As the plant grows wild on the coasts of Kent, Essex, Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire, it may be easily obtained.—*M. D. P.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

June 22.—His Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G., in the chair. His Grace the Duke of Bedford, A. H. Montgomery, Esq., and O. Ricardo, Esq., were elected governors, and 73 gentlemen members. The mayor of Bristol addressed to the council an invitation to dinner at the Council-house, Bristol, on the 12th of July, which was received with thanks and accepted. Mr. Slaney read an account from Mr. Ford of Mr. Irving's new Tiles for Draining; Mr. Bullen, secretary of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland, transmitted a letter on the subject of Judges of Stock for the Meeting at Cork; Mr. Stott communicated the ingredients of his proposed new Saline Manure; Mr. W. Townsend, a paper on destroying the Wire-worm; Mr. Morton, a letter in reference to the Lectures at Bristol; Mr. Sholl, a paper on Hiving Bees; and Messrs. Coote, on Rye Grass. The Duke of Richmond presented a copy of the Labourers' Premium Certificate of the East Sussex Agricultural Association, framed in Oak and varnished, as presented to the meritorious candidates; Mr. Shaw, a copy of Mr. West's Remarks on the Turnip Question, and on the use of the Subsoil Plough for Turnip Culture; Mr. Revis, the first Annual Report of the Leominster Farmer's Club; and Mr. Evans, the 5th Number of the "British American Cultivator," from Canada. The Council ordered that an impression of 3.000 copies of Mr. Burke's compilation on Cottage Economy and Cookery should be reprinted for distribution among cottagers, and be supplied to members (on application) at one penny each; also a second impression of 3,000 copies of Main's Paper on Cottage Gardening, at the same price, the former copies having been nearly distributed.

MANCHESTER BOTANICAL & HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Council of this Society, in honour of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, gave an exhibition of Horticultural and Floricultural specimens, on a scale hitherto unexampled out of the boundaries of the Metropolis; and their exertions were acknowledged by the crowd of visitors to the gardens, and the spirited competition which took place among the exhibitors, who amounted to about 150 in number. The day was gloomy and threatening, foreboding heavy rain; fortune, however, favoured the company, who flocked to the gardens about 3 o'clock, when a scene of fashionable gaiety, enlivened by the music of the 1st Royals and 60th Rifles, occurred, which has rarely been witnessed in this town on any similar occasion. The arrangements were excellent, and we noticed a considerable number of distinguished savans who honoured the town by their presence at the meeting of the Association. The following is a list of the prizes, and the names of the persons to whom they were awarded: Roses: *Best Crimson or Blush Moss*, 1, J. Grimshaw, Esq.; 2, Mr. T. Barber; 3, Mr. E. Deas; 4, Mr. J. Plant, gr. to W. Bow, Esq. *White Moss*, 1, 2, Mr. J. Massey; 3, Mr. T. Marvin; 4, Mr. J. Buckley. *Single Moss*, 1, 2, 3, Mr. E. Dean; 4, E. Leeds, Esq. *Dark*, 1, Mr. S. Bromby; 2, Mr. W. Brundrett; 3, Mr. T. Marvin; 4, Mr. J. Wild. *White*, 1, Mr. S. Bromby; 2, R. Taylor, Esq.; 3, 4, Mr. T. Barber. *Red or Blush*, 1, Mr. Jute; 2, Mr. N. Cranshaw; 3, Mr. J. Faulkner; 4, Mr. T. Marvin. *Marbled or Striped*, 1, Mr. J. Fildes: 2, Mr. N. Cranshaw; 3, Mr. T. Appleby, gr. to T. Brocklehurst, Esq.; 4, Mr. T. Marvin. *Double Yellow*, 1, Mr. T. Atkinson; 2, Mr. W. Deas, gr. to P. Lucas, Esq.; 3, Mr. J. Chadwick; 4, Mr. S. Heywood. Best Collection of Roses: 1, Messrs. Goodwin; 2, ditto; 3, Mr. A. Mitchell. Pansies: 24 *varieties*, 1, Mr. W. E. Burton; 2, Mr. J. Davenport; 3, Mr. J. Ashton: 4, Mr. H. Mayor; 5, Mr. A. Mitchell, gr. to the Queen Dowager. 12 *varieties*, 1, Mr. S. Heywood; 2, Mr. J. Gaskell; 3, Mr. J. Moult; 4, Mr. R. Turner; 5, Mr. H. Openshaw. Stocks. *Scarlet*, 1, Mr. W. Deas, gr. to P. Lucas, Esq.; 2, Mr. W. Brundrett; 3, Mr. J. Massey. *Purple*, 1, Mr. W. Deas. Pæonies: 1, 3, and 4, Mr. W. Knowles; 2, Mr. Brundrett. Anemones: 1, Mr. L. Robinson; 2, Mr. T. Marvin. Pinks: *Purple-laced*, 1, Duke, and 3, Mango, Mr. J. Taylor; 2, Admiral Napier, Mr. D. O'Brien; 4, Lustre, Mr. W. Oldham; 5, Suwarrow, Mr. A. Southward; 6, Greenside, Mr. Thos. Whalley. *Red-laced*, 1 and 2, Mr. A. Southward; 3 and 4, Mr. J. Dicken; 5, Mr. J. Nicholson; 6, Mr. W. Bradshaw. *Black and White*, 1, Mr. J. Knott; 2, Mr. J. Dicken; 3, Mr. G. Holgate, gr. to James Hatton, Esq.; 4, Mr. J. Knott; 5, Mr. W. Smith; 6, Mr. J. Ashton. Best Collection of Pinks: 1, Mr. J. Dicken; 2, Mr. W. Lodge; 3, Mr. J. Knott. Ranunculuses: *Dark Self*, 1, Mr. W. Bradshaw; 2, Mr. R. Calvert; 3, Mr. W. Bradshaw; 4, Mr. S. Heywood. *Light Self*, 1, Mr. W. Bradshaw; 2, Mr. J. Osbaldeston, gr. to Mrs. Doveston; 3 and 4, Mr. W. Bradshaw. *Striped*, 1 and 4, Mr. W. Bradshaw; 2, Mr. R. Calvert, gr. to — Andrews, Esq.: 3, Mr. T. Marvin. *Yellow-edged, or Spotted*, 1, 2, 3, and 4, Mr. W. Bradshaw. *White-edged, or Spotted*, 1, 2, and 4, Mr. W. Bradshaw; 3, Mr. Thos. Marvin. *Dark Grey, or Purple-shaded*, 1, Mr. R. Calvert; 2 and 3, Mr. W. Bradshaw; 4, Mr. W. Sharp. Orchidaceæ: *Miscellaneous Collection*: 1, Mr. W. Hammond, gr. to the Rev. J. Clowes; 2, Mr. T. Appleby, gr. to J. Brocklehurst, Esq.; 3, Mr. J. Plant, gr. to W. Bow, Esq. *Single Specimens*: 1, Stanhópea oculata, Mr. W. Hammond; 2, Saccolábium guttatum, Mr. T. Appleby; 3, Stanhópea Devoniana, Mr. R. Allen, gr. to J. Knowles, jun., Esq.; 4, Gongora maculata fulva, Mr. T. Appleby; 5, Brássia sp., do.; 6, Cycnoches ventricosus, do. Stove Plants: *Miscellaneous Collection*: 1, Mr. W. Deas; 2, Mr. T. Appleby. *Single Specimens*: 1, Stephanotis floribundus, Mr. T. Appleby; 2, Ardísia colorata, Mr. J. Edwards; 3, Æschynanthus sp., Mr. J. Hulme, gr. to S. Heelis, Esq.; 4, Gloxínia rubra, Mr. J. Plant; 5, Burchéllia capensis, Mr. G. Holgate, gr. to J. Hatton, Esq.; 6, Combretum purpúreum, Mr. R. M'Vine, gr. to J. Walker, Esq. Greenhouse Plants: *Miscellaneous Collection*: 1, Mr. J. Plant; 2, Mr. W. Dees. *Single Specimens*: 1, Pimelea decussata, Mr. R. Davies, gr. to Mrs. Cropper; 2, Angophora floribunda, Mr. J. Edwards; 3, Roella ciliata, Mr. J. Plant; 4, Státice arbórea, do.; 5, Polýgala cordata, Mr. J. Rogers, gr. to A. Frerich, Esq.; 6, Alstrœmeria tricolor, Mr. R. Davies. Cacti: 1, Cactus Ackermanni major, Mr. G. Daniels, gr. to E. Chadwick, Esq.: 2, C. Jenkinsoni, Mr. R. M'Vine; 3, C. speciosíssimus, Mr. W. Deas; 4, C. Jenkinsoni, Mr. J. Edwards; 5, Mr. W. Deas. Ericas: E. Shannoniana, Mr. J. Plant; 2, E. tricolor, Mr. W. Deas; 3, E. odorata, Mr. R. Davies; 4, E. ventricosa superba, Mr. W. Deas; 5, E. viridiflora, Mr. R. Davies; 6, E. tricolor élegans, Mr. J. Plant. Pelargoniums: *Dark*: 1, Erectum, Mr. J. Plant; 2, Speculum, Mr. W. Chorlton: 3, Jewess, Mr. J. Hulme; 4, Arabella, Mr. D. Saxon; 5, Prince of Waterloo, Mr. R. Allen; 6, Flash, do. *Light*: 1, Sylph, Mr. J. Plant; 2, Alexandrina, Mr. G. Holgate; 3, Nymph, Mr. J. Plant; 4, Matilda, Mr. R. Burghall; 5, Lady Bradford, Mr. J. Hulme; 6, Foster's Eliza, do. Calceolarias: 1, Formosíssima — 2, Queen — 3, Prince Albert — 4, Constellation — 5, Adonis, Mr. J. Wood, gr. to H. Wadkin, Esq. Fuchsias: 1, Fuchsia fulgens, Mr. R. M'Vine; 2, F. corymbiflora, Mr. J. Hulme; 3, F. globosa, Mr. R. M'Vine; 4, F. Chandleri, Mr. J. Hulme; 5, F. globosa maxima, Mr. J. Wood. Ornamental Plants: 1, Mr. R. Allen, gr. to J. Knowles, jun., Esq.; 2, Mr. J. Plant; 3, do.; 4, Mr. T. Appleby; 5, do. Hardy Shrubs: 1, Menziésia polifólia alba, Mr. W. Chorlton; 2, Clématis bicolor, Mr. J. Plant; 3, ——, Mr. J. Wild; 5, Gaulthéria Shallon, Mr. J. Plant. Herbaceous Plants: 1, Campánula grandis, Mr. J. Burghill, gr. to E. Leeds, Esq.; 2, Mímulus Mackianus, Mr. R. Davis; 3, Gladíolus, var. Constantine, Mr. J. Plant; 4, Lilium longiflorum, Mr. J. Wild; 5, Mule Pink, Mr. J. Plant. Basket of Plants: 1, Mr. J. Plant; 2, Mr. R. Owen, gr. to G. R. Chappell, Esq.; 3, Mr. R. Allen; 4, Mr. J. Hulme. Basket of Flowers: 1, Mr. J. Wild; 2, Mr. J. Plant; 3, Mr. T. Barber; 4, Mr. W. Deas. Extra Prize to Mr. J. Rogers. Miscellaneous Dessert: 1, Mr. T. Appleby; 2, Mr. W. Deas; 3, Mr. G. Holgate. Pines: *Brace*, 1, F. Ramsden, Esq.; 2, Mr. T. Royle, gr. to R. E. Warburton, Esq.; 3, Mr. J. Eccles, gr. to J. Pooley, Esq.; 4, Mr. F. Macbeth, gr. to R. Mann, Esq.; 5. Mr. P. Mottershead, gr. to T. Barnes, Esq. *Single*, 1, F. Ramsden, Esq.; 2, Mr. F. Macbeth. Grapes: *Black, two bunches*, 1, Mr. J. Hall, gr. to T. Ogden, Esq.; 2, Mr. W. Deas; 3, Mr. J. Hall; 4, Mr. W. Deas; 5, Mr. J. Plant. *Coloured*, 2, Mr. P. Mottershead; 3, do.; 4, Mr. W. Deas; 5, Mr. F. Macbeth. Melons: 1, Mr. G. Holgate; 2, do. Strawberries: 1, Mr. J. Renshaw; 2, do.; 3, do. Extra Prize: Mr. Myatt, of Deptford, for his British Queen. Cherries: 2, Mr. P. Mottershead; 4, Mr. T. Royle. Gooseberries: 1, Mr. T. Marvin; 2, Mr. J. Massey; 3, Mr. G. Holgate. Currants: 1, Mr. R. Davis; 2, Mr. W. Chorlton; 3, Mr. J. Renshaw. Raspberries: 1, Mr. R. S. Yates; 2, Mr. J. Renshaw. Cucumber: 1, Mr. W. Deas; 2, Mr. R. Owen; 3, do.; 4, Mr. P. Mottershead; 5, Mr. J. Renshaw. Rhubarb: 1, Mr. J. Howard, gr. to J. Smith, Esq.; 2, do.; 3, Mr. W. Chorlton; 4, Mr. J. Renshaw. Extra Prize: Mr. J. Howard. Mushrooms: 1, Mr. R. S. Yates; 2, Mr. H. E. Barton; 3, Mr. J. Edwards. Peas: 1, Mr. J. Renshaw; 2, Mr. R. M'Vine; 3, Mr. W. Deas. Beans: 1, Mr. R. Petrie, gr. to S. Brooks, Esq.; 2, Mr. F. Macbeth; 3, Mr. T. Barber. French Beans: 1, Mr. R. Petrie; 3, Mr. W. Chorlton. Cauliflower: 1, Mr. J. Wadeson, gr. to W. Crossley, Esq.; 2, Mr. J. Renshaw; 3, Mr. R. S. Yates. Cabbage: 1 and 2, Mr. J. Renshaw; 3, Mr. F. Macbeth. Carrots: 1, Mr. F. Wadeson; 2, Mr. J. Howard; 3, Mr. R. Petrie. Turnips: 1, Mr. J. Harrop; 2, Mr. J. Howard, gr. to J. Smith, Esq.; 3, Mr. J. Wadeson. Lettuce: 1, Mr. J. Holgate; 2, Mr. T. Frith, gr. at the Deaf and Dumb Institution; 3, Mr. G. Holgate. *Collection of Miscellaneous Plants*: 1, Mr. W. Lodge; 2, Messrs. H. Bigland and Co.; 3, Mr. W. Lodge.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Be'rberis umbellata. Umbel-flowering Barberry. Berberácece. Hexandria Monogýnia. (*Hardy Shrub.*)—A specimen of this new hardy shrub has flowered in the garden of W. Wells, Esq., of Redleaf, where it has been raised from Nepal seeds. It is something like B. aristata, but has much narrower leaves, very decidedly glaucous underneath. From B. coriária it differs in the same character, and in the flowers being much smaller, and in long stalked clusters. The branches and spines are remarkably slender. The leaves are narrow, obovate, mucronate, slightly toothed, with very distant veins on a glaucous ground upon the under surface.—*Bot. Reg.*

Verónica ni'vea. Snow-white Speedwell. Scrophulariáceæ. Diándria Monogýnia. (*Greenhouse Herbaceous plant.*)—A native of the mountains of Van Diemen's Land, where it was originally found by Mr. Gunn. It appears to be half shrubby in its native country, with stems a foot and a half high, stout and stiff. The leaves are cut into many narrow segments, and the flowers are pure white. It is a pretty greenhouse plant.—*Bot. Reg.*

Becíum bícolor. Two-coloured Bécium. Labiatæ. Didynámia Gymnospérmia.—Raised from Abyssinian seeds sent to the Horticultural Society, from Paris. It is a shrub with downy stems, ovate-lanceolate, serrated, slightly petiolated leaves, and verticillasters of beautiful flowers arranged in short spikes. The calyx has a broad upper lip; the corolla is large, white, with lilac veins; and nearly an inch long. The upper lip is 3-lobed, with the middle lobe split at the point, and the points of all rolled back; the lower lip is of about the same length, oblong and concave.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Liebig's Organic Chemistry, reviewed by Dr. Schleiden, (continued from p. 424).—In the chapter on Cultivation, little could be expected of interest to vegetable physiologists; and having been as badly arranged as the remainder of the work, at least half its contents consist of isolated physiological observations. First, humus is again taken up, and found to be an inexhaustible source of carbonic acid, which feeds the plants. By this process, the quantity of humus contained in the soil is, he says, subject to a continual diminution. Dr. Liebig has forgotten that, in another place, he had asserted the reverse to take place. Then comes a most surprising statement. He says (p. 109), that in a soil which communicates a yellow colour to water, no plants thrive; and that few plants flourish on barren peat-soil, or marshy meadows, whose soil has that quality. One would think that Dr. Liebig had never seen a peat-moss, or a marshy meadow, or the dense mass of vegetation which is spread over it; or that he had never heard of peat being continually reproduced by the perishing vegetation that it bears, and which quickly shoots up again; or, that on this peculiar quality of peat-moors depends the inexhaustible nature of peat-pits. The matter, however, stands thus: Farmers call that soil barren in which those plants do not thrive which they cultivate, notwithstanding that it may otherwise produce a most luxuriant vegetation. On the soils named by Dr. Liebig there do, in fact, grow as many plants as on any other soil, but of peculiar kinds. Many of them, doubtless, require a large quantity of humus, as, for instance, many kinds of Moss; while Reeds and Sedges do not seem to thrive at all, except in soil containing a large quantity of free humic acid. Dr. Liebig had already settled, as we thought, all that is requisite for the growth of plants; but (at p. 109) he suddenly produces quite a new requisite, namely, the existence of free oxygen in the soil; without, however, mentioning for what purpose it serves, and whether or in what way it is introduced into plants, and what changes it undergoes there. Further on, amidst a number of well-known observations, are more erroneous conceptions. In a preceding page of his book (p. 23), he had asserted that "no matter can be considered as nutritious, or as necessary to the growth of plants, which possesses a composition either similar to, or identical with, theirs—as in such a case the assimilation could take place without the decomposition of carbonic acid by the leaves." This is mere fiction; it has no application to parasitical plants. Of equal value is what he says, p. 115:—"Leaves serve to produce starch, woody fibre, and sugar; if we therefore bring these matters (starch, woody fibre, and sugar) into plants, by means of their roots, the vital functions of the leaves are disturbed, &c." Now woody fibre is the most insoluble vegetable matter which we know. It is incomprehensible how such a substance could be conducted by the way of the leaves to the trunk of a tree to serve there for the formation of annual rings. Starch occurs in plants only in the shape of grains, and therefore it likewise cannot be introduced into the trunk and bark by the leaves. As for sugar, it has been proved by the experiments of Saussure and Davy, that plants thrive exceedingly in dissolved gum and sugar, if the solution is not so concentrated as to render endosmose, and consequently nutrition, impracticable. But Dr. Liebig possesses great talents in the way of omitting facts which do not suit his theory; and instead of confessing that there are many things he does not know, he prefers saying that all those things which he is unable to explain, do not exist. Thus we find (p, 116) the following proposition:—"Each grain of wheat contains within itself the matter which produces its germ and root-fibres (namely, starch and gluten); and we must suppose that these two substances are found there *exactly* in the proportion necessary for the development of those organs. But the two matters are completely consumed in the formation of the first parts of the roots and leaves, and a surplus of either could in no way contribute to the formation of leaves, without a portion of the other matter exactly corresponding to it in quantity." This sounds well, and seems to be the dictum of a great genius; but, unfortunately, it is mere romance, and is contradicted by well-known facts. The proportion of gluten and starch contained in wheat varies greatly—the first between 7·0 and 35·0, and the second between 70·0 and 40·0. Can we assert that 7:70 and 35:40 form two proportions, exactly corresponding to one another? And yet the kinds of corn, thus differently constituted, are equally capable of attaining complete development.

After bringing forward a fresh supply of well-known facts, Dr. Liebig produces an idea, correct indeed, but familiar to every physiologist as soon as he begins his studies. He says (p. 120), "From this view" (the view the author had taken cannot be inferred from what precedes), "it is evident how greatly the products of a plant can vary according to the relative proportion of the nourishing matter it receives." This is just the point which renders all modern chemistry useless to vegetable physiologists; and this is the reason why physiologists cannot, like Dr. Liebig, conduct experiments on whole acres of forest or meadows, nor in ditches and ponds. They are obliged to make multitudes of exact, tedious, and laborious observations on individual plants; because their object is to learn the processes of vegetation as they actually go on in such plants,—and not to guess at the probable effects of vegetation on the natural history of the globe. I think Dr. Liebig would have been less ready to heap his invectives upon physiologists, if he had known that they have not to deal with a salt, composed, according to the constant formula $1(a+b^2)+1(c+b^3)$, but to investigate organisation, which is very changeable, and gifted with a great power of adapting itself to circumstances. For, despite of all the formulas of chemistry, there always remains an unknown x, which we for the present call vital force, notwithstanding the sentence of death pronounced upon it by Dr. Liebig. But I, this moment, perceive that I have wronged him. The great chemist, who has in his pocket all explanations ready made, who, at page 18, is quite certain that plants decompose carbonic acid, and at page 60 thinks that this is extremely improbable, feels on a sudden (p. 121) an utter consternation at discovering the miraculous effect of this vital force, which is able to produce a thing that no chemist can imitate with the most powerful galvanic pile, although it is nothing more than a simple chemical decomposition, namely, that of carbonic acid in plants, which has once more obtained his approbation. But, Sir, did you not feel, when you were writing this passage, what a silly figure you must cut in the eyes of physiologists, after having heaped upon them so many opprobrious terms? We find that 999 thousand parts of the vital functions of vegetation are inexplicable, but we perceive that the last thousandth may admit of a chemical explanation; at the same time, however, we confess, that our poor chemistry has not advanced so far as to be able to imitate even this insignificant trifle, exactly in the same manner as it occurs in the organised body. In such a case, I think the term 'vital force' would not be so very unsuitable to indicate all that is still unknown to us.

The author goes on speaking of the decomposition of carbonic acid in leaves, and says (p. 123) that it has been proved by experiments made with cut-off leaves, which of course did not receive any nitrogen together with the carbonic acid, that nitrogen is not necessarily required for the decomposition of carbonic acid. Is this the art of making experiments which is so much extolled, and can only be learnt in chemical laboratories? Does Dr. Liebig not know that every leaf itself contains a great quantity of nitrogen, and that this matter is possessed of such qualities as enable it to produce the most astonishing chemical metamorphoses and decompositions? Is it possible that he should be ignorant that every cut-off leaf, according to its nature, sooner or later, ceases to decompose carbonic acid? and what has he to answer, when I inform him that it ceases to decompose carbonic acid as soon as the nitrogen contained in it has been consumed? Such propositions as the above are not admitted into vegetable physiology. The author continues: "The carbon derived from carbonic acid assumes a state in which it is soluble, and this we call sugar, when it is sweet; gum or mucus, when tasteless; and excretions, when it is secreted by the roots, &c." Such observations as these are as worthless in chemistry as in physiology It is nonsense to call sugar a fluid form of carbon, when oxygen and hydrogen are as essential to its formation as carbon, and as it is only by the union of these three substances that sugar is produced. Nor is there more sense in what is said of excretions, among which occurs not only matter containing nitrogen, but such varied substances as oil, resin, oxalic acid, &c.

The succeeding observations, which consist of aphorisms founded on old facts, I might leave to the agriculturists, to whom they are introduced, with the same courtesy as he has observed towards the physiologists. I must, however, notice one passage, if only to prove in how hasty and superficial a way Dr. Liebig draws conclusions. According to the experiments of Saussure, plants of wheat yield before they are in blossom 0,070, whilst they are in blossom 0,054, and when the corn is ripe 0,035 of ashes. Hence the author infers that plants, from the time when they begin to blossom, return to the soil a portion of their inorganic matter; which certainly is a false conclusion. These facts only show that the relative proportion between the organic and inorganic constituents has been changed; and this may have taken place whilst the absolute quantity of inorganic constituents in each single plant has been increased tenfold, or in any other proportion. I am decidedly of opinion, that a great increase of this matter takes place, if we consider the absolute weight of plants in blossom, and when loaded with seeds. It is quite distressing to mention such things to a chemist, for he at least should know how to estimate them.

The chapter on the Rotation of Crops and Manure contains little to interest a physiologist. The author first mentions excretions by the roots, respecting which there exist no experiments of any value, except those of Macaire Prinsep. Although we poor physiologists may not have acquired the art of experimenting in chemical laboratories, yet we know, I trust, what are the requisites of a scientific experiment; and we think those of Mr. Prinsep not made with such skill as entitles them to form the foundation of a theory, as is evident from the weighty objections made to them by Meyen in his "Physiology." A theory founded on such experiments can only be a plaything. Scientific naturalists are aware that, in the complicated processes of vegetation, many things are to be considered, of which Dr. Liebig has not the most remote idea. A few propositions in this chapter, placed side by side, will show with what facility shallow people can explain things that are inscrutable to those who penetrate below the surface of the subject. "According to Macaire Prinsep, it is by their excretions that plants return to the soil such constituents as have been introduced into them during their growth. These excretions cannot be assimilated by any plants, until they again have been converted into humus. Clover secretes matter which becomes humus with great difficulty. All Clover-like plants, especially Saintfoin and Lucern, form such excretions abundantly, and continue to do it for several years in succession." From this the reader would probably infer that no plant can thrive where Clover has been grown; but Dr. Liebig does not draw such a conclusion. It is well known that many plants grow in the midst of, and almost immediately after, Clover, at least what are commonly called weeds. According to Liebig's first and second chapter, humus in no way contributes to the nutrition of plants; nevertheless he here tells us that one of the principal effects of the rotation of crops is the artificial production of humus, which is most completely obtained by the cultivation of Saintfoin and Lucern." Alas! for the poor farmer, who is to borrow the theory of his art from Dr. Liebig's book. But, to proceed: "It is evident," says Liebig, "that after from five to seven years the soil must be impregnated with excretions to such a degree, that all the roots will be surrounded by them; and as they remain for some time in a soluble condition, they are again introduced into a plant, which suffers injurious effects in consequence, because they are not capable of being assimilated." Dr. Liebig does not consider that roots extend, and that food enters them only by their extremities. This extremity, which is to receive nutrition, is annually leaving the place which, according to his theory, is poisoned with these pretended excretions, and it extends into a soil which is free from them. Sometimes these extremities advance over a considerable space in a short time. I think, therefore, that the bare places found in a field of Clover, after 5 or 7 years, are not produced by the roots refusing a soil impregnated with excretions, but that the life of such plants has arrived at its term, and that they could not continue to vegetate even in the best soil. If excretions were the cause of this change, the whole field would be depopulated at the same time; but we find that it is only single plants that die, and thus, according to the difference of their qualities, become sooner or later extinct. Thus bare places are formed on the field of Clover, but these places do not remain without vegetation until again converted into humus by the sun and atmosphere; on the contrary, even before the Clover has entirely died, they are covered with small plants, which thrive very well, although, according to Liebig, the soil has been poisoned by unassimilable excretions. It seems as if the author never saw a field, and that the bare places in it are known to him only from books on rural economy, where the term "bare places" is used to imply those spots where the cultivated plants do not grow, but not a bare soil destitute of vegetation. In his explanation of this subject, we find, p. 153, the following proposition: "Though a certain quantity of carbon in the soil be sufficient to bring many plants to complete development, it is not sufficient to provide their different organs with the greatest possible supply of nourishment." According to my weak understanding, nothing is in this passage clear, except its absurdity. No plant can attain more than its complete development, and the quantity required to produce that effect is called the maximum of nourishment, whilst a minimum implies that the nourishment is so scanty as to be hardly sufficient to maintain the life of the plant. Possibly Dr. Liebig has here confounded the plant with the field, and intended to say, that even when some plants in a field attain their complete development, there may not be sufficient nourishment for all of them, so that the field does not yield the maximum of produce. At p. 74, Dr. Liebig promises to prove that "all animal manure acts on vegetation only by forming ammonia." But at p. 154, where he treats of manure more copiously, he says, the opinion that manure acts on plants by the nitrogen it contains, and that this matter is assimilated by the plants for the formation of gluten, is quite void of foundation. For, continues he, the quantity of nitrogen contained in animal manure is so small, that it cannot be taken into account. At p. 74, he himself had produced the well-known facts, which prove the increase of gluten in Wheat, as soon as manure containing much nitrogen (*i. e.* animal excrements) is employed; and in the following pages he proves beyond all doubt, that we know no means by which the gluten of cultivated plants can be increased, except from animal excrements, and that "the powerful effect of this kind of manure can only be ascribed to the quantity of nitrogen it contains." I have no doubt that Dr. Liebig, in speaking of this matter, applies the terms "animal manure" and "animal excrements," in one place to solid matters, which contain only a small quantity of nitrogen, but are rich in salts, and in another to the fluid excrements, which contain much nitrogen and only a small quantity of salts. But if so, his meaning can only be guessed at by persons who bring to his book a knowledge of the matter as complete as his own.

But my patience begins to be exhausted, and so, I fear, does that of my reader. I shall, therefore, quit Dr. Liebig, his contradictions, his confusion, his possible explanations, and his impossible conclusions, his physiological blunders, and his chemical mistakes, with a short moral, chemical, and physiological lecture. [This is the substance of some long observations, for which we have not room.]

The ostrich, says the fable, hides its head in a bush when hunted, thinking that what it sees not, exists not. On a former occasion, Dr. Liebig unsuccessfully denied the existence of the fungi of fermentation; he now thinks to proceed with more prudence by not taking notice of them. But, sir, you are much too late. Every person, who has a good microscope, knows that they exist and are composed of cells. It would have been wiser to attack them, for your silence may induce people to think you ignorant of their existence. Two substances are required to produce fermentation in the most simple cases, namely, a solution of sugar and yeast. The product is alcohol and carbonic acid; water and a little ferment (?) remain undecomposed. A theory of fermentation is now demanded, as was formerly the case with the formation of salts; an explanation of the latter was found when the bases and acids had been decomposed into their constituents; the law of saturation could never have been discovered otherwise. Now, then, for the problem of yeast. We know tolerably well the nature of sugar and water, as far as regards their constituents; but as for yeast, do you know anything of that, Dr. Liebig? Did you ever inquire whether it is a simple body or a compound; and if the last, did you ascertain what the elements are of which it is composed, how they are combined, and how far each contributes to the production of fermentation? You have not! You must be joking. What! a great man like you, who has acquired the art of experimenting in chemical laboratories, to attempt to establish the theory of a process, one half of which is completely unknown to him? The thing is impossible! Matters containing nitrogen are among the essentials requisite for the formation of yeast. In what state are those matters when in the wort? What changes do they undergo in forming yeast? And how are we to explain the remarkable fact, that ferment which is entirely exhausted much resembles woody fibre, and is therefore destitute of nitrogen? Whence is derived this woody fibre met with thus unexpectedly? Here now we, poor, ignorant vegetable physiologists apply to chemistry for assistance. Since you cannot answer us, permit me to read you a short physiological lecture:—Cells in plants are only formed where sugar or gum occur, and a substance containing nitrogen; this nitrogen forms nuclei, and afterwards changes the sugar or gum altogether into fibrous matter (faserstoff); the cell being completed, it afterwards grows only by distention. In wort exist all the material conditions required for the formation of cells; the other conditions we are unacquainted with. When the yeast, which originates in the wort, is examined by a microscope, cells are found somewhat large and frequently connected with each other; with care, the whole process of their increase may be perceived. Such cells, at first, always consist of the nucleus containing nitrogen; besides which there frequently appear other smaller kernels in the interior of the cells, which are otherwise filled with clear, watery juice. Such cells may easily be broken by pressure; when their contents come out, a small empty bag remains. As soon as the wort no longer contains matter capable of maintaining vegetation, the formation of yeast ceases. When much alcohol has been formed, this renders vegetation impossible, and wine ceases to ferment. When beer-yeast is well washed with distilled water, and rubbed to a powder in an agate mortar, and then treated with water, alcohol, ether, &c., there remains fibrous matter (faserstoff) as a residuum, and the dissolving agents extract from the yeast a little gum, matter resembling wax or fat, and a substance containing nitrogen. My purposes are sufficiently served by this chemical analysis, which was not made for the purpose of publication; besides, I am only a poor physiologist, whose art of making laboratory experiments was learned from the deceased Stromeyer, my venerable teacher. You, I hope, will soon publish a more correct analysis of yeast, and then perhaps—but not at present—you may be able to give us a theory of fermentation which shall at least have some utility. Till that event takes place, I offer you this trifle as a proof that you may learn a good deal of physiology, and even a little chemistry, from the physiologists.—*M. J. Schleiden.*

Sale of Mr. Lambert's Herbarium.—This celebrated collection has been just disposed of by public auction. Considering that it was in bad condition—broken, soiled, and in great confusion, the sum it produced (1170*l.*) is considerable. The following are the prices which some of the best lots produced: Sieber's plants, consisting of those collected by him in Egypt and Arabia, 150 species; in Candia and Crete, 250 species; in New Holland, 400 do.; in Martinique, 150 do.; his Herbarium Palæstinensis, Flora Trinitatis, Flora Mauritiana, 150 species; and his Flora Capensis, 100 do., 15*l.* 10*s.* Mathew's Peruvian plants, collected chiefly in the Cordilleras, nearly 1,000 species, 2*l.* 5*s.*!; Bennett's plants, collected in the Sandwich Islands, most of them attached to paper of native Polynesian manufacture, and containing between 1,500 and 2,000 species, 20*l.*; Labillardiere's New Holland plants, a bad collection, 3*l.* 5*s.*; a large collection of plants, in 60 small folio bundles, supposed to be a portion of Pallas's Herbarium, and containing between 3,000 and 3,500 specimens, 12*l.* 12*s.*; a large collection of Peruvian plants, comprising a portion of the Ruiz and Pavon collection, and containing about 2,500 specimens, 71*l.*; an arranged collection (Linnean), similar to the last, in 36 large bundles, 177*l.*; Ruiz and Pavon's Herbarium, as arranged by Mr. Lambert, containing between 1,500 and 1,750 species, 270*l.* (this was bought for the British Museum); an extensive collection of South American plants, endorsed "Bolivia, Kelly, and Pentland," about 1,500 species, 13*l.*; an extensive set of plants, collected during the expedition of Capt. Beechy, from the Chinese Seas, from the Sandwich Islands, from California, Chili, and New Holland, 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; Deppe and Schiede's extensive Herbarium, chiefly Mexican plants, above 1,000 species, 21*l.*; Hartweg's Mexican plants, comprising from about 500 to 600 specimens, 10*l.*; Gillies' South American plants, chiefly from Mendoza, containing nearly 4,000 species, 52*l.*; Afzelius' Herbarium of Western Africa, chiefly from Sierra Leone, about 400 species, 6*l.* 6*s.*; a large collection of East Indian plants, principally from Bombay and Western India, 10*l.*; a small collection of North American plants, by Nuttall, Baldwin, Fraser, Boott, and others, including many species from Labrador, about 150 specimens, 5*l.* 10*s.*; Wallich's plants, about 150 species, as arranged by Mr. Lambert, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Pursh's extensive Herbarium, chiefly North American plants, between 750 and 1000 species, 25*l.* 10*s.*; Roxburgh's Herbarium, from 2,000 to 2,250 specimens from the Indian Archipelago and Continental India, 34*l.*; Professor Pallas's Herbarium, containing above 2,000 species, 49*l.*; a large collection of plants from Nepaul, by Hamilton, about 500 species, 9*l.* (this supplied the materials of Professor Don's Flora of Nepaul); Martin's Plants of Guiana and Cayenne, 15*l.*; a collection of plants made by Mr. A. Menzies, in Vancouver's voyage round the globe, 6*l.*

Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Adelaide, New South Wales.—We observe in the "Adelaide Chronicle" of Jan. 22, that a large and respectable meeting was held in that settlement, for the purpose of forming a society for the furtherance of Agriculture and Horticulture. At the conclusion of the meeting, it was agreed that a society should be established under the above appellation, and under the patronage of his Excellency, the Governor.

Signs of the Times.—Among the many indications of the prevailing fondness for flowers, is the opening a shop in Conduit-street by a Mr. Harding, who styles himself *Marchand de Bouquets.*

Meeting of the Italian Scientific Association.—It is announced that this will take place at Padua, on the 15th of September next.

Cæsia hirsuta.—We understand that Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been so fortunate as to flower this beautiful New Holland plant. It has fine blue flowers, transparent like Agapanthus umbellatus, and although fugitive, most lovely while they last. It was raised from seeds sent to Captain James Mangles, R.N., from the Vasse River, by Mrs. Molloy, a lady enthusiastically fond of flowers, and a most valuable correspondent of Captain Mangles.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Mr. T. Rivers's Nursery, Sawbridgeworth.—The late boisterous winds and driving showers have destroyed the beauty of the most forward Rose blooms; but should the weather hereafter prove favourable, the succeeding buds and later-flowering kinds promise to open well, and repay, in some measure, for the disappointment occasioned by their being thus injured in the height of their perfection. Notwithstanding the havoc made, there were still many left to admire, amongst which the Moss varieties were the most prominent; and we shall therefore commence with those of this class, which struck us as being either new or particularly good. Angelique, reddish blush, cupped, habit erect and distinct; Celina, brilliant crimson, double, but inclined to sport and lose its moss; De Metz, brilliant rose, a large and distinct flower; Grandiflora, veined rose, large, but not double; Princess Royal (raised from seed by Mr. Rivers), crimson purple, mottled with red, not quite double, but very distinct; Hortensia, bright pink, not double; Rosinella, reddish carmine, bright, and very double; Pompone feu, resembling the Luxembourg, but smaller; Lancel, deep reddish rose, compact, calyx covered with moss of a bright green; Mousseue presque partout, bright rose, a free bloomer, and of a robust habit,—the leaves of this are not quite so much curled as those of Mousseue partout; Miniature (Rivers), very small, light crimson, and semi-double, distinct; Prolific, globular, rose, of a dwarf and distinct habit, forming a compact bush—this is a good variety for forcing; Single Crimson (Rivers), bright purplish crimson, many of the flowers this year are nearly double; Louise Colet, blush, very double, the divisions of the calyx are frequently converted into leaves, which give to the flower a pretty and novel appearance. PROVENCE:—Liliacea variegata, lilac, striped with white, cupped, but rather inconstant; Rochebardon, deep rose; Sylvain, deep rose, both good cupped flowers; Spotted, carmine spotted with white; Triomphe d'Abbeville, light vivid crimson. ROSA GALLICA:—Agnodice, crimson, large, compact, and very double; Briseis, bright rose, large and perfect, a robust grower; Baron Cuvier, purple, a good cupped flower; Fleur d'Amour, shaded crimson, finely cupped; Columella, deep rose, edged with blush; Grandissima, brilliant crimson, very large and double; Cerise superbissime, brilliant scarlet, an exceedingly vivid flower; Gil Blas, bright shaded rose, cupped, of robust habit, and distinct; Kean, generally scarlet, but this season more of a crimson colour, very perfect in form, and a first-rate flower; Latour d'Auvergne, crimson, beautifully cupped, one of the best of this family; Nelly, blush, tinged with a buff or fawn colour, of erect and distinct habit; Pharericus, rosy red, large, cupped, of perfect form; Rouge éblouissante, bright velvety scarlet, cupped; Raucourt, brilliant scarlet, very vivid. HYBRID PROVENCE:—Celinette, blush, large cupped flower; Elisa Leker, rose spotted with white, quite distinct; Enchanteresse, deep rose, perfectly cupped, an old variety, but one of the finest and most perfect of Roses; Glandulosa, rose, globular, curious on account of the foliage being edged with yellow excrescences; La volupté, deep rose, well cupped, one of the best of this class; Cleopatra, blush, with deep red centre. HYBRID CHINA:—A l'Odeur de Pâte d'Amande, red, cupped, of a vivid colour and delicious scent; Cheuédole, light vivid crimson, flower larger and brighter than Brennus,—it has also bloomed with Leveson Gower, Esq., of Clapham Common, and is one of the most striking and beautiful Roses ever introduced. Decandolle, brilliant crimson and scarlet, large and distinct; Hippocrate, bright rose, one of the most perfectly cupped of this class; Henry Barbet, bright pink; La Meteore, rosy crimson, good form; Madame Pisaroni, rose colour, of vigorous habit, an excellent pillar Rose; Parigot, vivid crimson, well cupped and distinct; Sylvain, bright crimson, nicely cupped. ROSA ALBA:—Attila, rosy crimson, large and cupped; Duc de Luxembourg, flesh colour, with rose centre, a large flower; La Séduisante, brilliant rosy blush, compact and beautiful; Queen of Denmark, blush, large and compact. DAMASK:—Bachelier, rose, cupped, large and double; Bella Donna, pink, cupped, flower-stems erect, very distinct; La chérie, flesh colour, pink centre, a fine flower; Pulcherie, pure white, cupped, of a distinct and elegant habit. EVERGREEN.—Banksiæflora, white with yellow centre, a pretty little flower; Donna Maria, pure white, neatly cupped; Odorata, creamy white and very fragrant; Princesse Marie, bright pink, cupped, and a free bloomer; Jaunâtre, fawn-coloured rose, and sweet scented; Rampant, pure white, blooms freely in the autumn HYBRID PERPETUALS: Clementine Seringe, rose colour, globular, flower-stalks erect, large, and double; Comte de Paris, light crimson, tinged with lilac; Duchess of Sutherland, bright rose, mottled, large, and cupped; Coquette de Montmorency, cherry colour, distinct; Duchesse de Nemours, rose colour, blooms in large clusters; Melanie Cornu, purplish crimson, very double; Prince Albert, cupped, deep purplish red generally, but now blooming in large clusters of different shades of colour; Pauline Plantier, blush, of very erect habit. BOURBONS:—Acidalie, white, well cupped, and large; Crimson Globe, purplish crimson, of dwarf habit; Emilie Courtier, deep rose, perfectly cupped; Pierre de St. Cyr, pale blush, a fine pillar rose; Triomphe de Plantier, rosy red, of robust climbing habit; Proserpine, deep crimson purple, the finest of the family. CHINA:—Archduke Charles, rose changing to crimson, cupped; Clara Sylvain, pure white, globular, and distinct; Mrs. Bousanquet, pale flesh colour, cupped, and resembling wax; Virginie, rose and crimson, shaded, very erect and distinct; Rubens, rose changing to deep crimson; Napoleon, blush, very large, and finely cupped. TEA-SCENTED:—Comte de Paris, pale rose, large, and cupped; Duchesse de Cazes, creamy flesh colour, very delicate and beautiful; Elisa Sauvage, pale yellow, with orange centre; Charles Reybaud, rose colour, very large; Safrano, bright fawn colour, this is beautiful when in bud; Reine de Bassora, rose, with buff centre. NOISETTE:—Angelina, deep purplish crimson, the darkest of this class; Duc de Nemours, lilac, well cupped; Elizabeth, nearly white, very double; Julienne le Sourd, bright pink, dwarf and pretty; Miss Glegg, pale flesh, nearly white, when half open the blooms are of a bright rose; Victorieuse, pale blush, large, and showy. Mr. Rivers also pointed out some Strawberries upon which a kill-or-cure experiment was tried with nitrate of soda, about a month since; in a few days after the application some of the young and tender leaves appeared quite dead; but the plants have gradually recovered since that time, and are now looking remarkably healthy, and of a most lively green; so much so that the limits of the application are distinctly visible. The proportion used was about 3 oz. to the square yard. It was also tried upon Roses, but infallibly occasioned their death, thus proving that, in the vegetable, as well as in the animal kingdom, that which is the food of one plant is the poison of another. Guano was also tried upon another patch of Strawberries, but its effects were far from being so apparent as those of the nitrate of soda.—*R. A., June 27.*

Mr. Denyer's Nursery, Loughborough-road, Brixton.—The Roses here are looking well, which, considering their proximity to the smoky atmosphere of London, is rather surprising. Amongst the most showy we noticed the following:—ROSA GALLICA.—Cecile Bereau or Bizarre Marbré, mottled crimson, a large and compact flower; Boula de Nanteuil, bright crimson, well cupped; Charles Augusta, pale crimson, imbricated, and very double; General Donnemont, dark purplish lake, margined with a lighter colour; Madame Dubarry, crimson, compact, and remarkably good. ROSA ALBA:—Blanchfleur, white with blush centre; Queen of Denmark, blush with rosy centre, well cupped. HYBRID PROVENCE:—Duchesse d'Angoulême, rosy blush, a good double flower; La ville de Londres, bright pink, large; Reine des Belges, pure white, nicely cupped, and a free bloomer. HYBRID CHINA:—Brennus, reddish carmine, a large well-formed flower; Belle Marie, rose coloured, well cupped; Coupe d'Amour, pink, a pretty free-blooming variety; Duke of Devonshire, pale rose, sometimes striped; Fulgens, bright crimson, a beautiful colour, but thin of petals; Fimbriata, bright red, with fringed petals; Hortensia, flesh-coloured, a large flower; Morning Star, bright red; Petit Pierre, shaded dove colour, flowering in large trusses; Triomphe de Guerin, delicate pink, a good globular flower. DAMASK:—Helvetius, rosy lilac, bright, but not well filled up in the centre; La ville de Bruxelles, pink, large, and cupped; Madame Hardy, pure white, an excellent bloomer. SEMPERVIRENS:—Félicité perpétuelle, creamy white, a remarkably free bloomer. PERPETUAL:—Bernard, salmon and rose, rather small, but nicely cupped; Josephine Antoinette, rose, well cupped. NOISETTE:—Aimée Vibert, pure white, a neat little cupped flower, and a very free bloomer; La Biche, pale rose and white, somewhat larger than the former, and also a prolific bloomer.—*R. A., June 23.*

Reviews.

My Bee Book. By W. C. Cotton, M.A. 8vo. Rivington.

THIS book deserves the attentive perusal of all who keep bees, for it abounds with plain practical information, and contains some curious matter reprinted from old bee-writers. It is, moreover, a very handsome volume, beautifully printed, and illustrated with excellent woodcuts.

To bee or not to bee might have been taken as a motto for the work—for it is an able advocate of the system of "driving" bees instead of killing them. The inhumanity of the latter practice is continually pointed out, and what is more likely to produce an effect upon bee-keepers, the disadvantage of it is clearly shown.

Never kill a Bee is Mr. Cotton's maxim. It has been well said that man, who ought to be their friend, is often their worst enemy. Bees have no defence against the brimstone match, though they can conquer all their other foes if man will help them. Be kind to them and they will repay you amply. Take no heed of those who tell you that in two or three years bees will do no more good—that they get old and lazy, and that, therefore, they had better be destroyed. Bees do not live more than a year; their place as they die is taken by others newly hatched; and all the bees burnt in September are of the same year's brood, and ready to begin work the next year. Mr. Cotton's system is to smoke bees out of their hives by a fungus, which stupifies them for twenty or thirty minutes and does them no more harm. During this their trance, he takes away queens with impunity, cuts out honeycomb, joins weak stocks to strong ones, and, in short, acts as he pleases with whole regiments of these little flying lancers. For the way in which all this and much more is to be done, we must refer to the book itself. The only extract we can find room for is the following, from the "Note Book," which shows the amusing manner in which our author treats his subject, and at the same time conveys some useful information:—

"I have always loved Bees; one of my earliest recollections consists in the vision of a swarm being brought home for me in the tax-cart belonging to one Mr. Noble, a carpenter. They stayed with us only one year, for, in the autumn, they were "murdered for their pains." Soon after I tried the storifying system, for at least four years. Some beautiful boxes of honey were obtained from the stocks, but the many disadvantages of the system soon forced themselves even on my notice, inexperienced as I was, and straw hives, with glasses on the top, were gradually substituted for my boxes. But as I was ignorant of ventilation, the proper method of feeding, and the advantage of good winter quarters, what could be expected but failure? My stock once reached the number of six hives. But on my return from Eton in Easter (I think, 1829-30), I found all but one dead. The winter, as far as I recollect, had been very warm, and if the preceding year was a bad one for bees, the result is easily accounted for. I remember my grief at taking up the hives one after another, and seeing the bees all dead between the combs, which were quite empty. Had these been fed, as were my bees in 1836, I doubt not but all would have been saved. The stock which was left, swarmed in the following summer. The swarm was put into the storifying boxes, and placed away from the parent stock, in a situation nearer the forest. The news of the "three glorious days" had just been received in England, when a remarkable instance of the rapid diffusion of the revolutionary mania, and its eager reception by all classes, fell under my observation. I was sitting quietly in my room, about four o'clock in the even of a fine August day, when my sister came puffing into the room, and exclaiming, 'Oh! Willy, make haste, and come into the garden; the bees are swarming!' 'Nonsense,' I said, 'they cannot be swarming: it is August, and four o'clock in the even.' Nevertheless, I was bound, as a loving brother, to see what grounds my wise sister had for her assertion. I got up, went to the window, and although I was at least four hundred yards from my bees, the air seemed full of them. I rushed out to the garden; the first sight of my hive made me think my sister was right. On looking more narrowly I perceived that the bees were hurrying in, instead of swarming out; and on peeping about, I saw, lying on the ground, the—

"'Defuncta corpora vitâ
"Magnanimum heroum.'

Each old veteran, where he fought, there he fell. They all had died fighting, as the play-book says, '*pro hares et foxes.*' The stock, though heavy, was not strong in bees. My plan was soon laid. I determined to pay off these most unruly plebeians, who had dared to fall upon my poor bees with such murderous effect. I soon fetched some sulphur squibs, which the gardener used for taking wasps' nests. These I lit, put in at the mouth of the hive, and stopped it up. When the squib burned out, I turned the hive up, and the number of bees which I had slaughtered was quite extraordinary. The attack on my hive was evidently not the unpremeditated work of a single stock, but of a joint league. (What a glorious opportunity this would have been for capturing the robbers, and adding them to my own stocks, had I then been acquainted with the narcotic and fumigating apparatus!!*) I carried the hive away to the house as fast as I could, to save the honey, surrounded by bees, who were so intent on plunder, that they did not attempt to sting me, and dashed into the burning squib which I waved round my head.

"My thoughts then turned to my other stock, which was about a quarter of a mile off. I ran to it as fast as I could; hardly had I arrived there, when an advanced body of the robber regiment followed me; they soon thickened. I tried every means I could think of to disperse them, but in vain. I threw dust into the air, among the thickest; and read them the passage in Virgil, which makes the throwing of dust in the air equivalent to the Bees' Riot Act:—

"'Hi motus animorum, atque hæc certamina tanta
"Pulveris exigui jactu compressa quiescent.'
VIRGIL. *Georg.* iv.

I should have lost this hive also had not a sudden thought struck me, which I adopted. It being so late in the even, I concluded that most of my bees had come home. I therefore shut up the entrance, and let the robbers knock until they were tired! I made a gimlet-hole in the top, to give them air, and next morning, when I let them out, all was quiet."

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

BESIDES the regular routine of mowing and sweeping, hoeing and raking, there are many little operations connected with cleaning, which, although trifling in themselves, are yet essential to high keeping. Fading Roses, for instance, if left to wither upon the trees, detract very much from the pleasing effect of those that are in beauty; it would be advisable, therefore, to have those trees which are placed in conspicuous parts of the ground looked over every morning, and all the blossoms that are past their best, together with the attached seed-vessels, cut off and carried away. The petals might be preserved for drying or distilling, and thus made to pay for the labour of collecting. Take care that the tender leading shoots of young ornamental trees, as the Pine tribe, are properly secured to stakes; the loss of a leader would be absolute ruin to many species.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—Many fruit will now probably be ripening; to heighten their flavour, whenever a change of colour is perceptible, remove the plants out of the close and humid atmosphere in which they have hitherto grown, into some more airy place, where they may be fully exposed to light. Take off the suckers, if fit, shorten the leaves of the plant, and give it no more water (unless there are suckers left upon it) till the fruit is cut. Pine-apples may be kept a fortnight or longer in perfection, if, before they are quite ripe, the plants are removed to a cool and airy room. It is sometimes necessary to take suckers off plants before the fruit is ripe, in which case great caution must be used not to injure the stem. Use a long-handled, sharp-pointed knife to detach them from the plant; twisting the suckers off generally injures either them or the plant.

VINERY.—On hot days a little air ought invariably to be given betimes in the morning, before the sun has power to raise the temperature many degrees, that the moisture which has been condensed upon the leaves and fruit during the night may be gradually dried. As soon as the colouring process commences, cut off all laterals except the uppermost, but take care to retain all the principal leaves uninjured; air must likewise be more liberally given, and syringing discontinued.

PEACH-HOUSE.—Do not neglect giving air soon in the morning to the late house, while the fruit is stoning. When that process is completed, the trees should be regularly dressed, loose shoots neatly tied in, and all that are not wanted cut close off, except those which have fruit at their base, when a spur with a few leaves upon it should be retained.

FIG-HOUSE.—If this house has been very gently forced, and the fruit is not yet ripe, cautious management must be exercised while it is taking its final swell. Give a great deal of air, and be moderate in watering over the top.

CUCUMBERS AND MELONS.—When Melons are full swelled, give the plants one good watering, and then cease till after the first ripe fruit is cut; when, if necessary, a further supply can be given. Sprinkle growing plants daily in hot weather, and shut them up warm; humidity is the best preventive of red spider, but this practice must not be carried too far to induce canker. Plants upon which the fruit is setting ought not to be sprinkled, as impregnation cannot take place unless the pollen is dry.

MUSHROOM-HOUSE.—As a supply from the fields cannot always be depended upon, a bed for bearing in autumn might now be made up.

Out-door Department.

Should continued dry weather again set in, the watering of all vegetables that were transplanted during the late rains must be regularly attended to. Bear in mind that one thorough watering, with a little soil afterwards drawn over the moistened part, will be more efficient than half-a-dozen dribblings. Continue to cut and dry herbs of all sorts, as they become fit.

BEANS.—The drought having caused the succession crops to blossom earlier than their proper season, it may be advisable to cut down a row or two close to the ground; the stalks will shoot again and produce some late Beans, if the season is genial. Sow in a dry and sheltered place for the latest crop.

BEET, SCORZONERA, and SALSIFY, should be finally thinned, if not done.

CAULIFLOWERS.—These, in all their stages, must be well supplied with water, or they will form small and premature heads.

CELERY.—Let this be liberally watered. The Celery fly (see Vol. I., p. 660) is busily at work now; the plants should therefore be examined frequently, and all the discoloured blotches on the leaves either pulled off or squeezed sufficiently hard to kill the larvæ that are embedded within them.

ENDIVE.—Sow again; the plants from this sowing will be likely to stand the winter better than the earlier ones.

LETTUCE.—Sow a successional crop.

MUSTARD AND CRESS, RADISHES, &c.—Keep up a succession.

PARSLEY.—Cut off the flower-stalks of all that is not wanted for seed.

PEAS.—Put in the last crop of some early sort, selecting a dry and warm situation where they will be sheltered from early autumn frosts. These (and all other seeds when the ground is dry) should be well watered before covering them.

Orchard. The nailing of wall-trees and destruction of insects are the chief matters now requiring attention in this department. In nailing Fig-trees too many shoots ought not to be laid in, and all that are retained should have the terminal bud nipped off. Do not permit laterals to grow on wall Vines, to the detriment of the young fruit; but the trees must not be so closely dressed as to expose the bunches to the direct rays of the sun. Prune and tie Espalier fruit-trees. See that grafted trees are properly secured against violent winds. Water late Strawberries.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—Give manure-water to such plants as Hibiscus Rosa sinensis, Musas, and Passion Flowers. Many of the young things intended for specimens will require to be repotted. Top the young shoots of Euphorbia jacquiniflora frequently, to render it bushy; this treatment should also be applied to other things of like habits. Continue to propagate and to pot-off cuttings and seedlings. Keep the bed and passages very moist during this warm weather.

GREENHOUSE AND CONSERVATORY.—Pelargoniums from which it is intended to save seed should be gone over daily, and the seeds secured as they ripen. Head down those plants that bloomed early, and set them out of doors in a shady place till the buds break. The cuttings might be planted in a bed of light soil in the open ground, or in an old frame, where they will soon make good plants, if attended to in shading and watering. Calceolarias whose bloom is past should be set in a shady place, and sparingly watered; those intended to produce seed should be kept under glass, and it would be advisable to reduce the number of their flower-stalks, when there will be a greater probability of obtaining good seed. The Conservatory borders should be copiously watered, and the plants sprinkled overhead occasionally. See that the plants out of doors are properly secured from being injured by violent winds.

PITS AND FRAMES.—Persevere in propagating everything that is needful. Hybrid Fuchsias for flowering in autumn must not be allowed to blossom now. Campanula pyramidalis, Salvias, Leonotis, Chrysanthemums, and all the late-blooming plants, should be repotted as often as is necessary to maintain them in a vigorous state of growth, upon which their flowering well essentially depends. The shoots of Chrysanthemums that have been planted out for repoting in autumn, should be stopped in time, to induce a bushy growth. Inarch the more tender varieties of Chinese Azalea upon stocks of some hardy kind, such as the common white; all work of this kind ought to be done soon, that a perfect union may take place before winter.

Out-door Department.

ON light soils, which the late showers have insufficiently moistened, watering on an extended scale will now be imperative, if it be desired to keep the flower-garden gay with blossom. As a set-off in some degree against the dearth of flowers, more attention than usual should be paid to general cleanliness. Some of the autumn-sown annuals have probably ripened their seed, which should therefore be gathered and the plants removed to make room for others. Take up bulbs as the leaves and stems decay. All desirable herbaceous plants should now be propagated by cuttings, either under hand glasses, or in a spare division of the pits.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NURSERY.—The budding of all ornamental trees that are usually propagated by that means, should now be attended to. Train some of your seedling Rododendrons with single stems to standard height, to be afterwards budded with new and fine varieties; these make singularly fine objects on a lawn. Keep seedling plants free from weeds, and water all that require it.

FOREST AND COPPICE WOODS.—Drain, trench, and otherwise prepare ground for planting Posts and rails, palings, and other dead fences, should be repaired or renewed. This is also a good time for the painting of rough wood-work, which now contains little or no moisture.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending June 30, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

June		Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
		Max.	Min.	Max	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	24	29.679	29.420	72	54	63.0	S.W.	
Saturday	25	29.806	29.685	66	54	60.0	W.	.09
Sunday	26	29.915	29.674	70	49	59.5	S.W.	
Monday	27	30.213	30.143	73	44	58.5	W.	-
Tuesday	28	30.274	30.128	80	51	65.5	S.W.	
Wednesday	29	30.078	29.989	82	52	67.0	W.	
Thursday	30	29.933	29.791	71	50	60.5	N.E.	.80
Average		29.985	29.818	73.4	50.6	62.0		.89

June 24. Overcast; cloudy and fine; overcast at night.
25. Overcast; cloudy with brisk wind; boisterous with rain at night.

"* *Query:*—Should I have been justified in so doing, or could the Queens of the invading stocks have taken out a writ of *Habeas Corpus* against me? A knotty question this for the lawyers, to whom I leave it."

26. Fine: windy; clear and dry.
27. Clear and fine: very dry; light clouds; clear and fine.
28. Clear; hot and dry; sultry; dark thunder clouds; clear at night.
29. Fine; hot and dry; clear and fine.
30. Slight rain; densely overcast; very heavy rain at night.

Mean temperature of the week 0·3 deg. above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending July 9, 1842.

July.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	3	75.3	51.6	66.5	6	0.78 in.	—	2	2	—	1	5	5	1
Mon.	4	77.1	53.5	65.3	4	0.24	—	1	3	—	2	4	6	—
Tues.	5	77.2	52.6	65.4	6	0.59	—	2	—	3	1	5	4	1
Wed.	6	76.4	52.3	64.4	7	0.45	—	—	1	1	3	6	3	2
Thurs.	7	73.9	54.4	64.1	8	0.23	—	1	1	2	2	7	3	—
Fri.	8	74.1	52.0	63.0	7	0.46	—	—	3	—	—	5	5	3
Sat.	9	73.7	51.0	62.3	2	0.57	1	1	—	—	2	3	6	3

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 5th, in 1836—thermometer 94°; and the lowest on the 9th, in 1839—thermometer 40°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending July 1, 1842.

THE supplies of Fruit and Vegetables have, in most instances, been very good during the past week, and trade has been tolerably brisk. *Fruit.*—Pines have not varied much since our last report. Grapes have differed somewhat in price; the Muscats fetching from 5*s* to 10*s* per lb.; the Black Hamburgh, Frontignans, &c., from 2*s*. to 7*s*. per lb.; among them we observed a remarkably fine bunch of the West's St. Peters. Melons of various sorts are plentiful, from 2*s*. to 8*s*. each. Peaches and Nectarines are remarkably good, from 12*s*. to 30*s*. per doz. Cherries are unusually abundant; the wall-fruit, which is excellent, is selling from 1*s*. to 3*s*. per lb.; the standard fruit from 1*s* 6*d* to 12*s* per doz. lbs. Strawberries continue to be plentifully supplied, from 6*d*. to 1*s*. 6*d*. per pottle. Raspberries, which are small, are selling from 4*d*. to 1*s*. per gallon. Ripe Gooseberries are abundant; the dessert fruit fetching from 2*s*. 6*d*. to 6*s*. per half-sieve; the kitchen fruit from 2*s*. to 3*s*. per hf.-sieve. Currants may likewise be obtained at the same prices. Cucumbers are good, from 1*s*. 6*d* to 6*s*. per doz. *Vegetables.*—A small quantity of Asparagus is still to be procured, the best of which is fetching from 4*s*. to 5*s*. per bunch, while the smaller shoots are selling for 1*s*. 6*d* and 2*s*. per bunch. Cauliflowers have altered little since our last report; but Cabbages have risen in price, being from 1*s*. to 2*s*. per dozen. Peas are of good quality and are selling from 2*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s* per bushel sieve. Windsor Beans are somewhat cheaper, being from 2*s*. to 3*s*. per bushel French Beans are likewise considerably reduced in price, and are obtainable at 5*s*. and 6*s*. per half-sieve. New Potatoes are well supplied, from 2*s*. to 4*s*. per half sieve. Vegetable Marrows are somewhat cheaper than quoted in our last, from 1*s*. to 2*s*. per dozen. Onions are tolerably good; those for kitchen use are selling from 2*s*. to 6*s*. per dozen bunches; the small green ones from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*. 6*d*. per dozen bunches. Leeks likewise are good, at 4*d* per bunch. Mushrooms are rather cheaper than they were last week, being from 1*s*. to 1*s*. 9*d*. per pottle. Radishes and all kinds of salading are plentiful, at the prices previously quoted. *Flowers.*—Amongst these we observed several handsome cut specimens of Orchidaceous plants and Hibiscus Rosa sinensis; as well as Picotees, Pinks, Alstrœmerias, Ericas, Fuchsias, Lilies, and Pelargoniums.

PRICES SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 5*s* to 10*s*
Grapes, per pound, 2*s* to 7*s*
— Muscats, per pound, 5*s* to 10*s*
Melons, each, 2*s* to 7*s*
Peaches, per doz. 12*s* to 30*s*
Nectarines, per doz., 12*s* to 30*s*
Cherries, wall, per lb 1*s* to 3*s*
— standard, per doz. lbs., 1*s* 6*d* to 12*s*
Gooseberries, per hf. sve., 2*s* to 5*s*
— dessert, per punnet, 1*s* 6*d*
Currants, White, per hf. sv. 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
— Black, per hf sieve, 3*s* to 4*s*
— Red, for wine, 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— for dessert, per punn. 1*s* 6*d*

Cucumbers, per doz., 1*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
Strawberries, per pottle, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Raspberries, per gall. 4*d* to 1*s*
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per 100, 6*s* to 16*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 16*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Walnuts, per bushel, 16*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Barcelona, 20*s* to 24*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
Cauliflowers, per doz., 1*s* to 4*s*
Peas, per sieve, 3*s* to 5*s*
— per half sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per sack, 6*s* to 12*s*
Beans, Kidney, per hf. sieve, 5*s* to 6*s*
Windsor, per bush., 2*s* to 3*s*
Potatoes, Old, per ton, 70*s* to 120*s*
— per cwt 4*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
— per bushel, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
— Kidney, per bushel, 3*s*
— New, per cwt., 5*s* to 7*s*
Artichokes, per doz. 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
Turnips, per doz bun., 2*s* to 5*s*
Carrots, per doz. bunch, 2*s* to 6*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s* 6*d* to 7*s*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 9*d* to 1*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 2*s*
Chives, per pot, 3*d*
Leeks, young, per doz. bun., 4*s*
Garlic, per bunch, 4*d* to 6*d*

Onions, Old, per half sieve, 4*s* to 5*s*
— Cooking, per doz. bch., 2*s* to 6*s*
— Green, Ciboules, per doz. bun. 1*s* 6*d* to 5*s* 6*d*
Shallots, per bch., 3*d* to 4*d*
Asparagus, per 100, large, 4*s* to 5*s*
— Second or Mid., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. score, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Cos, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Celery, young, per bundle, 1*s* to 2*s*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Watercress, p. dz. small bunch. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 1*s* 6*d*
Tarragon, dried, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Fennel, per dozen bunches, 2*s*
Thyme, per doz bunches, 2*s*
Sage, per dozen bunches, 2*s*
Mint, per doz bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Marjoram, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Savory, per doz. bunch., 2*s*
Basil, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Vegetable Marrow, per doz., 1*s* to 2*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

W. F. D.—No. 36 would be most acceptable; we have copies of No. 1.

A. P. V.—If your Cucumbers are grown out of doors upon a ridge, they will require to be looked over and watered regularly, thinning out all the superfluous vines, and stopping the remaining shoots occasionally to throw them into fruit. If the plants are in a frame, and have been in bearing for a length of time, either take them up and replace them with younger plants, or cut out all the useless vines, and peg down some of the best shoots at the joints, afterwards covering them with soil and watering them gently; these will soon strike root, and replenish the frame. A paper upon the early treatment of Cucumbers will be found at p. 253 of this year's *Chronicle*.

J. and J. Gaitskell.—We cannot praise your ROSE. It is too irregular in form; its colour is not bright enough; in fact it looks like a bad "Tuscany."

A Young Cottage Gardener before he puts impertinence on paper should, at least, know what he is talking about. He evidently does not know what BLACK HELLEBORE is when he says it is found in every marsh. It does not happen to grow wild in this country at all.

Vigneron's plants are,—1, Gardénia radicans; 2, Chirónia frutescens; 3, Escallónia rubra; 4, Mesembryanthemum aureum; 5, a Galium. The "THEORY OF HORTICULTURE" is an application of science to general Gardening.—We do not know the work of Professor Daniell's which you speak of.

A Constant Reader.—The leaves of your PINES appear to have been affected by the rays of the sun having struck powerfully upon them, when the plants have not had an ample supply of water at the roots to furnish the leaves with the fluids necessary to enable them to fulfil their functions at so high a temperature.

D. X. F. will find the Index of last year's *Chronicle* in No. 1 of this year. We continue to state from time to time what we can learn respecting GUANO, and until further experiments have been made with it, it will be impossible to say whether it may be used with safety upon all greenhouse-plants. NITRATE OF SODA, if applied in small quantities, and only upon the *roots* of plants, has been found of great benefit, and might probably be of service to Orange-trees.

Œdipus.—Both your plants are Ismene Amancaes.

J. S.—Your marine plant is a species of Gelidium, and probably from the Chinese Seas.

H. W. H. will find "Johnson's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry" most suited to his purpose.

If *A Lover of Justice* was acquainted with all the facts connected with the meetings of Horticultural Societies near London, he would have saved himself the trouble of writing his letter. Upon referring to the observations we have made upon this subject he will see that we have sufficiently distinguished low gardeners from the respectable men. As, however, he does not seem to understand us, we will beg to ask him whether he thinks it decent for gardeners to sit smoking and drinking in public-houses till they are half-drunk; and then, with red faces, loud voices, and the odour of gin and tobacco, to thrust themselves among gentlewomen, collecting in groups, obstructing the passages, hedging-in the tables, and rendering it impossible for those for whom the flowers are exhibited to see them. We repeat that such men are nuisances. Respectable gardeners do none of these things. The low ignorant men we speak of do them all. "A Lover of Justice" seems to think that all this is justified by the possession of a certain amount of skill in raising flowers, or is excusable because of the zeal and ardour of the men complained of. We can inform him that the great and skilful gardeners who produce the beautiful objects that load the exhibition tables of the Horticultural Society are not those who are thus offensive; the good sense which gives them the *skill* to be good gardeners, also teaches them how to *conduct* themselves. The nuisances we speak of form a particular class, of which we may some day give a full and particular account, and with which we suspect our "Lover of Justice" would not be ambitious of being associated. If, however, he is desirous of joining them we shall have no objection to include him, for we suspect we know him, although it *is* a long way from London to Edinburgh.

Guillaume's plants are,—1, Anagallis arvensis; 2, Euphórbia helioscópia; 3, Capsella bursapastoris; 4, Medicago intertexta.

A Journeyman Gardener may procure the "Theory of Horticulture" of any respectable bookseller.

A Journeyman.—We cannot give any opinion on points of LAW.

Juvenis.—Repot your AZA'LEAS which have done flowering into pots one size larger than those they are now in, using roughish peat and a small quantiy of silver-sand. Water them well after potting, and place them out of doors in a sheltered and rather shady situation, where they may remain until the middle of September. Syringe them occasionally, and take care that they are not injured by the wind. For further information we must refer you to p. 284 of this year's *Chronicle*. The Climbers best adapted for training upon a wire trellis in pots are Tropœ'olum tricolor, T. pentaphyllum, T. brachyceras, Zíchya pannosa, Z trícolor, Hardenbérgia racemosa, Philibértia grandiflora, Gompholóbium polymorphum, Thunbérgia alata, T. alata alba, and T. aurantíaca.

A Welsh Subscriber's Grasses are,—1, Agrostis alba; 3, Poa ánnua; 4, Poa nemoralis; 5, Arrenatherum avenáceum; 6, 8, Poa trivialis; 7, Aira flexuosa; 9, Holcus lanatus; 10, Catabrosa aquática: 11, Festuca bromoides: 12, Bromus squarrosus.

Vindogladiensis—Your plant is Digitalis lútea

G. J. F.—For a GREENHOUSE 12ft. by 10ft., and a propagating-pit 4ft. square adjoining, we would recommend you to use 3in. pipes, and one of the smallest of Rogers's boilers.

L. and M.—The PELARGÓNIUM is a showy and free-trussing variety, but is deficient in form, the upper petals being too high, and the lower ones long and narrow. The FU'CHSIA is small and pretty, but it does not appear to differ sufficiently from some we have seen. Of the MIMULI, No. 2 is a beautiful variety; the bright vermilion rose-colour of the corolla, with the deep velvety colour of the throat, gives it a rich appearance; the other Seedlings are good, as forming a contrast to the attractive colour of No. 2.

An Old Subscriber, Cork.—We recommend you to add the following PELARGÓNIUMS to those you already possess.—Garth's Witch, Leila, Matilda, Cyrus, Annette, Amethyst, Eveline, Mabel, Gem of the West, Hebe, Paragon, Symmetry, Lyne's Duke of Cornwall, Garth's Queen of the Fairies, Gaines's Rising Sun, Lumsden's Madeleine, Hodges' Emperor, Vulcan, Grand Monarch, Unit, Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress, Augusta, Mr. Garth.

A Subscriber's insect which is very troublesome amongst his stove plants is a THRIPS, figured and described in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, at p. 228, where he will obtain the information required.—*R.*

Nemo's plant is Umbilicus pendulinus.

An Inquirer.—The Orchidaceous plant is Neóttia Nidus avis; the other is Thalictrum alpinum.

R. E.—Your plants are,—1, Ptelea trifoliata; 2, a species of Billótia; 3, Leptospermum juniperinum; 4, a Westríngia. The best book for acquiring a preliminary knowledge of Botany is "LINDLEY'S ELEMENTS OF BOTANY."

B. A.—The going off of MIGNONETTE in patches is probably owing to the soil being no longer able to provide it with the food it wants. Land tires of Mignonette as well as of Clover.

R. B.—We should think an advertisement would produce the old Calceolaria arachnoidea and the single Dahlia coccinea.

H. R. You are mistaken in supposing that the stamens of AGRIMONIA are hypogynous. If you tear off the calyx, they will come away with it; a sufficient proof of their adhering to it, or being perigynous.

A Subscriber.—The CLIMBING plants you mention will all succeed in a wood, if planted in open spaces where their roots are not interfered with; except Passion-flowers and Bignónia radicans. Good PEAT soil may be used as soon as it is cut; peat contains iron in variable proportions—sometimes much, sometimes little.

T. T. will be fully answered next week.

Mr. Cornish will be answered next week; the necessity of some woodcuts delays Mr. Paxton's reply.

W. F. G. F.—The Cyrtopodium is new to us; if it is not a variety of C. Andersonii, it must be an undescribed species.

C. D—The PLANTS are rightly named, and Nos. 1 and 2 are very pretty; the Horticultural Society would be greatly obliged by cuttings or seeds of them. The Sphenógyne is, perhaps, crithmifolia. This has been the very best possible season for MELONS, if gardeners have known how to manage them. You are obviously right in considering it necessary to give them unusual quantities of water, to supply the excessive evaporation by the leaves. It is probable that the dry weather has forced the Raspberry into fruit a season earlier than usual.

An Original Subscriber.—CINDER-ASHES are, *per se*, a useful manure for heavy land, and a good application to any land if added to the manure-heap, and incorporated with the other ingredients.

Cadwallader.—Black oxide of Manganese is a most durable material for black PAINT, and cheap. Gypsum may be had in Liverpool, and, we presume, at a cost not exceeding 2*l*. per ton. Lime would be a good dressing for your land; if it is light, 30 bushels an acre will be sufficient; if heavy, use three times as much. We have no experience in weighing-machines. It will not be difficult to remove Roses at Michaelmas, but you had better, when you do so, deprive them of *all* their leaves and replant them as soon as you can.

G. B.—It is impossible to distinguish your Vine by a leaf.

R. B.—Your Pentstemon is P. Cobæa.

Botanist's plants are,—1, Cýtisus sessilifólius; 2, Coronilla E'merus; 3, Myosotis palustris; 4, Melissa grandiflora; 5, Thalictrum flavum; 6, Thalictrum alpinum; 7, Thalictrum minus; 8, Aspérula taúrica; 9, Gálium boreale; 10, Vícia cracca. The Moss is Sphagnum acutifólium. Silver-sand is best adapted for striking cuttings of CAMELLIAS in; but the surest methods of propagating them are by grafting, layering, and inarching.

W. D. F.—Your plants are Polemónium cœruleum and Buphthalmum grandiflorum.

J. K.—Your plant is not a Metrosideros, but a Callistemon. We never heard of any difficulty in flowering either this or Fúchsia corymbiflora, unless grown in a very dark place; or probably the soil in which they are growing may be so rich as to induce such a state of luxuriance, that they will not flower unless some check is given them. You might try the effect of slight root-pruning.

W. H.—No. 1 is Carex paniculata; 2, is Carex remota.

α. β. γ.—As your FIG tree drops its fruit prematurely, not only in a dry season, but in a wet one, the cause must not be assigned to drought. Badly matured wood often produces an effect similar to that of which you complain, on other kinds of fruit less precarious than the Fig. The latter is, moreover, liable to be affected by cold in winter and spring; especially when, as has probably been the case with yours, the young fruit has been too far advanced in the preceding autumn. If you now pinch the terminal buds, so as to arrest their progress, it will occasion some of the buds below to break; and you will have fruit on the firmer wood of the early part of the season, instead of an abortive production, which otherwise naturally forms on the portion of wood grown after Midsummer. Your PEAR tree, in common with many others, has received a treatment like that of Osier plants: shoots are encouraged in summer, and cut to the lowest buds in winter; and thus successive crops of shoots are annually produced. It would have been proper to have commenced stopping a portion of the shoots of your Pear tree a month ago; but, as the case now stands, you should lose no time in shortening, by a few inches, every shoot, except when you wish to extend the main branches; and, having done so, observe whether there is still a crowding which obstructs the light from the foliage at the base of the shoots; and, if this is the case, shorten some of the shoots to within three inches of their base, and a number may be cut clean out. By this mode of proceeding your Passe Colmar will soon begin to bear; it is then apt to overbear itself, and will require *all* the sap which its roots can supply.

H. T.— you will refer to pp. 83, 100, and 181, of last year's *Chronicle*, you will find instructions respecting the treatment of PELARGÓNIUMS from some of the most successful cultivators.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

ERRATA.—In No 25, page 409, col. *a*, line from the top 95, *for* (Abax) Trogla *read* (ABAX) STRIOLA; and line 137, *for* Anisopia *read* ANISOPLIA.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A TELEGRAPHIC despatch from Marseilles reached town yesterday, announcing the arrival of the India mail. The main facts are in every respect favourable: Gen. Pollock has arrived at Jellalabad, and Akhbar Khan has begun to treat for the ransom of the prisoners. Gen. England has been able to extricate himself from his dangerous position, and has reached Candahar. The news from China comes down to the 19th April. The Chinese, on the 10th March, attempted to take Ningpo with a force of 10,000 men, while another body attacked Chinghae, but they were repulsed in both instances with great loss.—The threatened ordonnance of the French Government relative to the import duties on foreign linens and threads appeared on Monday. The duties on threads are raised to 20 or 30 per cent., and the increase on woven goods is even higher. These duties, which are avowedly directed against England, amount to a prohibition of the coarser kinds of manufacture, and will, no doubt, embarrass to a great extent the commercial intercourse of the two countries. At the first announcement of the ordonnance, the French funds declined, from an apprehension that the measure might lead to immediate reprisals; and a fall has also taken place in our own securities from the same cause. The ordonnance, however, has been hailed with warm expressions of satisfaction by the Paris press, and it is expected to have considerable influence on the pending elections, which continue to excite undisguised avowals of hostility to England. The result of the elections is likely to give a large majority to Ministers; and the address of Gen. Jacqueminot, one of the most eminent of the Conservative party, is considered to indicate that Count Molé will succeed M. Guizot in the Foreign Department.—In Spain the new Ministers have presented to the Cortes a programme of their intended policy. The chief features of this document are their intention to support the present system, to put down the factions in Catalonia by force, and to resist the suggestion of a national bankruptcy. No division has yet taken place in the Chambers; but the Opposition have unanimously resolved to oppose the Ministry to the utmost of their power; and it is not expected that the Cabinet, as at present constituted, can long hold its ground. Apprehensions are entertained of another outbreak at Barcelona; and some agitation of a revolutionary character has prevailed at Pampeluna; but the precautionary measures taken by the authorities have hitherto succeeded in preserving order.—In Portugal, the Commercial and Slave-Trade Treaties are still impeded by vexatious difficulties; and the elections are proceeding favourably for Ministers, who are likely to have a large majority on the entire elections.—In Turkey, the recent conference between the Ottoman Ministers and the Ambassadors of the Great Powers, on the affairs of Syria, has led to no result, and little hope is entertained that any satisfactory arrangement will be conceded by the present Ministers. The Greek question also remains unsettled, and the mission of M. Mavrocordato has entirely failed in effecting an arrangement of the points at issue.—By recent arrivals from the United States, we learn that the negotiations of Lord Ashburton at Washington, on the Boundary question, are proceeding favourably, and it continues to be the general impression that they will be satisfactorily concluded. The terms of compromise are still unknown, but it is supposed in New York that the question will be settled by the division or commutation of territory, either in money or land: the free navigation of the Mississippi by English ships, and of the St. Lawrence and St. John's by those of the United States, is also mentioned as one of the points of discussion and arrangement.

At home, several Bills have been advanced in the House of Lords, among which are three connected with the suppression of the Slave Trade. In the Commons, the adjourned debate on the Poor-law Amendment Bill was resumed on Monday, when a motion by Mr. Duncombe for throwing out the Bill, another by Mr. Wakley for the postponement of the first clause extending the commission to five years, and one by Mr. B. Wood for the discontinuance of the present assistant commissioners, were negatived by large majorities. On the third reading of the Tariff Bill, Mr. Jervis moved the allowance of a drawback of the duty on exported coal, when re-shipped by British steamers for their own consumption; Mr. T. Duncombe moved an amendment of the duty on onion-seed, and a reduction of the duty on cork; but each motion was negatived, and the Bill passed, amidst great cheering from both sides of the House.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal are well, and continue at Buckingham Palace. The Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, and the King and Queen of the Belgians, honoured the German Opera with her presence on Monday, and the Italian Opera on Tuesday evening. On Tuesday her Majesty honoured the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch with her presence at a *fête*, given by their graces to her Majesty, at Montagu House, Whitehall. On Wednesday, the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace for the reception of addresses on the throne. On Thursday her Majesty honoured the Duchess of Gloucester with her presence at an entertainment given by her Royal Highness at Gloucester House. The King and Queen of the Belgians received the foreign diplomatic corps on Saturday at Buckingham Palace. On Sunday, the King left town for Claremont, and returned to Buckingham Palace on Monday, where their Majesties still continue, but it is now expected that they will take their departure about the middle of next week.

Gazette Announcements.—The Queen has appointed H. C. Cotton, Esq., to be Deputy Surveyor-General in the island of Van Diemen's Land. G. Aubert, Esq., has been appointed to be her Majesty's Attorney-General in the island of St. Lucia. Her Majesty has appointed Lieut. Col. S. Dickson to the office of Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate of the District of Swellendam, in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. Henry Rivers, Esq., has been appointed to the office of Treasurer in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. The Queen has approved of Col. Wright as Consul-General in London for the Republic of the Equator.

Parliamentary Movements.—A vacancy has occurred in the representation of the county of Bucks, by the death of Sir W. L. Young, Bart., which took place on Monday last.

Foreign.

France.—*Ordonnance on the Linen Duties.*—The most important feature in our intelligence from Paris this week is the announcement of the long-expected ordonnance, augmenting the duties on foreign linen thread, which appeared in the "Moniteur" of Monday. The report on the subject presented by Ministers to the King explains the grounds on which Government considers such a measure necessary. It states that "the law of the 6th May, 1841, had already endeavoured to circumscribe within certain limits the competition of foreign linen yarns in the French market. Desirous of proceeding with reserve and moderation in matters of so complicated a nature, we then hoped that a protection of 10 or 11 per cent. would afford a sufficient security to our spinners. An extraordinary decrease of price, resulting from the steam-power applied to spinning by our neighbours, from a glut of production, and from the lower cost of the raw material in other countries, disappointed the calculations and provisions of the legislature. To check this evil now, an important augmentation of the present duties, an augmentation which, on some classes of linen goods, will more than double them, is indispensable." It then proceeds to state, that "the augmentation of the tariff of threads must be attended, as a necessary consequence, with an analogous modification in that of the cloths and woven goods of the same kind, otherwise the balance between the two branches of industry would be broken, and the weavers would suffer by the measure intended to preserve our spinning factories." The report concludes with the following words: "We think that the productions of a contiguous country, in which the conditions of the manufacturer are more akin to our own, may be excepted from the measures just explained: but as the negotiations which have been opened with Belgium, in order to secure to us concessions on our wines, our salt, and our silks, are not yet completed, we have thought that this exemption ought to be adjourned until the probable conclusion of these arrangements." The tariff of the new duties corresponds with this report. The duties are raised in all instances from 10 or 11 to 20 or 30 per cent., whether on raw threads, bleached, or dyed; and this increase amounts to prohibition of the coarser classes of these goods. The proportion of increase in the duties on woven goods is even a little higher than that on linen yarns. These duties are only to be levied on the land frontier from Armentières to Malmaison, near Longwy, until the 20th July next, unless a subsequent ordinance be made to the contrary. A trifling decline took place in the funds on Monday, occasioned by apprehensions that this measure on the part of Government might lead to a misunderstanding with Great Britain. A fall of $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. also took place in the British funds on the first receipt of the intelligence. The announcement of the ordonnance has, however, been received with expressions of satisfaction by the press of Paris, though the "Courrier Français" begins to express fears that it may seriously affect the interests of the wine-growing districts of the south of France.

The Elections.—With the exception of the ordonnance relating to the linen duties, the only other subject that occupies the attention of the public and the journals is the approaching elections. The papers continue to publish a variety of electoral addresses from the different parties, which require no particular notice. The object of all the candidates, in their endeavours to conciliate the favour of the electors, seems to be directed to the assurance of anti-English prepossessions; to declare that they were opposed to the ratification of the treaty recognising the right of search, and that they would never vote in favour of any commercial concessions to England. The journals said to be under the influence of M. Thiers are particularly violent in their allusions to this country. The most important incident, however, that has occurred connected with this subject has been a declaration of Gen. Jacqueminot to the electors of the first arrondissement of Paris, in which he defends this country from the imputations cast on it in reference to the Right of Search Treaty. Gen. Jacqueminot is one of the most eminent of the Conservatives; and his speech, which is temperate, is understood to represent the views of the Ministerial members of that party, and is thought by some to indicate that Count Molé will replace M. Guizot in the department for Foreign Affairs. The general opinion continues to be that the result of the elections will be a majority in favour of Government, whose popularity appears to have been considerably increased by the appearance of the ordonnance on linen duties, which, it is said, was in a great measure determined on by Ministers with the view of conciliating public opinion.

Right of Search.—The excitement which a short time since prevailed among the public generally, and particularly the Paris press, on the subject of the right of search, and which had, in a great measure, subsided, has been revived by a report made by Captain Seignac, master of a French ship called the Two Sisters, lately arrived at Bordeaux. The captain states that, while on the coast of Africa, having sailed from Sierra Leone, he was boarded on the 21st Jan. by the first-lieutenant of the British frigate Madagascar; but seeing the British officer without uniform and without papers, he refused to show him his papers. This irritated the officer, who giving the command of the vessel to another officer, returned to his ship for his papers. On his return, Captain Seignac showed his ship's papers, which the lieutenant thought necessary to send to his commodore; after which they were returned, and the Two Sisters released. Capt. Seignac, however, complains that the British sailors robbed his ship of a great number of articles; and adds that, when he made a complaint of it, a midshipman of the Madagascar observed that their best sailors were the greatest thieves. The subject has given rise to much angry comment in the journals; but there appears to be reason for believing that the captain's statement is exaggerated, no confirmation of his account having been received.

Algeria.—Despatches have been received from Algiers to the 20th ult. They are very voluminous, and contain reports of various encounters with the Arabs, all of which, with only one exception, have proved favourable to the French arms. The exception alluded to is an affair between the natives and the garrison at Milianah; and though not so disastrous as it was at first reported, proves to be serious. It was attended with the loss of two captains, three lieutenants, four sub-lieutenants, four corporals, and thirty rank and file, with two officers and several non-commissioned officers and privates wounded. It appears, from the report of the Commandant of Milianah, that on the night of the 6th ult. he left that town with a force of rather more than five hundred men, for the purpose of a razzia on the tribe of Beni Menasser, and ravaged their territory, capturing 6,000 oxen, from 10,000 to 12,000 sheep, a great number of mules laden with valuable effects, and making more than one hundred prisoners. Whilst returning with this booty, his force was attacked in a ravine by more than two thousand Kabyles. The combat lasted for nearly half an hour, and the Arabs fought with great desperation, but at length gave way, for a short time, leaving 200 dead on the ground. The French took advantage of this respite to effect their retreat, during which they were followed by the Kabyles, and much harassed. The Commandant received a pistol ball in his breast, but concealed his wound from his troops, and continued to command them. The loss of the Kabyles from the fire and bayonet charges of the French troops, during the retreat of the latter, is stated to have been very great; and the French were able to retain possession of the prisoners they had made, and the mules laden with booty which they had captured.

Spain.—Our intelligence from Madrid is to the 22nd ult. The President of the Council presented to the Cortes, on the 20th ult., his Ministerial plan, by which it appears that the Cabinet will maintain the *pronunciamiento* of Dec. The Ministry had given orders that the factious in Catalonia should be put down; and they protest against the idea of a national bankruptcy. No resolution had been moved, nor had any division taken place, in the Cortes. A private meeting of the members of opposition took place on the 19th ult., when, after a long discussion, they resolved unanimously to oppose the new Ministry to the utmost of their power, in consequence of none of its members having been selected from their ranks. It was generally rumoured in Madrid that Señor Ferrer would take the Presidency of the Council, but that Gen. Rodil would retain the War department. The fifth anniversary of the Constitution passed off tranquilly, notwithstanding reports had been generally circulated that a *pronunciamiento* would take place in favour of the Constitution of 1812. The Queen, accompanied by her sister and the Regent, reviewed the troops in the Prado, and the day concluded with a general illumination. The British embassy was illuminated, but no such demonstration was exhibited at the hotel of the French legation. The Princess's Regiment of Hussars, which generally performed duty at the residence of the Regent, at the Palace of Buena Vista, had been ordered to Alcala de Hernares, and was to be replaced by the Regiment of Lusitania. Serious apprehensions appear to be entertained that Barcelona will again be the scene of disorder; but, according to our latest advices, nothing had occurred to disturb the tranquillity of that city. Accounts from the frontiers state that some agitation had prevailed at Pampeluna, in consequence of a report that the Constitution of 1812 was about to be proclaimed in that city. The authorities had adopted measures for the preservation of order, and the troops had been consigned during two days to their quarters. On the 17th ult., all was quiet in that city and in the northern provinces.

Portugal.—We have news from Lisbon to the 20th ult. The commercial and slave-trade treaties remained still unsigned, the delay being attributed to some misunderstanding as to the force of certain words and phrases in translating the English draught sent from Downing-street into Portuguese. The election of deputies by the parochial delegates commenced on the 19th ult.; the delegates from each province meet in the chief town, and elect the number of deputies allotted to the province, which is according to the population. The province of Douro returned twenty-nine deputies, and a telegraphic despatch had been received from Oporto, announcing that Government had carried them all. From Villa Real, the capital of Tras-os-Montes, which returns eleven deputies, a telegraphic despatch had also been received, stating that the deputies elected were all Chartists. At Lisbon the electors for the province of Estremadura, which returns 24 deputies, had met on the 19th ult., when, owing to a division among the Chartists, the combined opposition was able to elect the board, which superintends the returns, out of their own partisans, by a small majority—74 against 72. The scrutiny commenced the next day, and was still proceeding when the packet left. It was expected that the result would be that the leading men, both on the Government and opposition side, would be returned for Estremadura, but no Miguelites; and the same result was expected from the province of Alemtejo, which sends 10 deputies, and where also the opposition had carried the electoral board. It was thought that on the entire elections, Government will certainly have a majority of 3 to 1. The guards had been doubled at Lisbon with cavalry patrols in the streets, but the election was going on quietly, and there appeared no symptoms of disturbance. The Court has been staying at Cintra, where Lord and Lady Howard and family were also residing. The Queen was about to proceed to Alhandra, to stay at the Duke of Terceira's during the bull-fights there. An order had been issued by the Minister of Marine, directing all the commanders of the Portuguese cruisers on the African seas, or at Cape Verde, Prince's Island, and St. Thomas's, to take on themselves the responsibility of adopting such measures as they consider best calculated to repress the slave-trade, communicating with the different governors whenever practicable.

Germany.—The news contained in the journals is unusually limited. It is stated that the Austrian Government, which six months since was about to accede to the German Customs' Union, has indefinitely postponed that intention.—Private letters from Berlin inform us that a M. Schmidt, burgomaster of Bremen, has been in that city for some time, for the purpose of negotiating a commercial treaty in the names of the cities of Hamburgh, Lubeck, and Bremen. It is added that in case this accession should take place, the German princes belonging to the Customs' Union would guarantee to the city of Hamburgh a loan of 30 or 40 millions of marks banco, which it intends to contract, for rebuilding the portion of the city destroyed by fire. Information was received on the 23d at Coblentz, by telegraph, that the King of Prussia had set out for St. Petersburg, and the Queen for Dresden.—The journals state that a short time since the Academy received a letter from M. Eichhorn, the Minister of the Interior, relative to their late election of the learned Jew, Dr. Peter Reiss, to one of the professors' chairs, inquiring if "the Academy was aware that Dr. Reiss was of the Jewish persuasion?" This demand occasioned a rather animated discussion, at the close of which the following reply was voted almost unanimously: "The Academy is perfectly well aware of what it does, and again prays most earnestly that the confirmation of Dr. Reiss's nomination may not be any longer delayed." As the King has since expressed himself in favour of the appointment, it is expected that the public reception will not be long delayed.—The serious accident which lately occurred, as noticed in a former Number, at Schleiz, where the roof of a riding school, used as a temporary theatre, fell in, has proved more serious than was at first anticipated; the total number of deaths, including those who afterwards died of their wounds, is now twenty-six. Amongst the bruised were a prince and princess of the reigning family of Reuss.

Belgium.—The journals inform us that the King and Queen are expected at Ostend, on their return from

London, about the 14th or 15th inst. Baron Deffauder, minister plenipotentiary of France at Frankfort, arrived at Brussels from Paris on the 27th ult., supposed to be the bearer of important despatches addressed to the King by the King of the French. M. Deffauder went to Ostend, but was too late; and their Majesties having already left, the despatches were sent to London. Baron Deffauder waited at Brussels for the answer, and having received it, set out for Paris on Saturday night. The punishment of Messrs. Vandersmeere and Vandersmessen has been commuted, by a decree of the 19th ult., to 20 years' confinement, and that of Messrs. Verpraet and Van Lathem to 10 years, in the fortress of Bouillon.—The British Queen, steamer, arrived at Antwerp on the 24th ult., having performed the voyage from America in less than 17 days.

Holland.—Private letters received from the frontiers of Luxembourg announce that a new commercial treaty between France and Holland is now negotiating.

Italy.—Private letters from Rome give an account of a féte given on the 4th ult. by the Duke de Torlonia, at his villa, on the occasion of inaugurating the obelisk brought there, at great expense, from the Simplon. Upwards of 18,000 invitations were sent out, and the King of Bavaria, the College of Cardinals, all the foreign ministers resident at Rome, the prelacy and nobility, and the most distinguished citizens, both natives and foreigners, were mingled together in the walks, alleys, and lawns of the beautiful grounds of the Duke's residence. To add to the general satisfaction, the Pope honoured the scene with his presence, and remained for two hours, conversing benevolently with all who were near him.—A rumour was current among the fashionable circles of London during the early part of the week, announcing the death of the Earl of Lichfield, which was said to have taken place lately at Naples, where his Lordship has been residing. The rumour, however, appears to be incorrect, as Lord Coke, eldest son of the Earl of Leicester, who arrived from Naples last week, by way of Gibraltar, states that at the time of his departure, his noble relative, though occasionally suffering from gout, was not worse than when he quitted England; and at the date of the last letters received by the Hon. Col. Anson, a few days since, his Lordship's indisposition was not adverted to.

Turkey.—By the arrival of the Levant mail, we have received advices from Constantinople to the 7th ult. The conference between the Ottoman ministers and the plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers upon the affairs of Syria, noticed in our last Number, appears to have led to no result; and it is said that the Plenipotentiaries, finding they could make no impression upon the Porte, have determined to adjourn the question until the return of Selim Bey, although there appears to be little reason even then for anticipating any satisfactory change. A council of ministers was held on the 2d ult., at the Teherazan Palace, when the whole of the documents relative to Syria were laid before the Sultan. Upon this occasion his Imperial Majesty is said to have expressed his deep regret that circumstances should have arisen to cause the slightest misunderstanding between the Porte and its allies, and strongly urged the policy of propitiating foreign powers by every possible concession compatible with the honour and interests of the empire. The Vizier and ministers replied that they were ready to obey the Sultan's commands, and desirous to preserve the most cordial understanding with foreign courts; but they were not prepared to sacrifice their duties to the Sultan, or to the empire, by granting concessions which they considered detrimental to the dignity and subsequent welfare of both; and that if the Porte admitted the doctrine of foreign interference in its internal administration, it must abandon its independence, and establish precedents the danger of which was too palpable to require observation. Nothing, therefore, appears to have been gained by this council, which broke up without coming to any decision. According to the latest advices, the Lebanon was tranquil; but it is said that foreign agents were busy with their intrigues, which served to augment the dissatisfaction of the people, and caused an increase of watchfulness and severity on the part of the Turkish authorities. We noticed in a previous Number that the Porte, adhering strictly to the treaty of July 13, which closes the Dardanelles to all but light vessels of war employed for the service of foreign legations, had refused a firman for the passage of a heavy Danish frigate having on board a young Prince of Hesse Cassel, proceeding as a visitor to the Bosphorus. It now, however, appears that the refusal was accompanied by an offer to place the Sultan's private steamer at the Prince's disposal, and to receive him with every mark of honour due to his rank. This offer has been declined, and the affair referred to Sir S. Canning. The Grecian question appears to be stationary; the Porte having definitively declared that it will not commence negotiations until it receives full satisfaction for the outrages committed upon its subjects at Chalcis. The intervention of Sir S. Canning, and the mission of M. Mavrocordato, have alike failed to produce any effect.—The Hon. W. Maule has met with a severe accident by the fall of his horse; but the physicians have announced that his injuries are not likely to prove fatal, as was at first feared, and no bones have been broken. The British Ambassador has taken a house at Buyukderé for five months, for which 300*l.* is to be paid. A new palace is to be built forthwith, which when finished will cost 40,000*l.* Private letters state that the house of Messrs. Nyvin, Black, and Co., of Constantinople, has declared its inability to meet its engagements. A report has been current that a misunderstanding had arisen between M. de Bourqueney, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, and Sir S. Canning; but it appears to be without foundation. The mail supposed to be from India, as reported by the French telegraph received from Marseilles, and given in our last, proves to have been the despatch forwarded to Government by Sir S. Canning, respecting the contents of which nothing has yet transpired.

Egypt.—Our intelligence from Alexandria, which extends to the 6th inst., is not of great importance. Gen. Brooks, on his return from India to Europe, had arrived at Alexandria, and had been well received by the Pacha. The plague continued to be felt at Alexandria, Damietta, and Aftè. A circular had been issued by the British Consul to the merchants of Alexandria, stating that the Pacha has acceded to his, the Consul's proposal, that the import and export duties be for the future levied upon valuation of merchandise, and in Egyptian currency, without reference to the tariff of 1839. The circular adds, that the Pacha having declared the trade in cotton free, the 5 per cent. duty upon imports would become payable from the 26th June, but that three per cent. duty would be paid for goods passed during the interval between the 23d Nov. of last year, and the 26th day of June in the present year. This appears to be regarded as a satisfactory arrangement for the mercantile interests in Alexandria.

India and China.—The Great Liverpool arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday, with the overland mail. The following is the telegraphic despatch received by the French Government:—"Marseilles, June 29. The Great Liverpool reached this morning. On the 16th of April General Pollock made his junction with the garrison of Jellalabad, re-establishing during his march the authority of Thorabaz Khan at Salpoora. He is to march on Cabul when Colonel Boulton joins him. Captain M'Kenzie reached Jellalabad with proposals from Akhbar Khan for ransoming prisoners. Nothing known of answer. Elphinstone died on the 23d. General England had joined his forces to Nott's at Kandahar.—China news is of the 19th of April. 10,000 Chinese attacked Ningpo on the 10th of March, and others attacked Chinghæ; but both were repulsed with great loss."

United States.—By the arrival at Liverpool on Tuesday of the Royal mail steamer Columbia, and the Great Western at Bristol on Wednesday, we have intelligence from New York to the 16th inst. The Great Western performed the voyage from New York in 12½ days, and the Columbia from Halifax in nine days and 12 hours. The principal event noticed in the papers is the suspension of specie payments by the banks of New Orleans, the accounts received by former advices, which led to the expectation that the resumption would have been permanent, proving incorrect. It seems that a run commenced upon the banks on the 30th May, which lasted for several days, the result of which was that all the banks except the Union had been obliged to suspend cash payments until the day for resumption fixed by law, the 5th Dec. next. The accounts from Washington are favourable, and it continues to be the general impression that the negotiations between Lord Ashburton and the United States' government will have a peaceable and honourable termination. The different commissioners and agents of the several states interested had arrived at Washington, and were consulting the government during the progress of the negotiation. These commissioners, as stated in our last advices, have full powers to agree to a new treaty on honourable principles. In addition to these there are also at Washington the land agents of Maine and New Brunswick; and every effort will be made to bring the Boundary question to a close. It does not appear to be known exactly what are the terms of compromise; but it is generally supposed that it will be settled on some principle of equity—dividing or commuting the territory, either in money or land. It is thought that the free navigation of the Mississippi on the part of England, and of the St. Lawrence and the St. John's on the part of the United States, will be one of the points of discussion and arrangement. The Caroline and Creole affairs are not expected to involve any difficulty; and it is said that the right of search, as developed in the quadruple treaty to suppress the African slave-trade, though not likely to be assented to by the United States government, will not present any obstacle to the conclusion of the present negotiations, as any arrangement on the subject of slavery will form the basis of a separate treaty between Great Britain and the United States.—Another arrival has since taken place, the packet ship George Washington, which arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, bringing passengers Mr. Charles Dickens and his wife. The George Washington left New York on the 8th ult., and consequently brings no news which is not anticipated by the intelligence received by the Columbia and Great Western.

West Indies.—The letters and papers brought by the Medway last week, and which were delivered too late to be noticed in our last, bring intelligence which is on the whole of a satisfactory nature. The crops generally promised to be abundant, although to a certain extent injured in some islands by drought, and in others by excessive rain; still, however, the prospect is described as far more cheering than in 1841. Trade remained greatly depressed, but from all appearances was expected to revive shortly. Lord Elgin, the new Governor, had been sworn in, and his arrival appears to have given general satisfaction. The condition of Demerara is stated to be even worse than it was reported by our last advices. The planters were unable, either by persuasion or reward, to induce the labourers to work: and consequently the quantity of produce was expected to be less than it had been last year. The condition of the public treasury, and the inability of the colonists to support the imposition of any increase of taxation, forbade the hope of obtaining immigrants with the assistance of the Executive. The House of Assembly had been called together for the purpose of voting the ordinary supplies for the year, and had reported that a deficiency of 298,000 dollars existed upon the expenses of former years, and recommended, as the only means left to meet it, a considerable reduction on all branches of the expenditure.—Further accounts have been received by the Columbia relative to the late earthquake in the island of St. Domingo. A private letter from Cape Haytien, dated the 14th May, is interesting from being written from the spot where the calamity occurred. It states, that on the 7th May, about half-past five, P. M., the city was laid in ruins, and it is supposed that half the inhabitants were at once destroyed. Shock after shock had followed up to the date of the letter, and at the very moment while it was writing, one of the severest had been felt, which lasted nearly a minute, being accompanied by a loud subterraneous noise, generally the forerunner of a shock. Fort Dauphin had experienced the same fate as Cape Haytien, with the additional calamity of the powder magazine having blown up. Gonaives had been destroyed, but only one life lost; and Port de Paix, according to a report at the Cape, was annihilated. The writer of the letter describes himself as having been in the upper part of his house at the time the calamity occurred, and as having been dug from the ruins comparatively unhurt, half an hour afterwards. The fallen walls had completely blocked up every street in the city, and it was difficult to pass along the ruins. Every house had fallen; and during the first days of the calamity the misery of the inhabitants had been greatly increased by the people from the plains rushing among the ruins for the purposes of plunder, and even murder. At the date of the letter the marauders were quarrelling and murdering one another, and the arrival of several companies of the National Guard had put a stop to these disorders. The occurrence of famine and pestilence appears to be regarded with great apprehension, particularly the latter, which, it was feared, might be occasioned by the number of unburied bodies. A singular fact is recorded in this letter, that only one foreigner lost his life—a Frenchman, from Cuba, who had sought a refuge in Cape Haytien from his creditors.

Australia.—We have this week received Adelaide papers to the 4th Dec. The accounts they contain speak favourably of the progress of the colony. A long statement is given of a public dinner, given on St. Andrew's Day by the Scottish portion of the community, in celebration of the day. The meeting was numerously attended, and among other toasts, one, proposing "The agricultural and pastoral interests of South Australia," gave rise to some interesting remarks on the natural capabilities of the colony. Mr. Murray proposed it, and entered at great length into a review of the past and present prospects of the colonists. Those who had been there some time, he said, could not but remember the very desponding feelings which were generally entertained among the settlers two or three years ago, as to the productive capabilities of the plains of Adelaide; but they had now sufficient proof that those plains were capable of producing the finest wheat man could wish for. Those plains extended from Mount Terrible to the Sources of the Light, a tract of land of about 100 miles in length by 20 in average breadth, every acre of which was susceptible of cultivation; and it was scarcely possible to calculate what amount of population they were capable of supporting. Mr. A. M'Laine, in replying to it, said the time had been when such a toast would have been a doubtful proposition; but that day had now passed away. He had himself followed both agriculture and grazing to a small extent, so that he could form an opinion for himself from his own experience; and he was happy to say, so far as that went, he had no doubt whatever as to the capabilities, both grazing and agricultural, of their adopted country. Mr. Duncan M'Farlane proposed "The Horticultural interests of the colony." He said he gave the toast with great pleasure, for he was sure no better indication could be obtained of the capabilities of the colony than the productions of their gardens. He had been over a considerable part of New South Wales, but he had not seen, in any part of that colony, any gardens more luxuriant than those around Adelaide and Mount Barker. The bananas and other tropical fruits growing in the gardens of his friend Mr. Stevenson were worth the while of any colonist going to inspect, and he hoped to see Mr. Stevenson's example much more generally followed than it had been. The whole country within many miles of Adelaide was remarkably suited for the growth of the vine; and he hoped to see soon a large portion of it covered with that plant. In the cultivation of the grape, and the growing of wheat, the colonists need fear no competition; and the sooner they extended their operations in these branches of colonial wealth, the better. Mr. Stevenson, in his reply, said that he could now say, from his own personal knowledge and experience, that this colony was capable of producing to perfection all the fine fruits of Syria, Persia, and other parts of Asia. It had been said that the colony could not produce potatoes; but he might leave the chairman to decide whether he had ever seen finer than those produced last year in Mount Barker. In other countries the vine took five years to come to perfection, but here it produced freely in the second, and abundance of fine fruit in the third year. The same might be said of several other kinds of horticultural produce, their progress towards maturity being much more rapid than in other countries. The fig, the banana, the pomegranate, the olive, and others, would be in abundance; and no country, he was persuaded, would ever surpass South Australia in the richness and variety of its horticultural produce. Mr. Sutherland, in proposing "The Commercial and Shipping Interests of the Colony," remarked that these, though of great importance, must be based on the agricultural and pastoral. Hitherto they had been on rather an unsound basis. It had been all importation; but now they had commenced exportation pretty largely, and importation was becoming more in proportion to their exports. They had now shown the neighbouring colonies that they could send them butter, cheese, and even fat cattle—all of which had been exported within the last two months; and he thought, in another year, if not in this, they would be able also to send them wheat. He said he had travelled through England, Scotland, and Ireland, and he had seen as fine wheat growing on the plains of Adelaide as he had ever seen in any of the finest districts of those countries. A number of other speeches were made; all the speakers representing the condition and prospects of the colony in a very favourable point of view.—The other news contained in these papers are chiefly of a local nature.—We have also received papers and letters from Western Australia to the 22nd Dec. They are chiefly occupied with reports of a statement from Capt. Stokes of H. M. S. Beagle, addressed to the Hon. J. S. Roe, giving an account of a journey undertaken by the Beagle, for the purpose of ascertaining beyond a doubt the existence of Port Grey, as described in the accounts published of it and the neighbourhood by Capt. Grey. These accounts, giving a very favourable description of the place and neighbourhood, had been for some time before the public, had been generally credited, and Mr. Arrowsmith's map, drawn up from them, had been filed among the records in the Survey Office. Capt. Stokes, in a despatch dated "Gage's Roads, Dec. 19, 1841," states that after the most diligent search, he has been unable to discover such a place as Port Grey, within a degree of the lat. marked down for it on the map. He further adds, that the whole neighbouring country, instead of presenting the fertile and attractive appearance represented by Capt. Grey, is quite barren, and affords little or no wood, and no water, but what is either salt or very brackish. The following is an extract from Capt. Stokes's report: "If such a harbour as Port Grey existed in 29 deg., as according to Arrowsmith's chart, we must have seen it; moreover, I feel assured, excepting the bight fronted with rocks, situated 5 miles south and by east of Point Moore, and the secure summer anchorage bearing the name of Champion Bay, there are no bays or bights offering an indifferent anchorage for ships or vessels on this portion of the western coast of Australia, between the lat. of 28 deg. 20 min. and 29 deg. 20 min." Capt. Stokes is of opinion that Capt. Grey has mistaken the locality of Champion Bay for the place set down in the map as Port Grey. The report proceeds to state: "We left Champion Bay on the morning of the 16th instant. After stretching out to the N.W., we met a favourable westerly wind, which, by afternoon, carried us past the bight south of Point Moore, and sufficiently near to see that its shores were fronted with many sunken rocks. This leads to the conclusion that Champion Bay is the port Captain Grey speaks of in his journal, placed in Arrowsmith's chart 12 miles south of its true situation. Our position during the early part of the 17th afforded means of laying down some islands, reefs, and a portion of the coast passed by Capt. King in the night; and on the afternoon of the 18th we reached Gage's Roads, after fully and satisfactorily accomplishing the object in view with most fortunate despatch. The tracks of the Beagle to and from Champion Bay, in addition to her former ones, must tend to satisfy the public that no dangers exist outside of 9 miles from the coast between Swan River and the Abrolhos."

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—After the presentation of petitions, Lord Denman moved the second reading of his bill for admitting in judicial proceedings as equivalent to an oath, the affirmations of Baptists and several other sects of Dissenters who entertain conscientious objections to incurring that sacred obligation.—The Earl of Wicklow opposed the measure on the ground that the cases of hardship under the present system were few, and mostly imaginary. The Bishop of London said that he could hardly make up his mind on one side or the other as it regarded the religious scruples of a most respectable religious body. He did not think that these objections to taking oaths were valid, but as they were conscientious he thought they were bound to respect them. He was willing to relieve persons who conscientiously objected to take an oath, but he, at the same time, did not like to support this measure, as he saw that it would lead to the abrogation of all oaths.

Lord Abinger, in refusing his concurrence to the measure, said that in the course of the debate the case of the Quakers had been referred to, as one in which Parliament had consented to remove the necessity of taking an oath. He did not think this measure had been attended with very fortunate results. The Quakers themselves, when called as witnesses in courts of justice, were most difficult to fence with; and he had often, in cases where they had been examined before him, been compelled to make an apology for them to the jury; albeit, in fact, it was a part of their religion never to give a direct answer on any occasion; and this was so much a matter of certainty, that whenever a gentleman proposed to examine a Quaker, he never expected to get a direct answer. He begged it, however, to be understood that he was not speaking in disparagement of Quakers, far from it. He had never meant to say that an evasion to tell the truth was a part of the religion of a Quaker; but what he had said was that a direct answer to a question could seldom be obtained from a member of that sect; and he had said that he had occasionally made an apology for them, for their not giving direct answers, because their religious feelings were of too rigid a nature to allow them to do so. He concluded by saying that he should be reluctant to sanction any measure which should have the effect of abolishing oaths.

Lord Brougham, in defending the Quakers, said he had known them in public and in private during a long and uninterrupted intercourse with many of them, and he would venture to say that there existed in no part of the community a more constant, solemn, and serious regard for the truth—for the obligation of what they called an affirmation, and what others called an oath, and to violate which they professed as great an abhorrence as we professed for the violation of an oath. He believed that the noble and learned lord had fallen into this mistake, that he had confounded their great scrupulousness in affirming that which was matter of fact, with an attempt to evade questions which were put to them. They felt the force of the obligation of the affirmation administered to them; and it was because they did so—because they felt how solemn the occasion was on which they were called upon to speak, that they were most scrupulous in selecting the language which they employed, and that they were fearful of giving a colour to a statement of facts, to which, according to their recollection, it was not entitled.—Lord Denman also defended the Quakers from the imputations of Lord Abinger, and, on a suggestion from the Bishop of London, which was supported by the Lord Chancellor, the bill was withdrawn; on the understanding that the entire subject be referred to a select committee, with a view to some future legislative proceedings.

The Slave Trade Suppression (Hayti) Bill, the Slave Trade Abolition (Argentine Confederation) Bill, and the Slave Trade Treaties Bill, respectively passed through committee, and the reports were ordered to be received on Tuesday.—The Drainage (Ireland) Bill, and the Railways and Conveyance of Troops Bill, were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

Tuesday.—After the presentation of petitions, the Municipal Corporations Act (Ireland) Amendment Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

The Duke of Richmond moved, on the suggestion of the Bishop of London, the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the effect of the administration of oaths in judicial proceedings.

The Earl of Mountcashel directed the attention of the House to the report on the medical charities of Ireland, which he censured as not being trustworthy. He complained of the suppression of letters by the Irish Poor-law Commissioners, and moved for their production. Lord Wharncliffe replied that the Commissioners had intimated that these letters were confidential documents, which they were ready to produce should their Lordships require them. He hoped, however, that no such order would be given.—A debate ensued, in which several noble Lords joined, and the Duke of Wellington said he thought there could be no doubt that the motion ought not to be agreed to by the House.—The Earl of Mountcashel wished to withdraw his motion, but the Duke of Richmond insisted on its formal rejection, which was done without a division.

Several bills were then forwarded in their respective stages.

The Lord Chancellor laid on the table a Bill to prevent inconvenience to counties from the Quarter Sessions Bill coming into operation in the middle of a session. The bill was read a first time; and the Lord Chancellor gave notice that on Wednesday he would move the suspension of the standing order to expedite its progress.

Wednesday.—The House sat only a short time. The Jurisdiction of Justices Bill was read a second time, and the standing orders having been suspended, the bill went through the Committee, was reported without amendment, read a third time, and passed. On the motion of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the report of Sir J. Walsham on the state of the Burnley Poor-law Union, and the correspondence on the subject with the Poor-law Commissioners, were laid upon the table.

Thursday.—The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Assessed Taxes Composition Bill, the Slave Trade (Argentine) Compensation Bill, the Slave Trade (Hayti) Suppression Bill, the Slave Trade Treaties Bill, the Jurisdiction of Justices Bill, the Agents and Factors Bill, and several private bills.—The Customs' Duties Bill was brought up from the House of Commons, and read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

In reply to a question from the Earl of Mountcashel, the Duke of Wellington stated that the present Government intended to act up to the spirit of the undertaking of the late Administration in respect to advances of money for carrying on public works in Canada. Ministers were now in communication with the Governor-General of Canada, for the purpose of determining the amount that would be required, and how it might be most advantageously applied.—On the motion of the Duke of Wellington, the standing orders were suspended, and the Irish Corporation Bill went through its several stages and passed.—Lord Brougham presented a petition from a deputation of individuals connected with the manufacturing districts of the north of England, calling attention to the distress of the labouring population, and gave notice that he should bring the subject fully before the House on Monday the 11th inst.—In reply to some remarks from Lord Kinnaird, the Duke of Wellington said that the money which had been collected in virtue of the Queen's letter had been placed in the hands of the manufacturers' relief committee, an establishment which had existed in London some years; and he had full confidence that they would distribute it in a perfectly satisfactory manner.—The regulation of the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill, and the new Tariff Bill, were brought up from the Commons and read a first time.

Friday.—The Royal assent was given, by commission, to the Jurisdiction of Justices Act Amendment Bill, the Copyright Bill, the Public-houses Regulation Bill, the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill, and the North American Colonial Association Bill.—Some petitions were presented, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—Mr. Roebuck, as chairman of the Election Proceedings Committee, appeared at the bar, and stated that Mr. Walter, who had been summoned, refused to attend and give evidence. The main ground on which Mr. Walter refused was expressed in a letter he had written to the committee, in which he stated that however disposed to yield obedience to the legal orders issued by the House, through one of its committees, he objected to appear and put himself in the power of a court the presiding member of which had manifested undisguised personal hostility to himself. The ground for making this statement was an expression used by Mr. Roebuck during the last session of Parliament, when, in reference to some comments on his conduct in "the Times" newspaper, he said that, "if any hon. members were attacked by 'the Times,' and did not wish for a repetition of the attack, he would suggest to them at once to horsewhip the proprietor, Mr. Walter, and they might depend upon it the attack would not be repeated."—The House ordered the attendance of Mr. Walter on Tuesday; and some conversation ensued on the subject of the inquiry before the Election Compromises Committee being conducted with closed doors.—Mr. Roebuck stated that the committee had come to a unanimous resolution that the inquiry would be best conducted in that manner, though they did not dispute the right of any member of the House being present. The proceedings were ordered to be printed, with the votes, for the use of members only.

The adjourned debate on the Poor Law Amendment Bill was then resumed by Mr. Fielden, who strenuously opposed the measure.—Mr. Lawson said that Mr. Roebuck had decried as vulgar the opinions of those who disapprove the Poor Laws: whilst the opinions of the vulgar were those of the very classes of the people whom Mr. Roebuck professed to represent.—The House then divided:—Against Mr. Duncombe's motion for throwing out the Bill, 156; for it, 37: majority against it, 119.

The House having resolved itself into committee, Mr. Wakley moved the postponement of the first clause, which enacts that the period of duration of the Poor Law Commission shall be for five years. He said that his object in proposing the postponement was to get the provisions of the bill settled, and the powers of the Commissioners defined, before the period of duration of the Commission was decided on. He supported his motion by a long speech against the New Poor Law, warning the House against the serious consequences which he considered would result from the passing of the Bill.—Sir J. Graham protested against the language used by the opponents of the Bill, and the harsh accusations which they indiscriminately brought against its supporters, who were of all parties, Tory, Whig, and Radical. He assured Mr. Wakley that there was no intention of passing a part of the bill and abandoning the rest. He hoped to pass all the clauses, and in the order in which they stood. Feeling deeply and sincerely for the present distress, he was the more anxious, on that very account, to carry this bill, and to carry it in the order of its clauses.—Mr. E. Buller endeavoured to show that the primitive Poor-law Acts of Elizabeth were far from deserving the credit for humane consideration for the poor which was usually ascribed to them.—After some observations from Mr. Benett in opposition to the bill, and from Mr. Rice in support of it, Mr. S. Wortley thought it reasonable to postpone the clause, and to consider, when the rest of the act should be complete, what length of time should be allowed to the commission.—Capt. Pechell supported the motion for postponement.—Mr. Cardwell also pleaded for the postponement of the clause, on the ground that it was unfair to ask them to come to a decision on the continuance of the commission, until they saw what would be the character of the bill.—After a few observations from Mr. Darby, Mr. T. Duncombe said, the House had a right to know what were to be the duties, before they settled the duration of the authority for discharging them. He quoted a speech of Sir E. Knatchbull, who last year, on the bill of the late Ministry, had moved the postponement of the corresponding clause.—Sir E. Knatchbull said, he had certainly made such a motion, and, finding the general sense of the House against him, had withdrawn it. He had made that motion with respect to a bill which he did not approve; but he was not, therefore, to concur in a similar motion with respect to this bill, which he did approve. He admitted that he had seen cause to be dissatisfied with the commissioners in some particulars.—Mr. P. Howard supported the New Poor-law. He thought that part of its unpopularity arose from the use of terms by the commissioners which had the appearance of harshness.—Mr. Wakley replied, and the committee divided, negativing the motion of postponement by a majority of 206 to 74.—A motion was then made by Mr. B. Wood, having for its object the discontinuance of the present assistant-commissioners.—Sir J. Graham maintained that the assistants were the hands and eyes of the central commission; and that if the former should cease, the latter would be entirely useless. Col. Sibthorp had no objection to the present proposal because it would knock up the whole system. He could not brook an institution under which the gentlemen of each district were to be controlled by paid Commissioners, however respectable.—Mr. Ferrand animadverted in strong terms upon a report made by one of the Assistant Commissioners, in which he, Mr. Ferrand, and his brother magistrates were censured.—Sir J. Graham gave some explanations on the subject, and repeated his offer, made on a previous evening, of a committee of inquiry.—Mr. B. Wood replied; and the committee dividing defeated his proposal by a majority of 228 to 45.—Capt. Pechell then moved to adjourn the Committee. Some explanations took place between Mr. Ferrand and Sir J. Graham; and the committee adjourned.

The report of the Customs Bill was brought up and read; and the bill, with the insertion of an amendment by Mr. Gladstone, the object of which was to reduce the duties on nutmegs, &c., from one shilling to threepence, was ordered to be engrossed.—The report of the British Possessions Abroad Bill was brought up and read. The New South Wales Bill passed through committee. The Stock in Trade and the District Courts Bills were read a second time. The Municipal Corporations Bill went through committee.

Tuesday.—After the presentation of petitions, Lord Eliot, in reply to a question from Mr. D. Browne, stated that the Irish Executive were taking measures to mitigate the distress in the west of Ireland, though it was not at present expedient to describe particularly the nature of those measures.—Mr. Hume asked if the announced issue of half-farthing coins was a hoax.—Mr. Gladstone said it was no hoax. The coin was in constant demand in some of the colonies, to which they would be shipped if they were found to be useless in this country.

Mr. Walter was then called to the bar, and repeated the statement which he had made in his letter sent to the committee, that his refusal to attend arose from no disrespect to the House, or reluctance to give evidence, but from a feeling that every subject of the realm ought to be arraigned and tried before an impartial tribunal. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Roebuck, had used terms respecting him within the House which indicated strong personal hostility. He, however, submitted himself to the House, claiming its protection.—Mr. Roebuck moved that Mr. Walter be ordered to attend the committee, and give evidence.—Sir R. H. Inglis strongly deprecated the course pursued in the case of Mr. Walter, by which he was deprived of the advantages of an impartial tribunal. At the same time he admitted that he had not acted judiciously, first, in writing his letter to the committee, and then in abandoning his high ground in appearing at the bar, and offering to submit.—Col. Sibthorp said he had seen with great pleasure the respectful yet firm demeanour of the hon. gentleman who had just left the bar. He should have been proud himself to be placed in the same position; and would be among the first, if Mr. Walter should be committed, in paying his respects to him.—Sir G. Grey suggested that Mr. Walter should be admonished. Sir R. Peel thought that the authority of the House would be upheld by an intimation from the Speaker to Mr. Walter that it was his duty to attend.—A division took place on the motion that Mr. Walter be ordered to attend, which was carried by 223 to 77.

Sir G. Grey then moved that Mr. Walter be called to the bar, and receive from the Speaker a communication of the determination of the House.—Another debate arose, in which the question of the propriety of these election inquiries, Mr. Wakley, amongst others, strongly condemning the appointment of Mr. Roebuck's committee as a tyrannical exercise of power to inquire into what were private transactions.—Lord Stanley argued that Mr. Walter had been summoned, not as a defendant, but as a witness, and had therefore no right to object against any member of the committee.—Sir R. Inglis endeavoured to show that, in substance, Mr. Walter was a party accused; a new crime, that of compromise, being charged against him.—Mr. Walter was recalled, and the Speaker acquainted him with the resolution.—A report was then presented by Mr. Roebuck from the same committee, informing the House that another gentleman, Mr. A. B. Cochrane, had likewise refused to attend, which report was ordered to be taken into consideration on Wednesday.

On the third reading of the new Tariff Bill, Mr. Jervis moved a proviso, providing for a drawback of the duty paid on exported coal, when re-shipped in foreign ports on board British steamers, for their own consumption. He pleaded for this concession, from regard to our steam navy, and the interests concerned, which were at present struggling with difficulties and scarcely realised any profits.—After a few remarks from Mr. Wallace, who seconded the motion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that Government had been anxious to concede this point, but experienced officers of the Customs had satisfied them of the impracticability of the idea. A drawback to be allowed, not in our own dominions, but in foreign ports, would lead to frauds of the most extensive nature.—Mr. Hume, Sir C. Napier, and Mr. M. Attwood severally supported the motion, arguing that every encouragement should be given to our commercial steam marine.—Mr. Gladstone and Sir Robt. Peel opposed the resolution, and again went over the grounds urged on the former debate on the same subject, on which Government refused to concede the privilege.—After some discussion, the motion was rejected by 80 to 42.

Mr. T. Duncombe proposed an amendment on the duty on onion-seed. He said the present duty is eight guineas the cwt.; in the first edition of the Tariff it was reduced to 5*s*., but on the repeated solicitations of interested parties, Government raised it to 10*s*., and then 20*s*.; and not content with this, they yielded still farther, and consented to postpone this 20*s*. duty till 1843. The interested parties were so elated by their success, that they sat down somewhere about Mark-lane, and drank champagne, toasting the amiable weaknesses of the Board of Trade. He thought the great similarity between onion and leek-seed would lead to great fraud; and the reduced duty on leek-seed was to come into immediate operation. He moved that the words be struck out, postponing the operation of the duty.—Mr. Gladstone said that Mr. T. Duncombe had drawn largely on his imagination in his description of the interviews of parties with the Board of Trade. In reducing the enormously high duty on onion-seed, and postponing the operation of the reduced duty, Government were actuated by a consideration for the home-growers, who were exposed to a more sweeping change than any other class affected by the Tariff, and to whom time was of great importance. Care would be taken at the Custom-house to prevent onion-seed from being introduced as leek-seed.—Mr. Alderman Humphery produced several samples of leek and onion seeds, and contended that they were so much alike, that the Custom-house officers would never know the difference, and thus the opportunity for fraud was given by the Government proposal to reduce the duty on leek-seed immediately, while they postponed their onion duty till next year. Leek-seed would be introduced and sold for onion.—Mr. Hume thought that Mr. T. Duncombe had completely made out his case for the immediate reduction of the duty. It was plain that Government had been cajoled.—Mr. Baring entertained no doubt that the difference of duty between leek-seed and onion-seed would be a fruitful source of fraud.—Mr. T. Duncombe replied, and the amendment was rejected by 93 to 63.

Another amendment, proposed by Mr. T Duncombe, that the amount of duty to be levied on cork squared for rounding be reduced from 16s. to 4s. per cwt., was rejected by 110 to 74. On the question that the bill now do pass, Lord J. Russell said he would take this last opportunity of speaking upon the general principles of the tariff. Congratulating the country on the liberal declarations of Government, he yet lamented that they had not been practically applied to sugar, corn, coffee, and other important articles of food and consumption. He regretted that Government had not used its great power to give the country a consistent tariff, dealing with all the great articles of consumption on similar principles.

Sir R. Peel said he should be sorry at this final close of the tariff to introduce anything that should savour of party asperity, especially as he must acknowledge the support he had received from opponents as well as from friends. He had himself contended, so long since as 1825, for the principles which he had now applied. It was said he had not carried them far enough. Now on coffee he had given a greater relief than even the late Government had proposed. On butter and cheese a duty, for revenue, had indeed been retained; but the late Government itself had proposed no alteration there. On meat he had made a large remission. Sugar, for specific reasons, appeared to be an exception from the general principle. The corn question had been dealt with separately; and he believed that the conclusion which the Legislature had adopted on that head was the correct one. But the tariff must be taken as a whole; and in this view, he believed that the reflecting part of the community would deem the influence of the Government to have been exercised wisely. and the changes of duty to have been made as extensively as the state of the country will allow. He trusted the result would benefit the country, by reviving her resources and her trade; and if so, there was no labour which had been, or could be, undergone by Ministers which they would not regard as amply repaid.

Mr. C. Berkeley asked whether the accounts published respecting the French and Prussian imposts on English goods were true.

Sir R. Peel deeply regretted to say, not merely on account of commercial considerations, that the accounts which had been published respecting the French ordonnance were true. The accounts which Ministers had received were brief; but they contained the same information as that which, he believed, had appeared in the public newspapers. With regard to the German League, there had been no opportunity of raising the duty upon mixed cotton wool, and he trusted that it would not be raised. After some farther conversation on the extent and character of the changes in the tariff, the question was put that the bill do pass, which was carried amid loud cheering from all parts of the House.

On the motion for the third reading of the British Possessions Abroad Bill, Mr. Labouchere brought up the clause, of which he had given notice, to allow the free importation of flour from the United States to Canada.—Mr. Gladstone opposed the clause, which was negatived on a division, the numbers being; for the clause, 83; against it, 160; majority against the clause. 77.

Mr. M. Gibson moved that the clause which subjected sugar refined in this country in bond and exported to the colonies to an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. be struck out.—Mr. Gladstone opposed the motion, and the House divided; for the clause, 105; against it, 36; majority, 69.—The bill then passed.

The Stock in Trade Bill and the District Courts and Prisons Bill passed through committee. A select committee to inquire into the allegations as to the management of the poor in the Keightley Union contained in the report of Sir J. Walsham and Mr. Mott, was agreed to on the motion of Sir C. Napier.

Wednesday.—After the presentation of petitions, Sir R. Peel, in answer to Dr. Bowring, said that the five powers were unanimous in opinion as to the policy to be pursued by the Turkish Government in Syria, and were labouring concurrently to induce the Porte to carry out their views.

Mr. T. Duncombe, alluding to the inconvenience occasioned in the country by the proclamation relative to the gold coinage, exhibited a copy of a handbill, circulated by the guardians of the poor, in the city of Norwich, announcing that, in consequence of the scarcity of silver, they were issuing tickets of the nominal value of 1*s*., which they received back again, in amounts of not less than 10*s*., which he said he supposed they did that they might be enabled to pay away their light half-sovereigns.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he had not heard of this matter before. The Mint was coining silver, and every exertion was making to remedy the inconvenience felt by the public.

Mr. Roebuck brought up a report from his Committee, praying the sanction of the House for the exclusion of Members as well as strangers during the examination of witnesses. This prayer he supported, on the ground that it was the way to get at the truth in the most complete manner, with the least pain to individuals.—Major Beresford objected to this secret mode of inquiry, which was, he said, analogous to the unconstitutional procedure of the Star Chamber, and by a curious coincidence, the committee assembled in that very apartment where the Star Chamber had held its sittings. For himself, publicly accused as he had been, he asked for a public investigation.—Col. Sibthorp expressed his strong disapprobation of the committee, its constitution, and its objects, and his resolution to persevere in his announced motion for its dissolution. He desired to move as an amendment, that the order appointing the committee should be discharged.—Lord J. Russell was satisfied that the committee had every disposition to do justice, and expressed a hope that Members would abstain from claiming their privilege of being present during their proceedings.—Sir R. Peel must oppose Col. Sibthorp's amendment. He did not regret having voted for the committee, and doubted whether a refusal of inquiry would not have been very injurious to the character of the House. He was glad to see that the committee were pursuing their investigations with a view to public advantage, and not for individual punishment. He was, however, opposed to giving the committee any additional powers, and hoped they would not ask for what would constitute them specially a secret committee.—Sir R. H. Inglis claimed for all parties implicated in these inquiries the right of being present, irrespective of the right of every Member of the House to be present at all committees, except secret ones. After some further discussion, in which several Members joined, Mr. Roebuck said that the committee would act on the suggestion thrown out by Lord J. Russell, and recommended by Sir R. Peel, of leaving it to the good sense and taste of Members to abstain from being present. A division then took place, when Col. Sibthorp's amendment was rejected by 177 to 55.

Mr. Roebuck then moved that Mr A. B. Cochrane, one of the members for Bridport, be ordered to attend the committee on Monday next. Mr. Cochrane repeated, that every part of the statement he had formerly made in the House was true. His reason for declining to answer was, that indictments were pending against him, upon which his testimony before the Committee might be given in evidence. The committee intended to examine him before they examined Mr Warburton, thus leaving him no opportunity of replying to Mr. Warburton's statements. He objected also to the secret procedure of the committee, but if the House willed that he should attend it, he would bow to its decision, but he would produce no documents and answer no questions which would in the remotest degree implicate any one of his constituents. Mr. Roebuck interposed, stating that if Mr Cochrane pleased, the committee would examine Mr. Warburton not only before him, but in his presence.—Mr. Mitchell intimated that he also would attend the committee, but would give no information tending to criminate.—Sir R. Peel reminded the House that Mr. Cochrane had expressed great anxiety for an investigation, and he did not, therefore, understand his present objection to the committee of inquiry. He referred to the Speaker for an opinion as to any precedent for an order of the House, requiring a member to attend a committee.—The Speaker cited several cases in which the House had directed that members should be examined before committees if they so thought fit; but said he had sought in vain for precedents of a peremptory order to a member to submit to be so examined.—Sir R. Peel suggested the appointment of a committee to search for precedents.—Lord J. Russell proposed the adjournment of the debate, with the view of getting out of the difficulty, by giving time for consideration, or of allowing the members concerned voluntarily to attend the committee. This motion was ultimately agreed to, and a committee to search into precedents was appointed, on the motion of Sir R. Peel.

On the motion of Mr. Mackinnon, the order of the day for the motion to issue a new writ for Southampton was postponed for a fortnight. The discussion on the second reading of the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill just commenced, when the House was counted out.

Thursday.—The Lords' Amendments to the North American Colonisation Association of Ireland Bill were agreed to, and the Bill passed The London Bridge Approaches Bill, the Toxteth Park Paving and Sewerage Bill, and the Leeds Burial Grounds Bill, were read a third time and passed.

Sir R. Peel presented copies of the ratified treaties between this country and Texas; at the same time observing, that these treaties were suggested and concluded with the republic of Texas by the late Government, and acting upon the general principle that is always followed on occasions of this nature, the present Government, seeing that the agents engaged in the negotiations of these treaties had in no degree exceeded their powers or instructions, have felt it to be their duty to recommend their ratification.

Sir R Peel, in reply to Mr. O'Connell, said that the latest accounts he had received from Mexico stated the blockade not to be an effectual or *bonâ fide* blockade, and he entertained some hope, although he could not say he had any specific grounds for doing so, that the Government of Texas would not persist in carrying on the blockade.

Lord Eliot, in answer to Col. Verner, stated that Government do not intend this year to increase the grant to Maynooth.—Sir R. Peel said he would take that opportunity of warning hon. Members to receive with distrust those accounts of the Irish Government which are published in the Irish papers. He had seen accounts of dissensions and other matters, which but for those papers, he should never have known. He would therefore warn hon. Members not to draw conclusions from such assertions however positive.—Sir R. Peel, in reply to a question from Mr. Wallace, stated that it was not the intention of Government to alter the standard of value in this country, or to propose the adoption of a silver standard.

Lord Mahon called the attention of the House to a petition from Mr. S. Knowles, Mr. D. Jerrold, and others, complaining of the present state of the law with respect to the drama. He pointed out the evils arising out of the present state of things, not only to dramatic authors, but to the public generally. With reference to the monopoly possessed by the two great theatres, Drury-lane and Covent-garden, he contended that it was not profitable to those who possessed it, and he would rather vest the appointment of the licenser in the Government than in the Lord Chamberlain. He concluded by moving for copies of any communications addressed upon the subject of the drama to the Secretary of State for the Home Department in the course of the present year.—Mr. G. Knight seconded the motion.—Sir J. Graham confessed that he had not turned his attention to the subject, and was not prepared to bring in any measure on it; but he would give his best consideration to any measure which might be brought forward next session by the noble Lord or any other Member. The motion was then agreed to.

Sir R. Peel, in reply to Mr. M. Milnes, said that he had not received any intimation of an intention on the part of Prussia to propose to the Zoll-verein an increase of duty on the import in Germany of British productions.

Mr. G. Knight moved for copies of certain ukases issued by the Russian Government in 1841, relating to the administration o Poland. He reviewed the conduct of Russia towards Poland, regretting the loss of its nationality, and expressed his conviction that it was not for the interest of Russia itself, so to act towards that conquered nation.—Sir F. Burdett seconded the motion; and after a short discussion, in which Messrs. Hume, M Milnes, P. M. Stewart, and Sir R. Inglis joined, Sir R. Peel said that an exactly analogous motion was made in 1832, which was unanimously agreed to, and he could not think of taking an opposite course now. He was glad that no harsh or offensive expressions had been introduced into the debate, for the Russian Government had given unequivocal proofs of its friendly feeling towards this country. Still, speaking as a public man, he could not say that the policy of Russia towards Poland had been wise; for harsh and unjust treatment of a gallant people was neither safe nor wise. But it would also be delusive towards the Poles, to hold out any expectation that we could interfere in their behalf; though he did hope that the Emperor of Russia would ameliorate the condition of that people, by adopting a policy which would redound to his own honour.—After a few remarks from some other Members, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Cowper called the attention of the House to the state of the Greenwich Hospital schools, which he said were deficiently supplied both in religious and civil instruction; and moved a resolution that it is expedient that these schools should be open at all times to the visits of inspectors appointed by the committee of Privy Council on Education, and that reports of such inspection should be annually laid upon the table of the House.—Mr. S. Herbert, Secretary to the Admiralty, admitted the correctness of Mr. Cowper's description of what is called the lower school, the condition of which, he said, was disgraceful. The upper school, however, was in a better condition, and had sent out boys who were a credit to the service. The Admiralty were directing their attention to the subject, and arrangements were making to render the system of education as efficient as possible.—Some conversation followed, after which the motion was withdrawn.—Lord Clements moved for a select committee to inquire into the administration of the grand jury laws in the county of Donegal. He entered on a variety of details with a view to show that gross fraud and other irregularities prevailed in Donegal.—Col. Conolly said that Lord Clements was ignorant of all he denounced. He gave an explanation of the circumstances which had been called in question: and, after some discussion, the motion was negatived without a division.

Friday.—On the motion of Lord Stanley, the New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land Bill was read a third time and passed. Lord J. Russell's Bribery at Elections Bill was referred to a select committee.—Mr. Wallack moved a series of resolutions affirming the existence of severe distress, and moving an address to her Majesty that Parliament be not prorogued until an effective remedy be provided for the relief of the country.—Mr. Attwood supported the motion.—A long discussion ensued, in which Lord J. Russell, as well as Sir J. Graham and Sir R. Peel, opposed the resolutions. The debate was at length adjourned to Monday.—The Mines and Collieries Bill was read a third time, after several unsuccessful divisions in order to obtain an adjournment of the question.—Mr. Gladstone brought in a Bill regulating linen manufactures in Ireland; which was read a first and second time, and passed through committee.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for the account advanced to 91¼ to ⅜; 3-per Cents. Reduced, 91½ to ⅝; Exchequer-bills, 2d. issue, 41s. to 43s. premium; ditto, 2¼d. issue, 45s. to 47s. prem.; and Bank Stock, 166½ to 167½.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Fêtes to Her Majesty.—On Tuesday, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch gave another brilliant *fête* at their mansion, Whitehall, to the Queen and Prince Albert. The King and Queen of the Belgians, the Duchesses of Kent and Gloucester, Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Prince George and Princesses Augusta and Mary of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, together with a select circle, composed of the foreign ministers and the leading nobility in town, were also invited to the entertainment. Her Majesty arrived shortly before 5 o'clock, and was loudly cheered by a crowd of persons who had assembled in the neighbourhood. The Queen, who was followed by the other royal guests and a numerous suite, was met at the foot of the grand staircase by the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, and her Majesty having accepted the arm of the noble host, proceeded through the hall to the state apartments, and thence to a pavilion erected on the terrace next the Thames, where the remainder of the company were already assembled. The whole party then took their seats, and witnessed the boat-race, by selected watermen, to whom the Duke of Buccleuch had offered a prize of 60 sovereigns for the encouragement of the watermen of the river The river facing the Duke's mansion, was crowded by wherries, yachts, and craft of every description, and Westminster-bridge, and every part of the opposite shore which could command a view of the house and gardens, were thronged by persons of all classes anxious to obtain a sight of the proceedings. During the whole time the band of the Coldstream Guards played selections from some favourite operas. The entertainment that followed was of a costly and superior description. The Royal table was laid in the principal saloon, whilst other apartments were appropriated for the general company. The party began to break up about seven, when the Queen and Prince Albert took their departure, and were again loudly cheered by the people assembled in Whitehall.—On Thursday, the Duchess of Gloucester gave an entertainment to her Majesty at her residence, Gloucester House. The King and Queen of the Belgians, several members of the Royal family, and a select circle of distinguished visitors, were invited to meet her Majesty. The Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, arrived at Gloucester House about ten o'clock, where her Majesty was received by the Duchess and conducted to the state-rooms, where a succession of tableaux was represented by a party of the nobility and gentry, in an adjoining room, in the following order:—Tableau 1. Lalla Rookh. 2. Marino Faliero before the Council of Ten. 3. Group from Pinelli. 4. Bride of Lammermoor. 5. Scene from Sir Charles Grandison. 6. Vice. 7. Novice. Finale, "God save the Queen." The whole entertainment was of a brilliant description, and the Queen, who did not leave until a late hour, was loudly cheered both on her arrival and departure.

Death of the Earl of Leicester.—This venerable nobleman died at his seat, Longford Hall, Derbyshire, on Thursday last, the 30th ult. For nearly 70 years he was before the public, not only as a politician, but as the first commoner in England, and the first of English agriculturists As Mr. Coke of Norfolk, he is said to have been the first English gentleman of large estate and fortune who devoted his entire attention to the improvement of agriculture, and thereby induced others of rank and influence to adopt it as their pursuit. Lord Leicester's experiments with live stock are too well known to require observation: from their successful results Norfolk has become the centre of attraction for drovers from all parts of the kingdom. His Lordship was born May 4, 1752, and was consequently in his 91st year.

East India House.—A special court of the proprietors of the East India Company, adjourned from last week, was held on Monday, to take into further consideration the motion of Mr. D. Salomons, relative to the war in Affghanistan. Sir J. L. Lushington took the chair. Mr. Lewis resumed the debate, and in a speech of considerable length maintained that the expenses of the war, which he said was European in its origin, should be met by the British Government and not be thrown upon the East India Company or the people of India. He concluded by saying that he trusted success would attend the British forces in Affghanistan, but let mercy and not revenge prevail. We should recollect that we had no right to wage war in Affghanistan; that we entered that country without any just cause, and that it did not become us to have recourse to a revengeful and cruel spirit. He trusted we should quit that country if successful, and leave the people as God had made them—the best, safest, and the strongest barrier that could be raised against Russian influence. Messrs. Fielder and Thompson followed on the same side, and maintained that the Indian Government ought not to be called on to contribute anything to the expenses of the war. The chairman said it afforded him great satisfaction that the present question had been brought before the Court of Proprietors, as it would assist the Directors in getting the just claims due to India performed by the British Parliament. The question under discussion was, he would admit, one of an European character: but it was not altogether so, but was mixed up with an Indian character. He would ask the mover of the resolution under discussion, to allow a slight alteration to be made in it, to the effect that a portion, but not the whole of the expense of the war, ought to be defrayed by the British Government; and if such an alteration were made, he thought there would be a much better chance of their gaining their object. He was most anxious that the court should come to an unanimous vote on the present occasion. After a few observations from Mr. Weeding, Mr. D. Salomons consented to the alteration in his resolution suggested by the chairman, which, after a long discussion and a division, was carried, the numbers being, for the chairman's alteration 23, against it 20, majority 3.

Entertainment to Sir R. Peel.—On Wednesday, the Goldsmiths' Company gave an entertainment in honour of Sir R. Peel, as first Minister of the Crown. Several Cabinet Ministers and a select circle of distinguished individuals were invited to meet the Right Hon. Baronet, who was loudly cheered on his arrival by a number of persons assembled in the neighbouring streets as well as the company in the hall. After dinner, the usual loyal toasts were given, when the Prime Warden proposed the health of Sir R. Peel, and expressed a hope that he might long continue to direct the affairs of the country. Sir R. Peel returned thanks and said, he felt that he was under a deep obligation to that company for the great and uniform kindness which he had met with at their hands. He knew of no institution which was more entitled to their respect, admiration, and support. He said he was sure he need not tell them that Ministers were attempting to perform the duties which they owe to the Crown and to the country to the best of their abilities, and that to them the highest reward would be an assurance of approbation and support from such a society as that which he now had the honour of addressing; and if they entertained a hope that they should be enabled to relieve the country from all her distresses—and of this they did entertain a confident hope—it was founded upon the belief that they should be supported and upheld by the esteem, the approbation, and the sympathy of the classes of which that society was composed. A number of other toasts were given, among which were the Church, acknowledged by the Bishop of Llandaff; the Army and Navy, respectively acknowledged by Sir H. Hardinge and the Earl of Haddington, first Lord of the Admiralty, and the House of Commons by Sir J. Graham. Sir R. Peel left at an early hour, and the company soon after broke up. The Rt. Hon. Baronet was again loudly cheered on his departure by a large concourse of persons, who crowded the approaches to the Hall.

Public Meetings.—On Wednesday, a public meeting of planters, merchants, and others interested in the colony of Jamaica, was held, Lord St. Vincent in the chair, for the purpose of offering to Sir C. Metcalf their assurance of their participation in the sentiments of gratitude and admiration expressed by the colonists for the manner in which he has governed Jamaica, and also of their regret at his resignation. The meeting was numerously attended. Mr. Burge addressed the assembly at some length, and eulogised the policy pursued by Sir C. Metcalf in his administration of the Island of Jamaica, which he said had united that colony in the strongest bonds of amity with the mother country. He then spoke in praise of Lord J. Russell and the late Government for the uniform support which they gave Sir C. Metcalf in the discharge of his duties, which he said he had undertaken at the instance of the Marquis of Normanby. In conclusion, he moved a resolution, pledging the meeting to present to Sir Charles, upon his arrival in this country, an address expressive of their admiration of the manner in which he administered the government of Jamaica. Sir A. Grant seconded the resolution, which was adopted unanimously. A deputation, consisting of the principal gentlemen in the room, was then appointed to present the address to Sir C. Metcalf upon his arrival.—On Thursday the sixth annual meeting of the South Australian Company was held. Mr. M'Laren, the manager of the company, read the report, from which it appeared that the division of the company into two establishments had taken place in July 1841 (banking and trading), which had caused a reduction of the dividend from six to four per cent. for the next year. From an inventory taken abroad, it was found that the company's property in South Australia amounted to 333,680*l.*, and that the surplus of assets beyond liabilities was reckoned at 57,000*l.* The total revenue for the year ending 1841 was 17,289*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, and the balance of the profit and loss account was 9,121*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* After some conversation, the report was adopted. Mr. Davenport observed, that the present Governor of the colony, though he declared he would not draw bills on England, but get a loan in the colony on his arrival, found he was obliged to do the same as was done by the former Governor, namely, draw on the mother country. Several papers were read by the chairman, which showed the colony to be in an improving state, and the crops very abundant.—On Thursday a public meeting of authors and publishers was held, for the purpose of adopting measures to prevent the great and increasing evil of foreign piracy of British literary works, Mr. Thos. N. Longman in the chair. The meeting was numerously attended, and amongst the gentlemen present were Lord W. Lennox, Sir Chas. Morgan, Mr. James, Mr. T. Hood, Mr. Horace Smith, Mr. Buckingham, Mr. Spottiswoode, Mr. Bentley, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Colburn, &c. The chairman opened the business by simply stating the object of the meeting. Mr. James, in a speech of some length, explained the great injustice which literary piracy by foreigners inflicted upon British authors and publishers. He instanced cases wherein works which cost here 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* were sold in America for 1*s.* 2*d.*; and wherein several thousand copies were published abroad, while only one thousand were put in circulation here. He concluded by moving a resolution, asserting that a right of property in literary productions ought to be recognised by all civilised nations. Lord W. Lennox and several other gentlemen moved resolutions condemnatory of foreign literary piracy, as detrimental to authors, publishers, and readers; and it was ultimately resolved that the resolutions adopted should be forwarded to the proper departments of Government, in order to induce Ministers to give the subject their immediate attention, and to adopt means for bringing about such treaties with foreign powers as would enforce a mutual recognition of literary property. A committee was appointed to carry out these resolutions.

Metropolitan Improvements.—It is now decided that several of the narrow and densely-populated streets of the district of Whitechapel are to come down, and a new street is to be immediately constructed. The line is to run from the London Docks through Whitechapel to Spitalfields Church. This new street is expected to prove a great convenience to the merchants and traders of the neighbourhood.

The Shrievalty.—A common hall has been held for the purpose of electing the sheriffs for the ensuing year. The Common Sergeant first read the names of the several gentlemen who were eligible to serve the office of sheriff, and a show of hands being taken, the Sheriffs declared them to be in favour of Mr. Alderman Hooper and Jeremiah Pilcher, Esq., citizen and haberdasher, who were consequently declared elected to serve the office of Sheriffs for the ensuing year.

The Nelson Monument.—On Saturday, the block of Granton stone, presented by the Duke of Buccleuch for the statue of Lord Nelson, which is intended to stand on the summit of the column now erecting in Trafalgar-square, was landed from the river at Westminster, in the presence of a large number of spectators, and conveyed by twenty-two horses through Parliament-street and Whitehall to Trafalgar-square. Its elevation, however, to the top of the column still remains to be effected. It is stated to weigh thirty tons, and has been reduced from a block weighing forty-five tons; it is of the description known as "Craigleith," of the liver rock, and in point of durability equal to granite. The entire height of the column will, it is said, be about that of the spire of St. Martin's church.

King's College.—On Thursday the distribution of the prizes among the successful competitors in the various classes at King's College took place in the theatre of that establishment. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided and delivered the prizes. There were also present the Bishops of London, Winchester, and Llandaff; Lords Bexley, Monteagle, Radstock, Sir R. H. Inglis, together with a considerable number of the metropolitan clergy, and many friends of the institution. After an address from the Rev. J. Lonsdale, the Principal of the College, the Archbishop distributed the prizes, after which the various Professors of the College handed to his Grace the list of those pupils who had obtained the prizes in each of the other classes, and gave a satisfactory account of the industry and good conduct, not only of the prizemen themselves, but of all the students under their instruction. The prizes consisted of valuable books.

Newgate.—At a recent Court of Aldermen, held for the dispatch of public business, the subject of the admission of the public into the Chapel in Newgate during service on the "condemned sermon" day, a practice which our readers will remember has lately been animadverted on in both Houses of Parliament, was brought before the meeting. After some discussion, a resolution was passed that the public should in future be excluded from the Chapel on all occasions; and a resolution was also adopted referring to the gaol committee to consider whether any and what alterations, if any, ought to be made in the regulations for the admission of strangers on days of the execution of criminals.

Fires.—On Thursday a serious fire occurred in Bermondsey, attended with great destruction of property. The fire broke out in the eastern extremity of that district, which is very crowded and densely populated; the northern side consisting almost entirely of large warehouses and corn granaries adjoining the river; and the southern being chiefly occupied by shops. The fire commenced on the premises of Mr. Ramsey, painter and glazier, 13, Bermondsey Wall, about three in the morning, and was discovered by a policeman passing by. Numerous engines were soon on the spot, and every exertion made to subdue the flames, but without any success for many hours. There appears to have been at first a deficiency in the supply of water; and a strong wind blowing at the time, caused the flames to spread with great rapidity. The fire, however, was effectually got under about one o'clock; by which time 25 houses had been burnt down, and property to the amount of 15,000*l.* destroyed.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—The following are the number of deaths that have occurred in the Metropolis from all causes, registered in the week ending Saturday, the 18th ult.:—Males, 380; females, 372; total, 752. Weekly average in 1838-9-40-1, males, 467; females, 445; total, 912.

Chatham.—On Saturday, a naval operation of an unusual character was carried into effect in this dockyard, which excited considerable interest among a great number of spectators. The Penelope frigate, 46, had been cut in half for the purpose of converting her into a steam-ship, and the process of separating the two portions was now performed. Two large booths were erected on each side of the frigate, and were filled by naval and military officers, and upwards of 1000 persons altogether witnessed the operation. Three ropes were fastened to the gunwale of the ship from three capstans, which were fixed in the ground facing the dock, and which were worked up by windlasses by nearly 200 convicts. On the arrival of the Rt. Hon. T. Cory, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, together with Sir W. Symonds, the surveyor, and Capt. R. Brandreth, architect of the navy, and other officers, the master builder, Mr. Fincham, gave direction for all hands to work. The fore part of the vessel was then gently moved up the dock, until having been brought up to the mark allotted, a space of 62 feet was left between the two parts of the ship, which will admit of her being lengthened to about 190 feet. She is to have in her two engines of 650 horse power, and to have engine room for 600 tons of fuel; complete stowage under hatches for 1000 troops, with four months' stores and provisions, exclusive of a crew of about 450 men, and is to be armed with 20 guns of the heaviest calibre, besides carronades. She is expected, when complete, to be the finest war-steamer in the service.

Provincial News.

The accounts received from different parts of the country represent the condition of the labouring classes generally, but more particularly in the manufacturing districts and towns in the north of England, as seriously distressed. A deputation from the country, at present holding its meetings in London, for the purpose of receiving accounts of the distress prevailing among the working classes from all the different towns and districts throughout the empire, have published some startling statements on this subject, from which the following details are selected:—It is stated that in Leeds nearly 20,000, or one fourth of the population, are subsisting on the poor-rates. In Newcastle-upon-Tyne the labouring part of the population is also represented as suffering greatly from want of employment; in consequence of which a meeting has lately been convened there, at which it was officially stated that 11,000 of the population were receiving parish relief. In Wolverhampton the number of persons out of employment is also represented as very great. It is said that in Accrington, Lancashire, out of a population of 9,000 persons, not more than 100 are fully employed. In Marsden, near Burnley, out of 5,000 persons, 2,000 have become paupers, and most of the remaining 3,000 are said to be nearly reduced to the same state. The poor's-rate is 1s. in the pound per month. The poor's-rate in the township of Great Bolton in 1836-37 was 3,951*l.*; 1839-40, 8,950*l.*; 1840-41, 12,750*l.*; 1841-42, 16,740*l.*; and for the next six months not less than 10,000*l.*, it is stated, will be wanted. To prove the depreciation in the value of the property of Bolton, it is mentioned that out of the rated rental of 86,000*l.* a year, only 36,000*l.* is paying to the poor-rates, the remainder being either empty property, or the occupiers unable to pay the rates. In Stockport many thousands are represented as being entirely without the means of living, except from charity. Last year the poor's-rate was 6*s.* in the pound, and this year it is said that 10*s.* will be required. The guardians are 5,000*l.* in debt; and, as a proof of the amount of unoccupied property, and the depreciation in the value of that which is occupied, it is stated that a rate of 2*s.* in the pound now does not yield more than a rate of 4*d.* produced four years since. From Prescott and Saddleworth the accounts are equally distressing. The poor's-rate in the township of Sheffield, in an average quarter of 1836 amounted to 162*l.*; the quarter ending June, 1839, to 541*l.*; in 1841, to 1,836*l.*; and in 1842, to 4,253*l.* In Nottingham, the poor's-rate for the year ending March, 1841, was 4,963*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*; in March, 1842, it was 7,277*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; being an increase in one year of 2,313*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* The number of persons receiving parish relief in 1841, was 4,453; in 1842, it was 7,938; shewing an increase in one year of 3,488. In the midland counties, where the hosiery trade is carried on, more than one third of the population are described as unemployed. The accounts from Leicester state that one house in the glove trade in that city paid 500*l.* weekly two months ago, whereas they now pay only 200*l.*, thus employing about 600 persons fewer than before; and other houses are said to have diminished the number of their workmen in about the same proportion. The deputation conclude their statement by saying, that details of a similar nature might be given of the distress prevailing in a great many other towns and districts in Scotland as well as England, and that they are in possession of facts of an equally painful character from almost every part of the country.

Arundel.—We understand that it is in contemplation to carry into effect a variety of improvements at the Castle gardens, and that the Duke of Norfolk has determined on making a new garden, of a superior description. The time for carrying the proposed plan into effect does not seem to have been yet decided on by his Grace; but it is thought that it will not be later than next spring.

Berwick.—The local papers inform us that the commissioners in the bankruptcy of the Tweed Banking Company, noticed by us in former numbers, are making arrangements for the payment of a first dividend to the creditors—namely, a dividend of 5*s.* in the pound to the creditors of the joint estate of Messrs. Batson, Wilson, and Langhorn (the partners in the late firm); a dividend of 3*s.* in the pound to the separate creditors of Mr. Batson; and a dividend of 5*s.* in the pound to the separate creditors of Mr. Wilson. No dividend has yet been declared upon the separate estate of Mr. Langhorn, in consequence, it is said, of the Saving's Bank of this town urging a preferable claim, amounting to the full value of the assets.

Bradford.—Considerable alarm has been created throughout the whole West Riding, by an announcement that it is the intention of Prussia to impose heavy duties on all worsted and woollen goods imported into the states included in the Prussian League. This determination on the part of Prussia, occurring just at the time when France and the United States have also signified their intention to increase the customs' duties on all manufactured goods imported into those countries, will, it is feared, occasion very serious injury to English manufactures generally, but particularly to the worsted stuff trade. It appears that as soon as the intention of Prussia to propose an enhancement of the duties was known, a circular was issued by a house largely engaged in the German trade stating the fact, and requesting the principal manufacturers and merchants in the worsted stuff trade in the West riding, to meet at Bradford, in order to consider what steps ought to be taken. A meeting has accordingly been held in this town, when a committee was formed to arrange evidence and facts to be laid before Ministers; and a deputation is to be appointed to wait upon the Premier. The declared value of woollen and worsted exports to Germany, exclusive of yarns, was 564,740*l.* in 1821, 424,992*l.* in 1831, and 883,878*l.* in 1841. It will be seen, under our Parliamentary intelligence, that Sir R. Peel stated on Tuesday night that, with regard to the German League, there had been no opportunity of raising the duty upon mixed cotton wool, and he trusted that it would not be raised.

Bristol.—The adjourned inquest on the policeman killed in this city, as stated in our last, by a party of Irishmen, has, after a lengthened investigation, terminated by the jury returning a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Charles Dwyer, and against two others as accessories. The remaining prisoners have been acquitted; but they are summoned to appear before the magistrates to answer a charge of assaulting the police in execution of their duty.

Cambridge.—The festival in honour of the installation of the Duke of Northumberland as Chancellor of this University, which will commence this day, has attracted a large number of distinguished persons, so that the town is said to be more crowded than has ever been known. The preparations made for the reception of visitors have been on an extensive scale, and the coming week is expected to be one of great gaiety.

Carlisle.—A local paper informs us that on Tuesday, the 22d ult., the shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt at Cartmel. A considerable change had taken place in the atmosphere, the temperature having suddenly fallen 15 degrees; the air was filled with clouds of a dark red, and it was supposed that there was about to be a fall of rain. Between ten and eleven at night a strange rumbling noise was heard under ground, which made several houses shake, after which the noise died away, and was not repeated. A Westmoreland paper contains a similar statement of a shock felt in that neighbourhood.

Chelmsford.—Since the recent proclamation relative to the gold coin, public attention has chiefly been drawn to the inconvenience occasioned by it in London; but the consequences resulting from it to the provincial towns seem to have been still more serious. Accounts from this town state that the banks are crowded with applicants for a change of gold, who find a difficulty in getting anything but paper money, or other sovereigns, which in some instances, it is said, have also proved to be light. It is added, that the manufacturers, agriculturists, and relieving officers of the poor have been compelled to offer a premium for such quantities of silver as they require, this being compensated for by a deduction from the wages of the labourer. Even for a sovereign of full value it is difficult to get change in silver. Altogether, it is stated, the present excitement in this town has been equal to that during the panic in 1826.

Hastings.—The Belvidere Temple on Harting Hill Up Park, near this town, the seat of Sir Harry Featherstone, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. This building, which from its commanding situation served both as a sea and land mark, was discovered to be in flames at midnight; and although immediate assistance was procured, it was too late to save the temple, which was burnt to the ground. It appears that Sir Harry Featherstone has for some years opened his park and grounds at this season of the year to the neighbourhood for promenade and gipsy parties; and it was at first supposed that one of these parties had omitted to put out the fire used by them in the temple, and that some sparks had communicated with the woodwork. An investigation, however, is now going on to ascertain the real cause of the fire, and it is said there are grounds for supposing that its origin was not accidental.

Liverpool.—The usual yearly comparative statement of the rates and duties received in this port in the years ending 24th June, 1841 and 1842, has been published, from which it appears that the total income of the trust was, in 1842, 198,782*l.*; in 1841, 195,251*l.*; increase in 1842, 3,520*l.* The duties on tonnage were, in 1842, 93,291*l.*; in 1841, 91,755*l.*; increase in 1842, 1,536*l.* The duties on goods were, in 1842, 83,871*l.*; in 1841, 83,750*l*; increase in 1842, 120*l.* The number of vessels which entered the docks in 1842, was 16,458; in 1841, 16,108; increase 350. The tonnage amounted in 1842 to 2,425,319; in 1841, 2,425,461; decrease, 142.

Lymington.—It is announced that the long-established mail between this town and Southampton will be taken off the road on the 10th inst., and that the country post-bags will after that period be conveyed with the London mail-bags. This will give the inhabitants of this town the advantage of two hours longer to answer their western correspondence; and the cross post letters will also reach this town two hours earlier in the morning than they do at present.

Manchester.—On Saturday the British Association for the Advancement of Science resumed its sittings, the first of which was noticed in our last; and the seven sections of science met at the usual hour, and were attended numerously. The Marquis of Northampton, Lord F. Egerton, Professor Bessel, and a number of other distinguished individuals attended; but the section broke up at an early hour, and nothing of importance occurred. The American Minister, Mr, Everett, had an address presented to him on Monday, said to be from the merchants, manufacturers, and traders of Lancashire, expressing their wish for the establishment of perfectly free relations with the United States. A dinner was given in the evening to the members of the Association, Lord F. Egerton in the chair. After dinner a number of toasts were proposed; none of which, however, require particular notice, with the exception of the health of the American Minister, Mr. Everett. The chairman, in proposing it, among other complimentary expressions, said he was sure that England would consider she could not have had a higher compliment paid to her by the United States than in sending Mr. Everett as her representative. Mr. Everett, in returning thanks, said he should be more or less than man if he did not feel considerable embarrassment at the manner in which the toast had been received. He was, however, relieved by the conviction that it was meant to reach far beyond himself —across the Atlantic—and that it was meant for the people whom he had the honour to represent. Republicans as they were, there was a much greater affinity between America and Great Britain, politically speaking, than between any of the European monarchies, or any two nations on the face of the earth. With the Americans, as with the British, liberty was enshrined in the constitution. His Excellency concluded by expressing the happiness that he should feel in being instrumental in cementing the best understanding between England and the United States. At the meeting on Monday, the city of Cork was, after a long and animated discussion, determined on as the place of meeting for the Association next year. On the subsequent days of the week, the various sections were well attended, and numerous communications, which our space does not allow us to notice, were read.

Preston.—The local papers inform us that during the past week the colliers in the employ of the Earl of Balcarras have received notice that the working of females in the colliery will be discontinued, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for that purpose.

Winchester.—It is stated that the authorities contemplate raising a new regiment, to be designated the 100th Foot, and that this city has been named as the place where it is to be organised. The arrangements for this addition to her Majesty's land forces are expected to be completed by the end of next month.

Railways.—The following are the receipts of the principal Railways during the last week:—Blackwall, 4,061*l.*; Greenwich, 752*l.*; Brighton, 4,061*l.*; Eastern Counties, 1,012*l.*; South Western, 7,237*l.*; Great Western, 14,534*l*; London and Birmingham, 17,713*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,279*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,947*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 490*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 4,505*l.*; Hull and Selby, 931*l.*; North Midland, 4,362*l.*; Grand Junction, 9,188*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,870*l.*; Great North of England, 1,239*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,662*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,122*l.*—On Tuesday a special general meeting of the shareholders of the London and Blackwall Railway was held for the purpose of getting their sanction for raising 66,000*l.* more capital. The chairman stated that the present capital was 800,000*l.* by shares, and 200,000*l.* on debentures, in addition to which they now required 66,000*l.*, about 20,000*l.* of which would be required for the purposes of the railway, and the remainder to settle liabilities. Against this sum was about 70,000*l.* worth of property unsold. He was still of opinion that the total cost of the concern would not exceed 1,025,000*l.* With regard to the rumours current about steam-boats, he stated that not a single farthing of their cost had been taken from the funds, though the directors of the company had aided a speculation which they thought to the interests of the proprietors. Mr. Serg. Gazelee asked a number of questions, and concluded by moving that the question be adjourned till the next meeting in Aug. The chairman replied that the reason why the arches did not realise 8,000*l.* a year was because they had not been constructed for houses, as originally intended; that the steam-boat wharfage was in one week 150*l.*; and that, up to March, 1841, there was no boat running between Blackwall and Gravesend: but in the April following 10,000 passengers landed at Brunswick-wharf, in May 26,000, and in June 40,000; whilst in March, 1842, the number was 29,000, in May 57,000, and for this month it was reckoned at 70,000. The adoption of the motion for raising the sum required was then moved, and carried unanimously.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—It is stated that the Lord Lieutenant has deferred his departure from this country for Baden till the 16th inst., and that Mr. Magenis, the private secretary, will accompany his Excellency. It is added, that the Countess De Grey will remain at the Viceregal Lodge until the return of his Excellency, and that one of her ladyship's daughters, Lady Mary Vyner, is expected to arrive shortly at the Park, accompanied by her family, on a short visit.—A Privy Council has been held at the Castle, the Lord Lieutenant presiding; at which it was ordered that a circular be issued to the magistrates of Ulster, stating that it is not the Lord Lieutenant's intention to issue a proclamation against the breach of the statute for suppressing illegal processions, which it appears has usually been done by former Governments about this time, in reference to the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, his Excellency being desirous to make it known that his abstaining from so doing arises from a confident hope and expectation that a spirit of obedience to the laws may lead to a discontinuance of processions of every kind, which can only tend to excite party and religious animosity, and which have been so repeatedly attended with consequences of a disastrous character.—The papers publish a statement of the effective force of police employed in Ireland on the 1st Jan. 1842, from which it appears that they amounted to 8,931 officers and men, with 287 horses. This includes the inspector general, deputy inspector-general, provincial inspectors, and all other officers. The total expense caused by this force for the year ending the 31st Dec. 1841, amounts to 433,661*l.* 1*s.* 10¼*d.* This includes the stipendiary magistrates. The proportion of this sum, borne on the consolidated fund, was 260,623*l.*; and the proportions borne by the cities and counties, cities and towns, 173,037*l.* 10*s.* 6¼*d.*

Ennis.—The two magistrates and the police-officers who had been on duty on the night of the recent riots in this town, have been suspended by Government, pending the trials connected with the subject, which are about to take place at the assizes at Clare. The local papers state that since the late disturbances, and the committal of the police, the authorities appear to be paralysed, and that there seems to be a complete neglect of local duties by the police force, the consequence of which has been a renewal of the riots, though on a small scale. A few nights since a mob of the lower classes boarded a vessel containing flour, lying adjacent to the quay at the village of Clare. They succeeded in taking away about a dozen bags, when, the tide having receded, they were unable to get through the mud between the quay and the vessel, and consequently all further plunder was abandoned. No steps appear to have been taken by the authorities to prevent or repress these disorders.

Waterford.—This town and neighbourhood was on Sunday thrown into a state of painful excitement, by the report that a serious accident had happened to the Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford. The accounts, which were at first exaggerated, stated that although the Marquis had escaped unhurt, the Marchioness was so seriously injured as to leave little hopes of her recovery. The following, however, are the correct particulars of the unfortunate occurrence:—The Marquis and Marchioness were driving in their phaeton, unattended, with a pair of horses, which his Lordship had purchased only a few days previously for 150 guineas. One of the horses got restive, and becoming unmanageable, in one of his plunges fell and upset the carriage, when the Marquis and Marchioness were thrown out. Her Ladyship's head came in contact with a tree, and it is feared she has received a slight fracture—she has also received some severe contusions on different parts of the body, and a slight wound across the chest. The Marquis fortunately escaped unhurt. Medical attendance was immediately procured, and after having been bled, her Ladyship, according to the latest advices, remained composed, and without fever, though still weak and languid. The escape of Lord Waterford is considered extraordinary, as he fell between the horses while they were most violent. One of the horses has died from the injuries it received, and the other is not expected to survive. Subsequent accounts state that on Tuesday the Marchioness was improving, although still in a condition which creates some uneasiness. The local papers state that the Marquis of Waterford has intimated to his agent, his intention of relinquishing to the whole of his agricultural tenantry one entire year's rent, and that this munificent act was determined on by him immediately after his recent nuptials.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—At a recent Court of Session held in this city, a process of reduction having been raised by the minority of the presbytery of Strathbogie, for the purpose of setting aside the first decree of suspension and interdict, obtained by the majority of the same presbytery, annulling the sentence of suspension pronounced by the commission of the General Assembly in Dec. 1839, a preliminary defence was put in, to the effect that, before the pursuers of the reduction could be heard in that cause, they were bound in law to pay all the expenses incurred by the other party in obtaining the said decree of suspension and interdict. Lord Cockburn, as ordinary, overruled this objection; and the majority of the presbytery having reclaimed to the second division, a debate took place some time ago. The case came on to be finally advised a few days since, when the court altered the Lord Ordinary's interlocutor, and found the majority of the presbytery entitled to the expenses demanded, and the additional expense occasioned by the discussion in the outer and inner houses. Lord Medwyn held that the majority were entitled to their expenses. Lord Moncreiff was of opinion that it was in the discretion of the court to give such part as they thought fit, on considering the circumstances. Lord Meadowbank concurred with Lord Medwyn, and hence his lordship's opinion became the judgment of the court. The Lord Justice Clerk retired before the opinions were given.

Glasgow.—A case which created some interest came lately before the Commissioners for Assessed Taxes in this city, being an appeal by a gentleman against a charge for armorial bearings. On being examined, the appellant disclaimed the use of any armorial bearings whatever; he said he had no armorial bearings on his carriage, none on his plate, and, in short, did not wear them in any way whatever. He was asked if he had no signet, ring, or stamp, on which armorial bearings were engraved? and replied that, at a former period, he had used something of the kind, but that latterly he had thrown it aside into a box, and did not now make any use of it whatever. The appellant was here shown a letter, written by himself, complaining of the charge against which he had now appealed, and the authenticity of which he admitted. The wax with which this letter was sealed, bearing the impress of armorial bearings, was then shown to the commissioners; and this fact terminated the case by the court giving sentence against the appellant.—The circus of Mr. Cooke, the well-known equestrian, situated on the Green in this city, was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday. The fire was first discovered by a policeman engaged to watch the building, but the flames having already communicated with the hayloft, soon gained such an ascendancy, that it was found impossible to get them under, until the circus was entirely destroyed. All the horses, however, were saved. Not more than a quarter of an hour elapsed from the first discovery of the fire till the building was burnt down. The audience had begun to assemble for the evening's performances when it broke out, nearly 300 being in the gallery at the time, and a few in the pit and boxes, but they all got out without accident. The circus was opened on Saturday for the first time since its re-erection. It appears that Mr. Cooke's circus has several times before been destroyed by fire; once in America, when his whole stud, as well as other property, was consumed.

Paisley.—The distress among the operatives in this town, to which we have referred in former Numbers, continues to increase, and is said to be at present very serious. It appears that the number of unemployed, with their dependents, as taken upon a new inspection, amounts to 8,050, who for some weeks past have been supported with funds intrusted to their charge by commissioners from London. It is however stated that Mr. Twistleton, one of the commissioners, has intimated that his connexion with the Paisley relief committee has now ceased, and that he has been appointed by the relief committee in London to organize a new committee to take charge of the employment. In consequence of this change a committee of 14 gentlemen has been appointed.

THEATRICALS.

ITALIAN OPERA.—A scene of great tumult took place at this theatre on Saturday, in consequence of the displeasure of the audience at an unexpected change in the performances. The opera announced for that evening was the "Puritani," in which Madame Persiani and M. Ronconi had before appeared with great success. Just before the opening of the doors, however, the public were informed by placards that, owing to Madame Persiani's illness, the opera was necessarily postponed, and "Beatrice di Tenda" substituted in its room; this announcement being accompanied by a regular medical certificate. On the opening of the doors, the theatre was soon filled in every part. The performance did not commence precisely at the time usual on Saturday evenings, which gave occasion to some marks of disapprobation; and at the rising of the curtain, the performers were hissed from the stage, amid great uproar, and calls for the manager. After a short interval, the stage manager made his appearance, and first attempted to address the audience in French; but not being listened to, he made some endeavours to express himself in English, but could not obtain a hearing, the cry being for the manager, Mr. Lumley. Sig. Rubini then came forward, and was received with general cheering; but, when he attempted to address the audience, he also was hissed, and twice compelled to withdraw. The confusion continued till past nine o'clock, when Mr. Lumley presented himself, and endeavoured to pacify the audience by assuring them that Madame Persiani was really so ill that it was impossible for her to appear; and that, not being himself aware of the fact till the middle of the day, he had no alternative but to change the opera, or close the house. This explanation, however, failed to satisfy the audience, and Mr. Lumley was obliged to retire. The noise continued, and attempts were made in vain to begin the music of the opera. Mr. Lumley then came forward a second time, and said that, as a part of the audience seemed determined not to listen to the opera, he had given orders to proceed with the ballet; and that those who desired to have admission another evening should receive tickets for that purpose. This appeared to satisfy the audience, and the ballet of "Alma" was then performed without further disturbance. It is stated that the Queen had intended to be present at the performance, but the account of the tumult within the house, which had been transmitted to the Palace, deterred her Majesty from coming. The King and Queen of the Belgians, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Augusta, Prince George of Cambridge, were present, with a great number of the nobility and fashionable world. On Tuesday Madame Persiani was so far recovered from her indisposition as to make her appearance as *Elvira*, in the "Puritani." She was well received, and her performances, as well as those of Sig. Rubini, Lablache, and Ronconi, were loudly applauded by a crowded audience. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the King and Queen of the Belgians, and several other members of the Royal Family, were present.

Miscellaneous.

Niger Expedition.—On Monday Capt. Walters, of the ship William Canynges, arrived at Bristol from Cape Coast Castle, which he left on the 22d March, bringing some interesting information respecting the Niger expedition. The following is an extract from Capt. Walters' report:—"The William Canynges sailed from the Cape Coast Castle on the 22d March. At Cape Coast Castle were her Majesty's ship Madagascar and the steam-packet Wilberforce attached to the Niger expedition. This vessel (Wilberforce) arrived on the 20th March from the island of Ascension, on her way to Fernando Po, whence she was to proceed, in company with the Soudan steamer, on a second attempt to ascend the Niger. With the exception of one case of dysentery, all on board the Wilberforce were in tolerable health. The Wilberforce brought accounts from the island of Ascension as late as March 10. At that time the island was healthy, and most of the invalids from the Niger expedition had sufficiently recovered from fever to allow of their being invalided to return to England. One death had occurred among them while in hospital at Ascension. The Albert remained at Ascension, undergoing a refit. The Gold Coast had been visited lately by a swarm of locusts, which had done much damage among the corn, &c. The Ashantee mission had been established under favourable circumstances, and the two princes, Quantamissah and Ausah, were residing with the Rev. Mr. Brooking, at Coomassie. Capt. Stanley, late 2nd West India regiment, and Lieut. Fairholme, invalided from the Soudan, passengers (per William Canynges) from Cape Coast."

French Statistics.—From a recent statistical account of the industry and commerce of France, it appears that there are 84,954 looms in the country, producing annually a quantity of silk equal in value to 250 millions of francs. These looms employ 170,000 workmen, and work up 140 millions of francs' worth of silk. The hand labour amounts to 70,923,965f., or about 411f. each workman. The manufactories at Lyons alone, in ordinary times, employ 40 to 50,000 looms, 90,000 workmen, and nearly 100 millions of silk. The home consumption of French silk amounts to 75 millions, and the exports, on an average, to about 140 millions.—From another statistical account recently published, it appears that the agriculturists of France possess the following number of animals:—

Oxen and cows .	6,681,000	estimated at 877,343,000f.
Merino sheep .	766,310	306,524,000
Common sheep .	30,845,852	616,917,040
Horses and mules	1,656,000	66,105,500
Pigs	3,900,000	3,000,000
	43,849,162	1,869,790,340f.

From the same calculation it appears that the annual produce of the French soil amounts in value to 6,000,000,000f

Freaks of Nature.—A lady residing in Garstang, who is a fancier of birds, possesses a Canary, which has for some time been sitting upon one egg; on Monday last it laid another egg, and on the Saturday following both the eggs brought forth young ones, which, as well as the old bird, are doing well, and are visited by all the bird-fanciers in the neighbourhood.—*Facile.*

Law.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—*Arden* v. *Pullen.*—This was a rule for a new trial involving an important question as regards landlords and tenants. It was an action by the landlord to recover 15*l.* for a half-year's rent of a house at Hoxton-terrace, which was let upon lease to the defendant upon a covenant, amongst others, to keep the house in as good repair as it was when he took possession. It appeared that very soon after the defendant entered into the occupation, it was found that the drainage and sewers were in so defective a state, that the house could not be inhabited with a due regard to the health of the inhabitants, and that the commissioners of sewers for the district, for some reasons, had refused to take the sewers connected with these premises under their superintendence. It was also admitted, that, to perfect the drainage and make new sewers, would involve an expense equivalent to that of rebuilding the defendant's house. The purchase of the plaintiff's interest in the premises was recent, and it was not suggested that there was any concealment or misrepresentation on the part of the plaintiff. Under those circumstances the question was, whether the defendant was bound to continue the rent, although he derived no benefit from the premises. The jury found for the defendant, upon which a rule was obtained to set aside the verdict, and enter a verdict for the plaintiff, if under the circumstances the Court considered the defendant bound by his lease. The Court was of opinion that as the defendant had bound himself by the lease to pay the rent, and there was no fraud or misrepresentation on the part of the plaintiff, the contract was not voided, and the defendant continued liable. The circumstance that the defendant, to render the house habitable, must rebuild it altogether, however hard it might be, was no reason for saying he should not perform his contract. The verdict was ordered to be set aside, and a verdict entered for the plaintiff, damages 15*l.*

Clayton v. *Nugent.*—This was an issue directed by the Court of Chancery, arising upon the facts connected with a document propounded as the will of the late Sir Gilbert East, Bart. It appeared that Sir G. East, who was residing up to the time of his death on his estate in Wiltshire, died on the 11th Dec. 1828, leaving personal property to the amount of 90,000*l.*, and real estates to about the same value. Amongst other peculiarities, Sir Gilbert had an unconquerable aversion to the employment of lawyers in the management of his affairs, and determined to make a will without legal assistance, which should pass all his real and personal property after his decease. The instrument by which the testator sought to give effect to his testamentary intentions was altogether in his own handwriting, extremely elaborate, and singular in many respects. It resembled an ordinary banker's pass book of unusual thickness. The pages were regularly numbered, and, in describing the objects of his bounty, they were referred to, in most instances, not by their names, but by alphabetical letters, an index to which was to be found contained on a card, which was referred to as annexed to the will. In many cases blanks were left for the names, or the letters which were to be substituted for names, and these letters were afterwards inserted by the testator in pencil. Pages and portions of pages were also left in blank. By the Statute of Frauds, a will to convey real property must be witnessed by three persons; and the testator appeared to have perfectly comprehended this provision, as he had the will attested on three different occasions by three of his servants. The first attestation was in 1820, the second in 1825, and the last in June, 1827. These renewed attestations became necessary, in order to enable the testator to dispose of newly-acquired property, which he had purchased in the interval since the former attestation. The plaintiff, who is the second son of Sir William Clayton, appeared to be the principal object of the testator's bounty, as he left him the bulk of his real estates; but he also provided for many other persons by legacies, and made a most comfortable provision for his dogs, and for a favourite parrot. It was admitted on all hands that the will was an operative instrument so far as regarded the disposition of the personal property, but its validity was impugned by the heir-at-law, as regarded the real estates, on the ground that the card, which was meant to be an index to the will, and without which the alphabetical references in the will would be wholly unintelligible, was not made at the same time as the will, and had no existence when the will was executed. The card, which was drawn up by the testator in the form of an index, referring to the names represented by certain letters in his will, purported to have been signed by him on the 30th July, 1828, which was seven months after the last attestation of the will. One of the testator's servants deposed that he had seen such a card with the will two years before the death of the testator, but he could not swear that it was the card now produced, and found after the testator's death, and it was obvious that if it had been the same card, it must have been altered, to adapt it to the arrangements made by the testator when he had the will attested on the last occasion. The conjecture which was put forward on the part of the defendants, who were the representatives of a trust created by the heir-at-law, was, that the testator left blanks in his will, which he afterwards filled up in pencil, and rubbed out, substituting others, as caprice dictated, and that the card containing the index had no existence until the day it bore date, when a previously existing card was probably destroyed. That the testator had tampered with his will after it was attested, was evidenced by the fact, that he left 60*l.* per annum, and the care of a parrot, in the will, purporting to be executed in 1820, to a person designated by a letter, which, on looking to the index, represented a married woman named Martha Hanks, who was, in 1820, a spinster, and her name was Martha Bradley. From this instance the jury were called upon to infer that the testator had, in other instances, altered his will after attestation, in which case the Statute of Frauds was not complied with, and the real estates would pass to the heir at-law. Lord Abinger said the question for the jury was, whether the card now produced was referred to in the will, so as to make it part of the will? That again depended on the question whether the card produced existed as an index to the will of 1825, or in 1827, when the will was attested. If the jury thought the card existed in 1825, or in 1827, they should find for the plaintiff. If they believed it did not exist as an index to the will until the day it was purported to be signed by the testator, namely, the 30th Jan., 1828, they ought to find for the defendant. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict for the defendant, thus deciding against the validity of the will, as regarded the real estates.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—*Goodwood Stakes.*—Una, Arnagill, and Tupsley were backed freely, each with a decisive effect on the prices; we give the last that were laid, but 10 to 1 against Arnagill, and 12 to 1 against Tupsley, had been previously taken several times. The Knight of the Whistle was backed at 8 and 9 to 1, and closed at offers of the lower odds, with a very slight call of Una.

Goodwood Cup.—The only changes of any consequence were the retreat of Beeswing to double the odds laid a fortnight back, and the *debut* of Marshal Soult, who opened at 18 and 20 to 1, and was run up in a short time to 12 to 1; 11 to 2 was taken to 50*l.* about The Squire, and an offer made to back Middleham at 10 to 1. Nothing worth speaking of was done on the St. Leger or Derby. Offers of 3 to 1 on the field for the July Stakes, but no bet laid; a very "dark race," and not likely to be speculated upon with any spirit. Last prices:—

GOODWOOD STAKES.

8 to 1 agst	Knight of the Whistle	17 to 1 agst	Vakeel
9 to 1	Una	17 to 1	The Corsair
10 to 1	Welfare (taken)	8 to 1	Vakeel and The Corsair (taken and afterwards offered)
11 to 1	Arnagill (taken)		
13 to 1	Tupsley (taken),		

GOODWOOD CUP.

11 to 2	The Squire (taken)	12 to 1	Marshal Soult
10 to 1	Beeswing	7 to 1	Beeswing & Marius (t.)

ST. LEGER.

550 to 25 agst Artful Dodger (taken)

DERBY, 1843.

1750 to 50 agst	Progress colt	1750 to 50 agst Napier, laid in one bet
1750 to 50	Cotherstone, and	

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, JULY 1.—There was but little English Wheat offered on sale this morning, and prices were the same as on Monday. The market for Foreign was very flat, and the business transacted was to a limited extent, but there was no difference in value; bonded is much neglected for want of speculative demand.—Barley comes sparingly to market, and commands the same prices.—Peas and Beans are unaltered in value.—The Oat trade is nominally the same as on Monday.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.

			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . .		White	50 to 70	Red	50 to 62
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . .			60 to 68	White	59 to 68
Barley		Malting and distilling	22 to 28	Grind.	20 to 27
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . .		Polands	15 to 25	Feed	15 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	19 to 21	Potato	17 to 25
—— Irish		Feed	8 to 20	Potato	15 to 24
Rye			30 to 34		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new .	26 to 35	Tick	25 to 36	Harrow	32 to 38
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . .	31 to 40	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White	31 to 33	Maple	30 to 34	Grey	28 to 31

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
May 20 . . .	66 9	25 11	19 5	32 4	31 7	31 4
— 27 . . .	61 10	25 11	19 7	33 7	32 1	30 11
June 3 . . .	63 6	26 6	19 7	33 6	32 5	32 5
— 10 . . .	64 0	26 8	20 6	31 9	33 1	32 7
— 17 . . .	63 10	26 10	21 6	36 10	33 9	33 6
— 24 . . .	63 11	27 6	21 7	31 7	34 4	33 2
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	63 0	26 7	20 4	33 3	32 11	32 2
Duties . .	9 0	10 0	6 0	9 6	10 6	10 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English .	3550 Sks. — Brls.	3843	576	3485	4177	—	405	118
Irish . .	— „ — „		—	10	13884	—	—	—
Foreign .	2570 „ 650 „	27831	—	—	3460	—	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—D. Barbour and J. Norris, Liverpool, soap-manufacturers—C M. Darby, St. Marylebone, Middlesex, printer.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—A. Strachan, Friday-street, City, warehouseman—J. Wood and J. H ward, Leeds, merchants.

BANKRUPTS.—G. E. Rothe, New Broad-street, City, merchant—J. Flood, Dean-street, Westminster, surgeon—J. and J. Hudson, sen. and jun., Swallow-street, Hanover-square, curriers—J. Collison, South Molton-lane, carpenter—T. Janes, Hockliffe, Bedfordshire, farmer—T. Woodman, Great Billington, Bedfordshire, farmer—J. Holland, Chepping Wycombe, Bucks, cordwainer—M. Otley, St. James's-street, milliner—T. Williams, Bristol, tailor and draper—J. S. Aird, East Herrington, Durham, cattle-salesman—J. Hoskins, Croscome, Somersetshire, baker—R. and R. Steane, Coventry, ribbon-manufacturers—T. and T. Humphrey, senior and junior, Kingston-upon-Hull, shipwrights—D. Howard, Swallow-street, Regent-street, Westminster, victualler—J. Clay, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, draper—Matth Foster, Crosby-hall Chambers, London, merchant—A. W. G. Dow & W. Richmond, Liverpool, vinegar-manufacturers—D W, W. E., and A. J. Acraman, Bristol, merchants—G. Chalk, Castlenau Barnes, Surrey, builder—A Collingwood, Foley, Stoke-upon Trent, Staffordshire, maltster—G. F. Fairclough, Liverpool, banker—T. Dugdale, Manchester, grocer—D W, W. E., and A. J. Acraman, W. Morgan, T. Holroyd, and J. N. Franklyn, Bristol, ship-builders—G. Sergent, Battle, Sussex, woollen-draper—J. Layton, Leeds, fruit-merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. T. Moss, Dundee, grocer—Jas. Proudfoot, Mucklaree, Perthshire, farmer—Jas. Mitchell, Paisley, dyer—D. Symon, Inverness, painter.

BIRTHS.—On the 26th ult., at Woburn Park, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Locke King, of a daughter—On the 25th ult., in Portland place, Madame Van de Weyer, of a daughter—On the 26th ult., in the Clapham-road, the wife of W. B. Bishop, Esq., of a daughter—On the 24th ult., at Matfin Hall, Northumberland, Lady Blackett, of a son—On the 29th ult., at Provost Lodge, Eton College, the Hon Mrs. Hodgson, of a daughter—On the 28th ult., at Weybridge, the lady of Captain L shington, R.N., of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 28th ult., at St. George's, Hanover square, the Earl of Desart, to Lady Elizabeth Campbell, 3d daughter of the Earl of Cawdor—On the 28th ult., at St. George's, Hanover square, Viscount Emlyn, to the Hon. Sarah Mary Cavendish, daughter of the Hon. Colonel Cavendish—On the 25th ult., at St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, the Hon. and Rev. G. G. C. Talbot, 4th son of Earl Talbot, to Emily Sarah, 2d daughter of H. Elwes, Esq., of Colesbourn, Gloucestershire—On the 30th ult., at Stoke Newington, E. B. Ellery, Esq., youngest son of the late P. P. Ellery, Esq., of Plymouth, to Ann Kezia, 2d daughter of W. Scales, Esq., of Stoke Newington.

DIED.—On the 27th ult., at Highenden House, near Wycombe, Bucks, Sir W. L. Young, Bart., M.P.—On the 27th ult., at Stonehouse, near Plymouth, in his 75th year, Major-General P. Lewis, R.M.—On the 15th ult., at Plymouth, aged 57, Mrs. Symons, widow of the late Mr P. Symons, of that town—On the [illegible] ult., at her residence, Rutland gate, Hyde Park, in her 68th year, Jane, Countess Dowager of Galway—On the [illegible] ult., in Grosvenor-square, in the [illegible] year of his age, the Right Hon. Sir William Alexander, of Airdrie, North Britain, formerly Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer—On the [illegible] ult., John, the son of J. Howell, Esq., of Beaumont Villa, [illegible]—On the [illegible] ult., in Bedford square, the Right Hon. Sir J. Littledale, late one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, aged 75—On the [illegible] ult., Miss Jessy Isabella, 2d daughter of Major P. Codd, of Rumstead-court, Kent, and of Kensington—On the 28th ult., at Hutton Lodge, Yorkshire, Capt. the Lord James Townsend, naval aide-de-camp to the Queen.

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FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—THE CARNATION AND PICOTEE SHOW is fixed for TUESDAY the 19th inst., when 12 Prizes for Collections will be awarded to Amateurs and Professional Florists, viz.:—6 for Carnations, and 6 for Picotees; the stands of Carnations and Picotees to consist of 6 Flakes and 6 Bizarres. In Class showing, 9 Prizes will be awarded for the best of each Class of Flake and Bizarre in Carnations, and for the best light and heavy red and purple-edged Picotee; in addition to which an Extra Prize of One Guinea each will be presented by Mr. Headly, of Stapleford, for the best Carnation and Picotee of any Colour.

To SEEDLINGS, as many 1st and 2d Class Prizes will be given by the Society as the Judges may consider proper—one bloom of Seedlings of the present year being required, and three of those raised previously; together with a SILVER CUP, of the value of FIVE GUINEAS, presented by Dr. LINDLEY, F.H.S., &c. &c., for the best seedling PICOTEE, provided the flower be of the 1st Class; but should it be decided to be only second-rate, the prize will be reduced to half the amount. Seedlings may be entered for this prize separately; but any flower to which a first-class Prize shall have been awarded by the Society must be subsequently entered for the Cup.

The competition in the Amateurs' class is confined to Members, but in all other Classes it is open; and country growers who wish to compete for the Seedling or other Prizes may forward their Flowers to the Secretary at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on the morning of Show, carriage paid, with the entrance, and accompanied by the name intended to be given to the flower, as well as that of the raiser and the year when raised.

Entrance for Collection: Members, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Non-members, 7*s.* For Single Blooms and Seedlings: Members, 1*s.*; Non-members, 3*s.* For Dr. Lindley's Prize, 5*s.* Exhibitors to provide their own stands; and notices (except for Seedlings) to be forwarded to the Secretary on or before Monday the 18th inst., addressed, "Grove-place, Southampton-street, Camberwell."

T. C. WILDMAN, Hon. Sec.

KINGSTON.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY has fixed their ANNUAL EXHIBITION for THURSDAY, SEPT. 15th, 1842.—For particulars apply to

JAMES JACKSON, Hon. Sec.,
Thames-st., Kingston, Surrey.

LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

H. GROOM, CLAPHAM RISE, near London, (Removed from Walworth,) by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he has a fine stock of Lilium lancifolium, album, and punctatum, which he can supply at very moderate prices.

He begs to say his Catalogue of Geraniums is ready for delivery, and can be had on application.

NEW AND SPLENDID FUCHSIAS.

MESSRS. YOUELL have much pleasure in referring the admirers of the above beautiful Tribe to their List as advertised in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 18th of June, which they continue sending out per post, free, upon the terms there named.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, June 23, 1842.

"MANETTIA BICOLOR."

MESSRS. VEITCH and SON have now ready for delivery Plants of this beautiful New Greenhouse Climber, at 42*s.* each.

N.B.—A Medal was awarded to this Plant at the Horticultural Society's Meeting in Regent-street, in April last.

Exeter, July 6, 1842.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

J. T. WILLMER and SON, King's-road, Chelsea, by appointment Florists to Her Majesty, beg to announce that their Splendid Collection of the above Flowers are now in Bloom, and will continue so for the next Three Weeks. Admittance gratis (Sundays excepted).

TO HEARTSEASE GROWERS.

J. PEARSON'S SPLENDID PANSY, the "BLACK PRINCE," is ready for delivery at 15*s.* each; on receipt of a Post-office order, it will be sent by post, prepaid. It is much larger and better shaped than "Black Diamond," brighter black, and fine golden eye. The usual allowance to the Trade if two or more are taken.—Chilwell Nurseries, near Nottingham.

VALUABLE ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS.

MESSRS. J. C. and S. STEVENS will Sell by Auction, at their Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent Garden, on Wednesday, 20th July, at 12 for 1 o'clock precisely, a large and valuable Consignment of ORCHIDACEÆ, just arrived in most beautiful condition, and collected from a range of country comprising upwards of 300 Miles, in the neighbourhood of Guatemala, in Central America, and consists principally of the hardy cold-climated Plants adapted for the Greenhouse.—May be viewed the day previous and Morning of Sale, and Catalogues had of Messrs. J. C. and S. STEVENS, 38, King-street, Covent-garden.

TWENTY-THREE VASES and PEDESTALS to be Sold very cheap. They were made by Messrs. AUSTIN and SEELEY, for a deceased Gentleman, and are composed of the best artificial Stone, each of the Vases being 3ft. high, and the Pedestals 4ft. 4in. high. They are of a most elegant form, and well worthy the attention of any person wishing to possess such ornaments.—Apply to Messrs. AUSTIN and SEELEY, New-road, near the Regent's Park, where the Vases and Pedestals can be seen.

SPLENDID SALE of the WOODHALL COLLECTION OF EXOTICS.

There will be Sold by Auction, within the Gardens of Woodhall, in the parish of Bothwell, and County of Lanark, lying 10 Miles east of Glasgow, between Airdrie and Holytown, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of JULY next, and following day, commencing at 11 o'clock each day, the whole of that extensive and celebrated COLLECTION of HOTHOUSE and GREENHOUSE PLANTS, consisting of numerous rare and valuable species, among which are many magnificent specimens of Camellias, Heaths, Epiphyllums, Citrons, Oranges, Shaddocks, Zamias and other Palms; with a very extensive and superior variety of Pelargoniums (Geranium), Indian Azaleas, and other miscellaneous Greenhouse and Stove Plants; of which Catalogues may be had by applying to Mr. Murray, of the Botanic Gardens, Glasgow; Messrs. Austin and M'Aslan, Nursery and Seedsmen, Trongate, Glasgow; Woodhall Office, 33, Buchanan-street, Glasgow; or to the Gardener by Holytown.

The collection of Camellias is well known as not surpassed by any in the Empire, the specimens being of the very finest growth, many of them from 15 to 20 feet in height. The Heaths also afford numerous specimens of the finest sort, which for size and furnishing, it is believed, far surpass any collection ever shown.

The whole of the Plants are in the very best state of health; and as the operations of the mineral workings on the estate have already encroached upon the garden, they must be sold off, as it is, in consequence of the said operations, to be entirely broken up; therefore, great bargains may be expected. The Plants will be set up in Lots to suit purchasers, beginning with the Camellias, Heaths, Epiphyllums, &c.

The collection may be viewed any day prior to the Sale, by applying at Woodhall Garden. Further information learned, and particulars given, on applying to the Factor, Woodhall-house, Holytown.

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

COUNTRY SHOWS.—July 11, Felton Florists'. 15, Roxburghshire Horticultural.

THE operation of budding, which at this season is about to be practised everywhere, deserves some notice from us. We shall not, however, pay our readers so bad a compliment as to suppose them unacquainted with the art of *doing* it; our remarks will be confined to the principles which appear to determine its *success*.

Budding is a kind of transplanting, and the causes of success or failure are not very different. In transplanting, a tree is dug out of the ground in one place, and is removed to another. In budding, a piece is cut out of the stem of one tree, and is removed to another. The earth is the source of food to the former; elements already extracted from the earth are the nutriment of the latter. If from any cause a transplanted tree loses its fluid contents faster than it can get more from the earth, it dies; if a bud loses its fluid contents faster than it can get more from the living tissue to which it has been transferred, it also perishes. The transplanted tree must form new mouths at the ends of its roots, wherewith to feed; the transplanted bud must form new mouths over its whole under-surface, for the same end. Let us, however, be more precise.

The leaf-bud of a tree consists of a central vital portion, called the growing point, over which a skin of bark is drawn. If the growing point is destroyed, the bud perishes. It forms what is named the eye of the bud, and being brittle and tender, easily snaps off when the wood of the bud is jerked out; if, however, it is pulled out in that part of the operation, the bud is useless, and will remain "blind." This accident usually occurs when the bud is not completely formed. Buds should therefore be selected quite perfect, which is known by their prominence and plumpness.

Before the operation can be performed, it is necessary that the bark of the stock should run "freely," so that the wood may completely separate; and as this takes place most readily in half-ripe, young wood, the latter is to be preferred to wood of a previous year. When first inserted, the bud is mainly nourished by matter sent down from the leaves of the stock; it should, therefore, be introduced near the lower end of a shoot, and not near the point. The number of buds to be put intó the same branch is no farther material than that many incisions in the same branch will have the effect of impairing its general health.

As the young bud is to be nourished at first by the leaves above it on the stock, the best place to insert it is close beneath some leaf in full activity; it is not, therefore, the most open and smooth part of the stock which is to be selected, when a choice can be made. For the same reason, it might appear injudicious to shorten the branch into which a bud is inserted; but if the shoot is not stopped, the rising sap will be attracted into the youngest leaves, and expended in their increase, while on the other hand, if the shoot is stopped, the sap will be forced laterally into the buds already forming on its sides, and the new bud will participate in this advantage. It is therefore, upon the whole, advantageous to cut off a part of each shoot into which a bud is introduced; the removal of a quarter of it is enough to answer the intended purpose.

As it is important in every way that the vigour of the budded branch should be preserved for the buds which it is forming, all flowers or fruit should be cut off it, and from the twigs in its vicinity, otherwise those parts will consume the organisable matter which should be applied to the service of the new buds. Prickles, however, do no harm, and may possibly be useful, although we do not know what their use is; we therefore presume they had better be preserved.

It is of little consequence what material is employed in tying the bud down. Bast is as good as anything. The great point is to apply the ligature firmly, without cutting the bark, and to relax and re-tie it when, after some time, the bark shall be found swelling a little over it. It is not desirable to remove the ligature finally until, from the greenness and plumpness of the bud, and the slight swelling which takes place in it, evidence is had that the operation has succeeded.

What happens when the bud is skilfully inserted is this: the surface of the inner bark of the bud is applied firmly to the young moist wood of the stock; in this way the cellular systems of the two are brought into contact, and, under favourable circumstances, will adhere in a few days. In the mean while woody matter descends from the leaves above the bud, and interlaces itself with the new cellular matter forming between the bud and wood, and ties them together; as soon as the growing point of the bud begins to quicken, it too sends down fine streams of woody matter, and increases that entanglement which, in the end, renders the bud and the stock inseparable. If a quantity of wood is left on the inner face of the bud, this union is more difficult; and therefore the complete removal of the wood of the bud is desirable, provided, as we have already said, the growing point is not jerked out. If the latter event takes place, the bark and wood may adhere, and the bud may remain green, but it will not sprout.

The only other point to be considered is the propriety of leaving a leaf upon the bud to be inserted. This question is one which practice can answer better than theory. Theory says the leaf will *injure* the bud by carrying off its fluid particles, and *assist* it by the secretions it will send down to it, and to the nascent tissue forming beneath it. Now, since the abstraction of fluid is rapid and dangerous, while nutrition is slow and of the less moment, because the leaves proper to the branch will themselves furnish food, it seems most advantageous to cut off the leaf, or at least the principal part of it. After a time, nature settles the question for us by throwing off the leaf, which is a good sign; for it indicates a rapid augmentation of the bud itself, to which the leaf cannot respond.

No one who has been watching the progress of Agriculture for the last few years can for a moment dispute the importance of the foreign substances which, like nitrate of soda and guano, have been introduced into husbandry. But, admitting to the fullest extent the value of these materials; admitting, too, the utility of some of the artificial manures compounded for sale; we must observe that it is most absurd for the farmer to put himself to the expense of purchasing them until he has utterly exhausted all the means which his farm affords him for nothing, of increasing the fertility of his land. Such substances should be employed *in aid* of ordinary manure, not *instead* of it. The art of farming and market-gardening consists, or should consist, in obtaining the greatest possible amount of food at the smallest possible expense.

Now it must be obvious that those manuring substances which are necessarily produced upon a farm are the least expensive of all things; to the careful collection and preparation of them should the good husbandman turn his attention in the first instance; and when all the resources of skill are exhausted upon that preparation, it is time to look abroad for assistance. Farm-yard manure is, therefore, the first object of improvement; and it is tó this great end that our remarks upon manures have of late been principally directed. The man who wastes his farm-yard manure, and buys other things, can only be compared to him who should leave his wheat upon the ground, and buy rice or maize to make good his prodigality. We assert, without fear of contradiction, that the farmer does, in the great majority of cases, commit a folly equivalent to this; not, indeed, intentionally, but from not knowing better.

It is not, however, merely because of its cheapness that farm-yard manure is the best of all substances for enriching land, but because it contains such a great variety of substances, among which each crop finds that which it most requires, and in the fittest state for becoming its food. "Fortunately," says Dr. Daubeny, in one of his excellent agricultural discourses, "we are provided, in the dung of animals, with a species of manure of which the land can never be said to tire, for this simple reason, that it contains within itself not *one* alone, but *all* the ingredients which plants require for their nutrition, and what is, perhaps, of equal importance, existing too in that precise condition in which they are most readily taken in and assimilated." No wonder, then, that the Royal Agricultural Society of England should have made the management of farm-yard manure the subject of one of their prizes, and that we should in the mean while be turning our feeble efforts in the same direction.

It must be evident to those who have read our previous articles on this subject, that the great points to attend to are—1stly, to reduce the animal and vegetable matter of manure to a decayed state; and 2dly, to keep everything that results from this decay, whether fluid, or solid, or invisible, after it has been obtained. It is of no use to catch the hare, if you do not hold her. The farmer lets his stock trample straw and manure together in the yard, and by degrees it becomes partially rotten; it is then thrown in heaps, and allowed to ferment; and then it is used. The market-gardener carts the long stable litter from London, throws it in a heap, lets it ferment, and then applies it to his land. In both these cases, rain and other fluids wash away one part, which runs to waste; the fermentation drives off another, which disappears in the air; and what is left is at the most about half as good as it should be. This cannot be the way to manage manure.

What *should* be done is something like this:—Every husbandman should have a place on purpose for preparing manure. It should be a trench or ditch, large in proportion to the quantity of manure to be prepared. The bottom and sides should be made hard with clay or any other material that will prevent a waste of the water used in preparing the manure. This trench should fall towards one end; and at that end a hole (*A*) should be made, well puddled, so as to hold water, into which all the liquid matter that runs from the manure should drain. By the side of the trench should be a pump and well, which might be so contrived as to throw water in a stream all over the manure, when necessary. All things being ready, a quantity of raw manure, consisting, as usual, of straw and all sorts of impurities, should be placed in a layer on the bottom of the trench, well watered, and trampled down; by this means it will be enabled to decay faster than if it was dry, for the mass will begin to heat: what water the straw cannot suck up will run into the hole *A*, out of which it should be afterwards drawn, and poured again over the heap. At the same time that the layer of raw manure is placed upon the floor of the trench, there should be scattered among it a quantity of gypsum, if that earth can be had cheap, or else some powdered green vitriol; then the fluid which drains away will consist of those ingredients or their elements, water, &c. The object of adding such substances is to prevent the loss of ammonia, an invaluable substance, which flies away from manure, if you let it alone, but which either the gypsum or the green vitriol holds fast, and keeps with themselves in the manure. Gypsum is, in many places, the cheapest material; but the wholesale price of green vitriol is not more than 5*s*. per cwt. in the London market; and probably the material called salt cake, and now worth about 3*s*. 6*d*. per cwt., would answer the same purpose.

When there is a fresh supply of raw manure ready, it should be placed in a layer over the first, mixed with gypsum or green vitriol, or some other "fixer," and well trampled down; then let it be thoroughly watered with the fluid in the hole *A*, if there is enough there; or with water from the pump, if what has drained into *A* is not sufficient. Water, or drainings, should be constantly added to these heaps, for it is of the first importance that the manure should be kept continually moist, in order to hasten its decay.

In this manner the manure heap may be increased from time to time, as raw manure accumulates, until it is too high to be conveniently raised further, or to allow of water or drainings being easily poured over it. By degrees the whole mass will become a soft pasty substance; and when in that condition, will be fit to put upon the land, or to lie by till wanted. In the latter case, however, care must be taken not to allow any of its "goodness" to be washed out of it again; and reservoirs should be formed at the edge of it to receive what does run from it, which should be poured over it again, or carried elsewhere.

If this plan were merely speculative, we should have nevertheless thought it worth proposing; but it is, in fact, the result of experience. It is essentially the same as that practised by Mr. Schattenmann, as mentioned by us on a former occasion, and seems to us the best method of managing the dunghill that has yet been proposed. It has the great merit of saving everything, of wasting nothing, and of causing no other additional expense than that of the purchase of gypsum, which would probably be bought without being thus applied, or of a boy occasionally to attend to the watering the dunghills. Although we entertain no sort of doubt of the extreme importance of attending to these suggestions, and of the ample return they would make for any expense connected with them, we shall be quite satisfied if any of our readers will try them first in a small way, and then ascertain the relative effect per load of common farm manure, and manure prepared in this more careful manner. We are inclined to prefer it to liquid manuring, which is contrary to the habits of our cultivators, and is attended by inconveniences that are better avoided.

IN the *Chronicle* of June 4 (p. 363), are some observations on the principles of pruning, and the effect of stopping young plants in good time. Our worthy correspondent, Mr. Billington, has written us a long letter on the subject, in which he complains, that, although these views are the same as his own, as published by him in 1825, yet no allusion has been made to that circumstance. We are glad to be reminded that so good a forester entertains the same opinion as we do; but we can assure him, that neither he nor ourselves have the smallest claim to credit for originality in this matter. The truth is, that what we have recommended is a mere application to practice of the simplest principles of vegetable physiology, and has been well known at least since the days of *Miller* and Duhamel. It is true that foolish plans have in many cases driven such sound practice out of sight; but we will undertake to say, that no *forester* who understood the principles of his business was ever unacquainted with its value. We ourselves have seen it in Norfolk when a boy, and we never heard of its being a novelty.

We mention this matter, partly for the sake of putting Mr. Billington right, and partly for the sake of stating, once for all, that we lay no claim to originality in the views which are from time to time introduced into our columns. Multitudes of facts are familiar to men of science, of which the mass of the world is ignorant; whenever such facts have a practical application, it is desirable that they should be promulgated in a popular form, and it was precisely for this purpose that our *Chronicle* was established. We have neither leisure nor inclination to rummage the history of discovery; and if any one fancies he has a right to the views we publish, he is perfectly welcome to them, for we lay no claim to their ownership.

We take the present opportunity of correcting a typographical error in the article now alluded to. "Plant thickly" was misprinted for "Plant thinly;" as must have been evident to those who remember the arguments used some months ago (Feb. 26), to prove the disadvantage of thick planting.

FAMILIAR BOTANY.—No. VII.

The Common Laurel.—It is the practice of the common people to confound things of the most different kind, because of some vague and unimportant general likeness that they find among them. They consider rock-crystal and diamonds to be a sort of glass, because they have no colour and are transparent; but, on the other hand, they distinguish things that are much alike, because of some trifling but striking differences scarcely connected with their real nature: and thus they cannot perceive the amethyst to be a sort of flint. It is just the same among plants: Cherries, the Bay-tree, and the Daphne, are all looked upon as Laurels, although they are plants having little or no relation to one another; but people fail to discover the resemblance of the Nettle and the Fig, although these plants are really near relations. We must never, then, form an opinion of the real nature of things upon vulgar names; and this is one reason why the names of science, although hard to remember, are so much to be preferred.

The Common Laurel is, in truth, a kind of Cherry, and some persons call it the Cherry-laurel; but that name is but little used. It is named in Latin Cérasus Lauro-cérasus, and belongs to the same group of plants as the Almond, Plum, Apricot, and Peach, which are themselves a branch from the great Rosaceous order. Collectively, all such plants are said to form the Amygdaleous subdivision, because Amygdalus is Latin for an Almond. Of the common characters which bind them together, the chief is their bearing stone-fruit; another is that they have 20 stamens, or thereabouts, placed in a ring at the edge of a waxy cup (the calyx), which also bears five petals.

It is not a little singular that these plants, which are so useful to us on account of their fruit, an important article of our diet, and which, moreover, pour forth a clear insipid gum, like *gum-arabic*, when they are wounded, should nevertheless be poisonous. Yet such is the case. If we chew their leaves, or their bark, or even their kernel, we immediately perceive that peculiar taste, called the flavour of bitter almonds. This is owing to the presence in them of the most subtle of all poisons, prussic acid; and accordingly the distilled water of our Common Laurel has been used for the purposes of assassination; and its bruised leaves have been recommended for the more harmless object of destroying insects that infest plants in greenhouses and gardeners' frames. How it is that the same plant should thus be able to form such different substances as gum, and astringent matter like tan, and the sweet subacid pulp, and this prussic acid, by means of the same organs, is one of those problems which neither the chemist nor the physiologist can pretend to solve, but which must be referred to those constitutional peculiarities stamped by the Almighty, at the creation, on all living things, each after its kind.

There is one curious circumstance connected with the Common Laurel which is little known, but which we must by no means pass by. The leaves of plants are usually regarded as the organs by means of which a plant is able to breathe and to digest its food, and to perspire; and here in general its attributes are said to stop. But when we look at the natural emission of honey by some, of drops of water by others—of wax by the Cabbage—of poison by the Nettle, and of lime by the Saxifrages—we must add to their duties that of throwing off excreted matter. In most cases, as far as has been observed, this discharge takes place by the whole surface, and probably through those microscopical holes, called stomates, of which millions are bored through the skin of many leaves. In the Common Laurel, however, there is a particular apparatus specially destined for this purpose. If you look beneath its leaf, you will find near its base, and close to the midrib, about four roundish or oval spots, which are very like tiny plates sunk in the substance of the leaf; they are green when young, and reddish when advanced in life. In a morning they are often covered with a globule of some transparent, apparently sugary fluid, which dries up as the day advances, and which while it lasts is the favourite food of bees; this is the excretion of the Common Laurel. The spots are harder than the substance which surrounds them, and stand in the centre of a number of veins directed towards them, probably for the purpose of pouring into them the fluid they excrete; and

> Thus, through a thousand tubes the wave distils,
> And thirsty glands discharge the exuberant rills.

R. E.

HORTICULTURE OF GUIPUSCOA.

(*Continued from p.* 284.)

The Capsicum; Pimiento (Spanish) is not cultivated with success on the light soil covering the sandstone, but in the neighbourhood of Tolosa, Aspeitea, and other places where limestone abounds, it comes to great perfection. The cultivators consider a strong soil, with heat and moisture, requisite to its success. These are to be found near Tolosa, where, at the base of limestone hills varying from 400 to 600 feet in elevation, an accumulation of red loam (deriving its colour from an oxide of iron, with which the district abounds), is met with of great depth. The summer heat is increased in the hollows and ravines at the base of these hills by radiation from the naked rock, and water is abundant. Under these combinations the produce is abundant. The plants are reared under walls having a south aspect; and when about six inches in height, are planted out, which generally happens early in June; the ground is previously well dug, but not manured, and the young plants set out in rows five ft. asunder, and about three ft. apart in the rows. Great care is observed in transplanting them; and if the weather prove hot and dry, a bright moonlight night is chosen. Should there be no moon, the evening is necessarily taken. Holes are made about six inches deep, at the distance already mentioned, which are half filled with moss, fresh cut grass, or weeds, and well watered. Upon this the young plants are set, and covered in with earth, but not watered. This method succeeds so well, that I have rarely seen plants flag, even in the hottest days, that succeeded the operation. Afterwards they grow rapidly, and always produce fruit in plenty from August to October. During the heats of summer the plants are watered plentifully; the time chosen is between three and five in the afternoon; the mode of doing this is common over all the south of Europe, but perhaps not generally known in England. Long narrow dams, the walls of which are constructed of manure, are filled with water, which is then carefully conducted round each plant in succession; the water for the purpose is most frequently collected from a stream or rill into deep ponds, which are made to overflow for watering the plants by a simple contrivance: one, two, or more half barrels are placed in a pond, and loaded with stones; thus causing a supply at discretion for keeping the dams or reservoirs at the proper height. Care is taken to stir the earth gently to prevent it becoming encrusted after these waterings; but the ground is never moved deep, as the cultivators consider any check to be prejudicial to the shape of the fruit. Those that are intended for winter use are suffered to ripen on plants set apart for the purpose; the others are gathered when about six inches in length. The large variety named by the Spaniards pimentones, and by the English abroad the Bell capsicum, attains an immense size under the above treatment, and is an excellent ingredient in cookery.

Celery; Apis (Spanish.)—Is grown in abundance, but only used for culinary purposes. No skill is exhibited in its culture, as far as regards blanching or endeavouring to produce it of a large size.

Cucumbers; Pepinos (Spanish).—Like the preceding, they are not an object of horticultural emulation. They are generally sown in the neglected parts of gardens, where, of course, but small and ill-shaped fruit is produced.

Endive; Chicoria, achicoria, escarola (Spanish.)—No plant in a Spanish garden occupies more of the gardener's time. The seed is sown in June for the first crop, and in August for a crop to stand the winter. The seed is scattered very thinly in drills 18 inches apart on the ground left vacant by the previous year's Lettuce, and which, as will be hereafter shown, has been well manured. As soon as the plants appear, they are thinned to three inches apart, but not transplanted; when they become crowded, they are again thinned to six inches, and finally to about 18 inches apart. The blanching is generally performed by pressing the heart of the plant gently down, on which a fragment of tile is laid; over this a light covering of earth is sifted. The fringed edges of the exterior leaves are carefully freed from earth, and exposed to light; having small bits of tile laid over that portion of the soil from whence they protrude, to render the blanching perfect, and produce what the gardeners particularly pride themselves on, viz.—a plant of Endive white all over excepting the edges of the outer leaves, which should show about two inches of green. The plants thus cultivated are slightly bitter, crisp, and juicy; no liquid manure is used, water is given freely whenever needed.

Lettuces; Lechuga (Spanish); are grown in large quantities. A piece of ground well open to the sun is selected, that for at least three or four years has not borne a similar crop. The beds are of any length, and about five feet in width. In the autumn a trench is opened lengthwise two feet wide and a foot deep, which is filled with the freshest night soil that can be procured by the growers in the neighbourhood of St. Sebastian. Those remote from that city must of necessity procure the manure at other places. The exact limits of the manured space are then marked by four stakes, and the earth dug out in the process of trenching replaced as a central ridge, on the sheltered side of which in the month of November, the plants sown early in October are pricked out to stand the winter. Early in the March following, if the weather prove favourable, the seed is sown thinly in shallow drills, drawn parallel to the sides of the trench, at about eight inches distance; so that if the trench be 20 feet long, 2 feet wide, and the drills 8 inches from the sides of the trench, it follows that the plants when they come up will be 3 feet 4 inches apart in the rows. When they have attained the proper size for transplanting, they are thinned to 10 inches apart, and the remainder are removed to a bed similarly prepared, the same precautions being used in the transplanting as described for Capsicums. Water is liberally supplied; and when the root fibres have penetrated to the manured trench, which is readily known by their luxuriant growth, they are tied up for blanching. The lettuces thus grown are remarkably large, tender, and juicy. After the summer crop is all drawn, the bed is thrown up into one long ridge, leaving the central trench undisturbed. This ridge is the spring following occupied by some light crop, when it is levelled, and in July or August Endive is sown within the limits of the trench, in drills 18 inches apart. The Endive, after having been treated as mentioned in the notice of that article, is succeeded by Onions.

Onions; Cebollas (Spanish).—The beds, as before stated, which had been previously cropped with Lettuce and Endive, are in the early spring of the fourth year prepared for this vegetable by deep digging, and by well incorporating the manure of the central trench with the earth, to which, if necessary, sand is added. The seed is sown broadcast, and the after treatment is similar to our own, except frequent waterings with liquid manure. The inference I venture to draw from this mode of culture, which is eminently successful, both as to the size and flavour of the vegetables, is, that slightly decomposed night soil promotes the growth of Lettuces in an extraordinary degree; still more decomposed, it is equally favourable to the Endive; and in the last stage of decomposition, to Onions.

Parsnep; Chirivia (Spanish).—Rarely grown in gardens, and the produce very inferior.

Peas; Arvesas (Spanish).—Rarely grown in gardens. Some cultivators, however, devote a little time to their sticking and hoeing, and occasionally bring them into the market early in June.

Pumpkin; Calabaza (Spanish).—Grown in abundance, generally between the rows of Indian Corn, or in any other place where heat and shade may be found. The Spaniards prefer the Indian Corn grounds, as they are of opinion that the large leaves of the plant prevent the too rapid evaporation of moisture. The seed is sown in May, at the same time as the Maize, and frequently produces fruit 1½ foot or more in diameter. The young plants are, however, destroyed in great numbers by the mole cricket, a most active enemy.

(To be continued.)

THE ROSE GARDEN.—No. I.

THIS has been, on the whole, an unfavourable season for Roses; the early flowers were scorched by the excessive heat, and the late tempestuous winds have irreparably damaged the buds of all the summer kinds, so that we must look to the autumnal Roses for fine flowers, which calm weather and soft dewy nights will alone bring to perfection.

Among those universal favourites, the Moss-Roses, very few new varieties have bloomed satisfactorily. Tempting descriptions from the French growers induced Rose-amateurs to form high anticipations of the following, which this season at least have not been realised:—Moss Hortensia, Sanguinea, Pompone feu, d'Orleans, à Feuilles pourpres, Mauget and Helena Mauget, seem seedlings from the Luxembourg Moss: all pretty, with bright red and pink-cupped flowers, but too much alike, and all lacking that desirable quality possessed by the common Moss-rose, viz., large and globular form and complete plenitude of flower. Celina, one of the best of the new Moss-roses, is deficient in this desirable quality. It is decidedly an improvement on its parent, the Luxembourg Moss, in colour and size of flower; but it has not that desirable globular form, neither is it double enough to constitute a first-rate variety. This deficiency in shape is the result of crossing with the Rosa Gallica, to procure depth of colour, by which much of the fragrance and form of the genuine Moss-rose is lost.

Among the new Moss-roses, however, one has been introduced peculiarly distinct and beautiful, namely, the Moss Unique, or Mousseue Unique de Provence, exactly like our favourite Unique Rose, in its robust habit and tendency to bloom in large clusters: its flowers are pure white, and abundantly mossy.

A Moss Rose, raised by Mr. Rivers from the Spotted Moss, crossed with the old dark Tuscany Rose, is at present the darkest Moss Rose known; its flowers are of deep crimson purple, mottled with red, but it is not at all double enough for a first-rate variety, having but five or six rows of petals. Its shoots and leaves in spring are of the deepest red, so that before it bloomed, it was anticipated that the great desideratum—a black Moss Rose—was at last obtained. It seems exceedingly difficult to procure a genuine Moss Rose from seed with any depth of colour; seedlings from flowers that have been crossed with dark varieties of Rose Gallica are inclined to lose their moss, as are in fact some of the established varieties. The Luxembourg moss, on its own roots, has this season, in two or three places in rich soils, lost every particle of moss, and cannot be distinguished from a variety of Rosa Gallica.

Moss Roses, particularly the White, Lancel, de Metz, &c. &c., when budded on the Dog-Rose, are in many soils short-lived, or have but a languid existence after the first year or two. The best stock for them is the old hybrid Bourbon Rose, Celine, which has large semidouble flowers, and blooms in immense clusters. This is a most vigorous grower, and strikes readily from cuttings, if planted in the open border in October. For the White Moss, in particular, this will be a most eligible stock—making this shy and delicate Rose grow freely and bloom abundantly.—*A. Z.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXVIII.

As the season for budding has now arrived, a few observations upon that subject may not be uninteresting to those for whom these papers are more particularly written. A great deal of the pleasure which is felt in performing and succeeding with an operation of this kind, must necessarily depend upon understanding its principles. If these are not understood, the operator, it is true, may succeed, but he knows not the reason why he does so; and if he fails, he cannot tell the cause, nor guard against such a failure for the future.

The novice in gardening is generally astonished when he is told, for the first time, that a bud or shoot taken from one tree may be made to grow upon another; and yet, if he considers the subject a little, he will soon see that the principles which regulate that operation are essentially the same as those which regulate the striking of a plant from a cutting. Suppose, merely for the sake of illustration, that the Rose-tree, instead of being considered as a single individual, be looked upon as a colony, each bud possessing within itself the means of independent existence, providing it is placed in favourable circumstances; then the question naturally is, what are those circumstances? The moisture in the soil and air, with a certain degree of heat, enables the buds of a cutting to send down roots, and to form fresh leaves, and so in time to become a perfect plant. But if only one bud was taken from a tree, and planted in the soil, in many instances the experiment would fail, because the circumstances would not be favourable to its growth, although in many more it would succeed, as in the case of Vines and other things which could be mentioned, that are propagated in this way. Instead, therefore, of placing the bud in the soil, it is put between the bark and wood of a tree of the same family, and is, in fact, as nearly as possible in the same circumstances in which it was before it was removed by the knife of the gardener. Its food is ready prepared, and it commences immediately to unite and send down woody matter to the stem; which is, of course, analogous to the roots which a cutting sends down into the soil.

After this explanation, the amateur will see at once, that the main thing to be done in budding, is simply to adapt the bud and the stock for each other: in short, to place the bud as nearly as possible in the same circumstances in which it was before, and then tie the wound up with matting, to prevent the air from drying up the moisture. Those who are not acquainted with the operation should see it once done by a good gardener before they begin.

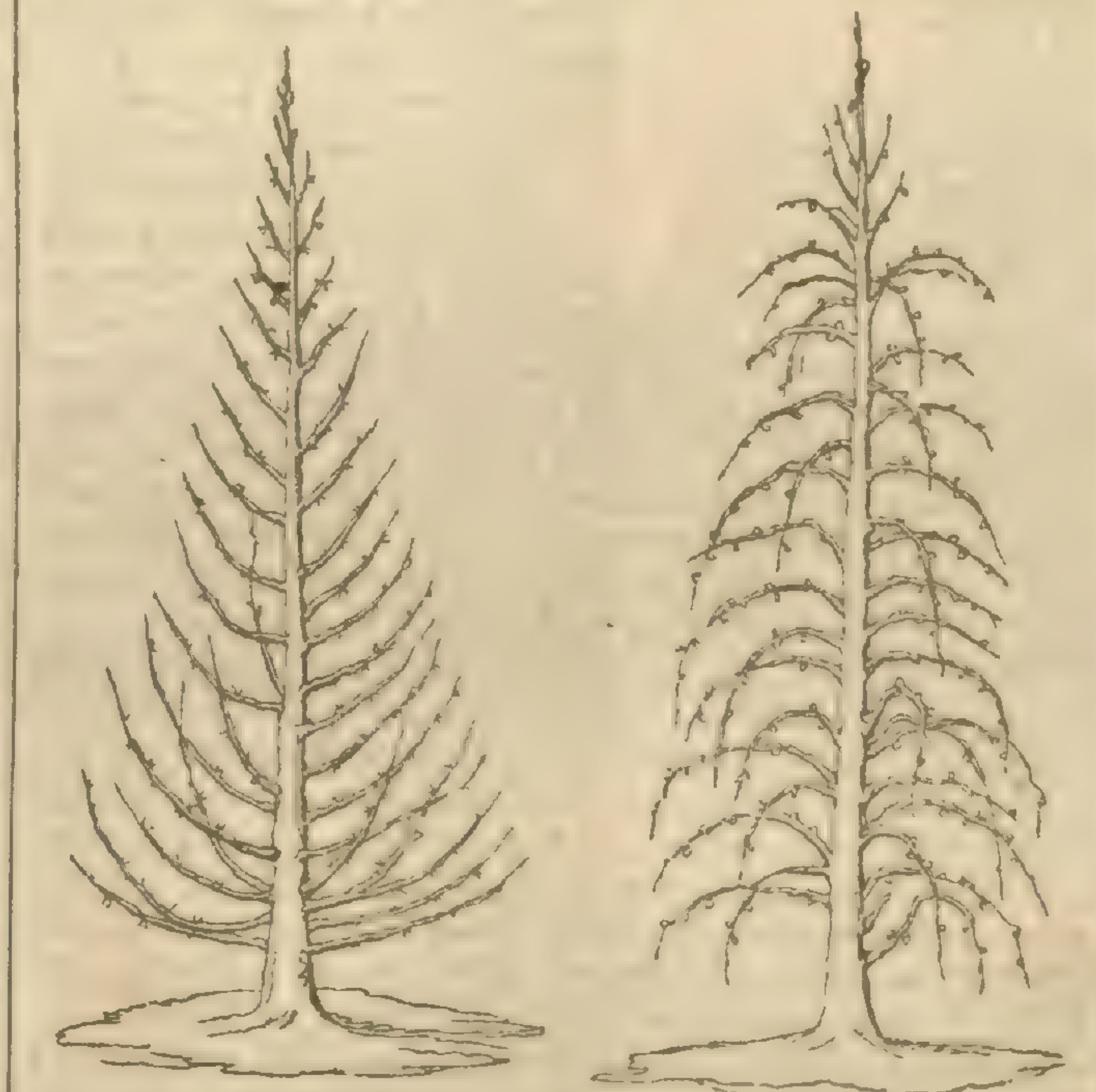
The budding of Roses may commence immediately, or as soon as the bark rises freely from the wood. This showery weather is of great service in keeping the buds moist. If the advice given last week has been attended to, the amateur will now have fixed on the more beautiful kinds, and of course will endeavour to procure buds of these for his garden. If he has not stocks to bud upon, it may be worth his while to go to a nursery and fix upon the plants he intends to purchase in the autumn.

Peaches, Plums, and Cherries may be budded shortly; but as some parts of the country are more early than others, the same test must be used as for Roses, namely, when the bark separates freely from the wood. In the earlier part of the season I gave the names of the better sorts of Plums and Cherries, to which the Amateur is now referred. The following are the best Peaches and Nectarines for a succession on the open wall:—*Peaches*—Early Anne, Acton Scot, Grosse Mignonne, Royal George, Noblesse, Barrington, Bellegarde, Late Admirable. *Nectarines*—Elruge and Violette Hâtive.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Cottagers' Prizes.—I am a young man, unmarried, and living with my father, assisting him in the labours of a small farm; and I have devoted about half a rood of one corner of a field to the cultivation of flowers and vegetables; and I have this year sold a few shillings' worth of my produce, chiefly Celery plants and a few Cucumbers; which having come to the knowledge of the committee of the Dewsbury Floral and Horticultural Society, of which I am a member, I have received intimation that I am no more eligible to compete in the Cottagers' class. I, therefore, enclose you a copy of the rules of the above society; and hope that you will favour me with your opinion, whether such proceeding is in accordance with reason?—*Industry.* [If you have already been recognised as a "Cottager," your selling the produce of your garden cannot disqualify you, either according to the rules of the Dewsbury Society, or the suggestions of common sense. But we should not think you, living with your father, who is a farmer, to be such a person as is usually considered a cottager. By that term ought to be understood exclusively day-labourers, living in their own cottages, or their children.]

Cottager's Calendar.—In consequence of inquiries addressed to Mr. Paxton, upon some points in his valuable "Cottager's Calendar," he has sent us the following series of memoranda:—*Keen's Seedling Strawberries* for cottagers may be planted in 4-feet beds, 9 inches apart, planting them at right angles and allowing the outside rows to be six inches from the edges of the bed; this will give five rows, but they must be kept free from runners. Old Pine may be planted in the same manner, allowing them one foot apart or four rows in the bed.—The *White* or *Brown Spanish Onions* are usually sown broadcast, to stand the winter; and they may be allowed to remain as they come up, without thinning, until spring. About half an ounce of seed will be sufficient for a moderate bed. Some persons do allow their onions to remain in the seed-bed without transplanting, and by picking off the flower-stem as soon as it appears, sometimes obtain very good Onions; but I very much prefer transplanting them, by doing which, on well-prepared ground, better Onions are obtained, many of them not running to seed at all, as they almost invariably do when allowed to remain in the seed-bed.—In *Training Pyramid Pears*, with pendulous branches, the first tier may be about 18 inches from the ground, and it is not strictly necessary that they should afterwards be in tiers, but four or five side branches may be left each season, or more, according to the strength of the tree; the diameter of the tree at the base should depend upon its height; but if this is six or seven feet, then from four to five feet is a proper width: but this is a matter of taste. The annexed woodcuts will give a better idea of their training than any description.



The branches should not be tied in a pendulous position for a year or two at first; unless the tree is growing very vigorously; and the neatest way to secure them is to drive down five or six stakes at equal distances round the stem, and form a hoop by connecting them with cord or walching; to this the lower shoots may be tied with bast, which will last a season.—Dwarf Apples are usually *grafted* on Paradise, and Pears on Quince stocks; but, whether on dwarf or free stocks, they may be kept within the required bounds by root-pruning; the kind of soil has more to do with the choice of stocks than the mode of training to be adopted; for moist land, dwarf stocks are preferable; for very dry situations, the free stock.—*Joseph Paxton.*

Model Cottages.—In your last Number I perceive an article (p. 436), in which the writer animadverts with severity on a design for a mechanic's cottage in Mr. Loudon's Cottage Architecture, as if Mr. Loudon had overlooked or authorised the defects which he points out. Now it is but fair to say, that Mr. Loudon himself had noticed, under the head of "Remarks," the very same things which have called forth the lecture in your paper, even to the approving a single cottage rather than a double one. Your correspondent's paper, therefore, I conceive, ought not to have been sent to you for admission, for two reasons: the first, that its remarks had been anticipated; the second, that the author of them should not have attacked Mr. Loudon with weapons which he had borrowed from Mr. Loudon, and then turned against him.—*Amicus Loudoni.*

Training Forest Trees to Supersede the Necessity of Lopping, Mutilating, or Pruning.—After what I have before stated on this subject, I am astonished that "Quercus" should still persist in condemning my system, having, as he acknowledges, never seen it practised nor described; and further, he hopes "I will now give in," as he perceives that "my opinions begin to waver." Mine, however, are not merely opinions, but natural truths derived from experience. He says the principle he set out with, was the "reciprocity between the root and head;" the roots we cannot see, but I believe the roots are increased in proportion to and from the branches; with this I perfectly agree. Further, he says, in page 380, that your leader has completely superseded the necessity of his reply to my observations, they are so convincing that "I must now give in." Had "Quercus" perused my publication, which he ought to have done before he cast so many doubts upon it, he would have seen the principles and proofs from actual experiments, which he says are so convincing, when coming from another pen in the leader alluded to, and almost in the same words, with diagrams or woodcuts nearly similar. As an act of justice to me, I would, therefore, beg "Quercus" to procure my publication, and look into Chapters 3, 6, 7, 8, and 10: he will there find, fully described, the use of the branches and leaves, as the cause of the increase of the girth, and, by proper regulation, the height of the tree, even to the stopping of the young shoots with the finger and thumb. Were this begun and followed up from the infancy of the plants, as I have so frequently recommended, there would be no necessity for lopping and mutilating, nor would much pruning be required. There is no wavering on my part, for what has been advanced as the true principle of pruning in the article alluded to, and which is to make me "give in," is exactly my system brought forward in a fresh form. The altering my term from "pruning forest trees," to the "training or preventive system," has been the means, I verily believe, of bringing out this "no-pruning system." I have been long convinced, as I have before remarked, that I had used a wrong term, from the evil effects of Pontey's system, which, I am sorry to observe, is still extensively practised. If "Quercus" should feel a desire to see my publication, I could inform him where he may procure one, as it is nearly out of print. I should be glad of a private communication if agreeable.—*W. Billington.*

The Laburnum.—In answer to your correspondent "Omikron," I beg to state that I have some hundreds of Laburnums in plantations, to which cattle have had access for many years, and I have never known or heard of any evil happening to them in consequence; though I have, for other reasons, excluded cattle from most plantations, yet I have some in which they have free access to the Laburnum trees, one or two of which are within reach of sheep. That the seeds are poisonous to man I have learned from experience, having once made myself very ill when a boy by eating some; the effects were those of narcotic poison.—*P. C.*

The Portugal Laurel.—This tree has exhibited, in many instances, a remarkable feature in its physiology, in the bending down of its branches to the earth, and their rooting in the manner of the Pandanus candelabrum and others. There is a good example of this phenomenon at Sudbury Hall, but the most remarkable fact of the kind I ever witnessed was at Penjerrack, near Falmouth, in Cornwall. This tree covered an immense space, and the rooting branches formed an impenetrable thicket.—*J. Murray.*

The Banksian Rose.—May I add, in confirmation of Mr. Frost's statement, as to the best season for pruning the Banksian Rose, that I have a white one which covers a great space of trellis-work in the greenhouse, and which has every spring, for the last five years, been covered with bloom? I have pruned every season either the last week in June or the first week in July; this year it has been the admiration of all who have seen it.—*D. Burton, Ditton Park.*

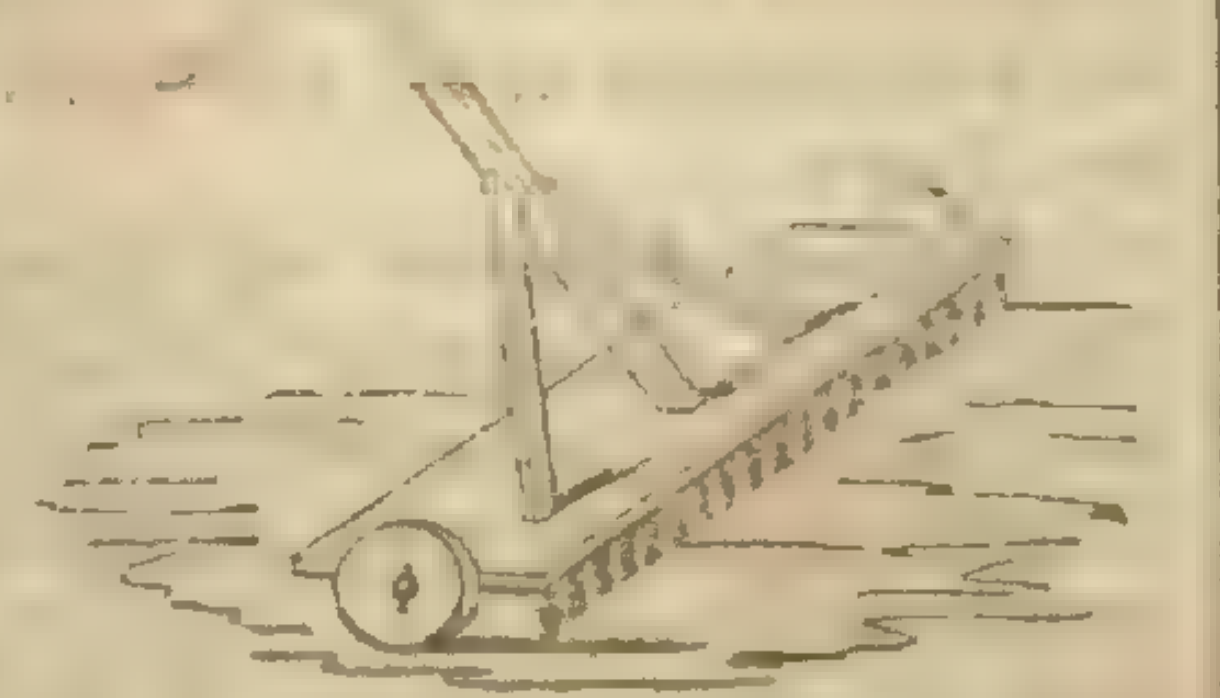
Curious Instance of Vitality in a Noisette Rose.—During the summer of 1841, I observed a Noisette Rose-tree, which is naturally a free-growing variety, to become stunted, having only produced two shoots of a yellow tinge, about eighteen inches long, from the extremity of each of which a bunch of flowers, of a pale and sickly colour, depended. For some time I was unable to account for its unhealthy state, and attributed it to the soil being unsuitable for it. As I was determined to ascertain the cause of the disease, I examined the stem closely; and to my astonishment, I perceived that for about twelve inches above the soil it was quite dead, being hard and brown throughout, without even a particle of the bark showing signs of vegetation; but where the branches forked, two white excrescences, about the size of a marble, had been formed; these were ready to throw out shoots, and were evidently trying to make an impression upon the mortar of the wall. I applied fine earth to the roots, and in about three weeks obtained two healthy young plants, which are now flourishing in my garden. This curious effort of nature may be common, but I have never before observed it. Is not the above fact a proof of how large a portion of nourishment plants and trees take up by their leaves? The Rose-tree in question must have been existing many days without deriving any sustenance from the roots. The circumstance I have related is much in favour of a plan, which I, as an amateur, have always adopted, though in opposition to the opinion of practical gardeners, namely, that of watering my flowers in the evening during hot and droughty weather; although I felt convinced that the roots could derive but little benefit from the operation, the small quantity of moisture not penetrating half an inch into the ground.—*W. W.* [This is analogous to what happens in such Apples as the Bur-knot, in the Vine in a damp hothouse, and to the Common Laurel in dark, damp situations. The stem of the Rose was, no doubt, alive in the centre long after it appeared dead on the outside, and even then it probably conveyed *some* fluid upwards from the soil, which the excrescences, by virtue of their root quality, were able to take up.]

Moss Roses.—I have been quite at a loss to account for Moss Roses, when highly cultivated, losing their moss; this I find often the case. I at one time thought that the moss was the result of high culture. Can you oblige your readers with a few words on the subject?—*Rosa.*—[Nothing is known to physiologists upon this subject. The mossiness is supposed to be a diseased structure; but whether induced by low diet, or high feeding, or neither, is unknown.]

Stratiotes aloides.—The multiplication of this singular aquatic is truly wonderful. One or two plants being brought from a considerable distance (Ormskirk, if I remember right), were incidentally thrown into a pool near Preston, in Lancashire, several years ago; I may safely say that these have now become thousands. They appeared to me almost entirely to monopolise two ponds, to the exclusion nearly of all other aquatics. A plant of the Water Aloe cost, if I mistake not, the late Lord Vernon half a guinea, and it has already cost the present Lord more than a hundred pounds to get rid of its progeny.—*J. Murray.*

Mills' Improved Pits.—I beg leave to contribute my testimony to the superiority of the above pits over every other which I have seen constructed for the growth of Cucumbers and Melons. My employer last autumn erected two pits according to Mills' improved system, one of which was 42 feet long, in four divisions, of three lights each; the other was 26 feet in length. They both answer admirably, and it is surprising how quickly the Cucumber plants grow in them. I have not the least difficulty in obtaining a good crop of Melons, as upon an average ten or a dozen fruit set upon each plant. I doubt not but it is adapted for the growth of Pines as well as for Cucumbers and Melons.—*E. Jones, Bentham Hill, Tunbridge.*

Turnip Fly.—Mr. Read's observations upon the Mite which infests the Brassica tribe are very just; and I have observed them in great quantities on the seed, and particularly upon that which has been kept in paper. It is a good plan to preserve the seed in drawers in a dry room, and to sift it frequently. It often happens when the seed is sown, that the fly destroys the plants as soon as they make their appearance; and I know a farmer in the north of England, who sowed a field of 60 acres with Turnips, which came up very well. In the course of the following week he perceived that the seed-leaves were becoming spotted, and by the next morning he found that half his crop was gone; and after another day and night the whole of his Turnips were destroyed. I therefore send you a receipt which may perhaps be useful to your readers:—Procure a deal plank, one inch and a half in thickness, six feet long, and one foot broad, with the under side planed smooth; a little wheel should be affixed to each end, about the size of those on garden chairs; and it should have a handle to draw it by, similar to that of a truck. Beneath the back part of the board some holes should be pierced, to admit some feathers from a fowl's wing. The under side of the board should then be painted pretty thick with white paint; and by drawing the board as level as possible over the Turnips, the brushing of the feathers behind throws up the fly, which sticks firmly to the paint. One of this size will be large enough for a garden; but for a field, the board should be larger, and drawn by a horse, and will require to be painted every time of crossing the field. This operation should be performed when the sun is shining powerfully; and the board should be cleaned after being used. The accompanying diagram will give some idea of the machine. The ground should be rolled previously to the seed coming up.—*Wm Bromby.* [This correspondent confounds the Mite with the common Turnip-fly (flea).]



Insects injurious to Ash-Trees.—A correspondent in the *Chronicle* (p. 269) has made some inquiries respecting the insects which are injurious to the Ash-tree; and my recent journey into Cheshire has given me an opportunity of gratifying his curiosity. There is scarcely a tree of this description in the vicinity of Northwich which is not showing symptoms of decay in consequence of the depredations of an insect of the Coleopterous order, nearly allied to the Scolytus Destructor, which a few years since proved so injurious to the Elms in the neighbourhood of London. Like it, this little beetle pierces the bark, in the inner part of which it forms a horizontal passage; and at right angles to this passage, on both sides of the same, the larvæ form other minute cavities, nearly parallel to each other. The name of this insect is Hylesinus Fraxini; its colour varies from slate to chesnut; the head is depressed, the antennæ clavate, and the elytra striated and dotted. The larvæ are small fleshy grubs, with white bodies and chesnut heads. Its nature and habits are so similar to those of the Scolytus, that the same means would probably be equally effectual in destroying both. It has been recommended in the case of the latter to cover the tree with a mixture of tar and train-oil in March, to a certain height from the ground; corrosive sublimate and turpentine have also been mentioned as a probable prevention of the mischief; but as I have not had an opportunity of proving their good effects in the present instance, I can by no means speak with certainty as to the eligibility of such applications. Another insect that has of late years done much damage to Ash-trees in Staffordshire, is the larvæ of the Cossus ligniperda, or Goat-moth, which bores passages in the alburnum, of the size and appearance of auger-holes, from which they have here received the name of "auger-worms." I am not acquainted with any other insects besides the above which are peculiarly detrimental to Ash-trees.—*O. Mosley, Rolleston Hall.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, 30th Nov., 1841.—Subjoined are remarks upon the state of the weather for a number of years in one of the central districts of this colony. The observations were made by a person upon the accuracy of whose statements perfect reliance may be placed. The table is condensed from a somewhat diffuse manuscript; and it will be seen that the range of the thermometer has been taken for the concluding three years only; it may, however, furnish data sufficiently accurate to determine the nature of the climate, and may possibly guide your deductions in reference to the habitat of plants of which you may possess specimens from the locality referred to, or be indirectly useful in drawing a comparison between the climate of this and a corresponding region in your northern hemisphere. The average monthly temperature will show that the climate is well suited to the cultivation of any plants which will thrive in the gardens of Britain; whilst the recurrence of frosts at the elevation of Jericho will demonstrate that neither care nor skill can guard against occasional and serious injury to horticultural produce; so hazardous indeed have the contingencies been found, that some occupiers have abandoned the cultivation of most of the fruits, except, perhaps, the Gooseberry, Currant, and a few varieties of Apple, and of the more tender sorts of vegetables. On this, and on the southern side of the island, the temperature is by some degrees higher, and summer frost almost unknown: consequently our gardeners have every inducement to exertion; the formation of two Horticultural Societies has given rise to a spirit of emulation, from which much may be expected, although it appears to operate more upon the amateurs than the professional class.

Remarks on the Weather at Jericho, Van Diemen's Land, Lat. 42° 25′ South, Long. 147° 20′ East; elevation 1,260 feet, according to Wollaston's boiling point of water Apparatus, and a mountain Barometer used by Count Streleski.

	Months.	Monthly average of days on which it Rained.	Monthly average Days' Snow.	Monthly average Nights' Frost.
Years 1826 to 1840.	January	5		2 in 3 years
	February	5		1 in 14
	March	7	1 in 14 years	1
	April	5	1 in 7 years	2
	May	6½	1 altern. yrs.	4
	June	6½	2	6
	July	7	2	7
	August	6	2½	4
	September	7	1	3
	October	8½	3 in 4 years	3 in 4 years
	November	8	1 in 2 years	4 in 5 years
	December	5¾		1 in 2 years

REMARKS.—During this period of 14 years the greatest number of days on which it rained—90 in 1832; least do., 59 in 1833; greatest do. snowed, 15 in 1837; least do., 3 in 1826. On the 3d January, 1832, the severest frost remembered destroyed all the crops in the district; on the 10th, the same month and year, the thermometer stood at 122° in the sun, and on the 19th at 118°! In June same year 5 nights' frost, and in July 6 nights' frost *. On 6th and 8th Nov., 1833, thermometer 110° in the sun; 1st and 4th same month low lands flooded; on 16th deep snow.

Range of thermometer for three successive years; observation taken at 8 o'clock, p.m.; the glass under cover, but exposed to influence of air:—

Months.	1837.			1838.			1839.		
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
January	72	50	61	74	54	64	66	50	58
February	80	53	66.5	70	50	60	75	55	65
March	62	55	58.5	69	48	58.5	61	49	55
April	60	48	54	60	48	54	62	45	53.5
May	56	44	50	56	40	48	58	46	52
June	52	36	44	58	38	48	52	40	46
July	50	36	43	52	40	46	49	34	41.5
August	52	40	46	52	40	46	49	36	42.5
September	52	40	46	62	40	51	56	41	48.5
October	55	44	49.5	60	46	53	64	44	54
November	68	46	57	62	46	54	62	48	55
December	83	54	68.5	78	50	64	65	50	57.5

REMARKS.—On 12th Nov., 1837, a frost occurred similar to that of 1832. On 5th Nov., 1838, very severe frost, cut off all the fruit, and injured Turnip crop. On 5th Nov., 1839, frost similar in severity to that of previous year. On 24th of same month, highest flood remembered for many years.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

MEETING
OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT MANCHESTER.

[BOTANICAL SECTION.]

As might have been anticipated from the early period at which the Association met this year, very few botanists were present. The following is a list of the officers and committee of this section:—

President.—The Hon. and Very Rev. Wm. Herbert, LL.D., F.L.S., Dean of Manchester.

Vice-Presidents.—John Richardson, M.D., F.R.S.; John Moore, F.L.S.; Sir Wm. Jardine, Bart., F.R.S.E.; the Bishop of Norwich, P.L.S.

Secretaries.—Edwin Lankester, M.D., F.L.S.; Robert Patterson, J. A. Turner.

Committee.—Professor Royle, G. T. Fox, F.L.S., H. E. Strickland, Professor Owen, John Blackwall, F.L.S., Capt. Brown, Professor Daubeny, John E. Gray, F.R.S., Richard Taylor, Sec. L.S., C. C. Babington, F.L.S., Rev. W. Scoresby, F.R.S., Count Von Keyserling, Dr. Roget, Sec. R.S., Arthur Strickland, Rev. J. B. Reade, F.R.S., B. Maund, F.L.S., E. Charlesworth, F.G.S., J. Alder, G. Webb Hall, H. Denny, Dr. Fleming.

We shall select from the proceedings that which we think may be interesting to the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

Thursday.—Mr. BABINGTON read a report from a committee appointed to ascertain the best substances for preserving animal and vegetable matters as preparations for museums, &c. The result of the experiments hitherto performed by the committee had been to prove that none of the solutions of simple salts of potassa, soda, &c., were good preservers of either animal or vegetable substances. The best preservatives were found to be arseniate of potassa and bichloride of mercury. Naphtha, also, and naphtha and water, in the proportion of one part of the former to seven of the latter, had also preserved specimens well. The greater number of experiments had been made on animal matters; but those substances which preserved animal matters best, also preserved vegetable matters best.—Dr. RICHARDSON stated that he had used Goadley's solution, but he had not found it answer so well as spirits of wine; and he thought nothing had as yet been proposed that was a good substitute for this agent in the preservation of animal and vegetable matters.—Dr. LANKESTER said that the best mode he had seen employed of preserving animals for dissection for a length of time, was injecting their arteries and veins with a solution of arseniate of potass and bichloride of mercury, and placing the whole in a strong solution of common salt. He pointed out the fact that substances, both animal and vegetable, when kept a long time in solutions of salts, often had crystals of the salts deposited in their tissues, which might mislead the microscopical inquirer, if he were not aware of the fact.

Mr. MOORE, of Manchester, exhibited some specimens of parasites on fishes; which was followed by a discussion on the causes of parasitic beings, on both plants and animals.—Dr. LANKESTER believed that, where parasites appeared in large numbers, the animal or plant on which they appeared would be found to have been previously in a state of disease. In cases where crops had been attacked with plant-lice, or blight, he had observed previously a sickly state of the plants. This might in general be traced to meteorological changes.—Mr. WEBB HALL stated that it was very well known that previously to the attacks of blight, &c., a sickly state of the plants was first observed; and he believed this depended on the state of the atmosphere.—Mr. E. SOLEY, jun., thought that atmospheric changes might produce a state of disease in plants; but he was anxious to know if the inorganic manures that had been lately used, as nitrate of soda, gave any tendency to mildew, &c., in the plants. He was lately struck with the fact that solutions of sulphate of copper favoured the development of fungi.—Mr. BABINGTON, of Cambridge, had lately seen two parcels of corn, one of which was manured with nitrate of soda, the other without anything; and that which had the nitrate of soda was entirely destroyed by mildew, whilst the other was in a comparatively healthy state.

Friday.—A paper from Mr. COUCH was read to the section, containing the times of the flowering of plants, the arrival of birds, &c., in certain districts of Cornwall. This paper was drawn up in compliance with a request made by Mons. Quetelet, of Brussels, at the last meeting of the British Association, in order to enable Mons. Des Longchamps to ascertain whether any and what relations existed between the phenomena of the organic world and the physical changes that are going on in the atmosphere, and on the surface of the earth.

Mr. H. E. STRICKLAND read the report of the committee appointed to investigate the growth and vitality of seeds. The operations of the committee had been of two kinds: first, procuring seeds of great age, and planting them; and secondly, preserving seeds, in order to be planted at a future time. Under the first head, it was reported that none of the seeds obtained from old herbaria, and various other sources, had grown when planted. Some of the seeds preserved had been planted, and amongst these it was found that of seeds gathered in 1835-36-37, the greater proportion had failed to grow when planted in 1841. The mode followed in preserving the seeds had been to enclose them in brown paper, and place them in jars, opened at one end, surrounded by sand. The committee requested the contribution of ripened seeds, with the date of their being gathered, as also specimens of soil, &c., in which old seeds were supposed to be contained. A long discussion ensued on the reading of this report, and many instances related of the great length of time that seeds retained their vitality. Mr. C. C. BABINGTON doubted altogether the fact of seeds from Egyptian tombs having vegetated. The Arabs were in the habit of selling these seeds to Europeans, and previously deposited them there. He had investigated several of these statements, and found reason to doub them. The PRESIDENT and Mr. A. STRICKLAND related instances in which, after the cutting of a canal, the banks were covered with the common rape, which had not grown there before. Mr. H. STRICKLAND said, that frequently in new cuttings, &c., a soil was thrown up which suited a plant, and seeds already there, or carried there by the wind, &c., would immediately commence growing. In these cases it was necessary to examine the soil, to ascertain, if possible, the presence of the seed. If this was not done, all these facts must be set aside, as tending to prove the great vitality of seeds. Dr. LANKESTER thought the negative indications given by the seeds from herbaria as of no value, as seeds obtained from this source would be, in almost every case, exposed to circumstances unfavourable to the retaining their vitality. The inquiries of the committee would be interesting in connexion with the character of the seed, as related to the embryo and albumen. It would be undoubtedly found that the quantity and quality of the albumen would influence, to a great extent, the powers of vitality of the embryo, which it in many instances enclosed.

Saturday.—Professor ROYLE read a paper on the cultivation of the various species of the Cotton-plant in India. After enumerating the authors that had described the species of Gossypium, he stated his belief that they might all be reduced to four, viz., two indigenous to the East Indies, *G. arboreum* and *G. herbaceum*, and the two cultivated and indigenous in America, *G. peruvianum* or *acuminatum*, and *G. barbadense*. He pointed out the varieties of these species, and the changes which they underwent by being grown in different soils. He then went into an examination of the causes of the inferiority of the Indian Cotton to that brought from America, and traced it to the much greater care and labour bestowed on the cultivation of the Cotton in America than in India. The author pointed out the difference of the soils in which the Indian and American species grew; and stated that although the American species would not grow where the Indian did, yet there were plenty of soils in India on which the American species would grow. Experiments were now being made in several parts of India, under the superintendence of American Cotton-growers, to grow Cotton there for the British market. The last accounts from these experimental farms were of the most satisfactory nature; and Dr. Wight, in a letter written as late as last March, to Dr. Royle, stated his belief that next year India would send to Britain 1000 bales of Cotton fit for the Manchester market. Dr. Royle concluded his paper by exhibiting specimens of the Cotton of the American species grown on the farms of India.—Several Manchester manufacturers were present, and pronounced that one of the specimens on the table, grown at Cawnpoor, was equal to any of the American-grown Cotton brought to their market.—Gen. BRIGGS expressed his great satisfaction at the result of the experiments in growing Cotton in India; and pointed out the superiority of the north-western districts of India, for the growth of American Cotton, over those of the south; and hoped that no want of success in the latter would induce the present experimenters to abandon the former. He went into some calculations to prove at how great advantage to this country Cotton might be cultivated in India.—Mr. BAZLEY said that such Cotton as he had seen this morning, at a low price, would be the means of setting again at work the looms of the Manchester Cotton-spinners,

Monday.—Mr. WEBB HALL read a paper on the means of promoting the growth of plants. In this paper the author detailed the general principles on which the application of manures should depend. He pointed out the necessity of carbonic acid to the growth and development of plants, and stated that the greatest desideratum in manuring plants was some substance that, by a slow combustion (*eremecausis*) should afford this gas in the greatest abundance to plants. This he thought had been secured by Mr. Daniell's new manure, which principally consisted of lignine combined with bituminous matters and ammonia.—Dr. DAUBENY stated that, as the agriculturists had in a manner undertaken to supply the country with food, it was their duty to seek to supply it in the largest possible quantity. In the early periods of man's settling on a soil, he found the earth stored with sufficient manure. In the course of time he had to supply it from without with animal manure; and when cities began to rise, it was necessary, in order to produce enough food for their inhabitants, to supply the earth with artificial manures. There was no antecedent improbability with regard to the success of artificial manures like Mr. Daniell's, and it was from such sources that great improvements must be looked for.—Dr. PLAYFAIR observed that he thought Daniell's manure would be better without the bituminous matter, as it was known to be injurious to plants. The carbonic acid would be formed in just as large quantities and just as well without it.—Dr. LANKESTER thought that this manure might fail on many soils. It evidently did not contain all the ingredients necessary for the nourishment of Wheat; these ingredients were probably present in the soil on which the experiments were made, and would not be in another soil: and the manure would thus become a failure. It was stated at one time that sulphur was an ingredient in this manure. He thought this an important agent in organic processes: it was almost constantly present in small quantities in organic bodies. It was probably introduced into plants in the state of sulphuretted hydrogen. The decomposition of the sulphates in contact with vegetable matter would supply this gas in almost every soil.—Mr. EDWARD SOLLY, junior, would not reject the bituminous matters from this manure. They might act mechanically, which was of great importance in the soil. Liebig had stated sulphuretted hydrogen to be injurious to vegetation in any quantity; he believed a small quantity might be necessary. Beans and Peas which he had watered with water impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen grew well. Cruciferous plants flourished uncommonly well on dunghills that gave out sulphuretted hydrogen.—Professor JOHNSTON, of Durham, thought that Daniell's manure might be a failure on many soils. It did not contain all the ingredients necessary for nourishing Wheat. Sprengel had pointed out the value of the sulphurets as manures, which acted beneficially most probably by giving off sulphuretted hydrogen. There were very few soils in which sulphuretted hydrogen was not present, and it probably arose from the cause referred to by Dr. Lankester.

The Rev. J. B. READ wished to call the attention of the section to the use of the microscope in detecting salts, both in rain-water and in plants. He had succeeded thus in detecting ammonia in rain-water. He also thus found that the interior of the cells of cellular tissue were lined with a coating of various kinds of salts.

Dr. PLAYFAIR read the report of Professor Liebig on the Application of Chemistry to Animal Physiology.—Mr. WEBB HALL proposed a vote of thanks to Professor Liebig for his report.—Dr.

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* Our readers will remember that June and July are the winter of Van Diemen's Land.

Daubeny seconded this motion, and in doing so referred at some length to a review of Professor Liebig's last report to the Association, which had been written by Dr. Schleiden, and had appeared last week in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. He did not agree with that review, and thought its tone too severe and reprehensible. Professor Liebig had perhaps fallen into some errors; but every one must allow that to him organic chemistry was more indebted than to any man alive.—Dr. Playfair returned thanks in a speech highly laudatory of his friend and tutor Dr. Justus Liebig.

The Rev. J. B. Read read a paper on the fallacies of Liebig's theory of fallows. Liebig had stated that the advantage of a fallow was, that it allowed a certain quantity of alkali to be disintegrated in the soil, that was necessary for corn crops. If, however, the Leguminosæ were planted as fallow crops, they would do no harm, "as they are remarkable on account of the small quantity of alkalies or salts in general which they contain." The author did not dispute the correctness of the theory of fallows, but of the practice with regard to it. He had found that Leguminosæ contained a large quantity of alkaline matters, especially potassa, which Liebig had denied they contained. He then detailed the experiments by which he had concluded that Clover, Beans, Peas, &c., contained potassa, and recommended that they should not be planted as fallow crops.—Dr. Playfair doubted the correctness of Mr. Read's experiments.—Professor Johnston believed Mr. Read was correct. He had no doubt that the Leguminosæ contained potassa, and that Liebig's theory was wrong. Sprengel's analyses proved that green crops contained both potassa and soda.

Tuesday.—Dr. Daubeny related the following occurrence:—An Aloe began to throw up its flower-stem in May 1841. The first blossoms opened about the end of July, and it went on flowering till October. Several suckers were removed from the plant, after the blossom was over, and one which grew on a kind of underground stem, perhaps two feet and a half long, which had apparently been lengthened in seeking for a convenient place to reach the light, had three buds at the end of it. This was planted, and in May 1842 one of the buds opened in the form of an imperfect flower, having some green leaves, with spines on the edge, as in ordinary leaves, and others approaching to the form and colour of true petals, and two perfect stamens, with anthers and farina, and others distorted.—Dr. Lankester observed that this was an interesting specimen of regular morphosis, especially as it had occurred in the Aloe. This development of the flower had arisen from the want of that supply of nutriment which the sucker had received when on the parent plant.

Mr. H. G. Strickland exhibited specimens of a Medick of very rapid and large growth, which he had obtained from the Ionian Islands. He thought it would answer for cultivation as a green crop.—Mr. Babington pronounced the plant to be the Medicago maculata. It was not uncommon on the sandy sea coasts of Great Britain.

Mr. Edward Solly, junior, called the attention of the section to specimens of diseased bark from Ash-trees. He stated this disease was producing the greatest ravages amongst the Ash-trees of Cheshire. The disease seemed to invite the attacks of an insect which was everywhere found in the diseased parts. He also exhibited the larvæ of the Cossus ligniperda, which attacks the Oak-trees. Mr. Babington stated that the insects of the Ash-tree were the Anobium striatum and the Hylecætus fraxini. These insects were not at all the cause of the disease in the trees, but preferred living in diseased trees.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

July 5.—Sir C. Lemon, Bt., M.P., in the chair. M. Bell, J. Giles, T. Pakenham, and J. E. Winterbottom, Esqrs., were elected Fellows. On account of the near approach of the Garden Exhibition, the subjects shown were necessarily few. Mr. Mills sent a brace of handsome Cucumbers, cut from plants raised from cuttings, to show that such will succeed as well during winter as other plants raised from seed. The fruit exhibited were produced from cuttings struck in Oct. 1841, the fruit of which were shown at Ipswich on the 8th of Feb. last, and also on the 25th of May, being pronounced by the Judges the best Black Spine Cucumbers exhibited. They were grown by Mr. Mills in one of his improved pits, and clearly evince that plants raised from cuttings are equally productive with those raised from seeds. From Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, were Scyphanthus élegans, a climbing plant, with bright yellow flowers, formerly called Loasa volúbilis: a Calceolária raised from imported seed, said to be sweet-scented, but its perfume (if it has any) is scarcely perceptible; it bears considerable resemblance to a badly-grown specimen of Calceolária arachnoidea; and two seedling Cacti, one with small, the other with large flowers, having much the appearance of C. Ackermanni. From Mr. Brown, of Hampstead, five seedling Fuchsias: one, named Prince Albert, seems to be a prolific bloomer; but they were all too much like other known varieties to prove very attractive. Mr. J. D. Parks likewise sent two seedling Fuchsias, which possessed the same fault as the preceding; and a seedling Pelargonium, of a lilac colour and a large size, but deficient in those properties which constitute a good flower. From the Garden were a collection of Orchidaceous and other plants, amongst which Miltónia spectábilis stood conspicuous: the flowers are large and produced singly; the perianth is white and the centre of the labellum dark purple, which becomes gradually lighter towards the margin; this species is well worthy of a place in every selection of Orchidaceous plants, on account of the beauty of the flowers, and the length of time which they will continue in perfection, sometimes, in a warm and moist atmosphere, remaining unimpaired for six or eight weeks; there were also two pans of Brachycome iberidifólia, with violet-coloured aster-like flowers, one of the best annuals of recent introduction; Rondelétia speciosa, a handsome stove plant, producing dense clusters of bright and orange blossoms, and Statice mucronata, of a pale lilac colour, which deserves to be more generally cultivated. Besides these, there were cut flowers of Triptilion spinosum, a half-hardy biennial, introduced some years since from the mountains of Chili; since which time it has been lost to the country and again restored; the blossoms are of a rich deep blue, and the leaves are of a prickly nature; the plant not only requires protection during winter, but appears to suffer from the heat of summer, and it should, therefore, be kept cool and moist during the latter season. Pentstemon gentianoides coccinea, with flowers of deep crimson; Potentilla insignis, of a bright yellow; a collection of Verbenas, amongst which were some excellent varieties of V. teucrioides, and a collection of Roses, were likewise from the garden of the society.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

June 29.—H. Handley, Esq., President, in the chair. The Earl of Powis was elected a governor, and 80 gentlemen members.—The council decided on the prize sheet for next year at the Derby meeting, and resolved that all certificates and entries should be delivered by the 1st of June; the president called attention to the appointment of judges for the show at Bristol, when all present who intended to be competitors on that occasion having left the board-room, the remaining members proceeded to nominate the judges for the particular departments of the exhibition. Professor Royle presented some seed of the Khelat Lucerne; W. Vaughan, Esq., transmitted a packet of Wheat from the Sandwich Islands, the produce of seed left there by Vancouver; G. Pryme, Esq., M.P., sent half a bushel of a new kind of Cole or Rape seed; and the proprietors of "Bell's Weekly Messenger" presented the scarce numbers of that journal to complete the society's copy; for which the council voted thanks. The report of the Bristol committee, and a communication from Professor Sewell in reference to a lecture at the Bristol meeting, were read.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

July 1.—J. E. Gray, Esq., President, in the chair. The following donations were announced:—Specimens of Lastræa cristata (Presl), collected at Holt, in Norfolk, presented by the Botanical Society of Holt. Specimens of Gelidium rostratum (Harvey), collected at Aberdeen by Mr. G. Dickie, and presented by him. British Plants had been received from Lady S. Windham and Mr. F. Robins. Seeds from the Cape of Good Hope, from Mr. R. Phillips. British Mosses from Mr. J. F. Hellings. Various Specimens of Plants and Specimens of Woods, purchased at the sale of the Botanical Museum of the late A. B. Lambert, Esq., and presented by some of the Members. Donations to the Library were announced from the Imperial Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, and the Academy of Sciences, Philadelphia. Mr. T. Twining, Jun., exhibited a collection of cultivated specimens from Twickenham. Mr. T. Sansom communicated a paper, being "Notes on an excursion taken by some of the Members of the Society into Kent, in June last, and containing a list of the plants observed."

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

July 5.—Mr. Wildman in the chair. Mr. Day, of Oxford, sent three seedling Fuchsias, named rósea élegans, rubra, and Vivid, for the opinion of the society, which was as follows:—"That the blooms were large, but coarse, and possessed that sameness of colour which pervades most of the varieties lately raised."

LAUNCESTON (VAN DIEMEN'S LAND) HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

March 9.—This meeting was held at the society's rooms, and was numerously attended. The display of fruit was particularly good; the principal prizes being given for Hothouse Grapes; Early Newington Peaches; Nectarines; Coe's Golden Drop; Magnum Bonum and Green Gage Plums; Jargonelle, Gansell's Bergamot, Crassane, Brown Beurrée, and Swan's Egg Pears; Ribston Pippin, Court of Wick, Alexander, Nonpareil, Nonsuch, Golden Harvey, and various other Apples; Black Rock, Cantaloupe, and Water Melons; White and Red Currants, and Barberries. The flowers consisted chiefly of Balsams, Dahlias, Roses, Cratæguses, and Cape Bulbs. Among the Vegetables were the Italian and common Vegetable Marrow; White Spanish and Madeira Onions; Savoy and Red Cabbages; White Beet; Red and Black Potatoes; Carrots, Capsicums, Tamatoes, Pumpkins, and Cucumbers. The prizes were chiefly won by the Rev. R. Davies, and Messrs. J. Bonney, J. Cox, S. Smillie, T. Bartley, J. Reid, S. Henty, J. C. Underwood, and J. Gleadow.—*Launceston Examiner*.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Tamworth Royal Horticultural Society, June 26.—The second meeting of the Society was held at the Town Hall, and a finer display of Pinks and Roses has seldom been witnessed, upwards of 300 being staged for exhibition; but we still have to lament the want of support from gentlemen who have stoves and greenhouses. The Society are under great obligations to R. Green, Esq., who kindly contributed to decorate their table. The prizes were awarded as follows:—The Adelaide Prize: *Cornucopia*. R. Greene, Esq. Heaths, Mr. Holmes. Fuchsias: Mr. J. Bramall. Pelargoniums: *Collection*, R. Greene, Esq. *Nosegay*: 1, Mr. R. C. Browne; 2, Mr. Garry. Roses (*Dark*): 1, Prince Charles, Mr. Holmes; 2, George the Fourth, R. Greene, Esq. *Light Red*: 1, Princess Royal, Mr. Holmes; 2, Brennus, R. Greene, Esq. *Blush*: 1, 2, Mr. Cowderoy. *White*: 1, Madame Hardy, Mr. Holmes; 2, *Moss*, Mr. Cowderoy; 1, *Spotted*, R. Green, Esq. Collection of Ranunculuses: Mr. J. Willcox. Pinks; *Purple Laced*, 1, Drury's Conservative, Mr. Clerk; 2, Earl of Stamford, Mr. Cowderoy; 3, Seedling, Mr Clerk. *Red Laced*: 1, Lord Calthorp, Mr. Cowderoy; 2, Lord Codrington, Mr. Clerk; 3, Unknown, Mr. Merry. *Self*: 1, Eclipse, Mr. Clerk; 2, Parry's Union, Mr. Merry. Pansies: *Twelve Varieties*: 1, M. Holmes, with Jehu, Eclipse, Delicata, Prince Albert, Superba, Jewess, Marchioness of Anglesea, Holmes's Dark Perfection, Brown's Otho, Brown's Jewess, Stubb's Rival Yellow, Launcelot, Dark Perfection. *Six Varieties*: 1, Mr. Holmes, with Thompson's Eclipse, Jehu, Jewess, Marchioness of Anglesea, Dark Perfection, and Rival Yellow. Vegetables: *Peas*, 1, Mr. Eaton: 2, Mr. Harding. *Potatoes*: 1, 2, 3, Mr. Wheeler. *Artichokes*: Capt. Inge. *Autumn-sown Onions*: Mr. Wheeler. *Spring-sown do.*: Mr. Eaton. *Turnips*: Mr. Harding. *Carrots*: Mr. Harding. *Beans*: 1, Capt. Inge; 2, Mr. Harding. *Lettuce*: 1, Mr. R. C. Browne; 2, Mr. J. Willcox. *Cauliflower*: Mr. S. Keen. *Cabbage*: Mr. Wheeler. *Shallots*: Mr. Wheeler. *Garlic*: Mr. Wheeler. *Cucumbers*: Mr. J. Bramall. *Cherries*: 1, Capt. Inge; 2, Mr. Willcox. *Strawberries*: Mr. Willcox. *Raspberries*: 1, Mr. Willcox; 2, Capt. Inge. *Currants*: Mr. J. Willcox. Cottagers' Prizes: *Balsam*: W. Rayson. *Calceolaria*: Mrs. Harding. *Nosegay*: W. Rayson. *Pansies*: do. *Strawberries*: do. *Raspberries*: do. *Currants*: do. *Cabbage*: 1, E. Evorall; 2, W. Rayson. *Peas*: 1, T. Cook; 2, W. Rayson. *Potatoes*: 1, 2, W. Rayson; 3, T. Johnson. *Turnips*: 1, T. Cook; 2, T. Johnson. *Carrots*: 1, W. Rayson; 2, T. Johnson. *Onions*: 1, 2, T. Cook. *Beans*: 1, T. Johnson; 2, T. Cook. *Lettuce*: J. Kitchen. *Shallots*: do. *Garlic*: J. Evorall. W. Bird's Prizes: *For best Collection*: 1, T. Cook; 2, T. Johnson.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Barke'ria specta'bilis. Showy Barkéria. Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monándria. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—Under the name of Flor de Isabal, this beautiful plant forms one of the votive offerings of the Guatemalese. Mr. Skinner long since sent living plants to England, and more recently Mr. Hartweg, one of whose specimens has just flowered in the garden of the Horticultural Society. It forms a tuft of cylindrical stems about four or five inches high, each of which bears two fleshy lanceolate acute leaves, separated from each other by intervals of about an inch. The raceme rises out of some brown dry sheaths, and in the plants that have flowered bears about six most lovely nodding blossoms: but according to Mr. Skinner's account it varies in length from there inches to a foot. The expanded flowers are nearly three inches and a half wide, their colour is a bright lilac; the sepals are linear-lanceolate, the petals ovate-lanceolate in form and unspotted: but the labellum is white at the base and in the middle, lilac at the edge and point, and richly marked with small blood-red spots. Along its middle, below the column, are five purple lines, which pass into three elevated colourless ridges, beyond the place where the anther touches the lip. It is with Cattleyas, and such beautiful plants, that this charming species is worthy to be arranged.—*Bot. Reg.*

Achimenes pedunculata. Long-stalked Achimenes. (*Stove Herbaceous Plant.*) Gesneráceæ. Didynámia Angiospérmia.—The shady woods of Santa Maria, in Guatemala, produced this fine species for Mr. Hartweg, who forwarded it to the Horticultural Society. It blossomed for the first time in September 1841. The flowers of this species are numerous, large, and of a peculiarly deep scarlet, richly marked with rows of crimson spots. It is a good addition to collections. It was introduced at the same time as A. longiflora and A. rósea, and requires much the same treatment as those species. The stems die off after it has done flowering in the autumn, and then the pot in which the bulbs are, ought to be kept perfectly dry until spring, when they should be re-potted in fresh soil, and kept moist. They will soon grow vigorously, and will then require a liberal supply of water. Any light rich soil will suit them, and they may be grown in a house a little warmer than a common greenhouse, but not so hot as a stove. Like the other species it may be multiplied abundantly, either by parting the scaly bulbs in spring, or from cuttings of the young shoots. The period of flowering is during the summer and autumn.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Manure for Potatoes.—We find the following important statements in the last number of the "Quarterly Journal of Agriculture," concerning experiments on Potatoes, carried on by Mr. Fleming of Barochan. "All were dunged in the usual manner with farm-yard manure, at the rate of about 30 cubic yards per acre. The Potatoes were all planted on the 25th of March, on the same heavy black soil. The several dressings were applied on the 20th of May, and the Potatoes were all lifted on the 28th September.

No.	Description of top-dressing.	Rate per imperial acre.	Produce per imperial acre.	Weight of produce of 18 yards' drill.	Increase in bolls.
1.	Nothing,		66 bolls	77 lb.	
2.	Nitrate of Soda,	160 lb.	80 ,,	93 ,,	24
3.	Sulphate of Soda,	200 ,,	73 ,,	86 ,,	7
4.	Do. & Nitrate of Soda,	200 ,,	107 ,,	124 ,,	41

Note—The peck is 35 lb. weight, and 16 make a boll or 5 cwt.

"This break of ground consists of a piece of poor clay, mixed with moss, about 9 inches deep; subsoil a very stiff blue till. The dung was old from the farm yard, about the ordinary quantity (30 cubic yards per acre), spread upon the land, and dug in. The Potatoes were drilled in with the hoe; as the ground was wet the plants came up but weak. The nitrate of soda was sown before the other top-dressings, and had remarkably quick effect, as it showed the third night after being sown. The sulphate of soda does not occasion the dark green colour which is seen upon the Potato after the dressing of the nitrate; but there is not the smallest doubt of its beneficial effects, although not in so great a degree as the nitrate. The mixture, which is composed of two-thirds of sulphate of soda, and one-third of nitrate, has a wonderful effect in strengthening the growth (which it keeps longer than with nitrate alone), and the mixture has the same effect in producing the dark green colour as the nitrate alone." Professor Johnston, in remarking on this and similar experiments furnished by Mr. Fleming's gardener, observes: "Those who are the most sceptical in regard to the benefits to be derived from agricultural experiments, when well conducted, will scarcely question the importance of this result—the most backward in making experiments will be anxious to repeat this upon his own Potatoes. The cost of the mixture to be applied, in the quantity used by Mr. Fleming, is as follows:—

Sulphate of soda, 75 lb. dry, at 10*s.* per cwt., or 150 lb. in crystals, at 5*s.*, . .	£0	6	9
Nitrate of soda, 75 lb., at 22*s.*, .	0	14	9
	£1	1	6

The return for this 21*s.* 6*d.*, was in each of the above cases upwards of 8 tons of Potatoes."

Tea of Thibet.—This is of great importance in the trade of Ladakh, and the consumption of it in the country is very considerable, but it is also exported in large quantities to Kashmir and the Punjab. According to information obtained from two intelligent natives of Bisahar, the Tea of that province is of two kinds, green and black. The green Tea is the produce of a shrub which is an evergreen, seldom exceeding 4½ feet in height. It grows both in Bisahar and Kulu on a dry soil, especially near the banks; and in greatest abundance about Jhagul, between Rampur and Sarai. New leaves appear about the end of April or beginning of May, and are gathered from July to November; the peasants cut the smaller branches into pieces and mix them with the leaves, selling the whole to traders. The latter infuse this Tea in hot water for some time, until it has imparted much of a reddish colour to the water, and then throwing away the infusion, squeeze and rub the leaves between their hands and dry them in the sun. They say that if the first infusion were used, it would heat the body and occasion pains in the limbs; but I drank some tea prepared from the leaves which had not undergone this process, and experienced no ill effects. It is not much in request. The black Tea of Bisahar is produced by a deciduous shrub, found near the villages of Asrang and Lipi, about seven days' journey from Rampur and eight from Piti, in a situation more elevated than Jhagul. The leaves are put forth in April, and fall about October or November; they are plucked in July and August, and are sold to traders, being prepared in the same manner as the green; but a colouring extract is in the first instance mixed with them, of which, after the first infusion, enough remains to tinge the water in which the Tea is boiled. The leaves are rolled and dried in imitation of the China Teas. It is not much used by those who can afford to buy the Tea of China, but is very often mixed with the latter by the poorer people. I have drunk of it freely unmixed, and found no inconvenience from its use. The infusion of the green Tea is of a yellowish green colour, with less aromatic flavour than that of China. The black yields an infusion of a dark red colour, but of little flavour. It was the opinion of Mohsin Ali, a wholesale dealer in Tea to a large extent, that the Teas of Bisahar differed from the coarser Teas of China only in the mode of preparing them for market.—*Moorcroft's Travels*, vol. i., p. 350.

Cauliflower Fritters.—Prepare the Cauliflowers and boil them; when done enough drain them, put them in an earthen pan with a dash of vinegar, some salt, and whole pepper. Let them remain for half-an-hour, drain them, dip them in a light batter, fry, and when of a good colour serve up.——*Another way.*—Boil and drain as before; then cut into pieces, an inch and a half long, fry in batter, and serve with grated Parmesan cheese powdered over them.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

A. Rowland, Esq.'s, Rosenthal, Lewisham.—This agreeable residence well merits the appellation of Rosenthal, or the "Villa of Roses," being decorated on every side with a profusion of that beautiful flower. The principal entrance to the garden is from the drawing-room, adjoining which is a small aviary, which communicates with a greenhouse, chiefly filled with Orange-trees and Balsams. Upon entering the garden the eye is struck with the view of a small temple, to the left of the main walk, supported by light pillars of woodwork, to which, and over whose roof, Roses of different shades of colour are carefully trained. In the centre of this temple, tastefully decorated with shells, is a fountain, which, when set into action, imparts a lively appearance to the scene. Many of the Roses are of the first order, and being sheltered from the winds by the surrounding shrubs, are still blooming profusely. The choice varieties are protected from the sun and rain by a canopy about 4ft. in diameter, composed of canvas, spread over a circular frame of wirework, from the circumference of which extend across at right angles two other wires, bowed upwards, and forming a convex roof, which effectually excludes the wet, and preserves the colours of the flowers unimpaired for a considerable length of time. The whole is supported by an iron stake, firmly fixed in the ground. The principal walk leads from the house beneath several arches, hung with festoons of Roses, to a small piece of water, in which a fountain is continually playing. On the right of this miniature lake a grotto, composed of immense masses of Derbyshire marl, is erected, from which the view of the house and grounds is peculiarly pleasing. From this grotto is a walk, shaded by an avenue of trees, which terminates in a Rose-garden, the extent of which is about two acres; this is planted chiefly with the crimson Perpetual and common Provence kinds, which at this time presented one mass of bloom. Mr. Rowland informed us that he had applied to a portion of them (previously well manured) nitrate of soda, in *small* quantities, and that their growth afterwards was remarkably strong, but this might probably be owing to the manure. The nitrate, however, produced one good effect, which cannot fail to recommend it: the place, which had up to that period been infested with slugs, was, after the first shower of rain, completely cleared of these pests, nor has one been seen since near the spot where the soda was applied. A path through another smaller Rose-garden leads us to two small Vineries; the roofs of both houses being covered by a single Black Hamburgh Vine, which is loaded with an abundant crop in different stages of maturity.—*R. A., July* 4.

Reviews.

Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Vol. III. Part I. 8vo, Murray.

The first article in the present volume is a sketch, by Earl Spencer, of the improvements at Holkham, of which the following was the earliest cause:—"It happened that the lease of a large part of the land which now forms Holkham Park was within two years of its expiration. In the lease previous to the one then current this land had been let at 1*s.* 6*d.* per acre; on the then current lease it had been raised to 3*s.* Lord Leicester offered to the tenant to renew it at 5*s.*; but Mr. Brett, the tenant, who deserves to have his name recorded for the great good he unintentionally did to the country, refused to give so much for the land; upon which Lord Leicester determined to take it into his own hands." This land, for which Mr. Brett refused to give 5*s.* per acre, now, under an improved system of management, produces nearly 4 qrs. of Wheat per acre. "The lease having expired in 1778, Lord Leicester commenced farming." It may be inferred that for several years he did not meet with much encouragement from success, since "Wheat was first sown on the farm in 1787. At that time the agriculture of the kingdom was recovering from a state of great depression, and consumption was on the increase in consequence of the stimulus given to the trades and manufactures by Mr. Pitt's treaty of commerce. Similar causes were producing similar effects in France. About a year afterwards, Arthur Young noted that the price of the 4 lb. loaf of wheaten bread was 10*d.* in Picardy. The discontent occasioned by this rise of prices led to the annihilation of French commerce and manufactures. Fortunately this danger was warded off from our own, and during a quarter of a century the two countries exhibited a perfect contrast. The expense of making the barren wastes of Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and other counties capable of producing 4 qrs. of Wheat per acre was fully remunerated by high prices; whether without them the same improvements would have taken place generally, is doubtful. The example of the Earl of Leicester might have been as ineffectual as had been that of Duhamel in France, where Arthur Young found his drills and other implements stored away as curiosities. Lord Leicester was fortunate in possessing upon his estates a most "effective source of fertility, which, under his management, was adopted to a much greater extent than it hitherto had been. The surface soil of the whole district is a very light sand, but nearly throughout it there is a stratum of rich marl at various depths underneath. Pits were opened, and the marl dug out and laid upon the surface. This not only increased its fertility, but gave to the soil the solidity which is essential to the growth of Wheat. By these means Clover and other artificial Grasses were raised, and the power of keeping more live stock was attained."

This success induced another great Norfolk landowner, Mr. Angerstein, to recommend the same method to his tenants on land in Lincolnshire; on land similarly situated, one of them, who had been on the brink of ruin, brought his affairs into a highly prosperous state by marling. Its effects were such, upon another of his farms, that the tenant having, in the last year of his occupation, sown wheat upon two-thirds of it, Mr. Dawson, the largest and most successful farmer in the county, declared in evidence upon a trial for damages, that the land was not exhausted by this over-cropping; he mentioned that the effect of marl was more powerful and permanent than that of bone manure, which has been so wonderfully useful, that it is proposed to manufacture it according to a communication made by the secretary at a late general meeting of the society.

Lord Spencer's paper is followed by an account of the relative draught of Ploughs—a short but very important communication, showing the unsuspected drain on farmers' resources, which extensively exists in consequence of the use of implements of unnecessary draught. Other articles are from Sir Robert Peel, on Drainage; Sir H. De la Beche, on Geology; Col. Le Couteur, on the Jersey Plough; Mr. Curtis, on the Insects affecting the Turnip Crop; the Rev. Mr. Rham, on the comparative value of the different kinds of Fodder; Mr. French Burke, on Cottage Economy and Cookery; Mr. Morton, on Agricultural Mechanics; Mr. Murchison, on the Black Earth of Russia; and Dr. Daubeny, on the application of Science to Agriculture. These communications are all valuable, but will hardly bear abstracting within the space we can at present allot to them. Perhaps we may notice some of them separately hereafter.

The Magazine of Domestic Economy. 8vo.: Orr and Co.

Vol. 7 having lately appeared, we take the opportunity of recommending this book to public favour. It is a useful miscellany—carefully conducted, and embracing an infinite variety of domestic subjects, as will be evident from the volume before us, which contains articles on Electricity and Dress-making, Quack Medicines and Cookery, Manures and Monetary Matters, Wet-nurses and Hydropathy, Camellias and Fish-ponds, Scented Snuff and Fomentations; to say nothing of Puddings, Butter, Jellies, Dyeing, Servants, Laces, Bathing, Brewing, and we cannot tell what besides. For the amusement of our readers, we pick out the following extract from an article *On Making the Skeletons of Leaves.*—"Choose the leaves of trees or plants which are somewhat substantial and tough, and have woody fibres, such as the leaves of Orange, Laurel, Apricot, Apple, Oak, &c.; but avoid such leaves as have none of the woody fibres which are to be separated and preserved by this method; such are the leaves of the Vine, Lime-tree, and some others. These are to be put into an earthen or glass vessel, and a large quantity of rain-water to be poured over them; after this they are to be left to the open air and to the heat of the sun, without covering the vessel. When the water evaporates so as to leave the leaves dry, more must be added in its place: the leaves will by this means putrify, but they require a different time for this; some will be finished in a month, others will require two months or longer, according to the toughness of their parenchyma. When they have been in a state of putrefaction for some time, the two membranes will begin to separate, and the green part of the leaves to become fluid; then the operation of clearing is to be performed. The leaf is to be put upon a flat white earthen plate, and covered with clear water; and being gently squeezed with the finger, the membranes will begin to open, and the green substance will come out at the edges; the membranes must be carefully taken off with the finger, and great caution must be used in separating them near the middle rib. When once there is an opening towards this separation, the whole membrane always follows easily; when both membranes are taken off, the skeleton is finished; and it is to be washed clean with water, and then dried between the leaves of a book."

Stephens's Book of the Farm closes the first volume with the 7th Number, which has just appeared. It is announced that the commencement of the second volume will be delayed two months, in order to give time for the embodyment of new materials. We can only add to what we have already stated on former occasions, that this work maintains its character as it proceeds, and that we know of no book in which so much useful information on general as well as special farming is to be found. The present Number is chiefly occupied with draining and ploughing. Let us hope that when completed there will be a full general *Index* of the manifold contents of the two volumes.

Lees's Botanical Looker-out (8vo. Tilt and Bogue) contains the author's observations upon wild flowers and other natural objects, arranged beneath each month of the year, and interspersed with poetry selected, for the most part, from favourite authors. It is a pity that so much zeal and knowledge of natural history should be grafted on a vicious, affected style, which would ruin the most beautiful descriptions; and the pity is the more because, notwithstanding, the book has much that is agreeable and instructive.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

The early forcing-houses being now out of use, a convenient opportunity is afforded for putting them into perfect repair. With this object, therefore, the fire-holes, flues, or other heating apparatus, ought to be examined and made efficient; and then the sashes, rafters, and other woodwork, should be cleaned and painted. This last operation is often put off from year to year, till exposure destroys the texture of the surface of the wood, and then paint has much less power as a preservative. A light coat of paint annually would be more conducive to neatness of appearance, and little less economical in the end, than the too general method of giving two or three coats every four or six years. Plant-houses, too, being now partly empty, ought to be thoroughly repaired. Colour is, of course, a mere matter of taste, yet we venture to recommend a subdued stone colour in preference to an unnatural green, or a glaring white, for the exterior of hothouses.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Examine the bark-beds frequently, to ascertain whether their temperature is confined within proper limits, for an injury now to the roots of growing plants would be likely to mar all the previous care bestowed on them, by causing them to start into fruit. Beds which have recently had an addition of fresh bark will probably be too warm, when the bark must immediately be drawn away from the pots to let the heat escape. On the other hand, if the bed has not been renovated since the May shifting, its surface may have become too dry to uphold the necessary fermentation, in which case watering, and afterwards stirring the bark with a prong, might have the desired effect. This should be done without disturbing more of the plants than is absolutely necessary. Bear in mind that plants which have filled their pots with roots will require water oftener than those which have been lately potted.

Vinery.—Where Vines root inside the house, the borders must be well supplied with water. A layer of good manure, hid by a slight covering of mould, will be of great service on the border, as the water in passing through it will carry its nutritive particles down to the roots; it will likewise prevent the borders from drying so rapidly. The outside borders must also be watered in dry weather, if they are not mulched. Look over Grapes that are swelling off, and take out a few of the inner berries where they are too close together. Give all the air you can in fine weather to fruit that is colouring, and keep the house drier than before.

Peach-house.—The Royal George Peach, which is one of the most common in forcing-houses, is peculiarly subject to mildew. The best remedy is sulphur, which should be applied immediately upon the appearance of the disease. If not yet done, the sashes should be taken off the early-house.

Fig-house.—The directions given in the preceding Calendars must be applied according to circumstances. If the first crop is gathered, use the syringe freely, and also water liberally at the roots; but if the fruit is nearly mature, too much moisture will be prejudicial; and ripe Figs must never be wetted, or their flavour will be much deteriorated.

Cucumbers and Melons.—Maintain a gentle heat by linings to the pits and frames, which will be of great benefit to the plants in cold and dull weather, and no way injurious in warm days, provided plenty of air is given. When the night temperature is low, which has often happened of late, it will be well to cover up the Melon-frames, observing always to uncover early in the morning. Fumigate upon the first appearance of aphides or thrips, for if these pests are once permitted to breed, they cannot be eradicated without much trouble.

Out-door Department.

Cardoons.—Thin the young plants, leaving only one in a place.

Carrots.—If such things are required, sow a small breadth of the Horn for drawing young in autumn.

Celery.—The first crop will now require earthing, which must not be done when the plants are wet. Take away the small leaves, and also the side-shoots that sometimes spring from the neck of the plants.

Chervil.—This, with Lamb's Lettuce, and all annual herbs that are used in salads, should be sown to supply the demand in autumn.

Endive.—Plant from the early sowings, but not largely.

Garlic and Shallots.—Take these up if the foliage begins to wither, or if the maggot has attacked the roots, and lay them in the sun to dry.

Kidney-Beans.—If the autumn be dry and warm, the dwarfs sown a month ago will probably not continue so late in bearing as might be desired; therefore, by way of a reserve crop, a few more may be put in, at the foot of a south wall, if such a situation is available. For this purpose choose a sort which comes quickly into bearing, such as the Negro or the Dun-coloured.

Leeks.—Plant out the principal winter stock, in very rich soil, if large stalks are required. Those left in the seed-bed should stand thickly, small Leeks being sometimes wanted.

Orchard.—Preparations should now be made for procuring an ample stock of Strawberry-plants for forcing next spring. To obtain strong plants, we can, from experience, recommend the layering system, as here described: Fill the required number of pots (32's is a convenient size) with rich soil, and after distributing them among some established plants, lay one of the young plants, which are now forming upon the runners, on the soil in the pot, and keep it in a proper position by placing a stone upon the runner, cutting off that portion of the latter which extends beyond the plant; with a little attention in watering these will soon strike root and grow vigorously, when they might be detached from the parent runners, and removed to any convenient situation. When the pots are filled with roots the plants must be shifted into others a size larger, and afterwards the usual routine of watering and weeding is all that is necessary till they are removed to winter-quarters.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Move the plants frequently which are placed on the bed, to keep the roots from taking permanent hold of the ground below. Reset them from time to time, giving the best plants the most favourable situations. If the weather should happen to be cold and dull for a few days, heat the flues or pipes of the Orchidaceous house during the day, allowing the fire to go out in the afternoon. This is necessary to preserve the young shoots from damping. Do not light fires at night, for it is unnatural to have the temperature at night higher than during the day.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—In fine weather too much air cannot be given; but during very rough winds, which have often occurred of late, the sashes should be only partially opened. Plants that have been tenderly reared, such as Gloxinias, Achimenes, Balsams, &c., must necessarily suffer from injudicious exposure to wind or cold. After the leaves and stems of Tropæolums are withered, take the tubers out of the pots, and lay them in dry sand, to remain till they again vegetate. Camellias that have not been repotted should have occasional supplies of liquid manure. Orange-trees, especially those in fruit, should also have manure-water once in ten days or a fortnight.

Pits and Frames.—Propagate by offsets another set of Cinerarias, to bloom after those taken off in June, which will now probably require re-potting. Seeds of Primula sinensis sown as soon as ripe will produce plants to bloom next spring. Sow seeds of Tropæolum tricolor; if the hard outer shell is taken off, the seeds will soon germinate; but if that covering is not removed they will lie dormant till it decays naturally, probably till next spring. Bud seedling Orange-trees with the cultivated varieties; cuttings of the young wood may now also be put in.

Out-door Department.

Remove biennials and annuals from the mixed borders as they lose their beauty, and replace them with others from the reserve beds, or from pots. Failing beds of short-lived annuals, as Nemophila insignis and Gilia tricolor, should be replanted with Verbenas, Heliotropes, Petunias, or any species which flower a long time successively. Layer Carnations and Picotees, and put in pipings of Pinks. Likewise put in cuttings of the finest Snapdragons, many of which are exceedingly handsome, but cannot be depended upon from seed. Save seed of coloured Cowslips and Primroses; also of Hepaticas, which would probably give some new varieties.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—See that the shoots from last year's buds, and from the present season's grafts, are effectually secured against high winds. Worked fruit-trees, which were headed down in spring, should also be looked to, and their young shoots properly trained to stakes. Grafts that were late in pushing will now require untying. Weed, thin, and water young seedlings of all kinds, according as they require these operations.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—This is the proper season for the summer pruning of young timber trees, and we advise all who wish for straight and clean boles, to adopt that system. Common sense tells us that it is better to "train up a tree in the way it should go," than to suffer it to grow according to the bent of its inclination for a number of years, and then suddenly to mutilate it into a prescribed form.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending July 7, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

July		Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	1	29.849	29.747	70	50	60.0	W.	.05
Saturday	2	29.848	29.830	69	46	57.5	W.	.05
Sunday	3	29.961	29.826	75	55	65.0	W.	.01
Monday	4	29.770	29.626	76	59	67.5	S.W.	
Tuesday	5	29.823	29.652	70	46	58.0	W.	.11
Wednesday	6	30.161	30.103	72	40	56.0	W.	
Thursday	7	30.009	29.896	62	47	54.5	S.	.09
Average		29.917	29.800	70.6	49.0	59.8		.31

July 1. Heavy rain; very fine; cloudy.
2. Very fine; heavy showers in afternoon; cloudy at night.
3. Very fine; cloudy; overcast.
4. Densely overcast; exceedingly fine; overcast; boisterous at night.
5. Dry and windy; heavy showers; evening very fine.
6. Clear; very fine throughout.
7. Overcast; rain.

Mean temperatnre of the week 4·7 deg. below the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending July 16, 1842.

July.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
						N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 10	74.5	52.1	63.3	4	0.36 in.	—	—	1	1	3	6	3	2
Mon. 11	75.2	52.4	63.8	4	0.18	1	—	2	—	4	3	3	3
Tues. 12	73.1	51.9	62.5	8	1.10	—	1	1	—	3	5	4	2
Wed. 13	73.6	50.8	62.2	6	0.72	—	1	1	—	—	10	3	1
Thurs. 14	74.7	51.3	63.0	7	0.60	—	—	1	—	2	8	4	1
Fri. 15	74.1	50.9	62.5	10	1.46	—	1	1	—	3	8	3	—
Sat. 16	75.2	49.6	62.7	4	0.12	1	1	1	—	2	6	5	—

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 11th, in 1836—thermometer 88°; and the lowest on the 13th, in 1840—thermometer 41°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending July 8, 1842.

The Market has been well supplied during the past week with fruit of every description, and vegetables, except in a few cases, have been plentiful; trade also has been very brisk. *Fruit.*—The best Pines are somewhat cheaper than in our last account, being from 6*s*. to 8*s*. per lb. Grapes have varied but little; Muscats are selling from 5*s*. to 7*s*. per lb., and Black Hamburghs, &c. from 2*s*. to 5*s*. per lb. English Melons are from 3*s*. to 5*s*. each; and the Dutch, of which there are a large quantity, are from 1*s*. to 4*s*. each. Peaches and Nectarines are considerably cheaper, the highest price being 18*s*. per doz. The quantity of Cherries offered is very great; the wall fruit fetches from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s*. 6*d*. per lb., the standard fruit from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 4*s*. per doz. lbs. The supply of Strawberries is good, the best consisting chiefly of Myatt's British Queen and the Elton Pine; the average price is 2*s*. per gallon. Gooseberries are very plentiful, and the best fruit is selling from 2*s*. to 4*s*. per half-sieve. Currants are quite ripe; the dessert fruit is fetching from 3*s*. to 5*s*. per sieve. Cucumbers are good, and rather dearer than in our last account, being from 3*s*. to 9*s*. per dozen. *Vegetables.*—Asparagus is no longer to be obtained. Cauliflowers are plentiful and good, from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 4*s*. per doz. Cabbages have altered little in price since our last report. Peas are abundant, and are selling from 3*s*. to 4*s*. per bushel. Windsor Beans are considerably cheaper, having fallen to 1*s*. 6*d*. and 2*s*. per bushel. French Beans are more plentiful, and fetch from 3*s*. to 5*s*. per half-sieve. There is little alteration in the prices of Turnips and Carrots, which the late rains have materially improved. New Potatoes are offered in large quantities; the Kidney kinds are selling from 4*s*. to 5*s*. per half-sieve; and the round ones from 3*s*. to 4*s*. per half-sieve. Vegetable Marrows are becoming more abundant, but their price is not altered. Lettuces are good, from 1*s*. to 1*s*. 6*d*. per score. We observed a small quantity of excellent Endive from France, which was selling from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s*. per doz. Young Celery has been rather scarce, and has consequently risen in price. Spinach has been well supplied, and fetches from 2*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*. per junk. Artichokes are tolerably numerous, from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s*. per doz. The small quantity of Mushrooms to be obtained are offered at 2*s*. 6*d*. and 3*s*. per pottle.

PRICES, Saturday, July 9, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 6*s* to 8*s*
Grapes, per pound, 2*s* to 5*s*
— Muscats, per pound, 5*s* to 7*s*
Melons, English, each, 3*s* to 5*s*
— Dutch, 1*s* to 3*s*.
Peaches, per doz. 12*s* to 18*s*
Nectarines, per doz., 12*s* to 18*s*
Cherries, wall, per lb. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— standard, per doz. lbs., 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
Currants, White, per hf. sv. 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— Black, per hf. sv., 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
— Red, for wine, 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— for dessert, 3*s* 6*d* to 6*s*

Gooseberries, per hf. sve., 2*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
Cucumbers, per doz., 3*s* to 9*s*
Strawberries, per gall., 2*s*
Raspberries, per gall. 1*s* 3*d*
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per 100, 6*s* to 16*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 7*s* to 14*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Barcelona, 20*s* to 24*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, per doz. 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Cauliflowers, per doz., 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
Peas, per sieve, 2*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
— per half sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per sack, 6*s* to 10*s*
Beans, Kidney, per hf. sieve, 3*s* to 5*s*
— Broad, per bush., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Potatoes, New, per ton, 100*s* to 200*s*
— per cwt. 5*s* to 10*s*
— per bushel, 2*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
— Kidney, per bushel, 3*s* to 10*s*
Artichokes, per doz., 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
Turnips, per doz bun., 3*s* to 4*s*
Carrots, per doz. bunch, 4*s* to 6*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s* 6*d* to 7*s*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 9*d* to 1*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Onions, Green, per doz. bun. 2*s* to 4*s*
— Cooking, per doz. bch., 2*s* to 4*s* 6*d*

Chives, per bun., 3*d*
Leeks, young, per doz. bun., 4*s*
Garlic, per bunch, 4*d* to 6*d*
Shallots, per bch., 3*d* to 4*d*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. score, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Cos, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Endive, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Celery, per bundle, (12 to 15), 2*s* to 3*s*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Watercress, p. dz. small bunch. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Tarragon, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Fennel, per dozen bunches, 2*s*
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Sage, per dozen bunches, 2*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 3*s*
Marjoram, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Savory, per doz. bunch., 2*s*
Basil, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Vegetable Marrow, per doz., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

Country Shows.—As it is our intention next week to publish a Double Number, we shall be obliged to any of our Correspondents, who have not sent in an account of their exhibitions, if they will forward them to our Office before Wednesday next.

P. R. W.—Of your plants No. 1 is Triticum repens; 2, Aira flexuosa; 3 and 5, Agrostis vulgaris; 4, Lólium perenne; 6, Festuca pratensis; 7, A'llium vineale; 8, Polýgonum aviculare.

J. Murdock's Pear-tree leaves are blistered by the larvæ of Tinea (Argyromiges) Clerckella, *Linn.*, figured and described in vol. 1, p. 261, of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, where means are suggested for freeing the trees from this little pest.—*R.*

A Northern Reader's insect is the Woodlouse: we beg to refer him to p. 425 of this Journal, where he will find a method for destroying them, and probably boiling water poured along the base of the frames, both inside and out, might thin their numbers. We have only to add that if the frames be old and decayed, every chink should be filled with putty, and all the crevices in the brickwork well stopped with mortar or Roman cement, as the Woodlice delight in such places, and are generated there.—*R.*

Simple.—Your plants are,—1, Clianthus carneus; 2, Ageratum album; 3, Acacia pulchella.

Clericus.—It is the practice when Pelargoniums have done blooming, to remove them from the greenhouse to a situation where they are exposed to the influence of the sun and air, that the young wood may become hardened. This will be effected in about ten days or a fortnight, when it will be proper to cut them down. You will find the following varieties an agreeable addition to your collection:—Coronation, Orange Boven, Matilda, Madeleine, Leila, Arabella, Bridesmaid, Grand Duke, Amethyst, Hodges' Emperor, Cyrus, Erectum.

E. T. O.—Araucária braziliensis will not stand the winter in this climate; Cunninghámia lanceolata probably may. The soil should be turfy loam, and a rather exposed situation, with a perfect drainage, will suit the latter.

J. C. L.—Your Gongora is G. atropurpúrea.

A Limerick Subscriber.—We should imagine that strong liquid manure applied to Fuchsia fulgens would cause it to drop its blooms; if, as you say, the plant has plenty of pot-room, and is plunged in the flower-border, we can account for it in no other way. Fuchsia Atkinsónia is one of the oldest varieties, and is now almost forgotten; there are many better to be obtained.

R. X.—Your plant is Thymus serpyllum.

X.—Your seedling Fuchsia is a pretty pink variety, but it is impossible to form any opinion of its merits by the mere sight of a flower.

Cadwallader.—Your Pea is Lathyrus grandiflorus, which never produces seed, and is propagated by division of the roots. All the old shoots of Raspberries, as soon as they have done bearing, should be removed.

A. Y.—The colour of your Pelargonium is pretty, and the substance of the flower good; the form is, however, destroyed by the narrow under petals. There are so many superior varieties in the same class that a flower to merit notice must possess a superior form, with some distinctive quality, to render it worthy attention.

A Constant Reader.—There is no downright necessity for transplanting autumn-sown Onions to make them form bulbs the following spring; but where this is done, the bulbs are materially increased in size, and are less liable to throw up flower-stems. We would advise you to sow a small bed broadcast this autumn, and transplant them early in the spring upon rich soil which has been previously thrown up in ridges during the winter.

Delphinium.—The seedling Fuchsia is small, and too much like other varieties cultivated. The Delphínium also bears too much resemblance to D. mesoleucum.

Win.—Your Bignónia radicans growing against a south wall, which was planted seven years ago, and has progressively increased till now, being above 12ft. high, and very healthy, but which has never flowered, requires some check to throw it into bloom; since its over-luxuriance appears to be the principal cause of its not flowering. If the roots could be raised nearer the surface of the border, so as to be brought more under the influence of the sun's rays, there is no doubt but it would bloom freely.

W. H. Mx.—Your seedling Pinks are of a peculiar class. They are remarkably small; the lacing, however, is perfect, and the pods are well formed. No. 2 is decidedly the best, from the near approach of the petals to the smooth rose-leaf edge, and from the crown of the flower being better filled with petals. The remainder partake too much of the serrated edge; they are too small to be of any value, as show flowers, in this part of the kingdom. Of the Pelargo'niums, the bottom petals of No. 1 are too narrow. 2 is an attractive flower; the colour is rich, and the spot, though small, clearly defined; it is a decided improvement upon a variety named Splendidum, which it somewhat resembles, but is superior to it in the form of the flower and the richness of its colour.

T. H. Hastings.—Your varieties of Mimulus cardinalis are pretty, but they appear to want brilliancy. This arises from the flowers requiring some distinctive marking—as a yellow throat, or a dark spot surrounding it. We have lately seen seedlings thus marked, in comparison with which your specimens want decision and brightness. The flowers sent for our inspection, which have invariably arrived in good condition, have had their stalks enveloped in wet moss, and tied up securely with bast; they should then be placed in a pan of water till they are packed up, that the moss may imbibe all the moisture possible. The flowers should be covered with tissue paper, and surrounded with cotton wool, and the whole lightly packed up in damp moss. It is important, in order that the flowers should be as fresh as possible, that they should be gathered soon after they have expanded, and before the bees have had access to them. A waterproof wrapper is not necessary, but it would doubtless assist in preserving their freshness. Ivy or Laurel leaves would be of little use if the flowers had to travel a considerable distance.

V. P.—It is probable that the under surface of the leaves of your Melons are infested with the aphides, which, exhausting the sap from them, cause the leaves, when exposed to the sun, to assume the scorched appearance you complain of. If you grow them in proper soil, you may keep back the insects by fumigating them once or twice a week; the best way to do which is to place a live coal in a flower-pot, and, after shaking a little tobacco over it, to shut it up in the frame, and having thrown some wet mats over the latter, to let the pot remain in till morning. The heat of the beds should never be allowed to decline, and they should be slightly shaded during the heat of the day.—*J. W.*—I beg to ask "V. P." whether the woodwork of the lights under which he grows his Melons has been Kyanised?—as I have witnessed the same result in a house of Vines, caused by the above.—*J. H.*

P. A. K.—It is impossible to recognise Verbenas which have been packed up in a letter for twenty-four hours; in fact, we cannot devote time to the naming such plants.

A. A.—We recommend the following Autumnal-flowering Roses:—Aubernon, Fulgorie, Madame Laffay, Prudence Ræser, Crimson Perpetual, Striped do., Bernard, Queen Victoria, La Mienne, Josephine Antoinette, Antinous, and Perpetual Rivers. They will, no doubt, grow well in peat; but they would flower stronger if some good turfy loam were mixed with it previously to their being planted.

J. D.—Your plants are, 1, Lílium Martagon, the pale variety; 2, Mimosa marginata; 3, Lavándula pinnata; 4, Medicago arbórea? 5, Plumbago capensis; 6, Hypéricum baleáricum; 7, a species of Gledítschia.

A Subscriber.—No. We would recommend the second volume of Hooker's British Flora, as a guide to the Cryptogamic plants of Britain.

A. H.—Your plant is Genista tinctoria. We fear your only hope of extirpating it is in the constant use of the plough. When wire-worms attack farms they can only be destroyed by burning, or by the natural enemies which God has provided for them. Salt will do them no harm, and in *large quantity* will ruin your land. If your land is heavy, burning it will improve the soil and annihilate your enemy.

J. B. H.—We see no difficulty in picking off the young fruit of the Asparagus by hand; a child can do it. When in flower, the stems, drawn smartly through the closed palm, would have been to a great extent cleared of the flowers. On no account cut the stems down; that would ruin everything.

S. S. J.—The best paper for an herbarium of wild plants is stout foolscap: they should be neatly fixed down on half-sheets, with weak carpenter's glue; and only one species should be put on each half-sheet. We know nothing of short-hand: to gardeners it is useless, and of very little use to anybody else except reporters.

Lomax.—Your seeds are all of well-known stove plants; they must be raised on a hotbed, and when raised are of no interest in this country except in Botanic Gardens.

Bacchus.—Climbers and trailers come equally within the meaning of the expression "climbing plants." But Mirbélias and Platylóbiums are neither the one nor the other.

A Little Gardener.—Hoare's Treatise upon the Vine is an excellent work upon the treatment of out-door Vines, but is not applicable to those cultivated in Vineries or other houses. We know of no recent method for the cure of the Canker in Fruit-trees; the best plan is, with a sharp knife, to cut out the diseased part in old trees, and to protect the wound from wet with clay or some other material, until the bark has closed over it; if it appears on young trees, cut off the infected branches immediately, to prevent, if possible, its further progress.

An Inquirer.—The letter-press at p. 436 is perfectly correct: *straw*, and not *earth*, is to be allowed to fall amongst the branches of the Fúchsias. Cle'matis fla'mmula and others of the genus may be readily increased by cuttings and seeds. Cuttings of the young wood, taken off now and planted in light sandy soil, with a slight bottom heat, will soon take root. Jasmines, Honeysuckles, and Erythrina Crista-galli, may be increased in the same way. Short cuttings are far preferable to long ones.

H. C.—The Fig is indigenous where a mild temperature prevails even in winter, and where its vegetation is not so much arrested as to prevent a sufficient supply of sap from being forwarded for the maintenance of the autumn-formed fruit. In proportion to the advanced state of the young fruit, so is its dependence on the flow of sap increased; and if your fruit have been so far advanced as to require a more active circulation than that almost torpid condition which the rigour of our winters induces, nothing can prevent your Figs from dropping. If, however, they have as yet a fresh, not a yellow appearance, they may attain maturity, by your affording a sufficient supply of moisture to the roots, and pinching off the extremities of the shoots; you may also cautiously ring some of the strongest branches.

A. C.—Mr. Knight's Physiological and Horticultural Papers may be obtained through the order of a bookseller.

Query.—Your plant is Callichroa platyglossa, and is an annual.

Sempervirens.—Another week.

Muff.—See Familiar Botany, No. VII.

T. T.—See leader of this day.

Discipulus.—The upper part of the half-ripened wood of Roses, and in fact of most hard-wooded plants, is found to be most suitable for propagation by cuttings, although many persons prefer to have a small portion of the old wood adhering to the base of the cuttings. All kinds of Roses may be propagated in this manner, if the cuttings are properly treated. The Prince Albert Strawberry is a most abundant bearer, but of very indifferent flavour. Your Strawberries are, 1, Keen's Seedling; 2, Dwarf white Carolina; 4, 6, 7, Surinam; 5, Wilmot's Superb; and are all inferior sorts, with the exception of Keen's Seedling.

A. X.—The best course for you to take with the contents of your Cesspool, is in both instances to mix it with earth and gypsum. What you have been burying is most valuable manure, and it is extravagance to waste it. Suppose you placed a layer of gypsum 3 inches thick all over the soil and then "turned it in" among the substances buried beneath it. The common operation of bastard trenching would probably mix the materials sufficiently.

T. W.—The numbers to your Pansies having been displaced, we cannot refer to any excepting 25. This is of little consequence, as they are all similar in character; being large, flat, finely formed flowers, with the eye bold, and well defined in each. No. 25, and one entirely white, are the best. The yellow one is very inferior to the white varieties, the lower petals being small and deficient in form, and it is, moreover, disfigured by a deep notch in the lip.

A Gentleman's Gardener.—Your Vine, from the appearance of the leaf sent, appears to have been scorched by the rays of the morning sun having struck full upon it, before air has been admitted to the house. We have seen similar instances, in which, of two Black Hamburghs, in the same house, one has been affected like the specimen sent, and the other has not been the least injured; probably owing to the roots of the latter being in a more healthy condition.

A New Subscriber.—We would recommend you to cut up your Strawberries which have been planted 4 years; taking care of the best runners for future plantings. Trench up your ground well, giving it a good dressing of manure and lime rubbish, and replant it with Keen's Seedling, Elton Pine, and American Scarlet. We do not wonder at your want of success with Myatt's Pine, since few persons can grow it satisfactorily. The should-be-white Fuchsia may be struck from cuttings as readily as any other variety. Passiflora fragrans is a Greenhouse climber.

P. W. C.—From the appearance of the specimen sent, we should judge your plant to be Cynoglossum canescens.

Lombardy's plants are, 1, Brachypódium sylvaticum; 2 and 6, Chenopódium cymígerum; 3, Sagina procumbens; 4, Circæa lutetiana; 5, Sedum dasyphyllum.

H. H.—Your plants are Poa trivialis, Festuca duriúscula, and Carex panícea.

W. H. is right. The Carex is C. divulsa.

O. A.—Your plant appears to be a species of Ceropégia.

N. V.—The seedling Antirrhinum is a very good one, but there are plenty closely resembling it. It will not come true from seed.

Tamworth.—Your description agrees pretty well with the Beechwood Melon; yet, if you have found it only pretty good, it must be wrong; this variety is excellent.

R. J. S.—We are not acquainted with any book which gives the names of English trees exclusively. They will be found in Lindley's Synopsis of the British Flora.

Ignoramus.—We do not know the cause of your Mignonette dying off; it is impossible to tell without seeing the ground. Perhaps the wireworm has attacked it.

W. U.—The question for the judges to determine is not what *your* opinion of your plants may be, but what theirs is. They do not seem to have agreed with you. We are not judges.

F. G. C., having several acres of young Larch, observes this summer that in almost every tree *one* branch has withered, and fearing that the disease may increase, he would be glad to know what is the cause of it, and, if possible, a cure. Can any one say?

A Botanical Inquirer's plants are, 1, Myriophyllum verticillatum; 2, Rhinanthus Crista-galli.

Z. shall be answered next week.

Industry.—Grapes will not ripen well on the open wall so far north as the West Riding of Yorkshire; we would therefore advise you to plant Peaches or Plums, instead of Vines. Budding should be performed upon this year's wood, whenever practicable, within a few inches of the base of the shoot. The dimensions of a Dahlia stand for 12 blooms should be 22 inches long by 16½ wide, 4 in depth, and 5¾ from tube to tube. 16½ by 11¼ will be the proportion for a stand of 6. The surface of stands is generally painted a light green, a colour which shows the flowers off to the greatest advantage.

W. R. F.—The plant is Vallota purpúrea.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our home news contains an account of another attempt upon her Majesty, as incomprehensible in its character as the one which so recently occurred. It took place on Sunday, the day on which the inhabitants of the Metropolis were made acquainted with the reprieve of Francis. The event caused the greatest excitement in London during the afternoon of that day. The Privy Council was immediately assembled, and sufficient evidence has been adduced to lead to the committal of the prisoner for the misdemeanour, the capital charge having been abandoned. The culprit, in this instance, is a mere lad, apparently without accomplices of any kind; and the act seems to have been entirely unconnected with any political motives.—Parliament continues to be actively engaged in the discussion of various important measures. In the Lords, the amendments on the Tariff Bill, proposed during its passage through committee, have been negatived by large majorities; and the Bill was read a third time last night. In the Commons, on the motion of Lord Stanley, several resolutions respecting the financial arrangements of South Australia have been agreed to, by which its general government will be placed in the hands of the Crown, on a footing similar to that of our other colonies. Lord Ashley's Bill on the Mines and Collieries has been read a third time and passed, after several unsuccessful attempts to retard its progress. The National Floating Breakwater Bill and the Bill for the Disfranchisement of Sudbury have also passed. The attention of the House has been chiefly occupied with the adjourned debate on Mr. Wallace's resolutions for an address to her Majesty respecting the existing distress. The motion was opposed by Ministers, as involving a variety of important topics, without the possibility of any useful result; and the debate was brought to a close last night, when the resolutions were negatived by a majority of 125.

The India mail has reached town since our last. The anticipations excited by the telegraphic despatch of last week have been confirmed, and the intelligence now received is of a very favourable character. The leading facts are, as we stated in our last, the safe arrival of Gen. Pollock at Jellalabad, the death of Shah Soojah, and the intended march of the combined forces on Cabul. Gen. Elphinstone died soon after the departure of the last mail; he is said to have left behind him several documents, which are expected to throw much light on the unexplained circumstances of the late rebellion. Akhbar Khan had sent a British officer to Jellalabad in order to treat for the ransom of the prisoners; but the result of the negotiation is not known. The Governor-General has issued a general order extolling the conduct of Sir R. Sale and the garrison of Jellalabad, and directing various honours and rewards to be paid them for their gallant achievements.— From China there is no news beyond what we stated last week. The Chinese have been repulsed with great loss in two attempts to force the British position; no decisive movement had been made, and the advance on Pekin was delayed until the arrival of fresh troops.—In France the elections, which commence this day, are the great topic of attention. Their general result is expected to strengthen the power of Government, and there is no doubt that all the Ministers who are candidates will be returned by considerable majorities. —In Spain the new Cabinet maintains its ground, and it is not expected that the Opposition will commence any measures of active hostility during the present session. The Ministry are taking effectual measures to preserve tranquillity in the provinces, and to place the navy on a respectable footing.—From Portugal we learn that the Government has been defeated in the elections for the province of Estremadura, which always returns the leading personages of both parties, and consequently is by far the most influential election in Portugal. This result is considered as a serious check to the Ministry, and as likely to embarrass them at the opening of the session.—From Turkey we have the important intelligence that Austria, France, and England have determined on adopting coercive measures against Turkey, in order to compel the Divan to make the concessions demanded by the Powers in regard to Syria. Letters from Beyrout mention that the appearance of a combined squadron of France and England was daily expected; but it was believed that the Porte would submit before the fleet resorted to any hostile demonstration.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal are well, and continue at Buckingham Palace.—On Sunday morning another attempt was made on the life of the Queen in St. James's Park, as her Majesty was proceeding to divine service at the Chapel Royal.—The Queen took her accustomed airing in the Park on Wednesday.—On Tuesday the King and Queen of the Belgians took their departure from Buckingham Palace, and embarked at Woolwich, on their return to the Continent.—On Thursday the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha arrived at Buckingham Palace from the Continent, on a visit to her Majesty.—Viscountess Canning has succeeded the Countess of Charlemont as the Lady in Waiting on the Queen; and the Earl of Warwick and Admiral Sir R. Otway have succeeded Viscount Hawarden and Gen. the Hon. Sir W. Lumley, as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on her Majesty.

Another Attempt on the Life of Her Majesty.—On Sunday afternoon the Metropolis was again thrown into a state of general excitement, by the circulation of a report that another attempt had been made on the life of the Queen, as her Majesty was proceeding from Buckingham Palace to attend divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The first accounts of this attempt were confused and contradictory; and the secrecy maintained at the Palace and the Home Office, and by the police, had the effect of giving rise to many exaggerated and mistaken statements. The following, however, are now ascertained to be the particulars of this painful occurrence:—About 12 o'clock on Sunday morning, as her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and the King of the Belgians, and attended by her suite, was proceeding along the Mall, in St. James's Park, when about half-way between the Palace and the Stableyard-gate, a youth of deformed appearance was observed to present a pistol at the last carriage of the *cortége*, which contained her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the King of the Belgians, being at the moment slightly in advance of the hind wheel on the off side of the carriage, and within three yards of her Majesty. The fact of such an attempt having been made does not appear to have been observed by the Queen or any of her attendants, as the royal *cortége* proceeded to the Chapel without stopping; and the whole affair, it is thought, would have passed unnoticed had not the act been witnessed by a young man, named Dassett, who states that he observed the person pull the trigger of the pistol and distinctly heard the snap, although he saw no flash. He instantly seized him, as well as the instrument he had in his hand, and seeing no policeman near, dragged him in the direction the royal carriages had gone, until he met a policeman, whom he called upon to apprehend the prisoner, at the same time showing the pistol. The policeman, however, supposing that the charge was a hoax, refused to take the accused into custody. The young man then took him to another policeman who was near, who treated the charge in the same manner, and the young man then allowed the prisoner to escape, retaining, however, possession of the pistol. The proceedings of the young man had by that time attracted a crowd of persons around him, which continued to increase as he related to them what he had seen; and at that juncture another policeman came up, and seeing the pistol in his hand asked him what he was doing with it. The young man explained the circumstances as they had occurred, when the policeman told him that he must accompany him, in order that a proper inquiry might be made into the matter, to the station-house, whither they proceeded, followed by a crowd of nearly 3,000 persons. In the mean time, the report that another attempt had been made on the Queen's life spread rapidly among the large concourse of persons assembled in the Park, and was immediately conveyed to all parts of the Metropolis, creating everywhere the greatest excitement and alarm. Information of the discovery was at once forwarded to the chief office of police, in Great Scotland-yard, and from thence to Sir J. Graham, at the Home Office, Whitehall; and by direction of the police commissioner, a description of the supposed traitor was forwarded to all the station-houses of the Metropolitan and City police, in order that an active search might be made after him. Messengers were also sent to the residences of Ministers and the law officers of the Crown, with information of the occurrence. Within a few minutes after the circumstance became known, the neighbourhood of the office in Scotland-yard was crowded by members of both Houses of Parliament, and individuals of the highest rank, anxious to ascertain the truth of the report. Soon after 1, several members of the Cabinet arrived at the Home Office, for the purpose of entering upon an inquiry into the circumstances. The investigation was conducted, like that of Francis, with closed doors, and the greatest secrecy was observed. Several witnesses were examined, including the young man Dassett and his brother, who also deposed to having witnessed the occurrence, and one or two other persons, whose evidence confirmed the statement of Dassett. The pistol on being examined was found to be charged with powder and small portions of a clay tobacco-pipe. The Council did not conclude the inquiry until 8 o'clock. In the mean time, the order forwarded to the different police stations in the Metropolis, accompanied by a minute description of the accused, was immediately attended to, and an active search instituted after him. It seems that the orders from the Home Office were to apprehend every individual bearing any resemblance to the description given of the supposed traitor; and, in consequence of the anxiety of the police not to allow him to escape, a number of strange and, in many cases, ludicrous scenes took place; almost every humpbacked individual that could be found being apprehended or strictly examined. On Monday, a number of contradictory reports were in circulation with respect to the individual who, it was ascertained, had been apprehended; and at first it was generally believed and stated to be a youth named Oxman, a surgeon's errand-boy residing at Somers' Town, who exactly corresponded with the description given of the accused; and all the circumstances connected with his apprehension, identification, and supposed guilt were minutely detailed in the papers of the following day. It was soon, however, discovered that a mistake had been made, and the real criminal was soon after apprehended. With respect to identity there appears to be no doubt in this instance, as the prisoner has been seen and recognised by the youth Dassett and several other persons who witnessed the occurrence. He is named John William Bean, and is the son of a working jeweller residing at Clerkenwell. It seems he had for some days left his father's house on account of some misunderstanding, and had been living a vagabond life about the streets. On the Sunday, immediately after the attempt, he returned home, where he was apprehended. It has been ascertained that he purchased the pistol used on the occasion a few days previously of a pawnbroker. Immediately after his apprehension, he was conveyed to the Home Office; but the Privy Council having broken up before his arrival, he was not examined till the following day, when he underwent an examination before several of the Cabinet Ministers, and after a long inquiry was remanded until Wednesday. Nothing is known of the proceedings at the Privy Council. In connexion with the subject, it may be mentioned that, on Monday, Mr. Thomas Steele waited on the magistrate at Bow-street, and said that he was presiding the previous evening at a repeal meeting of the Bloomsbury district, when one of the speakers, named Crow, stated that at a public meeting, held some evenings previous, he heard a person state that "Her Majesty should be made away with." He, Mr. Steele, immediately dissolved the meeting, and in consequence of the attempt made on her Majesty's life, he, as chairman, considered it his duty to lay the matter before the authorities. Mr. Crow was sent for, and being questioned by the magistrate, repeated the account given by Mr. Steele, and said the language was made use of at a Chartist meeting, but he considered it merely such a tirade as is usually made use of at their meetings, and that nothing of a threatening nature was intended against her Majesty or any other person. He then gave his address, and promised, should he be required at any future time, to pay every attention to the orders of the Court. The examination of the prisoner at the Home Office, on Wednesday, lasted a considerable time, and a number of witnesses were examined. It is understood that nothing beyond what was already known was elicited. The prisoner stands committed to take his trial for a misdemeanour, the capital charge being abandoned; and as a misdemeanour is a bailable offence, it was intimated to the prisoner that if he could find two sureties in the sum of 250*l.* each for his appearance at the next sessions, he might be liberated from custody. About 5 the prisoner was conveyed back to the Tothillfields Bridewell, where it is expected he will remain until the period of his trial, the amount of bail required being so large.

The Revenue.—From the official report just published, containing an abstract of the net produce of the revenue of Great Britain in the years ending 5th July, 1841, and 5th July, 1842, it appears that the total income for 1841 was 44,672,225*l.*, and for the present year 45,337,400*l.*, showing an increase of 665,175*l.* The decrease on the Excise for the year is 34,000*l.*, on the stamps 37,201*l.*, amounting to 111,201*l.* decrease of the ordinary revenue, to which must be added the decrease on repayments of advances 3,527*l.*, making a total decrease of 114,728*l.* The increase for the year on the Customs is 38,858*l.*, on Taxes 67,843*l.*, on the Post-office 106,000*l.*, on Crown lands 32,500*l.*, Miscellaneous 463,147*l.*, making an increase on these branches of the ordinary revenue of 708,348*l.*, to which must be added the increase on imprest and other moneys 71,555*l.*, making a total increase of 779,903*l.* By deducting from this sum the total amount of decrease, the accounts show an increase on the year of 665,175*l.* as above. The accounts for the quarter just ended show a decrease on the Customs to the amount of 426,395*l.*, to which must be added the decrease of repayments of advances 40,988*l.*, making a total of 467,383*l.* On the other hand, there is an increase for the quarter of 94,788*l.* on the Excise, on Stamps 17,558*l.*, on Taxes 28,543*l.*, the Post-office 25,000*l.*, Miscellaneous 195,552*l.*, amounting to 371,411*l.* on the ordinary revenue; to which must be added imprest and other moneys 69,545*l.*, making a total of 440,956*l.*: by deducting from this sum the total increase as above we find a decrease on the quarter of 26,427*l.* It will be seen that the increase on the year arises from the large sum placed under the head of Miscellaneous, of which, however, no details are given.

The Income-tax.—The following notice was put up on Thursday in the dividend, pay, and transfer offices, at the Bank of England:—"To receivers of dividends, whose total income is under 150*l.* per annum. If your total income is less than 150*l.* per annum, your claim for a return of the tax must be made to the commissioners of the district in which you reside. The assessor of your parish will supply you with the necessary forms."

Church Preferment.—The Bishopric of Van Diemen's Land has been conferred on the Rev. J. R. Nixon, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford. The Rev. T. Parry, M.A., late Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, has been appointed to the Bishopric of Barbadoes. The Rev. J. Davies, M.A., has been appointed Bishop of Antigua; and the Rev. W. P. Austin, M.A., has been appointed to the Bishopric of Guiana.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—*The Elections.*—The electoral struggle continues to be the all-absorbing topic in the Paris papers; but the details of the proceedings in connexion with it, which are principally of local interest, present nothing that calls for particular notice. The general election commences this day, the 9th inst.; and by Tuesday it is anticipated that the Government will be informed by telegraph of the persons returned as Deputies throughout the country. It is stated that the Ministry still continue confident as to the result: that all the members of the present Cabinet will be re-elected, and that there will be a considerable majority returned in favour of Government. Private letters mention, among other circumstances connected with the addresses put forward by the different candidates, the singular fact, that in an electoral address suppressed by M. Odillon Barrot, soon after he had published it, he states that he was offered office by M. Thiers when the 1st of March Cabinet was constructed, and that he refused to join that Ministry because the Premier failed to procure from the King a *carte blanche* for a dissolution whenever M. Odillon Barrot might think it necessary.

Right of Search Question.—This question, which appeared to have been almost exhausted, has received a fresh impetus, not only from the statement given by the captain of the Two Sisters, reported in our last, but also from the publication of a letter from Captain Bouet, commanding the French station on the western coast of Africa. The letter has been addressed to one of the Paris papers, for the purpose of correcting some errors in that journal relative to the affair of the Two Sisters. Capt. Bouet states, that although he highly approved of the treaties of 1831 and 1833, he had changed his mind as to their intent, being now convinced that England intended them, as well as that of 1841, to put obstacles in the way of French commercial enterprise; and that the execution of the right of search has been a perpetual source of annoyance to French ships on the coast of Africa. Capt. Bouet's letter appears to have produced considerable sensation in the capital, and the Opposition prints make use of it for the purpose of expressing hostility to this country.

Treaty with Belgium.—Private letters from Paris state that the commercial arrangements between the Belgian and French Governments are near their conclusion, and that M. Cunin Gridaine, Minister of Finance, hoped to sign the treaty before he proceeded to the elections, which take place this day, as we have above stated. Belgium, it is said, has consented to lower its duties on French wines, salt, and silks; and France admits Belgian linen and thread, but still refuses to grant any favour to Belgian iron, which the Cabinet of Brussels, it is stated, insists on. This appears to be the only point at present dividing the two Governments. It is further stated that offers have been made to England to come into a treaty, which may compensate her for the French prohibition of her threads, as well as for the adhesion of Belgium to the anti-English commercial union.

Boulogne.—We noticed in a former Number a trial that had taken place in this town, in which the parties concerned were the London Morning Papers and the French Post-office; a prosecution having been instituted by the latter against the courier employed by those papers for conveying despatches from Marseilles under circumstances opposed to the law. The Post-office at that time gained a verdict, and the courier was sentenced to a fine of 150f. and costs. An appeal has since been made by the London journals to the Superior Court of St. Omer, which has reversed the decision of the tribunal of this town. A trial of a similar nature, and arising out of the same circumstances, has come before the Correctional Tribunal of Tarascon, which has also decided against the Post-office.

Algeria.—Despatches have been received by Government from Algiers, dated the 1st inst., stating that the column from Medeah has a second time destroyed the fortifications, partly rebuilt, of the fort of Boghar; and that all the tribes on the route, and even at a distance, have submitted. This division had brought back one piece of cannon and a number of deserters from the regular troops of Bakani, which were completely destroyed; and the despatch adds, the troops had returned because they had no more enemies to combat. All the chiefs of the tribe of Beni Moussa had made their submission, and the whole of the eastern portion of the province is represented as disposed to follow the same course. It is stated that commercial relations were establishing rapidly. The whole of the Kalifat of Ben Salem had applied to make submission, and the chiefs had announced that they would be at Algiers on the 4th or 5th inst. A previous telegraphic despatch from Algiers, dated the 25th ult., states that the Beni Menacers, a large tribe near Cherchell, and the Rhigias, near Milianah, had submitted; and that the whole chain upon the Arach, as far as Cherchell, appertained to the French. Nearly the entire province of Tittery had submitted, and the chiefs were on their way to Algiers. Gen. Changernier had also obtained a number of submissions, and was making great progress in the west of the department of Sidi-Embarak. The internal commerce is represented as being considerable at Blidah. The Ministerial papers, with a view, it is supposed, to the elections, speak in high terms of the successes of the army in Africa, and of the commercial consequences likely to result from the consolidation of the conquest.

Spain.—Our intelligence from Madrid is to the 28th ult. On the 27th the Minister of Finance presented to the Chamber of Deputies a project of law for the levying of the ordinary taxes until the supplies should be voted. At the sitting of the Cortes on the 26th, the Minister of War announced that Gen. Zurbano had been appointed to the command of the expedition to Catalonia, and that Gen. Castaneda was to succeed him in the government of Biscay. M. Sanchos de la Fuente having called on the Ministry to publish the names of the individuals invested with office by their predecessors, previously to their retirement, Messrs. Gonzales, San Miguel, Surra y Rull, and Alonzo, members of the late Cabinet, severally entered into explanations, which were considered satisfactory by the Chamber. A long debate had taken place in the Chamber of Deputies on the Bill fixing the effective of the army for 1842, at 90,000, and the reserve at 40,000. Count de Las Navas contended that 50,000 would suffice for the effective, and that the reserve might be increased according to circumstances. On the 28th ult. the debate terminated by the Chamber dividing, when there appeared a majority of 60 votes to 22 for the law fixing the whole force at 130,000 men. The Ministry have withdrawn the proposed law relative to the provincial deputations. It is expected that the opposition will not commence any measures of active hostility against the new Cabinet during the present session, but that they will reserve their strength for the next. The Cortes were not expected to be prorogued before the end of the present month, as the budget was to be discussed during the present session. The "Gazette" contains a decree dated the 26th ult. dissolving the army of the North. The troops of which it was composed are to pass under the command of the Captains-General of Navarre and the Basque provinces. General Rodil, now President of the Council and Minister of War, was the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the North, and it is thought that it may be to avoid the embarrassment of finding a successor, or of keeping the post open for himself in the event of a change of Cabinet, that this decree of the Regent has been issued. The Ministry was active in taking precautions to maintain public order, and precise instructions to that effect had been despatched to the provincial local authorities. The journals dwell much on Zurbano's departure for Barcelona. The "Gazette" also publishes a circular of the Minister of Marine to his subordinates, in which he promises to place the navy on a respectable footing, so as to enable it to afford protection to their transatlantic possessions. The editor of one of the Madrid papers had been condemned for libel, and sentenced to imprisonment during four years in a fortress, and to the privation of his office and decorations. It is stated that the Regent's reason for ordering the regiment of Hussars of the Princess out of Madrid, noticed in a former Number, and which had given rise to many conjectures, is now explained. The eldest son of the Infante Don Francisco de Paula holds a commission in that regiment, which was constantly on guard at the palace, or escorting the Queen in her promenades. It was apprehended that the intercourse which this constant communication between her Majesty and her cousin gave rise to might hereafter defeat all the matrimonial projects of diplomacy, and it was consequently deemed advisable that the Prince, on his return to Spain, should not keep garrison in Madrid, and particularly not in the Royal Palace. The papers announce the arrival of the two sons of Don Francisco de Paula at Corunna, on the 1st inst., coming from England. It was said that they were to proceed to Madrid.—Subsequent accounts have been received by telegraphic despatch forwarded to Paris from the Spanish fortress of Figueras, in Catalonia, stating that the celebrated Carlist chief Felip, who had long been the terror of the Eastern Pyrenees, had fallen into the power of the Queen's troops, and was shot at Vic on the 3d inst.

Portugal.—We have news from Lisbon to the 27th ult. Neither the slave-trade nor commercial treaty came signed by the packet which brings our advices, but it is said that the two plenipotentiaries had come to a better understanding. It is also positively stated that the Duke of Palmella was about to join the Administration as Foreign Secretary and President of the Council, and that Senhor Campelo would be replaced in the Marine Department by a statesman more generally approved of.—The following intelligence, which gives the final results of the general elections, was published in a second edition of "The Times" of Thursday:—"Lisbon, Tuesday, June 27, 3 p.m. The scrutiny of the elections for Estremadura has this moment concluded, and the result is, that the Government has been defeated by a large majority, there being 16 of the Coalition and only 6 of the Government candidates returned. This is by far the most important election in Portugal, the candidates on both sides being among the most notable politicians in the kingdom. As a set-off to this triumph of the Coalition, the Government will certainly be victorious in the contested election of Evora in the Alemtejo, their candidates having been returned (as I have just now ascertained by the telegraphic despatch) by a majority of 6 to the *Bureau* which has the management of the electoral scrutiny. There is scarcely a doubt that these candidates will be finally returned by the same majority. The names of the 16 Opposition members returned for the Estremadura district are:—Rodrigo da Fonseca Magalhaes, J. R. de Miranda, A. C. de Vasconcellos, J. G. da S. Sanches, Faintino da Gama, Joaquim Antonio d'Aguiar (late Premier), Avila (late Finance Minister), Vieira de Castro, Garrett, Beirao, M. A. de Campos, Jose Estevao de Magalhaes, Mouzinho Albuquerque, C. Castello Branco, Ottolini, and M. D. Leitao. The Government members returned are—Costa Cabral, the Ministers of Marine and Justice, J. J. Falcao, M. B. d'Oliveira Borges, and J. da C. Carvalho. This result is most perilous, and may prove fatal to the existing administration. Everything is quiet, but the enthusiasm of the Opposition is extreme. In the Coalition List returned there is one Miguelite. The defeat of the Government is owing to the ratting of two individuals, and to three others absenting themselves on the plea of ill-health. They are said to have received 300 milreis each from the Coalition to secure that result."

Germany.—The intelligence brought by the German journals continues to be limited. The Frankfort papers state that the King of Prussia arrived at Posen on the 24th ult.; and that the following great personages are expected to assist at the manœuvres which are to take place in the Rhenish provinces on the King's return from St. Petersburgh:—The Kings of Bavaria, Hanover, Belgium, Holland, Wurtemberg, and Saxony; two reigning Dukes, two French Princes, and a Prince of Sweden.—Private letters from Berlin, dated the 26th ult., state that on the 24th ult. an accident occurred on the Potsdam Railroad, which had nearly proved as fatal as that on the road to Versailles. The sparks of fire from a locomotive set fire to one of the waggons, when the persons inside, perceiving the smoke, endeavoured to open the doors, but they were locked. At length the conductors, having heard the screams of the passengers, succeeded in extinguishing the fire.

Hamburgh.—Accounts received from this city, dated the 1st inst., inform us that the senate had given notice that it had resolved, according to the prescribed form, to order a general fast, on account of the late calamitous fire, and that it had fixed the 7th inst. for that purpose. A general collection in the churches was to be made, the produce of which is to go towards the rebuilding of the churches of St. Nicholas and St. Peter. The Exchange and the Bank were to be closed, and no bills protested on that day.

Belgium.—Advices from Brussels, dated the 30th ult., state that there seems to be every reason to believe that within a year from this time the Belgian railway will be joined to that of Rhenish Prussia, and that this junction is expected with great impatience by the merchants and manufacturers of both countries. It appears that the railway from Antwerp to Germany was commenced in 1833, and as it is to be completed next year, that ten years will have been spent in laying down this line of thirty-one leagues. The works, however, on both sides of the frontier are now said to be carrying on with great activity. It is stated that the Prussian engineers reckon that the railway to the Belgian frontier will be finished in the middle of next summer, and that M. Masui has promised that one portion may be opened in Sept. 1843. The "Moniteur Belge" has promulgated a law for the construction of a canal from Zelzaete to the North Sea.

Switzerland.—Accounts have been received from Geneva, informing us that the celebrated historian, M. de Sismondi, died on the 25th ult., at his country seat near that city, in the 69th year of his age.

Italy.—Private letters received from the frontiers of Italy state that arrests had been made lately at Pisa, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Pontifical States, and that although numerous bodies of troops are quartered throughout the peninsula, symptoms of serious disturbances manifest themselves on all points. It is added that the Swiss troops at Naples inspire no fear.

Russia.—Intelligence has been received from St. Petersburgh, dated the 23d ult., informing us that on the 21st May a serious fire destroyed the old salt-works of Novo-Usolsky, in the government of Perm, the property of the Stroganoff family. The conflagration spread to the extent of 2½ versts, and lasted three days. Besides the salt-works, with the extensive provisions of all kinds of fuel made for them, from 5,000 to 6,000 inhabited houses connected with the manufactory, a large church, and numerous other objects, have been entirely destroyed.

Turkey and Syria.—Private letters have been re-received from Constantinople, forwarded by extraordinary despatch from Marseilles, containing the important intelligence that the three powers, Austria, England, and France, propose using coercive measures to make the Porte keep the stipulations made to the people of Lebanon; but that Russia, and finally Prussia, though consenting to remonstrate, and agreeing in the necessity of having a Christian governor, still object to coercion. Notwithstanding, however, the objection of the two powers, it is said that the English and French squadrons will repair to Beyrout; and as information has been received that the captive sheikhs have escaped, it is feared that another insurrection will take place in the Lebanon, unless the Porte yields. This is supposed to have been the substance of the important despatch stated in a former number to have been received by Government, which was mistaken for the extra Indian mail, and which has given rise to much speculation. Our ordinary advices from Constantinople, which come down to the 17th ult., make no mention of the above fact, but state that the Syrian question continued to be the all-absorbing topic, although no progress seemed to have been made in it. Accounts had been received from Beyrout to the 10th ult., stating that affairs were again threatening to assume a serious appearance, and an apprehension was entertained that a general rising would shortly take place in the mountain. On the 8th ult. Emir Abdalla, with his two sons, sought refuge on board an English frigate, not choosing to subscribe to a declaration contrary to his conscience. On the 9th ult. the Seraskier Mustapha and Izzet Pacha waited on Col. Rose, the British Consul, to demand the surrender of the Emir. The Colonel having returned a formal refusal to this application, a warm discussion ensued, and the Pachas, it is said, threatened that they would carry him off by force. The Colonel then replied, pointing at the frigate, that he was there, and they might take him if they could. In the morning of the 10th, twelve Sheikhs, all related to the family of Shabab, likewise retired on board the same frigate, having been informed that they would be arrested in the course of the day. Several others who did not avail themselves of the caution were actually apprehended. It is further stated, that the Turks had arranged a plot for seizing by a *coup de main* the Catholic patriarch of Lebanon. Mehmed Pacha, the new Governor of Tripoli, was to leave Constantinople for Tripoli on the 25th ult., taking with him new troops. Tranquillity had been restored at Aivali, lately the scene of insurrection. The Greek negotiations were still stationary. Private letters state that considerable movements were observable among the Turkish troops in Thessaly and Macedonia; that they were busy fortifying Salonica, and had already 250 pieces of cannon mounted on the works.

Malta.—We have accounts from this island to the 25th ult. The Prometheus steamer left on the 20th ult. for Constantinople, with Lady Canning and suite. The English fleet was expected to leave the station on cruise. The affairs of Tripoli continue to create great sensation in the island. Askar Ali Pacha, the Governor-General, who has been recalled from the command, as noticed in a former Number, owing to the formal demands of Sir S. Canning, had been perpetrating great cruelties. The "Malta Times" contains advices, received from Tripoli, dated the 20th ult., announcing that the famous chieftain of Fezzan, Abd-el-Gelil, and his brother, Seif-el-Nasar, had been betrayed by some of his most trusty officers into the hands of Askar Pacha, and decapitated by his orders. Their heads, after being paraded through the streets of Tripoli, and particularly in front of the British Consulate, had been packed up to be forwarded to Constantinople. The three children of Seif-el-Nasar, and a son of Abd-el-Gelil, fourteen years of age, having fallen into the hands of the Pacha, had been likewise beheaded, notwithstanding the interference on their behalf of Col. Warrington and the commander of a British steamer. All who made peace with the Turkish Governor, and surrendered themselves prisoners, experienced the same fate. The remainder of the insurgents, 4,000 strong, had fallen back on Sockna to join Sheik Sady, Abd-el-Gelil's general.

Egypt.—Private letters have been received from Alexandria by the overland mail to the 20th ult. An emir of the Haouran, who sought refuge on board her Majesty's ship Inconstant, had arrived there, and proceeded to Malta. It was reported that Mehemet Ali had offered to the Porte to send 7 regiments of the line to assist in disarming the Syrian mountaineers. This rumour seems to have originated in some military preparations making at Cairo, where a few regiments were organising for an unknown destination. Ibrahim Pacha left Cairo on the 9th ult. for Upper Egypt, to superintend the erection of sugar mills, which he is building for his own account. The Nile steamer was fitting out at Alexandria to convey the Pacha to Damietta. Mr. Brook, an English resident, had died of the plague; and the case had created considerable alarm among the English in Alexandria.

India.—We gave in our last the leading points of the intelligence brought by the Overland Mail, as communicated by the telegraphic despatch from Marseilles. The following are the particulars derived from the papers and letters which we have since received. The dates of our intelligence are from Bombay, May 23, and Calcutta, May 13. From Affghanistan the news is of a favourable character. Gen. Pollock had arrived at Jellalabad, relieving Sir R. Sale and the garrison of that fortress, on the 16th April. He had experienced little opposition on his march, except from some roving tribes, who had only succeeded in cutting off a few camels, and had even been able, when assured of Sir R. Sale's safety, to detach a part of his forces to the assistance of a friendly chief, whose active services in behalf of the British had drawn on him the enmity of Akhbar Khan. Col. Bolton's brigade also, which had been unable to overtake Gen. Pollock in time to accompany him through the Khyber passes, had, with the assistance of our Seikh auxiliaries, and a reinforcement detached from Jellalabad, reached Ali Musjib without difficulty, and were expected to arrive at Jellalabad about the 5th May. Col. Bolton had under his convoy a heavy commissariat train and some artillery, all of which had threaded the passes in safety. The system of purchasing the aid of the Afredis and other predatory tribes appears to have worked well. The combined forces would, it was supposed, maintain their position until about the end of June. In consequence of the death of Shah Soojah, at Cabul, the report of whose murder, brought by the last mail, is now confirmed, Gen. Pollock has changed his intention of returning to Peshawur, and will move upon Cabul as soon as sufficient supplies and carriage can be obtained for the passage of the army. The city and adjacent country are said to be in a state of anarchy consequent on the dissensions between the rebels and the partisans of the late King; and it is thought probable that the British will not meet with any serious opposition in their progress to the Affghan capital. The numerous followers who formerly adhered to the standard of Akhbar Khan have dwindled down to a small party of about 100 horsemen. It appears that Futteh Gung, son of Shah Soojah, who succeeded his father after his murder, did not long retain possession of the throne, having also been murdered by the opposing party; and Timor Shah, another son of the late King, who is said to have been always friendly to our cause, has been set up in his stead. This Prince, it seems, still holds the reins of government, and he is said to be looking out eagerly for the advance of our army, with the expectation of being assisted by us in keeping possession of the throne. The hostages, prisoners, and sick and wounded (between 300 and 400 in number), who were left in Cabul at the time of the capitulation, are said to have received much ill-treatment during the confusion which succeeded the murder of the Shah; but it is hoped that Timor Shah, if he really be on the throne, has taken them under his protection. Affairs once settled at the capital, Gen. Pollock will, it is believed, proceed to Ghuznee, Candahar, and Quettah, and then re-enter India through the Bolan pass. The prisoners have been removed by Akhbar Khan from Lughman, where they were originally confined, to a fort near Tezeen. With the exception of Gen. Elphinstone, who died on 24th April, of dysentery, all are well; and one of them, Capt. Mackenzie, has been allowed to proceed to Jellalabad on his parole, to enter into some arrangement for their release. It is not known what are the terms which have been proposed by Akhbar Khan, or whether there is any probability of a successful negotiation; but it appears from the last accounts, that Capt. M'Kenzie had returned to Tezeen. An enormous ransom is said to be demanded by Akhbar Khan. The day previous to his death, Gen. Elphinstone signed a document containing a detailed account of the proceedings connected with the Cabul insurrection, up to the time of his being taken prisoner; and which, it is said, will, to a great degree, exonerate the General from the charges brought against his personal character. Gen. Elphinstone's report was brought to Jellalabad by Capt. M'Kenzie, and it was currently stated in camp that, at the council of war, held previous to the retreat, Major Pottinger's objections to such a step were overruled. Other narratives also are said to have been prepared by the prisoners; one, by Capt. Eyre, of the Artillery, which is reported to be very full and accurate. It is therefore expected that the mystery, in which so many of the occurrences of the rebellion have hitherto been shrouded, will thus be cleared up. All doubt has been removed as to the author of the assassination of Sir W. Macnaghten; Capt. Mackenzie having asserted that he saw Akhbar Khan himself perpetrate the murder. Akhbar Khan was reported to have died from the effects of an accidental wound, but the rumour was not credited. The prisoners do not appear to have been treated so well as was represented. The letters received have been chiefly from Lady Sale, who is said to have usually written in good spirits, and made light of the hardships and privations to which all the captives were subjected. From a letter written by Lady Sale during the journey, it appears that they all suffered extreme privations, and that the whole party were huddled together at night in close and miserable quarters. On their arrival at Tezeen, matters were somewhat improved, and the prospect of a speedy release from their captivity had put them all in excellent spirits. Four accouchements had taken place since they had been together, and four more were expected. Several camp-followers and others, belonging to the Cabul army, had arrived at Jellalabad, some deficient of toes, and some of fingers, which had been frozen off by the intense cold. Among others, a trumpeter belonging to the 5th Cavalry had arrived, who stated that many more were alive, wandering about the hills. Cornet Wrench, of this regiment, who was supposed to have perished, is also, it appears, safe at Jellalabad. Our intelligence respecting the force lately under Col. Palmer at Ghuznee is scanty. It appears that he left the citadel on the 26th March, and took up his quarters in a portion of the town. There, as in the case of Cabul, the Ghazees, apparently without orders, attacked the troops, and a frightful slaughter ensued. The leader of the insurgents, Shumshoodeen, interfered, and took the officers under his protection, and they are described as now living as prisoners in the citadel. About 100 only of the sepoys are supposed to have escaped. The following is a list of the officers who have been saved:—Col. Palmer; Capt. Alston; Lieuts. Barnes, Poett, and Harris; Ensigns Williams and Nicholson; a doctor, supposed to be Dr. Thompson, 37th B. N. I.; Lieut. Crauford, 3d B. N. I., attached to Shah Soojah's force. Lieut. Lumsden had attempted to escape with his wife, in disguise; but they were detected, and both killed. Gen. England had, it was believed, succeeded in relieving Gen. Nott at Candahar. At Hykulzie, the scene of his former repulse, he had attacked the enemy's position, and carried it without the loss of a single man. Major Reid had reached Dadur with a valuable convoy of treasure and 4,000 camels, with which he was to ascend the Bolan pass on the 3d or 4th May. India itself remained in profound tranquillity. The measures of Lord Ellenborough appear to have given much satisfaction, and with the army especially he was extremely popular. He has issued a general order, expressing his high approbation of the manner in which, under circumstances of great difficulty, Gen. Pollock had carried into effect the orders of the Government, and of the conduct of the troops under him. The Governor-General, at the same time, expresses his high sense of the services of Gen. Sir R. Sale and the garrison of Jellalabad, "terminated by a decisive victory, which would have left nothing to desire had Col. Dennie survived to enjoy it." The Governor-General testifies his opinion of the just claims of that garrison to the gratitude of Government and of their country, and confers several honorary distinctions on the troops composing the garrison, "as a memorial of the fortitude, perseverance, and enterprise, evinced by those several corps during the blockade of Jellalabad." A silver medal is directed to be made for every officer and soldier of the garrison, and a donation to be given to each of six months' batta. The order concludes by requesting the Commander-in-Chief of the Army "to give instructions in due time that the several corps composing the garrison of Jellalabad may, on their return to India, be received at all the stations on the route to their cantonments, by all the troops at such stations, in review order with presented arms."

China.—Our news from Canton is to the 4th April. On the morning of the 10th March, the Chinese troops, estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 men, attacked Ningpo. The enemy scaled the walls, and advanced to the market-place, in the centre of the city, before they met with any opposition from the British troops. It seems, however, that this did not arise from any neglect on the part of the garrison, all the necessary preparations for receiving the enemy having been made some time previously. It seems that his Excellency was desirous of allowing the Chinese to advance a considerable distance unmolested, with the hope of punishing them severely for their temerity. The enemy were quickly routed and compelled to quit the city, leaving 250 dead in the streets. The artillery rendered good service in the pursuit, the guns being drawn by a number of ponies, previously trained for that purpose. H. M. 49th reg. were sent a considerable distance after the Chinese, and had not returned to Ningpo on the 12th March, the date of our latest intelligence from that place. An attack was made on Chinhae simultaneously with that on Ningpo. This also proved a failure, the Chinese having been repulsed with great loss. The mandarins also contemplated an attempt on Chusan, for which purpose they had collected a considerable force on the island of Taisam. Their intentions were, however, frustrated, by the steamer Nemesis having been sent to reconnoitre, and ascertain the extent of their preparations. A boat having been despatched from this vessel, was fired on by the Chinese, when pulling into a creek; upon which the steamer's crew were immediately landed, and they succeeded, after killing many of the enemy, in capturing 30 junks, supposed to have been intended to convey troops to Chusan. It was remarked that all the Chinese soldiers left dead at Ningpo and Chinhae had a few dollars about them. It is supposed from this that a gratuity was issued to them immediately before they attacked the city, in order to induce them to advance. It is said that the Emperor has ordered that the provinces which are the seat of war shall defray the whole of its expenses; from which it is inferred, that the Cabinet of Pekin do not conceive it necessary to make a great national effort. The inhabitants of the invaded provinces were disinclined to bear the whole of the heavy pecuniary charges necessary for carrying on hostilities; and the Chinese army to the south of the Hangchow river was in want of pay, and destitute of supplies, from which cause the troops were in such a state of insubordination, that it was expected they would shortly disband themselves. The whole of the operations above referred to were effected without the loss of a man on the side of the British. Several skirmishes had also taken place along the coast, but with no decisive result, although in each the enemy had suffered considerable loss. More vigorous measures were, it is said, in contemplation, and a movement to the northward was intended upon the arrival of the expected reinforcements. The preparations for the defence by the Chinese of the river between Whampoa and Canton were still in progress, and nearly completed; and their officers were unremitting in their exertions to practise their artillerymen in the use of great guns. In the mean time trade appears to have been carried on as usual, but, with the exception of cotton, not upon remunerating prices. Barter was the only means of commercial intercourse.

Van Diemen's Land.—Accounts have been received from Van Diemen's Land and Norfolk Island to the 26th Dec. Capt. Maconochie has been for two years residing at Norfolk Island, the colonial penal settlement for the twice and thrice convicted felons, in order to try the effect of his new system of convict management. Capt. M. commenced with 1,200 of the old convicts and 600 new prisoners, assisted by three free overseers and a surgeon. In spite of the obstacles thrown in his way, and the prejudice he has had to contend with, he has succeeded in abolishing flogging and all kinds of vindictive punishment, and has, by moral influence and kindness, effected a complete reformation in men who were before regarded as the most degraded of the human race. The whole body are represented as reduced to the utmost order and discipline, desirous of pursuing some useful mode of life, and anxious for a continuance of the system under which they have derived so many advantages. The superiority of moral influence over the physical force which was formerly applied in the case of these prisoners is represented as extraordinary; and it may, perhaps, be considered a proof of its beneficial influence that the system is violently opposed by all those authorities at Van Diemen's Land who are interested in maintaining the old system and in keeping the convicts subject to the cruel discipline by which they have hitherto been hardened in crime. It is hoped that the knowledge of Capt. Maconochie's success at Norfolk Island may induce the home authorities to carry out his system in the other penal settlements.—The "Tasmanian Journal" publishes an interesting paper, giving an account of Mr. Eyre's expedition overland from South to Western Australia. He left Fowler's Bay on the 25th Feb. of last year, and arrived at the head of the Great Australian Bight on the 3rd March. The privations which he there encountered were so severe that his horses perished, and the native boys who accompanied him deserted; he arrived at King George's Sound on the 7th July, after having travelled over an extent of country which, from sinuosities of the coast line and other obstructions, exceeded upwards of 1040 miles in distance from Fowler's Bay; and for the last 590 miles he was accompanied by no one but a native of King George's Sound. During this journey, Mr. Eyre met with very few natives, but they appeared timid and well-disposed; he found the language spoken by them exactly similar to that of the natives of King George's Sound as far as the promontory of Cape le Grand.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.—Lord Brougham presented a petition from a Baptist association in Ireland, representing eleven congregations in that country, against the *Regium donum*, and all similar grants.

The Duke of Richmond asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the reports that had been circulated were true, of an attempt having been made on her Majesty's life. He could assure his noble friend that he did not ask the question out of mere curiosity, and he begged of him not to give an answer if there was any objection to give it; but he thought the house, meeting that day, ought not to separate without asking whether there was any truth in these reports.—The Earl of Aberdeen, in reply, could only say that he entirely sympathised in the feeling which his noble friend had evinced, and which he was sure was felt universally by the House and throughout the country. He had to state that the individual referred to had been arrested, but as he was still under examination, he thought it would be premature for him to express any opinion or to make any statement on the subject at present.

Lord Brougham put a question to the President of the Board of Trade, respecting a matter which he said had given some alarm in the City, particularly among persons connected with the funds. It was understood that the income tax was to be levied on the July dividends, so as to extend back to Jan. instead of April, when it came into operation. It seemed to him that it could be properly levied only upon a moiety of these dividends.—The Earl of Ripon said he would make inquiry on the subject.

Tuesday.—After the presentation of petitions, the Earl of Ripon moved the second reading of the Customs Duties (Tariff) Bill. The necessity of such a measure he considered to have been admitted by the frequent agitation of the question since the conclusion of the war, and the principle upon which the revision should proceed—that of a more free and open trade—had been as constantly asserted. One object of the present measure, in which almost all interests agreed, was the removal of all positive prohibitions; but he thought that although the scale of protection now proposed was lower than that suggested by Mr. Huskisson, it was still abundantly sufficient. After passing briefly over several items of minor importance, the noble Earl then came to the question of admitting foreign cattle at a reduced duty—a measure which, he contended, was rendered necessary by an increasing population, but from which the agricultural interest had little ground for apprehension, as the scarcity of cattle in foreign countries, and the increase of value consequent upon the opening of a new market, would prevent an extensive importation at low prices. He defended the expediency of commencing such a change as the present by a reduction of the duties on a great mass of articles, rather than upon one or two only of first rate importance; and concluded by expressing his conviction that the consumer would be benefited and the prosperity of our commerce promoted by this bill, without a serious injury to any interest.

Lord Stanhope, in moving, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months, went into a variety of details respecting the cost of growth and fattening of cattle in different countries, to prove the inexpediency of admitting them upon the proposed rate of duty. He contended at the same time that the arguments by which the measure was supported neutralised each other, one class of evidence being intended to show that the price of food would be greatly reduced, while on the other hand it was confidently asserted that there would be no reduction at all. He was opposed to the principle of free trade; he was convinced that the measure was regarded with apathy by all, except those who expected from it general disorganisation, and a new distribution of political power; and he implored their Lordships not, by thus aggravating the present great distress, to bring about such a consummation.—The Duke of Richmond supported the amendment. He expressed his fears for the effects of the bill, in leading to the abstraction of capital from agricultural pursuits. If Government had consulted the welfare of the agriculturist, they would have permitted the importation of cattle by weight instead of by head. For his own part, he was not prepared to go so far in following up the principles of free trade; for the English agriculturist, with his present load of taxation, could not compete with the foreigner. He was also fearful that the bill would lead to further changes.—The Marquis of Clanricarde would give the measure his hearty support as an important advance towards free trade.—Lord Mountcashel opposed it as injurious in its probable operation both to the colonies and the home producer.—Lord Monteagle supported the bill, though he considered the speech of the Earl of Ripon was calculated to lead to the belief that little or no benefit would result from it. He considered that Sir R. Peel had laid down the principles of free trade in the broadest manner in bringing forward this measure; and expressed a hope that these principles would be applied more extensively than by the present bill. He expressed doubts as to the policy of the duty on the exportation of coal, which would not tend to conciliate foreign countries, or induce them to adopt a more liberal policy with this country.—After some observations from Lord Colchester in favour of the bill, and from the Earl of Ripon in reply, the House divided, when there appeared, for the amendment, 4; against it, 59; majority against the amendment, 55. The bill was then read a second time.

Thursday.—The Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill and the Mines and Collieries Bill were brought up from the House of Commons, and read a first time. On the third reading of the Liverpool Improvement and Police Bill having been moved by the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Duke of Richmond moved to expunge the second clause, which compelled the closing of public-houses till after one o'clock on Sunday.—The Bishops of Salisbury and Norwich, and Lord Skelmersdale, severally supported the clause, and on a division the amendment was negatived by a majority of 48 to 15. Another division took place on the motion of the Duke of Richmond to expunge the clause prohibiting the sale of liquor to persons under sixteen years of age, which was negatived by a majority of six. The numbers being 38 to 32.

On the motion that the House resolve itself into committee on the Customs Duties Bill.—Earl Stanhope said that he could not allow the Bill to go into committee without stating again the objections which he entertained to its passing into law. His Lordship then again went over the grounds of his objection to the different clauses of the Bill, and concluded by saying that he must again entreat the House to pause before it passed a measure, the inevitable effect of which would be to throw out of employment innumerable multitudes of their fellow-creatures.—The Earl of Radnor supported the measure, and said the only complaint he had to make against it was, that it did not go far enough.—The Earl of Wicklow also supported the bill, and said, he was fully persuaded that the course taken by Ministers was one in every respect likely to increase the manufactures, and to promote the industry of the country. He was convinced, under the circumstances in which the country was placed, the improvement which had been made in every department of our manufacture, with our great wealth, and with the means of disposing of our manufactures, we might bid defiance to all competition with the rest of the world, and this was one of the reasons which induced him not to consider the bill now before the House as a final measure.—Earl Fortescue said, the panic the tariff produced among the agricultural classes in Devonshire was past.—The House then went into committee. All the clauses up to 56 were agreed to. On the clause referring to the duties on oxen, bulls, calves, and lambs being proposed, Earl Stanhope proposed, as an amendment, that the duties on those animals should be taken by weight.—Their Lordships divided on the amendment, and the numbers were—For the amendment, 8; against it, 44; majority, 36.—On the schedule relating to seeds being read, Earl Stanhope proposed the omission of the part of the clause relating to seeds. The motion was negatived without a division.—Earl Stanhope also moved the omission of the schedule relating to foreign woods. This motion was also negatived without a division.—The other clauses in the schedule were then agreed to; the House resumed, and the Bill was reported without amendments, and ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

Friday.—On the presentation of petitions on the Mines and Collieries Bill, the Earl of Devon said he should move the second reading on a future day.—The Duke of Richmond mentioned the necessity of a select committee, and the Duke of Wellington said that although the reports of the Commissioners had made great impression on his mind, he thought the House should examine into the mode in which the evidence had been taken. The Bill was then referred to a select committee. The Customs Bill, on the motion of Lord Ripon, was read a third time and passed, on a division, by a majority of 43. The Railway Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday.—There being only 23 members present at the usual hour, the House was adjourned until Tuesday.

Tuesday.—After the presentation of several petitions, Sir H. Hardinge stated, in answer to a question from Lord Worsley, that as soon as the Commander-in-Chief had been informed of a rumour imputing to Col. H. Dundas that he had used expressions disrespectful to her Majesty, he had required him to forward whatever explanation it was in his power to offer. Col. Dundas had, however, failed in exculpating himself from the grave offence laid to his charge, and had in consequence, with the approval of her Majesty and the full concurrence of Government, been dismissed from his appointment as aide-de-camp to the Queen, and removed from the command of his regiment.

Sir J. Graham intimated that a bill is to be brought in this session authorising her Majesty to grant new charters to the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. In consequence of there being no House on Monday, the orders which stood for that day became "dropped orders;" and Mr. Wallace, acting on the rule which forbids the bringing on of such orders, except by universal consent or by a renewed appointment, objected to the resumption of the adjourned debate on his motion respecting the distress of the manufacturing classes, unless the order were regularly renewed. Accordingly that debate, and the business of the supply, as well as the Committee on the Poor Law Amendment Act, were postponed to Wednesday and other days of the week.

The order of the day having been read for the last stage of the Dean Forest Ecclesiastical Districts Bill, Mr. Hume, on the motion for the Speaker's leaving the chair, proposed a series of resolutions adverse to any grant from the revenue of the Crown lands for the endowment of clergy or the maintenance of the fabric of churches. He contended that, as the public now pay to the Sovereign a life annuity by way of equivalent for the Sovereign's life interest in the land revenue, the land revenue belongs to the public; and consequently, that any grant for ecclesiastical purposes from that land revenue is tantamount to a grant for those purposes from the consolidated fund. He observed that there are a great number of parishes not containing 100 inhabitants each; and he thought that the population and the ecclesiastical provision ought to be averaged together by a general reform, before the introduction of any such measure as this. He thought that the present time was peculiarly unsuitable for it, since, but for the income-tax, the Exchequer would now be bankrupt. There was an ecclesiastical commission for applying the fund produced by certain abolished sinecures of the Church to its real wants; and to that commission he considered that Government ought to have made application for the spiritual endowments which might be wanted for the Forest of Dean.—Sir J. Easthope seconded the motion.—Lord Lincoln briefly opposed the resolutions, insisting upon the great increase of population in that district, while the revenue derived from it had risen from 800*l.* a year to 5,000*l.* After some observations from Mr. Williams, the House divided, when the resolutions were rejected by 177 to 44.

The House then resolved itself into committee on certain resolutions respecting the South Australian Government. Lord Stanley stated that the resolutions which he intended to lay before the House related to the financial arrangements of the colony. The financial affairs of South Australia had been, from the commencement, in the hands of their own commissioners, while its political affairs were entrusted to a Government board appointed by the Crown. He thought that this divided authority was injurious to the exertions of each. The insufficiency of the sums which had been raised by the colony had also thrown its finances into great confusion. He, therefore, proposed that the general government of South Australia should be placed on a similar footing to that of our other colonies. The bill would place the government of the colony in the hands of the Crown, reserving for her Majesty the prospective power of modifying its present provisions. The noble Lord further pointed out the financial necessities of the colony; and concluded by moving a series of resolutions in accordance with the propositions he had laid down. After a brief discussion, in which Messrs. Williams, Mackinnon, V. Smith, and Ward joined, the resolutions were agreed to.

Lord Ashley moved the further proceeding on the third reading of the Mines and Collieries Bill.—Mr. Ainsworth presented petitions against the bill, and argued that the measure would have the effect of seriously injuring the working classes concerned, many of whom would be driven to the workhouse. The commissioners who had inquired into the matter had made, at least in many cases, a one-sided report, and had drawn a very exaggerated picture of the existing state of things.—Mr. Bennett strongly supported the bill.—Mr. Villiers vindicated the motives of those who objected to the bill, and who were anxious that one evil should not be committed in correcting another.—Mr. Attwood believed that the bill had been passed rather hastily through the House, and considered that interference with the employment of boys might be productive of evil.—Mr. Stansfield also objected to many of the provisions of the bill.—Messrs. Brotherton, Hawkes, and Fielden then commented on the bill; and Lord Ashley called the attention of the House to a letter which he had received from a gentleman largely connected with collieries, which he said was only one of a large number of testimonials in favour of the bill. He felt deeply grateful for the attention which the House had bestowed upon the bill.—Lord Palmerston expressed a hope that the bill would speedily pass into a law unaltered, which he thought it would, if Government cordially supported it in the House of Lords.—The bill then passed its final stage.

Wednesday.—The National Floating Breakwater Bill was read a third time and passed, after some opposition to it by Sir C. Douglas and the Marquis of Douro, by a majority of 32 to 20.—Some clauses proposed by Mr. Blackstone in the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill, for the purpose of extending the franchise to the adjacent hundreds, were negatived by 134 to 53. The Bill was read a third time and passed.—Mr. Roebuck withdrew his motion for the attendance of Mr. Cochrane before the Bridport Committee, and Mr. Cochrane then declared that having examined the precedents that bore on the case, he would attend the Committee on Thursday.

The debate adjourned from Friday night, on Mr. Wallace's motion relating to the distress of the country, was resumed by Mr. Williams, who dwelt on the great extent and severity of the suffering among his own constituents at Coventry. He insisted on the necessity of a change in the Corn-laws; but warned Lord J. Russell that an 8*s.* duty would be very little better than the system lately enacted. He objected to the Income-tax, which he said would have the effect of taking 4,000,000*l.* from the poorest people in the country.—Mr. Aldam, while admitting that the distress in Lancashire was more severe than in the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire, was convinced that the suffering would rapidly increase amongst the Yorkshire woollen manufacturers, who have hitherto been a manly, honest, independent race of men. After describing the condition of Leeds and the adjacent districts, he intimated an opinion that, as a measure of temporary relief, the opening of the ports for the free admission of foreign grain, say up till next Christmas, would give such a stimulus to trade and commerce as might, with the aid of the Tariff, obviate for some time longer any further change in the Corn-laws.—Sir B. Hall produced a statistical document, exhibiting that in the parish of Marylebone, the residence of the wealth and aristocracy of London, the number of paupers rose and fell with the price of corn.—Mr. Brotherton likewise bore testimony to the extent and severity of the distress in his own district.—After some observations from Messrs. James and Attwood, Viscount Howick thought that Mr. Wallace's motion was neither suitable nor satisfactory. He doubted the propriety of postponing the prorogation of Parliament, in order to go into an undefined inquiry. He would rather wait to see how the new financial measures operated; and if they failed in giving relief, then again to summon Parliament at an early period, and resort to a removal of those commercial restrictions which he believed would be the only effectual remedy. He hoped that Government would seriously reflect on the frightful condition of the country, and carry out the principles which they had avowed; for himself he looked forward to the approaching winter with dread. Averse as he was for further political movements, he could not disguise from himself the fact, that a great change was coming over the sentiments of the middle classes, which might lead to serious results.—Mr. Morrison saw no reason to believe that the distress would be permanent. Our coal-beds and our capital were not exhausted; and our manufacturing power was still superior to that of every other country. The Tariff would do some good, but, he thought it would not give so great a relief as Sir R. Peel had promised from it. He regretted that the fixed duty on corn had not been adopted, and commented on the uncertainty which he considered inseparable from the the sliding-scale. The rapid increase of our population would, ere long, he was persuaded, compel the abolition of the duties upon food.—Mr. G. Palmer argued that the distress arose from a vicious system of credit, which enabled our manufacturers to overstock every market in the world.—Mr. Ellice reviewed the history of the commercial reactions from 1819, the date of Sir R. Peel's Currency Act, and assigned, as a main cause of the distress, repeated tampering with the currency by the Bank of England. He believed that the existing distress would be mitigated by a change in the Corn-law.—Sir C. Napier thought that the Corn-bill was as effective as the old one in keeping corn out of the country.—After some observations from Capt. Layard, and Messrs. Scholefield and S. Crawford, in support of the resolutions, Lord Palmerston expressed his regret that the motion was so framed as to prevent him voting for it. At the same time he thought that, considering the extent and nature of the distress, Government, instead of sitting by with apparent apathy, and expecting some miraculous interposition of Providence, should be prepared with some practical measures of relief. For a plentiful harvest they could not hope, for this summer sun could not repair the mischiefs of the last autumn's rains. Did they look, then, to the Tariff? or to private charity, in its very nature limited? or to a vote of public money? They had nothing to propose, and they asked the Opposition for a proposal. The answer of the Opposition was, that the channels of trade were choked, and ought to be cleared; and that the remedy for the distress would be found in a removal of the duties upon corn and upon sugar. He considered that the distress arose from causes within our own control; and as commercial jealousy in France, and the effect of our laws in Germany, prevented expectations from continental Europe, we must look to America, South and North. In India the great measure taken by the late Government in Affghanistan had opened a wide field for British commerce. He had a right to say that the Ministers themselves approved that policy; since they had written to Lord Auckland very shortly after their accession, requesting him to continue in his government. In China, too, the measures taken by the late Ministers had laid the foundation of an extensive commerce. But it would take time to bring these resources into operation, and meanwhile the distress required a present remedy.—Lord Stanley said, that in assuming the possible apathy of Ministers during the approaching vacation, the noble Lord took a very inadequate view of the difficulties which he and his colleagues had left behind them. At home Government looked forward to a better and an earlier harvest than late years had yielded. But they could turn their eyes to scarcely any foreign quarter of the globe where they did not see our commerce paralysed by the policy of the last Administration. In Europe, Lord Palmerston had admitted that there was little to be hoped. In North America we were met with quarrels and jealousies, festered by the policy of the noble Lord. In South America the same hand was visible in disputes and blockades. To China he turned with pain, for he saw there a doubtful war against an unwarlike people. In Central Asia, to establish an imaginary bulwark against an imaginary foe, the noble Lord had brought upon us a series of anxieties and losses. The noble Lord, however, concurred with him in one conclusion—in condemning the present motion, as involving a variety of important topics without the possibility of useful results. One speaker pointed out one cause of distress,—another, another. The topics of such a debate were far too wide to be dealt with in the way proposed by these resolutions.—Mr. O'Connell then moved the adjournment of the debate, but Sir R. Peel entreated that it should be closed. Mr. O'Connell, however, persisted; and said that the people were starving, and not a hope was held out to them.—Mr. Hume said, that many Members still wished to speak; among others, Mr. Ferrand.—Mr. Ferrand said, he had wished to speak, merely for the purpose of making it known that the working-classes regarded the talkers on the opposite benches as a set of "humbugs." He had abstained from rising, only because he had been given to understand that it was material to the public business that the debate should close.—Mr. Hawes resented the word "humbugs," and wished to know why Ministers had not made a House on Monday.—Mr. Cripps stated, that at four o'clock on Monday a great number, perhaps 30, of the Members who support the motion of Mr. Wallace appointed for that evening, and on whose sincerity on the subject of public distress the gentlemen accustomed to collect the House had unfortunately relied, refused to come in, and went away boasting that they "whipped out" the House.

Sir R. Peel assured his hearers, that the Ministers, who had been occupied till half-past four o'clock with the investigation into the cowardly attack upon her Majesty, had been greatly disappointed at the failure on Monday. He reminded the House that the supply had been postponed only because the public interest required that priority should be given to the Tariff.—Mr. Baring confirmed the statement of Mr. Cripps.—The House divided: against the adjournment, 173; for it, 84; majority, 89.—Mr. Hume then moved the adjournment once more.—Sir R. Peel yielded; and after some further conversation, the debate was accordingly adjourned.

Thursday.—After the presentation of petitions, Mr. Hume moved for a select committee to inquire into the proceedings of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, &c., from 1836 to 1841, with reference to the amount of 5,395,569*l.* Three per Cent. Stock being added to the debt without the previous sanction of Parliament.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he could not accede to the motion; an opposition in which Mr. F. T. Baring coincided.—After some remarks from Messrs. Williams and Escott, Mr. Hume pressed his motion to a division, and was defeated by 173 to 34.

Mr. Sergeant Murphy rose to move that on the 13th inst. the House should resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the Act entituled "An Act for provision of ministers in cities and corporate towns, and making the church of St. Andrew's, in the suburbs of the city of Dublin, presentative for ever," with a view to the repeal of so much thereof as relates to the provision of ministers in cities and corporate towns in Ireland. The object of the motion was that the House should pledge itself to consider the propriety of abolishing what is called "Ministers' Money" in Ireland.—Mr. Sergt. Jackson felt bound to meet the motion with a decided negative.—Mr. Sheil said that the motion was only a portion of a large and important question—one which was not dead, but only dormant, and which was likely to be revived with great force during the next session of Parliament.—After some conversation, in which Messrs. Shaw, M. J. O'Connell, and Sir R. Inglis joined, Lord Eliot expressed his surprise that this grievance should now be brought forward for the first time.—After which the House divided, when the motion was rejected by 85 to 56.

Mr. Hardy, pursuant to notice, moved that the petition of William Roberts, on the Anatomy Act, be taken into consideration, and proposed that a committee be appointed to inquire and report on the working of the act, and, if necessary, to suggest amendments on the same.—Sir J. Graham thought the subject little calculated for discussion in that House. The Anatomy Bill had accomplished the important objects it had in view. The allegations that had been made against Dr. Somerville had been laid before the commissioners appointed by him (Sir J. Graham) to inquire into them, namely, Mr. Rodgers, the Queen's counsel, and Mr. Green, the surgeon, and they had reported on the subject, after the fullest examination. The substance of that report was, that some irregularities had taken place, which had been checked by him: but that, on the whole, Dr. Somerville's intentions were good and his conduct correct. The object of Mr. Roberts's petition was to obtain remuneration for a discovery of a fluid to prevent bodies from undergoing decomposition; but his method had been tried, and had proved a complete failure.—Mr. Hardy withdrew his motion.

Sir R. Inglis moved that parties implicated or accused should be present of right at the proceedings of the election compromises and bribery committees.—Mr. Roebuck hoped that the House would not withdraw its confidence from the committee during the remainder of its proceedings, unless upon actual accusation of a misuse of its powers. After a few observations from Messrs. Escott and Labouchere, Sir R. Peel briefly opposed the motion; when Mr. T. Duncombe moved as an amendment the previous question. To this amendment Sir R. Peel objected, preferring a direct "Aye" or "No" to the original motion. On this a farther and prolonged discussion followed, ending in a division on the "previous question," which was carried by 121 to 49.

Mr. Bannerman, in pursuance of notice, brought forward his motion for affirming the expediency of vesting in her Majesty, with the advice of the Privy Council, a power of regulating or discontinuing the duty on foreign corn, should circumstances so require, during the recess of Parliament.—Mr. Wallace seconded the motion.

Mr. Gladstone, while expressing respect for any proposition which was directed to the relief of the existing distress, opposed the present one, on account of its dangerous character. The circumstances attending the precedents adduced were different from those of the present time. There were also strong constitutional objections to giving such large discretionary powers to Government; it would be the more legitimate course to ask Parliament to repeal the Corn law. He hoped that the new Corn-law, in conjunction with a favourable harvest, of which we have a fair prospect, would cause such a quantity of corn to be liberated from bond as would be a very seasonable relief to the country.—Mr. Ward thought that a great emergency existed, to be met by an extraordinary effort; and he supported the motion, as the best thing that could be done with a view to the immediate and temporary relief of the country.—Lord Worsley was convinced that great danger would result from giving such powers to Government, and that great injury would be inflicted by it on the agriculturists.—Mr. M. Milnes regretted that Government would not adopt the proposition, in order to alleviate the appalling distress.—Mr. P. M. Stewart, as one of a small but increasing section in the House who were opposed to all duty on corn importation, said he should support the motion.—Mr. Wallace addressed the House in support of the motion, and intimated his determination to endeavour to moot the Corn-law question once more before the House before the close of the Session. After a few remarks from Mr. Parker, Sir R. Peel explained the circumstance attending the precedent of 1826, when a similar measure had been adopted, and which, he said, had been adopted from a conviction of the evils of the existing Corn-law, and which was followed by the contrivance of the "sliding scale," a contrivance which it was hoped at the time would supersede all future necessity of such extreme measures. But two months after a re-adjustment of the Corn-law to adopt the proposition before the House, would introduce confusion and uncertainty into the Corn trade, give a bonus to speculators, and aggravate instead of relieving the distress.—Lord Howick argued, in reply to Sir R. Peel, that the measure of admitting corn for a temporary period free of duty, or at a low rate, would give relief without injuring the trade, by compelling the speculators to come into the market. He admitted that there were grave objections to the motion; but these were comparatively of a minor character when contrasted with actual circumstances.—Lord J. Russell said that every discussion on the Corn law exposed the unsoundness of the principle of a sliding scale. He could not support the motion; but if circumstances arose which might imperatively call for such a measure during the recess, he thought Government might then assume the responsibility, and that Parliament would grant indemnity. After some observations from Mr. Hume, in support of the motion, the House divided, when there appeared, for the motion, 113; against it, 175; majority against it, 62. The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

Friday.—After several notices of motion, the adjourned debate on Mr. Wallace's resolutions respecting the distress of the country was resumed by Mr. O'Connell, who dwelt mainly on the distress in Ireland.—Lord Eliot replied, and exposed the way in which appearances of distress are exaggerated by the Irish journals.—A long discussion ensued, in which the motion was supported by Mr. P. Stewart, Mr. M. Phillips, Mr. Ewart, Mr. C. Buller, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Villiers; and opposed by Mr. Borthwick, Mr. Grimsditch, and Mr. Ferrand. After which Mr. Fielden moved the adjournment of the debate.—Mr. Wallace requested him to forbear; but Mr. Fielden persisted.—Sir R. Peel protested against this course, and appealed to the justice as well as courtesy of the House.—The question, however, was put, and defeated by a majority of 231.—Another adjournment was immediately moved and defeated; when Mr. Fielden a third time renewed the motion, which was equally unsuccessful. At last a division was taken on the original question, and Mr. Wallace's resolutions were negatived by a majority of 125.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols have declined ¼ per cent.; they closed for money and account at 91⅛; Exchequer bills, 2d issue, 45s. to 47s. premium; ditto, 2¼d. issue, 48s. to 50s. premium; 3 per Cents. Reduced, 91⅝; 3½ per Cents. Reduced, 100⅜ to ⅝; New 3½ per Cents., 99⅝ to ⅞; and India Stock, 247 to 249.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Court of Aldermen.—On Tuesday a Court was held for the despatch of business. Alderman Wilson, after some observations upon a letter written by the Lord Mayor, expressive of his lordship's wish that the chief magistrate's visit to Rochester should not take place in his mayoralty, moved that the Lord Mayor be requested to take the survey on the days appointed by him, viz., the 21st, 22d, and 23d inst., before any objection was offered to the proposition that it should be taken out of the septennial course. He stated that as the present Lord Mayor was particularly well acquainted with the river in consequence of the nature of his commercial pursuits, and as an extensive survey of the river had been made under the authority of the Admiralty, and at considerable expense, it would be more desirable that the visit should be paid in the present than in the succeeding mayoralty. The Lord Mayor said he would much rather decline taking the survey; but he was in the hands of the court, and if they required him to act, he would not flinch from what, if they agreed upon the subject, he certainly should consider to be his duty. Alderman Thompson said that the survey was a septennial one, and would properly occur in the next mayoralty, and he could see no reason for departing from the general rule, unless some strong case of necessity were made out. Alderman Lucas seconded the motion that the present Lord Mayor be requested to take the survey on the days specified by Alderman Wilson; and after some discussion the motion was carried, eight hands having been held up for it and none against it, in a court consisting of thirteen members. The survey will take place on the 21st, 22d, and 23d inst.

Common Council.—On Thursday, a court was held to choose eight persons, four of whom to be aldermen to be returned to the mayor and aldermen for commissioners under the income tax act. The following aldermen were chosen:—Sir J. Duke and Messrs. Fairbrother, Gibbs, and Magnay. The following commoners were then elected commissioners:—Messrs. John Dixon, Cope, Knott, and Eyton. The Town Clerk informed the court that they were immediately to proceed to elect under the 32d section, by which it was enacted, "That the mayor, aldermen, and common council of every corporate city throughout Great Britain, or any three or more of them, not in any case exceeding seven, should be commissioners for executing the act, and the powers therein contained in relation to the public offices or employments of profit in such city, and in every guild, fraternity, company, or society, whether corporate or not corporate, within such city." Upon the motion of Alderman Copeland it was resolved that five persons should be appointed commissioners to perform the duty specified in the section just read. The following gentlemen were then appointed to act as commissioners under the 32d section of the act:—Messrs. Brown, Bridge, Finnis, Lart, and Westwood. Mr. Hall brought up the report on the subject of ventilating the courts of law in the Guildhall. It recommended the adoption of Mr. Day's plan of ventilating these courts, as better adapted to their situation and circumstances than that of Dr. Reid, which would cause extensive alterations, and the permanent employment of an engineer, and other inconveniences, which it was considered judicious to avoid. Mr. Hall believed the expense would amount to between 600*l.* and 650*l.* The saving of expense, however, was not the object. The report was agreed to, and referred back to the committee to be carried into effect as to its recommendations.

University College.—On Saturday the annual meeting of the Council and Professors of this College took place for the purpose of distributing prizes to the youths who had distinguished themselves in the Faculty of Arts. Lord J. Russell took the chair. There was an unusually numerous attendance of ladies and gentlemen; and his Lordship, in presenting the prizes, warmly congratulated the students. The proceedings being over, the chairman addressed the meeting at considerable length on the flourishing condition and prospects of the institution. He alluded to the original intentions of those who founded the institution, as one required by the circumstances of the times. One of these, he said, was that persons dissenting from the Church of England, or being of a different persuasion from it, could now obtain those distinctions to which learning, science, and moral excellence were entitled. They had at first to contend against the prejudice, that the mere fact of being situated in the Metropolis would be an impediment to the new institution; they had also had other prejudices to struggle against; it could not, therefore, be expected that the success of the University should be at once rapid; still he had the gratification of finding that, since its foundation, not less than 4,000 students had received, or were receiving, instruction within its walls, and that it had expended upwards of 100,000*l.* in the promotion of education. His Lordship noticed the high character of the general attainments of the pupils of the institution, and alluded to cases where several had particularly distinguished themselves. He enlarged on the advantages resulting from a good general education to every individual, whatever station in life he might be about to fill; and concluded by expressing his earnest wish that the University might be aided by the blessing of God in its progress, so that, in addition to the other institutions of the country, they might look upon it as one more by which knowledge and science were promoted, and in which honest and religious characters might be formed.

The Wilkie Statue.—On Saturday an adjourned meeting was held of the committee appointed to consider the best mode of commemorating the name of the late Sir D. Wilkie, for the purpose of electing an artist to carry out the resolution agreed to at the last meeting, for erecting a statue to the memory of that distinguished artist. Sir R. Peel presided, and said, that it would be desirable to appoint a sub-committee for the purpose of superintending the work of the artist who should be selected by the meeting, before the election took place. He had a list of names, and he hoped that no gentleman would object to serve upon the committee, as the duty would not be onerous. The Right Hon. Baronet then proposed that the sub-committee should consist, in addition to the already appointed officers, of the Dukes of Sutherland and Buccleuch, Lord Mahon, Sir J. Clark, Sir T. Mahon, Sir M. A. Shee, Sir W. Newton, Mr. Phillips, Sir M. Montefiore, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Rogers, and the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere. The following artists were then proposed, and a ballot commenced, viz., Mr. Bailey, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Weeks, Mr. Lough, Mr. Watson, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Joseph. The following was the state of the ballot at its close: For Mr. Joseph, 26; for Mr. Campbell, 13; for Mr. Bailey, 5; for Mr. Watson, 3; for Mr. Weeks, 2; for Mr. Lough, none; for Mr. Marshall, none. The sum of money for the purposes of the testimonial now in the hands of the treasurer exceeds 1,700*l.*, which it is believed will be almost enough. It is expected that the statue will be finished in the course of twelve months.

Public Meetings.—On Saturday a meeting was held of the shareholders of the Commercial Steam Navigation Company, to adopt resolutions for the dissolution of the company. The meeting was called pursuant to a proposal at the preceding meeting, that in order to relieve the company from its liabilities the whole of the property should be disposed of. It then appeared that the sum of 112,000*l.* was offered for their vessels, which left the sum of 28,000*l.* to be raised. It was also stated that it was proposed to raise two new companies, which would be open to the shareholders of the company for the investment of their shares on favourable conditions. The secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, and a statement was given as to the best mode of the final adjustment of the affairs of the company. This being approved of, a resolution was unanimously agreed to, subject to confirmation, that the dissolution of the company forthwith take place.—On Saturday a meeting of the proprietors of the London Dock Company was held, for the purpose of declaring a dividend for the half-year ending the 30th ult., and for other business. The secretary read the report of the directors, which stated that during the six months ending the 31st May, there had entered the London Docks 482 vessels, measuring 104,319 tons, and in the corresponding period of 1841, 414 vessels, of 87,762 tons, being an increase in favour of the present year of 68 vessels, and 16,557 tons. The income to the company to May 31, this year, was 169,694*l.*, and to May, 1841, 166,377*l.*, being an increase of 3,386*l.* The expenditure during the same period, from the extension of business, had been increased by 814*l.* A dividend at the rate of 1*l.* 15*s.* for the half-year was recommended by the Directors, and also the appropriation of a sum of 10,000*l.* towards liquidating the amount outstanding for the erection and completion of new works. The Chairman stated that out of an increase of about 21,000 tons which entered the port of London in the past half-year, the London Docks had secured, by the united exertions of the directors and the proprietary, no less than 16,000 tons.—On Tuesday, the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Colonial Bank was held. From the report it appeared that the debts of the company were as follows:—Circulation, 139,675*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; deposits, &c., 1,033,437*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*; paid up capital, 500,000*l.*; reserve fund, 21,147*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; bad debts, 3,067*l.* 13*s.*; profits for the half-year, 15,104*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; the assets were, specie, 473,242*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; other assets, 1,240,683*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*; balance, 11,505*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*, making a total on both sides of 1,715,432*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* The available balance of profits was 14,104*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, from which a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the half-year ending the 31st Dec., 1841, was recommended. The directors regretted that the unfavourable state of things in the West India colonies had not enabled them to announce a higher dividend. Mr. Levy complained that it did not sufficiently appear what the assets consisted of, and a proprietor asked the amount of the bad debts, to which the chairman replied that it would be impossible to enter into all the details the proprietor wished, and that the amount of bad debts could not be correctly given at present. The report was then adopted, and a resolution for the payment of the dividend was passed.

Anti-Corn-Law Conference.—The members of this conference, who have again assembled in London, met on Monday, and have continued their sittings during the subsequent days of the week, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present distresses of the country, and the causes of that distress. Deputies from each of the Associations throughout the country forming the Anti-Corn-Law League, and from the numerous branches of the Metropolitan Anti-Corn-Law Association, were present. Mr. P. A. Taylor presided, and briefly introduced the subject for which they were met. He commented at length on the distress throughout the country at the present moment, and which, if not speedily relieved, he believed "would ere long make itself heard in a voice of thunder, which would frighten the Government and the legislature from its propriety." Several persons addressed the meeting at great length; and the different delegates from the country reported to the meeting statistical details of the distress prevailing in their respective towns and neighbourhood. These reports and speeches occupied the meeting until Thursday evening, at which time no definite resolution had been come to with respect to the future operations of the conference, or the course which it might be advisable hereafter to adopt. The chairman stated that no answer had been received by the committee to an application which they had made for an interview with Sir. R. Peel. He said that when an answer was received, they should be better able to decide upon the course which it might hereafter be proper to adopt.

Post-office.—The following statement has been published of the number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom during the week ending June 19, 1842:—3,858,360; ditto June 20th, 1841, 3,773,136; ditto, Nov. 24, 1839, 1,585,973; increase since 1841 on the week's letters, 85,224; ditto 1839 ditto, 2,272,387.

Thames Tunnel.—It is stated that the atmospheric railway apparatus is likely to be laid down in the Thames Tunnel, and that it is proposed to apply it to the ascent and descent, not only of passengers, but horses, carriages, and goods, by means of the existing passenger shafts, so as to obviate the necessity of further openings, which would prove expensive. It is expected that the cost of the apparatus will not amount to one-tenth of the sum necessary to form carriage approaches, as originally intended.

Newgate.—On Saturday a reprieve was received by the Sheriffs at Newgate for John Francis, who attempted the life of the Queen. The life of the convict has been spared, but he is to be transported to the penal settlements, and kept to hard labour for life. On Tuesday he was removed from Newgate to the South Western Railway station, and thence conveyed to Gosport, where he was put on board a transport ship about to sail immediately for the Australian Colonies.—On Monday Thomas Cooper, convicted of the murder of the policeman Daly, was executed at Newgate, in the presence of a smaller number of spectators than usual on such occasions. No one was admitted into the chapel on the previous day; and all were excluded from the prison on the day of execution, in accordance with the recent resolution of the Court of Aldermen on this subject.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths in the Metropolis, from all causes, registered in the week ending Saturday, the 25th ult.:—Total, 742; weekly average in 1841, 912.

Provincial News.

Cambridge.—The long-announced festival in this town in honour of the installation of the Duke of Northumberland, as Chancellor of the University, the preparations for which have for some time occupied public attention, commenced on Saturday, and has proved highly interesting and attractive. The town has been crowded with distinguished visitors, and the greatest difficulty has been experienced in procuring accommodation. The fineness of the weather has also added to the general gaiety and interest of the festival. The greater number of visitors, among whom were the Duke of Cambridge and several of the Cabinet Ministers, arrived on Saturday; on the evening of which day, a selection of sacred music, both vocal and instrumental, was performed at St. Mary's Church. On Sunday the Vice-Chancellor and leading authorities of the University assembled at St. John's, and accompanied his Grace, the Chancellor of the University, to St. Mary's Church, where a sermon was preached by Professor Whewell. Early on Monday morning the town was thrown into a state of great excitement, in consequence of the rumoured arrival of a Cabinet messenger with despatches for the Duke of Wellington, Lord Lyndhurst, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and other Ministers, announcing another attempt on the life of her Majesty. It was consequently feared that the Duke of Wellington, who was expected that morning from Bourn, the seat of the Earl of Delawarr, would be prevented from attending. This anticipation, however, proved erroneous, and about ten the approach of the Duke was announced by the firing of several pieces of artillery. Soon afterwards, his Grace, dressed in the robes of a Doctor of Civil Law, made his entry into the town in an open carriage, from which the horses had been detached a mile or two from the University, by a body of gownsmen and other inhabitants who had gone out to meet the procession by which the Duke was accompanied, and who drew it into Cambridge amidst the cheers of the crowds assembled to witness his arrival. The road for some distance was strewed with boughs of laurel, and the tenantry of the Earl of Delawarr formed an equestrian procession, preceding the carriage. The Duke was drawn to the gates of St. John's, where he alighted, and proceeded to attend the levee which the Duke of Northumberland, as Chancellor of the University, was holding in that college. The levee, which was numerously attended, was not concluded until nearly twelve. After the levee, the Duke of Northumberland, with all the distinguished visitors, went in procession to the Senate House, where a number of honorary degrees were conferred by his Grace. In the evening a banquet, which is said to have been of a very splendid description, was given by the Rev. Dr. Archdall, Vice-Chancellor of the University, to the Duke of Northumberland and a large party of the visitors; and there was also a concert at the Senate House. On Tuesday there was another meeting in the Senate of all the authorities of the University, the distinguished visitors, and a numerous assemblage of spectators. Several degrees were conferred, after which the prize poems were read, several of which were much applauded. The public orator then pronounced the Installation ode, an elaborate complimentary composition in Latin, and was loudly cheered during its delivery, particularly in the parts referring to the Duke of Northumberland and Lord Lyndhurst. After the close of the meeting a brilliant *fête* was held in the grounds of St. John's College, and in the evening there was another concert. The Duke of Wellington and the other Cabinet Ministers left for London during the day, in consequence of the announcement of the attempt on her Majesty's life. There was also in the evening a display of fireworks in the grounds of Jesus College, where great numbers of the townspeople assembled, and remained till a late hour. On Wednesday morning the oratorio of the "Messiah" was performed at St. Mary's, to a numerous audience; and in the evening a ball, which was numerously attended, took place in the Fitzwilliam museum. The master of Trinity also gave a banquet in the hall of that College. A promenade, which took place on Thursday, at the Fitzwilliam museum, brought the festivities to a close; and on Friday almost all the visitors had again quitted the town.

Carlisle.—The local papers inform us that the celebrated floating island on Keswick Lake made its appearance on Thursday, the 23rd ult.; being earlier this season than usual.

Leeds.—On Monday the flax-spinners of this town held a meeting, at which it was resolved to memorialise the Lords of the Treasury respecting the serious effects of the recent ordonnance of the French Government on the linen trade of England, and requesting Government to endeavour, by a commercial treaty involving mutual concessions, to avert the calamity. Fears appear to be entertained that the flax-spinners of this town, who have not yet worked short time, or reduced their wages, will be obliged at the approach of winter to run their mills only four and a half or five days in the week; a measure which will add seriously to the distress of this district.—A local paper informs us that, a few days since, as one of the clerks of the Post-office in this town was in the act of stamping a letter, some detonating powder, or other combustible material inside the letter, immediately exploded. Though there was little or no report, there was a bright flash of light, followed by a vapour that had a strong sulphurous smell. The letter apparently received no damage, except having a small hole burnt in it. It had been received from London by the mail, and was addressed to a lady residing near Otley. It has been forwarded to its destination, and the Postmaster-General has been made acquainted with the circumstance.

Manchester.—A public meeting has been held in this town, of parties interested in the manufacture and sale of worsted and woollen goods, mixed worsted and silk, and worsted and cotton fabrics, convened by twenty-four of the principal firms in these branches of trade, "to consider what measures ought to be adopted to prevent the increase of duty on those fabrics contemplated by the Prussian Commercial League." The meeting was attended by nearly all the merchants and manufacturers in these branches of business. Several speeches were made, and ultimately it was resolved that a memorial be drawn up, stating the importance of this branch of trade in this district, and the injury that would accrue to it if an increased duty were imposed by the Prussian League. The chairman, Mr. E. P. Thomson, and two other gentlemen, were requested to draw up the memorial, and to take the necessary steps for promoting its object. It was also resolved that circulars be sent to all the towns interested in the matter, requesting them to take measures to forward similar memorials to the Government. The memorial agreed to by the meeting, after having been signed by 25 merchants, 18 printers, and nine manufacturers, was forwarded to Mr. T. M. Gibson, M.P., for presentation to Sir R. Peel.—The serious distress prevailing among the working classes in this town has been increased by the discharge, within the last few days, of a considerable number of workmen. It is stated that the whole of the machinery in the extensive mill occupied by Mr. R. Roberts ceased working on Saturday, and that the Hanover mills will also be stopped next Saturday; that a large spinning and weaving establishment in the Oxford-road will cause 400 looms to be laid up, and spinning machinery to a corresponding extent; and that the firm of Messrs. Sharp, Roberts, and Co., extensive machine and locomotive engine makers, have given notice to between two and three hundred hands that their services will not be required after the present week. It is calculated that altogether there are likely to be no fewer than 1,500 additional hands thrown out of employment.

Portsmouth.—The Board of Admiralty has ordered two new ships of the line, the first to be called the Prince of Wales, of 110 guns, and the second the Princess Royal, of 90, to be built at this dockyard; and they are accordingly already on the stocks.—Sir Charles Metcalfe, late Governor of Jamaica, arrived in this town on Saturday, on his way to London, after an absence from England of nearly forty-two years, having been thirty-eight years in the East, and four years in Jamaica.

Wakefield.—The local papers state, as a proof of the great extent to which crime has increased in this town and neighbourhood, that on Saturday last there were no fewer than 820 prisoners in the House of Correction.

Worcester.—It is stated that the London mail which runs through this town to Ludlow will shortly be taken off the road, and that the letter-bags for this town, Ludlow, and the intermediate towns, will be sent on the Great Western and Birmingham railways, and conveyed to such towns from the nearest stations by mail-carts. It is added that Lord Lowther, the Postmaster-General, has determined to abolish mail-coaches, where it is practicable to do so, and has also intimated his intention to dispense with mail-guards on railways. It is said that the payment by the Post-office of the staff of mail-guards necessary before railroads were completed, would have increased the expenses of the department by an item of 70,000*l.*

Railways.—The following are the receipts of the principal railways during the past week:—Great Western 14,087*l.*; South Western 7,184*l.*; Greenwich 855*l.*; Northern and Eastern 1,457*l.*; London and Birmingham 17,502*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester 1,838*l.*; Birmingham and Derby 1,286*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham 489*l.*; Manchester and Leeds 4,581*l.*; Hull and Selby 1,000*l.*; Midland Counties 2,784*l.*; North Midland 4,338*l.*; York and North Midland 1,732*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow 1,819*l.* A special general meeting has been held of the directors and proprietors of the London and Birmingham Railway, for the purpose of considering the propriety of empowering the directors to purchase the interest of the proprietors of the Warwick and Leamington Railway, and also to enable them to raise funds for that purpose by creating, from time to time, new shares. The chairman, G. C. Glyn, Esq., after shortly stating the object of the meeting, proposed two resolutions for the sanction of the proprietors, for the purpose of carrying that object into effect. After some conversation the resolutions were unanimously agreed to.—On Friday, the 1st inst., that portion of the Bristol and Exeter Railway which connects the towns of Bridgewater and Taunton, being a continuation of the Great Western Railway, was opened as far as Taunton. Considerable interest was felt on the occasion throughout the whole line the train had to pass; and an unusual number of passengers availed themselves of the opportunity to proceed from Bristol to Taunton. On arriving at Bridgewater, the train, which consisted of a great number of carriages, was met by a large concourse of spectators, who lined the banks on either side of the rail; and at Taunton almost the entire population came forth on the occasion—the day being kept as a general holiday. The train arrived in Taunton at about eleven o'clock; the journey from Bridgewater, 11½ miles, occupying 20 minutes. No accident or obstruction of any kind took place.—On Saturday a fire broke out in one of the trains of the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, while on its way to the latter city. It commenced among the goods contained in one of the trucks, and is supposed to have been occasioned by a spark falling on it from the chimney of the engine. The engineer, who perceived that the truck was on fire, did not stop the train, but proceeded at a greater speed towards Eckington station—supposing, it is said, that he should there procure assistance and a supply of water to put out the fire. In the meantime the rapid motion of the train caused the fire to spread rapidly, and four trucks containing goods were soon involved in the flames. The passengers who were behind the trucks, and were thus able to see the fire before them, were thrown into great alarm. The train arrived at the station without any accident to the passengers, and every exertion was then used to get the fire under; but it was found impossible to save the four trucks, which with their contents, containing goods to the amount of 800*l.*, were entirely destroyed.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—It has been announced that the clerks in the post-office of this city whose salaries exceed 150*l.* per annum, are subject to the demands of the income-tax though resident in Ireland.—The expense of taking the census of the population of Ireland last year amounts to 3,500*l.* The "First of July" seems to have passed over without any disturbances in the north of the country; and the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation seems to have produced the desired effect, as the papers contain no account of the usual processions, collisions, or toasts calculated to create any disturbance of the peace.

Ennis.—The Commission for the County of Clare Assizes was opened in this town on Saturday. The case of the provision riot, and the committal of thirty-eight policemen and two officers upon a charge of homicide, has drawn a large share of public attention to these assizes. Mr. Baron Richards, after the commission had been opened on Saturday, said he would defer addressing the grand jury until Monday. The court re-assembled on that day, when Mr. Baron Richards addressed the grand jury at great length, principally in connexion with the case of the policemen committed for firing on the mob during the late riots. His Lordship detailed all the circumstances in connexion with the subject, and explained the law as it applied to the case; after which the grand jury ignored the bills. The accused parties will in consequence be liberated. Some unimportant trials occupied the court up to the time of its adjournment.

Limerick.—The local papers inform us that serious apprehensions have been entertained of a disturbance of the peace in this part of the country, where great distress is said to prevail; and that a few days since, in consequence of an unexpected representation from the magistrates of Rathkeale, Col. Mansel, district adjutant-general, forwarded a detachment of Guards from this town for Rathkeale, in aid of the civil power. No disturbance of the peace, however, had since taken place, although some apprehensions seemed still to be entertained of provision riots. About the same time a troop of Guards, and two companies of the 36th reg. were also sent to Bandon in aid of the civil power, in consequence of an apprehension of party riots. The local papers state that the detachment of Guards, stationed in Ennis since the provision riots, has been ordered to return here.

Tipperary.—The special commission appointed by Government, as noticed by us in a former number, for the purpose of disposing of a portion of the numerous criminal cases on the calendar in this county, and also with a view to suppress the disposition to crime and disturbance that has for some time prevailed in this part of the country, commenced its sittings at Clonmel last week; and having disposed of all the cases that came under its notice, closed its labours on Saturday. The cases which came before the commission were murders and acts of violence. In all of them, with the exception of William Kent, tried as accessory to the murder of Mr. Hall, the Crown has been successful, and verdicts have been obtained from mixed juries without hesitation. Kent was acquitted in consequence of the insufficient evidence adduced in corroboration of the testimony of the approvers. In proof of the good effects produced by this measure, it is stated that, since the announcement of the determination of Government to issue a special commission, there has been a complete abstinence from outrage in those portions of the county where crimes were previously of daily occurrence; and a confident hope now pervades the well-disposed of every class, that the demonstration of the power and authority of the law, which has been made during the past week, will have the effect of converting that temporary lull into a permanent calm. At the close of the proceedings, the Attorney-General for Ireland stated that "no exertion shall be spared on his part, or on the part of the Government, to rescue the county of Tipperary from the disgrace which hangs over it, as the consequence of these deplorable calamities;" and that "the whole power of the State, the whole authority of the law, will be exerted, until this domination and tyranny are put down."

Waterford.—The latest accounts received from this city state that there is every reason to anticipate the early restoration of the Marchioness of Waterford. The immediate danger from the effects of the serious accident she met with last week has now passed; and the last medical report states that her ladyship is free from pain and fever, and is going on in the most favourable manner.—It is announced that the Municipal Act will be put in force in this city in November.

THEATRICALS.

ITALIAN OPERA.—On Wednesday Rossini's last work, the "Stabat Mater," the announcement of which created a good deal of interest, was performed at this theatre for the first time. It is a sacred piece, of which the sorrows of the Virgin before the Cross are the theme. Nearly the whole vocal and instrumental force which this theatre can command was mustered on the occasion, to give effect to its execution, and the interest excited drew together a crowded house. The whole performance was received by the audience with loud applause, and many of the pieces were encored. The chief singers were—Mesdames Persiani, Moltini, and Gramaglia; and Signori Rubini, Lablache, Ronconi, and Guasco. Prince Albert, under whose immediate patronage the "Stabat" was executed, was not present; but it is expected that he will attend its repetition on Wednesday next.

Miscellaneous.

The Gold Coinage.—On Monday the Bank of England issued the following notice:—"The public are informed, that, as the Rotunda will be required for the payment of dividends, no further amounts of light gold can be received in that office after the 6th inst.; but the receipt of amounts from 20*l.* to 80*l.* will be resumed at the earliest possible period." It is also announced that the Bank will continue to receive amounts from 80*l*. to 500*l*. in the Hall, and from 500*l*. and upwards either in the Bullion Office or the late Post Bill Office, until further notice, between the hours of nine and three. It is thought that this alteration will not cause any great inconvenience, the larger part of the light coin having been already withdrawn from circulation. It is stated, that notwithstanding the Bank of England has issued for the last fortnight a large quantity of new half-sovereigns to meet in some degree the run made upon them for silver, they are not yet able to meet the demand. The Bank is having a large quantity of silver struck at the Mint to meet the emergency, and in a few days, it is said, the new half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences, will be ready for circulation. The quantity of light gold presented at the Bank since the late proclamation exceeds 1,500,000*l*. sterling. As the light coinage is received at the Bank, it is put apart in another branch of the establishment, and sent to the Mint to be re-coined into sovereigns and half-sovereigns, the Mint not taking less sums than 10,000*l*. sterling. By this means Government expects to be able soon to call in all the old gold coinage of George III. and George IV. from 1817 to 1830. The same practice is observed with the silver which is deficient in weight; as it is paid into the Bank, it is not reissued again to the public. The demand for silver in France, Belgium, Holland, and Hamburgh is also great, and during the last week a considerable quantity in specie and in bars has been exported by the bullion dealers in London to the latter port.

Slave Trade.—Accounts received from Patras state, in proof of the ineffectual manner in which the execution of the Greek law prohibiting the trade of slaves is carried out, that two vessels with slaves from the Barbary coast had lately anchored at the port of Navarino, one under the Ottoman flag, and the other under that of Samos; and that the latter was in that port on the 12th March, and was not molested by the Greek Government. The "Hampshire Telegraph" informs us that on Sunday the 6th Feb., when in lat. 26° 20′ S., and long. 43° 25′ W., H. M. brig Partridge, Lieut. Wm. Morris, commander, proceeding from the River Plate to Rio de Janeiro, with the mail, fell in with and captured a very fine brig of 240 tons, under Portuguese colours, and called the St. Antonio. The vessel had a slave-deck laid, and was furnished with water and provisions for 600 slaves; she had left St. Sebastian only a few days previously to her capture, and was bound to Ambriz, where a full cargo of slaves was said to be ready for her.

Metropolitan Police.—From the annual statement lately published by the Commissioners in Scotland-yard, of the number of persons who were taken into custody by the Metropolitan police in the year 1841, we learn that 8,573 persons were apprehended charged with offences against the person; 244 with offences against property, committed with violence; 13,477 with offences against property without violence, 2,134 with malicious offences against property, 868 with forgery and offences against the currency, and 43,665 with other offences not included in the before-mentioned classes; making a total of 68,961, of which number 46,358 were males, and 22,603 females. Out of the total number, 5,418 were charged with common assaults, 2,168 with assaults on the police, 1,210 with larceny from the person, 5,108 with simple larceny, 2,990 with misdemeanours with intent to steal, 1,919 with unlawful possession of goods, 2,082 with wilful damage, 12,795 with being disorderly characters, 15,006 with drunkenness, 4,889 as suspicious characters, and 4,841 as vagrants.

SPORTING.

Newmarket July Meeting.—These races commenced on Tuesday, and were on the whole well attended. The weather was fine, and added greatly to the interest of the sport. The races commenced with—

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each. New T. Y. C. (9 *subs.*)

Mr. Rogers's Bridegroom	(Bartholomew)	0	1
Lord Exeter's Abydos		0	2
Lord G. Bentinck's Proof Print		3	0
Col. Peel's Hawk's-eye		4	0
Mr. Thornhill's Equation		5	0

Betting—3 to 1 each agst Bridegroom and Hawk's-eye, and 7 to 2 agst Equation (taken). After the dead heat, even betting. Hawk's-eye took the lead at a good pace, followed by Abydos and Bridegroom, the others lying up. At the plantation corner Hawk's-eye resigned, and the running was taken up by Abydos, Bridegroom waiting on him to the last, when he made his rush, and finished with a dead heat: Proof Print a respectable third. In the deciding heat Bridegroom made all the running, defeated a desperate challenge within the cords, and won by a neck.

The July Stakes of 50 *sovs. each. New T. Y. C.*—Mr. Thornhill's Sister to Euclid (Pettit), 1; Lord Exeter's f. by Jerry, out of Macremma, 2; Col. Peel's Murat, by Slane, out of Hester, 3. The following also started:—Lord Albemarle's Filcho; Lord Orford's gr. f. by Clearwell, out of Goldpin; and Lord G. Bentinck's Farintosh. Betting—2 to 1 agst Lord Exeter's filly; 4 to 1 agst Farintosh; 5 to 1 each agst Murat and Goldpin. Sister to Euclid took a slight lead at starting, Murat lying at her shoulders, and the others close alongside. The pace was bad at starting, but mended sufficiently to dispose of Murat, Filcho, Lord Orford's filly, and Farintosh, before they had cleared the corner of the plantations. The Jerry filly then went to Sister to Euclid, and ran her a smart but unsuccessful race, the latter winning by half a length.

WEDNESDAY.—*Sweepstakes of* 10 *sovs. each. Last half of B. M. The winner to be sold for* 200*l*. (5 *Subs.*)—Lord Orford's gr. f. by Clearwell, (Nat), 1; Capt. Colquit's Pickpocket, 2; Mr. Rogers's c. by Hornsea, 3; Duke of Grafton's ch. f. by Bolero, dam by Sultan, 4; Duke of Beaufort's c. by Ishmael or Achmet, 5. Betting, 2 to 1 agst the winner. The Hornsea colt made the running to the Plantation, where Pickpocket and Lord Orford's filly took it from him and finished the race, the latter winning by a head. The Hornsea colt came with a rush at the last, and was a respectable third: the other two were beaten off.

Sweepstakes of 10 *sovs. each. New T. Y. C. The winner to be sold for* 100*l*. (5 *Subs.*)

Mr. Crockford's b. c. by Bentley	(Rogers)	0	1
Duke of Grafton's b. f. Lisburn		0	2
Mr. Goodwin's Drummer Boy		3	0

The following also started, but were not placed:—Mr. Beresford's Indolence, and Lord Orford's f. by Clearwell, out of Chapeau d'Espagne's dam. Betting, 5 to 2 agst Drummer Boy, 7 to 2 agst Lisburn, and 4 to 1 agst the Clearwell filly. Lisburn made all the running to the cords, where she was joined by Drummer Boy and the Bentley colt. The race between the three was contested with great spirit, and was so near a thing at the finish that the judge pronounced it a dead heat between the Duke of Grafton's and Mr. Crockford's colours, the Drummer Boy losing the chance of a second race by a head only. Many of the bystanders thought he had won. In the deciding heat 11 to 8 was laid on the Bentley colt, which won cleverly by half a length, and was claimed.

Fifty Pounds. From the Starting Post of T.M.M. to the end of R.C. Mr. Pettit's St. Francis, aged, walked over.

THURSDAY.—*Handicap Sweepstakes of* 15 *sov. each, from the starting-post of B.M. to the end of new T. Y. C.* (5 *subs.*)—Duke of Rutland's f. by Bizarre (J. Howlett), 1; Mr. Price's The Oneida Chief, 2; Mr. Pettit's Langolee, 3; Mr. Thornhill's Menalippe, 4. Betting, 2 to 1 agst Langolee, 3 to 1 each agst Bizarre filly and Menalippe, and 5 to 1 agst The Oneida Chief. Menalippe and Langolee laid in front in the early part of the race, but were headed by the other pair at the hill, the Bizarre filly winning easy by a length.

The Chesterfield Stakes of 30 *sov. each. Last half of B.M.* 23 *subs.*—Gen. Yates's ch. c. Canton by Cain (Nat.), 1; Lord Exeter's f. by Jerry, out of Macremma, 2. The following also started, but were not placed: Captain Colquitt's Pickpocket, Duke of Richmodd's f. by Physician out of Young Sweet Pea, Lord Chesterfield's ch. c. by Gladiator out of Anchorite's dam, Lord Exeter's f. by Beiram or Sultan out of Fanny Davies, Mr. Coleman's Jamal (late Bacon), Mr. Thornhill's Extempore (9 lbs. extra), and Duke of Orleans' Sister to Jeffy. Betting, 2 to 1 agst Lord Chesterfield's colt, who coughed repeatedly, and had no backers; 7 to 2 agst Young Sweet Pea, 4 to 1 agst Canton, and 10 to 1 agst any other. The running was made by the Fanny Davies filly, the favourite following her, the ruck, headed by the Young Sweet Pea colt, lying up. This order was maintained with scarcely any change to the rise of the hill, where Canton and the Macremma filly singled themselves out to finish. The filly, however, with the extra weight on her back, had no chance, and was beaten easily by a length. Extempore and the favourite were third and fourth, and everything else tolerably well up, with the exception of Jamal, who assisted Pickpocket in making several false starts, (in one of which he got rid of his jockey), lost start, and never was able to reach the front. The winner is in the Derby.

The Town Plate of 50*l*. *B.M.*—Mr. Rogers's Bridegroom (Rogers), 1; Mr. Newton's Ma Mie, 2. The following also started, but were not placed: Mr. Townley's b. c., by Hymen, dam by Perchance; Mr. Arnull's Miss Sally, Mr. Pettit's Espartero, Gen. Yates's Seahorse, and Lord Kelburne's c. by Retainer, dam by St. Patrick. Betting, even on Seahorse, 3 to 1 agst Ma Mie, and 5 to 1 agst the Hymen colt. Seahorse and Bridegroom occupied different positions at the commencement of the race, the first leading, and the other bringing up the rear; at the top of the hill, however, the favourite cried *peccavi*, and Bridegroom going in front with Ma Mie, defeated her with difficulty by a head; Seahorse third, and Lord Kelburne's c. fourth.

Betting after the Races.

GOODWOOD CUP.

11 to 2 agst Mr. Bell's The Squire.
8 to 1 — Mr. Ramsay's Middleham.
12 to 1 — Duke of Orleans' Nautilus.
13 to 1 — Lord Chesterfield's Marshal Soult.
20 to 1 — Mr. Theobald's h. by Priam, out of Seamew.
9 to 1 — Seamew and Monæda (taken.)

ST. LEGER.

6 to 4 on the field.
Offers to take 10 to 1 about Cabrera.

Law.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—*Escott* v. *Mastin.*—Their Lordships gave judgment in this case, which has excited considerable interest in the Church, and among dissenting bodies. It was an appeal from the Ecclesiastical Court, in a suit against the Rev. Mr. Escott, vicar of Gedney, in Lincolnshire, for refusing to read the burial service over the body of a child, the daughter of Thomas and Sarah Cliff, on the 16th and 17th Dec., 1839, on the ground that she was unbaptised—*i. e.* had been baptised by a Wesleyan minister, which, according to the appellant's construction of the canons and rubrics of the Church, amounted to no baptism at all. The foundation of the suit was the canon of 1603, entitled, "Ministers not to refuse to Christen or Bury," by which it was ordained that "No minister shall refuse or delay to christen any child according to the form of the Book of Common Prayer, that is brought to the church to him upon Sundays or holidays, to be christened; or to bury any corpse that is brought to the church or churchyard, convenient warning being given him thereof before, in such manner and form as is prescribed in the said Book of Common Prayer; and if he shall refuse to christen the one or bury the other (except the party deceased were denounced, excommunicated, *majori excommunicatione*, for some grievous and notorious crime, and no man able to testify of his repentance), he shall be suspended by the bishop of the diocese from his ministry for the space of three months." The sentence of the judge below was, "That the Rev. Thomas Sweet Escott, clerk, be accordingly suspended for the space of three months from all discharge and functions of his clerical offices." Lord Brougham, after disposing of a preliminary objection to the incompetency of some of the witnesses, on the ground that they had done acts subjecting them to excommunication, went at great length into the arguments on the part of the appellant, on which it was contended that baptism by a person who had not received episcopal ordination, was of no more effect than baptism by a layman, and that laymen were forbidden, by the canons and rubrics, from performing this rite; that consequently the rite so performed was invalid, and the person receiving it unbaptised; and if so, the ministers of the church were not only justified in refusing to read the burial service in such a case, but were bound to do so under severe penalties. Their Lordships were of opinion that taking Wesleyan and other ministers, not episcopally ordained, to have no more authority to baptise than laymen, there was nothing in the Canon of 1603, or the Rubrics of Edward the Sixth and Elizabeth, to show that lay baptism was invalid. There were passages in each which showed that cases were contemplated in which the attendance of a clergyman could not be procured from want of time or distance of place; and although lay persons were subject to ecclesiastical censures if they obtruded themselves unnecessarily into this or any other office of the church, it was plain that the rite was valid, by whomsoever administered, if done in the prescribed form, viz., by the sprinkling of water, and in the name of the Trinity. This had been declared expressly and repeatedly by competent authorities, and amongst others by Bishop Hooker, in his "Ecclesiastical Polity." It had been contended that the Act of Uniformity, and the changes in the Rubric which then took place, had had the effect of making lay baptism altogether invalid, but no such intention was expressed: and as the old and new regulations might very well stand together, their Lordships were of opinion that the old ecclesiastical law upon this subject remained unaltered. That this was not repugnant to the principles and usages of the church was clear from the case of marriage, which was a sacrament in the Romish church, and yet that rite might be performed by laymen both in Protestant and Catholic countries. In England it had been so until the Marriage Act of the 26th of George II., and was so in Scotland to this day. After going at length into the other points, his Lordship concluded by expressing their Lordships' strong disapprobation of the language in which a judgment of Sir John Nichol in a former case (in which he had come to the same conclusion) had been spoken of by the appellant and "other reverend persons," and which he could only ascribe to "that heat of temper which is unfortunately too commonly found in theological controversies;" and stated that the sentence of the court below must be affirmed with costs.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—*Thornton* v. *Byng and others.*—On Saturday the Court was crowded at an early hour to hear the trial of this cause, which arose out of circumstances connected with "the Gurney affair," to which we have alluded in a former Number. Great interest was manifested in the proceedings, and many of the leading men on the turf were present, and almost every well-known sporting character at Tattersall's. The counsel for the plaintiff opened the pleadings by stating that this was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendants, the Honourable G. Byng, the Duke of Bedford, and Col. Anson, to recover damages for a libel which had been published in the newspapers by the defendants in their capacity of stewards of the Jockey Club, and in which it was stated that the plaintiff was a defaulter in the payment of his bets according to the practice of the turf, and which publications were of a nature to do the plaintiff's character serious injury. The defendants had put upon the record a plea of "Not guilty," and a justification of the truth of the facts contained in the alleged libel. The damages were laid at 5,000*l*. The case arose out of certain transactions connected with the Epsom Races of 1841, which have already been noticed in this Paper, and need not now be repeated. The Solicitor-General addressed the Court at great length in behalf of the plaintiff, and Sir T. Wilde supported the case of the defendants. A great number of witnesses were examined to prove the case on either side; after which, Lord Abinger summed up. After recapitulating the evidence, he put it to the jury, whether they considered the publication which had been read was one likely to have an injurious effect on the plaintiff's character? Was it a libel on the plaintiff? He would likewise call their attention to this point: supposing the Jockey Club had acted strictly according to their jurisdiction, supposing they had a right to call the plaintiff before them, and he had attended and refused to pay his bets, they had a right to exclude him from Newmarket or from Tattersall's; they might send to the Duke of Portland to warn him from coming on the ground of the Jockey Club; but were they justified in publishing him as a defaulter in the newspapers? He thought they were not justified in doing so. The very offence of a libel consisted in the publication. That which was not a libel while contained in a man's pocket, became so if he published it. There was a part of the justification, too, which he did not think proved. He then laid it down broadly, that though the decisions of the Jockey Club might be considered as binding on their own members, and even on others who had agreed to submit themselves to its decision, in which case it became a simple matter of arbitration, yet the case was widely different where the parties did not agree to be bound by their decision, and where one of them openly dissented from being bound by their dictum; in which case he considered that the Jockey Club had not a right to publish a man as a defaulter. After commenting upon all the circumstances, his Lordship left it to the jury to say whether, on the one hand, it was a libel; and, secondly, whether, presuming they believed the facts, they considered the circumstances proved, under the particular situation of the parties, a sufficient justification for the publication in question.—The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 200*l*.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, JULY 8.—The weather has become unsettled, but not sufficiently so as to do any injury to the growing Crops. Some runs of Essex Wheat were left over from Monday, and that day's prices have been realised.—There has been a tolerably good sale of free Foreign Wheat at the rates of Monday, and a few cargoes of bonded afloat from Odessa have been disposed of at rather declining prices.—Barley is a dull sale, and there is not much offering.—Peas and Beans are in limited demand, and Irish Oats are still declining in value, whilst English maintain Monday's currency.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	50 to 70	Red	50 to 63
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			60 to 68	White	59 to 68
Barley		Malting and distilling	22 to 28	Grind.	20 to 27
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	15 to 25	Feed	15 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	19 to 21	Potato	17 to 25
—— Irish		Feed	8 to 20	Potato	15 to 24
Rye			30 to 34		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	26 to 35	Tick	25 to 36	Harrow	32 to 38
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	31 to 40	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White	31 to 33	Maple	30 to 34	Grey	28 to 31

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
May 27	61 10	25 11	19 7	33 7	33 1	30 11
June 3	63 6	26 6	19 7	33 6	33 5	32 5
— 10	64 0	26 8	20 6	31 9	33 1	32 7
— 17	63 10	26 10	21 6	36 10	33 9	32 6
— 24	63 11	27 6	21 7	31 7	34 4	33 2
July 1	64 3	27 7	22 4	32 2	34 9	35 6
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	63 7	26 10	20 10	33 9	33 5	32 10
Duties	9 0	10 0	6 0	9 6	9 6	10 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English	5404 Sks. — Brls.	5110	1410	10083	4291	50	436	114
Irish	— „ — „		—		1855	—	—	—
Foreign	2189 „ — „	14544	—	—	5990	—	721	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—L. Durblacher, 15, Old Burlington-street, St. James's, Westminster, dealer in pictures—C. Brayshaw, Great Castle-street, Regent-street, tailor—D. Low, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, city, merchant—G. Lamerte, Providence-row, Finsbury, blacking manufacturer.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—J. Ellison, Leeds, nail manufacturer—R. Catlin, Leicester, horse dealer.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. Monteith, Totnes, Devonshire, mercer.

BANKRUPTS.—E. Poore, Bampton, Devonshire, druggist—J. Smith, Hoo-mill, Haselor, Warwickshire, miller—J. Johnson, Manchester, quilling manufacturer—R. Hentig, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant—T. Aspinall, Clark bridge mill, Halifax, Yorkshire, worsted-spinner—J. Robinson, Dundalk, Louth, commission merchant—G. Hawley, Goole, Yorkshire, coal merchant—G. Rennoldson, South Shields, Durham, miller—C. Ratherham, Birmingham, builder—R. F. Watkinson and W. Haigh, now or late of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, woollen cloth merchants—J. Hawkins, Maidenhead, butcher—H. Wood, Manchester, stuff and mousseline de laine merchant—J. Johnson, Manchester, quilting manufacturer—J. Sparhum, Froston, Suffolk, miller—J. P. Graves, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, auctioneer—J. Hooper, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, carriage dealer—J. Brookbanks, Worcester, draper—T. Wilson and W. Wilson, Manchester, hat trimming manufacturers—S. Evans, Oswestry, linen and woollen-draper—D. Paul, Red Lion-wharf, Upper Thames-street, coal merchant—G. T. F. Johnson, Norwich, chymist and druggist.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—R. Bowes, Glasgow, joiner—G. Forsyth, Coatbridge, merchant—D. M'Gregor, late of Beith, innkeeper, and now of Glasgow—J. Moncur, Haughend by Dunkeld, distiller—J. Thomson, Leith, corn merchant.

BIRTHS.—On the 7th inst., at Clapham, the lady of E. Thornton, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter—On the 7th inst., at Porchester-place, Hyde Park, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Underwood, Madras Engineers, of a son—On the 27th ult., the lady of the Rev. E. Bowlby, Rector of Thurrock, Essex, of a son—On the 1st inst., at 90, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, the lady of R. C. Edwards, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 5th inst., at Lee, Kent, the Rev. W. H. Hanson, Rector of Hockwold, Norfolk, to Julia, youngest daughter of the Rev. G. Lock, Rector of Lee—On the 5th inst., at Trinity Church, Bath, F. J. S. Hepburn, Esq., Captain in Her Majesty's 61st Regiment, to Margaret Henrietta, only surviving child of the Rev. J. H. Michell, Rector of Buckland and Kelshall, Herts—On the 6th inst., at Swanscombe, Kent, W. Leedham, Esq., of Westbury, near Bristol, to Henrietta, second daughter of J. B. White, Esq., of Swanscombe-cross—On the 6th inst., at Godmanchester, Mr R. Birkett, of Upper Clapton, to Emma Georgina, youngest daughter of W. H. Maule, Esq., of Godmanchester—On the 6th inst., at Hove Church, Brighton, Captain G. J. Johnson, of the Coldstream Guards, eldest son of W. P. Johnson, Esq., of Walton House, Cumberland, to Frederica, 2nd daughter of Col. Sir F. Hankey, G.C.M.G.—On the 7th inst., at St. Mark's, Kennington, R. St. J. Shaw, Esq., eldest son of Brigadier-Gen. Shaw, Bengal Artillery, to Isabella Ross, only daughter of N. Macvicar, Esq., Kennington, Surrey—On the 7th inst., at St. Margaret's, Westminster, E. Hamilton, Esq., M.D., son of the late C. Hamilton, Esq., of [illegible], to Emily Wansey, only child of the late J. Wansey, Esq., of Walthamstow.

DIED.—On the 12th of May, at Kamptee, Major-Gen. Home, C.B., Madras Establishment, commanding the Nagpoor division of the army—On the 30th ult., at Chessington, Surrey, Mr. J. Cooper, aged 56—On the 3rd inst., at Bishopsteignton, Devon, Harriet, relict of the late C. Gill, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Navy, having survived her husband six days only—On the 6th inst., at Richmond, Mr. W. G. Elvin, comedian, aged 34—On the 7th inst., the wife of Mr. C. P. Bartley, of 20, Somerset-street, Portman square.

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A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—AWARD of MEDALS at the EXHIBITION at the GARDEN, July 9th, 1842.

THE GOLD KNIGHTIAN MEDAL.—1, to Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, of Ealing Park, for a large collection of Stove and Greenhouse plants; 2, to Mr. Dodds, gr. to Sir G. Warrender, Bart., for a miscellaneous collection of Fruit; 3, to Mr. Davis, gr. to Sir S. H. Clarke, Bart., for a miscellaneous collection of Fruit; 4, to Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., for twenty species of Cape Heaths.

THE GOLD BANKSIAN MEDAL.—1, To Mr. Cock, of Chiswick, for a large collection of Pelargoniums; 2, to Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, for a large collection of Pelargoniums; 3, to Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., for a collection of Stove and Greenhouse plants; 4, to Mr. Catleugh, of Chelsea, for a collection of Stove and Greenhouse plants; 5, to Mr. Roberts, gr. to M. Wilson, Esq., of Eshton Hall, for a miscellaneous collection of Fruit; 6, to Mr. May, gr. to E. Goodhart, Esq. of Langley Park, for six species of Cape Heaths; 7, to Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq., jun. for six species of Orchidaceous plants; 8, to Messrs. Rollisson, of Tooting, for six species of Orchidaceous plants.

THE LARGE SILVER GILT MEDAL.—1, to Mr. Cock, of Chiswick, for a small collection of Pelargoniums; 2, to Mr. Catleugh, of Chelsea, for a small collection of Pelargoniums; 3, to Mr. Davis, gr. to A. Smith, Esq., of Wood Hall, for Grapes; 4, to Mr. Chapman, of Vauxhall, for Grapes; 5, to Mr. Spencer, gr. to the Marquess of Lansdowne, for Pine Apples; 6, to Mr. Brewin, gr. to R. Gunter, Esq., for Pine Apples; 7, to Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, for twenty species of Cape Heaths; 8, to Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, for twenty species of Cape Heaths.

THE LARGE SILVER MEDAL.—1, To Mr. Burrup, of Brixton, for Carnations; 2, to Mr. Norman, of Woolwich, for Carnations; 3, to T. Barnard, Esq., of Brixton, for Picotees; 4, to Mr. Dickson, of Acre-lane, for Picotees; 5, to Mr. Bourne, gr. to Sir E. Paget, for a large collection of Pelargoniums; 6, to Mr. Catleugh, for a large collection of Pelargoniums; 7, to Mr. Gaines, for a small collection of Pelargoniums; 8, to Mr. Milne, gr. to C. S. Chauncey, Esq., for common Garden Roses; 9, to Mr. Hooker, of Brenchley, for common Garden Roses; 10, to Mr. Cobbett, of Horsell, for common Garden Roses; 11, to Mr. Milne, gr. to C. S. Chauncey, Esq., for Chinese Roses; 12, to Messrs. Lane and Son, of Great Berkhampstead, for Chinese Roses; 13, to Messrs. Paul and Son, of Cheshunt, for Chinese Roses; 14, to Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., for a collection of Stove and Greenhouse plants; 15, to Mr. Frazer, of Leyton, for a collection of Stove and Greenhouse plants; 16, to Mr. Bruce, gardener to B. Miller, Esq., of Mitcham, for a small collection of Stove and Greenhouse plants; 17, to Mr. Catleugh, for a small collection of Stove and Greenhouse plants; 18, to Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, for Stove and Greenhouse climbers; 19, to Mr. Henderson, gr. to Sir. George Beaumont, Bart., for a miscellaneous collection of Fruit; 20, to Mr. Black, gr. to C. I. Holcombe, Esq., for Grapes; 21, to Mr. Fielder, gr. to W. Linwood, Esq., for Pine-apples; 22, to Mr. Pawley, of Bromley, for six species of Cape Heaths; 23, to Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, for six species of Orchidaceous plants; 24, to Mr. Brewster, gr. to Mrs. Wray, of Cheltenham, for Barkeria spectabilis; 25, to Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq., Jun., for Nepenthes distillatoria; 26, to Mr. Dawson, of Brixton, for Erica Massoni; 27, to Messrs. Luccombe and Pince, of Exeter, for Erica ampullacea.

THE SILVER KNIGHTIAN MEDAL.—1, To T. Barnard, Esq., for Carnations; 2, to Mr. Dickson, of Acre Lane, for Carnations; 3, to Mr. Edmonds, of Wandsworth road, for Picotees: 4, to Mr. Norman, of Woolwich, for Picotees; 5, to Messrs. Lane and Son, for Moss Roses; 6, to Mr. Betteridge, of Abingdon, for Common Garden Roses; 7, to Messrs. Lane and Son, for Common Garden Roses; 8, to Messrs. Paul and Son, for Common Garden Roses; 9, to Mr. Cobbett, of Horsell, for Chinese Roses; 10, to Mr. Whomes, gr. to E. Forster, Esq., of Clewer Lodge, for a Seedling Pelargonium (Lord Chancellor); 11, to Mr. Pampiin, of Walthamstow, for a Seedling Pelargonium (Count d'Orsay); 12, to Mr. Redding, gr. to Mrs. Marryatt, of Wimbledon, for a collection of Stove and Greenhouse plants; 13, to Mr. Pawley, of Bromley, for a collection of Stove and Greenhouse plants; 14, to Mr. Redding, gr. to Mrs. Marryatt, for a miscellaneous collection of Fruit; 15, to Mr. Spencer, gr. to the Marquess of Lansdowne, for Grapes; 16, to Mr. Wilson, of Millichope, for Black Hamburgh Grapes; 17, to Mr. Henderson, gr. to Sir G. Beaumont, Bart., for Pine-apples; 18, to Mr. May, gr. to E. Goodheart, Esq., of Langley Park, for Pine-apples; 19, to Mr. Parsons, gr. to A. George, Esq., of Enfield, for Pine-apples; 20, to Mr. Snells, gr. to the Lord Blantyre, of Erskine House, for Peaches; 21, to Mr. Lauder, gr. at Downton Castle, for Nectarines; 22, to Mr. Errington, gr. to Sir P. G. Egerton, Bart., M.P., for Peaches; 23, to Mr. Davis, gr. to Sir S. H. Clarke, Bart., for Nectarines; 24, to Mr. Hall, gr. to W. B. Harcourt, Esq., of St. Leonard's Hill, for Green-fleshed Melons; 25, to R. Barnard, Esq., for a Green-fleshed Melon; 26, to Mr. Redding, gr. to Mrs. Marryatt, for six species of Orchidaceous plants; 27, to Mr. Appleby, gr. to T. Brocklehurst, Esq., for Oncidium sp. nov.; 28, to Mr. May, gr. to E. Goodheart, Esq., for Erica radiata; 29, to Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Laurence, for Euphorbia splendens.

THE SILVER BANKSIAN MEDAL.—1, To Mr. Allaway, of Sonning, for Carnations; 2, to Mr. Orson, of Kennington, for Carnations; 3, to Mr. Willmer, jun., Chelsea, for Carnations; 4, to Mr. Allaway, of Sonning, for Picotees; 5, to Mr. Willmer, of Sunbury, for Picotees; 6, to Mr. Willmer, Jun., Chelsea, for Picotees; 7, to Mr. Garratt, gr. to Sir H. J. Fust, for a large collection of Pelargoniums; 8, to Mr. Garratt, gr. to Sir H. J. Fust, for a small collection of Pelargoniums; 9, to Mr. Cobbett, of Horsell, for Moss Roses; 10, to Mr. S. Hooker, for Moss Roses; 11, to Alex. Rowland, Esq., Lewisham, for Common Garden Roses; 12, to Mr. Betteridge, Abingdon, for Chinese Roses; 13, to Mr. S. Hooker, for Chinese Roses, 14, to Mr. Whome, gr. to E. Forster, Esq., for a Seedling Pelargonium (Actæon); 15, to the Rev. R. Garth, of Farnham, for a Seedling Pelargonium (Constellation); 16, to Mrs. Fleming, of Binstead, Isle of Wight, for Chinese Roses; 17, to Mr. Clarke, gr. to W. Block, Esq., of Muswell Hill, for Grapes; 18, to Mr. Jones, gr. to Sir M. Disney, of East Acton, for Grapes; 19, to Mr. Fielder, gr. to W. Linwood, Esq., for Grapes; 20, to Mr. Appleby, gr. to T. Brocklehurst, Esq., for Pine-apples; 21, to Mr. Burr, gr. to H. Preston, Esq., of Moreby Hall, for Pine-apples; 22, to Mr. Wilson, gr. to the Rev. R. Pemberton, of Millichope, for Peaches and Nectarines; 23, to Mr. Davis, gr. to A. Smith, Esq., of Woodhall Park, for Melons; 24, to Mr. Martin, of Thames Bank, for Melons; 25, to ——,* for Oncidium pulvinatum; 26, to the same for six species of Orchidaceous plants; 27, to Mr. Appleby, gr. to T. Brocklehurst, Esq., for six species of Orchidaceous plants; 28, to Mr. Cock, of Chiswick, for Achimenes longiflora; 29, to Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., for Burtonia conferta; 30, to Mr. Veitch of Exeter, for Pink Echites; 31, to Mr. Edmonds, gr. to the Duke of Devonshire, for Banksia speciosa; 32, to Mr. Brazier, gr. to W. H. Story, Esq., for Fuchsia pulcherrima; 33, to Mr. J. Lee, of Hammersmith, for Shrubland Scarlet Pelargonium; 34, to Mr. Baile, Covent Garden, for Globe Scarlet Compactum Pelargonium; 35, to Messrs. Lane and Son, for Fuchsia Lanei.

THE CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.—1, to Mr. Pamplin, of Walthamstow, for a seedling Pelargonium, (Prince of Wales); 2, to Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, for a seedling Pelargonium, (Duchess of Sutherland); 3, to S. Smith, Esq., of Walworth, for a seedling Picotee, (Prince Albert); 4, to Mr. Allaway, of Sonning, for a seedling Crimson Bizarre Carnation, (Venus); to Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., for seedling Calceolarias, (C. floribunda and pulchella); 6, to Mr. Kyle, gr. to R. Barclay, Esq., for a seedling Verbena (speciosa); 7, to Mr. Nicholson, gr. to the Earl of Orkney, for Peaches and Nectarines; 8, to Mr. Parker, gr. to J. Oughton, Esq., of Roehampton, for Melons and Strawberries; 9, to Mr. Appleby, gr. to T. Brocklehurst, Esq., for Brassia sp. nov.; 10, to Mr. Fielder, gr. to W. Linwood, Esq., for Cattleya crispa; 11; to the same, for Odontoglossum læve; 12, to Mr. Edmonds, gr. to the Duke of Devonshire, for Hæmanthus multiflorus; 13, to Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, for Abutilon Bedfordiensie; 14, to Mr. Bourne, gr. to Sir E. Paget, for Campanula fragilis; 15, to Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, for Erinus Lychnidea; 16, to the same for Cuphea Melvilla.

YORK GRAND FLORICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—Open to all England.—Under the Patronage of the principal Nobility and Gentry of Yorkshire.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Flowers, Fruits, Plants, and Vegetables, will be held in the Grounds of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, at York, on Thursday, August 4th, 1842.

SCHEDULE OF PRIZES.

Open to Amateurs, Gentlemen's Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Dealers.	1st. s.	1st. d.	2d. s.	2d. d.	3d. s.	3d. d.	4th. s.	4th. d.	5th. s.	5th. d.	6th. s.	6th. d.
Class A. For the best stand of 24 blooms of Dahlias, of different sorts	100	0	60	0	20	0						
B. Do. 6 blooms of do, of different sorts, sent out for the first time in 1842	20	0	10	0	5	0						
C. For the best Dahlia of any colour	10	0	7	6	5	0						
D. For the best unnamed Seedling Dahlia of 1841-42	10	0	7	6	5	0						
Open to Amateurs only.												
E. For the best stand of 12 blooms of Dahlias, of different sorts	20	0	10	0	7	6						
F. For the best Dahlia of any colour, sent out for the first time in 1842	10	0	7	6	5	0						
G. For the best Dahlia of any colour	10	0	7	6	5	0						
Open to Gentlemen's Gardeners only.												
H. For the best stand of 12 blooms of Dahlias, of different sorts	20	0	10	0	7	6						
I. For the best Dahlia of any colour, sent out for the first time in 1842	10	0	7	6	5	0						
K. For the best Dahlia of any colour	10	0	7	6	5	0						
The following are open to all.												
For the best pan of 24 Carnations of different sorts, set up	20	0	10	0	7	6						
Do. of 12 Picotees, of do. do.	20	0	10	0	7	6						
Do. of 12 Carnations, of do. do.	10	0	7	6	5	0						
Do. single specimen Carnation	5	0	2	6								
Do. pan of 6 Picotees, of different sorts, set up	10	0	7	6	5	0						
Do. single specimen Picotee	5	0	2	6								
Do. tray of Roses, with names attached	20	0	10	0	7	6						
Do. single specimen Rose, do.	10	0	7	6	5	0	2	6				
Do. miscellaneous collection of Stove Plants	40	0	20	0								
Do. specimen Stove Plants in Flower	20	0	10	0	7	6						
Do. miscellaneous collection of Greenhouse Plants	20	0	10	0								
Do. specimen do. in flower	10	0	7	6	5	0						
Do. collection of Exotic Ferns	10	0	7	6								
Do. specimen Hardy Plant	10	0	7	6	5	0						
Do. specimen Annual in pot	5	0	3	6	2	6						
Do. 6 dissimilar Pelargoniums	20	0	10	0	5	0						
Do. specimen do., any colour	10	0	7	6	5	0	5	0	2	6	2	6
Do. Shrubby Calceolaria	7	6	5	0								
Do. Herbaceous Calceolaria	7	6	5	0								
Do. Fuchsia	7	6	5	0	2	6						
Do. collection of Ericas	15	0	7	6								
Do. Erica	7	6	5	0								
Do. Balsam	5	0	2	6								
Do. Cockscomb	5	0	2	6								
Do. Stock	5	0	2	6								
Do. collection of cut Verbenas	10	0	5	0								
Do. Verbena	5	0	2	6								
Do. Lobelia	5	0	2	6								
Do. tray of 24 Pansies	10	0	7	6								
Do. do. 12 do.	7	6	5	0								
Do. do. 12 Seedling do.	7	6	5	0								
Best tray of 24 China Asters	10	0	5	0								
Do. do. French Marigolds	7	6	5	0								
Do. Pine	20	0	15	0	10	0						
Do. White Grapes	10	0	7	6	5	0						
Do. Black do.	10	0	7	6	5	0						
Do. Melon	7	6	5	0	2	6						
Do. six Peaches	5	0	2	6								
Do. six Nectarines	5	0	2	6								
Do. six Apricots	5	0	2	6								
Do. six Figs	3	6	2	6								
Do. dish of Yellow Plums	3	6	2	6								
Do. do. Red do.	3	6	2	6								
Do. do. Green do.	3	6	2	6								
Do. do. Cherries	3	6	2	6								
Do. do. Raspberries	3	6	2	6								
Do. do. Strawberries	3	6	2	6								
Do. do. Gooseberries	3	6	2	6								
Do. do. Currants	3	6	2	6								
Do. six Pears	3	6	2	6								
Do. six Dessert Apples	3	6	2	6								
Do. six Baking do.	3	6	2	6								
Do. Dessert of 8 dishes of Fruit, of different sorts	20	0	10	0								
Do. dish of Onions	3	0	2	0								
Do. do. Peas	3	0	2	0								
Do. do. Beans	3	0	2	0								
Do. do. Lettuce	3	0	2	0								
Do. do. Celery	3	0	2	0								
Do. do. Turnips	3	0	2	0								
Do. do. Carrots	3	0	2	0								
Do. do. Cauliflowers	3	0	2	0								
Do. do. Cabbage	3	0	2	0								
Do. do. Cucumbers	3	0	2	0								
Do. do. Beet	3	0	2	0								
Do. Design in Flowers	40	0	20	0	10	0						

_ Persons showing in Classes B, F, and I, are requested to attach the names of the Dahlias.

No Exhibitor to be entitled to receive more than one Prize in each description of article exhibited, with the exception of the single Specimens of Dahlias, and for Fruits and Vegetables.

The Judges have power given them to award extra Prizes to any articles of merit not included in the Schedule, and to withhold the Prize from any Article which does not appear to them to deserve it.—The Judges will be directed to disqualify any Dahlias they consider mutilated.

REGULATIONS, &c.

The Grounds will be opened at One o'clock. Admission from One o'clock until Three, 2*s.* each: and after Three o'clock until Five, 1*s.*; Children under 14 years of age; Half-price Tickets may be had after the 20th of July, of Mr. Sotheran, Bookseller, Coney-street, and on the day of Exhibition at the Entrance to the Grounds. The Exhibition will close at Five o'clock, at which hour it is necessary that the Grounds be immediately cleared, in order to the removal of the articles exhibited.—No charge will be made for articles exhibited.—Exhibitors will be allowed to take their Plants, &c. into the Grounds, to be delivered to the persons appointed to stage them.—The Committee pledge themselves to use their utmost exertions to restore the different specimens sent for exhibition with the least possible injury.—All articles to be exhibited by persons residing in York, or within one mile of the City Walls, must be upon the Grounds before Ten o'clock, otherwise they cannot be admitted: if the Exhibitors reside at a greater distance, they will be allowed until half-past Ten o'clock, after which time no article whatever can be received. All articles intended to be exhibited must have been the property of the Exhibitor or of his Employer for at least one month previous to the day of Exhibition. These Rules will be strictly enforced.—Dishes for Fruits and Vegetables, and Bottles for Single Specimens, will be supplied by the Society.—Every attention will be paid by the Committee of Management to the comfort of the Exhibitors and Visitors.

WM. HATFIELD, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Management.
Mr. W. HARTLEY, Fossgate, York, Secretary to the Committee of Management.

KINGSTON.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY has fixed their ANNUAL EXHIBITION for THURSDAY, SEPT. 15th, 1842.—For particulars apply to,

JAMES JACKSON, Hon. Sec.,
Thames-st., Kingston, Surrey.

"MANETTIA BICOLOR."

MESSRS. VEITCH and SON have now ready for delivery Plants of this beautiful New Greenhouse Climber, at 42*s.* each.

N. B.—A Medal was awarded to this Plant at the Horticultural Society's Meeting in Regent-street, in April last.

Exeter, July 6, 1842.

NEW AND SPLENDID FUCHSIAS.

MESSRS. YOUELL have much pleasure in referring the admirers of the above beautiful Tribe to their List as advertised in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 18th of June, which they continue sending out per post, free, upon the terms there named.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, June 23, 1842.

LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

H. GROOM, CLAPHAM RISE, near London, (Removed from Walworth,) by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he has a fine stock of Lilium lancifolium, album, and punctatum, which he can supply at very moderate prices.

He begs to say his Catalogue of Geraniums is ready for delivery, and can be had on application.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
1, Princes-street, Bank, London.

This Institution is empowered by a special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict., cap. IX., and is so constituted as to afford the benefits of Life Assurance, in their fullest extent, to Policy-holders, and to present greater facilities and accommodation than can be obtained in other Offices. The decided superiority of its plan, and its claim to public preference and support, have been proved, incontestably, by its extraordinary and unprecedented success.

Extract from Increasing Rates of Premium, for an Assurance of 100*l.* for whole term of Life.

Age.	Annual Premium payable during				
	1st five years.	2d five years.	3d five years.	4th five years.	Remainder of Life.
20	£1 1 4	£1 5 10	£1 10 11	£1 16 9	£2 3 8
30	1 6 4	1 12 2	1 19 1	2 7 4	2 17 6
40	1 16 1	2 4 4	2 14 6	3 7 3	4 3 4
50	2 16 7	3 9 4	4 5 5	5 6 3	6 13 7

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.
A liberal commission allowed to Solicitors and Agents.

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* Owing to some inaccuracy in entering this plant, it is not known to whom it belonged.

WESTERN LIFE-ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—OFFICE—49, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER.
Capital 500,000*l.*—10,000 Shares, 50*l.* each.
Deposit 5*l.* each Share.

This Society is established for the Assurance of Lives, upon principles combining economy with perfect security.

Directors.

Henry Edgeworth Bicknell, Esq.	**John Arscott Lethbridge, Esq.**
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George Henry Drew, Esq.	James Lys Seager, Esq.
William Evans, Esq.	John Bazley White, Esq.
William Freeman, Esq.	Joseph Carter Wood, Esq.
Francis Fuller, Esq.	Henry Wrench, Esq.
James Hunt, Esq.	

Trustees.—William Whateley, Esq.; L. C. Humfrey, Esq.; George Drew, Esq.

Auditors.—Ormus Biddulph, Esq.; John Freeman, Esq.; John Bazley White, jun., Esq.

Consulting Counsel.—William Page Wood, Esq.

Conveyancing Counsel.—Samuel Jay, Esq.

Physician.—William Richard Basham, Esq., M.D., 17, Chester-street, Grosvenor-place.

Surgeons.—Alfred Leggatt, Esq.; George David Pollock, Esq.

Bankers.—Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., Charing Cross.

Solicitors.—Messrs. J. L. Bicknell and J. C. Lethbridge, 25, Abingdon-street, Westminster.

TABLE OF PREMIUMS to assure £100 for the whole term of Life.

Age.	Ann. Pre. £ *s.* *d.*	Age.	Ann. Pre. £ *s.* *d.*	Age.	Ann. Pre. £ *s.* *d.*
20	1 14 2	35	2 11 0	50	4 3 3
25	1 18 11	40	2 19 6	55	5 5 4
30	2 4 8	45	3 9 1	60	6 15 8

The object of this Society is to afford to the Assured all the benefits of Life-Assurance, at a great reduction in the rates of Premium.—FOR EXAMPLE—A person aged 30, may with this Society assure his life for 500*l.* by the annual payment of 11*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, which in a Society where the bonus is held out as a main inducement, would cost him 13*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, or, in other words, for the same annual premium he could at this Office assure very nearly 600*l.*, whereby he derives AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 100*l.*

All particulars as to Shares, Loans, Assurances, &c., may be obtained on application to the Secretary; and, if required, forwarded to the country.

Parties in the country eligible for undertaking Agencies are requested to apply.

A very liberal Commission allowed to Solicitors and Agents.

EDW. T. RICHARDSON,
Actuary and Secretary.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
No. 34, BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.
Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

LOWER RATES OF PREMIUM THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER OFFICE, that entitle the assured *to participate in the profits*, as follows:—

Age.	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
Annual Premium per cent.	1 10 8	1 14 7	1 19 0	2 4 3	2 10 11	2 19 9	3 11 9	4 8 0

The BONUS declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16*l.* per cent. on the premiums then paid; and in 1839 a second BONUS was awarded, amounting on the average to 31*l.* per cent. on the premiums paid during the preceding five years.

No extra charge for residence in any part of Europe, nor for proceeding in a decked, sailing, or steam vessel from any one Port thereof to another during peace, to Assurers, not being seafaring men by profession. Licenses are granted to go to any part of the world upon terms proportionate to the risks.

Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by **the hands of justice, are not void** as respects the interests of **parties to whom they may have been** legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any and every day.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

SPLENDID SALE of the WOODHALL COLLECTION OF EXOTICS.

There will be Sold by Auction, within the Gardens of Woodhall, in the parish of Bothwell, and County of Lanark, lying 10 Miles east of Glasgow, between Airdrie and Holytown, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of JULY next, and following day, commencing at 11 o'clock each day, the whole of that extensive and celebrated COLLECTION of HOTHOUSE and GREENHOUSE PLANTS, consisting of numerous rare and valuable species, among which are many magnificent specimens of Camellias, Heaths, Epiphyllums, Citrons, Oranges, Shaddocks, Zamias and other Palms; with a very extensive and superior variety of Pelargoniums (Geranium), Indian Azaleas, and other miscellaneous Greenhouse and Stove Plants; of which Catalogues may be had by applying to Mr. Murray, of the Botanic Gardens, Glasgow; Messrs. Austin and M'Aslan, Nursery and Seedsmen, Trongate, Glasgow; Woodhall Office, 33, Buchanan-street, Glasgow; or to the Gardener by Holytown.

The collection of Camellias is well known as not surpassed by any in the Empire, the specimens being of the very finest growth, many of them from 15 to 20 feet in height. The Heaths also afford numerous specimens of the finest sort, which for size and furnishing, it is believed, far surpass any collection ever shown.

The whole of the Plants are in the very best state of health; and as the operations of the mineral workings on the estate have already encroached upon the garden, they must be sold off, as it is, in consequence of the said operations, to be entirely broken up: therefore, great bargains may be expected. The Plants will be set up in Lots to suit purchasers, beginning with the Camellias, Heaths, Epiphyllums, &c.

The collection may be viewed any day prior to the Sale, by applying at Woodhall Garden. Further information learned, and particulars given, on applying to the Factor, Woodhall-house, Holytown.

BARCLAY and SKIRVING,
Auctioneers.

Woodhall-house, May 1842.

VALUABLE ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS.

MESSRS. J. C. and S. STEVENS will Sell by Auction, at their Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent Garden, on Wednesday, 20th July, and following day, at 12 for 1 o'clock precisely, a large and valuable Consignment of ORCHIDACEÆ, just arrived in most beautiful condition, and collected from a range of country comprising upwards of 300 Miles, in the neighbourhood of Guatemala, in Central America, and consists principally of the hardy cold-climated Plants adapted for the Greenhouse.—May be viewed the day previous and Mornings of Sale, and Catalogues had of Messrs. J. C. and S. STEVENS, 38, King-street, Covent-garden.

HEATING BY HOT WATER.

JOHN WALKER, 46, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, London, having been for many years extensively engaged in Warming Churches, Manufactories, Hospitals, Hothouses, Conservatories, and Private Houses, by means of Hot Water, either in Pipes or Pedestals, can confidently recommend this mode of heating in preference to any other. Numerous references can be given both in town and country, where he has successfully and satisfactorily applied it. Baths fitted up and heated in a superior manner. Orders executed in all parts of the Country with punctuality and despatch.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and Co., Agents for the Old Park Iron-works, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, solicit an inspection of their improved Conical Boiler. (See Editor's description, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, March 12, p. 175.) To Amateurs these Boilers will be found invaluable. They are **complete without furnaces or setting in brickwork, moveable at pleasure, very ornamental in appearance, and require attention only once in 14 or 15 hours, price 5*l.* 5*s.* and upwards.** Further particulars, with plans and estimates for heating any description of building, may be obtained as above: where also may be seen the improved Wrought-iron Boiler, as applied with Chanter's Smoke-consuming Furnaces at Chatsworth, and many other of the Nobility's Seats. Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c. The trade supplied with Hot-water Socket-pipes.

N.B.—Wayte's New Patent Land-pressers and Drills.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

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COPY of a Communication addressed to Messrs. Rowland and Son, No. 20, Hatton Garden, London.—

GENTLEMEN,—Being called upon to attend a Lady who had had a complaint in her head about a year before, and in consequence had lost nearly all her hair; I found very few hairs remaining, and those just like down, with no appearance of any fresh roots. She stated her desire to use your Macassar Oil, but I felt I could not conscientiously recommend anything for its recovery, as I considered it too far gone. She however determined to try one bottle, which was used in about a month, and then sent to my shop for another, stating her hair to be much improved; she has now used eight bottles in as many months, during which time I have frequently pointed it, and have now the pleasure to inform you that it is quite thick and long; and she is so much pleased with the change, that she says the expense is nothing, and she will never be without it. If you think this statement of facts worth publishing, you are at liberty to do so; and remain, yours respectfully, JOHN LICKLEY, Hair-cutter.

Middle-street, Ripon, April 19, 1842.

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday . . . . . { Horticultural . . . . 3 P.M.
{ Floricultural . . . . 2 P.M.
Saturday . . . . . Royal Botanic . . . . 3½ P.M.
Country Shows.—July 21, Hoddesdon Cottagers'. 22, Spilsby.

We have for some years had much at heart the creation of English names for all our Garden and Native plants, in lieu of the hard and unattractive words employed in systematical Botany; we have received many letters upon the subject urging us to take it up, and we have occasionally promised our correspondents to consider it. We have, however, been disheartened by the apparently insuperable difficulty of the task, and the improbability of our succeeding in establishing a system of names more agreeable than those in use. No one, in fact, except he who has tried the experiment, is aware of the nature of the task.

Some observations in the last Number of the Quarterly Review, in an article called the "Flower-Garden," evidently written by a scholar and a man of taste, as well as an amateur well acquainted with the subject, now lead us to introduce the topic. The writer says:—

"Before we have done with the florists and botanists, we must say one word about their nomenclatures. As long as the extreme vulgarity of the one and the extreme pedantry of the other continue, they must rest assured that they will scare the majority of this fastidious and busy world from taking any great interest in their pursuits. Though 'a rose by any other name would smell as sweet,' there is certainly enough to prejudice the most devoted lover of flowers against one that comes recommended by some such designation as 'Jim Crow,' or 'Metropolitan Purple,' or 'King Boy,' or 'Yellow Perfection.' When, indeed, Calceolarias and Pansies increase to two thousand 'named varieties,' there must of course be some difficulty in finding out an appropriate title for every new upstart; but, in this case, the evil lies deeper than the mere name. It consists in puffing and palming off such seedlings at all, half of which are either such counterparts of older flowers, that nothing but the most microscopic examination would detect a difference, or else so utterly worthless as to be fit only to be thrown away. This is an increasing evil; and if anything gives a check to the present growing taste for choice flowers, it will arise from the dishonesty and trickery of the trade itself.

"Meanwhile, let there be at least some propriety in the names given. We cannot quite agree with Mr. Loudon, who seems to approve of such names as 'Claremont-nuptials Primrose,' and 'Afflicted-Queen Carnation!' though they do point to the years 1816 and 1821 as the dates of their respective appearances; neither will we aver that Linnæus was not something too fanciful in naming his 'Andromeda,' and in calling a genus Bauhinia, from *two* illustrious brothers of the name of Bauhin, because it had a *double* leaf; but surely there is marked character enough about every plant to give it some simple *English* name, without drawing either upon living characters or dead languages. It is hard work, as even Miss Mitford has found it, to make the Maurandyas, and Alstrœmerias, and Eschscholtzias—the commonest flowers of our modern gardens—look passable, even in prose. They are sad dead letters in the glowing description of a bright scene in June. But what are these to the *pollopostemonopetalæ* and *eleutheromacrostemones* of Wachendorf, with such daily additions as the native name of *istactepotzacuxochiil icohueyo*, or the more classical ponderosity of Erisymum Peroffskyanum—

'— like the verbum Græcum,
Spermagoraiolekitholakanopolides,
Words that should only be said upon holidays,
When one has nothing else to do.'

As to poetry attempting to immortalise a modern bouquet, it is utterly hopeless; and if our cultivators expect to have their new varieties handed down to posterity, they must return to such musical sounds as Buglosse, and Eglantine, and Primrose, before bards will adopt their pets into immortal song. We perceive some attempt made lately in 'Paxton's Magazine,' and the better gardening journals, to render the names somewhat more intelligible by Englishing the specific titles, as Passiflora Middletoniana—Middleton's Passion-flower, and the like; but this is not enough: the combination of a little observation and taste would soon coin such names as 'our plainer sires' gave in 'Larkspur,' and 'Honeysuckle,' and 'Bindweed,' or even in 'Ladies'-smocks,' and 'Ragged Robin,' and 'Love-lies-Bleeding.'

"As names run at present, the ordinary amateur is obliged to give up the whole matter in despair, and rest satisfied with the awful false quantities which his gardener is pleased to inflict upon him, who, for his own part, wastes hours and hours over names that convey to him no information, but only serve to puff him up with a false notion of his acquirement, when he finds himself the sole possessor of this useless stock of 'Aristophanic compounds and insufferable misnomers.' Crabbe, whom nothing was too minute to escape, has admirably ridiculed this botanical pedantry:

'High-sounding words our worthy gardener gets,
And at his club to wondering swains repeats;
He there of Rhus and Rhododendron speaks,
And Allium calls his Onions and his Leeks.
Nor weeds are now; from whence arose the weed,
Scarce plants, fair herbs, and curious flowers proceed;
Where cuckoo-pints and Dandelions sprung,
(Gross names had they our plainer sires among,)
There Arums, there Leontodons we view,
And Artemisia grows where Wormwood grew.'

"To make confusion worse confounded, our botanists are not satisfied with their far-fetched names; they must ever be changing them too. Thus it is a mark of ignorance in the world of flowers to call our old friend Geranium otherwise than Pelargonium; the Glycine (G. sinensis), the well-known specimen of which at the Chiswick Gardens produced more than 9,000 of its beautiful Lilac, Laburnum-like racemes from a single stem, is now to be called Wistaria; the new Californian annual Œnothera is already Godetia; while the pretty little red Hemimeris, once a Celsia, is now, its third designation, an Alonsoa; and our list is by no means exhausted.

"Going on at this rate, a man might spend the morn of his life in arriving at the present state of botanical science, and the rest of his days in running after its novelties and changes. We are only too glad when public sanction triumphs over individual whim, and, as in the cases of Georgina proposed for Dahlia, and Chryseis for Eschscholtzia, resists the attempted change."

We must, in the first place, remark, that the force of this criticism is much diminished by its exaggeration. No such words as those we have put in Italics were ever in use, although they are to be found in books; and it is no more fair to charge upon Botanists the follies of a few eccentric persons, than upon artists the vagaries of—no matter whom. We would next remark, that if the critic is serious in his objection to such a word as Andromeda, which, whether we regard its classical origin, or its agreeable sound, or its universal adoption, seems to us by no means to be complained of, we see no hope for any general improvement in nomenclature. For suppose some English word, say Pipe-stem, or Sorrel-tree—names actually in use in the United States—were to be substituted for Andromeda, should we not experience more inconvenience in the change of a name "familiar as household words," than we should derive benefit from the substitution of English for Latin?

That a recognised English nomenclature for all plants would be a great advantage, we freely admit; but we should regard a word like Andromeda as admissible as Julia; for, whatever its origin, it is a child adopted by the English. We acknowledge, to its fullest extent, our opinion, that the language of science cannot be made the language of common parlance, without putting in peril the very existence of systematical Botany in this country; and we agree with those of our correspondents who consider its nomenclature as the greatest bar to the diffusion of Botanical knowledge among us. But we are, what our correspondents are not, aware of the serious practical obstacles opposed to all change. The habit of the mass of the public—and, we fear, their taste as well—is against the change; in corroboration of which, we may refer to the "Botanical Register," which is the great magazine of new plants. For some years past, the Editor has been endeavouring to supply the place of the technical names of Botany by popular English equivalents: for instance, in the volume for last year we find *Cyrtopodium* translated by Curvefoot, *Brachycome* by Swandaisy, *Colea* by Reirei, *Æschynanthus* by Blushwort, *Strobilanthus* by Cone-head, and so on. But who employs these names? No one. On the contrary, the universal practice is to adopt the so-called Latin names, and to toss the English ones overboard. Whether this is caused by the feeling of the public being against the English terms, or because the latter are ill-contrived, we will not pretend to say; but such is certainly the fact. Perhaps the public agree with a friend of ours, from whose letter, now before us, we are tempted to select a passage:—

"I fear you will find an attempt at a standard English nomenclature very objectionable. You would be obliged to take names already in use; but these are so often so absurd, contradictory, or uncertain as to be very unmanageable. If a white-leaved plant is called Chrysophyllum, it is no great matter, for few care for the original meaning of a Greek word; but an English misnomer, such as Red Oak, or an absurd name, such as Goosegrass, strikes one directly; besides, that they are are generally local, and if you adopt the meaning of one locality, you lead others, who attach a different meaning to the word, into error. For instance, in some places, Lamiums are called Nettles, and Urticas Stinging-Nettles; in others, Urtica is a Nettle, and Lamium a dead Nettle. Goosegrass is here a Potentilla, there a Galium. Witch Elm is in some districts Ulmus montana, in others a variety of U. campestris, as opposite as possible to U. montana, and so on; and I assure you, that even in Ladies' Botany, there are names applied to plants in the East of England which are quite unintelligible in the West, where they belong to very different plants. It is much easier to have a totally new scientific name learnt, than to induce any one to unlearn a common name, and substitute another unscientific one for it."

Be it observed, we do not put forth these objections as our own, but as those of an extremely sensible man, to whom we mentioned our project of attempting a uniform English nomenclature.

One part of such a plan would necessarily be the abandonment of two-thirds at least of the names now in use; and how little encouragement may be expected in that respect, although it is inevitable, may be collected from the Quarterly Reviewer himself, who complains of all changes, even although Chryseis the classical be substituted for Eschscholtzia the barbarous.

For ourselves, we admit with regret, that our hopes of seeing a recognised English nomenclature of plants waxes fainter and fainter. What with the capriciousness of individuals, the inherent difficulties of the task, the refusal of so many people to acknowledge any authority whatever, the extraordinary ignorance of some of the dealers in plants, and the inconvenience of unlearning even a barbarous nomenclature, we fear that we can hold out no reasonable hopes of a change for the better. The gentle public is not like a political party; there is no apparent bond of union to be caught hold of; and as for harmony of opinion, we fear that that at least is to be met with only in the regions of Utopia.

The period at which the common Laurel should be pruned is one of those subjects about which there is much difference of opinion among gardeners. As happens in so many other cases, this difference is more apparent than real, and is produced by circumstances which are unobserved, but which materially influence the effect of the operation.

For instance, there are those who advocate autumn pruning for all Evergreens; and the reason assigned does not appear open to objection. It is alleged that when Evergreens are cut back in the autumn, the roots, which are not affected by the pruning, continue to absorb food during the whole winter, and to render all the mutilated branches turgid with sap against the return of spring; the consequence of which is, that every bud pushes with great vigour. It is also said that if pruning Evergreens is delayed till the spring, the removal of branches filled with the sap, which would otherwise have been concentrated in the trunk or stock, produces the effect of weakening the tree, and rendering its sprouting thickly less certain. We believe that in mild situations, where there is no danger from severe frost, this mode of reasoning is correct. But is it so when Evergreens are grown in cold climates?

It is to be recollected that the greater part of our Evergreens are natives of countries much warmer than our own. The common Laurel is from the Black Sea, the Portugal Laurel from Portugal and Madeira, the Phillyrea from the coast of the Mediterranean, and the Alaternus, the Arbutus, the Evergreen Oak, and many more, from similar climates. It is true that such trees are sometimes exposed to severe frost; but their winters succeed extremely hot summers, which have the effect of ripening the wood so thoroughly as to render it far more capable of resisting cold than with us under even the most favourable circumstances. It is found in practice in this country that if Evergreens are cut down in the autumn, a hard winter is certain to injure them severely, partly, perhaps, because the natural protection afforded by the leaves to the soil they grow in is removed, and partly, no doubt, because the turgid state to which the naked branches are brought by the influence of the roots, above adverted to, renders the wood more susceptible of cold. It is notorious that a given plant suffers from cold in proportion to the quantity of fluid it contains.

Autumn pruning Evergreens, then, is positively disadvantageous in cold climates; for the adverse action by frost is much greater than the favourable effect of the accumulation of sap.

There are those who prefer midsummer, to all other periods, as the season for pruning Evergreens; and there is no doubt that in many instances they will break freely; but it is invariably found that if a hard winter succeeds midsummer pruning, the trees suffer severely—no doubt because the shoots, produced late in the summer, have not time to ripen.

Upon the whole, then, spring is to be recommended for pruning Evergreens. Nowhere in the world are the Laurel hedges more beautiful, or in better order, than at Dropmore; and the practice of Mr. Frost, who has the management of them, entirely bears us out in this opinion. He has had great experience in the matter, and he has invariably found the months of March and April most advantageous; indeed, if the weather at the end of March remains severe, he altogether defers the operation till April. In cutting down Laurels, he recommends leaving the stems at various heights, from one foot to four feet or higher, and not to fell them close to the ground; it is evident that, independently of all other reasons, the trees will have more means of forming young shoots in the former than in the latter case.

For the result of the last exhibition in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, we refer our readers to the ample report in another place. The weather was unfavourable; light showers fell without much intermission; and consequently the number of visitors did not exceed 3,500; but the exhibition itself was the best we have ever seen in July. One hundred and thirty-seven medals were awarded.

The most remarkable plants were a handsome new pink Echites, with a blue Cinchonaceous plant, from Messrs. Veitch and Son, of Exeter; and a new Mexican Oncidium, with large rose-coloured flowers, from Mr. Brocklehurst's garden at the Fence.

Of the Fruit, we shall only say that it was worthy of the best times of English gardening. We would point more especially to the Peaches and Nectarines, amongst which those from Mr. Sheills, Lord Blantyre's gardener, Mr. Errington, gr. to Sir Philip Egerton, and Mr. Lauder, gr. at Downton Castle, were conspicuous.

We regret to add that some one was dishonest enough to steal a large and valuable Pine-apple, belonging to Sir George Beaumont, the legal proceedings connected with which will be found in our police report as soon as they become the subject of judicial examination.

MECHANIC'S COTTAGE.

Agreeably with your request, I send you the plans and elevation of a mechanic's cottage. It is supposed to be built in a locality where stone may be had for the external walls, and brick for the interior divisions. This cottage occupies less space than one of the model cottages in your Paper of the 18th ult.; and as its cubic contents are not more, we may conclude that the expense of building would be much the same; the effect in the present elevation being produced by the following simple means:—

The quoins are projected 1½ in. beyond the coursed work of the wall, but are not dressed or chamfered. The plinth is formed by two courses of wall-stone projecting 2 inches; the effect of the blocks at the easing is produced by continuing the common rafters 6 in. over the walls; the labels over the windows are formed by inserting pavement in the coursed work; the corbel-stones of the gables are projected in the manner shown to give character; and the coping over these, together with the pinion-tables, are merely 3 in. thick pavement.

In like manner the lintels, jambs, sills, &c., project from the face of the wall, with blocks under the sills; the mullions and transoms of the windows of wood are bevelled, and painted like oak. The ornamental porch is composed of simple fillets of wood, nailed upon a frame in ornamental forms, &c.

Now, with regard to the accommodation of the internal arrangement. We have a trellis-porch (*a*); lobby and staircase (*b*), 5 ft. 6 in. wide; closet under stairs (*c*); living-room (*d*), 16 ft. by 12 ft.; back kitchen (*e*), 12 ft. by 10 ft.; pantry (*f*), 8 ft. by 3 ft. 10 in.; coal-house (*g*); ashes (*h*); and privy (*i*). The chamber plan contains three bed-rooms (beds placed as shown) and a closet. Now, to give Messrs. Wilson and Marks (who, *en passant*, are sadly out in the cubic contents of the model cottage, and in making the doors of fig. 2,050 only 1 ft. 6 in., with an elevation of 18 in. by the scale, shorter than the plan) some idea of my notions of comfort in a small house; I would say that the Honeysuckle and other ornamental creepers should be trained up and around my trellis-porch:

> Around my ivied porch shall spring
> Each flower which sips the morning dews.

And although I do not intend that the wife should spin and sing in the porch, I should have a seat there for her to sit and sew on fine summer evenings; while the husband took the opposite seat with his book, or was busied in his garden. In the right-hand corner of the lobby as we enter, I should have the 30 hours' clock, in a well-polished elm case; and that part of the closet under the stairs, not occupied with Potatoes or other roots, should hold the man's tools, so that they might not be littering about the rooms; while, at a proper height, between the living-room and closet-doors, would be fixed a peg-rail for hats, &c. My living-room fireplace should have a small oven, and boiler on either side of the grate; and the bay-window splayed with a seat all round, where the wife can sew and the husband read in cold or wet weather. On either side of the bay-window are recesses: that next the front should have a cupboard in the lower part for holding groceries, &c., about 3 ft. high, and the glasses and better sort of china displayed on the top. On the corresponding side would be placed the family squab, or common sofa; and just above its back, the recess would have a shelf corresponding to the top of the cupboard, for holding the books; and if the occupant was fortunate enough to possess many of these, the recess might have shelves all the way up, with a neat chintz curtain to let down at cleaning times. When we have placed the tables in the space between the door and back wall, with a smaller table in the angle next the porch, a flower-stand in the bosing of the front window, and a few prints, in plain, oak, bevelled frames, being opposite the lights, with the regular complement of chairs, &c., I think our living-room will be pretty tidy; and it must be kept tidy too, if the wife has any value for domestic comfort. The back kitchen has a boiler for washing or brewing, and a fireplace, as all the dirty work must be performed here; with a back-door, for ready access to the coals, &c.; a slop-stone in the window; and two rows of shelving where shown, for holding saucepans, &c. &c. The pantry will have a stone bench and wooden shelving; and opposite the door there is a snug corner for holding the small barrel of beer, for the wakes or Christmas. The outbuildings will have a shed-roof over them, and speak for themselves, as also will the chambers, in regard to the position of the doors, windows, beds, &c.; so that no draught may pass across the beds. The closet at the top of the stairs is to be shelved at one end, for holding the bed and other linen; and a peg-rail is to be put up in it for hanging gowns, &c., on: so that the chambers may always be kept tidy. I believe all will agree with me that a cottage of this kind, placed on a slight declivity, would have a pleasing appearance, as well as prove exceedingly comfortable for a person in the station of life for whom it is designed.

Having now so far disposed of the house, we will proceed to the garden and its arrangements.

a a are plots of Grass, upon which, in convenient situations, a detached China Rose or other choice plant may be placed.

b b are irregular lines of flower border, planted with the dwarfest flowers next the grass, (or each point may be reserved for a separate florist's flower). This will create a pleasing effect from the windows, for it frequently happens that cottagers take the greatest pride in placing their choicest flowers where they can be most readily seen by passers-by, without seeming to care whether they can be seen from the house or not; and this is unfortunately not done because they wish to gratify the love of flowers in others, but from self-pride in their productions, which would be laudable when rightly directed; to which end we would advise the first endeavours to be—giving all the gratification we can to those at home who share in and soothe so many of our cares, and then yield as much pleasure as leis in our power to our fellow-men. This can be done by inviting those of our neighbours, of similar tastes, to view and admire our flowers; which would be a poor gratification, if daily seen as they passed. The sides next the boundary fence should be occupied with dwarf flowering shrubs, as the scarlet flowering Currant, Persian Lilacs, Rhododendrons, Laurels, &c.

c is the drying and play ground, in which may be planted a few Dwarf Apple-trees, and the fence may be covered with Black Naples Currant; which if eaten by the children, will do them no harm, being gentle aperients, and as a jelly are invaluable in a family, in such cases as sore throats, allaying thirst in fevers, &c., &c.

d d are herb borders.

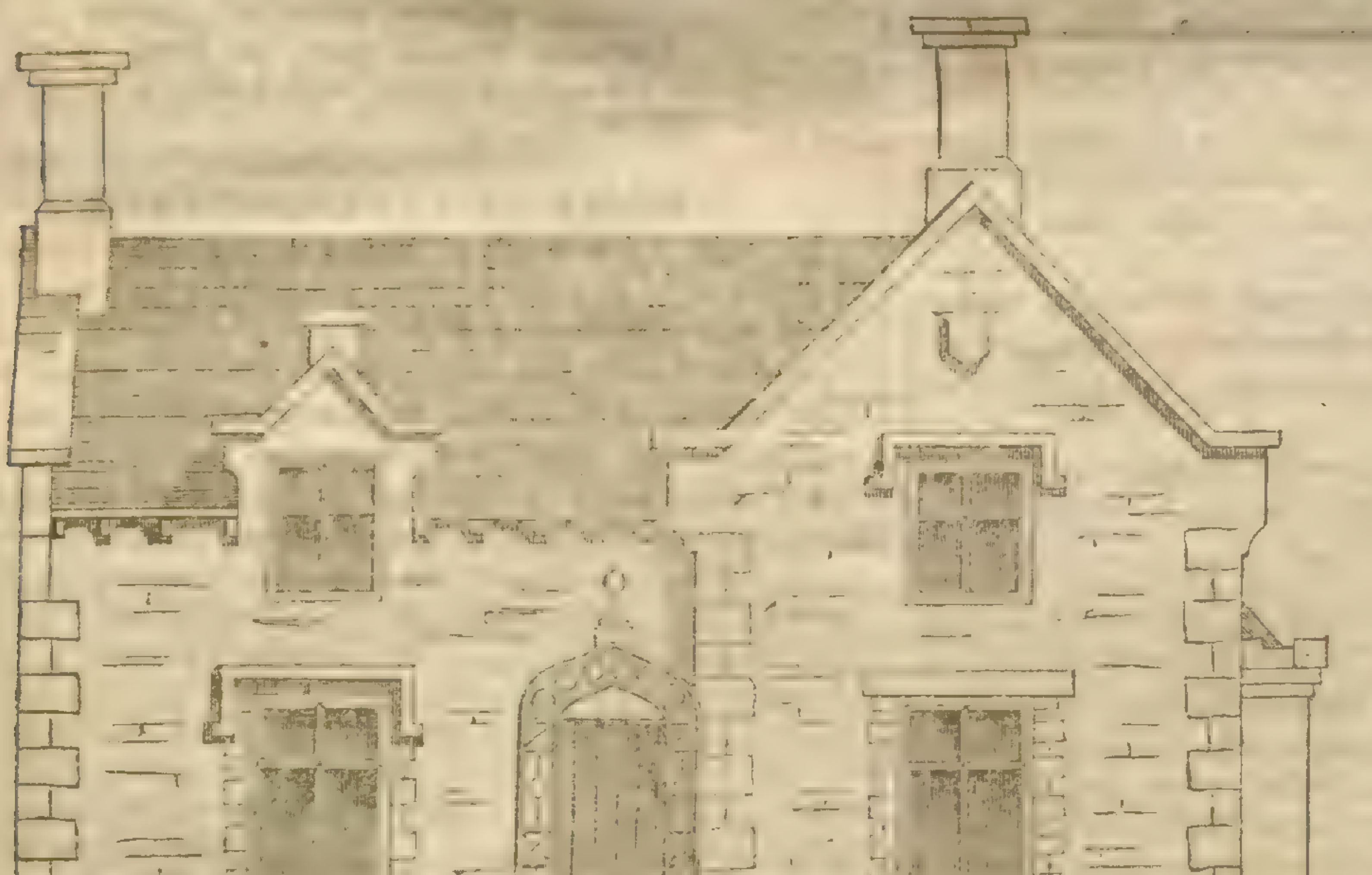
e a west border suitable for early Potatoes or Peas, and after Celery or late Cauliflowers.

f south border for earliest productions, as first Peas, Radishes, Lettuce, Cauliflower, seed-beds, &c.

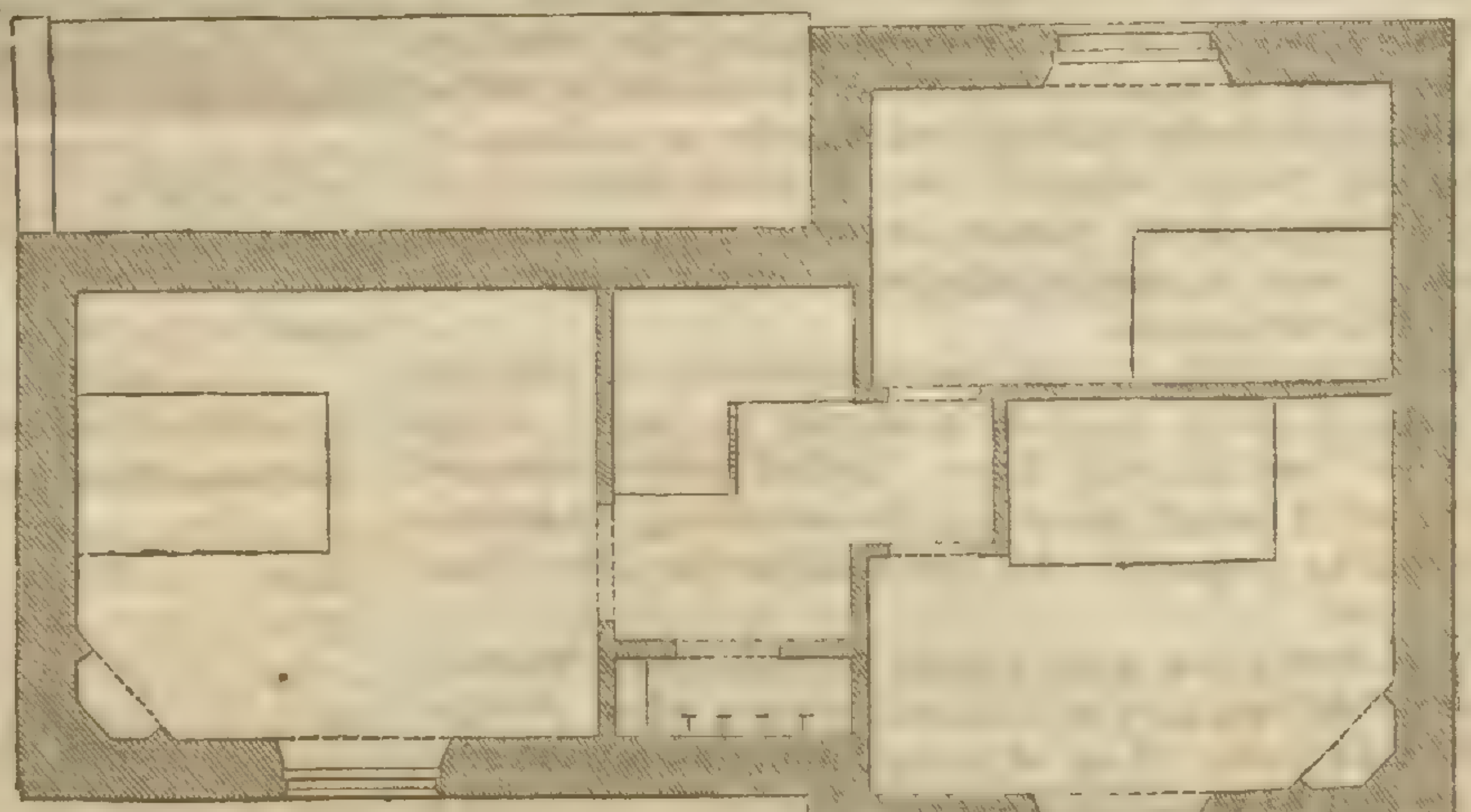
g east border for Rhubarb, Sea-kale, and Strawberries.

h Raspberries.

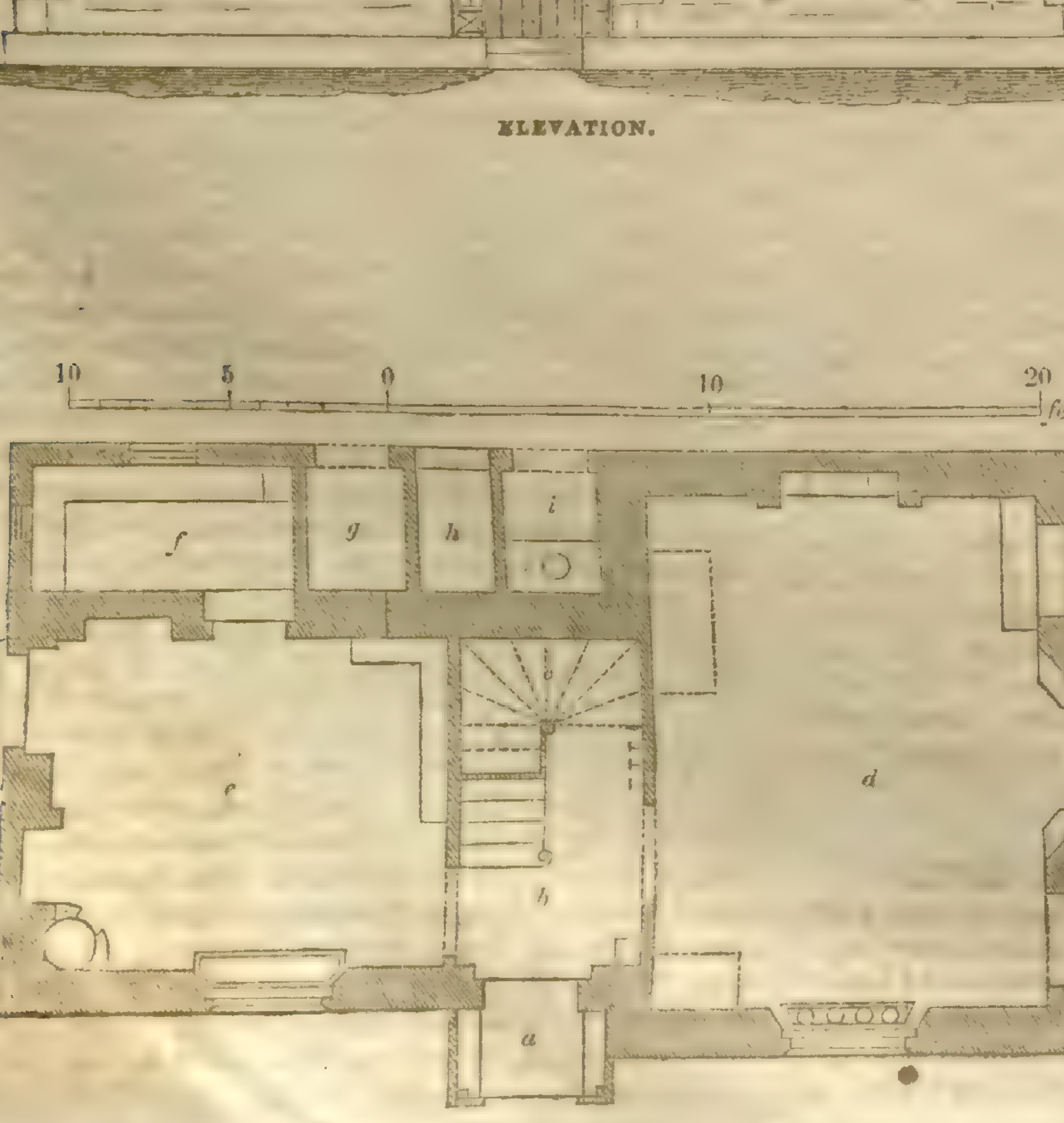
The central portion of the garden is divided into three



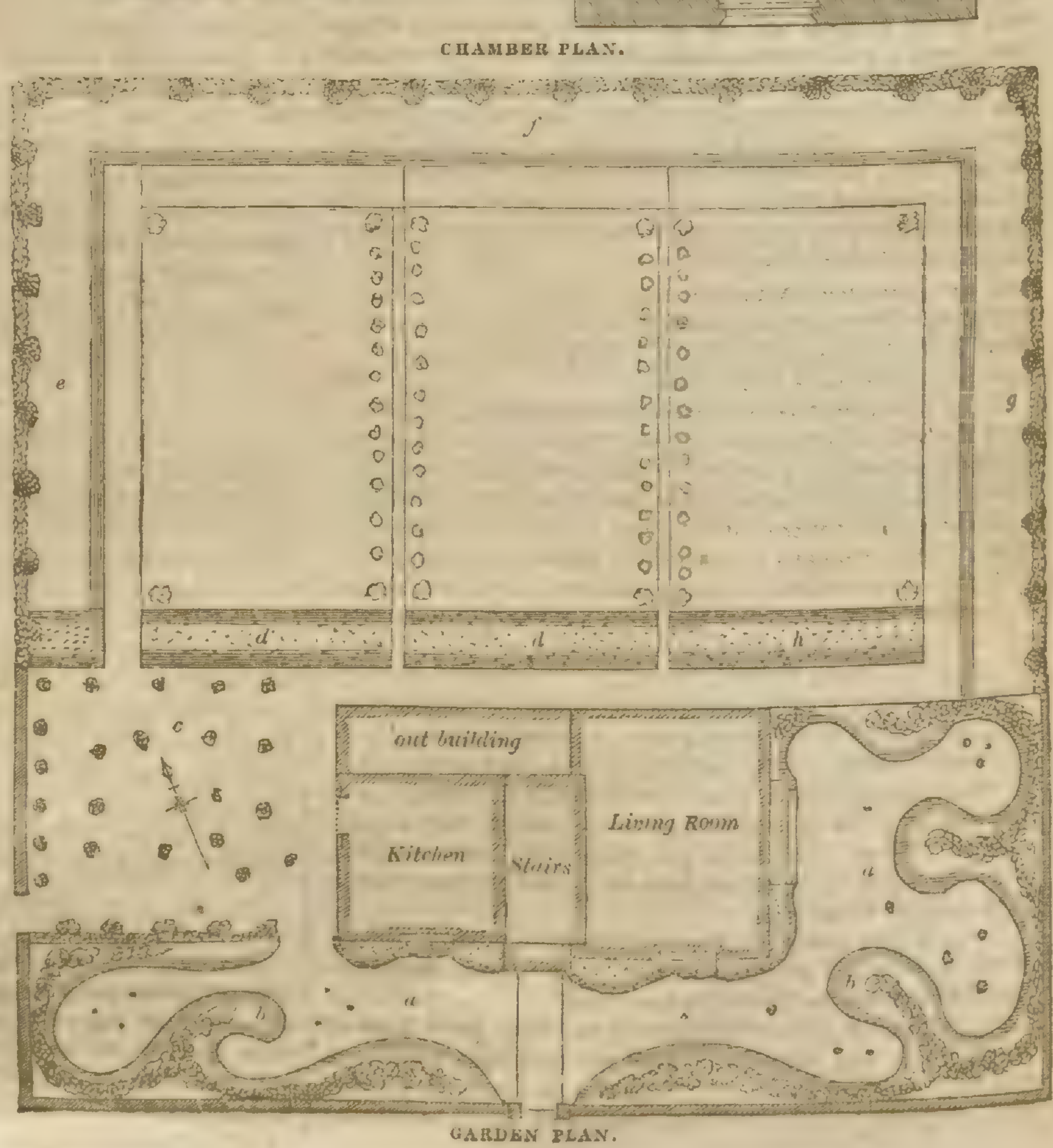
ELEVATION.



CHAMBER PLAN.



GROUND PLAN.



GARDEN PLAN.

equal divisions, one of which, or more, according to the wants of the family, must be cropped with Potatoes, leaving the remainder for the main crops of Cabbage, Onions, Peas, Beans, &c. On either side of the narrow walks, are rows of Currants and Gooseberries; and at each corner is a pyramidal Pear-tree. By dividing the garden into three or more equal divisions, a system of rotation cropping may be carried on; which should always be practised, as neither Potatoes nor any other vegetable should be grown two years upon the same ground. The trees round the boundary may be Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries.

The area occupied by the house and garden is about one-eighth of an acre, which, we doubt, will be considered too great a space of ground for a mechanic to cultivate properly; but this will not be found the case if he is industrious, and certainly not if he is fond of gardening as a recreation, and we believe the great advantages of such a garden, well cropped, to a family, none will deny.

"Amicus Loudoni," in your last Number, instead of refuting my objections to the Mechanic's Model Cottage, asserts that they were anticipated by Mr. Loudon, and that I have attacked that gentleman with weapons borrowed from himself. This is not the fact; for Mr. Loudon has only noticed two points repeated by me, and these but slightly—namely, the entrance by the back kitchen, and the situation of the fire-place; as any one may see by referring to pages 407 and 436 of your Journal. Mr. Loudon has therefore overlooked the principal defects which I pointed out; and he has authorised them virtually by recommending the "Model design" in preference to any in the supplement. Will "Amicus" show us a practicable section through the staircase of the model cottage?—*Scrutator.*

ON THE CULTURE OF THE RANUNCULUS.

HAVING seen Dr. Horner's excellent paper on the culture of the Ranunculus in a late *Chronicle*, I wish to express my approbation of it, and to add a few suggestions of my own. It is now nearly seven years since I wrote an article on the same subject for the "Horticultural Journal;" since which time further experience has confirmed me in the opinion I then gave of the necessity of preparing the beds at an early period, so as to ensure a general bloom. Dr. Horner recommends October: I would prefer doing this work in August, or not later than the beginning of September. In the former month, the cultivator has many chances of fine weather to get the surface soil of his beds thoroughly sweetened, by frequent turnings and exposure to the sun and air. He also obtains the autumnal rains requisite to consolidate his beds, so as to make his success almost certain in the cultivation of this flower.

I quite agree in the advice given to keep the beds low, (the wood-edging should not exceed an inch and a half, or two inches, above the paths); and likewise in having a retentive loam for the subsoil. But I would demur to the use of soil from an old pasture, except every particle (sods included) were minutely examined for that pest of the florist—the wire-worm.

I would also insist on the use of cow-dung at least one year old; if older, more of it should be used. I have sometimes used old dung from a hotbed without any evil result; but I would rather use the cow-dung, on account of its cooling property. To put manure low down is entirely waste.

Dr. Horner gives good advice to cultivators when he recommends February as the only month when planting should take place. I am of his opinion, and for the same reasons that he so ably expresses. I would say, plant so soon as the surface soil of the beds is sufficiently dry to rake; and I would recommend the same distance between the rows, and between the plants. Some of the vigorous new seedlings would require to have six inches apart allowed them; and even at that distance, when the flowers are in bloom, the surface of the beds will be covered with a mass of tangled foliage. I prefer planting in drills; to regulate the depth, I use a very simple instrument, viz., a piece of wood that extends across the bed, with a notch at each end 1½ in. deep After marking the rows on the surface, I scoop out a little earth from each drill with a trowel, then press down the piece of wood till the projecting parts rest upon the framework of the bed.

If the lower part is covered with tin or lead, it will prevent the soil adhering, and cause it to work with facility; the back serves for a strike. Two persons, by holding it down close to the wood-edge, can draw the superfluous soil toward the centre of the bed; when it can be removed, and by means of it the bed made perfectly level.

Another instrument, equally simple, may also be used. It consists of a piece of wood with knobs 1½ inches deep, and of sufficient diameter to allow of a root being easily placed in the hole formed by each. The knobs ought to be covered with some substance to prevent adhesion of the soil, and placed five inches apart; this will make a good and ready dibber. The cultivator has here a choice of two instruments—both good—with which the operation of planting can be performed by two persons very expeditiously. When the roots are placed in their position, press them gently to make them firm, and prevent worms from casting them out.

I would also condemn the practice of removing 1½ inch of the surface soil previous to placing the roots, and afterwards filling up the bed with loose soil.

The situation of the beds should be on a level part of the garden; and since such cold wet summers have been recently experienced, I would prefer an open, airy situation, exposed to the full sun, so as to have something like a certainty of having my roots ripened before the season was too far advanced.

The placing them in a situation where they are exposed only for a few hours to the morning sun may answer perfectly well for the old sorts, which in general are ready for taking up at the time when they ought to be in bloom; but I would advise an open situation for all the new sorts which are of vigorous habit, and which are later in perfecting their roots. Last year, in a situation such as I have mentioned, it was the month of September before I had the last of my roots taken up. Had they been in a shaded situation, I would have run every risk of losing many of my sorts. Persons wishing to compete at flower-shows may have a spare bed of duplicate roots, in such a situation as Dr. Horner recommends, for the purpose of prolonging their bloom.

Under the head of General Management, the advice given by Dr. H. cannot, in my opinion, be amended. My practice is, when the plants are well up, and when the surface soil is moderately dry, to stir the soil between the rows and about the plants, to the depth of about an inch, and to break it fine. I then sprinkle over the whole surface about ¼ inch in thickness of exhausted Auricula compost; this prevents the surface cracking, helps to keep the plants cool, and answers for a top-dressing.

During the whole of last April there was no rain in this part of the country; the sun shone fiercely throughout the day, accompanied by a cutting east wind, and invariably by frost during the nights. Yet during this trying time, I never watered my Ranunculuses; consequently, my plants received no check from this cause; yet I had a fine and strong bloom. When water is given, let it be pond-water if possible: if spring-water, let it be exposed to the sun for some hours before it is used, to soften it and raise its temperature. If this precaution is not adopted, the cultivator will to a certainty scald his foliage, and most probably destroy a number of his roots. Whenever there is any indication of frost, water should on no account be given. With respect to taking up the roots, I would insist on the cultivator not waiting until the whole of his roots are ready to take up before he commences that operation, but to take them up singly whenever they are ripe, and deposit them in safety in the bag or drawer appropriated to the sort. The beds should be frequently looked over; and as the roots attain to maturity, let them be taken up, till the whole are secured.

To accelerate the ripening of the roots of late sorts, I have adopted with success the practice of cutting the fibres a few inches below the surface with a trowel, and gently raising the ball of earth about the root, half an inch above the level of the bed. By this method, I have saved many valuable seedlings, and I have never found plants treated in this manner to be at all the worse for it. I am confident had I not done this, many fine sorts which I now hold would have been totally lost.

I would also recommend the awning being kept in readiness to ward off heavy rains after the bloom; gentle rains will increase the size of the roots, but heavy rains, by saturating the beds, will retard the ripening of the roots, even if it does not cause renewed vegetation; and will cause rot, to a certain extent, to take place among some of the roots.

I have had many applications made to me by various persons for instructions to prepare Ranunculus beds; I will, therefore, again state my method. The depth of soil in my beds is 2½ feet; the subsoil is from the Carse of Falkirk. It is a rich, clayey, friable loam, very retentive of moisture; about six or eight inches from the surface is a rich light loam, of a sandy nature. I prepare my beds next month; I remove the whole of the soil with the remains of the dung given last year, and turn up the subsoil a whole spade in depth, breaking it well. If the beds are allowed to remain in this state for a day or two, to sweeten the subsoil, I consider it to be an advantage. I then place upon the subsoil a layer of cow-dung, at least one year old, three or four inches thick; when this is equally distributed, I scatter over it the fine powder of new-slackened lime, to correct any acidity and destroy the worms. By using lime, I am seldom annoyed by worms disturbing my beds; I then fill up with new light soil, generally taken from the surface of my Tulip bed, which has for some weeks before been frequently turned to sweeten it, and I prefer to have it in a dry state when placed upon the dung; I also reserve a portion to fill up with from time to time, as the beds subside. I keep my beds always full, to allow for subsidence through the winter, as I would much rather have some soil to take from the surface when I plant, then have to add fresh to it. I have found a light soil, from which a crop of early Potatoes has been raised, suit most admirably for the surface of Ranunculus beds; but I would advise that it should be turned several times before it is used. I rake the surface frequently, filling up well toward the edge.

The cultivation of the Ranunculus is very simple, provided the grower will only be at ordinary painstaking, and follow the excellent advice given by Dr. Horner, and any suggestions, by way of improvement, which this paper may supply. For the last fourteen years, I have never failed to have a strong and general bloom, during which time my beds have been prepared in the manner I have detailed.—*George Lightbody, Falkirk.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXIX.

PELARGONIUMS in the greenhouse which are now going out of flower may be removed to a situation in the open air, and fully exposed to the sun. In the course of two or three weeks the wood will be sufficiently ripened, which will be visible by the green colour of the stems changing to brown; and the plants may then be cut down and removed to a less exposed situation until they start again into growth. Now, when it is so fashionable to grow large specimens for exhibition at the horticultural shows, the operation of cutting down is perhaps the most critical in the management of this favourite flower. If this is not done properly, no after management will compensate for it, and the plants will either be badly formed, or they will have few flowers. Having the plant before him, the amateur should in the first place determine the particular shape which he intends it to assume the following year. He should then examine the branches, and see how they may be made to take that form, and cut them to it; at the same time taking care not to cut them lower than is actually necessary. When they are cut too low, it is possible to grow the plant to a large size, but it will generally flower indifferently. The matter which is formed in autumn in the ripened stems, is doubtless a storehouse which supplies the flowers of the following year; and hence we see how well plants flower which are only cut partially, or not at all. But if they are left in this state, they would be deficient in foliage, and would have fewer flower-stems—besides, it would not be possible to renew the soil without giving them a check which they would not easily recover. In practice, therefore, it is found best only to cut as low as will enable the plant to fill up, and become bushy from the top to the bottom. After the stems have begun to grow, the plants should be turned out of the pots, and the balls of earth reduced. The roots should be pruned at the same time, and the plants re-potted in pots considerably smaller than those which they have been in during their period of flowering. After this operation they ought to be put in a situation which is well shaded from bright sunshine, until they commence to form new rootlets for their support, when they may be more exposed, in order to prevent them from being drawn. In the autumn, before the stormy weather commences, they must be taken into the greenhouse.

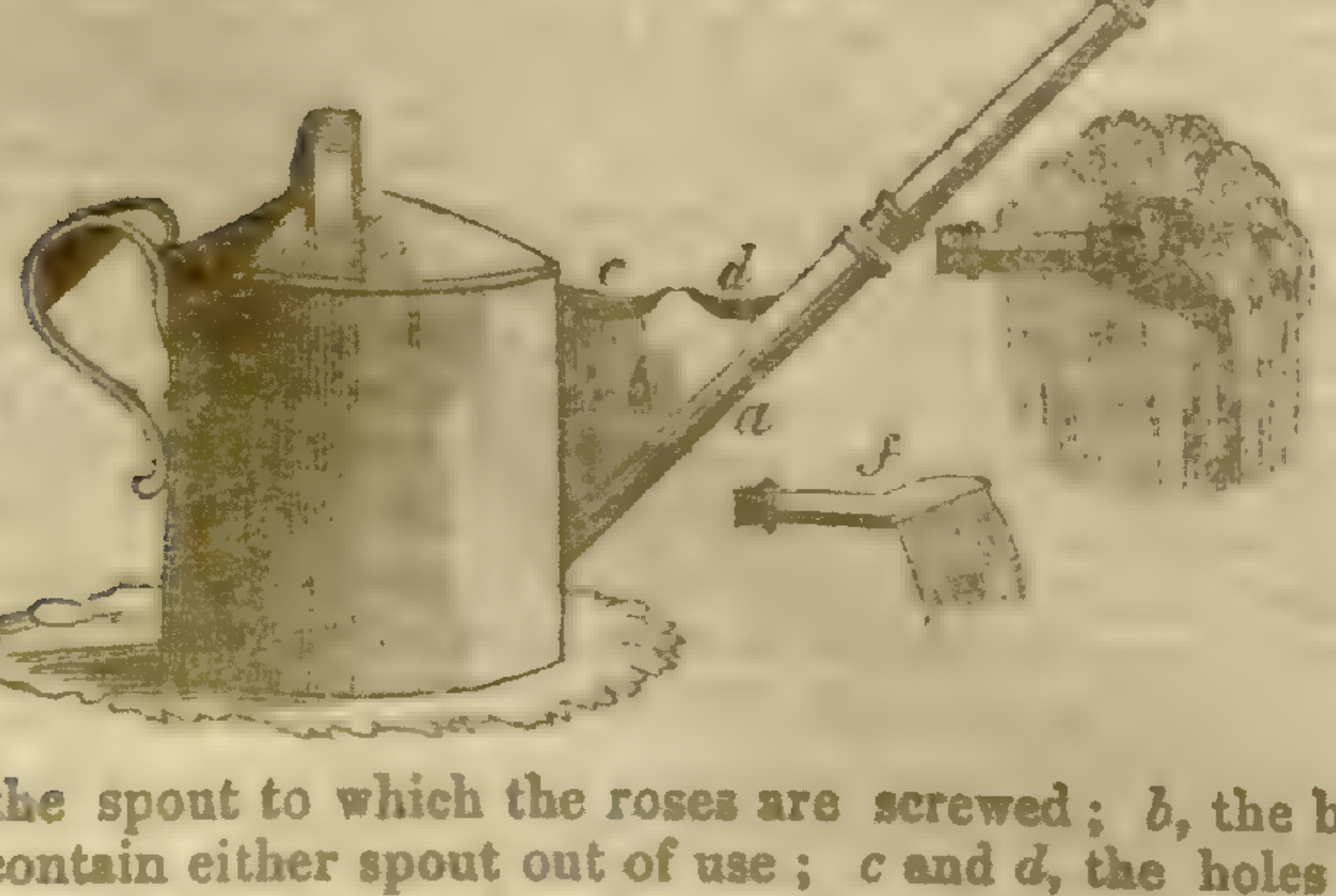
Where Pelargoniums are not intended for exhibition, I think the amateur should never attempt to grow them to a large size. They are much neater in small houses, and are better adapted to his purpose, when they are grown in such pots as 16's, 24's or even 32's, than when in 12's, 8's, and 6's. Besides, a much greater variety can of course be grown, and the whole will not present such a formal appearance as we are now accustomed to see. The quality of the flowers should also be a principal object, for the beauty of those which were raised six or eight years ago will bear no comparison with those of a more recent date. The florists' standard of beauty may be called arbitrary, and in some things it perhaps is so; but in so far as the Pelargonium is concerned, I think any one, who knows anything about the properties of a good flower, if he has his choice of two, would choose the good in preference to the bad one. There is something in the full round form, the thick velvety petal, the clear rich colours, and the clean eye, which attracts universal notice and admiration. Cuttings struck now, or small plants procured in the autumn or spring, will flower beautifully next summer.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry.—In the course of the late meeting of the British Association at Manchester, during a discussion which followed upon the reading of Professor Liebig's second communication to that body, I took occasion to advert to the strictures on his former report which had just appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, and if I had not found myself anticipated by Dr. Gregory in many of my remarks, should now request your permission to give them a wider circulation by transferring their substance to your columns. But, under present circumstances, I am content to leave the question in other hands; for although it may be true that your correspondent has not entered into a detailed enumeration of Dr. Schleiden's arguments, yet I am persuaded that this labour will be spared us both by Professor Liebig himself, or by some of his numerous disciples in Germany, if not on account of the weight of the objections urged against his views, at least in consideration of the reputation belonging to the individual who has assailed them. I shall therefore merely attempt to remove from your country readers any prepossession that may have been created in their minds by a hasty perusal of the articles in question, against those principles of Rural Economy which, on the authority of Professor Liebig's widely-diffused and justly popular treatise, are beginning to obtain currency amongst farmers. These views I am happy to find, in all essential particulars, unshaken, I might almost say, untouched, by the criticisms alluded to; nor can it fail to be regarded as a strong corroborative proof of their correctness, that an author, so eager to fasten upon all the weak and dubious points of the work he professes to criticise, as Schleiden has shown himself to be, should either expressly or by implication admit the greater part of those principles which, mainly in consequence of this work, are exerting so important and so beneficial an influence upon British agriculture. I ought not, however, to conclude without deprecating the tone of disparagement which Dr. Schleiden has throughout assumed in speaking of the labours of an individual whom Germany has reason to regard as one of her brightest ornaments, regretting at the same time that it should have been in any degree provoked by language of undue depreciation applied by Liebig himself to the Botanists and Physiologists of his own country. I must, however, remark, that in his case some justification of a style of criticism, which I should wish to see altogether banished from scientific disquisitions, may be collected from a perusal of Dr. Schleiden's own critique, as, at the very time he is accusing a Chemist of entertaining erroneous notions regarding the structure and functions of plants, he himself evinces a degree of ignorance on matters connected with Chemistry and Physics, which one is surprised to meet with from so accomplished a Physiologist. Witness his citing Faraday as an example of scientific eminence attained by one *not* brought up in a laboratory, as well as his inferring that the soil must contribute to the nourishment of plants, because, if it did not, the quantity of carbonic acid in forests would go on accumulating. Of course I do not deny the conclusion, which indeed, notwithstanding certain ambiguous passages in his work, I do not believe it was the intention of Professor Liebig to controvert, as a general truth, seeing that the entire substance of his theory respecting humus appears to proceed upon such an assumption. But with regard to the ground alleged, I can only say that it seems to imply on the part of Schleiden a want of familiarity with the laws concerning the diffusion of gases, which, in consequence of the researches of Dalton and of Graham, are known in this country to every tyro in science. I may also observe, that the severe comments which Liebig has passed upon the naturalists of Germany, when speaking of the function which plants discharge in imparting oxygen to the atmosphere, appear to me palliated to an extent for which I was not prepared by the contents of the paper of which you have given us a translation. When a Physiologist of the 19th century, so distinguished as Meyen, denies that the atmosphere is improved by the functions of vegetation, and when Schleiden himself contends that plants vegetating in a confined portion of air do not change its constitution, either in its qualitative or its quantitative relations, one ought not so much to wonder that a Chemist, regarding such eminent persons as the type of the body to which they belong, should animadvert rather strongly upon the Naturalists of his own country, for their apparent neglect of those lights which they might have borrowed from another science to clear up the obscurities of their own. Foreign Naturalists, however, who have no wish to interfere in these personal disputes, but are interested in the diffusion of the discoveries by which both these distinguished men have enriched the common patrimony of science, cannot but regret that either of them should have adopted a tone of controversy calculated to impede the reception of truths in which the well-being of society is concerned, by shaking the confidence of the public in each others authority as experimentalists or as reasoners.—*Charles Daubeny, Professor of Rural Economy, Oxford.*

Model Cottages.—A friend of Mr. Loudon's complains that your correspondents only repeat his own objection as to the passage through the back-room into the front. But inasmuch as, after all, the engraving of the cottage is left with this defect, of what value is Mr. Loudon's remark? It becomes merely an admission that the defect is irremediable in the model plan. Instead, therefore, of so much criticising, the best course for Mr. Loudon's friend would be take up "Stump's" challenge, and show where and why these model cottages, with such a multitude of counsellors and improvers, are better than those commonly built, during the present century, by ordinary country workmen. For my own part, I agree with "Stump," that the *majority* of the recently-erected double five-roomed cottages are very much better than the best of those in question. In fact, I should say of the model plans, that the first is common-place, and the last ingeniously inconvenient; while the transition cottage (No. 2,049) is unquestionably the paragon of absurdity.—*Philo-Stumpi.*

Improved Watering-Pot—We have received the accompanying engraving of an improved pot from Mr. G. B. Thompson, 390, Oxford-street, who states that it is superiority consists in the roses being so formed as to give the water thrown from them the nearest resemblance to a gentle shower of rain, which renders it peculiarly suitable for watering seedlings or other tender plants. As the brass joints which connect the roses to the spout are made water-tight, there is no danger of its returning outside, to the annoyance of the person using it.



a, the spout to which the roses are screwed; *b*, the box to contain either spout out of use; *c* and *d*, the holes in which the joints are placed; *e*, a large rose for watering flower-beds; *f*, a smaller rose for watering plants in pots, &c.

Effects of Guano.—As I see many questions in the *Chronicle* concerning Guano, I send you, for the benefit of your readers, the following observations which I have made during a period of 16 or 17 months; having used it both in its natural and liquid state. I find the following method of applying it to succeed best on soil which is of a light sandy nature, on a red sandstone formation. For Peas, Beans, Onions, &c., and all other crops for which the ground is prepared in the autumn, it should be used at the rate of 1 lb. to 4 square yards (mixed with half its own quantity of wood ashes, where they can be procured); when used in spring or any other season, it should be well dug into the ground before planting or sowing; for if seeds come into contact with it during germination, the stimulus is too strong for them. The Cabbage tribe seem particularly benefited, as it not only promotes their luxuriance, but prevents them from clubbing. Our Cauliflowers have this year been very fine, and free from that pest; whereas last year they were literally devoured; and I attribute it entirely to Guano having been used this year instead of other manure. I may also mention, for the information of those who are troubled with slugs, that if they will dust the ground now and then with it, these enemies will very soon disappear. Potatoes, Turnips, Lettuce, &c., and in fact everything for which it has been used as a manure, show its beneficial effects; when the crops are gathered, I will send the comparative weights of the produce of it and other manures. When used in a liquid state, 4 lbs. will be sufficient for 10 gallons of water; and in this way I prefer it for all plants in pots, having used it for Camellias, Pelargoniums, and many other things, with the most gratifying results. I water with it twice a week; the leaves of the Camellias are dark green, and from their shining appearance seem as if they had been washed. They have made good wood, and show abundance of flower-buds for the next season. Cucumbers also, watered twice a week with the liquid, assume a healthy green peculiar to Guano; we have cut many this season 22 in. and 2 ft. long (a cross between Kenyon's and Walker's), grown at the back of a Pine stove, and watered as before stated. The Pine-apple also luxuriates under similar treatment, and I have now about 40 Black Jamaicas swelling fine fruit, which I think would not have been half the size if they had not been watered with the liquid twice a week. I may state that I allow it to stand 12 hours after mixing; and I prefer using it before it has stood too long, as it then gives off its ammonia.—*J. Selkirk, Aigburth, near Liverpool.*

Effects of Liquid Manure upon Fuchsia fulgens.—In last week's "Notices to Correspondents," you state that strong liquid manure, applied to Fuchsia fulgens, will probably cause it to drop off its flowers; and I can safely assert that such is the case. I have a plant six feet high, and thinking to improve the colour and size of its flowers, I applied manure water to it, when all the flowers that were formed dropped off, the leaves turned yellow, and, in fact, the plant was nearly destroyed. Imagining the cause, I desisted from applying the manure water, when it entirely recovered, and is now one of the greatest ornaments in the conservatory.—*Davie Gilletely.*

Effect of Soap-suds on Cabbages.—I believe it will be a thankless piece of service for one gardener to teach another how to grow Cabbages and Cauliflowers; yet as these crops of vegetables have failed this season in various parts of the country, the following notice may perhaps be of use to your cottage readers. Wherever soap-suds have been used plentifully, Cabbages and Cauliflowers have grown luxuriantly. I have made several inquiries of others who have used them, and in no instance have I heard of a failure where soap-suds have been applied. I intend to try them over Broccoli, to see if they will prevent them from clubbing. Others may do so likewise, and make known the results. Whether the alkali in the water has prevented the enemy from destroying the roots, or given the roots more vigour to resist the attack, I do not know; but one thing is certain—where such matter has been applied, it has produced the most beneficial results. I think cottagers may take a lesson from this, and save that which would nourish their languishing crops; for it is a pity to see a pool of filthy water polluting the neighbourhood with its stench, while, within a few yards of it, the vegetables of a garden are dying of starvation.—*P. Mackenzie.*

Effects of Ammoniacal Liquor upon Slugs and Worms.—I have tried ammonia water, in a diluted state, upon slugs and worms; the former relish it as little as they do a pinch of Scotch snuff sprinkled over their bodies. The gray slug is sometimes difficult of detection, its colour being nearly similar to that of the earth; but when the water reaches it the tentaculæ are instantly drawn inwards, the body appears convulsed, and is soon encased with a white, slimy covering, by which it is easily detected. When the ammonia water touches the worms, they jump out of the earth in as great a hurry as if a dozen moles were in pursuit of them.—*Peter Mackenzie.*

Coal-tar.—Coal-tar, judiciously applied to the stems of Apple-trees, certainly prevents the destructive effects of their decortication by Rabbits, without the slightest injury to the growth of the tree. I have lately witnessed numerous proofs, in different places, of this successful application, and mean to adopt it myself.—*J. Murray.*

The Sting of a Wasp.—Ammonia, or that called "Spirits of Hartshorn," I have found an effectual antidote to the sting of a Wasp. I remember, two summers ago, on sailing from Guernsey to Sark, a Wasp alighted on the arm of a child, and inflicted a wound, acutely painful. I applied liquid ammonia immediately, and the pain was instantly subdued. I cannot doubt that it would prove as efficient in the cure of the sting of a Bee. —*J. Murray.*

The Common House-fly.—If you have made any observation on the presence of the common house-fly this season, as to whether they are more or less frequent than usual, or whether there is the average supply of them, or should any of your readers be disposed to favour me with their observations upon the subject, I shall be greatly obliged. We have scarcely any, nor have I seen any common butterflies; since the end of May and beginning of June I have met with only two cockchafers, very few moths, and not half a dozen wasps; but it may, perhaps, be too early for them yet. Is the presence of the fly indicative of a wholesome atmosphere or otherwise? I have heard it stated that they are most numerous in the most salubrious air. What has become of the swallows?—*H. B., Essex.*

Summer Pruning of Wall-trees.—As my summer management of Pears and other free-growing Wall-trees, on the spur system, differs from the general practice, a short description may probably not be uninteresting to your readers. About the end of June I commence with the strongest-growing shoots, by laying in the necessary young wood, according to the mode of training practised, and, with the finger and thumb, carefully breaking down each superfluous shoot, leaving it about a fourth of its original length, with two or three eyes at the base. The young wood lives in this pendulous form, and the leaves continue slowly to perform their functions until September, when the shoots should be removed, by pressing them upwards with the hand. This removal invigorates the trees, by assisting the eyes upon the spurs to become plump fruit-buds; therefore it should not be delayed after the danger is past of the upper eyes pushing into leaf. In the autumn I root-prune the trees, by divesting them of half the strong roots, three or four feet from the trunk, with a sharp instrument; repeating the summer and autumn treatment every season, until the trees are reduced to a healthy fruitful condition, which is effected in a few years. At this winter pruning, the rough ends of the new spurs should be cut smooth with a sharp thin-bladed knife. Experience has shown me that, by the recumbent form of the summer shoots, the sap juices are choked in their free circulation, and the eyes at the base partake so moderately of the secretions of the leaves, that they soon become fruitful. It is well known that the too free application of the knife in summer management of fruit-trees is the source of great evil, and should therefore be avoided. It must be wrong to deprive a tree, in the middle of its growth, of so much young wood, every leaf being a vital organ to give life and strength; therefore this summer cutting must reduce the resources of the tree and hasten decay.—*H. Bowers, Laleham.*

Forest Pruning.—If my good friend Mr. Billington or any other writer make use of wrong terms to express their ideas (mental images), they must not be surprised, nor need they be offended, if they are sometimes misunderstood. I had formed the notion that Mr. B.'s system, whatever it is, and whether the "true one" or not, is still a system of "pruning." By pruning, as applied to trees, most people understand taking off or amputating some part ostensibly for the benefit of the whole; but, by what now appears, the term "pruning" should never have been applied to Mr. B.'s "system" at all, and I am really glad to find we are so near of one opinion, and I beg to assure Mr. B. that it never was my intent to do him the slightest injustice, and should be glad to peruse his book on this controverted subject—were it comeatable. Had you, sir, thought fit to print the verbosity of my former letters, Mr. B. would have seen with how much personal respect I spoke of him, though I have never "seen his face in the flesh." If, in fact, the alteration of Mr. B.'s term from "pruning" to "training and preventive" has been the means, as he alleges, of "bringing out this no-pruning system," then he may congratulate himself on having rendered the tree-pruning public a very essential service. I beg to inform all whom it may concern that my notice was attracted to the subject by the articles of several correspondents in your earlier columns; but long previously to the appearance of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* my opinions were pretty well settled on the matter, and I have as yet seen nothing calculated to disturb them. Now for a word or two about "Originality." It is very flattering to human vanity to be able to lay claim to originality in any useful invention. Fulton in America, and Symington at Grangemouth (N.B.), each applied the steam-engine to propel vessels on the water about the same period, totally unknown to each other. Which of the two was the original?—or were they not both? At one time when young I was partly, as formerly stated, a disciple of Pontey on tree-pruning. My present opinions are entirely the results of unaided experience and observation. Am I not then as much an original on that subject as Miller or Duhamel, or even my friend Billington himself? But I must have done. It is matter of regret that Pontey's system still has its followers. I hope what has appeared from time to time in your columns will at least help to cap it with the extinguisher.—*Quercus.*

The Laburnum.—I can assure your correspondent that neither the wood, bark, nor leaves of the Common Laburnum are injurious to cattle; for my cows, with a flock of from 50 to 100 sheep, became at large a short time since in the plantations, and the only shrub they appeared to attack was the Laburnum, which I find has rather improved their health than otherwise; and the seed, I should say, is not injurious, as I find an equal portion of that gone also.—*H. C.*

Araucaria Braziliensis.—In the *Chronicle* of the 9th instant, you have stated in the "Notices to Correspondents," headed "E. T. O.," that "Araucaria Braziliensis will not stand the winter in this climate;" whereas towards the autumn of last year I tried the experiment in my garden with a plant which I had raised from seed in a hothouse; and I beg to say that it has stood during the whole of last winter, without any cover or protection whatever, and is now in a healthy and growing state.—*J. S. Balham.* [We apprehend some mistake here. All the Brazilian Araucarias that we have known to be exposed to the winter have invariably perished.]

Disease in Firs.—In No. 28 of the *Chronicle*, "F. G. C." has observed that upon almost all his Larches one branch has withered, and that he suspects the disease will increase. Two years ago I noticed the extremity of one branch upon a Silver Fir, about 30 years old, to have become yellow for the length of two or three joints, about two-thirds of the distance up the tree. The disease did not spread, but last year the tree was covered with insects which adhered to the bark in millions. When I saw the tree this spring it was in the same state, covered with insects, and the yellow spray still remaining as before. Now I have very little doubt but this spray was the original nidus of the insect which afterwards spread over the tree; and it is probably the same with "F. G. C.'s" Larches. I recommend him, therefore, to cut away all the sickly branches, except he will leave a few for the sake of verifying my conjecture, and to send specimens of them to you for examination. Since I expect the Silver Fir which I speak of will die, though at present it bears up well, and as it conceals an obnoxious object, I shall wish to leave the trunk and cover it, if possible, with strong climbers, which may form a tall bush about it as long as it will stand. My present notion is to plant Roses round it, and I shall be obliged if you would name some of the quickest-growing ones, which have fine bunches of flowers and which blossom plentifully during the autumn, as well as the quickest-growing and most ornamental of the evergreen Roses.—*N-Tom-Ologist.* [The quickest-growing Roses are the Boursault, Elegans, and Gracilis; Madame D'Arblay and the Garland, hybrid climbing Roses, will flower plentifully during the autumn; and the best evergreen Roses are Donna Maria and Rampant, the latter of which also blooms freely in the autumn.]

Cause of Mildew in Peas.—I some time ago gave my reasons for forming the opinion that the cause of mildew on the foliage of Peas, was an over-supply of moisture. Your correspondent *J. M.* thinks that the want of moisture is the cause of mildew in his crops. How, then, is this difference of opinion to be accounted for? We both appear satisfied that every effect must have a cause; and in both cases there is reasonable presumption for grounding the statements we have made. Perhaps one intermediate fact will solve the difficulty, and harmonize the apparently opposing statements. In the generality of cases, it will be found that damp or moisture is the cause of mildew. The currier and leather-cutter can prove that it attacks their dressed leather when deposited in damp cellars; the mariner knows that, when his sails are stowed away in a damp state, they are soon seized with the "canvas mildew;" the possessor of old folios knows that, when they are allowed to remain in a damp situation, they soon become marbled with mildew; and writers on Horticulture admit that the cause of mildew on the leaves of the Peach-tree proceeds from the tree being planted in a damp situation, or from "cold damp weather;" others affirm that the mildew on the leaves of the Hawthorn is occasioned by the want of moisture, as in the case of *J. M.*'s crops of Peas. But if we would bear in mind that Fungi are part of Nature's scavengers, ever ready to act upon decaying matter, and render it fit to enter into new combinations, then, perhaps, we shall be enabled to see our way more clearly. It is said that Fungi never appear upon or attack vegetables or timber while in a healthy state; yet, from their extreme smallness and the general distribution of their spores, they are always in readiness for acting if circumstances render their action necessary. It is probable that the dry sandy soil in the garden of *J. M.* contains a considerable quantity of the oxide of iron, or some other ingredient pernicious to the welfare of the crop; these, together with the want of moisture, may cause a stagnation in the juices of the plant, and prepare it for the Fungi to act. An over-supply of moisture will also prove injurious to certain crops; and, in conjunction with this, the chilly nights sometimes experienced in autumn, will prepare the way for the mildew to work its ravages. Much may depend upon the nature of the soil, and the ingredients which the water may dissolve; but the soil in which my Peas grew, which were attacked with mildew, was chiefly peat. Such a soil is very likely to hold water in excess, and water, too, of an antiseptic nature, from the tannin in the peat. It also contains a considerable quantity of acid matter, which, according to Lord Meadowbank, is of the nature of gallic acid. If we receive it as a general maxim that some diseased state of the plant must precede the attack of Fungi, then we may conceive it possible for crops of Peas to fall into bad health, both where there is an abundance of water, and where there is a deficiency. Further investigations in vegetable nosology may throw more light upon the subject.—*Peter Mackenzie.*

Vegetable Monsters.—I inclose a flower of Fuchsia mutabilis, in which some of the anthers are tipped with the petals.—*John Wedgwood.*—[This is a curious case of vegetable transformation. The petals are in a state of transition into stamens, having lengthened into a thread equivalent to the filament, and contracted into a hollow purple point, approaching the structure of the anther. It is not a little interesting to find how entirely all these instances of unusual structure confirm the doctrine that every part of a flower is made up of leaves.]

Double Canterbury Bells.—There has lately been sent to the Horticultural Society, by Mr. S. F. Gray, of St. James's-street, some remarkably fine specimens of this flower. They were both dark and light coloured, very large, and in most cases produced by the mere addition of a second corolla. The number of flowers in the usual distorted state was inconsiderable.

Sale of Orchidaceous Plants.—Our readers will perceive in the advertising columns of last week, that an extensive sale of these very valuable plants will shortly take place at Stevens's Auction Room, Covent-garden. We learn from a correspondent that the collection contains a fine mass of Barkéria spectábilis, noble plants of Læ'lia superbiens, and a large quantity of Cattleya Skínneri. There are also large masses of Stanhópea venusta, and Maxillária cruenta, with 20 plants of a species of Mormodes, and immense quantities of the comparatively hardy Odontoglossum grande and Oncidium leucochilum. The plants are stated to be in excellent health. Mr. Skinner has announced his intention of being present at the sale, in order to explain to buyers the quality of the lots.

Marchand de Bouquets.—I observe in the *Chronicle* of July 2d a notice of my shop, wherein you state it to be in Conduit-street. I shall feel obliged by your correcting the mistake, as it is in Clifford-street, Old Bond-street.—*C. T. Harding.*

The Vitality of Seeds.—In the proceedings of the British Association, held at Manchester, the Vitality of Seeds is questioned; and no clear understanding appears to be arrived at as to the length of time the embryo will remain in a perfect state under favourable circumstances. The following may or may not be interesting. About four years ago, when the Birkenhead and Chester Railway was being formed, a good portion of which was excavated, I was frequently passing that part of the line which is cut through several old meadow-fields, about 14 ft. deep. This part of the line was in active formation from November to March following; the soil, from about a foot from the surface to the bottom of the cut, was strong adhesive loam, and, from its regular appearance, I concluded that no human effort had ever been employed to disturb the subsoil before. In the month of April, on either side of the slope, the Charlock (Sinapis arvensis) was visible, springing up in millions; and by the beginning of June it was one dense mass of yellow flowers, at least a quarter of a mile in length. Now, as there is no arable land that may produce Charlock within the distance of half a mile, where did the seed of the Charlock originate from? I cannot, without further instruction, come to any other conclusion than that this seed had remained in a perfect state ever since Nature's great eruption.—*C. Penny.*

The Princess Royal Strawberry.—We have received a note from Mr. Morris, of Deptford, complaining that plants of this Strawberry, sold to him last year as a new sort, by Mr. Newsome, of Dewsbury, at the rate of 5*l.* per hundred, and which were to weigh 12 to the lb., have proved to be nothing more than the Elton. We have also seen a letter from Mr. Newsome himself, who, in answer to the complaint, merely says that "there may be some resemblance to the Elton Pine, *but he raised them from seed.*" Now if plants are called new and sold at such a high price merely because they have been raised from seed, we have no hesitation in saying that the public is imposed upon. We know nothing personally of this Princess Royal Strawberry, but it looks very much as if it were an instance of this practice.

Asparagus grown in Tin Tubes.—Since growing Asparagus in bottles has failed, it may be interesting to your readers to know that in a gentleman's garden in Ireland they insert tin tubes over the heads, and thus obtain very fine ones. These tubes, of course, neither have narrow necks, nor admit the light—to which you attribute the failure of the bottle system. I am not aware that this practice is universal in Ireland; but more information shall be obtained on the subject, and, if desirable, sent to the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, either immediately or at a more seasonable time.—*J. A. P.*—[We have seen this method practised, and an exceedingly good one it is.]

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris.—The "Paulovnia imperialis" has lately bloomed in the Jardin des Plantes of this city; and the botanists here consider themselves entitled to no little merit, for having introduced so noble an addition to the Park and Lawn. It is, without doubt, a valuable acquisition, and will be in much request. Its robust habit, enormous leaves, and numerous panicles of large blue flowers, give it a gay and striking appearance. Too great expectations had probably been formed of the beauty and magnificence of the blooms; neither the colour nor style of flowering being such as had been anticipated. Instead of several flowers opening at the same time on each bunch, one or two only were to be seen; and these were not flesh-coloured, but of a bluish lilac. It, however, possesses one valuable property, which was not expected: five years' experience have proved it to be perfectly hardy; and if sufficiently robust to withstand the winters of the Continent without protection, little danger need be apprehended from the climate of England, where the seasons are usually less severe. Even the flower-buds, which were formed last autumn, remained unhurt, and expanded early in the spring. It may be said that last season was less rigorous than usual; but the frost of 1840-41 was sufficient to destroy Laurels, Magnolias, China Roses, &c. &c.; yet the Paulovnia even then escaped untouched. Let it not, however, be inferred from this, that very young or tender plants would bear this treatment; it is possible they might, but a slight protection of leaves or straw is advisable for the two first winters, after which no particular care will be required. French nurserymen appear to be fully alive to the value of this tree, and knowing with what eagerness plants really good are sought after, especially on the other side of the Channel, they have called into exercise all their skill and activity to multiply it in every possible manner. Roots, layers, cuttings, and leaves have all been put into requisition; so that by next October there will certainly be not less than 20 or 30,000 saleable plants. This is no exaggeration, since I speak from facts which have come under my own observation. Last autumn a plant was worth from 50 to 80 francs: now it can be got at 8 or 10, and I should not at all be surprised at the price being 5*l.* or 7*l.* per hundred in September. It is in the possession of every nurseryman, and no two persons demand the same price for it. All seem decided upon one thing—that large quantities will be required from every part of Europe and North America, and that they cannot have too many of it; without, perhaps, considering that it is already extensively circulated in Belgium and Germany, as well as in all the principal nurseries of London. This forced multiplication cannot fail to be highly injurious, and very few will be able to realise anything for their trouble and original cost. The most extravagant statements have been circulated as to the supposed foreign demand; I was told, only a few days since, that one English house had advertised for 5,000 plants, and that it would not be possible to execute one half the commissions already received. This must be a delusion; since a new thing is seldom much reduced in price in one year, if the supply is not more than equal to the demand. The circumstance of several hundred plants having been sent to one London house last autumn, is now becoming generally known; and the fear that it has been equally multiplied there will prompt French nurserymen to sell as early and as cheap as possible; because the demand for home will be comparatively small, and, after next season, will hardly pay for the expense of propagation.

Norfolk Island, Dec. 26th, 1841.—The vegetation here is very rich and varied; yet with a soil and climate suitable to grow every fruit found within the temperate or tropical zones, there is not one kind worth gathering; the few sorts to be met with having been raised from seeds brought over by persons totally unacquainted with the rules of cultivation. In the valleys the heat is tropical; but on the hills and the coast the temperature is cool, even in the height of summer, from the never-failing sea-breeze. The Tree-ferns grow to the height of 40 or 50 feet, their long wavy leaves being fanned by the slightest breeze; while the gigantic Pine, peculiar to the island, throws out its huge dark arms, protecting from wind and rain the more delicate offspring of nature. The other trees are not large, but their foliage is of endless variety and of a vivid green; while a profusion of creepers twine around every naked stem, as if to hide each unpleasing object. With the exception of a few varieties of Convolvuli, the native herbaceous plants are few and insignificant. There is a Wistária, with bright shining leaves, which bounds from tree to tree, hanging in cord-like festoons for the more delicate creepers to cling to. Lemons are extremely abundant, whole woods being formed of them; and Oranges once were plentiful, but the trees have been destroyed. A few roots of Narcissus Polyanthus, which I brought two years since from Europe, have increased rapidly, and produced heads of flowers of a size seldom seen in their native country. A few seeds of Hybrid Gladioli, at least five years old, which I sowed in May after my arrival, came up in a month, and flowered the following September. Fresh crops of fine Potatoes are obtained every three months; and a graft will bear fruit the first year. A double Dahlia, raised from seed sown in September, flowered in the following November. All this is scarcely credible, but is, nevertheless, quite true; the purity of the atmosphere, the depth and richness of the light vegetable mould, with sufficient moisture, unite to make this island the most prolific spot in this hemisphere. We are in sad want of a gardener, to be the head over an agricultural and horticultural school, as many here would gladly learn gardening for a future honest livelihood, and no trade is so well paid in our colony.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

We borrow from the "Athenæum" the following additional matter, which our own reporter overlooked, in the Chemical Section:—A paper was read from Mr. R. Hunt, on the influence of light on the germination of seeds and the growth of plants. The subject had been intrusted to Mr. Hunt, for experiment, by the Association. He had provided six boxes, so constructed that no light could enter except through glass of different colours—the first being deep red, the last deep green. In these boxes he had raised Ranunculuses, Tulips, and other plants. The Tulips he found germinated the first under the orange glasses, and last under the blue and green. Under the blue glass, the plants, although slower in germination, were more healthy, and promised to come to maturity, and be perfect flowers; while under the orange they were more forward, but sickly. A curious result was noticed with respect to the red glass. Under all other circumstances, plants bent towards the light, but those under the red glass bent away from the light. In nearly all cases germination had been prevented by the absorptive power of the yellow rays.—Dr. Daubeny, as one of the committee appointed to investigate the subject with Mr. Hunt, hoped the committee would continue the grant to the latter gentleman. The results at present obtained seemed indecisive; and he thought Mr. Hunt ought to have a further opportunity of establishing his principle that chemical rays produced a specific and positive influence on the germination of plants.

"On the agricultural importance of ascertaining the minute portions of matter derived from organic sources that may be preserved in the surface soil, and on the chemical means by which its presence may be detected," by Dr. Daubeny. The researches of Sprengel and Liebig, by showing the manner in which minute quantities of certain ingredients may impart to the soil into which they enter as constituents entirely new properties with reference to the purposes of agriculture, have given additional interest to the methods of analysis, which aim at determining the chemical composition of the surface and of the substratum from which the former principally derives its chief ingredients. The rude mechanical method adopted, even by such chemists as Sir H. Davy, is no longer considered sufficient. The nature, as well as the amount of the organic matter present, and the existence of phosphates, &c., in the proportion of one-thousandth, or even one ten-thousandth part of the entire mass, are points deserving investigation, and afford a clue to the description of manures most likely to be useful, and to the general treatment which the land may require. It is also obvious that the same importance attaches to a knowledge of the constitution of the sub-soil, since the advantages of exposing to atmospheric influences, and thus disintegrating the portions underneath by deep ploughing, and other methods of bringing the sub-soil to the surface, will in a great degree depend upon its containing ingredients which the crop requires for its subsistence, and of which the superficial soil has been already in a great degree exhausted. Thus for example, it will often become a question with the farmer, whether it will be more economical to mix with the soil a given quantity of phosphate of lime, or to incur the labour of so breaking up a portion of the subjacent rock, as to un-lock, as it were, for the use of the crop, that quantity which it contains in close union with its other constituents. This inquiry, however, presupposes a knowledge on his part of the existence of phosphate of lime in the soil, and of the relative proportion it bears to the other ingredients—data which can only be obtained through the assistance of refined chemical analysis. A few simple and easy calculations may show how very small a proportion of this ingredient might suffice, during a long period of time, for the demands even of those crops which require the largest amount of it for their nutrition. Suppose the subsoil of a single acre of ground, turned up to the depth of a foot, to weigh 1,000 tons: now if this rock should be found to contain only one-thousandth part of phosphate of lime, it will follow that no less than a ton of this substance might be extracted from the uppermost foot of the subjacent rock, by the action of the elements, or by chemical means. Now one ton of phosphate of lime would be adequate to supply 125 tons of Wheat, or 680 tons of Turnips. And if we reckon the average crop obtained from an acre of land to be, of Wheat, one ton, and of Turnips, 15, it is evident that we have at hand as much phosphate of lime as would be necessary for 125 crops of the former, or for 45 crops of the latter. Dr. Daubeny said he had great reason to believe that many of our secondary rocks, those especially which contain organic remains, and which appear, in a great measure, to be made up of shells, would be found, if examined, to contain as large a quantity of phosphate of lime as that mentioned. Though the soil of Great Britain be found deficient in the phosphates there is reason to believe the subsoil might, in many cases be made, by proper management, to impart to it what was wanting. It is now some years since the discovery, by Mr. Buckland, in the lias and other secondary rocks, of the solid fæces of certain extinct animals, consisting of phosphate of lime, induced Dr. Daubeny to test a variety of specimens of limestone, with a view of ascertaining whether traces might be found in them of the same ingredient. The result was, that phosphate of lime in minute quantities was much too commonly distributed to be attributed to coprolitic matter, or to afford any independent evidence of its presence. When, indeed, we recollect that the shells of invertebral animals contain from three to six per cent. of phosphate of lime, and that, according to Mr. Connel, the scales of extinct fish, taken from rocks as old as the coal formation, possess no less than 50 per cent. of the same ingredient, it would be wonderful, indeed, if all traces of this substance had disappeared from rocks, which appear often to be made up, in a great degree, of the debris of shells and other marine exuviæ. Dr. Daubeny was, therefore, not surprised at being informed, by M. Schweitzer, who is intrusted with the management of the German Spa at Brighton, that he had detected, in the chalk of Brighton Downs, as much as one-thousandth part of phosphate of lime. From experiments since made by Dr. Daubeny in the same rock, taken from various localities, he was inclined to believe that minute portions of this substance are present not uncommonly in that formation. The frequent occurrence of phosphate of lime in calcareous rocks, and the probability of its having been derived from the shells, or bony matter of the living beings contained in the calcareous rock, led Dr. Daubeny to suspect that traces also of the organic matter which contributed to make up the animal structure, might likewise be found accompanying it. To determine this, the Doctor had applied a test to about 50 different specimens of limestone selected from his cabinet, and found, that whilst the solutions of the pure marble, such as that of Carrara, continue unaffected, equally pure and white limestones taken from the chalk and tertiary formations in general become distinctly darkened by the addition of nitrate of silver. With regard to the presence of organic matter in the subsoil, its detection may be a matter of some agricultural interest, when we remember that the small quantities of nitrogen which are required for the growth of those vegetables that first start up in a new country could not have taken place from an accumulation of mould by the decay of antecedent plants, but must have been derived in a great measure from the animal matter which is contained in the rock upon which they grew, and which proceeds from the exuviæ of races of beings belonging to a former period of creation. In a more advanced period of vegetation, this same material may be of some value to the crops that occupy the soil. Dr. Daubeny suggested whether the more compact texture of certain calcareous rocks than of others, might not be connected with the existence in them of organic matter, which, by its interposition, may prevent a crystalline arrangement of its particles from taking place. It may be that the attraction between the particles of matter, which, if uncontrolled, would prove too powerful for the agents of decomposition to overcome, may be weakened by the presence of organic matter, and thus be enabled to supply the vegetables that take root in it with the solid matter which their structure requires. To the geologist, too, it cannot but be of interest to trace the several steps by which the organic matter, which primarily must have constituted so large a portion of the bulk of the various extinct animals and vegetables, have disappeared from the strata which enveloped them.—Mr. WEBB HALL wished, as a question of practical interest, to know whether the Doctor's discoveries would influence the mode in which calcareous matter was applied to the soil, so as to increase the fertilizing effect. —Dr. DAUBENY said, he doubted whether, in ordinary cases, the small quantity of organic matter which limestone contains could be of great importance. Still, it was useful to know from what the first vegetables derived the nitrogen they required.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Exhibitions at the Garden, July 9th.—A scantiness of such flowers as can alone be brought to these exhibitions is invariably experienced in the present month, and the July show is, therefore, never so brilliant nor so well attended as the two preceding ones. On this occasion, the usual conditions were not altered; and the day being both dull and rainy, the number of visitors was comparatively limited. The lawns had recovered their verdure, and everything in the gardens had a much more vigorous appearance than in June; but the dampness of the grass and the frequency of the showers rendered the promenade far from pleasurable. In the conservatory, the plants are particularly handsome, and the introduction of flowering Orchidaceæ among them, together with the splendid patches of Achimenes longiflora, Brachycome iberidifolia, Lobelia heterophylla, and others, produced a very showy effect.

When it is stated, however, that the exhibition was not so good as those of May and June, it must be understood that only the general collections are spoken of. The specimen plants in some of these, and such as were shown by themselves, were remarkably handsome and finely cultivated: while the Orchidaceæ were certainly finer and more numerous than we ever remember to have seen them. On this account, they will stand first in our notice. Had we before been unaware of the circumstance, the Orchidaceæ exhibited would have distinctly proved to us that different cultivators, who each adopt for the most part a uniform system of treatment, succeed to perfection with certain species, genera, or groups, and with those alone. It may, therefore, be deduced, apart from experience, that a discriminative mode of management, in which these peculiar tribes are placed in conditions varying with the respective stages of their growth, and with their individual habits, is the most suitable. To become acquainted, then, not merely with their natural peculiarities, but with those which they evince under artificial tendance, should be the aim of the cultivator; and he will thus be able to give to each its proper attention. And though it may hardly be found practicable to effect this last in one house; pits, stoves, or even greenhouses, can be employed to furnish the requisite repose at a fitting period. Besides, it is almost inconceivable to what an extent variety of treatment may be attained under one roof, by making use of a few little contrivances, or taking advantage of existing circumstances. Temperature, shade, and atmospheric moisture, no less than compost, water, and receptacles, admit of application, to a very great diversity of degree, in the same structure. Plants suspended over a cistern will be always surrounded with moisture; and a thick shading will tend to retain that moisture about them, as well as to keep them cooler. Those, again, that are almost without shading, and remote from any reservoir of water, will be hotter and drier. The one state analogizes with the growing stage in their native country; the other with their resting period. Ventilation, too, can be readily adapted to the wants of individual plants. Some species luxuriate in a position where there is a constant current of air during summer, and many will not endure such an infliction. To set the former near the place where the air enters, and the rest at a distance from it, is a work which none will have any difficulty in performing. But beyond the changes of treatment necessary to different species, one point, which is too much disregarded, may be held indisputable. It is that numbers of Orchidaceous plants are grown in too hot and humid an atmosphere, to their manifest injury. That many exotic shrubs, which were maintained on their first introduction in a higher temperature than they needed, suffered materially from this cause, is generally acknowledged; and it is alike admitted that, in a cooler place, they not only flourished more healthily, but flowered in richer abundance, and were altogether more beautiful. The application of these facts to Orchidaceæ leaves no room to doubt that a considerable proportion of them also would be immensely benefited by being rendered hardier; and experiment has, in not a few cases, demonstrated the truth of the statement. It were out of place to enter here upon the details of cultivating Orchidaceæ. We wish merely to indicate the point at which cultivators have arrived, as shown by the specimens produced on Saturday. Still, there are one or two other things that should be mentioned, and among these is the suspension of the plants from the roofs of the hothouse. The natural situation of the principal kinds, hanging, as they do, around the stems and branches of trees, seems to direct a preference to be given to the mode of suspending all that can be conveniently so treated, because their blossoms can be much better seen when above, or on a level with the eye, than when they have to be looked down upon. As a general suggestion, the caulescent species, or those having true stems instead of pseudo-bulbs, are best suited for hanging up in baskets, unless they grow to too great a size. Some of the pseudo-bulbous species, too, should be suspended; particularly those which have pendulous flower-scapes, such as the Stanhopeas and Gongoras of Saturday's exhibition; and where these are of too great dimensions to be hung up with safety, they ought to be elevated on posts or pedestals, around which their blossoms might hang down. Another feature that should determine the position of a plant is the situation and nature of its roots. If these are on the stem of a caulescent plant, or on the ascending rhizoma of a pseudo bulbous one, and are copious, flowing, and conspicuous, they impart an epiphytal character which should be sustained by suspension. But when the species has diminutive roots, that penetrate the soil, or are concealed from view, if nothing else make its suspension desirable, it will be proper to preserve its more terrestrial aspect by keeping it on a stage. For all suspended plants, baskets of wood, wire, shells, or other material, or rough wooden logs, are the most appropriate. The baskets should be as open as possible, to secure good drainage, and likewise, as with Stanhopeas, to allow the descending flower-scape to issue from them without interruption. Baskets may further be used for the staged plants that would be best suspended, but are too large for it; and for any specimens that may require much water. Moisture drains through them much more certainly than through pots, and they have a more characteristic appearance when they can be aptly substituted. The flower-stems of Orchidaceæ, moreover, sometimes need support. This should not be given save where absolutely necessary; for nothing looks more graceful than flexible shoots waving in the air, provided they are not awkwardly arranged, or removed too far from the eye, or apparently in danger of being broken. The many and lengthy stems of several Oncidia require some kind of support. They must not, however, be tied to an erect stake, seven or ten feet in height, according to their character, but twined neatly over a trellis, or collected into the comparatively small compass of from 2ft. to 3ft. high. Examples of both these plans were seen at the late exhibition; and no particular refinement of taste is needed to say which was the most agreeable. Oncidium divaricatum, trained to a strong upright stick, 7ft. or 8ft. in height, was deprived of very much of its elegance, and would have assumed a totally different aspect had it been fastened loosely to a small stick about 3ft. high, and left to rest on another, scarcely so long, a foot or more distant from the former. There were, again, Broughtonia sanguinea, Calanthe veratrifolia, and Epidendrum ionosmum, all capable of supporting themselves, attached to thick stakes. And while we willingly believe that these, in most of the instances specified, were furnished solely to assist in packing them safely, the ease with which they could be taken away in the morning and replaced at night, and the manner in which they detract from the beauty of the plants, would strongly enjoin their avoidance.

The Orchidaceous plant which united novelty, loveliness, and superior culture in the most extraordinary manner, was Barkeria spectabilis, described in the last Number of this Paper, p. 455. It was sent by Mr. Brewster, gr. to Mrs. Wray, of Cheltenham, and had eight noble spikes of flowers, each bearing about nine or more enchanting blossoms. The plant was growing in a wooden basket, and had evidently been kept in a comparatively dry and cool house. As a model of perfect cultivation, there was a fine variety of Aerides odoratum, from Mr. Mylam, gardener to S. Rucker, Esq. Wandsworth, Surrey. The exquisite delicacy and fragrance of the flowers is generally familiar; but this specimen had upwards of twenty racemes, stronger, and with larger blossoms than usual. The breadth and intense verdure of the leaves with the general luxuriance of the specimen, were much noticed. For superbness of colour, we may select the Cattleya violacea, exhibited by Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, Ealing Park. The species has tall slender stems, and blooms like C. Harrisoniæ, with similar flowers; which are, however, of a much darker purplish or violaceous crimson hue, the lip being paler. It had two racemes, each composed of the uncommon number of six blossoms. Likewise from Mr. Goode, and eminent for an astonishing exuberance, was Mormodes citrina. It had two long and large half-drooping racemes of showy orange-yellow flowers, tinged with brown. There were at least 20 blooms on each raceme. The rare Angræcum caudatum, conspicuous for the pure whiteness of its elegant blossoms, and their singular length of appendage or tail, was shown, well-flowered, by Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq. A charming species of Aerides, like affine, with blossoms in which various shades of pink and white, with a few spottings, are happily blended, was brought by Messrs. Rollisson, of Tooting. It has a broad flattish labellum; and the specimen was producing two very long and densely covered racemes of inflorescence. Mr. Appleby, gr. to T. Brocklehurst, Esq., sent a new Oncidium, somewhat like O. Galeotti in the appearance of the pseudo-bulbs, which are stout and shining. It has flowers which, in their outline, may be likened to those of Odontoglossum pulchellum. They are large, nearly flat, of a beautiful pinkish white tint, with a little yellow in the centre of the lip. The flower-spikes are short and upright, and the blossoms are collected closely together at their summits. It is very lovely. Odontoglossum læve, another new plant, though not so interesting as the previous one, was communicated by Mr. Fielder, gr. to W. Linwood, Esq. The sepals and petals are narrow, yellowish, banded with brown, and the lip is of a purplish lilac colour, white at the point. The entire flowers have a stiff and rather dull appearance. Messrs. Rollisson, of Tooting, sent Calanthe Masuca, a novel species, from the North of India, with very rich purplish flowers, which change their hue to a dingy brownish purple, after having been expanded for some time. From Mr. Edwards, gr. to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, was exhibited the curious and very pretty Polystachya reflexa, collected by Mr. Whitfield, in Sierra Leone. Its remarkable form, and bright purple, yellow, and pink colours, joined to the dwarfness of its habit, and its appropriateness for growing to a block of wood, throws around it a peculiar interest. On the same log was another species of Polystachya, also from Sierra Leone, the pseudo-bulbs of which set close to the wood and to one another, looking not unlike smooth miniature oyster shells. It has dark yellow flowers, which are by no means uninteresting. Of Stanhopeas some splendid plants were contributed, and they filled the tent with their delicious odour. S. tigrina was brought by Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq.; the magnificence of the markings in the flowers, recall vividly to remembrance the gorgeous clothing of the animal after which it is named. S. oculata, with many scapes of its prettily spotted blossoms, which give out a highly aromatic perfume; and a pale yellowish-flowered kind, with indistinct and few spottings, resembling S. aurea, were further brought by Mr. Mylam. Messrs. Rollisson sent a variety of S. Wardii, called pallida, with peculiarly light-coloured blossoms, destitute of marks, except at the base of the lip, which is of a deep yellowish brown. They had, besides, a very handsome variety of S. oculata, in the flowers of which the spots were much larger, darker, and clearer than those in the original species. There was, too, another dark variety of S. oculata, from Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence. Messrs. Rollisson, and Mr. Mylam, cultivate their Stanhopeas, most successfully, in a far cooler house than that appropriated to the majority of Orchidaceæ. From Mr. Appleby, gr. to T. Brocklehurst, Esq., was a new species of Brassia. Its flowers have a darker than ordinary cream-coloured ground; the sepals and petals are narrow, short, with dark blotches, and the lip is particularly large, with few spots. Brassia verrucosa, distinguishable by the wart-like elevations on the labellum of its flowers, was from Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq., who further produced a specious variety of Oncidium pubes. The flowers are half as large again as in the common form, and instead of being dull and dingy, combine the most brilliant yellow and brown colours. A good specimen of Oncidium pulvinatum was sent by Mr. Lee, of Hammersmith (?). It is one of the most pleasing of the yellow and brown flowered species, as well from the liveliness of its blossoms as from the elevated white cushion in the middle of their labellum. The flower stem was judiciously trained over a low flat trellis. From Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., Bromley, was a collection comprising an extremely well-grown Broughtonia sanguinea, with several large spikes of its rich purplish crimson blossoms; a pale-lipped variety of Oncidium Lanceanum; a Gongora, with pretty dark-spotted flowers; Oncidium altissimum, 6ft. high, very elegant, but trained to too great a height; Oncidium luridum, 4ft. in height, and therefore having a better effect than the last, because the flowers were more concentrated; and Calanthe veratrifolia, with a great quantity of fine stems, profusely laden with snowy flowers. Mr. Appleby, gr. to T. Brocklehurst, Esq., showed a group containing Epidendrum ionosmum, which has not showy flowers, but the blossoms of which are redolent with the odour of violets; Oncidium divaricatum, 9ft. high, very handsome, and remarkable for being so late in bloom; Cycnoches Loddigesii, in a particularly thriving condition, and flowering most liberally; the strange Coryanthes macrantha, which, but for its abundant variegation, might be considered some part of an animal skeleton; a Maxillaria, with the name of *aurea*, which has solitary flowers, large yellow sepals, pale small petals, and a striped lip; with the delightful little Burlingtonia venusta, bearing two racemes of transparent pinkish white blossoms, which have a blotch of yellow in the centre of the lip. It is popularly distinguishable from B. candida by the deep tinge of pink in the sepals and petals of its flowers. The collection furnished by Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, Ealing Park, included Chysis aurea in a healthy state, which is rarely witnessed; a singularly rich specimen of Cycnoches Loddigesii, the flowering pseudo-bulb or stem of which was growing out of that of the previous year, and throwing its roots around the latter, without any covering; Oncidium Lanceanum, very strong, gorgeously tinted, and with a splendid dark lip; Zygopetalum intermedium, poorly flowered; and Gongora atropurpurea, in a pot, with another in a wire basket. The two last plants were of an immense size, and equally large in all their parts, besides being finely in flower. That in the basket must have had an admirable effect when suspended, seeing that all the racemes of flowers are long, slender, and drooping. An exhibition from Mr. Redding, gr. to Mrs. Marryatt, Wimbledon, was made up of Zygopetalum maxillare, valuable for the fine blue frill-like character of its labellum, and the great length of time which the flowers continue open; Vanda Roxburghii, a variety mottled with light brown on its sepals and petals, and having a bright crimson lip; Cymbidium aloifolium, in excellent health,—another of the plants which require suspending in order to exhibit its pendent racemes of lively flowers; a plant, between 4 and 5 ft. in height, of Oncidium flexuosum, with an abundance of stems, and flowering most prodigally; Epidendrum variegatum, the flowers of which are covered with small dark spots on a dull cream-coloured ground; a variety of Oncidium ampliatum, with enormous pseudo-bulbs, and a very dwarf thick flower-stem, well laden with bright yellow blossoms; and the Maxillaria aromatica, famous for the profusion of its showy orange blooms, and the rich aroma which they diffuse through the atmosphere around them. Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq., produced beyond those already referred to, Oncidium Harrisonianum, improperly named O. hians, very nicely cultivated; the pale-flowered variety of Vanda Roxburghii, identical with that above noticed among Mr. Redding's plants, and a dark variety, mottled with deep brown on a greenish ground, and having a handsome bluish purple lip; Oncidium roseum, with its neatly chequered red and white blossoms; Cirrhæa tristis, completely surrounded with densely clothed pendulous racemes of curious flowers; Cirrhæa pallida, also richly laden with paler blooms; and both species peculiar for their graceful elegance and superior culture. Oncidium luridum guttatum, the variegation of the flowers of which is indescribably attractive, completed the group. The space devoted to Messrs. Rollisson, of Tooting, was filled with a good specimen of Cycnoches Loddigesii; a small plant of the delicate Cattleya intermedia; the light variety of Vanda Roxburghii; Bifrenaria atropurpurea, seldom seen, and developing almost numberless chocolate-coloured blossoms close to the pseudo-bulbs; with a variety of Phaius albus which has no stripes or marks in the lip, but has altogether pure white flowers. The Cycnoches chlorochilum was shown by Mr. Appleby, gr. to T. Brocklehurst, Esq., with only one gigantic yellowish-green flower; and Cattleya crispa, in by no means a flourishing or highly floriferous state, was from Mr. Fielder, gr. to W. Linwood, Esq. A new Oncidium, with gracile twining flower stems, which has been promising to bloom for several months, was exhibited by Messrs. Rollisson; the blossoms are small, of the ordinary yellow and brown colours, and not at all striking.

Taken as a distinct natural tribe, the Heaths should follow the Orchidaceæ in point of excellence. Defective specimens, it is true, were not thinly interspersed with those of the highest quality; yet, on the whole, a favourable opinion must be pronounced upon them. We observed that, by dint of constant shading during the day, some cultivators had managed to preserve, in tolerable perfection, plants that were at the former show. But while we would commend the practice to the attention of those who may adopt it for private purposes, we think it a pity that the same specimen should be shown twice or sometimes thrice in the season. Heaths that are brought twice will probably be in perfection on the first occasion; but the next time, they will at least be beginning to fade, and are likely to create an unfavourable impression. It may be mentioned here, too, that other greenhouse plants are occasionally brought in May with the flowers imperfectly opened, in June with the whole of them fully expanded, and in July having a withered or withering appearance. It would surely be wiser to produce them only in June, and thus to show the species to the greatest advantage; instead of wearying the spectator with a repetition of the same thing in an inferior condition. Perhaps the finest Heath present was Erica ampullacea, from Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., of Exeter. The specimen was about 2 ft. high, and 4 ft. across; the entire upper surface being densely clothed with large heads of handsome white blossoms. The flowers also extended round the sides of the plant, as well as the top, and down to the very edge of the pot. Scarcely differing from it in any respect, was the E. ampullacea of Mr. May, gr. to E. Goodhart, Esq. Both were magnificent specimens of culture. The E. ampullacea major, from Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, was 3 ft. in breadth, closely grown, and extremely beautiful. E. Irbyana, which is well known to be a difficult one to manage, was sent, nearly 3 ft. in height, and proportionately bushy, by Mr. Dawson, of Brixton, Surrey. This, and the E. Massonii from the same individual, the plant being about 3 ft. high, and richly furnished with its handsome heads of bloom, were exceedingly handsome and healthy. A deep pink variety of E. ventricosa, exhibited by Mr. Green, gr. to Sir Edward Antrobus, Bart., and Mr. Fraser, of Leyton, Essex, was particularly splendid. The bunches of flowers were singularly numerous and large, some being fully 6 or 7 in. long, and from 3 to 4 in diameter. Immense plants of E. viridiflora were contributed by Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq., and Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence. The dark green hue of the flowers prevents them from being very beautiful; but their astonishing numbers, and the luxuriance as well as symmetrical shape of the specimens, rendered them extremely interesting. E. tricolor superba, the handsomest variety of one of the most showy Heaths cultivated, was brought by Mr. Catleugh, of Chelsea. It was 18 in. high, and spreading and floriferous in proportion. Mr. May, gr. to E. Goodhart, Esq., had two specimens of E. radiata, one 3ft. high, the other 2ft. high, and branching amply. The flowers have a rich crimson tube, which passes into white at the top. Their beauty is very striking. Erica Savillea, a pretty dwarf species with a brilliant robe of small purplish blossoms; and E. tricolor, low, but in beautiful condition, came from Mr. Pawley, of Bromley. A handsome little tree of E. Bowieana, appeared in Mr. Goode's largest collection. It was 4ft. high, with a strong stem, well branched at the top, and bearing very fine spikes of its lovely white blooms. Among Mr. Barnes's plants were an E. elegans, dwarf and healthy; E. depressa, a pyramid of intensely green foliage and bright yellow flowers; E. tricolor, 3 ft. high, the same breadth, and splendidly in flower; and E. Massonii, most superbly grown and bloomed. Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, supplied E. vestita coccinea, 3 ft. high, finely cultivated, and bearing many large bunches of deep scarlet flowers; E. tricolor, in a pleasing dwarf condition; E. ventricosa carnea, 3 ft high, and magnificent; E. depressa, forming a charming cone, 18 in. in height; and another good plant of E. Bowieana. From Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, there appeared a small and very close plant of E. elegans, with the flowers fading; E. ventricosa superba, 5 ft. in height, a most extraordinary specimen; E. tricolor, very large, yet slightly straggling, and not sufficiently provided with foliage; and E. comosa alba, 9 in. high, bushy in the extreme, and literally enveloped in neat white blossoms. A great many other Heaths were exhibited, and some of them were highly meritorious; we deem it needless, however, to give the names of any but those which most arrested our notice.

Of Cacti, the lateness of the season precluded any display. There was, nevertheless, a very noble plant of Cereus speciosissimus, the perfection of the blooms of which must have surprised every one. It was certainly equal to anything of the kind in June: Mr. Green was the exhibitor of this plant. By Mr. Green likewise, a seedling Epiphyllum, with the habit of E. Ackermanniæ, but with stouter and somewhat triangular stems, and flowers of unusual dimensions, was produced; and, further, another similar seedling, with less blooms, having a decided dash of the blue tint, so much admired in the blossoms of Cereus speciosissimus. The most distinct seedling we have yet seen, however, was one from Mr. Pamplin, of Walthamstow; in habit it approximates most nearly to Cereus Jenkinsonii, while the flowers have the colour and figure of C. speciosus, being, besides, nearly twice as large, of a deeper and richer pink tint, and rather fuller of petals.

At the previous shows we had to deplore the scantiness of the Climbers, and they were even more deficient on Saturday; only one collection was furnished, and this contained plants which had been sent in May and June, with others which were nearly destitute of flowers. Whether the tribe is slighted from apathy or ignorance, we cannot pretend to determine; yet do we repeat our assurance that they deserve to be better thought of by every cultivator. Those supplied by Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, comprised Ceropegia elegans, on a trellis 3 ft. high, well cultivated and flowered; Thunbergia alata alba, on a fancy flat trellis, and making a lively appearance from the contrast between its delicate white blossoms and their dark centre; T. aurantiaca, trained to a similar trellis, and favourably grown; Manettia cordifolia, on an upright barrel-shaped trellis, 4 ft. high, splendidly studded with bloom; and two plants of the same species on globular-shaped trellises, presenting a sheet of the finest scarlet inflorescence; Mandevilla suaveolens, 8 ft. high, supported by a cylindrical trellis, with scarcely any flowers; Thunbergia grandiflora, very healthy, and amply clothed with leaves to the height of 9 ft., yet having but few blossoms; Gompholobium polymorphum, a handsome specimen; and Allamanda cathartica, extremely luxuriant, and producing its noble yellow flowers in great liberality: the last-named plant was attached to a barrel-shaped trellis, 4 ft. high, and, in conjunction with the Manettias, was deserving of the highest praise. Scattered throughout the more comprehensive collections, was a Gompholobium polymorphum, from Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., closely covering a trellis 4 ft. high, which partially enveloped the pot; the plant was flowering beautifully. Stephanotus floribundus, twined round a cylindrical trellis from 3 ft. to 4 ft. in height, was exhibited by Mr. Barnes, and Mr. Pawley, of Bromley. The specimens were highly verdant, and loaded with their sweet-scented blossoms; proving that the species can be both grown and bloomed to perfection in a small compass. Mr. Pawley had, moreover, a Thunbergia aurantiaca, grown to a low, barrel-shaped trellis, from which the blossoms protruded on all sides in rich profusion; and Russellia juncea, a broad and dense mass, 4ft. high, of weeping branches, though not flowering freely. Passiflora kermesina, covering a cylindrical trellis of about 4ft. in height, was blooming very handsomely, from Mr. Frazer, of Leyton, Essex, who also sent Sollya heterophylla, with the aspect of a self-supported shrub or bush, and Sollya linearis, having very dark and beautiful blue flowers, with more scanty foliage. Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, had another fine plant of Sollya heterophylla. Exhibited as single specimens, was Tropæolum pentaphyllum, surrounding a trellis 4ft. high, and forming a very engaging object. It was from Mr. Baile, of Covent Garden. An extremely fine specimen of the Pitcher-plant, Nepenthes distillatoria, was shown by Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq. It was 5ft. high, unusually healthy, with spacious pitchers hanging from the ends of its leaves, and a long, half-pendent spike of dull brown flowers issuing from the top of the stem. Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter, produced branches with flowers on them of two new species of Echites. One, obtained from Brazil, had distant joints, slender stems, small shining leaves, and dark brownish-purple flowers, about an inch or an inch and a half in diameter at the margin. The other had very long, broad, wrinkled foliage, and peculiarly large blossoms. They were from two to three inches across, and pale pink or blush-coloured, with a darker throat. This was one of the handsomest novelties in the exhibition. The strange Tamus elephantipes, with a tuber extravagantly large, was sent by Mr. Holland, gr. to Miss Tunno. Although producing its small twining stems, it had not arrived at a blooming state.

Both new and old varieties, with some of the more recent species of Fuchsia, were largely exhibited. F. corymbiflora was present, from Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, and Messrs. Lane, of Berkhampstead. Both plants were from 4 to 5ft. high, very broad, and copiously decorated with their pendent bunches of deep crimson flowers. They were alike dense and handsome. Of F. fulgens, there was a particularly vigorous specimen, 5ft. in height, from Mr. Baile, of Covent Garden, and a variety of that species termed superba, of the same size, with shorter and thicker flowers. F. Standishii, grown to the height of 4ft., came from Mr. Redding, gr. to Mrs. Marryatt, of Wimbledon. It attested the capacity of that sort for being rendered in the highest degree ornamental. In a slate tub, which seemed to suit it thoroughly, F. formosa elegans was shown by Mr. Beck, of Isleworth. Being one of the most showy varieties, and admirably cultivated, it had a very prepossessing aspect. A hybrid called Prince Albert, from Mr. Brown, of the Bedford Nursery, has pale pink sepals and crimson petals to its flowers; it is not of much value. Another seedling, bearing the name of conspicua arborea, of an upright, strong habit, with long flowers, which have pinkish sepals and scarlet petals, and one named Una, having crimson petals and light red sepals, tipped with whitish, were contributed by Mr. Catleugh, of Chelsea. F. Buistii, also from Mr. Catleugh, s very near F. formosa elegans; but F. roseo-alba, from the same grower, is quite distinct. It has a slender habitude, and small foliage. The flowers are graceful, with a reddish corolla, and a nearly white calyx. F. Laneii has immense flowers, of the globose kind, somewhat like those of F. Standishii, but shorter, larger, and more expansive. It is a really good variety, and was abundantly exhibited by Messrs. Lane, of Berkhampstead. A very splendid plant, perfectly grown, of a variety designated ignescens, was from Mr. Beck, of Isleworth. Ordinary crimson sepals and purple petals compose the flowers; but the plant would have been considered a model of cultivation had there not been one much finer, of a variety called pulcherrima, from Mr. Storey, of Isleworth. The flowers of this were hardly distinguishable from those of the other. The plant was, however, 4ft high, and 5ft. across, the stems constituting a perfect thicket, and being richly bedecked with blossoms. Excepting that F. pulcherrima was the larger of the two, both these plants may be described as heretofore unapproached in beauty, and as indicating the extent of cultivation of which Fuchsias are susceptible.

The valuable class of dwarf greenhouse shrubs comprehended many specimens of great beauty. Roella ciliata, which is generally met with in a straggling and shabby state, was brought by Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, a foot high, and eighteen inches in diameter, literally a mass of fine blue blossoms. It is an admirable plant for late summer and autumnal purposes. Crassula coccinea (by some called Kalosanthes coccinea), was another of Mr. Goode's plants, of which he had two specimens. Both were about four feet from the pot, and had a prodigious quantity of bloom. One had a stem like a small tree, and its flowers were of an uncommonly deep scarlet hue. Mr. Goode exhibited, in addition, Mahernia pinnata, presenting an impenetrable cone, four feet high, including the pot, which was enveloped in branches; and the whole of this cone was thickly besprinkled with pretty red bells, which, however, did not expand nicely. Siphocampylus bicolor, highly cultivated, only three feet high, yet very dense, and flowering splendidly; and Swainsonia galegifolia, displaying its elegant crimson flowers, together with the white-blossomed variety, both handsomely cultivated. Phænocoma prolifera, two feet high, and singularly compact and bushy, was producing its crimson everlasting flowers, from Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq. There was a Lechenaultia formosa, as beautifully in blossom as any that were exhibited in June, from Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., and a good Helichrysum pumilum, the flowers of which were fading in the centre, from Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq., as well as from Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq. Statice arborea, one foot high, with enormous heads of bloom, was shown by Mr. Goode, and a plant two feet in height, flowering richly, by Mr. Frazer, of Leyton. Statice puberula, about six inches above the soil, and blossoming finely, was a beautiful object, from Mr. Redding, gr. to Mrs. Marryatt. Gardoquia Hookeri, 18 inches high, prettily grown and flowered; and Erythrina crista galli, not more than two feet high, blooming superbly, were from Mr. Catleugh, of Chelsea. The interesting Geranium tricolor, in a compact mass, two feet from the pot, and Hibiscus Cameronii, kept down to three feet, with a profuse supply of branches and flowers, came from Mr. Jackson, of Kingston. Triptilion spinosum, a plant that always looks shabby, but bears showy blue blossoms, was sent, in its ordinary condition, by Mr. Redding, gr. to Mrs. Marryatt. From Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., was forwarded a species of Campanula, with variously-formed leaves, and very showy expansive blue flowers. It was trained on the concave side of a hemispherical trellis, in the centre of which was a smaller hemisphere, with the convex side uppermost. Its effect was most ornamental. Other detached specimens from Mr. Barnes were Swainsonia coronillifolia, four feet high, and charmingly in blossom. Boronia viminea, a bush, impervious to the sight, copiously bedecked with simple pink flowers; Burtonia violacea (or conferta), surprisingly healthy, and just unfolding its handsome purple blossoms; and Polygala cordifolia, three feet in height, and wonderfully dense, with large foliage and flowers. The two last specimens betokened great skill in their culture. More properly a greenhouse than a stove plant, Achimenes longiflora came from Mr. Frost, gr. to Lady Grenville, at Dropmore; from Mr. Bruce, gr to B. Miller, Esq., of Mitcham; and from Mr Cock, of Chiswick. The first was a poor specimen, the second had rather pale flowers; and the third produced the darkest blossoms. Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, brought Erinus Lychnidea, about two feet in breadth, and though the flowers want showiness, they were exceedingly profuse, and the specimen was decidedly fine. Mr. Goode had again a good plant of Babingtonia camphorosmæ, of which the flowers were only in bud; the same cultivator furnished, of larger greenhouse plants, Abutilon Bedfordianum, a new species, with broad cordate leaves, and large upright striped flowers, quite distinct from A. striatum A double pink-flowered variety of Nerium Oleander was sent from Mr. Pawley, of Bromley; and a much handsomer specimen from Mrs Ronalds, of Chiswick. Banksia speciosa, eight feet high, growing luxuriantly, and putting forth its strange heads of flower, was contributed by Mr. Edmonds, gr. to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Chiswick; Chelone barbata, which is nearly hardy, came from Mr. Clarke, gr. to Lady Limond. It was a fine specimen, and blooming in extreme profusion.

Plants requiring the heat of a stove were not very abundant or varied; Cuphea Melvilla, which will succeed in a cool stove or warm greenhouse, was shown by Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, who brought two capital specimens, five feet high, with stems innumerable, and each terminated by a cluster of highly coloured flowers. Mr. Goode supplied, moreover, Brugmansia floribunda, with spacious leaves, and long racemes of bright orange coloured blossoms; Achimenes rosea, one of the new species raised by the Horticultural Society, with the flowers larger than those of A. coccinea, deep crimson, and spotted; Euphorbia splendens, 5 ft. high, an immense specimen, and very full of flowers; Columnea scandens, with its branches and bright crimson flowers partly hanging over the sides of the pot; Rondeletia odorata, 4 ft. high, trained to a front, and particularly well-bloomed; Clerodendrum squamatum, with splendid cones of scarlet inflorescence, 4 ft. in height; Gardenia florida, quite a tree, and blossoming freely; Hedychium coronarium, garlanded all over with its fine whitish and odoriferous blossoms; and Gesnera mollis, 10 ft. above the pot, very extraordinary. By Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., were sent a species of Gesnera, like Cooperi, with many stems of 3 ft. in height, and terminated by numbers of glowing scarlet flowers; Ixora coccinea, a blaze of gorgeous red blossoms; Clerodendrum squamatum, splendidly flowered; Clerodendrum speciosissimum, with a prodigiously large spike of bloom; with the beautiful little Gesnera rupestris, bearing leaves and flowers to an extent that would astonish those who have only witnessed it in its usually stunted condition. There were magnificent plants of Clerodendrum speciosissimum, from Mr. Green and Mr. Bruce; equally good ones of Rondeletia odorata, from Mr. Green and Mr. Pawley; and the same of Ixora coccinea, from Mr. Bruce, Mr. Pawley, and Mr. Catleugh. Gloxinia rubra was shown, handsomely flowered, by Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart.; Lantana spectabilis, with broad pink and white flowers, by Mr. Catleugh, of Chelsea; a species of Pothos, having long leaves, and curious spikes of inconspicuous flowers; with Crinum americanum, producing a dwarf stem, crowned with whitish blossoms, by Mr. Redding, gr. to Miss Marriatt, Wimbledon; Plumbago rosea, a beautiful spreading plant, and Angelonia grandiflora, bearing tall spikes of dark purple-spotted blossoms, by Mr. Jackson, of Kingston A peculiarly fine specimen of Begonia semperflorens, throwing its graceful branches and elegant white flowers about in all directions, and yet maintaining a due degree of compactness, was from Mr. Pawley, of Bromley: it bore an amazing quantity of flowers. Mr. Pawley further supplied a plant of Ardisia crenulata, in flower and fruit, 5 ft. in height, with a bare stem of about 3 ft.; the peculiarly copious clusters of uncommonly large red berries, sheltering amongst the fine evergreen foliage, and having above them a free production of pretty white flowers, united in occasioning a striking effect. Mr Cuthill, Nurseryman of Camberwell, produced Lisianthus Russellianus, in good health, and giving the assurance of a fine display of flowers, though no more than one had developed itself. A rare bulbous plant, Hæmanthus multiflorus, the blossoms of which appear like an aggregation of very strong red threads or wires, but which nevertheless, from their numbers, have a showy aspect, was sent by Mr Edmonds, gr. to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Chiswick. Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter, furnished a Cinchonaceous plant from Brazil; it has long tubular blue flowers, which are truly ornamental. From Mr. Lee, of Hammersmith, there was a species of Echinocactus, with a large and handsome whitish flower. Lastly, Mr. Appleby, gr. to T. Brocklehurst, Esq., brought Gymnogramma chrysophylla, an elegant little fern, having all the backs of its leaves covered with a golden powder, which imparts to it a high degree of beauty.

We now turn to a group made up of Pelargoniums, Roses, Pansies, Picotees, Pinks, Carnations, &c. It was generally anticipated that the tent occupied by the Pelargoniums would not on this occasion (from the lateness of the season) have been so attractive as usual: this idea, however, was dissipated immediately on beholding the splendid specimens which composed the two collections contributed by Mr. Cock: we do not remember any former occasion when he had been so successful in producing his plants in such perfect condition; they were large and healthy, the foliage clean, and the flowers in the greatest profusion; the plants were trained with the lower branches spreading outwards, that the upper part of the pots were hidden, thus forming a broad head of bloom. Such specimens as Clarissa, Lady Carlisle, Orange Boven, and Oliver Twist, can seldom be seen, and the encomiums passed upon them excites no surprize. How Mr. Cock could have produced the latter flower in such vigour and style is incomprehensible to those who know the weakly habit of the plants; this specimen measured 4ft. across, and was literally covered with its brilliant flowers, and though unworthy of so much labour and attention, will be grown until its high colour is transferred to a flower of better properties. For these two collections Mr. Cock received the highest rewards—they contained the following varieties: Britannia, Clarissa, Lord Mayor, Mabel, Lady Flora, Flash, Orange Boven, Acme, Annette, Wonder, Jupiter, Penelope, Lady Carlisle, Oliver Twist, Eliza Superb, Clarissa, and Prince of Waterloo. Mr. Bourne, gr. to Sir E. Paget, obtained the second prize for 12 neatly grown plants; they were not large, but uniform in size, and displayed good management. Matilda was a beautiful object in this collection. The third prize was given to Mr. Garrett, gr. to Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, who appears not to be accustomed to growing plants for the purpose of exhibiting—the sorts shown were very injudiciously chosen, being deficient in variety, and consisting principally of old sorts unworthy now of cultivation. The contest in the Nurserymen's class was between Mr. Gaines and Mr. Catleugh; both collections were good for the season, the superiority appearing in favour of the former, he received the gold medal. In these, and also in their smaller collections, some noble specimens were shown; but no novelty appeared, with the exception of a fine plant of the Witch, among Mr. Catleugh's plants, and the Rising Sun was a conspicuous object in Mr. Gaines's collection. The tent in which the seedling Pelargoniums were exhibited formed an attractive and interesting object; it was, as on former occasions, crowded with visitors, and the facilities afforded for seeing the flowers, owing to the better regulations enforced within the tent, were so well managed, that no person who wished to obtain a sight of them, quitted the gardens without being gratified. The seedlings were numerous, and those selected by the judges form an index to the *élite* of the collection. Additional interest was given to this department in consequence of the special prizes offered for the best seedlings of the current year by the Pelargonium Society This distribution will in future seasons take place at the June meeting, the month when more seedlings are in bloom and in better condition than at a late period of the year: but owing to unavoidable circumstances, a necessity occurred in the present season for postponing it to July. The silver Knightian medal was awarded to Mr. Whomes, gr. to E. Forster, Esq., for a fine seedling Pelargonium named the Lord Chancellor; this is a beautiful and high-coloured flower, of good form, the lower petals broad, of a bright rosy salmon colour; the upper petals have an intense spot, terminating abruptly, and surrounded by a broad band of bright scarlet crimson. The same medal was also obtained by Mr. Pamplin, for a very attractive high-coloured variety, named Count D'Orsay, the under petals of which are of a fine rosy salmon, the spot in the upper petals large and deep, surrounded by a dash of scarlet, which again changes to a rosy colour at the margin. This flower differs from the Lord Chancellor in being of a deeper and more rosy colour; in the Lord Chancellor the scarlet tint predomidates. The silver Banksian was awarded to Actæon, a seedling from the collection of E. Forster, Esq.; and to one named Constellation, raised by the Rev. R. Garth; the former a clean bright flower, with a large deep spot in the upper petals; the latter a large flower of good substance, with spot nearly covering the upper petals. Certificates were also granted to the Prince of Wales, a fine variety, belonging to Mr. Pamplin; and to the Duchess of Sutherland, from Mr. Gaines, a large bright clean flower, with a small clearly-defined spot in the upper petals, a showy distinct variety. Many of the seedlings so strongly resemble varieties that are already in cultivation, that they cannot be recommended as sufficiently distinct, and these principally predominate in the rose-coloured family in which our greenhouses abound; high coloured flowers, and decided varieties are now required and sought after, to make a change and enrich our collection; such flowers as Count D'Orsay, the Lord Chancellor, and Beauty of Essex attract more attention than varieties in which those brilliant colours do not appear. The Seedlings selected by the judges, for the prizes offered by the Pelargonium Society, were the following varieties, Seedlings of 1842:—1st class, *Forster's Sultana:* The general form of the flower is fine, of a slightly cupped shape; the under petals are short, well rounded, of a rosy salmon colour, the upper petals are scarlet crimson, with a large deep spot; a deep, rich, and attractive flower. 2d class, *Actæon (Forster's):* The flower is of a good form, lower petals delicate salmon colour, a large and deep spot in the upper petals gradating to the edge, which is of a bright salmon colour; this flower is clear and bright in appearance; it has a *fold* in the upper petal, which appears permanent *Flambeau (Forster's):* Lower petals rosy salmon, short, and rather narrow; the upper petals are remarkably fine, having a large, deep, rich, velvety spot, surrounded with bright scarlet salmon. *Milo:* This flower is of bright rosy crimson, with a delicate tinge of blue in the centre; the upper petals have a dark spot terminating abruptly, surrounded by a broad band of scarlet crimson: there is a fold in the upper petal of this flower, which is bright, clear, and beautiful in colour; of a good form *Eros (Forster's):* Delicate salmon under petals, the upper petals distinct, being of a scarlet crimson; the spot, which is not dark, gradually softens to the edge; delicate and distinct in appearance. *Constellation (Garth's):* The centre of this flower is white, with the remainder of the under petals pink, with a deep spot in the upper petals which nearly covers them; this flower is very large, of good substance, and finely formed. *Prince of Wales (Pamplins):* The general form is good, the petals firm, keeping the flower in a fine cupped shape; the dark spot covers the surface of the upper petal, with the exception of a narrow rim of rose colour; lower petals rose, getting lighter as they approach the centre; an excellent variety. *Sir Isaac Newton (Pamplin's):* Top petals have a large dark spot, gradually getting of a rosy colour at the edge; lower petals short, of a delicate pink; general form good.

That portion of the large tent in which the Picotees and Carnations were exhibited, appeared to create general interest, never have we seen at the Chiswick Gardens so fine a display of these beautiful flowers. The stands were more numerous than on any former occasion, and the exhibitors had evidently prepared for a friendly contest, for all the stands bore evidence of great care and skill in the management of the flowers. The Picotees were in very fine condition; the flowers were clean and the edging fine in colour; and what we had great pleasure in noticing, the flowers were not overdressed; though put in order, they still retained their natural appearance. The season has not been favourable for the Carnation, and the white generally is of a pouncy character; a few blooms only in all the stands were free from this blemish; and we noticed in the various collections many old favourites, and a few new varieties in both classes, in high condition. Among the Carnations Puxley's Prince Albert, Holmes' Count Paulina, Colcutt's Brutus, Lord Brougham, Young's Earl Grey, and Cartwright's Rainbow, were very fine in the Bizarres; and Brook's Flora's Garland. Wilson's Harriet, Willmer's Endymion, Knott's Alfred the Great, Addenbroke's Lydia, Willmer's Solander, and Hogg's Colonel of the Blues we noticed as being very superior in the Flakes. The Picotees were certainly finer in their class than the Carnations, and more difficult to select from. Wood's Agrippina, Gidden's Teaser, Brinkler's Masterpiece, a rather better flower than Teaser, Sharp's Gem, a new and fine variety, Sharp's Criterion, Pollen's Lady Peel, Dickson's Trip to Cambridge, &c., &c., were conspicuous among the finest varieties. T. Barnard, Esq., took the lead among amateurs in the Picotees, for a stand of very beautiful flowers, containing the following varieties:—Willmer's Queen, Russell's Lady Hardwick, Kirtland's Duke of Wellington, Brinkler's Lady Chesterfield, Giddens's Teaser, Giddens's Sir Robert Peel, Barnard's Mrs. Barnard, Garret's Lady Dacre, Giddings' Miss Desborough, Annesley's Plenipo, Annesley's Sanspareil, Lady Ackland, Dickson's Trip to Cambridge, Hogg's Queen of England, Brinkler's Mrs Drake, Brinkler's Masterpiece, Lady Maclean, Green's Queen, Kirtland's Princess Augusta, Giddens' Diana, Wilson's Harry, Wood's Pamela, Dearlove's Favorite, Seedling. A Picotee of good properties from Mr. Smith, named *Prince Albert*, received a certificate of merit, and a similar prize was awarded to a crimson bizarre named *Venus*, from Mr. Alloway, in which the white was of good quality; it possessed also a well-formed petal, with an even edge, the marking clear, and the colour well distributed. A seedling Verbena from Mr. Kyle, called *V. speciosa* was exhibited, and received a certificate; it appears to be a distinct variety, and its colour is bright vermilion. Mr. Burrup's stand of winning Carnations consisted of Colonel of the Blues, Bucknall's Ulysses, Davison's No. 1, Coleutt's Brutus, Knott's Alfred the Great, Eley's Manego, Christian's Excellent, Holmes's Count Paulina, Lady Chetwynd, Brooks's Flora's Garland, Mansley's Beauty of Woodhouse, Clegg's Harkaway, Puxley's Prince Albert, Martin's Mars, Jacques's Georgiana, Young's Earl Grey, Christian's Mary Christian, Wilson's Harriet, Hogg's Princess Marie, Smith's Princess Augusta, Greasley's Lord Brougham, Hufton's Rosa, Wakefield's Magna Charta.

Among the Seedling Calceolarias, two only were selected as distinct varieties, possessing desirable qualities, the remainder varying little from the sorts now cultivated or about to be sent out: these were Floribunda and Pulchella; the former a dark mottled claret-coloured variety; of fine form, the latter having a bright brown spot upon a delicate lemon ground.

Fruit is always more liberally supplied at the July show than at either of the others; and this circumstance, together with the stimulus given to growers in a late leading article of the present paper, no doubt tended to fill the tent devoted to that section. Taking a cursory survey of the whole, it may be remarked that the Pine-Apples were mostly of a first-rate description. The Grapes, too, had generally large berries, yet many of them lacked that depth of colour which gives them such a rich appearance, and others had been robbed of their bloom by travelling. Peaches and Nectarines were chiefly excellent, and very few had been injured in the transmission. The Melons were likewise fine for the most part. Two novel fruits were on the tables; one, that of Sabal Blackburniana, a kind of Fan Palm, was in a very long and branching raceme, covered with greenish fruit, about the size of small nuts, and consisting mainly of an excessively hard kernel, which does not seem to be edible. This was shown by Mr. Nicholson, gr. to J. J. Blackburn, Esq., near Liverpool. The other was the pulpy berry of Physalis edulis, commonly called the Cape Gooseberry, which is eaten as a dessert fruit. It was exhibited by Mr. Paxton, gr. to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Chatsworth. Of Pine-Apples, there were three fine Queens from Mr. Fielder, gr. to E. Linwood, Esq.; three still better from Mr. Parsay; a very good one from Mr. Henderson, Coleorton Hall; and many handsome Providence and other sorts from different cultivators, whose names, where their productions were thought worthy of reward, will occur in the prize list, to which, once for all, we may refer for an account of the merits of the fruit exhibited. Black Hamburgh Grapes were in good order from Mr. Henderson, of Coleorton Hall; pale, but large, from Mr. Clarke, gr. to W. Block, Esq.; extremely fine from Mr. Spencer, gr. to the Marquis of Lansdowne; very good from Mr. Mitchell, of Brighton; handsome, yet wanting colour, from Mr. Fielder, gr. to W. Linwood, Esq.; in an enormous bunch, with large berries, from Mr. Wilson, of Millichope; good from Mr. Rolfe, of Woodham, Essex; and similar, though light-coloured, from Mr. Lumsden, gr. to H. Bevan, Esq.; in all respects splendid, from Mr. Spencer, gr. to the Marquis of Lansdowne; fine, but wanting bloom, from Mr. Elliott, gr. to Earl Tyrconnel; very fine from Mr. Dodds, gr. to Sir G. Warrenden, Bart.; in dense bunches of diminutive but peculiarly black fruit from Mr. Redding, gr. to Mrs. Marryatt; well-ripened from Mr. Davis, gr. to A. Smith, Esq., Woodhall; and intensely black, as well as covered with bloom, though rather small in the berry, from Mr. Chapman, of Vauxhall. The Grizly Frontignac was nicely ripened by Mr. Roberts, Eshton Hall; the Cannon Hall Muscat was particularly good from the same grower. There were some fine white Sweetwater from Mr. Paxton, of Chatsworth, Mr. Redding, gr. to Mrs. Marryatt, Mr. Jones, gr. to Sir Moore Disney, Bart., and Mr. Rolfe, Woodham, Essex; with immense but unripe Cannon Hall Muscats from Mr. Nicholson, gr. to the Earl of Orkney; and pretty good Muscat of Alexandria from Mr. Spencer, gr. to the Marquis of Lansdowne. There were excellent Nectarines, and large yet pale Peaches from Mr. Davis, of Oak Hill; good Peaches and Nectarines from Mr. Dodds, gr. to Sir G. Warrender, Bart.; splendid Peaches and admirable Nectarines from Mr. Wilson, of Millichope, and Mr. Nicholson, gr. to the Earl of Orkney; fine though injured Peaches, from Mr. Shiells, Erskine House Gardens; very superior Downton Nectarines from Mr. Lauder, gr. at Downton Castle; noble Peaches from Mr. Errington, gr. to Sir P. Egerton, Bart., and capital Peaches, from Mr. Paxton, of Chatsworth. Particularly good Bigareau Cherries came from Mr. Davis, of Oak Hill, and Mr. Redding, gr. to Mrs. Marryatt; with superior May Dukes from Mr. Leslie, gr. to J. Fleming, Esq., Stoneham Park. Well-grown Bokhara Melons were sent by Mr. Henderson, of Coleorton Hall; six fine Windsor Prize Melons by Mr. Appleby, gr. to T. Brocklehurst, Esq.; and a very large green-fleshed Melon by R. Barnard, Esq.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

July 14.—The show of stock, implements, seeds, &c., at the long expected Bristol meeting took place to day, and was most numerously attended; in fact, every thoroughfare in the city which led in the direction of the show-yards was crowded with persons hurrying towards the busy scene. The exhibition of cattle was exceedingly good. The prizes were awarded as follows:—Short Horns: Class 1: *Bulls calved previously to the 1st of January*, 1840, 1st prize, 30*l*., to Messrs. J. Parkinson and J. Booth of Cotham; 2, 15*l*., Mr. T. Forrest, of Stretton. Class 2: *Bulls calved since the 1st of January*, 1840, 20*l*., the Rev. C. Mordaunt, of Badgworth Rectory. Class 3: *Cows in Milk*, 15*l*. Mr. J. Booth, of Catterick. Class 4: *In-calf heifers*, 15*l*., Mr. J. Forrest, of Stretton. Class 5: *Yearling heifers*, 10*l*., Mr. R. M. Jaques, of Silton Hall, Yorkshire. Herefords—Class 1: 1, 30*l*., Mr. J. Yeomans, of Moreton-on-Legg; 2, 15*l*., Mr. J. Price, Upton-upon-Severn. Class 2: 20*l*., Mr. J. Price, of Poole House, Upton-upon-Severn. Class 3: 15*l*., Mr. J. Yeomans. Class 4: 15*l*., Rev. J. R. Smythies, of Lynch Court, near Leominster. Class 5: 10*l*., Mr. J. Walker, of Burton, near Worcester. Devons—Class 1: 1, 30*l*., Messrs. J. S. Bult and J. Bond, of Kingston and Heathfield, for a bull, bred by Mr. J. Quartley, of Molland; 2, 15*l*., Mr. C. H. Webber, of Barnstaple, for a North Devon bull, also bred by Mr. Quartley. Class 2: 20*l*., Mr T. Stephens, of Atherstone. Class 3: 15*l*., Mr. J. Quartley, of Molland, for a cow bred by Mr. F. Quartley, of the same place. Class 4: 15*l*., Mr. J. Quartley. Class 5: 10*l*., M. J. Davy, of North Molton, Devon. Any Breed or Cross—Class 1: 15*l*., Mr. T. Child, of Arlington. Class 2: 20*l*., the Hon. M. W. B. Nugent, of Hinchley, for a long-horned bull, bred by Mr. Horton, of Sherborne. Class 3: 15*l*., Mr. R. P. Rich, of Chippenham, a mixed or cross-bred cow, bred by himself. Class 4: 15*l*., Mr. T. J. Penson, of Leigh, near Tewkesbury, for a pure long-horned in-calf heifer, bred by himself. Class 5: 10*l*., the Hon. M. W. B. Nugent, for a pure Leicester or long-horned heifer, bred by himself. Horses—Class 1: *Cart Stallions for Agricultural purposes*, 1st, 30*l*., Mr. Neeld, of Grittleton; 2nd, 20*l*., Mr. H. Heath, and J. C. Gadd, of Weare, near Axbridge, for a cart stallion, bred by Mr. J. Bibby, of Rodney Stoke, near Wells. Class 2: *Two years old cart Stallions*, 15*l*., Mr. R. Daintree, of St. Ives, Huntingdon. Class 3: *Cart Mares and Foals*, 20*l*., Mr. G. Thomas, of Shirehampton. Class 4: *Two year old Fillies*, 10*l*., Mr. R. Daintree. Class 5: *Thorough-bred Stallions*, 30*l*., Mr. H. Reeve, of Wroughton, Wilts, for Emilius, bred by the Duke of Cleveland. Sheep, Leicester—Class 1: *Shearling Rams*, 1st, 30*l*., Mr. J. Bennett, of Tempsford, Bedfordshire, for a ram 16 months old; 2nd, 15*l*., Mr. S. Bennett, of Bickerings Park, Bedfordshire. Class 2: *Rams of any age above two years*, 1st, 30*l*., Mr. S. Bennett, for a ram, 40 months old, bred by himself; 2nd, 15*l*., Mr. J. Bennett, for a ram 32 months old, bred by himself. In Class 3 the prize was withheld from want of merit. Southdown and other short-woolled Sheep—Class 1: 30*l*., Mr. S. Grantham, of Stoneham, Lewes, for one 15 months old; 2nd, 15*l*., Mr. J. Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge. Class 2: 1st, 30*l*., Mr. J. Webb, for a Southdown ram, 64 months old, bred by himself; 2nd, 15*l*., Mr. J. Harris, of Hinton, Berks, for a pure Southdown ram, 28 months old. Class 3: *Shearling Ewes*, 1st, 10*l*., Mr. S. Webb, of Babraham, for a pen of fine Southdown shearling ewes, 16 months old, bred by himself; 2nd, 5*l*., Mr. J. Beavan, Jun., of Thornham, Wilts, for a pen of 5 do., 17 months old. Long-woolled Sheep, not qualified as Leicesters: Class 1: 1st, 30*l*., Mr. C. Large, of Broadwell, Oxford, for a new Oxfordshire shearling ram, 16 months old; 2d, 15*l*., Mr. C. Large, for a new Oxfordshire long-woolled do., bred by himself. Class 2: 15*l*., Mr. C. Large, for do., 28 months old. Class 3: 1st, 10*l*., Mr. E. Smith, of Charlbury, for a pen of 5 shearling long-woolled Oxfordshire ewes, 15½ months old, bred by himself; 2nd, 5*l*., Mr. C. Large, for a pen of 5 shearling long-woolled ewes, bred by himself. Pigs: Class 1: *Boars*, 1st, 15*l*., Mr. Jos. Thomlinson, of Liverpool, for a Leicester boar, 2½ years old, bred by Mr. T. Crofton, Durham; 2nd, 5*l*., Mr. Barnard, M.P., of Gosfield Hall, Essex, for an improved Essex boar, bred by himself. Class 2: *sow of any age*, 10*l*., Mr. J. Thomlinson, of Laverock Bank, for a Leicester sow, bred by Mr. W. Doneld, of Salway House, Cumberland. Class 3: *pens of breeding sows*, 10*l*. Mr. Barnard, M.P., for 3 improved Essex sow pigs, 8 months old. A great number of extra stock was also exhibited, many of which were highly commended, but only four received a prize, viz., Mr. J. Yeomans, an award of 5*l*. for a Hereford yearling heifer, bred by himself; Mr. T. Miller, of Castle Farm, near Sherborne, 2*l*., for a 5-months-old calf, bred by himself: Mr. W. Ellison, of Kendal, 1*l*., for a Sizergh boar, and also 1*l*. for a sow of the same breed, both reared by himself. The exhibition of implements was very extensive, but the prizes had not been affixed to them when we left the show-yard. Mr. J. Smyth, of Yoxford, sent a new Turnip seed and manure drill; the principal advantages which this possesses over others are in its having steerage levers, with joints, by means of which the coulters are readily guided upon the ridges; the manure and seeds fall separately, so that a portion of earth divides them, which prevents the heat of the manure from injuring the vegetation of the seed; the drill is formed upon the sliding principle, which allows the rows to be drilled of any required distance: also a drill for corn and general purposes. From Mr. W. Groundsell, of Louth, a drill for corn and general purposes; the coulters and drills being removed from this machine, an apparatus filled with dust may be affixed to it, which being drawn over Turnips, or any other young crop, will scatter it upon the fly and destroy it; if filled with lime, it would probably assist in the destruction of slugs. Mr. R. Garratt, of Saxmundham, sent a newly-invented horse drag rake, for the purpose of raking hay or corn on any surface, however uneven, by means of the teeth working independently of each other; they are cleared by a pair of eccentric pulleys, which are moved by pulling down a lever handle behind the rake: an iron field roll, made with three separate revolving cylinders, so as to turn without injury to the crops; a patent horse hoe, which may be increased or diminished in size, by means of a movable axletree, so that the wheels may be readily kept between the rows of plants; the shafts, also, are readily altered, so that the horses may walk either in the furrows or in any place where the crop is least liable to be injured: an improved portable threshing machine; a drill for corn and other general purposes; a turnip and manure drill, with a slip axletree to vary the drill to different widths from 2 to 3 ft., or by shifting the coulters the rows of seed may be deposited as near as 12 inches; this drill is so constructed that Turnip and Mangel Wurzel-seeds are taken up by the cups separately, and deposited together down the conducting apparatus; besides these, Mr. Garratt sent a large quantity of other farming implements. From Mr. E. D. Falkner, of Fairfield, were a pair of Arched Harrows, for clearing weeds from ridges of Potatoes and other crops; the pressure being regulated by a wheel lever, which also clears the teeth, if choked by weeds; the teeth are moveable, and the centre ones may be taken out when not required; a light Single-horse Plough, weighing 10½ st.; a plough, for two horses, either yoked abreast or singly, for general purposes; and an expanding horse-hoe of a new construction. Mr. T. Huckwale, of Over-Norton, sent a newly-invented turnwrist plough, which possesses a double-acting share, and this, with the mould-board, can be easily turned from one side to the other: a set of implements combining a manure and turnip-drill, a fluid-drill, and a horse-hoe for hoeing and thinning Turnips; and various others. Messrs. Ransome, of Ipswich, exhibited a portable and locomotive steam-engine, for agricultural purposes, with threshing-machine attached; also portable threshing-machines of one, two and four-horse powers; several patent chaff-cutting engines; a Kent turnwrist plough, on an improved principle, made under the direction of Mr. W. Smart, of Rainham; the ploughman can easily shift the rest and coulter, without leaving his place at the handles, and effect any alteration in the dip of the plough; and no less than 13 other ploughs of different descriptions. From Mr. Crosskill, of Beverley Woods, a portable Potatoe-steamer; an improved two-horse power Hay and Straw-cutting machine, in which the knives are brought very near the rollers, which prevents the machine from becoming choked; A patent clod roller; a drill for sowing soot, which answers well, even when the soot is damp—the quantity sown being regulated by means of wheels; a single-row turnip drill, and numerous other implements of husbandry. From Mr. J. B. L. Farrant, of Maidstone, a single-hand turnip drill; a hoe for beans and peas; a threshing machine; and a small clod breaker, suitable for hop gardens, but which appears as if it would soon be choked in stiff soils. From Mr. R. Stratton, of Bristol, no less than 12 waggons and 15 carts, of different descriptions, with 61 other implements of various kinds, not for competition. From Mr. B. Ury, of Newport, a 4-horse-power and a 2-men-power hand-threshing machines. Mr. T. Wedlake sent various machines for making hay, breaking oil-cake, sowing seed broad-cast, &c. Mr. A. Dean, of Birmingham, a patent hydraulic machine, for irrigating land with liquid manure, watering streets, &c., and which may be easily converted into a fire-engine of great power; a patent portable mill for grinding flour; and various other machines. Numerous implements were likewise exhibited by Mr. R. Law, of Glasgow; Mr. H. Carson, of Warminster; Mr. J. Richmond, of Salford; Mr. J. Ferrabee, of Stroud; Mr. R. Edwards of Bambury, and different other gentlemen. Messrs. T. Gibbs and Co., Piccadilly, exhibited samples of the most approved Grass seeds for laying down land, consisting of 22 different sorts, with dried specimens of the same. The few Turnips which were shown belonged principally to Messrs. Gibbs; the large Green Globe appeared to be the best of these. Among the seed Wheats, those named Berkshire Triumph, Le Couteur's Belle Vue Talavera, Vilmorin, and Ely's Gigantic White, were remarkable for the size of ear. Mr. H. Cormack, of Manchester, also exhibited specimens of Grasses, and of the new Egyptian Vetch, both in a dried and a growing state; with samples of Sir J. Murray's new patent fertilisers or manures (in which lime seems to be a principal ingredient). Mr. C. Williams, of Cardiff, exhibited models of various agricultural implements. Mr. J. Read, Piccadilly, hydraulic, fire, and other engines. Specimens of cheeses were sent by Mr. E. Churche, of Axbridge; Mr. E. Jones, of Somerset, Mr. J. Leonard, of Water End, Gloucestershire; Mr. W. Norris, of Glastonbury, and numerous others. The Queen's cheese (the produce of the milk of 737 cows), was likewise exhibited; its form is an octagon, about 2½ feet across, and 20 inches deep, bearing the royal arms upon the upper surface.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Aberdeenshire Horticultural Society, June 21.—The second exhibition of this institution was held in the New Markets, which were fitted up for the occasion. Prizes were awarded as under:—Ranunculuses: 1 and 2, Mr. D. Gairns, gr., Glenbervie: 1, 2, and 3, Mr. Alex. Mackie, gr., Arbuthnot. *Seedling*, 1, G. Williamson, Esq. Pelargoniums: 1, Mr. Alex. Mackie; 2 and 3, Mr. G. Cardno, gr., Cornhill; 4, Mr. D. Gairns. *Cacti*, 1, Mr. T. Darling; 2, Mr. J. Booth. Heartsease: 1 and 2, Mr. Alex. Mackie; 3, Mr. W. Smith. Irises: 1, Mr. J. Watt; 2, Alex. Forbes, Esq. Melon: Mr. Alex. Mackie; 2 and 3, Mr. J. Jamieson, gr. to Alex. Blackie, Esq. Preserved Apples: 1 and 2, Mr. N. Glennie. Cherries: 1, Mr. D. Gillon; 2, Mr. D. Smith; 3, Mr. J. Clark; 4, Mr. J. Wood. Strawberries: 1, Mr. J. Wood; 2, Mr. F. Deans; 3, Mr. T. Robertson; 4, Mr. J. Pirie. Peas: 1, Mr. W. Barron; 2, Mr. J. Wood; 3, Mr. D. Smith; 4, Mr. J. Forbes. Turnips: 1, Mr. Alex. Mackie; 2, Mr. A. Cooper; 3, Mr. W. Barron. Carrots: 1, Mr. A. Mackie; 2 and 3, Mr. J. Wood. Cauliflower: 1, Mr. N. Glennie; 2, Mr. J. Forbes; 3, Mr J. Wood; 4, Mr. T. Darling. Cabbages: 1, Mr. J. Silver; 2, Mr. J. Meffett; 3, Mr. T. Robertson. Ornamental Greenhouse Plants: 1, Mr. T. Darling; 2, Mr. W. Joss. *Six plants*, Mr. G. Cardno. Border Flower: 1, Mr. R. Hardy; 2, Mr. J. Forbes; 3, Mr. W. Walker. Home-made Wine: J. Birnie, Esq. Extra Prizes: Mr. G. Cardno, for an Orange Tree; Mr. A. Mackie, for Fuchsia Corymbiflora; and Mr. G. Gammie, for Rhododendron Ponticum.

Bath Royal United Horticultural Society, June 23.—The third exhibition took place at the Sidney Gardens. The following is the list of prizes:—Florists' and Cut Flowers. *Class* 1, *for Nurserymen: Pinks*, 8 *varieties*, 1, Mr. Sealey; 2, Mr. Miles. *Roses*, 18 *bunches*, 1, Mr. Cole; *best* 18, 1, Mr. Cole; 2, Messrs. Salter and Co. *Pansies, collection of* 24, 1, Mr. A. J. Maule; 2, Mr. Cole; *Seedling*, 1, Mr. Cole. *Ornamental collection of Cut Flowers*, 1, Mr. Lidiard; 2, Mr. Kitley. *Class* 2, *for Amateurs: Ranunculuses*, 5 *blooms*, 1, Mr. Bennett; 2, Mr. G. D. Fisher. *Pinks*, 5 *blooms*, 1, Mrs. Nias; 2, Mr. Parker. *Roses*, 12 *blooms*, 1, Hon. Capt. Howard; 2, Miss Bayley; 6 *blooms*, 1, H. Collison, Esq.; 2, Hon. Capt. Howard. *Pansies, collection of* 24, 1, Mr. G. D. Fisher; 2, Mr. W. Salter. *Ornamental collection of Cut Flowers*, 1, Mr. Pyatt; 2, Mr. Ford.—Plants in Pots. *Class* 1, *for Nurserymen: Stove Plants, best* 6, 1, Messrs. Salter and Co. *Greenhouse Plants, best* 12, 1, Messrs. Salter and Co. *Pelargoniums, best* 12, 1, Messrs. Salter and Co. *Calceolarias, Shrubby*, 1, Messrs. Salter and Co.; *Herbaceous*, 1, do. *Cape Ericas, best* 4, 1, Messrs. Salter and Co. *Herbaceous Perennials, best* 4, 1, Mr. Tyler. *Fuchsias*, 6 *varieties*, 1, Messrs. Salter and Co. *Ornamental Basket of Plants*, 1, Messrs. Salter and Co.; 2, Mr. Drummond. *Class* 2, *for Amateurs: Orchidaceous Plants, collection of* 3, 1, J. Jarrett, Esq. *Stove Plants, collection of* 6, 1, J. Jarrett, Esq. *Greenhouse Plants, collection of* 6, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; *single Specimen*, ditto. *Pelargoniums, best* 12, 1, Miss Bayley; 2, J. Jarrett, Esq; *Light*, 1, G. C. Tugwell, Esq.; 2, Miss Bayley; *Pink*, 1 and 2, Miss Whitehead; *Red*, 1 and 2, do.; *Dark or Mottled*, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. *Cape Ericas, single Specimen*, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. *Amaryllis, single Specimen*, Mr. G. Shaw. *Calceolarias, collection of* 8, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; *Herbaceous*, J. Jarrett, Esq. *Fuchsias, collection of* 3, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. *Alstremœria*, Mr. G. Shaw. *Ornamental Basket of Plants*, 1, Miss Bailey; 2, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.—Fruit. *Pine-apples*, Mr. Spencer, gr. to the Marquess of Lansdowne. *Grapes, Black*, 1, Mr. Sturge; 2, Mr. Spencer; *White*, 1, do. *Strawberries*, 1, Mr. Wheeler; 2, Mr. Kitley; 3, —— Emerson, Esq. *Cherries*, 1, — Emerson, Esq. *Currants, White*, 1, Mr. J. Cooke; *Red*, 1, Mr. Lidiard; *Black*, 1, Mr. J. Cooke. *Raspberries*, 1, Mr. Lidiard; 2, Mr. Sparkes. *Melons*, 1, Hon. Capt. Howard; 2, Mr. Spencer. *Apricots*, 1, R. S. Cruttwell, Esq. Vegetables: *Collection of Lettuces, Onions, Turnips, Potatoes, and Broad Beans*, 1, Mr. Lidiard; 2, Mr. Kitley; 3, Mr. J. Cooke. *Collection of Carrots, Cauliflowers, Green Peas, and Asparagus*, 1, Mr. J. Cooke; 2, Mr. Lidiard. *Salad*, 1, Mr. Cooper; 2, Mr. J. Cooke. Extra Prizes: *Fruit of the Musa Cavendishii*, J. Jarrett, Esq. *Strawberries*, Mr. Cole. *Orchidaceous Plant*, Messrs. Maule. *Pelargonium, seedling*, Messrs. Garraway. *Fuchsia*, Messrs. Garraway. *Herbaceous Plant*, Messrs. Salter. *Calceolaria*, J. Jarrett, Esq. *Fuchsia, seedling*, Miss Bayley. *Gloxinia*, Miss Bayley. *Æschynanthus*, Miss W. Maule. *Fuchsias*, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. *Ornamental Device in Cut Flowers*, T. Emerson, Esq. *Cauliflower*, T. Emerson, Esq. *Cockscombs*, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. *Ericas*, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. Society's Plate Prize, value one guinea, for the best stand of 18 *Roses*, Mr. Bennett. Mr. Jarrett's Prizes: *Pelargoniums, Best* 12, 1, J. Jarrett, Esq.; 2, G. C. Tugwell, Esq. *Six*, 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; 2, J. Jarrett, Esq. *Three*, 1, Miss Bayley; 2, Mr. Geary. Mr. J. M. Yeeles's Prizes: *Roses, collection of* 18, 1, Mr. Bennett; 2, Mr. W. Salter; 3, H. Collison, Esq. Various prizes were given to cottagers residing within 4 miles of the Guild-hall, Bath, for vegetables, fruit, and flowers.—*Bath and Cheltenham Gazette*,

Birmingham and Midland Floral and Horticultural Society.—Second Exhibition, June 23.—Roses: *Premier*: Yellow Noisette, J. Gough, Esq. *Moss*: 1, Provence, Mr. J. Moore; 2, Blush, J. Gough, Esq.; 3, Crimson, Mr. J. Coudrey. *White*: 1, Unique, J. Gough, Esq.; 2, Princess de Lamballe, Mr. Coudrey; 3, Globe White Hip, Messrs. Pope and Sons. *Pink*, 1, Coutarde, Mr. J. Cowdrey; 2, Blush Belgie, Mr. Moore; 3, Belle Marie, Mr. Coudrey. *Blush*, 1, Duchesse d'Angoulême, Mr. J. Coudrey; 2, Ruga, Messrs. Pope and Sons; 3, Belle Auguste, Mr. Coudrey. *Red*, 1, Athelin, Mr. E. Phillips; 2, Ne Plus Ultra, Mr. Coudrey; 3, Gigantic Velvet, Mr. Coudrey. *Purple*, 1, George the Fourth, Mr. J. Cole; 2, Violet Blue, J. Gough, Esq.; 3, Princess Augusta, Mr. Coudrey. *Dark*, 1, George the Fourth, Mr. Coudrey; 2, Tuscany, do. *Striped or Mottled*, 1, Queen of Beauty; 2, Rosa Mundi; 3, Painted Damask, Messrs. Pope and Sons. *Noisette or Cluster*, 1, Ornament de Parade, Mr. E. Phillips: 2, De Meaux, Mr. Moore; 3, La Grande, J. Gough, Esq. Pinks: *Premier*, Duke of St. Alban's, Mr. J. Haines. *Dark Laced*, 1, Duke of St. Alban's Mr. Haines; 2, Eliza, Mr. Coudrey; 3, Elizabeth, Mr. Haines. *Red Laced*, 1, Rainforth's Prudence, Mr. Coudrey; 2, Duke of Buckingham, do.; 3, Emperor, Mr. Haines. *Plain*, 1, Lea Arrow, do.; 2, Seedling, Mr. Flindell; 3, Seedling, Mr. Haines. *Seedlings*, 1, do.; 2, do. Ranunculuses: 12—1, Mr. Britten; 2, Mr. Mellon. 6 do.—1, Mr. Phillips; 2, Mr. Mellon. Pansies: 1st twenty-four, Mr. W. Earl, with Zaphara, Eclipse, Prince Albert, Angelica, Maid of Milan, Jehu, Imogene, Jupiter, Lady Lucy, Jewess, Earl of Clarendon, Amulet, Marmion, Rufus, Launcelot, Mulberry Superb, Brilliant, Lovely Bride, and six seedlings; 2d do., Mr. T. Mellon, with Miracle, Imogene, Eclipse, Paul Pry, Model of Perfection, Jewess, Doctor Lindley, Duke of Wellington, Giant's Bride, Antagonist, Argus, Juliet, Flora Major, Model, Mdlle. Celeste, Uncas, Garrick, and seven seedlings, 1st twelve, Mr. Earl, with Hope, Imogene, Jewess, Victoria splendens, Jupiter, Jehu, Maid of Milan, Marmion, Angelica, and three seedlings; 2nd twelve, Mr. Mellon, with Eclipse, Imogene, Paul Pry, Model of Perfection, Jewess, Dr. Lindley, Giant's Bride, Napoleon, Antagonist, Model, and two seedlings. *Seedlings*, 1, 2, Mr. Earl. Orchidaceæ: 1, Oncídium altíssimum, A. Kenrick, Esq.; 2, O. flexuosum, do.; 3, Aérides oderatum, do. Stove Plants: 1, Epiphyllum, Mr. Moore; 2, Euphórbia splendens, Messrs. Pope and Sons; 3, Gloxínia rubra, J. Gough, Esq. Greenhouse Plants: 1, Pimelea decussata, J. Gough, Esq.; 2, Fúchsia corymbiflora, Mr. M. Kellett. 3, Nérium splendens, A. Kenrick, Esq. Ericas: 1, ampullacea, Mr. Coudrey; 2, tricolor, Messrs. Pope and Sons; 3, fúlgida, Mr. Moore. Pelargoniums: 1, Sylph, Mr. Coudrey; 2, Victory, A. Kenrick, Esq.; 3, Foster's roseum, do. Roses in Pots: 1, White Moss, Mr. Belliss; 2, Waterloo, Mr. Moore; 3, Fairy Rose, J. Gough, Esq. Calceolarias: 1, Seedling, A. Kenrick, Esq.; 2, Seedling, J. Mason, Esq.; 3, Lady of the Lake, Mr Kellett. Hardy Shrubs: 1, Pernéttia, sp., Messrs. Pope and Sons; 2, Kálmia latifólia, Miss Bellamy; 3, Genista tinctória, Mr. Moore. Herbaceous or Frame Plants: 1, Verbena Phillípsii, J. Gough, Esq.; 2, Gladíolus Colvíllii, Mr. Moore; 3, Campánula macrantha, do. Best Eight Greenhouse Plants, Messrs. Pope and Sons. Best Eight Stove Plants, J. Mason, Esq. Best Six Cut Roses, Mr. J. Cole. Sweepstakes for Pot Roses: 1, Mr. E. Phillips; 2, Messrs. Pope and Sons. Sweepstakes of Three Pansies, Messrs. Pope and Sons. Honorary Prizes: R. L. Chance, Esq., for Keene's Seedling Strawberry; J. Upfill, Esq., for Pope's Seedling Fuchsia; Mr. M. Kellett, for Fúchsia Chándleri; and do. for Fúchsia Stándishi. *Grapes*, 1, Black Hambro', R. L. Chance, Esq. *Melons*, 1, Green Flesh, A. Kenrick, Esq. *Strawberries*, 1, Keene's Seedling, Mr. J. Mist; 2, Imperial, Mr. Coudrey. *Cucumbers*, 1, Roman Emperor, A. Kenrick, Esq.; 2, Manchester Improved, J. Mason, Esq. *Peas*, 1, Early May, J. Mason, Esq. *Beans*, 1, Johnson's Wonderful, J. Gough, Esq.; 2, Long Pods, J. Mason, Esq. *French Beans*, 1, A. Kenrick, Esq. *Cabbage*, 1, Nonpareil, J. Gough, Esq. *Cauliflower*, 1, 2, Mr. J. Rodway. *Rhubarb*, 1, Green Giant, Mr. J. Gold; 2, Myatt's Victoria, Mr. J. Mist. *Potatoes*, 1, Ash-leaf Kidney, Mr. W. Baker; 2, Hawberry, Mr. I. Davies. *Onions*, 1, Tripoli, Mr. J. Rodway; 2, White Spanish, Mr. J. Haines. *Carrots*, 1, Early Horn, Mr. I. Davies. *Turnips*, 1, Dutch, R. L. Chance, Esq.; 2, Stone, Mr Baker. *Lettuce*, 1, Golden Cos, Mr. Baker; 2, Drumhead, Mr. Baker. Various Cottagers' Prizes were also distributed.

Birmingham Horticultural Society, June 16.—The following is a list of the prizes awarded to the successful competitors at the exhibition which took place at the Society's Gardens:—EXOTIC ORCHIDACEÆ: 1, Cattleya Ackländiæ, G. Barker, Esq.; 2, Oncídium crispum, do.; 3, Cyrtochilum hastatum, do.; 4, Oncídium altissimum, A. Kenrick, Esq. *Ditto, six plants*: 1, Cattleya Móssiæ, C. Móssiæ superba, C. Móssiæ lútea, Peristéria guttata, Brássia verrucosa, and Stanhópea saccata, G. Barker, Esq.; 2, Oncídium crispum maculatum, Epidendrum cuspidatum, Oncídium pubes, Vanda Roxbúrghii, Oncídium pulvinatum, and Epidendrum ciliare, do.: 3, Chysis aúrea, Oncídium hians, Maxillária tetragona, M. víridis, Cattleya sp., and Oncídium bifólium, J. Willmore, Esq. STOVE PLANTS: 1, Ceropégia élegans, J. Willmore, Esq.; 2, Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis plena, D. Houghton, Esq.; 3, Gloxínia speciosa, do.: 4, Lantana aculeata, do. GREENHOUSE PLANTS: 1, Diosma tenuifólia, J. Willmore, Esq.; 2, Gompholóbium polymorphum, do.; 3, Nérium splendens, A. Kenrick, Esq.; 4, Fúchsia fulgens, J. Gough, Esq. ERICAS: 1, ventricosa superba, T. W. Belles, Esq.; 2, exímia, A. Kenrick, Esq.; 3, vestita alba, Messrs. Pope and Sons; 4, ventricosa carnea, do.: *six plants*: J. Willmore, Esq. PELARGONIUMS: 2, Victory, A. Kenrick, Esq.; 3, Garth's Perfection, T. W. Belles, Esq.; 3, Priory Queen, A. Kenrick, Esq.; 4, Louis Quatorze, T. W. Belles, Esq.; *six plants*: J. Uphill, Esq. CALCEOLARIAS: *seedling*, J. Willmore, Esq.; *six plants*, 1, 2, and 3, J. Willmore, Esq. CACTI: 1 and 2, G. Barker, Esq. ALSTRŒMERIA: 1, pelegrina, Messrs. Pope and Sons. MIMULUSES: 1, élegans, Mr. J. Moore; 2, seedling, do. GROUPS OF FLOWERS: 1 and 2, J. F. Ledsam, Esq. SIX ALPINE PLANTS in pots: 1, Messrs. Pope and Sons; 2 and 3, Mr. J. Moore. SIX HERBACEOUS PLANTS in pots: 1, Messrs. Pope and Sons; 2, Mr. J. Moore. SIX HARDY ANNUALS in pots, 1, J. Gough, Esq. RANUNCULUSES, 1 and 2, J. Wilmore, Esq. 3, Mr. W. Earl; 4, J. Gough, Esq. SIX FERNS, 1, Messrs. Pope and Sons; 2, Mr. J. Moore. ORANGE TREE in Fruit, 1 and 2, F. Ledsam, Esq. PANSIES (*Gardeners and Amateurs*), 1, J. Willmore, Esq.: (*Nurserymen*), 1, Mr. W. Earl; 2, Messrs. Pope and Sons; 3, Mr. F. Brewer. ROSES, 1, Blairii, G. Barker, Esq.; 2, Gen. Lamarque, do.: 3, George the Fourth, J. Gough, Esq. RHODODENDRONS, 1, Standard Ponticum, Messrs. Pope and Sons; 2, Spectabile, Mr. J. Moore; 3, Lowei, Messrs. Pope and Sons. GRAPES. 1, Black Hamburgh, Miss Turner; 2, White Muscadine, do. MELON, 1, A. Kenrick, Esq. STRAWBERRIES, 1, H. Dawes, Esq. BRACE OF CUCUMBERS, 1, A. Kenrick, Esq.; 2, Defiance, J. F. Ledsam, Esq.; 3, do. PEAS, 1, H. Dawes, Esq.; 2, J. Gough, Esq. KIDNEY BEANS, 1, A. Kenrick, Esq. POTATOES, 1, J. F. Ledsam, Esq.; 2, H. Dawes, Esq.; 3, J. F. Ledsam, Esq. TURNIPS, 1, J. Gough, Esq. CABBAGE, 1, do.; 2, H. Dawes, Esq.; 3, do. ONIONS, 1, do.; 2, J. Gough, Esq. LETTUCE, 1, G. Barker, Esq.; 2, H. Dawes, Esq. EXTRA PRIZES.—*Roses*. 1, J. Gough, Esq.; 2, Messrs. Pope and Sons; 3, Mr. T. Beach. *Erythrina laurifolia*, A. Kenrick, Esq.; *Seedling Cactus of Merit*, Mr. J. Moore. *Apples, unknown*, G. Smart, Esq.; *ditto, Pearmain*, J. F. Ledsam, Esq.

Chichester Horticultural Society, June 23.—The summer meeting was held in the Council House, when the following prizes were awarded:—Mr. Shepherd, gr. to the Rev. L. V. Harcourt, 1, for *black and white Grapes, Strawberries, Carrots, Onions, Turnips, French beans, Calceolarias, and Stove Plants*; 2, *Cut Pelargoniums*, and 2 prizes for *Specimen Plants*. Mr. Evans, gr. to J. B. Freeland, Esq., for *Roses, Salpiglossis, Iris, Currants, Gooseberries, and Cherries*. Mr. Mann, 1, for *Pines and Cucumbers*. Mr. Graham, gr. to Mrs. Smith, 1, *Pelargoniums, Greenhouse Plants, Bouquet, Peaches, and Mushrooms*; 2, *Stove Plants and Roses*, and also a prize for a Peach Tree in fruit in a pot. Mr. White, gr. to Mrs. Gen. Dorrien, for *Tropical Plants, Specimen Plants, Roses and Rhubarb*. Mr. Kent, for *Seedling Pelargonium*. Mr. Sullivan, gr. to J. Baring, Esq. 2, for *Pines*. Mr. Bund, gr. to J. A. Smith, Esq., 1, for *three baskets of flowers, Beans and Potatoes*; 2, for *Cucumbers*. Mr. H. S. Titchener, 1, for *Cut Pelargoniums*; 2, for *Specimen do.* Mr. Fielder, gr. to C. S. Dickins, Esq.; 2, *Black and white Grapes, Bouquet, and Peas*. Mr. Hall, gr. to M. Snooket, Esq., 1, for *Lettuce*; 2, for *Strawberries*.

Cork Horticultural Society, June 22.—This exhibition took place at the Corn Exchange, and was numerously attended. We subjoin a sketch of the various contributions:—From the Earl of Kingston's gardens a collection of Pelargóniums, Heaths, Calceolárias, Verbenas, and Fúchsias; also well grown specimens of Abútilon striatum, Eutáxia pungens, Diplacus puníceus, Stephanotis floribundus, Fúchsia fulgens, and Polýgala oppositifólia; with some well ripened Grapes, and a large assortment of vegetables. From J. S. Barry, Esq., of Lota, a collection of Pelargóniums, Fúchsias, Calceolárias, and other greenhouse plants; an assortment of annual flowers and vegetables. From the Marquess of Thomond's garden, some splendid Oranges; and from Viscount Berehaven, a dish of immense Shaddocks and Oranges. Mrs. B. Fitzgerald contributed some choice Pelargóniums and Ericas, fine specimens of Sóllya heterophylla, Borónia serrulata, Diplacus puníceus, and Swainsónia galegifólia; also, Grapes, Cherries, Strawberries, and a collection of vegetables. From Mr. Alex. Moore, a showy lot of Pelargóniums, and Fúchsias; also Lettuces and other vegetables. From Col. Longfield, two dishes of well-grown Peaches and Nectarines. Mr. W. Parker sent a collection of Pansies, and a glass globe filled with honey, taken from one of Nutt's beehives. Mrs. Morrogh sent a large assortment of Greenhouse and Herbaceous plants; amongst them a fine specimen of Fúchsia Chándleri, and Calochortus lúteus. From W. M. Reeves, Esq., large specimens of Fúchsia fulgens and corymbiflora, Gladíolus insignis, Alstrœméria psittacina, Clèmatis Sieboldi, and Lychnis coronata; also some splendid Rhubarb and Cauliflowers. From Mrs. Haynes, a large collection of Roses, tastefully arranged, and some seedling Pelargóniums. From D. Leahy, Esq., well grown Balsams and Cockscombs; many new Pelargóniums and Greenhouse plants; Cucumbers and other vegetables. Capt. Hill sent a large collection of Pelargóniums, Dahlias, and an assortment of fruits and vegetables. Miss Lyons sent a variety of Greenhouse plants, Balsams, and other tender annuals. Counsellor Hewitt had a variety of Roses, specimens of Brugmánsia sanguínea and lútea, Erythrina crista galli, Fúchsia fulgens, and Vallota purpúrea; also some Balsams and Pelargóniums. Mrs. Foley sent a varied assortment of Greenhouse plants, a Bouquet, and some Pansies. From Sir W. Chatterton, Roses, hardy Annuals, and a Cactus, dish of Cherries and Strawberries, a large Bouquet; with fruits and vegetables, in great variety. J. T. Cramer, Esq., sent specimens of various flowers and vegetables. C. Crofts, Esq., a Bouquet, Pinks, Ixias, Ranunculuses, and Cherries and Strawberries. From J. Lindsay, Esq., a Bouquet, and a collection of Pinks; some Cherries, Strawberries, Currants, and vegetables. From Mr. H. K. Feath, Roses, and a variety of well-grown vegetables. Mr. M. Conway contributed some Pelargóniums, Verbenas, Petúnias, and Fuchsias. Lieut. Friend, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Currants, and Apples. There were also some fine Apples of 1841, from the Rev. — England. Mr. Bradford had a collection of Heaths, Pelargóniums, and other Greenhouse Plants, and a collection of Pinks, Roses, and Pansies. From Messrs. Haycroft, a beautiful plant of Fúchsia corymbiflora, six feet high, in full flower, and a large collection of Greenhouse plants. Mr. Cutter contributed some Fúchsias and Calceolarias. The competition for native plants was confined to Mr. D. Murray, gr. to Counsellor Reeves, and Mr. D. Sullivan, gr. to P. Maylor, Esq.—The next exhibition will take place on the 27th of July.

Felton Florists' Society, June 27.—The florists of Felton and its vicinity held their annual exhibition of Ranunculuses and Pansies at Mrs. Hine's, Northumberland Arms Inn, when the following prizes were awarded:—RANUNCULUSES: *Variegated*. 1 and 2, Mr. A. Gowens; 3, Dr. Grahamsley; 4, Mr. W. Harrison; 5 and 6, Mr. Gowens. *Selfs*, 1 and 4, Rev. Jos. Orrell; 2, Mr. Harrison; 3, 5, and 6, Mr. Gowens. PANSIES: 1, *Stand of six*, Mr. J. Jeffrey, Rolla, Ne plus ultra, Thompson's Victoria, Isabel, Pilot, and Maid of the Mill; 2, Mr. Forsyth, gr. to A. J. B. Cresswell, Esq., M.P., Thompson's Eclipse, Isabel, Pilot, Forsyth's Jewess, Champion, and Counsellor; 3, Mr. J. Jeffrey, Negro Boy, Lord Durham, Agnes, Isabel, Victoria, and Pilot; 4, Rev. Jos. Orrell, Rolla, Victoria, Pilot, Wellington, Isabel, and Unknown; 5, Mr. Forsyth, Isabel, Champion, Jewess, Anna, Fanny, and Bloomsbury. 6, Rev. J. Orrell, Rolla, Wellington, Victoria, Pilot, Isabel, and Joan of Arc. *Seedling prize*, Mr. Forsyth, for Isabella. The show of Ranunculuses was very good, although many were rather too old. The stands of Pansies were far superior to any ever exhibited here before; the numerous Seedlings shown by Mr. Forsyth were generally admired. The next show, for Pinks and Roses, was appointed to take place at Mr. Liddle's, on Monday, the 11th July.

Guernsey Horticultural Society, May 25.—This exhibition exceeded all others which have hitherto taken place in this island. The following were among the more successful exhibitors:—Mr. Hoyle, for *Cucumbers, Pelargoniums, Heartsease* and *Stove Plants*: Mr. Vidamour, for *Roses, Ericas*, and *Calceolárias*: Sir O. Carey, for *Grapes, Oranges* (the latter grown in the open air), *Peas, Cucumbers*, and *Lettuces*: Mr. C. de Jersey, for *Collections of Flowers* and *Vegetables, Pelargoniums*, and *Auriculas*: Captain Appleton, for *Ranunculuses*, a collection of *Annuals*, and a *Bouquet*; Mr. J. Dobree, for *Tulips, Greenhouse Plants, Ixias*, and *Pelargóniums*; Mr. H. O. Carre, for *Dessert Pears*. Numerous Cottagers' Prizes, varying from 1*s*. to 5*s*. each, were awarded for Tulips, Ranunculuses, Pelargóniums, Calceolárias, Stocks, Cut Flowers, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Apples, Pears, Potatoes, Peas, Lettuces, Cucumbers, and other vegetables.—*Gazette de Guernsey*.

Hants Horticultural Society, June 22.—This exhibition took place at the Corn Exchange, Winchester, where the following prizes were awarded:—ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS: Miss Garnier. STOVE PLANTS (*not Orchidaceous*): Rev. F. Beadon. GREENHOUSE PLANTS, do. CLIMBERS, *cut or in pots*: Rev. C. Rashleigh. PELARGONIUMS: 1, Rev. F. Beadon; 2, Mr. Ralfe. *Collection of do.*, J. T. Waddington, Esq. RANUNCULUSES: G. R. Ricketts, Esq. *Best Collection of do.*, Rev. Mr. Willis. CALCEOLARIAS: *Shrubby*, W. J. Campion, Esq. *Herbaceous, Collection of do.*, Rev. Mr. Wills. PÆONIES, *cut or in pots*: Col. Wall. HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS: the Warden of the College. ROSES (*not China*): Miss Garnier; *China*, J. Fleming, Esq.; *Collection*, the Dean of Winchester. PINKS: W. J. Campion, Esq. PICOTEES: J. Taylor, Esq. HEARTSEASE: W. J. Campion, Esq. FUCHSIAS: Rev. Mr. Henville. IRIS: Rev. G. C. Rashleigh. COCKSCOMBS AND BALSAMS: Rev. Mr. Henville. ORNAMENTAL FLOWERS: Rev. F. Beadon. PLANTS OF ALL KINDS: Rev. G. C. Rashleigh. FRUITS, *Pine Apple and Melon*: J. Fleming, Esq.; *Strawberries*, 1, W. J. Campion, Esq.; 2, the Warden of the College; 3, J. T. Waddington, Esq. VEGETABLES: *Peas and Beans*, the Warden; *Cauliflowers*, Rev. Dr. Maberley; *Potatoes*, 1, Mr. W. Barnes; 2, Dr. Maberley; *Cucumber*, Rev. — Henville; *Turnips and Carrots*, W. J. Campion, Esq. A few Cottager's prizes were also distributed.

Hertford Horticultural Society, June 23.—The second exhibition took place at the Town Hall, and was well attended. The following is a list of the prizes:—PINES: 1, Mr. Davis, gr. to A. Smith, Esq., M.P.; 2, Mr. J. Dawson, gr. to Lord Melbourne. GRAPES: *Black*, 1, Mr. Davis; 2, Mr. T. Dawson, gr. to Earl Cowper. *White*, 1, Mr. J. Dawson; 2, Mr. J. Hamp, gr. to E. Chuck, Esq. PEACHES: Mr. J. Dawson; NECTARINES: Mr. T. Dawson. MELONS: *Green Flesh*, 1, Mr. J. Dawson; 2, Mrs. Hanbury. *Scarlet Flesh*, 1, Mr. Davis; 2, Mr. T. Dawson. STRAWBERRIES: 1, Mr. J. Dawson; 2, Mr. Tinsley, gr. to S. Adams, Esq.; 3, Mr. T. Dawson. SPECIMEN PLANT: 1, Mr. Williams, gr. to J. Warner, Esq.; 2, Mr. Slowe, gr. to W. R. Baker, Esq.; 3, Mr. Plumbly, gr. to C. J. Dimsdale, Esq. STOVE PLANTS: Mr. Slowe. GREENHOUSE PLANTS: 1, Mr. Slowe; 2, Mr. Plumbly. MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS: 1, Mr. Slowe: 2, Mr. Williams. PELARGONIUMS: 1, Mr. T. Dawson; 2, Mr. Milne, gr. to C. S. Chauncy, Esq.; 3, Mr. Plumbly. *Seedling*, 1, Mr. J. Hudson; 2, Mr. T. Dawson. HEATHS: 1, Mr. Plumbly; 2, Mr. Slowe. CALCEOLARIAS: *Herbaceous*, Mr. Slowe. *Shrubby*, 1, Mr. T. Dawson; 2, Mr. Williams. ROSES: *Garden*, 30 *varieties*, 1, Mr. Milne; 2, Mr. Williams. 24 *varieties, including Noisette, China, and Bourbons*, 1, Mr. Williams; 2, Mr Milne, 3, Mr. Simmonds, gr. to the Rev. R. Jones. *General Selection of do.*, Mr. Milne. PINKS: Mr. J. Dawson. RANUNCULUS: 12 *varieties*, Mrs. Foster. HEARTSEASE: 30 *varieties*, 1, Mr. Hurst, gr. to J. Batho, Esq.; 2, Mr. G. Smith. BRITISH PLANTS: 1, Mr. D. Spriggings; 2, Mr. Simmonds. CACTUS: 1, Mr. Slowe; 2, Mr. Plumbly. ALSTRŒMERIAS: Mr. Williams. HYDRANGEAS: Mr. T. Dawson. FUCHSIAS: Mr. Williams. COCKSCOMBS: 1, Mr. T. Dawson; 2, Miss Hadsley. BALSAMS: 1, Mr. Williams; 2, Mr. Milne. CUT FLOWERS: Mr. Williams. Cottagers' Prizes were also distributed for flowers, fruit, and vegetables.

Inverness and Northern Horticultural Society, June 22.—The following is a list of the premiums awarded:—CALCEOLARIAS: *Six Varieties*, Mr. J. Stephen, gr., Ness Castle, for C. Pandora, Enchanter, Darling, Rosabella, Pilot, and Topaz: 2, Mr. Bain, gr. to Lord Lovat, for Pirate, Royal Standard, Henrietta, Rosabella, Patersonia, and Margaretta. PELARGONIUMS: *Six Varieties*, 1, Mr. W. Dallas, gr. to L. Mackintosh, Esq., for Alexandrina Victoria, Sylph, Imogene, Garth's Perfection, Prima Donna, Alicia; 2, to Mr. A. Fraser, gr. to J. Thomson, Esq., for Garth's Coronation, Joan of Arc, Lady Carlisle, Sylph, Orange Boven, and Alexandrina. EXOTIC PLANTS IN FLOWER: 1, Mr. Stephen, for Siphocámpylus bícolor, Sóllya heterophylla, Leschenaultia formosa, Polýgala speciosa, Gardénia radicans, Pimelea decussata; 2, Mr. Fraser, for Pimelea décussata, Borónia serrulata, Cactus Mallisoni, Pimelea híspida, Abútilon striatum, and Crássula cœrúlea alba. *Ditto Specimen*, Mr. Stephen, for Malva capensis. PANSIES: *Twelve Varieties*, 1, Mr. Taylor, gr., Kilravock Castle; 2, Mr. J. Lawrence, gr., Inverness. HEATHS: *Four Varieties*, 1, Mr. A. Fraser, for Erica odorata rósea, trícolor, ventricosa superba, and ventricosa hirsuta; 2, Mr. Stephen, for Erica ventricosa superba, E. curviflora rubra, E. vestita-fúlgida, E. grandiflora. HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS: 1, Mr. Taylor; 2, Mr. Macdonald. IRIS: 1, Mr. D. Williamson, gr., Culloden; 2, Mr. Taylor. CINERARIAS IN POTS, Mr. Stephen. MIMULUS: *Six Varieties*, 1, Mr. Dallas, gr., Raigmore; 2, Mr. Bain. VERBENAS: 1, Mr. Bain; 2, Mr. Stephen. PETUNIAS: 1, Mr. Dallas; 2, Mr. Bain. AMERICAN PLANTS: *Six Varieties*, 1, Mr. Bain; 2, Mr. J. Maccallum, gr., Reelig. ANEMONES: 1, Mr. Macdonald; 2, Mr. Stephen. FUCHSIA: 1, Mr. Bain, for F. Fulgens; 2, Mr. Dallas, for F. Globosa major. ORNAMENTAL BASKET OF PLANTS: 1, Mr. Fraser: 2, Mr. Bain. BOUQUET: 1, Mr. J. Fraser: 2, Mr. J. Lawrence. APPLES: 1, Mr. Bain; 2, Mr. J. Fraser. MELON, Mr. Taylor. CUCUMBERS: 1, Mr. Fraser; 2, Mr. J. Fraser, gr., Balcony. CHERRIES: 1, Mr. G. Ross, gr., Bught; 2, Mr. Bain. STRAWBERRIES: 1, Mr. Fraser; 2, Mr. Maccallum. STRAWBERRIES, *for flavour*: 1, Mr. Maccallum: 2, Mr. Macdonald. PEAS: 1, Mr. D. Mackenzie, gr. to Lady Mackenzie, 2, Mr. G. Ross. CAULIFLOWER: 1, Mr. Dallas; 2, Mr. Fraser. WHITE DUTCH TURNIPS: 1, Mr. Stephen; 2, Mr. J. Maccallum. POTATOES: 1, Mr. R. Fraser, gr. to E. Baillie, Esq.; 2, Mr. Dallas. CABBAGES: 1, Mr. Bain; 2, Mr. Mackenzie. LETTUCE: 1, Mr. Maccallum; 2, Mr. Mackenzie.—*Inverness Courier*.

Lancaster Horticultural Society, June 23. The second exhibition was held in the National School, where the following prizes were awarded: PINKS: *Purple Laced*, 1, Duke of St. Albans—2, Lustre—3, Perfection—4, Suwarrow—6, Rambler, J. Stout, Esq.; 5, Elizabeth, Mr. J. Walmsley. *Red Laced*, 1, Mars, 4, Speculation, Messrs. Hargreaves; 2, Humphrey Cheetham—3, Lord Codrington—6, Beauty of Thurnham, J. Stout, Esq.; 5, Seedling, Mrs. S. Harrison. *Black and White*, 1, Lady Bold Houghton, Mr. Hargraves; 2, Lodge's Pilot—6, Overall, J. Stout, Esq.; 3, Parry's Union, 4, Seedling, Mr. Richardson; 5, Unknown, Mr. Whalley. ROSES: *Dark and Dark Purple*, 1, 6, Mr. Hargraves; 2, Mr. Richardson; 3, 4, 5, Messrs. Hargreaves. *Crimson and Red Scarlet*, 1, Mr. Jopson; 2, 4, Mrs. Ford; 3, T. J. Knowlys, Esq.; 5, 6, Messrs. Hargreaves. *Rose Coloured or Blush*, 1, Messrs. Hargreaves; 2, 3, 4, Mr. Jopson; 5, Mr. Richardson; 6, Mr. Hargraves. *Yellow White, and Striped*, 1, 5, Thomas Rawsthorne, Esq.; 2, 3, Mr J. Walmsley; 4, Mrs. Ford; 6, Mrs. E. G. Hornby. *Moss Roses*, 1, 3, 4, 5, Messrs. Hargreaves; 2, Mrs. Ford; 6, Mr. Hargraves. *China and Odorata Roses*, 1, 2, Mrs. Ford; 3, Mrs. S. Harrison. GRAPES: 1, Mrs. Godson; 2, Mrs. Ford. MELONS, 1, Green Flesh, Mrs. Ford; 2, Sweet Melon of Ispahan, J. Stout, Esq. STRAWBERRIES: 1, Mrs. Ford; 2, J. Stout, Esq. GREENHOUSE PLANTS: 1, 2, Mrs. Ford; 3, Messrs. Hargreaves; 4, Mr. Jopson. HEATHS: 1, Mrs. Ford; 2, Mrs. S. Harrison. HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS: 1, Mrs. Ford; 2, 3, 4, Messrs. Hargreaves. PANS OF PANSIES: 1, T. Rawsthorne, Esq.; 2, Mrs. E. G. Hornby; 3, Mrs. Ford. CALCEOLARIAS: 1, Mr. Jopson. PELARGONIUMS: 1, Mrs. Ford; 2, Mrs. S. Harrison. BOUQUETS COMPOSED OF FLOWERS GROWN IN THE OPEN GARDEN: 1, 2, Mrs. Ford. BOUQUETS COMPOSED OF EXOTICS: 1, Mrs. S. Harrison; 2, Mrs. Ford. *Cherries, Gooseberries, Black Currants*, J. Armstrong, Esq.; *Raspberries, Oranges, Citrons, Cucumbers, Onions*, Mrs. Ford; *Potatoes, White Currants, Red Currants*, T. J. Knowlys, Esq.; *Artichokes, Rhubarb, Cauliflower, Dahlias*, T. Rawsthorne, Esq.

Norfolk and Norwich Horticultural Society, June 29.—This exhibition was held in St. Andrew's Hall, where the following prizes were awarded: FLOWERS:—ROSES: *Collection of* 100 *varieties, Nurserymen*, 1, Messrs. Mackie and Ewing; 2, Mr. J. Tooke; 60 *varieties*, equal, J. Catton, gr. to Rev. C. Fellowes and Rev. J. Burroughes; 48 *varieties*, 1, Mrs. Burroughes; 2, Rev. T. Blofield; 3, Rev. E. Dennis; 36 *varieties*, 1, J. Catton; 2, Rev. T. C. Blofield: 3, R. Spence, gr. to Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart.; 18 *varieties*, 1, Mrs. Burroughes; 2, Rev. J. Burroughes. CALCEOLARIAS, Rev. J. Burroughes. IRIS, Mr. G. Thurtell. PINKS: 24 *varieties*, Mr. Thurtell; 18 *varieties*, Rev J. Burroughes; 12 *varieties*, Hon. and Rev. R. Wilson. PICOTEES, Rev. J. Burroughes. GREENHOUSE PLANTS: 1, W. Rippingale, gr. to G. Morse, Esq.; 2, S. Short, gr. to J. Stracy, Esq. ORCHIDACEÆ, *single plant*, Catasetum maculatum, Mr. Walton. CUT FLOWERS, *collection of*, 1, J. N. Waite, Jun., Esq.; 2, Rev. J. Burroughes. CALCEOLARIAS, *seedling*, Rev. J. Burroughes. PICOTEE, *seedling*, Mr H. Atkinson. CACTI, *collection of*, S. Short. STOCKS, *collection of*, 1, J. S. Muskett, Esq; 2, J. Gordon, Esq. FRUITS.—GRAPES, *black*, H. Cook, Esq. MELONS, *green Ispahan*, 1, Rev. W. Howard; 2, Mr. Walton, gr. to R. Sanderson, Esq. M.P. STRAWBERRIES, Keene's Seedling: 1, Mr C. Aldborough, gr. to G. S. Kett, Esq.; 2, Mr. S. Short; 3, J. S. Muskett, Esq.; 4, Rev. O. Matthias; 5, Mr. Wm. Gale, gr. to Mrs. Kett. RASPBERRIES, J. S. Muskett, Esq. CHERRIES: 1, Mr. S. Short; 2 and 3, Mr. Waters, gr. to Lord Wodehouse. CURRANTS, Mr. W. Kemp, gr. to Sir E. Stracey. APPLES, Mr. W. Scarlett, gr. to Mrs Kett. ORANGE TREE IN FRUIT, J. S. Muskett, Esq. VEGETABLES.—*Lettuce*, Mrs Burroughes. *Potatoes, equal*, Mr. S. Short and Mr. W. Kemp. *Peas, Auvergne*, 1, Mr. W. Scarlett; 2, Mr. S. Short. *Beans, equal*, J. S. Muskett, Esq. and Mr. W. Scarlett. *Cauliflowers*, Mr. R. Ennis, gr. to H. Gurney, Esq. *Turnips*, Mr. W. Scarlett. *Rhubarb*, Myatt's Victoria, Rev. O. Matthias. *Cabbages*, Mr. J. Potter. *Cucumber*, C. K. Thompson, Esq.—*Norwich Mercury*.

North British Professional Gardeners' Society, June 22.—The second meeting for the season was held in the Calton Convening Room, where the following prizes were awarded:—PELARGONIUMS: 1, Mr. J. Young, gr. to T. Oliver, Esq., for Sylph, Coronation, Amethyst, Conservative, Sultan, and Masterpiece, 2, Mr. J. Downie, gr. to Gen. Robertson. SEEDLING do. of 1841: 1, Mr. Kinghorn, gr. to Sir R. Houston, Bart.; 2, Mr. J. Young. CALCEOLARIAS: 1, Mr. J. Downie, for Earl of Dalhousie, Enchantress, Lass of Richmond Hill, Miss Hope, Picta, and Marquis of Waterford; 2, Mr. J. Young. STOCKS: 1, Mr. P. Thomson, gr. to A. Rutherfurd, Esq.; 2, Mr. J. Goodall, jun., gr. to Lawrence Buchan, Esq. HARDY SHRUBS: 1, Mr. P. Thomson, Rhododendron Catawbiense hýbridum, Kálmia latifólia, Menziésia polifólia alba, Rhododendron ferrugíneum, Genista flórida, and Spártium júnceum flore pleno; 2, Mr. G. Stirling, gr. to Viscount Melville. RANUNCULUS: Mr. J. Young, for Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, Milkmaid, and Duchess of Kent. PINKS: 1, Mr. W. Cuthbertson, gr. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Roseberry, for Queen Victoria, Conqueror, Duchess of Rutland, Mrs. Harrison, Duchess of Kent, and Duchess of Devonshire. 2, Mr. Alex. Forrester, gr. to G. Falconar, Esq. CHINA ROSES: 1, Mr. P. Thomson; 2, Mr. R. Watson, gr. to D. Anderson, Esq. PANSIES: 1, Mr. J. Young, for Duke of Northumberland, Mirror, Decora, Hecate, Angelica, and Lavinia; 2, Mr. Alex. Forrester. *Seedling*, 1841, Mr. J. Young. GRAPES: *Black*, 1, Mr. R. Watson; 2, Mr. J. Goodall. *Ditto of any sort*, 1, (Muscat of Alexandria), Mr. J. Goodall, jun.; 2, Mr. J. Goodall. MELON: (Ionian Green Flesh), Mr. R. Watson. CAULIFLOWER: 1, Mr. G. Stirling: 2, Mr. J. Goodall. CARROTS: Mr. J. Goodall; 2, Mr. J. Downie.

North Devon Horticultural Society, June 22.—The first exhibition was held at the Rooms, where the following prizes were awarded:—FRUIT.—*Pine Apple*, 1, 15s., Mr. Saul; 2, 12s., Mr. Bartlett. *Grapes, white*, 5s., Mr. Bartlett; *black*, 5s. ditto; *the best dish of named sorts*, 10s., ditto. *Melons*, 10s., 1, Mr. Saul; 2, 7s., ditto. *Apples*, 1841, 3s. 6d., Mr. Bartlett. *Strawberries*, 1, 3s. Mr. Saul; 2, 2s. 6d., Mr. Westacott; 3, 2s., Mr. Saul. *Cherries*, 3s., Mr. Griffin; 2, 2s. 6d., Mr. Saul. *Gooseberries*, 2s., Mr. Edmunds. *Currants*, 2s., Mr. Bartlett; *Citrus tribe*, the best collection, 5s. Mr. Saul; *ditto, the best specimen*, 2s. 6d., Mr. Saul. *Raspberries*, 1, 3s., Mr. Westacott, 2, 2s. 6d., Mr. Gerry. EXTRA.—*Grapes, black*, 3s. 6d., Mr. Saul; *Apples*, 2s. 6d., ditto. *Strawberries*, 2s., Mr. Griffin. *Cherries*, 2s., ditto. *Citrus tribe*, 3s. 6d., Mr. Bartlett. *Currants*, 1s. 6d., Mr. J. K. Cotton. FLOWERS.—*Stove Plants*, 6s., Mr. Edmonds. *The best Climber*, 5s., Mr. Bartlett. *Three Bulbous Plants*, 5s., Mr. Saul. *Greenhouse Plants*, six, 1, 7s., Mr. Gerry; 2, 5s., Mr. Saul. *Three best Greenhouse Bulbs*, of sorts, 5s. Mr. Edmonds. *Best Climber in Flower*, 5s, ditto. *Three best ditto*, 7s. 6d., Mr. Bartlett. *Pelargoniums, twelve*, 1, 10s., ditto; 2, 7s. 6d., C. E. Palmer, Esq.; 3, 5s, Mr. Gerry; *best single specimen*, 3s. 6d., Mr. Edmonds. *Ranunculuses*, 5s., Mr. J. K Cotton. *Pinks*, 1, 5s, Mr. Edmonds: 2, 3s., Mr. Gerry. *Roses* 5s, ditto. *Bouquet of Flowers*, 3s. 6d., Mr. Gerry. *Tender Annuals*, 1, 5s., ditto; 2, 3s. Mr. Bartlett. *Hardy herbaceous Plants*, 3s. 6d., Mr. Gerry. *Cactus speciosissimus*, 5s., ditto; *three best* do., 7s., Mr. Edmonds. *Heartsease, twelve sorts*, 1, 3s., Mr. Bartlett; 2, 2s, Mr. Gerry. *Calceolárias, best six herbaceous*, 5s., Mr. Westacott; *best six shrubby*, 1, 5s., Mr. Bartlett; 2, 3s. 6d., Mr. Gerry. *Mimulus*, 2s. ditto. *Verbenas*, 5s., ditto. *Stocks*, 3s. 6d., Mr. Edmonds. *Petúnias*, 1, 3s., Mr. Bartlett: 2, 2s., Mr. Gerry. *Salpiglossis*, 1, 3s. 6d., Mr. Cotton; 2, 2s, Mr. Westacott. *Best specimen of Hæmanthus*, 5s., Mr. Saul. EXTRA—*Stove Plants*, 3s. 6d., Mr. Saul; do., 3s. 6d., Mr. Bartlett; *Bulbs*, 3s. 6d., Mr. Edmonds; *Gloxinias*, 3s. 6d., Mr. Bartlett; *Orange-tree with fruit*, 2s. 6d., do.; *Six Heaths*, 2s. 6d., do.; *Fuchsias*, 2s. 6d., Mr. Gerry; *Balsams*, 1s. 6d, Mr. Bartlett.; *Cockscombs*, 2s. 6d., Mr. Edmonds; *Pelargoniums*, 2s. 6d., Mr. Edmonds. VEGETABLES—*Asparagus*, 1, 5s. Mr. Edmonds; 2, 3s. 6d., Mr. Saul; *Rhubarb*, 1, 5s., Mr. Edmonds; 2, 3s., Mr. J. K. Cotton; *Cucumbers*, 1, 5s., Mr. Saul; 2, 3s. 6d., Mr Edmonds. *Green Beans*, 1, 2s. 6d, Mr. Edmonds; 2, 2s., Mr. Griffin. *Peas*, 1, 2s. 6d., do.; 2, 2s., Mr. Bartlett. *Carrots*, 1, 2s., Mr. Saul; *Potatoes, Kidney*, 1, 3s., Mr. Bartlett; do. *Round*, 3s., Mr. Bartlett; 2, 2s. 6d., Mr. Saul; *Cauliflowers*, 1, 3s., do.; 2, 2s., Mr. Edmonds. *Cabbages*, 1, 2s. 6d., Mr. Westacott; 2, 2s., Mr.

Griffin. *Lettuces, Cos*, 2s. 6d., do.; *Cabbage*, 2s. 6d., Mr. Bartlett; *Turnips*, 2s. 6d., Mr. Saul; *Spinach*, 2s. 6d., Mr. Gerry. EXTRA—*Rhubarb*, 2s. 6d., Mr Edmonds; *Cucumbers*, 1s. 6d., Mr. Gerry; *Artichokes*, 1s., Mr. Bartlett; *Cauliflowers*, 1s., Mr. Westacott; do., 1s., Mr. Edmonds; *Lettuce*, 1s., Mr. Westacott. NURSERYMEN'S PRIZES—*Pelargoniums, Collection of Cut Flowers*, 1l., Messrs. Lucombe and Pince; 2, 15s., Mr. Rendle. *Calceolarias, Collection of Cut Flowers*, 10s., Messrs. Lucombe and Pince; *Greenhouse Plants collection*, 15s., Mr. Veitch; *Roses*, 10s., 1, Mr. Veitch; 2, 7s. 6d., Mr. Pontey. EXTRA.—*Seedling Pelargónium*, 5s., Mr. Hill; *Greenhouse Plants*, 5s., Mr. Pontey; *Roses*, 5s., Mr. Ireland. Numerous Cottager's Prizes were also awarded. —*North Devon Journal.*

Nottingham Floral and Horticultural Society, June 29.—The second meeting was held at the Assembly Rooms, where the following prizes were awarded:—RANUNCULUSES: 1, Mr. Frettingham; 2, Mr. Lee. ROSES: *pan of* 24, *(for dealers)*, 1, Mr. J. Pearson; 2, Mr. Frettingham; 3, Mr. T. Wood. *Pan of* 24, *(amateurs)*, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton. *Pan of* 15, Mr. J. Robinson. *Pan of* 12, 1, G. Walker, Esq.; 2, Mr. Hutchinson. *Pan of* 6, Mr. S. Buswell. *Collection of Roses (dealers)*, 1, Mr. J. Pearson; 2, Mr. F. Frettingham. *Collection (amateurs)*, 1, F. Wright, Esq.; 2, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton. *Moss*, 1, Mr. J. Pearson; 2, Mr. S. Shilton. *French*, 1, Mr. Pearson; 2, Mr. Shilton. *Hybrid Provence*, 1, Mr. Pearson; 2, Mr. Shilton. *Hybrid China*, 1, Mr. Pearson; 2, Mr. Shilton. *Alba*, 1, Mr. Pearson; 2, Mr. Shilton. *Scotch*, do. *Austrian Briar and Damask*, 1, Mr. Pearson; 2, Mr. Shilton. *Provence*, do. *Sweetbriar*, 1, Mr. Pearson; 2, Mr. Shilton. *Ayrshire*, Mr. Pearson. *Multiflora* Mr. S. Shilton. *Evergreen, Boursault, Hybrid Climbing*, 1, Mr. J. Pearson; 2, Mr. Shilton. *Perpetual*, 1, Mr. Pearson; 2, Mr. Shilton. *Bourbon*, 1, Mr. Pearson; 2, Mr. Shilton. *China*, 1, Mr. Pearson; 2, *Musk*, Mr. Shilton. *Tea China, Miniature, Noisette*: Mr. Pearson. *Macartney, Microphylla, Hybrid Perpetual*, Mr. Shilton. EXTRA PRIZES: *Hardy Roses*, Mr. J. Pearson. PINKS: *Three pairs of Blooms*, 1, Mr. F. Wood, Janson's Lady Milner, Admiral Codrington, Dreadnought, Lady Parry, Lodge's Paulina, Parry's Union; 2, Mr. Lee, Dr. Johnson, Greenside, Criterion, Seedling, Duchess of Devonshire, Snowball; 3, Mr. J. Robinson, George the Fourth, Earl Grey, Snowball; 4, Mr J. Pearson. *Purple-laced*, Mr. Robinson. *Purple-laced Seedlings*, Mr. J. Robinson, *Red-laced Seedlings*, Mr. Lee. *Best collection*, Mr. J. Robinson. PANSIES: *Pan of twenty, (dealers)*, 1, Mr. J. Pearson; 2, Mr. F. Wood; 3, Mr. Lee. *Pan of twenty, (amateurs)*, 1, Mr. J. Neville, Ann, Chimpanzee, Captivation, Mrs. Hamworth, Delicata, Mary Ann, Larpent, Conqueror, Queen of Scots, Jewess, Cream, Jehu, Beauty of Hitchin, three seedlings, Eclipse, Mary, Wellington; 2, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton, Captivation, Jewess, and eighteen seedlings; 3, Mr. Gillson, Coronation, Conqueror, Mrs. Thesiger, Climax, Mary Ann, Jewess, Queen of Scots, Ne plus ultra, Carlo Dolce, Rival Yellow, Melpomene, Miss Jane, Queen, Rainbow, Triumphant, Lady Flora Hastings, Conservative, Diana, seedling. *Ten blooms, (amateurs)*, Mr. J. Robinson, Chimpanzee, Eliza, Lady Wetherell, and seven seedlings. *Collection of Cut Flowers*, 1, Mr. J. Pearson; 2, Mr. Frettingham. SIX ANNUALS: 1, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton; 2, Mr. Frettingham. STOCKS: Mr. S. R. P. Shilton. BOUQUET: Mr. S. R. P. Shilton. PELARGONIUMS: 1, Mr. Frettingham, Sylph, Seedling, Dennis's Perfection, Alicia, Alexander, Unknown; 2, Mr. Pearson, Sylph, Alicia, King, Clarissa, Conservative, Alexandrina. *Seedling*, Mr. Frettingham; *Collection*, Mr. J. Pearson. STOVE PLANT: 1 and 2, G. Walker, Esq. ORCHIDACEOUS STOVE PLANT: 1 and 2, do. GREENHOUSE PLANT: 1 and 2, F. Wright, Esq. COLLECTION OF GREENHOUSE PLANTS: do.; Erica ventricosa, 1, do.; 2. Eximia, do. CACTUS SPECIOSISSIMUS: G. Walker, Esq. FUCHSIAS: Fulgens, Lee's Dark, Globosa, Chandleri, Buesti, Fulgens Multiflora, Mr. J. Pearson. VERBENAS: Mr. Lee. HERBACEOUS PLANTS: 1, Mr. J. Pearson: 2, Mr. Frettingham. AMERICAN PLANTS: 1, do; 2, Mr. J. Pearson. LILIUM EXÍMIUM, do. PENTSTEMON GENTIANOIDES COCCINEA: do. COLLECTION OF DIANTHUSES: Mr. J. Neville. VINES IN POTS, *honorary*: Mr. Hopcraft. FRUIT: *Grapes, Royal Muscadine*, G. Walker, Esq. *Strawberries, Keen's seedling*, 1, do.; 2, F. Wright, Esq. *Cherries, Bigarreau*, 1, G. Walker, Esq.; 2, do. *May Duke*, F. Wright, Esq. *Currants, White*, do.; *Red*, do. *Apples, Dessert, Moss's Incomparable*, Mr. J. Pearson. VEGETABLES: *Peas*, 1, Mr. J. Robinson; 2, G. Walker, Esq. *Beans*, Mr. S. Shilton. *Cauliflowers*, 1, G. Walker, Esq.; 2, F. Wright, Esq. *Cucumbers*, 1, G. Walker, Esq.; 2, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton; 3, Mr. J. Robinson. *Lettuce, Cos*, 1, F. Wright, Esq.; 2, Mr. Lee. *Autumn-sown Onions*, G. Walker, Esq. *Spring do.*, Mr. J. Robinson. *Shallots*, Col. Wildman. *Parsley*, Mr. Lee. *Carrots*, F. Wright, Esq. *Turnips*, Col. Wildman. EXTRA PRIZE: *Black Grapes*, Mr. Hopcraft.—*Nottingham Mercury.*

Nuneham Annual Ranunculus Show, June 14.—This was held at the Harcourt Arms Inn, where the following prizes were awarded: *Stand of 9 varieties*: 1st prize, Mr. Hastings, jun., with Elegant and 8 seedlings; 2nd, Mr. Simpson, with Temeraire, Milan Beauty, and 7 seedlings; 3rd, Mr. Molyneaux, with Henning Costars, Carnation, and 7 seedlings; 4th, Mr. Stiles. *Stand of 9 Selfs*: 1st, Mr. Hastings, jun., with Henrietta, Apollo, Vertumnus, Trajan, and 5 seedlings; 2nd, Mr. Simpson, with Henrietta, Varies, Sanspareil, Apollo, Naxara, and 4 seedlings; 3rd, Mr. Molyneux, with Sanspareil, Apollo, Henriëtta, Naxara, Trajan, Varies, Eliza, and 2 seedlings. *1st Seedling Prize*: Mr. Hastings, jun., named Elizabeth; 2nd do., Mr. Simpson, Virgin Queen.

Oxfordshire Horticultural Society, June 8.—The third exhibition was held in the Botanic Gardens, the use of which had been granted for that purpose by Dr. Daubeny. The following prizes were given: PELARGONIUMS, *Premier*, Rev. A. H. Matthews, Weston on-the-Green, Enchantress, Foster's Roseum, Alicia, Jewess, Erectum, Annette, Sylph, Joan of Arc, Conservative, Florence, Victory, Coronation; *Six varieties*, 1, Mr. Robinson, gr. at Wadham College, for Sylph, Jewess, Perfection, Roseum, Harriet, Alicia; 2, T. Ensworth, Esq., Perfection, Champion of Devon, Jewess, Roseum, Alexandrina, and Prima Donna; 3, C. Webb, Esq., Sylph, Conservative, Alexandrina, Perfection, Jewess, and Prima Donna. *Specimen Plant*, Rev. A. H. Matthews, Joan of Arc. *Seedling*, Mr. J. S. Cooke, not named. RANUNCULUSES, *Premier*, Mr. J. Hastings, jun., Henning, Naxara, Henrietta, Costar's Seedling, Cedo Nulli, Dr. Franklin, Coronation, and 17 seedlings; 2, Mr. R. Costar, Benson, Uriah, Horatio, Princess Royal, Syria, Addenda, Kiligrew, Coronation, Sabina, Attila, Felix, Apollo, Cormack, Julia, Fairy Queen, Saladin, Divan, Prince Albert, Eliza Cook, Speculator, Temeraire, Correlli, Will Watch, and a seedling. *Nine Selfs*.—1, Mr. W. Collcutt, Henrietta, Cedo Nulli, Apollo, Eliza, Victoria, Naxara, and three others; 2, Mr. J. Hastings, jun., Apollo, Cedo Nulli, Naxara, Eliza, Kempenfelt, Triumphant, Henrietta, Sanspareil, and a seedling. 3, Mr. J. Turner, Binsey, Cedo Nulli, Horatio, Victoria, Eliza, Sanspareil, Naxara, Trajan, Apollo, and a seedling. 4, Mr. W. Belcher, Abingdon, Naxara, Costar's Corona, George the Fourth, Eliza, Henrietta, Sabina, Apollo, Kiligrew, and Cedo Nulli. *Nine varieties*.—1, Mr. R. Costar, Edgar, Delectus, Felix, Coronation, Princess Royal, Prince of Wales, Julia, Cinderella, and Cyclops; 2, Mr. W. Collcutt, Thompson's Queen, Louisette, Scotchman, Elegant, Argus, Medora, Victoria, Robert Burns, and Addison; 3, Mr. J. Collcutt, Dr. Franklin, Thompson's Queen, and seven seedlings; 4, Mr. W. Belcher, Thompson's Queen, Nestora, Costar's Coronation, Prince Albert, Louisette, Princess Victoria, Addenda, Scotchman, and Sophia; 5, Mr. J. Hastings, jun., Sophia, Spotted Scotch, Horatio, Costar's Coronation, and five seedlings. *Seedlings*, 1, Mr. J. Collcutt; 2, Mr. J. Hastings, jun. ROSES, *Stand of* 12—1, Mrs. Quartermaine; 2, Mr. W. Collcutt; 3, Mr Bartlett. *Stand of* 36—1, Mr. Day; 2, Mr. Robinson. *Large Collection*, Mr. Betteridge. PANSIES (*Nurserymen*), 1, Mr. J. S. Cooke, Defender, Duke of Richmond, Lord Howe, Smith's Defiance, Cream, Duchess of Richmond, Imogene, Miss Stainforth, Prince Albert, Hebe, Cook's Defiance, Perfection, Sulphurea Elegans, Curion, Eclipse, Optimus, Oberon, Mulberry, Superb, Nymph, Ion, Dart, Olympia, Royal Standard, Morning Star, Ovid, Bathonia, Lictor, Beauty of the Vale, Queen Dowager, Britannia, Brilliant, Modesta, Champion, Ringleader, Matilda, Jane, Peter Dick, Ultraflora, Golden Masterpiece, Conservative, Beauty, and nine seedlings; 2, Mr. King, *Amateurs*: 1, Mr. Kurtland, Chippington; 2, Mr. Hunt, Apollo, Duke of Wellington, Conqueror, Giantess, Grand Duke, Bathonia, Conrad, Eliza, Model of Perfection, Lord Carrington, Reliance Superb, Prince Albert, Eclipse, Beauty of the Vale, Coronation, Peter Dick, Jewess, Brilliant, Victoria Superb, Vivid, Alert, Triumph, Colonel Dundas, and a Seedling. *Seedling*, 1, Mr. J S. Cooke. GREENHOUSE PLANTS: 1, Mr. Bailey, gr. to the Archbishop of York, Fúchsia formosa elegans, Elychrysum hýbridum, Stylídium glandulosum, Pimelea decussata; 2, C. Webb, Esq., Clématis Sieboldi, Abútilon striatum, Fúchsia fulgens, F. racemiflora; 3, J. W. Henley, Esq., M.P., Fúchsia fulgens, F. globosa Epiphyllum Jenkinsoni, Calceolária Harlequin. 4, T. Ensworth, Esq., Cactus Jenkinsoni, C. Ackermanni, Fúchsia fulgens, Sálvia patens. *Collection*, 1, Mr. Day. HEATHS: 1, Mr. Bailey, hýbrida, Cupressina, Bergiana, Linnæa superba, ventricosa, tubiflora; 2, Mr. Day, hýbrida, vestita fúlgida, ventricosa superba, vent. carnea, Daphnoides, Westphalíngia. HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS: 1, Mr. Jeffrey. CALCEOLARIAS: 1, Mr. Bailey; 2, Mr. J. S. Cooke; *Seedling*, 1, Mr. Bailey. FÚCHSIAS: 1, Mr. Day; 2, M. J. Johnson, Esq.; *Seedling*, 1, Mr. Day. BALSAMS: T. Ensworth, Esq.; *Specimen Plant*, 1, J. W. Henley, Esq., M.P., Pimelea decussata; 2, Mr. Bailey, Sóllya heterophylla. COCKSCOMBS, M. J. Johnson, Esq. WHITE ROCKETS, Mr. Soden. CUT FLOWERS, Mr. Betteridge. DEVICES: 1, Rev. V. Thomas, a flower-garden very tastefully arranged; 2, Mr. S. Jeffrey; 3, Mr. Day. PINES, Mr. Belcher. GRAPES: *White*, 1, Mr. Bailey; 2, T. Ensworth, Esq. *Black*, ditto. MELONS, Mr. Bailey. CHERRIES: 1, M. J. Johnson, Esq. STRAWBERRIES: 1, Mr. Morris; 2, Mr. Robinson. APPLES: 1, J. W. Henley, Esq., M.P. CUCUMBERS: 1, G. V. Drury, Esq.; 2, J. Parker, Esq. CAULIFLOWERS: 1, Mr. Day; 2, Mr. Bailey. PEAS: 1, Mr. Frum; 2, Rev. H. Cary. LONG CARROTS, G. V. Drury, Esq.: *Short do.*, 1, do.; 2, J. W. Henley, Esq. LETTUCE: 1, Mr. Molyneaux; 2, the Mayor of Oxford. POTATOES: *Kidney*, 1, Mr. Fidler; 2, Mr. Molyneaux; *Round*, 1, Mr. Fidler; 2, Mr. Soden. FRENCH BEANS: 1, G. V. Drury, Esq. ASPARAGUS: 2, Mr. Adams. CABBAGES: 1, G. V. Drury, Esq.; 2, Mr. Hawse. Numerous Cottagers' Prizes were likewise distributed for Flowers and Vegetables.—*Oxford Chronicle.*

Oxford Pink Show, June 28.—The first exhibition took place at the Cock-pit, in Holywell, when prizes were awarded as follows:—Mr. T. Looker, 1, for Kirtland's Dr. Daubeny, Kelner's Matchless, Dry's Earl of Uxbridge, Davey's Britannia and Standard, Fox's Ovington, Jeffery's Emily; Mr. J. Turner, 2, for Dry's Uxbridge, Dr. Daubeny, Standard, Dracon's Burdett, Fox's Ovington, Bridgwater's Emily, Kelner's Matchless; Mr. J. Maltby, 3, for Dry's Uxbridge, Dr. Daubeny, Creed's President, Clarke's Adonis, Fox's Uffington, Davey's Standard, Jelf's Mary Ann; Mr. J. Bates, 4, for Hodges' Matchless and Jupiter, Daig's Lady Sherbourne, Creed's President, Hodges' Gem, Piggot's Beauty of Cheltenham, Dr. Daubeny; Mr. T King, 5, for Adonis, King's Prince Albert, Davey's Standard, Dry's Uxbridge and Venus, Uffington, Dr. Daubeny—Seedling prize; Mr. J. Stevens, 6, for Dr. Daubeny, Geo. Kelson, Beauty of Cheltenham, Botley Hero, Standard, Wilmer's Queen, Bridgwater's Emily; Mr. H. Bell, 7, for Britannia, Kelner's Emma, Barlow's Geo. IV., Dr. Daubeny, Lady Hamilton, Beauty of Cheltenham, Standard.—*Oxford Chronicle.*

Royal Horticultural Society of Ireland, June 23.—The following is a list of the prizes:—STOVE PLANTS: 1, A. B. Crofton, Esq., for Rondelétia speciosa, Crinum scabrum, Gesnera rútila, Justícia cárnea, Hæmanthus coccíneus, Ipomœa Learii; 2, D. H. Sherrard, Esq.; 3, I. M. D'Olier, Esq. *Best Epiphyte*, J. C. Lyons, Esq., for Oncidium divaricatum. GREENHOUSE PLANTS: 1, I. M. D'Olier, Esq., for Anigozanthus Manglésii, Erythrina Crista galli, Fúchsia Youelli, Pimelea híspida, Euchilus obcordatus; 2, A. B. Crofton, Esq.; 3, the Earl of Charlemont. THE LORD LIEUTENANT'S PRIZE: 1, Mr. Jones, gr. to I. M. D'Olier, Esq., for Ardísia crenulata, Combretum purpúreum, Clethra arbórea, Rondelétia speciosa, Musa Cavendishii, Ipomœa Learii, Pimelea decussata, Crinum erubescens, Erythrina Crista galli, Fúchsia corymbiflora, Diplacus puníceus, Aristolóchia ciliosa, Angelónia pubescens, Cyrtopódium sp., Amaryllis costata; 2, Mr. D. Wright, gr. to D. H. Sherrard, Esq., for Erica gemmífera, E. ventricosa cárnea, E. splendens, E. perspicua, E. prægnans, Elichrysum proliferum, Pimelea decussata, Erica quadræflora, Oncídium flexuosum, Ipomœa scabra, I. sp., Ceropégia élegans, Gesnera rútila, G. stricta, Manéttia cordata, Anigozanthus Manglésii, Angelónia sp., &c. PELARGONIUMS (*Dark*): 1, W. Andrews, Esq., for Conservative, Spléndidum, Splendidíssimum, Orange Boven, Albert; 2, Col. Cash; 3, W. Rathborne, Esq.; (*Light*), 1, R. Cane, Esq.; 2, Col. Cash; 3, W. Andrews, Esq. *Seedling (Dark)*, the Lord Chief Baron. (*Light*), I. M. D'Olier, Esq. THE HERBERT PRIZE FOR PELARGONIUMS: Mr. Kevins, gr. to Col. Cash, for Conservative, Sylph, Joan of Arc, Climax, Isabella, Lowndes' Perfection. ERICAS: 1, T. Hutton, Esq.; 2, the Earl of Charlemont. ORNAMENTAL PLANTS: 1, I. M. D'Olier, Esq.; 2, A. B. Crofton, Esq. CITRUS: I. M. D'Olier, Esq. SINGLE EXOTIC IN FLOWER: 1, the Hon. Mrs. Lawless, for Alpínia nutans; 2, the Earl of Rathdowne. HERBACEOUS PLANTS: 1, D. H. Sherrard, Esq., for Dictamnus rubra, D. alba, Lílium longiflorum, L. atrosanguineum, Phlox intermedia, Sálvia patens; 2, R. Shaw, Esq. CALCEOLARIAS: W. Andrews, Esq., for La Belle Lucie, Lavinia, The Nun, Tigrida, Prince Albert, Clarissa. ROSES (*Garden Varieties*): 1, Col. T. White, 2, Rev. C. Woolesley. *Moss*, Col. T. White. *Chinese and other Hybrids*: 1, A. B. Crofton, Esq.; 2, Col. T White. PINKS (*Laced*): 1, J. W. Laine, Esq; 2. R. Shaw, Esq. (*Plain*): 1, R. Shaw, Esq.; 2, W. Andrews, Esq. RANUNCULUSES: 1, W. Rathborne, Esq.; 2, A. Kirkpatrick, Esq.; 3, J. Sturgeon, Esq. PANSIES: 1, W. Rathborne, Esq., for Thompson's Queen, Mountjoy's Queen, Pluto, Conservative, Miss Rathborne, Negro Boy, Princess Augusta, Ivanhoe, Vesta, Edward, Miss Paul, Prima Donna, Regina, Mulberry, Pilot, Criterion, &c.; 2, W. Andrews, Esq. ANNUALS: T. Hutton, Esq. GERMAN OR RUSSIAN STOCK: Mrs. Williams. BOUQUETS: 1, H. Stock, Esq.; 2, W. Rathborne, Esq. PUBLIC GARDENS. —STOVE PLANTS: 1, Messrs. Keefe, for Hibiscus sinensis novus, Bilbérgia nudiflora, Oncídium Harrisoni, Gloxínia maxima, G. rubra, G. canescens. GREENHOUSE PLANTS: Messrs. Keeffe, for Clématis Sieboldi, Epacris grandiflora, Státice mucronata, Fúchsia magnífica, F. arbórea, Anigosanthos sp. PELARGONIUMS (*Dark*): Messrs. Keeffe, for Conservative, Alarm, Rubens, Dennis' Perfection, Splendidíssimum, Lifeguardsman. (*Light*): Messrs. Keeffe, for Erin go-bragh, Keeffe's Duke of Leinster, Coronation, Victory, Rienzi, Joan of Arc. *Seedling*: Messrs. Keeffe. ERICAS: 1, Messrs. Bridgeford, for E. trícolor, E. trícolor élegans, E. exímia, E. fúlgida nana, E. ventricosa superba, E. ventricosa purpúrea. ORNAMENTAL PLANTS: Messrs Keefe. ROSES (*Garden Varieties*): *Moss, Chinese, and other Hybrids*, Messrs. Bridgeford. PINKS: Mr. Robinson. SINGLE EXOTIC: Messrs. Keeffe, for Fuchsia grandis. RANUNCULUSES: Mr. Robinson. HERBACEOUS PLANTS. 1, Messrs. Bridgeford; 2, Messrs. Keeffe. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: *Grapes (Black)*: Frontignac or Muscat, 1, Mr. Alexander, gr. to his Grace the Duke of Leinster; 2, Col. T. White; 2nd prize (*honorary*), the Duke of Leinster. (*Black*): 1, Col. Conolly, M.P.; 2, W. C. Colville, Esq. (*White*): Frontignan or Muscat, 1, Col. Conolly; 2, the Duke of Leinster. (*White*): Any variety, 1, the Duke of Leinster; 2, Col. Conolly; 2nd prize (*honorary*), the Duke of Leinster. *Peaches*: (Mignonne or Noblesse), 1, H. Thompson, Esq.; 2, Col. Conolly. (*Any Variety*): 1, Col. White; 2, H. Thompson, Esq. *Nectarines*: 1, H. Thompson, Esq.; 2, Col. Conolly. *Melons* (green flesh), 1, W. B. Wade, Esq.; 2, H. Thompson, Esq. (*Any Variety*), 1, the Earl of Leitrim; 2, Col. Conolly. *The largest Melon*: his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. *Strawberries*: 1, Col. White, 2, W. C. Colville, Esq. *Cherries*: 1, R. Cane, Esq.; 2, W. C. Colville Esq. *Cauliflowers*: W. C. Colville, Esq. *Carrots*: W. C. Colville, Esq. *Turnips*: Mrs. Williams. *Potatoes*: T. Hutton, Esq. *Peas*: Sir R. Shaw, Bart. *Beans*: H. C. Singleton, Esq.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society, June 24.—The Florists Competition took place in the Society's Garden, Inverleith, when the following premiums were awarded:—RANUNCULUSES: 1, Mr. G. Lightbody, for Sadi, Model of Beauty, Prince Albert, Zobeide, Admiral Keppel, Vanguard, Crusader, Firebrand, Grace Darling, Duke of Sussex, Lilias Campbell, Sir Philip Broke, Tecumseh, Nina, Miss Neill, Mystery, Erskine, Larne, Carsten, and Princess Royal; 2, Mr. R. Kilgour, for Waterson's Robert Burns—the others being seedlings raised by Mr. Kilgour, and named Victoria, Dr. Neill, Mr. Ferguson, Spot, Colonel Ferguson, Princess Royal, Invincible, Mottled, Queen of May, Prince Albert, Lady Leven, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Ferguson, Milkmaid, John Fergus, Hirota, Jupiter, Rosa, and Dr. Bowring.—MOSS ROSES: Mr. A. Forrester, for Moss de Meaux, Blush Moss, Common Moss, Bath Moss, Crimson Moss, Mottled Moss, Striped, White, and Perpetual Moss. —STOCKS: Mr. P. Thomson, g. to J. Hope Vere, Esq. Besides the premiums given by the Society, subscription prizes were on this occasion awarded for the following articles:—For the six newest and finest PELARGÓNIUMS: 1, 3*l*., Mr. A. Cossar, gr. to Lady Anne Hay, for Firebrand, Rosetta, Sylph, Rienzi, Conservative, and Masterpiece; 2, 2*l*., Mr. J. Young, gr. to T. Oliver, Esq., for Foster's Nymph, Masterpiece, Bridesmaid, Conservative, Jupiter, and Foster's Sylph.—EXTRA PREMIUMS: 1, Mr. J. Addison, gr. to the Earl of Wemyss; 2, Mr. A. Kinghorn, gr. to Sir R. Houston. PANSIES, 2*l*.: Messrs. P. Lawson and Son, for Waverley, Grand Duke of Russia, Giant's Bride, Lord Douglas, La Superbe, Gibson's Maria, Lavinia, Envoy, Cook's Chequers, Earl of Clarendon, Lalla Rookh, Angelica, Holmes's Prince Albert, Beauty of Hitchin, Susan, Launcelot, Juno, Lovegrove's Coronation, Midas, Antigone, Jupiter, Otho, Antonia, Stubb's Lady Sarah Ingestrie, Chieftain, Mirror, Raphael, Democrat, Nora, Duke of Northumberland, Princess Royal, Tippoo Saib, Robert Burns, Quakeress, Decora, Ivanhoe, Belzoni, Earl's Maid of Loire, Jessie, and Duncan. *Extra Prize:* Messrs. T. and W. Handasyde, for Beauty of Soutra Hill, Miss Stainforth, Bridesmaid, Prince Albert, Brown's Curion, Duke of Cornwall, Brown's Flora, Duke of Devonshire-Paul Pry, Brown's Duncan, King Alfred, Angelina, Ada, Mrs. Bannet, Hecate, Robin Adair, Edmonton Hero, Black Knight, Victoria splendens, Beauty of Hitchin, Archbishop of York, Brown's Victory, Jessie, Queen Superb, Golconda, Unique, Superb, Lord Durham, Model of Perfection, Bonny Bessie, Mrs. Wyse, Lovely Bride, Queen, Courier, Lovegrove's Coronation, Wellington, Regina, and Earl of Aberdeen. PINKS, 2*l*: Mr. G. James, gr. to J. Balfour, Esq., for Princess Victoria, Omnibus, George the Fourth, Queen Victoria, Neptune, Warrior, Village Maid, Robert Burns, Candidate, Miss Johnstone, James's Conqueror, James's Prince Albert, splendens, Egyptian Prince, Pattison's Queen Victoria, Suwarrow, and James's Renown. Besides the articles sent for competition, both tents presented a brilliant display of plants for exhibition only. The small tent was occupied by a collection from Messrs. J. Dickson and Sons. This contained many well-grown Pelargóniums, Fúchsias, Calceolárias, and some splendid specimens of plants, either new or rarely seen in flower. Amongst these may be noticed, Scutellária splendens, Gloxínia rubra, Rosa Devoniensis, Oncídium flexuosum, and Nepenthes distillatória. Mr. A. Cameron, gr., Trinity Cottage, also contributed liberally to the exhibition. A basket containing several curious species of Echinocacti, for exhibition by Mr. Robt. Hall, gr. to G. Forbes, Esq., was much admired, and a premium voted for it. Among the plants suspended from the roof of the pavilion were two fine specimens of Orchidaceæ, from Dr. Neill, remarkable for rarity and beauty. Of these, Oncidium pulvinatum attracted much notice, having a flower-spike five feet long, on which were upwards of 500 blooms. From Granton House there were likewise several specimens of heaths and other plants. Many rare plants were exhibited from the Society's collection; amongst which were several remarkable for their mode of culture. Two specimens of Acróstichum alcicorne were suspended from the roof of the tent; one of which had been growing about two years in an inverted position, and the other in its natural position, the roots of both having been previously covered with Hypnum moss. There was also suspended from the roof a fine plant of Ardísia crenulata, covered at this time with fruit and flowers; the plant being nourished wholly by water, (conveyed to it by means of worsted threads acting as syphons from a vessel of water above, and which has been growing in this way for three years past. Other curiosities of a similar description were also exhibited.

Harleston Horticultural Society, June 21.—At the second exhibition of this Society the productions were very good, and the prizes were awarded as follows:—1st, *for Melon and Greenhouse Plants*, 2nd *Pelargoniums extra*, Mr. W. Hewett, gr. to Rev. Archdeacon Oldershow; 2nd *Cut Flowers*, Rev. W. P. Spencer, Starston; 2nd *Melon*, 2nd *brace of Cucumbers*, and *best Cut Flowers*, Mr. J. Brewster, gr. to Rev. W. Leigh; *best Cherries* and *Peas*, J. Whittleton, gr. to Rev. N. White; 3rd *Strawberries*, 2nd *Peas*; 2nd 12 *Roses*, T. L. Taylor, Esq.; *best* 24 *Pansies*, 12 *best do.*, *best* 24 *Roses*, *Cut Flowers extra*, J. Jeffes, Esq.; 2nd *Strawberries*, 1st and 2nd *Potatoes*, *best Lettuces*, 2nd *Greenhouse Plants*, R. Priest, Esq.; *best collection of Pelargoniums*, Mrs. Priest; *Roses and Cut Flowers*, Rev. W. J. S. Donnison; *best* 12 *Roses*, W. Bunn, Esq.; *Cut Flowers*, Mr. Francis; *best Strawberries*, Mr. Hill; *best Ranunculus*, Mr. Nichols; *best brace of Cucumbers*, Mr. Pearman. 20 Cottagers also received prizes.—*Norwich Mercury.*

Sandbach Floral and Horticultural Society, May 18.—The first meeting for the season took place at the Town-hall, and was numerously and respectably attended. The collection of Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables, was excellent; and a few specimens of the Orchidaceous Plants, exhibited by J. Brocklehurst, Esq., M. P., were much admired. The following is a list of the prizes:—TULIPS: Premier pan, Mr. E. Snelson. *Feathered Bizards*: 1st, Mr. Ollerhead; 2nd and 3rd, Mr. Steele; 4th, Mr. Ollier; 5th, Mr. Ollerhead. *Flamed do.*: 1st, M. Ollerhead; 2nd, Mr. Cooper; 3rd, Mr. Steele; 4th, Mr. Woolley; 5th, Mr. Amson. *Feathered Byblæmens*: 1st, Mr. Cooper; 2nd, Mr. Steele; 3rd, Mr. Furnival; 4th, Mr. Woolley; 5th, Mr. Latham. *Flamed do.*: 1st, Mr. Bracegirdle; 2nd, Mr. Woolley; 3rd, Mr. Latham; 4th, Mr. Cooper; 5th, Mr. Steele. *Feathered Roses*: 1st and 2nd, Mr. Steele; 3rd, Mr. S. Allcock; 4th, Mr. Furnivall; 5th, Mr. Amson. *Flamed do.*: 1st, Mr. Amson; 2nd, Mr. Furnivall; 3rd and 4th, Mr. Amson; 5th, Mr. Bracegirdle. *Selfs*: 1st, Mr Steele; 2nd, Mr. Woolley; 3rd, Mr. Ollerhead; 4th and 5th, Mr. Ollier. GREENHOUSE PLANTS: 1st, Mr. Sutton; 2nd and 3rd, Mr. Mellor; 4th, Mr. S. Allcock. PELARGONIUMS: *for Nurserymen and Gentlemen's Gardeners*, 6 varieties: 1st, Mr. Lawton; 2nd, Mr. S. Allcock; *Amateurs*, 4 varieties: 1st, Mr. G. Furnivall, 2nd, Mr. G. Bailey. MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS: 1st, Mr. G. Bailey; 2nd, Mr. Lawton; 3rd, Mr. W. Mellor; 4th, Mr. T. Stringer; 5th, Mr. Lawton; 6th, Mr. J. Plant. ERICAS: Mr. W. Mellor. PANSIES: *Nurserymen*, 24 varieties: 1st, Mr. S. Allcock; 2nd, Mr. J. Allcock, Jun.; *Amateurs*, 12 varieties: 1st, Mr. G. Furnivall; 2nd, Mr. W. Latham. CALCEOLARIAS: 1st, Miss Twemlow; 2nd and 3rd, Mr. W. Mellor; *Hardy*, Miss Twemlow. ROSES: 1st and 2nd, Miss Twemlow; 3rd, Mr. W. Allcock. EXTRA PRIZES: *Bouquet*, Miss Twemlow; *Orchidaceous Plants*, H. Brocklehurst, Esq., M. P. *Pines*: 1st and 2nd, Sir P. Egerton. *Cucumbers*: 1st, Sir P. Egerton; 2nd, Mr. S. Allcock; 3rd, Mr. Bishop; 4th, Mr. W. Mellor. *Apples, Eating*: 1st, Mr. G. Henshall; 2nd, Sir P. Egerton. *Baking do.*: 1st, Mr. Herring; 2nd, Mr. G. Henshall. *Strawberries*, Sir P. Egerton. *Gooseberries*: 1st, Mr. J. Allcock, Jun.; 2nd, Mr. J Plant. *Currants*, Sir P. Egerton. *Asparagus*, do. *Potatoes*: *Kidney*, 1st, Mr. J. Allcock; 2nd, Sir P. Egerton. *Rhubarb*: 1st, Mr. Bracegirdle; 2nd, Mr. Allcock. *Cabbage*, Miss Twemlow. *Cauliflower*, Sir P. Egerton. *Lettuce*: 1st, Miss Twemlow; 2nd, Mrs. Williams.—A few prizes were also given to Cottagers for the best House Plants and Vegetables.

Slough Pink and Heartsease Show, June 24.—The second annual Exhibition was held at Mr. Bragg's, the North Star Tavern, when a strong competition took place; the Pinks being all that could be wished for, both in quality and quantity. The stands of Mr. Brown and Mr. Norman in the 1st class, Mr. Bragg and Mr. Ellis in the 2d class, were exceedingly fine. There were some superior seedlings, the best being by Mr. Brown, possessing the first qualities of a show flower, viz., rose leaf, good white and distinct lacing; also two promising flowers from Mr. Hale, Uxbridge. Mr. Cook, of Longwick, exhibited some good seedling Heartsease—the best being a good white with fine eye, named Alicia. The following is the award of prizes: Pinks, *1st Class, 12 Blooms*—1, *A Silver Cup*, Mr. Brown, with Omega, Earl of Uxbridge, Emma, White's Warden, Mary Ann, Duke of Wellington, Weedon's Victoria, Norman's Defiance, Acme of Perfection, Gauntlet, Rosanna, Cyrus; 2, *Silver Cream Jug*, Mr. Norman—Henry Creed, Alpha, Heartstone's Prince Albert, Omega, President, Weedon's Victoria, Dr. Coke, Wallis's Unique, Earl of Uxbridge, Tom Davey, Church's Triumph, Duchess of Kent; 3, *Pair of Table Spoons*, Mr. Willmer—Heartstone's Queen, Willmer's Victoria, Tom Davey, Sarah, Duchess of Kent, Foster's William the Fourth; *Selfs*, Mary Ann, Majestic, Omega, Barratt's Conqueror, Earl of Uxbridge, Emma. Second Class, 12 *Blooms, Amateurs*,—1, *Silver Cup*, Mr. Bragg, for Earl of Uxbridge, Emma, Gem, Alpha, Omega, Prince George of Cambridge, Weedon's Prince Albert, Lady Flora Hastings, Barratt's Conqueror, Rosanna, Lady Ernest Bruce, Norman's Defiance; 2, *Silver Cream Jug*, Mr. Ellis, Omega, Gauntlet, Alpha, Henry Creed, Earl of Uxbridge, Bexley Beauty, Willmer's Victoria, Heartstone's Victoria, Tom Davey, President, Dr. Coke, Duchess of Kent; 3, *Pair of Table Spoons*, Mr Alleway, Willmer's Victoria, One in the Ring, Bexley Hero, Earl of Uxbridge, Navigator, Britannia, George Kelson, Lady Ackland, Rosanna, Prince George of Cambridge, Barratt's Conqueror, Emma. Third Class, *Young Growers*, 9 *Blooms*—1, Mr. Kellow, 6 *Tea-spoons*, Tom Davey, Well's Brilliant, Alpha, Omega, Dr. Coke, Cousin's Victoria, Knight of Henley, Duchess of Cornwall, Rosanna; 2, Mr. Hall, *Pair of Silver Forks*. Lady Acland, Emma, Young John, Earl of Uxbridge, Bexley Hero, Norman's Defiance, Wells's Rival, Mars, Earl of Cheltenham. Fourth Class, *Seedlings*, 1, Mr. Brown, not named; 2, do., Brown's Garland; 3, ditto, Eclipse; 4, ditto, not named. Heartsease, *5th Class*, 36 *Blooms, Open to all*—*Gravy-Spoon*, Mr. Brown, with Mulberry Superb, Rufus, Emperor, Brown's Ion, Curion, Midas, Meteor, Sarah, Admirable, Jewess, Figaro, Man of Kent, Striata, Defiance, Bathonia, Cream, Coronation, Cupid, Cook's Perfection, Raphael, Launcelot, Miss Stainforth, Eclipse, Cook's Prince Albert, Silverlock's Prince Albert, Lane's do., Warrior, Dr. Lindley, Olympia, Jewess, Ultraflora, Peter Dick, Sulphurea elegans, Hales' Prince Albert, Lidgard's Jewess, Royal Standard. Sixth Class, *Amateurs*, 21 *Blooms*—1, *Silver Sauce-Ladle*, Mr. Hancock, with Cæsar, Rival White, Jehu, Great Western, Miss Stainforth, Beauty of Hitchin, Indian Chief, St Paul's, Curion, Grand Duke of Russia, Invincible, Grand Turk, Sulphurea elegans, Victory, Diogenes, Olympia, Ovid, Reliance, Lidgard's Jewess, Garrick, Diadem, Rising Sun, Sylph, Revenge: 2d, *Silver Sugar-strainer*, Mr. Bragg, Brown's Curion, Eclipse, Miss Stainforth, Launcelot, Cæsar, Cream, Cook's Prince Albert, Midas, Beauty of the Vale, Bathonia, Defiance, Oberon, Peter Dick, Miss Nugent, Triumph, Flora, Lidgard's Jewess, St. Paul's, Coronation, Jewess, Dr. Lindley, Olympia, Carlo Dolce, Countess of Orkney. Seventh Class, *Seedlings*, 2 first-class prizes, Mr. Cook; 1 second do., Mr. King; 1 second do., Mr Cook.

South Essex Horticultural Society.—The second exhibition took place in Wanstead Park, on Thursday the 7th inst. The unpropitious state of the weather prevented the attendance of many subscribers and visitors, whilst the exhibition itself was very good for a July show. Among the most striking were the large collections of Mr. J. Fraser, Nurseryman, Lea Bridge Road, 1, do., Gardener's Class, Mr. S. Gad, gr. to T. Lenox, Esq., Plaistow; 2, Mr. W. Wright, gr. to the Hon. Mrs. Rushout, Wanstead; 3, Mr. J. Kyle, gr. to R. Barclay, Esq., Knottsgreen. *Small Collection of Plants*, 1, Mr. R. Forster, gr. to the Rev. W. Wilson, Walthamstow; 2, Mr. B. Daly, gr. to F. R. Redwell, Esq., Walthamstow. *Specimen of Stove Plant*, 1, Mr. S. Gad, Plaistow. 12 *Geraniums*, 1, Mr. Pamplin, Nurseryman, Walthamstow, who obtained first prize for Seedling Geranium; his collection of Seedlings, raised by Mr. J. Wilson, attracted much attention, they having been generally considered as not yet surpassed. 12 *Geraniums, Gardener's Class*, 1, Mr. B. Daly. 6 *ditto*, Mr. J. Kyle: 2, Mr. J. Monk, gr. to W. W. Drake, Esq., Walthamstow. 6 *ditto, Amateurs*, 1, Mr. R. Poole, Leyton; 2, Mr. J. Brock, Barking. 12 *Calceolarias*, 1, Mr. W. Wright; 2, Mr. J. Kyle. *Seedling do.*, 1, Mr. Kyle: 2, Messrs. F. and A. Smith, Nurserymen, Cambridge Heath. *Single Cactus*, 1, Mr. J. London, gr. to S. Gurney, Esq., Upton. 6 *Balsams*, 1, Mr. B. Daly. 6 *Cockscombs*, 1, Mr. S. Murray, gr. to C. Tebbutt, Esq., Leytonstone; 2, Mr. J. Bravender, gr. to J. Wheen, Esq., Leytonstone; 3, Mr. W. Green, gr. to J. Sheppard, Esq. *Collection of Fuchsias*, 1, Mr. F. Fraser; 2, Mr. J. Pamplin. *Ditto, Amateur's Class*, Mr. R. Poole, Leyton. 3. *Hydrangea*, 1, Mr. W. Green; 2, Mr. R. Forster. *Bouquet*, 1, Mr. W. Wright. *Cut Flowers*, 1, Mr. Kyle; 2, Mr. S. Gad. 24 *Heartsease*, 1, Mr. Joseph Monk; 2, Mr. B. Daly. 24 *ditto, Amateurs*, 1, Mr. W. G. Breavington, Castle House Farm; 2, Mr. K. Poole. 24 *Roses*, 1, Mr. F. Frazer; 2, Mr. R. M'Pherson, Jun., Nurseryman, Plaistow. 12 *ditto, Amateurs*, Mr. Poole. 12 *Carnations*, 12 *Picotees, Seedling Carnation* and *Picotee*, 1st prize to each, Mr. Norman, Florist, Woolwich: these were most perfect flowers, and much admired. *Queen Pine*, 1, Mr. W. Wright. *Black Grapes*, 1, Mr. J. Black, gr. to C. T. Holcomb, Esq., Valentines, Ilford, who obtained 1st prize for *White Grapes* and *Strawberries*. *Black Grapes*, 2, Mr. J. London. *White Grapes*, 2, Mr. J. Morris, gr. to E. N. Buxton, Esq., Leytonstone. *Green Fleshed Melon*, 1, Mr. J. Morris; 2, Mr. D. Robertson, Edmonton. *Scarlet Melon*, 1, Mr. S. Allen, gr. to G. Sharpe, Esq.; 2, Mr. Lindley Murray. 1st *Black and White Cherries*, Mr. D. Robertson, also 1st for *Gooseberries, Red Currants*, and *White Currants*. 2nd, Mr. J. Carter, gr. to Mrs. Hall, Ilford, for *Gooseberries, Red Currants*, and *White Currants*. *Collection of Fruit* (6 varieties), 1, Mr. J. Kyle; 2, Mr. Robertson. *Cucumbers*, 1, Mr. J. Duck, Plaistow; 2, Mr. G. Statcher, gr. to R. F. Reynolds, Esq., Upton. 1st prize to Mr. L. Murray, and also to Mr. Duck; 2, Mr. G. H. Lovegrove, West Ham. Upwards of 30 prizes were awarded to Cottagers for fruit and vegetables, mostly grown on the allotments let out by S. Gurney, Esq., Upton: they thus receive a double reward, in the superior quality and abundant crop, and also the value of the prizes—varying in amount from 5*s.* to nearly 30*s.* each.

Sudbury Horticultural Society, July 5th.—The first show for this season was held at the New Corn Exchange; the award of prizes was as follows: An extra prize was given to Mr. Davis for a *design in flowers*, and to W. Wright, Esq., for a fine *Cucumber*, grown in the open air, without any assistance from glass. Messrs. Bass and Brown's extra prize of 6 *Pelargoniums*, to the amateur who obtained the greatest number of prizes, was awarded to the Rev. W. Syer. Amateurs. *Pelargoniums*, 1, Mr. Fulcher; 2, W. R. Bevan, Esq. *Pansies*, 1, Rev. W. Syer; 2, Mr. S. Q. Viall. *Roses*, 1, Rev. W. Syer; 2, J. Sikes, Esq. Nurserymen.—*Pelargoniums*, Messrs. Bass and Brown. *Pansies*, Mr. Chater; *Roses*, 1, Messrs. Bass and Brown; 2, Mr. Elliston. *Best* 12, Mr. Chater. General Prizes.—*Tender Plant*, 1, W. R. Bevan, Esq.; 2, N. C. Barnardiston, Esq. *Cactus*, 1, N. C. Barnardiston, Esq.; 2, Mr. Fulcher. *Balsams*, N. C. Barnardiston, Esq. *Cockscombs*, Rev. W. Syer. *Bouquet*, W. R. Bevan, Esq. *Design in Flowers*, 1, Mr. Barwick; 2, Rev. W. Syer. Fruit and Vegetables.—*Apples*, 1, E. Stedman, Esq.; 2, Col. Meyrick. *Peas*, 1, J. Sykes, Esq.; 2, Mr. Fulcher. *Onions*, 1, Rev. W. Syer; 2, Mr. Davis; 3, J. Sikes, Esq. *Strawberries*, 1, Rev. W. Syer; 2, P. E. Stedman, Esq. *Cherries*, 1, Mr. Chater; 2, Mr. Davis. *Gooseberries*, 1, Col. Meyrick; 2, P. E. Stedman, Esq. *Rhubarb*, N. C. Barnardiston, Esq. *Cucumbers*, 1, J. Sikes, Esq.; 2, Mr. S. Q. Viall. *Cauliflowers*, 1, Mr. Davis; 2, Mr. S. Q. Viall. *Potatoes*, 1, R. Jones, Esq.; 2, Mr. S. Q. Viall. *Lettuces*, 1, Mr. Davis; 2, Col. Meyrick. *Turnips*, 1, Mr. Fulcher; 2, Rev. W. Syer. *Carrots*, 1, E. Stedman, Esq.; 2, R. Jones, Esq. *Cabbages*, 1, Col. Meyrick; 2, J. Sikes, Esq. *Beans*, 1, Mr. Davis; 2, N. C. Barnardiston, Esq. *Basket of Vegetables*, 1, N. C. Barnardiston, Esq.; 2, Rev. W. Syer. English Wild-Flowers, *Rarest 25 specimens*, Mr. Chater.

Thornbury Floricultural Society, June 22.—This exhibition took place in the ruins of Thornbury Castle, when the following pieces of plate were awarded:—Pansies: 24 *blooms, open to all England*, 1, Mr. A. L. Maule, a piece of plate; 12 *blooms*, 1, Mr. Rich. Cornock, a piece of plate. The following pieces of plate were awarded to subscribers living within the distance of 10 miles, viz.:—24 *blooms*: Mr. R. Cornock, a piece of plate. 12 *blooms*: Mr. R. Cornock, a piece of plate. *Seedling*: J. M. Baxter, Esq., a piece of plate. Ranunculuses: 1, Mr. R. Cornock, a piece of plate. Numerous other prizes were awarded, and were paid in cash. The Dahlia show will take place some time in September (of which due notice will be given), when two handsome pieces of plate will be given. Some pieces of plate will likewise be given to subscribers living within the distance of 10 miles.

Whitehaven Rose and Pink Show, June 30.—The following is an account of the prizes awarded:—Roses: *Moss, best three*, 1, A. C. Gibson; 2, Mrs. Spedding; 3, 5, M. Lithgow, gr. to T. Hartley, Esq.; 4, J. White; 6, D. Gates, gr. to T. Ainsworth. *China*, 1, Mrs. Jefferson; 2, J. White; 3, R. Elliot, gr. to G. W. Hartley, Esq.; 4, 6, J. and J. Gaitskell; 5, J. Steele, gr. to W. Peile, Esq. *Scotch*, 1, 5, Mrs. Spedding; 2, 3, 4, J. and J. Gaitskell; 6, J. White. *Noisette*, 1, 4, J. and J. Gaitskell; 2, D. Gates; 3, M. Lithgow; 5, Mrs. Jefferson; 6, A. C. Gibson. *Crimson, garden*, 1, J. White; 2, M. Lithgow; 3, 4, 6, J. and J. Gaitskell; 5, D. Gates. *Red*, 1, 2, J. and J. Gaitskell; 3, M. Lithgow; 4, J. Steel; 5, Mrs. Jefferson; 6, A. C. Gibson. *Blush*, 1, J. White; 2, 5, J. and J. Gaitskell; 3, D. Gates; 4, M. Lithgow; 6, R. Elliot. *White*, 1, J. and J. Gaitskell; 2, 5, R. Elliot; 3, M. Lithgow; 4, 6, J. Steel. Pinks: *Purple Laced*, 1, 3, 6, H. Gird; 2, 5, Miss Mossop; 4, J. White. *Red Laced*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, H. Gird; 6, J. Steel. *Black and White*, 1, 2, Miss Mossop; 3, 4, J. Steel; 5, 6, J. and J. Gaitskell. *Best Pan of Pinks*, 1, J. White; 2, J. and J. Gaitskell. Pansies: *best Pan of Twenty*, 1, T. Williamson; 2, J. White; 3, J. Steele; 4, A. C. Gibson; 5, M. Lithgow. Heaths: 1, 3, 4, J. and J. Gaitskell, with Erica ventricosa superba, E. quadræfólia, and E. curviflora; 2, R. Elliot, Erica ventricosa superba. Pelargoniums: 1, I. Fisher, gr. to J. Hartley, Esq., with Sylph; 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, S. Dodd, gr. to the Earl of Lonsdale, with Forsteri roseum, Alarm, Garth's Perfection, Jewess, and another. Greenhouse or Stove Plants: 1, 5, 6, I. Fisher; 2, 4, S. Dodd; 3, R. Elliot. Plants *sent solely for Decoration*: 1, S. Dodd, 43 varieties; 2, I. Fisher, 30 varieties; 3, R. Elliot, 15 varieties; 4, W. M. Hobson, 19 varieties; 5, Mrs. Vickers, 4 varieties. British Plant: 1, J. Steel; 2, R. Elliot, Orchis maculata. Bouquet: 1, R. Elliot; 2, W. M. Hobson; 3, M. Lithgow; 4, J. and J. Gaitskell; 5, D. Gates; 6, Mrs. Spedding. *An extra prize was awarded to No. 5 for beauty of design.* Bouquet of British Plants: 1, R. Elliot; 2, M. Lithgow. Bouquet of Annuals: 1, J. and J. Gaitskell; 2, D. Gates. Peaches: 1, 2, R. Elliot, Royal George. Currants: *Black*, 1, T. Davidson; 2, Mrs. Spedding. *Red*, 1, T. Davidson; 2, T. Mann. *White*, 1, T. Davidson; 2, T. Mann. Gooseberries: 1, H. Frears; 2, J. White. *Heaviest Dish of* 25, 1, 2, J. and J. Gaitskell. Cherries: 1, M. Lithgow; 2, R. Elliott. Strawberries: 1, J. White; 2, I. Fisher. *Heaviest Dish of* 25, 1, 2, J. White. Raspberries; 1, T. Mann; 2, T. Gates. Cauliflowers: 1, T. Mann; 2, H. Frears. Cucumbers: 1, I. Fisher; 2, R. Elliot. Peas: 1, T. Mann; 2, T. Davidson. Extra Prizes: *Best Collection of Pinks (irregular)*, S. Dodd; *Alstræmeria aurea*, R. Elliot; *Bouquet (for beauty of design)*, D. Gates; *Grapes (Red Hambro')*, R. Elliot; *Pine Apples*, S. Dodd; *Collection of Sweet Williams*, Mrs. Buckham.—*Whitehaven Herald.*

Worcester Horticultural Society, June 22.—The third exhibition took place on Tuesday, when the following prizes were awarded:—Ranunculuses: *Dark and Dark Purple*, 1, 2, 3, Mr. Bond. *White Ground, Striped, Spotted, and Edged*, 1, 2, 3, Mr. Bond. *Yellow Ground, Striped, Spotted, and Edged*, 1, 2, 3, Mr. Bond. *Orange and Yellow Selfs*, 1, 2, Mr. Bond. *Scarlet and Crimson Selfs*, 1, 2, Mr. Bond. *Light Selfs*, 1, 2, Mr. Bond.—Pinks: *Stands of Six Blooms*, 1, Mr. Hooper; 2, Mr. Barnes. *Single Blooms, Purple-laced*, 1, Mr. Biddell; 2, Mr. Cook. *Red-laced*, 1, Earl Coventry; 2, Mr. Barnes. *Plain*, 1, Mr. Barnes: 2, Mr. Cook.—Roses: 1, Barnard's Perpetual, Mr. Thompson: 2, Unknown, Mr. T. Hooke; 3, Unknown, Mr. Smith: 4, Catafalque, Mr. Smith; 5, Yellow Noisette, Mr. Cook; 6, Celestial, Mr. Smith; 7, Boula de Nanteuil, Mr. Hooper; 8, Julia, Mr. Smith; 9, Bath White Moss, Mr. Smith; 10, Moss, Mr. Thompson; 11, Duchess of Angoulême, Mr. Brown.—Pansies: 1, Mr. Tyler; 2, Mr. Hooper. *Collections*, 1, Mr. Smith; 2, Mr. Bennett.—Stove Plants: 1, Euphórbia splendens, Mr. Burlingham; 2, Epiphyllum Ackermanni, Mr. Smith; 3, Gloxínia violácea, Mr. Smith; 4, Xylophyllum latifólium, Earl Coventry.—Greenhouse Plants: 1, Erythrina laurifólia, Mr. Tyler; 2, Fuchsia globosa, Mr. Bennett; 3, Státice arbórea, Rev. G. Woodcock; 4, Fuchsia Youellii, Mr. Bennett.—Pelargoniums: 1, Conservative, Mr. Burlingham; 2, Sylph, Mr. Burlingham; 3, Priory Queen, Rev. G. Woodcock; 4, Alexandrina, Mr. Tyler.—Hardy Shrubs: 1, Rhododendron hirsutum, Earl Coventry; 2. Clematis Sieboldi, Mr. Bennett. Herbaceous Plants: 1, Calceolária, Mr. Burlingham; 2, Pentstemon gentianoides coccínea, Mr. Cook. *Cut Specimens*: 1, Earl Coventry; 2, Fuchsia corymbiflora, Mr. Cook. Heaths: 1, Erica ventricosa stellata, Mr. Smith; 2, E. vestita, Mr. Smith. Annuals: 1, Phlox Drummondi, Rev. G. Woodcock; 2, Clintónia pulchella, Mr. Hooper. Nosegays: 1, Mr. Keeley; 2, Mr. Ball. Pinks: 1, Earl Coventry; 2, Earl Coventry. Melons: 1, R. Nuttall, Esq.; 2, R. Nuttall, Esq. Grapes: *Black*: 1, Mr. Thompson; 2, Earl Coventry. *White*: 1, Mr. Thompson; 2, Earl Coventry. Peaches: 1, Mr. Thompson. Nectarines: 1, Mr. Thompson. Cherries: 1, Mr. Eaton; 2, Mr. Bennett; 3, Mr. Bennett. Strawberries: 1, British Queen, Rev. G. Woodcock; 2, Mr. Thompson; 3, Mr. Bennett. Cauliflowers: 1, Mr. Bennett; 2, Mr. Tyler. Peas: 1, Earl Coventry; 2, Earl Coventry; 3, Mr. Thompson. Beans: 1, Mr. Bennett; 2, Earl Coventry. Lettuce: 1, Mr. Presdee; 2, Mr. Presdee. Extra Prizes: *Collection*, Mr. T. Hooke, jun.; *Cymbídium Aloifólium*, Mr. Bennett; *Alstræméria Pelegrina*, Mr. Thompson; *Spléndidum*, Mr. T. Burlingham, jun.; *Campánula*, Mr. Stanton, ——, Earl Coventry; *Peaches*, Mr. Thompson; *Cucumbers*, 1 and 2, Earl Coventry; *Erica Bowieana*, Mr. Smith.—*Worcester Herald.*

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

E'ria polyura. Many-tailed Eria. Orchidáceæ, § Meláxeæ. Gynándria Monándria. (*Stove Epiphyte.*)—Of the now very numerous species of Eria this is one of the more graceful, producing from the sides of long leafy fleshy stems a profusion of delicate tails of flowers, each nearly six inches long. They resemble little semitransparent bells just tinged with pink, and having a rich purple and yellow céntre. The latter appearance arises from the labellum, which is ovate, heart-shaped, and a rich port-wine purple, with a bright yellow tip. Mr. Cuming found it in Manilla, and sent it to Messrs. Loddiges, with whom it flowered in October 1841. It is a plant of the easiest cultivation, but requires a hot damp atmosphere, such as that of an Orchidaceous house where Dendróbiums and such plants flourish. The general treatment ought to be the same as is given generally to the extensive race to which it belongs.—*Bot. Reg.*

Helleborus orientalis. Eastern Hellebore. (*Greenhouse Herbaceous Plant.*) Ranunculáceæ. Polyándria Pentagynia.—The roots of this species were sent to the Horticultural Society from Bithynian Olympus. It is undoubtedly hardy, although, on account of its great rarity, it has at present been kept in the greenhouse. If so, and it should flower at the same time as the Christmas Rose, as is probable, it will be a welcome addition to our collections. In the greenhouse it produces its purple flowers in February and March, and requires rather a damp shady situation, with peaty soil to grow in. It is easily increased either by dividing the old plants, when sufficiently large, or by seeds, which should be sown directly they are ripe.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Zealand Coniferous Plants and Ferns.—We extract the following memoranda from an interesting account of the New Zealand Vegetation, by Mr. Colenso, published in a late Number of Sir W. Hooker's *London Journal of Botany*:—"Nothing can equal the elegant appearance of the fruit of *Podocarpus ferrugineus*, when fully ripe. Its carmine-coloured drupes, besprinkled with a glaucous powder, present a most beautiful and tempting object to the traveller. Unfortunately, the flavour possesses so very much of that turpentine-like gust (or smack) peculiar to the Pine tribe, as to cause these fruits to be invariably rejected, after a single trial, by the European visitant. The fleshy receptacle, which bears the naked ovule, in *Dacrydium excelsum*, is much milder, and a favourite article of food with the natives. I have partaken of this pretty freely myself, and can assure you that it is by no means bad eating. So also the fleshy receptacles in *Dacrydium cupressinum (Rimu)* and *Podocarpus Totarra* (the *Totara*), are consumed by the aborigines; but being much smaller, they are not so highly esteemed. The receptacles in all the species are coloured from orange to crimson, and in their season assume a most splendid appearance. The New Zealanders have told me about a *Kahikatea (Dacrydium excelsum)* which bears its ovules on a *white* receptacle. I have not yet seen it, though I have made assiduous search, and therefore cannot pronounce whether it be merely a variety of *D. cupressinum*, or a distinct species. The *king of the whole lot* is my *new Pine*, from the high hills near the Eastern coast. For many years I had heard of this tree from the aborigines, but could never obtain a specimen, no one knowing where it was to be found. They had heard of such a Pine, and some of the oldest chiefs had occasionally seen it when hunting or shooting in the forests; but all agreed that it was very rare, only growing singly. The reason, too, for its unfrequent occurrence was this: Taue, one of their illustrious demi-gods, hid it! Still it existed—a distinct tree—which never rotted! As a proof of all this, the people, wherever they could find one, reserved it for a coffin to hold the remains of a chief. These statements, you may well suppose, only inflamed my desire to possess this wonderful tree. I sought and sought, but all in vain; wherever I went, making inquiries and offering rewards for it, until I actually gained a name among the natives for doing so. At last, rather early in this year (1841), after a toilsome march through unfrequented spot and jungle to the place where I had been informed that one grew, I found it! I will not attempt to describe my satisfaction, which was much increased by observing that the specimens I had acquired were in fruit. The tree *(for a Pine)* is not large—about 50 ft. high, and 2½ ft. in diameter; but, from the New Zealanders' account, its chief value resides in its resisting rottenness. In appearance it somewhat resembles the *Kahikatea (Dacrydium excelsum)*; and I venture to suppose that it may constitute a new and connecting genus between *Phyllocladus* and *Dacrydium*. I leave, of course, the bestowing of an appellation to you. I also send a specimen of the wood. The bark on the trunk is deciduous, but not like that of the *Totara*, which is fibrous; this is only scaly and brittle, as in the *Dammara Australis*. Subsequently, on the same range of hill, I saw two other of these *Pines*, of nearly similar size. Among them is a true Pine (*Podocarpus Totara*), perfectly formed, with root, foliage, and fruit, yet only three inches high! The branches of this pigmy tree were brachiate and recumbent, and formed a circle of a foot in diameter. A friend, who lives at Rotorua, one of our Mission stations, about three days' journey from Tongariro, gathered and gave me these minute specimens, having himself performed the adventurous journey to the top of this volcano. The Arborescent Ferns attain a great size in New Zealand. I lately observed a prostrate, though still living stem, perhaps, of *Cyathea medullaris*, which measured 42 feet in length, as it lay; *i. e.*, from the end of the trunk to the apex, exclusive of the petioles of its fronds. It had been recently felled by a native, who had lopped off its leafy honours; it had, however, subsequently, while in that condition, shot out two new fronds. The pith of the C. *medullaris* is eaten by the New Zealanders, and constitutes one of the best and most nutritive of all their indigenous articles of food. The fronds of this most graceful Fern form a droop, often of 18 feet; and when seen to advantage, growing (as it frequently does) singly, on the bank of a purling rill of delicious water, it presents such an object as may well entrance the beholder's gaze. The main stalk seldom attains a great height, from 12 to 14 feet up to the springing of the petioles. *Dicksonia squamosa*, a truly stately Fern, may often be seen in groups of from 10 to 40, their average height from six to ten feet. The *Cyathea dealbata* is the most light and airy of all our Tree-ferns—recalling, in its general appearance, those Palms which form so striking a character in Oriental scenery. At Owae, on the east coast, I once sent my little native lad, called 'Ruru,' to the top of a *Cyathea*, in order to ascertain its height. He gained the apex, and sate, rocking like a monkey, on the crown; the line which he cast down I accurately measured, and found it to be more than 38 feet in length. An owl may often be seen, umbrageously secluded from 'Sol's glaring eye,' perched on the petiole of one of its fronds. The '*Para*' of the natives is also a *Tree-fern*, and used to form one of their favourite articles of food, to which its present scarcity is probably now owing. It is apparently the *Marattia ele-*

gans of Endlicher. It is remarkable for the joint-like process by which its frondlets are attached to the stipes, and which, in the living state, act like joints, permitting the delicate foliage to play up and down with every breeze of wind. *Lomaria Fraseri*, a very pretty Fern, often when growing in its favourite humid woods, attains an arborescent character. Once, when returning from Wangerei Bay, I passed through a dense and wet forest, where this graceful plant abounded. I gathered two specimens (one of which I now forward to you) and much wishing to preserve them entire, I carried them both for many a weary mile through thick jungle and forests; sometimes protecting them with the flap of my coat, and sometimes with my body, from the *Rubus* and other shrubs which seemed determined on destroying my prizes. But I had the satisfaction of bearing them home uninjured."

Rooks, Grubs, and Slugs.—It is of great importance, in all cases, *to know accurately* the enemy we are called to contend with. The farmer spares no labour to extirpate the weeds from his soil; but he, in many cases, knows not what to do in order to avoid the depredations of grubs, slugs, wireworms, flies, beetles, caterpillars, mildew, field-mice, &c.; and, while he sits bemoaning his fate, a Druid accosts him, and among other precious advices bids him invite the rooks to his ground, protect their sacred nests, and leave the vermin to their care.—The larvæ of the crane-flies are almost the only species of grubs known to be extensively hurtful in the fields. These grubs breathe by their hinder extremity, by small pores having coverings fitted to protect them while the insect mines its way below ground (this shows their adaptation for creeping below ground); while slugs breathe by an orifice near their front, through gills (this shows them little fitted for working their way under ground). Grubs feed on the tender roots of the grasses (including corn); while slugs devour the tender leaves. Grubs feed wholly below ground; while slugs feed chiefly, if not wholly, above ground. Grubs are killed by moisture only at the time of their first transformation (into the pupa state); slugs cannot at any time live without moisture. Grubs never come above ground, at least during the day; slugs, in wet weather, are seen above ground at all hours, and in dry weather they come out at night, or during the dews. Grubs can live for a time, and crawl freely, in dry soil; slugs have a slime on their body, which unfits them for creeping except on moist surfaces. Grubs begin to live in October or November, and do most injury in April and May; I know not when slugs begin to live, but in the middle of February they are little larger than pin heads, and do no material injury till June, or the end of May. The slug here referred to is the common white one, which injures the turnips, oats, and wheat.—Nothing can be more unfounded than the opinion that the rooks, either in winter or in spring, destroy grubs to any valuable extent. The grubs work below the surface, where the rooks cannot reach them. I have had good lea of four or five years old. I have often gone over it in spring, and attentively examined it with a magnifying glass where I knew that grubs abounded, yet I never saw one of them above ground. But when I cut the turf, I found plenty about an inch from the top. The grubs are said to come above ground at night; and it is in belief of this that farmers roll their oat-fields during night, in hope of thus killing the grubs. And they tell us that the roller becomes clagged over with the bruised grubs. It might be worth their while to ascertain whether they had not killed earthworms and slugs instead of grubs. In young oats, I have sometimes found a grub within half an inch of the top; but I never knew a case of rolling decidedly killing the grubs to any great extent. On heavy clay soils, rolling, though it does not at once kill the grubs, will so compress the soil that the injury done by them will be greatly diminished, and (if the ground is not rolled till after the plants are fully formed above ground) vegetation will thus be allowed to advance with little injury from them. But where the soil contains light moss, rolling for grubs is utterly useless. But rooks so seldom visit the lea-fields in winter or spring, that their visits are by country folks viewed as portentous of storm. How, then, can any maintain that they destroy grubs in winter or spring? I have felt interested in seeking to discover what rooks are employed about on these occasions, and therefore I have followed them to the spots where they alighted, sometimes immediately after they sat down, and at other times after they had been for some time on the ground. I found many casts of earth-worms, and sometimes several small white slugs on the surface, but no grubs; and my conclusion from these observations was, that the rooks were employed in seeking earth-worms, and perhaps small slugs. I express doubt of their eating the slugs, because I have never heard of any person who ever saw a rook take a slug in his mouth, or had any satisfactory evidence that they ever taste slugs; while, on the contrary, every ploughman has an hundred times seen them devouring earth-worms. The rooks have in winter been accused of rooting up whole crops of clover. If they were then in search of grubs, their services were dearly bought. But who ever saw rooks tear up grass on old lea, where grubs chiefly abound? They have not strength enough for this; and without tearing up the grass, they cannot get the grubs at its roots. How foolish would it be, how unlike the sagacity of rooks, to labour so hard for grubs, at a season of the year when an hundred (I may say five hundred) would scarcely be a meal to one of them, and when they can so much more easily tear up wheat plants, and get plenty of earth-worms! But if the rooks do not eat grubs in winter or early spring, I am told that they take them afterwards to their nests, and feed their young with them. I believe there is some little truth in this. They turn over a few of the clods after, but not before, the oats germinate on the sown fields, and below these they find either grubs or earth-worms; but after germination, it would be vain to expect many grubs under clods. By far the greater part of them are then dispersed over the soil, and preying on the roots. I sowed a few acres of a five-years-old lea field on 17th ult., and have often examined it since: and I aver, that during the first week after the seed was harrowed, I found many, I may say hundreds of places scraped by the rooks, exactly as the hens scrape; and, from attentive inspection at different times since the oats germinated, I estimated the average number of grubs on a square foot of the sowed ground to be at least ten, and the average number which the rooks might take, by turning over the clods, one on every ten or twelve square feet of surface. It is easy to distinguish where clods have been moved after rain has fallen on the soil. The above estimate makes it impossible for the rooks to take more than one per cent. of the grubs from the germinated oats; a small compensation for the mischief done by them at all seasons! If any person doubt that so many as ten grubs may be found on a square foot, Messrs. Kirby and Spence will tell him that 210 have been found on one square foot. It will naturally be inquired, 'How are we to save our crops on fields which have been late ploughed, and where we find grubs abound?' I shall copy part of an article from the 'Northern Agricultural Magazine' for September, 1828, as describing the best method I am acquainted with:—'During the last fourteen years,' says the writer, 'I have invariably got rid of them (grubs) by dibbling; and though in 1818 I had upwards of sixteen acres which, to all appearance, were gone, so much so that my neighbours advised me to plough them up, I persevered, had an excellent crop, and sold the whole for 11*l.* 14*s.* per acre; while those around me who persisted in rolling during the night sustained a total loss. The process is simple, and the expense from 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.* per acre. When the braird turns sickly and yellow, be assured the grub has been busy. Lose no time in rolling (which is merely to smooth and firm the surface), then put two or three women on each ridge, according to its breadth, with iron-shod potato dibbles, and let them proceed, entering it about six inches, and turn it round, leaving the holes entire and smooth, and about twelve or fourteen inches separate every way. As night approaches, the worms (grubs) move about, and falling into the holes remain there. I have often found eight to sixteen in each. In the morning they soon die, and in the course of the day they have the appearance of a spoonful of common train oil. And unless it be from this very substance affording additional nourishment to the roots, I am at a loss to account for the crop, when thus infested and treated, being always the best in the field.'—I shall now state a few facts with respect to the farmer's enemy, the white slug. I have mentioned the supposition that rooks may, in winter and in early spring, eat a few small white slugs. I know that they devour earth-worms at all seasons of the year, because I have often seen them follow the plough and pick them up; but I never saw them eat slugs, though I have often seen them pass places where slugs abounded. Therefore, I consider their eating slugs as a mere supposition unproved. But it is no supposition—it is a notorious fact that their services against the slug are utterly without value to the farmer. The facts of last season alone may set this question for ever at rest. The winter and spring of 1840, mild and moist till 15th February, gave the rooks at least the usual facility of destroying slugs; but what were the effects? I had a field of four-years-old lea, a superior gravelly loam, pretty uniform in quality, and only from three hundred to five hundred yards distant from an extensive rookery. Circumstances compelled me to plough and sow this field in different lots, and at different times. Lot 1st was ploughed between the 9th and 13th of March, and sowed on 30th and 31st. No slugs were on its plants on 29th June; at least I found but one slug in going over four or five acres, and the plants had no appearance of being in the least injured by slugs. The crop on this lot then looked fully equal to any in the district. Lot 2d was but one ridge on the north end of lot 1st, at least equal in soil. It was both ploughed and sown on 31st March. It had, on an average (on 29th June), about one slug on each oat plant. Lot 3d consisted of a few acres contiguous to lot 1st, on its south end. It was ploughed on 13th and 14th March, and sown on 14th April. It had on an average about three slugs on every two plants. Lot 4th, also a few acres, was ploughed between 23d March and 12th April, and sowed on 13th April. It lay west from lot 1st, and separated from it only by a patch of dry meadow. It had fully two, or perhaps nearly three, slugs on each oat plant. Lot 5th lay south from lot 4th, was ploughed between the 18th and 21st March, and sown on the 20th April. I am sorry to be compelled to state that the slugs on this lot as exceeding four on each oat plant! The appearance was most melancholy and disgusting. Every blade was more or less injured by the slugs; many blades were stripped so, that only some thready fibres remained, and many were half withered! The plants were very strong in stem, yet many were half bent down with the weight of slugs on them. Need I tell the rook advocates that these were the slugs which injure the corn, and these were the slugs which rooks will not eat? For, as I stated before, the rooks passed over them every day, yet not one would light on them! The slugs were set up to tempt the rooks, but the temptation was vain! How long will some men adhere to absurd notions?—*Dumfries Herald.*

Asphodeleous Plants.—Many of these secrete in their bulbs volatile oils or acrid principles, and these being in greater or less proportion to the rest of the herbaceous portion, several species have been employed as condiments or as medicines. Though in the parts of Asia earliest inhabited the Asphodeleæ are less abundant, yet many are mentioned by the Persian writers on Materia Medica, in consequence, probably, of their being indebted for their information to the Arabic translations of Greek authors. The Onion, Garlic, and Leek, called in Arabic Busl, Som, and Korras, seem to be alluded to in the earliest parts of the Bible (Numbers, ch. xi., v. 12), as the names there used are very similar to these. All are cultivated in gardens in India, as well as Allium ascalonicum and A. tuberosum. The bulbs of Allium leptophyllum are eaten by the hill-people, and the leaves are dried and preserved as a condiment. Muscari moschatum, *βολβος εμετικος* of Dioscorides, is literally translated Busl-al-kue by the Arabs. Squill has been most anciently and extensively employed, owing to the presence in it both of a volatile acrid matter and a bitter principle called scillitin; according to the dose Squill may stimulate various functions or act as an emetic. It is curious that in India a species very closely allied to the Mediterranean plant, and called Scilla indica by Dr. Roxburgh, is substituted for the Urginea or Squilla maritima, and Iskeel given as its Greek name; the bulb is also used by weavers in preparing their thread. Asparagus officinalis contains a peculiar principle, which by Vauquelin and Robiquet was called Asparagine. The roots of Asparagus racemosus and of A. adscendens are both used medicinally in North India; those of the latter, conical in form and semi-transparent, are considered a good substitute for salep.—*Royle's Illustrations.*

Management of Bees in Kashmir.—Every farmer in the Eastern district of Kashmir has several hives in his house, in building which a provision is generally made, by leaving appropriate cavities in the walls, which cavities are cylindrical, and extend quite through the walls. These tubes are lined by a plastering of clay mortar, about an inch thick, and the mortar is worked up with the chaff or husk of Rice, or with the down of Thistles. The dimensions of a hive are, on an average, about 14 inches in diameter, and, when closed at both ends, about 20 or 22 inches in length. That end of the cylinder next the apartment is closed by a round platter of red pottery ware, a little convex in the middle, but the edges are made flush with the wall by a luting of clay-mortar, and the other extremity is shut by a similar dish, having a circular hole, about a third of an inch in diameter, in its centre. The process of preserving the whole swarm when the honey is taken is well worthy of imitation in Europe, and is effected in the following manner:—Having in readiness a wisp of dry rice straw, and a small quantity of burning charcoal in an earthen dish, the master of the house, with a few strokes of the point of a sickle, disengages the inner platter of the tube, bringing into view the combs suspended from the roof of the hive, and almost wholly covered with bees, none of which, however, offer to resent the aggression, or to enter the room. Having placed the straw upon the charcoal, and holding the dish close to the mouth of the whole, he blew the smoke strongly against the combs, but removed the straw the instant it took fire, to prevent it from burning the bees, and quenched the flame before he employed it again. Almost stifled by the smoke, the bees hurried through the outer door, when the farmer introducing his sickle, cut down the combs nearest to him, which were received into a dish previously slidden underneath them, and left undisturbed about one third of the combs, which were almost close to the outer door. He then replaced the inner platter, and brushing off hastily a few bees which clung to the combs, though apparently in a state of stupefaction, threw them out of the house. Observing many others lying motionless on the floor of the hive, I inquired whether they would recover, I was answered in the affirmative, but was not wholly satisfied that this recovery would take place.—*Moorcroft's Travels*, vol. ii., p. 155.

Horned or Spurred Rye.—It is well known that the Rye is subject to a disease which causes its grains to lengthen, harden, turn black, and form horns or spurs upon the ears. Where Rye is the food of man or of cattle most dreadful consequences have followed the use of the spurred grains. The French call this disease the Ergot, a name now familiarised among us. Some curious observations have lately been made upon it by M. Bonjean. He says that the action of Ergot on animals is extremely similar to that of morphine, although it in fact contains no trace of that substance. The first effect of it is to produce a loss of appetite, and a kind of stupefaction; when it begins to act, dogs howl frightfully until they are completely under its influence, and then lie down and groan. In fowls the comb and crop become black. It appears that the Ergot which breaks with a white fracture is quite as dangerous as that which is violet; but until it is quite ripe it has no dangerous action; six or eight days are sufficient for its maturity, and even its being very old, hard, and dry seems in no way to impair its venomous qualities. M. Bonjean adds that the Ergot contains two principles entirely different: one, of an oily nature, is venomous; the other, of a watery character, is harmless, but produces the extraordinary medical effects for which Ergot is employed—in particular in stopping the most frightful cases of hemorrhage. He asserts that the watery part, which he calls *hæmostatic extract*, may be prepared without difficulty, and that he has administered as much as 2 drachms of it, which is equal to 9 or 10 drachms of the Ergot, without any dangerous consequences.

A Great Misfortune.—In a late Number of the "Botanical Magazine" is a figure of a plant called Mr. Wailes's Catasetum. A young lady, hearing this mentioned, exclaimed, "Mr. Wailes's cat-has-eat-him! what a sad death to die!"

Hungarian Naturalists.—It is announced that the next annual meeting will be held at Neusohl and Szliacs, on the 4th of August.

THE TARIFF,

AS IT HAS PASSED BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, SO FAR AS AGRICULTURAL OR HORTICULTURAL PRODUCE, AND TIMBER, ARE CONCERNED.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. Of or from Foreign Countries.	Rates of Duty. Of and from British Possessions.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Animal (living), viz.—		
Asses . . . . . . each	0 2 6	0 1 3
Goats . . . . . . ,,	0 1 0	0 0 6
Kids . . . . . . ,,	0 1 0	0 0 6
Oxen and Bulls . . . . ,,	1 0 0	0 10 0
Cows . . . . . . ,,	0 15 0	0 7 6
Calves . . . . . . ,,	0 10 0	0 5 0
Horses, Mares, Geldings, Coats, Foals ,,	1 0 0	0 10 0
Mules . . . . . . ,,	0 2 6	0 1 3
Sheep . . . . . . ,,	0 3 0	0 1 6
Lambs . . . . . . ,,	0 2 0	0 1 0
Swine and Hogs . . . ,,	0 5 0	0 2 6
Pigs (sucking) . . . . ,,	0 2 0	0 1 0
Poultry . . for every 100*l*. value	5 0 0	2 10 0
Arrow-root . . . . . the cwt.	0 5 0	0 1 0
Capers, including the Pickle . . the lb.	0 0 6	0 0 3
Cassava Powder . . . . the cwt.	0 5 0	0 1 0
Chicory, or any other Vegetable Matter applicable to the uses of Chicory or Coffee:—		
,, Roasted or ground . . the lb.	0 0 6	0 0 6
,, Raw or kiln-dried . . the cwt.	0 1 0	0 1 0
Cucumbers, preserved . for every 100*l*. value.	10 0 0	5 0 0
Fruit, Raw, and not otherwise enumerated, for every 100*l*. value	5 0 0	5 0 0
,, Almonds, not Jordan nor Bitter, the cwt.	0 10 0	0 10 0
,, ,, Jordan . . . . ,,	1 5 0	1 5 0
,, ,, Bitter . . . . ,,	0 2 0	0 2 0
,, ,, Paste of, for every 100*l*. value	20 0 0	0 0 0
,, Apples, raw . . . the bush.	0 0 6	20 0 2
,, ,, dried . . . . ,,	0 2 0	0 2 0
,, Berries, unenumerated . . the cwt.	0 2 0	0 2 0
,, Cherries, raw . for every 100*l*. value	5 0 0	5 0 0
,, ,, dried . . . . the lb.	0 0 6	0 0 6
,, Citron preserved with salt, for every 100*l*. value	10 0 0	0 0 0
,, Cranberries . . . . the gall.	0 0 1	10 0 1
,, Currants . . . . . the cwt.	1 2 2	1 2 2
,, Dates . . . . . . ,,	0 10 0	0 10 0
,, Figs . . . . . . ,,	0 15 0	0 15 0
,, Grapes . . for every 100*l*. value	5 0 0	5 0 0
,, Medlars . . . . . the bush.	0 1 0	0 0 6
,, Nuts, viz.—Chesnuts . the bush.	0 2 0	0 2 0
,, ,, Cocoa-nuts . . the 1,200	—	0 1 0
,, ,, Pistachio Nuts . the cwt.	0 10 0	0 10 0
,, ,, Small Nuts . . the bush.	0 2 0	0 2 0
,, ,, Walnuts . . ,,	0 2 0	0 2 0
,, ,, Nuts, not otherwise enumerated, except such as are commonly used for expressing Oil therefrom . for every 100*l*. value	20 0 0	20 0 0
,, Olives . . . . . the gall.	0 2 0	0 2 0
,, Oranges and Lemons, viz.—		
In chests and boxes not exceeding 5,000 cubic inches . the box	0 2 6	0 2 6
Over 5,000 cubic inches, and not exceeding 7,300 . . the box	0 3 9	0 3 9
Over 7,300 cubic inches, and not exceeding 14,000 . . the box	0 7 6	0 7 6
For every 1,000 cubic inches exceeding 14,000	0 0 7½	0 0 7½
Loose . . . . the 1,000	0 15 0	0 15 0
Entered at value, at the option of the Importer, for every 100*l*. value	75 0 0	75 0 0
,, Pears, raw . . . the bush.	0 0 6	0 0 3
,, ,, dried . . . . ,,	0 2 0	0 2 0
,, Peel of Lemons . . . the cwt.	0 1 0	0 1 0
,, ,, of Oranges . . . ,,	0 1 0	0 1 0
,, ,, of Pomegranates . . ,,	0 1 0	0 1 0
,, Plums (commonly called French Plums) and Pruneiloes . . . the cwt.	1 0 0	1 0 0
,, ,, dried or preserved . . ,,	1 7 6	1 7 6
,, Pomegranates . . . the 1,000	0 5 0	0 5 0
,, Prunes . . . . . the cwt.	0 7 0	0 7 0
,, Quinces . . . . . the 1,000	0 1 0	0 1 0
,, Raisins . . . . . the cwt.	0 15 0	0 7 6
,, Tamarinds . . . . . the lb.	0 0 3	0 0 1
Grain, not rated as Corn or Seeds, viz.—		
Barley, pearled . . . . the cwt.	0 5 0	0 2 6
Beans, Kidney and French . the bush.	0 10	0 0 5
Rice, not rough nor in the husks, the cwt.	0 6 0	0 0 6
,, rough and in the husk the quarter	0 7 0	0 0 1
Hay . . . . the load	0 16 0	0 8 0
Honey . . . . . . the cwt.	0 10 0	0 5 0
Hops . . . . ,,	4 10 0	4 10 0
Liquorice Roots . . . . . ,,	1 0 0	0 10 0
Oil Seed Cakes . . . . the ton	0 1 0	0 1 0
Pickles of all sorts, including the vinegar, and not otherwise enumerated . the gall.	0 1 6	0 0 9
,, preserved in salt . . . ,,	0 0 6	0 0 3
Provisions, viz.—Bacon . . . the cwt.	0 14 0	0 3 6
Beef, salted, not being corned Beef, from and after 10th October, 1842 the cwt.	0 8 0	0 2 0
,, fresh, or slightly salted ,,	0 8 0	0 2 0
Butter . . . . . . ,,	1 0 0	0 5 0
Cheese . . . . . . ,,	0 10 6	0 2 6
Eggs . . . . . the 120	0 10	0 0 2
Hams of all kinds . . . the cwt.	0 14 0	0 3 6
Lard . . . . . . ,,	0 2 0	0 0 6
Pork, salted (not Hams), from and after 10th October, 1842 . . the cwt.	0 8 0	0 2 0
,, fresh . . . . . ,,	0 8 0	0 2 0
Puddings and Sausages . . the lb.	0 0 3	0 0 1
Tongues . . . . . the cwt.	0 10 0	0 2 6
Salted or Fresh Meat, not otherwise described . . . . . the cwt.	0 8 0	0 2 0
Tapioca . . . . . . ,,	0 1 0	0 1 0
Truffles . . . . . . the lb.	0 1 0	0 1 0
Vanelloes . . . . . . ,,	0 5 0	0 5 0
Vegetables, viz.—Lentiles . . the bush.	0 0 3	0 0 1
Onions . . . . . . ,,	0 0 6	0 0 3
Plantains . . . . . the cwt.	0 0 2	0 0 2
Potatoes . . . . . ,,	0 0 2	0 0 1
All Vegetables not enumerated or described for every 100*l*. value	5 0 0	2 10 0
Seeds, viz.—Acorns . . . the bush.	0 1 0	0 0 6
Aniseed . . . . . the cwt.	0 5 0	0 2 6
Canary . . . . . the bush.	0 4 0	0 2 0
Carraway . . . . . the cwt.	0 10 0	0 5 0
Carrot . . . . . . ,,	0 10 0	0 5 0
Clover . . . . . . ,,	0 10 0	0 5 0
Cole . . . . . . the qr.	0 0 1	0 0 1
Coriander . . . . . the cwt.	0 5 0	0 2 6
Cummin . . . . . . ,,	0 5 0	0 2 6
Fennugreek . . . . . ,,	0 5 0	0 2 6
Flax . . . . . . the qr.	0 0 1	0 0 1
Forest . . . . . . the cwt.	0 10 0	0 5 0
Garden, not particularly enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty . . . . . the lb.	0 0 1	0 0 1
Grass of all sorts, not particularly enumerated or otherwise charged with duty . . . . . the cwt.	0 5 0	0 2 6
Hemp . . . . . . the qr.	0 0 1	0 0 1
Leek . . . . . . the cwt.	1 0 0	0 10 0
Lettuce . . . . . . the qr.	0 1 0	0 1 0
Linseed . . . . . . ,,	0 0 1	0 0 1
Lucerne . . . . . . the cwt.	0 5 0	0 5 0
Lupines . . . . . . ,,	0 5 0	0 5 0
Maw . . . . . . the qr.	0 1 0	0 0 6
Millet . . . . . . the cwt.	0 5 0	0 2 6
Mustard . . . . . the bush.	0 1 3	0 0 6
Onion, from and after 5th July, 1843, cwt.	1 0 0	0 10 0
Parsley . . . . . . the cwt.	0 10 0	0 5 0
Poppy . . . . . . the qr.	0 1 0	0 0 6
Quince . . . . . . the cwt.	0 10 0	0 5 0
Rape . . . . . . the qr.	0 0 1	0 0 1
Sesamum . . . . . . ,,	0 0 1	0 0 1
Shrub or Tree . . . . the cwt.	0 10 0	0 5 0
Tares . . . . . . the qr.	0 5 0	0 2 6
Trefoil . . . . . . the cwt.	0 5 0	0 2 6
Worm . . . . . . ,,	0 5 0	0 2 6
All seeds not particularly enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty, commonly used for expressing Oil therefrom . . . . the qr.	0 0 1	0 0 1
All other seeds not particularly enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty, for every 100*l*. value	10 0 0	5 0 0
	From & after the 10th Oct., 1842.	
Timber or Wood—not being Deals, Battens, Boards, Staves, Handspikes, Oars, Lathwood, or other Timber or Wood sawn, split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not being Timber or Wood otherwise charged with duty . the load of 50 cubic feet	1 10 0 From & aft. 10th October 1843, 1 5 0	0 1 0
Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood, sawn or split, and not otherwise charged with duty, the load of 50 cubic feet	1 18 0 From & aft. 10th October 1843, 1 12 0	0 2 0

Or, in lieu of the Duties hereinbefore imposed upon Wood by the Load, according to the cubic content, the Importer may have the option, at the time of passing the first entry, of entering Battens, Batten Ends, Boards, Deals, Deal Ends, and Plank, by Tale, if of or from Foreign Countries, according to the following dimensions, viz.—

			From and after the 10th October, 1842. Not above 1¼ in. in Thickness.	From and after the 10th October, 1842. Above 1¼ in. and not above 2¾ in thickness	From and after the 10th October, 1848. Not above 1¼ in. in Thickness.	From and after the 10th October, 1848. Above 1¼ in. and not above 2¾ in thickness
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Battens and Batten Ends—		Not above 7 in. in Width.				
Not above 6 feet in length . . .	the 120	,,	1 16 7	3 13 2	1 10 10	3 1 7
Above 6 and not above 9 feet in length	,,	,,	2 14 10	5 9 9	2 6 2	4 12 5
9 ,, 12 ,,	,,	,,	3 13 2	7 6 4	3 1 7	6 3 2
12 ,, 15 ,,	,,	,,	4 11 5	9 2 10	3 17 0	7 14 0
15 ,, 18 ,,	,,	,,	5 9 9	10 19 6	4 12 5	9 4 10
18 ,, 21 ,,	,,	,,	6 8 0	12 16 0	5 7 9	10 15 7
Boards, Deals, Deal Ends, and Plank—		Not above 9½ in. in Width.	Not above 1½ in. in Thickness.	Above 1½ in. and not above 3¼ in thickness	Not above 1½ in. in Thickness.	Above 1½ in. and not above 3¼ in thickness
Not above 6 feet in length . . .	the 120	,,	2 18 8	5 17 4	2 9 5	4 18 10
Above 6 and not above 9 feet in length	,,	,,	4 8 0	8 16 0	3 14 1	7 8 3
9 ,, 12 ,,	,,	,,	5 17 4	11 14 8	4 18 10	9 17 8
12 ,, 15 ,,	,,	,,	7 6 8	14 13 4	6 3 6	12 7 1
15 ,, 18 ,,	,,	,,	8 16 0	17 12 0	7 8 3	14 16 0
18 ,, 21 ,,	,,	,,	10 5 4	20 10 8	8 12 11	17 5 11
Not above 6 feet in length . . .	,,	Above 9½ in. and not above 11½ in Width.	3 11 0	7 2 0	2 19 10	5 19 7
Above 6 and not above 9 feet in length	,,	,,	5 6 6	10 13 0	4 9 8	8 19 5
9 ,, 12 ,,	,,	,,	7 2 0	14 4 0	5 19 7	11 19 2
12 ,, 15 ,,	,,	,,	8 17 6	17 15 0	7 9 6	14 19 0
15 ,, 18 ,,	,,	,,	10 13 0	21 6 0	8 19 5	17 18 9
18 ,, 21 ,,	,,	,,	12 8 6	24 17 0	10 9 4	20 18 7

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. Of or from Foreign Countries.	Rates of Duty. Of and from British Possessions.
Staves . . . the load of 50 cubic ft.	1 8 0	0 2 0
Birch, hewn, not exceeding 3ft. in length, nor exceeding 8in. square, imported for the sole purpose of making Herring Barrels for the use of the Fisheries, the load of 50ft.	0 1 0	0 1 0
Firewood . the fathom of 216 cubic ft.	0 10 0	Free.
Handspikes, not exceeding 7ft. in length, the 120	1 0 0	0 0 6
,, exceeding 7ft. in length the 120	2 0 0	0 1 0
Hoops, not exceeding 7½ft. in length, the 1,000	0 2 0	0 0 4
,, not exceeding 9ft. in length ,,	0 3 0	0 0 6
,, exceeding 9ft. in length ,,	0 5 0	0 1 0
Knees, under 5in. square . . the 120	0 10 0	0 0 3
,, 5in. and under 8in. square ,,	2 0 0	0 1 0
Lathwood . the fathom of 216 cubic ft.	2 0 0	0 1 0
Oars . . . . . . the 120	7 10 0	0 3 9
Spars or Poles, under 22ft. in length and under 4in. in diameter . . . the 120	1 0 0	0 0 6
Spars or Poles, 22ft. in length and upwards, and under 4in. in diameter . the 120	2 0 0	0 1 0
,, of all lengths, 4in., and under 6in. in diameter . . . . . the 120	4 0 0	0 2 0
Spokes for Wheels, not exceeding 2ft. in length . . . . . . the 1,000	2 0 0	0 1 0
,, exceeding 2ft. in length . ,,	4 0 0	0 2 0
Teak . . . the load of 50 cubic ft.	0 10 0	0 1 0
Wastewood, viz.—Billetwood or Brushwood, used for the purposes of stowage, for every 100*l*. value	5 0 0	0 2 0
Wood planed, or otherwise dressed or prepared for use, and not particularly enumerated, nor otherwise charged with duty	9*d* per Ft of cubic contents, and further for every 100*l* value, 10 0 0 From and after the 10th Oct., 1842, 7½*d* per Ft. of cubic contents, and further for every 100*l* value 10 0 0	For every 100*l*. value, 5 0 0
Nuts, or Kernels thereof, not otherwise enumerated, used for expressing Oil, the ton	0 1 0	0 0 6
Alkali, not being Barilla . . . the cwt.	0 1 6	0 1 6
Ashes, viz.—		
Pearl and Pot . . . . ,,	0 0 6	Free.
Soap Weed and Wood . . ,,	0 0 6	Free.
not enumerated . for every 100*l*. value	5 0 0	Free.
Barilla . . . . . . the ton	0 5 0	0 5 0
Berries, Bay . . . . . the cwt.	0 1 0	0 1 0
Juniper . . . . . ,,	0 1 0	0 1 0
Yellow . . . . . . ,,	0 1 0	0 1 0
not enumerated, commonly made use of in chemical processes . . the ton	0 1 0	0 1 0
Camomile Flowers . . . . the lb.	0 0 1	0 0 1
Glue . . . . the cwt.	0 3 0	0 3 0
Clippings, or Waste of any kind, fit only for Glue . for every 100*l*. value	1 0 0	1 0 0
Lavender Flowers . . . . the lb.	0 0 1	0 0 1
Leaves of Roses . . . . ,,	0 0 2	0 0 2
Madder . . . . . . the cwt.	0 0 6	0 0 6
,, Root . . . . . . ,,	0 0 3	0 0 3
Nitrate of soda . . . . . ,,	0 0 6	0 0 6
Orchal . . . . . . ,,	0 1 0	0 1 0
Sal Ammoniac . . . . . ,,	0 1 0	0 1 0
Wax, Bees' . . . . . ,,	0 2 0	0 1 0
,, in any degree bleached . . ,,	1 0 0	0 10 0
,, Myrtle . . . . . ,,	0 2 0	0 1 0
Woad . . . . . . the ton	0 5 0	0 5 0
Wool, viz.—		
Alpaca and the Llama tribe . the cwt.	0 2 6	0 2 6
Sheep or Lambs' Wool, not being of the value of 1*s*. the lb. thereof the lb.	0 0 0½	Free.
,, being of the value of 1*s*. the lb., or upwards . . . . the lb.	0 0 1	Free.
Gypsum . . . . . . the ton	1 11 8	0 1 3
Books, viz.—		
being of Editions printed prior to the year 1801, bound or unbound . the cwt.	1 0 0	1 0 0
being of Editions printed in or since the year 1801, bound or unbound, the cwt.	5 0 0	5 0 0
being of Editions in the Foreign Living Languages, printed in or since the year 1801, bound or unbound, the cwt.	2 10 0	2 10 0
Bones of Cattle and other Animals, and of Fish (except Whale Fins,) whether burned or not, or as Animal Charcoal . the ton	0 0 6	0 0 6
Feathers for Beds, in Beds or otherwise, the cwt.	1 0 0	0 10 0
Flower Roots . . for every 100*l*. value	5 0 0	5 0 0
Greaves for Dogs . . . . the cwt.	0 2 0	0 2 0
Guano . . . . . . the ton	0 1 0	0 1 0
Hoofs of Cattle . for every 100*l*. value	1 0 0	1 0 0
Horns, Horn Tips, and Pieces of Horn, the ton	0 1 0	0 1 0
Manures not otherwise enumerated or charged with duty . . . . . the ton	0 0 6	0 0 6
Mustard Flour . . . . . the cwt.	0 12 0	0 12 0
Plants, Shrubs, and Trees, alive . . .	Free.	Free.
Old Woollen Rags . . . . the ton	0 0 6	0 0 6
Salt	Free.	Free.

Fruits, Trees, and Plants of Kashmir.—Abundance of fruits grow wild in this country, and many thousands of acres, skirting the foot of the hills, are covered with Apple and Pear trees, and Vines in full bearing; they are also cultivated, as are Apricots, Peaches, Cherries, and Plums. The Walnut is one of the principal articles of cultivation; there are four varieties of it, but one kind is remarkable for being much thinner in the shell and larger than the rest. Its superiority is said to be attributable to its having been originally engrafted; however this may be, it is now raised from seed alone, and does not degenerate. The nuts, steeped in water for eight days, are planted in the beginning of March, and the shoot generally makes its appearance in about 40 days. If reared by grafts, the process is performed when the plants are five years old; the head being cut off horizontally, at a convenient height, is partially split, and the scion is inserted into this without any binding; but clay mortar, mixed up with rice husks, is put round it, and kept from being washed away by being enveloped in broad slips of birch bark. About 12,000 ass-loads of Walnut kernels are annually appropriated to the oil press in Kashmir, where Walnut oil is preferred to Linseed oil, and is chiefly employed in cookery and for burning in lamps. This oil possesses such qualities as fairly entitle it to introduction into Europe, and if divested of its mucilage, it might, perhaps, compete with oil of Olives, at least for medicinal purposes, and could be raised in any quantity in the British Indian provinces. There are said to be 18 or 20 varieties of Grapes in this country, of which only 4 are of foreign introduction; these are usually cultivated on high horizontal trellises of wood. The indigenous Vines are generally planted at the foot of a Poplar, and run up to the height of 50 or 60 feet, bearing abundance of fruit. The Grapes are commonly thick-skinned, rather rough and astringent, but juicy. They are gathered about October, and are kept through the winter in shallow earthen vessels till the spring, when they are applied to the fabrication of wine, vinegar, and brandy. The Sanjit (?) is plentiful at Kashmir, and has a beautiful appearance; its flowers are exquisitely sweet, and its fruit, by distillation, yields a beverage which the Chinese hold to be not inferior to that of the Grape. The Horse Chesnut is wild, and the Hazel is abundant, but so luxuriant in the production of the wood and leaf, that the nuts, scarcely of the size of peas, do not come to perfection. The Alder is of rapid growth, and the shoots are tall, straight, and free from knots. The most valuable tree, however, is the Deodar, a variety of Cedar, the timber of which is extensively employed in the construction of houses, temples, and bridges: pieces of it from the Zein-ul-Kadal bridge were found little decayed, although exposed to the action of the water for 400 years. The Crocus of Kashmir has long been celebrated for the excellence of its saffron; it produces freely the third year after being planted: the greater part is exported to Hindustan. Amongst the other useful plants occur Alisma plantago, and the Cárthamus tinctórius. The Cotton plant also grows here, in every variety of situation: it is seldom higher than two feet, and if taller, is said to yield an inferior article. It is sown in May, and the cotton is gathered in September and October. About a thousand ass-loads of the root of the Kulh, or Costus, from the mountains, are annually exported to China: for what purpose the Chinese use it, is not known; but in the north of Hindustan it is celebrated as a vermifuge, being administered to children in an infusion of the powdered root; it is also used as a topical application in chronic rheumatism.—*Moorcroft's Travels*, vol. ii., p. 145.—[What is Sanjit? The Hazel, Alder and Crocus here spoken of are not the same species as those of Europe. In what way is Alisma Plantago used?

Plums of Thibet.—The orchards of Deh Dadeh are famous for Pomegranates and Plums. There are two kinds of the latter, one a large black Plum or Gage, the other called Kara Alu, the Damson of England. This is preserved in an intermediate state between dry and fresh, so perfectly, that the skin can readily be separated from the pulp; at the time I had an opportunity of tasting it, the beginning of February, it was infinitely preferable to the best French Prune. The Plums are gathered with their footstalks, and tied with a thread to a Willow twig so as not to touch; they are then hung up to dry.—*Moorcroft's Travels*, vol. ii., p. 491.

Reviews.

Selby's British Forest Trees.

In Nos. 4, 5, and 6 of this excellent work we find popular notices of Willows, Poplars, Alders, Birch, and Oaks, the history of all which is condensed with the same skill and practical knowledge that have elicited our approbation on former occasions. The following account of the Athenian Poplar will be new to many of our readers:—

"As a species nearly allied to the Aspen, but as an ornamental tree superior to it in many respects, we deem the Populus græca of Aiton, and other writers, worthy of a few remarks. The specific term of græca, and classic appellation of Athenian Poplar, naturally lead to the supposition that this species is indigenous to Greece, and that it derives its name from the city of Minerva; such an opinion we entertained in common, we believe, with many others, and even botanical writers gave weight and currency to the supposition, as Willdenow records it in his "Species Plantarum" as a native of the islands of the Archipelago. It appears, however, from the account contained in the "Nov. du Hamel," and from other evidence, that the North American Continent is its real native country, and that growing abundantly in a particular township called Athens, it received from it the imposing and euphonious title of Athenian Poplar. This origin Loudon thinks the more probable from the circumstance of its having been first introduced by Hugh, Duke of Northumberland, who served in America during the colonial war, and imported from thence a great variety of American trees, many of which now adorn the grounds at Sion House and Alnwick Castle, at which latter place the original tree from whence our own plants and those disseminated in the north of England are derived was first planted. It is a tree of handsome appearance, with a stem rather slender in proportion to its height. The bark, until the trees become of a considerable size and age, is very smooth, and of a pale greenish-grey colour, and the leaves, which are roundish-ovate in shape, and terminate in a sharp point, are of a pleasant, deep, and rather glaucous green; they expand early in spring, immediately succeeding those of the Balsam Poplar, and have the advantage of being retained till a late period in autumn. The catkins are shorter than those of the Aspen, and come out at a much earlier period. It grows rapidly, young trees often making shoots in one season of five or six feet in length, and, though a slender-stemmed tree, has the valuable property of resisting the wind, and is never seen, even in the most exposed situations, but with an erect and perpendicular trunk. The same objection, however, attends the cultivation of this species as that of the Aspen, viz., the throwing up of numerous suckers from the surface roots, and on this account its cultivation as an ornamental tree must always be limited, and of the propriety of planting it in mass with a view to profit, in outlying situations, we cannot venture an opinion, having had but little experience of the properties and qualities of the wood."

In the account of the Alder are some observations as to its effect on soil which deserve attention.

"Favourable, however, as our opinion of the Alder may appear to be, viewing it as an ornamental tree, and much as we should regret its disappearance from scenery where it is an expected and natural attendant, we are far from advocating its cultivation upon an extended scale, or as a profitable timber-tree; on the contrary, we advise the planter to be chary in admitting it into his grounds, and when he does, always under certain precautions and in limited numbers. In many treatises on planting we find the Alder mentioned, and recommended as a proper plant to fill up moist tracts in woods and artificial plantations; but the authors who thus recommend it seem not to have been aware that in so doing they were giving directions which, if adopted, would soon convert into a complete morass or bog, ground that otherwise by draining and planting with trees of a different nature might be rendered comparatively dry and productive. Such, however, is the nature of the Alder, that wherever planted it attracts and retains the moisture around it. This effect is occasioned by the nature of its roots, which are chiefly composed of a huge mass of small fibres, whose capillary attraction is always in action, and prevents the escape of the redundant water in the vicinity of the plants. This property of creating swamps we have repeatedly observed in the Alder, and from experiments we have made, are fully convinced that a plantation of Alders would soon render the ground (even should it be previously of tolerably sound and dry quality) soft and spongy, and in time convert it into a decided bog. The Alder, therefore, in our opinion, ought never to be planted in low bottom ground of a moist or wet nature (except in particular localities, such as where it is cultivated in the coppice or holt fashion, for the valuable charcoal it produces); if introduced at all, it ought to be where it cannot well retain the water in any quantity around its roots. All moist and spongy land we would recommend to be well drained by open cuts, and then planted with trees whose roots, instead of retaining water, act rather as drains; such are some of the Poplars, the Ash, &c., whose roots are thick, and extend horizontally to a great distance on every side."

Speaking of the Oak, Mr. Selby has some valuable practical observations upon the effect of pruning it.

"The excision of large branches of the Oak close by the stem we have always found attended by injurious effects, but to a much greater extent when performed during the dormant or winter season than when the tree was in leaf, and its vitality in full action. If performed during the first-named period, in addition to a rapid taint or incipient decay of the surface of the wound, we have generally observed that the bark at its lower angle lost its vitality and began to decay, thus enlarging the wound to a considerable extent downwards, as shown in the figure, and exposing, in addition to the space occupied by the branch, a large surface of the stem to the action of the air and moisture. This, however, rarely takes place in a healthy tree when the branch is taken off during summer, or immediately after the tree has expanded its leaves, for its vital functions are then in full activity, and it has already begun to elaborate and deposit its layer of alburnum or young wood, which immediately begins to form around the edges of the wound as shown in the figure, (where the white ring represents the recently-deposited wood,) and, continuing to advance upon it, has generally by the end of summer so far covered it as to protect the lower angle from the effects of cold and moisture. But the Oak in mixed plantations, or grown in mass, does not require the artificial pruning that Pontey and others have advocated, to give it length and cleanness of stem, to qualify it when mature for plank timber; in such situations it must necessarily make every effort to keep pace with the growth of the other trees around to secure its portion of light and air; its growth is, therefore, for many years principally confined to the elongation of the trunk or main stem; this, together with the confined space to which it is restricted, prevents the vigorous growth and great enlargement of the lateral branches, which always takes place in single trees, or where they have space and air. Indeed the difficulty is to induce the Oak in plantations to retain lateral branches sufficient to maintain and support it in vigorous health, and this can only be effected by oft-repeated thinnings to admit of sufficient light and air, and prevent too close an interference of other trees with its growth and head room; for how often do mixed plantations meet the eye wherein the unfortunate Oaks, from want of air and timely thinning, are drawn up to long consumptive-looking poles, entirely divested of their lateral branches, or as it were deprived of a portion of their lungs, and barely kept in a lingering state of existence by the few topmost shoots, that in the struggle for life have forced their way to the light! At Twizell, where thinning has been freely administered and carefully attended to, the Oaks in plantations of about thirty years old have run up with fine straight stems, many of them full thirty feet in length, and still carrying an upright leader. All these, however, still retain a portion of their lateral branches, which assist so essentially in the important functions of conducting and elaborating the sap, and without which the deposition of the woody fibre cannot be effected to the extent necessary to the health and vigour of the tree; these laterals, we expect, will retain their vitality so long as the trees require and are benefited by their presence, their removal or decay only taking place gradually, or as the upper branches which are to form the future head of the tree become enlarged, and are able to take upon themselves the entire support of the lower portion of their trunks. Upon single trees, or where the Oak stands free and unencumbered, the pruning knife must be used with the greatest caution, and only at an early stage of growth, when it may be necessary to remove a second leader, or to curtail a side branch that threatens to interfere with the form and destroy the balance of the plant; for being naturally a wide-spreading tree, the lopping of the side branches in order to give length of stem, as directed and recommended by some writers, is certain not only to destroy its characteristic beauty and grandeur of form, but to prove most injurious to its growth, as the tree is thereby deprived of those very members upon which its health and vigour mainly depend, not to mention the risk of producing early decay by taint received through the medium of the wounds caused by the excision of the branches."

We have only to add that the woodcuts with which this work is illustrated continue to be beautiful specimens of art.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

As the present is a good time for budding fruit-trees, we take this opportunity of reminding those who work their own, of the importance of selecting those sorts only which experience has proved to be best suited to the soil and situation of the garden they are intended permanently to occupy. The component parts of some soils are so happily blended by nature that, with the assistance of a favourable climate, all kinds of hardy fruit attain perfection in them: while there are other soils in which, although according to chemistry no appreciable deficiency of any essential constituent may exist, some particular variety of fruit refuses to thrive. Pears, for example, differ exceedingly in quality in different soils, so much so that a sort which is of the highest excellence in one garden, is in another scarcely worth eating; and it is well known that in many places the Moor-Park Apricot cannot be made to succeed. So far as it is practicable, therefore, it would be desirable to prove the various sorts by fruiting them before they are extensively propagated, and this might be done to a great extent by working many kinds upon one bearing tree; thus the annoyance and loss consequent upon nursing a young tree for years, and then finding its produce worthless, may in a great measure be prevented.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—When any considerable number of suckers has been collected, and there is no pit at liberty, a dung-bed should be made up for their reception. Put them into small pots, in light soil which is rather dry than moist. If they are lightly syringed every day, the soil will not need watering till roots appear, which will soon take place in the close moist atmosphere of a dung-heated frame, provided there is a brisk bottom-heat to excite them into growth. Whenever a sucker is taken off a plant, it should, after the necessary trimming, be at once stuck into the bark-bed. It is a slovenly system, and likewise injurious to the suckers, to let them lie about the houses and sheds for two or three weeks before they are potted. Suckers are preferable to crowns, inasmuch as they make fruiting-plants in considerably less time; therefore the latter need not be planted unless suckers are scarce.

VINERY.—Try to prevent Red Spider in the late houses, by maintaining a moist atmosphere and by gentle syringings. If the Vines upon which there is now ripe fruit are infested, measures must be taken to extirpate them as soon as the fruit is cut, that a stock may not be left to produce a brood next season. In Vineries this can be done by often-repeated washings, but when Vines are trained upon the rafters of Pine-stoves, it will be more difficult, and they should be turned out of the house rather than deluge the Pine-plants with water. Sulphur has been repeatedly recommended, but its efficacy seems doubtful.

PEACH-HOUSE.—As in the Vineries, every exertion should be made to free the trees from their injurious enemy—the Red Spider. If one washing in a day is found not to reduce them, let the foliage be thoroughly moistened morning and evening, observing to throw the water chiefly upon the under side of the leaves. This must be attended to in the early houses also, where, although the fruit is gathered, the leaves are still necessary to perfect the buds for next season.

FIG-HOUSE.—See the last Calendar.

CUCUMBERS AND MELONS.—As Melons ripen keep the atmosphere of the pits dry, to prevent them from cracking; air should, consequently, be given to such frames or pits earlier than to those in which the fruit is swelling. Plants may be put out now to produce very late fruit, but it must be in pits to which fire-heat can be applied when required. Cucumbers may likewise be planted with a similar object. The glasses might now be taken away from ridge Cucumbers. Fasten the shoots firmly to the ground with pegs.

Out-door Department.

BEANS.—Where very late Beans are required, it might be advisable to sow a few rows of Marshall's Prolific in a well-sheltered part of the garden, but a very scanty return, if any, can be expected from them.

BROCCOLI.—Transplant from the latest sowing. Plant these one foot apart in the rows, and every alternate one may be removed in autumn to a north border, where they will produce some very late heads.

CABBAGES.—In late situations this vegetable should now be sown to furnish the earliest spring supply; but in warm gardens the last week in the present month will be soon enough.

CAULIFLOWERS.—Plant from the bed sown in May. These may be put in closer together than the former crops.

CELERY.—Continue to plant for late crops.

PARSLEY.—Sow now, that the plants may get well established, and able to stand the winter.

PEAS.—Those who have warm gardens may put in a few rows of some early kind on a south border, but it must be done immediately; these may possibly produce a dish of Peas towards the end of October. If the ground is dry, the drills should be well watered; the seed ought also to be soaked previously to sowing.

RHUBARB.—Thin seedling plants where they are too thick, and also Sea-kale.

SPINACH.—Sow a good breadth for late autumn use.

SUCCORY.—Sow in drills on trenched ground; this is a most useful spring salad plant when Endive becomes scarce.

TOMATOES.—Let these be regularly nailed. The nails might be driven through the stems, which will save shreds, and no way injure the plants.

TURNIPS.—Sow a large breadth of the Stone, to supply the table during the winter months.

Orchard.—In many situations wall-Grapes will now be forward enough for thinning, which should therefore be done. The berries ought to be well thinned out, which will cause the fruit to ripen better. The nailing of wall-trees ought now to be finished. Continue to prepare Strawberry plants for forcing (using 48-sized pots, not 32's, as written by an oversight in the last Calendar). When Currants are perfectly ripe, some trees should be matted, to preserve them for late use. The late sorts of Gooseberries may be kept a considerable time by the same means; but they must not be covered up till the fruit is quite ripe; the trees must also be dry when matted.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—Any repairs required may now be done, and if requisite, the plants may be placed in a sheltered situation in the open air for a short time, without suffering any permanent injury. Attend particularly to the cleaning of the wires and walls where creepers have been. Of course these things must be done at the most convenient time, but must not be put off until late in the season, as the weather will then become too cold for the plants.

GREENHOUSE AND CONSERVATORY.—Gather seeds of the finest Calceolarias and Pelargoniums as they ripen, and sow them immediately. Take care that the Greenhouse Plants which are set out are not loosened from their supports, so as to be blown about and strained by strong winds, and see that they are properly watered. Climbers in any of the houses must be neatly and regularly fastened up, and if any that are growing in pots or boxes require shifting, let it be done soon, that they may get well established before winter. Mark the finest Balsams for seed; from Cockscombs seed might be taken when ripe, without at all injuring the comb.

PITS AND FRAMES.—Cuttings of the choicest Pelargoniums had better be potted singly, and kept for a short time in a frame, where they will sooner make plants than if planted promiscuously in a bed with the common stock. Shift young plants of the Chinese Primrose which are intended for winter flowering. Cactaceous plants growing on dung beds should be very cautiously watered, particularly in dull weather.

Out-door Department.

All trailing plants should be constantly fastened down to the beds they are meant to cover, both as a safeguard against high winds, and for the sake of neatness. Rose-trees whose bloom is over should be cleared of the remains of the flowers. The flowering of many kinds of annuals might be prolonged by preventing the plants from bearing seed. Take up the tubers of Anemone and Ranunculus when the leaves decay; those of the latter plant soon commence a new growth when left in the ground. Many herbaceous perennials, as Chelone, Pentstemon, Phlox, &c., may be propagated by cuttings under hand-glasses.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Bud stone-fruits whenever the bark runs freely. Rose-trees which were budded early will most likely require the ties to be loosened by this time. Those who possess young Laburnums fit for standards should bud them at the proper height with other species of Cytisus, especially C. nigricans and C. purpureus. These highly ornamental trees are much neglected.

FOREST AND COPPICE WOODS.—See the two last Calendars.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending July 14, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

July		Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday	8	29.804	29.611	66	48	57.0	S.W.	.43
Saturday	9	29.712	29.686	72	49	60.5	W.	.03
Sunday	10	29.894	29.864	73	50	61.5	S.W.	
Monday	11	29.869	29.611	78	53	65.5	S.W.	.02
Tuesday	12	30.026	29.832	75	49	62.0	S.W.	
Wednesday	13	30.232	30.143	73	48	60.5	S.W.	[illegible]
Thursday	14	30.337	30.300	76	45	60.5	W.	–
Average		29.982	29.863	73.3	48.8	61.1		.48

July 8. Slightly overcast; cloudy; very fine; excessively heavy rain at night.

9. Overcast; cloudy and fine; rain in afternoon; overcast at night.

10. Clear and very fine; light clouds; fine at night.

11. Cloudy and fine, with brisk S.W. wind; overcast.

12. Very fine; cloudy; clear at night.

13. Cloudy; very fine; overcast; clear and fine at night.

14. Very fine throughout.

Mean temperature of the week 1.7 below the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending July 23, 1842.

July.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	17	77.5	55.1	66.3	4	0.46 in.	—	1	—	2	4	4	4	1
Mon.	18	73.0	53.0	63.0	7	1.22	—	—	—	—	5	3	5	3
Tues.	19	71.8	52.2	62.0	8	0.60	—	—	—	—	6	3	5	2
Wed.	20	70.4	51.7	61.1	10	0.47	1	—	—	—	—	7	8	—
Thurs.	21	71.7	51.1	61.4	8	0.54	1	—	—	—	2	6	4	3
Fri.	22	71.0	52.2	61.6	10	1.37	2	2	1	—	2	4	4	1
Sat.	23	71.6	53.8	62.7	7	0.40	—	2	2	—	1	3	4	4

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 17th, in 1834—thermometer 94°; and the lowest on the 19th, in 1832—thermometer 41°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending July 15, 1842.

OWING to the continued fine weather, the supplies of Fruit and Vegetables have been very good during the past week, and trade has been tolerably brisk, although not so much so as in the preceding week. *Fruit.*—Pines are plentiful; and amongst them we observed some fine fruit of the Providence: their price varies from 4*s.* to 8*s.* per lb. Grapes are very good, and are selling at the same price as quoted in our last account. English Melons are from 2*s.* to 6*s.* each; the Dutch, from 1*s.* to 4*s.* Peaches and Nectarines are becoming much cheaper; the inferior fruit may be obtained at 6*s.* per dozen, but the finest fetches 21*s.* per dozen. Cherries are not quite so plentiful, although there is, notwithstanding, a good supply; the wall-fruit is selling from 1*s.* to 3*s.* per lb.; the standard fruit from 1*s.* to 6*s.* per doz. lbs. Strawberries do not vary much in price. Currants are abundant; the Red are fetching from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per half sieve; the White and Black from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per half sieve. Excellent Gooseberries are to be obtained for 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per half sieve. Raspberries are plentiful, from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per gallon. Apples have been rather plentifully supplied; the dessert fruit from 5*s.* to 6*s.* per bushel; the cooking do. from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per bushel. Pears have also made their appearance, principally the small Citron des Carmes, from 5*s.* to 6*s.* ber bushel. Cucumbers are plentiful, from 1*s.* to 8*s.* per doz. *Vegetables.*—The price of Cauliflowers continues the same as in our last report. Cabbages are selling from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per doz. Peas are abundant from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per bushel; and broad Beans from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per bushel. French Beans are considerably cheaper: the younger samples selling from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per-half sieve, and the older from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per half-sieve. Turnips and Carrots are remarkably good; the former fetch from 2*s.* to 5*s.* per dozen bunches; the latter from 3*s.* to 6*s.* per dozen bunches. Lettuces have materially fallen in price, very good ones being obtainable at 9*d.* and 1*s.* per score. Potatoes are also cheaper: the Kidneys are selling from 2*s.* to 4*s.* per half-sieve, the round ones from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2. 6*d.* per half-sieve. Artichokes are tolerably plentiful. Vegetable Marrows are reduced in price, fetching only 6*d.* and 1*s.* per dozen. A small quantity of Endive may still be obtained from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per dozen. *Flowers.*—We have not seen so good a display of these in the market for some time. Amongst them were a very good collection of Roses, several varieties of Alstrœmeria, Bignonia vennsta, Ceanothus azureus, and handsome Picotees, Carnations, and Pelargoniums.

PRICES, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Apples, dessert, per bush., 4*s* to 6*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 3*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Pine Apple, per lb. 4*s* to 8*s*
Grapes, per pound, 2*s* to 5*s*
— Muscats, per pound, 7*s*
Melons, English, each, 2*s* to 6*s*
— Dutch, 1*s* to 4*s*.
Peaches, per doz. 6*s* to 21*s*
Nectarines, per doz., 6*s* to 21*s*
Cherries, wall, per lb. 1*s* to 3*s*
— standard, per doz. lbs., 1*s* to 6*s*
Currants, White, per hf. sv. 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— Black, per hf. sv., 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
— Red, for wine, 3*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— for dessert, 4*s* to 6*s*

Gooseberries, per hf. sve., 2*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Cucumbers, per doz., 1*s* to 8*s*
Strawberries, forced, per gall., 6*d* to 2*s*
Raspberries, per gall. 4*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 14*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per 100, 6*s* to 16*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Walnuts, green, per bush., 4*s* to 6*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Barcelona, 20*s* to 24*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Cauliflowers, per doz., 1*s* to 4*s* 6*d*
Peas, per sieve, 2*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
— per half sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per sack, 6*s* to 10*s*
Beans, Kidney, per hf. sv., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Potatoes, New, per ton, 90*s* to 110*s*
— per cwt. 4*s* 6*d* to 5*s* 6*d*
— per bushel, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
— Kidney, per bushel, 3*s* to 6*s*
Artichokes, per doz., 2*s* to 4*s*
Turnips, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 5*s*
Carrots, per doz. bunch, 3*s* to 6*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s* 6*d* to 7*s*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 9*d* to 1*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 2*s* 6*d*
Onions, Green, per doz. bun. 2*s* to 4*s*
— Cooking, per doz. bch., 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*

Chives, per bun., 3*d*
Leeks, young, per doz. bun., 4*s*
Garlic, per bunch, 4*d* to 6*d*
Shallots, per bch., 3*d* to 4*d*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. score, 6*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
— Cos, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Endive, per doz. 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Celery, per bundle, (12 to 15), 1*s* to 2*s*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Watercress, p. dz. small bunch 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Tarragon, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Fennel, per dozen bunches, 3*s*
Thyme, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Sage, per dozen bunches, 2*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Marjoram, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Savory, per doz. bunch., 2*s*
Basil, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Vegetable Marrow, per doz., 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*

Notices to Correspondents.

MR. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR is now reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d.* each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them *delivered in any part of London* by remitting a Post-office order to this Office, at the rate of 5*s.* for every 25 copies required.

Browning.—It is probable that the bursting of your GRAPES, which are grown in a greenhouse, is caused by the excessive dampness of the atmosphere, which should be gradually diminished as the Grapes approach maturity, otherwise their flavour will be inferior. All kinds of ROSES, whether standards or not, will strike from cuttings put in at the present season.

Philomela can hardly expect us to name his plants if he will not take the trouble to number them.

C. M.—PENTSTEMONS and other HALF-HARDY PERENNIALS may be readily propagated either by seeds or cuttings; if by the latter method, the sooner the cuttings are put in the better. The best varieties of Pentstemon are Murrayanus, gentianoides, gentianoides coccineus, Cobæa, Scouleri, pulchellus, speciosus, and campanulatus. This is the proper season for increasing the PINK LABURNUM, which may be budded upon the common yellow species. All the varieties of CISTUS may be propagated by cuttings or by layers. The plant sent is Cynanchum Vincetóxicum.

Bringlass.—SMITH'S YELLOW ROSE blooms best when budded on stems of the common Dog Rose; but it requires to be protected during winter, and should not be grown in too rich a soil. In our answer to "A. A," p. 457, you will see a list of AUTUMNAL-FLOWERING ROSES, to which you may add the Duchess of Sutherland, Sisley, William Jesse, Comte de Paris, Emile Courtier, Clementine Duval, Bouquet de Flore, and Madame Nérard.

A Jerseyman.—The reason why some of your PELARGONIUMS do not swell off their seed, is because the seed has not been perfectly impregnated. Your failure has probably been owing to the stigma of the flowers not having been in a fit state for the reception of the pollen.

M. C.—Your SALVIA is S. bicolor; it is hardy and a perennial. The height of a VINE is not so essential to its bearing fruit as the age and strength of the plants. Many Vines will show fruit the first season after being planted out, but no fruit should be allowed to remain upon them until the second year, in order that the plants may get fairly established. We would recommend you to try the effect of root-pruning upon APRICOT-TREES, which have not borne fruit for three years, although to all appearance healthy.

A Constant Reader.—Your seedling PETUNIA is a large and fine variety. We can say nothing in favour of your PELARGONIUMS; they are badly formed, not at all suited to the present state of this tribe of plants.

R. Aldridge, Hoxton.—The bloom of your DAHLIA is not so good as that we received last season—it is too early to have them in perfection—we expected to have seen it larger.

P. R. W.—No. 2 is Pinguícula lusitanica; 3, Juncus bufonius; 5, Bromus mollis; 6, Euphórbia exigua. The whole were in a withered state, having been collected and packed without any care; those omitted are indeterminable.

T.—From the quantity of seedling PELARGONIUMS raised, varieties appear so closely resembling each other, that the differences can be perceived only by close examination. We have seen more than one repetition of your seedling this season; the distinction consisting in a slight variation of colour, or in the form of the petals. Your flower is of a good colour, and is bold and attractive; its faults are in the form, which is too long, and the upper petals are rather pointed; they are also uneven at the edge, which being thin, gives them a watery appearance.

Allman's Pear is the Muscat Petit, or Little Musk.

L. W. D. has had PONTEDE'RIA CRA'SSIPES for nine years without its ever having shown the slightest disposition to flower, and it has been tried by floating in water only, and with the mud newly dry, and by various alterations in the summer from the stove to the greenhouse, and to a pond in the open air. What treatment will render it productive?—[It probably wants more *bottom* heat.

Davies.—The American spotted autumnal GENTIAN is probably G. ochroleuca.

An Original Subscriber.—The nearest station to CHATSWORTH on the North Midland Railway is Chesterfield. We believe that the Conservatory is only shown to persons specially introduced; the other part of the Duke of Devonshire's grounds is always open.

J. W.—It is a good practice to bend down the tops of ONIONS when they are nearly full grown, as it checks the flow of sap upwards, and throws a greater supply into the bulbs, which are by this means materially increased in size.

A. B.—The sepals of your FUCHSIA do not possess the dingy hue which characterises most of the seedlings lately raised; the petals also are of a good purple colour. It appears to be a promising variety.

W. M. D.—A correspondent ("Bringlass") would be obliged by your stating the manner in which your DOUBLE YELLOW ROSE has been treated; particularly as regards the nature of the soil, the aspect, pruning, and the age of the tree: and whether it was grown upon its own roots, or budded upon the Dog Rose or any other stock.

C. B——t.—Most of the AYRSHIRE Roses flower freely and look well, if allowed to trail upon the ground; the everlasting Pea, and some of the Clematises, such as flammula and viticella, would probably succeed in like manner. Œnothera cæspitosa is a perennial, with white flowers, not quite so large as those of Œn. Missouriensis, which it much resembles in habit; it is apt to rot off in winter, if planted in a damp situation.

M.—You had better plant your BULBS at once, unless they should be very fine and sound.

A Small Farmer.—Your Carlisle Alabaster is GYPSUM, and you have only to grind it to powder to render it fit for use. Don't burn it.

Wm. S.—We are not aware that there is any instrument for testing the strength of GAS-WATER. The appearance on the seeds of Turnips is not produced by the ova of the Turnip-fly. There is an excellent account of this insect, by Mr. Curtis, in a late number of the "Transactions of the Royal Agricultural Society."

F. R.—"Lindley's Synopsis of the British Flora" contains the flowering plants of this country, arranged in their natural orders. The same author's "Introduction to the Natural System," 2d ed., is a review of the whole vegetable kingdom, upon the same plan.

A Subscriber.—We really do not know how to avoid calling things by their right NAMES, even although we should be ill-understood by our readers. What if we called Nitrate of Soda Cubic Petre, and Sulphate of Soda Saltcake, should we be at all clearer? We doubt it. Saltpetre and common Salt would probably be used for these substances. Certainly our great object is to be understood by the meanest capacity, for it is in this way only that we can effect real good; and we are infinitely obliged to our correspondents for hints and advice upon the subject. We are not acquainted with a Double White Hepatica.

Z.—Your informant deceived you when he told you that Ixora coccinea was a greenhouse plant, for it requires a stove. You cannot do better than follow Mr. M'Intosh's directions, which you have quoted. By resting it he means to keep it rather dry and cool, but not to withhold water altogether, for then, as you suppose, it would surely die. The best time for repotting is in the spring, and the best soil is leaf-mould, peat, and rotten dung. These should be mixed together, and frequently turned over before being used. If you have a tan or leaf bed to place it upon, in a stove or pit, it is sure to succeed, but it will not do to keep it in a very dry stove or in a greenhouse.

Anonymous.—We doubt the advantage of using asphalte as a bottom for a SMALL FISH-POND. It would be a long time before the water would cease to be affected by the taste of that substance. Better render the sides with cement upon brick-work, and puddle the bottom, placing over the puddle a foot of clean coarse gravel. In any case take care that you have a ready means of continually turning off the water as it becomes foul.

A. S. D.—A distinction between British trees and British plants. We can only parody the old saying,—"a mare is a horse, but a horse is not a mare." A tree is a plant, but a plant is not necessarily a tree. We fear we do not understand the intention of your question.

D. Vaux.—We are not aware that the KHELAT LUCERNE requires any treatment different from common Lucerne. All that we know of it was mentioned a few weeks back.

Kathleen.—If our fair correspondent will tell us what plant she means by the ALLSPICE-TREE, we will tell her how to manage it. We should have supposed the Calycanthus was intended, but it is not a tree. Nothing will grow in a situation where there is no sun, very little air, and much damp, except FERNS, and it is the very place for them.

J. Astle.—NITRATE OF SODA acts very beneficially on Rose-plants, if applied to their roots—not leaves—when they are growing. It may be applied dry by strewing it on the ground, or melted in water. An ounce per Rose bush is probably enough.

Camphytius.—Your plant is Erodium incarnatum.

M. P.—The seeds of COLLINSIA BICOLOR which have just ripened, will flower again in the autumn, if sown now. We do not advise you to turn into the open ground a Fuchsia corymbiflora about three feet high, which has just done flowering in a room.

T. H. H.—We regret to report from the judges an unfavourable opinion of the varieties of Mimulus.

M. C., Bath.—A very good Cucumber, yet not equal to the best prize sorts, judging from the growth of the specimen that we received.

R. H. W.—Your plant is the true wall Pellitory, and its Botanical name is Parietária officinalis.

T. S. P.—Your Apple, Pear, Plum, and Cherry trees that have only been PLANTED 5 years, could not as yet be in condition to bear much fruit: but as your Gooseberries, Currants, and Raspberries, planted at the same time, bear plentifully, there is every probability that in due time your other fruits will also be productive. It is, however, absolutely necessary, in the first instance, that wood should be produced whereon the fruit may be afterwards supported. Your selection of sorts is very good. A rocky subsoil, such as you describe, is not injurious. Cherries will succeed as espaliers, and under that mode of training they can be protected from birds. All the varieties of fruits you enumerate are adapted for either standards or espaliers: and for either you may add Hacon's Incomparable, Dunmore, Knight's Monarch, and Thompson's, to your Pears, and Royale Hative and Ickworth Imperatrice to your Plums.

E. B.—Sappho is a pretty and well formed Pansy, but too small; there are varieties in cultivation, very like it, larger and finer.

H. Major.—The Pansy you intend to name the Bridegroom is a desirable flower; the eye is bold, and the general form of the flower is good; the inside is a good white, and the border round the under petal deep and rich.

W. Lodge.—1. The Lancashire Witch is a bold and attractive flower; in its general form the lip extends a little beyond its proper limits; the deep bright blue border which surrounds the lower petals is fine in colour, and decidedly marked. 2. White, with very good eye. 3. This is the most correct flower in its general form and proportions, but the eye is too weak; light flowers require the eye to be bold and rich. This is not sufficiently good to send out.

W. Taylor.—The Amaryllidaceous plant is Phycella ígnea; the other is Lotus major.

A. G. C.—We are unacquainted with the plant said to be called Tarrara in New Holland.

Facile.—If you will forward to us leaves of the Strawberries sent you as Myatt's British Queen and Swainstone Seedling, we will inform you whether they are correct. Your description of the fruit does not appear to correspond with their general character.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE afflicting calamity which has fallen on the Royal Family of France, in the violent death of the Duke of Orleans, is an event which not only touches the hearts and interests of the French people, but involves in its possible consequences the future destinies of Europe. Among the severe dispensations which have stricken the House of Bourbon, there is none which has been felt more deeply than the awful accident by which the heir-apparent to the throne has just perished in the streets of Paris. How great the loss may be to France, it is impossible to tell. Regarding it merely on personal considerations, the untimely death of a young, high-spirited, and gallant Prince, distinguished in the field, amiable in domestic life, and unexceptionable in private character, is an event calculated to inspire universal sympathy. But, looking to the political consequences which may follow, it is impossible not to feel that it suggests matters of more extended interest, and that an infant heir, in the present temper of the French people, involves the prospects of Europe in doubt and obscurity. The life of Louis Philippe, which has so often been providentially preserved, is now more than ever valuable, if, indeed, it be not essential to the peace of the world. The King has borne his dreadful affliction with his customary firmness; his health and vigour are unimpaired, and we may therefore hope that his life may long be spared to consolidate the institutions which he has hitherto so ably maintained, against difficulties which no less powerful mind could have controlled. Previous to this melancholy occurrence, the papers were entirely occupied with the elections. The results in the Capital have been very unfavourable to ministers, who have likewise been defeated in several important contests in the provinces. In the early part of the week it was believed that a resignation must ensue, and that no Cabinet of moderate principles could carry on the Government. The later returns, however, have somewhat restored the balance of parties; and it is now known that the ministerial loss and gain are nearly equal, and that the new Chamber will be constituted very nearly like the last. In the present crisis of affairs, the duties of the Chamber will be unusually onerous and important; a Regency Bill will necessarily be one of their first acts, and the issue of their deliberations may be looked for with great interest.—From Spain there is little news beyond the prospect of an approaching prorogation. The Session is drawing to a close, and the Opposition appears to reserve its strength until the commencement of a new campaign.—From Portugal we have at length the gratifying intelligence that the Commercial and Slave-trade treaties have been signed by the two Plenipotentiaries and forwarded to London. The Queen was to open the Cortes in person on the 10th, after which the Duke of Palmella was expected to enter the Cabinet as Secretary for Foreign Affairs.—In the Levant, the state of Syria continues to be the source of much anxiety. The Divan is determined to pursue the line of policy against which the Allied Powers have so long remonstrated; and it is feared that a demonstration of hostilities is not far distant.—From the United States we learn that the mission of Lord Ashburton still inspires the utmost confidence in the result, and the American papers look for an early and satisfactory adjustment of the boundary question, and all other matters in dispute.

At home, Government have introduced a bill for the better protection of her Majesty's person, which has been so well received that it has passed both Houses during the week. By this act, power is given to dispense with the forms usual in cases of high treason, and to meet such offences as those which have recently been before the public with corporal punishment,—a provision which has met with general approbation from all parties. The Poor-law Bill has made but little progress; the clause for the continuance of the commission for five years has passed after a warm opposition; and it is expected that Ministers will consent to pass a temporary Bill, and bring the whole subject forward at an early period of next session. The new Tariff received the Royal assent on Saturday, and came into operation on Monday. Lord Ashley's Bill on Mines and Collieries has been read a second time in the House of Lords, after being subjected to several material modifications, in order to conciliate its opponents.

Home News.

COURT.—On Saturday afternoon the Queen and Prince Albert accompanied by the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe Gotha, left town for Claremont. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal followed in another carriage. Her Majesty and the Court remain at Claremont, and continue in excellent health. During the week, the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Saxe Meiningen, and the Duchess of Kent, have visited her Majesty at Claremont. The Queen Dowager on Wednesday visited Greenwich Hospital, accompanied by the Duke, Duchess, and Hereditary Prince of Saxe Meiningen, who left Greenwich on the same day to embark at Dover for the Continent. The Duke of Cambridge attended divine service on Sunday morning in Cripplegate Church, and afterwards honoured the Rev. Dr. Blomberg with his company at luncheon. On Monday his Royal Highness went to the review at Wimbledon, and on the following day left town to attend the Agricultural Meeting at Bristol. The Court will go into mourning immediately for the late Duke of Orleans.

Parliamentary Movements.—It is announced that Mr. Parnham Phillips, of Wendover has consented to come forward on the Liberal interest, to oppose Capt. Fitzmaurice at the forthcoming election for the county of Bucks.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—*Death of the Duke of Orleans.*—It is with sincere regret that we announce the sudden and violent death of the Duc d'Orleans, the heir-apparent to the French throne. The lamentable event occurred on Wednesday afternoon, in consequence of a fall from the carriage in which his Royal Highness was proceeding from Neuilly to Paris. The following are extracts from the Paris papers, giving the particulars of this melancholy calamity, which has called forth a universal feeling of deep and unaffected sorrow. On Wednesday morning, at half-past twelve, the Duc d'Orleans, who was about to set off for Plombières, where the Duchess is at present staying, was returning from Neuilly after having taken leave of his family, when in the centre of the Chemin de la Révolte, a short distance from the Porte Maillot, the horses ran away in spite of the efforts of the postilion, and there was every reason to fear that the carriage would be overturned on the slope at the side of the road. At this moment the Duke, to avoid the danger, leaped from the carriage; but unfortunately his spurs, or, as some say, his sword, caught his travelling-cloak. This accident caused him to fall, and the Prince received some contusions on the temple and the wrist. A cerebral congestion was occasioned by the shock, and was succeeded by a suffusion on the brain. Having fainted in the road, his Royal Highness was removed to the nearest house, occupied by a grocer, and assistance speedily arrived from the Tuileries. Bleeding was resorted to almost immediately, but the Prince did not recover his consciousness. Dr. Baumy, happening to be on the spot, gave every assistance to Dr. Pasquier, his Royal Highness's physician, who had come from Paris. The King, who was to preside at a Cabinet Council in Paris, had quitted Neuilly. He arrived at the spot where the accident occurred when the Prince was being raised. His Majesty was accompanied by the Queen and Madame Adelaide. Our readers may well imagine how heart-rending a scene that melancholy spectacle occasioned. A clergyman of St. Philippe du Roule, and the *curé* of Neuilly, were called in, but could only administer extreme unction. The Prince died at three o'clock. M. Le Baron Fain left immediately to announce to the Ministers assembled at the Tuileries, the event which had delayed the arrival of the King. The Ministers immediately started for the purpose of being near his Majesty. The Duc d'Aumale, who was at Courbevoie, as soon as he heard of the accident that had happened, set off in a hired cabriolet. This carriage broke down on the road, and the Prince was obliged to continue his route on foot to see his dying brother. The body of the Duke was placed on a litter, and carried by soldiers to the chapel of the Château of Neuilly. The King, the Queen, Madame Adelaide, and M. le Duc d'Aumale, followed the funeral cortége on foot, attended by a battalion of the 17th Light Regiment. Their duty drew tears from the soldiery. Behind the litter, mingling indiscriminately with the members of the Royal family, followed the Ministers, officers of every grade, and citizens of every class, who had collected on the first tidings of the catastrophe. Several clergymen followed the *cortége*, repeating prayers for the Royal dead. It appears that the Prince was alone in the carriage. The carriage, called a *demi-Daumont*, carried a *tambour* in front, which came off and struck against the horses. The startled animals ran away, but the postilion succeeded in stopping them when they had run about forty paces from the spot where the Prince had fallen. The death of the Prince is attributed to the dislocation of the spine. The King gave orders to General Rumigny to depart for Plombières immediately, where the Duchess of Orleans was staying. The late Prince had testified the greatest pleasure at his intended journey, for which preparations had been made in the various towns through which he was to pass. He was to have taken the command of a camp of 40,000 men in the course of a few days. Nothing can exceed the sensation produced in Paris by the event. The death of the Prince, who was one of the most gallant soldiers of France, was regarded as a national calamity. The streets of Paris were crowded, and grief was painted in every face. The theatres were closed. The funds fell rapidly, and the consternation at the Bourse produced quite a panic in the commercial circles. A telegraphic despatch was issued by Ministers to the Prefects of Departments, announcing the calamity, and stating that the King has borne the affliction with his customary firmness. The Count de Paris, born Aug. 24, 1838, is now the heir to the French throne. It would be idle to speculate on the probabilities of a long Regency, or on the possible effect which this event may have on the prospects of France after the decease of Louis-Philippe. The public mind is too much absorbed with the calamity to look beyond it for the present; but it is impossible not to regard with doubt and uncertainty the consequences to which it may give rise at no very distant period.

The Elections.—With the exception of the melancholy fate of the Duke of Orleans, the Paris papers, as might have been anticipated, are occupied almost exclusively with the elections. The results in the capital, and in several of the departments whence the telegraph had brought the returns, caused great anxiety in the early part of the week, as they were by no means so favourable to Government as there was reason to expect. The total number of candidates appears, from a table published by one of the journals, to have been about 700. Of these nearly 300 were of the Opposition, and the remainder Conservatives. In Paris, Ministers have been unexpectedly defeated, Ministerial candidates having been returned only in the two first colleges, comprising the rich quarters and the Bourse. In the 12 others the Opposition have carried the day, two of them returning Republicans of the most ultra principles. The fiercest struggle was in the third arrondissement, between M. Billaut of the Opposition, M. Thiers, Under-Secretary of State, and M. Legentil, a wealthy man of business. M. Billaut carried his election by 746 votes against 617. M. Guizot has been elected at Lizieux, and M. Thiers at Aix. MM. Delessert, Piscatory, Royer Collard, De Laborde, and more than 20 other Ministerialists have been rejected. The Government, however, have gained a decided triumph at Strasburg, where a Conservative has been returned in place of M. Martin, the Radical deputy for that city. Of the other great towns, Bordeaux has returned its old members, being two Conservatives, and one attached to M. Thiers. Marseilles has returned its three old members, M. Berryer and another Oppositionist, with a Conservative. Toulouse returns its old members, three Oppositionists. Nantes returns its old members, a Conservative and a Liberal. Rouen has elected three Oppositionists and one Conservative, choosing M. Laffitte amongst the former, and rejecting M. Barbet, its old mayor, by which Ministers have lost one vote. The Opposition, on the other hand, have lost nearly thirty elections, including many of the most eminent of their party. M. Garnier Pagès has been elected at Verneuil, where, as in most districts, the Legitimists voted for the Liberals, and even for the Republicans where they themselves had no chance. The Legitimists are said to have gained in the smaller towns. At four o'clock on Monday the Opposition calculated on having already gained 17 votes; while if the remaining returns gave a result similar to those already known, it was generally stated that not merely M. Guizot, but Count Molé would find it impossible to carry on the Government; and the struggle would then be between M. Thiers and M. Dufaure. The funds underwent considerable fluctuation and depression on Monday on the Paris Bourse, but they improved a little towards evening, when the results of 336 elections were known, showing that the Ministers gained ground, although the Opposition had obtained another vote in the tenth arrondissement of Paris. The Ministerial majority then reached 47 votes, and there remained about 100 more results to be known, which were expected to increase the Ministerial strength. The general results up to that time were, nevertheless, unsatisfactory to the dispassionate friends of Ministers, who considered that a Chamber not more ardent nor constant than the last in its support of the policy of the actual Government would be rather more dangerous than a consistent Opposition. It was everywhere believed that if the last Chamber, when approaching its natural expiration, had become unmanageable, a new one composed of the same materials could not be relied on. On Thursday, the papers announced that the results of 450 nominations were known, and that the Ministerial loss and gain were about equally balanced. The amount of loss was as great on the side of the Opposition, but the candidates were by no means so eminent as those of the Ministerial party.

The Capital.—A scene of disorder occurred last week at the cemetery of Mont Parnasse on the occasion of the interment of M. Bauny, a physician, well known for his violent republican principles. The procession was composed of a great number of persons in plain clothes, and a certain number of National Guards of the 12th legion in arms, and several in uniform, with their sabres. The body was deposited in a temporary grave, and the usual salute fired over it. Four speeches were then delivered; the first and third being political, and impressed with a spirit of opposition, but without going beyond certain limits; the second, by a medical student, was perfectly consistent, being purely biographical and scientific; but the character of the last was completely seditious. When this last speaker came to excite disobedience, and even resistance to the laws, and to a declamation against the rights of property, a commissary of police interfered, and insisted that such language should not be continued. Threats, hisses, and cries of "*A bas le commissaire*," were uttered. The agitators, wishing to make a collection for the benefit of political prisoners, remained stationary. The commissary, therefore, gave orders to detachments of the Municipal Guard to disperse the assembly. Upon this the agitators threw stones at the armed force, crying "*Aux armes*," and some actually drew their swords. This, however, did not prevent the arrest of the most violent, and the restoration of tranquillity.—The lighting of Paris with gas is making great progress. Within the last few weeks no fewer than 38 streets, passages, &c. in different quarters have received the benefit of this improvement.—It is stated that a large number of suicides have lately taken place among the troops engaged on the fortifications, and that many have contracted fever while labouring at the works.

The Provinces—The Lyons papers of the 6th mention that the rain which fell in that neighbourhood on the preceding day had completely dissipated all fears for the harvest.—The Strasburg papers state that the manufacturing interests in Alsace are threatened with a new crisis. At Mulhouse a number of calico-printers are unemployed, and at Colmar no less than 50 weavers applied for employment at one establishment and were refused. Several mills have been closed in consequence of a want of water.

The Navy.—The "Moniteur" contains a report to the King from the Minister of Marine, recommending that a gold medal should be given to Dr. William Davies, an English physician, of Port Jackson in New South Wales, for his prompt and able assistance rendered, in December last, to several of the crew of the French corvette Aube, who had become dangerously ill by eating some poisonous fruit. The report states that when Dr. Davies was asked what his charge was, he replied, "I should be ashamed to receive payment for assistance rendered to an English ship of war, and I have the same feeling as regards a French ship." The King has approved of the recommendation of the Minister.—The journals announce the arrival, at Toulon, of M. Ratti-Menton, late French consul at Damascus, who obtained so much celebrity in the affair of Father Thomas, assassinated in that city.

Imports and Exports.—The "Moniteur" publishes the table of French exports and imports during 1841. The chief increase of importation is in coals and iron. There is a sensible decrease in the importation of machinery, and an increase in its export. The greatest increase of export is in the article millinery. The export of cotton and linen goods shows a decrease, that of woollens and silks an increase. Glass and porcelain also show an increase.

Algeria.—The accounts continue highly favourable. The last despatch announces that the Government of Abd-el-Kader is broken up. This chief, formerly at the head of a more powerful nation than was generally believed, is now an outcast, with a handful of cavalry. The war is in earnest finished, and there now only remains to destroy some scattered vestiges of a power skilfully established. General Changarnier gained a signal advantage on the 1st inst. on the right bank of the Upper Chelif, at 50 leagues from Algiers, over the Khalifat Sidi Limbanah. He made 3,000 prisoners, and took from 15,000 to 20,000 head of cattle, of which 1500 were camels. The Governor-General adds that they must now seriously consider the preservation of the conquest, so as to render it useful. "The army, he says, will be for a long time the only means of government, for we can neither govern nor direct these people by political opinion, nor by religious sentiment."

SPAIN.—Little seems to occupy attention in Madrid but the approaching prorogation. The Rodil Cabinet had issued a circular, prescribing to the local authorities the utmost vigilance in putting a stop to smuggling, one of the greatest evils with which Spain is afflicted. The session of the Cortes was fast approaching to a close, the coalition being inactive; the different budgets were thus voting rapidly, and the Senate was expected to be equally as expeditious, so that by the 15th the prorogation was expected to take place. Rodil is said to have disarmed the coalition Opposition by a threat of dissolution. In the Chamber of Deputies the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Finance alluded to the necessity of a project of law to authorise the Cabinet to modify the tariff. Count Almodava observed that this authorisation was the more requisite, inasmuch as negotiations were on foot with Belgium to conclude a treaty in respect to linen cloths, and it could not be signed without a modification of the Spanish tariff. A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne of the 9th brings advices from Madrid of the 4th inst., on which day the Cortes had granted the Rodil Cabinet the necessary authorisation to collect the taxes. The prorogation will therefore speedily follow.—A despatch from Perpignan of the 8th announces that Gen. Zurbano had entered Barcelona on the 4th, charged by the Queen's Government to put down the Carlists in Catalonia, and to intimidate the republicans of that province. The republican organ of Barcelona affects to regard with satisfaction the expected arrival of the General, as the only man calculated, from his knowledge of mountain warfare, to put down the Carlist guerillas. Barcelona was quite tranquil on the 2d. The eldest son of Don Francisco de Paula was expected at Madrid from Corunna. A Cadiz journal contains an account of a less agreeable visitant on the shores of Portugal—the plague, or some similar disease characterised by the appearance of buboes. The Junta of Health at Seville were already occupied with the consideration of this subject, so serious to their city, between which and Cadiz steamers now ply constantly. The health of the Regent is said to be re-established; he has consulted Dr. Costello of London, who has given a favourable report on his case, considering that there is no chance of another return of the painful malady to which he has been subject.

Portugal.—Advices have been received from Lisbon to the 4th instant, by the Braganza steamer, acquainting us with the gratifying fact that both the commercial and slave-trade treaties had been signed by the two Plenipotentiaries on the previous day, and were forwarded by this packet. The Duke of Palmella would not immediately enter the Administration. His Grace's resolution on this subject had taken the Government by surprise; but there was the best ground for believing that it was not intended as definitive, and that after the division on the first stormy debate in the Cortes, which were to be opened by the Queen in person on Sunday the 10th inst., his Grace would enter the Administration as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. His Grace's reasons for the course now adopted, which were embodied in a long letter, had reference chiefly to the part which he took as head of the short Administration in February last, by which the restoration of the Charter was momentarily opposed, and to the false position in which his too ready acceptance of office would probably place him.

Belgium.—The representatives of the linen manufacturers have had interviews with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the Interior, and Finance, on the subject of the French ordonnance respecting linen fabrics. After detailing the state and prospects of the manufacturers, they said that it was necessary immediately to take a provisional measure, in order to prevent the importation into Belgium of large quantities of English thread. It is reported they said, that a vast depot of English thread is going to be formed in Belgium, and that the necessary result will be, that if the French market is closed against the English, its thread and linen will take another direction and be passed into our market. The Minister of Finance replied that he had received day by day an account of the English importations into Belgian ports, and that he had not heard of any importation; and that if any such thing should happen, he would immediately take some steps to prevent it; if the existing laws should not allow the application of a sufficient remedy, recourse will be had to the legislature. He stated that no consignment intended for France had had its destination changed, and been sent to Belgium. The explanations given by the Minister were received with confidence by the deputation, and relieved the apprehension of most of the members. The deputation has since had an audience of the King, who stated that he would do his utmost to obtain a modification of the French tariff, which was chiefly aimed against England and English manufacturers.

Germany.—Letters from Berlin state that General Van Boyen, the minister of war, will not go to the province of Prussia till the 7th of July. At the meeting of his excellency with the King, on his return from Konigsberg, the plans for the fortification of that city will, it is said, be determined on. Several able engineers are already gone to Konigsberg in order to draw up the detailed plans. It is also stated that the difference respecting the fortifying of Kostadt are arranged, and that that place is to be a fortress of the first class. It is expected that the works will soon commence, and that 6,000 workmen will be employed.—Letters from Dresden mention the drought prevailing throughout Saxony; notwithstanding which, all the fruits of the earth are remarkably fine: the vineyards especially promise to yield abundantly. In Bohemia, on the contrary, everything is burned up, and the prices of corn are rising. The Elbe becomes more and more shallow, and even the Prague steamboat, the Bohemia, which kept up the communication between Dresden and Teschon, for travellers going to the Saxon Switzerland and Toplitz, is now laid up.—The papers mention the sudden death of Lady Whittingham, attributed by her physicians to a diseased liver, and an excessive use of strong Spanish snuff. Lady Whittingham, who was the widow of the English general of the same name who held an important command in India, was a native of Spain, and was said to be descended from the illustrious family of Ximenes. She was a woman remarkable for her abilities. Lady Whittingham was on her way to Aix-la-Chapelle, accompanied by Prince Paul of Wurtemberg.

Hamburg.—The 7th inst, having been appointed by the Senate as a day of thanksgiving and humiliation—in fact, a general fast—it was so kept, in the strictest sense intended. Business was entirely suspended, and the churches, as well as those buildings which are now used as substitutes for St. Nicholas' and St. Peter's, were crowded to suffocation during their several services, and liberal contributions were made towards the re-construction of those sacred edifices, the loss of which is so universally deplored. Divine service was likewise performed in the British church. The committee appointed by the Senate has published a list of contributions for the aid of Hamburgh, including the money received by the relief committee. The amount received up to the 22d June is about 3,230,000 marks banco.

Denmark.—Letters from Altona state that the King of Denmark has acceded to the petition of a company to make an iron railway from Altona to Kiel. A letter from Copenhagen mentions that Mademoiselle Rachel is to visit the Danish capital on her way to St. Petersburg. She will pass some time in the last-mentioned city, during the festivities in honour of the 25th anniversary of the marriage of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, and is engaged to give eighteen performances, for which she will receive 36,000 silver rubles.

Russia.—The papers announce the arrival of the Russian Minister of War, Tchernitschew, at Teflis, on the 20th of May last. It appears that he will not assume the command of the army about to act in the Caucasus, but merely inspect the provinces, and put an end to the existing abuses. The same journals announce the intention of the Duke of Bordeaux to proceed to the North on a matrimonial speculation. It is asserted that a new convention relative to deserters is to be shortly concluded between Prussia and Russia, but for a brief period only.

Italy.—A letter from Turin announces that the Marquis de Spinola, Grand Chamberlain to the King of Sardinia, has discovered, in an obscure corner of the Palace at Genoa, a portrait of Pope Julius II., painted by Raphael. It had, from misusage, become very much defaced; but being cleaned and restored, indubitable proofs of its authenticity were brought out, particularly the device of Raphael on the Pope's ring.—A riot has occurred at Mantua between the Jews and the inhabitants, which the Government has been obliged to put down by force.

Turkey and Syria.—Letters from Constantinople of the 23d ult. announce the sailing from that port on the previous day of two frigates and three corvettes, having a large reinforcement of troops on board, together with a million and a half piastres for the Ottoman army in Syria, where the Divan was determined to pursue the line of policy against which the representatives of Great Britain, Austria, and France had remonstrated. These letters also refer to some misunderstandings between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, evincing the disposition of the latter to assert its full independence. Sir John M'Niel, our Envoy in Persia, left Constantinople on the 20th, on his return to this country *via* Vienna. Baron Sturmer, the Austrian Internuncio in the Turkish capital, was to leave Broussa for Italy. A great fire, destroying 120 houses, had taken place at Hasskien, a suburb of the harbour of Constantinople. Letters from Jerusalem state that the Bishop continues to exercise his duties without open interruption from his Christian colleagues, and that he receives all due protection from the Governor, Tayar Pacha. The difficulties encountered in establishing the foundations of the new church have been overcome, and the work is proceeding in a satisfactory manner.

United States.—The packet-ship England, Capt. Waite, which sailed from New York on the 20th ult., arrived at this port on Sunday morning, and the Russell Glover, in the evening. The papers by the latter are six days later than those by the Great Western, but their contents are unimportant. No authentic particulars had been allowed to transpire respecting the negotiations between Lord Ashburton and the United States' Executive. The Queen's messenger carried to Halifax by the Rhadamanthus steamer arrived at Boston on the 18th ult., in the Britannia, and proceeded express to Washington. The negotiations for a settlement of the differences between Great Britain and the United States would be quickened on the arrival of the despatches of which he was the bearer, and terminate, it was hoped and believed, in the early and satisfactory adjustment of the boundary and other disputes. The bill extending the tariff laws till the 1st of August was before the Senate on the 18th ult. It was generally believed that the President was determined to *veto* any bill providing for the collecting of the existing tariff after the 1st of July, or imposing an additional tariff, unless the same bill should provide for the repeal of the law distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the states. The Hibernia has since arrived, bringing accounts of a large meeting in favour of the nomination of Mr. Clay as the new President.

Canada.—The Montreal Papers contain no less than seven and a half columns filled with the names of persons appointed justices of the peace in four several districts in Lower Canada. The whole list embraces more than 1,200 names. The papers complain that there are too many French names, and state that Sir Charles Bagot is evidently attempting to carry out the policy of Lord Durham, so far as giving the two races a fair share in the government.

West Indies.—By the arrival at Liverpool of the last packet from New York, we have received important news from St. Domingo, stating that a revolution has taken place in Hayti; President Boyer has been deposed and his life was in imminent danger. "We learn to-day, says the *Philadelphia Journal* of the 23rd ult., from Capt. Hill, of the brig William Thatcher, which arrived here from St. Croix on Saturday, which place she left on the 7th inst., that just before his departure he was informed by one of the most respectable citizens of St. Croix that letters had just been received by an arrival from St. Domingo, giving the important information that a revolution had taken place in the island, that President Boyer had been deposed, and had been, or would be, put to death. In the hurry of departure, Capt. Hill did not make very particular inquiries. The impression, however, is strong on his mind that his informant said that President Boyer had been put to death, but of this he is not positive." A letter from Cape Hayti, dated the 29th May, contains a description of the late calamity at St. Domingo, fully confirming all the horrors of the earthquake, and the depredations of the mountaineers, with a few additional particulars. It appears that all the towns within 150 miles have suffered more or less, and that the Palace of the celebrated Christophe, and the citadel in which he is buried, which is about 14 miles from Cape Hayti, are a mass of ruins. The city itself, which is indifferently called the city of Cape Hayti, Haytien, or François, was built by the French while in possession, and so magnificent were its buildings, that it was styled the "Palace of the Antilles." In extent it is about a mile square, the streets running at right angles, and among the principal buildings were a palace built of marble brought from France, barracks, a splendid hospital, a cathedral, just finished at an enormous expense, and a large house built by Borlax, the late Governor, for a theatre, but used as a Freemason's lodge. The recent death of this Governor Borlax, who was also commander-in-chief, seems to be very much regretted, for it is said his character was such that he would have acted like the General commanding at Port de Paix, who, finding some of his men refusing to obey orders, at once ordered them to step out of the ranks, and shot them on the spot. The consequence of this act of timely severity at such a crisis was, that not a dollar was lost; while in Cape Hayti, for want of sufficient discipline, there seems to have been a needless sacrifice of life and property. The sick and maimed of Cape Hayti, when taken from the ruins, were moved on board the Active, a Hamburgh merchant-vessel, the master of which, named Price, is spoken of in the highest terms for the great kindness he displayed to the sufferers. The Governor, Boyer, was already falling into disrepute in consequence of adopting arbitrary measures. Some time ago, finding the majority of the Legislature opposed to his government, he placed a guard before the House of Assembly, giving the officer a list of the names of about 30 members who were to be forcibly excluded. These political differences had been interrupted by the earthquake, which, of course, has been all-absorbing; but it seems certain that no more Presidents will be elected for life.—The only intelligence in the Jamaica papers is the serious illness of Lady Elgin, who had been dangerously unwell, but was again in a fair way of recovery. The merchants of Kingston are complaining loudly of the bad management of the Royal Mail Company; and the "Jamaica Dispatch" quotes at length the remarks of the colonial press on that subject. The promotion of the Hon. Edward Panton to the office of Vice-Chancellor had created a vacancy in the speakership of the House of Assembly of Jamaica. The "Barbadian" states that the weather continued exceedingly dry, the cane plants were drooping under the fierce and burning heat of the sun, grain and vegetables becoming extremely scarce and dear.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Saturday.—The House met to hear the royal assent given by commission to several bills.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, attended by several Members of that House, having appeared at the bar, the commission was read, and the royal assent given in the usual form to the following bills:—The Custom Acts Bill (the tariff), the Dean Forests Poor Bill, The Deptford Pier Bill, the Ross and Cromarty Court House Bill, the Marine Insurance Company Bill, the York Cathedral Bill, the Stafford Grammar School Bill, and to the Manners' Estate Bill, Hawkes's Divorce Bill, and some other private bills.

Monday.—The Duke of Buccleuch reported from the select committee that the House might proceed with the consideration of the Mines and Collieries Bill.

Lord Brougham, pursuant to notice, brought forward his motion on the subject of distress, and concluded a very long speech by moving the appointment of a committee of inquiry.—The Earl of Ripon opposed the motion, on the ground that it would be unwise and unjust to excite expectations, by the appointment of a committee, which could not be realised by that measure.—The debate was protracted to a late hour, but presented no important feature differing from the statements and arguments advanced during the recent discussion of the same subject in the other House of Parliament. On the division the numbers were:—Contents, 14; Non-contents, 61; majority against the motion, 47.

Tuesday.—Several petitions were presented against certain clauses of the Mines and Collieries Bill.

On the motion of the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Witnesses Indemnity Bill was read a second time, went through Committee, was reported, read a third time, and passed, the standing orders having been suspended in order to allow the Bill to be passed through the several stages.

The Marquis of Londonderry, in presenting petitions against the Mines and Collieries Bill, read several documents and communications upon the subject.

Lord Wharncliffe, after laying on the table the Minutes of the Council of Education, for the years 1841 and 1842, presented a petition, signed by above 1,400 persons, who had received instruction in the elements of music in the classes at Exeter Hall, which prayed that means might be given to the Committee of the Privy Council for Education to render assistance to those classes. The noble Lord detailed at considerable length the advantages which had arisen, and the farther advantages which were promised by the system; and expressed a decided opinion in favour of the object the petitioners had in view.—The Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Brougham corroborated the statements, and concurred in the views of the Lord President; the latter expressing an especial interest in the extension of the system among the Dissenters of Scotland.—Lord Wharncliffe observed, that if the Dissenters of Scotland undertook to build a normal school, as those of England had done, they would then have the same claim to assistance.—The petition was then laid on the table.

The Drainage Bill was read a third time.

Thursday.—In committee on the Railways Bill, Lord Campbell proposed a clause forbidding "locking-up" of passengers in carriages, which was rejected by 35 to 31.

The Queen's Protection Bill was brought up from the Commons, and the Duke of Wellington gave notice of his intention to move the suspension of the standing orders, in order to carry the bill through its different stages on Friday.

The Earl of Devon moved the second reading of the Mines and Collieries Bill, stating the alterations which were made in it, in order to conciliate its opponents. He hoped their Lordships would at once adopt the bill, so far as the exclusion of females was concerned. With respect to boys, their age for entering he would have no hesitation to fix at ten years, their apprenticeships not to extend beyond 18 years of age. But he reluctantly acceded to the proposition of permitting the employment of persons at the engine under 21 years, as no sufficient reason appeared to him to have been urged, except the fact of the general employment of lads of 15 and 16 years. Lord Hatherton and the Earl of Radnor said that these alterations had removed many of their objections, though the latter objected to legislative interference with the freedom of the people in the choice of their employments.—The Earl of Galloway supported the bill.—The Duke of Wellington declared his support of the principle of the bill, and would state his views on its details when it went into committee.—The Marquis of Londonderry was afraid that a compromise had been entered into between Lord Hatherton and the promoters of the bill. After complaining of the mode in which the commissioners had got up their report, he moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—Lord Wharncliffe wished to avoid committing greater evils than those which were to be cured. He thought that the House of Commons had not done its duty by this bill, but had passed it on an impulse of mere humanity, and without a due consideration of the capital and interests involved. As the bill was now altered, however, he was enabled to support it.—The Duke of Buccleuch supported the bill; and after some further debate, the gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place, and the bill was read a second time.

Friday.—The Lord Chancellor moved the second and third reading of the Queen's Protection Bill, which was seconded by Lord Melbourne.—Lord Cottenham and Lord Brougham warmly supported the measure.—An addition, suggested by Lord Campbell, providing against cases where persons possess or produce firearms intended to alarm her Majesty, and another respecting intruders into the Palace, were adopted.—The Duke of Wellington concurred with Lord Brougham in expressing the deepest concern and sympathy with the Royal family of France on their recent calamity.—The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday.—There was a very thin attendance of Members, the only business before the House being to hear the Royal assent given by commission to the Customs Act and some other Bills.

Monday.—Mr. O'Connell brought up the report of the Belfast Inquisition committee, with the minutes of evidence, which were ordered to be printed.

In reply to Mr. Hume, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the Mint was at work upon silver coin, and was supplying the Bank as fast as possible. The Bank had recently issued [illegible]

In moving the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into committee of supply, Sir R. Peel took occasion to advert to the statement made by Lord Palmerston a few evenings ago, that Lord Auckland had been requested by the present Government to retain the office of Governor-General of India, and to the inference drawn by the noble Lord from that fact, viz., that the present Government had expressed its approbation of the policy pursued with respect to Affghanistan. The right hon. Baronet said that Lord Ellenborough had a high personal opinion of Lord Auckland, and if he made the alleged request, it must have been the expression of his private feelings, for the Government had been no party to it.

Mr. Villiers, as an amendment to the motion for going into committee of supply, moved the repeal of the Corn-laws, which gave rise to a long discussion.

Sir R. Peel said, that so long as the hope of a diminution in the duty should be kept alive by these discussions in Parliament, the new law could not have fair play. If it could really be made out that the Corn-laws were the cause of the present distress, and that their repeal would relieve it, he would not hesitate to concur in that repeal, nor, he was persuaded, would the friends around him. He then gave some explanations relative to those articles of import on which there has been a recent diminution of revenue, from the suspense occasioned by the proposed reductions in the tariff, and to those articles on which, being untouched by the tariff, the revenue had actually increased. It was said that something must be done for the relief of distress. He trusted that the subscriptions, though they could not permanently cure it, would not be discontinued, for they were of the utmost importance as a temporary mitigation; but his more lasting hope was in the extension of commerce. Perhaps the repeal of the Corn-laws might afford a temporary stimulus; but he believed the day would early follow when the depression of the agricultural classes would bring a deep regret for that short-lived appliance. He had been censured for not carrying his own principles far enough, yet he had lowered the duty, not only on cattle, but on rice, fish, potatoes, and all the raw materials of manufacture. He adverted shortly to the chief measures of his Administration, and acquainted the House that the commercial treaty with Portugal had now been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. He deprecated a precipitate condemnation of his experiments, and declared his willingness to revise them should they be found, after a fair trial, to disappoint the hopes he had formed of them.

Lord John Russell considered the conclusion of Sir R. Peel's speech as intimating no great confidence in his own measures. He denied that the entry of corn was obstructed by these motions; a similar motion had been made respecting sugar, and yet in sugar there had been an increased import. He agreed that even the temporary alleviation afforded by the subscriptions was a desirable and important one; how much better still would be a permanent alleviation, not by charity, but by law! The late Government had been condemned as incapable; another had succeeded of absolute wisdom; and what had it done? It had expressed its hope of a good harvest. Why, the late Government could equally have hoped for that. Their abilities might not have been very shining, but at least they were competent to look at the barometer. He spoke with strong sympathy of the patience with which the poor were enduring their privations, and suffering life itself to ebb away, without violence or impatience. He could not concur in the proposal for a total repeal of the existing law; but he would vote for a committee to consider its provisions.

Mr. Cobden denied that in times of ordinary prosperity labour is displaced by improvements in machinery. It was feared that the land would be thrown out of cultivation; but the Scotch, the best farmers, laughed at the notion of your being defeated in the tillage of your land. When the tide which had flowed into the towns should ebb back upon the rural districts, what would become of the agriculturists then? The Legislature, when they called on the working people to pay a high fixed price for their loaf, seemed to forget that they had passed no law to fix a high price of wages. If England had no Custom-house, it might be unreasonable for the manufacturers to call upon the Government for markets; but, under a tariff remitting duties on almost everything else, they had a right to require that their corn should be imported freely.—After some remarks from Lord Howick, Mr. Grimsditch, and Sir J. Hanmer, the House divided:—For committee of supply, 231; for committee on Corn-laws, 117; majority for supply, 114.

Sir R. Peel declared his intention to go on at once with the supply, postponing any one or more votes which it might be thought desirable to discuss more fully than the lateness of the hour would then allow.—Lord John Russell approved this course; and the House went accordingly into committee of supply.—Sir G. Clerk moved the sum of 806,566*l.* for the expenses of the war in China.—After some discussion, the vote was passed.—Sir G. Clerk next proposed a sum of 108,000*l.* for militia and other expenses in Canada: which was also agreed to.—Upon the next motion, for the sum of 10,000*l.* for the improvement of harbours, &c., Mr. Williams, to prevent the further progress of public business, moved that the resolutions agreed to be reported to the House. A division took place, in which he was defeated by a large majority; but Mr. Hume and Dr. Bowring persevered in repeating the same species of motion, until it being manifestly useless to contend longer against such opposition, the committee of supply was postponed.

On the order of the day for the adjourned debate on the Flag Officers (Navy) Bill, the House divided:—For the motion, 16; against it, 60; majority, 44.

Tuesday.—Sir R. Peel presented a petition for the singing classes at Exeter Hall, similar to that presented in the Lords by the Lord President. The right hon. Baronet stated, that on the part of the Crown, he had no difficulty in acceding to the request of the petition, that a reasonable amount of money should be devoted to the encouragement of a science so conducive to the refinement and amelioration of the people.

Sir R. Peel moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better security and protection of her Majesty's person. He stated the objects contemplated by the bill, which is intended to dispense, when deemed necessary, with the formalities observed in the examination and trial of persons charged with high treason, and to inflict the punishments of transportation and personal chastisement on persons guilty of the wanton and cruel modes of alarm and annoyance practised recently. "I propose," said the right hon. Baronet, "to constitute no new offence, and I do not intend to constitute any new punishment; I merely propose a change in the form of proceedings in cases where a charge compassing the wounding of the Sovereign is made, and to assimilate the form to that observed when the life of the Sovereign is said to have been attempted. It was on this principle that we recently acted in the case of Francis. In that case, after full consideration, notwithstanding that his life was forfeited, we determined that it was not for the public interest that the sentence of capital punishment should be carried into effect. The decision to which we came was founded upon the unanimous report of the judges before whom the prisoner was tried, and the law officers of the Crown who conducted this prosecution. It was no feeling of false humanity which tempted us to remit the capital sentence, but into the reasons which influenced us I am sure the House will not expect that I should enter into detail. The bill now proposed will also provide for other offences beyond those which bear the name of treason. I propose that after the passing of this act, if any person or persons shall wilfully discharge, or attempt to discharge, or point, aim, or present at or near the person of the Queen any gun, pistol, or other description of fire-arms whatsoever, although the same shall not contain explosive or destructive substance or material, or shall discharge or attempt so to discharge any explosive or destructive substance or material; or if any person shall strike or attempt to strike the person of the Queen with any offensive weapons or in any manner whatever, or if any person shall wilfully throw or attempt to throw any substance whatever at or on the person of the Queen, or with intent, in the cases aforesaid, to break the public peace, or with intent, in any of the cases aforesaid, to excite the alarm of the Queen; in all these cases I propose that the party so offending shall be subject to the same penalties which apply to cases of larceny, that is, that he be subject to transportation not exceeding seven years; but we propose also another punishment more suitable to the offence, and more calculated to repress it—that there be a discretionary power of imprisonment for a certain period, with authority to inflict personal chastisement (the right hon. Baronet was here interrupted for some time with loud cheers from both sides of the House.) I think," he continued, "that this punishment will make known to the miscreants capable of harbouring such designs as are pointed out by this bill, that instead of exciting for their offence a most misplaced, and I may say stupid sympathy, their base and malignant motives in depriving her Majesty of that relaxation which she must naturally need after the cares and public anxieties of her station, will lead to a punishment proportioned to their detestable acts. I do confidently hope that, without calling for any powers of extreme severity, the provisions of this bill will be effectual for the purpose; for observe what we have to guard against—it is not any traitorous attempt against the peace of the nation by conspiring to take away the life of the Sovereign; but it is the folly or malignity of wretches who are guilty of acts prompted by motives which are scarcely assignable. The law, in its charity to human nature, has omitted to provide for the case of any being, formed like a man, who could find a satisfaction in firing a pistol at a young lady—that lady a mother, and that lady the Queen of these realms. It never entered into the conception of former law-makers, that anything so monstrous should arise as that the Queen of these realms should not enjoy a degree of liberty granted to the meanest of her subjects. I am sure the house will respond to the proposition to give the security of this law for the protection of her Majesty. We have every confidence in the protection vouchsafed by Divine Providence; and we trust that the strong feelings of veneration and affection of her Majesty's subjects will have the effect of drawing a rampart round the throne which will prove too powerful, not only for any attempts which may be made to disturb the peace of the realm, but what is more to be guarded against, which would bear harmless her Majesty's gracious person, whatever designs wretched miscreants may entertain against it. The knowledge that such attempts should be made have disturbed not only her Majesty's peace, but that of every loyal subject in the empire; and if we can devise an additional security against them, by an enactment such as I propose, which trenches upon no principle of English jurisdiction—which invokes no undue severity of punishment, I am sure it will meet with the unanimous approval of this House, and that every individual member will retire with an increased satisfaction in having contributed to secure that freedom, or rather, that tranquillity of mind, to which the Sovereign is at least as well entitled as any of her subjects. I beg to move for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the security and protection of her Majesty's person.

Lord J. Russell expressed his hearty concurrence, and observed that the offence was undoubtedly new in its kind, and had its origin in some base and malicious passion to injure the person of the Sovereign; he considered that as it is the offence of base and degraded beings, a base and degrading species of punishment is most fitly applied to it; for it is impossible to think, or almost to divine, what kind of motives are those by which this crime is prompted. Mr. Hume expressed himself quite satisfied that the House would pass this law unanimously; and Mr. O'Connell said he could not avoid expressing, in the name of his constituents, and in the name of that part of the empire from which he came, the universal abhorrence and disgust felt there at those base offences committed against her Majesty's person, and the thankfulness which they will entertain towards her Majesty's Government for a measure calculated to mark with the contemptuous execration of the whole nation these brutal attempts on her Majesty's life. Leave was then given to bring in the bill; and it was forthwith brought in, and went through the two stages of being read a first and second time, and ordered to be committed on Wednesday.

On the order of the day for going into committee on the Poor-Law Bill, after a question from Mr. Liddell, Mr. T. Duncombe asked if Government really meant to go on with the bill, seeing the near approach of the termination of the commission—Sir J. Graham, attaching great importance to the bill, felt bound to go on, and ascertain the sense of the House with respect to it.—Capt. Bernal declared his determination to resist its progress.—A conversation arose on the expediency of going on with the bill, and Sir R. Peel, confessing that the Government were placed in a difficult position, thought the House should first decide whether the commission should continue for five years or not.—After some further discussion, Sir J. Graham reiterated the recommendation of Sir R. Peel; but several Members, especially Mr. O'Connell, entreated the Government to pass a temporary bill, and bring the subject on at an early period of next session. At last Sir J. Graham expressed, on the part of the Government, a disposition to concede the point of pressing the entire bill, but asked for a decision as to the continuance of the commission for five years, a point which he considered essential. For this purpose the House went into committee, and Mr. S. Crawford pleaded for shortening the duration of the commission to one year, moving an amendment to that effect.—Mr. Ferrand seconded the amendment, which was supported by Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Hardy, Sir C. Napier, and Mr. Liddell. Mr. Hawes spoke in favour generally of the Poor Law Amendment Act, as a great social benefit, and expressed his regret that the Government were not going to press the entire bill before the House during the present session.—After some observations from Mr. C. Wood, in support of the permanency of the commission, and from Lord Sandon, who argued in favour of a frequent revision by Parliament of the commissioners' powers, Sir J. Graham said that there could not be a greater mistake than to assume that the commissioners were irresponsible. Their powers were subjected to a rigid supervision, more so than any other authority in the country. He argued at considerable length against many of the objections urged against the bill. A desultory debate continued for some time longer, when a division took place, and there appeared, for the amendment, 92; against it, 164. Repeated divisions, and considerable debate, arose on motions to compel the adjournment of the proceedings, which ultimately ended in the clause being voted by 146 to 26.—Some other business was then disposed of.

Wednesday.—In reply to Mr. Grimsditch, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the Commissioners for inquiring into the circumstances connected with the forged Exchequer Bills fraud, had already examined 130 witnesses, and that they expected shortly to bring their inquiry to a close.

Sir R. Peel moved that the House resolve itself into committee on the bill for the protection of her Majesty's person.—Mr. Hume desired to know whether the Ministers, who were about to ask for votes of public money, were prepared with any measure of economy? He would recommend that they should advise her Majesty to reduce the expenses of her household by one-half. He believed that the splendours of the Palace were very unpalatable to the people. The same principle ought to be applied to the whole civil expenditure, upon which he said that two or three millions sterling might be saved.—Sir R. Peel presumed that the speech just made had been delivered under the mistaken apprehension that the motion then before the House was for going into committee of supply. He regretted the reference to her Majesty's personal expenditure and bounty, and hoped that the House would proceed this evening to vote the supply without needless obstruction.—Sir R. Inglis rebuked Mr. Hume for his topics, and for the occasion which he had taken for introducing them.—Mr. Hume defended himself; and was seconded by Mr. Williams.—Sir R. Peel interposed in a conciliatory tone.—Sir R. Inglis explained; and the altercation then ceasing, the Protection Bill went through committee.—Sir R. Peel took this opportunity of stating that Francis was to be transported to the most penal of the convict colonies.

Sir R. Peel, in reply to Mr. Hawes, said that the Government did not contemplate any grant for church extension.

The House then resolved itself into committee of supply.—Mr. Hume and Mr. Ewart, on the vote for the British Museum, offered various suggestions, with a view to render its contents more accessible to the working classes, children included; and Mr. Hume demanded a share for the public in the election of the trustees.—Sir R. Peel showed the practical working of the present constitution to be better than any results which Mr. Hume's reforms were likely to produce.

On the estimate for public buildings and Royal palaces, Mr. Hume suggested some alterations at Hampton Court, but Mr. Williams questioned the propriety of keeping up so many palaces at the national expense.—Mr. Protheroe suggested the annexation of a chapel to Buckingham Palace, for the sake of relieving the Queen from the danger to which she had lately been exposed in her drive to the Chapel at St. James's. Mr. Ewart and Mr. Hawes pressed for a more general opening of Richmond and Kew Parks.—Lord Lincoln said that a chapel at Buckingham Palace had been contemplated irrespectively of the recent outrages. He vindicated the admission of the public to the parks.

On the vote of a sum for the completion of a model prison, Mr. Williams contended that the silent system, which that prison was intended to try, was not likely to answer in this country. He condemned the discontinuance of transportation. In the last opinion Sir J. Graham concurred; but he was very desirous that a fair trial should be given to the model prison, which might, he thought, be made a useful auxiliary to transportation.

On the item for the expenses of the two Houses of Parliament, amounting to 62,300*l.*, Mr. Hume required an account of the expenditure of the House of Lords.—Sir R. Peel said that the House of Lords had, from time immemorial, refused to give this information; and this sum formed the only portion of the public money over which they had no control. The amount was placed at the disposal of the House of Lords by means of an address to the Crown. He therefore hoped that Mr. Hume would not insist on the information, as it was calculated to revive jealousies between the two Houses. Mr. Hume, however, persevered, and moved a reduction of the vote by 21,000*l.*, the amount appropriated to the House of Lords. He was defeated, on a division, by 90 to 23. He made another attempt by moving the reduction of the vote to 12,000*l.*, but no division took place, and the original vote was agreed to.

The rest of the evening was occupied in discussing various other grants, such as the expenses of the Poor-Law Commission, the Consular Establishment, &c.; after which, the Queen's Protection Bill was read a third time and passed; and the orders of the day were then disposed of.

Thursday.—Mr. Hume called the attention of the House to the report of the select committee on national monuments in June, 1841, and moved an address to the Queen, that directions be given to the trustees of the British Museum, National Gallery, authorities at the Tower, and persons in charge of public edifices and cathedrals, for the adoption of these facilities towards the public and improvements which are recommended in that report, one of them being that such places as the British Museum should be opened to the public on Sundays, without interfering with the hours of divine worship.—Mr. Ewart seconded the motion, pressing on the Government the importance of the subject.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted the importance of it, and expressed his cordial desire to see every proper step taken which would tend to the elevation of the great body of his fellow subjects. The opening to the public of the parks, &c., in the neighbourhood of London, produced advantages, not only as it conduced to the amusement and health of the humbler classes, but in the gratifying scenes thus presented to those moving in a higher order of society. There was no sight that could confer more real pleasure on a humane and rational being, than that of seeing the humbler classes enjoying the gifts of Providence in an innocent and beneficial manner; and he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) frequently resorted on Sunday to the Parks, for the purpose of seeing his fellow-beings enjoying healthful and salutary recreation. Between him and the Hon. Member there was one point of difference in the committee, namely, on the propriety of opening the British Museum and the National Gallery on Sundays. The Hon. Member would call this a prejudice; but the way to change the minds of those who entertained that opinion would not be to move an address to her Majesty for the interposition of her authority. He would advise the Hon. Gentleman not to persist in a course which would meet with great opposition from those who thought that opening the institutions on Sundays would be extremely prejudicial to the moral habits of the people, but to leave those prejudices, if they were prejudices, to be operated on by the reflection that might produce a change of opinion. The Hon. Member himself used some observations which made against the expediency of the course he now proposed to pursue; for he showed how public opinion was gradually doing what could not have been effected by violence, and that the disposition was daily increasing to open not only public, but even private grounds and buildings of general interest, to the public. It was admitted that the suggestions of the committee had, in Greenwich, and other places, had the effect of procuring increased accommodation to the public; and if every indulgence that might be desired could not be granted, there was every disposition to accommodate the public as much as possible. He hoped that Mr. Hume would not press his motion, but rest satisfied with having obtained a general expression of opinion from the House favourable to the objects he had in view.—Sir R. INGLIS could not concur in these objects. The recommendations of Mr. Hume's committee appeared to desire that a race should be run between London and Paris in the desecration of the Lord's Day, by throwing open to the Londoners the various places of public amusement on Sundays. He denied that there was any connection between improvement in the fine arts and the morals of a people, for in Greece and Rome high art and great corruption were contemporaneous.—Mr. G. KNIGHT expressed his surprise at the sentiments uttered by Sir R. Inglis, who appeared to him to speak more in the tone of a holy monk of the middle ages than of an enlightened legislator. He cordially supported the motion, as he believed in the humanising influence of art, and could see nothing but beneficial results from permitting hardworking men to improve themselves in the British Museum, or recreate in the Parks, during those hours of Sundays which did not interfere with the time set apart for divine worship.—Sir R. PEEL pointed out that there were objections to the motion, founded on technical and decorous considerations. "In my opinion," said the right hon. Bart., "free access should be afforded to the working classes to our national monuments, for I think that it would be of the greatest advantage to refine the public taste. I agree with my hon. Friend, the Member for Oxford, that it would be most unsatisfactory to propose them as a substitute for religion; but it is not as a substitute for religion, but a substitute for drunkenness on the Sabbath, that I support the view of the hon. Member for Montrose. The duties of religion discharged, it would be much better for the poor man to spend the remainder of the day in contemplating the wonders of nature or the resources of art, than in drinking his earnings and squandering his health in a public-house. The greatest advantage to the community would be derived from a refinement of the public taste. There is also another advantage in the proposition, namely, that, if carried into effect, it is likely to enlist the great body of the people in favour of our institutions. At present they rarely come into contact with the State, except for the purposes of punishment. But I want them to see that, in our expenditure, we have their interests as much at heart as our own. By this means you will have a guarantee for the security of the monarchy, and for our present form of government. There is, therefore, a double object in acceding to the recommendations in the report of the committee, namely—the refinement of the people and the enlistment of their sympathies in favour of our existing institutions. I do not, however, agree with some points of the motion. For instance, I do not think it for the advantage of the public that the British Museum and the National Gallery should open on Sunday. We should carry all classes along with us as much as possible in our improvements. The jealousy of admitting the public at large I hope will be gradually removed. Indeed it is in evidence that it is not the poorer class who do the damage that is complained of, but the vulgar rich, who can afford to pay the price of admission. The only object of these institutions is to promote refinement and national taste, and that is only to be done by giving free access to them.—After some further conversation, during which several Members agreed that this discussion would produce a most favourable impression on the public mind, Mr. HUME expressed himself satisfied with the debate, and withdrew his motion.

Mr. EWART then brought forward a motion, "That it is expedient that the Government School of Design be formed into a Central Normal School, for the instruction of teachers of design, in communication with other Schools of Design throughout the country; and that the general recommendations of the committee, which reported on this subject in the year 1836, be adopted." —Dr. BOWRING seconded the motion.—Mr. GLADSTONE said that the recommendations of the committee of 1838 were gradually adopting. Six provincial schools of design are to be established in Manchester, Birmingham, York, Coventry, Norwich, and another town not yet fixed on; and the objects of the institution of the central School of Design are to be extended. But in the present state of the experiment it would not be advisable to adopt the motion.—Mr. LABOUCHERE expressed his satisfaction with this statement, and gave some account of the gradual progress of the School of Design.—After some further conversation, Mr. EWART withdrew his motion.

Sir R. PEEL moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue the act for the trial of controverted elections. As he only proposed that it should extend till the end of next session, he avoided saying anything on the principle of the measure, and did not anticipate controversy.—After a brief conversation, leave was given to bring in the bill.

After certain returns connected with the clergy reserves in Canada were granted, on the motion of Mr. SHEIL.—Sir J. EASTHOPE, at the request of Sir R. Peel, founded on the absence of Sir J. Graham, from indisposition, postponed his motion for returns of the amount and application of every church-rate in every parish for the last three years.

Mr. HUME then moved for a copy of the last patent constituting the commission for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, with various particulars connected with the rank and emoluments of each Lord.—Sir G. COCKBURN stated the gradual, though rapid, steps by which he himself had risen in the profession, as a proof that Mr. Hume's charges as to the favouritism and jobbing in the navy were not well founded.—A compromised set of returns was offered to Mr. Hume, with which he was not satisfied; he then divided the House, and was defeated by 99 to 23.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER obtained leave to bring in bills to reduce the expenses of the offices attached to the Superior Law Courts in Ireland, and to effect alterations in the English Court of Exchequer.—The House then went into committee on the stamps and assessed taxes, when a series of resolutions were agreed to, preliminary to the introduction of a bill.

Friday.—After some conversation respecting the gold coinage, and a short Bill to correct errors in the Tariff, the House went into committee of supply. Several votes passed without opposition. Mr. WILLIAMS then divided the House on the vote of 39,200*l.* for secret service money, which was affirmed by a majority of 104. On the vote of 30,000*l.* for public education, a discussion of considerable length ensued, which ended in the vote being carried. Another division took place on the vote of 13,215*l.* for the Colonial Church establishment, when the vote passed by a majority of 106. The vote of 50,000*l.* for the National Board of Education in Ireland led to a discussion, when Mr. WARD insisted on a division, when there appeared—for the vote, 94; against it, none. The resolutions were then reported, and the House adjourned.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—The lamentable intelligence of the death of the Duke of Orleans, has had a very unfavourable effect upon the English funds. Consols on Thursday rapidly declined ¾ per cent. At the close yesterday they were 90½ to ⅝ for money. Three per Cents. Reduced, 90⅞ to 1; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 99⅞ to 100; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 99¼ to ⅜; Exchequer Bills, 48s. to 50s. prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Court of Aldermen.—A Court was held on Saturday to elect two active and two passive commissioners for carrying into effect the provisions of the Income Tax for the City. The Court having been officially informed that the Court of Common Council had elected four aldermen and four common councilmen to act as commissioners under the Income Act for the City, proceeded to the election, when Alderman Farebrother and Alderman Gibbs were elected the active commissioners, and Mr. J. Dixon and Mr. Cope the passive commissioners, for the purposes of the Act.

Public Meetings.—The annual general meeting of the subscribers to the London Diocesan Board of Education took place on Tuesday, the Lord Bishop of London presiding. The report stated, that during the past year the committee had appointed an inspector to visit those schools in union with the Board and the National Society. From his report it appeared that the benefits of the system were already felt, and that the number of schools was daily increasing. Schools had been established in Duke-street, Manchester-square, Islington, and Mile-end, under the superintendence of the clergy, where the children of the middle classes, in addition to the principles of Christianity being taught them, received a sound commercial education. The central school, in Rose-street, Soho, had now 100 pupils; but it was a source of regret that, owing to the inadequacy of the funds, the board had been compelled to raise the terms for pupils from 5*l.* to 6*l.* per annum. In order to assist the funds, the bishop of the diocese had caused a circular letter to be issued, and through it the sum of 470*l.* was collected, of which sum the Queen Dowager subscribed 50*l.* Notwithstanding this sum, after paying various expenses, but a very small balance would remain at the discretion of the board. The report, after alluding to the establishment of a national school for the training of masters, concluded by stating, that the amount of subscription received on account of the National Society's fund was 805*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, including a grant from the board of 332*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, and, on account of the Diocesan Board of Education, the receipts, including the balance last year of 481*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, amounted to 997*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, and the expenditure to the same amount, including grants to the amount of 322*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Lord Radstock moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Russell, and carried unanimously. The Bishop of London then adverted at considerable length to the necessity of encouraging education, and cited the opinion of the Rev. Mr. Eden, who had been inspecting the schools in Essex, and who observed that had the Government of the country in former days directed their attention to the education of the poor, there would have been no occasion for the present police establishment. He (the Right Rev. Prelate) was of the same opinion. It would have been far cheaper for Government to have built churches and schools, than to erect poor-houses, penitentiaries, and gaols. This was a truth which was now felt by Government, who were using exertions to place the education of the poor on a firm and proper basis.—A meeting of the Colonial Society was held on Tuesday to consider the most appropriate mode of expressing to the Right Hon. Sir Charles Metcalfe, the grateful sense which the Society entertains of the important benefits arising from his government of Jamaica. The Earl of Mountcashel, who presided, said they were called upon to bear testimony to the services performed by Sir Charles Metcalfe. It was almost unnecessary to dilate upon his merits; but it behoved the Society, as a body representing the interests of all the colonies, to come forward and publicly express their approbation of the conduct and the sound policy which had been upon all occasions manifested by him. The noble chairman then gave a history of Sir C. Metcalfe's career in India, and said that it was his intention to have retired into private life, when he was solicited to accept the governorship of Jamaica. They would recollect the unsettled state of Jamaica at that time. The authorities were almost in a state of rebellion; at least, they were very much opposed to the Government and policy of England; great dissension prevailed, and it was at one time feared that civil war would take place. It was at that time that Sir C. Metcalfe accepted the appointment of Governor, and it was soon after his arrival in the colony that, by dint of sound policy and judgment, matters were brought to a smoother state, and the insurrection quelled. The disturbances between the coloured population and their employers were peaceably subdued, and having restored the tranquillity of the island, he had returned to this country. His conduct was approved of by Her Majesty, by Her Majesty's late and present Government, and by the inhabitants of Jamaica. In his lordship's opinion they would be doing as much honour to themselves as to Sir Charles by publicly expressing their admiration of his conduct. Mr. Burge, the agent for Jamaica, then brought forward the address, which was adopted, and a deputation appointed to present it.

Metropolitan Roads.—The income derived from the tolls on the Metropolis roads since the introduction of railroad travelling in 1837 has progressively decreased from 83,497*l.* to 67,475*l.*, a falling off of 16,000*l.* per annum. The Commissioners, in their report just issued, state, that under these circumstances they found it incumbent upon them to contract their expenditure; and with this view, after duly considering the nature of the various branches of service for which they had to provide, they resolved to relinquish the expense of lighting the roads, and which presented, in their opinion, the most appropriate source for reduction, being an accommodation more applicable to the parties living by the sides of the roads than to the general traveller; and, moreover, being a service to be performed at the discretion of the Commissioners, and not imperatively imposed upon them by their Act. They considered, therefore, that this expense might be properly saved, and transferred to the respective parishes through which the main lines of road pass which were lighted by this Commission. It appears that the greater part of the parishes have taken on themselves the lighting of the turnpike roads. The exceptions are the Kensington and Brentford roads.

Police Arrangements.—Several cases having lately occurred in which criminals have not been taken into custody so promptly as the public had a right to expect, the Commissioners of Police have arranged that a new company shall be immediately raised out of the present police, to be called the "Detective Force." It is to consist of two inspectors and eight serjeants, and private constables to be selected by the commissioners from the most efficient officers belonging to the various divisions of the present police force, who are to have full range of the whole Metropolitan district, with power and funds to enable them to prosecute a diligent search, in order to detect and bring to justice offenders whose crimes have laid them open to the punishment of the law. The two inspectors are to receive each 200*l.* per annum, and the pay of the other eight officers is to be raised to 30*s.* per week each.

Custom House.—The new tariff came into operation on Monday. The clerks in the Import-office were in attendance at their respective posts as early as eight in the morning, and throughout the day the greatest activity prevailed in the establishment in granting clearances for bonded goods. At the Bonded-office, in the docks, a great deal of business was done, and a considerable quantity of foreign produce, which had been waiting the passing of the bill, was cleared from the different warehouses. The Hamburg steamer, which arrived on Monday morning, had a quantity of poultry and meat on board, which was admitted by the new bill.

Metropolitan Improvements.—A parliamentary paper just published states that a favourable opportunity having presented itself to prevent the perpetuity of a nuisance which has long existed in the Kensington-road, in consequence of a public-house, called the Half-way House, standing in the road itself, and occupying a considerable portion of its width, the commissioners, in conjunction with the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods and Forests, made arrangements with the Dean and Chapter of Westminster for the purchase of their interest in these premises. This transaction has been lately completed, and the commissioners have purchased the property for 470*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, but the transfer of this deed is delayed for a time by some official formalities.—A new arcade, to bear the name of the Duke of Wellington, is about to be erected. It will extend from Wellington-street north, immediately opposite the portico of the English Opera House, to Catherine-street, Strand. The boarding has been erected, and the preliminary clearings for it have already commenced.

Vauxhall Gardens.—This pleasant place of entertainment is again opened to the public with various objects of attraction, the principal of which is the representation of the late fire at Hamburgh, painted by Mr. Marshall. The scale upon which it is painted may be judged when it is known that the spire of St. Nicholas is nearly 150 feet high, and may be seen from the different bridges.

Duel.—A duel took place yesterday morning in the neighbourhood of Osterley Park, between Capt. Boldero, M.P., and the Hon. Craven Berkeley, M.P. The dispute arose in consequence of Mr. Berkeley having attributed to Capt. Boldero the use of certain expressions disrespectful to the Queen, which the latter peremptorily denied. The parties exchanged shots without effect, and a long correspondence has since been published, containing letters from several Members of Parliament, supporting Capt. Boldero's version of the affair.

Police.—On Tuesday, a tradesman in the City applied at the Mansion-house for advice whether any criminal proceedings could be taken against the persons concerned in the Westminster Discount Loan and Investment Society. He produced a receipt for the sum of 67*l.* paid as a deposit with the society, when it had an office in Buckingham-street, and before it opened the great house in Adam-street, Adelphi, as a savings'-bank. From the receipt it appeared he was the 150th depositor as early as September 1841, and that the institution was enrolled under the 5th and 6th Wm. IV., c. 23, the Act for establishing societies for making loans not exceeding 15*l.* The receipt specifies that the money is taken as a deposit for one month, at five per cent. interest, subject to withdrawal on four days' notice. The applicant stated that on applying for the return of his money at the house in the Adelphi, he was referred to a solicitor, who said he was unable to give him any information. He had also endeavoured to learn who were connected with this concern is shareholders. He had received a copy of the *Sun*, wet from the press, in February last, containing the report of the last general meeting, from which it seemed they were thriving, having loaned 180,000*l.* in three years, and divided eight per cent. among the shareholders. He had been induced to invest his money merely by reading the advertisements in the newspapers, in which there appeared to be some respectable names. Sir Peter Laurie said it was not always the law protected the inconsiderate. He reminded the applicant of the Independent and West Middlesex Company, and said that there was more swindling going on in the form of companies than by individuals, and two years ago a committee was appointed by Parliament to inquire into such concerns, which made little progress; but he hoped the subject would be again taken up. He should be happy to assist the applicant; but he was at present not sufficiently informed about the facts and the parties to be assisted. The applicant must consult and act with some of his fellow-sufferers. It has since been announced that a respectable solicitor has been employed to wind up the concern.

Provincial News.

The Weather and the Crops.—The country papers are beginning to report on the prospects of the coming harvest. In Sussex, the latest accounts state that the wheat crops look well; the straw is unusually high, the ears large, and the grain good. In Hampshire, the crops are looking remarkably well: the late showers and fine weather have brought forward the corn, and a bountiful harvest is expected. In Devon, the early wheat has come into excellent bloom during the warm weather; but the lately sown is stunted, and will prove a short crop; the early barley promises well, but the late grain is very backward. In Gloucester, the wheat has been greatly benefited by the rains; a little has been beaten down, but not to any injurious extent. In Herefordshire there is no doubt that the hay and clover harvest will suffer from the heavy rains which have visited that county; the hop-grounds have also been injured, and the crop of apples is variable. In Leicestershire the grass is light; the wheat, though very thin, is of good quality; and the corn crops generally will be of an average quantity if the weather continues fine. In Derbyshire there has scarcely been seen such an abundant wheat crop, and a luxuriant harvest is promised. In Cumberland also a good harvest is anticipated; the growing crops look well throughout the country. In Lancashire the weather has been cold and windy, accompanied by rain; the grass is not so heavy as was expected, but all kinds of grain have a healthy appearance. In Wales the rain has not yet been injurious to wheat, barley, or oats, but fine weather is yet wanted to ripen and house the corn. Several fields are in a forward state and are beginning to turn colour fast; the barley is also looking well.

Brighton.—The Nautilus, 10 gun-brig, Lieut. Paulson, is still cruising off the coast for the protection of the fisheries. While lying at anchor a few days since, off this town, a party of ladies went on board to look at her; during their stay it came on to blow a gale of wind, so that the Nautilus was obliged to slip her cable and put out to sea, carrying the ladies with her, who were thus unexpectedly compelled to go on a cruise, which lasted several days, as there was no opportunity of landing them until the weather became more moderate.

Bristol.—The great meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England has completely filled this city with visitors from all parts of the country. All the inns have been crowded, and throughout the week it has been difficult to procure lodgings in private houses. The Duke of Cambridge arrived on Tuesday, and took up his residence at the seat of Mr. Miles, where the Duke of Richmond was also staying. The entries for the exhibition of stock were very numerous; above a thousand tickets for specimens had been issued in the beginning of the week, and it was confidently expected that the show would exceed that at Liverpool in point of numbers. On Tuesday the Mayor gave a dinner at the Merchant's Hall to the council of the Society, at which his Royal Highness and a large number of the nobility were present. The speech of the evening was that of Mr. Everett, the American Minister; he said that there were many associations between the ancient city of Bristol and the United States, and he felt satisfaction, while at such a distance from his home, at being in a city which from the earliest times had been connected more or less with his own country. Perhaps it was not known to many who were present that the discoverer of America, the great Columbus himself, had been at one period of his life a resident in Bristol, engaged in carrying on the trade of a common pilot between Bristol and Ireland. In later times associations had sprung up between Great Britain and America which he hoped would be advantageous to both countries. Steam navigation had still closer cemented the intimacy of both countries, and he could not forget that to Bristol was the honour due of having first originated that navigation across the Atlantic: and he could assure them that the arrival of their noble Great Western at the shores of America was considered as an era in the history of their country, which he hoped would prove but the harbinger of a closer union, and that the steam navies of both countries would only be used to assist each other. He assured them that he felt at home in this the home of his fathers, and in coming down from London to-day every name and every spot on the map appeared familiar to him. This was to be accounted for from some of the earliest settlers in America coming from this part of England, and they in the United States had their Bristol, their Bath, their Wells, their Exeter, their Gloucester, every name in this neighbourhood seemed to remind him of the home of his heart, and to make him, a pilgrim in a strange land, feel at home. Mr. Everett then concluded by expressing a hope that the communication between the two countries would be still more frequent and their union more cordial than ever. The agricultural exhibitions commenced on Wednesday, and there appeared every reason to believe that the results of the meeting will be as satisfactory as those of last year's meeting at Liverpool.

Denbigh.—Great sensation has prevailed in the parish of Caerwys, and the vicinity of the Vale of Clwyd, in this county, in consequence of the death of an aged farmer, named Roberts, from the effects of poison administered to him by his wife. It appears that he was seventy-seven years of age, and held a small farm in the parish of Caerwys, at the distance of half a mile from the town. About two months ago he married a girl of 19 in inferior circumstances to himself, with whom he lived on unhappy terms. On Friday, the 10th ult., the prisoner went to Holywell, and purchased some arsenic, which she administered to her husband on the following Sunday in his food. He died on the following day after considerable suffering. The jury at the inquest returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against the wife, who has been committed to take her trial. Since her committal she admits the deed, and says that she was instigated by a young man, the son of a late mistress, who had some time promised marriage to her, previous to her knowledge of deceased.

Halifax.—The poll for the church-rate in this town terminated last week. On Monday, the vicar attended in the vestry, and announced the result as follows:—for the rate, 541; against the rate, 1,561. Majority against the rate, 1,020.—On Thursday evening the Commerce coach was overturned on its way to Leeds, in Godley-lane, near this town. There were six or seven passengers at the time, all of whom were more or less hurt; one female sustained a concussion of the brain, and another had one of her arms broken.

Lichfield.—The local papers mention with much satisfaction that the health of the bishop continues to improve although slowly. At the request of his family public thanksgiving for his lordship's convalescence were offered up in the cathedral on Sunday morning.

Manchester.—A long correspondence on the subject of printed or stamped wafers on newspapers have been published in the Manchester papers. It appears that a gentleman of that town received a newspaper sealed with a printed adhesive wafer or label, and which was charged by the post-office authorities for having "information on the wrapper." The gentleman complained to the Postmaster-general, and received for a reply that the newspaper was correctly charged, and that the amount of postage could not be refunded.

Portsmouth.—The neighbourhood of Havant, in this county, has been thrown into great alarm within these three weeks, by various acts of incendiarism and malicious injury to cattle, accompanied by a system of threatening letters, which, in one or two instances, have been but too punctually performed. The Rev. Mr. Mountain, the rector of Havant, has had his barn burned down, and a valuable carriage burned with it. The Rev. gentleman received a letter containing threats of personal violence. Another fire took place immediately after the last mentioned, and was equally destructive. Some cattle and sheep have been maimed, and left lying about the fields in that state. Various other attempts to set fire have occurred in this immediate vicinity; and letters of a threatening character have been received by Mr. Andrews, one of the guardians of the Havant union, and by Mr. Longcroft, the clerk to the board. A communication has been held with the Home-office upon the subject, and precautions have been taken to abate the uneasy feeling that at present pervades the neighbourhood.—His Belgian Majesty's steam-ship, the British Queen, sailed on Monday for New York from the Motherbank, where she arrived on Friday night from Antwerp. She did not proceed to Southampton as announced, but has been remaining at the Motherbank, where she has taken in her mails and passengers. Capt. Keane, R.N., who commanded her the last voyage, does not do so the present one, as the Belgians were desirous that she should be commanded by one of their own naval officers, and not by a British one. It appears that a great part of the cargo has been insured in several of the London offices, with the understanding that the vessel was going out under the command of Capt. Keane. As no official or public notice has been given by the Belgian Government of this change of command, and as even up to the last hour the vessel was advertised to sail under the command of Capt. Keane, should any accident befal the ship or cargo, that country will be liable to pay up to the shippers the full amount of freight, the insurance being rendered invalid.—On Monday morning the Echo steam-vessel took nearly three hundred convicts from the York hulk, and embarked them on board the Marquis of Hastings, at Spithead, which will get under weigh in the course of a few hours for New South Wales. The convict Francis is one of the number.

Stockton-on-Tees.—On Thursday morning the fine cathedral, erected by the Roman Catholics of this town, aided by contributions from wealthy members of that communion, resident elsewhere, was dedicated and opened for divine worship by the Catholic bishop of the district. The Rev. R. W. Sibthorp, who lately seceded from the Church of England, preached to overflowing congregations in the morning and evening.

Stockport.—Mr. J. Howard, a manufacturer of power-loom cloth in this town, has given notice to reduce the wages of the power-loom weavers in his employ, to the amount of 15 per cent. The weavers are taking measures in consequence of this proceeding; and on Thursday evening a public meeting was held on the subject, in the Chartist Association Room, Bomber's Brow. From the language made use of on that occasion, it appeared the operatives were driven to a state of desperation, and one of the speakers said the extent of their present earnings was 5*s.* 6*d.* per week from two looms; and he declared he would never work at the reduced prices; and should he want bread, he would take it from where it was to be had. Others made use of violent language, and it was unanimously resolved, that the weavers to whom the reduction is offered should cease as they finished their week's work. The other weavers promised to contribute to their support during the strike.

Windsor.—It has been finally arranged for the Court to visit Windsor for a somewhat lengthened period, immediately after the prorogation of Parliament. The repairs and alterations which were commenced at the Castle immediately after the departure of her Majesty on the 13th ult, will be completed for the Queen's reception at a very early period in the ensuing month. In excavating the ground nearly in the centre of the quadrangle, for the purpose of erecting a reservoir to contain several thousand gallons of water to be in readiness in case of fire, the workmen have reached the crown of the arch of an extensive well, which was first discovered by Sir Jeffry Wyatville, in the reign of George IV., at the time the quadrangle was lowered. This curious excavation was found hollowed to the depth of nearly 80 feet in the chalky rock. Its shape is circular, and the descent to it was by a flight of stone steps, at the base of which had been the entrance. Several bones of animals mixed with rubbish were its only contents, and it is conjectured that it was used as a depository for treasure. There was also discovered, at the same period, on the east side of the quadrangle, a sally-port, arched and roofed with stone, leading under the ancient moat into the park, and retaining traces of having been defended by massive doors. The entire arch of the well, to the depth of five feet, has now been removed, and iron girders thrown across the walls on each side to support the tank, bricked arches being thrown over from girder to girder. This reservoir will be completed in the course of next week, when the erection of cast-iron tanks at the top of the towers will be immediately proceeded with.

Wycombe.—On Thursday morning a rick of sanfoin hay was discovered on fire at the bottom of Carver-hill, belonging to Mr. Treacher, of Hill Farm, near this town. There appears to be no doubt that it was the act of incendiaries, as on inspecting the premises, it was discovered that the rick had been recently thatched, and a quantity of loose straw left around it, some of which had been collected together and set fire to, about four or five yards from the rick. From this was found a layer of straw communicating to the rick in different parts, but owing to an early discovery, timely aid was afforded, and the greater part was saved.—The piece of plate to be presented to the Duke of Buckingham by the farmers of this county has just been completed by Messrs. Green and Ward, of Cockspur-street. Its height is about five feet, and it weighs upwards of 2,500 ounces.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The Lord Lieutenant has addressed a letter to Earl Donoughmore, the Lieutenant of Tipperary, expressing his warmest acknowledgments to the gentry and magistracy for their aid and support at the late trials. His Excellency adds, that their prompt attendance in such numbers has enabled the officers entrusted with the administration of the law to vindicate its authority without having recourse to any extra-official proceedings, and will, he trusts, have the most beneficial effect upon the future tranquillity of the county.—Intelligence has been received in Dublin of the death of Mr. Justice Foster, which took place suddenly on Saturday, at Cavan, where the learned Judge bud been on circuit. His Lordship had retired from the court on Saturday, and added a codicil to his will. In a few minutes after, he expired. It is not many months since he was removed from the Court of Exchequer to the Common Pleas, to make room for Baron Lefroy. He was a kind and benevolent man, and one of the best landlords in Ireland.—On Thursday, Gen. Bustamente, the ex-President of Mexico, arrived at the Imperial Hotel, and, attended by his suite, proceeded to inspect the Royal Barracks, and other public establishments. On Saturday, he was present at a review of the troops in the Phœnix Park, under the command of Sir E. Blakeney. The Lord Lieutenant was present, and received the salute as the troops marched past. They then formed for manœuvres, and a number of brilliant evolutions were performed.—The papers are filled with details respecting the death of Mr. Augustus Byrne, which has taken place at his residence, Albert-terrace, Rathmines, under very suspicious circumstances, and a coroner's inquest is occupied in inquiring into it. His death appears to have been concealed by his wife and family till his body had become putrid, and the cause of his death is at present a mystery. He was not more than 30 years of age, and moved in a highly respectable sphere of life. His wife was a widow, with two sons by a former marriage. They have been arrested, together with the servants, to await the issue of the inquest.—Intelligence reached town on Wednesday of the death of Dr. Dickenson, Bishop of Meath, which took place at Ardbraccan on the previous day, after a short illness.

Dundalk.—At the Assizes on Thursday, Judge Perrin addressed a jury in these terms:—"Gentlemen, you are discharged from your attendance at these assizes, and I am happy to inform you that I think I am entitled to a pair of gloves, as there has not been a single conviction at the assizes of the county of Louth." Lord Jocelyn, the high sheriff, who was beside his Lordship, said he was delighted to know that such was the fact.

Longford.—At the late assizes, a man named M'Canna was tried before Baron Pennefather, for Ribbonism, found guilty, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. The evidence brought the fact home to the prisoner in the clearest manner, and consisted of the mixed testimony of approvers, and of other witnesses not liable to exception. The evidence of an approver named Hagan was remarkable. He said about one-third of the lower classes in the county are Ribbonmen, and that he has known foreigners to attend their meetings: there was one from France in 1832, and one from America in December last. The objects of the society were opposed to Orangeism. If any member was dispossessed of land, and any one else took it, he would not have long to live. He had himself initiated above 200 members into the society.

Tipperary.—The proceedings of the recent commission still occupy the attention of the public. The Cork papers mention, as a proof of the lamentable state of this county, that of 13 gentlemen from the northern district of Tipperary, who met at dinner during the commission, there were but two who had not lost a father, a brother, or some immediate relative, by the hand of the assassin; and that the reader will not wonder that juries, composed, as they usually are, of persons easily accessible by a bullet, are sometimes tenacious of pronouncing a verdict that may doom themselves to death. Among the 11 sufferers was the brother of Mr. Welland, murdered in the company of Mr. Cooper; the latter gentleman, it will be remembered, was murdered also.—In regard to the culprit Byrnes, now under sentence of death for the murder of Mr. Hall, the papers refer to the circumstances connected with his trial at the last assizes for Nenagh, where he was arraigned on the same charge. The same witnesses were sworn, the same evidence was produced, and few who heard the one or who read the other could have required much time for deliberation; yet 11 of the jury were for acquittal, while only one would have pronounced him guilty. That one had immediately after to quit the county. His life was not safe in the neighbourhood in which he lived, and he had to seek an asylum elsewhere. Even to this hour, so much does he dread assassination, that he is preparing to emigrate.

Wicklow.—The case which has been so often before the public, and created so great an interest, that of Lord Powerscourt against the squatters on the commons of the Sugar-loaf Mountains, his Lordship's property, and which was to have been tried by a special jury at the present assizes, has been amicably adjusted to the full satisfaction of the noble plaintiff, and the record withdrawn.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—Much interest has been occasioned by the intelligence that Government has determined to act with decision in the case of the Strathbogie Ministers. The papers state that the Moderator has received a letter from Sir James Graham, intimating to the majority of that Presbytery that they would be protected in all their rights and privileges; and that, in any legal measures they were forced to have recourse to, they must apply to the Crown agent, who had directions to do whatever was requisite for their interests.—We learn from the charge of the Bishop of Edinburgh, that in the short interval between November last, when the scheme was first published, and the present time, 15,000*l.*, being more than one-half of the required amount, has been subscribed towards the establishment of the Episcopal College in Scotland.

Arbroath.—A meeting has taken place of the Arbroath and Forfar Railway Company. It appeared from the report that there would be a dividend of 5 per cent. to the new shareholders; but the absorption of 1,288*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, which this payment would cause, left only a balance of 836*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* out of the 2,125*l.* 0*s.* 5¼*d.* net profit of the year, and therefore prevented the declaration of a dividend to the original shareholders. The total revenue of the Company appears to have amounted to 9,327*l.* 12*s.* 7½*d.*, and the gross expenditure for the year has been 7,218*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* The report of the Directors states that although the traffic of the line has not as yet answered the expectations formed of it, it is still believed that the success of the undertaking will within a few years be complete.

Dumfries.—A formidable meal mob occurred in this town on Saturday night. A story was bruited abroad that the grain dealers had entered into a combination for the purpose of raising the price of oatmeal, although most of them, from particular circumstances, have been selling lately at or under prime cost. The mob assembled in number about 500, including many women, and several shops were visited and plundered. Special constables were sworn in, and 12 of the ringleaders were apprehended.

Dunblane.—A smart shock of an earthquake was felt last Sunday, about mid-day, by the congregation assembled in the cathedral church of Dunblane. The shock occurred just before the dismissal of the congregation in the forenoon. Volcanic agency has for some time been suspected to be at work in this locality; and noises have been heard for some time under the church. The instruments indicated the direction to have been in a line from north-west to south-east.

Glasgow.—Tuesday a serious accident happened on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. The train from Glasgow, and the one from Edinburgh, had both reached Cowlairs, and were slowly passing, each on its proper line, when, owing to the negligence of the pointsman in leaving the points shut instead of open, the Edinburgh train passed over to the other line; the engine, in consequence, came in contact with the last carriage of the Glasgow train, the buffer rod of which was driven into the last carriage, which was considerably injured by the blow, and a passenger inside had one of his legs much bruised or broken. The pointsman was taken into custody immediately after the accident, and has been handed over to the legal authorities, that the necessary investigation may be made into the matter.—The meeting of the Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock Railway Company, held on the 1st inst., showed the revenue of that undertaking for the last half-year to be 18,085*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, and the disbursements 12,396*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, leaving, after deducting the interest payable on debentures and the addition of the balance of the last half-year's accounts, the sum of 2,846*l.* 11*s.* applicable to a dividend. The directors suggested that out of this amount a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share should be declared on the old shares, and 7 1-5d. per share on the new or half shares, and that the balance, 606*l.* 11*s.*, be carried to the credit of the next half-year.

Fife.—A new railway from Halbeath, in this county, to the collieries of Lamphinoans, Lochgilly, and others, to connect them with the sea at Inverkeithing, and thus open up a coal-field of immense extent, is projected; and from the general concurrence it meets with in the neighbourhood, an act of Parliament, it is believed, will not be required.

Perth.—The reports from the moors are of the most cheering character; they concur in stating that grouse will be found this season in more plenty than has been the case for several years past. This they attribute to the favourable state of the weather during the period of incubation, which was neither too hot nor too wet, either of which extremes generally proves fatal to two-thirds of the young during that process. Partridges and pheasants are likewise very forward, and promise more than an average number.

Peterhead.—Intelligence has been received here of the arrival at Lerwick, of the Mary, the first British ship this season, from the Greenland seal fishery, which has again unfortunately failed in yielding a successful return to those engaged in it, almost all of whom have zealously persevered in the prosecution of it, and whale fishing, for many years. The following is a list which has been received from the Mary:—Eclipse, 1,000 seals; Mary, 1,700; Union, 2,000; Ranger, 1,400; Traveller, 700; Resolution, 1,700; Jane, 900; Gleaner, 6,000; all of Peterhead. Fairy, of Dundee, 1,800; True Love, of Hull, 1,700; Jane, of Hull, 1,700; and Caledonia, of Kirkaldy, 900.

Miscellaneous.

South Polar Expedition.—The "United Service Gazette" has published the following extract from an officer of this expedition, dated the Falkland Islands, May 1st, giving the details of the return of the expedition:—"The Erebus and Terror were at the Falkland Islands on the 1st of May last. They left New Zealand on the 23rd of November; entered the ice on the 18th of December; were beset in it nearly seven weeks, but succeeded in taking up a position for exploring near the place they retired from the summer before—about 78 degrees south—but were unable to add more than 80 or 90 miles to former discoveries. This was in a continuation of the great barrier of ice (connected with the volcano), which they still found stretching east and west, but they had the satisfaction of making seven miles more southing; for on the 23rd of February, when they were compelled by the season to make their way northward, the ships were in latitude 78 10, longitude 162 20 W., within three or four miles of the barrier. They saw no land, although at one time they were driven within 100 miles of Franklin Island, where a landing was effected last year. They did not leave an hour too soon; for, before they got clear of the region of icebergs, dark nights overtook them, and on a stormy night, while hauling away from a cluster of them, both ships unavoidably came in contact. The Terror got off with the loss of some spars, but the Erebus lost her bowsprit and foretopmast; they, however, had a fair passage after, and arrived at the Falkland Islands on the 6th of April. One man belonging to the Erebus was unfortunately drowned off Cape Horn. Every one else was quite well." The expedition will return to the ice next year.

Burial in Towns.—Our readers will be gratified to learn that the parliamentary committee appointed to consider the important questions connected with the health of the inhabitants of towns, have sent in their report. They state that, after examining numerous witnesses, they have unanimously come to the conclusion, that a legislative enactment, prohibiting interments in towns and their vicinity, is required for the welfare of the community, and that it is desirable such enactment should emanate from the Government.

The committee conclude their report with the following resolutions, to which they have agreed:—

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee—

1. That the practice of interment within the precincts of large towns is injurious to the health of the inhabitants thereof, and frequently offensive to public decency.

2. That in order to prevent or to diminish the evil of this practice, it is expedient to pass an Act of Parliament.

3. That legislation upon the subject be, in the first instance, confined to the metropolis, and to certain other towns or places, the population of which respectively at the last census exceeded 50,000.

4. That burials be absolutely prohibited, after a certain date, within the limits of such towns or places, except in the case of family vaults already existing, the same partaking of the nature of private property, and being of limited extent.

5. That certain exceptions, as applying to eminent public characters, be likewise admitted with regard to Westminster Abbey and to St. Paul's.

6. That certain exceptions be likewise admitted with regard to some cemeteries of recent construction, according to special local circumstances, to be hereafter determined.

7. That within the dates which may be specified the parochial authorities in such towns or places be empowered and required to impose a rate for the purpose of forming cemeteries at a certain distance from the same.

8. That a power be given to the parochial authorities of two or more parishes or townships of the same town to combine, if they think proper, for the same cemetery.

9. That a *minimum* of distance be fixed for such cemeteries, from the same motive that leads to their establishment—the public health; and that a *maximum* of distance be likewise fixed, so as to secure the lower classes, as far as possible, from the hardship of loss of time or weariness in proceeding to a great distance to attend the funerals of their relatives.

10. That the parochial authorities be responsible for the due and decent administration of each burial within the new cemeteries, in the same manner as they now are within the present churchyards; and that, on the other hand, they be entitled to the same amount of fees on each burial as they at present receive.

11. That due provision be made for the perpetual possession by the parishes or townships of the ground on which the cemeteries shall be made.

12. That due space be reserved, without consecration, and within the limits of the intended cemeteries, for the separate burials of such persons or classes of persons as may be desirous of such separation.

13. That no fees from any such burials in unconsecrated ground be payable to any ministers of the Church of England.

14. That, subject to the conditions expressed in the 10th and 13th resolutions, arrangements be made to equalise as far as possible the total amount of fees payable on burials within the same cemetery, whether in the consecrated or the unconsecrated ground.

15. That considering the difficulty of fixing the same date for the prohibition of burials within the limits of different towns, or the same distance for the construction of the new cemeteries, and the importance of having reference to various local circumstances, it does not appear desirable to observe in all cases a uniform rule in these respects, but that the time and manner of applying the principles set forth in the foregoing resolutions should be entrusted either to some department of the Government, or to a Board of Superintendence, to be constituted by Act of Parliament.

16. That the duty of framing and introducing a Bill on the principles set forth in the foregoing resolutions, would be most efficiently discharged by her Majesty's Government, and that it is earnestly recommended to them by the committee.

Longevity.—We quote the following from the *Presse*, relative to a venerable author formerly well known in London:—"The oldest man of France is M. Noel de Quersonnières, who was formerly a commissary of the army, now living in Paris. Though born at Valenciennes in 1728, he is not subject to any infirmity, takes four meals a day, shaves himself, reads and writes without spectacles, sings very agreeably, and sleeps soundly. He writes very good poetry, and his conversation is full of wit and sense, abounding with anecdotes. At the age of 90 he married a young English girl, aged only 16, who died in giving birth to a son. He states that his grandmother died at the age of 125, and would have lived longer but for a severe fall. When conversing gaily he will frequently invite his friends to his funeral in the next century."

Railroads.—A correspondent of a Morning Paper has communicated the following statistics on railways, which will be found interesting, as giving a comprehensive view of the progress of the system all over the world. It appears that England possesses 29 principal railroads, and 108 branches. Amongst these are only 30 railroads of 5 to 7 miles in length, the average length of the others being from 30 to 40 miles. The Great Western is 140 miles long, and the Birmingham 130 miles. There are several other undertakings from 70 to 90 miles in length. It is calculated that during the present year the money received by the various railway companies in England for passenger traffic on their lines will amount to little less than 3,000,000*l.* The total length of railways in England is estimated at 2,336 miles, which cost on an average 40,000*l.* per mile. The Manchester and Liverpool cost 46,000*l.* a mile. In France there are at present 16 railroads, the most important of which is that between Basle and Strasburg, and the Paris and Orleans line. The railway which cost the most for construction is the line from Paris to St. Germain, which, in consequence of the value of the ground, &c., required an expenditure of 17,000*l.* per mile, and the one which conveys the most passengers is that between Paris and Versailles, which has carried 40,000 persons in one day. In the United States there are 5,000 miles of railway, the State of New York alone possessing 800 miles already completed, the principal line of which is that from New York to Erie, which is 350 miles long. In Germany 20 lines of railway are completed; the most important line is that from Vienna to Bochnia, which is 140 miles in length. There are also several other great lines constructing, viz., from Berlin to Hamburgh, Frankfort on the Oder to Stettin, and from Magdeburg to Cologne. When these are completed, the Prussian and German Confederation will possess 3,900 miles of railway. Austria is forming five principal lines—from Vienna to the frontier of Poland, to Lintz, Hungary, Trieste, Milan, and Venice. Russia is constructing railroads from St. Petersburgh to Varsova, Odessa and Moscow, and from Moscow to Varsova and Odessa. Belgium has six railroads, the principal line being from Ostend to Aix-la-Chapelle. In Italy the Milan and Monza railway was opened in 1840, and the line between Naples and Nocera is now completed.

SPORTING.

LIVERPOOL JULY MEETING.

WEDNESDAY.—*The Croxteth Stakes* of 15 sovs. each, 30 added, 8 subs., won easy by Lord Westminster's Satirist (Marson), beating Shadow, Currier, and Meal.

The Produce Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h.f., 7 subs., won by Lord Derby's Fortune-Teller (Holmes), beating Sir R. Bulkeley's c. by Beagle, by a head.

The Bickerstaffe Stakes of 100 sovs. each, h.f., 6 subs., won by Lord Westminster's Candahar (Marson), beating Lord G. Bentinck's Peloponnesus by a head.

The Sefton Stakes, for fillies, of 50 sovs. each, h.f., 9 subs., won by Mr. Meiklam's Florence (Templeman), beating Col. Crawford's f. by Langar, and three others. A fine race.

The Mersey Stakes of 25 sovs. each, 50 added, 22 subs., won by Mr. G. Clarke's Philip (Holmes), beating Egidia, Maria Day, Colin Clink, and Gipsy Queen, by half a length, easy.

The Sweepstakes of 300 sovs. each, h.ft., walked over by Lord Westminster's Auckland.

The Maiden Plate of 70l., won by Mr. G. Clarke's Woldsman (Nat), beating Recompence, the [illegible] filly, Fatalist, and three others.

THURSDAY.—*The [illegible]* of 10 sovs. each, 7 subs., won easy by Clinker (Nat), beating [illegible].

The Foal Stakes of 100 sovs. each, h. f., 7 subs., won by Peloponnesus (Rogers), beating Bona Fide and Sir R. Bulkeley's c. by the Mole.

THE CUP.

Mr. Holmes's Vulcan	(J. Day, jun.)	1
Lord Chesterfield's Rhodanthe	(Chapple)	0

The following also started :—The Currier, Satirist, Bellona, Cruiskeen, the Lord Mayor, Portrait, Prince Caradoc, Collina, Retriever, Black Beck, Miss Skelton, Clinker, Champagne, Thirsk, Pagan, Forester, Una, and Phaon. A dead heat between Rhodanthe and Vulcan. It was a splendid race, and won by a neck.

The Derby Handicap of 10 sovs. each, 80 added, 25 subs., won by Ermengardis, beating William de Fortibus and several others.

The Queen's Plate of 100 gs. was won by Mr. Meiklam's Physician.

Law.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

APPEALS.—*The Rev. John Ferguson and seven other Ministers, and Andrew Morrison and two others, Elders, forming the Presbytery of Auchterarder,* v. *the Earl of Kinnoull and the Rev. R. Young.*—This was an appeal against a decree of the Court of Session, arising out of the following circumstances. In the year 1834, the Earl of Kinnoull, the patron of the church of Auchterarder, presented Mr. R. Young as his nominee to that church. The Moderator and Presbytery of Auchterarder were required, in the usual form, to take trial of the qualifications, &c., of the said Robert Young, and after having found him qualified, &c., for the functions of the ministry of the said church, to admit and receive him thereto, and give him his act of ordination in due and competent form. On the 14th of October, 1834, the deed of presentation, together with a certificate of the patron's having qualified to Government, a parochial certificate, and a certificate signed by five ministers of Dundee, that the presentee was a licentiate of the Presbytery of Dundee, &c., were given in, and at the next meeting, on the 27th of October, 1834, other documents were produced, one of which was a recommendation from the Presbytery of Dundee. The Presbytery of Auchterarder so far sustained the presentation, as to appoint a day for moderating in a call to Mr. Young. The Presbytery, at a meeting held on the 7th of January, 1835, did, on the sole ground of the male heads of families, communicants in the parish of Auchterarder, who had dissented, without any reason assigned, from his admission as minister, refused to take trial of the qualifications of Mr. Young, and did then reject him as presentee to the church, so far as regarded that presentation. Intimation of this was given to the patron and the presentee, and they thereupon instituted a suit against the Presbytery of Auchterarder, against each of the individual members composing the same, and prayed a decree that he had been lawfully presented, and that the Presbytery, as the only legal and complete court to that effect by law constituted, was bound and astricted to take trial of the qualifications of the patentee, and his rejection in the manner before described was illegal. In March, 1838, the Lords, on the first division, pronounced a judgment declaring the action competent, and finding that in rejecting the presentee, in the manner stated, the Presbytery had acted to the hurt and injury of the pursuers, illegally and in violation of their duty, and contrary to the statutes libelled upon, and decreed accordingly. On the 3rd of April, 1838, a memorial was presented to the Presbytery of Auchterarder, setting forth this decree, and requiring the members to take the said Robert Young on trial, and thereafter proceed in his settlement as minister of the church without any further delay. Nevertheless, the members of the Presbytery refused to make trial of the pursuer, Robert Young, and to proceed in his settlement as aforesaid, and therefore the pursuers, in their respective interests as patrons and presentees, protested that the Presbytery, and the individual members thereof, should be conjunctly and severally liable for all loss, &c. The Presbytery of Auchterarder, and the several members thereof, having referred this memorial to the Synod of Perth and Stirling, the Synod referred it to the General Assembly, which approved of the conduct of the Presbytery of Auchterarder, and authorised the Procurator for the Church to appeal against the judgment of the Court of Session. The appeal was heard in this House, and the judgment of the Court below affirmed. The judgment of the House of Lords was applied in the common form by the Court of Session, and the cause remitted to the Lord Ordinary (Lord Murray), who, on the 8th of June, 1839, pronounced a judgment whereby it was found and declared that the said Presbytery, and the individual members thereof, "are still bound and astricted to make trial of the qualification of the pursuer, R. Young, as presented to the church and parish of Auchterarder; and if in their judgment, after trial and examination in the common form, he is found qualified, to receive and admit him minister of the church and parish of Auchterarder according to law." This judgment was duly notified to the Presbytery, which, and the individual members thereof, or at least a majority of them, composing the meeting held on the 2d of July, 1839, refused to take trial of the qualifications of Mr. Young, or to fix any time for his examination and trial; whereupon notice was served on the Presbytery and on each individual member, for notifying that all and each would be held liable to the pursuers for all damages and costs thereby sustained. The action was afterwards commenced against the individual members composing the majority which thus refused obedience to the orders of the Court of Session, and in that manner deprived the Earl of Kinnoull of the exercise of his patronage, and the other pursuer, R. Young, of his rights as presentee. The summons demanded as damages 5,000l. to the Earl for injury to his rights as patron; 8,000l. to R. Young for being kept out of the temporal rights of the church; and a further sum of 2,000l. as a *solatium* for the injury done to his character and usefulness and his *status* in the Church of Scotland, and also to his feelings; and 1,000l., more or less, for expenses. The pleas in law for the defenders were—1st, that it was not competent to pursue individual members of a lawful court for any act done by them in their corporate capacity; 2d, that it was not competent so to pursue them without showing malice on the part of each individual member; 3d, that the Presbyteries of the Church were the only courts competent to grant holy orders, in which they were subject to no review excepting that of the superior church judicature; 4th, that no civil court was entitled to grant a decree for the admission of any man into the Church; 5th, that, till so ordained, a man could receive no damage from any refusal to receive and admit him; and, 6th, that such was the case with the pursuers here. The Court gave judgment in favour of the competency of this action, and the present appeal was then brought. The Attorney-General, Mr. Pemberton, and Mr. Bell, the Procurator for the Scotch Church, were heard on a former day for the appellants, and insisted that the judgment now brought under their Lordships' consideration, could not be maintained. The argument was founded mainly on the question whether the individual members of a corporation were liable in damages for the acts of the corporation; the learned counsel contending that if such an action could be maintained, the consequence would be that the legal unity and indivisibility of a corporation would be destroyed. The next great principle on which it was contended that this action could not be maintained was, that the duties which the Presbytery had been required to perform were those of a judicial nature, and for the performance or non-performance of which, it was, therefore, clear that no action would lie.—The Solicitor-General, Mr. Wortley, and Mr. Cooke, of the Scotch bar, were heard for the respondents. They contended, first, that the Presbytery was not a court or corporation; and, secondly, that even if it could be so considered, the individual members of it might be so responsible for its refusal to perform the ministerial acts which the law required it to perform. The act here required was purely ministerial; it was not judicial. The Presbytery was required to take Mr. Young on his trials, that was clearly a ministerial act. The decision, after his trials, might be called a [illegible] act, but to put him upon them was purely a ministerial [illegible] the argument on the other side arose in a [illegible] from confounding judicial and ministerial duties together, and arguing as if the exemption from liability which existed in one case extended to the other. The members who were willing to obey were not to be made responsible for the conduct of those who refused to obey; on the latter alone must fall the consequences of the course they had thought fit to pursue, and if by what they had done they had inflicted an injury on the rights of any individual, they must compensate him in damages for the injury so inflicted.—The Lord Chancellor said that this was a case of great importance, and the House would take time to consider it.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Bailey* v. *Smith.*—The trial of this cause, which occupied the whole of Friday, was resumed on Saturday morning, and was not finally concluded till 7 o'clock in the evening. It excited great interest from the extraordinary facts which it developed. The action was brought to recover the sum of 2,875l. and interest, at 4 per cent., upon a promissory note purporting to have been made by Mr. Robert Smith, ironmonger, of No. 12, Great St. Andrew-street, Seven Dials, who died on the 26th of September last intestate. He was well-known in the metropolis as a man of penurious habits, and his appearance and dress were of so dirty and mean a description that he was not unfrequently mistaken for a beggar, although, at the time of his death, he had a sum of 15,000l. in the funds, and several houses which he had built by way of investing his surplus cash. The plaintiff is Miss Ann Bailey, who at the period of the money transactions referred to in the course of the trial, resided with her father, at No. 45, Upper Arthur-street, Belfast. It appeared, according to the statement made by her brother, the Rev. W. Bailey, LL.D., of Trinity College, Dublin, and minister of St. Peter's chapel, Queen-square, Westminster, that Miss Bailey had sent over to him a sum of money in November, 1838, in order that he might invest it in English Government securities, and that Smith, with whom he had been acquainted for some years, recommended him not to buy into the funds, but to lay it out in the purchase of a rent-charge; adding, that in the mean time he would himself be Miss Bailey's banker, and would allow her a larger rate of interest than could be obtained from the Government. Dr. Bailey accordingly gave him the 550l. which he had received from his sister, and other sums which she transmitted to him from time to time, for which Smith gave his I O U. The last sum of consequence advanced was 500l., on the 1st January 1841, and upon a settlement of accounts between Smith and Dr. Bailey, as his sister's agent, upon the morning of Thursday, the 12th of August, 1841, the Doctor pressed Smith to give him some security, observing that the sum which he now held for Miss Bailey was a very large amount—2,875l. Smith said he could not give him one then, but he would call upon him at his chapel, where he occasionally attended, in the evening. Accordingly, shortly before the service commenced, he went into the vestry-room, and there handed to Dr. Bailey an I O U for the amount; but the Doctor objecting that it was only an I O U, and said nothing about interest, Smith replied, "Oh, never mind, do you and Mr. Nixon put your names to it as witnesses, and it will be all right." Dr. Bailey and Mr. Nixon, who was about to read prayers for the Doctor, signed their names as witnesses, and Mr. Smith went out of the vestry into the chapel, and remained during the service. Dr. Bailey, however, was, upon consideration, not satisfied with this I O U, and he asked for a mortgage, which Smith positively refused to give, but asked Dr. Bailey to draw out a promissory note, which he said he would sign, and also a letter to Miss Bailey, promising, should she require it, to give a bond or a warrant of attorney as a further security. The note was dated on the 9th of September last, and Smith signed both the note and the letter. In corroboration of the account thus given by Dr. Bailey, a Mrs. Ellen Gray deposed that she happened to be in the vestry-room of St. Peter's on the evening of Thursday, the 12th of August last, and that she saw Smith hand a piece of paper to Dr. Bailey, who said, "I do not like this." The paper was read over in her presence, while she was reading her Prayer-book, but her mind was not so absorbed in the book before her but that she could hear the words "two thousand and odd pounds," which excited her curiosity, as she thought it strange that Mr. Smith, an emaciated, dirty-looking man, should have so much money. She was sure, she said, it was the second Thursday in August, because she had gone the preceding Thursday to hear Dr. Bailey preach, after his return from a visit to Ireland, and she had then been disappointed. She happened to be shown into the same pew with Smith, whom she had seen twice before; and after the service she walked home with him, and on her way asked what that money meant? Smith told her that it was Miss Bailey's, and that it was well that he had it, or she would have been sure to have fooled it away. Further confirmation of the truth of Dr. Bailey's account was also tendered by the evidence of Caroline Laxton, who swore that on the 1st of January, 1841, at a time when she was housemaid in Dr. Bailey's service, she was mending the carpet in the back drawing-room while Mr. Smith and Dr. Bailey were sitting together in the front room, the folding doors being partly open, and that she heard Smith say, "300l. more, and then it will make up a round sum of 3,000l." Upon her cross-examination she went still further, and swore that she saw the Doctor give seven or eight bank-notes to Mr. Smith. She stated also that she had been on two occasions to Mr. Smith's house with notes from Dr. Bailey, and had brought answers back. This was the substance of the plaintiff's case, which rested principally, as his counsel observed, upon Dr. Bailey's credit; but many facts were elicited upon cross-examination of the witnesses which threw the greatest suspicion upon the story told by him, and the evidence for the defendant directly contradicted some facts positively sworn to by Dr. Bailey and Mrs. Gray, and made other parts of their story appear in the highest degree improbable. No account was given of the manner in which Miss Bailey acquired the money alleged to have been transmitted by her to her brother, and no correspondence was produced on the subject, although Dr. Bailey had, according to his own statement, chiefly communicated with his father on the subject of the business with Smith, and as his father's executor he had obtained access to his papers. He stated also, that generally the notes sent over were Irish bank-notes, and that he always handed over to Smith the precise notes which he received; but it was shown that Irish bank notes were subject, on exchange, to a deduction of one per cent. on every 100l., increasing the percentage when the notes were small in amount, and it was urged with great force on the part of the defendant, that it was not probable that a miserly old man like Smith would quietly submit to a loss of one per cent. The stockbroker, also, whom Smith had employed for the last eight or ten years, deposed that Smith, who purchased stock about four or five times in the course of the year, in amounts of from 200l. to 600l., never paid him in Irish notes, but with English notes, and occasionally a few sovereigns. It appeared, moreover, that Smith's books, which had been examined by an accountant since his death, had been kept with great regularity, but that no trace of any account with any person of the name of Bailey could be found in them. Further, a witness named Hiron, a builder in the employ of Mr. Smith, and his foreman, swore most distinctly, that at 10 minutes to 7 in the evening of Thursday, the 12th of August last, Smith came by appointment to Stanhope-place, Hampstead-road, where the witness Hiron was then building a house for him, and that Smith remained there giving directions about the works, for he was his own surveyor, till about a quarter to 9 o'clock, when he walked homewards with Hiron. The witnesses were positive about the day, as it was Mr. Hiron's wedding-day, and his wife had told him the evening before that Mr. Smith had left a message for him to the effect that if Smith could not see Hiron the following evening at Stanhope-place, Smith must employ somebody else. Mrs. Hiron was also examined, and corroborated her husband's testimony. It was shown also, that instead of a latch-key, which Mrs. Gray had represented Smith had on one occasion taken from his waistcoat-pocket, and with which he had opened the door of his house in Great St. Andrew-street, the only key to the door was an immense house-key, which Smith always used to carry in his coat-pocket. It should be added, that Mr. Nixon, whose signature attested the I O U, died about the same time as Smith, so that he could not be called as a witness. Four or five witnesses of great respectability stated their belief that the signatures to the note, the letter addressed to Miss Bailey, and the statement of an account between them in a book kept by Dr. Bailey, as well as the I O U, were not in Mr. Smith's handwriting, and three very respectable gentlemen swore they would not believe Dr. Bailey on his oath. It is but fair, however, to add, that two of these last-named gentlemen had had some differences with Dr. Bailey, who about seven years ago went to Tunbridge-wells, where a chapel was built on speculation, and who having failed to procure a license from the Bishop of Rochester, was obliged to go through the Insolvent Court. The right rev. prelate, who sat by the Lord Chief Justice during the trial, was examined as a witness, and stated, in contradiction to Dr. Bailey's own account, that the explanation which Dr. Bailey had given to him respecting a Mr. Pearce's signature to a testimonial was anything but satisfactory to him, and that he had never intimated to Dr. Bailey that he was satisfied with it, although he had written in a friendly tone to Mrs. Walker, Dr. Bailey's mother-in-law, upon the subject of the license. The Lord Chief Justice summed up the evidence, and the jury, after deliberating for about three-quarters of an hour, returned their verdict for the defendant.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, JULY 15.—Several runs of English Wheat left over from Monday continue unsold, and that day's currency cannot be maintained.—Free Foreign is taken in retail on the same terms, but bonded is much neglected. Barley, Peas, and Beans, are all a dull sale without alteration. Oats are rather declining in value.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . .		White	50 to 70	Red	50 to 60
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . .			60 to 63	White	55 to 66
Barley		Malting and distilling	22 to 27	Grind.	20 to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . .		Polands	15 to 25	Feed	15 to 24
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	19 to 21	Potato	17 to 25
—— Irish		Feed	8 to 20	Potato	15 to 24
Rye			30 to 34		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new .	26 to 34	Tick	25 to 36	Harrow	32 to 38
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . .	31 to 40	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White	31 to 33	Maple	30 to 34	Grey	28 to 31

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
June 3	63 6	26 6	19 7	33 6	32 5	32 5
— 10	64 0	26 8	20 6	31 9	33 1	32 7
— 17	63 10	26 10	21 6	36 10	33 9	32 6
— 24	63 11	27 6	21 7	31 7	34 4	53 2
July 1	64 3	27 7	22 4	32 3	34 9	35 6
— 8	64 10	27 5	22 2	29 5	35 1	34 0
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	64 1	27 1	21 3	32 7	33 11	33 4
Duties . .	8 0	9 0	6 0	10 6	9 6	9 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.		Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English .	4545 Sks.	— Brls.	3267	1006	6991	2622	—	507	128
Irish . .	— ,,	— ,,	30	—		15069	—	—	—
Foreign .	3342 ,,	5570 ,,	[illegible]	220	—	9632	—	215	5

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—T. H. Munday, 9, Fore street, Cripplegate, bookseller—H. C. Jeffreys, of Much Wenlock, Shropshire, miller—W. L. Jolliffe, Portsea, grocer—H. T. Gray, Grosvenor-place, Commercial-road, East, rope maker—W. Saward, St. Leonard's Boulogne, corn merchant.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—J. Wade, Warwickshire, currier—D. S. Walker, Great St. Helen's, London, India rubber manufacturer.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—W. Heywood, now or late of Basinghall-street, London, and of Manchester, warehouseman.

BANKRUPTS.—G. H. Harrison, late of 22, Moorgate-street, City, merchant—L. Durlacher, 15, Old Burlington-street, picture-dealer—J. Fisher, Chorlton-upon Medlock, Lancashire, draper—D. Barbour and J. Norris, of Liverpool, soap boilers—T. Endicott, Bath, innkeeper—S. Jackson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, picture-dealer—E. S. Messiter and F. Messiter, Malmesbury, Wiltshire, tailors—W. Parr, now or late of Smallthorn, Staffordshire, shopkeeper—P. Humphreys, Cholmondely, Cheshire, builder—J. Clegg, Manchester, silk and ribbon manufacturer—J. Evans, Darwen, Lancashire, iron founder—R. Williams, Alvington, Gloucestershire, farmer—W. Fletcher, Birmingham, oilman—W. Downing, Sheffield, draper—E Rogers, Great Witley, Worcestershire, surgeon—C. Brayshaw, Great Castle-street, Regent-street, tailor—T. Lediard, Cirencester, money scrivener—J. H. Jackson, Eastwood, Nottinghamshire, grocer—E. Moss, Liverpool, draper—A. Bower, Manchester, banker—W. Mills, Caterham, Surrey, innkeeper—J. W. Palmer, Old Buckenham, Norfolk, grocer—E. F. Green, Leadenhall-street, merchant—G. H. Watson, Stourmont-cottage, Moscow-road, Bayswater, apothecary.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Morrison, Laurieston, Glasgow, bookseller—J. Rae, Whitburn, innkeeper—J. Fraser, Glasgow, bookseller—A. Bousie, St. Andrews, writer—Messrs. More and Lamb, Cowcaddens, Glasgow, builders—Jacob D. Edgar, Castle Douglas, merchant—A. Elmslie, Edinburgh, tavern keeper—J. Miller and Co., Edinburgh, bone-dust-manufacturers—J. Wallace and Co., Glasgow, manufacturers.

BIRTHS.—On the 25th ult., at Cadiz, the lady of F. Lonergan, Esq., of a daughter—On the 9th inst., the lady of the Rev. W. Valentine, M.A., incumbent of St. Thomas's, Stepney, of a daughter—On the 10th inst., at Shabden, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. St. Clair, of a daughter—On the 12th inst., in Greville-street, Brunswick-square, the lady of H. Nicholls, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son—On the 12th inst., at Leeds Castle, Maidstone, the lady of C. W. Martin, Esq., M.P., of a son—On the 13th inst., in Piccadilly, Mrs. Thomas Collet, of a daughter—On the 13th inst., in Berkeley-square, Mrs. L. Gatacre, of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 12th inst., at the District Church of the Holy Trinity, Brompton, and afterwards at the Church of the Russian Embassy, Count Paul de Snasin, late Captain in the Guards of the Emperor of Russia, to Maria Caroline, only daughter of J. P. Carew, Esq.—On the 12th inst., in London, Major W. H. Hartman, 9th Regiment, to Mary, widow of the late T. Berkeley, Esq., of Grenada, West Indies—On the 12th inst., at Daventry, the Rev. A. Thompson, M.A., Rector of Ashby-cum Fenby, Lincolnshire, to Marianne Jonetta, second daughter of the late C. Rattray, M.D., of Daventry—On the 12th inst., at St. Mary's, Bryanstone square, by the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Derry, Sir H. H. Bruce, Bart., of Down Hill, Londonderry, to Maryanne, only daughter of Sir J. G. J. Clifton, Bart., of Clifton Hall, Nottinghamshire—On the 14th inst., at St. George's Church, Sir J. Campbell, K.C.T.S., to Harriet Maria, widow of Major General Sir A. Dickson, K.C.B.—On the 14th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. F. W. C. Villiers, third son of the Earl of Jersey, to the Right Hon. Lady E. de Reede Ginkle, daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Athlone.

DIED.—On the 8th inst., at her seat at St. Anne's Hill, near Chertsey, Mrs. Fox, the widow of the Right Hon. C. J. Fox, aged 97—On the 11th inst., at Kemp Town, Brighton, Sir R. Wilmot, Bart., of Chaddesden, in the county of Derby, aged 78—On the 10th inst., at Southampton, aged 72, Lady Bullen, the wife of Rear-Admiral Sir C. Bullen, K.C.B., K.C.H.—On the 12th [illegible], at Brighton, Louisa Elizabeth, second daughter of the late C. Lambert, Esq., of [illegible] square—On the 12th inst., Frederic Webb, son of T. Asher, Esq., George-street, Hanover square—On the 12th inst., at Barnsbury Villas, Islington, Mrs. Bate, relict of the late P. Bate, Esq., of New Romney, Kent, aged 75—At Sydney, New South Wales, on the 3rd of March, Mr. T. Draper, formerly of Laurence Pountney lane, London.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 30—1842. SATURDAY, JULY 23. PRICE 6*d*.

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KINGSTON.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY has fixed their ANNUAL EXHIBITION for THURSDAY, SEPT. 15th, 1842.—For particulars apply to

JAMES JACKSON, Hon. Sec.,
Thames-st., Kingston, Surrey.

EAST NORFOLK GRAND SHOW OF CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND FUCHSIAS.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

MESSRS. YOUELL have much pleasure in announcing that the Show of their unequalled collection of the above Flowers will commence on MONDAY NEXT, the 25th of JULY, and will continue three or four weeks. Upwards of 2000 Pots will be staged this season; and they beg to state, that having spared no expense in obtaining every new variety attainable, possessing superior merits, it will be found one of the most splendid Exhibitions of the kind in the Kingdom.

The communication between London and Yarmouth as under·

STEAM.—"Ramona," from London Bridge Wharf, every Saturday Evening at six o'clock. "Ailsa Craig," St. Katharine's Wharf, every Tuesday Evening.

COACHES.—"Star," Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, every Morning at Half-past Six o'clock. "Telegraph," White Horse, Fetter-lane, every Evening at Six o'clock.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, July 21, 1842.

"MANETTIA BICOLOR."

MESSRS. VEITCH and SON have now ready for delivery Plants of this beautiful New Greenhouse Climber, at 42*s*. each.

N.B.—A Medal was awarded to this Plant at the Horticultural Society's Meeting in Regent-street, in April last.

Exeter, July 6, 1842.

LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

H. GROOM, CLAPHAM RISE, near London, (Removed from Walworth,) by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he has a fine stock of Lilium lancifolium, album, and punctatum, which he can supply at very moderate prices.

He begs to say his Catalogue of Geraniums is ready for delivery, and can be had on application.

STAPLETON ROAD NURSERIES, near BRISTOL. W. MAULE and CO. beg to call the attention of Horticulturists to a new and desirable FUCHSIA, which they intend sending out by the name of "Racemiflora élegans." Its habit is gracefully elegant; the lateral branches are set at every joint with numerous long deep-red flowers, 1½in. to 2in. long, drooping around the main stem of the plant, forming a complete column of beauty. It is allowed by competent judges to be one of the best varieties in cultivation.—Fine strong plants, in bloom, will be sent, if ordered, at 5*s*. or 7*s*. 6*d*. each.

MYATT'S BRITISH QUEEN STRAWBERRY, after two years' competition, still maintains its pre-eminence; and, in returning thanks to their numerous patrons and friends, J. and W. Myatt beg to say they can with confidence recommend it as the most superb fruit yet known.

Also their new Seedling Strawberry Prince Albert, which for productiveness and size cannot be equalled. Price per 100, each, 50*s*.; and their Eliza, 20*s*. Runners are now ready, and may be had on application to them at Manor Farm, Deptford.

Myatt's famed Victoria Rhubarb, 50*s*. per 100 sets, or 1*s*. 6*d*. per root, will be ready in October.

NEW SEEDLING GOOSEBERRIES.

MESSRS. JAMES DICKSON and SONS beg to intimate that they have now got into stock of the splendid new varieties of SEEDLING GOOSEBERRIES undernoted, which took the first prize at the Autumn Show of the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society last year, and are described in the report of the Committee as of "Beautiful appearance, full-sized, and exquisite flavour."—See "Gardeners' Gazette" for August last.

The seven varieties will be sent out in October next at 1*s*. per plant, or 5*s*. for the whole.

Messrs. J. D. and Sons expect to be able to exhibit samples of the fruit at the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Show on Friday next.

No. 1, Kippendavieana, sulphur coloured.
2, Mrs. Stirling, white, resembling Whitesmith.
3, Queen Victoria, fine flavour.
4, Prince Albert, yellow, large.
5, Princess Royal, white, superior flavour.
6, Sommervilliana, yellow, great bearer.
7, Land of Content, yellow.

Seed Warehouse, 32, South Hanover-street.
Edinburgh, July 12, 1842.

W. AGATE, FLORIST, &c., Croydon, Surrey, will send out, in September next, at 3*s*. 6*d*. per pair, his new Superb Dark-laced PINK, SIR ROBERT PEEL, and two new PANSIES, ELIZA and NYMPH, at 3*s*. 6*d*. per plant.

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SPLENDID SALE of the WOODHALL COLLECTION OF EXOTICS.

There will be Sold by Auction, within the Gardens of Woodhall, in the parish of Bothwell, and County of Lanark, lying 10 Miles east of Glasgow, between Airdrie and Holytown, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of JULY next, and following day, commencing at 11 o'clock each day, the whole of that extensive and celebrated COLLECTION of HOTHOUSE and GREENHOUSE PLANTS, consisting of numerous rare and valuable species, among which are many magnificent specimens of Camellias, Heaths, Epiphyllums, Citrons, Oranges, Shaddocks, Zamias and other Palms; with a very extensive and superior variety of Pelargoniums (Geranium), Indian Azaleas, and other miscellaneous Greenhouse and Stove Plants; of which Catalogues may be had by applying to Mr. Murray, of the Botanic Gardens, Glasgow; Messrs. Austin and M'Aslan, Nursery and Seedsmen, Trongate, Glasgow; Woodhall Office, 33, Buchanan-street, Glasgow; or to the Gardener by Holytown.

The collection of Camellias is well known as not surpassed by any in the Empire, the specimens being of the very finest growth, many of them from 15 to 20 feet in height. The Heaths also afford numerous specimens of the finest sort, which for size and furnishing, it is believed, far surpass any collection ever shown.

The whole of the Plants are in the very best state of health; and as the operations of the mineral workings on the estate have already encroached upon the garden, they must be sold off, as it is, in consequence of the said operations, to be entirely broken up; therefore, great bargains may be expected. The Plants will be set up in Lots to suit purchasers, beginning with the Camellias, Heaths, Epiphyllums, &c.

The collection may be viewed any day prior to the Sale, by applying at Woodhall Garden. Further information learned, and particulars given, on applying to the Factor, Woodhall-house, Holytown.

BARCLAY and SKIRVING,
Auctioneers.
Woodhall-house, May 1842.

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VALUABLE ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS.

MESSRS. THOMAS WINSTANLEY AND SONS (of Liverpool) announce to the Admirers of curious and rare Plants, that they are instructed to sell by Auction on the Premises, AIGBURTH, near Liverpool, on Monday, the 29th of August next, and following days, at 12 o'clock precisely each day,

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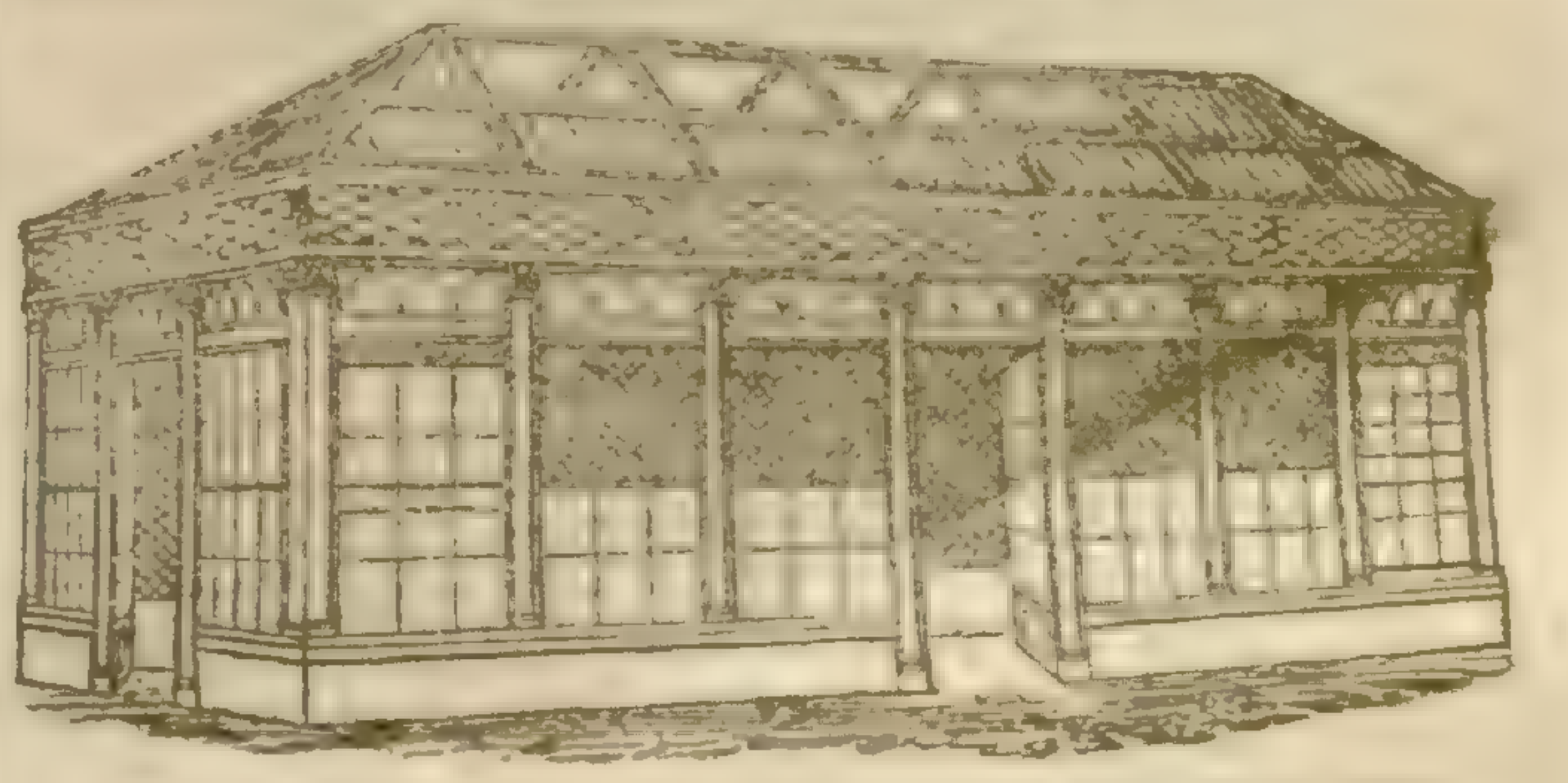
The Property of RICHARD HARRISON, Esq.

In the Collection will be found large and rare specimens of the ANGRÆCUM EBURNIUM: CATTLEYAS, including Skinneri, Perrini (fine); Labiata (very fine); Crispa (very large); Mossii; Loddigesi; Guttata; Citrina; Superba, &c. &c.: EPIDENDRUMS, all fine; named and several unnamed MAXILLARIAS; ONCIDIUMS; DENDROBIUMS; AERIDES Brookii, cornutum, and odoratum; ODONTOGLOSSUM grande, maculatum, &c.: with about four hundred other varieties of choice PARASITICAL PLANTS—including Fernandesia, Grobya, Gongora, Heterotaxis, Hillia, Lissochilus, Liptotes, Cyrtopedium, Calanthes, Cypripedium, Coryanthes, Cirrhæa, Catasetum, Cœlogyne, Cyrtochilum, Cycnoches, Cymbidium, Neottia, Brassavola, Vanda, Rodriguezia, Myanthus, Mormodes, Miltonia, Phaius, Brassia, Burlingtonia, Bifrenaria, Batemannia, Stanhopea, &c. &c.: LÆLIA anceps, autumnale, and others. Together with a general Assortment of Hothouse plants of an important character, and highly interesting to the lover of Botany.

The above Collection, for its extent, is allowed to be one of the finest in Europe, and is the result of twenty years' formation, by Mr. Harrison, regarding only variety and perfection.

The Plants having been attended to by a skilful gardener, are in excellent condition, and will be sold without reservation.

The whole may be viewed on Friday 26th, Saturday 27th August, and on the mornings of Sale, and Catalogues, which will be ready in a few days, had at the following places:—The Offices of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* and the "Gardeners' Magazine;" Messrs. Winstanleys, Paternoster Row, London; at the place of Sale, and of Thos. Winstanley and Sons, Liverpool.



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J. WEEKS and Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., GLOUCESTER-PLACE, KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, Hothouse Builders and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

A SMALL QUANTITY OF VALUABLE SEEDS having been just received by the Society from Guayaquil, notice is hereby given, that they are ready for distribution to such Fellows of the Society as may apply for them; and that they will be sent out in the order in which the applications are made until the supply is exhausted.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday . . . . . South London . . . . 1 P. M.

COUNTRY SHOWS.—July 27, Berkshire Royal, Cork, and Guernsey. 28, Wingham. 30, Wexford.

THE BEST STRAWBERRY yet known, is, beyond all comparison, Myatt's Pine; but so few persons can grow it, that it is scarcely to be met with in cultivation. Even Mr. Myatt himself no longer succeeds with it. What is not a little singular, those who do contrive to manage it, do so under opposite circumstances. For example, the late lamented Baron Foster found it thrive in very old cowdung, unmixed with soil. In Mrs. Marryatt's garden, at Wimbledon, where there is a profusion of it, it is planted in pure Wimbledon loam; and in the grounds of Mr. Shepherd, a market-gardener at Deptford, who is one of the *fortunati nimiùm*, it bears ample crops in a black boggy soil, the very reverse of the other two.

It would seem, then, that soil is not what this Pine is so solicitous for, and that something else is at the bottom of the mystery. We do not know whether the following sensible letter, from Mr. Robert Reid, of Noble Thorpe, near Barnsley, will enable gardeners to secure this Queen of Strawberries; but we certainly recommend them to make the attempt once again:—

"Is it not remarkable," says Mr, Reid, "long as we have had this splendid Strawberry in our gardens, that so few should understand its management? In truth, there is not one amongst all our varieties of easier cultivation than Myatt's Pine; and there is not one that will produce as much fruit on the same space of ground. In cold wet summers, or in dry hot ones, it is all the same—always a heavy crop. It demands less time and trouble than others. All that is required is to make a new bed every season; to plant in the same way as with other sorts; and when the plants begin to grow, to spread betwixt the rows two or three inches of rotten manure, covering it with soil, to keep the sun and wind from drying it up. The runners will root into this, and produce such a crop the following season as will astonish you. My bed is just now (July 20) in its prime, with a splendid crop; we have gathered ripe fruit from it every day for three weeks past, and it will continue for three weeks or a month to come. The fruit is always clean in all weathers, the ground being entirely covered with foliage. The cause of its bearing so much longer than other sorts is, I suppose, owing to the runners striking root at different times, some early, some late. Now is the time to make beds, and you cannot too strongly recommend your readers to look out for plants if they have not got any. I have placed about 200 pots round my bed, some to try how they will force, and by way of experiment to plant some of them in beds with their balls entire, to see whether they will bear a crop next summer. I apprehend Myatt's Pine is a cross from the Hautbois; its habit and flavour make this probable; and all the Hautbois require the same sort of treatment to have them in perfection."

We are not aware that any evidence exists as to the origin of this fine Strawberry, but that it has in some way been bred from the Hautbois we entertain no doubt; in all probability, it has originated between that variety and the old Pine, itself a most valuable sort, far superior in flavour to Keen's seedling, which has driven it out of many gardens. [Since the above was in type, we have received from Mr. Mearns a communication upon the same subject, which will be found in another column.]

WE are perpetually urged by our correspondents to expose the system, now so prevalent, of selling old plants at high prices under the pretence of being new, or bad seedlings as valuable new varieties. One man complains that he has bought an old Strawberry, or a well-known Grape, under a new name; a second laments over the loss of his money, wasted in acquiring new Roses with high-sounding titles, which turn out less than half as good as those he had before; a third is angry at bad Cucumbers having been the produce of half-crown seed packets, puffed off as something extraordinary; a fourth says he bought a Peach-tree, and received a Nectarine; and finally, we have now before us a letter full of indignation at the writer's having purchased a score or two of new shrubs, not one of which turns out different from old and well-known sorts, except in name. "Is it not scandalous," says he, "that people, calling themselves respectable, should sell the common Abies microcarpa under the name of Larix Americana, Populus dilatata as P. fastigiata, and even the old Menziesia cærulea under the fine title of Phyllodoce taxifolia?"

We have put together all these subjects of complaint, although they refer to entirely different offences. We must distinguish the selling seeds of bad quality from that of old things under new names, both from the sale of one thing for another, and all these from vending pretended novelties called seedlings, which are either not materially different from others previously raised, or inferior to them. The second subject we shall take first.

We are far from intending to defend those who attach arbitrary names of their own to their plants without taking the trouble to ascertain whether others have been previously published. On the contrary, we regard this practice, which is notorious among a small class of nurserymen, both in this country and on the Continent, as one for which there is no excuse; it is in every sense a fraud, for which the apology of ignorance, the only one that can be offered, is inadmissible; although we are ready to concede that those who shelter themselves under this plea are ignorant enough. For malpractices of this kind there are two remedies: one is, not to deal with such people; and the other is, not to pay their bills. It would be difficult, we apprehend, to find a jury disposed to give a verdict in favour of a plaintiff claiming payment for a horse, provided the defendant could show that he, in fact, purchased only a donkey. It is, however, to be observed that these observations do not apply to the particular cases specified by one of our correspondents. It is his own ignorance—we beg pardon for the expression, but we have no other at hand—and not the nurseryman, which has misled him. All the names he has mentioned are synonymes of the plants he has purchased; he might have easily ascertained this by reference to the nurseryman himself, who would have told him so; and not having taken that trouble, he has himself alone to blame. It unfortunately happens that almost all our common plants are known by several different names: in fact, the aliases of Botany would puzzle the most expert Old Bailey lawyer. For example, the common Blue-Bottle is Centaurea Cyanus, *alias* Cyanus arvensis, *alias* Cyanus segetum, *alias* Cyanus vulgaris; and even the Hawthorn rejoiceth in Cratægus oxyacantha, *alias* Mespilus oxyacantha, *alias* Cratægus monogyna, *alias* Mespilus apiifolia, *alias* Cratægus elegans, *alias* Mespilus intermedia, *alias* Cratægus laciniata, *alias* &c. &c. Linnæus began this confusion by his extensive changes in the names of his predecessors, and his successors have amply retaliated upon him and one another. But while we thus deny that blame is much imputable to nurserymen for selling old plants under unfamiliar names, we must at the same time express our opinion that it would be far better for them to leave all the Babel of Botany to the botanists, and to stick to the name by which a plant is most commonly known, whether botanically right or wrong, provided it has been actually described in some book of authority under that name. It would save themselves from the appearance of pedantry, their customers from a necessity for complaint, and it would answer every end with which they have to do. What earthly purpose, for instance, is gained in their trade by abandoning the old name of Glycine sinensis, and substituting, in the first place, Wistaria sinensis, and then, to please a fancy of Mr. Loudon, shifting it to Wistaria Consequana? It is true that the plant is not a Glycine, as that genus is now limited by systematical botanists, but it is equally true that it has been so described, that it once belonged to it, and that it has only been excluded in consequence of modern refinement, and that *everybody knows it by that name*. Nurserymen are not able, in the generality of cases, to appreciate the soundness of the views of botanists: they cannot tell whether, when a botanist changes a name, he is justified in doing so; and consequently they have no means of judging *if an alteration is likely to be permanent*—a most important consideration, because if not permanent, they will be forced back upon the name they have abandoned. A notable instance of this is afforded by the genus Berberis. Mr. Nuttall, an American botanist of some reputation, changed the name of Berberis Aquifolium to Mahonia Aquifolium, upon an *erroneous* supposition; the nurserymen have to a certain extent adopted the change; the erroneous supposition has been corrected, and now Mahonia Aquifolium has become Berberis again. Surely it would have been better to have let it alone.

With regard to the offence of selling one thing for another—as, for example, a Peach-tree for a Nectarine, a Sweetwater Grape for a Muscat of Alexandria, or a baking Pear for a dessert variety—that we believe to be now of rare occurrence; although it was once disgracefully common. When it now takes place, it arises from accident, which is sometimes inevitable, and is certainly unknown in all respectable nurseries. There is, indeed, a tradition of a nurseryman, of some celebrity in his day, having undertaken to plant a Vinery with twelve of the best kind of Grapes, which all proved when fruited to be the Syrian (!). In that instance, the nurseryman was threatened with an action, and was glad to hush the matter up by making such compensation as was demanded. The evil by degrees wrought its own cure; the places where such practices existed became notorious, and their trade was of course destroyed.

We cannot occupy ourselves with observations upon the sale of seeds of bad quality; that is a mere shopkeeping question, for which every one has his own remedy.

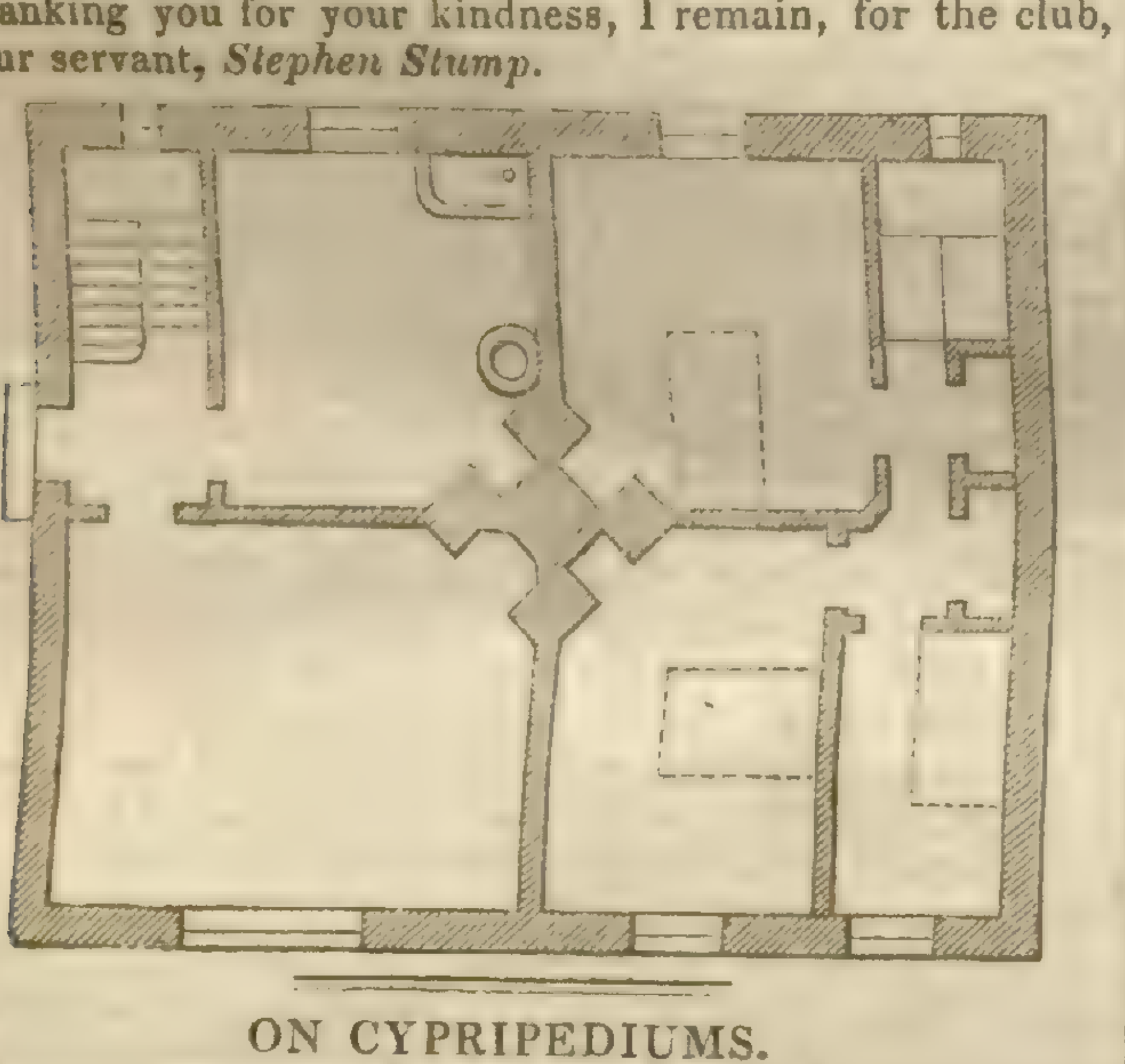
In the matter of seedlings said to be novelties, and which turn out worthless, or not novel, we would refer to some remarks in our Journal of last year (p. 579). We there pointed out the extreme folly of attaching any importance to a plant merely because it had been raised from seed; and we mentioned some of the instances in which the world had been foolish enough to pay a high price for what might have been seedlings, but which were not to be distinguished from old and well-known plants. It is morally, if not legally, fraudulent to sell a plant as a new variety raised from seed, unless it is essentially different from all previously in existence; but our calling it fraudulent will not prevent the practice, so long as the public is eager to possess everything that is puffed off as new by interested parties. The fault to a great extent, and the remedy wholly, lies with the purchasers. If buyers would refuse to lay their money out upon anything the quality of which is not attested by well-known and competent judges, the sale of all spurious varieties would soon be stopped; buyers have a right to expect such a guarantee, and in the present state of gardening and farming, there is no difficulty in giving it. There are the great exhibitions in London, the ordinary meetings of the Horticultural and Agricultural Societies, those of the Floricultural Society, and, let us add, the pages of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, all offering ready means of obtaining a distinct declaration of the value of new seedlings; if such a declaration is not produced, buyers should keep their money until the information is afforded. If they will *not* do this, they must be contented to be imposed upon.

CULTIVATION OF MYATT'S PINE STRAWBERRY.

I ALWAYS regret when I see any remark made upon the want of success in the cultivation of the best of all Strawberries, Myatt's Pine; and in your *Chronicle* of the 9th instant, you have noticed this fact. Allow me, therefore, to state the method by which I most successfully cultivate this and all other kinds. Take off the first runner plants as soon as they have rooted—now is the best time, and the weather being showery, it is the more suitable for transplanting. Get a piece of well-exposed rich ground ready for their reception, according to the quantity desired, and let it be divided into four feet beds. Plant them about four inches every way: water them and shade them for a few days if the sun should be powerful, and keep them clear from weeds. Get a piece of ground prepared for their final transplanting either in autumn or the following spring, by trenching and manuring it. Plant them eighteen inches row from row, and nine inches in the row, and if any blossoms appear the first season, pinch them off, and keep them free from weeds; but it is not necessary to divest them of their runners until the following spring, when the beds are to be cleaned, and all runners cut off; but the soil should by no means be stirred between them, any further than, with a Dutch-hoe to loosen the surface lightly, and without destroying more of the surface-roots than can possibly be avoided, as they are of great importance towards the success of the crop. Before the leaves cover too much of the surface, hoe gently amongst them to destroy all weeds, and afterwards cover the surface in the original old fashioned way, with clean-drawn straw; whence the designation of Strawberries and of Strawberry-beds, so that such might be the more readily distinguished from Gooseberries and Raspberries; the one being then in use as seasoning for a goose, as the Apple is at the present day; and the other, probably, from its raspy canes. I have had Myatt's Pine, by the above treatment, in the greatest reasonably desired abundance. Take the first produced runners from them, and plant them in a nursery bed as in the previous season; and when the fruit is all gathered, destroy the old plants, and the ground will be then ready for Cauliflowers, or any other crop required to be put out at that time. Myatt's Pine will do little good by remaining a third season upon the same ground, however well manured; and this is generally applicable to Hautboys, the Elton Pine, Downton, and, in fact, to all Strawberries. It might be thought, until proved, that much time and trouble are necessary for the foregoing operations; but the reverse is the case, and much less ground will be required, than is usually occupied for the Strawberry; and considerably less time thrown away in the gathering, as in most cases you may, as a common saying is, 'lade them up by the handful;' and the fruit are very superior. I may observe here, that I learned the above practice, many years ago, from that most amiable gentleman, and enthusiastic horticulturist, the late T. A. Knight, Esq., and I have long been satisfied with its importance. —*John Mearns, F.H.S., Leeds Botanic Garden.*

MODEL COTTAGES.

We make bold to send you our notion of a good double cottage, which we think generally better than single cottages, though in other things we agree pretty much with your friend Mr. Screwtater. In our plan one-half shows the ground-floor and the other half the upper-floor. We make our building the same width front and back, because it will look better, and because all ins and outs cause expense and weakness, and damp, especially in the roof, which cannot be made too simple. We cover the same quantity of ground as in the model plan, making the building rather less from front to back, to make up for the extra width behind. By this means, the fireplaces, though placed angleways, are nearer the light and quite away from the door, but they may be at the side of the room if it is preferred. The stairs are got at without passing through any room, and there is a large light cupboard or pantry under them. The light of the pantry may be at the back or side so as to avoid the sun. The back kitchen window should be a sash door, so as to go in and out of the back garden that way, which is handy for washing. There should be a little fireplace in the back-kitchen, as well as a copper, in order to save lighting a fire in the living room, to boil the kettle, during summer. On the upper-floor we have three bed-rooms, and the doors not quite so close together as in the model plan. We have likewise two roomy closets on the landing, which are as useful for poor folks as for their betters. The staircase gets a little light, and the whole is, we think, more snug and convenient and cheaper than the model plan. At the same time, we beg to observe that there is very little new in it. We believe that there are many cottages in the country and near London, not very unlike it, and some perhaps that are better. It may, of course, be made smart with enriched chimneys, or ornamented gables, or bay windows, or a little porch; but all these things are quite out of the question, while comfort is sacrificed to cheapness. On this part of the subject, the cheapness, we must admit that we have a great deal to learn; Mr. Loudon's estimate says that at 6*d.* per foot the cottages will cost so much, and at 4*d.* so much, and so on; the lowest estimate being 63*l.* per cottage. We do not know what part of the world this must be in, and we should be glad to have the particulars; for I don't think we could do them for the money if we stole the materials; nothing less would do than stealing them, according to the old story, "ready made." Thanking you for your kindness, I remain, for the club, your servant, *Stephen Stump.*



ON CYPRIPEDIUMS.

A correspondent has expressed a wish to obtain some information respecting the various kinds of Cypripedium. Others of your readers may be likewise interested in the cultivation of this beautiful genus; the extreme difficulty with which they are propagated, or preserved in a flowering state, having deterred many persons from attempting to grow them. I will therefore endeavour to answer your correspondent's questions in the order in which they appear.

The sorts in general cultivation, are Cypripédium venustum (purple and green), purpuratum (purple), insigne (green and purple), húmile (purple and white), guttatum (yellow), ventricosum (dark purple), pubescens (yellow), arietinum (light red), spectábile (purple and white), parviflorum (yellow), macranthos (dark purple), and our own pretty native species, Calcéolus (yellow). Of these, the three first are from warm latitudes, and consequently require the temperature of a stove; the remaining sorts come principally from North America, and are either hardy, or require but a moderate protection during the winter and spring.

The stove kinds are found to succeed tolerably well by being potted in soil composed of rotten wood, moss, and a little silver sand; while the hardier kinds thrive best when planted in a shady situation, in sandy peat. The American varieties require a protection of straw, or some other material, to preserve them from the effects of severe frosts, and to throw off the rain in wet seasons. At Messrs. Rollisons', of Tooting, they succeed remarkably well in a peat border adjoining the back wall of a heath house; being covered, during the winter and spring months, with sphagnum, to the depth of two or three inches. Another successful method of treating them, is to pot them in good sized pots, in a mixture of sandy peat and rotten sawdust, keeping them in a cool greenhouse or frame.

The reason why they are so seldom met with is, as has been before stated, because they are so difficult of increase They may sometimes be propagated by division of the roots; this, however, occurs but rarely. Occasionally, in favourable situations, they will perfect seeds; especially if care be taken, when the flowers are in a proper state, to apply the pollen to the stigma with a camel hair pencil.

With respect to the quantity of water which they require, I can say but little. As they are plants which thrive only in shady situations, where the rays of the sun do not penetrate with sufficient power to cause a speedy evaporation, but little moisture will be necessary, even during the summer, particularly if protected with a covering of moss; and during their period of rest, in the autumnal and winter months, water may be entirely dispensed with.—*T. R.*

THE ROSE GARDEN.—No. II.

Among the fashionable Roses of the day are those Hybrid Chinese Roses which continue to bloom till Autumn, whence called "Hybrid Perpetual Roses." They seem to bid fair to supersede those perpetual Roses derived from the old Four-seasons; as they grow and bloom more freely, and also strike readily ftom cuttings. The Hybrid Perpetuals grow well in the driest and most unfavourable Rose-soils, when cultivated on their own roots; and it is to be regretted that at present but few of them possess that powerful and agreeable fragrance, so remarkable in the old perpetual Roses, which have for their type the Damask Rose. The Crimson Perpetual, Bernard, Josephine Antoinette, Royal, Grand et Belle, &c. &c., are not yet rivalled in this respect, as their perfume, like that of the old Cabbage Rose, seems to please every one, however indifferent to the odours of the flower-garden. This new race of Roses has one fault, common to most flowers originated with facility from seed—they are too much alike. Thus, Princesse Heléne, Fulgorie, Comte de Paris, Marshal Soult, Queen Victoria, Augustine Mouchelet, Melanie Cornu, Louis Buonaparte, Edward Jesse, Lady Fordwich, and Newton, are of the same reddish-crimson, tinged with purple, and when gathered can scarcely be distinguished from each other, even by Rose growers, who would all be "put to confusion" if asked to name them when placed indiscriminately in a case in clusters. Most of the above have been raised by M. Laffay, near Paris; and they are, to use a florist's phrase, in "one strain." Still they group well, and are well adapted for a bed of one leading colour. The most fragrant of those, particularly in autumn, are Fulgorie and Princesse Heléne. In this family, as yet, there are few rose-coloured and blush flowers; however, Duchess of Sutherland, Clementine Duval (this season blooming more beautifully than ever), General Merlin, Julie Dupont, Duchesse de Nemours, Pauline Plantier, Prudence Ræser, De Neuilly, and Clementine Seringe, are all beautiful Roses of these shades of colour; the three latter remarkably fragrant, more particularly Clementine Seringe, which is as sweet as the Cabbage Rose. Prudence Ræser blooms in large and beautiful clusters, and is also remarkably fragrant, and distinct in character. Clementine Duval is a dwarf-growing Rose, and, with General Merlin, is well adapted for a small bed in the rosary. One of the most distinct and beautiful among these Roses, is Madame Laffay; it would surpass the Crimson Perpetual, which it much resembles, were not the delicious perfume of the latter wanting, which shows how difficult it is to arrive at perfection, even in a Rose. The flowers of Prince Albert in many situations do not appear to open well, and it is a most variable kind, sometimes lilac, sometimes red, and anon a deep velvety crimson, on the same plant. When its flowers do expand properly, their perfume is quite delicious; it also forces admirably; coming into flower in February, and if possible it is more fragrant then than when grown in the open air. Aubernon is also a sweet Rose in every sense of the word. Duc d'Aumale, one of the newest, is of a deep crimson, with erect trusses of flowers, but is scarcely at all fragrant; this is one of M. Laffay's new Roses, as is "Perpetuelle Rivers," "dedicated," as they say in France, "to the Rose-grower of that name;" it is a large and brilliant Rose, approaching sometimes to Brennus in colour; its habit is robust in the extreme; its perfume not very perceptible. Reine de la Guillotiére is a Rose which was raised at Lyons, and, like Clementine Seringe and Pauline Plantier (also raised there), has a marked and distinct character; its leaves being dark and glossy, habit dwarf, flowers very double, and of a brilliant yet dark crimson, and is a charming and distinct variety. Guillotiére is a suburb of Lyons, whence its long name, not the most agreeable to the taste of many Rose-growers. Aricie and Mrs. Elliot are lilac-coloured flowers, rather destitute of brilliancy: the former seems dwarf and distinct in its habit, but its petals are too flaccid. Calliope is dwarf and pretty; its flowers are of a brilliant red, without perfume, and generally defective in shape.

William Jesse and General Allard are classed with these Roses, but they do not always bloom in autumn; they also group badly with them, as they make long unmanageable shoots. In a bed of Hybrid Perpetuals every shoot should have terminal flower-buds. All these kinds strike readily from cuttings planted in September under a hand glass; and some of them form fine standards. As a rule, no Rose of dwarf delicate growth should be chosen for this purpose. They have a beautiful effect in beds on their own roots, as they make compact bushes, and are covered with flowers all the summer and autumn.—*A. Z.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXX.

Besides the several kinds of fruit trees and Roses, which were recommended to be propagated by budding at this season, there are two other kinds of trees which can easily be increased in the same way, and which are particularly worthy of notice. I allude to the different varieties of Cratægus or Hawthorn, and Horse Chesnut. There is, perhaps, nothing more beautiful on the lawn of a small garden than a group of Hawthorn trees. The common one of the hedges is, in itself, a beautiful object, when allowed to grow in its natural form, and some of its varieties, such as the double and scarlet flowering, are particularly striking. One group might be formed of these, and another of such kinds as Aronia and Odoratissima, which bear large and handsome fruit. The fruit of many of them is even more interesting than the flowers, and gives them an additional claim to our notice, particularly as it continues in perfection very late in the season. The Tansy-leaved, the oval-leaved, the Aronia and Odoratissima, already noticed, as well as many others, look well on a small grass-plot as single specimens; but where the lawn is extensive, a group with single specimens here and there near it, has the finest effect. The different kinds of Horse Chesnuts are also very ornamental, particularly such sorts as Æsculus carnea, Ohiotensis, and the different varieties of Pavia. The Hawthorns and Horse Chesnuts are as easily budded as the Rose or Peach, with which the amateur is perhaps better acquainted. If he has not stocks of the common varieties in his possession, he can procure trees of the above kinds in any nursery in the autumn.

There is another shrub, which has been in flower for several weeks past in nurseries and public gardens, which has a most graceful appearance upon the lawn; and I advert to it now in order that the amateur may find it out and judge for himself. It is called Spiræa Ariæfolia, and grows from 8 to 12 feet high, forming a handsome bush and producing large graceful panicles of drooping flowers. It is a beautiful object when growing near a lake or stream; but cannot fail to be ornamental in whatever situation it may be placed. Of course the autumn or spring is the proper time to procure it from the nurseries.

In saving the seeds of annuals, which are now ripe, a little discretion is required. Every year new varieties are produced, some having their flowers smaller, some larger than the original, with different shades of colour. As the amateur wants only a small quantity of the seeds which are ripened in his garden, he can afford to choose those which the finest plants produce, and to reject the worst. He will thus stand a better chance of having finer varieties raised from these seeds, than if he had saved them indiscriminately, as many persons are in the habit of doing.

Where there are Vines on the rafters of the greenhouse, they will now require frequent attention; the berries, of course, having been thinned long ago, in accordance with the directions which have been already given. The laterals must be kept "stopped," and not allowed to ramble about, shading the fruit and wood from the influence of the sun. The same observation applies to those grown on walls in the open air.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

On the collecting of Wood and other Vegetable Substances in distant Countries.—Xylography, although it will prove to be one of the important branches of vegetable physiology, has not been so generally attended to as it deserves. The apparent uniformity of European wood, and the few collections which were judiciously made in distant parts of the world, are some of the reasons of the slow progress hitherto made by Xylography. Most of the specimens of wood, until lately, brought to Europe, were square blocks for ornamenting chess-boards, &c.; besides, such specimens were not of the least value to the botanist, as the species of plant to which they belonged was mostly unknown. These considerations struck me on the outset of my late travels; and I collected xylographic specimens, which are now in the collections of the British Museum, and those of St. Petersburg, Berlin, &c. The following instructions and observations may therefore be useful to travellers, or persons sojourning in distant countries. The pleasure of perambulating tropical forests is very great; not to mention the enjoyments of vision, the fragrance which we there meet with is beyond description. Far different is it from our climate, where most flowers have either no smell at all, or a very indifferent one. There, on the contrary, everything exhales perfumes the most refined. Not only have flowers a particular smell, but the fruit also,—even the leaves and the bark; and if (as I did often) you cut a tree with either axe or saw, perfumes will, in many cases, meet you, and the blackened instrument indicate that some particular sort of sap is contained in the vegetable limbs which you have injured. These qualities, as a matter of course, point out the properties and virtues of these plants, in many cases quite unknown; and it is Materia Medica as well, which will partially advance by the collecting of specimens, as recommended. I shall therefore first speak of collecting specimens of wood in general, and then advert to some especial rules relating to drugs, &c. The season, nay, the phase of the moon, in which a tree is cut in the tropics is, it seems, of some importance, concerning which Martius has made some remarkable observations in the Brazils. In this respect, the collector will have some scope for observation as to the rising of the sap in different climates; and his task will be, to note properly in which season (or even in which phase of the moon) a specimen has been procured. When a tree yields a particular sort of sap, like the Euphorbia phosphorea, the boring of such trees, for the sake of obtaining these substances, will be of consequence. For obtaining good specimens of wood, a healthy, fine, straight tree should be chosen; for such as are either hollow or decayed will not yield instructive specimens. The bigger a trunk, the more interesting its structure; but this certainly has its limits where trees of 7—10 feet diameter may be at hand. The thickness, however, of such specimens is never a matter of consequence, except for the collector who wishes to provide several collections, because from 2 to 4 or 6 inches are sufficient to serve all the purposes of the observer. To give, however, to his specimens an equal thickness or length will certainly increase the value of the collection. The centre of a tree is a most important part of the specimens; and for obtaining this in trees where the whole segments are too large to carry, triangular parts of such segments may be chopped off with an axe or hatchet, by which means the centre, the whole length of the radii of the fibres, the bark, and adjacent parts will be obtained. Having just spoken of huge trees, it may be as well to observe that, on the other hand, there is no shrub so small of which the wood (stem) is not of importance; each specimen can be procured with a knife. There are many trees and shrubs abroad, under the bark of which, or on the surface of which, gums, resins, or other vegetable secretions, are to be met with. To collect such is of the greatest importance. In fact, there is no part of a plant, either different in its structural or periodical development, which is not interesting to the physiologist, and, if the plant has some internal qualities, to the chemist or pharmaceutist. Such are the roots, buds, leaves, flowers, fruits, &c. Of the collecting of specimens for the herbarium, we do not speak on the present occasion, but the following additional remarks may be of use to the collector of woods and other vegetable products. Specimens of woods should always be dried before they are packed up, for which an airy open place, not exposed to the rays of the sun, is the most appropriate. As the bark of some trees or shrubs separates from the wood, it is necessary to tie it to the specimens, or to fix it with some tacks, in order to avoid the mixing up different sorts. But all the foregoing instructions would not accomplish the perfect usefulness of specimens, if the species of plants to which they belong should not be known. There are few persons, however, who would be able, whilst travelling in distant countries, to determine at once the plants whose wood they collect. Corresponding numbers between the physiological specimens and the herbarium are very useful; still these also are liable to be rubbed off. I have therefore resorted during my travels to a most simple means of avoiding this inconvenience, by tying to every specimen of wood a few twigs of the plant, either in blossom or with fruit, or, in fact, as complete as I could find them. If I had gums or resin before me, I tied my little branches to the paper in which the former were contained. This, as everything else in collecting, must be done carefully, and never left until the collector has come home; but every branch should be tied to its specimen at the time of collecting. By the way in which this is done, the botanist in England will at once see whom he has to deal with, and value the collection of a man who has not neglected even such things as may appear trifles, but are in reality most essential.—*A Traveller.*

Chemistry as applicable to Agriculture.—The public are certainly much indebted to you for the early prominence you have given to Dr. Schleiden's views on the subject of Manures. The publication of Dr. Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry has indeed been a great era in the advance of the science; but there is still much to be done before arriving at perfect principles to guide the cultivators of the soil in their operations, of which nobody seems better aware than Dr. Liebig himself. The experiments in the laboratory are necessarily on so small a scale, that some very trifling unperceived circumstance may lead to conclusions which will be disproved when nature itself comes to be consulted by practical men in the fields. That Dr. Liebig was amongst the least likely to be mistaken has been conceded on all hands. Still some of the views he has taken on the subject are startling; and before being largely adopted in practice, will require further confirmation. The most prominent of these are his views of the manner in which plants get their carbon, the most essential element in their composition. If, as has been advanced, plants derive the whole, or almost the whole, of their carbon by their leaves from the air—if only water, nitrogen, and inorganic earthy salts, are required to be absorbed by the roots, then the carbon, the most bulky portion of the manure, might as well be spread on the highways; as the air is said also to contain always the same uniform portion of carbonic acid. We, practical men, have found so much benefit from burying quantities of manure in the soil, that it will be difficult to divest us of the opinion, that the carbon is necessary also; nevertheless, if it can be found that chemical extracts will answer the purpose as well, the saving in expense, especially to such as are at a great distance from towns, the present sources of manure, will be very great. One of the principal data on which these opinions are founded, are the experiments of chemists with plants growing in air from which the atmosphere has been excluded, in which it has been said the carbonic acid is found to diminish by the action of the leaves on the confined air. On this subject, however, Dr. Schleiden differs, and says, in the experiments of Saussure, Link, and others, that confined air has not been found, in the aggregate of the experiments, to be altered, either in its qualitive or quantitive relations. The emission of oxygen has been brought forward as another proof that the carbon is derived from the air; but it is impossible here to say what part of the oxygen is from the carbonic acid of the air decomposed in the leaf, or what from the decomposition of the carbonic acid, water, and other substances, in the plant itself. Dr Schleiden has also pointed out the probability of more than sufficient quantity of carbon being furnished to plants from the water absorbed by the roots and evaporated; and the much more than sufficient from humic acid, and such compounds as humate of ammonia, potass, &c. It may be said the Sunflower, the plant mentioned by Dr. Schleiden, possesses a very great power of evaporation, and that humic acid is apt to be decomposed; but there appears abundance to make up for these deficiencies. It is known in practice, that when the top of a tree is headed down, it renews its surface of leaves much sooner than it would have done its roots, had these been cut away. This may partly arise from the want of a sufficient absorbent surface for moisture, as here the roots are cut out; but the great vigour displayed by the young shoots that spring from the roots, shows the great dependence the tree has on the roots. That some plants do absorb carbon, and at times everything necessary by the leaves, may be seen in the lower classes of plants, as Lichens, &c., the whole surface of which has an absorbent power. The vegetation, however, is feeble; and though the foliage of the higher classes of plants undoubtedly possesses the same power, yet a separate and more perfect absorbent system seems necessary for their wants. How far it may be possible to render plants vigorous in soils nearly destitute of organic remains, by the application of other substances, to the exclusion of carbon, has never yet been put to the test. It must at least be admitted to be very doubtful if on a poor hungry sand, or barren clay, destitute of organic remains, the same crop of any description could be raised of equally vigorous growth, from water, nitrogen, and the inorganic and other substances of manures, separated from the manure itself, the bulky carbon alone having been retained. If such experiments were instituted, it would put the theory to a fair test, and we should then have practice, the safest of all guides on a large scale, to confirm or destroy theoretical opinions. It will be difficult to get practical men to believe that bulky farm-yard manure is not the most suitable for their crops, yet the preponderance of opinion among scientific men seems to lean to the opposite side. In the present state of agriculture the opinions of scientific men are sought after with avidity; and if Dr. Gregory had leisure to add his quota, it would undoubtedly be very acceptable. Dr. Schleiden has also recorded his opinion that the chemical power in the leaf is more assisted than generally allowed by the activity of organic secretion, stimulated by electricity from the sunbeams. That plants are not wholly dependent on leaves, we may instance the fact, often observed, of Tulips, &c., producing their new bulb without ever having sent a leaf above ground. It is also found in practice that some crops, as Beans, &c., which contain more nitrogen than Wheat, do not exhaust the soil so much. On these subjects information would be valuable and acceptable. It matters little the form in which the opinions are issued; it is the substance, not the manner, that will be attended to. No mistakes into which Dr. Liebig or Dr. Schleiden may be led, in the application of science to practice, which is as yet only in its infancy, can at all injure their character, which is too well established to be in any danger; nor, in the present avidity for information, is there any risk of a want of sale for the works of such men. That Dr. Liebig has been a little hasty in arriving at some of his conclusions, and that Dr. Schleiden has perhaps felt it too keenly, is possible; but the valuable information to be derived from their vast and extensive knowledge on chemistry and physiology will leave everything else in the shade.—*R. Lymburn.*

Pontederia crassipes.—As L. W. D. is desirous of flowering this plant, I beg to refer him to the method of cultivating it, as mentioned in Vol. 11 of Loudon's Gard. Magazine, which I have adopted with success. By plunging the plants in a Melon-pit during the present month, and by carefully pinching off the side shoots as they successively appear, the plant will flower freely during the months of September and October.—*J. F. M. Eroy, Clapham Common.*

Bees.—In reference to the questions respecting the treatment of bees, proposed in your number of June 25, by a lady and by Rusticus, I offer the results of my experience in the management of these interesting creatures. To take the honey from a side box, made according to Nutt's plan, the most simple way is, to take the box off its board, and set it, bottom upwards, on the ground, near the front of the middle box, and to tap it gently with a stick or the hands; when the bees, being much alarmed, will hasten to rejoin the queen and the rest of their companions in the middle box. It may be safer for the person performing this operation, to wear a wire mask, such as is used by fencers, having a bit of cloth sewed all round the edges, which may be tucked inside the coat, and also a pair of gloves on the hands. The alarm, however, caused by the tapping and by the sudden exposure of the bees to daylight, will prevent them from attacking the operator, if he possesses coolness and uses no hasty or violent actions. The tapping must be done very lightly, otherwise there is a danger of loosening the tender combs, and suffocating the bees, as well as of letting out the honey. To avoid this, it is, perhaps, better to cut out the combs from the box one by one, sweeping the bees gently off them with a a feather, and laying the combs in a dish; if it is not desirable to keep them attached to the box. It is said that cutting off the communication between the middle and side boxes, and shutting the entrance of the latter, so as to keep the bees prisoners in it for a day or more previously, will induce them to leave it as soon as opened again; but for this I cannot vouch. Should the bee-manager be afraid to adopt either of the above methods, he may smoke the bees in the side box, till they fall stupified from the combs. To effect this, it is necessary to place some dried puff-balls, or rags soaked in nitre, in a perforated tin vessel; in which they will burn and the smoke escape without danger of the bees falling on the fire and being burned. The rose of a watering pot, or a small flower pot inverted over a saucer containing the smoking substance, would answer the purpose. Having made this ready, set an empty side box, bottom upwards, put inside of it the smoking puff-balls, and upon the empty box place the one full of bees, so that the edges of both boxes fit accurately. In about five minutes the bees will be all stupified by the smoke, and on tapping the upper box, most of them will fall from the combs into the empty one; but a few will probably have inserted their heads into the cells to avoid the smoke, and will there remain. Remove the vessel with the fire from amongst the apparently dead bees, and set the box in which they are on a chair, with its bottom towards the middle box, having first sprinkled the stupified bees pretty freely with sugar and water. They will soon revive when exposed to the open air, and rejoin their companions in the middle box, who will welcome them by licking off the sugar and water, and the reunion will be effected quite amicably; as I believe it would be, even without the sugar and water. The few bees still adhering to the combs in the box of honey, will soon leave it on reviving, if the box be placed bottom upwards in a shady place, or screened with a cloth near the hive. I may here mention, that I have this season taken a straw hive full of honey, worked like one of Nutt's side boxes; and that the bees were induced to leave it, and to return to the parent stock, by the first mentioned method, *i. e.*, by being drummed out. It was done towards the middle of a fine day. The same bees are now fast filling another straw hive, placed by the side of their own, as well as a bell glass on the top. They are set up on a doubling board, as described in Mr. H. Taylor's "Bee-keeper's Manual, 2nd edit., p. 21." This plan answers the purpose of Nutt's boxes, enabling common straw hives to be used; and they are the only ones which will ever be generally employed. In answer to Rusticus, who wishes to know how to join another swarm to one already hived in a square box, I would remark that this is a more delicate operation than that of merely inducing a part of a hive of bees to leave a side box. In the first case, we have two distinct communities, with two queens, to be united, and one of them to be forced to leave not only combs full of honey, but perhaps some containing brood cells also. This last consideration makes it unadvisable to unite swarms at the present season of the year, unless it be done within a day or two after one of them has been hived, and consequently before it has begun to make comb. Should Rusticus have another swarm this season, he may safely unite them to any other hive he pleases, within a day or two after the new swarm is hived; but those already established I would leave undisturbed till the autumn, when all weak hives should be united to strong ones. The simplest way to unite distinct swarms is as follows:—In the evening, when all the bees are in their hives, having prepared a small basin full of thin sugar and water, in a watering can with a rose, let an assistant gently raise the box containing the new swarm, and place it, bottom upwards, on the ground, near the one to which it is to be joined; whilst you water the cluster of bees in it with the sugar and water. Then let the assistant place the box, to which the first is to be united, gently over it, and if necessary, a wet roller-towel may be tied round the line of junction, to prevent any bees escaping between the two. Now, whilst one person holds the two boxes together steadily, the other must drum gently, with the knuckles or a stick, against the sides of the lower box; when its inhabitants will gradually, with a loud buzzing, crawl up and mingle peaceably with those in the box above, who will be so alarmed as not to think of resisting the sudden invasion. After about ten minutes, when the sound seems to have left the lower box, leave them tied together till the next morning, when the upper box containg the united colony may be replaced on its stand. There is no necessity for the trouble of looking for the queen, and taking her from either hive; for I suppose the bees put a supernumerary one out of the way quietly. I performed this operation exactly as described, only a few days ago, with perfect success, and also in previous autumns, when depriving a hive of its honey, without the loss of a bee. It is well if the hives to be united have been standing next to each other previously. If the bees to be united are in straw hives, and not in boxes, the bottom hive, from which they are to be driven, must be supported by three stout sticks, about 18 in. long, driven into the ground near together at the bottom, and sloping outwards at the top, so as to hold the hive securely, bottom upwards, between them. The sticks should be driven or thrust into the ground very quietly, for fear of disturbing the bees. There might be more difficulty in preventing the escape of bees when they are to be driven out of a round hive into a square box; but in that case I should place between the two a board as large as the box, having a large hole cut in the centre for the passage of the bees, and then proceed as before. To the other questions of "Rusticus" I answer:—I should be afraid of using tobacco for stupifying bees. It is an excellent plan to take hives in the autumn by drumming the bees out, in the manner above described, into the stock hives which are to be kept through the winter, and which are thus rendered much stronger the following spring. I have done this for cottagers, to prove to them how much better they might manage than by stifling their poor bees with sulphur. Care must of course be taken that the stock hive be heavy enough to support the inmates through the winter; and if not, they must be plentifully fed in autumn. I have tried the plan of hiving a swarm into a side box, and making them use the same common entrance with the stock from which they swarmed; but they would not agree.—*T. T.*

Efficacy of Sulphur in the Destruction of Red Spider.—I perceive in your last Calendar that the efficacy of sulphur in destroying Red Spider is doubted by Mr. Whiting. This, emanating from such authority, much surprised me, as the remedy is doubtless, when properly applied; and it is indeed the only known one, where fruit is ripe or ripening, at which time the attacks of this insect are usually most vigorous. In well-managed vineries it is rarely seen until that time; and if it be allowed to remain unmolested until the fruit is cut, the leaves will be prematurely destroyed, or their functions so much impeded, that the bearing-wood for the following season would be materially injured. In fact, the effects will be precisely the same, as if the leaves had been injured by any other means at this important season; and every gardener knows what this would be. In the latest vineries,—for instance, where the Grapes are expected to hang for a lengthened period, if sulphur be not used to extirpate the Spider until the fruit is cut, most of the leaves will have fallen; and previous to this, the pest will have increased so much, that the fruit stems will be covered with them. I am prepared to speak positively of the efficacy of sulphur in the destruction of red spider, having used it with success scores of times, both in Vineries and Peach-houses.—*John Stewart, Middleton Hall, Derbyshire.*

Rigidella immaculata.—It is worth mentioning that while Rigidella flammea expands its flowers at three in the afternoon, the new scarlet one expands earlier and closes about three. They are both flowering in the open ground, having stood the winter, and as they grow near together this difference in the time of their expansion is conspicuous.—*W. Herbert.*

Amphicome arguta.—This, which I frequently see treated as a greenhouse plant, is perfectly hardy.—*N. S. Hodson, Bury St. Edmunds.*

Management of the Peach-house.—It is a custom with many gardeners, when they have gathered the crop from their Peach-house, to remove the sashes immediately, and expose the trees to the open air. Though this is a common practice, I cannot imagine for what purpose it is done, or how Peach trees can be benefitted by being exposed to the air. Is it because the wood ripens sooner, or better, that the sashes are taken off? I should think not; for I am persuaded that neither of these effects can be produced by such treatment. I cannot, then, see any reason for removing the sashes of a Peach-house immediately after the fruit is gathered. We have, up to the time that the fruit is gathered, treated the trees more like tender exotics than any thing else; for months they have been used to a warm, humid atmosphere, many degress above the temperature of the external air; their shoots and foliage are consequently tender, the sap is flowing rapidly and thinly, and the trees are luxuriating in a tropical climate. Suddenly, the sashes are removed, and they are subjected to all the vicissitudes of a British climate, exposed to the "pitiless storm," the cold nights, and all the variations to which our climate is subject. What, then, are the consequences of this exposure?—nothing favourable to the health or strength of the trees, I apprehend. A diminution in the temperature, of course causes a diminution in the flow of the sap; the growth of the tree is partially arrested, and it does not regain its vigour for that season. These checks must have a most mischievous effect on the health of the trees; it is certain that the wood is never perfectly ripened under this treatment. Thus trees, that are forced in hothouses, never last so long as those that are planted out of doors; and the gardener frequently finds it necessary to give his plants, at least such as are forced early, "a rest" for one year; that is, he does not force them, but leaves them to nature for a year, excepting the disbudding, pruning, and other necessary operations which they may require. But Peaches, and very fine ones too, are grown in countries where frost or very cold weather are unknown; for instance, in Persia, their native country. They cannot "rest" their trees there; nor is it necessary, for the winter's cold is proportionate to the summer's heat. The trees are not subjected to a highly exciting temperature one half of the year, nor to one as depressing for the remaining six months. I must admit that I have seen very fine fruit grown in houses from which the sashes have been removed immediately after the fruit has been gathered; but it requires no little skill to keep the trees in a healthy and bearing state. I must admit, too, that there are other circumstances prejudicial, besides taking off the sashes, which tend to decrease the vigour of the trees; but I think their removal to be the principal one. Unless, then, the sashes should be particularly wanted for some other purpose, I should recommend their being kept on the house. Air may be admitted pretty freely during the day-time; the trees may have a good watering over head two or three times a week, which will keep the leaves clean and enable them the better to perform the important functions allotted to them. When, however, the trees begin to exhibit symptoms of having completed their growth for the season the syringing had better be discontinued. By these means the trees will go on regularly adding new matter to the heart-wood, which at the time of pruning will be found hard and well ripened, and with much less alburnum than those trees that have been exposed to wind and weather throughout the autumn and winter. Though the latter may produce fine fruit, I think the former will produce fruit much finer.—*Observator.* [That the practice here recommended is right, there is no doubt; but the illustration of it by reference to a Persian climate is unfortunate. Persia is very hot in summer, and very cold in winter. Look at Cabul!]

Summer Pruning of Wall-trees.—We have received from Mr. Bowers, of Laleham, specimens of Pear-tree shoots in different stages of advancement towards fructification, to show the beneficial results produced by his system of management, from which it is apparent that the practice of breaking down the shoots instead of wholly removing them is a good one. It is particularly applicable to strong growing trees, and in conjunction with root-pruning in autumn, will, no doubt, as Mr. Bowers observes, restore trees to fruitfulness where the prevalent system of summer-pruning has entirely failed. The shoots of these may be broken down, within two or three inches of their base, so as to preserve about 1-4th of their substance in connexion with the tree. He likewise removes half the strong downward growing roots the first season, and the other half the next one, which he finds to be sufficient root-pruning for several years; but the summer treatment he repeats until the trees are reduced to a fruitful state.

Araucaria imbricata.—There is something, with reference to soil or clime, in local influences relative to plants not sufficiently understood. Thus the Laurustinus, usually hardy, almost entirely perished, in some places, even of Hampshire, during the severe season of 1837—1838; whereas with me, in Scotland, the only loss I then sustained was the Gum-cistus, though the Arbutus Unedo and Erica mediterranea suffered considerably. The Araucaria imbricata succeeds very well *sub dio* at Alton Towers, Sudbury Hall, and in the Botanic Gardens at Birmingham, while it does not survive in some parts of Herefordshire. Near Ludlow, the Arbutus Unedo scarcely survives an ordinary winter, while with me it both flowers and fruits.—*J. Murray.*

Squirrels.—I saw a letter in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* some weeks since, which I think said that squirrels did not destroy the eggs of birds, nor were they in any way carnivorous. I think it may be interesting to some of your readers to hear what I saw to-day, and which makes me doubt whether squirrels deserve the good character given them in the above-mentioned letter. I was walking in a wood belonging to me some few days ago, when my attention was attracted by a great noise and cries of distress from some birds. On looking through some bushes, I saw a squirrel descending a low Spruce Fir, with a young bird in its mouth, which was crying out very much, and several thrushes, chaffinches, and other birds were fluttering about, and apparently endeavouring to frighten away the squirrel. On reaching the ground, the squirrel began biting the young bird, as if to kill it. I drove it away, with my hoe, and found the bird was a young thrush, much mangled, about a week old. In the nest from which the squirrel had taken it was another young one alive.—*A Subscriber, Esher.*

Effects of Guano and Nitrate of Soda.—With a view of trying the effects of guano and nitrate of soda, I selected three plants of Impatiens glanduligera, of equal growth, and planted them in similar sized pots as follows:—one in sandy loam and leaf mould, with dung, the remains of an old Cucumber bed; a second in the same soil, adding about a dessert-spoonful of nitrate of soda on the surface; and a third in equal parts of the former soil and pure sandy loam, adding about a table-spoonful or more of guano. They were placed in similar situations. The plant in the Cucumber soil is much the largest, being upwards of six feet high, but its wood is very long-jointed. That in guano is about 4 feet high, much more compact, of a deeper green, and its foliage much smaller than the others. That with nitrate of soda grew more slowly than either of its companions, and is not materially different in appearance from that in the Cucumber soil, except that its leaf is smaller and the plant more compact. The flowers of that planted with guano, as far as they have yet expanded, are much smaller and deeper coloured than those of No. 1. I may mention that if there be any difference in their situations in regard of light, No. 1 is most favoured, so that its tendency to draw does not arise from that cause.—*J. R.*

Gooseberry Caterpillar.—I wrote to you last year on the management of Gooseberries, and now have the pleasure to state, that this spring I mixed a little quick-lime with the earth under each Gooseberry bush (viz. 200 bushes), and that there is not one caterpillar on any of the bushes, or other insect visible to the naked eye.—*James Jackson, Trungle.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Sierra Leone.—At this colony I had the good fortune to meet with that enterprising naturalist Mr. Whitfield, who at this time had a fine collection of living plants, as well as birds and animals, which he intended to bring to England. The plants I have since seen thriving, under the judicious management of a nobleman's gardener, in the vicinity of London. Being on a botanical excursion together at the time he was collecting the edible fruits of this country, I had an opportunity of seeing a great number of those mentioned in a paper in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London. The African Teak, which certainly is a most noble tree, was pointed out to me; it grows to a great size, but is rarely to be met with about the settlement, owing probably to its having been cut for commercial purposes. The principal place from whence this timber is obtained is thirty or forty miles up the Sierra Leone river. The Pineapple is found in great plenty, both in a wild and a cultivated state; but not so thick as to obstruct the path of the traveller, as has been reported by some who have visited this part of western Africa. The practice generally adopted in its cultivation is to form beds of about four feet in width, and raised a little above the ground-level, in which they are planted out in three rows, and about two feet apart in the row. The Pishamins are now plentiful upon those grounds which were cleared a few years back, and upon which a young vegetation has since sprung up. The Pentadesma butyrácea, spoken of as being plentiful by Mr. Don, at the time he was at Sierra Leone, is now very rare. Although Fig Trees are found in great abundance, I did not see any in fruit; the leaves of one species are so rough that they are used by the African women in the operation of washing. I met with a beautiful specimen of Passiflora and Ceropégia, which I trust are among the collection introduced by Mr. Whitfield; also a specimen of Indigo, the leaves of which, if rubbed between the hands, will dye them of a deep blue. The Pomegranate, mentioned in the list of edible fruits, is still rare about the colony; but I found it in great abundance at Cape Masurada and Grand Bassa—at both which settlements it is totally neglected by the natives. I did not meet with either the velvet or the brown Tamarinds, nor could I gain any information respecting them. I was informed by an American residing at Cape Palmas, that he had found the Guava in the interior of the country, at a great distance from that place. Phœnix leonensis is rarely to be found about the colony. Of cultivated plants and fruits they have a great quantity. Plantains and Bananas are both extensively cultivated. The Cocoa Nut Palm is plentiful now, although rare at the time of Mr. Don's visit to this place. Cashew Nuts, Mangosteen, Mango, Rose Apples, Avocado Pears, Cabbage Palms, Limes, Lemons, Oranges, Melons, a great variety of Gourds, Papaws, Sweet and Sour Sop, and Palm Nuts are frequently met with. It is said that the best Palm Wine is made from the Elais; I have however generally found this operation performed upon a species of Areca, and very seldom on the Elais guineénsis. The shrubby species of Capsicum and Egg plant are also grown. Among the vegetables are the Artichoke, Spinach, French Beans, Calocasia mucronata, Yams, Sweet Potato, Cassavas, Sugar Cane (which is eaten by the natives in a raw state), Ground-nuts, Rice, and Indian Corn. The market is well supplied with these fruits and vegetables, which may be bought at a low price, owing to the free Africans bringing the produce of their ground to the market, and trying to outdo each other in their productions. The Cola Nut is brought from the interior, being rare about Sierra Leone. The natives make a kind of tinder from some part of the Elais guineénsis, which is sold at the market. The seeds of Gourds are sold, and used in the preparation of some of the African dishes. Pineapples may be purchased for about twopence each, and are brought on board of vessels, visiting this port, in great abundance.—*J. A.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

July 19.—Lieut.-Col. J. P. Holford, J. E. Body, W. Cathrow, E. L. Gatacre, G. H. W. Heneage, C. Kiddey, W. W. Simpson, and B. Stocks, Esqrs., were elected Fellows. From Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, was a large collection of Ericas and other plants, containing a well-grown specimen of Epidendrum floribundum; a pretty variety of Oncídium Barkeri, with a small perianth of yellow mottled with brown, and a singularly large bright yellow labellum; a handsome plant of Roella ciliata, completely covered with its delicate blue bell-shaped flowers; Burtónia conferta, a good Papilionaceous plant; a well-flowered specimen of Erica exímia; E. Boweiana, loaded with a profusion of its snow-white tubes; E. daphnoides, with dense clusters of lovely pink flowers; E. cerinthoides, having heads of wax-like blossoms of the brightest vermilion, and many others: for Epidendrum floribundum, the Oncídium and the Heaths, a Knightian medal was awarded. Mr. Redding, gr. to Mrs. Marryatt, also sent a collection of plants, amongst which Triptilion spinosum, with its pretty heads of blue-and-white flowers, was conspicuous; there were also a well-grown specimen of Státice arbórea; a Cactus opúntia, in bloom, but not remarkable for beauty; Stanhópea oculata, flowering freely; and a cut specimen of Stanhópea Martiana: a certificate was awarded for Triptilion spinosum. An uncommonly luxuriant specimen of Stephanotis floribundus was sent by Mr. Edmunds, gr. to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, at Chiswick; this, as well as a large plant of Erica viridiflora, which accompanied it, was loaded with a multitude of blossom: a Banksian medal was awarded for the former. From Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq., a singularly fine plant of Aérides odoratum, every branch being crowded with trusses of beautiful pink-and-white flowers, which, with the Stephanotis before mentioned, filled that quarter of the room in which they stood with the most agreeable perfume: a Knightian medal was awarded for it. G. Barker, Esq., sent a fine species of Mormodes, named luxatum, which has not previously flowered in this country; the blossoms are creamy white, but when first expanded have a tinge of yellow; this species is of recent introduction from the West of Mexico, where it is held in great request by the natives, who use it in decorating their temples, being less remarkable for the beauty of its flowers than the delicious fragrance which they exhale: a Knightian medal was awarded for this. Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter, exhibited a pretty Cinchonaceous plant, with elegant tubular blue flowers, recently brought over from the Organ Mountains, for which a Banksian medal was awarded. From R. Barchard, Esq., were several well-grown plants of Lisianthus Russellianus, a showy annual which has long been treated as half-hardy, but which experience has proved to succeed best when treated as a greenhouse plant, and by being allowed plenty of heat and a damp atmosphere in the earlier stages of its growth; for these plants a certificate was awarded. Mr. Cuthill also exhibited a fine specimen of the same plant, accompanied by a cutting, which when it had formed roots was placed in a phial of water, where it has since remained, and where it continues to put forth fresh roots; proving that this plant requires an abundance of water when in a growing sate. From the Hon. W. F. Strangways was a large collection of cut flowers sent to show what might be done in the open air in Dorsetshire; most of them were such as in this part of the country are treated as greenhouse plants, consisting of New Holland Myrtáceæ, Nerium Oleander, the Italian Anthyllis, and various others, which in that mild part of the country stand out unhurt during the winter. Mr. Willmer, of Sunbury, sent a handsome collection of Carnations and Picotees. Good stands of these were likewise furnished by Mr. Hogg, of Paddington, and by Mr. Atkins, gr. to T. Leach, Esq., of St. John's Wood. From Messrs. Beck and Co., of the Strand, were a large collection of German Stocks, of every colour in cultivation, and some Marigolds. J. Saunders, Esq., exhibited a pretty seedling Pelargonium, in which the colours were remarkably clear. From Mr. R. Thompson, of Stansty Hall, was a collection of fruit, amongst which were some very fine Black Hambugh and Lombardy Grapes, but their beauty had been considerably impaired by the effects of carriage; they, nevertheless, obtained a Banksian medal. Mr. Atlee, gr. to H. Beaufoy, Esq., also exhibited a basket of Black Hamburgh Grapes, in the highest state of perfection, for which a Banksian medal was awarded. Mr. Errington, gr. to Sir Philip Egerton, sent a dish of fine Murray Nectarines. From the Garden of the Society were, as usual, a large collection of Orchidaceous and other plants, amongst which the first place must be assigned to Oncídium incurvum, a rare and peculiarly graceful species; its beauteous rose-and-white flowers contrasting finely with the dark foliage of other Orchidaceous plants; there was also a good specimen of Grammatophyllum multiflorum, a plant the colour of whose flowers varies considerably in different individuals; those in the present case were not so deeply spotted as usual; the singular Cycnoches ventricosum, with a spike of large green blossoms; a small plant of Grobya Amhérstiæ, with transparent spotted petals, the rest of the flowers being mottled with brown and yellow; Silene laciniata, an exceedingly showy frame perennial, with blossoms of bright vermilion: this, although introduced nearly 20 years since, is little cultivated, on account of the difficulty with which it is preserved during the winter. There were also cut flowers of several of the best varieties of Verbena at present cultivated, with various plants in glazed pots, brought forward for the purpose of showing that the common notion which prevails, that plants grown in a hard or glazed material will not succeed as well as others potted in the soft porous earthenware generally used, is unfounded. Amongst the plants was an Abies, one of the most difficult of pot culture. The principal requisite to insure success appears to be a larger amount of drainage in the bottoms of the glazed pots than is used in the common ones. There was also an excellent seedling Pelargonium, from Jos. Dobinson, Esq., with first-rate properties; its fault was its too great resemblance to some others in cultivation.

Erratum.—In our last week's report of the Exhibition at the Gardens, we mentioned a Campanula trained upon two hemispherical trellises, as having been sent by Mr. Barnes; whereas they were exhibited by Mr. Bourne, gr. to Sir E. Paget.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

We last week gave a short notice of the proceedings at the great Bristol meeting, for a longer account of which we must refer our readers to some of the agricultural papers, from which we have, however, gleaned a few additional matters of interest.

On Wednesday a lecture on Drainage was delivered by J. Smith, Esq., of Deanstow, who commenced by showing that the soil of Great Britain, of whatever nature, must be greatly improved by "thorough" drainage, but that "less than thorough" would not do. By the assistance of a map he explained the principles proposed by him. He recommended drains about 2ft. 6in. deep, and about 18 to 20ft. apart, composed of small stones, covered over by turf to prevent the drains being choked. As, however, it was not convenient to use stones in all counties, he showed specimen of peat tiles, and a drain tile, invented by Lord Jas. Hay, composed of one measure of dry lime, one-half ditto cinders, three ditto fine sand, and three of gravel, the process of making which was explained in the lecture. After showing many specimens of soils and clays, before and after draining, and answering a number of questions, Mr. Smith proceeded to explain the principle of the "sub-soil plough," an instrument of his invention, which has been eminently successful in the cultivation of land. The object of this instrument is to break up the sub-soil, without in any way mixing it with the active soil, by which means, and by ploughing it at right angles with the drains, the water is enabled to pass through it to be drained off, and the place of the water being supplied by atmospheric air, it becomes of a rich nature; and, in consequence of the roots of grass, &c., penetrating it, which before they could not do, large crops are produced on land which otherwise could produce nothing.

Dr. Buckland stated that he had visited Mr. Smith's farm, and spoke in unqualified praise as to the success that had there attended the systems of drainage and sub-soil ploughing. He further stated that he had recommended these plans to Sir Robert Peel; and from a letter he had lately received from him, he found that a piece of land, worth not 2*s.* 6*d.* an acre before drainage, &c., had produced Turnips to the value of 1*l.* 5*s.* an acre.

On Thursday the exhibition of Implements and Stock, with the award of prizes, took place. Amongst the various objects of rarity displayed, there were none of greater interest than the unique colossal cheese, presented to the Queen in 1841, and exhibited at Bristol by permission of her Majesty. The following are its dimensions:—9ft. 4in. in circumference, and 22in. deep. It was made on the 28th June, 1839 (the first anniversary of the Queen's coronation), from the curd of 20 hhds. of milk, drawn at one meal from 737 cows, being the whole number of milch kine kept in the parish of West Kennard, near Glastonbury, Somerset. The prizes for Agricultural Implements, &c., which were not included in our report of last week, were as follows:—*For Agricultural Implements:* Hon. Mr. Nugent, for his subsoil plough, 15*l.* Mr. Howard, of Bedford, wheel-plough, 5*l.* Earl of Ducie, swing-plough, 5*l.* Mr. Hornsby, of Grantham, drill for corn and general purposes, 30*l.* Messrs. Garrett, of Leiston Works, turnip and manure-drill, 20*l.*; horse-hoe, 10*l.*; cake-crusher, 5*l.* Messrs. Saunders and Williams, of Bedford, turnip-cutter, 5*l.* Mr. Gingell, of Bristol, cheese-presser, 5*l.* Mr. Lovell, of Glastonbury, hay-making-machine, 10*l.* Mr. Grant, of Cambridge, horse-rake, 5*l.* Mr. David, of Cardiff, harrow, 5*l.* Mr. Law, of Glasgow, trenching and subsoil-plough, 5*l.* Mr. Mason, of Grafton, a 2-wheeled plough, with knives attached, for pulverising the furrow-slice, 10*l.* Mr. Grounsel, of Louth, an improved mode of distributing manure and soot, by drilling-machines, 5*l.* Mr. Plenty, horse-work for thrashing-machines, 5*l.* Messrs. Cottam and Hallen, a light grubber, 5*l.*; a dynamometer, 3*l.* Mr. Law, of Glasgow, a cart, with an improved catch, 3*l.*; an expanding horse-hoe, 3*l.* Messrs. C. and T. Thatcher, a cart with self-acting brakes, 5*l.* Mr. Huckvale, a liquid-manure depositor. Messrs. Ransome, of Ipswich, an application of locomotive steam-power to agricultural purposes, 30*l.* Mr. Cambridge, of Market Lavington, Wilts, do., 15*l.* Messrs. Wildey and Co., London, cocoa-nut-fibre sheep-netting, 3*l.*—*Miscellaneous Implements:* Messrs. Proctor, of Bristol, for their turnip and chaff-cutter combined, 3*l.* Mr. Croskill, of Beverley, potato-steamer, 2*l.*; grass-cultivator, 5*l.*; soot and lime-deposit, 3*l.* Mr. Barling, of Maidstone, an improved mode of working a hand-thrashing machine, 5*l.* Mr. Marrett, of Appledore, Dutch horse-hoe, with harrow attached, 2*l.* Mr. Richmond, of Salford, Worth's chaff-cutter, 8*l.* Mr. Dean, of Birmingham, corn-grinding and dressing-mill, 5*l.* Mr. Stratton, of Bristol, cross-lock wagon, and general exhibition of carts and wagons, 10*l.*—*Cheese:* Mr. John Talbot, of Bolton Borough, for white Somersetshire cheese, 10*l.* Mr. E. Church, of Biddisham, for Somersetshire cheese, 5*l.*—*Seed Wheat:* The best three samples of seed selected for trial under the direction of the Society, were, "The Old Lammas" white Wheat, of Mr. W. H. Prickman, of Crediton, Devon; "The Creeping Red" Wheat, of Mr. Wm. Woodward, of Breedon's Norton; and the "Glory of the West" red Wheat, of Mr. J. Davis, of Yatton, near Bristol.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The fourth show of the Floricultural Society, for the exhibition of Carnations and Picotees, was held at the Crown and Anchor on Tuesday. There was a strong gathering of the fancy, and an admirable display of these beautiful flowers, both from amateurs and professional florists. It proved to be one of the best exhibitions of the kind we have ever seen; the stands were numerous and well-filled with the choicest blooms, and proved highly attractive and gratifying to the numerous visitors who attended in the course of the day.

Seedlings.—The Silver Cup, value five guineas, presented by Dr. Lindley, for the best Picotee of 1842, was awarded to Mr. Neville, for a light red-edged Picotee, to be named Dr. Lindley; the form of the flower is good, being round, well filled with petals, forming a good crown; the white is very pure, with the edging neat, unbroken, and confined to the edge of the petal, which is smooth, or but very slightly uneven; the bloom exhibited was young; it promises well, and will, no doubt, be improved in size under good cultivation; it resembles Headley's Sarah, with a purer white in the petals. *1st Class Prize* was given to a delicate rose-vermilion-edged flower, named Mrs. Lindley, from T. Barnard, Esq.; the bloom was young, and the crown not sufficiently expanded; it is of a promising character, the outer petals being broad and well-formed. *2d Class,* Emily, T. Edmonds, Esq., heavy-edged, delicate rose; *do.,* Willmer, a heavy-edged purple, of a beautiful bright colour; *do.,* Willmer, light-edged purple. *1st Class,* Scarlet Bizard, Willmer, white, rather pouncy, good petal, full flower. *2d Class,* Scarlet Bizard, Vivid, Brown, a good-sized flower, with the marking distinct, excepting in the dark stripe, which is not sufficiently intense; *do.,* Rose-flake, Willmer, a delicate and pleasing variety.—Picotees: *1st Class,* 1841, Nannette, Headley, heaved-edged purple, of a rich colour, the petals stout, the flower well-formed, with a good crown. *2d Class,* Sarah, Headley, light red-edged, good form, high in the centre; *do.,* Halliday, light red-edged, with stout petal; *do.,* Robinson, Nottingham Hero, purple edges. *1st Class,* Red-flakes Briseis, Bates, flower large, colour and striping fine and bold; a very good variety.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall, July 12.—This exhibition was held in the School-room at Redruth, where the following prizes were awarded:—Best Collection of Fruit: White Heart Cherry, Knight's Early Black, May Duke, Red Antwerp Raspberry, Yellow ditto, Yellow Globe Gooseberry, Crown Bob ditto, White Crystal Currant, Naples Black do., Knight's New Red do., White Dutch Currant, Oslin Apple, Early Red Margaret, Old prime Strawberry, Grove End ditto, American ditto, Lemons, Gaultheria Shallon, White Ischia Fig, White Frontignan, and Black Hambro Grapes, the *Silver Medal,* Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P. Pine Apple: 1, J. C. Campbell, Esq.; 2, J. Vivian, Esq. Grapes: G. C. Fox, Esq. *Best Bunch,* G. C. Fox, Esq.; 2, J. C. Campbell, Esq. Melon: G. C. Fox, Esq.; 2, J. C. Campbell, Esq. Cherries: Mrs. Sampson. Gooseberries: G. C. Fox, Esq.; 2, Mrs. Sampson. *Yellow,* Mr. J. Bishop, jun. *Green or White,* Mrs. Sampson. *Red,* J. Vivian, Esq. Currants: *White,* G. C. Fox, Esq. *Red,* Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P. *Black,* J. Vivian, Esq. Raspberries: *White,* G. C. Fox, Esq. *Red,* Mrs. Sampson. Strawberries: Mr. J. Bishop, jun.; 2, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P. Exotic Fruit: G. C. Fox, Esq. Extra.—Pine, G. C. Fox, Esq. Apples, Mr. S. Hodge. Raspberries, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P. Stove Plants: Aérides cornutum, Oncidium papilio, Trichopilia tortilis, Coryanthes speciosa, Hartwegia purpurea, Bifrenaria aurantiaca, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P.; 2, Oncidium Lanceanum, O. bifolium, Rondeletia speciosa, Oncidium Loddigesii, O. flexuosum, O. papilio, J. P. Magor, Esq. *Best specimen,* Stephanotis floribundus, S. Davey, Esq. Greenhouse Plants: J. P. Magor, Esp. *Six ditto,* S. Davey, Esq.; 2, G. C. Fox, Esq. *Best specimen,* J. P. Magor, Esq. The most Ornamental Plant in Flower, *introduced in* 1841, Oncidium sphacelatum, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P. Best Miscellaneous Collection of Ornamental Plants, J. P. Magor, Esq. Pelargoniums: Comte de Paris, Maid of Sarragossa, Bridesmaid, King John, Enchantress, Rose of Oxton, S. Davey, Esq.; 2, Queen of Devon, Nymph, Forster's Beauty, Enchantress, Conservative, Acme of Perfection, G. C. Fox, Esq. Collection of Cut Flowers, J. P. Magor, Esq. Fuchsias: Youelli, Chandleri, Moneypenii, insignis, arborea nova, Batesii, W. M. Tweedy, Esq. Salpiglossis: J. P. Magor, Esq. Pentstemons: gentianoides coccineus, latifólius, gentianoides, speciosus, barbatus, J. P. Magor, Esq. Heartsease (Dido, Lady Fuller, Grand Duke of Russia, Alice, Imogene, Miss Templar, Callum Beg, Miss Belfield, Brown's Zoe, Gypsey King, Amelius, Brown's Beauty, Mrs. Vyse, Jewess, alba perfecta, Lady Middleton, Flora superba, Miss Hoare, Lady Campbell, Mulberry superb, Vitruvius, Wonder, Euphrosyne, Natolia, Black Knight, Souter Johnny, Chameleon, Charles XII., Harriet, Captivation, Louisa, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P.; 2, Duke of Wellington, Eclipse, Grand Duke of Russia, Widnall's Victoria, Sir H. Davy, Miss Molesworth, Windsor Castle, Hope, Tippoo Saib, Joan of Arc, Homer, Westminster Abbey, Seedling, Mulberry, Perfection, &c., &c., W. J. Rawlings, Esq. Best Collection of Tender Annuals, G. C. Fox, Esq.; 2, J. P. Magor, Esq. Hardy Annuals, J. P. Magor, Esq. Perennials, Sir C. Lemon, Bart. Roses, Sir C. Lemon, Bart.; 2, G. C. Fox, Esq. Collection of Roses, G. C. Fox, Esq. Carnations, Jolly Dragoon, Strong's King, Lady Rowley, Lady Noel, Lancashire Lass, Ely's Lovely Ann, W. J. Rawlings, Esq. Carnations or Picotees, Strong's King, Invincible, Lancashire Lass, Achilles, Lady Noel, Durham, Georgiana, Willmer's Maria, Madame Maria, Duke of Bedford, William the Fourth, Lady Rowley, W. J. Rawlings, Esq. Stocks, Mrs. Warren. Best Collection of Mimulus, Mrs. Warren. Balsams, J. P. Magor, Esq. Extra.—Miscellaneous Collection of Ornamental Plants, S. Davey, Esq. Stove Plant, Oncidium sphacelatum, do. Hedychium flavum, Sir C. Lemon, Bart. Peas: J. Vivian, Esq.; 2, Sir C. Lemon, Bart. Kidney Beans, Mr. S. Treseder. Cauliflowers, J. P. Magor, Esq.; 2, S. Davey, Esq. Lettuces, Mr. J. Treseder. Artichokes, Sir C. Lemon, Bart. Cucumbers, Mr. J. Treseder; 2, J. Vivian, Esq. Carrots, Mr. S. Treseder. Extra—*Potatoes,* Mr. S. Hodge; *Cucumbers,* W. Daubuz, Esq.; *Carrots,* Mr. J. Treseder; *Turnips,* Mr. S. Hodge; *Potato Onions,* J. C. Campbell, Esq. Market Gardeners' Prizes: *Best Basket of Vegetables,* Mr. S. Treseder; 2, Mr. J. Treseder; 3, Mr. J. Bishop, jun. Numerous Cottagers' Prizes were likewise distributed.—*Cornwall Advertiser.*

Kenilworth Horticultural Society, July 7.—At the second exhibition the productions in general were good: and, although the weather was unfavourable, the attendance was numerous, and highly respectable. The following is a list of the prizes:—Greenhouse Plants: 1, Mr. Baddeley; 2, Miss Ryley. Pelargoniums: 1, Mr. Sutton; 2, Mr. W. Robins. Verbenas; 1, Mr. Baddeley; 2, Mr. Sutton. Pinks: 1 and 2, Mr. Baddeley. Roses: 1, Mr. J. Bursell; 2, Mr. L. Heynes. Annuals: 1, Mr. W. Randle. Cut Flowers: 1, Mr. Sutton: 2, Rev. Mr. Twisleton. Device in Flowers: 1, Mr. Sutton: 2, Mr. C. Robins. Pansies: 1 and 2, Mr. W. Robins. Cabbages: 1. Mr. H. Draper: 2, Mr. W. Sutton. Cucumbers: Mrs. Parr. Cauliflowers: 1, Mr. Banbury; 2, Mr. H. Draper. Peas: 1, Mr. Dickson; 2, Mr. Sutton; 3, Mr. Freeman. Beans: 1, Mr. R. Draper. Salad: Mrs. Parr. Lettuces: 1, Mr. Freeman; 2, Mr. Sutton. Potatoes, 1 and 2, Mrs. Amherst. Onions: 1, Mr. Evans: 2, Mr. Penn. Carrots, Mr. Penn. Turnips, 1, Mr. Sutton. Strawberries: 1, Mr. Penn; 2, Mr. W. Randle; 3, Mr. Sutton. Cherries: 1, Mr. Baddeley; 2, T. Cotton, Esq. Gooseberries: 1, Mr. Evans: 2, Mr. Sutton. Currants, 1 and 2, Mr. Sutton. Raspberries: 1, Rev. Mr. Twisleton; 2, Mr. Penn. Wild Flowers: 1, Mr. C. Robins; 2, Mr. Benbow. Extra Prizes: Basket of Flowers: 1, Miss Ryley; 2, Mr. Sutton. Fuchsia Fulgens: Mr. Baddeley. Annuals: Mr. Sutton. Various Cottagers' Prizes were also awarded. —*Royal Leamington Spa Chronicle.*

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Hydrotæ'nia Meleagris. Spotted Waterband. (*Greenhouse Bulb.*) Iridáceæ. Monadélphia Triándria.—The appearance of this plant is by no means attractive; but the interior of the flower when carefully examined will be found to exhibit beauties of no common order. The curious watery band, which glitters as if covered with dew, or as if constructed out of broken rock crystal, is one of the most curious objects known. The stigmata too are extremely remarkable: each divides into two arms, which are rolled up as if forming a gutter, with a dense mass of bright papillæ at the end, and a single tooth on the inner edge: between the arms stands a short mucro, which is free from glands, and forms a minute horn. It is by the union of three such stigmata that the nine lobes of the style are produced. Hydrotæ'nia is a greenhouse bulb, of which the cultivation is extremely simple. The pots in which it is kept ought to receive no water after the leaves have withered in autumn, until they begin to grow again in spring. A dry shelf in the greenhouse is an excellent place to keep it during the winter. When it commences its growth, it ought then to be placed in a light situation, and to be watered gently at first, and then freely afterwards, when it will soon form its leaves and flowers. It succeeds perfectly in equal parts of loam, leaf-mould, and sand, and is multiplied by offsets, or seeds.—*Bot. Reg.*

Tropæ'olum edule. Edible-rooted Indian Cress. (*Greenhouse Climber.*) Balsamináceæ. Octándria Monogynia.—This is a strong-growing species, varying, like T. tricolorum in this respect, according as its treatment is more or less favourable. The flowers (that is, the exterior of the calyx) have a deep greenish hue while in bud, and when opened, the petals are of a showy and bright orange colour. If the tubers are not duly covered with soil, or the pot in which they are grown be too small, or an insufficiency of water be supplied, the plant is very apt to die off in dry weather, before having opened its flowers. In training it, besides using a flat trellis, the shoots should be arranged closely, or the poverty of the leaves will be too obvious, and the flowers will be too much scattered. To ensure denseness, it is better to avoid high trellises, and only to employ those which the strength of the specimen renders it probable that it will thoroughly cover.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Sinhara, and Nymphæa Lotus.—The Sinhara or water nut forms one of the principal articles of the food of the common people. It grows abundantly in the different lakes in the vicinity of the capital, and especially in the Uular lake, which yields an average return of 96 to 120 ass loads a-year. It is fished up from the bottom of the river in small nets, and affords employment to the fishermen for several months. It constitutes almost the only food of at least 30,000 persons for five months in the year. After being extracted from the shell, the nuts are eaten raw, boiled, roasted, fried or dressed in various ways, after being reduced to flour. The most common preparation is boiling one ser of the flour with two quarts of water, so as to form a sort of gruel, which, though insipid, is nutritive. Another article of food derived from the lakes is the stem of the Nymphæa Lotus. In the autumn, after the plate of the leaf has begun to decay, this has acquired maturity, and being boiled till tender, furnishes a wholesome and nutritious article, which supports, perhaps, 5000 persons in the city for nearly eight months.—*Moorcroft's Travels,* vol. ii., p. 136.—[The Sinhara is the Trapa biopinosa, very nearly the same as the Water Chesnut, Trapa natans of the French.]

Grafting.—Dr. Edmonson's place is under the charge of Mr. Feast, jun., a young man of much taste and considerable practical knowledge, united with a great love for plants. We here saw grafting in all its varieties; Echinocáctus Eyrièsii grafted upon the ends of the pendulous stems of Cèreus flagellifòrmis! having a singular appearance. Cèreus triangulàris and several of the Opuntias are used for stocks; and, in some instances, several kinds are grafted on one plant. All the weaker growing sorts are cultivated altogether by grafting, and they bloom more abundantly, and with finer flowers. Cèreus serpentìnus, upwards of 10 ft. high, was full of buds. A novel experiment had been tried in grafting the wax plant (Hoya carnosa) upon the stapelia, and the scions had commenced growing. How it will continue to flourish remains to be seen.—*Hovey's Magazine.*

On the Cultivation of Antholyza æthiópica.—(By A. Saul; extracted from "Hovey's Magazine.")—On looking over your review of the American edition of Lindley's "Theory of Horticulture," in the chapter on Temperature, in referring to its influence on the successful growth of what are technically called Cape bulbs, you arrive at the conclusion that Antholyza æthiópica, which you have never seen bloom, and consequently rejected as worthless, might be made to bloom by the application of an extraordinary high temperature to its culture. Antholyza æthiópica is an old acquaintance of mine, and I have never seen or found any difficulty in blooming it, treated precisely the same as I'xia Babiàna, and that class of Cape bulbs, which is directly opposite to the above suggestions. Among other bulbs, same two or three years ago, were some of Antholyza æthiópica in pots. In the month of September of that year, I shook them out of their pots, &c., where they had apparently stood several years, and I repotted them in some fresh compost, of equal proportions of peat and loam, with an eighth of white sand (more or less peat and sand, in proportion to the texture of the loam); they were then placed in a cold frame, with other things of their class, with the lights off day and night at first; and as they began to grow, and the nights got colder, shut up at night, and always, from a superabundance of wet, watered only as they required it. In this situation they were kept as late in the fall as possible, protected by mats from frosts at night, until the season began to have a wintry aspect, when they were removed into a cool part of the greenhouse, where they had plenty of light and air. In this way we have had, in the month of March, for the last two years, Antholyza æthiópica flower very freely. Although not the most splendid genus of the order, it is really very curious and handsome: we have also had several species of I'xias, Sparáxis, Gladíolus, Watsónia, &c., bloom splendidly, treated in the above manner. When done flowering, and as soon as the grass or leaves begin to decay, they are placed on shelves, or any other convenient place, to be kept in their arid state until September, when they should again be annually repotted. Treated in the above manner, I have never known any of the Cape bulbs to fail blooming, and I believe the Irídeæ include all which are technically called Cape bulbs. I do not wish to be understood as claiming any originality in my system of treatment, being nothing more than I have seen practised successfully for many years, and, consequently, well known to most practical and all scientific gardeners. But being anxious my old acquaintance, Antholyza æthiópica, should not be rejected as worthless, and fearful lest some inexperienced amateur, who may perchance get a few Cape bulbs, may be induced to experimentalize on high temperature, &c., in their treatment, I was induced to forward for your consideration the above remarks.

Remedy for the Turnip Fly and Grub.—Mr. Holcombe, of Ilford, in a letter to the *Mark Lane Express,* states, that having found gas lime to be a dangerous article to use upon young Turnips, on account of its great causticity, he made use of some of the black top-dressing, formed by the patent process of heating retorts with chalk, gas-tar, and oil mixed with the soot, the produce thereof; and he had found it a much more safe and effective preventive against the fly, and an excellent manure also. It was tried upon the worst part of a field of Wheat, which is now one-fifth better than any other in every respect, being put on at the rate of about twenty-four bushels to the acre, sowed broadcast.

Sale of Orchidaceæ.—There has this week been a sale by auction, in the rooms of Messrs. Stevens, of a large quantity of fine Orchidaceous plants, in excellent order, just received from Guatemala. There was a good deal of competition among the buyers, and a considerable sum was realised by the importers. The following were the prices given for some of the lots:—For an unknown species of Chysis from the Oratorio, 3*l*. 5*s*.; for a large mass of Lælia superbiens, 10*l*. 10*s*. Four fine specimens of Odontoglossum grande were sold for 3*l*. 10*s*., and six plants of the same for 4*l*. Oncidium Cavendishianum, with several smaller ones, supposed to be O. bicallosum, for 3*l*.; and a Cycnoches, probably Egertonianum, for 4*l*. 15*s*. Three large masses of Cattleya Skinneri realised respectively 13*l*. 10*s*., 13*l*., and 8*l*. 5*s*.; an immense mass of Maxillaria cruenta, 10*l*.; while the principal object of attraction, namely Barkeria spectabilis, produced 26*l*. 5*s*. Some very small specimens of the latter were bought for 3*l*. 3*s*., and two large clusters of Epidendrum Stamfordianum severally for 4*l*. 15*s*. and 5*l*. 15*s*. A good plant of Epidendrum macrochilum roseum produced 6*l*. 10*s*., and a mass of Lælia acuminata or rubescens, 3*l*. 15*s*. There were besides several remarkably fine specimens of Lælia superbiens, which sold for 9*l*., 7*l*. 5*s*., 7*l*., and 5*l*. The total proceeds of the sale amounted to upwards of 550*l*.

Cheap Fruit.—It is a fact not generally known, that at the commencement of the fruit season, 2,000 baskets of Cherries were imported from France into this country, each basket weighing six pounds. The consequence was that the English growers were under the necessity of submitting, at the outset of the Cherry season, to a very low price for this article. The effect, however, of this early importation was principally felt in the south of England, where the supply of home-grown Cherries had proved unexpectedly abundant; and of this abundance the people of Yorkshire are now largely partaking. A fortnight ago 420 baskets of Cherries, each 48lbs. weight, arrived at the Leeds market, per railway, from Kent. This arrival reduced the price at Leeds one penny per pound; but its effect upon the wholesale dealers was somewhat serious, it being their custom to purchase from the growers in this neighbourhood, whose practice it is to arrive at the market very early, and dispose of their fruit to the dealers before the regular market business begins. This large importation of Cherries from Kent being unknown to them until after their usual purchases had been made, they of necessity had to submit to a considerable reduction on what would otherwise have been the market price. We understand that the low price of Cherries in this neighbourhood is not so much owing to importations from abroad as to the abundance of this article in the south—an abundance which has for many years existed, but which, prior to the opening of the railways, could not be participated in by the Yorkshire people, in consequence of the serious injury which fruit sustained in the unsteady mode of transport by stage-coach, or the protracted journey of the carrier's waggon, or the fly-boat and steam-vessel. In Kent Cherries are said to be so plentiful now, that had there not been a ready outlet to this and the neighbouring districts by railway, the greater part of them must have been thrown away. Large imports of red Currants from France have already arrived in the metropolis and many of the provincial towns, and they are generally preferred to the home-grown fruit. Apples and Pears also are now being brought in from Hamburg and Rotterdam, and abundant supplies are expected during the season. Indeed so extensive has the foreign fruit trade become, that we have heard several persons in this neighbourhood are about to take up their residence in France and Hamburg during the summer, for the express purpose of purchasing fruit to forward to England.—*Leeds Mercury.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

S. Rucker, Esq.'s, West Hill, Wandsworth.—At few places are exotic Orchidaceous plants grown in such perfection as at this; the bright green of their foliage, and the immense size of many of the specimens, bearing testimony to the judicious treatment they receive. Among the most conspicuous were three plants of the fragrant Aérides odoratum; the largest of these has no fewer than 62 spikes of beautiful pink and white flowers fully expanded, which being all brought forward so as to form one principal front, present a charming and gorgeous display. Miltonia spectabilis is also producing its showy blossoms of white and purple in uncommon profusion, one specimen having thrown up 17 flower-stems, upon many of which a second blossom is already making its appearance. A specimen of Vanda Roxburghii, with yellowish sepals and petals mottled with brown, and a light purple labellum is eminently handsome; nor is Oncidium Lanceanum far behind it in the striking contrast of colours which it presents. A fine plant of Phaius albus is flowering in dense heads of pure white, delicately streaked with purple; and Epidendrum floribundum is expanding countless numbers of its small green-and-white flowers. Maxillária tetragona had entirely concealed the surface of the pot in which it grew with clusters of its green-and-purple cups. A strong growing plant of Aérides quinquevplnera, which, we believe, has seldom bloomed in this country, is throwing out fine flower-spikes. We likewise noticed amongst several species of Stanhopea a peculiarly pale variety of St. Wardii, with scarcely any spots upon it; Aérides affine, with racemes of light purple flowers spotted with a darker colour; Sarcanthus rostratus, orange and brown, with a lilac spur, bearing considerable resemblance to a winged insect; Cycnoches chlorochilum, with immense green flowers; Maxillária macrophylla, with petals of dark brown and a white labellum; and Brássia verrucosa, with its singular strap-like perianth and warted labellum. Many varieties of Cirrhæa are blooming profusely; their long slender racemes of spotted flowers hanging around the pots, and appearing like so many insects. A large plant of Stephanotis follicularis is trained over the roof of the Orchidaceous-house, and is covered with multitudes of its white sweet-scented blossoms. The curious Nepenthes distillatoria has likewise produced a fine spike of flowers. In the greenhouse we observed a large plant of Lilium lancifólium coming into bloom, and good specimens of Erica Aitoniana, Mássoni, Fuchsia Monypennii, and various others.—*R. A., July 17.*

Mrs. Bunbury's, West Hill, Wandsworth.—At the residence of this lady is a noble specimen of the Agave Americána, upwards of 100 years old, which will shortly be in blossom. The flower-stem is already 16ft. in height, and upwards of 10in. in diameter at the base.—*R. A., July 17.*

Reviews.

The Acacia Tree; its Growth, Qualities, and Uses, with Observations on Planting, Manuring, and Pruning. By Wm. Withers. 8vo. Longman.

It is now about two centuries and a half since the false Acacia was introduced into Europe from the United States. During that time it has been generally dispersed through Europe; many books have been written about it, the qualities of its timber and its applicability to useful purposes have been highly extolled over and over again, and millions of plants have been raised from seeds, of which thousands scarcely remain. Why is this? It is asserted upon unquestionable authority, that its wood is more durable than any of our timber, and experiments appear to show that it is stronger than oak. We all know that it grows with extraordinary rapidity; there is even a case upon record of a shoot having grown 20 ft. long in a single season; and yet it is little planted. Why, again, is this? We have looked in vain through Mr. Withers's book for *his* answer to these questions. His great experience as a planter, and his thorough acquaintance with the subject, must have furnished him with ample information; and we confess our disappointment that he should not have given it. Instead of this, he has preferred treating the subject like a cause in a court of law, placing himself on the barristers' bench, and submitting to the public, as to a jury, the evidence he has collected from others. In this way a great mass of valuable information has been brought together, and we trust the world will appreciate it.

The matter relating to the Acacia, contained in Mr. Withers's book, consists of translations from foreign works, extracts from English books, and communications from his correspondents, stating their experience in its cultivation, or qualities, or rate of growth. The conclusions to be drawn from these materials is no doubt in favour of the good qualities of the Acacia; but as we have already observed, there is nothing to explain the singular fact, that with all its excellence, and notwithstanding the millions that have been raised, it is still a comparatively uncommon tree even in such a planting country as England. We believe the true state of the case to be this; the quality of the timber is first-rate, but its sap-wood perishes as fast as other wood, and therefore it is only the mature timber that can be employed. The rate of growth is great when young, and considerable always under favourable circumstances, but its branches are brittle and so apt to be broken by wind, especially when young, that large trees can hardly be raised except in sheltered situations. It does not live long in heavy land, or ill-drained soil of any kind; on the contrary, in such situations it is apt to rot at the heart and to become mossy, scrubby, and unsightly. Finally, when young, it is liable to be destroyed by game, which are very fond of it.

These, especially its brittleness, seem causes quite sufficient to explain the scarcity of the Acacia tree even here, and we fear will always operate against it. We say we fear, because it is really a matter of regret that planters should not more avail themselves of such a tree in those situations, of which there are many, in which no obstacle exists to its success. Let us hope that the materials so industriously collected by Mr. Withers will restore it to favour.

In works of this kind, whose whole aim is usefulness, it is perhaps unnecessary to dwell upon trifling inaccuracies, where they do not affect the main object of the author. We would, however, recommend, that in a future edition, the errors of Neuchateau, and a writer in the Penny Cyclopædia, who confound different plants with the Locust-tree, because of a similarity of name, should be corrected. M. Neuchateau, for instance, states, that he never drank anything to be compared with a liqueur distilled from the flowers in St. Domingo; but the Locust-tree of the West Indies is Hymenæa Courbaril, and the Robinia Pseudacacia, our Locust-tree, is unknown there. Our plant is also spoken of by the same author as being Chinese—another mistake, for which we are unable to account.

The second part of Mr. Withers' book contains an essay on planting and the management of trees, by an author unknown; and a most useful treatise on forest pruning, by the late Mr. Sandys, who for so many years had the management of the late Lord Leicester's woods, and who was certainly one of the most sensible as well as experienced men of the present century. To the latter is added a short commentary by the Duke of Portland. Mr. Withers' former works on the subject of planting are so full of sound information, and so very valuable to those who have the management of plantations, that everything upon that subject, published under his sanction, is most welcome. Our space, however, forbids our commenting at present upon this portion of his work, to which we must return at an early opportunity.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

If some amateur of gardening, who possessed sufficient knowledge of entomology, were to devote his leisure hours to the investigation of the habits of some of the many insects injurious to cultivated plants, with a view to the discovery of a certain method of destroying them, he would confer a most important benefit on gardening and gardeners; for, unfortunately, many of the nostrums recommended as infallible, have, upon trial, proved utterly useless. Among all the plans proposed for the extirpation of the Red Spider, with the exception of water in some form, which cannot be applied in every case, not one seems to answer the desired end when the insect has established itself. Bruised Laurel-leaves were said, first by a writer in the "Gardeners' Magazine," and more recently in this publication, to be certain death to the Red-spider in Melon-frames; but a trial, conducted precisely as directed in the "Gardeners' Magazine," completely failed in destroying the insects. Some gardeners likewise deny, and apparently with reason, the efficacy of heated sulphur for the same purpose. There is no doubt that the effect of a remedy depends very much upon the manner of its application, and also upon other conditions, such as weather favourable or adverse to the propagation of the insects. We have known Plum and Cherry Trees freed from aphides by two or three successive washings with soapsuds, but this season that liquid is no greater check to them than pure water. Manufactured tobacco, either in the form of powder, or of a strong liquid, readily destroys every species of aphis; but upon a large scale this remedy would be an expensive one. Home-grown tobacco, being much less powerful, does not seem to be of great use for this purpose, when applied as a liquid. Gas-water has also been extolled. By way of preventing club in a garden extremely liable to that disease, the roots of some young Cauliflower-plants were puddled in a mixture of that liquid with mud from a cesspool; the effect of which was to kill all the young fibres in a very short time, reducing the plants to mere rootless cuttings; and yet maggots (apparently not the species which causes the club,) were found greedily feeding upon the stump. Some shoots of a Cherry-tree were also dipped into unadulterated gas-water, without in any degree discommoding the aphides with which they were covered. Perhaps the narration of these failures might induce some persons, who have leisure, to try the effect of other nauseous or deleterious substances upon insects, and report the result.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Next month is the time generally preferred for the re-potting of Pine plants, but any that have filled the pots with roots ought to be shifted immediately, rather than run the risk of throwing them into fruit by restricting their growth at a season of the year when it is generally most free. As such plants will not be shifted again till next spring, they should be deeply potted in pots larger than ordinary, which, if not quite filled with soil at present, will give room for a top dressing when the bark-bed is made up for winter. Keep the plants near the glass, and guard especially against too much bottom-heat. While warm and bright weather prevails there need be no fear of maintaining too great a degree of humidity in the house.

Vinery.—Keep the late Vines free from lateral shoots, and thin any bunches which, as the berries swell, are found too thick. Look over ripe fruit occasionally, for the purpose of removing decayed berries, but do not handle or rub the bunches; be particular also to keep them free from dust or dirt.

Peach-house.—The fruit in the late houses will now be swelling rapidly, and must therefore be liberally supplied with water. In case there is little or no rain, give the outside border an efficient watering, and then loosen the surface, to prevent the ground from drying quickly. All the air possible ought now to be given, leaving the sashes partly open on fine nights.

Fig-house.—Although advisable to withhold water as far as possible when Figs are ripe, the loss of a second crop should by no means be risked for the sake of a few ripe fruit; such ought, therefore, to be made a secondary consideration, and water be freely given at the roots of the trees, when required, on account of the advancing crop. Leave air at the house all night.

Cucumbers and Melons.—Give air to the frames betimes in the morning, if the leaves of the plants are damp from the previous evening's sprinkling. In hot weather these plants require more water than is generally given to them. Regulate the young shoots of advancing plants, and impregnate the earliest fertile flowers of Melons, which by their demand upon the plants for sap will check any tendency to over luxuriance. If canker appears on the stems of the plants, cover the affected part with powdered quick-lime, which must be changed daily.

Out-door Department.

Artichokes.—Do not let any heads remain uncut till they get old, to uselessly draw upon the plants and diminish their future produce.

Broccoli.—Should dry weather continue, let the youngest plants be regularly watered. Earth-up those of larger growth as they advance.

Cabbages.—If not already done, sow for spring use. This sowing is intended to furnish the principal early supply, but a secondary sowing is to be made in the first week of August.

Cauliflowers.—Thin those which may have been sown in rows with the intention of obtaining some very late heads, leaving one plant only in a place.

Celery.—Earth-up the early, and water the late crops, as required.

Endive.—Plant from the successional sowings as they become large enough for removal, selecting the driest ground for the plants which are intended to stand all the winter.

Hamburgh Parsley.—This being cultivated only for the fleshy roots, the plants should be thinned to about 9in. apart.

Lettuce.—Keep up a plentiful supply by planting various sorts between the rows of late Celery.

Radishes.—Sow for succession, with all other small salading that may be required. The Spanish kinds may now be sown for winter use.

Salsafy.—If the first sowing of this, or of Scorzonera, is inclined to throw up flower-stems, they should be continually broken off.

Vegetable Marrows.—Make the long shoots fast to the ground with pegs, that the wind may not blow them about.

Orchard.—Use the engine as often as practicable upon wall-trees; where this has been omitted, it will be found that Red-spider has made disagreeable progress. If late Cherries are desired, they might be preserved a considerable time upon a north wall, by protecting them as far as possible from wet; for which purpose a temporary coping might be constructed, and the trees triply covered with netting, or with single coarse canvass. Make young plantations of Scarlet Strawberries, and increase all new and valuable varieties. Gooseberries and Currants against walls must be protected by nets or mats; some trees of the Warrington (which is, perhaps, the best for late keeping) in the quarters, should also be covered with mats.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Keep the house as cool as possible during the day, while the weather continues so warm. The Red-spider is very apt to increase at this season, and must be watched and kept under by every available means. If any single plant in a pot is infested, it had better be removed from the rest, and dusted over with the flour of sulphur. Continue to propagate all desirable plants, from which good cuttings can be obtained.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—When the leaves of Amaryllidaceous plants begin to assume a yellow colour, water should be withheld; and when quite withered, the pots may be set aside out of the way, till the time comes for arranging them in winter quarters. Plants in the open air should receive the same attention as though they were in the house in regard to cleaning, tying, stopping, potting, and watering. If it is found that worms have made their way into the pots, use lime-water once or twice, and observe particularly that the drainage is in an efficient state.

Pits and Frames.—Continue the propagation of all desirable plants, and pot off rooted cuttings as soon as they are fit. The young shoots of many Heaths, and other hard-wooded plants, will now strike freely. Balsams, Globe Amaranths, &c., for blooming late, must not be cramped for pot-room. Liquid manure given occasionally will increase the vigour of such plants.

Out-door Department.

As the foliage decays, take up all bulbs and tubers which require a period of absolute rest. Crocuses, Narcissi, Fritillarias, Snowdrops, and other perfectly hardy kinds, may be taken up, separated, and replanted immediately, retaining some of the strongest roots for blooming in pots. Any extra plants of Pelargoniums might be turned out into the borders, where they will probably make a new growth and bloom again late in autumn.

Cut off all plants whose beauty is past, and let nothing remain that is unsightly.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Frequently stir the surface between the rows of young trees, which will not only keep down weeds, but also prevent the ground from baking and cracking. Cuttings of Evergreens, and late-planted young stuff, must be regularly attended to in watering. Continue to bud Rhododendrons, Pavias, Rose Acacias, and other shrubs.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—We again strongly recommend the summer pruning of young plantations, which ought to be done immediately, if intended.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending July 21, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

July		Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	15	30.388	30.252	74	45	60.0	N.E.	
Saturday	16	30.175	30.008	75	55	65.0	E.	
Sunday	17	29.894	29.789	75	52	63.5	E.	
Monday	18	29.993	29.822	81	57	69.0	S.W.	.02
Tuesday	19	29.843	29.754	73	52	62.5	S.E.	.01
Wednesday	20	29.735	29.690	73	50	61.5	S.	.12
Thursday	21	29.864	29.718	65	47	56.0	N.	.01
Average		29.984	29.861	73.7	51.3	62.5		.16

July 15. Very dry, with slight haze; clear and fine at night.
16. Clear; bright sunshine; evening clear and fine.
17. Fine, with slight dry haze; cloudy; very fine at night.
18. Fine; sultry; cloudy; slight rain.
19. Very slight rain; overcast; cloudy and fine; slight drizzle in the evening.
20. Fine, with light clouds; showery; lightning at night.
21. Densely overcast; slight showers in afternoon; clear.
Mean temperature of the week about the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending July 30, 1842.

July.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
							N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	24	72.1	53.4	62.7	4	1.03 in.	—	4	2	1	2	4	1	2
Mon.	25	74.3	52.1	63.2	3	0.22	2	3	1	—	—	2	7	1
Tues.	26	73.9	52.4	63.2	6	0.70	1	1	2	1	2	5	3	1
Wed.	27	75.1	51.1	63.1	8	0.80	1	2	3	—	2	4	2	2
Thurs.	28	77.4	53.4	65.4	7	0.32	1	1	2	2	1	6	2	1
Fri.	29	74.3	52.1	63.2	9	1.31	—	1	4	—	2	5	2	2
Sat.	30	74.5	50.5	62.5	9	0.88	2	2	3	—	1	2	5	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 28th, in 1835—thermometer 91°; and the lowest on the 27th, in 1829—thermometer 42°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending July 22, 1842.

The market has been well supplied with fruit and vegetables during the past week, but trade has not been quite so brisk as during the few previous weeks. *Fruit.*—Pines have been plentiful, and of good quality; their price remains unchanged. Black Hambro' Grapes have settled to 1*s*. 6*d*. and 4*s*. per lb., and the Muscats to 4*s*. and 6*s*. Peaches and Nectarines continue good at last week's prices. A few Apricots are offered from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 4*s*. per dozen. Plums have also made their appearance; the dessert fruit fetching from 1*s*. to 1*s*. 6*d*. per punnet. Good Strawberries are rather scarce, and the best fruit is selling at 3*s*. per gallon. There is still a good supply of the inferior sorts of Cherries, but the best dessert fruit has now become less plentiful. The quantity of Currants offered is great, but the prices remain the same as quoted last week. Ripe Gooseberries are considerably cheaper, and may be obtained from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 3*s*. per half sieve. Raspberries do not vary in price, but still continue small. There is an abundance of Apples, principally Red June eatings, Keswick Codlings, and Hawthorndens, varying from 2*s*. to 4*s*. per bushel. Of the small and more common kinds of Pears there is also rather a large supply from 3*s*. to 5*s*. per bushel. Cucumbers are plentiful at the prices named in our last report. Walnuts are in an excellent state for pickling, from 2*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*. per bushel. *Vegetables.*—Cauliflowers continue to be well supplied, and their quality is good. Cabbages have considerably advanced in price, and are fetching from 1*s*. 3*d*. to 2*s*. per dozen. Peas and Broad Beans are plentiful, and have varied little in price during the week. Turnips and Carrots have much improved in quality within the last few weeks. Spinach is becoming very inferior, and but a small quantity can be procured. The Potatoes offered are generally of good size and clear-skinned: the Kidneys from 3*s*. to 4*s*. 6*d*. per half-sieve, the Round ones from 2*s*. to 2*s*. 6*d*. per half-sieve. Mushrooms are remarkably scarce, and consequently fetch a high price. *Flowers.*—The display of Roses is uncommonly fine; and amongst the other cut flowers we observed Combretum purpureum, Roella ciliata, Plumbago capensis, Bignonia venusta, and a variety of Alstrœmerias, Gladioluses, and Yellow Picotees.

PRICES, Saturday, July 23, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Apples, dessert, per bush., 3*s* to 6*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 2*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
Pine Apple, per lb. 4*s* to 8*s*
Grapes, per pound, 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— Muscats, per pound, 4*s* to 6*s*
Melons, English, each, 2*s* to 5*s*
— Dutch, 1*s* to 3*s*
Peaches, per doz. 6*s* to 20*s*
Nectarines, per doz, 6*s* to 20*s*
Apricots, per doz., 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
Plums, dessert, per punnet, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Strawberries, forced, per gall., 6*d* to 3*s*
Raspberries, per gall. 8*d* to 1*s*
Cherries, wall, per lb. 1*s* to 2*s*
— standard, per doz. lbs., 2*s* to 6*s*

Currants, White, per hf. sv. 3*s* to 4*s*
— Black, per hf. sv., 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— Red, for wine, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— for dessert, 4*s* to 6*s*
Gooseberries, per hf. sve., 2*s* to 5*s*
Cucumbers, per doz., 1*s* to 3*s*
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per 100, 5*s* to 16*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 16*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Walnuts, green, per bush., 4*s* to 6*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Barcelona, 20*s* to 24*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, per doz. 1*s* 3*d* to 2*s*
Cauliflowers, per doz., 2*s* to 4*s*
Peas, per sieve, 2*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
— per half sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per sack, 5*s* to 10*s*
Beans, Kidney, per hf. sv., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Broad, per sieve, 2*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 70*s* to 90*s*
— per cwt. 3*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
— per bushel, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, per bushel, 3*s* to 6*s*
Artichokes, per doz., 3*s* to 4*s*
Turnips, per doz bun., 4*s* to 5*s*
Carrots, per doz. bunch, 4*s* to 6*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s* to 5*s*

Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 9*d* to 1*s*
Onions, Green, per doz. bun. 2*s* to 4*s*
— Cooking, per doz. bch., 2*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Chives, per bun., 3*d*
Leeks, young, per doz. bun., 4*s*
Garlic, per bunch, 4*d* to 6*d*
Shallots, per bch., 3*d* to 4*d*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. score, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Cos, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Celery, per bundle, (12 to 15), 1*s* to 2*s*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Vegetable Marrow, per doz., 9*d* to 1*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*

Notices to Correspondents.

Mr. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR is now reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d*. each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them *delivered in any part of London* by remitting a Post-office order to this Office, at the rate of 5*s*. for every 25 copies required.

S. is quite right; the articles he alludes to in the "New Farmers' Journal" are copied from the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, but without acknowledgment.

A. M., Lanark.—Your plants are,—1, Juncus acutiflorus; 2, Carex recurva; 3, Sanguisorba officinalis; 4, Triglochin palustre; 5, an exceedingly minute specimen of Phleum alpinum; 6, Spiræa filipéndula.

A Young Botanist should be aware that it is impossible for us to name his plants unless he sends LEAVES UPON EACH SPECIMEN. Of a dozen sent only one has a leaf upon it. Those which we are able to determine are,—3, a Sparganium; 6, Juncus acutiflorus 8, Erythræa Centáurium; 10, Gálium verum.

V.—We can see nothing different in the colour of your Fuchsia from many more which have lately been raised. The petals are of the same colour as the sepals, and where such is the case the plants are of little value.

P. R. W.'s plants are, Jasione montana, Verónica officinalis, Avena strigosa, Mélica uniflora, Aira cœspitosa, Ervum hirsutum, and Vícia angustifólia.

A Limerick Subscriber.—The bulbs of the White Lily may be separated in the autumn after the leaves have died down; the soil best suited for them is turfy peat, with a slight admixture of loam. The following Fuchsias may be recommended:—F. formosa élegans, roseo-alba, Monypénnii, Lanei, stylosa conspícua, Riccartónia.

G. T.—Your plants are,—1, Valeriana officinalis; 2, Lythrum salicária; 3, Cuscuta epithymum; 4, Lotus major; 5, Erica tetralix; 6, Vícia cracca; 7, Centaurea scabiosa.

P. W. J.—Your Apple is the Red June-eating.

J. M.—We never take in unpaid letters or parcels.

Georgius.—The name of the American healing plant, which is stated to have the reputation of drawing with one side of its leaf, and of healing with the other side, is Valeriana sylvática.

Gulielmus.—We cannot say in what proportion Nitrate of Soda should be applied to Greenhouse-plants. The first Number of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* was published January 2d, 1841.

J. O.—We see nothing particularly handsome in your seedling Fuchsia; the flowers are of the same colour, but smaller than those of F. fulgens, with a slender tube about 3in. long.

H. A.—It is impossible to give any opinion respecting your Verbena, as the specimen sent was completely shrivelled up.

R. R.—It is customary for News-agents to charge 7*s*. per Quarter for the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, unless the subscription is paid in advance.

J. J. and a Lover of Fragaria.—For a sketch of Mills's Improved Melon-Pits, and an account of his method of treatment, we must refer you to Mr. Mills's pamphlet upon the subject; the contents of which we have no right to purloin. Pelargonium seed should be sown as soon as gathered. We do not know whether the Eliza Strawberry will force as well as the Keen's Seedling.

W. S.—Your plants are,—1, Krigia virginica; 2, Myoporum parvifólium; 3, Eleócharis cæspitosa.

Lomax.—The roots of your Wista'ria sinensis, which was turned out against a south wall three years ago, and which has not grown since, were no doubt matted together, and not having been straightened at the time of planting, they can barely sustain the plant alive. At all events it is worth while to raise the plant and see whether such is the case, as the evil must necessarily lay in the bad condition of the roots. You had better desist from stopping the shoots of your Chrysanthemums, and allow them to grow up for bloom, otherwise it will be extremely late in the season before they flower. Cuttings of Standard Roses put in now will grow this year, and will be benefitted by being removed after they have formed roots. Achimenes longiflora is a perennial, and may be propagated readily by cuttings.

A Subscriber.—The best-flavoured early Strawberry, which will ripen before Keen's Seedling, is the Roseberry. If the soil of your garden is light, and cracks in dry weather, we would recommend you to mix some stiffish loam with the natural soil before planting the Strawberries, and to keep the beds well mulched with litter or short grass during the bearing season. Amaryllis longifólia will flower in the open air, treated as an aquatic. It is the Oil of Vitriol, or Sulphuric acid, which is used to fix ammonia. It is impossible to state the proportion which is required to take away the unpleasant smell, as the quantity of ammonia varies greatly in different manures, and the strength of the vitriol is not always the same. It should be diluted with water and applied to the manure until an offensive smell is no longer perceptible. The Magnolia grandiflora, which has been planted 8 or 10 years against a south wall, and which grows luxuriantly, but does not blossom, is probably planted too deep. By severing some of the roots which penetrate perpendicularly into the ground, you will most likely bring it to flower.

ἐντομόλογος.—You cannot have a very clear idea of the value of time in London to suppose that we can sit down to name a box full of Beetles and Moths. With every wish to oblige you, this is a task we cannot undertake.

G. F. H.—The plant sent is a Mesembryanthemum; but without a flower we cannot determine the species.

J. C. L.—The Maxillária is M. rufescens.

A Young Gardener's plants are,—1, Manéttia cordifólia; 2, Lantana aculeata; 4, Bignónia capreolata; 3 is a very curious new plant, with which we are unacquainted. If you will send a better specimen, or a small plant of the latter, with an account of where it was received from, we will endeavour to learn its name.

Hibernia.—We would advise you to examine the roots of your Clianthus puniceus, and see whether the withering of the leaves is not caused by the drainage of the pot having become choked. We know of no method of clearing a pond from Duckweed, except by raking it off as fast as it appears. You will find your question concerning the treatment of Pelargoniums fully answered at p. 469 of last week's *Chronicle*. It is a bad plan to place old plants in a hotbed after potting; it is sure to draw them up weak and unsightly.

A. B.—Your plant is Coreopsis lanceolata, and may be propagated by dividing the roots in spring.

Discipulus.—The Cuttings of Roses must have been formed of wood not sufficiently ripened, or you would have succeeded better. In packing tender fruit, such as Strawberries, &c., tissue paper should always be placed between them and the cotton-wool; otherwise the cotton adheres to the fruit, and renders it unfit to be eaten.

G. W.—When the blossom-buds of Camellias have arrived at the size of peas, the plants should be removed to a somewhat cooler situation, which will prevent them from blooming before the spring. They may be kept in pits during winter, by preserving the interior of the pits dry, and by covering them with double mats during severe frost; allowing the plants plenty of air in favourable weather.

E. T.'s insect is the Cicada (Tettigonia) spumaria, *Linn.*, whose history we hope to give next week.—*R.*

W. T.'s No. 1, which was found on the *Digitalis parvifolia*, is Apis (Anthidium) manicatum, *Linn.*; vide Curt. Brit. Ent., pl. 61. No. 2 is Tenthredo (Trichiosoma) Lucorum, *Linn.*, probably, but it is too mutilated to determine the exact species. No 3 is a Leptura (Donacia), allied to Hydrochæridis, *Fab.*—*R.*

S. Y.—The red Cherry is the Red Heart; and the black is the Black Tartarian.

Facile.—Your Strawberries, judging from the leaves sent, appear to be perfectly correct.

A. A.—Your plant seems to be Abroma fastuosa. As it now is we have got only half a flower, and it is really impossible to do anything with such fragments.

M. P.—We will inquire about Prof. Henslow's report. We recommend to you the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.

W. M.—Willing as we are to give information, it is quite impossible to sacrifice the time required to answer correspondents who send us plants for names without any evidence upon which to form an opinion. Naming rare plants is very troublesome, and takes a long time, even with the most complete information; without it, the task is more than we can undertake to execute. In your case, as well as in that of many others, this is strikingly exemplified. You send us a Clematis for a name, in the form of one flower and half a leaf, the latter crumpled as if it had been worn in the pocket; and in addition to this, you neither say whether it is a hardy or a greenhouse plant, nor where you obtained it from. Surely, in applying to us for information, it is only reasonable that an applicant should furnish us with such information as he himself possesses.

F. J. L. has a brick pit covered with glass, 8ft. long, 4 wide, 4 high at the front, and 5 at the back. It is heated by 3-inch hot-water pipes, from the boiler of a greenhouse, running round the pit, at an average height of 18 inches from the floor. He would use the pit for forcing a few greenhouse plants during winter, and for propagating in summer. His plan is to make a movable boarded floor, 2 feet from the bottom, so as to leave the pipes in a hollow chamber, and then to put some substance (other than bark) on the boards, a foot deep, to plunge the pots in. He inquires whether he can use his pit to more advantage; and if not, whether the plunging substance should be ashes or sawdust, or what else?—[We are of opinion that his plan is a good one; but he must use tubes, or openings of some kind, to connect the hollow heated chamber and the air above the plants. It matters little what the plunging substance is; sawdust will do very well, so will drift sand, and so will coal ashes if they do not contain too much sulphur.]

A Constant Reader.—We have only received one of the parcels promised. The plants sent are,—1, Clématis viticella, double flowering var.; 2, Erica tetralix; 3, Azalea viscosa; 4, Spiræa salicifolia; 5, Rhododendron hirsutum; 6, Hypéricum calycinum.

1842.—Your seedling Pansy is very inferior to the flowers of the present day; the form is not good, and the lower petals are out of proportion, being too small for the size of the flower.—You may pull the weakest shoots of your Lily of the Valley out of your bed now, in order to expose the others to the influence of the sun and air. When the plants die off in autumn, you can then thin the bed properly.—Verbenas are now very numerous; but the best and most distinct varieties are the following: Chandlérii, Melindres superba, Tweediana grandiflora, Hislopiana, ignea, Hendersonii, purpúrea, teucrioides, teucrioides purpúrea, t. cárnea, t. rósea, and incisa.—You will not be able to procure a complete set of the *Chronicle* for last year.

Southwester.—We have received no parcel or communication under this signature.

W. J. Epps.—The blossom of your seedling Pelargonium was of an unusually large size. It is usual, before cutting down these plants, to expose them to the sun and air, to harden the wood, and the plants so cut down are not disturbed till they have made fresh shoots about an inch in length, when it is proper to repot them. Excellent directions were given in the former volume of the *Chronicle* for the management of Pelargoniums, at pp. 83. 100. 181. No advantage could be obtained by planting the old root in the open border: the young rootlets must be injured when it is taken up to pot it for the winter season. Your Fuchsia is the variety known as F. Youellii.

A Friend's plants are—3, Poa fluitans; 5, Hórdeum murinum; 6, Catabrosa aquática; 7, Erióphorum vaginatum; 8, Trifólium striatum; 9, Trifólium scabrum; 10, A'rabis hirsuta; 11, A'cinos vulgaris; 12, Juncus acutiflorus.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

Erratum.—In No. 29, p. 470, col. *b*, line from the bottom 5, for "We have scarcely any, nor have I seen any common Butterflies; since the end of May, &c.," read "We have scarcely any, nor have I seen any common Butterflies since the end of May and beginning of June; I have met with, &c."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The recent death of the Duke of Orleans continues to be the chief topic of interest in our foreign news. The French Chambers are convoked for the 26th inst., the anniversary of the first day of that revolution which placed the House of Orleans on the throne. The King will open the session in person, and Ministers will immediately introduce a Regency Bill to provide for the security of the crown in the event of his Majesty's death during the minority of his grandchild. In the beginning of the week, it was expected that the question would give rise to an active opposition; and public opinion was divided on the selection of a Regent. It was understood that the Government measure, in accordance with the feelings of the Court, would propose the appointment of the Duke of Nemours. The Opposition, on the other hand, supported the claims of the Duchess of Orleans as the mother of the heir apparent, and there was every prospect that the question would be discussed with much party warmth. M. Thiers, however, who was considered favourable to the Regency of the Duchess, has announced his intention to support the Ministry, and there seems to be little doubt that the personal wishes of the Royal family will be consulted in the choice of the Duke of Nemours. The calamity which has rendered these precautions necessary, is said to have created a sense of common danger, which has united men of different parties in support of the Constitution; and the Ministerial papers express their belief that it will tend to strengthen the Government, and consolidate the interests of the reigning dynasty. The commercial treaty between France and Belgium, which has so much excited the fears of our manufacturers, has been concluded. By this treaty, Belgium is bound to impose a duty upon English linens equal to that levied in France, and to reduce the duty on French wines to one-third of the existing tariff.—From Spain we learn, by a telegraphic despatch, that the Session of the Cortes was closed on the 16th. Gen. Zurbano arrived at Barcelona on the 4th, and has signified his intention to adopt the most rigorous measures to reduce Catalonia to obedience.—The Queen of Portugal opened the Cortes in person on the 10th; the speech alluded to the late changes in the constitution as a concession to the spontaneous expression of the national will, and adverted to the conclusion of the slave trade and commercial treaties with England. The mutual reduction of the tariff is still under consideration; the Portuguese commissioners have sent in their report, proposing a reduction of 40 per cent. on one class of British manufactures, and 20 per cent. on another; but nothing has yet been settled in regard to the reduction of the British duties on Portuguese wines.—In the Levant the affairs of Syria continue to give rise to much uneasiness, and the Turkish provinces on the Danube are in an unsettled state.—From the United States we learn that the President has put his veto on the Tariff Bill, and that a change in the cabinet is considered inevitable. Lord Ashburton's negotiations are represented as advancing favourably, and it is understood that a conventional line of boundary and the details of the proposed equivalents have been agreed on.

At home, the proceedings of Parliament have been unusually long and interesting. Sir R. Inglis has postponed his motion relative to Church Extension, on the understanding that Government will take the subject into their serious consideration during the recess, and state their intentions in the next session. The Bill for allowing Bonded Corn to be manufactured and exported in the form of Biscuit, has passed by a majority of 87. Ministers have abandoned their intention to press the Poor-law Bill at this advanced period of the session; and have announced their intention to introduce a fresh Bill during the ensuing year. In the mean time, the early clauses relating to the continuance of the commission, the appointment of assistants for special inquiries, and the management of the casual poor, have been carried; and a bill, embodying these provisions, was read a third time last night. On Thursday, Mr. T. Duncombe brought forward his motion on the distress of the country, and moved an address to her Majesty, praying that Parliament might be convened at an early period, in case the present crisis should continue; but after a long discussion, the motion was negatived by a majority of 56. Another motion on the distress of the country was brought forward last night by Mr. Gibson, and negatived by a majority of 92.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, have returned from Claremont to Buckingham Palace, and are in excellent health. The Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha, still continue on a visit to her Majesty; during the week they have visited the British Institution, the Chinese Collection, and the Coliseum. It is rumoured that the Court will leave town for Windsor in a few days. The Gazette of Tuesday contained an order from the Lord Chamberlain for the Court to go into mourning for his late Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans. The mourning commenced on Thursday, and will last for the usual period of a fortnight, but the Queen and Prince Albert will continue in mourning for a month. The French papers announce that her Majesty and the Prince have written letters of condolence to the Royal family of France on their late affliction. The Viscountess Jocelyn has succeeded the Viscountess Canning as the Lady in Waiting on the Queen, and Viscount Sydney and Captain Hood have succeeded the Earl of Warwick and Admiral Sir Robert Otway, as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on her Majesty.

Parliamentary Movements.—It is stated that Parliament will be prorogued on the 10th or 11th of August. The Election for Buckinghamshire has terminated in the return of the Hon. W. E. Fitzmaurice, of Taplow, in the room of the late Sir W. Young, Bart.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—*The late Duke of Orleans.*—The papers are still occupied with the melancholy death of this lamented Prince. In addition to the details which we gave last week, we have gathered the following from the recent journals. The Prince Royal left the Tuileries in the carriage we have described, but it is not true, as had been reported, that the horses were frightened by the falling down upon them of a front boot, as the carriage had no boot or seat on the fore wheels. Every part of the carriage was in perfect order, having been carefully examined in the morning. The horses were not frightened, nor did they suddenly run away; but the accident is said to have arisen in the following manner. The Duke of Orleans, in returning from Paris, was accustomed to take the avenue leading from the Porte Maillot to his residence of Villiers, and from thence obtained entrance to the Park of Neuilly by the gate which is opposite to this avenue. But on Wednesday his Royal Highness wished to go by the road which crosses Sablonville obliquely to the old Neuilly road, and then enter the Park by the grand gate. Having been driven very fast, the horses, on reaching the Porte Maillot, became excited, and, in spite of all the exertions of the postilion, took the road to which they were habituated instead of the diagonal road the Prince intended to go. Finding themselves approaching their stables, the animals became still more eager, and the horse the boy rode kicked out several times, and struck the cross-bar, which, from the nature of the carriage, came rather close to his haunches. Then it was that the Duke stood up, and fancying that the postilion had lost all command of his horses, called to him. The boy replied that he still held them, and, in fact, the hand-horse was perfectly temperate, the lad firm in his seat, and pulling at the bridle. The springs of the carriage are said to have been very slight, and it is supposed that the Prince was thrown out by a sudden jerk. This opinion is confirmed by the testimony of an eye-witness, who states that he did not see the Prince throw himself out, and is still further substantiated by the report of the surgeons at the *post-mortem* examination. They state that the skull was fractured from ear to ear, and express their conviction that, as the head sustained the whole force of the fall, the Prince did not jump out, but was thrown out of the carriage by some violent shock while standing up. Although still overwhelmed in the deepest grief, the Royal Family are as well as can be expected. A Council of Ministers was held on Wednesday, at which Marshal Soult presided. It lasted from half-past twelve to two o'clock. When it broke up, the Ministers set out for Neuilly. There a fresh council was held, at which the King presided. The papers state that his Majesty, in announcing the holding of this council, lost nothing of the admirable firmness which he exhibited at the moment of the late dreadful catastrophe. "The blow is terrible," was the remark of the King, "but it ought not to shake our confidence in the future. We shall surmount every difficulty." The Queen is not less heroic in her resignation. Every incident related of the members of the Royal Family proves how cordially united they are in domestic life. The Duke de Nemours arrived on Thursday from Nancy; and on Saturday morning the Duchess of Orleans reached Neuilly from Plombières. The Prefect of the Vosges was informed by the telegraph on Wednesday, five minutes after the fatal accident, that the Prince had been thrown out of his carriage, and was in a dangerous state. At eight at night this despatch reached the Prefect, who immediately went to Plombières, and informed Gen. Bandrand, the Prince's aide-de-camp, who was with her Royal Highness. The General, with great delicacy and precaution, communicated the tidings to the Princess. She replied that she must instantly leave for Paris; and at five in the morning her Royal Highness left with her suite. She was much agitated, though she had no idea the Prince was dead. On the road between Epinal and Neufchateau, M. Barten de Veaux, the Prince's aide-de-camp, met the Duchess's carriage. When her Royal Highness saw him, her emotion could not be controlled. She said, "I understand he is dead!" From that moment she gave herself up to despair, and would receive no consolation. After passing Merécourt, they met the Duchess of Weimar and the Princess Clementine, with letters to the Duchess from the King and Queen. A most distressing interview ensued. The Duchess of Orleans had a succession of fainting fits. The unfortunate sisters went direct to Neuilly, where the Duchess again became insensible when she was embraced by the Royal parents. It was only at three in the afternoon that she came to her senses; at half-past three her children were brought to her, and she then was relieved by abundant tears. After this painful scene, her Royal Highness was introduced to the chapel in which reposed the remains of the Duke of Orleans. After having knelt and prayed, the Duchess asked that the coffin should be opened, that she might once more contemplate the remains of her husband. Her Royal Highness was then conducted to her apartments. The coffin will remain in state in the chapel at Neuilly until the 30th inst., and on the 1st and 2d of August the body will lie in state in the cathedral of Notre Dame, where the public will be admitted. On the 3d the funeral ceremony will take place, in presence of the church, civil, and military authorities; on the night of the 3d the body will be removed to Dreux; and on the 4th the final interment will take place in the family vault, in presence of the King and all the Royal Family, as it is expected that the Prince de Joinville will have returned before that time from the French squadron, now cruising off Sicily. The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at Neuilly on Sunday. The will of the late Prince Royal has been opened. It was dated prior to the Duke's departure for the siege of Antwerp, but several codicils had been added on the eve of his Royal Highness's departures for the African campaigns, particularly his last one at the expedition of the Portes de Fer. The Duke in this will exhorts his brothers and his own family to concord, and to implicit obedience to and confidence in the will and wisdom of the King. The "Presse" says—"We can add that, in one of the clauses, the Prince, whilst giving fitting praise to the elevation of character and superiority of mind which distinguish the Princess Helena, speaks in express terms of the necessity, in case of a minority, of not entrusting the Regency except to virile hands, able to support the weight of state affairs in grave conjunctures, and to defend the independence of the institutions and liberties of the country. We believe we can state that, before it was known that such was the wish of the lamented Prince, the same opinion had been voluntarily expressed by his august widow." The King has purchased the house where the Duke died, No. 4, Chemin de la Revolte, which has been closed since the fatal day, and intends, it is said, to build a chapel on the site. Crowds hourly visit the spot. A statue of the Duke will be erected at Versailles, and a monument at Dreux, for which purpose M. Pradier took casts of the face, hands, and feet of the corpse, on Tuesday. M. de Cailleux, director of the Royal Museums, superintended this operation. The features of his Royal Highness were not at all altered by death; they still expressed his natural benign serenity. The work was entirely successful, and there is no doubt that M. Pradier will produce a perfect resemblance of the Prince, of whom there is only one truly faithful portrait, that recently finished by M. Ingres, which is deemed one of the masterpieces of that artist. Queen Christina, in the evening of Thursday, came from Malmaison to condole with the Royal Family. Her Majesty, with delicate consideration, would not enter the court-yard in her carriage, but alighted at the gates, and walked from them to the Palace in evident emotion. She was immediately received by the King and Queen. The Archbishop of Paris has issued a pastoral letter to all his clergy, directing masses to be performed in every church of his province, for the repose of the soul of the departed Duke. The same solemnity has been, or will be, ordered throughout all the dioceses of the kingdom. The Grand Rabbi of the Jews has also instituted a solemn service on the occasion in all the synagogues. All the Peers in Paris have hastened to Neuilly to inscribe their names, as coming to make inquiries of condolence after the King and Royal Family. Even some who were at great distances have travelled up expressly to perform this sad duty. The "Moniteur" of Sunday publishes long accounts from the provincial papers of the state of public feeling, as well as long lists of addresses of condolence from the army, municipal councils, &c. Marshal Soult has issued an order of the day, directing that mourning be immediately worn by the army until further orders; that crape be placed on the colours and standards; the drums be covered with black serge, crape and mufflers affixed to the trumpets; and that officers wear crape on their swords. Count Gerard has issued the same instructions to the National Guard; and the Minister of Marine has given similar orders to the navy. The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Prefects throughout France, stating that as France is in mourning for the heir to the throne, no festival can take place on the anniversary of the days of July; and that the funeral service in honour of the victims will alone be performed. In connexion with this calamitous event, it is mentioned as a remarkable historical fact that for the last two centuries, that is since the accession of Louis XIV., in 1643, no French King has transmitted his crown to his son. Louis XIV. and Louis XV. were succeeded by their grandsons, and since the death of Louis XVI. it is well known no son has succeeded his father on the throne of France. Another circumstance recorded is the fact mentioned by the daily papers that the news of the Prince's death was published nearly as early in London as in Paris, the sad occurrence appearing simultaneously in the Thursday's papers of both capitals—a proof of the rapidity with which intelligence is conveyed from one part of the world to the other.

The Regency.—The King has issued an ordinance convoking the Chambers for the 26th inst. His Majesty will open the session in person. It was said that he would be accompanied by his youthful grandchild the Count of Paris, but the report is contradicted. The Regency question will be the first object of attention, and the papers have already begun to discuss it with much party animosity. Ministers are said to have prepared a bill giving the Regency to the Duc de Nemours, and, in default, to his brothers in succession; the guardianship and tutelage of the Princes being given to the Duchess of Orleans. The general impression appears to be that the Duc de Nemours will be appointed, and that the melancholy event which has rendered the measure necessary will be the means of uniting Count Molé and M. Guizot, and thereby strengthen the Conservative party. The Opposition papers at first did not acquiesce in these views; they brought forward the claims of the Duchess of Orleans, although the Constitutional Assembly in 1791 set aside women from the Regency. The organs of M. Thiers avowedly declared their intention to support the Duchess; but the subsequent arrival of the Ex-Minister in Paris is said to have induced them to forego the threatened opposition. M. Thiers had an audience of his Majesty on Sunday, which lasted several hours; and it was announced on Tuesday that he had decided in favour of the Regency of the Duke of Nemours, and had persuaded the Opposition to follow his example. If this be confirmed, it is believed that the Duke of Nemours will be appointed without opposition. On the other hand, the Legitimists openly exult at the blow received by the Orleans dynasty. One of them, the "Gazette de France," denies the right of the Chambers to name a Regent. Another, "La France," says "that Providence having effaced the name of the Duke of Orleans from the page, has thereby shown its intention of writing the Duke of Bordeaux in lieu of it." In short, the proceedings of the Legitimists seem to have had great influence on the Liberals, who declare that after these avowals they must separate from their alliance with them. From all these facts, there is still a strong impression that a warm conflict may be expected in the Chambers, even though the Regency question may be amicably settled.

Commercial Treaties.—The treaty of commerce between Belgium and France has been concluded. Belgian linen and thread are to be still admitted into France on the existing duties, but British articles of that kind are not to be imported into Belgium except on payment of the duties set forth in the French tariff. Belgium is to reduce the duties on French wines one-third. The Navigation Act is moreover to be altered so as to give to French salt the advantage on that produced or manufactured in England.

SPAIN.—Several of the Madrid Journals have ceased to appear for some days past, in consequence of a strike among the operative printers. There is, therefore, little news from the ordinary channels; but a telegraphic despatch has reached Bayonne, announcing that the Cortes closed their session on the 16th.—The mails from Catalonia of the 11th inst. represent Felipe as having been executed, and several of the smaller chiefs taken. Gen. Zurbano arrived on the 4th, and established his head-quarters at Gerona. He writes to his military friends in Madrid in excellent spirits, talks of having issued an order amongst his officers that nothing is to be said of him in the newspapers, and of his intentions of treating the enemies of the constitution in the most constitutional manner.—Private letters advert to the extraordinary spectacle lately presented in the Congress, of the late and the present Ministers of Foreign Affairs denying the existence of any proposition on the part of England for the establishment of a treaty of commerce between the two countries, notwithstanding that facts to the contrary are well known in Madrid, and that Sir Robert Peel in Parliament had stated the fact of the harmonious progress already made in the matter. This proceeding on the part of Ministers is attributed to their desire to propitiate the contrabandistas of Catalonia and Andalusia for party purposes.

PORTUGAL.—We have Lisbon news to the 11th inst., brought by the Royal Tar steamer. The Cortes were opened by the Queen on Sunday the 10th. The Royal speech is a short one: the late changes are referred to as being a concession to the spontaneous expression of the national will. The conclusion of the slave trade and commercial treaties with England, and the arrival of the Pope's Nuncio and of the Prussian and Sardinian Ministers, were the chief topics of the speech. It was expected that after verifying the returns, and ordering writs for the elections required by the double returns, the Chambers would be further adjourned over the hottest of the summer months. The Ministry continued without change, though modifications were expected. The Queen and Court returned to Cintra after the opening of the Cortes. The Peers, when the packet left, were occupied with an interesting question relative to the right of the 30 new Peers to sit, under the terms of the Queen's convocation of the Cortes, which under one interpretation requires a deliberate ratification of the new system. The new Peers threaten, if defeated, to go down to the Chamber of Deputies, and proclaim the Upper Chamber in a state of revolt. The Portuguese Commissioners have given in their final report as to the reductions in the tariff which they propose for embodiment in the supplemental article to the commercial treaty. These are a reduction of 40 per cent. upon one class of British manufactured goods, and 20 per cent. upon another. The larger reduction is upon those goods which pass through Portugal to Spain. They did not touch the question as to the reduction of our tariff upon the importation of Portuguese wines. The British Commissioners have made little progress. Everything remains *in statu quo*, until the Duke of Palmella shall have had a conference with the Government, consequent upon which will be his proposition of mutual tariff reductions to Lord Howard de Walden.

Germany.—The King of Prussia has addressed to the Minister of Public Worship an order relating to the connexion between the English Bishop of Jerusalem and such Protestant German communities as may be formed in Palestine. He encloses a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury, dated June 18, offering the protection of the Bishop of Jerusalem to all Prussian subjects of the Protestant religion residing under his jurisdiction. The King, after expressing his satisfaction at the proposal, declares, "I shall always be ready to lend my support to such properly qualified persons as may be anxious to go to Palestine to convert the Jews, and who can give proofs that they will faithfully adhere to the evangelic belief founded on the dogmas of the Confession of Augsburg."—A letter from Berlin, of the 11th inst., states that the King, when passing through Dantzic, on his way to St. Petersburgh, ordered a measure to be observed towards the Polish provinces of his kingdom, which forms a strong contrast to those adopted by the Emperor Nicholas with regard to the Polish nation. His Majesty ordered that in all the schools in these provinces education should be given in the Polish language, except religious instruction, which may be in Polish or German, according to the choice of the parents. He has further ordered, that no German, or other foreigner, shall be appointed a professor to any of the schools, unless he is able to speak fluently, and write correctly, the Polish language.—The Berlin papers state, that an experiment has been made on the Berlin and Potsdam railroad, as to the possibility of using the line in case of war, as the means of transporting artillery. For this purpose, a park of guns, with all their articles, and the usual number of men and horses, was placed on the common carriages of the railroad, and was transported with the greatest safety, by a single locomotive, from one town to the other in 20 minutes.—Letters from Toplitz state that the visitors to the waters are this season extremely numerous. A German paper makes the arrivals to the 1st instant, 1738. The Germans are chiefly Saxons and Prussians. There are many Russians, and some English, among whom Lord Mount Edgcumbe is mentioned.

Belgium.—The King and Queen, with their suite, arrived from Laeken on Saturday morning, at the railway station. After remaining a brief space in the reception room, where a number of persons of distinction had assembled to offer their condolence for the calamity which has visited the Royal Family of France, their Majesties proceeded by a special train to Mons, on their route for Paris. The King, dressed in a plain suit of black, and wearing no decorations, looked extremely pale. The Queen, with all the Royal suite, were also in deep mourning. The papers state that it was most affecting to mark the almost insupportable sorrow of the Queen. Her Majesty when first informed of the death of her brother, was so grievously affected that her cries were heard in many rooms of the Palace, and was scarcely able to articulate, or walk to the carriage that was to convey her to Paris. Few persons were able to restrain their feelings.

Italy.—The "Papal Calendar," published at Rome, has just appeared for the year. According to it, the Pope will complete his 77th year on the next anniversary of his birthday (Sept. 18th), in the 11th year of his papacy. There are at present 60 cardinals, at least this is the number put down for the college. There are six cardinal bishops, 43 cardinal priests, and 11 cardinal deacons. Card. Russi, the oldest cardinal, is 87, and Prince Schwartzenberg, the youngest, is 33. The ages of all the cardinals make 3,580 years, the average of which is 59 1-3.—Letters from Naples state that the import duty on books has been reduced one-half by a royal decree.—Considerable sensation has been produced at Florence by a fracas between Mr. Delamore, an English gentleman of large property, residing there with his family, and Mr. Baldwin, an American of fortune, also living lately in the same capital. Mr. Delamore and Mr. Baldwin were at one time very intimate, and were in the habit of playing together for small stakes. The former having been a winner, Mr. Baldwin urged him to play for large stakes, as high as a hundred louis a throw. After repeated trials, Mr. Delamore left off a winner of 6,000*l.* and upwards, for which Mr. Baldwin gave his bill at sight, with the understanding that he was to be allowed time to pay his losses. This occurred in April, but in May, Mr. Baldwin, in company with a Mr. Taylor, accused Mr. Delamore of playing with false cards and dice. Angry communications passed, and Mr. Delamore submitted a statement of the affair to Lord Holland, the British Minister, expressing his desire to have it investigated. The cards and dice are under seal at one of the principal banking-houses.

Greece.—Letters of the 30th ult. state that the Monarch line-of-battle ship was then at Athens, and that her officers and crew have suffered very much from sickness, caused by the marsh fever, caught at Xanthus, where the ship had been embarking the antiquities found by Mr. Fellowes. Major Meech and Lieut. Burton, both of the Royal Marines, had died from this cause, and were buried at Athens. The crew was now, however, convalescent, and only one more death was expected. The letters mention as a curious fact, that the French squadron went from Athens to Rhodes, but on meeting the English men-of-war, and finding that they had embarked the antiquities, they proceeded to Smyrna. It is asserted that the French Admiral declared that should he have found the English had abandoned the affair for the summer, he would carry the antiquities off to France.—The financial affairs of Greece are in a very unsettled state. The King had sent the Budget to the Council of State, and the Greek newspapers do not scruple to assert that it will be utterly impossible for the Government to pay the troops much longer, unless the Allied Powers come to the assistance of Greece with more money. The Budget sent to the Council of State clearly shows a deficit of a million, which will in reality, it is said, amount to three times that sum.

Russia.—The St. Petersburgh journals confirm the rumoured recall of M. Perrier, the French chargé d'affaires at the Imperial Court. It is stated that he was personally disliked by the Emperor, and that the Secretary, M. André, will carry on the business of the legation. The "Augsburg Gazette" announces that the Circassians have gained an important advantage over the Russian corps of Gen. Grabbe, who were attacked in a forest by the Lesghians, and cut to pieces. The Russians are said to have lost 1,500 men and 25 officers. The artillery, being in the rear, was saved.

Turkey and Syria.—Letters have been received from Constantinople of the 29th of June. The affairs of Bosnia and Wallachia are in a very unsettled state, and give rise to much anxiety. Fresh instructions have been sent to the Sultan's agents in Syria, to institute renewed investigation into the causes of the Maronite grievances, and, by personal interviews, to endeavour to elicit the truth. In the mean time the state of the Lebanon is said to be deplorable; and the accounts express fears that coercive measures, if adopted, may lead to revolution and civil war. The people, excited by foreign intrigue, are ripe for revolt, and are taught to expect assistance from foreign powers. In consequence of the disposition to squabble with the Turkish authorities, and the want of conciliatory language and manner on the part of our consular agents in the Ottoman empire, Sir Stratford Canning has addressed a circular to these gentlemen, reminding them of their duties, and calling upon them to use their endeavours to unite more closely, by cautious and temperate proceedings, the bond of unity that connects the Queen's and Sultan's Governments. This document has given great satisfaction to the Turkish Ministers. The Greek Patriarch died on the 24th, and Yermanos, archbishop of Therapia, long in favour with the Russian embassy, has been chosen by the Synod in his stead. He was inaugurated as Patriarch on the 28th ult., and was reminded by the Grand Vizier that he was responsible for the loyalty of ten millions of the Sultan's subjects. The abuse of the system of granting protections to the Sultan's subjects by foreign legations, especially by those of Russia and Greece, has called forth a strong remonstrance from the Porte, addressed to all the legations. Formerly this system was restricted; but latterly any Turkish subject obtaining a passport for Odessa is enabled to obtain Russian protection, and to return a Russian subject, emancipated from all allegiance to the Porte.—Lady Canning and family reached Constantinople safely, on board her Majesty's steamer Polyphemus, on the 25th ult.

Egypt.—Advices to the 26th ult. inform us, that couriers have been despatched to all the provinces, ordering the new wheat to be brought down without delay; but there is so little water in the canal, that for another month no arrivals of importance can be expected. The Pacha is about to despatch a frigate he has in the Red Sea, built some time since in Bombay, with a cargo of wheat to the Mauritius, under the superintendence of an English merchant who sails with the vessel, entrusted with the charge of opening markets in the Eastern seas for Egyptian produce. An idea seems very prevalent that the inundation this year will be very scanty; but it is too early yet to base this calculation on any correct data. Some English subjects had died of plague at Alexandria.—The contract for supplying the carriages to convey passengers across the desert has been obtained from the Peninsular Company by Mr. Andrews, of Southampton. Each carriage is to be in the form of a small omnibus, to carry four inside and two out. They will be of a very light construction, for the purpose of passing easily over the sand. Each carriage will be drawn by two Arab horses, to run seven-mile stages. Forty carriages are to be ready by the 1st September next.

United States.—The Royal mail steamer Britannia arrived on Saturday last at Liverpool. She sailed from Boston on the afternoon of the 2d, and Halifax (off which port she was delayed by fog 36 hours) on the morning of the 6th inst. The passage from the latter port occupied ten days. She has brought upwards of sixty passengers from Boston and Halifax. Among them is Mr. Cook, a special messenger from Lord Ashburton, bearing despatches for Government. We have received by this conveyance files of New York papers to the afternoon of the 1st instant inclusive, Boston to the 2d, and Halifax to the 5th. Canada papers of late dates have also been received. The President and the Congress had disagreed on the question of the revenue. As the Compromise Act would expire on the 30th of June, and as the legislation on the subject contemplated by that act had not been matured, and was not likely to be so in time to meet this contingency, a temporary bill had passed both Chambers, extending to the 1st of August the duties in force on the 1st of June, and the laws for collecting those duties. This temporary bill was called "the Little Tariff Bill," and upon it the President put his veto. As there were not two-thirds in either House to carry the bill, notwithstanding the veto, the measure is defeated. The effect of the veto would be, that the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands would take place immediately. Private letters state that it is impossible at this moment to foresee the consequences of the veto; but it is expected that the first effect will be a change in the Cabinet, and the retirement of Messrs. Webster, Spencer, and Forward, all of whom are from high-tariff states. Rumours of a projected change in the Cabinet are already current, and it is reported that Mr. Marcy, late Governor of New York, will preside over the War Department; that Mr. Webster will go to the Court of St. James's, and Mr. Everett to Paris.—The negotiations with Lord Ashburton are said to be advancing favourably to an honourable adjustment. Indeed, it was well understood among the Members of Congress that a conventional boundary line, equivalents, &c., had been agreed upon.—The State of Rhode Island had been the scene of a rebellion. The universal suffrage party had, under the command of Dorr, their irregularly elected Governor, actually taken the field. A force amounting to between 700 and 800 men, fully armed, had taken up a position near a place called Chepachet, and thrown up field-works. The Government troops and the militia, to the number of nearly 3,000, under the command of Major M'Neill, moved against the rebels. But before the attack commenced, the universal suffrage men, deserted by their leader, Dorr, broke and dispersed. Only one or two lives were lost on the side of the rebels, about 200 of whom were made prisoners. A large reward had been offered by the Governor of the state for the apprehension of Dorr, who had eluded pursuit, and, it was supposed, made his escape into Canada.—Mr. Horsley Palmer left Washington on the 28th inst. for Philadelphia, New York, and so on to Montreal. Lord Cranbourn has also left Washington, after a sojourn of a few days, for Canada, and intends being in England by the middle of September.

Canada.—The papers received by the Britannia state that the new tariff, in relation to American flour, will cause numerous mills to be erected in Canada to grind United States wheat into flour for export to England; or rather, perhaps, Canadian flour will be sent to England, and American grain ground in Canada for the consump- of the province. It is estimated that 600,000*l.* will be expended this year in Canada, in public works and improvements. Large amounts of British goods are smuggled across the Canadian lines into the United States, and sold at from 20 to 30 per cent. less than the regular importations. Many new-comers are settling on the Canada Company's Huron tract, where lands are very cheap, no money to be paid down, but 5*d.* per acre the first year, up to 21*d.* per acre, &c., in six years, until the whole shall be paid off.—The Montreal papers notice the receipt of a number of a New York work, called "The New World," containing the whole of Mr. James's last novel, entitled "Morley Ernstein," at the price of 1*s.* 10½*d.*, the publishing price in London being 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* There can be no doubt of the necessity of an international copyright, when the colonies are thus supplied by the piratical booksellers of America.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Saturday.—The Commons assembled to hear the Royal consent given by commission to the Protection of Her Majesty's Person Bill and several private bills.

Monday.—Lord Wharncliffe, in reply to Earl Radnor, said that the Government did not intend to bring forward any specific measure for the relief of the existing distress, which they believed to be ameliorating by that revival of trade and commerce which was following the passing of the recent measures.

The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of three bills, which he thought might all be discussed together—the Bankruptcy Bill, the Lunacy Bill, and the County Courts Bill. By the Bankruptcy Bill it was proposed to extend the jurisdiction of the London Commissioners from 40 to 100 miles round the metropolis; by the Lunacy Bill, to establish Commissioners for the trial of cases, and to diminish the extravagant expenses at present attendant on these proceedings: and by the County Courts Bill to provide, instead of resident judges, who might be warped by their local feelings or prejudices, judges who would go their circuits like the judges of the land. The noble and learned Lord made a long statement, and entered at length on the subjects of the three bills.—Lord Cottenham expressed regret that the bills did not go far enough. He reviewed their provisions, pointing out where he thought they would prove insufficient, professing himself favourable to the entire abolition of imprisonment for debt, and contended that if in the Bankruptcy Bill the principles for which he argued were not embodied, it would be difficult to do so at a future period.—Lord Brougham concurred generally with Lord Cottenham, though he admitted that the bills were improvements so far as they went.—Lord Wynford considered that the country was deeply indebted to the Lord Chancellor for these bills.—Lord Campbell contrasted the positions of the insolvent and the bankrupt—the one with liabilities hanging over him long afterwards, and undergoing imprisonment, the other coming forth a free man after going through the court, and not necessarily liable to imprisonment. He was afraid that these bills would stand in the way of further improvement.—After a reply from the Lord Chancellor, the bills were read a second time.

Tuesday.—Lord Cottenham gave notice for next session of his intention to move for leave to bring in a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

A debate arose on the Irish Drainage Bill, the Earl of Glengall moving that it be referred to a select committee. This was negatived on a division; after which the House went into committee, and a somewhat long discussion followed. The bill ultimately went through committee, and after some other business the House adjourned.

Thursday.—The Earl of Shaftesbury occupied the Woolsack in the absence of the Lord Chancellor from indisposition. The Lunacy Bill was read a third time and passed. Several bills were advanced a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

Friday.—Lord Radnor moved for returns connected with the Corn Trade, which were granted, Lord Wharncliffe observing that the new Corn Law could not produce all the benefit expected, so long as it is supposed that government will not have the firmness to act on their own measures. Some bills were brought in and read a first time, and the Bankruptcy Bill passed through committee. A conversation ensued on the Mines and Collieries' Bill, and on the appointment of the sub-commissioners. Lord Londonderry complained of the report, which was defended by Lord Campbell and Lord Normanby.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday.—After some unimportant business the House went into committee on the Licensed Lunatic Asylum Bill.—Lord Ashley expressed a hope that the measure would tend to ameliorate the condition of the pauper lunatics throughout the kingdom. He had formerly entertained some doubts as to the practicability of carrying out the system of non-restraint, but those doubts had been removed by a visit which he had lately made to the Hanwell Asylum. Having witnessed the system pursued there, he felt that he could not speak too highly either of the system itself or the manner in which it was carried out by Dr. Conolly. The bill then passed through committee, and was ordered to be reported on Monday.

The Irish Fisheries Bill, with amendments, then passed through committee.

Monday.—Sir R. Peel, in reply to Mr. Hawes, said that he would take the subject of church extension into his serious consideration during the recess, and would state his intentions in the next session.—Sir R. Inglis then said he would postpone his church extension motion till next session.

The order of the day having been read for going into committee of supply, Mr. Sheil made some animadversions on the policy of the Government in Ireland. That policy, he said, was still tainted with the old spirit of Toryism. Ireland, which Sir R. Peel had some time since acknowledged to be his chief difficulty, would always remain so to every Ministry who should be obliged to govern against the opinion of the majority of the Irish members. He referred to the declarations with which the present Irish Government had been ushered into office, and from which he had inferred that it was about to act independently of the Tory party in Ireland. But he lamented to say that the days of exclusion were still continued. No single Roman Catholic had been placed in any high situation. Although Serjeant Green had been continued in the Counselship to the Castle by the Government of Sir R. Peel in 1835, yet the like forbearance had not been preserved in the case of Mr. Monaghan, a Roman Catholic, who held the same offices on the late change. The new Solicitor-General and Mr. Serjeant Warren, at the election of the former for Dublin University, had selected, as one of their topics for attack, the education system, for which Ireland was so much indebted to Lord Stanley. At the election for Dublin city, the popular party applied to have the duties of the shrievalty executed by the sheriff elect, rather than by the old sheriffs, who were keen partisans; but this reasonable application had been refused. Liberal professions were made, on Lord De Grey's accession, of the Government's resolve to administer justice impartially; yet the judge appointed to succeed Mr. Justice Johnson was Mr. Lefroy, an able lawyer indeed, and a high-minded gentleman, well fitted to have decided Irish appeals in the House of Lords, but too warm a partisan in Irish politics to be fitly sent upon Irish circuits. Mr. Sheil then entered into some details respecting particular trials, in order to show that juries still continue to be unfairly composed, and that the Attorney-General opposes undue impediments to challenges. He concluded with a complaint respecting the indulgence shown to Mr. St. George, who had been formerly removed from the magistracy for an indecorous letter to Lord Normanby, while holding the office of representative of the Sovereign in Ireland. Application had been made to the present Government to restore him. The Irish Chancellor had refused to do so, unless upon condition of an apology or explanation. Mr. St. George had peremptorily refused; and at last, without any apology or explanation at all, had been restored. Mr. Sheil's motion was for the correspondence connected with Mr. St. George's case.

Lord Eliot rejoiced in the opportunity thus afforded him of vindicating the Irish Government. He contended that the declarations which he had made had been acted up to in spirit as in letter. He reviewed the various appointments of the Irish Government, and justified its interference in the Dublin election; defended the conduct of the Irish crown solicitor, with reference to the trials adverted to by Mr. Sheil: and, after explaining the circumstances attending the restoration of Mr. St. George to the magistracy, declared that it would be inexpedient to produce the required correspondence.—After some remarks from Sir W. Somerville, the Solicitor-General for Ireland contrasted the fair and manly course of Mr. Sheil with the conduct of Mr. O'Connell, who, after promulgating charges against the law officers of the Crown, and giving repeated notices of motion respecting them, none of which he ever brought forward, now thought fit, when the opportunity arrived for making known the truth, to absent himself on the pretext of municipal business in Dublin. The Solicitor-General retorted the charge of wanton challenging, and showed Mr. Sheil to have been himself an indiscriminate challenger on his Irish circuit. He vindicated the appointments of Lord Chief Justice Pennefather and Mr. Lefroy, insisting particularly on the importance of Mr. Lefroy's great knowledge of equity, with reference to the present circumstances of the Irish Court of Exchequer, and showing that, under former Governments, he had no less than thrice been requested to accept a seat upon the bench. The Solicitor-General, in conclusion, strongly reprobated the attempts of agitators at public meetings and in the press to abuse the public mind in Ireland.—Mr. M. J. O'Connell entered generally into the subject of the discussion, contending that the present Irish Government, by their libel prosecutions, were attempting to stifle the liberty of the press.—Lord Jocelyn justified his interference in the Dublin election, denying that in his canvass any threats had been held out to such of the electors as were under Castle control. The late Government had, however, used their influence to compel the Dublin electors to vote against their feelings and conscience.—Mr. C. Buller condemned the late prosecutions for libel in Ireland, the course adopted with respect to the striking off juries, and the charge of Lord Chief Justice Pennefather on the before-mentioned trial. If these abuses were to be tolerated in Ireland, they would ere long be introduced into England; and then the press must be conducted in a manner very different from that to which we had now been long accustomed in this country.—Sir J. Graham reminded the House that the present Irish Attorney-General had been the law officer of, and much trusted by, the Administrations both of Earl Grey and of Lord Melbourne. Gentlemen had found fault with the appointment of Mr. Lefroy, on the ground that he had been a political partisan. Why, all the Judges appointed by the late Government had reached the bench through the road of politics—Perrin, O'Lochlin, Woulfe, Ball, Richards, Brady, Crampton. If Lord Jocelyn, when attached to the Lord-Lieutenant's household, had canvassed in Dublin, Mr. Byng, when Controller to the Household of the Queen herself, had been chairman of a Westminster committee. With respect to trial by jury, he feared there was no analogy between the state of England and of Ireland. So long as the arbitrary right of challenge should be exercised by the prisoners in Ireland, a corresponding power must be exercised by the Crown; but, in fact, it had not been exercised otherwise than according to established rules, upon sound and fixed principles, and with the fullest examination and approbation of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Sir E. Sugden. It was not the wish of Government to multiply prosecutions for libel; but malignant and mischievous attacks must be punished by a Government.—Lord Palmerston, giving credit to the Lord Lieutenant for good intentions, was not surprised at the failure of the Irish executive in obtaining the confidence of the people. Their appointments were unfortunate; and the right of challenging jurors ought undoubtedly to be exercised so as to inspire confidence in the administration of justice. Still he was pleased with the tone of the debate, which was honourable to both sides of the House, and indicated that change of feeling which Lords Normanby and Fortescue had been so instrumental in bringing about.—Mr. Gregory made some remarks in reference to his election for Dublin.

Sir R. Peel, addressing himself to the specific subject of Mr. Sheil's motion, vindicated the reinstatement of Mr. St. George, and appealed to the House whether there was any connexion between the motion and the general subjects of the speech by which it had been introduced. He felt how important it was that justice should not only be done, but believed by the people to be done. The mitigation which Lord Palmerston had noticed in the tone of this debate was a proof that the Irish Government was successful in its attempt to govern Ireland. He enumerated the chief appointments of that Government—those of the Lord-Lieutenant, the Chief Secretary, and the Lord Chancellor—as guarantees of the spirit in which he intended that Ireland should be governed. He certainly had never supposed the gentlemen opposite so simple as to believe that he meant to take the chief officers of his Government from the ranks of his opponents. He had merely said that religious opinions should be no disqualification, expressly reserving the right to place his own supporters in those political offices which he should be called on to fill up. He then vindicated his judicial and other legal appointments, adding, that a lecture on this subject from those who were parties to the offer of the Chief Barony to Mr. O'Connell, really savoured of something which he believed it would not be unparliamentary to call "assurance." He adhered in office to the principles which, out of office, he had professed; and by them he desired to be tried.—Col. Verner gave some explanations of a local and personal character; after which the House divided, rejecting the motion by a majority of 71, the numbers being—For the motion, 75; against it, 146.

Tuesday.—Captain Fitzmaurice took the oaths and his seat for Buckinghamshire.

Lord Stanley declined to answer a question put by Sir R. Inglis, as to the determination of Government to insist, in the pending negotiations with America, upon the principle that the moment a slave touched the soil of Britain he became free. To another question put by the hon. Member, his Lordship replied that the surrender of criminals who had escaped from the United States into Canada was regulated by treaty.

Sir J. Graham, previous to moving the order of the day for the committee on the Poor Law Bill, announced that at the late period which the session had now reached, it was the intention of Government to press only the early clauses (which are those relating to the continuance and powers of the Commission), together with some miscellaneous provisions, relating principally to casual poor and lunatics, and to the qualifications and powers of guardians. In the next session, the Government, he said, would introduce a fresh bill, embodying the clauses now to be dropped. Considering this altered state of things, he hoped that gentlemen opposite would forbear from insisting on the amendments of which they had given notice. Mr. Fielden and Mr. Crawford, who had motions preliminary to the commitment of the bill, declined to acquiesce in the proposal. Mr. Crawford moved an instruction, to the effect that the Commissioners should be empowered to order relief for the Irish poor "on the terms of the out-door labour test." No answer being called forth by the speech in which this instruction was proposed, the House divided forthwith, rejecting the motion by a majority of 101.—Mr. Fielden, on the motion for the Speaker's leaving the chair, moved, by way of amendment, a resolution that the House would proceed no further with the bill, until the good effects originally anticipated from the central authority should be ascertained by inquiry to have actually followed the constitution of it. This motion was seconded by General Johnson, and opposed by Mr. Grimsditch, Mr. Aglionby, and Sir J. Graham, who expressed his belief that the existing system had produced a beneficial effect on the poor. After some further discussion, the House divided, negativing Mr. Fielden's motion by a majority of 117, and proceeded to resolve itself into committee.

On the second clause, enabling the Commissioners to appoint assistants for the conduct of special inquiries, Mr. T. Duncombe proposed that on any such inquiry it should be competent to any party to attend by counsel or agent.—Sir. J. Graham observed, that he wished to take time for considering this proposal, and said that it was not intended to intrust any special commissioner with the revision of the conduct of the central authorities. His duty would be limited to questions merely local.—A desultory discussion then ensued respecting the appointment of the special commissioners by the Crown, during which Sir J. Graham objected to any change which would break in upon the principle that the power of the Central Commissioners ought to be supreme over the whole administration and machinery of the Poor Law. The Executive Government was not intended to be responsible for anything but the conduct of the central authority itself. The question being put that the clause stand part of the bill, Capt. Pechell opposed it by calling for a division; when the Committee decided in favour of the clause by a majority of 50.—The first four clauses having been passed, which are those relating to the Commission, the Committee proceeded to strike out a great number of others, being those which Sir J. Graham had declared his intention of embodying in a future act. It being proposed, however, to retain in the present bill some miscellaneous clauses, among which was one enabling guardians to require work from persons relieved as casual poor, Mr. Sharman Crawford objected to this enactment as tyrannical, and divided the Committee against it, but was defeated by a large majority.—The 38th clause, which provides for the costs of apprehending vagrants, was, after a great deal of discussion, withdrawn.—The Committee, having gone through all the clauses in the printed bill, Mr. Darby proposed an additional one for exempting places under local acts from the control of the Commissioners, unless with consent of two-thirds of the guardians. This, he said, would enable those Unions where the machinery worked well to let well alone; while, if the machinery worked ill, the guardians would thus be in a condition to supersede it by substituting the control of the central authority.—After some discussion, the Committee divided—For Mr. Darby's clause, 42; against it, 91; majority, 49.—The House then resumed, the chairman reported progress, and the report was ordered to be read on Wednesday.

On the motion of Lord Stanley, the House went into committee on the South Australia Bill.—After a few words from Mr. Hume, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. B. Wood, Mr. Hume expressed his strong disapprobation of the manner in which the colony had been governed, from the time of Lord Glenelg downwards, and moved that the clause relieving it from its liability be omitted.—Lord Stanley opposed the motion.—The committee divided, and the numbers were—for the amendment; 10; against it, 73; majority in favour of the clause, 63.—On the motion of Lord Stanley a clause was added, providing against the colony being made a penal colony.

Wednesday.—In reply to questions from Lord Palmerston, on the state of our relations with the United States, Sir R. Peel said, that with respect to the boundary question nothing had yet been definitively settled, nor are the papers relating to it prepared to be laid before the House. The delay, he believed, had chiefly arisen from the necessity of some barometrical observations being completed. The negotiations on the subject of a convention for the surrender of convicts are still going on, and on this part of the question he could not therefore say more at present. With regard to the Slave Trade Convention, the papers not already laid on the table would be ready in a few days.

Sir J. Graham, in reply to Mr. Barclay, stated that he had resolved to postpone till next session his announced measure relative to the charters of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons.

Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the Bonded Corn Bill. He regretted that he had formerly opposed a similar bill, but a full investigation of the subject convinced him that, without injuring the agricultural interest, the measure would be beneficial to the trade of the country. He intended to introduce some amendments in committee.—Col. Rushbrooke opposed the bill, as injurious to the agricultural interest; and moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day three months. A desultory discussion ensued, during which Mr. Roebuck attacked the landlords for opposing this measure on interested motives.—Sir T. Acland indignantly denied that the country gentlemen wished to uphold their rents at the expense of the people.—The House then divided, when there appeared, for the amendment, 29; against it, 116; majority for the second reading, 87.

On the bringing up of the report on the Poor Law Amendment Bill, Mr. Escott moved a clause, that it shall be lawful for all boards of guardians of the poor in England and Wales to grant such relief as in their judgment shall be necessary to poor persons at their own homes, any order, rule, or regulation of the Poor Law Commissioners notwithstanding. He had taken great pains to get at what was the principle of the Poor Law, but was still ignorant of it. If its principle were the denial of relief except in the workhouse, then he strenuously opposed it, and believed that it could not long stand. As a resident in an agricultural district, he knew from personal experience that the in-door labour test was productive of the very worst effects. The honest hard-working labourer refused to go into the workhouse, and lingered on till poverty and disease broke him down, while the idle and profligate went into it, and got fat. He freely admitted that there were evils contingent on the adoption of his proposition; but on the whole, he thought that these evils were lesser in amount than those attending the workhouse test. He knew instances in which boards of guardians violated the law by giving out-door relief, under the guise of loans which they never expected to be repaid; and it was a shocking state of things to drive humane men to violate an Act of Parliament. He called on the House to adopt his proposition before a coming winter laid its iron grasp on the poor.

Sir J. Graham complimented Mr. Escott for the ability, as well as sincerity with which he had argued the question. But it was quite a mistake to suppose that out-door relief was prohibited; the guardians had discretionary power to administer it in cases of sickness or distress. Returns (produced by Sir James) for the last three years, strikingly exhibited this; the number of those relieved within the workhouse during those years (1839 to 1841) bore no proportion to the numbers relieved out of it—a fact which was still further illustrated by the figures exhibiting the proportions of the rates expended in relief within and without the workhouse. The right hon. Baronet argued strongly against the adoption of Mr. Escott's clause, as calculated to revive all the old evils, without producing any counteracting benefit.—A long discussion on the general question ensued, in which several Members on both sides joined; and at length the House divided, negativing the clause by 90 to 55. The bill was then ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of supply.—Several grants having been voted without opposition, that of 8,928*l.* for the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth was proposed.—Mr. Plumptre objected to the vote as being one most offensive to several of her Majesty's subjects, and expressed his determination to divide the House against it. A discussion ensued, which partook of a theological as well as party character, and was marked by much personal animosity; the house then divided, affirming the vote by 95 to 48.

On the motion that the report of the South Australian Bill be brought up, Mr. B. Wood addressed the House in opposition to the measure.—Lord Stanley followed in its support. Dr. Bowring moved that the debate be adjourned. The House divided, when there appeared, for receiving the report, 59; for the adjournment, 1; majority, 58. The report was then received.

The Prisons Bill and the Election Petitions Trial Bill were read a third time and passed.

Thursday.—Sir R. Peel suggested the expediency of postponing the motion for papers relating to the negotiation on the Stade duties, of which Mr. Hutt had given notice, as in the present state of the negotiation he could not, consistently with his duty, take any part in the discussion. The motion was then withdrawn. Papers relating to the deposition of the late Rajah of Sattara were ordered, on the motion of Mr. Hume.—Sir R. Peel said that in his observations on the state of Indian finance, on bringing forward the budget, he had not by any means admitted that the Indian Government had any claim upon the English Treasury on account of the Affghan war.—The Solicitor-General stated that the Local Courts Bill and the Bankruptcy Bill would certainly be proceeded with this session.—On the motion of Capt. Pechell, returns were ordered of naval officers who had been admitted to Haslar Hospital.—Mr. T. Duncombe brought on his motion with respect to the state of the country. After contrasting the conduct of the ministerial party when in opposition with that of the present opposition, he expressed regret at the apathy evinced by the majority of the House respecting the distress of the country—a distress which threatened social dissolution, and which rendered the peace and tranquillity of the country not worth forty-eight hours' purchase. The people had hitherto suffered in patience and with hope; but hope was vanishing, and winter was approaching. Confident expectations were uttered with respect to an early and abundant harvest; but the "Mark-lane Express" authoritatively discouraged any anticipations of that nature. He called on the House to entertain his motion, which was for an address to her Majesty, praying that, if no amelioration take place in the condition of the country at an early period after the prorogation of Parliament, it may be speedily called together again, in order to devise means to give an impulse to trade and industry, and avert those calamities which the inclemency of winter must produce.—Mr. Ward seconded the motion.—Mr. D'Israeli admitted the extent of the distress, but attributed it to the foreign policy of the late Government, and said that it could only be remedied by commercial diplomacy; upon which Mr. Ewart observed that if this theory were correct, the distress would be cured by placing Mr. D'Israeli in the Foreign-office.—Mr. Brotherton read the requisition addressed to him, and signed by the Boroughreve and other authorities of Salford, requesting him to join in stopping the supplies, and said that it was a striking proof of the condition of that part of the country.—Mr. Ricardo adduced documentary evidence as to the alarming state of affairs in Staffordshire.—Sir J. Graham had never denied the existence of great and wide-spread distress, but objected to taking the state of things in Staffordshire as a measure of its severity. Mr. Duncombe had brought his motion forward in a fair enough way, but it was only a peg for a renewed discussion on an exhausted subject—the repeal of the Corn-laws. The time of calling Parliament together was a matter which should be left to the discretion of the responsible advisers of the Crown.

—Mr. HAWES contended that the present Corn-law was a mere makeshift, which must give way to public opinion; and, for himself, he would seize every opportunity of bringing the subject before the public.—Mr. M. PHILIPS also declared that he would not shrink from his share in any discussion on this important subject, for the tariff would do little towards relieving the distresses of the working classes.—After some remarks from Mr. PARKER and Mr. THORNELEY, Sir R. PEEL said there never was, in any session of Parliament, so great a relaxation as that given by the tariff, and he was surprised to find it disparaged by those who praised it in its progress. He deeply deplored the distress, but thought the condition of the country was not such as to warrant the discouraging tone taken in the debate, which he illustrated by showing that there was an increase in the aggregate number of inhabited houses during the last ten years. The essence of the motion before them was neither more nor less than that a pledge should be given by the House that, at an early period, the Corn-laws should be repealed. The responsibility of bringing Parliament together should be left with the executive Government: any minister who believed that Parliament could relieve the distress, and neglected to advise the Crown to summon it, would be guilty of a gross abandonment of duty.

Lord PALMERSTON thought that the ministerial side of the House had evinced a sound discretion by their comparative silence, because they had nothing to say. The tariff was a valuable instalment, but still only an instalment, of the great principles of free trade, and but for the aid of the Liberal party it would never have passed into law. As to the allegation about the deficiency left in the revenue, and the necessity for the Income-tax, let it be remembered that the measures proposed by the late Government would have saved that alleged necessity, and have materially mitigated the existing distress. He did not, any more than Sir R. Peel, despair of the fortunes of the country, but the energy and hope of the people must be inspired by sound legislative measures.—At the conclusion of Lord Palmerston's speech, Mr. HUME moved the adjournment of the debate, but subsequently withdrew the motion.—The House then divided—For the motion, 91; against it, 147; majority, 56.

On the motion that the South Australian Bill be read a third time the House divided; an amendment to defeat the Bill having been proposed by Mr. HUME. The numbers were—for the amendment, 15: against it, 68: majority, 53.

Friday.—Lord ASHLEY brought up the report of the Newcastle-under-Lyme Election Committee, stating that Mr. J. Q. Harris was not duly elected, and that Mr. Colquhoun ought to have been returned. On the order of the day for the third reading of the Poor Law Amendment Bill, Mr. CRAWFORD divided the House, on a motion for postponing it for three months, which was negatived by a majority of 73. On the motion of Sir Thos. ACLAND, a clause was adopted to enable guardians to appoint local committees for receiving applications from the poor of parishes situated at a distance of four miles from the place of meeting of the board of guardians. The Bill then passed, on a division, by a majority of 78. Mr. GIBSON moved, as an amendment to the Committee of Supply, that the House resolve into committee to consider the distress of the country. A long discussion ensued, when Mr. COBDEN moved an adjournment, which was negatived, and after a long debate on the main question, the House, on a division, negatived Mr. Gibson's amendment by 92, and went into Committee of Supply.

CITY.

***Money Market, Friday.*—Consols for the Account closed at $90\frac{3}{4}$, and $90\frac{5}{8}$ for money; Bank Stock, $165\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$; Three per Cents. Reduced, 91 to $\frac{1}{8}$; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, $100\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 100; India Stock, 248 to 9; Exchequer Bills, 46s. to 48s. prem.**

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Metropolitan Improvements.—The parish of St. George, Hanover Square, have resolved to pave Piccadilly with wood from the Black Bear to Lord Ashburton's, at the corner of Bolton-street, the work to commence at the close of the season.—A petition, respectably signed, was presented some months ago for widening that part of Piccadilly between Bolton-street and Park-lane, and her Majesty was pleased to grant the land of the Green Park necessary for that purpose. The daily papers now announce, that in consequence of some dispute between St. George's and St. Martin's Vestries as to which parish shall keep in repair the additional carriage way, this improvement is not likely to be effected for the present.—In compliance with the will of the late Mr. Barber Beaumont, an Artesian well, 264 feet deep, has been sunk in Piccadilly, opposite St. James's Church, and a cast-iron pump, resembling a gothic shrine, has been erected over it. The supply of water is abundant, and the quality excellent. The pump, which was opened on Wednesday to the public, bears the following inscription:—"This pump was erected, and the well sunk to the depth of 264 feet, by the representatives of the late T. Barber Beaumont, Esq., and by the commissioners for paving the parish of St. James, in order to carry permanently into effect the desire of Mr. Beaumont to afford the public an uninterrupted supply of pure spring water, A.D. 1842."

The Thames Navigation.—The Lord Mayor has held his annual Courts as Conservator of the Thames and waters of the Medway, in the counties of Surrey and Middlesex, for the purpose of receiving reports from the juries on the state of the river. The following is the substance of the report of the Middlesex jury, which is considered to be the most important, as it relates to topics of great interest along the banks of the river in its most dangerous parts. The jury reported, that in the execution of their duties they presented the bridges of Battersea and Putney as nuisances and obstructions. They believed these bridges to be dangerous impediments to the common passage, inasmuch as the most skilful pilots were frequently of no avail in their attempts to steer clear of the piles which support those constructions, which cause the loss of boats, paddle-boxes, and not unfrequently the loss of life. In soliciting the attention of the chief magistrate to these dangerous nuisances, they submitted an opinion they unanimously held, that immediate steps should be taken to uproot a portion of the piles or supporters of the bridge, so as to throw two openings into one, wherever that can be effected with safety. They also reported that, in consequence of the constant and daily demand made for extraordinary accommodation, arising from the annually increased number of steam-boats and passengers, steps should be taken by the Conservator of the river fully to protect the public, particularly in regard to the numerous landing places for passengers. Their attention had been especially directed to those at Hungerford Market and the Adelphi, which, in their opinion, call for the immediate interference of the Court. The report of the Surrey jury briefly stated that the wreck of a brig belonging to Rotherhithe, caused an obstruction and impeded the free navigation of the river; that some blocks of wood were improperly laid opposite the wharf of the Steam-boat Company at Lambeth, which were covered at high-water, and thus rendered dangerous; that a nuisance was occasioned by the chemical works on the banks near Battersea-fields; and that Battersea and Putney Bridges ought either to be wholly removed or widened as to some of the arches. The Recorder informed each jury that the City Solicitor should receive instructions to act as the various occasions seemed to require, and the Court was adjourned for 12 months.

Public Meetings.—On Friday evening a public dinner, at which the Duke of Richmond presided, was given at the Thatched House Tavern to Sir Allan M'Nab, by the British American Association. The dinner was intended as an acknowledgment of the loyal services rendered by Sir Allan to the mother country and to Canada during the outbreak which occurred in British America in 1837-38, and was attended by a large number of distinguished guests. Capt. Drew, who headed the volunteers and was instrumental in the capture of one of the steamers on that occasion, was also present. Sir Allan M'Nab, in alluding to this circumstance, said that he had the gratification of publicly declaring in England that no service could be more difficult, more dangerous, or more gallantly performed than the destruction of a vessel employed to succour and sustain those who were in arms against her Majesty, and he well knew that he expressed the sentiments of the people of Canada, when he stated that they look forward with intense anxiety to see the loyalty and gallantry of Capt. Drew generously rewarded. They feel that he rendered them a great and important service, which, as loyal and honest men, they never can forget or too highly appreciate. We have long felt, he said, in Canada the want of population, and there is no portion of the world from whence we so naturally and so earnestly desire to receive that population as from our fatherland. I was therefore delighted on my arrival in this country to find that an association had been formed, and was fast ripening into maturity, which, if carried into successful operation, will confer incalculable benefit both on Canada and the parent state; and I can only add in the strong and beautiful language of the Aborigines of that country, my sincere hope that the glorious connexion between Great Britain and the North American Colonies may continue "as long as the waters run and the grass grows."

City Companies.—At an inquest recently held before Mr. Payne, the City coroner, the summoning officer said that a party had objected to attend as a juror, claiming exemption on the ground of his being a freeman of the Worshipful Company of Cooks, who are exempt from serving on juries, &c.; to prove which an Act of Parliament, dated 1664, called the 16th of Charles II., was produced. The party having proved that he was entitled to this privilege, was excused from serving.

River Steamers.—An act received the royal assent on Friday, by which some fresh regulations are made for public-houses and the management of steam-vessels on the River. It enacts that no excisable liquors shall be sold by retail on board any steam-boat or other vessel, moored or lying at anchor within the Metropolitan Police district, during the hours of Sundays, Good Friday, or Christmas Day, on which licensed victuallers are by law obliged to keep their houses closed; and any master, steward, or other person, who shall during those hours sell any exciseable liquors on board, is liable to a penalty not exceeding 5*l.*

Marylebone.—On Saturday a meeting of the vestry took place for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed to consider the number of police-stations and policemen employed in the parish, and to ascertain whether the amount levied on the parish for the maintenance of the police force is a fair proportion as compared with that levied on other Metropolitan districts. It appeared that from the year 1818 to 1827 the average cost of the police force in Marylebone was 9,566*l.* The number of officers employed were, for day duty 59, and for night 197—total 256. From the year 1830 to the 29th Sept. 1841, the amount spent in the maintenance of the police had been 301,464*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* This demand was made for one superintendent, four inspectors, 25 sergeants, and 181 police-constables, or 211 men. During the eight years ending 1827, the amount paid for the Marylebone watch during that period was 79,044*l.*, giving an average annual amount of 9,880*l.* 10*s.* Taking the eight years under the present system, after the passing of the Act, which provided for the payment of a proportion of the rate from the Consolidated Fund, the amount demanded by the police commissioners was 204,797*l.*; and the amount actually paid by the parish appears to have been 153,535*l.* Since the introduction of the new police the annual increase was 9,311*l.*, being nearly 100 per cent., although the difference in the numbers is 45—the number employed on the parochial watch being 256, and the Metropolitan police 211. The Report recommended immediate measures to rouse the attention of the parishioners to the increasing expenses of the present system, which involves no less than one-sixth of the whole local taxation of the parish.

Kensington.—On Saturday, at the Divisional Petty Sessions, the magistrates were occupied for a considerable time in hearing and determining a number of informations at the instance of the county inspectors of weights and measures, against publicans and shopkeepers, residing in the parishes of Chelsea and Fulham, for having in their possession, and using, unstamped and deficient weights and measures, as well as fraudulent balances. In most of the cases convictions took place, and the defendants were each fined in sums varying from 3*l.* to 5*l.*, with 6*s.* 6*d.* costs in each case. The fines, &c., amounted to a total of 29*l.* 11*s.*

Islington.—On Monday night, between 40 and 50 able-bodied paupers, in a ragged condition, from various parts of the country, besieged Islington workhouse and demanded relief and admission, saying that they were exhausted through starvation; they had sought work without success, and could proceed no further. Crowds of persons assembled, and were loud in their exclamations against the parish officers for not admitting them immediately, and it was much feared that the result would be violence. A communication having been made to the relieving overseer, he came and furnished them with an order for food and beds for the night, and they were admitted as casual poor. On Tuesday morning, it was found that they had been very unruly during the night, and had destroyed their clothes for the purpose of being kept in the workhouse or supplied with new clothes. They were therefore, taken to Clerkenwell police court, when the prisoners in their defence said, that they had come from various parts of the country in search of work; they met accidentally and formed themselves into a body for the purpose of demanding and insisting upon being relieved by the parishes through which they passed. The magistrate said that such conduct could not be tolerated, and committed them to the House of Correction for 21 days. It was stated in court that 19 paupers were committed from Guildhall a few days ago for similar misconduct.

Peckham.—An inquest has been held at St. Thomas's Hospital, on the body of James White, a labourer, late in the employment of Messrs. Noble and Mee, extensive farmers and milkmen, of Frier's Farm, Peckham-rye, who died from the effect of wounds inflicted on his head while sleeping in the barn on the night of Tuesday, the 12th inst. A fellow labourer, named Webb, is in custody on suspicion of being concerned in the murder, but as the evidence is not at present complete, the inquiry has been adjourned for a week.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths in the Metropolis from all causes registered in the week ending Saturday, July 9, was as follows:—Males, 371; females, 374; total, 745. Weekly average 1838-9-40-1, males, 467; females, 445.

Greenwich.—A public meeting took place on Monday last in the Pensioners' Library of the Hospital, Sir Robert Stopford in the chair, when five blind pensioners, instructed on the Phonetic principle, or by Mr. Frere's system of teaching reading to the blind by the combination of elementary sounds, read the Scriptures before a numerous assembly. One of these pensioners, aged 78, who learnt at the age of 75, read before her Majesty the Queen Dowager, on the occasion of her late visit to Greenwich. Another, who had never been able to read when possessed of his eyesight, had learnt to read the Testament embossed upon this principle, when blind, in five lessons. Several other blind persons, not belonging to the hospital, also read. One blind young woman, who instructs eight blind girls, not only in reading, but in working, attended with two of her pupils, and gave several examples of their proficiency.

Chatham.—Orders were received at Woolwich during the past week to build a war steam-vessel, of very large dimensions, to be named the Dragon. The order has since been countermanded so far as regards her being built at Woolwich, but it is understood that she will be immediately commenced at this port. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of this vessel, when it is stated that her engines are to be of the power of 800 horses. The Devastation and other first-class steamers at present in the service have only engines of 400 horse power.—The Goliath, 80, and Virago, a large class steamer, will be launched from this dockyard on Monday next, the 25th inst. The Goliath is to mount 68 32-pounders, long guns, and 12 six-inch guns. The length of her gun-deck, 190 feet; her burden in tons, 2,599. The Virago is to mount two long guns, 84-pounders, and four 32-pounders. Her length on deck is 180 feet; and burden in tons, 1,000.

Provincial News.

Bolton.—The local papers have published the following statement relative to the distressed condition of the hand-loom weavers. On a careful survey, made a few days ago, it was found that in one street there were 46 looms out of a total of 92 standing idle from want of work. In another district, comprising about 70 houses, there are 200 looms idle, and it is calculated that out of the whole number of 2,800 hand-loom weavers in this borough, 1,500 are out of employment. The average earnings of 700 weavers employed at Christmas last, by one of the best houses in the town, amounted only to 5*s.* $0\frac{1}{4}$*d.* per week, and from that sum a deduction of 3*d.* for each shilling must be made for materials used, leaving only 3*s.* $9\frac{1}{4}$*d.* net. Since that time a reduction has been made of 20 per cent. in the wages paid to hand-loom weavers.

Bristol.—The first meeting on the Messrs. Acramans' bankruptcy took place on Saturday, at which the choice of assignees, &c., took place. The liabilities of the firm are stated to be nearly 300,000*l.*, in addition to the liabilities of each of their private estates. The amount of debts proved up to the close of the meeting amounted to 84,000*l.* There is another branch of the firm against which a fiat has been issued as steam ship-builders, and the whole is said to have been the most extensive private commercial establishment in the kingdom.—The Agricultural Society closed its anniversary last week after a very favourable meeting; at one of the dinners which took place subsequently to our last report, the American Minister, Mr. Everett, in a very eloquent speech, alluded to the connexion of the United States with England, and especially to British agriculture, in terms which cannot fail to be gratifying to our readers. "It is a singular circumstance," he said, "that the history of North America runs back to this very point. Its very first chapter was written in the chamber of the merchant adventurers of Bristol. I am not now alluding to the coincidence I mentioned the other day, that Columbus himself was resident here; but to the more striking circumstance that Sebastian Cabot, who was the great discoverer of America, and sailed from this port when he discovered Newfoundland and ran down the coast of North America to Florida, was a native of Bristol. And we all know that it was under the auspices of the Plymouth Company that the settlement of New England began, and the rock upon which the fathers of New England first set foot was called, and is called to this day, Plymouth Rock. The father of Wm. Penn, the great founder of Pennsylvania, lies buried in the vaults of St. Mary Redcliffe; and although William Penn was not himself a native of Bristol, yet doubtless, from his having heard in his youth the stories of the navigators of this port, on coming back from their Western adventures, he first derived the thought of settling in that region. I assure you, gentlemen, that the community between us, arising from common descent and connected by the ties of common language and kindred blood, is not confined to speculations of business or commercial adventure: this is the least important part of it. This common origin—this kindred blood—this tie of common ancestry, actually makes us one people in all but political jurisdiction; for every purpose—social, literary, moral, and intellectual—it does make us one people. We have kept our eye particularly on what has been doing for the improvement of agriculture. The climate of New England, though more severe than that of England, running into either extreme to a greater extent, is yet, on the whole, not much dissimilar; and we are enabled to derive instruction from all the works that issue from the British press in relation to agriculture. These works are read with avidity, and I wish the intelligent agriculturists of England to know that the seeds of improvement which they have scattered here are literally sown broadcast in America. You cannot, by your improvements, shorten the bones of a pig, straighten the back of a cow, or make the wool of the sheep finer, but in due time the effect of all your improvements is felt across the Atlantic. I am glad that the interest awakened in these most peaceful pursuits, has an effect far beyond the material interest. I believe that people must be good friends with each other, and nations must be kindly to each other, who are engaged together in the prosecution of such pursuits; and while Mr. Smith is lending us his system of thorough draining, that lesson will at the same time tend to draw off the bitter waters of international jealousy, creating a warm and genial soil on the surface for the peaceful fruits of harmony and good-will." In a subsequent speech he said, "It has been stated that that man will be the greatest benefactor of his race who can make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. I have been told, and statistics have been shown me, giving in figures the proof as plain as day, that by the improvement of agriculture during the last generation—it might probably be said within the last few years—not two blades only, but four, and even six, have been made to grow where one grew before. I think, sir, this is not only a benefit, but absolute creation. If you double the food required for the sustenance of man and beast, have you not doubled your territory? Is it not as if, by stretching out a magic wand over the unruly sea, you could make another England rise up—as if you could raise another island like this out of the bosom of the deep, with all

'Her waving fields and pastures green,
And gentle slopes and groves between'?

And all this, sir, to be subjected to the peaceful sway of your youthful and beloved sovereign—and all this, too, to be accomplished without the cost of a single pound, except that which would come back with benefit to the people, and without shedding one drop of human blood. What are the conquests of all the Alexanders and Cæsars that ever wasted mankind compared with this? This peaceful triumph of your Society, sir, is one which cannot be confined to your own country, but of which all nations will share the benefit, and to which all nations must wish God speed."

Cambridge.—An ivory model of the celebrated Indian temple, the Tage Mahal, at Agra, has been presented to the University by Mr. R. Burney, M.A., of Christ's College, and has been placed in the Pitt Press. The value of the model is stated to be about 7,000*l*. On the 10th of October a grace will be offered to the Senate to affix the seal to a letter of thanks to Mr. Burney for his present. A similar grace will be offered on the same day to affix the seal to a letter of thanks to Messrs. Rundell, Bridge, and Co., of London, for a bronze cast of the shield of Achilles, by Flaxman, lately presented by them to the University.

Epping.—A gang of highwaymen has recently been discovered in Epping Forest, where they had constructed a cave in the thickest and least-frequented part of the forest. The police, in consequence of numerous robberies in different parts of Essex, scoured the forest last week, and succeeded in finding the cave. By watching the movements of the party, four men, well known to the police as bad characters, were apprehended, and committed to Ilford gaol for three months' hard labour. The police are now using every exertion to apprehend their companions.

Exeter.—A correspondent informs us that a series of fatal accidents have occurred at Bicton, the seat of Lady Rolle, within the last few days. On the 8th inst., the foreman in the kitchen-garden, a young man named Robert Vinicombe, fell from a ladder in the tool-shed, and was so seriously injured, that he died on the 12th inst. The jury returned a verdict of Accidental death. A short time previous to this, a young man named Pile, while making some alterations to the fireplace in the hot-house department, fell into the boiler, and was so severely scalded, that he died a few days afterwards. Subsequently to these occurrences, one of the coachmen was found dead in the Park, having ruptured a blood-vessel while returning from this city with his horses.

Lancaster.—On Friday last, about four in the afternoon, during a heavy shower of rain, a singular occurrence happened at Constable, about two miles from Haslingden in this county. The day had been altogether rainy, but unaccompanied by any wind or thunder, when suddenly a whirlwind commenced, exceeding in violence anything of the kind ever remembered. Trees were uprooted; others had large branches torn off the trunks, and scattered about in the fields like straw. Cocks of hay were entirely removed. A cart, standing in the road-side, was lifted up, and turned upside down; chimneys were thrown down, and a considerable quantity of the slates blown off a factory in the neighbourhood. A woman was raised entirely from the ground, and carried over a wall into the adjoining field. Her cloak was stripped off, and was afterwards found at a distance of half a mile from the place. No other accident occurred. The whirlwind lasted for about two minutes, and was not felt more than a quarter of a mile from the place where it began.

Leeds.—On Monday a meeting of the bankers, merchants, and manufacturers of this borough was held at the Court-house, "to take into consideration the present appalling state of trade and of the country, with the view of making another appeal to her Majesty's Ministers and Parliament on the subject before the close of the session, irrespective of all party feeling and party measures." The requisition calling the meeting was signed with the names of several of the leading gentlemen of the town. The meeting was numerously attended, the Council-room being completely filled. The Mayor was in the chair. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, detailing the alarming distress in the manufacturing districts; and resolutions in accordance with the requisition were unanimously carried.

Liverpool.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of this town was held on Monday, in Clayton-square, for the purpose of taking into consideration the great and daily increasing distress of the country, and to petition her Majesty not to prorogue Parliament until remedial measures have been adopted. There were between five and six thousand persons present. Mr. Hugh Hornby presided. Several of the most influential inhabitants addressed the meeting, showing that the distress of the country, even at this most favourable period of the year, was unparalleled in extent and severity. The principal resolutions affirmed that no measures could save the nation from impending ruin in all its interests, agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing, except such as could remove the hindrances to trade. All the resolutions were unanimously carried.

Manchester.—In addition to the cotton-mills before stated as having been wholly or partially closed, there are now to be added two others, belonging to Mr. Guest, in which were employed 500 or 600 hands. The extensive mills known as the Salford Mills are also standing, which when fully occupied did not give employment to fewer than 1,000 men, women, and children.—The memorial to the members of this borough to stop the supplies until the restrictions on the food of the people be abolished, received 30,000 signatures in one day.

Nottingham.—The local journals mention that last week upwards of 200 operatives of this town, who are in a state of starvation owing to their inability to obtain work, paraded the streets four deep, soliciting charity. They were headed by a cart drawn by men, and several of their body went to the different houses and solicited alms of money or bread. They had a considerable quantity of the latter in the cart, which would be distributed by an equal division. At Bulwell also the greatest distress prevails; a great many are totally unemployed, and others have but half work. Last week 36 operatives drew a waggon-load of lime through the streets of this town and Newark, and expressed their willingness to undertake any kind of labour for subsistence.

Portsmouth.—The perpetrators of the incendiary fires in the neighbourhood of Havant, and the authors of the numerous threatening letters, have just been discovered and committed for trial. They turn out to be a young man named Parrot, and another named Sparkes, son of the gardener of Mr. Longcroft, of Havant. Both prisoners had been employed by their masters to watch the premises during the last few weeks, and have confessed their guilt since their apprehension.—It is stated that the St. Vincent, 120, with the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Edward Codrington, is to be fully equipped and to proceed to Spithead, where she is to take up her moorings instead of lying in the harbour. It is also stated that the flag-ship at Sheerness, the Camperdown, is to take her station at the Nore, and that the flag-ship at Plymouth, the Caledonia, is to be moored in the Sound instead of Hamoaze.—One of the largest seizures of tobacco made at this port occurred last week, when upwards of four tons were discovered by the officers, concealed in cases of confectionery from Guernsey.

Rugby.—The election for the Head Mastership of Rugby School excites increased attention as the day of election approaches. The following candidates have been announced;—Rev. S. Donne, D.D., Master of Oswestry School; Rev. J. A. Giles, D.D.; Rev. H. Highton, Assistant-Master of Rugby (educated at the School); Mr. B. Price, Assistant-Master of Rugby; Rev. C. J. Vaughan, Vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester (educated at Rugby); Rev. C. A. Waldron, of Westbromwich; Professor Brown, of King's College, London; Rev. H. Kynaston, Master of St. Paul's School; Rev. R. Michell, Rev. R. J. Spranger, Rev. A. C. Tait; Rev. B. H. Kennedy, D.D., Head Master of Shrewsbury School; Rev. J. W. Blakesley, Rev. J. Hildyard, Rev. C. Merivale; Rev. W. A. Osborne, Head Master of Macclesfield School; Rev. T. H. Steele, one of the Masters of Harrow School; Rev. R. Shilleto; Rev. R. Bingham, Master of Gosport School, Hants; Rev. W. Fletcher, Master of Derby School. Although the emoluments of the Head Master depend in some degree on the number of the pupils, the annual income may be estimated at about 4,000*l*.

Shrewsbury.—The local papers announce that the colliers at Ketley, on the estate of the Duke of Sutherland, have turned out, and are going about the country in large bodies. As this place is only 25 miles from the Potteries, it is feared that the movement may add to the difficulty of a settlement in the disturbed districts of Staffordshire. The ringleaders have been apprehended.

Stafford.—Serious disturbances have taken place in the Potteries of this county, which have excited considerable apprehensions for the public peace. It appears that within the last two or three weeks the masters have made an attempt to reduce the wages of the men employed in the collieries of North Staffordshire, the consequence of which has been a turn-out of the miners. The proximate cause of the disturbance appears to have been the reduction of 7*d*. per day from the wages hitherto paid to the colliers by Mr. Sparrow, whose works are situate near Burslem. Such is the magnitude of Mr. Sparrow's establishment, that the reduction of 7*d*. in each man's wages made a difference of not less than 300*l*. per week. At the first outbreak, Burslem, Hanley, Stoke, Tunstal, and Lane-end, the chief towns within the Potteries, were greatly excited; so much so, indeed, that the authorities deemed it necessary to call in the immediate aid of the county police and military. The turn-outs, to the amount of some thousands, visited the collieries, iron-works, and potteries, where men were to be found who had accepted the reduced scale of wages, and in some instances inflicted personal violence upon men whom they found peaceably engaged at work. Many of the country people were lightened of their stocks on their way to market; and in the neighbourhood of Lane-end, market-carts proceeding to Burslem and Hanley, were regularly stopped and cleared of their contents. The turn-outs threatened to pursue the same system with the butcher's shops on Saturday night, and, in fear of such threats being put into execution, many of the provision tradesmen of the district closed their establishments. Some few acts of violence were committed; but the presence of the troops, the strength of which had been augmented by the arrival of two companies of Foot from Weedon Barracks, prevented the execution of a premeditated attack. The Cheshire troop of cavalry, and the Newcastle troop, subsequently arrived at Newcastle, and encamped, in conjunction with the regular troops, in the Pottery race-course. There was a great number of magistrates and principal gentlemen of the place present, and the whole had an alarming appearance. So great was the terror amongst the shopkeepers, that many of them closed their shops, and all trade was suspended. Many of the inhabitants, in order to save themselves from being plundered, gave many of the rioters food and money liberally. The county magistrates assembled on Monday, in order to effect an amicable arrangement between the masters and the workmen, who declared that they were not disposed to break the peace, but were determined not to return to work until they obtained their old prices. From all accounts it would appear that the turn-outs are almost exclusively colliers, upon whom, as a matter of course, the pottery manufacturers depend for their ordinary and necessary supply of coal. The event most dreaded is the non-employment of the potters—a certain contingency, if the colliers continue their turn-out for many days longer. In the beginning of the week coal became scarce at the pit's mouth; and in another week the pottery establishments will be for the most part without a supply. It is also feared that the potters will avenge themselves upon the colliers as the authors of their privations, or combine with the turn-outs against the masters; the most lamentable consequences must then ensue. By such an event at least 40,000 persons will be thrown out of employ. These apprehensions are not without foundation, for on Tuesday the works of Messrs. Copeland and Garratt were closed for want of coal, and other houses have since been obliged to shut up their establishments.

Stockport.—The distress in this town continues to increase: 15 cotton-mills, 149 shops, 10 public-houses, and nearly 3,000 cottages are now to let. The number of dwelling-houses, shops, and taverns in the borough, according to the census of June 1841, was 10,890; so that one-fourth, or upwards, are now to let, while the number of cotton-mills amounts to about one-half, from the stoppage of which, and the reduction of wages within the last two years and a half, about 3,800*l*. per week are paid less in wages than previously to that time. Within two minutes' walk, in the principal street in the borough, there are 37 tenantless shops, and the tenants of five others in the same street are about leaving their premises. In 1840 there were about 240 beer-houses in the borough; the total number now is 104. There cannot be less than between 4,000 and 5,000 factory operatives out of employment at the present time, who have to be supported chiefly from the poor-rates, which are now higher, and the chance of paying them less, than was ever before known. The local papers state that nothing will probably prove the existence and increase of distress in Stockport more than the poor-rates; and, referring to these, it will be found that in the year 1836 the poor-rate was 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound upon the annual rental; in 1837 the amount was 3*s.* 6*d.*; the two following years, 4*s.*; in 1840, 6*s.*; and in 1841, 10*s.*; and with this increased amount the late guardians retired from office nearly 3,000*l.* in debt.

Warrington.—A fatal accident occurred on the Howley Locks on Saturday. It appears that the Old Quay Company have for some time past been engaged in repairing their locks at the terminus of the canal joining the river Mersey, and for that purpose had erected a temporary railway upon bulks of timber, to convey the blocks of stone. On Saturday, during the operation, the foundation gave way, and the whole machinery, carriages, engines, &c., fell into the excavation upon the workmen below. Two were instantly killed, and nine others had their limbs broken. A coroner's inquest was held on Monday. The circumstances of the accident were detailed, and a verdict returned that deceased met their death accidentally, owing to the defective state of the frame-work on which they were employed. A deodand of 5*l.* was laid on the machinery.

Railways.—The following are the returns of the principal railways for the past week:—London and Birmingham, 17,342*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*; Great Western, 14,563*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; South Western, 7,064*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*; Brighton, 3,477*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*; Blackwall, 1,333*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; Greenwich, 910*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*; Croydon, 463*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*; North Midland, 4,501*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*; York and North Midland, 1,596*l.* 18*s.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1,890*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*; Eastern Counties, 1,133*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*; Glasgow and Ayr, 1,059*l.* 13*s.* 2*d*; Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock, 1,100*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; South Eastern, 846*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*—The "Railway Magazine" states that experiments are about to be made on the Eastern Counties' Railway, under the superintendence of Mr. Hood, for the purpose of inquiring into the cause and phenomena of the crystallisation of railway axles.—Several of the railway companies have intimated an intention of publishing and distributing among their shareholders their reports which they present at their yearly and half-yearly meetings, a fortnight before such meetings actually take place, in order to put the proprietary in full possession of the subjects likely to be discussed. Such an arrangement has long been adopted with great success in France.—It is mentioned as a curious fact connected with railroad travelling, that on Wednesday the 13th, the Great Western train took down at one time 1,800 passengers, of whom 1,400 went all the way to Bristol. Most of them, it is presumed, went with a view of attending the great agricultural meeting. They were drawn by two engines only, and went with their usual speed.—An accident, but fortunately involving no other inconvenience than delay to the passengers, occurred on the Birmingham Railway on Friday afternoon. Shortly after the 4 o'clock train from Birmingham left Coventry, the axletree of the truck suddenly broke, and was dragged for a considerable distance on the line, displacing several of the carriages from the rails, and causing a delay on the line of nearly two hours.—An accident occurred last week at Lanehead, the terminus of the Stanhope and Tyne Railway, by which the eldest son of Mr. T. Kemp, gardener to the Rev. W. N. Darnell, rector of Stanhope, unfortunately lost his life. It appears that he was accompanied by two young lads, and was in the act of crossing the footpath which passes over the line of railway, when three lime waggons, which were retarded in their progress up the incline by a deficiency of steam, became detached from the rope. The waggons ran down the incline with great velocity, and the last of the three passed over the children, killing the deceased on the spot and seriously injuring one of the other lads. The jury at the inquest returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with a deodand of 3*l.* 5*s.* on the waggon and lime.—An accident occurred last week on the Great North of England Railway, by the train being turned into a siding, in consequence of which the engine and the first carriage went over an embankment. Several of the passengers were much hurt, but they were able to pursue their journey to Darlington on the arrival of another engine.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—It is stated that Lord De Grey has fixed his departure for to-morrow (Sunday). His Excellency will stay a few days in London, and then proceed to Germany.—It is confidently stated that Archdeacon Pakenham, brother-in-law of the Duke of Wellington, will be the new Bishop of Meath.—It is understood that the Attorney-General has been offered, and has refused, the vacant seat on the bench, and that Mr. Jackson will accept of it. It is also stated that Mr. T. B. C. Smith, Queen's Counsel, will be the new Solicitor-General, if matters can he so arranged as to obtain for him a seat in the House of Commons for the University of Dublin. The continued indisposition of Mr. Justice Torrens, arising out of a severe attack of gout, renders it probable that he will retire from the bench before next term, unless his health be considerably restored before that period. The illness of the Right Rev. Dr. Sandes, bishop of Cashel, has assumed so serious an aspect as to cause great apprehension for his recovery.—The Jury, which was empanelled upon the 22d of June last for the valuation of property required for the Dublin and Drogheda railway, terminated their labours on Saturday. It appears that the gross claims furnished to the company for the land required amounted to 48,000*l.*, and the gross amount awarded by the jury for the fee of the land is 9,448*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*, and the damages 2,307*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, which latter sum includes the amount awarded not only for injury done to the premises taken, but also for the injury and deterioration done to the property of several parties adjoining the railway, making in the total a sum of 11,755*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*—The Lord Mayor has arrived in Dublin from London; he was present at the Repeal meeting on Wednesday, which presented no features of particular interest.—The Coroner's Inquest on Mr. Byrne, alluded to in our last, is not yet concluded; numerous witnesses have been examined, and the affair continues to excite considerable interest.—The papers give favourable reports of the prospects of harvest.

Tipperary.—The two men, Byrne and Quilty, capitally convicted at the Special Commission, the former for the murder of Mr. Hall, the latter for that of Laffan, were executed in front of Clonmel Jail on Saturday, Quilty denying his guilt to the last. The Roman Catholic priesthood in the baronies of Ormond, Tipperary, joined in a memorial on behalf of this man, averring their belief of his entire innocence. To this appeal the Lord Lieutenant replied, that he had read with the deepest attention the statements in that memorial to invalidate the evidence upon which the prisoner was found guilty, and he regretted to be obliged to add, that he found nothing in their statements to authorise him in setting aside the verdict of the jury which tried the case, and which had such ample opportunities of weighing the value of the testimony on both sides.

Mayo.—It appears from a return just published, that the Irish Government have already expended the sum of 1,173*l.* towards the relief of the distressed population in Dr. M'Hale's arch-diocess of Tuam, in grants varying from 5*l.* to 100*l.*, according to the exigency of the case. A correspondence has taken place between Lord Eliot and the Archbishop respecting the case of a man and his family at Tuam, who were stated to have been for five days without food. The archbishop in his letter expresses his conviction in the truth of this statement, and enters into long details of the general distress of his diocese. He concludes by saying, "when I seriously consider all the delays, and inquiries, and correspondence, and explanations, and impracticable conditions that are annexed to the stingy measure of relief, resembling the fabled food of Tantalus, by snatching from the grasp the fugitive morsel by which hope and hunger are excited—when I consider how the lives of a fine people are trifled with, and their misery mocked, I must confess I have never read, in the annals of civilised governments, anything more painful or discreditable than that men should be perishing of want—as some have already perished—near the very centre of that empire whose strength they are faithfully sustaining, while its vast resources are wastefully expended on a host of overgrown pensioners at home, as well as on every extravagant enterprise and speculation over every region of the globe."

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—At the meeting of the United Associate Presbytery, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., a letter was read from the Moderator of the United Associate Synod, enclosing a copy of a communication from the Rev. Dr. Welsh, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, requesting the co-operation of the Associate Synod in observing the proposed fast. After discussing the subject at considerable length, the Presbytery came to the unanimous resolution that, as the chief reason assigned by the General Assembly as a ground for fasting, viz., the sins and difficulties of the Established Church of Scotland, is one in which Dissenters cannot sympathise, the Presbytery decline the proposed co-operation. All the other dissenting bodies in Scotland have come to a similar resolution.

Comrie.—On the 10th inst., a shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt here. The weather at the time of the shock was calm, but immediately after it the wind began to blow from the west, a good deal of rain having fallen during the preceding night and morning. The local papers mention that more wind and rain preceded this shock than any which has been felt since the 10th of Sept. 1841, and that the present shock was more sensibly felt than any since that time.

Glasgow.—The papers mention that Madame Petrisci, or Harris, better known as the "Lady Thief," was dismissed from prison on Saturday last, after having completed her period of 18 months' imprisonment, to which she had been sentenced by the Circuit Court, for committing thefts in three of the hotels in this city, which were reported in our paper at the time. During the period of her imprisonment, she was principally employed in light needlework. She left the jail handsomely dressed, and no one who observed her could suppose that she had only an instant before been liberated from the felons' ward. She left the city the same day; and has kept her secret so well, that as little of her real history is known now as on the day of her apprehension.

Perth.—For the last fortnight the salmon fishery has been more successful than for many years past. This fortune, however, is not general to all the stations in the Tay, but is confined entirely to those fishings between Perth and the top of Mugdrum Island—a length of line hardly exceeding seven miles. Below Mugdrum Island the season as yet has proved but indifferent, and above the bridge the quantity caught has not been very great. The value of fish caught last week is reported to be between 2,000*l.* and 3,000*l.* Salmon, grilse, and trout, were proclaimed by the town-crier as selling at 7*d.*, 5*d.*, and 4*d.* a pound respectively, and are still at these prices.

Miscellaneous.

The New Coinage.—It being publicly known that the Bank of England was issuing the new silver coinage, the demand at the Bullion-office, on Friday and Saturday, by tradespeople, was greater than has been for many years, which proves the great scarcity there is throughout the metropolis of small coinage. In consequence of the dividends having been in course of payment since the 7th instant, the run upon the Bank for silver has been very great, and, notwithstanding that 300,000*l.* has been struck at the Royal Mint of half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences, since the issuing of the Royal proclamation of the 3d of June on the light gold coinage, there is yet a very short supply of silver currency, as a very considerable quantity has been sent into the country to the branch banks in the manufacturing and agricultural districts, where it is greatly required at the present moment as the harvest approaches. The officers of the Mint are daily at work in providing the Bank of England as quickly as they can with silver specie, the quantity of new sovereigns and half-sovereigns being sufficient for the public demand. A very large number of guineas, of the reigns of George I., II., III., and other perfect coins that had not been circulated for above a century and a half, have found their way into the Bank since the light gold panic from various parts of the United Kingdom. The demand for silver for the Continent and India has greatly decreased the stock of bullion at the Mint, as the exports during the last month far exceed those of former years. The amounts paid by Government to the East India Company, on account of the war in China and Affghanistan, have had a tendency to create a scarcity both of gold and silver. It appears from an official return that the following sums have been paid since the last two years:—1840, October 27, 150,000*l.*; 1841, July 2, 100,000*l.*; 1842, February 9, 23,442*l.*—Total, 573,142*l.*; besides the remittance of June last of upwards of 50,000*l.*

Antiquities.—The Museum of Narbonne has lately been enriched by some interesting discoveries of antiquities made near that place by the Archæological Commission. Among them are numerous funereal urns and lamps of marble, glass, lead, stone, and terracotta; phials for perfumes, ornamented with various and most curious emblems, and other designs, Roman, Egyptian, and Gallic. On some the glazing remains perfect, although it is thought they must have lain buried at least eighteen centuries. The names of many of the artists who made them are still legible upon the urns—some having Roman, and others Gallic terminations. Among the other objects are some amphoræ; an *ex voto* representing the finger of grace of the Vestal Virgins; fibulæ, or clasps; buttons; iron keys; dice; needles; pins for the hair; metal mirrors; fragments of musical instruments, and a probe for sounding wounds. Near several of the tombs which contained these relics were found a great many oyster-shells, the fish having, it is supposed, been eaten at the funeral feasts. To these are to be added an antique head of the Indian Bacchus, in bronze, of Roman workmanship, in perfect preservation; a Janus Bifrons; an amulet of lead of the god Fascinus, similar to those attached to children to preserve them from the evil eye; a small statue of Minerva with the ægis; a bronze Mercury, in very fine style; a head of Trajan, and some unknown busts.

Natural History.—We are informed by a correspondent that a gentleman in North Wales has a hen of extraordinary instinct:—During her state of incubation, she took charge of two large bantam chickens, which a hen had just forsaken; and, what is still more curious, she now continues to protect and nestle them under her wings, with a brood of 17 chickens. About a year ago, in the farm of the same gentleman, a large cock of the Friesland kind, which was of a blood-red colour for three years, suddenly changed its plumage into a milk white.

Spurious Ancient Coins.—The "Times" states that it "succeeded some time since in stopping the career of a forger of Greek, Roman, and Saxon coins, who by his ability in imitating the scarce types of these series deceived some incautious collectors, and robbed them of considerable sums of money. Another adventurer is now supplying the market with counterfeit coins, for which dies have actually been engraved, and the skill of some able artist engaged. Among these may be pointed out as clever forgeries, and likely to deceive even experienced numismatists, pennies of Stephen, penny of Edward VI., shillings of Philip and Mary, and the ryal of Queen Mary—the last a gold piece of great beauty."

Bee Swarming.—The following account is published in the "Elgin Courant." "During the present forcing weather it may not be amiss to relate an anecdote just furnished by a respectable individual, who vouches for its truth. An old gentleman in Ayrshire, while standing in his garden, waiting for the casting of a hive, had the misfortune to attract the swarm, as it, rather unexpectedly, came off, and the bees, thick and clustering, settled over his throat, his face, mouth, and nostrils. In a moment after, his eyes were blinded by the clinging buzzing throng. Expecting the infliction of instant agony from a thousand stings, he dreaded to make the slightest movement by voice or limb, and there was no person present. A minute or two passed—the heat was intolerable, and the sensation maddening; at this dire extremity of no less than probable pain and death, reason at length suggested—and the old gentleman cautiously raised his hands to his hat, moved it gently, imperceptibly lifting it a few inches above his head, and then steadied the hat in that position. The queen bee must have approved of this model hive, for the old man began to breathe freely, and in a short time the whole swarm took up their abode in the hat, which he subsequently displayed to his friends in triumph and thankfulness, without having received so much as a single sting."

A Coincidence.—A correspondent of the "Times" has

sent to that paper the following dates, which have excited, it says, some alarm among the credulous :—

1794 Fall of Robespierre.
1
7
9 } To which add 1794 gives 1815.
4
1815 Fall of Napoleon.
1
8
1 } To which add 1815 gives 1830.
5
1830 Fall of Charles X.
1
8
3 } To which add 1830 gives 1842.
0
——
1842 ———— ?

The Earl of Rosse's Telescope.—The following particulars, published by the Morning Papers, give some idea of what will be the magnifying power of this gigantic instrument, which is expected to materially aid astronomical discovery :—"The metal is six feet diameter ; it is five inches and a half thick at the edges, and five inches at the centre ; its weight is about three tons. By grinding and polishing, its thickness will probably be reduced one-tenth or one-eighth of an inch ; it will be formed into a telescope of fifty feet focal length, and will, there is every reason to hope, be actually in use this year. The speculum will have a reflecting surface of 4,071 square inches ; whilst that of the telescope made by Herschel, under the auspices of King George III., had but 1,811."

Law.

VICE-CHANCELLORS' COURTS.—*Young* v. *Lord Waterpark.*—The question in this case arose under the settlement made upon the marriage of Sir Henry Cavendish and Lady Waterpark, dated the 11th of August, 1757, by which a sum of 10,000*l.* was provided to be raised for younger children's portions out of certain real estates, now belonging to the present Lord Waterpark. Sir Henry Cavendish had a power of appointing this sum amongst the younger children, and in default of appointment it was to be equally divided—the shares of sons at 21, and of daughters at 21 or marriage, to be paid them the day after the death of Sir Henry Cavendish. In exercise of this power, he executed three several appointments—viz., 2,000*l.* to Lady Mountnorris, one of his daughters, in 1783 ; a like sum to Lady Kilmaine, another daughter, in 1793, and 3,000*l.* to Frederick Cavendish, a son, in 1801. In addition to these three children, Sir Henry had four other younger children, and in 1803 he attempted, in further exercise of his power, to appoint the remaining 3,000*l.* in favour of his son George Cavendish. Mr. Augustus Cavendish and Lady Musgrave, two of the children of the testator to whom no appointment had been made, having died, this bill was filed by Mr. Young, their administrator, against Lord Waterpark and others, to compel the payment of their shares of the 10,000*l.*, and the question was whether the power of appointment in the settlement would have enabled Sir H. Cavendish to appoint the 2,000*l.* to one of the remaining four children, or whether the fund was distributable amongst them as in default of appointment. The Vice-Chancellor said he thought it a very clear point, as he understood the law upon the subject. The first three appointments made were certainly good, and then the 3,000*l.* became liable to be appointed amongst the other children, and in default of appointment to go equally between them. The rule of law was this, that where certain objects of a power were named, the appointment must include all the objects of that power ; therefore the last appointment was bad, and the plaintiff, who represented two of those objects to whom nothing was given, was entitled to have two-sevenths of the 3,000*l.*, part of the principal sum of 10,000*l.*, raised upon the property and paid to him, with interest at 5*l.* per cent. from the death of the testator, the 4th of Aug., 1804.

Baron de Bode v. *the Attorney-General.*—This case, the particulars of which have been often before the public, came on for argument, upon a demurrer, put in by the Attorney-General to a bill filed by the Baron de Bode for the purpose of perpetuating the testimony of certain witnesses. The bill stated that the plaintiff had some time since presented his petition of right to her Majesty, stating his claims to compensation from the English government out of a certain sum of sixty millions of francs, allowed by the French Government, upon the treaty between France and the allied powers, for compensating English residents in France, whose lands had been confiscated after the Revolution, in respect of certain property which had belonged to the plaintiff in Lower Alsace. The bill then stated that her Majesty referred the petition of right to the Lord Chancellor, with the usual indorsement, "Let right be done." That after the petition had been heard the Lord Chancellor directed that a commission should issue to inquire into the truth of all the matters in the petition. The commissioners found that neither the name or claim of the Baron de Bode appeared to have been registered as directed by the act, which provided for the compensation of the claims of British subjects until after the passing of that act. That after payment of all the claims of the duly registered claimants which had been established, a large surplus, amounting to 482,752*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, remained in the hands of the commissioners, of which surplus a sum of 200,000*l.* and upwards had been applied to satisfy claims which had been tendered after the time limited by the 9th article of the convention of the 20th of Nov. 1815, admitted under the authority of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and the residue, amounting to more than 200,000*l.*, was paid into the Bank of England on Government account. And further, they found that the value of the immoveable property in Lower Alsace, lost by the plaintiff, together with the interest payable thereon, according to the terms of the convention, amounted to 361,265*l.* It was then stated that many of the witnesses examined before the commissioners were foreigners, and were with much difficulty induced to come to England to give their testimony, and intend to leave England in a few days for the purpose of returning to France, and, as the plaintiff feared and believed, would not be induced again to come to England. That it was the intention of the Attorney-General to traverse the inquisition and finding of the jury to compel the plaintiff again to prove all the matters and things found by the inquisition in the Court of Queen's Bench. The bill, therefore, prayed that the plaintiff might be permitted to examine certain witnesses named, touching the matters proved by them on the inquisition, and that a proper person might be employed to interpret their examination, and that their testimony might be preserved and perpetuated. To this bill a demurrer was put in by the Attorney General on behalf of her Majesty, that the complainant had made no case entitling him to have the witnesses examined as prayed by the bill, or to have their testimony perpetuated ; and also that the complainant had shown no equity against the defendant to entitle him to relief.—The Vice Chancellor said it appeared to him quite unnecessary to hear the counsel for the plaintiff, because without giving any opinion upon the merits of the case, all he had to do was to consider whether the demurrer ought to be allowed or not, and he thought it very clear the demurrer could not be sustained. The passage cited from Lord Redesdale's book on the subject of demurrers, in the second edition, and which remained unaltered in the last edition, was sufficient authority. It was stated for the Crown that the plaintiff had no case, and that the finding of the jury was of no value ; but then it appeared that the bill, after setting forth the finding of the jury, also stated that it was the intention of the Attorney-General to traverse the inquisition and finding of the jury ; and the plaintiff then went on to state, that in the event of such traverse by the Attorney-General, the inquisition could not be made the subject of judicial investigation, or be properly tried before the witnesses had left the country, and that the plaintiff would be therefore deprived of their testimony unless their evidence should be preserved. His Honour thought that what the bill contained, together with what was stated by Lord Redesdale, was quite sufficient reason for overruling the demurrer ; and when the Attorney-General had decided upon traversing or not, then such application might be made to the court as the plaintiff thought fit.

PREROGATIVE COURT.—*Moncorvo* v. *Candida.*—The facts of this case have frequently been before the public. Is is a claim made by the Baron Moncorvo, on behalf of the Portuguese government, of which he is the ambassador in this country, for letters of administration of the goods of the deceased in the cause, who died about 40 years ago, and who was a Knight of the Holy Military Order of St. John of Malta. The claim on behalf of the Portuguese Government is opposed by Signor Candida, who is the "Lieutenant-head and Representative" of one of the branches of the order, now settled at Naples. On behalf of the Portuguese government, it was set up in plea, and contended in argument, that this order had existed for some years in Portugal, and continued to exist there up to 1831 ; that at that time, in consequence of the political disturbances of the country, the holy order was abolished by the government, and all their property confiscated ; that the property which the deceased possessed necessarily fell within that predicament ; and that it therefore was and must be pronounced "forfeit and confiscate to the state" of Portugal. The claim of the representative of the order rested upon grounds entirely different. They trusted to a regulation of their own body, of which the deceased was a member, and by whose rules he was bound. The law upon which their hopes of success depended was to the effect that every member upon entering the order should resign all individual and personal right in his property, and that it should become part of the public fund of the society. Practically the deceased had disobeyed their order. He foresaw storms in the horizon, and he feared that the little bark of the Maltese knights might be wrecked amidst their fury. He looked out for a port of refuge, and found a safe one in the Bank of England. Despite the rule of the holy order, and in defiance even of the Pope's anger, he deposited some of his property in this country, and that is the property now disputed. For the order it is contended that such conduct on the part of the deceased was illegal ; that he was not entitled to invest it wherever he pleased ; that, in fact, it was not his, but the society's. Signor Candida had been appointed to his office by the Pope, who had for many years acted as grand master of the order ; and he was, in his official capacity, entitled to become the receiver on the part of the society. These were the grounds on which the separate claims were founded.—Sir H. J. Fust gave his opinion as to the validity of these claims. He thought that neither party had established their claim, and that neither of them were entitled to letters of administration. The Portuguese government was not : for it could never have had power to confiscate English property situated in this country. They had, unquestionably, full authority to abolish the order in Portugal, and to confiscate all its property ; but such confiscation could not apply to property out of Portugal. Nor was Candida entitled to receive letters of administration : the property, according to the regulation of the order, belonged to the Knights of Malta, but he had shown no authority to assume the character of receiver-general. The Pope, who had assumed the position and duties of grand master, had appointed him for the government of the body entrusted to his care, but not to receive any property in the name of the whole society ; this was naturally the duty of the grand-master. The Court, therefore, could not grant letters of administration to either of the parties before it.

Flott v. *Genge.*—The deceased in this case was the Rev. Henry Masterman, and the only circumstance connected with his life which has any bearing on the present suit is, that having made a will, he obtained his attesting witnesses, from whom, however, by folding up the paper in a particular manner, he concealed his own signature. He subsequently took the paper to a third attesting witness, acknowledged to him his signature, and he attested it ; and the question now was whether this was a sufficient acknowledgment under the new will act. Sir H. J. Fust decided that it was not, in a judgment of great length and elaboration. The leading case under the statute of fraud was, "The Trustees of the British Museum *v.* Whice." That case was tried in the Common Pleas, before the Chief Justice, and in it a will which had been pronounced by the special verdict of a jury to have been already signed, was placed by the testator, without exhibiting his signature, into the hands of the attesting witnesses. This was held to be a sufficient acknowledgment, but that case came within the provision of the statute of frauds, and that statute only required that in devises of real property the will should be signed and acknowledged in the presence of three or more attesting witnesses, &c. Now the new act specified distinctly that the signature itself should be acknowledged by the testator to the attesting witnesses ; and this certainly could not be said to have been done, when, by folding the paper in a peculiar way, the signature was concealed from two of the witnesses. Besides, in "Doe on the demise of Jackson v. Jackson," Mr. Baron Parke had almost gone the length of expressing his opinion that an acknowledgment was not sufficient where a testator had placed his arm across his signature when the witnesses were attesting the will, even though the jury had just decided that the testator intended to acknowledge his signature. The court, therefore, held that in this case there had not been a valid acknowledgment of the signature as required by the act, and pronounced against the paper propounded.

BOW-STREET, *July* 16.—Robert Chapman, a Fruiterer in Covent-garden Market, appeared before Mr. Jardine, upon a summons granted to the Horticultural Society, calling upon him to explain how a Pine-apple, stolen from the Society's garden on the 9th of July, came into his possession. Mr. R. Thompson, superintendent of the Fruit department in the Society's garden, proved that on that occasion he received seven Pine-apples from Mr. Henderson, gardener to Sir G. Beaumont, Bart., of Coleorton Hall, with orders to send them, after the meeting, to Mr. Dulley, Fruit-salesman in Covent-garden Market ; that of these Pines, one, a Queen, weighing about 3 lbs., was stolen from its place very near fruit exhibited by Mr. Chapman ; that it was marked conspicuously with the name of Mr. Henderson as its owner ; and that as soon as it was missed notice was given to the exhibitors and the police. Michael Webber, in the employment of Mr. Dulley, deposed that he was accustomed to receive fruit from Coleorton Hall for sale, that he knew Mr. Henderson's Pines by their marks, and that on Monday morning he found the stolen Pine in a basket on the stand of Mr. Chapman, Sen. ; that 12*s.* a pound were asked for it, and that he bought it for 9*s.* a pound. He added, that in the evening of the same day, Robert Chapman called upon him respecting it, and said he had bought it. Mr. Chapman, being called upon for his defence, stated that he bought the Pine-apple in the garden, in the middle of the afternoon of the day of exhibition, from a person whom he knew by sight, but whom he could not produce ; that he gave 12*s.* and a bottle of wine for it, and that it was carried openly out of the garden. He called Mr. R. W. Dutton, who described himself as a watchmaker, and who deposed that on the day of the robbery he met Chapman with another man, and was invited by the former to drink a glass of wine with them ; that on offering to pay his share, Chapman told him he need not do that, as it was part of the purchase-money of a Pine-apple ; that Chapman afterwards gave him a Pine-apple to carry away for him, which he did. There being no further evidence, Dr. Lindley stated that the object of the Society in bringing the matter before the magistrate was that it might be judicially investigated. Upon Mr. Chapman's own showing, he had purchased the fruit of a man whom he knew perfectly well not to be Mr. Henderson, although the fruit was marked with Mr. Henderson's name as the owner of it ; and it was impossible to say he acted with proper caution in the transaction : the Society was determined to protect the property of exhibitors, and would prosecute in all cases where evidence could be procured : otherwise such irregularities would be repeated, and other robberies might be committed under the pretext of buying. Chapman undertook to give into custody the man who had sold him the Pine, whenever he saw him, and the case was dismissed. He then applied to have the Pine given up to him ; but the magistrate decided that it was now in the hands of the right owner, and refused to make any order upon the subject ; the effect of which is that Chapman has to bear the loss himself.

TATTERSALLS, THURSDAY. — GOODWOOD STAKES. — The Knight of the Whistle was backed in one or two quarters at Monday's quotation, and maintained it, but certainly was not in force. It was otherwise with Helpmate, who was supported zealously, and closed second favourite at 8 to 1. Welfare was also in favour, and on these three nearly the whole of the business turned—the St. Lawrence, Tupsley, Rhodanthe, and Arnagill parties having been dead letters. The Goodwood Cup excited considerable interest, and exhibited two or three changes. The Squire, Middleham, and Sleight of Hand were backed occasionally in the early part of the afternoon, but were not in much request after the first hour. Marshal Soult opened with a declining appearance, but derived so much assistance towards evening that, after a good deal of money had been got at 13 to 1, he sprung three points, and left off second favourite. Charles the Twelfth rose from 20 to 11 to 1 upon a small outlay, holding the third place in the betting. The St. Leger is only worthy of notice as showing an extraordinary decline in Meteor ; 40 to 1 was laid on the strength of his being lame, yet it was mentioned in the course of the day that he had galloped at Epsom, and would accompany Scott's horses to Goodwood. The price current at the close was as follows :—

GOODWOOD STAKES.

8 to 1 agst	Knight of the Whistle (taken)	16 to 1 agst	Daddy Longlegs (ta.)
8 to 1	Helpmate	18 to 1	Corsair (taken)
12 to 1	Welfare (taken)	20 to 1	Studley Royal (taken)
14 to 1	Tupsley	20 to 1	Arnagill
		20 to 1	Retriever

GOODWOOD CUP.

4 to 1	The Squire (taken and afterwards offered)	12 to 1	Sleight-of-Hand (tak.)
		12 to 1	Middleham (taken & afterwards offered)
10 to 1	Marshal Soult (taken)		
11 to 1	Charles XII. (taken and after. offered)	20 to 1	Belcœur (taken and afterwards offered)
11 to 1	Priam		

ST. LEGER.

10 to 1	Cabrera	40 to 1	Meteor

DERBY, 1843.

1000 to 50 each against Catherine colt out of Attila's dam, and Napier, in one bet (taken.)

Lord Westminster's Sleight-of-Hand, Van Amburgh, and two others, have arrived at Goodwood.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, JULY 22.—Our English supplies since Monday have been trifling, and taken off at that day's quotations.—The arrivals of Foreign being considerable, a decline would be submitted to, were there purchasers for a quantity.—Barley, Beans, and Peas, are unaltered.—The Oat trade is very dull, and fully 1*s.* cheaper.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . .	White	50 to 70	Red	50 to 60
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . .		56 to 68	White	59 to 62
Barley	Malting and distilling	21 to 26	Grind.	19 to 25
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . .	Polands	14 to 24	Feed	14 to 23
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	13 to 20	Potato	16 to 24
—— Irish	Feed	7 to 19	Potato	14 to 23
Rye		30 to 34		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 26 to 34	Tick	25 to 36	Harrow	32 to 38
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . . 31 to 40	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White . . . . 31 to 37	Maple	30 to 33	Grey	28 to 30

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
June 10 . . .	64 0	26 8	20 6	31 9	33 1	32 7
— 17 . . .	63 10	26 10	21 6	36 10	33 9	32 6
— 24 . . .	63 11	27 6	21 7	31 7	34 4	33 2
July 1 . . .	64 3	27 7	22 4	32 3	34 9	35 6
— 8 . . .	64 10	27 5	22 2	29 5	35 1	34 0
— 15 . . .	65 8	28 0	22 0	38 6	34 10	35 5
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	64 5	27 4	21 8	33 5	34 4	33 10
Duties . .	8 0	9 0	6 0	9 6	8 6	9 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English	8152 Sks. — Brls.	6790	1367	7286	3354	—	779	283
Irish	— ,, — ,,		—		8010	—	—	—
Foreign	2766 ,, 2763 ,,	43113	769	—	14295	—		24

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—C. Bindley, Birmingham, coach maker and livery stable keeper—S. Knight, West Hoathley, Sussex, cattle dealer—J. M'Gakey, Liverpool, printer.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—J. Johnston, Leeds, tow spinner—J. Dawson, Tudeley, and W. Dawson, Tonbridge, Kent, contractors and builders—R. B. Scale, Halstead, Essex, farmer.

BANKRUPTS.—C. M. Darby, 319, Regent-street, St. Marylebone, printer and bookseller—D. Low, 4, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, City, merchant—J. Atkins, sen., and J. Atkins, jun., Coulsdon, Surrey, lime merchants—J. W Vogel, 4, Cloak-lane, City, bookseller—J. Stuart, Liverpool, draper and tea-dealer—J. Belshaw, Liverpool, sail maker—J. S. Spinks and J. Molson, Liverpool, coal merchants—T. Brooke, J. Lang, J. Wilby, and J. Milnes, Liversedge, Yorkshire, blanket manufacturers—J. Rate, Eastgate, Bourn, Lincolnshire, feltmonger—W. Williams, Goudhurst, Kent, wheelwright—S. Brown, Liverpool, millwright—S. H. Smyth, Cambridge, coach maker—J. Sparham, late of Troston, Suffolk, miller—S. Rushton, Nottingham, ironmonger—W. Seddon and F Jordan, St. Helen's, Lancashire, millers—L. Yablonsky, Birmingham, jeweller—J. Walsh and E. Halford, Nottingham, tailors and drapers—J. Mills, London-wall, canal carrier—H. Faweus and R. Faweus, Stockton-upon-Tees, timber merchants—G. Skipp, Malvern Wells, Worcestershire, cider merchant—C. Timmis, Darlaston-green, Staffordshire, flint-grinder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. King, jun., Glasgow, deceased, writer—J. Hunter, Edinburgh, silk mercer—A. and W. Phillips, Aberdeen, upholsterers.

BIRTHS.—On the 16th inst., at Clapham-common, Mrs. W. A. Franks, of a son—On the 16th inst., at Victoria-square, Grosvenor-place, the lady of John Cross, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son—On the 16th inst., the lady of T. D. Acland, Esq., M.P., of a son—On the 16th inst., at Kensington, the lady of B. Tristram, Esq., of a daughter—On the 17th inst., at Woodford Hall, Essex, Mrs. W. Morris, of a daughter—On the 17th inst., in Guilford-street, Russell-square, the lady of J. Bogg, Esq., of a daughter—On the 17th inst., at Notting-ham-place, the lady of C. F. Huth, Esq., of a daughter—On the 18th inst., at Southsea, Portsmouth, the lady of Captain W. V. Brooke, 58th Regiment, of a son—On the 19th inst., in Endsleigh-street, Tavistock-square, the lady of W. H. Palmer, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 16th inst., at Tottenham, Mr. Thomas Twycross, of Winton-hall, Kirkby Stephen, Westmorland, to Mary, second daughter of the late W. Middlecoat, Esq of the Audit office, Somerset-house—On the 19th inst., at St Botolph's, Aldersgate street, Mr. J. T. Hunt, of Denmark-hill, Camberwell, to Miss Mary Steer, of Christ's Hospital—On the 16th inst., at Christchurch, Marylebone, F. H. Simpson, Esq., youngest son of the late J. Simpson, Esq., of Burton-crescent, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late J. Paxton, Esq., of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury—On the 20th inst., at St James's, Piccadilly, the Earl of Bective, eldest son of the Marquess of Headfort, to Amelia, the only child of Alderman Thompson, M.P.

DIED.—On the 16th inst., at Upper Berkeley street, Eliza Barclay Evans, eldest daughter of the Rev. E. J. Evans, vicar of Kilbroney, Rosstrevor, aged 23—On the 17th inst., in Surrey-square, Mrs Lee, in the 83rd year of her age, relict of the late Mr. Henry Lee, of the same place—On the 17th inst., at his residence, Nascot house, near Watford, in the 87th year of his age, G. W. Ricketts, Esq., late receiver-general for Hampshire—On the 19th inst., at his house, Maize hill, Greenwich, in the 82nd year of his age, after only four days' illness, William Taylor, Esq., Admiral of the Red, the only surviving officer who accompanied Captain Cook in his third voyage round the world, and was present at his death—On the 19th inst., at 56, Eaton place, Susan, youngest daughter of the late E. Godfrey, Esq., and the Countess Dowager of Morton, aged six years—On the 20th inst., at Orton house, Brighton, Henry Wheeler, Esq., of Chester-terrace, Regent's park, and of the Stock Exchange.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 31—1842. SATURDAY, JULY 30. PRICE 6d.

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KINGSTON.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY has fixed their ANNUAL EXHIBITION for THURSDAY, SEPT. 15th, 1842.—For particulars apply to

JAMES JACKSON, Hon. Sec.,
Thames-st., Kingston, Surrey.

WINDSOR AND ETON ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Annual Grand Show of this Society will take place on the 3rd of September.

Windsor, July 28, 1842.

DAHLIAS.

THE GRAND ANNUAL DAHLIA EXHIBITION ON SALISBURY PLAIN, will take place on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31st, at STONEHENGE, under the immediate patronage of Lady Antrobus. Full particulars may be had on application to J. KEYNES, Hon. Sec.,

Salisbury, July 26, 1842. Salisbury.

STONEHENGE is Six Miles from Salisbury and Two from Amesbury. There will be accommodation at both places for conveying Exhibitors and their boxes to the Stones.

"MANETTIA BICOLOR."

MESSRS. VEITCH and SON have now ready for delivery Plants of this beautiful New Greenhouse Climber, at 42s. each.

N.B.—A Medal was awarded to this Plant at the Horticultural Society's Meeting in Regent-street, in April last.

Exeter, July 6, 1842.

LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

H. GROOM, CLAPHAM RISE, near London, (Removed from Walworth,) by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he has a fine stock of Lilium lancifolium, album, and punctatum, which he can supply at very moderate prices.

He begs to say his Catalogue of Geraniums is ready for delivery, and can be had on application.

MYATT'S BRITISH QUEEN STRAWBERRY, after two years' competition, still maintains its pre-eminence; and, in returning thanks to their numerous patrons and friends, J. and W. Myatt beg to say they can with confidence recommend it as the most superb fruit yet known.

Also their new Seedling Strawberry Prince Albert, which for productiveness and size cannot be equalled. Price per 100, each, 50s.; and their Eliza, 20s. Runners are now ready, and may be had on application to them at Manor Farm, Deptford.

Myatt's famed Victoria Rhubarb, 50s. per 100 sets, or 1s. 6d. per root, will be ready in October.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, No. 34, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON. Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

LOWER RATES OF PREMIUM THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER OFFICE, that entitle the assured *to participate in the profits*, as follows:—

Age.	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
Annual Premium per cent.	1 10 8	1 14 7	1 19 0	2 4 3	2 10 11	2 19 9	3 11 9	4 8 0

The BONUS declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16l. per cent. on the premiums then paid; and in 1839 a second BONUS was awarded, amounting on the average to 31l. per cent. on the premiums paid during the preceding five years.

No extra charge for residence in any part of Europe, nor for proceeding (in a decked, sailing, or steam vessel) from any one Port thereof to another during peace, to Assurers, not being seafaring men by profession. Licenses are granted to go to any part of the world upon terms proportionate to the risks.

Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, are not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any and every day.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 1, Princes-street, Bank, London.

This Institution is empowered by a special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict., cap. IX., and is so constituted as to afford the benefits of Life Assurance, in their fullest extent, to Policy-holders, and to present greater facilities and accommodation than can be obtained in other Offices. The decided superiority of its plan, and its claim to public preference and support, have been proved, incontestably, by its extraordinary and unprecedented success.

Extract from Increasing Rates of Premium, for an Assurance of 100l. for whole term of Life.

Age.	Annual Premium payable during				
	1st five years.	2d five years.	3d five years.	4th five years.	Remainder of Life.
20	£1 1 4	£1 5 10	£1 10 11	£1 16 9	£2 3 8
30	1 6 4	1 12 2	1 19 1	2 7 4	2 17 6
40	1 16 1	2 4 4	2 14 6	3 7 3	4 3 4
50	2 16 7	3 9 4	4 5 5	5 6 3	6 13 7

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

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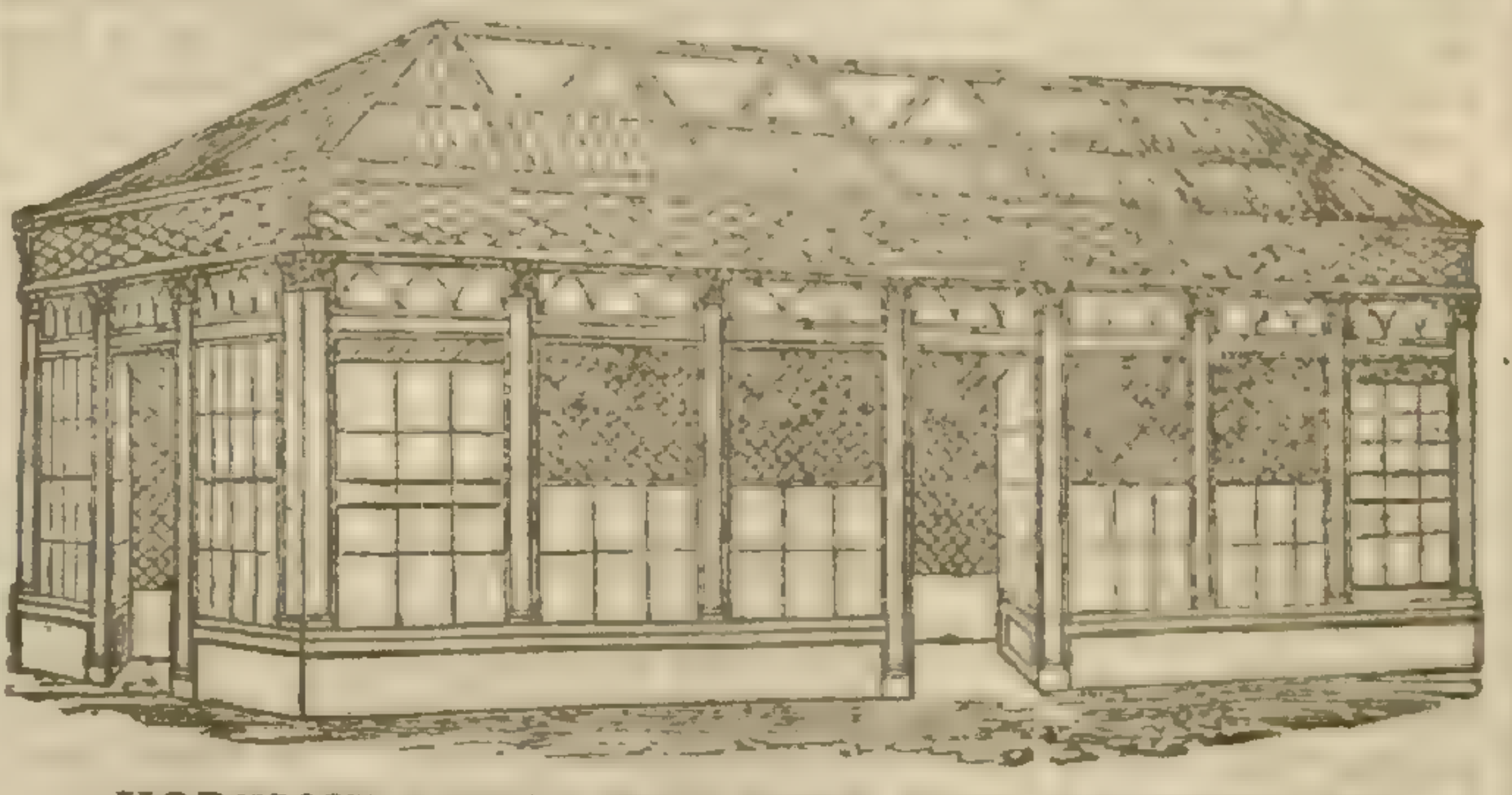

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that after August the 2d, the MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY in Regent-Street will be DISCONTINUED till Tuesday, October the 4th, in consequence of the Meeting-room being under repair.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday . . . . . { Horticultural . . . . 3 P.M.
{ Floricultural . . . . 7½ P.M.
COUNTRY SHOWS.—Aug 2, Tamworth. 3, Nottingham.

IN another column will be found the commencement of a translation of such parts of Professor Charles Sprengel's important Work on Manures as appear most suited to the objects of English farmers. In this country, everything relating to these matters is now judged of by the majority of people with reference to the views of Liebig; it has therefore become very desirable that the statements of Professor Sprengel, his immediate predecessor in that all important subject, should also be made known. A portion of Sprengel's work on animal manures having been already published in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, Vol. I., we have selected his remarks on inorganic manures as the next in point of interest. While these papers will form a constant subject of interest to the more scientific of our readers, they will also, we trust, be found abundantly supplied with maxims of practical value, from which all who are occupied with the cultivation of land may learn something useful.

SOME time last year (p 449), we published a communication from Mr. Forsyth, Lord Shrewsbury's gardener, at Alton Towers, recommending the adoption of glazed pots for growing plants, in preference to the soft and rude pottery now employed. In our simplicity we saw nothing unreasonable in this proposition, which had the merit of enabling people to use vessels something handsomer than those with which even sitting-rooms are now disfigured. It certainly did appear to us that dirty earthenware is not more becoming to a gay flower than dirty boots to a gentleman; and that a well-selected flower-pot might be as advantageous to a pretty plant as a well-selected dress to a still fairer part of the creation. Little did we dream of the explosion to be produced by Mr. Forsyth's epistle; we had no notion that the ground was mined beneath our feet, and that a spark from Alton Towers would produce as much mischief as a shell in a magazine of combustibles. We soon, however, discovered our error. On all sides poured in remonstrances, advice, sneers, sarcasm, and indignation. In short, we found that we had been sowing dragons' teeth, and the crop that sprang up was like to devour us.

In all humility we suggested that Mr. Forsyth might possibly be right, that no apparent reason existed which could explain the disadvantage of glazed earthenware, and that facts at least were required to settle the question. "Facts!" cried an aged Andrew Fairservice; "why, man, I've been potting plants for more than half a century; I have invariably used soft burnt pots; and if that is not fact enough, I don't know what is." Mr. Fairservice did not, however, tell us to what purpose he had been employing his life in this ingenious occupation, nor did he produce evidence to show that the health of his plants could not be improved; indeed, as his letter bore the post-mark of Chelsea, we confess we entertained some doubt upon that point. Another worthy person wrote us a long epistle expressing his "decided disappointment and diametricle disapprobation" of Mr. Forsyth having so far forgotten what is due to "the most tallented proffesional men," as to recommend a system which "must do nothing but harm." A facetious gentleman favoured us with a copy of verses; and a melancholy man obliged us with a lament over the evil-mindedness of gardeners, who now-a-days were always trying some new-fangled scheme, as if nobody knew anything but themselves.

On the other hand, there were those who argued the matter like reasonable men, and defended the existing opinions in favour of soft glazed pots by an appeal to direct evidence. Among other things it was alleged that the coolness produced by the evaporation through the sides of unglazed pots was eminently salubrious to plants; and in proof of the amount of evaporation thus produced, the following extract from a journal of the late Capt. Dugald Carmichael, published in Hooker's Botanical Miscellany, was adduced:—"In some part of the island of Mauritius the soil is sufficiently plastic to admit of being manufactured into a sort of bottle called *gargoulettes*, which possess the inestimable quality of preserving water at a temperature many degrees lower than that of the surrounding atmosphere These vessels are made very thin, and without any glazing. They are accordingly so porous, that when filled with water it transudes in sufficient quantity to keep the surface constantly wet; and when thus exposed to a current of air, the evaporation from the outside maintains the contents of the vessel in a state of refreshing coolness."

Another correspondent wrote a letter from which the following is still worth extracting:—

"I have been a gentleman's gardener, and foreman in a nursery; am fond of growing plants, and against the use of glazed pots. My experience proves thus much: when hard-burnt or glazed pots have been intermixed with porous pots, and filled with the same soil and plants, placed in a house or out of doors in beds, I have always found that in hard-burnt or glazed pots the plants have never grown like those in porous pots, but have either died or grown weak. I have taken the sickly plants and turned them out, and have found their roots and the soil in a bad state; the soil has dropped away from the few weak roots, and has had a sour unwholesome smell, while those in the porous pots have had a good ball formed, were healthy, and the plants in a thriving state. I have taken those plants from the hard-burnt or glazed pots, and placed them on the potting bench to dry, in a short time repotted them in porous pots, with good drained soil, and treated them according to the season—they have recovered, and made good plants."

But now, at the end of a short year, what do time and facts say? Early in the autumn of last year, rumours began to prevail that plants, *mirabile dictu!* would grow as well in slate as in soft earthenware. Then came a story of a Mrs. Teabody, in Spitalfields, who had been growing a Geranium in a cracked and glazed teapot. with a hole in the bottom, and which had quite taken the shine out of her neighbours'. But these were only rumours. The slate was said to be very different from hard earthenware, and was, moreover, vaguely suspected of being in league with Mr. Forsyth in maintaining his heresy; the old lady's teapot was positively asserted to be no teapot at all, but a Wedgewood; for, said they, how *can* a plant grow in glazed earthenware, when Mr. Accum, the great chemist, in his "Death in the Pot," assures us that glazed earthenware is dangerous to both horse and man? Latterly, however, the outcry seems to have been dying away: the teapot is admitted to have been a Rockingham. and not a Wedgwood—Mr. Accum is no longer spoken of—and the possibility of plants growing in glazed earthenware is quietly admitted. And why? Because in March last Mr. Beck, of Isleworth, produced pots of slate, 6 inches square, in which Calceolarias and Geraniums had long been growing in the most perfect health; because the same gentleman, at the Horticultural Society's exhibition, placed on the table a most noble Fuchsia, whose roots had clung to the inside of the slate tub with as much affection as if it had been dear old pottery; and finally, because, at the last meeting of the Horticultural Society in Regent-street, specimens were exhibited of different plants that had been growing in glazed pots, made for the purpose, which were in all respects as healthy as if they had been prepared by our friend Andrew Fairservice, with the help of his fifty years' practice aforesaid; and perhaps more so.

It appears, then, at last, that we were right in patting Mr. Forsyth on the back, and that Mr. Forsyth was right in being so patted; and we will now add one thing for the peculiar edification of a certain class of Gardeners:—*He who can grow plants well in a glazed flower-pot is a good Gardener; and he who cannot, is a bad one.* This is not a bad test of a man's real value. Gardeners are like coin: there is much excellent and sterling metal current, but there are many counterfeits; you cannot ring a Gardener like a piece of silver; but you may try him by the experiment of the glazed flower-pot. which for him is just as good as for a guinea is the Mintmaster's assay.

IN a late Number of the "Bermudian," a paper published in the Bermuda Islands, we find the following observations, which we recommend to the notice of our country friends interested in emigration:—

"The want of labour in this country has become so palpable, from the inert habits, the unbearable indolence of the working classes, that it has become not only desirable, but absolutely necessary, to endeavour to remedy the existing evil, and meet the exigencies of the colony, by obtaining from abroad persons suitable for the agricultural and other departments of labour. To this end, the House of Assembly have been in committee during the week on that portion of His Excellency the Governor's speech relating to the introduction of white labourers; and we understand it is in contemplation to bring forward a bill for the encouragement of emigration to these islands from the mother country. We hail such a measure as fraught with real benefits to the colony—a measure identified with the interests of every industrious and well-thinking member of the community—and one which will materially assist in the agricultural and commercial advancement of these islands. Latterly the attention of a great portion of the inhabitants has been steadily directed to agricultural pursuits, and many have strenuously embarked therein; the results have been, it is pleasing to record. equal to, if not beyond, their expectation. But a barrier to progressive improvement—and an insurmountable one it will be, unless aid from abroad is called in—exists in the paucity of adequate labour, and the consequent high rate of wages. The planter, who at a considerable expense for hire, and an unusual amount of physical exertion himself, succeeds in putting his crop into the ground, finds, when it is ripe, a difficulty in procuring sufficient help to reap it and transport it to market; and there are instances when he has been forced to see the fruit of his exertions perishing before his eyes, owing to an inability, from the general lack of labour, to obtain the requisite aid for gathering it in. With facts so well authenticated, and so generally known, which might be easily multiplied, it needs no elaborate argument to point out the necessity of taking steps to promote, on an efficient plan, emigration to these islands. From the surplusage of Britain's population, a number of efficient labourers could be obtained, suited to our immediate and increasing wants; at the same time it would be laying the foundation of a sturdy, active, and industrious peasantry, for the assistance and behoof of the present and succeeding generations."

We will add that the Bermudas are perfectly healthy, and that the only evil to be guarded against is an indulgence in the use of spirituous liquors. They are an excellent station for sober, industrious people, but they are totally unsuited to persons given to drinking.

IN another column will be found a letter from a correspondent upon the subject of employing the manufacturing poor in draining land, an operation the immense importance of which every landlord is now acquainted with. We earnestly invite attention to this proposal, which, if carried into effect, would be extremely advantageous to the agricultural interest. and seems to be a good and practicable means of taking off some part at least of the pressure now so severely felt in the manufacturing districts.

WE beg to call attention to a report in another column of the proceedings of the yeomanry of Norfolk, assembled to promote a subscription for a monument to the memory of the late Earl of Leicester. No men are more able to judge of the real value to his country of this lamented nobleman than his neighbours and countrymen; who, like sensible men, have laid down their political feelings (would they would oftener do so,) and with one voice have expressed their admiration of his princely hospitality, his kindness as a landlord, his munificence as a gentleman, and his lasting services to his country as a promoter of agricultural improvements. Let us hope their appeal will be answered—not by the county, but by the country. We have monuments of generals and admirals—of poets and architects—of princes and kings;—may we now see a column higher than any of them to the memory of Thomas William Coke, Earl of Leicester, the model of an English country gentleman!

ON ORGANIC-MINERAL MANURES.—No. I.

By PROFESSOR CHARLES SPRENGEL (translated from the German).

UNDER the name of organic-mineral manures are comprised those materials which (as the name implies) are composed partly of organic remains and partly of mineral substances; thereto belong mould, mud, artificially-prepared compost, rubbish collected in the streets, the soil of sinks, &c. These organic-mineral manures are of great importance in agriculture.

1. *Mould.*—Mould is that kind of soil which occurs often in low lands, is very rich in humus, and at times contains some remains of plants. If the situation is not too damp, and if the higher grounds which surround it are composed of clay, argillaceous, marly, or calcareous substances, it generally possesses such superior qualities, that it can be immediately carried and spread as manure, inasmuch as, under the circumstances just mentioned, it consists of a mixture of earths impregnated with humic acid and other materials strongly promoting vegetation. If, however, this mould is accumulated in wet places, and the surrounding heights are composed of sand, it is, generally speaking, of such an anomalous composition that it will spoil any ground on which it may be carried, unless it undergoes some previous preparation, because in this case it contains much protoxide of iron impregnated with humic acid, and is, at the same time, very deficient in the earths combined with that acid, as well as in the saline substances which constitute a most essential nutriment of plants. The value of every sort of mould depends (as is the case with all substances used as manures) on its component parts. If it is, therefore, intended to form at once an accurate idea of the effect which this manure will produce, it is to be subjected to an accurate chemical analysis; especially the organic remains containing nitrogen are to be inquired into, inasmuch as its value will entirely depend upon their quantity—an analysis of which I have treated in my work on soils (Bodenkunde). The generally-received opinion however is, that any sort of mould is only in so far useful as it supplies the soil with a greater quantity of humus. I have already analysed several sorts of mould which were used as manures, and for the sake of proving what I have just stated, I subjoin the analysis of a mould which came from a valley surrounded by sand-hills,

and which, in its application, did not produce any considerable result.

100,000 parts of it are composed of—

52,910	,,	silica and quartz.
31,269	,,	humic acid.
10,200	,,	coal of humus and vegetable remains.
2,312	,,	alumine, combined partly with humic acid, but mostly with silica.
1,554	,,	protoxide and oxide of iron, combined with humic and phosphoric acid.
0,044	,,	protoxide of manganese, partly combined with humic acid.
0,632	,,	lime, mostly combined with sulphuric acid, but partly mixed with the coal of humus.
0,146	,,	magnesia, partly combined with silica, or mixed with the coal of humus.
0,870	,,	sulphuric acid, partly combined with calcareous earth, partly mixed with coal of humus and vegetable remains.
0,045	,,	phosphoric acid, combined with oxide of iron.
0,008	,,	common salt.
0,010	,,	potassa, mostly combined with silica, and traces of substances composed of nitrogen.

100,000 parts.

If an approximate calculation is made of the quantity of humic acid which is combined with the bases (alumine, manganese, and iron), it will be seen, that this mould contains at least 15,000 parts of free humic acid, acting as such. To this is to be added, that it contained neither humate of lime, humate of potass, or soda, nor any substance containing nitrogen; and another reason why it could not yield a good manure is, that it contained a quantity of humic protoxide of iron. Upon a Magdeburg acre of sandy soil, about 50,000 lbs. of this mould were carried, which was thus supplied with 15,680 lbs. of humic acid, 5,100 lbs. of coal of humus and vegetable remains, (manuring as soon as they are decomposed,) 316 lbs. of lime, 74 lbs. of magnesia, 435 lbs. of sulphuric acid, 22 lbs. of phosphoric acid (provided we assume that phosphate of iron in small quantities be a nutritive substance), 4 lbs. of common salt, and 5lbs. of potash. In this case it will be seen that it was merely the humic acid of this mould which was of any use, because the great proportion of gypsum was superfluous, and the other substances, in which the sandy soil operated upon was deficient, were contained in the manure in such small quantities, that they do not deserve to be taken into the account. This mould was therefore, as we said before, of very little use; so much so, that an additional quantity of common manure was required.

All those kinds of mould which are ascertained to possess superior manuring qualities, and which are found in low places, surrounded by clayey or argillaceous hills, are, on the other hand, composed of the following substances: 33 per cent. humic acid, 6 per cent. coal of humus, 9 p. c. alumina, 3½ p. c. lime, ½ p. c. magnesia, 2½ p. c. oxide of iron, ½ p. c. oxide of manganese, 42 p. c. silica and quartz or sand, ½ p. c. gypsum, ¾ p. c. phosphate of lime, ¼ p. c. potash, $\frac{1}{10}$ p. c. common salt, and 1½ p. c. organic remains containing nitrogen. From the quantity of bases here, it is clear that such kinds of mould cannot contain any free humic acid; they consequently act very differently from the last. At times good kinds of mould contain only 12-13 p. c. of humic acid, and 45-50 p. c. of sand.

Whenever mould contains a great quantity of free humic acid, it must, if it is to yield good results, be either applied to a soil containing a great quantity of free bases, or it must be mixed with loam, lime, marl, ashes, or dung, and left to remain in a heap for a long time, by which means those humates which are so beneficial to the growth of plants will be generated; otherwise the superabundance of humic acid will be detrimental to vegetation. But if the mould should contain much humic protoxide of iron, it must on no account be ploughed in soon after it has been spread, because, if left on the surface, the oxygen of the air will have time to change, by its contact, the protoxide into a peroxide. My own experience has taught me that a field may be spoiled for several years if such a sort of mould is not left on the surface for one whole summer at least. It is best, therefore, to use such mould for top-dressing pastures, as in this case we never need fear that it will injure the subsequent crops.

It would be superfluous for me to detail again in what manner the humic acid of the mould is beneficial to vegetation, as this has been stated repeatedly on former occasions. If it contain organic remains composed of nitrogen, they form by their decomposition nitric acid, which then, combined with the different bases, forms saltpetre, possessing powerful manuring qualities.

Mould improves, chemically, all sorts of soil, even that richest in humus not excepted, because it contains generally from 50-60 p. c. mineral substances, amongst which are, as we have just seen, some very efficient ones. The mould, or the humus contained in it, renders a clayey soil more light, whilst a sandy soil is made thereby more firm, and kept in a damp state. It is, consequently, especially adapted for soils that burn, in which it is often more efficacious than even dung. If the soil is light and sandy, you will make use of a mould somewhat clayey; if, on the contrary, the soil is clayey, a rather sandy mould is to be employed. The quantity which is to be brought upon a certain area is to be determined by the proportion of its chemical ingredients; and although it is assumed that so much mould is to be placed on a field, that the surface soil receives thereby 2 per cent. of humus, it is evident that, for the sake of effecting this with 100,000 lbs. per acre, a mould will be required containing 30 per cent. of humus; but as most sorts of it do not contain more than 15 p. c., 200,000 lbs. per acre will be required. It is the readiness with which mould can be had that will determine the quantity to be used; for every one will first calculate how much the conveying of so many cartloads, or thousands of pounds upon an acre, will cost, for the sake of seeing whether the advantage to be derived from it be proportionate to the outlay of carriage and labour.

The length of time during which the effects of the mould may continue, cannot be easily determined, as it depends on its quality and the quantity used. Large quantities improve the soil after even 20 and more years, whilst small quantities act but for a comparatively short time.

The most efficient mode is to carry the mould on such fields as are summer-fallowed, because in that case the most certain mixture with the surface is effected; which, however, is always much easier than by the manuring with clay, sand, or loam. Before the mould is ploughed in, it is to be well pulverised, which will have the advantage of causing the seed of weeds which may be contained in it to germinate, and of inducing the protoxide of iron contained in every sort of mould sooner to change into the oxide. It is this protoxide which produces the sharpness or acrimony which is so distinctly perceivable in some sorts of mould. It is also advantageous to scatter it in winter over growing rye, and then to harrow it in early in the spring, and roll it. The latter operation is, however, not advisable with a mould which is very light and rich in humus; such mould is better applied when the rye is a few inches long, otherwise it may be carried away by the wind.

If it contains a considerable quantity of vegetable remains undecomposed, it is always advisable to collect it at first into smaller, and then into larger heaps, for the sake of drying it, allowing it to decompose in that way for a year or a year and a half; and this will be still better accomplished if it be mixed with lime, marl, ashes, or dung, or concocted into compost, as I shall state immediately.

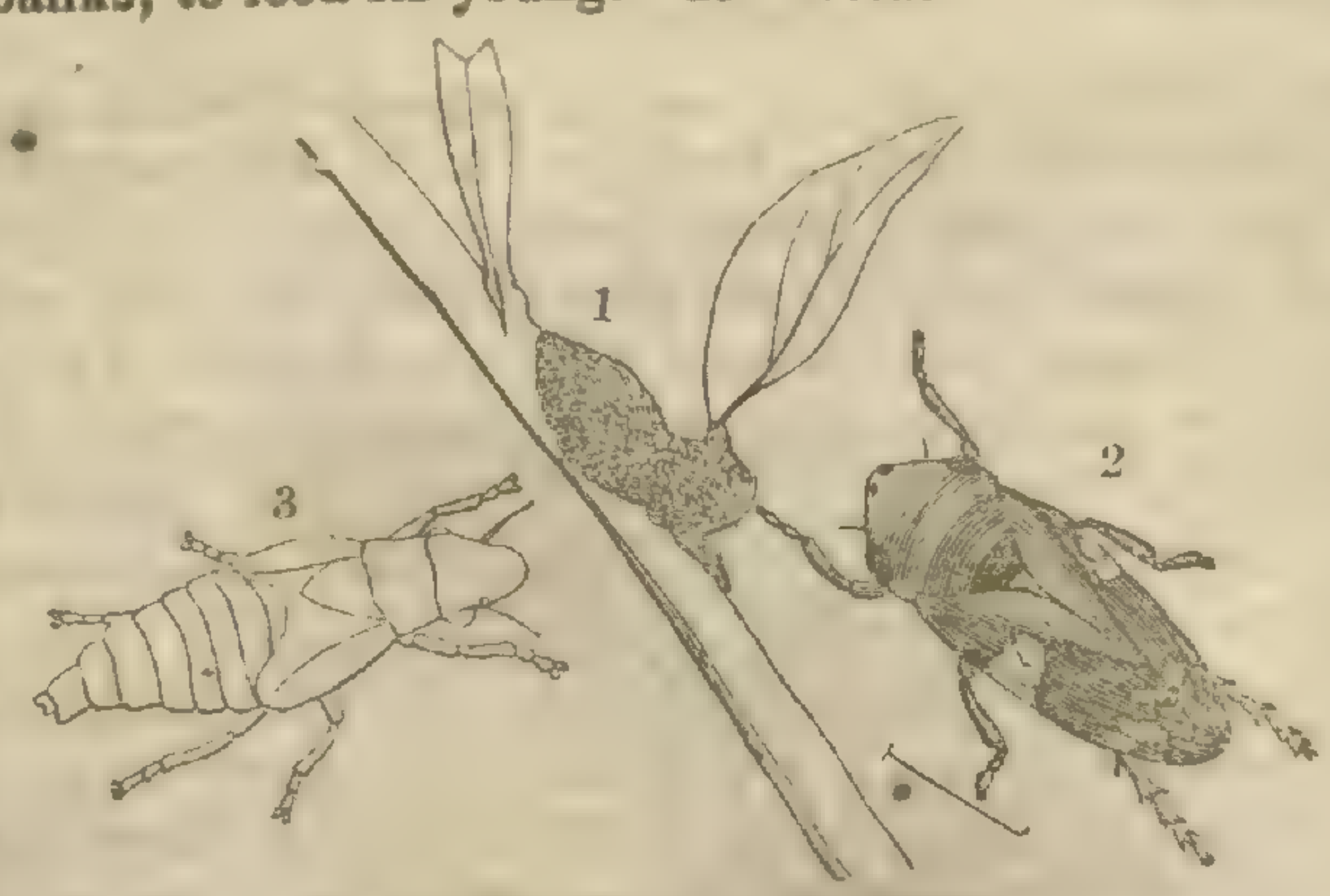
That mould or mud, in which there are many infusorial animalcules, will be very efficacious, is probable, but has not yet been ascertained experimentally. It may be expected that such mould will yield by its decomposition, either in heaps or strewed over a field, a certain quantity of sal-ammoniac or nitric acid; because infusoria, like other animals, contain a great quantity of nitrogen.

ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XXX.

TETTIGONIA SPUMARIA, the Froth-fly.—In April or the beginning of May, small patches of a white frothy matter (fig. 1) are first seen in our gardens upon the young shoots of various plants, and I have observed them much attached to Hollyhocks, Lilacs, Michaelmas Daisies, and Southernwood; they are not only unsightly and render flowers unpleasant to touch, but they are undoubtedly injurious to the growth of the plants. On removing the froth from the stalk, one or two small pale green larvæ will be found concealed in the midst, which shine very much, from the moisture which enveloped them, and they are able to skip away when disturbed; these little animals become by the middle of June, or earlier, as large as the object represented at fig. 1; they are at that time pupæ or shortly become so (fig. 2 mag.), when they are of a green colour with ochreous abdomens, and at the same time perfect. Froth-flies are often resting upon the various flowers surrounding the spot where they were bred; these keep increasing in number during the summer months, and do not disappear until September or October. When the perfect insect escapes from the pupa, it leaves amongst the froth a transparent horny case, which, like the true Cicada, is attached to the stem or stalk by its feet. About the beginning of August, multitudes are often paired on every plant, but when and where the female lays her eggs is still undiscovered, but most probably in the young twigs or buds which are formed to produce leaves the following spring. These insects are called Froth-flies from the secretion with which they cover themselves; this, no doubt, is the sap of the plant which affords nourishment to the animal in its different stages, the rostrum being thrust, as in the Aphides, into the stalk, and it seems to be ejected in the form of frothy matter, which at once protects their tender bodies from the heat of the sun, the cold at night, and the attacks of parasitic flies. This froth is also frequently termed cuckoo-spittle by country people, from its becoming conspicuous about the time when the cuckoo arrives in this country.

From the great variation in the colour and markings of the perfect insects, the supposed species have received different names; for instance, a black one with a white head and thorax is called by Linnæus Cicada leucocephala, another black one with white eyes is named C. leucophthalma, and a third has been described by Fabricius as Tettigonia capitata; they are, however, generally included by modern authors under the Linnæan name of the typical species, which is called T. spumaria, fig. 3; it is of a dirty yellowish white, thickly punctured and clothed with short depressed hairs; the head is somewhat triangular and broad, with an eye on each side at the base, and two minute ones called ocelli on the crown; the rostrum is rather long, extending to the coxæ of the intermediate legs, between which it rests in repose; the antennæ are terminated by a fine projecting bristle, which arises from two small oval joints inserted close to the inner margin of the compound eyes; the face has a black stripe down the centre, with several horizontal black lines radiating on each side, like a comb, and there are two black dots on the point of the forehead; the thorax and scutellum form a large triangular brown space, the fore part of the former being ochreous, and the apex of the latter, which is acuminated, is whitish; the ovipositor is received into a fissure beneath the apex of the abdomen; the wings, when at rest, are deflexed; the superior, called also elytra, are somewhat elliptical, with a few nervures, slightly reticulated at the apex; they are brown, more or less mottled with ochre, having four large whitish patches on the costal margin, the first pair being near the middle, the second pair towards the apex, and between these is a heart-shaped spot on the suture, and a smaller one near the tip; the inferior wings are ample, transparent and eridescent, with a few dark nervures, and suffused with brown at the base; the six legs are rather short, the hinder being the longest and formed for leaping; the hinder tibiæ have two spines on the outside, and the apex is furnished with a coronet of spines all tipped with black; the feet are triarticulate, the two basal joints being small in the four anterior, but long in the hinder pair, and margined with short black spines; pulvelli distinct; claws small and black; the line by the insect gives its natural length.

To suggest any efficient means of extirpating these insects, which one correspondent states "have committed great depredations upon the leaves of some young Peach-trees and Vines, planted this season in a Peach-house and Vinery," is not in our power; in the early stages some check might be given to their increase by cutting off and burning all useless twigs, &c., infested with the froth, and many more might be crushed or wiped off with the hand; when in their perfect state, as they skip off readily, they might, by lightly brushing or shaking the flowering plants over a bag-net, be easily collected into it and destroyed. One of the natural enemies of the Froth-flies is the Gorytes campestris,* a sand-wasp, which has been detected conveying the pupæ of T. spumaria into its cells, formed in banks, to feed its young.—*Ruricola.*



AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXXI.

EVERY possible means should be used to keep the leaves of Peach-trees on the walls free from the attacks of the Red Spider, which is so apt to increase during dry weather at this season of the year. The leaf is a laboratory in which the most delicate chemical operations are constantly going on, provided it is uninjured and placed in favourable circumstances; it not only assists in bringing the fruit of the present season to a state of maturity, but also sends down matter for the formation and nourishment of the leaves and fruit of the next year; which latter operation is commonly called the ripening of the wood. It is not the quantity of leaves which is so much required for fruit-trees, regularly pruned in spring; otherwise the "stopping" of Vines would be a very bad practice; but it is their quality—that is, each being sound and healthy, and able to perform its functions. If, therefore, the leaves of the Peach-tree are allowed to be injured by the attacks of the Red Spider, the wood is not properly ripened; and consequently the injury done is not confined to the unsightly trees and bad fruit of the present year. But if the leaves are to be kept in a healthy state, a remedy must be applied in time. Any application at present known is of little use, if not applied until the whole of the leaves are covered with the insect; for if even the spider is destroyed, the leaves will have been too much eaten to recover before the autumn comes on, when they must fall from the trees.

When the Red Spider first makes its appearance, the leaves ought to be well washed once in the morning, and two or three times in the evening, with the syringe or garden-engine. It is of no use merely to let the water fall upon them like a gentle shower, for the insects are under the leaves, and as safe as the amateur is under his shed or umbrella. The water must be sent under the leaves with considerable force, so as to break the webs and actually to wash the insects to the ground. Another remedy is the flowers of sulphur. Many gardeners seem to doubt that this is actually a check to them; but if it has ever failed, I think it must have been owing to the difficulty in applying it properly out of doors. It will be of little service if it is merely scattered on the surface of the leaves, for the reason which has just been given. A calm day should be chosen for the purpose, and the under side of the leaves as well as the upper, the stems, and the wall, should be well dusted over; and if the disease is not too far gone, there is little doubt that a cure will be effected. I would advise the amateur to look carefully after his trees, both in the house and out of doors, in time; and he will have no difficulty in keeping them clean by attending to the above directions. Those who may not know what the Red Spider really is, are referred to page 164, Vol. I., where it is figured and described.

Leaf-mould is of great service to the amateur for many purposes; and as the leaves are already beginning to fall, I would recommend him to sweep them up by themselves, instead of mixing them with the other rakings of rubbish;

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* Curt. Brit. Ent., pl. and fol. 524.

and to lay them in a heap in the compost yard, where they will make excellent soil in a year or two.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Distressed Manufacturers.—The extensive circulation of your Paper induces me to ask you to give publicity to the following proposal; namely, that the distressed manufacturers might be greatly relieved by the agricultural body, in the neighbourhood of our great manufacturing towns, employing many of them in draining their farms. In that part of England they commonly fallow for Wheat; therefore here, before Wheat-sowing, they might well drain all their land by employing these people, under proper direction, to dig the drains, to break the stones, or cut the wood requisite to be laid in them,—and thus improve their land beyond anything they ever think of. Meadows and Grass land they may continue to work on till Christmas. Thus the present distress may be made the instrument of lasting improvement, and farms rendered nearly doubly productive.—*W.* 4.

On destroying Insects by means of Boiling Water.—I send you the following remarks on the utility of boiling water for the destruction of insects generally, in addition to those I made a few weeks ago on the destruction of the Otiorhynchus picipes. I have found it to kill effectually all such Beetles as feed on plants in the day-time; for instance, such as we so frequently see devouring the crops of Peas and Beans, as well as those which sometimes completely strip whole plantations of Raspberries of their foliage. Preparatory to using the boiling water, the ground between the rows of any crop should be raked fine; and when a little time has been allowed for the insects (which will have fallen off and made their escape during the operation) to re-ascend the stems, one person should shake the plants gently to dislodge them again, and throw them on the ground; another closely following and pouring a moderate quantity of boiling water over the whole surface of the ground about him. To destroy those that feed in the night, and secrete themselves in the earth during the day, it will be necessary to prepare the ground as before, and make drills or small furrows near the plants, and fill them with tanner's bark, bruised bean-stalks, or aught else that would afford concealment to the insects; and in the day-time to pour boiling water over them, which will effectually destroy them, without injury to the plants, even should a moderate quantity fall on the stems. The Black Beetle which feeds on ripe Strawberries may be destroyed in the same way, by forming traps in the paths. The Woodlouse and Earwig, which often prove injurious to wall-fruit, may be successfully destroyed, by first making drills in the earth close to the wall, &c., providing a cover for them of the materials mentioned above, and then by applying hot water in the day-time. This should be done before the fruit is ripe, although it may be performed after; for the insects may be dislodged by carefully stirring the clusters of leaves, and gently sponging the branches among which they are lurking; and when they have retired to the hiding-place provided for them, the boiling water may be applied. To destroy woodlice in Cucumber and Melon frames, pits, &c., make traps, as before, round the sides; place over them here and there a few leaves, in order to induce the insects to feed and lodge there, and then scald them. Hot water may also be used with advantage in frames and pits when the old Melon and Cucumber plants are cleared away in the autumn, and in the forcing and plant houses when the Vines, Peach-trees, &c., are pruned, and the plants in general are regulated. Everything—walls, frames, bark-pits, earth, &c.—should then be watered copiously; and thus the red spider, thrip, aphides, cocci, &c., which may have been shaken from the trees and plants, will be totally destroyed, and their future depredations prevented. Ants are supposed by some to be useful in destroying the aphides. This, I think, is erroneous, for when they are seen wandering over the plants, they are in search of the excrementitious fluid ejected by the aphides or cocci. When, therefore, they prove troublesome in gardens, boiling water will be found to be the best remedy for them. The water should be poured into the nests, after making holes in the latter with a pointed stake, to enable the water to spread the more readily, and so do the more execution.—*Joshua Major, Landscape-gardener, Knosthorpe.*

Bees.—Having seen many methods of taking honey mentioned by correspondents in the *Chronicle*, I beg to recommend the following, which I have practised with success. Choose a dark shed, not far from the hive, and make an aperture in the roof, by removing a tile. When you wish to take the honey, go in the middle of a warm day (being well protected), and take away the box required, with which go immediately to the shed. Set it down, and shut the door; when the Bees, being confounded by the darkness, will quickly leave it.—*A. Thaxter, Norwich.*

Bees.—Will the author of "My Bee Book," or any of your correspondents who understand the management of Bees, have the goodness to answer the following question?—Will Bees not work in glasses on the top of the hive after they swarm? Last spring, some Bees which I have in a common straw hive were very strong, and swarmed in April, and a second and third time early in May. As the hive was very heavy in June, and as the Bees seemed again getting numerous, I placed a glass upon the top of it, but they do not work in it; and at the present time they are hanging out in great numbers at the mouth of the hive. Before putting on the glass, I washed it over the inside with sugar and beer, to make it more enticing, and have kept it quite dark; but they do not seem inclined to have anything to do with it.—*A Cottager.*

The House-fly.—A correspondent (p. 470) requests information as to the appearance of the house-fly and other insects in different localities, as there is a scarcity of them in his neighbourhood. With respect to the house-fly, they are not less numerous than usual here. With two species of the common white butterfly (Pontia Brassicæ and Rapæ) my garden is actually besieged, and I anticipate your correspondent H. B. has seen enough of them ere this. Those which are now so numerous, are the produce, *ab ovo*, of those which he observed in the spring months. Moths have been plentiful, especially some of the Noctuidæ, such as Triphæna pronuba and inuba, Mamestra Brassicæ and oleracea, Xylophasia polyodon and lithoxylea, Agrotis exclamationis and segetum; but that detestable little moth, Botys forficalis, has been particularly abundant: the larvæ of it spin a kind of web in the heads of Cauliflower, Broccoli, &c., and it is almost impossible to wash them out. Wasps are also pretty numerous.—*C. M., Clapham.*

The Sting of a Bee.—As a late *Chronicle* mentions ammonia or hartshorn as an effective remedy against the sting of the wasp, I beg to add that a few drops of laudanum have proved efficacious in allaying the pain from the sting of the Honey Bee, by being rubbed on the part affected for a few minutes, when hartshorn or spirits of ammonia did not produce the effect required.—*N. S. Hodson, Bury St. Edmunds.*

Florists' Flowers.—On looking over your opinion of florists' flowers among the Notices to Correspondents, I have often been disappointed at not finding the raiser's name mentioned; or if his name is given, the flowers are only numbered instead of being named. This is really unpleasant to a person who is anxious to purchase all the best varieties, as he can have no idea in what quarter they are to be found; whereas, if the name both of the raiser and flower were given, he would know how to act when they were advertised. If the opinion were unfavourable it would be useful to your readers, as every one is sure to send his best seedling for judgment; therefore, if the flowers sent were very bad, he would have none worth purchasing. Nothing appears of more importance to the trade in florists flowers than to have the character of seedlings fixed by some impartial person, whose judgment can be depended upon; for it is discouraging to be told that to obtain the best new flowers of any tribe, he must purchase as many dozens of them as there are growers. It would be more to the honour of the florist, and eventually to his interest, to select one or two of his best seedlings, and send them out at a fair price, if really good, than to associate them with ten inferior flowers, and sell them at a price which, though not large, if the whole twelve were first-rate, makes the good ones very dear, when the others are thrown out. A neighbour told me this spring, that he had ordered several dozen Pansies last year, from seeing advertisements, and that he had paid from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* each for them; when they bloomed he could not have sold them for as many pence as they had cost him shillings. I told him that if they were really as bad as he stated, that I would not pay for them. True, said he, but the men requested a post-office order from unknown correspondents, and you know the old adage about "butter and the dog's throat."—*T. R. Pearson, Chilwell.* [We do not intend to alter our practice with florists' flowers. If they send them to us, we tell *them* what they are good for; and if they propagate them for sale, they have our character to rely upon. It is the business of the growers to make their flowers known in our advertising columns, where everybody looks for information upon such points.]

New Fuchsia and Pelargonium.—At the July meeting of the Horticultural Society of Newcastle-on-Tyne, a splendid new hybrid Fuchsia, raised by Mr. Deans, gardener to Miss Cuthbert, Benwell, and named F. Deansii, was exhibited, and was an object of universal admiration, for which an honorary medal was awarded. It is a cross between F. globosa and F. fulgens, but partakes more particularly of the character of F. globosa; although it wants the globular-shaped blossoms peculiar to the latter. The habit of F. Deansii is drooping, and its graceful branches are thickly covered with long elegantly-formed blossoms of a deep scarlet colour. It appears to be of vigorous growth, and is a remarkably free bloomer. Among this charming tribe of plants it is one of the most interesting varieties that has yet been produced, and will be a great ornament in the best collections of its now very numerous family. At the same time there was also exhibited a large plant of a seedling Pelargonium, raised by Mr. Adam Hogg, nurseryman, near Newcastle; which has been named Anne Clayton. The form of the flower is first-rate; and, as a variety in the class of light grounds, it will be readily admitted into choice collections. The lower petals are a fine delicate pink colour, with a slight rosy tinge towards the edge; and the upper petals are nearly covered with a beautiful velvet black spot, finely fringed with rosy pink. An honorary medal was awarded to it; and, whether in the greenhouse or the window, it will be a very striking flower.—*T. L.*—[We state this entirely upon the authority of our correspondent.]

The Culture of the Ranunculus.—Dr. Horner's excellent instructions for growing Ranunculuses, I doubt, are not correct in one point. Being of the same opinion, that the lowest part of the garden would be the most suitable for a plant loving moisture, I have repeatedly shifted our bed to the lowest part of the garden here, which is very steep, but found they always spindled, and grew weaker than in the more elevated portion. I imagine there is something Alpine in the nature of the Ranunculus; the best grower of that flower in this quarter has his garden on an elevated knoll. The directions to take up as soon as ripe, before a second growth commences, are very essential, and the bed cannot well be made too rich of manure well rotted, and close to the roots, and made up in autumn to consolidate. Early planting is generally best, though sometimes they are hurt by frost in our cold climate. Too deep planting is very injurious; if the roots are surrounded with sand, it keeps them fresh and sound. They are here planted rather closer in the row than he recommends; the shade of the foliage is beneficial to keep out drought. They are very apt to go back in the flower, and get yellow in the leaves, and ripen off without flowering, if very dry sunny weather ensues in May. Watering rather does harm unless the surface of the ground is covered with moss, or the bed shaded. This last, however, is apt to draw them up weak in the stem; the elevating of the shade, so as to allow the air to blow freely about them, helps this in some measure.—*R. Lymburn.*

Pink Pipings.—A very good way of making Pink pipings is one I have first seen practised by Mr. Aitkin, of Lanfine Gardens, and differs a little from the more customary way recommended by "T. R." The terminal joint alone is retained, the piping is pared close to the joint, and the leaves are pared off quite close to the bud. The cutting is thus a mere eye or growing point, and having but little surface to evaporate, it seldom fails, if the situation is warm, to keep up the excitement of growth. Vitality is most active in the terminal joint, and the roots are soon protruded, the activity of growth making up for the want of a reservoir of food in the stem. If well watered and covered with a hand-glass, they need no shading; the greater the force of the sun the better; and this method is generally more successful than the other, which often fails in dry weather.—*R. Lymburn.*

Hardy Annuals.—I have made out the following list of hardy annuals, the greater portion of which I have seen in flower during the present season. Being anxious, however, to increase the collection to about 50 varieties, I should be obliged if some of your correspondents would supply me with the names of any new annuals possessing desirable qualities which they may have seen in flower, and also what annual varieties of the Campanula and Lupine are worth growing. Those which I possess are Eútoca multiflora, Platystemon Califórnicum, Nemóphila insignis, N. atomaria, Gilia trícolor, G. capitata, G. grácilis, Collínsia bícolor, Limnanthes Douglasii, Calandrínia speciosa, Anagallis indica, A. carnea, Erysimum quadricornu, Bartonia aurea, B. albescens, Campanula Lorei, C. punctata, C. hispidula, Leptosiphon densiflorus, L. androsáceus, Fedia cornucópiæ, Hugelia densiflora, H. lutea.—*A Constant Reader, Birmingham.*

Fuchsia fulgens.—In the *Chronicle* of the 16th, D. Gellatly has stated that the Fuchsia fulgens dropped its flowers when watered with liquid manure. I shall be obliged to him, or any other correspondent, to inform me whether they have succeeded in flowering Fuchsia fulgens in pots plunged in the flower border during summer, without shedding its flowers.—*A Subscriber.*

Awards of Judges.—We have received a very long letter from Mr. William Barnes, one of the exhibitors at the garden of the Horticultural Society this summer, complaining of the awards of the judges in the matter of Heaths. By the printed regulations of the society, it is directed that Heaths shall be exhibited in collections of twenty species. Mr. Barnes complained to the Vice-secretary of the society, that at the June meeting he complied exactly with this regulation, but that the principal medal was given to another exhibitor, although he did not comply with the rule; and Mr. Barnes says various things respecting this affair, the meaning of which is, that he thinks himself an ill-used man. We find upon inquiry that this statement of Mr. Barnes was laid before the judges, who answered that the allegation was true; but that neither Mr. Barnes nor anybody else complied with the rules, and that as Mr. Barnes' plants were badly grown, the judges gave the medal to the best case of cultivation. In our opinion this is a bad answer; and the judges were not justified, under the circumstances, in awarding the medals to any one; at all events, it is clear that Mr. Barnes has nothing to complain of, although the society has. He, however, asserts that this statement of the judges is not true, and he forwards us what purports to be a list of the Heaths he did exhibit both in June and July, to prove himself in the right; asserting always that the twenty Heaths he exhibited were so many distinct species. We are too much accustomed to the unreasonable complaints of disappointed exhibitors to regard their assertions with much consideration, but we confess we were not prepared to find a man disproving his own assertions so coolly as Mr. Barnes. In his June list, we see among his twenty Heaths *Perspicua* and *Linnæoides*, which are the same species; *Humeana* and *dilecta*, both of which are varieties of *E. fastigiata*; and *gemmifera* and *Massoni*, which are varieties of each other; so that in June he had only seventeen instead of twenty species. In July he had, he says, *E. densa* and *ventricosa*, both the same species; and *Westphalingia* and *translucens*, varieties of each other, thus making eighteen instead of twenty. And yet he contends that he complied with the regulations! We have at present assumed that Mr. Barnes's Heaths were rightly named, and really what he calls them; but we fear he has some mistakes among them, for most assuredly we ourselves saw *E. tricolor* twice over in the collection exhibited in July. Such does not, however, appear from the list he has sent us, to have been the case.

The Confusion of Botanical Terms.—What a nice philosophical instrument that same Dog-Latin is! Why, it has actually 14 words, or 54 syllables, besides many others designated by *alias* (as you informed us in your last number), for the name of the Hawthorn. What a rich superabundant language! No doubt science must flourish under such a system. And then to think of the impenetrable mystery thrown over Botany and Gardening, by the well-contrived and artful mispronunciation of gardeners; who talk Latin and Greek, in fact, but they might as well talk Chinese. Pray proceed in the good work you have begun, and continue to write in favour of it, without losing time; for I can assure you there are a few (I am happy to say, only a few yet) intruding wretches who would much wish to understand Botany and Gardening, though their Latin education has been entirely neglected! I cannot speak of such presumption with any patience. I wish I had the same means that you have, and I would write them down. I trust you will do your best to baffle them.—*Erica Arbūtus.*

Magazin Botanique.—In a late *Chronicle*, a week or two back, I observed, in an article headed "Signs of the Times," the opening of a shop in Clifford-street, by Mr. Harding, who styles himself "Marchand de Bouquets!" I am rather surprised that you did not notice at the same time the Magazin Botanique, opened at No. 3, Maddox-street, by a Mr. Julien; who, I am told, is a very celebrated musician—a rather odd mixture of professions. Although the announcement over the shop would lead any person to suppose that there was a Botanical collection to be seen inside, it is, however, no more than the shop of another Marchand de Bouquets.—*Argus.*

The Seeds of the Laburnum.—Seeing in your Paper of the 16th inst., under the head of Laburnums, and signed *H. C.*, a statement to the effect that neither the wood, bark, nor leaves of the common Laburnum are injurious to cattle, because, forsooth, his cows and sheep got into his plantation, and eat some of his Laburnums, which he found rather to improve their health than otherwise; to which he adds, "the seed, I should say, is not injurious;" I beg to differ with him on this point; for I look upon the seed of the Laburnum to be a deadly poison. Two or three years ago, three of my children ate some Laburnum seed; they soon after became very ill, and seemed to have lost all power of their limbs; and it was only by timely aid and the administration of strong emetics that they recovered. The medical gentleman in attendance stated, that if they had eaten a greater quantity, or had not been promptly attended to, the cases would have been serious. It is to caution parents and others not to allow children to run into such danger that I state the above fact. No good or intelligent agriculturist would think of running such a risk with his cows or cattle; and I fear *H. C.* must be a very young stockmaster.—*W. T.*—[Our correspondent does not seem to understand the question to which *H. C.*'s answer applies. In an article on Familiar Botany (p. 347), the seed of the Laburnum was shown to be poisonous to man; but it was a question whether animals are affected by it in the same manner. To this *H. C.* answered, no; and what proof has *W. T.* that he was wrong?]

Management of Vines.—I expected to have seen in the *Chronicle* a defence of the present "management of Vines," against the sweeping doubts entertained of it by a "Tyro," who seems to intimate that we are as little directed by reason in stopping the shoots, as the animal from which the practice is said to be derived; it is of little consequence to the growing crop, whether the shoots are stopped at the bunch or allowed to run several joints beyond it. I have seen excellent crops obtained by stopping the shoots with the point of a penknife, as soon as the embryo bunch could be discerned, and by never permitting any laterals to remain; so that there is no criterion for a guide. I am convinced that both systems have their advantages: first, by allowing more leaves to remain, greater shade is afforded to the fruit, which is not so liable to shank; secondly, the greater portion of light which close stopping admits to the wood, renders it better fit for another year's office. Surely five or six leaves, which by their colour, size, and texture, show that they imbibe the juices of the Vine, and deposit them in the wood required to be perfected, are far preferable to a host of leaves excluded from the influence of light and air, and decorating a lot of brushwood which must be removed in the winter-pruning. I have frequently, when training up a young shoot to replace a spurred rod intended to be removed, remarked it, though at first weaker than shoots stopped above it, eventually to become the strongest; but it is a problem with me, if the others were allowed the same liberty, whether it would have had the advantage. I have likewise allowed all the laterals to remain upon some shoots, and have chosen others upon Vines of equal strength from which every lateral has been removed; and I never found the wood of the latter to be smaller or less firm than the former, but the buds were more prominent and more easily excited the next season. I am no advocate for much syringing, but I think it would be injurious to a Vine, and produce "elongation rather than growth," besides being at variance with its natural habits, to keep it always in such an atmosphere as would prevent the breeding of the Red Spider in a forcing-house, heated with common flues, and where French Beans and Strawberries were growing. Until "Tyro" can produce facts, by allowing his Vines to ramble at pleasure, and prevent the attacks of that little pest by the means he proposes, I am afraid he will get few to abandon a system of which experience has proved the necessity.—*Vitis.*

The Beech.—I do not find my Beech-hedges or trees act injuriously on plants around them, or otherwise exert a baleful influence. The opinion of your correspondent, I presume, belongs to the class of antipathies which involves the Berberis.—*J. Murray.*

Newsome's Princess Royal Strawberry.—I perceive that Mr. Morris, as also yourself, have made some remarks respecting Newsome's Princess Royal Strawberry, which bear hardly upon Mr. Newsome, and do not appear to be strictly just. Mr. Morris cannot expect his plants to bear extraordinarily fine fruit the first year; and he must be decidedly wrong in stating that they have proved nothing more than the Elton, as the fruit, when perfectly ripe, is darker, and of a different flavour. Mr. N., for whose veracity I can vouch, assures me that he never had a plant of the Elton Pine in his garden; and therefore his seedling could not have been impregnated by that variety. I should consider that Mr. Newsome is justified in considering a seedling plant to be a new kind, when raised from seed of his own growing, and when the fruit is of such fine quality, flavour, and size, as the Princess Royal has proved to be, even though it bore some resemblance to an old kind. I can only say that the fruit in 1841 was truly gigantic in size, and that twelve of them, as Mr. Newsome states, weighed 1 lb.—*T. S. Brooke, Dewsbury.* [We beg to repeat that we have offered *no* opinion upon this subject. We know nothing about the Strawberry in question.]

Myatt's Strawberry.—So much had been said about the difficulty of cultivating Myatt's Pine, that it was my intention of stating, through the *Chronicle*, how well mine had succeeded with no other attention than that given to other kinds. Last August I procured some runners, at a time when the ground was wet, and in very bad condition for making beds for tender Strawberries. However, they must of necessity be planted, and towards the middle of October all the plants were putting forth flower stems; these I pinched off. The following spring the beds were raked, and the surface loosened and cleared of weeds; and in due time indications of a most abundant crop were very manifest. But in the midst of my expectations the plants suddenly began to droop, the flower-stems to drop off, and other symptoms of death made their appearance. The cause of all this was the maggot of the Crane fly, which came in such numbers as to be the destruction of almost all the plants in my garden. Yet, had it not been for this pest, I make no doubt that I should, with this ordinary treatment, have had an abundant crop of this delicious Strawberry; half the plants were quite killed. My soil is good, but of a very strong adhesive nature. The rest of the plants are looking healthy. —*Discipulus.*

Watering Cabbages, &c.—In transplanting Cabbage Plants, Broccoli, &c., it is generally the practice, in dry weather, to water them frequently; which I think does them more harm than good, as it only tends to harden the ground round them, as well as to cause unnecessary labour. The method I pursue is this: After I have opened out the holes in which the plants are placed, I pour a liberal supply of water (say about two quarts) into each hole; and after planting I never give them any more, even in the driest weather. My plants, so treated, have always succeeded perfectly well.—*M. N.*

Preparation of Manure.—It might perhaps be a useful addition to your instructions on the preparation of manures, to recommend a covering, open at the sides and ends, to throw off heavy washing rains and excessive heat of the sun. If the manure heap is kept moist, not wet or dry, it will be soonest fit for use; and if kept cool by shading and turning frequently, there will be less loss than is generally anticipated. It has not yet been proved that if carbonate and humate of ammonia are once fairly buried in the soil, and the soil kept in a moderately moist state, there will be much loss. The experiments of "J. R. L.," formerly recorded in the *Chronicle*, did not give a fair chance to the most volatile agents, as the whole were spread on the surface.—*R. Lymburn.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

July 26.—This, the second exhibition in the Surrey Gardens for the season, was numerously attended; and the display of flowers, particularly of Carnations and Picotees, remarkably good. The winning stand of the latter exhibited by the Rev. A. H. Matthews could scarcely have been excelled, and many of the other stands were not far behind it in merit. The cut Roses sent by Messrs. Lane and Paul were uncommonly good; the collection of the former was very extensive, and was accompanied by several plants of their new seedling Fuchsia. Some of the collections of plants were highly creditable. Amongst those sent by Mr. Clark, gr. to F. Smith, Esq., were well-flowered plants of Crówea saligna, Polýgala oppositifólia, Ixora coccínea, and several Ericas. Mr. Atlee exhibited a pretty specimen of Burtónia conferta, Erica Savileana, and E. Ewerana superba. The principal objects in Mr. Jackson's collection were the Ericas, amongst which the varied colours of E. princeps, E. jasminiflora alba, E. Savileana, and ventricosa superba contrasted well; with these was Calceolária Willmoreana, of the same colour as C. Standishii, and marked much after the same manner, but decidedly superior to it in point of shape. In Mr. Pawley's collection were two well-grown plants of Manéttia cordata, the beautiful vermilion Erica cerinthoides, Oncídium flexuosum, and the singular Cypripédium insigne. Mr. Catleugh had several pretty varieties of Fuchsia, particularly F. róseo alba, of a delicate flesh colour; Helichrysum proliferum; a large plant of Leschenaúltia formosa, and a handsome specimen of Gardóquia Hoókeri. Mr. Townley exhibited Stephanotis floribundus; a well-flowered plant of Nerium splendens, and Jasminum gracile. From Mr. Bushell were Fuchsia fulgens, Maurándia semperflorens, and a large specimen of Gomphocarpus fruticosus in full flower. The seedling Picotees that were placed were:—from Mr. Headley, No. 1, light, red edge, named the Duchess of Cambridge, which promises well; the bloom was not fully developed, but the form is good, the petals even, and the white very pure; it has a fine pod, with plenty of petals to form a crown. No. 2, a light-edged red; 3, heavy-edged purple; 4, light-edged red; 5, a very pretty rose-edged Picotee from Mr. Gaines. A bloom of Twitchett's Fair Rosamond was exhibited; being a Picotee with a distinct rose-coloured edge: it is rather too much barred, but possesses a fine petal, with a pure white ground. A puce-coloured Dahlia, called Redgauntlet, was shown by Mr. Mountjoy, a good-sized flower, of fine properties, and though it does not differ in colour from many others, it is so well formed that it will become a favourite with exhibitors. A very fine white was also shown by Mr. Brown, of Slough, called White Tower; a good sized flower, round, with good depth of petals, and is decidedly an improvement upon the white varieties now in cultivation. The extra prize (a Linnean medal), for cut indigenous plants in flower, given by W. Iliff, Esq., was won by Mr. Coates, to whose collection the Linnean class and order of each plant were attached. The following is the award of the prizes:—CLASS THE FIRST, *Amateurs, members only:* FOR THE BEST 12 BLOOMS OF WHITE-GROUND PICOTEES: *Gold medal,* Trip to Cambridge, Waine's Queen Victoria, Sir R. Peel, Miss Annersley, Princess Augusta, Sharpe's Hector, Burroughes' Sylph, Lady Dacre, Lady Penn, Duke of Wellington, Green's Victoria, and Vespasian, Rev. A. H. Matthews; 2, *large silver do.,* Mr. Headley; 3, *middle silver do.,* Mr. Barnard; 4, *small silver do.,* Mr. Edmonds. BEST 12 BLOOMS OF CARNATIONS: *large silver do.,* Mr. Headley; 2, *middle silver do.,* Mr. Dowler; 3, *small silver do.,* Mr. S. Smith. BEST 24 VARIETIES OF HEARTSEASE: *large silver do.,* Mr. Brydges; 2, *middle silver do.,* Mr. Bawtree; 3, *small silver do.,* Mr. Fyffe. BEST COLLECTION OF CUT FLOWERS: *middle silver do.,* Mr. Bushell; 2, *small do.,* Mr. Rowley. BEST COLLECTION OF MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS: *large do.,* Mr. Towley; 2, *middle do.,* Mr. Bushell. CLASS THE SECOND: *Gentlemen's gardeners:* BEST COLLECTION OF MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS: *Gold medal,* Mr. Clark, gr. to T. Smith, Esq.; 2, *large silver do.,* Mr. Atlee, gr. to H. Beaufoy, Esq.; 3, *middle do.,* Mr. Pattison. ERICAS: *middle do.,* E. Templeæ, princeps, Parmentieri rosea, eximia, ampullácea, Massoni, infundibuliformis, tricolor, Shannoniana, and various others, Mr. Wilson. BEST COLLECTION OF COCKSCOMBS: *middle do.,* Mr. Scorrer. BEST 12 BALSAMS: *middle do.,* Mr. Doran, gr. to T. Hawes, Esq. BEST COLLECTION OF ROSES: *middle do.,* Mr. Foster; 2, *small do.,* Mr. Parsons. BEST 12 CARNATIONS: 1 and 2, Mr. Embleton. BEST 12 WHITE-GROUND PICOTEES: *middle do.,* Mr. Embleton; 2, *small do.,* Mr. Hancock. BEST 24 HEARTSEASE: *middle do.,* Mr. Hancock. BEST COLLECTION OF CUT FLOWERS: *large do.,* Mr. Bruce; 2, *middle do.,* Mr. Bourne. BEST 4 SORTS OF FRUIT: *middle do.,* Mr. Parsons; 2, *small do.,* Mr. Atlee. BEST BASKET OF GRAPES: *middle do.,* Black Hamburgh, Mr. Atlee. BEST 6 SORTS OF VEGETABLES: *middle do.,* Mr. Gooderham, gr. to — Hemming, Esq., of Brixton; 2, *small do.,* Mr. Bourne. CLASS THE THIRD: *Nurserymen, Market Gardeners, and Florists:* BEST COLLECTION OF MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS: *gold medal,* Mr. Jackson; 2, *large silver do.,* Mr. Pawley; 3, *middle do.,* Mr. Catleugh. BEST COLLECTION OF PELARGONIUMS: *large do.,* Sapphire, Cecilia, Louis Quatorze, Augusta, Beauty, Launcelot, Witch, Drusilla, Flash, Una, Nymph, and Coronation, Mr. Catleugh; 2, *middle do.,* Alexandrina, Grand Duke, Prince Henry, Victory, Joan of Arc, Firebrand, Arabella, Beatrice, Captivation, Life-Guardsman, Amaranth, and Caroline, Mr. Gaines. ERICAS: *large silver do.,* Mr. Jackson. ROSES, IN BUNCHES: *large do.,* Messrs. Lane; 2, *middle do.,* Messrs. Paul. BEST 36 VARIETIES, SINGLE SPECIMENS: *small do.,* Messrs. Lane. BEST 12 CARNATIONS: *large do.,* Ely's Duke of Bedford, Brooke's Flora's Garland, Barnard's Duke of Roxburg, Roi des Capucins, Beauty of Woodhouse, Young's Sir R. Peel, Hufton's Prince George, Hufton's Duke of Wellington, Jacques, Georgiana, Mansley's Bonny Bess, Earl of Leicester, and Martin's Splendid, Mr. Norman; 2, *middle do.,* Mr. Franklyn; 3, *small do.,* Roi des Capucins, Pollit's First-rate, Willmer's Hero of Middlesex, Stone's Venus, Brooke's Flora's Garland, Twitchett's Don John, Ely's Lady Ely, Headley's William Cobbett, Jacques's Georgiana, Addenbrook's Lydia, Brown's Kentish Beauty, and Willmer's Timandra, Messrs. Dickson. BEST 12 WHITE-GROUND PICOTEES: *large do.,* Green's Queen Victoria, Sharpe's Hector, Gidden's Mrs. Hennel, Barnard's Bride, Sharpe's Duke of Wellington, Brinkley's Duchess, Barnard's Cornelius, Sharpe's Invincible, Barnard's Mrs. Barnard, Sharpe's Cleopatra, Brinkley's Purple Perfection, and a seedling not named, Mr. Dickson: 2, *middle do.,* Gidden's Diana, Crask's Queen, Sharpe's Hector, Burroughes's Sylph, Sharpe's Wellington, Gidden's Miss Desborough, Squire Annersley, Birtles's Lady Fair, Purple Perfection, Sharpe's Invincible, Gidden's Teazer, and Sykes's Eliza, Mr. Norman; 3, *small do.,* Mr. King. HEARTSEASE, 50 VARIETIES: *middle do.,* Messrs. Lane; 2, *small do.,* Mr. Thompson. BEST SIX SORTS OF FRUIT: *middle do.,* Mr. Martin. PINE: *middle do.,* Mr. R. Chapman. BEST BASKET OF GRAPES: *middle do.,* Mr. R. Chapman. BEST COLLECTION OF VEGETABLES: *middle do.,* Mr. Gaines; 2, *small do.,* Mr. Martin. OPEN TO ALL CLASSES: BEST 24 SUCCULENTS: *large do.,* Mr. Bunney. BEST FOUR ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS: *large do.,* Mr. Bruce. BEST SIX SPECIMEN PLANTS: *large do.,* Mr. Bruce; 2, *middle do.,* Mr. Coutts. BEST SINGLE SPECIMEN: *large do.,* Mr. J. W. Dowson; 2, *middle do.,* Mr. Schroder. BEST SEEDLING WHITE-GROUND PICOTEE: *small do.,* Duchess of Cambridge, Mr. Headley. BEST SEEDLING CARNATION: *small do.,* Mr. Ward. EXTRA PRIZES OFFERED BY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY: *silver cup,* given by Messrs. Dickson, *for the best 12 White-ground Picotees, to Amateur Members only.* Fellowes' Annette, Green's Queen, Beauty of Reading, Mrs. Barnard, Sharpe's Wellington, Sharpe's Hector, Brinkley's Duchess, Brinkley's Purple Perfection, Garret's Lady Dacre, Gidden's Princess Royal, Kirtland's Mrs. Annesley, Wildman's Isabella, Mr. Barnard. *Middle silver medal,* given by Mr. J. S. Prockter, *for the second best do.,* Mr. Edmonds. *One guinea given by T. Barnard, Esq., open to all classes, for the best Bizarre Carnation,* Mr. Headly; *ditto for the best Flake,* Flora's Garland, Mr. Norman. *One guinea given by G. Edmonds, Esq., for the best light-edged Picotee, with white ground,* Mr. Headley; *ditto, for the best heavy-edged,* Rev. A. H. Matthews. *The entrance-money, distributed for the best seedling Picotees,* was won by Messrs. Henbrey, Headley, and the Rev. A. H. Matthews. *The Linnean medal, given by W. T. Iliff, Esq., for cut Indigenous Flowers,* was awarded to Mr. Coates.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

July 19.—In addition to the list of prizes which we noticed as having been awarded at the last meeting for Seedling Carnations and Picotees, we subjoin the following:—CARNATIONS, *Amateurs, Stand of twelve:* 1, Mr. Headley, for Don John, William Cobbett, Queen of Scarlets, Empress of Purples, Unknown, Mrs. Betts, Wilson's Harriet, and Incognito; 2, Mr. Bucknell, for Lady Rowley, Bucknell's Ulysses, Squibb's Superb, Ely's Lady Ely, Leader, Hero of Middlesex, Ely's Mrs. Barnard, Pixley's Prince Albert, Franklin's Queen of Hearts, Willmer's Solander, Smith's Wellington, Brooks's Flora's Garland, Chambers's Kate, Stone's Venus and Hero of Middlesex. *Nurserymen:* 1, Mr. Orson, for Cartwright's Rainbow, Roi des Capucins, Ely's Mrs. Barnard, Martin's Phœnix, Knott's Alfred the Great, Ely's Lady Ely, Ely's Regulator, Turner's Princess Charlotte, Triomphe Royal, Earl of Leicester, and Fire King; 2, Mr. Norman, for Beauty of Woodhouse, Bishop of Gloucester, Manby's R. Burns, Duke of Rochester, Roi des Capucins, Wilson's Harriet, Ely's Lady Ely, Prince Albert, Martin's Splendid, Smith's Wellington, Page's Caroline, and Solander; 3, Mr. Willmer, of Sunbury, for Bishop of London, Altenbrooke's Lydia, Wood's William the Fourth, Duke of York, Seeley's Princess Royal, Hero of Middlesex, Solander, Huxley's Prince Albert, Bates's Wellington, Wilson's Harriet, Green's Sir Robert Peel, and Willmer's Seedling. PICOTEES, *Amateurs, Stand of* 12: 1, Mr. Barnard, for Green's Queen, Gidden's Sir R. Peel, Brinkler's Purple Perfection, Gidden's Princess Royal, Sharpe's Wellington, Waine's Victoria, Mrs. Barnard, Brinkler's Duchess, Wells's Lady Flower, Crask's Victoria, Wildman's Isabella, and Gidden's Albert; 2, Mr. Edmonds, for Ace of Trumps, Princess Royal, Mrs. Veasey, Gaines's Queen, Mason's Charlotte, Teaser, Queen of England, Cornelius, Lady Dover, Waine's Victoria, Invincible, and John Perry; 3, Mr. Headley, for Waine's Victoria, Headley's Sarah, Unknown, Brinkler's Lord Althorp, Green's Victoria, Hector, Invincible, Vespasian, Gem, Taylor's Eliza, Criterion, Nannette, and a Seedling. *Nurserymen:* 1, Mr. Willmer, for Orson's Queen, Willmer's Princess Royal, Nulli secunda, Willmer's Alcemona, Sharpe's Wellington, Wildman's Isabella, Jessop's Sir W. Middleton, Green's Queen, Gidden's Miss Desborough, Willmer's Queen, Ward's Sir R. Hussey, and Kirkland's Princess Sophia; 2, Mr. Dickson, for Barnard's Bride, Kirkland's Princess Augusta, Gidden's Vespasian, Orson's Queen Adelaide, Sharpe's Duke of Wellington, Brinkler's Purple Perfection, Dickson's Trip to Cambridge, Green's Queen, Sharpe's Invincible, Gidden's Teaser, Annersley's Sampson, Barnard's Mrs. Barnard. The Prize of one Guinea given by Mr. Headley, for the best Carnation, was won by Mr. Bucknell; for the best Picotee, by Mr. Barnard. The prizes given by the Society for the best *Scarlet bizarre Carnation,* was awarded to Mr. Holliday, for Martin's Splendid; for the *best Crimson do.,* to Mr. Willmer, for Maudsley's R. Burns; for the *best Scarlet flake*, to Mr. Headley, for Twitchett's Queen of Hearts; for the *best Purple*, to Mr. Norman, for Maudsley's Beauty of Woodhouse; for the *best Rose*, to Mr. Bates, for Briseis. For the *best heavy-edged Picotees, Red*, to Mr. Barnard, for Sharpe's Wellington; *Purple*, to Mr. Norman, for Kirkland's Princess Augusta; *light-edge Red*, to Mr. Headley, for Headley's Scarlet; *ditto Purple*, to Mr. Headley, for Gidden's Vespasian.

REIGATE COTTAGE GARDENERS' SOCIETY.

On Saturday evening, the 23rd inst., the first anniversary of the Society was held at the Town Hall, for the distribution of premiums for the best cultivated Cottage Gardens within the parish; where the members with their wives and friends attended, and exhibited a very respectable display of vegetables, fruit, and flowers, the products of their gardens. The Earl and Countess Somers, and Viscount Eastnor, with a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, resident in the parish and immediate neighbourhood, honoured the meeting with their presence. The Treasurer stated, that a year ago, several working men, chiefly agricultural labourers, were invited to hold evening meetings, monthly, for the purposes of mutual improvement, the exhibition of specimens of the productions of their gardens, and by a small monthly contribution of sixpence, to be enabled to purchase and circulate useful books on gardening and rural economy. At these meetings many points interesting and improving to them had been communicated, and had been the subjects of conversation, and these opportunities of friendly converse had proved very pleasing and gratifying to them. Among the various subjects communicated and discussed, had been that of bees and bee-keeping; their natural history and management; and on which they had been favoured with a lecture by Mr. Hanson: the cultivation of the Sun-flower as a source of profit, the seeds being a nutritious food for pigs and poultry from the quantity of oil they contain: on the best sorts of trees, plants, and seeds; the distribution and exchanging of seeds; more especially as regards the all-important root, the Potato: the qualities of various manures; the value of manure in a liquid form, its advantages, and the care to be observed in collecting and preserving it: the blessing, if it may be so termed, of being able to keep and fatten a pig for the use of the family. They were informed of the proceedings of the "Labourers' Friend Society," and of their exertions in promoting the establishment of allotment gardens, to supply, in some degree, the lamentable deficiency of gardens attached to, and in contiguity with, the dwellings of the labouring poor. Likewise, in mitigation of the same evil, many humane farmers were in the habit of allowing their constant workmen to plant with Potatoes such odds and ends of fields and hedge rows as the plough could not very well reach. Among the publications of the "Labourers' Friend Society," their "Useful Hints" were pointed out, particularly those of caution in reference to the public-house and the beer-shop; the deplorable and ruinous consequences to the health of individuals and the happiness of families by resorting to them. The leading article in that valuable and cheap periodical, "Chambers' Journal," of 7th March, 1840, entitled "Self Helpfulness," was pointed out to them, and each member furnished with a copy, as exhorting the working man not to look for and depend on any extrinsic helps; but always to rely solely on his own industry and exertions: to exercise his various talents usefully, by setting a good example to his children, and training them to pursue a similar course of usefulness and respectability; and, in addition to the employments of the day, when not engaged in the garden, and during the winter evenings, various little articles of manufacture might be executed, of cheap and easily-procured materials. The premiums were then delivered to the most meritorious individuals, in rewards of 2*l*., 1*l*. 10*s*, 1*l*., 15*s*., 10*s*., and 5*s*. To each of the unsuccessful candidates,—all, however, being deserving of praise,—2*s*. 6*d*., in addition to a new gardening tool, according to choice; and to one of them, the leathern jerkin and gloves usually worn by a woodman.—The Rev. G. A. Webb then addressed the meeting, observing that though he could offer no information, theoretical or practical, on gardening, he could not but be sensible of the great advantages of a well-cultivated garden to the family of the working man, as essentially contributing to their support, their comfort, and welfare; affording employment to them during their spare time, abstracting them from temptations to evil ways, and substituting the pure and delightful satisfaction attending the cultivation of the earth; the raising useful vegetables and fruits, and more especially flowers, to adorn the happy home of the industrious and praiseworthy labourer with these beautiful productions.—The Earl Somers then expressed his entire approbation of the objects of the Society, and his cordial wishes for its successful course. His Lordship favoured the meeting with several useful suggestions on cottage garden cultivation, and his conviction that the welfare and happiness of the labouring class must be deeply interesting to every benevolent and well-regulated mind; and that he should be most happy to assist in promoting the views and objects of this association.—At the request of the meeting, Lord Somers most kindly expressed his willingness to be considered as the Patron of the Society. All present then retired, well pleased with the proceedings. The meetings are to be resumed after harvest.—The members are honorary and ordinary. The subscriptions of the former are designed to defray the expense of the premiums; and those of the latter to purchase books on gardening, rural economy, and other kindred subjects.

Erratum.—In the report of the last meeting of the Horticultural Society, at Regent-street, a stand of Carnations and Picotees was stated by mistake to have been exhibited by Mr. Willmer, of Sunbury; whereas they were the property of Mr. Willmer, of Chelsea.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Limerick Practical Horticultural Society, July 16.—The annual summer exhibition of this society was held in the new rooms of the Philosophical and Literary Society, where prizes were awarded to the following competitors:—Mr. Heafy obtained 8 prizes for best *Black Grapes, Plums, Pears, Gooseberries, Carrots, and Parsneps.* Mr. Walsh, gr. to Sir A. De Vere, Bart., 5 prizes, for 6 best *Dahlias*, second-best *Collection of do.*, and *Pansies*; also for the best *Collection of Roses* and *Peas.* Mr. Drury, gr. to Sir H. D. Massy, Bart., obtained 2 prizes, for best-flavoured *Red Currants* and *Cherries.* Mr. Carmody, gr. to W. Monsell, Esq., obtained 7 prizes, for a *Melon, Plums, Cherries, Carrots, Onions*, and *Turnips.* Mr. Fitzgerald, gr. to G. Tuthill, Esq., 2 prizes, for best *White Grapes* and second-best *Gooseberries.* Mr. G. Mac, gr. to Mrs. Cooper, 6 prizes for the heaviest *Melon*, 6 *Balsams, Bunch of Cut Flowers, Potatoes, Collection of Pot-herbs*, and a dish of *Mushrooms.* Mr. Cloheny, gr. to the Rev. J. O'Grady, for a new kind of *Strawberry.* Mr. T. Gaynor, gr. to Capt. Stacpoole, obtained 2 prizes, for second-best *Strawberries* and *Tender Annuals.* Mr. Collopy, gr. to G. Bevan, Esq., obtained 19 prizes, for the best *Collection of Ericas, Greenhouse Plants, Collection of Greenhouse Plants in Flower, Pelargóniums* (named King, Sylph, Jewess, Hebe, Garth's Perfection and Spartacus); for *Seedling Pelargóniums*; for a *Basket of Pelargóniums*, including Climax, Lady Elizabeth Bulteel, Lady Carlisle, Sylph, Conrad, Rubens, Selina, Prima Donna, Bellissima, Bridegroom, Miller's Adonis, Spartacus, William the Conqueror, Jewess, Conservative, Masterpiece, Hebe, Statesman, and Fanny Garth. also prizes for the best *Herbaceous Plants, Pinks*, second *Bunch of Cut Flowers, Hardy do., Specimen Stove or Greenhouse Plants in bloom*, and second best *Black* and *Red Grapes, Cauliflowers, Cabbages, Roses*, and *Dahlias.* Mr. Kemy, gr. to P. Gabbett, Esq., 6 prizes, for *Tender Annuals, Cucumbers*, best *Picotees, Stove Plants, Cabbage*, and *Verbenas.* Mr. Grady, gr. to M. Honan, Esq., 7 prizes, for *Crássula coccínea, Cucumbers, Kidney Beans, Lettuce, Mushrooms*, and for second-best *Collection of Vegetables.* Mr. P. M'Douce, gr. to W. Lloyd, Esq., 8 prizes, for the best *Melon, Pansies, Seedling Pansies, White and best Red Celery*, second-best *Cucumbers, Potatoes*, and the best *Collection of Vegetables.* J. Kelly, gr. to J. Russell, Esq., 9 prizes, for the best *Pine-apple, Orange-trée, Collection of Dahlias*, the second-best *Greenhouse Plants, Hardy Annuals, Calceolarias, Pelargóniums*, and *Collection of do.* Mr. M'Mahon, gr. to M. Fitt, Esq., for best *Calceolarias*, second-best *Fuchsias, Herbaceous Plants*, best 6 *China Roses in pots.* Mr. Gardener gr. to A. Furlong, Esq., 1 prize for the best *Cauliflowers.*

Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society, July 15.—This meeting was held in the elegant Hall lately erected in the centre of the Society's Garden at Inverleith. The display of specimens was extensive, and the following premiums were awarded:—Four finest Shrubby Exotics: *Silver medal*, Mr. G. Stirling, gr. to Viscount Melville, for Aphelexis húmilis, Pimelea decussata, Justícia coccínea, and Cheiranthus mutábilis. Fuchsias: Mr. J. Young, gr. to T. Oliver, Esq., for F. globosa spléndida, fulgens multiflora, and Chandlérii. Orchidaceæ: Mr. R. Middleton, gr. to Dr. Neill, for Oncidium pulvinatum and O. púmilum. Best Exotic Specimen: Mr. Young, for Leschenáultia bíloba; and for the best newly-introduced perennial, Mr. J. Addison, gr. to the Earl of Wemyss, for Achimenes longiflora. Two guineas, offered by Messrs. Dickson and Co., for the four best Cape Heaths, were voted to Mr. D. Fowlis, gr. to Alexander Blair, Esq., for Erica Massoni minor, ampullácea, ventricosa superba, and jasminiflora. Extra Premiums were awarded to Mr. Addison, for E. metulæflora, jubata, ventricosa prægnans, and ventricosa var.; and to Mr. J. Gow, gr. to Count Flahault, for E. ventricosa, spúria, comosa, alba, and bícolor. Two guineas, offered by Messrs. J. Dickson and Sons, for the six best Pelargo'niums, were awarded to Mr. Addison, for spléndidum, Addison's seedling, Bridesmaid, Jupiter, President, and Conservative. A second premium was voted to Mr. Young, for Comte de Paris, Gem of the West, Rienzi, Bridegroom, Sylph, and Conservative. Two sovereigns, offered for the six finest varieties of Calceolaria, were assigned to I. Anderson, Esq., for Yellow Defiance, George Heriot, Margaret, Dunbariana, Ariadne, and Grahamina, being seedlings of his own, and remarkable for the singularity and beauty of their markings. For the four most curious Native Plants, the premium was voted to Mr. Middleton, for Sagina procumbens flore pleno, Anagallis tenella, Cotyledon umbilicus, and Asplénium alternifólium. For the best Annual, the premium was awarded to Mr. R. Arthur, for Limnanthes grandiflora. Many admirable specimens were sent for exhibition only; among which the plants from the Royal Botanic Garden were pre-eminent. From the Society's Garden was exhibited a large specimen of Euphórbia splendens, having all the branches (which are naturally straggling) trained into a circular form. An extensive collection of flowering plants from the nurseries of Messrs. J. Dickson and Son nearly filled the small tent. Among the more remarkable were, Fuchsia Venus victrix, with blossoms of very delicate white and purple tinges; the new Achimenes longiflora, Lisianthus Russellianus, Miltónia spectábilis, Gloxínia rubra, Gesnera zebrina, Guzmánnia trícolor, and Leschenáultia bíloba and violácea. For this collection a premium was awarded to Mr. J. Kelly, foreman of the plant department of that Nursery. Various other premiums were also awarded. The Society's bronze medal was voted to Messrs. E. Sang and Son, for a bouquet of rare tropical *Orchidaceæ*, including Stanhopea oculata, Gongora maculata, Broughtónia sanguinea, Maxillária racemosa, and several others; and to Mr. J. Finlayson, for *Pansies.* Extra Premiums were likewise voted to Mr. J. Gow, for a collection of *seedling Heartsease;* to Mr. R. Fowlis, for a splendid display of *Gladíolus cardinalis*, cultivated by him in the open ground, the bulbs being kept in clusters, and protected only by a layer of tree-leaves during winter; to Mr. J. Smith, for *new French Roses;* to Mr. Alex. Forrester, for *Herbaceous Border Plants;* to Mr. Downie, for a basket containing trusses of *Pelargoniums;* to Mr. R. Watson, for *Cape Heaths:* and to Mr. Jas. Duncan, for *Heaths and Fuchsias.* Mrs. Haig sent splendid plants of Crássula coccínea, and various rare Ericas; Miss Broughton, elegant Fuchsias; Mr. W. Connacher, seedling varieties of Mimulus; Messrs. Lawson and Son, collections of Pansies and Roses; Mr. J. Mackie, gr., Hermitage Hill, specimens of French and African Marigolds; Mr. Geo. James, some good seedling Pinks; Mr. J. Thomson, a promising seedling Pelargonium; and Mr. R. Hall, a basket of Kean's seedling Strawberry.

Thanet Floricultural and Horticultural Society, July 16.—The first exhibition since its establishment was held in the Ranelagh Gardens. The following prizes were awarded. Best miscellaneous collection of Plants, *grown in pots* (10*l*.), Mr. W. Miller; *do., not less than* 12, Sálvia patens, Mesembryanthemum album, Mímulus moschatus, Cytisus racemiflora, Thunbérgia aurantiaca, Fúchsia conspícua, F. magnífica, F. variegata, Loasa aurantiaca, Hoya carnosa. Pelargoniums—Victory, Louis Dix-huit, and Lowndes' Perfection, T. N. Harris, Esq. *Best single specimen*, 1, Sir R. Burton; 2, J. B. Judge, Esq. Pelargoniums, 1, Joan of Arc, Orange Boven, and Maria, T. N. Harris, Esq.; 2, Vulcan, Lord Mayor, and Matilda, Rev. J. G. Hodgson; 3, D. Hooper, Esq. *Single do.*, Leila, Rev. J. G. Hodgson. Herbaceous Calceolarias: Royal Standard and two seedlings, Rev. J. G. Hodgson. Balsams, 1, L. C. Humfrey, Esq.; 2, do. Cockscombs, do. German Stocks, Rev. J. G. Hodgson. Climber: Thunbérgia aurantiaca, T. N. Harris, Esq. Fuchsias, J. P. Powell, Esq.—Cut Flowers. Best six Pelargoniums: 1, Erectum, Jewess, Sylph, Alicia, Comte de Paris, and Masterpiece, Capt. Isacke; 2, Gaines's King, Maria, Sylph, Masterpiece, Victory, and Jewess, Rev. J. G. Hodgson. Best 12 Pansies: 1, Dr. Johnson, Cooke's Perfection, Cooke's Prince Albert, Cooke's Ovid, Cooke's Royal Standard, Delicata, Jehu, Sylvia, Curion, Cream Superb, Marchioness of Anglesea, and Beauty of Hitchin, Rev. J. G. Hodgson; 2, Victory, Robin Adair, Ovid, Royal Standard; Dr. Johnson, Beauty of Hitchin, Azurea, Jehu, Delicata, Tippoo Saib, Peter Dick, Yellow, and Defiance, Rev. J. G. Hodgson. Best six Carnations: Elizabeth, Puxley's Prince Albert, Lady C. Lyster, Wilson's Harriet, and Christian's Excellent, Rev. J. G. Hodgson. Best six Picotees: Gidden's Teaser, ditto, Wood's Victoria, Queen of England, do., and Vesuvius, do. Perennials, J. Slater, Esq. Annuals, Hon. Mrs. Hodgson. Bouquet of forced and hardy Flowers, L. C. Humfrey, Esq.; do. of hardy Flowers only, do. Floral Device, 1, Capt. Isacke; 2, Mrs. Millner.—Extra—Pelargoniums: Prima Donna, Erectum, and Beauty, T. N. Harris, Esq. Fuchsias: Corymbiflora, Youellii, and Chandlerii, J. B. Judge, Esq. *Single Fuchsia:* Gracilis, Sir R. Burton. *A Floral Device*, L. C. Humfrey, Esq.—Fruit: *Melon*, 1, U. Passmore, Esq.; 2, Mrs. Alexander. *Bunch of Black Grapes*, 1, J. P. Powell, Esq.; 2, do. *White do.*, 1, do.; 2, L. C. Humfrey, Esq. *Cherries*, 1, J. P. Powell, Esq.; 2, R. Tomson, Esq. *Gooseberries*, 1, Mr. Moss; 2, Mr. Silver. *Red Currants*, Sir R. Burton; *Black*, do.; *White*, do. *Red Raspberries*, do. *Strawberries*, J. P. Powell, Esq. *Dessert Apples*, 1841, do.; *do.*, 1842, H. Pett, Esq.—Vegetables: *Peas*, 1, L. C. Humfrey, Esq.; 2, —— Prickett, Esq. *Broad Beans*, J. Slater, Esq. *Cabbage*, Mr. Cramp. *Lettuce*, Mrs. Alexander. *Cucumbers*, 1, H. Pett, Esq.; 2, J. Slater, Esq. *Onions*, L. C. Humfrey, Esq. *Basket of Vegetables*, J. Slater, Esq. —Extra. *Strawberries:* Willmott's Superb, — Prickett, Esq. *Pine*, L. C. Humfrey, Esq.

NOTICES of NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Epidendrum raníferum. Frog Epidendrum. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidáceæ, § Epidendreæ. Gynándria Monándria.—Although a good deal like E. nutans, this species is really very distinct, and indeed far handsomer, in consequence of the rich purplish brown spots with which the sepals and petals are profusely decorated. The species is not exclusively from Mexico; Mr. Schomburgk having found it also in British Guayana. This succeeds well in a pot amongst turfy peat, and should be liberally supplied with water during its period of growth. It will be found of easy management, if cultivated in the cool orchidaceous stove. When the growing season is past, it does not require so much water, but should never at any time be kept too dry.—*Bot. Reg.*

Arundina densa. Close-flowered Reed Orchis. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidáceæ § Epidéndreæ. Gynandria Monándria.—Of the fine Oriental genus Arundina we now possess two species in gardens, this and A. bambusifólia. Two only, A. chinensis and minor, remain to be introduced; the former is found on the islands near Macao, the latter is from Ceylon. This species is a native of Sincapore, whence it was sent to Messrs. Loddiges by Cuming. It differs from A. bambusifólia in its leaves being nearly equal, and not gradually diminishing into small sheaths as they approach the flowers; and in the flowers being very closely, but loosely, arranged; and in the small size of the middle lobe of the lip, which is almost blended with the large lateral lobes. There is a difference, too, in the crested veins of the lip, which are all three crisped in A. densa, while the middle one is straight and even in A. bambusifólia. Not only are the flowers of this very handsome, but they emit a most agreeable perfume.—*Bot. Register.*

Cinera'ria Webberiana. Mr. Webber's Cineraria. (*Greenhouse Herbaceous Plant.*) Compósitæ. Syngenésia Supérflua.—This variety was raised in the spring of last year by Mr. Smithers, gardener to R. Williams, Esq., and in habit somewhat resembles C. Waterhousiana. It has ample foliage, the upper side of which is of a bright green tint, while beneath it is rich purple. The flowers are large, of a deep, rich, brilliant, blue colour.—*Paxton's Mag. of Botany.*

Gesnera longifólia. Long-leaved Gesnera. (*Stove Herbaceous Plant.*) Gesneráceæ. Didynámia Angiospérmia.—This species grows about two feet high, and is closely covered by a dense grey down. The leaves grow in whorls, and are sometimes eight or nine inches long, of a lanceolate form, thick, petiolate, serrated towards the upper end, and by no means wrinkled. The flowers are produced in long close cylindrical terminal whorled racemes, three or four growing together from the axils of short floral leaves. The corollas are brick red, about an inch long, somewhat cylindrical, but inflated above the middle, with a short five-toothed spreading limb, whose divisions are all of the same size and form. There is no trace of the obliquity which occurs in G. bulbosa and its allies. The ovary is half superior, and surrounded by five yellow tooth-shaped glands tipped with red. It is a native of Guatemala, whence it was sent to the Horticultural Society by Mr. Hartweg. Nothing can be more easy than its cultivation; for it requires the same management as is given to such plants as Gloxinia maculata. It is increased from the young shoots, which should be treated in the following way: when they are two or three inches long, take them off and put them in pots filled in the ordinary way with sand; give a little water to settle the cuttings, and cover them with a bell-glass. Then place the pots on a warm flue, or, if in summer, on a warm shelf in the stove, shading them from the sun by placing a sheet of paper over the glasses; they will soon root freely, and may be transferred to small pots filled with a mixture of sandy peat and leaf-mould unsifted. They will afterwards require shifting and plenty of water during the growing season; after which they should be rested by gradually withholding the supply of water.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Monument to the Memory of the late Earl of Leicester.—A meeting of yeomanry and tenantry was held on Saturday last, at the Swan Inn, Norwich, for the above object, and was attended by many of the highest respectability from both political parties. Mr. John Hudson stated that he had taken the liberty of calling the meeting together because he felt that it was best that such testimonials should always be commenced immediately. He was glad to see so respectable an attendance, and would propose that Mr. Leamon, of Whitwell, should take the chair. Mr. Leamon stated his cordial concurrence in the object, for to no individual was this country, nay the world, more deeply indebted than to the late Earl of Leicester. The object of the meeting would be to raise a structure of such a nature as would be equally acceptable to the late Earl of Leicester's family, honourable to the subscribers, and to the architect who might rear the monument. Mr. Hudson then briefly moved the resolutions:—

First—That this meeting, deeply impressed with the irreparable loss they have sustained by the death of that great and good man, Thos. Wm. Coke, Earl of Leicester, are anxious immediately to express their gratitude, by thus publicly acknowledging the many acts of kindness, of friendship, and princely hospitality, which, for so long a period, and on all occasions, they invariably experienced at his hands.

Second—That, as farmers, we owe to the late Earl of Leicester a debt never to be discharged, for, whilst many have now to lament the loss of the kindest and most liberal of landlords, in him we all have to deplore the loss of the greatest friend and patron of agriculture the world has hitherto seen.

Third—That this meeting, therefore, deeply impressed with the private worth and virtue, with a due sense of the public services and the encouragement so liberally, so successfully, and so patriotically bestowed on agriculture by the late Earl of Leicester, are desirous of testifying their gratitude, for friendship so sincere and disinterested, for services so great, and for benefits so lasting and extensive, by the erection of a public monument to his memory.

Fourth—That a subscription be immediately entered into for the above most desirable object.

Fifth—That a committee be now appointed to receive and collect subscriptions, to consist of the following gentlemen:—[The list including the names of nearly 100 gentlemen.]

Sixth—That Messrs. Gurneys and Co. be requested to act as treasurers, and that subscriptions be received at the various banks in the county.

Seventh—That this meeting of the yeomanry and tenantry, although feeling it incumbent upon them, in gratitude to their deceased and revered benefactor, to come thus prominently forward, most respectfully and cordially invite the nobility, gentry, and clergy, and all others who participate in their sentiments, to join them in furthering the object in view.

Eighth—That a public meeting of the subscribers be held at the Swan Inn, Norwich, on the 30th day of July, at 11 o'clock for 12 precisely, when a committee shall be appointed, and a chairman and vice-chairman elected to preside over all future meetings.

—Mr. J. Neave had great pleasure in seconding the resolutions, for a more eminent and useful character than the late Earl of Leicester this country never produced. They, the farmers of Norfolk, were doing themselves honour in raising a fund for the purpose of producing some testimonial of his valuable services. He was glad to see the feeling of harmony which existed on this occasion, for they had met with one mind and one heart in sinking all party feeling. He hoped that the object of the meeting would go forth and prosper. A conversation arose as to whether a maximum of subscription should be stated, but it was ultimately determined that the amount of subscription be left open. A committee, consisting of gentlemen without distinction of party, was then appointed to collect and receive subscriptions in all parts of the county.—*Norfolk Chronicle*

Grafting the Peach with success.—I am not aware that any process has been devised for grafting upon the Peach stock with any certain prospect of success. Experiments doubtless have often succeeded in rearing grafts upon Peach stocks, but more often failed. A gardener in my neighbourhood informed me that he once grafted upon one hundred Peach stocks, and all the grafts died, and most of the stocks. He was always successful in grafting upon other kinds. Last year I was induced to investigate the matter, with a view to devise some means of obviating this failure, as it is desirable in many cases to graft in lieu of budding, persuaded that although the discovery might be of no great practical utility, yet it would be an interesting acquisition to the science of arboriculture. The Peach-tree is of more rapid growth than any of our orchard trees; and frequently with us, in congenial soils, the first year from the seed, attains the height of six feet, with stems from one inch to one inch and a half diameter. The circulation, of course, must be very active, and the sudden check from heading down such a tree, will in many cases destroy it. But should it live, the roots continuing in a state of activity, the scion is overflowing, as it were, by the sap; that is, the sap flows so fast from the wounds, as to prevent the process of granulation, by which the scion is united to the stock. To graduate, then, the supply of sap to the wants of the scion, is the primary object; and the measures necessary to secure this condition are just those which tend to preserve the life of the stock after heading down. To carry my purpose into effect, I proceeded contrary to some of the ordinary rules for grafting. In the middle of July, I selected the scions from thirty trees, with four or five eyes, taking care to choose those which contained leaf-buds. The stocks chosen were moderately-growing instead of thrifty stocks, and were trees of the growth of that season from the seed. Before heading down, I passed a long sharp knife down entirely round the tree, and severed all the lateral roots at the distance of three or four inches from the trunk, according to its growth. This done, the trees were headed down at a point where the stem was just the size of the scion, or a little larger, as the scions were inserted a little on one side of the pith. The insertions were made in the ordinary way of cleft-grafting. The scions were then secured by a narrow strip of sheet lead, wound spirally over the whole length of the cleft, and a small ball of grafting clay put over the whole. To my gratification, every scion inserted in this way grew off finely, and the coming season will doubtless make handsome trees. I do not know that the lead binding or mode of insertion is essential, and although I have tried no other plan, yet I presume that other methods will answer equally well, provided the preliminary steps are properly attended to. On other stocks I have grafted with success, with no other binding or protection than the strip of lead, and have used lead ligatures with great expedition and success in budding. The introduction of lead ligatures was merely an experiment with a view to expedite grafting and budding in large nursery operations. Thus far I am inclined to give the preference to the old methods. When heading down the stocks, I took care in every case to leave either one or two small shoots, some leaves, or several nascent buds, in order to continue all the functions of the tree until union had taken place between the scion and the stalk. As soon as the buds of the scion began to put forth, all below upon the stalk was pruned off. When the scions were taken from the trees, the leaves were all removed as in budding, leaving only a small portion of the footstalk. The clay and ligatures were removed in the fall, when vegetation had ceased, and the wounds were all well closed. I am not sure that it is absolutely essential to leave anything growing on the stalk, and regret that I did not try some without.—*Charles G. Page, M.D., in Albany (United States) Cultivator.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Horticultural Society's Garden, Turnham Green.—The growth of the plants in the large conservatory has been very rapid; several Acacias, and two species of Eucalyptus, have already reached the top of the house. The beautiful large variety of Bignónia jasminiflora is blooming freely; its white trumpet-shaped flowers, with tubes of rosy purple, contrasting well with the bright green of the foliage. The most splendid object, however, in the house is Hibiscus splendens, the flowers of which are of the clearest rose-colour, and measure at the least 7in. in diameter. Canavália bonariensis, a beautiful climber, of the papilionaceous order, is also in bloom; the standard is of a bright purple colour, and the flowers are produced on racemes of six or eight together; and Euthales macrophylla is completely enveloped with drooping panicles of bright yellow. Lilium punctatum, in a pot, is producing its large white flowers, covered with curious rosy glandular excrescences: and some more varieties of the same genus are growing strongly in the conservatory border. Mirbélia undulata, a pretty leguminous plant, of a deep rose colour; Burchéllia capensis, a large bush, with heads of bright scarlet flowers; Grevíllea acanthifólia, with prickly leaves, and conspicuous crimson pistils, and many other interesting plants, are also blooming freely. Amongst the Orchidaceous plants in flower are Stanhopea venusta, with flowers of waxy white, marked with dark yellow at the base of the column; a handsome variety of St. Wárdii: Bifrenária aurantíaca, a bright yellow-flowering species, prettily marked with reddish-brown; Mormodes pardinum, with singularly-distorted blossoms of dull yellow and brown, very fragrant; Oncídium Wentworthianum, with long spikes of pure yellow mottled with brown; the pretty On. incurvum, rose and white; and Sobrália macrantha, a new and exceedingly beautiful terrestrial species, with large flowers of rich crimson, which continue to expand successively for several weeks. In the pits we observed the finest plants of Achimenes longiflora and A. rósea which we have yet seen; with strong-growing ones of the new Achimenes pedunculata, not yet showing signs of flowering. In front of the stoves are large patches of Brachycome iberidifólia, of different shades of violet; Lobélia ramosa, deep blue; and Mesembryanthemum tricolor, studded with an innumerable quantity of lovely star-like flowers of white and purple; all beautiful annuals, which everybody ought to possess. In the pits of the hardy department the handsome Rigidella immaculata, with reflexed scarlet petals, is flowering freely; and Bouvardia splendens, with tubes of the brightest scarlet, is a decided improvement upon the old B. triphylla, which it much resembles in habit. Here also are in flower Aplophyllum patavinum, a small yellow Rutaceous plant; Cytisus elegans, a large bright variety; and Talinum teretifólium, with pink flowers, which only expand during bright sunshine. Paulównia imperialis has made vigorous growth, but does not show any signs of flowering. Several Yuccas are in full bloom in the Arboretum; and the flower-garden is gay with beds of Gladíolus psittacinus, the best varieties of Verbena, and different annuals, amongst which the old Nemóphila insignis still maintains a prominent place. In the kitchen-garden we observed the Nocera Onion; it is silver-skinned, buttons remarkably well, and will undoubtedly prove the best pickling kind yet in cultivation. A new Beet, called Whyte's Gigantic, if it does not grow to too great a size, promises to beat even the Castelnaudary for straightness and depth of colour. The Prince Albert Marrowfat Pea is now in full bearing, but does not seem to differ in the least from the Milford Marrow. In the curvilinear Vinery the following new Vines are bearing fruit, namely—the Admiral, which partakes of the general character of the Black Hamburgh; the Zibibbo of Sicily, which, in its present stage of growth, scarcely differs from the old Muscat; and Burckhart's No. 10, of remarkably strong growth, with large woolly leaves and footstalks.—*R. A., July* 25.

Messrs. Dickson's Model Room, Chester.—At this place there are now on view models of various interesting constructions, connected with Agriculture and Horticulture. Those more particularly worthy of notice are:—a section of the Peachhouse at Nannau, with moveable lights, by means of which the trees can be kept either above or below the glass, according as their period of growth may require: a circular flower-stand, which, by revolving upon its centre, presents the various objects in rotation to the spectator; an exceedingly neat rustic bridge, in the shape of the letter X, which is kept in its proper form by means of cross timbers at the top and bottom. A hunting stile, the rails of which, by means of an ingenious contrivance, can be reduced to one third of their original height; and a swing gate, constructed at Abergavenny, in South Wales. Besides these, there are models of drains, draining implements, spades, shovels, &c. Those who have not an opportunity of visiting this collection, can obtain a lithographed representation of them by communicating with Messrs. Dickson.

Reviews.

The Orchidaceæ of Mexico and Guatemala. By James Bateman, Esq., F.R.S., &c. Part 6.

THE last number of this beautiful work contains several highly finished representations. The first is Sobrália decora, which is decribed as being "a pretty and interesting plant, but by no means an adequate representative of the genus to which it belongs. All the species appear quite at home, potted either in peat or sandy loam, or even suspended in the stove, with no other aids or appliances than what may be obtained through the medium of the dense masses of fleshy roots with which, on their importation, they are often found to be well provided; yet under no circumstance do they appear to succeed so perfectly as when grown in a house of moderate temperature and potted in sandy loam." The description concludes with a handsome vignette of a woman of Guatemala, attired in one of the most becoming dresses of her country. The second drawing is that of Stanhópea Martiana, which has flowered recently, in high perfection, in the collection of Mr. R. Harrison. "This is a species of great interest and beauty; and no drawing, however accurate, can convey an adequate idea of the peculiar lustre and transparency of its colours. The singular manner in which the extremities of the huge uncouth horns are twisted into slender cirrhi, will at once distinguish this from all other species of the genus." The third tableau represents the highly beautiful Barkèria Lindleyana, which is said to be "not less attractive than the rare B. elegans. In addition to the beauty and delicacy of its colouring, B. Lindleyana has the advantage of a more tractable disposition than the former species, and may be cultivated with the most perfect facility; its flowers too are freely produced, and continue in perfection for the unusual period of two months. Coming from the mild shores of the Pacific, it does not require a great degree of heat, but appears quite at home in a temperature of little more than 60°. It will not succeed in broken peat, but prefers a mixture of small sticks and twigs, into which, after the true fashion of an air plant, it delights to thrust its little store of fleshy roots." This description is adorned with a vignette affording an example of the conchology of the Pacific. The fourth drawing exhibits the truly elegant Oncídium incurvum, which is stated to be similar in the general aspect of its flowers to On. ornithorhynchum, but is apparently much rarer than that species, even in its native haunts. The last representation is that of the magnificent Schombúrgkia tibícinis, which is decribed as "the most manageable species of the untractable genus to which it belongs. Suspension on a block of wood, in a hot and damp situation, appears to be the condition most congenial to its growth, but a season of rest is necessary to induce it to flower." In such request are the hollow stems of this vegetable held, as trumpets, by the wild urchins of the Honduras, that they are frequently, in their endeavours to procure them, precipitated from the summits of the trees upon which this species is found. Such a catastrophe is well delineated in the beautiful vignette which accompanies the foregoing description.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

THE observations of a correspondent in the last Number of the *Chronicle* make some further allusion to the sulphur question necessary. We are not prepared to deny that sulphur has the property of destroying the Red Spider upon growing plants, without injury to the latter. Its efficacy in this respect is maintained by many gardeners besides Mr. Stewart; others, again, as strenuously deny it: and this conflicting testimony seemed to us a sufficient reason for the doubt expressed at p. 480. It is possible that when failure has occurred, it has arisen from some error in the application of the remedy; but whatever may be the cause, it is certain that with many persons sulphur has not had the desired effect. One instance may be here mentioned:—last autumn we had the flue which heats a small plant stove well coated over with a white-wash composed of quicklime and sulphur, which had sufficient power, when the flue was warmed, to injure considerably the leaves of some of the plants; but the Red Spider, which the process was intended to kill, did not seem at all incommoded by it. As a further trial, an infested plant of Thunbergia was placed at an angle of the flue, near where the heat entered, and almost in contact with the bricks—in which situation it must have received the full influence of the sulphureous fumes; the plant remained there all night, and yet the insects were as brisk as ever when it was removed next morning. Such a case as this would naturally give rise to doubts of the efficacy of sulphur as a cure for Red Spider. If Mr. Stewart, and others who have been successful, would describe the exact manner in which this remedial process should be conducted, specifying the quantity of sulphur which might be used with safety in a house of a given size, with the degree of heat and the length of time required to kill the insects, some fixed rule of application might be deduced from it, which would render failure of less frequent occurrence.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—Preparations should now be made for a general shifting of the whole stock, which is best to be done early in the month. Where a selection can be made, choose rough bark for renewing the beds; such will heat longer and less violently than that which is ground small. Sort out and wash a sufficiency of pots of all the sizes likely to be wanted, taking in preference those with a smooth and even inner surface. House the soil while it is dry; if too dry, chop it up roughly, and sprinkle it slightly with pond or dung water. Also prepare plenty of broken crocks for drainage, that nothing might be deficient, to hinder the progress of the work when begun. Any plants that are showing fruit should be top-dressed, or repotted, and taken at once to their winter quarters in the fruiting-house.

VINERY.—When the leaves of early-forced Vines are quite withered, they, with any laterals which may have grown, should be taken off, and vegetation in the Vines checked as far as it can be done, by turning them out of the house, if a Pine-stove, or by giving all the air possible, if in a Vinery. In the latter case, the lights might be taken off, and usefully employed for some temporary purpose, such as the forwarding of wall-Grapes. Give abundance of air to all the Vineries, and maintain a humid atmosphere in those where the fruit is still unripe.

PEACH-HOUSE.—The principal points to be attended to now are, keeping the foliage free from insects, advancing shoots neatly tied in, the borders properly watered, and a sufficiency of air at the houses. Where fruit is nearly ripe, cease watering, and expose every fruit to the sun's rays by removing any leaves that happen to cover it; if this is not done, the shaded fruit will be deficient in colour.

CUCUMBERS AND MELONS.—In such weather as now prevails, the plants generally ought to be dewed overhead twice or thrice a week, observing always to use a finely perforated rose for this purpose, as a heavy stream breaks down the leaves, which often do not return to their proper position. For the same reason, when the plants require water at the roots, it is best not to use a rose, but to insinuate the spout of the watering-pot between the leaves. Sow seeds, or put in cuttings, of some free-bearing Cucumber, for fruiting in the Pine-stoves, or in fire-heated pits.

MUSHROOM-HOUSE.—Take advantage of the dry weather to make spawn. For directions, see the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of last year, p. 520.

Out-door Department.

HERBS FOR DRYING OR FOR DISTILLING should be cut before their flowers expand, and the former laid thinly in a shady place. See that all recently-planted crops are duly watered; the succession crops of Beans, Peas, and Kidney Beans, must also be attended to in this matter, or their produce will be exceedingly scanty. The present droughty season affords incontestable proof that mildew on Peas is greatly furthered, if not actually caused, by an insufficient supply of moisture.

BROCCOLI.—If the planting of the latest crop has been put off for want of rain, it ought to be no longer delayed on that account; puddle the roots of the plants, and give them daily waterings.

CABBAGES.—At the end of the week make another sowing of the sorts most approved. If Red Cabbage is sown now, it will attain a larger size than that sown in spring.

CAPSICUMS.—Let these be regularly watered, and otherwise properly attended to.

CARROTS.—Sow the Horn in a dry situation, to stand through the winter. Look over the main crop, and pull up all that run to flower.

ENDIVE.—Transplant whenever a favourable opportunity occurs. Some prefer planting in drills, when the plants can be partially blanched by drawing the soil close round them as they grow.

GARLIC AND SHALLOTS.—When sufficiently dry, spread these thinly on a dry floor; they can be bunched and hung up on a wet day.

LETTUCE.—Sow on a south border for a late supply.

ONIONS.—The autumn-sown ones will now generally be ripe enough for drawing. Vacant pits or frames furnish a convenient place for drying them.

SAVOYS.—Sow a small bed. These will produce larger heads than those which will be sown next spring.

TURNIPS.—Those for late autumn use should be allowed plenty of room, when they will be less liable to rot in wet weather.

ORCHARD.—Early kinds of Pears should be gathered before they are quite ripe, by which their juiciness will be increased. Keep wall-Vines clear of laterals. Any hothouse or frame lights that are not in use might be fixed in front of the Vines, to forward the maturity of the Grapes. Amidst all the attention which has been bestowed upon the improvement of our hardy fruits, one of the most useful—the Raspberry, has received little or none. We would therefore suggest to those who are engaged in such pursuits, the possibility of obtaining from seed a sort which should unite the size and flavour of our best varieties with that late-bearing property, which is now restricted (unless the "Victoria" is an exception) to the old "Double-bearing Raspberry." It is now too late for cross fecundation, but some of the finest fruit might still be selected for seed.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—Sow, without further delay, any seeds received from warm countries, or saved at home, that the young plants raised from them may get strong before the winter comes on. Look carefully over Orchidaceous plants, and remove decaying or rotten pseudo-bulbs, which are apt in this state to injure those next to them; pull out Ferns or other weeds which are choking them, and loosen the soil on the surface of the pots. Any of these plants which are in small pots, and which are growing vigorously, may be shifted into larger ones.

GREENHOUSE AND CONSERVATORY.—As few Greenhouse plants flower at this season of the year, the gaiety of the houses must be chiefly maintained by showy annuals, which should be removed and renewed as occasion might require. The hybrid Fuchsias are useful additions to the list of Greenhouse plants. By growing these freely, and not permitting them to flower earlier in the year, they might be produced in great beauty at this season. Examine Camellias, and if any require repotting, let it be done immediately, that the plants may have time to fill the new pots with roots before winter. The same rule should also be acted upon with other Greenhouse plants.

PITS AND FRAMES.—Seeds of Salpiglossis, Schizanthus, Nemophila, Collinsia, and many other handsome annuals, may be sown now in pots, for flowering in the greenhouse early next spring. Sow likewise Calceolaria, Cineraria, and Pelargonium seed, and prick out any seedling plants that are large enough. Stop the growing shoots of young Leschenaultias, Ericas, &c., to make them form compact and bushy heads.

Out-door Department.

Dahlias will now require considerable attention in pruning and tying, especially if it is desired to grow them fine for exhibition; in which case the flower-buds should be reduced to a moderate number. Place pieces of Bean, or other hollow stalks, among the leaves, for earwig-traps. Continue to gather seeds of the finest annuals as they ripen; and if, at the time of pulling up the stems, some of the seeds are scattered here and there upon the mixed flower-borders, their produce will probably live over the winter, and bloom early.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Attend to the necessary weeding and watering of seedling and other young trees. If the bark rises freely, the less hardy sorts of Roses should now be budded. Buds put in now will remain dormant all winter, and in that state they are less susceptible of injury by frost.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—When time permits, resume the preparation of ground for planting, which should be completed before rainy weather sets in.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending July 28 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

July		Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	22	30.128	29.695	66	46	56.0	N.	.02
Saturday	23	30.197	30.153	70	42	56.0	N.	
Sunday	24	30.118	29.927	84	49	66.5	N.E.	
Monday	25	29.902	29.812	77	43	60.0	E.	
Tuesday	26	30.066	29.967	73	48	60.5	E.	.02
Wednesday	27	30.156	30.106	75	53	65.0	S.E.	.56
Thursday	28	30.055	29.896	75	55	65.0	N.W.	
Average		30.088	29.975	74.3	48.3	61.2		.60

July 22. Fine; cloudy; clear and fine at night.
23. Very fine; dry haze at sunset; clear.
24. Cloudless in the morning; hot and dry; very sultry; clear.
25. Fine; light clouds; clear at night.
26. Clear and fine; hot and dry; clear; slight rain.
27. Slight rain; lightly overcast and fine; lightning and rain at night.
28. Thunder and lightning, with heavy rain early in the morning, most violent between 5 and 6 A.M.; sultry; cloudy and fine.

The mean temperature of the week was nearly 2° below the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending August 6, 1842.

July.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
							N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	31	74.0	50.0	62.0	5	0.66 in.	1	3	1	—	3	2	4	2
August														
Mon.	1	75.3	52.3	63.8	6	0.43	1	1	3	2	2	3	4	—
Tues.	2	75.9	54.7	65.3	7	0.65	1	3	1	—	6	2	2	1
Wed.	3	75.3	53.5	64.4	8	0.50	2	1	1	1	2	5	3	1
Thurs.	4	74.8	53.3	64.1	8	0.84	1	1	1	2	3	5	2	1
Fri.	5	73.6	52.9	63.3	6	0.23	—	2	2	1	1	5	2	3
Sat.	6	72.2	53.6	62.9	8	0.58	—	3	1	1	3	4	3	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 31st, in 1826—thermometer 89°; and the lowest on the 6th, in 1833—thermometer 36°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending July 29, 1842.

The supplies of Fruit and Vegetables during the past week have been good; but owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, trade has not been very brisk. *Fruit.*—Many of the Pines offered are remarkably fine, at the same prices as quoted in our last report. Peaches and Nectarines are well supplied, and their quality is excellent. Apricots are becoming more plentiful, but have not varied in price. Of Plums there is a fair quantity: Green-gages are selling for 3*s.* per punnet, but they are hardly ripe; other Dessert Plums are fetching 1*s.* and 2*s.* per punnet. Cherries are not so plentiful, consisting principally of Bigarreaus and Morellos: the Wall-fruit fetches from 1*s.* to 3*s.* per lb.; the Standard Fruit from 4*s.* to 12*s.* per doz. lbs. Currants have somewhat advanced in price; but Gooseberries continue steady at last week's prices. Strawberries will soon be out of season; the few offered are from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per gallon. Apples are abundant, consisting principally of Red June-eatings, from 4*s.* to 5*s.* per bushel; and of Keswick Codlings, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per bushel. We observed some very fine Jargonelle Pears, which were selling at 16*s.* per half sieve. Ridge Cucumbers are plentifully supplied, from 6*d.* to 2*s.* per doz. *Vegetables.*—Cauliflowers have considerably risen in price, the best heads selling from 5*s.* to 7*s.* per doz. No difference has taken place in the price of Cabbages, Peas, and Beans; which continue to be well supplied. Potatoes are somewhat cheaper than in our last account. Turnips and Carrots are particularly good; the former from 2*s.* to 4*s.* per doz. bunches, the latter from 3*s.* to 8*s.* per doz. bunches. Good Radishes may be obtained from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per doz. bunches. Mushrooms are not so scarce as they were last week, but are still fetching 1*s.* 9*d.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per pottle. *Flowers.*—Amongst the cut flowers we observed Agapanthus umbellatus, Crássula coccínea, Nerium splendens, Combretum purpúreum, and handsome collections of Picotees and Carnations.

PRICES, Saturday, July 30, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Apples, dessert, per bush., 3*s* to 7*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 2*s* to 5*s*
Pine Apple, per lb. 4*s* to 7*s*
Grapes, per pound, 1*s* to 4*s*
— Muscats, per pound, 6*s*
Melons, English, each, 2*s* to 6*s*
— Dutch, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Peaches, per doz. 6*s* to 20*s*
Nectarines, per doz., 6*s* to 20*s*
Apricots, per doz., 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
Plums, dessert, per punnet, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— Baking, per hf.-sv., 2*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Greengages, per punnet, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Strawberries, per gall., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Raspberries, per gall. 10*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Cherries, wall, per lb. 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
— standard, per doz. lbs., 4*s* to 12*s*
Gooseberries, per hf. sve., 2*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Currants, White, per hf. sv. 3*s* to 6*s*
— Black, per hf. sv., 3*s* 6*d* to 7*s*
— Red, for wine, 3*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
— for dessert, 4*s* to 6*s*
Cucumbers, per doz., 6*d* to 6*s*
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 16*s*
— Bitter, per 100, 8*s* to 16*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 7*s* to 16*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Walnuts, per bush., new pik., 4*s* to 5*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Barcelona, 20*s* to 24*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, per doz. 9*d* to 2*s*
Cauliflowers, per doz., 2*s* to 7*s*
Peas, per sieve, 2*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
— per half sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per sack, 6*s* to 10*s*
Beans, Kidney, per hf. sv., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Broad, per sieve, 2*s* to 3*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 75*s* to 100*s*
— per cwt. 4*s* to 6*s*
— per bushel, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, per bush., 3*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Artichokes, per doz., 3*s* to 5*s*
Turnips, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 4*s*
Carrots, per doz. bunch, 3*s* to 3*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s* 6*d* to 7*s*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Spinach, per sieve, 2*s* to 3*s*
Onions, Green, per doz. bun. 3*s* to 4*s*
— Cooking, per doz. bch., 4*s* to 5*s*
Chives, per bun., 3*d*
Leeks, young, per doz. bun., 4*s*
Garlic, per bunch, 4*d* to 6*d*
Shallots, per bch., 3*d* to 4*d*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. score, 6*d* to 2*s*
— Cos, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Celery, per bund., (12 to 15), 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Tarragon, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 3*s*
Vegetable Marrow, per doz., 6*d* to 1*s*
Tomatoes, per punnet, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Capsicums, green, per 1000, 7*s* to 10*s*
— Ripe, per doz., 9*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* 9*d* to 2*s* 6*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

Mr. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR is now reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d.* each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them *delivered in any part of London* by remitting a Post-office order to this Office, at the rate of 5*s.* for every 25 copies required.

F. Z. S.—What you want is one of the many privileges of the Fellows of the Horticultural Society. Any Fellow of that Society can obtain it for nothing. No one else can obtain it at all, except from the nurserymen, who must be paid for it.

A. K. G.—The specimens sent are Ceanothus azúreus and Betónica incana.

A. E.—The plant is Sisyrinchium striatum. The orange excrescence which is prevalent on many Roses is the Uredo Rosæ. We know of no remedy for the prevention of Blight on Cabbages, which is caused by the attack of a small fungus called Cylindrospórium concentricum. The leaves of your Roses have evidently been eaten by insects; by placing Moss around the stems, you might probably be able to capture some of the depredators, and means might then be devised for their destruction.

Kathleen.—The Calycanthus flóridus is perfectly hardy, and will thrive in any soil that is not very stiff and damp; peat, however, is best adapted for it. It may be readily propagated by layers, or from North American seeds, when they can be procured.

R. E.—"Mac Intosh's Practical Gardener" contains the best directions for the different operations in each department of the garden.

A. B.—The average produce of each of the following crops, and quantity of seed required per acre, are said to be—

Wheat, 2½ bushels	produce 40	bushels.
Barley, 2½ do.	40	"
Oats, 5 do.	50	"
Rye, 2½ do.	35	"
Beans, 3½ do.	40	"
Peas, 2½ do.	30	"
Sainfoin and Clover, 3½ do.	—	"
Turnips, 2 do.	35	tons.
Hemp and Flax, 2½ do.	—	

The quantity of seed will of course vary with the quality of the land: where the soil is poor, more seed should be allowed. "Stephens's Book of the Farm" has been repeatedly advertised in our columns, to which we must refer you for its price.

A Subscriber.—The Ash-leaved Kidney is the best early Potato, and may be planted at the foot of a south wall, or in any other warm situation, about the last week in February, provided the weather will permit; the tops must, however, be protected from frost as soon as they appear. You will save time by sowing Carnation seeds, as soon as ripe, in shallow feeders, and placing them in a Vinery to forward their germination. As soon as the young plants make their appearance, remove them to a cooler place, to prevent them from becoming drawn up. A list of good Autumnal Roses is given at p. 457, all of which are perfectly hardy.

J. M. P.—When herbaceous Calceolarias have done flowering, remove all the old flower-stalks and dead leaves from the stems, and top-dress them with a mixture of light loam and silver sand, so as to cover the principal shoots. Remove them to a shady place, where by the end of September they will have formed roots, and may be potted off separately into pots. By repotting them as they require it, good flowering plants will be formed by next spring.

Cadwallader.—The following are good successional Strawberries:—Roseberry, Keen's Seedling, Old Pine, Myatt's Pine where it can be grown in perfection, Elton, American Scarlet, and Coul late Scarlet. If your runners are sufficiently rooted now, you cannot plant them at a better time, as they will get firm roothold before the approach of winter.

P. G., Bristol.—The article on the Turnip-fly in the "Mark Lane Express," was purloined from the columns of the *Gardeners' Chronicle.* We really cannot explain the notions of honesty of some people. There are those who say "Killing is no murder," others are of opinion that stealing is no robbery.

L. F.—There is a great number of Fuchsias already in cultivation, which your seedling closely resembles.

E. E. F.—Balsams require to be grown in a moist warm atmosphere, and to be repotted into rich soil as frequently as the pots become filled with roots, otherwise it is impossible to grow them in perfection. If the roots once get matted together, the progress of the plants is at once checked. It is very probable that this is the case with yours.

A Jersey Subscriber.—The minor edition of the "English Botany" is the cheapest complete work which contains coloured plates of all the indigenous plants of Britain.

Subscriber's Rose appears to be Aimée Vibert, one of the best of the Noisettes. The dwarf Roses will thrive well in a mixture of turfy loam and vegetable mould, to which a small portion of well-decayed manure may be added.

John's Alpine plant is Silene acaulis.

M. P.—Professor Henslow's Lecture on the Rotation of Crops for 11 years, delivered before the Agricultural Society, has never been published. "Stephen's Book of the Farm" is published monthly, and is one of the best publications of the kind.

T. S. P.—The specimen sent is the Rhamnus frángula, or the Black Alder. We would recommend you to try the following Roses for covering a sloping rock, provided there is sufficient soil for their support:—Bennet's Seedling, Ayrshire Queen, and the Myrrh scented. In pruning China, Ayrshire, and Boursault Roses, cut out all the old wood as far as practicable, and all the unripened parts of the shoots of the preceding season. Ceanothus Americanus is not the same as C. azureus; the latter being tender and blue-flowered, the former hardy and white.

M. C. M.—We are of opinion that wood is preferable to freestone for making shelves for Mushroom-beds, on account of its non-conducting properties. The beds should be 3 ft. wide, and at least 18 in. allowed between the surface of each bed and the bottom of the one above it. As ventilation is seldom, if ever, required, one window will be sufficient to light the house, when necessary.

G. M. E.—The Passiflora is P. lunata; the Tropæ'olum is T. brachyceras; and the papilionaceous shrub from Chili is some species of Adésmia.

P. G. L.—The Láthyrus is the true L. grandiflorus, which we never recollect to have seen producing seed before. The Epilóbium from New Holland is Ep. Billardierianum. We know of no named purple Dahlia which *constantly* blooms with one white petal in each flower, although such an occurrence is by no means uncommon. Your seedling will in time cease to do so.

M. B.—We advise you to employ for your greenhouse a second-sized Rogers's Boiler, and 4-inch pipes. We doubt the advantage of using open troughs in your particular case. It will be only necessary to carry the pipes along the front and two ends. We should make them rise about a foot to the end most remote from the boiler.

V. T.—The soil best adapted for growing the Pansy is loam enriched with leaf-mould and cow manure. Your soil probably was too light for the situation chosen, for the bed appears to have been a good one. It is necessary in order to keep up the size and character of the blooms, to keep the plants young and vigorous, for which purpose succession-beds will be required, the first to bloom early in the spring, another in summer, and a third early in autumn. The situation chosen for the beds should be adapted to the season, where they are protected from the heat of the sun, and sheltered from cutting winds.

D. B., Bath.—No. 3 is the best of your seedling Calceolarias; it is a distinct and beautiful variety. The remainder do not differ sufficiently, nor are they so fine, as many sorts we already possess in the same style.

H. C.—Your Apple, very early and handsome enough, but not of first-rate flavour, is not known.

Erica-arbûtus.—There is no remedy, that we are aware of, to check the progress of Mildew on Peas. Spiræa ariæfólia may be readily propagated by layers.

R. N.—Your Cherry is the Ox-Heart.

Bentley's Cherry is the Black Eagle.

H. J.—It is extremely probable that the cause of your Peaches and Nectarines falling off, when partly swelled, is from too little air having been given to the house in which they are grown, during the period of their stoning. If, as you say, they have been plentifully supplied with water, we can assign no other reason, unless they are planted too deeply.

A.—Your plant is a Vitex; but from the specimen sent it is impossible to determine what species. The Pear is Knight's *spurious* Monarch.

S. H.—The Ferns are,—1, Pteris hastata; 4, Pteris serrulata; 6 and 7, Davállia canariensis; 8, Pteris chinensis; 9, Polypódium aúreum; 3 is a Polypódium; and 5 an Aspidium; but we have not time to determine their species.

Glykys.—We know of no such plant as Glycine Harrisóniæ. Acácia Kermesina is a stove plant, and requires the same treatment as the other stove kinds; the flowers *are* crimson.

W. W.—The green Caterpillar, with white-and-lilac markings on each side of the body, and which you found feeding on an Ash-tree, is the larva of the Sphinx Ligustri, or Privet Hawk-Moth, and is not uncommon in many parts of England.

Philomela.—The plants are,—1, Penthorum sedoides; 2, Collómia grandiflora; 3, Aster cordifólius; 4, Cuscuta epithymum.

C. M.—The Carices are,—1, Carex ripária; 2, C. divulsa; 3, C. vesicária; 4, C. paludosa; 5, C. recurva; 6, C. ampullácea; 8, C. vulpina. No. 7 is Scirpus triqueter.

R. X.—Your plants are,—1, Celastrus pyracanthus; 2, Olea Europæa; 4, Solanum pseudo-cápsicum; 5, Solanum tomentosum.

Wm. Lodge.—The blooms of your Pelargonium were too much shaken in their passage to town, to allow of our giving an opinion upon the form of the flower: it appears to be rather small; and though the colour is good, the dull blue in the centre of the flower is of great disadvantage to it.

H. N.—Your Pelargonium, from the smallness of the blooms, can be of no use as a show flower. It will be valuable to those who make up bouquets, from its highly-scented foliage, and from the colour of the flower being high, and superior to any of the scented varieties; the truss is also full of flowers, and very compact, which increases its advantages for the purpose mentioned.

G. G.—Your plants are,—2, Lobélia Erinus; 3, a Mesembryanthemum; 4, Camássia esculenta; 5, Physianthus álbicans; 6, Echinops hórridus; 7, Eryngium alpinum. Your Pelargonium is a clean and pretty flower, but it is not equal to several varieties already in cultivation which resemble it in colour. The lower petals are too narrow, and the flower wants substance. What are we to do with the three-halfpence sent?

G. H.—The Strawberries you sent are the kind called the Green, or Green Pine-apple Strawberry. It is easily cultivated; the principal requisite being to prevent the runners from becoming overcrowded, and thus occasioning mouldiness on the fruit, which is very apt to occur if due precautions are not adopted. It bears profusely, and its green juicy flesh has somewhat of a Pine-apple flavour.

A Willing Subscriber.—Your Strawberry leaves are, No. 1, the British Queen; 2, are uncertain; 3, the Elton.

Mary.—It is not of such questions as yours that we complain, for they are clear, and have an intelligible object. The tumours on your Rose-leaves are produced by an insect, and are of the same nature as galls. Cut one open, and you will find the grub coiled up in a chamber, much more skilfully fashioned than any built by the greatest of human architects. The word Orchidaceous, now in such common use, is derived from Orchis, a pretty wild flower, and signifies, like an Orchis. You may bud Roses upon standards bearing other Roses; so that you may have a dozen or more sorts on the same bush, if you desire it. Your Hydrangeas will, in all probability, flower by and by; when they grow very fast, they always bloom late. Your insect is called the Common Vapourer, or Red-spot Tussock Moth, from the tufts of hairs with which its beautiful caterpillar is ornamented. We are very glad indeed to find that your garden prospers under our advice. See what a good thing it is to read the *Gardeners' Chronicle.*

W. Ab.—Your plant is Andrómeda axillaris.

Dido's plants are Cynanchum Vincetóxicum and Stenochilus maculatus. Early Pears will be much improved by being gathered a few days before they are perfectly ripe.

G. P. is right. The plant is Scheuchzéria palustris.

H. H.—The flower sent is a heavy-edged Picotee, and not a Carnation.

Gloucestershire.—Neither paint nor coal-tar should be used for the interior of the boxes in which you intend to shift your Aloes: the surface of the wood should either be left untouched, or it should be coated over with pitch.

W. J. Epps.—Your Picotee is a fine border variety, the general form and size being good, with a well-formed pod. The petals are too serrated at the edge; and the colour, which should be confined to the margin of the petal, is too much distributed over its surface for a show flower. The Fuchsia you mention resembles Youelli in the general appearance of the flower; how far the plant may differ from that variety in habit we cannot say without seeing it.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

Erratum.—In an article upon the preservation of Fuchsias in No. 27, p. 436, col. *a*, line from the top 18, "straw" is misprinted for "soil." The sentence should run thus:—"In covering them I used no straw or matting, but allowed the *soil* to fall amongst them, &c."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The French Chambers were opened on Tuesday by the King in person; and a more affecting scene can hardly be imagined than his Majesty's appeal to the nation, under the distressing circumstances of his position. The speech alluded, in dignified but affectionate language, to the calamity which had brought them together, and to the necessity of providing against the consequences of his own death, by securing the country at once from any interruption of the constitutional Monarchy. It reminded the Chambers of his old age, and feelingly adverted to the merciful dispensation of Providence in still preserving to him children worthy of his tenderness. The speech concluded by stating that the Regency Bill will be the only business submitted to the Chambers at their present sitting, and that they will be summoned at a later period of the year to resume their ordinary labours. The delivery of the speech, and its reception by the Chambers, are said to have been one of the most touching scenes ever witnessed in a Parliamentary assembly: the King was completely overcome by his emotion, and the Chamber was affected to tears. There is no longer any doubt of the tactics of the Opposition: it appears that they will bring forward no amendment on the address, and will offer no resistance on the Regency; but they intend to contest the election of a President, and at a later period will make an attempt to overthrow the Ministry. The main object of this movement is to compel M. Guizot to retire; but the Ministerial papers announce the readiness of the Cabinet to accept the challenge, and express great confidence in the result. The appointment of presidents to the different committees commenced on Wednesday, and gave a decided advantage to the Government. The funeral of the Duke of Orleans will take place on the 3d of August, for which preparations, on an extensive scale, have already commenced.—From Spain we learn that the Infante Don Francisco de Paula and his family have been ordered to leave Madrid, on account of an intrigue on the part of his

Highness to effect a marriage between the Queen and his eldest son, the Duke of Cadiz. Gen. Zurbano is at Barcelona, and is pursuing extreme measures for the suppression of the Carlists and their allies.—In Portugal, the Chambers are occupied with the usual preliminary proceedings; the the Duke of Palmella has not yet signified his acceptance of office, and the Ministerial arrangements are consequently still imperfect.—Our Levant news mentions a protest submitted to the Porte by Sir Stratford Canning, on the recent cruelties of the Pacha of Tripoli; and announces a decisive victory gained by the Turkish army over the Persians, in which the latter sustained a loss of four thousand men. No fresh disturbances have taken place in the Lebanon, but the affairs of Syria continue in the same unsettled state.

At home, the Mines and Collieries Bill has gone through committee in the Lords, the House having negatived several amendments, having for their object the defeat of the bill or the omission of its most important clauses. The Poor Law Amendment Bill has also passed without alteration, Lord Stanhope's motion, that it be read a second time that day six months, having been rejected without a division. In the Commons, a long debate took place on Monday respecting the apprehension of a Chartist lecturer in Stafford: on a motion by Mr. T. Duncombe for the production of the indictment, the motion was resisted by Government as an attempt to throw discredit on trial by jury, and was negatived on a division by a large majority. The Colonial Passengers Bill has passed after a long discussion on the transportation of Hill Coolies from India to the Mauritius. Lord John Russell's Bill to prevent Bribery at Elections was brought in on Wednesday, and passed through committee after several of its disputed clauses had been withdrawn. Mr. Roebuck on Thursday brought forward a series of resolutions on the report of the Compromises Committee, the main object of which was the suspension of the writs for the towns affected by the report, until further legislative enactments have been adopted. The motion gave rise to a long and animated debate, which terminated in the defeat of the resolution by a considerable majority.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha, left Buckingham Palace on Saturday for Windsor Castle. On Sunday her Majesty attended divine service in St. George's. Her Majesty reviewed the 15th Reg. on Thursday, and the 2nd Reg. of Life Guards yesterday, in the Home Park. On Monday the Duchess of Cambridge gave an entertainment to the Queen Dowager and the Royal Family, at Kew, in honour of her birthday. On Tuesday the Duchess of Kent left town for Frogmore Lodge. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal are quite well, and have been taken out as usual, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttleton. At the close of the ensuing week, the Queen Dowager goes on a tour of visits in the Midland Counties. Her Majesty is expected to honour the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter with a visit at Burghley House, on Monday, the 8th of August, to remain there till the Thursday following. The Earl and Countess of Brownlow and Earl Howe will also be honoured by visits at Belton-house, near Grantham, and at Gopsall-hall, Leicestershire. Their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Anhalt-Cothen, attended by Count de Behr, have gone on a tour in the manufacturing districts, and have already visited Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, &c. Their Serene Highnesses, during their tour, are expected to visit the Earl of Shrewsbury at Alton Towers, and the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth.

Official Appointments.—The High Stewardship of Westminster has been conferred by the Dean and Chapter on the Duke of Buccleuch, vacant by the resignation of Lord Sidmouth. Her Majesty has appointed Mr. Partridge her portrait-painter extraordinary, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert has conferred on him a similar honour.

Parliamentary Reports.—The Compromises Committee have sent in their report to the House of Commons; it runs to a great length, and enters generally into the particulars of all the evidence, which has since been published in detail. The leading facts of the report are as follows: At the last general election at Harwich, the committee found that a compromise was entered into, by which the petitions against the return of the sitting members were to be withdrawn; on condition that Major Beresford retired by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds within a month after May 3, that Sir D. Le Marchant was allowed to stand unopposed by Mr. Attwood and his agent, and that Mr. Attwood paid by way of deposit, as guarantee, 2,500*l.*, which was to be forfeited provided that the engagements entered into by Mr. Attwood on behalf of himself and Major Beresford were not fulfilled, Mr. Attwood himself stating that he considered that he had paid the sum of 2,000*l.* out and out; the remaining 500*l.* being paid for Mr. Attwood by his agent, Mr. Currie. The Committee found that the number of electors was 182; that among 33 persons a sum of above 3,000*l.* was expended in direct bribes. At Nottingham they found that a compromise was entered into between the agents of Sir J. C. Hobhouse and Sir G. Larpent on the one part, and an agent, who signed as agent of the petitioners against the return, and of Mr. Walter, the defeated candidate, on the other. The arrangement, as set forth in a written agreement, specified that the petitions should be abandoned, on condition that one seat be vacated within four days of the agreement; that 1,000*l.* be paid to cover the expenses incurred in the petition; that Mr. Walter be returned for the vacant seat; that the sitting members engage a certain number of their supporters not to oppose his return, and at the same time deposit 4,000*l.* as security for the due fulfilment of the contract. The committee report that the number of electors was about 5,400: that the sum expended in the election on the part of Sir J. C. Hobhouse and Sir G. Larpent was 12,000*l.*, of which a very large part was expended in an illegal manner; some in direct bribery—some in treating, and other unlawful proceedings—without the personal cognisance of the candidates; and that the expenditure on the part of the opposing candidates appears to have been about 4,000*l.* or 5,400*l.*; the smallness of the sum being attributed to the poll not having been taken. At Lewes, they found that a compromise was entered into by the agents of the sitting members, on the one part, and of Mr. Fitzroy and Lord Cantalupe, on the other, sanctioned and acted on by the principals; by which the petitions on the ground of bribery were to be withdrawn, on condition that, in case the agents should be unable to place Mr. Fitzroy in a majority by a scrutiny, then one of the sitting members should resign, by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, and that no opposition was to be offered to the return of Mr. Fitzroy, either by Mr. Elphinstone or Mr. Harford. The committee report that Mr. Fitzroy and Mr. Elphinstone were placed on the poll above Mr. S. Harford by a pre-arranged scrutiny, and Mr. Summers Harford was unseated. They found that the number of electors was about 850; that the gross cost of the election to Mr. Elphinstone and Mr. S. Harford, on the one side, was 5,000*l.*, of which sum 2,000*l.* was expended in treating, and about 1,200*l.* or 1,500*l.* in direct bribery; that the two members stated that they were not personally cognisant of this bribery, either before or during the election; and that the gross cost of the election of Mr. Fitzroy and Lord Cantalupe was, as nearly as the committee could ascertain, 2,000*l.* At Reading, a compromise was entered into by the agent of Mr. C. Russell and Lord Chelsea on the one side, and the agent of Mr. T. Mills on the other, and was afterwards signed and acted on by the principals themselves. This agreement stipulated that the petition against the return should be withdrawn, on condition that one of the sitting members vacated his seat in such time that a new election might take place during the present session; and that both of them should use their utmost endeavours to secure the election and return of the petitioner at the next election for the Borough of Reading (whether caused by such vacating, by death, advancement to the peerage, or any other circumstance), without opposition, and to induce the Conservative electors of the borough of Reading to do the same; and that in the event of the petitioner's election not being effected in the way above proposed, the sitting members should forthwith pay 2,000*l.* to the petitioner. The committee report that the constituency of Reading is 1,050; that the expenses have not been clearly ascertained, but that they are too large to have been spent in a legal manner. At Penryn and Falmouth they found that a compromise was entered into by the agent of Captain Plumridge on the one hand, and the agent of the petitioners and Mr. Gwynn, the opposing candidate, on the other; that the petition was to be withdrawn on condition that Captain Plumridge would thereupon, and before the 1st of July, accept the Chiltern Hundreds, and thereby vacate his seat. That no opposition should be given by Captain Plumridge to the return of any person proposed by the party presenting the petition. They report also that this arrangement, though made by the authorised agent of Captain Plumridge, was made wholly without his knowledge or consent; that bribery was common to both sides; that the gross sum expended on the joint election of Captain Vivian and Captain Plumridge was, by the agent, stated to be about 4,000*l.*; and that the gross sum expended by the opposing candidates was, by their agent, stated to have been 4,000*l.* At Bridport they found that a compromise was entered into for the withdrawal of the petition against the return; by which Mr. Warburton accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and Mr. Cochrane was elected without opposition; that the cost of Mr. Warburton's election was 2,166*l.*, part of which sum was expended in treating; that counter petitions were presented against the returns of Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Cochrane, and mutual indictments preferred on the ground of bribery; that at length an agreement was entered into by which Mr. Mitchell agreed to withdraw all the actions and indictments, and all other criminal proceedings against Mr. Cochrane and his friends, together with the petitions which had been presented against the return of Mr. Cochrane; Mr. Cochrane, on the other hand, agreeing to withdraw the petition against the return of Mr. Mitchell: that the circumstance which led Mr. Mitchell to agree to this arrangement was the fear of being unseated on the charge of bribery by his agents; and that Mr. Cochrane was led to agree to this arrangement from a fear of the consequences of the various investigations to himself and his friends. They found that the sum expended by Mr. Mitchell in the election was 3,300*l.*, of which a large portion was spent, some in treating, some in direct bribery. This bribery, they state, was commenced without the cognisance of Mr. Mitchell, but was continued after it had become known to him, not being interdicted by him; and they add that this fact was learned from Mr. Mitchell himself, and from one of his friends. The report concludes by adverting to the fact that Mr. Cochrane refused to answer several material questions, respecting chiefly the sums expended in his behalf; but they state that all the evidence plainly shows that bribery in the present case did take place, and they entertain no doubt that it was extensive and systematic, and that it was practised by the partisans of Mr. Cochrane, as well as by those of Mr. Mitchell.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—*Opening of the Chambers.*—An extraordinary express reached town on Wednesday from Paris, bringing an account of the opening of the Chambers on the previous day. The King was accompanied by the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke d'Aumale, and the Duke de Montpensier. The procession was headed by a party of cuirassiers, with their band, followed by a strong detachment of the National Guard on horseback. The Royal carriage was surrounded by a brilliant staff, a marshal of France riding at each door. All the domestics were in deep mourning. The attendance of troops of the line, national and municipal guards, was unusually large, and in some parts a double rank of troops of the line was drawn up in rear of the National Guards. The usual salutes were given by the drums and bands when his Majesty passed; but the people preserved a respectful silence. The precautionary measures were unusually strict, and it was impossible to obtain the slightest view of the King, in consequence of the number of officers who rode near the doors of the vehicle; but cordial expressions of sympathy and regret were heard on all sides as the carriage passed along. The Chamber was extremely crowded, a larger number of Peers and Deputies being present than on any former occasion. After the Ministers had taken their seats, the arrival of the King was announced: shortly afterwards his Majesty entered, and was enthusiastically cheered by the assembly. The King stopped on the stairs and bowed repeatedly, evidently much affected by the warmth of his reception. Fresh shouts of "Vive le Roi" attended his appearance on the estrade, which he again acknowledged with great earnestness of manner. His Majesty and the Princes then took their seats, and when silence was restored, he proceeded to read the following speech:—

"GENTLEMEN, PEERS, AND DEPUTIES,

"In the grief which overwhelms me, deprived of that beloved son whom I thought destined to succeed me on the throne, and who was the glory and the consolation of my old days, I felt the necessity of hastening the moment of your assembling around me. We have a great duty to fulfil together. When it shall please God to call me to him, it is necessary that France and its constitutional monarchy be not for a moment exposed to any interruption in the exercise of the royal authority.

"You will have, then, to deliberate on the measures necessary to obviate, during the minority of my well-beloved grandson, this immense danger. The blow that has just struck me does not make me ungrateful towards Providence, which still preserves to me children so worthy of my tenderness and of the confidence of France.

"GENTLEMEN—Let us to-day ensure the repose and the security of our country. I will summon you later to resume on affairs of state, the usual course of your labours."

The circumstances attending the reading of the speech are said to have been unparalleled in the history of parliamentary sittings. The King's emotion was so great that he found it impossible to give utterance to the words. He made the attempt a second time, and again he was unsuccessful. The auditory burst forth into one long cry of "Vive le Roi!" which seemed to give him courage. He at last found utterance, but his voice was thick, and broken with agitation. At the word "consolation" the King could no longer withstand the torrent of his grief; he laid down the document, and burst into tears. The whole auditory was deeply affected, none present could resist the contagion, and all the accounts agree in stating that there was not a dry eye in the chamber. Loud, long-continued, and reiterated shouts again greeted him. He then resumed, and his voice became stronger until he spoke the words *mon fils*, when it again faltered. At *ma tendresse* tears again prevented his proceeding, and the shouts of the auditory were again necessary to give him confidence to conclude. At the end his Majesty rose, crossed his arms on his breast, and, in an effusion of gratitude for his reception, after bowing to the Chamber, sunk back on his seat, and sobbed convulsively, hiding his features in his handkerchief. It was altogether one of the most affecting scenes ever witnessed, and it was long before the persons present could recover from their emotion. The Duke de Nemours and the Duke d'Aumale sat on the right of the King, and the Prince de Joinville and the Duke de Montpensier, on the left. They all appeared exceedingly cast down, and the Duke de Nemours was much changed in appearance, being thinner and paler than usual. The King looked in good health, but bore evident marks of the severe suffering he has undergone. After the speech, the King advanced to the front of the estrade, and repeatedly acknowledged his affectionate reception. The cries of "Vive le Roi" were again loud and long-continued. The Minister of the Interior administered the oath of office to some of the members of the Lower Chamber, elected or re-elected since the last session. The Minister of Justice having then, in the usual form, announced that the session of 1842-3 was duly opened, the King and the Princes retired, and returned by the same route and with the same *cortége* to the Tuileries. The effect of these circumstances on the Bourse was favourable. The funds opened at an improvement on Monday's prices; they continued to rise steadily, and are still firm.

The Late Duke of Orleans.—Dr. Duval, the physician who attended the Duke of Orleans in his last moments, has published the following account of the melancholy scene :—" When I arrived at the house where the Prince lay, M. Not was there, and M. Ley came at the same time that I did. We were the only medical men about him from half-past eleven till one o'clock. The Prince was stretched on two mattresses. His head, reclined on his chest, waved from side to side as his body was stirred; his respiration was deep and difficult, his eyes half shut. There was no sign of outward fracture, merely some severe contusions, with blood on his right eye and ear. Blood was first let, and produced little effect, except that the Prince tried to remove the band on his arm from the bleeding. We imagined the Prince might have some consciousness of his state, but the autopsy has shown this to be impossible. The violence of the shock had been such, that if not broken by the disarticulation and breaking of the bone, it would have killed him on the spot. Cold lotions were applied to his head and stimulants to the respiratory organs; friction was employed, still no sign appeared of intelligence, but merely automatic movements. At mid-day the Royal family came in. The Queen flung herself at the foot of the bed : never did a mother's grief burst forth in expressions more full of grief and distraction. The King asked, was there a fracture? We gave a negative answer, though with some hesitation. On this the King tried to console the Queen, stating that accidents of a similar kind had occurred to himself. The patient, however, grew worse. Sixty leeches were applied to the back of the head, when the Prince uttered a few words in German. He tried to tear off the leeches. At half-past one sinapisms were employed ; the pulse became better, but the respiration worse. The involuntary motion of the limbs ceased, and a convulsive trembling began. This by degrees subsided into tension and stiffness. Anxiety and despair were on every countenance. The Queen, in agony, supplicated the Almighty for one gleam of consciousness to be given to her son. She offered her existence for such a boon. The Duc d'Aumale said, 'What will Joinville feel on such news?' The King's resignation was more poignant than the louder agony of those around him. The physicians durst not look up; they had no hope to give. Several more physicians arrived ; and at 2 o'clock the curate of Neuilly came to give extreme unction to the Prince. Convulsions were renewed. At three o'clock there was no pulsation but of the carotids. Medication was suspended. In this the King and Queen saw the announcement of the approaching end of their son, rushed towards him, embraced him in sobbings, and paid him the last adieus. 'How announce such a misfortune to Helena!' exclaimed the Queen. At half-past four the illustrious patient expired."—A funeral service for the repose of the Prince's soul was performed on Monday in all the churches of Paris and the departments. The churches of the Metropolis were fitted up in a magnificent style for the occasion. On Sunday next, the day after the body of the Duke is to be transferred to Notre Dame, the chapter of the cathedral and the clergy of that parish will be admitted to sprinkle the coffin with holy water; and on Monday and Tuesday all the parishes of the Metropolis will perform the same ceremony in succession, for which a rota has been issued by the Archbishop. The preparations for the funeral on the 3d of August are on the grandest scale. All the singers of the Conservatoire and Académie Royale are engaged for the choir, and M. Auber is composing a funeral mass for the solemn occasion. Nearly all the municipal councils which had voted funds for the celebration of the *fêtes* of July have decided that they shall be appropriated to works of charity, in memory of the Prince. The King is reported to have appointed to the household of the Count de Paris the officers who formed part of the military suite of his deceased father. The most respectable meeting of British residents of Paris ever witnessed assembled on Saturday, the Duke of Montrose in the chair, and voted an address of condolence to the King and Royal Family.

The Capital.—We regret to state that typhus fever prevails to a great extent in the hospitals of Paris, and that scarlet fever is also general. So high and unfavourable has been the temperature during the last month, that no surgical operation that could be postponed has been performed during that period, from fear that erysipelas would supervene. The church of the Madeleine was opened on Sunday for public worship. It was crowded at each service, but municipal guards having been stationed at the doors to preserve order in entering, no inconvenience was experienced.

The Provinces.—The papers state that M. Guizot met with an accident on Friday which might have been attended with fatal consequences. On leaving his house at Auteuil in his carriage, the horses plunged forward and dashed the pole of the carriage against a tree, which was shivered to pieces. M. Guizot fortunately escaped unhurt.—M. Lenormand, Ex-Commissary of Police at Toulouse, has been condemned by default to be divested of his civil rights, and to pay a fine of 400 francs, for connivance and other corrupt practices in the execution of his office.—The provincial journals announce that the harvest is proceeding favourably in all parts of the country.

SPAIN.—The intelligence of the death of the Duke of Orleans reached Madrid on the 17th, on which day the Regent ordered the Court to go immediately in mourning for forty days. Private correspondence states that the eldest son of the Infante Don Francisco de Paula was to have arrived on the 16th. The departure of his father from Madrid is again alluded to, the Infante and his wife having made themselves obnoxious to the Regent by their encouragement of Opposition Deputies and intimacy with Generals whose politics were of the extreme opposition school. Other accounts state that a plot was set on foot by the Infante, to bring about a marriage between the Duke of Cadiz, his eldest son, and Queen Isabella, for which purpose an appointment was procured for him in the Queen's regiment of Hussars. It is also stated that to effect their object, the partisans of his Highness had endeavoured to act upon the feelings of the national guard. It is generally supposed that the Infante and his family will go to Santander, and that the Prince will be sent to join another regiment at some distance from the capital. In order to expedite their departure, Government had advanced 10,000 piastres to pay the expenses of their journey. The printers' strike had not ceased on the 18th. Accounts from Barcelona of the 19th bring additional accounts of the proceedings of Gen. Zurbano, in the accomplishment of his mission to put down the Carlists and overawe the Republicans. After shooting about a dozen persons in Girona, he had issued orders for the execution of two inhabitants of St. Esteban de Llemana, one for having given a letter of recommendation to the monk who accompanied the late Carlist Chief Felip; and the other, for having given some food to this monk, who had taken refuge in a cavern. He had also issued an order to the Military Commandants " to shoot every individual taken prisoner by the Carlists who should agree to pay to them a ransom for his deliverance; every individual who should enter any town or village on the part of prisoners in the hands of Carlists to ask for money for the ransom from the family of the detained; and every individual who shall be the bearer of the whole or any part of this ransom."—The British frigate Belvidera, of 46 guns, anchored in the port of Barcelona on the 14th. It appears that some Spanish vessels of war are to join her in a cruise on the southern coast of Spain.

PORTUGAL.—Our advices from Lisbon are to the 18th inst. The Chambers were occupied by the usual preliminary proceedings, verifying returns and diplomas, electing committees, &c. Count Lavradio had moved a vote of censure against the Home Minister for irregularity in summoning the new peers to the Royal session before their diplomas had been presented to the Chamber; and had also attacked the nominations themselves, as an abuse of the Royal prerogative, but his motions were rejected by about 2 to 1. The Chamber had decided in favour of admitting the sons of former peers without any fresh nomination, but a question had arisen with respect to the sons of Miguelite peers, which was still undecided. The Miguelite peers forfeited their own rights, by the decree of Don Pedro, afterwards confirmed by the Cortes; but the question had arisen, in the case of the Conde de S. Lourenço, son of the late Miguelite Marquis of Sabugosa, whose claims to sit as a peer had been urged by Conde da Taipa. The matter had been referred to a special committee. The Tariff commission (Portuguese) had presented another report. The papers were in the hands of Baron Tojal, who was thought likely, in case the Duke of Palmella continued his refusal of office, to leave the Finance for the Foreign department. The Duke of Palmella had been sent for by the Queen to Cintra, and went there with his Duchess; but though it was believed he was urged to take office, he still refused to do so, mainly, it was thought, owing to the influence of the Duchess. The army was to be increased by 4,295 men, to make up the legal number voted in 1840. —A decree had appeared for the immediate and effectual enforcement of a tax of 10 per cent. upon every description of property.—It appears that 2,755 pipes of wine were exported from Oporto in June, of which 2,291 were to England and its dependencies. In the last six months 13,713 pipes have been exported, of which 11,186 went to Great Britain and British colonies.

GERMANY.—Letters from all the great capitals of Germany mention the deep impression produced by the death of the Duke of Orleans. The funds, both in Vienna and Berlin, fell on the receipt of the news, and did not recover for some time. Accounts from Berlin state that the works for the fortifications of Ulm and Rastadt are to be advanced with the greatest speed.—A letter from Dresden, of the 18th instant, represents the Elbe to have become so shallow, that the water in general is not more than four feet ten inches in depth, and in many parts is fordable, so that for the time the river is unnavigable—a state without example in the memory of man.—Accounts from Baden-Baden state that great numbers of persons are flocking to the Rhine and to Baden-Baden, which will be this year the rendezvous of the high society of Europe. The papers estimate at 7,289 the number who have arrived since the 1st of April; and it is almost certain that this number will be doubled before the month of August. It is supposed that at the end of the season 25,000 persons will have visited this fashionable watering-place. The Rhenish journals mention that in preparing the ground for the railroad along the left bank of the Rhine, discoveries interesting to geologists have been made. Near Offenburg, about 30 feet below the surface, in a bed of marl, were found portions of the skeleton of a mammoth. They consist chiefly of a masticator, nearly perfect, and of two molar teeth, larger than any that have hitherto been found in the valley of the Rhine. Each of these is 13 inches in length, and weighs nearly 11lbs.—The German papers report that the inhabitants of the Black Forest, living principally by the manufacture of wooden clocks and articles of wood and straw, which are exported in great quantities into France, are greatly alarmed at the new tariff made known by the French Government, which is from 1f. 40c. to 2f. 10c. upon all clocks from the Black Forest. The French Government is said to desire the transference of this branch of industry into Alsace, and wish the inhabitants of the Black Forest to establish themselves in France.—A letter from Munich states that the Walhalla, or Temple of Fame, which the King of Bavaria has constructed on the Danube, has just been terminated, and already 200 busts of illustrious Germans, for whom his Majesty has composed the inscriptions, have been placed there. The Walhalla is, without doubt, the greatest edifice in Germany. It is situated on a steep rock, 304 feet high, close to the left bank of the Danube, in the neighbourhood of the town of Donaushaufen, two hours' journey from Ratisbon, and opposite the picturesque ruins of the fortress of Hauff, which are on the other bank of the river. The temple is raised on three terraces, formed one above the other, of immense blocks of unhewn stone, joined together without cement. The form of the building is nearly the same as that of the Parthenon at Athens, being of the Doric style, with its frieze ornamented with triglyphs. 52 columns, 5ft. 9in. in diameter, form the porticoes, in front and in the rear. The two pediments contain representations of the battle in which Arminius (Hermann) conquered Varus, and delivered Germany from the Roman yoke. These representations are composed of more than 40 figures in alto relievo, 14 feet high, and the pediments are the only modern ones in which figures are formed in full relief, or entirely isolated. From the foot of the rock runs a wide flight of white marble steps, conducting to the portico of the principal front. Around the interior of the building is a frieze, 292 feet long, ornamented with sculptures representing the most remarkable actions of ancient German history, from the heroic times to the epoch of St. Boniface, who first preached Christianity in the country. The Walhalla is 228 feet in length, 108 in width, and 59 in height, exclusive of the pediment. It was built after plans given by the King, under the superintendence of the celebrated architect, Von Klentze, to whom Munich is indebted for its finest modern monuments. The sculptures on the pediments were executed by M. Stigelmayer, and the great frieze in the interior was modelled by M. Wagner, at Rome. The King intends inaugurating the Walhalla himself, towards the end of August or the beginning of September.

BELGIUM.—The railway from Liege to Ans was opened last week with great festivities; but these ceremonies were surpassed by the spectacles in honour of the inauguration of the statue of the musician Grétry, which took place at Liege on the 18th. The heart of the composer, which had been brought from Paris for the purpose, was deposited in an urn in the pedestal of the statue, and a chorus in honour of the occasion was executed by 500 musicians. The town was illuminated in the evening, and the presence of a large number of visitors added to the gaiety of the scene.

ITALY.—Letters from Naples state that the French fleet, under Vice-Admiral Hugon, composed of three three-deckers, five two-deckers, four large frigates, and a war-steamer, have unexpectedly arrived at Naples. His Majesty lost no time in announcing to the Admiral, that according to existing treaties, the force must be reduced, or rather spread; and suggested the sending one division to Castellamare, and a second to Baiæ, whilst a third could remain at Naples; whereupon the Admiral gave him to understand that it purposed shortly weighing and proceeding to do honour to the festivities of Santa Rosalia at Palermo. The King remarked that, that being the capital of Sicily, the treaty extended to it likewise. A hint was also thrown out that the appearance of so large a force at Palermo would attract the English fleet, which was not at all desirable. It is said that the Royal Family intend to proceed to Palermo, to be present at the fêtes of Santa Rosalia.

MALTA.—A public meeting of the British inhabitants was held on the 1st inst. at Valletta, for the purpose of aiding the endowment of the bishopric of Gibraltar; the Governor, Sir H. F. Bouverie, in the chair. Resolutions expressing the satisfaction of the meeting at the appointment of a bishop, whose chief residence will be in Malta, were unanimously carried, and subscriptions were entered into for the purpose of promoting the endowment. —The Admiral, Sir Edward Owen, in the Queen, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Sir F. Mason, in the Howe, and the Impregnable, Rodney, and Indus, ships of the line, attended by the Devastation war steamer, had left the harbour, but their destination was unknown. By some it was supposed that they were going to Palermo and other ports of Sicily, where the usual festivities are about to commence in honour of the patron saints of the respective ports, but this would appear to be contradicted by the fact of the ships having provided themselves with quarantine grounds, so as to entitle them to free pratique on their return from any place subject to quarantine, provided they do not communicate with the shore. The general impression is, that they are about to join the French fleet now in the Sicilian waters, in order to repair and make a demonstration on the coast of Syria.

HAMBURGH.—The Hamburgh papers contain an account of a vessel having been raised near a place called Oro, and taken into Mallmo, which is supposed to be the Magnet, sloop of war, commanded during the war of 1809, by Capt. Morris. She mounted two 9-pounders and sixteen 32lb. carronades. From her appearance it is surmised that she has been many years under water. A number of cases, containing spike nails, and a quantity of clothes, have been saved. Of the latter the linen portion are rotten, but the woollen, on the contrary, particularly the blue cloth, is in good preservation. The most curious circumstance is the excellent state of the works of three silver watches found in the cabin, which, it appears, after the inspection of a watchmaker, are capable of being repaired. The remains of a man's body were discovered in the hold, but its condition is not stated. Her bowsprit is gone, and from the damage to the bows it is supposed she must have been run into by a large vessel. She is built of oak, and copper fastened, and is represented to be worth the expense of raising.

Turkey and Syria.—The Levant mail has brought few particulars of interest. Sir Stratford Canning had addressed a note to the Porte, accompanied with a report of the cruelties recently perpetrated by Askar Pacha at Tripoli. The murder of the Arab chiefs, who, with forty other prisoners, had been betrayed into his hands, and whom he had gone into the interior to seize upon in person, is mentioned as the least revolting feature of the tragedy. The Arabs, who under promise of reward had given up the chieftains, and the children of the latter, mere infants, shared their fate, having been massacred and their bodies thrown into wells. Sir Stratford Canning had made an earnest appeal, in order to prevent the Porte from compromising itself, or inadvertently assuming the responsibility of these crimes, by leaving the author of them unpunished; and in order that the chances of retribution may be the more certain, he had particularly requested that the report be laid before the Sultan. Accounts had been received of a victory gained by the Turkish army over the Persians at Bayazid. The loss of the Persians is said to have amounted to more than four thousand men. The intervention of Russia, which had been previously invoked, has thus been rendered superfluous.—Letters from Beyrout of the 1st inst. announce that there had not been any fresh disturbances in the Lebanon. The Druses, who had been carried off, still remained in the prisons at Beyrout. The Emir Abdallah, of Gazir, had quitted the British frigate on board which he had sought protection. He had received a formal promise from the Turkish authorities that he would not be further molested, on condition that he should not return to his district for some time.

Greece.—Accounts from Athens of the 10th instant state that the Greek Ministry, finding the treasury nearly empty, were about to apply to the French Government for a fresh loan. They had, moreover, adopted extreme measures of severity against such persons as were in arrear of their Government taxes. It was said that at Messena alone 3,000 individuals had been arrested. The Ministry, who were entirely devoted to French interests, were becoming every day more unpopular. An observatory was on the point of being built on the summit of the Pnyx. The famous Theocaris, accused of the murder of Signor Crokidas, and whose trial has lasted three years, has been condemned to death by the Criminal Court of Athens.

Egypt.—Our intelligence from Alexandria of the 6th inst. states that Said Pacha, the son of Mehemet Ali, a youth of 22 years of age, had been appointed Admiral-in-Chief of the Egyptian fleet. The Pacha had suffered a serious loss by the death of Selim Bay, one of the most distinguished officers in the Egyptian army, and General-in-Chief of the Artillery, who died of a *coup de soleil*, in the 33d year of his age. The plague continued to rage at Alexandria. A report was current that Mehemet Ali had assured the French engineer Mongel that he wished to realise the dream of his life—the junction of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean by means of a canal. It was even stated that the Pacha had written to Mr. Brunel, proposing to him to undertake this work.

United States.—The Acadia steamer arrived at Liverpool on Thursday night from Boston and Halifax. Some impediment has occurred in the progress of Lord Ashburton's mission, and a reference to an independent sovereign is talked of. The rejection of the Tariff Bill still gives rise to much discussion. Two steamboat accidents are mentioned in the papers, one being the explosion of the Edna at the mouth of the Missouri, whereby 63 persons were nearly scalded to death and 28 killed; the other was the explosion of the Shamrock, near Montreal, by which 62 emigrants from Great Britain were killed and 20 seriously injured. Lord Morpeth had arrived at Montreal. Among the passengers by the Acadia are Lord Glamis and Fanny Elsler.

West Indies.—The Royal Mail Steamer, Tweed, reached Falmouth on Tuesday from the West Indies, having sailed from Turks' Island on the 30th June, from Nassau on the 4th, from Bermuda on the 10th, and from Fayal on the 19th inst., and bringing about 40 passengers, 90 serons of cochineal, and 200,000 dollars on freight. The scarlet fever was raging at St. Jago de Cuba. The Jamaica papers announce that Lady Elgin was safely delivered of a daughter on the 18th ult. A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Ponce, Port Royal, on the 7th ult. It lasted for three minutes. The inhabitants ran out of their houses, and knelt down in the streets praying. Several hogsheads of sugar and molasses on the beach were destroyed. Occasional shocks of earthquake were felt throughout the Islands, though without any serious results. The parliamentary committee to inquire into the state of the colonies, had made considerable progress. Trinidad and Barbadoes had first engaged their attention; and as soon as Antigua and St. Kitts are disposed of, the case of Demerara will be taken up, then Grenada, and afterwards Jamaica.—The republic of Hayti is said to be completely upset, both by the late earthquake and the tyranny of the President Boyer, who had not been assassinated as reported in recent advices from New York, but is, however, approaching his last moments.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Saturday.—The Earl of Shaftesbury sat as Speaker.—Mr. M. Sutton and others from the House of Commons brought up the Irish Fisheries Regulation Bill, the Poor-law Amendment Continuance Bill, and some private bills, which were read a first time.

Monday.—A conversation took place between the Bishop of London and Lord Wharncliffe on the subject of national education, at the conclusion of which the Lord President explained that in his speech some days since, upon the subject of education, he had desired only to express his intention, in apportioning the grant between Churchmen and Dissenters, to abide by the rule which had been laid down, and hitherto acted upon by the Committee of Privy Council. He denied the inference that because elementary instruction on other subjects was afforded, the religious education of the classes was to be neglected, and declared that Government would support no schools in which religious culture did not form a part of the system.

On the motion for the recommittal of the Mines and Collieries Bill, Lord Brougham inculcated great caution in the application of the principle of interfering with the rights of labour. He admitted that the Legislature might interfere with the employment of children in occupations injurious to their constitutions, but was jealous of interference with the occupation of adults, as the principle adopted in the present bill might be extended to other occupations, such as that of pin and needle-making, &c.—The Marquis of Londonderry hailed the support of Lord Brougham in opposition to the bill, as otherwise he had stood alone, having been thrown overboard by Lord Hatherton. He moved that the bill be referred to a select committee. After a short discussion, the recommittal of the bill was carried by 49 to 3. The bill was then recommitted, and Lord Skelmersdale moved that women above 40 years of age at present working in collieries should still be permitted to do so. After considerable discussion, this was rejected by 29 to 15.—The Earl of Mountcashel proposed to raise the limitation age of children from 10 to 12 years. This was negatived without a division. The bill, after some further discussion, went through committee.

Tuesday.—The Duke of Wellington, in moving the second reading of the Poor-law Amendment Bill, expressed the satisfaction which, as one of those who had originally approved the measure, he felt at its general operation. In many cases it had certainly been carried too far—buildings, which had acquired the nickname of bastiles, had been unnecessarily erected, and these had been so constructed as to inflict uncalled-for deprivation upon the inmates. He had seen much of the practical working of the system, however, and was satisfied with its general management. The noble Duke then proceeded to enumerate the alterations and deficiencies in the present bill, and concluded by promising that whatever additions might be required to render it complete should be introduced early next session.

Earl Stanhope spoke at considerable length, and with great warmth, against the bill, which, he contended, would so disgust the working classes as to lead to a revolution. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—Lord Brougham censured Earl Stanhope for his declamatory appeals to the passions of the people, and his prophecies of rebellion. The working of the New Poor-law was a sufficient test of its value.—Earl Stanhope's amendment was negatived without a division, the bill being then read a second time; and after some other business the House adjourned.

Thursday.—On the third reading of the Customs Acts Amendment Bill, Lord Monteagle asked questions relative to the progress made in the commercial treaty with Portugal, the present state of our negotiations with the Brazils, and what steps the Government had taken with respect to the French ordonnance affecting our linen yarns.—The Earl of Ripon replied, that it was fully expected that the treaty with Portugal would soon be brought to a satisfactory conclusion, that we were carrying on negotiations with the Brazilian Government respecting the treaty shortly to expire, and that representations had been made to the French Government on the subject of its ordonnance.

The Poor-law Amendment Bill went through committee; to be read a third time on Friday.

Lord Campbell brought on a motion that a standing order be established, prohibiting any Member of the House of Commons from pleading at the bar of the House of Lords on any bill which might be under its discussion. He reviewed the practice of the House on the subject, stating that he could only find three instances in which Members of the House of Commons had pleaded at the bar on a bill, one of these instances being the celebrated Bill of Pains and Penalties against Queen Caroline. He did not question the right of any Member of the House of Commons appearing at the bar of the Lords on any judicial proceedings, but contended that great inconvenience might arise from that permission in legislative matters, as there might be a clashing of the two functions of zealous advocate and independent legislator.—The Lord Chancellor opposed the motion. The House could act in any particular case as it might think proper, and it was better to leave the matter in that way, than to adopt any absolute rule. No doubt possible inconvenience might arise, but in practice there had been none. If the House should think proper to interfere, it should be done with great deliberation, by means of a select committee next session.—Lord Brougham strongly censured Lord Campbell for want of delicate consideration, and a deficient sense of the gravity and importance of the subject, in bringing forward this motion. Supposing that in any case a Member of the House of Commons, by accepting a retainer to appear and plead on any particular bill, should have his judgment and independence as a legislator warped and destroyed, that was for the House of Commons to consider, and not the House of Lords.—After some observations from the Marquis of Clanricarde, and a reply from Lord Campbell, the motion was negatived without a division.

Friday.—The Poor Law Amendment and Commission Continuance Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Marquis of Clanricarde withdrew the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill for the present session, in consequence of the state of public business.

The Earl of Glengall called the attention of the House to the excessive allowance for travelling expenses made to the assistant Poor-law commissioners in Ireland.—The Duke of Wellington said that those expenses, if too high, would be reduced by the Treasury.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday.—Mr. Gladstone moved the order of the day for a committee of the whole House on the Copyright of Designs Bill.—Mr. M. Philips opposed the motion, and declared his intention of doing all in his power to defeat the bill. He protested against proceeding with a measure of such importance on a Saturday, after a week of unexampled Parliamentary toil and exertion. He moved as an amendment that the bill be committed that day three months, but the motion was negatived without a division. The bill then went through committee.

On the order of the day for a committee on the Government of Newfoundland, Mr. O'Connell presented a petition from a delegate of the House of Assembly against the bill. He said he did not intend to offer any factious opposition to the bill, but having received the important petition he had presented only about ten minutes before he entered the House, he hoped the noble Lord would allow the committee to be postponed to that day week.—After some conversation, Lord Stanley consented to postpone the committee to Wednesday next.—The Lunacy Bill was read a second time. The Grand Jury Presentments (Ireland Bill was reported.—The Manchester, Birmingham, and Bolton Police Bill was read a third time and passed.

Monday.—Mr. Colquhoun took the oaths and his seat for Newcastle-under-Lyme.

In reply to a question asked on Friday night by Lord Palmerston, it was intimated by Sir R. Peel that a supplementary grant of 10,000*l*. is to be proposed, in addition to the usual education grant of 30,000*l*.

Sir J. Graham, in reply to Mr. Ewart, said that Government were not prepared to substitute another punishment for that of transportation.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, Mr. T. Duncombe called the attention of the House to the case of John Mason, a Chartist lecturer, and others, committed for trial at the late Midsummer Assizes of the county of Stafford, moving for copies of the indictments, &c. The man had been apprehended and tried on the interference of a constable, who had interfered with what he considered to be an unlawful meeting.—Mr. Hume seconded the motion.—Sir J. Graham vindicated the conduct of the parties concerned in the apprehension and prosecution of the prisoners, and who had carried on the case without any communication with Government. He objected to the motion, being indisposed to convert the House into a court of review of trial by jury.—Mr. Aglionby and Mr. Hawes expressed alarm at the doctrine which they understood Sir J. Graham to have advanced, that a constable can make himself a judge of the tendency of oratorical addresses to produce a breach of the peace.—The Attorney-General corrected their misapprehension of Sir J. Graham's meaning, and stated the law to be as Sir J. Graham had really put it, that a constable is not only justified, but bound, to interpose as soon as he perceives any act done, or any language used, the immediate tendency of which is to produce a breach of the peace—such interposition being at his own peril, if groundless or premature.—Mr. O'Connell contended that the constable had himself commenced the riot which was alleged to have taken place at the meeting, for participation in which the prisoners were tried and convicted. He thought it unwise, in the present condition of the country, to strain the letter of the law with respect to what might be considered unlawful assemblies.—Sir R. Inglis was assured that this motion, if carried, was calculated to impeach trial by jury.—The Solicitor-General, looking at the motion as a censure on judge and jury, objected to it. To grant it would lead to perpetual and unseemly discussions on verdicts obtained through the usual tribunals of the country.—Mr. Sheil said that at this rate any meeting whatever might be dispersed by an ignorant constable taking upon himself to decide some nice point of law, whereon the highest authorities might be divided.—Sir R. Peel, without denying the right of the House to review a trial in an extreme case, protested against its interference by way of appeal under any ordinary circumstances. If this were allowed, there would hardly be a night without some such appeals from parties unsuccessful in the courts below.—Lord Palmerston, while admitting the perfect propriety of abstaining from unnecessary interference, was nevertheless not disposed to admit that certain functionaries should act on their own interpretation of what was the law, and thereby involve the personal liberty of individuals. The motion furnished *primâ facie* grounds for inquiry.—After a few remarks from Mr. Villiers, Mr. Ewart, and Mr. M. Philips, a division took place, when the motion was rejected by 116 to 32.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, Mr. S. Crawford called the attention of the House to the present distressed condition of the poor of Ireland. He was convinced that the corn-laws had been productive of much injury to Ireland; and as an Irish proprietor, was quite willing to bear his share in any imposed burden for the relief of the distress, which was so severe, that many of the poor might perish of starvation during the recess, if not by some means rescued before Parliament was prorogued.—Mr. Fielden seconded the motion.—Lord Eliot admitted the unquestioned sincerity of Mr. Crawford, who, as an Irish proprietor, had done much for the welfare of his humbler fellow-countrymen. But there was nothing in the general condition of Ireland to inspire despondency—rather the reverse. The present distress was of that usual and unfortunately annual nature, arising from the condition of a merely potatoe-consuming population, and to remedy which the Government had taken measures of relief. Otherwise the country was steadily progressing in improvement, and the people actuated by a spirit of enterprise hitherto unknown.—After a few observations from Major Bryan and Mr. French, Mr. O'Connell, while thanking Mr. Crawford for his motion, and Mr. Fielden for seconding it, thought that it might be better withdrawn, as at this late period of the session no practical result could come from it. He was used to these glowing prophecies about the improved and improving condition of Ireland; and the present distress was as severe as he had ever known, not so much in absolute famine, as in a general want of employment, and therefore wages. He admitted, however, that the Irish government and individuals were taking steps to alleviate the distress, though he contended that the present condition of the country indicated something essentially wrong.—Mr. Crawford yielded to Mr. O'Connell's suggestion, and withdrew his motion.

Mr. Hume then, before the Speaker left the chair, mentioned the condition of his own constituents, he having been called on to do so by them at a public meeting, with their chief magistrate presiding. When he had concluded, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, commencing with the remaining Irish Estimates.—A conversation respecting the Lord Lieutenant ensued, when Sir R. Peel stated that, so far from there being any truth in the rumoured recall of Lord De Grey, the Government had the highest confidence in his administration of Ireland, and that he was leaving Dublin in order to recruit his health by a short journey on the Continent.

Tuesday.—Sir R. Peel intimated, in reply to Sir F. Burdett, that the Government mean to carry out a declared intention of the late Government, of causing monuments to be erected to the memories of Sir Sydney Smith, Lord Exmouth, and Admiral De Saumarez.—Mr. Brotherton regretted the disposition to promote and glorify the art of war, in opposition to those of peace.—Mr. Hawes also intimated his intention of meeting the proposal, when it should be made, with an amendment for a monument to the memory of Watt and other men of science.

Mr. Kemble made some observations, vindicatory of the Rev. Henry Melvill, whose character he considered to have been attacked by the mode in which a quotation from a sermon, published without his sanction, had been adduced and commented on by Mr. M. Gibson, in his speech on Friday last.—Mr. M. Gibson had not intended any personal reflection on Mr. Melvill, whom he respected; but thought, at the same time, when clergymen undertook to teach political economy from the pulpit, the Church should lay down a standard to guide them in the discharge of their new functions. The system of which he complained was too commonly practised by the clergy.—Sir R. Inglis could not agree to the proposition that clergymen should be reponsible to Parliament for their sermons, or that the Church should construct articles of political economy.

The first order of the day was the third reading of the Colonial Passengers' Bill. Mr. Hawes, objecting to a clause in it, raised a discussion on the subject of the transportation of Hill Coolies from India to the Mauritius. Several Members joined in the debate.—Mr. Mangles argued in favour of the permission of the immigration of Indian labourers; and Mr. Hogg strongly censured Lord Stanley for not having pursued a fair and straight-forward course in the matter, first in his opposition to the late Government, and his present adoption of that which he had formerly condemned. He also contended that Lord Stanley had not adopted a respectful course towards the House, inasmuch as by an order in council he had initiated this very practice of the exportation of labourers, and afterwards called on the legislature to sanction it. Mr. Hogg was not opposed to a voluntary emigration under regulations which would effectually secure that the Indian labourer knew before he quitted his home where he was going to, and under what conditions.—Lord Stanley, after giving a brief history of the legislation by which the exportation of labourers from India to the Mauritius had been at first admitted, then regulated, and at last entirely prohibited, contended that it was for the advantage as well of the natives of India as for the planters of the Mauritius, that this last measure should be repealed. He enumerated all the abuses of the former system, and every system and species of fraud and oppression to which the emigrant could be liable, with the view of showing that the provisions of the present bill were amply sufficient for his protection; and called upon the House, not in a spirit of indolent humanity, to affirm the mere fact that there were abuses, and deny to the Mauritius the means of improvement, and to India a means of employment for her starving population.—Sir R. Inglis was not convinced by Lord Stanley that this measure would be beneficial to the ignorant and defenceless natives of India.—Mr. Hume, on the contrary, thought it was as absurd to restrict the natives of India from emigration, as it would be to confine Irishmen and Scotchmen to their native countries.—After some observations from other Members, the House divided, when the clause was retained by 118 to 24. The bill was then passed.

The report of the committee on the Parish Constables Bill, after some discussion, was received, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on Wednesday. The Bonded Corn Bill was read a third time and passed; and the orders of the day were disposed of.

Wednesday.—Mr. Roebuck gave notice that he should, on Thursday, move the three following resolutions:—

"That the compromises of election petitions, as brought to the knowledge of this House, by the report of the committee on election proceedings, must, if for the future they be allowed to pass without punishment or censure, tend to bring this House into contempt with the people, and thereby seriously to diminish its power and authority.

"That all such practices are hereby declared to be a violation of the liberties of the people, and a breach of the privileges of this House; which it will in all future cases strictly inquire into, and severely punish.

"That whereas in the late elections for Harwich, Nottingham, Lewes, Reading, Falmouth and Penryn, and Bridport, the present laws have been found insufficient to protect the voters from the mischievous temptations of bribery, it be ordered that Mr. Speaker do issue no writ for any election of members for the said towns, till further legislative enactments have been adopted to protect the purity of elections."

Mr. C. Buller moved the order of the day for the committee on Lord John Russell's Bribery at Elections Bill.—Mr. Mackinnon opposed the Bill as contrary to the principles of the law of the land, and as it invested the Executive Government with powers inimical to the independence and the privileges of the House. He should move that the Bill be committed that day six months. Considerable discussion arose on the first two clauses; a proper definition of what constituted "corrupt treating" being one of the subjects of debate.—Sir R. Peel expressed his anxiety that something should be done to discourage the practice, which was not only pernicious in its influence on the constituency, but gave the rich candidate a wholly unfair advantage over his poorer competitor. The proper method of procedure in discovering cases of bribery was also another topic of debate; objection being taken to compelling confidential and professional agents to disclose what they might know, without reference to what is commonly considered as "privileged communications." This was ultimately settled by an amendment permitting such agents to be examined "according to the ordinary rules of evidence." During the discussion an attempt was made to get rid of the proceeding by counting out the House, which was defeated by the arrival of a sufficient number of members.—Several hours having passed, and very little progress having been made with the Bill, Sir R. Inglis suggested that, as the prorogation of Parliament was not far distant, the probability of carrying the measure during the present session was small, and that it might be therefore postponed. Sir R. Peel urged its importance, both with reference to the public generally, and to elections which might occur during the recess; and the discussion proceeded.

Clause 5 provided, that in cases where a petition against an election was presented, its merits should be tried at the public expense, except when the petition should be declared frivolous and vexatious in which cases the party presenting it should be liable to the costs.—Mr. Darby opposed the clause, on the ground that it would produce an immense increase in the number of petitions.—Several other members took different views of the subject; and, on a division, the clause was carried by 62 to 15.

The next clauses, constituting a mixed commission of members of both houses, to hear evidence with reference to alleged bribery, gave rise to considerable discussion. Mr. Escott and Mr. Mackinnon contended that the House was thereby parting with one of its most valuable privileges, that of exclusively judging of matters relating to its own members.—Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Roebuck also opposed the clause, the latter arguing for a court which would be beyond the reach of the influence of that party spirit to which a mixed commission of members of both Houses would be exposed.—Sir R. Peel could not see that any surrender of the privileges of the House was involved by the creation of this mixed commission. The House of Commons retained the exclusive power of issuing writs, but it had no exclusive power to disfranchise a borough; and much inconvenience had been repeatedly the result of the rejection of a disfranchisement bill by the Lords, on account of the late period of the session at which it had reached them. This would be avoided in future, by making the Lords parties to the preliminary investigation of cases of bribery, on which a disfranchisement bill might be based; and thus the Lords would be in possession of the materials for legislation before the bill reached them from the Commons.—After several other members had expressed their opinions, Mr. C. Buller agreed to abandon the clauses, which were then negatived without a division.

To clause 26 the Attorney-General strongly objected. He was decidedly opposed to any prospective indemnity to persons enabling them to reveal that which might criminate themselves. He objected to the clause as breaking in on some of the great maxims of the law. After considerable discussion the committee divided, when there appeared, for the clause, 39; against it, 80; majority against the clause, 41.

Mr. C. Buller proposed to withdraw the 27th and 28th clauses, which were described by the Solicitor-General and Sir R. Peel as appendages merely to clause 26.—Mr. Crawford, in support of the two clauses, insisted on a division, when the clause was negatived by a majority of 42.—The enactments for throwing the costs of petitions under this bill upon the counties, cities, or boroughs where the bribery had been practised, were all struck out.—The clause abolishing the bribery oath was opposed by Mr. Escott and Mr. Sheil, and withdrawn by Mr. Buller; the bill then passed through committee.

The Coroners (Warwick and Lancaster) Bill was read a second time, after a motion of Dr. Bowring for again adjourning the debate had been negatived by 51 to 19.—On the motion of Sir J. Graham, the Lords Amendments to the Tithes Commutation Bill were agreed to. The Slave-Trade Suppression Act was considered in committee, and a resolution passed thereon, authorising the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to apply a portion of the proceeds of slave-vessels captured among the captors.—The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

Thursday.—Mr. Divett stated the case of the English merchants on whose claims for serious injuries to their ships and property by the French authorities in the Bay of Portendic a mixed French and English commission has been adjudicating.—Sir R. Peel, in reply, expressed a confident hope that the French Government, feeling the justice of the claims made on them, would act in the matter as became a great nation. The death of the Duke of Orleans had caused a delay in the progress of the negotiations.

In reply to a question from Mr. Fielden, Sir J. Graham, and afterwards Sir R. Peel, complained of the character of the published reports of the interviews of the deputies of the manufacturing districts with the Members of the Cabinet. These reports were not only calculated to destroy all confidential communication, but they gave a distorted account of the actual facts.

Captain Fitzroy obtained leave to bring in a bill to require and regulate the examination of all persons wishing to become the masters or chief mates of merchant vessels.

Mr. Roebuck then moved the resolutions given in our report of Wednesday, the purport of which was, that the compromises, brought to light by the Election Compromises Committee, were calculated, if passed without punishment, to bring the House into contempt, and that no writ be issued for the boroughs convicted of bribery until legislative proceedings have taken place to protect the purity of elections. He acknowledged that it was owing to the aid of Sir R. Peel that he had been enabled to conduct the committee to a satisfactory conclusion with its proceedings: and, after commenting on the evidence adduced, and lamenting the practices which that evidence revealed, he concluded by moving the first of his three resolutions.—Mr. C. Russell contended that the inquiry had done no good, and entered his protest against proceedings which he regarded as unprecedented and unjust.—Major Beresford denied any participation in bribery, nor could he find anything in the report to implicate him.—Mr. H. Fitzroy complained of some errors in the report, but admitted that Mr. Roebuck had conducted the proceedings with great courtesy.—Capt. Plumridge would have asked Sir Robert Peel had he been in his place, whether or not he, Capt. Plumridge, should now accept the Chiltern Hundreds, and thereby carry into effect that corrupt compromise in his case to which he was no party.—Mr. Lascelles and Viscount Chelsea bore testimony to the impartial conduct and courteous bearing of Mr. Roebuck.—Mr. Hawes had considerable doubt about the second resolution, and should decidedly oppose the third, because, as a member of the committee, he considered that its duty was only to lay the facts before the house. But he would support legislative measures to put down these corrupt practices.—The Solicitor-General considering that the committee had been appointed to investigate these proceedings with a view to future legislative measures, and not to punish individuals, opposed the resolutions, more especially as the Bribery at Elections Bill, which had gone through committee on the previous evening, was calculated to meet all the required circumstances. He would, therefore, meet the resolutions by moving the previous question, and hoped that in doing so he would not be exposed to the unfair charge of wishing to screen bribery and corruption.—Sir R. Inglis would have been better pleased had the Solicitor-General met the resolutions with a direct negative, because he did not consider that they were borne out by facts, or justified by circumstances.—Mr. Hume said that the Solicitor-General, by moving the previous question, had placed the House in an awkward position, because it was thereby precluded from expressing a decision on the practices revealed in the report, and which it was desirable should have been done. Mr. T. Duncombe wished to know if the Government meant to give, on application, the Chiltern Hundreds to Major Beresford, Captain Plumridge, and one of the two of the Members for Reading, and thereby to make themselves parties to the compromises?—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds was in his gift, and that he would decide on the subject when the applications were made.—Capt. Plumridge thereupon, amidst considerable laughter, applied for the office, and wished to know the Chancellor's decision, denying that he was any party either to bribery or compromise.—After a few words from Mr. Cochrane, Sir R. Peel said he had supported the appointment of the committee in order to reform the system, and not to brand individuals for pursuing practices well known, and even tolerated. Compromises were bad, for they tended to conceal the truth; but the House had, in some measure, been a party to encouraging compromises, by saddling parties with costs in cases of frivolous or vexatious defences. He would prevent these practices in future, not by a resolution, but by law. But while he supported the necessity of a legislative enactment, he could be no party to the suspension of the writs of the boroughs named in the third resolution, not considering the grounds sufficient for a proceeding affecting the rights of so many constituencies. After some remarks from Mr. V. Smith, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. S. Crawford, and Mr. Turner, Mr. Roebuck replied; and on a division the "previous question" was carried by 136 to 47.

Mr. Hume then asked if the Government were prepared to complete the corrupt compromises, by granting the Chiltern Hundreds.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, if Mr. Hume would apply on his own behalf, he would be happy to grant his request. Mr. Roebuck's resolutions were then put, and negatived without a division. Some routine business was then transacted, and the House adjourned.

Friday.—The Nottingham writ was postponed until Monday.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, Mr. Hutt moved as an amendment, that an address in favour of the Danish claimants be presented to her Majesty.—Mr. Hume seconded the motion, which was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and withdrawn.

After some conversation on the subject of the importation of American flour, the House went into committee. A division took place on the vote for South Australia; the other votes were grants supplementary to the education grant, and to the service of the war in India and China. When the House had resumed, Mr. S. Crawford moved the issue of a new writ for Nottingham.—Sir R. Inglis seconded the motion.—Some discussion took place, in the course of which Sir R. Peel supported the motion, which was carried without a division.

On the report of the Canada Loan Bill, Mr. Hume divided the House against the measure, when the resolution was carried by 89 to 9.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for money and the account closed at 91⅛ to ¼; Bank Stock, 167 to 169; Exchequer Bills, 2d. issue, 49s. to 51s. prem.; do., 2¼d. issue, 51s. to 53s. prem.; India Stock, 249 to 251; Three per Cents. Reduced, 91¾; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 100¾; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 100 to ⅛; India Bonds, 30s. to 33s. prem.; and Long Annuities, 12⅛.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Thunder Storm.—During Wednesday night, and early on Thursday morning, the Metropolis and neighbourhood for several miles round were visited by the most severe storm of thunder and lightning that can be recollected for years past. It was attended, we regret to say, with very disastrous consequences. Between four and six o'clock the fury of the storm was terrific—the flashes of the forked lightning succeeding each other in rapid succession, accompanied with loud peals of thunder. The storm was most violent at the western suburbs, particularly about Battersea, Wandsworth, Putney, Roehampton, and Barnes. In the two latter villages a number of houses were unroofed, and several haystacks destroyed. A number of barges on the river between Vauxhall and Putney bridges were sunk. Stacks of chimneys and roofs of houses were thrown down; great damage was sustained among the craft in the Pool, and many had their masts and rigging shattered. The steeple of St. Martin's-in-the-fields, in Trafalgar-square, was struck by the lightning shortly before six o'clock; the church received considerable damage, large portions of the stone work of the steeple being thrown down, and all the glass of the southern window being shattered. In Vincent-square, Westminster, the lightning struck one of the houses, throwing a stack of chimneys through the roof and setting fire to the furniture in the rooms. The tower of the Fishmongers' Almshouses, at Newington, was struck, and the clock and windows shattered to pieces. In the Hampstead-road several houses received considerable damage, and many buildings were injured on the Surrey side of the water, particularly near the river. At Hammersmith, a labouring man who was proceeding along on the high road to his work was struck dead. At Vauxhall, the lightning struck a house in Clarence Place, and forced its way into several apartments, shattering the glass and furniture, and even the beds in which the family were sleeping, but they fortunately escaped unhurt. In the New Road, Woolwich, it struck one of the houses and traversed the rooms in a similar manner; the inmates of which were equally fortunate in escaping without injury. In the villages around town great damage was done, and further accounts of fatal accidents will doubtless be received.

The Conservancy of the River.—The Lord Mayor's Septennial Survey of the Thames and Medway, as Conservator of both rivers, took place on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last; the present Lord Mayor having consented to take the survey, at the particular request of the Court of Aldermen. The Duke of Wellington had transmitted a letter to the Lord Mayor inviting his Lordship to take his embarkation at the Tower, in consequence of which his Lordship embarked there in the Mercury steamer on Thursday morning, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and several of the aldermen and their ladies, the members of the Navigation Committee, the principal city officers, and a number of Members of Parliament and private friends. The Chief Magistrate was loudly cheered by the crowds assembled on both sides of the river, and at Blackwall the Mercury stopped, in order that the launch of the East Indiaman, built by Messrs. Wigram and Co., might be witnessed by them. Immediately after the launch the Mercury went down the river, occasionally stopping for the purpose of taking on board additional visitors. On Friday the Conservator was received by the Admiral of the Fleet. When the Mercury arrived at Sheerness, Capt. Brace, the flag-officer, accompanied by his first Lieutenant, came alongside, and his Lordship and Lady Pirie, with several of their guests, proceeded to the Camperdown, the Admiral's ship. The yards of the ship were manned, and all her signals flying as the visitors approached, and the Lord Mayor was received by Admiral Sir E. Brace, Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness, and a numerous party. Upon leaving the Camperdown, the Lord Mayor proceeded up the Medway to Upnor, and landed there, in order to inspect the boundary-stone of his jurisdiction in the eastern district, at Cockham-wood. The party formed a circle round the stone, upon which the colours of the city were flying; the Lord Mayor proposed the toast, "God preserve the city of London," and distributed wine and new coins amongst the assembled multitude. The party then returned to Rochester, where they were received by the mayor and corporation of that town with the usual formalities. The Crown Hotel was the place selected for the residence of the Conservator during his stay at Rochester, and the first part of the survey concluded there. In the evening his Lordship gave an entertainment to which the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood were invited. On Saturday the Lord Mayor received his guests at nine o'clock at breakfast, and at ten the party embarked on board the Mercury for the purpose of proceeding to Southend, and thence to Leigh, the boundary of his jurisdiction in Essex. As the steamer passed the Camperdown, the crew of the flag-ship manned the yards and saluted the Conservator with three cheers. The Admiral and several other men of naval rank followed the Mercury in a yacht to Southend, where a *déjeûner* was provided at the Royal Hotel. His Lordship, attended by the Aldermen and the principal city officers, then proceeded in boats to Leigh, where the Court of Conservancy was opened. The Lord Mayor exercised his right of jurisdiction, proceeded three times round the stone, on the top of which was hoisted the city colours, drank "Prosperity to the City of London," directed the usual inscription to be cut, and distributed coin and wine to the populace, who had assembled in considerable numbers to witness the ceremony. The Court was then dissolved, and the party returned to town in the course of the evening.

Public Meetings.—On Friday the Middlesex magistrates assembled for the purpose of electing a chairman of the sessions for the ensuing year. The circumstances that gave rise to the present meeting arose out of the intention of Government to appoint an assessor to act as judge of the Quarter and General Sessions. The proposition was opposed by Mr. Witham on the county day, and in order that the sense of the magistracy might be taken on the propriety of such a proceeding, that gentleman nominated himself in opposition to Mr. Sergeant Adams, the ordinary chairman. The candidates for the chair were Mr. Serg. Adams and Mr. Witham; and at the close of the ballot the scrutineers declared the numbers to be, for Mr. Serg. Adams, 20; Mr. Witham, 2; majority for Mr. Sergeant Adams, 18.—The half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of the Australian Trust Company was held on Saturday, J. Abel Smith, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The report stated that the company had commenced business in Sydney, on the 2d August, 1841, and was proceeding under peculiarly favourable circumstances; the investments had proceeded regularly, and without any prospect of early interruption, on the scale authorised by them of 25,000*l.* a month, and the advances did not exceed one-half of the saleable value of the property mortgaged to the company. The state of the company to the 1st of July, 1842, was as follows:—Sums received on calls, 158,310*l.*; deposits and promissory notes, 61,249*l.*; interest received, 6,000*l.*; other receipts, 21,257*l.*—making a total of 247,000*l.* The whole of the interest due in Australia to the 1st of January last had been received; and the directors did not doubt that they would be enabled to propose to the proprietors, at the meeting to be held in Jan. next, a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half year, being at the rate of 8 per cent. for the whole year upon the paid-up capital of the company, and have a large surplus for a reserved fund. The accounts of the company had been audited by N. W. Senior, Esq., one of the Masters in Chancery, and the Lord Mayor. The report was adopted.

The "Times" Scholarship.—Our readers will remember that a subscription was lately entered into by many influential members of the mercantile world in this and other countries, with a view of acknowledging, and in some degree compensating, the exertions and expenditure of the proprietors of the "Times" in the exposure of the conspiracy developed in the trial of "Bogle *v.* Lawson." The proprietors having declined, with every feeling of respect to the subscribers, to avail themselves of any portion of the sum contributed, it was appropriated partly to the erection of tablets commemorative of the circumstances in the New Royal Exchange, and in the "Times" office, but chiefly to the foundation of two Scholarships in perpetuity for the encouragement of learning at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, one of which was assigned to the pupils of Christ's Hospital, and the other to the City of London School. The first election to the Scholarship at the latter institution took place on Friday, when it was gained by Mr. W. Emery, who is proceeding to the University of Cambridge. The first election at Christ's Hospital took place on Tuesday last, when the successful competitor was Mr. W. Romanis, also proceeding to Cambridge. The value of the exhibition is 30*l.* a year.

River Navigation.—The daily papers have published some curious statistical accounts of the rapid increase in the steam navigation of the Thames. They state that the number carried by the Iron Steamboat Company, on Sunday last, to and from the various stations between London-bridge and Chelsea, was 30,000; the wooden boats of the Westminster Company carried upwards of 20,000 on the same stations; the seven steamers of the Watermen's Company conveyed to Greenwich, Woolwich, Blackwall, and Charlton, 10,000 passengers, and brought back about the same number. The old Greenwich and Woolwich steamers conveyed to and from those places 30,000 persons. The earnings of the Railway Company's steamers, between the terminus and Gravesend, exceeded 300*l.* The other Gravesend packets were well filled, and the number of visitors who landed at Gravesend and Northfleet was about 35,000; the various steamers making about 80 trips to and from those places. The steamers which carried down passengers to the Rosherville-pier at Northfleet for 6*d.* each, were so crowded that more than 1,500 persons were left behind. The City of Canterbury and the Red Rover took down 1,000 persons on Sunday on an excursion to Herne Bay and Margate; and, notwithstanding the fares have been lately raised, those two vessels are daily crowded. Every village between Richmond and Gravesend has now its steam-boat piers for the accommodation of passengers; and the banks of the Thames, above and below bridge, have become the outlet for a vast portion of the people of the metropolis every Sunday during the summer season. Wandsworth, Putney, and Richmond received 12,000 visitors on Sunday and Monday, and the villages of Erith, Greenhithe, Purfleet, and Grays, on the Kent and Essex shores, are beginning to be visited by the citizens. There are now 140 steam-vessels navigating the Thames, in addition to the General Steam Navigation Company's fleet, and the Irish, Scotch, and foreign steamers. There will be at least 30 more next season, and the Watermen's Steam-packet Company have just determined on building five more, to be ready by the spring of 1843.

Police.—A further investigation into the affairs of the Westminster Loan Society took place on Wednesday at Guildhall. The justice-room was crowded with persons who had invested their money either as shareholders or as depositors. Sir P. Laurie read a letter he had received, respecting the parties concerned in "getting up" the company. Several statements were made by persons who had been ruined by the loss of their deposits; and a long conversation took place between both parties, which ended in the magistrate advising that the sufferers should attend at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court, prefer a bill before the Grand Jury, and prosecute all the parties.—On Thursday, a labouring man, named James Wyatt, was brought before the magistrate at Queen-square, charged with throwing a stone at Lord Sandon, as his Lordship was leaving the House of Commons on Wednesday evening. The prisoner stated that he had intended to throw it at Sir R. Peel, and would intercept every carriage until he struck him. The magistrate said that it was his impression that the man was insane, and he should, therefore, commit him, in default of bail, for three months, in the course of which time two of the visiting justices at the prison might, if they saw cause, on the certificate of the medical attendant, place him under restraint for the future.

Boat Race.—The match between the Westminster scholars and those of Eton College, which has been for some time talked of, came off on Tuesday evening. The distance rowed was nearly five miles and a half, and was in that part of the river which lies between Barker's-rails and Putney-bridge, the start being from the first-mentioned place, and the winning-point the bridge. The river was crowded with steamers and the boats of the different clubs, and presented an animated appearance; the bridges and those parts of the banks from which a view of the match could be commanded were covered with spectators. The boats were both built on the recently improved system, but the Etonians had the advantage of weight. The start took place at five minutes past seven, and both crews went to their work in gallant style. The lead was taken by the Westminster boat almost immediately, and off Barnes-terrace she began to show her superiority; she gradually got away, and before the distance of two miles had been rowed was three boats' length in advance. The pace was very good, assisted by the running down of the tide; the boats cut through the water with great rapidity, and at 27 minutes to eight the Westminster boat reached Putney-bridge, the Etonians being about 120 yards behind her. The winners were greeted with loud cheering from the steamers, the shores of the river, and the people on the bridge. Both boats rowed in beautiful style, and the match was altogether one of the best of the present season.

Marylebone.—On Friday the ratepayers of Marylebone forming the committee appointed to maintain the public "right of way" over Primrose-hill, in the direction of Kilburn, which has recently been obstructed, viewed the ground, in company with Sir B. Hall and Sir C. Napier. Mr. Wilson produced a sketch taken from Roque's map of Marylebone, dated 1745; which clearly defined the line in dispute, and was corroborated by those subsequently published by Bowles and Eaden. The committee, after carefully tracing the path, discovered by their sketch that another and an important right of way had been infringed on, leading from the estate of the Duke of Portland over Barrow or Blood-hill, and communicating with Primrose-hill, on the south side from the outer circle of the Regent's-park, and which has been blocked up by gates. The borough members were satisfied that the public had a "right of way," which had been infringed on, and it was agreed that the vestry be called upon to direct their surveyor to make a survey of the boundaries of the parish at Primrose-hill, and define it and the footpath by a course of stones, and that the borough members and the committee should then request the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, who have purchased Primrose-hill for the use and recreation of the public, to assist in preserving the means of gaining free access to it.

Southwark.—In consequence of the death of Mr. Holmes, the High Bailiff of this borough, an active canvass has commenced for the vacant office. The following gentlemen are mentioned as candidates:—Mr. D. W. Harvey, Mr. Pritchard, Mr. Payne the coroner, Mr. Ledger, Mr. Jupp, Alderman Brown, and Alderman Sir W. Heygate. The situation is said to be worth 3,000*l.* a year. The Court of Common Council on Thursday appointed Mr. Pearson, the City Solicitor, to act as High Bailiff until the election should occur.

Peckham.—The inquest on the body of James White, who died in St. Thomas's Hospital, on the 18th inst., from the injuries inflicted on him on the 13th while sleeping in a barn on the premises of his employers, Messrs. Noble and Mee, at Peckham-rye, was resumed on Tuesday. It will be remembered that the first inquiry, which took place last week, was adjourned in order to collect further evidence against William Webb, a fellow-workman of the deceased, who was taken into custody on suspicion. As no additional evidence had been adduced, the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons, but there was not sufficient evidence to prove who that person was."

Chelsea.—Considerable alterations are contemplated in the management of the Royal Hospitals of Greenwich and Chelsea, which will prove a great saving to the public, and an accommodation to the retired solders and sailors enjoying the benefits of these magnificent institutions. It is proposed to join both establishments under one board, the members of which will hold their sittings at Somerset-house, an examination having already been made to ascertain if there are suitable offices in that building for the purpose. When the arrangements are completed, it is intended to pay retired sailors in districts, by officers, as has already been adopted with retired soldiers in Scotland.

Deptford.—This town on Tuesday evening was thrown into a state of excitement by a Chartist riot. A large assemblage of persons had met at the meeting-house in High-street, for the purpose of hearing a lecture by Mr. G. Thompson, on the distress of the country. The chair was to be taken at seven o'clock, by which time the meeting-house, which is capable of accommodating about two thousand people, was crowded to excess. The Minister having taken the chair, announced the unavoidable absence of the lecturer, who was compelled to attend a meeting at which considerable opposition was expected. A person in the gallery then proposed that a general discussion should take place; this excited an uproar, in the midst of which a body of Chartists proposed that the chair should be filled by a working man. Several Chartists attempted to get possession of the table, and a general fight and scuffle ensued. The entrance of a body of police, accompanied by an inspector, served to increase the riot, and their attempt to secure the principal parties induced their friends and partisans to join the fray, and prevent their being captured. After several ineffectual attempts to restore order, during which some violent speeches were delivered, a repetition of the violence ensued, which at length assumed such an alarming appearance that another body of police was sent for; and, in the midst of the confusion, the meeting was declared to be dissolved. The Chartists then proposed an adjournment to the Broadway, which was agreed to. Hundreds who had been unable to gain admittance, followed to the Broadway, and in a few minutes the large open space was filled, and the highway blocked up. Dr. M'Dowell began to harangue the multitude, but his address was cut short by the arrival of the police. The meeting was ordered to disperse; which was met with determined opposition, upon which Dr. M'Dowell was apprehended, and conveyed, with several of the Chartist leaders, in custody to the station-house. He has been examined before the magistrates, and bound over in heavy sureties to keep the peace.

Woolwich.—On Monday night an incendiary fire was discovered in the stackyard of Mr. Johnstone, at Park Farm, near Plumstead old church, in this neighbourhood. The engines of the Royal Artillery and of the Brigade were promptly on the spot, and the fire was extinguished before it had spread to the dwelling-house. The stacks were completely consumed, and some damage done to the outhouses that adjoined. From inquiries made by the police, no doubt is entertained that the fire was the work of an incendiary, who has hitherto escaped detection.

Chatham.—On Monday her Majesty's ship Goliath, 80 guns, and the steam frigate Virago, of 1,059 tons, were launched at this dockyard, in the presence of a great number of spectators, who had come down from town to witness the spectacle. The Goliath was named by the Duchess of Buccleuch, and the Virago by the Hon. Mrs. Grey. Both vessels went off the slips in gallant style, and a finer launch was never seen. The festivities, however, were greatly checked by a lamentable accident, which occurred in the morning to the gig of her Majesty's steamer Shearwater. The boat had left the steamer at Sheerness, with Lieut. Cudlip, Dr. Corral (the surgeon), and six of the crew, for the purpose of seeing the launch, and was proceeding up the Mersey under sail, when it was suddenly capsized near Gillingham, and instantly went down. All on board perished, with the exception of Lieut. Cudlip, who contrived to lay hold of the back-board of the boat, and thus prevent himself from sinking. After floating for three-quarters of an hour, he was picked up by one of the City steamers, proceeding with a party to the launch, and conveyed on board the Shearwater in a very dangerous condition; but he is now doing well.

Provincial News.

Brighton.—The new steam-packet wharf erected by the Railway Company at their terminus at Kingston was opened on Monday. The Dieppe packet conveyed a large party there on that day to celebrate the occasion. The wharf is fitted up with a place for the examination of passengers' luggage, so that, within the shortest possible time after the arrival of the packets, passengers will proceed by a special train, which will be sent on the packet's arrival to convey them to the Brighton station; and those who proceed to London may do so by the first train after the packet's arrival. Passengers from London may also place themselves in the railway train at London-bridge, and, in less than three hours after, embark at the wharf in smooth water. The improvements in Shoreham harbour, and the accommodation afforded by this branch railway, will add materially to the convenience of passengers.

Birkenhead.—On Tuesday evening, the 19th, the inhabitants of this town were alarmed by a whirlwind, similar to that recorded in our Lancashire news of last week. Not a breath of wind was felt at the time, when suddenly a loud noise was heard, resembling the falling of waters, which continued about two minutes, when the wind came from the south-east, apparently embracing only about eight yards in breadth; its force was so powerful that it bent down everything before it, shaking the houses it passed to their foundations, and throwing up the water in the pits to a height of three or four yards. No other injury was done than the breaking of some windows, and throwing down bricks, slates, &c. The passengers by the Chester train were coming up Jay-street at the time, and many of them were thrown upon the ground by the wind. The effect of the whirlwind was not felt more than three minutes.

Cardiff.—On Saturday last, Richard Edwards, or Tamar, convicted at the late assizes for the murder of his mother, underwent the last sentence of the law in front of the county gaol in this town. There were not less than 10,000 persons present. The criminal was only 28 years of age, but had become notorious from being associated with many of the worst transactions which have occurred in these parts for some years past.

Cheltenham.—On Friday last, the county coroner and a jury assembled to inquire into the cause of the death of Mr. T. Sollis, a farmer of Bishop's Cleeve, near this town, who was accidentally drowned in a stone-trough, in a field at some distance from his house. On their proceeding to view the body, the floor of the room gave way, and the whole party, including the jury, surgeon, and police, were precipitated into the cellar, together with the body of the deceased farmer. No serious injury was sustained, although a large quantity of broken timber and rubbish fell upon them; and after a brief interval they were able to resume the business of the inquest.

Crediton.—A fire broke out on Monday night in this town, by which from 30 to 40 houses were entirely consumed. Our readers are probably aware that no provincial town in England has suffered so greatly from fire as this place. Since its total destruction in 1742 and 1796, extensive fires have occurred almost annually, and the losses have chiefly fallen upon the insurance-offices. The present fire commenced at about 6 o'clock on Monday night, in a dwelling-house opposite the old cathedral. The supply of water was very scanty, and the flames rapidly spread. Before assistance could be procured from Exeter 20 houses were consumed, and it became necessary to pull down several buildings, in order to arrest the progress of the fire, which was not extinguished before nearly 40 houses were destroyed. Several accidents occurred, but none of a serious character are mentioned.

Deal.—It will be remembered that the efforts of Mr. Bush last year to construct the lighthouse on the Goodwin Sands, to be called the "Light of all Nations," were impeded by repeated failures. His caisson has since been reconstructed; and about three weeks ago he succeeded in getting it afloat. It was however doubtful whether success would crown his efforts during the present season; but these doubts were resolved on Wednesday, when the caisson was towed to its station; it soon settled down, and the other works will commence immediately.

Macclesfield.—The Staffordshire colliers have been endeavouring to excite the colliers of this county to join them in their strike for wages. On Thursday the 21st, a large body of them marched into Congleton. Their numbers were estimated at from 800 to 1000, and they were most of them armed with formidable bludgeons. In several instances, it is stated, they entered shops, and demanded provisions or money; and, of course, their demands were at once complied with. After committing some acts of violence, they proceeded to this town. Information of their movements had already been forwarded to Manchester, and a squadron of 1st Dragoons was despatched towards Poynton, which the colliers were expected to visit. Two companies of the 60th Rifles and a company of the 72nd Highlanders speedily followed in the same direction. The Tatton troop of the Cheshire Yeomanry were also ordered to assemble at Congleton, to guard against the return of the disaffected workmen to that town. On Friday the colliers proceeded towards Poynton; not, however, in one large compact body, as at Congleton, but in small scattered groups, and apparently as if reconnoitring the place. Finding a strong body of military there, it is supposed that they had thus separated; they showed no hostile intentions whatever, but some of them distributed hand-bills, containing a copy of the resolutions passed a few days before at a meeting of the Staffordshire colliers. It is said that the terms which those resolutions prescribe are less advantageous to the men than the wages now given to the colliers in the pits of Lord Vernon, at Poynton. It is also stated that it was their intention, if they had not been checked by the presence of the troops, to have turned out the Poynton colliers, and closed the pits there, and then proceeded to the collieries in the neighbourhood of Stockport, Hyde, Dukinfield, Ashton, and Oldham. They despatched emissaries in that direction, but their intentions as to the Poynton collieries being frustrated, they appear to have abandoned their intention of proceeding further north, and set out on their return to the Potteries. With the exception of what occurred at Congleton, the parts of Cheshire visited by the rioters have not suffered from any violence, which is attributed, in a great measure, to the prompt arrival of the military.

Manchester.—On Friday, the 23rd, a case was brought on for hearing before the stipendiary magistrate, at Salford, which, on account of the respectability of one of the parties, excited much interest in the town. The party accused was Mr. D. Hardie, who carried on business as a share-broker; and Mrs. Wilding, a widow, who attended to prefer the complaint. It appeared from the evidence, that Mrs. Wilding, who could not read or write, had a sum of money in her possession, which she gave at various times to the prisoner, in order that he might purchase shares in the Liverpool Plate Glass Company, with the understanding that she was to receive a large profit. She advanced altogether 450*l.*, but the prisoner would never give up the scrip for her shares, telling her that she knew nothing of such matters, and that he would keep them for her until Christmas, when the interest would have accumulated to several hundred pounds, and that he would pay her in one sum. After various unsuccessful attempts to obtain a settlement, the prisoner became embarrassed and was arrested, when he admitted that he had never bought a single share with the money. The magistrate said that the only evidence wanting to prove the case, was that of the Plate Glass Company, and he, therefore, should commit him for trial as soon as the necessary witness was forthcoming.

Newcastle-under-Lyne.—The colliers at Hanley are beginning to return to their work, but some still continue out. On Monday there was a numerous meeting of colliers; but nothing definite was arranged as to future operations. The markets on that day were deserted, only about 15 butchers out of 70 or 80 having appeared. The poorhouses of Burslem and Wollaston union, situated in Chill, are filled with paupers; and distress, such as never before existed in this part of the country, now prevails. All however is quite peaceable, owing, no doubt, to the appearance of the military stationed at this place. In the southern districts of Staffordshire the turn-out assumed a more serious aspect. On Tuesday the colliers, to the number of some hundreds, marched out of Bilston to Walsall, where a large meeting was to be held. They also turned out in large numbers and surrounded the poorhouse, and commenced levying contributions on the inhabitants. They compelled the men employed in the lime and other works to leave off, and great alarm was excited. The 3rd Dragoon Guards and the Yeomanry were called out, and stationed in different parts of Walsall, and the magistrates assembled in order to preserve the peace. The mob ducked in the canals several men who had refused to join them, and then proceeded towards Bloxwich to stop the works there. The latest accounts, however, state that these extreme measures were prevented, and that a compromise with the masters has been effected.

Northampton.—It is announced that in the month of September her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and the royal suite, will honour the Marquis of Exeter with her presence at Burghley House, in this county, where preparations have already commenced for her Majesty's reception. The mansion is already known in connexion with the "progresses" of English Queens. It was founded in 1585, by the celebrated statesman Cecil, first Lord Burghley, Lord High Treasurer to Queen Elizabeth, who honoured it with Royal visits on twelve several occasions, and was in the habit of sojourning there for more than a week at a time. There are many antique relics of historical interest preserved there. Among other treasures, the jewel-closet contains a gold basin and spoon, used at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth; and a rosary worn and used by Mary Queen of Scots.

Portsmouth.—The operations against the wreck of the Royal George are still continued. Five or six divers descend at every tide, and a large stock of timber, shot, ballast, &c., has been recovered during the present season. An accident occurred on the 11th to one of the divers, a private of the Sappers and Miners, by the bursting of the air-pipe; and although the greatest alertness was displayed in hauling him on board and relieving him of the dress, he sustained considerable injury, his face and neck having become black, and his eyes so seriously affected as to deprive him of sight for some time. The accident arose from the iron wires which bound the pipe having corroded and burst the India-rubber coating.—The new Governor of the Mauritius, Sir W. Gomm, and suite, embarked for his destination on Sunday, under the usual salutes, in H.M.S. Cleopatra. Rear-Admiral the Hon. D. P. Bouverie resigned his command as superintendent of the dockyard and the ships in ordinary at this port on Thursday, and was succeeded by Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker. Admiral Sir E. Codrington will also retire from his command as Port Admiral here in a few weeks, when his time for holding the appointment will expire. It is believed that he will be succeeded either by the Hon. Sir J. Talbot or Sir Byam Martin.

Rugby.—A meeting of the trustees of Rugby School took place on Thursday for the election of a Head-Master in the room of the late Dr. Arnold. There were present the Earls of Denbigh, Aylesford, and Howe; Sir G. Skipwith, Sir F. Lawley, Sir H. Halford, Sir G. Crewe, Mr. W. S. Dugdale, M.P., Mr. E. J. Shirley, M.P., and Mr. Holbeche. The trustees proceeded to the business of the day, when the Rev. Archibald Campbell Tait, Fellow and Tutor of Balliol-college, Oxford, was elected Head Master of the school.

Windsor and Eton.—On Saturday afternoon, her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, and the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha, with a numerous suite, left Buckingham Palace, and proceeded by the Great Western Railway, to Windsor Castle. The terminus was crowded with persons, by whom her Majesty was loudly cheered. The train consisted of the royal saloon carriage, two first-class carriages, and an open carriage. This was the first occasion on which her Majesty has travelled by the railroad from London to this town.—The annual celebration of Eton election commenced on Saturday. The cloister speech was delivered by Mr. Tarver, son of the French Master; it alluded as usual to the principal events of the year, particularly dwelling on the birth of the Prince of Wales and the visit of the King of Prussia to the College. The election regatta took place in the evening, and the festivities closed with a display of fire-works. On Monday, the annual speeches were delivered before the Provost and a distinguished party, after which the examination and election of scholars on the foundation commenced. In the evening, the Provost gave an entertainment to 100 visitors, among whom was the American Minister, who addressed the company in a very happy speech. The election was concluded in the evening, when twenty-three foundation scholars or collegers were admitted. The number of scholars upon the election list was 649, being an increase of twenty-four since last year, and upwards of 300 since the commencement of the present century, when the numbers were only 357. The following, showing the gradual increase of the pupils during the last seven years, will interest all old Etonians:—in 1836, there were 444 boys at the College; in 1837, 472; in 1838, 522; in 1839, 560; in 1840, 593; in 1841, 635; and this year, 659.

Railways.—The following are the returns of the principal railways for the past week: Blackwall 1,361*l.*, Greenwich 935*l.*, South-Western 7,933*l.*, Eastern Counties 1,183*l.*, Northern and Eastern 1,700*l.*, Great Western 20,627*l.*, London and Birmingham 17,763*l.*, Birmingham and Derby 1,386*l.*, Birmingham and Gloucester 2,149*l.*, Manchester and Leeds 4,645*l.*, Hull and Selby 1,032*l.*, Midland Counties 2,849*l.*, North Midland 4,291*l.*, York and North Midland 1,746*l.*, Great North of England 1,349*l.*, Edinburgh and Glasgow 2,214*l.*—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the North Union Railway Company took place last week. The report stated that the usual half-yearly dividend of 2*l.* 10*s.* per share would be paid out of the surplus of profit of 16,588*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, leaving a balance of 741*l.* to the credit of the profit and loss account of the next half-year. The general depression in trade was alluded to as the reason for the decline in traffic; but to meet this depreciation, the directors had exercised great vigilance and economy, and thereby preserved the former rate of dividend to the proprietors. A negotiation, which appears likely to be brought to a favourable issue, has commenced between this company and the Lancaster and Preston Company.—A special meeting of the Manchester and Birmingham Company has been held for the purpose of considering what course the Directors, under the advice of the shareholders, should pursue, effectually to conclude the negotiation long since opened with the Grand Junction Railway for the settlement of the line of road. After some discussion a committee was appointed to co-operate with the directors in the matter.—A meeting of the Chester and Birkenhead Company has been held, to receive the balance-sheet and report of the Directors. It appeared that the accounts were so obscure, that the assistance of two experienced persons had been found necessary to unravel them; but the Directors stated that they had reason to believe that the accounts laid before the meeting were correct. From the report it appeared that the total amount of traffic for the year 1841-42 was 30,784*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, while the expenditure was 25,247*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* The directors acknowledged that this was a high charge for the working of the railway, and attributed it chiefly to the shortness of the line. A dividend of 20*s.* per share was announced, the balance of the traffic account with the surplus previously on hand being 8,852*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, the whole of which was stated to be available for division.—On Sunday evening a fatal accident occurred on the Croydon Railway. While the train was proceeding over Croydon-common, a gentleman got out of the third-class carriage, and, after walking over the tops of two carriages at the imminent danger of his life, the train going at a rapid rate at the time, sat himself on the roof of a first-class carriage. The guard, Joseph Clutterbuck, immediately left his seat for the purpose of going to the passenger; and while in the act of walking across the carriage, his head struck one of the bridges, dashing him on the coupling chains. The screams of the passengers who witnessed the occurrence induced the engine-driver to stop the train, and the guard was placed in a carriage, and conveyed to London, when it was discovered that the injury must have caused instant death, the head being completely shattered. The passenger made his way out upon the arrival of the train at New-cross, but he was instantly followed and given into custody. He gave his name and address, Mr. Cramer, Devonshire-street, Queen-square, and stated that he was a civil engineer. An inquest has been held on the body of the guard, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned. Mr. Cramer, on Tuesday, was brought before the magistrates, under the provisions of the General Railway Act, to answer for the misdemeanour. The magistrate refused to settle the case summarily, and sent it for trial at the assizes at Guildford: it came on yesterday. Mr. Cramer pleaded guilty, but the Judge thought the indictment could not be sustained, and discharged the prisoner on payment of a nominal fine of 40*s.*—On Monday morning, a fatal accident occurred on the South-Western Railway; the luggage-train from Southampton having passed over a man, who was asleep and lying across the rails on Woking-common. The obstruction created by the body gave intimation to the engine-driver that all was not right, and he stopped the train within a few yards of the spot where the accident had occurred. The guard and stoker proceeded to search for deceased, whom they found groaning dreadfully, the right leg having been torn off. The man was carried to the train as carefully as possible, and conveyed to Nine Elms; but he ceased to live before he had arrived at Esher. When taken up he said his name was John Mitchell, but he had not power of speech sufficient to state anything further. When the train arrived at the terminus at Nine Elms, the guard, hoping that the deceased might be only in a state of syncope, sent for a surgeon, who declared the man to have been dead some time, and attributed his death to excessive hemorrhage. The evidence at the inquest showed that he was probably intoxicated, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."—On Monday an accident, resulting in the death of a farmer named Leak, occurred on the line of the Manchester and Birmingham Railway. Deceased resided near Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire, and on Monday forenoon went towards the railway to overlook some men, whom he had set to mow on the slopes of the line. While he stood watching them, the train from Manchester to Sandbach was seen advancing. At this moment a dog, which had accompanied him, lay basking on the line, and did not heed his call. He ran to it, and had taken hold of it, but before he could get out of the way, the engine struck him on the head, and several of the wheels passed over his body and killed him on the spot.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant left the Viceregal Lodge on Sunday evening, for Kingstown, and immediately embarked on board H.M.'s packet Merlin for Liverpool, on his way to London.—The papers publish the decision of the Government upon the report of Mr. Smith, the commissioner appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to inquire into the conduct of the magistrates and police who had been on duty upon the night of the fatal conflict in Ennis. Mr. L. C. Smith, the stipendiary magistrate stationed at Ennis, who had been in command of the force, is retained in the service of the Government; but his Excellency deems it expedient to remove him to another station, and accordingly he will at once proceed to Borrisokane, County Tipperary, in place of Captain Duff, who proceeds to Ennis. Mr. Fitzsimon, the sub-inspector, proceeds to another station. The decision of his Excellency regarding Mr. Browne, the county inspector, is not yet made known. All the police party, who had been on duty on the night of the riot, amounting in number to 37, are ordered to this city, where they are to undergo an examination before Col. M'Gregor, the inspector-general of the constabulary.—Accounts have been received in town of the death of the Very Rev. Peter Brown, Dean of Ferns and Incumbent of Gorey for upwards of 50 years, who died at Gorey on the 21st inst.—The papers continue to report unfavourably of the state of the Bishop of Cashel's health. No amendment appears to be taking place; and the venerable prelate is yet unable to comply with the recommendation of his physicians to try the effects of a change of climate.—The inquest on Mr. Byrne is still continued and the proceedings are reported at great length, but they present as yet little public interest.

Cork.—The meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland has just taken place in this town. The local papers are filled with details of the proceedings, which seem to have drawn together large numbers of the nobility and gentry from all parts of the country. The grand banquet took place on Thursday, the 21st. The company amounted to about 1,000. The chair was taken by the Marquis of Downshire, and the vice-chair was filled by the Earl of Shannon. Of the exhibition, the papers say that on the whole it went off well. There was less stock than seems to have been expected, but many breeders were deterred from sending cattle in consequence of the fatal distemper prevalent in some parts of Ireland. This affection appears to be of a very malignant character, and to present the ordinary symptoms of pulmonary disease. It commences with a short continuous cough, and the lungs on examination after death are found to be completely decayed. Hundreds of cattle are said to have been carried off by it within a very short period.

Armagh.—Another Ribbon trial under the recent statute was held at Armagh on Friday, the 22d, before Mr. Justice Crampton. The Attorney-General attended in person to prosecute. The parties tried were four in number, all of whom, along with a fifth, who had forfeited his recognisance and absconded, had been tried at a former assizes; but in consequence of the jury not agreeing, they were held over for a second trial on this occasion. There was a sixth who had never been made amenable to justice. The jury found all the parties guilty. The Court, in forcible terms, urged all members of the illegal confederation of Ribbonmen to take warning by the example about to be made of their five associates, and sentenced each to transportation for seven years. All the convicts were of the better class of farmers.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The General Assembly having appointed Thursday, the 21st, to be observed as a day of solemn humiliation, public worship took place in the churches of the Establishment. There was a good attendance on the part of the different congregations. The Dissenters having declined the invitation made to them through the Moderator of the General Assembly to co-operate with the Church of Scotland on this occasion, the observance of the day was almost entirely confined to the latter. The shops were shut as generally as on ordinary fast days; and, as the weather was beautiful, great numbers availed themselves of the opportunity to take a trip to the most interesting localities in the neighbourhood. The number of passengers entered at the Edinburgh station of the Glasgow railway amounted to 5,600, being more than three times the number booked on the occasion of the sacramental fast in April last. The number who travelled on the various branches of the Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway, including children, was above 7,000. The number who paid was 6,861; and it is stated that these were chiefly of the respectable classes in middle and lower life, and that not a drunken or disorderly person was seen on any part of the lines.—Mr. James Miller has been elected Professor of Surgery to this University, in the place of the late Sir Charles Bell. The other candidate, Mr. Lizars, was not even proposed. The election to the Chair of Pathology, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Thomson, will take place on the 9th of next month. The candidates are Dr. Craigie, Dr. Henderson, Dr. John Davy, Dr. Handyside, and Dr. Bennett.

Harris.—The island and parish of Harris, constituting a middle link in the great chain of the Hebrides, called the Long Island, has presented a scene of considerable commotion for the last three weeks, in consequence of nearly 400 of the population having resolved to emigrate to North America. It is said that the proprietor, the Earl of Dunmore, has given about 700*l.* to assist these destitute people to defray the expenses of their emigration. About 500 persons from Loch Boisdale are also destined for America.

SPORTING.

GOODWOOD RACES.—*Tuesday.*—These popular races commenced this day, and were very numerously attended. The proceedings begin with

The Craven Stakes of 10 sovs. each. Mile and a quarter. 9 subs. Won by Mr. Etwall's Discord (Melody colt), (J. Day, Junior), beating Lord Jersey's f. by Bay Middleton out of Trampoline, Col. Anson's Elopement, Duke of Richmond's The Currier, and Mr. Forth's Paul Potter. Won by two lengths.

The Lavant Stakes of 50 sovs. each, 30 ft., for two-yr.-olds. Half a mile. 17 subs. Won by Lord Maidstone's The Castor (Scott), beating Mr. Treen's Bastile, Lord Exeter's c. by Beiram, d. by Emilius, Lord G. Bentinck's Bramble, and Mr. Gratwicke's Hopeful. Won cleverly by a length.

The Drawing-room Stakes of 25 sovs. each, with a bonus of 10 sovs. each. 41 subs. to the stakes, and 30 to the bonus. Won by Duke of Bedford's Envoy (Robinson), beating Col. Peel's Seahorse, Col. Anson's Attila, Duke of Richmond's Eaglesfield, Mr. Grevill's Gunter, Mr. Goodman's Rover, Lord G. Bentinck's Misdeal, and Lord Exeter's Albion. Won by half a length, Seahorse beating Attila by a neck. The others were tailed off an immense distance.

Sweepstakes of 300 sovs. each, h. ft., for four-yr-olds. 12 subs. Won by Lord G. Bentinck's Mustapha (Rogers), beating Lord Westminster's Van Amburgh, and Lord Chesterfield's Mehemet Ali. Won by 20 lengths.

The Gratwicke Stakes of 100 sovs. each, h.ft., for three-yr-olds. 67 subs. Won by Lord Verulam's Robert de Gorham (Cotton), beating Mr. Wreford's Wiseacre, Lord G. Bentinck's Firebrand, Duke of Richmond's f. by Elis out of Baleine, and Mr. Bowes's The Lady of Silverkeld Well. The favourite jumped off with a lead of about 20 lengths, and kept it to the end; such a tailing race for the distance has seldom, if ever, been seen.

The Goodwood Club Stakes of 10 sovs. each, for three-yr-olds and upwards, ridden by members of the Goodwood Club. 18 subs. Won by Mr. Tollett's The Tiger (General Gilbert), beating Lord Eglinton's The Young'un, Lord G. Bentinck's Proof Print, Count Bathyany's Nicholas, Sir C. Cockerell, named Man Friday, Lord G. Bentinck's Flytrap, and Lord G. Bentinck's The Yorkshire Lady. Won by a head, after a fine race.

Match, 1,000 sovs., h.ft. Cup course. Won by Mr. Johnstone's Charles XII. (Marson), beating Mr. Lichtwald's Hyllus. Won by a neck.

The Welter Stakes of 20 sovs., for three-yr-olds. Gent. riders, &c. 7 subs. Won by Duke of Richmond's The Currier (Lord March), beating Mr. Holmes's Vulcan. A dead heat; after which both horses divided the stakes, and The Currier walked over.

The Ham Stakes of 100 sovs. each, h.ft., for two-yrs-old colts. T.Y.C. 32 subs. Won by Lord Eglinton's Aristides, by Bay Middleton (Lye), beating Col. Peel's Murat, by Slane, and six others. A good race; won by two lengths.

The Innkeepers' Plate of 50 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each. T.Y.C. 4 subs. Won by Lord G. Bentinck's African (W. Howlett), beating Mr. King's Sultana, Lord Rosslyn's Cornuto, and Mr. Greville's Pickwick. Won easy. This day's sport was not over till seven o'clock, making nearly seven hours' racing.

Wednesday.—The Queen's Plate of 100 gs. Won by Mr. Forth's Vibration (Bell), beating Mr. Holmes' Vulcan, Mr. Wreford's Warden, Mr. Bignold's c. by Emilius out of Memima, and Lord G. Bentinck's Tripoli. Won very cleverly by a length. A fine race for second.

The Stewards' Cup, added to a handicap of 5 sovs. each. T.Y.C. 30 sovs. Won by Lord Jersey's f. by Touchstone out of Adela (Chapple), beating Lord G. Bentinck's Misdeal, and Col. Peel's Garry Owen. Several others started, but were not placed. Won by a head; Misdeal beating Garry Owen by half a length.

The Goodwood Stakes of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft. Cup course. 151 subs., of whom 101 declared, &c. Won by Major Hay's Retriever (Murphy), beating Lord Kilmore's c. by Muley Moloch, d. by Actæon, and Mr. Shelley's Daddy Longlegs. Several others started, but were not placed. Retriever made all the running, was never caught, and won by six lengths.

The Handicap Plate of 50 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each. Mile heats. Won by Duke of Richmond's The Currier (Rogers), beating Mr. Theobald's Pocahontas, Mr. Ley's c. by Elis out of Partiality, and Lord Rosslyn's Gilbert. Won in a canter.

The Cowdray Stakes of 25 sovs. each. T.Y.C. Won by Sir W. Stanley's Cecil (Butler), beating Lord Chesterfield's f. by Muley Moloch, and Lord G. Bentinck's Tiptoe. Won by a length cleverly.

The Members' Plate of 50*l.* with 50*l.* added by the Ladies, and 10*l.* from the fund for the second horse. Heats, once round. Won by Lord Eglinton's The Young 'un (Lye), beating Mr. Gregory's Fitzroy, Lord G. Bentinck's f. Stop-awhile-says-Slow, and Lord Verulam's Concertina. Each heat won easy. Fitzroy broke down in the second heat.

Thursday.—This being the Cup day, the stand was crowded, and an immense assemblage of spectators had collected at an early hour.

A Sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each, for 2-yrs-old colts. T. Y. C. 12 subs. Won by Lord Chesterfield's Peter the Hermit (Natt), beating Mr. Sadler's Decisive, Mr. Wreford's c. by Sultan, jun., f. out of Victoria, and Lord G. Bentinck's Gaper. A dead heat between the two first; the stakes were divided, and the Hermit walked over.

The Molecomb Stakes, of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. T.Y.C. Won by Lord Maidstone's The Caster (Scott), beating Mr. Wreford's Victoria colt, and Lord G. Bentinck's Bramble. Won cleverly by a length.

The Duke of Richmond's Plate of 100*l.* New Mile. Won by Lord Rosslyn's Catmelino (F. Butler), beating Mr. Forth's Vibration, and several others. Won cleverly by a neck,

The Racking Stakes, of 50 sovs. each, p.p., for 3-yr-olds. New Mile. 26 Subs. Won by Lord G. Bentinck's Misdeal (W. Howlett), beating Lord Westminster's Candahar, and several others which were not placed. Won by a length.

The Goodwood Cup, value 300 gs., by subscription of 20 sovs. each, with 100 added. Cup Course. 50 subs. Won by Mr. Johnston's Charles XII. (Robinson), beating Mr. Forth's Policy, Mr. Ferguson's Fireaway, Mr. Ettwall's Thistle Whipper, Lord Westminster's Sleight-of-Hand, Mr. Bell's The Squire, Mr. Allen's Belcœur, Lord G. Bentinck's Yorkshire Lady, and Mr. Higgins's h. by Priam, out of Seamew. Thistle Whipper was in front at starting, but in a few strides contented himself with the second place, the lead being taken at a good pace by Policy, Thistle Whipper and Fireaway lying next, Yorkshire Lady and Belcœur fifth and sixth, Charles, The Squire, and Seamew horse bringing up the rear. There was no alteration of the slightest moment in the leading horses until they reached the last turn, where Charles and the Squire moved towards the front. At the distance the race was over—Charles went by his horses, made the rest of the running, and won in a canter by two lengths. Fireaway was beaten two lengths from the second. The Seamew horse pulled up a mile from home, and Sleight of-Hand, the Yorkshire Lady, and Belcœur, were tailed off two distances. The pace was good.

The Anglesey Stakes, of 15 sovs. each, for 3-yr-olds, &c. Gentlemen riders. The new mile. 13 Subs. Won by Mr. F. Clarke's Currycomb (Mr. P. Williams), beating Lord G. Bentinck's Proof Print, Mr. Graydon's Helpmate, and Sir W. Stanley's Cecil. After the first quarter of a mile, Currycomb made the running, which he kept up to the end, and won in a canter by two lengths.

Law.

ROLLS COURT.—*Clarke* v. *Yonge.*—Lord Langdale gave judgment in this cause, reported to the Court in May last. The suit was by the trustees of the will of the Rev. Thos. Young, formerly rector of Necton, Norfolk, as impropriator of a portion of lay tithes in Necton, consisting of a moiety of the tithes of corn, which, upon the dissolution of the monastery of Westacre, came to the Crown, and was granted as a lay fee and vested in the testator, Thos. Young, who devised it to his brother, the Rev. W. Young, now dead, for life, with remainder to his children, and was brought against the present rector, the Rev. Wm. Yonge. In April, 1839, there was a commutation of the tithe for an annual rent-charge of 905*l.*, to be paid to the defendant, as rector, and his successors. In consequence of the unsoundness of mind of Young, the brother and devisee for life, the registrar of the diocese of Norwich was appointed his substitute; but no notice was taken of the existence of the portion of lay tithes. After the devisee Young's death, the plaintiffs filed the bill for a reasonable proportion of the annual rent-charge of 905*l.*, and for an apportionment of it, according to the values of the lay moiety of the corn tithes, and of the tithes belonging to the rectory.—Lord Langdale said, the first question was, whether the testator, Thos. Young, was entitled to the moiety of the corn tithes. His Lordship went through the title from the time of Henry VIII., and was of opinion that the title to the portion of tithes was made out. The testator was rector of Necton from 1791 to 1837. It could not be expected to find, under such circumstances, the relative rights of the rector and of the portionist. From the circumstances it was improbable that there should have been a separate possession of the tithes by the rector and the portioner. For 28 years before his death the testator was both rector and portioner. It was called "about a moiety." The writings lead to a conclusion that there was an equality of value. He was of opinion it could be reasonably construed only as a description of a moiety of the rectorial tithes; and, therefore, that the testator in his lifetime, and the plaintiffs as trustees under his will, were entitled to a moiety of the corn tithes in the parish. Under the Tithes Commutation Act, the lands had been discharged from future payment of tithes. The act provided that persons having interest in tithes should have the same right over the rent-charge as they had over the tithes. The plaintiffs were not excluded from seeking to establish their claim to a portion of the rent-charge commensurate with the portion they had in the tithes. He should declare the plaintiffs had been entitled to one moiety of the corn tithes, and were now entitled to such a proportion of the rent-charge (905*l.* a year) as the one moiety of the corn tithes bore to the whole of the tithes; and there must be a reference to the Master to settle the proportion. The plaintiffs were not entitled to any further account. There was no foundation for concluding that the defendant had notice of the plaintiff's right until the claim was made. The defendant was justified in requiring the claim to be made out by legal proceedings; and although it might have been wished that some of the defences had not been resorted to, he was of opinion that plaintiffs must pay the costs of the suit.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.—WESTERN CIRCUIT, EXETER.—*Elizabeth Small* was indicted for stealing from the person of William Harding the sum of 28*l.* This case presented an instance of extraordinary superstition on the part of the prosecutor; and, to persons unacquainted with the ignorance that still spreads over many parts of our agricultural districts, would seem to belong to the history of many centuries past. It appeared by the evidence that the prosecutor, who kept a beer-shop at Sandford, in this county, was, in the month of April last, in a feeble state of health. He happened upon some occasion to see the prisoner, who is an old gipsy woman. He fell into conversation with her on the nature of his complaint, and she was enabled to persuade him that one of his neighbours had looked upon him with the *evil eye*, which was alone the cause of his malady, and that until the baneful influence of this *evil eye* could be counteracted it was impossible that he should get well. The prosecutor was induced to give her first half-a-crown, with which she crossed her hand, and performed other absurdities. It is hardly necessary to add that the *evil eye* was not removed. The parties met again, and the prisoner at this time succeeded in obtaining double the sum he had before given to her. Still the *evil eye* glared on him with all its malignant influence, and none of its consequences were removed. He saw her again, and again gave her 5*s.*; which, no doubt, convincing her of the extreme credulity of the man, she ventured to test it yet still further. She now informed him that it was necessary that he should get together all the money he could possibly command; that he should bring that money with him to a place on a neighbouring common which she indicated; and that he must then kiss her hand and show the money; and having done this, she promised she would bring before him the person by whose *evil eye* he was then suffering, and cure him of his complaint. After this conversation he went to a person for whom he occasionally worked, and borrowed of him 25*l.*, which this person immediately lent him, on his saying that he wanted it for some private purpose. Having borrowed the money, he went to the spot indicated, and there, as he stated, saw the prisoner. She desired him to produce the money, which he did in his hand, when she said that he must for a short time give it into her possession. This seems to have alarmed him, and he somewhat demurred at the proposal. On hearing this the prisoner made a snatch at the money, succeeded in getting it, and set off at full speed across the common. The prosecutor stated that he was too feeble to follow, and that she escaped with the booty. He did not see her for some time after, and when he did he gave her into custody. To this evidence was added the testimony of the policeman by whom the prisoner was apprehended, and who deposed to her having immediately recognised the prosecutor when she was taken, and admitted, in answer to an interrogatory put to her by him, that she remembered his kissing her hand. Another witness also deposed to the fact of having seen her near the place where the prosecutor stated that he had met her. For the defence two witnesses were called to prove an *alibi*. They differed, however, in several particulars on their cross-examination, though it did not appear, from anything elicited from them, that they had any interest in giving the testimony they did, they not being related to the prisoner, nor yet of the gipsy tribe, but simple peasants of this county. Mr. Justice Cresswell summed up, pointing out the perfect agreement of the evidence for the prosecution, and the discrepancies in that for the prisoner. The jury immediately found her guilty, and she was sentenced by the court to a year's imprisonment.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, JULY 29.—The little English Wheat left over from Monday was held at that day's prices. The business transacted in Foreign has been to a limited extent, but the weather being unsettled has created rather more confidence in the trade; there are but few buyers of cargoes afloat. Barley, Peas, and Beans, remain unaltered in value, but the supply of each article is small. The Oat trade continues in a very dull state.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	50 to 70	Red	50 to 60
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		56 to 68	White	59 to 62
Barley	Malting and distilling	21 to 26	Grind.	19 to 25
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	14 to 24	Feed	14 to 23
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	18 to 20	Potato	16 to 24
—— Irish	Feed	7 to 19	Potato	14 to 23
Rye		30 to 34		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 26 to 34	Tick	25 to 36	Harrow	32 to 38
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . 31 to 40	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White . 31 to 37	Maple	30 to 33	Grey	28 to 30

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
June 17	63 10	26 10	21 6	36 10	33 9	32 6
— 24	63 11	27 6	21 7	31 7	34 4	33 2
July 1	64 3	27 7	22 4	32 3	34 9	35 6
— 8	64 10	27 5	22 2	29 5	35 1	34 6
— 15	65 8	28 0	22 0	38 6	34 10	35 5
— 22	65 4	27 10	21 6	36 5	35 1	34 0
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	64 7	27 6	21 10	34 2	34 8	34 1
Duties	8 0	9 0	6 0	3 6	8 6	8 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.		Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English	8152 Sks.	— Brls.	6790	1867	7286	3354	—	779	283
Irish	— ,,	— ,,		—		8010	—	—	—
Foreign	2766 ,,	2763 ,,	43113	700	—	14295	—		24

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—R. Byers, Pitfield-street, Hoxton, laceman—J. Till, Nine Elms, Brewer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—F. E. Turner, Holywell, druggist.

BANKRUPTS.—G. Chapman, Pullin's-place, Islington, cowkeeper—T. H. Munday, Fore-street, Cripplegate, bookseller—J. and T. Metcalfe, Cambridge, upholsterers—J. Cotton, Nottingham, and Sheepshand, Leicestershire, hosier—A. Leighton, Liverpool, merchant—J. Scott, Birmingham, gun maker—D. Hodgson, Sandwich, Kent, banker—J. Lang, S. Armitage, R. Redfearn, and J. Sykes, Liversedge, Yorkshire, blanket manufacturers—F. F. Richardson, Manchester, publican—J. Dickins, Northampton, upholsterer—E. Wilkins, Swansea, Glamorganshire, linen-draper—R. C. Gray and H. T. Gray, Upper Stamford-street, Blackfriars—H. Westwood, Wolverhampton, steelyard maker—S. Sedgley, Dudley, grocer—T. Clarke, Rugby, Warwickshire, mercer—W. Stone and R. Blake, Bristol, tailors—J. Watson the elder and J. Watson the younger, Wath-upon-Dearne, York, brewers—J. Skelton, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, miller—T. H. Wood, Ranelagh-road, Pimlico, engineer—W. Wood, Pickett-street Chambers, Strand, bill-broker—T. Chapman, Tottenham-court-road, Middlesex, dairyman—C. King, J. Sandell, and D. H. King, Berners-street, Oxford-street, Middlesex, paper-stainers—J. Fitton, Bolton-le-Moors, Small-ware dealers—C. L. Wrenshall, Liverpool, music dealer—F. Arthur and E. Arthur, Birmingham coach makers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Benton, Huntly, Aberdeen, grain, merchant—J. C. Henderson and G. C. Balfour, wine merchants, Leith—G. Marshall, Jedburgh, grocer—R. Wilson, Kirkcudbright, spirit dealer—W. Forest, Greenock, draper—A. Corstorphine, Kingsbarns, Fifeshire, banker—R. Jackson, Glasgow, bookseller—T. Kinnon, Rutherglen, merchant—J. and J. Craig, Partick, builders.

BIRTHS.—On the 25th inst., in Grafton-street, the lady of E. Jekyll, Esq., of a son—On the 26th inst., in Westbourne-street, Hyde-park-gardens, the lady of F. W. Russell, Esq., of a son—On the 25th inst., at Coombe Lodge, the lady of R. Allfrey, Esq., of a son—On the 25th inst., at 10, Carlton House-terrace, Lady Ridley, of a son—On the 26th inst., at Peckham, Mrs. J. S. Hardy, of a son—On the 26th inst., in Albany-street, Regent's park, the lady of D. Geddes, Esq., surgeon, R.N., of a daughter—On the 27th inst., in Eccleston-street, Chester-square, the wife of J. Scott, Esq., of a son—On the 27th inst., at Merton-cottage, Surrey, the wife of W. Adams, Esq., of a son—On the 28th inst., at Clapham-common, Mrs. Hudson, of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 23rd inst., at Broadwater Church, Worthing, the Hon. J. C. Westenra, M.P., second son of Lord Rossmore, to Ann, daughter of the late L. C. Daubuz, Esq., of Truro, Cornwall—On the 26th inst., at St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, Robert John, only son of J. Bagshaw, Esq., of Gloucester-place, to Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late R. Baker, Esq., of Bath-house, Elstree—On the 26th inst., at St. Mary's, Wanstead, Francis Lawrence, youngest son of M. Bland, Esq., of St. Leonard-on-Sea, to Agatha Elizabeth, second daughter of J. Chapman, Esq., of Wanstead—On the 25th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, T. I. Smith, Esq., of Oporto, to Mary, widow of the late G. Sandeman, Esq., St. Swithin's-lane, London.

DIED.—On the 26th inst., at his residence, in the Retreat, South Lambeth, J. Holmes, Esq., aged 78, who held the office of high bailiff of the borough of Southwark for nearly 20 years—On the 26th inst., Hannah, youngest daughter of W. Fox, Esq., Chester-terrace, Regent's-park—On the 17th inst., at Millhill, near Blackburn, aged 66, W. Turner, Esq., member in several Parliaments for the borough of Blackburn—On the 28th inst., at Lindsey-place, Chelsea, Jane, youngest daughter of the late J. Beech, Esq.—On the 27th inst., at Haverstock-hill, Clara, daughter of Mr. E. Robins, of the Piazza, Covent-garden.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 32—1842. SATURDAY, AUGUST 6. Price 6d.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN.

All persons interested in these Exhibitions are invited to suggest such improvements as may occur to them. The desire of the Society is to do everything that is calculated to attain the great object for which the Exhibitions were instituted, namely, the promotion of Horticulture; and any suggestions that may be made by letter, addressed to the Vice Secretary, 21, Regent-street, will be laid before the Exhibition Committee for consideration. The following were the regulations observed during the past season :—

Subjects of Exhibition.—These will be divided into Classes, as explained further on. No articles not of horticultural produce will be allowed to be placed upon the tables. Exhibitors will do well to make themselves acquainted with the arrangements described in the following list, as they will in all cases be required to sign a declaration stating under what letter their plants are to be shown; and they are particularly requested to take notice, that if errors in the awards of the judges should occur, in consequence of mistakes on the part of exhibitors in filling up such declarations, the Society cannot undertake to rectify such errors afterwards. To enable the officers of the Society to attach names to the objects exhibited, it is requested that correct lists may be delivered to the clerk as soon as the exhibitor reaches the Garden.

Class I.—Flowers for which Nurserymen and Private Growers exhibit independently of each other.

A. Greenhouse Azaleas, to be shown in numbers not exceeding 12, GB, LS, SK.
B. Carnations, in pans of 24 blooms, LS, SK, SB.
C. Picotees, in pans of 24 blooms, LS, SK, SB.
D. Pinks, in pans of 24 blooms, SK, SB.
E. Cape Heaths, in collections of 20 species, GK, SG, LS, SK.
F. Cape Heaths, in collections of six species, GB, LS, SK.—*N.B.* No person who shows in E will be allowed to exhibit also in F.
G. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in collections of not fewer than six species, GB, LS, SK.
H. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in single specimens, LS, SK, SB.
I. Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 varieties, in pots, not exceeding 12 to a cast, GB, LS, SK, SB.
K. Pelargoniums, in collections of six varieties, in pots, not exceeding eight to a cast, SG, LS, SB.
L. Rhododendrons, in pots, not fewer than 12 plants, in 12 varieties, LS, SK, SB.
M. Moss Roses, SK, SB.
N. Common Garden Roses, exclusive of all Chinese or Chinese Hybrids, LS, SB, SK.
O. Chinese or Hybrid Roses, such as Bourbon, Noisette, Tea-scented, and similar varieties, LS, SB, SK.—*N.B.* No exhibitor of Roses can be allowed to occupy more than 15 ft. run of tables for all his Roses, which, being double, is equal to 30 ft. of boxes. If any Exhibitor gains the first medals both in M, N, and in O, he will be entitled to a Gold Banksian medal instead of the three Silver ones.
P. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of from 50 to 60 plants, GK, GB, SG, LS.
Q. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of from 15 to 20 plants, GB, LS, SK.
R. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of six distinct species, LS, SK.—*N.B.* Persons exhibiting in P and Q will not be allowed to compete in R also.
S. Herbaceous Calceolarias, in sixes, LS, SK, SB.
T. Shrubby Calceolarias, in sixes, LS, SK, SB.

Class II.—Flowers, for which all persons are admitted to equal competition :—

U. Collections of Stove or Greenhouse Climbers, GK, GB, LS, SK.—*N.B.* The Gold Knightian medal is not to be awarded for fewer than 12 distinct kinds.
V. Tall Cacti in flower, LS, SK.
W. Single specimens of Ornamental Plants, LS, SK, SB, C.
X. Miscellaneous Flowers, SK, SB, C.—*N.B.* Cockscombs, Hydrangeas, and cut flowers, are altogether excluded from prizes.
Y. Seedling Florists' Flowers, SK, SB, C.—*N.B.* Every seedling must be shown singly, and must be marked with the name it is to bear. The same seedling cannot gain a prize more than once in the season. Pelargoniums are to be shown in single trusses, with a single leaf, so far below the flowers as not to support them; and they are not to be dressed with cotton or wool, or any similar substance, but must be shown exactly as they grow on the bush.

Class III.—Fruit, for which market-gardeners, or persons in the habit of regularly supplying the market, and private growers, exhibit independently of each other.—*N.B.* All Fruit must be ripe and well-coloured; if the contrary, it will be disqualified.

Z. Miscellaneous collections of Fruit, consisting of at least three different kinds, Peaches and Nectarines being considered as only one kind, GK, GB, LS.—*N.B.* Cucumbers Tomatoes, Gourds, and similar kitchen-garden produce, are excluded from this letter.
AA. Grapes, SG, LS, SK, SB.
BB. Pine-apples, SG, LS, SK, SB.
CC. Peaches or Nectarines, in dishes of six specimens, SK, SB.
DD. Miscellaneous Fruit, SK, SB, C.

Judges.—The Judges have the power of increasing or diminishing the number and value of the Silver Medals offered by the Society for particular objects, and also of conferring Silver Medals or Certificates in cases not contemplated in these regulations, if they think it necessary to do so.

The judges are also required to bear in mind that the Society's medals are offered, less for new and curious objects, than for fine specimens of Horticultural skill, the design of the council in instituting these meetings being not so much to encourage the collector as to reward the skilful gardener; they are also not to make any award in cases where the objects exhibited do not appear worthy of a medal; otherwise a bad single exhibition might obtain a prize, merely because there is no better exhibition of the same class to oppose it.

THE FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON beg to remind the raisers of Seedling DAHLIAS, that their days of meeting are the First and Third Tuesdays in each Month; and that parties wishing for their opinion must strictly comply with the Regulations of the Society, by sending not less than Six Blooms of Seedlings raised in 1841, and one of the present year, addressed to the Secretary (carriage free), and accompanied with the name of the raiser, and, *most particularly*, the name intended to be given to the flower—neglect in the latter respect having led upon several occasions to the unavoidable rejection of specimens sent for judgment.

T. C. Wildman, Hon. Sec.

P.S.—The Dahlia Show is fixed for 20th Sept.

EAST NORFOLK GRAND SHOW OF CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND FUCHSIAS.

Florists to Her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

MESSRS. YOUELL have much pleasure in announcing that the Show of their unequalled collection of the above Flowers is now in full bloom, and will continue a week. Upwards of 2,000 Pots will be staged this season; and they beg to state, that having spared no expense in obtaining every new variety attainable, possessing superior merits, it will be found one of the most splendid exhibitions of the kind in the kingdom.

The communication between London and Yarmoth as under :—

Steam.—"Ramona," from London Bridge Wharf, every Saturday evening at six o'clock. "Ailsa Craig," St. Katharine's Wharf, every Tuesday evening.

Coaches.—"Star," Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, every Morning at half-past six o'clock. "Telegraph," White Horse, Fetter-lane, every evening at six o'clock.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Aug. 4, 1842.

DAHLIAS.

THE GRAND ANNUAL DAHLIA EXHIBITION ON SALISBURY PLAIN will take place on Wednesday, August 31st, at STONEHENGE, under the immediate patronage of Lady Antrobus. Full particulars may be had on application to J. Keynes, Hon. Sec., Salisbury.

Salisbury, July 26, 1842.

STONEHENGE is Six Miles from Salisbury and Two from Amesbury. There will be accommodation at both places for conveying Exhibitors and their boxes to the Stones.

LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

H. GROOM, Clapham Rise, near London, (Removed from Walworth,) by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he has a fine stock of Lilium lancifolium, album, and punctatum, which he can supply at very moderate prices.

He begs to say his Catalogue of Geraniums is ready for delivery, and can be had on application.

MYATT'S BRITISH QUEEN STRAWBERRY, after two years' competition, still maintains its pre-eminence; and, in returning thanks to their numerous patrons and friends, J. and W. Myatt beg to say they can with confidence recommend it as the most superb fruit yet known.

Also their new Seedling Strawberry Prince Albert, which for productiveness and size cannot be equalled. Price per 100, each, 50*s.*; and their Eliza, 20*s.* Runners are now ready, and may be had on application to them at Manor Farm, Deptford.

Myatt's famed Victoria Rhubarb, 50*s.* per 100 sets, or 1*s.* 6*d.* per root, will be ready in October.

GREAT BERKHAMPSTEAD, HERTS.

H. LANE & SON beg to call the attention of the Public to their stock of Black-seeded Bath COS LETTUCE SEED, the qualities of which are superior to any other; withstanding the severity of Winter, and remaining a long time on the ground before running to seed. It is also an excellent Summer Lettuce, and is well known and appreciated by the practical gardeners in the neighbourhood.

Packets, from 1*s.* to 5*s.* each, sent free of postage for a post-office order or postage-stamps.

Their splendid new Seedling FUCHSIA LANEII will be sent out in April next, at 7*s.* 6*d.* each, in succession as ordered.

No allowance to the trade unless six plants are taken.

Aug. 2, 1842.

FLOWER SEEDS for AUTUMN SOWING. The undersigned begs leave to recommend the following Flower Seeds for present and Autumn sowing :—

				£	s.	d.
60	extra fine var. German Stock			0	17	6
	The same in smaller Packets			0	10	0
25	fine dwarf varieties German Stock			0	8	0
	The same in smaller Packets			0	5	0
12	fine branching German Stock			0	3	6
12	,, wallflower-leaved do.			0	3	6
15	,, Autumnal Stock			0	5	0
	The same in smaller Packets			0	3	0
15	var. Queen Stock	4s. 6d.	small	0	3	0
8	do. do.	2s. 6d.	,,	0	1	6
	Beautiful mixed Wallflower, large Packet			0	1	0
	,, ,, Heartsease			0	1	0
	,, ,, Cineraria			0	1	0
8	finest var. new large-flowered Scabious			0	2	6
30	very fine var. German Hollyhock			0	6	0
50	fine hardy Annuals incl. the Californian			0	10	0
100	,, ,, Perennials			1	0	0
50	,, ,, ,,	10s.	25 do.	0	5	0
6	var. Nemophila			0	2	0
6	,, Calliopsis			0	1	6
8	,, Schizanthus			0	2	6
6	,, Clarkia			0	1	6
7	,, Antirrhinum			0	2	0
15	,, Pentstemon			0	5	0
12	,, Salpiglossis			0	5	0
12	,, Greenhouse Climbers			0	5	0
12	,, Greenhouse Perennials			0	5	0
8	,, Gesneria and Gloxinia			0	5	0

⁂ A new and extensive Catalogue of Flower-Bulbs, comprising several rare Exotics, exclusively in his possession, will be forwarded, free of all expense, on application to James Carter, Seedsman and Florist, 238, High Holborn, London.

FULLER'S NEW HYBRID WINTER RADISH.—The entire STOCK of SEED of this delicious Esculent is in the hands of the Subscriber, and is now ready to be sent out in packets, post free, on receipt of a Post-office order for 5*s.* A certificate of merit was awarded to the raiser of this Radish at one of the Winter Exhibitions of the London Horticultural Society in 1841. See Dr. Lindley's encomiums upon it. One or two small sowings may be made during the present month, which will suffice for the season.—Address, William May, Hope Nursery, Leeming Lane, near Bedale, Yorkshire.

UNION ROAD NURSERIES, PLYMOUTH.

WILLIAM E. RENDLE, Nurseryman, Seedsman, and Florist, has the pleasure of offering to the Nobility, Amateurs, and the Trade, the following new varieties of

Pelargoniums,

raised by P. E. Lyne, Esq., of Sepson, the entire stock of which he has succeeded in obtaining :—

	£	s.	d.	
Lyne's Sunrise	3	3	0	each
,, Duke of Cornwall	3	3	0	,,
,, Lord Ebrington	2	2	0	,,
,, Princess Royal	2	2	0	,,
,, Cynthia	1	10	0	,,
,, Modesty	1	10	0	,,
,, Hamlet	1	10	0	,,
Bassett's Glory of the West	2	2	0	,,

The usual Discounts to the Trade.

Strong Plants of Princess Royal and Glory of the West are now ready for delivery. The other sorts will be sent out in October.

Agents in London—Messrs. Warner, Seedsmen, Cornhill, and Mr. Wm. Bristowe, Seedsman, Knightsbridge; from whom Plants and descriptions can be procured, and where drawings of some of the sorts may be seen. Descriptions of the Seedling can also be had on application at the Union Road Nursery, Plymouth; or by reference to the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of August 6, 1842.

Union Road Nursery, Plymouth, August 3, 1842.

SPIRÆA LINDLEYANA.

ATKINS & JEYES beg to announce they have a fine stock of the above beautiful New Spiræa (raised by them from Himalayan seeds), and now blooming for the second season in their nursery. The racemes of flowers, of a beautiful creamy white, are upwards of two feet in length, and leaves eighteen inches, forming one of the most graceful *hardy* shrubs yet introduced. Good plants, well established in pots, 7*s.* 6*d.* each; a few extra strong, 10*s.* 6*d.* Northampton, 8 mo., 4th, 1842.

VALUABLE ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS.

MESSRS. THOMAS WINSTANLEY AND SONS (of Liverpool) announce to the Admirers of curious and rare plants, that they are instructed to sell by Auction on the Premises, Aighurth, near Liverpool, on Monday, the 29th of August next, and following days, at 12 o'clock precisely each day,

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The Property of Richard Harrison, Esq.

In the collection will be found large and rare specimens of the Angræcum Eburnium; Cattleyas, including Skinneri, Perrini (fine), Labiata (very fine), Crispa (very large), Mossii, Loddigesi, Guttata, Citrina, Superba, &c. &c. Epidendrums, all fine; named and several unnamed Maxillarias, Oncidiums, Dendrobiums; Ae'rides Brookii, cornutum, and odoratum; Odontoglossum grande, maculatum, &c.; with about four hundred other varieties of choice Parasitical Plants, including Fernandesia, Grobya, Gongora, Heterotaxis, Hillia, Lissochilus, Leptotes, Cyrtopodium, Calanthes, Cypripedium, Coryanthes, Cirrhæa, Catasetum, Cœlogyne, Cyrtochilum, Cycnoches, Cymbidium, Neottia, Brassavola, Vanda, Rodriguezia, Myanthus, Mormodes, Miltonia, Phaius, Brassia, Burlingtonia, Bifrenaria, Batemannia, Stanhopea, &c. &c.: Lælia anceps, autumnale, and others. Together with a general assortment of Hothouse Plants of an important character, and highly interesting to the lover of Botany.

The above Collection, for its extent, is allowed to be one of the finest in Europe, and is the result of twenty years' formation, by Mr. Harrison, regarding only variety and perfection.

The Plants having been attended to by a skilful gardener, are in excellent condition, and will be sold without reservation.

The whole may be viewed on Friday 26th, Saturday 27th August, and on the mornings of Sale, and Catalogues, which will be ready in a few days, had at the following places :—The Offices of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* and the "Gardeners' Magazine;" Messrs. Winstanleys, Paternoster Row, London; at the place of Sale, and of Thos. Winstanley and Sons, Liverpool.

HEATING BY HOT WATER.

JOHN WALKER, 46, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, London, having been for many years extensively engaged in Warming Churches, Manufactories, Hospitals, Hothouses, Conservatories, and Private Houses, by means of Hot Water, either in Pipes or Pedestals, can confidently recommend this mode of heating in preference to any other. Numerous references can be given both in town and country, where he has successfully and satisfactorily applied it. Baths fitted up and heated in a superior manner. Orders executed in all parts of the Country with punctuality and despatch.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

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COPY of a Communication addressed to Messrs. Rowland and Son, No. 20, Hatton Garden, London.—

GENTLEMEN,—Being called upon to attend a Lady who had had a complaint in her head about a year before, and in consequence had lost nearly all her hair; I found very few hairs remaining, and those just like down, with no appearance of any fresh roots. She stated her desire to use your Macassar Oil, but I felt I could not conscientiously recommend anything for its recovery, as I considered it too far gone. She however determined to try one bottle, which was used in about a month, and then sent to my shop for another, stating her hair to be much improved; she has now used eight bottles in as many months, during which time I have frequently pointed it, and have now the pleasure to inform you that it is quite thick and long; and she is so much pleased with the change, that she says the expense is nothing, and she will never be without it. If you think this statement of facts worth publishing, you are at liberty to do so; and I remain, yours respectfully, JOHN LICKLEY, Hair-cutter.

Middle-street, Ripon, April 19, 1842.

⁂ On purchasing, ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL."

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY in Regent-Street are DISCONTINUED till Tuesday, October the 4th, in consequence of the Meeting-room being under repair.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1842.

We rejoice to find that the New Zealand settlements continue to prosper. We mean those under the New Zealand Company, and not Auckland, the seat of Government, the establishment of which appears to have been a most unfortunate error of judgment. Wellington, in Port Nicholson, seems on the whole to have the advantage over New Plymouth, on account of the latter station being bounded by a dangerous coast; but there is another town, called Nelson, rising fast into importance, to which emigrants should also turn their attention. Seated at the bottom of Tasman's Gulf, it has the advantage of a fine harbour, capable of being much improved at small expense; and there is an excellent anchorage, in 7 fathoms, not three-quarters of a mile from the Custom House. In a letter from this place now before us, dated March 8th, the population is stated to exceed 800, all in excellent spirits; about 70 houses were built or building; 9 ships were in the harbour; and, what was most important, COAL and LIMESTONE had been discovered in Coal Bay, about 6 hours' sail from the town, at a place called Tata. This cannot fail to be an element of speedy prosperity. Labour was so very scarce, that no more than 20 men could be procured for the construction of a road of indispensable necessity to the town.

We have on a former occasion alluded to the establishment of a Horticultural Society at Wellington; no bad sign of all being well. We now learn from the "New Zealand Gazette" that the first show had taken place. Among the vegetables were Cabbages of 21½ lbs.; Turnips 21 inches round, and weighing 3 lbs.; Potatoes, from native seed, 9 inches long; Apples, from trees taken out from England; Dahlias, seedling Pelargoniums, &c. In short, "vegetables may be purchased in Wellington much finer *and cheaper* than in London," produced, too, in gardens in and round the town, on spots described as *barren hills* by the enemies of the settlement. Much of the prosperity of the gardening operations is to be ascribed to the success with which seeds had been sent out; the directions given in our columns of Oct. 30, 1841, having been followed. Large quantities of seed so prepared had been transmitted for distribution among the settlers by James Robert Gowen, Esq., one of the Directors of the New Zealand Company, and, with few exceptions, had arrived, after a five months' voyage, in excellent condition. These seeds had been gathered in the garden of the Horticultural Society of London, and consisted of all sorts of European fruits, vegetables, and garden flowers. Besides these, the New Zealand Company had despatched to the Colony a large quantity of other seeds, purchased of Mr. Charlwood in Covent Garden. Those of our readers who are desirous of further information that can be relied upon as to the state of the colony should consult the columns of the "New Zealand Gazette," in the 66th Number of which is a fund of authentic information. Among other things is the following statement made by Mr. D. Sinclair, one of the settlers, to his uncle, the Hon. A. G. Tollemache; it is contained in a letter dated Wellington, Port Nicholson, Feb. 9, 1842: "Valuable stock will always pay to bring out; I think a fine jackass for breeding mules as well as anything. Mules will be peculiarly adapted to this hilly country. You know I sold my bull for 105*l*., and refused 70*l*. for the cow. Breeding stock will, no doubt, be the most profitable business here for years, and now is the time to get it from New South Wales, where things are so low."

The observations made some time since (p. 363) upon forest-tree pruning have, as we expected, brought forth their fruit. *Prune not at all*, was a maxim which we did not suppose would find favour in the eyes of woodmen, with their axes, and saws, and knives, and all the amputating apparatus of a timber-surgeon; and yet there is no great reason for objecting to our advice. Othello's occupation is not gone; there are plenty of trees all over the country on which mutilation may still be practised, and there will be for ages to come. People will neither begin their plantations in the right way, nor manage them properly in early youth; and the consequence will continue to be, what it now is, that the axe and the saw will still be called for to remedy evils produced by previous neglect. It should also be remarked, that what we said was—Prune not at all, *if you can help it.*

The reason why we gave this advice was principally because the destruction of branches and leaves is the destruction of that timber for the acquisition of which trees are planted. The objections to our advice that we perceive have been taken amount to this—that trees, if not pruned, will never make clean trunks; and that leaves are not necessary to the production of timber, as is supposed. Let us examine the value of these assertions.

"Trees must be pruned, if they are to have a clean trunk; if left to themselves, they will be feathered to the ground, and produce a knotty, unsound log." This is, we think, the first line of argument. But let us ask whether the finest trees that have been found are not those growing wild in new countries, where the mischief of pruners has never been committed? Where shall we now see in England such sticks of Oak as form the beams of the oldest buildings of this country? and yet they were grown without the aid of knife or axe. Who was it that trimmed up the prodigious forest-trees of the United States? The size and quality of our home-grown timber are evidently on the decrease; is it because the pruner is everywhere at work?

It is not true that unpruned trees will necessarily feather to the ground; if a good strong leader gets the start of the lower branches, their growth will soon be arrested—by degrees they will die back, and eventually will disappear, or remain as mere brushwood; and in this way nature prunes trees much better than we can. But suppose a vigorous tree is feathered to the ground—what then? It does not follow that the timber will be knotty or weak in consequence. Knots are produced by dead branches buried in timber which forms above them, and eventually encloses them; weakness results from large wounds made by the pruner and also hidden in the timber. The timber of well-grown trees feathered to the ground may, indeed, be cross-grained and troublesome to work, but is not necessarily knotty.

But it is said that the "finest and most valuable boles of timber are such as have grown rather closely together, so that the lower branches are consecutively destroyed by the want of light and air." Now we apprehend that the finest and most valuable boles that are known, are those of the Kaurie Pine. They are of immense length, and perfectly clean, without a knot or blemish. But they grow *singly, on the open plains* of New Zealand, and have not been drawn up at all. On the other hand, the knotty deals that are in common use, with dead plugs many inches long, which, when driven out of them, leave the wood pierced with so many auger-holes, are what *have* "been growing rather closely together;" and "the lower branches consecutively destroyed" are exactly what cause the knots with which such deals are blemished.

The second statement was hardly to be anticipated from an intelligent writer of the present day. If a man can bring himself to believe that leaves are not necessary to the production of timber, he may as well persuade himself that a stomach is not necessary to the change of food into the elements of his own organisation. Good news that would be for dyspeptic people.

Roots, it is alleged, are produced without leaves—so are bulbs and tubers; *ergo*, leaves are not necessary to the production of those organs. We do not deny the statement; but the inference is wrong. An extreme case will illustrate the fallacy of such a conclusion. Garlic bulbs produce cloves or young bulbs, which feed upon the nutritive matter contained in the mother-bulb; but how long will this go on in the absence of leaves? Exactly as long as the organisable matter collected in the mother-bulb by the former leaves shall be unexhausted. Destroy the young leaves as they appear, and there will soon be an end to the self-production of cloves by the garlic. The Potato affords another instance. The tuber of a Potato is a fleshy underground stem, filled with organisable matter produced by the agency of leaves; it is a large magazine of such materials. Under fitting circumstances, it produces young tubers without leaves, and it will go on doing so for a certain length of time; but it is merely because of the ample supply of organisable matter contained in the old tuber. Leave the young Potatoes to themselves, and they will soon be found struggling into the light and air for the purpose of forming their leaves:—prevent this, and they will perish from suffocation. Such instances, then, instead of showing that leaves are unimportant, prove exactly the reverse.

One of the advocates of digestion without a stomach relies chiefly upon some well-known cases, cited by Dutrochet, a French physiologist of eminence, of Silver Fir roots which continued to grow in diameter and to form wood for many years, although the stems had been felled, and nothing was left except the roots. He mentions two instances of this—one of a root that grew for 45 years, and the other for 92; during all which time successive annual layers were produced; and one of the roots was still full of life when it was taken up. But M. Dutrochet draws from this fact no such absurd conclusion as, that leaves are not the origin of timber; on the contrary, what he says is this: "Where a tree is felled, and the stock does not shoot again, the stock and the roots that fix it to the ground generally die. This phenomenon depends upon *the well-known law of vegetation*, that from the leaves is derived that elaborated sap which is so necessary to the life and *growth* of a tree, both in the parts exposed to air and in those which are buried." He then goes on to recite those singular facts connected with the root of the Silver Fir, which we have just mentioned; but instead of inferring from such evidence that the leaves are unnecessary to the production of timber, he gives the following philosophical explanation of the phenomenon:—

"This case of the Silver Fir may seem *at first sight* to weaken the theory, that from the leaves or aërial parts of a plant is derived the elaborated sap which furnishes the materials of growth. But, on the contrary, the *extreme slowness* of increase in the stock of the Silver Fir *confirms the theory*; for this stock, which remains alive so many years, only grows thus slowly *because it is destitute of leaves, which are especially the organs that produce organisable sap.* It appears that in this tree roots possess the property of elaborating a minute quantity of crude sap, and of transforming it into organisable sap sufficient to maintain the life of the roots and stock, and to furnish them with a trifling amount of increase for a great many years."

We have only one more remark to make upon this subject. The necessity of pruning is thought to be proved by the Spanish Chesnut. "We should be glad," says the writer to whom we have been alluding, "to know from the non-prunists what sort of form the Spanish Chesnut would assume without pruning in its youth—an elegant tree, or a vast bush?" Allusion is here made, we presume, to the practice of heading down the Spanish Chesnut and the Oak a few years after they are planted, in order to give them a straight single stem. It is the universal practice of nurserymen, and, *under the circumstances*, is necessary; but why? All foresters know that the Spanish Chesnut and the Oak form a strong tap-root when young. When they are removed from the seed-beds and quartered out, this tap-root is necessarily broken, and is afterwards further shortened in replanting. The effect of this is to paralyse the young plant, and to stop its growth straight upwards—whereupon the lateral buds start, the terminal bud scarcely stirs, and the plant is stunted. Here the mischief is done by *pruning* the roots; and that mischief must be repaired by subsequent heading down. But no such heading down is wanted if the tap-root is not destroyed. Look at a seedling Oak or Spanish Chesnut—how they push up their vigorous leader; and, if it is not meddled with, how they continue to do so year after year, forming a stem as straight as a ramrod! No heading down is required in that case, for there is no disposition to become bushy-headed. It is the taking them up—it is the mutilation of their roots, that original evil, which renders severe pruning necessary at a later period.

We are clearly of opinion that neither Oaks nor Spanish Chesnuts should be transplanted at all. It is far better to sow them where they are to grow. As for the mice, and other vermin that attack them, a man must have little ingenuity who cannot devise some effectual means of keeping them under. But that is another question, upon which we have at present no space to enter.

A short time since a correspondent made some inquiry of us concerning a plant called Glycine Harrisonii. We answered that we knew of no such species. A friend having since pointed out to us a figure of it in Harrison's Floricultural Cabinet, we find that this *new* Glycine Harrisonii, sent out, as we hear, at half-a-guinea a plant, *is nothing more than the common Snail-flower, Phaseolus Caracalla, introduced from the East Indies in the year* 1690, and as well known as a Kidney Bean to everybody who knows anything of plants. So much for novelty!

ROAD-MAKING.

In the Prospectus of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* it was, I think, stated that "road-making" would form one of its objects; and if so, wooden roads seem to fall particularly within its province, although I do not recollect to have seen any notice on these or any subjects connected with them.

It appears to me that the art of making wooden roads has not advanced as it ought to have done, from the experience of the last few years; an effect which is perhaps attributable to the rage for taking patents; each successive projector having aimed, not so much at making a perfect road, as at introducing some novelty good or bad, which should form the subject of a monopoly. The consequence has been, that the Metropolis has been the victim of innumerable crude experiments, while the art has remained nearly stationary; little or no progress having been made since it was first brought before the public by the volumes of the Society of Arts in the year 1832.

If it will not occupy too much space, it would be useful and interesting to publish the very sensible business-like communication of Mr. Heard, who first introduced the matter to the notice of the Society of Arts, and whose early labours and sagacity deserve to be better known; for he seems to have anticipated all that is yet ascertained in reference to the applicability of this plan to the streets of London. I will, on a future occasion, endeavour to explain *why*, in my judgment, the good effects anticipated by Mr. Heard have not yet been realised, and describe a mode of making wooden roads, which is common property, and superior, I consider, to any or all the patents.—*A.*

The communications here alluded to are the following:—

Oct. 6, 1832.—"It is the duty of every traveller in foreign lands to observe attentively the improvements that have been made in useful arts in the various places through which he may pass; and when he perceives anything conducive to the happiness, comfort, or prosperity of a people, unknown at home, to communicate the same, for the general benefit of his fellow-countrymen.

"Under this impression, I take the liberty of soliciting that you will lay before the Society of Arts, &c., the following account of a mode of constructing roads in cities, hitherto totally unknown in England, and by far the most perfect that has ever come under my notice. I think no person will deny that it is desirable to have the streets of towns so paved, that in dry weather there should be no dust, and in wet weather no mud, and as little noise as possible from the passing of carriages. All these advantages are combined in the kind of road I allude to, besides being smoother than a macadamised road, even when the latter is in its most perfect state.

"In countries abounding in wood, various schemes have been adopted for the formation of roads of that material; but hitherto they have always been made by laying logs or planks parallel to, or at right angles with, the sides of the way; these logs were easily displaced and soon cut up by the horses' hoofs, and when once out of order, no road can possibly be worse. The improved road, on the contrary, will last five or six years without repair, and were it not for the high price of timber in this country, might be adopted with the greatest advantage; and being a plan of considerable national utility, possibly the government might be induced to allow the importation of timber for this purpose duty free.

"The following instructions will be found sufficiently practical and explicit as a guide to the construction of roads on this principle:—

"1. Prepare a hard and level bed of gravel or broken stone, covered with sand and well rolled, about nine inches lower than the intended surface of the road.

"2. Take logs of timber of sufficient diameter, and, by means of equidistant circular saws, cut them into equal lengths of one foot each.

"3. These round logs must now be passed under a sexangular steel stamp, which cuts off the outside of the log, and leaves little more than the heart of the tree, in the form of a sexangular block.

"4. Two sides of this block must now be bored three inches deep with an inch borer, for the reception of a wooden pin six inches long, which is to be driven into the hole already prepared in the log; the three inches of the pin which project being inserted in the next log. The operation of laying the blocks of wood and driving the pins proceeds rapidly, and the surface of the road soon assumes a beautiful chequered appearance, somewhat resembling an inlaid floor; and the fibres of the wood standing vertically and not horizontally, there is not a possibility of splintering. The whole is held compactly together by a narrow strip of stone pavement; and nothing now remains to be done but to cover it with a thin coat of boiling tar, and on the tar a fine layer of sand, by which means every interstice is completely filled up and moisture excluded.

"In addition to the advantages already mentioned of never being either dusty or muddy, this road is little inferior to a rail-road in point of smoothness; so that it may be safely asserted that one horse will easily draw on it the burden of two.

"If at the end of five or six years (where the traffic is great) the road should be so injured as to require repairing, it may be done by taking up the logs, sawing a new face, and replacing them, when the road will be again equal to new.

"The one which I saw constructed in the above-mentioned manner was in one of the most frequented streets of a populous city; and, when I left that country, had stood between three and four years unimpaired.

Oct. 13, 1832.—"I hasten to supply the omission in my paper on the construction of a wooden road upon new principles, by informing you that the first experiment was made in St. Petersburg, before the house of the governor-general, in the street called the Great Morskoi. After this piece of road had stood several years unimpaired, the plan was tried on a larger scale in the street called the Maloi Millionne; and this trial only served to confirm the good opinion the public had already conceived of this mode of pavement; and consequently, in the course of last summer (1832), the Nevsky Perspective, from the Admiralty to the Anitchkin palace, was paved in a similar way—not, however, from one side to the other (this street being of an extraordinary width), but two strips, each sufficiently wide for two carriages to drive abreast, the original stone pavement being left in the intermediate spaces.

"I neglected also to state, in my communication, that a road constructed in this manner should not be bound together so tight by the side pavement as to prevent the possibility of a slight expansion of the wood, from the absorption of moisture. I was led to make this remark by the swelling up of a small piece of foot pavement on a cast-iron bridge, where the iron sides preventing the least expansion, the natural consequence of the absorption of moisture was the swelling up of the pavement; but this never occurred where the log pavement was held together by a strip of common stone pavement.

"I think it also necessary to observe, that although the above-mentioned streets, in which the experiments have been made, are places of so great traffic that roads constructed upon the macadam principle were found of insufficient durability, yet no excessively heavy loads comparable to the wagons and heavy carts used in England ever passed over them; I therefore would not pledge myself that such a road (however desirable for the west end of London) would bear uninjured the enormous burdens continually passing through the streets of the city."

ON ORGANIC MINERAL MANURES.—No. II.

By **Professor Charles Sprengel** (translated from the German).

(Continued from page 508.)

2. *Mud of Ponds and Ditches.*—The mud of ponds and ditches never contains so much humus as mould, and generally does not possess so many manuring substances as the latter, because the saline substances, easily soluble in water, will always flow off with it. But if the pond or ditch has no escape, and is situated in a locality where, along with the water, excrementitious materials can be conveyed to it, then it is obvious that such mud will be of much better quality. To determine, however, whether the mud of ponds is worth having—an operation mostly requiring much labour—it will be always best to subject it to chemical analysis. I subjoin, in the first instance, the analysis of mud from a pond without escape, situated near a farm, and used as manure with great success.

100,000 parts of it consisted of—

75,802	,,	silica and quartz.
2,652	,,	alumina.
3,360	,,	peroxide and protoxide of iron.
5,548	,,	lime.
0,430	,,	magnesia.
0,280	,,	oxide of manganese.
0,150	,,	potassa.
0,058	,,	common salt.
0,625	,,	sulphuric acid, combined with lime.
0,897	,,	phosphoric acid, combined with lime and iron.
0,490	,,	humic acid, combined with potassa, lime, and magnesia.
5,000	,,	coal of humus.
0,548	,,	organic remains, containing nitrogen.
3,160	,,	carbonic acid, combined with lime.

100,000 parts.

Of this mud, about 50,000 lbs. were spread upon one Magdeburg acre of sandy soil; consequently this area of land obtained thereby 1,300 lbs. alumina, 2,774 lbs. lime, 215 lbs. magnesia, 75 lbs. potassa, 29 lbs. common salt, 308 lbs. sulphuric acid, 448 lbs. phosphoric acid, 745 lbs. humic acid, 2,500 lbs. coal of humus, and 274 lbs. of organic remains, containing nitrogen; all which substances produced a very good effect, for the soil was not deficient in humus, and they rendered the ground for many years very productive.

Another sort of pond mud, the water of which flowed away, contained, on the other hand, in 100,000 parts—

88,000	parts of	silica and quartz sand.
0,480	"	alumina.
0,133	"	peroxide and protoxide of iron.
0,358	"	lime, mostly combined with silica.
0,120	"	magnesia, also combined with silica.
0,260	"	gypsum.
0,070	"	potassa, combined with silica.
traces of		common salt.
traces of		phosphate of lime.
10,579	parts of	humic acid and coal of humus.

100,000 parts.

Those who ascribe all fertility of the soil to humus, might have asserted that this sort of mud would manure better than the former; but in reality it produced little effect. The action of even 100,000 lbs. per acre was scarcely remarked.

At times, the mud of ponds contains a great quantity of protoxide of iron, in which case the same process is to be resorted to as has been stated in regard of mould. Such mud also contains, very generally, much coal of humus, on which account it should be dried, and placed for a year and a half in high heaps, and to be well worked up several times before it is used. To facilitate the decomposition of the coal of humus, it is also useful to mix it with lime, dung, or ashes; in other words, to make compost of it. The more seeds of weeds the mud contains, the longer it should lie in heaps; in fact, all which has been stated previously with regard to mould, may be also applied to mud.

How much thereof is to be used on every acre of land, and how long its effects will continue, depend on the proportion of its manuring substances. The mud or scourings accumulated in the ditches of fields or meadows should never be neglected; if it is put in heaps and allowed to rot, it yields at times a very valuable manure, more especially if much grass or other plants had grown in such ditches.

3. *Sea-Mud.*—This sort of mud, which accumulates at the mouths of rivers, is very often carried away during low tides, and conveyed to fields, meadows, and pastures. As its manuring powers are quite astonishing, I have subjected it to chemical analysis, and found that 100,000 parts are thus composed:

60,140	parts of very	fine quartzose sand and silica.
7,405	,,	alumina.
3,300	,,	peroxide and protoxide of iron.
0,200	,,	oxide of manganese.
6,210	,,	lime.
2,900	,,	magnesia.
0,187	,,	potassa, mostly combined with silica.
0,032	,,	common salt.
0,610	,,	phosphate of lime, and a little phosphate of iron.
0,390	,,	gypsum.
9,200	,,	humic acid, combined with alumina, iron, lime, and magnesia.
3,000	,,	organic substances, composed of nitrogen.
6,426	,,	carbonic acid, combined with lime and magnesia.

100,000 parts.

This mud contained a great quantity of fragments of marine shells, whence the great proportion of carbonate of lime. The organic remains, composed of nitrogen, may owe their origin to marine animals; whilst the humic acid has been carried into the sea from the adjacent heaths, moors, ravines, and forests; and has formed humates of lime and magnesia by the decomposition of gypsum and chloride of magnesia. After sea-mud has been kept for a long time in heaps, about 40-50,000 lbs. are used upon one Magdeburg acre of land; consequently the soil of this surface is enriched by 3,105 lbs. of lime, 1,950 lbs. of magnesia, 93 lbs. of potassa, 16 lbs. common salt, 305 lbs. of phosphate of lime, 195 lbs. of gypsum, 4,600 lbs. of humic acid, and 1,500 lbs. of organic remains containing nitrogen. This explains the cause of the great manuring power of sea-mud. The most striking effects are always observed on meadows and pastures composed of peaty and marshy soils. In cases where such land yielded nothing but coarse grasses and rushes, immediately after the application of sea-mud sweet grasses and trefoil will make their appearance. When applied to fields, very fine wheat will be grown, which is said not to be subject to mildew.

4. *Mud of ditches enclosing Fields or Highways.*—In many countries it is usual to collect the water from the ditches of sloping fields, or which flows down from much-frequented roads into deep reservoirs, for the sake of its depositing there its manuring substances. As soon as these reservoirs have been filled, the contents are thrown into large heaps, with which the fields are afterwards manured. This mud is the better the more fertile the fields are whence it has been derived—or the more frequented the roads are, as in these cases it will contain much animal excrements. It is best adapted for light soils, as it is of very fine grain, and very clayey. The mud derived from roads is most valuable when they are paved with basalt or limestone, as in that case the mud is rich in lime, potash, and soda. But although in this case the mud scraped from high-roads is a very valuable manure, it is of little or no value if the road is made with quartz or gravel. It is always advisable to collect the mud of roads into heaps, and to work them over several times; for it always contains much protoxide of iron (derived from wheels and horse-shoes). If this is neglected, a field may be poisoned by its application.

5. *Mud from streets in towns.*—In the neighbourhood of large towns, the mud or sweepings of streets afford a kind of manure of great value, as is well understood in Belgium. There the mud scraped from the streets of a town, containing 60,000 inhabitants, is often sold for 20,000 dollars; whilst in many towns in Germany, thousands are paid every year for getting rid of it. The mud of streets is composed of animal excrements, soil, filth, house-sweepings, soapsuds, urine, vegetable remains, the rubbish of buildings, ashes, &c.; it must therefore be necessarily an efficacious manure. On account of the great diversity of its constituent parts, it is advisable to prepare it properly before being used—viz. to put it in large heaps; to moisten it, if it be too dry, with water, urine, or dung-water; to work it up after a few weeks, and to take out all broken earthenware, stones, &c. The heap, after standing for some time, will be completely rotten, and fit to be conveyed on the land, where it is best adapted for top-dressing.

The best street mould is always obtained in towns where an active traffic and many trades are carried on, and where the paving is either basalt or limestone. Great care must, however, be taken, that such mould does not convey noxious substances upon the land, which may very well be the case if it contains much refuse of dyers' manufactories, &c., in which there are often mixed mineral substances, noxious to vegetation.

6. *Rubbish of Farm-yards, &c.*—In the yards of farm-houses, where carts and wagons draw up, earth is always to be found which consists of animal excrements, vegetable remains, and similar substances. This may be scraped up at intervals, and either used as a top-dressing on meadow land, or may be added to the heap of compost; it usually contains seeds of weeds.

(To be continued.)

ON CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

The great improvement which has been effected within the last few years in this tribe of plants, is a sure indication of their having become general favourites; and as they bloom naturally at that season of the year when there is little else to enliven the Conservatory or Greenhouse, they cannot fail in maintaining that high place in the public favour which they have already acquired.

The principal requisites towards growing Chrysanthemums to perfection are:—to allow them plenty of pot-room, and to shift them as often as the pots become filled with roots; to give them a rich and rather strong soil; to water them freely, and grow them in a situation where there is a free circulation of air, but where they will be sheltered from boisterous winds. Neglect in watering the plants, and growing them where they are shaded by trees or surrounded by sheds, cause them to become drawn—their lower leaves wither and become unsightly, and their bushiness is totally destroyed.

The time is fast approaching when the plants will be shifted into those pots in which they will remain to flower. The soil for potting them in should be composed of two-fourths good turfy loam, one-fourth kitchen-garden soil, one-fourth cowdung and a small portion of night-soil; to every barrowful of which a handful of saltpetre may be added. This will prevent the soil in the pots from becoming so soon dry, and consequently lessen the labour of watering them, at the same time that it will impart a more verdant tint to the plants.

At this season of the year Chrysanthemums are extremely liable to become infected with mildew. Those plants upon which it makes its appearance should be immediately separated from the rest, and well dusted with flowers of sulphur. This should be allowed to remain on them at least a day or two, and may afterwards be washed off with a syringe or garden engine.

Let the plants be placed in a situation where they are fully exposed to the sun; and water them two or three times a week with diluted liquid manure. Each of the advancing shoots should be neatly tied to a separate stick. On strong plants it may be well to leave about five leading stems; but on weaker ones not more than two or three should be allowed to remain. When the flower-buds are distinctly discernible, pinch out the smallest of them, so as not to leave more than three upon each shoot; and as the blooms begin to expand, let the plants be removed to a cool frame or greenhouse, where they will be protected from wet. The early varieties will sometimes flower in the open border in warm situations, and in favourable seasons; but where there is a scarcity of room it is hardly worth while to run the risk, when Dahlias, Salvias, and so many other more certain plants can be obtained. The latter will continue to bloom until destroyed by the autumnal frosts; whereas the Chrysanthemum is only then showing signs of flowering, and is destroyed at the moment when the amateur is anxiously looking forward to be rewarded for the trouble which he has taken in its cultivation.—*T. R.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXXII.

The Hydrangea has always been a favourate in gardens since its introduction into England; and although individuals, who profess to have a refined taste for flowers, may sneer at it, and call it common, yet it is one of those things which will always retain a corner in the greenhouse or garden of the amateur. As most of the plants are now in good condition for taking off cuttings, I will explain the method by which a very large head of flowers may be produced upon a small plant, and in a small pot. Many amateurs have been astonished at the large flowers which they have seen at exhibitions, and have naturally attributed the effects to something in the soil, or to manure water of some kind. This, however, is not the cause. It depends upon a law which is almost universal in nature—namely, the younger and more vigorous a plant is which flowers freely, and the fewer flowering branches that plant is allowed to produce at one time, the larger will be those which are permitted to come to maturity. This is taken advantage of by the gardener, in the case of those plants which I have just mentioned; they are struck from cuttings about this season of the year, and potted off as soon as they are rooted. The point of the shoot is not pinched out, as is the case with plants which are wanted to form a quantity of branches; but it is carefully trained to one stem, and if any laterals make their appearance on the sides, they are removed. After being kept in a cold frame or greenhouse during the winter, they are shifted into 48 or 32 sized pots in spring, and liberally supplied with water when they commence their growth. If these points are attended to, the most common treatment in other respects, and any light rich soil, will be sufficient to enable the plants to produce very large bunches of flowers. When the flowering season is past, a number of lateral shoots will be produced; the plant will acquire a bushy habit, and if allowed to grow on until another season, many heads of flower will be produced, but individually they will be small; and therefore if small plants with large heads are preferred, these must be struck from cuttings every year. Where a number of these plants are grown, it is very interesting to have the flowers of different colours. They may be brought out blue, as well as pink or rose, which is their natural colour, by growing them in certain kinds of loam, such, for example, as that of Norwood, near London; some kinds of peat are also said to produce the same effect. The particular substance contained in soil which produces this change is, I believe, at present unknown. Alum is said to do so.

The Hydrangea makes a beautiful autumn-flowering plant, when growing in some corner of the flower-garden, and will stand with a slight protection even in the neighbourhood of London. Where the sub-soil is cold and wet, two or three barrowfuls of brick-bats or other drainage should be put in the bottom of the hole, and the Hydrangea planted above them. When growing and flowering, it requires a large supply of water, and in winter a little dry litter should be laid over the roots and among the stems, the whole being afterwards protected with stakes and mats in the usual way.

That part of the garden in which Strawberries are to be planted, ought now to be got ready, and I will shortly furnish a list of those particular varieties which are most approved.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Country Shows.—As a constant reader of your paper I beg to suggest that it would be highly useful if you each week gave a list of all the forthcoming shows, with their dates. This used to be practised in the defunct Horticultural Journal, and, I believe, in one or two other works. It is, in my opinion, a valuable plan for ready reference, and saves persons the trouble of noting down the shows, or referring to the back numbers for the advertisements.—*Sunburnt.* [Whether we do, or do not, insert the dates of country shows the week previous to their taking place, must depend entirely upon whether we are furnished with the necessary information. If the Secretaries of the different Societies do not think proper to forward to us a list of their exhibitions, it is impossible for us to insert them.]

Myatt's Pine Strawberry.—I can state from experience that Myatt's Pine Strawberry is one that will not succeed for *early* forcing, as the flowers will nearly all go blind, however well the plants may be prepared; but it may be forced late. Forced Strawberries generally lose their flavour when conveyed to any distance; and I determined to try Myatt's Pine, although it had failed with me the previous season, as I judged, from being too early excited. From its peculiarly high aroma, I made no doubt, if I could succeed in obtaining a crop, that it would carry its deserving merits with it to any reasonable distance. I had discovered that it would not be safe to attempt forcing it till towards the middle of March; as I could then nearly expose them in the middle of the day to the direct rays of the sun, and abundance of atmospheric air, by pushing down the lights, and leaving on a portion of it through the night; keeping the temperature up by artificial means to between 55 and 60 deg. By pursuing this method, I had an excellent crop; and after their journey to London, they were pronounced excellent. Small low pits are best, where there are such, for forcing them; and the best situation for them is in the top angle, where they are near the intercepted light, close to the reflection of the whitened back wall, and at an acute angle with the glass, which is of great importance to them, with a good ventilation, convenient for all necessary operations. As they become securely set, they can safely be removed to a higher temperature, and give place to others for succession. If they are a cross from the Hautbois, it is probable that they may carry along with them some of their other habits, and be subject to run off, or to be overrun by males, or imperfect blossoms; and it would be safest for those who are desirous to grow them successfully, to procure their plants from the most successful cultivators of them.—*John Mearns, F.H.S., Leeds Botanic Garden.*

Myatt's Pine Strawberry.—In the *Chronicle* of the 23rd, I observed with regret that there are few who cultivate this Strawberry with success, at which I am rather surprised. I have known it for the last four years successfully grown in the north of Scotland, under the same treatment as the Keen's Seedling, Elton Pine, and the Roseberry, without even hearing of any symptoms of its failure. I will, therefore, lay before you the method adopted in cultivating it. The piece of ground intended for the plantation is trenched two spits deep in November, and in the process of trenching, a good coat of dung is given, the surface soil being left rough during the winter. In the beginning of March it is dug over, and the rows marked out twenty inches apart from each other. Holes are made with a large dibble in the rows six inches apart, which are filled up with a mixture of rotten leaves and bone-dust; the plants are then taken from their nursing situation, and transplanted in the holes; by this means they grow luxuriantly, and produce an abundant crop the second season. Afterwards, they are treated in the same way as the kinds above mentioned.—*Cicero.*——There are many instances where Myatt's Pine Strawberry has produced partial crops, when cultivated in the ordinary manner stated by Mr. Mearns, and your other correspondent. At the same time we are well aware that this same method has failed times innumerable, and where every care has been taken of it. It is, therefore, evident that it requires peculiar treatment, being of a very weakly habit; consequently, the way to give it all the vigour it is capable of receiving, is to make it produce a crop of runners annually, rooted in richly-manured soil. When treated in this way, it never fails to produce an immense crop. I would strongly advise every one to adopt the above plan, and they will be richly rewarded for their pains. Having no fear of your friend "Stump," or the "Club," making any improvement on this plan, I shall therefore call it the "Model Plan" for growing Myatt's Pine Strawberry. To produce a crop of the stronger-growing kinds in the highest perfection, the same system ought to be adopted; or an equally good plan is to allow the runners to strike in pots, on pieces of turf, cut square, and a stone laid upon the runner till rooted, which would be in eight or ten days. Move them afterwards into a well-prepared bed, a foot apart each way. When planted in this manner, they will produce a finer crop of superior fruit the following summer than they will do in the second year if planted in the usual manner.—*Robert Reid, Noble Thorpe.*——After all that has been said about Myatt's Pine Strawberry, I believe the true principle of growing it has not been fully pointed out. By some it has been grown successfully in almost all soils and composts; and in other cases, although various soils have been tried, it has been a complete failure. Mr. Redding, gr. to Mrs. Marryatt, grows it in good rich loam on a slope; these words are deserving of repetition, *on a slope.* It would not grow planted like other varieties on level ground, in the garden of the Horticultural Society, but is now doing very well since planted on a sloping border, as practised by Mr. Redding.—*R. T.*

Newsome's Princess Royal Strawberry.—I was surprised at seeing in your Paper last week an attempt by Mr. Brooke to prove that the Princess Royal Strawberry was a new variety, and to vindicate Mr. Newsome's conduct in sending out an old sort for a new one, merely because it was a seedling. What proof does Mr. B. bring forward that the Princess Royal is a new variety? Simply this—that Mr. Newsome said such was the case. Mr. B. does not seem to understand the culture of the Strawberry, or he would not lecture Mr. Morris on his unreasonable expectation as regards the size of the fruit borne the first year after planting. The fact is, the largest fruit is obtained from the same year's planting. I have gathered fruit this summer from runners, planted in the spring, weighing each above an ounce. I fully concur with Mr. Morris that the Princess Royal and the Elton Pine are one and the same thing. I should not have arrived at this positive conclusion had I not planted them both this spring; I have watched and tasted them, as have several other persons, in their different stages, and as to the darker colour of the Princess Royal, which Mr. B. urges as peculiar to it, that is impossible, as every one knows that the Elton when quite ripe is nearly black. I have seen Mr. Sheppard, of Deptford, one of the largest and most successful growers of Strawberries, who fully agrees with me in declaring that the Princess Royal and the Elton are the same. He, like myself, was unfortunately a purchaser of the former, as a new variety. I do not dispute the possibility of his seedling producing fruit, twelve of which may weigh one pound. The Elton, in a good rich loam, will do the same. In making the above remarks I do not mean to insinuate that Mr. N. intentionally wished to deceive the public, but I say that he ought not to send out a seedling for a distinct sort, without being acquainted with the varieties already in cultivation, before he pronounced his seedling a new sort, and charged the public 5*l.* per 100 for it, under the high-sounding title of the "Princess Royal."—*G. Imms, Woolwich.*——You will, I am sure, allow me (in corroboration of Mr. Brooke's remarks) to say that I consider Newsome's Princess Royal Strawberry to be as distinct a variety as any in cultivation. I have this year grown the Elton Pine, the Swainstone Seedling, the Victoria, the Eliza, the British Queen, Roseberry, &c., and last, but not least, Newsome's Princess Royal. It is the largest fruit I have ever seen, and from the sample that Mr. Newsome sent me last year, I can readily believe what Mr. Brooke states, that he grew them twelve to the pound. How this Strawberry can be confused with the Elton Pine I cannot imagine. The Princess Royal is of an oblong form; the Elton, for the most part, is pointed, of a perfectly conical shape. But the flavour is as different as the form, and I should give the preference to the Elton Pine in that respect. The growth, again, makes a decided distinction, and I do not hesitate to say, if we recognise distinctions at all, that the Princess Royal has as much pretension to the distinction given it by Mr. Newsome as any other Strawberry.—*H. B., Essex.* [We must now put an end to this discussion. Mr. Newsome has himself sent us fruit of his Princess Royal Strawberry, and they are *not distinguishable from the Elton.*]

Bees.—In answer to the inquiries of a cottager in the *Chronicle* of Saturday last, I beg to refer him to my treatise on the "Honey-Bee;" in which he will find that I have cautioned my readers against supering swarms of the current year, and have also adverted to the occasional aversion of bees to accept a super when so given to them. My reason for the caution is this. Bees have always a disposition to carry their stores upward, and if supered the first year of their establishment in a hive or box, may, if they accept such supering, carry that disposition so far as to impoverish the box in which they are to be supported during the winter, and thus be reduced to the alternative of being either fed or famished. Whereas if an eke or a full-sized nadir were made use of, no such danger would be incurred, nor would any indisposition be shown for carrying on their operations. In all future years, supering should be preferred to nadiring, as greatly lessening the risk of having brood intermingled with the honey-combs.—*Edward Bevan, Llanferry.*

Bees.—If your correspondent will hold the bell-glass under the bees which hang out of his hive, and get as many of them into it by sweeping them off the hive, or whereon else they cluster, with a goose wing or anything else, so as to prevent injuring them, and covering a tin or thick paper over the bottom of the glass, place it on the top of the hive, by removing the tin or paper, the bees will work into the bell-glass and thank him for his trouble. If he pursues any peculiar method by which he obtains a swarm early in April, and two more, from the same stock, early in May, most bee-keepers would feel obliged for information on the subject.—*M. H. G.*

Bees.—Will your correspondent "A. Thaxter, Norwich," have the kindness to inform me if there is any way to save the Bees after leaving the hive, which had been placed in the dark shed, as stated in the last week's *Chronicle*?—*E. M.*

On the Vitality of Seeds.—If in the experiments at Oxford it is intended to try what method will best preserve seeds, and not to test the merits of the particular plan pointed out, I am afraid the plan itself is faulty. From long practice among seeds, I am of opinion that if they are once properly prepared for keeping, vitality is sooner injured by excessive drying than by any of the ordinary accidents they are subject to, perhaps from losing the fixed water, which De Saussure calculates at 10 in 198; or from one of the most necessary agents in germination, heat, being present without its necessary accompaniment of moisture. From whatever cause, however, it may arise, excessive drying is the most prejudicial of any of the accidents that can attend seeds. All dealers in seeds, especially Grass seeds, have to complain of this; when damp they will not keep, and are generally put on the top of a kiln to dry off the external moisture; but if the process be suffered to go beyond this, and if the natural moisture of the seed is much trenched on, it will be as white, and fair, and full of farina as before, but will not grow. I have frequently observed that small quantities of Onion and other seeds, kept over year loose in the drawers or in paper parcels, would not grow; when the same seed in a quantity, in a damp bag, or double-bagged for safety, grew well. I have seen parcels of Onion seed weighed and put up in paper parcels, and which had been kept for a few weeks in that state, owing to a change of weather not permitting their being sown, that on weighing were found to have lost more than an ounce in the pound. It is familiar to seedsmen the in-drink in weight of such as Carrot seeds when long kept. Most practical men also must have noticed that when dry weather is long continued after sowing, especially if warm, the best of seed will either not germinate at all, or do so very weakly. All these are proofs that seeds are much injured by the drying action of air; and when set aside for preservation in our cool climate, they should be as much excluded from the air as possible, and not exposed in jars pierced with holes for ventilation. In sending across the equator ventilation is best, because heat is the greatest drying agent there, and requires most to be guarded against; and as no coverings will exclude the heat, there is least risk in ventilation. The above principle of excess in drying has been often applied to the keeping of Potatoes by drying on a kiln, when there is no loss from sprouting in the ensuing spring; but it does not seem to be generally known.—*R. Lymburn.*

Vitality of Seeds.—Your correspondent, Mr. C. Penny, gives an account of the growth of the Charlock (Sinapis arvensis), after a recent opening of the soil on the Birkenhead and Chester Railway. Many instances of this kind are related, and the inference is made that the seeds have been buried in the soil, and brought to the surface by the cuttings, as in this case of Mr. Penny's; but if we consider that such an inference would give to seeds a power of retaining their vitality for periods, compared with which the two or three thousand years that seeds from Egyptian tombs are said to retain their vitality would fall into insignificance, the greatest care should be taken that the fact is correct. If Mr. Penny, or any other person in the neighbourhood of the cuttings of railways, canals, &c., would take care to procure some of the soil from those spots, and ascertain that there are seeds of plants present in it, and, by preventing all sources of accidental introduction, thus prove that they had been deposited with the stratum in which they are found, they would, I am sure, greatly oblige the committee of the British Association appointed to investigate this subject. There seems a good deal of evidence to prove that seeds may be buried in the earth for ages, and then grow when placed in favourable circumstances; and there is really nothing *à priori* improbable with regard to the fact; but still the *experimentum crucis* is wanted.—*E. L.*

Budding.—In the last leading article on budding, the generally-received opinion that the piece of wood connecting the bud with the alburnum, when jerked out, produces a blind bud in the spring, has been adopted. I was also bred up in the same opinion, and continued to hold it for some years; but having observed that in practice the best buds were most apt to have that fault, and cause their rejection—and being also of opinion that the piece of wood jerked out formed no part of the bud, as it appeared quite sound without it, and trusting to its being again renewed by the cambium, I determined to give it a fair trial. For several years I selected a portion of these buds, and marked them with a tally, and in spring they generally all started away at the growing period. There were much fewer failures among these than the others, and I now never reject any of them. Blind buds appear to owe their origin to the bud itself being diseased. A very excellent method of budding was taught me some years ago, by Mr. Fairbairn, long of the Mile-end Nurseries. I think he called it Sweet's mode. In the ordinary way of budding, when the piece of wood and bark both are cut from the shoot and the wood pulled out afterwards, the edge of the bark is apt to get rough, especially if there is much work to be done, which is against the success. A better way, and more easily performed, especially with such as Cherries and Plums, is to mark out the size of the shield of the bud all round with the point of the knife, cutting into the alburnum; then applying the thumb to the bark at the side of the bud, and squeezing it gently out, the bark will rise as smooth on the edges as if cast in a mould, if the sap has been running freely; without which it is in vain to try budding.—*R. Lymburn.*

Pruning Forest Trees.—Your excellent directions on pruning forest trees, by stopping the leader in time, will save a vast deal of trouble if properly attended to. It is possible to err in planting too thin as well as too thick. The standards to be left ultimately for timber should all be selected of the most vigorous, healthy plants; and for this purpose there should be sufficient to choose from. They also help to improve one another when young. The leaves they shed are, perhaps, as much as they rob; and the thinnings, if good, are excellent for other plantations. It surely may be possible also to grow trees quicker than they will solidify; the slowest-grown Oak may not be always the best: but we see the growth of other trees spongy and unripened at the ends when grown more luxuriantly than the ordinary state of the climate will ripen; may it not be the same with the Oak also?—*R. Lymburn.* [Certainly. All we mean by advocating fast-grown timber is, to recommend that it should be enabled to grow as fast as is suited to the climate. We shall soon return to the subject.]

Araucaria Braziliensis.—I observed in the *Chronicle* of the 16th instant, that you published my remarks of having planted in the open air an Araucaria Braziliensis; and that it stood the whole of last winter, &c. But you have added, "We apprehend some mistake here. All the Brazilian Araucarias that we have known to be exposed to the winter have invariably perished." I now reply that what I then asserted is a positive fact, and in order to be certain of my plant being the Araucaria Braziliensis, one of several which I raised from seed was, about 18 months ago, submitted to Dr. Lindley, who pronounced it to be of that species.—*J. S., Balham.* [We are not convinced.]

Fuchsia fulgens.—I beg to inform "A Subscriber," that Fuchsia fulgens flowers well with me in the open garden without shading. I have been in the habit of making a bed of it for these last four years; the plants flower beautifully, and the blooms are much brighter than those in the greenhouse. I may add, that I find a small quantity of bone-dust mixed with the mould, a sandy loam, to be an excellent manure; as it tends to produce flowers, without a great increase of foliage, which is oftentimes the case when too highly manured.—*J. N., Dorset.*——Fuchsia fulgens will bloom beautifully, in the open ground, either in plunged pots or planted out. The cause of the blooms dropping off is from the roots being allowed to become dry; and if F. fulgens is exposed in a pot, without being placed in a saucer or plunged in the ground, the sun will heat the sides of the pot to such a degree as will invariably cause the flowers to fall off.—*J. R., Woolwich.*——I have been successful in flowering Fuchsia fulgens both in the open ground and in pots plunged in the borders, without dropping its flowers. I have also made a group of them in the flower-garden, by turning them out of the pots, and they have grown very luxuriantly, without even a flower falling prematurely. The soil they were planted in was composed of loam, sand, and leaf-mould.—*D. Gelletely.*

New Plan to preserve Gooseberries.—I observe in the *Chronicle* of the 23d ult., that Mr. Whiting recommends Gooseberry-trees to be covered with mats, in order to preserve the fruit for a lengthened period. I therefore propose to lay before your readers a method which I have seen practised with success, and at very little expense—preferable, in my opinion, to the one just mentioned; as the fruit continues longer in a state of maturity, and with the flavour unimpaired; which is far from being the case with those covered with mats, owing to their being excluded from light and air, which causes the fruit to shrivel, lose its flavour, and ultimately fall off.—Procure boxes (made of any dimensions to answer the size of the bushes which they are intended to cover) open on three sides; the other side, which is intended to face the south, being closed with boards, and the roof formed of the same material, at a slight angle, to carry off the rain. The sides which are left open may be covered with thin canvas, to exclude wasps and other pests, so troublesome to the gardener; which will admit light and a free circulation of air—both very beneficial in keeping the fruit dry, and in preserving the foliage from decay. It is requisite to take off all the superfluous shoots before covering, in order that the fruit may have the advantages of light and air. I have seen excellent Warringtons preserved in this manner, gathered in the end of November. —*A Journeyman Gardener.* [We are afraid this plan will be too expensive to be generally adopted.]

Destruction of the Gooseberry Caterpillar.—Much has been said of late in the *Chronicle* about Hellebore powder and Gooseberry caterpillars: I will therefore tell you and the public what I was told by a late relative, of the old school, and what I did in consequence. My Gooseberry-bushes being one year much infested with these voracious consumers of foliage, I was complaining of them to my friend, when he said—"Oh, you may easily get rid of them." How so? "Go out to the roads, and get some dust, and powder them well early in the morning; I warrant you they will all die." Accordingly, the remedy being simple, I did *not* go to the road, but took some dry clods, and having pounded them to powder, I applied it as directed. The result was (whether that killed the creeping things or not, I will not vouch), that they very soon disappeared, and my bushes were clean. I at first objected that the fruit would be spoiled; the answer was —"Oh, the first shower will put all that to rights," and so it was.—*Grossularia.*

Triple Dahlia.—From a neighbouring garden I have received a purple double Dahlia, with three quite perfect flowers, formed into one, which I take to be a rarity, never having seen more than two united before. The flower-stalk is much flattened, and deeply reeded, so as to look exactly as if three stalks had been stuck together; and the flowers are placed triangularly, back to back, with a crown at the top, which is composed of some petals from each of the blooms.—*L. W. D., Sketty Hall.*

Lílium lancifólium.—Will Mr. Groom be kind enough to inform me, through the medium of your columns, at what season of the year, and at what period of the growth of the plant, he was successful in obtaining bulbs at the axils of the leaves by surrounding the stem with peat and sand as detailed in a Number of last year's *Chronicle*, and whether in the operation the leaves were allowed to project through the surrounding mould, or whether they were completely covered?—*A. Whittaker.*

Mildew on Peas.—I beg to differ from your correspondent, "P. Mackenzie," as to the cause of mildew on Peas. He seems to think it is caused by an over-supply of moisture; while I think, or, I may say, I am convinced of the contrary. I am ready enough to admit "that mildew in canvas and in damp cellars is caused by damp;" but I consider mildew on plants and the same in damp cellars to be different species. In this part of the country we have had scarcely any rain all the summer; to use a gardener's phrase, "we are completely dried up;" and my Peas, Roses, and Wall-trees are completely covered with mildew. I think this proves, that it is in this case over-dryness that causes the mildew.—*E. M.*

White Swallow.—At Pegglesworth Farm, near Cheltenham, a snow-white swallow has been hatched during the present month, and has been seen flying by several persons. There were two other young birds in the nest, but they were of the usual colour. A man, who has lived on the farm for the last eighteen years, informed me that in July, 1837 (the year his late master died), the following remarkable instances of change of colour were observed upon the same farm, viz., a white hare, a white rat, and a white *black*-bird.—*R. A., Charlton Kings, July 30th.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

August 2nd.—R. W. Barchard, Esq. in the chair. R. W. Gaussen, S. Ram, and H. Russell, Esqrs., were elected Fellows. Mrs. Lawrence exhibited a very handsome new Papilionaceous plant, of a partly climbing habit, with racemes of broad dark purple flowers; Besléria pulchra, with bright orange blossoms, streaked with dark red; Clerodendrum squamatum, with panicles of bright scarlet; C. paniculatum, with a much larger panicle than the former species, and smaller flowers, of a brick red colour; a well-grown plant of Státice arborea; exceedingly fine specimens of Erica retorta; E. infundibuliformis, a most elegant species, with blossoms of the brightest pink, and E. inflata alba, quite a bush, completely enveloped with swollen tubular flowers of the purest white. A Banksian medal was awarded for the three Heaths, and another for the Papilionaceous plant. From Sigismund Rucker, Esq., Jun., was a remarkably beautiful plant of Miltónia spectábilis, with no less than 19 flowers expanded at the same time, the pure white of the perianth forming a striking contrast with the deep purple of the labellum; also Oncidium Lanceanum, a highly ornamental species, no less deserving of notice than the preceding; and Cycnoches chlorochilum, with large green flowers, not remarkable for the beauty which they possess, but as exhibiting an extraordinary instance of the various forms which this tribe of plants assume: a Knightian medal was awarded for the Miltónia. Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, sent a large collection of Heaths, amongst which were a gigantic specimen of E. ventricosa purpúrea, 5ft. high, covered with dense heads of rosy purple; the highly beautiful E. Savilleana, with nearly globular flowers of purplish rose; E. jasminiflora alba, an elegant variety, with long inflated white blossoms; and E. vestita coccínea, with tubes of the brightest crimson: for the two former a Banksian medal was awarded. Messrs. Veitch exhibited a cut specimen of a new species of Echites, from the Organ mountains, in Brazil; the flowers are of a dark maroon colour, and the plant is said to possess a climbing habit, to be a free grower, and an abundant bloomer; it flourishes best in a temperature intermediate between that of a stove and a greenhouse: a Banksian medal was awarded for it. From Mr. Mountjoy, of Ealing, was a particularly handsome Seedling Phlox, named Picta, with small white flowers, beautifully shaded towards the centre with rosy purple; the blossoms are produced in dense heads, with great profusion, and, in fact, bear more resemblance to those of a Leptosiphon than any species of Phlox at present cultivated; this variety is a hardy Herbaceous plant, growing to the height of about two feet, and will prove a valuable addition to the many ornamental kinds which this genus already contains. Mr. Mountjoy also exhibited an interesting little Herbaceous plant under the name of Pentstemon Mexicanus, but evidently not belonging to that genus; a plant of the same kind was exhibited by Mrs. Lawrence, at a previous meeting a few weeks since; in addition to these were a well-grown specimen of Achimenes longiflora and a handsome Seedling Dahlia, named Virgil. Certificates were awarded for the Phlox and the Pentstemon? From Mr. Watts, gr. to R. Marshall, Esq., a beautiful specimen of Lisianthus Russellianus, with flowers of an unusually large size and of a rich violet colour; the plant was raised from seed in 1840, and has since then received alternate greenhouse and vinery treatment, being grown in the latter during the spring months; the soil in which it is potted being composed of equal portions of leaf mould, peat and loam, with a little silver sand: a certificate was awarded for it. From Mr. Cuthill, of Camberwell, was also a plant of Lisianthus Russellianus, with better shaped but not such highly coloured flowers; accompanied with a cutting in a phial of water, the same as was exhibited at the last meeting. From Messrs. Lane and Son, of Berkhampstead, a Nérium, called Reyanot, semi-double, with crimson blossoms striped with white; it closely resembles the old variety in general habits, but is much handsomer on account of its variegated flowers. From J. Schrouder, Esq., of Brixton, a noble plant of Lílium lancifólium punctatum, with showy white blossoms, curiously dotted with pink; for which a certificate was given. Mr. Todd, gr. to J. G. Monypenny, Esq., sent a rather handsome seedling Fúchsia, called Gibboniana, but not sufficiently distinct from other varieties. From Messrs. F. A. Smith, of Hackney, were two showy seedling Dahlias, named Sir R. Sale and Rainbow. From Mrs. Morris, a variety of the very variable Stanhŏpea oculata. From Mr. Hamp, gr. to J. Thorn, Esq., a pretty species of Chirónia, supposed to be new, with pretty rose-coloured flowers; the plant is of compact habit, and blooms freely. W. Leveson Gower, Esq., exhibited a stand of Picotees, principally seedlings, containing many beautiful heavy-edged and light varieties; the ground colour of some of the flowers was remarkably pure, and the colour nicely distributed along the margins. From Mr. Ivery, of Peckham, were two seedling Fúchsias, named Gem and F. Iveryana. Mr. Sellers, gr. to L. V. Watkins, Esq., exhibited six remarkably well swelled Queen Pine-apples: two, weighing respectively 4lb. 10oz. and 3lb. 15oz., cut from plants grown in open soil, heated by hot water; two others, of 3lb. 4oz. and 3lb. 5oz., from plants grown in pots, plunged in tan up to the rims, according to the general method; and two of less weight, from plants plunged in coal-ashes: showing that much larger fruit may be produced by plants grown in open soil than upon those whose roots are confined in pots, although the latter may possibly bear fruit of richer flavour: a Knightian Medal was awarded for the two former. From Mr. J. Spencer, gr. to the Marquis of Lansdowne, were two handsome specimens of a new French Pine, called the Cayenne épineux, which is stated sometimes to attain the extraordinary weight of 20lb.; the fruit exhibited weighed 4lb. 12oz. and 4lb. 6oz., being of a perfectly cylindrical form, with large flat pips; the spines upon the leaves rather large and irregular: a Banksian Medal was awarded for them. From Mr. Errington, gr. to Sir P. Egerton, Bart., a well-swelled Enville and two Black Jamaica Pine-apples. From Mr. Saul, gr. to Earl Fortescue, three remarkably handsome Queen Pine-apples, the heaviest weighing 4lb. 1oz., and a dish of good Bellegarde Peaches: a Banksian Medal was awarded for the Pines. From Mr. Henderson, gr. to Sir G. Beaumont, were well-formed specimens of the Brown-leaved Sugar-loaf, and what was supposed to be the Antigua Pine-apple. Mr. Roberts, gr. to M. Wilson, Esq., exhibited some very fine Black Hamburgh and Muscat of Alexandria Grapes, for which a Banksian Medal was awarded. Mr. Elliott, gr. to Sir W. Ingleby, sent some fruit of the Carica Papaya, or Papaw tree, the blossoms of which merely require to be impregnated during their expansion to ensure an abundant crop. It is stated that tough meat hung upon the branches of this plant is rendered tender in a few hours, and that this singular effect is produced by some peculiar exhalation from the tree. A variety of Melons was sent by Mr. Robertson, gr. to J. Currie, Esq., but without names attached to them. From the Garden of the Society was a large collection of Orchidaceous and other plants, including the lovely Cattleya crispa, with flowers of the most delicate pinky white, finely contrasting with the violet colour of the curiously-fringed labellum; the handsome Oncídium Lanceanum, with six spikes of brown and purple blossoms; the pretty drooping Pháius albus; a large box of the showy Achimenes longiflora, found to succeed best in a moderately warm and humid atmosphere; Achimenes rósea, closely allied to the well-known Trevirana coccínea, but much exceeding it in point of beauty; Tropæolum Moritzianum, which is far from being the handsome plant at first imagined, its large leaves almost concealing the small inconspicuous flowers; and Aloe xanthacantha, or the yellow-spined Aloe, an elegant species, producing its pretty tubular scarlet and yellow blossoms in gracefully drooping clusters, and not singly upon erect stalks, as is the general habit of the tribe.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

H. Handley, Esq., in the chair. The Earl of Powis, W. H. H. Hartley, and N. V. E. Vaughan, Esqrs., have been elected governors during the month of July, and 217 gentlemen members. Dr. Lyon Playfair, Mr. Edward Solly, and his Excellency the Hon. H. Everett, have been elected honorary members. A communication was received from the Rev. W. H. Fisher, concerning the Dyock Oat; who states that, having seen, in the Transactions of the Agricultural Society of Scotland, a report of a series of trials made with this Oat by Mr. J. Watson, he was induced to apply for a small quantity of the seed; and that so far as the return of one year and the appearance of his crops can be condsidered as bearing testimony to the value and probable utility of this Oat, he is enabled to confirm the favourable opinion expressed by Mr. Watson. The land on which he sowed the half-quarter of seed is a poor red soil, resting upon a clayey subsoil, at an altitude of from 400 to 500 ft. above the level of the sea, and was enclosed from a common about 20 years ago. A poor crop of Turnips had been grown upon it the year preceding, with 20 bushels of bones to the acre, one-half of which was drawn, and the other eaten off with sheep. The alleged qualities of the Oat in question, which induced him to make trial of it, were early maturation and an abundant return. As a test of the former, he selected the Potato-oat to sow with it in the same field, upon land of the same texture. The early part of the season of 1841 was remarkably fine, and the Potato-oats were sown on the 18th of March, the ground being in beautiful order. On the following morning the Dyock Oats were sown; rain having interrupted the sowing and rendered the soil less favourable for harrowing in the seed. In both instances the seed was sown broadcast at the rate of 5 bushels to the acre. The crop was better than was anticipated, growing rather vigorously, but with a perceptible advantage, as regards forwardness, in favour of the new variety; though, when reaped, the straw of the Potato-oats was a little longer. These were reaped on the 20th of Sept.; the Dyock Oats having been cut on the 31st of Aug. The returns were, from the Potato-oats 6 9-20 times the seed; from the Dyock Oats 8¾ times. The former weighed 36 3-5 lbs. per bushel, and yielded of Oatmeal 17 3-20 lbs. per bushel; the latter weighed 40 lbs. per bushel, and yielded of Oatmeal 21 7-9 lbs. per bushel. The straw is of excellent quality, well adapted for fodder. This Oat takes its name from a Mr. Dyock, who first raised the variety in Aberdeenshire. If, after a further test, its good properties be maintained, there is little doubt of its proving a highly valuable acquisition, especially upon the cold elevated lands of the northern part of the kingdom. Mr. Watson states that it usually arrives at maturity from 12 to 16 days before Potato-oats; and the higher the altitude, the greater is the disparity in this respect. It is rather small in the grain, but is distinguished from other early varieties of Oat by the thinness of its husk.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Aug. 2.—Mr. D. Shears, jun., in the chair. Several seedling Carnations, Dahlias, and Calceolarias were sent for the opinion of the Society. From Mr. Dover were five blooms of a crimson bizarre Carnation, raised in 1841, which was adjudged to be "a small flower, with the white very pure, and colour good; but generally deficient in crimson." Mr. Oakley sent six blooms of a Dahlia, raised in 1841; colour, crimson tipped with white: "the best tipped Dahlia seen by the Society, and in shape second-rate, but not quite perfect in the centre." From Mr. Mountjoy, were six blooms of a crimson Dahlia, called Virgil, of 1841: "a first-class flower." From Mr. W. Pipe, of Hampstead, a Dahlia, of 1842, named Firebrand, crimson scarlet: "a very promising flower, a little sunk in the centre, but not much." From Mr. S. Hodges, an extensive collection of Calceolarias: "not sufficiently fresh to allow of their being properly judged; some of the herbaceous ones, such as Nos. 6, 11, 16, and 19, pretty, but much too small; the shrubby ones not worth cultivating." Mr. Smith, of Hackney, sent a bloom of a Dahlia, called Sir R. Sale, and another of Rainbow; Mr. R. Aldridge, five blooms of his Hoxton Rival; and Mr. Whale, of Elcot, a bloom of a dark Dahlia. These being all flowers raised in 1841, were set aside; the rules of the Society requiring six blooms of that year to be exhibited before passing their opinion. Mr. Barnes, of Evesham, also sent two Picotees and two Carnations, without names or any other particulars attached to them, as required by the Society, and as stated in our advertising columns of to-day; they were, therefore, not judged.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Wingham Horticultural and Floral Society, July 28th.—The following is the award of prizes:—Pelargoniums: 1, Matilda, Beauty of Ware, and Joan of Arc; 2, Jewess, Alexandrina, and Beauty of Ware; Rev. C. Baylay. Balsams: Lady Bridges. Cockscombs: D. Denne, Esq. Perennials: Commelina cælestis, Linária dalmática, and a new-striped Antirrhinum, Mr. Sankey. Annuals: Phlox Drummondi, Salpiglossis picta, and Martýnia proboscídea, Mr. Sankey. Best Climbing Plant: Clemátis Sieboldi, Miss Montresor. Fuchsias: 1, Fulgens, Youelli, and Stándishi, D. Denne, Esq.; 2, Fulgens multiflora, Moneypénnyi, and racemiflora, J. Godfrey, Esq. Best Fuchsia: Formosa élegans, J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M.P. Greenhouse Plants: Mimulus glutinosus, Tristánia neriifólia, Clethra arbórea, Jasminum odoratíssimum, Crássula coccínea, and Bæ'ckia virgata, J. Godfrey, Bsq. Best 3 Do.: Siphocámpilus bícolor, Bæ'ckia virgata, and Petúnia picta, Mr. Sankey. Best single Plant: Lady Bridges. Roses: 1, Theresa, Florida, Maria Leonida, Minette, Luxembourg, and Acidalie; 2, Theresa, Leda, Crimson Moss, Acidalie, Le Pactole, and Florida; J. Godfrey, Esq. Dahlias: 1, Beauty of the Plain, Grace Darling, President of the West, Duchess of Richmond, Hope, and Argo; 2, Pickwick, Argo, Duchess of Richmond, Hope, Metella, and Lady Mill; Rev. C. Oxenden. Carnations: Hale's Prince Albert, Lady Chetwynd, Wilson's Harriet, Puxley's Prince Albert, Holmes's Mary Ann, Jacques, and Gloriana, Rev. J. G. Hodgson. Picotees: Gidden's Teaser, Wilson's Julia, Gidden's Diana, Queen of England, Anacreon, and Burroughs' Sylph, Rev. J. G. Hodgson. Heartsease: 1, Grand Duke of Russia, Imogene, Black Knight, Hope, Amulet, Lord Glamis, Arethusa, Alpha, Countess de Grey, Lord Durham, Chameleon, and Conservative, Mr. Keeler; 2, Cook's Perfection, Robin Adair, Dr. Johnson, Seedling, Stubbs' Purple Perfection, Maid of Honour, Cook's Ovid, Great Western, Jehu, Victory, Cook's Prince Albert, and Ultraflora, Rev. J. G. Hodgson. German Stocks: 1, J. P. Plumptre, Esq.; 2, Mr. Dadds. Best 12 Perennials: Mr. Sankey. Best 12 Annuals: R. Brooke, Esq. Best Tender Bouquet: Lady Bridges. Best Hardy Bouquet: Mrs. Brooke. Best Floral Device: 1, *crown*, Mrs. Plumptre; 2, *basket*, Mrs. Brooke. Fruit.—Melon: 1, *Cote's Green Flesh*, Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart.; 2, *Green Flesh*, G. C. Oxenden, Esq. Purple Grapes: 1 and 2, *Black Hamburgh*, J. P. Plumptre, Esq. White Do. 1 and 2, *Muscat of Alexandria*, J. P. Plumptre, Esq. Apricots: *Brussels*, J. Godfrey, Esq. Plums: *Early Lawrence*, Mr. Cozens. Wall Cherries: *White Turkey Heart*, Mr. Cozens. Standard Do.: 1, *Tradescant*, Mr. Dadds; 2, *Bigarreau*, J. Elgar. Red Gooseberries: *Crown Bob*, Mr. Dadds. Green ditto: *Ploughboy*, J. Godfrey, Esq. Yellow do.: *Tupper's Seedling*, Mrs. Hudson. White do.: *Victoria*, Mrs. Hudson. Red Currants: *Dutch*, Mrs. Hudson. White do.: *Grape*, Mr. Harrison. Black ditto: *Naples*, Mr. Cozens. Red Raspberries: Mr. J. Elgar. White do.: R. Brooke, Esq. Strawberries: *Downton*, D. Denne, Esq. Dessert Apples, 1841: *Sharpe's Russet*, Mr. Dadds. Do., 1842: *Primitive*, Mr. Harrison. Kitchen Apples, 1841: *Lady's Fame*, Mr. Dadds. Ditto, 1842: *Hawthornden*, Mr. Cozens. Pears: *Green Chisell*, Mr. Cozens. Peas: 1, *Wrinkled Marrow*, Mr. Sankey; 2, *Knight's Marrow*, Mr. G. Denne. Broad Beans: *Windsor*, Mr. Fostall. Cauliflower: J. Godfrey, Esq. Cabbage: *Wellington*, Mr. D. Deverson. Lettuce: *Paris Cos*, Rev. J. G. Hodgson. Cucumbers: 1 and 2, *Snow's Seedling*, D. Denne, Esq. Onions: *Tripoli*, Mr. Dadds. Basket of Vegetables: Mr. Sankey.—Extra Prize: *Brown Ischia Figs*, Lady Montresor.—The Cottagers' Prizes, 45 in number, were competed for by 70 cottagers; 33 of whom obtained prizes, and to each, in addition to the money, was presented a copy of Paxton's "Cottager's Calendar." The sum of 5*l*. was also distributed, in sums varying from 15*s*. to 2*s*. 6*d*., to the 15 best cultivated Cottage Gardens in the district, according to their respective merits, with a copy of Paxton's "Cottager's Calendar" to each. From Mr. Masters' nursery, Canterbury, there were some rare and curious plants, which were greatly admired, particularly the following Orchidáceæ: Stanhópea insignis, with the flowers protruding from beneath the plant; Oncídium papílio, with flowers like a butterfly; Oncídium flexuosum and Cattleya Forbesii, both very curious; with Portulacca Thellusoni, Verbena Burleyana, Besléria pulchella, Passíflora Loudoni, Achimenes longiflora, Lílium lancifólium punctatum (very elegant), and Larochea falcata. From Miller's, Ramsgate, were fine plants of several varieties of Fúchsia, as Globosa variegata, Dalstónia Chandleri, Fulgens superba conspícua, racemiflora, and magnífica; and from Johnson's, Dover, Fúchsia Venus victrix, a new and curious variety, and some other rare plants.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Stylídium pilosum. Hairy Stylewort. (*Greenhouse Perennial.*) Stylidiáceæ. Gynándria Diándria.—The plants of this Stylewort now in cultivation have been principally raised from Swan River seeds; the species being not uncommon in that colony. It has the largest flowers of any yet introduced, and when in good health has rather a handsome appearance. It is sometimes met with under the name of Stylídium Dicksoni. The natural situation of such plants is said to be sandy plains, dry on the surface, but wet and springy underneath, by which, notwithstanding the hot sun which shines upon them, they are able to maintain a healthy state. Art will, however, render them much handsomer than they are when wild, if we are to judge from what has recently been done with St. fasciculatum; and we do not despair of seeing the very species now before us with a large panicle of flowers. It is a neat little greenhouse perennial, requiring a soil composed of sandy peat, mixed with a small portion of loam. It should be kept in small pots, and treated as a subaquatic during the growing season in summer, but must be kept rather dry during the winter, and in a cool part of the greenhouse, where there is plenty of light and air. It is easily increased from seeds.—*Bot. Reg.*

Stylídium ciliatum. Ciliated-leaved Stylídium. (*Greenhouse Perennial.*) Stylidiáceæ. Gynándria Diándria.—This species, from the Swan River colony, is now in the cultivation of Mr. Lowe, of Clapton; and is extremely different, especially in the colour of its flowers, from any species yet introduced into our greenhouses. The leaves are rosulate, densely imbricated, and springing from the top of the root; the stem, as well as the calyx and outside of the corolla (which is yellow), being clothed with long spreading hairs, tipped with a viscid gland.—*Curtis's Bot. Mag.*

Philadelphus mexicanus. Mexican Syringa. (*Half Hardy Shrub.*) Icosándria Monogýnia. Philadelpháceæ.—This new half-hardy, or perhaps hardy shrub, has been introduced by the Horticultural Society from Mexico, by the assistance of Mr. Hartweg. It forms a small bush, with weak branches, and has the merit of being an excellent plant for forcing. It is cultivated at Jalapa, and grows wild in the hedges there; also at Oaxaca, and the city of Mexico, according to Schlechtendahl. Hartweg found it at the Hacienda del Carmen, which is mentioned in the Linnæa as the locality of Philadelphus affinis, a species with 5-flowered racemes, and therefore very different from this.—*Bot. Reg.*

Epidendrum Grahami. Dr. Graham's Epidendrum. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monándria.—This pretty species of Epidendrum, belonging to the group Encýclium, was received at the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, from Mexico, and well deserves a place in every collection. The pseudo-bulbs are smooth, of a pale green, about the size of a pigeon's egg, bearing two somewhat obtuse coriaceous leaves. The scape, which is about 1½ ft. high, produces from eight to ten rather large flowers, of a yellowish green tinged with brown. The labellum is deeply lobed, with two white prominent lamellæ at the base; the side lobes yellow, almost convolute, so as to embrace the column; the middle one large, orbicular, waved at the margin, white, beautifully streaked with red.—*Curtis's Bot. Mag.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

To prepare Dried Specimens of Plants.—The modes of preparing dried specimens are various, depending very much upon the circumstances under which they are to be procured. To explain, therefore, the general principles upon which they should be prepared will, perhaps, answer every necessary purpose, and enable those who may have been previously unacquainted with the mode of drying specimens, to apply general directions to their own particular case. First, as to selecting the specimens for drying. They should be chosen when in flower, or when in fruit, or in both those states; and they should be reduced, if very large, to such a size, that they may be conveniently laid between the two leaves of a sheet of common brown paper; but they should be in all respects in as perfect a state as possible. Generally, no other preparation before commencing the operation of drying is necessary; but there are certain plants, such as Pinuses, Heaths, and fleshy-leaved plants in general, which, if placed in paper in the state in which they have been gathered, will either part with their vitality so irregularly as to fall in pieces in drying, or so slowly as to render the operation very long and tedious. If such plants are plunged for an instant in boiling water, the inconveniences I have mentioned are entirely removed, and the process of drying will go on as rapidly and uniformly as in other plants; or if the papers in which they are first laid be made very hot, the same end will be attained. When the specimens have been properly prepared, the second operation is to place them between sheets of paper, under a gentle pressure, and, by successively shifting them from the paper which becomes damp to dry paper, to extract from them all their humidity, till they become in a fit state for laying by in the herbarium. For this purpose common brown paper is generally employed, and perhaps it is altogether the best; soft absorbent paper, such as blotting paper, loses its texture and becomes rotten so soon, as to be both too expensive and too perishable. The following is as little troublesome a method of drying plants as any with which I am acquainted. Take separate sheets of small-sized common stout brown paper; between the leaves of each sheet place your specimens compactly, so as to get them in as small a space as possible, without their pressing too much on each other; having filled a convenient number of sheets in this manner, place them between two stout pieces of brown paper boards, or what are called millboards, of the same size as the sheets, and tie the whole together tightly by means of leathern straps, or a strong cord. After the specimens have been thus pressed for a few hours, till the paper may be supposed to have absorbed a considerable portion of humidity from the plants, uncord the package, and strew the sheets over the floor of a room till the paper begins to become dried; then tie them together again as first directed, and repeat the operation of unpacking and repacking till the specimens are perfectly deprived of their moisture, when they may be placed in fresh paper, and laid by. It will be found, that in the process of drying, as thus directed, some kinds of plants will be fit for laying by much sooner than others; the parcels should therefore be examined from time to time, and the specimens selected as they become ready. If, as upon journeys in a wild country, there should be no convenience for spreading the sheets of paper upon a floor, the specimens should be packed as closely as possible in a bundle, which may be carried on the back, and they may be laid not only between the leaves of single sheets of paper, but between the sheets themselves. The nightly fires which are made upon such a journey will serve for drying the sheets of paper, in which the specimens may be immediately replaced. By transferring into a single spare sheet of dry paper the plants in the first sheet of damp paper, and then drying the damp sheet, and so on, a large collection of fresh specimens may be quickly shifted, and daily receive all requisite attention without difficulty or inconvenience. Specimens, when finally prepared, are usually of a uniform, more or less dark brown, colour; they should be quite flat, and will often become brittle, and to the eye of inexperienced persons very unlike what they were when fresh. I mention this in order to guard against the very common mistake of supposing that unless specimens retain their colours, or at least some portion of their beauty, they are useless. Even European plants, prepared by the most experienced collectors, can rarely be brought to preserve their colours; with tropical plants no such effect can possibly be anticipated. The object in preparing them is, by pressure, to make them capable of being retained between the leaves of a book, and, by drying, to arrive at a state in which they are no longer affected by the humidity of the atmosphere. In many cases both leaves and flowers become perfectly black; it frequently happens that the specimens fall in pieces at every joint; large fleshy flowers will shrivel into a third of their size, and the gayest variations of brilliant colouring will be converted into a uniform dull black or brown colour. But these alterations are of no importance; because, in whatever state the specimens may be, maceration in boiling water will restore their original forms; if they should have fallen in pieces, the scars upon the branches will indicate whence the parts have separated, and loss of colour does not interfere with subsequent investigation for the purposes of science. In sending specimens to England, it is necessary that very great care be taken to keep the case containing them in as dry a part of the ship as possible; and that the paper in which they are finally laid be not only dry, but either new, or at least not deprived of its texture by previous use. A single sheet of rotten paper will infect a whole bundle of fresh paper. If the collection is small, common wooden boxes answer every purpose for packing. But if it is so extensive as to render the stowing it in a good part of the ship inconvenient, the specimens, well secured in external coverings of paper, should be placed closely in casks, cased over with wood, some dry material being rammed in tightly between the cask and its case.

Orchidaceous Plants.—We perceive that another large collection of these fashionable flowers is announced for sale by auction. It is the property of Richard Harrison, Esq., of Liverpool, who is removing to London, and discontinuing their cultivation. Here will be found some of the oldest and finest specimens in the kingdom, especially of Cattleyas.

To Force the Chinese Chrysanthemum.—Mr. J. B. Garber, of Columbia, Pa., has succeeded in flowering the Chinese Chrysanthemum in the month of May. The plan which he pursues, is simply to detach the sprouts or suckers in the autumn, when the plants are in full bloom, and place them in small pots, keeping them in a temperature of not less than 50° Fahrenheit, with occasional shifting as they advance in growth, not neglecting to keep the soil at all times moist; from which experiment, he is led to believe that there would be no difficulty in forcing the Chinese Chrysanthemum so as to have it in flower the whole year.—*Hovey's Magazine.*

Phlox Drummondii, as a Greenhouse Plant.—We have so often alluded to this beautiful plant, that we fear our readers will think that we are giving it more importance than it can truly claim, as an object of ornament for the garden. To this opinion, however, we cannot give our consent. It may be said that we are prejudiced in its favour. If admiration of its exquisite flowers may be called prejudice, we are decidedly so; for we never look upon it, or cut one of its clusters of flowers, but we are involuntarily led into exclamations of its great elegance. As a summer ornament of the border, and as a winter inmate of the greenhouse, it is equally to be admired. Now that the season is at hand when it is to be seen in its full splendour and when its seeds should be planted to produce plants for blooming in the greenhouse in the spring months, we are induced to make a few observations upon its cultivation in the latter place. The seeds, to produce good plants, should be sown the latter part of August, or, at the latest, by the middle of September. Collect them from the plants now growing, if such can be had, or procure them from the seedsman. Select a shady situation in the garden, where the sun only shines in the morning or afternoon, and plant the seeds, after having well pulverised and prepared the soil. In the course of a week or two they will be up. Keep the young plants free from weeds, and in the latter part of September if the seeds were sown in Aug., or in Oct. if they were sown in Sept., take up the young plants into pots, placing one on each in a No. 1. Any common soil of the garden will answer for potting them. The pots should then be removed to a frame, where they may remain until November or December, giving occasional waterings, though they will need but a very small quantity at this season of the year. At the end of this time the plants may be removed to the greenhouse, placing them on an airy shelf, as near the glass as is convenient, watering them very sparingly. About the 1st of Feb., the strongest of the plants may be removed into No. 2 pots, using about half loam and leaf-mould, or peat and a small quantity of sand, giving at the same time a good drainage to the pots. The weaker plants need not be repotted until March. When the flower-stems appear, they should be tied to neat sticks, painted green, to give them a handsome form. If allowed to trail over the sides of the pot, they do not look well, from the half-erect habit of the plants. We have trained them to small delicately-made trellises, of a fan shape, and found the plants to present a very showy appearance; this, however, is unnecessary, unless the amateur has leisure time, and wishes to indulge in such fancy work: to look well, it must be done neatly, and the plants often looked over, and the stems tied up with fine bass or grass matting. In this manner the plants are rendered the gayest objects of the greenhouse or parlour, blooming abundantly from March to June. The plants might be then turned out into the border, where they will continue to flower all summer.—*Hovey's Mag. of Horticulture.*

Celery.—The method of cultivating Celery in the garden of Mr. Douglas, of Washington, is quite different from the usual plan of growing it in single trenches. The system is, to prepare a bed about four feet wide, and of any length the ground will admit. In this bed the plants are set out, in rows about six inches apart, and six inches from plant to plant. This takes place the latter part of July or first of August. As soon as the plants get well rooted and begin to grow, the operation of branching commences, and the earth is filled in between the plants every fortnight, until they complete their growth. The object of this mode is principally to counteract the effects of dryness. When the earth is thrown up in single ridges, evaporation, under a hot sun, takes place much more rapidly than if there was a large body of earth, as in beds four feet wide. The consequence is, that the plants have a constant supply of moisture, and as ridges are formed between the beds, where the earth is thrown out, in all heavy rains the plants receive all the benefit of the rain; while, by the method of growing the plants in single rows, all the water is carried away from them into the hollows which are formed, as soon as the plants are earthed up above the surface of the soil.—*Hovey's Magazine.*

On the Cultivation of Salsafy.—The seeds should be sown in April, in rows about ten inches apart, in good light rich soil, dug very deep, so that the roots may penetrate the earth, and meet with no obstruction to make them crooked. Thin out the plants to the distance of four or six inches; give due attention during the season, and keep the beds clean by occasional hoeings between the rows and by hand-weeding, and the plants will make a good growth. In October, or early in November, the roots should be taken up, and housed in the cellar, precisely in the same manner as the Parsnep, and may be used from time to time as needed. We have left them out all winter, as they are as hardy as the Parsnep; and where there is a plentiful stock, one or two rows might remain until March or April, when the roots should be dug. There are various methods of cooking the roots; but one of the most simple is to boil them, then mash and form them into cakes, and fry them in batter. Served in this way, they resemble a real "native" oyster, challenging even the palate of a *grand gourmand* to detect the substitute, and are an excellent accompaniment to many dishes, particularly in the country, where oysters are a rare article at all times.—*Hovey's Magazine.*

Liebig.—On the 4th of last month this great chemist was elected a Correspondent of the Academy of Sciences of Paris. He is expected shortly in this country.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.—Numerous improvements have taken place in these gardens within the last few months. The lawn has been increased in size; fresh walks have been formed, and the Orangery has been undergoing extensive repairs. The hardy plants had been arranged in their natural orders as far as practicable before the season was too far advanced for their removal; and one portion of the garden has been exclusively devoted to the collection of native plants, which are also arranged according to their natural orders. In one of the stoves Pothos coriácea and several more of the same genus are growing luxuriantly upon blocks of wood, with their roots enveloped in moss; Allamanda cathártica is blooming freely, and Lissochilus streptopétalus, a handsome Orchidaceous plant, continues to expand its singular twisted flowers of brown and yellow. Amongst the aquatics in bloom are Nymphæa cærulea, blue with well-contrasted yellow stamens; Saururus cérnuus, with curious tail-like spikes of white blossoms, and Valisnéria spiralis, whose inconspicuous white flowers rise from the bottom of the basin on a slender spiral stalk of great length to the surface of the water. Here, too, are Jatropha multifida, with handsome fan-like leaves, producing cymes of bright scarlet; Gesnéria lanata, a strong-growing species, flowering in whorls of red and orange; and a fine plant of the Dámmara orientalis or Amboyna Pitch-tree. The Palm-stove contains two large specimens of Sabal Blackburniana, some of whose gigantic flabelliform leaves measure 11 or 12 feet in diameter, and a branching plant of the Pandanus or Screw Pine. In the Conservatory Chamærops húmilis and Córypha australis are growing luxuriantly, and a noble plant of Araucária excelsa has already reached the roof. The Banksias, of which there is an extensive collection, are in excellent health, and many of them are remarkable for their large size; Banksia speciosa is in flower, with Dryandra plumosa, Anadénia Manglésii, several Grevilleas, Leucospermum hypophyllum, and Tristánia conferta. In the same house with these are straight-growing plants of the rare and graceful Dacrýdium cupressinum and Dammara australis. In the Orchidaceous-house we observed in flower, Cattleya Forbesii; Pleurothallis Gróbyi, a delicate little plant, with spikes of yellow glume-like flowers; Zygopétalon Mackáii, dark brown, having the labellum beautifully marked with blue and white; Griffinia hyacinthina, a handsome bulbous plant, with light blue flowers, the two upper petals being margined with a deeper colour; and Nelúmbium speciosum, a splendid aquatic, with petals of deep rose, gradually changing to white towards the centre of the flower; the stamens are yellow, and the top of the ovarium, which bears some resemblance to that of a Poppy, appears to be studded with numerous distinct stigmas. Amongst the Cactáceæ in flower, are Echinocactus erináceus, yellow; E. centetérius, dull red; Mammillária quadrispina, scarlet; and Opúntia Dillénii, bright yellow; the singular Euphórbia meloniformis is also producing its inconspicuous green flowers; and many new species of Echinocacti and Mammilláriæ from Mexico will shortly be in blossom. The noble plant of Araucária Dombeyi on the lawn is rapidly increasing in size, and is producing four globular cones upon its uppermost branches. In front of the Orangery are magnificent specimens of Araucária excelsa, A. Braziliensis, and A. Cunninghami, in tubs, the former of which is at least 20 feet in height. The Kitchen-garden contains a great extent of glass, devoted to the forcing of Pines, Grapes, aad Peaches; and the healthy appearance of these is very creditable to the gardener who has the management of them. One Vinery in particular has a crop of the finest possible fruit: the Vines have been planted only three years, and are spurred close to the main stem every year; the shoots are invariably stopped two eyes above the bunch, and certainly the present appearance of the Vines argues little in favour of allowing them to ramble about the house at will. The quantity of Pines in different stages of growth is very great; one pit contains some remarkably strong plants of the Providence, and one of the Trinidad,' the latter in fruit. It does not, however, answer to the description given of this Pine in the Hort. Soc. Transactions, being rather broader at the top of the fruit than at the bottom; whereas it is there stated that the fruit is of an elongated conical form. The Peach-trees look very healthy, and are well cropped. —*R. A., July* 25.

Standish's Nursery, Bagshot.—Within the last two or three years several plants have been raised in this Nursery of great merit: such as Fúchsia corymbiflora, F. Standíshii, and Calceolaria Standíshii. There are now in flower some excellent Hybrids raised from F. formosa élegans (Thompson's), crossed with F. corymbiflora. The petals are of the richest purplish crimson, and the sepals are finely reflexed. The habits of the different plants vary, but the whole seem to be very free bloomers, some of them sending bunches of flowers from the axil of every leaf. We observed some excellent pits built of turf at a trifling expense, which are particularly well adapted for keeping half-hardy plants during winter; for they are much warmer and drier than those which are built of brick or stone. These pits are now filled with many thousands of hybrid Azáleas, raised from seeds saved from A. variegata, crossed with the best of the other varieties. They seem to grow as freely as Willows, and will probably be more easily kept alive than those which are struck from cuttings.—*R. F.*

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

THE remarks lately made by "A Tyro" on the stopping of Vines appear to have provoked a discussion on the subject, as though the propriety of the practice admitted of a reasonable doubt. Experience is in all cases the safest guide to practice; and that the system which we have recommended in this Calendar is correct, is abundantly proved by its adoption by almost all Grape-growers, in preference to any other method of summer management. The arguments of "A Tyro" are founded upon the assumption, that much of the true sap generated by all the leaves above a bunch is expended upon the fruit—when, as a matter of course, the greater the extent of digesting surface or leaf, the greater would be the amount of food afforded to the Grapes; but this assumption is certainly erroneous. Unquestionably the fruit is fed through the agency of the foliage (not, however, by the foliage only, which extraordinary doctrine has been promulgated by some modern chemists); yet if two perfect leaves are capable of assimilating all the nutriment a bunch of Grapes requires to bring it to perfection, as is proved by every-day experience, it may be questioned whether a single particle of the assimilated matter furnished by the superior leaves goes to increase the size of the berries. After supplying the bud in its axil, each leaf contributes a portion to the general system of the plant, thus adding to its bulk and solidity; therefore, the more leaves, or rather, the greater available superficies of leaf, a tree carries, the greater will be its general increase in size. As, however, Vines are cultivated, not for timber, but for Grapes, the object of the cultivator should be to cause the vigour of the plant to be expended in the production of fruit, and not in the growth of a great quantity of wood, which cannot be turned to any useful purpose. A little observation and reflection will convince "A Tyro" that increasing the wood of a Vine to the greatest possible extent will not increase the fruit in the same ratio; besides, the system he advocates would incur a great loss of space, because two yards of young wood would be laid in and require room to grow, instead of about as many feet. Respecting the syringing of Vines, we will merely observe, that the practice can only be defended on the plea of necessity; and if old Vines in old houses can be kept free from red spider by a better method, syringing may be dispensed with.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—Proceed with the repotting of the plants, beginning with those intended to fruit next spring. If the soil in the pots is at all dry, let it be watered the day previous to potting. As the roots will now be placed in a large mass of earth, sufficient drainage should be used to insure the free egress of water; a little moss, spread over the crocks, will prevent the soil from trickling among them and choking the passage. In potting, place the ball deep in the pot, which need not be quite filled up with soil, unless embryo roots are formed in the axils of the lower leaves; a few of which should then be pulled off, and the young roots moulded up. Almost every Pine-grower has his favourite soil, differing from each other as widely as possible in composition: some choosing pure loam, without manure; while others give the preference to the richest and most stimulating mixtures. As plants are found to thrive in all these soils, it follows that this matter is of less importance than is generally supposed: the soil should, however, be rough and fibrous, that the water may percolate freely through it. Raise the surface of the bed, that the plants may stand near the glass; and if a large quantity of fresh bark is required for that purpose, bury it in trenching below the depth of the pots, that the roots may be surrounded by bark which is partly spent. In replunging, give the plants an increase of room, and take pains to set the pots level; and, as a strong heat may be expected, the trenches should not be filled up at present, but an open space left round each pot. Mr. Paxton recommends each pot to be set upon an inverted empty one, which, no doubt, is a good precaution. After untying and regulating the leaves, the plants should be syringed overhead, but not watered at the root. Keep the house close and damp, till the heat rises in the bed.

VINERY.—Remove laterals, and regulate the leaves, so that every bunch of ripening fruit may receive the benefit of sunlight. Deficiency of colour in Grapes is, perhaps, as often caused by over-cropping, or by an unhealthy state of the plant, as it is by the want of free air and light.

PEACH-HOUSE.—Direct exposure to the sun's rays appears to be beneficial to the young wood of Peach-trees, probably by exhaling its watery particles, and thus making the wood more firm. When, therefore, the leaves of the early-forced trees are found to come off with a touch, which is a sign that they are no longer necessary, all that are loose had better be removed, by brushing the trees lightly over with a besom; but if the leaves are still in vigour, continue to wash them and to water the roots as before.

CUCUMBERS AND MELONS.—If, in spite of all the precautions hitherto taken, the red spider increases in the frames, the steaming process described in a former Number should be repeated as a last resource. The safest course will be to put a thermometer in the frame, and when this rises above 100°, to shade the lights with mats; the frame need not be opened again till the following morning. This process is inapplicable when the fruit is nearly ripe, as upon these the vapour would have the same effect as water, causing them to crack. Water Cucumber plants liberally.

Out-door Department.

RAIN has fallen so partially this summer, that while in some parts of the country there has been a superabundance, others are so parched by extreme drought, that garden produce can only be kept alive by continual waterings. In the latter places, watering is now the chief occupation. Where a sufficient supply of water for everything that requires it cannot be obtained, the preference should be given to such standard crops as Celery, Cape and Grange's Broccoli, autumn Cauliflowers, &c., because the want of these at the proper season would be less easily remedied than a deficiency of a particular crop at the present time.

CABBAGES.—Water the seed-beds regularly, and unless a change of weather soon occurs, they had better be shaded, if fully exposed to the sun.

ENDIVE.—Make a sowing to stand late in spring.

SUCCORY.—Thin the young plants, and water them occasionally.

TURNIPS.—At the end of the week, sow the Stone for use in spring.

ORCHARD.—Wasps will most likely soon be getting numerous; their nests should therefore be sought out and destroyed, before they do much mischief. Most kinds of insects which are injurious to plants abound this season; and constant attention will be requisite to keep them under. If earwigs are troublesome to wall-fruit, they can be caught by cutting the hollow stalks of Beans in pieces, and placing them among the branches. Let Peach-trees be washed with the engine as often as practicable. Should the hot weather continue, Cherries, Gooseberries, and Currants against walls will keep better if covered with mats instead of nets. See to the watering of Strawberry plants for forcing.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—Where there are flues in the house, they should now be cleaned and repaired; hot-water apparatus should also be examined and put in order. If any alterations which were intended are not yet done, this is an excellent time to do them; the house may be painted within and without, the walls washed, and the wires for creepers throughly cleaned.

GREENHOUSE AND CONSERVATORY.—Particular attention must be paid to the watering of all pot plants, while such hot and drying weather prevails. Delicate plants are sometimes irreparably injured by the sun striking directly against the sides of the pots, and drying up the tender roots. To prevent this mishap, the pots which contain very choice plants might be placed in empty ones of a larger size, and the interstices filled with moss. The Conservatory borders will need a liberal supply of water, and such plants as are not in blossom should sometimes be syringed. Let all necessary repairs be made before the time arrives for housing the plants.

PITS AND FRAMES.—Put in cuttings of scarlet Pelargoniums for bedding out next spring. If potted singly, they will not need shifting again. When offsets of Calceolarias show a disposition to protrude roots, let them be taken off and potted in small pots of light sandy soil. Some cultivators lay a little soil round the base of the shoots, into which they strike roots before being taken off the old plants. Pot Hydrangea cuttings.

Out-door Department.

Watering and cleaning is now the chief work in this department; if the replanting of any vacant beds is indispensable, they had better be shaded afterwards. Cuttings of the finest Pentstemons, Snapdragons, and many other showy herbaceous plants, may still be put in under hand-glasses. The double varieties of the various kinds of Lychnis and its kindred genera are much less cultivated than they deserve.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NURSERY.—When time can be spared, prepare ground by trenching or digging, for the reception of cuttings of evergreens, which will succeed well if planted in moist weather towards the end of this month, or the beginning of next. Clean the ground thoroughly between the rows of young plants, likewise all seed-beds; or when rain comes, the whole will soon be a wilderness of weeds.

FOREST AND COPPICE WOODS.—If not already done, young trees and the bottoms of hedges should be cleared of grass and weeds before rainy weather sets in. A man with a mattock could clean round the stems of a great many young trees in a little time, and the rubbish might be left upon the ground as a mulching.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending August 4, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

	BAROMETER.		THERMOMETER.			Wind.	Rain.
July	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday 29	29.987	29.851	65	45	55.0	N.	[illegible]
Saturday 30	30.064	30.018	65	52	58.5	N.	
Sunday 31	30.224	30.127	68	47	57.5	N.	[illegible]
August							
Monday 1	30.277	30.218	72	43	57.5	N.E.	
Tuesday 2	30.183	29.979	79	55	67.0	E.	[illegible]
Wednesday 3	29.950	29.889	83	52	67.5	N.E.	[illegible]
Thursday 4	29.902	29.828	86	62	74.0	W.	
Average	30.083	29.987	74.0	50.8	62.4		.00

July 29. Overcast; densely clouded; clear at night.
30. Cloudy and cool with North wind; fine; overcast.
31. Overcast; cloudy and fine; clear at night.
Aug. 1. Overcast; very fine; clear.
2. Light dry haze; sultry; clear at night.
3. Light haze; sultry; hot and dry; distant thunder in afternoon; clear and fine.
4. Very fine; overcast; sultry; hot and dry; a high temperature being maintained throughout the day, and also at night.

Mean temperature of the week 1°2 below the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending August 13, 1842.

August	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 7	74.0	50.9	62.4	5	0.57 in.	—	2	2	—	4	7	1	—
Mon. 8	75.0	48.5	61.7	8	0.38	2	3	2	—	2	4	3	—
Tues. 9	76.7	51.1	63.9	5	0.38	1	3	1	—	3	4	4	—
Wed. 10	76.1	54.3	65.2	6	0.15	—	1	2	—	5	4	4	—
Thurs. 11	75.6	51.0	63.3	7	0.36	—	—	2	—	2	7	4	1
Fri. 12	75.2	50.7	63.0	5	0.11	—	1	1	—	3	5	4	2
Sat. 13	73.4	49.7	61.5	6	1.14	—	1	1	1	3	6	2	2

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 11th, in 1835—thermometer 92°; and the lowest on the 13th, in 1839—thermometer 32°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending August 5, 1842.

The Market has been well supplied during the past week, and the long-continued fine weather has greatly accelerated the ripening of Plums and other late fruits; trade has, however, been rather on the decline. *Fruit.*—Amongst the Pines, we observed some fine Providences. Black Grapes remain steady at the former prices; Muscats are a trifle cheaper. English Melons are from 2*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* each; the Dutch from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* Peaches and Nectarines are remarkably fine, from 10*s.* to 18*s.* per dozen. The best Apricots are fetching from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; Green Gage Plums from 2*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per punnet, and other good dessert Plums 1*s.* 6*d.* per punnet: early Orleans and Violet Plums are plentifully supplied, the former from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* per half sieve, the latter from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per half sieve. The supply of Cherries has diminished greatly; and Strawberries are quite over. The dessert Apples consist principally of White and Red Juneatings, the Duchess of Oldenburg, the Astrachan and Manks Codling, from 3*s.* to 5*s.* per bushel; and culinary Apples are from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* per bushel. Jargonelle and Windsor Pears are very fine, and fetch from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* per bushel. Nuts have appeared during the week at 9*d.* per lb. Frame Cucumbers are from 3*s.* to 7*s.* per doz., and Girkins for pickling, from 8*s.* to 9*s.* per 1000.—*Vegetables*: Cauliflowers still continue to fetch a high price. Coleworts may be obtained from 2*s.* to 3*s.* per dozen bunches. Peas are somewhat cheaper than they were last week; so likewise are Windsor and Kidney Beans. Good Lettuces are to be procured from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per score. Artichokes are plentiful from 2*s.* to 4*s.* per doz. Vegetable Marrows are very abundant, and are selling from 4*d.* to 9*d.* per doz. Mushrooms are not so scarce as they have been during several previous weeks; they fetch from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per pottle.—*Flowers*: We observed in pots some well-flowered plants of Campanula pyramidalis, and Oleander splendens; with Hydrángeas, Fuchsias, and Balsams. The cut flowers consist of Dahlias, Stocks, Picotees, and Carnations, with a few blooms of Hoya carnosa, Bouvárdia triphylla, Gardénias, Ericas, and Bignónia venusta.

PRICES, Saturday, August 6, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 4*s* to 7*s*
Grapes, per pound, 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— Muscats, per pound, 5*s*
Melons, English, each, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— Dutch, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Peaches, per doz. 10*s* to 18*s*
Nectarines, per doz., 10*s* to 18*s*
Apricots, per doz., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Plums, dessert, per punnet, 1*s* to 2*s*
Greengages, per punnet, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Baking, per hf.-sv., 2*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Apples, dessert, per bush., 3*s* to 8*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 3*s* to 6*s*
Raspberries, per gall. 10*d* to 1*s* 2*d*
Cherries, wall, per lb. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— standard, per doz. lbs., 3*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Gooseberries, per hf. sve., 2*s* 6*d* to 5*s*

Currants, White, per hf. sv. 4*s* to 5*s*
— Black, per hf. sv., 3*s* 6*d* to 7*s*
— Red, for wine, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— for dessert, 4*s* to 6*s*
Cucumbers, per doz., 3*s* to 7*s*
— for pickling, per 1000, 8*s* to 9*s*
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 14*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 14*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 75*s* to 100*s*
Hazel Nuts, per lb. 9*d*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Barcelona, 20*s* to 24*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— plants, or Colewort, per doz. 2*s* to 3*s*
Cauliflowers, per doz., 2*s* to 6*s*
Peas, per sieve, 2*s* to 5*s*
— per half sieve, 1*s* 3*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per sack, 5*s* to 10*s*
Beans, Kidney, per hf. sv., 1*s* to 2*s*
— Broad, per sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Potatoes, per ton, 40*s* to 60*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, per bush., 3*s* to 4*s*
Artichokes, per doz., 2*s* to 4*s*
Turnips, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Carrots, per doz. bunch, 3*s* to 5*s*
Red Beet, new, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*

Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 2*s* to 3*s*
Onions, Green, per doz. bun. 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
— Cooking, per doz. bch., 2*s* to 4*s*
Chives, per bun., 3*d*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 3*s* to 4*s*
Garlic, per lb. 4*d* to 6*d*
Shallots, per lb., 10*d* to 1*s*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. score, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Cos, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Celery, per bund., (12 to 15), 9*d* to 2*s*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 1*s*
Tarragon, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 3*s*
Vegetable Marrow, per doz., 6*d* to 9*d*
Capsicums, green, per 100, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— Ripe, per doz., 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Chilies, per 100, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* to 2*s*

Notices to Correspondents.

Mr. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR is now reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d.* each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them *delivered in any part of London* by remitting a Post-office order to this Office, at the rate of 5*s.* for every 25 copies required.

B. B. B.—The charge for your Advertisement should have been 5*s.* You had better in future send direct to the office.

R. M. K.—In packing Cacti in foreign countries, two things only have to be observed. The first is to take them up when they are not growing, and on no account to injure their roots; the other is to pack them in the driest material that can be procured—very dry sawdust is as good as anything. They must be packed perfectly tight, so that they may not afterwards become loose and be bruised by knocking about in the box.

J. A. D.—One of your plants is Linária bipartita; the other, a Mathiola, probably tristis.

Amicus.—The best method of propagating Camellias is by inarching them: the best time of performing that operation is in the month of April. They may, however, be inarched in September, keeping them in rather a shady part of the house, with a temperature of between 55° and 60°. It is impossible for your Camellia glauca to be in even *apparent* excellent health, if the leaves and blossom-buds keep dropping off. Probably it has suffered from want of water.

A. B. C.—There are many freaks of nature which we cannot understand or explain. Among them is the unusual circumstance of an Apple-tree (with Apples on) blossoming again at this season of the year.

Wills 'plants are:—1, Equisetum sylváticum; 2, O'robus sylváticus; 3, Vícia cracca; 4, Ervum hirsutum; 5, Euphórbia Peplus; 6, Euphórbia Láthyris; 7, Hypéricum perforatum; 10, Pulicária dysentérica; 11, Hypéricum quadrangulare; 12, Mentha arvensis; 13, Stachys sylvática; 14, Mentha hirsuta; 16, Prunella vulgaris; 17, Betónica officinalis; 18, Arum maculatum; 19, Torilis anthriscus; 20, Gálium palustre; 21, Lotus corniculatus; 22, Sedum acre; 23, Láthyrus pratensis; 25, Fumária officinalis; 26, Verónica Anagallis; 28, Silene Arméria var. rubra; 29, Penthorum sedoides; 30, Dianthus superbus.

Messrs. Maule.—Your Clematis is new. It is near C. viorna and cylindrica, and looks as if it were a cross between them. It is very sweet-scented, and a good addition to the collections.

An Amateur, Farringdon.—No. 1 is the best of your seedling Pansies; the eye and general form are good, but the undecided nature of the blue colour throughout the flower we consider to be a great defect; 2 is pretty, but surpassed by many in the same way; the eye in 3 renders it of no value.—*

R. O., Southampton.—The Crimson Dahlia, tipped with white, is a flower of good general form; the centre is well up, and it has considerable depth of petals; it is also very regularly tipped. As it is of a pleasing colour, should it prove constant, it will form a very desirable addition to this class of flowers.—*

E. S. C.—The general form of your seedling Pelargonium, No. 1, is very good; the petals are well formed, with clean edges; the spot is good, and the colour, though common, clear and pleasing; the petals are rather thin. No. 2 is not worth preserving; the form of the flower is bad, and the texture of the petals thin and flimsy.—*

S. Hodges, Cheltenham.—Your seedling Calceolarias do not keep pace with the present improved state of these beautiful flowers. So much has lately been effected as regards size and marking, that your blooms are poor, compared with the varieties now cultivated in the neighbourhood of London.—*

An Amateur.—Your question respecting Chrysanthemums is fully answered in another part of the Paper. The duty now levied on foreign seeds is stated in the Tariff at p. 479. We know nothing of those you mentioned beyond what you find in the advertisement. Such manure as you describe will be of excellent quality. The party who advertises Carnations we believe to be respectable. There is no necessity for taking *any* bulbs out of the ground for the winter, except for the purpose of ripening them; many ripen well enough of themselves, even in this cold country. Tulips and Hyacinths, with tender species of Gladiolus, and similar plants, require it.

X. Y. Z.—The Pea sent is the Purple-podded.

An Inquirer will find his question fully answered amongst this week's Miscellaneous matter.

A Churchwarden.—As far as we can judge from the appearance of the leaf and flower sent, your plant is the Tília parvifólia, or small-leaved Lime.

R. W.—The insect sent is the Humming-bird Hawk-moth, remarkable for the rapidity with which it darts from flower to flower, in order to extract the nectar which they contain. You may rest assured that the caterpillar which destroyed the leaves of your Ipomœa Learii was not the larva of this insect; as it feeds entirely upon the different species of Gálium. In some parts of the country it is rather common. The annual which you had sent from London under the name of Brachycome iberidifólia is decidedly incorrect; the flower sent is Callichroa platyglossa.

A. W.—Your flower is Gesnera Douglásii.

I. shall be attended to shortly.

J. R.—The seeds of the Bermuda Cedar will require to be sown in pots in a frame: the sooner the better. This is the kind of which the Cedar ships are built in the Bermudas; but it is too tender for this climate.

C. E. G.—You are right. The plant which was sent you from London, as a new pink Verbena, is nothing more than the Crucianella stylosa.

A Constant Reader.—Your plants are, 1, Inula ensifólia; 2, Spiræa filipéndula; 3, Dracocéphalum Moldávicum; 4, Lysimáchia nummulária; 5, Campánula púmila alba.

Zaccheus.—The word sepal signifies a division of the calyx, just as petal means a division of the corolla. You are mistaken in supposing the word sepal to be new.

An Observer.—We are not acquainted with any Moth-trap, except the gauze forceps used by entomologists. You may easily collect these insects in abundance by such means. But, for heaven's sake, don't send your acquisitions to us! What would become of the questions of polyonymous correspondents if the Editor of *G. C.* were Moth-eaten? We recommend you to apply to a florist to supply you with Picotees and Carnations for forming a bed, and leave the selection to him; in addition to this, as you want them for nosegays only, it would be advisable to have a bed of seedlings, as they blossom most abundantly, and remain a much longer time in flower.—*

Gamma.—Your seedling Picotees with yellow grounds are both good varieties—the Duke of Orleans is the better of the two; the yellow ground being very clean and bright, and the heavy edging of a good colour. Princess Helen being a light-edged variety, with a delicate yellow ground, the beauty of the flower is much impaired by having the under side of the petals much spotted, which, curling up at the ends, make the ground appear discoloured. The pods of both are good.—*

P. R. W.—The plants sent are, Poa aquática, Rumex crispus, Lepídium ruderale, and Scolopéndrium vulgare. Those numbered are:—1, Aspídium filix mas.; 2, Aspidium aculeatum; 3, Asplénium filix fœmina; 4, Polypódium vulgare.

Paul Pry.—You will find a list of the plants best adapted for forcing at p. 144 of last year's *Chronicle.*

Lomax.—Your plants of Salvia patens in the open ground are more likely to have withered from the attacks of some grub or insect at the roots, than from having received too much water.

A. B. next week.

Contagio.—When you tell us that your Vines, until lately, have been in excellent health, and that they are now covered either with *mildew* or *dirt*, you speak of two things so entirely different, that, without you are more explicit, it will be impossible for us to prescribe a remedy, since what would be the cure for one, would infallibly increase the other. You furthermore state, that you can trace a small insect upon them; if so, it is undoubtedly the brown scale, which can only be subdued by peeling the rough loose bark from every branch in winter, and brushing or scraping off all the insects discernible: afterwards coating the whole Vine over with soapsuds and sulphur, of the consistence of paint. We can recommend nothing better for your Gooseberry bushes, which are infested with the green fly, than to dust all the infected shoots with Scotch snuff. The Cape Jasmine requires to be kept in a moist heat after flowering, to perfect its growth, and form blossom-buds for next year.

S. S.—Mr. Sandys's Treatise on Forest Pruning forms a part of Mr. Withers's book.

An Amateur.—We will attend to your request next week.

Dr. M. says, "In a late Number of the *Chronicle*, p. 422, I observed that Bees can be stupified and removed from their combs by means of puff-balls or rags soaked in nitre. As I cannot easily get the puff-balls, and nitre is always at hand, I will feel obliged if you can direct me how to use the latter. I used to cut out the combs from the hives, and then join the Bees to the neighbouring hive; but this is troublesome, and I would much prefer keeping the honey in the hive when it has been made, if I could depend on merely stupifying my pets for a little while." [Mr. Cotton recommends a pointed tin box, with holes in the top, and a sharpened point on the under side, to fasten into the under empty hive. The holes being small, and the form of the top conical, the Bees are not burned or injured by their fall. He prefers the puff-balls, but says that linen rags soaked in nitre will do. Of course they are burned in the tin box in the same way as the puff-ball.

Culshaw.—A young gardener, who wishes to know the best work on plan-drawing, should first of all make himself perfect in practical geometry, and then he will find "Clark's Drawing," in "Chambers' Educational Course," of great use in enabling him to draw greenhouses, &c., correctly. In so far as the mere ground-plans are concerned, practice and a few lessons are what he most requires.

A Limerick Subscriber.—Cirrhopetalum sinense has not yet been figured in any of the periodicals, but will appear shortly in the "Botanical Register." Myatt's Pine Strawberry was sent out in the spring, at 5*l.* per 100 plants. Lelieur is a good crimson Noisette Rose.

T. Savoy.—The seeds of Clintonia pulchella may be sown in pots as soon as they are ripe, and the young plants as soon as they have obtained a sufficient size may be pricked out, three or four together, into small 48-sized pots. These plants, if protected from the frost during winter, will bloom well when planted out in beds towards the middle of May. The soil should consist of equal portions of sandy loam and peat, with a small quantity of manure. The seed sent is not the Flanders, but the New Zealand, Spinach. The plants are, Stenactis speciosa, Digitalis ferruginea, Tróximon glaucum, and Geropogon glaber.

A Subscriber's plants are—1, Camássia esculenta; 2, Helianthus multiflorus; 3, Stenactis speciosa; 4, Lobélia Begoniæfólia; 5, Coronilla várium; 6, Geránium prostratum; 8, Monarda fistulosa; 10, Justícia speciosa; 11, Lantana salviæfólia; 12, Francoa ramosa.

Cr, Whitehaven, says, "that a gardener in his neighbourhood grows what he calls Myatt's Pine Strawberry, and has from it most abundant crops, on a soil little better than rubbish from a freestone quarry—but it is manured well. His fruit ripens the earliest in the neighbourhood—and the berries are of a bright red colour: do these agree with the Myatt's Pine? if they do, he intends adopting the plan recommended by Mr. Reid in this week's *Chronicle*, and plant some runners this autumn. He asks if we can give him any other character peculiar to them, that he may not be deceived?"—[The fruit of Myatt's Pine Strawberry is ovate or conical, rather pale red, with yellowish grains, which are prominent, or but slightly embedded. The leaves have a yellowish-green hue: the middle leaflet is regularly oval, the side leaflets are obliquely ovate. The leaf stalks are hoary, with silky reflexed hairs: on the petioles the hairs are erect, and along the midrib they at last become closely adpressed; the upper surfaces of the leaves have also scattered hairs, less silky than those on the under side.]

G. J. P.—Your plant of Fuchsia corymbiflora, which has 8 leading shoots branching from the bottom, to the height of 8 or 9 feet, and which does not show the least indication to flower, has probably been over-potted, and grown too freely. We therefore recommend you not to shift it, and try whether starving it will not cause it to blossom.

An Original Subscriber.—The Pear you sent is the Citron des Carmes.

Glazed Flower Pots again next week.

A Tyro.—The Linária is L. repens; the other specimen is nothing more than a slender growing plant of Thymus serpyllum.

Rosamond.—The seeds of the Horse-Chesnut which you have sent us are dead; therefore it will be of no use for you to plant them. You must procure some fresh nuts, as soon as they drop naturally from the trees, and preserve them in sand through the winter. These may be sown in March, in rows about two or three inches deep, and about six inches apart. After standing in the seed-beds for one year, the plants will be fit for removing.

J. Youell.—Your Elm from the neighbourhood of Holt, which you suppose produces Oak leaves on its laterals, is, we suspect, no Elm at all, but a Hornbeam. At all events, the so-called Oak leaves are nothing more than a natural sport to that kind of cut-leaf which gives their name to the fern-leaved Beech, the Gooseberry-leaved Alder, and the Fern-leaved Hornbeam.

Hortulanus.—On no account place hot-water pipes amongst the roots of Vines in the border in front of your Vinery, unless they are inclosed in a hollow chamber; and it is much better not to do so at all.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The arrival of the Overland Mail has supplied us with recent intelligence from India and China. The news from Jellalabad comes down to the 29th of May: the troops had remained inactive since the arrival of reinforcements, and had suffered much from heat and from the want of supplies. Some contradictory accounts have been received relating to the evacuation of Affghanistan. An order appears to have been issued by the Adjutant-General for the troops serving west of the Indus to retire within the British provinces, and some excitement had been produced in the different Presidencies at the supposed withdrawal of the army under existing circumstances. It is said, however, that the instructions were misunderstood, and that the order for the withdrawal of troops applied only to Jellalabad. Notwithstanding this explanation, other circumstances are mentioned which are considered to indicate the intention of the Governor-General to evacuate the country beyond the Indus at no very distant period. No arrangement has been effected for the release of the British captives. Akhbar Khan had demanded, as the price of their ransom, an exorbitant sum of money, and secure possession of the throne of Cabul; these terms were of course rejected, and in the mean time the prisoners have been removed to some place nearer the hills, with little prospect of an immediate release. General Sale's victory had struck terror into the minds of the people; and it was thought that the army might have marched on the capital without resistance, if it had been furnished with the indispensable supplies. An attack had been made by Akhbar Khan on the Bala Hissar, which had signally failed; but the Khyber Pass is said to be re-occupied by the mountain tribes, and the whole road to Cabul stockaded.—In China some fighting has taken place in the neighbourhood of Ningpo, in which 1,100 British routed 6,000 Chinese, with the loss of some hundreds on the part of the enemy; Sir H. Pottinger remains at Hong Kong, waiting the arrival of reinforcements, before he undertakes any operations to the northward. A rumour was current at Macao that an Imperial Commissioner was on his way to offer 40,000,000 dollars as compensation for the expenses of the war, and the surrendered opium, with the cession of Hong Kong, as the price of peace; it was also said that the Chinese are preparing to rebuild the Bogue Forts: but both rumours are considered to require confirmation.—Our European news also increases in importance; in France the contests of parties have begun with more than their usual animosity, and the proceedings in the Chambers indicate a spirit of opposition to the Ministry which is likely to lead to the retirement of M. Guizot. The disclosures relative to the recent elections afford some startling proofs of intrigues between men of extreme political opinions, who have united to effect the overthrow of the Ministry; and so determined is the hostility of the Opposition, that they have resolved in the approaching contest for the Presidency to oppose one of their own members, because he is favoured by the Cabinet. The funeral procession for transferring the remains of the Duke of Orleans to Notre Dame took place on Saturday; the church ceremonies were performed on Wednesday, and the body was removed on the following day for interment in the Royal vault at Dreux. The people assembled in great numbers, and their demeanour evinced a respectful sympathy for the melancholy event.—In Spain the journals are beginning to protest against the cruelties committed by Gen. Zurbano in his mission against the Carlists of Catalonia; it is believed that the late Cortes will not be again assembled, and that a general election will take place in the course of the autumn.—Our Portuguese news mentions the recognition of Donna Maria by the Emperor of Russia, and states that the Duke of Palmella has positively declined joining an administration in which the present Prime Minister holds office.—By the Levant mail we learn that the affairs of the Ottoman Empire are daily becoming more embarrassed, and that the foreign relations of the Sultan have assumed a serious aspect. War with Persia is on the eve of declaration; a Persian army is preparing to march against Bagdad, and another against Erzeroum; while a fresh outbreak has occurred on the Servian frontier, and the whole of Bulgaria is in open revolt against the Porte.

At home it is announced that Parliament will be prorogued on Thursday next by the Queen in person. Both Houses during the week have been occupied with the completion of various measures preparatory to the close of the Session, and several bills which had given rise to much discussion in their earlier stages have been passed. The progress and prospects of the harvest are highly favourable; the accounts from all parts of the United Kingdom show that the country was never blessed with a finer season; and even where the supply is likely to be deficient, the quality of the corn promises to be better than has been known for many years.

Home News.

Court.— The Queen, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal remain at Windsor, and are in excellent health. Her Majesty is expected in town early in the week, for the purpose of proroguing Parliament in person; after which the Court will immediately return to Windsor. On Monday the Duke of Cambridge and the Princesses Augusta and Mary of Cambridge arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty, and returned to town on Wednesday. The Queen Dowager arrived on Wednesday on a visit to her Majesty, and returned to Marlborough-house yesterday, in order to proceed this day to Gopsall Hall, on a visit to Earl Howe. Preparations are making at the Castle to celebrate the birthday of Prince Albert on the 26th inst., when his Royal Highness will enter his 24th year. The Duchess of Kent is about to proceed to Wiesbaden for the benefit of the baths, and will make a short stay at Brussels, in passing through that city. Lord Sydney has been succeeded by the Marquis of Ormonde as the Lord in Waiting on her Majesty; and the Hon. Col. Grey has been succeeded by Col. Buckley as Equerry in Waiting on the Queen. Col. Wylde has relieved Col. Bouverie as Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert.

Parliamentary Movements.—It has been announced that Parliament will be prorogued on Thursday next by the Queen in person. The new writ having been issued for Southampton, Mr. St. John Mildmay, and Mr. Hope, Under Secretary for the Colonies, have addressed the electors on the Conservative interest; Lord Nugent and Mr. G. Thompson, the Anti-Corn Law Delegate, are the opposition candidates. At Nottingham Mr. Walter the Conservative candidate was opposed by Mr. Sturge, who was actively supported by the Chartists; at the nomination on Wednesday the show of hands was in favour of Mr. Sturge; a poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Walter, who was returned by a majority of 81.

Election Compromises.—A letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Lord Chelsea, one of the members for Reading, has been published, in which the Chancellor refuses his Lordship the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, and states his intention to withhold the office in all cases where compromises have been entered into.

Gazette Announcements.—Official notice was given in the Gazette of Tuesday, that Lord Monteagle, as Controller-General of the Exchequer, and Mr. Arthur Eden, the Assistant Controller, have full authority, under the new act passed in the present Session, to sign Exchequer Bills in their own names respectively. The Queen has appointed Mr. C. G. Young to the office of Garter Principal King of Arms; and Mr. E. H. Gibbon to the office of York Herald, vacant by the promotion of Mr. Young.

Foreign.

France.—*The Chambers.*—The state of the Ministerial and Parliamentary question becomes more and more complicated, and the contests of parties have commenced with more than their usual acrimony. The Chambers have been engaged in discussing the validity of disputed returns, and some startling disclosures have been made of electoral intrigues in which several members of the Cabinet suffer as much in estimation as the Opposition leaders, whether Republican or Royalist. The first case brought on was the election of M. De Larochejaquelin, the Royalist deputy for Ploermet. M. Billaut read a letter from the Sub-Prefect of the district, stating that he had at first observed neutrality in the election, but that when he saw the Prefect, his superior, lean to the Legitimist candidate, he, the Sub-Prefect, rallied round him all the friends of the Revolution of July, and supported the candidate of liberal opposition against the Legitimist. Here was proof, exclaimed M. Billaut, from the mouth of a Government officer, that Government favoured a Legitimist against a candidate of dynastic opposition. M. Larochejaquelin declared that he had not been supported by the Government, and retorted on the opposition by quoting letters from M. Thiers and M. Odillon Barrot in support of various Royalist candidates. M. Larochejaquelin then took his seat, but the Government have dismissed the Sub-Prefect for writing the letter in question, on the ground that such a document is contrary to all the rules of administrative service when permitted to be read publicly. The next case was that of M. Pauwels, Ministerial deputy for Langres, whose election was opposed on the score of bribery and corruption. After a warm debate, on the admission or non-admission of M. Pauwels, the Chambers divided, giving 191 for his admission, and 205 for the adjournment. Until the question is finally settled, M. Pauwels is allowed to retain his seat, but the division is considered by the Opposition as a blow to Ministers. Another angry discussion has taken place on the validity of M. Baude's election, and the Opposition have made a fierce attack on the interference of Government in the elections. M. Duchatel on the part of Ministers alleged in their defence, that the Opposition intrigued and interfered too; but his speech was received with shouts of derisive laughter, and with cries that the conduct of the Ministry was immoral, as it had not only patronage and power at its disposal, but the secret funds as well. M. de Beaumont was the chief speaker against M. Baude. After an angry speech from M. Barrot, the election was declared valid. The election of M. Emile de Girardin, editor of the "Presse," who has acquired some notoriety from having killed M. Armand Carrel, of the "National," in a duel, then occupied attention; an objection had been raised to his nationality, and some informality having been discovered in his qualification, it was considered doubtful whether he would be allowed to take his seat for either of the places for which he has been returned. The commission had proposed his election by 25 votes to 3, but the question was adjourned. In regard to the election of President a warm and angry contest may be expected; as soon as the Ministerial organs announced that the Conservatives would vote for the Presidency of M. Sauzet, the party of MM. Dufaure and Passy, to which M. Sauzet belongs, resolved not to vote for a candidate, even of their own, who was favoured by the Ministry. They have resolved to bring forward M. Dufaure himself, and the Opposition papers begin to recommend a reconciliation with M. Thiers, who had announced their intention of supporting M. Odillon Barrot. There is a general impression that if these candidates go to the ballot with M. Dupin and M. Salvandy, who are also proposed, they will each have a respectable portion of votes, but none of them sufficient to form an absolute majority and render the election valid. At present nothing is known with certainty, but the fact that the different sections of the Opposition are ready to support any plan which may be most effectual in overthrowing the Ministry. It is generally believed that the election of M. Dufaure will be followed by the immediate retirement of M. Guizot.

Funeral of the Duke of Orleans.—The funeral procession for transferring the remains of the lake Duke from Neuilly to Notre Dame took place with great solemnity on Saturday. The day was fine and cool. The troops of the National Guard and of the garrison were all under arms, and lined the road the whole length of the procession. The clergy, both on foot and in carriages, were far more numerous, and in greater pomp, than at the funeral of Napoleon. The Archbishop of Paris himself was in the procession, whilst many of his clergy were on foot. The heart of the Prince, contained in an urn, covered with crape, was borne in a state mourning coach, with four ecclesiastics. The hearse was drawn by eight horses, and the cords of the pall were borne by six grandees on horseback. Marshal Soult, and three other Marshals, bore four of these cords; the Chancellor and the President of the Chamber of Deputies bore the two others. The Prince's charger, a grey, was covered with a black gauze, studded with silver stars. The Princes, the ministers, the deputations of peers and deputies, followed in a long line of mourning coaches; and the demeanour of the public evinced every sympathy for the melancholy fate of the Prince and the grief of his family. On Wednesday the funeral service was performed in Notre Dame, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators and the State authorities. The mass was celebrated by the Archbishop of Paris. The body was removed to Dreux on Thursday, where it will be deposited in the Royal sepulchre in the presence of the King, the Princes, and the great Officers of State.

The Capital.—On Friday, the Chamber of Peers presented an address to the King on his recent bereavement. In his reply, the King said, "I am much affected by this address. I find in it the expression of those sentiments with which my own heart is penetrated, and a new pledge for that union of all the powers of the state on which is founded security for the present, and a guarantee for the future against the dangers to which they might have been exposed from the cruel blow which has fallen upon me." The editor of the "Gazette de France" has been prosecuted for alleged seditious libels which appeared in that paper on the 19th and 20th ult., in articles referring to the contemplated Regency, and sentenced by default to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 24,000f.—Accounts have been received in Paris of the death of Baron Larrey, the eminent surgeon whom Napoleon pronounced to be the most honest of men. He died on Monday last, at Lyons, in the arms of his son, who had accompanied him on his inspection of the troops in Africa, from which he was returning. Two days previously, his wife expired at Bièvre. The Baron was 76 years of age. He was a member of the Académie des Sciences and Inspector du Conseil de Santé des Armées. Commencing the career of his professional life in 1787, when he embarked for America as a surgeon-major in the navy, he continued it without interruption up to his last mission to Africa.

Spain.—We learn by the Madrid mail of the 26th ult., that Señor Arguelles, the Queen's guardian, continued to make changes in her Majesty's household. He had appointed Señor Lujan, a deputy to the Cortes, and an intimate friend of S. Gonzales, tutor to the Queen. Madame de Belgida, the friend of the Don Francisco family, had been replaced as Lady of Honour by Señora de Montijo, well known for her opinions in favour of the Carlists. This curious appointment had given rise to much commentary; and a rumour was current that Señor Arguelles had resigned. Great doubts are expressed of the stability of the Rodil Ministry. The Infante Don Francisco and his family had obtained permission to remain in Madrid till the end of the month, when they would leave for St. Sebastian. The Madrid papers, which had been compelled to appear in half-sheets for some days on account of the printers' strike, were expecting compositors from the provinces, and by this mode it was hoped to put down the coalition.—It is stated in private letters that the concentration of Spanish troops on the Portuguese frontiers continued, the object being, it was supposed, to suppress smuggling more effectually, although political motives are assigned in some circles. Accounts from Barcelona mention that Gen. Zurbano had left Girona for Vich. On his arrival in the latter town, he ordered the list of the rebels in prison there to be presented to him. After having perused it, he ordered six of them to be shot on the following day, and the remainder set at liberty. The Madrid journals are filled with complaints of the cruelties committed by Zurbano. They express their astonishment that the Government had not interfered, and hint that the orders had emanated from General Rodil. Private letters state that the late Cortes will not be again assembled, and that the new elections will take place in about 3 months.

Portugal.—No parliamentary business has yet been entered upon by the Chambers. The validity of the returns and other preliminary matters continue to occupy their whole attention. The Commission on the Custom-house Tariff in reference to British goods has made little progress. It is reported that the Duke of Terceira has intimated his intention of retiring from office, and that he will be succeeded by the Baron Campanha. The Duke of Palmella has been strongly urged to take the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, but is said to have positively declined serving in an Administration in which Costa Cabral holds office. The last Russian papers announce, officially, the recognition of Donna Maria by the Emperor of Russia, and the appointment of Count Stroganoff as Russian Ambassador at Lisbon.

Belgium.—A project of law has been presented to the Chamber of Representatives by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in consequence of the convention just concluded with France relative to the importation of linen and thread. It provides that the King may extend to other states the reductions stipulated by the convention, with such clauses, conditions, and reservations as his Majesty shall judge necessary or advantageous, and that the present law shall be binding the day after the promulgation. The King and Queen will not return from Paris till the end of next week.

Germany.—Letters from Berlin inform us that the collections made for the establishment of an hospital and school at Jerusalem, for German Protestants, amount to 44,035 dollars, without the collections in the Grand Duchy of Posen, which have not yet been received.—Much excitement has been produced at Vienna by the murder of Baron Philibert de Stramitski, Director of Accounts of the Austrian public debt, a nobleman nearly 80 years of age, 55 of which he had passed in office. He was murdered by a young Venetian, whom he had liberally patronised, and appointed to a lucrative place in his office; he was struck down by a stone in a handkerchief, while in the act of taking money from his chest, to hand to the murderer a hundred florins, which he had solicited as a loan. The Baron was greatly respected, and was one of the oldest functionaries in the finance department of the Government.

Italy.—The papers contain an account of an interview with which the Pope recently honoured an English Quaker who had visited Rome. The Quaker, it seems, suggested the interference of his Holiness to prevent the desecration of the Sabbath which prevails in France; when the Pope replied that the time when the person occupying the chair of St. Peter could directly interfere in the affairs of foreign states, and when emperors, kings, and princes attended to the behests of the Vatican, had passed away; he could not now exercise any temporal authority beyond the limits of the Papal States. All that he could do to repress vice and crime in foreign states was by addressing letters of advice and remonstrance to the heads of the church in communion with the Catholic church in those states. He had remonstrated with those in France on the open violation of the Sabbath in that kingdom, and should not omit any opportunity of expressing his strong disapprobation of the anti-Christian practices which there prevailed.—Letters from Naples state that during the sojourn of the French fleet under Admiral Hugon, off that city, several fights took place between the crews and the Neapolitans, and that a fatal duel had been fought in one of the hotels between two naval pupils of the French squadron. The King, however, had ordered the parties concerned to be given up to the Admiral, on condition that they were at once removed to

France; an act of indulgence which was fortunate for the French officers, as duelling is punished with death or the galleys in the Neapolitan dominions.

Greece.—Letters from Athens mention that on the 8th ult., during the eclipse of the sun, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new Observatory was performed. The building is to be erected on the Nymphæum, to the west of the city, near the Pnyx. His Majesty, with Prince Frederick of Hesse Cassel, the Bavarian and Austrian Ambassadors, and all the civil and military authorities, attended the ceremony. The Bishop of Athens pronounced the benediction on the stone; and Professor Bury delivered in the open air an appropriate address. The Observatory is to be erected at the expense of Baron Von Sina, the Greek Consul-General in Vienna, and is to be furnished with instruments made by the celebrated optician Plössl.

Russia.—Advices received by way of Constantinople confirm the rumour of last week, that the Russian army has sustained severe reverses in Circassia, and the reports of a great victory gained by the mountaineers are said to have spread excitement along the whole coast of the Black Sea. It is said that the Circassians, either in anticipation of the advance into their territory of the Russian army, or while it was actually fighting its way through a distant part of the country, suddenly united their forces, and made an attack upon the fortress of Aboon, which is situated in the interior of the province of Shapsook, and is the grand depôt of Russian stores and provisions. The place was carried by assault, its garrison killed or made prisoners, and all that it contained for the supply of the army during the present campaign has fallen into the hands of the Circassians. It is asserted, indeed, in some quarters, that the catastrophe is complete, and that the invading force, amounting to upwards of 40,000 men, has been dispersed, killed, or captured.—Letters from the Turkish frontier state that a considerable number of Alsacian families, who about thirty-five years ago left their native country on the banks of the Rhine, to emigrate to Russia, had arrived in Wallachia, having given up their settlements in Southern Russia, where they have hitherto resided. Dissatisfaction with some ordonnances of the Russian Government, and with their whole position, seems to have induced them to this new emigration.

Turkey and Persia.—Letters just received by the Levant mail represent the affairs of the Ottoman empire to have assumed a serious aspect. Complications and embarassments of various kinds menace the Porte on every side. War with Persia is reported to have been declared, or to be on the eve of declaration: the Schah is making preparations for an immediate war against Turkey; a Persian army is to march against Bagdad, and another against Erzeroum; and troops have already marched from Teheran to Amedan on their way to Bagdad. It appears that the cause of quarrel is a disputed boundary line, and that the Schah had forwarded an *ultimatum* to the Porte, signifying his intention to take possession of the territory in dispute if it were not ceded to him by the 5th of October. In the mean time the Turkish Pasha of Erzeroum, the contiguous frontier, was preparing for defence. A body of 3,000 regular troops was collected, and the militia were being armed. The Schah's demand had created considerable uneasiness at Constantinople, the treasury being quite empty, and but few troops disposable. It is said that there is every probability that the Schah will penetrate into Turkey, giving the war a religious character; in which case he is likely to be joined by all the Shiah sect of the holy cities and Bagdad—while the Arab and Kurdish tribes are all of them more or less disaffected to the Turkish government. In the mean time the Schah has appointed the Russian minister at Constantinople his *chargé d'affaires*. To add to those embarrassments, there is another outbreak at Nissa, on the Servian frontiers, the Bulgarians being again in open revolt against the Porte, excited, it was supposed, by Greek emissaries. The Bulgarians invite the whole Christian population in Turkey to proclaim their independence, and shake off the Mussulman rule. The energetic measures adopted by the Ottoman government were expected to put down this outbreak; which, however, cannot fail to leave its fruits behind in the moral effect on European Turkey. Prince Mavrocordato has at length been able to open the negotiations with the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs for the commercial treaty between Turkey and Greece.—Accounts received through Vienna mention that the Austrian and Russian Commissioners had come to an understanding with the Porte to settle the Bucharest disputes. Prince Ghika was to be secured from personal responsibility.—Accounts from Moldavia state that the plan of a railway, to traverse Moldavia from north to south, so that the southern terminus would be at the harbour of Galacz, on the Danube, seems to be in a fair way of being realised. It is proposed to execute, in the first instance, only a line of 60 or 70 German miles, and to employ only horses. This scheme has been well received; and as soon as an iron railway traverses Galicia and the Buckowina, the shortest communication between the North Sea and the Baltic with the Euxine will be established.—Letters from Tripoli mention the arrival of Mehemet Pacha, and the departure of his predecessor, Askar Ali, who has become so notorious by his cruelties.

Egypt.—The arrival of the India steamer from Calcutta at Suez, on the 25th ult., after making the passage from the Bengal Pilot to Suez in 46 days, of which she was 9 in port, is regarded as a satisfactory proof that the communication may be calculated on with certainty, even in the most unfavourable season of the year. She had to contend against the monsoon, and was only 37 days at sea from port to port. There is nothing of importance in the news from Egypt, except the slow rise of the Nile this season. Fears are entertained of a deficient inundation. There is still some talk of the fleet going out under the command of Said Pacha.

India.—The Berenice, with the Bombay mail of the 18th of June, arrived at Suez on the 18th ult. Her mail reached Alexandria on the 22nd at 3 A.M., Malta on the 27th, and Marseilles, by the Polyphemus, on the 31st, at 6 A.M. In Affghanistan matters remain nearly in the same state as at the date of our last advices; a report was current that Lord Ellenborough had ordered the immediate evacuation of the country beyond the Indus; but it seems to have arisen from some misapprehension of instructions for the withdrawal of the troops from Jellalabad. In other respects the accounts on this point are very contradictory. There appears to have been little done in the shape of active measures since the arrival of General Pollock at Jellalabad. Akhbar Khan had become more tyrannical than ever; and had demanded as conditions for the liberation of his prisoners, personal indemnity, eight lacs of rupees, and his being placed and supported on the musnud of Cabul as Ameer, with a gift of two lacs per annum by the British! The first and third conditions being inadmissible, he had removed almost all his prisoners into the mountains to the north-west of Cabul, while with some of his adherents he was carrying on a conflict of murders and intrigues from Cabul against the partisans of one of Schah Soojah's sons, who was in possession of the Bala Hissar, which he had attacked without success. Major Pottinger was forced to attend him in these movements. The mission of Capt. Mackenzie to Jellalabad, to treat for the liberation of the prisoners, had proved ineffectual; a report had been got up that Akhbar Khan had given liberty to Capt. Mackenzie, in consequence of his having so honourably fulfilled his promise by returning twice into his power, but the report had not proved correct; on the contrary, Lady M'Naghten had been plundered of her jewels. During this lull at Jellalabad, Gen. England had succeeded in joining Gen. Nott at Candahar. A system of combined movements was, therefore, expected by the retreat of Nott's division within the Bolan Pass to the borders of the Indus, and of Gen. Pollock's troops to the eastward of the Khyber Pass towards Peshawur.—The "Delhi Gazette," of the 8th of June, which contains the same intelligence, asserts that General Pollock had received positive orders to retire in the direction of Peshawur, and that he had even made preparations for removing the heavy baggage by rafts down the river, and that the advance towards Cabul was but a *ruse* to keep the army in good spirits. From all these circumstances, it would appear that there were negotiations on foot which might lead to their withdrawal.—From Candahar there is news of a victory gained on the 21st of May over the Affghans under the command of Sufter Jung. They attacked the fortified post of Khelat-e-Ghilzee, and even placed scaling ladders against the walls, but were repulsed and routed, with upwards of 100 men killed, besides the prisoners, who, having attempted to escape, were cut up by the garrison. The idea of the British retiring from before the Affghans, has excited the indignation of many, who did not hesitate to declare that such a retreat would become the signal for numerous revolts of the Mahomedans in the provinces of the interior, and that it would serve hereafter as an encouragement to the Affghans themselves to make an invasion of this country. Judging from several facts, it would appear that Lord Ellenborough had not made up his mind to effect the withdrawal instantaneously. Some accounts state that orders had been issued for rendering Jellalabad a strong position; and it was further asserted that it had been determined to send forward towards Cabul both the divisions simultaneously—viz., from Jellalabad and Candahar, in the first week of June, when the harvest around Cabul will be ripe and provisions plentiful. In addition to these statements, Gen. Sale, who had in October last fought his way from Cabul to Jellalabad, had declared that if Gen. Pollock would give him another brigade in addition to his own, together with a squadron of the 3d Dragoons and four guns, he would march from Jellalabad back to Cabul. The spirited conduct of this general has redeemed the reputation of the British troops among the Affghans. The Indian journals continue to publish details of the unfortunate retreat in January last, which are said to show the incapacity and want of energy of the military chiefs on that occasion. It is also said that Sir W. MacNaghten had engaged in some act of treachery against the Affghan chiefs, which was discovered by them, and led to the fearful retribution by which our army was destroyed. The fate of the prisoners continued to be an object of the most painful interest; it was asserted that they are in the keeping of the high priest of Cabul, and that Col. Palmer, with several other officers, remain in custody at Ghuznee. The Governor-General was at Allahabad, where he intends to assemble an army of observation, and to raise eight new regiments. His Lordship is to come in September, it is said, to Agra. In India tranquillity prevailed. The monsoon had begun, and the people of the country were busy in agricultural pursuits. The only remarkable event was the death of the King of Oude; by the good arrangements of the British resident, the rightful heir succeeded to the throne without any trouble or confusion.—A dreadful hurricane has taken place at Calcutta, destroying numerous houses, and damaging about 50 vessels in the river, with great loss of human life. The loss of boats with produce down the river will be enormous, and of ruinous amount, particularly in sugar, saltpetre, rice, and cotton.—At Bombay two ships have been destroyed by fire within the last fortnight,—the Vansittart, formerly one of the East India Company's China ships, and the Cornwallis, both on the eve of sailing for China with cotton cargoes. The loss of property amounts to above 100,000*l*. These fires were attributed to incendiaries, and large rewards were offered for their detection. A small ship, the Kate, laden with coals for Aden, also caught fire, but by great care its destruction was prevented. The new Governor of Bombay, Sir Geo. Arthur, arrived there by the May steamer, and met with a flattering reception. The Parsees of Bombay were highly delighted with the elevation by her Majesty of one of this body to the dignity of knighthood. The new knight, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, had, in commemoration of the event, made to his co-religionists the munificent gift of three lacs of rupees, to be vested in trustees, for the purpose of having instruction disseminated among them. The cholera had considerably abated in its ravages.

China.—The overland mail brings news from China, but only eight days later than that last received. Some new conflicts had taken place in the neighbourhood of Ningpo, in consequence of the Chinese having attempted to obstruct the supply of provisions. A body of their troops having encamped at Tsee-kee, about 11 miles to the westward of Ningpo, the British Commander-in-Chief resolved to dislodge them. A force of about 1,100 men was landed on the 15th of March at a place near the Chinese encampment, to the west of Tsee-kee, where the enemy, amounting to about 6,000, was found posted in rather a strong position. The walls of the town were soon scaled, without any opposition, but considerable resistance was made at the camp. This resistance was strengthened by the nature of the ground over which the British troops had to proceed to the attack, and three men were killed and about forty wounded. The Chinese were, however, soon routed, and from five to seven hundred killed. The Chinese troops were subsequently rallied by some Mandarins, and large reinforcements collected near the city of Shou-hing, to the north of Yu-yaou, whence Sir Hugh Gough expressed his intention to expel them. It was rumoured that the Mandarins, at the head of 30,000 men, had contemplated an attack on Ningpo; but their views were anticipated by the British General, who in return was making preparations for a movement on Hang-chow-fou, the capital of the province of Chekeang. This movement, it was supposed, would produce the abandonment of the position at Ningpo. Several conflicting rumours were circulated at Hongkong and Macao. Some represented the Mandarins at Canton as determined to oppose to the last the attempts of the English to obtain a footing in their country, for which purpose they had even contrived to build a steamer, had strongly fortified the banks of their river, and had also commenced clearing away the ruins of the Bogue forts, as a preparation for rebuilding them, while they had put into practice the most stringent measures for suppressing piracy in the Canton river, having in one day captured 100 offenders, of whom 44 were at once decapitated in Canton. Another rumour stated that the Mandarins in other provinces were much alarmed lest the war should extend to their districts, and had therefore induced the Celestial Government to send an Imperial Commissioner with an offer of 40,000,000 dollars as compensation for the expenses of the British expedition and the surrendered opium, all which, together with full possession of Hongkong, the Emperor was said to be disposed to grant as the price of peace. The reinforcements from England continued to arrive, and, as the season for operations was approaching, it was expected that the decisive measures which would be speedily adopted would oblige the Emperor to propose terms for a lasting peace.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Saturday.—Lord Shaftesbury sat as Speaker, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor.—The Commons were summoned to hear the Royal assent to the Poor Law Act Continuance Bill, the Customs Duties (Tariff) Amendment Bill, the Preparation of Exchequer Bills Bill, the Perpetuation of Testimony Bill, the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Suspension Bill, the Dean Forest Bill, the Prisons Bill, the Tithe Commutation Act Amendment Bill, the Controverted Elections Bill, New South Wales Bill, South Australian Bill, Slave Trade Suppression Treaties Bill, and several others of private or local interest. Several bills were then advanced a stage.

Monday.—The Earl of Ripon moved the second reading of the Bonded Corn Bill. The object of the bill was to allow a certain quantity of bonded corn to be taken out of bond and ground into flour, or made into biscuit, which was again to be returned into bond, and not to be taken out till the duty was paid on the flour, at the rate which might then prevail. The biscuits might be taken out for the purposes of exportation.—Lord Beaumont opposed the bill. He apprehended that it would open the door to numerous evasions of the Corn Law.—Lord Ripon, in reply, said that the noble Lord seemed to forget that vessels could now provision themselves at Hamburgh, the United States, and elsewhere, which, by the operation of this bill, would be enabled to lay in their stock as cheaply at home. It appeared to him that the bill would remedy a great inconvenience, and injure no one.—After a few words from Lord Monteagle in its support, the bill was read a second time.

The Earl of Aberdeen laid on the table copies of treaties relative to the suppression of the slave trade; also a bill for suspending the operation of an Act now in force for suppressing the slave trade, as far as related to Portuguese vessels; which was read a first time.

Lord Redesdale, in the absence of the Earl of Devon, moved the third reading of the Mines and Collieries Bill.—The Marquis of Londonderry opposed the third reading. He said it would show the haste with which it was framed, if he cited the clause enabling a Government inspector to inspect collieries and mines at all times, which was absolutely inoperative. The inspector might come, but there was nothing to compel the coalowner to put him down the pit, or to carry on the work of the pit whilst he was there.—After a discussion, in which Lord Redesdale, Lord Campbell, the Marquis of Londonderry, and Lord Wharncliffe took part, a clause was added, on the motion of Lord Wharncliffe, to remedy the defect which had given rise to the observation of Lord Londonderry, rendering it incumbent upon mine-owners to admit duly-appointed inspectors to visit their operations.

Tuesday.—On the third reading of the Insolvent Debtors Bill, Lord Brougham took the opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the Government and to the Legislature generally, in behalf of a large class of their fellow-subjects, for the passing of a measure which, while insuring to the creditor a fair distribution of the debtor's property, would virtually abolish imprisonment for debt.

On the motion of Lord Aberdeen, a bill to suspend the Slave Trade Suppression Act, the operation of which has excited so much ill-feeling in Portugal, and the necessity for which is superseded by the treaty recently concluded with that Power, was read a second time. Lord Brougham then brought forward a motion, of which he had given notice, for the adoption of more efficient measures for the suppression of the slave trade. He proved by a variety of statistical information that the traffic was, if not on the increase, at least perpetuated in its internal activity throughout Cuba and the Brazils by British enterprise and by the aid of British capital; and after demonstrating the defects of the present law, and how readily its provisions might be evaded, concluded by impressively calling upon the House to cease to protect the slave-monger, and resolutely to apply itself to the extirpation of the traffic. The Duke of Wellington recommended that Lord Brougham should himself propose some measure for the improvement of the existing law, and promised, in the name of the Government, his cordial support. Some discussion followed as to the nature of the amendment necessary, and the notice was ultimately withdrawn, on the understanding that Lord Brougham should introduce a bill early in the ensuing session.

Thursday.—The Earl of Radnor moved the second reading of his bill for repealing the duties on the importation of corn, supporting his motion at some length.—The Earl of Ripon met the motion by an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.—Lord Kinnaird, in support of the bill, pleaded strongly for a repeal of the Corn-laws, as detrimental to the interests of the country. After a reply from the Earl of Radnor, the motion for the second reading of his bill was negatived without a division.

The Bonded Corn Bill and the Court of Exchequer Bill were read a third time and passed.

Friday.—The Royal Assent was given to several bills, among which were the Assessed Taxes Bill, the Lunacy Bill, Court of Exchequer Bill, Western Australia Bill, &c. Several bills were then advanced a stage. On the motion of Lord Campbell, the Bribery of Elections Bill was read a second time, after some observations from Lord Brougham, who wished it had gone further, and abolished the bribery oath.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday.—On the order of the day for the committee on the Newfoundland Bill, Mr. O'Connell moved that the committee should be postponed for three months, in order to afford time for a communication from the parties to be affected. He had no objection to the increase of qualification for the members, but he would leave that change to be made by the local legislature itself; and as to the proposed increase of qualification for the electors, he protested against it altogether. To require, as this bill did, a 5*l.* occupation in the towns, and a two years' occupation of a 40*s.* freehold in the country, would disfranchise a large proportion of those inhabitants whom the Governor, Sir John Harvey, had described as the most valuable part of the population. He denounced the fusion of the Legislature into one assembly—the conversion of it into a divan. Rather re-establish the old despotism in the colony than insult it with this mockery of a coustition. He felt a persuasion that the colonists were thus persecuted only because the majority of them were Roman Catholics. At the present period of the session it was impossible that the bill could be fairly discussed.—Lord Stanley denied that it was the aim of this bill to extinguish the constitution of Newfoundland. The late Government had determined, in consequence of the violences committed at the last elections, to discontinue the House of Assembly; and this bill was intended to replace it by a modified representation. He wished to avoid religious topics; but though he would throw no blame on the Roman Catholics as a body, he must say a considerable number of their priesthood had evinced a description of activity at the elections which greatly scandalised many respectable colonists of their own faith. The Government, in the introduction of this bill, had no view to any religious distinctions at all. Their object, in the consolidation of the two legislative bodies, was merely to preclude a repetition of those collisions between them which had lately suspended the whole business and revenue of the colony. The change of the electoral qualification would not affect Roman Catholics peculiarly, but it would limit the franchise to those who had a permanent interest in the soil. The actual state of business in Newfoundland was such that the greatest embarrassment to its affairs must be the consequence of postponing the present bill. —Mr. Hume contended that Newfoundland was entitled to be heard by counsel, as Jamaica and Canada had been. The effect of the bill would be to transfer the representation from the inhabitants of Newfoundland to the merchants of London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Dartmouth. The members of Assembly in Newfoundland have been paid by wages, and he wished the same course was pursued in England. He had been accused of stinginess, but he would have real service paid; gratuitous service was bad service.—On the motion of Mr. Pakington, the debate was then adjourned.

Mr. P. M. Stewart brought up the report of the Ipswich election committee, declaring that the Earl of Desart and Thomas Gladstone, Esq., were not duly returned to serve in Parliament for that borough, and that the last election was a void election; and, further, that the late members had, by their agents, been guilty of bribery and treating.

Monday.—On the motion of Mr. P. M. Stewart, it was ordered that no new writ be issued for the borough of Ipswich until the report of the committee on the last election, and the evidence, be printed.—On the motion of Mr. Mackinnon, the Southampton writ was ordered to issue. In the discussion of this motion, Sir R. Peel assured the House that it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to give their general support to the bill then in progress for the suppression of bribery and treating.

Mr. T. Duncombe brought on a motion for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances under which a Dr. M'Douall was taken into custody in the act of addressing a body of people, at Deptford, on Tuesday last. The particulars of this case were given in our Paper of last week, under our Metropolitan news. Mr. Duncombe now contended that there was no pretence for the arrest.—Sir J. Graham resisted the motion, contending that the conduct of the parties justified the interference of the police, and that the case had been impartially and fully investigated before the police magistrate.—Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Sheil, and Lord Palmerston, contended that there were sufficient grounds for referring the matter to a select committee; the noble Lord, in particular, arguing that if the shield of authority were thrown over constables interfering with public meetings, on their own view of what constituted an illegal assemblage, great danger might result, not only to public liberty, but to the public peace.—The Attorney and the Solicitor General recapitulated the facts, and argued that no ground whatever was shown for the interference of the House.—Sir R. Peel argued that the law was open, if the parties deemed themselves aggrieved by the interference of the police; and that, with little cost, a decision of the ordinary tribunals of justice might be obtained, which would be more satisfactory than an inquiry by any committee of the House. This Deptford meeting had been from the beginning a tumultuous assembly; the seats had been torn up in the chapel, and bludgeons called for; and now it was termed a squabble or a scuffle. Perhaps Mr. O'Connell remembered the man in Ireland who called the rebellion of 1793 "*a hurry*,"—or the other Irishman who, speaking of the Dublin riots in 1803, in which death was inflicted, described it as "the *dispute* in Thomas-street." He exhorted the House to abstain from condemning a policeman who, under such circumstances as these, had felt it his duty, as the evening advanced, to interfere for the prevention of further mischief.—Mr. T. Duncombe replied, after which the House divided, rejecting the motion by 89 to 30.

The House then went into a Committee of Ways and Means; and votes for Exchequer Bills, &c., were agreed to. The Tobacco Regulations Bill created some debate. Mr. T. Duncombe opposed its recommittal, on the ground of its vexatious character and onerous provisions.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in supporting the bill, made some statements as to the very general and extensive adulteration of tobacco which was practised. To meet the objections to the bill, he intended to introduce a clause, giving further time to the dealers for disposing of the stock which they might have on hand of adulterated tobacco, and a more extended time for snuff.—After a discussion, Mr. T. Duncombe's amendment for recommitting the bill this day three months was lost by 53 to 9.

Mr. V. Smith opposed the farther progress of the Ecclesiastical Corporations Leasing Bill, stating at length his objections to the measure.—Sir J. Graham said that he intended to introduce some amendments on the third reading. He avowed his conviction that all the available means of the church should be made use of before the state was called upon to contribute to church extension, which this bill was calculated to promote. After a short conversation, Mr. V. Smith withdrew his opposition at the present stage, and the report on the bill was brought up.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, including the Bribery at Elections Bill, to which some clauses were added, on the motion of Mr. Hawes.—Sir J. Graham obtained leave to bring in a bill to annex the county of the city of Coventry to Warwickshire, and to define the boundary of the city of Coventry. The bill was read a first time.

Tuesday.—Sir J. Easthope, who, on a former occasion, had withdrawn a motion for church-rate returns, at the request of Sir R. Peel now re-produced his motion, having modified it so as to meet the objections of Sir J. Graham. In now moving for these modified returns, he asked whether the Premier intended to take the subject of church-rates into his consideration, with a view to the legislative settlement of the question during the next session; or, if otherwise, he were satisfied with the state of the law relating to it.—Sir R. Peel could give no assurance that he would bring in a bill to settle the question, nor would he say that he was satisfied with the present state of the law.—Sir R. Inglis thought the hon. Baronet would have done better if he had given notice of his motion in the usual manner. He would beg leave to ask Sir J. Graham by what process these returns were to be obtained?—Sir J. Graham said the honourable gentleman had, at his request, withdrawn his former motion, and had submitted the present motion to him, and he certainly could see no objection to it. He admitted that there might be some difficulty in procuring the return, and he did not know that he possessed the power of enforcing it; but he, in obedience to the order of the House, should feel it his duty to apply to the different churchwardens to make the returns in conformity with the orders of the House.—After some conversation, the returns were ordered.

The Bribery at Elections Bill was read a third time and passed.

A long discussion took place on the Copyrights of Design Bill. Mr. Williams moved the recommittal of the bill, and was supported by Mr. Heathcote, Mr. M. Philips, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Hume, and other members.—Mr. Gladstone defended the Bill as a just protection.—Lord Palmerston contended for the exemption of the lace trade from its operation. Sir T. Fremantle desired, on the contrary, that at least the branch of the pillow lace trade might be included in the protection held out by the Bill.—Sir R. Peel observed upon the hardship of allowing a man, who had incurred no hazard or cost of his own, to lie in wait till the patterns of the season were brought out at great expense by others, and then seize upon all the successful ones.—Mr. Williams's motion was then lost by a majority of 73 to 13. After some further discussion, the Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Wednesday.

Sir R. Peel moved that the House would on Friday resolve itself into committee, with a view to an address for defraying the expense of monuments to Lord Exmouth, Lord de Saumarez, and Sir Sidney Smith.—Mr. H. B. Curteis said, that at a time when it was necessary to burden the country with a new load of taxation, they ought not to think of creating new expenditure by voting money for the erection of monuments. He hoped when the motion was brought forward, some hon. member would move as an amendment that no such monuments should be erected until the prevailing distress was alleviated.—Sir C. Napier was much surprised at the speech of the hon. gentleman, and did not think he should be doing his duty if he did not express his cordial support of the proposed address. No men of the age better deserved monuments to their illustrious memories than the gallant officers to whom it was proposed to erect these trophies. He only hoped that their monuments would be worthy of their fame.—The motion was then put and agreed to.

Sir G. Clerk brought in the Exchequer Bills Bill, which was read a first time.

Wednesday.—On the motion of Sir G. Clerk the Slave Trade Suppression Bill and the Canada Loan Bill were reported; the Slavery East Indies Bill was read a third time and passed; and the Consolidated Fund Bill was read a second time.

On the adjourned debate on the Newfoundland Bill, Mr. Pakington and Sir Howard Douglas spoke in support of the bill, as a choice of evils; it was opposed by Mr. C. Buller, Mr. P. Howard, and Mr. Wyse.—Mr. Vernon Smith admitted that the state of the colony required legislation, but suggested that the duration of the bill should be limited, and that an objectionable clause, altering the qualification of electors, should be omitted.—Lord Stanley agreed to these suggestions, with the view of obtaining more extended support for the bill.—Mr. Labouchere admitted that by these concessions the bill was stripped of its most objectionable features.—On a division, the bill was supported by 68 against 13.—On the motion that the Speaker do now leave the chair, Mr. O'Connell expressed his opposition to the bill, contending against the injustice which it would inflict, and protesting against the compromise which he considered to have been entered into with respect to it between the members and friends of the late Government and those of the present.—Some further debate followed, after which another division was taken, when there appeared 82 to 21. The House then went into committee on the bill, and after several divisions, in each of which the Government had the majority, the several clauses of the bill were agreed to, with the exception of the 6th, on which the discussion was adjourned till Friday.

Thursday.—Mr. Mackinnon obtained leave to bring in a bill to improve the health of towns, by preventing the interment of bodies within their precincts.

Sir F. Burdett moved for a select committee to inquire into negotiations of the Government with Mr. Warner respecting his invention.—Sir H. Douglas recounted the various circumstances connected with the commission appointed to examine the merits of the invention; and Sir R. Peel detailed the negotiations with the Government, and showed that both the late and the present Ministry had offered the most ample facilities to Mr. Warner; the right hon. Baronet expressed his decided conviction that the alleged invention, for which a guarantee of 400,000*l.* was demanded, was of a questionable character.—Mr. Brotherton also read letters which showed that Mr. Warner had not so scrupulously kept the offers of his invention exclusively to this country as he claims credit for, but had endeavoured to sell it some years back to Don Pedro. In that instance, as in the present, the negotiation had been broken off by Mr. Warner's demand for preliminary payment.—On a division, the motion of Sir F. Burdett was negatived by 72 to 2.

Lord Ashley obtained the consent of the Government to a motion for procuring a further inquiry, by the mines and collieries commissioners, into the number and ages of children and young persons employed as apprentices in coal and iron mines, with the nature or terms of the indentures or agreements under which tehy serve.

Mr. T. Duncombe moved an address to the Crown, for taking into merciful consideration the case of John Mason and seven working men (the circumstances of which were brought before the House last week), now confined in Stafford Gaol, with a view to their immediate discharge.—Sir J. Graham resisted the motion, which, after a short discussion, was rejected, on a division, by 53 to 30.

Mr. Hume then brought under the consideration of the House the case of the ex-Rajah of Sattara. During his speech the benches became almost deserted; and after some observations from Mr. Baring, the House was counted out.

Friday.—On the adjourned debate on the Newfoundland Bill, the clause for abolishing the Legislative Council gave rise to frequent divisions, in all of which the Ministerial measure was affirmed by large majorities. The Bill then went through committee. Mr. O'Connell moved for copies of correspondence between the Government and the police, respecting the spy-system disclosed at the late trial at Armagh. Lord Eliot resisted the motion, which was negatived by 72 to 24.—In reply to a question on the Income Tax papers, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that unavoidable delay had occurred in their delivery; but although they are required to be returned within 21 days from the date they bear, the Government will afford every facility and make a due allowance of time in cases where they have not been delivered at the proper time.—The Ecclesiastical Corporations Leasing Bill was read a third time and passed.—The House went into committee on the Bankruptcy Law Amendment Act, after which Mr. Masterman moved that wine merchants be allowed a drawback on their stocks of Portuguese wines proportionate to the late reduction of duty; but the motion was negatived without a division.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—The great abundance of money in the market had produced arise in Stock on Thursday, but a reaction took place yesterday of $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. Consols closed at $91\frac{1}{2}$ for money and account; Bank Stock, 170 to 171; India Stock, 249 to $250\frac{1}{2}$; Exchequer Bills, 2d. issue, 49s. to 51s. prem.; ditto, $2\frac{1}{4}$d. issue, 51s. to 53s. prem.; Three per Cents. Reduced, $91\frac{7}{8}$; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 100 to $\frac{1}{8}$; Long Annuities, $12\frac{5}{8}$; and India Bonds, 32s. to 35s. prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Mansion House.—The Lord Mayor gave a banquet on Friday in the Egyptian Hall to the Governors and Directors of the Bank of England, the East India Company, the East and West India Dock Companies, the Marine Insurance Company, the New Zealand Company, the Copiapo and Cobre Mining Company, the South Australian Bank, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and other public companies. Among the company were His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord and Lady Sandon, Lord D. Stuart, Lord W. Thynne, Sir G. Murray, Dwarkanauth Tajore, and Chunder Mohun Chatterjee, the Indian merchants, several Members of Parliament, and the leading merchants and capitalists of the city. The usual toasts were given, and a variety of speeches were made in connexion with the commercial interests of London. The one which produced the greatest impression was that of the Rev. Mr. Melvill, in responding to the toast of "The Church." "I hope," he said, "to be pardoned if I attach a special worth to the manner in which the present toast is received by this assembly. I am surrounded by the representatives of the wealth, the power, and the majesty of this emporium of the commerce of the world. Is it, then, presumptuous if, when they express warm attachment to the Established Church, I receive it as a pledge that the transactions of commerce shall not only be conducted on the principles, but made conducive to the purposes of Christianity? This were to give permanence as well as to increase the national prosperity; the motto of your City arms, as I see it emblazoned around me, is a prayer for the direction of God, and commerce hallowed to so righteous an intent would be sure to find the prayer abundantly answered." The Duke of Cambridge, Sir George Murray, and the Duke of Buccleuch, also addressed the meeting, which is stated to have been one of the most interesting of the season.

Court of Aldermen.—In consequence of an order from the Vice-Chancellor of England, in a cause now pending in the Court of Chancery, respecting the property of intestate freemen of the city of London, the Court have unanimously agreed to a report, stating, for the information of the Vice-Chancellor, that by the custom of the city, when there are several orphan children of a freeman who dies intestate, the share which any one may take by reason of surviving a child that dies an infant, survives among the other children in case of the death of the party to whom it has come under the age of 21 years; and that if there be an accumulation of interest upon an orphanage share, the accumulation survives in the same manner as the original orphanage share.

Public Meetings.—The Anti Corn-Law Conference, which has been sitting in London for some time past, was brought to a conclusion on Monday. The Chairman in dissolving the meeting stated that they had taken the necessary measures to put the Government in possession of their sentiments, and having failed in obtaining their object, the only course remaining to them was to return to their constituents. An address to the public was afterwards submitted for approval to the meeting, and the Conference was then declared to be dissolved.—A bazaar has been held during several days of the past week, at the Centenary-hall, Bishopsgate-street, for the benefit of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. In addition to the usual display of fancy articles on these occasions, the bazaar was furnished with supplies of useful clothing, arranged in small lots for easy distribution among the poor. The walls of one of the rooms were covered with rare skins, furs, and various other articles, sent over for the purpose by missionaries in connexion with the Wesleyan community in every quarter of the globe. Among the collections were several costly presents from the King of

Ashantee, curiosities from the Celestial Empire, ornaments manufactured at the mission stations in France; entomological and mineral specimens, collected by missionaries in distant countries, and scientifically classified; several manuscript sermons and autograph paraphrases of texts of Scripture by John Wesley and his brother Charles. The sale was numerously attended, the articles appeared to find ready purchasers at good prices, and such was the abundance of the supply, that the managers resolved to keep it open beyond the time originally fixed for the purpose.

Metropolitan Improvements.—In the House of Commons on Wednesday, Mr. Wortley presented a petition from the inhabitants of a portion of St. Giles's, generally known by the name of "the Rookery," stating that within the circumference of 700 yards, upwards of 1,299 families, comprising upwards of 5,000 individuals, resided; that the condition of the place was most unfavourable to the health and morals of the population, and praying the House to render it compulsory on persons building to adopt improvements.—A report of the proceedings of the Metropolitan Improvement Society has just been published. It takes a general review of the transactions of the Society from its formation in January last to the present time, and adverts with satisfaction to the interview with Sir R. Peel, and to the concurrence of the Right Hon. Bart. in the propriety of appointing an efficient board to institute inquiries and take a broad and comprehensive view of the whole subject. The committee state that they have begun to form a collection of maps and plans of the metropolis, and that several valuable suggestions have already been received. The means of abating the nuisance arising from the smoke of furnaces in the great factories and breweries, and in the river steamers, have also occupied their attention. They dwell upon the importance of adopting such steps as may lead to a better legislation on matters connected with building, and to a revision of the existing Building Acts. They desire especially to effect an improvement of the over-crowded and ill-drained neighbourhoods of the poor; to provide a better description of dwellings for the lower classes, and to adopt every other available means of checking the fearful mortality now raging in the poorer districts. They are anxious to impress the public mind with the consequences arising from the burial of the dead in crowded places, and to encourage, as much as possible, cemeteries formed at a distance from the metropolis. The naming and numbering of streets is another subject to which they direct attention, pointing out the great public inconvenience resulting from the total abandonment of this branch of the duties of municipal administration to individual caprice, and illustrating it by the fact that, in the commercial part of the metropolis alone, there are no fewer than 28 King-streets, 20 Queen-streets, 26 Charles-streets, 25 Church-streets, 20 George-streets, and 23 John-streets, with numerous other examples of a corresponding character. The committee also desire to obtain for the metropolis a better supply of water, not only for domestic purposes, but a supply so regulated as to be instantly available in case of fire, without the necessity of pumping, and for the cleansing of the streets and houses. They state that during the last four years the fires in London have been more than 600 per annum. If each fire on the average incurred a loss of 500*l.*, the total loss annually would exceed the total cost of the supplies of water for the whole of the metropolis to the inhabitants, which, according to returns made to Parliament in the year 1834, amounted to 276,200*l.* They conclude by referring to these facts as a proof of the good which may be accomplished by the Society, and appeal upon these grounds to public support in order to render their exertions effective, and institute proper inquiries on the various topics of their report.—The commissioners appointed to carry into effect the City improvements have entered into engagements to complete the line of street leading from Farringdon-street in the direction of Clerkenwell-green; and contracts have been signed for the erection of houses on each side of the new street. They will be second-rate buildings; the frontage of each being about 18 ft., and the depth varying from 50 to 60 ft. They are all to be of a similar elevation, and to be erected according to plans and specifications at Guildhall.—The works for the new Chapel Royal at Buckingham Palace will be commenced about the end of next month, and be completed by next season. The chapel is to be constructed on the site of the conservatory, joining the middle of the building at the southern extremity, and will be on a level with the lower state rooms.—A notice has been posted on the doors of St. Paul's Cathedral, stating that during the cleaning of the church there will be no performance of divine service, but that due notice will be given when it will be resumed. Workmen are at present engaged in repairing the exterior of the dome, but it is understood that very few repairs are required in the interior.—The surveyor appointed by the churchwardens to examine the steeple of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, which was struck by lightning in the great storm of last week, has reported that the greater part must be pulled down, and that the total cost of rebuilding it will exceed 2,000*l.*—In consequence of the continual accession of members to Lincoln's Inn, the benchers have resolved on building a new hall, and a contract has been entered into for that purpose. The site chosen is nearly the centre of the terrace on the western side of the garden overlooking Lincoln's Inn-fields. A council-chamber and library are to be added to the new erection; the old hall will be reserved for the use of the Lord Chancellor when sitting out of term, as hitherto.—It is said to be in contemplation to convert the rising ground in the vicinity of the Hippodrome into pleasure-grounds, terraces, and villas, to be called Kensington Park. The arrangements are expected to be similar to the Regent's Park.

East India House.—On Friday, a special General Court of the Proprietors of East India Stock was held at the India-house, in compliance with a requisition signed by Sir C. Forbes and seven other proprietors; Sir J. L. Lushington in the chair. The Court was thinly attended. The requisition referred to the circumstances attending the deposition of the Rajah of Sattara, and embodied a resolution affirming that he had been deprived of his property and exiled without having been heard in his defence; and that such proceedings were repugnant to the principles of justice, and subversive of the British interests in India. The business of the meeting having been opened, the chairman moved an adjournment, when Mr. Thompson, in a speech of five hours' duration, spoke in favour of the resolution. Several interruptions took place, and ineffectual attempts were made to adjourn the meeting. At length, after a sitting of thirteen hours and a half, a division was called for, when the motion for an adjournment was carried by a majority of 24 to 1. The Court then adjourned at half-past one on Saturday morning, having sat for a longer time than on any former occasion.

The Thames Tunnel.—This undertaking was opened on Monday, for the first time, on the Wapping side of the river, and upwards of 500 visitors of all nations passed through the tunnel as far as the shaft on the Rotherhithe shore. The High-street, Wapping, was thronged with people, and the vessels on the river were gaily decked with flags of different nations, in celebration of the event. At mid-day there were upwards of 100 visitors promenading in the tunnel; the names and residences of more than 30 Americans from different parts of the United States were entered in the visitors' book, together with those of persons from all parts of Europe, and many from Asia. Indeed, about one-half of the visitors were foreigners. The shaft by which the descent is accomplished, is about 58ft. 9in. in depth, and 42ft. 6in. in diameter; a staircase, consisting of two flights, and supported by strong iron fastenings, passes along the wall of the shaft from the summit to the basement. The staircase is protected by an iron balustrade, while there is a superstructure above the shaft, through which a sufficiency of light is afforded. On the Surrey side a similar shaft will be completed in about two months, when there will be a direct communication through the tunnel for foot passengers, and toll will be received. Several months must yet elapse before the viaduct will be formed for the transit of carriages; as further excavations must be made, for which purpose an inclined plane of from 150 to 200 yards on each side of the river will be formed, unless, as has been proposed, the system of lowering and raising goods and carriages by means of the atmospheric railway be adopted; in which case, it is understood, a large saving would be made in the expenditure necessary to complete the undertaking.

The Model Prison.—The new prison at Pentonville has been so far completed that some of the officers' apartments are now occupied, and it is believed that the prisoners sentenced at the forthcoming sitting of the Central Criminal Court will be sent there. During the past week the Duke of Wellington, Sir R. Peel, and several of the Ministers have visited the establishment, and examined the arrangements for the prisoners.

Southwark.—The several candidates for the vacant office of high bailiff have been busily engaged in their canvass during the week. Unless the law of the corporation be suspended, and the two aldermen candidates are allowed to enter the lists, it is generally supposed that the contest will be between Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey and Mr. Payne the coroner.—On Monday, a vestry meeting was held at St. Saviour's for the purpose of receiving a variety of reports connected with parochial affairs, and to make a church rate. Mr. H. B. Clark, warden of the great account, was in the chair. After a variety of speeches and statements had been made relative to various items for the repairs of the church, the payment of salaries, disbursements, &c., the Chairman said it would be necessary, to enable him to get rid of the debts, to apply for a rate of 9*d.* in the pound for the ensuing year, as the total expenditure would be 3,755*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* An amendment was then moved in favour of a sixpenny rate; after a long and stormy discussion, the amendment was carried by 20 to 16, upon which a poll was demanded, and refused by the chairman, who said he would take legal measures to enforce the original motion.

Vauxhall.—The masquerade which has been for some time back announced, and for which most active preparations have been made for some weeks past, came off on Tuesday evening. It was attended by the usual patrons of amusements of this sort and went off well, although few appeared in character. The whole of the gardens were thrown open for the occasion. The entertainments of the evening, in addition to the concert, fireworks, rope-dancing, &c., consisted in the performances of the stud of the late Mr Ducrow and their riders, and in the performances of La Petite Taglioni, a precocious dancer of great promise. The illuminations and the instrumental band were good, and, on the whole, everything was done that could gratify the public taste, and maintain the popularity of this well-known place of amusement.

Woolwich.—Considerable activity prevails in this Dockyard in the preparation and equipment of new steam-ships. An iron steamer, called the Rocket, has recently been built by Messrs. Fairbairn, at their establishment in the Isle of Dogs, for the service of Government, and has arrived here in order to be fitted for service. The Admiralty have ordered Mr. Lang, master-shipwright of this yard, to submit a plan of a steam-vessel of 1650 tons, and suitable for engines of 800 horse-power, with a crew of 300 men. To convey some idea of the magnitude of a vessel of this class, it may be observed that the largest first-class steam-frigates at present in the Navy, the Geyser, Devastation, and others, do not exceed about 1000 tons and 400 horse-power, and that the Penelope, 42 gun-frigate, at present being converted into a steam-vessel, will only be fitted with engines of 650 horse-power. The steam-vessel now ordered is in addition to another of great dimensions, with engines of 800 horse-power, named the Dragon, to be built at Sheerness or Chatham.

Chatham—The adjourned inquest on the bodies of Mr. Corrall, the surgeon, and the 4 seamen of H.M.'s steamer Shearwater, who were drowned in the Medway, while proceeding to the launch at this place, was resumed on Monday. After the usual evidence had been adduced, the Jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned." Mr. Corrall had only been married four months, and three of the seamen have left families.

Provincial News.

The Harvest.—The provincial papers are filled with details of the progress and prospects of the harvest. The report is, almost without exception, highly satisfactory. In Berkshire reaping has commenced under very favourable auspices, and the crop of wheat is generally good in quality, and of a fair average quantity.—Some new wheat was sold in Uxbridge market last week, at 72*s.* per quarter; it weighed 64lb. per bushel.—In Buckinghamshire several fields of wheat have been cut during the past week, the crops of which are said to be excellent.—In Sussex the wheat harvest has become general, but doubts are expressed whether the crop will be an average.—In Hampshire the weather has been most propitious, and by far the greatest portion of the wheat in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth is cut. In the country around Winchester the wheat harvest is nearly completed; the crops are reported to be very fine, ripening with that clear and even colour which indicates the total absence of blight. The burden of straw is said to be not so heavy as on some former years; but the wheat is remarkably fine in the head, free from weeds and grass, and will produce a large yield of grain. The barley is much improved, but the long drought in the spring seriously damaged much of it, and the quality as well as quantity is expected to be below an average.—In Wiltshire the weather has been most favourable, and wheat-cutting has become general. All accounts speak most favourably of the crop.—In Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, there has been the most brilliant harvest weather, no rain of five minutes' duration having fallen for several days. At Totnes, Bodmin, Exeter, and Taunton, very fine samples of wheat have been brought to market. In the three western counties less corn is beaten down with rain than there has been for many years; the wheat is very fine in quality, and remarkably heavy in the ear.—In Gloucestershire finer weather for ripening the crops could not have prevailed up to the present time. The wheat is remarkably perfect in the ear, and likely to be productive. Reaping has become general, and in the southern districts the sickle is in full operation.—In Oxfordshire the accounts from all parts are very gratifying. In many places reaping has commenced, and the crops are yielding abundantly.—In Worcestershire several days of glorious weather have advanced the crops towards maturity, and enabled the agriculturists to secure their hay, a considerable portion of which was still out. In favoured situations reaping has already commenced, and should the weather continue propitious, it will soon become general.—In Warwickshire there is every prospect of an abundant harvest. The crops of corn are rapidly advancing, and the reapers will soon be actively employed.—In Cambridgeshire the cutting of wheat has commenced in different parts, and will soon become general. Where thinness of plant was complained of in the wheat, great improvement has taken place. The early-sown barley will be a full average in quantity, and the quality promises to be good if there be fine weather to secure it; the later sown must be an uneven and irregular crop, and the quantity in all probability inferior. Oats are much improved, but do not promise to produce an average.—In Norfolk the harvest has become general, with the exception of those places in the vicinity of the sea. The wheat is said to be below an average, though very good on some soils; but the barley is far beyond the wheat.—In Yorkshire the crops are advancing rapidly towards maturity, with the promise of an early and fair average harvest. New wheat has found its way into some of the southern markets, so that the harvest may be said to have commenced under auspicious circumstances. The plant is represented as rather thin upon the ground, owing to the unfavourable seed time; but the ear is generally full and bold, and exhibits a good sample.—In Durham the crops in all parts are favourably reported. The wheat is remarkably forward, and will, in about a week, be ready for the sickle; according to the general opinion, it is healthier and more forward than at this time last year. Oats promise a good crop; and the beans are better than for some years past, being entirely free from insects. Barley is the same as last season, and has already been cut at Chilton.—In Northumberland the crops are fast ripening, under the present delightful weather. In many parts there is a good deal of grass still uncut, and upon the whole the hay is light. The crops are generally in a forward state. Barley was cut last week at Thornley Pit Houses and at Ovingham, and a sample of the produce has been exhibited in Hexham market. The quality is described as excellent, weighing about 56 lbs. per bushel. It seems to be the general opinion among farmers in this county that the crops are upon the whole lighter, though the produce may be expected to be finer, and got in earlier, and under more favourable circumstances, than for some years past.—From Wales, the reports are equally satisfactory. In Pembrokeshire the country for many years past has not exhibited so luxuriant an appearance as it does at the present season. The weather has been very propitious for securing the hay, and although the crops are generally light, the quality will prove excellent. The crops of corn are advancing rapidly, and there is every prospect of an early and abundant harvest. In Carmarthen harvest has already begun. At Pilruath and at Llwndu wheat was cut last week; and other fields have since been cut in other parts of the county. The grain is very good, and should the present fine weather continue, a splendid harvest will follow. In Flintshire and Denbighshire the corn crops all look healthy. In the Vale of Clwyd, wheat barley, and oats, approach an average crop, especially barley, which in general is particularly fine. On good lands the ears of wheat appear to be heavy, though in parts the crop is thin. In Flintshire the crops are lighter, though in some parts the ears are well filled. In several districts oats are quite ready for cutting, and wheat nearly so. To all appearance the harvest will be early, and will closely follow the hay-harvest.

Birmingham.—On Monday morning the populous village of West Bromwich, situated about midway between this town and Wolverhampton, was entered by at least 10,000 persons connected with the coal and iron trades in the neighbouring districts. They met for the purpose of combining against the proposed reduction of wages, notice of which expired on Saturday, although only 5 masters out of 50 had actually carried the proposal into execution. The men came principally from the neighbourhood of Walsall, Bilston, Dudley, and Wednesbury; but after agreeing to a series of resolutions similar to those adopted by the colliers in South Staffordshire, they separated quietly. The military were marched in at 10 o'clock, and the show of strength and preparation had the effect of preserving tranquillity.

Bradfield.—The late storm was severely felt at Bradfield-hall, the seat of Mr. J. P. Fennington. The lightning struck a tower over the entrance gateway, and threw it on the range of buildings immediately adjoining, which are appropriated to domestic offices. The roofs of the buildings were driven in, and two servants who slept in one of the rooms were greatly injured. Seven head of deer were found dead in the park, and several large trees were split and shattered. An immense Norway fir, which grew at the end of an extensive range of conservatories and hothouses, was shivered to pieces, and the splinters falling on the glass-houses below, totally destroyed a collection of exotics, and the produce of the vinery.

Brighton.—A curious announcement was made on Sunday from one of the pulpits of this town, which has been attended with some unpleasant consequences. At the close of his sermon at the Chapel Royal in the morning, the Rev. S. R. Drummond, the officiating minister, addressed his congregation, and stated that although it might be considered a novelty for a clergyman to speak from the pulpit at the close of service, he wished to tell them that two notorious pickpockets were present, and that it would, therefore, be well for them to be careful. Such an announcement coming from the pulpit, and so close upon the races, created great sensation; and, as if by common consent, the eyes of the congregation were turned in the direction of a pew, where sat two gentlemanly-dressed strangers, who had entered the church during the reading of the Litany. The two strangers on leaving the chapel were followed as far as Castle-square by a large portion of the congregation, when they asked the meaning of such an attendance, and were informed by one of the headboroughs that they were suspected to be pickpockets. The gentlemen protested their respectability, which they offered to prove to any gentleman in the crowd who would accompany them. The headborough immediately got into the fly, which was driven to the house of a respectable lady resident in Brighton, who stated that the suspected pickpockets were the Rev. Mr. Moore, curate of Barton-on-Humber, and Mr. Moore, a fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, residing at Blackheath. Mr. Drummond on discovering the error into which he had been led wrote a letter to each gentleman, tendering the most ample apology, and expressing his regret at the consequences which had arisen from his error. At the same time he sent copies of his letter to each of the local papers, to remove any unfavourable impression which might have been created by the circumstances.

Deal.—A paragraph appeared in the Sunday papers, stating that accounts had been received by the new telegraph from Deal that the caisson for the foundation of the intended lighthouse on the Goodwin Sands had burst on Saturday night. It now appears that no such report was received at the telegraph; and that, so far from such an accident having occurred, the utmost advantage is being taken of the present favourable weather, and rapid progress is making with the undertaking. Since the caisson was placed on the Goodwin last week, two additional tiers of plates have been added, and the stone-work has commenced. The caisson is now 42 feet in height, and 18 above high-water mark.—The new telegraph between London Bridge and the Downs, to which we have alluded in former Numbers, was put in full operation on Monday, the line from the Downs and the North Foreland being rendered complete by the erection of a telegraph at Sandown Castle by permission of the Board of Ordnance. The arrival and departure of vessels are now communicated to Lloyd's immediately they are telegraphed.

Exeter.—The local papers mention in reference to the late failure of the Newton and Totnes Banks, that a further dividend of 15*s.* in the pound will be shortly declared payable to the private creditors of Mr. Wise, which, with the 5*s.* paid on Wednesday, will constitute the full sum of 20s. in the pound upon his separate estate.

Falmouth.—The Cornish papers express great pleasure in reporting that there is every prospect of a successful season to the parties engaged in the pilchard fishery. Large shoals have been seen off the coasts, but it is too early at present to find them of full size. The drift boats continually take considerable quantities, which are eagerly purchased. From the importance of these fisheries to the western coasts of Cornwall, it is hoped that the promise of a favourable season will be realised.

Gainsborough.—The question of Church Rates which has so long excited this town was decided on Saturday the 30th, at an adjourned meeting of the vestry, when a rate of 2*d.* in the pound was carried by 482 to 215. The local papers state that few towns in England contain a larger proportion of Dissenters than Gainsborough, the parish containing only one church and 12 Dissenting chapels, yet a church-rate has been invariably carried on a poll of the rate-payers, but never before by so large a majority.

Harwich.—Our readers will not have forgotten the disastrous fate of her Majesty's ship Fairy, in November 1840, engaged in surveying the coast near this port, when Capt. Hewitt, his brother-in-law the Master, Mr. Adam, son of Sir C. Adam, then one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and the whole of the ship's company perished. It was thought that she had sunk near Lowestoft, and the Admiralty desirous of regaining the valuable surveying apparatus, and the charts and memoranda, the results of years of labour of Capt. Hewitt, sent a Government steam-vessel to look for her, and offered large rewards to any person discovering the precise locality of the wreck; but, although continual search was made, nothing more was heard of her until last week, when the fishing-gear of one of the trawling-smacks got entangled with some wreck, which is said to have been proved, by marks upon the timbers hove up, to be the remains of the ill-fated vessel. The wreck lies about 13 miles south-east of Lowestoft in 17 fathoms water.

Lancaster.—For some time past the neighbourhood of this town has been the scene of nearly a dozen robberies and burglaries, all supposed to have been committed by one gang, who, although known to the police, contrived to elude detection until last week. They generally went in a body of nine together, and neither strength of locks, bolts, nor doors, withstood their attacks, their practice being to use a large beam of wood against the door of the house they intended to rob, as a kind of battering-ram, until the door was either broken open or the locks gave way. Several houses at Forton, Wyerdale, Scotforth, &c., were robbed in this manner. On Wednesday, the 27th, the police succeeded in capturing five of the party, and there is said to be little doubt that the remainder will speedily be brought to justice.

Leicester.—The storm which was so severely felt in the Metropolis on Wednesday the 27th, extended to a great part of this country, and was particularly severe in the village of Queniborough and the neighbourhood. The lightning struck the spire of the church, which at the moment presented the appearance of being enveloped in flame. The cap-stone was broken, and some large fragments fell into the bell-chamber. The bells vibrated violently, and, with the immediate crash of the thunder, caused much terror to the inhabitants of the surrounding houses. The lightning did not enter the church, but passed off externally, or much damage might have happened to the fabric, which is well known as one of the finest specimens of church architecture in this county.—About the same time the town of Melton Mowbray was visited by the storm, accompanied by the heaviest fall of rain witnessed for many years. The streets were completely flooded in a few seconds, occasioned by the stoppage of the grates of the culverts; the obstruction lasted for nearly half an hour, but no damage was done to the buildings.

Manchester.—For some days past the mill of Messrs. Gardner and Bazley, cotton-spinners in this town, has been "picketed" by a large body of unemployed operative cotton-spinners, about 200 in number, who parade up and down the street, in front of the mill, while the hands are coming to the mill, or leaving work. They do not appear to have used or threatened violence, or attempted to induce the spinners to leave their employment. It seems that since the turn-out, which occurred in 1829, through the interference of the spinners' union, Messrs. Gardner and Bazley have declined to employ any spinner who is a member of the union; and the object of the picket would seem to be to compel or induce the hands in the employ of the firm, amounting to about 400, to join the union, and help to maintain all the unionists who are unemployed. The assemblage of 200 men in a public thoroughfare for hours together has excited a good deal of curiosity and inquiry, and at times a considerable crowd has been collected. With a view of protecting the hands from any actual violence, five or six policemen have been stationed in the street, where they remain all day, not interfering with the "pickets," but watching their proceedings.—A pamphlet has been published by Mr. Adshead, giving a statistical account of the state of the labouring classes in this town from 1840 to the present year. The details are very voluminous, and make known some startling facts in relation to the existing distress. It appears that the relief fund raised by voluntary subscription, in 1840, 3,732*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, was expended in bedding and clothing, with which 10,132 families were relieved in 24 days, and there remained upwards of 2,000 families unrelieved for want of funds. Of the 45,591 individuals, 6,978 were hand-loom weavers; 38,613 of various occupations; 25,792 were English; and the other 19,799 Irish. The number included 16,900 children under, and 9,030 children above 12 years of age. Of the number, 2,040 families, comprising 9,179 persons, upwards of one-fifth of the whole, lived in cellars, mostly damp and without ventilation. Another examination of 2,000 families gave an average total income of 1*s.* 2¼*d.* per head per week for 8,866 persons, or 2,000 families at 5*s.* 3¼*d.* per week; in whose possession were seen 22,417 pawn tickets, more than 22 in a family on the average; the amount of articles pledged being 2,780*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, an average value short of 2*s.* 6*d.* per pawn ticket. Another examination of 2,000 families, by the agents of the town mission, gave the average earnings of 1*s.* 6½*d.* per head weekly, or 6*s.* 3¼*d.* per family; the amount of pledges was 2,835*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* In 1841, a gentleman visited 258 families, mostly weavers, whose aggregate weekly earnings were 32*l.* 5*s.*, or less than 7½*d.* per head per week. In 1842, 8,072 families were relieved with 3,029*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*, "the Prince of Wales's fund." Besides this, about 2,500*l.* have been contributed to the soup charity, and from 2,000*l.* to 3,000 persons have been daily supplied with soup for the last three or four months. The parochial expenditure on account of the poor in 1838-9, was 28,304*l.*; in 1841-2, 40,777*l.*; the voluntary contributions in 1839-40, were 3,732*l.*; in 1841-2, 5,529*l.*—together, 9,261*l.*; and the poors'-rate and voluntary contributions together exhibit an aggregate increase of relief afforded of 63½ per cent. since 1839—viz. from 28,304*l.* to 46,307*l.* 200 provision dealers, selling on credit, had lost 23,664*l.* in three years; and 50 shopkeepers in Salford had their receipts diminished from 197,700*l.* in 1839, to 130,100*l.* in 1841; a difference of 67,600*l.*, or a decrease of 1,300*l.* per week.

Newcastle—An accident which threatened very serious consequences occurred last week in this town as the south mail was preparing to start from the inn, after having changed horses. It appears that one of the wheelers took fright as the coachman, with the reins in hand, was about to mount, although a boy was holding them at the time. The latter was dragged a short distance, but succeeded in extricating himself; but the coachman hung on by the reins, and succeeded in keeping pace with and directing the course of the horses. The mail at length came in contact with a cart, which it threw over, but immediately afterwards it was stopped by a large waggon. The guard had previously attempted to check the progress of the horses by putting on the screw-drag, but in doing so he was thrown with violence from the coach, but without sustaining any serious injury. One passenger threw himself off, and also escaped danger. The horses having been brought to a stand by the waggon, were instantly secured. The passengers then alighted, and another coach having been procured, the mail proceeded on its route.

Newport.—The Welsh papers give a long account of a melancholy accident which happened on Thursday the 21st ult. to the two daughters of Mr. George Gethin of this town. It appears that the young ladies, accompanied by their mother, went to bathe in Dunraven Bay, but they ventured too far, and being carried by the strong current round the point called Trwyn-y-wWitch, were unfortunately drowned. The eldest being nearest the shore, on perceiving the danger of her sister, rushed to her assistance, and being carried off by the same current, met a similar fate. Their mother, who was also bathing at the time, witnessed the scene, and, although at so short a distance, was unable to render her children any aid, having, in her ineffectual efforts to rescue them, nearly lost her own life. Her shrieks, however, soon collected the few persons who were on the sands, and, among others, Mr. Gethin himself, who arrived at the spot only a few seconds after the disappearance of the last of his two children. The bodies have been found, and the jury, at the coroner's inquest, have returned a verdict of Accidental Death.

Oxford.—Much satisfaction has been caused in this city and the neighbourhood by the announcement that the Archbishop of York has given instructions for the gardens and park of his seat at Nuneham Park to be thrown open for the recreation of all classes three days a week, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Plymouth.—Our readers will no doubt remember the loss of an East Indiaman on the coast of China soon after the commencement of the war. The commander, Capt. Noble, and his child were drowned; but his wife and some of the crew fell into the hands of the Chinese. The Plymouth papers, in reference to this subject, mention that among the articles brought home in H.M.S. Wellesley from China, is the identical cage in which the unfortunate lady was confined for six weeks. It resembles the coop in which birds and small animals are sometimes brought to this country. It measures 2 ft. 8 in. in length, 1 ft. 6 in. in breadth, and 2 ft. 4 in. in depth; the top, or cover, has a small hole for the head to pass through. It is roughly made of fir stakes, and will, it is said, be sent to the British Museum, where it may be of interest, as showing the mode of punishment to which prisoners are subjected in the Celestial Empire.—Inquiries have been made by the Admiralty of the authorities of this Dockyard as to how short a period of time will be required to refit ten packets, lately paid off, of the new class 10-gun brigs, for the service of the West India Mails, at present performed by steam-vessels. The irregularity of the steamers is said to have led to this result, and it is supposed that a saving of 50 per cent. will be effected by returning to the sailing-packets.

Portsmouth.—Great alarm was occasioned in the George Hotel in this town on Friday morning last, when the house was filled with visitors for the Goodwood Races, by a loud explosion in the upper part of the hotel. It occurred at 2 a.m., when everything was quiet, and was so violent as to alarm the neighbourhood and even the police establishment in an adjoining street. The explosion took place in a lobby into which four doors open. The doors were forced off the hinges, the windows of the rooms were shattered, the skylight broken; wainscots, ceilings, &c. destroyed; the carpets were set on fire, &c., and numerous fragments of cartridge-paper and cordage were lying about. It is conjectured that a firework of strong paper, repeatedly folded and lashed with cordage, had been placed in a corner, or suspended from a bell-wire, after having been lighted by a slow match. There is not at present any trace of the delinquent; but it is hoped that the remnants of paper and cord of which the firework was composed may yet lead to detection.

Rugby.—Recent letters from Rugby convey the gratifying intelligence that the late Dr. Arnold at the time of his decease had just completed the third vol of his "History of Rome," and that his friend, Archdeacon Hare, has undertaken to superintend its progress through the press.

Shugborough.—For the last fortnight, Shugborough Hall has been visited by large numbers of persons, attracted by the announcement that all the property of the Earl of Lichfield, including this ancient seat of the Anson family, is about to be sold by auction. The house is rich in fine specimens of statuary and painting, most of which were collected by the gallant Commodore Anson, to whom all the valuable portion of the library and other collections is attributed. The sale of the books commenced on Monday. The lots, with one or two trifling exceptions, were evidently added to the family library before the time of the present peer: they realised indifferent prices, and were bought chiefly by the London booksellers, who had assembled in greater number than usual. The sale of wines will follow that of the books, and the other valuables will be brought to the hammer early in the ensuing week.

Windsor.—An extraordinary horse, supposed to be the smallest in the world, arrived at the Royal Mews on Monday, by railway from town, as a present to Her Majesty, from Java, in which island it was foaled. It is only 27½ inches in height—indeed, not as tall as many of the Newfoundland and other dogs belonging to Her Majesty. It is rising five years old, is a dark brown, well formed, and extremely quiet and playful. Shortly after its arrival, it was taken to the Quadrangle, where it was seen by Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg Gotha, and the visitors at the Castle. On Tuesday, being the anniversary of the battle of Blenheim, fought in 1704, the annual tributary banner from the Duke of Marlborough arrived at the Castle, and was deposited in the Guard Chamber, over the bust of "Queen Anne's hero."

Wolverhampton.—The Staffordshire colliers still give rise to much uneasiness, and on Monday the authorities were not without apprehensions of an outbreak. Close by the side of placards announcing a public meeting to be held at Swan village, at which the Chartists would attend, were posted large bills issued by the magistrates, in which it was declared that any acts of intimidation towards persons, or injury done to machinery, would subject offenders to the punishment of transportation or imprisonment. At Wednesbury the population was considerably excited, and a troop of the 3d Dragoons was quartered in the town, ready to act at a moment's notice. The itinerant Chartist missionaries are said to keep the people in a state of excitement, and the Magistrates have thought it necessary to call out additional troops of Yeomanry. It appears, from all accounts, that the miners are suffering extremely, although, in several instances, they refuse to return to work, even at their old rate of wages.

Railways.—The receipts of the railways for the past week are stated to have been as follows:—South-Western 8,091*l.*; Greenwich 878*l.*; Croydon, Brighton, and South-Eastern returns withheld; Blackwall 1,316*l.*; Eastern Counties 1,182*l.*; Northern and Eastern 1,601*l.*; Great Western 15,507*l.*; London and Birmingham 17,788*l.*; Birmingham and Derby 1,401*l.*; Manchester and Leeds 4,801*l.*; Hull and Selby 1,059*l.*; York and North Midland 1,756*l.*; North Midland 4,760*l.*; Great North of England 1,435*l.*; and Edinburgh and Glasgow 2,464*l.*—A special general meeting of the shareholders in the Liverpool and Manchester Company was held last week in Liverpool, for the purpose of declaring a dividend. The report of the directors referred to the depressed state of business, in consequence of which the gross receipts have diminished in every department, compared with the corresponding period of 1841. The directors are actively availing themselves of the permission granted at the special meeting for constructing an amended line of railway from Ordsall across the lands of the Manchester and Bury Company, for conjunction with the Manchester and Leeds line at Hunt's Bank. The gross income of the company from January to July had been 114,076*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*; and the net profit 54,496*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, which, with the surplus of 8,122*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* from the preceding half-year, enabled the directors to declare a dividend of 5*l.* per share, being at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. The report was received with satisfaction, and the necessary authority was unanimously accorded to the directors to receive on loan the required sums for the completion of the intended works.—The Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Railway Company, at their recent meeting, declared a dividend of 20*s.* per share, which, out of their net revenue, leaves a surplus of 1,300*l.* 12*s.*—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the London and Greenwich Railway was also held last week. The report stated that the re-laying of the permanent way on wooden sleepers in lieu of stone blocks is now accomplished, and has effected great saving in the expenditure; but the receipts had been diminished through the altered fares, which induced the directors to think of a return to the former prices. There was a balance of 3,201*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* applicable to the payment of a dividend, which was at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* per share on all the unprivileged shares. The result of the traffic from the Brighton, Croydon, and Dover lines for the last six months has produced only 3,402*l.*, making an average of 567*l.* per month; but during the last two months, since the increased toll has been received, the average has been 931*l.* per month, which left a hope of greater prosperity as the traffic of the other lines came into operation. The total cash, to the 30th June, was 1,012,336*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, and the balance in hand 15,705*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* The receipts for the half-year were 27,570*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, and the number of passengers was 824,291*l.* After a warm discussion of several hours the report was adopted.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Grand Junction Railway was held on Monday in Liverpool. From the report it appeared that the income of the Company had been, from January to July, 207,635*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* The net profit for the last half-year had been 113,661*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; to which must be added the reserve fund, amounting with interest to 8,226*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*; making a total of 122,487*l.* 13*s.* The report says—"The income-tax, amounting to 1,826*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, becoming payable to Government, will first have to be deducted for the three months ending the 30th of June; and the directors, for the reason given by them on the last occasion of their meeting the proprietors, have again to advise that the sum of 5,000*l.* be placed to the fund for the depreciation and renewal of engines and other stock. From the balance they have now to recommend that a dividend of 5*l.* per cent. be declared, amounting to 110,165*l.* leaving, after the above deductions, the sum of 5,495*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* to be carried to the credit of the reserved fund, and applicable to future dividends. The depreciation fund, with the above appropriation, will, consequently, be with interest 10,040*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* The net receipt for Sunday travelling is 10*s.* per share of 100*l.*—An entertainment has been given to 236 of the children belonging to the day and Sunday schools connected with the Railway station at Wolverton, on the London and Birmingham Railway. The children were afterwards examined by the chaplain of the station, and numerous reward books given for proficiency. The Episcopal chapel at the station having been found too small, it has been determined that a church and parsonage-house shall be erected there, and about 3,500*l.* have already been subscribed or promised in aid of this object.—A fire broke out last week in the train between Birmingham and Derby, supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion among the goods in one of the luggage-waggons. Great alarm was excited among the passengers in a third-class carriage attached to the waggons, and on approaching the Derby station several persons jumped out and were seriously injured. The waggon in which the fire occurred was entirely consumed, and the second was much burnt.

IRELAND.

The Harvest.—The Dublin papers state that nothing can be more propitious than the prospects of the harvest. The markets already afford a sensible indication of the appearance of the crops; and new potatoes, of the very finest quality, have been selling for 9*d.* a stone. They state that the old times and seasons seem to have returned, and that, within the memory of the oldest man living, there has never been a more extraordinary luxuriance and abundance of the crops than there is this year. Not a field of corn is prostrate by wet or storm. In the southern counties not a drop of rain has fallen. The past week was one of almost unclouded sunshine, and the days have had, from morning to night, a degree of warmth such as the country has not known for years. The harvest is fast ripening, and will shortly commence, under favourable auspices. In the north oats have been already cut on the farm of Messrs. Scott, nurserymen, of Belfast; the crop is excellent, and the grain quite ripe, full, and plump. The field, about four acres, was sown on the 16th of March last, and this is the third successive year that it has produced the earliest harvest in this country.

Dublin.—Accounts have been received in town, stating that Dr. Sondes, the Bishop of Cashel, who is now sojourning at Cheltenham, is considerably improved in health.—The Marchioness of Waterford has entirely recovered from her recent accident, and no unfavourable result of any kind is now likely to ensue. At the special meeting of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company last week, it was stated that the negotiation with the Government for a loan of 150,000*l.*, at 5 per cent., was progressing in a satisfactory manner. With regard to this railway, it was also stated that the capital of the company is 450,000*l.*, about one-half of which is said to be subscribed by English capitalists. The sum of 132,000*l.* has been paid up by the proprietors, of which 120,000*l.* has already been expended on the undertaking.—The Repeal meeting took place on Monday. Several letters from the United States were read; among others, one said to have been written by President Tyler, expressing warm interest in the object of the Association. After the routine business, Mr. J. O'Connell addressed the meeting on the proceedings of the late trials for Ribbonism in Armagh, and on the alleged employment of spies by the Irish Executive.

Monaghan.—Great interest has been excited throughout Ireland by the third trial of Mr. Sam. Gray, at the recent assizes in this town. The trial lasted two days; the jury were locked up on Friday, and were discharged on Saturday without agreeing to a verdict. It appears that the accused is the person who obtained from a corporate jury of Dublin a heavy verdict against the "Dublin Evening Post," for the publication of an article objecting to his appointment as Sub-Sheriff of Monaghan, and in that capacity the officer intrusted with the impanelling of juries, on the ground that he was an Orangeman who had long taken a leading part in the factious contentions of the district. Lord Normanby, then Lord-Lieutenant, deemed it necessary to cancel the appointment of the High-Sheriff, who had elected Mr. Gray as his deputy; and in consequence he lost the office. The action for libel against the paper was the result; and Mr. Conway, proprietor of that journal, who pleaded a justification, was amerced by the jury in damages and costs to the amount of upwards of 1,000*l.* Some time afterwards Mr. Gray was tried for murder at the assizes of this town, and acquitted. But a new charge growing out of the same occurrence, of shooting with intent to kill, was brought against him at the present assizes. Mr. Brewster, Q.C., attended on the part of the Crown to prosecute. The jury was composed of about an equal number of Protestants and Roman Catholics, and, after having been locked up a considerable time, they were discharged, as stated above, without agreeing to a verdict.

Galway.—The trial of Mr. Owen Lynch, who killed Mr. Kelly in an affair of honour, about a jockeying transaction, near Ballinasloe, last year, has just taken place at these assizes. The seconds were indicted at the summer assizes last year; but all the witnesses produced on the part of the Crown declined, with one consent, to give any account of what they had seen, alleging that they did not choose to criminate themselves. As the court was therefore precluded from entering into any inquiry, the prisoners were discharged, Mr. Lynch, the principal in this affair, has now been arraigned, and, after a similar formality, pronounced not guilty.—At the same assizes two young men named Blake, sons of a gentleman of consideration in the neighbourhood of Tuam, were tried for having cut off the ears of a man who had been a servant in their father's family. They pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to be transported for fifteen years.

SCOTLAND.

The Harvest.—The Edinburgh papers state that great progress has been made towards maturity in the grain crops, so that there is now no doubt of an early harvest; and if the weather prove favourable for gathering it into the stackyard, it will be the best crop of the finest grain with which Scotland has ever been favoured. In the neighbourhood of Glasgow the weather has been exceedingly mild, and the crops are advancing rapidly. In one or two favoured districts the barley harvest has already commenced, and other two or three weeks of equal sunshine will see the wheat and oat crops laid before the sickle. Great numbers of Irish reapers are already making their appearance. At Greenock oats have been produced in the market, and reaping has begun under very advantageous circumstances. In the neighbourhood of Inverness the oat crop is equally fine, and the prospects are very promising. In Dumbartonshire, barley has been cut on various farms, and the crops generally are in a forward state. Indeed from all parts of the country the reports are favourable, and the harvest is daily becoming general.

Edinburgh.—Several paragraphs have lately appeared in the papers relative to the neglected state of the grave of Sir Walter Scott. The Edinburgh papers, in reference to this subject, mention that the iron railing which surrounds the tomb at Dryburgh was put up by Sir Walter Scott's family after the interment, and, by Sir Francis Chantrey's advice, a mass of granite was intended to be put over the grave, for which he was to furnish a design; but a variety of pressing engagements, delicate health, and, finally, his sudden death, combined to deprive the abbey of what might have been expected from him. The accounts add, that it has not yet been decided whose assistance shall be asked to carry out the plan, and that the absence of the present Sir Walter Scott in India has necessarily occasioned delay in the completion of their arrangements.—The Edinburgh papers mention the following circumstance, showing the force of vegetation, which resembles the instance mentioned in our Paper a short time back as having occurred at Cheltenham:—On Thursday last a pavement stone on the road leading through Circus-place, which had been laid down in the month of March, was observed to be raised upwards of an inch from its bed, and, upon examination, was found to be resting upon three large fungi, two of which were each upwards of three feet six inches in circumference, or about 14 inches in diameter. The stone which was thus raised measured three feet nine inches in length, one foot eight in breadth, and four and a half in thickness; and it is said to have been not less than 2½ cwt.

Glasgow.—The local papers of last week contained a statement that the banns of marriage between Count Sartoris and Miss Adelaide Kemble had been published in that city; adding that the lady was already a widow, having two children at Milan. The marriage took place at St. Mary's Chapel on Monday week, but the statement respecting her widowhood is contradicted. It appears that Miss Kemble was engaged to be married to Signor Cartegenova, a bass singer, who appeared at the Italian Opera in London a few years back; but he died a short time prior to their intended marriage.—Some curious accounts of the proceedings of George Wilson, the steeple-climber, who recently repaired Carrickfergus steeple without scaffolding, have been published. It appears that he still continues to follow his occupation, and is ready to make repairs, even in the most dangerous positions, without incurring the expense usual in the erection of scaffolding. During the fair week he repaired the large stalk at Messrs. Muir and Co.'s works, at Anderston. The height of the stalk was 150 feet, and during the late storm it was cracked to the extent of 25 feet from the top. Wilson mounted the stalk in his usual way, by inserting pins of iron in the inside of the building, and using them as a ladder. He then took off 15 feet, to lighten the top of the erection, dropping himself down, as occasion required, by means of a block and tackle, being balanced in his descent by heavy weights. The work is said to have been completed to the company's entire satisfaction. From

Wilson's statement he does not seem to entertain any fear in accomplishing his labours. He says there is little danger of falling, as the needles are driven firmly in, and he attaches himself to one of them at every step by means of a belt.—We regret to state that a strike has taken place among the colliers around Glasgow, which has rendered it necessary to call out the military.

Perth.—Several barrels of American beef have arrived this week in Perth, one of them ordered by several gentlemen anxious to ascertain the quality and exact cost of such meat, and the rest to provision-dealers. The quality was found to be excellent, although not equal to prime pieces of home produce; and, all charges included, stood the importers 2¾*d.* per lb.: it has this week been retailing in the town at 3*d.*

Miscellaneous.

Pigeon Expresses.—The Society of Progress of Brussels sent, some time back, 57 pigeons to Liverpool, with orders to have them let loose on the 4th ult. This was done accordingly, and the following is the result of the trial:—The first pigeon returned on the 11th, and gained the chief prize for M. Camille de Bast, of Ghent, a member of the society; the second came home on the 12th, belonging to the same gentleman; the third on the 14th, the property of M. Jolly, of Brussels; and the fourth later on the same day, belonging to the winner of the first and second prizes. The delay is attributed to the contrary winds which were prevalent on the day they were let off. Of the 57 pigeons, upwards of 30 had returned from London some time before, in another trial, and more than 20 have come back from Orleans, Tours, Vendome, and Lyons. The Morning Papers, which make great use of the pigeon expresses, have received news which left Paris at ten at night, and published it at nine on the following morning in London.

The Earl of Rosse's Telescope.—We recently gave some account of this instrument and its probable effect in facilitating astronomical research. During the past week Sir James South has addressed a letter to the "Times," stating that he has received from the Earl of Rosse the gratifying intelligence that on Saturday last the speculum for his leviathan telescope was safely removed from the annealing oven, where it had lain nearly 16 weeks.

Mortality.—It appears from the official quarterly table of mortality in 114 of the principal districts, including nearly all the large towns of England and Wales, that the total number of deaths in the quarter ending March 31, 1842, was 44,479. The number of deaths in the Metropolis during the same period was 12,396. The total of the average quarterly deaths in the great towns for the past three years was 41,193, and for the past three winters 44,889, of which number 13,062 occurred in the Metropolis. During the three last winters the mortality in the five districts of the Metropolis has been as follows:—West District, 1,947; North District, 2,330; Central District, 2,716; East District, 2,948; South District, 3,121.

SPORTING.

GOODWOOD RACES.—*Friday.*—These interesting races concluded this day with the best possible effect.

The March (Handicap) Stakes of 10 sovs. each, 5 ft. if declared, for all ages, ridden by members of the Goodwood Club; 34 subs. Divided into 2 classes, the winners of each to run for the 5*l.* forfeits. The *first class* won by Lord G. Bentinck's African (Lord March), beating Lord Rosslyn's Cornuto, Mr. S. Herbert's Arctic, Mr. Bell's Man Friday, and Lord G. Bentinck's The Yorkshire Lady. African made all the running and won by a length. The *second class* won by Lord G. Bentinck's Tiptoe (Lord March), beating Count Bathyany's Nicholas, Lord G. Bentinck's Tripoli, Mr. Bell's Sister to Ferneley, and Mr. Graydon's Helpmate. Tripoli made the play throughout, and won easily by 2 lengths; a dead heat for second.

The Nassau Stakes of 50 sovs. each. The new mile; 22 subs.—Won by Lord Chesterfield's Dil-bar (Nat), beating Lord Exeter's Celia, Lord G. Bentinck's Firebrand (6lb. extra), Sir G. Heathcote's Mingrelia, Lord Westminster's Evening Star, and Mr. Bowes's Ladye of Silverkeld Well. Won cleverly by a length.

The Chesterfield Cup, by subs. of 15 sovs. each (handicap). Craven Course; 33 subs.—Won by Major Hay's Retriever (Murphy), beating Colonel Peel's Garryowen and Mr. Payne's Johnny. Eleven others started, but were not placed. Retriever made nearly all the running, and won in a canter by two lengths. A good race for second place.

March Stakes. Challenge for the 5*l.* forfeits.—Won by Lord G. Bentinck's Tiptoe; walked over.

Match. 200*l.* each. Craven course.—Won by Duke of Bedford's Envoy (E. Edwards), beating Lord Eglintoun's Pharold. Won easily by two lengths.

Match. 25 sovs. each. Craven course.—Won by Lord Eglintoun's The Young 'un (Captain Pettet), beating Lord G. Bentinck's Proof Print. Won by a length.

Produce Match. 300 sovs., h. ft.—Won by Lord G. Bentinck's Gaper; received forfeit from Lord Kelburne's Deerslayer.

Match. 200*l.*, h. ft. One mile.—Won by Mr. Theobald's Glenury; received forfeit from Mr. Gregory's Defier.

Match. 100 sovs. T. Y. C.—Won by Lord G. Bentinck's Let-us-stop-awhile-says-Slow (Lord March), beating the Duke of Beaufort's Anspach. Won in a canter.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each. Last three quarters of a mile. 3 subs.—Won by Lord G. Bentinck's Miss Heathcote (Hon. A. Villiers), beating Sir W. Stanley's Cecil and Colonel Anson's Elopement. Won by a neck, after a fast and finely-contested race between the first two. These were two of four races made at Goodwood-house on Thursday evening, and proved an excellent *finale* to a brilliantly successful meeting. The only complaint heard was that the racing was too abundant.

The prospects or next year are very satisfactory; the Earl of Verulam and Lord Maidstone will officiate as stewards, and the stakes are progressing most favourably. There are already nearly 150 subscribers to the Goodwood Stakes, about 40 to the Cup, upwards of 50 to the March Stakes, about 22 to the Goodwood Club Stakes, 13 or 14 to the Anglesey, and 9 or 10 to the Welter Stakes; the last four are for gentlemen riders. The Two-year old and other stakes are filling well.

Law.

HOUSE OF LORDS—APPEALS.—*The Officers of State and the Lord Advocate of Scotland v. Lord Dunglass and another, et e contra.*—These were appeals from a decree of the Court of Session in Scotland, arising out of the following circumstances:—In the year 1827 Lord Dunglass was appointed chamberlain and collector of the rents and revenues of the lordship of Ettrick Forest, part of the hereditary revenues of the Crown. The other defendant was his deputy in office. The Lord Advocate, in 1833, brought a summons for reduction of the grant against Lord Dunglass, for the purpose of setting aside the grant of the office to him, on the ground that the grant was for his life, and that under the provisions of the Civil List Acts the Sovereign had no power to grant such an office for any term beyond his own life, those acts in fact placing the hereditary revenues of the Crown at the disposal of Parliament during the life of each successive Sovereign. Lord Dunglass contested this construction of these acts, and contended that the grant made to him was valid, and he disputed the title of the Lord Advocate to bring the grant into question. By an interlocutor of the 24th of December, 1836, the Court of Session sustained the objection to the Lord Advocate's title to support this summons of reduction, but gave no judgment on the other points of the case. By another interlocutor of the 10th of February, 1837, the court awarded costs to the present appellant. A second summons of reduction was then brought in the name of the Duke of Argyll, "keeper of the great seal, and others our officers of state for Scotland, for our interest; and the Right Honourable J. A. Murray (the Lord Advocate), for and in the name and behalf of the Commissioners of our Woods and Forests and Land Revenue," &c. To this new process for reduction Lord Dunglass put in a defence of *cumulatio actionum*, but the judgment in the first suit having been actually given, the Court of Session held it to be final, and proceeded, therefore, in the second, to adjudicate on the merits, and gave a judgment for the crown, declaring the grant to be void. An appeal was afterwards brought by the officers of state against the decree in the first summons, and the respondent now put in preliminary defences, on the ground that as the appeal related only to a judgment on matter relating to the title of a person to appear as pursuer in the court below, and also to an award of costs, the appeal could not, by the practice of the House, be sustained. Lord Dunglass then brought an appeal against the decree in the second summons. The cases were heard some time since, and the House took time to consider them. Lord Brougham now delivered judgment on the point raised in the second appeal, namely, that which impeached the decree declaring the grant to be void. After stating the facts of the case, and the opinion expressed by the Court of Session upon them, his Lordship said that it was not necessary to go into all the reasons on which the Court of Session had come to a decision on the illegality of the grant. One alone was sufficient. The salary to be paid under the grant to the officer was 120*l.* a-year, while the whole revenue which he collected, and for the collection of which this salary was to be paid him, amounted only to 335*l.* So large a sum to be paid for the collection of one of such small amount, showed sufficiently well that the grant was merely that of a nominal office; that, in fact, it was a mere grant of a pension; the more especially as the salary was to be paid out of the rents and other funds thus collected. If the Sovereign could in this way grant a part of the rents, he could grant the whole of them. It was, therefore, unnecessary to consider what power the Sovereign had to grant an office of this kind under the Civil List Acts, for this was clearly not an office; and, in a similar case, occurring in the reign of George I., a grant of this sort had been the subject of remonstrance to the Lords of the Treasury. Under these circumstances he was of opinion that this grant could not be supported, and that the judgment of the Court of Session, declaring it to be void, must be affirmed. There was an objection taken in the courts below, that the reason of the insufficiency of the grant had not been properly stated in the summons, and could not, therefore, be lawfully adopted and acted on by the court. This had been his chief ground for wishing the case to be postponed for consideration; but, on looking into the summons, he found it there distinctly stated that the pension had been bestowed under the pretence and "disguise of a grant of the office of chamberlain." That allegation was sufficient to get over the objection. He therefore moved to affirm the decree, which declared the grant to be void, and to reverse that other decree, which had declared the process of reduction not to be competent.—Lord Campbell was entirely of the same opinion, and, therefore, should not have added anything to the opinion of his noble and learned friend, but that he could not help taking notice of a mistake in the construction of the Civil List Acts committed by the Judges in the court below. Some of the Judges seemed to suppose that the King, by his speech, surrendered all the land revenues of the Crown for ever, and that the Act of Parliament was only a re-grant of them. This was altogether erroneous. The speech could effect nothing by way of grant or surrender. The surrender was only made by and with the Parliament, and was only made for the life of the individual Sovereign. As to the grant of this supposed office, he considered it a mere shift to grant a pension, which was charged in a way that the Crown had no power to charge it on these revenues. It was, in fact, the grant of an annuity under the name of an office, and that office undoubtedly fell in on the demise of the Sovereign who had made the grant.—Lord Brougham stated that he was authorised to declare that the noble and learned Lord who had likewise heard this case, but did not happen to be present to-day, entirely concurred with his noble and learned Friend and himself in this decision.—Judgment of the court below, declaring the grant to be void, affirmed.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT.—*De Saulcey v. De Saulcey.*—This was a bill filed by Madame de Saulcey, an English lady, domiciled in France, against her husband, M. de Saulcey, and Mr. Daniell, her trustee, to compel the execution of a decree of the Tribunal at Rouen, which it was alleged entitled the plaintiff to her property for her sole and separate use. Madame de Saulcey was possessed of about 25,000*l.*, which upon her marriage was made the subject of a French settlement. M. de Saulcey having become very extravagant, an *arrêt* of the tribunal at Rouen had been obtained, which directed that gentleman to restore to his wife the possession and the ministration of the whole of her estate. Subsequently, his embarrassments becoming still greater, the tribunal at Rouen directed Madame de Saulcey to allow him a certain sum as alimony. M. de Saulcey, however, had endeavoured to throw obstacles in the way of the proceedings in this suit, and the tribunal at Rouen had suspended the alimony with the view of assisting this court, and bringing him to terms. Mr. Cooper, Q.C., who appeared for Madame de Saulcey, submitted that there should be a transfer of the funds to trustees for her sole and separate use. The French contract of marriage was according to the "régime dotal," and that in effect amounted to the "sole and separate use" of our law. His Honour said that there must be a declaration that M. de Saulcey was not entitled to the property, and the funds must be transferred as the lady desired. This case showed that ladies should pause before they married foreigners without proper settlements. As Madame de Saulcey could make no admissions, there had better be inquiries as to the rights; but M. de Saulcey must not have his costs until he had executed the necessary transfer.

ROLLS COURT.—*Bampton v. Birchall.*—This case, which has frequently been before the Court, came on upon a demurrer to a supplemental bill. This bill, which was filed on the 25th June last, stated that William Blackburn exhibited his original bill against Frank Hall Standish, now dead, stating that Sir Frank Standish, of Duxbury Hall, Lancashire, seized in fee of Duxbury Manor, &c., died on the 15th of May, 1812, unmarried and intestate; that Thomas Standish, otherwise Stanley, weaver, was his heir-at-law; and setting forth a pedigree from Alexander Standish, buried at Chorley, on the 29th of June, 1622, who was stated to be the common ancestor of the late Sir Frank Standish and Thomas Standish, and as such heir he was entitled, on Sir Frank Standish's decease, to the lands as tenant-in-fee. The bill then stated that Thomas Standish, in 1820, took the benefit of the Insolvent Act, and William Blackburn was his assignee; that after Sir Frank Standish's death, Frank Hall Standish entered into possession of his real estates, and had since continued therein without any title thereto; that Blackburn had brought an ejectment, to which Frank Hall Standish had made himself a defendant; that there were outstanding terms of years, and mortgages upon the estates, and the original bill prayed that Blackburn might have a discovery thereof, and that Frank Hall Standish might be restrained from setting them up as a defence to the ejectment, and that all impediments to a fair trial might be removed. Frank Hall Standish demurred to this bill, but the demurrer was never set down, and he died in December 1840, being then in possession, and upon his death the defendants entered as his devisees or representatives. The insolvent Thomas Standish died in July 13, 1836, leaving the defendant, James Standish, his heir, and Blackburn died in March, 1841; and the plaintiff on the 5th of April, 1841, was appointed assignee of the estate of Thomas Standish, and as such was entitled to have the possession of the lands of which Sir Frank Standish died seized delivered to him. The present bill prayed that the suit which had become abated might be revived, that the plaintiff be declared entitled to the benefit of the original suit, and entitled to the estates, or that an issue might be tried, or that the plaintiff might try his title by ejectment, and that the defendants might be restrained from setting up outstanding terms on legal estates. The demurrer was, that the plaintiff had not entitled himself to a discovery, and that the personal representatives of Frank Hall, otherwise Standish, were not parties. Lord Langdale said the question was, whether this was a proper continuance by want of supplement to the original suit. The want of parties was a defect that might be supplied; but if the bill could be altogether demurred to, he hardly ought to give leave to amend. He took time, however, to consider it, and gave judgment on Monday last, allowing the demurrer, and refusing leave to amend.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE, GUILDFORD.—*Hunt v. Helps.*—This was an action by the plaintiff to recover the sum of 2,000*l.* from the defendant, who is the secretary to the British Fire-office, upon an assurance to that amount effected upon his property by the plaintiff. The defendant, by his pleas, admitted that the policy had been effected, but he alleged that the plaintiff had made a fraudulent claim upon the office, and also that the premises had been wilfully destroyed either by the hand of the plaintiff or by his connivance. The issue being upon the defendant, his counsel proceeded to address the jury, and said that the plaintiff in this action was proprietor of some paper-mills, situated in the Grange-road, Bermondsey, and upon which he had effected an assurance in the British Fire-office for the sum of 2,000*l.*; and he sought to obtain that sum by means of the present action. Under the circumstances, however, that would be detailed in evidence, the company felt themselves compelled to resist the claim, because they believed it was a fraudulent one, and that the duty they owed to the public and to their own interests left them no other alternative. The jury would have learned from the pleadings that the grounds on which the company resisted the claim were, that the plaintiff had made a fraudulent claim for property which had never been in his possession. The trial lasted two days, and several witnesses were examined for the defendant; but the most important evidence was that of Mr. J. Abbott, surveyor to the company, who stated that he had some conversation with the plaintiff after the fire, in reference to a claim amounting to 140*l.* for some part of the articles alleged to have been destroyed, and told him that he wished to have a detailed account. The plaintiff then valued the paper at 8*l.*, the string at 8*s.*, and the benches, he said, were worth 15*l.* He went through the other articles to make up the sum, and the amount in detail was only 50*l.* The witness asked him why he charged 140*l.* for articles which only came to 50*l.*, and he replied that he thought he would do the best he could for his creditors. Lord Abinger considered this evidence decisive; and the plaintiff's counsel admitted that he felt the difficulty, and undoubtedly if the jury thought the evidence of Mr. Abbott went to establish that the plaintiff had wilfully made a fraudulent claim, it would be useless to go on. Lord Abinger said it appeared to him the only question was, whether the jury believed Mr. Abbott or not? If they did, he thought the defendant must have a verdict upon the counts he had referred to. The jury deliberated for a short time, and they then said they did not think the arson was made out. Lord Abinger said he concurred with them in that opinion; but the question they had to decide was, whether they believed the evidence of Mr. Abbott as to the admission made by the plaintiff. The jury then retired to deliberate for a short time, and on their return they said that they could not disbelieve the evidence given by Mr. Abbott; and upon this a verdict was entered for the defendant upon the two first issues, and for the plaintiff on the third.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5.—There has been but little Wheat at Market in addition to Monday's supply, and that could not be sold unless a further decline of 2*s.* was submitted to.—The sale of Foreign continues very limited, and lower rates are taken where sales are effected.—No inquiry for bonded. Barley, Peas, and Beans remain unaltered in value. There is rather more doing in Oats, but at no improvement in prices.

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
June	24	63 11	27 6	21 7	31 7	34 4	33 2
July	1	64 3	27 7	22 4	32 3	34 9	35 6
—	8	64 10	27 5	22 2	29 5	35 1	34 6
—	15	65 8	28 0	22 0	33 6	34 10	35 5
—	22	65 4	27 10	21 6	36 5	35 1	34 0
—	29	63 9	28 0	21 5	34 9	34 7	33 10
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.		64 7	27 9	21 10	33 10	34 9	34 4
Duties		8 0	9 0	6 0	9 6	3 6	8 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENT.—W. Freeman, Acton-street, Bagnigge Wells-road, builder.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—W. Webb, Northampton-terrace, York-street, City-road, watchmaker.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—J. Dawson, Huddersfield, woollen cloth merchant.

BANKRUPTS.—J. Ivery, High Wycombe, carpenter—H. J. Watkinson, Birstal, Yorkshire, card maker—C. Bindley and F. Copland, Birmingham, coach makers—H. Hilton, Over Darwen, Lancashire, bleacher—H. Rogers, Dartmouth, wine merchant—T. Collett and J. Smith, Ossett, near Wakefield, cotton spinners—W. Ward, Manchester, plumber—J. M'Gahey, Liverpool, printer—J. Early, Jun., Witney, Oxfordshire, girth-web manufacturer—T. Armstrong, Conduit-street, Paddington, merchant—R. Rollo, Durham-street, Vauxhall-road, merchant—J. Haddock, Warrington, bookseller—R. Loosemore, Tiverton, dealer and chapman—S. Knight, West Heathley, Sussex, cattle dealer—R. Lyon, High Holborn, cabinet maker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Harley and Co., Glasgow, wholesale warehousemen—J. Gilruth, Dundee, ironmonger—L. Wilson, Midmill, near Dunfermline, mill spinner—J. Naismith, Hamilton, builder—W. Watson, Cromarty, merchant—J. Hamilton, Paisley, writer—R. Menzies, Weem, merchant—J. D. Edgar, Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbright, merchant—T. Adamson, P. Borrie, and W. Esson, Dundee, shipbuilders—A. Broom, Glasgow, draper.

BIRTHS.—On the 29th ult., at Heathfield-house, near Liverpool, the lady of J. Bourne, Esq., of a son—On the 1st inst., at Gibson-square, Islington, Mrs. H. Bradley, of a daughter—On the 1st inst., in Notting-hill-square, the wife of C. K. Murray, Esq., of a son—At Beach-house, Walmer, on the 2nd inst., the lady of Captain Sir Keith Jackson, Bart., of a son—On the 1st inst., in Upper Harley-street, the lady of E. Pepys, Esq., of a son—On the 2nd inst., at 1, Cambridge-square, Hyde-park, the lady of G. Wilde, Esq., of a daughter—On the 3rd inst., in Great James-street, the lady of S. H. T. Hayne, Esq., of a daughter—On the 3rd ult., at Broseley Rectory, Salop, the Hon. Mrs. O. Forester, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 31st ult., at Hemel Hempstead, Herts, Mr. A. F. Wace, of George street, Portman-square, to Martha Parker, youngest daughter of J. Stephens, Esq., of Rowdown, Boxmoor—On the 1st inst., at St. James's Church, Lieut.-Col. Fitch, to Ellen, relict of the late W. C. Elwyn, Esq., D.C.L., of York-terrace, Regent's-park—On the 3rd inst., at Streatham, F. Scott, Esq., commander, R.N., to Frances Magdalene, second daughter of H. Harvey, Esq., of Hill-house, Streatham—On the 4th inst., by special license, at All Saints, Croydon, the Right Hon. the Earl Cornwallis, to Julia, fourth daughter of T. Bacon, Esq., of Redlands, Berks.

DIED.—On the 1st inst., aged 81, Margaret, relict of the late O. Belfour, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn-fields—On the 2nd inst., suddenly, at East Bourn, aged 39, Frances Jane, wife of the Rev. T. Pitman, vicar of East Bourn—On the 3rd inst., at Tottenham-green, Margaret, wife of B. G. Windus, Esq.—On the 3rd inst., at St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, E. Greene, Esq., aged 74—On the 3rd inst., at his seat, Rufford-hall, Lancashire, aged 65, Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, Bart.—On the 4th inst., aged 69, Mrs. Taylor, of Highbury-terrace, widow of the late J. Taylor, Esq., of Finsbury-square.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 33—1842. SATURDAY, AUGUST 13. Price 6d.

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ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.—GARDENS, INNER CIRCLE, REGENT'S PARK.
EXHIBITIONS, 1843.

The Council hereby give notice, that in the course of the ensuing year Exhibitions will be held in the Gardens, at which Premiums will be awarded for the best specimens of Ornamental and Interesting Plants and Flowers, and of Paintings, Drawings, Works of Art, and Manufactures in which the representation of Plants and Flowers is introduced.

Full particulars will be announced in future advertisements.

By order of the Council,
Aug. 6th, 1842. James de Carle Sowerby, Sec.

SALT-HILL DAHLIA EXHIBITION will take place on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER the 16th. Particulars will be given next week.

DAHLIAS.

THE GRAND ANNUAL DAHLIA EXHIBITION ON SALISBURY PLAIN will take place on Wednesday, August 31st, at STONEHENGE, under the immediate patronage of Lady Antrobus. Full particulars may be had on application to J. Keynes, Hon. Sec.,
Salisbury, July 26, 1842. Salisbury.

STONEHENGE is Six Miles from Salisbury and Two from Amesbury. There will be accommodation at both places for conveying Exhibitors and their boxes to the Stones.

SHREWSBURY DAHLIA SOCIETY.—The Fourth Meeting of this Society, being for DAHLIAS, &c. will be held in the Town Hall, Shrewsbury, on Thursday, Sept. 15, when it is proposed that TWO SILVER CUPS be shown for, open to all England: one for 20 Blooms; subscription from Members of the Society 7s. 6d. each, from non-Members 10s. each. The other for 12 Blooms, the property of Amateurs only; subscription from Members 5s. each, from non-Members 7s. 6d. each. Notice to be sent to the Secretary, Mr. Thomas Groves, Frankwell, Shrewsbury, on or before Sept. 1st, who will take care that blooms sent from a distance are properly staged, if they are in the room by 9 o'clock, A.M., on the day of exhibition.

A prize of One Guinea will be given for the best bloom of a Seedling Dahlia of 1842.

No Seedling Dahlia will receive the Premium, unless declared worthy by the Judges.

LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

H. GROOM, Clapham Rise, near London, (Removed from Walworth,) by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he has a fine stock of Lilium lancifolium, album, and punctatum, which he can supply at very moderate prices.

He begs to say his Catalogue of Geraniums is ready for delivery, and can be had on application.

MYATT'S BRITISH QUEEN STRAWBERRY, after two years' competition, still maintains its pre-eminence; and, in returning thanks to their numerous patrons and friends, J. and W. Myatt beg to say they can with confidence recommend it as the most superb fruit yet known.

Also their new Seedling Strawberry Prince Albert, which for productiveness and size cannot be equalled. Price per 100, each, 50s.; and their Eliza, 20s. Runners are now ready, and may be had on application to them at Manor Farm, Deptford.

Myatt's famed Victoria Rhubarb, 50s. per 100 sets, or 1s. 6d. per root, will be ready in October.

FLOWER SEEDS for AUTUMN SOWING. The undersigned begs leave to recommend the following Flower Seeds for present and Autumn sowing:—

		£	s.	d.
60	extra fine var. German Stock	0	17	6
	The same in smaller Packets	0	10	0
25	fine dwarf varieties German Stock	0	8	0
	The same in smaller Packets	0	5	0
12	fine branching German Stock	0	3	6
12	,, wallflower-leaved do.	0	3	6
15	,, Autumnal Stock	0	5	0
	The same in smaller Packets	0	3	0
16	var. Queen Stock . 4s. 6d. small	0	3	0
8	do. do. . 2s. 6d. ,,	0	1	6
	Beautiful mixed Wallflower, large Packet	0	1	0
	,, ,, Heartsease	0	1	0
	,, ,, Cineraria	0	1	0
8	finest var. new large-flowered Scabious	0	2	6
30	very fine var. German Hollyhock	0	6	0
50	fine hardy Annuals, incl. the Californian	0	10	0
100	,, ,, Perennials	1	0	0
50	,, ,, ,, 10s. 25 do.	0	5	0
6	var. Nemophila	0	2	0
6	,, Calliopsis	0	1	6
8	,, Schizanthus	0	2	6
6	,, Clarkia	0	1	6
7	,, Antirrhinum	0	2	0
15	,, Pentstemon	0	5	0
12	,, Salpiglossis	0	5	0
12	,, Greenhouse Climbers	0	5	0
12	,, Greenhouse Perennials	0	5	0
8	,, Gesneria and Gloxinia	0	5	0

⁂ A new and extensive Catalogue of Flower-Bulbs, comprising several rare Exotics, exclusively in his possession, will be forwarded, free of all expense, on application to James Carter, Seedsman and Florist, 238, High Holborn, London.

SUPERB SEEDLING DAHLIAS OF 1841.

F. AND A. SMITH and Co. beg to invite Amateurs and the Trade generally to inspect their SEEDLING DAHLIAS, Bianca, Sir R. Sale, Rainbow, &c., whilst in growth; and they flatter themselves that they will (from their Novelty and superior form) well repay the trouble of a visit, and prevent disappointment. Blooms may also be seen at most of the Seedshops in London.—Hackney, London.

GREAT BERKHAMPSTEAD, HERTS.

H. LANE & SON beg to call the attention of the Public to their stock of Black-seeded Bath COS LETTUCE SEED, the qualities of which are superior to any other; withstanding the severity of Winter, and remaining a long time on the ground before running to seed. It is also an excellent Summer Lettuce, and is well known and appreciated by the practical gardeners in the neighbourhood.

Packets, from 1s. to 5s. each, sent free of postage for a post-office order or postage-stamps.

Their splendid new Seedling FUCHSIA LANEII will be sent out in April next, at 7s. 6d. each, in succession as ordered.

No allowance to the trade unless six plants are taken.

Aug. 2, 1842.

STAPLETON ROAD NURSERIES, near BRISTOL. W. MAULE and CO. beg to call the attention of Horticulturists to a new and desirable FUCHSIA, which they intend sending out by the name of "Racemiflora élegans." Its habit is gracefully elegant; the lateral branches are set at every joint with numerous long deep-red flowers, 1½in. to 2in. long, drooping around the main stem of the plant, forming a complete column of beauty. It is allowed by competent judges to be one of the best varieties in cultivation.—Fine strong plants, in bloom, will be sent, if ordered, at 5s. or 7s. 6d. each.

TO GROWERS OF HYACINTHS, AND OTHER DUTCH BULBS.

YARMOUTH approximating so closely to Haarlem, the transit between the two places not occupying more than 10 or 12 hours, has induced Messrs. Youell to pay repeated visits, for the purpose of inspecting not only the Blooms, but of ascertaining the best Growers; and having concluded the objects they had in view in this respect, they have now the pleasure of announcing that this Season they will import a large quantity of Hyacinths, and other Bulbs for which Haarlem is so justly celebrated; and they confidently assert that the many causes of complaint so frequently made, and in most cases not without good grounds, of Bulbs proving unsatisfactory when blooming, will now be obviated. The Bulbs, they beg to add, are remarkably fine; and parties at a distance favouring them with their commands will have Bulbs included, to compensate in some degree for carriage.

Catalogues may be had on application.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, August 11th, 1842.

FULLER'S NEW HYBRID WINTER RADISH.—The entire STOCK of SEED of this delicious Esculent is in the hands of the Subscriber, and is now ready to be sent out in packets, post-free, on receipt of a Post-office order for 5s. A certificate of merit was awarded to the raiser of this Radish at one of the Winter Exhibitions of the London Horticultural Society in 1841. See Dr. Lindley's encomiums upon it. One or two small sowings may be made during the present month, which will suffice for the season.—Address, William May, Hope Nursery, Leeming Lane, near Bedale, Yorkshire.

TWITCHETT'S DON JOHN CARNATION (the finest Scarlet Bizarre in England); HEADLY'S SARAH, a splendid light-edged Red Picotee—each One Guinea per pair. See Wakeling's "Florists' Guide" for Sept. 1841 and June 1842. Also TWITCHETT'S FAIR ROSAMOND, a rich rose-edged Picotee on a snow-white ground, 10s. 6d. per pair. The Trade allowance if six pairs be ordered. Address Mr. Twitchett, Cambridge, or Messrs. Dickson, Acre-lane, Brixton, London.

Mr. Twitchett will show 21 blooms of his Don John against the like number of Martin's Splendid, or any other Scarlet Bizarre, for Two Guineas each bloom, and Twenty Guineas the odd, July 1843, p. p.

SPIRÆA LINDLEYANA.

ATKINS & JEYES beg to announce they have a fine stock of the above beautiful New Spiræa (raised by them from Himalayan seeds), and now blooming for the second season in their nursery. The racemes of flowers, of a beautiful creamy white, are upwards of two feet in length, and leaves eighteen inches, forming one of the most graceful *hardy* shrubs yet introduced. Good plants, well established in pots, 7s. 6d. each; a few extra strong, 10s. 6d. Northampton, 8 mo., 4th, 1842.

TO NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.
NORWOOD, SURREY.

FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, NURSERY GROUND AND BUILDING LAND. Mr. Henry Brown will Sell by Auction, at the Mart, Bartholomew Lane, on Friday, September 9th, at 12, in two Lots, a valuable Freehold Estate, Land-Tax redeemed, situate at Norwood, near the Beulah Spa, distinguished as the Zion Nursery; comprising a modern detached Dwelling-house and Shop, with extensive ranges of Greenhouses, Forcing Pits, Stabling, Sheds, &c., and upwards of four acres of Garden Ground, planted with fine bearing Trees; also a plot of Building Land of two acres, suitable for the erection of a Villa, and occupying a considerable frontage to the high-road leading from Croydon to the Beulah Spa, and about a mile from the Jolly Sailor Station on the Croydon Railway, one of the most elevated and choice situations in the County of Surrey, with an abundant supply of fine water. May be viewed and particulars had of Mr. Tansley, on the Premises; at the Jolly Sailor and Beulah Spa Hotel, Norwood; the Greyhound, Croydon; of Mr. G. Flight, Solicitor, 1, Adam-street, Adelphi; at the Mart; and of Mr. Henry Brown, Auctioneer and Surveyor, 22, Throgmorton-street.

TO NURSERYMEN, PINE GROWERS AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS are instructed by the Trustees of Messrs. Adamson and Son, Stoke Newington Common, to submit to public competition, early in Sept. next, the whole of their celebrated Stock of Pine plants, Greenhouses, Hothouses, Graperies, Carts, Waggons, and general Farming and Agricultural Implements, and a considerable quantity of Building Materials. The whole comprise about 35,000 feet of Glass, with Brick and Ironwork and Water Apparatus complete; about 10,000 Pine plants of the first quality, and well-known established Stock; a considerable number of Cucumber, Melon, and other Frames and Lights; the stock of Greenhouse and other Plants. Further particulars will shortly be advertised. The whole of their splendid Nursery and other Stock will be disposed of by public Auction about the third week in October next, of which timely notice and particulars will be given.

American Nursery, Leytonstone.

VALUABLE ORCHIDACEÆ.

MESSRS. J. C. and S. STEVENS beg respectfully to announce they have just received a second importation of valuable Orchidaceæ, collected from the neighbourhood of the source of the River Paleelme, bordering on the State of Quesaltenango: which, although comprising many known species, still, from their character, and the different habitat they have hitherto been received from, may prove varieties, whilst there are a number of them decidedly new. They will be Sold by Auction, at their Great Room, 38, King Street, Covent Garden, on Thursday, 18th August, at Twelve for One o'Clock, and may be seen the day prior and Morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

VALUABLE ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS.

MESSRS. THOMAS WINSTANLEY AND SONS (of Liverpool) announce to the Admirers of curious and rare plants, that they are instructed to sell by Auction on the Premises, Aigburth, near Liverpool, on Monday, the 29th of August next, and following days, at 12 o'clock precisely each day,

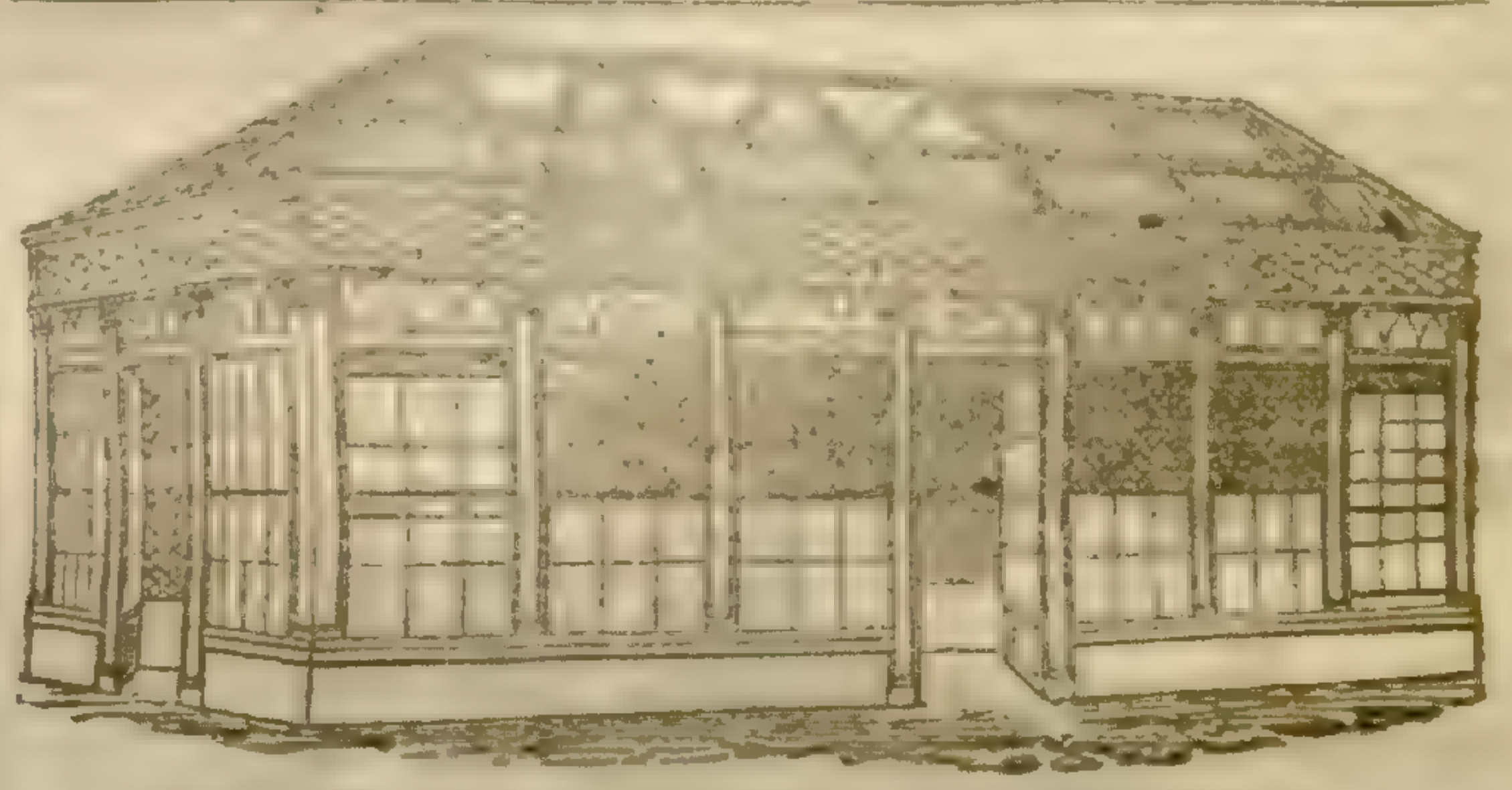
THE UNIQUE, WELL-KNOWN, AND JUSTLY-CELEBRATED COLLECTION OF ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS,
The Property of Richard Harrison, Esq.

In the collection will be found large and rare specimens of the Angræcum Eburnium; Cattleyas, including Skinneri, Perrini (fine), Labiata (very fine), Crispa (very large), Mossii, Lodgesi, Guttata, Citrina, Superba, &c. &c. Epidendrums, all fine; named and several unnamed Maxillarias, Oncidiums, Dendrobiums; Aerides Brookii, cornutum, and odoratum; Odontoglossum grande, maculatum, &c.; with about four hundred other varieties of choice Parasitical Plants, including Fernandesia, Grobya, Gongora, Heterotaxis, Hillia, Lissochilus, Leptotes, Cyrtopodium, Calanthes, Cypripedium, Coryanthes, Cirrhæa, Catasetum, Cœlogyne, Cyrtochilum, Cycnoches, Cymbidium, Neottia, Brassavola, Vanda, Rodriguezia, Myanthus, Mormodes, Miltonia, Phaius, Brassia, Burlingtonia, Bifrenaria, Batemannia, Stanhopea, &c. &c.: Lælia anceps, autumnale, and others. Together with a general assortment of Hothouse Plants of an important character, and highly interesting to the lover of Botany.

The above Collection, for its extent, is allowed to be one of the finest in Europe, and is the result of twenty years' formation, by Mr. Harrison, regarding only variety and perfection.

The Plants having been attended to by a skilful gardener, are in excellent condition, and will be sold without reservation.

The whole may be viewed on Friday 26th, Saturday 27th August, and on the mornings of Sale, and Catalogues, which will be ready in a few days, had at the following places:—The Offices of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* and the "Gardeners' Magazine;" Messrs. Winstanleys, Paternoster Row, London; at the place of Sale, and of Thos. Winstanley and Sons, Liverpool.



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING AND HEATING BY HOT WATER.

J. WEEKS and Co., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hothouse Builders and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER.

CONICAL and other BOILERS of all sizes; their largest consumes but a small quantity of fuel, only requiring attention once in 10 hours, and will heat a range of Forcing Houses 300 ft. in length.

Their improved plan of BOTTOM HEAT FOR PITS, by means of an open trough under the bed, is now being universally adopted.

References may be had, and their works seen at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country, nearly the whole of the London Nurseries, and a great variety of Horticultural Erections and Hot-water Apparatus, Models, Plans, Estimates, &c., at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

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The Number for August, 1842, contains highly-finished drawings of *Aérides Brookii, Mimulus Maclainiànus, Oxylobium Pulteneæ*, and *Achimenes longiflòra*: likewise Papers on Gardening as a science; on the Arrangement of Plants in Groups; and Culture of Chorozema cordatum. Floricultural Notices of new and beautiful Plants figured in the leading Botanical Periodicals for July, and of those in flower at the principal Suburban Nurseries and Gardens; together with a complete Calendar of Monthly Operations for the Garden.

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It may, in conclusion, be safely asserted that, both for the beauty of its embellishments, and the utility of its contents, this work is well adapted to the wants of all who delight in gardening; and as the improved system of having the plates lithographed commenced with the present year, and as it is intended that each volume shall now be perfect in itself, the present is a desirable opportunity for those who wish to become subscribers.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY in Regent-Street are DISCONTINUED till Tuesday, October the 4th, in consequence of the Meeting-room being under repair.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1842.

MEETINGS IN THE ENSUING WEEK.

Tuesday . . . . . Floricultural . . . . . 7½ P.M.

AMONG the many steps now taking to improve the education of the yeomanry, one of the most efficient will doubtless be the establishment of schools in which lads can be taught in a formal manner the principles on which the business they will afterwards have to follow are dependent. We have now before us two prospectuses of such institutions, one near Romford, and the other in the neighbourhood of Gloucester; the latter is, we understand, under the direction of Mr. Morison, whose plan for asylum farms, instead of workhouses, we noticed some time ago.

We cannot pretend to form an opinion of the success with which such plans will be carried out, so much depending upon the tact, as well as theoretical and practical knowledge of the directors; but this we can say, with confidence, that they must be a great improvement upon the manner of educating the sons of farmers. In such schools as we remember, the object of the master seemed to be to keep a lad in the greatest possible ignorance for the longest possible time; and when he was sent to learn to farm, he was provided with no kind of elementary knowledge that could bear upon that important subject, to which all his energy and talent and capital were to be devoted during the remainder of his life. A mind untrained to habits of reflection is in the worst possible state to enter upon the great field of accurate observation; and this is one great reason why farming has made such slow progress, and has become so much a mere routine.

What idea is a young man to form of the diseases of cattle, who does not know even the meaning of the term animal physiology? How is he to understand the circumstances that affect his crops, if he is ignorant of the general laws that control the growth of plants? By what method is he to judge of the probable value of manures in an entire ignorance of chemistry? and whence can any improvement in the instruments of husbandry be derived, when the first principles of mechanics are unintelligible?

What! it will be exclaimed, must a farmer be a physician, a botanist, a chemist, and an engineer? Certainly not; it cannot be of any real service to him, as a farmer, to be any of these things; his business is to be a farmer. But it is highly desirable that he should understand the general facts connected with these subjects, so as to understand what he is about. It is the plainest duty of parents to provide their children with such information when it can be procured; and we believe the age is enlightened enough to agree with us.

We have no visionary plans. We have no fancy for Utopian schemes. No one will ever hear us advocating a system of over-education which does infinite mischief, putting men out of that station in life in which it has pleased God to place them. We entirely disclaim all such sentiments; but it does not therefore follow that we approve of under-education; in truth, one is as bad as the other. If a farmer can neither read nor write, he will certainly be cheated; if he does not learn to ride, he is very likely to break his neck; if he knows nothing of the practical business of his farm, he is pretty sure to be imposed upon by every one around him; therefore, he is taught such things. But we also submit that if he is ignorant of the causes which influence his success or failure as a cultivator of the soil, and is compelled to trust exclusively to such usages and practice as he may be taught; if he is driven to work altogether "by rule of thumb," he contends with the elements, and directs his course of husbandry, at just as much disadvantage as he would contend with other things, if he could neither read, write, cypher, ride, sow, plough, nor reap.

What folly it is to bore country boys with Latin, Greek, and French; to annoy them with algebra; and waste their growing energies on mathematical puzzles; at the certain sacrifice of all that time which could be so usefully employed in bringing them acquainted with the material objects that surround them! Depend upon it, there is more practical wisdom to be gained from a block of wood, a horse's hoof, or even a dunghill, than from all the so-called learning of the schools.

Let country boys remain at their ordinary schools till they are fourteen, transfer them to an agricultural school for a couple of years, and then, when they are sixteen, it is early enough to put them to learn to be farmers. Accustomed to correct observation, acquainted with the general nature of the things they have to manage, they will enter upon their first occupation with all the chances in their favour of using wisely the opportunities they may have of applying their knowledge to practice.

While we thus unreservedly express our opinion as to the great national importance of agricultural schools, and our pleasure at seeing them already beginning to arise, we must however add, that it is only by a very judicious system of teaching that they can be made to answer the purpose. It will not do to cram boys. Let them be taught a little, and that well; and let everything be presented to them in an attractive way. Botany and Chemistry are not to be learned at the age of fourteen by the same ingenious processes as are employed to infuse the matter of a Latin grammar into the head of a poor child of seven. By fourteen the servility of the human mind is gone, and the natural independence of man begins to be felt.

But our space forbids our pursuing this subject further for the present.

Two letters upon the subject of glazed flower-pots have reached us. One is the composition of a sensible man; and, as it explains the rationale of pot cultivation in general, we print it entire without other comment than what is found at the end of it. The other letter is very much the reverse, and we do not publish it. It is unfortunate for some men that they should never have learned the art of reasoning correctly; for the moment they trust themselves to an argument, all that practical knowledge which would be so valuable to them in subjects like gardening is only so much waste strength.

The correspondent to whom we allude supposes us to recommend the use of "hard-burnt, glazed, uncrocked pots;" and thereupon turn the whole of his comments. But we have not *recommended* the employment of glazed pots; we have merely insisted upon the *possibility of growing plants in them as well as in unglazed pots*—and that we think we have proved. Whether or not glazed pots should be used is a question of money, and concerns the pockets of cultivators, with which we have nothing to do. As to having recommended the use of glazed pots *uncrocked*, that also is a piece of imagination on the part of our correspondent, as he will discover if he will take the trouble to understand what he reads.

This was by no means a trifling question, inasmuch as it involves the inquiry of how far gardens or drawing-rooms are capable of being decorated by handsomer ware than that in common use. For our own parts, we now consider it settled.

ON THE TRANSMISSION OF FRUIT-TREES, &c., TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

YOUR readers are aware that the transmission of seeds to and from India is now regularly carried on through the India-House,—such as are suitable to the different climates and seasons of that extensive empire are sent thence by every mail; and, in return, from the East India Company's Botanic Gardens, are received Pines and various other plants suited to the climate of this country. The success has been so complete, that the Deodar may be mentioned as an instance of a rare plant now become common in every part of the country. As the time employed in the transit is so short, no particular precaution would seem to be required; but as the dawk, or mail, is conveyed in India by men, the letter-bags are often exposed to wet, either from rain or in crossing rivers. Hence it is necessary to cover the parcels of seeds with a substance like India-rubber cloth, which is impenetrable to wet, since this has, upon the whole, answered remarkably well; but care must be taken that the seeds or fruits are not in a moist state when covered up, otherwise they are apt to become mouldy and to lose their vegetative power.

As it was desirable to attempt the transmission of cuttings, as well as of seeds, several endeavours have been made to effect this object. Here the difficulties were greater, because we have not only to exclude external damp, but to prevent the natural moisture of the cuttings from evaporating when exposed to the great heats of an Indian sun.

The first attempt was made by Dr. Lindley, at the request of Lord Auckland; when he adopted the plan of enveloping the cuttings of fruit-trees in the India-rubber cloth. Some of these, on their arrival in India, showed symptoms of life; but none vegetated when placed in the ground. The next year a second attempt was made; but, owing to a mistake, the success was not so great as during the first. The cuttings, when sent from the Horticultural Society, seemed so nicely packed that I did not think it desirable to open them out, but enveloped them in the water-proof cloth, not knowing till afterwards that this had already been done, and that the parcel was *much* more protected than was necessary. A third attempt was therefore made last winter, in which care was taken not to include too much moisture, by partially drying the cuttings, and by interposing a good non-conductor (cotton), which would prevent the cuttings from drying up, by excluding the influence, as much as possible, of external heat, while the ends were dipped in sealing-wax, as the only substance at hand when the packet was making up, and the whole enveloped in a layer of India-rubber cloth. Some were sent in large, others in small packets, so as to travel by the letter-dawk, part of them being loosely, and part closely packed. The results of this experiment are given in the following very interesting communications from Drs. Gibson and Falconer; the former in the Bombay Presidency near Poona, and the latter at Saharunpoor, a much more distant station:—

The letter from Dr. Gibson is dated Colabar, 25th Jan., 1842, and runs thus:—"I write to let you know the fate of the cuttings brought by the two last despatches. Those first sent appeared to have suffered much, and I had no hope of any of them when I put them into the ground; those last sent arrived in much better order. In the majority of these the wood was green. I put them in pots under charge of the collector. I will hereafter send for them to place them in the hills."—In another letter, dated 27th April, 1842, Dr. Gibson says—"Almost all the cuttings of the Jargonelle Pear, &c., &c., received by the mail, which arrived in January, have rooted, and till the beginning of the hot season were flourishing. Since then they have drooped much, and I fear they will die."

The following is Dr. Falconer's letter, from Saharunpoor, Feb. 16, 1842, upon the same subject:—"A signal triumph over the difficulties presented by distance and climate in transferring the living vegetable productions of one remote country to another has lately been effected between England and India, by means of the overland route. Most of the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* are aware of the great success which within the last three years has attended the introduction of Himalayan seeds into England. The Deodar Cedar, Cupressus torulosa, Pinus Gerardiana, &c., which formerly used to cost from one to three guineas a plant, now ought to be had from nurserymen (some of them at least) at nearly the same price per score; and the supplies sent from India are now on such a large scale that in course of a few years they will probably be the most common acclimated Coniferæ in the country. This result has followed the establishment of the overland communication between England and India.

"Everything which it was desirable to effect in the transmission of the productions of India *to* England was accomplished to the fullest extent. But the same amount of success was not realised in the despatches *from* England *to* India. Seeds and bulbs of every description were received in excellent order: but failure had followed on almost every attempt to introduce the fine sorts of European fruit-trees into the temperate parts of India. If sent in Ward's cases, a considerable portion of them will reach Calcutta alive by sea; but the voyage up the river to Saharunpoor, at the foot of the Himalayahs, is certain destruction to them. The voyage occupies from two to five months, at the least. The same result invariably followed on numerous occasions.

"It thence became a matter of much interest and importance to determine whether cuttings and slips of fruit-trees might not be sent out from England by the overland mail; for although good sorts might in the long-run be expected to be raised from seed, the limited number of cultivators in India, and the small number of stations in the temperate parts, where the trial might be attempted, made it of consequence to effect that end by some speedier method. In the winter of 1838-39 a despatch, from the London Horticultural Society, of slips for grafts, consisting of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Gooseberries, &c., was sent out to Lord Auckland in India, by the overland mail; but not one of them reached alive. A similar trial was made in the winter of 1839-40, by a despatch from the India-house to the Botanic Garden, Saharunpoor. The package was made air-tight by means of numerous envelopes of India-rubber silk, and the slips were tied up in small bundles carefully rolled in moss. Their ends being left uncovered at the wounds, they all arrived dead, apparently through mildew and sphacelation. The moss was moist, and exhaled a yeasty odour, as if partially fermented. They were about three months between the India-house and Saharunpoor. The failure in this case appeared to have arisen from an excess of moisture; the slips had come, in fact, in a sort of vapour-bath,—and it was recommended to Dr. Royle to try a more open kind of package, to do the ends of the slips over with pitch, and to use perfectly dry moss.

"A third trial was made by a despatch from the India-house on the 30th Oct., which arrived at Saharunpoor on the 18th Jan., being 80 days. These cuttings were loosely packed, the ends of them being done over with sealing-wax, and the bundles rolled up, some of them in dry moss and some of them in cotton. They were all found on their arrival to be dry, crisp, and withered; the failure on this occasion appearing to have been caused by desiccation in consequence of the too free access of air. A fourth trial was made in a despatch of three small packets from the India-house on the 30th Nov., which reached the Botanic Garden at Saharunpoor on the 27th Jan. last, having been 58 days on the journey. The cuttings in this instance were packed in duplicate, in two different ways. All of them were rolled up in cotton, and done over with sealing-wax at the ends; but one packet was wrapped up in an envelope of India-rubber cloth, so as to be nearly, if not completely, air and water tight,—the other had only two loose covers of paper, so as to be freely permeable to air. In the first, or India-rubber packet, there were 12 slips, 7 of which were Apples and Pears, and 5 stone fruits, viz., Cherries and Plums. The latter were all found to be dead, the pith dry and brown-coloured, and the green colour of the liber gone. The 7 Apple and Pear cuttings were all in a more or less vigorous state; the pith moist and green, and the bark, although shrivelled, green and lively. The slips from yearling shoots were much weaker than the older ones; and the Pear slips were observed to be stronger than those of the Apple. In the second packet, with the paper wrappers, the slips were all dead, and appeared to have been so for some time. The contents of the third packet were confined to Hop-roots, put up in paper only; these were dead also. The live cuttings were immediately put in the ground; and there is every prospect at present of the development of the buds, and of roots being thrown out. The most promising among them are a Jargonelle Pear slip and Malo de Carlo Apple.

"The result is of no ordinary interest: Bombay being about 6,100 miles (via the Red Sea, Suez, Alexandria, and Malta) distant from Falmouth, and Saharunpoor about 900 miles from Bombay, the cuttings in question travelled all this distance, closed up for 58 days; they underwent two sea voyages, subject to considerable vicissitudes of temperature, and two land journeys, the latter of which, across the continent of India, was 900 miles, tumbled about with letters in a mail-bag carried by a runner. Yet with all these drawbacks, they reached their destination with a fair moiety of them alive. So much for the advantages of the steam communication between England and India, as affecting gardening matters. With the benefit of experience, greater success may be expected to attend future trials. The Stove plants and the Ribes tribe have hitherto been failures. Nurserymen in England may find their advantage in resorting to the plan with others of the colonies; and by extending it to suitable ligneous plants, besides fruit-trees, they may be able to introduce from abroad valuable and interesting species at a cheap rate. The plan has proved to be efficient for a distance of 7,000 miles, if travelled in less than two months.

"The method which the experience above referred to would suggest as the best, is this:—let the slips be cut early in winter—say in November—selecting oldish, firm twigs, with the greatest number of buds; roll them up separately in cotton, after paying over the wounds at the ends with cobbler's-wax, or some similar composition,—sealing-wax one would imagine must be injurious by scorching the ends, and thereby destroying the vitality of the terminal portions of the slips. Then make them up into bundles of from 6 to 10 each, and wrap these bundles separately in cotton, coiled round them with moderate firmness; 20 to 40 slips are enough for one packet. Put a wrapper or two of paper around the whole, and finish with an envelope of stout silk, or even cloth, freely spread over on the inside with India-rubber, in the liquid or adhesive state, so that the side and end folds may stick in close apposition, making the whole air and water tight."

A subsequent letter from Dr. Falconer, dated April 16, 1842, states that "Capt. Nesbitt, of the Windsor, brought out two of Ward's cases, filled with young fruit-trees. For the first time, they reached Saharunpoor in beautiful order; 11 plants being alive, consisting of Apricots, Peaches, a Nectarine, Apples, and a Black-currant bush. Most of these were in a vigorous state. There were Gooseberries, Red-currants, Raspberries, &c., in the case; but these were all dead."

In the proceedings of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, it is stated that Baron Von Ludwig had a box containing 1,200 young plants despatched to him from Germany, which were five months in the box. Of these not more than two dozen failed to vegetate. The following method of packing was in this instance adopted:—"The plants are taken out of the ground in the depth of winter, when the *stems* are bare of leaves and all the *sap* has descended to the roots. The earth is carefully shaken from the roots, which are then immersed in a thin compost four or five times, till they are completely coated over to the thickness of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch, and allowed to dry perfectly, when they are placed in a strong box prepared for the purpose, on a layer of dry straw. As soon as one layer of plants is completed, a layer of dry straw is placed over it, and so on till the box is completely filled, and well pressed down; the lid is put on, the seams well *pitched*, and the case made as air-tight as possible."

By puddling with clay, or according to the foregoing method practised in the transmission of living trees, &c., to the Cape of Good Hope, by a better selection of cuttings, and by improvements in the methods of packing, complete success will no doubt be attained.—*J. F. R.*

ON ORGANIC MINERAL MANURES.—No. III.

By PROFESSOR CHARLES SPRENGEL (translated from the German).

(*Continued from p.* 524.)

7. *Compost.*—Under this name is comprised an artificial composition of mineral, vegetable, and animal substances. Layers of these different materials are collected into large heaps, and moistened with water, urine, or dung water, if they are too dry; after lying for several weeks, they are carefully worked up, and immediately collected into heaps again, and again moistened as before if necessary; after which they are left quiet for a few weeks, again worked up, again put in heaps, and after a few weeks, subsequent to the last-mentioned operation, the compost is ready to be used as manure. In making compost, the chief point to consider is, that no substances are mixed together which act disadvantageously upon each other, or cause the evaporation of the manuring substances; on the contrary, such only are to be brought together as mutually decompose and improve each other. It is true, that for making compost, earth rich in humus, dung, marl, lime, common ashes, the ashes and lye of soap-boilers, loam, clay, gypsum, common salt, bone dust, the refuse of salt-works, peat, turf, weeds obtained from fields, meadows and gardens, dried heath, human excrements, the sweepings of thrashing floors—in short, all these materials may be used which we have hitherto spoken of; still, it requires a knowledge of their component parts and several qualities, so to mix them, that the best compost may be produced. In fact, it is not so easy as it is generally believed, to prepare a compost perfectly suited to the purposes of the cultivator. Whoever wishes to prepare the best possible compost, must leave nothing to chance; on the contrary, certain fixed principles must be attended to, and chemistry must be consulted; because it is that science only which can teach us in what substances soil is deficient, and what are to be applied, in whatever form, if the most abundant crops are to be produced.

However advantageous the preparation of compost be, it has, nevertheless, been stigmatised as useless; and it has been asserted, that it occasions unnecessary labour without producing any essential benefit. Its advantages are, however, undoubted. Among the principal are the following:—

1. By mixing different substances and putting them into heaps, their more perfect combination is secured by the heat thus generated. If, on the contrary, these substances are carried unprepared upon the land, they cannot come into close contact, and there is no generation of heat, which is such a powerful aid of chemical combinations.

2. By making compost, substances of little original value as manures are speedily converted into most powerful fertilisers, especially humus, whether in the state of coal or of acid, and vegetable remains, which, by close contact with dung, loam, lime, and marl, are changed into a fertile earth; for in this way many humates are created. If, therefore, in preparing compost, land be for some time deprived of manure, it is to be considered, on the other hand, that in the course of half a year, by one cart-load of manure, two cart-loads of sour or barren humus are converted into an excellent fertiliser, whereby the labour of making compost is fully repaid.

3. If dung and urine are mixed in compost heaps, with earth rich in humus, no part of the ammonia disengaged by those substances is lost, because it becomes chemically combined with humic acid. The longer, therefore, the dung is left in the dunghole, the more advantageous will be the preparation of the compost.

4. In compost heaps, the seeds of weeds, which are often contained in earth rich in humus, as well as in the dung itself, are brought into germination, so that the crops will be afterwards more clean.

5. If the earth used in the making of compost contains protoxide of iron, or other substances detrimental to vegetation, they are decomposed by their close contact with dung, ashes, lime, and marl, as well as by the heat and frequent working of the heaps (whereby contact with atmospheric air is much facilitated), and they cease to be injurious to plants.

6. In consequence of the heaps of compost comprehending all the materials of manure in a small compass, those substances are thus brought, without difficulty, into that condition which is most advantageous to plants. If scattered upon a field, they are often unable to attain the state of decomposition, because they are deprived of the necessary degree of humidity: a compost heap, on the other hand, may be wetted with water, urine, or dung water, if the substances which have to act upon each other are too dry.

7. When thoroughly well-prepared compost is used for manure, crops will not be laid, because the substances in dung, by which this is caused, have entered into combinations which will not over-force the plants.

8. By the use of compost, weak crops may be rapidly improved, because it can be applied as top-dressing even when plants have attained a considerable size. Compost always contains much perfect vegetable nourishment, which, as it can be at once received by the roots, improves vegetation speedily.

If, therefore, all the advantages of compost are considered, it becomes obvious that they are so important, that no opportunity of preparing it should be omitted. Compost is most generally used in England, especially in the counties of Bedford, Hereford, and Berks. It is of the greatest value in light, dry soils, which, as they are always rich in humus (or ought to be so at least), are thus kept damper. It also prevents the particles of manure from sinking into the under soil, for compost is always used as top-dressing, or is harrowed in with the seed. For a light, dry sandy soil, a fresh manure, or one composed of much straw, is more detrimental than useful; but if this sort of manure is brought into a heap of compost, it is converted into substances advantageous to vegetation, without any of the manuring substances being thereby lost.

One of the objections against the making of compost is, that much carbon is lost by being converted into carbonic acid, which, however, is only the case when ashes, marl, lime, loam, or alumina, have been added in too small a quantity. If these substances are not deficient, dung, as well as earth rich in humus, will yield humic instead of carbonic acid, which will combine with the bases of marl, ashes, &c., into humates, and thus become chemically fixed.

In making compost, some general rules are always to be observed, of which the following are most essential:—It is best to use fresh dung, containing much straw (especially horse or sheep dung), which, in decomposition, not only gives out a good deal of heat, but also—which is very important—keeps the heap loose, and facilitates the access of oxygen. By the decay of fresh strawy dung, ammonia is also generated, and acts as a solvent on the coal of humus, or, as the loose state permits a free access to oxygen, nitric acid is formed by the organic remains containing nitrogen. On the latter account, a frequent working and stirring of the heaps of compost is necessary, and has the additional advantage of bringing the substances better together, and mixing them more thoroughly.

If quicklime is used in making compost, no more is to be employed than is sufficient to saturate the humic acid of the humus, otherwise it will expel the ammonia which has been combined with humic acid. For the sake of preserving the ammonia, the lime, upon the first construction of the compost-heap, ought never to be brought into immediate contact with the dung; on the contrary, the quicklime moistened with water ought to be placed between two layers of humus. The same precaution is to be observed if fresh wood-ashes are used in the composition of compost, as the potassa equally expels the ammonia; which, however, does not take place so readily, because, being combined with carbonic acid, it is retained mechanically by the mass of materials.

If the earth employed is rich in humus and clayey, it is advisable to add Potato straw, Pea haulm, or coarse materials of a similar kind, so as to keep the mass more loose. The layer of earth should also not be too thick, or it will still become too compact.

(*To be continued.*)

ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XXXI.

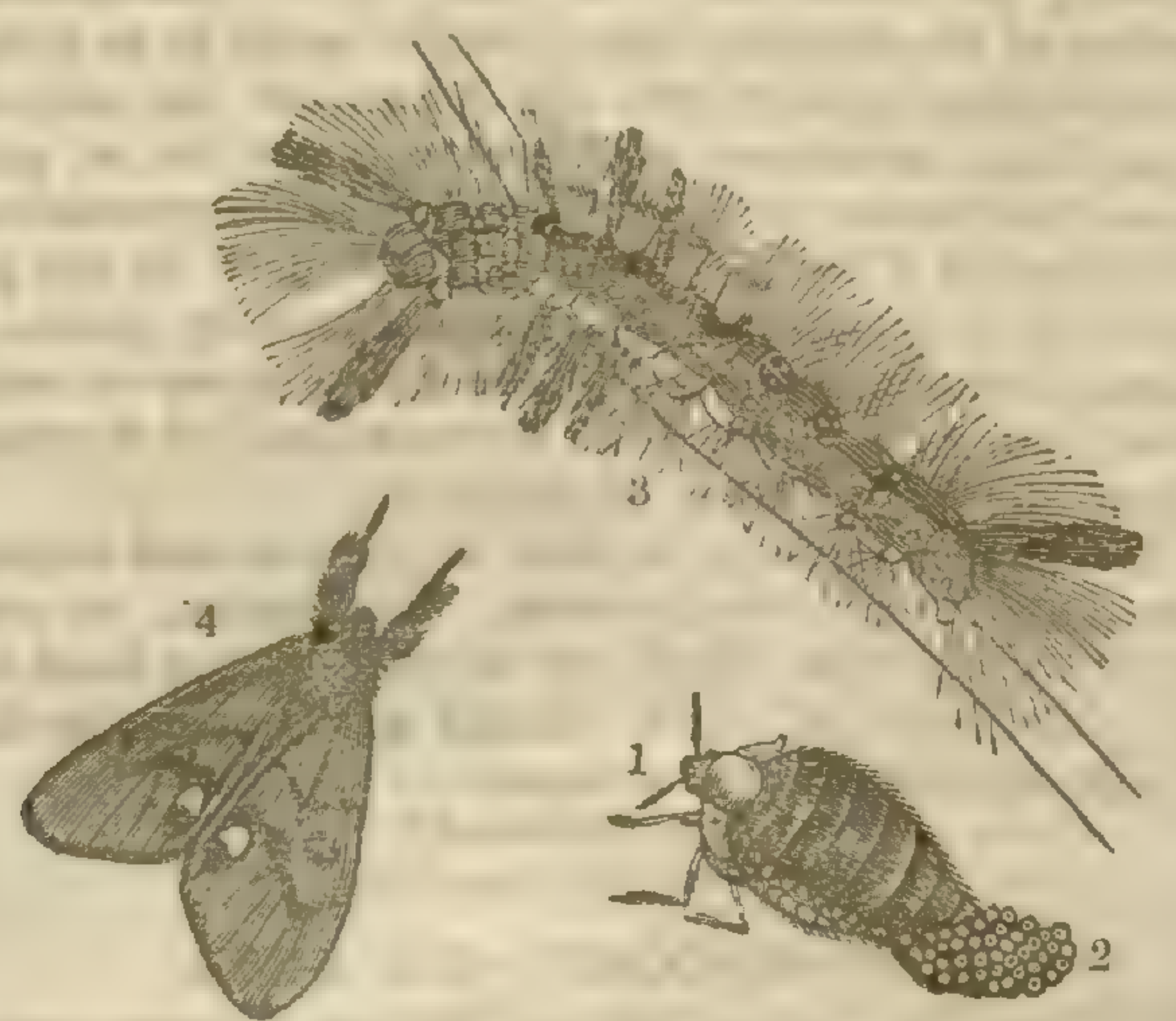
THE COMMON VAPOURER OR BROWN TUSSOCK-MOTH, Bombyx (Orgyia) antiqua.—During the last month, the gardens and squares of London, as well as the suburbs, have produced such multitudes of this pretty moth, that we have often seen it resting upon the windows of our sitting room, with its fore legs stretched out like the Puss-moth, and it has not unfrequently been observed flitting across the streets of our city.

To the naturalist this anomalous insect offers many interesting characters, and to the casual observer a knowledge of the history of this little animal, which is hourly crossing his path in the busiest haunts of man, may not prove unacceptable. From this time to the month of October, there will be a succession of the Vapourer-moths, the males flying about in pursuit of their consorts, who are not gifted with such aërial powers, for being destitute of wings, they are content to crawl out of their tomb, often not moving beyond the very web in which they slept, and after depositing a large number of eggs (fig. 2) they fall down exhausted and die; these eggs are somewhat ovate, depressed, and hollow on the crown, round which is a brown ring. They are of a pinky-white colour, and are fastened as they are laid by a glutinous substance to the bark of the tree, or whatever the parent happens to rest upon, frequently to the web containing the shell of the pupa; they are hatched the following April, when the larvæ attack a great variety of trees, feeding upon the leaves of Roses, Brambles, the Apple, Plum, Sloe, Hawthorn, Oak, Lime, Alder and Sallow, but I think the first and the last are their favourite food. The caterpillars often do considerable mischief to the Rose-trees by eating large holes in the leaves, and keeping on the under sides they are seldom visible until they are full-grown, when they are often an inch in length, and ramble about to select some suitable crevice in the bark of a tree, or other secure place, to spin their fine white silken web, strengthened and protected with the different hairs from their own bodies; in this web they change to pitch-colour and rather hairy chrysalides, from whence the moths are produced at various periods.

The caterpillar (fig. 3) is a beautiful creature, of a lead or light-slate colour, with various black velvety spots and many red tubercles round the segments of the body, producing bundles of spreading hairs. There are also some yellow spots, but the most remarkable characteristics are the two elegant long brushes of blackish hairs, projecting like horns on each side of its large head, with another elevated at its tail, and three smaller ones on each side of the body, which uniting with the graceful turn that is so often assumed by the caterpillar in repose, greatly contribute to the beauty of this singular animal. The black hairs look like little spears, and with a magnifying glass they will be found to terminate in a club, which resembles a little feather or brush; there are also four large tussocks of dull ochreous hairs, in a row, down the anterior portion of the back, so thickly united as to appear like very compact masses of spun glass. These caterpillars, as well as most of the Bombycidæ, the family to which Orgyia belongs, have six pectoral horny feet terminated by claws, and eight abdominal and two anal fleshy feet; the males are much smaller than the females.

The *male* moths (fig. 4) are very active, and of a rich snuff colour; the antennæ are rather short and bipectinated to the tips, the rays being long and finely ciliated; the head and thorax are downy; the eyes small and black; the superior wings, forming a triangle when at rest, are clouded with brown, with two irregular dark lines across them, and a largish kidney-shaped white spot near each posterior angle, surrounded with darker brown; the ciliæ are short and spotted with brown; the inferior wings, as well as the whole under side, are dark rusty orange; the body is slender; the legs ochreous and hairy, the fore pair most so. The *females* (fig. 1) are stout, oval, apterous, and sluggish, of a mouse colour, and clothed with soft short down; head small, with minute but prominent eyes; the antennæ are very short, and composed of about twenty joints, each having two short bristly branches on the under side; thorax small, not winged, but furnished with two small hairy appendages; the abdomen is distended with eggs, which are visible on the sides through the skin; the six feet are short, and the palpi are smaller than in the males, and they have no tongues for sucking flowers.

The caterpillars of the Vapourer-moth, although solitary in their habits, often injure tender plants in pots as well as Roses, and, therefore, the females should be searched for and destroyed, together with any eggs they may have deposited; the caterpillars may be picked off the plants or shaken from them and killed. There is another species very similar to this, called the "Scarce Vapourer,"* which likewise lives upon the Rose, Barberry, Bilberry, Nut, Birch, and Oak, but it is very seldom met with; it has, however, occurred in Coomb-wood. —*Ruricola.*



AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXXIII.

According to promise, I will now give a list and description of the different varieties of Strawberry most worthy of cultivation, in order that the amateur may either add the whole to his collection, or select those which are most likely to suit his purpose. I will take the older kinds first, in their order of ripening. *Old Scarlet;* a good fruit, and valuable as one of the earliest in cultivation. *Keen's Seedling;* a sure bearer, and one of the best for a general crop. *Roseberry;* very prolific, although not very large, and bears in succession for a considerable time. *Prolific Hautbois;* this is the best of the Hautbois, very distinct in appearance from the other varieties already named, and much prized by many for the high and peculiar flavour of the fruit; it bears in succession. *Downton* and *Elton;* excellent late kinds, raised by the late Mr. Knight; fruit large and high-flavoured. *Turner's Pine;* a very coarse sort, and only valuable as one of the latest of the large varieties. *Red Alpine;* this is a small sort, resembling the wild Strawberry of the woods, but valuable as bearing in succession from June until very late in autumn. It will grow in rather shaded situations, and may be planted as an edging for walks in some shaded part of the garden; it does best when raised from seed every spring.

Among the newer varieties, there are two which deserve a place in all collections. One is called *Swainstone Seedling,* which is a good Strawberry, and is said to have the merit of producing a second crop in favourable situations. The other is known by the name of *Myatt's British Queen,* and is certainly one of the largest and finest Strawberries which have yet been raised. There may be some others deserving of notice, but these are the only two among the new ones, with which I am acquainted, which are worth recommending to persons who grow only a limited collection. *Myatt's Pine,* of which so much has been said, is certainly one of the finest flavoured kinds yet raised, but it is difficult to cultivate in certain situations. Those who may be inclined to try it, had better plant the runners in rich soil on a sloping border. If the above list is too extensive, the following may be selected from it: Keen's Seedling, Roseberry, Elton, Downton, and Myatt's British Queen.

It is a frequent complaint in small gardens, that Strawberries run too much to leaves, and do not fruit well: this is owing chiefly to their being planted in confined situations. The only way to get them to fruit well in places of this kind, is to make fresh plantations every year, or at least every second year; and if allowed to stand two years, they must be well thinned in the autumn. When fresh beds are made, the strongest runners should be chosen from the most exposed situations, if possible from the fields or from an extensive open garden. In such places they will be found to be dwarf and strong, and the matter which feeds the fruit of the following year will be to a certain extent organised and ready. Moist showery weather should be chosen for taking up and planting the runners; and where it is convenient, the roots of each plant should be carefully preserved. This is of the utmost importance in small confined situations; as then the little ball of soil, which is necessarily removed with each plant, serves to nourish it, probably much better than the soil in which it is planted. The above treatment has been practised in a small garden, placed in a confined situation; the result of which is, that plenty of Strawberries are produced every year, where formerly all went to leaves and runners.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

The Employment of Distressed Manufacturers.—In a late Number of your *Chronicle,* "W." recommends that the unemployed operative manufacturers should be taken upon the land by farmers residing in the neighbourhood of large manufacturing towns, for the purpose of draining the soil. Surely "W." cannot be aware of the fact, that effective draining is one of the most difficult, as it unquestionably is one of the most important, processes of practical agriculture; that to do it thoroughly and economically requires considerable knowledge—on the part of the master, of the nature of the soil, and stratification of the subjacent rocks; and on the part of the workman, no small degree of physical strength, and aptitude in the use of his tools. Now, to my own knowledge, which is pretty extensive, of the great mass of manufacturing operatives, vast numbers of whom are unfortunately at this moment out of employment,—and, as a consequence, involved in the deepest misery and distress,—they as a body possess neither qualification for draining land. A few might be found among the hand-weavers in the country that might be made useful in such a way; but the workers in factories, or the hand-weavers of light fabrics in towns, would, in almost all cases, be found deficient both in bodily strength and manual expertness in the use of heavy tools, not only for draining land, but for all other branches of laborious agricultural employment. In periods of commercial depression, it has been the practice in Lancashire to put a large number of such unemployed poor who apply for parochial aid to the breaking of stones for the highway. This employment, however good as a test for poverty it may be, is totally unsuited to the strength and habits of such people; and I have known the most painful consequences to ensue, especially in bad weather. Some other expedient than that of your correspondent must be devised to meet at all the difficulties of the case. Such of the manufacturing operatives as are young and healthy, and possess moral courage, and show an aptitude to learn other pursuits, would do far better to emigrate as shepherds or gardeners to some of our Australasian colonies, or even to Canada, than to attempt competing in an already overstocked market with strong and experienced agricultural labourers.—*A Practical Farmer.*

Glazed Pots.—In one of your leading articles you have returned to the subject of glazed pots, and have there held out that gardeners are to be tested by their ability to grow handsome plants in them. This is an admission, at any rate, that it is more difficult to grow healthy plants in such pots than it is in soft or unglazed ones; inasmuch as you assert that "he alone who can grow plants well in glazed flower-pots is a good gardener,—and he who cannot is a bad one." For my own part, I do not see that it is either difficult or impossible to grow plants well in any sort of pot, whether that pot be made of earthenware, or composed of slate, stone, iron, or any other material, so long as you give to the plant an equivalent for the porous pot. I can bear testimony to the observations of "A Gentleman's Gardener and Foreman in a Nursery," that when hard-burnt or glazed pots have been intermixed with porous ones, and filled with soil and plants after the same manner, the plants in the former generally became sickly and unfit to be seen. And I think that my experience in the cultivation of plants warrants me to expect some credit on the subject. having been employed in the cultivation of some of the first collections in Europe, and having seen all sorts of pots, and vases, and tubs tried—all, too, with equal or unequal success, just as the subject of porosity was attended to or not. Mr. Forsyth (at p. 499) instances Mr. M'Nab's heath-tubs as a proof that glazed pots will answer as well as unglazed ones; and I am of the same opinion, if every one would give the same attention to drainage and porosity that Mr. M'Nab does. Had Mr. Forsyth examined the tubs and pots in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, he would have seen that porosity was the *primum mobile* in Mr. M'Nab's treatment. Although these tubs are themselves kept well painted and pitched, yet Mr. M. proves by his practice that he is well aware of the necessity of counterbalancing these non-electrical-conducting materials by introducing into his tubs plenty of broken porous pots, pieces of freestone, and coarse white sand. These form a free passage for all superfluous moisture, and leave the earth in the tubs in the best possible state to be pervaded by the atmosphere, or, in other words, by that almighty power which we call electricity. For I imagine that we succeed in the cultivation of vegetables just in the ratio that we render the soil pervadable by that most wondrous fluid. What else is the rationale of Mr. Smith's frequent drain system? Is it not the extraction of superfluous moisture, thus rendering the soil less cohesive, and leaving channels through which the electrical fluid can more easily reach the roots of plants? What is the rationale of the best growers of plants? Potting lightly, and in earths rendered porous by the introduction of fibrous material and incohesive substances? Is it not that the electrical fluid may more easily reach their roots? Or what reason is there for planting trees near the surface, and merely covering their roots with a little loose earth? Is it not that the electrical fluid may reach them the easier? Why does Mr. Hoare recommend planting Vines in a heap of gravel? (Such may be seen at Shirley Vineyard.) And why does he say—"It is almost impossible to make a Vine border too dry or porous; and that it is not mere earth that the roots require to come in contact with to induce growth and extension, but air also, which is as necessary to them as to the leaves and branches"? Why is it that the finest Peaches I have ever seen grew upon a light sandy soil, not more than nine inches deep, and reposing upon a bed of coarse gravel more than twenty feet in thickness? And yet these Peach-trees never wanted watering, and produced both fruit and wood in abundance? Why, but because their roots were in immediate contact with the atmosphere? Why does vegetation go on upon what is termed the barren rock? Why does the Green Byssus grow upon the exposed surfaces of things when they are in a certain state of moisture? Is it not by electrical action? What sustains the stupendous Chesnuts on Etna, where all around is rocky lava? What makes the Vineyards over this lava so fertile—what but its porosity and electrical action? Why is it that the growers of specimen plants succeed better the nearer they can keep the roots to the surface? Why is it that your favourite Orchidáceæ delight in atmospheric moisture, and thrive best in those pots rendered the most porous? Why is it that Crassuláceæ, Ficoideæ, Cactáceæ, Ericáceæ, and, indeed, all the *aceæ* throughout the three great kingdoms of nature, live and die, are decomposed and recomposed? Why, but by electrical action? But I think I have adduced sufficient to show the beneficial effects to plants of porosity, and the necessity of bringing their roots in as close a contact with the atmosphere as possible. A thousand instances will occur to every observer of nature of plants thriving well or ill, according as their roots are placed in a medium easily or not easily pervadable by the atmosphere. *Vide* nearly every fine tree, shrub, or other plant that you know of, are their roots exposed or not exposed? Or, in other words, are they enclosed in a glazed pot without drainage? However, I would not have it understood that I am insensible to the unsightly appearance too often presented by dirty flower-pots, but only wish to point out to my fellow-labourers the necessity of looking for the rationale of everything before they either condemn or approve. That there is much inconvenience attending the porous pot, I admit, especially in dry weather, as by evaporation the soil is left in an unfit state for vegetation. Nor is this altogether remedied by the glazed pot; neither do the glazed pots in certain atmospheres prevent the formation of filth. However, they are much easier washed, and upon the whole rather to be chosen; but great care must be used to drain them properly. The drainage proposed by Mr. Forsyth, in nine cases out of ten, will not do, unless he makes up for it by using earths of a very porous nature. There is a sort of ornamental pot made about London, or rather in use there, that adds to a perfectly smooth and easily-washed surface considerable porosity, which I think would be preferable to either of the others. Thus far I have endeavoured to show that it is not to the material of which a pot is made that we should look, but rather to providing a proper medium for plants to grow in. If we can join elegance and utility, who will gainsay it? I would not, however, in recommending any sort of pot, lose sight of the operations and influence of nature upon vegetation; for it is only by observing them that we can ascertain what sort of pot is likely to prove the best. I think the Tropæolum no test, as many such plants will live and grow freely for a long time without making one fibrous root; as, for instance, Tamus, several Mesembryanthemums, Tillándsia, &c. If any of your readers have tried the glazed pot since the time it was first brought upon the tapis, it will be interesting to know the result: all keeping in mind to state facts only, as well as the drainage, the sort of soil made use of, &c.—*A Reader from the commencement.*—[We wish this very sensible correspondent had left out his speculations about electricity, which he, we, and every one else, know nothing about, in its relation to vegetation.]

Vitality of Seeds.—Your correspondent, Mr. Lymburn, is mistaken in supposing that the committee appointed by the British Association to investigate the vitality of seeds inclose those intended for experiment in jars "pierced with holes for ventilation." By reference to the Report submitted by them to the Natural History section, at Manchester, it will be seen that the jars they employed have no other aperture excepting the one through which the seeds are introduced, and that this aperture is kept constantly covered with brown paper. It is true that they have deemed it proper to use jars of a material as porous as that of which ordinary garden pots are constructed; conceiving that if no escape were allowed for the moisture which naturally exhales from the seeds contained, its accumulation within the vessel would be likely to destroy their vitality prematurely. Nevertheless it will be at all times open to them to substitute some other plan, which, upon mature consideration, may be deemed preferable to the one they have selected; only it should be always borne in mind, that to multiply the methods of preserving the seeds of so large a number of species would entail a degree of labour and likewise require an extent of space, neither of which seems compatible with the means placed at their disposal by the Association. In the manner in which the inquiry is at present conducted, we may at least hope, in the long-run, to arrive at some comparative results as to the degree of longevity of the seeds of various species or tribes of plants preserved according to some one uniform system; and if these results should not be found in all cases to accord with the well-attested observations of others, that very discrepancy may lead to the detection of the method of preserving them which best meets the constitution of the particular species. It is therefore extremely desirable that experiments should be carried on by others, simultaneously with those undertaken by the committee, and that samples of soil taken from places which appear out of the reach of the seeds scattered about in the atmosphere should be exposed to the influence of air and moisture, whilst still protected from the access of any seeds from without, and that a careful watch should be kept during a period sufficiently extended to ascertain whether any and what kinds of plants shoot up spontaneously from soils so circumstanced.—*D.*

To Preserve Turnip Seeds from the Attacks of Insects.—Turnip seeds when kept over year are apt to be attacked by the larvæ of a species of weevil, which eats the inside and scatters the substance in the form of small particles, which, by the shaking and turning of the seed, are gradually spread over the other whole seeds, and has the appearance of mites, which I think has deceived your correspondent. The best way to kill these is, in a very intense frosty, dry day, to spread the seed thinly on bags and expose the insect to the cold air, which kills it; the powdery dust may then be blown off with the fanners, or it may require rubbing. The same appearance is never found on the outside of new seed, kept in new bags; but the general opinion is, that Turnips have less foliage and more rot when the seed is kept over year, and hence the prevalence of the practice of having old seed, which is generally attacked less or more. Peas, Onions, and other seeds kept over are often attacked in the same way.—*R. Lymington.*

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* Curtis's Brit. Ent., fol. and pl. 378.

Budding.—Various hints having been given as to the best season and mode of budding Rose-trees, &c., and one or two of the plans proposed being rather difficult, and requiring more skill than many amateurs possess or are inclined to bestow upon the operation—I am induced, for the benefit of beginners in this art, to describe the system which I have pursued for the last four years with unfailing success. I commence my labours early in June, and continue them till the latter end of August. I select young wood both for the stock, and to take the buds from; *always leaving a small piece of the wood* to preserve the eye from injury. I raise the bark in the usual manner, and tie it down with common worsted instead of matting. This simple method, if followed with common care, is sure to reward the Tyro.—*W. W.*

Tape as a Substitute for Bast in Budding.—A question was asked in the *Chronicle* respecting the best bandage to use in budding. Bast, was the answer. Bast is used, I believe, mostly, if not always, in a wet or damp state, and in this state is tied firmly round the bud and stock. When the bast becomes dry, examine it, and it will be loose. The quick swelling of the stock may, and does, perhaps, partly remedy this; but a binding which will not loosen, but rather tighten, I consider far preferable. I have used narrow tape for years, which being used in a dry state, tightens on being wetted by rain or otherwise. I do not lose one bud in six. The same piece of tape, with care, may be used a dozen times or more. I use red tape, which has the advantage of being able to inform you, and that readily, which bud has been on longest; as the tape loses its colour in part by exposure to the air, and that which is of the lighter colour has, of course, been on longest.—*M. H. G.*

Tettigonia spumaria.—Few insects, individually, do so much harm to plants as this, and especially in dry years like the present. In rainy seasons the froth is washed away, and as they cannot bear exposure, they perish either from that cause, or by their natural enemies having readier access to them. Each frothy mass almost invariably contains two individuals, sometimes three, and seldom only one. Their early history is still, like that of most nations, somewhat obscure. The fact of their being, in most instances, in couples from the earliest stages of the larva state, and on plants originated from young cuttings of the same year, would lead to the inference, that the ova are deposited by the parent in pairs in the spring, near the spot where they are found feeding, rather than in the autumn, as supposed by "Ruricola." Probably there are two broods; as the perfect insects are just now emerging from the pupa state. I will endeavour to clear up this part of their history for you. My impression is, that "Ruricola" is wrong in stating that the pupæ skip about; I think they do not exercise their limbs much till after their final transformation, but spend the whole of their former life at the pumps. But to quit their history and turn to their destruction, which is what we gardeners want: nothing will do except hand-picking when they are in the larva state; and from their very conspicuous appearance, this is readily effected, especially if the labour be confined to one set of plants at a time, *e. g.* Pinks, Carnations, Chrysanthemums, &c. To attempt to catch them when fully dressed, will be about as profitable as trying to take birds by laying salt on their tails; for your Tettigonia is a wary fellow, always wide awake, and with his springs on "full cock," and finger on the trigger. To sweep them up with a net in a garden, will be very like cutting down a fine Oak to starve the larvæ of Tortrix viridana, which so frequently disfigure its foliage.—*S.*

The Cicada interrupta.—"Ruricola's" notice of the C. spumaria, in the last Number of the *Chronicle*, induces me to trouble you with this communication, which may be interesting to your above-named correspondent. There has been an insect unusually abundant this year in the Farnham Hop-grounds; and where the bine is deficient, some of the planters have employed persons to catch them. A man holds a tray well daubed with tar, while a boy gives the pole a smart blow with a hammer. By these means about three acres have been gone over in a couple of days, at an expense of about two shillings an acre; and the quantity of these insects deposited where these trays were emptied is astonishing. From the information of a labourer who works in the Hop-grounds, it appears that the larvæ covered the hedges surrounding the Hop grounds; and it is only since their perfect state that they have infested the Hops. In the grounds where the Hops are looking well and healthy, no insects are seen. In the weaker plantations, four or five have, in some instances, been found on one leaf; but where most numerous, upwards of a dozen have been found together. It is possible that this unusual and very mischievous species of Froth-fly may deserve more attention on the part of "Ruricola." I enclose some of the insects; but I fear, from their having been dead some days, they will not prove so acceptable as I could wish.—*Picus.* [We are much obliged for the specimens, which arrived safe, and prove to be the Cicada interrupta, Linn., which forms with some other species the genus Amblycephalus of Curtis's Brit. Ent., fol. and pl. 572, to which we beg to refer our correspondent.—*R.*]

Cypripedium Calceolus.—One of your correspondents asks how he is to propagate this beautiful plant. Such a proceeding should be a last resort if he wishes to succeed in growing it well. Several years ago, in June, I rode fifty miles to find a plant of it, in a locality which had been described to me. I met with it, and it had then eight stems, on some three or four of which were the remains of old faded flowers. I carefully separated it into four portions, and since that time no farther division has been made. One of these plants subsequently died, and the others have now about three dozen stems in the aggregate. The plants have not been moved for the last five years, nor has the spade disturbed the soil around them, yet they flower abundantly. This queen of our native flowers grows under the shade of trees, in damp places where the soil is a clayey loam; and such a situation and soil in a garden is its proper place. Great care ought to be taken to prevent injury being done to the new shoots when they are bursting through the soil in the spring; as this year all the blooms of one of my plants were destroyed by a weeder having inadvertently placed a foot upon the clump at that time.—*S.*

Myatt's Pine Strawberry.—The whole secret of growing this variety with success is to treat it as an annual. Six or seven rows of strong, healthy plants, which I had last summer, bore no fruit. I therefore let all the runners remain on, till they formed a dense mass. At the same time I made up a new bed, and planted the runners 9 in. every way; these also covered the surface pretty thickly by the autumn. I never disturbed the runners nor the surface of the bed, but merely gave them a slight top-dressing of light compost after the leaves had died down. I was delighted this summer by obtaining a splendid crop of fruit from both beds, especially from the new one. Another very material (I should say the most material) point connected with the cultivation of this kind (at least, so far as my experience goes), is the shade of its own leaves. There are many kinds of plants and fruits that will not grow in the shade of other plants or trees, which nevertheless seem to thrive best in a mass, where they can obtain the partial shade of their own foliage. The Strawberry is one of these, and is always found naturally in masses. I think I never saw the value and importance of leaves so beautifully exemplified as in this Strawberry. Persons passing by the beds would have supposed them nothing but masses of leaves: and every fruit which, from being near the edges of the bed, or from other causes, was exposed to the full glare of the sun, was shrivelled, diminutive, and worthless, compared with the rich and beautiful fruit, which, on searching among the leaves, was found in the greatest profusion and perfection. Acting on the above principle, I make my beds 4 ft. wide, planting them 9 in. apart every way, and 3 ft. between the beds. Thus, while I allow the plants in the beds to run together, and enjoy their own shade, the breadth of the spaces between the beds permits a free circulation of air and heat. Some people may imagine, that it would be impossible for the fruit to ripen treated as above; but as well may it be said that the Bilberry will not ripen in the dense shade of our woods and forests. The earliest ripe fruit of the Cherry and some other kinds of wall-trees are generally found totally concealed by the leaves, which, whilst they admit, prevent also the radiation of heat. I may add, in conclusion, that my soil is common brown loam, and rather stiff. I grow about a dozen kinds of Strawberries, but none with so much ease as Myatt's Pine.—*Cambricus.*

The Lisbon Onion.—As this is the season for sowing the "Lisbon Onion," I beg to acquaint you for the benefit of such of your readers as are not aware of the fact, that this Onion is as fine in flavour and as mild as the Spanish Onions which are usually imported. The best way of sowing them, to get the bulbs to a good size, is in drills about 18 inches apart, and in the spring thinning them to about 6 inches between the plants in the rows. They will keep very well until after Christmas.—*F. H. S.*

Names.—Pray do me the favour to interpret the paragraph subscribed "Erica Arbŭtus," in a late number of the *Chronicle*, which I cannot understand. Probably I know too little of Latin and Greek—one of those intruding wretches (?)—still less do I know of Chinese; and, not having visited the Celestial Empire, I may be reasonably supposed by your correspondent to be of obscured intellect. Some journalists discreetly preface their "Original Correspondence" with some precautionary declaration or other, to the effect that they do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions of their correspondents; nor do I hold you responsible for all that your correspondents may write, though you kindly publish it for them without any such provision.—*H. B., Essex.*—[We nevertheless trust that our readers fully understand that we are by no means answerable for all that appears in the Correspondence of this Paper.]

The Sting of a Bee.—Having seen several cures for the sting of bees and wasps in your Paper, I can add the following from my own experience. Touch the wound with Beaufoy's chloride of lime, and the pain will instantly cease; the swelling, however, will not subside for some hours afterwards.—*F. H. S.*——In reply to your correspondent, I have to observe, that I have always found the application of liquid ammonia (volatile alkali) to the wound inflicted by a bee, if promptly made, effectual in preventing inconvenience, in a very few minutes. I conceive that your correspondent had already neutralised the poison by the use of the alkali before the laudanum was applied. The alkali should be applied repeatedly for two or three minutes.—*Edward Bevan, Llanferry.*

Country Shows.—May I take the liberty of suggesting the plan of an index to all the Shows; by charging one shilling or any reasonable price per week for such, it being in fact an advertisement? I have no doubt most of the Societies would avail themselves of the plan; for how often it happens, after the expense of a month's advertisement, that some other fixes on the same day you have done, entirely through the advertisement being discontinued!—*J. Jackson, Kingston.* [We are, as we before stated, very willing to insert the dates of local shows, *free of expense*, if we are furnished with the necessary information: but if the local secretaries do not send us the information, of course it is impossible for us to do it.]

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

THE ROYAL HIGHLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this important institution has lately been held in Edinburgh, and is reported to have been one of great interest. An immense number of persons attended it, and the show of implements as well as stock was quite remarkable. On Monday a lecture was delivered by Dr. Madden "On the Condition of Soil at Seed time, as influencing the future prospects of the Crop." He proposed to give an account of the different soils at the time of putting seed into the ground; and to show that theory and practice were not so diverse as they were generally supposed to be. The first thing that occurred to the seed after sowing was germination—to which process air, moisture, and a certain degree of warmth were necessary. The soil, which is the vehicle through which these were communicated to the seed, consisted of particles of various shapes and sizes, and these were generally porous, though some of the smallest assumed a solid form. The fine dust of soil is found by the microscope to consist of broken-down vegetable matter. There were two distinct kinds of pores in soil; those between the different particles and those which exist in the particles themselves. Diagrams were produced representing soil when the pores were supplied with air alone, where the pores were superabundantly supplied with water, or with water alone; and when the pores in the particles were supplied with water while the other pores admitted air. The last was the proper state of the soil. Another diagram represented soil in which the interstitial pores were obliterated; this was in fact a clod, and of no more use for germination than a stone. The first state of too great dryness was very rare in this country, occurring in coarse sand, and the mode of detaining the moisture adopted in some places was to leave the stones on the surface, so as to prevent the evaporation of water. In the second instance, the water was absorbed by the pores of the particles passing through the canals, and the soil remained damp or moist, but was not wet. If, however, from the occurrence of spring water, too much water for the pores was furnished, the canals must of necessity be filled. This was the condition of undrained soil, and the whole process of germination and vegetation was materially interfered with. Hence the necessity for thorough draining. The first effect of this state of soil was to exclude the air, which was essential to germination; the second was to reduce the temperature of the soil in summer, to the extent sometimes of 6½ degrees, which was equal to an elevation of 1,950 feet above the sea—so that, supposing two fields on the same level, one of which was in a proper state, and the other was undrained, the difference was the same as between a field near the level of the sea and a field as lofty as the highest of the Pentland hills. But while in undrained soil the temperature was lowered during summer, it was unnaturally high in winter; for while the change of temperature amounted to between 30 and 40 degrees in the course of the year, the temperature of soil saturated with water ranged only between some 6 or 7 degrees; and thus the healthful influence of a variation in the temperature was lost. Dr. Madden then proceeded to show, in like manner, the necessity of attending to the pulverisation of soil, so as to prevent it from getting clodded, and to the advantage of drill sowing. He adverted to the benefits arising from attention to such points as those he had brought under the notice of the meeting; as neglect of the state of the soil, carelessness in sowing, and other circumstances within the control of the farmer, to some extent at least, were calculated to affect the seed in its various stages of germination, growth, flowering, and ripening. If anything caused the plant to flower too early, the produce was not so large as it would otherwise be; and so whatever tended to interfere with the due periods fixed by nature for the healthy performance of these various processes, should be as carefully guarded against as possible. After some remarks on the necessity for calling in the aid of practical knowledge to correct the deductions of scientific inquiries, he adverted, in conclusion, to the great utility of applying the results of scientific research in the cautious manner which he indicated to the improvement of agriculture—an art which was at once the most important and the most extensively cultivated.—At the great dinner some of the most distinguished agriculturists of England and Scotland were present, the Duke of Richmond in the chair. In the course of the evening the noble chairman took an opportunity of making some observations which deserve to be preserved, because of their truth and justice:—Never have I been able to find any one reason why we farmers should not bring to our assistance that science which learned men after great research have discovered. When I see the advantage which commerce has derived from the application of steam, when I see the enormous importance of the improvements which science has effected in our manufacturing system, I confess I cannot understand why the farmers should not endeavour to profit by it likewise. From the first, I have felt great interest in this Agricultural Society, because it gives the landlords an opportunity of meeting their tenants in friendly and social intercourse. I believe that we do great benefit to the country, by these re-unions. I think it is impossible for any man to go to the remote lands of this country, and to the far distant hills, without being convinced of the great advantages which have resulted from the efforts and advantages of the Highland Society. They have excited a thirst for useful knowledge; they have induced practical men to turn their minds to the improvement and the cultivation of the soil, and to the better management of stock; and they have promoted and fostered those Local Farmers' Clubs which I am of opinion have done great benefit. I hope you will not think me presuming if, in this great meeting, I should tell the Highland Society what, in my opinion, may be amended. You are aware that a similar society has been formed in England, which has been of great service to the farmers there. But at this moment the parent society is behind its child in one thing. The Society in England obtains subscriptions from its members; but to each of its members it sends a Quarterly Journal, not only comprising the prize essays paid by the subscriptions of its members, but also containing many useful papers from practical farmers; the effect of which is, that useful knowledge is disseminated in every parish of the country. I beg to call upon the Scottish landlords, then, to come forward; for it is by them that the great expense should be borne. I call upon them to come forward with their subscriptions for this purpose, to enable every member of this Society to know what has been done by his neighbours. They will there see the result of practical experiments—for *I do not call upon the tenants to make too great experiments*—I ask them to make experiments only upon such a scale as will not hurt them. But to the landlords I say that IT IS THEY WHO SHOULD MAKE EXPERIMENTS. [Let us hope that this sentiment of the Duke of Richmond will be long remembered and often quoted.]

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Cambridge Florists' Society, July 21.—The above society's exhibition of Carnations, Picotees, &c., was held at the Red Lion. We subjoin the award of the judges:—CARNATIONS.—P. P., Paul Pry, Mr. Ready. The class of *Scarlet Bizarres* was usurped entirely by Twitchett's Don John, Mr. Twitchett winning 3 prizes, and Mr. Headly 3 ditto. *Crimson Bizarres*: 1, Paul Pry, Mr. Ready; 2, Jaques' Georgiana, 3, Paul Pry, Mr. Rickard; 4, Paul Pry, Mr. Giddens; 5, Duke of Wellington, Mr. Headly; 6, Ely's Lord Milton, Mr. Twitchett. *Scarlet Flakes*: 1, 3, 4, 6, Wilson's William IV., Mr. Rickard; 2, Lydia, Mr. Giddens; 5, Dr. Barnes, Mr. Ready. *Purple Flakes*: 1, Empress of Purples—3, Queen of Sheba—6, Seedling, Mr. Headly; 2, 4, Queen of Sheba, Mr. Giddens; 5, do., Mr. Marshall. *Rose Flakes*: 1, Ely's Lady Ely—4, Lancashire Lass, Mr. Headly; 2, Hoyle's Beeswing—6, Wilson's Harriett, Mr. Twitchett; 3, Lady Petre, Mr. Marshall; 5, Devonshire, Mr. Giddens. *Seedling Carnations—Scarlet Bizarres*: 1, Mr. Headly; 2, Mr. Marshall. *Purple Flakes*: Mr. Headly. PICOTEES.—P. P., Headly's Sarah, Mr. Headly. *Red Picotees, heavy-edged*: 1, Duke of Wellington—2, Ely's Dr. Horner, Mr. Headly; 3, Duke of Wellington—5, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Giddens; 4, 6, Duke of Wellington, Mr. Ready. *Purple Picotees, heavy-edged*: Headly's Nannette, 4 prizes, Mr. Headly; 5, Sharp's Invincible, Mr. Giddens; 6, do., Mr. Twitchett. *Rose Picotees, heavy-edged*: 1, Green's Queen Victoria, Mr. Twitchett; 2, 5, do., Mr. Giddens; 3, do., Rev. J. Thackeray; 4, do., Mr. Green; 6, do, Mr. Ready. *Red Picotees, light-edged*. Mr. Headly won the six prizes with his seedling called Sarah. *Purple Picotees, light-edged*: 1, Rickard's Lady Peel, Mr. Rickard: 2, 3, 5, Vespasian, Mr. Giddens; 4, Purple Perfection, Mr. Marshall; 6, Vespasian, Mr. Ready. *Rose Picotees, light-edged*: 1, Sharp's Coronet, Mr. Headly; 2, Wain's Victoria—5, Seedling, Mr. Marshall; 3, 4, Fair Rosamond, Mr. Twitchett; 6, Miss Kitty, Mr. Ready. *Yellow Picotees* 1, 2, 4, Howlett's Paragraph—5, 6, Martin's Victoria, Mr. Ready; 3, Howlett's Paragraph, Mr. Rickard. *Seedling Picotees—Red*. 1, Mr. Headly; 2, Mr. Giddens. *Light edged Red*: Mr. Rickard. *Six Dahlias* 1, Mr. Ready; 2, Mr. Jaspar Taylor. *Three Dahlias*: 1, Mr. Freestone; 2, Mr. Boning; 3, Mr. Ready. *Two Dahlias*: 1, Mr. Boning; 2, Mr. J. Edis. *One Dahlia*: 1, Mr. Headland (Headly's Phœnix). 2, Mr. J. Edis. *Dahlia grown in a pot*: Messrs. Hudson; *Two Balsams*: 1, Mr. Ready; 2, Mr. F. B. Smith. *Cockscomb*: Messrs. Hudson. *Plant in a pot*: 1, Mr. Ready; 2, Mrs. Stittle. *Cut Flowers*: Mr. Catling and Mr. Ready (equal). *Bouquets*: 1, Messrs. Hudson; 2, Mr. Green. *Mr. Green's Amateur Bouquet*: Mr. Crisp. EXTRA PRIZES.—*Model of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre*: Mr. Catling. *Collection of Plants*: 1, Mr. Green; 2, Messrs. Hudson. *African Marigolds*: Mr. Boning. *French do.*: Mr. J. Taylor.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

Newby Wiske Cottagers' Horticultural Society.—The third annual show was held on Thursday the 28th of July. The various productions were of a superior quality, and reflected credit on the industry and perseverance of the Cottagers. The following were the successful competitors for the first and second prizes:—POTATOES, *Kidney*: 1, J. Webster; 2, J. Warne. *Round*: 1, J. Warne; 2, T. Prest. PEAS: 1, J. Warne; 2, T. Richardson. BEANS: 1, J. Warne; 2, J. Rymer. CAULIFLOWERS: 1, J. Davison; 2, J. Warne. LETTUCE, *Cabbage*: 1, J. Webster; 2, J. Warne. *Cos*: 1, R. Sturdy; 2, J. Webster. CABBAGES: 1, W. Wetherill; 2, J. Warne. BEET-ROOT: 1, J. Davison; 2, W. Wetherill. RHUBARB: 1, J. Davison; 2, W. Miller. TURNIPS: 1, W. Priestman; 2, J. Davison. ONIONS, *Spring*: 1, J. Davison; 2, G. Richardson. *Winter*: 1, W. Miller; 2, J. Miller. POTATO ONIONS: 1, J. Rymer; 2, G. Walton. CARROTS: 1, J. Davison; 2, J. Dove. APPLES: 1, G. Smith; 2, J. Davison. CURRANTS, *Red*: 1, J. Williams; 2, J. Webster. *White*: 1, J. Davison; 2, R. Ramsdale. *Black*: 1, J. Williams; 2, W. Sorrel. GOOSEBERRIES, *Heaviest*: J. Webster. *Ripest*: do. RASPBERRIES: 1, J. Robson; 2, J. Webster. THE BEST BUNCH OF SWEET HERBS: E. Hogge.

Tamworth Royal Horticultural Society, Aug. 2.—The third exhibition was held at the Town-hall. The prizes were as follows: BEST STOVE PLANT, E. Peel, Esq. BEST GREENHOUSE PLANT: 1, Mr. Holmes; 2, Mr. J. Brammall; 3, H. Stokes, Esq. BEST FRAME PLANT, Her Majesty the Queen Dowager. ANNUALS: 1, H. Stokes, Esq.; 2, E. Peel, Esq. CARNATIONS: *Scarlet Bizarre*, 1, Hepworth's Leader, W. Green, Esq.; 2, Duke of Leeds, do.; 3, Game Boy, Mr. Clerk; 4, Woolridge's King, Capt. Inge. *Crimson Bizarre*, 1, Gregory's King, Mr. Clerk; 2, Paul Pry, do.; 3, Lord Milton, Rev. J. Brammall; 4, Duke of Bedford, W. Green, Esq. *Scarlet Flakes*, 1, Beauty of Eardley, Rev. J. Brammall; 2, Lydia, do.; 3, Ely's Volunteer, do.; 4, Madame Mara, H. J. Pye, Esq. *Purple Flakes*, 1, Rev. J. Gisborne, Mr. Clerk; 2, Squire Meynell, do.; 3, Sir R. Peel, Rev. J. Brammall; 4, Martin's Miss Wake, Mr. Clerk. *Rose Flake*, 1, Lady Grey, H. J. Pye, Esq.; 2, Lovely Ann, Rev. J. Brammall; 3, Duchess of Gloucester, W. Green, Esq.; 4, Lady Hood, Mr. Cowdery. PICOTEES: *Red*, 1, Sir Thomas, H. J. Pye, Esq.; 2, Mary, W. Green, Esq.; 3, Admiral Tatham, H. J. Pye, Esq.; 4, Criterion, Rev. J. Brammall. *Purple*, 1, Princess Augusta, Mr. Clerk; 2, Miss Jane, Mr. Holmes. *German*, 1, Princess Royal, Rev. J. Brammall; 2, Giddens' Diana, do.; 3, Queen Victoria, W. Green, Esq. PANSIES: *Pan of* 24, Mr. Holmes; *Pan of* 12, and *do. of* 6, do. DAHLIAS: *Pan of* 12, 1, Her Majesty the Queen Dowager; 2, Mr. Holmes. *Pan of* 6, 1, Her Majesty the Queen Dowager: 2, Mr. Holmes. *Best Dahlia of any colour*, Mr. Holmes. FRUIT:—*Melon*, 1, H. Stokes, Esq.; 2, H. M. the Queen Dowager. *Plums*, 1 and 2, H. J. Pye, Esq. *Apricots*, 1, H. J. Pye, Esq; 2, E. Peel, Esq. *Cherries*, 1, Her Majesty the Queen Dowager; 2, Capt. Inge. *Raspberries*, 1, Captain Inge. *Strawberries*, 1, Mr. J. Harding. *Pears*, 1, E. Peel, Esq.; 2, Mr. Wheeley. *Apples*, 1, E. Peel, Esq.; 2, Mr. Wheeley; 3, Captain Inge; 4, Mr. Wheeley. *Red Currants*, 1, H. Pye, Esq. *White*, do. *Black*, 1, Captain Inge. *Best 12 White Gooseberries, Green and Red do.*, H. J. Pye, Esq. *Best Yellow*, Capt. Inge. VEGETABLES:—*Shallots*, 1, E. Peel, Esq.; 2, Mr. Wheeley. *Garlic*, do. *Peas*, 1, E. Peel, Esq.; 2, Mr. Harding; 3, Capt. Inge. *Scarlet Beans*, 1, Capt. Inge; 2, Mr. Wheeley. *Dwarf do.*, 1, Mr. Wheeley; 2, Mr. Harding. *Windsor*, 1, Mr. Harding; 2, Mr. Wheeley. *Lettuce*, 1, E. Peel, Esq.; 2, H. Pye, Esq. *Red Beet*, H. Pye, Esq. *Carrots*, Mr. Wheeley. *Turnips*, 1, Mr. Harding. *Potatoes*, 1 and 3, Mr. Wheeley; 2, E. Peel, Esq. *Onions, Spring and Autumn-sown*, Mr. Wheeley. *Parsneps*, do. *Artichokes*, E. Peel, Esq.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

BORÓNIA ANEMONÆFÓLIA. Anemone-leaved Borónia. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*) Rutáceæ. Octándria Monogýnia.—This pretty plant was raised from seed received from New Holland, by Messrs. Loddiges, many years ago; but though they germinated quickly, the plants did not blossom till within the last two years. The leaves are composed of three and sometimes five leaflets, and have a bolder and more prominent character than those of any other species; they are also usually tinged with yellow or brown. The flowers are borne upon short peduncles upon the lower part of the branches; being of a lively pink hue, and beautifully varied by the yellow stamens in the centre. It will grow freely in light loamy earth, with a trifling addition of heath-mould. Particular attention must be paid to potting; for it is generally owing to a sourness or insufficiency of soil, or imperfect drainage, that plants of this character acquire a sickly aspect. Watering is, besides, a very important point; and hard water always injures species with fine roots sooner than others, so that it should be avoided with such plants as Boronias. Whenever the plant evinces a disposition to depart from its usual compactness, an occasional stopping of the shoots will be useful: indeed, while young, the practice may be adopted under any circumstances. The young shoots, thus removed, can be employed as cuttings.—*Paxton's Mag. of Botany.*

BEGO'NIA CRASSICAULIS. Thick-stemmed Begonia. (*Stove Herbaceous Plant.*) Begoniáceæ. Monœ'cia Polyándria.—A handsome species, introduced from Guatemala through the Horticultural Society from Mr. Hartweg. Like all the genus, it is very easy to cultivate, requiring nothing more than a cool damp stove, and any sort of light peaty soil. It has the singular property of producing its narrow panicles of white and pink flowers without the leaves. In the month of February they appear in profusion upon rugged fleshy gouty stems, and the leaves are not produced till some weeks later. Each flower consists of two petals only, which, being rounded and convex, give the appearance of a bivalve shell; or, when the flowers are unexpanded, the blossoms may be compared to clusters of fourpenny pieces.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Botany.—Many persons are unacquainted with the manner in which this subject is now taught, and indeed with its general scope and tendency; fancying it to consist of technical names, and dry systematical details connected with the classification of Linnæus. For their information we print the following list of questions, which formed the Examination Paper in the senior class of Botany in University College, London, on the 30th July, 1842:—1. Explain the origin of the pith and medullary rays in the stem of an Exogen. 2. What is the most absolute distinction between an Exogen and an Endogen? 3. What organic connexion is there between a leaf and a stem? 4. What is the difference between an umbel and a cyme? 5. In what position must the ventral suture of a carpel necessarily be with reference to the axis of a flower, and why? 6. In the internal structure of a plant, what means of inter-communication are provided among the cells, tubes, and other cavities, so as to facilitate the transmission of fluids? 7. Describe the principal facts connected with respiration as distinguished from nutrition. 8. On what substances do plants feed? 9. Whence are those substances obtained? 10. What effects are produced upon plants by light? 11. At what seasons of the year should those plants be collected for medical use whose active qualities reside in the roots? 12. If a tree is deprived of its leaves, what consequences follow? 13. State the Botanical distinctions between Lauraceæ and Berberaceæ, and also the characters common to both orders. 14. What are the distinctions between Ranunculaceæ, Anonaceæ, and Magnoliaceæ, and what are the sensible qualities of each order? 15. Suppose a plant to have the following structure, what would probably be its medical use? An Exogen, with opposite leaves, a 5-lobed calyx, a 5-lobed monopetalous corolla, the same number of epipetalous stamens, and a superior ovary with two parietal placentæ. 16. To what purposes are Convolvulaceæ, Solanaceæ, and Scrophulariaceæ severally applied in medicine, and how are those three orders best distinguished from each other? 17. Distinguish Urticaceæ from Chenopodiaceæ. 18. Name the principal orders of Exogens which have a valvate calyx, and explain their differences.—It seems to us, that the person who can answer these questions will have learned something as much worth knowing as the construction of an obscure passage in a Greek or Latin Classic, or even the solution of an intricate mathematical problem.

Monument to the Earl of Leicester.—We are happy to state that the gentlemen of Norfolk have responded to the appeal made to them by the yeomanry on this subject, and that the subscription is proceeding rapidly. Upwards of 1,500*l.* have been already subscribed by the inhabitants of Norfolk alone, and we trust that we shall have to announce ere long such a sum as will suffice for a monument commensurate with the importance of Lord Leicester's services to his country. Upon this subject the testimony of the Duke of Sussex, who was for many years Mr. Coke's intimate friend, will be read with interest. In a letter addressed by His Royal Highness to Mr. Leamon, the chairman of the committee, is the following passage:—"I advise, that, in the first instance, the yeomanry, &c., should take the lead; and, after their subscription has been collected, that then the nobility and gentry, &c., should be applied to, when I shall not fail to subscribe my mite as a token of love, esteem, admiration, and respect, for one of the most honest, upright, useful, and important members of the human race, whose name will grace the page of British history during the last two centuries, and which name I am proud to engrave in my heart as one of my best friends, while as a good man I consider him to be 'one of the noblest works of God.'"

Gardener's and Botanist's Foreign Library.—The following new works are announced.—Neubert, W.:—Die Modepflanzen unserer Zeit (The Fashionable Plants of our Age). Vol. I., The Camellia and Cactus, a Treatise on their Culture and Propagation. Vol. II., The Roses, their Description, &c. 8vo, each vol., 2*s.*——Thouin, A. (feu M.):—Voyage en Belgique, en Hollande, et en Italie. 2 vols. 8vo, 15 fr.——Endlicher, S.:—Mantissa Botanica, sistens Genera Plantarum. Supplementum secundum. Vindob. 4to. 5*s.* 6*d.*——Endlicher et Martius:—Flora Brasiliensis, Fasc. 3, 4, 5, continens Cyperaceas, auctore Nees ab Esenbeck; Smilaceas et Dioscoreas, auctore Griesebach. Vienna, fol., 3*l.* 10*s.*——Quarizius, C. G.:—Populäres Handbuch (Popular Manual of Organic-Technical Chemistry). Berlin, 8vo, 8*s.*——Elsner, J. G.:—Hand und Hülfsbuch. Book of Advice for the Small Landowner and Farmer. Stuttgart, 8vo.—Die Deutsche Landwirthschaft. German Farming in its present state. Stuttgart. 2 vols., 8vo.—Die Politik. Politics of Farming. Stuttgart. 2 vols., 8vo.—Rathschläge. Advice how the Farmer has to speculate in the production and the disposing of his Stock. Stuttgart, 8vo.—Gutes Rath. Good Advice for buying and disposing of Farms. Stuttgart. 8vo.—Die Bildung. On the Education of Farmers in its widest meaning. Stuttgart. 8vo.——Letellier, Dr.:—Avis au Peuple. Advice to the People on the great resemblance and the small difference between Venomous and Alimentary Mushrooms. With coloured figures of 16 species. Paris, 4to.——Quarizius, C. G.:—Handbuch. Handbook of Organic-Technical Chemistry; or, Advice to analyse the simple Substances of Organic Nature, according to rational principles, for the use of Farmers, &c. Berlin, 8vo.; 40½ sheets of impression.——Heubeck, Dr. F. X.:—Beantwortung. Answer to the most important Questions of Agriculture, relating to Liebig's Organic Chemistry. Grätz, 8vo.; 8 sheets of impression.——Cours Complet d'Agriculture. Complete Course of Agriculture, edited by Messrs. de Morogue, Payen, Mirbel, Héricart de Thury, &c. Paris.——Dr. C. H. Schultz:—Die Cyclose. The Cyclosis of the Vital Sap in Plants. Edited by the Imperial Academy of Naturalists. Bonn. 4to., with 33 plates.——Schleiden, Dr. M. J.:—Dr. Justus Liebig, and his position relative to the science of the Physiology of Plants. Liepzig. 8vo.

Orchidaceous Plants.—We learn that a fresh importation of these plants is about to be offered for sale by Messrs. Stevens. Among them are, we hear, numerous specimens of the beautiful Epidendrum, Cattleya, and Maxillaria named after Mr. Skinner, and many novelties.

Prolific Pear Branch.—In the garden of Mr. Peacock, Slyne, near Lancaster, is a Pear branch about 10 feet in length, upon which are growing the extraordinary number of 900 Pears.

Immense Wasp's Nest.—A wasp's nest was found during the past week in a seed-room at Dallam Tower, near Milthorp, which was of an oblong shape, and measured 32 inches long by 28 inches across. It was supported from the roof of the building by four ropes of the same manufacture. The gardener has destroyed 69 wasps' nests in and about that garden this year.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Bayfordbury, the seat of W. Rt. Baker, Esq.—A short description of this place was given by Mr. Loudon, in his "Gardener's Magazine" for November, 1840; since which time, however, considerable improvements have been made—in fact, there are few places where so much has been done in the short space of 5 or 6 years. The mansion is a fine building, situated on a rising ground, in the midst of a magnificent and extensive park, finely ornamented with trees of various kinds, particularly the Cedar of Lebanon; of which there are some noble specimens, both on the north and south sides of the house, planted in 1765. Plants raised from the seeds of these trees were in 1840 grafted with the Cedrus Deodara, and planted out in the park in 1842, together with the above-mentioned Cedars of Lebanon, and the Silver variety; to form an avenue for a road, which is about to be made as an approach to the mansion from the west end of the park. These plants stand at present 4ft. high; and should they continue in the flourishing condition they are now in, they will, no doubt, in a few years, form a most splendid avenue. The lawn is situated on the south side of the house, and is very tastefully laid out in clumps of evergreens, and single specimens. Between the lawn and a gravel walk, about 150 yards long, and 5 wide, which runs the whole length of the house, are the flower-beds, surrounded by a neat box-edging, and filled with almost every variety of plants suitable for beds; which present a complete mass of colours from one end of the house to the other. At each end of the walk, also, are two fine specimens of Yucca aloifólia, one of which is now in flower; the flower-stalk measuring upwards of 12ft. in height. Along one side of the large walk many handsome vases are placed, which are filled with the different variegated and scarlet Pelargoniums. At the west end of the lawn another flower-garden presents itself, in the midst of which is a large piece of stone rock-work, covered with the different varieties of Asters, Helianthemums, Fuchsias, &c. In this garden, adjoining the mansion, stands the Orchidaceous house, in which the plants are looking in excellent condition, some of them promising large spikes of flowers. From the Orchidaceous house we proceed to the Heath-house, through the Rosary, which contains a fine collection of China, Tea-scented, Bourbon, and Dwarf Noisette Roses; the larger-growing kinds being trained upon poles from 10ft. to 12ft. high. The Heath-house, which is surrounded by large masses of rock-work, made up of burnt brick and covered with Roses, &c., is filled with some fine specimens of Heaths, and some of the leading Greenhouse plants, in very good condition. At the east end of the mansion is a large span-roofed Conservatory, which has lately been divided into two compartments: one, having been made into a dry stove, is appropriated to the growth of Tropical plants, amongst which there are two fine specimens of Musa Cavendishii and M. Dacca, doing extremely well. The rafters are well covered with the best Stove Climbers, including Ipomœa Learii, covered with several hundred blossoms, fully expanded; the other end of the house is filled with the larger-growing Greenhouse plants, such as Epacris, Chorizema, Camellia, &c. The east end of the lawn is covered with large clumps of Rhododendrons, Azáleas, hardy Heaths, &c., which, when in full flower, present a charming object. At this end also are three fine specimens of Araucária imbricata, one of which has stood the last six years, without the slightest protection, and is now 8ft. high; the other two are from 4ft. to 5ft. We noticed about the lawn several specimens of Musa sapientum and rósea, plunged in pots, and doing remarkably well. The Arboretum, of which a slight view may be taken from the lawn, is situated on the west side of a hill, and covers between six or seven acres of ground; very tastefully laid out in clumps and single specimens of hardy trees and shrubs, which are all arranged according to the natural orders of Jussieu. The approach to the entrance of the Arboretum is through an extensive collection of Thorns, Evergreens, and American Oaks, in the Park. The entrance itself is an archway, over which are planted the first order, Clematis and Atragene. The walk from the entrance leads to the top of a hill, where you may look down through Maples, ranged along the sides, upon a collection of Pæonias, Magnólias, &c., and a bank of seedling Berberises, raised from B. aquifólium, B. fasciculare, and B. repens; amongst which there are some good distinct varieties. Beyond this bank is a pretty piece of ornamental rock-work covered with Cistus, Helianthemums, &c. After passing from the summit of the hill, through a fine group of Pávias, Æsculus, Euonymus, &c., and a numerous collection of other genera, where we noticed a fine specimen of Ailantus glandulosa, and a pretty group of Hollies, whose glossy leaves are always pleasingly conspicuous, we are led to the Pinetum. Amongst a numerous collection of Pines and other genera belonging to the Coniferæ tribe, may be seen some fine young specimens of the new Mexican Pines, such as Pinus patula, which has reached the height of 3½ ft.; P. Teocote, 2¼ ft.; P. Montezumæ, 2⅔ ft.; Apulcensis, 2⅔ ft.; Pseudo-strobus, 2½, and Abies religiosa, 1½ ft. These, together with P. Hartwegii, Russelliana, Devoniana, and macrophylla, stood out the whole of last winter, with little or no protection. We noticed amongst the Strobus group, several Scotch Firs grafted with Pinus Lambertiana; one of which, intended for the specimen, had on it six grafts all growing vigorously, the others having three or four on each. These, together with many others in different parts of the ground, were grafted in the beginning of last June, on the Herbaceous system; which, we are informed, has in this place been attended with singular success. Some scions also of Pinus macrocarpa and Sabiniana were taken from two grand specimens in the ground, and grafted on P. Laricio, after the same system, in June 1840, and have this season made shoots two ft. long. On passing through the different varieties of Abies and Picea, we saw a noble plant of Abies Douglasi and two fine ones of Cedrus Deodara. The next thing that attracted our attention was a bank planted with the order of Cupressinæ, which may be ranked amongst the finest in the kingdom. The Kitchen-garden, which is about a mile from the mansion, consists of an octagon, containing about three acres of ground, with a neatly-built cottage for the residence of the head gardener, forming one of the sides of the octagon. The walls of the garden are well filled, both inside and out, with some of the finest sorts of Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, &c. The forcing department consists of three Vineries, a Peach-house, and a Greenhouse, with several pits; one of which, heated by a brick flue, is intended for propagating cuttings and growing

Cucumbers during the winter months. A walk through a group of Yuccas leads to a rustic bridge over a deep ravine, which adds greatly to the romantic appearance of the place; over this bridge we made our exit, highly gratified with all we had seen.—*A. B.*

Reviews.

Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Vol. III. Part I. (*Continued from p.* 456.)

[From an occasional Correspondent.]

On the Draught of Ploughs, &c.—The importance of the subject of this article is increased by the necessity of endeavouring to diminish the cost of production in consequence of the acts passed during the present session for the purpose of admitting, gratis, foreign competition. During the continuance of highly remunerating prices, more attention was paid to increasing the amount of production than to diminishing the cost of it. Consequently, the cessation of high prices occasioned a great complaint of the want of remuneration on the part of those who had only lately followed the example of Lord Leicester and other great pioneers of agriculture, and incurred all the disadvantages without deriving any of the benefits arising from high wages and good markets. Of the length of time that may be required for the remuneration of very expensive agricultural improvements, some idea may be formed from the information given us by Lord Spencer, that nine years had been spent by Lord Leicester in bringing his barren wastes into such condition as would allow him to attempt the cultivation of wheat. Great merit is due to him for having entered upon a speculation which, at the time he commenced it, must have been too hazardous for any tenant to undertake.

Farmers are very unwilling to enter upon speculations of this kind until they are assured of their results by ocular demonstration, especially if their chance of remuneration depend upon that fickle despot, public opinion. The more thankful should we, therefore, be for the examples given by men of rank and wealth, particularly for the personal attention paid to agriculture by our revered sovereign George III.

We understand that the farm at Frogmore is now flourishing under female patronage in such a manner as will encourage the fairer sex throughout the kingdom to bestow on agriculture a part of that attention to which our instruction is principally indebted for its success. Horticulture is indeed the proper school of agriculture, and of cultivation generally. To this department, and, perhaps, to every department of science, the contributions of the ladies scarcely yield the palm to those of gentlemen. It is to be regretted that the Agricultural Society has entrusted the management of its affairs to a select committee of the lords of the creation, and its weekly meetings are not generally open even to men of science. Perhaps we ought not to regret this circumstance, because it places in a stronger light the advantages of the meetings at the rooms of the Horticultural Society, which are so numerously favoured by the attendance of ladies. There is another highly valuable society, which is conducted in the same liberal manner, but which, from its age, has stood in some need of renovation, and which will probably receive a greater degree of notice from this exclusiveness of the Agricultural Society. The principal objects of the Agricultural Society, indeed all of them in which it was not preceded by the Smithfield Club, have, from the first establishment of the Society of Arts in the Adelphi, been continually promoted there by premiums as well as by medals, of which the reports have contained many things that are very valuable. The discussions in its committees, which are open to all the members, have rendered them a most useful school of mechanics; and the attendance of ladies is invited at these meetings, where everything possessing peculiar interest is exhibited.

The establishment at the Adelphi is better adapted to large meetings and general purposes than that of the rooms in Hanover-square, where the members are not expected to attend generally more than twice in the course of the year. However, if the usefulness of the Agricultural Society were to be confined chiefly to the publication of its "Journal," that usefulness will be sufficiently valuable if it continues to be conducted as it has been hitherto. The want of a complete repository is somewhat compensated by description. The dynamometer described in the article upon which we are now commenting was considered of sufficient importance to be placed in the repository formed by the Chevalier Edelcranz, at Stockholm, afterwards attached to the Royal Agricultural Academy of Sweden. It has been properly applied to the purpose of measuring the efficiency of ploughs, and the means of economising the strength of men and horses; a consideration of very great importance towards demonstrating the cost of production.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

We have lately seen what appears to be a useful contrivance for the shading of Cucumber, Melon, Pine, or other plants, which require it, in pits and frames. It is done by simply coating the lower surface of the glass with lime white-wash, which, if not made too thick, will break the force of the sun's rays without wholly excluding light, and thus supersede the troublesome necessity of spreading mats daily over the glass in bright and warm weather. When no longer necessary, the lime may easily be removed by washing.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Persevere in potting till the whole of the plants are done, as this is an operation which will not admit of delay. Take care not to overpot succession plants, and use plenty of drainage; let them also have sufficient room to grow, for if well attended to, they will increase very much in size before winter. Maintain a moist atmosphere in all the houses where the potting is completed, and frequently give the plants a light dewing with a fine-rosed syringe. Shade on bright days if practicable; in some cases the method above mentioned might be employed. Examine the beds daily, and if the heat should be found too great, immediately draw the bark away from the pots, which might be done without disturbing the plants. Those first potted will require water now, which, however, must be given sparingly till the plants get roothold.

Vinery.—So long as the present dry and hot weather continues, too much air cannot be given to ripe or ripening Grapes. Do not close the houses till the sun has left them, and let down the lights soon in the morning, before the atmosphere of the house becomes charged with warm vapour. In these houses the floors ought not to be sprinkled, but, on the contrary, every precaution should be used to keep the air in a dry state, as upon this both the preservation and the flavour of the fruit materially depend.

Peach-house.—Suspend nets to the trellis, or use some other contrivance, to prevent the ripe fruit in the latest house from being bruised in falling. As soon as any trees are cleared of fruit, let them be thoroughly washed. We do not advise the lights to be taken off late houses, because in the dull and damp weather which frequently occurs in the autumn months, their shelter will be necessary for the proper ripening of the wood; but with early houses, in which the fruit is ripe in May or June, the case is widely different.

Fig-house.—The second crop will now be swelling rapidly; therefore the trees must be freely watered at the root, and occasionally overhead. Pay particular attention to this last point, if any red spider are found upon the leaves.

Cucumbers and Melons.—Shading cannot be safely dispensed with so long as the sun continues so powerful: and the method described in the preliminary observations will be found worthy of trial. Let growing plants also be properly supplied with water; for wanting this, a short exposure to the sun would most likely destroy the principal leaves. As before stated, Melon plants ought not to be watered when the fruit is approaching maturity, for, owing either to a sudden accession of sap, or to the dampness of the atmosphere thereby induced, the fruit almost invariably cracks. Do not close the frames too early on hot days. If large enough, pot off the seedlings intended for fruiting in winter, one plant in a pot; they must afterwards be very carefully shaded.

Out-door Department.

Continue to cut herbs of all kinds as they become fit, and gather Capsicums, Radish-pods, Nasturtiums, Kidney Beans, and other Vegetables for pickling. The ground being so extremely dry, so much time is necessarily occupied in watering, that it will be useless to attempt planting until a change of weather takes place. All seed-beds should be shaded, if practicable; but the shading material must not be placed too near the plants, so as to draw them up weakly. If seeds must be sown, the ground should be well watered, and afterwards covered with litter till the plants appear. Clear away all crops of Peas, Beans, &c., as soon as they cease to bear.

Cabbages.—Do not suffer cracked or otherwise useless heads to remain uncut, or very few sprouts will be produced by the stalks. Water and shade the seed-beds. Embrace the first favourable opportunity to transplant a good breadth for Coleworts.

Cauliflowers.—In cold and late situations the spring crop should be sown about the middle of the week; but in warm gardens a few days after the 20th will be soon enough. Water the latest autumn crop liberally.

Celery ought to be most particularly attended to in watering; for if, from the want of sufficient moisture, the plants once acquire a disposition to put up flower-stalks, no after care can prevent the loss of the crop.

Endive.—Tie up for blanching, and thin the last sowing, leaving plants enough for removal at the first favourable change of weather.

Kidney Beans.—In dry ground these should be watered, or their fruit will not set.

Lettuce.—Some sorts, of known hardihood, should be sown in the course of the week, for the purpose of standing the winter. Of Cos, the Brown (by some called the Bath Cos) is a general favourite. Some of the French kinds also are very hardy, especially one called "Verte d'hiver." Of Cabbage, the best kinds we have seen are the Asiatic and the Brown-speckled; but these are probably not procurable from seedsmen. The Imperial and the Brown Dutch are hardy and good sorts.

Normandy Cress.—Sow to stand the winter.

Onions.—The Tripoli and the Brown or the White Portugal should be sown now; another sowing to be made ten days hence.

Peas.—Those intended to give a late supply should be well watered, and some rotten dung spread over the ground between the rows.

Spinach.—Sow the main winter crop on good ground.

Orchard.—In light soils which are not retentive of moisture, Peach-trees ought to be watered at the roots, not merely for a foot or two round the stem, but as far as the roots are supposed to extend. Previously loosen the surface of the border with a fork, and afterwards spread some dung or litter over the moistened part to lessen evaporation. Soap-suds may be used for washing the foliage, as it is more inimical than clean water to the red spider. If desirable to retain any old plantations of Strawberries, the plants would be strengthened by mowing off the old leaves, and spreading an inch or two of rotten dung or good compost over the surface. Look daily to earwig-traps; destroy wasps' nests, and use means for the destruction of all insects which are injurious to fruit.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Where alterations are in progress, protect as well as possible the plants placed in the open air. Things which are likely to come into flower in the autumn or winter, should, if practicable, be placed in a greenhouse or open shed, in order that their foliage may not be injured by the weather. The north side of a wall or hedge is also a good place for such protection.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—Pelargoniums which were headed down early will now be fit for re-potting. Shake off all the old soil, prune the roots carefully, and re-pot the plants in smaller pots than they previously occupied; using light friable compost with the object of obtaining a healthy and vigorous system of roots. Set the plants in a vacant frame, where they can be shaded and encouraged to grow; but do not on any account crowd or over-water them. While the hot weather continues, all plants in pots will require strict attention in watering. Shading would not only prevent the expenditure of so much labour and water, but it would also benefit the plants.

Pits and Frames.—The first set of Chrysanthemums should now be shifted into their blooming pots, and any shoots stopped that take the lead. Likewise re-pot Balsams, Cockscombs, Globe Amaranths, and other annuals for blooming late. Sow Ten-week Stocks in pots for flowering in spring; likewise Mignonette in light soil and well-drained pots.

Out-door Department.

Many plants will ripen seeds this season which do not commonly afford that means of propagation to any extent; such, therefore, should be gathered as they ripen. Of these, Verbenas and Heliotropes may be instanced. Watering must not be omitted. Tie up Dahlias, remove dead flowers, and keep the surface of the beds and borders loose by hoeing. Very little mowing is necessary now; still the lawns should be gone over often enough to keep the surface smooth.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—See last Calendar.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Besides the work mentioned last week, little can now be done, unless it be the repairing of old or making new dead fences. Gates, paling, &c., should also be painted while the wood is thoroughly dry, and before wet weather sets in.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending August 20, 1842.

August	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp.	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 14	72.0	49.8	60.9	6	0.67 in.	—	4	2	1	2	4	[illegible]	—
Mon. 15	71.9	51.7	61.8	5	0.67	1	2	2	1	[illegible]	6	2	—
Tues. 16	73.8	51.9	62.9	4	0.78	—	—	1	[illegible]	3	4	[illegible]	3
Wed. 17	73.8	52.0	62.9	9	0.54	1	—	—	1	3	3	[illegible]	2
Thurs. 18	72.6	52.7	62.7	7	0.38	1	4	1	1	3	2	4	2
Fri. 19	73.3	52.1	62.7	5	0.24	—	1	1	1	1	4	5	—
Sat. 20	73.6	52.4	63.0	7	0.18	1	—	1	—	4	1	[illegible]	3

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 17th, in 1834—thermometer 94°; and the lowest on the 13th, in 1840—thermometer 41°.

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending August 11, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

August	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 5	29.930	29.904	79	50	69.0	S.W.	
Saturday 6	29.937	29.844	72	53	62.5	W.	
Sunday 7	29.963	29.919	78	48	63.0	S.W.	.15
Monday 8	30.029	30.025	82	51	66.5	S.	
Tuesday 9	30.029	29.844	86	55	70.5	S.	
Wednesday 10	29.772	29.621	93	60	76.5	S.E.	1.06
Thursday 11	30.131	29.832	71	47	59.0	W.	
Average	29.970	29.847	80.1	53.3	66.7		1.21

Aug. 5. Overcast; cloudy and fine throughout.
6. Cloudy; rain; clear and fine at night.
7. Clear and very fine.
8. Clear; hot and dry; very fine.
9. Hot and dry; cloudless.
10. Sultry; excessively hot and dry; distant thunder and slight rain in afternoon; heavy thunder-storm towards midnight, with rain in torrents.
11. Cloudy in the morning; afterwards clear and very fine.

Mean temperature of the week 3°39 above the average. The 10th was the hottest day since Aug. 5, 1836.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending August 12, 1842.

The quantity of fruit which has been brought into the Market during the week has been immense, and considerably greater than the demand for it; vegetables have likewise been well supplied. Trade continues on the decline. *Fruit.*—There are some fine Pines offered, with little variation in price from last week. Black Grapes are from 2*s.* to 3*s.* per lb.; and Muscats have fallen to 4*s.* per lb. Peaches and Nectarines are from 8*s.* to 15*s.* per doz. Apricots abound; the best fruit fetches from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per doz. Green Gage Plums for dessert are selling from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per punnet; inferior fruit from 2*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per half-sieve. The Orleans Plum and other less valuable kinds are selling from 1*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per half-sieve. May Duke and Morello Cherries are the only sorts obtainable; the former at 2*s.* per lb.; the latter at 1*s.* per lb. Black and White Currants are no longer to be met with; a few Red may be had from 3*s.* to 5*s.* per half-sieve. Gooseberries are also nearly over. A small quantity of tolerably good Raspberries may be obtained, from 8*d.* to 1*s.* per gallon. Filberts are very plentiful and well filled, and fetch about 10*s.* per doz. lbs. Apples and Pears are remarkably abundant; the best dessert kinds of the former are the Devonshire Quarrenden and the Kerry Pippin. Amongst the Pears are some good samples of the Jargonelle and Windsor: the prices are somewhat less than those of the previous week. Cucumbers are considerably cheaper than they have yet been; the frame fruit fetches from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* per doz., the natural fruit from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per doz., and Girkins are plentiful from 7*s.* to 10*s.* per 1000. *Vegetables.*—Very little variation of price has taken place during the past week. Cabbages are somewhat cheaper. Peas are on the decline, and it is extremely difficult to meet with a young sample; those offered are rather dearer than in last week's quotation. Carrots and Turnips have improved greatly; and the generality of the Potatoes appear to be uncommonly good. Tomatoes may be obtained from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* per punnet. Capsicums are becoming plentiful; the ripe fruit fetching from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per doz. *Flowers.*—Those in pots consist principally of Myrtles, Fuchsias, Hydrangeas, &c.: and amongst the cut ones we observed Allamanda cathártica, Bignónia venusta, Ceanothus azúreus, several Passifloras, Gladioli, and Ericas.

PRICES, Saturday, August 13, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 4*s* to 7*s*
Grapes, per pound, 2*s* to 3*s*
— Muscats, per pound, 4*s*
Melons, English, each, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
— Dutch, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Peaches, per doz. 8*s* to 15*s*
Nectarines, per doz., 8*s* to 15*s*
Apricots, per doz., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Figs, per doz., 3*s* to 4*s*
Plums, dessert, per punnet, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Greengages, per punnet, 2*s* to 3*s*
— Baking, per hf.-sv., 3*s* to 5*s*
Apples, dessert, per bush., 2*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 2*s* to 6*s*
Raspberries, per gall. 8*d* to 1*s*
Cherries, wall, per lb. 1*s* to 2*s*
Gooseberries, per hf. sve., 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
Currants, Red, for wine, per hf. sve. 3*s* to 7*s*
— for dessert, 5*s* to 6*s*
Cucumbers, per doz., 1*s* to 4*s*
— Gherkins, per 1000, 7*s* to 10*s*
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 16*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per 100, 7*s* to 16*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 60*s* to 75*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Barcelona, 20*s* to 24*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, per doz. 10*d* to 1*s*
— plants, or Coleworts, per doz. 2*s* to 3*s*
Cauliflowers, per doz., 2*s* to 7*s*
Peas, per sieve, 2*s* to 4*s*
— per half sieve, 1*s* to 2*s*
— per sack, 5*s* to 10*s*
Beans, Kidney, per hf. sv., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Potatoes, per ton, 50*s* to 80*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
— Kidney, per bush., 2*s* to 4*s*
Artichokes, per doz., 2*s* to 4*s*
Turnips, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 4*s*
Carrots, per doz. bunch, 3*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Red Beet, new, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 2*s* to 3*s*
Onions, Green, per doz. bun. 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— Cooking, per doz. bch., 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
Chives, per bunch, 3*d*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 3*s* to 4*s*
Garlic, per lb. 4*d* to 6*d*
Shallots, per lb., 10*d* to 1*s*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. score, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Cos, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Endive, per score, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Celery, per bund., (12 to 15), 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Tarragon, dried, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Vegetable Marrow, per doz., 6*d* to 9*d*
Tomatoes, per punnet, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 9*d*
Capsicums, green, per 100, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Ripe, per doz., 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

Mr. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR is now reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d.* each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them *delivered in any part of London* by remitting a Post-office order to this Office, at the rate of 5*s.* for every 25 copies required.

D. W. S.—Of the Numbers you require fifteen are out of print.

A. C. will find the necessary information for dissecting the leaves of plants at p. 456 of this year's *Chronicle.*—‡

Herbaceous.—Your plants are,—1, Aconitum Napellus; 2 and 3, Potentilla pedata; 4, Digitalis ferruginea; 5, Hypéricum elatum; 6, Dracocephalum grandiflorum.—‡

A Regular Subscriber.—"M'Intosh's Practical Gardener" is one of the best practical works upon general gardening.—‡

An Amateur.—The latest period at which Pelargoniums may be left out of the greenhouse will vary with the season, and in different parts of the country. We would not advise you to expose your plants after the latter part of September.—‡

C. D. B.—Salvia patens is a perennial, and *may* be increased by cuttings in the same manner as other half-hardy herbaceous plants; the old plants will also live if repotted. We cannot answer your question respecting the Gaillardia, unless you inform us which species you refer to. Your Camellias would have succeeded better if they had been placed in a warm Vinery to perfect their growth, instead of being plunged in the open border. The plant of Aza'lea Smi'thii which has not flowered for some years, requires to be fresh potted and treated in the same manner. There is no way of eradicating Coltsfoot, except by pulling it up, or constantly destroying the leaves as fast as they appear. Pentstemon gentianoides is very different from P. Murrayanus. The plant whose leaves bear a great resemblance to those of a Carnation is the Lúzula campestris.—‡

Roderick.—Your plants are, 2, Lycopódium Selago; 3, Aspídium Filix mas; 4, Asplénium Filix fœ'mina; 5, Asplénium Trichómanes; 6, Arenária rubra. We cannot account for the death of your Beech-hedge in any other way than that it may have suffered from the excessive drought which has prevailed in many places through the summer.—‡

W. T.—Your plants are, 1, Chenopódium botryodes; 2, Linária vulgaris; 3, Illecebrum verticillatum.—‡

M. M., Ealing.—The Phlox is not sufficiently distinct to be useful. Your crimson Dahlia named Virgil is decidedly "first-rate;" we have never seen form more perfectly exemplified than in this flower. The crown of the bloom is so finely developed that no depression of the centre is perceptible when viewed sideways; and, from its having considerable depth of petals, its form is rendered complete.—*

A Novice, Blackfriars, who states that he has had a Fuchsia for the last three years which at the proper time puts forth a great number of buds, which drop off without blowing, although the plant is kept in the open air with others, and is in appearance healthy, should have informed us whether the plant has been re-potted during that period; as it is most probable that the blooms drop off from want of sufficient nutriment.—‡

Gamma.—Leonotis Leonurus, potted in light rich soil, and kept in an airy part of the greenhouse, will no doubt flower freely. Paulovnia imperialis requires plenty of pot-room to keep it in a growing state. If you *must* prune your Cedar of Lebanon, do it in midwinter; but it should be avoided if possible. Some varieties of Roses are very apt to sport in their colours.—‡

R. D.—A new edition of the Catalogue of Fruits in the garden of the Horticultural Society will appear very soon.—‡

Shorthand's insect is the Sirex Gigas, *Linn.* The history with figures of a species equally destructive to timber will be found in Curtis's Brit. Ent., fol. and pl. 253.—*R.*

Cadwallader's Caterpillars are the offspring, not of a Moth, but of a Tenthredo, or Saw-fly, allied to the Nigger, or Black Caterpillar, which occasionally destroys the Turnip crops; whose history and economy will be found in the 2nd vol. of the Royal Agric. Journ. Unless we could see the larvæ alive, it would be impossible to guess to what species of Tenthredo they belong; and we regret exceedingly that they were all dead when they reached us.—*R.*

Live and let Live is referred to p. 296 of vol. 1, and p. 252 of the *Gard. Chron.* for the present year, for the mode of getting rid of the Maggots destroying Onion crops, as well as for diminishing the Flies by killing their pupæ.—*R.*

Mr. William King's curious nest formed of Rose leaves is the work of a wild Bee, called the "Willow or Leaf-cutter Bee," and is the Apis Willughbiella of *Ray*. As this is an interesting subject, we will shortly give its history.—*R.*

Tyro.—We are not acquainted with any work which treats wholly upon plans for laying out Flower Gardens. You will find a great number interspersed in "Loudon's Gardener's Magazine;" and an old work called "James' Gardening" contains many curious ancient devices.—‡

A Constant Reader.—The true Swainstone Seedling Strawberry may be obtained of Messrs. Forrest and Co., Kensington Nursery.—‡

W. S.—Passiflora coccinea is a Stove, and not a Greenhouse plant.—‡

Ignoramus.—Your plants are, 1, Hibiscus Rosa sinensis; 2, Lantana Cammara; 4, Vinca rosea alba; 5, Vinca rosea. You will not be able to obtain a complete set of this year's *Chronicle*, six of the numbers being already out of print. Your insects next week.—‡

C. G. B.—Of your plants, No. 1 is Ipomœa Quámoclit; 2, Clerodendrum emirnense? 3, Clerodendrum floribundum?—†

A. S.—When trees have been barked all round the bole there is seldom a remedy, unless the extent of the barking is very inconsiderable; in which case the wound should be covered thickly with a mixture of fresh cow-dung and clay, and bound over with moss, or some contrivance to prevent the plaister being washed off again.—†

E. W.—The quality of your Well-water, so far as plants are concerned, is not likely to be affected by the impurities you describe, unless they should be too abundant. The loss among your plants has probably been occasioned by the long drought, in spite of the water, and not because of it. It is in reality of little use watering plants in this sort of weather, unless it is done much more abundantly than is customary. A much better plan is to *mulch* their roots with old cow-dung, when it is possible.—†

Querist will find the fact of some Mushrooms having heaved up a pavement stone mentioned at p. 535 of our last week's *Chronicle*. It is not so uncommon as is imagined; and, after all, why should it be doubted, when we see the prodigious forces of vegetation acting on other substances? The common Mushroom has been known to heave up a hard clay road baked by the summer's sun to the consistence of a brick; and the solid masonry of India is toppled over by the roots of Fig-trees.—†

Erith.—The colonial names of Guayana plants are little known; nor are the plants themselves familiar to botanists. Such plants are of no value in this country, because they require more heat than we have in the open air, and more space than we have in our stoves. Your Bell Apple appears to be a Bryony or a Momordica, but such things cannot be determined by single leaves. Send us leaves, flowers, and fruit, and we will tell you what it is.—†

A. Whittaker.—A list of Carnations, with their leading characteristics, will appear shortly, and will furnish you with the information you require. Twitchett's Don John was noticed, p. 782, in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for 1841; the correctness of the description has been confirmed by the specimens exhibited this season, the striking peculiarity of the flower being the brilliancy of the scarlet stripe, which is well supported by the white and dark stripes. The colours are more equally divided; the white is clearer and it is fuller of petals than either Willmer's Conquering Hero or Strong's Duke of York; in the scarlet and white it is superior to Roi des Capucins, but in the dark stripe it bears a great resemblance to that flower.—*

M. C.—Your plants are, 1, Sálvia glutinosa; 2, Aconitum versicolor; 3, Commelina cœlestis; 4, Sphenógyne speciosa; 5, Callichroa platyglossa. The other plant is Hibiscus Syriacus, and *is* sometimes called the Rose of Sharon. Plants of Ribes sanguineum will continue to thrive for many years; and the unhealthy appearance of yours is more likely to have been caused by the long drought than by anything else, as they are not particular with regard to soil. If the seeds of Commelina cœlestis are sown early in the spring, in a hotbed, the seedlings will flower the same year; the tubers should either be taken up and preserved in the same manner as Dahlia roots are, or some ashes should be spread over the border in which they are. We can recommend no better remedy for the destruction of the large Garden Snails than to employ children to collect and destroy them. We have never heard of such a plant as the feathered Anemone.—†

A Subscriber.—The plant which you had sent to you last autumn as a yellow Fuchsia, is a Solanum; but, without a flower, we cannot determine the species.—‡

S. F. P.—Your bulbous plant is Gladiolus psittacinus.

R. Browne.—By referring to the back Numbers of the *Chronicle*, you will find that the Tamworth shows have *always* been announced the week previous to their taking place; which, from the tenour of your letter, you seem to have overlooked.—‡

A Lover of Gardening.—Liquid Manure may be used for all kinds of plants that are not too apt to run to leaf. We should, however, fear it would be too powerful for Picotees and Pinks. It should be always applied in small quantities at a time, and at considerable intervals of time. In all cases it should be given to plants when in full growth, or just beginning to grow. It is worse than useless when the growth is nearly over. You will find a *bottom* dressing of good rotten cow-dung better for Pansies than liquid manure. Why not use your pump to return to the dunghill the water that flows from it, so that the main body of the manure may be improved by it?—†

X. X.—By Lime-rubbish is meant the old mortar and plaister obtained when houses are pulled down. It is a most excellent manure for heavy land, and not at all heating. If, however, your gardener is afraid of it, why not try a portion of the ground prepared as we advise, and the remainder according to the gardener's way? Your question about Pond-mud is answered in Sprengel's papers on manures, now publishing in our columns. Gas-water will not *sweeten* it, most certainly. If you add powdered gypsum to the mud in the first instance, and then water it well with gas-water as you turn over the mixture, you will render the mud a far more powerful fertiliser. For Asparagus beds the best season is the autumn, and the best method that described at p. 187. Give them plenty of salt.

Quest will find the general facts concerning hybrids in the "Theory of Horticulture," p. 69, and more detailed information in Lindley's "Introduction to Botany," ed. 3. In a very short time we shall introduce the subject into our columns. For the present, we can only say that some hybrids are immediately sterile, and that others are fertile.—†

If *G. H.*, who sent specimens of the Green Pine Apple Strawberry to the *Gardeners' Chronicle* office a fortnight since, has any runners to spare, and will communicate his address, he may hear of a customer.—†

A Correspondent is very anxious to know the best method of preserving Green Peas till Christmas. Will any one favour us with the information desired?

E. M. W. informs us "that she has a fine swarm of bees which were last year hived in one of the "Conservative Bee-keeper's Boxes," the centre of which they have now completely filled; the side box is also well furnished with comb, and nearly full of honey, but not sealed up. She has been waiting to take it, but as it has not made much progress during the last 10 days, she is doubtful whether the bees will finish their work so late in the season; and wishes to know if she must wait to see what the bees will do, or take it in an unfinished state, before they begin to eat it themselves." [If *E. M. W.* does not live in a heath country, her bees will not do much more this season. She had better take the side box as soon as she finds that it does not get any heavier, and return the bees to the centre one.]—§

An Amateur, Tavistock.—Having examined the list of your Carnations and Picotees, we recommend you the following sorts, which will form a good variety with those you already possess.

Carnations.

Brook's Flora's Garland, R.F.
Ely's Lady Ely, R.F.
Greasley's Village Maid, R.F.
Pollard's First-rate, P.F.
Willmer's Hero of Middlesex, S.F.
Wigg's Earl of Leicester, S.F.
Willmer's Conquering Hero, S.B.
Smith's Duke of Wellington, S.B.
Bucknall's Earl Fitzhardinge, S.B.
Puxley's Prince Albert, C.B.
Chambers' Kate, C.B.
Jacques' Iris, C.B.

Picotees.

Sharpe's Duke of Wellington, Red Edged.
Sharpe's Hector.
Giddens' Teaser.
Russell's Incomparable.
Craske's Queen Victoria, Pur. Ed.
Kirtland's Queen Victoria.
Dickson's Trip to Cambridge.
Giddens' Vespasian.
Brook's Miss Brooks, Rose Ed.
Syke's Eliza.
Wain's Queen Victoria.
Beauty of Reading, Red Ed.

Decomposed Tan will not form a substitute for manure; but it will impoverish your compost. We cannot account for some of your Carnations not blooming and having a healthy appearance, unless it arises from their being overgrown.—*

C. Wenman.—Your Seedling Pelargonium arrived in bad condition, but we saw sufficient to convince us that it is not worth preserving, as it is deficient both in the substance and form of the petals.—*

J. R.—Your seedling Dahlia being badly packed, was so much bruised in its journey, that we cannot give a decided opiuion upon it. There are good points in the flower; for instance, the centre is well up, and it possesses considerable depth of petals, but these are too small for the size of the flower, and give it a crowded appearance; we should like to see it again. Of your seedling Picotees the heavy-edged purple is the best; the pod is good, and the guard petals large and of good substance. The principal defect is in the edging being too heavy, and not confined sufficiently to the edge of the petals, which are barred, and the colour occasionally broken through to the edge by the white. The heavy-edged light rose has the same fault as the purple, the petals being too much barred; the guard petals also are too small, and want substance. The other variety was curled up; we could see that the edging was good, but the petals wanted size, and were too few in number.—*

Anxious.—Verbenas are so numerous, that to raise one worth sending out, it should have some decided characteristic that will distinguish it from those we already possess; your seedling is a very good one, but we cannot recognise any peculiarity sufficiently strong to warrant its being sent out as a new variety.—*

K. T.—The Moyre' and Hybrid Microphylla are both Roses of acknowledged merit in their particular class; your blooms were very good ones.—*

R. Freestone.—Your seedling White Dahlia is a very good flower, being round, and having good petals of considerable depth, with the centre very slightly depressed. In the bloom we received the centre petals do not appear to open with sufficient regularity; the transition being too sudden from those fully open to those just unfolding. If the season overcomes this defect, it will prove a very useful show-flower.—*

F. M.—Your Pelargonium is an old variety, named Smith's Lord Nelson.—*

Kinghorne.—Your seedling yellow Dahlia, named the *Twickenham Rival*, we should like to see again, as the bloom sent appears to have been cut too early, the centre being too full of unexpanded petals. If this defect is not common to the flower, it will come into the first class; for it is fine in form, with a good petal, and of a very desirable colour. *Lady Blantyre* is a beautiful bright rose, of fine form and excellent petal; it promises to be a first-class flower. *The Chieftain* is a deep rich purple, possessing good properties; but having so many of the same colour, the flower is consequently of less value.—*

W.—The best of your seedling Picotees is B., which possesses a good petal, perfectly even on the edge; but the rich purple colour is too much splashed over the surface of the petals. In all the other blooms, the petals are too much serrated, the colour broken, and not confined to the edges of the flower; they are border flowers only.—*

A. B.—We do not remember the Pelargonium called Georgium Sidus.—†

Œdipus.—No. 1 of your plants is nothing more than Tropæ'olum tricolor; 2, is Mélia Azédarach; 4, an Ornithógalum; 5, Schinus Molle.—†

E. F. L.—We must refer you for information as to the best manner of preparing land for Myatt's Pine Strawberry, to the various communications we have lately published on this subject. We have ourselves no experience respecting it.—‡

S. M.—To protect your Wall-fruit from the Wasps, we would recommend you to procure some nets with small meshes. These nets should be stretched tightly in front of the trees, without leaving any open spaces between the edges and the wall. They must likewise be kept at a distance from the wall trees, by means of sticks, so that no leaves or branches project through the meshes, upon which the Wasps may alight. By these means few if any of these destructive insects will enter to attack the fruit.—‡

Légère.—It frequently happens that plants of Pentstemon speciosus, grown in a situation fully exposed to the sun, during a *dry* season, wither without expanding their flowers. This is probably the case with yours.—‡

Income-Tax.—The Shrubland Scarlet and Globe Scarlet are Pelargoniums, and not Geraniums. Our little wild flowers of this tribe are Geraniums, properly so called. The term "crumpled petals" could not with propriety be applied to the defect in the two Pelargoniums to which you allude; as the imperfection consists in a single ridge or fold being visible in one of the upper petals only of each flower. With this exception, the petals were perfectly even. The defect is slighter than you imagine; but it no doubt influenced the judges in their decision, as they were both placed in the second class.—† *

P. R. W.—Your plants are A'triplex littoralis, and Hierácium murorum.

A Novice.—Your plant is Gomphocarpus fruticosus.—†

S. M.—Guano is usually applied either by drilling it into the land *with* the seed, or by being spread upon the surface of the ground in small quantities. If used in the latter manner, it should be mixed with soil previously to being applied, as it is a very powerful manure; by which means it will be more equally distributed. It will be of no avail to use it during the present drought, as it only acts in wet weather.—‡

Birdstoniensis.—We know of no remedy for checking the Wireworm which has attacked your Carrots, unless spirits of tar, applied in the manner recommended at p. 53 of the first volume of the *Chronicle* should produce the desired effect. To thin the number of Wasps which attack your fruit, you must destroy the nests in the neighbourhood of your garden, and likewise hang up bottles containing a small quantity of sweetwort or sugar and water near the fruit. The insects will generally enter these, in preference to attacking the fruit; and if the dead wasps are cleared out every morning, great numbers may be so destroyed.—‡

A. B.—Your seedling Fu'chsia is one of considerable beauty, and differs in the great length of the divisions of the calyx from any which we have yet seen. Their colour is also bright, and not dimmed with that dirty tinge which usually prevails amongst this class of flowers.—‡

Ignoramus's larvæ, infesting his Pear-tree leaves, are called Slug-worms, and will change to a Saw-fly, probably the Tenthredo Cerasi of Linnæus. They never touch Apple-trees, but often attack the leaves of Plum and Cherry-trees.—*R.*

Geranium's Pelargonium-leaves appear to be spotted and blistered by the larvæ of some insect, but we cannot inform him what it is, as none of them were to be found in the leaves sent. If fresh green leaves, with blisters and spots upon them, be forwarded to Mr. Curtis, he will probably be able to give the required information.—*R.*

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The labours of Parliament, after one of the longest and most arduous sessions on record, were brought to a termination yesterday. Her Majesty prorogued both Houses in person, with a speech from the throne. The speech alluded to their zealous exertions during the session, to the important measures of finance and commerce which they had passed, to the recent acts for improving the administration of the laws, and to the measure for the increased protection of her Majesty's person. It adverted to the friendly dispositions of foreign powers, and mentioned the gallant defence of Jellalabad, as a proof of what may yet be expected from the troops and their distinguished commander. It alluded to the providential prospects of an abundant harvest, and to the indications of a gradual recovery of trade. It expressed deep sympathy in the distress and privation of the manufacturing classes, and concluded by reminding the members of both Houses that their own personal influence and example within the sphere of their local interests cannot fail to encourage that spirit of order and submission to the law, without which there can be no enjoyment of the fruits of peaceful industry.

In France, the trial of strength on the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies has terminated in the election of M. Sauzet, the Ministerial candidate. The four Vice-Presidents have also been chosen from the Ministerial ranks, and the Cabinet has succeeded in returning three out of the four Secretaries of the Chamber. These results are considered highly favourable to the Government. The Regency Bill was brought in on Tuesday; it fixes the majority of the Prince at the expiration of his 18th year; it gives the Regeney to the Prince nearest the throne at the time of the King's death, and declares that the full and entire exercise of the Royal authority, and all the legislative dispositions respecting the personal and constitutional rights of the King, are vested in the Regent. The guardianship and tutorship of the young King is given to the Queen, or to the Princess his mother so long as she remains unmarried, and in the event of their death to the nearest unmarried female relative on the father's side.—From Spain we have little news beyond the departure of the Infante Don Francisco and his family from Madrid. There is no longer any doubt of their intrigues for effecting a marriage between their son and Queen Isabella; and they will not be allowed to return to Madrid until the Queen's marriage be decided on.—In Portugal the Ministry continue seriously embarrassed with the difficulty of completing the Cabinet; the Chambers had been definitively constituted, but no legislative business has been transacted since the commencement of the present session, and no questions whatever had been discussed but such as assumed a personal or factious character.—In the Levant, another change in the Divan is expected to occur, by the recal of the exiled Grand Vizier, and the dismissal of the present Ministers. The preparations against Persia are actively proceeding, although it is believed that a general war will not take place.

From the United States we have the gratifying intelligence of the satisfactory arrangement of the North-Eastern Boundary question. The line is said to vary little from that laid down by the King of Holland. The American Government consents to surrender a small tract of land on the North-Eastern Border of Maine, while we give up Rouse's Point on Lake Champlain and the right to navigate the St. John above the Falls. An angry correspondence had taken place between the Secretary of State and the President of Mexico on the subject of Texas, in which Mr. Webster had refused, in the most decided terms, to admit the pretensions of Mexico.

Home News.

COURT.—On Thursday afternoon the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Saxe-Coburg, arrived in town by the Great Western Railway from Windsor. Her Majesty held a Privy Council immediately on her arrival, when the speech to be delivered at the Prorogation of Parliament was arranged. The Prorogation took place yesterday, the particulars of which will be found under our Parliamentary News. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal remain at Windsor, and are quite well. On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert visited the Duke of Cambridge at Kew, and returned to Windsor on the same day. It is rumoured that her Majesty intends to visit Scotland this autumn, and that the Royal Yacht is fitting out for the purpose.

Official Movements.—It is confidently reported that Lord Hill, in consequence of the state of his health, has expressed a wish to resign the office of Commander-in-Chief. It is understood that the Duke of Wellington will, on Lord Hill's retirement, be invited by her Majesty to resume the command of the army.

Exchequer Bill Report.—The commissioners have presented to Parliament their Report on the Exchequer Forgery; but the Government have announced that it will not be taken into consideration until next session. The Report is a long but very complete document, arranged with remarkable clearness, but from its systematic precision it is impossible to give more than a general outline of its contents. It appears that Mr. Beaumont Smith issued to Mr. Rapallo 377 bills of 1,000*l.* each, which have come under the notice of the commissioners, exclusive of a large number which had been destroyed or exchanged at various times; among the former, one parcel of 50,000*l.* was burnt at a single operation. Of these 26 found their way into the hands of Messrs. Price and Co., 21 into those of Messrs. Ransom and Co., 161 to Messrs. W. and J. Morgan, and 169 to Mr. W. Mariner, who passed the whole number to Mr. De Berekem. Messrs. Morgan and Mr. De Berekem put them into general circulation. The report divides the holders into 4 classes, each successive one having, in the opinion of the commissioners, a weaker claim to indemnity from the Government than those preceding. In regard to the 1st class, the commissioners find that "the holders came into possession of the bills in question in the usual course of business, and without knowledge or suspicion that they were other than genuine, or had been improperly obtained by any person whatever." The amount in the hands of the different holders of this class is 117,000*l.* The class includes all those claimants whose names are not hereafter specified under the three next classes.—The 2d class includes Sir J. Shaw and Messrs. Hichens and Harrison, who are mentioned in nearly the same honourable terms as those of the first class, but still some doubts are expressed as to the caution which they exercised. The commissioners rest these doubts on the number, frequency, and large amounts of the deposits made with them by the same party, on the fact that the borrower frequently submitted to pay interest above 5 per cent. per annum, and the long periods for which the loans were allowed to remain current, regard being had to the rate of interest charged upon them, as compared with the interest on the Exchequer-bills themselves. At the same time the commissioners are of opinion that there is not sufficient ground for an imputation of want of caution against any of the parties of the second class. The amount in the possession of the different holders of this class is 89,000*l.*, of which Sir J. Shaw holds 40,000*l.*, and Messrs. Hichens and Co. 49,000*l.*—The 3d class is composed of Messrs. Ransom and Co., Messrs. Price and Co., Mr. J. W. Scott, Mr. H. Tomkins, and Mr. L. Levy. The grounds upon which the Commissioners consider that there are strong reasons for supposing a want of proper caution in this class are founded chiefly on the circumstance that the advances to secure which the deposits were given, were not made to a broker, but to Solari, a person whose pursuits and condition in life were little known, and who kept the name of his principal concealed. The amount of this class is 93,000*l.*, of which Messrs. Ransom hold 21,000*l.*; Messrs. Price and Co., 26,000*l.*; Mr. J. W. Scott, 12,000*l.*; Mr. H. Tomkins, 18,000*l.*; and Mr. L. Levy, 16,000*l.*—The 4th class is composed of those of whom a doubt is expressed, whether when the bills came into their hands they did not suspect that they had been obtained by Rapallo through the medium of some fraud. The amount of this class is 78,000*l.*, of which Mr. S. J. Berckem holds 57,000*l.*, and Messrs. W. and J. Morgan 21,000*l.*

Foreign.

FRANCE.—*The Chambers.*—The election of President for the Chamber of Deputies terminated on Friday in the return of M. Sauzet, the Ministerial candidate. On casting up the votes there appeared, for M. Sauzet (Ministerialist), 210; M. Odillon Barrot (Opposition), 131; M. Dufaure, 39; M. Gros Preville (Legitimist), 22; M. Dupin (Count Molé's candidate), 16; M. Berryer (Legitimist), 3; lost votes, 5. None of the candidates having obtained an absolute majority of votes (one over a clear moiety of the members voting), another ballot was had, when M. Sauzet obtained 227 votes, M. Dufaure 184; giving to M. Sauzet a majority of 43. M. Sauzet was consequently declared duly elected. The anticipation of this important event had a favourable effect on the funds. The 3 per Cents. improved to the extent of 20 cents., and a further rise of 5 cents. followed the official announcement of the result. On Saturday the Cabinet still maintained its advantage; three of its candidates were returned for the Vice-Presidency by large majorities. These were M. Salvandy, who obtained 223 votes; M. Bignon, 208; and General Jacqueminot, 205; and who were, consequently, proclaimed Vice-Presidents for the ensuing session. M. De Belleyme, the fourth Conservative candidate, had 162 votes in this ballot, and was elected on the second ballot in the evening, so that all the Vice-Presidents are Conservatives. The Ministerial papers observe that the result of these elections proves that, notwithstanding the secession of M. Dufaure, the Conservatives still possess a majority of from 42 to 66 votes. The Opposition papers deny this statement, and contend that the victory of Ministers had been obtained by defections from the ranks of the Opposition—a fact not denied by the Ministerialists, who seemed perfectly satisfied with the victory, and convinced that future struggles would be attended with the like results. It appears conceded on all hands that no change in the Ministry will be brought about before the reassembling of the Chambers in December or January next, although it is considered impossible that Ministers can go on without a more stable majority, there being a fluctuating mass of 200 votes, which may, according to circumstances, become their supporters or their opponents. On Monday the ballot for the four Secretaries took place. M. De l'Espée and M. D'Anglas, both Ministerialists, were the only candidates who had an absolute majority; a second ballot took place for their two colleagues, when M. Lacrosse, an Opposition Member, was elected, neither of the other candidates having the required majority. A third ballot was, consequently, necessary for the fourth Secretary, when M. Las Cases, a Ministerialist, was elected. At the close of this ballot, the Ministerial bureau for the session was installed with the usual formalities, and M. Sauzet took his seat as President. On Tuesday the business of the Chambers commenced by the nomination of the committee on the address in reply to the King's speech. This was followed by the presentation of the Regency Bill, and by the carrying of M. Odillon Barrot's motion for a parliamentary inquiry into the elections. This last affair was regarded as a serious defeat of the Ministry, but the committee on the address was favourable, containing seven Ministerialists and two Opposition. The address, written by M. Lamartine, was brought forward on Tuesday, and was much objected to by the Journals on account of its affected style.

The Regency.—The Regency Bill was brought before the Chambers at their sitting on Tuesday. After an exordium, pointing out the necessity of the measure, and reviewing the law of France in regard to the hereditary succession, the Bill was read. It is signed and dated at the Palace of Neuilly, August 9, 1842, and contains 9 Articles as follows:—1. The King's minority ceases at eighteen years accomplished. 2. At the moment of the King's death, if his successor be a minor, the Prince nearest the Throne, in the established order of succession, according to the Charter of 1830, if he be twenty-one years of age, becomes invested with the Regency throughout the minority. 3. The full and entire exercise of the Royal authority, in the name of the King, belongs to the Regent. 4. The 12th Article of the Charter, and all the legislative dispositions protecting the person and constitutional rights of the King, are applicable to the Regent. 5. The Regent makes oath, in presence of the Chambers, to be faithful to the King of the French, to obey the Charter and the established laws of the kingdom, and to act in every other respect in the sole view of the interest and happiness and of the glory of the French people. Should the Chambers not be sitting, then the Regent is bound to convene them within three months. 6. The guardianship and tutorship of the young King belongs to the Queen, or to the Princess, his mother, whilst unmarried; and in the event of the demise of the Queen, or Princess, or both, to the nearest female branch on the father's side not married.

Funeral of the Duke of Orleans.—On Thursday the 4th, the mortal remains of the Duke of Orleans were committed to the family vault at Dreux, built by the Duchess Dowager of Orleans, daughter and heiress of the Duke of Penthièvre, in an old chateau of her ancestors Counts of Dreux. All along the road from Paris to Dreux by Versailles and Pont Chartrain, the National Guard, population and authorities received the funeral procession with honours and mourning. On arriving at Dreux the King and Princes joined the procession. His Majesty, who assumed all the firmness he could command, looked worn and pale from suffering. On reaching the chapel, the body was placed on the catafalque, His Majesty and the royal dukes taking their seats in front of it. All seemed overwhelmed with affliction, and the fortitude of the King, though for some time nobly sustained, at length yielded to his emotions, and his uncontrollable agony found its way to every heart. The sorrow of the princes was also most intense; and the papers say that altogether a scene more painfully afflicting it is impossible to describe or imagine. The ceremony of high mass was performed by the Archbishop of Paris. After the body had been removed to the vault, the King and the Princes were left with it almost alone, and here the affliction of the family is described as of the most heart-rending and agonising description. They sobbed aloud, and it was some time before they could be induced to leave the spot. As the clock struck four, a salute of artillery announced that the mortal remains of the lamented Prince had been deposited in their last home, by the side of his favourite sister, the Princess Marie of Wurtemberg. In reference to this painful subject the papers mention with praise that the Duke of Bordeaux, on hearing of the death of the Duke of Orleans, wrote a very touching letter of condolence to Louis-Philippe, who is his godfather; and a solemn mass had been celebrated at Kirchberg in the presence of the exiled royal family, as a proof of their affliction at the event.

The Capital.—Letters have been received in Paris from Neris confirming the rumour that an accident had happened in that town to M. de Chateaubriand. It was not, however, occasioned by a carriage, as at first stated; but as he was coming out of the Post-office, he slipped on the pavement, and fell with his head against the garden wall. These accounts add the gratifying assurance that the injury received by M. de Chateaubriand is not serious.—In the commercial circles of Paris it is stated that the bankers and capitalists of the Capital are indignant at the exaction of the income-tax in this country on the dividends of foreigners, and are using every possible exertion to induce the French Government to retaliate by some similar measure.—The ordinary routine of life in Paris is but slowly recovering from the shock occasioned by the death of the Duke of Orleans. The theatres are not yet well attended; one novelty, however, an English pantomime by English performers, at the Variétés, draws crowded audiences. The performers are said to have occasioned great scandal to the Parisians in the early part of the week, by resolutely refusing to play on Sunday, for which, of course, they are warmly commended by all the English residents.

The Provinces.—Accounts from all the departments inform us that the harvest is magnificent; not larger, in many districts, than in average years, but the quality of the wheat is so fine as to raise the produce far higher than that of an ordinary year. The straw of the oats and barley is, however, so short, that in order to make the most of it, the grain is not reaped, but torn up by the roots.—The Toulon papers of the 4th inst. announce that the transport corvette Le Rhin was on the point of sailing from that port for New Zealand, with the new Commander of the French naval station in the Pacific.

SPAIN.—Our accounts from Spain are to the 3d inst. The Infante Don Francesco de Paula and family left Madrid on the 1st for San Sebastian. After taking the baths there, it is arranged that they are to proceed on various tours through Spain, but are decidedly not to return to the capital until the Queen's marriage is decided on. The Regent, the Ministers, and several personages of distinction, had taken leave of the Princes. The troops of the garrison had been confined to their quarters, in consequence of a report that a riotous demonstration would be made on the occasion of the departure of the Infante; but there appear to have been no reasons for apprehension.—The "Gazette" publishes a decree ordering all the officers of the army who had not obtained a special permission to reside in Madrid, to return forthwith to their respective corps and posts.—Mr. Washington Irving, the American Envoy, had presented his credentials to the Regent, at the Palace of Buena Vista. Senhor Albuquerque, the Brazilian Minister, had also presented his credentials.—The journalists in Madrid had overcome the difficulties arising from the coalition of the compositors, and the papers are now published as usual.—Letters from Barcelona of the 2d announce that 15 military officers had been sent to Sarragossa, to await orders from the Madrid Executive, in consequence of seditious toasts which they had drunk at a dinner of Christinos, on the anniversary of Queen Christina's *fête* day.

PORTUGAL.—The Montrose steamer arrived at Southampton on Saturday, bringing advices from Lisbon to the 31st ult. The ratification of the treaties had taken place on the previous evening, when the British and Portuguese Plenipotentiaries met the leading members of the Government at the Duke of Terceira's; and the treaties, engrossed during the week, and signed by Donna Maria, who had come in from Cintra for that purpose, have arrived by this packet to receive the signature of Her Majesty.—The convention for tariff reductions had made no progress.—The Government of Costa Cabral was likely to fall a victim to a complication of intrigues; and there seemed, unfortunately, but little prospect of good government, or even of any government at all. Three weeks had already elapsed, and no legislative business, no preliminaries to the taking into consideration the pressing necessities of the State, had been arranged. Meanwhile the country was at a stand-still. There was the most urgent necessity in every direction for roads, harbours, water-ways, agricultural improvement, and all that constitutes material development; but in neither Chamber of the Cortes had any topic but factious motions been mooted. The Minister, unable to complete the reconstruction of the Government, intended to prorogue the Cortes immediately, and it was doubtful whether even an address in answer to the Queen's speech would be proposed in the Chamber of Deputies.—The authorities at Castello Branco had exhibited a fortunate display of energy in effecting the destruction of a band of robbers, of whose repeated incursions into Spain the latter Government had complained. Señor Aguilar had just returned to Lisbon from Madrid, charged with diplomatic remonstrances, and the event in question had occurred at a most fortunate crisis.

GERMANY.—The King of Prussia returned from St. Petersburgh on the 5th, and immediately proceeded to Sans Souci. The Senate of the University of Berlin has received a reprimand from the Minister of Religious Affairs and of Education, for refusing to sanction a society among the students of divinity, for supporting the historical view of Christianity against the attacks of the modern school of philosophy. The Senate modified its refusal on the ground of its not being able to refuse to sanction a scientific union in an opposite sense, if such societies were at all authorised; but M. Eickhorn intimated that no ceremony should be observed in suppressing any tendency to unchristian principles in the university. It is said to be very probable that a considerable reduction will shortly take place in the rate of postage throughout Prussia. The rate is in no case to be higher than six silver groschen, and the lowest to be one silver groschen.—The Rhenish journals inform us that an unexpected tumult took place at Coblentz, on the 25th ult., arising from a quarrel that spread from a low tavern into the street, in consequence of the interference of the guard from one of the gates. The soldiers were unable to withstand the mob, which induced a non-commissioned officer, not on duty, to join them. He was hard pressed with the rest, and cut a man down with his sabre. The whole fury of the mob then turned on him, and he was with difficulty got into a house, which the populace threatened to pull down. The arrival of the Governor-General with a strong body of troops restored order.—Preparations are making at Mentz for the meeting of German Natural Philosophers in September. The number of members is expected to reach 600. Alexander Von Humboldt and Professor Oken have declared their intention to be present.—The Heidelberg papers mention that Mr. Combe, of Edinburgh, has been lecturing in that town on phrenology, with great success, and that at the close of his course an address of thanks was voted to him, and signed by some of the most eminent men of the place.—Letters from Stuttgart announce that an Austrian officer named Birago has invented a new system of throwing pontoons over rivers, which was tried a few days ago in the presence of the King of Wurtemberg on the Necker, near Louisburg. A bridge, 250 feet in length, was completed in thirty-five minutes, and 100 pioneers, 100 tirailleurs, a battalion of infantry, a battery of artillery, and a regiment of cavalry, passed over it in succession at accelerated paces.—The "Augsburg Gazette" publishes a letter from Trieste, dated the 28th ult., stating that Mr. Waghorn is shortly expected in that town, to organise a service of correspondence for the East India Company by that route. It is believed that the despatches by the Trieste line could be in London before the Marseilles telegraphic despatch could reach Paris. The accounts also point out the importance of establishing the German line after the impediments thrown in the way of expresses by the French Post-office.

HANOVER.—The Crown Prince celebrated the ceremony of his betrothal with the Princess Mary of Saxe Altenburg on the 20th ult., and returned immediately afterwards to Hanover. The King had been at Ems. At the conclusion of the session of the Estates, his Majesty confirmed the vote of the Chambers for presenting the sufferers by the fire at Hamburgh with 100,000 dollars.

SWEDEN.—The Scandinavian naturalists have just held their annual scientific congress. They arrived at Stockholm on the 16th ult., and after visiting the public establishments, they assembled in the apartments of Baron Berzelius, in the University, where the foreign visitors had the opportunity of inspecting the valuable collections of the Swedish Academy. On the next day the scientific meetings commenced, and lasted six days. On the 23rd there was a visit to Gripsholm, where there are many remarkable curiosities. On the 26th all the members of the meeting dined with his Majesty the King, and the two following days were spent in excursions to Skokloster and Upsala. Of the 319 scientific men assembled at this meeting, there were two from France, one from Griefswalde, two from St. Petersburgh, one from Helsingfors, and fourteen from Norway; no English visitors are mentioned.

MALTA.—Some interest has been produced in this island by the prosecution on the part of the Crown of Signor S. V. Camilleri and Giovanni Fenech, two clerks of the archives of the Royal Courts of Malta, for the robbery and sale, as waste-paper, of certain public records of ancient date. The latter prisoner was discharged as a person of weak intellect, but Camilleri was found guilty. The Court, in passing sentence, declared that they could not, under the aggravating circumstances of the case, avoid inflicting the utmost rigour of the law, and consequently sentenced him to ten years' hard-labour at the public works, with a chain to his leg.—The Malta papers state, that an officer of the garrison, Mr. Wilder, formerly a Cadet at Woolwich, and well known as an amateur rower on the Thames, recently undertook to row round the island of Malta in a small English gig, built by Waterman, within twenty-four hours. At ten P.M., with a beautiful moon and water calm as could be desired, the signal for his departure was given from the lighthouse. On starting he pulled well out to the westward to get into the current, and performed eight miles an hour during the first two hours, and completed the whole distance, little short of sixty miles, in fourteen hours, eight minutes, and thirty-three seconds. He did not pull round the west end of Gozo, but kept in between the island of Comino and Malta. He was accompanied by a four-oared Maltese boat the whole distance, which had much difficulty in keeping within two miles of the gig, although there was a double crew to relieve each other. Many bets were dependant on the feat, which was accomplished in a masterly manner with nine hours, five minutes, and twenty-seven seconds to spare, Mr. Wilder having allowed himself two hours' rest on his excursion.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.—Recent advices from Constantinople inform us, that several minor changes have just taken place in the Ottoman ministry, which are considered the precursors of the fall of Izzet Mehemet, the Grand Vizier. It was expected that his successor will be the venerable Khosrew Pacha, the ex-Premier, disgraced a short time since for corrupt practices. It was also rumoured that Reschid Pacha would be recalled from Paris, where he now is as Ambassador, and resume his place in the Ottoman Councils. The result of these changes will probably be the abandonment of the hostile attitude of the Porte towards Foreign Powers, since they emancipated Ottoman rule from its difficulties, and preserved the integrity of its empire, during the government of the ministers now about to be recalled.—There is nothing new as to the Persian hostilities, except that their defeat at Suleymaniah, by the Turks, is now stated to have been much exaggerated. The Porte was embarking troops on the coast of Asia Minor, and on that of Syria, but had assured the Ambassadors that it will not come to a formal war.

UNITED STATES.—By the arrival of the packet-ships North America, Hottinguer, and Roscius, we have received intelligence from New York to the 25th inst. The Tariff Bill had a narrow escape from being rejected by the House of Representatives, which, however, ultimately passed it, with some amendments, by a majority of 116 to 112. A motion that Congress should adjourn on the 1st August, was rejected by a majority of 3.—An angry correspondence had passed between the Governments of the United States and Mexico, the latter demanding, in very strong language, that citizens of the former should be interdicted from trading with, and emigrating to, Texas. Mr. Webster, in his replies, states that his Government, having recognised the independence of Texas, its conduct in regard to the war between that country and Mexico will not be in the least degree altered, and "if for this the Government of Mexico sees fit to change the relations existing at present between the two countries, the responsibility remains with herself." A debate on the foregoing correspondence had taken place in Senate, when all parties were unanimous in applauding the spirit of Mr. Webster's replies; and a Mr. Sevier observed that he hoped the same high tone might be observed towards England. The President of Texas issued a message on the 29th June, in which he confined himself principally to the embarrassed state of the finances, and recommended that the public lands be disposed of in order to defray the Government expenses. The New Orleans, Union, and the Mechanics' and Traders' Banks, have stopped payment. The Bank of Louisiana was the only one which continued to meet the demands of its creditors. Mr. M'Leod had been hooted and hissed on his appearance in the streets of Buffalo, but he escaped without sustaining any personal violence. The papers by the Roscius convey the gratifying assurance that the negotiation between Lord Ashburton and the Government is satisfactorily concluded. The line agreed upon is that which the King of Holland recommended, as far as the small lake near the rise of the St. Francis. Thence it runs down to the south-west branch of St. John's river, leaving out a strip of American territory about 100 miles long and 12 broad. We give up the free navigation of the St. John above the Great Falls, and Rouse's Point on Lake Champlain. The French steam-frigate Gomer had arrived at New York, with commissioners on board, on their way to the southern ports, Havannah, Vera Cruz, Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, &c., for the purpose of obtaining information, previously to the establishment by the French Government of a line of steam-packets between France, the West Indies, and America.

CANADA.—There is little news from Canada. Several robberies of arms and ammunition had taken place on the frontier under some patriotic pretext. Lord Morpeth was at Montreal.—The arrivals of emigrants this year at Quebec, to the latest date of return, are 31,938; in the short space of two days 20 vessels reached that port and landed more than 5,000 passengers.

WEST INDIES.—The Royal Mail steamer, Thames, arrived at Falmouth on Tuesday morning, bringing only the Jamaica and other island mails. We have neither Havannah nor Mexican mails by this vessel. The steamer remained four days at Nassau waiting for them; but not arriving, the captain did not feel authorised to detain the mails any longer. The Thames brings about 30,000*l.* on freight. Her dates are—from Jamaica, July 9th; Nassau, 20th; Bermuda, 25th; and Fayal, August 3d. The Countess of Elgin had been dangerously ill; but on the morning of the steamer leaving she was somewhat better. Lord Elgin was popular. The House of Assembly would open in October. The crops were expected to be very good. Severe shocks of earthquakes had been felt at Antigua and at Barbadoes towards the end of June. Sir Charles Adams had arrived at Bermuda from Belize, and sailed in the Illustrious, on the 23d, for Halifax.—The Report of the Select Committee appointed by Parliament to collect evidence respecting the West India Colonies, has just been published. The Committee state that they have examined witnesses from the colonies of St. Vincent's, Trinidad, Barbadoes, British Guiana, Grenada, Antigua, St. Kitt's, and Jamaica, and have agreed to the following resolutions:—1. That the great act of emancipating the slaves in the West Indian colonies has been productive, as regards the character and condition of the negro population, of the most favourable and gratifying results. 2. That the improvement in the character of the negro in every colony into the state of which this committee has had time to extend inquiry, is proved by abundant testimony of an increased and increasing desire for religious and general instruction; a growing disposition to take upon themselves the obligations of marriage, and to fulfil the duties of domestic life; improved morals; rapid advance in civilisation, and an increased sense of the value of property and independent station. 3. That, unhappily, there has occurred, simultaneously with this amendment in the condition of the negroes, a very great diminution in the staple productions of the West Indies, to such an extent as to have caused serious, and, in some cases, ruinous injury to the proprietors of estates in those colonies. 4. That while this distress has been felt to a much less extent in some of the smaller and more populous islands, it has been so great in the larger colonies of Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad, as to have caused many estates, hitherto prosperous and productive, to be cultivated for the last two or three years at considerable loss, and others to be abandoned. 5. That the principal causes of the diminished production and consequent distress are, the great difficulty which has been experienced by the planters in obtaining steady and continuous labour, and the high rate of remuneration which they give for the broken and indifferent work which they are able to procure. 6. That the diminished supply of labour is caused partly by the fact that some of the former slaves have betaken themselves to other occupations more profitable than field labour; but the more general cause is, that the labourers are enabled to live in comfort and to acquire wealth, without, for the most part, labouring on the estates of the planters for more than three or four days in a week, and from five to seven hours in a day, so that they have no sufficient stimulus to perform an adequate amount of work. 7. That this state of things arises partly from the high wages which the insufficiency of the supply of labour, and their competition with each other, naturally compel the planters to pay, but is principally to be attributed to the easy terms upon which the use of land has been obtainable by negroes. 8. That many of the former slaves have been enabled to purchase land, and the labourers generally are allowed to occupy provision grounds subject to no rent, or to a very low one; and in these fertile countries, the land they thus hold as owners or occupiers not only yields them an ample supply of food, but in many cases a considerable overplus in money, altogether independent of, and in addition to, the high money wages which they receive. 9. That the cheapness of land has thus been the main cause of the difficulties which have been experienced; and that this cheapness is the natural result of the excess of fertile land beyond the wants of the existing population. 10. That in considering the anxious question of what practical remedies are best calculated to check the increasing depreciation of West Indian property, it therefore appears that much might be effected by judicious arrangements on the part of the planters themselves, for their own general advantage, and by moderate and prudent changes in the system which they have hitherto adopted. 11. That one obvious and most desirable mode of endeavouring to compensate for this diminished supply of labour, is to promote the immigration of a fresh labouring population, to such an extent as to create competition for employment. 12. That for the better attainment of that object, as well as to secure the full rights and comforts of the immigrants as freemen, it is desirable that such immigration should be conducted under the authority, inspection, and control of responsible public officers. 13. That it is also a serious question, whether it is not required by a due regard for the just rights and interests of the West Indian proprietors, and the ultimate welfare of the negroes themselves, more especially in consideration of the large addition to the labouring population which it is hoped may soon be effected by immigration, that the laws which regulate the relations between employers and labourers in the different colonies should undergo early and careful revision by their respective legislatures.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Saturday.—The House met to get through some routine business. Several bills were brought up and read a first time, among which were the Exchequer Bills' Bill, the Ecclesiastical Leases' Bill, the East India Bishops' Bill, the Bonded Corn Bill, and several private Bills.

Monday.—Earl FORTESCUE moved for returns of outrages reported to the Irish constabulary, of which, he said, there had been a fearful increase, from which his Lordship inferred that there had been some recent change in the manner in which justice was administered. His Lordship then referred to the late trials of Ribbonmen at Armagh, and condemned in severe terms the employment of spies.—The Duke of WELLINGTON acceded to the motion, but ascribed the increase of reported outrages to the greater vigilance and efficiency of the police. The noble Duke eulogised the character of the Lord Chief Justice. The person described as a spy had not been employed by the magistrates to allure persons to the commission of crime. This charge had been advanced by the counsel for the defence, but abandoned during the trial. The testimony of the approver had been corroborated by unimpeachable witnesses, whose evidence left no doubt of the guilt of the prisoners.—After a few words from the Marquis of CLANRICARDE and the Earl of WICKLOW, the Earl of GLENGALL said the apparent diminution of outrages during the administration of the noble Earl was delusive. He had repeatedly warned their Lordships that it would not last, and that the seeds of sedition had been sown, which would soon bring forth their fruits.—Lord FITZGERALD only rose to express his conviction that the inquiry which the noble Duke had assured them had been instituted by the Irish Government would be fairly conducted.—The motion was then agreed to.

The Earl of HADDINGTON, having presented some petitions, took the opportunity of stating, in reply to a question put to him some days ago by a noble Marquis, that it was not the intention of Government to make an alteration in the line of packets between Donaghadee and Port Patrick.

The LORD CHANCELLOR brought up the report of the select committee, to which the bill on the law of marriage in Ireland had been referred, and in pursuance of its recommendations moved that the bill be referred, to-morrow, to a committee of their Lordships' House, with a view to its becoming law during the present session. The present unsettled state of the law was productive of great inconvenience and demoralisation to society.—After some remarks from Lord CAMPBELL, Lord BROUGHAM, the LORD CHANCELLOR, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, and the Earl of WICKLOW, the motion was agreed to.

Tuesday.—The business consisted chiefly of passing bills through the necessary stages, preparatory to the close of the session. The Newfoundland Bill and the Marriage Law of Ireland Bill were advanced in their respective stages. The Portuguese Slave Trade Act Repeal Bill was read a first time, on the motion of the Earl of ABERDEEN, who laid upon the table a treaty of commerce and navigation between her Majesty and the Queen of Portugal, and another for the suppression of the slave trade.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE laid on the table the report of the commission of fine arts, and the report of the prison inspectors.

Wednesday.—The business was confined to giving the Royal Assent by commission to various bills, and to advancing the bills before the House in their respective stages.

The amendments of the Commons to the Bankruptcy Law Amendment Bill were, on the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, agreed to; the Lord Chancellor and Lord BROUGHAM having both expressed their regret that the Commons should have struck out the clause relative to the taxation of costs.

Thursday.—Several bills were read a third time and passed.

Mr. BURGE was heard at the bar as council for the petitioners against the junction of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly of Newfoundland.—Lord CAMPBELL moved to omit the clause objected to; but the motion having been negatived, the bill was passed.

Lord BROUGHAM, in withdrawing his Insolvent Debtors' Relief Bill for the present session, expressed his gratitude to Government for the law reforms which they had effected, particularly for the Bankruptcy and Lunacy Bills of the Lord Chancellor. He lamented that all the measures they had introduced had not met with the same success, as they were all beneficial measures, and had encountered no other opposition than that which was founded upon sordid self-interest.

Friday.—Parliament was prorogued this day with the usual formalities. Her Majesty was accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg and a numerous suite. After the customary ceremonies, her Majesty read the following gracious speech.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The state of public business enables me to release you from further attendance in Parliament.

"I cannot take leave of you without expressing my grateful sense of the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during the whole course of a long and most laborious session.

"You have had under your consideration measures of the greatest importance connected with the financial and commercial interests of the country, calculated to maintain the public credit, to improve the national resources, and, by extending trade and stimulating the demand for labour, to promote the general and permanent welfare of all classes of my subjects.

"Although measures of this description have necessarily occupied much of your attention, you have at the same time effected great improvements in several branches of jurisprudence, and in laws connected with the administration of domestic affairs.

"I return you my especial acknowledgments for the renewed proof which you afforded me of your loyalty and affectionate attachment, by your ready and unanimous concurrence in an act for the increased security and protection of my person.

"I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"Although I have deeply to lament the reverses which have befallen a division of the army to the westward of the Indus, yet I have the satisfaction of reflecting that the gallant defence of the city of Jellalabad, crowned by a decisive victory in the field, has eminently proved the courage and discipline of the European and native troops, and the skill and fortitude of their distinguished commander.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"The liberality with which you have granted the supplies, to meet the exigencies of the public service, demands my warm acknowledgments.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"You will concur with me in the expression of humble gratitude to Almighty God for the favourable season which his bounty has vouchsafed to us, and for the prospects of a harvest more abundant than those of recent years.

"There are, I trust, indications of gradual recovery from that depression which has affected many branches of manufacturing industry, and has exposed large classes of my people to privations and sufferings which have caused me the deepest concern.

"You will, I am confident, be actuated on your return to your several counties by the same enlightened zeal for the public interests which you have manifested during the discharge of your Parliamentary duties, and will do your utmost to encourage, by your example and active exertions, that spirit of order and submission to the law, which is essential to the public happiness, and without which there can be no enjoyment of the fruits of peaceful industry, and no advance in the career of social improvement."

The LORD CHANCELLOR then announced that Parliament was prorogued to Thursday, the 6th October.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday.—The House of Commons met at noon; and upon the motion for engrossing the Newfoundland Bill, in order to its third reading, Mr. B. WALL proposed as an amendment that it should be engrossed that day three months. His ground was the want of sufficient information upon which to legislate.—Mr. P. HOWARD and Mr. HUME supported the amendment, which was negatived on a division.

Lord ASHLEY's bill for the regulation of labour in mines and collieries came under consideration, in reference to the amendments introduced into it by the Peers. The noble Lord said he regarded them as impairing the utility of his measure, and entered into a defence of the commissioners. He believed that their report had been most carefully prepared, with the utmost impartiality and the strictest adherence to truth. He was convinced of this, not only by the fact of the high honour and respectability of the commissioners, but from numerous communications which he had received from the most influential coal-owners of the kingdom, confirming in every respect the statements contained in the report. It had been said in another place that his statement, that the whole trade in the North was in favour of his bill, was an exaggeration—was, in fact, a trick and chicane. He denied that his statement was exaggerated, and in confirmation of it read several communications from parties who were interested in the subject. Though the amendments made by the Lords in the bill would invalidate to a great extent the utility of the measure, yet he accepted those amendments on account of the great principle involved in the bill. The noble Lord concluded by moving the adoption of the amendments.—Lord PALMERSTON regretted the introduction of these alterations, but thought Lord Ashley exercised a sound discretion in not resisting them. The Government had by no means given to the bill that cordial support which they had promised. They had been wont, when in opposition, to taunt the then Ministers with succumbing to the other House of Parliament: it now appeared that they were themselves under the same sort of control.—Sir J. GRAHAM maintained that the support given to the bill by Government had been a truly cordial one, and that the alterations admitted were not inconsistent with the principles of the measure. He believed that his colleagues in the other House possessed its confidence as fully as the Ministers on the seats around him enjoyed that of the House of Commons. In both Houses Government had carried many and most important measures, and he trusted that the confidence reposed in them at the opening of the session had not been forfeited at its close.—Lord ASHLEY said he had acquiesced only because he could not help himself.—Mr. C. BULLER had not felt the full worthlessness of the amendments till he heard Sir J. Graham's defence of them. The Lords, he feared, were apt to view a measure with reference to the interests of land rather than of humanity. True, they had passed the income-tax and the tariff; but they would have spoiled the latter, had not the rules of Parliament withheld them.—Sir R. PEEL was amused with the contrast between the fears of the Opposition at the beginning of the Session, and their fears at its end. The Lords had passed the Corn Bill, and the Tariff—two measures of the most extensive change; and now the hon. Gentleman was in a state of alarm because they had made some amendments in a mine and colliery bill, not introduced by a member of the Government. He could not give pledges as to the mere details of any bill: the Lords were a deliberative body, and had a right to make their own modifications. Some of the changes in the present bill he certainly disliked; but others he thought were improvements. The main alteration, however, had been ingrafted by a member of the late Government, Lord Campbell.—After some further conversation, the amendments were agreed to.

Lord PALMERSTON moved for copies of all correspondence between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and any members who had applied for the Chiltern Hundreds since the 1st July. He thought that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in refusing any of the late applicants, had contravened the understanding upon which Mr. Roebuck's committee had proceeded—that persons making full disclosure should be saved entirely harmless; whereas, if a Member had agreed to go out, or forfeit 2,000*l.*, the effect of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's refusal was a loss of 2,000*l.* to that Member. Moreover a Member who had agreed to go out rather than risk an exposure of his bribery, was by a refusal of the Chiltern Hundreds, retained in that seat which he had acquired by means thus confessedly corrupt. By the practice of nearly a century, the Chiltern Hundreds had become the recognised and legitimate way of vacating a seat; and had been refused only in two cases—one that of a member under mental incapacity, the other that of a member against whom some adverse proceeding was pending, such as a motion for expulsion.—Mr. GOULBURN himself seconded the motion. He wished the correspondence to be public: he had given his answer to Lord Chelsea's application in an official letter, for the express purpose of having it on record. He had thought it his duty, after what had passed, to do his best for discouraging these compromises, according to the intention of the House; and he thought the most effectual check to them would be the knowledge beforehand that they could not be carried into effect. In ordinary cases, however, he agreed that the Chiltern Hundreds ought to be granted without reference to the motives of the application.—Several members gave their opinions in favour of the course taken by Mr. Goulburn, which Sir R. PEEL said was to be regarded as the act of the Government.—Captain PLUMRIDGE, one of those who were under terms to vacate, announced that he had in his pocket a letter which contained his own application for the Chiltern Hundreds, but which he should now consider it in the worst taste to send.—The motion was then agreed to.

Monday.—Mr. WALTER took the oaths and his seat for Nottingham. The hon. Member was introduced by Sir R. H. Inglis.

Lord STANLEY moved the third reading of the Newfoundland Bill, when Mr. P. HOWARD moved, pursuant to notice, that the bill be read a third time that day three months. Mr. B. WALL seconded the amendment. The House divided in favour of the third reading by 55 to 12. The bill was then passed.

The House resolved itself into committee on the Bankrupt Law Amendment Bill. On clause 49 being proposed, Mr. B. WOOD moved an amendment to render the joint receipt of the official and trade assignees necessary for sums greater in amount than the security given by the former. After a protracted discussion the committee divided in favour of the clause by 52 to 16.—On the suggestion of Sir T. WILDE, the words permitting certificated special pleaders to be commissioners were expunged. The other clauses of the bill were agreed to, several amendments having been proposed and negatived by considerable majorities.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that it was not the intention of the Income-tax Act that the tax should be deducted from the dividends on foreign stocks payable in this country, unless when the parties entitled to receive them were inhabitants of Great Britain.—On the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM, the Boroughs Incorporation Bill passed through its various stages, the standing orders being suspended for that purpose.

In reply to questions from Lord PALMERSTON as to the reported order of the Governor-General of India for the withdrawal of the British troops from Affghanistan, Sir R. PEEL said—"Candahar and Jellalabad may at this moment be the scene of military operations. The death of Shah Soojah has placed this country in a new position with respect to the treaty contracted by Lord Auckland. The relations in which we stand are also, by his death, made the subject of diplomatic communications. I must, therefore, decline answering any questions as to the instructions that have been given, or the views which are entertained. The facts as to how things actually stand, I have no objection to state. At this moment our troops occupy Candahar. I have reason to believe they also occupy Jellalabad, and there is at present no probability of their immediate retirement. This is all the information which, consistently with my sense of duty, I can now give. The British troops occupy these places; and, considering the accounts that may arrive by the next mail, the House, I am sure, will not press me for further information."

Mr. LEFROY rose, pursuant to notice, to move that the Speaker be directed to issue his warrant for the election of a Member for the borough of Ipswich.—Mr. H. STUART seconded the motion.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved, as an amendment, for leave to bring in a bill to incapacitate certain individuals from voting at elections to serve in Parliament, and for preventing bribery and corruption in the election of Members to serve in Parliament for the borough of Ipswich.—Mr. P. M. STEWART vindicated the conduct of the committee. His position as its chairman had been a most painful one, as it imposed upon him the duty of voting to unseat his most intimate private friend, Mr. Gladstone.—Sir R. PEEL opposed the amendment on the ground that the House could not pass a bill of pains and penalties without giving the parties affected an opportunity of being heard at the bar of both Houses of Parliament—that a great length of time must necessarily be consumed in this process—and that it would be manifestly unjust to suspend the franchise of a large constituency on account of the offence of a small number of individuals.—After some remarks by Mr. TUFNELL the House divided, in favour of issuing the writ, by 86 to 32.—The original motion was then agreed to.

Sir R. PEEL obtained leave to introduce a bill to repeal so much of the Act of 1839 as respected the slave trade carried on under the flag of Portugal. He moved that the House should allow the Bill to be read a first and second time that evening.—After a few words from Capt. PECHELL, the motion was agreed to.

Tuesday.—The House began its sittings soon after 12 A.M. The report of the committee on the Bankruptcy Bill was received, some additions were made to it, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Wednesday.

Sir J. GRAHAM postponed, with expressions of reluctance and regret, the County Courts Bill, to the next session of Parliament.—A conversation followed this announcement, in which Mr. T. DUNCOMBE characterised the County Court of Middlesex as a scene of extortion and injustice. He said that Mr. Serj. Heath derived 7500*l.* a-year from fees collected from the lowest classes of society in that court, and that 300 cases were often disposed of in as many minutes.—Sir T. WILDE defended Mr. Serjeant Heath, and recommended Mr. T. Duncombe to be more cautious and discreet in making charges against individuals. There was nothing to warrant that attack. Serjeant Heath had always borne the character of an honourable man, and acted as such; and he (Sir T. Wilde) was happy that his hon. friend was not able to produce a single fact derogatory to that gentleman's character for the upwards of 20 years that he presided in that Court.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL spoke in high terms of Mr. Serjeant Heath and his deputy, Mr. Dubois.—After some further conversation the bill was passed through committee *pro formâ*, reported to the House, and the report ordered to be printed.

At the afternoon sitting Mr. HUME requested from Sir J. Graham an explanation of the circumstances under which the Home-office had commuted, for a fine, the sentence of imprisonment on a Mr. Johnston, convicted of an assault upon a servant girl in the house in which he was lodging.—Sir J. GRAHAM answered, that the case had been brought before him by Mr. Under-Secretary Phillipps, in consequence of a representation from Mr. Serjeant Adams, who had presided at the trial. The Home Office had at first hesitated to relax the sentence, but had referred for further information to Serjeant Adams, who had made a report in reply, declaring his impression, from evidence laid before him since the trial, that the assault was made simply to force her out of the room. The offence had been committed under irritation at her neglect to clean the room in time; but Mr. Johnston had behaved very violently, and had even struck her; and Serjeant Adams thought, that though it would be proper to release him from further imprisonment, the remission ought not to take place without the infliction of a fine for the offence.

The House having resolved itself into committee to consider of an address for the erection of monuments to the memory of Sir Sydney Smith, Lord de Saumarez, and Lord Exmouth, Sir R. PEEL rose to move the address. His only difficulty, he said, had been in selecting the fittest among so many fit names for such an honour. These tributes, so influential on the minds of brave men, were the cheap defence of nations. After recapitulating successively the brilliant services of these three officers, he said that it would not be necessary to ask for a large grant of money. The value of such monuments, in his opinion, did not altogether consist in their being splendid works of art; it consisted in the inscription on the monument, recording the services of the individual to whom it is erected, and stimulating others to similar exertions. He trusted, at the same time, that works of this kind might be made subservient, by a proper selection of artists, to the encouragement of art; but he was sure that the House would not consider it necessary to erect monuments of an expensive kind. On the contrary, he thought the public would more readily acknowledge the merit of these individuals if they found that these monuments had cost a moderate sum, and he therefore trusted the House would cheerfully and unanimously consent to the motion proposed. He hoped Mr. Hawes would not press his motion for adding the names of Herschell, Watt, and Davy. If scientific men were to be honoured with like distinctions, this ought to be substantively and distinctly done, and not as an appendage to a proposal of naval commemoration.—Mr. HAWES said he would at once give way, though not without the hope that Sir R. Peel would himself undertake the subject.—Sir R. INGLIS objected to the practice of placing in any ecclesiastical edifice monuments to persons not buried there. He would prefer the erection of such memorials in Westminster Hall and the approaches to the new Houses of Parliament.—Sir R. PEEL agreed that the selection of the site should be left to the discretion of the Crown.—Sir G. COCKBURN expressed the gratitude of the navy for this mark of respect to three of its most distinguished commanders, and gave several interesting details of their respective services.—Mr. HUME did not object to the proposed testimonial, but thought it incumbent on him to plead the corresponding claims of science, and to express his anxiety that all such monuments should be made the means of advancing the arts. Mr. WYSE put in a claim for literary men, and Sir F. BURDETT delivered a long eulogium on Sir Sydney Smith. Mr. BROTHERTON was unfavourable to such grants. The true glory of a country was to cultivate the arts of peace. He wished to see honours bestowed on those who saved lives, not on those who destroyed them; he wished to see medals or knighthoods given to men who distinguished themselves in peaceful deeds. After some other members had spoken in praise of the three officers, the address was carried.

The Coventry Boundaries Bill was read a third time and passed, on the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM, after a division on the amendment of Sir C. DOUGLAS, that it be read a third time that day three months, when the amendment was negatived by a majority of 44. The report of the Limitations of Actions (Ireland) Bill was brought up and agreed to, after some opposition from Mr. HAWES and Mr. HUME, who moved as an amendment that it be reported that day three months. On a division, the amendment was defeated by 41 to [illegible].

Wednesday.—The House met twice to-day. At the morning sitting Mr. MILDMAY and Mr. HOPE took the oaths and their seats for Southampton.—The Bankrupty Bill, with an amendment suggested by Sir T. WILDE, was read a third time and passed.—On the order of the day for the third reading of the Insolvent Debtors' Bill, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE made a speech on the subject of prison discipline. This led to a long discussion, which was put an end to at last on the point of order, as irrelevant to the question before the House. The bill was then read a third time, and passed.—The House adjourned, and resumed at 5 P.M.

Lord ELIOT stated that it was the intention of Government to introduce an Irish Registration Bill next session. The noble Lord took that opportunity of stating that the magistrates had exonerated themselves from the charge of having employed Hagan, the witness at the late trial at Armagh, as a spy.

Lord PALMERSTON, in moving for returns of the names and titles of Bills introduced during the session, took occasion to review the whole conduct of the present Administration since it came into power. After entering into an examination of the state of Europe since the close of the war in 1815, he referred to the new Tariff, the Income-Tax, and the Corn bill. The new Government, he said, had found nothing but facilities bequeathed to them for their foreign administration. Gentlemen might laugh: but the fact was, that this Cabinet had been living for months on the leavings of their predecessors. They had fed upon the provisions they had found in the larder; even the [illegible] Corn Bill, formerly the object of so much disgust, had now been gulped by them like men. They had been obliged, in her Majesty's speech, to express their satisfaction at the Slave Trade Treaty, at the treaty for the settlement of Turkey and pacification of Europe, and at the restoration of friendly intercourse with Persia. All these were works matured by the late Ministry, and merely wound up by the present. So much for the common cry, that the late Ministers had left a bureau full of embarrassments to their successors. Exceptions had been taken to the policy pursued respecting China; but on that head he would appeal to the declarations of the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, and he must himself observe that if our hostilities with the Chinese should terminate in a satisfactory arrangement of commerce with a nation containing 200,000,000 of people, a greater benefit to British manufactures could hardly be conceived. He would take some credit also for the settlement made with Denmark respecting the tolls of the Baltic, and he should be glad to know how soon the present Ministry would be able to produce a like settlement with Hanover respecting the tolls of the Elbe. He challenged praise for the efforts which he and his colleagues had successfully made to preserve peace, not only for England herself, but as between other states, to whom her mediation had been given, and referred with pride to no fewer than eighteen commercial treaties concluded by the late Ministers, comprehending, among other matters, the subject of the Slave-trade, and the question between England and France respecting the fishery of their respective coasts. He claimed approbation also for the steadiness with which individual subjects of Great Britain had always been protected against foreign oppression. The late Ministers had been blamed for not having settled the boundary question with America; but, in truth, that question had been unsettled ever since the year 1783; and, with a view to settle it, they had made great exertions. The late Government had also done much to widen the field of British commerce, not only in

China, but on the west of the Indus, throughout that Affghan territory which he had been taunted with assurance for alluding to. The disaster lately sustained there had no connexion with the policy or with the plans of the Government; and if the military arrangements had been what they ought, the result would have been as honourable as the defence of Jellalabad. He construed Sir R. Peel's answer to his question of the preceding night as an admission that orders had been given to withdraw our troops, and he should congratulate the country, if since the transmission of those orders, an overland despatch had reached the Governor-General, which would avert so deep a disgrace to the British arms, and so ruinous a blow to British commerce. He then adverted to the exports and imports of this country, and showed that between the beginning and the end of the Whig administration, there had been a considerable increase on both these heads. On the whole, the present prospects of the country at home were rather cheering; for the Government must now go forward with the principles of free trade; and if their own friends should leave them in the lurch, the Opposition would support them in such a career. Nor would that Opposition be less willing to aid them, if, abandoning the policy of submission and concession in their foreign diplomacy, they would resolutely maintain the independence of their country, making no encroachments and suffering none.

Sir R. Peel seconded the motion, and thanked the noble Lord for putting on record the successful legislation of the present Government. The noble Lord had attributed almost every good that had occurred to the late Ministry, and, above all, to his own foreign policy; and had shown that exports and imports had increased, all under the old Corn-law. He had cut the argument against the Corn-law to the very roots for the purpose of gaining credit to his colleagues and himself. The present Government had brought forward its measures, and, considering their magnitude, he could not complain of the protraction of the Opposition; but it had occupied 48 nights. He had persevered, and at last he had succeeded. In like manner, in 1835, he had staked his Government upon the malt-tax, and he had succeeded. In the present session he had staked the Government upon the cattle question, and he had succeeded. Had he followed the example of other Governments, he might have truckled and yielded his principles to keep his partisans. He had been accused of abandoning some bills. Why were they abandoned? Not from fear, but from absolute want of time. More business had been done in the last month than in any month of any former Ministry; but he would ask where, during that month, had been the members of that Ministry on whom the noble Lord had pronounced so inflated a panegyric? They had all fled. Not another man of the late Cabinet was left. Never was so strong a proof of confidence in a Ministry. The Opposition had all shrunk from the struggle of the session, and left the noble Lord, the last rose of summer, to waste his sweetness on the desert air. Perhaps it would be said, there was nothing particular to defend or enforce. What did the noble Lord say to the Bribery Bill? Lord John Russell, the great leader of Reform, left it to the late Attorney-General, the late Attorney-General left it to the late Secretary of the Admiralty, the late Secretary of the Admiralty to the Chairman of the Committee, and all these having successively quitted town, it was devolved on Mr. C. Buller, who devolved it on the Government. Was ever more conclusive proof of confidence in an administration? Now for the financial deficiency—a deficiency of millions—three wars on your hands, and a boast of being all the while at peace. Why had the noble Lord maintained silence during 16 nights' debate on the Income-tax, and now, on the last day of the session, fired this popgun at the measure? The reason of that former silence was, that he and his late colleagues had at first proposed to support the Income-tax. The Bankruptcy Bill had no doubt been deferred to a late period of the session; but it had been carried; and the intermediate delay of it had been mainly in deference to the wishes of Lord Cottenham. With respect to the national distress, Lord Palmerston had now, as before, used language tending to aggravate discontent; but all his contribution to the relief of it had been a barren assertion, that "something or other" must be done next session. He would now come to the foreign policy. The noble Lord had paraded his treaties about the Slave-trade; was that the main topic of a Foreign Minister's boast? What was the state in which, after all his old professions of a liberal union throughout Europe, he had left the great nations of the Continent? The late Opposition had given every aid to preserve the friendship of the French. This country had no hostility to France—no feeling of fear, or of rivalry; she knew the interests of the two countries to be the same. Lord Palmerston was alone answerable for having entered, at the close of the session, upon points of honour with France and with the United States, when every word he uttered was a two-edged sword; and for having employed, in some of his written negotiations, petulant terms, which were sure to widen any wound already made. So little had his diplomacy succeeded in conciliating even Portugal, that it had become necessary to pass an act of Parliament authorising English cruisers to search Portuguese vessels suspected of slave-trading. The noble Lord had alluded to the negotiation with Hanover; of which he would say, that when published it would be found in no wise inconsistent with the honour of England; and he read a document in vindication of the course taken by the present Government. The noble Lord, however, had left, for the climax of his speech, Affghanistan! He confessed he was surprised to hear the noble Lord touch upon that subject, as if he had utterly forgotten the reverses of last year. He had presumed much upon the forbearance of Ministers; and had even asked who had ever contemplated the abandonment of Affghanistan. "I," said Sir R. Peel, "could tell the noble Lord." "But," he continued, "I will make no disclosure on the present state of the subject, nor endanger one Indian soldier's life to relieve myself from these premature taunts." He went on to say that he would not adopt the objects of the noble Lord, nor make war for the sake of promoting the study of Adam Smith among the Affghans. That might be the noble Lord's way of opening commerce for England; but by the time he had taught the lesson, India, exhausted by his hostilities, would have no money left for his cottons. Sir R. Peel concluded by an eloquent peroration contrasting his private pursuits and personal feelings with the cares of office, and declaring the vanity and futility to him of successful ambition and extensive power, unless accompanied with the consciousness of integrity, the hope of an honest reputation, and the satisfaction of having served his country.

Mr. Cobden thought that in the present state of the people the House might do something better than squabble about Whig and Tory, or indulge in personal attacks.—After some remarks from Mr. Hume, Mr. Ewart, and Mr. P. Howard, the motion was put and carried; and the House agreed to adjourn till Friday.—Sir J. Graham then introduced his bill for the registration of voters in England and Wales, which is to be printed and circulated during the recess.

Friday.—A new writ was issued for South Hampshire, Mr. J. W. Fleming having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. Several notices of motion for next session were given. A discussion took place, on a motion by Mr. Duncombe, respecting the spy system. —Sir J. Graham denied altogether the existence of any system of spies; in regard to Manchester he was resolved to support the authorities in the execution of their duty.—After some discussion, the motion was negatived.—The House attended in the House of Peers to hear her Majesty's Speech; and after some routine business the House broke up for the session.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—The Funds have been depressed by the news from the Manufacturing Districts. Consols for money closed 91⅝ to ¾; the same for account; Exchequer Bills, 2d. issue, 48s. to 50s. prem.; ditto, 2½d. issue, 50s. to 52s. prem.; India Stock, 249½ to 250½; Three per Cents. Reduced, 92⅜; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 101⅝ to ½; and New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 100⅛ to ¼.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Prorogation of Parliament.—The Queen proceeded yesterday afternoon to the House of Lords, to prorogue Parliament in person. Her Majesty was accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, the Great Officers of State, and a numerous and brilliant suite. The assemblage of persons was unusually large, and the Park and streets through which the procession passed, were crowded with spectators. Her Majesty was loudly cheered, both on entering the House of Lords and on her return to the Palace.

University College.—The distribution of prizes to the pupils of University College School took place last week in the presence of a large number of visitors. The distribution occupied more than an hour. At the conclusion, the chairman addressed the meeting, and said that an important change had been resolved upon in the management of the school. From the present time it would be under the direction of a single head master, instead of two, as formerly. Mr. Key, the late Professor of Latin, would become the sole master; and his late colleague, Mr. Malden, would give the institution the advantage of his great acquirements as Greek Professor in the College, continuing at the same time to give lessons in Greek to the senior class in the school. The council had filled up the vacancy in the Professorship of Latin, by appointing to that chair Mr. G. Long, the gentleman who was Professor of Greek in the College at its opening, and for several subsequent years. By this appointment the council had completed an arrangement which had been some time in contemplation, and from which many important benefits to the College are anticipated. The chairman concluded by stating that a regulation had also been made, by which a report of the state of the institution would henceforth be delivered twice in the course of the year.

Metropolitan Improvements.—We have before alluded to the restorations which have for some time been going on in Crosby Hall, in Bishopsgate-street. The works have just been successfully brought to a close. The building was opened last week as the lecture room of a literary and scientific institution, Professor Bell, of King's College, the president of the society, giving the introductory lecture. On Friday last the Rev. C. Mackenzie, vicar of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, delivered an interesting lecture "on the history and antiquities of the Hall;" and there is now no longer any doubt that this fine specimen of an old English hall will be carefully preserved as one of the most interesting relics of the City. —The first meeting of the commissioners appointed under the Southwark Improvements Act has just been held. The contemplated improvements are confined to the district of the Mint, a locality which, from the reign of Edward IV. down to the present period, has been the favoured resort of highwaymen, thieves, coiners, and others of the very worst description. The Duke's Head, a notorious rendezvous for "gentlemen of the road" in those days, was much frequented by the highwaymen of the last century. Some curious particulars relative to this modern Alsatia are to be found in a report of the Statistical Society submitted to the House of Commons a few years back. It seems there were at that time ten or twelve lodging-houses for reputed thieves, each containing on an average seventy inmates: the beds were charged 4*d.* per night, or 3*d.* if two slept together. The houses were so constructed in the rear, as to afford every facility of escape when visited by the officers of justice. About two hundred of these houses are now to be razed to their foundation. It was originally proposed to form a new line of street, commencing at Blackman-street, near St. George's Church, and terminating at Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road. For the present there is no intention of carrying the new street beyond the Southwark-bridge-road, but when completed it will form a direct communication between Great Dover-road and Southwark Bridge. The expense, as far as regards the compensation to the owners of property, will be comparatively small, nearly all the houses to be swept away being already in a state of dilapidation. The contemplated alteration will entirely get rid of the Mint district, which, notwithstanding the vigilance of the police, is still a locality not to be approached with impunity.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have ordered the sale of the materials of the Thatched House Tavern and the adjoining houses and shops, in St. James's Street, preparatory to the new improvements projected in that quarter. The site of the Thatched House has been taken of the Crown for the purpose of erecting a new club-house.—The new church of St. Thomas, Charterhouse, has just been completed, and will be consecrated this day by the Bishop of London. It is a brick structure of the Norman style, and has been built by the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Church Building Fund, on a piece of ground given for the purpose by the governors of the Charterhouse. The cost of the building is 5,560*l.* which will afford accommodation for 1,200 or 1,500 persons.

Public Meetings.—On Monday the Missionary bazaar at the Wesleyan Centenary Hall was resumed, when the tables were covered with a fresh supply of useful and ornamental articles, together with interesting additions to the specimens of natural history, and of the manufactures and skill of the barbarian or half-savage nations among which the influence of the missionaries prevails. The chased rings and necklaces from Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee, are particularly described as remarkable specimens of the perfection to which the Africans have arrived in the art of working gold.

St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—Operations for rebuilding the spire of this church, which suffered so much during the late storm, were commenced on Saturday. Several workmen have been employed during the week in erecting scaffolding, and it is expected that the rebuilding and necessary repairs will occupy at least three or four months. In consequence of the alarm expressed by the neighbourhood and the pew renters, as to the present safety of the church, divine service has been suspended until further notice. It has been ascertained that the repairs will be effected without cost to the parish. It appears that a gentleman who was churchwarden some years ago, had an impression that the steeple was peculiarly exposed to the effects of lightning, and succeeded in inducing the vestry to insure against the consequences of damage from lightning, in addition to the fire insurance—an extra cost which appears to have been ever since continued. There has been some negotiation on the subject, as there was no actual fire; but the two fire-offices where the insurance had been effected have waived all objections, and consented to pay for the repairs. The steeple, it appears, is damaged in three places. The iron that had been inserted to strengthen the structure was completely melted, so that a great portion of the steeple must be removed. The repairs are expected to cost about 900*l.*

The Thames Tunnel.—The interest of the Tunnel has considerably increased since the completion of the new approach. There were rather more than 20,000 visitors to it last week, being more than double the average number that has heretofore inspected the work within the same period of time. The staircase just opened on the Middlesex side of the river excites general admiration.

Metropolitan Police.—The new arrangements to which we alluded a few weeks since, for the formation of a "Detective Police Force," came into operation this week. The commissioners have selected to form the company two inspectors and eight sergeants and constables, many of whom have already signalised themselves by their activity in taking offenders into custody. It is said to be the intention of the commissioners to increase the number of men immediately, should the company be found to answer their anticipations.

Greenwich.—On Saturday the Annual White Bait Dinner of the Ministry took place at the Crown and Sceptre. The Prince of Wales steamer conveyed the distinguished party from Hungerford-market Pier to Greenwich, leaving at six o'clock precisely, with Sir Robert Peel; the Dukes of Buckingham and Buccleugh; the Earls of Haddington, Bathurst, Ripon, Liverpool, and Shaftesbury; Lords Stanley, Wharncliffe, Jermyn, E. Bruce, G. Somerset, Lowther, Lincoln, Eliot, Sidney, Redesdale, Sandon, Abinger; Sir T. Freemantle, Sir G. Cockburn, Sir J. Graham, Sir G. Murray, Sir F. Trench, Sir E. Knatchbull, Sir W. Follett, Sir A. Grant, Sir G. Clerk; Messrs. Goulburn, Herries, H. Baring, Dawson, Sutton, Colonel Peel, &c. On arriving off the General Steam Navigation Wharf, Deptford, the Prince of Wales was saluted with a discharge of cannon, which was returned from the steamer. The ships of the company, and the yards of the Marine Society's ship, were manned, and gave three cheers to the visitors as they passed. The steamer arrived at Greenwich at twenty minutes before seven o'clock, when the party were again saluted. The party amounted to upwards of fifty persons.

Provincial News.

Andover.—At the meeting of the guardians of this union, on Saturday, July 9, the report of the accountant employed to investigate the union accounts, in consequence of the recent embezzlements committed by Mr. Maude, was laid before the board by the Assistant Commissioner, showing a deficiency of 1,338*l.* 13*s.* 3½*d.* Mr. Lamb immediately stated his intention of repaying that sum to the guardians, as he could not suffer the union to sustain any loss through the misconduct of a clerk who had represented him at that board; upon which the following resolution was unanimously agreed to by the guardians, and directed to be entered on the minutes of their proceedings:—"Upon the motion of Mr. Parker, Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, seconded by the chairman, it was resolved, that in the opinion of this board the conduct of Mr. Lamb, in stating his intention to reimburse the board of guardians the sum of 1,338*l.* 13*s.* 3½*d.*, of which the union had been defrauded by Mr. Maude, is honourable to his character in the highest degree." The above sum has been since paid by Mr. Lamb into the hands of the treasurer to the account of the union.—The Hampshire papers state that the oldest sportsmen have never remembered partridges so abundant as they are this season throughout this county. On the large farms adjoining the downs, the coveys run so strong, that in some instances no less than 18 young birds have been noticed in one company. The same favourable account of the broods of this season is received from Wallop, Tedworth, Shipton, Munxton, and the districts around. The birds are very forward, and unusually strong on the wing, and several sporting parties are expected to arrive here in the course of a few days, preparatory to their taking the field on the 1st September.

Bath.—This city has been thrown into a state of excitement for some days past, by the discovery that a Mrs. Parsons, the wife of a lodging-house keeper in Henrietta Street, had been murdered. Suspicion having fallen on the husband, he was taken into custody to await the inquest, which commenced on Monday. The evidence adduced clearly proved that deceased was murdered by her skull being fractured with the kitchen poker. The jury, on Wednesday, returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against the husband, who has accordingly been committed to take his trial.

Brighton.—The late unpleasant occurrence at the Chapel Royal, reported in our paper of last week, has brought letters from the Bishop of Lincoln, the Vicar of Barton-on-Humber, the Rev. G. G. Egremont of Lincoln, and also from heads of colleges, magistrates, and other respectable persons in that district, vouching the respectability of the Rev. Mr. Moore. The course intended to be adopted has not yet been decided upon, both Mr. Moore and his friend having placed themselves in the hands of one of the Queen's Sergeants, who happens to be a personal friend. It is generally believed that the affair will be arranged without going into a court of law.

Devizes.—At Melksham fair, on Wednesday, a countryman was looking at some horses which were exhibiting for sale, when a gentleman in clerical attire, and representing himself to be such, applied to him to purchase a particular animal, which he pointed out, saying that as a clergyman he did not like to be seen in such engagements, at the same time telling him he would give him a sovereign for his trouble. The trick succeeded—the young man paid 13*l.* 15*s.* for a horse not worth 5*l.* The clergyman, of course, was not to be found, and the purchaser had to take his bargain to himself, with "all faults."

Falmouth.—The first importation of foreign cattle into this port, under the new tariff, took place on Monday, when some cows were landed here on their way to Truro. The Bishop of Exeter, who is at present engaged in visiting the western districts of his diocese, proceeded on Saturday, in the Astræa barge, from the Green Bank in this harbour to St. Just on the opposite shore. After confirming a large number of young persons, in getting into the boat the bishop fell down, and injured his left leg, below the knee, against one of the seats. The wound was so painful as to prevent his lordship's preaching on Sunday, as intended, but it is understood that the inconvenience is likely to be only of a temporary character.

Great Malvern.—A new church is to be built and endowed at Barnard's-green, in this parish, under circumstances of a very unusual character. The design has been originated by a few farmers and poor labourers, who form a population of 372 persons, resident from two to four miles from the parish church. The sum of 81*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* has been subscribed by these persons in amounts varying from 6*d.* to 10*l.* 10*s.* Mr. Foley, the lord of the manor, has given them a site and a subscription of 50*l.*; and the inhabitants of this town have formed a committee to collect subscriptions. The total amount required is 1,750*l.*—viz., 1,000*l.*, which the Bishop of Worcester requires for an endowment, and 750*l.* for the building itself. The chapel is to consist of chancel and nave, with seats and kneelings for 220 persons. All the seats are to be open and free. The materials are to be stone and unpainted deal, and the design simple and inexpensive. The building is so planned that aisles and a tower with spire may be conveniently added at any future time. The work is to be done by the village builder, and the farmers will haul the materials. The subscriptions already received amount to 550*l.*; the sum still required is 1,200*l.*

Liverpool.—In our Number of April 16, we noticed a singular case which had been brought before the magistrates of this place, arising out of the forcible abduction of Miss Crellin, by a Mr. M'Gill, assisted by several persons, among whom a man called Quick, and a Mrs. Clayton, were the principal actors. Miss Crellin was a lady of large property, about 50 years of age; the prisoners were charged with having kept her for some time in a state of intoxication, and with having removed her to Gretna Green, where she was married to M'Gill, while insensible from the effects of the potions they had administered. The trial of the prisoners took place on Tuesday before Lord Denman. The evidence ran to a great length, but the facts adduced differ in no important point from the statements in our Paper of April last. The Jury, after some deliberation, found all the prisoners guilty except two; adding, at the same time, the expression of their opinion that Miss Crellin had been highly culpable in the business. Lord Denman sentenced M'Gill to be imprisoned 18 months with hard labour, Quick 15 months, and Mrs. Clayton and Richard Jones 12 months.

Maidstone.—The Kentish papers do not report favourably of the appearance of the hop grounds. In the neighbourhood of this town the bines are somewhat benefited by the late warm nights, but are still much in want of rain, and, considering that an alternation of dry heats and colds has continued for so long a period, it is a matter of surprise that the condition of the hops is so good as it is. At Horsemorden, Marden, and Yalding some of the hops have done pretty well, while others have become worse. At Ticehurst the best grounds are now coming fast into hop, but are in want of rain, to give vigour to the bine. The weak grounds are turning yellow, and will not do much. At Mereworth, Wateringbury, and Nettlestead the hops have grown considerably, but cannot be considered as having improved in the manner usual at this time of year. Most grounds appear to be greatly suffering from the long drought and wet winter, and in many grounds that appeared healthy a fortnight since, the fire-blast has appeared, and increases very fast. Although there are some grounds professedly treated in a peculiar way that still look well, still should there not soon be a favourable change in the weather, no doubt they will give way as well as others. The crop will fall far short of the last year.

Manchester.—We regret to state that this week has witnessed the commencement of disturbances in this town and neighbourhood, which have assumed a threatening appearance, and required the utmost firmness and vigilance on the part of the civil and military authorities. Although these disturbances have taken the appearance of a turn-out for wages, it is said that they have a totally different origin, and are intimately connected with the recent outbreaks in Staffordshire and Scotland. A threatened reduction of wages at Stalybridge was seized upon as the pretext for their commencement. On Saturday it was well known in the district that there was to be a general turn-out of the Stalybridge spinners and weavers. Indeed, in the course of the week, meetings had been held not only in Stalybridge, but also in Ashton; and on Sunday a very large meeting was held on Mottram Moor, where eight or ten thousand people are said to have been present, and at which the extensive outrages committed on Monday and Tuesday were discussed and agreed upon. Their objects were stated to be the attainment of "the people's charter," and of "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work." On Monday the plans previously laid began to be rapidly developed. Messrs. Bayley's spinners and weavers did not go to work, and, having been joined by reinforcements from Ashton and the neighbourhood, consisting of spinners, weavers, colliers, labourers, and workpeople of all descriptions, they went in succession to all the mills in Stalybridge, insisted on the steam-engines being stopped, and forced all the hands sent out of the mills to join them. Proceeding from Stalybridge to Higher Dukinfield, they called at the print-works of Messrs. Hoyle, where they spoiled some work which was in progress. Thence they went to the different mills in the place, and compelled the owners to stop the works, and turn out the hands. At a small place close to Dukinfield-bridge, the rioters drew the fire from under the boiler, and thus put a stop to the operations on the premises. They next went into the town of Ashton, and, having assembled in the market-place, divided into two bodies; one of which, after visiting and stopping a mill at Hurst, went to Oldham, where they attacked several factories on that side of the town by which they entered. The other party visited all the mills at Ashton, and committed some acts of violence at two or three of them; after which, proceeding through Denton and Crown Point, and having forced the journeymen hatters to join them, they went forward to Hyde, where they stopped the whole of the factories. In the evening they determined to visit Manchester. Accordingly, on Tuesday morning they entered this town, having turned out all the hands at the factories they passed on the road. On their arrival, they held a meeting in one of the open pieces of ground, where they numbered about 5,000. Most of them carried sticks. Shortly after the meeting, a crowd of persons went along Newton-lane in a tumultuous manner, demanding bread at the various provision-shops. Some of the shopkeepers, aware of their coming, had closed their shops, but thought it most prudent, in some cases, to throw a loaf or two to the crowd. About the same time, another party assembled in the front of two shops at the head of Travis-street, the occupiers of which were also compelled to distribute bread gratuitously. Intelligence of these depredations having been conveyed to Colonel Wemyss, he proceeded to the spot with a troop of horse, a company of rifles, and a detachment of police; but, although the whole of the Ancoats district presented a disturbed appearance, from the number of factory hands who were walking about in all directions, no further attacks on property took place. Throughout the greater part of Tuesday afternoon, most of the shops in Oldham-street, Great Ancoats-street, and Oldham-road, were closed, through fear of the disorderly crowds which were perambulating the town. At 2 o'clock a mob, consisting chiefly of women, attacked the mill of Messrs. Preston, in Ardwick Island, and broke all the windows. They then attacked the dye-works in Ancoats Vale, belonging to Messrs. Barlow, and the mill of Mr. Kennedy, where 300 squares of glass were broken, and Mr. Kennedy, jun., assaulted. About 4 o'clock a large mob proceeded along Oxford-road, for the purpose of stopping Messrs. Birley's mill, and that of the Oxford-road Twist Company. On arriving at the latter, they demanded that the hands should be turned out. Mr. Henry Cooke, one of the partners, complied with their request, and immediately ordered the engines to be stopped. Not content with this, they demanded leave to enter the mill, in order that they might be sure of no one remaining inside. On his refusal to let them do so, they instantly smashed the windows of the porter's lodge and entered the mill-yard. Fortunately the military arrived at this juncture, and the only damage committed was the flinging a skipful of bobbins into the street. The police arrived at the same time, and succeeded, with the assistance of the military, in apprehending 14 of the rioters. While the military were escorting the prisoners to the Town-hall, the mob proceeded to Messrs. Birley's mill, the windows of which they immediately commenced breaking. The inmates set to work a force-pump, worked by the engine, to throw water on the crowd; but this not proving an effectual defence, they resorted to more formidable weapons. Several of them ascended to the roof, and flung down stones, pieces of iron, and other missiles with such fatal effect that several persons were hurt, and a young girl was killed on the spot. The ammunition of the mob having been exhausted before they had broken all the windows, they seized a cart loaded with coals, which was on its way to the factory, tilted it up, and employed the contents in finishing the work of destruction. On the soldiers and police making their appearance, the mob dispersed. While the military were employed in clearing the street, intelligence having been brought that the rioters had attacked the mill of Messrs. Sterling and Beckton, in Lower Mosley-street, a detachment of cavalry and a strong body of police were despatched to the spot. By the time they arrived most of the windows in the mill, and also those in the adjoining dwelling-house of Mr. Beckton, had been broken. Six of the rioters were apprehended here, and taken to the Town-hall. In the course of the afternoon a portion of the mob assembled before the shop of Mr. Rogers, in Charles-street, Oxford-road, and asked him to give them some bread; on which he flung several four-pound loaves among them, considering that it would not be safe to refuse. In the course of the afternoon a number of provision-shops in George's-road were entered by large parties, whose appearance made the shopkeepers glad to get rid of them by acceding to their demands. On Wednesday business was entirely suspended; placards had been issued announcing that the riot-act had been read; most of the shops were closed, and it was ascertained that an attempt had been made to cut off the gas-pipes. On Wednesday evening from 50,000 to 60,000 persons had been thrown out of employment by the riot. On Thursday morning the steam-mills of Mr. Mouncy, at Salford, were fired and burned to the ground. The workmen on the estate of Lord F. Egerton, at Worsley, turned out, and a general cessation of work took place in the course of the day at Bolton, Stockport, Hyde, and other villages in the neighbourhood. Manchester continues in a state of high excitement; three policemen have been killed; and it is impossible to estimate the consequences if the riot continues much longer.

Marlborough.—The Castle Hotel in this town has been purchased by a committee, and is to be immediately converted into a large public school, chiefly for the sons of the clergy, from 8 to 18 years of age, at a cost which will bring it within the means of many, whose limited means prevent their sons from obtaining the education which their station in society renders desirable. It will not, however, be confined to the children of the clergy, as it is in contemplation to take 500 boys, two-thirds to be the sons of clergymen, and one-third sons of laymen. The Archbishop of Canterbury will be visitor, and the Bishop of Salisbury president of the institution.

Merthyr.—The local papers mention that the colliers and miners in the neighbourhood of Abersychan are still "out," and that the Victoria works have come to a stand-still for the present. The colliers of the Pentwyn works have returned to their labour. The accounts from all parts of Wales inform us that sportsmen look forward for a good and plentiful season; the harvest will be in earlier than for several years past, and birds are expected to be numerous and strong on the wing. The Pembroke papers announce that H.M.S. Superb, pierced to carry 80 guns, is to be launched at the Royal Dock-yard in that harbour, on Tuesday, the 6th September.

Newcastle-under-Lyme.—The whole district of the Staffordshire potteries continues in a highly excited state. On Saturday night a serious riot broke out at Burslem. In the evening three men, calling themselves colliers, with a box, were asking contributions from persons in the market, when they were apprehended and put in the lock-up. No notice seemed to be taken of the affair, and the town was very quiet until a few minutes past 12 o'clock, when a crowd was observed within 50 yards of the Town-hall. A shout was given as soon as the mob was opposite the hall; they then kicked and knocked the locks off the doors, liberated the three men, and immediately commenced their attack on the windows, which have been riddled, and 90 squares broken. Several stones were thrown through the illuminated dial of the clock, which stopped in consequence of the damage it sustained. Another party attacked the George Inn, and demolished 135 sash squares. Several other houses were attacked, and large quantities of furniture were destroyed. On Sunday night the special constables met at the Town-hall, to consider whether it was advisable to protect the place during the night with a military force, but they did not think it necessary to do so. A detachment of the 1st Dragoons arrived early on Monday morning from Manchester. Many reports are in circulation respecting the plans that the mob intend to put in force; their first object is said to be the destruction of property belonging to the authorities and the coalmasters. They are well organised, for as soon as the military left Newcastle on Sunday morning, a rocket was discharged to apprise them of the fact, and at the time the missiles were thrown at the different windows, signals were given by the clapping of hands from the ringleaders. There seems to be a prevalent opinion that the Chartists are connected with the colliers. A meeting of that body took place on Tuesday at Hanley, and it was reported that Mr. O'Connor would be there on Wednesday. Business is nearly at a stand, and the market has been almost neglected. The distress is very great, for the workhouse is literally besieged with applicants for relief, and upwards of 10,000 were relieved by the union during the last week.

Plymouth.—It is now announced that twelve sailing packets are to be brought forward for commission to convey the West India Mails in the place of steamers, as mentioned in our last. The ordinary merchant-ships have latterly arrived in the Channel with more recent information than that brought by the steamers. It is said that the company, on winding-up, will be losers of nearly half-a-million sterling.

Shugborough.—The sale of the wines at Shugborough-Hall concluded on Friday. The lots generally realised high prices. The still Champagne fetched 6 guineas per dozen; Cyprus, 7 guineas; the Malmsey Madeira, 3 guineas per dozen; the Port and Sherry ran from 70*s.* to 90*s.* per dozen. Towards the close, the sale became slack, and Mr. Robins complained that at one corner of the table there was more freedom in the tasting than the bidding. The sale of the furniture commenced on Saturday. Many of the articles went off at low prices, and nearly all the best lots were bought by the London brokers who had assembled in great numbers, and seemed resolved to allow few purchases to be made by the local bidders. The sale of the sculpture and paintings has taken place this week; the pictures realised good prices, the great attraction of the gallery, the Vandervelde, fetched 1,186*l.* 10*s.* The sculptures numbered upwards of 90 lots, and the amount realised by the whole was nearly 3,000*l.*

Southampton.—This town was a scene of great excitement on Saturday, in consequence of the nomination of candidates for the representation of the borough. The proceedings lasted eight hours, and were remarkable for the violent language which passed between Lord Nugent and some of the principal electors on the Conservative side. Lord Nugent charged Alderman Lefeuvre with bribery, upon which the latter retorted in such terms as led to a hostile communication at the close of the election. Mr. Lefeuvre at once retracted the language applied to Lord Nugent, who explained that he did not intend to charge him with bribery; the affair then terminated without any further consequences. The official declaration of the poll was announced on Tuesday, when the numbers appeared as follows:—Mr. Mildmay, 685; Mr. Hope, 682; Lord Nugent, 535; Mr. G. Thompson, 532.

Stamford.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager passed through this town on Monday on her way from Gopsal Hall, the seat of Earl Howe, to Burghley Hall, the noble seat of the Marquis of Exeter. Her Majesty was met by the clergy, the mayor, and the principal inhabitants, a short distance out of town, and escorted to the lodges of Burghley Park, amidst every demonstration of loyal attachment on the part of the assembled multitudes. On Tuesday about five hundred children connected with the parochial national schools of the neighbourhood, met at Burghley House, and were regaled on the lawn in front of the mansion. The christening of the infant son of the Marquis and Marchioness took place on the same day. The Queen Dowager took her departure on Thursday, on her return to Gopsall Hall, the seat of Earl Howe, and it is understood that her Majesty will visit Malvern in the early part of next week.

St. Asaph.—We learn by the daily papers, that the works at Kinmel Park have been temporarily suspended, in consequence of Lord Dinorben having found it necessary to obtain an Act of Parliament to enable his lordship to rebuild the mansion destroyed by fire, without diminishing the fortune set apart for the junior branches of his family. The edifice will shortly be commenced, and will afford employment to a large number of workmen in Denbighshire.

Winchester.—The local papers state that among the few vestiges of ancient hospitals, or almonries, now existing throughout the kingdom, may be enumerated that of St. Croix, situated about a mile from this city, on the road to Southampton. By the will of the founder, every traveller, "excepting rogues and lawyers," who knocks at the door of this hostel, on his way to or from Winchester, is entitled to receive from the porter a pound of wheaten bread and a cup of strong beer, of which many highly respectable persons have, out of curiosity, partaken. This hospital is a little way off the high-road, and is furnished with a good garden, which is kept in very neat order. Few persons who travel on the road are aware that such an institution is still in existence, and now that the Southampton railway has thrown the line of traffic into a different channel, it is very probable that the hospital will, in the course of a few years, become little, if at all, resorted to.

Windsor.—The Hon. C. A. Murray, the Master of her Majesty's household, having wagered with another member of the royal establishment that he would kill forty rabbits with a single-barrelled rifle, within twelve hours, upon one of the royal preserves in the neighbourhood of the Great Park, at Windsor, the affair, which created considerable interest, came off on Monday morning at Norfolk-farm. The Hon. Mr. Murray commenced as early as six o'clock, and such was the character of the shooting, that within four hours forty-three rabbits were bagged, only five discharges failing in their effect. The rabbits, notwithstanding the royal farm has been much shot over since the court has been at Windsor, are still extremely numerous, and will ensure plenty of sport during the season. Mr. Murray was accompanied by Viscount Jocelyn and the Hon. Captain Hood. Prince Albert and his brother, Prince Ernest, attended by their suite, shot over the Park on the same morning. Prince Albert shot 58 rabbits upon the preserves at Virginia Water, the whole number killed in the course of a couple of hours being from 130 to 140. Prince Albert, having the best position, killed the greater number; but his brother, who is a first-rate shot, killed one rabbit, which proved on stepping over the ground to be upwards of 80 yards distant.

Railways.—The following are the weekly receipts of the undermentioned railways:—London and Birmingham, 18,784*l.* 2*s.*; Great Western, 15,483*l.* 4*s.*; South Western, 9,104*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*; Brighton, 4,586*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*; Blackwall, 1,358*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; Greenwich, 918*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*; Croydon, 455*l.* 11*s.* 3½*d.*; North Midland, 4,728*l.* 16*s.*; York and North Midland, 1,741*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,179*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*; Liverpool and Manchester, 5,015*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Manchester and Leeds, 4,801*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* At the meeting of the Brighton Company, the report presented by the directors gave some explanation of those discrepancies in accounts which have already attracted much attention. The accounts show that the traffic during the last six months has produced 63,236*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, which, with the balance of last year's account, makes an amount of 75,806*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* This, after making the usual allowances for expenditure, left a balance disposable by the company of 27,645*l.* 12*s.* It was proposed by the directors that a dividend of 10*s.* or 15*s.* should be declared, at the option of the majority of the meeting, it having been stated from the chair that the larger sum could only be declared at the expense of carrying over the half year's charge of interest, which fell due on the 30th of June last, to the end of the present year. After a very stormy discussion, and strong opposition from Sir I. L. Goldsmid and others, the dividend of 10*s.* per share was carried by a majority of 43 against 37, and the report was adopted.—The meeting of the York and North Midland Company was held on the 2d inst. From the report it appeared that the gross revenue for the last half-year amounted to 39,528*l.* 11*s.*, and that the expenditure amounted to 18,835*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, the expenses of working, &c., being 14,647*l.* 15*s.*, and the interest on debentures 4,187*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* The directors recommended the continuance of a dividend of 2*l.* 10*s.* each upon the whole shares, and of 15*s.* each upon the half shares, to pay which a small amount was necessary to be abstracted from the reserve fund. This was agreed to, and the report of the directors adopted. The Income-tax will be paid out of the funds of the company, so that there will be no deduction from the dividend.—The Grand Junction Company have declared a dividend of 5*l.* per cent. upon the net revenue of traffic for the half year, which is stated to have reached 113,661*l.* 12*s.* To this would be added the balance of the last year's accounts; and after the payment of the dividend, with the charge for the Income-tax, there would be left 5,495*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*, to be carried to the credit of the reserved fund, and applicable to future dividends.—The morning papers mention, as a proof of the rapidity with which despatches may be forwarded by railway, that the Government messenger, who arrived from Lisbon on Saturday with despatches, started from the terminus at Southampton by a special train, and arrived at Nine-elms in one hour and thirty-five minutes, including two stoppages. The Montrose left Lisbon on the previous Wednesday, and Lord Aberdeen was enabled to answer his despatches by the mail of Saturday night.—The reduction of fare on the Canterbury and Whitstable Railway has been productive of a considerable increase of revenue. The fare in July, 1840, was 9*d.* per passenger, and during that month the number conveyed was 1,407. In July, 1841, the fare was reduced to 6*d.*, when the number carried rose to 3,244; and in July of the present year, with the 6*d.* fare, the number has still further increased to 4,116.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—An active canvass for the representation of Trinity College, has been entered on by a committee, on the part of Mr. Longfield, and by Mr. G. A. Hamilton, on his own behalf, on the presumption of Mr. Solicitor-General Jackson being elevated to the vacancy on the bench, caused by the death of Judge Foster. Nothing definitive has transpired relative to the law appointments, but it is still the general impression that Mr. Jackson will be the new Judge.—The committee of the Irish Society have voted 1000*l.* for the purpose of laying the foundation of an exhibition in the University, for young clergymen acquainted with the Irish language, in order that they may preach in the native tongue. They have requested the Earl of Roden, Dr. Singer, and three other gentlemen to act as trustees of the fund.—The long-protracted Inquest at Rathmines, respecting the death of Mr. Byrne, has now been brought to a close. The Jury found that the deceased gentleman "was found dead in his bed on Saturday, the 9th ult.; that he met with his death at his own house between the 3d and 9th ult., under very mysterious circumstances; and that the strongest possible suspicions attach to Mrs. Ellen Byrne, his wife, as being accessory thereto." On Saturday the coroner received instructions from the Attorney-General, directing that, as the commission was so near, Mrs. Byrne should continue in custody of the police, as hitherto, until the case be investigated before the Grand Jury, and the result of their deliberations known.

Donegal.—During the last week 400 barrels of American flour have been imported into this town by Messrs. Rankin and Co., being the first arrival of flour direct from America into any of the northern ports of Ireland.

Kilkenny.—The local papers announce the death of Mr. John Banim, the well known author of "Tales of the O'Hara Family," and other popular works of fiction, who died, after a protracted illness, at his residence near this town, on Friday morning. Mr. Banim had for some time past almost wholly withdrawn himself from his literary pursuits. In early life he followed the profession of a miniature painter, but the success of his first dramatic piece, "Damon and Pythias," was decisive of his future fate, and the pencil, at which he is said to have been no mean proficient, was abandoned for the pen. He enjoyed a pension of 150*l.* per annum from the civil list, which was subsequently increased by the addition of 40*l.* a year for the education of his only child, a daughter.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The Edinburgh meeting of the Highland and Agricultural Society, which has excited much attention for some time past, has just taken place. The preparation for the show had been completed some time previous, the show yard being erected in Warrender Parks, and the pavilion for the public dinner on the Castle Hill. The Earl of Roseberry presided, in the absence of the Duke of Buccleugh. The exhibition lasted for two days, and the meeting on the whole was very successful.—The papers mention that Sir W. Rae, the Lord Advocate, is confined at his seat, Eskgrove, near this city, by severe indisposition, which is said to render it doubtful whether he will ever be able to resume his official duties.—The sale of the Marquess of Huntley's landed property took place last week in the Old Signet Hall in this city. The barony of Finhaven, in the county of Forfar, was purchased for the sum of 75,000*l.* by the trustees of Mr. Gardyne, of Middleton, near Arbroath.

Glasgow.—The strike of the colliers in the neighbourhood of this place still continues. The accounts up to the end of last week state that they had attacked the potato fields, and carried off the crops, after severely maltreating the persons put to watch them. As the miners did not give the requisite warning before leaving their employment, five individuals had been apprehended and brought before the Sheriff, under the Act of Parliament, and the charge of breach of agreement having been satisfactorily made out, they were sent for 60 days to prison. A deputation from bodies of the colliers waited upon Sheriff Alison, in this city, on Saturday. The Sheriff stated to them that he could not interfere, except to see that they and their masters fulfilled their contracts to each other. The men explained their grievances, when the Sheriff gave it as his opinion that their general grievances and present proceedings arose from the avarice of the masters on the one hand and their own improvidence on the other. He believed that some of the poorest of the colliers spent as much on drink as he with his large family in a twelvemonth. The Sheriff advised those of them who had warnings to give to fulfil their engagements with their employers, and to return to their work.

Law.

House of Lords—Appeals.—*Lady Hewley's Charity. Short and others v. Wilson and others.*—Judgment was given, on Friday last, in this important cause—more particularly important as regards the Unitarians and Independents, with other Dissenters. The case had previously been for some time in the Court of Chancery—first, before the Vice-Chancellor; and secondly, before the Lord Chancellor, on appeal. The following is an epitome of the main facts:—Lady Hewley, widow of Sir John Hewley, who represented the city of York in Parliament towards the close of the reign of Charles II., a short time before her death, becoming desirous of devoting the principal part of her property for the purpose of encouraging the preaching of the gospel by Dissenting preachers, by her and others at that period designated "godly preachers," executed two trust deeds of the date of January 13, 1704, and April 26, 1707, conveying to seven trustees the manors of Kelling-hall, and Grey Croft, and Hayapark, with other lands in the county of York, for the purpose of providing for poor and godly preachers for the time being, and poor and godly widows, and for educating young men designed for the ministry, not exceeding in number, at one time, more than five such young men, and for the purpose of supporting an almshouse which she had built. At the time of her decease Dr. Coulton officiated at St. Saviour's meeting-house, which she had endowed, she being at the time in her 83d year. New trustees, as the old ones died, were appointed, and in the year 1755, on a new appointment of three, the Rev. Newcome Cappe was chosen to officiate as assistant to the Rev. Mr. Hollam, who had become feeble through age. The first introduction of Unitarianism into the chapel is attributed to Mr. Cappe, and on his death the Rev. C. Wellbeloved, a decided Unitarian, succeeded. After the lapse of some years, all the trustees became Unitarians, the newly-appointed trustees always being selected from that sect of Dissenters. When the Commissioners appointed by Parliament for inquiring into and correcting the abuses of funds and estates settled for charitable uses, visited York in 1826, a formal complaint was made against the application of the funds to the spreading and maintaining the Unitarian doctrine, which ultimately led to the information being filed in the Court of Chancery, and the consequent proceedings in that Court, which occupied not only days but weeks. When the case reached the House of Lords, it was deemed of so much importance that the learned judges were called in to give their assistance in bringing the House to a sound conclusion; and after it had been argued, certain questions, as to the construction to be put upon the two deeds above named, and "whether the extrinsic evidence adduced in the cause was admissable for the purpose of determining who were entitled under the terms 'godly preachers of Christ's holy gospel' to the benefit of the charity, and whether under the construction of the deeds, ministers or preachers of what is called Unitarian belief and doctrine are excluded." This was the substance of the six questions put to the judges in the course of last session, when the cause was argued. On the 10th of May last their lordships attended and entered into most elaborate arguments in the opinions they expressed. Lord Chief Justice Tindal, when speaking on these questions, respecting the construction of the deeds, whether or not they were friendly to the Unitarian doctrine, or whether persons professing that belief could have the benefit of the funds, thus expressed himself—"The opinion at which I have arrived, founded upon that which appears to me to be the true principle of construction of those deeds, is, that ministers and preachers of what is commonly called Unitarian belief and doctrine, and their widows and members of the congregations and persons of that belief and doctrine, are excluded from being the objects of the charities of both those deeds. First, taking the deed of 1704 by itself, I think the objects of it are limited to the ministers and others of the several bodies of Protestant Dissenters from the Established Church, which were generally known, established, and tolerated at the time the deed took effect; and I am unable to find any proof, from any authentic source, that the Unitarians did form in fact at that time a body or class of Protestant Dissenters known and established in the kingdom. On the contrary, so far as can be inferred from the evidence produced, or any other evidence of an historical nature, the Unitarians, as a body of persons of known religious tenets in England, were unknown until a period much later than the execution of either of the deeds in question; but further, so far were the persons who preached Unitarian doctrines from forming a religious body then known and acknowledged in the kingdom, that at the time of the execution of these very deeds such persons could not avail themselves of the benefit of the Toleration Act, 1 William and Mary, cap. 18, on the ground of their being persons who denied the doctrine of the Trinity, and, under the statute 9 and 10 William III., cap. 32, were at that time liable to certain penalties and disabilities if by writing or teaching they denied the doctrine of the Trinity. When, therefore, in the deed of 1704, provision is made for the 'godly preachers of Christ's holy gospel,' I think the answer to your Lordships' fourth question (viz. whether persons entertaining Unitarian belief are excluded from being objects of the charities of that deed?) must be in the affirmative—first, because there were existing at the time certain bodies of Protestant Dissenters, well known and ascertained, who preached doctrines which had been generally understood and believed in all ages of the church, and were also generally acknowledged at the time of the execution of the deed of 1704, to be the Holy Gospel of Christ, of which bodies the Unitarians did not at that time constitute one; and as the deed was so framed that the trusts were to take immediate effect and operation, it must be held to apply to the preachers and others of such bodies only which did then actually exist, and at that time answer the description in the deed—and secondly, because the deed describes the persons who are to take to be the preachers of the Holy Gospel of Christ, and it is undeniable that at the time of the execution of the deed both the Church of England as by law established, and all the known classes of bodies into which the Protestant Dissenters were divided, held the doctrine of the Trinity to be a fundamental part of their faith—that is, of the Holy Gospel of Christ; and that at the time of the execution of the deed, the Legislature also considered the belief in the doctrine of the Trinity as essential to the description of a preacher of Christ's Holy Gospel, punishing those who preached doctrines which denied it." Mr. Baron Parke, in reference to the same points, observed, "I am of opinion that Unitarians, who do not conscientiously believe the doctrines in the Creed, and Edward Bowles's Catechism, are excluded from the benefit of the charities of the deed of 1707, and I collect, from the answer and evidence in the case, that the generality of that body do not believe in the doctrine of original sin and the atonement in the sense in which those terms are used in that catechism, and therefore are not proper objects of this branch of the charity." The learned judge in another place said, "The poor persons who are to be admitted into the almshouses are clearly defined by the terms of the deed of 1707, and the rules made by Lady Hewley pursuant thereto. They must be Protestant; they must be able to repeat the Lord's Prayer, Creed, Ten Commandments, and Bowles's Catechism, and they must of course believe in the doctrines contained in the creed and catechism. If they are Protestants, though they may be of the Church of England, who do not conscientiously believe in those doctrines, they are admissible; if they do not, they are incapable of partaking of this branch of the charity." Upon the same question, Mr. Baron Gurney was of opinion, "that persons of Unitarian belief and doctrine are excluded from being objects of the charities of those deeds. The rules and regulations established by Lady Hewley require that the alms-people shall be able to repeat by heart (which I understand to mean, to repeat believingly) the Lord's Prayer, the Commandments, the Creed, and Bowles's Catechism. Bowles's Catechism is inconsistent with the belief and doctrine of the Unitarians." Mr. Justice Williams, on the same point, observes—"Understanding as I do the language of the foundation deed, and the belief and doctrine which I collect to be attributed to Unitarians (though upon this, not being in any degree a legal question, I speak with great uncertainty), I think they are excluded from being objects of the charities of the deed." Mr. Justice Coleridge said, "If I look to the words of the deeds, and consider them with reference to the history of the times, as to the then state of what is commonly called Unitarianism, I see in the former clear indications of an intention to provide for poor and godly members of a body, preachers to congregations, a succession contemplated in a ministry then in being, and known education provided for those who were to come into it; but history discloses that none of those circumstances were then applicable to this sect." "When I find that the denial of the doctrine of the Trinity and of the atonement formed the distinguishing feature of the Unitarians' faith," observes Mr. Justice Erskine, "and that those who at the time professed it were but few, that they rejected as unscriptural doctrines which all other Christians had held to be essential articles of the Christian faith; and that the name of Unitarian had been assumed to distinguish them from the rest of the Christian world, as paying supreme worship to God the Father only; and when I find that at the date of Lady Hewley's deed, those who denied the Trinity were, by the legislature, denounced as guilty of blasphemy; I cannot come to any other conclusion than that Lady Hewley did not intend to include them under the description of 'preachers of Christ's Holy Gospel,' and, consequently, not under the other descriptions in the deed either of 1704 or 1707, but that the phrase 'preachers of Christ's Holy Gospel' was selected for the purpose of excluding all who preached such doctrines." Mr Justice Maule was the only judge who entertained a different view from the learned judges upon this part of the case, he being "of opinion that the ministers and preachers, widows, members of congregations, and persons mentioned in the questions were not excluded from being the objects of the charities." With respect to the admission of the extrinsic evidence, for the purpose of determining who were entitled, under the terms, to the benefit of the charity, their Lordships thought that much of it was clearly admissible, but that other portions were not. That, however, did not influence them in their opinions.

Lord Cottenham said, the opinions of the learned judges had so far exhausted the subject, that he should not think it necessary to go into the question at any length. A very large mass of evidence was given in the Court of Chancery as to what was the intention of Lady Hewley. The judges were not on that point unanimous, but still there was enough to warrant the conclusion that the decree of the Court below was a sound one, and ought to be affirmed. As regarded the main question, all of them, except one, considered that it was right. He trusted that the funds would be administered in future in conformity with the decision of the House. No blame whatever attached to the trustees. This he begged distinctly to state, and, in conclusion, recommended the House to affirm the decree of the Court below—and he saw no grounds for deviating from the usual course in such cases—with costs. Lord Brougham said, he entirely agreed with his noble and learned friend that the appeal ought to be dismissed, and with costs. The case was before him in the Court of Chancery, and he heard the whole of it there except the reply, not possessing the Great Seal when the reply was made. No opinion was then given by him, nor indeed was any opinion come to, in the absence of the reply, which was heard by his noble and learned friend who had succeeded him (Lord Lyndhurst), and whose judgment it was now proposed to affirm. The opinions of the learned judges had undoubtedly been of very great use to their Lordships in assisting them in the question, and those opinions were six out of seven favourable to the decree of the Court below. Lord Campbell said that having argued this case as counsel at their Lordships' bar, he should wholly abstain from giving any opinion upon it. The question was then put and agreed to, affirming the decree of the Court below, with costs.

Ferguson and others v. the Earl of Kinnoul and the Rev. Robert Young.—Judgment was delivered on Tuesday on this appeal, arising out of the well-known Auchterarder case. In 1839 the Earl of Kinnoul presented the Rev. Robert Young to the Presbytery of Auchterarder for trial previously to his admission as minister of the parish; and on their refusal to take him on trial, application was made to the Court of Session, and an interlocutor was pronounced directing the said presbytery to take the said Robert Young on his trial. An appeal was made to the House of Lords, and their Lordships affirmed the decree of the Court of Session. The Lord Ordinary then pronounced another interlocutor, directing the presbytery and the appellants in this cause to take Mr. Young on trial. This decree was on the 2d of July served on the presbytery, and Mr. Young presented himself before them. Two motions were made, one that he should be taken on trial, and the other that the matter should be referred to the General Assembly. The latter motion was carried, and Mr. Young was never taken on trial. The Earl of Kinnoul, as patron, and Mr. Young, as his presentee, then pursued the appellants in the Court of Session for damages, and the Court unanimously decided that they were entitled to compensation. Against this decision an appeal was brought, which was argued a short time since at the bar of the House, and reported in our Paper of July 16. The Lord Chancellor, after alluding to the facts of the case, said that their Lordships had taken time to consider their judgment, not from any inherent difficulty in the case, but on account of the great interest it had excited, and the important principle involved. One point, however, was clear, and it formed the basis of the whole case. It was the manifest duty of the defendants to take Mr. Young on trial. That had been decided by the Court below, and affirmed by their Lordships on appeal. They had no discretion in the matter; they were bound to take him on trial. It was established law; it could not be controverted; it admitted of no appeal. The defendants could not plead ignorance, as they were parties to the former suit. The motion to refer the matter to the General Assembly was, therefore, nothing but an attempt to evade the law. The principle of law is, that where a person has a public duty to perform, he is bound to perform it, he has no discretion; and if he neglects or refuses to perform it, and thereby an injury accrues to an individual, an action for damages is sustainable. This was laid down by Baron Eyre in the case of "Sutton v. Johnson," in the Court of Exchequer. In the case of "Sterling v. Turner, mayor, London," the plaintiff was a candidate for the office of bridgemaster, and the mayor refused a poll. An action was brought for damages, and was held well brought. This was not the rule in England alone, but was just as much the law in Scotland. In the case of "Adam Innes v. the Magistrates of Edinburgh," the plaintiff recovered damages for injuries sustained by his falling into a pit in the public streets, which was left open when the streets were under repair. It was the duty of magistrates to take every precaution for the public safety; they had neglected this, and Innis recovered damages against them. It had been stated at the bar of the House, that the Presbytery had acted as a court exercising judicial functions, and, therefore, were not liable for an error of judgment. If they had taken him on trial, and then rejected him on his qualifications, this might be so; but in the present case they had no discretion, they were bound to take him on trial, it was imperative on them to do so. Under such circumstances, the action must be supported. Another objection was, that the action ought to have been brought against the presbytery in their corporate capacity; but the appellants had joined in preventing Mr. Young being taken on trial, and had thereby caused the loss complained of, and it was a principle of law that an action was sustainable against them collectively or individually. Those who did the wrong were liable to make compensation. It was said that some of the appellants might have voted in the minority; if any had voted for taking him on trial, that might have been, so far as they were concerned, a good defence; but this was not alleged on the record, and the presumption was the other way. In the case of "Rich v. Fulton," an action for a false return was brought against the Mayor of London; the defence was, that as the return was made by the mayor and aldermen, the action ought to have been brought against them, and not against the mayor alone, but the Court held that the action might be brought against them collectively or individually, notwithstanding a suggestion that the mayor might have objected to the return. The principle of the present case was this:—The appellants had a public duty which they were bound to perform, they were aware of their duty, that duty they had neglected; thereby they had caused an injury to the respondents, and therefore he submitted that the judgment of the Court below must be affirmed.—Lord Brougham said, that agreeing entirely with the proposition of his noble and learned friend, he felt that an apology was due for entering into the question at any length, nor should he have done so had it not been for the extraordinary interest of the case, and that, as the point was not before them, he was not prepared to state that if the presbytery had taken Mr. Young on trial, and had rejected him on his qualifications, they would have been acting judicially, and therefore would have been entitled to protection. With this single qualification he entirely agreed with the view taken by his noble and learned friend. The noble and learned lord then proceeded to review the facts of the case in detail, and after referring to the order of the Court below, that the defendants should make compensation to Lord Kinnoul and Mr. Young, said the only question was, whether the action was properly brought against the appellants individually, or whether it ought not to have been brought against the Presbytery collectively. As the interlocutor of the Court of Session found that the individuals constituting the Presbytery as well as the body collectively were bound to take Mr. Young on trial, in the event of their refusal an action would lie against them jointly or severally, and as the majority of the Presbytery had prevented the minority from obeying the law, they were answerable for the injury thereby incurred. The principle of law was, that any body of persons refusing to perform a public duty were answerable, both collectively and individually. An exception was made in the case of a court of justice, who were not answerable for an error of judgment, however injurious, as it followed from the nature of the discretionary power entrusted to them; but when there was no discretion, as in the present case, they were bound to perform the duty, and liable to the consequences of non-performance. The Court of Session, which was the superior, had found that the Presbytery, which was the inferior court, had acted illegally and in contravention of the law, and he had never heard of a case in which an inferior court had been upheld in its refusal to obey its superior court. It had been said that the Presbytery was not controlled by municipal law, but that an appeal from it lay to the synod, and thence to the General Assembly; but of course they who held that the Presbytery was exempt from the control of the municipal law would not acknowledge the jurisdiction of that authority over the synod or the General Assembly. This would be an *imperium in imperio*, altogether irresponsible to any law; and yet this was the doctrine which pervaded the whole of the reasoning on behalf of the appellants. They were not called on to decide, nor was he prepared to admit, that no action would lie against one of the superior judges for breach of duty in leaving his circuit without trying a cause. The Presbytery resembles the bishop. The bishop exercises his judicial functions by his officers; if they exceed their jurisdiction, or refuse to perform their duty, the temporal courts interpose, and so in the case of the judges of the Court of Admiralty. A bishop is liable to an action for refusing to license a clerk. By the 13th and 14th of Charles II., the Act of Uniformity, no person can be received as a lecturer unless duly chosen and licensed by the bishop. In the case of "The King against the Bishop of London," in East's Reports, an application was made for a *mandamus*, calling upon the bishop to examine a clerk, and then, if fit, to license. The *mandamus* was refused on the affidavit of the bishop, that he could not, after frequently hearing him, conscientiously grant him a license; but Lord Ellenborough, in his judgment, said that, although a bishop was so absolute that he might form his opinion of a clerk's fitness from a previous knowledge of his character, still he was bound to inquire and determine on his fitness. However, it could not be said that a presbytery was vested with so absolute a power as a bishop. An action against the presbytery for refusing to receive on trial was the same as an action against an ordinary for refusing to license. The doctrine that no individual of an aggregate corporation was liable for the illegal acts committed by such corporation was subversive of all good government, and was without foundation either in the law of England or Scotland. There was great laxity in the Scotch law relating to corporations. In England they could only be created by statute or by grant from the Crown; but in Scotland almost any body of persons acting together can form themselves into a corporation. An action lies for a false return to a *mandamus*; and it has been held that corporators are liable on this action in their individual character. From July, 1839, to the present time, the appellants have refused to take Mr. Young on trial, and this is tantamount to a wilful breach of the law; this house, therefore, is not liable to the charge that has been so often brought against it, of violating the rights of conscience. If persons were dissatisfied with the state of the law on this subject, a remedy or an escape was open to them. The parties to whom the Presbytery had had recourse for advice were the parties who had before recommended them to refuse obedience to the law. It was fit that these men should learn the lesson of obedience to the authorities set over them; it was just that they should make reparation to the persons they had injured by their pertinacious refusal to perform the duty enjoined by the law. Their duty was not a doubtful one, they had not even the excuse of error in judgment; and must, therefore, abide the consequence of such violation of the law.—Lord Cottenham said, he felt great satisfaction at the manner in which the subject had been treated by his noble and learned friends. He had never felt that there was any difficulty in the case. The principal ground of defence was this,—an exercise by the presbytery of their judicial duties, and therefore they were not liable to an action for error in judgment. The interlocutor showed that there was no ground for this defence. The Court of Session had decided that the presbytery were bound to take Mr. Young on trial, that was therefore the declared law of the land, and they were bound to obey it: any violation of such law whereby an injury resulted to the parties, rendered them liable for the loss sustained. The only other ground of defence was, that the defendants were not individually liable for the acts of the body. There was hardly any ground for such an exposition of the law in England, and certainly not in Scotland. The case quoted by his noble and learned friend of "Innes v. the Magistrates of Edinburgh," showed that if wrong had arisen and damage had been sustained by the negligence or illegal acts of a body, each individual member was personally responsible. If, therefore, the law was clear on those two points, there was an end of the case.—Lord Campbell said, that he was of opinion that the judgment of the court below ought to be affirmed. The general rule was that an action would lie for an injury. There was no doubt that Mr. Young had sustained an injury by the conduct of the presbytery. They ought to have known that while they continued members of that body they were bound to perform the duties of that body. Those duties were declared by the act of Queen Anne, and could only be altered by the highest legislative authority. Wrong was committed by the defendants, and loss was sustained by the pursuers; therefore the action was well brought. The laws of England, Scotland, and all civilised nations upheld this principle. A Court acting judicially were not answerable unless malice was alleged and proved. If the presbytery had taken Mr. Young on trial, and rejected him on his qualification as to morals or orthodoxy, no action would lie. But here they were required as a mere ministerial act, to take him on trial; they had no discretion. They were just as liable for refusing to do a ministerial act as for exceeding their jurisdiction; in both cases an action would lie. This was not an order from the civil power to admit to holy orders, but only to admit a person duly qualified to a certain status in the church. A bishop was bound to license an orthodox person, and an action would lie for his refusal. Lords Holt, Lee, Mansfield, and Ellenborough had laid down this principle. This action was brought against each member for his own delinquency. Proceedings might be taken against a body to compel them to do a certain act, but this was an action against those members only who committed the wrong. Malice consisted in a known disobedience to the law; and such there was here. The temporalities were united to the spiritual office by the law of the land, and the civil courts recognised and enforced this. A renunciation of temporalities could not be made by those who remained members of the church. The presbytery was under a solemn obligation to act in obedience to the supreme authority. In the most palmy days of Popery, if the courts Christian exceeded their authority, the courts at Westminster interfered by prohibition. When the law was clear the hardship of obeying it was a topic not to be admitted; the love of power, and especially of religious power, insidiously took possession of the human heart, and the setting up of conscience above law was calculated to produce the most dangerous results. The reference to the General Assembly was not alone an evasion, but a violation of the law, as the motion of adjourning the consideration of a church rate for a twelvemonth had been held to be a total refusal of such rate. In conclusion, he could not but regret the course which the appellants had pursued; for, as the son of a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, he felt a deep interest in her welfare, being satisfied that to the ministration of her clergy were mainly owing the honesty and intelligence of her population. He trusted she would be permanent and prosperous; but to insure this she must learn the lesson of the supremacy of the law, and pay implicit obedience to it. Nor was there any disparagement in this. If they felt aggrieved, let there be an application to Parliament, and both Houses would give their serious attention to the subject; but perseverance in their late ill-advised courses must lead to its subversion.—The judgment of the Court below was then affirmed with costs.

TATTERSALL'S, FRIDAY.—A very thin attendance, and only three bets booked, namely, 17 to 1 agst Cattonite and 18 to 1 agst Artful Dodger for the St. Leger, and 100 to 4 agst Cabrera winning that race, and Philip the Derby.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12.—There has been but little Wheat at Market in addition to Monday's supply, and that could not be sold unless a further decline of 2s. was submitted to.—The sale of Foreign continues very limited, and lower rates are taken where sales are effected.—No inquiry for bonded. Barley, Peas, and Beans remain unaltered in value. There is rather more doing in Oats, but at no improvement in prices.

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
July 1	63 11	27 6	21 7	31 7	34 4	32 2
— 8	64 3	27 7	22 4	32 3	34 9	35 6
— 15	64 10	27 5	22 2	29 5	36 1	34 0
— 22	65 8	28 0	22 0	33 6	34 10	35 5
— 29	65 4	27 10	21 6	36 5	35 1	34 0
August 5	62 9	28 0	21 5	34 9	34 7	33 10
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	64 7	27 9	21 10	33 10	34 9	34 4
Duties	8 0	9 0	6 0	9 6	8 6	8 6

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—F. Cordaroy and J. Kenrick, Liverpool, hatters.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—D. Howard, Swallow-street, Regent-street, Westminster, victualler.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.—R. F. Watkinson and W. Haigh, late of Huddersfield, woollen cloth merchants.

BANKRUPTS.—R. Busby, Wood-street, Bethnal-green, dairyman—F. Clark, Portman-street, Portman-square, auctioneer—J. T. King and J. Groombridge, 12, Crimscott street, Bermondsey, carpenters—T. Hooper, Hay, Brecknockshire, chemist—G. Jones, Nevin, Carnarvonshire, draper—W. Scott, Earl's Heaton, Yorkshire, blanket manufacturer—E. Arrowsmith, Burnley, Lancashire, mercer—W. Reay, Walker, Northumberland, ship builder—H. [illegible] Jeffreys, Much Wenlock, Shropshire, miller—J. Bent, Dudley, Worcestershire, grocer—H. G. Kellock and A. D Kellock, Liverpool, brokers—G. G. [illegible] Adam-street, Adelphi, merchant—W. Cooper, Belfast, Manchester warehouseman—J. Litchfield, Bethnal green, builder—J. Raleigh, Manchester, merchant—J. Till, Shirley Mills, Hampshire, brewer—J. T. King and J. Groombridge, Crimscott-street, Bermondsey, Surrey, builders—M. Buckley, Oldham, draper—P. Seddon, Middle Hulton, Lancashire, coal dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Maclaren, Edinburgh, grocer—W. Clark, Dunfermline, stationer—W. Archer, Blackscroft, Dundee, brewer—A. Parkinson, Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire, railway contractor—M. M'Leod, Glasgow, merchant—W. Clement, Crieff, merchant—A. Wark, Hardhill, Linlithgowshire, farmer—P. Murchie, Port-Glasgow, ship builder—D. Jackson, Leith, shipowner—J. Stavely, Glasgow, merchant.

BIRTHS.—On the 5th ult., at the Government-house, Prince Edward's Island, the lady of Sir H. V. Huntley, of a son—On the 6th inst., at 32, Upper Harley-street, the lady of Sir Gregory Lewin, of a daughter—On the 7th inst., in Harley-street, the Right Hon. Lady de Tabley, of a son—On the 10th inst., at Hatton, Middlesex, Lady Pollock, of a daughter—On the [illegible] inst., at East Villa, Lodge-place, Regent's-park, the Lady Louisa Rabett, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 30th of March, at Sydney, A. Hodgson, Esq., eldest son of the Rev. E. Hodgson, of Rickmansworth, Herts, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Sir J. Dowling, Chief Justice of the colony—On the 6th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, the Right Hon. Lord Walsingham, to Augusta Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir R. F. Russell, Bart., of Thirkleby Park, Yorkshire—On the 3rd inst., at St. George's, the Lord Templemore, to Laura, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir A. Paget.

DIED.—On the 24th July last, the Rev. R. J. Tennant, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, minister of the English Church at Florence—On the [illegible] ult., at his residence, Holly-lodge, near Lymington, Hants, aged 81, J. Frost, Esq., well known in the revolutionary period of 1793—On the 29th ult., at Paris, the lady of G. S. Harcourt, Esq., of Ankerwycke-house, Buckinghamshire—On the [illegible] ult., at Paris, Lady Louisa d'Espinassy, sister to the Earl of Essex—On the 6th inst., in Devonshire street, Portland-place, aged 15, Eleanor Ann, eldest surviving daughter of Sir M. H. Nepean, of Loders-court, in the county of Dorset, Bart.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 34—1842. SATURDAY, AUGUST 20. Price 6*d*.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN.

All persons interested in these Exhibitions are invited to suggest such improvements as may occur to them. The desire of the Society is to do everything that is calculated to attain the great object for which the Exhibitions were instituted, namely, the promotion of Horticulture; and any suggestions that may be made by letter, addressed to the Vice-Secretary, 21, Regent-street, will be laid before the Exhibition Committee for consideration. The following were the regulations observed during the past season:—

Subjects of Exhibition.—These will be divided into Classes, as explained further on. No articles not of horticultural produce will be allowed to be placed upon the tables. Exhibitors will do well to make themselves acquainted with the arrangements described in the following list, as they will in all cases be required to sign a declaration stating under what letter their plants are to be shown; and they are particularly requested to take notice, that if errors in the awards of the judges should occur, in consequence of mistakes on the part of exhibitors in filling up such declarations, the Society cannot undertake to rectify such errors afterwards. To enable the officers of the Society to attach names to the objects exhibited, it is requested that correct lists may be delivered to the clerk as soon as the exhibitor reaches the Garden.

Class I.—Flowers for which Nurserymen and Private Growers exhibit independently of each other.

A. Greenhouse Azaleas, to be shown in numbers not exceeding 12, GB, LS, SK.
B. Carnations, in pans of 24 blooms, LS, SK, SB.
C. Picotees, in pans of 24 blooms, LS, SK, SB.
D. Pinks, in pans of 24 blooms, SK, SB.
E. Cape Heaths, in collections of 20 species, GK, SG, LS, SK.
F. Cape Heaths, in collections of six species, GB, LS, SK.—*N.B.* No person who shows in E will be allowed to exhibit also in F.
G. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in collections of not fewer than six species, GB, LS, SK.
H. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in single specimens, LS, SK, SB.
I. Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 varieties, in pots, not exceeding 12 to a cast, GB, LS, SK, SB.
K. Pelargoniums, in collections of six varieties, in pots, not exceeding eight to a cast, SG, LS, SB.
L. Rhododendrons, in pots, not fewer than 12 plants, in 12 varieties, LS, SK, SB.
M. Moss Roses, SK, SB.
N. Common Garden Roses, exclusive of all Chinese or Chinese Hybrids, LS, SB, SK.
O. Chinese or Hybrid Roses, such as Bourbon, Noisette, Tea-scented, and similar varieties, LS, SB, SK.—*N.B.* No exhibitor of Roses can be allowed to occupy more than 15 ft. run of tables for all his Roses, which, being double, is equal to 30 ft. of boxes. If any Exhibitor gains the first medals both in M, N, and in O, he will be entitled to a Gold Banksian medal instead of the three Silver ones.
P. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of from 50 to 60 plants, GK, GB, SG, LS.
Q. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of from 15 to 20 plants, GB, LS, SK.
R. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of six distinct species, LS, SK.—*N.B.* Persons exhibiting in P and Q will not be allowed to compete in R also.
S. Herbaceous Calceolarias, in sixes, LS, SK, SB.
T. Shrubby Calceolarias, in sixes, LS, SK, SB.

Class II.—Flowers, for which all persons are admitted to equal competition:—

U. Collections of Stove or Greenhouse Climbers, GK, GB, LS, SK.—*N.B.* The Gold Knightian medal is not to be awarded for fewer than 12 distinct kinds.
V. Tall Cacti in flower, LS, SK.
W. Single specimens of Ornamental Plants, LS, SK, SB, C.
X. Miscellaneous Flowers, SK, SB, C.—*N.B.* Cockscombs, Hydrangeas, and cut flowers, are altogether excluded from prizes.
Y. Seedling Florists' Flowers, SK, SB, C.—*N.B.* Every seedling must be shown singly, and must be marked with the name it is to bear. The same seedling cannot gain a prize more than once in the season. Pelargoniums are to be shown in single trusses, with a single leaf, so far below the flowers as not to support them; and they are not to be dressed with cotton or wool, or any similar substance, but must be shown exactly as they grow on the bush.

Class III.—Fruit, for which market-gardeners, or persons in the habit of regularly supplying the market, and private growers, exhibit independently of each other.—*N.B.* All Fruit must be ripe and well-coloured; if the contrary, it will be disqualified.

Z. Miscellaneous collections of Fruit, consisting of at least three different kinds, Peaches and Nectarines being considered as only one kind, GK, GB, LS.—*N.B.* Cucumbers Tomatoes, Gourds, and similar kitchen-garden produce, are excluded from this letter.
AA. Grapes, SG, LS, SK, SB.
BB. Pine-apples, SG, LS, SK, SB.
CC. Peaches or Nectarines, in dishes of six specimens, SK, SB.
DD. Miscellaneous Fruit, SK, SB, C.

Judges.—The Judges have the power of increasing or diminishing the number and value of the Silver Medals offered by the Society for particular objects, and also of conferring Silver Medals or Certificates in cases not contemplated in these regulations, if they think it necessary to do so.

The judges are also required to bear in mind that the Society's medals are offered, less for new and curious objects, than for fine specimens of Horticultural skill, the design of the council in instituting these meetings being not so much to encourage the collector as to reward the skilful gardener; they are also not to make any award in cases where the objects exhibited do not appear worthy of a medal; otherwise a bad single exhibition might obtain a prize, merely because there is no better exhibition of the same class to oppose it.

WINDSOR AND ETON ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE GRAND ANNUAL SHOW of this Society will take place at Windsor on Saturday, the 3rd of September, when handsome Prizes will be given for every description of Flowers, Fruit, and Vegetables. Printed particulars may be had on application to Mr. J. Cleave, Windsor.

Wm. Wright, Hon. Sec.

MAIDENHEAD HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Second Show of this Society for the present year, for the Exhibition of DAHLIAS, &c., will be held at the Town Hall, at Maidenhead, on Friday, the 9th Sept. next, when, in addition to other prizes, THREE SILVER CUPS, of the value of Four Guineas each, will be given by the Inhabitants of Maidenhead, for collections of Dahlias of 24 varieties, *Open to all England.*

Further particulars and Schedules of Prizes may be obtained on application to the Secretaries.

Fred. T. Ward } Hon. Secs.
J. W. Shackel }

Maidenhead, 13th Aug., 1842.

HULL BOTANIC GARDEN.—DAHLIA, &c., SHOW.

THE GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF DAHLIAS, FLOWERS, PLANTS, FRUIT and VEGETABLES, open to all England, will be held in the Botanic Garden, Hull, on Tuesday, 30th August, when prizes amounting to nearly *One Hundred Pounds*, including *Three* handsome *Silver Cups* of the respective value of *Sixteen Guineas, Seven,* and *Five Guineas,* will be awarded.

Schedules of Prizes, Regulations, &c., may be had on application to Mr. Smith, Curator, at the Gardens.

In the Evening, Mr. Southby, of the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens, London, will exhibit the awfully grand and sublime Historical Spectacle, the

ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS, WITH THE CITY AND BAY OF NAPLES, &c.

The magnificent effect of this terrific Outbreak of Nature cannot, unseen, be conceived.

F. R. Horner, M.D., President, at the Botanic Garden.
Hull, Aug. 16, 1842.

A PRIZE of £10, open to all England, will be awarded at the THANET FLORICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION, to be held September 8th, at the Ranelagh Gardens, St. Peter's (two miles distant from Margate), for the best 24 Dissimilar Dahlias.

J. G. Hodgson, Hon. Sec.
Vicarage, St. Peter's, August 16, 1842.

N.B.—Exhibitors to provide their own Stands.

HIGH WYCOMBE HORTICULTURAL AND FLORAL SOCIETY. The Autumn Show of the above Society will be held in the Town Hall, High Wycombe, on Wednesday, the 7th of September next.

High Wycombe, Aug. 17, 1842.
J. G. Tatem } Hon. Secs.
Thos. Wheeler }

UNION ROAD NURSERIES, PLYMOUTH.

WILLIAM E. RENDLE, Nurseryman, Seedsman, and Florist, has the pleasure of offering to the Nobility, Amateurs, and the Trade, the following new varieties of

PELARGONIUMS,

raised by P. E. Lyne. Esq., of Sepson, the entire stock of which he has succeeded in obtaining:—

	£	s.	d.	
Lyne's Sunrise	£3	3	0	each
„ Duke of Cornwall . . .	3	3	0	„
„ Lord Ebrington . . .	2	2	0	„
„ Princess Royal	2	2	0	„
„ Cynthia	1	10	0	„
„ Modesty	1	10	0	„
„ Hamlet	1	10	0	„
Bassett's Glory of the West . .	2	2	0	„

The usual Discount to the Trade.

Strong Plants of Princess Royal and Glory of the West are now ready for delivery. The other sorts will be sent out in October.

Agents in London—Messrs. Warner, Seedsmen, Cornhill, and Mr. Wm. Bristowe, Seedsman, Knightsbridge; from whom Plants and descriptions can be procured, and where drawings of some of the sorts may be seen. Descriptions of the Seedling can also be had on application at the Union Road Nursery, Plymouth; or by reference to the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of August 6, 1842.

Union Road Nursery, Plymouth, August 3, 1842.

LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

H. GROOM, Clapham Rise, near London, (Removed from Walworth,) by Appointment Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he has a fine stock of Lilium lancifolium, album, and punctatum, which he can supply at very moderate prices.

He begs to say his Catalogue of Geraniums is ready for delivery, and can be had on application.

MYATT'S BRITISH QUEEN STRAWBERRY, after two years' competition, still maintains its pre-eminence; and, in returning thanks to their numerous patrons and friends, J. and W. Myatt beg to say they can with confidence recommend it as the most superb fruit yet known.

Also their new Seedling Strawberry Prince Albert, which for productiveness and size cannot be equalled. Price per 100, each, 50*s.*; and their Eliza, 20*s.* Runners are now ready, and may be had on application to them at Manor Farm, Deptford.

Myatt's famed Victoria Rhubarb, 50*s.* per 100 sets, or 1*s.* 6*d.* per root, will be ready in October.

PAULOVNIA IMPERIALIS.

CHAS. VAN GEERT begs to offer the above new and splendid tree, which has (after three years' trial) proved to be perfectly hardy, bearing leaves similar to, but tenfold larger than a Catalpa; its growth is very rapid, and flowers at the height of 10 to 12 ft. The blossoms (which grow in clusters) are larger than a Gloxinia, of a fine bluish lilac, and of a beautiful effect in spring.

Strong young plants, 15*s.* each, and a discount of one-third will be allowed where six plants are taken. All orders to be prepaid to the address below, and accompanied by a remittance from unknown correspondents.

Chas. Van Geert, Nurseryman, Antwerp, care of Mr. G. Rhan Crescent, Minories, London.

N.B.—The carriage will be paid to London.

STAPLETON ROAD NURSERIES, near BRISTOL. W. MAULE and CO. beg to call the attention of Horticulturists to a new and desirable FUCHSIA, which they intend sending out by the name of "Racemiflora élegans." Its habit is gracefully elegant; the lateral branches are set at every joint with numerous long deep-red flowers, 1½in. to 2in. long, drooping around the main stem of the plant, forming a complete column of beauty. It is allowed by competent judges to be one of the best varieties in cultivation.—Fine strong plants, in bloom, will be sent, if ordered, at 5*s.* or 7*s.* 6*d.* each.

TO GROWERS OF HYACINTHS, AND OTHER DUTCH BULBS.

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Catalogues may be had on application.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, August 11th, 1842.

TO NURSERYMEN, PINE GROWERS AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS are instructed by the Trustees of Messrs. Adamson and Son, Stoke Newington Common, to submit to public competition, early in Sept. next, the whole of their celebrated Stock of Fine plants, Greenhouses, Hothouses, Graperies, Carts, Waggons, and general Farming and Agricultural Implements, and a considerable quantity of Building Materials. The whole comprise about 35,000 feet of Glass, with Brick and Ironwork and Water Apparatus complete; about 10,000 Pine plants of the first quality, and well-known established Stock; a considerable number of Cucumber, Melon, and other Frames and Lights; the stock of Greenhouse and other Plants. Further particulars will shortly be advertised. The whole of their splendid Nursery and other Stock will be disposed of by public Auction about the third week in October next, of which timely notice and particulars will be given.

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MESSRS. THOMAS WINSTANLEY AND SONS (of Liverpool) announce to the Admirers of curious and rare plants, that they are instructed to sell by Auction on the Premises, Aigburth, near Liverpool, on Monday, the 29th of August next, and following days, at 12 o'clock precisely each day,

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The above Collection, for its extent, is allowed to be one of the finest in Europe, and is the result of twenty years' formation, by Mr. Harrison, regarding only variety and perfection.

The Plants having been attended to by a skilful gardener, are in excellent condition, and will be sold without reservation.

The whole may be viewed on Friday 26th, Saturday 27th August, and on the mornings of Sale, and Catalogues, which will be ready in a few days, had at the following places:—The Offices of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* and the "Gardeners' Magazine;" Messrs. Winstanleys, Paternoster Row, London; at the place of Sale, and of Thos. Winstanley and Sons, Liverpool.

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D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

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It may, in conclusion, be safely asserted that, both for the beauty of its embellishments, and the utility of its contents, this work is well adapted to the wants of all who delight in gardening; and as the improved system of having the plates lithographed commenced with the present year, and as it is intended that each volume shall now be perfect in itself, the present is a desirable opportunity for those who wish to become subscribers.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY in Regent-Street are DISCONTINUED till Tuesday, October the 4th, in consequence of the Meeting-room being under repair.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1842.

"CAN you tell me," says a correspondent, "the reason why the Phlox changes its colour during the day? In a large garden, with a variety of flowers, are two clumps of the common Phlox, in a border facing the north-west; the ordinary colour is a bright pink. In the early morning, by five o'clock, the colour is a lightish blue, which continues to alter as the sun advances, and by 9 or 10 o'clock becomes its proper colour; the clump which catches the sun's rays first, first changes, whilst the other is still blue. Is it the rays of the sun which cause this? why is the Phlox the only flower? or is it the only flower? There are Fuchsias, Geraniums, Verbenas, Peas, &c. &c., and no change is perceptible in them."

We wish we could answer this question satisfactorily; for it is one connected with most curious phenomena, now, we believe, observed for the first time in the Phlox, but long since remarked in other cases.

Fruits in ripening change from green to red, or purple, or yellow, if they change at all; but then the alteration is gradual, and so common that we do not observe it. The same thing occurs in the foliage of trees, which, from being green, assumes all the colours of the rainbow, and in the autumn rivals the beauty of the flowers which were borne in the pride of summer. The great similarity of these changes, in fruit on the one hand, and in leaves on the other, lead to the suspicion that in both cases the cause is the same. And it is stated that this cause is the continued absorption of oxygen gas, without any corresponding decomposition of carbonic acid, the effect of which is to produce an accumulation of oxygen, and an oxidation of the parts thus acted upon. From this oxidation are said to result certain colours, dependent upon the quantity of oxygen absorbed, and the nature of the secretions upon which that gas acts. Thus infusion of Brazil wood is changed by acids (containing oxygen) from yellow to red.

But it is not necessarily a red colour that is produced by the action of oxygen; what the colour will be depends upon the chemical nature of the substance acted upon. Thus, it is well known, that if the wounded leaf of a Soccotrine Aloe is exposed to the air, the juice that exudes becomes at first violet and next brown. This is supposed to arise from the direct action of the oxygen of the atmosphere upon the peculiar secretions formed in the Aloe. The wounds in certain kinds of Fungi become blue when exposed to the air. Boleti thus affected have been proved experimentally to alter their colour thus, if they are exposed to oxygen gas, or to gaseous mixtures containing free oxygen, or to oxide of nitrogen; but the colour is not produced when the Boleti are only exposed to nitrogen, hydrogen, or carbonic acid. The inevitable conclusion from this is, that as Boleti become blue when exposed to the atmosphere, and as the atmosphere contains nothing but oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbonic acid, it must be the oxygen that brings out the colour, because experiment shows that the other principles are incapable of doing so.

The change in the colour of the Phlox, although new to us, so far as that flower is concerned, is far from being a new phenomenon. On the contrary, we all know that the four-winged Evening Primrose (Œnothera tetraptera) has white flowers changing to red; in the Snail-flower (Phaseolus Caracalla) the white changes to yellow, having originally been violet. The climbing Cobæa has flowers green the first day, and violet the second; and there is the curious case of the changeable Hibiscus. This plant, says M. Ramon de la Sagra, has flowers white in the morning, pink at noon, and bright red by sundown.

In all these cases the accumulation of oxygen is thought to be the cause of the changes in colour. It accumulates in flowers during the night, and diminishes during the day; this is strikingly shown in the common Budleaf (Bryophyllum calycinum), which is acid in the morning (in consequence of the accumulation of oxygen), becomes insipid by noon (when the surplus oxygen is diminished), and is bitter at night (when the quantity of oxygen is further decreased). This plant, the Fig-like Cacalia (Cacalia ficoides), the African False Purslane (Portulacaria afra), and many others, will stain litmus paper red in a morning, because of their acidity, caused by the accumulation of oxygen during the night—but will not alter its colour at noon, because at that time the surplus oxygen is lost again. (Link, *Elementa*, § 147.)

In the case of the Phlox, it is to be supposed that some substance is present which becomes blue by the action of excess of oxygen gas accumulated during the night; and that, as the oxygen is lost while the day advances, the blue colour disappears; while the red, which had been partially discharged by the same cause, is restored as the oxygen is lost. Those flowers that from white become red, are, it is imagined, affected in like manner. They are not made blue, because the principle required to form that colour is not in them; but the red is discharged by accumulated oxygen, which, as it passes off, allows the red colour to be restored.

It will doubtless have been remarked, that all this has been explained in a very guarded manner. In fact, we know very little about the cause of changes in colour, either in plants or animals. The most we can pretend to is, to put into a popular form some of the received ideas upon that part of the subject which is connected with our correspondent's inquiry.

Is there any manure that will kill WEEDS? is a question not unfrequently put to us. Will nitrate of soda, or nitrate of ammonia, or guano, or urates? That such questions should be asked proves one thing at least, that there is a general desire to know how to extirpate weeds. We wish we could add, that they also indicate some acquaintance with the rudiments at least of vegetable physiology.

Weeds, like other plants, have each their peculiar constitution, prefer certain kinds of food, and perish upon the application of others. We have seen a pound of nitrate of soda administered to a Seakale plant without visible effect; half an ounce would probably destroy a Rhododendron. Common stable manure is prejudicial to Coniferous plants, and in overdoses will kill them; an Oak feeds greedily upon it. So it is with weeds. Excessive doses of salt will destroy all ordinary vegetation, weeds included, but promote the growth of Asparagus in a most remarkable degree, as has been shown by one of our correspondents, thus proving itself to be a poison to one plant and a nutritious food to another. But salt cannot be used in large doses to extirpate weeds generally, because some may imitate the Asparagus, and *may* flourish under its action, and most crops will certainly be destroyed by it. Professor Henslow succeeded in destroying Moss and weeds on gravel-walks, by means of corrosive sublimate, green vitriol, and blue vitriol, especially the last. But corrosive sublimate destroys every living form of vegetation, as well as the weeds, and the two sorts of vitriol have no permanent action, encouraging the subsequent growth of many sorts of plants, and so promoting the vegetation of weeds rather than destroying it.

In practice these chemical agents can only be employed for the destruction of weeds in certain special cases, such as the Asparagus, which thrives under doses of salt which kill most other plants; or as Seakale, which seems to be affected in the same way; or as Tobacco, which feeds greedily upon quantities of nitrate of soda which would destroy any ordinary vegetation. In general, we must look to other means for ridding ourselves of troublesome weeds, and we shall find those means in industry and common sense. The two separate are good things, but they are better mixed together.

Among the more troublesome weeds are common annuals, such as Chickweed, Groundsel, Sowthistle, and Fat Hen. In slovenly gardens they are abundant; in a well-kept garden they are unknown; in neglected places they overrun everything for a time. It is discreditable to a gardener that any one of them should ever be seen upon his premises bigger than a seedling; in that state they *must* be found, because their seeds are brought from a distance by the air, by manure, and by other means. Yet we do see them far too often, in full bloom, and in places where better things should be expected. When the slovenly gardener is remonstrated with for their presence, his answer usually is, "Why, I am always hoeing them up; but they breed so fast that there is no keeping them down." To be sure they do. They were created to produce food for small birds, and an unusual power of reproduction is given them in order to furnish such creatures with a constant supply of seed. But there is no occasion to make a garden into a bird-farm; the woods and the fields afford ample space for the harvest of our feathered friends. "But," says the slovenly gardener, "I am always hoeing them up; what can I do more than *that?*" and this, he thinks, settles the question. If, however, we cast only a glance at the sloven's proceedings, we find those weeds which he is always hoeing up, lying on the ground in full flower, ripening there, and scattering all around them a new crop of seedlings; so that the sloven by his own act is perpetually renewing his labour. The ancients had a fable of a hero, named Sisyphus, a great freebooter, who, for his misdeeds, was condemned by Pluto to the punishment of pushing to the top of a mountain a large stone, which, as soon as it reached the summit, rolled back into the plain below, whence the unlucky Sisyphus had to push it up again. Now, our gardener, who cuts up his weeds just in time to let them sow themselves again, is only a Sisyphus in a small way; with this difference, however, that he rolls his stone at his master's expense, and not his own. When the master complains of the scandalous state of his garden, our horticultural Sisyphus bustles about; exclaims "I'll put it all to rights directly, sir;" plies the hoe and rake, and, *presto*, the garden is clean, and, *in seeming*, what it should be; but the first shower of rain brings up all the seeds that have been sown, and there is a green carpet of Groundsel, Chickweed, and their fellows.

There is no excuse for this sort of mismanagement, because it costs less to destroy such weeds in the right way than in the wrong. The plain and obvious rule is to pull them up as fast as they appear, and while still in the state of seedlings. Then every plant that is removed is effectually destroyed, and leaves no young ones behind it. Any boy, at half-a-crown a week, can be taught to distinguish them; and if the plan is persevered in, there will very soon be nothing for the boy to do. Strict attention must, however, be paid to their thorough extirpation when young; it will not do to pull up *almost* all, and to leave the remainder to seed; for in that case the labour has to be all gone over again, just as if a gardening Sisyphus had been at work.

People are hardly aware of the rate at which such a plant as Groundsel increases. A little calculation will make that evident. Each flower head of the Groundsel produces about 60 seeds, furnished with feathery wings whereon to fly from place to place. A very moderate specimen of the plant bears 20 heads capable of producing ripe seeds at the same time, even when cut up; therefore every neglected plant of the Groundsel, even if eventually destroyed, fills the soil with twelve hundred seeds, every one of which will in all probability grow. This, however, is a very low computation; and if a single plant, instead of being pulled up, is allowed to stand and flourish, and scatter its seed abroad upon the wings of the wind, twelve thousand, or even ten times twelve thousand, seedlings will be produced: and that is a pretty considerable stone for a garden Sisyphus to roll up-hill again. Every precaution should therefore be taken to prevent one single specimen of a Groundsel producing even its flowers, not to say seeds, in a well-managed garden.

What is true of Groundsel is equally true of Sowthistle, Chickweed, Shepherd's-purse, Sun-spurge, and the whole race of weeds, whether annual or perennial, multiplied by seeds. A little labour well applied at first, and steadily persevered in, will save a large amount of it at last, and is the only effectual means that exists of extirpating this large class of plants.

Perennial weeds, which multiply by their creeping stems, or their roots, require special considerations, which we must defer till another opportunity.

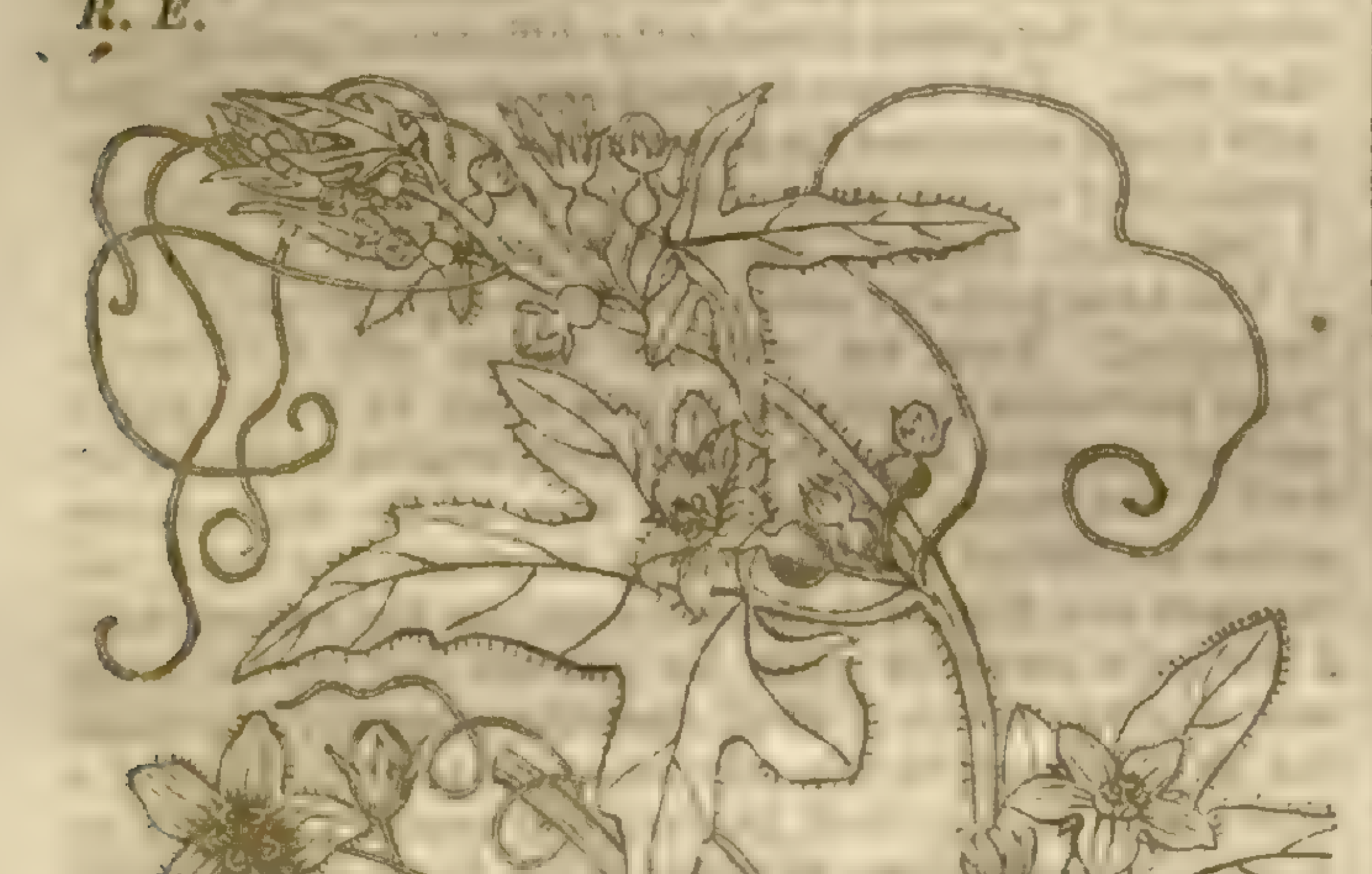
FAMILIAR BOTANY.—No. IX.

———I know
Where the herbs that hold the poison grow.

The Bryony.—What is that herb whose winding, and scrambling stems, and coarse rough angular leaves, remind us of the Gourd; but whose small red berries speak of Bittersweet and poison? It is indeed a Gourd. So say its flowers, with their surface all indented with deep green veins, bearing stamens in one cup, and stigmas in another; so, too, tell us the chrystal points with which the herbage is frosted and hardened. But where are the gourds? Or is it rather a Bittersweet, and a sister of the Dwale, whose tempting fruit is death to the heedless woodman? But why, then, is its fruit below the calyx? and wherefore are the flowers of two different sorts? It cannot be of the kindred of the Bittersweet; it may have some relation to the Gourd. Let me examine it more particularly.

When I compare the flower of this plant with that of a Gourd, I find, in the first place, that it is much smaller; next, that its flowers are green and yellow; and then, that the young fruit is a little ball, instead of a large ribbed pear-shaped body. If I cut this part open, I find only a very few seeds in my wild flower, and there is a great many in a Gourd. At last, when I come to the fruit, I perceive that the red round berries of the wild flower have a thin skin, and contain a quantity of pulp; but the Gourd has a hard skin—it, however, also contains much pulp. That this is not a Gourd, then, is certain; but why should it not be a near relation of it? I know that the size and colour of flowers are not of much consequence in settling the family limits, or, as we may say, the clanship of plants, because the Garden Pink, for all its large red flowers, is of the same family as the tiny-blossomed Chickweed. I also know that the shape of the fruit is no matter in these inquiries, because the Apple, the Pear, and the Mountain Ash are all also blood-relations, and yet their fruit is all different in form. The quantity of seed is also nothing to signify, because an Apple has only two seeds in each of its cells, and its first-cousin, the Quince, has a great many. Is, then, the hard rind of the Gourd a proof that my wild flower, with its thin and tender skin, has no claim to a family alliance? Why, if Tobacco and Stramonium, which have a hard-shelled fruit, are very near to the Nightshade, which has a thin skin—why should not my wild flower also claim a place in the family circle of the Gourd?

Such were the speculations and meditations of little Dunny Roseall, when she was joined by her father, who had heard a good part of her soliloquy. "You are quite right," said he, "Dunny dear, in these learned pros and cons; the plant you have found is the Bryony, and it ranks in the Gourd tribe, along with the Melon and the Cucumber, and that curious spirting fruit that attacked us last year at Toulouse, when you fancied that somebody was throwing dirty water at us from behind the wall. In this very Bryony the pulp comes out of the berries in the same way, only with very little force. You must not, however, eat them, for they are poisonous, and the whole plant, especially the root, is extremely dangerous, except in the hands of medical men. This root is so acrid, that if a slice is laid on your hand it will soon blister it. This may seem strange to you, when you remember how harmless the Melon and Cucumber are; but it sometimes happens that you have these differences in the same family. The Melon and Cucumber, and Gourd and Vegetable Marrow, form only a very small part of the Gourd tribe, and are used for food because experience has shown them to be harmless; but hundreds of other kinds are known to botanists, many of which, like this Bryony, are anything but relations for a Melon to be proud of. Think of the Bottle Gourds, the Orange Gourds, that spirting Cucumber you know of—all bitter, poisonous plants. Indeed, you will find in your Bible a story about one of these plants, which shows how unsafe it is to use any except those which are commonly eaten. When there was a famine in Gilgal, and the Prophet Elisha came into that country, 'He said unto his servant, Set on the great pot, and seethe pottage for the sons of the prophets. And one went out into the field to gather herbs, and found a wild Vine, and gathered thereof wild Gourds, his cap full, and came and shred them in the pot of pottage, for they knew them not. So they poured out for the men to eat. And it came to pass, as they were eating of the pottage, that they cried out and said, O thou man of God, *there is death in the pot*, and they could not eat thereof.' It is thought by some that these wild Gourds, or Cucumbers, were the very spirting Cucumber I have already reminded you of, which the Arabs to this day call the Ass Cucumber. At all events, it was a poisonous relation of the Gourd."—*R. E.*



SUMMER PRUNING OF WALL-TREES.

As this is a subject upon which great diversity of opinion exists, and as discussion may do something towards eliciting the proper system of management, I beg to offer a few remarks upon the article of Mr. H. Bowers at p. 470 of the *Chronicle*, the leading features of which I shall enter upon separately. First, his intention appears to be to check the flow of the sap in the strongest-growing shoots about the end of June, by carefully breaking down each superfluous shoot, leaving it about the fourth of its original length, with two or three eyes at the base; and these broken shoots are "removed by pressing them upwards with the hand in September." Now, apart from the necessity or utility of leaving the branches in this pendulous form, I think the untidy appearance of the system must ever banish it from gardens where neatness is a desideratum; for be it as useful as it may, you cannot banish the idea of broken branches from the mind; and, consequently, that harmony which is so indispensable to the proper appreciation of garden scenery, is disturbed. Secondly, "the young wood lives in this pendulous form, and the leaves continue slowly to perform their functions." If by this Mr. B. means that the leaves continue to return the elaborated sap to the trees, I think he is mistaken; because the first effort of nature will be to heal the wound caused by breaking the shoot, and as this can only be accomplished by the returning elaborated sap, and as "the leaves only slowly perform their functions," it will be some time before this is effected; more especially as these pendulous shoots must be ever waving to and fro in the breeze, and consequently lacerating the wound afresh as fast as it is healed. But even allowing them to perform their functions properly, the shade which they occasion to the fruit and leaves at the base of the shoots must fully counteract any good that may accrue from their retention. The only utility of these branches is, that they serve as "waste-butts," as Mr. Errington designated them, some years back, in the "Gardeners' Magazine," for the superfluous sap; but it is my decided conviction that this sap would be much better expended either in accelerating the growth of the leader, or more weakly natural spurs; in feeding the fruit; or, if it must have vent, in the production of a second shoot. It may be thought that in thus checking the flow of sap, some of the embryo fruit-buds will be forced into premature growth; but of this there is no fear, if the shoots are removed as will be directed in the concluding part of this paper. Thirdly, the removal of the pendulous branches "invigorates the trees by assisting the eyes upon the spurs to become plump fruit-buds." Does Mr. B. mean to say, that in Pears, the eyes on the spur at the base of the pendent branches will become fruit-buds? If so, the system is indeed excellent. In Plums or Cherries such will be the case; but in Pears, the leaf-buds will only be advanced into the state of embryo fruit buds, which will probably produce fruit in the third or fourth season of their growth. The Pear rarely, if ever, produces fruit-buds at the base of a shoot in the first season of its growth. The most terminal buds are sometimes in such kinds as Marie-Louise, Brown Beurré, Jargonelle, and a few others, converted into fruit-buds; but this is a mere accidental circumstance, and, therefore, not to be taken into account. Fourthly—"It is well known that the too free application of the knife, in summer management of fruit-trees, is the source of great evil." If Mr. Bowers had said the use of the knife is the source of great prejudice among some practical gardeners, he would have been nearer the truth. The fact is, this imagined injury of the knife is a mere *ignis fatuus* of our own creating, which has been handed down from time immemorial, from father to son, but has no existence in reality. I recollect the time when, in dressing Cucumbers or Melons (excuse me for introducing a pet child), I was not allowed to remove a leaf, except by the extreme point of the petiole, and then only between the finger and thumb; as to using a knife, it would have been almost a criminal offence, and would have subjected me to a severe lecture, if not to the loss of my situation. I have found that the decaying of the leaf-stalk was a very prolific source of canker in the branches, and I hope to see the prejudice against the use of knife in summer pruning of trees "numbered among the things that were." For my own part, could I command sufficient assistance, I would never allow a single branch to be removed, after it had formed woody fibre, without the knife, not even in disbudding Peaches or Apricots; for I am satisfied it is preferable to the system of lacerating the bark in all directions, so frequently the case in disbudding by hand. Fifthly—"It must be wrong to deprive a tree in the middle of its growth of so much young wood, every leaf being a vital organ to give life and strength; therefore, this summer pruning must reduce the resources of the tree and hasten decay." If the object of the gardener was to produce luxuriant growth, and, consequently, wood instead of fruit, this dictum would be correct; but with the physiological fact before us, that luxuriant growth is inimical to the production of fruit, and *vice versâ*, ought it not to be our object to moderate the growth of the tree, and consequently induce fruitfulness? But how can this be done if trees are allowed to run wild until midsummer?—*W. P. Ayres, Chicksands Priory, Bedfordshire.*

(To be continued.)

A LIST OF SOME OF THE BEST CARNATIONS, WITH A SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THEIR LEADING CHARACTERISTICS.

SCARLET BIZARRES.

Twitchett's Don John; form good; petals firm, smooth, and even; scarlet very superior, white fine and free from specks, striping broad and very distinct. This flower, being high-coloured, is apt to run.

Martin's Splendid; good form, petals firm and slightly cupped, colours bright and equally distributed.

Headley's Achilles; the form of this flower is good, the petals are very broad and regular, the scarlet high-coloured, and the white fine, without pounce or speck; but the colours are not so well distributed as in Don John.

Headley's William Cobbett; form good, petals of a good substance but sometimes a little serrated, scarlet very bright, white fine, and the striping equally divided.

Bucknall's Earl Fitzhardinge; good shape; petals slightly cupped, smooth, with plenty to form a good crown; scarlet high-coloured, white very clear, and striping equally divided.

Strong's Duke of York; form good; guard-petals very fine, and enough of others to form a good centre; scarlet good, white clear, striping broad and distinct.

Willmer's Conquering Hero; good form; petals broad and smooth, round on the edges; colours bright, but the striping rather irregular.

CRIMSON BIZARRES.

Puxley's Prince Albert; good form, petals of fair substance; crimson very rich, white pure, striping broad, and the colours well mixed.

Holmes' Count Paulina; good form, petals smooth and free from serrature, stripes narrow, clean, and colour well distributed.

Mansley's Robert Burns; petals well formed, crimson rich, white pure, and colours well divided.

Ely's Lord Milton; petals large and well formed, crown fine, and colours very distinct.

Jaques' Georgiana; form good, petals firm and of good substance, crimson very rich and high-coloured, white good, but the striping rather irregular.

Chambers' Kate; petals well formed, with a fine crown; colours bright, but the striping irregular.

Jaques' Iris; petals of good form, edges smooth and even, pink very fine, white good, and striping well divided.

Parker's Sophia; petals well formed, colours very bright and distinct, but the striping narrow and irregular.

SCARLET FLAKES.

Twitchett's Queen of Scarlets; petals well formed, smooth and even on the edge, scarlet very high coloured, white fine, and the striping broad and equally distributed.

Wigg's Earl of Leicester; petals well formed, crown fine, the colours brilliant and well divided.

Bucknall's Ulysses; petals broad, and even round the edges; scarlet very high-coloured, white pure, striping broad and well distributed.

Wilson's William the 4th; good petals, with the colours bright and well divided.

Willmer's Hero of Middlesex; petals of good substance, colours bright, striping broad and regularly divided.

Addenbrook's Lydia; the petals well formed; the guard-petals broad, with good crown; scarlet and white very fine, striping regularly divided.

PURPLE FLAKES.

Mansley's Beauty of Woodhouse; petals well formed and of good quality, purple very brilliant, white clear, and striping well divided.

Headley's Empress of Purples; petals smooth and even on the edges, purple very dark, white fine, striping broad and distinct.

Headley's Incognita; beautiful dark purple flake, petals broad and fine, colour bright, striping well divided.

Pollard's First-rate; dark purple; guard-petals very broad and strong, with a good crown; striping broad and very regular.

Willmer's Solander; light purple flake, petals broad, purple very bright, white good, and striping well divided.

Millwood's Premier; bright purple flake, white good, and stripes well distributed.

Strong's Esther; dark purple, white fine, and stripes well divided.

ROSE FLAKES.

Brooks's Flora's Garland; high-coloured rose, petals slightly cupped, crown good, striping very regular.

Greasley's Village Maid; delicate rose, white very fine, form excellent, and striping well divided.

Wilson's Harriet; high-coloured rose; a large flower, with fine petals; white clear, striping well divided.

Ely's Lady Ely; high-coloured rose, a well-formed flower, colours bright, and striping equally divided.

Siclamore's Lady Rowley; fine light-rose flake, petals well formed, white clear, stripe even, with good crown.

Pearson's Madame Mara; high-coloured rose flake, petals firm, and slightly cupped, white very fine, with stripes regularly divided.—*John Dickson, Acre Lane, Brixton.* *(Picotees next week.)*

ON THE HELIOTROPE.

ALTHOUGH so many different subjects have been treated upon in your *Chronicle*, nothing has yet been said of the cultivation of the Heliotrope. As it is a plant which many persons find a difficulty in preserving through the winter, and as it merits a place in every collection, both for blooming in the greenhouse and for bedding out upon the lawn, a few hints upon its treatment may not be unacceptable.

For striking cuttings of the Heliotrope to be planted in the open ground next spring, a better time than the present cannot be chosen, as with ordinary care they will have formed good roots before the approach of winter. The loss of young plants, which so many experience during that season of the year, may be attributed mainly to the cuttings being insufficiently rooted, and to a superabundance of water being given them during cold and dull weather.

Prepare as many shallow 32-sized pots as will be required, by filling them to the depth of an inch and a half with broken crocks, upon which a layer of the rough siftings of leaf-mould should be laid; the remaining space should be filled with a mixture of finely-sifted leaf-mould and silver-sand, previously well incorporated; which, when pressed down firmly, should be exactly level with the border of the pots.

For cuttings, the tips of the young shoots, about three inches in length, should be chosen, and these should be taken off immediately below a joint or the base of a leaf-bud. After removing two or three of the lower leaves, plant the cuttings in the pots prepared about an inch and a half deep, and two inches apart; water them well with a fine rose, two or three times, so that every part of the soil may be thoroughly moistened, which may easily be known by the water percolating through the bottom of the pots. If this is not attended to, and the surface soil alone is penetrated by the water, certain failure will be the result.

The cuttings, when planted, should be removed to a Cucumber or other frame, where a tolerably damp heat can be supplied; they should be kept shaded from the sun, and air admitted in small quantities only, during the hottest part of the day. In about a fortnight the plants will begin to form roots, and the shading may be gradually diminished during the morning and afternoon; the quantity of air given them may be increased by degrees, and at the end of a month from the time of planting, the cuttings will be ready for potting off singly.

For this purpose large-sized 60's are best adapted, and the soil should be composed of equal parts of loam and sandy peat, with small quantities of leaf-mould and well-decayed manure. The two latter only should be sifted, the loam and peat being left rather rough, and a fair portion of drainage being used, will allow the water to pass off more freely, which is of the greatest consequence during the winter months. The tips of the shoots should also be pinched off, to render the plants bushy.

When potted, they may be taken back to the frame and kept rather close for a few days, until they begin to root into the fresh soil; after which air may be freely admitted to them. About the beginning of October they may be removed to an airy part of the greenhouse, where, if protected from frost and due attention be paid to watering, they will survive the winter uninjured.—*T. R.*

ON WINTER LETTUCES.

As the time is now approaching when the seeds of Lettuces for winter use should be sown, and as many persons suppose that there is some secret attached to the Dutch method of growing them, it may be worth while to detail the simplest and cheapest way of producing them, with a short description of the kinds most suitable for such purposes.

Procure seeds of any of the following Cabbage Lettuces: —viz., Hardy Hammersmith, Tennis Ball, White and Brown Dutch, the true seeds of which may be had of any respectable seedsman. About the latter part of this month, sow them on a rich warm border, in the ordinary way, for the first crops; and about the middle of September for all others. The plants will soon come up, and when large enough, select the largest and prick them out on a fresh piece of ground, allowing them about three inches each way; and as the smaller ones, which are left in the seedbed, increase in size, prick them off in like manner. By so doing, each transplanting will make a succession for planting in pits or frames, where they are to remain during the winter and early spring.

Towards the end of October, choose an old exhausted Cucumber bed or Melon pit, and clear off the soil; fork up the old dung of the bed about a foot deep, and replace the soil, adding to it about one fourth of good sandy peat and a little well-rotted dung. Afterwards, water the whole thoroughly, and when sufficiently dry, make the surface of the bed firm, and keep it well up to the glass; giving the lights (if a frame) a good pitch, to prevent the drip in winter. For the first crop of plants, select the largest of those transplanted, taking great care to remove them with as large balls as possible, and plant them on the bed, about six or eight inches apart. When planted, give them a little water, replace the lights and keep them close for a few days, until the plants have recovered from their removal. The lights should afterwards be tilted at both back and front, to cause a free circulation of air in fine weather; and great care must be taken that no rain is allowed to fall upon the plants. They should have plenty of air, both day and night, in mild weather, which will prevent their becoming mildewed or cankered; but should either these or slugs make their appearance in the frame, the best remedy is to dust them over with a little fresh lime.

Thus, by making various transplantings from the middle of October to the end of November, Lettuces may be had throughout winter; observing, however, that those for use in midwinter are not so large, or so fine, as the later ones in spring. The young plants, which are pricked off from the late seed bed should have a frame placed over them when pricked out; and if not wanted, or there is no room for them on dung-beds, as above stated, they may remain until spring in the frame, and then be planted in the open ground, to come into use after the frame ones are done. It must also be observed, that during winter, the frost must be excluded from the frames or pits, by covering them with mats or long litter. If the plants are small and do not grow fast enough for use during midwinter, use a very gentle lining of hot dung to the beds about the beginning or middle of December, to keep them growing; this, however, must be done with great care, as too much heat would soon destroy the whole crop. If the bed has been well watered at first, the plants hardly ever require any more water during the winter; but if they should become very dry, a little water may be given to them by pouring it between the plants, being cautious, however, not to wet the leaves, for if these are wetted, or the soil is made too moist, during midwinter, both the mildew and canker will very soon destroy the crop. It is a good plan, and particularly if the bed is to be forced, to put a thin coat of fine sand over the surface after planting, which prevents the injurious effects of damp.

The following are those kinds of Lettuces best suited for winter use, with the synonyms which they bear in the seedsman's lists:—

No. 1. *Hardy Hammersmith Cabbage Lettuce.*—Synonyms—Hardy Green, Roman Cabbage, Green Cabbage, Early Frame, Green Dutch, Grand Admiral, Early Dwarf Dutch, Prussian Cabbage, and Lattughe verde of the Dutch. This Lettuce has leaves of a dark green colour, much wrinkled, and slightly concave. It is of middling size, of excellent quality in winter, but is not a suitable variety for summer use, as it soon runs to seed. It is the hardiest Lettuce of this kind in cultivation, and cabbages freely. The seed is white.

No. 2. *Tennis Ball.*—Synonym—Button (not Britton as written in some lists). The leaves of this variety are of a dark green colour, much wrinkled and slightly curled; the inner leaves, forming the head, being very white and crisp. It cabbages freely; the heads are small, firm, and remain for a long time in perfection; of excellent quality, and very early. This is a much better and larger variety than either of the French Gotte Lettuces. The seed of this sort is black. This and the preceding variety are the best suited for the first winter crops, and the following two for early spring use; but they are all well adapted for winter planting.

No. 3. *White Dutch.*—Synonym—Early White Cabbage, Laitue à bord rouge of the French. This variety has nearly round leaves, wrinkled and slightly undulated at the base, of a light yellowish-green colour; sometimes slightly tinged with a dull brown on the margin and extremity of the heads when full grown. It cabbages freely, is firm, and of rather a large size; its quality is good, and it remains for a long time in perfection. The seed is white. This is the kind grown so fine in Essex, by the Dutch method.

No. 4. *Brown Dutch.*—The leaves of this Lettuce are of a brownish-green colour, roundish, tapering a little to the base; much wrinkled and slightly curled at the margins. The upper surface of the expanded leaves is of a dark brown, the under quite a dark green; the exposed part of the head is also dark brown. It cabbages freely, is rather firm, large, very hardy, and of excellent quality. The seed is white.—*George Gordon.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXXIV.

A LADY was complaining last spring of the death of some favourite window Pelargoniums, which she had struck from cuttings and reared with great care for several years. She said they were growing rather tall, and losing the leaves near the base of the stems, and that she cut them down in order to make them send out fresh branches and become handsome bushes. But she was disappointed, for no fresh leaves were formed; the bark began to turn black and rotten, and the plants died. The reason for this failure was simply this—they had been cut down when it was too late in the season. As I have known this happen frequently, I would advise all who have window Pelargoniums, which they intend to prune or cut down this year, to do so now. This operation is generally put off as late as possible, until the flowers have all expanded, and the plants become less interesting; but treatment of this kind is evidently wrong. But why, it may be asked, are they more likely to die when cut down late in the year, than if cut down now? I will endeavour to explain how this happens. A plant, when cut down, will not live for a great length of time unless leaves are produced; by which the food is drawn up from the soil, and the system kept in an active state. If it is young and healthy, having the stems near its base covered with buds and full of sap, it will send out fresh leaves and branches, even if cut down in mid-winter; but if it is old and not over-vigorous—as is the case with many plants which are grown in rooms—the stems are hard, few buds are upon them, and, when deprived of the stimulus which was given by the leaves, the bark withers, the roots cease to draw nourishment from the soil, and the plant dies. But if cut down at any other season of the year, the sap, which is rising rapidly, forms buds, and forces them into leaf immediately; and the life of the plant is thus preserved.

When plants of this kind are grown in greenhouses or pits, having all the convenience of an artificial climate, it is not of so much consequence when they are cut down; for heat and moisture can at any time be applied, which will enable them to commence their growth; and hence many persons allow their Pelargoniums to grow in the beds of the flower-garden, until the flowers and leaves are injured by frost, when they are taken up, cut down, and potted, for the purpose of being turned out again the following year. Another reason for cutting down window Pelargoniums now, is that some use may be made of the cuttings, for any one can strike them at this season. The branches ought not to be cut too low; but this must be left to the good sense of the amateur, for it is impossible to give directions which will be applicable to all, as different persons want their plants to assume different forms, and these will, of course, be taken into consideration when they are pruned. After the operation is performed, the plants ought not to be too much exposed to the sun; but they should be kept warm and moist by being plunged in warmest part of the garden, and shaded with a mat. When they begin to grow, repot them, and treat them in the manner which was formerly recommended for greenhouse management. Where it is desirable to have plants in full leaf at all times, two sets ought to be kept, one to cut down now and the other in spring.

Chrysanthemums ought now to be carefully attended to. Supply them liberally with manure water, at least twice a week, and they will show by their luxuriant foliage that it agrees with them. This is a good time for making dwarf flowering plants by layering them.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Pruning Forest Trees.—The Rev. Micaiah Balwhidder—the hero of Galt's "Annals of the Parish"—is represented to have been one year smitten with a strong desire to write a book; but his great difficulty was to decide what it was to be about! A late noble Poet, too, commences one of his works thus—

> "I want a hero!—an uncommon want,
> When every year and month sends forth a new one."

Be this as it may, it will readily be conceded that habits are stubborn things, and when a man is turned of forty, his ruling passion grows so upon him that there is no clipping its wings. This may be seen exemplified in your columns, both as regards sentiments and actions. The forest pruners stick to their axes, saws, and pruning-hooks, spite of nature, reason, and argument; and so I, on the present occasion, will stick to my old text, which you have so well epitomised into a sterling maxim—"Prune not at all, if you can help it." It is marvellous that men who are so conversant among trees, cannot see that its effects must necessarily retard the progress of their growth. Without at all entering on the physiological question, or such illustrations as you have so elaborately adduced from Garlic, Potatoes, and Dutrochet, the subject only requires a little observation, conducted with common sense—or, what Mr. Cree styles, the analogy of nature in trees or other plants. To adduce a few examples, let us begin low. You may kill and extirpate the most inveterate weed, by constantly depriving it of leaves. You may also kill a strong Oak by the same process. Take a Dog-Rose stem and work a Rose de Meaux, or Dwarf Burgundy, on it; the stem, if it does not die, will make little or no increase of girth. Work another of like strength with Noisette grandiflora, and the stem will soon far exceed its own natural dimensions. Or, take two of a sort, and prune the one hard, and the other very sparingly, or not at all; the effect on the stem will be the same, showing clearly how essential head is to promote growth of stem. Should any one exclaim, "But see how these Children of the Forest have thriven under my system; it *must* be the *true one!*" I would just beg to whisper in his ear, "Ay, they have thriven in a degree, 'tis true, but can you tell how much better they would have thriven had you let them alone?" Again, work any common Garden Rose on the rough Applebearing, as it is called, for a stock. If not allowed to have any other head, it will surely linger —if not die. This is precisely analogous to keeping the head (by pruning) below the natural proportion, and may strikingly illustrate its effects.—*Quercus.*

The Spanish Chesnut.—With reference to an allusion made in one of your late leading articles, I beg to state that I have a quantity of seedling Spanish Chesnuts which were never transplanted, nor was the tap-root ever shortened. Their laterals (several on each), however, seemed to compete with the leaders; and each plant has now the appearance of a bush, as wide as it is high, although ten or twelve years old.—*W. Godsall, Hereford.* [Then in this case the laterals ought to have been stopped.]

Application of Sulphur.—I find that Mr. Whiting invites further testimony as to the efficacy of sulphur in destroying or preventing the ravages of the Red Spider. About ten years since I happened to call at Skirving's nursery, near Liverpool, and in conversation with the foreman I happened to name the difficulty of getting rid of that pest. The house in which we were was partly filled with plants notorious for encouraging that insect; and I remarked the cleanly state of the plants to him, adding that I had tried sulphur, but never could find it efficient. "You have probably never gone far enough with sulphur," he replied. Facts are stubborn things, and I of course made particular inquiry as to how much he would use in various cases, in order to obtain fixed data on which to lay hold. The house we were in was, as far my memory serves me, about thirty feet long, fourteen feet wide, and the back and front wall about ten and six feet respectively. I felt quite surprised when he told me that (by the mode and quantity which I shall describe presently) he could bid utter defiance to this microscopical scoundrel. For a house such as described, he used four ounces; and in conducting the operation, he chose a dull day for the purpose. The pipes or flues were maintained at a medium heat, on purpose, for the sulphur operation; and no air was given during the day, unless the sun suddenly burst forth, when some of the fumes were for that period allowed to escape. The sulphur was of course spread equally over the pipes or flues, with the exception of, perhaps, the part where the fire entered, which might prove too severe. I have used this recipe ever since, and have never known it to fail; or at least, I am never troubled with the Red Spider in my houses. In fact, this season, for instance, I have two vineries, in which quantities of succession crops of French Beans and Strawberries, with various stove plants, such as Thunbergias, &c., &c., have been growing all the spring, together with Vines overhead; and we have never met with Red Spider until the last three weeks, and since then only on a Thunbergia or two; and that in consequence of the sulphurizing process having been put off beyond its usual time. On an average, I do the houses through about three times in the year. The best advice, however, which I can offer, is to go through the process whenever a Red Spider makes its appearance. The sulphur is applied by means of a dusting brush; the operator has the sulphur in a bowl, and by dipping his brush in water occasionally, and then in a damp state rolling it in the sulphur bowl, he is enabled to lay it on precisely in the way of paint. After all, let me add, that sulphur is a thing always to be used with much caution; and those who are inclined to try it had better begin in a small way at first, and increase their quantity each time a little. Of course the hotter the pipes or flues, the greater the danger; and in such cases I should keep the fire extremely moderate for the first forty-eight hours. If the day on which the operation is performed turn out sunny, and the pipes are hot, great caution will be necessary. However, let me add, that I have never yet suffered in the least from it, excepting in the case of Fuchsias and Mignonette, which are by no means partial to it; and Fuchsias should by all means be removed before the operation commences. In my opinion, it is the length of time during which the sulphur is in continuous operation, to which its power over the Red Spider is to be attributed; and this is where Mr. Whiting has, I perceive, erred; for I should never have fancied it would be effectual in the case of the Thunbergia quoted by him. This spring I had my Peach wall done on the same principle; in that case, I mixed my sulphur with soapy water, and added a little clay to it, to the consistence of a thin paint, daubing a broad band up every open space between the Peach shoots. My trees are quite clean, and I have neither insects of any kind, curled leaves, nor mildew, with an abundance of fine fruit.—*Robert Errington, Oulton Park Gardens.*

Effects of Flour of Sulphur on Ants.—I have found Sulphur an effective remedy in the expulsion of Ants; but it does not appear to kill them, as I can find none dead, though I have minutely examined the soil. After its application, however, they invariably leave the spot, and are not again to be found in the neighbourhood of their late locality. It affects equally the black and the red Ants.—*A. P. V.*

Black Beetles.—Mr. Major recommends that certain insects thus designated should be scalded to death for eating ripe Strawberries; and if by this name he means the Blattæ, I quite agree with him; but if, as I suspect, he intends the ordinary beetles of that colour, the Geodephaga, to be found running in the open garden, then, as an old entomologist, and not a very "juvenile" gardener, I entirely differ in opinion with him. The Geodephaga are the most useful insects the gardener has, and for one Strawberry devoured, a thousand larvæ and plant-feeding insects will be destroyed. As well might he recommend the destruction of the Black-cap, "bless its merry heart!" as Waterton says, or the other warblers, because they help themselves to a few of the fruit they so carefully preserve from the caterpillars. Very few insects of this division of the Coleoptera attack vegetable substances. Labrus gibbus is the only one I know to do so, and they ought by all means to be encouraged in gardens. For my own part, I carefully avoid killing them; and at this season of the year, when many species are just making their appearance, I dare say I have hundreds, or, I may say, thousands, of one beautiful species of Pterostichus alone (P. brunnipes, Sam.), both in my plant-houses and the open ground, which, until discovered here, was so rare that three specimens found by the late Dr. Leach, in Devonshire, constituted the entire stock in all the cabinets in Britain.—*S.*

To protect Wall-Fruit from Wasps.—In your last number you tell "S. M." to *net* his trees to keep off the wasps from his Wall-Fruit. As neither salmon, herring, nor pilchard net will do this, allow me to acquaint you with an efficacious substance. Take a quantity of what manufacturers and merchants call "foundation muslin" (popularly called Scotch gauze); cut it in lengths answering to the height of the wall, and sew enough, edge to edge, to form an oblong sheet of sufficient length to cover one tree; edge or bind it all round with strong list, and nail it close over the trees, turning up the lower edge inwards about 6 or 8 inches, so as to form a pocket. In this the fruit drops, when ripe, in perfect safety. This I have practised for years, and can say it is perfectly efficient.—*Quercus.*

Bees.—Some of your readers may, perhaps, be interested in learning the following simple and successful plan of taking the honey from the side of one of Nutt's boxes. In the middle of a fine day the slide between the middle and side box was introduced, thereby cutting off all communication with any outlet. The prisoners soon became exceedingly agitated, proving at once that the queen was not of their number. After keeping them in durance about an hour, the slide at the bottom of the back of the side box was partly withdrawn, sufficiently so to allow free egress to the Bees, which rushed out and flew over to the usual entrance in the front. Whenever any seemed disposed to return, the slide was replaced. By this plan, in a very short time, the box was entirely emptied of Bees; none were destroyed, and no one was stung. In the evening the box was moved, and the comb did not contain a single brood cell. This, no doubt, was owing to the care that had been taken to ventilate them: they are now working very industriously in the other end box. The quantity of honey and wax taken was 28 lbs.—*A Lady, Westbury.*

Poisonous Honey.—I must beg to demur to your inference, that because hares will not eat the shoots of the Rhododendron Ponticum, its saccharine secretions may be poisonous, as a nonsequitur; since I can assure you that the sugar of the Rhododendron is not poisonous, nor need I remind you that goats, pigs, &c., will eat with impunity what is rejected by many other animals, and what would not only prove injurious, but fatal to them.—*J. Murray.*

Toads.—Among the enemies of Bees, the Toad has not been mentioned. I am not willing to bring a charge against any of my fellow-creatures, however humble in the scale of creation; but the Toad destroys many Bees. I have seen several skulking near mine, and been informed that, on destroying a Toad, more than a dozen Bees were discovered in its stomach.—*J. Murray.*

The Laburnum.—My cows for many years past have had free access to several Laburnum trees, but whether they have eaten the seeds or not I cannot say. This I do know, that they have never been poisoned, probably because their natural instinct teaches them to avoid that which is not proper for them to eat.—*F. H. S.*

On the Management of the Vine.—I observe that the usual practice of syringing and stopping vines, denounced in No. 26, by "A Tyro," has been partially defended by "Vitis." I agree to what has been advanced by the latter correspondent, who evidently writes from experience; and I beg to add some additional remarks on the subject. "Tyro" writes to the effect that syringing is a complete absurdity: and that abundance of moisture, constantly diffused in the atmosphere, is preferable. Syringing is as good an imitation of rain as gardeners in general can command: and, particularly of those heavy rains which vines in the open ground, in more southern latitudes, are exposed to. Subject to alternations of hot sun and drought and heavy rains, the vines on the hills of the Continent live for one or more hundred years; and the wine they produce is richer than that from grapes produced in humid valleys. From this, it appears to me in vain to argue about the absurdity of syringing; for, if the latter do no more harm than rain, of which it is an imitation, plants will die a natural death before they give evidence of its ill effects. I have no hesitation in saying that judicious syringing is highly beneficial, and infinitely preferable to an atmosphere constantly loaded with moisture. We are told that when the air is not so saturated leaves perspire; which exudation is apt to condense on their surface, and it is more than probable that rain clears off this obstructing matter, especially as ammonia, a detergent, is found in rain-water. I admit, that, in one respect, "air charged with moisture continually does more than syringing;" it effectually prevents perspiration—one of the most important functions of leaves. The consequences arising from the use of impure water form a very untenable argument in favour of non-syringing, where pure can always be obtained. The stains apparent on the surface of the berries, which are generally ascribed to dust, or impurities in the water, are more frequently owing to the *bloom* itself being displaced, and driven into patches. This is most apt to happen when the bloom is being first formed on the fruit, and before it has become fully established. With regard to stopping the shoots, let us suppose, in the first place, that a vine has a fair proportion of roots, to supply nourishment to 1000 medium-sized leaves, produced on shoots growing in the uncultivated manner "Tyro" has suggested; but that, instead of allowing all to remain, the stopping system is adopted to such an extent that only 500 leaves have to be supported: what is the consequence? "Vitis" and others will agree, that the 500 leaves, having a much greater supply of sap than if 1000 had to be fed, will increase in size; and in proportion to this increase in the size of the leaves, so will be the enlargement of the buds at their bases; on which the size of the bunches in the following season depends. It may, however, be observed, that the quantity of roots formed by the elaboration of the 500 large leaves, will not quite equal that which would have resulted from the 1000 of medium size; but if the increased size of the former, and their better exposure to light, be taken into account, the difference will not be very considerable. It was, moreover, ascertained by Mr. Knight, that the more recently formed leaves, such as those at the extremities of young shoots, contribute very little to the formation of wood and roots, until the fabrication of their own substance is considerably advanced. Such extreme parts may, therefore, be dispensed with, without materially affecting the future vigour of the plant; whilst, by so doing, the sap, that would have been appropriated by those extreme parts, is diverted into others that require to be invigorated, in order that larger and finer fruit may be obtained than would be the case if the vine were left to ramble uncontrolled.—*T. N. R.*

To preserve Green Peas.—Your correspondent will find the following an excellent plan "to preserve Green Peas for the table until Christmas:"—Shell them and put them into boiling water, give them two or three warms only, and pour them into a cullender. When the water is completely drained off, turn them out on a cloth, spread on a dresser to dry them. From this cloth transfer them to another until they are perfectly free from moisture. Then bottle them in wide-mouthed bottles, leaving sufficient room to pour clarified mutton suet, one inch thick, on the top; cork them tightly, and rosin the corks, and keep them in a cellar or in the earth. When used, boil them until they are tender with a bit of butter, a spoonful of sugar, and some mint.—*Oddity.*——The following receipt I have frequently used, and never found it fail. When gathered, scald them and dry them on a cloth in a warm room, and afterwards put them into wide-mouthed bottles. I light a match and hold it for a moment or so in the bottle, and quickly fit the cork, which is fixed down with rosin. It is best to bury them till wanted for use; and the only addition to what is generally added to them is a very small portion of sugar. French Beans will keep for many months by placing them alternately with layers of salt; closing them with a piece of wood fitting the inside of the keg used, and placing a heavy stone to keep them pressed.—*A. C. E., Southampton.*

To prepare Cuttings for India.—On reading *J. F. R.'s* very interesting account of the transmission of seeds and cuttings to and from India, in your last number, it occurred to me, that with a little gardening process, cuttings destined for either journey might be made more capable of sustaining their vegetative powers with greater certainty than if left to their natural course. This is the best time of the year to prune delicate and diseased fruit-trees, with a view to strengthen them or bring them to a healthy condition. The rationale of this is, that the eyes left are doubled in strength before the end of the growing season by the accumulation of the ascending sap, and are thus enabled to push with greater vigour next year. This is a good time, therefore, to apply this system to such shoots as are to be sent to India next October or November, by cutting off one-third, or more in some cases, of their length. Cut the tips off half-way between two buds or joints, and the force of the ascending sap will nearly heal over the wound in two months. Now, if you ring the shoot where you intend it to be cut off, you will have all the strength and accumulation of this autumn's growth concentrated in the graft, as far as art can do it; and this, no doubt, will help, so far, their safe transmission. Besides, the store of vegetable matter, which will accumulate in the callosity over the ring, will be ready to break forth into roots as soon as the shoots are put into their natural element. Moreover, the partially healing over of the wounds, in this way, will be almost sufficient to supersede the use of the wax altogether.—*D. Beaton.*

Peat useful in promoting the Vegetation of Seeds.—It will happen at times that small seeds, such as Cabbage seed, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, &c., do not come away after they are sown, during dry and warm weather. Last spring, some of my crops failed in the first sowing; and, if I recollect rightly, mention was made in the Calendar of Operations of failures having occurred in some parts of England, and sowing over again was recommended. About a month after the regular time for sowing these seeds, a few drills were made in moist peat, and in the drills was put some guano, to cover which peat-mould was also used. The seeds were afterwards sown, being chiefly Broccoli, Cabbages, and Iceland Greens. After they were sown and covered up, the heat still continued; the surface of the peat became as dry as tinder, and would have burned if fire had been applied to it. However, the seed that was sown vegetated freely, the plants grew rapidly, and were as fit for planting out at the proper time as the few that remained of those that had been sown a month before. Another great advantage attended those that were sown in the peat: when they required to be lifted, the roots brought a ball of peat along with them, which I think was very beneficial to the plants, in keeping the roots moist after they were planted in the ground where they were to remain. It may not be necessary to sow at all times in such a soil; but I believe that a garden would be none the worse in having a few square yards of well-broken peat for sowing some kinds of seeds upon, as occasion might require.—*Peter Mackenzie.*

Mildew on Peach Trees.—I never find a single case of mildew on my Peach-trees, either in-doors or out. I plant all on mounds of brick, with the roots flat upon them, without any soil beneath; and of course the soil, altogether, is not more than a foot deep. I, however, take care to use a sound clayey loam. Mildew in the Peach arises, in my opinion, from stagnation at the root, and either excessive drought or wet, or a baked soil, will produce it. My border is always free; for if the weather prove excessively hot and dry, I rejoice on account of the Peach-wall, and the only precaution I find necessary is to spread three inches thick of rotten dung over their roots, and water heavily on the dung once or twice. If, however, the trees are in a luxuriant state, they should neither be mulched nor watered by any means, until the last swelling of the fruit, about the beginning of August.—*Robert Errington, Oulton Park Gardens.*

White Scale on Pine Plants.—As the ammoniacal gas evolved during the process of the fermentation of dung is said to destroy the scale on Pine plants, would not the ammoniacal liquor of the gas-works, if it were used for steaming the houses, or occasionally, in a diluted state, for syringing the plants, answer the same purpose? I wish some one, unfortunate enough to be troubled with this insect, would try the experiment, and report the result.—*W. P. Ayres.*

Statement of the Weather.—In consequence of the present very hot state of the weather, many inquiries are being made respecting the comparative temperature of this and other seasons. The following is a statement of the mean temperature in the shade, in the neighbourhood of London, for the last sixteen years, 1826 to 1841 inclusive, for the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, and up to the 15th August; with which the mean temperature of the current year from Jan. 1st to August 15th is contrasted:—

Average.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.
1826-1841.	36.23	40.08	43.05	47.52
1842.	32.45	40.33	49.98	46.28
Difference	—3.78	+0.25	+6.93	—1.24

Average.	May.	June.	July.	Aug. 1 to 15.
1826-1841.	55.36	60.76	64.18	63.17
1842.	53.74	63.56	61.80	66.53
Difference.	—1.62	+2.80	—2.38	+3.36

It appears from the above that the months of January, April, May, and July, of the present season, have been somewhat below the average temperature; and the months of February, March in particular, June, and August up to the present time, have been warmer than usual; the difference on the whole being nearly 4¼° in favour of the higher temperature of this season. The summer of 1826 was considerably hotter than even this, for the mean temperatures of the months of June, July, and August of that year were respectively 65.60, 66.60, 65.00. The following table of the temperature in 1826 and 1842 will probably be interesting to many persons:—

Aug.	1826.		1842.		Aug.	1826.		1842.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	82	59	72	43	10	75	63	93	60
2	80	60	79	53	11	66	47	71	47
3	77	56	83	52	12	73	42	78	55
4	75	55	86	62	13	74	45	73	56
5	72	51	79	59	14	77	45	85	48
6	75	55	72	53	15	73	56	92	58
7	80	50	78	48	16	75	51	90	57
8	80	52	82	51	17	76	60	80	58
9	79	54	86	55	18	81	61	93	

On five days between the 1st and 18th of August, in the remarkably hot season of 1826, the thermometer rose to 80°, and not exceeding 82° in the shade; but between the 1st and 18th of the present month it has risen in ten days to 80° or more, and even as high as 93°.

Salvia patens.—I have a garden, in an airy situation, where Salvia patens grows strong and healthy in common garden soil, and occasionally presents a very beautiful appearance by having several large and handsome spikes of flowers expanded at the same time. Frequently, however, I find the ground strewed with unexpanded buds, in various stages of growth. I have observed this to occur not only when the nights have probably been chilly, but quite as much so during the present warmer temperature. I water the ground surrounding the roots (with rain-water when it is to be had), freely almost every evening. I believe it is a characteristic feature of this truly beautiful plant to drop its buds; but can I pursue any other plan than that adopted, to render such result less frequent? and is there any particular soil that best suits this plant? —*Amateur.*—[This species of Salvia, like all others of the genus, prefers a light, rich soil. Such complaints as yours are of frequent occurrence; but we believe that the falling off of the blooms before expansion has never been satisfactorily accounted for.]

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Aug. 3.—The last council of the session was held in Hanover-square, H. Handley, Esq., in the chair. J. W. Scott, Esq., was elected a governor, and 12 gentlemen members. Col. Challoner laid before the council the report of the finance committee at Bristol, from which it appeared that, at the gates of the show-yard alone, the sum of 2,393*l.* had been received. He then read his draught of regulations for the arrangement of the business at the Derby meeting next year. The following appointment of the General Derby Committee was unanimously agreed to:—The Duke of Richmond, Chairman; Col. Challoner, Vice-chairman: Earl Spencer, Sir J. Johnstone, Bart., M.P., Hon. Capt. Spencer, Col. Austen; E. S. Chandos Pole, C. R. Colvile, M.P., J. V. Shelley, T. R. Barker, J. Dean, P. Pusey, M.P., W. Miles, M.P., J. W. Childers, M.P., W. G. Hayter, M.P., H. Gibbs, W. Shaw, and W. Hobbs, Esqrs. It was resolved that the Duke of Richmond should be requested to name the date at which a deputation would proceed to Derby to inspect the localities submitted for their consideration, and to select the most eligible sites for the purposes of the meeting. Mr. Colvile, M.P., Chairman of the Local Derby Committee, reported the following nomination of members:—C. R. Colvile, Esq., M.P., Chairman; Sir H. S. Wilmot, Bart.; J. Strutt, and E. S. Chandos Pole, Esqrs. It was resolved, that this day should terminate the session for the season, until the first Wednesday in November. The sum of 100*l.* was voted for the purchase of books for the library. C. E. Deacon, Esq. transmitted on the part of the corporation of Southampton, an invitation for the society to hold its meeting of 1844 in that borough; replies to the queries as to its capabilities for the purposes of the meeting, and the accommodation of the members; the grant of the use of their Guildhall and Audit-house; and a plan of the town and its neighbourhood.—Prof. Sewell communicated his report on the white Belgian Carrots producing blindness, when given as food to horses; and in his opinion there is not the least reason to believe that the Belgian Carrot has greater tendency to produce blindness than an excess of any other diet.—Mr. Hobbs stated, that it would be too late this year to apprise the competitors for seed-wheat at the Derby meeting, that specimens of the plant (in the state of straw, &c.) would be required, as well as samples of the grain, and he therefore hoped that those conditions would not be rigidly enforced.—The council then adjourned to the 2d of November.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

August 5.—John Reynolds, Esq., in the chair. The following donations were awarded:—British Plants from the Rev. T. Butler, Mr. J. Pearson, Mr. A. Henfrey, Miss A. Worsley, and Mr. S. Freeman; American Plants from Mr. O. Rich, and British Mosses from Mr. J. F. Hollings. Specimens of Schistostega pennata, collected in Nottingham Forest, and presented by Mr. J. S. Sulebotham, were exhibited. A note was read from Mr. A. White, stating that he had found specimens of Dentária bulbífera, in Chesham Bois Wood, Buckinghamshire. Mr. T. Sansom (Librarian) exhibited a monstrosity of Rosa centifólia (Linn.), in which a second flower was developed from the centre of the first. Mr. W. H. White communicated a paper, being a report of the Botanical State of the Mauritius, translated from the Eighth Annual Report of the Natural History Society of that island. Mr. T. Twining, jun., exhibited a large collection of cultivated specimens from Twickenham.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

August 16.—Mr. Groom in the chair. Mr. Alex. Stewart and Mr. F. Smith were elected members. The amount of prizes to be given at the approaching Dahlia show on the 20th of September was fixed, and judges were selected, to decide upon the merits of the White Dahlias, exhibited for the first time at the next evening meeting of the society, for the cup given by Mr. Wildman. The following Dahlias were sent for judgment:—*Mountjoy's Virgil*, 1841, dark crimson, 8 blooms; a first-rate flower. *Brown's Red Gauntlet*, 1841, deep rose, tinged with salmon, 6 blooms; large and round, but slightly sunk in the eye; a good second-rate flower. *Brown's Perpetual Grand*, 1841, deep red, 6 blooms; colour bright and good; a large and first-rate flower. *Smith's Sir R. Sale*, 1841, crimson purple, 6 blooms; first-rate. *Smith's Rainbow*, 1841, primrose tipped with rose, 6 blooms; pretty from its colour for a border variety, but not calculated, on account of the form of its petal, for showing. *Cook's Confidence*, 1841, 6 blooms; from the great inequality of the blooms sent, it will be desirable to see it again. *Wildman's Bianca*, 1841, white, 8 blooms; first-rate. *Steen's Sir R. Chester*, 1842 deep purple, 1 bloom; promises to be a first-rate flower. *Small's Surprise*, 1842, rosy purple, 1 bloom; bad eye, with the petals too long. Three blooms of *Smith's Duke of Wellington* were also exhibited.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Aug. 3.—The prizes at this meeting were awarded as follows: For *Peaches of two sorts*:—1, Mr. J. Gavin, gr. to the Earl of Moray, for Grimwood's Royal George, and Grosse Mignonne; 2, Mr. J. Robertson, gr. to Lord Gray, for Royal George, and French Mignonne; 3, Mr. J. Murray, gr. to A. Fletcher, Esq., for Royal George and Noblesse. For *Nectarines, of two sorts*, to Mr. Gavin, for Newington and Duc de Tello. *Figs*: Mr. P. Wood, gr. to the Earl of Hopetoun, for White Genoa and Black Ischia. Several competitors produced admirable bunches of Black Hamburgh Grapes, and prizes were awarded—1, to Mr. J. Young, gr. to Mrs. Ferguson; and 2nd, to Mr. Murray. The Grizzly Frontignan Grapes were also excellent: prizes were given, 1st to Mr. J. Goodall, gr. to L. Buchan, Esq.; 2d, to Mr. J. Fargie, gr. to Mrs. Gregory. A prize having been offered for the best cluster of any Grape other than Black Hamburgh and Grizzly Frontignan, eleven competitors came forward, and two awards were—1, Mr. Young, for a very fine cluster of Muscat of Alexandria; 2, Mr. W. Macauslan, gr. to Adm. Sir D. Milne, for the White Tokay. Another prize having been offered for the largest cluster of Grapes of any variety, it was voted to Mr. J. Hogg, gr. to W. Bonar, Esq., for white Syrian, and another to Mr. R. Watson, gr. to D. Anderson, Esq., also for the white Syrian. *Melons*: 1, Mr. Alex. Fowlis, gr. to P. C. H. C. Durham; 2, Mr. C. Anderson, gr. to Sir T. B. Hepburn, Bart.; 3, Mr. J. Macnaughton, gr. to J. Wauchope, Esq. *Cucumbers*: 1, Mr. J. Murray, gr. to the Hon. Lord Mackenzie, for Manchester Prize-fighter; 2, Mr. W. Martine, for the Emperor of Russia; 3, Mr. D. Fowlis, for the white Spine. *Elton Pine Strawberries*: 1, Mr. G. Proctor; 2, Mr. J. Brown, gr. to Lady Grant; 3, Mr. W. Thom, gr. to D. Anderson, Esq. *Gooseberries, two different kinds*: 1, Mr. J. Liddel, gr. to A. Thompson, Esq., for Jubilee and Hedgehog; 2, Mr. Addison, for Yellow Sulphur and Hedgehog. For some Peaches and Grapes, from Lord Abercromby's, marked for "exhibition only," an extra premium was assigned to Mr. N. Cathie, gr. there. A box containing various fruits, from Methven Castle, including 16 sorts of Seedling Gooseberries, was considered deserving of an extra premium, which was voted to Mr. Alex. Bisset, the gr. Small awards were likewise made to Mr. R. Saddler, gr. at Moncrieff House, for a dish of the fruit of Passiflora edulis: and to Mr. Aitken, gr. at Pitlour, for a tray of Astrachan Apples and Orleans Plums. *The four finest Shrubbery Exotics*, Mr. J. Young, gr. to T. Oliver, Esq., for Elichrysum proliferum, E. élegans, Twéedia versicolor, and Bouvárdia splendens; *for finest Herbaceous Exotics*, to Mr. R. Watson, gr. to D. Anderson, Esq., for Triptilion spinosum, Gloxínia rubra, Achimenes longiflora, and Angelónia pubescens. *Orchidaceous Plants*, 1, to Mr. R. Middleton, gr. to Dr. Neill, for Acropera Loddigésii var. purp., and Stanhópea insignis; 2, Mr. G. Stirling, gr. to Lord Melville, for Stanhópea oculata, and Miltónia spectábilis. For *Cape Heaths*, the medal was awarded to Mr. Stirling, for Erica prægnans, Eweriana, Shannóniana, and hyacinthoides; and to Mr. J. Addison, gr. to the Earl of Wemyss, for E. inflata, Eweriana, ventricosa var., and jubata; and for a collection of Ericas from Prof. Dunbar's an extra premium was voted to Mr. J. Duncan, gardener there. *Seedling Fuchsias*, Mr. D. Brewster, gr. to Col. Lindsay. Awards were also made to Messrs. Handasyde, for stands of *Dahlias and Pansies*, and specimens of Achimenes longiflora and A. rosea; to Messrs. Sang and Sons, for a stand of splendid *Carnations, China Asters, and Marigolds*; to Mr. T. Douglas, gr. to Sir T. D. Lauder, Bart., for a collection of *German Stocks and China Asters*; to Mr. Alex. Forrester, gr. to Capt. Falconer, for cut specimens of *rare border flowers*: to Mr. J. Downie, gr. to Gen. Robertson, for Cape Ericas; to Mr. A. Cameron, for *Petunias*; to Mr. J. Melrose, gr. to R. Trotter, Esq., for *Celósia cristata*, the heads being 23 inches long by 10 broad. The Royal Botanic Garden contributed several large specimens of Cape Heaths, and other rare plants, densely covered with blossoms:—Among these, Erica tricolor speciosa was exceedingly rich and elegant; also E. Aitónia, E. ovato-umbellata, E. ventricosa, Bánksia média, Státice arbórea, &c. The Horticultural Society's own garden afforded several novelties, which were displayed in the tent:—Of these Oncidium Lanceanum attracted much notice, having three beautiful spikes of flowers; and a plant of Phlox speciosa, recently introduced from America, was particularly admired. Several plants were exhibited to show novel modes of culture; some were suspended in the air, and nourished by means of worsted syphons; others, including Gloxínia caulescens, were growing entirely in balls of hypnum-moss; a fine plant of Mammillária depressa, crowned with its white fruit, was suspended in a rustic basket filled merely with decayed hypnum. Besides fruits and plants, this exhibition presented some other interesting articles. Of these a transplanting machine, invented by Mr. W. M'Nab, attracted attention. It stood upon the lawn in front of the new hall, and supported, ready for transplanting, a handsome variegated Holly tree, fully 20 feet in height, with a huge ball of earth attached, the whole weighing (exclusive of the machine) upwards of a ton. Mr. C. H. J. Smith exhibited an improved conical boiler and hot-water apparatus, fitted up like an Arnott's stove, for heating frames and hothouses. Mr. M'Innes, showed various forms of zinc frames, adapted for striking cuttings of plants; with an elegant and light support for climbing-plants, in the form of a miniature tree. Mr. Smith and Mr. Borthwick, wire-workers, High-street, also exhibited many tasteful designs of trellis-work for training climbing-plants.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Birmingham and Midland Floral and Horticultural Society, Aug. 4.—CARNATIONS: *Premier*, Game Boy, Mr. Coudrey. *Scarlet Bizarre*, 1, Col. Wainman, Mr. Bunn; 2, Prince Albert, Mr. Bunn; 3, Hepworth's Leader, Mr. Flindell. *Purple Bizarre*, 1, Ely's Lord Milton, Mr. Britten; 2, Gregory's Alfred, Mr. H. Pope; 3, Paul Pry, Mr. Bunn. *Scarlet Flake*, 1, Beauty of Cradley, Mr. Wallace; 2, Beauty of Birmingham, Mr. Coudrey; 3, Taylor's Festival, Mr. Flindell. *Purple Flake*, 1, Squire Meynell, Mr. Coudrey; 2, Malpas's Mary Ann, Mr. Bunn; 3, Squire Clarke, Mr. Fletcher. *Rose Flake*, 1, Lady Hood, Mr. Coudrey; 2, Elliott's Catherine, Mr. Bunn; 3, Duchess of Gloucester, Mr. Coudrey. *Seedlings*, 1, Mr. Britten; 2, Mr. Wallace. *Best 5 Carnations, 1 of a class*, Mr. Coudrey. PICOTEES: *Premier*, Nulli secundus, Mr. Flindell. *Purple edge*, 1, Crask's Diana, Mr. Haines; 2, Nulli secundus, Mr. Flindell; 3, Miss Hancox, Mr. Bunn. *Yellow edge*, 1, Martin's Victoria, Mr. Coudrey; 2, Lady of the Lake, Mr. Coudrey. *Red edge*, 1, Boothman's Victoria, Mr. Coudrey; 2, Wells' Duke, Mr. Wallace, 3, Mrs. Horner, Mr. Wallace. *Best 4 Picotees, 2 purple and 2 red-edged*, Mr. Wallace. DAHLIAS: *Premier*, Climax, Mr. C. Kimberly. *Buff*, Nicholas Nickleby, Mr. C. Kimberly. *Crimson*, Marquis of Lothian, Mr. Earl. *Purple*, Conservative, Mr. Earl. *Puce*, Rouge et Noir, Mr. E. Phillips. *Rose*, Catleugh's Eclipse, Mr. Earl. *Striped*, Beauty of the Plain, Mr. Kimberly. *Scarlet*, Lee's Bloomsbury, Mr. J. Moore. *Yellow*, Widnall's Argo, Mr. Davies. *Blush*, Marchioness of Lansdowne, Mr. Kimberly. *Orange*, Seedling, J. Mason, Esq. *Dark*, Seedling, Mr. Earl. *White*, Lewisham Rival, Mr. Kimberly. *Shaded*, Fanny Keynes, Mr. Earl. GOOSEBERRIES: *Premier*, Thumper, 24dwts. 12grs., Mr. Fairfield. *Red*, 1, Young Wonderful, 21dwts. 23grs., Mr. Wallace; 2, Companion, 20dwts. 16grs., Mr. Wallace; 3, Freeholder, 20dwts. 15grs., Mr. Fairfield; 4, London, 20dwts. 10grs., Mr. Wallace. *Yellow*, 1, Leader, 18dwts. 12grs., Mr. Fairfield; 2, Bunker's Hill, 17dwts. 17grs., Mr. Fairfield; 3, China Orange, 17dwts. 16grs., Mr. Fairfield; 4, Pilot, 16dwts. 19grs., Mr. Wallace. *Green*, 1, Overall, 20dwts. 17grs., Mr. Fairfield; 2, Peacock, 20dwts. 3grs., Mr. Fairfield; 3, Thumper, 19dwts. 16grs., Mr. Fairfield; 4, Bumper, 17dwts. 21grs., Mr. Fairfield. *White*, 1, Seedling, 19dwts. 12grs., Mr. Fairfield; 2, Eagle, 18dwts. 10grs., Mr. Fairfield; 3, White Swan, 17dwts. 12grs., Mr. Fairfield; 4, Tally Ho! 15dwts. 8grs., Mr. Baker. *Dish of 24 sorts*, 1, Mr. Fairfield; 2, do. *Dish of best-flavoured*, 1, Rough Reds, Mr. Moore; 2, Whitesmith, Mr. Brewer. ORCHIDACEÆ: 1, Cattleya Harrisónii, A. Kenrick, Esq.; 2, Mormodes citrina, do. STOVE PLANTS: 1, Æschynanthus parasíticus, A. Kenrick, Esq.; 2, Gesnera Coóperi splendens, A. Kenrick, Esq. GREENHOUSE PLANTS: 1, Crássula coccinea, J. Mason, Esq.; 2, Clethra arbórea, Mr. Moore. ERICAS: 1, E. Hartnelli, Messrs. Pope and Sons; 2, E. Irbyana, A. Kenrick, Esq. PELARGONIUM: Sylph, Miss Bellamy. ROSES IN POTS: 1, Rosa Devoniensis, Miss Bellamy; 2, Lyonnais, Messrs. Pope and Sons. SWEEPSTAKES FOR ROSES: Messrs. Pope and Sons. CALCEOLARIAS: 1 and 2, A. Kenrick, Esq. HARDY SHRUBS: 1, Lavatera Thuringíaca, Messrs. Pope and Sons; 2, Spiræa tomentosa, Messrs. Pope and Sons. HERBACEOUS OR FRAME PLANTS: Lilium lancifólium punctatum, Messrs. Pope and Sons. 2, Tigrídia Pavónia, Mr. Earl. SIX VARIETIES OF ANNUALS (Cut Specimens): Mr. Wright. FUCHSIA: Corymbiflora, Mr. Kellett. COCKSCOMB: Mr. Yates. ORANGE OR LEMON: Citrus aurántium, Mr. Moore. GRAPES: Black Hamburgh, R. L. Chance, Esq. MELONS: 1, *Green Flesh*, E. Bower, Esq.; 2, *Cassabar Gold Flesh*, do. CURRANTS: Mr. Fairfield. CUCUMBERS: 1, *Improved Manchester*, A. Kenrick, Esq.; 2, *Matchless*, Mr. Chinn. STRAWBERRIES: *Elton Pine*, Mr. Coudrey. RASPBERRIES: *Globe*, Mr. Rodway. APPLES: 1, *Beauty of Kent*, Mr. Baker; 2, *Early Margaret*, Mr. Rodway. PEARS: 1, *Chaser*, R. L. Chance, Esq.; 2, *Green Chisel*, Mr. Walthew. PEAS: *Imperial Scimitar*, Mr. Baker; 2, *Milford Marrow*, do. BEANS: 1, *Johnson's Wonderful*, Mr. Coudrey; 2, *Taylor's Windsor*, do. FRENCH BEANS; 1, *Scarlet Runner*, J. Mason, Esq.; 2, *Dwarf*, Mr. Baker. CELERY: 1, *Manchester Red*, J. Mason, Esq.; 2, *Giant*, Mr. Chinn. RHUBARB: 1, *Green Giant*, Mr. Gold; 2, *Victoria*, Mr Rodway. POTATOES: *Blue Ash-leaved*, Mr. Rodway; 2, *Auberry Kidney*, Mr. Davies. ONIONS: 1, *Tripoli*, Mr. Rodway; 2, *Globe*, do. CARROTS: 1, *Altringham*, Mr. Baker; 2, *Early Horn*, Mr. Davies. TURNIPS: 2, *White Stone*, R. L. Chance, Esq.; 2, do., Mr. Chinn. Various Cottagers' prizes were also distributed.

Cheltenham Horticultural Society, July 26.—The fourth exhibition took place at the Montpelier Rotunda. The display of flowers and fruit was highly gratifying to those congregated on the occasion. The following were the prizes awarded:—*Amateurs*: CARNATIONS, Mr. W. Bryan. PICOTEES, Mr. W. Bryan. COCKSCOMBS, 1, J. Webster, Esq.; 2, Mrs. Blackman. BALSAMS, 1, Mr. Heath; 2, J. Webster, Esq. STOVE OR GREENHOUSE PLANTS, 1, Lady Cromie; 2, Sir R. Wolesley, Bart. PELARGONIUMS, 1, Mr. Heath, gr. to Dr. Irvin; 2, Mr. W. Bryan. HARDY PLANTS, 1, Sir R. Wolesley, Bart; 2, Mr. Heath. HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, 1, Mr. W. Bryan; 2, Sir R. Wolesley, Bart. HARDY ANNUALS, 1, Mr. W. Bryan; 2, Lady Prinn. PLANTS: *Collection of six*, 1, Mr. Heath; 2, J. Webster, Esq. *Ornamental basket*, 1, Mr. Heath; 2, Lady Prinn. *Device*, Miss Tunno. *Wild flowers*, C. T. Cook, Esq. *Collection*, Miss Wallace. DAHLIAS, Mr. Heath. PINE APPLE, *Queen*, J. Taylor, Esq. MELONS, 1, *Black Rock*, J. Taylor, Esq.; 2, *Scarlet fleshed*, J. Webster, Esq. GRAPES, *dark*, 1, J. Taylor, Esq.; 2, Sir R. Wolesley, Bart. *Light*, 1, J. Taylor, Esq.; 2, Sir R. Wolesley, Bart. APRICOTS, 1, J. Webster, Esq.; 2, J. Taylor, Esq. CHERRIES, 1, J. Taylor, Esq.; 2, J. Taylor, Esq. APPLES, *dessert*, 1, W. J. Agg, Esq.; 2, J. Taylor, Esq. *Culinary*, 1, J. Webster, Esq.; 2, J. Taylor, Esq. PEARS, *dessert*, 1, W. J. Agg, Esq.; 2, Lady Prinn. RASPBERRIES, 1, Lady Prinn; 2, W. J. Agg, Esq. CURRANTS, *Red*, 1, Mrs. Blackman; 2, W. J. Agg, Esq. *White*, 1, Lady Prinn; 2, J. Taylor, Esq. GOOSEBERRIES, *Red*, 1, J. Taylor, Esq.; 2, Lady Prinn. *Green*, 1, J. Taylor, Esq.; 2, W. J. Agg, Esq. *Yellow*, 1, J. Taylor, Esq.; 2, W. J. Agg, Esq. *White*, 1, J. Taylor, Esq. CELERY, 1, W. J. Agg, Esq.; 2, W. J. Agg, Esq. CUCUMBERS, 1, J. Webster, Esq.; 2, Lady Prinn. PEAS, 1, Lady Prinn; 2, J. Webster, Esq. TURNIPS, 1, Lady Prinn; 2, J. Webster, Esq. CARROTS, 1, J. Webster, Esq.; 2, Lady Prinn. BROAD BEANS, 1, W. J. Agg, Esq.; 2, J. Webster, Esq. KIDNEY BEANS, 1, J. Webster, Esq.; 2, J. Taylor, Esq. *Dwarfs*, 1, J. Taylor, Esq.; 2, J. Webster, Esq. EXTRA PRIZES: *Figs*, Mrs. Blackman. *Nurserymen, commercial gardeners, and cottagers*: CARNATIONS, *twelve blooms*, 1, Mr. Hodges. *Five blooms*, 1, Mr. Hodges; 2, Mr. Ryder. PICOTEES, *twelve blooms*, 1, Mr. Hodges; 2, Mr. Pipe. *Five blooms*, 1, Mr. Hodges; 2, Mr. Pipe. PANSIES, 1, Mr. Hopwood; 2, Mr. Pipe. PLANTS, *collection of twelve*, 1, Mr. Hodges; 2, Mr. Pipe. *Collection of six*, 1, Mr. Hodges; 2, Mr. Pipe. *Ornamental basket*, 1, Mr. Hodges; 2, Mr. Pipe. *Single Plant*, 1, Mr. Hodges; 2, Mr. Meggs. ROSES, Mr. Hodges. FUCHSIAS, Mr. Evans. GLOXINIAS, Mr. Hodges. PICOTEES, Mr. Hodges. CARNATIONS, Mr. Hodges. DAHLIAS, Mr. Hodges. MELONS, 1, Mr. Middlemiss; 2, Mr. Hurlston. GRAPES, *dark*, Mr. Pipe. *Light*, 1, Mr. Hurlston; 2, Mr. Hodges. APRICOTS, 1, Mr. Middlemiss; 2, Mr. Pipe. CHERRIES, 1, Mr. Coull; 2, Mr. Middlemiss. APPLES, *dessert*, 1, Mr. Middlemiss; 2, Mr. Coull. *Culinary*, 1, Mr. Coull; 2, Mr. Pipe. PEARS, *dessert*, 1, Mr. Pipe; 2, Mr. Dovey. RASPBERRIES, 1, Mr. Hurlston; 2, Mr. Pipe. CURRANTS, *red*, 1, Mr. Dovey; 2, Mr. Coull. *White*, 1, Mr. Dovey; 2, Mr. Ryder. *Black*, 1, Mr. Dovey; 2, Mr. Hurlston. GOOSEBERRIES, *red*, 1, Mr. Ryder; 2, Mr. Middlemiss. *Green*, 1, 2, Mr. Dale. *Yellow*, 1, Mr. Dale; 2, Mr. Ryder. *White*, 1, Mr. Ryder; 2, Mr. Hurlston. CELERY, 1, Mr. Middlemiss; 2, Mr. Hurlston. CUCUMBERS, 1, Mr. Hurlston; 2, Mr. Dovey. PEAS, 1, Mr. Dale; 2, Mr. Hurlston. TURNIPS, 1, Mr. Dale; 2, Mr. Dovey. CARROTS, 1, Mr. Middlemiss; 2, Mr. Dovey. BROAD BEANS, 1, Mr. Ryder; 2, Mr. Dovey. KIDNEY BEANS, *Scarlet runners*, 1, Mr. Ryder; 2, Mr. Dale. *Dwarfs*, 1, Mr. Ryder; 2, Mr. Dale. EXTRA PRIZE: ONIONS, Mr. Dale.

Norwich Horticultural Society, July 27.—This exhibition was not so numerously attended as usual. The following prizes were awarded: FRUITS, PINES: *Queen*, Mr. C. Butcher. GRAPES: *Grizzley Frontignan*, &c., C. K. Tompson, Esq. *Black Prince*, W. Rippingale, gr. to G. Morse, Esq. MELONS: W. Burt, Esq. APRICOTS: 1, Mr. Cockburn, gr. to J. T. Mott, Esq.; 2, W. Warner, gr. to W. Robinson, Esq. PLUMS: Mr. Cockburn. GOOSEBERRIES: W. Scarlett. *Champagne*, W. Kemp, gr. to Sir E. Stracey. CURRANTS: *Red*, 1, J. Gordon, Esq.; 2, W. Gale, gr. to H. N. Burroughes, Esq., M.P. *White*, 1, W. Gale; 2, W. Kemp. *Black*, S. Short. RASPBERRIES: 1, Rev. J. Burroughes; 2, W. Kemp. CHERRIES: *Black Eagle and White Florence*, 1, Mr. Cockburn; 2, May Duke, S. Short. BEST ELTON STRAWBERRIES Mr. Cockburn. *Carolina*, W. Gale. VEGETABLES, LETTUCES, *Cove Coss*, Mrs. Burroughes. PEAS: *Victoria*, 1, S. Short; 2, *Green Marrowfat*, S. Short. BEANS: *Windsor*, W. Scarlett. *Kidney*, 1, Mrs. Thomson; 2, H. S. Patteson, Esq. ONIONS: W. Gale. BEST BASKET OF SALAD: 1, W. Gale; 2, S. Short. BROCCOLI: *Walcheren*, Rev. J. Burroughes. BASKET OF DESSERT FRUIT: Mr. Wigton, gr. to Lord Stafford. FLOWERS: PICOTEES, 30 *varieties*, Rev. J. Burroughes; 24 *do.*, Rev. J. Burroughes; 18 *do.*, Rev. J. Burroughes; 12 *Yellow*, F. Catton, gr. to the Rev. C. Fellowes. CARNATIONS: 24 *varieties*, equal, Rev. J. Burroughes and G. Dover; 18 *do.*, J. Catton; 12 *do.*, Rev. J. Burroughes. PICOTEES: 12 *seedlings*, Rev. J. Burroughes; *Seedling*, Mr. G. Thurtell. POTS OF CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES: Geo. Dover. CUT FLOWERS: 1, J. Catton; 2, J. N. Waite, jun., Esq. COLLECTION OF POPPIES: J. Gordon, Esq. COLLECTION OF DAHLIAS: 1, Mrs. Burroughes; 2, Mr. G. Thurtell. *Seedling*, 1, Rev. J. Burroughes; 2, Mr. G. Thurtell. MARIGOLDS: J. Boughton, gr. to the Rev. — Brewer. SEEDLING PETUNIAS: J. Barkaway. GERMAN STOCKS, equal, Rev. J. Burroughes and Edward Kemp. HOLLYHOCKS: W. Blaza. GLADIOLI: C. Middleton, Esq. COLLECTION OF HYBRID FUCHSIAS, *for Messrs. Youell's Prize of* 2*l.*: Chandleri, Invincible, grandis, blanda, conspícua, arbórea, arbórea magnífica, Standishi, Dalstoni, mirábilis, globosa, cárnea—Mrs. Burroughes. FUCHSIAS: C. Middleton, Esq. *Seedlings*, C. Middleton, Esq. MYRTLE: S. Short. COCKSCOMBS: J. Gordon, Esq. COLLECTION OF GREENHOUSE PLANTS: J. Longe, Esq.; *do.*, S. Short; *do.*, W. Rippingale. BEST HONEY: 1, Rev. T. Burney; 2, W. Herring, Esq.; 3, J. Matchett, Esq.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

AE'RIDES BROÓKII. Sir W. Brook's Air-plant. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidaceæ. Gynándria Monándria.—This lovely plant was imported from the East Indies by C. Horsfall, Esq., some time since, in whose valuable collection it flowered during the month of May last. This species is one of the most peculiar and handsome which has yet been introduced. It is of vigorous habits, and produces a long tortuous stem, with luxuriant leaves, on which there are singular patches of a decidedly glaucous nature. The raceme of flowers issues from near the top of the stem, and is from a foot to 18 inches long, drooping, and bearing several side branches. The column may be compared to the beak of a bird; while the broadly-expansive form of the lip, with its reflexed, undulated, and jagged edges, and the rich purplish tints of its extremity, are quite novel. The fragrance of the flowers is likewise superior to that of A. odoratum, and they last for an extraordinary length of time in a cool place; remaining perfect when detached, and kept out of water, nearly a week. For cultivating this charming plant, a block of wood, to which it can be attached, should be chosen; or it should be planted in sphagnum moss, in an open wooden basket. In either case it must be suspended from the roof of a warm Orchidaceous house, and planted near the sources of atmospheric moisture in summer. A position at a slight distance from a cistern, or immediately over it, should be preferred. It must be watered assiduously during the summer months, and kept rather dry in winter. In propagating the plant, the young branches should not be cut off till they have formed roots; and perhaps it will be desirable partially to sever them from the old plant some time previously to removing them altogether. They ought not to receive much water after their removal, until they begin to grow.—*Paxton's Mag. of Botany.*

ALSTRŒME'RIA NEMOROSA. Woodland Alstrœméria. (*Hardy Herbaceous Plant.*) Amaryllidáceæ. Hexándria Monogýnia.—This showy species first flowered in the winter of 1841-42, in the greenhouse of Messrs. Veitch and Son, of Exeter. The roots were found on the Organ mountains of Brazil, at an elevation of about 3,000 ft. It is distinguished from A. aurea, which it greatly resembles, by the appearance of the seeds, which are less round and tuberculated, by the greater breadth of the leaves, and shorter flowers; by a freckle or two on the lowest petal; and by the undulation and more dense ciliation of the base of the segments of the perianth, especially the sepals.—*Curtis's Bot. Mag.*

BIGNÓNIA PICTA. Painted Bignonia. (*Half-hardy Climber.*)

Bignoniáceæ. Didynámia Angiospérmia.—The large violet flowers of this species, with deep rich purple veins, have a fine appearance, while its slender habit renders the plant particularly well suited for trellising in a pot. For such purposes, indeed, a large part of this beautiful genus is perfectly adapted. People have no notion of the rich and varied colours, or of the graceful forms, that are to be had among its many species, not to speak of the magnitude of their flowers. All the tropics contain them, and the attention of travellers in those countries should be particularly directed to sending home their seeds, which soon come up. Bignonia picta itself is a handsome creeper, and is said to be as hardy as B. capreolata, requiring the same treatment. Like all Bignonias, it should have a strong rich loamy soil; for although they grow vigorously in light sandy or peaty soils, they never flower freely under such treatment, and occupy much more room both for their tops and roots to grow in. It is increased from seeds or cuttings of the half-ripened slender shoots, put in sand, and treated in the ordinary way.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Turnip-Fly.—From a letter, signed "A Tanner," in the "Mark Lane Express," we copy the following simple and, as is said, efficacious remedy for checking the ravages of this destructive insect:—"In my constant intercourse with farmers, I have frequently heard their lamentations on the destructive ravages of the turnip-fly. A small patch of turnip-seed was sown in my garden some weeks since, and thought no more about for a considerable time; till one day chancing to pass by it, I discovered, on closer inspection, that the young plants were swarming with fly, and already half destroyed. I lost no time in applying what I hoped would be a remedy for the mischief; this consisted of some stale liquid from a lime-pit, scattered over the plants with a watering-pot. On revisiting the patch next day, I observed that the enemy was gone, and scarcely a fly was to be seen, except one solitary little wretch that was perched on a plant just unfolding; but not one could be seen on any plant that had received a sprinkling from the contents of the watering-pot. The next apprehension was, that the sprinkling might have injured the plants; a few days, however, removed all doubt, for rain came and washed the sprinkling (of lime and animal matter in combination) from the plants down to the roots, and they have since grown away in rank luxuriance, have been thinned once, and require the same operation again. Thus, by this sprinkling, the plants received protection from the fly *first*, and then, when the rain fell, were nourished by a highly-stimulating manure. It will, however, be said, but of what avail is this information? Farmers have not access to the lime-pits of the tanner; and if they had, the quantity to be procured would be so small as not to be of any material benefit; which is very true, and therefore the writer would recommend every farmer to have his own lime-pit in his farm-yard,—if so situated as to take the drainings of the yard, all the better; or where water may be obtained, a bricked pit or tank, into which should be thrown a few quarters of lime, with a sufficiency of water; and, when it can be procured, all manner of refuse animal matter, cut in pieces—such as a dead sheep, horse, &c., and the entrails of what may be slaughtered. Sometimes, on the coast, a load of worthless fish may be obtained. Farmers are little aware what an amount of rich liquid manure may be obtained at a very trifling cost. Although not one myself, I know, from the effects produced at various times on a small scale in my garden, that animal matter, in solution with lime, is an active and powerful manure; and what induced me to think it might be a preventive to the fly was, that I had observed, however stale and fœtid, *animal life* cannot exist in it."

Cambridge Botanic Garden, Massachusetts.—We are happy to hear that Dr. A. Gray, the author of several valuable works upon the Flora of the United States, has accepted the Botanical Chair of the Haward University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, with the direction of the Botanic Garden, the only one at present established in that country. It is his intention to renovate the Garden, and to introduce into it as many of the hardy and half-hardy plants of the United States as he can possibly obtain. We are also informed that Dr. Gray would willingly communicate with Botanists of other countries for such plants as are not in his possession, and would supply them in return with such American plants as they might desire to cultivate.

Gardener's and Botanist's Foreign Library.—The following new works are expected shortly to appear.—Seidel, C. A., gardener at the court of Dresden:—Anweisung (Detailed Instruction on the Proper Care and Management of large Orangeries, from an experience of many years). Dresden, 8vo.——Für Freunde des Obstbaues (The Friend of the Fruit-grower)—A periodical under the superintendence of the Arboricultural Society of the Oberlausnitz. Hamburg, 8vo.——Hoffman, J. P.:—Laboratorium (Description of the Chemical Laboratory at Giessen, with a Preface by Prof. Liebig.) Heidelberg, folio.——Fischer, F. F.:—Verwehntung (The Highest Advantage to be derived from Potatoes, by making thereof a wholesome, strong, and well-flavoured beer; also to obtain from them the greatest amount of Alcohol). Leipzig, 8vo.——Prestele, J.:—Giftpflanzen (The most Noxious, Poisonous Plants of the middle part of Germany, in figures of natural size; Text by C. Soldau). Friedberg, 4to.——Reider, J. E. von:—Das Bienenbüchlein (The Little Book on Bees, according to a Thirty Years' Experience). Leipzig, 8vo.

To destroy Moles.—A correspondent gives the following recipe to destroy Moles: Take a small quantity of the carbonate of barytes, put it into a pan, then put some worms in upon it, and allow them to remain some time. Then find out the track of the mole, and put the worms into it, after which close up the run again. Continue this as long as the worms are carried away.—*Mark Lane Express.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Pencarrow, the seat of Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.—This mansion is delightfully situated in the neighbourhood of Bodmin, between that town and Wadebridge, surrounded by some beautiful wooded scenery, and very large and handsome specimens of forest trees. This place of late years has undergone extensive alterations, and many thousand pounds have been expended by the spirited proprietor in various decorations of the flower garden, shrubberies, drives, &c. It is now generally considered to be one of the first places in the West of England. The flower garden is of large dimensions, situated in front of the mansion, surrounded by raised terraces, and beautifully laid out in beds of various forms and devices. The centre of the garden is ornamented by a large and superb fountain, built of granite, and elegantly carved. Around it were some beds of the newest sorts of Dahlias, and of the choicest Pansies, Verbenas, Petunias, and Alstrœmerias. One of the principal attractions of this place is the large and extensive mass of rockwork, which forms one side of the flower garden, and which is very naturally arranged. Before the garden was made, there was a hill facing many of the windows of the mansion, which had a very unsightly appearance; and Mr. Corbett, the gardener, in order to do away with this object, formed this rockery of it, which is very attractive, and is one of the best specimens of rockwork which we have seen. The stone is brought from the adjoining hills; some of the pieces weigh as much as two or three tons,—but the great ornament that this rockery is to the place fully compensates for every additional trouble. The stones were not dug out of a quarry, but were lying on the surface of the soil, with the lichen, moss, &c., growing about them; consequently they have a more natural effect than if they were taken out of the earth. In this rockery are planted most of the best varieties of rock plants. The different species of Mahonia seem to thrive here remarkably well. In one part an artificial bog is formed, which has every appearance of being natural; it is supplied from the reservoir by a small pipe, and a stream of water is constantly running into it. In this bog we found, to our astonishment, that singular little plant the Dionæa muscípula, or Venus's fly-trap, thriving in great luxuriance, and throwing up its flower-spikes. This plant, we were informed by Mr. Corbett, stood through last winter, and was frozen hard, the only protection it had being a bell-glass. Here also we found the Pinguícula grandiflora, and Parnássia Caroliniana, in most vigorous growth. At the foot of the rockery is a fine and healthy specimen of Araucária imbricata, about 5½ ft. in height; and a vigorous plant of the Cedrus Deodara, about 10 ft. high. The greenhouse is well filled with some healthy specimens of various plants. The Ericas are doing well, and we observed the following in fine bloom, viz.:—E. exímia, ampullácea, and trícolor, three of the best sorts in cultivation. The Fuchsias were in great perfection, including all the newest sorts, amongst which the following were loaded with their beautiful bright blossoms:—cárnea, formosa, élegans, Youellii, magnífica, insignis, Dalstónia, multiflora, Chandlerii, conspícua, mirábilis, arbórea, and Standishii. In this house we found also some fine specimens of Roella ciliata, Rondelétia speciosa, and Pavetta Caffra, as well as one of the largest specimens which we have yet observed of the New Zealand spruce, Dacrýdium cupressinum, a plant of great rarity. In the stove were some good Orchidaceous and other tropical plants, particularly Echites suberecta, one of the best stove creepers, covered with a quantity of large bright yellow blossoms; fine specimens of the Pitcher-plant (Nepenthes distillatória), and of Oncidium Lanceanum. This house is heated with Corbett's hygrothermanic apparatus, which answers well, as the plants appear to grow in great luxuriance. In front of the greenhouse a piece of ground has been prepared, in which is planted a very interesting collection of New Zealand plants, lately sent home by the brother of Sir W. Molesworth. From the present appearance of the foliage, there seem to be many new plants amongst them; and we have every reason to expect that they will be of great benefit to our shrubberies and ornamental plantations if they will stand over winter, which we have no doubt will be the case. Near this was a fine bed of Gladioluses, in a soil composed of peat and sand, blooming most abundantly; the most conspicuous amongst them was a fine truss of flowers of the G. insignis. In the fruit garden were some large Peach and Nectarine trees, with scarcely any fruit on them; which is generally the case this season throughout the west of England. Of Pears and Apples there was a fair crop. In the Peach-house the trees were looking remarkably clean and healthy, with a fair quantity of nearly ripe fruit. Sir W. Molesworth is about to form an arboretum, which will have a good effect.—*W. E. R.*

Broughton, near Manchester.—In the very extensive collection of Orchidaceous plants cultivated in these gardens, there are, at the present time, considerably more than a hundred either in bloom or throwing up their flower-scapes. Amongst the former are the rare and sweet-scented Brassavola cucullata; the beautiful Maxillária Skínneri; and, for the first time in this country, Oncidium microchilum, with a scape two feet in length, and four lateral branches.—*Aug.* 10.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

In most gardens Turnips, Spinach, and Onions, the two first for early spring, and the last for summer use, are sown about this season of the year. The capability of the young plants to stand the winter depends in a considerable degree upon their size, and their increase depends less upon the exact time of sowing, than upon the weather during the autumn months being more or less favourable to growth. It is, therefore, a safer course to make two sowings, at intervals of a week or ten days, of all plants that are intended to stand till spring without artificial protection, or with merely the shelter of hand-glasses, than to depend for a supply upon seeds sown on any particular day. Independently of shelter, a dry situation should always be chosen for winter crops: for the destructive power of frost upon plants is greatly aggravated by moisture, besides the direct injury they sustain by being almost constantly wet. This precaution is more than usually necessary now, because it may be presumed, that after so long a drought, we shall be visited by a corresponding excess of rain during the winter months.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—Every precaution must be taken to prevent the roots of the plants from being injured by the violent heat, which the excessive warmth of the weather has probably generated in the bark-bed. The safest method is to draw the bark quite away from the pots, and to keep the houses as cool as possible by means of shading, watering the floors, and a free admission of air. Some persons water the bed, which merely cools it for the moment, and by supplying one of the elements necessary to fermentation, often causes the bark to heat still more violently after a short time. If the bottom-heat does not exceed 90°, the pots might continue half plunged with advantage; but in every case, the plants should be shaded, and a moist atmosphere maintained, while the weather is so bright and warm. Give water at the roots as often as required, but not a great quantity at one time.

VINERY.—Some of the sashes might remain open all night while the hot weather continues. Ripe Grapes, especially the Frontignans, will soon shrivel, if exposed to the burning sun; such ought therefore to be shaded with nets or canvas, if wanted to be kept; and with the same view, the laterals need not be so closely taken off as formerly.

PEACH-HOUSE.—Where Vines are trained to the rafters of the late Peach-houses, the treatment of the houses, after the Peaches are gathered, must be regulated to suit the ripening Grapes. Houses in which there are no Vines should have all the air possible, and be attended to in watering, &c., as we have formerly directed.

CUCUMBERS AND MELONS.—The late crops of Melons will require regular attention in dressing and impregnating. When the frames are closed in the evenings, sprinkle those plants upon which a sufficiency of fruit is set: it will refresh them, and assist in keeping the Red Spider under. Air might be left all night to Melons that are full swelled, and to Cucumber frames. Repot young Cucumber plants as they require it, and do not stop those which are intended for training to wires.

MUSHROOM-HOUSE.—Continue the preparation of droppings and short dung, for making beds for winter produce. Exhausted beds can sometimes be resuscitated by taking off the old soil, and covering them with a mixture of loam and sheep-dung.

Out-door Department.

Weeds blossom and ripen seed in a very short time now; and to prevent it, extra vigilance in hoeing and weeding will be necessary. This, with watering, and the clearing away of unproductive crops, will be the principal business to be attended to in the Kitchen-Garden, until a change of weather occurs. Take advantage of the first rain to plant and sow everything that is required, and to earth up advancing crops.

BEANS.—The late ones would be greatly benefited by a copious watering, and an after-mulching of dung.

CARDOONS.—The first crop should be banded and earthed up.

CAULIFLOWERS.—Sow, if not yet done, and afterwards water and shade the beds.

LETTUCE.—Tie up the open sorts of Cos to blanch them. Water successional crops, and gather seed as it ripens.

ONIONS.—If any of those sown in spring are sufficiently ripe, let them be pulled up; bend down the necks of all that are not inclined to bulb. A second sowing might be made at the end of the week.

PARSLEY.—Gather seed of the best, and cut off a portion close to the ground of that which is now in use; it will put up young leaves again before winter.

RAMPIONS.—These must be well supplied with water, or their roots will become hard and stringy, and consequently unfit to be used in salads.

SPINACH.—The sowing of this should not be longer delayed; give the ground a copious watering, and afterwards cover it with Pea-straw, or other litter, till the plants come up.

SUCCORY might still be sown if the first crop is likely to be insufficient. Although late for sowing, it will still grow large enough to be useful.

Orchard.—The following is a good method of destroying wasps, which are now numerous and troublesome:—Mix gunpowder and flowers of sulphur, adding water enough to make it capable of being formed into small rolls. If, upon trial, it is found not to burn quickly, add more gunpowder and remix it. Having previously made a mark by which the nests can readily be found at night, proceed to take them as here directed. Some of the composition must be ignited at one end, and put into the hole leading to the nest, which must immediately be covered with a piece of turf to prevent the escape of the smoke. As soon as the squib has ceased burning, the nest should be dug out as expeditiously as possible, when the wasps will be found quite stupified, and may easily be killed by beating them with a spade and mashing them up with the earth in the hole, which should then be filled up. In warm weather many of the wasps remain out all night, and to take these a glass-bottle, partly filled with sweetened beer, or some other attractive liquid, should be buried in the place the nest occupied, leaving the mouth of the bottle level with the surface of the ground, in imitation of the entrance to the nest. When the outlying wasps return to the nest, they will find their way into the bottle and be drowned in the liquid.

Gather early Apples and Pears as they ripen, and hang nets before wall Plums to break the force of the scorching sun.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—Keep down the temperature during these warm days, by giving all the air possible, and by sprinkling the paths and shelves frequently with water. Shut up about five o'clock in the afternoon, that the house may be warmed for the evening. Such plants as Achimenes coccínea, and Euphórbia jacquiniflora, which are intended to make flowering specimens in autumn and winter, must have good situations, and ought to be carefully attended to.

GREENHOUSE AND CONSERVATORY.—Look over all plants, in the houses and out, twice a-day, for they will need water very frequently now. Shade wherever practicable, or the bloom will soon lose its beauty. The disrooting and repotting of Pelargoniums ought to be set about immediately, if from any cause it has been delayed. Although not strictly Greenhouse plants, Gloxínias and Gesneras are generally treated as such in the summer months, and therefore may properly be noticed here. As soon as they have done growing and blooming, diminish the supply of water for a time, and then withhold it altogether. Alstrœmerias, and many other Amaryllidaceous plants, should be similarly treated.

PITS AND FRAMES.—As soon as time permits, put in cuttings of Anagallises, Senécios, Heliotropes, Verbenas, and other plants of a like character. A vacant Melon-frame is well suited to contain them, as no bottom-heat is required for such plants. A thirty-two pot filled with each variety will furnish a good stock to propagate from next spring, without occupying much space in winter. Pot Double Wallflowers, Neapolitan Violets, Pinks, and other Herbaceous plants for forcing next spring. Alyssum saxátile is well adapted for this purpose.

Out-door Department.

Examine Earwig-traps daily; if flowers are wanted for exhibition, the plants should be shaded, and liberally watered at the root. In such a season as the present, blanks in the flower-borders are unavoidable; this might be partially remedied by turning out any pot-plants that are not of much value, such as seedling Pelargoniums which have not blossomed. Water at every opportunity. While the dry weather continues, prepare beds for the finer kinds of bulbs.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NURSERY.—Prepare ground for autumn planting, and keep down weeds, as before recommended. Loosen the ties of budded fruit-trees, Roses, &c., that require it. Roses may yet be budded, if the bark rises freely. Collect seeds of Plums and Apricots for the purpose of raising stocks. The Moorpark Apricot thrives best when worked upon an Apricot stock; therefore some should be raised for that purpose.

FOREST AND COPPICE WOODS.—See late Calendars.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending August 18, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

August		Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	12	30.257	30.200	78	55	66.5	S.W.	—
Saturday	13	30.299	30.279	73	56	64.5	S.W.	
Sunday	14	30.259	30.214	85	48	66.5	N.E.	
Monday	15	30.204	30.153	92	52	72.0	E.	
Tuesday	16	30.162	30.120	89	57	73.0	E.	
Wednesday	17	30.112	30.062	80	58	69.0	E.	
Thursday	18	29.980	29.890	96	58	77.0	E.	.01
Average		30.204	30.148	84.1	55.4	69.8		0.01

Aug. 12. Clear and very fine throughout, with deep blue sky.
13. Hazy in the morning; overcast; clear and fine at night.
14. Fine; very sultry; clear and fine at night.
15. Fine, with slight haze; cloudless and excessively hot; clear and fine.
16. Slight haze; very hot and dry; clear and fine.
17. Dry easterly haze; very hot; clear and fine.
18. Heavy dew and slight haze; excessively hot and sultry; sky assuming a dusky appearance in afternoon; lightning, with some heavy drops of rain in the evening.

Mean temperature of the week 7½° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending August 27, 1842.

August	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp.	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 21	72.5	50.0	61.2	5	0.02 in.	2	1	—	1	4	3	4	1
Mon. 22	70.2	53.4	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	—	2	—	—	2	6	5	1
Tues. 23	71.6	49.1	60.4	9	0.69	—	1	—	—	1	3	9	2
Wed. 24	71.3	48.5	59.9	9	0.23	1	2	—	—	4	3	3	3
Thurs. 25	70.7	51.3	61.0	7	0.52	1	—	1	1	4	4	4	1
Fri. 26	72.1	48.5	60.3	6	0.51	—	1	1	—	5	4	3	2
Sat. 27	72.7	49.6	61.2	5	0.40	—	1	2	—	1	4	5	3

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 21st, in 1835—thermometer 88°; and the lowest on the 26th, in 1837—thermometer 39°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending August 19, 1842.

From a paragraph in one of the Morning Papers we learn that, in Clare Market, ripe Gooseberries have been selling at 1*d.* per quart; well-flavoured mellow Pears, 100 for 2*d.*; fine fresh-gathered Cherries 8 lbs. for 6*d.*; Orleans Plums, 3*d.* per gallon; good cooking Apples at ½*d.* per dozen; fair-sized Cucumbers, two for ½*d.*; and sugar-loaf Cabbages, four for 1*d.* This statement was briefly discussed at a late meeting of the Market Gardeners' Association at the Rainbow Hotel, King street, Covent Garden; when the members gave it as their opinion, that fraudulent weights and measures were used in the sale of the fruit, and that otherwise it could not pay at such reduced prices. An instance was cited where a low-priced fruiterer weighed with a half-pound weight instead of a pound; by which means he was enabled to rob his unsuspecting customers. At Covent Garden Market the supplies of fruit have been considerably greater than the demand; and trade has been proportionately dull. *Fruit.*—Pines have settled to 3*s.* and 6*s.* per lb.; amongst them we noticed some handsome Queens. Black Hamburgh Grapes are from 1*s.* to 3*s.* per lb., and Muscats from 2*s.* to 4*s.* Melons are somewhat cheaper than in our last report. Peaches and Nectarines are good, and a few samples of fruit from the open walls have appeared, from 1*s.* to 3*s.* per doz.; the forced fruit being from 6*s.* to 12*s.* per doz. Dessert Plums fetch from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per punnet, and Green Gages from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per punnet. Morello Cherries are the only kind obtainable, and sell from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. A small quantity of red and white Currants may be procured; the former at 4*s.* per quart, the latter from. 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per quart. Pears and Apples are exceedingly abundant: the best samples among the former consist of Jargonelles and Windsors, with a few of Williams's Bon chrétien, which fetches from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per half sieve. Amongst the Apples are some good samples of the Kerry Pippin, Devonshire Quarrenden, and the Duchess of Oldenburg; but the prices remain nearly the same as last week. Filberts are abundant, from 50*s.* to 75*s.* per 100 lbs. *Vegetables:* The long-continued dry weather has considerably impaired the quality of many kinds of Vegetables. Cauliflowers, in particular, are little worth; the few procurable fetching from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* per dozen. Very few Peas can be obtained, and those only at a high price. Scarlet Runners are plentiful from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per half-sieve. Onions are of good quality from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per dozen bunches. Lettuces are somewhat dearer than during the previous week, the Cabbage fetching 1*s.* 6*d.* per score, and the Cos from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* per score. A small quantity of Endive may be procured from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* per score Tomatoes are plentiful, and remarkably fine, from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* per half-sieve. Mushrooms continue scarce, and fetch from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per pottle. *Flowers:* Amongst the Cut Flowers we observed Allamanda cathártica, Agapanthus umbellatus, several Orchidaceæ, Camellias, Alstrœmérias, and Yellow Roses.

PRICES, Saturday, August 20, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 3*s* to 6*s*
Grapes, per pound, 1*s* to 3*s*
— Muscats, per pound, 2*s* to 4*s*
Melons, English, each, 1*s* to 3*s*
— Dutch, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Peaches, per doz. 1*s* to 12*s*
Nectarines, per doz., 1*s* to 12*s*
Apricots, per doz., 1*s* to 3*s*
Figs, per doz., 3*s* to 5*s*
Plums, dessert, per punnet, 1*s*
Greengages, per punnet, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— Baking, per hf.-sv., 3*s* to 6*s*
Apples, dessert, per bush., 2*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
Cherries, Morello, per lb. 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Mulberries, per gallon, [illegible] to 1*s*

Currants, Red, per pun., 4*s*
— White per pun., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Cucumbers, per doz., 1*s* to 4*s*
— Gherkins, per 1000, 6*s* to 8*s*
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 16*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* 3*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per 100, 6*s* to 16*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 50*s* to 60*s*
Walnuts, per bushel, 8*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Barcelona, 20*s* to 24*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, per doz. 10*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— plants, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Cauliflowers, per doz., 2*s* to 4*s*
Peas, per sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
Beans, Kidney, per hf. sv., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Scarlet, per hf. sv. 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Potatoes, per ton, 50*s* to 80*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— per bushel, 2*s* to 3*s*
— Kidney, per bush., 3*s* to 4*s*
Artichokes, per doz., 2*s* to 3*s*
Turnips, per doz bun., 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Carrots, per doz. bunch, 3*s* to 4*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Onions, per doz. bch., 3*s* to 4*s*
— Green, per doz. bun. 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*

Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* 6*d*
Chives, per bunch, 3*d*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 3*s* to 4*s*
Garlic, per lb. 4*d* to 6*d*
Shallots, per lb., 9*d* to 1*s*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. score, 1*s* 6*d*
— Cos, 1*s* 6*d* to 1*s* 9*d*
Endive, per score, 1*s* 6*d* to 1*s* 9*d*
Celery, per bd., (12 to 15), 1*s* 6*d* to 1*s* 9*d*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Tarragon, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Basil, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Vegetable Marrow, per doz., 8*d* to 9*d*
Tomatoes, per hf. sv. 3*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
Capsicums, green, per 100, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Ripe, per doz., 6*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

Mr. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR is now reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d.* each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them *delivered in any part of London* by remitting a Post-office order to this Office, at the rate of 5*s.* for every 25 copies required.

Ignoramus.—We have not an idea why your Macartney Rose does not expand its flowers. Usually it does so well enough when not exposed to too much rain.—†

An Amateur.—There is not the least probability that a Blue Dahlia will ever be obtained.—‡

Adam.—We would on no account advise you to stop the shoots of your Chrysanthemums so late as this; as many of the varieties, if stopped now, will not bloom at all this season. You had better wait until your Calycanthus præcox has bloomed before you prune it, otherwise you will remove many of the shoots, which, if allowed to remain, would in due season be covered with flowers. It is possible that the small Caterpillar, marked with dull orange and dark brown rings, with which your Cinerárias in the open border have been infested, is the larva of the Pink Underwing Moth, which feeds principally upon the flowers of the different species of Groundsel. Both in the larva and imago state it is one of the prettiest of our native insects. You neglected to state whether the Caterpillar consumed the leaves or the flowers of the Cinerárias.—‡

A Cottager, Perthshire.—We are sorry to say that your seedling Dahlia arrived in such a mutilated state that it was totally impossible to form any opinion of its merits.—‡

A Subscriber.—For the best period to prune Common and Portugal Laurels, we must refer you to a leading article upon that subject at p. 467 of this year's *Chronicle.*—‡

An Amateur Gardener's plant is the Candleberry Myrtle.—†

J. C.—Such articles do not suit us.—†

J. D. Parks.—Your seedling Verbena appears to be a good one, but it was so crushed in the packing that its beauty was almost defaced.—†

Mrs. C.—The specimen sent, which was raised from Cabul seed, is some Trefoil, perhaps Trifólium giganteum, the Giant Clover of that country.—†

Messrs. Mountjoy.—We cannot perceive the slightest difference between your flowers of Achimenes longiflora and those grown by other persons; neither does your seedling Verbena differ materially from others already in cultivation.—‡

W. J. E.—Your seedling Fuchsia is a fine one, but bears a striking resemblance to the new F. Lanell: the principal difference appears to be in the petals of your seedling being less distinctly shaded with purple than in that variety.—‡

X. Y. Z. asks if we or any of our correspondents can inform him what is the best sort of covering for a conservatory wall, which is fourteen feet high, with a four-feet border in front, which must also be protected—likewise the best way of fixing the covering. His present intention is to erect a skeleton frame, in the way of a lean-to, and to make canvas sashes to slide up and down, or to be folded over each other. He inquires if asphalte would answer better—Or what would be a better plan.

E. E.—You cannot preserve the Apricot-trees against the wall about to be used as the back of a conservatory; because, as the house *must* be kept warm in winter, the Apricots will be deprived of their natural season of rest, which is as indispensable to them as sleep to animals. Or, supposing the conservatory were a mere hybernatory, in which no fire is used during winter, still it would be useless to leave the trees, because, being so far from the light and from currents of air, they would never produce any fruit. You cannot transplant them at this season with much prospect of success: if, however, you wish to try that experiment rather than destroy the trees, you must deprive them of all their leaves, and fill the holes, into which their roots are transferred, with fine light soil, consolidated by water only, without trampling, so that their roots may be immersed in a mass of puddle. After that, mulch the puddle with three or four inches of old cowdung, or other rotten dung, and leave them to their fate. You will, however, find it difficult to get their roots out of the ground, in this hot dry weather, without their being broken to pieces or dried up. It is important that the leaves should be stripped off before the roots are disturbed, and that the latter should be kept constantly moist by some means or other.—†

Quæso.—The article on the Sting of a Wasp was taken from our columns, *without acknowledgment,* by the "Mark Lane Express."

J. O.—A hedgehog will destroy Crickets, says *H. O.*

W. B.—Your bottle barometer is not a very bad contrivance. The effects you have observed in it are owing to atmospheric pressure, and are of exactly the same nature as those in the barometer. It has the merit of costing nothing; but it is too well known to be worth publishing.—†

Oddity.—The shrivelling of Grapes has been ascribed to so many different causes, that it is difficult to assign the true one. Some ascribe it to cold draughts of air; others to the stalks of the bunches having been scalded by the rays of the sun falling powerfully upon them before air has been admitted to the house; while a third party contends that the too deep immersion of the roots of the Vines is the real cause. With the latter we feel most disposed to coincide; and we have little doubt that the great difference of temperature between the roots and branches is the principal reason of Grapes becoming shrivelled.—‡

A Young Cabbage.—Your plants are, 1, Lapsana pusilla; 2, Tormentilla reptans; 3, Epilóbium montanum; 4, Verónica officinalis. Fu'chsia seeds may be cleansed from the pulp either by washing them in water or by mixing them with sand, to absorb the moisture; they had better be sown immediately.—‡

J. R. J.—To drive away the Ants which infest your plant of Clerodendrum fragrans, we would recommend you to try what effect a thorough soaking of water would have upon them. It is well known that Ants always choose dry places for their nests. Lime-water has been recommended for the purpose; but it is highly probable that the moisture has done more than the strength of the lime towards removing them from the pots. It is singular that sulphur had not the desired effect, if you really used flowers of sulphur; but if you tried the common brimstone, that will at once account for your failure.—‡

E. D.—The plant is Astrágalus glycyphyllus.—†

Robert le Diable.—The only thing which you can at present do with the bulbs of Gladioli, Ixias, &c., which you have received from the Cape of Good Hope, is to keep them in a cool and tolerably dry place until the season for potting them arrives, which will be about the beginning of November. The soil best adapted for them is sandy peat, and a slight portion of loam. They must be kept after potting in a cool and airy situation, and as soon as they begin to form roots they must be freely watered.—‡

An Inquirer.—The pod sent is a transformation of the nature of the Wheatear Carnation.—‡

A Regular Subscriber.—Birch and Alder seed may be sown as soon as ripe, or in the spring, if kept in a dry, airy room. Pinus Mugho, Pinaster, &c., are quite hardy. We do not apprehend that the alteration in Timber Duties will affect the planting of forest trees.—†

Catechist.—The Pitol is a plant called Sóphora secundiflora; it is too tender for the open air. When it flowers, it is rather handsome, with racemes of blue flowers, as is reported.—†

C. G.—Céreus latifrons.—†

Hortulanus.—There are two reasons why it is inadvisable to bury hot-water pipes in a Vine border. In the first place, that plant does not require so much bottom-heat as the pipes would give; and, secondly, they would dry the earth, and in that way do more harm than they would do service in warming it. If a border is to be heated by hot-water pipes, they must be enclosed in a hollow chamber, so that their drying action may be prevented. It is desirable to guard the roots of Vines from frost; but that should be done by a covering to the border which keeps off cold rain and snow, and prevents the escape of heat.—†

Henry's plants are, 3, Bupleurum fruticosum; 2, a Jasmine, resembling J. Sambac: nothing can be made of the others. Indeed, single leaves of unknown plants, especially when covered with scale, are not very good evidence of anything, except bad gardening. Rhododendrons do not like the sea air. Treat your Cereus truncatus like others of its race.—†

Berkshire.—In both cases you have been cheated. The Ipomœa sold for I. rubro-cerulea is too imperfect to be determined, but it is not that; is it different from Convolvulus major? What you bought for Gesnera Suttoni is Ruéllia formosa.—†

W. B.—None but the Fellows of the Horticultural Society are allowed to obtain plants and seeds from the Society's Garden; nor can any other persons have free admission to the Garden Meetings, or obtain cheap tickets. If you wish for these things, you must become a Fellow in the usual way.—†

H. H. Nix.—The flower of your Seedling Dahlia is not only too small, but there is also a deficiency of petals; and the large disk in the centre leaves no hope of its ever filling up; the colour is good.—*

T. Cross.—The white Pansy named Village Maid is the best of your seedlings, and is a fine flower of good form and substance, having a large dark blue eye: Mulatto, deep rich purple, with thick velvety petals, is rather small—and the lower petal is not sufficiently large in proportion to the others: the Favourite is a fine large flower of good colours and properties; but the eye is unfortunately of a striated character, which gives the centre a weak, and the flower rather a coarse, appearance.—*

R. Oakley.—We have received a remarkably fine bloom of a tipped Dahlia, called Oakley's Surprise; this flower, as we before noticed, is a rich crimson, tipped with white, and combines good general form with a finely-tipped petal; the bloom is large, round, with great depth of petals, and well up in the crown; it is tipped with great regularity, and far surpasses every variety of the kind that hitherto has appeared.—*

J. R. Pearson.—Your Seedling Pansies arrived in good condition; we hope that the white variety, with a deep blue eye, called Zelica, will come larger; the bloom sent is undersized, but the white is pure, and the eye good: Hinda, delicate yellow, has a remarkably fine eye: Sobieski is a finely-formed flower of good substance, with the centre pure white, and a fine eye: a broad band of bright blue surrounds the lower petals, and the upper ones are rich purple: Milton, a large flower of good form, singular in colour and forming a distinct variety: centre white, eye light purple with dark lines; the lower petals have a margin of light blue, and the upper are of a light clouded purple, of the same colour as the eye: Magrath is remarkable for its clear and bright colours, with a yellow centre and a fine eye; the upper petals and the margin round the under petals are of a deep rich purple: Pliny somewhat resembles the latter flower, but is not so deep in colour, and the margin round the side petals is rather imperfect. These Pansies are well-formed flowers, of good substance, and all of them have fine eyes.—*

W. Ab.—Your Cratægus is the true C. Crus-galli; from which the variety pyracanthifólia differs in having longer and much attenuated leaves, and also in the branches being devoid of the long spines with which those of the common Crus-galli are armed.—¶

L. G.—The leaves you sent are those of the Roseberry Strawberry: they are more glaucous beneath than any other. No variety is more easily cultivated. In common with the class of Scarlet Strawberries, to which it belongs, it requires that a fresh plantation be made every three years. It will thrive in any tolerably good soil: but if the latter is well trenched and manured, so much the better.—†

A. F.—Next week. Many thanks.—†

Mandrake.—The plant is Cicer arietinum, or the Chick Pea.—†

A Subscriber.—Seedling Flowers intended to be judged by the Floricultural Society are requested to be addressed to Mr. Wildman, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand.—‡

G. N.—Your seedling Verbenas are both pretty, but they are not sufficiently distinct from other varieties lately raised.—‡

J. A. J.—Your plants are Commelina cœlestis and Heliánthemum formosum.—‡

W. R.—Apply to Mr. Henderson, Pineapple-place.—‡

A Country Vicar.—Nitrate of Soda may be procured of Mr. Chatwin, in Hungerford-market. †

W. B.—Your Pea is the Egg, or Patagonian.—¶

R. O.—Raisers of Seedlings are seldom good judges of their own productions. You should bear in mind, that it is the duty of judges, in forming their decisions upon Seedlings sent for that purpose, to do so from the flowers actually before them. If they were to speculate upon what a flower might become by alteration of treatment, or a more favourable season—and embody those speculations in their judgment—such a system could lead only to error and misconception.—*

P. R. W. is right. His plants are Chenopódium ólidum, Sonchus palustris, and A'triplex pátula.—‡

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

Erratum.—We beg to correct the following error in our report of the last show of the South London Floricultural Society. In our notices of the Seedling Picotees, it was stated, that "No. 5, a very pretty rose-edged Picotee, was from Mr. Gaines"—whereas it was exhibited by the Rev. A. H. Matthews, of Weston-on-the-Green, near Oxford.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our Paper of this day contains long accounts of the lamentable riots which have prevailed during the week throughout the manufacturing districts. Happily the crisis may now be considered to have passed; but it is impossible to read the details of the late events, without appreciating to its full extent the alarm into which they have thrown the country for the last ten days. The disturbances commenced, as our readers will perceive, in the cotton districts; large masses of workmen invaded the great towns, and compelled the owners of mills to turn out their hands, and close their factories; miners, colliers, and mechanics of different trades, joined the movement, and the contagion spread with unexampled rapidity from Lancashire and Cheshire into Yorkshire, Warwickshire, and other adjoining counties. The confederated workmen of Staffordshire sent their contingents to the rioters, and great excesses were committed in all the towns they visited. Mills were burned down; the houses of clergymen and magistrates were destroyed; the prisons were broken open, and the police stations ransacked for the sake of the arms which they contained; shops were openly plundered, and attempts were made to stop the railways and cut off the gas-works. As might have been expected, several collisions have taken place between the misguided workmen and the military, who were collected in large bodies on different points of the disturbed districts. Blood has been shed in three or four places, but no instance has occurred where the troops have fired upon the people, until they were compelled to do so in self-defence. The authorities have now succeeded in re-establishing the law, and the workmen begin to discover that the large majority have submitted to the movement, rather from dictation than from any spontaneous determination to attain a common object. The Chartists for a time succeeded in giving a political character to the outbreak, but those who have struck for wages are anxious to confine the excitement to their personal grievances, and evident disunion has shown itself on these points. In the meantime, large bodies of artillery and infantry continue to be concentrated in the great towns; and there seems to be good reason for believing that the worst is already over. The presence of the military, and the firmness with which they executed their painful duty in those instances where they were called upon to act has evidently arrested the progress of a movement which threatened the lives and property of thousands; the latest accounts state that the workmen are gradually returning, and we trust that next week we shall be able to congratulate our readers on the restoration of tranquillity. The Metropolis has been unaffected by these movements; some Chartist meetings have been held, but no serious breach of the peace has occurred, and the authorities have been fully prepared to put down any appearance of an outbreak.

These important events throw the interest of our foreign news into the shade. In France, the Report on the Regency Bill has been presented to the Chambers. The Bill has been modified in committee, but it is expected to pass in its amended form by a large majority.—In Spain, some contradictory rumours prevail respecting the projects of the Spanish refugees in France; the Government, however, is on its guard, and is fully prepared for any contingency.—In the Levant, the differences between Turkey and Persia still occupy attention, to the exclusion of all other topics; the Porte continues to make preparations for war, but the affair is expected to be arranged by the mediation of the English and Russian Governments.—From the United States we have the confirmation of the accounts announced by us last week, respecting the completion of the treaty for the settlement of the Boundary question. There is little doubt that the convention will receive the approbation of the Senate, and the prospect of an amicable termination of the various questions at issue between this country and America is hailed with satisfaction in all parts of the Union.

Home News.

COURT.—The Queen and Prince Albert returned to Windsor immediately after the prorogation of Parliament, where they still remain. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal continue well. On Saturday Her Majesty held a Privy Council at the Castle which was attended by most of the Ministers, when a proclamation was ordered to be issued on the subject of the riots. On Sunday the Queen and Court attended Divine Service in the chapel at Cumberland Lodge. The Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe-Coburg left the Castle on Monday, on their return to Germany. On the same day, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, who arrived last week from the Continent, visited the Reform Club, and was conducted through the different apartments. On Wednesday, the anniversary of the birth-day of the Duchess of Kent, Her Majesty and Prince Albert breakfasted with Her Royal Highness, at Frogmore Lodge, and in the evening the Royal Party and suite went to Virginia Water, where they dined. The frigate on the lake was decorated at night with coloured lamps, and the town of Windsor was illuminated. The Duchess of Norfolk has succeeded Viscountess Jocelyn, as the lady-in-waiting; and Capt. Meynell has succeeded Capt. Hood, as the groom-in-waiting on Her Majesty. On Saturday, being the birth-day of the Queen Dowager, several of Her Majesty's tradesmen illuminated their shops. In consequence of the disturbances in the provinces, the Queen Dowager has given up her intended visit to Worcester and Malvern. Her Majesty took her departure on Thursday morning from Gopsall Hall, the seat of Earl Howe, and came to town by a special train on the London and Birmingham Railway. Her Majesty immediately proceeded to Bushy Park.

Gazette Announcements.—In Tuesday's Gazette it was announced that the Queen has been pleased to direct letters-patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing the Duke of Wellington Commander-in-Chief of all her Majesty's Land Forces in the United Kingdom. In connexion with this subject a General Order has been issued by Lord Hill on retiring from office, stating that his resignation has been rendered necessary by his present state of health; that the conduct of the troops both in the field and in quarters has furnished, during his Lordship's command, an example of discipline, regularity, and general efficiency, not to be surpassed, and that the officers have by their devotion to their duty, enabled his Lordship to maintain the army in its present creditable state. The Duke of Wellington has also issued the following General Order on entering on the duties of his office:—" In obedience to her Majesty's command, Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington assumes the command of the army, and earnestly requests the assistance and support of the general and other officers of the army to maintain the discipline, good order, and high character, for which it has so long been conspicuous, and which have been maintained to a degree so deserving of praise during the long period of the command of his respected predecessor, General Lord Hill. The Duke of Wellington sincerely regrets that the state of his Lordship's health should have rendered it necessary for him to desire to discontinue his active services; and he anxiously hopes that the army will not suffer in consequence of the change."

University Appointments.—Among the recent Government appointments, it has been officially announced that the Rev. John Antony Cramer, D.D., has been appointed Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, in the room of the late Dr. Arnold.

Parliamentary Movements.—Mr. Mildmay and Mr. Hope have been gazetted as the new members for Southampton. The election for Ipswich has terminated in the return of Capt. Gladstone and Mr. Fox; the official announcement of the poll gave the following results:—Capt. Gladstone, 651; Mr. Fox, 641; Mr. Thornbury, 548; Mr. H. Vincent, 473; Mr. Nicholson, 2. Lord Charles Wellesley is the candidate for the representation of South Hants., in the room of Mr. Fleming, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. The election for Belfast is expected to terminate in the return of Mr. E. Tennent and Mr. Ross.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—*The Regency.*—The Regency Bill is the great topic of discussion in the Paris papers. Those of Friday were exclusively occupied with the discussion of the draught of the Bill in the standing committee, and the appointment of a committee to report upon it. Of the nine deputies composing that commission, seven were Ministerialists. The other two, MM. Dufaure and Lacrosse, can hardly be deemed hostile to the Ministry; so that, in fact, the opposition had not been able to carry the election of even one of their body. On the same day, however, and in spite of the utmost exertions of Ministers, another committee was appointed to investigate a matter of some importance, namely, the manner in which certain elections had been brought about; this committee of nine members was composed of four decided oppositionists, including M. Odillon Barrot. On Sunday M. Dupin, who had been unanimously chosen reporter of the Regency Bill, read his report on the Bill to the committee, by whom it was unanimously approved. It appears that two amendments only have been introduced in the Bill. The Chambers are to be convoked, not in three months, but in 40 days after the demise of the King. The guardianship of the infant Prince is given to his Grandmother in default of his Mother. The discussion on the Bill began on Thursday; the chief feature of the debate was the attack of M. Larochejacquelin, the Royalist, on the reigning dynasty; he was loudly called to order, and not allowed to conclude his speech. M. Lamartine followed, advocating the right of the Duchess of Orleans to be Regent. The prompt passing of the Bill is attributed to M. Thiers, who has given his full adhesion to the views of the King, expecting, it is said, to become the Minister of the Regency. The first remarkable incident which occurred during the progress of the Bill, was the motion of M. Lherbette, a Member of the Opposition, for the insertion in the orders of the day, that permission would be granted to him to put certain questions to the Ministry, supposed to refer to the Portendic affair. M. Guizot declared at the tribune, that he was quite ready to reply to any questions which might be put to him, as the Cabinet had maintained the honour and dignity of the country. The House, however, twice negatived M. Lherbette's motion by large majorities, all parties seeming anxious to postpone the Ministerial question till the December session, and to confine the business of the present one to the Regency Bill.

The Capital.—The Duchess of Orleans appeared on Thursday at the Tuileries for the first time since the death of her husband. She desired to be left alone in the private apartments of the Prince in the Pavilion Marsan. After having been there half an hour, the Duchess of Mecklenburg, her mother, who had gone with her to the Tuileries, hearing her sobs, entered with one of her ladies. She found the unhappy duchess leaning upon a desk where the duke used to write, bathing it with her tears. The duchess, however, yielded to her mother's solicitations, and returned with her to Neuilly. The health of the duchess is good, as is that of the Royal Family.—The editor of the "Gazette de France" was sentenced on Friday to one year's imprisonment and 12,000f. fine for a seditious article, published on the occasion of the death of the Duke of Orleans.—The ratification of the commercial convention of the 16th July has been exchanged between the Cabinets of Paris and Brussels; consequently the spun threads of Belgium, after the 15th inst., were admitted into France on payment of the import duties existing previously to the Royal ordinance of 26th June.—The Paris journals, with scarcely an exception, are filled with the speeches of Lord Palmerston and Sir R. Peel in the House of Commons on the 10th instant, the speech of Her Majesty on closing the session of Parliament, the details of the disorders that have taken place in our manufacturing and mining districts, and with comments upon those matters respectively. To the speech of Sir Robert Peel the Paris press does ample justice:—"It is impossible," remarks the 'Ministerial Débats,' "to meet with more honourable sentiments than those expressed by Sir Robert Peel concerning France, and we cannot refrain from expressing the belief that such language, and the testimonials of such sincere sympathy for all that relates to the grandeur, happiness, and even grief of France, will powerfully contribute to calm and extinguish the sentiments whose revival we shall always so deeply deplore." On that of the Queen, the same paper observes, that its expression of confidence in the return of tranquillity was strangely contrasted with the accounts received from the disturbed districts. The papers of every party regard the state of our affairs abroad and at home as menacing in the last degree.—The weather continued very fine in Paris, but extremely warm, 94° Fahrenheit in the shade on Thursday.

The Navy.—The Labrador steamer, of 450 horse power, was launched at Toulon on the 7th inst. On the same day, the squadron under Admiral Hugon, consisting of 8 sail of the line, and 2 frigates, sailed from Toulon for the Island of Hyeres. Another steam frigate, of 450 horse power, the Ulloa, was launched at Cherbourg on the 10th inst.

SPAIN.—Our accounts from Madrid are of the 10th instant, but they are wholly destitute of political interest. The Ministry was engaged in preparing a number of projects of law, which are to be submitted to the Cortes at the opening of the next session. Some movements of troops had taken place at Valladolid. General Aleson had marched from that city in the direction of Leon, with several battalions of infantry, but for what object was not known. Some said that orders to concentrate a considerable force on that part of the frontier of Portugal had been forwarded from Madrid, and others that the factious contemplated making a demonstration in the Asturias. The Barcelona journals state that a party of 45 rebels, who had remained concealed for some time in the forest of Baerdellat, had been compelled by the Queen's troops to seek refuge in France, where 29 had fallen into the hands of the French troops. Another was killed in the pursuit, and the 15 others dispersed in various directions. This intelligence is confirmed by the French papers, which mention, that this armed band had been pursued by a detachment of French light infantry, which had captured 24 soldiers and 5 officers, with 27 muskets and other arms. The gendarmerie, aided by another detachment of the same regiment, arrested at Villeraja 11 Carlists, amongst whom were Planas, their chief, and three brothers and a nephew of Felip. The most contradictory rumours continue to be circulated respecting the projects of the Spanish refugees in France. The Government, however, was on its guard, and fully prepared to baffle the subversive designs of the anarchists. General Zurbano had published a *bando* against smugglers, whom he assimilated to highwaymen, and as such were to be shot without trial. Some officers of the regiment of Guadalaxara had been arrested as partisans of Queen Christina.

PORTUGAL.—The Ministry continues still unchanged, though it was reported that Senhor Costa Cabral had tendered his resignation, in consequence of the personal opposition made to him; but that the Queen had refused to accept it. A measure for the suppression of secret societies had been introduced by Senhor Mousinho d'Albuquerque, and admitted for discussion by 49 against 33 votes. The Ministers did not vote on this occasion. The Chamber of Peers had finished the debates on the Address to the Throne, which was carried; and that of Deputies was about to commence the discussion on the same subject. The Opposition papers were striving to cry down the treaties with England by misrepresentations. The tariff question had made little progress. An address from the English woollen importers at Oporto had been forwarded to Lisbon for presentation to Lord Howard de Walden, in which the parties urged their claims to a reduction of the present prohibitive duties, by which both the Portuguese Government and the British merchants suffer from a falling off of imports, and consequently of duties, while the native manufacturers gain nothing, the Spanish smugglers being the only parties who do gain, unless where the Portuguese manufacturers themselves pass off Spanish cloths for native ones. A petition signed by 29 Portuguese firms in the woollen trade at Oporto, was also about to be forwarded for presentation to the Queen, praying for a diminution of duties. The arrival of Count Stroganoff, the new Russian Minister, late Secretary of the embassy in London, was anxiously expected.

BELGIUM.—The last American papers mention that some members of a Belgian Commission, after choosing a place for a colonial settlement in Central America, had arrived at New York on their return to Europe. It appears from the Belgian papers that the Chief Commissioner, Colonel de Puydt has just returned to Brussels. It is said that the mission has been completely successful. Colonel Pudyt has obtained from the Guatemala Government the transfer of the district of St. Thomas, which includes a fine bay entering from the Gulf of Honduras. The Belgians begin already to boast of the noble commercial port which they will possess, and of the great city they intend to build. A series of extraordinary robberies has been committed in different parts of the country; the robbers carrying off whole fields of agricultural produce. A few days since they threshed cole seed, rye, and wheat, in the open fields in several communes of the district of Turnhout. The quantities carried off were considerable. The villagers are in despair at seeing their harvest carried off, and are in great fear for the wheat, the oats, the potatoes, &c., which are still to be got in. A journal of Bruges seriously announces that the Belgian pigeons are threatened by the directors of the French Post-office. Regular communications between Paris, London, Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, Bruges, and other cities, by means of pigeons, are now established, and some of these aërial couriers are daily despatched in different directions after the closing of the Exchange. They state that the French Post-office authorities intend to prosecute these pigeons as the bearers of letters, contrary to the law which gives to the Post-office the monopoly of the conveyance of letters less than one kilogramme (2lbs.) in weight.

GERMANY.—One of the German papers gives us the first tidings of a new addition to the powers of the Daguerrotype, that of producing natural colour, as well as form and *chiaro scuro*. The discoverer is a M. Tsearing, of Munich; and although there may be some doubt as to the fact of a reproduction of colour on the plate to the extent asserted, there can be none as to the importance of such an addition to the powers of the process.—A recent statistical return states the population of Berlin to be 350,000, without including strangers.—We learn from Osnabruck, in the kingdom of Hanover, that temperance societies have increased there to such an extent, that the revenue derived from the duty upon brandy, for the last year, is 56,000 crowns less than in the preceding year.—The papers give detailed accounts of serious fires in considerable towns of Germany, Styria, and Hungary. On the 5th instant, a letter from Camenz stated that the town was then in flames; and, of 500 houses, scarcely 100 remained standing. The town-hall, the Gothic church, all the hotels, &c., were already burnt to the ground. Several persons were missing. The town of Knittelfeld, in Styria, was so dreadfully ravaged by a fire on the 26th ult., that 56 houses and 60 farm buildings were entirely consumed, and six persons lost their lives. A fire took place at Lugos, in Hungary, on the 21st ult., which destroyed the town-hall, the church, and more than 300 houses. On the 11th inst., the small town of Tambach, near Gotha, was almost entirely consumed; 50 only of the 500 houses of the place were left standing. The village of Bechtof, in Wurtemberg, had been likewise visited by a destructive fire.

ITALY.—Letters from Naples mention that Vesuvius has lately been exhibiting greater activity, from which it is supposed that there will be an eruption, if not immediately, at least within a few months: it is now nearly four years since the last eruption.—The railroad between Naples and Castellamare is now finished. It is conducted all the way on the sea-shore, and commands the finest views of Naples, Resina, Torre del Greco, Torre del'Annunziata, and Castellamare, forming, in regard to scenery, the most picturesque railway in the world.—The English church at Naples is reduced to a very low ebb, in consequence of the high rent, and the withdrawal of the Government allowance; and the managers, after having in vain attempted to meet the difficulty by raising the pew-rents, have been compelled to give notice to their clergyman that they can no longer make any addition to the stipend allowed him by the Foreign-office.

MALTA.—Malta letters of a recent date state that the officers of the navy would, by order of Admiral Owen, go into mourning for three days, as a tribute of respect for the late Duke of Orleans. During the same period the colours of the fleet were to be hoisted half-mast high, the yards to be "topped on end," the peaks to be pointed downwards, and the Grand March in Saul to be substituted for the national anthem.—The Malta papers publish a very curious document, the excommunication pronounced by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Smyrna on Mrs. Whittal, a young Englishwoman, for having embraced Protestantism, the religion of her husband.—The friends of the abolition of slavery met at Malta on the 30th ult., and formed a society called the Anglo-Maltese Auxiliary Association. The Governor, Sir H. Bouverie, was in the chair, and several Maltese of rank have joined the association.

RUSSIA.—The quarrel between the Pope and the Russian Government is likely to become more serious. The Bishop of Podlachia has been taken from his diocese and shut up in a cloister. The late public address of the Pope against the Emperor has been received; but the Emperor persists in his order that no Catholic dignitary shall correspond with Rome.—New recruiting orders have been issued in Western Russia. The defeat of the Russians in South Daghestan is said to be true, but their loss did not exceed 40 officers and 600 soldiers. Prince Dolgoroucki has been reduced to the rank of common soldier, for killing Prince Jaschwill in a duel.

SWITZERLAND.—Letters from Berne mention that the country is filled with English travellers, who are enjoying the present season among the lakes and mountains. The Annual Federal Shooting Match has gone off with great effect, and with unusual interest to English visitors, since the most successful shots were fired by Lord Vernon, who has thereby acquired great celebrity among the Swiss marksmen.

GREECE.—Recent letters from Athens inform us that great confusion prevailed in the Councils of King Otho, one portion of the Cabinet supporting Russian interests, and the other those of France. The Government had drained the Treasury, in order to forward 250,000 drachmas to Baron de Rothschild, to pay the interest of the loan, relying on France to advance the additional million necessary to complete the sum required for that purpose. Another earthquake was felt at Calamata on the 12th ult., which was more violent than the shock experienced there in April last. The church of St. George, which was remarkable for its beauty and solidity, was destroyed, and two others, with 40 or 50 houses, were more or less damaged.—Long accounts are given of the funeral of Major Meech and Lieutenant Burton, of the Monarch, 84, who died of fever caught while embarking the Lycian Marbles for the British Museum. The funeral took place at Athens, in the presence Sir E. Lyons and General Church. The whole crew seem to have suffered severely from the malaria fever which rages at this season on the coast of Asia Minor. Upwards of 90 men were at the same time in the hands of the doctors, and five lieutenants out of six, as well as three marine officers out of four, were rendered incapable of performing their duty. The crew of the Medea, steamer, which accompanied the Monarch to the river Xanthus, have also suffered very seriously from the fever.—Lieut. Holman, the blind traveller, was at Athens on the 31st, and had been presented to their Majesties.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.—Letters from Constantinople of the 27th ult. state that the differences which had arisen between Turkey and Persia continued still to occupy public attention, to the exclusion of all other questions. No intelligence of a more recent date than our last had arrived from the southern frontiers of the empire. The Austrian steamer from Trebizond had brought no news, beyond a report that Riza Khauli Khan, the Persian commander, had been worsted in a skirmish with the Governor of Sulimania. The English and Russian governments had offered their mediation. On the 27th the division of troops intended for the frontiers of Persia commenced its march. All the Ministers, and most of the Pachas, proceeded to Scutari, to be present at their departure. A frigate and a brig of war, having on board ammunition, artillery, and some troops, had sailed for Trebizond. Mehemet Khan, the Persian Minister, being obliged to retire from Constantinople, in consequence of the hostilities which appeared imminent between his country and Turkey, the interests of the Persian residents would be placed under the protection of the Russian Ambassador. The total change expected to take place in the Turkish Ministry is considered to be near at hand. The venerable Kosrew Pacha, who has held office under four successive Sultans, and who is in his 82d year, will probably be appointed Grand Vizier. The return of Reschid Pacha to office is also considered highly probable. No progress has been made in the Grecian or Syrian questions. Sir S. Canning gave a fête, at Buyukdere, on the 25th ult., in honour of Prince Frederic, of Hesse Cassel. The whole of the chiefs of diplomatic missions, and several Turks of high rank, were invited to dinner; and the healths of the Sovereigns of Europe, and especially of our Queen, were proposed by Riza Pacha, Lord Steward of the Sultan's household, and by Sarim Effendi, Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Private letters from Beyrout of the 24th ult. mention that the British Vice-Consul at Tarsus, Mr. Clapperton, had been ill-treated by some Spahis, but that immediate satisfaction for the offence had been afforded by the Governor. The British Vice-Consul in Jerusalem had quarrelled with the authorities, and the works of the Protestant Church had been consequently suspended. Bishop Alexander was confined to his bed from fever. A letter in the "Augsburg Gazette" states, that since the arrival of the Bishop, several Jews have embraced the Protestant religion.

EGYPT.—Accounts from Alexandria of the 26th ult. state that the Pacha had ordered that every facility be afforded to English travellers in their passage between Alexandria and Suez. All passengers and their baggage arriving by the Peninsular and Oriental steamers are to be hereafter landed at the Mahmoudieh Canal, without going through Alexandria, and neither their persons nor trunks are to be visited by the Customs' officers. The Pacha had likewise permitted station-houses and stores to be erected at Suez. The new French Consul had commenced his duties by protesting against the transport of goods to Suez being committed to an English company. The fleet under Said, the Pacha's son, was getting ready for sea. Recruits are daily arriving from the interior. The new French line of direct steamers between Alexandria and Marseilles will commence next January, and it is projected to reduce the quarantine of passengers from Egypt by these steamers to only three days, if with clean bills of health. Capt. Casolani, the inspector of the Malta Lazaretto, and his nephew the Canon, who had been obliged to leave Malta, as mentioned in a former Number, from being implicated in some conspiracy of the Jesuits, arrived from Syria on the 16th, and received pratique on the 22d. On the 24th the Canon performed Mass to a crowded audience in the Latin Convent. In consequence of the slow rising of the Nile, no Government sales will take place. In Cairo it has risen only twelve carats, and ships are detained from the inability of bringing down their produce.—Advices from Aden of the 10th July state that all was quiet, but from the warlike preparations of the Arab tribes an attack on the British garrison was expected towards the end of the month.

UNITED STATES.—The Royal mail steamer Acadia arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, from Boston and Halifax. She sailed from Boston on the afternoon of the 1st, and from Halifax, where she stopped six hours, on that of the 3d inst., and made the passage in the remarkably short space of 11 days and 16 hours. The semi-official journals of Washington confirm the accounts received by the Roscius, of the completion of the treaty for the settlement of the North-Eastern boundary question. The treaty having been negotiated by the Secretary of State, the President, there was no doubt, approved of it. It awaited the approval of the Senate, and, though there were some sinister rumours to the contrary, that body would, it was deemed all but certain, confirm the convention. The near prospect of the amicable settlement of the disputes between England and America was viewed with general approbation in the United States. In the House of Representatives on the 27th ult., Mr. Adams, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution, calling on the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy to prepare jointly a plan for the establishment of a line of weekly steamers between New York and Havre by the United States Government, in connexion with the French Government, the report to be furnished at the next session of Congress, with statements of the probable expense and other details. The resolution was passed, and the report was read and ordered to be printed.—The Great Western arrived at New York on the morning of the 30th, after a very quick voyage of $12\frac{1}{2}$ days from Bristol.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—The accounts from the disturbed districts having become more favourable, the depression of the public funds, which had fallen considerably during the week, has been removed, and prices have improved to-day about $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent.; Consols for money and account being quoted $91\frac{1}{4}$ to 92; Three per Cents. Reduced, $92\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, $100\frac{7}{8}$ to 1; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., $100\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$; Exchequer Bills, 51s. to 53s. prem.; Bank Stock, 170 to 1; India Stock, 250 to 1.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Departure of Troops.—During the afternoon of Saturday great excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood of the terminus of the London and Birmingham Railway, in consequence of information having been sent to the railway authorities to prepare two special trains for the conveyance of troops to Manchester and the other disturbed districts. It was soon rumoured in the neighbourhood that above a thousand soldiers were going to Manchester by the six-o'clock train, and a great crowd began to assemble in front of the station. The crowd continued to increase, and fears were entertained, from their threatening manner, that a riot would take place. About half-past eight the tramp of heavy cavalry was heard approaching, and in a few minutes after a troop of Horse Artillery, heavily accoutred, having with them four field-pieces, made their appearance in front of the station, having left Woolwich shortly after six o'clock. The mob at this time consisted of between 1,000 and 2,000 persons, and hissed and groaned at the soldiers. The troop consisted of about 150 men, with one waggon of ammunition, besides four pieces of artillery. About nine o'clock the marching of Foot Guards and the hootings of the mob announced the approach of more soldiers. Shortly after they came in front of the station, and were received in a manner even worse than the artillery, the mob shouting and groaning. These troops consisted of the third battalion of the first regiment of Foot Guards, from St. George's Barracks, under the command of Colonel Sir O. Honeyman, numbering 7,000 men, with three waggons laden with ammunition. The mob at this time was very great, the soldiers having been followed from their barracks by several hundred persons, who saluted them with groans all the way. So bent on mischief was the mob, that when the troops entered Regent-street the men were ordered to fix bayonets. The artillery and horses were sent off in two trains, after the others had left. The bridges between the Euston station and Chalk-farm were lined with people, and numerous policemen were doing duty upon them, it having been rumoured that large stones would be thrown on the carriages as they passed. On Sunday morning, as early as nine o'clock, another troop of Horse Artillery arrived from Woolwich at the station, with three field-pieces and ammunition. Being unexpected by the inhabitants, very few persons were present, and they were allowed to take their departure without any expression of feeling, as on the previous night. It being rumoured after their departure that other troops would arrive in the course of the day, the station was surrounded in the afternoon by a mob of between 4,000 and 5,000 persons, who were addressed by several Chartists. About 5 P.M. two waggons, laden with ammunition, and guarded by several soldiers of the 34th, came up, and were shortly after followed by the regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Airey, consisting of 600 men. On their arrival they were greeted with the most discordant yells by the mob, and the police had great difficulty in preventing them from forcing an entry into the railway yard. The officers appeared to be the particular mark at which the spleen of the mob was directed, and on three or four of them riding up abreast they were groaned at in such a manner that an order was given to fix bayonets for the purpose of intimidating them. This caused the mob to shout louder, and when the whole had got inside the gates, a loud groan was set up. The train was unusually lengthy, consisting of nearly 20 carriages. The crowd had not in the least diminished when it left at 7 P.M. In consequence of these special trains, nearly 200 policemen have been doing duty when they started, a considerable number being stationed at Chalk-farm, from the apprehension that an attack might be made on that part of the line. The number of persons waiting at this place to see the train pass with the 34th was upwards of 2,000. On Monday morning, about 11 o'clock, the remaining portion of the 34th, amounting to 200 men, with their families, arrived at the railway from Portsmouth, and left in half an hour for Manchester. The crowd was not so great as on the preceding day, but it was deemed advisable to have an additional number of police on duty. No expression of feeling on the part of the people was given on this occasion.—On Thursday morning the 73rd Regiment arrived in town from Woolwich, under the command of Col. Love, and started by the Birmingham Railway, in two trains for Leeds. The crowd was very great, and a strong body of police was necessary to prevent a riot. In the afternoon, the 32d Regiment arrived by the South Western Railway from Portsmouth, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Markham, and were immediately billeted on different publicans in the parish of St. Pancras for the night. They left town yesterday morning by the Birmingham Railway for Bradford; great crowds were assembled to witness their departure.

Chartist Meetings.—In the early part of the week some apprehensions were excited in the metropolis, by the rumour that the leaders of the working classes in London and the environs had determined on holding simultaneous meetings in various parts of the metropolis, to consider how far and in what manner their interests stand affected by the "turn-outs," and suspension of labour in the manufacturing districts. It appears that information to that effect was received at the head-office of the police, in Great Scotland-yard, on Tuesday morning, and also that large bills, headed "Awful State of the Country," had been, at an early hour of the morning, extensively posted at the eastern part of the town, calling a meeting of the working classes for that evening, on Stepney-green, and a second meeting for Wednesday, on Islington-green. Information of the intended meetings was immediately conveyed to Sir James Graham, and orders were immediately despatched by mounted expresses to every division of police, particularly in the suburbs, to report at 5 o'clock, at Scotland-yard, whether any assemblage of persons had taken place in any part of the district, and also to remove, as quickly as possible, any inflammatory bills that might be already posted on the walls, and that all persons sticking such bills should be immediately taken into custody and conveyed to Bow-street, and the bills sent to the Commissioners. During the afternoon the Commissioners were in constant communication with the Home-office, and at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening orders were issued to each of the divisions, for 100 men to be in readiness at the principal station of each division, ready for instant service, should they be required; and at that hour 1,600 constables were ready to act at any point where their presence might be requisite. The battalions of the Guards still in town, the Life Guards, and 8th Hussars at Hounslow, were also ordered within barracks, and those at the Tower were kept under arms. Happily, however, no disturbance has occurred. The following are the particulars of the Chartist meetings which have taken place:—On Monday morning a large body, about 1,000 in number, composed of both male and female Chartists, entered the town of Watford, through the railway arch, walking in procession, carrying flags and banners, and preceded by a band of music. They had arrived from London, whence they had been conveyed in about 80 vans, some drawn by two and others by four horses, in which they would have entered the town, had they not been stopped about a mile off, by order of the magistrates, and told that the vans would not be allowed to go into Watford, unless the banners were taken off. The whole in consequence descended, and determined to walk and carry the banners, &c., leaving the vans behind. They proceeded to the inns and had refreshments, after which the whole body marched off to a field at the back of the town, whither they were followed by several agricultural labourers, and by several farmers of the neighbourhood. A hustings having been erected, Mr. Savage and others addressed the meeting, urging the working men to join the Association, in order to obtain the Charter as the only means by which they might expect to get a fair day's pay for a day's work. Three cheers were given for Mr. O'Connor and Mr. T. Duncombe, whose colours were carried at the head of the procession, and at the conclusion three cheers for the Charter. The distressed state of the country was much commented on, but scarcely any allusion was made to the present disturbances. No outbreak occurred, but a body of police was stationed in the town in case of emergency. The procession was formed in Circus-street, New-road, and thence proceeded to their destination; and to this circumstance may be attributed the rumour which prevailed throughout the metropolis on Monday, that 2,000 Chartists had marched from London to Manchester and the disturbed districts.—On Tuesday, in various parts of the metropolis, large placards were exhibited, calling upon the Chartists to assemble at Stepney-green, for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the country, and the conduct of the authorities at Manchester. About 7 o'clock the committee arrived, and took their stations in the van, by which time between 3,000 and 4,000 persons had assembled. There were many females present. A person named Don was called to the chair, when it was recommended by a person in the van that the crowd should remove from the high road, so that no plea should be alleged that they caused an obstruction. The chairman stated that the object of their meeting was, that as labour was the source of all property, so it should therefore have the first protection of the law, and that it was only by the adoption of the principles of the Charter that protection could be afforded. He then exhorted that they should be peaceable. While he was proceeding, a shout was raised that the police had arrived to disperse the mob. A rush took place, when some men and women were knocked down. It was, however soon found that it was the sound of the approach of a cart which had been mistaken for the approach of a body of police. When order was restored, a resolution was proposed, that a memorial be presented to the Queen, praying that she would order the troops to be withdrawn from the disturbed districts, and that the Charter might be adopted as the law of the land. Several Chartists addressed the meeting in support of the resolution, which was agreed to unanimously. The proceedings concluded a little before nine o'clock, at which time there were between 8,000 and 10,000 persons present.—On Monday evening a numerous meeting of Chartists took place in the open space fronting the Session House, Clerkenwell-green. There could not have been fewer than 2,000 persons present, and among the crowd were many women and children. Several police were about the green, but there was no interference on their part, and the mob did not attempt to molest them. The speeches and the resolutions embraced the usual topics. The meeting separated quietly, without any attempt to disturb the peace.—On Thursday evening there was another meeting on Islington Green; a Dr. Webb in the chair. At half-past six, about 800 persons had assembled, but before seven, they increased to nearly 3,000. Several speeches were delivered, and the meeting dispersed without any disturbance. They then proceeded arm in arm, about four abreast, to Lincoln's Inn Fields, increasing in numbers as they passed along. Many tradesmen in the streets through which they passed closed their shops. The procession was headed by a cart, containing about 6 men dressed as mechanics and some women. At intervals, they gave three cheers for "the charter," the "patriot soldiers," and the "turn-outs in the north." The principal speakers called upon the people to join their hands if they were disturbed by the police or military, and to stand firm. Last night the police were assembled at their stations in large bodies, and the military were under arms, expecting that there would be an attempt to hold a large meeting. The mob tried to get up a meeting at Clerkenwell and in Lincoln's Inn Fields, but were prevented by the police. At the top of Bow-street they attacked the police with brickbats, but were at length dispersed before any serious disturbance had taken place. In all the streets through which they passed, the shops were closed. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen were at Guildhall during the early part of the night, in anticipation of a tumult; and great alarm prevailed in all parts of the city. The magistrates have issued a proclamation, prohibiting any further meetings in the metropolis.

Bartholomew Fair.—On Saturday Mr. Hicks, the Chairman of the Market Committee of the corporation, appeared at the Mansion House, where Alderman Wilson was sitting for the Lord Mayor, and stated that he had been deputed to wait upon his Lordship or the alderman who represented the chief magistrate, to confer with him upon the subject of Bartholomew Fair, and to request his concurrence in the resolutions of the committee. The resolutions recommended among other things, that Bartholomew Fair in future be not proclaimed till the afternoon of the eve of St. Bartholomew, instead of half-past twelve o'clock on the preceding night, as heretofore; that it be proclaimed without any state or civic formalities; that the fair be permitted to continue only during the remainder of that day and the two following days; that booths for the exhibition of plays, interludes, pantomimes, and other theatrical representations, be henceforth entirely excluded; that during the fair no part of the pavement of Smithfield be permitted to be taken up or disturbed for the placing or fixing of any booth, stall or other building, or under any pretence preparatory to or during the fair; that no swing, roundabout, flying vehicle, or other machinery of a like nature, be permitted in any part of Smithfield market; and that exhibitions of wild beasts be prohibited altogether. The Alderman said, that as the subject was one of very great importance, he had sent for the City Solicitor, who recommended the gradual abolition of the fair, which had been diverted from its original purpose, and had become a most intolerable nuisance, demanding the active exertions of the magistracy and the police for the preservation of the peace and the suppression of the most open vice. The present Lord Mayor is warmly in favour of the abolition of the fair, and no doubt is entertained that it will cease to have any attractions for the ordinary attendants on such occasions, and be merely kept up for trading purposes.

Metropolitan Improvements.—The repairing of London Bridge commenced on Monday, when upwards of 200 men commenced taking up the right-hand side of the carriage-way. To prevent confusion, the carriages, carts, and other vehicles, were only allowed to pass over the bridge from the City side; those coming from the Borough and the southern counties were obliged to go over Southwark-bridge. Only one side of the carriage-way will be done at a time, so that the other may be open to the public vehicles crossing from the City to Southwark. That as little inconvenience may be caused to the public as can possibly be avoided, a great number of labourers have been engaged to expedite the necessary repairs. It is expected that the bridge will be re-opened, newly paved, in less than a fortnight.—The church of St. Thomas Charterhouse, in the Goswell-road, as we announced in our last, was consecrated by the Bishop of London on Saturday, when his Lordship preached to a numerous congregation, among whom were most of the City clergy. It is intended that the services of the church shall be twice on Sunday, and on the usual festivals. The Rev. Dr. James has been appointed incumbent minister.—The new church of All Saints, St. Pancras, near Gordon Square, the first stone of which was laid by Sir R. H. Inglis, in November last, is now completed and ready for consecration. It is built in the Grecian style. The parish in which it is situated contains, according to the recent census, 130,000 inhabitants, but with church accommodation, including proprietary chapels, for only 16,000 of that number. In order to meet this deficiency, the Church of All Saints has been erected at considerable cost, under the immediate direction of the Bishop of London, in whom the patronage is vested. It is proposed to establish schools in the more destitute sections of the district, which in itself contains upwards of 7,000 persons. The church is provided with 1,200 sittings, one-third of which are free. Among the donations may be enumerated 1,500*l.* from the committee of the Metropolis Churches Fund, 500*l.* from his Grace the Duke of Bedford, 300*l.* from Mr. Waller, and a communion service from Mr. J. Greaves, of Irlam Hall, Lancashire.—The repairs of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields are rapidly advancing. The church will necessarily remain closed for some time longer, and during the repairs the congregation attend divine service at St. Michael's Church, in Burleigh-street, Strand.

The Model Prison.—The new prison at Pentonville is now completed, and will shortly be brought into operation. The plan was determined on after a laborious and careful inquiry into the discipline practised in most of the prisons in Europe, the West Indies, and North America, as well as those in Great Britain and Ireland. The construction of the prison is considered to be an improvement over all similar buildings, particularly as regards the separate or silent system of discipline. The expenses incurred in carrying the scheme to completion, it is stated, have exceeded 20,000*l.*, independent of the cost of the buildings. It is understood that it will be opened for the reception of prisoners early next month. The applications for the principal situations have been very numerous, and there were upwards of 100 candidates for the office of Governor. The Commissioners have announced the following appointments:—Governor, Mr. Robert Hoskins; Chaplain, Rev. James Ralph; Physician, Dr. G. O. Rees; Secretary and Accountant, Mr. W. H. Weaver; Steward and Manufacturer, Mr. Gallop.

Police.—On Tuesday two weavers and a baker were placed at the bar, charged with unlawfully carrying through the streets placards of an inflammatory character. These placards were headed "Awful State of the Country!" and called upon the people to attend the meetings at Stepney and Islington, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of the authorities in violently massacreing unarmed persons, whose only crime was want of food." They concluded by the following paragraph:—"Englishmen, attend in your thousands, and show your sympathy with your brethren in the north, and your detestation of tyranny." After the evidence of the police had been received, the prisoners said that being out of work, they accepted the job offered to them, but were not able to read, and therefore knew nothing of the contents of the placards. The magistrate said that he was willing to admit that the prisoners were not aware of the nature of such language, but were made the innocent instruments in the hands of designing persons; and in order to prevent a repetition of such a proceeding, they should each enter into their own recognizances in the sum of 10*l.* to be of good behaviour for the next two months. The prisoners applied to have the boards delivered up, which was granted, but the placards were ordered to be kept by the police. In consequence of the several summonses that were granted and made returnable forthwith, for similar offences, a number of persons were in attendance during Thursday to answer complaints preferred against them by the police, for having inflammatory placards posted at their doors in different parts of the metropolis, some of which were dismissed upon the parties satisfying the Court that the offence would not be repeated, and that the circumstance took place without their sanction or knowledge.

The Monument.—Another suicide was committed yesterday morning from the Monument, notwithstanding the appointment of special keepers to prevent a recurrence of those catastrophes which had already given it notoriety. A female servant, named Jane Cooper, living with a family at Homerton, threw herself from the summit near the flag-staff, while the attention of the keeper was attracted by something on the opposite side. She nearly fell on a cart passing at the time, and was of course killed upon the spot.

Woolwich.—Great excitement prevailed here on Saturday, in consequence of the report that an order had been received by Lord Bloomfield, the Commandant of the Garrison, to forward to the London and Birmingham Railway, with all possible despatch, a park of artillery. Shortly after the arrival of the messenger, instructions were issued for the assembling of the officers and men, who, with four pieces of cannon, were promptly equipped, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Smith. An ammunition waggon was immediately prepared, and supplied with munitions of war, consisting of a large quantity of powder, ball, grape, and canister shot. The number of men, with their officers, amounted to about 150. Several waggons belonging to the inhabitants were pressed on the occasion. A little before six the space in front of the gates, by which the troop of artillery had to pass, was occupied by a dense mob of persons. About six o'clock the body left the barracks. Each cannon was drawn by four horses, and nearly the whole of the men were on horseback. The passage of such an unusual cavalcade along the road congregated a crowd, which became very large as it approached the Metropolis.

Provincial News.

WE regret to say that the hopes entertained last week that the disorderly workmen in the cotton districts would return to a sense of their true interest and duty, have not been realised. The movement has spread into Yorkshire and Warwickshire; and the confederated workmen in the Staffordshire Potteries, encouraged by these insurgents, have committed greater excesses than any which were recorded in their former outbreak. It has been found necessary to move detachments of infantry and artillery into the disturbed districts: blood has been shed in several places, and the daily papers have been filled throughout the week with detailed accounts of these melancholy proceedings.

Manchester.—The riots in this town assumed a very serious aspect during the early part of the week; and the greatest alarm prevailed throughout the district. The following is a condensed summary of all that has transpired since our last:—On Friday the Queen's proclamation was issued, calling upon the authorities to use their utmost endeavours to bring the rioters to justice, and offering a free pardon and a reward of 50*l.* for each person convicted. On Saturday morning, as early as half-past 7, a mob, of the usual character, made an attack on the bricklayers and labourers employed at the new buildings in Pool Fold, and compelled them to cease work. A meeting of trades' delegates was held at the Socialists' hall at 11. There was a very crowded attendance. A great deal of wrangling took place in the course of the proceedings; but ultimately a resolution, pledging the men not to return to work till the People's Charter was obtained, was carried by about three-fourths of the meeting. Though there was much quarrelling, no breach of the peace occurred. At an early hour information was received at the Town-hall that a large mob had gone to turn out the hands at the engine manufactory of the Leeds railway, close to the terminus at the Oldham road. A large body of police and special constables were immediately despatched, who succeeded in preventing any further outrage, although the hands did not return to work. About noon a strong force of mounted police, with 100 police constables on foot, and about an equal number of special constables, was despatched to Little Ireland, in the township of Chorlton-on-Medlock, where they succeeded in dispersing a large crowd, and seized large quantities of stones and brickbats. None of the mills, except those of Messrs. Birley and Messrs. Kennedy, had commenced work. The suburbs of the town were crowded with gangs of marauders on the pretence of seeking alms. About noon a daring attack was made on a mill at Quarry-bank, near Willastow, belonging to Mr. Greg, late Member for Manchester, by about 500 men, who, after demanding admission, which was refused, forced open the door, the whole body marching into the lower part of the mill and effecting considerable damage before they could be ejected. After this they went to the village shops and bakehouses, seizing all the bread they could find. At three o'clock intelligence was received of another attempt on the Leeds railway, for the purpose of seizing the mail train. A large mob ascended the inclined plane from St. George's-fields, and threw the guard down the embankment. They then let the water out of the boiler, leaving the fire burning, expecting that an explosion would be the consequence. Prompt aid was sent by a strong detachment of Rifles, police and special constables, but on their arrival the crowd had dispersed. Seeing that their attempt had not been effectual, and had not rendered the engines unfit for work, the mob were about to renew the attack when they dispersed. An attempt was also made to throw the express engine off the road by several obstructions being thrown in its way. Up to 5 o'clock, the arrival of all the down-trains from Leeds had been regular, although large crowds of persons were reported by passengers as having been seen at Hebden-bridge, and several other places, where all the works had been stopped. On Sunday the town was remarkably quiet. No patrols through the streets were required, not a single mob having collected. Many believed that it was a lull which preceded a gathering storm; but it was attributed by others to the habitual respect which the working classes of Lancashire pay to the Sabbath. The intelligence of the rioting and loss of life at Preston on Saturday, and some further disturbances and injury of property at Staley-bridge, where the turn-out had its origin, had caused considerable alarm among the authorities. A despatch was sent to London on Saturday for more troops, and such was the promptitude with which the demand was met, that by three on Sunday morning a force of 600 of the Coldstream Guards had left the terminus at Euston-square. They arrived at Manchester about eleven in twenty-one carriages by two special trains, and were immediately marched to barracks. It is said to be sixteen years since the Guards were sent to Manchester on a similar errand. In the course of the day, the magistrates held a meeting which lasted some hours, at which they agreed to issue a proclamation, making known that all assemblages of persons in considerable numbers, having under present circumstances a manifest tendency to endanger the public peace and to excite the fears of her Majesty's peaceable subjects, were illegal—whatever might be their avowed object and wherever held, and notwithstanding they might not at the time be attended with acts of open violence; at the same time declaring their full determination to use all the means in their power to prevent and repress, and, if necessary, forcibly to put down the same. Towards evening groups of operatives collected at the corners of the streets in the more populous parts of the town; but simply in order to talk over the momentous events of the week, and the best method of future proceeding. The universal topic of surprise was how 100,000 persons had been able to subsist without their usual week's wages. On Monday afternoon, in consequence of information received that an open-air meeting was to be held in the Granby-row Fields, there was an imposing array of military force collected opposite St. Peter's Church. It consisted of two troops of dragoons, a company of the Coldstream Guards, and a large detachment of Rifles, and the 58th Regiment. They went through the disturbed districts and made a powerful display; but there was no attempt at a meeting. It was feared that another attempt would be made, and at four o'clock a much more imposing force, consisting, in addition to the above, of four hundred police and special constables, went down to Granby-row Fields, but there being no opposition they marched onwards through Ancoats to their destination. Some factories in Ancoats had been taken as barracks, of which a large party of the Fusilier Guards had taken possession. A large detachment of the 12th Lancers arrived during the morning from Liverpool by special trains, having just come to that port from Dublin. In defiance of the proclamation issued by the magistrates, many meetings were held in different parts of the town, but in private places and rooms. There was nothing, however, which otherwise could come within the cognizance of the civil power. On Tuesday, being the anniversary of Peterloo, the deepest anxiety prevailed at the Town-hall. The mounted patrol, who had just arrived, brought intelligence from all their districts, that large bodies of strangers were entering the town in every direction, particularly along the Ashton-road, who were armed with bludgeons. They had, however, conducted themselves peaceably, and the special constables had retained their posts. A large concentration of constables had taken place at the Town-hall. Alarm-bells were placed in most of the wards to call the special constables of those districts to their post at the first appearance of danger. Although this was the chief market-day, there was not the slightest semblance of business, the merchants being at their several posts, and the manufacturers being kept at home in their own localities from the dread of consequences. A meeting had been announced to take place in the burial-ground of Mr. Scholfield's chapel, to celebrate the completion of Hunt's monument. On the appearance of the placard, the authorities gave notice that if such a meeting took place, it would be dispersed by the military. The delegates then decided that the procession and meeting should not take place, but that a tea-party should be held in the evening. The delegates passed the following resolutions:—1. That this meeting pledges itself to discontinue all illegal proceedings, and further that they will endeavour to preserve the public peace. 2. That they could not exist with the present rate of wages, and that they are determined not to go work until they obtained the wages of 1839. 3. That each master do pay the same for the same fabric of cloth throughout the whole of the manufacturing districts. 4. That it is the opinion of the meeting that their political rights are imperatively necessary for the preservation of their rights when they gain them. They therefore pledge themselves to act with their other friends and trades generally in gaining the People's Charter as the only means of having the said rights. Dr. M'Douall had been addressing the workmen of Eccles, proposing that the treasurers of all benefit-societies, Odd Fellows, Foresters, Ancient Shepherds, and sick and burial-clubs of every description, should obtain the permission of their members instantly to withdraw their money from the various banks in Manchester, in order to keep it out of circulation. On Wednesday, a large mob assembled at Medlock Vale, and forced the hands of Messrs. Holmes and Co. to discontinue work. Another held a meeting at Eccles, and afterwards went to the Victoria Mills and demanded the turn-out of the hands, but a strong resistance was offered and the rioters were dispersed. In the afternoon a printer was seized, with the press and types from which a seditious placard had been printed; two boys on the premises were also arrested; they stated that the proof of the placard had been carried to Dr. M'Douall, and the corrected proof was seized with the other papers.—The placard printed at the press which was seized on Wednesday has been published. It calls upon the people not to lose the present opportunity, but to "resolve never to resume labour until labour's grievances are destroyed, and protection secured for themselves, their suffering wives, and helpless children, by the enactment of the People's Charter." It intimates that the turn-outs can afford to remain idle for an indefinite period, and refers with great violence of language on the late events at Preston and Blackburn. On Thursday warrants were issued for the apprehension of Dr. M'Douall, the supposed author of this placard, and a well-known Chartist orator and bookseller named Leech, calling himself "President of the Executive Council of the National Charter Association," at whose shop it was distributed. The latter was arrested in the course of the day and lodged in the Town Hall. Dr. M'Douall is said to have left the town, but most of his papers have been seized. Several warrants have since been issued against persons known to have taken an active part as agitators during the recent disturbances. In the course of the day a mob from Ashton attempted to turn out the hands from the Bankbridge print-works, about three miles from this town; but the hands successfully defended the premises, and after a severe fight, during which the military came up, the rioters were compelled to retire.

Preston.—We regret to state that the riots in this town assumed so serious an aspect on Saturday, that the military found it necessary to fire upon the people. For some days previously the town had become greatly excited, and some apprehension was caused by the number of hands out of work, grouped in various parts of the town. On Friday the town was thrown into a state of commotion by the compulsory turning-out and stoppage of most of the mills. A party of some hundred men met on that day, and went to Messrs. Paley's factory, in the first instance, demanding that the hands should be turned out, which was eventually complied with. They then proceeded to all the mills, foundries, and loom shops in the town, successively, compelling them to discharge their hands, and, in some instances, where they met with resistance, breaking windows and doing other damage. A meeting of the malcontents afterwards took place, to the number of about 3,000. The assemblage was addressed by two Chartists, who spoke strongly against the Anti-Corn Law League and the masters. The movement was altogether unexpected by the authorities, nor was it known whether it was preconcerted by the disaffected in other towns, though it was suspected that some delegates from Manchester had been at work on the previous day. On Saturday morning the mob proceeded to the factories of Mr. F. Sleddon and Messrs. Cathcall; the former resisted the demands of the assemblage. Soon after eight o'clock the number increased, and it was found requisite for the Riot Act to be read two or three times over. In the middle of Lane-street there was no possibility of obtaining order, nor could all the advice given by the magistracy prevail upon the mob to retire, instead of which they commenced a fire of stones, with determined resolution, the women bringing aprons and bags full of ammunition. The consequence was that order was given to fire, when ten of the rioters were wounded, some of them mortally. Five were taken to the Hospital, and in the course of the morning one of them had his leg amputated above the knee, being completely splintered by the ball. Many of the others were severely injured, and two have since died. The factories, with the exception of two, resumed work on Monday under the protection of the military force, and have continued to work during the week, the authorities having determined to repulse them with the soldiers if they again entered the town. The 72d Highlanders and the Wigan troop of Lancashire Yeomanry Cavalry, commanded by Lord Francis Egerton, and a company of Rifles, still remain in the town. The Queen's proclamation, offering 50*l.* reward for the conviction of any of the authors of the outrages has aided the authorities in bringing the guilty parties to justice. An inquest has been held on the bodies of the rioters who were killed by the fire of the troops; several witnesses were examined, and a verdict of "Justifiable homicide" returned. On Wednesday the mob made another attempt to enter the town, but they fled at the first appearance of the troops. The factories resumed work on Thursday, and the town continues tranquil.

Bolton.—In consequence of a meeting having been announced for Friday night in the market-place, great crowds of persons congregated together; the police attempted to disperse them, but their force was inefficient; the Highlanders were called out, and the mob were dispersed. Several skirmishes took place, and stones were thrown, but nothing more material than one of the soldiers and one or two of the police being slightly wounded occurred. During the night all was quiet and orderly, and up to noon on Saturday there appeared no indication of a disturbance. However, at twelve o'clock, the mob, consisting of at least 5,000 persons, armed with bludgeons, staves, and bars of iron, entered the town, flourishing their weapons, and giving loud huzzas. The mob proceeded through the market to the mills, which they immediately stopped, together with several foundries; and on their return again, passed through the market-place and into Little Bolton, where they visited the different mills. Several members of the mob entered different shops, and asked for bread, which was given them; in some instances they demanded money from persons of respectable appearance in the street. The mob presented a formidable appearance, and the weapons they carried were of a most deadly description. The language used by them on many occasions was exceedingly violent, levelled principally against the police, whom they threatened to murder before they left the town. The Highlanders and Cavalry were under arms and stationed before the police-office. The Riot Act had been read, and the magistrates had made arrangements for the town to be lighted at night. The mob left the town the next morning for Hindley, Wigan, &c., and returned in the evening; they were armed as before, and immediately proceeded to clear the streets of passengers. On Thursday a mob arrived from Bury, where they had again succeeded in turning out all the hands, in consequence of the magistrates not having given the manufacturers the protection they promised. On arriving at this town, the mob stopped the works at Haulgh; they also attempted to turn out the hands at Ladyshaw collieries, but the arrival of the Yeomanry put them to flight, and left 80 prisoners in the hands of the authorities.

Wigan.—The mob which had left Bolton on Monday entered this town on the same day, armed with bludgeons. They immediately proceeded to the various mills, collieries and factories, stopped the engines, and turned upwards of 3,000 persons out of employment. Having effected this outrage, they marched towards the seat of the Earl of Balcarres, at Hay, in which neighbourhood there are a great number of collieries. On their passage through the town, they committed no other violence to property than demanding provisions from the shopkeepers, which were at once given to them. One of the curates of the town, the Rev. Mr. Bessell, on endeavouring to remonstrate with them, was struck on the head, but suffered no material injury. The town was guarded by a company of the 72d Highlanders. The inhabitants closed their shops, warehouses, &c., and business was totally suspended. Upon the shutters of several of the closed shops, the Chartists posted copies of resolutions entered into at Manchester, stating that the workmen there had resolved not again to resume work until the People's Charter became the law of the land. After turning out the workmen, the mob stayed for some time near the station of the North Union Railway, watching the arrival and departure of the several trains, the passengers in which were alarmed at their shouts, and the threatening manner in which they brandished the bludgeons over their heads.

Blackburn.—On Monday there was a general turn-out of hands in this town. On coming before Messrs. Livesey and Hodgett's mill, a stout defence was made, and the crowd was beaten back by the military, consisting of two companies of the 72d Highlanders. The constabulary present, aided by the military, proceeded to arrest some of the leaders in the attack, and a number of the prisoners were sent off to gaol under a strong escort of soldiers. Some stones were thrown at the military, when the officer in command remonstrated, and cautioned the multitude to abstain from acts of violence, or the authorities would be compelled to retort violence in self-defence. The caution was unhappily unheeded; a great many in the crowd hurled stones at the soldiers, and ultimately the position of the military was one of such peril that the officer deemed it necessary to give the command to fire. The discharge took effect: two persons fell dead on the spot, and several were wounded. The people instantly dispersed, and the soldiers succeeded in carrying off their prisoners. On Tuesday, notwithstanding the melancholy affair of the previous night, the turn-outs again assembled in great force, and attempted to turn Mr. Forrest's hands out. They were met, however, by the military, and prevented, without any resort to violent measures. Further accounts state, that about 40 prisoners had been taken into custody, and that four other individuals have been mortally wounded. After turning out the hands in the town, the mob proceeded towards Darwen, and turned out the hands there. In the course of Tuesday morning many of the factories resumed work, and have continued at their labour during the rest of the week.

Todmorden.—This place was visited on Friday by the turn-outs. They arrived in the morning; one party from Rochdale, Littleborough, and the neighbourhood; the other from Facit, Whitworth, Bacup, and the Forest of Rossendale: the two, when united at Gauxholme, constituted a most formidable force, numbering nearly 10,000, composed of men and women, the men being well armed with clubs or stakes. Each of the mills in Todmorden and its vicinity was visited, the plugs from the steam-boilers were drawn, the fires slaked out, and the hands in the various manufactories, machine-shops, sizing-houses, &c., ordered off the premises, with directions not to commence work until the whole of the masters had agreed to pay the wages of 1840 for ten hours' labour in the mills. No injury or violence was done, excepting that one bread-baker's shop was emptied of its stock and contents by the hungry multitude, the proprietor not having closed previously to their arrival.

Oldham.—On Friday the mob visited the factories in this place, and compelled all the hands to turn out. They were from 5,000 to 6,000 strong. Masons, bricklayers, joiners, mechanics, and every kind of operatives, struck work and joined the mass of the people as they passed from mill to mill. Several of the provision shops handed loaves of bread to the mob in the streets, which they eagerly devoured. Other shopkeepers collected money and gave to the ringleaders, who immediately went and purchased bread, which they divided amongst their followers. In one or two instances loaves were taken without leave by some young lads: but this conduct was not tolerated by the leaders. Several gentlemen gave them money liberally, which, in all cases, was spent in bread for those who had come a great distance. A large meeting was then held on Cronkeyshaw Moor. Delegates were sent thence to various parts in Yorkshire; also to Colne, Padiham, &c. A procession of 6,000 individuals went to Bacup, where the hands in the cotton and woollen mills and various workshops were compelled to give up work. After holding another meeting, the procession marched to Todmorden, where the hands in most of the mills had ceased working, and the others were then stopped.

Stockport.—In consequence of the apprehensions entertained last week respecting the rumoured visit of the rioters, four troops of the Cheshire Yeomanry were marched into this town, under the command of Colonel Egerton. At an early hour in the day the turn-outs assembled at Hyde, and proceeded in a body of nearly thirty thousand persons to this place, where they arrived about noon, and stopped the various mills, compelling the men, in some instances, to retire without stopping to put on their clothes. The mills being stopped, they next held a meeting on Waterloo-road, and resolved not to return to work till they obtained the prices paid in January 1840. While this was going on, a portion of the turn-outs attacked the Union Workhouse on Shaw Heath, and took away 672 loaves, and seven pounds in copper. Information of this proceeding having been conveyed to the police office, a number of yeomanry cavalry and infantry were despatched to the place, and they succeeded in capturing about thirty or forty of the rioters. A great number of persons then left the meeting to go to the rescue; but finding the place well guarded, they did not make the attempt:—many of them were, however, seen loading pistols, and others were observed to have daggers under their coats. Seventeen of the prisoners were examined, committed for trial, and sent to Knutsford the same evening. All the shops and public-houses in the town were closed. On Monday morning a numerous meeting of the turn-outs was held in Waterloo-road. The speakers were chiefly Chartists, with whose proceedings the bulk of the turn-outs begin to be dissatisfied, as they mix up the question of wages with the Charter. A resolution to the effect that the operatives remain out till they obtain the wages paid in January 1840, and the Charter, was proposed; to which an amendment was brought forward, in the words of the resolution so far as the wages were concerned, but declining to demand the Charter at the present time, and pledging themselves to preserve the peace of the borough. The amendment was carried, much to the disappointment of the Chartists. The men continued out on Thursday, but no breach of the peace has been committed in the town; the men, however, have visited the seats of the country gentlemen round Knutsford in alarming bodies. The troops are still out, and the authorities are prepared to resist any attack.

Leeds.—On Saturday the Lancashire turn-outs started from Manchester, Oldham, &c., and entered Yorkshire. They marched into Huddersfield in numbers amounting to several thousands, stopping every mill and factory in their way. On Sunday the magistrates of that town swore in some hundreds as special constables; a troop of Lancers was sent from this town, and orders were despatched to the military at York to lose no time in coming to their assistance. Prince George of Cambridge, who is at present here as colonel of the 17th Hussars, with the other military commanders, had a long conference with the magistrates on Sunday night, when the troops were dispersed to different parts of the country, to be ready in case of any new outbreak. The troops in garrison at York and Hull have also marched to the disturbed districts. There are only a few men left in charge of the barracks, and the police in attendance on the York courts during the day are despatched to Leeds for night duty, and return to York in the morning. On Monday all was quiet at Leeds, but there was a very uneasy feeling in the town. At Halifax all the mills were standing but two, and these were under the protection of the magistrates and the military. Some rioting had taken place, and five or six of the most active of the mob had been apprehended and committed to Wakefield House of Correction. A meeting of coal-miners, amounting to from 4,000 to 5,000, took place at Wakefield on Monday morning; it went off peaceably. The resolutions and speeches were temperate, the men merely asking their employers to endeavour to raise their wages. An attempt was made by a knot of Chartists to introduce a political discussion, but it totally failed. At Huddersfield every mill was stopped. The Riot Act was read three times; and as the disaffected refused to leave the town, a charge was made upon them by a troop of the 17th Lancers and a body of 400 special constables. Several of the mob were wounded in the affray, but none seriously, and seventeen men and one woman were taken into custody. Among the prisoners taken were the ringleaders. The town was in the greatest commotion the whole of the day. The whole of the shops were shut up, and no business done. The streets were effectually cleared about seven in the evening; but it was feared that an attempt would be made during the night to rescue the prisoners. The operatives of the mills stopped were most of them willing to leave their work, and seemed to have confidence in the movements of the leaders, and to anticipate good from the issue of events. The colliers in the whole of the West Riding, or nearly so, have struck work. At Dewsbury, Cooper's-bridge, Brighouse, Elland, Sowerby-bridge, Hebden-bridge, Todmorden, and Rochdale, the thickly-populated manufacturing districts along the course of the railway from Leeds to Manchester, the mills are all stopped, and the workmen congregated in groups along the road-sides and in the streets. All trades are included in the general turn-out, and in some places even the schools are deserted. On Tuesday, the mob resorted to extreme violence in the immediate neighbourhood of Leeds. They attacked the manufactories of Messrs. Ellis, at Bountcliffethorn, and of Messrs. Hagues and Cook, at Dewsbury, and turned out their hands. They also attacked a detachment of the 17th Lancers near the railway station at Elland. The troops had just conveyed from Halifax to Elland a number of prisoners, who had been committed to Wakefield House of Correction. Two of the Lancers were severely beaten, one of them having his eye completely knocked out, and the lives of both are despaired of. The sword of the commanding officer was broken in such a manner as to be entirely useless. The town became quiet towards night, but serious apprehensions were entertained for the continuance of tranquillity. Prince George of Cambridge continues in hourly communication with the magistrates, and is to be seen very frequently riding between the barracks and the Court-house, and at the railway station. On Wednesday the mob assembled at Stanningley and Holbeck Moor; they attempted to stop the mills at Holbeck, and had succeeded in four or five, when they were dispersed by the troops. They then proceeded to Bramley, Dewsbury-road, and Fulneck, and went on towards Bradford, stopping all the mills in the way. On Thursday the town was free from crowds, and the last advices state that it continued tranquil yesterday.

Stafford.—The Potteries in this country are in the utmost state of excitement. As soon as the troops stationed in Burslem had marched out of the town for Manchester, a large body of colliers from Longton entered the place, and broke open the jail, releasing several prisoners from confinement. They then attacked several respectable private houses, and demolished the windows; after which they proceeded to the Town-hall, smashed all the windows, and destroyed the clock. They attacked the house of the sergeant of police, and riddled his premises, not leaving a pane of glass, or a whole shutter. The soldiers did not arrive till three o'clock in the morning, from Newcastle, by which time the rioters had decamped, and have not yet been arrested. The George Inn has been damaged to the extent of more than 100*l.* value. The authorities issued a notice offering a reward for the discovery of the ringleaders; but a counter notice has been issued by the rioters, offering 100*l.* for the head of any person who shall dare to inform of the parties who broke the clock, or Town-hall windows. On Monday morning a large mob, consisting of many thousands, assembled at Hanley, the centre town, and after being addressed by Cooper, the Leicester Chartist, commenced the work of devastation by destroying the Police-office, and damaging other public buildings. Thence they proceeded to Stoke-upon-Trent, where they renewed their work of violence, destroying the house of Mr. Rose, the stipendiary magistrate. Afterwards they pursued their course to Longton, a town situated at the extremity of the district, containing upwards of 12,000 inhabitants. On their way thither they attacked the house of Mr. Allen, of Great Fenton, which they plundered and almost gutted, stealing and destroying a vast amount of property. At Longton, after breaking into and gutting the Police-office, the furniture of which they totally consumed by fire, they smashed the windows of the Town-hall, and did other damage to the property. They set fire to the Police-office, but fortunately the flames were extinguished before they had destroyed much of the fabric. The mob then went to the rectory, the house of the Reverend Dr. Vale, which they totally ransacked, and afterwards fired the building, which ended in the house and property being totally destroyed. They then proceeded to still greater acts of violence. On Tuesday morning it was ascertained that they had destroyed the Rev. Mr. Atkins's house, and burned it down. The house of Mr. Perkins, magistrate, was also burned down to the ground. Mr. Forrester's house, of Cobbridge, agent to Lord Granville, was gutted. The high-road was filled with thousands marching to Burslem, in a line of road occupying two miles in length. The whole country was in the utmost terror. The seat of the Duke of Sutherland, at Trentham, and Mr. Copeland's house, were considered in great danger. At Stafford, in consequence of a rumour having reached the magistrates, of an intended invasion of the town by colliers and other disaffected persons to the number of some ten or twenty thousand, considerable alarm was entertained for the security of the county gaol, as it was generally understood that the objects of their visit was to liberate those colliers and Chartists who have been recently committed from the neighbourhood of Bilston and Wednesbury. On Tuesday, a mob of 5,000 men entered Burslem armed with stones and bludgeons, and almost immediately came into collision with the military, who remained passive until they were attacked by stones and other missiles. They were at length obliged to fire in self-defence. About 50 persons are supposed to have been wounded, many mortally; but as the mob carried off the bodies, the exact number is not known. On Wednesday and Thursday the whole district became more tranquil, and though the men continue out, no fresh disturbance has occurred.

Coventry.—On Saturday night the colliers' strike spread into Warwickshire; the first outbreak occurring at Bedworth, about five miles from this place. The delegates arrived from Lancashire and Staffordshire, and immediately proceeded to the coal pits near and around Bedworth to the Charity-Wyken, Victoria, and Wheildon pits, visiting all the pits in this district, and making all the men turn out. There were no exhibitions of violence except the cutting of the ropes that conduct the baskets down into the pit. All the men were requested to sign a declaration not to work any more until they had attained their object; but the declaration also bound them not to use unlawful means. On Saturday, Mr. O'Neill, the Chartist lecturer, from Birmingham, addressed a large meeting of the colliers, dwelling on the rights of labour, and the necessity of the men of Warwickshire co-operating with those of Staffordshire 'for an improvement in their condition. He advised them to obey the law, and not to force their fellow-labourers to quit work, but to reason them into compliance, as the struggle then going on was to be conducted by moral means alone. Some of the deputation also addressed the men, and explained the nature of the strike; after which the meeting was adjourned to ten o'clock, when they again met, and the turn-out was forthwith declared. The result was communicated to the colliery bailiffs, and in a short time six boats which had come from Oldbury, in Staffordshire, and were lying in the adjoining canal, were started back to their owners empty, amidst the cheers of the turn-outs. A number of armed policemen from Coventry were on the spot, but all things having been conducted peaceably, they did not interfere. The ground of complaint among the men in Bedworth consists more in the number of hours they are required to work, than their wages. They have at present 3*s.* a-day for getting their coal, but work fourteen hours a-day. It is said that the strike there cannot last long, unless prolonged by some other object than that contained in the resolutions. The quantity of water in the mines is so great, that six hours' cessation is sufficient to drown them, and the masters, to prevent immense loss, must submit. Indeed, so convinced are the men of the ruin they would entail by a final stoppage, that they have consented to procure sufficient slack to enable the masters to work the pump-engine. On Thursday, a great meeting of colliers was held, at which resolutions were entered into for raising subscriptions; but the speeches were conciliatory, and the town is now perfectly quiet.

Birmingham.—On Thursday evening, at a late hour, the streets of this town were in a state of considerable commotion, in consequence of accounts having arrived of a contemplated attack upon the residence of Sir Robert Peel, at Drayton Manor, near Tamworth. The colliers, in the course of the morning, had visited Beaudesert, the seat of the Marquis of Anglesea, and Ingestrie, the seat of Earl Talbot, and, it was stated, were proceeding from thence to Drayton Manor. A troop of the 3d Dragoon Guards were immediately sent to Fazeley, and detachments of police were despatched to Tamworth during the night. These prompt measures, however, prevented any attack on the part of the rioters.

Nottingham.—On Monday the working people of this town and neighbourhood met on the open space fronting the Mansfield-road, known by the name of the "Burton Legs;" to hear read the news relative to the strike in Manchester, and other places. The town is said to be at the height of political excitement, and impatient for the strike. The people are suffering the greatest privations, in consequence of the badness of trade, and during the whole of Monday they paraded the streets in thousands. Nothing has occurred during the week except some Chartist meetings, and the town is perfectly quiet.

Derby.—On Monday the magistrates received two or three expresses, announcing that a large body of the turn-outs had reached Leek, with the avowed determination of proceeding to this city, and the manufacturing towns in the Midland Circuit. They entered Leek towards noon, and proceeded thence to Ashbourne, only 12 miles distant. The Uttoxeter troop of Yeomanry was despatched to meet them. The magistrates of Derby had taken every precaution. The local troops of Yeomanry had received orders to be in readiness; and measures were taken to swear in the inhabitants, and the pensioners, as special constables. No outbreak however has taken place; but the glove makers and men of the hosiery manufactures have refused to work.

Leicester.—The colliers at the Whitwick coal-pits, situated about 14 or 15 miles from this town, turned out in great numbers on Saturday, but had not, up to Sunday, proceeded to any acts of violence. They had given some reason to apprehend that such would be their conduct, and information was consequently forwarded to the chief constable of the county, who immediately despatched two of his force to keep a watch upon their conduct. On Monday a meeting of pitmen was held at Pegg's-green, but there was a strong body of police assembled in the neighbourhood, with the Leicester troop of Yeomanry, under the command of Earl Howe. Prior to the meeting, the mob pulled up part of the rails of the Swannington-line, and sunk four boats loaded with Derbyshire coals in the canal, somewhere between Leicester and Derby. These measures were intended to shorten the supply of coals at Leicester, where the daily consumption for the manufactories is immense. The mob continued to parade the streets on Thursday, but the authorities were prepared to resist an outbreak. The Riot Act, however, was read, and a collision took place in the course of the day between the people and the police. The mob assembled again yesterday in large numbers on Belgrave Common, but the police dispersed them, and took several ringleaders into custody.

Liverpool.—Some alarm was caused in this town in the middle of the week, by the appearance of large bodies of workmen, but the affair ended in some Chartist meetings, which passed off quietly, and no disturbance has since occurred. — The following is mentioned in the local papers as one of the most remarkable instances of the rapidity of Steam Navigation. The Royal Mail steamer Columbia sailed from this port on the evening of the 19th ult., and arrived at Boston on the morning of the 1st inst. The Acadia left Boston on the afternoon of the 1st, and reached the Mersey in the forenoon of the 13th inst., bringing replies to letters dated Liverpool, July 19. The interval between sending the letters and receiving the replies to them was a few hours more than 24 days! This is the most rapid conveyance of letters between the Old and New World ever known.

Portsmouth.—We noticed in our last the rumour that it was Her Majesty's intention to take an excursion in the Royal yacht in the course of the summer. Orders were received at this port last week to get the Royal George yacht ready for sea immediately. Her Captain, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, has also arrived here; and it is now known that Her Majesty has signified her intention of visiting Scotland in the yacht. By the activity of her officers and crew she was ataunt and fully rigged, with all her running gear rove and her sails bent, on Friday, having in the mean time been into dock and had her copper cleaned. A Commander (said to be Commander Lowe, of the Excellent) and an additional mate are appointed to her for the trip. It was thought not improbable that Her Majesty would embark at this port; but, according to the present arrangement, this will not be the case, as Her Majesty will either embark at Woolwich, or be conveyed to the yacht by one of the steamers from that place to some suitable point lower down the river. The Pique, 36, and the Salamander steam-frigate, now lying at Spithead, are named as the ships which are to attend Her Majesty. The yacht left for Woolwich on Thursday.

Windsor.—This town was thrown into a state of considerable alarm at a late hour on Monday night, by the report that a man, said to be connected with the Chartists, had been discovered in the vicinity of the private apartments connected with the Royal nursery. Other rumours were rife, some of which were of course greatly exaggerated as they passed through the town, until at length it was currently reported that a man had been found secreted in her Majesty's dressing-room, completely armed. The real facts, however, as far as they have been ascertained, appear to be as follows:—On Monday night, between nine and ten, shortly after the Royal dinner, a strange man was discovered seated upon a bench in the footmen's waiting-hall, within a few yards of the Queen's entrance from the Quadrangle to the Castle, and only a short distance from her Majesty's private staircase leading to the Royal nursery. The man, to have reached this part of the Castle, must have gained admittance at the servants' entrance, and have traversed several passages of the Castle, between two and three hundred yards in length. He is about forty years of age. His appearance was that of a journeyman mechanic; he wore a velveteen jacket and trousers, and a black glazed hat, and carried a small bundle and a thick walking-stick. Upon his being discovered, he was taken before the Earl of Liverpool, the Lord Steward of the Household, when, in reply to the questions put to him by his Lordship, he stated that he had walked that day thirty miles, and that he had gone to Windsor to get his pension. He subsequently stated that he had arrived from Woolwich, and that he had walked into the Castle, through the servants' entrance, while nobody was there. There is very little doubt that if he managed to enter in that manner, he walked in with some of the workmen employed at the Castle, for one of whom he was mistaken by the porter on duty. On Tuesday he was removed to London to undergo further examination. He was examined at the Home Office before Mr. Hall, the chief magistrate of Bow-street. His name is said to be Thomas Quested. In answer to questions put to him, he stated that he was a native of Maidstone, Kent; that he was 40 years of age, and a labouring man. It appears that Monday evening was not the first time the prisoner has visited the Castle; for on Saturday he was found asleep in one of the out-offices, and ordered off. From the manner in which he answered the questions put to him, it was supposed that he is suffering under some aberration of intellect; and there was not the slightest reason to suppose that he was in any manner connected or acting in concert with other individuals. On the conclusion of the inquiry he was remanded to Tothill-fields prison. On Thursday the prisoner was again examined, when it was clearly proved that he is insane, and believes himself to be Lord Godolphin D'Arcy. An order was then made out and signed by Sir James Graham for his removal to Bethlehem Hospital.

Railways.—The following are the receipts of the principal railways for the past week:—Birmingham, 20,672*l.*; Great Western, 16,219*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 3,245*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,551*l.*; Greenwich, 895*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 2,037*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1,316*l.*; Midland Counties, 5,091*l.*; Eastern Counties, 1,183*l.*; South-Western, 8,314*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,549*l.*; Grand Junction, 9,126*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 5,170*l.*; Blackwall, 1,378*l.*; Great North of England, 1,797*l.*; York and North Midland, 2,237*l.*—At the recent half-yearly meeting of the Northern and Eastern Railway, the gross receipts for the half-year ending 30th June were stated at 28,985*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*, which, with the balance of 162*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, left undivided the previous half-year, gave 29,148*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* The expenses, including toll to the Eastern Counties, amounted to 15,626*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, leaving a balance of 13,522*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*; and a dividend was accordingly declared thereon of 20*s.* per share, amounting to 9,072*l.*, leaving a balance of 4,450*l.* to be applied for the payment of rent to the Eastern Counties.—On Monday the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the London Grand Junction Railway was held. After the reading of the report, which showed the Company to be *in statu quo*, the accounts were submitted, from which it appeared that the expenditure during the half-year was 543*l.*, and the balance in hand 3,565*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* The Company's Act expires next July. After the business of the meeting, a vote of thanks was passed to the directors.—The receipts upon the London and Birmingham Railway amounted last week to the extraordinary sum of 20,672*l.*—a sum said to be unequalled upon any railway in the world during the same length of time.—The Essex papers announce that the advantages conferred upon the county by the Eastern Counties Railway are about to be extended by the formation of a branch line from the seaport town of Maldon to the town of Braintree, with a junction at Witham, which will afford to a rich and populous district the benefits resulting from railway communication. Mr. Braithwaite, the engineer of the Eastern Counties Railway, has inspected the line, and the necessary surveys are already in progress.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The death of Lord Rossmore, which had been anticipated for some days, owing to his Lordship having received a severe attack of paralysis, took place on the 10th inst. His Lordship was elevated to the British Peerage on the 23d of June, 1833. His demise causes a vacancy in the representation of the county of Monaghan, by the elevation of his eldest son, the Hon. H. R. Westenra, to the House of Lords. Mr. Leslie, of Glassleugh, is mentioned as a candidate for the vacant seat.—At the Dublin Commission Court last week, Mr. John Pasley, senior coroner of the county of Dublin, and R. B. Shanahan, surgeon, were arraigned and found guilty on an indictment charging them with intent to defraud the ratepayers and treasurer of the county of Dublin—the former by giving the latter an order upon the treasurer for 3*l.* 10*s.*, as if he had given evidence before the corner's jury—the latter for receiving the same, knowing that he had not discharged the duty for which the money was stated to be a remuneration. The Court took time to consider their verdict, and on Monday sentenced Mr. Pasley to twelve, and Mr. Shanahan to six months' imprisonment.—The Court was then occupied with the trial of Mr. H. Bailey, arising out of the unsettled state of the law respecting Presbyterian marriages. Mr. Bailey was married to his first wife, in 1831, at Lisburn, in the north of Ireland, by a Presbyterian minister; to his second in April last, in Dublin, by a clergyman of the Church of England. He had calculated on the invalidity of his first marriage; but the Court held that as he was then a Presbyterian, and had induced his intended wife to conform to that form of worship before marriage, the new "point" could not avail him—for then both the parties were dissenters, and the marriage became lawful. He was consequently found Guilty, and sentenced to be transported for seven years. The County grand jury were then summoned into court, and informed by their Lordships that the Crown had just sent in bills of indictment against Mrs. Ellen Byrne, charging her with the murder of her husband, Augustine Byrne. Chief Justice Doherty begged of the Jury to examine the various witnesses with as little delay as possible, and to avoid the tedious and reprehensible mode of putting irrelevant questions which had been adopted in another place. The Grand Jury soon after returned a true bill against Mrs. Byrne, whose trial commenced on Monday. Shortly after ten o'clock on that day, Chief-Justice Doherty and Baron Pennefather entered the court, when the Clerk of the Crown ordered Mrs. Byrne to be sent forward. She then came to the front of the dock, attired in deep mourning, and appeared to be perfectly composed, nor did she exhibit any feeling of terror at her situation. The Court was densely crowded. Mr. Brewster, Q.C., appeared on behalf of the Crown, and addressed the jury at considerable length. He said that, under ordinary cases, he was not in the habit of stating the case against the accused, but this was one of very considerahle difficulty. The prisoner stood indicted for the murder of her husband. Prior to the death of her late husband, the prisoner was the widow of a Mr. Wall, a man who died possessed of considerable wealth. Shortly after the union between the prisoner and her late husband, they had many serious quarrels, and they might be said to have lived most unhappily together. At the time of the death of Mr. Byrne, there were three of the sons of Mrs. Byrne in the house; and it was really a deplorable fact, that these children would be here examined as witnesses against their mother. There were two servants in the house who would also be examined. There were several medical gentlemen also to be examined, whose evidence he would not detail. It would appear in evidence that Mr. Byrne was fond of field sports, and having been at the Bellewstown races, which occurred at the end of June, on his return he complained of cold, and he adopted the habit of warming himself by taking a glass of whiskey, and went to bed. From the unhappy differences which existed between the prisoner and Mr. Byrne, they did not sleep together, and he had his bed-room door secured in such a way as to lock from the inside, and there was no handle from the outside by which it could be opened. This plan he adopted for the purpose of excluding his wife. Mr. Byrne was seen alive on the 1st July, the day after the Bellewstown races, and also on Saturday, the 3d July, but no human eye, with the exception of that of the prisoner, was laid upon him until the 10th, when his dead body was found. It would appear that for the entire of that week she never left the bed-room in which the body was found. When it was discovered, it was in a very advanced state of decomposition, leading to the inference that it must have been at least three days dead. The fact of concealing the death of Mr. Byrne so long might also have been designed, to allow decomposition to set in, and obliterate marks that would ensue from strangulation. The medical men to be examined would also detail to the jury the fact of the right eye of Mr. Byrne protruding considerably beyond its place. He (Mr. Brewster) conceived it a remarkable fact that, when the body was at first found, the prisoner expressed a doubt of the death, and afterwards, when questioned as to her extraordinary conduct in stopping in the room with it so long, she said the body presented all the appearances of decomposition in an hour after he died. The learned counsel then drew the attention of the jury to a number of remarkable facts elicited from the witnesses on the inquest, and which would, he had little doubt, satisfy the jury that the prisoner was guilty of murder. There was nothing to be advanced that was calculated to reduce this crime to manslaughter. There was no quarrel alleged, by either word or deed, out of which a deadly blow might have been given in a moment of anger. He called on the jury not to be swayed by the habits of the prisoner to acquit her of murder if they believed she killed him, even while in a state of intoxication; on the other hand, they should not allow themselves to be influenced against her by the knowledge of her habits. The Court was occupied with the defence till half-past three on Tuesday. It rested chiefly on the presumption that Mr. Byrne died in a fit of apoplexy or epilepsy, produced by intoxication; and on the discrepancy of the medical evidence respecting the appearances which might have been considered to indicate the cause of death. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*. Mrs. Byrne, who manifested the greatest indifference during the whole trial, was then of course discharged.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The papers give accounts of the preparations for the reception of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, on their approaching visit to Scotland. Communications have taken place between the Commissioners of Woods and Forests and the authorities of this city, with reference to immediately placing the palace of Holyrood in a condition to receive the Court. Preparations have also commenced at Dalkeith Palace for the reception of the Royal Family, where the Duke and Duchess of Buccleugh are immediately expected.—It is currently reported, that if Sir W. Rae resign the office of Lord Advocate, of which there is every probability, owing to his delicate state of health, Mr. Duncan M'Neill, the present Solicitor-General, will be appointed Lord Advocate, and Mr. Adam Anderson, formerly Sheriff of Perthshire, Solicitor-General. It is expected that Mr. M'Neill will, in that event, offer himself as a candidate for the representation of Buteshire, as soon as Parliament re-assembles.—Father Mathew, the great promoter of the Temperance movement in Ireland, landed at Greenock, from Dublin, on Saturday, and is now residing in this city.

Dunbar.—The local papers state that the herring fishery, which is of so much importance to this part of Scotland, has latterly become irregular, owing to the unsettled state of the weather. At the close of last week the take was general, but not heavy. From the high wind that had prevailed, fewer boats were out; but the average of their crews have been amply rewarded. Some have delivered as high as 30 crans, and none under 16. The harbour is now crowded with boats and vessels; 17 French luggers are curing in the harbour, and three in the bay.

Dunfermline.—We regret to state that serious riots have taken place among the weavers of this place. It appears that a week or two ago, the proprietors of some of the large shops containing 20 or 30 looms had seen cause to reduce the wages of their workmen. The men were much dissatisfied, but no serious outbreak took place till Monday week, when a large party assembled late at night, paraded the principal streets of the town, extinguished the lamps, and broke the windows of those who were obnoxious to them. Thence they proceeded to the factories, and set on fire the looms in one or two factories, which were consumed, though the flames were extinguished before they extended to the buildings. On the following day Mr. Sheriff Monteith went over to Dunfermline, and exerted himself to preserve the peace of the town by swearing in special constables; but at night the riotous assemblage again appeared, broke more windows, set on fire more looms, and broke into a spirit shop, belonging to a partner in one of the factories, and threw its contents into the street. When the Sheriff was conducting one of the prisoners to gaol, the mob set upon the constables, wounded several, and rescued the prisoner. The Sheriff immediately made application for a military force, and half a troop of the Enniskillen Dragoons proceeded across the Frith; and as a report was spread that the mob intended to force the gaol, to rescue several of the rioters who were confined there, they were drawn up to protect it. The 42d Highlanders were also marched into the town from Stirling Castle, to preserve the peace. Business is entirely suspended, and great distress prevails in all classes.—The weavers, according to the latest accounts, appear pacified for the time; but the colliers are only deterred from further acts of violence by fear of the military. The town is regularly patrolled by troops, and the magistrates and constabulary are in hourly communication to prevent any additional disturbance.

Dundee.—On Friday last a large concourse of individuals assembled in the High-street, carrying a banner indicative of their purpose. Considerable alarm having been felt for the preservation of the peace of the town, every precaution was taken to suppress a riot, should one take place; and with this view, the military and a large force of police were in readiness. The multitude, however, dispersed quietly after the lapse of two hours.

Glasgow.—The dispute between the miners and their employers is still as far from a settlement as ever. The yeomanry were called out on Saturday. Nothing of particular interest has occurred in the districts of Airdrie and Coatbridge. The towns are still crowded with the unemployed, although all is quiet. A few of the masters offered their workers 4*s.* a day to return to their employment; but the men refused, unless those terms were adopted by the rest of their brethren in all the districts. This, added to other circumstances, is considered to imply that their union is very extensive. On Saturday morning, about two o'clock, a potato-field on the farm of Mr. Wallace, West Greenlees, was entered by a body of about 200 men, supposed to be the struck colliers connected with Cambuslang, and stripped of about an acre of potatoes. The depredators seemed to be well furnished with the implements for digging. They had bags, which they filled with potatoes, and then walked off as soon as they had supplied themselves. The farmers in the neighbourhood being apprised of the event, assembled in considerable force, but for some time the formidable number of the diggers prevented them attempting a capture. As the colliers who had served themselves, however, continued to walk off, the numbers left on the field gradually diminished, until only about a dozen remained. By this time the force of the farmers and their dependents was considerably augmented, and a serious affray ensued, when the farmers captured one of the party, and conveyed him to this city to take his trial. The effects of the strike, commenced as it was without warning, have been to throw many iron furnaces out of blast: all the furnaces at Calder are extinguished, five at Dundyvan, eight at Gartsherrie, and two at Chapelhall; and a few days more must add considerably to the number, and, consequently to the amount of idle people and of their dependents, who must, from their total absence of preparation, live on the public. At the commencement of the strike, the females and children levied a species of black mail on the farmers; this practice is still continued. It appears, however, that attention to the females during the day is in some respects a safety to the houses during the night; the men respecting the houses and grounds of those who acknowledge the claims of the females during their progress. The miners are said to be perfectly reckless, and quite determined not to starve with the means of subsistence within their reach. The presence of the police, and watchers with firearms, would seem to have offered no check to the depredators, while it was altogether impossible to bring the military to act against them. The terror of the farmers is extreme, and the excitement of the town-people is greatly increased.

Law.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—APPEALS.—*Phipps* v. *Ackers.*—Prior to the prorogation, the House, among other important causes, disposed of the present case, for which we could not find room in our last Number. It involved an important question arising out of the construction of a will. It originated in the Court of Chancery by the filing of a bill for the purpose of having it declared that the plaintiff (the appellant), as heiress at law, was entitled to very large estates in Cheshire, left by Mr. James Ackers, who died in 1824. The will was of a singular character, and from the phraseology not very easy to comprehend. Having made provision for his wife, the testator bequeathed "unto my godson, George Holland Ackers, eldest son of my nephew, George Ackers, when and so soon as he shall attain his age of 21 years, all my messuage, lands, and premises, situate, lying, and being in Wheelock, in the county of Chester;" and also directed 7,000*l.* to be given him on attaining his majority. But in the event of his dying before that period without leaving issue, then the estate should sink into and become part of the residue of his real and personal estate, and go according to the disposition which he had mentioned in his will. But, with respect "to the rest, residue, and remainder, of the personal estate not by his will specifically disposed of," he directed his trustees, after payment of his just debts, funeral and testamentary charges, to invest the overplus in the Parliamentary stocks or public funds of Great Britain, or at interest upon Government securities, that they might be accumulated by way of compound interest, "until James Corps, son of Ann Corps (some time ago residing in Salford), who was born on or about the 4th of August, 1811, shall arrive at and attain the age of 24 years." He then directed his trustees to convey to James Corps "all the legal estate and interest of and in all my said freehold, copyhold, and leasehold messuages, lands, tenements, &c., being in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and all my other real and personal estates and effects, whatsoever and wheresoever, not hereinbefore given, devised, and bequeathed." He next made provision for the education of James Corps at school and the university, by allowing a yearly income of 800*l.* towards his maintenance and education, and proceeded thus:—"And it is my will and mind, and I do hereby direct, that the said James Corps, from and immediately after my decease, shall take, use, and bear the surname of Ackers only in addition to his Christian name." Directions were next given, in the event of his dying without lawful issue before he attained the age of 24, to the trustees to transfer certain property to his nephew George Ackers exclusive of what he had given to George Holland Ackers, his godson). It appeared that the wife of the testator died when he was living. To the bill George Holland Ackers, and others interested in the destination of the property, demurred on the ground of want of equity. These demurrers were argued before the Vice-Chancellor in December 1831, altogether, upon the construction of the will as disposing or not disposing of the rents which the appellant, as heiress at law, claimed. That demurrer was overruled, but the demurrer of George Holland Ackers was allowed, his Honour being of opinion that the intermediate rents of the rest of the devised freehold estates from the testator's death until the attainment of the age of 24 by James Corps were not disposed of. The case was subsequently taken to the House of Lords, and argued several sessions ago, but their Lordships came to no decision. Directions were then given to have it reargued before the learned judges by one counsel a side, which course was adopted during the present session, when three questions were propounded for the opinions of the judges; and their lordships, after a few days' consideration, delivered their unanimous opinion, through the instrumentality of the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. The result of that opinion is thus given at the close of their remarks, it being unnecessary here to state their opinions on the classes of cases cited at the bar:—"It is sufficient to say, that it clearly has been established and recognised as a settled rule of construction, not only in the courts below, but also in your Lordships' House, and that rule appears to us clearly to govern this case put to us by your Lordships; in conformity with which rule, therefore, we beg leave to state, that on the question put to us, we are of opinion that George Holland Ackers, on the decease of the testator, took an estate in fee simple in the lands and hereditaments at Wheelock, subject to be divested in the event of his dying under 21, and without issue." The Lord Chancellor, in advising the judgment that he thought ought to be given, went very minutely into the facts, which are stated above, and observed that as this was an equitable estate, the learned judges had a question put as if it were a real estate, such, their Lordships were aware, being the practice of that House as regarded equitable estates. And the question now was, whether that made any difference. He was of opinion that it made no difference whatever. He was perfectly satisfied with the decision of the learned judges, the consequences of which would be that the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor must be affirmed, and that George Holland Ackers took under the will a vested equitable estate.—Lord Brougham, having reduced his opinions to writing, read them to the House. They were very elaborate, and many cases were noticed (among which was that of "Stanley v. Stanley") bearing upon the present question. He had recommended that the opinions of the learned judges should be taken, considering the question one of such importance. In conclusion, the noble and learned Lord expressed his entire concurrence in the view taken of the case by his noble and learned friend.—Lord Campbell said that the case had been so elaborately discussed by his noble and learned friends, he should not offer many remarks. He fully agreed in the opinions they had expressed, and he was of opinion that George Holland Ackers took an equitable estate. —Judgment affirmed with costs.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.—MIDLAND CIRCUIT, WARWICK.—*Merry, suing in formâ pauperis,* v. *Green and another.*—This was an action to recover compensation in damages for an assault and false imprisonment. Mr. Hill stated the case to the jury. He said that he appeared on behalf of a man now in very poor circumstances, for he had made an affidavit that he was not worth 5*l.* in the world: he therefore did what the law permitted him to do; he sued as a pauper, but the case would have no less consideration from them than if he sued in his own right without having availed himself of that law to which he had referred. The plaintiff, William Merry, was a shoemaker, living at Ashby de la Zouch, and it happened in the October of 1839 there was a sale by auction of the effects of two gentlemen of the names of Mammott and Tuncliffe. Merry attended the sale, and bought a bureau, or secretaire, for which he gave 1*l.* 6*s.* At the time of the sale, and while the bureau was being shown to the company, the person who was exhibiting it pointed out a secret drawer or a drawer that was fast. There was some conversation about it, and something was said as to the possibility of its having money in it; upon which the auctioneer said, "Very well, so much the better for the purchaser, for I sell it with or without the contents." The bureau was knocked down to the plaintiff, and shortly after, wishing to have it cleaned or done something to, he sent for a young man named Garland, when a secret drawer was discovered, and in it was found paper, writings, and money to a large amount, and that money, the counsel contended, his client had a right to appropriate to his own use. The circumstance came to the ears of Mr. Mammott, and then a most extraordinary scene took place, for he went to the man's house with the two defendants, Mr. Green and Mr. Dewes, the one being his (Mr. Mammott's) own solicitor, Mr. Dewes being clerk to the magistrates. Merry was desired to account for all the money he had found; he refused, ultimately he gave up a sum of money, but they were not satisfied, and at last arrested him; he was thrown into the common lock-up for the town of Ashby, a place that was at that time in such a state as to be disgraceful to the inhabitants that they should permit such a place to be in existence. He was arrested without a warrant, thrown into this dungeon, having been taken from his home and friends. He was kept in the lock-up all the night of the 22d of Nov., and on the 23d, finding there was no case against him, he was quietly permitted to depart. That was the injury he had sustained, and it was for this invasion of his liberty and the treatment he had undergone that he asked damages at their hands. The facts, with some trifling exceptions, were proved as opened by counsel. For the defence, it was contended, that in what the auctioneer had said in reference to the bureau and its contents being the purchaser's of the said bureau, it could only have been said "jocosely," and that the plaintiff, in acting as he did after he had discovered the property, showed that he did not believe it was his own, or that he had even acquired a colourable title, and that he had been guilty of felony. Three witnesses were called for the defence, who deposed that the plaintiff gave up 35*l.*, and that he was imprisoned under the belief that he had not rendered a true account.—Mr. Baron Parke, in summing up, told the jury the question would be, whether, in their opinion, a felony had been committed by the plaintiff, and that they would gather from the circumstances of the case. There could be no doubt Merry had acted very wrong, nay infamously, for he must have known to whom the property belonged, and it was his duty to have restored it to the rightful owner. There had been some doubt upon the law in matters of this kind; but it was now settled in a decision of this very kind, to which decision he himself had been a party, and that now must be considered to be the law. He thought he could not do better than read part of that judgment to them. The old rule that, "if one lose his goods and another find them, though he convert them *animo furandi* to his own use, it is no larceny," has undergone in more recent times some limitations; one is, that if the finder knows who the owner of the lost chattel is, or if from any mark upon it, or the circumstances under which it is found, the owner could be reasonably ascertained, then the fraudulent conversion, *animo furandi*, constitutes a larceny. Under this head fell the cases where the finder of a pocket-book with bank-notes in it, with a name on them, converts them *animo furandi*: or a hackney-coachman who abstracts the contents of a parcel which has been left in his coach by a passenger whom he could easily ascertain; or a tailor who finds and applies to his own use a pocket-book in a coat sent to him to repair by a customer whom he must know. All these have been held to be cases of larceny. The question for them was, did they believe the plaintiff acted *bonâ fide* throughout. If they thought not, then, in his opinion, a felony had been committed. Upon the other hand, if they thought he had acted *bonâ fide*, then in that case they would give a verdict in his favour, with such damages as they might think fit. The jury retired, and not having agreed after the expiration of six hours, and having declared there was no chance of their agreeing, however long they might be kept, they were discharged from giving a verdict.

WESTERN CIRCUIT, WELLS.—*Hawkins v. Pratt.*—This case and three or four others, all connected with the same transaction, came on to be tried before Mr. Justice Cresswell, who requested that he might have an opportunity of speaking to the plaintiff, Mr. Hawkins, of Sharpham-park, in the county of Somerset, who had declined referring his cases. Upon Mr. Hawkins coming forward, the learned judge stated that he understood he was embarked in four or five actions at law—suits in equity, cross-indictments in the criminal court, and every species of litigation likely to place a man in a continual state of excitement. He therefore suggested to Mr. Hawkins the comfort of arranging the whole matters through the medium of a reference. After Mr. Hawkins had listened attentively to the learned judge, he made a communication to Mr. Erle, his counsel, who stated, that he was instructed by his client to proceed with the cause, which he accordingly opened. The action arose upon the right to certain rooms in Sharpham-park, which Mr. Hawkins had occupied and ornamented as a sub-tenant of Mr. Laver, who occupied the property as a farmer of the Earl of Cavan. The executors of Mr. Laver, upon his death, as was stated and in part proved, had claimed the rooms as belonging to that individual, and in the assertion of that right had knocked about the furniture, pictures, and wine of Mr. Hawkins, which had given rise to every species of action, trespass, riot, trover, and assault. Mr. Justice Cresswell having proceeded with the trial till 8 o'clock at night, stated that he should adjourn the case. The next morning at 9 o'clock, Mr. Erle said he had authority to refer all the cases, provided power was given to regulate the possession of the property. A verdict was then entered for plaintiff, subject to a reference, and a verdict of acquittal of Mr. Hawkins as to assault and riot.

WESTERN CIRCUIT, DEVIZES.—*Margaret Easter* was indicted for the wilful murder of her two children, twins, 2 years of age, by throwing them into a tub of water and drowning them. The details of the case, as given in the evidence, were of a very painful nature; the prisoner and her husband were Irish trampers or beggars, who had arrived in Salisbury to attend the races. The two children were found drowned in a tub in the yard of the house where they were lodging. The case in many respects was peculiar; there was no direct evidence affecting the prisoner, and several witnesses proved that she had always shown herself a kind mother, and was not given to any violence of temper. Mr. Justice Wightman, in summing up, told the jury that this was a case that would demand their most anxious and serious attention. His lordship then went carefully and impartially over the evidence, pointing out to the jury, in the clearest manner, the absence of all direct evidence to prove the prisoner guilty, and urging them to take into their most anxious consideration the possible fact that these children having been sent into the yard by their mother, as stated by her at the time, had in some way climbed to the tub, and so fallen in. The jury requested to withdraw for the purpose of considering their verdict. They were absent about ten minutes, when they returned, and, to the surprise of the whole court, pronounced a verdict of Guilty. The judge, who is said to have been much affected, sentenced her to death.

TATTERSALL'S.—The bets and offers on Thursday would not of themselves justify a quotation; but taken in conjunction with the business transacted at Wolverhampton, the following list of market prices may be submitted:—

ST. LEGER.

6 to 4 agst	Attila (taken)	25 to 1 agst	Rosalind (taken)
12 to 1 „	Fireaway	25 to 1 „	Golden Rule
12 to 1 „	Policy	25 to 1 „	Eboracum
15 to 1 „	Seahorse	30 to 1 „	Priscilla Tomboy
100 to 6 „	Balinkeele	30 to 1 „	Agreeable c
20 to 1 „	Cabrera	33 to 1 „	Master Thomas
20 to 1 „	Cattonite	50 to 1 „	Sir Harry (taken)
20 to 1 „	Artful Dodger		

DERBY.

22 to 1 agst	Philip	39 to 1 agst	Napier
28 to 1 „	Aristides		

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19.—The arrival of English Wheat since Monday has been trifling, and we have no alteration to notice in the value.—In Foreign there has been very little business doing, and where sales have been effected, less money has been taken.—The quantity of Foreign Wheat, paid duty, during the week is about 608,000 qrs.; upon Flour about 129,000 cwt. —Barley, Beans, and Peas remain the same.—The best descriptions of Oats barely maintain Monday's rates, and secondary descriptions of Irish are almost unsaleable.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	50 to 64	Red	48 to 60
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			50 to 53	White	50 to 56
Barley		Malting and distilling	21 to 26	Grind.	22 to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	13 to 23	Feed	14 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	— to —	Potato	15 to 23
—— Irish		Feed	6 to 18	Potato	14 to 22
Rye			— to —		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	26 to 30	Tick	25 to 32	Harrow	32 to 38
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	31 to 34	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White	31 to 38	Maple	30 to 32	Grey	26 to 28

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
July 8	64 10	27 5	22 2	29 5	35 1	34 6
— 15	65 8	28 0	22 0	33 6	34 10	35 5½
— 22	65 4	27 10	21 6	36 5	35 1	34 0
— 29	63 9	28 0	21 5	34 9	34 7	33 10
August 5	61 3	27 6	20 6	35 11	34 1	32 11
— 12	58 11	27 6	20 2	35 6	34 1	34 7
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	63 3	27 8	21 3	35 1	34 7	34 2
Duties	9 0	9 0	6 0	7 6	8 6	8 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English	4556 Sks. — Brls.	5173	928	5768	1705	—	306	375
Irish	— „ — „	—	—	—	6627	—	—	—
Foreign	1676 „ 9367 „	23591	580	—	18388	270	3148	1809

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTS.—W. Freeman, 9, Acton-street, Bagnigge-wells-road, Middlesex, builder—H. Oglan, late of Holywell-street, Shoreditch, Middlesex, victualler—T. J. Fehr, Birmingham, draper and dealer in straw bonnets—G. Boyd and W. Boyd, Kingston-upon-Hull, millwrights and engineers—R. N. Munton, jun., Fletland-mills, Greatford, Lincolnshire, miller—J. Baker and E. Swinburne, Birmingham, timber merchants—W. Trubridge, Swindon, Wiltshire, grocer—H. Harwood, Beverley, Yorkshire, linen draper—W. Daniell, Abercarne, Monmouthshire, pyroligneous acid manufacturer—J. Bettomley, Delph, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer—W. G. Dodds, Howford-buildings, Fenchurch-street, merchant—F. Gautier, Crutched-friars, merchant—T. Mennell, Leeds, cloth merchant—R. J. Wrangham, Great Driffield, Yorkshire, grocer—F. Nurse, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, coal merchant—J. Adams, George-street, Spitalfields, feather factor—T. Bomford, Cheltenham, hay dealer—J. Jones, Carnarvon, woollen draper—F. Baker, Birmingham, victualler—E. Roberts, Oswestry, Shropshire, draper—W. Nash, Oldbury, Shropshire, grocer—R. Gaulton, Dorchester, licensed victualler—T. Carter, Stafford, builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—D. Kinmonth, Dunning, merchant—I. Arthur, Holytown, shoemaker—H. Coll, Glasgow, jeweller—J. Campbell, late of Petershill, but now of Clynder House, Roseneath, potato merchant.

BIRTHS.—On the 14th inst., at North Mymms Park, near Barnet, the lady of the Rev. E. Thompson, Minister of Charlotte Chapel, Pimlico, of a daughter—On the 15th inst., in the Precincts, Canterbury, the lady of W. Deedes, Esq., of a son—On the 16th inst., at Syston Park, the lady of H. R. Yorke, Esq., M.P., of a son—On the 16th inst., Mrs. E. Headland, 32, Guilford-street, Russell-square, of a daughter—On the 17th inst., the wife of R. Dart, Esq., Albion-street, Hyde Park, of a son—On the 17th inst., in Woburn-square, the lady of G. Capes, Esq., of a daughter—On the 17th inst., at Linden hill, Berks, the seat of J. Bulkeley, Esq., Mrs. Charles Bulkeley, of a son—On the 17th inst., at 7, Harley-place, Park-crescent, the lady of G. Gregory, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 10th inst., at the British Legation at the Hague, the Rev. H. Mackenzie, M.A., Minister of St. James's, Bermondsey, to Antoinette Margaret Campbell, eldest daughter of Sir J. H. Turing, Bart., of Foveran, Aberdeen—On the 12th inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Captain Cyrus Trapaud, late 8th King's Regiment, to Sarah, daughter of J. Steward, Esq., formerly of Lewisham, Kent—On the 15th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, F. Fielding, of Gray's Inn, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to the Hon. Lady M. Hesilrige, widow of the late Sir T. M. Hesilrige, Bart., and daughter of the late Lord Wodehouse—On the 17th inst., at St. Mary le Bow, E. J. Smith, Esq., of the General Post-office, to Mary Thetis Partridge, only daughter of the late Captain Partridge, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

DIED.—On the 6th of March last, at Geelong, near Melbourne, Australia, Henry, third son of S. Tyssen, Esq., of Narborough—On the 16th inst., near London, in his 70th year, the Lord Evelyn Stuart, third son of the late Marquis of Bute—On the 17th inst., Elizabeth, relict of the late C. W. Collins, Esq., Clapham-rise, in the 72d year of her age—On the 17th inst., at Champion-hill, Camberwell, Henrietta, daughter of R. Ricardo, Esq., aged 21—On the 15th inst., at Highgate lodge, Emily, third daughter of T. M. Waters, Esq.—On the 15th inst., aged 52, Lætitia, wife of Mr. S. F. Yockney, of Gloucester-place, Camden-town, and the youngest daughter of the late Luke Hansard, Esq.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 35—1842. SATURDAY, AUGUST 27. PRICE 6*d*.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN.

All persons interested in these Exhibitions are invited to suggest such improvements as may occur to them. The desire of the Society is to do everything that is calculated to attain the great object for which the Exhibitions were instituted, namely, the promotion of Horticulture; and any suggestions that may be made by letter, addressed to the Vice-Secretary, 21, Regent-street, will be laid before the Exhibition Committee for consideration. The following were the regulations observed during the past season:—

Subjects of Exhibition.—These will be divided into Classes, as explained further on. No articles not of horticultural produce will be allowed to be placed upon the tables. Exhibitors will do well to make themselves acquainted with the arrangements described in the following list, as they will in all cases be required to sign a declaration stating under what letter their plants are to be shown; and they are particularly requested to take notice, that if errors in the awards of the judges should occur, in consequence of mistakes on the part of exhibitors in filling up such declarations, the Society cannot undertake to rectify such errors afterwards. To enable the officers of the Society to attach names to the objects exhibited, it is requested that correct lists may be delivered to the clerk as soon as the exhibitor reaches the Garden.

Class I.—Flowers for which Nurserymen and Private Growers exhibit independently of each other.

A. Greenhouse Azaleas, to be shown in numbers not exceeding 12, GB, LS, SK.
B. Carnations, in pans of 24 blooms, LS, SK, SB.
C. Picotees, in pans of 24 blooms, LS, SK, SB.
D. Pinks, in pans of 24 blooms, SK, SB.
E. Cape Heaths, in collections of 20 species, GK, SG, LS, SK.
F. Cape Heaths, in collections of six species, GB, LS, SK.—*N.B.* No person who shows in E will be allowed to exhibit also in F.
G. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in collections of not fewer than six species, GB, LS, SK.
H. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in single specimens, LS, SK, SB.
I. Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 varieties, in pots, not exceeding 12 to a cast, GB, LS, SK, SB.
K. Pelargoniums, in collections of six varieties, in pots, not exceeding eight to a cast, SG, LS, SB.
L. Rhododendrons, in pots, not fewer than 12 plants, in 12 varieties, LS, SK, SB.
M. Moss Roses, SK, SB.
N. Common Garden Roses, exclusive of all Chinese or Chinese Hybrids, LS, SB, SK.
O. Chinese or Hybrid Roses, such as Bourbon, Noisette, Tea-scented, and similar varieties, LS, SB, SK.—*N.B.* No exhibitor of Roses can be allowed to occupy more than 15 ft. run of tables for all his Roses, which, being double, is equal to 30 ft. of boxes. If any Exhibitor gains the first medals both in M, N, and in O, he will be entitled to a Gold Banksian medal instead of the three Silver ones.
P. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of from 50 to 60 plants, GK, GB, SG, LS.
Q. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of from 15 to 20 plants, GB, LS, SK.
R. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of six distinct species, LS, SK.—*N.B.* Persons exhibiting in P and Q will not be allowed to compete in R also.
S. Herbaceous Calceolarias, in sixes, LS, SK, SB.
T. Shrubby Calceolarias, in sixes, LS, SK, SB.

Class II.—Flowers, for which all persons are admitted to equal competition:—

U. Collections of Stove or Greenhouse Climbers, GK, GB, LS, SK.—*N.B.* The Gold Knightian medal is not to be awarded for fewer than 12 distinct kinds.
V. Tall Cacti in flower, LS, SK.
W. Single specimens of Ornamental Plants, LS, SK, SB, C.
X. Miscellaneous Flowers, SK, SB, C.—*N.B.* Cockscombs, Hydrangeas, and cut flowers, are altogether excluded from prizes.
Y. Seedling Florists' Flowers, SK, SB, C.—*N.B.* Every seedling must be shown singly, and must be marked with the name it is to bear. The same seedling cannot gain a prize more than once in the season. Pelargoniums are to be shown in single trusses, with a single leaf, so far below the flowers as not to support them; and they are not to be dressed with cotton or wool, or any similar substance, but must be shown exactly as they grow on the bush.

Class III.—Fruit, for which market-gardeners, or persons in the habit of regularly supplying the market, and private growers, exhibit independently of each other.—*N.B.* All Fruit must be ripe and well-coloured; if the contrary, it will be disqualified.

Z. Miscellaneous collections of Fruit, consisting of at least three different kinds, Peaches and Nectarines being considered as only one kind, GK, GB, LS.—*N.B.* Cucumbers Tomatoes, Gourds, and similar kitchen-garden produce, are excluded from this letter.
AA. Grapes, SG, LS, SK, SB.
BB. Pine-apples, SG, LS, SK, SB.
CC. Peaches or Nectarines, in dishes of six specimens, SK, SB.
DD. Miscellaneous Fruit, SK, SB, C.

Judges.—The Judges have the power of increasing or diminishing the number and value of the Silver Medals offered by the Society for particular objects, and also of conferring Silver Medals or Certificates in cases not contemplated in these regulations, if they think it necessary to do so.

The judges are also required to bear in mind that the Society's medals are offered, less for new and curious objects, than for fine specimens of Horticultural skill, the design of the council in instituting these meetings being not so much to encourage the collector as to reward the skilful gardener; they are also not to make any award in cases where the objects exhibited do not appear worthy of a medal; otherwise a bad single exhibition might obtain a prize, merely because there is no better exhibition of the same class to oppose it.

A PRIZE of £10, open to all England, will be awarded at the THANET FLORICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION, to be held September 8th, at the Ranelagh Gardens, St. Peter's (two miles distant from Margate), for the best 24 Dissimilar Dahlias.

J. G. Hodgson, Hon. Sec.

Vicarage, St. Peter's, August 16, 1842.

N.B.—Exhibitors to provide their own Stands.

WINDSOR AND ETON ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE GRAND ANNUAL SHOW of this Society will take place in the Royal Grounds, Frogmore, on Saturday, the 3d of September, when handsome Prizes will be given for every description of Flowers, Fruit, and Vegetables. Printed particulars may be had on application to Mr. J. Cleave, Windsor.

Wm. Wright, Hon. Sec.

WARWICK AND WARWICKSHIRE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AT the FOURTH EXHIBITION for 1842, which will be held at the County Hall, Warwick, on Wednesday, September 14th, Two Prizes are offered, open to all England, of 5*l.* each, for 24 DAHLIAS—one to Amateurs, and one to Nurserymen. Entrance to Non-subscribers, 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

N.B.—All Specimens for Competition must be delivered into the Hall by Ten o'Clock, properly named, and authenticated as the growth and property of the Exhibitor.

Parties at a distance not wishing to attend may consign their flowers to the Secretaries; carriage paid.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

THE SALT HILL GRAND DAHLIA SHOW will be held in the Grounds of the New Royal Hotel, adjoining the Railway Station at Slough, on Friday, September 16th, on a scale unequalled at any previous Exhibition.

THE PRIZES.

1st Class,	Amateurs, or Gentlemen's Gardeners,		24	Blooms	3	Prizes
2nd	„	„	„	6	„	3	„
3rd	„	Nurserymen		36	„	3	„
4th	„	„		12	„	3	„
5th	„	Seedlings	1841	4	„	8	„
6th	„	„	1842	1	„	4	„

Entrance, to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Classes, 10*s.* 6*d.*
„ „ 5th and 6th, 5*s.* each.

Entrances to be made on or before the 12th September. Exhibitors to provide their own Stands. Seedlings not to be exhibited in the Stands with named Flowers. Each Exhibitor to take a Dinner Ticket.

As the first Train from the West of England, and the Quarter-past Ten from London, arrive at Slough before Eleven o'Clock, advantage may be taken of these Trains for the conveyance of the Blooms, as the time for staging is extended to Half-past Eleven o'Clock. Trains arrive at the Slough Station every hour throughout the day.

A Military Band will be in attendance. Doors to be opened at One o'Clock. Tickets 2*s.* each; after Four o'Clock, 1*s.* each.

All communications to be addressed to

Mr. Thomas Brown, Slough,
Honorary Secretary.

THE THORNBURY GRAND DAHLIA SHOW, open to all England, will take place on Wednesday the 21st September next. The Society will give a Piece of Plate to the best stand of Dahlias, 18 Blooms, various. Entrance, 10*s.*; to Subscribers, 5*s.* And a Piece of Plate for the best Stand of Dahlias, 12 blooms, various. Entrance, 5*s.*; and to Subscribers, 2*s.* 6*d.* All Entries to be forwarded to the Secretary two weeks previous to the Show, or they will be doubled. Exhibitors to provide their own Stands. Admittance to the Show, 1*s.* each.

Thornbury. S. W. Lovegrove, Hon. Sec.

EXHIBITION OF LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

H. GROOM, Clapham Rise, London (removed from Walworth), by appointment Florist to Her Majesty, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that his extensive Collection of LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM is in full flower, and may be viewed any day from nine o'clock until six, Sundays excepted. Admittance *Gratis*.

T. AND C. LOCKHART, Florists and Seedsmen, 156, Cheapside, London, have just published a new and extensive LIST of FLOWER ROOTS and PLANTS, containing all the Novelties of the Season, and which will be forwarded, *Post free*, on application.

ERICAS.

BUCHANAN and Co. have a large stock of healthy PLANTS of the following select kinds, which they can offer at very low prices:—Ampullacea, ditto vittata, arbuscula, Archeria, alata, Beaumontia, bicolor, Boweii, Bonplandia, Blandfordia, carinata, cerinthoides major, colorans, cruenta, cupressina, costata superba, daphneflora, densa, depressa, eximia, echiiflora, Eweriana, ditto superba, exsurgens, formosa, fulgida, grandiflora, grandinosa, hyemalis, Hartnelli, Irbyana, Julyana, Linnæa superba, Linnæoides, melastoma, mirabilis, odorata, Pattersonia, perspicua, picta, princeps, purpurea, propendens, pyramidalis, quadriflora, refulgens, rubens, rubro calyx, sanguinea, splendens, Thunbergia, tricolor, ditto superba, trossula; ventricosa superba, globosa, and carnea; venusta, vernix, verticillata superba, viridiflora, viscaria; vestita rosea, coccinea, and purpurea; Westphalingia, Wilmoriana, suaveolens, intermedia, mollis; also about 100 other free flowering kinds.

Camberwell Nursery.

ALEX. PONTEY begs to call the attention of the Public to the following splendid SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS, which will be sent out this autumn at the prices named under. The COUNTESS OF MORLEY won the Gold Medal at the Royal Devon and Cornwall Horticultural Society's Show at Devonport in 1841, under the name of Beauty's Pride.

The usual allowance to the trade.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Wood's Countess of Morley . .	3	3	0
" Royal Pet	2	2	0
" Eros	1	11	6
" Macbeth	1	11	6

Tropæolum tricolorum and brachazerus, 18*s.* per dozen.

The first four are recommended as first-rate, and superb show flowers.—Plymouth, August 24, 1842.

MYATT'S BRITISH QUEEN STRAWBERRY, after two years' competition, still maintains its pre-eminence; and, in returning thanks to their numerous patrons and friends, J. and W. Myatt beg to say they can with confidence recommend it as the most superb fruit yet known.

Also their new Seedling Strawberry Prince Albert, which for productiveness and size cannot be equalled. Price per 100, each, 50*s.*; and their Eliza, 20*s.* Runners are now ready, and may be had on application to them at Manor-Farm, Deptford.

Myatt's famed Victoria Rhubarb, 50*s.* per 100 sets, or 1*s.* 6*d.* per root, will be ready in October.

SUPERB SEEDLING DAHLIAS OF 1841.

F. AND A. SMITH and Co. beg to invite Amateurs and the Trade generally to inspect their SEEDLING DAHLIAS, Bianca, Sir R. Sale, Rainbow, Duke of Wellington, &c., whilst in growth; and they flatter themselves that they will (from their Novelty and superior form) well repay the trouble of a visit, and prevent disappointment. Blooms may also be seen at most of the Seed-shops in London.

The Nursery is situated on the High Road. Omnibuses from the Royal Exchange, and Flower-pot, Bishopsgate-street, pass every quarter-of-an-hour—Fare 6*d.*

Hackney, London.

UNION ROAD NURSERIES, PLYMOUTH.

WILLIAM E. RENDLE, Nurseryman, Seedsman, and Florist, has the pleasure of offering to the Nobility, Amateurs, and the Trade, the following new varieties of PELARGONIUMS, raised by P. E Lyne, Esq., the entire Stock of which he has succeeded in obtaining. The following are faithful descriptions of the sorts, and will be warranted to answer to such:—

Lyne's Sunrise.—Is a very large and bright rosy orange; the petals very round, broad, and firm, forming a complete circle; trusses well, and blooms freely: a new and very distinct variety. The Seedling Plant obtained the Gold Medal at the last May Exhibition of the Devon and Cornwall Horticultural Society; it was also shown at the Spring Meeting of the Exeter Horticultural Society the week following, and was universally admired, in proof of which 50*l.* was offered for it by two individuals. It was not in bloom at either of the Chiswick Shows. *Figured to appear in "Wakeling's Florist and Amateur's Guide" for August*—each 3*l* 3*s.*

Lyne's Duke of Cornwall.—Is a bright crimson scarlet, clear in its grain; petals fine and full-sized, spot large and black; a good bloomer. It was exhibited at the Chiswick May Show, and also at the Surrey Gardens in June, at which places it was greatly admired; and noticed in the periodicals as follows:—In the report of the exhibition, in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, page 350, (1842),—"Mr. Lyne's Seedlings were seen under great disadvantages; the distance they had to travel caused the petals to flag and reflex. One named the Duke of Cornwall, a flower of extraordinary brilliancy of colour, we trust to see again under more favourable circumstances." Again, in the report in the *Floricultural Cabinet*, page 40,—"Mr. Lyne's Duke of Cornwall is a very attractive flower, being peculiarly brilliant in colour." It is very distinct from any yet offered. Each 3*l.* 3*s.*

Lyne's Lord Ebrington.—Very delicate pink, like Gloria Mundi; large black spot, margined with pink; quite round and compact, and a very true bloomer. Each 2*l.* 2*s.*

Lyne's Princess Royal.—The under petals a delicate rose, with a clear white centre; the upper petals are intensely rich, having a bright velvety maroon spot, with a fiery flash verging off to a delicate pink. It is a very showy and striking variety. *Figured to appear in "Wakeling's Florist and Amateur's Guide" for August.* Each 2*l.* 2*s.*

Lyne's Cynthia.—Ground colour resembles Sylph, but far superior in every respect; quite round, and a decided favourite. 30*s.* each.

Lyne's Modesty.—Very deep peach blossom, distinct black spot, white centre, broad round petals; and a great novelty. 30*s.* each.

Lyne's Hamlet.—Brilliant crimson scarlet; not large, but a very clear flower; the spot is very rich, extending nearly over the top petals, and laced with the ground colour. 30*s.* each.

Basset's Glory of the West.—Colour of a bright rose, approaching to a crimson; the spot is very large, and intensely black, with a rich crimson flame encircling it; first-rate form, and a particularly free bloomer. The Seedling Plant obtained the Gold Medal at the Plymouth Exhibition, in May 1841, beating at least twenty other Seedlings. 2*l.* 2*s.* each.

THE USUAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Strong Plants of Princess Royal and Glory of the West are now ready for delivery; the other sorts will be sent out in October.

Agents in London: Messrs. Warner, Seedsmen, Cornhill; and Mr. W. Bristow, Seedsman, Knightsbridge; from whom Plants can be procured, and where drawings of some of the varieties can be seen.

Can be procured also of the following Nurserymen:—Messrs. Henderson, Pine-apple Place; Messrs. Low, Clapton; Mr. Smith, Dalston; Mr. G. H. Bunney, Kingsland; Mr. H. Groom, Walworth; Mr. Willmer, Sunbury; Messrs. Veitch, Exeter; Messrs. Willson and Sadler, Derby; Messrs. W. Rogers and Son, Uttoxeter; Mr. Thos. Appleby, York; Mr. E. H. Fuller, Worthing; Mr. Blachford, Jersey; Mr. W. Kelland, Jersey.

Union-road Nurseries, Plymouth, August 4th, 1842.

TO GROWERS OF HYACINTHS, AND OTHER DUTCH BULBS.

YARMOUTH approximating so closely to Haarlem, the transit between the two places not occupying more than 10 or 12 hours, has induced Messrs. Youell to pay repeated visits, for the purpose of inspecting not only the Blooms, but of ascertaining the best Growers; and having concluded the objects they had in view in this respect, they have now the pleasure of announcing that this Season they will import a large quantity of Hyacinths, and other Bulbs for which Haarlem is so justly celebrated; and they confidently assert that the many causes of complaint so frequently made, and in most cases not without good grounds, of Bulbs proving unsatisfactory when blooming, will now be obviated. The Bulbs, they beg to add, are remarkably fine; and parties at a distance favouring them with their commands will have Bulbs included, to compensate in some degree for carriage.

Catalogues may be had on application.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, August 11th, 1842.

STAPLETON ROAD NURSERIES, near BRISTOL. W. MAULE and CO. beg to call the attention of Horticulturists to a new and desirable FUCHSIA, which they intend sending out by the name of "Racemiflora elegans." Its habit is gracefully elegant; the lateral branches are set at every joint with numerous long deep-red flowers, 1½in. to 2in. long, drooping around the main stem of the plant, forming a complete column of beauty. It is allowed by competent judges to be one of the best varieties in cultivation.—Fine strong plants, in bloom, will be sent, if ordered, at 5*s.* or 7*s.* 6*d.* each.

TO NURSERYMEN, PINE GROWERS AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS are instructed by the Trustees of Messrs. Adamson and Son, Stoke Newington Common, to submit to public competition, early in Sept. next, the whole of their celebrated Stock of Pine plants, Greenhouses, Hothouses, Graperies, Carts, Waggons, and general Farming and Agricultural Implements, and a considerable quantity of Building Materials. The whole comprise about 35,000 feet of Glass, with Brick and Ironwork and Water Apparatus complete; about 10,000 Pine plants of the first quality, and well-known established Stock; a considerable number of Cucumber, Melon, and other Frames and Lights; the stock of Greenhouse and other Plants. Further particulars will shortly be advertised. The whole of their splendid Nursery and other Stock will be disposed of by public Auction about the third week in October next, of which timely notice and particulars will be given.

American Nursery, Leytonstone.

VALUABLE ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS.

MESSRS. THOMAS WINSTANLEY AND SONS (of Liverpool) announce to the Admirers of curious and rare plants, that they are instructed to sell by Auction on the Premises, AIGBURTH, near Liverpool, on Monday, the 29th of August next, and following days, at 12 o'clock precisely each day,

THE UNIQUE, WELL-KNOWN, AND JUSTLY-CELEBRATED COLLECTION OF ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS,

The Property of RICHARD HARRISON, Esq.

In the collection will be found large and rare specimens of the ANGRÆCUM EBURNIUM; CATTLEYAS, including Skinneri, Perrini (fine), Labiata (very fine), Crispa (very large), Mossii, Loddigesi, Guttata, Citrina, Superba, &c. &c. EPIDENDRUMS, all fine; named and several unnamed MAXILLARIAS, ONCIDIUMS, DENDROBIUMS; AERIDES Brookii, cornutum, and odoratum; ODONTOGLOSSUM grande, maculatum. &c.; with about four hundred other varieties of choice PARASITICAL PLANTS, including Fernandesia, Grobya, Gongora, Heterotaxis, Hillia, Lissochilus, Leptotes, Cyrtopodium, Calanthes, Cypripedium, Coryanthes, Cirrhæa, Catasetum, Cœlogyne, Cyrtochilum, Cycnoches, Cymbidium, Neottia, Brasavola, Vanda, Rodriguezia, Myanthus, Mormodes, Miltonia, Phaius, Brassia, Burlingtonia, Bifrenaria, Batemannia, Stanhopea, &c. &c.: LÆLIA anceps, autumnale, and others. Together with a general assortment of Hothouse Plants of an important character, and highly interesting to the lover of Botany.

The above Collection, for its extent, is allowed to be one of the finest in Europe, and is the result of twenty years' formation, by Mr. Harrison, regarding only variety and perfection.

The Plants having been attended to by a skilful gardener, are in excellent condition, and will be sold without reservation.

The whole may be viewed on Friday 26th, Saturday 27th August, and on the mornings of Sale, and Catalogues, which will be ready in a few days, had at the following places:—The Offices of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* and the "Gardeners' Magazine;" Messrs. Winstanleys, Paternoster Row, London; at the place of Sale, and of Thos. Winstanley and Sons, Liverpool.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
No. 34, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.
Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

LOWER RATES OF PREMIUM THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER OFFICE, that entitle the assured *to participate in the profits*, as follows:—

Age.	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
Annual Premium per cent.	1 10 8	1 14 7	1 19 0	2 4 3	2 10 11	2 19 9	3 11 9	4 8 0

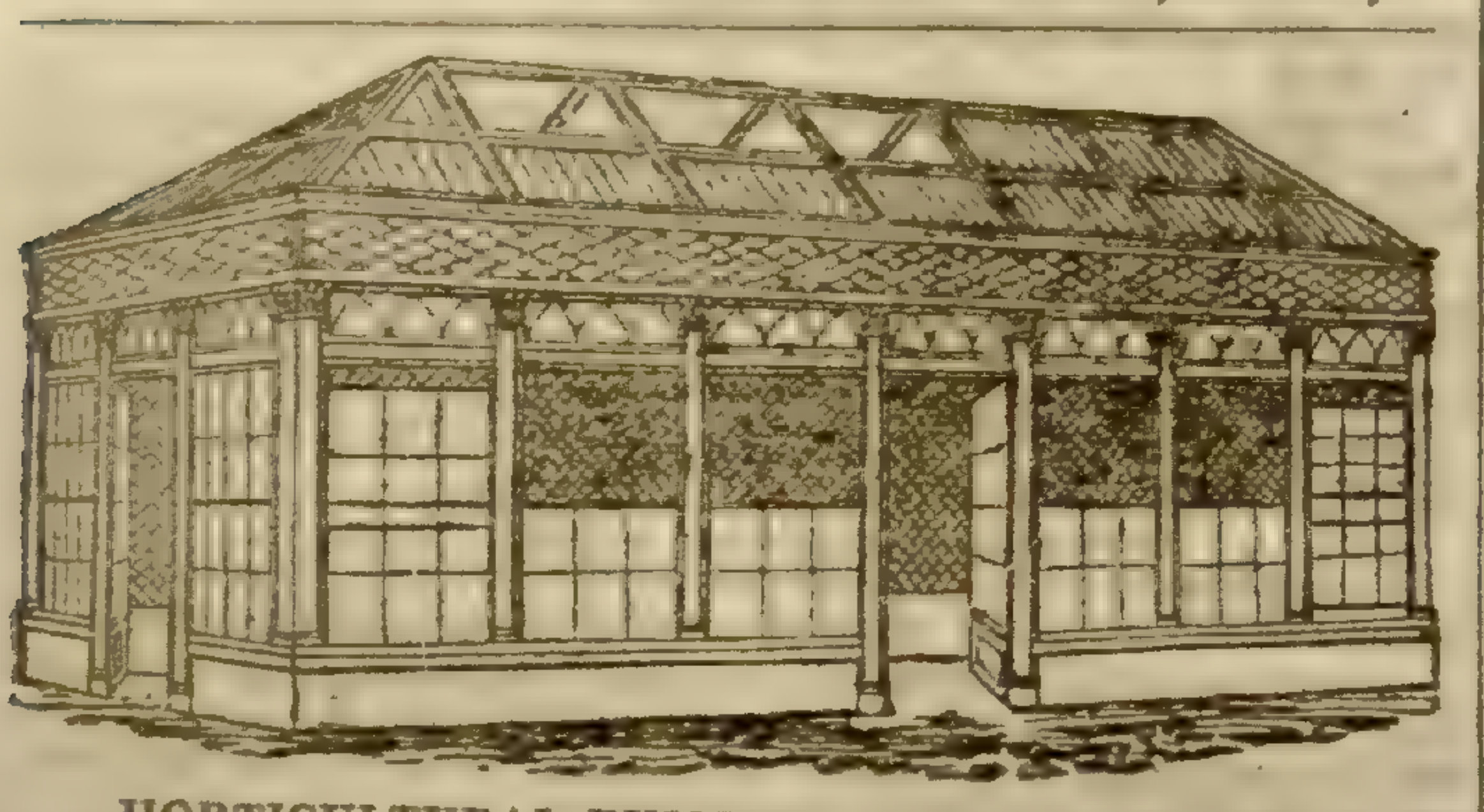
The BONUS declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16*l*. per cent. on the premiums then paid; and in 1839 a second BONUS was awarded, amounting on the average to 31*l*. per cent. on the premiums paid during the preceding five years.

No extra charge for residence in any part of Europe, nor for proceeding (in a decked, sailing, or steam vessel) from any one Port thereof to another during peace, to Assurers, not being seafaring men by profession. Licenses are granted to go to any part of the world upon terms proportionate to the risks.

Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, are not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any and every day.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING AND HEATING BY HOT WATER.

J. WEEKS and Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., GLOUCESTER-PLACE, KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, Hothouse Builders and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER.

CONICAL and other BOILERS of all sizes: their largest consumes but a small quantity of fuel, only requiring attention once in 10 hours, and will heat a range of Forcing Houses 300 ft. in length.

Their improved plan of BOTTOM HEAT FOR PITS, by means of an open trough under the bed, is now being universally adopted.

References may be had, and their works seen at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country, nearly the whole of the London Nurseries, and a great variety of Horticultural Erections and Hot-water Apparatus, Models, Plans, Estimates, &c., at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and Co., Agents for the Old Park Iron-works, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, solicit an inspection of their improved Conical Boiler. (See Editor's description, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, March 12, p. 175.) To Amateurs these Boilers will be found invaluable. They are complete without furnaces or setting in brickwork, movable at pleasure, very ornamental in appearance, and require attention only once in 14 or 15 hours, price 5*l*. 5*s*. and upwards. Further particulars, with plans and estimates for heating any description of building, may be obtained as above; where also may be seen the improved Wrought-iron Boiler, as applied with Chanter's Smoke-consuming Furnaces at Chatsworth, and many other of the Nobility's Seats. Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c. The trade supplied with Hot-water Socket-pipes.

N.B.—WAYTE's New Patent Land-pressers and Drills.

HEATING BY HOT WATER.

JOHN WALKER, 46, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, London, having been for many years extensively engaged in Warming Churches, Manufactories, Hospitals, Hothouses, Conservatories, and Private Houses, by means of Hot Water, either in Pipes or Pedestals, can confidently recommend this mode of heating in preference to any other. Numerous references can be given both in town and country, where he has successfully and satisfactorily applied it. Baths fitted up and heated in a superior manner. Orders executed in all parts of the Country with punctuality and despatch.

HEATING BY HOT WATER.

HOTHOUSES, and every description of Horticultural Buildings, Churches, Chapels, Public Buildings, Mansions and large Rooms, fitted up with the above apparatus on the most improved and scientific methods.

W. WALKER and Co. (late of Mosley-street, Manchester) beg to announce that they continue to execute works of the above description, in which they have introduced a variety of important improvements of a satisfactory nature, especially to Horticulturists. They have applied this principle on a more extensive scale than has ever been hitherto adopted at the stupendous Conservatory and Hothouses of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and in numerous other extensive establishments, with the most complete success.

They have also successfully applied C. W. Williams' Patent Argand Furnace to their boilers, and have made arrangements with the Patentee for its general adoption. It economises fuel, and removes the nuisance and disfigurement of smoke, so much complained of by Gardeners, and is a new and valuable feature in these Apparatus.

Works executed in every part of the United Kingdom with punctuality and despatch.—33, Brown-street, Manchester.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their manufactory.

EDWARD BECK, MANUFACTURER IN SLATE, Isleworth, Middlesex, respectfully informs Horticulturists, that his IMPROVED SLATE TUBS for Orange Trees and Conservatory Plants, mounted upon rollers, Slate Cisterns, Shelves, and Edgings for garden paths, may be seen in use at his house upon application to the gardener.

On Saturday, Sept. 3, price Threepence 16 pages royal 8vo, ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS.

THE GARDENER AND PRACTICAL FLORIST.—Contents of No. I.:—The Gardening Interests—Properties of Flowers and Plants—The Pansey—Royal Botanical Society—Victoria Park—Public Gardens and Parks—Canvass Houses for Plants—Glossary of Words—Gardening for September—Geranium and Geranium Growers.

London: R. Groombridge, Paternoster-row.

ICONES PLANTARUM, or FIGURES, with brief Descriptive Characters and Remarks, of New and Rare Plants, selected from the Author's Herbarium. By SIR W. J. HOOKER, K.H. LL.D. F.R.A. and L.S., &c., Vice-President of the Linnean Society, and Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew. New Series. Vol. 1, or Vol. 5 of the entire work. Containing 100 beautiful Plates. Price in boards 1*l*. 8*s*.

Part 2 of the New Series, or Part 10 of the entire work. Containing 50 Plates, illustrating the Flora of Brazil, gathered by Mr. Gardner, and that of Falkland Islands, collected by Mr. Wright. 8vo. London, 1842. Price 14*s*.

Was commenced on the 1st of January, and continued monthly, price 2*s*. 6*d*. 8vo, containing 56 pages of Letter-press and two Plates Engraved:—The LONDON JOURNAL OF BOTANY; by SIR W. J. HOOKER, K.H. LL.D. F.R.A. and L.S., Vice-President of the Linnean Society, and Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew.

London: H. Baillière, 219, Regent-street.

NEW ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, in 8vo., at 1*s*. each, (or post free, 1*s*. 6*d*.)

1. THE NEW BANKRUPT AND INSOLVENT ACTS, passed Aug. 12. These very important alterations of the Law are here incorporated, in full, with Commentaries and Indexes. By Two Barristers.
2. THE INCOME AND PROPERTY TAX; with a full explanatory Introduction and Examples; the Official Regulations; a Table for calculating the Payments; and a Copious Index. By a Barrister. The whole forming 64 pages, and an essential Guide to this important Act.
3. THE NEW COPYRIGHT ACT, with an explanatory and interesting Introduction, by a Barrister.
4. THE NEW TARIFF, with the Old Duties, and an Index.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE FINE ARTS.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY in Regent-Street are DISCONTINUED till Tuesday, October the 4th, in consequence of the Meeting-room being under repair.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1842.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, Aug. 30 . . { Royal Botanic . . . . 1 P. M.
{ Floricultural . . . . 7½ P. M.

COUNTRY SHOWS.—Aug. 30, Hull. 31, Stonehenge. Sept. 3, Windsor and Eton. 7, High Wycombe. 8, Teddington, Thanet, Canterbury, Dumfries. 9, Spilsby, Maidenhead, Ashford.

WE are told that some very worthy persons have applied to themselves the remarks upon weeds which were made by us last week, and that they regard our observations as personal to themselves. We are glad to hear that their consciences bite so hard; but while it must be confessed that such persons deserve all that was said of slovenly gardeners, we can assure them that they are mistaken in supposing that we alluded to Mr. B. more than to Mr. X. Let us hope that they will take our advice—mend their ways, pull up their weeds when young, and eschew the fatal error of deferring till to-morrow what can possibly be done to-day. By these means, they will soon lose their susceptibility; they will be charmed at finding themselves no longer of the family of the thinskins; and they need feel no alarm lest the name of "Sisypheans" should be fastened on them.

Every sloven is a bad gardener; every really good gardener is neat. These we regard as incontestable truths. They are proved by the experience of every day. We shall name no names—but let any one who knows the best gardens of England only bring to mind their state when he last visited them, and we will engage to say, that in every case, one of the most striking features is their neatness. In such places there are no weeds, no litter, no disarrangement; but everything has its allotted place, and nothing is to be seen but what belongs to the garden business. Neatness, method, and foresight are visible in all things. Even the men themselves who are employed upon the premises are neat and clean at all times, when not occupied by work which renders it impossible. Their faces are clean and well shaved, their clothes brushed, and their whole appearance as decent and respectable as circumstances will permit. In fact, the mind of the master is reflected on his men, and on all things around him.

It is not difficult to see the connexion between neatness and good gardening. The cultivation of plants in great perfection depends, not only upon a knowledge of ordinary routine, and upon an acquaintance with the more common facts of vegetable life, but also upon a constant system of watchfulness and supervision, and the application to every individual plant of just that kind of management which its peculiar constitution requires, and of no other. An hour's neglect will, in many cases, ruin all the results which a twelvemonth's skill has succeeded in obtaining. All this care induces activity of mind, and a great amount of minute industry; it enables the gardener instantly to note whatever may occur to interfere with his plants—whether the enemy be insects, or weeds, or other things offensive. Seen in their first beginning, they are instantly checked, and the issue of such a system is neatness, so far as the plants under actual cultivation are concerned. But the eye that is accustomed to neatness in one respect, cannot remain satisfied without it in all other places, and thus one uniform feature of propriety pervades a whole establishment. Unneatness, on the contrary, is brought about by habitual negligence; the weeds grow because they are not seen when young; the gardener was not looking after his plants. Then when they do grow up, their growth has been so gradual before the slovenly gardener, that he no longer remarks them, and is himself so unconscious of their presence, as to fancy them invisible to everybody else. Weeds, then, are the offspring of habitual negligence; and he who is habitually negligent may be a Sisyphean, but cannot be a good gardener; while, on the other hand, neatness is the offspring of care, and carefulness is one of the great elements of good gardening.

Let it not be supposed, however, that to be neat is to be a good gardener. That is quite another thing. Neither would we be understood as insisting upon dandyism in gardening. We see no great harm in it if people like it, and it is undoubtedly to be preferred a thousand times to slovenliness; but it is better avoided. A gardener should wear clean linen; but he would be a blockhead to scent it with eau de Cologne. The first is neatness; the latter would make him ridiculous.

But it is not merely because neatness is the result of a well-ordered mind that it is to be so strenuously insisted on. In that point of view it is of very great importance, no doubt: but attention to it is no less a first-rate gardening requisite for other reasons. Neatness is one of the habits which produce a smoothness of appearance, and smoothness is one of the great causes of that beauty which renders gardens so peculiarly agreeable to cultivated minds. "Smoothness," says Mr. Burke, "is a quality so essential to beauty, that I do not now recollect anything beautiful that is not smooth. In trees and flowers, smooth leaves are beautiful; smooth slopes of earth in gardens; smooth streams in the landscape; smooth coats of birds and beasts in animal beauties; in fine women, smooth skins; and in several sorts of ornamental furniture, smooth and polished surfaces. *A very considerable part of the effect of beauty is owing to this quality; indeed, the most considerable.* For take any beautiful object, and give it a broken and rugged surface; and however well-formed it may be in other respects, it pleases no longer."

How entirely this is borne out by the effect of weeds in a garden! The smoothness of the lawn is gone when it is studded with tufts of Dandelion; the smoothness of the flower-bed is destroyed when it is defiled by the Groundsel and Sowthistle; and the smoothest of walks is rendered rugged, and therefore unbeauteous, by similar excrescences. The Sisyphean gardener, then, is the natural enemy of beauty; and we surrender him without further comment to the judgment of those who are the fairest in the creation.

"WHO is there," says the same accomplished writer in the *Quarterly* whom we quoted on a recent occasion,—"Who is there that has not some friend or other confined by chronic disease or lingering decline to a single chamber?—one, we will suppose, who a short while ago was among the gayest and the most admired of a large and happy circle, now through sickness dependent, after her One staff and stay, for her minor comforts and amusements on the angel visits of a few kind friends, a little worsted-work, or a new Quarterly, and, in the absence or dulness of these, happy in the possession of some fresh-gathered flower, and in watering and tending a few pots of favourite plants, which are to her as friends, and whose flourishing progress under her tender care offers a melancholy but instructive contrast to her own decaying strength. Some mild autumn-evening her physician makes a later visit than usual—the room is faint from the exhalations of the flowers—the patient is not so well to-day—*he wonders that he never noticed that Mignonette and those Geraniums before, or he never should have allowed them to remain so long—some weighty words on oxygen and hydrogen are spoken—her poor pets are banished for ever at the word of the man of science, and the most innocent and unfailing of her little interests is at an end.* By the next morning the flowers are gone, but the patient is no better; there is less cheerfulness than usual; there is a listless wandering of the eyes after something that is not there; and the good man is too much of a philosopher not to know how the working of the mind will act upon the body, and too much of a Christian not to prevent the rising evil if he can; he hears with a smile her expression of regret for her long-cherished favourites, but he says not a word. In the evening a largish box arrives directed to the fair patient, and superscribed, 'Keep this side upwards—with care.' There is more than the common interest of box-opening in the sick chamber. After a little tender hammering and tiresome knot-loosening, Thompson has removed the lid;—and there lies a large oval bell-glass fixed down to a stand of ebony, some moist sand at the bottom, and here and there over the whole surface some tiny ferns are just pushing their curious little fronds into life, and already promise, from their fresh and healthy appearance, to supply in their growth and increase all the beauty and interest of the discarded flowers, without their injurious effects. It is so. These delicate exotics, for such they are, closely sealed down in an air-tight world of their own, flourish with amazing rapidity, and in time produce seeds which provide a generation to succeed them. Every day witnessing some change, keeps the mind continually interested in their progress, and their very restriction from the open air, while it renders the chamber wholesome to the invalid, provides at the same time an undisturbed atmosphere more suited to the development of their own tender frames. We need scarcely add, that the doctor the next morning finds the wonted cheerful smile restored, and though recovery may be beyond the skill, as it is beyond the ken, of man, he at least has the satisfaction of knowing that he has lightened a heart in affliction, and gained the gratitude of a humble spirit, in restoring, without the poison, a pleasure that was lost."

We give this passage a prominent place, partly for its beauty, and partly for its truth, but more especially for the sake of making a few remarks upon that part of it which we have printed in italics.

If there is one absurdity among popular prejudices greater than another, or leading more to privation of comfort when most wanted, it is that of fancying that growing plants vitiate the atmosphere of an apartment in which they are cultivated. The reasoning on which this is founded is as follows:—1. Growing plants form carbonic acid (fixed air) in their interior, by absorbing oxygen (vital air) from the atmosphere; therefore they rob the air of that which is most necessary to animal life, and therefore they are prejudicial, especially to sick persons. 2. Growing plants also give out carbonic acid or fixed air, a pernicious gas, in which animal life cannot be maintained; again, therefore, they should be expelled from all apartments, especially those occupied by invalids: for how can a physician, careful of the health of his patient, permit the presence of objects which are thus incessantly contaminating the air?

If we must admire the zeal which leads gentlemen to seize upon the poor plants "for a stray, for entering their fee-simple without leave," and who tear them

From the labouring heart,
Which, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the same for aidance 'gainst the enemy,

we may also be permitted to wish that their zeal was somewhat better directed, than when they misapply the truths of science to the misgovernment of a sick bedroom.

It is doubtless true that plants destroy oxygen gas and produce carbonic acid; but if everything that produces that effect was also to be expelled, the patient herself must be separated from herself, for a human being consumes more oxygen, and gives off more carbonic acid, in five minutes, than all the plants in a sitting-room in twenty-four hours. We cannot but wonder that this notorious fact should not have removed the prejudice about plants deteriorating the air of sitting-rooms. It is still more surprising that the idea should be retained at the present day, at least when it is also well known that plants, in fact, purify instead of vitiating the atmosphere. If it is true that they do a minute amount of harm, by destroying *some* vital air, and producing *some* fixed air, it is equally true that they do a great amount of good by producing a *large quantity* of vital air, and destroying a *large quantity* of fixed air. It is one of the most beautiful provisions we know of in nature, that the deleterious air breathed forth by animals is purified and rendered salubrious by plants; if it were otherwise, the globe would become uninhabitable. But every leaf, every blade of grass—nay, the finest of the green silken threads that float about in pools of water, is incessantly occupied, during daylight, in effecting this most important change of pestilent air into an atmosphere of life.

Whatever advantages, then, the Ward's case may have—and few objects are better suited to the solace of an invalid—it should be regarded as an addition to the comfort of a sitting-room, rather than as a substitute for the fresh plants which are so much more interesting; for who would be satisfied with looking at a garden through a pane of glass, instead of walking in it, and coming in very contact with the flowers? To exclude live plants from the free air of a sitting-room, is as contrary to common sense as it is to good feeling.

One thing, however, is to be observed regarding plants. Although it is false that they contaminate the air of a sitting-room, in the way that is supposed, or in any other way, in the majority of cases, yet it is certain that unpleasant effects are occasionally produced upon peculiar constitutions by their *odour*. The flowers of the glaucous Magnolia are said to bring on sickness and headache; the Jonquil, the Tuberose, and the Lilac, are apt to cause faintness—an effect, indeed, which we have seen produced by a few Violets, even in the open air; and Linnæus mentions a case of death, said to have been occasioned by sleeping in a room where the Oleander was in flower. But this class of effects does not in any way justify the exclusion of all plants from sitting-rooms; it only shows the necessity of avoiding the presence of such as have powerful and oppressive odours, the number of which is very inconsiderable.

CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS.

A country correspondent having requested some information on this subject, we have obtained the following:—

The best mode of forming what are now called concrete foundations is a question on which there exists much difference of opinion; nor is the difference likely to be very soon settled, for this reason—that any mode in which there is the commonest attention to the known principles of calcareous cements will do sufficiently well. Before any processes are explained, it may, however, be useful to remark that there is not, as has been supposed, any magic in a concrete foundation; it is merely a cheap mode of building that portion of a wall which is to be wholly beneath the earth; and nothing can be more absurd than to dig out a good natural foundation of gravel, or even of dry clay, for the sake of burying a mass of artificial materials. I allude now of course to the use of concrete as a base to a wall. When it is spread over the whole site of a building, for the purpose of stopping all connexion with the natural soil, another object is in view, which may be very desirable, but with which we have nothing to do in considering the use of concrete foundations.

In order to understand the principle of forming these, let it be supposed that after the trenches for the walls have been dug as low as the building requires, it is found that the earth at the bottom of the trenches is soft and spongy, yielding easily to a rammer, or suffering an iron crow-bar to be buried in it by merely wriggling about; such ground would certainly be compressed by walls of any considerable weight, and would as certainly cause those very unsettling accidents called "settlements." This soft earth must be removed; the trench must be deepened till a harder or more resisting soil is found; and then the trench might be filled up to its former level with such stones as are fit for Macadamising a road, either larger, smaller, or mixed; and which if trodden or beaten down, in layers of three or four inches each, would of themselves form a much better base than the spongy earth, — a base good enough, indeed, for most purposes. To make a "concrete" foundation it merely requires that all the interstices of these stones should be filled up with a cement of sharp sand and good stone lime, the latter having been ground hot, and not slaked in the usual way. One part of lime, and two or three of clean sand, well beaten up together, will make a very good mixture for this purpose. The great difference among the doctors arises out of the mode in which the lime and sand shall be mixed with the stones, and the whole made compact in the trench. One mode, it is obvious, would have been to pour the lime and sand in a fluid state upon each stratum of broken stones as they were laid in the trench, first ramming down the stones as much as was thought necessary, then pouring on the cement, and afterwards not disturbing that layer. This plan has by some been recommended, and is in my judgment the best mode. The ordinary process is to mix the stones, sand, and lime, with enough of water, and to throw the whole into the foundations from a great height; the object of the fall being to give compactness, which is not, I think, to be so obtained. The fall produces a *scattering* action in the mass, which appears to me unfavourable to compactness.

With these general principles, any one can form and use concrete effectually. Hard clean stones, clean sand mixed with as little clay as possible, and no humus (as we must now call it), well-burnt stone lime, or good chalk lime, and if slaked instead of being ground it will not matter much; these materials packed closely in a trench, and disturbed as little as may be after the lime has begun to set, will make a good concrete foundation. Where good clean gravel, or gravel from which the clay has been washed, can be obtained, that will at once furnish both the stones and the sand, requiring merely the admixture of about one-eighth of lime; the mixture may be laid in the trenches in layers of three or four inches, and rapidly trodden down; or it may be thrown in from a height, according to the London practice, if that be preferred.—*A.*

ON ORGANIC MINERAL MANURES.—No. IV.

By PROFESSOR CHARLES SPRENGEL (translated from the German).

(Continued from page 540.)

THE humus brought into compost-heaps ought never to be too damp, as it is apt to cool too much the dung it is mixed with, and not to undergo decomposition soon enough. It is, generally speaking, of the greatest importance that the compost-heap be never either too damp or too dry, because in either case the rotting of the organic remains will be impossible. As it is mostly likely to be too dry, it should be supplied with the moisture required, which should be either urine or dung-water; or if there be neither at hand, more water may be used instead.

Everything added to the compost-heap, whether turf, humus, marl, loam, &c., ought to be broken into small pieces, because they will then act better on each other, and sooner become substances possessing manuring qualities.

The turning over the heaps, and making them up again, must be done very quickly, because heat has great influence in the decomposition of the substances brought together, and the heap, if worked up slowly, will become too cold. In like manner, too much heating of the mass is to be avoided, for that would cause the loss of ammonia, which, however, is not so much to be apprehended, unless too much dung has been used.

Compost must not be used before it is thoroughly made, which is known by all the organic remains being decomposed, or at least being tender, so that the compost will have the smell of rich garden soil. It may be that more money has been sunk in a compost-heap than one likes to retain unemployed; but we may rely upon it that nothing is saved by employing such a substance before it is thoroughly fit for use.

Making compost is best resorted to at a season when cattle and labourers are least engaged, and when manure is no longer required for the field; consequently, after the sowing of winter and summer crops. To compost prepared in autumn, more dung is to be added than to that which is made in spring, because as the cold of winter interrupts fermentation and the decomposition of organic remains, the fresh dung will counteract this by the heat it gives out. In order to prevent the cold from penetrating the heap, or, to speak more properly, to keep the heat in it, it is as well to cover it all over in winter, either with Potato-haulm, leaves, or similar substances. The decomposition of the organic remains, &c., will then proceed vigorously under this cover; so much so, that the compost—especially if it is worked up once or twice during mild weather—may become fit for use even by the subsequent spring, and may be used for summer crops, which is very important. On the other hand, compost which is prepared in spring will (if properly mixed and treated) be so far decomposed by the autumn, that it may be used as a manure for Rye or similar crops; because, as at that time it will have been from four to six months in a heap, the organic substances contained in it must have been very woody, fibrous, or carbonaceous, if they have not been decomposed. Decomposition can always be hastened by the admixture of lime, ashes, or dung in somewhat larger quantities than usual; in which case, compost may be fit for use in three months.

Whoever is in the habit of making compost, acts rightly if he continues making it during the whole winter and summer, because in every farming establishment there must continually be substances fit for incorporating with the compost-heap; as, for instance, refuse flax, hemp, offal, sawdust, scrapings, ashes, weeds, building rubbish, moss, &c. It is also best to have the compost-heap near the dunghill, so that the superfluous dung-water and urine can be poured upon it, and the dunghills will in this way be kept in the necessary state of dryness. But in this case the addition of plenty of humus must not be neglected, because it has to fix the ammonia which will be developed; this is the more necessary if night-soil has been added to the heap of compost.

If compost is prepared in very large quantities, the substances used in it should be conveyed to the neighbourhood of the field which you wish to manure, and thrown up around a place left open for that purpose. The substances which are at hand are then placed necessarily in layers in the compost-heap. This is to be of a round form, and the sides steep, which will preserve heat best. The height of 6 or 7 ft. will be the most appropriate. At the bottom, a layer of turf or humous earth, 4 or 5 in. thick, is to be placed, to receive and absorb all manuring particles which may run downwards. The layers of different substances must not be too thick, otherwise the inner portion of each will be very little acted upon and decomposed by that of the adjoining substance. The layer of dung is always made thickest, as it will be almost reduced to nothing by decomposition; next follows a layer of humous earth, which may be 3 or 4 in. thick. The layers of marl, lime, and especially peat and wood ashes, must be thinnest; whilst any salts that may be used—for instance, gypsum, common salt, soda, potash, pulverised bones, sulphate of soda, &c.—are to be strewed among the humous earth, in a proportion previously calculated. The intimate mixture of these substances will be still more completely effected by subsequent working up, when everything is to be properly chopped to pieces. It will be still more aided by moistening with common water or dung water. It must never be forgotten, that upon a most intimate mixture of all the substances contained in the heap, the subsequent good effects of compost depends, on which account it is impossible to direct too much attention to that point.

Compost may be also prepared in stables, *below* or *behind* the cattle, but it will turn out to be never so well mixed as that prepared outside; nevertheless the manuring properties of the former may be somewhat superior to those of the latter, for reasons previously stated.

(To be continued.)

A LIST OF SOME OF THE BEST PICOTEES, WITH A SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THEIR LEADING CHARACTERISTICS.

Barraud's Cornelius; very heavy-edged red; petals broad and well formed, white fine, and red very brilliant, but not quite confined to the edging.

Sharp's Duke of Wellington; heavy-edged red, petals well formed, crown good, edging regular, and the colour even and well laid on.

Green's Queen Victoria; heavy-edged rose, fine form, petals firm and well proportioned, white good, and edging regular.

Barnard's Mrs. Barnard; delicate light-edged rose; petals firm, large, and slightly cupped; white very pure, and edging regular.

Kirtland's Princess Augusta; heavy-edged purple, form fine, petals large and of a good shape, white good, and edging regular.

Garratt's Lady Dacre; delicate light-edged rose; petals well formed, the edging regular. This flower is very superior to Wain's Queen Victoria.

Sharp's Hector; light-edged red, petals large and well formed, white very fine, and edging regular.

Dickson's Trip to Cambridge; heavy-edged purple; petals firm, smooth and even, edging sometimes very regular; good white, and colour well laid on.

Kirtland's Duke of Wellington; light-edged red, petals broad and even, edging regular, white a little deficient in clearness.

Barraud's Bride; light-edged rose, petals large and well formed, white very fine, edging regular.

Giddens' Sir Robert Peel; heavy-edged red; petals very large, with fine crown; white good, edging rich but rather irregular.

Brinckler's Purple Perfection; delicate light-edged purple, form very fine; petals firm, smooth, and even; white good, and edging very regular.

Headley's Sarah; light-edged red; petals well formed, with good crown.

Wildman's Isabella; heavy-edged red; petals well formed, smooth, and even on the edges; white very fine, with a deep regular edging of cherry red.

Sharp's Invincible; light-edged purple, petals well formed, white good, and edging regular.

Giddens' Vespasian; delicate light-edged purple, petals very fine and well formed, edging very regular.

Crask's Queen Victoria; heavy-edged purple, petals broad and sometimes slightly serrated, white good, and edging regular. This flower is rather too thin for London showing.

Sharp's Gem; light-edged red; guard-petals very firm, smooth and even, crown well formed; white good, and edging very regular.

Giddens' Teaser; heavy-edged red; petals very fine, with perfect crown; good white, but the edging irregular.

Wilson's Fanny Irby; light-edged rose; petals well formed, smooth, and not serrated; white good, with very regular edging.

Brinckler's Duchess; light-edged red, petals well formed, white fine, and edging regular.

Brinckler's Masterpiece; heavy-edged red, petals fine, and white good, but the edging irregular.

Giddens' Mrs. Hennel; heavy-edged purple; large, bold flower; petals of good substance, filling well up in the centre; white good, but the edging irregular.

Purpúrea élegans; light-edged purple, petals well formed; white good, edging regular but rather serrated.

Sharp's Red Rover; heavy-edged red, petals fine; white pure, edging perfect, but the flower rather small.—*John Dickson, Acre-lane, Brixton.*

SUMMER PRUNING OF WALL-TREES.

(Continued from p. 556.)

THE development of every branch calls forth a corresponding development of roots, and hence, if great care be not taken in the summer dressing of the trees —that is, if we do not gradually and regularly reduce the gross productions of the tree, are we not fostering the production of roots, and working for the very end we wish to avoid? To answer these questions satisfactorily, would be to enter into the whole theory and practice of border-making and planting; but that would take up more space than I dare solicit at this time, and therefore I must defer my remarks on that head until a more fitting opportunity. I may, however, observe, that were trees properly planted, early disbudding, so as to prevent the formation of a quantity of roots, would be the most likely to effect the purpose; but where trees are very luxuriant, transplanting, root-pruning, and early disbudding, or a heavy crop of fruit, appear the most likely means to moderate the growth of trees. If trees were planted in shallow, well-drained, and moderately rich borders; if peat earth, brick rubbish, or porous stones, were substituted for the gross materials frequently put into borders, and if we were satisfied with taking small crops of fruit, until the trees were fully established; we should then find very little necessity for the cutting and maiming of which Mr. Bowers seems to have so much dread, and still less for the more dangerous concomitant of fruitfulness, root-pruning. We are, however, frequently in too great a hurry to get our walls covered, and thus use materials which, by inducing luxuriant growth, lay the foundation of canker, mildew, and "all the ills that trees are heir to." As for summer pruning hastening decay, it is a mere fallacy. Robust growth is no index of health; on the contrary, every garden and orchard shows us that the most prolific trees are those which produce little or no breast-wood; on walls it will be found the same, but we do not consider them unhealthy in consequence. Having now met the leading principles of Mr. Bower's system, and shown that however successful the plan may be, it is not the one that physiology would point out as the best, I shall next detail my own system, which, whatever may be its faults—and I dare not arrogate to it perfection—is at least free from the objections which must ever militate against the adoption of the plan laid down by Mr. Bower. I wish it, however, to be understood that I do not call in question Mr. B.'s success in producing a crop of fruit; all I wish to establish is, that it is possible to achieve the same end by less objectionable means than those which he has recommended to our notice. Having made myself acquainted with the constitutional peculiarities of each tree; that is, having ascertained whether it is in a luxuriant, medium, or declining state of health; I direct my operations accordingly. If it is luxuriant, and makes a quantity of strong breast-wood, I begin by removing with a sharp chisel three or four of the strongest and most perpendicular roots. This is done about the middle of October; and as soon as the tree begins to grow in the following spring, I remove as many of the buds that are likely to produce strong breast wood as I possibly can. This prevents the formation of many young roots, brings to an equiponderance the head and the root, and generally induces a moderate and healthy growth; but if that has not the desired effect, and the tree sets a tolerable crop of fruit, I allow it all to remain on, so as to check the growth as much as is necessary; but if there is no crop, I remove a few more roots in the following autumn, and repeat the disbudding. This will generally bring the tree into a healthy and fruitful state, which will be indicated by its producing breast-wood, not more than eight inches or a foot long, with short joints and prominent buds. I commence the summer dressing by shortening back the strongest and most forward shoots to five or six leaves as soon as they are a foot long; or in fact, before they become unsightly. This operation is generally commenced at the end of May, or in the beginning of June, and is repeated every week or ten days, until the whole of the foreright shoots are stopped, taking care to commence with the most vertical branches, and not to remove too many shoots at one time. In this way there is no danger of starting the embryo fruit-buds into growth, neither does the flow of the sap receive any severe or sudden check; while the tree does not expend itself in useless growth, and every encouragement is given by proper exposure to light, for the maturation of the future fruit-buds, and also for accelerating the growth of the fruit. About the middle of July, or from that to the end of the first week in August, I again go over the trees, and shorten the shoots, that at the previous dressings were left with five or six leaves, to one, or at most two leaves ; and if there is not a leaf within one inch of the base, the shoot is cut close out, and the embryo-buds at the base encouraged into growth. The buds on the short spurs, retained at this dressing, are generally converted into embryo fruit-buds before the close of the season, and many of the natural spurs, from the accumulation of elaborated sap in the branches, are converted into fruit-buds also, somewhat on the same principle as in ringing ; fruit-buds are formed from the descent of the sap being intercepted, and its consequent accumulation in the branch. After this dressing I have little cause for winter pruning ; indeed, none at all, only for the purpose of thinning the fruit-spurs where they are too thick, and shortening or cutting out any spurs that have produced fruit in the preceding season. The above observations are directed principally to the management of Pears. Plums and Cherries I would keep as much as possible on the young wood, as in the Peach ; but where they are spurred, I deem it indispensable to neatness not to allow the spurs to exceed two inches in length, and to keep them shorter if possible. By this system of summer management, the trees are never allowed to run so wild as to have a neglected appearance, which must be the case by breaking down the branches, or by leaving the shoots unpruned until Michaelmas, as is practised with very good success in some gardens. All that I contend for, is superior neatness, and that the most natural way of bringing a tree into a fruitful state is, by an early removal of the redundancies of the tree, so as to prevent the formation of roots, and consequently prevent luxuriant growth ; for with the fact before us, that by the simple removal of the leaves in the growing season we can reduce a tree to the point of starvation, it must be wrong to allow luxuriant trees to make a great quantity of wood, and as a matter of course roots, when that wood has to be removed in the winter pruning, and the tree has consequently double the quantity of roots necessary for fruitful existence. This is what renders root pruning necessary, and there can be little doubt which is the better plan, viz. to put a stop to the cause, or to persist in an unnatural practice.—*W. P. Ayres, Chicksands Priory, Bedfordshire.*

† ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XXXII.

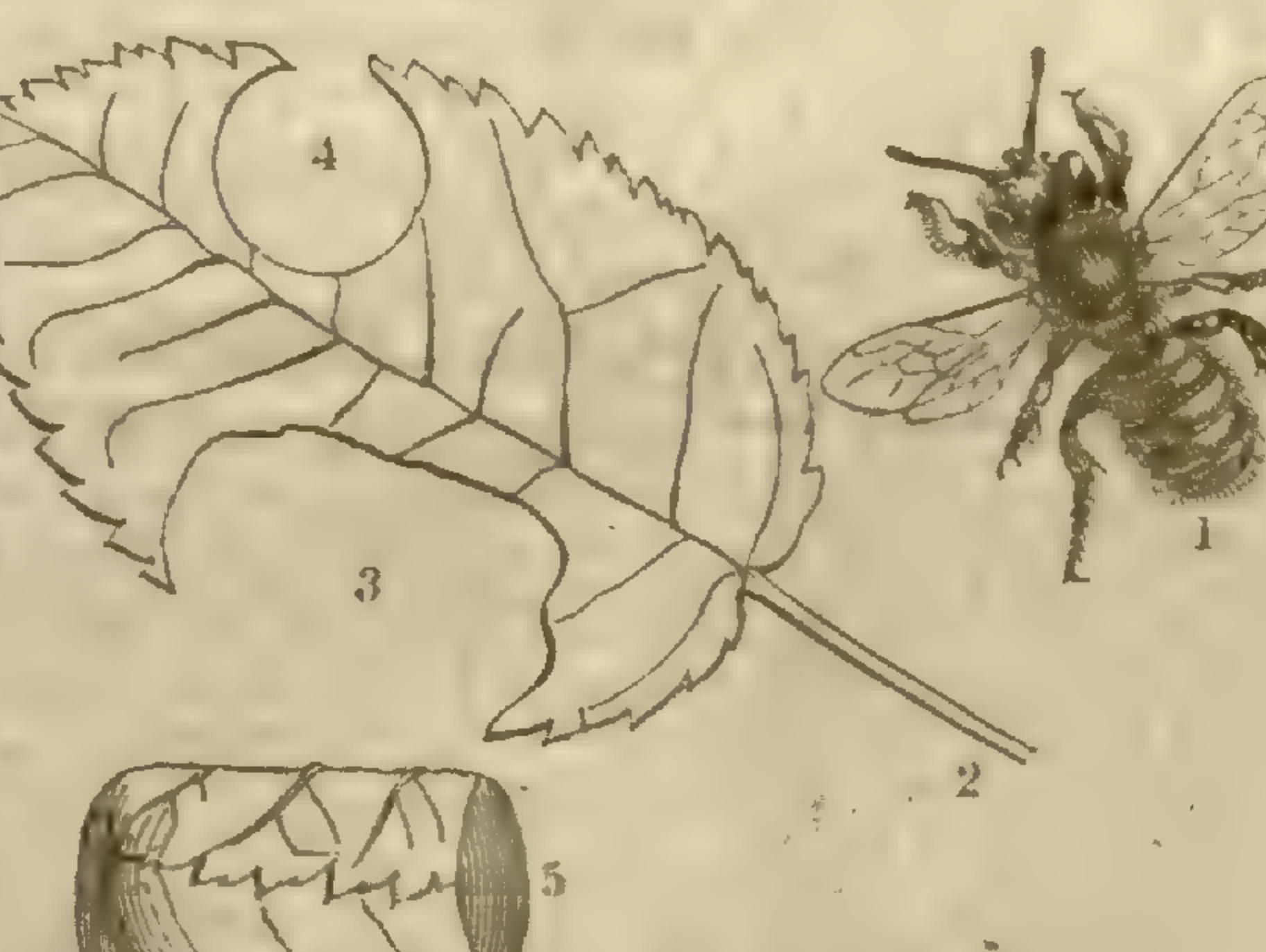
The Willow or Leaf-cutter Bee, *Megachile Willughbiella.*—There are few, if any, insects which exhibit a greater degree of sagacity than this Bee; and its history forms one of the most interesting and surprising narratives amongst this curious class of beings. It not unfrequently happens that one sees ovals and circles cut out of the Rose-leaves in gardens, figs. 3 and 4 ; sometimes the Laburnum and the Acacia exhibit the same strange appearances, and even the petals of the Pelargonium have been taxed this summer to supply ornamental tapestry for these hidden mansions. If we devote sufficient time and attention, at the proper season, a certain wild Bee will be seen flying about the mutilated leaves, as if to ascertain which was best suited to its purpose; and, speedily alighting on the edge, it begins cutting a portion out of the leaf with its jaws or mandibles, just as we should with a pair of scissors, and with as great ease, and in as short a space of time. If it be a circular piece, it is simply suspended under the body, and held fast by the feet in that position ; but if it be a larger and oval piece, it is folded together in the operation, it is then placed vertically beneath the abdomen, so that, the final cut separating it from the leaf, the Bee spreads her wings and flies off with her materials. By tracing her flight we may sometimes ascertain the destination of the Bee, which, arriving at home, hovers a few seconds round a post or rail, enters a hole with her burden in order to construct her nest (which we will now describe), and again sallies forth to repeat the operation.

A dead Willow post, which is dry and soft, being found, a cylindrical channel is formed, sometimes 3 or 4 feet in length, and the débris is removed so that it is free from dust ; then the female cuts some oval pieces of leaves and carries them down to the extremity of the cylinder, and being green, they take its curved form, with the assistance, no doubt, of the architect. This operation is continued until 10 or 12 pieces are thus united, one within the other, forming a green cylinder, one end or the bottom being rounded like a thimble, and the edges wrapping over a circular piece, as neatly as in the crown of a straw bonnet (fig. 5). The cell being so far completed, some Bee-bread is deposited of a considerable thickness, and Réaumur ascertained that liquid honey sometimes fills the cells ; an egg is then deposited, and finally the end is closed by a lid composed of five circular pieces, forming a concave surface to admit the end of the next thimble-formed cell to fit into it: and thus does this little animal labour for its progeny until many cells are perfected. Without a rule to measure the length of the pieces, or compasses to draw a circle of the accurate dimensions, man would be at a loss to fit the pieces with such accuracy as to hold liquid honey ; but such is the perfection of the incomprehensible instinct of these Bees, combining memory with an evident discrimination to determine the form and size required, that they accomplish all, guided by the Creator, who is wonderful in the least as well as in the greatest of His works.

The arduous undertaking of constructing the cells is the duty of the female Bee ; but I imagine, from the curious structure of the fore legs in the male (fig. 1), that it is his province to excavate the cylindrical gallery in the wood, for the reception of the cells. Réaumur, I see, thought they might be to convey wax, or for some purpose which was unknown ; but I think this formation will separate the species nidificating in wood from the one which construct their nests in the earth.

In less than half an hour, one Bee that was watched by the celebrated French naturalist, made more than a dozen journeys for portions of leaves ; at which rate a nest might be built in a day or two, only that each cell has to be filled with the necessaries of life for the embryo young. The egg when hatched produces a maggot, which when full-grown resembles that of the Hive-bee ; and it then spins a silken cocoon, thick and solid in texture, the inside being fine and shining like white satin, but the outside is coarse, and the colour of coffee. This, however, is Réaumur's account of another species, *M. circumcincta?* which makes its nest in a gallery formed in the earth ; but the structure of the nest is very similar, only that these, not being so well secured from external intruders, first line the whole cylinder with large portions of the leaves, forming one continuous and entire lining,—but I find that this precaution is omitted by the Willow-bee. Careful as these Bees are to secure their young, and provide them with food, there are idlers on the look-out to take advantage of their industry, and thus, during the absence of the Leaf-cutter Bee, a dipterous fly lays her eggs in the cells, which hatch, and feed upon the maggots, and thus destroy the rightful owner of the habitation ; and it is suggested by Réaumur, that if the honey deposited for the young larvæ was not protected in some way, hosts of Ants would soon carry off the sweet treasure, larvæ and all. A nest transmitted to us by Mr. W. Smith was composed of Birch and Acacia leaves, as he intimated, and not of Rose-leaves, as we at first supposed. The outer layer of each thimble-shaped cell (fig. 5) was formed of two or three portions of Birch-leaves, the inner ones of eight pieces of Acacia ; the convex end had an internal and external circle of the latter leaf, and the concave end was closed by five circular lids, the internal one of Acacia, and the others of Birch ; the outside one was the largest, and smeared externally with honey, probably, and bits of the Willow-wood, as well as with atoms of the outside lid, of which a considerable portion of the middle was eaten away,—and I observed that these round lids are cut a trifle too large, that they may be forced in ; and thus the edges are closed, and this end becomes concave outside.

Megachile Willughbiella is pitchy, clothed with fulvous down, excepting at the apex of the abdomen, which is black. In the *male* the face is covered with yellow silky hairs, and the fore legs are dilated and yellowish, excepting the tips of the thighs and the outside of the tibiæ; the three basal joints of the foot are concavo-convex, dilated, and densely fringed with stiff hairs ; the body is oblong, and notched at the apex. The *female* has a black face ; the abdomen is ovate-conic, the under side is densely clothed with silky hairs, black at the base and apex, and deep orange in the middle. Those who wish to be better acquainted with the structure of this interesting group, as well as with the economy of the other species, may consult Kirby's Mon. Ap. Ang., and Curtis's Brit. Ent., pl. and fol. 218.—*Ruricola.*



AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXXV.

Much of the success which attends all gardening operations, depends upon having at command a good selection of soils. A small corner out of sight should always be set apart for their reception, in which they can be turned over and mixed together, before it is necessary to use them. Without recommending all those ingredients which florists of the old school considered indispensable to the growth of their favourite flowers, I still think there are a few kinds of soil which are actually necessary to form different mixtures for the different kinds of plants. These are peat or bog-earth, loam, leaf-mould, dung, and sand. The best peat is usually found in plantations or commons, where the Heath and other things are growing most luxuriantly. It is of a rich brown colour, mixed with a quantity of vegetable matter, apparently of recent decomposition. Never choose your peat from a place where the Heath or Grass scarcely grows, for there it is poor and will not answer your purpose well. There are various kinds of loam, and the different names which are given to them are so indefinite, that the amateur is often at a loss to understand them. He is frequently, for example, told to use yellow loam, or maiden loam, or sandy loam, or rich loam, or some other kind, different from any of these. The practical gardener or farmer understands these terms perfectly, and a very little experience will enable the amateur to do so too. The colour, of course, determines the first. Maiden loam is that which is taken from the surface of pasture-land; but it may be brown, or yellow, or sandy, or rich, or poor ; so that many of these terms are almost synonymous. Friable loam is that kind which does not set hard, but when pressed in the hand when damp readily crumbles down again. This should always be preferred to that stiff kind, which, as it resembles grafting clay, or mortar, is very injurious to plants, particularly to such as are grown in pots. Leaf-mould is very useful for mixing either with peat or loam, and not only enriches the compost, but also keeps it free and open. This can easily be obtained at this season of the year in any old plantation, when the leaves of former years had been swept together, and are now in a state of decay. Most persons have the means within themselves for making this, if they have a place where they can put the leaves which fall from their own trees. Dung which has been used for frames is also very useful for mixing with other soils when it is nearly decomposed. For this purpose it should be laid in a close heap in the compost-yard, and it will be fit for use in about two years, or for some things even before that time. Cow-dung and several other kinds, such as that of sheep and pigeons, are excellent for making liquid manure for strong-growing plants ; but all these things cannot be kept, unless there is some small place set apart for their reception. This is the laboratory, where the causes are arranged which produce the effects on the garden ; the "behind the scenes," which although not very pleasant to look upon, is still necessary to the success of the performance. The prophecies of those scientific men, who imagine that the day will come when the agriculturist will be independent of the manure of his dunghill, because he will carry in his pocket all that his soil requires, has not yet been fulfilled ; nor is it likely to be, for this simple reason—mechanical effects are as necessary as chemical to the growth of plants.

Commence the propagation of half-hardy plants, for turning out in the flower-beds next year. Verbenas, Heliotropes, Pelargóniums, Anagallises, Fúchsias, and many other things, will all strike readily now, and form good strong plants for the winter. I will next week furnish a list and description of some of the better sorts of things of this kind, which the amateur can procure if he does not possess them.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Arnott's Stoves.—When I consulted you last year on the subject of heating greenhouses with Dr. Arnott's stoves, your opinion was not favourable to the plan, and I should most probably not have tried it had I not soon after received an assurance of their complete success from Mr. Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth, who described to me his method of using them. As these stoves, if successful, afford by far the most economical method of heating small greenhouses, I am anxious to state, for the sake of some of your readers, the success which I have met with by following closely Mr. Rivers's directions. The secret mainly consists in the complete prevention of any escape of gas. For this purpose the stove should be placed near to the chimney, which must be a brick one ; the nearer the better, certainly never more than six feet from it. The pipe between the stove and flue should be hermetically sealed, and there should be some kind of cowl on the top of the chimney, to prevent any beating down of the smoke or gas. The top light under the chimney I always kept shut. I found this stove answer perfectly well ; the heat from it, although placed in a corner of the house, was very equally diffused over the whole of it. I did not lose a plant last winter, and my Pelargoniums have turned out fine and healthy, and not in the least drawn up. To prevent the heat being too dry, there should always be a zinc pan filled with water on the top of the stove, of the same size as the square of the stove, and about three inches deep. It is a good plan also to keep water standing in a watering-pot on the other side of the house. The fire in the stove should not be suffered to go out, at least as seldom as possible, as it produces too great a change of temperature. The expense of heating with these stoves is so trifling, that I cannot help thinking many of your readers may be glad to know how well they answer when properly attended to.—*J. W.* [Exactly so—when properly attended to. We, personally, think very highly of them, and use them continually; but we do not recommend them—because people will *not* attend to them properly.]

Iris fimbriata or *Chinensis.*—Never having seen this plant cultivated in the manner which renders it one of the most delightful flowers that it is possible to have through the winter months, both as regards splendour, agreeable fragrance, and long continuance in bloom, I beg to communicate to you my method of cultivation. It is well known to every one who has had it for a short time in his collection, that it sends up suckers from the root in very great abundance, if suffered to do so. This is what has always kept it in the background in most collections of plants ; although it has been an inhabitant of our stoves for the last fifty years : but we have not a plant that possesses greater attractions when judiciously treated. I treat my plants as I do Pine-suckers, but without bottom-heat ; and although they will grow in the temperature of the common greenhouse, they do better in that of a Pine-stove. It is of the utmost importance to make the best use of the summer and autumnal months, so as to get the plants as sturdy and vigorous as possible before they show for blossom—the same as in growing the Pine-apple. If I have a stock of young plants which I had kept through the winter (the greenhouse is the best for the purpose of hybernating, as it keeps them more dormant, and they are excited more vigorously when required), I shake them out of the soil, and trim the roots very close, as I do my Pines, examining them carefully so as to clear them of all the small excrescences, or suckers in embryo. I then repot them in good, rich compost, first into small pots, so as to keep the roots always close to or near the side of the pot, and place them in the stove, or into a warm pit or frame, as near the glass as possible, watering them with the same care as Pines. Before the plants get any check, by the roots becoming too much matted for want of pot-room, I shift them into larger pots, being careful never to *over-pot* them. Almost every time I repot them, I find it necessary to shake the soil from them which has become exhausted of the plant's peculiar food ; as well as on account of the disposition which they have to throw up suckers from the root, and of which they should be entirely divested. If the plant appears to require it, I shift it into a larger pot; if not, I repot it into the same in fresh food, which will compensate much better than an over-sized pot. I approve of the *common* flower-pot, being neither *under* nor *over* burnt, for most plants that it is desirable to grow in a pot; for if the compost be judiciously selected, and the plants are watered according to their nature, with a proper temperature, they will not fail to prosper. As I find it needful to push my plants on, I repot them four or five times in the season; and they will send up a branch a yard high, with a long succession of very superior blossom to what they usually produce. The stock may be kept in a greenhouse, and if the temperature be not too low they will bloom there in the winter; but to keep them in longer succession, some should be placed in the stove early in autumn, and as they come into flower they should be removed where most agreeable, and others replaced in the stove, in succession for blooming. Whilst those, by the divestment of all suckers, &c., are preparing for the blooming season, it is better that a few pots should be left, and encouraged to produce their suckers, which they will do abundantly, so as to be the more certain of a supply of good plants by the middle of February,—the proper season to start them for their summer growth. The old plants should be cast away when they have done flowering, or else headed down, and repotted into fresh compost, if required to produce suckers or plants for next season.—*J. Mearns, F. H. S., Leeds Bot. Garden.*

On the Summer Management of Heaths.—My Heaths are all placed in a pit facing south, on a slate platform or stage. The plants are sufficiently distant not to touch one another; but the chief point is, having the pots all plunged in moss. The lights have been off since June last, so that they have the full influence of the sun and air; and the plants are very healthy and bushy, and flower freely. Heaths, being natives of the Cape of Good Hope, would not suffer from the heat of the sun in this climate, if the roots are protected: and this the Moss does effectually, and keeps them cool and moist also.—*W. G. Bradford, Cork.*

Fuchsia fulgens.—In addition to the notices respecting this plant contained in your 32d Number, I beg to inform you that I turned a plant out of a pot two months ago, when nearly coming into blossom, into a border under a western wall, without any special preparation. It has blossomed beautifully ever since, and still displays a fine bloom.—*P. L., Brecon.*

Prices of Orchidaceous Plants.—At Mr. Skinner's last sale I observe that a little Notylia, one of the most insignificant of its race, was knocked down to some happy gardener, at the *small* price of three pounds fifteen shillings. It was described in the catalogue as follows:—"This *splendid* plant bears a *small* beautiful *little white* flower, exceedingly fragrant, and, as will be seen by the flower-stem, in number exceeding hundreds; in high health, and supposed for the first time alive in Europe."—*Caveat emptor.*

Carnations.—An assertion has been publicly made, which, if not contradicted, may pass as truth, "that Martin's splendid Scarlet Bizarre beat 12 blooms of Don John at the Floricultural Society's Show in July last." I was the only person who exhibited 12 blooms of the Don, "but not for competition," having set them up for Mr. Twitchett "for exhibition only." I showed one bloom only for the Society's prize, for the best Carnation.—*R. Headly, Stapleford.*

To preserve Seeds.—In a late Number of the *Chronicle,* there is an article on the vitality of seeds, in which it is mentioned that porous jars are used for the purpose of preserving them. I would suggest the use of wooden bottles instead of earthenware jars; because I know from experience that deliquescent salts will keep better in well-made wooden boxes than in either stoppered glass bottles or jars. The two last, being cold bodies, have a tendency to condense any moisture which may exist in the air, contained in the vessel in which the seeds are preserved; wood being a non-conductor of heat, is also on that account a more suitable material than either stone or glass, as it would preserve a more equable temperature in the vessel throughout the year. Turned bottles, about two inches long by one inch deep, might be procured in quantity for something like twopence each, which I should imagine would be large enough for experimental purposes. Such paper (made of woollen substances) as the Dutch toys are wrapped up in would be very proper for tying over the mouth of them; being porous, it would not obstruct evaporation from the interior of the bottle; and it would at the same time prevent any damp air from entering it.—*H. L., Hull.*

Extraordinary Crop of Strawberries.—In a garden at Hawkshed, occupied by Mr. J. Baisbrown, gardener and seedsman, there is a patch of ground which was last August planted with Strawberries, the plants being then three years old, and the ground measuring about ten yards square. The crop of Strawberries has been immense, not less than ninety-five quarts of this delicious fruit, of excellent quality, having this year been gathered from these plants.—*M. Saul.*

Fondness for Indigenous Plants.—A patriotic Englishman declared himself to be so attached to his native Flora, that he would willingly sacrifice the rarest foreign production for the plant of Barclay and Perkins's brewery. This last-mentioned specimen is considered to be nearly unique; it is Exogenous and Polyœcious, has overspread two-thirds of the borough of Southwark, and is worth half-a-million of money. For the information of the unlearned, Exogenous means that which is constantly growing on the outside, and Polyœcious that which has many houses.

Extraordinary Growth of a Scotch Fir.—A Scotch Fir, about 8 years old, began growing in the spring, like others in the same plantation; but when the leading shoot had grown about 6 or 7 inches, the buds on the top of the young shoot, which, in most cases, would have remained buds until the spring of 1843, burst forth into side branches, and another leading shoot began to grow, with a new set of buds upon it. An old man, who has worked many days of his life in young plantations, says that he never recollects to have seen anything of the kind before. Can any explanation be given of such a circumstance, or must it be set down as one of the freaks of nature?—*Peter Mackenzie.* [This is probably caused by the heat and dryness of the season, which, when rain has fallen, forces vegetation almost as much as if in a hotbed.]

Larch Fence.—Captain A. recommends those who travel from Dolgellen to Bala to notice a Larch fence between the four and five mile stone.

The Portugal Laurel.—I thank your correspondents who have replied to my question, as to the injurious effects of the Laburnum seeds on cattle; and I would venture to follow up the inquiry by asking, whether the leaf of the Portugal Laurel contains any principle, existing in it in sufficient force or quantity, to prove injurious to sheep or cattle? and also whether they would feed upon the leaves, if allowed access to them? I have considerable doubt on the latter point, having witnessed an instance where sheep were allowed to range through a shrubbery of evergreens which skirted a lawn or paddock, and where the greatest ravages were committed by them on the Laurustinus, without, as I could perceive, any attack on the Portugal Laurel, although abounding on the spot, and even reached with greater ease than the Laurustinus, from the branches in many instances trailing on the ground. It would save me some beautiful specimens of Portugal Laurel, to be assured that they were themselves not subject to be fed upon by animals, nor destructive to them if so liable.—*Omikron.*

Russian Method of Preserving Green Peas.—Shell, scald, and dry them in the manner recommended last week; put them on tins or earthen dishes in a cool oven, to harden; and keep them in paper bags hung up in the kitchen. When required for use, let them lie an hour in water, set them on the fire in cold water, with a bit of butter and a sprig of Mint, and let them boil until ready for table.—*Muscipula.*

To preserve Green Peas.—I have used the following plan of preserving Green Peas till Christmas with success for many years. Gather Peas (varieties which are green when ripe) when fit for the table, lay them to dry in the pods over the hothouse flues, or on any place where they can have a continual gentle warmth. When perfectly dry, put them away in a dry drawer till wanted, and whether it be at Christmas, or even the following spring, if steeped in cold water for 24, 30, or 36 hours before boiling, they will be found nearly equal in every respect to Peas fresh gathered.—*P. Green.*

Boxes for the Preservation of Gooseberries.—Sweet sir,—With every deference, I think you are wrong in your estimate of the expense that might attend the adoption of the plan of a "*Journeyman Gardener*" to mature Gooseberries *under boxes open at three sides*, and of course, without *bottoms.* If your "journeyman gardener" would only take a journey to that garden of the west, sweet Connaught, he might obtain numbers of them at little cost: the pisantry of that amiable country keep their shoes and stockings in them—and the hinges and locks being on the *wanting* parts render these boxes particularly secure. To be sure, the three absent sides are to be superseded by canvas, which is to let in air and light—still, I suppose, in the Irish fashion, by having all the canvas cut out; as the Dublin fishing-boats reef their sails (with large holes to let the wind through).—In fine weather, when all the sail is required, they fill the holes up with their bedding, *i. e.*, straw. Let a "journeyman gardener" take a hint from these sons of St. Peter. You are no doubt aware that a Connaught stocking is thus described, "a footless stocking without a leg to it." Consequently a box with three sides, and a bottom absent, would be an appropriate garde-robe.—Yours, sweet sir, *Woodend.*

To prevent the Destruction of Turnips by the Flea.—During my short experience as an amateur gardener, I have been, like my neighbours, dreadfully annoyed by those mischievous little insects, the Turnip-fleas; and all sovereign remedies having failed in destroying the marauders, I determined to try experiments in sowing the seed at different periods, so as to insure a good winter crop. I have at last come to the conclusion, that getting the plants up in rough leaf by the 1st of August is the most satisfactory way of avoiding the enemy. Should the weather prove dry, when I wish to put my seed in, I soak the soil well overnight, and keep it moist till my plants are safe, which they will be, if the seed is perfect, in the course of a few days. I consider the flea to be in the embryo state between the 15th of July and the 1st of Aug., which will, if I am correct, account for the escape of the Turnip crop. Perhaps some of your readers can enlighten me on this point; and I hope they will next year adopt my suggestions as to sowing, &c., and report the result *pro bono publico.* I imagine it would be too late to sow field Turnips at the time above mentioned. I find soap-suds, saved from the laundry, improve all vegetable crops amazingly. I allow them to stand three or four days in a large tub before using.—*W. W.*

To destroy Wasps.—I see that the Wasps are beginning to excite attention. A nest was effectually destroyed here by firing a gun into the aperture, and then pouring down some tar, which would fix (as Jonathan would say) both the insects at home, as well as the out-lyers on their return.—*Samuel Buckland, Belmont, Faversham.*

Effects of Turpentine upon the Red Spider.—A neighbouring medical gentleman had a greenhouse sadly infested with red spider and the green-fly, so much so, that the whole stock was nearly eaten up. Knowing the effects of turpentine on insect life in his medical practice, the idea struck him that he might turn it to account in this case. Accordingly, the floor of the house being laid with flag stones, he sprinkled on the stone-floor from two to three ounces of turpentine, in the morning of what turned out to be a very warm day; and as the sun got strong, the effluvia from the turpentine was so powerful, that it was with difficulty he could breathe in it. The dose has completely killed the spider and most of the fly, without the slightest apparent injury to the plants. He has only tried it once, but he considers, that as turpentine is a vegetable production, and can be used in large doses in the human system without injury to the patient, and that if it is found to be as effectual and harmless in after applications as in the first trial, that it will be the safest and cheapest remedy hitherto used. He will be glad to know whether any one else has ever tried it, and if they have, what have been the results?—*A. Brander, Gardener, Dalvey, Torres.*

The Onion Grub.—I am induced, from some observations in a late Number of your Paper, to mention the total failure of the following expedients in destroying the Onion Grub:—namely, sowing Onions after Turnips, as recommended by a correspondent last year; a copious soaking with sea-water; and lastly, a plentiful sprinkling with common salt. Spirits of tar, applied both in a liquid state and mixed with sand, I have also found of no benefit to Carrots. The Onion crop in the north of Ireland has completely failed this year, which proves that a dry season is favourable to these pests.—*E. F. L.*

Preservation of Filberts.—Having a great crop of Filberts this year, I should very much like to know how to preserve them with the husks on. I have tried various ways, but never could manage to make them look like those sold by the fruiterers.—*A Gardener.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

BOTANICAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

THE annual meeting of the Botanical and Horticultural Society for the counties of Durham and Northumberland, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was held at the Queen's Head, in Newcastle, on the 19th inst., and was rather numerously attended. Jas. Archbold, Esq., took the chair, and called upon the Secretary, Geo. Wailes, Esq., to read the report for the past year, which, we are sorry to say, contained no very flourishing statement of the affairs of this important and interesting Society; but as it suggested some improvements in its management likely to be conducive to the interests of the Society, we hope a more favourable report of its operations will have to be made next year. The chairman then distributed to the successful competitors during the past year the numerous medals which had been awarded as prizes, and a ballot took place for the Officers for the ensuing year. Geo. Silvertop, Esq., of Minster Acres, was elected president, and the other officers were re-elected almost unanimously. The chairman stated that the prize of three guineas to the gardener who could produce the best testimonials of his abilities, and of the greatest length of servitude in one family, had been awarded by the committee to Mr. Thos. Wallis, gr. to Christopher Blackett, Esq., Wylam Oakwood, in whose service he had been twelve years, and a testimonial was read, highly creditable to the skill of Mr. Wallis, as a practical and scientific gardener. Mr. Wailes, the Secretary, then addressed some valuable remarks to the meeting, on the subjects of the new manures, Guano, Nitrate of Soda, &c.; the management of fruit-trees; the nature of composts; and recommended the members of the Society to make experiments, and communicate to the Society the results, as it was only by the test of experiment, improvement in the science of Horticulture could be attained. Mr. Wailes concluded his observations by recommending the members of the Society carefully to read the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, as they would find in that valuable publication much interesting information, and all that was really new and important, both in plants and the management of the garden.—The August show of fruits and flowers was afterwards held in the Music Hall, Nelson-street; the fruits were much finer than were ever seen at any previous show, but there was a very scanty display of flowers. How is this? It ought not to be, with such a splendid season, at this time of the year! The list of prizes speaks for the successful competitors, but we must not omit to notice the very fine Grapes, Peaches, and Jargonelle Pears, from Mr. Hedley, gr. to Sir J. Trevelyan, Bart.; the Grapes from Mr. Wallis and Mr. Kelly; the Melons from Mr. Cook, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Hedley, and Mr. Foreman; the Peaches from Mr. Clarke and Mr. Wallis; the Apricots from Mr. Kelly and Mr. Wallis; the Jargonelle Pears from Mr. Strother, gr. to — Johnson, Esq., Mr. Kelly, and Mr. Wallis; the Plums from Mr. Clarke; and the Gooseberries from Mr. Reid. Mr. Hedley also sent some of the largest and finest Celery that has ever been seen in the North, beautifully blanched to a great length, for which an honorary medal was deservedly awarded. The Carnations and Picotees were much admired, particularly those belonging to Mr. Cook, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Rawlings, and Mr. Buckham. The Dahlias of Mr. Deans, gr. to Miss Cuthbert, particularly the self-coloured, and also the variegated ones of Mr. Cook, were most splendid flowers. Among the greenhouse plants we noticed fine specimens of Gloxinia rubra, from Mrs. Surtees, and Erica refulgens and Salvia patens, from Mr. Deans. An unusually fine bouquet of Russian Stocks was shown by Mr. Strother, which certainly merited an honorary medal. It is of no use for the Society to reserve its prize for Russian Stocks till September or October, as at that season there are no blooms fit to bring to the show-room. The seedling Dahlias shown by Mr. Cook were very beautiful, particularly the French white finely tipped with carmine; this promises to be a first-rate and very choice flower. Mr. R. Charlton, of Wall, exhibited (but not for competition) some fine specimens of Dahlias, Carnations, and Picotees; and, as an encouragement for the production of such splendid blooms, an honorary medal was very properly awarded to him.

The prizes were awarded as follows:—PINES: The best-flavoured Pine, the silver medal to Mr. G. Foreman, gr. to J. Lamb, Esq.; the second best, the 2d silver medal to Mr. W. Kelly, gr. to A. Donkin, Esq. GRAPES: The best dish, Black Hamburgh, Black Emperor of Morocco, Black Lombardy, Black Damascus, Muscat of Alexandria, White and Grizzly Frontignan, the silver medal to Mr. J. Reid, gr. to W. Losh, Esq.; the second best Black Hamburgh, Muscat, White Frontignan and Aleppo, the bronze medal to Mr. J. Reid. MELONS: The best-flavoured, Egyptian improved Green-flesh, the second silver medal to Mr. J. Reid. PEACHES: The best dish, from an open wall, the silver medal to Mr. N. Billau, gr. to the Rev. J. Cook. NECTARINES: The best dish, from an open wall, the silver medal to Mr. N. Billau. APRICOTS: The best dish, the second silver medal to Mr. J. Scott, gr. to H. Lamb, Esq. PEARS: Jargonelle, the second silver medal to Mr. J. Scott. PLUMS: The best dish, the second silver medal to Mr. J. Clark, gr. to Mrs. Bewicke. GOOSEBERRIES:

The dish of best-flavoured, the bronze medal to Mr. J. Moderill, gr. to T. Taylor, Esq. Currants: The best dish, the bronze medal to Mr. G. Foreman. Basket of Fruits: The best ornamental basket, the silver medal to Mr. T. Wallis, gr. to C. Blackett, Esq.; the second best, to Mr. T. Watson, gr. to Mrs. Kirsopp. Carnations: The best Corinthus, the silver medal to Mr. I. Scott; the second best, Lord Rodney, the second silver medal to Mr. J. Cook, gr. to E. J. Collingwood, Esq.; the best bouquet of six sorts, Lord Rodney, Lady Kay, Corinthus, Lady Ridley, the second bronze medal to Mr. I. Scott. Picotees: The best Yellow, Master Campbell, the second silver medal to Mr. I. Scott; the best other double Picotee, Rosella de Rohan, the second silver medal to Mr. I. Scott; the best bouquet of six, Master Campbell, Miss Campbell, Ely's Elizabeth, Will Stoutly, Beauty of Bailey, Fair Flora, the bronze medal to Mr. I. Scott. Greenhouse Plants: The best Salvia (S. patens), the second bronze medal, to M. W. Dunn, Esq., Hedgefield House. The best Fuchsia (F. fulgens), the second bronze medal to Mr. Jas. Reid. The best Exotic (Roella ciliata), the second silver medal to Mr. W. Kelly. The second-best Exotic (Strelitzia Regina), the bronze medal to Mr. Jas. Charlton, gr. to C. Allhusen, Esq. Dahlias: The best six (Maid of Bath, Whales' Phenomenon, Beauty of the Plain, Conqueror of the World, Duchess of Richmond, and Egyptian King), the second silver medal to Mr. J. Watson, gr. to M. Anderson, Esq. The best six Self-coloured (Pickwick, Rouge et Noir, Maresfield Rival, Springfield Rival, Marquess of Lansdowne, and President of the West), the bronze medal to Mr. J. Watson. Bouquets of Flowers: The best Bouquet, the silver medal to Mr. Thos. Watson; the third best, the second bronze medal to Mr. Geo. Foreman. Honorary Prizes: A bronze medal to Mr. Thos. Charlton, gr. to Mrs. Atkinson, for a Bouquet of French Marigolds; a bronze medal to Mr. R. Charlton, gr., for beautiful collections of Dahlias, Carnations, and Picotees; and a bronze medal to Mr. A. Hedley, gr. to Sir J. Trevelyan, Bart., for six extraordinary large heads of Celery. The next exhibition of the Society will be held on the 26th Sept., when there will be a grand show of Dahlias.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Bath Royal United Horticultural Society, July 21.—The fourth exhibition took place in the Victoria Park. The following is a list of the prizes:—Florists' Flowers and Cut Flowers. *Class* 1, *for Nurserymen.* Carnations and Picotees: 1, Mr. Sealey; 2, Mr. Miller; 3, Mr. Walters. Roses: Mr. Cole. Ornamental basket of Cut Flowers: 1, Mr. Lidiard; 2, Mr. Kitley. *Class* 2, *for Amateurs.* Carnations: 1, W. S. Jacques, Esq.; 2, G. C. Tugwell, Esq.; 3, Mr. Nias. Picotees: 1, W. S. Jacques, Esq.; 2, Mr. Parker; 3, G. C. Tugwell, Esq. Roses: 1, Miss Bayley. Ornamental Basket of Cut Flowers: 2, Mr. Ford. Flowering Plants in Pots. *Class* 1, *for Nurserymen.* Stove Plants, 1, Messrs. Salter and Co. Greenhouse Plants, 1, do. Calceolarias, *Shrubby*, 1, do. *Herbaceous*, 1, do. Cape Ericas, 1, do. Balsams, 1, do. Cockscombs, 1, Mr. Minty. Ornamental Basket of Plants: 1, Messrs. Salter and Co.; 2, Mr. Drummond. *Class* 2, *for Amateurs.* Orchidaceæ, J. Jarrett, Esq. Stove Plants: 1, do.; 2, Miss Bayley. Ericas, 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. Greenhouse Plants: 1, do.; 2, J. Jarrett, Esq. Alstrœmerias, 1, Mr. G. Shaw. Amaryllis, 1, J. Jarrett, Esq. Balsams, 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. Cockscombs, 1, do. Tender Annuals, 1, J. Jarrett, Esq. Herbaceous Plants, 1, Miss Bayley. Ornamental Basket of Plants: 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; 2, Mr. G. Shaw. Indigenous Specimens, 2, Mr. Kitley. Fruit. Pine-apples: *Queen*, 1 and 2, Mr. Richardson; *Black*, 1 and 2, Mr. Spencer, gr. to the Marquis of Lansdowne. Grapes: *Black*, 1, Mr. Spencer; 2, W. Miles, Esq., M.P.; *White*, 1, G. C. Tugwell, Esq.; 2, W. Miles, Esq., M.P.; *best bunch of any sort*, 1, Mr. Spencer. Melons: 1, W. S. Jacques, Esq.; 2, Miss Whitehead. Peaches: 1, Miss Hooper; 2, Mr. Spencer. Nectarines: 1, Mr. Spencer; 2, W. P. Jilliard, Esq. Apricots: 1, Mr. W. Salter; 2, J. Wiltshire, Esq. Cherries: 1, Hon. Capt. Howard; 2, Mr. Piatt. Plums: 1, W. Miles, Esq.; 2, Mr. Ford. Strawberries: 1, R. Cruttwell, Esq. Apples: 1, Mr. J. Cook; 2, Rev. J. B. Doveton. Raspberries: *Red*, R. S. Cruttwell, Esq.; *White*, 1, Mr. Piatt. Currants: *Red*, 1, Mr. Lidiard; 2, Hon. Capt. Howard; *White*, 1, R. S. Cruttwell, Esq.; 2, Mr. Salter; *Black*, 1, R. S. Cruttwell, Esq.; 2, Mr. Lidiard. Gooseberries: *Red*, 1, G. C. Tugwell, Esq.; 2, Mr. Piatt; *Green*, 1, Mr. G. D. Fisher; 2, Miss Bayley; *Yellow*, 1, Mr. Rogers; 2, Mr. Piatt. Vegetables.—Collection of Peas, Tomatoes, Artichokes, Vegetable Marrow, Scarlet Runners: 1, Mr. J. Cook; 2, Mr. Sparks; 3, G. C. Tugwell, Esq. Collection of Celery, Lettuces, Garden Turnips, Carrots, Onions: 1, Mr. J. Cook; 2, Mr. Lidiard; 3, Miss Bayley. Salad: 1, T. Emerson, Esq.; 2, Mr. Cooper. Sweet Herbs: 1, Mr. Sparks. Extra Prizes.—*Picotees*, Mr. Cole; *German Stocks*, Mr. Minty; *Salad*, Mr. J. Cook; *Seedling Fuchsias*, Miss Bayley; *Collection of ditto*, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; *Ornamental Basket of Plants*, Miss Bayley; *Specimen of Fuchsia*, Mr. Ford; *Sollya linearis*, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; *Statice puberula*, Miss Bayley; *Balsams*, J. Jarrett, Esq.; *Pine*, Mr. Richardson, gr. to R. J. Blewett, Esq., M.P.; *Grapes*, Miss Bayley; *Pine*, Mr. Richardson; *Grapes*, Mr. Murray, gr. to the Marquis of Bath.—*Bath Herald.*

Cambridgeshire Horticultural Society, July 20.—The July exhibition was held in the large room, at the Hoop Hotel. There was a good supply of fruit and flowers. The following was the award of prizes:—*Pine:* Queen, Mr. R. Headly. *Melon:* 1, Persian Green-flesh, Mrs. R. Foster; 2, Hampton Court, Mr. Newman. *Bunch of Black Grapes:* 1, Black Hamburgh, Mr. Catling; 2, Black Cluster, Mr. R. Headly. *Bunch of White:* Willmott's New Muscat, Mr. R. Headly. *Peaches* (six best): Noblesse, Mr. R. Headly. *Cherries for flavour:* 1, May Duke, Mr. Giddens; 2, May Duke, Mr. R. Headly. *Raspberries*, 1, Mr. J. Taylor; 2, Mr. Wood, of Huntingdon. *Red Gooseberries*, 1, Mr. Giddens; 2, Companion and Roaring Lion, Mr. Green. *White*, 1, Mr. Giddens; 2, Mr. Wood. *Yellow*, 1, Mr. Giddens; 2, Mr. J. Taylor. *Green:* 1, Champagne, Mr. Newman; 2, Mr. Giddens. *Heaviest:* 1, Companion, Mr. H. Green; 2, Mr. Giddens. *Gooseberries for flavour:* 1, Champagne, Mr. H. Green; 2, Messrs. Hudson. *Red Currants*, 1, Mr. Giddens; 2, Red Grape, Mr. Gimson. *White:* 1, White Grape, Mr. Green; 2, Mr. Potter. *Five Carnations: Medal*—Don John, Paul Pry, Empress of Purples, Queen of Scarlets, and Lady Ely, Mr. Headly; 2 (classed *ad meritum*), do.; 3, Don John, Ely's Lord Milton, Twitchett's Queen of Scarlets, Headly's Incognita, and Wilson's Harriet, Mr. Twitchett; 4, Lascelles's Queen of Sheba, Addenbrooke's Lydia, Pearson's Sir George Crew, Earl Fitzwilliam, and Wakefield's Paul Pry, Mr. Wood. *Seedling Carnation*, 1, Mr. R. Headly; 2, do.; 3, Mr. J. E. Marshall. Six *Picotees:* Vespasian, Sarah, Green's Victoria, Invincible, Hector, and Lord Althorp, Mr. R. Headly; 2, Wood's Queen, Green's Queen, Giddens' Vespasian, and three Seedlings, Mr. Giddens; 3, Mr. R. Headly. *Seedling Picotee:* 1, Nannette, Mr. R. Headly; 2, Mr. Giddens. Six *Dahlias:* Widnall's Argo, Widnall's Majestic, Rouge et Noir, Andrew Hofer, Ruby, and Seedling, Mr. Widnall; 2, Beauty of the Plain, Ruby, Unique, Nicholas Nickleby, Rival Sussex, and Lewisham Rival, Mr. Ready. Three *Balsams*, Mr. Ready. *Cockscomb*, 1, Mr. Newman; 2, Mrs. R. Foster. *Plant in a pot*, 1, Mr. Widnall; 2, Mr. Green. *Collection of Plants in pots* (exceeding 40), Mr. Widnall. *Collection of Plants in pots* (not exceeding 40), Messrs. Hudson. *Collection of Cut Flowers*, 1, Mr. Ready; 2, Mr. Newman. Two *Lettuces*, 1, Mr. Green; 2, Mr. R. Headly.—Extra Prizes. *Strawberries:* Elton Pine, Mr. Newman. *Basket of Vegetables*, Mr. Newman. *Onions:* Tripoli, Mr. Green.—Cottagers' Prizes were likewise liberally distributed. —*Cambridge Chronicle.*

Devon and Exeter Horticultural Society, July 25.—This exhibition took place in a department of the Higher Market, Queen Street. The following is the list of prizes:—Fruit.—*Best dish of mixed Grapes, a silver medal*, Mr. Mason, gr. to Sir J. Kennaway. *Best dish of Black Grapes*, Mr. Griffin. *Ditto White*, Mr. Bray. *Melons*, 1, Rev. J. Dornford; 2, T. Porter, Esq. *Best dish of six Apricots*, F. Cross, Esq. *Six Peaches*, T. Porter, Esq. *Purple Plums*, Mr. Mason. *White Cherries*, Sir J. Kennaway. *Black do. (not Morellos)*, Mrs. Wyatt. *Red Gooseberries*, L. Ponsford, Esq. *White do.*, Sir T. D. Acland. *Amber do.*, T. Porter Esq. *Green do.*, J. W. Buller, Esq. *Champagne Currants*, Sir T. D. Acland. *Red Currants*, F. Cross, Esq. *White and Black, do.*, Sir T. D. Acland. *Raspberries, Red and finest flavoured*, J. W. Buller, Esq. *Ripe dessert Apples, the growth of the present year*, F. Cross, Esq. *Ripe dessert Pears, not less than six*, W. Hooper, Esq. Extra Fruit.—*Pine Apple*, 2¼lbs., Sir T. D. Acland. *2lbs. 2oz.*, Mr. Bray. *White Cherries*, J. W. Buller, Esq. *Pears and Royal Guinea Gooseberries*, H. Porter, Esq. Vegetables.—*Best Brace of Cucumbers*, W. Hooper, Esq. *Best dish of Peas, Dwarf Kidney Beans*, Sir J. Kennaway. *Scarlet Runners*, H. Porter, Esq. *Artichokes*, Mrs. Wyatt. *Cabbages*, Mrs. Mitchell. *Cauliflowers* Sir, J. Kennaway. *Cos Lettuces*, Sir T. D. Acland. *Cabbage do.*, L. Ponsford, Esq. *Dish of Red Potatoes*, Mrs. Mitchell. *White*, Sir J. Kennaway. *Kidney Seedling, raised by the exhibitor*, J. W. Buller, Esq. *Dish of Onions, growth of* 1842, H. Porter, Esq. *Shallots*, J. W. Buller, Esq. *Bunch of* 12 *Turnips*, Sir J. Kennaway. *Carrots*, T. Porter, Esq. *Celery*, J. Huxham, Esq. *Collection of Vegetables* (90 *sorts*), Sir J. Kennaway. Extra Vegetables.—*Cucumbers*, T. Porter, Esq. *Onions*, J. Ponsford, Esq. Flowers and Plants.—*Orchidaceæ, best group of* 6, Mrs. Wells; 2, J. W. Buller, Esq. *The newest and best specimen*, 1, Mrs. Wells; 2, J. W. Buller, Esq. Stove Plants (*not Orchidaceæ*).—6 *best Specimens*, 1, J. W. Buller, Esq.; 2, Mrs. Wells. *Newest and best do.*, 1, Mrs. Wells; 2, J. W. Buller, Esq. Greenhouse Plants.—*Best group of* 12, 1, Mrs. Wells; 2, J. W. Buller, Esq. 12 *best Cape Heaths and* 6 *best do.*, Mrs. Wells. 6 *best new Fuchsias*, 1, J. W. Buller, Esq.; 2, Mrs. Wells. *Best Seedling Pelargonium, silver medal*, J. B. Swete, Esq. Herbaceous Plants.—*Best* 12 *Hardy Plants*, 1, Mr. J. Clark; 2, Sir T. D. Acland. *Newest and best Single Specimen*, Mrs. Granger. 6 *best Verbenas*, 1, J. W. Buller, Esq. Roses.—*Best Collection of any kind*, 1, H. Porter, Esq.; 2, F. Cross, Esq. Carnations and Picotees.—*Best stand of* 12 *Carnations and* 12 *White Ground Picotees, silver medal, and* 6 *best Bizarres*, 1, Mr. Colson; 2, Mrs. Wells. 6 *best Flakes*, 1, Mr. Colson; 2, Mr. J. Clark. 12 *best Picotees*, Mrs. Wells. 6 *best Yellow*, 1, Mr. Gray; 2, Mrs. Wells. Heartsease.—*Best* 24 *sorts*, 1, F. Cross, Esq.; 2, T. Porter, Esq. 12 *newest and best sorts*, 1, J. Couche, Esq.; 2, Mr. Clark. Tender Annuals.—6 *best Cockscombs in pots, do. Balsams*, J. W. Buller, Esq. *Newest and best of any kind*, T. Porter, Esq. Extra Flowers. —*For* 12 *Carnations and* 12 *Picotees*, Mr. J. Clark. *Collection of Heartsease*, J. Couch, Esq. *Stove Plant*, Mrs. Wells. *Herbaceous Plants*, J. W. Buller, Esq. *Coffee Plant, Myrtle, Orange, and Sago Palm*, J. Milford, Esq. Numerous Cottagers' Prizes were likewise distributed.—*Exeter and Plymouth Gazette.*

Guernsey Horticultural Society.—The following prizes were awarded at this exhibition:—Large Medal: 6 *Seedling Pelargoniums*, Mr. Cockburn. 6 *Seedling yellow Picotees*, Mr. J. Vidamour. Sweepstakes' Large Medal: 6 *Seedling Pelargoniums*, Mr. Hoyle. Small Medal: *Ipomæa Learii and other Plants*, Mr. Hoyle. Premium Cards: *Bouquet*, Mrs. Ram. *Carnations and other Plants*, Mr. H. Dobree, jun. *Miscellaneous collection of Plants*, Mr. Cockburn. Honorary Prizes—Flowers: *Seedling Yellow Picotee*, Mr. Cockburn. 6 *Seedling do.*, Mr. Cockburn. *Named do.*, 1, Mr. H. Dobree, jun.; 2, Mr. J. Vidamour. 6 *Named*, 1, Mr. H. Dobree, jun.; 2, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Seedling, white ground*, Mr. Cockburn. 6 *Seedling White Picotees*, Mr. Cockburn. *Purple edge*, 1 and 2, Mr. H. Dobree, jun. *Red edge*, 1, do.; 2, Mr. Cockburn. *Seedling Rose or Pink*, do. *Seedling Scarlet Bizarre Carnation*, 1 and 2, do. *Scarlet Flake Carnation*, Mr. H. Dobree, jun. *Purple Flake*, do. *Rose or Pink Flake*, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Crimson Bizarre*, do. *Purple and Pink Bizarre*, Mr. H. Dobree, jun. *Scarlet Bizarre*, do. 6 *Carnations*, do. *Collection of Cut Flowers*, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Stove Plant* (Achimenes longiflora), Mr. Hoyle. *Greenhouse do.*, (Lílium lancifólium punctatum), Mr. H. Dobree, jun. *Collection of Greenhouse Plants*, do. *Calceolaria*, Mr. Hoyle. *Pelargonium*, Mr. Cockburn. 6 *do.*, do. *Best Heath*, do. *Collection of Heaths*, do. *Best Dahlia*, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Collection of Dahlias*, 1, do.; 2, Mr. Cockburn. *Collection of Seedling Gladíoli*, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Alstrœméria*, 1 and 2, Capt. Appleton. *Balsam*, 1, Mr. Cockburn; 2, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Collection of Balsams*, 1, Mr. Cockburn; 2, Mr. J. Vidamour. *French Marigolds*, do. *African do.*, do. *Pansies, seedlings and others*, Mr. H. Dobree, jun. *Bouquet*, 1, Mrs. Ram; 2, Capt. Appleton. *Petúnias*, Mr. C. De Jersey. *Verbenas*, Mr. Cockburn. *Sálvia patens*, do. Fruits.—*Bunch of White or Yellow Grapes* (*Hothouse*), Sir O. Carey. *Bunch of Red or Purple do.*, Mr. G. W. Hoyle. *Melon, green-fleshed*, Sir O. Carey. *Do., not green-fleshed*, do. *Peaches*, Mr. T. Andros. *Apricots*, Sir O. Carey. *Apples of* 1842, 1, Mr. J. Vidamour; 2, Sir O. Carey. *Plums*, Mr. J. Vidamour. *May-duke Cherries*, Mr. T. Andros. *Morello*, do. *Red Antwerp Raspberries*, Mrs. Ram. *Other Red*, Mr. H. Dobree, jun. *White Antwerp*, Mr. T. Andros. *Seedling Gooseberries*, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Hairy Red*, Mr. Cockburn. *Smooth Red*, Sir O. Carey. *Smooth Green*, Mr. Cockburn. *White*, Mr. H. Dobree, jun. *Hairy Yellow*, Mr. Cockburn. *Red Dutch Currants*, Capt. Appleton. *White*, do. *Black*, Mr. H. Dobree, jun. Vegetables. —*Basket*, Sir O. Carey. *Vegetable Marrow*, Capt. Appleton. *Artichokes*, Sir O. Carey. *Cucumbers*, Capt. Appleton. *Green Peas*, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Broad Beans*, do. *French Beans*, Mrs. A. Laine. *Carrots*, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Parsneps*, Mr. P. Martin. *Cabbages*, Mrs. Ram. *Round Potatoes*, Sir O. Carey. *White Onions*, do. *Portugal*, Mr. P. Martin. A great number of Cottagers' Prizes were also awarded.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Mormodes lineatum. Streaked Mormodes. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidáceæ, § Vándeæ. Gynándria Monándria.—This curious species is a native of Guatemala, whence it has been sent by both Mr. Skinner and Mr. Hartweg, who were attracted to its seat among the almost inaccessible branches of trees overhanging a deep stream, by its delicious fragrance. The flowers, when they first appear, are dull olive green, and by no means handsome. They afterwards acquire a bright warm tint, and the markings upon them increase in intensity until they become quite ornamental. This is one of the species which ought not to be cultivated in a high temperature, but which succeeds admirably in a house kept between a greenhouse and stove. In such a situation it grows and flowers freely with very little care, if planted amongst turfy peat in a well-drained pot, or suspended from the rafters in a basket or forked block of wood. Great care must be taken of the young shoots, as they are very easily rotted with too much water, when they commence their growth. It is easily multiplied, as it forms numerous pseudo-bulbs on the sides and top of the old ones, as well as at their base.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rhubarb.—A vegetable product of much interest, both in a scientific and commercial point of view, and which is met with in great abundance in Ladakh, is Rhubarb. It is found indeed in many places on the southern, as well as the northern face of the Himalaya, but nowhere in greater abundance than in this part of Thibet, where it approaches the line of country from which all Europe is supplied. On the present occasion, it was procured at Kangra, near Shujanpur, on the Ritanka pass, at Tandi, at Darcha, and almost every where in Ladakh. It grows in some places in such quantities, that two men may dig up in a couple of hours more than three men can carry. Almost all the roots that have come under my inspection, have been found either completely rotten in the middle or in a state of decay; yet even from roots which present little more than a crust of bark, the crown throws out leaves and flower-stems of such luxuriance, as to indicate no sign of rottenness at the root. Indeed, the defect of the principal root is more than compensated by the fibres which it throws out annually, and which supply its place, till they in their turn become large and diseased. The medicinal virtues of the root do not, however, seem to be impaired by this disease, and in various trials which we instituted, the Ladakh Rhubarb was found to be equally as efficacious as that from China, with a much less nauseous flavour. The facility which is thus offered to the supply of Rhubarb, either from the British Himalayan Provinces or from Thibet, would probably soon transfer the trade in this article to British enterprise, if it were once directed to the subject. If inferior in quality to the Chinese or the so-called Turkey Rhubarb, this inferiority, which is by no means established, might very possibly be remedied by care in the cultivation, in the preparation, and in the packing.—*Moorcroft's Travels*, vol. i., p. 300.

Whale Oil Soap.—From the report of the proceedings of the Massachusett's Horticultural Society, we learn that this substance, dissolved at the rate of two pounds to fifteen gallons of water, has proved very efficacious in destroying the Rose slug, aphis, thrips, red spider, and various other insects. The following is the manner in which it is prepared:—Take whatever quantity of soap you wish to prepare, and dissolve it in boiling water, about one quart to a pound; in this state strain it through a fine wire or hair sieve, which takes out the dirt, and prevents its stopping the valves of the engine, or the rose of the syringe; then add cold water to make it the proper strength. Apply it to the plant with a hand-engine or syringe with as much force as practicable, and be sure that every part of the leaves is well saturated with the liquid. Whatever falls to the ground in the application will do good in destroying worms and enriching the soil; and from its trifling cost, it can be used with profusion. Early in the morning, or in the evening, is the proper time to apply it.

Gardener's and Farmer's Foreign Library.—The following works are expected shortly to appear.—Hartig, G. L. Dr.:—Versuch. Essay on the Duration of the different sorts of Wood. Stuttgart, 8vo., with a plate.—Conversations Lexicon for the Forester, and of Forest Natural History, containing the Knowledge of the Soil, Natural History of Forest Plants, &c. Stuttgart, 8vo., second edit.——Sailer, F. S.:—Flora. Flora of Austria Superior. Linz, large 8vo., 51 sheets of impression.——Bayer and Pratz:—Ceres. Ceres, an Agricultural Quarterly publication. Leipzig, 4to.——Abbildungen:—Figures of the most remarkable Varieties of Cattle, Sheep and Swine. Stuttgart, fol.——Schweitzer, A. Dr.:—Lehrbuch. Short Manual of Farming. Augsburg, 8vo., second edit.——Duchesne, E. A.:—Répertoire. Repertory of the Useful and Venomous Plants of the Globe. Paris, 8vo. Also an Atlas to the Repertory, containing 128 plates and a table. Paris, 8vo.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Whitmore Lodge, Sunning-hill.—Mr. Mangles has shown, in the laying out of his garden, how much can be done in a place which is not very extensive. The pleasure-ground covers little more than two acres, but it is made to harmonise so well with the beautiful scenery of Virginia Water, and the surrounding country, that the whole has the appearance of being connected with the garden. The way in which this is managed is by a judicious arrangement of the trees, and more particularly of the boundary line. Mr. Mangles pointed out one part, which had been much improved in this respect, by the kindness of a neighbour, who had consented to have one of his trees taken down; the view was thus opened, and the boundary line disappeared. This style of gardening is particularly well suited for such a place as Sunning-hill, removed from the noise and bustle of a large town, and situated in the midst of a rich and beautiful country. The object Mr. Mangles has in view, is not only to have his house surrounded with fine scenery, but also to have his garden almost always gay with flowers. In the earlier part of the year the beds of Erica herbácea or cárnea, and the varieties of Crocus, which are planted in different parts of the garden, and a fine clump of Andrómeda floribunda, must produce a striking contrast with the surrounding scenery. Then the Tree Pæonies, of which there are a considerable number of fine plants; the pretty little Daphne Cneorum, which surrounds clumps of Azáleas and Rhododendrons, and numerous fine specimens of Kálmia latifólia, combine to enliven the garden with flowers of all hues in the early part of summer. There is, in particular, a beautiful bank of Rhododendron ferrugineum, which every visitor must admire. At this season, when early-flowering things have gone by, the garden is particularly gay with clumps of all the best varieties of Pelargoniums, including a fine scarlet kind called Compactum, Smith's Scarlet, Pullen's Victoria, and several varieties of the variegated-leaved, such as Mangles', the gold-edged, &c. We were informed by Mr. Noble, Mr. Mangles' gardener, that there are generally from 5000 to 6000 propagated annually for turning out. This will give a good idea of the effect which is now produced by them. Besides these, there are Lobélias, Calceolárias, Verbenas, and many other autumn flowering plants in full bloom. On the lawn, as single specimens, there are several which are particularly worthy of being noticed. The Abies Deodara is at least 14ft. high, and the Araucária imbricata about the same height: both of these are fine healthy spreading trees. There are also good specimens of Pinus insignis and Sabiniana, as well as several others of this ornamental tribe. Rhododendron Altaclerense and Russellianum are also worthy of notice. Paulównia imperialis, the new hardy tree of which so much has been lately said, is also growing upon the lawn; as well as a fine old specimen of the common Hawthorn, which is very ornamental. In one part of the ground, from which a plant of Berberis repens had been removed, there were a number of young ones springing up all round, which gives a very good hint as to an easy way of propagating them: all that is necessary, is simply to run the spade round the roots, at a little distance from the stems; when the outer fibres, being separated from the parents, form independent plants themselves. In one corner of the grounds, called Mrs. Mangles' garden, there is a fine specimen of Solanum crispum, which stands the winter without protection, and is really a handsome plant. Besides the Heathery and Pelargonium house, which are situated in the flower-garden, there are several houses and pits in the kitchen-garden, which are used for propagating. One of the latter, now filled with

Orchidaceous plants and Melons, is heated in a very simple and efficient manner: the pipes are in a chamber below the bed, and the lower one is carried along a gutter, which can be filled with water at pleasure; the heat and moisture are allowed to come into the upper part by openings in the front, and the plants, by their healthy appearance, plainly show that they like such treatment. This part of the garden, although connected with the pleasure-grounds, is skilfully kept out of view; which is most essential to the general harmony and beauty of such a place as Mr. Mangles's. —*R. F.*

G. Barker's Esq., Springfield, near Birmingham.—In this place there is now in flower a magnificent specimen of Cattleya superba, in which the colours are much brighter than they are represented in the Sertum Orchidaceum. The labellum is more extended, of a deep and brilliant purple; the part which surrounds the column, moreover, exposes the latter to view, and is itself of a deep purple, gradually diminishing in intensity until it disappears towards the base; the edge of the same part is strongly marked with a purple line; the flower is quite flat, and is a splendid object. Besides the above, Cycnoches maculatum, and a fine variety of Stanhopea oculata, are blooming luxuriantly; with Miltónia spectábilis, Mormodes citrina, Galeandra Baueri, several species of Brássia and Cycnoches, and many others.

Glasgow Botanic Garden.—Several plants of the exceedingly rare Oncídium barbatum are now in flower in this garden, with a new Fuchsia, introduced from the Organ Mountains, and perfectly distinct from the F. affinis described by Mr. Miers.—*Aug.* 15.

Rebiews.

Doyle's Cyclopædia of Practical Husbandry.

THE fourth number is before us, and the articles continue to merit the high character we have formerly given of them. We cannot resist the temptation of extracting a part of the author's article on Cottage Husbandry.

"The time was, when the peasantry of England were the pride of their country—a hardy, self-respecting race, depending on their own efforts, maintaining each man his own cow, and spurning at the notion of charity. But a variety of causes, the consolidation of small farms in particular, has nearly destroyed the English peasantry.

"In many parts of England, within thirty or forty years, several small farms of four or five acres, which supported large families in comfort, have been cleared of cottages and incorporated with the large holdings of a much higher and wealthier (though not more useful) class of persons, and the ejected labourers have been long reduced to the degradation of receiving weekly alms; and he who once, in the full consciousness of honest pride, would have blushed at the acceptance of parochial charity, now claims relief, not as an act of gratuitous mercy, but as a right. He loses, consequently, all feelings of self-respect and moral energy, and becomes dissolute, and degraded indeed. The agricultural labourer is a very valuable subject of the state, and the poor fellow, if thrown out of his own line of employment, has rarely any other to which he can turn himself. Tradesmen can save from their wages and purchase materials, and manufacture various matters for the support of their families, but he who has been bred to the spade cannot rise in the scale; he cannot obtain, under ordinary circumstances, even a patch of land for the employment of his time, even if he have saved any wages for the renting of it: to the cottager a bit of land is the raw material of his labour; yet where, at the present day, and under the present system of the great majority of landlords and land-holders, can he supply himself?

"The Labourers' Friend Society has done, and is doing much in England. May God give a blessing to its efforts, and put it into the hearts of the influential gentlemen of Ireland to act upon the same or a similar plan!

"In Ireland (potatoes being so generally the food of the population), a larger space may be advantageously afforded than is recommended by the patrons of the allotment system in England, where the use of the spade and hoe is so well known; in all cases a fair proportion of the allotment should have garden vegetables, and green food for the cow and pig, and accumulation of manure; but it is most injudicious to give as much land as will make the occupier fancy himself a farmer, and tempt him to marry too soon, on the prospect of three or four score barrels of potatoes. The quantum of land should be subsidiary, not, as it too frequently is with us, the only resource of the labourer, who, if his potato-crop fails, "is poor indeed." The condition of England, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, was then critically what it is now in some parts of Ireland. An old writer thus describes it:—

"'The golden vale in Herefordshire being ye pride of al that country, yet (for want of employment) the plentifullest place of poore in the kingdom; yielding two or three hundred folde; the number so increasing—beggary will carry such reputation in my quarter of the country, as if it had the whole by *halves*.'

"Who among us does not compare this with the present condition of the labouring poor in the golden vale of Limerick? Herefordshire is now perhaps the most lovely and the most highly improved portion of England, full of gardens and orchards, the farmer's paradise. *Perhaps* the county of Limerick may, in future ages, be somewhat like it; but what would one of the Limerick *boys* now-a days say to a proposal that he should cultivate Carrots and French Beans for his own table? What would he think of Pear, and Apple, and Cherry trees in an unfenced garden? Dine on French Beans and three cubic inches of fat bacon! He could understand a bellyful of pork and Potatoes, but two ounces of bacon and French Beans! He would certainly, first taking his pipe out of his mouth to give fair play to his feelings, laugh immoderately at the notion, and then doubt the reality of the picture presented to him.

"The necessity of rejecting the urgently-pressed labour of the poor who surround a gentleman's demesne must be truly painful to a benevolent man, and if he possibly can, he ought, by appropriating little patches of land, to make those comfortable who have been born perhaps on his estate.

"The poor man asks humane attention to his condition, and leave to work. Burns has remarked, that 'he could not conceive a more mortifying picture of human life than a man seeking work and finding none.'

"'He begs a brother of the earth
To give him leave to toil;'

and who, with ample space and means for the accommodation, can refuse the application, and lie down on his pillow with an easy mind? To a very numerous portion of our land proprietary the same poet's rebuke is not applicable:

"'——our gentry care but little
For delvers, ditchers, and sic cattle.'

On the contrary, a mistaken humanity has injured the real interests of the labourer, by elevating him too much above his proper condition, contrary to the principle of the Labourers' Friend Society, which has more than once been referred to as a just one. The following instance will tend to prove our assertion. The late Duke of Buccleuch, with the most benevolent intentions, built cottages for a portion of the poor on one of his great estates, and feued the land to them, in lots of three roods to each; but he was disappointed, because they were made entirely independent. To accommodate a certain class above these, the same noble proprietor feued out lots from five to fifteen acres, on a very long term of years, the tenants undertaking to build cottages. The first generation was respectable in conduct and industrious, but their successors became idle and poor; being landowners, they were careless about extraneous employment, and acquired idle habits, such as those of poaching, attending fairs where they had no business, &c.; and we know that in one instance a gentleman having adjacent land gave about 150*l.* to get rid of one of those occupants altogether.

"As mere farmers, we would not recommend minute subdivision of the land for the support of the poor, where there is no actual necessity for such appropriation; but where the pauper population does exist, no landlord, who regards the rights of humanity, should forcibly send adrift upon the world, to beg, or thieve, or die, those whom, by means of a little land cultivated by the spade, under the superintendence of an intelligent eye, he might render happy and comfortable."

Hooker's Icones Plantarum, New Series, Vol. I. has just appeared. It contains 100 excellent plates of rare and curious plants, among which are many from the expeditions of Mr. Colenso in New Zealand, of Drummond at Swan River, Prof. Gardner in Brazil, and Mr. Wright to the Falklands. The nature of the work precludes all extract. We can only say that it is indispensable to Botanists.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

A FEW weeks ago, our readers were reminded to take advantage of the dry weather to paint and repair the plant-houses, &c., that they might be in readiness to receive their inhabitants whenever a change of weather may make shelter necessary. If these preparations have not yet been made, they ought to be no longer delayed; because it is likely that at the breaking up of the present unusually fine season we may be deluged with rain for a time; and as the plants would then require to be immediately housed, repairs could not be executed without great inconvenience and confusion. Composts should also be turned and mixed while the materials are dry; and loam, peat, and other soils, procured for next season's use, stacking each kind in a separate heap in some open place. Soil ought never to be removed when wet.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—Attend particularly to the regulation of the bottom-heat, for if the roots of the plants are injured now, all the care hitherto bestowed upon them will be rendered of no avail, by their premature fruiting. Plants that are now swelling their fruit will thrive in a very high temperature, if combined with a moist atmosphere. Give these plenty of nutriment, either by means of liquid manure, or by top-dressing. Any remaining suckers should be taken off and potted, that they might make good roots before winter.

VINERY.—Give abundance of air while the dry weather continues. Late Grapes are sometimes retarded too long: they ought to be perfectly matured by the autumnal equinox, after which period the sun rapidly declines in power, and the autumn rains make the atmosphere too damp and chill for Grapes to acquire a high flavour. It is quite a mistaken notion that the later Grapes are ripened, the longer they will keep. Use every precaution to guard the ripe fruit from wasps and flies.

PEACH-HOUSE.—Continue all necessary attention to the late houses, in order to procure sound and well-ripened wood. The trees being now clear of fruit, the engine should be put in requisition every day, if the foliage is at all infested with insects: and, in addition, the borders will likewise require water occasionally.

CUCUMBERS AND MELONS.—Attend daily to the late crops of Melons in dressing, stopping, setting, &c., and maintain a moist atmosphere in the frames; not, however, where there are ripening fruit. In case the warm weather brings the fruit forward faster than they are wanted for table, let them be cut before quite ripe, and suspended in a cool and airy place, where they will keep a week or longer. Plants from which the crop has been taken should be pulled up, the soil taken out of the pits (unless they are wanted for some other purpose), and the walls white-washed, by which precautions the eggs or larvæ of insects will be in a great measure destroyed. If the Cucumber plants under glass were made away with, when those on the ridges came into bearing, it will be advisable to replant two or three lights with some of the young plants which have been raised for late use. These will soon produce fruit, if kept warm, and will furnish a temporary supply till the main winter crop comes in. A little more seed may also be sown.

Out-door Department.

ARTICHOKES.—Suffer no stalks or useless heads to exhaust the plants.

CARROTS.—Make another small sowing to stand the winter, in case the first should get too forward. Some persons sow at this time of the year on an old Cucumber bed, and forward the plants in spring by linings of hot dung.

CELERY.—Any of the plants which require earthing up should be thoroughly watered on the previous day.

ENDIVE.—When the plants are large enough, put out a good quantity from the sowing made in the beginning of the present month. If a little seed is sown now, its produce, planted at the foot of a south wall, will stand till a late period next spring, and probably be useful.

KIDNEY BEANS.—Gather for seed as the pods ripen.

LETTUCE.—Plant on a sheltered border, for late use, some of those sown in the beginning of the month. The smallest plants may be removed, when fit, to vacant Cucumber or Melon frames; they will be valuable when those in the open ground are over.

POTATOES.—As the tops wither, take up and store away the second early sorts.

RADISHES.—Both the small kinds and the Spanish should again be sown, together with Mustard and Cress, and other small salading.

TOMATOES.—Gather the ripe fruit when it is quite dry.

TURNIPS.—Thin the young plants. If the flea-beetle is troublesome, water, and dust the plants while wet with soot, which, by adhering to the leaves, will in some degree preserve them. Water from a tanner's lime-pit is said to be an effectual preventive.

Orchard.—The summer having been so much warmer than common, wall-Grapes may be expected to attain a higher degree of excellence than usual; a little extra care should therefore be bestowed upon them. When the fruit begins to colour, expose it freely to light by removing laterals. To prevent the attacks of wasps, hang up bottles containing some sweet liquid, such as treacle and water, on various parts of the walls. A great number can be destroyed in this way if the dead insects are occasionally taken out by straining the liquid. Greengages and all the finer Plums should be protected by very coarse canvas. Earwigs and Woodlice often damage wall-fruit. These should be entrapped by placing pieces of Bean, or any other hollow stalks, among the branches of the trees. Continue to wash Peach and Nectarine trees until the fruit begins to ripen, after which time it must be discontinued. If the trees continue to grow, nail in the young shoots; but very little labour of this kind will be required now.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—Go on with the top-dressing of Orchidaceous plants, at the same time shifting any of them which may require larger pots. Look over those which hang on blocks or in baskets from the roof of the house; pull out the weeds, and add fresh turf or sphagnum where it may be required. Shade during bright days, removing the shade about 4 or 5 in the afternoon; syringe well at the same time, and shut up the house for the evening, leaving it hot and damp.

GREENHOUSE AND CONSERVATORY.—Prune and tie in rambling creepers which are trained to the rafters, that they may not obstruct the light in the winter months. Let all tender plants be housed without delay when a change of weather occurs, but previously clean and top-dress them, and take especial care that the drainage of the pots is not obstructed. Gather Thunbérgia seed as it ripens. We have seen five distinct colours of T. alata; and many more might doubtless be originated by a little attention in hybridising and raising seedlings. Many Stove and Greenhouse plants will probably produce seeds this season.

PITS AND FRAMES.—Pot off young Prímulas and Cinerárias for spring flowering, and shift the older plants as they require it. Thin the annuals which were sown in pots, and if large specimens are desired, leave only one plant in each. Another sowing should be made about this time, in pots, of Nemóphila insignis, Collínsia bícolor, Schizanthus pinnatus, and other favourite hardy annuals, to bloom in the houses after those sown in the beginning of August. Rhodanthe Manglésii, Ipomopsis picta, Schizanthus retusus, Salpiglossis, Petunia, &c., should also be sown for the same purpose. The trailing herbaceous species of Lobélia, such as L. Erinus and L. bellidifólia, with Campánula gargánica, and C. frágilis, which have done blooming, should be repotted, after cutting off the tops and reducing the balls.

Out-door Department.

Autumnal-flowering herbaceous plants cannot bloom in perfection unless well supplied with water. Attend to the directions formerly given to remove all plants as soon as they cease to be ornamental, and, with the same object, cut off all fading Dahlia blooms. Mark the best China Asters, for seed. Crocuses, Snowdrops, Martagons, Narcissi, and any other hardy bulbs that may require division, ought now to be taken up for that purpose if not previously done. Take off and pot layers of the finest Picotees and Carnations; the commoner sorts might be planted in a nursery-bed for removal to the flower-borders next spring.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NURSERY.—The ensuing month is a good time to plant cuttings of many evergreen shrubs, and also to put down layers of those species which do not readily strike root from cuttings. The present state of the weather, however, is by no means favourable for these operations, which should therefore be deferred till after rain; and all that can now be done towards it, is to get the ground well prepared.

FOREST AND COPPICE WOODS.—Proceed with the work pointed out in late Calendars.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending August 25, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

	Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
August	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday 19	29.901	29.859	73	61	67.0	S.W.	.61
Saturday 20	30.028	29.981	73	57	65.0	W.	
Sunday 21	29.981	29.943	77	55	66.0	S.W.	
Monday 22	29.920	29.918	83	58	70.5	E.	
Tuesday 23	29.888	29.869	84	46	65.5	S.	
Wednesday 24	29.840	29.725	70	55	62.5	N.E.	.23
Thursday 25	29.725	29.708	71	57	64.0	N.	.42
Average	29.900	29.859	76.0	55.6	65.8		.31

Aug. 19. Overcast; cloudy and fine; clear and very fine at night.
20. Cloudy and fine; clear at night.
21. Very fine, with light clouds; clear and fine at night.
22. Very fine; hot and dry with easterly wind; clear at night; lightning.
23. Cloudless; hot and dry; clear and fine.
24. Fine, with light clouds; hot and dry; lightning and distant thunder, with wind and rain at night.
25. Thickly overcast; heavy thunder showers in the evening; clear at night.

Mean temperature of the week 4°3. above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending Sept. 3, 1842.

August	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
						N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 28	72.2	50.7	61.5	7	0.20 in.	—	2	2	—	3	1	6	2
Mon. 29	70.9	50.2	60.5	[illegible]	0.58	2	—	3	—	1	6	2	1
Tues. 30	72.0	51.2	61.6	5	0.52	—	2	1	—	3	3	4	3
Wed. 31	69.5	49.5	59.5	9	0.92	—	4	1	—	2	2	4	3
Sept.													
Thurs. 1	69.4	48.5	59.4	9	1.50	1	3	1	3	1	3	2	2
Fri. 2	69.5	48.4	58.9	8	0.23	2	3	—	1	2	3	4	—
Sat. 3	69.1	48.2	58.6	8	0.48	1	3	—	1	3	3	4	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 30th of August, 1826, and 3d of September, 1835—thermometer 83°; and the lowest on the 1st of September, 1841—thermometer 36°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending August 26, 1842.

ABUNDANCE of Fruit of every description has been supplied during the past week; but trade still continues very dull. *Fruit:* There are many handsome Pines offered; but these, as well as Grapes, have not varied from last week's prices. Peaches and Nectarines are exceedingly fine, and are considerably reduced in price, the best being obtainable for 4*s*. per doz. Apricots are much dearer, and have risen to 2*s*. and 5*s*. per doz. Plums of all kinds are plentiful at last week's prices; the white Magnum Bonum fetches from 2*s*. to 3*s*. per half-sieve. The best dessert Pears are selling at 1*s*. per dozen, and consist principally of the sorts mentioned in our last report. Apples also remain the same. A few red Currants may still be procured, from 5*s*. to 7*s*. per hf.-sve. Filberts are plentiful, and are somewhat cheaper, being from 40*s*. to

60*s*. per 100 lbs. Natural Cucumbers fetch from 8*d*. to 1*s*. per doz.; the frame fruit from 2*s*. to 4*s*. per dozen. *Vegetables:* Cauliflowers have rather advanced in price, and fetch from 3*s*. to 5*s*. per dozen. A few Peas are still to be met with, and sell, when shelled, from 9*d*. to 1*s*. per quart. French Beans are from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s*. 6*d*. per half-sieve, and Scarlet Runners from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s*. per half-sieve. Celery has become much cheaper, but continues small, from want of rain; the white is selling from 9*d*. to 1*s*. per bundle; the red, from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 1*s*. 9*d*. per bundle. Tomatoes are plentifully supplied from 2*s*. to 3*s*. per half-sieve. Capsicums are also abundant at last week's prices. Mushrooms continue very scarce, and can with difficulty be obtained at 3*s*. 6*d*. and 4*s*. per pottle. *Flowers:* The cut flowers consist chiefly of Allamanda cathártica, Nérium splendens, Bignónias, Amaryllises, Gladíoli, Ericas, and Dahlias.

PRICES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 8*s* to 6*s*
Grapes, per pound, 1*s* to 3*s*
— Muscats, per pound, 2*s* to 4*s*
Melons, English, each, 1*s* to 3*s*
— Dutch, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Peaches, per doz. 1*s* to 4*s*
Nectarines, per doz., 1*s* to 4*s*
Apricots, per doz., 2*s* to 5*s*
Figs, per doz., 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
Plums, dessert, per punnet, 1*s*
Damsons, per sieve, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Greengages, per punnet, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— Baking, per hf.-sv., 3*s* to 4*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 2*s* to 8*s*
Apples, dessert, per bush., 3*s* to 6*s*
Crabs, Siberian, per hf.-siv., 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*

Cherries, Morello, per lb. 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Mulberries, per gallon, 8*d* to 9*d*
Raspberries, per gall. 8*d* to 10*d*
Currants, Red, per half-sieve, 5*s* to 7*s*
Cucumbers, per doz., 1*s* to 4*s*
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 4*s* to 16*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 3*s*
— per 100, 8*s* to 18*s*
Almonds, perpeck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 40*s* to 60*s*
Walnuts, per bushel, 5*s* to 7*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Barcelona, 24*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, per doz. 10*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— plants, per doz. 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Cauliflowers, per doz., 3*s* to 5*s*
Beans, Kidney, per hf. sv., 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Scarlet, per hf.-sv. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 50*s* to 70*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* to 4*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, per bush., 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Artichokes, per doz., 3*s* to 4*s*
Turnips, per doz bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Carrots, per doz. bunch, 4*s* to 5*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Onions, Cooking, per doz. bch., 3*s* to 4*s*
— Green, p. doz. bun. 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
— Spanish, per doz. 2*s* to 6*s*

Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Chives, per bunch, 3*d* to 4*d*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 4*s*
Garlic, per lb. 4*d* to 6*d*
Shallots, per lb., 9*d* to 1*s*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. sc., 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Cos, 1*s* 6*d* to 1*s* 9*d*
Endive, per score, 1*s* 6*d* to 1*s* 9*d*
Celery, per bd., (12 to 15), 1*s* to 1*s* 9*d*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per half sieve, 2*s*
Tarragon, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Basil, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 3*s*
Vegetable Marrow, per doz., 8*d* to 1*s*
Tomatoes, per hf. sv. 2*s* to 3*s*
Capsicums, green, per 100, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Ripe, per doz., 6*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 3*s* 6*d* to 4*s*

Notices to Correspondents.

MR. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR is now reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d*. each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them *delivered in any part of London* by remitting a Post-office order to this Office, at the rate of 5*s*. for every 25 copies required.

A Lady, North Devon.—CACTI should be repotted as soon as they have done flowering, if they require it, into a soil composed principally of lime-rubbish and loam, with a small proportion of cow-dung, taking care that the pots are well drained. They should, after potting, be plunged into a gentle bottom-heat, which will make them grow vigorously; and when they have made firm root hold, they should be placed where they are fully exposed to the sun's rays during the hottest part of the day. From October to March water should be entirely withheld from them, but after the latter period they may be watered freely. To preserve plants of FUCHSIA FULGENS through the winter, they must be taken up from the open border, and potted in the same manner as other half-hardy plants. You will find a good plan for making a COLD FRAME FOR THE PROTECTION OF HALF-HARDY PLANTS during winter, at p. 659 of last year's *Chronicle*.—‡

A Country Vicar says, "I frequently see some remarkably fine BALSAMS in glazed china pots, in a public-house window. The pots are not more than half the usual size in proportion to the plants. If tobacco be so injurious to Balsams, as is usually supposed, how is it that my parishioners, who are certainly a generation of smokers, manage to grow them so fine in their little close stocking-frame shops? I have a VARIEGATED PELARGONIUM (the old Bath scarlet); one branch has been almost severed from the plant. All the leaves on that branch have lost their variegated character, and are pure green. I do not ask, Is this common? for I believe it is; but can any account be given of it, and can the converse effect, that of producing variegation, be brought about? I have had a YELLOW BANKSIAN ROSE for five years, and have never yet seen a blossom. It is in a pot about nine inches across. The plant is four feet high, and stands by my greenhouse door, trained to wires. How am I to produce bloom? Lastly, I can never bloom the WATSO'NIA COCCI'NEA; whereas, I succeed well with Gladioli of all sorts." [A close atmosphere is very beneficial to the growth of the Balsam, and tobacco-smoke, if not carried to too great an excess, will not injure them, but preserve them from the attacks of the green-fly. The late warm summer has been peculiarly favourable to the growth of the Balsam, where water has been plentifully supplied. You would, no doubt, succeed in flowering your Banksian Rose, if you were to repot it into moderately rich soil, and instead of pruning it early in the spring, as is customary, treat it in the manner described at p. 419 of this year's *Chronicle*. It is too late, however, to put this plan in practice this season. We never heard of such a plant as Watso'nia coccínea. If you mean Antholyza cunónia, you will find no difficulty in blooming it if planted in a warm south border, fully exposed to the sun; or potted in a mixture of sandy peat and loam, and treated in the same manner as Ixias. We cannot account for the phenomenon relating to your varigated Pelargonium.—‡

A Subscriber says that he has seen in some parts of England very good cottage floors, made of a mixture of lime and coal ashes, but that he does not know the proportions of the mixture. Can any of our readers furnish us with the necessary information?—‡

K.—We will endeavour to comply with your request by inserting the dates of LOCAL AND OTHER MEETINGS a fortnight previous to their taking place; that is, if we are furnished with the necessary information.—‡

R. D.—If by the ROYAL VICTORIA GRAPE, which is said to be superior to the Black Hamburgh, both in quality and fruitfulness, you mean Willmot's New Hamburgh, you have not been misinformed. To the firmness and solidity of the Portugal Grape its berries unite a flavour and size superior to those of the Black Hamburgh. The bunches are, moreover, rounder and more loose than those of the latter variety, and the berries possess a more rugged appearance. We are unacquainted with any Grape under the name of "Prolific."—‡

Winton is probably not aware of the length of time which it takes to make out the names of a score plants so closely allied as many of the Verónicas and Phloxes are. Amongst the Verónicas, 1 is V. incana; 2, V. austríaca; 3 and 5, V. maritima; and 7, V. cárnea: for the names of the others we must refer him to those books where they are described. No. 1 of the Aconites is A. versícolor; 4, A. lycóctonum; 5, A. paniculatum. His Apples are—1, Wormsley Pippin; 2, Court of Wick; 3, Margil; 4, White Crab.—‡ ‖

R. R.—If you wish to dispose of the DESIGNS FOR LAYING OUT FLOWER-GARDENS, which you have prepared, you should advertise them. We cannot say much in favour of some of the devices.—‡

S. M. has sent us a newly-invented WIRE PROTECTOR for preserving Peaches and other valuable wall-fruit from the ravages of Wasps. It is semi-globular, and composed of fine wire closely worked, and is secured over the fruit by means of nails and string; the interstices between the wall and the protector being filled with moss. We doubt not but the contrivance is good, provided that persons could afford to pay 7*d*. each for them.—‡

A. F.—The two ASPARAGUS BEDS which you planted in February 1840, according to the directions given in M'Intosh's valuable work, must be in excellent condition, if, as you say, you have cut 800 heads this season, and many of the remaining shoots are 8 ft. high, and 2½ in. in circumference at the base. Your plan of taking off the surface-soil, and of renewing it with a load and a half of sods from an old sheep-pasture, and the same quantity of unfermented pig-manure, well mixed together, is a good one. If you use NIGHT-SOIL for the same purpose, you must add either gypsum or weakly-diluted green vitriol to the mass, until its unpleasant smell is no longer discernible. The night-soil should then be mixed with the compost before mentioned, and the whole laid on together. SALT *is* an excellent manure for Asparagus, and may be applied in large quantities, as stated at p. 435 of this year's *Chronicle*; but it should not be spread on before the early part of the spring. We should imagine that both MYATT'S PINE AND THE BRITISH QUEEN STRAWBERRIES would thrive in equal parts of light loam and vegetable manure from the bottom of an old wood, provided they are well incorporated together. As an improvement to your plan, we would suggest that the bed should have a gentle slope towards the south.—‡

L. M. M.—NITRATE OF SODA is the most likely manure to force your Cedars of Lebanon into vigorous growth: it is too late, however, to try the experiment this season. It should be applied in March, at the rate of 1 lb. to the square rod; and care must be taken that it comes not in contact with the foliage. When used to trees of large size, it should be spread at some distance round the stem, or as far as the roots are supposed to have penetrated.—‡

J. R. W.—If by GENTIANA you mean G. acaulis, your failure in obtaining a good bloom has probably been owing to the soil of your garden being of too light a texture. This species succeeds best in very stiff land. If your question refers to other sorts, you must let us know which you are asking about.—‡

A Constant Reader must have been misinformed: there is no such plant as Sóllya capitata.—‡

An Admirer.—THE SCARLET-FLOWERING CURRANT is not a hybrid variety, but was introduced many years ago from North-west America.—‡

L. L. will find the necessary information for preparing DRIED SPECIMENS of plants at p. 527 of this year's *Chronicle*.—‡

D. G.—The following LIST OF ROSES will include a variety of colours of the different classes, and afford a succession of bloom during the summer and autumn:—*Moss*, Blush or Carnée, Rouge de Luxembourg, Unique; *Provence*, Blush, Crested, Striped Unique, Reine de Provence; *Gallica*, Aurélie Lamare, Boula de Nanteuil, Letitia, Madame Dubarry, Reboul, La tour d'Auvergne, Kean, and La Dominante; *Alba*, Blanche-fleur, La Séduisante, Queen of Denmark, and Achille; *Hybrid Provence*, Duchesse d'Angoulême, La Ville de Londres, Reine des Belges, and La Volupté. *Hybrid China*, Brennus, Céline, Coupe d'Amour, La Grandeur, Triomphe dé Laffay, Ne plus ultra, Hortensia, and Triomphe de la Queue; *Damask*, La Ville de Bruxelles, Madame Hardy, Pulchérie; *Climbing*, Bennet's Seedling, Boursault, Elegans, Donna Maria, Félicité perpétuelle, and Astrolabe; *Perpetual*, Bernard, Crimson Perpetual, Striped do., La Mienne; *Hybrid Perpetual*, Fulgorie, Madame Laffay, Comte de Paris, and Prince Albert; *China*, Cramoisie supérieure, L'Infidélité de Lisette, Fabvier, and Thérésia Stravius; *Bourbon*, Emilie Courtier, Splendens, Augustine Lelieur, Bouquet de Flore; *Tea-scented*, Bougère, Bride of Abydos, Goubault, Le Pactole, and Le Silène; *Noisette*, Aimée Vibert, La Biche, Cuisse de Nymphe, and Madame Jouvain. The Tea Roses require protection in winter.—‡

Robertson.—Donna Maria is a handsome evergreen climbing Rose, well adapted for training over lattice-work, or round pillars. The following plants will answer admirably for TRAINING ON A VERANDA: Jasminum officinale, Tropæ'olum peregrinum, Clematis flámmula, Bignónia radicans, Clématis azúrea grandiflora, Caprifólium gratum and C. sempervirens.—‡

R.L.M.—You can obtain "MILLS'S TREATISE UPON CUCUMBERS" by applying for it to Mr. Mills, at Gunnersbury Park, Acton, Middlesex. We are obliged for your communication upon the best plan for TAKING WASPS' NESTS, but it differs not from the one given by Mr. Whiting, in last week's Calendar, except in recommending them to be taken in the middle of the day; a period when, we must confess, we should feel little inclination to disturb them.—‡

Phlox.—"LINDLEY'S SYNOPSIS OF THE BRITISH FLORA" and "HOOKER'S BRITISH FLORA" are both excellent works upon Indigenous plants. A small book, entitled "TRIMMER'S CHEMISTRY FOR FARMERS," will be found extremely useful by those who wish to become acquainted with the rudiments of Chemistry. The science of HYDRAULICS is quite out of our latitude, but we believe that the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge published a few numbers upon that subject some time since. To state the price of these works would be an advertisement.—‡

T. M.—Six of the best varieties of PEARS that will come in for use from December till March, are the Glout Morceau, Passe Colmar, Hacon's Incomparable, Knight's Monarch, Easter Beurré, and Beurré Rance. The London nurserymen propagate these sorts. If your subsoil is bad, you will do well to adopt such means as will prevent the roots of your trees from entering it, either by paving it with stones, tiles, or slates; or by making a substratum of concrete two or three inches thick. If tiles or slates are used, those nearest the centre where the tree is placed should overlap those next and outside of them; or in other words, they should be so disposed as if water were intended to be carried outwards in the direction in which the roots proceed; for if the latter in progressing had the imbrications opposed to them, they would insinuate themselves between the tiles, and the paving would ultimately be found above the roots.—‖

P. O. B.—We would recommend you to remove the suckers which your ALOES are throwing up; by so doing you will strengthen the plants and probably throw them into bloom.—‡

H. B. E. is referred to an Entomological article in another column for the information he requires.—*R.*

B.—Your Dendróbium is not D. cærulescens; it bears more resemblance to D. aduncum; but it is impossible to determine it from such a fragment.—†

A Constant Reader, Tenby, shall be attended to shortly.—‡

A Practitioner, as soon as we can find room.—‡

B. C.—The ARTICHOKE-LEAVED LETTUCE appears to be cultivated at present only on the Continent: but seed of it will no doubt be procurable in England next spring.—‡

Caleb.—If you attempt to grow MUSHROOMS under the stage of your Greenhouse, you must cover the bed in on all sides. You will find some account of their treatment at p. 672 of last year's *Chronicle*. If the soil in which your ORANGES are potted is not sufficiently rich, you should form some rich manure for them of blood and charcoal; but this must be applied *only* when the plants are beginning to grow.—‡

W. B.—The white flower is Calonýction Bona nox; the other is Clitoria Ternátea.—†

S. B.—Your plant is Cárthamus tinctórius. Erythrina is the botanical name of the Coral-slip of Bermuda. We know of no such plant as the Bendle-tree from the neighbourhood of Bombay.—†

W. A. B.—Your plants are Laurus Sássafras and Celastrus scandens.—†

A Constant Reader.—We should imagine your plant to be a species of Cineraria from the appearance of the leaf; but it is seldom possible to answer such questions without flowers as well as leaves.—†

A Gardener.—The SUGAR PEA may be obtained by the Fellows from the Horticultural Society. We do not know by what particular treatment BIGNONIA VENUSTA, which has been noticed for several weeks in our Covent Garden Report, is induced to flower at so early a period; but we understand that the plant from which those flowers are obtained blooms nearly all the year round.—‡

T. W.—You have been duped. The sample sent is not Guano.—†

A Berkshire Subscriber.—If you subjected your ORANGE-TREES, after they were newly potted, to a warm and dry atmosphere, that will at once account for the leaves falling off. An oversupply of water, with a deficiency of drainage, would probably produce the same effect. To restore them, you must, if the soil in which they are potted is unsuitable, repot them, and keep them in a temperature of between 55° and 70°, with a damp atmosphere; and water sparingly until they begin to form fresh roots. The reason why APRICOTS frequently fail in bearing fruit, when Peaches and Nectarines upon the same border are in fine bearing, is because the former bloom at a much earlier season than the latter, when the weather is frequently anything but favourable for the fertilisation of their flowers, and they are cut off by night frosts.—‡

F. M.—You may increase the AIMÉE VIBERT ROSE by cuttings, which should be done immediately; they will require a little bottom-heat. The PROLIFIC HAUTBOIS STRAWBERRY may be obtained of any respectable nurseryman: some of the plants *are* liable to run blind. If you wish to see your FUCHSIA CORYMBIFLORA which is 3½ feet high flower this season, you must on no account pinch off the top; but if such is not your object, then remove the tip of the leading shoot, which will improve the plant hereafter by causing it to assume a more bushy appearance. By referring weekly to our "Notices of New Plants," you will see when the Cirrhopétalum sinense is figured in the "Botanical Register," a work which can be procured by any bookseller. In the September number of "Harrison's Cabinet" for 1837, which you mention, the names of Lobélia propinqua and cærúlea are misplaced; they may both be obtained of nurserymen at a moderate price.—‡

Hastings.—Your plant is Argemone Mexicana, and is an annual.—‡

Hibernicus.—The following are the dimensions of the different sizes of garden-pots made in England; but different potteries have different sizes, and generally a small and large size to each number:—

2's are	18 in. in diameter at top, and	14 in. deep
4 ,,	15 ,,	13 ,,
6 ,,	13 ,,	12 ,,
8 ,,	12 ,,	11 ,,
12 ,,	11½ ,,	10 ,,
16 ,,	9½ ,,	9 ,,
24 ,,	8½ ,,	8 ,,
32 ,,	6 ,,	6 ,,
48 ,,	5 ,,	5 ,,
60 ,,	3½ ,,	3½ ,,
Thumbs ,,	2½ ,,	2½ ,,

If VITRIOL acts as a manure, it is supposed to do so either by combining with the ammonia it finds in the earth, and forming a sulphate of ammonia, or with lime, when it forms gypsum. Its action is, however, not clearly made out. We do not advise you to employ it as manure, except experimentally; for which purpose you had better use it mixed with 20 parts of water, and pour it on the ground a few days before seeds are sown. If you add it to compost heaps, or to manure, it is then sure to be useful, by its fixing ammonia; in that case we still advise you to employ it very weak.—§ †

F. Y.—We have no present intention of reprinting the Horticultural part of the *Chronicle* of last year.—†

J. Linton.—The bloom of your seedling Pansy is not only too small, but there is a want of substance in the petals, and it is deficient in that indispensable requisite—a good eye. Dahlia blooms can be sent in a box—those that we receive in the best condition are packed thus: a tube is fixed in the box, filled with water, to which a cork is fitted; the flower-stalk is passed through the cork, and secured with a peg underneath. If this is properly managed, they will travel any reasonable distance.—*

K.—There are two Pansies under the title of King of Crimsons: one raised by King, the other by Thompson. You probably possess King's, which is a small flower; Thompson's is much larger, and can be obtained of any respectable Florist.—*

S. Girling.—Your fancy Dahlia, rich purple crimson and white, is a large flower, and will make a showy border variety.—*

T. S. P.—Your ground is in a proper state to receive a crop of STRAWBERRIES; but you had better mulch it with rotten dung next spring. The plant you sent was certainly the Rhamnus Frángula, *commonly* called the Black Alder, although *not* an Alder. Berry-bearing Alder is only an alias of it. Buckthorn is Rhamnus cathárticus; but that name is sometimes applied to any species of Rhamnus. Alnús glutinosa is the "common" Alder, quite another thing.—†

H. Moyle & Co.—We regret very much that your Seedling Dahlias did not arrive in better condition; they were so shaken that a few petals only were left on each flower, which renders it impossible to form an opinion of them—the dark variety appeared to promise well—we shall be happy to receive blooms again when the weather is more favourable.—*

J. Edwards, York.—The blooms of your Seedling Dahlias, white slightly tipped with purple, arrived in good condition; the flower is of a good size, round, with well-formed petals of considerable depth; the centre is very slightly depressed, but we fear this part of the flower will never rise sufficiently to perfect its form before the back petals have fallen. It is a desirable flower, and we recommend you to send blooms to the Floricultural Society of London.—*

Mary.—No doubt your curious ROSE BRANCH, looking like a ball of moss, from the sides of which leaves are growing, is brought to this condition by the operation of some insect like a Cynips. We presume it to be a large specimen of that curious appearance called the Robin's Pincushion. Oak-apples are also of the same nature. Your HYDRANGEA cuttings ought to be rooted in a month. To make the flowers blue, add alum to the soil.—†

E. M.—Mr. Thaxter informs us, in answer to your question, "Whether there is any way to save the bees after they leave the hive, which has been placed in a dark shed,"—that only one part of the hive is removed there; as, for instance, one end of Nutt's box, or the cap of a straw skep. The bees, on leaving this, immediately fly home to that part of the hive which remains.—‡

"*Subscriber*" is informed that the *Gardeners' Chronicle* is supplied to the trade in *sheets*, and that, therefore, the defect of which he complains cannot be remedied at the office. He can, however damp and refold the paper when it reaches him.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

As we anticipated in our last, the manufacturing districts are gradually returning to tranquillity and order. In Manchester, and many of the towns which were first affected, the hands, with few exceptions, have resumed their work; and in those districts where they still hold out, their proceedings are happily unaccompanied by the violent outrages which marked their movements last week. In some of the most important inland towns all the attempts of the delegates to produce an outbreak have been entirely ineffectual. Chartist meetings have been held, but the public peace has not been broken. In the beginning of the week a turn-out took place at Merthyr; the movement spread rapidly over the Welsh mountains, and for some time apprehensions were entertained that the strike might eventually lead to the suspension of all the iron works. The men, however, have now returned, and no further danger is apprehended. The troops are still quartered in different parts of the disturbed districts, and the special constables and Yeomanry are on duty, in order to be prepared for any unexpected rising. At Manchester a Government commissioner is actively employed in collecting evidence on the subject of the riots, and measures are adopting in various quarters to bring the ringleaders to justice. On the whole, the state of the disturbed districts, though not yet completely settled, is satisfactory, and the country appears to be secure from any repetition of a general outbreak.—The next subject of interest in our Home News is the Queen's visit to Scotland. Her Majesty embarks at Woolwich on Monday, and proceeds to Leith in the royal yacht, attended by a numerous fleet. Great preparations have been made to do honour to the occasion, and there is no doubt that her Majesty's first visit to her Scottish capital will be marked by every demonstration of loyalty and attachment on the part of her faithful subjects in the North.

In France, the Regency Bill, the great question of interest at the present moment, has passed the Chamber of Deputies by an immense majority. All amendments have been negatived, and the Bill has been adopted without modification. The principal feature of the debate was the accession of M. Thiers to the Conservative party, not merely as a supporter of the present measure, but as an ally of the Government. His announcement that he had abandoned that party of the Opposition to which he had been so long attached, took the Chambers by surprise, and the journals do not yet appear to have recovered from their astonishment. M. Thiers denounced the Legitimists as quite unworthy of confidence, and declared that the Ultra-liberals are incapable of either governing themselves or governing the country. He praised the consolidated character of English institutions, and astounded his former allies by calling himself a subject of the monarchy. M. Lamartine has also deserted his party, and has quitted the Conservative for the Opposition ranks. These events completely absorb public attention in Paris; and the approaching dissolution, which takes place, it is said, on Thursday, is hardly thought of in the midst of the political speculations which are now afloat.—From Spain and Portugal there is no news of any interest; the anticipated changes in the Portuguese Ministry have not taken place, and the proceedings of the Chambers present no subject which calls for observation.—The intelligence from the United States is highly important and satisfactory. There is no longer any doubt of the complete settlement of all questions at issue with this country. Everything is honourably adjusted; and it is even said that arrangements have been made in regard to the suppression of the Slave Trade. It appears that each point of dispute is made the subject of a separate treaty; and the New York papers unanimously express their conviction that the measures agreed upon will receive the entire approbation of the Senate.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, are at Windsor Castle, and continue in excellent health. Yesterday being the 23rd birthday of Prince Albert, the day was kept at Windsor and in town with the usual honours. The Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha is still on a visit at the Castle. The Queen will hold a Privy Council this afternoon. On Monday her Majesty and Prince Albert with the Court will come to town at an early hour by the Great Western Railway, and proceed direct to Woolwich, where they will embark in the royal yacht for Scotland. The Prince of Wales and Princess Royal will remain at Windsor until her Majesty's return. The Marquis of Ormonde has succeeded Lord Byron, as the Lord in Waiting on her Majesty. On Monday the Prince of Leiningen left Frogmore, where his Serene Highness had been on a visit to the Duchess of Kent, and proceeded by the Great Western Railway to town, to embark for Antwerp.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.—On Saturday evening letters were received in town, stating that the Archbishop and Mrs. Howley were indisposed at their Palace at Addington. Symptoms of illness were first manifested in Mrs. Howley as early as four o'clock on that day, when medical assistance was immediately called in. At that time his Grace was in the enjoyment of his usual health, but late in the afternoon of the same day his Grace was seized with a sudden attack of spasmodic cholera. On Sunday and Monday the inquiries at Lambeth Palace were extremely numerous, and daily bulletins have been exhibited there during the week. We are happy to say that the malady is completely subdued; but the Archbishop is suffering from the bodily weakness consequent upon the nature of the attack. The following is a copy of the bulletin issued yesterday morning:—"His Grace has had a comfortable night, and is this morning refreshed and better.—Addington Park, Aug. 26."

Gazette Announcements.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr. Fergus James Graham, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Bayonne; Mr. Robert Falconer Corbett, to be Consul at Maranham; Mr. William Kennedy, to be Consul at Galveston; and Mr. Thomas Ussher, some time Vice-Consul at Port-au-Prince, to be Consul at Haiti.

Foreign Office.—A notification has been gazetted by the Foreign Office, stating that the Lords of the Admiralty have received a despatch, dated June 19th, from Sir Charles Adam, Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Naval Forces in North America, stating that on the 17th of that month he had placed the Port of San Juan de Nicaragua in a state of blockade, and had issued a declaration to that effect.

Parliamentary Movements.—As anticipated in our last, the Belfast Election has terminated in the return of of Mr. Emerson Tennent, Conservative, and Mr. Ross, Liberal. The following were the gross numbers at the close of the poll:—Mr. Ross, 886; Mr. Tennent, 859; Lord Chichester, 500.—The Nomination and Election of a Member for South Hampshire, in the room of Mr. Fleming, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, took place on Tuesday. Lord Charles Wellesley was proposed with the usual forms, and, as there was no other candidate, the High Sheriff declared his lordship duly elected.

Fine Arts Commission.—The Commissioners for inquiring whether advantage may not be taken of the rebuilding the new Houses of Parliament for the purpose of promoting the fine arts, have issued their report. They state that after hearing the evidence of competent persons, they are of opinion that advantage should be taken of the new building for the promotion and encouragement of art; that they have not yet been able to satisfy themselves that Fresco-painting has hitherto been sufficiently cultivated in this country to justify them in at once recommending its employment; but that in order to assist their judgment, they have offered premiums for a competition in Cartoons. They conclude by stating that they do not intend to recommend the exclusive adoption of Fresco, but that their future attention will be directed to the best mode of selecting artists skilled in Oil-painting and Sculpture. The report is signed by Prince Albert and the other Commissioners, and is accompanied by a valuable Appendix, containing information on the subjects mentioned in the Report.

The Income Tax.—It has been decided by the Commissioners of Taxes, that the carriage and horses of a medical man, although required for the exercise of his profession, if occasionally used by him or his family for pleasure, cannot be deducted from his profits, nor will any deduction be made for the assessed taxes on them.—The following returns from the Accountant-General of the Bank of England have just been published, showing the annual amount of dividends upon stock and annuities from which the property or income-tax has been stopped or deducted at the Bank for the half-year ending the 5th July, 1842:—Three per Cent. Consols, 10,799,875*l.* 13*s.*; New Three-and-Half per Cents., 4,831,113*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; Three per Cents., 1726, 24,579*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*; New Five per Cents., 21,469*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*; Annuities for terms of years, 808,116*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* The total amount of such dividends payable upon individual or separate accounts arising from dividends of 2*l.* 10*s.* and under 150*l.* per annum, is as follows:—Three per Cent. Consols, 3,761,519*l.* 5*s.*; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 2,233,243*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*; Three per Cents., 1727, 10,672*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*; New Five per Cents., 7,868*l.* 16*s.*; Annuities for terms of years, 106,380*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* Total number of such individual accounts:—Three per Cent. Consols, 70,264; New Three-and-Half per Cents., 63,665; Three per Cents., 1726, 273; New Five per Cents., 156; Annuities for terms of years, 2,846.

Foreign.

France.—*The Regency Bill.*—On Saturday evening the Chamber of Deputies voted the Regency Bill by an immense majority, the numbers being 310 for it, and 94 against it. The first amendment, which was in favour of the Duchess of Orleans' regency, was negatived at once. The next was M. de Sade's amendment, proposing that the law should be applicable solely to the present occasion, and to princes now living. On the presentation of the amendment, M. Dufaure adjured the Left to give up its opposition and vote the law unanimously. M. Barrot insisted on a division, and about eighty members voted for M. de Sade's amendment, and about as many for one of M. Barrot's, obliging the Regent to be twenty-five years of age. The entire law was then put to the vote in a house of 404 members, and passed, as we stated above. The vote of the regency law, as presented by the government, important as it is, is thrown into the shade by the circumstance of the schisms which, on this occasion, have sprung up between some of the leading men and their parties. The first of these incidents was developed by M. Lamartine. His address in favour of the regency of the Duchess of Orleans created an extraordinary sensation, and produced a diversion in the Chamber. M. Guizot replied to M. de Lamartine in a very argumentative address, successfully demolishing the notion of a National Convention, and stating with great skill the reasons for preferring a regency by right to an elective regency. He concluded by demanding that the bill should be regarded, not as a ministerial one, but as one for the advantage of the country at large. M. de Tocqueville was the next orator, but his speech was not remarkable, his principal point being confined to the denial of the right of the present Parliament to bind future Chambers, and that consequently the regency ought to be named specially to appertain to the uncles of the Count of Paris. The next day M. Berryer ascended the tribune. He is very popular in the Chamber, admired and respected by all parties; and his oratorical resources are such, that he never exceeds the parliamentary limits of discussion, and yet manages always to make the House thoroughly comprehen his meaning. Even the "Débats" admits the "marvellous power of his speaking—his powerful and rich voice, and skilful and appropriate action." The finest part of his address was the exordium, in which he claimed the right of the Legitimists to take their share loyally in the debate as they had done since the year 1830, being bound not by vassalage, or personal attachment, but by the interests of their country. M. Berryer demolished the principle of the people's sovereignty, and indignantly disclaimed the notion that because the Royalists were a beaten party in France, it was necessary for them to adopt revolutionary dogmas—a sentiment that was loudly cheered by the whole house. M. Berryer then stated his objections to the Bill, because it embraced the hereditary Regency, which was an innovation in the history of France—because it made the Regent inviolable, which was dangerous when he stood next to the throne—and lastly, because it excluded the mother from the Regency. After the sensation which M. Berryer's speech has created had subsided, M. Villemain, the Minister of Public Instruction, ascended the tribune, and replied in defence of the Bill, but was unfortunate, having called the Duchess of Orleans a foreigner, and, therefore, unfit to assume the Regency, which called down an explosion. M. Odilon Barrot, the leader of the Left, then rose and made, as admitted by all parties, a splendid speech, declaring against any immutable law for the hereditary succession of Regents. He consented to the Regency of the Duke of Nemours, but he protested against a general law, regulating that in all cases the male presumptive heir should be Regent. The country, the Prince himself, should be left greater latitude and power in the selection of a Regent. On Saturday M. Thiers made the remarkable speech which has created such surprise in political circles. It was at once Conservative and Monarchic. He first awoke the murmurs of the Left by styling himself a *subject* of the Monarchy, and surprised everybody by his praise of England and her institutions. After describing the Legitimist or counter-revolution party as quite unworthy of the confidence of the French, he said, "I see behind us counter-revolution. I am not the dupe of its language. It tells us that it has been corrected. It pretends that it required the experience that the result of the ordonnances of July taught. It declares itself liberal now, and that it leans on no foreign party for support. But counter-revolution deceived the country once, and would do so again. It gave the charter of 1815, promising to observe it; and when that charter became serious and efficient, it violated it. It pretended to be patriotic, and called Massena the pet of victory; but it shot Marshal Ney. I would never, as I never was, be deceived by their promises; that party must lean on the foreigner, because it has no support in the country, and because there are no hopes for its returning, but by the same way it came in first. I am as much afraid of that party, as I was in 1830; and therefore I now give my utmost support to the reigning dynasty. So much for the party behind us, and now for what is before us. The ultra-liberals are incapable of either governing themselves or governing the country. There is nothing but anarchy in them, they are men incapable of coming to any understanding as to the formation of a government. They are incapable of keeping order in a country, or of doing anything except repeating the revolutions of forty years ago, without the glory that then attended them. Such was the party in 1830, and such is it now. Honest men are obliged to separate themselves from those who attack the first principles of society. Beyond even the anarchists, there are, further still, men professing the most abominable principles. If the counter-revolution is behind us, there is an abyss before. Let us stand where we are, then, on the ground where the Charter has placed us. Our labour shall be to build, not to destroy." His speech was often interrupted by murmurs of astonishment from his recent allies of the Left, and thunders of applause and cries of "Vive le Roi" from the Centres. The Chamber then divided, passing the bill as above stated by an immense majority. The bill was presented to the Chamber of Peers on Saturday afternoon by Marshal Soult. The Chamber re-assembled on Tuesday, and chose the Commission, of which the Duke de Broglie was named reporter. The Duke presents his report this day, and the debate will then commence. The prorogation is expected to take place on Thursday, when the Chamber will be adjourned to the 9th Jan.

The Capital.—Nothing is talked of but the rupture between the Left Centre and Left sides of the Chamber of Deputies—the grand split between MM. Thiers and Odilon Barrot, the leaders of the dynastic Opposition Liberals, and the service rendered to Ministers and the Court by M. Thiers in supporting the Regency. The recent scene in the Chambers will no doubt continue to supply French journalists with ample themes for speculation during the recess.—M. Thiers left Paris with his family, on Saturday night, on a visit, it is said, to Boulogne, and probably to London.—The weather was still close and warm. The thermometer (Fahrenheit) marked nearly 82 in the shade at 3 o'clock on Monday.—The Royal Family left Neuilly on the 23d for Eu. The King will return this day, to conclude Parliamentary business, and to prorogue the Chamber on Monday. The Duke de Nemours had left town for Strasburgh, and will return in a few days to review the troops in the camp of Luneville.

The Navy.—It was recently announced in the Ministerial papers that Rear-Admiral Dupetit Thouars had sailed for the South Seas, and that the object of his mission, which had been carefully kept secret, was to establish a colony in the Marquesa Islands in the Pacific. The "National" of Monday states that the voyage has no such object, and that the Admiral is gone for the sake of selecting a site for the transportation of political offenders. Other accounts state that the Government is determined to gain an additional footing in the Pacific, as the settlement in New Zealand has hitherto failed to satisfy their expectations. Another account, however, asserts that the expedition was bound for New Zealand only.

SPAIN.—Our accounts from Madrid come down to the 13th inst. inclusive, but they are destitute of interest. It was generally believed that the Cortes would not be again convened before the close of November, notwithstanding the promise made by the Ministry to bring forward the budget in time to admit of its being voted before the 1st of January. The Minister of Justice was engaged in preparing a number of bills, which were intended to constitute a new civil code. The Regent had conferred the Grand Cross of Isabella on Gen. Zurbano, for having pacified Catalonia, and intended to create him Marquis of Gerona.—Some disorders had taken place at Alicant, and the assailants had succeeded in carrying off a large quantity of salt, but the ringleader was arrested. —Some Portuguese banditti having arrested a Senator named Saens, from whom they required a ransom of 30,000 piastres, the Spanish Government addressed a very energetic note to the Cabinet of Lisbon, threatening to march troops into Portugal in pursuit of the robbers, if similar outrages recurred. The reply of the Portuguese Government was satisfactory. It authorised the Spanish troops to enter its territory, should such acts again come to pass, and forwarded orders to that effect to the frontier authorities.

PORTUGAL.—We have received Lisbon news to the 15th inst. The debates on the Speech from the Throne were proceeding in the Chamber of Deputies. The Ministry remained without alteration, and no change was expected till after the adjournment of the Cortes. Costa Cabral was considered to be more popular at Court, and had evidently strengthened his position.—The papers contain long accounts of the endeavours made by the Spanish Minister, at Lisbon, to get out of the Tagus a slaver belonging to a Spaniard named Vinent, which had been taken at Mosambique two years ago, under the Portuguese flag, and sent to Lisbon. This vessel was then called the Gloria, but General Marinho, who seized her, gave her his own name. The efforts of the owner, backed by the Spanish authorities, prevailed in obtaining her release, and she was fitted up at Lisbon for another expedition, intending to go first to Cadiz, and then to the coast of Africa. She was made over to a Portuguese, but in consequence of the interference of the British Ambassador, her papers were taken from her; she subsequently obtained Spanish papers, and took the name of "Grande Antille." However, on the repeated remonstrances of the British authorities, the voyage has been stopped. She had seven carronades on board, beside staves for 30 water-pipes. Some of the Portuguese subordinate authorities were supposed to be implicated in this business, and a strict inquiry was to be instituted.—The commercial treaty had been published in Lisbon, and even the opposition papers could not find much to say against it. —All the Portuguese authorities at Benguela had been found guilty of conniving at the slave trade, and sentenced to various punishments.

GERMANY.—Letters from Berlin allude to the mysterious silence which has been observed respecting the King's visit to St. Petersburg, and hint at a coolness with the Emperor on the subject of Poland. For some weeks they have had oppressively hot weather at Berlin, which, being accompanied by a dry wind, has done much injury to the fruits, and has caused the leaves of the trees to wither and fall off, as in the autumn. Though the city lies so low, the springs which supply many mills are already dried up, and this evil is still more severely felt in the neighbouring villages, which are situated on higher ground. On account of the scarcity of water, the grand annual review will not take place.—Letters from Cologne of the 23d state that a telegraphic despatch from Berlin had been that day received, announcing that their Majesties the King and Queen of Prussia set out that afternoon by the iron railway to Magdeburg, on their journey to the Rhenish provinces. Their Majesties are expected, on the 28th, at Dusseldorf, where they will remain till the 3d of September, to be present at the review of the seventh corps of the Prussian army. On the 4th they will go to Cologne, where the first stone of the addition to the cathedral will be laid. On the 12th there will be a grand review of the eighth corps of the army, assembled at Bruhl. The troops on the Rhine are said to suffer severely from the heat.—The Papers continue to give accounts of destructive fires in various parts of Germany and Transylvania; the town of Moekein, near Magdeburg, has been reduced to ashes. Not more than 15 houses were left standing, and upwards of 100 families were left without shelter, and reduced to the utmost misery.—Accounts from Vienna of the 10th inst. state that numerous fires had of late broken out in Transylvania. On the 22d ult. the town of Beretzk was almost entirely consumed, and upwards of 400 families left without an abode. Eight of the inhabitants perished in the flames. The small town of Szent Kalonow was also partly destroyed by fire on the 28th, 180 houses having been reduced to ashes.

ITALY.—Letters from Rome inform us that the publication of the allocution recently addressed by the Pope to the Conclave, relative to the religious affairs of Russia, had created a great sensation at the Russian embassy, where it was not expected that his Holiness would make known the documents which had passed between the two Courts on the occasion to the whole of Christendom. It was even said that the Russian legation would be recalled, and that all diplomatic intercourse would be suspended between the two countries.—According to the last accounts from Naples, fresh disturbances had taken place at Aquila, in the Abruzzi. The nature of the movement was not known, but it was said that M. del Caretto, the Minister of Police, had deemed it sufficiently serious to render his presence at Aquila necessary for its repression.—We learn from "Galignani's Messenger" that Count Pillet Will, a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Turin, has sent a donation to the Academy of 10,000 fr., to be distributed in prizes to authors of works best calculated to promote a taste for the positive sciences. Consequently the Academy has announced four prizes of 2,500 fr. each, for the best introductions to the study of physics, chemistry, mechanics, and astronomy. Each work is to contain a concise summary of the principles, history, important facts, and chief applications of the science treated upon, so as to be used as an elementary book in the colleges. The competition is open to men of all nations. The manuscripts must be sent to the Secretary of the Academy (post free) before the 1st July, 1846. The successful works will be printed at the Count's expense. — Letters from Messina state that the authorities were anxiously looking out for the arrival of the King and Court, who had left Naples, attended by the whole fleet, to be present at the festa of the Madonna della Lettera. The approaching festival had drawn an immense concourse of visitors to that city; the steamers from Naples and Malta have been full of passengers, and the number of Calabrese who have crossed the straights is said to be incredible. A few days before, a strange rumour had been spread in the city, that during the approaching festival a torrent of blood would be shed, and such a panic had come over the entire population, that the police traced the matter to the authors of it, who were found to be a couple of French nuns passing through Messina. On being questioned, they admitted having made the assertion, and declared that they did so by divine inspiration; whereupon the commissary of police put them into a carriage and conducted them to the House of Correction, by way of more effectually providing against their taking any measures for making good their prophecy.—The King and Court will return to Naples immediately after the ceremonies, in order to be present at the festa of La Madonna di Piedi-grotta.

IONIAN ISLANDS.—Some excitement has been caused at Corfu by the discovery of another case of slavery in the Mediterranean. The master of a small Ionian vessel belonging to Cerigo was chartered at Candia to convey a Turkish Aga, six other Ottoman males, and three females, described as servants, to Previsa; but having, during his passage, discovered that he was unknowingly carrying slaves, he revealed the circumstance to the British consul as soon as he reached his destination. The Consul immediately forwarded information thereof to the Ionian Government, which forthwith despatched a public *scampavia* to capture the vessel. She returned to Corfu on the 7th August, bringing the vessel, one Turkish passenger and the three females slaves, the Aga and the five other passengers being ashore at the time of the seizure, but their fire-arms were found on board. The unfortunate women, who are natives of Upper Egypt, were in the most miserable state. It is said that the owner had been already in treaty for the sale of them for 2,000 piastres (or about 18*l*.), but whether at this rate per head, or all three together, is not clearly understood. It is feared that much of this trade is at present carried on in the Mediterranean, and ship-loads of Arabs are frequently met with, having papers describing them as pilgrims, going to or returning from Mecca, which has become a common means of eluding suspicion. Letters from Malta, in reference to the same subject, state that Admiral Sir Edward Owen has ordered the ship L'Aigle, 24, to prepare for sea immediately. She is destined for the Ionian Islands station, where the presence of a row-guard is considered necessary to put a stop to the acts of barratry and piracy which have been frequent thereabouts of late; and it is reported that it is in contemplation to build and fit out some gunboats at Malta, to cruise in the same sea for a like purpose, as well as to look out for slavers.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.—Recent advices from Constantinople tend to strengthen the belief that the quarrel of Persia with the Porte will be amicably adjusted. A tatar reached the British Embassy from Persia on the 31st ult., with despatches from Teheran of the 15th, and from Erzeroum of the 25th July. The death of Kamran, the Prince of Herat, is reported, but no confirmation of the rumour has been received. The English and Russian Ministers at the Court of Teheran had protested against the pretensions of Persia with regard to Turkey, and somewhat calmed the warlike dispositions of the Schah. Some reinforcements had nevertheless been marched from the Persian capital to the frontier of Bagdad, and the caravans were still forbidden to enter the Ottoman territory. The Porte was ready to make any reasonable concessions, and had despatched to Persia one of its officers, who, previously to his departure, received instructions and despatches from Sir Stratford Canning. The Porte had also forbidden the Persian merchants to leave Constantinople, some having done so without paying their debts. The French Commercial Commission addressed, on the 19th, to Baron le Bourqueney, a strong remonstrance against the undue advantages possessed by Russia under her present tariff. Sir S. Canning had also addressed a remonstrance to the Porte, respecting the aggressions of the Albanians on the subjects of the Ionian Government. The Porte immediately agreed to send a naval force to prevent the repetition of the grievance.—Accounts from Beyrout, dated the 30th ult., state that a considerable quantity of arms had been landed there of late, but for what purpose was unknown. Selim Pacha was expected at Beyrout in a few days from Lebanon, having, it was said, accomplished to his satisfaction the mission committed to him by the Sultan. The last advices from Aleppo received in Beyrout mentioned that the efforts hitherto made by the English expedition to open a communication by the Euphrates had failed, and that they would probably be obliged to abandon the undertaking.

EGYPT.—Accounts from Alexandria of the 7th inst. state that the Nile continued to rise very slowly, and caused great anxiety for the crops. A board of twelve physicians had been appointed to devise measures against the plague in Lower Egypt. The number of cases in Alexandria did not exceed two or three a day.

UNITED STATES.—The British Queen, Belgian steamer, arrived at Cowes on Monday, and the Great Western at Liverpool on Wednesday, from New York. The latter left that city on the 11th, with letters and papers to that date inclusive. The intelligence she brings is interesting and satisfactory. Although nothing official has transpired respecting the arrangements concluded and in progress between Lord Ashburton and the American Government in their present negotiation, yet it is well known that everything is amicably settled. The negotiation was conducted on the part of the American Government by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Webster, and on the part of the British Government by Lord Ashburton, who had both full powers to settle every point, and who were both instructed by their respective Governments to bring the matter to a peaceful conclusion. According to the New York papers, the North-Eastern Boundary question is already arranged to the satisfaction of both parties. The Creole case is also settled, without money, but by stipulations for the future; and the case of the Caroline is adjusted by apology on the part of Great Britain. It is rumoured that the Right of Search question has also been amicably disposed of, by an agreement for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and the renunciation on the part of England of the practice of impressment on board American ships. The North-Western Boundary question will not be entered into in the present negotiation, as the necessary surveys will be a long time before they are completed. It is stated that the treaties have been submitted to the Senate simultaneously, and it is fully expected that as a whole they will not meet with any opposition, as the majority of that body is also predisposed to terminate the matter amicably if possible. In addition to the above, it is stated that Governor Kent of Maine, who is still in Washington, has written letters home, expressing his full conviction that the boundary treaty will be confirmed by the United States Senate. Lord Ashburton was expected to reach New York a few days after the sailing of the Great Western, where he would be entertained at a grand banquet, in celebration of the successful termination of his mission. A terrible riot, in which about 3,000 people were engaged, and which was attended with considerable bloodshed and the destruction of property by fire, commenced in Philadelphia on the 1st inst., and continued the following day. It appears that a procession of 1,200 coloured people had formed in the city, and were proceeding towards the Schuylkill for the purpose of celebrating, on the opposite side of the river, the abolition of slavery in the West India Islands, when some idle boys offered some annoyance to them. The boys were put out of the way without the use of undue violence, but the circumstance was seized as an excuse for raising a great excitement against the procession, and a large force of whites speedily assembled. A general conflict soon ensued. All the houses in the vicinity occupied by black persons were attacked, and in a few moments thousands of brickbats were hurled through the air with the greatest violence. A large number of white and black persons were seriously injured; one white man was stabbed in the eye, and had one of his arms broken; another was cut in the body; others, of both colours, were knocked down with clubs and stones, and cut and mangled. The houses and stores in the vicinity were closed, and the inmates sought refuge within-doors. Smith's Beneficial Hall, a handsome building, intended for the use of coloured people, was burned to the ground, as also a brick church for coloured Presbyterians. During the conflagration of these buildings the mob would not permit the firemen to extinguish the flames. The ringleaders have been arrested, and are in prison to await their trial.—The Senate had passed the new Tariff Bill, but the President vetoed it immediately. He had addressed a message to the House explaining his reasons; but the affair, although anticipated, had caused great excitement.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Cape Papers of the 18th June arrived in town on Tuesday, bringing intelligence of the defeat of the British troops by the insurgent boers, or Dutch farmers, of Port Natal. Capt. J. C. Smith, of the 27th reg., in his despatch to the Lieut.-Governor, states that he attacked the camp of the insurgents at Congella on the 23d May. Some of the preliminary arrangements unfortunately failed, and through the neglect of the officer in charge, a howitzer, on which the commander mainly relied, was not brought up as he expected. The emigrant boers lay in ambush, and met the advance of the troops by a heavy and well-directed fire. The troops were obliged to retire, as their muskets could do no execution compared with the long pieces of the boers. The loss was severe. Lieut. Wyatt, of the Royal Artillery, was killed early in the action; Capt. Lonsdale and Lieut. Lunnard, of the 27th, were severely wounded; several privates were killed, and a considerable number wounded. Capt. Smith concludes his despatch by adverting to the difficulty of maintaining his present position, and by urging the necessity of a speedy reinforcement, as the number of the troops is insufficient for the performance of the duty to which they have been assigned. From Cape Town we learn that reinforcements have already been sent to Natal, and that great dissatisfaction has been caused by Lord Stanley's despatch to the Governor, directing him to make preparations for the reception of fifty juvenile offenders, about to be sent out as convicts, to be transformed into apprentices and labourers. The Governor had previously represented that the measure was likely to prove injurious to the interests of the colony; and on the receipt of the present despatch, the Attorney-General and the whole Privy Council, with one exception, had protested strongly against Lord Stanley's resolution as an "injury and positive offence committed against all classes of society in the colony."

MAURITIUS.—Mauritius papers, to the 5th May, have been received. They state the weight of sugar shipped from the beginning of the season to the end of April at 74,309,179 lbs., which may be accepted as evidence that the condition of the colony is not altogether unsatisfactory. A despatch of Lord Stanley had been received, in which it was directed that the prohibition then existing against the importation and application of the Hill Coolies of India for the purposes of agricultural industry and sugar cultivation should be rescinded, and that henceforth the free ingress of Indian labourers should be permitted, under certain regulations, for the superintendence of which, and for the protection of the Indian labourer, a functionary, to be denominated the protector of Indian labourers, was to be appointed, with a salary of 800*l.* a-year. The Legislative body, on the receipt of this despatch, agreed upon a representation to the Governor-General of India, praying his assistance in conformity, and voted 25,000*l.* for the purpose of promoting the immigration of Indian labour.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—The abundence of money, and the improved state of the manufacturing districts have caused a further advance in prices. Consols closed at 92⅝ for money, and 92⅝ for the account. Bank Stock, 167-9. India stock, 251-2, Exchequer Bills (Old), 51-3. New, 49-51 prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Her Majesty's Visit to Scotland.—Great preparations are making on the river to do honour to Her Majesty's embarkation, which is appointed to take place at Woolwich on Monday next. The Lord Mayor, in order to pay respect to Her Majesty on the occasion, has applied to the Secretary of State for an intimation from what place Her Majesty would embark, that he may escort her through his jurisdiction, as Conservator of the Thames, in accordance with the precedent of 1824, when George the Fourth went to Scotland. His Lordship has received in reply a communication from Sir James Graham, conveying her Majesty's commands to inform his Lordship that the time of her departure was not yet definitively fixed; that her Majesty would embark from the Dockyard at Woolwich, and that it was her pleasure that all ceremonies connected with the conservancy of the Thames should be dispensed with on the occasion. The Lord-Mayor has given directions to Capt. Fisher, harbour-master of London, to attend at Woolwich, and to afford every facility during her Majesty's embarkation. Active preparations are making in all the departments of the Royal Household for the departure. On Thursday forty horses and several carriages, from the Royal stud, were shipped on board the Monarch at Blackwall, and further preparations were made yesterday. There is no doubt that the river will be greatly crowded on Monday, by persons anxious to witness the embarkation.

Consecration of Colonial Bishops.—On Wednesday the ceremony of consecrating the five new colonial bishops took place in Westminster Abbey. This being the first occasion on which the rite of ordination had been administered in a public cathedral, great interest was manifested on the part of the public. The doors were opened at nine o'clock, and before half-past ten, at which hour the entrances were finally closed, every seat in the choir and galleries was occupied. The names of the new bishops are—Archdeacon Parry, for the See of Barbadoes; Dr. Tomlinson, Malta and Gibraltar; Dr. Nixson, Van Diemen's Land; Dr. Davis, Antigua; Archdeacon Austen, British Guiana. The Archbishop of Canterbury being prevented from officiating at the ceremony by severe indisposition, a commission, empowering the Bishops of London, Winchester, and Rochester, to act for his Grace, had been granted; and those right reverend prelates, with the Bishop of Chichester, and the late Bishop of Barbadoes (Dr. Coleridge), assembled in the Jerusalem Chamber shortly after ten o'clock, where they were joined by the newly-appointed colonial bishops. The Queen's Advocate (Sir John Dodson) was also in attendance. At a few minutes before eleven the procession entered the choir. The service was chanted by the Rev. J. Lupton; the lessons were read by the Rev. J. Waters; the altar service was performed by the Bishop of London; the epistle was read by the Bishop of Rochester; the gospel by the Bishop of Winchester; and the sermon was preached by the bishop resigning the see of Barbadoes (Dr. Coleridge). The Rev. Prelate took his text from the fifth and sixth verses of the 43d chapter of Isaiah:—"Fear not, for I am with thee: I will bring thy seed from the east and gather thee from the west; I will say to the north, Give up; and to the south, Keep not back; bring my sons from far, and my daughters from the ends of the earth." He delivered an appropriate discourse, in which the universality of the Christian religion was eloquently alluded to. It concluded with an impressive address to the bishops elect, assuring them that, although removed by space, they were but integral parts of the same great family; that many a heart would go with them, and many a thought be theirs, when located in the scenes of their new and arduous labours. The sermon was listened to with great attention. At its conclusion the bishops elect retired into the chapel of Edward the Confessor, accompanied by the Bishops of Chichester and Barbadoes, for the purpose of being vested with their rochets. Meantime the Bishops of London, Winchester, and Rochester advanced to the front of the altar and seated themselves. In a few minutes the bishops elect returned to the choir, habited in the customary manner on such occasions, and accompanied as before. The Bishops of Chichester and Barbadoes then led Archdeacon Parry forward to the Commissioners, the former saying—"Most Reverend Father in God, we present unto you this Godly and well-learned man, to be ordained and consecrated bishop." The Bishop of London then demanded that the Queen's mandate should be read, which having been done by Mr. Dyke, the registrar of the Arches Court, the customary oaths of allegiance to the Queen, the oath of supremacy, and that of obedience to the archbishop were administered by Mr. Hodgson, the Archbishop's secretary, to each of the five new prelates, after which the Bishop of London read the address and Litany. At the conclusion of the Litany, the Bishop of London addressed the bishops elect, collectively, in the several modes required by the ritual; to all of which the responses were given in the usual manner. A final prayer having been offered, the bishops elect again retired in the same manner as before, to put on the remainder of their episcopal habits, and, returning into the choir, the precentors, the Bishops of Chichester and Barbadoes, advanced within the altar rail, and seated themselves with the three bishops forming the commission, the new prelates kneeling in front of the altar. The Bishop of London now rose and read the first verse of the anthem "Veni, Creator Spiritus," which was immediately taken up by the organ, the first three verses being chanted by Master Stevens, and the remainder given in full chorus by the whole strength of the choir. The anthem being concluded, all the bishops laid their hands on the head of Archdeacon Parry. The Bishop of London then read the ordination prayer, and delivering a Bible, pronounced the usual admonition. The same form having been respectively administered to each prelate, the ceremony ended, and all those who did not partake of the sacrament left the choir. There were, however, a very large number of communicants present, and the whole service did not conclude until after three o'clock, when the bishops retired in their order of precedence to the Jerusalem Chamber.

Death of Lieut.-Gen. Lord Vivian.—Intelligence reached town on Thursday that Lord Vivian, late Master-General of the Ordnance, had died in Germany. His Lordship was born July 28, 1775, and was well known as a distinguished and gallant officer. He served in Flanders and Holland under the Duke of York, and in all the battles during the expedition to the Helder. He commanded the 7th Hussars in the campaign of Sir John Moore, and served under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula from 1813 to the return of the army, including the battles of Orthes, Nive, and Toulouse. He commanded a Cavalry regiment at Waterloo. His Lordship's death causes a vacancy in the 1st Royal Dragoons, of which regiment he was Colonel. He is succeeded in his title by his son Major Vivian, M.P., whose accession to the peerage causes a vacancy for Bodmin.

Stock Exchange.—In reference to the report of the Exchequer-bills Commission and the proceedings of the Committee of the Stock-Exchange, who had suspended the two members of their body concerned in the circulation of the Bills, the Committee for General Purposes held a meeting on Friday last, and unanimously entered into the following resolutions:—"That by the report of the Exchequer-bill Forgery Commissioners, as well as by the Committee of the Stock-Exchange, Edward Lloyd Morgan appears not only to have acted solely as agent to his father, who is a defaulter, and thereby rendered himself ineligible as a member of the Stock-Exchange, but also to have been extensively concerned in the circulation of the forged bills. That this committee does not consider him entitled to re-election, and his application is rejected accordingly. That after mature consideration of the minutes of the evidence taken before the committee, of those taken by the Exchequer Forgery Commission, and the report of the latter, and after hearing whatever explanation Mr. De Berckem had to offer, this committee is of opinion that the conduct of Francis Townley De Berckem has been such as to render him altogether unfit to be a member of the Stock-Exchange, and that his application for re-election be rejected accordingly."

The Corporation.—The Coal, Corn, and Finance Committee have sent in their report relative to the income-tax to be paid by the Corporation of the City. They state that after duly examining the Chamberlain's accounts, they find that the City's income, subject to the duty of 7*d.* in the pound, amounts to the sum of 4,470*l.* 7*s.* 7½*d.*, and they are of opinion that the sum of 130*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* should be returned to the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes for carrying the Act into execution.

Southwark.—During the past week it has been confidently stated in the city that Mr. D.W. Harvey, commissioner of the city police, will be appointed High Bailiff of Southwark; and several candidates have, consequently, started for the office of Commissioner of Police. Captain Kincaide, the present governor of Bridewell, Colonel Campbell, Colonel Angelo, Colonel Grant, and Major-General Sir B. Connor, are already announced as candidates.

The Monument.—The City Lands Committee, at a meeting on Monday, determined to prevent any other persons from precipitating themselves from the top of this pillar, by having some strong iron bars fixed sufficiently close over the head of the visitor to leave no chance of squeezing through. The additional railings will be painted white, so as to be invisible at a distance. The surveyor of works was directed to proceed with the alteration immediately; and till it is finished the Monument will remain closed. The young woman who destroyed herself last week is the sixth person who has committed suicide in the same manner. On the 26th July, 1750, a young man, supposed to be a weaver, who was never owned, precipitated himself from the gallery, and was killed on the spot. On the 7th of July, 1788, John Craddock, a journeyman baker. On the 18th of June 1810, Mr. Lyon Levi, a diamond merchant residing in Haydon-square. In September 1839, Margaret Moyes, daughter of a baker in Hemming's-row; and, a few weeks after, a youth, one of the pupils of St. Ann's Society's Schools.

The Markets.—The supply of grouse on Tuesday morning in Leadenhall market far exceeded in quantity any previous arrival, the City of Aberdeen steamer alone bringing 470 boxes, each box containing upon an average three dozen birds. It is stated, that in consequence of the great heat, more than one half of this large quantity of game was totally unfit for consumption.

Chartist Meetings.—On Monday evening a meeting of Chartists was held on Kennington Common, pursuant to announcement by large placards. The meeting was advertised to take place at six o'clock, but long before that hour the mob began to assemble. About six, a Mr. Logan, a lecturer on phrenology at the Adelaide Gallery, commenced an address recommending that the meeting should be adjourned till Wednesday, as in consequence of the notices issued by Mr. Hall, the chief magistrate of Bow-street, and Mr. Mayne, of the metropolitan police, he wished to act within the pale of the law. At this moment the police made their appearance, consisting of about a dozen mounted on horseback, and about 800 on foot. There were now about 4,000 or 5,000 persons on the Common: the police made a general charge, and commenced driving the people away; and in less than half an hour the whole of the Common was completely cleared. Not an individual was suffered to remain in the roads, and at every avenue leading to the Common strong bodies of police were placed to prevent persons congregating. On the same evening, about eight o'clock, a body of Chartists, taking advantage of the absence of the police at Kennington-common, and other parts of the metropolis, assembled on Clerkenwell-green, for the purpose of holding an open-air meeting. The procession was headed by a van, which had already taken up its position on the Green, when the inspector informed them that no meeting would be permitted. The chair, however, was taken, and the chairmen commenced addressing the meeting, which gradually began to augment in numbers. A strong body of police soon arrived, and in the course of a few minutes the speaker and the van had disappeared. The mob was not so easily dispersed, and the people continued to assemble in small groups, occasionally attacking the police with stones and other missiles. On the same night there was an attempt to hold a meeting at Paddington, but it was equally unsuccessful. As early as 4 o'clock numbers of persons began to assemble on the bridge over the railway terminus, and continued rapidly increasing until about 7 o'clock. About half-past 5 a strong party of police marched to the railway terminus, where they remained until 6 o'clock, the hour appointed for the meeting to commence, when a portion of them were placed upon the bridge. About half-past 6 about 10,000 persons are said to have been collected; orders were then given to clear the bridge, which was immediately done. Near the west end several stones and brickbats were thrown at the police by the mob, who hissed and yelled at them repeatedly. From that time until late in the evening, the police repeatedly charged the mob, dispersing them in all directions, and placing constables in double files across the various roads, effectually prevented their uniting again. Between 8 and 9 the assemblage began gradually to disperse, and by 10 o'clock not 200 persons were remaining.—On Wednesday evening another abortive attempt was made by the Chartists to hold a meeting on Clerkenwell-green. During the whole of the day it was rumoured that the Chartists intended, in spite of the authorities, to hold a meeting, but the locality was only made known to a few of their own party. The people began to assemble about seven o'clock, and by eight about one thousand persons, men, women, and boys, the latter preponderating as ten to one, had assembled. About this time a few men and boys congregated around the lamp-post in the centre of the green, and one man began to address them, when two or three policemen came up and dissolved the meeting. The Chartists moved on to the pavement, and were followed by the police, who immediately cleared the Green and prevented any repetition of the meeting.—On Thursday night a public meeting, convened by the national charter or complete suffrage movers, took place at the National Association Hall, "for the purpose of considering the present alarming state of the country." There were about 1500 persons present. Several speeches were delivered, attributing the distress to class legislation, and denouncing the course pursued by Government in attempting to put down public discussion. Resolutions in accordance with these views, and affirming that the Charter was the only remedy for the people, were then carried, and the meeting quietly dispersed.

The Coal Trade.—On Wednesday, there was a general strike among the coal-whippers on the river, not accompanied, however, with any political movement. The object of the men is to relieve themselves from the thraldom of the middle men, who make a profit out of their labour. The wages formerly paid to the coal-whippers were seven farthings per ton each man, but of late years they have not been paid on the average more than a penny per ton, and out of that they have had to pay a large per-centage to persons who call themselves coal undertakers, and to the publicans who have the agency of the coal-ships, and who employ no men who do not consume a certain quantity of liquor. The coal-whippers held a meeting on Tuesday night, at Stepney, and another on Wednesday, at Shadwell. They then resolved to cease working until they can obtain a penny per ton clear of all deductions, and instead of being engaged by the middle men, who exact large sums from them for the working gear, they resolved to submit to no such exactions, but to be employed direct from the landing-places along shore, and be paid everything on board ship, as the Act of Parliament directs.

Finsbury.—On Monday evening, a meeting of the electors of this borough was held by requisition at White Conduit House. The meeting was convened by public advertisement, emanating from a committee of twenty-five electors, and for some days the northern suburbs had been placarded with bills, announcing that the meeting would take into consideration the alarming distress of the country, and that the borough members, Mr. T. Duncombe and Mr. Wakley, would attend. The room was so densely crowded that it soon became necessary to adjourn to the gardens; but it was evident that the great bulk of those present were not electors. After several speeches had been delivered, a resolution, expressing regret at the late disturbances, was proposed and carried. The following resolution was then moved and adopted unanimously:—"That this meeting have no hope of remedy in the measures hitherto pursued. We see no hope of peace in the poor destroying factories or the residences of the rich because the owners give no greater wages than the demands of class legislation leave them the power of doing; nor do we see any hope of peace in the rich coercing the poor because they endeavour to avoid starvation. These are the means of aggravating evils, which, in the opinion of this meeting, can only be remedied by the removal of class legislation; and, therefore, we are of opinion, that a petition founded on these resolutions be presented to the Queen, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased immediately to convene the Parliament, and take measures for securing to the people such a representation as will be in conformity with the prayers of the petitions presented to the House of Commons last session, and which petitions were signed by millions of her Majesty's loyal subjects; that the petition be signed by the chairman on behalf of this meeting, and that the members for the borough be requested to forward the same to her Majesty." The meeting was then addressed by Mr. T. Duncombe and Mr. Feargus O'Connor, after which it quietly dispersed.

Inquests.—An inquest has been held on the young woman who threw herself from the Monument last week. After the usual evidence, the Coroner summed up at length, and said that these occurrences were an outrage on public decency, and he hoped that something would now be done to prevent persons, whether they were sane or insane, from committing self-destruction in a similar manner. There was also great danger to passengers from such occurrences. The main question for the jury to consider was the state of mind in which the deceased was at the time, for it appeared beyond doubt that the act of destruction was her own. The jury having consulted for a few moments, returned the following verdict:—"That deceased destroyed herself while labouring under temporary insanity, produced by indiscretion in having remained absent from home all night." There were three dissentients on the ground of there being no sufficient proof of insanity, but 12 of the jury having agreed, the Coroner received the above verdict.—On Saturday, an inquest was held in Charterhouse-lane, on Mr. Tooth, a stockbroker, who was killed a few days previously on board a Richmond steamer, by the fall of a large gas-pipe from Blackfriars-bridge, in consequence of the funnel of the steamer having caught a wisp of hay suspended from the pipe as a caution to vessels not to pass through the arch. The evidence was given at some length, when the Coroner stated to the jury that it was his duty to inform them that, however great the amount of culpability on the part of any one with regard to this melancholy affair, it would be quite useless for him to pursue the inquiry any further. It was established in evidence that the cause of death was inflicted in the city, and that the death took place in the parish of St. Sepulchre, each locality being superintended by a different coroner. It had been recently decided in a court of law, that unless the Coroner for the district in which the fatal act of violence has occurred holds the inquest on the body, no legal steps can be taken against the party or parties whose proceedings lead to the death. The deceased, therefore, having been brought for proper attendance to his own home, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, which is out of the city, the body must be sent by the relatives back again to the jurisdiction of the City Coroner, for him to hold an inquest. Unless this was done, the culpability of the persons causing the death could not be followed by any measure of punishment. It would be useless, then, for the jury to pass a verdict which would involve a charge of manslaughter or otherwise criminate any person in relation to the death of the deceased, for the judges would only treat the inquisition as a piece of waste paper. This was proved by a recent decision of Lord Denman, to the astonishment of the coroners throughout the kingdom; that judge having decided that the proceedings were worthless in the case of certain deaths at an hospital in Reading, because the injuries were inflicted on a railroad in a district of the county belonging to another coroner. The coroner, after referring to the effect such a doctrine would have in cases of murder, further said, that, in the present case, he had been informed by the friends of the deceased's relations, that it would be too painful to the widow to send the corpse into the city again, so that whoever was culpable of the death must escape punishment. The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict in accordance with the evidence, but simply amounting to a delaration of accidental death.

Fires.—On Sunday morning a very destructive fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Morgan, an extensive soap-boiler and tallow-melter, in Tottenham-court-road, which for extent of damage will probably equal the recent conflagration in Bermondsey. The flames extended into the back premises of Hanway-yard, and the densely-inhabited district of Tudor-place, destroying a large mass of houses, and seriously injuring the St. Patrick Schools. Many small tenements were burnt, and their poor inhabitants have been wandering about during the week in great distress. No loss of life has taken place. The value of property destroyed is said to be 14,000*l*.—On Tuesday night, shortly before 12, great excitement prevailed in the vicinity of Kennington, in consequence of an immense body of fire suddenly shooting forth from the Surrey Zoological Gardens, which illuminated the horizon for miles round. It was found that the model of St. Peter's at Rome, had taken fire during the exhibition of the fireworks. The flames were checked by the workmen on the premises before the arrival of the engines, but they were not finally extinguished until a great part of the model had been destroyed.

Police.—During the week the magistrates have been occupied with hearing the different charges arising out of the late Chartist meetings in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. The first cases were connected with the attempt of the ringleaders to address the mob. Evidence having been adduced to prove the violent language used by the speakers, the magistrate said it was quite impossible that such language could be tolerated. Society could not exist if persons were allowed with impunity to address a riotous mob in the streets in such terms, and he felt that it was a case which could not be passed over. He therefore made the parties enter into their own recognizances to answer the charge at the sessions, and in the mean time to keep the peace. Another class of offenders were those who exhibited Chartist bills in their shop-windows, and in front of their houses. Some, who promised not to repeat the offence, were discharged, but others were held to bail for their good behaviour. The next and largest class were the rioters, who were charged with assaulting the police in the execution of their duty, by throwing stones, and by other acts of violence. The charges were fully proved, and the offenders were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment in the House of Correction.

Woolwich.—Preparations are in active progress for her Majesty's embarkation at this dock-yard on her visit to Scotland. The Royal George yacht, Capt. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, arrived on Monday, having been towed from the mouth of the river by the Monkey steamer. The Royal George has been moored off the dock-yard, immediately opposite the building from which the Trafalgar was launched last year. Some steam-vessels belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company, have been thoroughly repaired, in order to convey the royal carriages to Leith for the use of the Queen and suite during the sojourn of the royal party in Scotland. An order has been issued by the Admiralty, announcing that no person will be admitted into the dock-yard on the day that her Majesty embarks, excepting officers in full uniform.

Sheerness.—The Camperdown, with the Admiral's flag, has left her station off this dockyard, and anchored off the Nore Light, in order to be ready to receive her Majesty in passing down the river. The Pique frigate is also at anchor off the Nore, in readiness to attend the Royal George to Scotland.

Erith.—On Monday a new pier was opened at this place for the accommodation of passengers, who have hitherto been landed by small boats. It was quite a gala day to the inhabitants of Bexley, Crayford, and Dartford, who attended to witness the opening of this new line of communication with the metropolis. A dinner was given to commemorate the event, at which Sir Henry Wheatley presided. A regatta took place in the course of the day. This hitherto retired village will now soon lose its simplicity of character, and will become one of the ordinary resorts of the citizens on their weekly holidays.

Chatham.—Intelligence has been received in this Dockyard that the Crocodile troop-ship, Commander Elson, during her recent passage to North America, had a narrow escape from being destroyed by fire, the captain's steward having accidentally set fire to a store in the cockpit, adjoining the ship's magazine, on the 20th July. He had been absent from it about twenty minutes, without being aware of the dangerous position in which his light had been placed; and if the purser's steward had not providentially gone to the purser's store about that time to issue provisions to the troops for the ensuing day, the whole of the passengers and crew might have been blown up in the middle of the ocean. The fire was extinguished by the efforts of five individuals, and by the judicious manner in which the commander acted on the occasion, the knowledge was confined to them alone during the rest of the voyage.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths, from all causes, registered in the week ending Saturday, August 13:—Total, 874. Males, 447; females, 427. Weekly average, 1838-9-40-1:—Males, 467; females, 445. The mortality from cholera and dysentery in London, for the three weeks ending August 6, amounted to 109 deaths; for the previous three weeks, ending July 16, 40: making an increase of 69 deaths in the course of the last three weeks. Children and aged persons have been the greatest sufferers.

Provincial News.

Manchester.—No attempt has been made since our last to disturb the peace of the town, and business has been gradually resumed during the week. The delegates held their last meeting on Saturday, in the Chartist room; only 12 persons were present. Having received intelligence of the apprehension of their chairman, Alexander Hutchinson, they despatched three delegates to inquire if the report were correct. At 11 o'clock they returned, and informed the meeting that the report was quite true. The delegates were so much alarmed by this information, that none of them dared to take the chair. Since their previous meeting they had dismissed their secretary, in consequence of some suspicions entertained of his want of attachment to their cause. It was reported that their former secretary was also apprehended at Eccles; and finding themselves thus deprived of leaders, they mutually agreed to separate, with an intimation from the chief spokesman of the party, that due notice would be given as to when and where they should reassemble. At the close of their proceedings they issued a concluding address to their constituents, from which the following is an extract: "Owing to the occurrence of the late civil commotions, of which we had not the slightest anticipation, and which we exceedingly regret, we found that the carrying out of our resolutions would, for the present, be impracticable; but we dissolve with the firm determination, that as soon as our organisation is sufficient for, and our resources adequate to the commencement of a national cessation from labour until the Charter becomes the law of the land, we shall do so legally and constitutionally, and we fear not but the result will crown our cause with victory." On Monday several hands went to work. In the afternoon information was received at the Town-hall that a large assemblage was taking place in the ground near St. George's-road, and that the mob had marched there in procession from different parts of the town. It was ascertained that the object of the meeting was to make an attempt to turn out the few hands who had entered into employment in the morning. It was considered by the authorities prudent to disperse the meeting, and 150 of the police force, and 250 special constables, with an adequate military force, marched to the spot. This large detachment was accompanied by the mayor and two of the borough magistrates, who gave orders to Capt. Sleigh to disperse the meeting, which he did with slight resistance. On Tuesday a few of the fine spinners went to work without molestation; but the disposition on the part of the workmen to resume labour was by no means general. Mr. Gregory, a barrister, commissioned by Government to institute inquiries into the causes and origin of the disturbances, has arrived, and is engaged in examining the documents, &c. seized in the houses of the Chartist leaders.

Stockport.—Towards the close of last week the turn-outs manifested a strong disposition to resume the riots, in consequence of many bleach-works, hat manufactories, iron foundries, &c., having commenced operations, and the hands being satisfied with the terms offered. On Friday there was a large and violent meeting, after which the mob turned out the hands of Messrs. Christy and Messrs. Carrington, and were proceeding to Edgeley, when they were intercepted by the troops. In the evening the magistrates issued an order, prohibiting political meetings in the open air. This had the desired effect, and the town continues peaceable, though the mills are still closed.

Ashton.—On Friday some endeavours were made at this place to compel labourers to strike work, but without success. The Riot Act was read, and a ringleader arrested on a charge of sedition. Two or three other active rioters were captured, and no further disturbances took place. The place was under the protection of a strong detachment of military, and 340 special constables. On Wednesday a mob assembled at Mr. Wanklyn's mill shortly after the military left for Oldham, and attempted to turn out the hands, but they were dispersed by a troop of dragoons.

Oldham.—The excitement which has so long prevailed in this neighbourhood has in a great measure subsided, so far as any apprehension in regard to property and life is concerned; but it is still considered necessary to keep up a force of special constables, in consequence of the outbreak which took place on Wednesday. It appears that during the latter part of last week the turn-outs continued to hold their meetings on Oldham Edge, and violent language was used. On Saturday upwards of 2,000 assembled, and, after some speeches resolved on marching in procession through the town, which they were permitted to do, and then quietly dispersed. On Sunday three meetings were held on the same spot, but all passed off quietly. On Wednesday evening another disturbance took place in the town; the mob attacked Mr. Hartley's mill, and a violent collision took place, which ended by the rioters overpowering the constables and stopping the works, as there were no military in the town. A body of infantry, however, arrived in the afternoon, and though all the shops were shut, order was again restored. The magistrates had read the Riot Act, and ordered all public-houses to be closed. The town has since continued in an excited state; but, from the precautionary measures taken, and the increased force of the military, no further outbreak is anticipated.

Lancaster.—On Monday all was again quiet in this city. The mills, with the exception of that of Messrs. Gregson and Mason, and that of Messrs. Satterthwaite and Barrow, were then still. On Monday morning a meeting of some hundreds of persons was held on the Green Area, and the speakers declared that their only wish was for peace and fair wages. About 400 then proceeded to the Bulk-road, and took up their quarters opposite the mill of Messrs. Gregson and Mason. They stayed there quietly for about three quarters of an hour, and finding the information as to a certainty of a "turn-out" following such a demonstration to be incorrect (for not one hand attempted to leave the mill), the mob departed quietly. A company of the 60th Rifles is in quarters at the Castle. We learn from a correspondent, that the active measures of the Mayor and County Magistrates have given great satisfaction; but that the differences between the masters and the men, on the subject of wages, are not adjusted. It is generally believed that the masters will not yield, and that the men will have to return at their old rate of wages.

Leeds.—Tranquillity is entirely restored in this town, and the accounts from Huddersfield, Halifax, and Bradford are very satisfactory. The neighbouring districts are also perfectly quiet. The energetic steps taken by the magistrates, both of the borough and riding, appear to have intimidated the Chartists, and to have arrested their career. The colliers are now in full work, and are receiving 24s. per week. It is said that this class of labourers have no sympathy with the Chartists in their present movement; on the contrary, it is their interest to see the mills kept at work, inasmuch as anything like a universal stoppage would inevitably throw them out of employment. The magistrates are aware of the importance of preserving peace in the mining districts, and are adopting vigilant measures to prevent the colliers being intimidated or seduced from their employment.

Sheffield.—On Monday, a Chartist meeting was held, which had given rise to some apprehensions. The troops were under arms, and the police were ready in case of emergency; but the affair passed off quietly. Some dispute arose about the propriety of a strike. One delegate told the meeting what had been done at the meeting of his trade, and thought the trades were not in a condition to strike. A packer from Manchester, called Dickinson, spoke at length, during which he advised peace, and denounced the Anti-Corn Law League as the authors of the strike system to gain their ends. Subsequently it was proposed by a delegate that there should be a strike, when two persons, well-known Chartists, named Harvey and Sparkes, spoke against it, and it was eventually carried that there should be no strike. Afterwards a proposition was carried, that a memorial be presented to the Queen to withdraw the military from the manufacturing districts, and to dismiss her present Ministers. It is said that only five delegates appeared from the trades.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—This town, during the insurrectionary movements in Manchester and other parts, remained quiet up to Saturday evening, when a report became general in the town that some delegates had arrived from the south, in order to prevail upon the pitmen to strike. On Sunday a person delivered a lecture on the Quay side, on the distressed state of the labouring classes. He was attended by a great multitude of working men, and read several letters and papers to the mob, showing the sufferings of the operatives, and urging them to combine in measures to obtain their rights, which he said could only be done by physical force.—On Tuesday a Chartist Meeting was held in the Forth, which was attended by large numbers of workmen and colliers. Several resolutions on the subject of the late outbreak were passed, together with one requesting the Secretary of State to furnish the colliers in this neighbourhood with 10,000 stand of arms, for repelling any attack on the liberties of the people. The meeting at length separated without any disturbance, and the authorities did not think it necessary to interfere.

Birmingham.—The state of this town, and the country for twenty miles round, is reported as perfectly tranquil. Large bands of colliers, in the beginning of the week, perambulated the district; but they have in a great measure returned to work without committing any violence. One hundred and fifty pensioners have been sworn in as special constables; about 1,000 of the inhabitants have volunteered their services; and there is, moreover, a strong military force, with three guns. An attempt was made to hold a meeting at Summer-lane on Monday; but the police effectually dispersed it, and drove both Messrs. Joseph Sturge and Arthur O'Neill from the neighbourhood. Mr. Sturge has since issued a proclamation in the name of the Council of the National Complete Suffrage Union, referring to the recent occurrences, and postponing their final determination to the 7th September. Several attempts to hold Chartist meetings have since been made, but the police have prevented them; and it is now hoped that the men will be able to return to the pits without being molested by the turn-outs.

Stafford.—The intelligence from the Potteries is favourable. Several of the porcelain manufactories have resumed work, and there seems no reason to fear any further disturbances. An inquest has been held at Burslem on the body of the rioter who was killed by the firing of the military, when the jury returned a verdict of Justifiable Homicide.—At Hanley there had been a large meeting of the inhabitants, but not for purposes of violence. The object, which was effected with unanimity, was to vote an address of condolence to the Rev. Mr. Aitkin, on the melancholy destruction of his house and property by a lawless mob.—In Dudley, Bilston, Wednesbury, and Westbromwich, all is quiet. The magistrates in Dudley have determined to prevent any public meetings being held in the neighbourhood.

Derby.—The county magistrates having received information that a large gathering was to take place on Monday at Holbrook-moor, five miles distant, whence they intended to proceed and attack Messrs. Strutt's mills at Belper, and the various factories in Derby, made every preparation for preventing the proceeding. Soon after 5 o'clock the Dragoons were called out, and, accompanied by Mr. Mundy, M.P., marched to Holbrook-moor; the Derby troop of Yeomanry was sent to Belper; the Radborne troop, with the Infantry and Militia, marched round this town with fixed bayonets, and at 1 o'clock the Lord-Lieutenant, the Duke of Devonshire, arrived, and attended a numerous meeting of county magistrates. Many rumours were current during the day that the troops had charged the mob at Holbrook and Belper; but they have proved without foundation, the insurgents having dispersed whenever the soldiers approached them. The town is now quiet, and there is no anticipation of further disturbance.

Leicester.—Several attempts have been made during the week to produce an outbreak, but the magistrates have been completely prepared, and have succeeded in repressing the first appearance of a commotion. The mob, however, in some instances, seem to have taken to the Swing system, and some incendiary fires are reported. Several rioters have been brought before the magistrates and convicted in heavy penalties or imprisonment. The promptitude with which they have been brought to trial is said to have surprised them, and no large assemblage has since taken place.

Merthyr Tydvill.—An outbreak took place in this neighbourhood at the close of last week, connected with a strike for wages. On Friday the workmen held a meeting, and resolved not to work until they obtained the wages of 1840. They then went to the works of Messrs. Crawshay, at Cyfartha, when they had an interview with Mr. Crawshay, to whom they represented the purport of the resolution passed at the meeting. Mr. Crawshay gave them a direct negative with respect to their required advance of wages, and represented to them how impossible it was for the masters to increase their scale of payments with the present reduced price of iron. They then determined to go to Dowlais; and accordingly the miners and colliers on Saturday met to the number of 1,600 or 1,800, in the square; and a man named Miles having been called to preside over them, they marched two-and-two to Dowlais, to meet the workmen belonging to the Rhymny and Tredegar works, whom they expected to join them. Mr. Homfray, of Tredegar, and the proprietors of the Rhymny works, succeeded in preventing their workmen from joining the mob, which consisted of the workmen at the Cyfartha and Plymouth works, together with some from Alderman Thompson's works at Pen-y-Darren. After remaining about Dowlais for some hours, the mob returned to Merthyr, and appointed another meeting for the evening at Penrylgereg on the mountain. Mr. Crawshay, with a view to put an end to the disturbed state of the town, and to prevent the meeting on the mountain, sent the public crier round to summon a meeting of the workmen in his employ who were inclined to go to work, to meet him and his agent. At the appointed hour, about 1,300 of his workmen met him, and after his addressing them on the impropriety of their conduct in leaving their work, a large number promised to return to their work in the morning. It was thought that this course would have restored order, and would have been the means of preventing the meeting on the mountain. Much, however, to the surprise of the authorities, a very large meeting was held on the mountain at the very time that Mr. Crawshay was addressing the meeting in the town, the mountain meeting being swollen by numbers of workmen from Aberdare. At this meeting much indignation was expressed at, and threats were held out to any who might return to their work. They also agreed that their emissaries should induce the puddlers not to light the fires on Monday morning, which would, if they were successful, effectually put a stop to every kind of labour at the works. On Tuesday, however, a Chartist meeting was held, when it was decided to go to work on the following morning. Accordingly the hands returned on Wednesday, and the place has resumed its usual business appearance.

Chester.—A paragraph has appeared in several papers stating that the clergy of Chester, with the concurrence of the Bishop, have determined on the establishment of a school in this city, in which a hundred boys shall receive instruction to prepare them for admission to the Universities, to the legal or medical profession, or to the Army or Navy, and that Mr. John Brindley, the Anti-Socialist lecturer, has been appointed to the head mastership. In reference to this statement the "Standard" announces that it has authority to say that "the clergy of Chester" have not done any such thing, nor made any such appointment.

Deal.—The Lord Hungerford, East Indiaman, passed through the Downs on Monday, having on board Lord Auckland, the late Governor-General of India, and family: her dates of leaving are, from Calcutta March 12, Algoa Bay May 27.—A letter has been addressed to the morning papers by Mr. Bush, the engineer of the "Light for All Nations" on the Goodwin Sands, stating that the caisson is sunk below the sands 16 feet at low-water mark; that the whole portion is upwards of 42 feet high, being 9 feet above high water; and that in the course of next week he hopes to add 10 feet more, with every prospect of speedily finding a foundation suitable for the base of such an undertaking. He states that the caisson weighs 150 tons, and is 30 feet in diameter.

Marlborough.—It was stated a short time since that the Castle Inn, at Marlborough, Wilts, had been purchased by a committee, and was immediately to be converted into a public school for the sons of the clergy and others. Several noblemen and gentlemen in the neighbourhood have tendered their co-operation, and have undertaken the office of correspondents. The selection of Marlborough for the proposed school is considered satisfactory, as it is conveniently accessible by means of the Great Western railway, the principal station on that line being near Swindon, 12 miles distant, and the formation of a branch for the Swindon station to Cheltenham and Gloucester being now certain. It is expected that the school will be opened at Lady-day of next year.

Norwich.—The approaching musical festival begins to excite more than ordinary interest. A report has been addressed by Professor Taylor, of Gresham College, to the chairman of the Festival Committee, respecting the arrangements for the festival of this year, which commences on the 13th of next month, from which it appears that great efforts are making to keep up the high character which this city has acquired by its former celebrations. At the approaching festival the first morning performance is to consist of The Creation, but, as it is too short for a whole performance, it is to be preceded by Handel's Coronation Anthem, "My heart is inditing," Purcell's anthem "O give thanks," and a portion of Rossini's "Stabat Mater." The oratorio of the second morning is Spohr's "Fall of Babylon," and that of the third morning is Handel's "Samson," remodelled and arranged for the purpose by Mr. Taylor. There is one feature in the management of the Norwich festivals which is said to be peculiar to them. The labours of the committee are never suspended; the choral band is in regular training; and one triennial celebration is no sooner over, than preparations are commenced for the next. "The Crucifixion" of Graun; "The Deluge" of Schneider; the immortal "Requiem" of Mozart; "The Last Judgment," "The Christian's Prayer," and "The Calvary" of Spohr; have all been performed, for the first time in England, at Norwich; and all these great works have been eagerly sought and repeated elsewhere.

Plymouth.—It is stated that 100 of the oldest Captains in the Navy, not under 60 years of age, are to be allowed to retire with the rank of Rear-Admiral, on 20s. per diem.—The female rowers of Saltash, who have acquired such celebrity at regattas in this port and Portsmouth, left Southampton to proceed to the Havre regatta, last week, in order to contest for a prize for amateur rowers, open to all the world. They were politely received by the committee and the mayor of Havre; but the Frenchmen declined the proposed encounter on even terms. At length it was arranged that a match should take place between the Glanvillites and the English boatmen, and a subscription was entered into by the committee for a prize to be contended for by the female champions with the Englishmen, and in a few minutes four hundred francs were forthcoming for the purpose. English rowers having volunteered from the Grand Turk, the race, which was well contested on both sides, was soon begun and concluded, and amid the cheers of 20,000 spectators the Saltash women carried the day. The arrangements between the Admiralty and the Post-office, for the transmission of the West-India Mails twice a week by sailing packets, are now finally concluded. Twelve 10-gun brigs are now fitting-out here, to take the West-Indian and Mexican Mails, and those for the Brazils and Buenos Ayres.

Stockton-on-Tees.—The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Baron Brunnow, the Russian Ambassador, arrived at this place on Monday, by a special train from Darlington, on their way to Wynyard, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry. His Royal Highness was met at the terminus by the Mayor and authorities, and conducted to the Town-hall, where an address was presented in the name of the Corporation. A *déjeûner* was then given by the Mayor, after which his Royal Highness, accompanied by Lord and Lady Londonderry and party, set out for Wynyard. On Tuesday there was a dinner-party at Wynyard, and a ball in the evening, which was attended by a numerous party of gentlemen connected with the county. On Wednesday a dinner was given to the workmen at Pershar, provision having been made for upwards of two thousand.

Sunderland.—A correspondence has been published between Sir Hedworth Williamson, Mayor of Sunderland, and the Town-clerk and others of that town, respecting his refusal to preside at the public dinner to be given to his Royal Highness on his arrival in the neighbourhood. The following is an extract from the Mayor's letter to the Town-clerk, which explains the whole transaction:—"I understand that his Royal Highness is to be the guest of the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord-Lieutenant of our county, and, in all probability, will accompany him to the dinner. I feel how very desirable it is that the most perfect cordiality and unanimity should prevail. You, as well as the whole town of Sunderland, recollect the charge made by our Lord-Lieutenant in the House of Lords, early this session, against a considerable number of the Sunderland magistrates, including myself, which charge, though denied and explained by them, his Lordship has neither retracted nor endeavoured to prove, with a view to have them exposed and punished, as they would well deserve, if guilty of such conduct as he intimated. The health of our Lord-Lieutenant of the county will certainly be given, very probably accompanied with expressions of respect and approbation, in which, under present circumstances, I cannot, and do not wish it to be supposed that I do participate; I therefore think that I had better decline presiding at the dinner, which otherwise I should have been glad to have done."

Windsor.—Since the late entrance effected to the interior of Windsor Castle, by the man Quested, on Monday week, such precautions have been carried into effect as will effectually prevent the possibility of the Castle being invaded by the intrusion of unknown and suspicious characters. The police, who are stationed at the only entrance which it is possible for a stranger to pass through, now commence their duties several hours earlier in the evening, and remain until eight the next morning, from which hour the usual porters on the royal establishment are in constant attendance throughout the day, and until late in the evening.

York.—The Duke of Cambridge arrived here by rail way on Saturday, on his way to Wynyard Park, the seat of the Marquis of Londonderry. His Royal Highness proceeded to the Black Swan Hotel, where shortly afterwards the sheriff and town-clerk waited upon him, in reference to the presentation of an address of congratulation, agreed upon by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the city. Prince George arrived from Leeds, where he had been stationed with his regiment, the 17th Lancers, in the evening, on a visit to his illustrious father. The royal party on Sunday attended the morning and afternoon service at the Minster, and the Duke afterwards dined with Mr. Alderman Hudson; the Lord Mayor, in consequence of a recent domestic affliction, being obliged to forego the honour of receiving him at the Mansion-house. His Royal Highness left by a special train on Monday, for Darlington, on his way to Wynyard Park.—The local papers, in noticing the list of patents sealed last month, mention as singular the announcement of one granted to Lady Anne Vavasour, of Melbourne-hall, in this county, for the improvement of machinery for draining land.

Railways.—The following are the last weekly receipts of the principal railways:—London and Birmingham, 19,239*l.*; Great Western, 14,755*l.*; South Western, 7,980*l.*; Brighton, 4,679*l.*; Blackwall, 1,438*l.*; North Midland, 5,233*l.*; York and North Midland, 2,058; Greenwich, 820*l.*; Croydon, 428*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,464*l.*: Manchester and Leeds, 5,106*l.*; South Eastern, 969*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1,156*l.*; Glasgow and Ayr, 1,293*l.*; Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock, 1,190*l.*—The half-yearly general meeting of the Great Western Railway has been held at Bristol. The report stated that the revenue for the half-year amounted to 310,871*l.*, of which 273,877*l.* was earned by the Great Western line proper. The directors state that although there has not been such an increase as they anticipated or expected, on account of the general stagnation of trade, the traffic bears a successful comparison with that of other railways, but the expenses have exceeded those of a previous period. A long debate took place on a proposition to abolish the reserved fund, and to declare a dividend of 7 per cent. instead of 6. The motion was supported by several proprietors, but, on being put to the meeting, it was lost. A dividend of 3 per cent. for the half-year was proposed and carried.—The Midland Counties Company have just held their half-yearly meeting. After some discussion on the charge of want of economy in the management, the balance in favour of the company on the revenue account was stated at 18,767*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, and from this a dividend of 30*s.* per share on each whole share, and 7*s.* 6*d.* per share on each quarter share, was declared payable.—The meeting of the Sheffield and Rotherham Company has also taken place. The report alluded to the considerable decrease in the traffic, but stated that the line was working well, and the receipts had been less reduced than those of almost any other inland railway dependent on the state of trade. The number of passengers by the local trains was 140,930, and by the North Midland trains 58,120, making a total of 199,050, or a decrease of 39,034. The receipts, after deducting the expenditure, left a surplus of 3,597*l.* 1*s.* 4½*d.*, which, with the balance of last year, made 6,866*l.* applicable for a dividend. Out of this, the directors proposed to make a payment at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, when there would be left for another half-year 1,966*l.*, which was accepted by the shareholders after a short discussion.—The Lancaster and Preston Company have also held their summer meeting; the report attributes the decrease in the passenger traffic to the depression of trade, and to the want of a proper understanding with the North Union Company. It states also that the directors, not being able to come to any satisfactory terms with the North Union, which levied 6*d.* on each passenger for passing the archway at Fishergate, had disposed of the line by the unanimous consent of the proprietors, by leasing it to the Lancaster Canal Company for a period of 21 years, the agreement being that the Canal Company shall pay four per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital, to be further increased should it eventually be determined to carry the railway forward to Carlisle.—On Monday, Major-General Pasley, the Inspector-General of railways, inspected the line of the London and Brighton Railway, previously to its further opening to the public, from Tonbridge to Headcorn, a distance of 15 miles. This opening brings the line into proximity with Staplehurst, which is within seven miles of Maidstone, to which a branch line is intended to be made. After a minute survey of the works along the line, General Pasley expressed himself highly gratified. Simultaneously with the opening to Headcorn, it is intended to increase the number of the trains, by running two on the line each way; the fares will also be reduced, so as to compete with the coaches, and third-class carriages will be placed upon the line.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The local papers state that Mr. T. B. C. Smith, Queen's Counsel, is to succeed Mr. Jackson in the office of Solicitor-General, and that Archdeacon Pakenham, brother-in-law of the Duke of Wellington, is to have the vacant bishopric of Meath; but that neither vacancy will be filled until the return of Lord de Grey to Ireland.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday, when Mr. O'Connell addressed the meeting at some length; the week's rent was announced to be 82*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* — Mrs. Byrne, whose trial on a charge of murder has lately engaged so much attention in this city, on leaving the Court-house on Tuesday evening, proceeded at once to the railway station, and sailed from Kingstown for England on the same night.

Cork.—The trustees of the corn-market, Cork, have agreed to grant the use of their premises for the establishment of an Agricultural Museum and Library, and the exhibition of farming implements. The authorities have at length succeeded in removing to safe custody the accomplices of the prisoners charged with vitriol-throwing. Their removal had been delayed by the serious riot which occurred in this city, in consequence of the jury having brought in a verdict of guilty against the principals. As soon as the result of the trial was known, the populace became so excited that it was deemed advisable by the authorities to procure a troop of the 7th Dragoons from Ballincollig, together with a body of mounted police, and a strong force of the constabulary. After sentence had been pronounced, the prisoners were placed in the van, and escorted by a large force to the jail, when the crowd collected outside assailed the police with missiles of every description, several were struck with stones and severely hurt, when the commanding officer ordered the cavalry to charge, and the people were at once repulsed; the prisoners were then safely lodged in jail. The prosecutor and the approver were, during this time, in the court-house, under the protection of the police, and the escort having returned from the jail, they were placed on a jingle for the purpose of being conveyed to their residences. On its being known that they were about to be removed, the stone-throwing again commenced, and it was again found necessary to charge the populace, so as to enable the escort to proceed. Several persons were seriously injured on both sides. In consequence of this affair, application has been made to the Court, on behalf of the Crown, praying that the trial of the accomplices may be postponed to the next assizes, as the witnesses are now afraid to give evidence. The Court intimated that it had no alternative but to comply with the application, and the parties are consequently to remain in custody until next assizes.

Limerick.—The Ordnance Survey of this city is completed, on the large scale of fifty inches to a mile, and with such minuteness and precision as to exhibit distinctly the site and position of every house and tenement in the respective parishes. The survey of the county has been finished for some time past on a scale of six inches to the mile. The entire trigonometrical survey of Ireland will be completed in about three months.—The local papers notice the great number of falling stars which were observed in the neighbourhood of Limerick last week, exceeding in frequency and brilliancy all those observed for some years in the same locality.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The approaching visit of Her Majesty and Prince Albert forms a leading topic of conversation, not only in this city, but throughout Scotland, and a great variety of rumours and opinions have been circulated respecting the precise movements of the royal visitors. The first discussion has been with regard to their place of landing. No sooner was it announced that Granton pier was to be the favoured spot, than the magistrates and inhabitants of Leith felt that a slight had been put upon the ancient port, and, accordingly, they transmitted a memorial to London, praying Her Majesty to follow the example of five of her royal ancestors, who have successively made Leith their landing-place on visiting Scotland. A deputation has also waited upon the Duke of Buccleuch at Dalkeith to obtain his countenance in favour of Leith pier, instead of his own pier at Granton. The question does not appear to be decided, but the general opinion seems to be that the preference will be given to Granton. The proceedings to be adopted in order to give effect to Her Majesty's landing are, of course, the general subject of discussion. An illumination is talked of, and the committee of the Town Council have even recommended that the citizens should all wear blue coats in honour of the occasion. This recommendation has, however, met with opposition. At a meeting of the master and assistants of the Merchant Company, in reference to the procession, in which all the public bodies are expected to take part, it was unanimously resolved to disapprove of the recommendation issued by the committee of the Town Council; it being the opinion of the meeting that no rule should be laid down on the subject, but that parties should be allowed to join the procession in such dresses as they may severally think fit. The accounts from those districts which Her Majesty is expected to visit are full of details of preparations, and the utmost excitement has been caused by the news in all parts of the Highlands. Several of the nobility intend to bring their retainers in full Highland costume, and, among other indispensable ceremonies, it is said to be arranged that the glass of whiskey, always offered to a Sovereign on entering Scotland, will be presented on this occasion by the Duke of Buccleuch.

Glasgow.—The local papers contain long accounts of disturbances in the western districts of Scotland. They report that the unhappy state of feeling existing in the mining districts of England has shown itself in Ayrshire. Last week the colliers of Kilmarnock and Kilwinning, the principal mining district in the west, struck work, and held a delegate meeting at Irvine. The miners in this vicinity having sent no representative to attend it, were waited upon by a deputation, supposed to consist of four men from Glasgow, and two from Kilwinning, the result of which was a general turn-out of 800 men and boys in this vicinity without an hour's intimation, or any cause of grievance whatever being assigned. District meetings have been held over the county, and a great meeting has taken place on Irvine Moor, near the line of the Glasgow and Ayrshire Railway. On Friday a general meeting of the colliers of Mid and East Lothian took place in Musselburgh Links, which was attended by about 1,000 individuals, 800 of whom were colliers. After some discussion on the question of wages, the whole assemblage separated peaceably.—Accounts from Alloa state that the greater portion of the colliers in Clackmannanshire have struck work. Some of the masters of these works resolved on making an example of the supposed ringleaders of the strike; and, accordingly, several police and other officers were sent to Clackmannan to apprehend them; but whenever they appeared, and their purpose was seen, they were set upon by a mob, mostly women and boys, who gave the officers a severe handling. It was rumoured that the military had been sent for, and the constables lately sworn in at Alloa received notice to keep themselves in readiness. In Lanarkshire affairs have also been very threatening. At a meeting of commissioners held in the Court-hall, at Hamilton, Lord Belhaven in the chair, it was agreed on the motion of his lordship, to vote the sum of 300*l.*, for the purpose chiefly of protecting the miners who are disposed to accede to the terms of the masters, in opposition to the desire of their fellow-workmen. A meeting of the county gentlemen was held immediately afterwards, over which the Duke of Hamilton presided, at which a long discussion ensued on the alarming appearances of the country from the number of struck workmen. After several motions on the subject of the grievances complained of by the men, it was agreed to recommend the sheriff, magistrates, and justices of the county to do their duty, by seeing that the workmen were not defrauded of their weights by the masters.

Perth.—Accounts from the moors inform us that the 12th opened on the hills with one of those bright mornings which have so peculiarly characterised this autumn. The high temperature cooled the ardour of many; and, unlike most previous occasions, a few hours' morning shooting satisfied most sportsmen, unless upon some highly-preserved and well-stocked grounds. The general success has been better than appearances some weeks ago indicated; in proof of which it is mentioned that 95 boxes passed through Perth for the south on one morning, 35 of which were for the London steamer. The highest return for the first day was that of the Hon. Fox Maule, who bagged 84 brace at Kinloch, at the head of Strathbraan. Sir P. M. Thriepland, at Balnaguard, killed 61½ brace of grouse, and 5 mountain hares; Mr. Butter, of Faskally, 56 brace, and Sir John Mackenzie, 50, in the moors of Glentruim. The results from the Invernessshire side are not so good; individual parties at Dalwhinnie only bagged each from 15 to 30 brace, which has been about the daily average.

THEATRICALS.

Italian Opera. — The last performance of an unusually successful season took place on Saturday evening. It was the second of two extra nights, at reduced prices of admission. The attraction was the fine music of *Cosi fan Tutte*, and the theatre was crowded by a delighted audience. Rubini made his parting bow, and withdrew—never to return—from the stage of which he has so long been the ornament. He will appear, for the last time, at the Norwich Festival, and then leave England to enjoy the fruits of his industry in Italy.

Haymarket. — A new farce by Mr. Bayle Bernard, called "Locomotion," has been produced at this theatre with success. It is, like most modern farces, slight in construction, and extravagant in details; but the leading idea is novel, and it contains some pleasant hits at the follies of the day. The scene is an auction-room; *Mr. Floss* (Mr. Farren), auctioneer and house agent, a gentleman with a genius for everything, and more capital in his head than in his pockets, is the presiding personage, and the mainspring of the affair. By dint of diligent exercise of the puffing principle, and flaming advertisements, he disposes of two unlettable mansions to a *Mr. Leicester* (Mr. Vining) and his lady (Miss Charles), who, in a moment of passion, occasioned by the unfounded jealousy of the gentleman, resolves to faint. *Mr. Vernon* (Mr. Brindal), a cousin of the lady, having been the cause of the quarrel, resolves to reconcile the couple; he applies to *Mr. Floss*, and after engaging to indemnify him for the houses he has let, promises him a tempting bribe if he will assist in putting matters upon a proper footing. Some laughable scenes ensue. The lady and gentleman, in varying moods, are brought in turn upon the stage; and after divers shifts and changes, more amusing than intelligible, the heart of *Mrs. Leicester* is melted by a story of a pretended duel, in which she is told her husband has been wounded. Before, however, she can fly to his side, an auction of their furniture, which had been previously arranged, commences; the lady hides herself behind a screen, the portrait of her husband is put up. The enthusiastic bidding for the portrait from behind the screen attracts the attention of the original, who is present. He finds it is his wife who manifests such a strong desire for the possession of the picture, and the rest may be imagined. The piece is well got up. The stage looks like a veritable auction-room, and the auction itself is capital. Although the piece is too broad for Mr. Farren, his part is of course the vivifying principle of the whole, leaving little for the rest of the characters. The curtain fell amidst applause, and the piece was announced for repetition.

SPORTING.

EGHAM RACES.—At the commencement of the present season it was more than doubtful whether the annual sports of Runnymede would be renewed—they had closed in 1841 under a cloud; the gentry were lukewarm, funds were low, and the racing had been below par; everything portended a dissolution, or that, at the best, they would furnish "a heat and a walk over" for the Queen's guineas, as at Guildford, Lewes, and other places. The races, however, commenced on Tuesday; but they were rather indifferent in character. The following is an outline of the sport:—

Tuesday.—The *Gold Cup*, of 50*l.* value, by subscribers of 10 sovs. each. Two miles. Five subs.—Won by Mr. Gardnor's Monops (Nat); beating Sir G. Heathcote's Dark Susan, and Mr. Isaac Day's Tamburini. Betting: 5 to 4 agst Tamburini, and 6 to 4 agst Monops. Won easily by a length, after a slow race.

The *County Members' Plate* of 40*l*, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each. Two-mile heats. Three subs.—Won by Lord Rosslyn's Cornuto (F. Butler); beating Mr. De Winton's Whitney, and Sir G. Heathcote's Mingrelia. Cornuto was the favourite, and won both heats in a canter.

The *Runnymede Stakes*, of 5 sovs. each, and 30 added. Heats, three-quarters of a mile. Seven subs.—Won by Mr. Bignold's Camille (Ling); beating Colonel Wyndham's Singleton, Mr. Rush's br. g by Exquisite, out of Maresfield's dam; Mr. Smith's f. by Ishmael, out of balance; Mr. Gardnor's Ben Brace, and Mr. I. Day's m. by Nimrod, out of Busk. Both heats were won very easily.

Wednesday.—The *Ankerwycke Stakes*, of 5 sovs. each, with 30 added. One-mile heats. 3 subs.—Won by Mr. Morley's Conjugation (Mann); beating Lord Chesterfield's f. by Muley Moloch, and Mr. J. Day's f. by Nimrod, out of Busk. Betting: 5 to 4 on Conjugation, 5 to 2 agst Busk, and 5 to 2 agst Muley Moloch filly. After the first heat, 10 to 1 on Conjugation, who won both heats very easily.

The *Surrey and Middlesex Stakes*, of 25 sovs. each. Two miles and a distance. 17 subs., 13 declared.—Won by Mr. Greville's Welfare (Nat); beating Mr. Scott's Mosque, and Sir G. Heathcote's Pannakeen. Betting: 5 to 4 on Welfare, 7 to 4 agst Mosque, and 5 to 1 agst Pannakeen. The three walked to the betting-stand, when Welfare made play to the first gap. Pannakeen then took it up at an improved pace to the distance, where Welfare regained her lead, and won cleverly by half a length; a good race for second.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with 25 added. Heats three quarters of a mile. 6 subs. Won by Mr. Rush's br. g. by Exquisite, out of Maresfield's dam (Bartholomew); beating Mr. Bignold's Camille, Count Bathyany's Nicholas, Mr. Dockeray's Pickwick, and Mr. Gardnor's Mirabelle. The first three heats were beautifully contested; but the others were won easily. Nicholas broke down in the third, and immediately destroyed.

Thursday.—The heavy rain that fell in the course of the night had a most beneficial effect in various ways: it lowered the temperature, improved the running-ground, and made the visit pleasant to those who gave way to the temptation of a capital entry for the Queen's Plate.

The *Sunninghill Stakes* (handicap) of 5 sovs. each, with 25 added. Three-quarters of a mile. 6 subs.—Won by Mr. Balchin's Epaulette (Balchin); beating Lord Rosslyn's Camelino, Colonel Wyndham's Nora Creina, Lord Chesterfield's f. by Muley Moloch, and Mr. Potto's Short Bob. 5 to 2 on Camelino. Won by ten lengths.

Match, 50, h. ft. New mile.—Won by Mr. Goodman's f. by Ishmael, out of Balance (Nat); beating Mr. Briscoe's Phœbe. 6 to 4 on Balance. Won in a canter.

The *Queen's Plate* of 100 guineas. Two miles and a dis.—Won by Mr. Rogers's Bridegroom (Bartholomew); beating Mr. Forth's Vibration, Mr Goodman's Shadow, and Sir G. Heathcote's Dark Susan. Betting: 6 to 4 agst Vibration, 7 to 4 agst The Shadow, and 3 to 1 agst Dark Susan. Vibration made the running, followed by Dark Susan, Bridegroom third, and Shadow two or three lengths behind. They ran thus, at a strong pace, to the rails, where Dark Susan and Bridegroom changed places. The Shadow moved forward, and for a moment it looked like a race with the lot; half way up, however, The Shadow and Dark Susan were beaten, and left Bridegroom to contest it with the Favourite; Bartholomew waited to the last, made a desperate rush, and the judge's fiat declared it a dead heat. *Deciding* Heat: 6 to 4 on Vibration, who made play as before, was challenged at the betting-stand, and beaten cleverly by a length.

The *Egham Stakes*, of 5 sovs. each, with 30 added. Heats, one mile and a half. 3 subs. Won by Lord Rosslyn's Cornuto (F. Butler); beating Mr. Scott's Obelisk, and Mr. Potto's Short Bob. 6 to 4 on Cornuto. Won easily.

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.—Owing to the Egham races being on, the attendance of members was small, and the betting scarcely worth quoting. The following were the only horses mentioned:—

ST. LEGER.

5 to 4 agst Colonel Anson's Attila
16 to 1 —— Mr. Dixon's Balinkeele (taken)
20 to 1 —— Mr. Bell's Eboracum (taken)
30 to 1 —— Lord Chesterfield's Sir Harry.

DERBY.

25 to 1 —— Mr. G. Clark's Philip (taken).

It is announced in the sporting circles that the Marquis of Westminster has made up his mind not only to reduce his splendid racing stud, but to retire from the turf altogether. The horses will be sent to Eaton-hall, where they will be brought to the hammer, after the Doncaster race meeting.

Law.

Central Criminal Court.—The present Sessions commenced on Monday, with a very heavy calendar. The Grand Jury early in the week brought in a true bill against the boy Bean, charged with a misdemeanour in presenting a loaded pistol at her Majesty.

Frederick Howe, aged 24, described as a clerk, was indicted for stealing 236 printed books, of the value of 40*l.*, the property of her Majesty. A second count charged the prisoner with stealing 586 lbs. of printed paper. The prisoner pleaded "Guilty." The Recorder said, it was necessary that the Court should be informed of the facts of the case.—Mr. Adolphus, who appeared for the Crown, said, the depositions were before the Court, and he was not aware that he could add anything to them. The prisoner was the son of a person employed in the office of the Board of Trade, whence the property was taken, and consequently had access to the premises. The papers consisted of various returns which had been printed by Messrs. Hansard for the use of the office, and were consequently valuable.—The Recorder told the prisoner that he had pleaded guilty to a very serious offence. Being the son of a person employed at the office of the Board of Trade, he had availed himself of the opportunity of visiting the premises and stealing property to a large amount. It appeared to be a system of robbery which had been carried on for some time, and consequently could not be passed over lightly. The sentence therefore was, that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for one year.

Trial of Nicholas Suisse.—On Wednesday Nicholas Suisse, the valet of the late Marquis of Hertford, was placed at the bar on an indictment charging him with stealing money and securities, principally French coupons, to a very large amount, upwards of 100,000*l.* The indictment contained twenty counts. Many of the facts have already been before the public in the police reports. Mr. Kelly stated the case. He said that the present indictment was one of several which the executors of the late Marquis of Hertford had thought necessary to prefer against the prisoner. He was charged with having feloniously possessed himself of a quantity of securities in the French funds, which were called inscriptions. The interest on these was represented by other securities called coupons. A large amount of those coupons, which had belonged to the late Marquis of Hertford, were traced to the prisoner's possession, without any satisfactory reason appearing to account for the fact. The prisoner had been for upwards of twenty years valet to the late Marquis, who had reposed great confidence in him. He had constantly attended the Marquis on his travels, and for the last few years of his life had been almost his sole personal attendant, and had paid all his bills and expenses. For these services he had received a salary of about 126*l.* a-year, together with many perquisites, which made his situation a valuable one. The learned counsel then proceeded to detail the circumstances out of which the present indictment arose, as they subsequently appeared in the evidence, and called several witnesses. The evidence adduced was in substance a very melancholy exposure of the habits of the Marquis and of his lavish expenditure on profligate dependents. Mr. Thesiger addressed the jury for the defence. Witnesses were called to prove that the Marquis had presented the coupons to the prisoner; and Dr. Fuller, the medical attendant of the Marquis, deposed that in his opinion the Marquis was in a state of mind quite competent to manage his affairs, and he never saw anything in his conduct that could for a moment induce him to entertain a contrary opinion. At this stage of the case Lord Abinger intimated his opinion that after this evidence the jury could not convict the prisoner. The case for the prosecutor was entirely founded upon circumstantial evidence, and only appeared to amount to strong suspicion, and an answer appeared to have been given to it by the witnesses who had just been examined. Mr. Kelly said that after such an intimation from the Court he would not, of course, think of proceeding any further. His clients had felt it to be their duty to put the case in a course to undergo the very fullest investigation. Lord Abinger said the executors had only done their duty, but under the circumstances, he was of opinion that the evidence did not support the charge. The jury having been some minutes in deliberation, Lord Abinger said if they were not satisfied the case should go on. The jury said they thought the fact of the prisoner asserting his poverty was a most suspicious circumstance. Lord Abinger said it was so undoubtedly, but that was the chief circumstance of the case against him, and that alone would not warrant them in convicting him. The jury then returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." Lord Abinger said the prisoner had chiefly to blame himself for the suspicion which attached to him, and it should be a lesson to him, and to all men, how dangerous it was to deviate for an instant from the truth. Mr. Kelly then said there were three other indictments against the prisoner, but one of them stood on a very different footing from that which had just been disposed of. He should, therefore, consult with his Learned Friends before he could announce what course they intended to pursue. The other indictments were then ordered to stand over.

Trial of Bean for Misdemeanour.—On Thursday morning the trial of John Wm. Bean, the youth charged with a misdemeanour in attempting to discharge a pistol at her Majesty, came on before Lord Abinger, Mr. Justice Williams, and Mr. Baron Rolfe. The case appeared to excite very little interest, and the Court was not more crowded than it is upon ordinary occasions. At ten o'clock the Learned Judges took their seats upon the bench, and the prisoner, a diminutive person, his head scarcely reaching above the bar, was immediately brought forward. He was decently dressed, and although he looked rather pale, he evinced no appearance of alarm at the position in which he was placed. The indictment against the prisoner contained four counts. The first charged that the defendant, being a disaffected person, and bearing ill will to her Majesty, did unlawfully assault her Majesty by attempting to discharge a pistol at her loaded with gunpowder and wadding. The second count charged, that the prisoner being, as aforesaid, a disaffected person to her Majesty, having a pistol loaded with powder and wadding in his right hand, unlawfully attempted to fire it off at her Majesty, with intent thereby to harass or alarm her Majesty, and also to alarm and terrify the liege subjects of her Majesty who were then present, and in breach of the peace. The third count charged the prisoner with a common assault. The fourth charged him with attempting to commit an assault. The Attorney-General addressed the jury, and said that the jury would have learned from the form of the charge against the prisoner that he was not accused of the offence of high treason, but merely with the misdemeanour of assaulting her Majesty by attempting to discharge a pistol at her as she was proceeding from Buckingham Palace to the Chapel Royal. He should not attempt to show that the prisoner had any intention of inflicting serious injury upon her Majesty, but still an offence of this description, which was so well calculated to create terror and alarm, and not only in the mind of her Majesty, but to all her loyal subjects, was of a very serious character, and which it was highly necessary, for the welfare and peace of society, should be put down for the future. The advisers of the Crown felt it to be their duty, therefore, to lay this case before a jury. The Learned Counsel went on to detail the facts of the case, which have already been before our readers. Several witnesses were then called for the prosecution; after which Mr. Horry, counsel for the prisoner, raised various objections to the indictment, which were overruled by the judges. He then addressed the jury for the defence, and called two witnesses; one attempted to show that the people were laughing at the time, considering the affair as perfectly foolish and unimportant, upon which Lord Abinger interfered, and said it was clear they could not have known what the real circumstances were, or they would not have laughed and treated the matter so lightly. The other witness, Thomas Vosper, a painter, in Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, deposed that he witnessed the whole occurrence; that when he saw him produce the pistol, and aim it at the Queen's carriage, he did not interfere, but waited "to see the result." Lord Abinger called upon him to explain; but his reply was so unsatisfactory, that the judge censured him severely, and said that a person of common judgment and common loyalty would have interfered, and have questioned a boy as to his object under such circumstances. The Attorney-General having replied, Lord Abinger summed up, briefly alluding to the law of high treason, and said that, if the jury believed the evidence established that the prisoner intended to do personal injury to the Sovereign, it would amount to that offence, and it would be their duty to acquit him upon the present indictment. They would, however, probably feel that they would not be justified in coming to such a conclusion, and that the chief point to which their attention should be directed was the second count, which charged the defendant with having attempted to discharge a pistol at her Majesty's carriage, intending thereby to harass and alarm her Majesty and her loyal subjects; and upon this he would express his opinion that the law considered such an act, with such an intent, amounted to a high misdemeanour. The jury would therefore look at the facts of the case, and see whether they would bear out such an interpretation. His Lordship then recapitulated the facts of the case, commenting upon them as he proceeded, and expressed his opinion that the constables who refused in the first instance to take the charge had been guilty of almost criminal negligence. After having gone through the evidence for the prosecution, his Lordship proceeded to remark upon the testimony of the witnesses for the prisoner, and remarked in very severe terms upon the proceedings of the witness Vosper, and said he had no hesitation in expressing his opinion, that the man who stood by the side of another, who had a loaded pistol in his hand, with which he anticipated an attempt would be made upon the life of the Sovereign, was very nearly guilty of misprision of treason. After some further remarks, his Lordship concluded by leaving the case in the hands of the jury. After deliberating for about five minutes, the following verdict was returned: "We find the prisoner guilty upon the second count of the indictment." The prisoner did not evince the least concern when the verdict was delivered, but continued leaning upon the front of the dock in the same position he had occupied during the whole of the trial. The Learned Judges having conferred together for a short time, the prisoner was asked in the usual form what he had to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. He made no answer. Lord Abinger then proceeded to pass sentence, and addressing the prisoner, he said that the jury, after a most patient inquiry, had found him guilty of an attempt to harass and disturb the peace of her Majesty, and also that of her loyal subjects, by the act he had committed, by attempting to discharge a pistol at her, loaded with gunpowder and wadding. It appeared that while her Majesty was proceeding to the performance of her religious duties at the Chapel Royal, this daring attempt had been made, and if the pistol had exploded, what must naturally have been the feelings of alarm entertained by her Majesty to find that upon such an occasion any of her subjects could be capable of the act of discharging a pistol at her? What, too, must have been the feelings of her loyal subjects who were about to join her in her devotions? And if the pistol had exploded, the necessary inference would have been that some traitorous attempt had been made upon the life of her Majesty, and this must necessarily have produced those feelings of terror and alarm which were charged in the indictment as being the probable consequences of the act he had committed. The Judges perfectly concurred with the verdict of the jury, and did not believe that any one present could entertain any other opinion than that he was guilty of the offence imputed to him; and they could not help looking upon it as an offence of the most serious description. It was an offence calculated to disturb the peace of the kingdom, and one which affected deeply every class of society. The Judges could not tell what motives could have induced such an act; but if, as had been suggested, the prisoner had been only actuated by a desire to obtain an ignominious notoriety, they did not know what could be said of a man, who, for such an object, would commit an act that was calculated to create terror and alarm throughout the whole country. He (Lord Abinger) wished that the present law of the country empowered him to inflict a punishment adequate to the offence; but it was as well it should be known, that if any person, after this, should commit an offence of the same description, he would attain a certain degree of notoriety by being publicly whipped, in addition to other severe punishment. At present the sentence was, that he be kept in confinement in the gaol of Newgate for the period of 18 months. The sentence was afterwards changed to 18 months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

MARK LANE, Friday, August 26.—The supply of Wheat by land carriage samples consisted of about 1500 qrs. new, the quality of which was very fine; of old there was scarcely any at market: the former declined 4*s.* to 5*s.* per qr. before any progress could be made in sales, when the stands were pretty well cleared; the old was much neglected, even at a similar reduction.—Foreign was generally offered at 3*s.* less without much business being transacted. No new Barley at market worth notice, and the supply of new Beans and Peas is stopped for the present; old remain at the same prices.—Best English Oats are unaltered in value, Irish 1*s.* to 2*s.* cheaper.—White Mustard Seed comes very slowly to market, but fine in quality, and has been sold at 9*s.* to 11*s.* per bushel; there are no buyers of brown.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	40 to 58	Red	50 to
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			— to —	White	— to —
Barley		Malting and distilling	21 to 26	Grind.	22 to
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	13 to 23	Feed	14 to
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	— to —	Potato	15 to
—— Irish		Feed	6 to 18	Potato	14 to
Rye			— to —		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	26 to 30	Tick	25 to 32	Harrow	32 to
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	31 to 34	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White	31 to 38	Maple	28 to 32	Grey	26 to 30

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
July 8	64 10	27 5	22 2	29 5	35 1	34 9
— 15	65 8	26 0	22 0	33 6	34 10	35 5
— 22	65 4	27 10	21 6	36 5	35 1	34 0
— 29	63 9	28 0	21 5	34 9	34 7	33 10
August 5	61 3	27 6	20 6	35 11	34 1	33 11
— 12	58 11	27 6	20 2	35 6	34 1	34 7
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	63 3	27 8	21 3	35 1	34 7	34 5
Duties	9 0	9 0	6 0	7 6	8 6	8 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.		Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English	3314 Sks.	— Brls.	3254	598	7914	374	—	81	436
Irish	— ,,	— ,,	—	—	30	4104	—	—	—
Foreign	— ,,	739 ,,	58928	6744	—	18444	—	2448	341

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENT.—H. Bird, late of Milan Cottage, but now of 18, Caroline-place, Hampstead-road, surgeon.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.—T. Aspinall, Southowram, Yorkshire, worsted spinner.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—J. Walsh and E. Halford, tailors, Nottingham.

BANKRUPTS.—C. E. Garman, 161, Tottenham Court-road, chymist—W. Heap, Burnley, Lancashire, ironmonger—T. Gibson, North Scale, Lancashire, coal merchant—H. Hickman, Dudley, Worcestershire, druggist—J. Reeve, High Holborn, carver and gilder—C. Newman, Scrips, Essex, miller—C. J. Townley, Liverpool, share broker—J. Palmer, Lynn, Norfolk, draper—J. S. Mottram, Alrewas, Staffordshire, woolstapler—J. Earland, Lower Thames-street, victualler—J. Clark, Huttoft, Lincolnshire, cotton winder—T. Benson, Darlington, Durham, grocer—T. Todd, Manchester, dealer in cotton and woollen goods—H. J. Collett, London, warehouseman—W. Elam, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, livery stable keeper—J. Wacey, Beech-street, Barbican, London, bookseller—R. Jefferson, Beverley, Yorkshire, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Millar, Houston, Renfrewshire, writer—J. Smith, Edinburgh, glass merchant—J. Ross, Borrowstown-Mains, Linlithgowshire, farmer—J. Logan, Rothesay, grocer—J. Potter—Pow-flatts, by Broxham, farmer.

BIRTHS.—On the 18th inst., at Milford Highclere Park, the Countess of Carnarvon, of a daughter—On the 20th inst., at Claverton Manor, the lady of G. Vivian, Esq., of a daughter—On the 21st inst., in Upper Brook-street, the wife of R. Hodgson, Esq., M.P., of a daughter—On the 22nd inst., at Lynn, Mrs. F. Cresswell, of a daughter—On the 22nd inst., at Wookey House, near Wells, the lady of T. A. Pearson, Esq., of a daughter—On the 24th inst., at Clapham-rise, Surrey, Mrs. H. Hunt, of a daughter—On the 24th inst., at Stockwell, the lady of J. King, Esq., of a daughter—On the 25th inst., at Clapham-common, the lady of T. Grissell, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 25th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Lord Prudhoe, brother to the Duke of Northumberland, to Lady Eleanor Grosvenor, eldest daughter of Earl Grosvenor; and, at the same time, Lord Parker, eldest son of the Earl of Macclesfield, to Lady Mary Frances Grosvenor, second daughter of Earl Grosvenor—On the 25th inst., at St. Alphage, Greenwich, James George, second son of Major and Lady Jane Tayler, of Rothiemay House, Banffshire, to Mary Ann, only child of J. Duncan, Esq., of Blackheath—On the 20th inst., at St. John's, Paddington, Capt. J. Demett, of Camberwell, Surrey, to Charlotte Theresa, only daughter of the late Col. G. Hillier, of her Majesty's 62nd Regiment—On the 23rd inst., at Alverstoke, the Rev. G. A. F. Saulez, eldest son of G. Saulez, Esq., of Alton, Hants, to Eliza Mary, second daughter of the late Capt. T. Cookson, Royal Artillery—On the 23rd inst., at Wentworth, Yorkshire, the Rev. J. F. Fanshawe, Incumbent of Lanchester, in the county of Durham, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late James Upton, Esq., of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury—On the 23rd inst., at Aldenham, Herts, the Rev. T. R. White, M.A., Curate of Stanmore, to Charlotte Eliza, widow of the late Major J. S. Chauvel, 42nd Regt. Madras N. Infantry.

DIED.—On the 19th inst., at North Brook Lodge, near Exeter, Devonshire, the Marchioness Dowager of Headfort, aged 84—On the 19th inst., at his seat, Minterne House, Dorset, aged 73, Admiral Sir Henry Digby, K.C.B. At Trafalgar he commanded the Africa, and the services he rendered on that memorable occasion were such that he received a medal and the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, on his return to this country—On the 20th inst., at Walton-on-Thames, Dr. William Maginn, aged 48—Last week, at Edinburgh, aged 77, Lord Gray, of Kinfauns—A few days since, at his humble residence near Lambeth Butts, aged 75, Mr John George, the only patriot that remained of the old stock who figured in the time of Horne Took, Hardy, Thelwall, Gale Jones, &c.—On the 23rd inst., at 30, Great St. Helen's, Henry Leader, Esq., aged 68—On the 24th inst., at Denmark-hill, Surrey, Evan Edwards, Esq., aged 6[illegible]—On the 21st inst., Anne Raymond, wife of George Heath, Esq., Sergeant-at-law—On the 22nd inst., in Sussex-square, Brighton, Rosa Jane Porter Crealock, daughter of William Belton Crealock, Esq., of Stanhope-place, Hyde Park, aged 4—On the 20th inst., in Upper Brook-street, aged 90, Mrs. E. Wagg, of Acton—On the 19th inst., A. Wheeton, Esq., of Camberwell, and of Monument-yard, aged 84.

Printed by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, August 27, 1842.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 36—1842. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3. Price 6*d*.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY in Regent-Street are DISCONTINUED till Tuesday, October the 4th, in consequence of the Meeting-room being under repair.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN.

All persons interested in these Exhibitions are invited to suggest such improvements as may occur to them. The desire of the Society is to do everything that is calculated to attain the great object for which the Exhibitions were instituted, namely, the promotion of Horticulture; and any suggestions that may be made by letter, addressed to the Vice-Secretary, 21, Regent-street, will be laid before the Exhibition Committee for consideration. The following were the regulations observed during the past season:—

Subjects of Exhibition.—These will be divided into Classes, as explained further on. No articles not of horticultural produce will be allowed to be placed upon the tables. Exhibitors will do well to make themselves acquainted with the arrangements described in the following list, as they will in all cases be required to sign a declaration stating under what letter their plants are to be shown; and they are particularly requested to take notice, that if errors in the awards of the judges should occur, in consequence of mistakes on the part of exhibitors in filling up such declarations, the Society cannot undertake to rectify such errors afterwards. To enable the officers of the Society to attach names to the objects exhibited, it is requested that correct lists may be delivered to the clerk as soon as the exhibitor reaches the Garden.

Class I.—Flowers for which Nurserymen and Private Growers exhibit independently of each other.

A. Greenhouse Azaleas, to be shown in numbers not exceeding 12, GB, LS, SK.
B. Carnations, in pans of 24 blooms, LS, SK, SB.
C. Picotees, in pans of 24 blooms, LS, SK, SB.
D. Pinks, in pans of 24 blooms, SK, SB.
E. Cape Heaths, in collections of 20 species, GK, SG, LS, SK.
F. Cape Heaths, in collections of six species, GB, LS, SK.—*N.B.* No person who shows in E will be allowed to exhibit also in F.
G. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in collections of not fewer than six species, GB, LS, SK.
H. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in single specimens, LS, SK, SB.
I. Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 varieties, in pots, not exceeding 12 to a cast, GB, LS, SK, SB.
K. Pelargoniums, in collections of six varieties, in pots, not exceeding eight to a cast, SG, LS, SB.
L. Rhododendrons, in pots, not fewer than 12 plants, in 12 varieties, LS, SK, SB.
M. Moss Roses, SK, SB.
N. Common Garden Roses, exclusive of all Chinese or Chinese Hybrids, LS, SB, SK.
O. Chinese or Hybrid Roses, such as Bourbon, Noisette, Tea-scented, and similar varieties, LS, SB, SK.—*N.B.* No exhibitor of Roses can be allowed to occupy more than 15 ft. run of tables for all his Roses, which, being double, is equal to 30 ft. of boxes. If any Exhibitor gains the first medals both in M, N, and in O, he will be entitled to a Gold Banksian medal instead of the three Silver ones.
P. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of from 50 to 60 plants, GK, GB, SG, LS.
Q. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of from 15 to 20 plants, GB, LS, SK.
R. Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of six distinct species, LS, SK.—*N.B.* Persons exhibiting in P and Q will not be allowed to compete in R also.
S. Herbaceous Calceolarias, in sixes, LS, SK, SB.
T. Shrubby Calceolarias, in sixes, LS, SK, SB.

Class II.—Flowers, for which all persons are admitted to equal competition:—

U. Collections of Stove or Greenhouse Climbers, GK, GB, LS, SK.—*N.B.* The Gold Knightian medal is not to be awarded for fewer than 12 distinct kinds.
V. Tall Cacti in flower, LS, SK.
W. Single specimens of Ornamental Plants, LS, SK, SB, C.
X. Miscellaneous Flowers, SK, SB, C.—*N.B.* Cockscombs, Hydrangeas, and cut flowers, are altogether excluded from prizes.
Y. Seedling Florists' Flowers, SK, SB, C.—*N.B.* Every seedling must be shown singly, and must be marked with the name it is to bear. The same seedling cannot gain a prize more than once in the season. Pelargoniums are to be shown in single trusses, with a single leaf, so far below the flowers as not to support them; and they are not to be dressed with cotton or wool, or any similar substance, but must be shown exactly as they grow on the bush.

Class III.—Fruit, for which market-gardeners, or persons in the habit of regularly supplying the market, and private growers, exhibit independently of each other.—*N.B.* All Fruit must be ripe and well-coloured; if the contrary, it will be disqualified.

Z. Miscellaneous collections of Fruit, consisting of at least three different kinds, Peaches and Nectarines being considered as only one kind, GK, GB, LS.—*N.B.* Cucumbers Tomatoes, Gourds, and similar kitchen-garden produce, are excluded from this letter.
AA. Grapes, SG, LS, SK, SB.
BB. Pine-apples, SG, LS, SK, SB.
CC. Peaches or Nectarines, in dishes of six specimens, SK, SB.
DD. Miscellaneous Fruit, SK, SB, C.

Judges.—The Judges have the power of increasing or diminishing the number and value of the Silver Medals offered by the Society for particular objects, and also of conferring Silver Medals or Certificates in cases not contemplated in these regulations, if they think it necessary to do so.

The judges are also required to bear in mind that the Society's medals are offered, less for new and curious objects, than for fine specimens of Horticultural skill, the design of the council in instituting these meetings being not so much to encourage the collector as to reward the skilful gardener; they are also not to make any award in cases where the objects exhibited do not appear worthy of a medal; otherwise a bad single exhibition might obtain a prize, merely because there is no better exhibition of the same class to oppose it.

WANDSWORTH HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION will be held in the usual place, on Wednesday the 7th inst.; when a variety of Prizes will be given for Superior Productions.

ROYAL BERKSHIRE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE FOURTH EXHIBITION of FLOWERS, FRUITS, and VEGETABLES, will take place, by permission, in the Castle Grounds, Wallingford, on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1842, when the Royal Medal and other Prizes will be awarded for Dahlias, &c.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be provided at the Lamb Hotel, at 4 o'clock. Tickets 5*s*. each, including Waiters.

The Royal Medal for the best collection of 100 Dahlias will be open for competition to all classes of Members; and other persons entering before 11 o'clock on the morning of Exhibition, may compete for this and other Prizes, on the payment of One Guinea extra as entrance-money. Schedules of Prizes may be had on application.

J. J. Allnatt, Honorary Secretary.
Carey Tyso, Assistant Secretary.

Wallingford, Sept. 1, 1842.

A PRIZE of £10, open to all England, will be awarded at the THANET FLORICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION, to be held September 8th, at the Ranelagh Gardens, St. Peter's (two miles distant from Margate), for the best 24 Dissimilar Dahlias.

J. G. Hodgson, Hon. Sec.

Vicarage, St. Peter's, August 16, 1842.

N.B.—Exhibitors to provide their own Stands.

WARWICK AND WARWICKSHIRE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AT the FOURTH EXHIBITION for 1842, which will be held at the County Hall, Warwick, on Wednesday, September 14th, Two Prizes are offered, open to all England, of 5*l*. each, for 24 DAHLIAS—one to Amateurs, and one to Nurserymen. Entrance to Non-subscribers, 2*s*. 6*d*. each.

N.B.—All Specimens for Competition must be delivered into the Hall by Ten o'Clock, properly named, and authenticated as the growth and property of the Exhibitor.

Parties at a distance not wishing to attend may consign their flowers to the Secretaries; carriage paid.

T. AND C. LOCKHART, Florists and Seedsmen, 156, Cheapside, London, have just published a new and extensive LIST of FLOWER ROOTS and PLANTS, containing all the Novelties of the Season, and which will be forwarded, *Post free*, on application.

MYATT'S BRITISH QUEEN STRAWBERRY, after two years' competition, still maintains its pre-eminence; and, in returning thanks to their numerous patrons and friends, J. and W. Myatt beg to say they can with confidence recommend it as the most superb fruit yet known.

Also their new Seedling Strawberry Prince Albert, which for productiveness and size cannot be equalled. Price per 100, each, 50*s*.; and their Eliza, 20*s*. Runners are now ready, and may be had on application to them at Manor Farm, Deptford.

Myatt's famed Victoria Rhubarb, 50*s*. per 100 sets, or 1*s*. 6*d*. per root, will be ready in October.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.—P. E. ERHARD, Florist at Haarlem, (Holland,) has just opened his Depot for the sale of Dutch Flower-roots, at No. 359, Strand, corner of Burleigh-street, as announced in the newspapers before. He flatters himself that he is able to give the greatest satisfaction to those who may favour him with their orders.

MESSRS. MARNOCK and MANLEY beg to inform their Friends and the Public that their DUTCH BULBS have arrived, in exceeding fine condition. Early orders are solicited, to prevent disappointment. Catalogues to be had at the Nursery.

Nursery, Hackney, Sept. 2nd, 1842.

TWITCHETT'S DON JOHN CARNATION (the finest Scarlet Bizarre in England); HEADLY'S SARAH, a splendid light edged Red Picotee—each One Guinea per pair. See Wakeling's "Florist's Guide" for Sept. 1841 and June 1842. Also TWITCHETT'S FAIR ROSAMOND, a rich rose-edged Picotee on a snow-white ground, 10*s*. 6*d*. per pair. The Trade allowance if six pairs be ordered. Address Mr. Twitchett, Cambridge, or Messrs. Dickson, Florists, Acre-lane, Brixton, London.

Mr. Twitchett will show 21 blooms of his Don John against the like number of Martin's Splendid, or any other Scarlet Bizarre, for Two Guineas each bloom, and Twenty Guineas the odds, July 1843, p. p.

MESSRS. B. ELY and SON, Florists, &c., Rothwell Haigh, near Leeds, Yorkshire, beg to inform the Nobility, Florists, and the Public in general, that they will send out this Autumn the following Carnations and Picotees, with which they have won Prizes at most of the principal Exhibitions in Yorkshire in 1841 and 1842:—

	s.	*d.*
Ely's Hugo Meynell, Pink Bizarre, . . .	10	0
Do. Wm. Beckett, Scarlet Flake, . . .	10	0
Do. Prince of Wales, do.	10	0
Do. Leviathan, Purple Flake, . . .	10	0
Do. George Lane Fox, Scarlet Picotee, Light Edge,	7	6
Do. Mrs. Wilson, do. . do. .	5	0
Do. Mrs. Bossville, do. . do. .	5	0
Do. Mrs. Meynell, Scarlet Picotee, Heavy Edge,	7	6
Do. Emperor, do. . do. .	5	0
Do. Empress, Purple Picotee, Light Edge, .	5	0
Do. Mrs. Ramsden, do. do. . . .	5	0
Do. Field Marshal, do. Heavy Edge, .	10	0
Do. Marchioness of Waterford, Rose Picotee, .	5	0
Do. Ada, do. .	5	0
Do. Mrs. Bland, do. . .	5	0

N.B.—B. Ely & Son have also an extensive collection of Carnations and Picotees, consisting of upwards of 2,500 pots, including most of the principal varieties grown, Catalogues of which may be had by post on application.

STAPLETON ROAD NURSERIES, near BRISTOL. W. MAULE and CO. beg to call the attention of Horticulturists to a new and desirable FUCHSIA, which they intend sending out by the name of "Racemiflora élegans." Its habit is gracefully elegant; the lateral branches are set at every joint with numerous long deep-red flowers, 1½in. to 2in. long, drooping around the main stem of the plant, forming a complete column of beauty. It is allowed by competent judges to be one of the best varieties in cultivation.—Fine strong plants, in bloom, will be sent, if ordered, at 5*s*. or 7*s*. 6*d*. each.

TO PELARGONIUM GROWERS.—Fuller's Splendid Pelargonium, MADAME RACHEL, will be sent out in Sept. next, at Two Guineas each. The colour is a delicate Pink, very striking, and distinct from any other Pelargonium yet offered.

The upper petals have an intense dark spot margined with pink. It is a good tresser, with the blooms standing well above the foliage, and flowers profusely. It will be found an acquisition to the most select collection.

Dr. Lindley's Opinion:—Your Seedling Pelargonium will make a showy variety for the Greenhouse; the delicate pink colour of the flower is very beautiful; the spot on the upper petals, which are of good form, is well defined.

Horticultural Grounds, Park Crescent, Worthing, Sussex. Orders also received by Mr. Harrison, 6, Downham, Norfolk.

CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND PINKS.—NATHANIEL NORMAN, Florist, begs to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, Amateurs, and his friends generally, to his select Collection, comprising the finest show varieties, with which he has gained twenty prizes this season at the following Societies: London Horticultural, Royal South London, South Essex, and Floricultural Society of London. Has 10,000 Plants now ready, in fine healthy condition.

Catalogues may be had on prepaid application.—Bull Fields, Woolwich.

THE MOST SUPERB DARK CHINA ROSE EVER OFFERED TO PUBLIC NOTICE—"MIELLEY'S PRINCE OF WALES."

WM. WOOD & SON have the honour to announce to their Friends and Amateurs in general, that they have purchased the entire stock of the above most magnificent Rose, and intend sending it out early in November, price for Dwarf Plants (on their roots) 10*s*. 6*d*. each.

The colour is of the deepest rich dark velvety purple violet, most perfect shape, beautifully cupped, large and very double, producing its elegant flowers on very strong foot stalks; the habit is luxuriant and pleasing, with fine glossy foliage; it is perfectly hardy, and may certainly be depended upon as a Show Rose of first-rate excellence.

A discount of 1*s*. 3*d*. will be allowed to the trade if six plants or more are taken at once. Early orders are respectfully solicited, which will be executed in rotation as received.

A remittance or reference will be required from unknown correspondents.

Woodlands Nursery, Maresfield, near Uckfield, Sussex.

TO GROWERS OF HYACINTHS, AND OTHER DUTCH BULBS.

MESSRS. YOUELL have much pleasure in announcing that they have just received their importation of the above direct from Haarlem, the Bulbs being remarkably large and sound. For particulars see their advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of Saturday last.

Catalogues may be had on application.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Sept. 1st, 1842.

ORANGE-TREES TO BE DISPOSED OF, from Two to Five Shillings each: only half their value. May be seen at Mr. Fryer's Nursery, Clarendon-terrace, Camberwell New Road. Orders from the Country attended to.

TO NURSERYMEN, PINE-GROWERS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS are instructed by the Trustees of Messrs. Adamson and Son, Stoke Newington Common, to submit to public competition on the premises, on Monday, Sept. 19th, 1842, and following days, at 11 o'clock, the whole of their celebrated Stock of Pine Plants, Greenhouses, Hothouses, Graperies, Carts, Waggons, and general Farming and Agricultural Implements, and a considerable quantity of Building Materials. The whole comprises about 35,000 feet of Glass, with Brick and Ironwork and Water Apparatus complete; about 6,000 Pine plants of the first quality, and well-known established Stock; a considerable number of Cucumber, Melon, and other Frames and Lights; the stock of Greenhouse and other Plants, Garden Pots, &c.

May be viewed a week prior to Sale. Catalogues may be had of the principal Seedsmen, on the premises, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

The whole of their valuable Nursery and other Stock will be disposed of by public Auction about the third week in October next, of which timely notice and particulars will be given.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. Bailey having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. Bailey also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. Bailey were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. Bailey have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery: they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and Co., Agents for the Old Park Iron-works, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, solicit an inspection of their improved Conical Boiler. (See Editor's description, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, March 12, p. 175.) To Amateurs these Boilers will be found invaluable. They are complete without furnaces or setting in brickwork, movable at pleasure, very ornamental in appearance, and require attention only once in 11 or 15 hours, price 5*l*. 5*s*. and upwards. Further particulars, with plans and estimates for heating any description of building, may be obtained as above; where also may be seen the improved Wrought-iron Boiler, as applied with Chanter's Smoke-consuming Furnaces at Chatsworth, and many other of the Nobility's Seats. Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c. The trade supplied with Hot-water Socket-pipes.

N.B.—WATTE's New Patent Land-pressers and Drills.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained of any size from JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pineapple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's-road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

WIRE-WORK, HOT-WATER APPARATUS, GREEN-HOUSES, &c.

ST. THOMAS BAKER, MANOR-HOUSE, MANOR-PLACE, KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, Manufacturer of INVISIBLE WIRE FENCE, to resist Grazing Stock, and rendered Rabbit-proof. WIRE-WORK in Trainers, Arches for Walks, Bordering, Flower-stands, Pheasantries, &c. HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, Green and Hothouses, Conservatories, &c. The same heated by HOT-WATER APPARATUS, on improved and economical principles.

Parties waited on in Town or Country, and Drawings and Estimates free. Work for the Trade as usual.

EDWARD BECK, MANUFACTURER IN SLATE, Isleworth, Middlesex, respectfully informs Horticulturists, that his IMPROVED SLATE TUBS for Orange Trees and Conservatory Plants, mounted upon rollers, Slate Cisterns, Shelves, and Edgings for garden paths, may be seen in use at his house upon application to the gardener.

TO FLORISTS, HORTICULTURISTS, AMATEUR GARDENERS, &c.—CLARKE'S AIMATIC COMPOST, for the Flower and Kitchen Garden, Greenhouse Plants, Pineries, &c.: the application of this COMPOST will add greatly to the beauty of the Flower and produce of the Kitchen Garden. In making new Gardens it will be found invaluable; it has long been in use in the Royal Gardens at Kew. Price One Guinea per bag, containing two cwt., sufficient for a good-sized garden for one year.

Also, Prepared HAIR DUST. This Preparation will effectually preserve Flowers, Plants, Bulb-roots especially, from the ravages of worms, grubs, and all kinds of crawling insects. From its imperishable nature, its effect will be lasting. Price One Guinea per bag. Address, Stanbridge Clarke, St. Pancras Wharf, King's Cross; or Henry Clarke, seedsman, 86, High-street, Borough.

In Monthly Nos., 8vo, with Four beautifully-coloured Plates.
Price 2*s*. 6*d*.

PAXTON'S MAGAZINE OF BOTANY.

The Number for September, 1842, contains highly-finished drawings of *Combretum grandiflorum, Làlage Hoveæfòlia, Malva campanulata,* and *Péntstemon gentianoides,* var. *splendens*; likewise Papers on Gardening as a science: on Grouping Ornamental Plants; and Suggestions for Training Cacti. Floricultural Notices of new and beautiful Plants figured in the leading Botanical Periodicals for August; together with a complete Calendar of Monthly Operations for the Garden.

This work comprises, monthly, four admirably-coloured plates, and twenty-four pages of interesting and useful letter-press. The admirers of flowers are requested to observe—

1. That all the drawings are taken from nature, and are consequently made from plants which have flowered in Britain.
2. That, with few exceptions, they are all done by one artist, whose abilities are of the highest order, and who travels himself to the places where the plants are in flower.
3. That they are lithographed by the same individual, and, being coloured in a superior manner, have all the spirit and elegance, and much of the finish, of the original drawing.
4. That about one-half of the drawings are from plants which have never before been figured in this country, the rest representing the most popular novelties, as well as the more neglected, though sometimes far handsomer, old species; the majority being such as can be cultivated by every one possessing a flower-border and a greenhouse or frame.

It may, in conclusion, be safely asserted that, both for the beauty of its embellishments, and the utility of its contents, this work is well adapted to the wants of all who delight in gardening; and as the improved system of having the plates lithographed commenced with the present year, and as it is intended that each volume shall now be perfect in itself, the present is a desirable opportunity for those who wish to become subscribers.

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II.

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THE 'FRANKLIN MEMORIAL.'—The existence of the identical press at which Dr. FRANKLIN worked as a journeyman printer when in London (in 1726) having been mentioned in the "Athenæum," many persons were induced to visit the warehouse of Messrs. Harrild, in whose possession it then was, and among them Mr. J. B. Murray, of New York, who expressed a desire that the venerable relic should be preserved in the Museum of the Philadelphia Philosophical Society, as a memorial of his illustrious countryman. To this national good feeling Messrs. Harrild cheerfully responded, declining any price, but, wishing to make it instrumental in forwarding a work of charity in favour of decayed printers, proposed that a donation should be made for that purpose. The Society's constitution precluding any such arrangement, it was at once given unconditionally, and the press is now on its way to America. On its arrival at Liverpool, Mr. Murray, being anxious to carry out the benevolent intentions of the donors, caused it to be exhibited, and a public Lecture was given by the Rev. Hugh M'Neile, on the Life of Franklin. The result was a net sum of 150*l*. So unexpected and welcome an issue has led to the proposal of founding a Memorial of the philosopher, and to make this sum the nucleus of a subscription for the establishing of a pension or pensions bearing his name, in favour of indigent printers. It is proposed to found two pensions, if the funds will admit, one of 30*l*. for a decayed master-printer, whom misfortune has "reduced to the ranks," and one of 20*l*. for a decayed overseer who has served five years in an office with credit, or, failing any such applicant, a journeyman who has retained a situation for the same period—to be called the "Franklin Pensioners." Thus, as was observed by Mr. Murray, "each country will be put in possession of a new Memorial of Franklin: America of her citizen's Press, and England of an endowment bearing his name; directly resulting from the fact of his having worked at an English press; and in accordance with his benevolent and provident disposition." The above-named Lecture has been published, and the proceeds of the sale in England and America, and further subscriptions, will be added to the fund; and contributions, not only of the English public, but of the American nation and the Colonies, are confidently anticipated: in short, wherever an English press has been set up (for it has now become universal*) a collection should be made, and contributed to by all who feel that they are indebted to the printer's art for the intellectual enjoyments of social life. The name of FRANKLIN will ever be associated with that invaluable art, and his example serve to stimulate aspiring youth in the pursuit of its exercise. Many are they who have profited by his precepts; and his interesting Autobiography has served for a chart to the young adventurer by which to steer in the voyage of life. Let all those who have so profited—all who have attained success by following his course—look with compassion on those who have foundered or failed in the struggle with adversity. It is hoped at least that in every printing-office in the kingdom a collection will be made; and that every American residing in England will hasten to inscribe his name in so praiseworthy a record, in testimony of his approbation of the FRANKLIN MEMORIAL. The facilities of the post-office will enable every individual to contribute his mite, which will be thankfully received.

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COPY of a Communication addressed to Messrs. Rowland and Son, No. 20, Hatton Garden, London:—

GENTLEMEN,—Being called upon to attend a Lady who had had a complaint in her head about a year before, and in consequence had lost nearly all her hair; I found very few hairs remaining, and those just like down, with no appearance of any fresh roots. She stated her desire to use your Macassar Oil, but I felt I could not conscientiously recommend anything for its recovery, as I considered it too far gone. She however determined to try one bottle, which was used in about a month, and then sent to my shop for another, stating her hair to be much improved; she has now used eight bottles in as many months, during which time I have frequently pointed it, and have now the pleasure to inform you that it is quite thick and long; and she is so much pleased with the change, that she says the expense is nothing, and she will never be without it. If you think this statement of facts worth publishing, you are at liberty to do so; and I remain, yours respectfully, JOHN LICKLEY, Hair-cutter.

Middle-street, Ripon, April 19, 1842.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The Very Rev. the Dean of Manchester having kindly forwarded to the Society a supply of Seeds of the CRINUM CAPENSE, mentioned in this day's *Chronicle*, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that they are ready for distribution to such Fellows of the Society as may apply for them at 21, Regent-street.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1842.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, Sept. 6	Floricultural	7½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 10	Royal Botanic	3½ P. M.

COUNTRY SHOWS.—Sept. 7, High Wycombe. 8, Teddington, Thanet, Dumfries, Hampshire. 9, Spilsby, Maidenhead. 13, Wingham. 14, Berkshire, Warwick. 15, Hoddesdon, Kingston, Shrewsbury. 16, Roxburghshire, Louth, Salt Hill.

THE Weeds that are really difficult to extirpate are those which live year after year, whether they seed or not; which form stout perennial roots, like the Dandelion; or which produce underground shoots, that readily propagate them, as is the case with the Couch-grass. Upon these plants hand-weeding has little effect; for some cannot be pulled up, and others will grow by means of every broken joint of their shoots.

When such weeds are the natural inhabitants of wet land, good draining will destroy them, as is the case with the Horsetails and Twitch-grasses; but in general more direct measures must be resorted to, and it is believed that nothing short of breaking up the land and tearing them out will effect their destruction. Certainly they may be thus destroyed, provided the extirpation is conducted carefully and for a sufficient length of time; but it is a very common thing to hear that, from particular circumstances, this means of destroying perennial weeds cannot be employed; and then comes the question as to what should be done.

The true mode of proceeding in all such cases is to attack the leaves, and to disregard the roots. If the leaves are unable to grow, the roots, or the underground stems, will be equally unable to do so; and although the plant may struggle for its life, and, indeed, with remarkable tenacity, it must in the end be destroyed.

The explanation of this fact is simple. When a stem produces a leaf, the latter organ is formed in part at the expense of matter contained in the stem. Every leaf, then, which a stem produces, assists in weakening it. But this weakening action is only temporary; for as soon as the leaf becomes fully formed, it returns to the stem and roots all that it had borrowed, and *much more.* So that although the first effect of the production of leaves is weakness, the final effect of their production is strength. This is a most important law, the consequences following from which are to be seen in a thousand different ways.

Now it must be plain that if a stem is allowed to produce leaves, and then is deprived of them before they are fully formed, that stem must be weakened outright, for no restorative action would take place. Let the succeeding leaves be destroyed in like manner, and the weakness of the stem will be increased; and by repeating the removal of the young leaves, the stem will at last lose all its power of organisation; its debility becomes excessive, and the next step must of necessity be death.

Here, then, lies the true secret of killing perennial weeds: have patience enough to destroy their leaves as fast as they sprout out. Be not discouraged by the trouble of it, but go on, and in the end you *must* triumph. The error that is committed by those who adopt this method, and fail, consists in allowing the leaves to become too old before they are destroyed, or in removing them only partially. Such a proceeding cannot be effectual, because, in the first place, the original weakening is compensated for by subsequent strengthening; and secondly, the action of those leaves which do grow is sufficient to invigorate the plant, and to supply it with materials out of which to continue its growth.

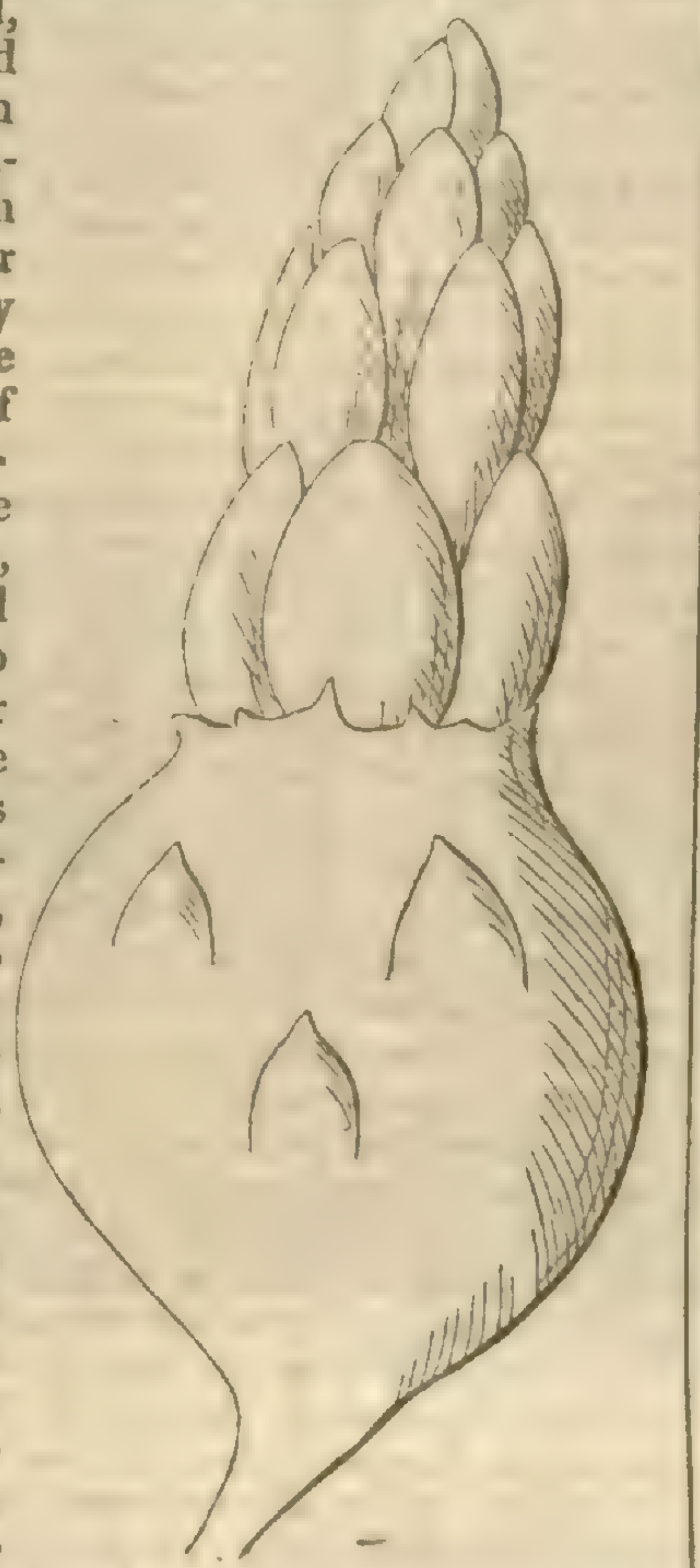
It is no matter what the weed is—Couch-grass, Cow-parsnep, Coltsfoot, Dock, Thistle, or Rib-grass—die it must if *perpetually* deprived of its leaves.

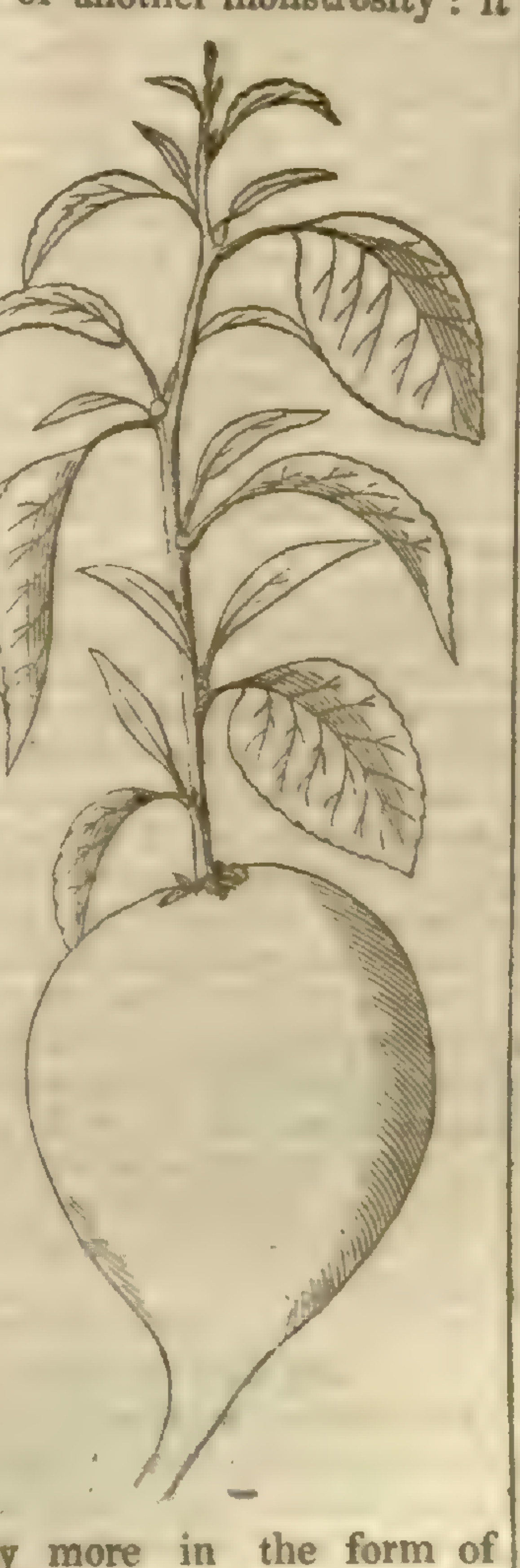
These observations, if rightly understood, will be found to explain the gradual death of many other plants, the cause of whose ill-health is not suspected. For example, a correspondent asks us this week how it is that he loses all his white Lilies. He imagines that the leaves which come up after the flower-stem dies down must *weaken* the bulbs! and so he cuts them all off. It is this cutting off that kills his plants: had he cherished the leaves, his bulbs would have been strong and vigorous, instead of puny and consumptive.

MANY attempts have been made to overset the modern theory of fruit being formed out of leaves; and ridicule, among other weapons, has been plentifully used in opposing the assertion. It does seem very absurd to maintain that a Peach is only a metamorphosed Peach-leaf, or that Walnuts, Filberts Corn, Acorns, Apples, Grapes, and Gooseberries are also leaves; and yet, somehow, the notion gains ground, and gathers converts, even in spite of the quizzing and incredulity of those who look no further than their dinner-tables.

We shall not pretend to go just now into the question formally, but we will ask our readers to look over their gardens for cases like those which we are now about to produce, and then to explain them if they can upon any other principle than that of regarding a fruit as a composition of leaves. A correspondent, signing himself "Cambricus," writes thus:—

"I enclose a rude sketch of a blossom of Fuchsia Standishii in a monstrous state, with one of the divisions of the calyx transformed into a large portion of a perfect leaf, both in colour, size, veins, and everything else; this, I think, is another conclusive fact, that all the parts of the flower consist of leaves. But if it should appear surprising for the flower to be in such a state of transition, how much more wonderful is it for the fruit itself to be found so! Yet such is the case: the enclosed sketch represents a Pear of the Bonchretien kind, which I gathered three years ago from the garden of a gentleman in North Wales; the lower part was not very different from the ordinary shape of Pears, with the exception of some slight protuberances, and it was of full size. From the top of this, or rather from out of it, there arose a fleshy mass of the same substance as the fruit, and from two to three inches long, imbricated after the manner of an Artichoke, as I have endeavoured to represent. This mass passed down through the lower part of the fruit. I cannot consider it in any other light than as an abortive endeavour of nature to form a branch out of the whorls of leaves of which the fructification of plants is composed. It was exhibited at the meeting of the Floricultural Society at Beaumaris, and excited great curiosity. I also enclose you a sketch of another monstrosity: it is a Pear gathered the same year from the same garden as the last. The Pear from which the branch protruded was, in this case, hard and woody. I consider it, if possible, more conclusive than the other of the doctrine of transformation."





Of these singular cases, the first is new to us; the second is common. They both afford, as "Cambricus" alleges, what looks like conclusive proof of the fructification being composed of leaves, having a tendency to grow fleshy in the Pear, to become hard in the Walnut, and to become a membrane in the Pea and Bladder Senna. Let us be more explicit.

A Pear is considered to consist of five leaves forming a calyx; of five others thinner, and colourless, forming a corolla; of twenty more in the form of stamens, and of five others constituting the seed-vessel in the middle. In all, thirty-five leaves are required to make this fruit; they are all fleshy at the lower part, grow together there, and by their adhesions form the Pear. When very young, they were all separate, and arranged in rings round a common centre, just as the young leaves are arranged round the centre of a bud when ready to burst in spring time. When thus separate, they resembled minute scales, and were all exactly alike, although they afterwards changed their appearance, and some became petals, others stamens, and others the seed-vessel. *This is not a matter of opinion, or speculation, of the most direct evidence;* we see the scales, and can separate them in their early state. The 35 leaves then, in the form of scales surrounding a common centre, do in fact at first constitute a common leaf-bud. But owing to some provision of nature incomprehensible to us, except in its results, such a bud is prevented from lengthening into a branch; and the leaves that compose it, in consequence of the onward force of extension being stayed, are converted into forms unknown among true leaves, the result of which is a flower. Now, if the flower is thus produced, so also *must* the fruit; because *the fruit is nothing but the flower, or a part of it, grown older.* In the Pear, one of the peculiar attributes assigned by nature to these altered leaves is to grow fleshy.

Let us now suppose that something occurs to stimulate the flower into more rapid growth than usual: then the central part will lengthen, and in lengthening will separate the leaves, and carry them up upon its surface, somewhat like leaves on a branch. In the first of the cases named by our correspondent, this lengthening of the centre did in fact take place, and the leaves were partially separated from each other; but in separating, they did not lose their fleshy quality; and the consequence was the Artichoke-like appearance that is so remarkable.

In the second instance, the first thirty leaves were completely consolidated, and had assumed their floral condition before the impulse was given which caused the centre to lengthen; when it was given, the five central leaves, constituting, or that would have constituted, the seed-vessel, were rapidly separated from each other by the sudden lengthening of the centre, and, not having at that time taken on the quality of seed-vessels, readily acquired that appearance which is the common condition of a Pear-leaf.

Such at least is the account given of these and similar appearances, by men of science; and such seems to be the only intelligible explanation that can be offered. If, however, any of our readers believe they can find a better solution of such problems, we shall be happy to receive it. Perhaps a right reverend Divine and great logician, who thinks it as absurd to call a fruit a modified leaf as it would be to call a fire-shovel a modified poker, will favour us with his views upon the subject.

ON ORGANIC MINERAL MANURES.—No. V.

By PROFESSOR CHARLES SPRENGEL (translated from the German).

(*Continued from p.* 572.)

I have observed, in another place, that compost, being a very concentrated manure, ought never to be buried in the ground, but should be used for top-dressing, or be harrowed in with the seed. It may be also used beneficially by putting it in small holes at a certain distance from each other, as is done with Potato or Maize crops, &c. To winter crops it may be given most advantageously in the early spring, when there is no fear of the manuring substances being dissolved during winter by rain.

The quantity of compost to be used on a given area depends entirely on its quality; it may require 2,000 lbs. per acre, or it may be 10-20,000 lbs.; 1,000 lbs. of compost will, however, rarely act so long as 1,000 lbs. of dry dung, because the former contains all its substances in a form particularly well suited for quick absorption by plants. But it is that very quality which speaks in its favour.

The simple compost of the English is composed of ten parts of humous earth, two parts of dung, and one part of lime, and is a very powerful manure. Less so is a compost composed of one part of lime, four parts of dung, and 20 parts of humous earth. It is not to be left in a heap more than three months, and it is to be worked up two or three times. If marl is used instead of earth, then one part of lime, five parts of dung, and ten parts of marl, are to be mixed; the heap is to be covered with earth, after three months to be worked up with the shovel, and then carried on the field.

In order to prevent lime, ashes, and humous earth from getting into layers in the heap (in which case they will not act properly upon each other), it is best to throw them in the first instance into a heap by themselves and in layers, then in three or four days afterwards to turn them well over, and to add this mixture to the compost-heap.

There have been cases, even in Germany, when the discoverer of an efficient compost has obtained a patent. One of these patented manures is said to be prepared in the following manner:—At the bottom is placed a layer of very strawy dung, 15 to 20 inches thick; or, in the absence of this, mere straw, forest sweepings, fern, heath, thistles, potatoe-haulm, turf, mould, and marl. This foundation is wetted with dung-water, or, if this is not at hand, with common water, and covered over with night-soil, dung of poultry, sweepings of the streets and yards, pulverised bones, offal, kitchen slops—in short, with every soluble substance of that kind which can be procured. Over this 1-4th of an inch of pulverised sulphury coal-ashes or wood-ashes are strewed, or 1-8th of an inch of fresh wood-ashes will do as well; over this is placed a layer of good earth, mould, or marl, 3 inches thick, all which is covered by a layer of fresh dung of horses, sheep, or cattle, 18 inches high, over which ashes are again strewed. The heap is next wetted with water, and is then covered with a layer of pond-mud, ditch-scrapings, mould, or marl, and 1-4th of an inch of ashes is again strewed over it; and, finally, dung, straw, and other substances are placed on the top, in the same succession as before, until the heap is 8 or 9 feet high. The heap is left quiet for 2 or 3 weeks in summer, or 4 to 6 weeks in winter, when fermentation will come on, as the smell will indicate. If, however, in any part of the heap a considerable degree of heat should be observed, the spot is immediately to be covered with a layer of earth, 3 or 4 inches thick, and wetted with water: if, on the contrary, spots should be discovered where the mass does not ferment, holes are to be made there, so that air (oxygen) may reach these inactive parts. After the compost has lost its pungent ammoniacal smell, and every substance has been properly dissolved, it is to be well wetted with water, worked up, and again put in heaps, 8 or 9 feet high, and covered with a layer of rich earth, 10 to 12 inches thick; and when it has thus remained for some short time, it may be carried on the fields, and harrowed in with the seed. It cannot be doubted, that compost thus prepared will be very serviceable, as the soil will receive more from these combined substances than any one of them could effect singly; but to say that its preparation is in accordance with chemical principles, is only half true; because, in the first instance, a great deal of a most powerful manuring substance, namely, ammonia, is lost, and if this does not escape, either *more* humous earth, or *less* dung, offal, dung-water, or other nitrogenous substances, must be added. Even assuming that the covers of earth, or the wetting with water, will somewhat diminish the evaporation of the ammonia; still a great part of it will be lost, as the very smell will fully indicate. These are circumstances that cannot be too carefully considered; for we may rely upon it, the manner in which manure is prepared is quite as important as the way in which it is used.

One general remark applies to compost. Its preparation will only be of real use, when materials, which do not afford singly an efficient or convenient manure, are made to do so by their mixture. Every farmer has it in his power so to compound the best from his store of manuring materials, that the defects of his soil may not only be remedied, but that the crops may receive those substances in sufficient quantity which are required for their vigorous growth. To do this, however, it is requisite to know not only the component parts of the soil, but also those of the crops. If these are not taken into account, no clear idea of the composition of manure will ever be obtained; and many substances of real value will be tried without result, although one single accurate chemical analysis of the soil would point out at once what it is that the land required.

THE APPROPRIATION OF GARDEN-FRAMES TO THE GROWTH OF GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

In the autumn of 1839, when I was gardener at Viewpark, being deficient in accommodation for our collection of Heaths and Pelargoniums, I procured two melon-frames, the dimensions of which were 20 feet long by 8 wide. To render them capable of containing the plants, it was necessary to build a few courses of bricks, inclosing an area of the exact size of the frames upon which they were placed. The floor was elevated six inches above the ground level, and paved with bricks, laid in finely-sifted coal-ashes, having the crevices between them filled with sand, which makes a better jointing than lime, the close joints of which leave no escape for the surplus water, which in winter would cause an overcharge of moisture, and which at that season of the year should be avoided as much as possible.

In placing the building in a longitudinal direction from east to west, two advantages are obtained by this manner of construction: firstly, should it be desirable to retain plants under glass in summer, a partial shade may be secured by reversing the slope to the north; secondly, the facility with which the woodwork can be removed, and a few additional courses of bricks added as the height of the plants increase.

As a fire flue would have occupied more space than could be spared, Mr. Rogers' conical boiler was adopted, and has given satisfaction.

The boiler and pipes are made of copper, and found to be as suitable for the purpose as cast iron; the boiler is placed on the outside, and is inclosed in a case of double sheet iron, with a moveable cover and funnel of the same material, for the conveyance of smoke into a brick chimney; the space between the case and boiler being filled with sand, as an excellent non-conductor for both heat and cold. At right angles to the end of the pit is a brick wall about three feet high, inclosing the boiler on two sides, leaving an open space in front for the admission of air and the clearing away of ashes. A moveable wooden cover of a triangular form is placed above, to protect the whole from the effects of the weather.

The size of the boiler is 18 inches high by 12 in diameter at the base, and it is placed upon a cast-iron grating, having a furnace door beneath for the regulation of air; the pipes, 2½ inches wide, are conducted along the front, and secured to the wall with iron hooks, it being unnecessary to convey them round the back, as the apparatus is found sufficient to heat a space of double the size.

For fuel, we have uniformly found coke to maintain a constant and regular heat; indeed, this sort of boiler is not suited for the consumption of coal, although, by a little alteration of the present form, it might be made to consume it as freely as coke. When the external temperature was as low as 20°, the internal heat of the pit did not vary above 3° in fourteen hours, during which time it required no attention, and the cost of fuel did not exceed twopence in twenty-four hours. When slight storms occurred, a covering of Russia mats was substituted in lieu of fire heat, which is always, to a certain degree, injurious to greenhouse plants, but more particularly so to Heaths; a class of plants which, when cultivated in proper constructed pits, have a decidedly more healthy appearance than those grown in greenhouses. We can assert with confidence the improvement in our own plants after their removal. It was far otherwise in former years, when, after the severities of winter had passed away, many of them were badly coloured and drawn up; but they here assumed that dwarfness of habit and green glossy hue, which are so pleasing to the eye and are so characteristic of a healthy vegetation.—*Alex. Cramb, Redbraes, near Edinburgh.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXXVI.

The beauty of the flower-garden during the summer and autumnal months depends chiefly upon a race of half-hardy plants which ought to be propagated extensively now, providing they can be kept from frost in winter. None of these are more beautiful or more lasting than the Verbena. Annuals can be grown with less trouble, they are pretty and gay while they last; but as they come soon to maturity, so they likewise soon fade and die, and blanks are left in the beds and borders, perhaps just at the time when we are most anxious for them to be full. The varieties of Verbena are not liable to this objection, for they continue one mass of flowers from the beginning of the season until they are destroyed by the frosts in winter. Their flowers are of various colours, scarlet, purple, rose, white, and all the intermediate shades, forming striking contrasts with each other and with the rest of the plants by which they are surrounded. A few years ago the number of varieties was very limited, but great numbers have been lately raised from seed in this country, out of which I have selected the following kinds, which can be confidently recommended as distinct and well worthy of a place in the flower-garden: *White*—V. pulchella alba: this is a very dwarf sort, and is not only pretty in a bed or clump, but is also valuable for contrasting with and relieving other colours. V. teucrioides: a strong-growing kind producing dense spikes of sweet-scented flowers. From the latter a great number of hybrids have been raised, which possess the good properties of the original with regard to their being of easy growth and flowering freely, and at the same time, the colour of the flowers being generally pink or lilac, a pleasing contrast is produced. The best of these are, teucrioides rósea, t. Barnesii, t. Iveryana, and t. cárnea; the two last are particularly fine, and ought to be in every garden. *Lilac*—V. Neíllii: this, although not new, is of a pretty colour and very sweet scent. *Scarlet*—V. ígnea: this is one of the finest of its class, darker than the old melindres, having all its brilliancy of colour, and moreover being a free-grower. V. Chandlérii is equally good; but both of them need not be grown in one garden, for the colours are too nearly the same. V. Tweediana grandiflora and V. melindres latifólia are two of the best of the common scarlet kind, but their colours are not so deep as the former. *Purple*—V. purpúrea and V. Hendersónii are two of the best of this class.

Besides these there is another changeable rose-coloured sort, called V. variegata, which is well worthy of a place in a small collection. Many others might be named, for the varieties are very numerous, but these will be more than sufficient to make a splendid display in a small garden; if the list contains too many varieties, a selection of the colours that are most wanted can easily be made from it. For cuttings, select the young growing shoots which have no flowers at their points; many of these are now forming little roots, to send down into the soil, and require only to be taken off, and planted about an inch deep in pots which are filled either with sand or light earth. The pots ought then to be put in a close frame, and kept shaded during bright sunshine until the cuttings are rooted. When they are rooted, which will be in a fortnight or three weeks, pot them off into 60-sized pots and keep them in the greenhouse, or in a pit protected from frost during winter; or they may be kept in the cutting pots, where they will take up less room. Early in spring, when they begin to grow, if heat can be commanded, they can be propagated extensively, and both the plants struck now and then will flower in great profusion all the summer.

Grapes on the walls will now be ripening fast if the vines have been properly attended to. Go over them frequently, removing the useless laterals and exposing the bunches to sun and air, at the same time using some means to prevent the wasps and flies from destroying them. Nail in the main branches to prevent them from being injured by the boisterous winds, which may be expected in a short time.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Forest-tree Pruning.—It is a fine lively animal, that same hobby-horse of "Quercus'." Such reciprocity between the mane and tail; so docile, that halter or bridle have never yet been applied! Curb not at all, is his motto. See with what grace and ease he leaps upon his back, and exclaims, "It is marvellous that men who are so conversant among hobby-horses cannot see that the effect of restraint must necessarily retard their progress." It is not my intention to enter upon a disquisition concerning hobby-horses; some are harmless and praiseworthy, and some the reverse. I would not approach the great horse of the Champion of England at the ceremony of a coronation in Westminster Abbey, and throw a glove down before him, upon any consideration; and there are other hobbies that are not to be meddled with. Much has been written lately on the subject of pruning forest-trees, and many excellent remarks have been made, with a view of increasing the quantity and improving the quality of timber; but, after all, I am no convert to the no-pruning system. Every tree, as well as every animal, has a distinctive or constitutional peculiarity, and would not the great object in view be promoted by a careful attention to that circumstance? When we look abroad in the park or the forest, we see individual trees of the same species assuming different outlines of form and of stature; some more erect in the stem, producing valuable timber; some dwarf, throwing around numerous spreading branches, and wasting their energy in the production of spray, faggot, and firewood. But then it is said, and truly, that every leaf is elaborating sap to be converted into wood; but it does not, therefore, follow that the tree containing the greater number of leaves will likewise contain the greater quantity of valuable timber. Hence the necessity of early and judicious pruning; and hence, what I consider most important, and what I fear is too generally neglected, the selection of seeds only from such trees as exhibit this valuable peculiarity.—*J. Falconer, Cheam.*

Maturation of late Pears.—From various considerations on the want of maturity in late Pears, I was last autumn induced to try an experiment, which had for its object the completion of the maturing process, after the fruit was gathered from the tree. The reason, in my opinion, why the more tender and late varieties of our Continental Pears do not arrive at a proper state of maturity in this country, is, that our summers are too short and cold for the saccharine assimilation to be completed, before the frosts of autumn render it necessary to remove the fruit to the store-room; and, consequently, the maturing process being incomplete, the aqueous and other particles are left in an undigested state, instead of being converted into sugar, as they would be under the more favourable circumstances of a Continental sky, or artificial assistance in this country. Reasoning upon these facts, I left some exceedingly fine specimens of Beurré Rance on a south wall, as late as I could do, without subjecting them to frost. To secure them from being bruised or from falling, and also to expose all sides of the fruit alike to the full solar influence, by occasional turning, I secured them on the trees by strings. They were allowed to remain on the wall until the third week in November; at which time they had obtained a most beautiful pale brown colour, and had every appearance of being perfectly ripened. Not content, however, with this, I placed them in a late vinery, in which Grapes were kept, until they were quite ripe, which was about the end of February. On cutting them, they were found quite melting, rich, sugary, and very juicy; indeed, everything that could be desired in a late Pear, except, perhaps, some of them were a little too flat for some palates. This, however, I do not attribute to the method of keeping, but to several of them having been slightly frosted prior to their removal to the house. As the above experiment was only made on a very limited scale, I do not recommend it for general adoption until further experience has established its utility. I merely throw out the hint, with the hope that some of the readers of the *Chronicle* will be induced to test its claims to public notice; and if the experiment were extended to other late kinds, such as the Old Colmar, Ne plus Meuris, Beurré Diel, and Easter Beurré, it would be better. Whether it is the increased light or heat that improves the fruit, I will not pretend to say; but certain it is, they were as good as I ever tasted of the kind. As light is said to be injurious to fruit after it is ripe, it would be well to remove some of each kind to the fruit-room, after they have been exposed on the wall, and in the vinery, for a few weeks.—*W. P. Ayres, Chicksands, Bedfordshire.*

To preserve Apples.—Perhaps it might be useful to some of your readers to state how I have kept Apples of last year's growth in a sound state until the present time. My Apple-room is a lean-to behind a long building, and fronts the North, so that it gets no sun for eight months in the year; and although we have had such a long drought, there are now large fungi growing on the walls. The fruit-room is about eight feet high in front, and slopes upwards in the manner of a greenhouse; it is thirty feet long, with two sash windows to admit air (if wanted), with shutters to keep out the frost: which is all the protection they get. The shelves are placed at the back at equal distances until they reach the top, and are capable of housing 150 bushels. Apples do not require to be kept so dry and warm as many people imagine. I had a fruit-room adjoining the laundry, which was always very dry; and I could never keep Apples till January without shrivelling. Last year I had two casks made air-tight—one I filled with Apples put in dry sand, the other I filled with Apples wrapped separately in paper, and had the heads of the casks put in and made secure with plaister of Paris. When I opened them in March, every Apple was quite rotten. Apples always perspire more or less, and I think a little air now and then is useful and helps to preserve them; but they should on no account be handled in frosty weather. It is thought by most Gardeners that Apples will not keep if gathered when wet; but about eight years ago, during a wet season, I had a large quantity gathered when it rained hard—I laid them on a floor which was covered with straw; the next day being fine, I had more gathered in a dry state, which I laid near the others, and I found that both kept equally well, for the wet ones soon became dry, and the others perspired. Since then I do not mind their being rather wet, nor do I wait till the dew gets off before I gather them. Of course I prefer gathering when the trees are dry.—*Caleb Diplock, Heath Lane Lodge, Twickenham.*

Caprification of Figs.—In the *Chronicle* of May 14, the "Caprification of Figs" is taken notice of. Various opinions are given respecting the effect produced by an insect piercing the Fig when in a young state. According to Tournefort, "the prickers contribute perhaps to the maturity of the fruit of the garden Fig-tree, by causing the nutritious juice to extravasate in those vessels which they tear asunder in depositing their eggs. Perhaps, too, besides their eggs, they leave behind them some sort of liquor, proper to ferment greatly with the milk of the Fig, and make the flesh of them tender." Others are of opinion, that a kind of gnat enters the interior of the Fig, and acts beneficially, not only by carrying in pollen, and dispersing it, but by puncturing the pulp, and occasioning a diffusion of nutritious juices. Perhaps your correspondent "Ruricola" can tell whether the young Figs are only pricked by the flies, or whether they enter the interior, and there deposit their eggs, and what kind of flies they are. Some say that they are gnats, others that they are cynips. From the account given by travellers who have visited the Grecian Archipelago, it appears that the caprification of Figs is of great benefit to those who cultivate them. It is stated that one tree frequently bears between two and three hundred pounds of fruit, whereas those of France seldom yield above 25 or 30. We are informed that the wild Fig, from which the flies are procured, produces three kinds of insects, called Fornites, Cratitires, and Orni, which are of absolute necessity towards ripening the garden Fig. Pliny, in his Natural History, probably refers to these when he says, "Caprifici triferæ sunt." Has any attempt been made to introduce these wild Figs and the insect into this country?—*P. Mackenzie.*

To produce Early Gooseberries.—As a journeyman gardener has given a plan for protecting mature Gooseberries, I will give another for forwarding them a month or five weeks sooner than the usual time. Procure some boxes, of the sizes necessary to cover the bushes, with four sides, so that the four fronts may face the cardinal points. All the sides must be furnished with hinges, to open when required, and there must be a slanting roof, to carry off the wet. After the pruning season is over, the boxes should be put on; they should be kept shut on frosty nights, and opened only when the frost is off the ground, at which time all the four doors should be thrown open, except there be a cold cutting wind from the north or north-east; in such cases all the sides should be closed except the south. Sprinkle the bushes with soft water through a fine rose on mild mornings, and attend to the closing and opening of the sides every night and morning, until the fruit is ready for tarts, which will be by the end of March, or the first week in April. The Rifleman and Willmot's Early are the best sorts which I know of for the purpose. I have seen Gooseberries grown in this way at Sir John Boyd's, which answered very well.—*Anglicanus.*

Syringing Vines.—I do not think your correspondent "Tyro," in No. 26, has adduced a sufficient reason for doing away with syringing; from the circumstance of his not seeing the water upon the surface of the leaf immediately assimilated by the Vine. As well might he expect a fish, with its mouth open, to swallow all the water in contact with it, as to think a plant could appropriate the water as it came from the syringe. The fish abstracts the oxygen from the water, and liberates the residue by its gills. The plant has not a very dissimilar process, by which it developes itself. Now, if water must be thus decomposed before it is assimilated by the leaf of the Vine, in what situation is it more likely to become so than upon the leaves? particularly when the house is just shut up for the day. I think few gardeners apply fire-heat at this season, and consequently there could be no great evaporation from the trough on the pipes. To restore, therefore, in part to the Vine what it has lost by a comparative exposure to the external atmosphere, by damping the floor, is a much slower method than syringing, because it is effected by conduction.—*C.*

Crinum Capense.—I recommend gentlemen to plant this largely, as a cover for wild ducks on islands, or by the water-side. It thrives either on dry land or under water; but entire islands should be planted with it, above the level of the stream. Its blossoming is endless, and it forms a very thick cover about two feet high, the flower-stems rising above. The seedlings should be housed or sheltered till the bulbs are strong enough to plant out. They will grow all the winter if kept very wet, or in a cistern in the stove.—*W. Herbert.*

Ornamental Border Plants.—Would it not be a desirable thing at this season, for those persons who have the care of superior flower-gardens, to give an account, through the medium of the *Chronicle*, of those plants which now form their most conspicuous ornaments? Many amateurs might derive advantage from the details of the best methods of growing, flowering, and grouping the beautiful Brugmansias, Fuchsias, Lobélias, and other half-hardy plants now so profusely in bloom. What I wish particularly to ask, however, is, whether there are not many other inhabitants of our greenhouses, or even stoves, which might, by their foliage and flowers, render our borders more attractive than they are at present. Some hints for making Rhododendron beds gay during the absence of their own flowers were given in the *Chronicle*. Might not such hints be enlarged on, by more full directions for mingling American shrubs with those plants that would assort well with them, and impart bright colours to them during the late summer months? It is almost needless to say, that the judicious grouping of such flowers is as necessary as planting them—directions to this effect are earnestly requested.—*Z.*—[We commend this letter to the kindness of our correspondents.]

Ipomœa Learii.—A few weeks since I removed a plant of this beautiful climber from the stove to the base of a south wall in the Botanic Garden; it is now flowering freely, and producing healthy and vigorous shoots. Can any of your numerous readers inform me if it has ever perfected seeds?—*N. S. Hodson, Bury St. Edmunds.*

Lobelia gracilis, a Hardy Annual.—I was delighted, about three weeks ago, to discover that this beautiful annual had sprung up plentifully upon a piece of ground which was self-sown last autumn, some of the plants having since spread over a surface of eighteen inches in diameter. The soil is bog, with a cold retentive clayey subsoil, and the situation very bleak, apparently anything but congenial for such an occurrence; and our Leeds climate is far from being the warmest in Yorkshire, consequently this fact may have been long ascertained in the more southern counties, as the plant has been an interesting object in our gardens for the last forty years, and seeds freely and abundantly. Like the Eschschóltzia califórnica, and crócea, it looks best when spread promiscuously over an extent of surface, so as to mingle freely amongst trees, shrubs, and tall herbaceous plants; and if the plants be not there to seed themselves, it can be sown in the autumn, or as the seeds ripen.—*John Mearns, F.H.S., Leeds Botanical Garden.*

Geodorum nutans.—During my absence from home my gardener had, by mistake, set Geodorum nutans (planted in light loam), which had stood for years in the flue in a very hot place, into a cistern of water amongst the Hymenocallides; where I found it growing with greater vigour than usual. Perhaps the habit of it and Govenias may be like that of Epipactis palustris. It stood on an inverted pot with half an inch of its pot under water.—*W. Herbert.*

On Plants for the Edgings of Walks, &c.—In former Numbers of the *Chronicle* considerable attention has been devoted to the subject of edgings for walks, flower-beds, &c.; various plants have been recommended for these purposes, but all are, I think, more or less objectionable. Wherever flowering plants, whether annual or perennial, are employed to define the margins of beds and walks, whatever advantage is gained by their showiness whilst in bloom, is almost counterbalanced by their untractable nature; for if they thrive, they invariably spread over too large a space of ground; and if, on the other hand, they do not grow so freely, they are unworthy of the position in which they are placed. Even the Thrift, the least questionable, perhaps, of this class of plants, is liable, in a certain degree, to the same objection, unless very frequently transplanted; and this soon becomes a tedious and expensive matter, besides which the edging in such cases is necessarily weakly and scanty for a greater or less period of time. These objections all vanish when we turn to a well-kept Box edging, which is at once neat, elegant, lively, and, if well managed, as permanent as such things can be. It is true we have not our edges defined then by gaudy colours, but we have something certainly better in the subdued green tint of our little favourite. It may be said that the plants which have been recommended as above noticed, were plants adapted for the edgings of walks in shrubberies and shady places, where Box will not thrive; but even in these places their adoption seems questionable, and open still to some of the objections I have briefly mentioned above. In such situations it appears to me that nothing is so suitable as Ivy, intermixed with Periwinkle. These plants might be permitted to spread over the whole surface, and would thus save much trouble and expense in hoeing and cleaning—of itself no small advantage; whilst they would render the surface at all times cheerful, especially if flowering plants, such as thrive in woods, were thinly scattered here and there between the trees. The edges might be kept very accurate by the use of the shears. There is, however, one situation in which the class of plants of which we have been speaking are peculiarly appropriate; and this is as an edging to flower-beds, whenever these latter are for any reason elevated above the level of the ground adjoining them, and their sides supported by rockwork. In these positions, growing over, and amongst the masses of stone, such plants are peculiarly at home; and in early spring nothing can be more pleasing than the proliferous manner in which such plants as Drabas, Alyssums, Aubriétias, Saxifragas, Soldanellas, &c., &c., produce their tiny flowers. My object is, however, more especially to notice a plant which, by a particular course of treatment, becomes equally suitable for the decoration of such edgings throughout the summer. I refer to a small species of Lobelia, known as L. grácilis, and which, in such situations as those just mentioned, is now flowering most beautifully in the garden of the Royal Botanic Society. The treatment requisite to ensure this is most simple. The plant is one which produces seeds freely: these are sown in early spring, and treated as half-hardy annuals usually are at that season; when the seeds have vegetated they are transplanted thinly into convenient-sized pots; and again, when of increased size, thinned sufficiently to bear separation. When finally planted out, they ought to be kept in a greenhouse, where plenty of air is admitted, till about the end of April, and then removed to a frame for a short time previously to being planted out; though generally small at first their growth is very rapid, and they soon commence flowering freely, and continue to do so for a very long period.—*T. Moore, Regent's Park.*

Twitchett's "Don John" v. Martin's "Splendid."—It affords me no small gratification to find that your sense of justice has induced you to insert Mr. Headly's contradiction of Mr. Martin's misstatement with regard to his Carnation "Splendid." In your paper of the following week (Aug. 13), I challenged to show 21 blooms of my "Don John" against the like number of Mr. Martin's "Splendid," for two guineas each bloom, and 20 guineas the odds. By this number, the relative merits of the two flowers would be so decisively tested as to satisfy every florist; and as this is my earnest desire, I would much rather increase the number to 31, or even 41 blooms, on the same terms, than reduce it to a less number. Mr. Martin, after indulging in a fortnight's deliberation, without taking the least notice of my challenge, proposes to show 11 blooms for 25 guineas. If he really wishes the question of the comparative merits of his "Splendid" and my "Don John" to be brought to a satisfactory issue, why not accept my terms? As his flower was out before mine, he surely will not plead a want of stock. I also am an old, and consider myself an experienced grower; and believing in common with most other florists that my "Don John" is the best scarlet bizarre in England, I shall be happy to join issue with Mr. Martin, on the terms I proposed long before he thought of challenging a comparison.—*J. Twitchett, Cambridge.*

The Vegetable Marrow.—My gardener this year made the experiment of raising some plants of the Vegetable Marrow by putting some grass (lawn) mowings in a heap, about 1½ bushel, covered with three or four inches of garden soil, in which the seed was planted. The plants are now as luxuriant as they need to be. This vegetable would be valuable to the cottager if he could grow it as easily as his Cucumbers, which he may do by following this simple treatment.—*H. B., Essex.*

Onion Grub.—Having seen numerous complaints respecting the grub in Onions, I am induced to forward you the plan which I adopt to ensure a tolerable crop of that useful esculent. In the first place, having determined on the piece of ground which I intend to devote to the purpose, about the end of February, or the first week in March, according to circumstances, I get my ground trenched, at least eighteen inches deep, at the same time mixing with it a thick layer of rich and well-rotten manure, with which the contents of cess-pools may be advantageously trenched in. In addition to this, I collect on the piece of ground all the rubbish of the previous year, such as old pea-sticks, the pruning of Gooseberry, Currant, and Apple trees, &c., &c., which are set fire to in different places, and after the whole are reduced to ashes, and in as hot a state as possible, they are spread equally over the surface of the ground, and forked in directly. After this is done, I proceed in the general way to sow the seed. I prefer sowing in drills, rather than broadcast—the appearance is neat, and the ground is kept clean with greater ease. I have also found the dust of charcoal, in some seasons, to prevent the grub, by being sown in the drills with the seed; but the former plan I have pursued this year, and my crop has well repaid me for the trouble I have taken. I measured one bulb which was 15 inches in circumference.—*W. Dunsford, Capesthorne.*

To obtain a Second Crop of Beans.—Instead of pulling up my Bean-stalks after they have done bearing, I have them cut within 4 inches of the ground, which causes them to send up a number of young shoots. These should be thinned out, and only one or two allowed to remain. I have had a very good second crop of Beans by this method, which I have practised for two years.—*John Abberley, Shrewsbury.*

To destroy Wasps.—As both wasps and flies are very numerous this season, it may benefit many fruit-growers to know how to destroy them in a simple and effective manner. My practice is to mark the nests conspicuously in the course of the day, and late in the evening to pour tar into the entrance of the nest; which, on a level surface, soon covers the wasps and nest. On a bank or slope a spade must, however, be used, to cut the mould in front of the aperture into the shape of a basin to contain the tar. If the nest is downwards, it is soon smothered; but if on the rise, by firing a gun into the aperture, it will force the tar upon them. I have destroyed a great number in this way, for escape is impossible, as they cannot get disengaged from the tar. Those that hover about during the day are entrapped by two hand-glasses, one placed over the other, and made close at the shoulders by a little moss or wool, the lower one having a few holes made at the top (by breaking the glass) of the size of Walnuts; this done, elevate the glasses on three flower-pots or bricks, a few inches above the ground, and cover the surface under and about the glass with decayed useless fruit, to attract the wasps and flies under the glass. In rising, they enter the aperture at the top into the space between both glasses; here they buzz and fight until they become exhausted and die. This trap wants no other attention than feeding with a little decayed fruit every other day. If a few such traps were placed in a fruit-garden, and as many of the nests destroyed as possible, it would be the means of saving a great quantity of valuable fruit from destruction at little trouble or expense.—*H. Bowers, Laleham.*—[We are well acquainted with this contrivance, and know it to be an effectual check upon the ravages of these destructive insects. We have also received an account of the same from Mr. Smee, gardener at Gosfield Hall, Essex.]

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris.—Among the plants culivated in this neig bour-
hood, none, during their period of flowering attract
greater attention than the Pæony and Iris. hat lover
of nature can view without admiration the agnificence
of the one or the delicacy of the other, even amongst
those long since introduced? How muc greater, then,
will be his delight when he beholds the eautiful varieties
of later introduction! It is principa ly to the Parisian
florists that Europe is indebted for th e amelioration whic
has taken place. The names of M odeste, Fion, Mathieu
Lemon, Buré, and Milne (of Ful am), are familiar to all

lovers of these splendid flowers; and well have they earned the reward which has attended their labour and zeal. The present season has been exceedingly favourable to show the luxuriant colouring of Pæonies, and the sun has been sufficiently powerful to draw out the rich glossy hues of carmine and crimson, without in the least injuring those of a more delicate tint. It is to be much regretted that this plant should remain almost a stranger to many amateurs' gardens. I do not speak of P. officinalis rubra and rosea, but of P. arborea and sinensis; the cultivation of which is alike easy, and the varieties far more numerous and beautiful. I am aware that the price is to many an obstacle, 5*l*. and 10*l*. being a large sum to give for a new flower; but then it must be remembered that the Pæony is not multiplied very rapidly,—and, after all, it is not more than is frequently demanded for a Camellia or Rhododendron. As most of the older varieties are well known, I will only enumerate a few of the newest, which struck me as being particularly fine. Some of these are now ready to be sent out; others will not be fit until next year, at which time the whole may be obtained at from 15*s*. to 50*s*. each, of most of the London nurserymen, who have connexions with all the leading florists here:—

Anemoneflora striata—rosy lilac, and white centre;
Cárnea plena—pale rosy white;
Chrysanthemiflora—pale rose, and creamy centre;
Comte de Paris—dark rose, and rosy yellow centre;
Elegans—rosy white, and sulphur centre;
Hericartiana—bright rose, and rosy white centre;
Lútea variegata—rosy white, and yellowish centre;
Luteola alba—delicate rose, and creamy centre;
Papaverácea plenissima—rose lilac;
Pulchérrima—clear rose, and rosy fawn centre;
Reine des Françaises—bright rose, and yellowish white centre;
Reine Hortense—rose, and creamy centre;
Speciosa striata—bright rose, and rosy white centre;
Sulphúrea—sulphur, changing white;
Victoire modeste—rose carmine, and rosy white centre.

The improvement of the Iris (Germánica, &c.,) has not been less distinguished than the former. It is but very few years since the colours of these species were almost entirely confined to the different shades of blue, purple, and yellow; now they are nearly as diversified as the Dahlia or Tulip, and scarcely inferior in elegance or pencilling. From the artificial impregnation of Germánica, plicata, Buriensis, Swertii, and pallida, totally new colours have been produced; and the beautiful mixtures in augustíssima, Conqueror, Incomparable, Honorabilis, &c., &c., give abundant proof of what may be done by judicious hybridization; and it is not unreasonable to hope for something yet more striking. Already white grounds have been obtained bordered and feathered with violet and purple; and may we not also expect white and rose, or carmine, so conspicuous in Koningkroon, Pluto, Sir John Broughton, Beauté excellente, and some others of the finer varieties of Iris xiphioides? Of yellow, and orange intermixed with brown and purple, there are also several far superior to any of the same shades in I. xiphium; while the darker colours are diversified with various tints, from the most delicate lavender to the deepest violet. The following new varieties are, I believe, but little if at all known in England:—

Adonis—lemon, pencilled with brownish purple;
Amélie—white, pencilled with violet;
Antinöus—orange and brown;
Apollon—lemon and brownish violet;
Augustíssima—orange and dark bronze purple;
Augustus—light blue and lilac, pencilled with purple;
Bocage—pale lemon and purple;
Boismilon—white, bordered with purple;
Cerbère—yellow and bluish purple;
Conqueror—orange and dark brown;
Cornélie—orange, veined with brown;
Diomède—white, veined with violet purple;
Don Carlos—pale lilac and purple;
Donna Maria—pale sulphur and white, pencilled with brown;
Durasque—white, bordered with purple;
Dusoulget—white, bordered with rosy lilac;
Honorabilis—orange, veined and feathered with brown;
Incomparable—white, tipped and veined with violet;
Jacquesiana—bronze, salmon, and violet;
Julia Grisi—white and violet;
Lelieur—white and violet;
Lorenzo—fawn, shaded with violet and brown;
Mademoiselle Dubarry—pale lilac, veined with violet;
Multicolor—golden yellow, shaded and veined with brown;
Munico—orange and brown;
National—blue, shaded with violet purple;
Orpheus—orange, shaded with brown;
Paganini—white, veined with violet;
Phidias—yellow, shaded with brown;
Pulchérrima—lilac and violet purple;
Raphael—white, feathered with purple and violet;
Rebecca—yellow and brown;
Reticulata alba—white, veined with blue;
Rolandiana—lavender, veined with purple;
Spectábilis—lemon, veined with brown and purple;
Tarquin—bluish violet;
Télémaque—lilac and blue;
Theresita—pale lilac, veined with violet;
Unique—white, veined with blue;
Victorine—white, pencilled with purple.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Alnwick Horticultural Society, Aug. 23.—The display of flowers, fruit, and vegetables at the autumn exhibition far exceeded that of any previous one. The award of prizes was as follows:—FLOWERS—BEST 6 CARNATIONS: Flora's Garland, Albion, Grenadier, Maud's Routon, Cottage Girl, and Queen of Roses, Mr. T. Allan. *Best Carnation:* 1, Simpson's Superb, Mr. E. Hudson; 2, Mr. G. Robson, gr. to P. Nairn, Esq. 6 PICOTEES: 1, North Durham, Triumphant, Sir Hamilton Seymour, Lady Williamson, Lady Ravensworth, Maid of Aln, and No Mistake, Mr. A. Oliver, gr. to the Hon. Mr. Liddell, M.P.; 2, Maid of Orleans, William the 4th, Jenny Jones, Admiral Southern, Derby Willow, and Mark Antony, Mr. T. Allan. *Best Picotee:* 1 and 2, Admiral Southern and Jenny Jones, Mr. T. Allan. *Seedling:* Mr. Thompson. 12 DAHLIAS: 1, Yellow Defiance, Bridesmaid, Argo, Phenomenon, Beauty of the Plain, President of the West, Miss Johnson, Marquis of Lothian, Unique, Springfield Rival, Conservative, and Rival Sussex, Mr. A. Oliver; 2, Marquis of Lothian, Springfield Rival, Bridesmaid, Unique, Rouge et Noir, Miss Johnson, Phenomenon, Egyptian, King, President of the West, Beauty of the Plain, and Lewisham Rival, Mr. Oliver. 9 DAHLIAS (*Amateurs*): Eclipse, Unique, Maid of Bath, Tournament, Fanny Keynes, Rouge et Noir, Phenomenon, Queen, and Miss Johnson, Mr. E. Hudson. 6 DAHLIAS: 1, Beauty of the Plain, Eclipse, Rouge et Noir, Marquis of Lothian, Yellow Defiance, and Scarlet Defiance, Mr. Hudson; 2, Marquis of Lothian, Pickwick, Beauty of the Plain, Phenomenon, Lee's Bloomsbury, and Nicholas Nickleby, Rev. — Orrell. 3 DAHLIAS: 1, Pickwick, Beauty of the Plain, and Yellow Defiance, Mr. Hudson; 2, Regina, Tournament, and a seedling, Mr. T. Allan. BEST SELF DAHLIA, *open to all classes:* 1, Andrew Hofer, Mr. J. Crossling, gr. to G. Burdon, Esq.; 2, Maria, Mr. A. Oliver. *Variegated Dahlia:* 1, Duchess of Richmond, Mr. J. Crossling; 2, Mr. A. Oliver. *Seedling* of 1841: *2d class prize*, Mr. J. Thompson. COLLECTION OF PLANTS, *not exceeding* 20: 1, Mr. J. Huntley, gr. to E. Thew, Esq.; 2, Mr. R. Straffen, gr. to Gen. Grey. COLLECTION OF 10: 1, Mr. A. Oliver; 2, Mr. T. Allan. STOVE PLANT: Achimenes coccínea, Mr. T. Allan. GREENHOUSE, do.: Fúchsia corymbiflora, Mr. A. Oliver. COCKSCOMBS: *Dwarf*, Mr. J. Huntley; *Giant*, Mr. J. Crossling. BOUQUET: 1, Mr. Crossling; 2, Mr. Oliver. FRUIT—PINE APPLE: Mr. Crossling. MELON: 1, Mr. Mortimer, gr. to P. Selby, Esq.; 2, Mr. Robson. GRAPES: 1 and 2, Mr. Crossling. PEACHES: 1, Mr. N. Billau, gr. to Rev. — Cook; 2, Mr. Winship, gr. to Capt. Coulson. NECTARINES: Mr. Wm. Murray, gr. to Miss Grey; 2, Mr. Crossling. APRICOTS: 1, Mr. G. Dobson; 2, Mr. Brown, gr. to Earl Tankerville. PLUMS: 1 and 2, Mr. Crossland. PEARS: Mr. A. Oliver. APPLES: *Dessert*, 1, Mr. A. Oliver; 2, Mr. Shield. *Kitchen*, 1, Mr. W. Murray; 2, Mr. P. Reay, gr. to Rev. — Rooke. GOOSEBERRIES: 1, Mr. M. Brewis; 2, Mr. A. Oliver. CURRANTS: 1, Mr. Barrow, gr. to W. Burrell, Esq.; 2, Mr. Brown. EXTRA PRIZES: *Cherries*, Mr. Brown; *Strawberries*, Mr. Reay; *Raspberries*, Mr. Macfarlane; *Vegetable Marrow*, Mr. Reay; *Cucumbers*, 1, Mr. Mortimer; 2, Mr. Barrow; *Pears*, Mr. G. Robson and Mr. Crossling; *Capsicums*, Mr. Hugh Noble, gr. to W. Pawson, Esq. VEGETABLES—CARROTS: 1, Mr. Barrow; 2, Mr. A. Oliver. TURNIPS: 1, Mr. Reay; 2, Mr. Barrow. BEET: Mr. Crossland. CELERY: 1, Mr. A. Oliver; 2, Mr. Macfarlane. PEAS: 1, Mr. Macfarlane; 2, Mr. Barrow. KIDNEY BEANS: 1 and 2, Mr. Barrow. POTATOES: 1, Mr. Reay; 2, Mr. Barrow. ONIONS: Mr. M. Brewis. SHALLOTS: Mr. M. Brewis. EXTRA: *Cabbage*, Mr. B. Gibbeson, gr. to Gen. Grey. LETTUCE: Mr. M. Brewis. PARSLEY: Mr. Rickeby. CAULIFLOWERS: Mr. Gibbeson. PARSNEPS: G. Selby, Esq. EXTRA PRIZES were also awarded to Miss Leithead, for *Nerium Oleander*; to Mr. Barrow, for *Striped Marigolds*; to Mr. G. Mason, gr. to J. Carr, Esq., for a *Device of Dahlias* (*a Windmill*); to Mr. T. Allan, for a *Seedling Calceolaria*; to Mr. J. Burnett, for 12 blooms of a fine *Seedling Heartsease*; and to W. Forster, Esq., for a *Dish of Potatoes of last year's growth*, in an excellent state of preservation.

Battle and Hastings Horticultural Society, June 29.—This exhibition took place in the Assembly Rooms, at the George Inn, and the plants exhibited far surpassed those of previous summers. The following is a list of the successful competitors:—Prizes of the FIRST CLASS: to Lady Webster, for the *best Balsams, perennials, hardy plants, and Carrots*; and *second best Pelargoniums, Stocks, greenhouse plant, and Cauliflowers*; to Sir W. Ashburnham, Bart., for the *best Pinks and Pelargoniums*; *second best bouquet, hardy plant, and Cherries*; to the Ven. Archdeacon Hare, for the *second best Heartsease*; to T. Frewen, Esq., for the *best Beans, Strawberries, and Cherries*; to Mr. M'Vean, gr. to Sir C. M. Lamb, Bart., for the *best design, Heartsease, and second Pinks*; to Mr. Ogle, gr. to A. E. Fuller, Esq., M.P., for the *best greenhouse plant, Peaches, Nectarines, Grapes, Cucumbers, and Cauliflowers*; to Mr. Williams, gr. to Alex. Dalrymple, Esq., for *best bouquet, collection of vegetables*, and *second design*; to Mr. Morris, gr. to W. Brisco, Esq., for the *best Cabbage and second Cucumbers*; to Mr. Niller, for the *best Stocks and Peas, second best annuals, perennials, Potatoes, and Turnips*; to T. Smith, Esq., for the *best Melon and French Beans*; to Mr. Denyer, for the *best Strawberries and a collection of fruit*; to the Rev. B. Cole, for the *best annuals*; to Mr. Turle, for *fourth Strawberries*; to Mr. J. Knight, for the *best Beans, Turnips, and Potatoes*, which were from seedlings raised by himself, and had been planted only eight weeks. SECOND CLASS PRIZES: to Mrs. C. Laurence, for the *best bouquet*; to Mr. W. Daws, for the *best design, greenhouse plant, hardy plant, and Cucumbers, and third Strawberries*; to Miss Daws, for the *second Roses, Pelargoniums, annuals, and perennials*; to Miss Humphrey, for the *best Roses and Pelargoniums*, and *second Pinks and Heartsease*; to Mrs. Miller, for the *best Pinks, Stocks, annuals, second best Apples of last year, and greenhouse plant*; to Mr. H. Ransom, for *best Heartsease and Potatoes, second Beans and Carrots*; to Mr. C. Gausden, jun., for the *best greenhouse plant*; to Mr. J. Laurence, for the *best perennials and second Gooseberries*; to Mr. C. Alderton, for the *best Gooseberries*; to Mr. Kell, for the *best Cherries and second Strawberries*: to Mr. G. Slatter, for the *best Strawberries*; to Mr. W. White, for the *best collection of vegetables, Turnips, and Apples, of last year*; to Mr. R. White, for the *best Peas, Beans, Carrots, Cabbages, second Potatoes and Turnips*. SWEEPSTAKES FOR ROSES: 1, Mr. M'Vean; 2, Mr. W. Daws; 3, Lady Webster. There is to be a sweepstakes for Dahlias at the September Show, towards which Mr. Mitchell gives a sovereign, and Mr. Wood ten shillings. It is to be confined to the present members of the society, not growing Dahlias for sale.—*Sussex Advertiser.*

Birmingham Horticultural Society, Aug. 25.—The following prizes were awarded:—ORCHIDACEÆ: 1, Stanhópea quadricornis, G. Barker, Esq.; 2, Cattleya crispa, J. Willmore, Esq.; 3, G. Barker, Esq.; 4, Cattleya Loddigésii, G. Barker, Esq. *Six plants:* 1, Miltónia vittata, Mormodes citrina, Peristéria pendula, Brássia multiflora, E'ria velutina, Brássia verrucosa, G. Barker, Esq.; 2, Stanhópea insignis var., Stanhópea ebúrnea, Galeandra Baueri, Zygopétalum maxillare, Zygopétalum stenochilum, Acropera fulva, G. Barker, Esq. STOVE PLANTS: 1, Ceropégia stapeliæformis, J. Willmore, Esq.; 2, Achimenes longiflora, G. Barker, Esq.; 3, Achimenes rósea, G. Barker, Esq.; 4, Justícia cárnea, J. Willmore, Esq. GREENHOUSE PLANTS: 1, Lílium lancifólium punctatum, J. Willmore, Esq.; 2, Swainsónia coronillæfólia alba, J. Gough, Esq.; 3, Lílium lancifólium album, T. Kenrick, Esq.; 4, Róchea falcata, Mr. J. Moore. ERICAS: 1, trícolor major, J. Willmore, Esq.; 2, ventricosa, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons; 3, exímia, J. Gough, Esq.; 4, ampullácea, J. Willmore, Esq. PELARGONIUMS: 1, Mabel, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons; 2, Spéculum mundi, J. Gough, Esq. CALCEOLARIAS: 1, *seedling*, J. Willmore, Esq.; 2, *ditto*, J. Willmore, Esq. MELOCACTI, *six plants:* 1, G. Barker, Esq.; 2, G. Barker, Esq. BALSAMS: 1, A. Kenrick, Esq.; 2, R. G. Reeves, Esq. GROUPS OF FLOWERS: 1, R. G. Reeves, Esq.; 2, Mr. J. Cole. ALPINE PLANTS: 1, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons; 2, Mr. J. Moore. HERBACEOUS do.: 1, Mr. J. Moore; 2, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons. HOLLYHOCKS: 1, J. Gough, Esq.; 2, J. Willmore, Esq. PAN OF CARNATIONS: 1, Jos. Mason, Esq.; 2, J. Mason, Esq. PICOTEES: J. Mason, Esq. DAHLIAS: 1, Westbury Rival, Mr. W. Earl; 2, Girling's Prince of Wales, Mr. W. Earl; 3 and 4, Bloomsbury, and Lewisham Rival, Mr. W. Earl. *Twenty-four sorts* (*nurserymen*): 1 and 2, Mr. W. Earl. *Twelve sorts* (*gardeners and amateurs*): 1, Jos. Mason, Esq. CHINA ASTERS: 1 and 2, Mr. W. Earl. GERMAN STOCKS: ditto. FUCHSIAS: 1 and 2, A. Kenrick, Esq.; trícolor, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons. FERNS: 1, Mr. J. Moore; 2, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons. ORANGE OR LEMON TREE in fruit: J. F. Ledsam, Esq. ROSES: 1, Adelaide d'Orléans—Mr. J. Moore; 2, G. Barker, Esq.; 3, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons. FRUITS: *collections*, W. Robins, Esq. PINE: *Enville*, ditto; 2, *Queen*, J. Y. Bedford, Esq.; 3, *Trinidad*, W. Robins, Esq. GRAPES: *Black Hamburgh*, 1, J. F. Ledsam, Esq.; 2, *Muscat of Alexandria*, W. Robins, Esq.; 3, *Tokay*, Earl of Stamford. PEACHES: 1, *Red Magdalen*, ditto; 2, Henry Dawes, Esq.; 3, J. Gough, Esq. NECTARINES: *Scarlet*, Earl of Stamford. MELONS: *Canteloupe*, 1, J. Y. Bedford, Esq.; 2, *Green-fleshed*, A. Kenrick, Esq.; 3, Earl of Stamford. APRICOTS: *Orange*, H. Dawes, Esq. PEARS: 1, *Jargonelle*, R. G. Reeves, Esq.; 2, *Windsor*, Jos. Mason, Esq. APPLES: 1, J. F. Ledsam, Esq.; 2, *Lemon*, Mr. F. Brewer. PLUMS: *New Orleans*, 1, J. F. Ledsam, Esq.; 2, *Orleans*, ditto. CHERRIES: *Morello*, 1, W. Robins, Esq.; 2, *Morello*, J. Gough, Esq. GOOSEBERRIES: *Warrington*, J. F. Ledsam, Esq. BRACE OF CUCUMBERS: *Manchester*, 1, J. Willmore, Esq.; 2, J. F. Ledsam, Esq.; 3, R. G. Reeves, Esq. CAULIFLOWER: 1, Mr. W. Earl; 2, ditto. PEAS: *Scimitar*, 1, J. Gough, Esq.; 2, H. Dawes, Esq. KIDNEY BEANS: 1, Mr. W. Earl; 2, G. Barker, Esq. POTATOES: *Ash-leaved*, 1, W. Anderton, Esq.; 2, *Golden Drop*, H. Dawes, Esq. TURNIPS: *Stone*, 1, J. Y. Bedford, Esq.; 2, W. H. Rogers, Esq. CELERY: *Manchester*, 1, Jos. Mason, Esq.; 2, W. H. Rogers, Esq. ONIONS: *Tripoli*, 1, J. Gough, Esq.; 2, *White Spanish*, ditto. NEW OR RARE VEGETABLES: *French Turnip*, 1, Jos. Mason, Esq.; 2, *Ulm Kohlrabi*, W. Phipson, Esq. EXTRA PRIZES: *Æschynanthus grandiflorus*, W. Robins, Esq. *Grapes:* H. Dawes, Esq. *Ditto*, J. F. Ledsam, Esq. *Catasetum Russellianum*, W. Robins, Esq. *Erythrolæna conspícua*, Messrs. J. Pope & Sons. Some Cottagers' prizes were also distributed.

Birmingham Gooseberry and Carnation Show, August 8.—This exhibition was held at the Sun Tavern, Bristol Road, where the following prizes were awarded:—CARNATIONS: *Premier*, Game Boy, Mr. Britten. *Scarlet Bizarre*, 1, Game Boy, Mr. Britten; 2, Hepworth's Leader, Mr. Flindell; 3, Hufton's Patriarch, Mr. Fletcher. *Crimson Bizarre*, 1, Cartwright's Rainbow, Mr. Fletcher; 2, Gregory's King Alfred, do.; 3, Ely's Lord Milton, Mr. Britten. *Scarlet Flake*, 1, Booth's Conquest, Mr. Fletcher; 2, Taylor's Festival, do.; 3, Rob Roy, Mr. Britten. *Rose Flake*, 1, Queen of Roses, Mr. Fletcher; 2, Fletcher's Duchess of Devonshire, Mr. Flindell; 3, Plant's Lady Hood, Mr. Britten. *Purple Flake*, 1, Brabbin's Squire Meynell, Mr. Flindell; 2, British Queen, Mr. Fletcher; 3, Lady Hewley, do. PICOTEES: *Premier*, Nulli secundus, Mr. Flindell. *Purple Edge*, 1, Pullen's Lady Peel, Mr. Flindell; 2, Lee's Mary, do.; 3, Pullen's Incomparable, Mr. Britten. *Red Edge*, 1, Britten's Sultana, Mr. Britten; 2, Seedling, Mr. Fletcher; 3, Lee's Elizabeth, Mr. Flindell. DAHLIAS: 1, Marquis of Lothian, Mr. Rodway; 2, Essex Rival, do. GOOSEBERRIES: *Premier*, Thumper, 20dwts., Mr. J. Fairfield; *Red*, 1, Companion, 19dwts. 18grs., Mr. Mills; 2, Lion, 18dwts. 20grs., Mr. Barton; 3, Caledonian, 18dwts. 17grs., Mr. Betts; 4, Atlas, 18dwts. 15grs., do.; 5, London, 18dwts. 9grs., Mr. Fairfield; 6, Wonderful, 18dwts. 3grs., Mr. Barton; 7, Royal George, 18dwts., Mr. Fairfield; 8, Briton, 16dwts. 20grs., Mr. Tolley. *Yellow*, 1, China Orange, 19dwts., Mr. Fairfield; 2, Seedling, 17dwts. 16grs., do.; 3, Duckwing, 17dwts. 4grs., Mr. Mills; 4, Shuttle, 16dwts. 18grs., Mr. Barton; 5, Bunker's Hill, 16dwts. 4grs., Mr. Betts; 6, Husbandman, 15dwts. 22grs., Mr. Tolley; 7, Two to One, 15dwts. 19grs., Mr. Barton; 8, Seedling, 15dwts. 18grs., Mr. Britten. *Green*, 1, Thumper, 19dwts. 18grs., Mr. Fairfield; 2, Peacock, 19dwts. 6grs., Mr. Tolley; 3, Green Overall, 18dwts. 18grs., Mr. Fairfield; 4, Bumper, 17dwts. 12grs., Mr. Barton; 5, Bates's Favourite, 16dwts. 18grs., Mr. Tolley; 6, General, 16dwts. 17grs., Mr. Betts; 7, Surprise, 15dwts. 22grs., Mr. Barton; 8, Providence, 15dwts. 19grs., Mr. Betts. *White*, 1, Seedling, 19dwts. 18grs., Mr. Fairfield; 2, White Eagle, 18dwts. 12grs., Mr. Barton; 3, Tally Ho! 18dwts. 6grs., do.; 4, White Swan, 17dwts. 6grs., Mr. Fairfield; 5, Lady Delamere, 17dwts. 1gr., Mr. Mills; 6, Lily of the Valley, 16dwts. 22grs., Mr. Tolley; 7, Chorister, 16dwts. 18grs., Mr. Betts; 8, Audley Lass, 16dwts. 14grs., do.

Crieff Horticultural Society, July 14.—The first meeting for the season took place in the Mason's Lodge, where the Prizes were awarded as follows:—PELARGONIUMS.—1, Mr. Campbell; 2, Mr. M'Donald; 3, Mr. Anderson. *Seedling*, 1 Mr. Anderson; 2, Mr. Campbell. PINKS.—1, Mr. M'Donald; 2, Mr. M'Naughton; 3, Mr. Campbell. *Best three*, 1, Mr. M'Donald; 2, Mr. M'Lean; 3, Mr. M'Gregor. *Seedlings, best three*, Mr. M'Donald. STOCKS, *Ten Weeks*, 1, Mr. M'Donald; 2, Mr. Gorrie; 3, Mr. M'Naughton. *Any other sort*, 1, Mr. M'Naughton; 2, Mr. M'Donald. BOUQUET OF FLOWERS.—Mr. M'Donald. ROSES.—*Best six*, 1, Mr. Campbell; 2, Mr. M'Donald; 3, Mr. Anderson. *Double Ayrshire*, 1, Mr. M'Naughton; 2, Mr. Campbell; 3, Mr. M'Donald. *China*, 1, Mr. M'Donald; 2, Mr. Anderson; 3, Mr. Oswald. DAHLIAS.—1, Mr. Anderson; 2, Mr. Oswald; 3, Mr. M'Gregor. HARDY BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL HERBACEOUS PLANTS.—1, Mr. Macnaughton; 2, Mr. Campbell; 3, Mr. Anderson. IRIS.—Mr. Anderson. CALCEOLARIAS.—1, Mr. M'Donald; 2, Mr. M'Gregor; 3, Mr. Oswald. GREENHOUSE PLANTS.—1, Mr. Oswald; 2, Mr. M'Donald; 2, Mr. M'Naughton. *Cut Specimens*, 1, Mr. M'Donald; 2, Mr. Anderson. VIOLETS.—*Best six different*, 1, Mr. M'Donald; 2, Mr. M'Gregor; 3, Mr. Gorrie. *Seedling*, Mr. M'Donald. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES: GRAPES.—1, Mr. Arnott; 2, M'Naughton. *White Muscat*, Mr. Arnott. CHERRIES.—1, Mr. Arnott; 2, Mr. M'Donald; 3, Mr. M'Lean. STRAWBERRIES.—*Keen's Seedling*, 1, Mr. M'Lean; 2, Mr. Campbell; 3, Mr. Arnott. *Any other sort*, 1, Mr. M'Gregor; 2, Mr. M'Naughton; 3, Mr. Arnott. APPLES.—*Six best preserved*, 1, Mr. Anderson; 2, Mr. M'Donald. CAULIFLOWER.—1, Mr. Campbell; 2, Mr. M'Lean; 3, Mr. Gorrie. CUCUMBERS.—1, Mr. M'Donald; 2, Mr. Campbell. LETTUCE.—1, Mr. Arnott; 2, Mr. M'Naughton; 3, Mr. Campbell. *Cabbage*, Mr. Arnott; 2, Mr. M'Naughton; 3, Mr. Gorrie. POTATOES.—1, M'Donald: 2, Mr. Arnott; 3, Mr. Campbell. CABBAGES.—1, Mr. Cumming; 2, Mr. Gorrie; 3, Mr. Campbell. RHUBARB.—1, Mr. M'Donald; 2, Mr. Arnott; 3, Mr. Anderson. PEAS.—1, Mr. M'Gregor; 2, Mr. Anderson; 3, Mr. M'Donald. TURNIPS.—1, Mr. M'Donald; 2, Mr. Campbell; 3, Mr. Gorrie. Many Cottagers' Prizes were also given.—*Perthshire Constitutional.*

Felton Florists' Society, Aug. 29.—The florists of Felton and its vicinity held their annual Show of Carnations and Picotees at Mr. Appleby's, the North Briton Inn. Owing to the long continuance of fine weather, the show was rather late; but there was, nevertheless, a full table of flowers, many of them in fine condition; and it may be pronounced the best show of the kind that has been seen in Felton. The prizes were awarded as follows:—CARNATIONS: 1, Mr. Forsyth, gr. to A. J. B. Cresswell, Esq., M.P., for Ely's Regulator; 2, The Rev. Jos. Orrell, for Harvey's Tally-ho! 3, Mr. Forsyth, for Hogg's Foxhunter; 4 and 5, Mr. Burn, gr. to C. W. Bigge, Esq., for Simpson's Superb and Duchess of Richmond; 6, Mr. Orrell, for Ely's Lady Hewley. PICOTEES: 1, Mr. W. Harrison, for Ely's Dr. Horner; 2, Mr. Gowens, for Tyso's Aspasia; 3 and 4, Mr. Orrell, for Fair Helen and Fanny Kemble; 5, Mr. Forsyth, for Lamb's Miss Baker; 6, Mr. Burn, for Le Papillon. The prize for the *best seedling* of 1842 was also awarded to Mr. Burn, for a beautiful dark-edged yellow Picotee which he named Burn's Lady Prudhoe.

Morningside Practical Gardeners' Society, Aug. 2.—This meeting was held in the school-room, when prizes were awarded as follows:—ROSES: 1, Mr. J. Douglas, gr. to Sir T. Dick Lauder, Bart., for Crimson Moss, Black Tuscan, White Provence, Maiden's Blush, Anna Maria, and White Hip; 2, Mr. J. Fargie, gr. to Mrs. Dr. Gregory. PINKS: 1, J. Douglas, for Jack of Trumps, Duke of St. Albans, Queen Victoria, Tweedside Beauty, Brilliant, and Queen Charlotte; 2, Mr. J. Liddell, gr. to A. Thomson, Esq. VERBENAS: 1, Mr. J. Downie, gr. to Gen. Robertson, for Tweediana grandiflora, picta, and ignea; 2, Mr. W. Ewing, gr. at Broughton

Point. Calceolarias: 1, J. Downie, for Enchantress, Reliance, and Solomon. Salvias: 1, J. Downie, for fulgens, patens, and splendens. Grapes: 1, J. Fargie; 2, J. Liddell. Melon: 1, Mr. H. Gibb, gr. to Mrs. Stark; 2, Mr. J. Muir, gr. to W. M. Innes, Esq. Gooseberries: 1, J. Liddell; 2, Mr. R. Anderson, gr. at Burromuirhead. Strawberries: 1, H. Gibb; 2, J. Douglas. White Currants: 1, Mr. J. Johnston, gr. at Bradesburn; 2, J. Muir. *Red*: 1, J. Johnston; 2, J. Liddell. *Black*: 1, J. Johnston; 2, Mr. J. Cockburn. Raspberries: 1, J. Douglas; 2, J. Johnston. Cauliflower: 1, J. Douglas; 2, J. Johnston. Cabbage: 1, Mr. W. Denholm, gr. to Sir J. Forrest, Bart.; 2, H. Gibb. Lettuce: 1, J. Douglas; 2, J. Johnston. Cauliflower (*Amateurs*): J. Cockburn.

Practical Floral and Horticultural Society of Ireland.—The following is a list of the prizes awarded:—Private Gardens.—Stove Plants: J. C. Humphreys, gr. to the Hon. Col. Wingfield. Pelargoniums: *Dark*, P. Hynes, gr. to M. M'Kay, Esq. *Light*, P. Hynes. *Mixed*, 1, J. H. Evans, Esq.; 2, P. Hynes. Ericas: 1, J. C. Humphreys; 2, J. Dorle, gr. to H. Flood, Esq. Fuchsias: 1 and 2, Mr. Cahill, gr. to Col. Jones. Ornamental Plants: J. C. Humphreys. Herbaceous Plants: 1, P. Hynes; 2, T. Pidgeon, Esq. Hardy Bouquet: 1, Mr. Montgomery, gr. to Rev. C. Wolseley; 2, Mr. Raper, gr. to J. Clarke, Esq. Exotic Bouquet: 1, J. H. Evans, Esq.; 2, Mr. Montgomery. Carnations: *Pink Bizarres*, 1, B. Kane, gr. to E. Clibborn, Esq.; 2, G. M. Walthew, Esq. *Scarlet Bizarre*, 1, B. Kane; 2, G. M. Walthew, Esq. *Pink Flake*, B. Kane. *Scarlet*, 1, — Williams, Esq.; 2, B. Keane. *Purple*, 1, B. Kane; 2, G. M. Walthew, Esq. *Premier pan of Seven*, G. M. Walthew, Esq. Picotees: *Scarlet*, 1, B. Kane; 2, — Williams, Esq. *Purple*, 1, — Williams, Esq.; 2, G. M. Walthew, Esq. *Yellow*, B. Kane. *Rose*, B. Kane. Pansies: *Twelve Varieties*, G. M. Walthew, Esq. Dahlias: *Twenty-four*, 1, Mr. Ogilvie, gr. to Earl of Leitrim; 2, G. M. Walthew, Esq. *Twelve*, 1, Mr. Ogilvie; 2, G. M. Walthew, Esq. *Six*, Mr. Campbell, gr. to Dr. Stock. Hollyhocks: G. M. Walthew, Esq. Public Gardens.—Stove Plants: D. Livingston. Pelargoniums: *Dark*, J. M'Laine. *Light*, 1, J. M'Laine; 2, D. Livingston. *Mixed*, J. M'Laine. Calceolarias: *Shrubby*, A. Campbell. *Herbaceous*, A. Campbell. Fuchsia: J. M'Laine. Ornamental Basket: 1, J. M'Laine; 2, D. Livingston. Herbaceous Plants: 1, L. Doyle; 2, J. M'Laine. Hardy Bouquet: J. Gough. Carnations: *Pink*, 1, B. Fox. *Flake*, 1, B. Fox; 2, J. Gough. *Scarlet Flake*, 1, D. Livingston; 2, J. Gough. *Purple Flake*, 1, B. Fox; 2, J. Gough. *Variety*, 1, B. Fox. Picotees: *Scarlet*, B. Fox. *Purple*, T. Robinson. *Yellow*, B. Fox. *Rose*, 1, B. Fox; 2, T. Robinson. Pansies: T. Robinson. Dahlias: *Twenty-four*, A. Campbell. *Twelve*, 1, A. Campbell; 2, J. Goodbody. *Six*, A. Campbell. Open Competition.—Light Pelargoniums: J. M'Laine. Carnations: *Seedling*, B. Fox; *Rose Flake*, C. Williams, Esq.; *Scarlet Flake*, C. Williams. Picotees: *Seedling*, 1, Captain Johnston; 2, Mr. Collier. *Premier*, 1, T. Pidgeon, Esq. 24 Seedling Pansies: Mr. Collier. Six Annuals: J. H. Evans. Fruit and Vegetables.—Melons: *Green-flesh*, 1, J. Ogilvie; 2, J. Campbell. *Any variety*, 1, J. Ogilvie; 2, Mr. Raper. Grapes: *White*, J. Alexander, gr. to his Grace the Duke of Leinster. *Black*, 1, Mr. Ogilvie; 2, W. Kelly, gr. to Col. Connolly, M.P. *Muscat*, 1, Mr. Kelly; 2, J. C. Humphreys. Peaches: *Noblesse*, 1, W. Kelly. *Any variety*, 1, A. Ellis; 2, J. C. Humphreys. Nectarines: *White*, J. Ogilvie. *Red*, J. Ogilvie. Apricots: 1, J. Ogilvie; 2, H. Montgomery. Plums: *Greengage*, 1, W. Cahill; 2, J. C. Humphreys; 3, Capt. Johnston. Apples: *Prince Albert's Glory of England*, 1, Capt. Johnston. Plums: *any variety*, 1, J. Ogilvie; 2, J. Alexander; 3, H. Montgomery. Figs: 1, J. Ogilvie; 2, Capt. Johnston. Gooseberries: *Red*, 1, A. Campbell; *Green*, J. Alexander; *White*, J. Ogilvie; *Yellow*, J. Ogilvie. Currants: *Red*, A. Ellis; *White*, J. Ogilvie. Jargonelle Pears: 1, W. Cahill; 2, Captain Johnston. *Any variety*, 1, A. Campbell; 2, Capt. Johnston. Vegetables: *Six Heads of Celery*, H. Johnston, gr. to H. Hanbidge, Esq. Cauliflowers: 1, W. Lumnden, gr. to the Hon. Mrs. Vesey. Onions: the Right Hon. Chief Baron.—*From the Dublin Freeman's Journal of Aug.* 22.

Royal Devon and Cornwall Horticultural Society, July 21.—The summer exhibition took place at Devonport; the spacious Hall being splendidly decorated with a rich display of flowers, plants, and fruit. The following is the list of prizes:—Fruit: *Grapes of various sorts*, Mr. H. Saunders. *Best dish of black*, W. H. Evens, Esq.; 2, Mr. T. Ellis. *Best dish of white*, Mr. R. Luke; 2, T. Holberton, Esq. *Best dish of Plums*, C. Jeffery; 2, Mr. T. Ellis. *Melons*, Mr. Taylor; 2, R. Blackmore, Esq.; 2, Mr. T. Roberts. *Best dish of Pears*, Mr. T. Ellis; 2, Mr. C. Jeffery. *Best dish of Apples*, Mr. J. Ellis; 2, Mr. R. Luke. *Best dish of Black Currants*, T. Briggs, Esq. *Best dish of White*, Mr. T. Ellis; 2, Mr. J. Taylor. *Best dish of Red*, Mr. T. Ellis; 2, W. H. Evens, Esq. *Best dish of White Cherries*, Mr. J. Ellis. *Best Black*, Mr. R. Luke. *Best Mayduke*, Mr. J. Taylor. *Twelve highest-flavoured Gooseberries*, Mr. J. Paul; 2, Mr. C. Jeffery. *Best dish of Red Gooseberries*, Mr. J. Paul; 2, G. W. Soltau, Esq. *Best dish of White ditto*, Mr. J. Paul; 2, G. W. Soltau, Esq. *Best dish of Green ditto*, Mr. J. Paul; 2, Mr. H. Whiddon. *Best dish of Yellow ditto*, Mr. J. Paul; 2, Mr. H. Whiddon. *Best dish of White Raspberries*, R. Robertson, Esq.; 2, Mr. J. Ellis. *Best dish of Red ditto*, G. W. Soltau, Esq.; 2, Mr. J. Taylor. *Best dish of Strawberries*, Mr. J. Ellis; 2, Mr. J. Taylor. *Best dish of Figs*, Mr. R. Luke. Extra Prizes: Mr. R. Luke for *Mayduke Cherries, Lemons, and Grapes*. Flowers and Plants: *Best six Stove Plants*, Mr. J. Griffin. *Best twelve Greenhouse Plants*, P. E. Lyne, Esq. *Best collection of Pelargoniums*, ditto. *Seedling Pelargonium*, Mr. F. Wood. *Twelve best Carnations*, Mr. J. Griffin; 2, Mr. C. Doidge. *Twelve best Picotees, Yellow*, Mr. J. Griffin. *Twelve best ditto, not Yellow*, Mr. J. Griffin. *Six best Fuchsias*, P. E. Lyne, Esq.; 2, W. C. Hodge, Esq. *Best collection of Dahlias*, Mr. Bate. *Six best China Roses, grown in pots*, W. C. Hodge, Esq. *Twelve best Dutch Roses*, Mr. Griffin. *Best six Hollyhocks*, T. Dennis. *Best collection of Calceolarias*, P. E. Lyne, Esq. *Six best Tender Annuals*, P. E. Lyne, Esq.; 2, W. C. Hodge, Esq. *Best Hardy Annuals*, W. C. Hodge, Esq. *Best ten-week Stocks*, Mr. J. Paul. *Best Hardy Perennials*, W. C. Hodge, Esq. *Best twelve Verbenas*, W. C. Hodge, Esq. *Best collection of Indigenous Plants*, Mr. Griffin. *Best design of Cut Flowers*, Mr. J. Taylor. *Best specimen Plant*, Mr. Griffin. Extra Prizes: Mr. Luke, for *Orange plant with fruit*; Mr. Doidge, for *Picotees*; W. C. Hodge, Esq., for *Cockscombs*; H. F. Spence, Esq., for *Heartsease*; Mr. R. Barrett, for *Carnations*; H. F. Spence, Esq., for *Phlox alba grandiflora*; Mr. R. Barrett, for *Picotees*; Mr. J. Ellis, for *Indigenous plants*; R. Blackmore, Esq., for *hardy Annuals*; Dr. Budd, for *Zinnias*. Vegetables: *Celery*, Mr. R. Baskerville, gr. to Sir E. Thornton; 2, W. C. Hodge, Esq. *Cauliflower*, Mr. T. Roberts. *Cape Broccoli*, Mr. J. Ellis. *Cucumbers*, R. Robertson, Esq. *Cos Lettuce*, W. H. Evens, Esq. *Cabbage Lettuce*, J. Dingle, Saltash. *Peas*, Mr. T. Roberts. *Kidney Beans, dwarfs*, R. Robertson, Esq. *Kidney Beans, runners*, T. Briggs, Esq. *Artichokes*, Mr. C. Jeffery. *Basket of Vegetables*, Mr. C. Jeffery; 2, G. W. Soltau, Esq. Extra Prizes: Mr. T. Roberts, for *Cucumbers*; Mr. C. Jeffery, for *Lettuce*; Mr. W. Bray, gr. to G. Strode, Esq., for *Peas*. Numerous Cottagers' Prizes were also distributed.—*Abridged from the Plymouth Herald.*

Sunderland Floral and Horticultural Society, July 12.—The second exhibition of plants, fruits, flowers, &c., was held in the large Polytechnic Hall of the Athenæum. The prizes were awarded as follows:—Ranunculuses: 12. 1 and 2, Mr. T. Hull. *Best six do.* 1 and 2, Mr. T. Hull. *Best three ditto*, 1 and 2 Mr. T. Hull. Pinks: *best six*, Bexley Beauty, Barratt's Conqueror, Bates' Freeholder, Tagg's Wellington, Eltringham's Paul Pry, Miss Fanny Kemble, Mr. I. Mallin; 2, Bower's Paragon, Davie's Juliet, Shakspeare, Davie's Wellington, Barr's Princess Charlotte, Duke of Northumberland, Mr. T. Hull. *Best three*, Bexley's Beauty, Dowson's Gauntlet, Barrat's Conqueror, M. I. Mallin; 2, Bower's Paragon, Barr's Princess Charlotte, Wellington, Mr. T. Hull. *Best Pink*, Ainsworth's Omega, Mr. I. Mallin. Pelargoniums; *best three*, Splendidum, Garth's Perfection, Joan of Arc, Mr. T. Cook; 2, Victory, Conservative, Garth's Perfection, Mr. J. Hastie. Calceolarias; *best three*, Negro Boy, Incomparable, Shepherd's Queen Victoria, Mr. J. Hastie; 2, Incomparable, Majorana, Harrisonia, Mr. Crone. Roses: *best twenty-four*, Mr. T. Pattison, gr. to Mrs. Richardson; 2, Mr. T. Cook, gr. to Sir H. Williamson. *Best twelve*, Mr. T. Pattison. *Best six*, Mr. T. Pattison. *Best Rose*, Blush Moss, Mr. T. Cook. *Best Bouquet of Roses*, Mr. T. Pattison: 2, Mr. T. Cook. Greenhouse Plants: Asclépias salicifólia, Petúnia grandiflora, Melaleuca decussata, Mr. T. Cook: 2, Fúchsia globosa, Sollya heterophylla, Sálvia patens, Mr. G. Robson, gr. to the Rev. Dr. Wellesley. Stove Plants: Erythrina Crista-galli, Seedling Cactus, Sinníngia violácea, Mr. T. Cook. Climbing Plants: Clématis Sieboldi, Thunbérgia alata, Thunbérgia alata alba, Mr. T. Cook. Bouquet of Flowers: Mr. R. Cloughton; 2, Mr. J. Ross, gr. to R. Pemberton, Esq. Black Grapes: Mr. J. Ross; 2, T. R. Wilkinson, Esq. White Grapes: T. R. Wilkinson, Esq.; 2, Mr. G. Robson, gr. to the Rev. Dr. Wellesley. Melon: Duncan's Greenfleshed Egyptian, Mr. J. Clarke, gr. to J. Simpson, Esq.; 2, Netted Scarlet Fleshed, Mr. G. Robson. Strawberries: Keen's Seedling, Mr. G. Allen. Cherries: Elton, Black Eagle, Mayduke, W. Featherstonhaugh, Esq. Cauliflowers: Mr. T. Cook. Prizes were also awarded for four well-grown *Fuchsias*, to N. Horn, Esq. For *a dish of Mushrooms*, to Mr. Pellowe. For a *collection of greenhouse plants*, to Mr. J. Hills. For a *Melon*, Mr. J. Clarke. For a *collection of Irises*, to Dr. Young. For a *collection of greenhouse plants*, to Mr. G. Dale, gr. to R. A. Davison, Esq. For a dish of *Black Brunswick Figs*, to Mr. G. Allen, gr. to W. R. Robinson, Esq. For a *large collection of greenhouse plants*, to H. Gibson and Son. For a *bouquet of cut greenhouse flowers*, to Mr. T. Cook. For a *collection of cut flowers*, to Mr. I. Mallin.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Pri'mula denticulata. Toothletted Primrose. (*Hardy Herbaceous Plant.*) Primuláceæ. Pentándria Monogýnia.—This plant flowered last spring in a frame in the garden of the Horticultural Society, and is certainly quite hardy. It requires a rich loamy soil, and a dry situation; is easily increased, either by dividing the old plants when in a dormant state, or by seeds, which should be sown in pans, filled with light rich soil, about a quarter of an inch deep. In May they will be fit for potting off singly into small pots; and eventually they may be planted in the open border, care being taken to select for them a rather dry situation. They suffer more from wet than cold during the winter. The plant flowers during the months of March and April; the seedling will not flower the first season.—*Bot. Reg.*

Vanda cristata. Crested Vanda. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidáceæ § Vándeæ. Gynándria Monándria.—An epiphyte, with the habit of Vanda Roxbúrghii, found in 1818 on trees in Nepal, by Dr. Wallich, flowering in the month of April. He describes it as a flower of exquisite beauty. It, however, hardly deserves so much praise, because, notwithstanding its rich marking and velvety surface, its flowers are too small and dull-coloured. It succeeds well when grown at the warmest and dampest end of the Orchidaceous stove, and may be fastened on a block of wood, or placed in a basket and suspended from the rafters; in either case it ought to be well supplied with water. A quantity of sphagnum put round the block or in the basket will be found very useful in keeping the plant in a vigorous and healthy state. Its general treatment should be the same as is given to such things as Aérides and Saccolábiums.—*Bot. Reg.*

Campa'nula Læfli'ngii. Mr. Læfling's Campanula. (*Greenhouse Annual.*) Campanuláceæ. Pentándria Monogýnia.—A beautiful little Portuguese annual, raised in the garden of the Horticultural Society, forming an entangled mass of the most delicate blue bells, with a tender foliage, reminding one of the texture of the fragile ivy-leaved Bell-flower. It is to be feared that it will scarcely be hardy, coming as it does from the west of Europe. It is said indeed to inhabit the vicinity of Madrid and Mogador, in which case it may exist with us in the open air during summer; but its delicate substance will hardly resist the cold nights which we so often experience, unless in very favourable seasons. It is well worth a place in a greenhouse.—*Bot. Reg.*

Sobra'lia macrantha. Large-flowered Sobralia. (*Stove Orchidaceous Plant.*) Orchidaceæ. Gynándria Monándria.—A flower of the most delicate texture, of the richest crimson, and between 7 and 8 inches in diameter, growing on the summit of a reedy stem, will give the reader some notion of the magnificence of this rare plant, which lately flowered in the garden of the Horticultural Society, from specimens sent from Guatemala by Mr. Hartweg. Or it may be compared, for the flowers, to a huge Cattleya. It is one of the terrestrial species, and apparently easy enough to cultivate in a cool stove; but it is at present in few collections, no one liking to divide the roots until something more shall have been heard of its habits. It is stated by Mr. Skinner that each flower-head will go on blossoming for many weeks successively, provided the faded blooms are pulled off before they decay.—*Bot. Reg.*

Mormodes luxatum. Distorted Mormodes. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monándria.—This extraordinary plant, collected near Mexico, has lately flowered with G. Barker, Esq. It is of large size, of a stately habit, with a very delicious fragrance, although powerful, but with no brilliant colours to render it what *we* call handsome. Its flowers are 3 inches in diameter, pale lemon-colour, fleshy, rather globular, but so distorted by the complete dislocation of all the parts, that it would be difficult to ascertain their real nature, if it were not for the token given by the labellum. The latter has a deep brown streak drawn down its middle, and covers over the column like a hood. The leaves of this plant are about 3ft. long, narrow, deep green, with a very fine glaucous bloom upon their under side. It is worthy to be associated with even Sobrália macrantha in the choicest of all collections of these plants.—*Bot. Reg.*

Dendróbium Scopa. Broom-like Dendrobium. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monándria.—A very singular but not handsome species from Manilla, which flowered a short time since in Messrs. Loddiges' collèction. The stems are erect, about a foot high, stiff, and strong. The leaves are from five to six inches long, and two and a half broad. The flowers are small, whitish, in axillary fasciculi. Their lip is very curious, being broken up at the point into a kind of broom, consisting of long entangled curling threads.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Charcoal.—Some experiments upon the growth of plants in charcoal have been lately made. Mr. Feast had quite a collection of Orchidàceæ; and as none of them had thriven very well, it occurred to him that he might make use of the charcoal with good effect. The whole of the plants were consequently repotted in a mixture of peat and charcoal: this was done in June or July, and when we saw them in August, many of the plants were throwing out new roots with much vigour. The charcoal seems to act as a conductor and retainer of heat, and, by keeping the soil light and open, facilitates the rooting of the plants. Mr. Feast has also tried charcoal in rooting plants from cuttings, and has succeeded in growing in this way Herbemot's Musk Cluster Rose, which he has been unable to multiply by cuttings, in the ordinary way. Combrètum purpùreum, a plant not easily increased, was speedily rooted in charcoal. We would recommend further experiments to be made, as we are convinced the system is attended with excellent results.—*Hovey's Magazine.*

Treatment of the Poplar in Ladakh.—The Poplars which, along with Willows, are planted about every village in Ladakh, are sometimes the Lombardy, but more frequently the Black Poplar. They are in very insufficient numbers for the wants of ordinary consumption, as the plantations are not allowed to encroach upon the cultivation of corn. The supposed deficiency of surface for timber has suggested an expedient for the multiplication of the produce of wood, which is ingenious and successful. When a Poplar, at about five feet from the ground, has attained a diameter of five or six inches, it is headed down; the summit of the stool, just below the cut surface, is girded by a Willow withe four or five times so tightly, as to become slightly imbedded in the bark, and the top is covered with a thick lump of clay. Shortly after this, a crop of shoots rises from the whole circumference of the bark of the tree, which is thinned to the number which it is supposed will thrive. These, also, as they reach a sufficient growth are removed, and repeated crops of Poplar staves are in this manner obtained.—*Moorcroft's Travels*, vol. i., p. 308.

Ipomœa Quamoclit.—In the garden of Dr. J. S. Gunnell, of Washington, the following method of growing the Cypress Vine, or Ipomœa Quamoclit, is adopted. The plants are sown in a circle about three feet in diameter; in the centre of the circle, a large tall stake is placed, twelve feet or more high; at the root of each plant is a forked peg, made of stout twigs of trees; to each of these a strong piece of twine is attached, which is carried to the top of the stake, and there made fast to the edge of a smaller circle, about six inches in diameter. When the Vines reach the top of the stake, they wreathe their branches from one string to another, and form a complete pyramid of delicate foliage, interlaced with brilliant crimson starry blossoms. Every one who possesses a garden may have it in equal perfection, by sowing the seeds in April in a hot-bed, or in May in the open garden, and by transplanting into circles, when it is desirable to form a pyramid, as here described. Thunbergia alata, a. alba, and a. aurantiaca, may also be treated in the same manner, though not with equal effect; the foliage of the latter in no way comparing with the Cypress Vine; but the mixture of large buff, deep orange, and pure white flowers, would form a galaxy of beauty which would be admired by all lovers of flowers.—*Hovey's Magazine.*

The Gardener's and Farmer's Foreign Library.—Otto, Fr. J.:—Lehrbuch. Handbook of the Rational Practice of Farming Operations. Brunswick, 8vo., with woodcuts, 2d edition.—— Otto, Fr. J.:—Lehrbuch. Handbook of the Fabrication of Vinegar. Brunswick, 8vo.——Peclet, E.:—Wärme. On Heat and its Use in Arts and Trades. Brunswick, 2 vols., 8vo., with plates.——Wiegmann, A. F.:—Krankheiten. The Diseases and Abnormal Formations of Plants, with Advice for their Cure and Prevention. Brunswick, 8vo.——Wiegmann, A. F.:—Entstehung. On the Origin, Formation, and the Nature of Peat. A Prize Essay. Brunswick, 8vo.——Wiegmann, A. F.:—Bastarderzeugung. On Bastard Formation in Plants. A Prize Essay. Brunswick, 4to.

Blue Tropæolum.—We understand that roots of this fine plant have at length reached England, alive, and are in the hands of a nurseryman. The flowers appear, from the dried specimens we have seen, to be as blue as those of a Siberian Larkspur: the species is *Tropæ'olum azúreum.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Bagshot Park.—The gardens and pleasure-grounds of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester have been tastefully laid out, and are now in excellent order. There is nothing to be seen of that littleness of conception—that working out without a plan—which too often mars the beauty of such a place as this. The site of the flower-gardens appears to have been originally part of the extensive plantations which environ the park, and now consists of a series of gardens, interspersed and surrounded with specimens of noble trees. One general plan seems to pervade the whole, by which each individual part harmonises with the rest. There is one thing in particular which deserves to be noticed in the general plan, which is, that there is no attempt made to have flowers in all parts of the grounds. If that peculiar taste had been approved of here which must have clumps of shrubs faced with autumn-flowering plants, such as Verbenas and Pelargoniums—which can see no beauty in a garden unless it is one mixture of glaring colours, the grand effect of the whole would have been spoiled. Such, however, is not the case. The eye is made to rest with pleasure in one place on green grass and fine-spreading trees, and in another on a wide space of gorgeous flowers. Besides the more common kinds of trees, some of which have grown to a large size, there are fine-spreading specimens of the Hemlock Spruce (Abies canadensis), and Deciduous Cypress, at least 50 ft. high. The Indian Cedar (Deodar), and certainly one of the finest specimens of the Cunninghámia lanceolata in this country, also ornament the grounds; the latter stands the winter without protection of any kind, and seems to be quite as hardy as Araucária Dombeyi. The series of gardens or open spaces in the pleasure-grounds have each a different character; one is filled with the most ornamental kinds of Herbaceous plants, and in the centre of it stands a good specimen of the Glycine sinensis, trained on trellis-work, and flowering abundantly every year. Another is a Rose garden, having an elegant temple, covered with the climbing varieties, in the centre; and a third is filled with Verbenas and plants of that description. The American garden is larger and even more beautiful than any of these: here thousands of Azáleas, Kálmias, Rhododendrons, and other things of that kind, flourish, and must be far more beautiful than they can be even in their native soil. A terrace-walk has been raised along one side of the American garden, from which a good view is obtained over the whole. In the earlier part of the summer, when the plants are in full bloom, the scene must be of the most enchanting description. Another open space, which may well be called the Garden of Baskets, presents at the present time a striking and novel appearance. This is in front of a summer-house, amongst some fine old trees. A group is formed of baskets of different shapes and sizes, filled with summer-flowering things, such as scarlet Pelargóniums, and make, in the situation in which they are placed, a fine foreground to a beautiful picture. If it had been fashionable for flowers to go in gipsy parties like the higher orders of the creation, most assuredly this would be taken for a camp of such wanderers. Mr. Toward has a method of clumping scarlet Pelargóniums which is particularly worthy of being generally known and adopted. In autumn, instead of cutting down all his plants, some are left of different heights, so that when planted in a small round clump in the following season they form an irregular cone. The tallest are about 3 or 4 ft. high, and are planted in the centre, and surrounded with others which fall gradually to the outside, the outer row being as dwarf as possible. At this season the whole have the appearance of one plant in full bloom, and look extremely well. The variety which Mr. Toward uses for this purpose is called Compactum. All who have visited Bagshot Park have admired the summer seats which are erected in different parts of the garden; they are specimens of neatness and taste which have never been excelled, but which it is next to impossible to describe. The whole are substantial, and, what is perhaps better, they are comfortable resting-places; an example which ought to be followed by those who are often at great pains to make rustic seats, in character as they imagine, but which are not made to sit upon. The greenhouses in the flower-garden, and the conservatory at the house, are very gay with flowers, including some of the original species of Fuchsias, such as F. coccinea, which one so seldom sees in collections now. There is a new hybrid variety called F. delicata which is very handsome. Achimenes longiflora is also finely in flower, and promises to go on flowering for some time to come. Many of the Pines in the kitchen-garden are throwing up fine fruit, and all are clean and healthy; the same may be said of the Vines and Peach-trees. As the Red Spider has been very injurious to the latter in many gardens this summer, Mr. Toward thinks his has been saved by the efficacy of a sulphur-wash, which he applies every spring. In many parts of the garden, and also in the woods, self-sown Rhododendrons are coming up as thickly as they do under the greatest care in seed-pans.—*R. F.*

Mr. Groom's Nursery, Clapham Rise.—We have just been gratified with a sight of Mr. Groom's extensive and well-cultivated collection of Lílium lancifólium and its varieties—punctatum, rubrum, and speciosum. Scarcely anything can be imagined more beautiful than some of the specimens of the two latter varieties; in both of them the flowers are of a rich mulberry colour, which becomes gradually lighter towards the edges and tips of the petals; the whole being studded with glands and spots of a much deeper colour. In fact, the only difference between the two appears to lie in the leaves of L. speciosum being curled, whereas those of L. rubrum are perfectly flat. We observed a single stem of the latter, with 21 flowers upon it; many of the flower-stems branching out and producing two and even three blossoms upon each; a circumstance which does not occur so often either in L. lancifólium or punctatum. To give some idea of Mr. Groom's successful management of this splendid tribe, we need only mention that one specimen is loaded with no less than 38 blooms. We doubt not but they will soon become more generally cultivated, as they flower at a season when there is little else to enliven the greenhouse or conservatory; while by keeping the plants out in the open air, and shading them when in bloom, they may be preserved in perfection until the middle or latter part of September, when most of the higher classes have retired to their country seats, and when the gardener is more particularly desirous that all under his charge should assume as gay an appearance as possible. Mr. Groom has also a flourishing stock of the handsome Rigidella flámmula.—*R. A., Aug.* 29.

Rebiews.

Remarks on the Management, or rather the Mis-*Management, of Woods, Plantations, and Hedge-row Timber.* By J. West. 8vo. Perfect, Newark; Longman, London.

This is exactly what its title sets forth; that is to say, an exposure of the mis-management of timber, and not an explanation of the right mode of treating it. The author is unsparing in his censure of the proceedings of landlords, land-agents, woodmen, foresters, and all owners, occupiers, or overseers of woodland property, whether ancient, planted, or in hedge-rows: he sees nothing but blunders in all that they do, an ignorance of the principles on which it should be managed, or a neglect of their interest, or an indifference to it, which is quite lamentable: he points out at every page the mischief of bad draining, bad pruning, bad planting, bad thinning, and bad felling, which, he says, involves English property in hedge-row timber almost to the extent of a hundred millions sterling.

So far as the exposure of mis-management is concerned we have no fault to find; on the contrary, we agree with Mr. West in most, though not all, that he alleges. But when we look for the remedies proposed by him, we seek almost in vain. What information he gives upon that subject is scanty, and sometimes leaves his reader as much in the dark as ever. Not that he does not occasionally give his advice; and when he does so, it is so judicious that we should be glad to know more of his plans; but this forms but a small part of his book. It would seem, indeed, as if the author were of opinion that general rules can rarely be laid down advantageously, and that in each case what should be done is to be determined by its own peculiar circumstances. At least, such is the conclusion at which we have arrived after a careful perusal of the work. For example, in speaking of ancient woods, we have the following statement:

> "It will at once be perceived, by a practical eye and a sound judgment, whether a wood is in such a state, as to the prospect of a crop, that it is the proprietor's interest to make a sacrifice in the underwood and cut it, although it may sell for nothing but faggots, rather than finish, or run out, the term, at the end of which it would be cut in the usual course. I have seen hundreds of such cases: there are many in almost every neighbourhood where woods exist at all; and I confidently ask, what would be the use, or how would it be possible to show the propriety, of completing the term of the cycle, if, first, the wood contained nothing valuable as underwood; and if, secondly, it contained a considerable portion of timber that required immediate attention, on some account or other? I should, for instance, instantly determine to cut where I found a wood crowded with a class of unhealthy oaks, or other timber: but it is not necessary to particularise, as I would not pretend to give such directions here as would enable a gentleman to decide, for that could only be done after inspection. So many points have to be considered, that a careful survey of a wood must be made. This done, fortunately there is no difficulty in coming o a correct conclusion upon such a question as this. A practical man, who understands what he is about, will be in no danger of committing an error in the decision to which he will be led, for these are not subjects on which a difference of opinion might naturally arise upon an examination taken. The various considerations for cutting, or forbearing to cut, would so certainly present themselves to the mind of a person really competent to judge, that I should say there would be no doubt whatever of his deciding correctly, if he were not interfered with by the personal wish, or taste, of his employer. It is with this as with most other subjects:—wherever men understand what they are about, and are guided and governed by fixed principles, matters go on well; but the misfortune with regard to woods is, that ages of 'mis-management,' and other causes, interpose obstacles and difficulties which it will be no slight task to overcome. To give a brief summary of my views upon this important point, I would remark, that no wood ought to be allowed to run out its term which is not stocked as it ought to be, or which, if stocked tolerably well, is suffering injury from imperfect drainage. As I have just said, these points must be determined by an examination of the wood by some person whose judgment may be relied upon; but any gentleman may see at once, if he will, that if a wood is really in the state which I have supposed, viz., without either timber or underwood worth standing, &c., it would be perfectly absurd to let it stand; for at the end of the cycle it would be very little better than at the beginning, and so much more time would be irrecoverably lost."

Now in this it is difficult for the reader to apprehend exactly what he should do; and he feels that after the most careful consideration of the advice that is given him, it is requisite to consult Mr. West himself about it.

However, there is a great deal in the book that is worth the attention of country gentlemen, to whose perusal we recommend it. We shall probably return to it again.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

With the exception of a few favoured localities which have been visited by occasional showers, the present season has been extremely unpropitious to vegetation, more especially in the kitchen-garden department. Not only has the produce of late crops of Peas, Beans, Cauliflowers, and almost all other vegetables which generally are plentiful in the end of summer, been unusually scanty, but the extreme dryness of the soil has been unfavourable to the germination, and the weather to the after-growth, of those seeds which are commonly sown in autumn for the production of spring crops. The late rains appear to have been more general, and the ground being in better condition in consequence, we advise an additional sowing to be made of such articles as are likely to be most in demand in the spring months. Onions especially should not be lost sight of; for as in many gardens these have partially failed, the Tripoli variety, sown now, will come in useful early in summer, after the dried stock is exhausted.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—The plants that were first potted will now be growing rapidly, and less shade and more air will be advantageous to them. Keep in mind the directions formerly given respecting bottom-heat and water. As these are most essential points in Pine-apple culture, we deem it advisable frequently to direct attention to them. A sufficient quantity of dung should be prepared by turning, and watering if necessary, to make linings to all pits that are heated by such means. Fresh dung will not be necessary, while the bark-bed retains a brisk heat; but when that is found to decline, immediately renew the lining either at the back or the front of the pit, but not both at one time. These plants will require but little water at the root, if daily dewings with a syringe are given.

Vinery.—The early forced Vines may now be pruned. Long-spur, short-spur, and long-rod training have each their advocates among cultivators; but whatever system may be adopted, to prune Vines *well* the knife must be used freely. From the strength of the Vine it can be estimated how many bunches it is competent to bear next season, and the young wood should be regulated accordingly. In spur training, when a shoot has been produced near the base of the spur, the latter ought to be cut off and the young growth retained to supply its place. If this is not done, the spurs will in time acquire an unseemly length.

Peach-House.—The second house should be treated as recommended at p. 528. In this fine season, the young wood in the late house will scarcely require artificial assistance to mature it, except in cold northern districts, where either glass or fluid walls are necessary to ripen the general crop; nevertheless, the trees ought not to be openly exposed to cold nights and rough weather, so as to damage the foliage while it is in active operation.

Fig-House.—Where there is a second crop yet to ripen, the same attention in watering, giving air, &c., should be paid to the house as heretofore.

Cucumbers and Melons.—Great attention must be paid to Cucumber plants in pots, which are intended to fruit in the winter and spring months in Pine-stoves or elsewhere, as success depends in a considerable degree upon the manner in which they are reared. Place them near the glass, and let them have air at every fitting time, to induce a short-jointed, stocky growth. Some of the forwardest are, perhaps, large enough for removal to their fruiting-pots, in which they should be planted deeply, to allow room for top-dressing. When Melon plants are watered or sprinkled, it should be done in the morning, that the leaves may dry before night, it being now cool and damp at that time.

Out-door Department.

Cabbages.—Continue to put out as the plants become large enough. If those sown in the end of July are planted one foot apart in the rows, every other plant might be cut for Coleworts, and the rest will form heads early in spring.

Cardoons.—If not yet done, those from the first sowing should be tied up with hay-bands, and afterwards earthed at once to the required height.

Celery.—If any plants still remain in the nursery-bed, they may be turned to good account by planting them any time during this month, on dry ground, so deeply that the leafstalks are covered with mould. This planting will furnish the latest crop next spring.

Leeks.—The forwardest may have a little earth drawn round the stems.

Lettuce.—Cos should be tied up once every week or ten days, regulating the number by the consumption.

Onions.—Take the earliest opportunity to house them when dry enough, for a good soaking of rain materially affects their keeping, which is a matter of great consequence. One, and perhaps the best, method of storing Onions for winter preservation, is that familiarly known by the term "tracing," which is done by tying them one above another to a straight stick, or a handful of straw. If previously sorted into sizes of large, middle, and small, any particular kind can be obtained when wanted, without loss of time. Inferior ones should be laid aside for present use.

Orchard.—The Red Spider is very prevalent this season upon Peach and Nectarine trees; the use of the engine should therefore be resumed as soon as the fruit is gathered. Late sorts, in cold situations, may not yet be so near maturity as to make washing prejudicial to the fruit. If wasps continue troublesome, suspend bottles about the trees in the way directed last week for Grapes. New plantations of Strawberries may now be made, if necessary. The present year's bearing wood, and any useless canes, should be cut away from Raspberry-trees, which will be considerably strengthened thereby. Pears which only keep a short time ought to be gathered before they get too ripe; but the late varieties require to be well matured upon the trees.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Finish all alterations and get the plants back to their winter-quarters as soon as possible, for the air is now getting cold. The shades for the orchidaceous house must be used less frequently, and only during very bright days, otherwise they will do more harm than good. A wooden house, with common stove plants, will not require any more shade this autumn unless the weather becomes very hot again. The air of the house need not be made so damp, and many of the plants will now require less water.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—All plants that are likely to suffer from exposure to a slight degree of cold, or to wet, should no longer be risked out of doors; for in our uncertain climate, a low night temperature, or even actual frost, may now be expected. The pots should be washed, the soil top-dressed, and the plants neatly trimmed and tied before they are taken into the house. Pay attention to the newly-potted Pelargóniums; these must be sparingly watered, and kept rather warm till they begin to grow. The tuberous Tropæ'olums are probably beginning to shoot again; if so, they should be potted in small pots, and the delicate stems carefully tied to sticks; be cautious also in watering them.

Pits and Frames.—The time being at hand for housing tender plants, all other necessary work should be hastened. If not yet done, therefore, cuttings must be immediately put in of the plants intended for bedding out. Propagate Calceolárias by their rooted offsets, which, with any that may have been previously taken off, must be very sparingly watered. Soft-wooded plants for blooming late should be transferred to their blooming-pots, if it has not already been done. Fúchsia cuttings put in now will make fine blooming plants next season. Cuttings of single Caméllias should likewise be potted.

Out-door Department.

Presuming that the directions heretofore given have been followed, there will be little now to be done in this department except the requisite attention to mowing, sweeping, and other operations conducive to neatness. In the reserve ground, transplant into nursery rows the young Pinks which have been struck this season. Sweet-Williams, Hollyhocks, and other biennials or perennials, will be greatly strengthened if similarly treated. Sow thinly, in a dry place, some showy sorts of hardy annuals, to be removed to the flower-garden.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Whenever the ground is sufficiently moist, proceed with the propagation of Laurels, and other evergreens, by cuttings and layers. Late-budded stocks will now require untying.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Autumn is the best season for planting on all soils which are not naturally wet and incapable of being drained. Where there is much to be done, Evergreens may be proceeded with directly, provided the late rains have penetrated far enough into the ground to moisten it.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Sept. 1, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

August	Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday 26	29.916	29.818	69	56	63.0	E.	
Saturday 27	29.940	29.923	74	57	65.5	N.E.	.20
Sunday 28	29.977	29.976	72	56	64.0	N.E.	.14
Monday 29	29.959	29.956	74	55	64.5	N.E.	.52
Tuesday 30	30.011	30.003	70	46	58.0	W.	
Wednesday 31	30.181	30.127	64	50	57.0	N.W.	.22
Sept. Thursday 1	30.003	29.908	66	58	62.0	S.W.	.46
Average	29.994	29.961	71.4	54.0	62.7		1.54

Aug. 26. Hazy; very sultry; clear at night.
27. Overcast; cloudy and fine; clear; rain.
28. Rain in the morning; cloudy and fine; clear.
29. Heavy thunder showers early A.M.; slight haze and fine; 4 P.M. bright sunshine and large drops of rain; violent thunder-storm commenced with rain in torrents; clear at night.
30. Foggy in the morning; hazy; overcast.
31. Clear and fine.
Sept. 1. Constant rain; temperature increasing towards night.

Mean temperature of the week 2°. above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending Sept. 10, 1842.

Sept.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
						N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 4	68.8	49.1	58.0	9	0.58 in.	3	2	—	—	4	3	3	—
Mon. 5	68.4	48.2	58.3	8	0.80	1	4	1	—	2	3	4	1
Tues. 6	69.1	48.5	58.8	8	0.70	—	2	2	—	1	7	4	—
Wed. 7	67.5	48.6	58.1	10	0.32	1	2	—	1	5	4	1	2
Thurs. 8	68.1	49.2	58.7	8	0.65	1	2	—	1	3	6	2	1
Fri. 9	66.7	50.1	58.4	9	1.09	—	1	—	1	5	3	3	2
Sat. 10	68.8	48.6	58.7	10	1.27	—	—	1	—	4	4	6	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 7th, in 1835—thermometer 80°; and the lowest on the 10th, in 1838—thermometer 34°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending Sept. 2, 1842.

The market has been well supplied with fruit and vegetables during the past week; but trade is far from being brisk. *Fruit:* Pines are tolerably abundant, and consist principally of Queens, from 3*s.* to 5*s.* per lb. Grapes and Melons have not varied in price since our last report. Peaches and Nectarines are cheaper even than they were last week; their flavour is good, although many of them are small in consequence of the long drought. Apricots are no longer to be met with. The dessert Plums are chiefly confined to Green Gages, which are far from being so plentiful as they were; but Damsons and other plums for preserving and culinary purposes are unusually abundant: Damsons fetch from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per half-sieve. English Figs appear to be good and are selling from 1*s.* to 3*s.* per doz. There has been little alteration in the price of Apples for several weeks; the culinary kinds are very cheap, many samples of Hawthornden not fetching more than from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per bushel. A few Autumnal Bergamot Pears have made their appearance, from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per bushel: Jargonelles fetch from 3*s.* to 6*s.*, and William's Bon Chrétien from 2*s.* to 4*s.* per bushel. Filberts sell from 40*s.* to 75*s.* per 100 lbs. Natural Cucumbers are abundant, and sell from 6*d.* to 9*d.* per dozen: but the frame fruit fetch from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per dozen. *Vegetables:* Cauliflowers are becoming rather scarce, and are selling from 4*s.* to 6*s.* per doz. Broccoli have been in the market for several weeks, but the samples offered have not been good. Cabbages are plentiful, from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per dozen; and Coleworts, from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per dozen bunches. A few Peas are still to be obtained, but at the high price of 5*s.* and 6*s.* per sieve. Turnips are abundant, but their quality is not good from want of rain. Carrots appear to be better, and fetch from 3*s.* to 5*s.* per dozen bunches. We observed some tolerably fair samples of Red Celery, from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per bundle; the white is far from being so fine, and is selling from 9*d.* to 1*s.* per bundle. The Beet of this year's growth is good, and is selling from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per dozen. Tomatoes are abundant, of a large size, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per half sieve. Field Mushrooms are rather plentiful, and fetch from 4s. 6d. to 5s. per bushel: those of in-door growth, from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per pottle. *Flowers:* Amongst the Cut Flowers are, Trevirana coccínea, Siphocámpylus bícolor, Passifloras, Bignónias, Alstrœmérias, and Amaryllises.

PRICES, SATURDAY, SEPT. 3, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 3s to 6s
Grapes, per pound, 1s to 3s
— Muscats, per pound, 2s to 4s
— Spanish 1s to 1s 6d
— Portugal 1s
Melons, English, each, 1s to 3s
— Dutch, 6d to 1s 6d
Peaches, per doz. 6d to 3s
Nectarines, per doz., 6d to 3s
Figs, per doz., 1s to 3s
Plums, dessert, per hf. sieve, 2s 6d to 5s
Damsons, per hf. sieve, 2s 6d to 3s
Greengages, per punnet, 1s 6d to 2s
— Baking, per hf.-sv., 3s 6d to 8s
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 2s to 5s
Apples, dessert, per bush., 2s 6d to 7s

Crabs, Siberian, per hf.-siv., 2s to 2s 6d
Cherries, Morello, per lb. 6d to 1s 6d
Mulberries, per gallon, 8d to 10d
Cucumbers, per doz., 6d to 4s
Oranges, per doz., 1s to 2s 6d
— per 100, 6s to 16s
Lemons, per doz. 1s to 3s
— per 100, 10s to 18s
Almonds, per peck, 7s
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 2s
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 50s to 65s
Walnuts, per bushel, 16s to 24s
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20s
— Barcelona, 24s

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, per doz. 9d to 1s 3d
— plants, per doz. 2s to 2s 6d
Broccoli, per bunch, 9d to 1s 3d
Cauliflowers, per doz., 4s to 6s
Peas, per sieve, 5s to 6s
Beans, Kidney, per hf. sv., 2s to 3s
— Scarlet, per hf.-sv. 1s 3d to 1s 6d
Potatoes, per ton, 50s to 80s
— per cwt. 2s 6d to 4s
— per bushel, 1s 6d to 1s 9d
— Kidney, per bu., 2s to 2s 6d
Artichokes, per doz., 2s to 3s
Turnips, per doz bun., 2s to 2s 6d
Carrots, per doz. bunch, 3s to 5s
Red Beet, per dozen, 1s to 1s 6d
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s 6d to 5s
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9d to 1s 6d
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 9d to 1s 6d
Onions, per doz. bch., 3s 6d to 4s
— Green, p. doz. bun. 3s to 3s 6d
— Spanish, per doz. 1s to 3s

Spinach, per sieve, 2s to 2s 6d
Chives, per bunch, 3d to 4d
Leeks, per doz. bun., 3s to 4s
Garlic, per lb. 4d to 6d
Shallots, per lb., 9d to 1s
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. sc., 1s to 1s 3d
— Cos, 1s 3d to 1s 6d
Endive, per score, 1s 6d to 2s
Celery, per bd., (12 to 15), 1s to 1s 6d
Small Salads, per punnet, 2d to 3d
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4d to 6d
Parsley, per doz. bunch., 2s to 2s 6d
Tarragon, per doz. bun., 2s to 3s
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2s to 2s 6d
Basil, per doz. bunches, 2s to 3s
Vegetable Marrow, per doz., 6d to 8d
Tomatoes, per hf. sv. 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Capsicums, green, per 100, 1s to 2s 6d
— Ripe, per doz., 6d to 1s 3d
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s 6d to 1s 9d
— Field, per bus., 5s

Notices to Correspondents.

MR. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR is now reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3d. each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them *delivered in any part of London* by remitting a Post-office order to this Office, at the rate of 5s. for every 25 copies required.

Tenby.—ASPARAGUS BEDS should be formed about 3½ ft. in width, with alleys 2 ft. wide between them, and require no particular preparation beyond a previous good trenching. Instead of procuring young plants, let Asparagus seed be sown in March, in drills 18 in. apart, and 2 in. deep. When the plants are 6 in. high, they should be thinned to about 1 ft. apart; and in the following spring a layer of rich or stimulating manure, a few inches thick, should be spread over the bed, and dug in lightly when the plants have done growing in the autumn. During the growing season the beds should be copiously watered with salt and water, or salt should be strewed over the beds, the particles of which will be carried down to the roots by heavy rains and frequent waterings. In the third spring from the time of sowing, the Asparagus will be fit to cut; but previously to cutting, the bed should be covered very lightly with dead leaves to the depth of 8 in. In the autumn, these leaves should be removed, and another dressing of rich manure should be applied; and these operations should be repeated every season. We have no doubt that sea-sand would be of great value in mixing with the soil; and where irrigation is practicable, it should on no account be neglected.—‡

If *G. H.*, who sent specimens of the Green Pine Apple Strawberry to the *Gardeners' Chronicle* office a fortnight since, has any runners to spare, and will communicate his address, he would oblige a subscriber.

A Malholm Cove.—Your plant is Adésmia microphylla.—†

Ilex.—Your plants are, 1 and 2, Pharbitis híspida; 3, Silene quinquevúlnera.—†

J. H. O.—We cannot undertake to name plants, unless the flowers of each are sent as well as the leaves. One of those sent is Eleusine índica; and another seems to be Erýsimum Perofskianum.—†

Ignoramus is referred to one of the leading articles in this day's paper.—‡

Cadwallader.—Your plants are, 1, the long-flowered Marvel of Peru; 2, the soft Acanthus.—†

G. H. C.—If you have a Greenhouse in which, after they have acquired sufficient strength to be potted off singly, you can protect your seedling CINERARIAS during winter, we would recommend you to sow the seed immediately; by doing which, you will save at least six months. If, however, you have only a *cold frame* wherein to preserve them, you had better defer sowing the seed until the spring.—‡

C. O.—The best time to FELL all kinds of timber trees is the beginning of winter, because at that time the wood is driest. The worst time is when the sap is rising in the spring, for at that time the wood is wettest. If, however, you want the bark, you must strip that when it will run.—†

L.—Those papers on Timber are really too absurd. We cannot conduct an argument with people when there is no common ground to stand upon. How silly to talk about "vegetable membrane" in connexion with the growth of timber! When the bones, and the fat, and the flesh of an ox are growing, do people say it happens by the increment of animal membrane? Nonsense.—†

An Exonian.—When FIGS do not bear, and are in good health, cut a trench round them, near enough to divide some of the main roots, and fill it up again with old mortar, broken bricks, or any similar rubbish. It is not desirable to take off their leaves when ripening.—†

A Willing Subscriber can obtain all the STRAWBERRY plants he inquires about of any respectable Nurseryman. The Swainstone is rather acid, but is a good useful sort. The PEAR with crimson flesh is the "Sanguine;" it is not decayed; it is only "bletted"—that is to say, it is in the state of a Medlar, and is now fit for eating by those who like it.—†

T. Cowan.—Your plant is Oncídium ramosum, sometimes called O. Batemannianum.—†

A Constant Reader shall have the explanation he asks for, in a leading article, ere long. We cannot give him a *good* answer without going into considerable detail.—†

Mr. Harrison's BEAN-STALK appears to be an instance of a flower, and consequently its bean, having been formed under ground. This propensity is habitual in some plants allied to the Bean, such as the Arachis and Voandzeia, but we never heard of it before in the Bean itself. It also occurs in some Violets, Trefoils, and certain other plants. The specimen which Mr. H. has so obligingly sent is very curious.—†

A. E.—Your PLANT seems a mere variety of the common Convolvulus major. When the roots of fruit-trees throw up SUCKERS, it is generally a sign of the soil being ill drained, or the roots planted too deep. Suckers do no harm if you keep them well hoed down.—†

Servant.—The back numbers cannot be had, unless by accident.—†

Weaver.—One of the Aconites you sent is A. variegatum. We really must decline the labour of NAMING your species of Phlox, Veronica, Aster, Aconitum, &c. It can only be done by persons of *much* leisure—we are persons of *no* leisure.—†

Tyro's plants are: 1, Hermánnia hyssopifólia; 2, Státice oleæfólia; 3, Cynanchum Vincetóxicum; 4, Arenária grandiflora; 5, Agératum conyzoides; 6, an Inula. According to *common* sense upwards of 50 signifies more than 50; perhaps your friend is a person of *uncommon* sense.—†

J. S. H.—Your Carnation and Picotee are not uncommon; they are both good border varieties, and are much esteemed by our Continental neighbours. They were probably raised from imported seeds.—*

R. Aldridge.—Your DAHLIA is a beautiful flower: its properties are good, and its colour is agreeable; but we fear its size will prevent it from becoming a show flower.—*

Watson, Suffolk.—Your DAHLIA was unfortunately crushed. The colour and shape of the petal are good; but we cannot form an opinion of the centre, or general appearance of the flower. We should feel obliged by your sending another bloom.—*

Smith and Co., Hackney.—Your crimson purple DAHLIA (Sir R. Sale) is a flower of first-rate properties, fine general form, centre well up, with great depth of petals. In the Duke of Wellington, rich scarlet crimson, the centre is full, although a little depressed, and the petals well arranged: it is a desirable flower, and rich in colour.—*

S. H.—For productiveness and good quality, perhaps no better variety of POTATO could be named, to succeed the Ash-leaved Kidney, than the Early Manly; but it is round. If, as a matter of fancy, Kidney-shaped, or long, tubers are preferred, the Lady's Finger may be selected. Should this not be palatable to some, on account of its being too floury, recourse may be had to Knight's Yellow Kidney. Knight's No. 6 is a very dwarf early Kidney, but small, and only to be recommended for frames. His No. 2 possesses a good deal of the character of the Early Manly.—‖

Gerard will be able to obtain the information which he requires concerning the LABOURER'S FRIEND SOCIETY, at 19, Exeter Hall.—‡

A Correspondent is desirous of ascertaining the weight of the heaviest head of CELERY which has been exhibited at any horticultural meeting; also the name of the grower, with the date of the exhibition. Can any of our correspondents furnish us with the desired information?

A Lover of the Dahlia.—The best remedy with which we are acquainted for driving away THRIPS from Dahlias, is to dust the upper part of the plants lightly over with sulphur, or Scotch snuff.—‡

P. M.—Your Rose is Rosa laxa.—†

A. N.—You will find an account of the treatment necessary to raise CONIFEROUS PLANTS FROM SEEDS, at p. 83 of this year's *Chronicle.*—‡

An Amateur.—Both KENYON'S AND MILLS'S CUCUMBERS are recommended for winter forcing: but there are few better for that purpose than the Sion House Cucumber. Long-fruited kinds should never be cultivated for winter use.—‡

J. Sutton.—The name of your Apple is not known; but it is probably the Early Harvest.—‖

C. B. t.—The following are large FLOWERING SHRUBS OR TREES, which will succeed very well in a chalky soil near London:—Scarlet flowering Hawthorn, Laburnum, the Bird Cherry, Double-flowering Cherry, Snowy Mespilus, Almond, Æsculus cárnea, and the Guelder Rose. For an answer concerning VERBENAS, we refer you to our Amateur's Garden of to-day. Campánula frágilis hirsuta is a frame plant, very dwarf, and blooms freely; the colour is a light blue.—§

An Essex Subscriber.—The Plum you sent is Lucombe's Nonesuch; it is a good bearer, and is allied to the Green Gage, being superior to it in point of size, but not equal to it in flavour.—‖

Leicester.—No doubt your SÓLLYA HETEROPHYLLA requires to be repotted; previously to doing which, we would recommend you to cut it down, so as to leave only a few of the strongest shoots, which generally spring from the base. It should be potted in sandy peat or heath mould, with a slight addition of loam, and plenty of drainage. It is rather a difficult plant to propagate by cuttings, and may be increased more readily by seeds. We do not imagine that the reason why your CACTI have not flowered is owing to bottom heat never having been applied to them; it is more probable that, as you grow them at a window, they are not sufficiently exposed to the sun's rays during the summer months, which is very essential to their well-doing.—‡

P. R. W.—Your plants are Tórilis anthriscus, A'triplex angustifólia, Lemna polyrrhiza, and Ranúnculus aquátilis.—‡

A Young Botanist.—The plant is Ceanothus azúreus, and belongs to the natural order Rhamnáceæ.—‡

A Constant Reader.—The plants sent are:—1, Fúnkia subcordata; 2, Erica verticillata; 3, Róchea falcata; 4, Hypéricum elatum; 5, Rudbéckia hirta; 6, Agératum cœlestinum; 7, Sedum Teléphium.—‡

Gamma.—Bignónia venusta *is* a stove plant. Flowers of it may be seen at Mrs. Johnstone's, Covent-garden Market.—‡

C. G. A.—Your Orchidaceous plants are Epidendrum ciliare and Maxillária vitellina —†

T. S. P.—You should compel your heaps of WEEDS to ferment, and then the seeds will be destroyed. This may be done by adding gas-water to them, or by mixing them with stable litter. Or you may dry and burn them; their ashes are almost as useful as their decayed stems. If you will water your terrace with a strong solution of BLUE VITRIOL, you will destroy the greenness you complain of; salt produces the same effect, but moss is apt to grow again after a time; gas-water will also destroy the moss, if it is that which causes the greenness. The large Pea is Láthyrus grandiflorus, the smaller appears to be Pisum maritimum; No. 3 is Andrómeda polifólia; No. 4 is Andrómeda calyculata.—†

F. M.—We cannot recommend one Nurseryman in preference to another. POTENTILLAS should be divided either in the autumn, after the flower-stems have died down, or early in the spring before they begin to shoot afresh. The reason why your Vines do not bear fruit out of doors is, because the wood does not get sufficiently ripened before winter; whether the white kinds are worth preserving for out-door cultivation, is more than we can tell, unless we are made acquainted with their names. Fúchsia corymbiflora generally retains a few leaves upon the ends of the shoots during winter.—‡

Rumtitum.—Common ink is used for writing upon SPODE'S PORCELAIN TALLIES; and when the ink has become dry, a coating of Copal Varnish is applied over the whole surface, which protects the writing from the wet.—‡

Senex.—Your plants are, 1, Helianthus atrorubens; 2, an Erígeron, apparently philadélphicum. Your Pear is a very handsome specimen of the Caillot Rosat.—† ‖

T. S. P.—In general the autumn, that is to say November, is the best time for TRANSPLANTING trees of all sorts. The only exceptions are where the soil is very wet and undrained, or when the place is very windy, in which case February is to be preferred. But no soil, ill drained, ought to be planted at all with trees, and even in windy places November is the best, if *small* plants, that is plants 9 to 12 inches high, are employed, which we should recommend. When LAWN is uneven, it is customary to pare it off and relay it; but we know no reason against filling up the hollows *firmly* with good soil, and sowing a little crested Dog's-tail Grass and White Clover. JUNIPERS should have their berries gathered when ripe, kept mixed with sand in heaps all the winter, and sown in March in light soil, the berries being buried about an inch deep.—†

* *—To be sure we do not. No one is more opposed than ourselves to books which, whatever their attractions, and however disguised, are in any way immoral or irreligious. It is because of his freedom from everything of that kind that we like *Punch*, in spite of his bad jokes.—†

A Lady.—The plates in the "ICONES PLANTARUM" are not coloured. They are made from dried specimens. We can hardly judge how far they may be interesting to others, but for us they have great value. The book is very cheap.—†

P.—You cannot have a better book for determining the GENERA of plants found wild in this country, than "Baxter's British Flowering Plants."—†

H.—Some of your seeds are very interesting, but we fear they will require more heat than you can give them, and they are not very handsome. They must be raised with bottom-heat, exactly as you would raise Cucumber seeds, and treated like tender annuals, such as Balsams. Nos. 1 and 2 are the Sennas of the shops, which *we* never saw alive. No. 8 is probably the Pasha's Indigo; 5, may be the Colocynth plant; 17, is the Rose of Jericho, concerning which you will find many remarks at p. 363 of this year's *Chronicle;* 21, is the Balsam Apple, a well-known tropical plant of the Cucurbitaceous order, with handsome warted bright orange fruit, but with no beauty in the flowers. It is scarcely advisable to sow the seeds before the spring, if they are in good condition; because they are generally soft and difficult to keep over the winter. Nos. 7, 10, 14, 16, 18, 20, and perhaps 2 or 3 more, are little better than weeds.—†

J. D., Cheltenham.—The Dahlia named Hudson's Princess Royal is a light bright buff, tipped with rosy purple; Whales' Attila, rosy lilac.—*

A. N.—The thermometers, from the indications of which the TEMPERATURE AT CHISWICK is given, are on the lawn, apart from any radiation of heat from buildings, and are attached to a post upon which they are elevated at the height of 3 feet from the ground; a parasol of painted canvas guards them from the direct rays of the sun.—

A Practitioner's paper upon budding will appear next week.—†

T. R.—BIGNÓNIA TWEEDIANA should be planted out in the border of a warm greenhouse, amongst some rich free soil; its branches require to be trained over a considerable surface near the glass. With this situation and management it will flower freely. Cereus setáceus has frequently flowered in England.—§

J. S. M.—The shoots and leaves of your Pear-tree correspond with those of Hacon's Incomparable. BONE-DUST mixed in small quantities with the soil in which Pelargóniums are potted would not, we imagine, be prejudicial to them; but we are not aware that it has ever been used for that peculiar purpose.—‖ ‡

A Constant Subscriber.—MYATT'S ELIZA STRAWBERRY is a tolerably large ovate fruit, and rather early; but it is far inferior in quality to Myatt's British Queen. It is far from being so well adapted for forcing as Keen's Seedling is.—‖

A. N. L. H.—You will find your question answered amongst the Home Correspondence in this day's paper.—‡

M. N. B.—We cannot give you better advice respecting the treatment of PINE PLANTS in winter than is contained in our weekly "Calendar of Operations." No doubt the cause of your plants turning yellow at that season is owing to the want of sufficient heat. The temperature of the pits, or houses in which they are grown, should never be allowed to fall below 50°, and the bed should be kept a few degrees above that of the house. If your stock of Pine plants does not exceed 200, you cannot afford to fruit more than 45 or 50 during the year.—‡

Æsculapius.—Three good varieties of PEARS for summer use, are the Citron des Carmes, Jargonelle, Dunmore; three to follow these may be the Fondante d'Automne, Marie Louise, and Beurré Diel; and for winter and spring, those recommended in last week's *Chronicle.* All these will succeed as open dwarfs or standards, with the exception of the Jargonelle, and it will bear well on a northern aspect. The Crassane, d'Auch, or Old Colmar, and the winter Bon Chrétien, will neither of them answer as standards; the two first are excellent upon walls with a good aspect. The Duchesse d'Angoulême, though large, is not high-flavoured when grown on a wall, but is very good from standards. The Chaumontel is only excellent in some seasons; and the same may be said of the Beurré d'Aremberg. The other varieties to which you allude are included in the above list, with the exception of the Winter Nelis, which is variable in its time of ripening, but will always prove acceptable when it does become fit for use; you will therefore doubtless find room for it, as well as for the Althorp and Winter Crassane, both raised by the late Mr. Knight. Four varieties of GRAPES for the open wall may consist of the Royal Muscadine, Grove-end Sweetwater, Black Cluster, and Black Prince. Most varieties of fruit-trees may be obtained correct from respectable nurserymen.—‖

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Overland Mail from India arrived this morning, and has brought, we regret to say, very disastrous news from Affghanistan. The telegraphic despatch had already announced that the army at Jellalabad, under General Pollock, had been decimated by disease, excessive heat, scarcity of provisions, and the *Simoom;* that discontent at the state of indecision and inaction in which they were kept had spread throughout all ranks; and that the Governor-General, in this melancholy state of things, had left General Pollock to act entirely upon his own judgment. The detailed accounts received this morning do not altogether bear this unfavourable character, but they are still highly unsatisfactory. Nothing certain was known of the intentions of Lord Ellenborough, but a withdrawal was confidently spoken of. The Seikhs had shown symptoms of mutiny; and the Bala Hissar, and all its treasures, had fallen into the hands of Akbar Khan. In China no progress has been made of any decisive kind; preparations had been completed for a march upon Chapoo—but the troops, like those of Affghanistan, were weary of inaction, and had become dispirited. The Emperor was said to have taken refuge in Tartary.—In France the Regency Bill has passed the Chamber of Peers by an immense majority; the discussion on the Bill only lasted two hours, and fourteen votes only were recorded against it. The Bill received the royal assent on Tuesday, and the Chambers have been prorogued to the 9th of January.—Our Spanish news is not important: troops continue to be concentrated on the Portuguese frontier and in the Asturias, where some insurrectionary movement is anticipated.—In Lisbon the address of the Portuguese deputies, in reply to the speech from the throne, has been carried in favour of the Ministry by a large majority; but the resignation of the President in consequence of the proceedings of the opposition had complicated the affairs of the Chamber, and considerably embarrassed the movements of Government.—From Berlin we learn that the convention between Russia and Prussia for the mutual exchange of deserters has been renewed for several years, and that the military reviews on the Rhine will commence on the 12th, in the presence of a large number of distinguished visitors.—Advices from the Levant state that the Syrian question has again been brought under discussion by the English and French Ambassadors, who have been instructed to urge its immediate settlement. There seems to be no doubt that the dispute with Persia will be settled without any further demonstration of hostilities.—From the United States we have the confirmation of the advices received last week, respecting the treaties with England; the Senate has been deliberating on them with closed doors, and no doubt was felt that they would be passed without modification. The municipal authorities of New York were preparing to give Lord Ashburton a cordial reception, and they had by a unanimous vote placed at his disposal the apartments in the City Hall, usually reserved for the use of the Governor of the State.

At home, the leading point of interest is the Queen's visit to Scotland. Her Majesty and Prince Albert embarked at Woolwich on Monday in the Royal yacht. The accounts of their progress along the coast are filled with details of rejoicings in honour of her Majesty's appearance off the eastern ports. The yacht reached Aberlady Bay on Wednesday night, and the landing and progress of her Majesty to her Scottish capital were appointed to take place early on Thursday morning. The manufacturing district is not yet restored to its usual state. The mills in some towns have recommenced working, but a great body of hands remain unemployed, and there is little prospect at present of any permanent agreement on the subject of wages. In many places great distress prevails among the families of the workmen, and though the instances of open violence are few, the continuance of the strike cannot fail to lead to serious consequences.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert embarked at Woolwich early on Monday morning, in the Royal yacht, on a visit to Scotland, attended by a numerous suite. Our Metropolitan news contains an account of the embarkation, and of her Majesty's progress along the coast. The squadron arrived at Aberlady Bay on Wednesday night, and her Majesty intended to land on Thursday morning at the Duke of Buccleuch's pier at Granton. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal are well, and remain at Windsor. The Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha left the Castle on Saturday, and embarked on the same day at Woolwich on his return to Germany.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.—We are happy to state that the health of the Archbishop has somewhat improved, although the continued weakness which has come on affords ground for serious apprehension. His Grace is in his 77th year. The spasmodic cholera with which the Primate was originally attacked has not returned; but its severity was such as to leave his bodily powers in that utter state of prostration, that the best medical skill for some days was ineffectual in restoring the tone of his corporeal faculties. The following is the bulletin of yesterday:—"His Grace the Archbishop has had some hours of tranquil sleep, has taken some food, and his state, as compared with that of yesterday, is more satisfactory.—Addington Park, 2d Sept., 1842."

Gazette Announcement.—We learn by Tuesday's "Gazette" that on Saturday the 27th ult., the Queen was pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Charles George Young, Esq., Garter Principal King at Arms; to invest him with the gold chain and badge, and to deliver to him the sceptre of the office of Garter.

The Army.—A notice from the War Office appeared in the "Gazette" on Tuesday, announcing that in consideration of the distinguished gallantry displayed by the 13th Light Infantry, during the campaigns in the Burmese empire and in Affghanistan, her Majesty has been pleased to approve of that regiment assuming the title of the 13th, or Prince Albert's, Regiment of Light Infantry, and of its facings being changed from yellow to blue. Her Majesty has also been pleased to authorise the Regiment being permitted to bear on its colours and appointments, a mural crown, superscribed "Jellalabad," as a memorial of the fortitude, perseverance, and enterprise evinced by that regiment, and the several corps which served during the blockade of Jellalabad. Her Majesty has been likewise pleased to permit the 13th Regiment to receive and wear a silver medal, which has been directed by the Governor-General of India to be distributed to every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, European and native, who belonged to the garrison of Jellalabad on 7th of April, 1842, such medal to bear on one side a mural crown, superscribed "Jellalabad," and on the other side, "7th of April, 1842."

Foreign.

France.—*The Regency.*—The Regency Bill has been adopted by the Peers by an immense majority, and has now become law. On Monday, before the discussion on the Bill began, a communication was read from his Majesty, thanking the House in his name, and that of the Royal family, for the resolution to erect a statue to the late Duke of Orleans, passed in Saturday's sitting. The debate on the Regency Bill was then opened by the Marquis de Dreux Brézé, the partisan of the Duke of Bordeaux, who made an able and moderate speech in opposition to the principles laid down in the project of law. M. Villemain, the Minister of Public Instruction, replied. Count Murat, the Marquis de Gabriac, and the Prince of Moskwa, Marshal Ney's son, also spoke in favour of the Bill, the general discussion not lasting two hours when it closed. The ballot was then taken, after the articles had been unanimously voted, and the numbers were 163 in its favour, and 14 against it. The President and Chancellor then announced that the King would receive the Peers on Tuesday, to thank them for the passing of the Regency Bill. The report on the Bill, which was drawn and brought up by the Duke de Broglie, is mentioned by papers of all parties, as by far the most eloquent, dignified, and comprehensive discourse which has been delivered in either Chamber upon this important subject. The Duke victoriously refuted the arguments adduced by the Radical party in favour of a constituent power distinct from the legislative power, and energetically declared himself the partisan of a regency conferred by law, and against an elective regency. The Duke likewise approved the appointment of collateral princes to the exclusion of females. In regard to their exclusion, he expressed his opinion in the following passage:—"This principle was said to be new in matters of regency. But was not everything new in France? And was not the spirit of the Salic law against women? Women might reign in countries where royalty was the object of chivalrous devotion. But in France people loved a Sovereign with a calm, serious, and calculating affection, given in proportion to benefits reaped. A French Sovereign must expose his person, struggle with the perverse, brave calumny, affront outrage, swallow disgust, be satisfied with the silent esteem of honest people, and with that dose of popular gratitude which rarely bursts into expression. A woman could not go through this ordeal. It is not for her interest that she should. It must be sufficient glory for a Queen-mother to educate the future King. And the task which rendered Fenelon illustrious, cannot be inglorious for her."—The Chambers were prorogued on Tuesday till the 9th of next January. The ordonnances for the prorogation were read in the Chamber of Peers by Marshal Soult, and in the Chamber of Deputies by the Minister of the Interior. Immediately after this, the King, who had returned from his château of Eu, received the deputation of the Chamber of Peers who presented the Regency Bill. His Majesty left town in the evening after giving his assent to the Bill.

The Press.—The Paris papers continue principally occupied with the late defection of M. Thiers, and the reception of the Duke de Nemours in the eastern departments of France, which the Government journals represent as more triumphant than that of his lamented brother.—The French journalists, who generally take the lead in the outcry against England, discuss at great length the designs which they attribute to this country of making the conquest of the Isthmus of Panama. When England was a party to the treaty to pacify the East by preserving the integrity of the Ottoman empire, these same writers contended for a couple of years that our sole object was to take possession of the Isthmus of Suez, in order to insure a short cut to the East Indies. The "Presse" commenced the subject by a violent article, on learning that the English Admiral and fleet was before St. John of Nicaragua, because, it said, the English Admiral cannot intend less than to swallow up the country, or, at least, cut the Isthmus through. To these fears the "Débats" replied, that the English Admiral and fleet had returned to Halifax. The "Presse," however, now exclaims that this is still worse. To have cut the Isthmus of Panama in two with a few blows was bad; but to have declared the port of St. John's blockaded, and then depart from it, is beyond all precedent. It is a paper blockade—"a doctrine which amounts to a maritime excommunication of all the points, where England has an interest to land alone—a doctrine which enables her to intercept all communication with certain countries without incurring the expense of surveillance, entailed on all other nations by measures of this kind." The "National" has also distinguished itself by violent articles on the subject, but they exhibited so little knowledge of geography, that some of the other Paris papers thought it necessary to reply to them. In addition to these speculations, the papers have discovered the existence of a plot for declaring India independent, and erecting it into a military republic, governed by Generals of the English Army. The details of the scheme are of the most absurd character, and are said to be of German origin.

The Capital.—Two individuals, in whose possession ammunition, arms, projectiles, and incendiary machines were found, have been sentenced by the Court of Correctional Police to 18 months' imprisonment, two years' surveillance, and 3,000f. fine. Three others were acquitted after undergoing four months' confinement.—The papers state that the Duke de Bordeaux has sent his bust, executed at Rome by Tenerani, as a present to M. de Chateaubriand.—It is understood that terms of compromise are in negotiation, and likely to be concluded, between the heirs and next of kin of the late Baroness de Feuchères on the one part, and the Conseil d'Administration of the Hospitals on the other, upon the completion of which the hospitals will relinquish all further claim upon the estates and property of the late Baroness, in right of the grant from the Baron, in consideration of a donation to be made to the hospitals by her family.—On Tuesday the Cour Royale confirmed the judgment of the Tribunal of Commerce, by which Mlle. Fanny Ellsler, who had broken her engagement with the Opera, by refusing to fulfil it at the time stipulated, as she was then abroad reaping a golden harvest, was condemned to pay 60,000f., the amount of the penalty fixed by the agreement.—The police having discovered that frauds of a most criminal nature were committed in one of the most important departments of finance, and that, by the aid of forgeries and supposition of persons, considerable sums of money were abstracted from the public treasury, has issued warrants to arrest the guilty persons. More than a dozen individuals, all accused of forgery, and of whom the greater part have fully confessed their crime, were arrested on Friday last.

The Provinces.—The Brest papers announce that the Tribunal of that Port had sentenced to hard labour for life the captain and officers of a Portuguese vessel captured off Mozambique by a French cruiser for piracy and slave-trading.—The "Moniteur" contains a royal ordonnance of the 22d of June last, dividing the territory of France into five railroad districts, and appointing in each an inspector charged with the control and direction of the works.—It now appears that M. Thiers has changed the course of his summer tour. We learn from Boulogne that he arrived in that town last week, and occupied himself in visiting the harbour, the roadstead, the column, the camp-grounds, and other points on which were posted the Grand Army, which will fill so large a space in his history of the Empire. He was attended by the sub-prefect, the mayor, the captain of the port, the chief engineers, and all the other civil and military officers, who furnished him with every information he required. He has since gone to Lille by St. Omer.

The Royal Family.—For some days past a rumour has been current in the political circles of Paris, that the King has yielded to the earnest prayers of the Queen, and has promised to abdicate in favour of his grandson, the moment that age or infirmity may affect his health. It is said, in private letters, to be the King's desire to be a witness during his life of the Duke de Nemours' regency, in order to direct his son with his counsels when no longer able to bear all the burthens of the state. Although the King's general health is at present good, the shock which his Majesty received by the awful affliction of the death of his eldest son is known to have shaken the King, and at times he is said to appear so overwhelmed, as not to be conscious of the presence of persons, or sensible of current events. It is this symptom of wandering which gives the greatest apprehensions to those who are so naturally anxious for the prolongation of his life and faculties.

Spain.—Our accounts from Madrid of the 21st ult. are totally destitute of interest. The Regent had approved the dismissal of 2 commanders and 22 officers of the Regiment of Guadalaxara, pronounced by General Van Halen. Troops continued to be concentrated at Zamora, on the Portuguese frontier, and in the Asturias, where it was apprehended that an insurrectionary movement would be attempted. Some fears were likewise entertained for the tranquillity of Galicia, Brigadier Oribe, who escaped into Portugal after the events of October, having subsequently opened a correspondence with the disaffected of that province. Barcelona was tranquil at the date of these advices. The papers contain a despatch of the Consul of Spain at Perpignan, announcing that the Carlist Chief Planademunt, Colonel Pedro Morato, and five other Carlist officers, arrested by the French troops on the frontiers of Catalonia, had left, under an escort of gendarmes, for Calais, where they were to embark for England. Prince Licknowski, formerly a general in the service of Don Carlos, and a nephew of Prince Metternich, has been arrested at Barcelona, as a Carlist travelling with an irregular passport.

Portugal.—We have received Lisbon news to the 22d ult. Prince Frederick of Austria had arrived in the Bellona frigate, and had gone to their Majesties at Cintra. The address had been carried by the ministry in the Chamber of Deputies by 62 votes against 19. The new President had tendered his resignation in consequence of the insults he had received from some of the Opposition deputies; but the Ministerial party had moved a vote of censure on the delinquents, and a deputation to invite the President to return to the chair, which was under discussion, and expected to be carried in the affirmative. The Spanish slaver mentioned in our last remained in the Tagus; the Government had informed the Chamber of Deputies, in reply to an inquiry of one of the members, that it would not be allowed to sail. Viscount Sa had presented a petition from 100 manufacturers, to the Chamber of Peers, praying to be heard before any alteration was made in the tariff, which remains quite stationary. He had also introduced a measure for securing the gradual abolition of slavery in Portuguese India, and another regulating and restricting emigration to Brazil.

Germany.—The Hanover Government Gazette of the 22d ult. publishes a royal proclamation respecting the intended marriage of the Crown Prince with the Princess Mary of Saxe-Altenburg. It adverts to the amiable and elevated qualities of the august bride, and states that the reciprocal cordial attachment of the affianced couple allows the King confidently to hope that the happiness of his son is fully secured by this union. It is said that Hanover has given up the intention of joining the German Customs Union. From Berlin we learn that the convention formerly concluded between Prussia and Russia, for the extradition of deserters, has been renewed for several years. The Cologne journals state that the Kings of Würtemberg and Hanover had been invited by the King of Prussia to the *fêtes* about to take place in that city. It is said that in consequence of the continuance of the very hot weather, his Majesty has been pleased to make some alteration in the plan of the reviews on the Rhine. As the grand parade of the two corps of the army is not to take place till the 12th, a change in the temperature will probably take place before that time.—The Vienna papers contain the official notice that the Provincial Estates of Styria, out of gratitude for the resolution of the Emperor that an iron railway shall be made at the expense of the State, through Styria to Trieste, have offered to take on themselves the purchase of the ground required for this undertaking, and that their offer has been accepted by the Government. The "Augsburg Gazette", of the 24th ult. states that the Duke of Bordeaux and the Duchess of Angoulême were to have left Tœplitz on the 19th. The Prince was said to have experienced considerable benefit from the use of the mineral waters of that place, but it was still feared that he would be lame for life. During his stay there he carefully avoided going abroad on foot.

Belgium.—The Frankfort journals assert, that Belgium has entered into a commercial treaty with the German League, similar to that just concluded with France, allowing the silks and wines of Germany to enter at the same duties. The silks and wines of Germany have, however, no dangerous competition with France.—The Flanders papers state that dealers in pictures and curiosities are again traversing the province to purchase and carry to England paintings and other objects of art possessed by the churches; and they express a hope that this time the brokers will not cover the expenses of their journey. The Bishop of Ghent, in order to put a stop to these proceedings, has published a decree forbidding any monument in the churches to be despoiled, any altar to be displaced, or any sculpture or painting meriting attention by its antiquity to be sold.

Switzerland.—The Basle journals of the 25th ult., publish a circular of the Executive Council of Neufchâtel, informing the people that it was the intention of the King of Prussia to visit the Canton towards the latter end of the month, if the health of the Queen enabled her Majesty to undertake the journey.—The "Sentinelle de Jura" announces that, in the night of the 7th ult., one of the glaciers of the Simplon gave way with a tremendous noise, carrying away with it in its fall a number of châlets and some cattle. The shock was so violent that tables and other furniture were upset in the interior of the houses.

Italy.—Advices from Rome, of the 16th ult., announce that the rumoured retirement of Cardinal Lambruschini from the Cabinet had not been confirmed. The Neapolitan Government had authorised the construction of a railroad from Naples to the frontier of the Papal dominions, the expense of which will be defrayed by Baron de Rothschild, Torlonia, and other bankers.—The rumour of a probable breach between the Roman Court and that of Vienna gains ground, and is considered likely to become as serious as that with Russia. It appears that the Pope sent lately a nuncio to Vienna, who differed from those ordinarily chosen for its representatives, in being comparatively young, keen, observing, and energetic. He saw, as he stated, and as the Court of Rome believes, that "the Austrian Government was sapping the foundation of religion, by appointing to bishoprics, and other exalted stations in the church, men unfitted by their talent, their rank, or their education, for those important offices, in order to insure undue and inordinate influence over them, and through them over the whole population."

Russia.—Letters from St. Petersburgh state, that a gamekeeper, named Rheimann, had shot with a pistol Prince Gagarin, Master of Ceremonies of the Imperial Court, and Vice-President of the Cabinet. The assassin waited for the Prince in the antechamber of the Palace, where he perpetrated the crime. It was supposed to be an act of private revenge, for the Prince enjoyed universal esteem. A court-martial was immediately assembled to try the offender, who was sentenced to receive 6,000 lashes, inflicted by 500 men. He had already partly undergone his punishment, and was removed to the hospital, and when cured will suffer the remainder. Should he survive, he is to be transported to Siberia, and employed to work in the mines during life.—The Emperor has released from Siberia all Prussian subjects condemned for crimes of contraband.—The accounts from the Black Sea fully confirm the defeat of the Russian army in Circassia, and state that the great expedition of Gen. Graabe against the Lesghees had completely failed. These disasters are attributed to the obstinacy of the General, who, in his anxiety to strike a decisive blow, neglected the warning of the friendly chiefs who accompanied him, and penetrated so far into the country, that he was surrounded on all sides, and compelled to fight his way back, without being able to give any rest to his troops during 4 days and 4 nights. The Russians are said to have lost 6,000 men and 80 officers in the retreat, who were immediately put to the sword. The Circassians captured the whole of the ammunition, and some pieces of artillery.

Turkey and Syria.—From Constantinople we learn that the Syrian question was again under discussion, the British and French Envoys having received fresh instructions from their respective Governments to push the settlement with the Porte.—The accounts from Jerusalem are unfavourable: the British Proconsul was on bad terms with the authorities. The overseer of the works, a skilful Maltese workman, had quitted the service, and had been immediately employed at Mount Carmel by the Terra Santa monks. Bishop Alexander is said to be very ill, and confined to bed from fever, having already been several times slightly indisposed.—At Tarsus, the British Vice-Consul, Mr. Clapperton, had been beaten by several Spahis, but satisfaction had been afforded by the Governor, who deprived them of the land they held on the tenure of military service, and appropriated it to his own use.

Egypt.—The extreme lowness of the Nile causes great apprehensions to all those connected with this country. Last year it had already risen at this period 20 or 25 feet, while as yet it has not risen this year at Cairo more than 5 feet. No goods can be brought down to Alexandria, from the scarcity of the water in the river and the canal, and all business is at a stand. The crops will, in consequence, be very scanty, and the country people look forward to a distressing season. On the 29th ult. a meeting was held of the British residents of this place, to take into consideration the affairs of the Protestant church of Alexandria, and a Committee was appointed to make the preliminary arrangements.

India.—The Overland Mail reached Marseilles on Tuesday, bringing, we regret to say, very disastrous news from India. The following telegraphic despatch was immediately forwarded to Paris:—"Malta, August 26.—The Great Liverpool, which arrived at 5 o'clock this evening, with despatches from India, brings the following news from Jellalabad, and from the camp of General Pollock. They are dated the 22d of June, and are of the most melancholy description. Sickness, extreme heat, want of food, and the simoom, are decimating the army. The discontent at the inaction in which the army has been left is at its height. Akbar Khan has seized the Bala Hissar and the treasures which it contained. The Governor-General has given full permission to General Pollock to act as he may think proper. The intelligence from Candahar is up to the 11th of June, and is destitute of interest. Nothing important has taken place in China. It is said that the Emperor has taken refuge in Tartary. The preparations for marching upon Chapoo were completed, but the army remained inactive, and seemed to have given themselves up to a state of despondency."—We have this morning received the details of this intelligence. Affairs in Affghanistan remain very nearly in the same state as at the departure of the last mail. General Pollock's force is still at Jellalabad, unable to advance or recede; and General Nott's position at Candahar is not much more satisfactory, though he has distinguished himself by several brilliant affairs with the enemy. Akbar Khan, son of Dost Mahomed, has obtained possession of one of the bastions of the Bala Hissar at Cabool; while Futteh Jung, son of Shah Soojah, still holds the citadel; but was not expected to be able to do so long. It is therefore probable that Akbar Khan is in possession of absolute supremacy over the whole Affghan nation. Nothing certain is known respecting the intentions of Lord Ellenborough on the question of Affghan politics—there being still room to doubt whether they incline to the absolute abandonment of the country, or to an ultimate and more vigorous prosecution of the war—whether an advance or a retirement is to be the order of the day. The balance of probability, however, appears to be on the side that the troops will be withdrawn. There is no statement of the terms of this withdrawal. Lady Sale and the other captives are at Cabul, and it is said that she has written to urge "the necessity of moving forward as the only means of saving the lives of the prisoners." Some accounts state that the troops are positively to withdraw in October, while others say that they are waiting for the army of reserve, of which the Governor-General has directed the formation on the north-western frontier. It is to consist of 18,000 men, and to be placed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in person. The accounts from the different Presidencies state that the rumoured withdrawal of the troops is received with a universal feeling of disappointment and surprise.

China.—The dates come down to 27th May, but there is no news of importance. The auxiliary troops had not arrived, and matters were in the same state as at the date of the last report. As soon as the troops arrived, the plenipotentiary intended to advance to the northward. It was currently reported that the Emperor, alarmed at the preparations which the English were making to attack him, had given his subjects a paternal exhortation to resist the barbarians to the utmost, and retired into Tartary. His departure from Pekin, before the troops could reach it, though highly probable, was considered unfortunate, and it has become a question, if he should have removed himself and his family beyond the great wall, with whom are we to conclude a treaty? The new settlement at Hong Kong was progressing rapidly. The intelligence of the Emperor's flight is derived from the French missionaries at Pekin, who are supposed to have access to some good sources of information.

United States.—The Columbia steamer has arrived from New York, bringing papers four days later than those brought by the Great Western. The treaties between the United States and Great Britain were sent to the Senate on the afternoon of the 11th ult. The Senate, when in what is termed an "Executive sitting," deliberate in secret. Two or three such sittings had been held on the treaties, but, of course, no information respecting them had found its way into the newspapers. Not the slightest doubt was felt that the Senate would approve of them. A sum of 12,000*l.* in the treasury of New Brunswick, denominated "the disputed territory fund," and arising from duties levied upon the timber cut on that territory during the last six or seven years, is, according to the terms of the treaty, to be paid over to the United States, for the benefit of Maine and Massachusetts. The municipal authorities of New York were preparing a cordial reception for Lord Ashburton. A joint committee of the two city boards had been appointed to receive his Excellency, and do him the honours of the city. They had, by a unanimous vote, placed at his disposal the large apartments in the City Hall, usually appropriated to the use of the Governor of the State, in which his Lordship would see company.

West Indies.—By the royal mail steamer Trent, letters have been received from Jamaica to the 23d ult. The crop of sugar had been gathered, and the quantity produced had not disappointed the anticipations previously formed. In most of the islands, Jamaica especially, the labourers were behaving well, and those who had arrived from Africa had proved extremely useful. Although much embarrassment still continued among traders, yet some improvement had to be noted, and it was hoped that the greatest depression had passed. No change for the better had occurred in the condition of Demerara, where commercial as well as planting affairs were exceedingly bad. Hayti was still the scene of misery, desolation, and plunder, with a continued vibration of the earth. Antigua had been visited by an alarming shock of an earthquake, without personal damage. Grenada and St. Kitt's had also smart shocks on the 28th June. Letters from the Havannah state that the capture of a slaver on the shores of the island is an occurrence almost unheard of, although the trade has resumed all its activity. Several descents had lately been made on the shore, and within a few days nearly 1,000 Africans had been added to the slave population. There seems to be a complaint that the cruisers designed to suppress the traffic are employed for the conveyance of bullion from the mines of Mexico and South America, for the advantage of the officers. The unfortunate West India steamers have sustained another calamity. One of their vessels, the Clyde, struck on a reef of rocks in proceeding from St. Thomas's to Barbadoes, in which she lay 36 hours in a very critical state. After being lightened, by having her coal thrown overboard, she was got off, and succeeded in returning to Saint Thomas's, whence, after undergoing some repairs, she was expected to proceed to England.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—The disastrous news brought by the overland mail has produced a decline in the funds. Consols closed at 92⅞ sellers for the account, and 92⅝ to ¾ for money; Bank Stock, 167½ to 8½; Three per Cents. Reduced, 93¼; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, 101⅞ to 2; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents. 101 to ⅛; India Stock, 250 to 1; Exchequer Bills, 51*s.* to 53*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Queen's Voyage to Scotland.—On Monday morning the Queen and Prince Albert left town on a visit to Scotland. They left Windsor Castle at 5 o'clock, accompanied by a numerous suite, and proceeded by a special train to Paddington. Shortly before seven the Royal party arrived at Woolwich. The preparations for her Majesty's reception were on an extensive scale, and, notwithstanding the early hour, the Duke of Cambridge, and several members of the Government were in attendance. The Queen, on leaving her carriage, was received by the Duke of Cambridge, the Earls of Delawarr, Liverpool, Jersey, and Haddington, Sir G. Cockburn, Sir F. Collier, Sir Robert Stopford, Lord Bloomfield, and a large number of naval and military officers. The yachts and vessels in the river were decorated with colours, and the Harbour-master of London, with a large body of Thames police, were employed in keeping the passage clear. In consequence, however, of the early hour of the embarkation, and the heavy rain which fell during the morning, the boats and steamers were not numerous. Her Majesty and the Prince embarked under the usual salutes, followed by the Duchess of Norfolk, Lady in Waiting; the Hon. Miss Matilda Paget, Maid of Honour; Colonels Bouverie and Wylde, Equerries in Waiting; Captain Meynell; and the Hon. G. E. Anson, Treasurer to Prince Albert, and the Earl of Morton, Lord in Waiting; Earl of Delawarr, Lord Chamberlain; the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward; the Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse; and Sir James Clark her Majesty's physician. On the Queen and Prince Albert entering the Admiralty barge, his Royal Highness presented the crew with a purse containing gold. Sir Francis Collier had the honour of steering the barge, and on its arrival alongside the royal yacht, her Majesty was received by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence. As soon as her Majesty was afloat, the yards of the different vessels that comprised the squadron, and others in commission in the river, were manned, and formed a very imposing spectacle, and as her Majesty stepped on board the royal yacht, the sailors loudly cheered. The cheering was caught up by the men of the other vessels, and was continued on the shore. The royal standard was immediately hoisted to the mainmast of the Royal George, and another discharge of cannon announced that the Queen had embarked. The weather at this time was most unfavourable and the rain fell heavily. The Monkey steamer then took the yacht in tow, and the whole squadron proceeded down the river, preceded by the Lightning, which cleared the passage. The Black Eagle, the Rhadamanthus, the Shearwater, and the Fearless were grouped ahead and astern of the Royal George, and the Trinity steam yacht and the Trident brought up the rear. The squadron had not proceeded far down the river, when the Monkey, being found of insufficient power, the yacht was taken in tow by the Black Eagle and Shearwater. The weather now began to clear, and her Majesty and Prince Albert made their appearance on deck. By this time several steamers endeavouring to make up for lost time, had come down the river, and were one by one overtaking the fleet; the instant, therefore, her Majesty was recognised, she was hailed by loud bursts of cheering, which she repeatedly acknowledged. As the fleet moved on, the weather every moment improved, and the scene became more animated. At Gravesend the spectacle was particularly imposing, as the river was crowded with vessels of all rigs, and of many nations. The royal squadron passed through the motley fleet, with the bells of Gravesend ringing, the people on the shore cheering, and Tilbury fort opposite blazing away as it might have done in the stirring days of Drake and the Armada. From Gravesend to the Nore the distance was soon passed; as the squadron approached the Nore, the Camperdown, bearing the flag of Sir Edward Brace, the Pique frigate, and the Daphne sloop of war, manned their yards and saluted. The fleet of vessels which had accompanied the squadron from the river then bore up, and the Royal George, still in tow of the steamers, stood out to sea. The scene at this time is described as most animating. At half-past 12 the squadron passed Herne bay. On its arrival off Walton-on-the-Naze, about 4 o'clock, a salute was fired from the pier-head, amidst immense cheering from hundreds of persons who had gone out to meet it in crafts of all descriptions.

The weather at the time was particularly fine, with a slight breeze from east. At a quarter past five, the squadron arrived in the sound off the entrance of Harwich Harbour. Here it was met by the Orion and Queen steamers, decorated with flags; the former having on board the mayor and town authorities of Ipswich, and the other an excursion party. The military bands on board immediately struck up the National Anthem, and as the yacht passed it was greeted with loud huzzas. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were upon deck, and acknowledged the cheers by repeatedly bowing. The yacht, soon after leaving Harwich, hoisted her foremost staysail and jibsail, the wind having veered a point or two round to the south-east; the Lightning and Shearwater steamers still, however, continued towing, followed in the rear by the Fearless, Monkey, and the rest of the squadron. At half-past seven it passed Aldborough and Orfordness. The next accounts received of its progress are from Yarmouth, quarter past ten, P.M. The squadron was then proceeding through the roads. All the steamers had lights hoisted at their bows and mast-heads, and when off the town, Bengal lights were burned on board the Lightning and Shearwater, which illuminated the yacht and the whole squadron, presenting from the shore a most imposing sight. The weather was still fine, and very little sea prevailed. The squadron passed Southwold at 9 o'clock. Early on Tuesday morning it was off the north coast of Norfolk, the yacht still towed by steamers; thick weather prevailed during the night, and it is supposed that the squadron brought up below Yarmouth. They were soon off the Humber. About eight miles before the Dudgeon Floating Light, in the "Deeps," between nine and ten o'clock, the squadron came up with the Innisford steamer, having on board the 87th Regiment, which left Hull that morning, for Edinburgh, to form the Queen's body guard. As soon as the yacht, which was still towed by steamers, approached near the Innisford, the band of the regiment struck up "God save the Queen," and the whole of the troops presented arms, and continued to do so until the squadron had passed. Prince Albert was at the time parading the quarter-deck with Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and appeared taken by surprise at the reception; which, however, he received with evident gratification. The Innisford steamer afterwards bore away to the east, and subsequently headed the Royal squadron, the speed of which did not exceed eight miles an hour, owing to the wind, which was completely against them, accompanied with drizzling rain. At about thirty minutes after four o'clock the Royal squadron came in sight of the white cliffs at Flamborough-head, with the lighthouse at the head point; but soon afterwards the atmosphere became hazy, the rain descended heavily, and it became difficult to distinguish the shore. The wind having veered round in the course of the afternoon from N.E. to N.W., the course that the squadron was then bearing was towards the coast, but it did not touch Flamborough nearer than 10 or 12 miles. The Royal George in passing hoisted signals to Watson's Telegraph Station, but from the distance and the thick weather the flags could not be distinguished. As the evening approached the weather became extremely boisterous, and preparations were made on board the yacht, as well as in the steamers, for a stormy night, for the wind had freshened to a stiff breeze, and the sea was rolling heavily. Owing to the great number of colliers that were bearing down from the northward, and the night becoming excessively dark, the Monkey steamer was ordered to proceed in advance of the squadron, to keep a sharp look-out, and warn them off the track which it was then steering. Additional lights were likewise hoisted on board the yacht and the steamers, including the General Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship Trident, which joined the fleet immediately after her Majesty's embarkation at Woolwich, and kept up with it the whole distance. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the appearance of the squadron during the night was of a novel and imposing character, and at times it was greatly heightened by the firing of Bengal lights as signals of precaution. By six o'clock the squadron passed Scarborough Castle, bearing in a north-easterly direction, within seven or eight miles from the coast. At seven it arrived off the lofty cliffs southward of Robinhood's bay, and at about half-past eight o'clock passed Whitby. Soon afterwards the night darkened to such a degree that it was impossible to distinguish any object beyond two lengths of a vessel, in consequence of which the rate of the steamers towing the yacht was reduced to three-quarters speed. The time occupied in reaching the next port, Sunderland, a distance of about seventy miles from Whitby, was upwards of eight hours, the squadron not arriving there till near five o'clock on Wednesday morning. As it was expected to pass by on the previous day, which certainly would have been the case had the weather been favourable, the authorities determined to give her Majesty and her illustrious consort a hearty welcome, and flocked on board several steamers, attended with military bands, to meet her; but not being able to obtain any tidings of the Royal squadron, they retired greatly disappointed. Colours were hoisted on the steeples of all the churches in the town, and a battery of 18 guns was erected on the beach to fire a salute. As it was, the squadron passed the port unobserved several miles out at sea. Shortly before 11 o'clock the yacht and squadron hove in sight of the ruins of Tynemouth Castle, with the lighthouse and Tynemouth garrison adjacent on the lofty rocks at the north entrance to Shields harbour. The weather had become somewhat clear, though the wind was still blowing fresh from the N.W. Her Majesty here met with a gratifying reception. At the entrance of the harbour were numbers of steamers tastefully decorated from stem to stern with colours of all descriptions and nations, crowded with people. There were, besides, an immense number of sailing vessels of all descriptions and sizes; and the scene was one of the greatest animation. As the Royal squadron advanced, it was met by this immense fleet; the Lightning and Shearwater steamers still having the yacht in tow. On coming alongside, the huzzas were reiterated in every direction; aud upon its arrival off the harbour, a salute was fired from the Castle. It was then half-past 11, and in an hour afterwards the squadron was out of sight. It passed Ratcliff Craggs about three, and about ten P.M. was off Dunbar, and brought up in Aberlady Bay at half-past one on Thursday morning. Her Majesty would land on that day at ten o'clock. The Royal yacht had been fitted up for the reception of her Majesty in the most complete manner; and in order to ensure a constant supply of pure air, Dr. Reid had been engaged in making arrangements on his new principles of ventilation. A mechanical contrivance had accordingly been fitted for the purpose, and Dr. Reid accompanied the yacht to superintend its working.

City Improvements.—At the Lord Mayor's Court, last week, an issue was tried under the Act of Parliament for the city improvements, to ascertain the value of premises occupied by Mr. Burton in Wood-street, Cheapside, which are about to be pulled down by the city, and what compensation should be paid to the defendant for the loss occasioned to him by being deprived of these premises, and for the injury which he would suffer by his removal from them. After the usual proceedings the trial terminated in a verdict for the defendant—for lease and goodwill, 150*l.*; removal, 100*l.*; loss of trade, 200*l.*; and fixtures, 78*l.* 12*s.*; making a total of 528*l.* 12*s.*

Custom-House.—An inquiry is now in progress respecting some irregularities which have been discovered in some of the inferior departments of this establishment. It appears that numerous articles have been for some time admitted in larger quantities than have been reported for the payment of duty, and that the profits arising from this system have been shared between the parties concerned and the officers whose duty it was to report upon the imported articles.—It is mentioned in the daily papers as a singular fact, that the Customs' Report for several days past does not give one entry of duty paid upon a single piece, pipe, or otherwise of port wine. Such a circumstance has not occurred, it is said, within the memory of the oldest wine-merchant. The fact is attributed to the undecided state of the commercial treaty pending with Portugal, by which it is well understood the duties on wine will be altered and lowered.

Chartist Meetings.—In the course of Sunday evening the neighbourhood of the London-road was placarded, stating that a meeting of the working classes would take place on Monday, and the chair would be taken by a working man. In accordance with this announcement, at one o'clock about one hundred persons, consisting of men, women, and children, congregated, but for some time no further appearance of a meeting took place. At length a person of the name of Franklin was proposed to preside, who at once mounted a chair, when the business of the day began. Several persons proceeded to address the meeting, and adverted in the usual manner to the prevailing topics. The meeting then quietly dispersed.—On Monday night a meeting was held at the hall of the National Association, Holborn, to promote the cause of universal suffrage, Mr. Joseph Sturge, the late candidate for Nottingham, in the chair. Payment of one penny was required for admission, which was received by Mr. Neesom, a member of the late convention. Mr. Sturge opened the proceedings in a long speech, in which he said that the working classes should fight their own battle, backed by the incidental assistance of the middle classes. The middle classes had refused joining the Chartists, but they were coming round. He then referred to the Southampton election, and the probable success of the Chartists at Reading, if Lord Chelsea had been allowed to accept the Chiltern Hundreds. He alluded to his own defeat at Nottingham, which he attributed to bribery, corruption, and intimidation, to his advocacy of teetotalism, and to the alliance of the Liberal and Conservative parties that took place. He expressed a strong hope that, ere long, an opportunity would be given to the people of trying their right to hold open-air meetings. Messrs. Vincent, Lovett, and others, followed; and the business concluded with a string of resolutions, attributing the distress and disturbances of the country to her Majesty's Ministers, and calling upon the people to stand by the Charter.

Woolwich.—On Monday morning this town was a scene of continued bustle, in consequence of the embarkation of her Majesty. Immediately after the yacht had proceeded down the river, deputations from the workmen in the various departments waited upon Sir George Cockburn, and represented that it was usual on all occasions when a crowned head visited or embarked at the Woolwich Dock-yard, to obtain a holiday. The gallant Admiral received the deputation in the kindest manner, and immediately granted the request.—On Saturday, being the anniversary of Prince Albert's birth-day, the keel was laid of the Royal Albert, 120 gun ship, ordered to be built on the plans of Mr. Oliver Lang, on the slip from which the Trafalgar was launched last year. The usual ceremonies on the occasion were performed by Miss Collier, daughter of the superintendent, in the presence of a large number of naval and military officers. The new ship will be 15 feet longer on the gun-deck than the Trafalgar, and will exceed her in burthen by 673 tons.

Hanwell.—Last week the pauper lunatics at this asylum were treated to another entertainment similar to those which we have before had occasion to notice. At 4 o'clock nearly 400 of the male patients assembled in the front grounds of the asylum, where for some time they were engaged in games of bowls, quoits, &c., and in music and dancing. Their tea was then served to them on the green. Between 6 and 7 heavy rain came on, and the patients were compelled to retire to their wards, which had been previously decorated with evergreens and flowers in ornamental devices. Tables were then arranged in the centre, and supper served. At its conclusion music was again resumed, and the amusements of the evening were continued until 9 o'clock, when the delighted patients retired to their sleeping rooms. The number at present inmates of the asylum considerably exceeds 900.

Death of Mr. Longman.—We regret to state that Mr. Thos. Norton Longman, the eminent bookseller and publisher, of Paternoster-row, died on Monday morning at his residence at Hampstead, in consequence of his horse having fallen with him on Wednesday last, by which accident the unfortunate gentleman was precipitated to the ground with such severity as to occasion an extensive fracture of the skull, from which he never recovered. Mr. Longman was much esteemed for his amiable and unassuming qualities in private life, and was universally known and respected for the extent and integrity of his commercial dealings. He was in his 72d year. An inquest has since been held, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" returned.

Thames Tunnel.—In consequence of the completion of the tunnel, a new station on the Greenwich Railway will be opened in a few days, so as to afford facilities to the public making their way from the north side of the river and the numerous docks to Greenwich and Woolwich. It is situated at the Spa-road, Bermondsey, about midway between London and Greenwich.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths registered for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 20, in the Metropolitan districts:—Males, 490; females, 469; total, 959. Weekly average 1838-9-40-1, males, 467; females, 445.

Provincial News.

Manchester.—There has been no renewal of the disturbances during the past week, and very little change in the state of things in this town has taken place. The return to work is far from being so general as was expected at the end of last week, as very few in addition to those who had then returned to work have been added to the number of hands in employment. All the power-loom weavers and a great portion of the fine spinners are still out, and some persons accuse the manufacturers of being implicated in the prolonged cessation of work, in order to get rid of their large stocks, which they have been enabled to do at a considerable advance in prices. On Monday two meetings of the power-loom weavers were held in the News Room in Little Ireland, at which it was unanimously resolved not to return to work until they had obtained their demands. Meetings have been held in various places in the neighbourhood, at which language of a violent nature has been uttered, and reports are in circulation that arms are in possession of some of the more desperate Chartists. On Sunday evening a turbulent meeting was held in the Hall of Science, at which a person named Doyle used strong language, but he was put down by the majority of those present; and in various districts in this neighbourhood meetings continue to be held on Sundays, at which violent speeches are delivered. In the districts of Glossop, Godley, Mottram, &c., there were meetings of large bodies of people on Monday, who marched in procession along the roads, and stopped every respectable person they met, to ask him for subscriptions to support them in their present struggle. Mr. Maude, the stipendiary magistrate, has been sitting in the Old Court, for the purpose of binding over witnesses in a great number of cases which have been heard during the week, and in which it was determined to commit to the assizes. Mr. Gregory, the solicitor, (who has been sent down as a Commissioner by the Government for the purpose of inquiring into the various cases connected with the disturbances,) has been actively occupied with his duties. In those cases which were bailable, he has pressed for its being fixed at a sufficient amount to ensure attendance to take their trials. The bail was fixed by the bench in some cases at £25, in others at £30, and as high as £50. No less than eighty-five prisoners were committed for trial on the various charges of riot, assaulting the police, destroying property, or obtaining food or other articles by means of threats, but about half the number were told that bail would be taken for their appearance. The Mayor has transmitted to the Home Secretary a letter explaining the conduct of the authorities in the recent outbreak. He denies the statement that the magistrates were aware of the intention of the Ashton operatives to enter Manchester and compel the mills to stop work, and declares that the statement, so far as concerns the magistrates, is utterly and entirely without foundation. He states that the first intimation received by any one of the borough justices of the intention of the Ashton operatives to visit Manchester was given verbally by Sir Charles Shaw, when on his way to the Town Hall, to one of the magistrates, whom he accidentally met in the street, on the Tuesday morning, at too late an hour for him to adopt any measures for preventing the entrance of the procession into the borough; that Sir C. Shaw requested Mr. Maude, by letter, to put himself in communication with Col. Wemyss, with which he instantly complied, and that he accompanied the military when they met the procession from Ashton. He concludes by saying, that "whatever information may have been possessed by other parties in the borough relative to what had taken place at Ashton or in the neighbourhood on the Sunday or Monday, none was communicated, officially or otherwise, either to myself, as Mayor, or to any other magistrate; and therefore it is evident that no responsibility for not having taken steps to prevent the entrance of the operatives from Ashton into the town on the Tuesday, can possibly rest with the magistrates. I may further add, that not only had the magistrates not received any information as to the particular occurrences above referred to, but that they were entirely without information of any kind which might have led them to anticipate the possibility, much less the probability, of any outbreak."—A meeting of operatives has been held at Carpenters' Hall, but it turned out a very small affair; the principal speaker was a man called Duffey, who declaimed against the Anti-Corn-Law League, which had, he said, produced the outbreak by reducing the wages of their workmen on purpose to create an outcry against the Corn Laws. A scene of great uproar ensued, one party contending that the League had compelled the men to turn out for party purposes, and another affirming that the character of the speaker was not to be depended on.—A staff of from two to three hundred special constables has been selected from the two thousand lately dismissed, and will be employed on duty until October, when the appointment and selection of the police force of the borough devolve upon the town council. Some important changes will then be made in the command and constitution of the force, with a view to increase its efficiency. The late disturbances not only suspended the performances at the theatre, and public lectures of all kinds, but put a stop to all auctions, &c. The walls of the town are now placarded with numbers of notices of sales of furniture, proving the decay in trade and resources, from which the middle classes and shopkeepers are suffering.—On Wednesday a meeting of the Town Council took place, which was very fully attended. The Mayor entered into a long and minute statement of the conduct of the magistrates, and of the steps taken to quell the disturbances. Though *ex-parte*, it is an interesting document in the present state of affairs; but we can only state that its prominent feature is the entirely new version which the Mayor gives of the manner in which the hands were turned out. According to him, the mob of Manchester themselves were turning out the hands at the factories at the very time the processions from Ashton were entering Manchester. He says that he was not obliged to know what was going on at Ashton, and that if it is the duty of a magistrate to be a police officer, he begs leave to decline it.

Birmingham.—On Friday morning George White, the Birmingham Chartist, against whom a warrant had been in the hands of the police for some days past, was apprehended after some show of resistance. He was at once taken before the magistrates, when he addressed the Court in a long and vehement speech, after which the magistrates determined to commit the prisoner for inditing and publishing seditious placards, and also for uttering language calculated to endanger the public peace. They had some doubt whether the language proved against him did not amount to treason. They therefore committed him to take his trial at the borough sessions. They should require sureties, himself in 200*l.*, and two bondsmen in 100*l.* each, with 48 hours' notice of the bail offered. White made no reply, and was immediately removed below into the prison. There was a slight disposition to tumult expressed in the Court, but it was very speedily suppressed. The bail amounts to 1,200*l.*; himself in three indictments (200*l.* each) to 600*l.*, and his sureties to the same amount. The news of his commitment was speedily communicated throughout the town, and some thousands of persons soon assembled round the public office. A detachment of the 3d Dragoons speedily arrived, and took up a position opposite the office. A carriage followed, and in a few minutes White was brought out of the prison, placed between two turnkeys in the vehicle, and, amidst the hootings of the mob, started under the escort of the military for Warwick gaol. In the course of the evening several attempts were made to get up a meeting, but they were prevented by the police, and the town has since remained free from any appearance of violence. At West Bromwich, many of Lord Dartmouth's pits have commenced working under military protection; and at Oldbury the pits are also working at intervals. An attack was made on Sir H. St. Paul's colliery, at Tipton, on Friday, in consequence of the men resuming work. Some damage was done to the machinery, but four of the ringleaders were apprehended. At Bilston the rioters have also interfered, and beaten the men who had returned; and on Friday night it was necessary to send for the military.

Oldham.—The Chartist leader of this town, Samuel Yardley, who was apprehended last week, has been brought before the magistrates, for the purpose of further examination. No distinct charge was preferred against him, but the depositions of several witnesses were taken at length. They stated that they had attended meetings at which the prisoner was generally present, and took an active part, until Tuesday last; and on that morning the chief constable deposed that a meeting was held in a field, at which the prisoner was present, and advised them not to work until they had obtained the Charter. The witness also deposed to other inflammatory language being used by the prisoner, and to his reading a placard addressed "to the men of Birmingham" of a seditious tendency. He also said he could not think of advising them to go to work, as the country was all up and stirring; but they might please themselves. After he had spoken, a resolution was put to the meeting that they should not return to work until the Charter was the law of the land. The Bench then determined to remand the prisoner for further evidence, and refused to take bail.

Dudley.—On Friday evening O'Neill, the Birmingham Chartist, was apprehended in this neighbourhood. It appears that the pits in the neighbourhood of Oldbury, about four miles from this place, had resumed working, but a body of men had ill-used the colliers who returned to their employment. No sooner was O'Neill aware of the disposition of the men to resume their labour, than he started off to Dudley, to induce the men to continue in their strike, and to adopt other measures, which were kept private. On Friday morning a meeting was announced to take place, at which O'Neill would be the principal speaker. He was seen to leave Birmingham in the morning, and the next thing heard of him was his apprehension at Craidley, about the middle of the day. The apprehension created considerable noise and excitement, and it was at first feared that disturbances would occur. Beyond, however, the congregation in the streets, there was no cause for alarm. On Saturday and on Monday he was examined before the magistrates, when the mob around the hall was so violent that it became necessary to read the Riot Act. Another chartist, called Blanchfield, was brought up at the same time. The prisoner O'Neill refused to take his hat off, which was removed by a constable. There were some women in the court, connected with his congregation at Birmingham, who wept very loudly. After a long examination, the magistrates retired to consult; they then committed the prisoners to Stafford gaol, but expressed their willingness to accept heavy bail. As this was not forthcoming, they were ordered to be removed to Stafford. As soon as their commitment was made known, the people who surrounded the Town-hall became tumultuous, and great fears were entertained of a disturbance. Precautions had, however, been adopted by the authorities, and instructions were immediately given to clear the streets. This was soon done, and about half-past 3 a car drew up to the gates of the hall, into which O'Neill and his companion were immediately conveyed, and, escorted by a detachment of the 3d Dragoons, were sent off to the Wolverhampton station, on their way to Stafford gaol. The troops were assailed with groans and other demonstrations of disapprobation, but beyond this nothing occurred to disturb the peace.

Leicester.—On Friday Thomas Cooper, known as the Leicester Chartist, was apprehended in this town, on a warrant from the Newcastle magistrates, charging him with seditious language and exciting the mob to acts of violence, Numerous letters and papers, some addressed to White, the Birmingham Chartist, were seized at the same time. A private investigation took place before the magistrates, which ended in his being committed to the custody of two officers, who came after him, and he was removed trom the police station to the railway guarded by a body of police. The intelligence of the prisoner's apprehension spread rapidly through the town, and hundreds of his supporters followed him to the station. At the corner of the market-place the crowd was so dense that the omnibus was obliged to be stopped, and large numbers took the opportunity to thrust their hands through the windows of the carriage to bid good-by to him. After the train had left the station, an attempt was made to get up a meeting in the market-place, but without success.

Lancaster.—A meeting was held here on Friday at which it was resolved to call on the inhabitants for contributions to support the men in their turn-out. The applications for relief from the starving families are increasing very fast, and the House of Correction is full to overflowing. On Monday the mill-bells were rung to give notice that the masters were ready to commence work; but a sufficient number of hands to enable the master to carry on his work applied only to one factory, that owned by Mr. J. Greg, and then only about one-third of the hands returned. On Wednesday, however, others had followed the example, and the mill was in full work. Some benevolent persons in the town have proposed to raise a public subscription to afford relief to the workmen and their families until matters are accommodated with the parties; but such a plan can but ill supply the want of wages, which are understood to have amounted to at least 500*l.* weekly. There, however, exists no apprehension for the safety of property or the public peace.

Leeds.—The turn-out in Yorkshire may now be regarded as quite at an end. Last week, at the Assizes at York, the Hon. S. Wortley stated to the Court that he was instructed, on behalf of the Attorney-General, to make a motion with reference to the prisoners, who had been committed for trial since the commencement of the present assizes, for offences connected with the late disturbances. The motion he had to make was that the prisoners should remain upon the commitments until a special Government commission could be issued, He made the motion on the affidavit of Mr. Maule, the solicitor to the Treasury, from which it appeared that there were about 111 prisoners, who had been sent for trial for various offences, which had arisen since the commencement of the assizes, and there were also 56 others in custody in York Castle, waiting for examination; and the affidavit of Mr. Maule further stated that it was likely other persons would be taken, and sufficient time had not been allowed for the various committing magistrates to communicate with the Home Secretary and her Majesty's Government. The Judge said that as his commission was to clear the gaol, he must proceed until he received orders from the higher authorities to bring the assizes to a close.

Macclesfield.—The whole of the silk-mills, with one exception, were at work in this town on Monday at the old prices. The cotton-factories are all closed, nor is there any probability of an early resumption of employment; the men resolutely adhering to their determination not to work except at advanced prices, and the masters being equally resolved as to their inability to comply with the terms required. Public meetings continue to be held; but the workpeople are peaceably disposed. The Stockport Hussar troop of the Cheshire Yeomanry, under the command of Capt. Tatton, took their departure on Sunday night, leaving the Arley troop, under Capt. Brooke, to act in case of any unexpected disturbance. During the stay of the Hussar troop, it had fully acquired the confidence of the inhabitants. The best feeling prevailed towards them among all classes, and this favourable result was greatly promoted by the high personal character and popularity of their Captain. The colliers at Pott Shrigley have returned to their pits, and the Poynton colliers were expected to resume work yesterday.

Stockport.—On Monday morning one silk-mill commenced work, and continued without interruption during the day. Several cotton-mills were also opened, in expectation that the operatives would have been willing to re-commence work, having been idle since the 11th ult. This expectation, however, was not realised, for the operatives are determined not to resume work till they obtain the prices paid in 1840, and the masters appear equally resolved not to give it. No communication has yet taken place between the operatives and the employers, the leaders of the former saying the masters know what they are contending for, and as soon as they concede what is demanded they are willing to commence work, but not before. A subscription was commenced by the operatives' committee, on Saturday, among the shopkeepers; and from the proceeds nearly one hundred loads of potatoes have been purchased, which have been distributed among the turn-outs. The Macclesfield and Morley troops of Yeomanry remain in the town, but the Altringham and Tabley troops have been ordered home.

Glossop.—On Monday some of the ringleaders in an attack which took place last week on the mills of Mr. Cooper and Mr. Shipley were committed by the magistrátes to Derby gaol, to take their trial at the Assizes. The mob became so exasperated at this result, that they attacked Mr. Cooper on his return home, and beat him so severely that he was carried home in a very dangerous state, having been left in a field apparently lifeless. Early on Tuesday morning, small detachments of people collected in various places about Ashton, Staleybridge, and other villages, and having met to the number of between 400 and 500 on Wednesough-green, they marched in procession, many of them being armed with large sticks or bludgeons, in a direction towards the works of Mr. Shipley, of Brookfield, where they arrived about noon. Mr. Shipley, being aware of their movements, had caused a considerable number of his hands to be sworn in as special constables. This body were armed with staves, and placed under the command of Mr. Shipley himself, who had also provided a number of fire-arms in his factory, being determined to use them should any attack be made on his property. When the mob arrived at his factory, a parley ensued, during which Mr. Shipley stated his intention to fire if necessary for the defence of the mill. The rioters, however, began to demolish the windows. Mr. Shipley then fired upon them, and several were wounded. The mob became furious, and were preparing to execute their threat to pull down the house, when they were dispersed by a company of military which had been despatched from this town. The neighbourhood is in a state of great excitement. One of the ringleaders, a man named Pilling, well known as a Chartist speaker, has been apprehended and examined by the magistrates, but there was no proof of his identity.

Merthyr.—This manufacturing town has assumed its usual appearance, as far as every branch of the iron trade is carried on, and all the men who are allowed to work are busily engaged. It is said, that 100 men at Dowlais, 35 at Plymouth, and upwards of 100 at Cyfartha, are not permitted now to do what they actually refused in the beginning of last week. Several Chartist meetings have been held, at which it was resolved to stand by the principles of the Charter, but not to compel any man to abstain from his work. With these exceptions, the town and neighbourhood are perfectly quiet.

Norwich.—Some feeble endeavours have been used to disturb the peace of this city during the last week, in imitation of the Northern rioters, and a mob was assembled in the Market-place, but it was so insignificant in character that the authorities did not consider it worthy of attention. A notice was issued, cautioning persons against attending illegal meetings, but further than that no exertion of authority has been made or was necessary. About a hundred Jacquard weavers, for the sake of 1*d.* per dozen, left work on Monday, and paraded the streets begging; but the city is perfectly quiet, and no apprehensions of any disturbance are entertained.

Carlisle.—This town is now perfectly quiet. On Saturday night the delegates of the working classes met, and agreed to issue a handbill, advising the operatives to resume their work. On Monday morning all the hands had gone in, and a considerable quantity of work has been given out to the hand-loom weavers. The Yeomanry left the town on Tuesday, and it is hoped that no further disturbance will occur.

Bath.—On Saturday, the 20th ult., a party from Wootton-under-Edge took a pic-nic excursion to Sharpness Point, where, after spending the greater portion of the day, two young men of the party, Mr. James Cooper and Mr. Charles Hill, incautiously strayed on the centre sands of the Severn as the tide was coming in. It is supposed they had got the distance of half-a-mile, when some of their friends noticing that the tide was running up and surrounding the sands, immediately gave the alarm, when the unfortunate youths ran towards the shore, and in endeavouring to wade through the water, went into the current, then running high, and were swept away and lost in sight of the whole party, who had no means of rendering them any assistance. Mr. Cooper was about 20 years of age, and the only child of Mrs. Cooper, of Wootton-under-Edge; his body was shortly afterwards found, and every means used to restore him, but without avail. Mr. Hill was the son of Mr. Hill, the surgeon of the same place, and about 18 years of age; his body was not discovered till Tuesday morning, though every effort was used to find it. His parents and sisters were witnesses of the catastrophe.

Bristol.—The valuable collection of paintings belonging to Mr. D. W. Acraman, of Bristol, which had acquired more than a local reputation, was brought to the hammer last week, for the benefit of the creditors. The attendance and competition were very great. The "Dentist," by Teniers, brought 320 guineas; the "Ferry-boat," by J. and A. Both, 410 guineas; Rippingille's "Recruiting Sergeant," 111 guineas; "A Party at a Château preparing for the Chase," by Wouvermans, 310 guineas. The renowned Berghem, of "Muleteers arriving," supposed to be the *chef-d'œuvre* of this master, after a very spirited competition, was knocked down to M. Niewenhuys for 1,570 guineas, and is supposed to have been purchased for the King of Bavaria. It is stated that in a few hours after the sale of this picture, an express arived from the Prussian Ambassador, to purchase it, under a limit of 2,500*l.*, for the King of Prussia. The produce of the sale during the three first days was nearly 8,600*l.*—The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has appointed Dr. Phillimore to be Chancellor in this city and diocese, on the resignation of the Venerable Archdeacon Thorp.

Durham.—The local papers are filled with details of the visit of the Duke of Cambridge to Wynyard Park, the seat of the Marquis of Londonderry. In passing through this city, his Royal Highness, accompanied by Baron Brunow, the Russian Ambassador, attended divine service in the cathedral. His progress was everywhere attended with civic processions and addresses, and nothing could exceed the respect with which his Royal Highness was received in all the towns he visited. At Wynyard a large party had assembled in honour of the visit. His Royal Highness during his stay visited Seaham Harbour and the Marquis's extensive coal-pits. The dinner given to his Royal Highness at Sunderland was attended by about 200 persons, including most of the nobility of this county.

Liverpool.—The discouraging condition and prospects of the Atlantic Steam Navigation has become a source of great apprehension in commercial circles, and has now assumed a character which makes it a national question. We noticed last week that the Admiralty had directed several 10-gun brigs to be fitted out at Plymouth, in order to supersede the steamers of the West India Company. It is now stated that the Great Western Company, trading between Bristol and New York, are in such pecuniary difficulty as to be compelled to bring the whole concern to an early close; and the North American Mail Company, or "Cunard's line," the only party now left to prosecute the steam communication with America, are appealing to Government and to the trading interest to afford them more efficient support, without which they also must throw up their contract. It is scarcely necessary to add, that this contract has hitherto been executed with a rapidity, precision, and safety altogether without a parallel. It seems that the Company, with a capital of 300,000*l.*, admirably managed even in its minutest details, discovered in nine months after their vessels began to run that it was a losing undertaking. They were, therefore, compelled to apply to Government to increase their allowance for carrying the mails. A searching inquiry was instituted on the part of Government, and it was clearly proved that, even when the vessels were full of passengers and light cargo, the receipts could not cover the expenditure; the allowance for the mails was consequently increased from 60,000*l.* to 80,000*l.* per annum. Notwithstanding this addition, it is now announced that the concern returns no profits to the proprietors, and commercial men are apprehensive that it will ultimately be broken up. It is generally admitted that if this company cannot succeed no other ever will, and that if it fails a regular steam communication with America must be considered altogether at an end. In regard to the interference of Government to prevent such a result, the "Times" says, "We should be glad, not only to see the North American Company secured in permanence to the public service, but an attempt made to re-organise on better principles, and under more prudent management, that West India Company of which the ruin is pronounced to be all but certain. To return to the old vicious system of the West India packets and 10 gun brigs is a misfortune; to recede from the great project for a communication by steam with America, so long successfully worked, and to the future success of which the want of money is the only impediment, is a national disgrace. Future improvements in this navigation may render that profitable hereafter which is not so at present; but if the chain is once broken, any attempts of that kind will be without a motive."

Plymouth.—Tuesday next is the day fixed for the launch of the Albion, of 90 guns, at this port. On the same day the Superb, of 80 guns, will be launched at Pembroke. Five new war steamers are building at the different yards, which the Admiralty have ordered to be called the Rattler, Rocket, Ruby, Scourge, and Gladiator. The Board, in consideration of the hard work performed by the ropemakers, have ordered the superannuation pensions of that class of workmen to be increased from 20*l.* to 24*l.* per ann.

Southampton.—The long-expected opening of the first of these docks took place on Monday. The directors, however, deferred the celebration of the event by any public ceremonial, because the dock, though capable of receiving ships, will, as a whole, for some months necessarily wear an unfinished appearance. The large dock thus opened is stated to be one of the noblest basins in the world, and in some points wholly unrivalled. It comprises an extent of sixteen acres water area, with 3,500 lineal feet of solid masonry quay wall; has an open entrance accessible from the Channel at all hours of day and night, and a depth of never less than 18 feet water at the lowest spring tides, so that vessels of every size adapted for mercantile purposes are enabled to enter and lie afloat at all times of tide. The Southampton Railway extends into the docks, and it runs from within 20 feet of the quay-wall direct to London; consequently cargoes of merchandise arriving in the morning may be craned in the docks from the ship's hold into the railway waggon and be in London the same day. The Liverpool, which arrived in the harbour from Lisbon while the ceremony of opening the docks was in progress, was the first vessel which entered the basin: the Tagus followed her, and the event was observed with the usual rejoicings.—On Wednesday, the meeting of the proprietors took place at the London offices. The report stated that the claims of the contractors for constructing the dock were about to be submitted to Mr. Macneill, civil engineer, for his arbitration and decision. The recent resale of the forfeited shares had increased the pecuniary resources of the company, but from 15,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* more would be required to complete the approaches to the dock, from the business opening of which on the 1st October considerable revenue would be derived. Great complaints were made against the management of the company, that the expense of the construction of the docks as far as they have already gone has doubled the estimate which was given in for the completion of the whole undertaking.

York.—The local papers inform us that it has been determined to establish in Yorkshire and the counties adjacent a society, the object of which will be to promote the improvement of church architecture, and to adopt effectual measures to counteract the paltry manner in which most of our new churches have been built. The scheme has received the full approbation of the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Ripon; and it is expected to be followed by similar societies in other counties.

Railways.—The following are the returns of the principal railways for the past week:—Eastern Counties, 1042*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1363*l.*; Blackwall, 1371*l.*; Greenwich, 782*l.*; Croydon, 416*l.*; Brighton, 4463*l.*; South Eastern, 969*l.*; South-Western, 7734*l.*; London and Birmingham, 17,370*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1412*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 2033*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 4222*l.*; Midland Counties, 2940*l.*; North Midland, 5208*l.*; York and North Midland, 2211*l.*; Great North of England, 1507*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2357*l.*; Great Western, 14,409*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1104*l.* The half-yearly meetings of many of the different companies have just taken place; their proceedings in some cases are given at great length, but the following abstract will no doubt interest many of our readers. The report of the directors of the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, read at their half-yearly general meeting on the 19th ult. at Birmingham, states that, notwithstanding the stagnation of trade, there had been an increase of goods' traffic on their line during the last half-year of 50 per cent. on the quantity, and about 60 per cent. on the money receipts compared with the half-year ended the 30th of June, 1841. The receipts during the half-year were 41,967*l.* The expenses, excluding interest on scrip and on loans, but including depreciation of carrying stock, were 28,298*l.* The interest amounted to 12,053, and the balance was 1615*l.* No dividend was declared.—The Bristol and Exeter Company held their half-yearly meeting last week, and the prosperous state of affairs induced the directors to recommend a dividend of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per share on all shares on which 70*l.* shall have been paid on or before the 6th day of October next, for which date the dividend is made payable. The report states, that 45 miles of the line are in active traffic, yielding under the lease a clear income of above 50,000*l.* a year, with the prospect of a considerable increase at every future opening. The principal materials for the entire railway to Exeter are secured at the present reduced prices, while the contracts for the tunnel and several miles beyond it are satisfactorily let. The disposable balance for a dividend was 170,000*l.* At this meeting the directors were empowered to borrow 450,000*l.* upon the loan notes of the company, at the rate of 5 per cent., which will obviate the necessity of calling upon the shareholders, for the present, for the 30*l.* per share yet to be paid as capital.—At the meeting of the North Midland Company, a dividend of 20*s.* per share upon each whole share, a dividend of 10*s.* per share upon each half-share, and a dividend of 6*s.* 8*d.* upon each third-share, clear of income-tax, was declared, leaving a balance of 2,784*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, out of the 31,854*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* stated to be the amount of net profits. The directors attributed the decrease to the state of trade; but the shareholders have instituted a committee of inquiry, who are empowered to investigate and devise means for the better conduct of the Company.—The Taff-vale Railway has declared a dividend of 28*s.* per share on the original shares, payable out of the disposable balance of the half-year's workings of 4,376*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, while a further sum of 22*s.* per share is to be carried to the credit of the old shareholders, as capitalised interest, making the nominal amount of each share 116*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* The receipts from passenger traffic are stated to have exceeded that of the corresponding half-year, while the tonnage from the coal-works, although not equal to what the directors anticipated, has been proportionately good.—At the half-yearly general meeting of the South-Western Company, on Saturday, the report stated that the total receipts during the half-year amounted to 141,080*l.*, being an increase of 18,313*l.* over the corresponding period of 1841, 14,416*l.* of which had principally arisen from the excess in the passenger traffic, which had amounted in the whole to 38,100*l.*; 10,542*l.* had been received for goods, and 1,242*l.* for carrying the mails. The net available balance was 69,371*l.*, out of which the directors recommended that a dividend of 30*s.* per share be declared, the income tax from the 5th of April last to be paid out of the traffic of the current half-year. The proprietors in the Gosport branch railway, which was opened in February last, would participate in the dividend. The report concluded by stating that the French Legislature had sanctioned the continuation of the Paris and Rouen line to Havre, by a gift of 320,000*l.* and a loan of 400,000*l.*; and in order to render the projected chain of communication complete, the directors would encourage, by every means in their power, the establishment of an effective system of steam transit from Southampton to the French coast.—At the Blackwall Railway Meeting on Monday, the report stated that the directors had borrowed, on the security of debentures, a portion of the sum of 60,000*l.*, allowed by the new Act. The gross receipts for the half-year amounted to 21,932*l.*, leaving a balance, after payment of the current charges, of 1,472*l.*, which the directors regretted was not sufficient to warrant them in declaring a dividend. The expenditure for the half-year amounted to 23,068*l.* The passenger receipts had considerably increased, without causing any augmentation in the working expenses. The great productive source of traffic to the railway was that in connexion with the steam-boats at the Brunswick Pier, the resources to the railway arising from which were by no means fully developed. The total number of passengers between Blackwall and Gravesend during the summer months of 1841 and 1842 amounted to 335,273, producing 14,075*l.* Out of the 70,000 persons who landed and embarked at Gravesend during the first week of the present month, nearly 30,000 of them came from Blackwall. The directors recommended, now that the passenger traffic was established, that the fares should be raised respectively from 4*d.* and 6*d.* to 6*d.* and 8*d.*, from the 1st of October next. A long and stormy discussion took place as to the heavy expenses of the line, and the large amount of the solicitor's bills. Several proprietors wished it to be understood that they repudiated all participation with the directors in the steam-boat speculations in which the latter had engaged. Much angry discussion ensued on a proposal for the election of Capt. Mangles as a director, in the place of Mr. Rennie, who had resigned, but was again proposed for re-election. The result was the election of Capt. Mangles by a majority of six. The meeting was very numerously attended.—At the meeting of the Aylesbury Railway, the report stated the receipts at 3,500*l.*, leaving, after paying expenses, a balance of 1764*l.*; but the directors proposed that no dividend should be declared. This suggestion was carried, together with a motion empowering the directors to negotiate with the London and Birmingham Company, for the sale of the line or the renewal of the lease, which will expire in June 1844.—The meeting of the North of England Company was held at Darlington on Tuesday. The report recommended a dividend of 1*l.* 5*s.* per share for the half year ending June 30, 1842, being after the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, which was agreed to. From the half-yearly statement of accounts it appears that the Company's receipts have been 33,543*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, making, with the reserve fund of 4,268*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*, the sum of 37,812*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*; and that that the disbursements of the company have been 21,040*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*; leaving a balance available for dividends of 13,772*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*; out of which the company will pay 1*l.* 5*s.* per share, as stated above, exclusive of the income-tax.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—It is understood that Earl De Grey is expected to arrive in London from Wiesbaden in about a fortnight, when his leave of absence from his Viceroyalty will expire. The noble Earl has derived much benefit from the waters. It is also said that his Excellency, after staying a few days in St. James's-square, will proceed to this city direct, to resume the Government now administered by Lords Justices.—It is stated in the local papers, that there is likely to be a contest for the University, and judging from the pretensions of the two candidates, it will no doubt be a severe one.—A requisition from several of the heads of the college has been addressed to Mr. T. B. Smith, who has this week received the appointment of Solicitor-General, requesting that gentleman to stand for the vacancy created by the elevation of Mr. Jackson to the bench; and it is reported, that should Mr. Smith accede to the requisition, he will have Government support in his favour. Mr. Hamilton, notwithstanding these circumstances, is determined not to withdraw his claims on the electors, a great number of whom have already decided on supporting him in preference to any other candidate.—A meeting of the Corporation was held on Saturday, for the purpose of examining Sir J. K. James, the late treasurer, to whom the corporation has not yet awarded the compensation to which he is legally entitled. The affair is likely to end in a suit at law.—It is reported that Mrs. Augustus Byrne, whose recent trial caused so much excitement in the country, and who has already been twice a widow, will shortly be united in wedlock to the officer in whose charge she was, pending the inquest on her late husband!—The difficulties that stood in the way of commencing the atmospheric railway to Dalkey are completely at an end, and the proprietors of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway are about to authorise the directors to accept a loan of 25,000*l.* from the Board of Works, for the completion of the extension to Dalkey. The works will commence immediately, and it is confidently stated that the first regular line of railway on the atmospheric principle that has ever been attempted will be in operation within a few miles of the Irish metropolis early in the ensuing spring.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday. Mr. O'Connell attended and spoke at some length. The rent for the week was announced to be 60*l.* 13*s.* 3½*d.*

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The preparations for her Majesty's visit have surpassed everything of the same kind within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. For some days past the town, and indeed the whole of this part of Scotland, has been in a state of great excitement at the prospect of her Majesty's arrival. On Thursday morning the news arrived that the Royal squadron was in the Forth. The Monarch steamer had gone down to meet it, and first descried the yacht when off St. Abb's Head. She then proceeded on her course, and met the royal fleet off Eyemouth. At that time the wind was N.W., and the Royal George yacht was towed by two steamers—the Black Eagle and the Shearwater. The Royal George, in order to steady her, had her jib, flying jib, fore-staysail, and driver set, the wind blowing on the larboard bow. The Monarch then put round, and saluted. At this time it was observed that her Majesty was reclining on a couch between the main and mizen masts, while Prince Albert was pacing the deck close by. The cheering was distinctly heard on board the yacht, as her Majesty rose and repeatedly acknowledged the loyal demonstration. About this time the Trident steamer, belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company, came up from Granton; the Monarch and Trident then dropped astern, and fell into the wake of the royal squadron. Night was now drawing on, and lights were hoisted at the mast head. The Monarch, about ten miles to the eastward of Inchkeith, left the squadron, which was now keeping close to the southern shore, with the apparent intention of taking the inner passage. At half-past one, the Monarch arrived off Granton, and it was then ascertained that the royal squadron had anchored in Aberlady bay. It was accordingly announced that the landing would take place on Thursday morning, on which day the Town Council were summoned to meet at half-past ten. The Duke of Buccleuch, and numerous members of the nobility, were on Granton Pier, anxiously looking out for tidings of the royal squadron during the early part of the night. The preparations for the landing were on the most extensive scale, but we defer noticing them until next week. The disappointment of the people on Wednesday was very great, but as soon as possible, the local authorities received intimation, through Sir Robert Peel and the Earl of Aberdeen, that it was her Majesty's desire to contribute, as much as could be consistently expected, to the gratification of her loyal subjects, and therefore, should her Majesty and retinue arrive off Granton late on Wednesday night, her Majesty and Prince Albert would pass the night on board the yacht, and land on Thursday.

Miscellaneous.

Niger Expedition.—The daily papers announce that the Tagus steamer, which arrived at Falmouth, from the Mediterranean this week, spoke her Majesty's steamer Kite, steering for Lisbon, from the coast of Africa, last from Sierra Leone and Madeira, with the remnants of the crew and apparatus of the late Niger expedition. The Tagus received her despatches, but no details could be obtained. A letter since received from Lisbon, dated Aug. 22, mentions the arrival of the Kite at that port, with the officers of the expedition on board, which is reported to be broken up.

Liberia.—The American papers contain a letter addressed to the editor of the "North American," containing an account of this colony, from which the following are extracts. It appears that the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, lately visited Liberia, accompanied by Mr. Zion Harris, an uneducated man of colour, who emigrated to the colony 12 years ago from the State of Tennessee. At recent meetings at Boston, Mr. Harris gave an account of his residence, observations, trials, and conflicts in Africa; described the country, its features, productions; the manners, character, and superstitions of the African tribes in the vicinity of the Society's settlements; stated the causes of the wars in which the settlers have occasionally been engaged; their successful endeavours against the slave trade, and the protection they have extended over several thousands of the unoffending nations who have fled to them from their cruel foes, and the benefit of the Gospel which has been communicated to these unfortunate people, in such a manner as to awaken the deepest interest in Boston in behalf of himself and his fellow-labourers in the colony. Mr. Harris accompanied his father-in-law, the Rev. G. M. Erskine, to Africa, in 1829. Mr. Erskine was a coloured preacher of the Presbyterian Church, highly respected in Tennessee and other parts of the Union. A part only of his family went with him to Africa, and at his death, which occurred in six months after his arrival, he requested Mr. Harris, if he should ever be able to return to the United States, to bring the rest of his family to Liberia, as "it would make him smile in his grave." His request has been complied with in part: Mr. Harris has been to Tennessee, and carried with him to Norfolk 13 of the descendants and relatives of his father-in-law, and 70 others are in a few days to embark with him for his chosen country. Some still remain in servitude, but it is believed they will follow. Mr. Harris was the leader in the defence of the missionary station at Haddington, against the cannibal chief Gouturah and from four to six hundred of his warriors. This savage was the terror of all that region of Africa, and within a small district of country may be seen the ruins of 30 to 50 villages, burnt by him in the dead of night, in order to murder, rob, and enslave the inhabitants. In the missionary school at Haddington, when the attack was made, were 70 or 80 African children, and several teachers (mostly females) from the colony. The sole object of Gouturah was to take these children to sell them into slavery, to get possession of the property, and feast upon the Godmen, as he called them. Mr. Harris, aided by two colonists and three converted native boys, contended with this band of savage warriors, for one hour and twenty minutes, and finally killed Gouturah, and compelled his followers to retreat with great loss. The writer states that no work of fiction has equal interest with the statements of Mr. Harris, who has given a more vivid picture of life in Africa, and shown more conclusively the good which is to be effected by colonisation in that country, than anything to be found in books, or heard from living men. Mr. Harris thinks 400 coloured missionaries might now be employed, and find a welcome among the native tribes. About 10,000 of these people enjoy peace and security on the lands of the colony. Not far from 400, he thinks, give some evidence of conversion to Christianity. The letter concludes by stating that New England is about to take a decided stand in favour of African colonisation.

The Alpine Goat.—A short time ago an aged inhabitant of the commune of Saint Agnes, in the beautiful valley of Griesivaudan, shut in by the snow-topped Alps, went out at an early hour of the morning to gather some wild fruits, and at the same time led his goat and her kid to pasture. Seeing a large stone detach itself from a rock above his head, and come rolling down upon him, he, to avoid being crushed by it, stepped back, but, happening to put his foot on a sandy hollow spot, he lost his balance, and fell over a precipice to a depth of 200ft. Although severely cut and bruised, unable to raise himself up, or even to move, he remained the whole day under the torments of pain and hunger, aggravated by the swarms of insects which came to attack his wounds. As the night came on, the sufferer was surprised by seeing his goat come down the steep, and, on her reaching him, voluntarily offer her dugs to his parched lips. In this manner the affectionate animal supported her master for four successive days, repeatedly bleating with all her force. By this exertion of her instinct, one might almost say of her sagacity, the animal at length attracted the notice of a goat-herd, who, with great intrepidity, got down the dangerous descent, and reached the old man thus miraculously preserved. It was, however, only for a short time, for, being brought home by the collected exertions of many of his fellow-villagers, he expired on the following day in the arms of the curé of the parish, who eagerly purchased the faithful goat which had preserved her master so long.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

Law.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—YORK.—*Moor v. Cook.*—This was an action of trespass. It appeared that in the year 1834, a Mr. Cockburn was the clergyman of Pocklington, and being anxious to have an evening service throughout the year, took steps to have the church fitted up with what might be necessary to light it during the winter months. For this purpose a number of branches to hold candles were put up, but these not being found sufficient, it was subsequently determined to light it with gas. The branches were therefore taken down, with the exception of those at the pulpit and reading-desk, and were taken in part payment of the gas-fittings which were substituted. Stoves also were put up, and pipes attached, for the purpose of warming the church. The parish, however, refused, in its parochial capacity, to take upon itself the expense of these improvements, and a subscription was set on foot to defray it. This, however, was not very successful, there being no more realised than from 20*l.* to 22*l.* The cost, too, was much greater than had been originally contemplated, amounting to somewhere about 140*l.*, and this amount, after some considerable delay, was, with a charge for interest, which made the whole amount to 150*l.*, paid by Mr. Cockburn out of his own pocket. Further than this voluntary subscription the parish paid no part of this original charge; but it would appear they afterwards went to some considerable expense in improvement of the pipes connected with the stoves, and additions for the purpose of increasing their efficiency. During the summer months, a considerable part of the gas apparatus, such as the pillars to hold the jets, was removed under the direction of Mr. Cockburn, and placed in a box belonging to the parish until they might be required the following winter. Matters continued in this way until the latter part of the year 1840, when Mr. Cockburn left Pocklington, the income of which living was, it would appear, considerably under 200*l.* a year, and went to reside in another part of the country. He, in consequence, wrote to the churchwardens, requesting them to call a meeting of the parish to consider whether they would purchase the fittings in question, saying that he could not afford to lose the money which had been sunk in lighting and warming the church; but if the parish would offer anything in reason, he would much prefer accepting their proposal, and leaving the apparatus for the use of the parish instead of taking it down. The churchwardens on this did call a meeting, which was not, however, very numerously attended, and some conversation took place as to the propriety of setting a subscription on foot for the purpose of reimbursing Mr. Cockburn. Several parties recommended this course, but nothing was done, and Mr. Cook the defendant, as solicitor for Mr. Cockburn, finally resolved to remove the matters in question. Application was made to Mr. Tyndale, one of the plaintiffs, as churchwarden, for the key of the church, which was given, and Mr. Cook then proceeded to remove the greater part of the fittings, leaving, however, a good portion which could not be taken away without doing considerable injury to the church, and among the rest all that portion of the stove-pipes which had been paid for by the parish. The value of goods so removed, if sold immediately, would be, in their present state, about 20*l.*, though, should the sale be deferred until a favourable opportunity, they might realise about 30*l.* The removal of these goods was the trespass complained of. It appeared, during the case for the plaintiffs, that one of them, Mr. Tyndale had given permission to the defendant to remove the gas-fittings, but the stoves had not been mentioned, and it seemed questionable whether this permission extended to more than the pillars, &c., which had been usually removed every year, at the close of the winter. For the defendant it was contended that these fittings had never been the property of the parish, and that Mr. Cockburn had done no more than permit the use of them to the parish during his incumbency. At all events, with regard to such portions as were affixed to the body of the church, to them the present plaintiffs had no title, as the property, if it passed out of Mr. Cockburn, would rest in the vicar for the time being. As to those not so affixed the permission of the churchwarden to remove them was a sufficient authority. His Lordship having summed up, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs, damages 40*l.*, being of opinion that the fittings had been originally given to the parish by Mr. Cockburn, trusting to a subscription to remunerate him, and that the permission of the churchwarden did not extend to the greater part of the articles removed.

Rawstone v. *Cheadle, Clerk.*—This was an action for work and labour, and for money had and received by the defendant to the plaintiff's use. It appeared from the evidence, that the defendant is vicar of Bingley, in the West Riding, where for many years the vicarage had been held together with an endowed school. The vicarage-house was a very poor one, and the incumbent had, therefore, resided in that attached to the school. On the death of the last incumbent the trustees of the school resolved to separate it from the living, and in consequence, when the defendant became the vicar, there was no sufficient residence for himself and his family; and accordingly, in the year 1838, he resolved to attempt the erection of a new vicarage house, for which purpose a subscription was set on foot, which amounted to 300*l.* The plaintiff is an architect at Bradford, and was employed by the defendant to draw plans for a residence, which he did on the scale of a building which he estimated to cost 600*l.* As the subscription did not succeed to the extent which was expected, an application was made to the trustees of Queen Anne's Bounty, who, as the living was worth 250*l.* per annum, could not make any grant from their regular funds, but were enabled to grant a sum of money from some other source, which did not appear. It is a constant rule of theirs to make no grant towards any building of the kind, unless the plans are drawn in detail, and a copy of them submitted for their approval; and they also require some person besides the clergyman to engage for the completion of the contract. The plaintiff was employed to draw these plans, which were approved as being quite sufficient for the purpose, and he was appointed to superintend the progress of the works, and a sum of 60*l.* was to be allowed him for his remuneration. The defendant also applied to him to allow the contract to be made in his name, which he assented to. The sum the building was to cost was 1,090*l.*, and the 60*l.* allowed for the architect made a total of 1,151*l.*, which was to be drawn for in bills on the certificate of the plaintiff that work to that amount had been duly executed. The money so obtained was handed to the plaintiff as the nominal contractor with the workmen, and paid by him into a bank, whence it was drawn out to pay the various description of builders. Before the works were actually commenced, the defendant wished the site to be changed. This was done; but when the ground was opened, it was found necessary to pile some portion of it in order to secure a sufficient foundation. The defendant also wished to have the house a foot wider, and some rooms larger, in consequence of which the expense was considerably increased, and the whole 1,151*l.* was consumed, without leaving anything for the remuneration of the plaintiff. For the defendant it was contended that there was no proof of any contract for the first set of plans, which the witness valued at 20*l.*, nor did it appear that the plaintiff expected remuneration for them, as they could not be carried into execution, but were superseded by others, in which they might be considered to have merged, and as to the 60*l.*, the plaintiff had had the money in his own hands, and if he chose to pay it all away, he must abide by his own act and bear the loss. Some evidence was put in, and counsel addressed the jury in reply, and argued that though the money had passed through the plaintiff's hands, it could only be obtained by the signature of the defendant, and as he had signed draughts only for the workmen, it could not be said that the plaintiff had ever had it in his power to retain the money; while it was clear, on the other hand, that as 60*l.* had been specially appropriated to the plaintiff out of the money, and the whole had been received by the defendant, that 60*l.* had been received to the plaintiff's use, and he was also liable, on his own account, to pay for the first plans, which had been drawn by his directions. His Lordship summed up the case, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff both for the 20*l.* and the 60*l.*

Church Rates.—Dale v. *Pollard and others.*—This was an action of replevin, brought by John Dale, an inhabitant of Bradford, against George Pollard and Benjamin Briggs Popplewell, the churchwardens of Bradford, and John Andrew and George Waddington, constables. Mr. Wortley, for defendants, opened the case, as the affirmative lay upon them. This action arose out of a distress under the justices' warrant for the recovery of a church-rate, and he thought that in the course of the case it would appear that the disputes between the plaintiff and the defendants were rather matters of law than any matters of fact upon which the jury would be called upon to exercise their judgments. By the ancient law of this country it was the duty of the parishioners to maintain the fabric of the parish church. That law rested entirely upon prescription and was as old as the oldest times. In the parish of Bradford there were many townships. There had been always two churchwardens appointed for the parish church of Bradford, and for the other townships in Bradford there had been also other officers, called chapelwardens, elected and appointed by the various townships. But the churchwardens elected by the township of Bradford had immemorially called the vestry meetings for the purpose of making a church-rate, and to them was confided the duty of taking care of the fabric of the parish church. About 1835, as the jury were aware, considerable excitement upon this subject prevailed, and there was a disposition to dispute the necessity of laying such a rate for the purpose of repairing the parish church as had anciently, and by the law of this country, immemorially been made: this disposition to oppose church-rates arose partly from religious scruples and partly from excitement. The dispute ran high, and in the year 1835 a rate was for the first time refused in the parish of Bradford. From time to time attempts were made to lay the rate, but unsuccessfully. An attempt was afterwards made by private subscription to repair the fabric of the parish church, but this attempt was not successful. In 1841 it became evident that it was requisite that something should be done for the maintenance of the parish church. Accordingly, in February, 1841, a vestry meeting was called in the ordinary way by the churchwardens of the parish of Bradford. The vicar presided, and it was very strongly stated that there was an absolute necessity for laying out in repairs upon the church a sum of between 300*l.* and 400*l.* Nevertheless, such were the dissensions at that time amongst the parishioners, that the proposition for laying such a rate was very strongly opposed, and in the result successfully. In the meantime a church-rate case was decided in the Court of Exchequer, and after that decision, the churchwardens, the first two defendants on the record, Mr. Pollard and Mr. Poppleton, who felt themselves deeply responsible for the state of the church, called another meeting of the parishioners in the month of May, to give the parishioners an opportunity of making a rate, or, if the majority refused to lay a rate, with the consent of the minority. Consequently, according to the ancient custom, the usual notices were given, the parishioners assembled in the parish church, the vicar presided, and everything was carried on in the ordinary way. But, besides this, another step was also taken, making it, if possible, still more imperative on the parishioners to assent to the rate required—namely, an application was made to the Ecclesiastical Court at York, and what was called a monition was issued, without any opposition on the part of the inhabitants of Bradford, and which ordered the parishioners to make a rate for the purpose of maintaining the church. It was under that monition, and under the circumstances which he had stated, that the meeting was held on the 14th of May. At that meeting the monition was read, and the parishioners were informed of the necessity of a rate and of the circumstances under which the meeting had been called. A rate was proposed by the senior churchwarden and seconded by the junior churchwarden. The rate proposed was no higher than was shown to be sufficient at that time for the restoration and the maintenance of the fabric of the church. Upon that proposition being made a counter-proposition was made by a gentleman of the name of Winterbottom, that there be no rate laid for the maintenance of the fabric of the church. On the question being put from the chair, the proposition of Winterbottom was carried by a considerable majority. Subsequently to this, the meeting was asked whether there was any other proposition to be made. And then the same gentleman, Mr. Winterbottom, made a proposition to this effect:—"*I propose to all pious, benevolent, and honourable Churchmen, and to all good and peaceable Dissenters, to all Quakers, Independents, Methodists, and Baptists, that they commence this day a voluntary subscription to help the Church people in the maintenance of the church.*" That proposition was put to the meeting, and carried by a majority. The churchwardens felt that this was a mere voluntary offer, on which they could not rely; and they accordingly said that they would accept no such offer, but would proceed to make a rate. Accordingly, with the concurrence of the minority, the churchwardens proceeded to make a rate in the usual form—that appeared upon the minutes of the parish meeting, and the rate was signed by the members of the minority present on that occasion. No step was taken subsequently to that rate by any of the parties present at the meeting, or by any parishioner, as they might have done, in the Ecclesiastical Court. No steps were taken to set the rate aside, nor was any obstacle made to prevent its collection. Accordingly, the churchwardens proceeded to have the rate collected; and, with very few exceptions, that was done without difficulty. But in some cases, and especially in the case of John Dale, the plaintiff, refusals were made to the payment of the rate. Dale was assessed for 1*s.* 5*d.* on a house which he occupied in Bradford. But when he was applied to to pay that sum, he gave a distinct and flat refusal to pay it. It became the duty, therefore, of the churchwardens in some way to enforce the payment of the assessment due from Dale. By an Act of Parliament passed in the 53d year of George III., a summary mode of recovering small sums due for church-rates was appointed—thus preventing the great expenses which were formerly incurred by proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Court. A section of that Act of Parliament empowered the justices to hear the complaint, to order payment of the rate, and, if payment were refused, to issue a warrant of distress, to recover the amount claimed. The churchwardens accordingly attended before the justices, and made their complaint. A summons was issued against Dale. Dale appeared before the justices, along with a legal gentleman. But although Mr. Dale appeared, he did not give notice to the magistrates that he intended to dispute the validity of the rate. Dale, however, refused to pay the rate of 1*s.* 5*d.*, and the justices issued a warrant of distress, under which three or four account-books (Mr. Dale being a bookseller) were seized in satisfaction of the rate.—Mr. Baines, for the plaintiff, submitted to his Lordship that the defendants had not proved their cognizance. He contended that proof of a notice of objection to the rate before the magistrates had been adduced even by the evidence of the defendants, and that the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict. The order which the justices had made could not be a good and valid order, because they had no jurisdiction with respect to a rate which had been laid by a minority of the parishioners. The order pronounced by the magistrates was a perfect nullity. There never was a valid rate, there never was a valid order made by the justices. He also submitted that there was no legal proof whatever that the order had been duly served upon the plaintiff, nor was there any proof of the allegation that the plaintiff refused to pay to the churchwardens the sum of 1*s.* 5*d.* There was no evidence of any neglect or refusal on the part of the plaintiff to pay this money. Consistently with all the evidence in the case, the assessment might have been paid. After some discussion as to the best mode of raising the points of law for future decision, it was agreed that a verdict should be taken for the plaintiff for the sum of 3*l.* 3*s.*, the facts to be put into a special case for the opinion of the Court above.

Whetenall v. *the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company.*—This was an action, tried before a special jury, to recover damages for injury received by reason of the negligence of the defendants, through their servants. Mr. Knowles in stating the case said, this was an action which the plaintiff, Edward S. Whetenall, had been compelled to bring against the defendants, to recover damages for a very severe injury which, through their negligence and fault, he had sustained—an injury so severe, that it considerably impaired the plaintiff's powers of usefulness, and which must, therefore, affect his prospects through the whole of his future life. The plaintiff is a young man, not yet 22 years of age. He is the son of a person who was well known in one part of this county—the chief engineer of the Low Moor Ironworks; and the plaintiff himself had been educated and brought up to that profession, and at the time of the injury in question was about opening in business in that line for his own support. The defendants are a very powerful and important body, called the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company. They carry passengers, not only on their own line, which extended from Manchester to Normanton, but, by an arrangement with the North Midland Railway Company, from Normanton to Leeds; their own carriages are permitted to go on, as well as their own servants, to Leeds. The plaintiff became a passenger in a third-class carriage from Wakefield to Leeds, on the 1st March, and in the afternoon two persons, of the names of Gray and Brook, called upon the plaintiff, for the purpose of accompanying him to Leeds. They proceeded to the railway station, for the purpose of going to Leeds by the 4 o'clock train. A short time thereafter the train arrived on its way to Leeds. The plaintiff became a passenger, as well as his friends, and took their places in a third-class carriage. They proceeded without the occurrence of any particular circumstance until they came to Woodlesford. About this time, while plaintiff was conversing with one of his friends, and reclining against the door, suddenly, and without any notice, without anything in the world occurring to draw the attention of the plaintiff or his friends, the door of the waggon flew open, and the plaintiff was thrown out, and fell with one leg upon the line. Immediately the whole train of carriages behind passed over his leg, and it was superfluous to state, that the leg was irrecoverably lost. The attention of the guard was called to the circumstance, the position of the plaintiff was pointed out to him, he was implored immediately to get the train stopped, and see what could be done to the sufferer. The guard in answer said, that the man must be dead, that there was no use stopping the train, and that a fall like that must kill any man The train went on, and the man was left where he had fallen. He was thrown with his head and breast on the other line of railway, so that if a train had come up from Leeds he must have been killed, as there was a bend on the line at that part and they could not have seen him, or, at all events, they could not have stopped the train. If the train had been stopped the plaintiff might have been carried to Leeds in ten minutes, and there received the best surgical assistance; but as it was, 40 minutes elapsed before a train reached him from Leeds. The plaintiff was taken care of by some labourers on the line, and afterwards conveyed back to Wakefield, where, on the same evening, his leg was amputated a little below the knee. The learned counsel charged the company with negligence in reference to the formation of the carriage, the door of which latter was not properly fastened. A number of witnesses were examined for the plaintiff, who fully proved the case stated by the learned counsel, with the exception of the motives which induced the conductors to go forward rather than stop. Mr. Baines, for defendants, contended that the accident was not caused by any fault of the Manchester and Leeds Railway Company or of their servants, but that it was attributable to the misconduct and imprudence of the plaintiff himself. The plaintiff and his friends were conducting themselves in an improper and riotous manner before they got into the carriage at all, and while they were in the carriage they behaved in a frolicsome manner. Gray gave the plaintiff a push which forced him up to the end of the carriage, the door gave way, and he fell out. The guard made a signal to the engineman to stop the train, but as the engineman did not see the accident, but only saw a hat fall out of one of the carriages, he thought that the object for stopping the train was to pick up the hat, and, knowing that that was against the regulations of the company, he did not stop the train. There was no pretence for casting an imputation of harshness upon the company, for everything had been done for the plaintiff, after the accident, that could be done. Witnesses were then called in support of the defendant's case, but nothing was elicited tending to shake the testimony of the witnesses for the plaintiff. Mr. Knowles replied. Lord Denman summed up the case, and the Jury, after a short retirement, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 1,000*l.*

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—BRISTOL.—*Gordon* v. *Pitt.*—This was an action on a bill of exchange for 160*l.* The plaintiff, Mr. Alexander Gordon, was stated to be a gentleman of fortune, and the defendant a Lieutenant of the 11th Hussars. The drawing and acceptance of the bill was not denied, but the defendant had set up two kinds of defence: first, he said he was not liable because he was an infant at the time the acceptance was made; and, secondly, he pleaded that the bill was accepted by him for the accommodation of Lieut. Cunningham without consideration, and indorsed by him to the plaintiff without consideration.—Mr. W. Hastings Reed, of Duke-street, St. James's, was examined for the plaintiff. He deposed that he had been engaged as agent of the plaintiff in negotiating money matters on his account. Mr. Pitt, the defendant, was a Lieutenant in the 11th, or Prince Albert's Hussars. Negotiated the bill in question for 160*l.*, and paid the money to Lieutenant Cunningham, the drawer, who paid it over at once to the defendant. Saw defendant afterwards at Epsom races, and had a conversation with him on the subject of the bill, and of some others for which Mr. Cunningham had become liable for him. He expressed his regret that Mr. Cunningham should have been applied to and troubled on the subject; and he said he would pay the amount of those bills, in all 640*l.* On his cross-examination the witness stated that he was a commission agent, and when persons wanted money they applied to him, and he obtained it for them. Discounted bills for Mr. Pitt's, and also for Mr. Cunningham's accommodation. The terms of the discount were twenty per cent. per annum. There was also a procuration fee of five pounds in every 100*l.* on bills of six months, and two-and-a-half per cent. on bills at three and four months. Mr. Gordon was a gentleman of considerable property, well known as a discounter. He paid over to Mr. Cunningham for Mr. Pitt's use, at the time the present bill was discounted, 144*l.* Mr. Gordon was now at Aberystwith with a Mr. Alexander, who was his brother-in-law. They were not housekeepers; they lived in lodgings. Were sometimes in London, in Stafford-place, Pimlico. They did not now keep on a lodging in London. Was not aware that they had any ostensible property. Their property was in cash and acceptances. The attorney in this cause was Mr. Cook. Witness sometimes managed parts of his business for him. In the present case drew a part of the brief. Gordon and Alexander keep no banker.—Mr. Erle addressed the jury for the defendant. He said his client was a young man of family, born to a good fortune, who, on becoming of age, found, as young gentlemen of fortune often did, a number of claims set up against him; and addressing, as he was, gentlemen of mercantile experience, he was sure that he need do no more than simply remark how convenient it was to have a gentleman in the character of a commission agent to go between such gentlemen, and certain persons who, without being possessed of ostensible property, became the discounters of bills of exchange. On the present occasion the plea which the jury would have to try was that of infancy, for he apprehended that they would hear from his Lordship that the conversation deposed to was not one which would entitle the plaintiff to a verdict. Should the opinion of his Lordship be against him on that point, then he would ask them to consider the nature of the evidence, the account which the witness gave of himself and of the plaintiff, and ask themselves whether it had been proved to their satisfaction that such a conversation as that related had taken place. He should call before them evidence which would satisfy them of the defendant's infancy. His father, Mr. William Moreton Pitt, was for several years one of the Members in Parliament for the county of Dorset, in which he resided. He married a lady of the name of Seymour, and the present defendant was his only son. There were some remarkable circumstances connected with the birth, which would enable the witnesses to fix the date very precisely. The lady of Mr. Pitt was, in May 1821, brought to bed of twins, of which the first, a daughter, was born on the night of the 16th, and the other, the present defendant, on the morning of the 17th. He should prove these facts clearly, and, he apprehended, should entitle himself to their verdict for the defendant. Several witnesses were then called, who clearly proved the birth as having taken place on the 17th of May.—Mr. Justice Wightman, in summing up, said, although he was of opinion that even taking the conversation to have been proved to their satisfaction, the defendant was entitled to their verdict, yet in order to give the Learned Counsel an opportunity of setting him right, if he should be wrong in that opinion, he would take the verdict of the jury as to whether or not they were satisfied that the conversation had taken place. The jury having consulted for a few minutes, the foreman said, "We find for the defendant: we think the conversation did not take place."

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—*The Chartist Meetings.*—William Taylor, a plasterer, was indicted for feloniously cutting and wounding Robert Collins, a constable, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm; by the second count he was also charged with committing the offence in order to prevent his legal apprehension. The occurrence arose out of one of the Chartist meetings which took place on Kennington Common on Monday last. It appeared that in consequence of the great mob assembled, the police were ordered to clear the common, and in doing so they were attacked in every direction with stones and other missiles. The prisoner, who was standing in the road, was observed to be amongst the most active in throwing stones. The prosecutor went towards him to take him into custody, when the prisoner knocked him down, took his truncheon from him, and struck him a violent blow on the head, which completely stunned him. The prisoner also struck him on different parts of his body, and on recovering his senses, he found himself bleeding profusely from the wound in his head. Other constables arrived at the moment, and the prisoner was taken into custody. Mr. Payne addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, and called several witnesses who gave him a good character, and described him to be an industrious hard-working man, and also informed the Court that he had a wife and five children. Mr. Baron Rolfe having summed up, the jury, after a long deliberation, returned a verdict of "Guilty" against the prisoner upon the second count of the indictment, but coupled with the verdict a strong recommendation to mercy on account of his previous good character. Mr. Baron Rolfe told the prisoner that his case had been considered most carefully by the jury, and they had felt themselves compelled to find him guilty. It was a very serious offence for a great number of persons to assemble together in a riotous and tumultuous manner, and it was a proceeding calculated to alarm all the peaceable and well disposed of the community. The mere pressure of persons coming to swell the numbers of the mob, and, of course, increase the alarm of the public, was in itself, therefore, somewhat of a serious kind, and it would be impossible, therefore, to pass over the offence of the prisoner without the infliction of some punishment. The prisoner was then ordered to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for three calendar months.

The Receiving Case.—Benjamin Handley, Edward Gifford, and Sarah Ann Hunt, were charged on several indictments—Handley for stealing various articles of valuable property, Gifford and Hunt for receiving the same, knowing them to be stolen. Handley pleaded guilty. The particulars of the finding an enormous quantity of stolen property in the house of the prisoners, in Warwick-street, Charing-cross, have appeared at great length within these few weeks in the daily papers. The evidence confirmed the indictment in all particulars. Gifford and Hunt were sentenced each to 14 years' transportation, and judgment on Handley was postponed, in the expectation that he will make important disclosures. There are still 14 indictments against the prisoners not yet disposed of.

The Rev. Stephen Aldhouse, late curate of Allhallows, Lombard-street, was placed at the bar, charged with feloniously marrying Hephzibah Roberts, his wife being alive. Mr. Clarkson stated the case. He said the prisoner was a clergyman of the church of England, and then proceeded to detail the facts as they appeared in evidence. John Yarrow, parish-clerk of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, produced the register of the marriage of the prisoner with Frances Morse, on the 21st of January, 1824. William Webb, parish-clerk of St. James's, Clerkenwell, produced the register of the marriage of the prisoner, who was styled the Rev. Stephen Aldhouse, clerk, widower, to Hephzibah Roberts, widow, on the 4th of January, 1831. Several witnesses were then examined, and the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." The Recorder said, that it was most painful to the court to have to pass sentence upon a gentleman of education, and especially of one holding the position in life which he did, and belonging to such a profession. The injury which he had done to the lady with whom he had gone through the ceremony of matrimony, was a very great one. He (the Recorder) felt bound to say, that in all similar cases the court had considered it their duty to send the offender out of the country, where the education and position of the party aggravated the offence. The court felt bound to pass the full sentence of the law upon him, there being no extenuating circumstances in his case. But if he succeeded in obtaining a mitigation of the sentence from another quarter, the court would not interfere to hinder its effect. The Recorder then pronounced the sentence of transportation for seven years.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—A considerable number of bets were laid on the St. Leger in the course of the afternoon, without in any material instance affecting the previous prices; the only novelty was an official announcement that The Golden Rule will not start either for the Leamington Stakes or the St. Leger. Closing prices:—

LEAMINGTON STAKES.

7 to 4 agst	Retriever (taken)	5 to 1 (offered) against Retriever winning this and the Great Yorkshire Handicap (take 6 to 1)	
1 to 1	Rhodanthe (taken)		

ST. LEGER.

5 to 4 agst	Attila (taken several times)	22 to 1	Ballinkeele
		25 to 1	Rosalind (taken)
12 to 1	Policy (taken)	50 to 1	Cattonite (taken)
12 to 1	Fireaway (taken)	35 to 1	Master Thomas (takn.)
15 to 1	Cabrera (taken)	50 to 1	Sir Harry (taken and afterwards offered)
15 to 1	Eboracum (taken)		
18 to 1	Seahorse (taken and afterwards offered)	50 to 1	Belcœur (taken and afterwards offered)
20 to 1	Agreeable colt (taken and afterwards offd.)	10 to 1	Scott's lot, bar Attila, (taken)

It is stated in sporting circles that the Hon. Col. Anson and Lord Chesterfield have determined to follow the example of the Marquis of Westminster, and sell off the greater part of their valuable racing studs: Col. Anson's stud has already been despatched to Bretby Park, the seat of Lord Chesterfield, for sale.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 2.—Since this day se'nnight there has been an extensive sale of Foreign Wheat, and on Wednesday, at rather improving prices; the demand still continues, although it has been checked by the advance asked to-day, yet there has been a fair sale at an improvement of 2*s.* to 3*s.* from Monday.—There was scarcely any English Wheat at market, but it would sell at more money.—Other articles are unaltered in value.—Oats continue very dull.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.

		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	52 to 54	Red	48 to 50
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		— to —	White	— to —
Barley	Malting and distilling	21 to 26	Grind.	22 to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	18 to 23	Feed	14 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	— to —	Potato	15 to 23
—— Irish	Feed	6 to 18	Potato	14 to [illegible]
Rye		— to —		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new 26 to 30	Tick	25 to 32	Harrow	32 to 33
—— Pigeon, Heligoland 31 to 34	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White 31 to 37	Maple	28 to 30	Grey	26 to 28

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
July 22	65 4	27 10	21 6	36 5	35 1	34 0
— 29	63 9	28 0	21 5	34 9	34 7	33 10
August 5	61 3	27 6	20 6	35 11	34 1	33 11
— 12	58 11	27 6	20 2	35 6	34 1	34 7
— 19	56 5	26 9	19 5	32 9	33 8	33 11
— 26	55 0	27 3	18 7	31 6	33 11	33 6
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	60 1	27 6	20 3	34 6	34 3	33 8
Duties	12 0	9 0	6 0	8 6	8 6	9 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English	4913 Sks. — Brls.	3316	585	4603	260	36	317	483
Irish	— ,, — ,,	—	—	—	6404	—	—	—
Foreign	— ,, 6150 ,,	64410	747	—	7671	—	1912	2466

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—W. Mearns, Liverpool, shawl dealer—G. Olden, Salisbury, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.—A. Applegath, Crayford, Kent, silk printer—E. Corah, Bristol, hosier—L. Coquerel, Leicester street, hotel keeper—A. G. Gifford, Mark-lane, wine merchant—T. S. Goode, Manchester, merchant—G. Warden, Market-Harborough, innkeeper—C. Biggs, Manchester, commission agent—W. Burton, Hutton, Yorkshire, miller—T. Thompson, Hambleton-in-the-Fylde, Lancashire, tanner—J. Fisher, Sneinton, Nottinghamshire, boatwright—G. Boddington, Warwick, coach builder—J. Bowler, Walsall, carpenter—R. Jud, Cambridge, livery stable keeper—C. Ferris, Bristol, victualler—J. Raleigh and T. S. Goode, Manchester, merchants—J. Raleigh, T. Goode, and W. Holland, Manchester, merchants—W. L. F. Tollemache, commonly called Lord Huntingtower, Keston, Kent, horse dealer—J. G. Pallister and J. M. B. Newrick, Sunderland, grocers—J. Goodered, senior, Piccadilly, Middlesex, shell fishmonger—J. Spencer, junior, Liverpool, builder—T. White, junior, Gosport, ship builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Robertson, Dumfries, wood merchant—J. Robertson, Dumfries, shipowner—A. Peebles, Glasgow, millwright—J. Drysdale and Son, Balbirnie, manufacturers—C. Galli, Edinburgh, picture dealer—N. C. M'Laren, Glasgow, accountant—R. Curror, Dunduff.

BIRTHS.—On the 28th ult., at the Vicarage, Hatfield, Broad Oak, Essex, the lady of the Rev. J. F. Hall, of a son—On the 27th ult., in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Cooke, of a daughter—On the 28th ult., at Woodford, Essex, Mrs. Charles Pearse, of a daughter—On the 30th ult., at the Marshal's house, Queen's Bench, the wife of Samuel Chapman, Esq., of a daughter—On the 31st ult., in Upper Harley-street, the lady of E. J. Rudge, Esq., of a son—On the 1st inst., at Highbury-park, Mrs. Fisher, of a daughter—On the 10th ult., at Madeira, the lady of Archibald Park, Esq., of a son—On the 29th ult., at Notting Hill, the lady of J. E. Eardley Wilmot, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 28th ult., at Finchley, Middlesex, F. M. Reynolds, Esq., to Jessie, only daughter of the late Captain G. Harris, R N, C.B., member for Great Grimsby in several Parliaments—On the 31st ult., at Datchet, Thomas Judkins, eldest son of the late A. Clarke, Esq., of Bishopsgate-street, to Augusta, second daughter of J. R. Burchett, Esq., of Doctors'-commons—On the 31st ult., at Walcot Church, Bath, A. Williams, Esq., of Camden-hill and Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Ann Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of the late W. J. Denby, Esq., of the War-office—On the 1st inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. G. Lowe, vicar of Upper Ottery, Devon, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late T. Crookenden, Esq., of Rushford-lodge, Suffolk—On the 1st inst, at St. Paul's, Hammersmith, C. Hill, Esq., of the Stock Exchange, to Miss Rosa Fanny Mott, of Brook-green, Hammersmith.

DIED.—On the 21st ult., at Venice, George Henry Gibbs, Esq., of Bedford-square, London—On the 30th ult., at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Mr. Charles Augustus Crosswell, surgeon, of North Brixton, Surrey, aged 33—On the 31st ult., at his house in Essex-street, Strand, aged 59, Edward Froud, Esq—On the 31st ult., G. E. Bower, Esq., at 9, Tavistock-terrace, Upper Holloway, aged 62—On the 29th ult., at West Brixton, aged 76, Mrs. Ramsay, widow of the late Lieut.-Gen. Ramsay, Governor of Antigua, Montserrat, &c—On the 27th ult., at his seat, Erlwood, near Bagshot, aged 64, Sir Edmund Currey, K.C.B.—On the 30th ult., at Park Villa, Blackheath, Martha, relict of B. Henshaw, Esq—On the 29th ult., at his house at Hampstead, Thomas Norton Longman, Esq., of Paternoster-row, aged 72—Yesterday morning, aged 61, the Rev. Dr. Ireland, Dean of Westminster—On the 30th ult., at Charing-cross, Madame Soyer, the wife of M. Soyer, chef de cuisine of the Reform Club.

Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, September 3, 1842.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 37—1842. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10. PRICE 6*d*.

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FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.— The DAHLIA SHOW is appointed for TUESDAY, the 20th SEPT., at the CROWN and ANCHOR TAVERN, STRAND, when the following Prizes will be awarded:—

Amateurs growing above 200 plants, 1st prize, 3*l.*; 2d, 2*l.*; 3d, 1*l.* Amateurs growing under 200 plants, 1st prize, 2*l.*; 2d, 1*l.* 10*s.*; 3d, 15*s.* This class is confined to Members.

Professional Florists, 1st prize, 3*l.*; 2d, 2*l.*; 3d, 1*l.* 10*s.*; 4th, 1*l.* Entrance: Members, 2*s.* 6*d.*; non-members, 7*s.*

Open to all Classes—For the best Purple, Crimson, or Dark Self, 10*s.*; Rose, 10*s.*; Scarlet, 10*s.*; Yellow, 10*s.*; *White, 10*s.*; Edged, 10*s.* Entrance: Members, 1*s.*; non-members, 3*s.*

Seedlings—the number of Prizes is not limited, but left to the discretion of the judges.

	£	s.	d.
1841, 6 Blooms, 1st class prize .	1	0	0
Do. do. 2d do. . .	0	10	0
1842, 1 Bloom, 1st do. . .	0	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2nd ditto		0	5

Entrance—Members, 1*s.*; Non-Members, 3*s.*

The last exhibition of White Seedling Dahlias of 1841, for a 5*l.* 5*s.*, offered by Mr. Wildman, will take place on the 20th.

Notice to be given to the Secretary on or before Monday, the 19th inst., addressed Grove-place, Southampton-street, Camberwell. Exhibitors to provide their own stands; and parties wishing to show Seedlings, may forward the same to the Secretary, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, with the entrance money; but none will be received unless accompanied by the names intended to be given to them. Seedlings may be exhibited in the classes, but not on stands.

T. C. WILDMAN, Hon. Sec.

N.B.—The Society had intended to meet every week during September, but in consequence of the South London Society's Show taking place on Tuesday, the 14th, the Floricultural Society will only meet on Tuesday, the 20th and 27th of this month.

* And the entrance money paid for Mr. Wildman's prize.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

LAST FLOWER SHOW OF THE SEASON!—NEXT TUESDAY.

THE ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GRAND AUTUMNAL DAHLIA SHOW and Miscellaneous Exhibition of Flowers, Fruit, and Vegetables, takes place on TUESDAY, Sept. 13th.—73 Gold and Silver Medals will be awarded, 23 Prizes for Dahlias, and 50 for Asters, Miscellaneous Plants, Heartsease, Cut Flowers, Roses, British-grown Fruit and Vegetables, Specimen Plants, Orchidaceæ, &c. All the extraordinary attractions of the Gardens will be combined to render this the most splendid FETE of the Season! Concert Champêtre by the Unrivalled Band of the Establishment—Rome—the Menagerie—Procession of the Papal Troops—Illumination of St. Peter's and Girandola of St. Angelo, on a scale of surpassing magnificence, with several novel introductions, beautiful new Aquatic Fireworks! and an immense Illuminated Tableau des Fleurs! emblematic of the occasion.

Admission One Shilling. Open at One. Fireworks at Eight precisely.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

THE SALT HILL GRAND DAHLIA SHOW will be held in the Grounds of the New Royal Hotel, adjoining the Railway Station at Slough, on FRIDAY, September 16th, on a scale unequalled at any previous Exhibition.

President.

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

Vice-Presidents.

The Marquis of Thomond
The Right Hon. the Earl of Orkney
The Right Hon. Lord Boston
The Provost and Fellows of Eton College
C. R. Scott Murray, Esq., M.P.
Sir George Nugent, Bart.

R. Rice Clayton, Esq., M.P.
G. S. Harcourt, Esq.
R. H. Cox, Esq.
G. Grote, Esq.
J. Walter, Esq., M.P.
R. Torin, Esq.
Capt. Bulkley
J. Bent, Esq.

PRIZES.

1st Class,	Amateurs, or Gentlemen's Gardeners,		24 Blooms	4 Prizes	
2nd „	„	„	6 „	4 „	
3rd „	Nurserymen		36 „	4 „	
4th „	„		12 „	4 „	
5th „	Seedlings	1841	4 „	8 „	
6th „	„	1842	1 „	4 „	

Entrance, to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Classes, 10*s.* 6*d.*
„ „ 5th and 6th, 5*s.* each.

Entrances to be made on or before the 13th of September. Stands will be provided for the Exhibitors. Seedlings not to be exhibited in the Stands with named Flowers. Each Exhibitor to take a Dinner Ticket. No Flowers to be removed before Six o'clock.

As the first Train from the West of England, and the Quarter-past Ten from London, arrive at Slough before Eleven o'Clock, advantage may be taken of these Trains for the conveyance of the Blooms, as the time for staging is extended to Half-past Eleven o'Clock. Trains arrive at the Slough Station every hour throughout the day.

A Military Band will be in attendance. Doors to be opened at One o'Clock. Tickets 2*s.* each, and after Four o'Clock 1*s.* each.

All communications to be addressed to

MR. THOMAS BROWN, Slough,
Honorary Secretary.

CROYDON FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. The last Exhibition for the year 1842, of FLOWERS, FRUIT, &c., for Prizes, will take place in the Garden of T. L. Robinson, Esq., on Thursday, September 15th, 1842; on which occasion a Band will be in attendance.

Admittance from 2 o'clock till 5.—Subscribers, Gratis.—Non-Subscribers, One Shilling.—Children, Sixpence.—Gardeners of Subscribers and Cottagers exhibiting admitted Gratis after four o'clock.

The Members of the Society, and Friends introduced by them, will dine together at the Greyhound on the day of the Exhibition, at five o'clock precisely. Tickets (10*s.* 6*d.* each) to be obtained of Mr. Gardner, the landlord, on or before Monday, the 12th of September.

Tickets and lists of the Prizes may be obtained at Mrs. Ebbutt's and Mr. Robt. Henbrey's, High Street, Croydon; where Subscriptions and Donations may be received.

MANCHESTER BOTANICAL and HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PATRONS.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.
The Right Honourable the Earl of Wilton.
Sir Thomas de Trafford, Bart.

PRESIDENT.—Lord Francis Egerton, M.P.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Wilbraham Egerton, Esq.
R. W. Barton, Esq.

Thomas Fleming, Esq.
William Entwisle, Esq.

The Third Exhibition for 1842 will be held at the Gardens, Old Trafford, on Friday, September 16th, at One o'clock at Noon, when Prizes will be awarded to Gentlemen, Amateurs, Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Cottagers, for the best specimens of Dahlias, Stove and Greenhouse Plants, Fruits, and Vegetables.

Regulations for Exhibiting.

Productions may be exhibited, from any part of the kingdom, either for sale or competition, free of any charge.

Specimens intended for exhibition or competition, forwarded from the country, addressed to the Secretary, with instructions, will be duly attended to; and he will see that they are properly staged, without charge, and returned to the contributor.

Specimens intended for exhibition must be at the Gardens, and a list given to the Secretary, containing the names of the Plants, Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables, not later than half-past nine o'clock; and all productions must be placed in the several classes, and all labelled with their proper names, not later than eleven o'clock; after which time none will be allowed to be staged. The specimens must remain staged until six o'clock, when they will be delivered to the Exhibitors.

Regulations for Admission.

Hereditary Members and Annual Subscribers of Two Guineas have free admission to the Exhibitions and Gardens for themselves and all the resident members of their families.

Annual Subscribers of One Guinea have the right of personal admission only to the Exhibitions and Gardens, during the current year of their subscription.

Non-Subscribers 2*s.* 6*d.* each, from One to Six o'clock.

S. E. COTTAM, Sec.

STAPLETON ROAD NURSERIES, near BRISTOL. W. MAULE and CO. beg to call the attention of Horticulturists to a new and desirable FUCHSIA, which they intend sending out by the name of "Raccmiflora élegans." Its habit is gracefully elegant; the lateral branches are set at every joint with numerous long deep-red flowers, 1½in. to 2in. long, drooping around the main stem of the plant, forming a complete column of beauty. It is allowed by competent judges to be one of the best varieties in cultivation.—Fine strong plants, in bloom, will be sent, if ordered, at 5*s.* or 7*s.* 6*d.* each.

CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND PINKS.— NATHANIEL NORMAN, Florist, begs to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, Amateurs, and his friends generally, to his select Collection, comprising the finest show varieties, with which he has gained twenty prizes this season at the following Societies: London Horticultural, Royal South London, South Essex, and Floricultural Society of London. Has 10,000 Plants now ready, in fine healthy condition.

Catalogues may be had on prepaid application.—Bull Fields, Woolwich.

MYATT'S BRITISH QUEEN STRAWBERRY, after two years' competition, still maintains its pre-eminence; and, in returning thanks to their numerous patrons and friends, J. and W. Myatt beg to say they can with confidence recommend it as the most superb fruit yet known.

Also their new Seedling Strawberry Prince Albert, which for productiveness and size cannot be equalled. Price per 100, each, 50*s.*; and their Eliza, 20*s.* Runners are now ready, and may be had on application to them at Manor Farm, Deptford.

Myatt's famed Victoria Rhubarb, 50*s.* per 100 sets, or 1*s.* 6*d.* per root, will be ready in October.

MICHAEL BREWER, Nursery, London Road, Cambridge, begs respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public to that invaluable new Strawberry, the EMPEROR. It is a strong grower, a great bearer, and has a fine flavour, with large scarlet fruit superior to Keen's Seedling, with the great advantage of being ripe a fortnight earlier.

Fine strong plants are now ready at 30*s.* per 100.

MESSRS. TYSO and SON, Wallingford, Berks, respectfully invite the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, to their Extensive Collection of FLORIST'S FLOWERS, a descriptive priced Catalogue of which may be had *gratis*, on prepaid application, enclosing a twopenny postage label.

TULIPS.

Messrs. T. and Son have 460 varieties, embracing most of the new and approved sorts, which they offer at the following low prices, in beds, containing an equal number of Roses, Byblœmens, and Bizards, under name, arranged for planting:—

	£	s.	d.
1st ASSORTMENT.—A bed of 30 rows, or 210 bulbs, including many extra fine new sorts	20	0	0
A bed of 40 rows, or 280 bulbs, ditto . .	25	0	0
2d ASSORTMENT.—A bed of 30 rows, including many very fine sorts	12	0	0
A bed of 40 rows ditto . .	15	0	0

RANUNCULUSES,

In assortments, with names from 50*s.* to 100*s.* per hundred; and fine Mixtures, from 5*s.* to 20*s.* per hundred. Splendid new Seedlings, 100 varieties, 10*l.* Mixed Seedlings, from 5*s.* to 40*s.* per hundred. SEED saved from named Sorts, 5*s.* and 10*s.* per paper. Named Ranunculuses and Seed can be forwarded with safety *by post*, and will be sent free, to gentlemen forwarding the cash with the order.

FERNS.

WM. PAMPLIN, NURSERYMAN, LAVENDER HILL, WANDSWORTH, begs to invite attention to his Collections of that beautiful tribe of Plants—the Ferns. W. P. offers strong healthy Plants in pots at prices varying from 9*d.* and 1*s.*, to 10*s.* each, according to rarity of species, &c.

W. P. will also supply ASSORTED COLLECTIONS as follows:

	£	s.	d.
A Collection of Forty species for .	2	2	0
„ of Twenty „ . .	1	5	0
„ of Twelve „ . .	0	15	0
„ of Six „ . .	0	7	6
A Collection of Thirty Species, all sub-hardy and hardy Exotic . .	3	15	0
„ of Twenty-five „ .	3	3	0
„ of Twenty „ .	2	10	0
„ of Twelve „ .	1	10	0
„ of Six „ .	0	12	0

Wardian cases of Ferns, or Ward's portable Greenhouses, of various sizes and prices, with the Plants, from Seven Shillings and Sixpence to Two and Five Guineas.

*** Wardian Cases fitted up and furnished with Plants at very moderate prices.—Lavender Hill Nursery, Sept. 10, 1842.

TO GROWERS OF HYACINTHS, AND OTHER DUTCH BULBS.

MESSRS. YOUELL have much pleasure in announcing that they have just received their importation of the above direct from Haarlem, the Bulbs being remarkably large and sound. For particulars see their advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of 27th August.

Catalogues may be had on application.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Sept. 1st, 1842.

S. GIRLING begs to inform the Public that he will have strong and well-rooted Plants of the following ready for delivery on and after the 1st of October:

PANSIES.

DESIDERATA.—For colour and description of this beautiful Pansy, see *Gardeners' Chronicle* for May 28th of the present year. F. Barnes's, No. 5. Price per plant, 7*s.* 6*d.*

CLARA.—Upper petals, bright puce; lower petals, pure white, with a splendid eye; quite round, flat, and superb show flower. Price 5*s.*

PHLOX OMNIFLORA MAGNA.

This splendid Phlox is of a pure white, very large, round, and of excellent habits; very superior to any Phlox in cultivation. Price 5*s.*

VERBENAS.

IGNESCENS.—A bright fiery scarlet, producing large corymbs of fragrant flowers, equal in size to V. Delicata. Price 3*s.* 6*d.*

EXIMIA.—A bright, rosy pink, close and compact growing, large, and very fragrant, and quite distinct from any out. Price 3*s.* 6*d.*

N.B.—No allowance to the trade unless three or more of either variety are taken.

S. G. likewise begs to state he has strong plants of his much-admired Seedling Verbenas of last and the preceding year's growth, viz., Teucrioides carnea, T. rosea, Barnesii, violacea, delicata, punicea, &c., &c., at moderate prices.

Remittance or reference from unknown correspondents is respectfully solicited, and early orders are particularly recommended, as the stock of some is limited.

P.S.—Orders taken by Warner and Warner, Cornhill.

Danecroft Nursery, Sept. 8, 1842.

GENUINE DUTCH AND CAPE BULBS.

J. CARTER, Seedsman and Florist, 238, High Holborn, London, begs to inform his customers, that his annual supply of DUTCH AND OTHER FLOWER BULBS is now arrived. On account of the very favourable season the quality is much finer than usual.

GUERNSEY AND BELLADONNA LILIES, 8*s.* per dozen, box included. These ought to be planted as soon as possible.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

YOUELL & CO.'s Superb Collection of the above will be found to contain every attainable variety worthy of cultivation; and having spared no expense in rendering their Collection the most extensive and select in the kingdom, they beg to announce that they purpose commencing to execute orders the first week in October, upon the following terms:—

	£	s.	d.
25 pairs of extra fine first-rate Show flowers,	5	0	0
12 „ do. do. do.	2	10	0
25 „ of fine Show flowers, . .	3	0	0
12 „ do. do. . . .	1	10	0
25 „ of extra fine Show Pinks, . .	1	4	0
12 „ do. do. . . .	0	12	0

The selection being left to Y. & Co.

They beg further to state that, having a peculiar mode of packing the above plants, so as to insure their safe delivery in any part of the United Kingdom per Post, for the information of parties at a distance, wishing to avoid the expense of Carriage, Package, &c., they will send them free of postage, at the extra charge of 2*s.* per doz. pair.

A Post-office order, or reference, is respectfully requested from unknown correspondents.

Catalogues may be had on application, by enclosing two postage stamps.

NEW SUPERB FUCHSIAS.

Youell & Co. beg respectfully to state, that they continue sending out, per Post (free), their Superb Collection of Fuchsias, at the rate of 21*s.* per doz.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Sept. 8, 1842.

ROSES.

MESSRS. PAUL and SON, CHESHUNT, HERTS, beg to inform Rose Amateurs and the Public in general, that they have just published a NEW CATALOGUE OF ROSES, 24 pages octavo, and which will be forwarded upon application, inclosing four Postage Stamps, post free.

Their Stock of Roses is this season unusually large and fine, and has received an addition of many new and beautiful varieties, and they trust that the moderate rate of charges will induce Rose Cultivators to favour them with their commands, which they pledge themselves shall be executed in the best possible manner.—A remittance, or reference, respectfully solicited from unknown Correspondents.

All Packages delivered free of carriage in London.

Cheshunt, Sept. 7th, 1842.

MAJOR'S BRIDEGROOM PANSY.

H. MAJOR, Knosthorpe, near Leeds, begs to announce that he will be able to send out Healthy Plants of the above beautiful Pansy about the middle of September, at *5s. 6d.* each. H. M. has no hesitation in pronouncing it one of the best Pansies out; it is a large and well-formed flower, of good substance, and of well-defined colours. The centre is pure white, with large mulberry eye; the upper petals present a clean bright purple; the lower petals are deeply belted with rich violet; and the flower has the valuable property of retaining its colours till it begins to decline. The Editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* (No. 29) speaks thus of it. "H. Major.—The Pansy you intend to name Bridegroom is a desirable flower; the eye is bold, and the general form of the flower good; the inside is a good white, and the border round the under petals deep and rich."

Plants will be sent by Post free of expense. From unknown correspondents a remittance will be required with the order. A priced list of a few select Pansies may be had on Post-paid application.

September 5, 1842.

THOMAS BROWN begs to draw the attention of Amateurs and Florists to the following Rose-leaf seedling Pinks, three of which have had first-class Prizes awarded them at the Floricultural Society's Exhibition on the 21st June last, and also received first, second, third, and fourth prizes at the Slough open Show, June 24th :—

Eclipse, per pair, *7s. 6d.* Model, per pair, *7s. 6d.*
Garland, do., *7s. 6d.* Acme, do., *7s. 6d.*

With a choice selection of the most approved Show Flowers, also several superb new Pansies, and all the leading kinds in cultivation, strong and healthy plants of which are now ready for delivery. Slough Nursery, Sept. 11, 1842.

UNION ROAD NURSERIES, PLYMOUTH.

WILLIAM E. RENDLE, Nurseryman, Seedsman and Florist, has the pleasure of offering to the Nobility, Amateurs, and the Trade, the following new varieties of

PELARGONIUMS,

raised by P. E. Lyne, Esq., of Lipson, the entire stock of which he has succeeded in obtaining :—

Lyne's Sunrise	£3	3	0	each
,, Duke of Cornwall	3	3	0	,,
,, Lord Ebrington	2	2	0	,,
,, Princess Royal	2	2	0	,,
,, Cynthia	1	10	0	,,
,, Modesty	1	10	0	,,
,, Hamlet	1	10	0	,,
Bassett's Glory of the West	2	2	0	,,

The usual Discount to the Trade.

Strong Plants of Princess Royal and Glory of the West are now ready for delivery. The other sorts will be sent out in October.

Agents in London—Messrs. Warner, Seedsmen, Cornhill, and Mr. Wm. Bristow, Seedsman, Knightsbridge; from whom Plants and descriptions can be procured, and where drawings of some of the sorts may be seen. Descriptions of the Seedling can also be had on application at the Union Road Nursery, Plymouth.

Union Road Nursery, Plymouth, August 3, 1842.

TO GROWERS OF PANSIES.

JAMES MAY begs to inform his Patrons and Friends he has now ready fine Plants of every known first-rate variety, and will feel obliged by early orders. J. M. is sorry, in consequence of his late removal, and the very hot, dry season, he was not able to supply the very numerous orders he received; but hopes now to be able to supply any orders he may be favoured with. The following is a list of a few first-rate kinds, any of which may be had at 21*s.* per dozen, package included, viz.:—Peter Dick, Duke of Cornwall, Lord F. Egerton, Colonel Dundas, Jehu, Triumph, Diana Vernon, Glory of Knosthorpe, Jewess, Paul Pry, Eclipse, Miss Stainforth, Nicol Jarvie, delicata, Goldsmith, Souter Johnny, Van Amburgh, Launcelot, Amulet, Imogene, Sir William Wallace, Mrs. Long, Lady Glenallen, Sir J. R. Reid, Jenny Jones, Sophia, Admirable, Defender, Bianca, Commander, Laura superba, Alarm, majestica, Regulator, alba maculata, Advocate, Queen of the Whites (May's, *the best white known*), Haidee, Champion, Great Western, Mulberry Perfection, &c., &c., &c.

J. M. begs to inform the Public that his Collection of Pansies consists of more than 600 named varieties, many of which may be had at 6*s.*, 9*s.*, to 12*s.* per dozen. Extra fine Pansy Seed, all warranted, collected from the best varieties, which can be sent by Post, free, at 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, to 10*s.* per packet.

A remittance respectfully requested from unknown correspondents; if by Post-office order, please to draw upon the Edmonton Post-office, or General Post-office, London.

Pansy Nursery, Tottenham, near London.

ROBINSON'S NOTTINGHAM HERO PICOTEE.

J. F. WOOD, Nurseryman and Florist, of the Coppice, near Nottingham, is commissioned by the Proprietor to dispose of the above splendid Light-edged Purple Picotee, exhibited and named this season at the London Floricultural Society's Show, at 10*s.* 6*d.* per pair. It is a large rose-petalled Flower, and a decided improvement on that universal favourite "Giddens' Vespasian;" and can be recommended as first rate.

The price being moderate, considering the smallness of the stock and quality of the flower, it is indispensable that all favours should be accompanied with a remittance or Post-office order.

SUPERB SEEDLING DAHLIAS OF 1841.

F. AND A. SMITH and Co. beg to invite Amateurs and the Trade generally to inspect their SEEDLING DAHLIAS, Bianca, Sir R. Sale, Rainbow, Duke of Wellington, &c., whilst in growth; and they flatter themselves that they will (from their novelty and superior form) well repay the trouble of a visit, and prevent disappointment. Blooms may also be seen at most of the Seed-shops in London.

The Nursery is situated on the High Road. Omnibuses from the Royal Exchange, and Flower-pot, Bishopsgate-street, pass every quarter-of-an hour—Fare 6*d*.

Hackney, London.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, No. 34, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON. Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

Lower rates of premium than those of any other office, that entitle the assured *to participate in the profits*, as follows :—

Age.	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
Annual Premium per cent.	1 10 8	1 14 7	1 19 0	2 4 3	2 10 11	2 19 9	3 11 9	4 8 0

The Bonus declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16*l.* per cent. on the premiums then paid; and in 1839 a second Bonus was awarded, amounting on the average to 31*l.* per cent. on the premiums paid during the preceding five years.

No extra charge for residence in any part of Europe, nor for proceeding (in a decked, sailing, or steam vessel) from any one Port thereof to another during peace, to Assurers, not being seafaring men by profession. Licenses are granted to go to any part of the world upon terms proportionate to the risks.

Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, are not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any and every day.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Campbell James Downer, Secretary.

TO NURSERYMEN, PINE-GROWERS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS are instructed by the Trustees of Messrs. Adamson and Son, Stoke Newington Common, to submit to public competition on the premises, on Monday, Sept. 19th, 1842, and following days, at 11 o'clock, the whole of their celebrated Stock of Pine Plants, Greenhouses, Hothouses, Graperies, Carts, Waggons, and general Farming and Agricultural Implements, and a considerable quantity of Building Materials. The whole comprises about 35,000 feet of Glass, with Brick and Ironwork and Water Apparatus complete; about 6,000 Fine plants of the first quality, and well-known established Stock; a considerable number of Cucumber, Melon, and other Frames and Lights; the stock of Greenhouse and other Plants, Garden Pots, &c.

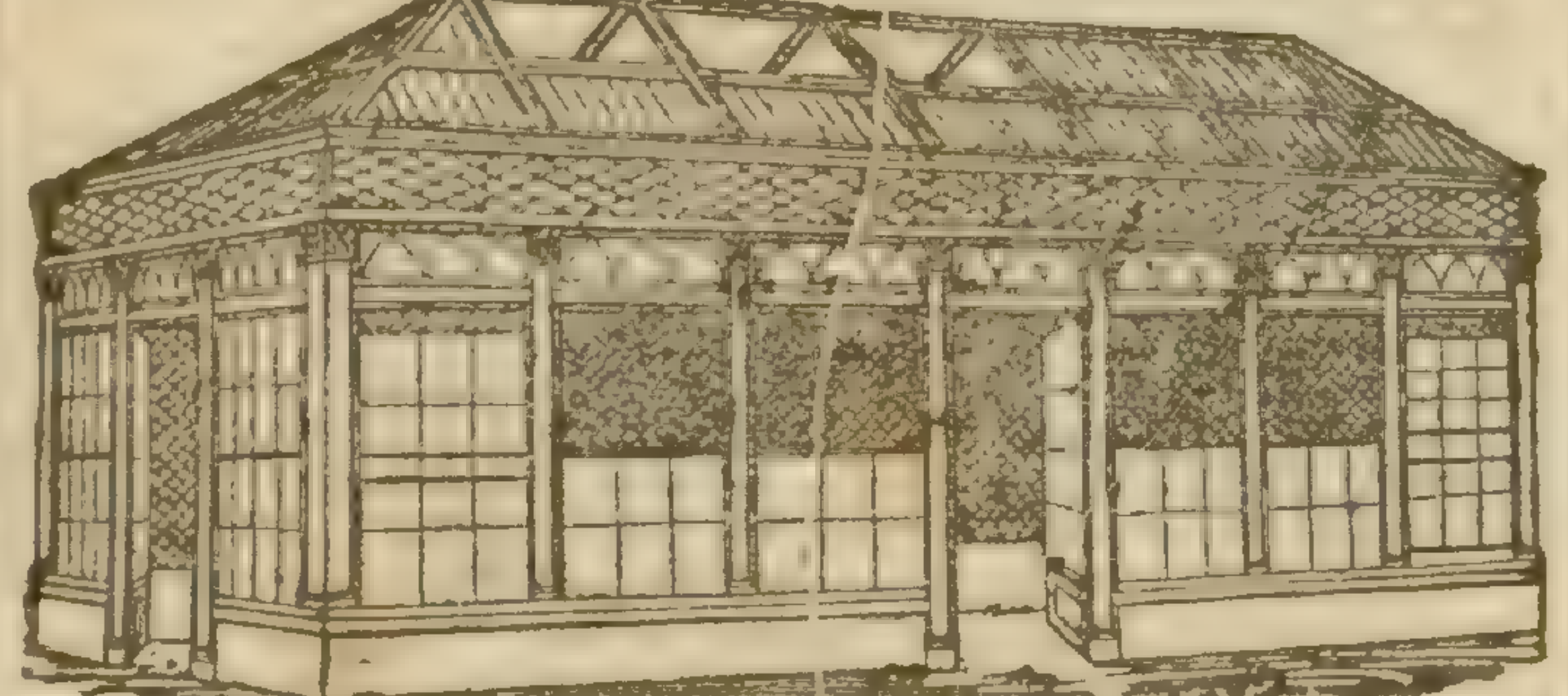
May be viewed a week prior to Sale. Catalogues may be had of the principal Seedsmen, on the premises, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

The whole of their valuable Nursery and other Stock will be disposed of by public Auction about the third week in October next, of which timely notice and particulars will be given.

BELGRAVE NURSERY.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS are instructed by Mr. J. Rogers, to offer to Public Auction, on Monday the 26th Sept. 1842, and following days, on the Premises, Eaton-square, Pimlico, in consequence of the lease having expired—The Glass and Erections of several Greenhouses and Pits, Brickwork, about 300 feet of 6-inch Waterpipe, a quantity of Flints suitable for Rockwork, and a large quantity of York Paving; also the whole of the Nursery Stock, consisting of Fine large bearing Standard Mulberries, Almonds, Acacias, Limes, Poplars, Bignonias, Catalpa, Lilac, Cytisus, Laburnum, fine Hollies, Laurels, Privets, Box, Roses, Laurustinus, Aucubas, Bays, Scarlet and White Rhododendrons, Cedars of Lebanon, Evergreen Oaks, Arbor-vitæ, Cypress, Daphnes, Jasmines, a large quantity of Ivys in pots from 3 to 8 feet, Large Privet Hedges, Box Edging, Thrift, &c.; Pinks, Carnations, Herbaceous Plants, &c. &c.

May be viewed a week prior to the Sale.—Catalogues to be had on the premises, of the principal Seedsmen in London, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING AND HEATING BY HOT WATER.

J. WEEKS and Co., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hothouse Builders and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER.

CONICAL and other BOILERS of all sizes; their largest consumes but a small quantity of fuel, only requiring attention once in 10 hours, and will heat a range of Forcing Houses 300 ft. in length.

Their improved plan of BOTTOM HEAT FOR PITS, by means of an open trough under the bed, is now being universally adopted.

References may be had, and their works seen at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country, nearly the whole of the London Nurseries, and a great variety of Horticultural Erections and Hot-water Apparatus, Models, Plans, Estimates, &c., at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. Bailey having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. Bailey also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. Bailey were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. Bailey have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and Co., Agents for the Old Park Iron-works, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, solicit an inspection of their improved Conical Boiler. (See Editor's description, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, March 12, p. 175.) To Amateurs these Boilers will be found invaluable. They are complete without furnaces or setting in brickwork, movable at pleasure, very ornamental in appearance, and require attention only once in 14 or 15 hours, price 5*l.* 5*s.* and upwards. Further particulars, with plans and estimates for heating any description of building, may be obtained as above; where also may be seen the improved Wrought-iron Boiler, as applied with Chanter's Smoke-consuming Furnaces at Chatsworth, and many other of the Nobility's Seats. Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c. The trade supplied with Hot-water Socket-pipes.

N.B.—Wayte's New Patent Land-pressers and Drills.

EDWARD BECK, MANUFACTURER IN SLATE, Isleworth, Middlesex, respectfully informs Horticulturists, that his IMPROVED SLATE TUBS for Orange Trees and Conservatory Plants, mounted upon rollers, Slate Cisterns, Shelves, and Edgings for garden paths, may be seen in use at his house upon application to the gardener.

JOHN SEYMOUR will be glad to engage himself to any Nobleman or Gentleman as Gardener. He is well acquainted with the management of the Forcing, Kitchen, and Flower-garden Departments; and can have an excellent Character from the Honourable and very Rev. W. Herbert, with whom he has lived six years. He is 40 years of age, married, and has two children, the youngest 4½ years old.—Apply to Mr. Seymour, Carlton Hall, Selby, Yorkshire; or Mr. C. Farnes, 128, St. John Street, West Smithfield, London.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, in a single-handed place, or where a Man is kept, a respectable Man, aged 28; he has two years' good character from his late Master. Direct, Post-paid, to A.B., at J. and J. Fairbairn's, Nurserymen and Seedsmen, Clapham.

WANTS A SITUATION as GARDENER, a respectable Young Man, aged 28, who has a perfect knowledge of the Forcing, Flower, and Kitchen Gardens, and can be well recommended from the Situation he has just left, from which he can have two and a half years' undeniable character. He has likewise lived in the first of families. Direct to E. H., 2, Ingleton-street, North Brixton, Surrey.

WANTS a SITUATION as BAILIFF, or BAILIFF and GAMEKEEPER, an active Man, well understanding the business in all its branches; also the Management of Cattle and Marketing; with four years' character from his last place. He has a Wife, who understands the Dairy and Poultry.—Address J. M., 20, New Manor-street, King's Road, Chelsea.

WIRE-WORK, HOT-WATER APPARATUS, GREEN-HOUSES, &c.

ST. THOMAS BAKER, MANOR-HOUSE, MANOR-PLACE, KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, Manufacturer of INVISIBLE WIRE FENCE, to resist Grazing Stock, and rendered Rabbit-proof. WIRE-WORK in Trainers, Arches for Walks, Bordering, Flower-stands, Pheasantries, &c. HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, Green and Hothouses, Conservatories, &c. The same heated by HOT-WATER APPARATUS, on improved and economical principles.

Parties waited on in Town or Country, and Drawings and Estimates free. Work for the Trade as usual.

Ready for the Press, and shortly will be Published,

A COMPREHENSIVE PRACTICAL TREATISE, or a New Era in the CULTURE OF THE VINE UNDER GLASS, as to its earlier Precocity, &c. &c. Giving a plain, comprehensive, practical detail of the Author's Practice of propagating the Vine; Formation of Borders with proper composts; Planting the same on Scientific Principles, so as to bring it to a permanent bearing state some years earlier than usually practised; Summer and Winter Pruning; Temperature, in all its stages through the season; Thinning of the Fruit, reduced to fixed principles; on the colouring of the same; with a thorough Preventive of that bane of all success, Shaking and Shivering of the Footstalks and Fruit. Giving a complete Course of Culture, from the embryo bud to the permanent bearing of the plant, as practised by himself, carefully collected from great study. A Guide to the Amateur, the Tyro, and rising generation of Gardeners.—By JAMES ROBERTS, Gardener to Matt. Wilson, Esq., Eshton Hall, near Skipton, Yorkshire.

THE GARDENER AND PRACTICAL FLORIST, No. II., contains—Geraniums and Geranium-Growers; Thompson on the Heartsease; Hints to Young Florists; Culture of the Horse-Radish; Properties of Flowers and Plants; The Tulip; The Wages of Gardeners; Culture of the Dahlia; Horticultural Shows, their effect on Science and Morals, by a Country Clergyman.

⁂ The Gardener *is published weekly, price* 3*d*., *and in monthly parts, price* 1*s*.; to be had or ordered of all Booksellers and Newsmen. London: R. Groombridge, Paternoster-row; where all Advertisements are received.

ADVERTISEMENTS for the GARDENER and PRACTICAL FLORIST must be forwarded to the Publisher, R. Groombridge, Paternoster Row, one week previous to their intended appearance.

No. 2 is now ready; to be continued weekly, price 3*d*., and may be had or ordered of all Booksellers and Newsmen.

In Monthly Nos., 8vo, with Four beautifully-coloured Plates.
Price 2*s*. 6*d*.

PAXTON'S MAGAZINE OF BOTANY.

The Number for September, 1842, contains highly-finished drawings of *Combretum grandiflorum*, *Làtage Hoveæfòlia*, *Malva campanulata*, and *Péntstemon gentianoides*, var. *splendens*; likewise Papers on Gardening as a science; on Grouping Ornamental Plants; and Suggestions for Training Cacti. Floricultural Notices of new and beautiful Plants figured in the leading Botanical Periodicals for August; together with a complete Calendar of Monthly Operations for the Garden.

This work comprises, monthly, four admirably-coloured plates, and twenty-four pages of interesting and useful letter-press. The admirers of flowers are requested to observe—

1. That all the drawings are taken from nature, and are consequently made from plants which have flowered in Britain.

2. That, with few exceptions, they are all done by one artist, whose abilities are of the highest order, and who travels himself to the places where the plants are in flower.

3. That they are lithographed by the same individual, and, being coloured in a superior manner, have all the spirit and elegance, and much of the finish, of the original drawing.

4. That about one-half of the drawings are from plants which have never before been figured in this country, the rest representing the most popular novelties, as well as the more neglected, though sometimes far handsomer, old species; the majority being such as can be cultivated by every one possessing a flower-border and a greenhouse or frame.

It may, in conclusion, be safely asserted that, both for the beauty of its embellishments, and the utility of its contents, this work is well adapted to the wants of all who delight in gardening; and as the improved system of having the plates lithographed commenced with the present year, and as it is intended that each volume shall now be perfect in itself, the present is a desirable opportunity for those who wish to become subscribers.

London: W. S. Orr and Co., Paternoster-row.

THE MECHIAN DRESSING-CASE, the most portable ever invented, only six and three-quarter inches long, three and a quarter wide, and three-fourths of an inch deep, the size of a pocket-book, contains one pair of Mechi's ivory-handled peculiar steel razors, his magic strop and comb, badger-hair shaving-brush, his patent castellated tooth-brush, and a neat nail-brush; price only 25*s*. The same with hair-brush and soap-dish, 35*s*. To military men, and as a steam-boat or travelling companion, this invention must prove invaluable, the articles therein being of the first quality. An immense variety of other dressing-cases for both gentlemen and ladies, either in fancy woods or leather, at all prices, from 20*s*. to 30 guineas.—At Mechi's Cutlery and Dressing-case Manufactory, No. 4, Leaden-hall-street, London, four doors from Cornhill. An extensive stock of leather writing-cases, work-boxes, bagatelle-tables, razors, razor-strops, Sheffield plated goods, tea-trays, tea-caddies, &c., cheaper than any house in London. Every article warranted; money returned if not approved.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY in Regent-Street are DISCONTINUED till Tuesday, October the 4th, in consequence of the Meeting-room being under repair.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1842.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, Sept. 13 . . South London Floricultural . 1 P. M.
— — 20 . . Floricultural . . . . . . 2 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 24 . Royal Botanic . . . . . $3\frac{3}{4}$ P. M.

COUNTRY SHOWS.—Sept. 13, Wingham. 14, Royal Berkshire, Warwick. 15, Croydon, Hoddesdon, Kingston, Shrewsbury. 16, Roxburghshire, Louth, Salt Hill, Manchester. 20, Elham. 21, Nottingham, Faversham, Thornbury. 23, Norwich. 24, Wexford.

THE effect of nitrate of soda upon some kinds of crops, on some kinds of land, has been so clearly proved to be beneficial that no doubt now remains upon the subject. We have ourselves seen its action on Grass, on Fir-trees, on common shrubs, and on many common cultivated vegetables, and in all cases when pure, and judiciously applied, it has proved worthy of its reputation. But we have also seen it produce injury even in minute doses. Rhododendrons, for instance, appear to suffer from its action, and many things perish outright. This is no more than was to be expected; for in plants, as in animals, what is food for one is poison for another.

But there are some apparent exceptions to this, and they deserve to be inquired into. A correspondent at Putney writes to us thus:—

"In compliance with your recommendation, I last Spring applied a solution of nitrate of soda to several young coniferous plants. Some of them were *feeble*, and others were *vigorous*; but they are all now either dead or dying. I followed your instructions exactly, both as to quantity and mode of administering it, and should like to know whether other experimenters in the same line (if any have been made) have found a similar result. The names of the deceased are—Pinus Menziésii, P. Gerardiana, P. pátula, Abies Clanbrasiliensis, A. Fráseri, A. Smithiana, and Larix péndula. It was also applied to a Gárrya ellíptica, which had been removed and di dnot look very healthy. It has also shared the same fate."

We have another letter now before us, in which the writer assures us that he has applied it carefully to plants of many different kinds, but without any perceptible effect upon their growth or blooming.

Now, there may be two reasons for these results: the one, that the soil already contains so much saline matter that the addition of more is useless; the other, that the substance called nitrate of soda was *something else*. There seems much reason to suppose that this agent is greatly adulterated. It is said that sulphate of soda is used for this purpose: but as that salt seems to act much in the same manner as the nitrate, it may not be mischievous. It is certain that common salt is mixed with it largely. Dr. Madden found in three different samples of nitrate of soda as much as 14, 25, and 26 per cent. respectively of common salt. He adds that, as the samples were contained in the bags in which they were imported, there was no reason for questioning the honesty of the seller, but that the adulteration had probably been effected prior to its being shipped for Britain.

It is plain that, under such circumstances, results would be conflicting; for he who gives his crops real nitrate of soda applies to them a very different substance from that which consists of common salt to the extent of one quarter of its whole weight; at that rate of adulteration every rod of ground will have a quarter of a pound of common salt, when the usual quantity of nitrate of soda is used. It appears that all samples of this agent contain *some* common salt; but the wholesale dealers should have it analysed, and ought to mark every bag with its per-centage of adulteration, as is done with bags of saltpetre: then the gardener and farmer would know what he is doing; and the foreign dealer who commits the fraud would discontinue his adulteration when he found that he had no sale for it.

The presence of salt in nitrate of soda is easily ascertained by throwing it into the fire. If it crackles, it is mixed; for pure nitrate burns without crackling, with a kind of hissing noise. A rough estimate of the amount of adulteration may be formed by observing how much crackling takes place.

WE learn that Count Hompesch, a Belgian gentleman, has taken out a patent for the preparation of a manure more powerful and cheaper than any yet invented. His plan is said to consist in fixing all the volatile parts of night-soil and other such substances by means of the ashes of the oolitic shale of Portland. The shale is employed in the first place as a source from which oil, turpentine, and other substances are extracted: the residue goes to the preparation of the manure, which is to be converted somewhere on the Isle of Dogs, and sold in a dry state in the form of bricks. As the materials to be thus employed are inexhaustible, and at present almost valueless, it is expected that the preparation of the fertiliser in question will become a matter of great national importance.

As people have become too wise to wonder at sugar being made from old rags, so will they be equally prepared to hear that oil, and tallow and soap, are to be fabricated from the hardened mud of the coal-mines; for such is "shale."

FEW persons, conversant with the cultivation of the Vine, are unacquainted with the fact, that some of the finest Grapes which have of late years been produced in this country have been grown by Mr. Richard Crawshay. We have received many inquiries concerning the manner in which that gentleman manages his Vines, and in what respect his treatment of them differs from that of other persons. A recent visit to his brother, Mr. Geo. Crawshay, of Colney Hatch, enables us to point out some of the principal features of his cultivation, which we find to be much at variance with the system generally adopted.

In the first place, the Grapes are grown without the aid of fire-heat, so that the expense incurred is trifling; and, instead of having rich borders of several yards in width facing the vineries and lying in a comparatively useless state, or looking unsightly with straw, as is generally the case, the walks are allowed to run close up to the houses, with, as we are assured, no preparation beneath of the ordinary soil, which is of a strong loamy texture. We would not have it inferred from this that we consider a border properly prepared to be of no benefit; we merely state what Mr. Crawshay has effected without that powerful auxiliary. But what is yet more at variance with the opinion of many writers is, that the laps between the squares of glass, instead of being either close to each other, or filled with putty, are so far apart that in many places we could insert our fingers between the panes. Attention to the latter point, and having the floor of the vinery paved with common red flags or tiles, Mr. Crawshay considers to be most essential in growing Grapes to perfection without the assistance of fire-heat.

Although few will doubt the propriety of having closely-glazed houses for early forcing, because severe frosts or piercing winds, penetrating through the aperture, would be destructive to the tender shoots, yet, in the present case, we perfectly agree with Mr. Crawshay. Every one is aware of the oppressive sensation felt upon entering a closely-glazed house, more especially if shut up for the evening; whereas, in a house glazed after the above manner, no disagreeable effect is at any time produced, because there is always a free circulation of air between the squares of glass; and Mr. Crawshay contends that this purity of atmosphere is as essential to the welfare of the Vine as it is beneficial to a human being. On entering one of his Vineries with a south-west aspect, when the sun is shining full upon it, a refreshing air meets you, with the thermometer indicating a temperature of only 75°.

The use of the paved floor is this: in the early stage of the Vine's growth water is liberally thrown down on the floor to create vapour, and this treatment is continued until the berries are supposed to be stoned; after which, it is gradually withheld; and when the colouring process commences, it is altogether discontinued; so that by the time the Grapes approach maturity, the floor becomes dry, and during the cool nights of autumn continues to give off slowly to the interior of the house the heat which it absorbs during the day.

But there are other points in which Mr. Crawshay's treatment is peculiar. The stems of the Vines are trained up the rafters about a yard apart. Every season the young wood is pruned back nearly close to the original stem, so that, even upon minute inspection, scarcely a bud is visible. This may be one reason why the wood is of such uniform size, not a single watery shoot being observable in any of the houses. After the pruning is completed, a free circulation of air is allowed, by means of the front sashes and top lights, and thus the breaking of the Vines is considerably retarded; in fact, it is rendered later than upon the open walls. In general, the Vines do not begin to push until the latter part of April, and it is only in the first week of May that the houses are closed at night. Air is then admitted less freely during the day; the Vines are frequently syringed, and abundance of water is thrown down upon the floors, to keep up a constant supply of moisture in the atmosphere.

When the Vines are in bloom, the houses are closed earlier in the afternoon, and the syringe is of course dispensed with, but is again made use of a few times after the Grapes are thinned, to wash off the remains of dead flowers and dust, as well as to assist in restoring the leaves to their proper position. Air is then given more freely during the day in *wet* as well as in dry weather; for it is the opinion of Mr. Crawshay that the spots upon Grapes, commonly called "pitting," are caused by the stagnation of the atmosphere which is consequent upon keeping a Vinery closed for several days during wet weather. As we before stated, no water is admitted into the house after the colouring process has commenced; but abundance of air is left on through the night as well as during the day.

Through the whole period of their growth no fire-heat is applied; but when the Grapes are perfectly ripe, and the autumn frosts commence, an Arnott's stove is used to preserve the temperature of the house above the freezing point. Thus but a trifling expense is incurred beyond the bare attention necessary to ensure success; and the fruit so produced may, with care, be kept in perfection until February. It is fruit, too, of which every *gardener* might be proud. The bunches, it is true, are not so large as we have seen; but in lieu of that they are compact and regular; and *very few* persons can produce berries of such a size. Not a trace of the red-spider is visible upon any of the leaves, and the wood is already in the best possible condition for another season.

ON BUDDING.

HAVING observed in some late Papers of the *Chronicle* some allusions to the different opinions upon budding, I venture to forward to you those which practice has induced me to form upon that subject.

The bud will sometimes take although the heart appears to be gone; it will sometimes adhere and start quickly, although more wood be left in the shield than will allow the sides to lie flat down; but the evident desideratum is that no more of the wood adjacent to the eye be left than shall secure its close attachment to the shoot upon which it may be placed, nor any less than may suffice to retain the growing principle, the limit of which must be defined by a combination of theory and practice, and at present, I believe, remains a problem to be solved.

Many buds have I inserted in early days in which the eyes have not been sufficiently swollen, and no produce has come forth; and many a bud have I inserted in the hope that the cambium would fill the vacant hole, which fear told me was too large, yet which a scanty supply of buds induced me to retain, but all in vain; for though the bark adhered, the eye was lost, and many a woody bud inserted thus has become dry before it could adhere. I believe the great secret to be—taking the bud in its proper state, *i. e.*, full-formed (not too near the base of the stock, from which it will part with difficulty, nor too near the top, because insufficiently ripe), and to insert it when the receiving plant and the weather are in a favourable state to continue the elaboration of those juices necessary to form a junction. The period of year is, comparatively speaking, immaterial; I have inserted buds at all times, and have now in my possession a plant that was worked on 21st October, ten years ago.

Shoots that grow angularly, and are nearly the same size all the way up, afford better buds than such as are produced on long rapid-growing branches; the buds of the latter are seldom well defined, and if inserted at all hollow in the centre are sure to go blind.

The difference of trouble in separating buds from varieties of Roses is in no case, perhaps, so remarkable as in the Maria Leonida and Bracteata odorata alba; though so much alike as scarcely to be distinguishable except from their difference of vigour, the former seems to require the gouge to take out the bud successfully, whilst in the latter there is no difficulty. I may here observe, that this instrument is very effective in saving buds of rare sorts that do not part readily and draw the eyes; whilst it gives little trouble and almost invariable success.

The leading error in budding Roses appears to be in attempting to make the Wild Briar subservient to purposes for which it is not adapted, viz., to make it carry such sorts as, flowering but once and almost stagnating at other periods, cannot by any mode of pruning be made to keep the plant both healthy and productive.

In other shrubs, such as the Cytisus budded upon the Laburnum, where from some cause, I believe unknown, many of the varieties will not live above a few years, the graft commonly dies, while the stock recovers and breaks at the summit; whereas in the Rose stock, the stagnation of sap in the stem leaves the plant to renew itself, either by breaking low down or by suckers.

A fruitful cause of mischief in worked Roses is the habit of cutting in the wild shoots, in order to force the buds inserted in them to break the same season; by which eventually little is gained, except in peculiar seasons and under favourable circumstances; whilst the newly-inserted bud, instead of being enveloped in fresh wood hardier in its character than its own, remains more defenceless in the winter than if it were interwoven, as it were, with the layers produced from the whole of the wild shoot with its ripened leaves.

There can, I suppose, be little doubt that the Lamarque Rose, on account of its size, the beauty of its colour, its fragrance, the rapidity of its growth, its long continuance in bloom, and the general beauty of the plant, exceeds all others; yet this Rose has been much undervalued because delicate in winter.

The situation of my garden is much exposed in every way, yet five hundred plants were moved this year, many of them the Lamarque, and the losses were few, considering the lateness of the removal; and I attribute this in a great measure to my endeavours to protect the delicate buds, by enclosing them within the wood proceeding from the unshortened shoots of the stock. In delicate sorts, this advantage is, I believe, of permanent duration. The plants of Jaune Desprez and Lamarque, though several years old, though dying back almost home (in many instances quite), from the united effects of late removal, unfavourable winter, introduction to a much worse soil, and exposure at the rise of the sap (the latter, perhaps, more injurious to the plant in question than any other), recovered, with hardly an exception, and flowered very abundantly.

The common material for securing the buds (the bark of the Lime-tree) is not elastic, and either compresses during rain, or gets loose in dry weather; whilst worsted yields considerably in the first of these instances, and sustains a moderate pressure in the second. There is one advantage to be derived if the plants are worked in the spring, when the swelling of the bark is not so rapid as in autumn: the ligature may be left (till it be finally taken off) unloosened without destroying the inserted bud; or if the operator be nice in his work, the ligature, if white worsted, instead of being loosened, may be replaced by a green one; and thus such plants as have been attended to, and such as require revision, will at once be seen. I have this year scarcely loosened a ligature, though I have removed several altogether; and I am not aware that I have lost a single eye from this cause.

I observe in one of your Papers a query, as to the propriety of allowing a leaf, as well as a leafstalk, to remain with the inserted bud. I have found this beneficial, if the weather be moist, and the sap flow freely; in which case the leaf has been preserved alive, and an action set up so close to the inserted bud, as frequently to make it start during the current season, and grow vigorously. If the weather become dry, the leaf dies; but I have never been able to ascertain that any greater injury has resulted from it than if the leaf had not been left on.

The differences between the varieties of the wild Stock court observation from your correspondent. Some can only with difficulty be compelled to retain the new head, from an inclination to change their leader perpetually; some have vigour, others require to be surrounded by the freest growers; but I have ever found, that to obtain the three great advantages of free flower, fine flower, and health in the tree (in which latter, I include both shape and promise for the coming year), the utmost attention is requisite in pruning.—*A Practitioner.* [We trust this excellent correspondent will oblige us with his experience in pruning Roses.]

ON THE PREPARATION OF MUSHROOM SPAWN.

The first operation to be performed in the production of Mushrooms is to make the spawn, which is done as follows:—Take from the high road the droppings of horses' and other dung ground into dust, and about April or May add two-thirds of firm cow-dung, and thoroughly incorporate them, but in doing this do not use water; the more this mixture is trodden and beaten together the better. After it is well mixed let it remain in some dry shed or outhouse for a week or ten days, then beat it over again; and if the spawn is intended to be kept for some years, a small portion of fresh loam must be added. It may now be formed into square bricks, using some of the dry road-dust to keep it from sticking to the hands and boards on which it is worked; make the bricks about eight or nine inches long, three or four broad, and two inches thick; lay them out of doors to dry, but be careful to prevent rain falling upon them. When they are dried so that they yield to a gentle pressure of the finger, place them in a convenient shed in layers, then take some spawn that has been obtained from any old dunghill or hotbed, and strew some small pieces between the layers, and where there is a sufficient quantity cover the heap up with dry stable litter, and let it remain for ten or twelve days; then look at it, and films of spawn like spider's web will be seen even on the outside of the litter. All the bricks should now be turned over, and any that are are not impregnated should be placed in contact with the spawn. In making up the pile be careful to place a dry brick in the middle and a moist one on the outside, and then cover it up as before with the long litter, and let it remain twelve or fourteen days. If the weather is warm you will find the heap as white as a sheet of paper, and the whole mass converted into Mushroom spawn, and in many places where any moisture is in the bricks numberless young Mushrooms will appear issuing from those bricks; these must, however, be checked by taking the bricks up and placing them in a thoroughly dry place, where a current of air will stop their growth, otherwise the spawn will be spent and rendered useless. This is the cause of much disappointment, and frequently happens with spawn that is bought, because it is sometimes improperly made, and has been badly preserved in a damp cold place, by which means the spawn, if ever so good, becomes exhausted. The great secret of success is to keep the spawn perfectly dry and sweet, when it may be preserved for years if these directions are followed strictly.—*George Gordon.*

ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XXXIII.

The Antler Rose Saw-fly, *Cladius difformis.*—Amongst the various insects which are attached to Rose-trees, there are several Saw-flies, whose larvæ, by feeding upon the leaves and pith, very materially assist in affecting the growth and destroying the beauty of that favourite flower. One of them which is particularly fond of the China Rose has been actively engaged for many weeks this summer in demolishing the leaves of that species, which it selects from all the other varieties, and will even eat them, although withered, in preference to the fresh foliage of the Provence Rose.

When a Rose-tree is attacked by these caterpillars, multitudes of holes soon make their appearance in the leaves, which keep daily increasing in number, and places are likewise eaten out of the margins (figs. 1 and 2); yet nothing is to be seen of the cause, unless we look under the leaf, where we shall find a smallish caterpillar, either stretched out or curled up, and holding by its feet to the eaten edge (fig. 1). These caterpillars, which are distinguished from all lepidopterous larvæ, such as butterflies, moths, &c., by the greater number of their feet, are not quite half an inch long: they are nearly cylindrical, tapering a little to the tail: they are bright green, and covered with short upright hairs, with a darker line down the back, and one of a deeper tint down each side; the head is horny and fulvous, with two minute black dots on the sides, like eyes; they have twenty feet, namely, six pectoral true feet, twelve abdominal membranous or false feet, and two anal feet, which do not assist the animal in walking. Having arrived at their full growth, they spin a web, either between the contiguous leaves, or in a fold, by drawing the sides of a leaf slightly together; but sometimes it is attached to the stem only at a fork of the branches: in this web they form a yellowish-white cocoon, somewhat oval (fig. 3), which is very thin and transparent, being formed of threads united by a gummy substance, so that when finished it is impervious to wet, and shines as if a snail had crawled over it; occasionally two cocoons are formed under one web, and it seems probable that these may produce male and female flies. In these cocoons the green larvæ rest a short time, losing, it is said, their fourteen false legs, and eventually changing to a pupa: the flies are hatched in twelve or thirteen days. One which I received the 25th July, about which period the caterpillars were most abundant, spun up in a few days, and the Saw-fly hatched the 11th of August.

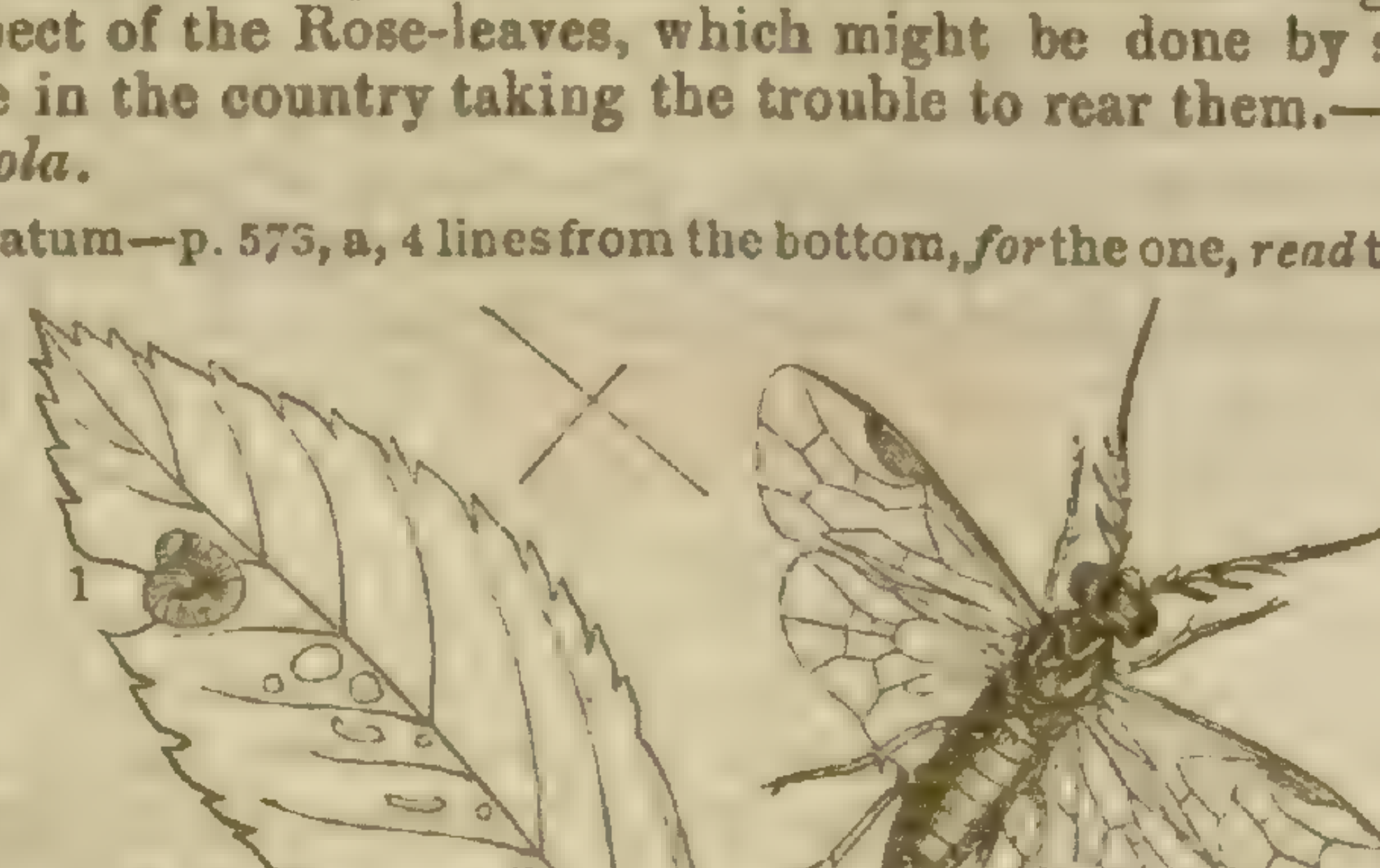
The saw-flies which issue from these cocoons no longer bear the appellation of Tenthredo, but are now separated from that extensive group, and form a genus called Cladius *, of which there are six or seven British varieties; but the Rose species, which, from the curious form of the masculine horns, I have called "The Antler Rose Saw-fly," is named by Panzer C. difformis: it is black and shining; the antennæ are composed of nine joints and pubescent; in the male the third joint is hooked internally at the base, and produces a long branch externally at the apex; the fourth and fifth are similar in structure; but in the sixth the branch is very short, and it is wanting altogether in the remainder: in the female the horns are simple and tapering; the four wings are iridescent and slightly stained with a smoky tint; the stigma is brown, as well as the nervures, which form many cells, by which the group is in a great measure characterised; there are one marginal and four submarginal cells in the superior wings, but the little basal one being often obliterated, there are in fact only three of these in many specimens: the legs are ochreous; the thighs black, excepting the tips. Fig. 4 represents the male, the crossed lines showing the natural dimensions.

Cladius difformis was esteemed a rare insect 20 or 30 years ago; but now it is found from the end of May to the middle of August, in the gardens around London, and from its inhabiting Combe and Darent woods, as well as various other parts of the country, from Northumberland to Dorsetshire, it seems not improbable that the larvæ will feed upon the Dog-rose or some of our native species.

It would not, perhaps, be an easy matter to get rid of these troublesome caterpillars, except by hand-picking and shaking the branches over a cloth; for as they keep on the under surface of the leaves, no application, except fumigating with sulphur, would fairly reach them; it is possible that sprinkling hellebore powder over the leaves would annoy them, but it would not, I apprehend, free our Roses from their numerous and successive broods.

We have already alluded to five or six other species of Saw-flies which injure the Roses. One of them was pointed out to us last year in a garden, where it had given a very curious appearance to a considerable number of single or white Roses, I believe, growing on a border under some Elm-trees; all the leaflets at a distance looked like little fingers, and on examining them I found both margins of the leaves curled underneath, and within the scrolls were some saw-fly caterpillars, about half an inch long, green and pubescent, with brown heads. I placed some of the branches in water in cages, but failed to obtain the Saw-flies from them. In July of the present year I observed the same appearance in a Dog-rose by a grove near Selborne, but the larvæ in the curled leaves were whitish; this, however, might arise from their being much younger. It would be very interesting to ascertain the species of Saw-fly whose caterpillars cause this remarkable and blighted aspect of the Rose-leaves, which might be done by some one in the country taking the trouble to rear them.—*Ruricola.*

Erratum—p. 575, a, 4 lines from the bottom, *for* the one, *read* those.



AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXXVII.

Continue to propagate the different kinds of half-hardy and hardy ornamental plants, for turning out in the beds and borders next summer. I have already described some of the better kinds of Verbena, and it may be useful to follow this up with notices of other things which are well adapted for the same purpose. There are several varieties of Scarlet Pelargoniums, such as the Frogmore, which is a fine dwarf free-flowering kind; Basilisk, which has an excellent habit, and produces flowers of the most intense scarlet; and compactum, which sends out large spikes, and shows them well above the leaves—all well suited for the clumps or borders. A variety called the Shrubland Scarlet deserves a place in all gardens, either in the greenhouse or on the lawn; it grows taller than some of the other kinds, but the flower-stems are very large and striking. Besides these, there are some dwarf sorts with variegated leaves, which look rather pretty in a small clump; one of the best of these is called Mangles's. I was much pleased with the effect which a round clump of Scarlet Pelargoniums, planted in a particular way, produced in the garden at Bagshot Park, noticed in the last number; and as it would look extremely well when placed in a judicious part of the lawn of a small garden, preparations might be made now for having one next year. It is done by saving a few tall plants for the centre of the clump, and having some shorter ones for the outsides. When they are planted out, and have established themselves, the clump has the appearance of one plant forming an irregular cone. When the variety called compactum, which I have just noticed, is employed for this purpose, as it is at Bagshot Park, the effect is particularly good.

The varieties of Anagallis, or Pimpernel, are also very ornamental; the best are the large blue (cærúlea grandiflora), the flesh-coloured (cárnea), and the red-flowered, which is sometimes called Monelli major. Then there is the Alonsoa or Célsia, the Lantanas, the Heliotrope, Petúnias, Nierembérgias, and Sálvias, which all strike readily from cuttings, and give variety as well as beauty to a garden. Péntstemon gentianoides and the red-flowering variety are both valuable plants to the amateur, for they are nearly hardy, even in the coldest part of England. There is one thing connected with this beautiful plant which ought to be generally known, and that is, it is much more likely to stand the winter if it is not cut over in autumn. Many persons cut it over as they do other herbaceous plants, whenever the stems begin to look bad; and if it does not push again in spring, they imagine that the winter has killed it, when the fact is, they have done so themselves by improper treatment.

The alterations intended to be made in the winter or spring should be studied in many cases now, whilst the leaves are on the trees. In some gardens which are tastefully laid out, the removal of a single branch from a tree is sometimes attended with the best results; some beautiful scenery is probably brought into view and an idea of extent is given on which the eye rests with pleasure. All these things ought to be carefully studied for some time before the work begins, in order that what is done may be an improvement and not a mere alteration.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Manures.—The subject of preparing manures having for a considerable time past been freely discussed in the columns of your most useful and instructive Paper, as well as amongst the agriculturists at the late meeting, where it was a leading topic, I do not feel quite satisfied with the modes recommended for what is termed "fixing" the ammonia developed during the process of decomposition. Sulphate of lime and sulphate of iron have been pointed out as most eligible for the purpose; but both are liable to objection, if not inapplicable altogether. Sulphate of lime, or gypsum, is not soluble in less than 500 parts of water, consequently cannot readily nor equally diffuse itself through the fermenting mass of manure, so as to unite with the ammonia and form a sulphate; which is what I suppose is meant by "fixing." But it is well known that the affinity of sulphuric acid for lime is much stronger than for ammonia. If the ammonia be in a gaseous state (which the readiness with which it is detected by smell plainly indicates), or if it be simply dissolved in water, no union with the sulphuric acid of the gypsum can take place. A portion of the ammonia *may* unite with carbonic acid gas, forming a carbonate, in which case a combination with the sulphuric acid may be made by means of compound affinity; but in no other case, that I am aware of. Sulphate of iron is, I apprehend, liable to the same objections; but there is another,—if the acid unites with the ammonia by simple elective affinity, the *protoxide* of iron will be liberated; and Professor Sprengel says "it is this protoxide which produces the harshness or acrimony which is so distinctly perceptible in some sorts of mould." He also observes, "My own experience has taught me that a field may be spoiled for several years if such sort of mould [that containing protoxide of iron] be not left on the surface for one whole year at least." This seems decisive against sulphate of iron as a "fixer;" but *if it be necessary* to convert the ammonia into a sulphate (which I am disposed to doubt), a far better and cheaper plan would be to use very dilute sulphuric acid for watering the soil-heap, which would thus be so perfectly diffused through the mass as to arrest every atom of ammonia. Sulphuric acid, at the manufactory, costs about 1¼*d.* per lb., or less than 2*s.* per gallon, which is cheaper than copperas at 5*s.*; two gallons and a half of oil of vitriol, costing 5*s.*, contain the same quantity of dry acid as 130 lbs. of sulphate of iron, which costs 5*s.* 10*d.* As to gypsum, its insolubility and inapplicability in a state of powder, with the expense of reducing it to that state, appear to me decisive against its use.—*Lusor.*—[We fully agree with "Lusor" that sulphuric acid is better than any other substance for fixing ammonia, and have several times recommended it for that purpose. With regard to the action of gypsum on manure, it must be remembered that manure contains carbonate of ammonia, and but little caustic ammonia; and when a solution of that salt is mixed with powdered gypsum, the two salts mutually decompose each other, even though very little of the gypsum is dissolved. Sulphate of iron is decomposed both by caustic ammonia and its carbonate. It is stated by several persons that they have advantageously used it to fix ammonia; an interesting account was given in March last, p. 191 of the *Chronicle*, of the use of this salt and of gypsum by M. Schattenmann.—*E.*]

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* Curtis's Brit. Ent., fol. and pl. 457, and Guide Gen., 473.

Gardeners and Weeds.—I consider it a part of the duty of an intelligent gardener to be always improving his mind, and to be adding, day by day, something, however trifling, to his stock of knowledge. Amongst other means of acquiring information on doubtful points, the pages of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* stand pre-eminent; but the operative sometimes fears, that the source from which he gains amusement may be to him also a source of vexation. Some persons say you are not impartial, that you lean to the employer more than to the employed. Whilst the journeyman is conning over your pages, in a (too often) miserable bothy, the head-gardener is perusing the remarks of his more favoured brethren, and the gentleman may be glancing over your leading article. The latter reads your observations respecting troublesome weeds in an advanced state, namely, that "in a well-kept garden they are unknown." Perhaps the next day he finds a few in some part of his garden; it is true he cannot complain of his flower parterres, for there each plant luxuriates in its assigned place, and no other species are allowed to vegetate with it; his walks and lawns are in high keeping, and there is nothing slovenly in the immediate vicinity of the house; but some obscure corners of the kitchen-garden are, perhaps, "discreditable." Allow me then to ask, whose fault is this? whether that of the possessor of thousands, or of the toil and care-worn gardener? If the latter, let me plead for him. I am not particularly interested in these remarks, further than in sympathising with kind and intelligent, yet, in many respects, *ill-used gardeners.* Condemn no man unheard; but let us sometimes take a peep behind the scenes, and observe the causes and corresponding effects produced, directly and indirectly, by their operating unfavourably on the minds of all. A gardener's is an anxious life; he has to cater for his employers, and not unfrequently, with means very inadequate to the task assigned to him, he is expected to find certain things, both in and out of season, and when blamed he must not make frivolous excuses. But why should a good servant be pressed hard? a worthy gardener who has a kind master feels a pleasure in anticipating his employer's wishes. Perhaps the following statement will go a little way to show that he should not be blamed alone, if at all. The quantity and quality of work done in a garden depend much on the activity of the men, and the interest they take in the appearance of it; but, owing to a variety of causes, it is seldom they care anything about its general appearance. Few, very few gardeners have a sufficiency of hands to enable them to keep pace with the work in the busy months of summer; and unforeseen circumstances frequently retard necessary work for days, or even weeks; and sometimes the permanant number of hands does not exceed two-thirds of what are really necessary to preserve neatness. I would wish a due regard to be paid to economy; before it everything must bow: it forms a necessary part of a gardener's qualifications. To his professional eye a weed is as hateful as a cobweb would be in his cottage; yet their destruction is more expensive than is often thought. Allowing, then, the industrious gardener to employ his own time, and that of his men, to the best possible advantage, in few instances can he do all he would wish. On a fine hot day he may destroy myriads of weeds, by putting all hands to a general Dutch hoeing, just as these weeds are rising from the ground; and the services of women and boys as auxiliaries to the foreman and hands would be exceedingly useful: but too often infirm old men or boys are kept for charity, and gardeners suffer for it. These are reckoned as so many hands, whereas some are no better than fractions. I have put together these few desultory remarks, and I hope that your pages may be the means of establishing harmony between gardeners and their employers, by showing the former what is required, and the latter the difficulties with which the gardener has to contend.—*A Gardener, Isleworth.*

On making Lime-ash Floors.—Procure a quantity of lime-ashes (that is, the refuse of the limekiln, consisting of the smaller particles of lime, and the ashes of the culm or coal used in burning), and rather more than an equal proportion of gravel; both of which should be sifted separately through a quarter-inch sieve, to prevent, in some measure, the lime from blistering, and the gravel, if coarse, from forming a rough face to the floor. The smaller particles of gravel should afterwards be separated by a finer sieve; because if these were allowed to remain, they would make the substance too brittle. The whole must be well tempered with water, till it is of the consistence of stiff mortar, and must be allowed to lie in a heap for a week; at the end of which time it must again be well incorporated, and it will then be ready for use. If the ground is damp on which the floor is to be formed, it should have a coating of smith's cinders or some other porous material spread over it a few inches deep. When so prepared, lay on the mixture in sufficient quantity to be, when levelled, from four to six inches thick; allowing it to remain in a rough state about 24 hours. On the following day tread it well with shoes in which there are no nails; smooth it with a trowel, and afterwards beat it twice a day with a common rammer, until it seems to be consolidated, which will be the case in about seven or eight days. This can be easily ascertained by its moving in patches when struck with the beater; all that it requires afterwards is to render the surface perfectly level.—*Devonian.*

Impure Water.—I would be much obliged for information with regard to a tank which we have had built, about a year and a half ago, for holding 300 hogsheads of rain-water, for the gardens and laundry. I was obliged to discontinue the watering of plants with it, otherwise I should have killed them; it turns the cloths yellow. The water is strong enough to kill worms; it has been about seven times pumped out, but it is still as strong of lime as ever. The quantity of lime used in the mason-work was 200 bushels, 70lb. weight per bushel. We have been recommended to wash the inside with blood from the slaughter-house; also to plaster it with Roman cement.—*C.* [There is great difference in the quality of lime; some is far better than others for tanks and similar works. If, as is probable, "C." has employed bad lime, his best remedy will certainly be Roman cement, which is altogether the best possible material for lining tanks. Asphalte has been recommended by some, and appears to answer well. "C." should have stated how the rain-water is collected for his tank, and also the substance of which the walls of the tank are constructed; in the absence of more precise data, a thin coat of Roman cement appears the best means of preventing the water dissolving lime.—*E.* What is blood to do?]

Transmission of Cuttings to Foreign Parts.—I observe in a late Number of the *Chronicle*, that several methods of packing cuttings for transmission to foreign parts have been resorted to, but that none of them succeeded perfectly. I attribute the withered state in which they arrived to the want of moisture, and I think it might be remedied by plunging the ends of the shoots in potatoes; which latter might be afterwards plunged in a solution of cobbler's wax. This would, perhaps, be no superfluous caution, since it would fill up all interstices between the shoots and the tubers, and thereby prevent the ingress of air. The whole might afterwards be enveloped in India-rubber cloth.—*L. S., Chatsworth.*

On the probability of Flowering Plants in the Autumn.—Amongst the various improvements which have within the last few years been effected in horticulture, it is a matter of surprise, that, while so many different methods have been pursued in accelerating the flowering of plants, no attempt has yet been made to retard that period beyond the ordinary season appointed them by Nature. Surely the latter is equally as deserving of the consideration of the horticulturist as the former,—since, during the gayest summer months, by far the greater portion of the higher classes, who take an unbounded interest in flowers, and upon whom the gardener must in a great measure rely for his success in life, are absent from the country, and return only when their greenhouses, comparatively speaking, contain but a small source of attraction. It is true the many splendid varieties of Chrysanthemum which have been lately raised come naturally into flower during the otherwise dull autumnal months; still there is not that general appearance of gaiety which is observable at an earlier period of the year. The dazzling display of Azaleas and Pelargoniums, the delicate yet not less interesting flowers of the Hyacinth and Narcissus, are no longer to be met with, and nature appears, within and without, to be sinking into a state of rest. The question is, then, whether it is possible to prevent the flowering of spring plants at their appointed season, and to bring them into bloom between the months of August and December, and what are the most probable means by which it may be effected? whether by nipping off the flower-buds as they successively appear, or by the decrease of temperature? The latter treatment would, perhaps, be applicable to bulbous, the former to herbaceous and shrubby plants. For example, suppose that the flower-buds of a Rose were pinched off as they appeared; each shoot so checked would undoubtedly give birth to others, which would produce fresh flower-buds, and these in their turn might be stopped also. What would be the result of such treatment? Is it not probable that, by due attention to pot-room and watering, an abundant bloom might be expected, while those which had been left to a state of nature would long before have faded? And, if such should prove the case with the Rose, might not the same be looked for from the Pelargonium, Calceolaria, and numerous other favourite plants? It can hardly be doubted that the Camellia might be flowered at any period of the year, by varying the temperature according as circumstances would require. Again, let us suppose that a Hyacinth, or other bulb, was placed in an icehouse, or indeed in any situation where a regularly cool temperature was observed; would not its period of rest be prolonged—and this without endangering its safety by either damp or decay? Or if the pots containing the bulbs of the Amaryllis, during what would otherwise be their growing season, were kept dry, and in a cool situation, would not their time of flowering be also delayed? This is a subject which, at all events, is well deserving the attention of the gardener; and although many of the ideas here advanced may prove to be fallacious, still their very failure may be the means of leading him to future discoveries; and should success crown his efforts, the sober garb of autumn would be exchanged for the smiling livery of spring, and it would show how far nature might be rendered subservient to art in the field of horticulture.—*Inquirens.*

Growth of Plants in Charcoal.—Amongst your miscellaneous articles of last week, mention is made of some experiments upon the growth of plants in charcoal, the good effect of which is attributed to its property of being a conductor and retainer of heat. This is rather an ambiguous expression. Charcoal certainly is not a conductor of heat, but, like all such bodies, when once heated, it parts with its caloric very slowly, and in this sense may be said to retain heat. I apprehend that the true cause of its good effect on the growth of plants, is owing to its being a non-conductor of heat. It is well known that metallic bodies are excellent conductors of heat, and supposing that iron filings were mixed with the compost used in potting any particular plant, the effect of such a mixture would be that of abstracting the heat not only from the soil, but also from the water poured into it from time to time. It would, likewise, by its coldness, paralyse (if I may use the expression) the roots of the plant when they came in contact with it. This may be further explained, by supposing a person to lay one hand upon a piece of iron, and the other upon wood: the first will feel cold by the abstraction of heat from the hand; the other, being a non-conductor of heat, produces no such sensation. Charcoal, if used in a finely-granulated state, *and free from* DUST, will, I have no doubt, be found much superior to sand, for striking and other purposes. When in this state water will freely percolate through it; but if the dust be left in it, the water will become stagnant. Earthy substances (sand, for instance) are better conductors of heat than charcoal, and on that account, I should say, less suitable for the propagation of plants of tender habits.—*Henry Liddell.*—[The article alluded to was copied, as we stated, from "Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture."]

Ipomœa Learii.—Last autumn several small plants of this beautiful climber were given me, and upon one or two of them I found seed-vessels containing perfect seeds. The plants were in 48-sized pots, and in an unhealthy state. This is the only instance I have known of its producing seed. I have observed unhealthy plants of other tribes, when grown in small pots, to produce seed, while those in a vigorous state of growth did not. Is this a fact generally known? I, like Mr. Hodson, turned out a small spring-struck plant against a south wall, towards the latter end of June; it is now beginning to flower, and is covered with blossom-buds; it is the most healthy and vigorous plant I ever saw.—*Henry Oyer, Rosehill Gardens, Robert's-bridge, Sussex.*

The Ethiopian Arum.—There is, I find, generally a great deficiency in the summer treatment of the interesting Calla æthiópica (Richárdia africana), although it has been cultivated in this country above a hundred years. It requires very nearly the same treatment as the Iris chinensis, namely, shaking it frequently out of the exhausted soil, and divesting it of every appearance of suckers, trimming in the roots, and repotting it, but not to excess. It is best to return them into the same pot, unless it be obvious that more room would increase their luxuriance. With rich compost they will be strong and healthy by the regular flowering season, and will send up strong stems, blooming in a continued succession nearly throughout the winter. I find that, like all tuberous and bulbous-rooted plants, they do better when suffered to remain in the pot for a time in a dormant state, after they have done flowering, keeping them only slightly moist. They should afterwards be shaken out of the soil, the roots and suckers trimmed from the tubers, and treated as before. Although winter is the flowering season, I have had them blooming in a continued succession through the summer months, in the stove. They soon get vigorous roots, and send up another, and often three or four flowering stems, if the tuber is strong. They will flower well in the open ground in summer, and produce a fine effect; although their most natural season, like the Chinese Iris, is in the winter months, when their elegance and pleasing fragrance are most wanted.—*J. Mearns, F. H. S., Leeds Bot. Garden.*

Frogmore Scarlet Pelargonium.—As this is a plant comparatively little grown to what it ought to be—and as many people complain of the difficulty they find in increasing it in the autumn, I shall relate a very simple, and at the same time effectual, method of propagating it. I put together a quantity of well-fermented dung, and place a frame upon it; I then cover the surface of the hotbed with sandy heath mould, to the depth of four inches, in which I insert the cuttings, but do not water them; I keep the lights on by day and off during the night (excepting it rains), without any shading. This is continued for more than a week; and on the third week from the time the cuttings were put in, water may be given, and the lights may be kept close without shading. On the fourth week the cuttings will be rooted, when they may be potted off in the manner most convenient. What I have noticed to result from watering cuttings, when just put in, is this—the heat in driving off the water also hastens the dissolution of the cutting, at the surface of the bed; but if prepared as I have stated, no such effect will be produced. Keeping these remarks in view, in connexion with what Mr. Beaton has said, in No. 34, p. 558, a more sure way of propagating plants will be arrived at.—*C.*

Canker in Fruit-trees.—It is at this period of the year that canker generally makes its appearance (if it has not at an earlier period) among the Cucumbers and Melons. I beg, therefore, to offer a few remarks, which may tend in some degree to obviate that destructive disease. It is a too frequent practice among gardeners, when pruning or thinning their Cucumbers, Melons, &c., to cut the petiole or leaf-stalk of a decayed leaf, at a considerable distance from its base or union with the stem, sometimes through a portion of the leaf. Such being the case, the part left above the joint of the stem commences immediately to decay; this gradually descends to the joint, and is at once the seat of canker. I would recommend them to cut off the leaves as close as possible to the base, without direct injury to its joint. Those who act otherwise, may depend upon it they will never be free from canker, because they run headlong into the disease. The above is carried on to a great extent, I am sorry to see, even among those considered to be first-rate practitioners.—*Surreyensis.*

Apple Trees and Rabbits.—I have lost many fine Apple trees from their being decorticated by rabbits, and mean to adopt the application of coal tar to the stems of the rest as a prevention of their devastation. I was afraid that such an application might injure the tree, but I have since had sufficient evidence to convince me that it has no injurious effect whatever.—*J. Murray.*

The Robinia Pseud-Acacia.—Allow me to state for the information of those who may be induced to plant the Robinia pseud-Acacia, with the view of raising timber, what has been my own experience with respect to two or three plants of this tree. From the time they had overtopped the neighbouring dwarf shrubs, and when in leaf, the branches were repeatedly split by even moderate winds; but when about eighteen feet high, a strong limb was blown from the bole of one of them, leaving a wound evidently calculated to weaken the main stem. Shortly after, another branch shared the same fate; and, as I anticipated, at one of those wounds it was broken off; and with the top my hope of timber fell to the ground. Another fine tree suffered in the same way, several smaller ones were considerably injured, and the whole were rooted up. Part of them were made into nursery-labels, which were durable, but were found to stain the white lead, and obliterate the writing. The situation was by no means exposed to violent winds; and I am not aware that any system of pruning (for pruning was at that period tolerated) would have been the means of saving the trees. The Robinia about that time was strongly recommended to be planted for timber; but the impression upon my mind from the above, and from several other circumstances, is, that a plantation of this sort, in the course of a few years' growth, may haply present to the proprietor on some occasion something of the effects of a tornado having crossed through it.—*W. Godsall, Hereford.*

Chamomile.—Without saying anything for or against the curative effects of Chamomile, I may state a circumstance or two which have come under my notice. When in Ireland some years back, on calling upon Mr. Christie, then gardener to the Duke of Leinster, at Carton, he pointed out two Peach-trees, on an east aspect, which he said for years had been infested with mildew; but, at the suggestion of a friend, he had planted Chamomile at the base of the wall. At the time I saw them, the trees were as clean as they could be. While at Soham, the Rev. J. Calthrop, of Isleham, an enthusiastic amateur gardener, related an instance to me of a friend who had cleared his Peach-trees of mildew in the same manner. It is but justice to say, Mr. Calthrop had but little faith in the Chamomile, though he could vouch for the disappearance of the disease from his friend's garden. For my own part, to use a familiar phrase, I have always regarded it as an old woman's story; I however "tell the tale as 'twere told to me." But Mr. Alexander, who is now at Carton, can perhaps "illuminate" us a little on the subject.—*W. P. Ayres.*

Cauliflowers as a useful Vegetable to Cottagers.—There are few persons who have eaten of well-grown and well-cooked Cauliflowers, but will be ready to acknowledge, with Dr. Johnson, that they are among the best flowers that the garden produces; but it is a general belief among cottagers, that the crop is not so profitable as some others that can be grown in their gardens. I may possibly be able to show, that a small spot of garden ground may be made to produce a profitable return with a crop of those vegetables grown upon it, if the cottager could manage to preserve through the winter three dozen of young Cauliflower plants, which may be done with a small bottomless box over them, having two or three panes of glass in the cover of it. Let him take about 12 square yards of ground for growing his crop of Cauliflowers, and when the time arrives for putting them out, he may plant 30 of his plants upon the ground set apart for that purpose, and those that remain may be useful to supply the place of any that may fail. After they are planted, particular attention must be paid to hoeing between them frequently, and watering them with soap-suds and urine, diluted with water. The latter should be done once a week, as long as it can be applied without injury to the leaves. The cottager should endeavour to keep up an army of reserve, consisting of spring-sown plants; and as soon as the first heads fall by the strokes of the "lang kail gully," the roots and leaves ought not to remain (as is often done), but should be taken away, and made the most of. Those cottagers who have pigs may take the leaves, and that part of the stem called in Scotland the costock, and mince it along with the leaves; if there are a few small potatoes, and a little salt, to add to them, so much the better. The animal will express its thankfulness for the kindness done to it, by showing how quickly it can eat it up. The cottager, in the evening, should take his spade, and turn up the ground where the old plants were; and having given the earth a good soaking with water, he should afterwards put in young plants where the old ones came out, and continue in this manner until all the first-planted ones are taken away. After the ground is cleared of the first crop, and when a second has been put in, take a dung fork, and loosen the earth between the rows; continue the hoeing and manuring as before; and, in defiance of all that has been said concerning the evil effects of the excretions of plants upon others of the same species, by Macaire and many more, the cottager's wife may cut between 50 and 60 heads of good Cauliflowers, which, on an average, may be worth three halfpence per head, without taking into consideration the benefit which the pig has received. If he chooses to make use of them in his own family, he may have a dish of Cauliflowers every Sunday for dinner during six months.—*Peter Mackenzie.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

***Warpur.*—The kingdom of Warpur is situated upon** the left bank of the Niger, and is opposite to Iddah; it owes allegiance to the King of Benin, which place is reported by the natives to be many days' journey from Warpur. This tribe pay more attention to the cultivation of their farms than any others that I met with. Many of the farms are of great extent, and are kept remarkably clean. The principal object of cultivation is the Yam; and of this they have two species—Dioscórea alata and sativa. They are planted in rows of about five feet apart, and the same distance in the row. As the plants advance in growth, they are earthed up, and kept neatly fastened to stakes. The natives prepare this for food by roasting, and they flavour it with a species of Capsicum, which is found growing wild in great abundance. Two species of Ground-nut are also cultivated—the Arachis hypogæa, and africana; these are also earthed up similar to the Yams. Cassava is cultivated, and also found in a wild state; but it is very probable that the wild plants have escaped from the farms. Indian Corn and the Dhourra are, in the interior of the country, earthed up at the approach of the dry season. At this time (September 5th), the natives were very busy in performing this operation; but at the farms on the bank of the river, this earthing-up is dispensed with, drains being formed between the rows to carry off the superabundant water. I saw a species of Dolichos growing in a few places, but it does not appear to be generally cultivated. Goora Nuts are found in a wild state, and used to flavour their food. The Cola is here in as much repute as in any part of Africa that I have visited; but I believe it is not found growing at this part of the river, as the people, in answer to questions put to them, said they got it from the interior. Of fruits, they have Bananas, Plantains, Papaws, and Limes; but they are not plentiful. There is an indigenous fruit of the size of a Noblesse Peach, which is held in great estimation in the making of Palaver sauce. This is the name given to it by the liberated Africans, who speak the English language. The taste of this fruit is not pleasant to the European palate. A very prominent feature in the Flora of this part of the Niger is the disappearance of two hitherto plentiful genera, the Ferns and Orchidaceæ. Palms are more rare than they have been at any part up the river. I saw a few specimens of the Oil Palm, Elais guineensis, and Areca. The Cocoa-nut quite disappears. I saw some plants of this last-mentioned Palm about 30 miles below this point. The Sarcocephalus is very rare; I only met with one plant; though, up to this time, it has been met with in abundance. At this place, I had the opportunity to examine the lovely Spathodea campanulata; I had seen this plant before in the Delta, as we sailed through, but could not get to it; this was somewhat earlier. I also frequently met with a fine white-flowered Combretum, which appeared to be the Combretum micranthum. The stagnant water produces a species of Lemna, nearly resembling the Lemna minor of our own ponds. Cotton and Indigo are found growing wild, but neither seem to be applied to any use by the natives. The implement used by these simple people in preparing their farms for cropping is a rough-made hoe, with a handle about 18 inches long, with which they make holes, into which the seed is placed; and the same tool is used in clearing the land. Before leaving this place, I made up a collection of the seeds of vegetables and distributed them among the natives; and, from the industry exhibited by them, I have reason to suppose that they will not be neglected. Of the kindness of the King I cannot speak in terms too flattering; for he treated me with the utmost civility, and promised, that if I returned to his country, he would protect me, and render me every assistance in his power. He had heard of white men, but had not seen one before I visited him. The question, whether it was not some complaint that caused me to be white, was put to the interpreter several times by the people.—*J. A.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Sept. 2.—J. Reynolds, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair. The following donations were announced:—British plants from the President, from Mr. G. W. Francis, Mr. B. D. Wardale, Mr. T. Samson, and the Rev. T. Butler. Donations to the Library from the American Academy of Science, Philadelphia; the Egyptian Society, Prof. Meneghini, Mr. G. W. Francis, and Mr. S. P. Woodward. Mr. T. Twining, Jun., exhibited a large collection of cultivated specimens from Twickenham. A paper was read from Mr. R. S. Hill, being an "Inquiry into Vegetable Morphology." Morphology is that division of Botany which takes cognisance of the various changes which occur in the condition of the vegetable organs; both such as are normal—as the transmutation of leaves into the several floral organs,—and such as are abnormal, and occur only accidentally. Taking the above as the definition of the subject, we immediately see its divisibility into two heads; the first of which treats of regular metamorphoses, which are connected with the natural structure of all vegetables; while the second includes those irregular, or accidental metamorphoses, which result from an imperfect or redundant performance of the several changes, noticed under the first head. These last influence particular plants, or parts of plants, and occur only occasionally. To this division belong double and other monstrous flowers. The great principle of regular morphology is, that the various floral organs are but modifications of one common type, which is the leaf. Prof. Lindley endeavours to give to Linneus the credit of having been the author, or at least of having suggested the idea, of this great fundamental principle; and in proof of this opinion quotes passages from his "Systema Naturæ" and "Prolepsis Plantarum," in which the theory is imperfectly hinted at. At his suggestion, the subject does not appear to have been taken up; nor was it at all till Goëthe published, in 1770, his work on vegetable metamorphoses. By the appearance of this work, however, the attention of Botanists appears to have been roused to the subject, and the result of their investigations tended to confirm the correctness of his views, and the dream of the author of "Faust" was at length allowed its station in the science of Botany. Leaves are in many instances entirely wanting, or exist only in the degenerated forms of scales and spines; in these cases, there is hardly any part of a plant which is not capable of being modified and rendered fit for performing the functions of leaves. For this purpose we find the excessive development of the stem, which pervades the Cactaceous tribe; the stem is also furnished with leafy wings or expansions, which run down its sides, as is seen in Acácia alata, &c. The petiole, in the form of the Phyllódium, frequently takes upon itself the office of the leaf, as in most of the Acácias from New Holland. The same functions are frequently discharged by the peduncle, as in Ruscus, Asparagus, &c.; and this appears to be the true character of the leafy organs of Ferns, the true leaves of which exist in the degenerated form of scales, known by the name of ramenta. It was announced that the paper would be continued at the next meeting.—Mr. A. White laid before the Society a selection of the plants which he had found in the beginning of August last, between Whiting Bay, in the Isle of Arran, and the top of Goatfell. He made some observations on the mild climate of that sheltered coast, where, even during winter, as Dr. M'Naughton, in the New Statistical Account of Scotland, writes, "many of the plants of warmer regions stand the whole winter in the open air, in Mr. Paterson's garden at the Whitehouse, and in the Duke of Hamilton's, at Brodrick Castle." He referred to the Rev. D. Landsborough's list of the rarer plants found in Arran, and to Prof. Gardner, of Glasgow, having lately found the Funária Muhlenbérgii in tolerable plenty, when on a trip with Mr. Landsborough.—Mr. B. D. Wardale presented numerous specimens of Lastræa cristata (Presl), collected at Bawsey Bottom, near Lynn, Norfolk.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Mauger in the chair. Mr. Wildman proposed last season, and drew up, some admirable forms for the purpose of ensuring a uniform and systematic judgment upon seedling florists' flowers. A trial was made of the form proposed for the Dahlia; and as it appears to work well, there is no doubt of its being brought into general operation at the ensuing meetings. The proposition always appeared to us a good one, and to combine the advantages of facility and precision; and if generally adopted will ensure a uniformity of opinion that would lead to very beneficial results. The form proposed for the Dahlia is drawn up in the following manner:—

DAHLIA.
Class ——
Name ——— **Exhibitor** ———
Petal { Shape ———
Petal { Substance ———
Petal { Arrangement ———
Colour ———
Eye ———
Depth ———
Size ———
Form ———
Class of Quality ——

The attention of the judges being thus directed to the essential points of the flower, a precise and careful examination of its properties must take place before the forms can be filled up. This will necessarily lead to a better and more careful system of judgment; and if adopted throughout the country, it would correct many errors, lessen the number of complaints, and greatly benefit Floriculture, by acting as a wholesome restraint upon those who are willing to send forth flowers *of first-rate quality* that are unworthy of cultivation.—The first competition for the prize offered by Mr. Wildman, for the best white seedling Dahlia raised in 1841, was advertised for decision this evening. The only Dahlia sent for the purpose was Bragg's Antagonist, which, being pronounced by the judges a first-class flower, became of course the winner at the first exhibition,—the terms of the advertisement requiring three contests to decide the prize. The remaining exhibitions will take place at Salthill, on the 16th, and at the Show of the Floricultural Society, on the 20th Sept. The Secretary's report of the proceedings was not received in sufficient time for preparation, previously to our paper going to press.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Aberdeenshire Horticultural Society.—The fourth exhibition for the season was held in the East Gallery of the New Market Buildings. The award of prizes was as follows:—FUCHSIAS: 1, Geo. Cardno; 2 and 3, J. Booth. STOCKS: 1, F. Deans, gr., Union Grove; 2, N. Glennie, gr., Fintray; 3, J. Walker, gr., Grandhome House. COCKSCOMBS: 1, G. Cardno; 2, D. Gairns, gr., Glenbervie; 3, J. Wood, gr., Logie. CARNATIONS: 1, D. Gairns; 2, Alex. Mackie. *Seedling:* 1, C. Runcy, Esq.; 2, F. Deans; 3 and 4, T. Milne. PICOTEES: 1, J. Booth; 2, Alex. Mackie; 3, D. Gairns. DAHLIAS: 1, Alex. Mackie; 2, Alex. Brown, gr., Heathcot; 3, Alex. Mackie; 4, D. Gairns. *Seedling:* 1, F. Deans; 2, W. Riddel, gr., Blackford; 3, D. Gairns; 4, G. Gammell, gr., Kingcausie. ASTERS: 1, Alex. Forbes, Esq.; 2, 3, and 4, do. MARIGOLDS: 1, S. Farquhar, gr., Echt House; 2, Alex. Mackie; 3, R. Hardy, Links Gardens; 4, D. Gairns. HARDY ANNUALS: 1, N. Glennie; 2, J. Wood. HEATHS: W. Gallow. GRAPES: 1, J. Wood; 2, D. Gairns; 3, J. Esson. PEACHES: 1, N. Glennie; 2, G. Cardno; 3, N. Glennie. NECTARINES: 1, N. Glennie; 2, J. Dalgarno; 3, N. Glennie. MELON: 1, G. Rae; 2, J. Forbes, gr., Westhall; 3, G. Cardno. PEARS: 1, J. Esson; 2, D. Smith, gr., Aboyne Castle; 3, J. Leslie, Esq. APPLES: 1, S. Farquhar; 2, W. Smith, gr., Grandhome; 3, Alex. Brown. PEACHES *(from the open wall)*: R. Donald. PLUMS: S. Fernie, gr., Drum; 2, J. Wood; 3, N. Glennie. GOOSEBERRIES: 1, A. Reith, gr., Pitmuxton; 2, G. Anderson; 3 and 4, T. Robertson. 12 *Heaviest:* 1, G. Cardno; 2, T. Robertson; 3, N. Glennie; 4, G. Anderson. APRICOTS: 1 and 2, J. Wood; 3, N. Glennie. *Seedling Gooseberries*: 1, J. Pirie; 2, W. Chalmers. 12 GREENHOUSE PLANTS: 1, W. Joss; 2, Alex. Forbes, Esq.; 3, T. Darling. 6 *do.*: 1 and 2, R. Farquhar. ORNAMENTAL BORDER FLOWER: J. Forbes. The first *Extra Prize* was awarded to T. Darling, for a beautiful plant of *Hoya carnosa*; and the second to Mrs. Jopp, Elmhill, for a plant of *Impátiens glandulígera.*—*Aberdeen Journal.*

Dumfries Horticultural Society, July 16.—The Fifth Monthly meeting for the season was held in the Court House, Buccleuch Street. The attendance was good, and the specimens of flowers and fruits exhibited were highly creditable to all concerned. The following prizes were awarded.—PINKS: Mr. J. Moffat. ROSES: 1, Mr. Fergusson; 2, Mr. J. Moffat. *China*, Mr. O'Loughlin. STOCKS: Mr. Landsburgh. SALVIAS: Mr. O'Loughlin. FRENCH MARIGOLDS: Mr. J. Moffat. BEST COLLECTION OF CUT FLOWERS: Mr. Colquhoun. MELON: Mr. O'Loughlin. CHERRIES: 1, Mr. Johnston; 2, Mr O'Loughlin. A prize was also awarded to Mr. O'Loughlin for a very fine specimen of *Tropæolum pentaphyllum*; and to Dr. Harris for one of *Tillandsia repens.* Mr. Wells, gr. at the Woodlands, exhibited, but not for competition, a very fine *Melon* (Brown's Superb), weighing 10 lbs. 2 oz. Mr. Colquhoun exhibited *thirty varieties of Gooseberries*; and Mr. A. Dickson, jun., some *drawings of Pansies*, which were much admired.

Haresfield Horticultural Society, Aug. 11.—The following is a list of the prizes awarded to the subscribers:—FRUIT—*Apples:* 1, Mr. Jos. Chamberlayne; 2, Mr. C. Smith; 3, E. Boulton. *Apples of last year:* Extra prize, S. Smith. *Pears:* 1, Mr. Basham; 2, H. Bick; 3, Mr. P. Dowdeswell. *Plums:* Mr. M. Lewis. *White and Red Currants:* Mr. Basham. *Red and Green Gooseberries:* Mr. Basham. *Apricots:* 1, Mr. W. Beach; 2, Mr. Chamberlayne; 3, Mr. C. Chandler. *Cucumbers:* Mr. Basham. FLOWERS—*Dahlias:* 1 and 2, Mr. Basham. *Hollyhocks:* Mr. J. Long. *Pansies* (*seedlings*): 1, 2, and 3, Rev. A. Ely. *Double Stocks:* Jasper Coole. *Fuchsias:* 1, Mr. W. Copner; 2, C. Edwards; 3, C. Edwards. *Basket of Flowers:* 1, Mr. Basham; 2, J. Dunn. *Best Device:* J. Dunn. *Nosegay:* 1, H. Bick; 2, R. Vaughan. *Calceolaria* (*extra*): Mr. W. Copner. *Choice Flowers* (*extra*): Mr. White. Prizes were also liberally distributed amongst cottagers, for the best stocked and neatest Cottage Garden; for the neatest and cleanliest kept Labourer's Cottage; and for the best Flowers, Fruit, and Vegetables.—*Abridged from the Gloucestershire Chronicle.*

Hull Horticultural Society, August 30.—This exhibition took place in the Botanic Garden, and was numerously attended. The following is a list of the prizes awarded:—DAHLIAS: (*open to all*) *Stand of* 36 *blooms*, the silver cup, value 16 guineas, 1, Mr. T. Brown, Slough; 2, Mr. S. Widnall, Cambridge. *Stand of* 18 *blooms*, the silver cup, value 7*l*., Mr. T. Brown. *Gentlemen's gardeners, Stand of* 18 *blooms*, 1, 5*l*. presented by Mr. Widnall, of Cambridge, to S. Appleton, gr. to A. Terry, Esq.; 2, (by the society,) to W. Burnett, gr. to J. Buckle, Esq., 2*l*.; 3, to W. Kirkpatrick, gr. to J. S. Egginton, Esq., 1*l*. *Amateurs, Stand of* 18 *blooms*, 1, Rev. Lamplugh Hird; 2, Mr. W. Bores; 3, F. Hill, Esq. 12 *blooms*, the silver cup, presented by Mr. Brown,—the Rev. Lamplugh Hird: 2, Mr. H. S. Norman. *Open to all, Six blooms*, 1, Mr. T. Brown, Slough; 2, Mr. G. Edwards; 3, Rev. C. Hotham. *Best un-named Seedling*, 1841 or 1842, Mr. G. Edwards. STOVE PLANT: 1, Earl Yarborough, 2, R. F. Shawe, Esq. STOVE CREEPER: 1, Mrs. Anderson; 2, S. H. Eggington, Esq. CACTUS: 1, R. F. Shawe, Esq.; 2, R. Mansley, Esq. GREENHOUSE PLANT: 1, Mrs. Anderson; 2, A. Terry, Esq. CREEPER: 1, A. Terry, Esq.; 2, Mrs. Parker. ERICA: 1 and 2, R. F. Shawe, Esq. FUCHSIA: 1 and 2, R. Harrison, Esq. PELARGONIUMS: 1 and 2, Rev. E. L. Thoroton. CALCEOLARIA: *Shrubby*, 1 and 2, Sir C. Constable, Bart. *Herbaceous*, 1, Mrs. Anderson; 2, Sir T. A. Constable, Bart. DESIGN IN FLOWERS: 1, R. F. Shawe, Esq.; 2, R. Raikes, Esq.; 3, S. H. Egginton, Esq. COLLECTION OF ROSES: 1 and 2, Rev. C. Hotham. TWELVE CARNATIONS: 1 and 2, Messrs. B. Ely and Son. TWELVE PICOTEES: 1 and 2, Messrs. Ely and Son. STOCKS: 1, J. Hudson, Esq.; 2. T. Holderness, Esq. ASTERS: 1, Sir C. Constable, Bart.; 2, A. F. Reynolds, Esq. MARIGOLDS: *French*, 1, Sir C. Constable, Bart.; 2, Mr. J. Robson. *African*, 1, A. Jones, Esq.; 2, Sir C. Constable, Bart. PANSIES: *Twenty-four*, 1, Mr. H. Major; 2, Mr. W. Ward. *Twelve*, 1, Mr. H. Major; 2, Mr. J. Hodgson. EXTRA PRIZES: *Cactus*, Mr. J. Warrick. *Basket of Flowers*, T. Holderness, Esq. *Zinnias*, R. Raikes, Esq. *Cactus*, J. H. Galloway, Esq. *Greenhouse Plant*, T. Ward, Esq. FRUIT—PINE APPLE: 1, 2, and 3, Col. Beaumont. GRAPES: *Black*, 1 and 2, J. S. Egginton, Esq.; 3, Right Hon. Earl Yarborough. *White*, 1, J. S. Egginton, Esq.; 2, M. Wilson, Esq.; 3, J. S. Eggington, Esq. *Largest bunch*, M. Wilson, Esq. ORANGE TREE IN BEARING: 1, J. Gee, Esq.; 2, Mrs. Anderson. PLATE OF ORANGE FRUIT, *grown in England*, 1, Mrs. Wilson; 2, W. Voase, Esq.; 3, Mrs. Anderson. PEACHES: 1, Her Majesty the Queen Dowager; 2, Mrs. Anderson; 3, do. NECTARINES: 1, Mrs. Anderson; 2, do.; 3, Mr. C. Usher. APRICOTS: 1, Mrs. Anderson; 2, Hon. C. Langdale; 3, F. Wilkinson, Esq. MELONS, *for size*, 1, F. Wilkinson, Esq.; 2, R. Mansley, Esq.; 3, Right Hon. Earl Yarborough. *For flavour*, 1, S. H. Egginton, Esq.; 2, Earl Yarborough; 3, Mrs. Anderson. PLUMS: *Yellow*, 1, Hon. C. Langdale; 2, F. Hill, Esq.; 3, Her Majesty the Queen Dowager. *Green*, 1, J. Buckle, Esq.; 2, do.; 3, Her Majesty the Queen Dowager. *Dark*, 1, Mr. J. Summers; 2, Rev. L. Hird; 3, Her Majesty the Queen Dowager. PEARS: *Dessert*, 1, J. S. Egginton, Esq; 2, J. K. Cankrein, Esq.; 3, B. Haworth, Esq. APPLES: *Dessert*, 1, A. Jones, Esq.; 2, do.; 3, Earl Yarborough. *Baking*, 1, F. Wilkinson, Esq.; 2, Earl Yarborough; 3, A. Jones, Esq. CHERRIES: 1, H. Burton, Esq.; 2, Rev. C. Hotham; 3, Hon. C. Langdale. MULBERRIES: 1 and 2, J. Preston, Esq. GOOSEBERRIES: 1, Mr. J. Hodgson; 2, W. Voase, Esq. CURRANTS: *white*, 1, Hon. C. Langdale; 2, Col. Martin. *Red*, 1, J. Preston, Esq.: 2, Mr. J. Hodgson. FILBERTS: 1, B. Haworth, Esq.; 2, J. S. Egginton, Esq. NUTS: 1, A. F. Reynolds, Esq.; 2, Mr. J. Summers. FIGS: 1, Mrs. Anderson; 2, M. Wilson, Esq. VEGETABLES.—PEAS: 1, T. Holderness, Esq.; 2, R. Raikes, Esq. BEANS: 1, A. Jones, Esq.; 2, Col. Martin. SCARLET RUNNERS: 1, J. Preston, Esq.; 2, R. Raikes, Esq. FRENCH BEANS: 1, T. Ward, Esq.; 2, Mrs. Anderson. BEST CARROTS: 1, Sir C. Constable, Bart.; 2, Mr. T. Huzzard. SALSAFY: 1, C. Whitaker, Esq.; 2, A. Jones, Esq. SCORZONERA: 1, C. Whitaker, Esq.; 2, A. Terry, Esq. CABBAGE: *White*, 1, W. Stephenson (*weighing about three stone*); 2, J. Richardson. *Red*, do. ONIONS: 1, do.; 2, F. Wilkinson, Esq. SHALLOTS: 1, Mr. H. S. Norman; 2, F. Wilkinson, Esq. VEGETABLE MARROW: 1, Mr. J. Hodgson; 2, R. Raikes, Esq. CELERY: *Red*, 1, Mr. L. West: 2, Mr. G. Whiting; 3, Mr. T. P. Smithson. *White*, 1, R. F. Shawe, Esq. (*four heads of Seymour's superb white solid Celery, weighing* 23 *lbs*); 2, Mr. G. Whiting; 3, R. Raikes, Esq. LETTUCE: *Cabbage*, 1, C. Whitaker, Esq.; 2, J. Richardson. *Cos*, 1, C. Whitaker, Esq.; 2, Sir C. Constable, Bart. PARSLEY: 1, R. Harrison, Esq.; 2, M. Wilson, Esq. CUCUMBERS: 1, R. Raikes, Esq.; 2, F. Wilkinson, Esq.; 3, Mr. T. Huzzard. EXTRA PRIZES.—*Capsicum*, Earl Yarborough. *Beet*, 1, T. Ward, Esq.; 2, R. Manslep, Esq.—*From the Hull Rockingham Newspaper.*

Kelso Horticultural Society, July 13.—The third meeting for this season took place in the extensive nursery grounds of Mr. Lockie. The following is the award of the premiums: PINKS, *best nine*, Mr. Pillans; 2, Mr. Amour. *Best three seedlings*, 1, Mr. Dippie; 2, Mr. Brunlees. ROSES, *best six Garden*, Mr. Crichton; 2, Mr. Taylor. *Best six China*, P. Wilson, Esq.; 2, Mr. Scott. PELARGONIUMS, *best six varieties*—Beauty, Priory Queen, Erectum, Una, Alicia, and Joan of Arc, Mr. Crichton; 2—Victory, Masterpiece, Sylph, Gaines' King, Duchess of Roxburgh, and Maria, Mr. Pillans. *Best three seedlings*, Mr. Brunlees. FUCHSIAS, *best three*, Mr. Brunlees; 2, Mr. Crichton. FLOWERING SHRUBS, *best six varieties*, Mr. Cruickshanks; 2, Mr. Pillans. MAY-DUKE CHERRIES, *best pint*, Mr. Pillans; 2, Mr. Crichton. KEAN'S SEEDLING STRAWBERRIES, *best pint*, Mr. Pillans; 2, Mr. Cruickshanks. STRAWBERRIES, *best new sort*, Mr. Haig; 2, Mr. Pillans. MELON, *best-flavoured*, Mr. Pillans; 2, Mr. Amour. STOCKS, *best three double*, Mr. Cruickshanks; 2, Mr. Crichton. CAULIFLOWER, *best three heads*, Mr. Amour; 2, Mr. Cruickshanks. GREENHOUSE PLANTS, *best new variety*, Mr. Thompson; 2, Mr. Crichton. LETTUCE, *best six, two sorts, three of each*, Mr. Pillans; 2, Mr. Dippie. BOUQUET, Mr. Pillans. EXTRA PRIZE, Mr. Scott, for *Cockscombs.*—*Kelso Chronicle.*

Leamington Grand Dahlia Show.—The annual exhibition of Dahlias, &c., at Leamington Spa, took place on Monday and Tuesday last, the 5th and 6th inst., in the Royal Music Hall. In addition to a large collection of greenhouse plants in great luxuriance and variety, numerous devices of cut-flowers occupied appropriate situations; among these were a circular basket, resembling a target, a balloon, and car, formed entirely of Dahlias, and suspended from the lofty ceiling, with the letters V. R., composed of the same flowers and placed beneath the royal arms, and the words "Prosperity to Leamington," in large letters, also formed of Dahlias, and extending across the north end of the apartment in front of the organ-gallery, which was profusely wreathed with evergreens, and adorned with banners, &c. The first prize, a valuable and elegant *silver cup*, for DAHLIAS, *twenty-four blooms*, was adjudged to Messrs. Mayle and Co., of Lillington Nursery, who likewise obtained the premium for the best *seedling*, named Lord of the Isles. The second prize, for *twenty-four blooms*, was gained by Mr. Waterhouse, of Bedford. Mr. Kimberley, of Pinley, near Coventry, obtained the first prize for *twelve blooms*—with Annot Lyle, Nicholas Nickleby, Le Grand Baudine, Lewisham Rival, Duchess of Richmond, Indispensable, President of the West, Yellow Defiance, Conductor, Grace Darling, Rouge et Noire, and Countess of Pembroke; 2, Mr. Burbury—with Low's Duke of Cornwall, Conservative, Springfield Rival, Bedford Rival, Bloomsbury, Brown's Bridesmaid, Conductor, Maria, Hudson's Princess Royal, Girling's Indispensable, President of the West, and Dodd's Prince of Wales; 3, Messrs. Mayle and Co., not named. The first prize for *six blooms* was awarded to Mr. Kimberley, for Suffolk Hero, Grace Darling, Countess of Pembroke, Pickwick, Duchess of Richmond, and Unique; 2, Mr. Harris, for Widnall's Argo, Countess of Pembroke, Beauty of the Plain, Jeffrey's Climax, Pickwick, and President of the West; 3, Mr. Burbury, with Dodd's Prince of Wales, President of the West, Springfield Rival, Burnham Hero, Lewisham Rival, and Phenomenon. GREENHOUSE PLANTS: 1, Mr. Perkins; 2, Messrs. Mayle and Co. Best COLLECTION OF ROSES: 1, Mr. Perkins. PANSIES, *best* 24 *varieties*, 1, Mr. Burbury; 2, Mr. Perkins. COLLECTION OF ASTERS, 1, Mr. Cattell; 2, Mr. Perkins, to whom *extra prizes* were also adjudged for *Apples* and *Cucumbers.*

Sunderland Floral and Horticultural Society, Aug 18.—The third exhibition for the season took place in the Museum Room and Gallery of the Athenæum. The following is a list of the prizes awarded:—BEST COLLECTION OF FRUITS: 1, Mr. T. Cook, gr. to Sir H. Williamson; 2, Mr. J. Ross, gr. to R. Pemberton, Esq. MELON: 1, Mr. J. Clarke, gr. to J. Simpson, Esq.; 2, Mr. J. Clarke. GOOSEBERRIES: *Best-flavoured*, Mr. T. Cook. *Largest*, Mr. G. Allan. PEAS: *Knight's Tall Marrow*, Mr. G. Allan. CARROTS: Mr. J. Ross. CELERY: *Seymour's Superb White*, Mr. J. Ross. SALAD: Mr. R. Cloughton. FUCHSIA: Mr. T. Cook. *Best* 3, fulgens multiflora, grandiflora máxima, multiflora erecta, Mr. T. Cook. BEST 6 VERBENAS: Tweediana, melindres major, incisa, pulchella, Arraniana, teucrioides—Mr. G. Dale. *Best* 3, Tweediana, melindres major, incisa—Mr. G. Dale. BALSAM: Mr. T. Cook. *Best* 3, Mr. T. Cook. STOVE PLANT: Hibiscus Syriacus albo plenus, Mr. Dale, gr. to R. A. Davison, Esq. GREENHOUSE PLANTS: Siphocámpylus bicolor, Diplacus puniceus, Agapanthus umbellatus—Mr. T. Cook. 6 CARNATIONS: 1, Mr. Mallin; 2, Lady Howley, Butt's Lord Rodney, Wilson's William the Fourth, Pope's London Green, Don Juan, Watford Hero—Mr. T. Cook. *Best* 3, Pope's London Queen, Butt's Lord Rodney, Wilson's William the Fourth—Mr. T. Cook; 2, Miss Landers, Cook's Wellington, Sherwood's Corinthus—Mr. T. Hull. BEST CARNATION: Miss Landers—Mr. T. Hull; 2, Mr. J. Mallin. PICOTEES: 6, Gill's Enchantress, Master Campbell, Sharp's Beauty, Rosalie de Rohan, Pike's Defiance—Mr. I. Mallin; *Best* 3, Gill's Enchantress, Nestor, Dr. Horner—Mr. T. Cook; 2, Colonel Towers, Lamb's Defiance, Lamb's George Baker—Mr. T. Pattison. *Best Picotee*, Lamb's George Baker—Mr. T. Pattison; 2, Groom's Joan of Arc—Mr. T. Hull. CHINA ROSES: Mr. T. Pattison, gr. to Mr. Richardson: DAHLIAS: Grand Tournament, Duchess of Richmond, Grace Darling, Lee's Bloomsbury, Pickwick, Beauty of the Plain—Mr. G. Allan, gr. to W. R. Robinson, Esq.; 2, Beauty of the Plain, Lee's Bloomsbury, Hope, Grace Darling, Pickwick, Maria—Mr. G. Allan. GERMAN AND TEN-WEEK STOCKS: Mr. T. Pattison. BOUQUET OF PERENNIAL FLOWERS: Mr. R. Cloughton; 2, Mr. J. Ross. BOUQUET OF ANNUAL FLOWERS: Mr. G. Allan. FLORAL DEVICE: Mr. T. Pattison. The following prizes were awarded in addition to those offered in the list:—Mr. J. Ross, for 2 fine Queen Pine Apples. W. Featherstonhaugh, Esq., for 7 dishes of remarkably fine fruit, viz., Black Grapes, White Grapes, Apricots, Plums, Jargonelle Pears, Apples, &c. Rev. T. Baker, for Vallota purpúrea, beautifully bloomed; R. A. Davison, Esq., for a Vine in a pot, with 3 bunches of Grapes on it; Mr. T. Cook, for a Bouquet of select Flowers; Miss Wallace, for 3 dishes of fine Grapes; Dr. Young, for a collection of Salpiglossis; Mr. I. Mallin, for a collection of cut flowers, amongst which were Gladiolus ramosus and floribundus, Pentstemon gentianoides coccínea; Mr. G. Dale, for Cockscombs and Verbenas; H. Gibson and Son, for new Fúchsias, &c.—*Sunderland County Herald.*

Sandbach Floral and Horticultural Society, Aug. 30.—The second meeting for the season took place at the Town Hall, and was numerously attended. The collection of plants and flowers was good, and the fruits and vegetables were superior to any hitherto exhibited. The following is a statement of the prizes:—DAHLIAS: *Best Pan of twenty-four* (*Nurserymen*), Mr. S. Allcock. *Best Pan of twelve* (*Amateurs*), Mr. W. Latham. *Maroon*, 1, 2, 3, 4, Mr. J. Allcock; 5, Mr. Rowlandson, gr. to W. Davenport, Esq. *Rose*, 1 and 2, Mr. Rowlandson; 3 and 4, Mr. Faulkner; 5, Mr. J. Allcock. *Scarlet*, 1 and 2, Mr. Faulkner; 3, Mr. J. Allcock; 4 and 5, Mr. T. Pedley. *Tipped*, 1, Mr. Rowlandson; 2 and 4, Mr. Faulkner; 3, Mr. M. Reid; 5, Mr. S. Allcock. *Serfs*, 1, Mr. Rowlandson; 2, Mr. T. Pedley; 3 and 5, Mr. Faulkner; 4, Mr. W. Latham. STOVE PLANTS: 1, F. J. Ford, Esq.; 2 and 3, Miss Twemlow. GREENHOUSE PLANTS: 1, Mr. S. Allcock; 2 and 4, Miss Twemlow; 3, F. J. Ford, Esq. PELARGONIUMS: 1 (*Amateurs*), Miss Twemlow. 1 (*Gent. Gardeners*), Mr. T. Stringer. MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS: 1 and 5, Mr. T. Stringer; 2, Mr. G. Bayley; 3, Mr. W. Allcock; 4, Mr. S. Allcock; 6, Miss Twemlow. PANSIES: *Nurserymen*, 1, Mr. J. Allcock; 2, Mr. C. Taylor. *Amateurs*, 1, Mr. W. Latham; 2, Miss Twemlow. BOUQUET: 1, Mr. W. Latham; 2, Miss Twemlow; 3, J. Latham, Esq., M.D. EXTRA PRIZE: Miss Twemlow. FRUITS—PINES: Mr. Errington, gr. to Sir P. Egerton. GRAPES: 1, Mr. Errington; 2, Mr. Rowlandson. MELONS: Mr. Rowlandson. CUCUMBERS: *Nurserymen*, 1, Mr. Bishop; 2, Mr. Rowlandson. *Amateurs*, Mr. T. Stringer. PEACHES: Mr. Errington. NECTARINES: Mr. Rowlandson. APPLES: *Eating*, 1 and 2, Mr. Errington. *Baking*, 1, Mr. W. Allcock; 2, J. Plant, Esq. PEARS: 1, Mr. J. E. Williams; 2, Mr. G. Henshall. CHERRIES: 1, Mr. Errington; 2, Mr. J. E. Williams. PLUMS: 1, Mr. W. Allcock; 2, Mr. G. Bayley. POTATOES: *Kidney*, 1, Mr. T. Stringer; 2, Mr. Percival. *Round*, Mr. T. Stringer. RHUBARB: 1, Mr. Rowlandson; 2, Mr. G. Furnivall. CELERY: 1, Mr. G. Bayley; 2, J. Latham, Esq., M.D. ONIONS: 1, Mr. J. Allcock; 2, Miss Twemlow. CABBAGE: *Red*, J. Latham, Esq., M.D. CARROTS: Mr. J. Edwards. PARSNEPS: J. Latham, Esq., M.D. TURNIPS: Mr. Percival. LETTUCE: J. Latham, Esq., M.D. Numerous Cottagers' Prizes were also awarded.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

PEDICULARIS MEGALANTHA. Large flowered Lousewort. (*Hardy Herbaceous Plant.*) Scrophuláriaceæ. Didynámia Angiospérmia.—Rather a pretty herbaceous plant, with large yellow flowers, raised from Himalayan seeds sent to the Horticultural Society. The upper lip of the corolla is narrow, beaked, and half spirally twisted below the under lip, which is hooded, three-lobed, very deep yellow, with the side divisions rounded and emarginate, while the central division is inversely wedge-shaped. The flowers grow in long terminal spikes. The foliage, which is pinnatifid with narrow doubly dentate divisions, has a pallid hue, as if sickly; perhaps from its cultivation not being understood.—*Bot. Reg.*

ACHIMENES GRANDIFLORA. Large-flowered Achimenes. (*Stove Herbaceous Plant.*) Gesneráceæ. Didynámia Angiospérmia.—This is probably as fine a species as A. longiflora. A plant of it received by the Horticultural Society has Elm-like leaves covered with coarse hairs, ovate-oblong, serrated, larger on one side than the other, deep green above, and stained on the under side with blood-red veins. The flowers are of a rich violet purple, remarkably handsome, on a stalk as long as the petioles of the leaves. At the base they are very much saccate; the eye is white; and the tube is delicately powdered inside with purple. The whole length of the corolla is two inches; but it will probably be much larger.—*Bot. Reg.*

TRÓLLIUS ACAULIS. Stemless Globe-flower. (*Hardy Herbaceous Plant.*) Ranunculáceæ. Polyándria Polygýnia.—A singular little plant, raised in the garden of the Horticultural Society from seeds from the north of India. The flower is solitary, hardly elevated above the surface of the ground, and quite overtopped by the leaves. It has not the globose form of the other species, but expands its deep yellow sepals in a starry manner. The petals are deep orange colour; and the carpels are fifteen. It is not a very attractive plant, because its flowers are hidden among the leaves; were it not for that, it would be a rival to Eranthis hyemalis.—*Bot. Reg.*

MIMULUS MACLAINIANUS. Mr. Maclain's Monkey-flower. (*Half-hardy Herbaceous Plant.* Scrophulariáceæ. Didynámia Angiospermia.—This showy hybrid appears to have been raised by Mr. Maclain, florist, of Harold's Cross, near Dublin, between M. róseus and M. cardinalis; and it approaches more closely to the latter species than to any other known kind. Its habit, indeed, is the same, though perhaps a little more dwarf and compact. The flowers are, moreover, of a similar shape, varying somewhat in their degree of expansion, and in being occasionally broader, flatter, and less reflexed. The colours of the blossoms are extremely rich; and the throat, which has a hairy and velvety-looking surface, is of an exquisitely superb deep blood-coloured tint. It is probably more delicate than M. cardinalis, and perhaps the better plan would be to keep it in pots in the greenhouse. It should be grown in a rich loamy soil, placed in a pot of tolerably large size, and watered very liberally. It will be advisable to put the pot always in a pan of water. By taking away the offsets, which it produces abundantly, it may be readily multiplied.—*Paxton's Mag. of Botany.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Experiments with Guano.—At a late meeting of the Isle of Man Agricultural Society, the following statement was read of some experiments which had been made with Guano, by Mr. Lyle, of the Kirk Onchan Nursery. On a light and poor soil were two plats of grass; one of Stickney's Rye-grass, mixed with small quantities of Holcus lanatus, and Poa trivialis; the other of Italian Rye-grass. A space was measured off from each of these patches, and on the 12th of May last both the spaces were topdressed with guano, at the rate of 3 cwt. per acre. On the 20th of June, one square yard of the dressed and undressed spaces, taken as fairly as possible, was cut and carefully weighed, when the following were the results: The produce from one square yard of Stickney's Rye-grass, dressed with guano at the above rate, weighed 7½ lbs.; while that which had not been so treated, weighed but 2¾ lbs. The Italian Rye-grass dressed with guano weighed 10¼ lbs.; whereas, that which had not received any weighed only 4¾ lbs. Guano was also applied on the 12th of May, at the same rate, to a row of young Elms; and on the 20th of June, this row could be distinguished, even at a considerable distance, from the others, by its deep and healthy green, and more vigorous growth. A row of Larches was dressed in a like manner with precisely similar effects, the neighbouring rows decidedly partaking of the benefit of the application. On a row of Strawberries, and upon those adjoining, effects similar to the last were produced. Guano has also been applied, after the above rate, to different kinds of Potatoes, to Swedish Turnips, to Mangel Wurzel, and other vegetables, in competition with dung. The growth produced by the former has, in all these cases, been exceedingly vigorous, but it is too early to give the complete comparative results. The extraordinary consequences of the experiments on the Grasses seem to leave little doubt of the excellence of guano as a topdressing for the general run of land under Grass for hay.

May's New late Victoria Red Currant.—We have received from Mr. May, of the Hope Nursery, Leaming-lane, near Bedale, Yorkshire, a branch of a new Red Currant under the above appellation, which promises to be a decided improvement upon the kinds generally cultivated. The specimen sent is loaded with racemes of fruit, many of them six inches in length, with berries of unusual size. The colour is bright, but the juice possesses much acidity, probably owing to the plant having been covered or grown in a shaded situation. It is very late, and its appearance is equal to that of Knight's Large Red.

The Potatoe in the East.—This valuable plant seems at length to have taken root in our Indian dominions. As good Potatoes are to be had in the Bazaar of Calcutta as in Covent-garden Market; Mr. Vigne says they were introduced by Baron Hugel into Kashmere and Little Tibet, where he saw them growing; and we learn from Dr. Royle, that Lieut. Cunningham, one of Lord Auckland's Aides de Camp, when he visited Kashmere, was treated with a curry of Potatoes.

Gardener's and Farmer's Foreign Library.—The following foreign works have been lately published:—Pabst, W.:—Verhandlungen. Transactions of the Meetings of the Baltic Association of Agriculturists and Farmers. Edited by —. Griefswald, 8vo.——Ungemach, P. Dr.:—Verhandlungen. Transactions of the Meetings of German Vinegrowers and Pomologists at Würzburg. Edited by —. Würzburg, 8vo, with a coloured plate.——Artur, J. F.:—Capillarité. Capillarity, Elements, Theory; followed by Applications to Chemistry and Organic Science. Paris, 8vo.——Laube, H.:—Jagd, Brevier. Breviary of the Forester. Leipzig, 8vo.——Bronner, J. P.:—Weinbau. The Wine-growing in the South of Germany. Heidelberg, 8vo, with plates.——Bronner, J. P.:—Schaumweine. The Sparkling Wines of Germany. Heidelberg, 8vo.——Brinken, J.:—Bewaldung. Treatise on the "Silvification" of the Steppes of European Russia, as a Rational Basis of the General Cultivation of Forests. Braunschweig, 4to, with plates and charts.——Gilly, D.:—Landbaukunst. Country Architecture, for Architects and Farmers. Braunschweig, 8vo, with plates, 4th edition.——Hartig, Th. Dr.:—Theorie. New Theory of the Fructification of Plants. Braunschweig, 4to.——Linke, G.:—Dächer. On the Building of Flat Roofs of Clay. Brunswick, 8vo, 2d edition.

The Assam Tea Plant.—We learn that the Agricultural Society of India, after having given their gold medal to Capt. Charlton, "as the first person to establish to the satisfaction of the Tea Committee and its secretary that the Tea-tree was indigenous in Assam," have also presented the same mark of honourable distinction to Major Jenkins, "for bringing to a successful result the inquiry in regard to the establishment of the Tea-plant in Assam." What if the Assam plant should not be Tea, that is, Chinese Tea, after all?

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Hoddesden Hall, the residence of John Warner, Esq., is situated in the little town of Hoddesden, on the road leading from London to Hertford, and about one mile from the Broxbourne station of the Northern and Eastern Railway. The house is a square-built edifice of considerable size, with few or no architectural claims, but apparently replete with every domestic convenience. The principal or eastern entrance fronts the street; but from the south front a spacious lawn recedes, thickly and rather formally studded with flowering shrubs, trees, Roses, &c. From the lawn, and also from the windows of the sitting rooms, the spectator obtains an excellent view of a *jet d'eau*, rising to the height of forty feet, between two groups of trees, and falling upon a figure of Neptune, situated in a niche of rustic masonry at its base. This is a most beautiful spectacle from all parts of the grounds, but more especially from the terrace-walk, which extends nearly the whole length of the premises on the eastern side. From the terrace there is a view over a finely-wooded country; and from it we also behold a lake of several acres in extent, meandering through the valley, with its islands, rockwork, and aquatic birds playing their gambols in the limpid stream. Here, too, we perceive the extent of the pleasure-ground, which forms the boundary fence to the home premises. Leaving the terrace-walk at the south end, we proceed by a shady walk to the Rockery, which forms the head of the river. This rockery, to all appearance, consists of huge pieces of granite; but in reality it is composed of large blocks of artificial stone, formed of brick rubbish, cement, &c. Though completed only a few months, the stone had the appearance of having braved the storms of a thousand winters; and its manufacture, as well as the artistical disposition of the mass, reflects great credit upon the ingenuity and taste of Mr. Fulham, of Tottenham, the artist employed by Mr. Warner for its construction. What pleased us much in this rockwork was the admirable manner in which a table stone had been contrived and arranged for the water to meander over in its egress from the lake, and the eschewing of the monstrous practice of mixing three or four kinds of stone, and that too often without any reference to its stratification; at the same time wishing it to be considered a natural scene. Where in nature do we find more than one kind of stone in the same quarry?—then why should we in our imitations attempt more? Leaving the rockery, we proceed by the American garden lately planted, past the ruins of an old abbey, to the Rosary, Rose-bower, Bath-room, and small revolving fountain. The gradual manner in which the visitor is led from one scene to another in this walk is highly creditable to the designer of the place; for although we get a bird's-eye view of the principal attractions of the place from the terrace-walk, we are led so gradually from scene to scene, as to excite our attention sufficiently, yet not to disturb that repose which the mind delights in, and which is so indispensable to the proper appreciation of sylvan and floral scenery. Most of the best varieties of Roses are grown, and many of the kinds are trained over umbrella and other fancy trellises; but the one which pleased us most was a variety of Noisette, probably Aimée Vibert, the branches of which were trained over a barrel-shaped trellis, about three feet in diameter, and from five to six feet in height. The trellis covered the stem to within eighteen inches of the ground, and rose nearly three feet above the head of the plant; it was regularly covered with blooming wood, and literally one mass of bloom. A seedling climbing Rose, raised at this place, is worthy of a passing remark. The flower is of a delicate creamy white colour, with a slight tinge of sulphur towards the centre; the petals collapse as the flowers become expanded, thus giving it an unusual and unique appearance. In the bud and newly-expanded state, we do not know a variety so admirably adapted for a bouquet. The Bath-room and Engine-house is a Gothic structure, of a rather neat appearance. A few years back, the supply of water to this place was very limited; but on discovering a spring at the brow of a hill about a mile off, Mr. W. had it conveyed into the valley. It now supplies the fountains and the lakes; while the fall of the water works the engine to supply the house, garden, stables, &c. On leaving the Bath-room, we proceeded over a rustic bridge by the large fountain to the fruit and kitchen-garden. In this, there is a span-roofed house, containing a small collection of Orchidaceous plants, growing and looking remarkably well. In this house we noticed in flower, Vanda teres, Gongora atropúrpurea, and several Oncidiums; and the lovely little aquatic Limnócharis Humboldti was producing its delicate straw-coloured flowers in a small tub of water. Here, also, we saw, for the first time in flower, the gem of all late introductions, Achimenes longiflora, producing its blue petunia-like flowers; and well-grown plants of Gloxínia rubra, and several other varieties. Indeed, one plant of Gloxínia caulescens was the best-grown specimen we ever beheld; it had five stems, and could not have less than from twenty to thirty flowers expanded on each, giving an aggregate of upwards of a hundred flowers. In the frames and pits, we noticed handsome plants of Cockscombs, Balsams, Calceolárias, &c. Cucumbers on trellises doing well, and likewise Melons. The crops of vegetables and fruit were very good, but flowers are the leading feature of the place. In a flower-garden at the back of the mansion there is a small Vinery, with a tolerable crop of Grapes; a lofty conservatory, containing Orange trees and Camellias in fine health; and a small stove filled with various showy plants. In the conservatory, some specimens of Fuchsias were very properly elevated on single stages, placed among the other plants, so as to bring the flowers on a line with, or a little above, the level of the eye of the spectator. The pots in which the Fuchsias were growing, were plunged in larger ones; the outsides of which had been painted in fresco, which having a grey tinge, harmonised better with the flowers of the Fuchsias than the red brick earth of the common pots. In a conservatory adjoining the sitting-room, there were a very neat fountain and some good specimens of plants; but they were decidedly too much crowded—a fault unfortunately too common in most gardens. The flower-garden contained a fine bed of Bérberis glauca in full fruit, a clump of American plants, and some good specimens of Pæónia Moutan. Of the arrangement of the beds in this garden, we cannot say much in praise; they appeared to have been dropped "here and there as the maggot bites," without any connecting principle; and certainly without any design, except that of placing a bed on the grass. The distribution of the plants, &c., on the front lawn is also too formal; had they, instead of being distributed over the entire space, been collected into five or six groups, with broad glades of grass between them, we should have had a little light and shade in the picture, and the appearance of the place would have been much improved. We saw the grounds under rather disadvantageous circumstances; the dry weather having parched the grass up, and the garden men having been employed in the hay-field for some days prior to our call. On the whole, however, it was in very good keeping, and creditable to the skill of Mr. Williamson, the gardener. In a small field adjoining the road, Mr. W. had commenced a Pinetum, the plants in which were growing well.—*W. P. Ayres, June 18th.*

Young's Nursery, Milford, Godalming.—There is now in flower at this place the very rare shrub called Lavatera oblongifolia, a plant discovered by Mr. Barker Webb, in Spain, among Cisti; and also the Saviniona brachyloba, a rare Teneriffe herbaceous plant, with the aspect of Lavatera africana.

Rebiews.

The Quarterly Journal of Agriculture. No. 58. September, 1842. Blackwood.

This is a very important number of an important periodical; containing, as it does, several practical papers of great value, relating to some of the most essential operations of husbandry.

It is at least twenty-five years ago since the Norfolk farmers were told that they sustained great loss by allowing their wheat to become fully ripe before it was cut; and we ourselves saw beautiful samples at that time produced by cutting while the grain was still soft. The practice does not, however, seem to have spread as much as would have been expected; and shows in a striking manner how very difficult it is to induce farmers to alter their old habits, even when the advantage of doing so is beyond the reach of doubt. Let us hope that a paper upon the subject, by Mr. Hannam, will produce some effect. This gentleman has shown that at least six-and-twenty shillings an acre are lost by allowing wheat to become ripe before it is cut; and that, at the same time, its quality is deteriorated. He proves how this is by means of details, for which we have not room, but which he sums up as follows:—

"The following will therefore be as correct an approximation of the values of the acre cut at the times stated, as it is possible to come at:—

	£	s.	d.
No. 1, quite green	£11	17	0
No. 2, green	13	6	0
No. 3, raw	14	18	0
No. 4, not quite so raw . . .	14	17	4
No. 5, ripe	13	11	8

Showing a loss of 1*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* per acre upon No. 1, as compared with No. 5; a loss of 5*s.* 8*d.* per acre upon No. 2, do. do.; and a gain of 1*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* per acre upon No. 3, as compared with the ripe, and of 3*l.* 1*s.* per acre, as compared with the green cut, No. 1."

Is not, let us ask, that quality called steeliness by millers, which is observed in samples of Mediterranean wheat, owing to the excessive ripeness of the corn? The reason why a loss is incurred by allowing wheat to become quite ripe before it is cut, is thus explained by Dr. Madden, in another place in the present number:—

"The ripening of the seed, like all other processes in the vegetable economy, consists entirely of various chemical processes, whose nature I shall not at present attempt to explain, but whose results must be carefully considered in order to arrive at a conclusion, as to the modifying influence of different modes of culture. When the ear first fills, it appears composed almost entirely of a substance resembling *milk;* in about a fortnight after this, if we again examine the crop, we shall find the seed much more *solid*, the milky juice having hardened and consolidated, and the straw having begun to wither, which it always does from the ground to the ear. At this period the straw will be yellow for about a foot off the ground—in another fortnight the crop will be *perfectly ripe*, that is to say, the straw will be uniformly yellow *up to the ear*, and the chaff will be sufficiently loose to admit of the grain being *rubbed out* by the hands. On examining the ear, the most perceptible difference which has taken place since the last period is, that the skin has become much thicker and harder, while the flour has diminished in quantity. Now, this is the important point, viz., that the last change in the seed is an increase of bran, and a relative diminution of flour, which change increases materially, according to the length of time that elapses between the ripening and the harvesting of the crop."

To the other subjects treated of in the present number, especially the Preparation of Timber by Mr. Hyatt, Slit-Planting by Mr. Gorrie and Seed-Sowing by Dr. Madden, we shall advert hereafter. They all demand more space than we can devote to them at present.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

The linings of Cucumber and Melon frames being now in a fit state for manure, they ought to be wheeled out, as Potato and other ground becomes vacant to receive them. Much injury is often done to heavy land by wheeling on and digging it when saturated with wet; it will be advisable therefore, for this and other reasons, to complete all work of this kind as early in autumn as circumstances will permit. To expose as great a surface as possible to the action of the atmosphere, heavy land ought to be thrown into rough ridges: the advantage of this plan will be seen at planting-time in spring. Very light soil should be deeply dug, in preference to ridging; this also ought to be done early, that the manure may become well incorporated with the ground.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—As the heat of the bark-bed declines, gradually close the bark round the sides of the pots, till they are eventually buried up to the rims. The aim of the cultivator should be to keep the roots in an equable state of warmth and moisture, that they may not at one time be violently excited by an unnaturally high temperature, and at another paralysed by cold and wet. From the variable nature of the materials he has to work with, this object cannot be perfectly attained; but by unremitting attention a sufficient approach to it may be made to ensure success. The nights being now longer and cooler, the houses and pits should be sprinkled and closed earlier than formerly. Apply a little fire-heat to the houses when the temperature on two or three successive mornings is found below 65°. See to the re-lining of dung-heated pits before the heat of the bark-bed is too much spent.

Vinery.—Go over the late houses, and cut all the laterals close off; and if the shoots are thickly trained, a leaf here and there may be spared, taking care to retain those on the lower part of the shoots which are to be bearing wood next year. Dull and damp weather may now be expected, in which case fires should be made in the day, giving plenty of air at the same time. When the fruit is all gathered, and the wood not yet ripe, syringing, and other means for the destruction of the red-spider, must be persevered in.

Peach-house.—The principal points requiring attention now are, to keep the leaves of the trees in the late house in a healthy condition, and to remove those in the earlier houses when they are no longer useful to the wood, which, as formerly stated, will be indicated by their ready displacement. Laterals and useless after-growths may be cut off at once. If mildew appears, dust the infected parts with sulphur.

Cucumbers and Melons.—Make linings to Cucumber-beds which are wanted to continue in bearing. The principal cause of canker is too low a temperature. Late Melons should also be kept in a healthy condition, by a little artificial warmth, derived either from dung-linings or fire. It would also be advisable now to cover the lights at night.

Mushroom-house.—Continue to make up beds in succession for a winter supply. Where there is not a regular house, and it is necessary in consequence to make beds in sheds and similar places, it will be found a good plan to form a hollow space below the bed, into which heat may be thrown by means of linings. This can easily be done by making rough frame-work to support the bed.

Kidney Beans.—Where these are required very early, a first crop should now be put in. We recommended Fulmer's Early in spring, but at this season of the year some sort which occupies less space will be preferable.

Out-door Department.

The late rains have caused all kinds of weeds to grow vigorously, and it will be necessary to keep the hoe in constant employment to get them under, before wet weather sets in. Dig up the stalks of autumn Broccoli and Cauliflowers, and clear away all decaying crops. Mow Fern for garden purposes; if not cut till the fronds naturally wither, it will be more brittle.

Broccoli.—The removal of the spring sorts, which were planted thickly for that purpose, may now be proceeded with, beginning with the most forward plants. The process is so well known that it need not be here described; but it may be stated, that the stems of the plants ought to be laid nearly flat, and covered with mould up to the base of the leaves. Some persons attach importance to the direction in which the heads of the plants are made to point; practically, however, this is scarcely worth attending to. Look closely after caterpillars, which promise to be more than commonly numerous this autumn.

Cauliflowers.—Sow again on a spent hotbed, or a very warm border. When the autumn is mild, the plants sown in the end of August are apt to get too forward, and in consequence they button early in spring, instead of producing heads fit for use.

Endive.—A good method of blanching is, to invert a flower-pan over each plant, pressing its rim slightly into the ground so as effectually to exclude the light.

Lamb's Lettuce.—Sow this and other salad herbs, if not yet done.

Radishes.—It will be advisable to continue sowing a little seed at intervals of about a fortnight, which, if the weather should be open, will give a constant supply up to Christmas; or if Radishes are indispensable, a sowing might be made under glass towards the end of the month.

Orchard.—The strongest Strawberry plants intended for forcing will now require shifting into 32-sized pots; afterwards let them have room to grow, and keep them free from runners. The principal attention required now by wall-trees, is to gather the fruit as it ripens, and to preserve the remainder from wasps by all available means. As Figs from their lusciousness are great favourites with wasps and flies, some difficulty will be found in protecting them. If all other methods fail, each fruit might be enveloped in a bag of coarse muslin. Gather Filberts and other Nuts. If any new borders are intended to be made, or old ones renovated, soil for the purpose should be collected while dry.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Plants which have finished their growth require less water now. All cuttings which are rooted should be potted without delay, in order that they may establish themselves in the pots before the winter comes on. In setting the plants, give the finest specimens the best places, and try to prevent the whole from being crowded. Attend particularly to the directions given last week respecting shading, as much injury may be done by this now.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—Attend to the directions given last week respecting the preparation and housing of the more tender species of Greenhouse plants. If any large Camellias and Orange-trees are standing out, they should be put under cover; these plants are often irreparably injured by exposure and ill-treatment in summer and autumn. Conservatory plants are probably suffering from the attacks of red-spider; it will be necessary therefore to use the engine occasionally.

Pits and Frames.—Remove Auriculas to their winter-quarters. Pot off rooted cuttings, if they are intended to be potted singly before spring. If a sufficient stock of cuttings to propagate from next spring has been put in, place them in a vacant frame or pit where they can be kept close and shaded. If there is a frame to spare, it might be planted with Neapolitan Violets, which will flower very early, if so contrived that the bed can be warmed by linings. The potting of herbaceous plants for forcing should not be delayed, because it is essential that they should be well rooted before winter.

Out-door Department.

Divide and transplant double Rockets. When transplanting Hollyhocks, and the other biennials adverted to last week, the strongest plants may be at once taken to the flower-garden, if there is room in the borders. Pinks, Carnations, Picotees, and Cloves should be planted now, if grown in beds by themselves; renewing the soil if necessary, and taking especial care that it is well drained. The cold of ordinary winters does not injure these plants; it is wet which causes their death. The soil and the atmosphere being now sufficiently moist, Dahlias will bloom finely if well protected from injurious insects, and properly pruned and tied.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Continue to plant cuttings of Evergreens, and also to put down layers. Sow stones of Apricots, Plums, and Cherries. Gather seeds of shrubs and trees as they ripen.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—See last week.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Sept. 8, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Sept.	Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday 2	30.175	30.075	81	58	69.5	W.	—
Saturday 3	30.203	30.153	74	53	63.5	W.	
Sunday 4	30.197	30.193	74	49	61.5	N.W.	.01
Monday 5	30.196	30.036	74	47	60.5	S.	—
Tuesday 6	30.025	29.942	73	46	59.5	W.	
Wednesday 7	29.866	29.427	73	58	65.5	E.	.55
Thursday 8	29.616	29.396	62	51	56.5	S.W.	.64
Average	30.039	29.888	73.0	51.7	62.3		1.20

Sept. 2. Overcast; very sultry; clear and fine.
3. Fine; overcast; clear at night.
4. Overcast; very fine, with clouds; clear at night.
5. Foggy; cloudy; very fine; clear.
6. Very fine, with light clouds; calm and cloudy; clear at night.
7. Slight fog; fine; overcast; between 7 and 10 P.M., a violent storm of thunder, much sheet and occasionally forked lightning, with heavy rain and some hail; clear at night.
8. Boisterous, with heavy rain continuing throughout the day; clear.

Mean temperature of the week 3½° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending Sept. 17, 1842.

Sept.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
						N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 11	68.0	47.5	57.7	8	0.46 in.	1	1	—	—	4	4	4	2
Mon. 12	66.5	45.5	56.0	7	0.49	2	—	—	2	1	2	9	—
Tues. 13	66.5	46.2	56.3	8	0.49	1	—	3	—	2	4	6	1
Wed. 14	66.5	46.9	56.7	8	0.84	1	—	4	2	2	2	5	—
Thurs. 15	66.1	45.3	55.7	9	0.63	—	2	1	1	2	1	3	5
Fri. 16	66.5	47.0	56.7	8	0.50	1	3	2	—	7	1	1	1
Sat. 17	67.6	47.4	57.5	6	0.90	1	1	2	1	2	3	4	2

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 12th, in 1841—thermometer 84°; and the lowest on the 17th, in 1840—thermometer 29°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending Sept. 9, 1842.

As usual, the supplies both of fruit and vegetables have been very large, and considerably greater than the demand; trade is consequently dull. *Fruit:* Pines are plentiful, from 3*s.* to 6*s.* per lb. There is no difference this week in the price of Grapes and

Melons, except that Muscats are a trifle dearer. Peaches and Nectarines are not so abundant, and fetch from 1*s*. to 4*s*. per doz. Green-gages are the only kind of Plum fit for dessert, and are selling from 4*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*. per half sieve; Muscle and other large culinary Plums, from 3*s*. to 3*s*. 6*d*.; and Damsons, of which there is an excessive supply, from 2*s*. 6*d*. to 3*s*. per half sieve. Figs are a little cheaper, and fetch from 1*s*. to 2*s*. 6*d*. per doz. There is scarcely any alteration in the prices of either Apples or Pears; a few Gansell's Bergamots have made their appearance, from 6*s*. to 12*s*. per half sieve. Siberian Crabs are abundant from 2*s*. to 2*s*. 6*d*. per half sieve. Walnuts, chiefly imported from France and Holland, fetch from 6*s*. to 7*s*. per peck. Seeds of the Nastúrtium for pickling are selling at 2*s*. per half sieve. *Vegetables*: Cauliflowers have improved much of late, and fetch from 5*s*. to 6*s*. per doz. Brocco1i is tolerably abundant, from 9*d*. to 1*s*. per bunch. Cabbages and Coleworts fetch the same price as in last week's report. French Beans and Scarlet Runners are somewhat dearer; the former selling from 2*s*. 6*d*. to 3*s*. 6*d*., the latter from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 1*s*. 9*d*. per half sieve. A few Artichokes may still be met with from 3*s*. to 4*s*. per dozen. Onions are rather advanced in price. Tomatoes also are dearer, and fetch from 2*s*. 6*d*. to 3*s*. per half sieve. Capsicums are abundant, the ripe fruit selling from 3*s*. 6*d*. to 4*s*. per 100; the green fruit, from 1*s*. to 1*s*. 3*d*. Field Mushrooms are very plentiful, and fetch from 3*s*. to 4*s*. per bushel; the smaller ones for preserving, from 4*s*. to 5*s*. per bushel; those of in-door growth are selling from 1*s*. to 1*s*. 3*d*. per pottle.—*Flowers*. We observed amongst the cut flowers, Magnólia grandiflora, Nérium splendens, Jasminum revolutum, Róchea falcata, Bouvárdia splendens, with many Amaryllises and Dahlias.

PRICES, SATURDAY, SEPT. 10, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 3*s* to 6*s*
Grapes, per pound, 1*s* to 3*s*
— Muscats, per pound, 2*s* to 5*s*
— Portugal 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Melons, English, each, 1*s* to 3*s*
— Dutch, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Peaches, per doz. 1*s* to 4*s*
Nectarines, per doz., 1*s* to 4*s*
Figs, per doz., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Plums, per hf. sieve, 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Damsons, per hf. sieve, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Greengages, per hf.-sv., 3*s* 6*d* to 8*s*
Apples, dessert, per bush., 3*s* to 6*s*
— [illegible], 2*s* to 4*s* 6*d*

Pears, dessert, per hf.-sieve, 2*s* to 6*s*
Mulberries, per gallon, 9*d* to 1*s*
Cucumbers, per doz., 1*s* to 4*s*
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 3*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 16*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* 3*d* to 3*s*
— per 100, 9*s* to 20*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 50*s* to 75*s*
Walnuts, per bushel, 16*s* to 24*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Barcelona, 24*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, per doz. 9*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
— plants, per doz. 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Red, for pickling, 2*s* to 4*s*
Broccoli, per bunch, 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Cauliflowers, per doz., 5*s* to 6*s*
Beans, Kidney, per hf. sv., 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
— Scarlet, per hf.-sv. 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Potatoes, per ton, 50*s* to 80*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, per bu., 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Artichokes, per doz., 3*s* to 4*s*
Turnips, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Carrots, per doz. bun., 3*s* to 5*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*
Parsneps, per doz., 1*s*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 9*d* to 1*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 3*s* to 4*s*

Onions, per doz. bch., 2*s* to 5*s*
— Green, p. doz. bun. 2*s* to 4*s*
— Spanish, per doz. 1*s* to 3*s*
— for Pickling, per hf.-sv. 2*s* to 3*s*
Garlic, per lb. 4*d* to 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 8*d* to 1*s*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. sc., 9*d* to 1*s*
— Cos, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Endive, per score, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Celery, per bd., (12 to 15), 6*d* to 2*s*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per doz. bun., 1*s* to 2*s*
Tarragon, per doz. bun., 2*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Basil, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 4*s*
Vegetable Marrow, per doz., 6*d* to 8*d*
Tomatoes, per hf. sv. 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Capsicums, green, per 100, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
— Ripe, 2*s* to 5*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 9*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
— Field, per bus., 3*s* to 4*s*

Notices to Correspondents.

W. W.—We would certainly recommend you to plant your Fig-trees in the border of a house or pit, in preference to keeping them in pots; because, in the latter case, the roots are apt to become matted, and when in that state the least neglect in supplying them with water is sure to make them drop their fruit. The soil in which your trees grow is not too rich for them. You might try the effect of ringing the branches, which has been successfully practised in many cases. It is simply to remove a circular strip of bark, about half an inch in width, just beneath the lowest fruit upon each shoot, which, preventing the sap from descending, throws more vigour into the fruit above, and causes it to swell. This last remark applies equally to "*One anxious to Learn*," except that as his trees grow against a wall in the open air, we would advise him to remove all the fruit which has formed upon the shoots if it is not likely to come to perfection this season. He should continue to remove all autumnal-formed fruit, leaving only such as are no larger than ordinary leaf-buds; otherwise they exhaust the trees to no purpose. If he protects them, there is nothing better suited than branches of the Spruce Fir, which should be fixed with their tops downwards, so as to throw off the rain and snow. In mild winters the young wood is rarely injured; but as it is seldom sufficiently matured in this country, the safest way is to protect it.—‡

W. W. J.—You should not expect your Roses to do much good, if you force them directly after they are potted. The best time for that operation is in the early part of October, and the plants should be allowed to make one summer's growth previously to being forced. Your Pine-sucker does not appear to belong to a distinct variety, but to a seedling from the Island of Trinidad; many of which were, a few years since, brought into this country. If it really is one of this description, its fruit is of a good size, with tolerable flavour; but, from its wide-spreading habit, not worthy of cultivation.—‡

R. G.—When you remove your young Pear-tree which is growing so luxuriantly, we would advise you to shorten a few of the strongest roots; this, in addition to the check which it will receive in transplanting, will be sufficient to restrain its over-luxuriance. You had better remove it this autumn, and if, in the space of a year or two, it becomes too vigorous, root-pruning may be again resorted to.—‡

Andante.—You cannot have a Vine better adapted for growing in a greenhouse than the White Sweetwater. Before planting it, you should prepare a border for it, by removing the soil to the depth of two feet for some distance in front of your greenhouse, and by making the bottom to slope *from* the wall. First put in a layer of rough stones or brickbats, then another layer of lime rubbish; and afterwards fill up with good rich compost. The border will be improved by raising it a little above the level of the surrounding surface.—‡

G. G. W.—We cannot say much in favour of your Seedling Fuchsias. They are neither of sufficient brilliancy nor size to render them desirable varieties.—‡

F. I. C.—Your plants are, Epidendrum virescens and Mutísia ilicifólia.—†

J. D.—Your plant is Tropæ'olum peregrinum. The best Californian annuals are, Collínsia bícolor, C. grandiflora, Clárkia pulchella, C. élegans, Eutoca víscida, Godétia rubicunda, G. lépida, Gilia trícolor, Lasthénia californica, Leptosiphon densiflorus, L. androsaceus, Limnanthes Douglasii, Lupinus nanus, Nemóphila insignis, N. atomária, Œnothera bifrons, Œ. Lindleyana, and Platystemon califórnicum. You will find a description of an economical Pit for wintering plants at p. 659 of last year's *Chronicle*. The latter part of November is the best season for transplanting the Robinia Pseud-Acacia. It is not advisable to remove this plant after it has reached the height of 7 or 8 feet.—‡

H. Y. J.—Your plants are—1, Campánula rotundifólia; 2, Myosotis arvensis; 3, Silene noctiflora; 4, Apárgia autumnalis; 5, Bártsia odontites; 6, Galeopsis tetrahit.—‡

Eleanor's plant is the Spiranthes autumnalis, or the Lady's Traces.—†

R. G.—We know of no method to prevent the Harvest-bug from attacking the legs when we walk amongst grass or stubble in the summer; but one of the best means of obtaining relief from the irritation is, we believe, to apply liquid ammonia to the parts affected, by dabbing it on for two or three minutes. Stone Mercury and Corrosive Sublimate are the same thing.—*R.* ‡

E. J. Gill.—The leaves of Elms vary so much in their size upon different shoots, and especially upon young trees, that it is impossible to form any opinion of your plant by the mere sight of its foliage. That it is a variety of Ulmus montana, there is no doubt; but the leaves are scarcely distinct from those of U. montana major, U. mont. rubra, and U. mont. vegeta, when taken from young plants. It is very likely to be a seedling from U. montana rubra, or the Weeping Elm, which seeds freely.—¶

W. M.—We beg pardon for the error, into which we were led by the plant being called a climber. It is apparently the Maclura aurantiáca, or Osage Orange.—†

B.—We fear your Walnut-tree, which is old and dying from its head, is incurable. Probably its roots have reached an unfavourable subsoil. The only chance of saving it would be to undermine it if possible, and cut through the perpendicular roots, preserving the others. A plague of fleas is indeed a serious nuisance; we pity your hard case, without much hope of assisting you. "Ruricola's" answer is this:—"As floors that are sanded and sprinkled with sawdust are the most likely to harbour fleas, so boarded floors, that can be frequently washed with hot water and soft soap, or hot soap ley, will be most free from them; as their maggots, which live and undergo their metamorphoses in the crevices, are thus destroyed. It is said that sprinkling the floors with a decoction of Wormwood will free a house from these vermin; and fleas have likewise a great antipathy to Scotch snuff; but when dogs and cats are the inmates of a house, I believe it is impossible to be free from fleas in the summer." A case like your own, but where bugs, not fleas, were the performers, was completely cured thus:—The walls were stripped of paper, and the paper was *burnt*. Then all the crevices in the mortar and plaister were *very carefully* stopped with plaister of Paris. Finally, the joints of the floor, and of all parts of the woodwork, were painted with a mixture of soft soap and corrosive sublimate. Every bug was thus destroyed, and not one has since appeared.—†

Query.—You cannot do better than manure your trees, if they are ornamental and out of health, and are not Fir-trees. In the autumn break up the ground round their roots, beginning almost as far from the trunk as the branches spread. It is of no use breaking it up close to the trunk. Leave it rough all winter. Then in the spring, about the end of February, fork in some good rotten manure, or a good compost heap. This, however, is of little use unless the ground is *well* drained. You may cut down Laurustinus in the month of April. It is not safe to begin to transplant before the middle of November, unless the leaves should be quite off the trees earlier.—†

L. M. N. should proceed with his Cedars of Lebanon as directed in the case of *Query*, only he must apply the nitrate of soda instead of dung, dissolved in water, at the rate of half a pound to a square rod. It is, however, of the utmost consequence that the nitrate should be unadulterated. See one of our leading articles of to-day.—†

F. H. S.—Honest men can hardly contend with those who are unscrupulous. The officers of the Horticultural Society cannot enter into a discussion with anonymous correspondents who choose to send falsehoods to the newspapers. The writer who says that the plants in the great conservatory at the Society's garden are drawn, must either be so ignorant as not to know the difference between growing fast and being drawn, or so malicious as to be beneath notice. We might content ourselves with asking you to go to the garden, and inspect the house; but for your satisfaction, we will add that the statement is perfectly untrue.—†

Gatton Park.—The Cactus tetragonus rarely flowers. It has, however, produced its blossoms this year in the garden of the Horticultural Society. The Passiflora is quadrangularis.—†

A Beginner.—You are misinformed as to Cratægus viridis being handsome. It is a small bush, with white flowers growing in threes, and green downy fruit. It is also called C. virgínica and C. spathulata. A figure of it under the latter name is to be found in the Botanical Register, vol. 22, plate 1890.—†

Smelfungus.—We really do not know how to advise as to the destruction of the fungi that spring up on the turf, without injuring it. Suppose you try a clear solution of corrosive sublimate. It will apparently kill your grass, but it is asserted that the turf will spring again greener than ever. Try a small portion first.—†

Jane may easily strike cuttings of Alo'ysia citriodora, if she possesses a frame, or anything in which she can command a slight bottom heat, by taking off the ends of this year's shoots, about three inches in length, and preparing them in the usual manner. Plant them in a well-drained pot, of the size required, in a mixture of silver sand and fine vegetable mould; water them well, to settle the soil around the stems, and, after allowing them to stand in the shade for about an hour, for the superfluous water to drain from them, remove them to the frame, and cover them with a bell glass. In about three weeks they will begin to grow.—‡

Bητα.—The best manure for Potatoes when stable-dung cannot be had, is a mixture of eight bushels of salt and thirty bushels of wood-ashes per acre. Salt alone is valuable if the land is in good heart. The Dunmore Pear is to be procured at the Nurseries.—† ‡

H. O.—Many thanks. They will prove very acceptable.—‡

Albert.—The annual payment required to become a member of the Horticultural Society is four guineas, payable in May for the year *preceding*; the admission fee is six guineas; and the composition for life, 48*l*. 6*s*. The terms of admission to the Zoological Society are the entrance fee, 5*l*.; the annual contribution, 3*l*.; or the composition money, 35*l*.—‡

A. G.—No. 1 is a species of Pánicum, but not British; 2 is Thríncia hirta. The other is not a Fungus, but a species of Tremella; in its present state it is impossible to say which.—†

B. B.—The most suitable soil for Abies Deodara and Araucária imbricata is a light sandy loam. There is no kind of manure which you can mix with it that will improve their growth, if they like the soil.—‡

E—e, Herts.—We have not had any experience in ascertaining whether Rosa Devoniensis is hardy or not; but we believe it is generally considered so.—‡

C. E. F.—There can be no doubt that there is something peculiar in the soil, which causes the flowers of the Hydrangea to come out blue instead of Rose, their natural colour. There are various suppositions as to what that something really is; and we have strong reasons for supposing that alum is at least one of the things which will produce that effect. Some experiments connected with this subject are at present in progress in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, and thus far they warrant the correctness of the opinion. By-and-by we shall be better able to confirm it, and to give you directions as to the proportion in which alum ought to be applied.—§

Phyllanthus.—In general Datura arbórea looks unhealthy during the winter, as it then loses all its leaves. Perhaps your plant began to grow early, and is now going to a state of rest. Keep it rather dry throughout the winter, in some place out of the way, such as a pit, from which the frost is excluded. In the spring re-pot it, and place it in a good situation in the greenhouse, where it will soon grow vigorously. A rich, free soil should be used in potting, such as a mixture of loam and leaf-mould in equal proportions, and about one-fourth of rotten dung and sand. It is very ornamental when planted out in the flower-garden during the summer months, and can be easily taken up, preserved through the winter, and turned out again.—§

A. P.—Your plants are—1, Lantana aculeata; 2, Begónia sanguinea; and 4, Justícia bicolor. The rest are such fragments, that we cannot name them.—‡

An Original Subscriber.—We cannot discern anything like an insect upon the leaf of your Pelargónium. There are some black spots upon it, which appear to be the excretions of the scale, or some other insect. If you have any Vines growing above your plants, you may rely upon it, this is the case. The *Vines* should therefore be looked carefully over after they have been pruned, and all the rough bark should be removed. Scrape every shoot upon which any scale is visible with the back of a knife, and daub them over with a mixture of soft soap, tobacco-water, and sulphur, of the consistence of paint.—‡

The large Fungus sent from the Royal Gardens, Buckingham Palace, is the Bovista giganteum, and is the kind used, when dry, for smoking bees.—†

Θ.—Your plants are Stapélia bufónia, Aster miser, and Begónia nítida.—†

West Riding.—The Double ear of Wheat is of unusual occurrence. You will, however, find that in Egyptian Wheat the straw always bears many ears at the end, some of which are smaller than the middle one.—†

Mr. Kingdon's Pimpernel, in a monstrous state, is indeed a curiosity. We have had drawings made of it for publication.—†

Newark.—We shall soon return to Mr. Wests's work on Foresting, which we recommend you to read carefully; for, if we mistake not, some of the woods in your neighbourhood would be all the better for a judicious examination.—†

Northampton's flower is Zygopétalum rostratum.—‡

J. T. shall be answered next week.—‡

C. R. B.—Many thanks for your specimens of the Hop.—‡

G. H.—Mr. Henderson, Pine Apple Place, Paddington.—‡

C. F. W.—The new Irises mentioned at p. 590, as cultivated at Paris, will no doubt be procurable in a short time of some of the English Nurserymen.—‡

G. Croft.—The colour of your lightest scarlet Verbena is very bright, but the trusses of bloom are small. The other is not different from many more in cultivation.—‡

D. E.—There are several Dahlias in cultivation of the same colour as your Seedling, and far superior to it. Your blooms are small, the petals are thin and much creased; the centre is defective from the petal not unfolding sufficiently.—*

Paris.—The Achimenes grandiflora of Gand is perfectly distinct from A. longiflora.—†

W.—Asparagus beds must not be formed entirely of sea-sand; but a large portion may be mixed with the other soil to advantage. The quantity used must, however, depend upon the stiffness of the land to which it is applied.—‡

Salopian.—Your plant is some kind of Rhus, but we cannot tell which in its present state. He'speris speciosa is hardy; we are not acquainted with the treatment necessary to make it flower. No doubt the part which you supposed to be a root, because it had found its way through the bottom of the pot, and which had formed shoots, was a creeping underground stem.—‡

T. S. P.—Your plant is Epilóbium Dodonæi.—†

A Subscriber.—We believe that the cause of Pine Apples being sometimes watery and deficient in flavour, is attributable to their having received too great a supply of water when approaching to maturity. This, in conjunction with excess of moisture in the atmosphere, would no doubt produce that want of substance which you complain of. After the fruit begins to change colour, water may be entirely withheld.—‡

G. H. P.—Many thanks. They will be very useful.—‡

A Correspondent, whose letter we have mislaid, has inquired as to the best means of preserving fruit in water only, without sugar. We have no personal acquaintance with the practice, but possibly some of our correspondents have, in which case we should be much obliged for some information about it. Fruit, properly prepared, is said to bear a voyage to the West Indies, and to keep months without changing. We presume this is effected by exhausting of air the cases containing the fruit. In the absence of better information, we may mention, that some of the fair wives of Norfolk preserve Bullace, not over ripe, in glass bottles, by pouring boiling water over them, and corking and sealing them down immediately. The bottles will not crack, if they are heated before the water is introduced. This plan answers very well; but they prefer putting up their fruit with 4 oz. of sugar to a pound of fruit, and setting it in a cooled brick oven, after the bread is withdrawn, till the skins begin to burst and the sugar dissolves. In that case the bottles are corked down before they are placed in the oven.—†

G. H. P.—Many thanks. They will be very useful.—‡

Mr. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR is now reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d*. each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them *delivered in any part of London* by remitting a Post-office order to this Office, at the rate of 5*s*. for every 25 copies required.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

As we anticipated in our last, the details of the India news received in the course of Saturday do not bear the unfavourable character given to them by the French telegraph. The troops do not appear to have suffered from the extreme heat and from sickness to the extent which was at first reported, and we do not find those serious evidences of mutiny and discontent which the telegraph had led us to expect. There is no doubt, however, that the movements of the troops are regarded in all parts of India with general anxiety, and that the utmost uncertainty prevails as to Lord Ellenborough's intentions. It seems to be established that orders for a withdrawal were actually issued, but recalled on the remonstrance of General Pollock; and that no arrangement had then been made for the release of the prisoners. The future proceedings of the Governor-General are the subject of much contradiction; while one party affirms that the troops are to retire in October, another asserts that the army of reserve now forming on the frontier is intended to co-operate in an extensive plan for a simultaneous movement on Cabul from various parts of the country. It would be useless to attempt to reconcile these statements; but it may be mentioned that all classes in India concur in declaring that a retirement in the present state of affairs would be in the eyes of all Asia the deepest humiliation the British Government of India has ever suffered. From China we learn the particulars of another engagement, in which, as usual, an immense number of Chinese were slain, while the casualties of our own troops were comparatively trifling. Lord Saltoun had passed Singapore with his expedition, and Sir H. Pottinger was awaiting his arrival, preparatory to a movement towards Pekin. The report in the Canton papers that the Emperor had retired into Tartary was generally considered to be true.—Our French news has little political interest; the conclusion of the treaty between Belgium and the German Union admitting the silks and wines of Germany at the same duty as those of France has given rise to some discussion; and the Indian news still engages the attention of the journals.—From Spain and Portugal we have no intelligence of particular interest: the approaching prorogation of the Chambers, and the details of the financial budget, showing an actual deficit for the year, are the chief topics of conversation in Lisbon.—From Germany we learn that the King of Prussia has issued an ordonnance appointing a commission of the provincial diets to be consulted on all matters relating to the interests of the States. A report was circulated in the middle of the week announcing the death of the King of Hanover, at Dusseldorf; but it was soon ascertained to be without foundation.—In the Levant no important change has occurred since our last; the affairs of Persia and Turkey are advancing towards a settlement, and there is no longer any fear of a collision.

At home, the Queen's progress in Scotland is the leading subject of interest. Her Majesty and the Prince have left Dalkeith on a tour in the Highlands; and all parts of their progress have been marked by a constant demonstration of loyalty and attachment. The manufacturing districts are still unsettled; the men return slowly to the mills; and although there is no longer any apprehension of a general movement, there appears in many towns a want of understanding between the masters and the men which promises to prevent, for some time longer, the complete restoration of tranquillity.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert have left Dalkeith Palace for a tour in the Highlands. They passed through Perth on Tuesday, on their way to Scone. Both the Queen and Prince are quite well, and are received by all classes with the greatest loyalty and respect. The Prince of Wales and Princess Royal are at Windsor Castle, and are in excellent health.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.—We are happy to announce that the health of his Grace the Primate has been gradually improving during the week, and that the steady and gradual progress of the improvement seems to afford good grounds for the expectation that it will be permanent. The last bulletin was issued on Wednesday morning, announcing that his Grace's recovery of health and strength is so steadily advancing, that no further bulletins are considered necessary.

Gazette Announcement.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom to General Lord Hill, G.C.B., and his heirs male, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Hill, of Hawkstone, and of Hardwicke, in the county of Salop; and, in default of such issue male, the said dignity of Viscount to Sir Rowland Hill, Bart., nephew of Lord Hill, and his lawful heirs male.

Bank Returns.—The returns of the weekly average circulation of the kingdom, ending the 20th ult., shows an increase of 160,702*l.*, as compared with that of the previous month. The Bank of England has expanded its issues by 443,000*l.*, the difference between 20,351,000*l.* and 19,908,000*l.* The private banks are less by 15,953*l.*, the difference between 5,150,628*l.* and 5,166,581*l.*; the joint-stock banks by 113,105*l.*, the difference between 2,823,090*l.* and 2,939,195*l.* The decrease in the circulation of Scotland is 40,845*l.*, the difference between 2,674,835*l.* and 2,715,680*l.* The total contraction in Ireland is 109,395*l.*, of which the Bank of Ireland is less by 61,825*l.*, the difference between 2,831,750*l.* and 2,892,775*l.*; and the private and joint-stock banks of that part of the kingdom are less by 48,370*l.*, the difference between 1,632,617*l.* and 1,680,987*l.* The stock of bullion in the Bank of England has increased from 8,883,000*l.* to 9,570,000*l.*, or very nearly double what it was at this period of last year.

Foreign.

France.—There is little political interest in the news from Paris. The journals have, indeed, little subject for controversy. Some express great wrath at Belgium for allowing German silks and wines to enter at the same duty as French. Others are very busy endeavouring to decide whether St. John of Nicaragua be on the Atlantic or the Pacific—a question which occupies columns even in the gravest prints. The non-publication of the telegraphic despatch from Marseilles, with the heads of the India news, in the Paris papers, had caused considerable surprise; it was certain that intelligence of an unfavourable character was in Paris on Tuesday night of last week; and it is no less clear that some persons were in the secret, and speculated for the fall on Wednesday's Bourse. The "Messager" and "Moniteur" confined themselves to the simple notification that the mail had arrived at Marseilles, and that the details had been expressed. Since the French Post-office has closed the Marseilles road to expresses (for although constantly beat, it persists in arresting couriers, setting the judgments of the Courts at defiance), there has been one continued system of manœuvring in the *exploitation*, or turning to account, of the India and Chinese news. The safeguard of the public—early publicity—having been taken away, the field has been left open to the speculative individuals who have managed to secure the monopoly of the earliest advices.—The Portendic question is exciting some attention. The efforts of the French at Portendic and in Senegal have been to exclude the English from the gum trade, to which they have a right by treaty. They have succeeded in their object; but the consequence is, that certain French speculators are determined to make the monopoly closer. The result of this system appears in recent letters from Senegal, which state that the Moors, holders of the gum, pressed by the Senegalese Society, have come to the determination not to deliver any more gum. They have taken just the number of guineas necessary for their wants. The trade, which in ordinary years produced four millions of kilograms of gum, will give scarcely a million this year. The Association has not bought more than one quarter its usual quantity. Everything has gone wrong, merchandise is dear and scarce, and traders disgusted. Seven-eighths of the affairs of Senegal are connected with the gum trade, and all at a stand, owing to the monopoly.—The Court of Cassation annulled, on the 3d instant, the decision of the Royal Court of Paris, which condemned the editors of the "Temps" to 20,000 francs fine, for an informality in the publication of that journal. The affair is, therefore, to come again before the Court of Amiens.—According to the "Quotidienne," the amount voted by the Chamber of Deputies for the fortifications of Paris will fall very short of the expenditure. Of the one hundred and forty millions voted, 75, it says, have already been expended, and 25 are due to contractors, so that 40 millions only remain. The "Quotidienne," in order to show that these 40 millions will not go very far, observes, that ten forts are not half finished; that four forts are not a quarter finished; and that six are not begun.

The Royal Family.—A letter from Tréport, August 31, says that the town was honoured on the previous day by the presence of the Queen, Madame Adelaide, the Duchesse de Nemours, and the Princess Clementine. They were present at a charity sermon preached by the Abbé Coquereau. The collection amounted to 1,000f.—We learn from Aire, in the Pas-de-Calais, that the Duke de Nemours had arrived there on the 29th, during a violent storm. The authorities went to meet him, accompanied by a great part of the population and the National Guard, and all got completely wet through. The Prince alighted from his carriage before his entrance into the town, and, having passed through the Rue d'Arras on foot, reviewed the National Guards and the troops of the line. The mayor presented a loyal address to his Royal Highness, to which the Prince replied most graciously. Notwithstanding the wetness of the weather, a vast number of persons remained in the open air during the inspection of the troops, and loudly cheered the Prince. The Duke returned from thence to Paris, but left almost immediately for Compiègne, where he inspected the troops. When alluding to the Duke of Orleans, whilst the Duke of Nemours was at St. Omer, he spoke with great emotion, saying that his memory could never be sufficiently regretted or honoured, and that it should be his constant endeavour to fulfil his duties with zeal, in order to acquire the esteem and affection with which his brother was surrounded.—The Duchess of Orleans, who had been indisposed for some days past, is, we are happy to learn, at present in the enjoyment of much better health. The health of the Comte de Paris is excellent. Apartments are at present being prepared in the Pavillon de Flore, at the Tuileries, for the Duchess and the young Princes. Her Royal Highness will not inhabit the Pavillon Marsan, where sad recollections would unceasingly increase her affliction. It is however stated from another source that the apartments in the Pavillon de Flore are being fitted up for the reception of the Duke and Duchess de Nemours. It is said that the Duchess of Orleans has expressed an objection to reside in the Tuileries.

The Provinces.—The Minister of Public Works, accompanied by the directors, engineers, and contractors of the Paris and Rouen railroad, went on Wednesday to inspect the works along the line from Paris to Vernon. After examining the bridges at Bessons, Maisons, and over the valley of Vaucouleurs, the Minister paid particular attention to the tunnel of Rolleboise, which runs 2,700 metres in length, and examined it throughout, expressing at the conclusion his perfect satisfaction at the manner in which the whole of the works had been executed.—The privilege for the railroad from Paris to Lille has just been conceded to a company, represented by MM. Mellet and Henri, engineers, and composed in a great measure of English shareholders. The treaty is said to have been signed on Saturday by the Minister of Public Works.—The Paris Papers state that the Seine, near the town of Quillebeuf, presents at this moment a most animated appearance. At 120 metres from the quay an immense scaffolding, supported by a bridge, rises from the centre of the river, and marks the spot where the Télémaque rests for a few days longer buried beneath the waves. This bridge, forming actually a portion of the wreck, serves as a platform for a numerous crew, who are incessantly occupied in passing round the hull the chains destined to raise it. The works, they state, have hitherto been carried on with remarkable activity and success; and they express a hope, that in three weeks, at the latest, the solution of a problem at once historical, financial, and mechanical, will be definitively known.—The Rouen papers state that a band of wolves have taken up their haunt in the forest of Mauny, and have lately committed serious ravages in the communes of Yville, Anneville, and Berville. A few days back, a forest-keeper was taking his rounds, when a wolf rushed out of a thicket, and carried off his dog before his eyes. A day or two afterwards a shepherd was driving his sheep home to Yville, when a wolf fell on a sudden on the flock, and seized one of them. The man immediately ran after the animal, and, soon overtaking it, the weight of its prey not allowing it to run very fast, caught hold of the sheep. A struggle ensued, which ended in the wolf's being frightened by the man's shouts, and let go its prey. On Thursday night the flock of a farmer at Anneville was attacked, and 9 sheep were killed, and 18 badly wounded.

Spain.—Our accounts from Madrid are of the 29th ult. Señor Arguelles, the guardian of the Queen, was said to be dangerously ill. The Opposition members of the Cortes continued to hold meetings in the saloon of one of their leading members. Some of the papers state that the Government was organising a secret police, and that several domiciliary visits had taken place.—The Barcelona news contains some details of the arrest and detention of Prince Lichnowski, an Austrian subject, announced in our paper of last week. The Prince seems to have visited Spain with a regular passport obtained from the Spanish Minister at Lisbon, at the request of Lord Howard De Walden, and he landed at Barcelona under the express authority of the Political Chief and Captain-General of Catalonia. His arrest took place, because he had been formerly in the service of Don Carlos.—The journals continue to be filled with accounts of the ravages occasioned by inundations in Catalonia. It appears that rain fell in torrents during several days, but particularlarly on the 24th, when the Llobregat and Noya overflowed their banks, and soon formed but one immense sheet of water. Several districts were entirely laid waste; many of the inhabitants, surprised by the floods, were drowned, and the damages caused were calculated to amount to 4,000,000 piastres. The waters of the Llobregat had not risen to so great a height since the year 1740. These papers contain no political intelligence. They mention, however, that the troops under General Zurbano had so actively chased the smugglers along the frontier, that contraband had almost ceased, and the receipts of the Customs had increased during the last two weeks 25 per cent.—The papers allude with great regret to the loss painting has just experienced by the burning of the Convent of Villada, in the kingdom of Leon. It contained immense treasures in paintings of Velasquez, Murillo, Ribera, and other first-rate painters of the Spanish school, besides many of the Dutch masters, of surpassing value.

Portugal.—We have Lisbon news to the 29th ult. The Chamber of Deputies was still occupied with the discussion on the vote of financial credit to the Government. The Finance Minister had presented his budget for the year, on which there appeared an actual deficit of 270 contos. The debate was expected to terminate in a day or two, with a large majority for Ministers. Nothing of particular interest had occurred in the Chamber of Peers. The Chambers would be prorogued in about ten days until the ordinary session, commencing on the 2d of January. The re-construction of the Ministry would be completed about the period of the prorogation; and the position of the Government was stronger than it had been for many weeks back. No progress whatever had been made in the tariff convention, and the Portuguese had secured an advantage by the conclusion of the commercial treaty, and the extinction of all the privileges of British residents, without any specific equivalent of reduced duties in return, which they were determined not to forego. No considerable reduction would be made in the import duties upon British manufactured produce. The Bank had advanced money for the payment of the claims of the British Government in September and October. The Archduke Frederick of Austria still remained at Lisbon.—The affair of the slaver Gloria, which entered under the Portuguese flag, and had, since it was injudiciously given up by the Portuguese Government, got Spanish papers and hoisted the Spanish flag, seemed likely to be a serious cause of quarrel between Spain and Portugal. The proofs the Portuguese Government have obtained of the illegal character and designs of this vessel, and the defective grounds on which she was given up, have led them to issue a "Portaria," declaratory of their intention of resuming possession; but the owner threatened resistance, had hoisted his flag, and the Spanish Minister menaced war if violence were used or the flag insulted.

Belgium.—The ordonnance of the 28th of August, which permits the import into Belgium of German wines and silks, on the same footing as that of France, established by the late commercial treaty between the latter country and Belgium, has naturally excited the anger of the French; and we find, in consequence, all the Paris papers loud in their denunciations of Belgian ingratitude. The "National" contends that if "the cause of this conduct is sought for, it will be found in the fact that Belgium owes everything to France; that she has obtained from her everything she required; and that Germany, on the contrary, has always treated this little people as an upstart. Belgium, as it appears, is anxious to show that she possesses the two principal virtues of the *parvenu*—a profound contempt for those who testify towards her some consideration, and a profound respect for those who despise her." M. Lebeau, the ex-Minister, during the debate in the Chambers, said that he had always been an advocate for uniting with Germany by all means consistent with the interests of Belgium; but at the same time protested against placing the wines and silks of Germany on an equal footing with France without obtaining any equivalent. He argued that England might demand a similar concession: to which the Minister of the Interior replied that if England would change her tariff, he desired nothing better than to carry into effect that which he had long wished to do for England. Some discussion had arisen on the question whether the Government had money for the third voyage of the *British Queen*, after the losses occasioned by her two last voyages; but Ministers protested against interference in a matter purely administrative, and the affair dropped.

Holland.—Letters from the Hague inform us that M. Thiers arrived there on the 30th ult. from Antwerp, and passed the day in visiting the gallery of pictures and the Japanese collection. On the 31st he set out for Amsterdam. The object of his journey is to view, for the second time, the collection of paintings, and to obtain a more perfect acquaintance with the Dutch system of embanking and draining.

GERMANY.—It was announced in the "Standard" of Wednesday that intelligence had been received of the death of the King of Hanover, after taking an ice while heated, at the review of Dusseldorf, on Saturday. The information was said to be derived from a gentleman who had arrived direct from Dusseldorf; no such tidings have been received at His Majesty's apartments in St. James's Palace, but there is reason to believe that he is seriously indisposed. The Hamburgh papers state that the marriage of the Crown Prince of Hanover and Princess Mary of Altenburg will take place in February next year.—The "Prussian State Gazette" of the 31st publishes a Royal Ordonnance, appointing a commission of the different provincial diets to report to the King on the various changes and ameliorations of which the states are susceptible; it being, however, laid down as a principle that the appointment of the commission is not to interfere with the fundamental constitution of the states. It is understood that the King intends to consult this commission before he decides on the following important measures:—1. The arrangements for the diminution of taxes, promised for the 1st of January, 1843. 2. The establishment of a general railroad communication between the states at the Government expense. 3. A Bill respecting river navigation where private rights of property are concerned. The "Suabian Mercury" says that the Cartel Convention has not been renewed between Russia and Prussia, but merely a provisional arrangement until fuller negotiations are entered into and completed. The King is now making a tour through his Catholic provinces, and has been very well received at their chief town, Munster. He is on his way to Cologne, where several German potentates are assembled to receive him. The King will there perform a great Teutonic solemnity, that of laying the first stone of the re-edification of the magnificent cathedral. Last week a curious spectacle took place at Berlin, of which there is scarcely an example in modern times, at least in Germany—a swimming masquerade. This spectacle was given by the pupils of the Royal Swimming School of Berlin, in honour of the 28th anniversary of the establishment, which has formed 23,360 good swimmers. The masquerade consisted of 1,200 swimmers, and the banks of the Spree were crowded with visitors to witness the extraordinary sight.—Letters from Frankfort announce the arrival of Prince Metternich in that city, on his way to Johannisberg.—From Vienna, we have accounts of the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the suspension bridge now being erected across the Danube, to unite the cities of Pesth and Buda, which took place on the 24th. On the evening of the 22d the Archduke Charles arrived with a commission from his nephew, the Emperor Ferdinand, to represent him on the occasion, and was welcomed with illuminations of no ordinary splendour. He immediately took up his abode with his brother the Palatine, the Archduke Joseph. Of the gigantic work now in progress, two coffer-dams unequalled in cubical dimensions by any ever yet constructed, are now complete and watertight, being those on the Pesth side, whilst those on the Buda side are in an advanced stage. After the usual ceremonies were completed, the stone was laid in the presence of Count Szchenyi and Baron Sina, the chief promoters of the undertaking, and a large concourse of Hungarian nobility. The work is executed from the designs of our countryman Mr. W. Tierney Clark, civil engineer, to whom the Archduke Charles on this occasion, in the name of the Emperor, presented a gold snuff-box, with the cypher of the imperial donor emblazoned on it in brilliants. To Mr. Adam Clark, resident superintendent of the work, his Highness presented a gold box, set in brilliants, and gave 100 ducats (50*l.*) to be distributed among the men employed. The gold and silver trowel, executed by Messrs. Mortimer and Hunt, of London, on which is a representation of the proposed work in basso relievo, with the mallet, has been handed over by the Archduke to the National Museum, as a memorial of the undertaking.

ITALY.—Letters from Venice state that negotiations are in progress for the transmission of the Overland Mail through that city or Trieste, and that England will thus be relieved from the vexatious annoyances of the French Post-office. The conveyance of the mail by the proposed route will occasion little or no delay, and will cost a much smaller sum than is now demanded. The Emperor of Austria will permit the mail to pass through his dominions without charge, provided Austrian steamers are employed in conveying it to England. The plan is at this moment under the consideration of the Post-office authorities, and, if adopted, will make this country wholly independent of the French Post-office.—Accounts from Rome of the 25th ult. announce that the three steamers built in England for the Papal Government had at last reached that capital. They had already given proofs of the solidity of their construction, having, in the space of a few hours, towed three vessels, heavily laden, from the mouth of the Tiber to Rome. The banks of the river were lined with an immense crowd of people, curious to witness a spectacle so novel to them.—It was reported in Rome on the 23d ult., that the Russian Minister, on receipt of despatches from his Court, had waited on Cardinal Lambruschini, Secretary of State, with whom he had a lively altercation. Should the influence of Russia prevail at the Papal Court, Cardinal Lambruschini will be obliged to vacate his post in favour of Cardinal Bernetti, who has acted as Nuncio in Russia during several years. It was likewise stated that some differences had taken place between the Cabinets of Vienna and Rome, but nothing serious was apprehended so long as M. Lutzow, who is entirely devoted to the Court of Rome, should continue there as Ambassador of Austria.

SWITZERLAND.—The cantons of Berne, Soleure, Argau, and Bâle, have formed a kind of commercial union for the abolition of all international duties. Valais is threatened with an explosion. A liberal print having been severe on the clergy, the latter have accused the Government of tolerating such calumnies, have raised the cry of Catholicism in danger, and have appealed to an extraordinary convocation of the Great Council. The cantonal government has answered by a long proclamation. The Vaudois and Genevese unfortunately came to a serious combat during the sham fights of the camp of Thouars, and were so much excited, that shots were actually exchanged. One man was much hurt in the face, but the Commanders succeeded in restoring order before it became more serious.

TURKEY, PERSIA, AND SYRIA.—The accounts from Constantinople of the 17th ult., brought by the Levant mail, are destitute of importance. No intelligence had arrived from the Persian frontier, and the Porte appeared to entertain no apprehension of fresh hostilities in that quarter. The relations between the Ottoman Government and Greece had undergone no change. M. Mavrocordato remained completely inactive, and matters would necessarily continue in that state until the Cabinet of Athens should become more reasonable in its pretensions. Nothing had been decided with respect to Syria. The result of the last inquiry made by the Turkish commissioner had not transpired. It was reported that Sir Stratford Canning, during his last interview with Sarim Effendi, had proposed to introduce certain changes and modifications in the treaty of commerce concluded in 1839 between Great Britain and Turkey.—On the 15th three ships of the line and a few light vessels sailed from the Bosphorus, under the command of Vice-Admiral Mustapha Pacha, on a cruise through the Archipelago.—Private letters of the same date confirm our previous advices, that accounts from Erzeroum had been received, which positively announced that hostilities had ceased between the Turks and Persians, and that a suspension of arms had been agreed upon. The Schah had suspended his armaments, and given orders to his troops to withdraw from the frontiers. This satisfactory change of affairs was said to be due to the powerful intervention of England. The merchandise detained at Erzeroum, at the commencement of hostilities, had already been sent on to Persia. Within a few days a caravan of 2,000 horses had left for the same destination, escorted by a large force of cavalry, ordered by the Pacha of Erzeroum. The Persian Commandant received it at the frontier, and sent an escort with it to continue its route. The Porte had an intention to accredit, as soon as possible, an ambassador to Teheran, to terminate all the differences by diplomatic negotiations.—Advices from Beyrout announce that the French squadron, under Rear-Admiral Lasusse, arrived there on the 8th ult. It consisted of two ships of the line, two frigates, and three smaller vessels. The British squadron was also shortly expected. Some months since an officer of a French brig of war having been insulted by two Albanian soldiers, the regiment to which the latter belonged was transferred to Tripoli. The same brig having subsequently been ordered to that town, the Albanians, anxious to avenge themselves, waylaid the officer, stripped him of his clothes, bound his hands, and beat him in a most cruel manner. Admiral Lasusse, on being apprised of this fresh outrage, detached thither two brigs of the squadron to demand satisfaction. It was reported at Beyrout that England, Austria, and France were determined to re-establish the dominion of the Emir Beschir.

EGYPT.—Our accounts from Alexandria come down to the 22d ult. The Pacha issued fresh orders on the 18th for the fleet to hold itself in readiness to put to sea, and in the course of a few days three months' provisions were shipped on board. The vessels under sailing orders were 18 in number, including six ships of the line and two frigates. The admiral, Said Pacha, who left on the 6th for Lower Egypt, was daily expected at Alexandria. The Nile steamer, with the eight horses intended as presents for King Louis-Philippe, was to sail on the 25th, directly for Marseilles. The Government had drawn from the different Administrations of Cairo a sum of 25,000 purses, which was employed in paying part of the arrears due to the civil and military officers, who had been left without pay for the last two years. Additional funds had been likewise procured by large sales of various articles of consumption effected on the 12th and 19th ult. The Nile having reached the height of 18 ells, the *haliche* or embankment of the canal of Cairo was cut with the usual ceremony on the 17th ult. This rise in the river was considered to insure an abundant harvest in Lower Egypt, and an additional increase of four ells would produce the same beneficial effect in the upper part of the country.

INDIA.—The following are the details of the intelligence received on Saturday, of which, from the late hour of their arrival, we were unable to give more than a brief summary in our last. These details satisfactorily prove that the accounts of the French telegraph were greatly perverted in their passage from Malta, and though much uncertainty and uneasiness still prevail in India respecting the evacuation of Affghanistan, the actual state of affairs is by no means so bad as the telegraph had announced. The withdrawal of the troops is of course the great object of interest in all the advices. It seems to be generally admitted that this measure was actually contemplated by Lord Ellenborough, and postponed for reasons which will appear hereafter. The facts relative to the measure—the period when it is to take place—and the policy which is to be adopted in the interim—are thus stated in the papers. About the 29th of May, General Pollock received a despatch from Lord Ellenborough, directing him to return to India, if possible, immediately. Conceiving that by acting on these instructions, the interests confided to his charge might materially suffer, he wrote to the Governor-General stating his objections; there being far too little carriage for the transport of the troops and stores, no water on the road, and much difficulty to be apprehended in surmounting the heights of the Khyber, at this season, should any opposition be offered. Some few days after the despatch of this letter, all the preparations which had been making for retirement were postponed; and, on the 13th June, the General received a reply, in which his lordship, though by no means countenancing the idea of a permanent stay in Affghanistan, or any scheme of ultimate conquest, or retributive hostility, gave him permission to remain until the season was favourable for return, and he should have procured sufficient carriage, cattle, and stores to ensure the safe progress of his troops through the pass. Lord Ellenborough also instructed him to send out detachments for the purpose of destroying the forts and strongholds between Jellalabad and Jugdulluck, and thus displaying our power to the inhabitants of the surrounding villages. When the report was first circulated in the camp that our troops were to be immediately withdrawn, General Pollock is said to have been exceedingly angry, and directed the different officers to be assembled, and admonished as to the bad policy of spreading such reports. The next day an order was issued for the selection of a piece of ground, at Char Bagh, for the encampment of the force, and these measures were looked upon by some as decisive indications of General Pollock's intention to proceed eventually to Cabul, while by others they were considered in the light of deceptions. The ground was taken up on the 27th May, and the officers instructed to hold in readiness to march, but the encampment has never been changed. In regard to future movements the accounts are highly contradictory. One statement asserts that, notwithstanding the contradictory nature of the reports in circulation, and the contrariety of the opinions which have been held by different writers, it may be confidently said that it is the Governor-General's intention to withdraw, as soon as the season is favourable, and without any attack on the capital, the whole of the forces beyond the Indus; and that should our countrymen and countrywomen now in captivity not be released when the time for withdrawal arrives, their release will be left dependent on subsequent negotiations. The opposite accounts admit that a withdrawal at this conjuncture is calculated to inflict a most serious injury on the supremacy of Great Britain, but they maintain that the arrangements made by the Supreme Government lead rather to the inference that it was intended to use the most determined measures for obliging the refractory Affghans to enter into satisfactory terms. Of those measures, one was the formation of "a large army of reserve," in the district of Sirhind, under the command of Sir Jasper Nicoll. The name given to this force, which was ordered to amount to 20,000 men, together with the locality selected for its immediate assembling, in the neighbourhood of the Sikh country, and the appointment of the commander-in-chief to be its general, led to the supposition that it was not intended merely to protect the retirement of the British troops from the banks of the Indus, but to aid their future operations in Affghanistan. Another of those measures was the collection of beasts of burden, which were to be sent to General Pollock at Jellalabad. A body of the Sikh troops, amounting to 7,000 men, had also arrived at Jellalabad, which position they are described as anxious to maintain, even if the British be withdrawn. The negotiations, which were some time ago regarded as calculated to bring about a settlement with some parties of the Affghans, having terminated without any favourable result, the accounts now alluded to conclude that it cannot be supposed that the British troops, amounting now to 25,000 men, and fully capable of restoring our character in Central Asia, are to evacuate the country in the face of an exulting foe. It would be useless to attempt to reconcile these statements. It may, however, with certainty be affirmed, that no measure was ever proposed by a Government which men of all parties in India have so decisively condemned as the proposed withdrawal. The papers in all the Presidencies unanimously declare, that to retreat from a country where our envoys have been murdered, and our troops butchered, without making one effort to retrieve our honour, or rescue the captives, would be in the eyes of all Asia the deepest humiliation we have ever suffered. "If," they ask, "we were thus to show our subjects that we have at length met our equal, our superior in the field, and have been ignominiously expelled from a country we had subdued, and which all our resources were unable to re-conquer—what other inference can we draw, than that the term of our Indian empire is drawn to a close?" The Government papers state that the plan for the next campaign, now in a state of preparation, is said to have been arranged by the Duke of Wellington in England, and will be to the end of having not only an effective army of reserve in case of any future reverses, but at the present moment of concentrating all the troops in Affganistan in proper positions, until the opportune time shall arrive of a simultaneous advance on Cabul of the divisions under General Pollock from Jellalabad, and of General Nott with his division from Candahar. The caution and reserve with which the final determination of the Supreme Government is kept secret, and the absence of all public documents on the subject, had thrown an air of mystery over the matter, which was favourable to the conjectures on both sides. In the mean time events of varied importance have occurred in Affghanistan. The fort of Khelat-i-Ghilzie has been evacuated in consequence of the concentration of General Nott's division at Candahar. The Affghans, however, prior to the execution of that order, attacked the former place in considerable force on the morning of the 21st May; they were, as stated in the accounts of last month, repulsed with considerable loss. The official despatches published by the Governor-General at Allahabad on the 2d July, represent the conduct of Capt. J. H. Craigie and his troops as worthy of the highest praise. Official details have been published of the attempt made by Akhbar Khan, at the head of 3,000 men, and in conjunction with the rebel force under Prince Suftur Jung, the fourth son of Schah Soojah, and Atta Mahomed, to take the city of Candahar by surprise, during the absence of Col. Wymer, detached with a large force into the Ghilzie province. On their appearance near the city on the 29th of May, Gen. Nott sallied out at the head of a number of his remaining troops, and soon routed them completely. Prince Sufter Jung, having been deserted by his followers, had subsequently surrendered himself. There were letters received from the Army at Candahar, which comment strongly on the impolicy of abandoning the country, some of which, written by persons whose opinions are said to have high value, maintain that the force under Gen. Nott was fully adequate to advance even to the gates of Cabul.—From Jellalabad accounts are conflicting of the state of the troops, some exaggerating their want of comforts and the prevalence of sickness. On the other side, the fact is known that instead of retiring, Gen. Pollock had sent out a detachment to attack some forts ten miles to the southward. A brigade was formed, and placed under the command of Brigadier Monteith. The Colonel started on the 17th, and encamped the same night at a place called Ali Boghan. Here a most unfortunate event occurred. Some of the men belonging to Her Majesty's 31st went into the village, and saw there, in the possession of the villagers, several knapsacks and articles of apparel which had belonged to the ill-fated 44th Reg., which was all but annihilated on the disastrous march from Cabul. They became greatly excited at the sight of these relics, and before it was possible to interfere, the place was furiously attacked and burned to the ground. Unanimity and good feeling continued to animate all the troops at Jellalabad, and a strong desire was exhibited for going forward to Cabul, in order to avenge their slaughtered countrymen, and to wipe out the stain from the honour of the British Indian Army. The Affghans were divided among themselves, some being eager for forming conventions and terms of amity with the British. The delays in the movement towards Cabul since the passage of the defiles by Gen. Pollock's force had proved rather advantageous to Akhbar Khan, who having placed his British prisoners in safe custody at some distance from Cabul, proceeded, as we mentioned last week, to attack the Bala Hissar, in which Futteh Jung, the third son of Schah Soojah, who is looked upon as attached to the alliance with the British, had defended himself and his father's treasures with ability. The report of money being collected in the Bala Hissar roused the cupidity of Akhbar Khan and his followers; they, therefore, laid siege to that fort, and succeeded in completing a large mine under one of the bastions, which they blew up, with such want of skill as to kill numbers of their own men.—The latest letters from Jellalabad, to the 26th of June, represent the troops as on the best terms with the natives, who furnished all sorts of supplies. The detachment sent to the southward had received a promise of having 32,000 rupees, buried by Captain Ferris during the retreat of last year, and which the natives had discovered, made good to that officer. There were strange rumours current then among the Walnees near Jellalabad; one of which was, that Akhbar Khan having been persuaded by Futteh Jung to enter the Bala Hissar, was there detained a prisoner. This fact, if it be confirmed, cannot fail to produce the most important results. The movement of General Pollock's division on Cabul, a distance of 90 miles, was positively asserted to have been decided on. The presence of the 7,000 Sikh troops at Jellalabad was calculated to facilitate his progress.—In the interior of India tranquillity prevailed. The disturbances in Buldelkund, which are described as periodic, were to be put down by 5,000 men, who were ordered to occupy those districts after the rainy season. The inhabitants are said to be always tranquil during the presence of troops.—From the Presidencies we learn that the Governor-General has decided on a measure which was exaggerated by certain parties into an attempt to reduce the salaries of civil servants. It is the appointment of a select committee to examine into the causes of the annual increase of the civil charges in Bengal and the north-western provinces, there being nearly 1,000,000*l.* sterling difference between 1835 and 1841. Lord Ellenborough does not, it appears, intend returning to Calcutta for some months, but it is thought probable that his council will be directed to join him.—At Madras, numerous criminal informations have been exhibited against the late resident at Tanjore, Captain Douglas, for acts of gross bribery and corruption, committed whilst holding that appointment. Captain Douglas has sought to evade punishment for these offences by flight to a foreign settlement.—From Bombay we have some accounts respecting the unsuccessful attempt to burn the Adelaide, noticed in the last mail. Not many days elapsed before the attempt was repeated; and on this occasion it unhappily succeeded. The ship was about to sail, laden with opium, cotton, and piece-goods, for Singapore and Siam. The captain, who was on board at the time the fire broke out, set sail and ran her a-ground, where she was scuttled. The cargo, which was uninsured, was utterly destroyed. Fifty-six thousand rupees was the sum insured on the block. There was then no doubt that the whole of the fires which had occurred were attributable to incendiarism. The men who had been committed on a charge of being concerned in the burning of the vessels were brought up at the sessions, but discharged without trial, there not being sufficient evidence to convict them. A number of letters of Sir A. Burnes have been published in the "Bombay Times," originally addressed to Sir W. Macnaghten on the state of the country for some months preceding the outbreak: they defend his character very completely from the charge of indifference and want of information which had been brought against him. The accounts say that it is painful to peruse the Envoy's supercilious notes to these letters. The Bombay papers state, that he was determined, apparently, neither to see himself nor to believe any one else who could foresee the result.

China.—The British troops, under the command of General Sir Hugh Gough and Admiral Parker, having on the 10th of March defeated the Chinese Army, commanded by General Yih, and taken the city of Chinhae, marched upon the city of Tsekee, near which another Chinese force of from 8,000 to 10,000 men were strongly posted on some hills, commanded by Generals Twan-Yung-Yang, and Choo. Arrangements were made for an attack in three columns, two of which were gallantly led by Sir H. Gough and Sir W. Parker in person. Nothing could exceed the eagerness of the troops. They contrived to surround the Chinese, and quite bewildered them. The carnage was dreadful, being more a butchery than a battle. Ignorant of the laws of civilised warfare, the Chinese knew not how to surrender, and were massacred. Not less than a thousand of them, including a great number of Mandarins, were killed, or drowned in the canals. Large quantities of stores, baggage, &c., and a large proportion of cannon were taken, forty 18-pound carronades being among the number. Besides the 1,000 slain, there were vast numbers wounded, who were carried off, and three Mandarins are prisoners. The attack was made on an almost impregnable position, if properly defended, but was successful at all points and conducted with the utmost bravery. The casualties on the side of the British were, as heretofore, comparatively trifling, and the proportion of officers wounded shows the eagerness of the whole to engage with the enemy. Lord Saltoun had passed Singapore with his expedition, and Sir H. Pottinger awaited his arrival at Hong Kong; with it he would proceed to the mouth of the Pei Ho, and it was supposed Pekin would be immediately attacked. Until this happens the officers considered that there was apparently no chance whatever of any conclusion to the war, and that the occupation of the cities of Ningpo and others near it, though doubtless drawing off attention from Pekin itself, was but a waste of resources, which had better be applied to a more definite object. Prize-money for the present was very plentiful, and the hearts of all concerned were gladdened at the prospect of making their fortunes at Pekin.—The Canton papers announce, as we stated last week, that the Emperor, apprehensive of a visit from the English, has retired into Tartary, and had, before his departure, magnanimously issued proclamations to his people, enjoining them to defend themselves to the very utmost. Some tidings had been at length received from Capt. Denham, of the brig Ann, which had been cast away on the Island of Formosa, and her crew made prisoners by the Chinese. Capt. Denham writes that, up to the 10th April, the date of his letter, he, Mr. Gully, and his crew were kept by the Chinese in four different prisons, not far from the sea-side, almost opposite to Chimoa, and were very severely treated. Nothing has been heard of the shipwrecked crew of the Nerbudda.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Considerable parcels of money stock have been thrown on the market, and Consols have in consequence declined ⅛ per cent., the last price being 93 to ⅛ for the account, and 92⅞ to 3 for money. Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 101⅞; Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced (shut), 101¾ for money; New Three-and-a-Half per Cents., 101⅛ to ¼; Exchequer Bills, 51*s.* to 53*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The New Houses of Parliament.—It is now announced that the works of the Victoria Tower are in such a state of forwardness that Mr. Barry is in expectation that in six weeks, or two months at the latest, they will be sufficiently advanced for the first stone of the new houses to be laid, the present buildings in course of erection being the Parliamentary committee-rooms and offices. The great tower, which, from its altitude, about three hundred feet from the ground level, will constitute the leading feature of the new edifice, is constructing over the central hall, between the two houses. Into this structure all the ventilating flues of the entire building will be carried, to enable the accumulated air to escape from its summit. The ceremony of laying the first stone will probably be performed by her Majesty in person or by Prince Albert. The estimated cost of erecting the ventilating tower alone is said to be upwards of 20,000*l.*

Metropolitan Improvements.—The workmen employed in taking down the steeple of St. Martin's Church have accomplished their labours, and on Saturday commenced the reconstruction of it. About forty-five feet have been removed, at which point the electric fluid was found to have passed off. The stones of the steeple were in a very shattered state.—Towards the close of last week the Boccius light which has been long in progress at Charing Cross, was lit for the first time. Its novel appearance attracted a large number of spectators. It lights the whole space between the Post-office and Cockspur-street, the Strand beyond Craven-street, and as far as St. Martin's church on the north. Nelson's column, in Trafalgar-square, though masked at present by the scaffolding, appeared as if standing out in broad moonlight; the gas-lights surrounding King Charles's statue were found to be unnecessary, and were extinguished. The advantage to persons having business at the Post-office will be sensibly appreciated, as the smallest print or writing can be there distinctly read. The light is peculiarly white and soft, and free from all quivering and unpleasant effect on the eye.—A memorial to the City Commissioners of Sewers to pave Old Broad-street with wood, instead of stone, signed by the professional gentlemen and merchants occupying houses in the street, has been presented to the proper quarter, and it is expected that the application will be favourably considered by the Commissioners, as the street is now undergoing repair.—The committee of paving for the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand have decided to pave with wood that part of the Strand from Somerset House on the south side of the church, to the boundary of the parish next St. Clement Danes; the alteration will add much to the comfort of individuals attending divine service in the church, as, from the increased number of vehicles traversing that immense thoroughfare, it frequently happens that the minister is scarcely heard.

Court of Aldermen.—At the meeting of the Court on Thursday, the measures taken to fill up the vacancy in the mastership of Whitecross-street prison, caused by the death of Mr. Barrett, were reported. The salary is to continue at 600*l.* a-year; and it is expected that Mr. Burdon, who has been temporarily appointed by the Sheriffs, will be confirmed in the office.—The Town Clerk read a presentment made by the grand jury a few days ago in the Central Criminal Court, complaining that a number of paltry cases had been submitted to them; that several of these cases had been charges against persons not accused before, and that the magistrates ought to have dealt summarily with them, instead of sending them to such a tribunal; that the gaol of Newgate was crowded with female prisoners; that there was great want of accommodation for witnesses about the Court; that males and females were not kept apart from each other, and that the latter were taken by the police officers to the public-houses in the neighbourhood, to the serious peril of their morals. Alderman Brown said there were certainly several observations in the paper just read which deserved serious attention. At the same time, many of the evils could be only remedied by the Legislature or the Secretary of State. Those which it might be in the power of the City authorities to remove or modify, could be best ascertained by referring the presentment to the Gaol Committee, and, no doubt, the most effectual means would be adopted to accomplish the object. The alderman then moved that the presentment should be referred to the committee; and after a desultory conversation, the motion was unanimously agreed to.

Public Meetings.—On Thursday a meeting of merchants, traders, and others connected with the commercial interests of the city, was held, for the purpose of receiving a report from the committee appointed in May last, to watch the proceedings in Parliament having reference to the reform of the bankruptcy law so much desired by all parties connected with mercantile transactions. After referring to the suggestions offered by the committee, which had been generally adopted by Government in the construction of the new act to come into force on the 11th Nov., the report concluded as follows:—"On the whole, your committee congratulates the trades upon the passing of this important statute—a measure which, by bringing within the jurisdiction of the Court of Bankruptcy in London a much wider field of operation, by the appointment of local commissioners and official assignees throughout the country, similar to the London system—by the additional checks against fraud by official assignees, the punishment of fraudulent debtors, the facilities afforded to creditors for bringing their debtors within the control of the bankrupt law—and by vesting in the Court the sole power of granting or withholding the certificate, will contribute most materially to the protection of traders against fraud and dishonesty, and at the same time facilitate the discharge of the unfortunate but honest debtor."—The committee appointed to receive subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers from the fire at Hamburgh have just published their report, by which it appears that the whole sum which has passed through their hands is 27,567*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, besides contributions made in different parts of the country, amounting to about 13,000*l.*, exclusive of clothing and other articles; and that the total amount received by the committee at Hamburgh from all countries, up to the 5th July, is 268,890*l.* Great as these contributions are, the committee remark, while expressing their gratitude, that but little assistance has as yet been afforded in comparison with the damage done.

Custom House.—We alluded in our last to the investigation now in progress at the Custom House, respecting the alleged frauds in the landing department. The daily papers have announced that Mr. Hastings, nephew of the Collector of Customs at Limerick, has been dismissed the service, the board having come to the conclusion, after the most deliberate and anxious inquiry, that he was guilty of aiding and abetting in frauds upon the revenue. Mr. Hastings was a landing-waiter of some standing, and had hitherto borne a high character. The only other officers at present charged with participation in the frauds are five landing-waiters; their cases are now undergoing investigation; meanwhile they are suspended. The inquiry already goes far to prove that some of the very first houses in silk mercery in the city are implicated. There are no less than four Surveyors-General sitting on the charges, and reporting to the board the evidence taken, so that the matter may be prosecuted and brought to a conclusion with all possible despatch.

Post Office.—It is stated that the Postmaster-General has decided on returning to the old method of paying the guards on mail-coaches 10*s.* 6*d.* per week, and allowing them to take fees from passengers. The guards on railways are still to be paid salaries without fees: but such salaries are to be on a reduced scale. The cause of the contemplated alteration in the mode of paying the mail-coach guards is, the continued discoveries that they receive fees. Six of them are now suspended for taking fees; but Lord Lowther has resolved not to dismiss them, because he declares it impossible to prevent persons who are paid only 70*l.* or 80*l.* a-year from taking gratuities from passengers, when, as in most cases, it has happened the gratuities have been voluntarily offered.

British Museum.—Circulars have just been issued from the Museum to all the publishers in the kingdom, calling their attention to the new Copyright Act, by which it is directed, under certain penalties, that a copy of every book, pamphlet, sheet of letterpress, sheet of music, map, chart, or plan, published within her Majesty's dominions, shall be delivered, on its publication, at the British Museum. The provisions of the said Act to be enforced in every case in which any of the above-named species of publication shall not be delivered as the Act directs.

Westminster.—The valuable preferment, vacant by the death of Dr. Ireland, the Dean of Westminster, on Friday morning, is the most lucrative deanery in the church, its revenues, it is said, exceeding many of the bishoprics. It is a collegiate deanery, and had been held by the late Dean many years. The Senior Prebendaries of the Chapter, the Dean of Ripon, the Rev. Dr. Causton, and the Rev. W. Bentinck, will administer the affairs of the deanery until the appointment of a successor. Dr. Ireland had nearly completed his 81st year, having been born on the 8th Sept., 1761.—The Dean was buried on Thursday, in Poet's Corner, in the grave of his early friend, John Gifford, first editor of the "Quarterly Review." The ceremony was attended by a large number of the metropolitan clergy, and the service was read by Lord John Thynne, the sub-dean of the Abbey.

Metropolitan Antiquities.—During the excavations now in progress in Water-lane, Fleet-street, for the construction of a new sewer, the workmen came against the foundation of the wall which is believed to have formed the eastern boundary of the Monastery of Whitefriars. It extended nearly to the top of the street from the river. The materials consisted of slate, flint, brick, and granite, mixed with mortar, and the construction was of the most solid kind. At one part of the sewer, in consequence of the strength of the wall, they were obliged to tunnel through it. Several pieces of money, some bones, two skulls, and a coin of the reign of Charles II., were found at a depth of about 14 feet. The foundation wall of the monastery on the west side was discovered about two years ago at the corner of Lombard-street. The house was burned down, when in digging the ground, the men came to the foundation stones of the gates leading into the monastery. The precinct of the Whitefriars, which consists of a few streets, alleys, and courts, is now formed on the ancient site of the monastery of that name.

Greenwich.—The commissioners of Greenwich Hospital have directed that the Chapel, as well as the Painted-hall, shall be open to the public gratuitously, on Mondays and Fridays, from the hours of ten o'clock until six. No persons, however, who are not respectably attired will be admitted.

Kentish Town.—It is now decided that the new church in this suburb is to be erected on the site of the present parochial chapel, at a cost of from 5,000*l.* to 8,000*l.*, towards which the commissioners for building churches have agreed to make a grant of 800*l.* The church is to contain 1,668 sittings, one-half of which will be free. It is to be built in the early decorated Gothic style, after the model of the cathedrals at Rheims and Lincoln. Mr. Finch, the treasurer, has presented the trustees with a stained glass window, worth 500*l.*; in the centre of the catherine wheel of this window an illuminated dial is to be placed. The material of the church is to be of fine white brick, with decorations of vitrified stone, by which will be prevented that dilapidation and decay which have lately come over the Bath stone in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, the churches in Langham-place, and others lately built by the Church Commission.

The Weather.—On Wednesday evening the metropolis was visited by one of the most extraordinary storms which have occurred for many years past. At an early hour in the afternoon masses of heavy clouds gathered in the north-west, and a chilling breeze which sprung up about the same time indicated a change. A few drops of rain fell before five, and as the evening advanced faint flashes of sheet-lightning were occasionally seen in the south-west, but unaccompanied by thunder. Before eight the storm increased; the lightning became more brilliant, and the flashes followed each other in rapid succession. About half-past eight the effect of the electric fluid was truly magnificent—the whole expanse of the heavens, illuminated in a most beautiful manner, presenting one of the grandest scenes it is possible to conceive. From the bridges, the whole of the churches and public buildings, as well as the shipping in the river, might be clearly distinguished, and in the south the Surrey hills were equally perceptible. In the suburbs of Kennington, Vauxhall, and Camberwell the fury of the storm continued unabated until after 9 o'clock. The rain fell in torrents for nearly an hour, but before 10 the storm had visibly decreased in the vicinity of London, the clouds passing off in a north-westerly direction, from which point flashes of lightning were seen until a late hour. A storm of equal violence passing off in so short a period is of rare occurrence. The intensity of the light during the height of the storm caused great inconvenience to the drivers of vehicles in the metropolis, and several minor casualties occurred.—We have received from a correspondent the following account of a curious meteorological phenomenon, which was observed on Monday, the 29th ult., in the vicinity of Dorking. The north-eastern horizon was filled with an exceedingly heavy cloud, indicating an approaching thunder-storm. In the dense mass of vapour which always precedes the main body in a thunder-storm, a narrow strip of lighter-coloured vapour was seen to stream up, connecting, as it were, a lower cloud with one at a higher elevation. Its particles were distinctly seen to move with great rapidity, resembling, more than anything else, but on a much larger scale, the escape of vapour from the safety-valve of a steam-engine. The apparent length of the stream was from 30 to 40 feet, and its breadth 3 or 4 inches at the lower, and 8 or 10 at the upper extremity, where it seemed to lose itself in the mass of cloud. After rising almost in a perpendicular direction for a minute or two, it wound itself into a single coil near its middle, about 2 feet in apparent diameter, round which the particles continued to move as before, till at length the whole was hid by another cloud intervening between it and the observer. Half an hour afterwards, the storm, which had been gradually approaching, burst with intense fury over Mickleham and the neighbourhood.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths registered in the Metropolitan Districts for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 27th: males, 470; females, 425; total, 895. Weekly average 1838-9-40-1, males, 467; females, 445. This mortality was distributed over the different districts as follows: West District, 129; North District, 167; Central District, 170; East District, 219; South District, 210.

Provincial News.

Birmingham.—During the past week this town has resumed its usual tranquil state, and but little fear is now entertained of any further attempt being made to disturb the peace. The number of colliers to be met with in the thoroughfares of the town is greatly diminished, and it is hoped that by the general resumption of labour in the mining districts they will speedily be relieved from this species of mendicity. The arrangements made by the authorities for the preservation of order and the protection of the town are viewed by all parties with feelings of great satisfaction, heightened by the fact that their exertions have hitherto been attended with success. The Chartist leader White, as we stated in our last, is now in Warwick gaol. Bail has been offered, but refused as insufficient, and he is likely to remain in custody.

Stafford.—There is an additional prospect now held out of a speedy settlement of the strike in South Staffordshire. Notwithstanding an unfortunate occurrence which followed the last meeting of magistrates and men, when two men were killed, there is every reason to believe that a good understanding will speedily be effected. Many masters have expressed a willingness to meet the men, and arrangements have already been made for the purpose. A man named Capper, a Chartist preacher, residing at Tunstall, in the Potteries, was arrested on Saturday, and conveyed to Newcastle; after examination he was committed for using very violent language on various occasions. At West Bromwich the resumption of labour was by no means so general on Monday as was anticipated. But it is understood that, in prolonging the turn-out for a few days, the men are only anxious to ascertain the feeling of the masters. With one or two exceptions all the masters in the district have consented to give the thick-coal colliers the terms they have demanded, and to discourage the truck and bildass systems.—On Monday a meeting of the magistrates and deputy lieutenants of Staffordshire was held at the Shire Hall in this city, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the county. An unprecedented number of magistrates attended. Earl Talbot, the Lord-Lieut., was in the chair. His Lordship addressed the magistrates in a long speech, and concluded by saying that he believed the county at the present time to be in a better state than it had been for some weeks past, but they would deceive themselves if they supposed the evil to be at an end. Until the men freely and uncontrolled returned to their employment—until unintimidated they were able to resume their peaceful occupations, the evil arising from the present state of things could not be considered as conquered. It remained for the magistrates to adopt such measures of precaution as they might deem expedient and and advisable. Lord Wrottesley then proposed a series of resolutions, providing that stations be established in each hundred of the county, by which the police may be enabled to communicate anything that occurs relative to the movements of the people, and that horse-patrols be appointed under the direction of the magistrates. Some objections were offered by Mr. E. Buller, who deprecated interference between the masters and the men, and a long discussion ensued. Several magistrates agreed that the colliers were all peaceable and satisfied until they were influenced by Chartist misrepresentations, and that there were thousands now concerned in the strike who never before uttered the slightest complaint. One magistrate, Mr. Williams, said that the firm of which he was a member employed 1,500 men, and 100 of them had volunteered as special constables. Lord Wrottesley's resolutions were at length carried by a large majority, after a few verbal alterations.—On Wednesday a conference took place between several of the masters in West Bromwich and the delegates appointed by the workmen in the neighbouring collieries. The Earl of Dartmouth presided as Moderator, and in the midst of a large mass of conflicting evidence it appeared, that while some men were not realising more than eight shillings per week, others were getting from seven-and-twenty to four-and-thirty shillings. It appeared that, in many cases, the men had to complain of the operation of the bildass system, and of long quarter and half days without adequate remuneration; but upon the whole it was shown that great exaggeration had obtained prevalence in reference to their hardships. The proceedings were brought to a close by the butty colliers coming to a resolution to discontinue everything against which complaint had been urged, and by the assurance of the masters that they would discharge any butty against whom well-grounded complaints were hereafter brought.

Manchester.—The operatives, with few exceptions, still hold out in this town and neighbourhood, though no attempt has been made to disturb the peace. At the close of last week upwards of 700 spinners of Messrs. Birley, the extensive millowners in Oxford-road, had resumed work, but their power-loom weavers, amounting to several hundreds, still remained out, without any prospect of an adjustment. The neighbouring towns remained as before, with respect to the wages' dispute, and fears were apprehended that a breach of the peace would again be attempted unless labour were resumed. At Ashton-under-Line, 88 ringleaders of the turn-outs had been taken into custody, and examined before the magistrates in that town. In the neighbourhood of Stockport, Hyde, Ashton-under-Line, &c., there prevailed great discontent, and a spirit of lawless violence was manifested towards the manufacturers and those who have been compelled to appear before the magistrates as witnesses or prosecutors. Mr. Hanklyn, a manufacturer at Ashton, had been attacked by a mob within 200 yards from where the military were stationed, and was compelled to fire at his assailants in self-defence. Such was the state of affairs, that many respectable individuals deemed it unsafe to go abroad without arms in their possession. On Monday it was anticipated by many that a general resumption of labour would take place in these districts, but the expectation was not realised; on the contrary, there was a partial turn-out of the dyers connected with the works of Mr. Owen, of Gathorne. They demanded an advance of wages, and that demand being refused they left work. Nothing, however, occurred to disturb the general peace of the town, but it was evident that there does not exist that good feeling between the masters and men which it would be desirable to see. The delegates held a meeting in the morning, and agreed to an address to the operatives which has been extensively circulated; the leading resolutions state that "the delegates strenuously deprecate the conduct of the manufacturers, in not meeting them to settle the existing difference, as dishonourable and tyrannical in the extreme; that since the manufacturers have come to the determination not to meet the people through their delegates, to settle the difference now existing, the people are determined not to resume work again at the prices they left off at; and that the delegates recommend to their constituents that they stand firm and united, as they feel convinced that the masters can give the prices demanded if they will, but they are determined to use all their influence to starve the people into submission." In the course of the day Government offered a reward of 100*l.* for the apprehension of Dr. M'Dowall, the Chartist lecturer, and a report prevailed that he had been captured. It turned out, however, to be erroneous. Some individual who was apprehended in the course of the day was mistaken for him by the bystanders, and thus the story of his arrest got about. He is still at large, and many persons believe that he has left Manchester.—On Tuesday morning a large open-air meeting was held in Little Ireland, composed of artisans of all descriptions, but the majority were the power-loom weavers. Violent language was used, particularly by the females present, who declared they were starving, and that they would have bread, if they died in the attempt. A large police force was marched down to the spot, and dispersed the meeting. The masters are endeavouring to engage power-loom weavers who do not belong to the union, and the factory of Messrs. Morris, in Salford, has commenced, the hands resuming work without obtaining their additional demand. It is calculated that about 8,000 power-loom weavers are still out. The works of Messrs. Owen, dyers, continue to be worked, notwithstanding the turn-out of the union hands, those in work not belonging to the union. At Glossop, where the attack was made on Mr. Shepley's factory last week, all is peaceable, but the different factories are still idle.—At Salford the Sessions commenced with the trial of the Clifton rioters: the indictment charged them with a riot at Clifton, in the parish of Eccles, on Saturday, the 20th of August; with having riotously and tumultuously assembled together, to the number of 300 and upwards, and that whilst so assembled they turned out the colliers at Mr. Knowles's, and at other coal-pits. They were also charged, in another count, simply with a riot. All the prisoners pleaded not guilty, and did not avail themselves of their right to traverse. The evidence was merely a recapitulation of facts already before the public; but there was some doubt how far the indictment affected all the prisoners. The jury found six guilty, and acquitted the others, amounting to 35. The chairman, having consulted with his brother magistrates, said they would not sentence those convicted then, but they would consider what punishment to inflict. The jury had made a distinction between some of the cases. Undoubtedly, there were a few against whom the evidence was slight, but in other cases he did not see the distinction the jury had. However, he did not find fault with the decision of the jury; but it was necessary to inform those who were acquitted, lest they should leave the court with a wrong impression, that parties who were present at any assembly collected for an unlawful purpose (and they could not be so ignorant as not to know that the turning out hands from their work was illegal) were liable to be punished for breaking the law. Other prisoners have since been convicted, and sentenced to different terms of imprisonment, varying from 14 days to two years.

Stockport.—The manufacturers at the close of last week resolved to open their mills on Monday, and the working classes and Chartists, on the other hand, determined that there should be no resumption of work, except at the advanced wages. The cotton-mill of Messrs. Bradshaw, in St. Peter's-square, commenced work on Monday morning, and several hundreds of the turn-outs assembled in front of the mill, with a view of deterring the hands from resuming their employment; and consequently few returned to work. The engine, however, continued running, and the crowds assembled near the mill were driven away by the police, but they lingered in large groups at all the street-ends in the neighbourhood, and as near the mill as the police would let them go; and there is no doubt that were it not for the presence of the magistrates, police, and a number of special constables, an attempt would have been made to put out the boiler-fires and turn out the hands. Six or seven persons were taken into custody near the mill, for refusing to disperse. One or two other mills opened on the same morning, but they are again stopped, in consequence of so few of the hands going to work. No communication has yet taken place between the operatives and employers; and, at present, there is no prospect of the dispute being speedily terminated.

Lancaster.—The state of affairs in this town has not changed much since our last; but no attempt has been made to disturb the peace.—At Wigan all remains quiet, and the cotton-mills continue working full time. Some excitement was occasioned on Saturday, in consequence of the throstle-spinners employed at Messrs. Ryland's mill turning out at noon, without any intimation being given to the firm. An advance of 2*s.* per week is sought by some of them, though many are anxious to return at the old prices, were they not restrained by the others. Warrants have been taken out against the principals connected with the turn-out for leaving their employment without giving the stipulated notice, which proceeding may perhaps have the effect of quieting the persons who have been the cause of this outbreak. In the handloom weaving department there is considerable improvement as regards the demand for goods; and, consequently, labour is necessarily wanted. Weavers are now more generally employed than they have been for some time past. Notwithstanding an increased demand for goods, no advance has yet taken place either in the price of goods or of labour; and the only complaint is, the inadequate amount received by the weavers for their industry. Shopkeepers, and tradesmen generally, experience no improvement; nor can they see any symptoms of increasing prosperity at present.—At Preston the local papers report that the mills are all in full work, and that the town is now as if it had never experienced any disturbances. The temporary barracks for the 60th Rifles were completed in the early part of the week, and are now occupied by the men. The Furness troop of the Lancashire Yeomanry, under the command of Captain Michaelson, which have been stationed at Blackburn during the riots, marched into Preston on Thursday, and left again the following morning, on their route home. The detachment of the Wigan troop of the same regiment, which has been quartered here, has also marched to Wigan, where they would be dismissed.—At Rochdale the machinery in the cotton and woollen mills is in full operation, but there are a great number of operatives out of employment. At some few of the cotton-mills there has been an advance of wages, but of so small an amount that the hands appear much dissatisfied. Loud complaints are made against the wages given at various factories being unequal, and the operatives have published lists of prices given in the town and neighbourhood. Meetings are held every evening, where the men discuss their grievances. The woollen handloom weavers have held many meetings this week, and have solicited their employers to give an advance of wages; but they refuse to comply, alleging they cannot meet in the market with the power-loom manufacturers. The town is peaceable and quiet, and the special constables and pensioners have been dismissed.

Merthyr.—The local papers confirm the intelligence already given, that work has been resumed and tranquillity perfectly restored in this important iron district. The Chartist lecturers have attempted to produce another turn out this week, but the men seem perfectly contented, and as a good understanding with the masters prevails, there is no fear of any further disturbance.

Cardiff.—On Friday last the inhabitants of the village of Llantrissant, in this county, were shocked by the discovery of the murder of a child by its own mother, with her subsequent suicide. The unfortunate woman who committed this double crime was a Mrs. Evans, who with her husband kept a secluded but respectable public-house between Llantrissant and Tow-yr-Efel. The inn is well known to all persons travelling that road, and the characters borne by both Mr. and Mrs. Evans were highly respectable. During the absence of the husband, the wife cut the throat of their only child, a boy six years of age, and then hung herself. The details are of a very distressing kind, but it is unnecessary to advert to them more particularly. The wife appears to have suffered for some time from low spirits; but no fears were entertained that she would commit any act of violence. The Jury at the inquest brought in a verdict of Temporary Insanity.

Deal.—Mr. Bush, the engineer of the new lighthouse on the Goodwin Sands, has addressed another letter to the papers, stating that since his return from the Admiralty, he has minutely surveyed the caisson, and found that, after the late stiff breezes, it has adjusted itself to a more upright position; that there are 18 feet of water around it at low water, but at 20 feet distance there are only five feet—a basin has, therefore, been formed by the strong tides, which proves that he is but a short distance from the chalk. This opinion is confirmed by the caisson not having sunk for the last three weeks more than five inches. Mr. Bush says that men acquainted with the Goodwin Sands, and who know the few hours that a ship survives when upon them, can well appreciate the efforts already made, and that if the weather proves favourable, he has no doubt of succeeding in getting on some more cylindrical plates in the course of the week.

Liverpool.—A singular case recently occurred in this town. A merchant extensively engaged in the corn trade received, some months ago, from a correspondent in the Baltic, bills of lading for a cargo of corn which the latter pretended to have had shipped for the Liverpool market. Upon these bills, which appeared regular, advances to the amount of 2,600*l.* were made. A more than usual time elapsed and the vessel named in the bills of lading did not make her appearance. While the matter was in this state, the merchant accidentally met a shipbroker, from whom he heard, with surprise, that his foreign correspondent was actually in Liverpool, accompanied by his wife, intending to embark for America, and that the Captain whose signature was attached to the bills of lading had sailed hence about ten days before. It, therefore, became evident that the Captain's name had been forged to the bills of lading; that no cargo of wheat had been shipped by the forger of the bills, and that the merchant was one of several persons whom the foreigner had designed to defraud. The merchant sent a German clerk to discover the swindler, whom he fortunately found on the point of embarkation. The clerk pretended that a man who had accompanied him, and who was at hand, was a police-officer, and that if the foreigner (who could not speak English, and who was addressed in German,) did not instantly return the 2,600*l.* which he had fraudulently obtained, he would order him into custody. The plan succeeded: after some hesitation the money was refunded. On the same afternoon the foreigner embarked on board the Royal mail steamer, and sailed for Boston.—The execution of Francis Bradley, for poisoning his wife, took place in this city on Saturday. The night before the execution he wrote a confession, admitting the justice of his sentence.—A fatal accident occurred at Seacombe, on the opposite bank of the Mersey, on Saturday evening, at the house of Mr. Bevington, a tea-merchant of Liverpool. His wife's sister, a Miss Evans, and a servant, went into the river to bathe, and were carried off by the strength of the tide, and drowned before any assistance could be afforded.

Norwich.—A correspondence has been published in the Norwich papers respecting the inability of Spohr, the celebrated composer, to fulfil his intention of being present at the approaching festival, in order to conduct the performance of his Oratorio, "The Fall of Babylon," written expressly for it. At the last festival he conducted in person the performance of his "Calvary;" and the gratification which he received on that occasion induced him not only to engage to produce another great work for the next festival, but to make its performance the occasion of another visit to England. The Elector of Hesse Cassel, whose chapel-master he is, persists in refusing him a few weeks' leave of absence for that purpose. This refusal was rudely repeated, without even the courtesy of assigning a reason, when the request was afterwards made, first by the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, and next by the Duke of Cambridge, who is related by marriage to the Elector. This proceeding has occurred in a country which has been called the paradise of musicians. The "Morning Chronicle" states that never was such an epithet more misapplied, than to a country in which Mozart and Beethoven struggled all their days with neglect, and died in penury—where Haydn lived all his life little better than the domestic servant of a great magnate, unaware of the greatness of his own name, even when it was familiar as a household word all over Europe—where Hummel has been seen, at Weimar, waiting in an antichamber among his master's menials, till he should be called in to amuse the company—and where Spohr, without the civility of a cause assigned, has been refused permission to make a brief visit to England. Spohr himself is said to feel no anxiety as to his Oratorio. "I console myself," he says, in a letter to Professor Taylor, "with thinking that my Oratorio will be conducted by you. I have no anxiety respecting its performance." His confidence is based on the solid ground of experience, and will, we doubt not, be justified by the event. After giving the correspondence relating to this affair, the papers observe that our Germanised composers may now perhaps console themselves under the misfortune of being Englishmen.

Plymouth.—We learn, by the "Plymouth Times," that the Kite steamer arrived in that port on Friday, from the coast of Africa, bringing home the remaining officers and crews of the steamers which formed the late unfortunate expedition up the Niger. The Kite was despatched by Government to stay all further proceedings in that enterprise, and arrived at Fernando Po just as the Soudan and Wilberforce were about to ascend the river a second time. Capt. Allen and Capt. Ellis, Lieut. Frederick Sidney, Master W. Foster, Purser W. Bush, Clerk J. Terry, Surgeons R. H. Thompson and Morris Pritchett, and 22 seamen and marines, have arrived in her. The greater part of the seamen had volunteered at Ascension from the merchant ships. Lieut. Webb, of the Wilberforce, has taken that vessel up the river, with a boatswain, carpenter, and two white engineers, in order to bring away the survivors from the model farm; the rest of his crew are Kroomen; Mr. Webb, clerk, also accompanied him. Lt. Webb, who was senior mate in the Soudan, has been at various times in all the vessels of the expedition, including the Amelia tender, now at the Model Farm settlement, as his services were required. The Soudan had gone to Benibra.—The Lords of the Admiralty arrived here on Saturday, on an official visit. On Tuesday they were present at the launch of the Albion of 90 guns, one of the largest two deckers ever built. She is to carry thirty-two 68-pounders on her lower deck, to throw a broadside of 2,016 lbs. of metal; and is built on the principle of Sir William Symonds, surveyor of the navy. It is said that so many persons were never collected on any preceding ceremony of the kind. The ship was named by Mrs. Drake, daughter of Admiral Superintendent Pym, and glided off the stocks in gallant style without the occurrence of any accident whatever. Her measurement is, in length, 243 ft. 1 in., extreme breadth 60 ft. $2\frac{1}{4}$ in., burthen 3,110$\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

Portsmouth.—Experiments were made on Friday and Saturday at Spithead by Dr. Payerne of his process for preserving life under water for an indefinite period of time. Admirals Sir E. Codrington and Parker, Major-General Pasley, and several other officers and scientific individuals were present. General Pasley accompanied the Doctor in his descent in the diving-bell, which was lowered to the depth of 12 or 13 fathoms. The Doctor took with him some cylinders of highly-condensed atmospheric air, which he allowed to escape by degrees as the diving-bell descended, and was thus enabled to keep the bell free from water. He also took with him a small box, about the size of a cubic foot, which contained his chemical ingredients for purifying the air in the bell, and rendering it respirable. By these means, himself and the General remained under water for more than 20 minutes, without the slightest communication with the atmospheric air above. Others of the party descended with the Doctor, and all expressed their conviction of the importance of the discovery for all purposes of submarine research. The operations against the wreck of the Royal George have been carried on this season with greater activity than in any former year, but have attracted less notice, in consequence of those great explosions, which excited so much public curiosity and attracted thousands of spectators, having become unnecessary in the present state of the wreck, the remains of which are now buried in a shoal of mud only a few feet higher than the adjacent anchorage, so that Gen. Pasley has directed that no charges exceeding 200lbs. of powder shall be used. The wreck of the small vessel sunk about 50 fathoms south of the Royal George has been attacked this season. Corporal Harris, who has so much distinguished himself as a diver, had previously gone down to examine it, and reported that it was about 60 feet in length, and that the timbers could be traced all round, rising five or six feet above a small shoal on which it was partially imbedded, the upper part of the timber being worm-eaten and decayed. Not being able at first to ascertain the name of this little vessel, it was called the Perdita, but afterwards its history was discovered by consulting the letter-books in the Master-Attendant's office in this dockyard, and it proved to be a mooring lighter, employed by Mr. Tracy, in 1783, in his unsuccessful attempt to weigh the Royal George, and was sunk in that operation. The officers of the yard at the time reported to the Navy Board, that they had tried to weigh this lighter, but failed; and that though it was perfectly practicable to recover her by employing more men and vessels in a second attempt, her value would not even pay for the cordage that would be expended in the operation. She was therefore left at the bottom to be removed fifty-nine years after she sank, by a Corporal of the Sappers and Miners. No part of her is now left, the floor-timbers, kelson, planking, and keel, having been successively got up, but not without expending about 750lb. of powder, in charges placed from time to time by the same intelligent diver, of which the largest was 180lb.—none of the others exceeded 70lb. The demolition and removal of both wrecks has been going on with activity, never fewer than four or five, and now six divers, being constantly employed. On the 20th June, 3,065 cubic feet, or 61 loads of timber, had been removed from the two wrecks, besides 219 pigs of iron ballast from the Royal George, the latter weighing, at 3 cwt. each, 32 tons 17 cwt. Of these, one diver sent up 19 pigs, or nearly three tons, in one day. On the 30th of June, the quantity of timber stacked for sale in the dockyard amounted to 6,804 cubic feet, or 136 tons, from the Royal George, and 2,187 cubic feet, or 44$\frac{1}{2}$ loads, from the lighter. An additional quantity of iron ballast, &c., was also recovered. General Pasley was anxious that the whole of the timber got up this year should remain till the end of the season, but there literally was not room for it, without inconvenience to the service of the dockyard, and therefore the portion above mentioned was sold as a matter of necessity. From the wreck of the Royal George much fewer remains of the unfortunate crew have been brought up than might have been expected, only one perfect skull having been found this season. An 18-pounder iron gun was got up on the 27th ult., being the first recovered this season; but if the accounts furnished by the Ordnance Office at the commencement of these operations are correct, there ought still to remain twenty brass guns at the bottom. More than 4,000lb. of gunpowder have been fired against the wreck of the Royal George this season, chiefly in small explosions, not usually exceeding 70lb. each.

Preston.—On Monday, the Guild-merchant of this ancient corporation commenced with the accustomed ceremonies. At an early hour the day was ushered in by merry peals from the bells of the parish church, the streets being crowded by multitudes of strangers from various parts of the country. Cricket-matches and boat-races were the principal public amusements up to mid-day, when the business of the Guild formally commenced. After the usual address from the Recorder, a scholar of the Grammar School recited a Latin oration, in honour of the Guild. The festivities were continued on the succeeding days, in the presence of a great number of visitors who had been attracted to the town on the occasion. They comprised every description of amusement, both for the higher and lower classes, viz., boat-races, regattas, balls, bazaars, concerts, processions, fancy fairs, public breakfasts, masquerades, horse-riding, exhibitions, &c., the profits of which are to be devoted to charitable purposes, as has been the custom since the reign of Henry II.

Rugby.—A committee, consisting of the Chevalier Bunsen, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Duke of Sutherland, the Earl of Denbigh, the Bishops of Ripon and Norwich, Lords Delamere, Wenlock, and Stanley, Sir Grey Skipwith, Mr. Justice Coleridge, the Provost of Oriel and Archdeacon Hare, has been formed for the purpose of raising a subscription to accomplish the following objects:—First, to establish a prize, or some other institution for the promotion of sound knowledge, to be called by Dr. Arnold's name, either at Rugby or at Oxford, as hereafter may be deemed most expedient, to be enjoyed, in the first instance, by Dr. Arnold's sons in succession. Secondly, to erect some monumental memorial in the chapel at Rugby, where his mortal remains have been deposited.

Southampton.—Information has been received in town of a serious robbery committed on Thursday night, between the hours of ten and eleven, at the residence of Lady Lyall, at Milnbrook, near this town. The thief carried off a writing-desk, containing the sum of 4,000*l.*, the greatest portion of which consisted of 5*l.* Bank of England notes; it also contained a great many diamond ornaments and other valuable property in jewellery. A reward of 100*l.* has been offered for the apprehension of the thief, but no tidings of him have been obtained.

Spalding.—On Friday last, the inhabitants of the village of Quadring, near this town, were surprised by the report that Miss Mary Spencer, who kept a day-school in the village, and resided in a small cottage consisting of two rooms on the ground-floor, had been found murdered in her school-room. It appears that she lived alone, that the house had been broken into during the night, and that deceased was murdered while attempting to escape. A man called Howett, a labourer living in the same village, who is deaf and dumb, but perfectly sane, has been apprehended on suspicion.

Railways.—The following are the receipts of railways for the past week:—Birmingham, 15,720*l.*; Great Western, 14,336*l.*; Eastern Counties, 1,080*l.*; Greenwich, 798*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,335*l.*; Great North of England, 1,569*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 4,338*l.*; North Midlands, 4,387*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,805*l.*; Blackwall, 1,234*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1,046*l.*; York and North Midland, 2,262*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,674*l.*; South-Western, 7,555*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,017*l.*; South-Eastern and Dover, 963*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,279*l.*; and Brighton, 4,401*l.*—The Manchester and Leeds Railway Company held their half-yearly meeting at Manchester last week. The report stated that the total receipts were 109,747*l.*, or an average of 4,221*l.* per week, which, with the previous receipts from June to December, 1841, gave an average of 4,356*l.* per week, while the expenses of working appear to have been at the rate of about 37½ per cent.—The total expenses chargeable on revenue during the six months ending 30th June last, were 45,044*l.*, including 6,436*l.* for rates, taxes, duty on passengers, and 8,508*l.* for maintenance of way. The gross total charges, including interest on borrowed money for the same period, is 78,151*l.* The net profits of the half-year at the disposal of the proprietors, with the addition of the reserve fund, warranted the declaration of a dividend of 38*s.* 6*d.* on the 100*l.* shares, of 16*s.* 6d. on the 50*l.* shares, and of 2*s.* on the 25*l.*, clear of the income-tax, besides a surplus of 6,935*l.* available for the next half-year. The proceedings were very harmoniously conducted.—The Hull and Selby Railway Company have declared a dividend of 10*s.* per share, a smaller one than appears to have been expected from the traffic returns. The cause of the dividend being less than anticipated, is said to be the extra expense to which the railway is subjected by the running of mail trains at different hours to those despatched on ordinary business. A resolution was also moved, empowering the directors to apply to Parliament for power to raise 250,000*l.* by a further issue of shares, to pay off the debts of the company, and leave a surplus for the efficient working of the concern.—The number of passengers conveyed by the South-Eastern Railway, in the week ending on Thursday the 1st, was 3,662, and the gross receipts 963*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*—A special meeting of the Northern and Eastern Company was held on Wednesday, to consider the propriety of leasing the line for a given term of years. The chairman stated that a proposal had been made to the directors for this purpose, but that they would not take upon themselves to recommend it to the proprietors, unless they could thereby insure to the company a net profit of five per cent. upon the capital outlaid. After a great deal of desultory discussion resolutions were passed, recommending the directors to negotiate for the leasing of the line, and that a committee, consisting of three directors and four proprietors, be appointed to carry out the proposed negotiation, the result thereof to be reported to a special meeting. The question as to the disposal of 3,168 of the forfeited shares was deferred until the necessary arrangements should be made.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—It is now said that the Government has decided that the Rev. Robert Daly is to be the new Bishop, and that the delay in making the official announcement arises from the necessity of having the judgment of the Prerogative Court, pronouncing the Rev. gentleman as the duly-elected Dean of St. Patrick's, confirmed by the Court of Delegates, to which Dr. Wilson has appealed, preparatory to Mr. Daly's elevation to the bench. This would give Government the elevation to the Deanery, which in that event would become vacant.—The election of Mr. Hamilton for the University is now considered so certain by his supporters, that doubts are expressed whether Mr. Smith, the new Solicitor-General, will persevere in opposing him. Mr. Hamilton has issued an address to the electors, in which he pledges himself to stand for the University at the next election, in opposition to Mr. Smith, or any other candidate whatever. He says that he is at a loss to discover upon what public principle a new candidate is now put forward, and he does not think it possible that Government can feel itself warranted in lending its countenance, for the sake of a temporary convenience, however pressing, to this fresh attempt to disturb such a constituency as that of the University, and to exclude him, a warm supporter, and one who has been engaged in some hard contests for the Conservative cause, from that representation, unless it be on account of the opinions he entertains upon the education question, and the grant to Maynooth. He states that his opinions are opposed to the grants to the Board of National Education, and the College of Maynooth, and that upon these principles he will rest his claim to the representation.—A meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday, when an abstract of accounts for the half-year was laid before the meeting. It appears that on the 25th of March last, the amount of cash in hand was 218*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*; the amount handed in from that date to the 1st September was 2,082*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, making a total sum of 2,301*l.* 6*s.* The expenditure for the six months is 2,047*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, leaving a balance in hand of 253*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* Among the items of expenditure are advertisements and newspapers, 294*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*; agents and clerks' salaries, 234*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; sundry expenses connected with the registries, with salaries to agents and clerks, 652*l.* 10*s.* 11½*d.*; postage, 49*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.* The remainder of the 2,301*l.* 6*s.* is devoted to coals, car-hire, and miscellaneous items.—The papers inform us that his Holiness Gregory XVI. has sent to Mr. O'Connell a gold cross and medal, as a testimony of the estimation in which the head of the Catholic church regards her most distinguished lay subject in this country. Mr. Cullen, Director of the Irish College in Rome, now on his way to Ireland, has been charged to present to Mr. O'Connell these gifts of the Pope.

SCOTLAND.

The Queen's Visit.—In our last account of her Majesty's visit to this part of her dominions the royal squadron was at anchor on Wednesday night in Aberlady Bay, off Portobello, within a few miles of the port of Leith. The night was dark but calm, giving great effect to the bonfires on the coasts of Lothian and Fife, which burned all night long, and also to the lights hung at the tops of the Royal George and the rest of the squadron. About 7 on Thursday morning the Firebrand steamer ran alongside Granton pier, and landed her Majesty's carriages and several of the suite. About the same time the Shearwater and Black Eagle took the yacht in tow, and bore up for the landing-place dedicated to her Majesty, on the west side of the pier. Opposite Leith the Royal George was saluted by the guns of the battery in that harbour. The yacht came alongside the pier about half-past eight, when the Duke of Buccleuch and Sir Robert Peel instantly proceeded on board, to congratulate her Majesty and the Prince on their safe arrival. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness, on quitting the yacht, entered an open carriage, and immediately proceeded along the pier to the Edinburgh-road, amidst the loud cheers of the people. They were escorted by a detachment of the 6th Dragoons. At half-past nine the Queen passed the barrier erected at the city boundary, at the bottom of Pitt-street. Her Majesty looked remarkably well—indeed not in the least fatigued by her voyage. Prince Albert was not apparently free from the effects of the voyage. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness reached Dalkeith Palace shortly after eleven o'clock. About 10,000 persons, including above 5,000 of the Duke's tenantry and the respectable inhabitants on the family estate, were permitted to enter the park, and, by the means of the military, order was strictly preserved. To the surprise of the whole city, the Queen had nearly passed through Edinburgh before the Town Council were aware of her movements; they at length assembled in great haste, but were too late to overtake the procession. In the afternoon the Lord Provost and Council waited upon the Duke of Buccleugh, Sir R. Peel, and the Earl of Aberdeen, at Dalkeith, to express their regret that they had been unable to testify their loyalty towards her Majesty on her progress through the city. Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to anticipate the wishes of the citizens in arranging to visit the city on Saturday, in such a way that the thousands congregated in that metropolis might be fully gratified at seeing her Majesty among them. The illuminations on Thursday night were equal to the anticipations that had been formed. They were not only exceedingly general, but many of the devices exhibited great taste. The streets were completely thronged to an extent that surprised even the people of Edinburgh themselves. The town has been crowded during the whole week. It is said there are 50,000 strangers in it. Food and lodging are enormously expensive. Her Majesty's inferior servants, three in a room, have had to pay 10*s.* 6*d.* a night for a bed, while the officers of a superior grade were charged a guinea. Indeed, a guinea a night has been the usual charge for sleeping accommodation. On Friday her Majesty and the Prince drove about the neighbourhood of the Palace, unattended by the usual guard of honour. On Saturday, the day fixed for the Royal visit to Edinburgh, the preparations at the Castle for the reception of her Majesty had been completed at an early hour in the morning, and everything was arranged in the most complete manner long before her arrival. At nine o'clock the incorporated trades, the high constables, and other public bodies, assembled with their flags and insignia in front of the Canongate, and then filed off to the respective stations allotted to them in the programme published for the occasion. The Queen and Prince were loudly cheered as the procession advanced. About midway between the Palace of Holyrood and the Castle of Edinburgh, close by the Royal Exchange, were erected barriers, at which her Majesty stopped to receive the keys of the city, presented to her on bended knee by the Lord Provost. Her Majesty returned them to this functionary in the most gracious manner, and then proceeded slowly up the Lawnmarket until she reached the esplanade before the Castle-gates. All through the royal progress her Majesty was cheered in the most enthusiastic manner, which she acknowledged by repeatedly bowing to the multitudes which lined the streets. Her Majesty's arrival at Holyrood was announced by telegraphic signals, and in a moment the royal standard was floating from the topmost tower of the old castle, amidst the salutes of the artillery, answered by the guns of the Pique frigate, which lay in the Frith of Forth, off Portobello. The various objects of historical interest in the fortress were quite familiar to her Majesty; and she seemed at once gratified and surprised at the sight of "Mons Meg," whose fortunes she appeared perfectly well acquainted with. After examining this great piece of ordnance, Her Majesty next visited the Crown Jewel Office, where are deposited the Regalia of Scotland, and greatly admired those ancient insignia of royalty, so strangely preserved and so singularly discovered. Her Majesty, after expressing her gratification at all she had seen, left the Castle by Bank-street, and descended the Mound to Princes-street amidst the most enthusiastic demonstrations of attachment from thousands of people who lined the road and filled the windows of all the houses on the route. The procession then advanced along Princes-street, accompanied by similar demonstrations of loyalty. When it reached the corner of Charlotte-street, which is on a right line with the western end of the castle, the guns of that fortress fired another salute. The procession then moved slowly along Queensferry-street and the Dean-bridge to Dalmeny Park, the seat of the Earl of Rosebery, where the Royal party partook of a luncheon. The only thing which occurred to damp the proceedings was the fall of a scaffold on which some hundreds were collected to see the procession. Two persons were killed by this unfortunate accident, and several others were severely injured. After a short stay at Dalmeny, Her Majesty returned by the Leith Queensferry-road, proceeding along it to Seafield Baths, and thence to Dalkeith, by the Portobello-road. Throughout the entire route her reception was of the most enthusiastic description, and could not fail to make a happy impression on Her Majesty's mind. The morning, though very lowering, was tolerably fine; but in the evening the rain set in, and continued till after Her Majesty's arrival at Dalkeith. Sir R. Peel was in the carriage next to Her Majesty. At some places he was greatly hissed, and at others was loudly cheered. On Sunday morning, at half-past eight o'clock, Her Majesty and the Prince went out privately and walked for some time on the slopes of the gardens unattended by any member of their households. At eleven, divine service was performed at the palace, the principal dining-room being appropriated for the purpose. The Rev. E. B. Ramsay, of St. John's Episcopalian Chapel, Edinburgh, officiated on the occasion. In the afternoon her Majesty, in compliment to the custom of the country, relinquished her usual ride in the neighbourhood of Dalkeith, and was driven by the Duchess of Buccleuch in a pony phaeton, drawn by a pair of thorough-bred animals, through the grounds surrounding the palace. On Monday Prince Albert rode into Edinburgh, accompanied by the Duke of Buccleuch, and visited the Royal Institution, and some of the other public establishments of the city. He was in town as early as 10 o'clock. About 2, her Majesty held a levee at Dalkeith. All the presentable persons in Edinburgh had the honour of being presented to her Majesty. There were upwards of 2,000 presented, a large proportion of whom were ladies. The line of carriages was upwards of three miles in length; but it was by no means distinguished for the style of the several vehicles. Her Majesty was surrounded by the State officers in attendance upon the Royal person in Scotland; she looked in excellent health and strength, and, notwithstanding the fatigue of receiving so many individuals, seemed in good spirits. On Tuesday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert left Dalkeith for their visit to the Highlands. They were escorted through Edinburgh by a detachment of the Enniskillen Dragoons, under the command of Lord Athol, and were accompanied by Sir R. Peel and Lord Aberdeen. Immediately on the cavalcade arriving at the boundary of the city a royal salute was fired from the castle, and also from the Daphne frigate, lying in the Forth, off Leith, with the rest of the squadron that accompanied her Majesty to Scotland. On arriving at Queensferry, the royal party were received by Lord Hopetoun, the Lord Lieutenant, and a large party of nobility. They then embarked on board the Queen Margaret steamer, and were landed about noon at North Queensferry Pier, amidst the cheers of an immense concourse of spectators. Her Majesty immediately proceeded to the palace at Scone.

Perth.—On Tuesday morning her Majesty entered this beautiful county. After crossing Queensferry, the first object of interest that presented itself to the eyes of her Majesty was the ancient Royal Burgh of Inverkeithing. This spot maintained that reputation for loyalty on the occasion of her Majesty's passage through it which it earned "ages long ago," when it was the favo [illegible] of David I., King of Scotland, and his Queen, Annabella Drummond. From this spot to Kinross, the whole road was a scene of animation and rejoicing. On leaving Kinross her Majesty proceeded at a fast pace to the Bridge of Earn, the next place for changing horses. On her way her Majesty had to pass through the Carse of Gowrie, that richest of all scenes in Scotland, or perhaps in Northern Europe, and that spot which caused the Roman legionaries to exclaim, on first seeing it, "Behold the Tiber!—behold the Campus Martius!" Her Majesty was delighted with the scene, and expressed her gratification in the most agreeable manner. The Glenfarg or valley road was that selected for her Majesty to travel from Kinross to Perth. It is a comparatively new line, and is of a very romantic character; though, perhaps, less so than the old road, which was a Roman military highway. At the Bridge of Earn, the last stage in her Majesty's journey but one, the scene which presented itself to the eye as the Royal procession emerged from the Glen, and wound its way along the road which at that point traverses the Carse of Gowrie, was the most picturesque imaginable. The day was one of the most beautiful of the season. Shortly after leaving the Bridge, her Majesty sent off part of her suite to Scone, and, followed by three carriages, took the cross-road to Dupplin Castle, the seat of Lord Kinnoull, where she had luncheon. Her Majesty left Dupplin early in the afternoon, and entered Perth amidst the greatest demonstrations of enthusiasm and respect. The Town Council of the "Fair City" were in waiting for her Majesty. Her Majesty entered the Great North Road by the Cloven Craigs, and afterwards proceeded along to the South Inch. At this point the keys of the city were presented to her Majesty by the Lord Provost, and her Majesty then proceeded through Perth by the way of Princes-street, George-street, and the bridge over the Tay, to Scone Palace. Her Majesty was most cordially received in her progress through Perth, and appeared much gratified with the enthusiasm of her subjects. On arriving at the bridge the royal party were met by the Earl of Mansfield, hereditary keeper of Scone, who escorted her Majesty towards this ancient abode of royalty, which stands on the opposite bank of the river about two miles distant. The royal party reached Scone about four o'clock, when her Majesty and Prince Albert were immediately conducted to the apartments prepared for their reception, and in the evening honoured Lord Mansfield with their company to dinner. The multitude which poured into Perth from all quarters during Monday night and Tuesday morning was beyond all precedent. There were no fewer than 40,000 to 50,000 visitors. All was regularity and order, and no accident occurred. In the evening upwards of 500 gentlemen sat down to a banquet in the county hall, in celebration of her Majesty's visit, while bonfires and coloured lights illumined the neighbouring eminences. Her Majesty and suite proceeded northward at an early hour on Wednesday, passing through Dunkeld, where the royal party partook of luncheon with her grace the Duchess of Athol, to Taymouth Castle in the Highlands, the seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane.

Miscellaneous.

Translations of the Liturgy.—The attention of the committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has been directed during the present year to the preparation and completion of several new versions of the Liturgy. The first of these is a version of the Liturgy of the Church of England into the Amharic or modern Ethiopic—the language of a great part of the country of Abyssinia. This has been translated by the Rev. C. W. Isenberg, a clergyman of the Church of England, in the service of the Church Missionary Society. During his residence as a missionary in Abyssinia he found a great want of such a translation, and upon his return he devoted himself to the accomplishment of the work. It is expected that these copies of the Liturgy will be useful, not only in affording to Christians in Abyssinia a clear view of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, but also in advancing Christian knowledge among the Mahommedan and heathen tribes by whom the Amharic is spoken. A translation of the Liturgy into the Turkish language has been undertaken by the Rev. Mr. Fieldshed, of the Church Missionary Society, assisted by a native of Constantinople. Great care has been taken to avoid the florid style of the modern Turkish, and to adapt the language, as far as possible, to Christian devotional usages. So great a desire has been manifested by many of the Turks to become better acquainted with the religion of England, that little doubt can be entertained of the usefulness of this translation. Portions of the Liturgy have been translated into Armenian. Modern Armenian has been chosen in preference to ancient Armenian, or Armeno-Turkish. The Prayer-book has been translated into modern Greek, and a large number of copies distributed. It has also been translated into French, Portuguese, Dutch, and portions of it, at the request of the Bishop of New Zealand, have been translated into the language of that distant country. The Old and New Testaments are also in course of translation into different languages, by clergymen and linguists connected with the society.

Religious Institutions.—The following list of the receipts of religious and benevolent institutions for the past year has recently been published. The total of the receipts of the societies marked with an asterisk include sales of publications :—

		£	s.	d.
African Civilisation Society		3,692	10	3
Aged Pilgrim's Friend		1,600	6	6
Anti-Slavery*		2,840	17	4
Baptist Missionary		22,727	2	2
Baptist Home Missionary		5,153	15	5
Baptist Irish		2,300	0	0
Baptist Colonial Missionary		507	9	1
Bible Translation (Baptist)		1,600	0	0
British and Foreign Bible*		95,095	4	8
British and Foreign Sailors'		2,500	0	0
British and Foreign School		7,080	13	4
British and Foreign Temperance*		1,100	0	0
British Reformation*		1,508	14	10¼
Christian Knowledge*		90,476	0	0
Christian Instruction		1,428	8	9
Church Missionary		93,592	7	9
Church of Scotland Missionary (1841)		8,315	8	9
Church Pastoral Aid		18,900	0	0
Colonial Church		1,900	0	0
Colonial Missionary		2,200	0	0
District Visiting		250	0	0
Foreign Aid		1,958	0	0
Hibernian		7,050	0	0
Home and Colonial Infant School (1841)		1,905	7	4
Home Missionary		9,402	4	0
Irish		4,136	0	0
Irish Evangelical	*about*	2,000	0	0
Jews, for propagation of Christianity among		24,699	8	9
Jews Operative Converts Institution		799	0	0
London City Mission		5,534	18	11½
London Missionary		80,874	0	2
Lord's Day Observance		513	4	0
Moravian Missionary		10,651	9	9
National School, annual subs.	*about*	6,000	0	0
Naval and Military Bible*		2,809	0	0
New British and Foreign Temperance*		2,137	6	10
Newfoundland School		3,470	0	0
Peace*		768	0	0
Prayer-book and Homily*		2,496	8	0
Protestant Association		1,376	0	1
Religious Tract*		56,014	8	1
Sailors' Home		2,811	0	0
Scottish United Secession Mission Fund		4,196	14	9
Sunday School Union*		10,241	9	7½
Suppression of Intemperance		908	15	0
Trinitarian Bible		2,201	14	0
Wesleyan Missionary		101,618	2	4

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S.—Thursday.—Only a few of the subscribers having returned from Warwick, the attendance was thin, and betting flat. Offers were made to lay 6 to 4 agst Attila, but no one would take less than 7 to 4; therefore nothing was done upon him. The prices of the others were as follow:

St. Leger.

6 to 4 agst Colonel Anson's Attila
8 to 1 — Mr. Ramsay's Cabrera (10 to 1 taken at once)
11 to 1 — Mr. Forth's Policy (taken)
12 to 1 — Mr. Ferguson's Fireaway (taken)
14 to 1 — Mr. Meiklam's Agreeable colt (taken)
14 to 1 — Colonel Peel's Seahorse (taken)
16 to 1 — Mr. Combe's Rosalind (taken)
30 to 1 — Lord Chesterfield's Artful Dodger (taken).

MARK LANE, Friday, Sept. 9.—The little English Wheat fresh up since Monday, sold at improved rates, and fine White was 2*s.* dearer.—There is still a good demand for Foreign at fully as high prices. Spring Corn of all sorts comes sparingly to Market, and there is no alteration in value, but it is difficult to sell Old Irish Oats excepting at a reduction.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.

			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	54 to 58	Red	50 to 54
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			— to —	White	— to —
Barley		Malting and distilling	21 to 26	Grind.	22 to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	13 to 23	Feed	14 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	— to —	Potato	15 to 23
—— Irish		Feed	6 to 18	Potato	14 to 22
Rye			45 to 50		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	27 to 31	Tick	30 to 33	Harrow	31 to 34
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	31 to 34	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White	31 to 37	Maple	28 to 32	Grey	26 to 30

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
July 29	63 9	28 0	21 5	34 9	34 7	33 10
August 5	61 3	27 6	20 6	35 11	34 1	32 11
— 12	58 11	27 6	20 2	35 6	34 1	34 7
— 19	56 5	26 9	19 5	32 9	33 8	33 11
— 26	55 0	27 3	18 7	31 6	33 11	32 6
Sept. 2	53 8	27 2	18 9	31 5	33 1	32 5
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	58 1	27 4	19 10	33 8	33 11	33 4
Duties	14 0	9 0	7 0	9 6	9 6	9 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.		Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English	3335 Sks.	— Brls.	3176	642	3492	1410	13	254	482
Irish	— ,,	— ,,	—	—	—	5979	—	—	—
Foreign	— ,,	— ,,	22086	880	—	6450	—	1280	920

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—J. J. Iselin, 5, St. Benet's-place, Gracechurch-street, merchant—J. Simmons, Longwick, Buckinghamshire, corn dealer—J. E. Beerbohm and W. E. Slaughter, Fenchurch-street, merchants—T. Cairncross, Sunderland, ship builder.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—J. Hudson, sen., and J. Hudson, jun., Swallow-place, Hanover-square, curriers—J. M'Intyre, Manchester, oil-cloth manufacturer—S. Qursted, Harrow-road, Paddington, corn chandler.

BANKRUPTS.—M. Gilbert, Blossoms Inn, Lawrence-lane, city, innkeeper—W. Cribb and B. Cribb, Clarence wharf, Regent's-canal Basin, Regent's-park, lucifer match manufacturers—H. Baker, Mark lane, city, merchant—C. Holloway, Stockbridge, Hants, victualler—M. Doughty, Southorpe, Northamptonshire, miller—E. P. West, Stamford, Lincolnshire, grocer—J. Richmond, Lime-street, City, merchant—C. Stanley, Newport, Salop, money scrivener—W. D. Wheeler, Birmingham, scrivener—W. Walford, Great Winchester-street, merchant—L. Wagstaff, Worsborough-bridge, Yorkshire, licensed victualler—S. Symonds, sen., and S. Symonds, jun., Basinghall-street, woollen factors.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. Chapman, Broughtyferry, Forfarshire, grocer and spirit dealer—J. Pile, Glasgow, calico printer—W. Millar, late of Johnston, Renfrewshire, and now of Glasgow, merchant—J. Carrick, Glasgow, grocer—T. Chester, Glasgow, tavern keeper—T. Boyd, Paisley, manufacturer.

BIRTHS.—On the 2nd inst., at Titsey-place, the lady of W. L. Gower, Esq., of a daughter—On the 6th inst., in Wimpole-street, the lady of J. C. Burgoyne, Esq., of a daughter—On the 8th inst., at No. 1, Grafton-street, the Lady Emma Vesey, of a daughter—On the 8th inst., at Clarendon-place, Hyde Park gardens, the lady of P. Melvill, Esq., of a son—On the 4th inst., at the Rectory, Poplar, the wife of the Rev. J. T. Bazely, of a son—On the 6th inst., at the St. George's Hotel, Albemarle-street, the Hon. Mrs. James Norton, of a son—On the 1st inst., the lady of L. Richardson, Esq., of the Paragon, Blackheath, of a son—On the 4th inst., at Woolwich, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Burton, Royal Marines, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 1st inst., at the parish church, Darlington, T. Walker, Esq., of No. 3, Furnival's Inn, to Ellen, fourth daughter of F. Mewburn, Esq., of Darlington—On the 3rd inst., at St. Pancras Church, John Turner, Esq., of Euston-square, to Elizabeth, third daughter of E. Staple, Esq., of Covent-garden—On the 1st inst., at the British Embassy, Paris, J. C. Chappell, Esq., of 14, George-street, Hanover-square, to Maria Dorinda, third daughter of the late G. Osborne, Esq., of Limerick—On the 1st inst., at St. John's, Hackney, James, second son of the late J. Hardcastle, Esq., of Surrey-square, to Ann Augusta, third daughter of Mr. Lay, of the Grove, Hackney—On the 3rd inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, D. Scannell, Esq., of Upper Ranelagh-street, Pimlico, surgeon, to Matilda, daughter of W. Struthers, Esq., Parliament-street.

DIED.—On the 6th inst., in Connaught-square, Matthew Gosset, Esq., aged 78—On the 31st ult., at Tunbridge Wells, Colonel John Daniell, late of her Majesty's 49th Regiment—On the 1st inst., in Duchess-street, Portland place, Laura, second daughter of the late F. Mundy, Esq., of Markeaton, in the county of Derby—On the 5th inst., aged 22, Jessie, wife of Mr. W. Wester, of Trinity-square, Southwark—On the 5th inst., at 127, Crawford-street, Portman-square, Mr. George Keating, Catholic printer and bookseller, aged [illegible]—On the 29th ult., at Brecon, Theodosia Frances, wife of the Rev. H. Bold, second daughter of General Sir W. Hutchinson—On the 1st inst., at Blackheath, C. Smith, Esq., aged 83, formerly of Duke-street, Adelphi—On the 1st inst., at his house in Grafton-street, General Lord Robert Edward Henry Somerset, G.C.B., aged 66—On the 8th inst., at Oxted Cottage, Surrey, Susannah, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. F. W. Bellis, Hon. East India Company's Service, aged 66.

Price 7*s.*, illustrated with Wood-cuts of Birds, Cages, &c.,
A NEW EDITION OF THE
NATURAL HISTORY OF CAGE BIRDS; their Management, Habits, Food, Diseases, Treatment, Breeding, and the Methods of Catching them. By J. M. Bechstein, M.D.

"A very delightful book of its kind. . . . . . It seems to us an indispensable book for the bird-fancier."—*Spectator.*

"It will be welcome to every gentleman's library or drawing-room table. It is superbly got up, with an immense number of vignettes, and, in fact, rivals the beauty of the Annuals."—*Weekly Dispatch.*

London: W. S. Orr and Co.; and W. R. Chambers, Edinburgh.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—JUNIOR SCHOOL, Session 1842-43. Under the government of the Council of the College.

Head Master—THOMAS H. KEY, A.M., late Professor of Latin in the College.

Professor Malden, A.M., will instruct the Senior Greek Class.

The School will open on Monday, September 26.

The Session is divided into three terms, viz.:—from the 26th of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 4th of August.

The yearly payment for each Pupil is 15*l.*, of which 5*l.* are paid in advance each term. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past 9 to three-quarters past 3. The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to drawing.

The subjects taught (without extra charge) are Reading, Writing; the Properties of the most Familiar Objects, natural and artificial; the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages; Ancient and Modern History; Geography, both physical and political; Arithmetic and Bookkeeping; the Elements of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy; and Drawing.

Any Pupil may omit Greek, or Latin and Greek, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of education.

There is a general examination of the Pupils at the end of each Session, and the Prizes are then given.

The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment.

A monthly report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his Parent or Guardians.

Several of the Masters receive Boarders.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College.

Charles C. Atkinson, Secretary of the Council.

The College Lectures in the classes of the Faculty of Medicine commence on the 1st October; those of the Faculty of Arts on the 15th of October.—August, 1842.

CASE OF DISTRESS. We, the undersigned, appeal to the Benevolence of the Public, and particularly to Gardeners, on behalf of the Widow of the late Robert Runciman, who is left with five children under ten years of age, wholly unprovided for. The late Robert Runciman was many years Gardener at Coptfold Hall, Essex, which situation he was obliged to quit three years since in consequence of the gentleman leaving the place; he was not able afterwards to obtain a situation in consequence of his numerous family, and he commenced jobbing Gardener, when he was unfortunately attacked with severe Rheumatism, which confined him for many months to his bedroom; and thus the little savings he had previously made became exhausted before his death. We know him to be a steady, sober, and industrious man, and therefore confidently make this appeal on behalf of "the widow and the fatherless," in the hope that it will meet with that attention which the circumstances of the case deserve.

We shall be happy to receive Subscriptions, however small, in her behalf, and we beg to state, in justice to Mrs. Runciman, that this appeal is made without her knowledge.

John Green, Gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Lower Cheam, Surrey.
David Ferguson, Gardener to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Stowe, Bucks.
Saml. Young, Gardener to W. Branston, Esq., Skreens, Chelmsford, Essex.

Mr. Charlwood, of Tavistock Row, Covent Garden, has also kindly undertaken to receive Subscriptions.

Proprs. of *Gard. Chron.*	1	1	0	D. Ferguson	1	0	0
W. Catleugh	1	0	0	J. Falconer	1	0	0
Jno. Green	1	0	0	J. A. Henderson	0	10	0

SHIPS FOR NEW ZEALAND, under Charter to the New Zealand Company, to sail as under mentioned, viz.—
FOR NELSON AND WELLINGTON:
INDUS, A 1, 425 tons, from London, 1st October.
For further particulars apply at the New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings.

HODGSON and ABBOTT'S PALE ALE.—The above celebrated Beer, so strongly recommended by the Faculty, is to be procured only from E. Abbott, Brewery, Bow, Middlesex. The Trade not being supplied, the Pale Ale cannot be genuine if procured elsewhere.
City Office, 98, Gracechurch-street.

THE "ROYAL ESSENCE OF EGLANTINE" for the Handkerchief is prepared only by Mr. White, Chemist, 24, Cornhill, London, in bottles at 2*s.* 6*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 8*s.* each. Where also may be obtained the "AROMATIC PUNGENT ESSENCE" so useful in Headaches, Fainting, &c., at 3*s.* each.

N.B. Public Offices and Merchants can be supplied with Postage Stamps and Envelopes in any quantity at Government Prices.

SUN-BURNS, FRECKLES, TAN, and other Disfigurements of the Skin, prevalent at this peculiar season, are pleasingly eradicated by that unique preparation, ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, a balmy odoriferous liquid, and now universally admired for its sovereign virtues in completely removing all cutaneous eruptions, and in rendering the complexion delicately clear and fair. It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing wash during travelling, or exposure to the sun, dust, or harsh winds, and after the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies. Gentlemen will find it peculiarly grateful after shaving, in allaying the smarting pain.

CAUTION.—Ask for "Rowland's Kalydor," and see that these words are on the envelope, with their signature and address in red: "A. Rowland & Son, 20, Hatton Garden, London;" the same are engraven on the Government Stamp affixed over the cork.

Sold by the Proprietors, and by respectable Chemists & Perfumers.

Printed by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, September 10, 1842.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 38—1842. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17. Price 6d.

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BRIGHTON FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At its Third Annual Exhibition of Flowers, &c., the above Society will offer a Sweepstakes for Dahlias, open to the public, in three Prizes, viz., 1*l.* 10*s.*, 1*l.*, and 10*s.* Each pan to contain 12 dissimilar flowers, Seedlings excepted. Entrance, 5*s.*

R. Colling, Secretary.

CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND PINKS.—NATHANIEL NORMAN, Florist, begs to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, Amateurs, and his friends generally, to his select Collection, comprising the finest show varieties, with which he has gained twenty prizes this season at the following Societies: London Horticultural, Royal South London, South Essex, and Floricultural Society of London. Has 10,000 Plants now ready, in fine healthy condition.

Catalogues may be had on prepaid application.—Bull Fields, Woolwich.

MYATT'S BRITISH QUEEN STRAWBERRY, after two years' competition, still maintains its pre-eminence; and, in returning thanks to their numerous patrons and friends, J. and W. Myatt beg to say they can with confidence recommend it as the most superb fruit yet known.

Also their new Seedling Strawberry Prince Albert, which for productiveness and size cannot be equalled. Price per 100, each, 50*s.*; and their Eliza, 20*s.* Runners are now ready, and may be had on application to them at Manor Farm, Deptford.

Myatt's famed Victoria Rhubarb, 50*s.* per 100 sets, or 1*s.* 6*d.* per root, will be ready in October.

FERNS.

WM. PAMPLIN, NURSERYMAN, LAVENDER HILL, WANDSWORTH, begs to invite attention to his Collections of that beautiful tribe of Plants—the Ferns. W. P. offers strong healthy Plants in pots at prices varying from 9*d.* and 1*s.*, to 10*s.* each, according to rarity of species, &c.

W. P. will also supply ASSORTED COLLECTIONS as follows:

	£	s.	d.
A Collection of Forty species for .	2	2	0
,, of Twenty ,, . .	1	5	0
,, of Twelve ,, . .	0	15	0
,, of Six ,, . .	0	7	6
A Collection of Thirty Species, all sub-hardy and hardy Exotic . .	3	15	0
,, of Twenty-five ,, .	3	3	0
,, of Twenty ,, .	2	10	0
,, of Twelve ,, .	1	10	0
,, of Six ,, .	0	12	0

Wardian cases of Ferns, or Ward's portable Greenhouses, of various sizes and prices, with the Plants, from Seven Shillings and Sixpence to Two and Five Guineas.

⁎ Wardian Cases fitted up and furnished with Plants at very moderate prices.—Lavender Hill Nursery, Sept. 10, 1842.

TO GROWERS OF HYACINTHS, AND OTHER DUTCH BULBS.

MESSRS. YOUELL have much pleasure in announcing that they have just received their importation of the above direct from Haarlem, the Bulbs being remarkably large and sound. For particulars see their advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of 27th August.

Catalogues may be had on application.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Sept. 1st, 1842.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

YOUELL & CO.'s Superb Collection of the above will be found to contain every attainable variety worthy of cultivation; and having spared no expense in rendering their Collection the most extensive and select in the kingdom, they beg to announce that they purpose commencing to execute orders the first week in October, upon the following terms:—

	£	s.	d.
25 pairs of extra fine first-rate Show flowers,	5	0	0
12 ,, do. do. do.	2	10	0
25 ,, of fine Show flowers, . .	3	0	0
12 ,, do. do. . . .	1	10	0
25 ,, of extra fine Show Pinks, . .	1	4	0
12 ,, do. do. . . .	0	12	0

The selection being left to Y. & Co.

They beg further to state that, having a peculiar mode of packing the above plants, so as to insure their safe delivery in any part of the United Kingdom per Post, for the information of parties at a distance, wishing to avoid the expense of Carriage, Package, &c., they will send them free of postage, at the extra charge of 2*s.* per doz. pair.

A Post-office order, or reference, is respectfully requested from unknown correspondents.

Catalogues may be had on application, by enclosing two postage stamps.

NEW SUPERB FUCHSIAS.

Youell & Co. beg respectfully to state, that they continue sending out, per Post (free), their Superb Collection of Fuchsias, at the rate of 21*s.* per doz.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Sept. 8, 1842.

MICHAEL BREWER, Nursery, London Road, Cambridge, begs respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public to that invaluable new Strawberry, the Emperor. It is a strong grower, a great bearer, and has a fine flavour, with large scarlet fruit superior to Keen's Seedling, with the great advantage of being ripe a fortnight earlier.

Fine strong plants are now ready at 30*s.* per 100.

ROSES.

MESSRS. PAUL and SON, CHESHUNT, HERTS, beg to inform Rose Amateurs and the Public in general, that they have just published a New Catalogue of Roses, 24 pages octavo, and which will be forwarded upon application, inclosing four Postage Stamps, post free.

Their Stock of Roses is this season unusually large and fine, and has received an addition of many new and beautiful varieties, and they trust that the moderate rate of charges will induce Rose Cultivators to favour them with their commands, which they pledge themselves shall be executed in the best possible manner. The Autumn Collection is now in full bloom.—A remittance, or reference, respectfully solicited from unknown Correspondents.

All Packages delivered free of carriage in London.

Cheshunt, Sept. 7th, 1842.

MAJOR'S BRIDEGROOM PANSY.

H. MAJOR, Knosthorpe, near Leeds, begs to announce that he will be able to send out Healthy Plants of the above beautiful Pansy about the middle of September, at 5*s.* 6*d.* each. H. M. has no hesitation in pronouncing it one of the best Pansies out; it is a large and well-formed flower, of good substance, and of well-defined colours. The centre is pure white, with large mulberry eye; the upper petals present a clean bright purple; the lower petals are deeply belted with rich violet; and the flower has the valuable property of retaining its colours till it begins to decline. The Editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* (No. 29) speaks thus of it. "H. Major.—The Pansy you intend to name Bridegroom is a desirable flower; the eye is bold, and the general form of the flower good; the inside is a good white, and the border round the under petals deep and rich."

Plants will be sent by Post free of expense. From unknown correspondents a remittance will be required with the order. A priced list of a few select Pansies may be had on Post-paid application.

September 5, 1842.

THOMAS BROWN begs to draw the attention of Amateurs and Florists to the following Rose-leaf seedling Pinks, three of which have had first-class Prizes awarded them at the Floricultural Society's Exhibition on the 21st June last, and also received first, second, third, and fourth prizes at the Slough open Show, June 24th:—

Eclipse, per pair, 7*s.* 6*d.* Model, per pair, 7*s.* 6*d.*
Garland, do., 7*s.* 6*d.* Acme, do., 7*s.* 6*d.*

With a choice selection of the most approved Show Flowers, also several superb new Pansies, and all the leading kinds in cultivation, strong and healthy plants of which are now ready for delivery.—Slough Nursery, Sept. 11, 1842.

TO GROWERS OF PANSIES.

JAMES MAY begs to inform his Patrons and Friends he has now ready fine Plants of every known first-rate variety, and will feel obliged by early orders. J. M. is sorry, in consequence of his late removal, and the very hot, dry season, he was not able to supply the very numerous orders he received; but hopes now to be able to supply any orders he may be favoured with. The following is a list of a few first-rate kinds, any of which may be had at 21*s.* per dozen, package included, viz.:—Peter Dick, Duke of Cornwall, Lord F. Egerton, Colonel Dundas, Jehu, Triumph, Diana Vernon, Glory of Knosthorpe, Jewess, Paul Pry, Eclipse, Miss Stainforth, Nicol Jarvie, delicata, Goldsmith, Souter Johnny, Van Amburgh, Launcelot, Amulet, Imogene, Sir William Wallace, Mrs. Long, Lady Glenallen, Sir J. R. Reid, Jenny Jones, Sophia, Admirable, Defender, Bianca, Commander, Laura superba, Alarm, majestica, Regulator, alba maculata, Advocate, Queen of the Whites (May's, *the best white known*), Haidee, Champion, Great Western, Mulberry Perfection, &c., &c., &c.

J. M. begs to inform the Public that his Collection of Pansies consists of more than 600 named varieties, many of which may be had at 6*s.*, 9*s.*, to 12*s.* per dozen. Extra fine Pansy Seed, all warranted, collected from the best varieties, which can be sent by Post, free, at 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, to 10*s.* per packet.

A remittance respectfully requested from unknown correspondents; if by Post-office order, please to draw upon the Edmonton Post-office, or General Post-office, London.

Pansy Nursery, Tottenham, near London.

ALEX. PONTEY begs to call the attention of the Public to the following splendid SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS, which will be sent out this autumn at the prices named under. The COUNTESS OF MORLEY won the Gold Medal at the Royal Devon and Cornwall Horticultural Society's Show at Devonport in 1841, under the name of Beauty's Pride.

The usual allowance to the trade.	£	s.	d.
Wood's Countess of Morley . .	3	3	0
" Royal Pet	2	2	0
" Eros	1	11	6
" Macbeth	1	11	6

Tropæolum tricolorum and brachazerus, 18*s.* per dozen.

The first four are recommended as first-rate and superb show flowers.—Plymouth, August 24, 1842.

JOHN HOLLAND, Florist, Market-place, Middleton, near Manchester, begs to remind the readers of the *Chronicle* that his Superb Collection of Carnations and Picotees are now ready for sending out—including all the best varieties in cultivation; Catalogues of which are now ready, and may be had on prepaid application.

Market-place, Middleton, September 15th, 1842.

CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND PINKS.

J. T. WILLMER and SON, King's Road, Chelsea, by appointment Florists to her Majesty, beg to inform the admirers of the above-named Flowers, that their Plants are now ready for delivery at the under-mentioned prices, the selection being left to W. and S.:—

	£	s.	d.
25 pairs superior Show Carnations or Picotees . .	4	0	0
12 do. do. do. . .	2	0	0
25 do. do. Pinks	1	1	0
12 do. do. do.	0	10	6

W. and S. beg to state that for health and strength their Plants stand unrivalled.

N.B.—A reference in London, or payment in advance, is respectfully requested from unknown correspondents.

King's Road, Chelsea, Sept. 14, 1842.

THE MOST SUPERB DARK CHINA ROSE EVER OFFERED TO PUBLIC NOTICE—"MIELLEY'S PRINCE OF WALES."

WM. WOOD & SON have the honour to announce to their Friends and Amateurs in general, that they have purchased the entire stock of the above most magnificent Rose, and intend sending it out early in November, price for Dwarf Plants (on their roots) 10*s.* 6*d.* each.

The colour is of the deepest rich dark velvety purple violet, most perfect shape, beautifully cupped, large and very double, producing its elegant flowers on very strong footstalks; the habit is luxuriant and pleasing, with fine glossy foliage; it is perfectly hardy, and may certainly be depended upon as a Show Rose of first-rate excellence.

A discount of one-third will be allowed to the trade if 6 plants or more are taken at once. Early orders are respectfully solicited, which will be executed in rotation as received.

A remittance or reference will be required from unknown correspondents.

Woodlands Nursery, Maresfield, near Uckfield, Sussex.

TWITCHETT'S DON JOHN CARNATION (the finest Scarlet Bizarre in England); HEADLY'S SARAH, a splendid light-edged Red Picotee—each One Guinea per pair. See Wakeling's "Florist's Guide" for Sept. 1841 and June 1842. Also TWITCHETT'S FAIR ROSAMOND, a rich rose-edged Picotee on a snow-white ground, 10*s.* 6*d.* per pair. The Trade allowance if six pairs be ordered. Address Mr. Twitchett, Cambridge, or Messrs. Dickson, Florists, Acre-lane, Brixton, London.

Mr. Twitchett will show 21 blooms of his Don John against the like number of Martin's Splendid, or any other Scarlet Bizarre, for Two Guineas each bloom, and Twenty Guineas the odds, July 1843, p. p.

SPLENDID ERICAS (HEATHS), EPACRIS, BORONIAS, &c., &c.—J. and J. FAIRBAIRN, in gratefully acknowledging the kind and very liberal patronage they have been favoured with, beg leave most respectfully to solicit the attention and inspection of their friends and the public to their very large and exceedingly healthy Stock of the above highly beautiful tribe of PLANTS, which they flatter themselves are not to be surpassed in the kingdom; and which, from the extent of their stock, they are enabled to offer upon the following very advantageous terms:—

	£	s.
100 fine flowering plants, including 75 Ericas, 20 Epacris, and 5 Boronias. The baskets and packages of the Ericas will consist of the most popular and esteemed kinds—Ampullacea, Ampullacea rubra and elegans, Tricolor, Tricolor superba and elegans, Eximia, Hartnelli, Ventricosa, Ventricosa superba, Globosa, Stricta, and Purpurea, Depressa, Vernix ovata, Westcottia, Willmoreana, Vestita, Hyemalis, Formosa, Mirabilis, Pattersoniana, Picta, Sulphurea, Viridiflora, Intermedia, Mammosa, Linnæana superba, Linnæana curvæflora, Humeana, Banksiana, Sanguinea, Daphnoides, Blanda, Jasminiflora alba, Donnei, Cliffordiana, Rubra, Cerinthoides, Cerinthoides magna, Grandinosa, Verticillata nova, Persoluta rubra, Boweana, Exsurgens coccinea, Echiiflora, Cruenta, Sulphurea, Blandfordia, Trossula, &c., &c., &c. The Epacris will contain Impressa, Impressa pallida, Campanulata alba and rubra, Variabilis, Nivalis, Onosmæflora major, Pulchella, Grandiflora, Pungens, and Purpurascens, &c. &c. for	7	10
75 Fine Flowering Plants from the same Choice Selection,	6	10
50 do. do. do.	5	0
25 do. do. do.	3	0

For the convenience of those Cultivators who are only desirous to add a few gems to their collection, J. and J. F. beg to offer the following very choice and rare Ericas, [illegible] plants, package included, for 3*l.*: Aristata, Massoni, Gemmifera, Macknabbiana, Inflata, Shannoniana, Tricolor, two beautiful new Varieties, Elegans, Cavendishii, Ampullacea vittata, and Ampullacea. No. 1, a beautiful new Hybrid variety.

J. and J. F. beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that their collections of Fuchsias and Verbenas contain all the best varieties in cultivation, and that, having large stocks, they are enabled to offer them at very moderate prices.

J. and J. F. beg leave also to inform their Friends and the Public, that their stock of Fruit-trees, Standard and Dwarf, Trained and Untrained (of the most genuine kinds), Evergreen and Flowering Shrubs, American Plants, Standard and Dwarf Roses, are particularly fine this season, and very extensive. Early demands will receive their prompt and most careful attention, and be much esteemed.

All Orders they may be favoured with packed upon the most approved principles, and delivered free of charge in London.

N.B.—A remittance or reference required from unknown correspondents.—Nurseries, Clapham, near London, Sept. 15, 1842.

FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.

THE above magnificent FUCHSIA was raised by Mr. Meehan, Gardener to Col. Harcourt, at St. Clare, Isle of Wight, from whom Messrs. Youell obtained the entire stock. In May last it was submitted to Dr. Lindley for his opinion, which will be found in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 14th of that month as follows:—

"Your Seedling Fuchsia is by far the finest hybrid we have seen; the flower being three inches in length, with the tube and sepals of a bright carmine colour, and the petals of a rosy purple. If, as you say, it is a strong grower and a free bloomer, it will prove a valuable addition to this beautiful genus."

Messrs. Youell, in bringing this beautiful production into public notice, do so without the slightest diffidence, being fully assured of its giving the most entire satisfaction. It is of vigorous habit, fine foliage, and, as a proof of its being a most profuse bloomer, they have a plant in flower at the present time on one branch of which there are upwards of 200 blooms, forming a splendid object for the Greenhouse, Conservatory, or Flower-garden.

Youell & Co. purpose sending it out in the second week of April next, at 10*s.* 6*d.* per plant, free of postage, to any part of the United Kingdom; and all orders they may be favoured with will be executed in rotation.

Orders from the Continent will receive every care in packing, so as to ensure their safety.

The usual discount to the Trade, where not less than 6 plants are ordered.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Sept. 15, 1842.

PELARGONIUM—LYNE'S SUNRISE.—This valuable and first-rate variety, which has far surpassed "Rising Sun," or any flower of the kind ever produced, can be ordered of *Mr. Wm. Rendle, Union-road Nursery, Plymouth*: or of his London Agents—Messrs. Warner, Seedsmen, Cornhill, and Mr. Wm. Bristow, Seedsman, Knightsbridge, from whom Engravings and Descriptions can be obtained. The Stock being very limited, it is desired that orders will be immediately forwarded, as Mr. Rendle will not guarantee to supply strong Plants without this is attended to. Lyne's Duke of Cornwall, which is styled by the Editor of the *Chronicle* as "*a Flower of extraordinary brilliancy of colour*," with Lyne's Lord Ebrington, Lyne's Princess Royal, Cynthia, Hamlet, and Basset's Glory of the West, can also be obtained on application as above.

Union-road Nursery, Plymouth, Sept. 10, 1842.

FLORIST'S FLOWERS.

J. and W. FINLAYSON, Florists, Seedhills, Paisley, have at present for sale an extensive Collection of Auriculas, Tulips, Ranunculuses, Pinks, Carnations, Picotees, Pansies, &c. The principal part of the Ranunculuses are Scotch flowers, mostly of J. and W. F.'s own raising, and are of a very superior description. Also a few hundred fine plants of Double White Rocket.

Catalogues with particulars may be had on application, post paid. A remittance or reference will be required from unknown correspondents.—Sept. 17, 1842.

ROSES.

H. LANE & SON beg to announce that their Select Annual Descriptive CATALOGUE will be ready for delivery in a few days, and may be had, post-free, on application (enclosing a Twopenny Stamp), at the Nurseries, Great Berkhampsted, Herts.

HEARTSEASE.—The following SEEDLINGS having been carefully selected by H. LANE AND SON from their Stock, are now ready for sending out for the first time, and can be strongly recommended, viz., SIR JOHN SEBRIGHT*, 7*s.* 6*d.*; ALPHA*, 7*s.* 6*d.*; CHRISTINA, 5*s.*; VULCAN, 5*s.*; VENUS, 5*s.*; DIANA, 5*s.*; NERO, 3*s.* 6*d.*; ACTEON, 3*s.* 6*d.*; JOHN FOWLER, 3*s.* 6*d.*; SIGNOR LABLACHE, 3*s.* 6*d.*, and CALYPSO, 3*s.* 6*d.* if ordered singly; but if the whole are taken they will be charged only 45*s.*

Those marked * were awarded Prizes at the Floricultural Society of London's Show, on the 21st of June last.

PELARGONIUMS.

THOSE SPLENDID SEEDLINGS raised by Mr. JOHN WILSON, which during the present season have been the subjects of universal admiration, and for which prizes have been awarded at the various London Exhibitions, will shortly be ready for delivery; and Catalogues of them may now be had *gratis* on application to the Proprietor, J. Pamplin, Nurseryman, Walthamstow.

TO PANSY GROWERS.—In answer to the numerous inquiries J. PEARSON has received, requesting to know when his SEEDLINGS will be let out, he begs to say he has Plants of all except "Milton," and will send them at 15*s.* each on receipt of a Post-office order. BLACK PRINCE, 7*s.* 6*d.*

The usual allowance to the Trade.—Chilwell Nurseries, near Nottingham.

LISIANTHUS RUSSELLIANUS.

J. CUTHILL begs to inform the Trade that he has strong, dwarf, bushy Plants for next year's flowering now ready, at from 24*s.* to 30*s.* per doz. J. C. will have Seed of the above in October; also his Black Spine and Snow's Cucumber Seeds, with his early Melon, &c.—J. Cuthill, Florist, Denmark-hill, Camberwell, London.

THE FINEST VARIETIES OF HYACINTHS, IRISES, AND ANEMONES, AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

JOHN SUTTON and SONS, importing largely of Irises, Hyacinths, Anemones, Tulips, &c., which are selected annually while in bloom in Holland, are enabled to supply such sorts as are most worthy of cultivation, and at very low prices. The following are particularly recommended:—

The finest Hyacinths known, per dozen	£0	15	0
Very fine ditto, per dozen	0	7	6
Ditto ditto Mixed Double, per 100	1	1	0
Superb New Irises, best 30 varieties by name	1	1	0
Ditto ditto ditto Mixed, per 100	1	5	0
The New Large Double Anemones, by name, per 100	3	10	0
The same Varieties, mixed, per 100	1	1	0
Early Single, many colours, per 100	0	7	0

Gladiolus, Ranunculus, Ixias, Tulips, Crocuses, Jonquils, Narcissus, &c., &c., in extensive collections, at low prices, as per Catalogue. N.B.—Goods delivered, free of carriage, to the Railway Stations and Coach Offices in London.

Reading Nursery, Sept. 15.

TO MARKET GARDENERS, NURSERYMEN, AND OTHERS.

PROTHEROE and MORRIS are instructed by the Trustees of Messrs. ADAMSON and SON, of Stoke Newington, to submit to public competition, on the premises, Wells-street, Hackney, on Monday, Oct. 3, 1842, at 11 o'clock precisely, the whole of the VALUABLE STOCK, consisting of about 800 Hand-glasses, 70 Three-light Boxes and Lights, the whole of which are in excellent condition, Horses and Cart, a quantity of fine Rhubarb for forcing, and sundry Utensils. May be viewed two days prior to Sale. Catalogues may be had on the premises, of the principal Seedsmen, aad of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

TO NURSERYMEN, PINE-GROWERS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS are instructed by the Trustees of Messrs. Adamson and Son, Stoke Newington Common, to submit to public competition on the premises, on Monday, Sept. 19th, 1842, and following days, at 11 o'clock, the whole of their celebrated Stock of Pine Plants, Greenhouses, Hothouses, Graperies, Carts, Waggons, and general Farming and Agricultural Implements, and a considerable quantity of Building Materials. The whole comprises about 35,000 feet of Glass, with Brick and Ironwork and Water Apparatus complete; about 6,000 Pine plants of the first quality, and well-known established Stock; a considerable number of Cucumber, Melon, and other Frames and Lights; the stock of Greenhouse and other Plants, Garden Pots, &c.

May be viewed a week prior to Sale. Catalogues may be had of the principal Seedsmen, on the premises, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

The whole of their valuable Nursery and other Stock will be disposed of by public Auction about the third week in October next, of which timely notice and particulars will be given.

BELGRAVE NURSERY.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS are instructed by Mr. J. ROGERS, to offer to Public Auction, on MONDAY the 26th Sept. 1842, and following days, on the Premises, Eaton-square, Pimlico, in consequence of the lease having expired—The Glass and Erections of several Greenhouses and Pits, Brickwork, about 300 feet of 6-inch Waterpipe, a quantity of Flints suitable for Rockwork, and a large quantity of York Paving: also the whole of the Nursery Stock, consisting of fine large bearing Standard Mulberries, Almonds, Acacias, Limes, Poplars, Bignonias, Catalpa, Lilac, Cytisus, Laburnum, fine Hollies, Laurels, Privets, Box, Roses, Laurustinus, Aucubas, Bays, Scarlet and White Rhododendrons, Cedars of Lebanon, Evergreen Oaks, Arbor-vitæ, Cypress, Daphnes, Jasmines, a large quantity of Ivy in pots from 3 to 8 feet, Large Privet Hedges, Box Edging, Thrift, &c.; Pinks, Carnations, Herbaceous Plants, &c. &c.

May be viewed a week prior to the Sale.—Catalogues to be had on the premises, of the principal Seedsmen in London, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

EDWARD BECK, MANUFACTURER IN SLATE, Isleworth, Middlesex, respectfully informs Horticulturists, that his IMPROVED SLATE TUBS for Orange Trees and Conservatory Plants, mounted upon rollers, Slate Cisterns, Shelves, and Edgings for garden paths, may be seen in use at his house upon application to the gardener.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained of any size from JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pineapple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's-road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

HEATING BY HOT WATER.

JOHN WALKER, 46, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, London, having been for many years extensively engaged in Warming Churches, Manufactories, Hospitals, Hothouses, Conservatories, and Private Houses, by means of Hot Water, either in Pipes or Pedestals, can confidently recommend this mode of heating in preference to any other. Numerous references can be given both in town and country, where he has successfully and satisfactorily applied it. Baths fitted up and heated in a superior manner. Orders executed in all parts of the Country with punctuality and despatch.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and Co., Agents for the Old Park Iron-works, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, solicit an inspection of their improved Conical Boiler. (See Editor's description, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, March 12, p. 175.) To Amateurs these Boilers will be found invaluable. They are complete without furnaces or setting in brickwork, movable at pleasure, very ornamental in appearance, and require attention only once in 14 or 15 hours, price 5*l.* 5*s.* and upwards. Further particulars, with plans and estimates for heating any description of building, may be obtained as above; where also may be seen the improved Wrought-iron Boiler, as applied with Chanter's Smoke-consuming Furnaces at Chatsworth, and many other of the Nobility's Seats, Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c. The trade supplied with Hot-water Socket-pipes.

N.B.—WAYTE's New Patent Land-pressers and Drills.

THE GARDENER AND PRACTICAL FLORIST, No. III., contains—Properties of Flowers and Plants, No. 3; Properties of the Geranium; Botanical Fallacies; Culture of the Auricula; Progress of Improvement in Florist's Flowers; Violets; The Suburban Horticulturist; The Management of Plants in Dwelling-houses; Extracts from the Note-Book of a Practical Gardener.

*** THE GARDENER *is published weekly, price* 3*d.*, *and in monthly parts, price* 1*s.*; the First of which will appear with the Magazines.

London: R. Groombridge, Paternoster-row; where all Advertisements and communications must be sent free. May be had or ordered of all Booksellers.

WEST ON HEDGE-ROW TIMBER.

Published this day, 8vo, pp. 136, 6*s.* Boards,

REMARKS on the MANAGEMENT, or rather the *MIS*-MANAGEMENT of WOODS, PLANTATIONS, and HEDGE-ROW TIMBER. By J. WEST, Land Agent, &c. North Collingham, Newark, Notts.

"The subject of which this volume treats is a very extensive and a very important one. Although there are many persons possessed of wide estates who are fully sensible of the importance of careful and systematic management in the growth of timber, yet, altogether, it is a matter which has been more neglected and left to chance as to its results, than almost any other in the wide range of rural affairs. Mr. West severely censures this too general negligence on so important a subject, shows clearly in what the mismanagement consists, and points out the more proper modes of proceeding. His work is one of value, and ought to be widely known."—ARGUS, Sept. 10, 1842.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

Just published, price 6*s.* cloth,

THE HAND-BOOK OF CHEMISTRY; with a complete Index of Reference. By G. H. CAUNTER, Esq.

London: W. S. Orr & Co.; and W. & R. Chambers, Edinburgh.

In one small volume, price 15*s.*

PAXTON'S POCKET BOTANICAL DICTIONARY.

In what may be called an age of Cyclopædias, when the compression of a great variety of information into one volume, in order to bring it within the means of persons of all ranks, is so universally sought, it is evidently desirable that the Gardener, and those connected with his profession, should be as well accommodated as other classes in this particular. No such work existing, however, prior to the issue of the present publication, its value will be at once apparent; since it combines the more essential features of a Botanical Catalogue, a Horticultural Guide, and a Technical Glossary.

Besides being of this comprehensive description, it is especially adapted for the Amateur and Floriculturist; who may, by carrying it in his pocket, examine all the plants that are at any time submitted to his inspection, and immediately derive every intelligence respecting the peculiarities or affinities of particular species which could reasonably be wished for. This is an advantage that can only be sufficiently estimated by those who have felt the want of such an assistant; and to all such individuals, as well as to every agent or friend of horticulture, the Pocket Botanical Dictionary is decidedly indispensable.

London: J. Andrews, Bond-street; Orr and Co., Paternoster-row.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a middle-aged married man, who has had extensive practice in every branch of his business. The most satisfactory references can be had from the place he is now about to leave. Letters addressed to T. Harrison, Nursery and Seedsman, York, will have immediate attention.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, William Stevenson, 33 years of age; has had 13 years' practical experience in first-rate situations, including Oxenford Castle, Howkston, Stowe, &c. &c. For character, he refers Noblemen and Gentlemen to Mr. Ferguson, Stowe, Buckingham. Letters addressed to W. S., Aylesbury Nursery, Bucks, will be immediately attended to.

WANTED by a Young Man, aged 21, who has a slight knowledge of Gardening, a situation under a GARDENER, for improvement. 10*l.* will be given as a premium. Address, prepaid, James Turner, Stillingfleet, near York.

Just published, in 2 vols. 8vo. cloth, price 24*s.*

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS of the QUEENS of ENGLAND. By HANNAH LAWRANCE.

"These laborious and interesting memoirs."—*Athenæum.*

"This very industrious and interesting work."—*Examiner.*

"One of the most pleasing and valuable contributions which English history has received for many years."—*British Mag.*

"Narratives of as much interest as if they were pure dramas."—*Atlas.* Edward Moxon, Dover-street.

TO FLORISTS.—SELECT PLANTS FOR SALE. A BARGAIN.—TO BE SOLD, a few Camellias, Azaleas, Orange-trees, Hedychium speciosum, Strelitzia reginæ, &c., mostly in high condition; the Property of a Gentleman who wishes to reduce his Stock. They are in a Garden adjoining a Railway, rather more than an hour's ride from Town, and will be sold a bargain. For Particulars apply to Messrs. Tyerman and Gardiner, 6, Chancery-lane, London.

WANTED to purchase Second-Hand, but in good preservation, a small GREENHOUSE, sufficiently near Greenwich to be conveyed there without much additional expense. Letters post free, addressed to A. Z., Post-Office, Blackheath, Kent, will receive early attention.

MECHI'S superb TEA TRAYS, in Papier Maché (Manufactory, 4, Leadenhall-street, London), are unrivalled specimens of Japan work, infinitely surpassing the Chinese. The prices vary from a very low figure up to twenty guineas the set. They comprise some brilliant specimens of art in figures, landscapes, flowers, and birds, with buhl and gold. The same manufacture is applied in work boxes, dressing cases, envelope cases, netting boxes, glove boxes, playing card boxes, and ladies' visiting card cases, hand screens, pole screens, card racks, inkstands, ladies' work tables, chess tables, portfolios, note and cake baskets, ladies' desks, letter boxes, &c. The foregoing are all in Papier Maché, and very cheap, say from 13*s.* up to 20*l.*; and Mechi can confidently assert that his establishment for these articles surpasses in price, quality, and extent of stock, any similar concern in the United Kingdom. Mechi is sole inventor of the Mechian dressing cases, the patent castellated tooth brushes, 9*d.* each, the cushioned bagatelle tables, the magic razor strop, and peculiar steel razor. A visit to his establishment will gratify those who are desirous of seeing the most perfect manufactures of this country displayed in the most attractive form.

SHIPS FOR NEW ZEALAND, under Charter to the New Zealand Company, to sail as under mentioned, viz.—

FOR NELSON AND WELLINGTON:

INDUS, A 1, 425 tons, from London, 1st October.

For further particulars apply at the New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings.

EMIGRATION to NEW ZEALAND. IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND SMALL CAPITALISTS.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY having received numerous applications for passages from persons of the above description, and being desirous of facilitating the emigration to New Zealand of persons of the Labouring Class, of good character, but who do not fall within the regulations entitling them to a Free Passage; and also of Small Capitalists, to whom the costly accommodation usually provided for Cabin Passengers would be unsuitable: Notice is hereby given that Cabin Passages to Wellington and Nelson may be obtained in a First-class Ship chartered by the Company, to sail from the port of London positively on the 15th of NOVEMBER NEXT, on the following terms:—

The price of a Chief Cabin passage, with a liberal dietary, will be Fifty Guineas for a married couple, and Thirty Guineas for a single adult person; and that of a Fore Cabin passage will be Twenty Pounds per adult. The prices for children will be in the proportions fixed by the Passengers' Act, or as the Directors may fix, in the case of large families.

Families who may desire it, may have extra space for their accommodation, upon payment of a proportionate additional sum. One ton freight will be allowed to Chief Cabin, and half a ton to Fore Cabin Passengers, free of charge; extra freight will be allowed by the Directors in their discretion, at the rate of 45*s.* per ton measurement, and 25*s.* per ton dead weight.

The Company will appoint an experienced Surgeon, and will provide medicines and medical comforts.

Applications for Passage or Freight to be addressed to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company, Broad-street Buildings, London, on or before Saturday, the 15th of October next.

A Deposit of 10*l.* will be required for every Chief Cabin Passage, and of 5*l.* for every Fore Cabin Passage, which must be paid to the Company on or before the 15th of October, and the remainder of the Passage Moneys previously to embarkation.

By order of the Court, JOHN WARD, Secretary.

New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings,
14th September, 1842.

HODGSON and ABBOTT'S PALE ALE.—The above celebrated Beer, so strongly recommended by the Faculty, is to be procured only from E. ABBOTT, Brewery, Bow, Middlesex. The Trade not being supplied, the Pale Ale cannot be genuine if procured elsewhere.

City Office, 98, Gracechurch-street.

WHITE TEETH. ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.—This is an efficient White Powder for the Teeth, solely prepared from Oriental Herbs of the most delightful odour, and of sovereign virtue for strengthening, preserving, and thoroughly cleansing the Teeth. It eradicates tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it gives a pearl-like whiteness; and, above all, from its disinfecting properties, gives sweetness to the breath. As an antiscorbutic, the gums also share in its transcendant powers. Scurvy is eradicated from them, and a healthy action and redness are induced, that offer to the notice of the medical practitioner the most indubitable signs of their healthful state. Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included. *** NOTICE—The Name and Address of the Proprietors, A. ROWLAND AND SON, 20, Hatton Garden, London, are engraved on the Government stamp which is pasted on each.

*** Be sure to ask for "ROWLAND'S."

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY in Regent-Street are DISCONTINUED till Tuesday, October the 4th, in consequence of the Meeting-room being under repair.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1842.

• MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, Sept. 20 . . } Floricultural . . . . . { 2 P.M.
— — 27 . . } { 7½ P.M.
Saturday, Sept. 24 . Royal Botanic . . . . . 3½ P.M.

COUNTRY SHOWS.—Sept. 20, Elham. 21, Nottingham, Faversham, Thornbury. 23, Norwich. 24, Wexford. 26, Newcastle. 27, Tamworth.

OUR attention was lately called by a correspondent to the curious fact that Sir W. Pepys' garden at Tandridge, in Surrey, in a sandy soil, is in the most luxuriant beauty, though it has not received, this hot and dry weather, one drop of water but what has fallen from the heavens. Upon inquiry, we learn from Mr. Clark, the intelligent gardener at Tandridge Court, that the present site of the flower-garden there was some eight years since partly pond, and partly a sandy bank. The former was filled up with earth near at hand; the latter was removed to the depth of three feet. A compost prepared of sandy loam, decayed vegetable mould, silver sand, and lime, well mixed and seasoned, was substituted, to the depth of three feet. It is perfectly true, that in this place, during the late dry season, not even a partial thunder-shower having occurred, there has been no occasion to water anything, except the tall sorts of Lobelias and Fuchsias. Mr. Clark finds, from long experience, that if pains are taken at first to prepare a good soil to the depth of about three feet, it retains its moisture, and plants flourish in it much better than if watered artificially.

In this opinion we concur. In fact, it is so much illustrated by a paragraph in the "Theory of Horticulture," that we take the liberty of quoting the passage entire.

"It is doubtful whether, in the open air, watering is not often more productive of disadvantage than of real service to plants. When plants are watered naturally, the whole air is saturated with humidity at the same time as the soil is penetrated by the rain; and in this case the aqueous particles mingled with the earth are very gradually introduced into the circulating system; for the moisture of the air prevents a rapid perspiration. Not so when plants in the open air are artificially watered. This operation is usually performed in hot dry weather, and must necessarily be very limited in its effects; it can have little if any influence upon the atmosphere. Then, the parched air robs the leaves rapidly of their moisture, so long as the latter is abundant: the roots are suddenly and violently excited; and after a short time the exciting cause is suddenly withdrawn by the momentary supply of water being cut off by evaporation, and by filtration through the bibulous substances of which soil usually consists. Then, again, the rapid evaporation from the soil in dry weather has the effect of lowering the temperature of the earth; and this has been before shown to be injurious. Such a lowering, from such a cause, does not take place when plants are refreshed by showers, because at that time the dampness of the air prevents evaporation from the soil, just as it prevents perspiration from the leaves. Moreover, in stiff soils, the dashing of water upon the surface has, after a little while, the effect of puddling the ground, and rendering it impervious, so that the descent of water to the roots is impeded, whether it is communicated artificially, or by the fall of rain. It is, therefore, doubtful whether artificial watering of plants in the open air is advantageous, unless in particular cases; and most assuredly, if it is done at all, it ought to be much more copious than usual."—*Theory of Horticulture*, p. 125.

IN the chronicles of the Queen's visit to Scotland, it is recorded that, at Taymouth Castle, HER MAJESTY "planted two trees in the park on the eastern side of the Castle—an Oak and a Scotch Fir. Her Majesty handled an elegant mahogany spade, made expressly for the occasion, *with the skill of an experienced gardener.*" We trust that our fair friends will thus be fortified in their Horticultural resolves, and indeed become good gardeners, now that so illustrious an example has been set them. Horticulture, too, will more than ever claim the dignity of an honourable profession, when it is known that the Queen of England has condescended to labour at the art with her own Royal hands.

NOTHING can more plainly show how much were wanted the observations we have lately made on weeds than the many complaints that have been addressed to us by gardeners on the one hand, and their employers on the other; the first remonstrating, angrily enough sometimes, for what they call our showing them up; the second, urging us to continue our observations upon the same subject, because of the negligence of their gardeners, as regards the neatness of their premises. From these we last week selected for publication one only, signed "A Gardener." The writer of this letter appears to be a sensible person, and we like his tone; and therefore it is that we gave him a place.

He says, that in many cases a gardener *cannot* keep his weeds in check, because he is badly provided with labourers; and that, therefore, it is unfair to throw upon the gardener the unneatness which is really owing to the parsimony of his master. No doubt this *may* be the case, and *sometimes* is: but our experience tells us, that neatness depends more upon foresight and method, and a continual attention to it everywhere, than upon the amount of means that a gardener has at his disposal. We repeat it, that the destruction of annual weeds is a cheap and easy process, provided they are constantly looked after; and that, once effected, scarcely any labour worth talking of is required afterwards. This too, we will add, that some of the worst-kept places we have ever seen were where the allowance of labour was most ample. The whole secret lies in *never allowing such weeds to* FLOWER *upon any part of the premises.*

With regard to our leaning more to masters than their men, that we must beg to deny. We lean to neither the one nor the other, but we hold a steady balance in which each may be placed. It is true that we have always set our faces against that insane, and, let us add, disgraceful abuse of their superiors, which some gardeners indulge in, and which, in an anonymous form, has been allowed to find its way into certain gardening publications It is also true that we have never permitted one-sided statements in favour of gardeners to find their way into our columns, nor have we been malicious enough to raise their expectations of improving their condition by delusive representations that can never be realised. But, on the other hand, we lose no opportunity of rendering them services in a practical manner; and they may be assured, that to point out their errors—to persuade the respectable part of them to set their faces against those who are not so —to induce them so to act as to be raised in the eyes of their employers, are far more efficient means of bettering their condition than joining in an idle and often very unjust cry against their masters.

There are people in the world who think a great deal of the rights of servants, and very little of the rights of those who pay and feed them; and who, if the good sense of gardeners did not prevent it, would soon put an end to gardening altogether, by disgusting the wealthy classes, by whom alone gardeners can be employed.

We trust that even the humblest of our readers will despise the evil counsels of these Horticultural Chartists, who, after leading their foolish followers into ruin, will be the first to turn round and disclaim their acts. Good conduct and a contented mind are among the most certain of all means on which a gardener can rely for permanent prosperity; while, on the contrary, a surly, grumbling, discontented fellow gains nothing whatever by such feelings, except dismissal from every place where he is employed, until there is nothing left for him but the workhouse.

No one can have the real welfare of gardeners more sincerely at heart than we have; few persons, we believe, possess the same means of rendering them services; and we are at all times ready to assist those who really deserve it. We know how highly estimable a body of men they constitute, and we lament to see how ill they are often remunerated for their valuable labours; but we also know that there are many ignorant, dishonest, ill-conditioned men among them, and that it is to these that the low station occupied by gardeners is mainly owing. It is doubtless true that many mean, exacting masters are to be met with, and that some mischief is done to gardeners by the bad example such persons set to their neighbours; but they are the exception, and not the rule. Infinitely more injury to the profession arises from the conduct of idle, slovenly, sotting, ignorant gardeners; for they so lower the standard of their class, as to extinguish that kind and generous consideration for his dependants which is one of the noblest attributes of the English country gentleman.

HUMUS AND HUMIC ACID.

THERE is, perhaps, no subject connected with the nutrition of plants which has led to more discussion than the substance called humus; as we have recently on several occasions spoken of humus and humic acid, perhaps a few remarks on the nature, origin, and properties of these substances may not be devoid of interest.

When a chemist analyses a soil, that is to say, when by varied and careful experiments he endeavours to ascertain the properties and constitution of the various matters which enter into its composition, he naturally is led to separate them into the inorganic and the organic; those which are purely of an earthy and indestructible nature, and those which result from the decay of plants or animal matters. Animal substances, for the most part, putrify or undergo decomposition rapidly, being resolved into carbonic acid, ammonia, and other gaseous matters; whilst the remains of vegetables decay slowly and in a very different manner. Animal matters are in time wholly dissipated and converted into gas; whilst vegetable substances undergo a similar change, but far more slowly and imperfectly; for, when the decay of a plant is complete, there generally remains a considerable bulk of solid dark-coloured matter, which, though it does not at all resemble any of the forms of organic matter we are acquainted with, yet may readily be proved to be of organic origin, as it is combustible, burning easily in the fire, forming carbonic acid and water, and leaving, perhaps, a small quantity of ash. When we remember the manner in which, year after year, the plants which grow on the land gather carbon from the air by their leaves, whilst they as constantly increase the quantity of organic matter in the soil, every season adding leaves and roots to it, which by decaying are gradually converted into the dark-coloured combustible substance just mentioned, it is plain that all soil must contain more or less organic matter mingled with the earthy ingredient of which it is principally composed.

Decaying substances of this description have been termed humus, and hence a barren sandy soil on which very few plants have grown is said to contain little humus, whilst well-cultivated garden soil which has been well manured and which abounds in decaying organic matters is said to be rich in humus. It is evident that the substances called humus must be somewhat variable in nature; in general the term has been applied to all the brown, decaying, organic matters found in the soil. It is nearly insoluble in water, only a small quantity dissolving in that fluid, and communicating to it a very pale straw yellow colour: when put into an alkaline solution, that is to say, into water containing caustic potash or soda, a brown solution is formed, far darker than is every obtained when merely water is employed. When humus is carefully dried and preserved in dry air, it may be kept a very long time without diminishing in quantity, or undergoing any perceptible change. In the same way, it may be kept under water for a long time, provided air be excluded; but when exposed to moist air, it soon begins to change, carbonic acid is formed, the humus diminishes in weight and at the same time becomes darker in colour. When heated in the air, humus inflames and readily burns with a pale flame, like rotten wood, which, in fact, consists principally of humus.

There are two modifications of humus which are formed from it under proper circumstances. The one is known under the name of mould, coal of humus, and humin; whilst the other is termed humic acid. The former is the dark-coloured substance produced by the gradual exposure of humus to the air; it is far less soluble in water or alkaline solutions than humus, and contains less hydrogen than that substance; hence, though like humus it is combustible, it burns with less flame, and in a manner more resembling charcoal. Humic acid is formed whenever caustic alkalies act on humus. It differs from humus in possessing feeble acid powers, that is to say, it combines with the alkalies and earths to form salts, which are slightly soluble in water, and in which the bases, though united to a very feeble acid, are united in different proportions, constituting, therefore, distinct salts, though very liable to be decomposed by more powerful acids. The dark colour of the solution formed by the action of alkaline salts on humus is due to the presence of a small quantity of humates, or compounds of humic acid; for whenever alkalies act on humus, a portion of humic acid is generated, which combines with the alkali to form a salt.

Having thus very briefly mentioned the three varieties of humus which can exist in the soil, a few words may be said respecting the probable office performed by them in the nutrition of plants, and the theories respecting them which have attracted the greatest attention. In the early part of this century, when attention was first paid to the organic matter always present in fertile soils, it was observed that, by the action of alkaline solutions on the soil, a quantity of dark-coloured organic matter could be dissolved. The substance thus extracted from the earth was called humic acid; its properties were partially investigated, and important effects in the nutrition of plants were attributed to its presence in the soil; the old theory of Priestley, Ingenhousz, and others, was, for the time, set aside, and in place of saying, as they did, that plants derived their carbon from the carbonic acid gas, or fixed air, in the atmosphere, it was stated that humic acid was the great source of carbon, that it was formed by the decay of organic matter, and rendered soluble by alkalies and other bases present in the soil. At that period the nature of manure was very imperfectly understood, and very crude and indefinite ideas were entertained respecting the use of humus, which was, however, supposed, in some way or other, to be the great source of carbon. Thanks to the labours of Liebig, we have now clearer views on the subject, and the doubts and difficulties of former years are removed. He has successfully disproved the humic acid theory, and re-established the old view of the source of carbon, namely, that plants obtain it by the decomposition of carbonic acid gas. The use of humus in a soil, according to his view, is not to furnish a supply of humic acid and humates when acted on by alkalies, but to provide carbonic acid by gradual oxidation or decay. Although he has clearly proved that plants do not derive their carbon from humic acid, or humus rendered soluble in water by the action of bases, yet it is very probable that humic acid is constantly being formed in the soil, and it may possibly effect other purposes, such as the formation of ammonia, and hence assist in the assimilation of nitrogen. In saying this, it is not meant for a moment to question the correctness of the present theory of the assimilation of carbon, but rather to show that although it is proved that the chief value of humus consists in its evolving carbonic acid whilst undergoing decay and passing into mould, it is not proved that it does not at the same time perform other functions in the nutrition of plants.—*E.*

ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XXXIV.

THE TURNIP SAW-FLY, named *Athalia spinarum*, is the parent of the Black-caterpillar, which is also called the Black-palmer, Black-canker, Black-jack, Black-slug, and Nigger, or Negro. Having found the flies last month in the chalk-pits of Kent, I felt persuaded that the Negro-caterpillars would make their appearance amongst the Turnip-crops this autumn or next spring; and my suspicions were but too well grounded, for I have received letters from Norfolk, Suffolk, and Surrey, informing me that these destroyers are at work. Although it may happen that the kitchen-garden seldom suffers from their attacks, yet, as every Turnip-field is liable to be devoured by them, it is advisable to call the attention of cultivators generally to this very important subject: I hope, therefore, that the following information will prove useful to every one who grows this invaluable vegetable, and I trust that it may elicit observations which may throw farther light upon their economy—for instance, their caprice in preferring English Turnips in some districts, whilst in others they have only fed upon the Swedes; some fields are regularly defoliated, whilst others are consumed in patches, whether the heavy rains have affected them, &c.

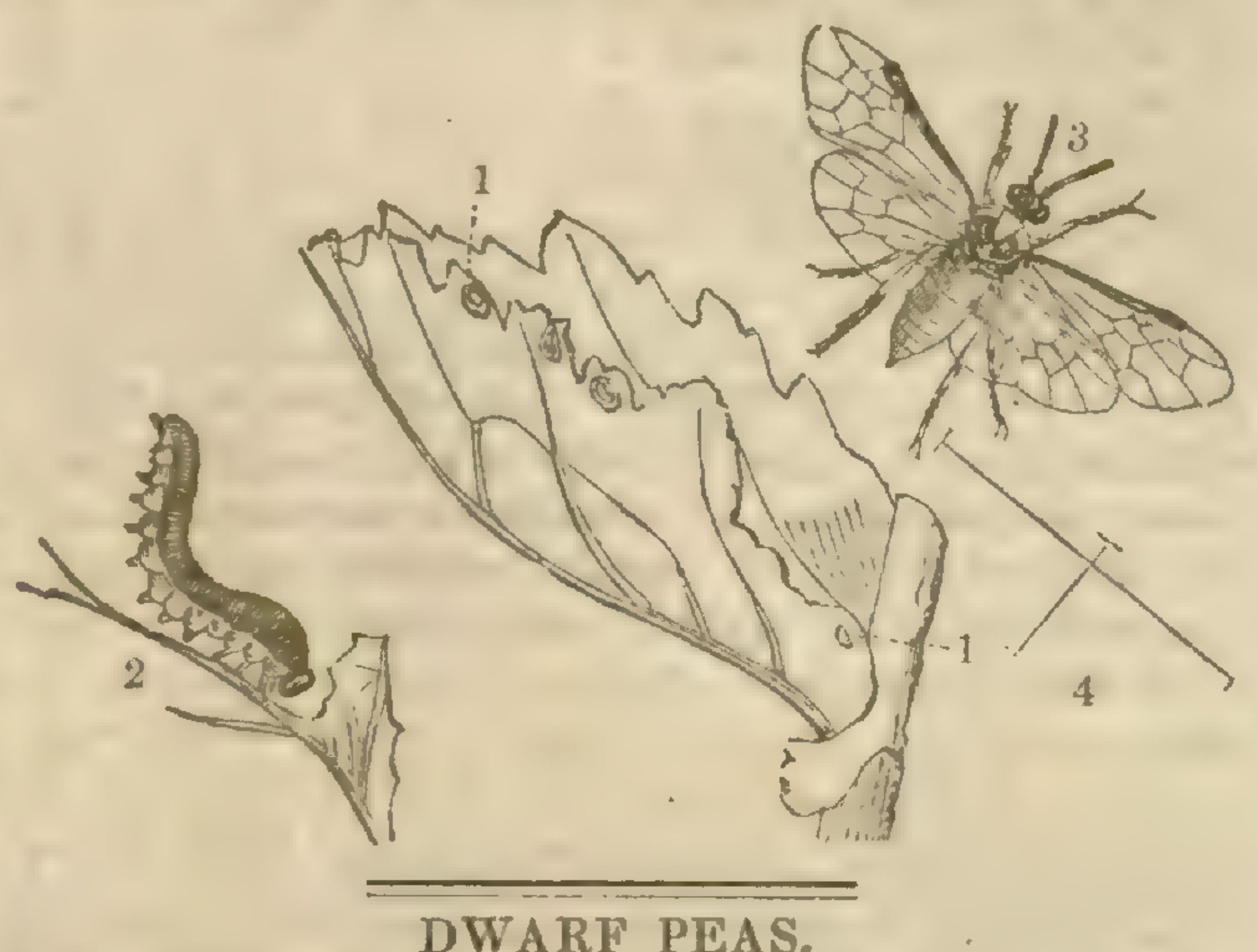
It is now well ascertained that by the proper management of ducks, and the use of sheep, any serious mischief from the Negroes may be averted. If ducks be not on the premises, they should be purchased, without delay, by the farmer who has detected the enemy on his Turnips; those from 3 to 5 weeks old are the most efficient for the purpose; for old ducks do not work well. If time will allow, they should have some of the Negroes with some barley offered to them when hungry, in order to bring them acquainted with the vermin they are to search for; the ducks, however, should be driven to the field as soon as possible, or if at a distance, they may be carried in a cart or waggon. They ought then to be divided into troops, consisting of not more than 100 each, under the superintendence of a boy or girl, who must precede the ducks with a long light hazel stick or willow rod, to brush the Negroes off the Turnip-leaves, as well as to drive the birds to water and to rest, 3 or 4 times a-day; after drinking, the ducks will often disgorge the Negroes in great quantities, and soon go to work again with whetted appetites; they must also be driven home at night and put into a barn, when they ought to be fed with a little barley or other grain, to keep them in health and vigour, otherwise so much living animal food disagrees with them and causes diarrhœa. Poultry, also, with the exception of turkeys, are found to answer well, especially where the Negroes are not very abundant.

The next best remedy sheep will supply; in Sussex and Suffolk these simple agents were resorted to with great success. It is advisable first to harrow the Turnips, and immediately after the sheep must be driven once or twice across the field, as close as possible, so that no part may escape, and the more numerous the flock the better: if this be repeated two or three days successively, no farther mischief will ensue from the Negroes. This desirable result is easily explained: for by harrowing or drawing a bushed hurdle over the Turnips, the Negroes are dislodged, and fall to the ground, and the sheep following, trample them to death. Those who cannot command either ducks or sheep in sufficient numbers, may effect essential service by hand-picking, although it is a tedious, and, perhaps, an expensive remedy. The best plan seems to be sending 10 or 12 children with pint pots into the field, under a superintendent; and as they fill the pots, they must be emptied into some large covered vessel conveniently placed, and containing some brine or lime-water to prevent the Negreos from crawling out when the cover is removed. It has been ascertained that a boy ten years old gathered 180 Negroes in an hour, in a field suffering only in a slight degree: at 8 hours per diem this would amount to nearly 1,500, which would give 9,000 a week; and thus 10 or 12 children might destroy 90 or 100,000 in the space of six days, even where the Negroes are *not* abundant.

Let it be remembered also that hoeing Turnips infested by the Negro-caterpillars is the most fatal of all operations to the crop; few of them are killed by the hoe, and as their food is thereby reduced possibly one half, the remainder more speedily, and with greater certainty, falls a sacrifice to their ravages; it also prepares the soil for the full-grown Negroes to bury themselves with greater ease, in order to undergo their transformations. As soon, however, as they have disappeared, the hoes may be set to work with great advantage, where the crop has been only partially injured, for then it will disturb and destroy multitudes of those which have entered the earth, and would produce the parents of successive broods of Saw-flies; and such would likewise be the best time to scatter lime dust or water, with salt or liquid manure.

As early as May, or sooner, the Saw-flies make their appearance; the female (fig. 3) lays her eggs on the under surface along the margin of the leaf (fig. 1); these hatch in about five days, and produce the Negroes, which are not thicker than a fine thread and white, but after changing their skins they become black, and eventually are three-quarters of an inch long (fig. 2), when they are more of a lead colour and yellowish white beneath, their skins being very much wrinkled; they erect their tails whilst feeding, and are stretched out at full length in repose, or lie sleeping coiled up on the leaf; they are feeding about three weeks, after which they descend to the ground and enter the earth, where they form a cocoon silvery inside, in which the larva eventually becomes a pupa. In summer they remain only three weeks in this quiescent state, but the autumnal ones lie buried through the winter. The remedies proposed are principally collected from an article in the 2d volume of the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, to which the reader is referred for a very full account of this enemy to the Turnip-crop; and coloured figures of the fly, with dissections, &c., will be found in Curtis's Brit. Ent., plate 617.—*Ruricola.*

In my last paper upon *Cladius difformis*, I fear that the larva figured is the young of some other Saw-fly, for I have since seen both sorts upon the same leaf, and I think the larva of the Cladius never curls itself up: the *description*, however, is quite correct in every other respect.



DWARF PEAS.

A correspondent having requested us to furnish him with a list of the best varieties of Dwarf Peas, we have obtained the following, in the hope that it will prove useful to many others:—

1. *Bishop's Dwarf.*—This variety grows about two feet high, and is well suited for the first sowing to stand the winter; but it is neither so early nor so abundant a bearer as the Early Frame; if sown at different periods it will furnish a good succession of early crops.

2. *Dwarf Brittany.*—This sort does not grow more than six or eight inches high, but is nevertheless an abundant bearer; it is about a week later than the preceding, and it will stand the winter; but it does best if sown early in spring.

3. *Spanish or Knox's Dwarf.*—This variety grows about two feet high, and comes into bearing about a week after the preceding. It is a tolerably good bearer, but is only fit for summer use; it should, therefore, be sown early in spring, as it is too tender to stand through the winter.

4. *Groom's superb Dwarf Blue.*—This is the best dwarf variety for summer use, and grows about one foot and a half or two feet high. It is a very abundant bearer, and possesses all the good qualities of the Blue Prussian. It is only fit for late sowing, and if sown at different times from March to June, it will furnish a succession without any other variety.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXXVIII.

PREPARATIONS must now be made for the protection of tender plants during the winter months, of which we are already reminded by the cold and chilly evening air. The enthusiastic amateur will probably find a difficulty in stowing away the numerous plants which have been raised from seeds or cuttings since the spring, and I will therefore describe to him some cheap and efficient pits, which I observed in a country nursery a few weeks ago. The walls are built of peat turf nicely cut from a common, much in the same manner as those which are used for burning, but of course considerably larger. In building, the walls should be made to slope outwards a little, and should be well filled in behind with solid earth; the inside can then be cut neatly with a sharp instrument, and a most excellent wall will thus be formed. If any of the readers of these papers have ever visited the Military College at Sandhurst, they will have observed the same thing done on a large scale, in the formation of the various batteries for exercising the students. After the walls have been built, all that is necessary is, to drive down some strong wooden posts along the back and front, on which the sill and rafters rest, as well as upon the turf wall. If at any time the turf sinks, these support the sill and the rafters, and by pushing in a little turf below the former, the vacancy will be filled up. Such pits will last for many years, and, when covered with good sashes, are dry, and much warmer than even those which are built of brick and mortar; and, the ground at the back and front being nearly level with the glass, the whole are very easily covered with dry straw or litter, when such protection is required in winter. The amateur who lives on the confines of a heath country will therefore see, that he has the means of erecting, at a trifling expense, a place in which he will be enabled to keep such things as Pentstemons, Calceolárias, Verbenas, and even, in mild winters, Pelargóniums, for turning out into the flower-beds in summer. Where litter would be objectionable, a small hot-water apparatus could be introduced, having a two-inch pipe carried along the front, and returned again into the boiler. Of course this would add considerably to the expense; but then all kinds of greenhouse plants could be kept in the greatest safety.

The greenhouse must be got ready as soon as possible for the reception of the plants. If the sashes are moveable, they ought to be taken off and well washed, as well as the walls, rafters, wires for creepers, and the stages; for general cleanliness is essential to the welfare of plants as well as animals. If Vines are grown upon the rafters of the greenhouse, the other things which are kept upon the stages must remain in the open air as long as they are safe from frost. The wood of the Vines will then be pretty well ripened, and they may either be tied close together, or, if the house is properly constructed, they can be drawn out into the open air. Caméllias, which have been out of doors during the summer, should now be re-potted and brought into the greenhouse without delay. In potting them, take care not to use a soil which will set hard; there are some kinds of loam which, when mixed with peat, are little better than mortar, and will ultimately injure the roots of the plants. If the loam you possess has a property of this description, use nothing but rich peat and leaf mould; but if it has not, then equal parts of loam and peat, with about one-fourth of sand and rotten dung, may be used for the mixture.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Action of Sulphate of Copper on Weeds.—In noticing some remarks I sent you on the sulphate of copper most effectually destroying moss on gravel-walks for at least a twelvemonth, you lately stated that this salt was beneficial to the growth of certain plants. Have you any good facts of this? for I rather doubt it. I have seen garden walks in Devon and Cornwall prepared with rubbish from the mines, which never produced a weed of any kind. This seems to be owing to the presence of such minerals as pyritous copper, iron, and arsenic, which are disseminated in minute particles through the mass. These minerals, at least the iron pyrites, by the action of the air, are continually passing to the state of sulphates; and it is the presence of these salts, as I suppose, which prevents the growth of weeds. Quere, whether by scattering pounded iron pyrites among gravel an equally beneficial result might not be readily obtained?—*J. S. Henslow.*—[In some experiments in the garden of the Horticultural Society, it was found that sulphate of copper does not destroy weeds permanently except in large doses; many things, Grass for example, resist its action. It was found that doses of 2½ to 10 ounces per square rod of this salt applied to turf did no injury to the Grass; but no Clover in any case made its appearance where the salt was applied, although the turf produced it abundantly elsewhere.]

Application of Lime-rubbish and Salt.—I wrote to you in the spring, complaining that my garden had always produced soft, watery Potatoes. Your reply was, that however light my topspit might be, yet that the subsoil was wet and cold. I now believe you are right; for I planted my Potatoes this spring *on the surface* of the ground, and drew earth up at once with the hoe to cover them, about as much as an ordinary first earthing-up; the second earthing-up was done with the spade. The result has been, that all dug up to the present time are excellent mealy Potatoes. I now want a little more information, for I am disposed to think there is very little lime or chalk in our soil, and that an addition of it will do good. Will you, therefore, tell me whether the old mortar from the clearing of bricks and old ceilings of rooms will do as well as new lime or chalk, or whether it has any of the properties of new lime or chalk left in it; or does it only act mechanically by dividing the particles of the soil? I have used salt to new-made Asparagus and Sea-kale beds (the latter raised yearly from seed), twice this summer, with apparent advantage; but to Turnips, raked in with the seed, I fear it will not be beneficial. They appear to be turning yellow; and, on examining the root, I cannot find any grubs, but the greater part of the plants appear to be withering away. Can you tell if this be caused by the salt, or by anything else?—*H. C., Kensington.*—[Old lime rubbish and plaster form a most excellent manure, independently of acting like lime. Salt is probably the cause of the ill health of your Turnips; it will not suit all things equally; but Sea-kale and Asparagus, being coast plants, will naturally feed on salt.]

Lime Water.—I consider your correspondent "C.," in 605 of the *Chronicle*, has admitted water too hastily into his tank. It is many months before the lime in mortar has recovered the carbonic acid from the atmosphere; and until it has done so, the water will infallibly dissolve it in large quantities. A coating of Roman cement will be advantageous, but will not entirely remove this objection. I believe that I considerably accelerated the restoration of the carbonic acid to the cement of a tank by burning charcoal in it, being careful to keep the tank closed. Care should be taken not to allow any one to descend into the tank whilst it is filled with the carbonic acid thus procured. Before the expiration of a twelvemonth, the water in my tank had entirely lost the taste of lime.—*J. S. Henslow.*

Seedling Fruit-Trees.—Many years ago I sent home from Italy seeds of different fruits, which have been raised, and are now beginning to bear. The trees have never been grafted, pruned, or taken any care of since they were transplanted. Two have borne this year, and seem to me to merit further attention, as far as one can judge from the very small quantity of fruit hitherto tasted by me. One of these trees is a seedling red Cherry, from Florence, which is firm, sweet, and well tasted, rather small, but good looking. The other is a brownish-green Pear, also from Florence, which has both good and bad qualities, the former of which I conceive might be improved, and the latter got rid of, by skilful management. It is small, roundish, firm, crisp, juicy, sweet, and very highly flavoured. Perhaps, if kept, it would improve in texture, though quite ripe now. The leaves are small, the stalk long. These two trees will, I hope, become better bearers every year, both by age and by the regular pruning they shall now be subjected to. But is there anything else that can be done to improve the natural qualities of seedling fruit? It may be the case that the first bearing of a seedling tree is smaller, scantier, and in other respects inferior to its ultimate produce; but can art assist its natural capabilities? I should like to know in what manner Mr. Knight treated his seedlings before they attained perfection. Both trees are standards. The fruit of both Cherry and Pear is inferior in size to that of their Italian parents; but in quality, trusting to present indications, I think they will prove equal to them.—*W. Fox Strangways, Abbotsbury.* [The best mode to adopt with regard to seedling fruit-trees is to graft them on well-established, healthy trees, that have been for some time in a fruiting state. Such was Mr. Knight's practice.]

Mr. Ayres' System of managing Wall-trees.—As a gardener, who has at this time trees making a superabundance of breast-wood, but producing no fruit, may I ask Mr. Ayres where the trees acted upon by him may be seen? as I should feel more satisfied were I to see the trees before commencing operations on my own.—*A Constant Subscriber.*—[The system of summer management of Pears recommended by me was adopted, with some trifling difference, at Welbeck, during the time I worked under Mr. Mearns, many years back; though I believe Mr. M. (than whom I do not know a better manager of wall-trees) entertained a different opinion of the philosophy of the process than that inculcated in my paper. Root-pruning I have recommended from physiological considerations, knowing that the surest way of moderating exuberant habits is the radical one of "cutting off the supplies," and from the success which I have seen attend the practice in various places, but more especially in the nursery of Mr. Rivers, the progress of whose experiments I have been watching for some years past. I would, however, guard myself against being considered an advocate for root-pruning. In young, vigorous trees it is an auxiliary to fruitfulness that may be practised with advantage; but in adult specimens, unless indulged in very cautiously, it is quite as likely to produce *sterility* as fruitfulness. Of this I have witnessed several instances. I am afraid it will be of little use to refer to the trees lately under my charge, as the proprietor had always great objections to the garden being shown; so that I think there is not much chance of a stranger seeing the trees; but if he should take a journey to Soham, and the crop of fruit is at all commensurate with the bloom at the time I left the place, I will venture to say he will not regret his journey. As the trees were young and had not covered the walls, they had not been root-pruned—neither is it likely, if my system of summer dressing is continued, they will ever require that process; but in other respects they have been treated as recommended in my paper. Permit me to recommend "A Subscriber" to make himself acquainted with the scientific principles upon which the management of wall-trees is founded; he will then be able to trace effects to their causes, and perhaps discover that my system of management is not suitable for his trees. For this purpose he cannot do better than peruse the "Theory of Horticulture," or the "Suburban Horticulturist," now publishing.—*W. P. Ayres.*]

Budding.—I have been a budder of Roses, Apples, and Pears for the last two seasons, with the wood left entire in the bark, without the least inconvenience from blowing out; they were tied with narrow red tape, because it has no stiffening, and therefore binds better. I am sure that nine-tenths have taken, and that I have saved much time and, what is not of the least consequence, many buds of things to me valuable.—*H. C., Kensington.*

Martin's Splendid v. *Twitchett's Don John Carnation.*—With pleasure I embrace this opportunity of replying to an article inserted in your Journal of the 10th inst., signed "Twitchett, Cambridge." Mr. T. seems gratified that "your sense of justice induced you to insert Mr. Headly's contradiction of Mr. Martin's mis-statement as regards his Carnation Splendid." In reply, I acknowledge that at the show my Bizarre only had to compete with one bloom of Don John; but that bloom, Mr. Holliday, the exhibitor of my Splendid, informs me, was selected out of a box of twelve or more blooms by a person on Mr. Headly's behalf, and while such selection was being made, a second person came and assisted in the choice. Therefore I am led to believe the best bloom was chosen, otherwise there must have been an error in the judgment of the parties who made the choice. I beg respectfully to deny Mr. Twitchett's assertion that I "indulged in a fortnight's deliberation without taking the least notice of his challenge." If he refers to the "notices to correspondents" of the "Gardener's Gazette" of the following week, he will find that my letter could not be inserted. I therefore, on the second week, sent a challenge as an advertisement, proposing to show 11 blooms for 25 guineas; and why should not I have a choice of numbers as well as Mr. Twitchett? If Don John is really the best Scarlet Bizarre in England, I cannot account for his diffidence in meeting my challenge. I consider myself justified in this my proposition, as my stock is very limited, compared with the many orders I have to execute from England, Ireland, and Scotland, so that the remainder will be reduced so low as to prevent my showing a larger quantity; and I think every experienced florist will agree with me in saying that eleven blooms are sufficient to test the merits of a Carnation.—*J. Martin, Northampton.*

Martin's Splendid v. *Twitchett's Don John Carnation.*—Having been a party who purchased Don John of Mr. Twitchett, by whom it was sent out as the best Scarlet Bizarre Carnation in England, I should be glad to be informed, through the medium of your Paper, how it happened that Martin's Splendid was proved to be a superior flower, by having the prize awarded it in preference to Don John. I should also be glad of information (not having been present at the exhibition), whether there was any other bloom of Don John exhibited, that would, had it been brought into competition, have beaten Martin's Splendid. If not, I think there can be but one opinion upon the subject; as it cannot but be supposed that the best bloom of Don John was put up. If the prize was unfairly awarded to Splendid, the onus of the blame rests with the judges; otherwise, it must have been an error of judgment on the part of Mr. Twitchett, to advertise an article that was to be superior to anything of the kind, and then to have the pet beaten, although grown by himself or his neighbour, Mr. Headly.—*Dianthus.*

Eúcomis nana.—This has been planted four years in a south border of the Botanic Garden, without the slightest protection, and it flowers freely. Should Eúcomis striata and punctata be found equally hardy, I will communicate accordingly.—*N. S. Hodson, Bury St. Edmonds.* [They are.]

Ipomœa Learii.—This plant produced about twenty pods of seed last year with me. Four or five of the seedlings have bloomed, and they have evidently a disposition to sport, one plant producing a larger and deeper-coloured flower than the parent, and another much smaller and paler. A plant of Ipomœa Sellowi grew and bloomed with the parent. Another and much stronger plant produced no seeds; the latter was in a lower temperature, but the roots of each had found their way into a bark-bed. The deep-coloured seedling above mentioned is the only one producing seed this year; it is growing intertwined with a plant of Ipomœa insignis that has produced hundreds of flowers. How rarely is this latter now seen, though second to none in beauty, and far more prolific in flowers!—*Flora.*

Potatoes in India.—A correspondent informs us, that when he went to India, threescore years ago, a basket of Potatoes, weighing about a dozen pounds, was occasionally sent, as opportunity offered, by Warren Hastings, the Governor of Bengal, to the Governor of Bombay, and was considered a very acceptable present. On reception, the members of the council would be invited to dine with the governor to partake of the rare vegetable. Somehow or other the Potatoe was introduced into Guzerat, and, in process of time, Bombay became well supplied with it; so well, that the market had ever an abundance at a low price and very good. This may imply a lapse of twenty years. When the Bengal and Madras armies rendezvoused at Bombay, on their way to Egypt, every transport was supplied with as many Potatoes as the captains would take—slung under the tops, under the chains, over the stern, &c. The general in command of the army of Egypt, who superintended all its equipments, although he did not go with it, (Sir Arthur Wellesley,) was much struck with the resources of Bombay, in equipping and refitting an army, transports, &c., and, among other things, with the unbounded supply of Potatoes and fine Onions; and—having always both eyes open—it struck him that the Potatoe might be advantageously grown in Mysore. He condescended to confer with the writer of this mem., who happened to know something of the soil, climate, &c., of Mysore; and the result was, sending, at Sir Arthur's expense, 500 baskets of Potatoes, each weighing 14 lbs., to the resident at Mysore, with instructions as to the distribution of them for seed, the cultivation, &c., &c. Now, it is understood that Potatoes are as good, as plentiful, and as cheap in Mysore as in Bombay or any other place

The Laurel.—In answer to a correspondent, who inquired some time since what insect it was which destroyed the leaves of the common Laurel, I beg to inform him that I have observed the common garden snail in the act of eating the leaves; and that I have some plants, whole shoots of which have been so stripped of their foliage, that they have been thrown back for the whole season.—*R. G.*

To prevent the Attack of Wireworms..—You state, in No. 33, that you know of no remedy to prevent wireworms from attacking Carrots, except the application of spirits of tar. I would recommend to your notice a recipe, which I think would be equally applicable to all kinds of plants. I certainly intend to try it with Carnations, &c. It is to spread a layer of spent hops, from two to four inches thick, and upon these to form the bed upon which the Carnations are to be planted. It is not to be supposed that this will destroy the insects; but I am told that the scent is so offensive to them that they will not come near it.—*R. G.*

Mildew on Peas.—It was a glorious day for the world when the dogmas of the Stagirite philosophy were weighed in the balance and found wanting; when their funeral dirge was sung, and the remains of their darkening commentators were laid in the silent grave. It was a blessed era in the world's history when the true principles of scientific investigation burst through the clouds of ignorance and dispelled the darkness in which men's minds were ensconced; and when nothing was admitted into the province of philosophy, whether belonging to mind or matter, that had not facts for its foundation. Even the cause of mildew on Peas is not unworthy of the Gardener's attention, if he has any regard for the welfare of his crop. Your correspondent "E. M." admits that the mildew in damp cellars is caused by damp, and also that the "canvas mildew" proceeds from the same cause; but he "considers mildew on plants and the same in damp cellars, to be different species." What proof has he for thinking so? Have the reporters of the small objects of nature, such as Bauer and Fries, found them to be different species; or have any of the members of the Microscopical Society made the discovery? Do they belong to the genus Uredo, or Puccínia, or Monilia? Or what family of minute Fungi claims them? These are questions which I would thank "E. M." to answer, and would feel grateful for the honour done me. But perhaps I have as good reason for supposing the Ranunculus aquatilis to consist of different species, when I find it growing at one time in dry places, and at other times in lakes, ditches, and rivers. Although "E. M." considers mildew in plants and in damp cellars to be different species, I believe it is generally understood that Fungi never attack organised matter in a healthy state, and that disease must precede the attack. I think there is nothing more unreasonable in supposing that an over-supply of moisture may cause disease in a crop of Peas, so as to enable the Fungi to perform their appointed work, than in supposing that a want of moisture may be the cause of mildew. When it is believed that both states may produce the evil complained of, it is the duty of the Gardener to endeavour to guard against both extremes. Since the ground was drained I have never been troubled with the mildew on Peas—although before it used to be common; and this season my crops of Peas on light soil have been greatly benefited by a liberal supply of water, containing a little ammoniacal liquor. It is of little use for Gardeners to be like Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," when he says—

> I look'd upon the rotting sea,
> And drew my eyes away;
> I look'd upon the rotting deck,
> And there the dead men lay!

Gardeners may not have the opportunity of looking upon rotting seas; but when such a thing as rotting Peas occurs in soil as dry as dust, it does not become them at all to shut their eyes, and keep them closed like statues; but they should endeavour to act the part of the skilful physician, who knows when to withhold water, and when to use it.—*Peter Mackenzie.*—[Nevertheless our ingenious correspondent is in the wrong, as we shall take an early opportunity of showing him]

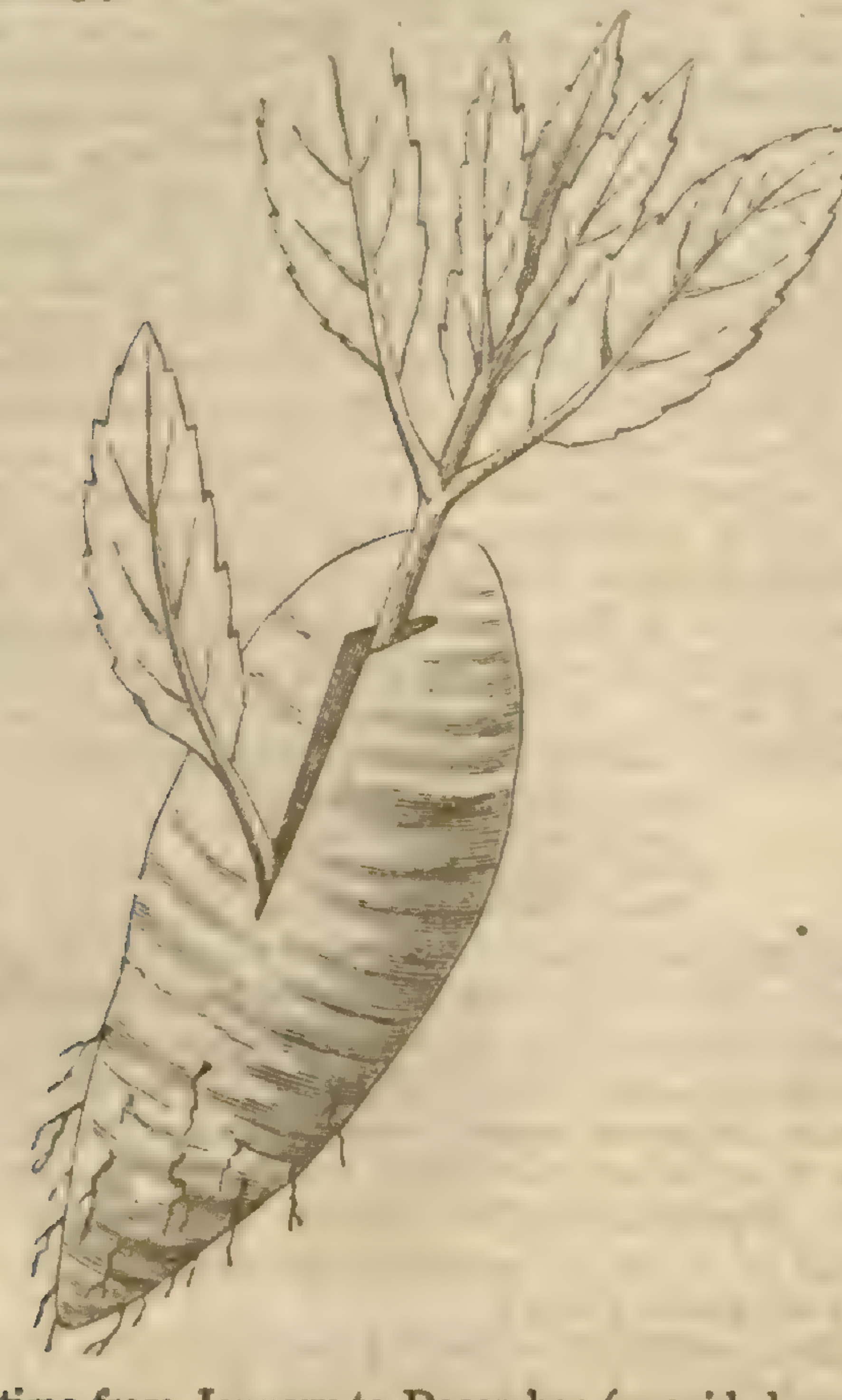
Araucária imbricata.—You are certainly right in your veto against the assumed hardihood of Araucária braziliensis. Araucária imbricata, we know, is sufficiently hardy, and doubtless your correspondent has confounded species essentially distinct. I saw at Sudbury Hall the Araucária braziliensis perishing, though under the protection of a thatched enclosure and roof, and with the safeguard too of that skilful curator, Mr. Mitchell.—*J. Murray.*

The Sting of a Wasp.—Having been stung the other day by a wasp, I diligently applied, and that repeatedly, Battley's preparation of opium, which happened to be at hand, and I can only say that it was of no avail, and that the pain continued from 5 p.m., till 9 a.m., the following day! no great proof of its curative power. Touching the remark of your correspondent, I have only therefore to say, *valeat quantum.* I speak feelingly of its utter inutility.—*J. Murray.*

Black Beetles and Cockroaches.—I have seen in your columns many methods for destroying these nuisances in kitchens. The following plan, I have been assured, never fails to produce the desired effect, and does away with the necessity of using poisonous or deleterious ingredients, and also saves the trouble of setting traps. When Cucumbers are plentiful, cut one up in slices without paring, and rather thicker than is usual for the table; these should be strewed about the kitchen at night. When that vegetable is scarce, the rind alone will answer the purpose equally well. In a fortnight's time the beetles and cockroaches will be greatly thinned, or will have disappeared until the following season; when, if necessary, it will be easy to repeat the experiment.—*R. G.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris.—The Dahlia season appears to be commenced in England under the most auspicious influence of genial weather; but far different is our situation. The whole circuit of Paris can scarcely present one perfect bloom, in consequence of the long-continued drought, and excessive heat which literally broils the flowers in the bud. My purpose is not, however, to recapitulate our troubles, but to convey some information respecting this beautiful flower which may be of service to Dahlia growers, especially at this time, when they they are anxiously watching the first opening flowers of their seedlings. I know that their days and nights are now almost entirely occupied with shading, tying, earwig hunting by candle-light, and a hundred other things, previously to an exhibition; and that in spite of wind, hail, slugs, thrips, earwigs, and a legion of known and unknown enemies, visions of silver salvers and gilt cups are constantly flitting before them. *Nil desperandum* is the motto of the florist. There is, however, one mortification more galling than any of the evils I have yet named; I mean the loss of a fine seedling. How often have I heard lamentations, that Mr. A.'s seedling which took the first prize at Salt Hill, or Mr. B.'s which was first at Salisbury, have either not broken, or perished in the winter! These are no solitary cases; they occur every year; and thus, perhaps, the hoped-for reward, commensurate with the expense and trouble of rearing several thousand seedlings, is for ever lost. Yet English growers seem to have done nothing to counteract it, but quietly submit, *à la Turque,* as if it were a decree of fate. They manage these things better in France. No one here will trust to the chance of his seedling root breaking, when he has not only the power of preserving the stock by other means, but of multiplying it almost *ad infinitum* in August, September, and October by "grafts," which, under proper management, seldom or never fail to live through the winter, and give abundance of cuttings in the spring. This system has been long practised in this country, not only for seedlings, but also for new and scarce varieties; it is, moreover, particularly applicable to those kinds which are horny-rooted and difficult to break, or, such as "Taylor's Sultana," with long stringy tubers, which seldom live through the winter, and to others which break late: to all such, this mode is recommended with the greatest confidence of success. The operation is exceedingly simple (see figure), and may be performed at



any time from January to December (provided you have a good growing heat), not only with young green shoots, but with others more advanced, if not hollow or pithy. The usual manner is to take a scion with six or eight leaves, cut it smooth below the joint, take off one of the lower leaves without injuring the eye, and then cut away a portion (½ or ¾ of an inch) of the skin or fleshy part of the wood between each of the lower eyes. Have ready a good sound piece of tuber of the last or present season (if ripe), in which make a slanting longitudinal incision of one or two inches, according to circumstances, and about half an inch wide at top, gradually tapering off to the bottom, and fix the scion firmly into it. The root should then be planted in a pot, with the grafted part just below the mould, and placed under a bell-glass, or in a warm close frame, but the former is best. In eight or ten days the union will be complete, and air may be gradually given; after a short time you will be able to head it down either for cuttings, if in spring, or grafts for summer and autumn. It is advisable to leave at all times four eyes, to ensure a vigorous growth; and also to shift the plant into a larger pot occasionally. I have known upwards of 100 good plants obtained in this way, from one single graft. The only difficulty will be in the months of November and December, when the plants are liable to damp off, because it is necessary to keep them in a green state, and just growing, but nothing more. At the end of January, or whenever you commence propagation, they can be removed to the hotbed or stove; and experience has taught me that, with care and attention, they will produce a multitude of cuttings, *earlier* than can be obtained from ground roots. Many of the Paris florists cultivate them very extensively after this manner for the markets and cemeteries of Père la Chaise and Montmartre. I am confident that not less than 80,000 or 100,000 are grafted every season; and the average price of those sold does not, perhaps, exceed six or eight sous. The greater number of these perish, as a matter of course; indeed it was never intended for them to live beyond the autumn. Some few, however, throw out roots from the lower eyes, if the operation is performed when the wood is tender. I am not going to defend the practice of selling Dahlias in this state; it is a deception unworthy of any respectable dealer. Nevertheless, it is not altogether to be discarded because it is subject to abuse. In its legitimate application it will be found a valuable means of preserving any scarce variety; and as such I recommend it, being well convinced that no one will have cause to regret having tried its efficacy.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Sept. 13.—This, the last exhibition for the season, was held in the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and was numerously attended. The cut flowers, particularly the Dahlias, were good; but there was a deficiency amongst the miscellaneous collections of plants, especially in the amateur's class. By far the best collection of plants exhibited was from Mr. Bruce, of Lower Tooting, who sent a well-grown specimen of Witsénia corymbosa; two healthy plants of Crówea saligna, covered with a profusion of delicate pink blossoms; a noble specimen of Gesnera splendens; Trevirana coccínea, forming a mass of bloom at least two feet and a half in diameter, with several Ericas and Amaryllises. Mr. Clark exhibited one of the best cultivated specimens of Gardóquia Hoókeri which we have lately seen; this plant generally assumes a sickly appearance as soon as it attains any size; but the present one was in perfect health, and remarkably full of bloom. Thunbérgia alata, and T. alata alba, trained over circular horizontal trellises, came from the same person, with Erica colorans, E. carinata, and Philibértia grandiflora. From Mr. Atlee were a fine plant of Witsénia corymbosa, the flowers of which were not sufficiently expanded; Státice pubérula, grown in great perfection; two specimens of the little Erica cúbica, crowded with clusters of delicate purple flowers; and E. verticillata, of the most brilliant scarlet. Mr. Patterson sent a handsome plant of Gomphocarpus fruticosus, trained over a circular trellis, upon which it appeared to much advantage; its numerous pendent bunches of white flowers and large inflated green pods presenting a pretty appearance. The collection of Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, consisted principally of Heaths, amongst which we noticed Erica triceps, a lovely little white variety, with prominent brown stamens; E. mammosa pállida, a very ornamental species, blooming in dense clusters; and E. ténnis, white, with long slender flowers; with these was a good specimen of Státice arbórea. Mr. Scorer exhibited a well-bloomed collection of dwarf Cockscombs; and a dozen healthy plants were also sent by Mr. Conolly, of Acre Lane. Amongst the Dahlias there were some excellent flowers, particularly in the stands of Mr. Brown, of Slough, and Mr. Bragg, of Windsor; and considering the late adverse weather, the Roses exhibited by Mr. Paul and by Mr. Denyer were highly creditable. The Seedling Dahlias sent were numerous and of various degrees of merit. As the greater portion had no names attached to them, we have no means of bringing them to the knowledge of our readers. This, however, is of but little consequence, as the best were not included amongst the unnamed. Four blooms of Seedlings of 1841 were required. The first prize was awarded to Turvill's *Essex Triumph,* a fine and very deep maroon-coloured flower, of first-rate properties, with petals of good form and substance, centre finely elevated, and general form perfect. *The Empress of the Whites,* from Smith of Hornsey, obtained the second prize. This is a flower of good size, but the centre appears to be too full of unexpanded petals. The third prize was awarded to Mitchell's *Beauty of Surrey,* a flower that attracted much attention from the novelty of its colour and appearance; the ground colour of the petal is a delicate rose, with a deep edging of bright cherry colour. This flower forms a very pleasing and desirable variety, differing as it does from all others that we have: it is also full-sized. A creamy white from Mr. Edwards of York, named *Mrs. Jas. Jackson,* was selected by the judges and recommended for a prize. Many of the flowers that were not noticed, were first-rate varieties or sorts of great merit: viz. *Mountjoy's Virgil,* a deep purple of exquisite form; *Smith's Sir R. Sale,* a flower of much the same character and colour; *Brown's Perpetual grand,* a large and finely-formed crimson; *Brown's Miranda,* and *Queen of Trumps,* two light mottled flowers well deserving attention; *Oakley's Surprise,* crimson, regularly tipped with white, the best formed flower of its class we have yet seen; and several others, inferior in merit, but deserving to be cultivated in the border—though not of sufficient importance for showing. The following is a list of the prizes awarded:—Class 1. Amateurs: Dahlias, 24 *Blooms*—1, Maria, Lady Middleton, Duchess of Richmond, Regina, Beauty of the Plain, Great Western, Grande Baudine, President of the West, Bridesmaid, Springfield Rival, Unique, Marquis of Lansdowne, Penelope, Bedford Surprise, Phenomenon, Springfield Purple, Beauty of Wakefield, Andrew Hofer, Argo, Metella, Maid of Bath, Indispensable, Widnall's Queen, and Burnham Hero, *Gold medal,* Mr. Bragg; 2, *large silver do.,* Mr. Headly; 3, *middle silver,* Mr. Humber; 4, *small silver,* Mr. Hunt. For 12 *blooms*—1, Admirable, Pickwick, Catleugh's Tournament, Lady Middleton, Lewisham Rival, Grande Baudine, Unique, Suffolk Hero, Eva, Optima, Duchess of Richmond, Fanny Keynes, *large silver,* Mr. Trevers; 2, *middle silver,* Mr. Cook; 3, *middle silver,* Lady Paget; 4, *small silver,* Mr. Wildman; 5, *second small silver,* Mr. Lidgard. Best 12 Asters: *small silver,* Mr. Lidgard. Collection of Miscellaneous Plants: *middle silver,* Mr. Townley. Heartsease, 24 *varieties: large silver,* Mr. Bawtree; 2, *middle silver,* Mr. Bridges; 3, *small silver,* Mr. Bragg. Collection of Cut Flowers: 1, *middle silver,* Mr. Rawlins; 2, *small silver,* Mr. Bushell. Best 4 sorts of Fruit, (*Grapes and Pines excluded,*) Apples, Pears, Plums, and Peaches, *middle silver,* Mr. Lidgard. Collection of Vegetables: Carrots, French Beans, Cauliflowers, and Cabbages, *middle silver,* Mr. Lidgard. Class 2: Gentlemen's Gardeners.—Collection of Miscellaneous Plants: 1, *gold medal,* Mr. Bruce; 2, *large silver,* Mr. Clark; 3, *middle silver,* Mr. Atlee; 4, *small silver,* Mr. Patterson. Cockscombs: *middle silver,* Mr. Scorer. Dahlias, 24 *varieties:* 1, Northern Beauty, Grace Darling, Essex Rival, Prince of Wales, Constancy, King of Roses, Burnham Hero, Amato, Rienzi, Rose Unique, Andrew Hofer, Duchess of Richmond, Euclid, Catleugh's Tournament, Windmill Hill Rival, Rival Sussex, Phenomenon, Chancellor, Maid of Bath, Attila, Bridesmaid, Pickwick, Springfield Rival, and Beauty of the Plain, *large silver,* Mr. Turvill; 2, *middle silver,* Mr. Brown; 3, *middle silver,* Mr. Dove; 4, *small silver,* Mr. Taylor; 5, *second small silver,* Mr. Bennett. Best 24 Asters: *small silver,* Mr. Foster. Heartsease, 36 *varieties:* 1, *middle silver,* Mr. Foster; 2, *small silver,* Mr. Hancock. Collection of Cut Flowers: 1, *large silver,* Mr. Bence; 2, *middle silver,* Mr. Parsons; 3, *small silver,* Mr. Moseley. Best 4 sorts of Fruit (*Grapes and Pines excluded*): Melon, Figs, Pears, and Plums, *middle silver,* Mr. Moseley. Collection of Vegetables: Cucumbers, Lettuces, Onions, Potatoes, French Beans, Turnips, Carrots, Beet, &c., *middle silver,* Mr. Atterton, gr. to — Shears, Esq. Class 3: Nurserymen, Market Gardeners, and Florists.—Best 50 Dahlias: 1, Candidate, Phenomenon, Hylas, Chef-d'Œuvre, Duchess of Richmond, Indispensable, Springfield Rival, Nicholas Nickleby, Argo, Metella, Lady Anne Murray, Vitruvius, Optima, North Star, Ne plus ultra, Duke of Cornwall, Conductor, Beauty of the Plain, Catleugh's Eclipse, Unique, Maid of Bath, Bedford Surprise, Constancy, Springfield Purple, Marquess of Lansdowne, Eva, Catleugh's Tournament, Majestic, Lady Middleton, Bridesmaid, Widnall's Eclipse, Will Watts, Prince of Wales, Grace Darling, Pickwick, Grande Baudine, Climax, Rienzi, Penelope, Emperor of China, Amato, Maria, President of the West, Widnall's Queen, Admirable, Union Tournament, Conservative, Hero of Nottingham, and Andrew Hofer, *gold medal,* Mr. Brown; 2, *large silver,* Mr. King; 3, *middle silver,* Messrs. Brown and Atwell; 4, Mrs. Shelley, Bishop of Winchester, Will Watts, Wheeler's Maria, Whale's Attila, British Queen, Grace Darling, Jeffrey's Lady Acland, Eva, Jones' Francis, Miss Chester, Young's Twyford, Perfection, Grande Baudine, Wildman's Climax, Phenomenon, Jackson's Lady Cooper, Royal Standard, Brown's Monarch, Widnall's Eclipse, Brown's Chameleon, Andrew Hofer, Penelope, Fanny Keynes, Lancashire Witch, Bishop of Salisbury, Suffolk Hero, Girling's Ploughboy, Maid of Bath, Keynes' Constancy, Adams' Prince Albert, Prince of Wales, Chancellor, Northern Beauty, Lady Middleton, Sir R. Throgmorton, Argo, Burnham Hero, Queen of Beanties, Girling's Favorite, Admirable, Catleugh's Tournament, Wildman's Haidée, Optima, Duchess of Richmond, Sulphúrea perfecta, Bridesmaid, Marchioness of Westminster, Glory of Plymouth, *middle silver,* Mr. Willmer; 5, *small silver,* Mr. Girling; 6, *second small silver,* Mr. Gaines. *Best* 24 *varieties, large silver,* Mr. J. Tyler; 2, *middle silver,* Mr. T. Buck; 3, *small silver,* Mr. Henbrey. Best 36 Asters: *small silver,* Mr. Henbrey. Collection of Miscellaneous Plants: 1, *large silver,* Mr. Jackson. Collection of Roses: 1, *large silver,* Mr. Paul; 2, *middle silver,* Mr. Denyer. Heartsease: 50 *varieties, large silver,* Mr. Brown; 2, *middle silver,* Mr. King. Collection of Cut Flowers: *middle silver,* Mr. Lee. Best four sorts of Fruit, (*Grapes and Pines excluded,*) Figs, Apples, Pears, and Peaches, *middle silver,* Mr. R. J. Chapman. Collection of Vegetables: Potatoes, Onions, Cabbages, Endive, Mushrooms, Capsicums, Tomatoes, Vegetable Marrows, Turnips, Carrots, Beet, &c., *middle silver,* Mr. Gaines. Open to all Classes—Best 6 specimen Plants: 1, *large silver,* Mr. Pawley; 2, *middle silver,* Mr. Wilson. Best Single ditto: Lílium lancifólium, *large silver,* Mr. Groom; 2, *middle silver,* Mr. Conolly; 3, Lisianthus Russellianus; *small silver,* Mr. Jackson. Best Seedling Dahlia of 1841: *middle silver,* Mr Turvill; 2, *small silver,* Mr. G. Smith. Best Seedling Heartsease: *small silver,* Mr. Brown. Best Basket of Grapes: 1, *middle silver,* Mr. Chapman; 2, *small silver,* Mr. R. J. Chapman. Best Pine Apple: *middle silver,* Mr. Meade.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Sept. 6.—The following is a list of the Dahlias sent for judgment, with the opinion of the Members respecting them: Mr. Turvill, Essex, sent 9 blooms of *Essex Triumph,* 1841, (dark maroon,) the general form of which was excellent, and the quality first rate: with 2 blooms of *Lady Healey* (blush white and purple), and 1 of *Rosalind* (red), both seedlings of 1842; general form not good, but blooms are requested to be sent again. From Mr. Whales, of Elcot, 6 blooms of the *Hero of Stonehenge,* 1841, (crimson), general form good, but the petals irregularly expanded, —second rate. From Mr. Bushell, Kennington, 6 blooms of *Pet Rival,* 1841, (light crimson),—not worthy of cultivation. From Mr. Brown, Slough, 6 blooms of *Queen of Trumps* (white and purple), and 6 of *Miranda* (blush white and purple mottled), both of 1841; the former good, but generally imperfect in the eye,—second rate; the latter deficient in form, and also second rate. From Mr. Gunner, of Walworth, blooms of *Elizabeth* (rose shaded in centre), and *Champion of Walworth* (purple), both of 1842; the former not worthy of cultivation, the latter to be sent again. Mr. Domyer, of Walworth, sent a bloom of *Elizabeth,* 1842, (rose), —not worth cultivation. From Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, 6 blooms of *Lady Prudhoe,* 1841, (blush white),—not worth cultivation. From Mr. Kinghorne, of Twickenham, 6 blooms of *Chieftain,* 1841, (ruby),—general form good, but second-rate. Mr. Brown, Worcester, sent 10 blooms of a white Dahlia, but without a name; consequently, no opinion was passed upon it.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Salthill Grand Dahlia Show, Sept. 16.—This exhibition was held in the extensive grounds attached to the magnificent hotel lately opened, adjoining the railway station at Slough: tents were erected in the grounds in which the flowers were exhibited, and every arrangement was made that could conduce to the pleasure and comfort of the visitors. The object that first attracted our attention, was the tent in which the seedlings were exhibited: those selected for prizes were placed in the following order:—*Seedling of* 1841, 4 *blooms:* 1, *Bragg's Antagonist,* white: this is a full-sized and finely-formed flower, with good petals and great purity of colour. In consequence of its being placed first by the judges, Mr. Wildman's prize of 5 guineas for the best Seedling White of 1841 was decided in its favour; and as it obtained the first prize at the last evening meeting of the Floricultural Society, this point, by the decision at Salthill, is now settled. 2, *Essex Triumphant,* Turvill—this noble flower is quite a model of perfection, fine in form, and deep in petals, with a centre high and finely developed; the colour is a very deep rich maroon, the petals are finely cupped, of good substance, and well arranged. 3, *Virgil,* Mountjoy—deep crimson, a flower possessing a very fine form, with a good centre, and full depth of petals. 4, *Beauty of Sussex,* Mitchell—this is a desirable flower, and very striking from the peculiarity of its tints; the ground colour of the petals is a delicate rose, with a deep edging of mottled cherry colour; it is a good-sized flower. 5, *Empress of the Whites,* Smith of Hornsey—better blooms than we had previously seen of this flower; with well-formed petals of good substance; the white is good, and the centre better developed than at previous exhibitions; this will prove a very useful flower. 6, *Sir R. Sale,* Smith of Hackney—deep crimson; this combines good general form, with a firm and well-shaped petal; the eye is well up, with good depth of petals. 7, *Hero of Stonehenge,* Whale—crimson; a flower of good general form, but the arrangement of the petals is rather confused. 8, *Miranda,* Brown —a full-sized flower; colour light, mottled with crimson. These eight flowers were selected by the judges for the prizes; and two others were recommended. 9, *Perpetual Grand,* Brown's—fine crimson; a large and very useful flower; centre finely formed. 10, *Swindon Rival,* Compton—rosy crimson; this flower has a well-formed petal, but it did not appear to be any improvement upon flowers already out in the same way. There were many other seedlings exhibited, amounting in all to 21. Of the seedlings of 1841, Stein's Sir R. Chester appears to promise well; and there were 3 Seedlings from Mr. Bragg, a dark, with good proportion; an orange, novel in colour; and a curious-coloured purple, with a fine petal. The remaining prizes were awarded in the following order:—Class 1, Amateurs, or Gentlemen's Gardeners, 24 *varieties:* 1, Mr. Bragg; 2, Mr. Warne, afterwards disqualified; 3, Mr. Ford; 4, Mr. Weedon. Class 2, 6 *Blooms:* 1, Mr. Bragg; 2, Mr. Ford; 3, Mr. Humber; 4, Mr. Howard. Class 3, Nurserymen, 36 *Blooms:* 1, Mr. Brown; 2, Mr. Harrison; 3, Mr. Keynes; 4, Mr. Stewart. Class 4, 12 *Blooms:* 1, Mr. Brown; 2, Mr. Stewart; 3, Mr. Maule, Bristol; 4, Mr. Harrison. The display of fruit and plants in the centre of the large tent was good, and the collection of Heartsease and other cut flowers very creditable to the growers.

Hertford Horticultural Society, Sept. 8.—The third exhibition took place, at the Shire Hall, Hertford. The following is a List of the Prizes awarded:—Pines, 1, Mr. Brown, gr. to Lady Meux; 2, Mr. J. Hamp, gr. to E. Chuck, Esq. Melon, *Green Flesh,* 1, Mr. T. Dawson, gr. to Earl Cowper; 2, J. I. Pryor, Esq. *Scarlet Flesh,* 1, Mr. J. Dawson, gr. to Lord Melbourne; 2, Mr. Brown. Grapes, *Black,* 1, Mr. C. Judd, gr. to G. Knott, Esq.; 2, Mr. T. Dawson. *White,* 1, Mr. C. Judd; 2, Mr. T. Dawson. Peaches, 1, Hon. Capt. Cust; 2, Mr. J. Dawson. Nectarines, 1, Mr. Terry, gr. to Lady Buller; 2, Mr. Brown. Plums, 1, Mr. J. Dawson; 2, C. G. Thornton, Esq. Grapes, *Out of Doors,* Miss Hadsley. Pears, 1, C. G. Thornton, Esq.; 2, Mr. T. Dawson. Figs, Mr. T. Dawson. Specimen Plant, 1, C. B. Warner, Esq.; 2, Mr. Plumbly, gr. to J. J. Dimsdale, Esq. Miscellaneous Plants, 1, Mr. Williams, gr. to J. Warner, Esq.; 2, Mr. Slowe, gr. to W. R. Baker, Esq. Dahlias, 50 *varieties,* Mr. S. Green. 24 *varieties,* 1, Rev. M. Skynner; 2, Mr. S. Green; 3, Mrs. Hanbury. 12 *varieties,* 1, Rev. M. Skynner; 2, Mrs. Hanbury; 3, Mr. S. Green. 6 *varieties,* 1, Rev. M. Skynner; 2, Mrs. Hanbury; 3, Mr. C. Green. *Best Seedling,* Mr. S. Green. Cockscombs, 1, Mr. T. Dawson; 2, Miss Hadsley. China Aster, 1, Mrs. Foster; 2, Mr. J. Dawson; 3, Mrs. Hanbury. Cyrilla pulchella, Mr. Williams. British Plants, 1, Mr. Simmonds, gr. to the East India College; 2, Mr. D. Sprigings. Fuchsias, Mr. Williams. Cut Flowers, 1, Mr. Williams; 2, Mr. Milne, gr. to C. S. Chauncy, Esq.; 3, Mr. Slowe. Roses, Mr. Milne. French Marigolds, Mrs. Hanbury. Extra Prizes:—Mr. Plumbly, for a *Collection of Cape Heaths;* Mr. Slowe, for a *Specimen Plant;* Mr. J. Dawson, for a *Pine;* Mr. G. Smith, for *Dahlias;* Mr. T. Dawson, for *Cyrilla pulchella, Morello Cherries,* and *Barbadoes Queen Pine;* Mr. Brown, for *Peaches;* Mr. Terry, for *White Muscat Grapes;* Mr. Bentley, gr. to J. M. Carter, Esq., for *Black Hamburgh Grapes.* A few Cottagers' Prizes were also awarded.

Limerick Practical Horticultural Society, Sept. 10.—The autumnal exhibition was held in the Philosophical Society's Room. The prizes were awarded as follows:—Mr. Heaphy, gr. to Lord Clarina, obtained 9 prizes, namely, for the best bunch of *Green Grapes,* 2d bunch of *Black do.,* 2d dish of *Mixed Grapes,* best dish of *Cherries, Figs, Carrots,* 2d *Onions,* best *Field Turnips,* and *Mangel Wurzel.* Mr. Walsh, gr. to Sir A. de Vere, Bart., obtained 10 prizes, for the best *Nectarines, Seedling Dahlias, Roses,* 2d *Pansies* and *Verbenas,* best 4 *Dark Dahlias,* best 4 *Yellow,* 2d *White* and *Crimson,* and the best 6 *Fúchsias.* Mr. Drury, gr. to Sir H. D. Massy, Bart., obtained 4 prizes, for best *Red Grapes, Mixed do.,* 3d *Peaches,* and best *China Asters.* Mr. Carmody, gr. to W. Monsell, Esq., 9 prizes, for best *Peaches, Pears, Currants, Oranges, Filberts,* and *Mulberries, Mushrooms, Endive, Lettuce,* and *Plums* for size. Mr. Fitzgerald, gr. to G. Tuthill, Esq., 6 prizes, for best *Gooseberries,* 2d *Pears, Red* and *Green Grapes,* best *Red Celery,* and an honorary prize for a large *Pumpkin.* Mr. Collopy, gr. to G. Bevan, Esq., 19 prizes, for the best 4 *Striped Dahlias, Light-coloured do., White do., Crimson do.,* the best and largest *Collection of all Colours,* the best *Single Dahlia,* 2d *Dark* and *Yellow Dahlias,* the best *Ericas, Greenhouse Plants,* and *largest Collection,* the *best Stove Plants, Bouquet of Exotic cut Flowers,* 2d *Fuchsia* and *Hardy Bouquet,* the best *White Celery,* the 2d brace of *Cucumbers, Cape Gooseberry,* and the best *Specimen Plant.* Mr. Gaynor, gr. to Capt. Stackpoole, R.N., 3 prizes, for best *Apples, Broccoli,* the 2d *Collection of Vegetables.* Mr. Mack, gr. to Mrs. Cooper, 4 prizes, for the best *Melon for weight,* 2d *Hardy Annuals,* the best *Collection of Potherbs,* and *separate Collection of Vegetables.* Mr. Grady, gr. to the Mayor of Limerick, 7 prizes, for the best *Plums* and *Baking Apples, Tender Annuals, Cockscombs, Onions,* and *Turnips.* Mr. Lawlor, gr. to G. Vincent, Esq., 5 prizes, for best *Melon for flavour,* 2d *Peaches,* the best *Cal-*

ceolarias, Stocks, and *Parsneps.* Mr. M'Donagh, gr. to W. Lloyd, Esq., 5 prizes, for best *Collection of Pansies,* 2d *Striped Dahlias, Light or Tipped Do.,* the best *Cucumbers.* Mr. Horan, gr. to B. Waller, Esq., 1 prize, for best *Bouquet of Hardy Cut Flowers.* Mr. Kiely, gr. to J. Russell, Esq., 8 prizes, for the best bunch of *Black Grapes, Exotic Tree in bearing,* and *Balsams,* the 2d *Collection of Dahlias, Greenhouse Plants, Pelargoniums,* and largest *Collection of do.,* with the best *Dessert Apples.* Mr. Gardner, gr. to A. Furlong, Esq., 2 prizes, for the best *Beet-root* and *Potatoes.* Mr. Kenny, gr. to P. Gabbett, Esq., a prize for the best *Pineapple.* Mr. Ryan, gr. to F. Bevan, Esq., 2 prizes, for best *Summer Cauliflowers* and *Pinks.* Mr. M'Mahon, gr. to M. Fitt, Esq., 8 prizes, for best 6 *Hardy Annuals,* 2d *Calceolárias,* the best *Pelargoniums* and *largest do.,* 6 *Herbaceous Plants,* 2d *Roses,* best 6 *Verbenas* and *Vegetable Marrow.*

South Essex Horticultural Society, Sept. 8.—The third exhibition took place in Wanstead Park under inauspicious circumstances. The violent thunder-storm on the previous day did partial damage in the neighbourhood; and the rain which succeeded it so contracted the canvas and stay-cords of the Society's large marquee, that notwithstanding all possible care, the immense contracting strain on so large a surface rent the ridge, and rendered it unfit for the purpose of exhibition. The day of exhibition proved equally unfavourable. There were, however, several good collections of plants sent; among which, the 1st prize, Nurserymen's Class, was awarded to Mr. F. Fraser. Gardeners' large Collection, Mr. S. Gad, gr. to T. Lenox, Esq. Best 6 Plants: 1, Mr. J. Kyle, gr. to R. Barclay, Esq.; 2, Mr. S. Allen, gr. to G. Sharpe, Esq. Six Plants: *Amateurs,* 1, Mr. R. Poole; 2, Mr. Mallard. Single Specimen: 1, Mr. F. Fraser; 2, Mr. S. Gad. Ditto: *Amateurs,* Mr. Poole. Ericas, Mr. R. Forster, gr. to Rev. W. Wilson. Treviranas: 1, Mr. Kyle; 2, Mr. S. Gad. Balsams: *very fine,* 1, Mr. B. Daley, gr. to F. R. Redwell, Esq.; 2, Mr. R. Forster. Cockscombs, Mr. J. Monk, gr. to W. W. Drake, Esq. Fuchsias: *Amateurs,* 1, Mr. Mallard; 2, Mr. J. Brock. Globe Amaranthus: 1, Mr. J. Black, gr. to C. T. Holcombe, Esq.; 2, Mr. G. Hatcher, gr. to R. F. Reynolds, Esq. Cut Flowers: 1, Mr. S. Gad; 2, Mr. J. Kyle. German Asters, Mr. S. Allen. French and African Marigolds, Mr. W. House, gr. to W. S. Fry, Esq. Ferns, Mr. J. Pamplin. Orchidaceous Plants, Mr. Crouch, gr. to J. Allcard, Esq. Heartsease: *Gardeners,* 1, Mr. J. Monk; 2, Mr. S. Gad; 3, Mr. B. Daley. 48 Dahlias, Mr. F. Fraser. 36 *do.,* Messrs. F. and A. Smith; 24 *do., Gentlemen's Gardeners,* 1, Mr. J. Carter; 2, Mr. R. Forster; 3, Mr. J. Rule. 12 *do.,* Mr. T. Bailey. 24 *do., Amateurs,* Mr. J. Pells. 12 *do.,* Mr. C. Hipkins. The Seedling Dahlias attracted much attention, and were admired—1841, 1st, *Empress of the Whites,* Mr. G. Smith; also 2d for a fine Yellow, of 1842. Mr. P. Stein received the 1st prize for *seedlings* of 1842; Messrs. F. and A. Smith, 2d and 3d prizes for *seedlings* of 1841. Pines, Mr. J. Reynolds. Grapes: *Black,* 1, Mr. C. Frost, gr. to J. Wheen, Esq.; 2, Mr. J. Rule, gr. to W. Leverton, Esq.; 3, Mr. D. Robertson. Extra Prize, to Mr. J. Loudon, gr. to S. Gurney, Esq.; Mr. J. Kyle, and Mr. W. Dykes. *White,* 1, Mr. J. Black, gr. to C. T. Holcombe, Esq.; 2, Mr. D. Robertson; 3, Mr. J. Loudon. Out-door Grapes: 1, Mr. J. Kyle; 2, Mr. Bailey; 3, Mr. J. Carter, gr. to Mrs. Hall. Peaches, Mr. L. Murray, gr. to C. Tebbutt, Esq.; also 1, for Cherries and Figs. Peaches, 2, Mr. D. Robertson. Nectarines, Mr. D. Robertson. Melon: *Green-fleshed,* 1, Mr. Bailey; 2, Mr. Robertson. *Scarlet,* 1, Mr. L. Frost; 2, Mr. B. Daley; 3, Mr. Bailey. Pears: 1, Mr. J. Rule; 2, Mr. W. Hould. Apples: *Dessert,* 1, Mr. S. Gad; 2, Mr. D. Robertson; 3, Mr. B. Daley. *Kitchen,* 1, Mr. J. Black; 2, Mr. G. Hatcher. Currants: *Red,* 1, Mr. J. Black; 2, Mr. J. Spurgins. Gooseberries: Mr. J. Duck; also 1st for *Cucumbers.* Plums: *Greengage,* 1, Mr. Kyle; 2, Mr. J. Carter. *Any other variety,* 1, Mr. Kyle; 2, Mr. Robertson. Collection of Fruit: 1, Mr. Kyle; 2, Mr. Robertson; 3, Mr. R. Forster. Basket of Vegetables, Mr. S. Allen. Do.: *Amateurs,* 1, Mr. J. Brock; 2, Mr. J. Duck. A variety of Fruit and Vegetables were exhibited by Cottagers, and a number of prizes were awarded. The best productions were from the Cottagers' allotments let by S. Gurney, Esq., Upton.

Wisbeach Horticultural Society.—This exhibition was held on Wednesday last. The following is a list of the flowers that composed the winning stands of Dahlias:—24 *Blooms*—Widnall's Conductor, do. Eclipse, do. Majestic, do. Queen, Hudson's Princess Royal, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Maria, Regina, Phenomenon, Pamplin's Charles XII., Ansell's Unique, Catleugh's Eclipse, Suffolk Hero, Tournament, Andrew Hofer, Metella, Egyptian Prince, Duchess of Richmond, Bridesmaid, Royal Standard, Sir Frederick Johnstone, Indispensable, Lady Cooper, Stella. The *silver cup, value* 5*l.,* Mr. Widnall, of Grantchester. 12 *Blooms*—1st, Grand Tournament, Maria, Nicholas Nickleby, Catleugh's Eclipse, Indispensable, Metella, Grande Baudine, Duchess of Richmond, Attila, Springfield Rival, Stella, Sir Frederick Johnstone—Mr. Widnall. As it had been arranged previously, that no exhibitor should be allowed to receive two prizes, the two sovereigns were given to the 2d stand, exhibited by C. Hunter, Esq., of Downham, for Widnall's Argo, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Egyptian Prince, Suffolk Hero, Maria, Phenomenon, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Lady Cooper, Optima, Grace Darling, Amato, and Beauty of Wakefield.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Gera'nium eriánthum. Woolly-flowered Geranium. (*Hardy Perennial.*) Geraniáceæ. Monadélphia Decándria.—A robust hardy perennial, of easy culture, growing from one to two feet high, in any good garden soil. It flowers freely during the months of June and July, and is easily increased by dividing the old plant when in a state of rest, or by seeds. The seeds should be sown directly they are ripe, and then they will flower the following season. It was raised in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, from seeds received from North-west America.—*Bot. Reg.*

Onci'dium urophyllum. Tail-leaved Oncidium. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monándria.—This is really a charming species of Oncidium, with quite a peculiar habit. Its leaves are shaped like a penknife curved backwards, so as to have the edge on the convex side. This is caused by the two sides of the leaf being brought into contact, and then growing together, the back of the knife-shaped leaf consisting of their edges. It bears a graceful drooping panicle of clear yellow flowers, four feet long, almost white at the back, and with a few crimson stains near the centre on the upper side. It was imported from Brazil by Messrs. Loddiges, and flowered with them in March 1841. It requires a damp stove in cultivation, and may be suspended from the rafters in a basket, or on a block of wood, and planted in brown, turfy peat; or it may be grown successfully in a pot if it is well drained. In either case the greatest care must be exercised in watering it, particularly when it commences its growth, for the young shoots at this stage are easily rotted.—*Bot. Reg.*

Small-flowered Shew-cereus. Garden variety. (*Greenhouse Succulent.*)—This is a garden variety of Cactus speciosissimus, or the Shew-Cereus, with smaller flowers than usual; and is pretty, and well worth cultivation. It is a greenhouse plant, requiring the same treatment as the Shew-Cereus itself. Formerly such plants were grown in the poorest soil, such as old lime and brick rubbish; but it is now well known that they do far better in a much richer compost. Equal parts of rich loam, sandy peat, and dung, well mixed together, seem to suit them admirably. The principal point to be attended to in their management is, to supply them freely with water when growing in the summer, and then to place them out in a warm part of the garden in the autumn, fully exposed to the sun. They should be taken into the greenhouse before the weather gets too wet and cold, and kept rather dry during the winter. The present species strikes readily from cuttings treated in the usual way.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vegetation of Affghanistan and Western India.—We extract the following interesting facts from a valuable appendix by Dr. Royle to "Vigne's Travels:"—"The country round Rawil Pindee is open, scattered with single hills and tolerably cultivated, and here Dr. Falconer first met with the famous Zuetoon or wild Olive, an undetermined species of Olea. Further on at Hussun Abdaul, he found Himalayan Rubi, and a white-flowered Kashmir Dianthus; and there Mr. Elphinstone for the last time, in a garden which resembled and almost equalled that of Cohaut, saw the Plane-tree (Platanus orientalis), which forms the favourite ornament of all the gardens of the West. Burnes says, that the Peach and Apricot glowed with blossom, and the Vines clung to their branches. To the westward of the Indus, but encircled by prolongations of the above range of hills, we reach the plain of Cohaut, a circle of about twelve miles in diameter, with hills around, varied and picturesque. The plain was green and well watered, and the climate delightful; the snow never lies long on the lower hills about Cohaut, and the fruits and flowers of all climates are said to be produced in the plain. Mr. Elphinstone especially mentions that the garden, spread along the banks of a crystal stream, afforded them great delight, though perhaps its charms consisted in its abounding in English plants, from which they had been long estranged in the climate of India. It was enclosed by a hedge, full of wild Raspberry and Blackberry bushes, and contained Plum and Peach trees in full blossom (21st February), Weeping Willows and Plane-trees in leaf, together with Apple-trees. The celebrated Bed-i-Mishk was also here; and Mr. Elphinstone was surprised to find it was a sort of Willow, with yellow sweet-scented flowers like the Palm Willow in Great Britain. It is probably the Salix ægyptiaca. There were also numerous Vines, as thick as a man's leg, twisted round the trees as if they were wild. The walks were covered with green sod, which looked the more English, because some withered grass was seen among the full, soft, and fresh verdure of the new year. There was also Clover, Chickweed, Plantain, Rib-grass, Dandelion, common Dock, and many other English weeds. The plain in which the city of Peshawur is situated is surrounded by mountains, and watered by several streams fringed with Willows and Tamarisks. In March the upper parts of the mountains were covered with snow, while the plain was clothed with the richest verdure, and the climate was delicious. The orchards scattered over the country contained a profusion of Plum, Peach, Apple, Pear, Quince, and Pomegranate trees, which displayed a freshness and brilliancy never seen in the perpetual summer of India. The uncultivated parts of the land were covered with thick elastic sod, that perhaps never was equalled but in England. The greater part of the plain was highly cultivated, and the trees were chiefly Mulberries, or other fruit trees, but Oranges are rare. Except a few picturesque groups of Dates, the only tall trees were the Ficus religiosa or Peepul, and the Tamarisk, which last grows here to the height of thirty or forty feet. The Cypress is a frequent ornament of the gardens, as well as the Plane-tree or Chinar, each attaining to the height of one hundred feet. The Lombardy Poplar, which is so often mistaken for the Cypress, in drawings of these regions, is also cultivated here. Roses, red, white, yellow, and China, are mentioned as being profusely abundant, with Anemones, Poppies, and stately rows of alternate Cypresses and Planes. Thyme and Violets perfumed the air, and the green sod and clover put them in mind of a distant country. In the march from Peshawur, the plant called Jouz by the Affghans, and Khauree Shooturee by the Persians (probably Alhagi Maurorum), and a plant very common about Peshawur, which much resembles that in English gardens called Devil-in-the-bush;—no doubt a species of Nigella, and probably its seed is the Siah Dana used for flavouring dishes, and which is generally considered to be the Black Cumin of Scripture. Though we have no precise information respecting the vegetation of Affghanistan, yet there is no doubt, from the cold and dry nature of the climate, there must be a disappearance of tropical, and an approach to the vegetation of more northern latitudes, as of the Persian and Mediterranean, with a few plants probably of the African region. The seeds of plants collected by Mr. Griffith, and sent to the India House, belonged entirely to such genera as Aconitum, Papaver, Thlaspi, Cheiranthus, Cochleária, Cardámine, Sisýmbrium, Silene, Arenária, Ruta, Peganum, Epilóbium, Campánula, Heliotrópium, Onosma, Pedicularis, Linária, Verónica, Hyoscyamus, Verbascum, Plantago, Sámolus, Hippophae, Rumex, Polýgonum, Euphórbia, Phyllanthus, Blitum, Iris, Túlipa, Tauschéria, a Siberian and Tibetian genus, with a Rose and the Hawthorn, Leguminous seeds allied to Astrágalus and Caragana, as well as several Compositæ of the tribe Carduáceæ, with species of Onopordum, Centaúrea and Cichórium. The Prangos Pabularia was also met with, but, Dr. Falconer says, 'nowhere prized as a valuable fodder, or regarded an an agricultural object of any interest.' The climate of Herat is not so severe as that of England, with but moderate snow; the summer months hot, with but little rain except in winter and early spring. The principal trees in the valley are the Elm, the Ash, the Fir, the Plane, the Poplar, the Willow, and the Cypress. Of fruit trees there are the Pear, Apple, Quince, Peach, Apricot, Plum, Cherry (sour), Mulberry (red and white), Pomegranate, Walnut, Filbert, Barberry, and Fig; the Pistachio flourishes in the district immediately north of the valley. Of Melons and Grapes there are every variety in perfection. The vegetables of Herat are Cucumbers, Beet, Onions, Lettuce, Brinjall (Egg-apple), Carrots, Turnips, Spinach, and Beans; all, except the three first named, of very indifferent quality. Among the flowers, the Rose, Jessamine, Lilac, Tulip, Narcissus, Iris, &c., are mentioned, with many of the most common weeds of European countries."

Gardener's and Farmer's Foreign Library.—Mittheilungen. Proceedings of the Agricultural Association in Hanover. Hanover, 8vo.——Winkelblech, C.:—Theorie. Liebig's Theory of Vegetable Nutrition and Schleiden's Objections, discussed. Cassel, 8vo.——Ehrenberg, C. G.:—Leben. The Invisibly Active Organic Life. Berlin, 8vo, with a plate.——Siebold, T. F.:—Flora Japonica. 1st Section, Useful or Ornamental Plants, described by J. G. Zuccarini. 1st Hundred. Leipzig, fol., with coloured plates.

Effects of Gas-liquor on Grass.—The following are the results of experiments made by Mr. Wilson, of Largs (co. of Ayr), in 1841, and communicated by him to the Philosophical Society of Glasgow. A piece of three-years-old pasture, of uniform quality, was divided into ten lots of twenty perches each, old Scotch measure, which being treated as follows, produced respectively the quantities of well-made hay marked opposite each. The value of each application was the same, viz. 5*s.*, or at the rate of 2*l.* per acre. All were applied at the same time, viz. April 15th, and the grass cut and made into hay in July following:—

Lot.	Produce per Lot. Pounds.	Rate per Acre. Pounds.	Increase per Acre. Pounds.
1. Left untouched	420	3360	——
2. 2½ barrels of quicklime added	602	4816	1456
3. 20 cwt. of lime from gas-works	651	5208	1848
4. 4½ cwt. of wood charcoal powder	665	5320	1960
5. Two bushels of bone-dust	693	5544	2184
6. 18 pounds of nitrate of potash	742	5936	2576
7. 20 pounds of nitrate of soda	784	6272	2912
8. 2½ bolls (10 bushels) of soot	819	6552	3192
9. 28 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia	874	6776	3416
10. 100 gallons of ammoniacal liquor from gas-works, at 5° of Tweddel's hydrometer	945	7560	4200

—*Bath Chronicle.*

M. Hartweg.—Letters dated Quito, the 25th May, have been received from this excellent collector by the Horticultural Society. He had been examining all the snow-covered mountains in the neighbourhood, and had formed a valuable collection of bulbs and seeds. His next object was to be the investigation of the warmer districts, from 6,000 to 9,500 feet above the level of the sea. In a month he intended to leave for Popayan, a rich country hardly known to botanists, and 108 leagues distant.

THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.—No. I.

1. **Sunflower,** *Helianthus annuus,* a native of Mexico, is said to trace with its radiant corolla the march of the sun, an idea maintained by many writers. Moore, in his "Irish Melodies," says,

> "As the Sunflower turns to her god, when he sets,
> The same look which she turn'd when he rose.

Thomson, in his "Seasons," and Langhorne, in his "Fables of Flora," entertain the same popular notion; and Sir J. E. Smith states, "Its stem is compressed in some degree to facilitate the movement of the flower, which, after following the sun all day, returns after sunset to the east, by its natural elasticity, to meet his beams."—*Introduction to Botany,* p. 209. But the slightest observation of this plant will show that it does not possess this wonderful property. Gerard detected the error even so long ago as 1597.—*Herbal,* p. 614. See *Drummond's Steps to Botany,* ch. 6.

2. **The Willow** from the earliest times has been dedicated to grief and sadness:

> "I'll wear a Willow-garland for his sake."—*Henry VI.*

Old Fuller calls it "a sad tree, whereof such who have lost their love make their mourning garlands; and we know that exiles hang up their harps upon such doleful supporters. This tree delighteth in moist places, and is triumphant in the Isle of Ely; it groweth incredibly fast, it being a by-word in this country, that the profit of Willows will buy the owner a horse before that by other trees will pay for his saddle."

> "To name the uses of the Willow tribes
> Were endless task. The basket's various forms,
> For various purposes of household thrift;
> The wicker chair, of size and shape antique;
> The rocking couch of sleeping infancy;
> These, with unnumber'd other forms and kinds,
> Give bread to hands unfit for other work."—*Grahame.*

3. **Botanists** should be particularly on their guard against being misled by the colours of flowers. *Nimiùm ne crede colori,* was the maxim of Linnæus; and in judging of species, colour, in which the florist prides himself, ought, in a great measure, to be disregarded. Were this and other trivial points in Botany attended to, several modern authors would not so frequently convert varieties into species, and species into genera. Such needless changes in Natural History, as multiply synonyms, are always to be deprecated.

4. **The Mignonette,** *Reseda odorata,* now naturalised to our climate, is a native of Barbary. Many years since it was introduced to the South of France, where it was welcomed by the name of Mignonette—Little Darling. This favourite plant, brought to England in 1742, is noticed by Cowper, in his "Task:"—

> "——— The sashes fronted with a range
> Of Orange, Myrtle, or the fragrant weed,
> The Frenchman's Darling."

Sir Walter Scott was in error when he introduced it into his novel, "The Fortunes of Nigel," as decorating the London windows during the reign of James I.

5. How many discoveries have been owing to the instincts and flights of the winged tribes! Columbus, when on the wide ocean, became confident that he was approaching the New World, when he discovered the flight of birds proceeding from one island to another. Villages in airy situa-

tions have not unfrequently owed the discovery of a well to gnats hovering over the vapour of a concealed spring; and many a traveller has been enabled, by the flight of a bee, to discover the honey concealed in the bosom of the forest.—*St. Pierre.*

(To be continued.)

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Henderson's Nursery, Pineapple Place.—In the stove we observed several plants of Allamanda cathártica in flower, which had only been struck last season; this, we believe, is of rare occurrence, as they seldom flower until they have made several years' growth. Here also were in bloom the pretty Angelónia grandiflora, diffusing a fragrance resembling that of a fully-ripened Pine-apple; Costus nepalensis, bearing corymbs of white flowers half enveloped in crimson sheaths; Gardénia Rothmanni, a shy blooming plant, with spotted and exquisitely fragrant flowers; and a species of Gesnera, called G. Múrkii, from the Continent, which bears considerable resemblance to G. splendens in the colour and form of the blossoms, but differs from that and other kinds in producing them in crowded racemes. Ipomœa Learii and I. Hardingii continue to flower freely; the former is trained along the roof, which it has nearly covered, and the latter is led around the curb-stone of the pit in the centre of the house. Pergulária odoratíssima, twining amongst other plants, is putting forth clusters of its pendent sweet-scented flowers. Several plants of Aphelandra cristata are just coming into bloom; this, when well grown, is certainly a valuable acquisition to the stove, as the large masses of its scarlet flowers contrast well with almost every plant near which it may be placed. The elegant foliage and conspicuous crimson stamens of Acácia Kermesina also render it a desirable object. We were much struck with the large size of the foliage of Hibiscus macrophyllus; one leaf upon a young plant, about 2 ft. high, measuring not less than 15 in. in width, and the same in length: this, however, was not in bloom. The Orchidaceous plants in blossom consist principally of Blétia verecunda, bearing an abundance of delicate purple flowers; Catasetum deltoídeum, a most singular plant, with blossoms of a dull green, covered with numerous purplish brown spots, and having a triangular lábellum, from the top of which a yellowish horn protrudes; the whole resembling a group of loathsome reptiles: Trichopília tórtilis, remarkable for its twisted perianth and involute white labellum, spotted with dull red; Oncídium Harrisonianum, a delicate and free-flowering species; and Zygopétalum intermédium. We noticed several healthy plants of Cypripédium venustum and insigne; some of the latter showing signs of flowering. It is found that Camarotis purpúrea, and many other Orchidaceous plants, will not thrive if potted in the ordinary way; but when placed upon a block of wood, with their roots enveloped in moss, that they almost immediately commence growing. The roots of Epidendrum bicornutum rotted off directly they came in contact with the soil; but no such incident occurred when the plant was fixed upon wood. It is, perhaps, not generally known that the wire-handles by means of which the baskets are suspended from the roof act injuriously if they approach too near the leaves. The moisture of the atmosphere condenses upon the iron wires, and falling in drops upon the pseudo-bulbs, not unfrequently occasions their destruction; this might probably be prevented by giving the wires a coat of paint. Several plants of Dendróbium cucullatum, upon blocks of wood, have grown two feet in length since the spring. Here also we saw Drósera rotundifólia thriving admirably in peat, the surface being covered with moss to prevent evaporation. The Heath-house is gay with many species of that interesting tribe; amongst which Erica Aitoniana, with slender white and red tubes; E. verticillata, with whorls of brilliant scarlet; E. palustris, a most abundant bloomer, and of peculiarly delicate habit; and E. grandinosa, with white hail-like blossoms, are most conspicuous. In this house is a luxuriant plant of Lucúlia gratissima, which promises to be highly ornamental during the winter months. The stock of Heaths in the pits is very extensive and in excellent condition. In one of the houses we observed Hibiscus Mánihot, with palmated leaves and large sulphur-coloured flowers, having a dark centre; a remarkably fine plant of Æschynanthus grandiflorus, covered with clusters of rich scarlet and orange; Ipomœa Learii, blooming profusely in 24-sized pots, with the stems closely confined to a circular trellis, about three feet high; and a large plant of Manéttia splendens, a new species, which grows luxuriantly, but has not yet bloomed. Amongst the border-flowers were a brilliant crimson variety of Phlox Drummondii, almost approaching to scarlet; and two varieties of Verbena well worthy of notice—namely, V. Ingrami, rose, with a dark-red centre, and deep green foliage, of good habit; and V. versícolor, a delicate looking flower, of a clear salmon colour.—*R. A., Sept.* 12.

F. A. Phillips, Esq., Thornfield, near Stockport.—The Pineapple is cultivated at this place with great success. A few days since an Enville, weighing eight pounds, was cut from a sucker of last year, being 14 inches long, and 20½ inches in circumference. Extremely fine fruit are also obtained from suckers growing upon the old plant. In October 1840, a Montserrat, of 5 lbs. 3 oz. weight, was cut; a fruit, weighing 5 lbs., was produced by the same plant in August 1841; and in July 1842, another weighing 7 lbs. 2oz. The total weight of 16 Montserrats, cut this season, has been 80 lbs.! There are now to be seen twelve suckers in fruit upon the old plants, being the second within twelve months, whose united weight is estimated at 60 lbs.—*Sept.* 10.

Review.

Paul and Son's Catalogue of Roses for the Autumn of 1842, *and spring of* 1843.

THIS is a priced list of the collection of Roses, cultivated in the Cheshunt Nurseries; in which the different varieties are classed according to their habit of growth, or period of blooming. Many of the old and less valuable sorts are discarded from the present list, and some new ones, principal autumn bloomers, substituted in their stead. In addition to the list of names, each page is divided into columns, indicating the form, size, and fulness of petal, possessed by each flower. We are of opinion, however, that one thing is wanting in this, as well as in every other catalogue of the kind which we have seen; and that is, some distinctive mark between those Roses which are fragrant and those which are not. Such an addition would add greatly to the value of the Catalogue.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

LEONOTIS Leonurus has been several times noticed in this publication, and some rather troublesome and expensive directions have been given for its culture in pots. We have just seen some noble specimens of this fine autumnal plant growing in the open ground, which have had no other care than that usually bestowed upon plants turned out of pots. Last summer they grew in the same situation, and in autumn they were potted, and preserved through the winter in a conservatory. In spring they were again planted out, and are now profusely covered with whorls of rich red blossoms. Strong plants to put out in spring, and a warm situation to encourage their growth afterwards, appear to be all that is required to bloom the Leonotis in high perfection in the open ground. We mention this, because at this period of the year, when the gaiety of the flower-garden is chiefly derived from Dahlias, Asters, Phloxes, and a few other late-flowering herbaceous plants, the addition to its beauty of a strikingly handsome plant like the Leonotis is of some importance.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—Occasional fires will now be necessary to all the houses, but especially where fruit is swelling off or ripening. Its application must of course be governed by the state of the weather, and by the temperature of the bark-bed. If this still retains a strong heat, and the thermometer in the house indicates 65°, or upwards, in the mornings, artificial heat will be better dispensed with; but if the temperature of the bed is found to be falling rapidly, which will probably now be the case where a small quantity only of fresh tan was added at potting time, slight nightly fires, and occasional waterings of the surface, will be required to restore and prolong it. Vessels of water on the heating apparatus must not be forgotten when fires are made. Be moderate in giving air now, and always shut the houses up warm. Plants become drawn more through want of light (that is, through being set at too great a distance from the glass) than from want of air. Water in small quantities will be frequently required by growing plants; and if there is not a tank in the house, the chill should be taken off by other means.

VINERY.—The pruning of Vines intended for very early forcing ought not to be longer delayed. In consequence of neglect in this particular, we have known Vines break in autumn before they were pruned. A kind of scale (Coccus vitis) is frequently troublesome in Vineries, by dirtying and thereby disfiguring the fruit. We have in vain tried to destroy it by a thick wash of lime and sulphur: possibly a solution of glue, laid on with a brush after peeling the old wood, would be more efficacious.

PEACH-HOUSE.—If not yet done, let the sashes be repaired, washed, and painted, in readiness for putting on the house before cold wet weather sets in. The pruning and tieing of the trees, and the top-dressing of the borders in the house, might stand over till a wet day after the lights are put on. Attend to the trees in the late house as before, till the wood is perfectly matured.

CHERRY-TREES in pots and tubs ought to be prepared for forcing by taking off the surface soil and replacing it with fresh nutritious compost. These trees do not generally need much pruning, but it will be advisable to look over them and remove any useless shoots.

CUCUMBERS AND MELONS.—Let growing plants be kept warm as directed last week. In ridging out Cucumber plants for pit culture, take care that the soil is rough and porous. Different eminent growers recommend different composts. One that is generally accessible, and in which Cucumber plants will thrive well, is good turfy loam mixed with about a third part of leaf-mould, adding a little sand if the loam be naturally heavy. A trellis for training the shoots upon will be found much preferable to allowing them to trail over the damp earth. Plants in pots in the Pine-stove should be dewed over the foliage when the house is closed.

Out-door Department.

GREEN HERBS are in some places required in the depth of winter; some plants of everything likely to be in demand, should therefore, be potted in readiness for removal at any time to a warm house. Parsley roots might be planted in boxes, or in the border of a forcing house, and Chervil might be sown in boxes. A few pots of Sweet Basil should likewise be sown.

BROCCOLI.—Continue the removal of the extra plants. Some of the latest sorts might be put on a north border; in which situation their flowering will be retarded a week or ten days in spring.

CABBAGES.—Plant from the August sowing. The smallest plants should be pricked out into nursery beds, to be transplanted in spring.

CAULIFLOWERS.—If the plants sown in the end of August have come up thickly, the largest of them should be pricked out to strengthen, previously to their removal to winter quarters.

CELERY.—Earth up in succession a sufficiency for winter consumption. That meant for spring use need not be meddled with till next month, when on a dry day it may be finally earthed at once.

LETTUCE.—If the weather should continue open during the autumn months, the Lettuces sown in the middle of August will become too large and succulent to bear the frosts and cutting winds of early spring; it will therefore be proper to make another sowing, either on a dry and sheltered border, or under the protection of a frame. As these must furnish the table till the produce of the first spring sowing comes in, sorts of proved merit should be selected.

SPINACH.—Thin the growing crops.

SUCCORY.—Thin the last sown plants, and encourage their growth by occasionally hoeing among them.

Orchard.—Gather Apples and Pears as they ripen, bearing in mind that Pears which keep only a few weeks should not be too ripe when gathered, or they will become mealy. As wall-fruit is now getting more scarce, extra pains will be necessary to preserve Golden Drops, Imperatrice, and other late Plums, from wasps and flies. Continue to shift Strawberry plants into their fruiting pots. If an insufficient number has been prepared, some strong runners from the open ground may be planted, three in a pot, for the latest crop.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—Any young Mammillárias, or plants of that kind, which have been in dung frames during the summer, must now be taken back to the stove and kept rather dry, unless the weather is very bright. Attend particularly to the pruning and training of climbing plants. Light fires in the warmest Orchidaceous house during cold days, but allow them to go out in the evening; it is always better to have the temperature considerably lower at night than in the day.

GREENHOUSE AND CONSERVATORY.—Continue the transfer of Greenhouse plants to the house, where, if handsome specimens are desired, they must be allowed plenty of room to extend their branches on all sides without interference with each other. Some persons spoil all their plants by attempting to grow a greater number than they have proper accommodation for in winter. Set Pelargoniums near the glass, and, where a difference can be made, let Heaths occupy the most airy part of the house.

PITS AND FRAMES.—The Chrysanthemums which were struck from cuttings in summer and planted out, should now be taken up and potted. Retain plenty of roots, and put them into rich soil; they should afterwards be set in a shady place, and have the foliage frequently moistened till they get root-hold. All shrubs intended for early forcing ought to be prepared for that purpose, either by re-potting or by top-dressing. In pruning Roses for forcing, the young wood should not be too much shortened. China Roses will now propagate readily from cuttings. Thin the annuals which have been sown in pots. If this sowing has been neglected, it may yet be made.

Out-door Department.

If any choice plants, which it is desired to preserve, have been turned out into the flower-garden, they should now be taken up and potted; but do not yet disturb beds of Pelargoniums, or destroy the beauty of the mixed clumps by taking too many plants away from them. To prolong the gaiety of the flower-garden, such things should be left out till they are in actual danger from frost; or, if plenty of cuttings have been put in, as advised, many of the plants may remain to perish. Let Dahlias be properly numbered, and the list of the colours, height, and other properties, corrected, while the flowers are in perfection.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NURSERY.—Rooted layers of evergreens may now be taken off and planted in rows. Those of deciduous trees had better remain on till the fall of the leaf. Seedling evergreens which stand too thick in the seed-beds may also be thinned out and planted.

FOREST AND COPPICE WOODS.—Finish the planting of evergreens intended for game cover, screens, &c., before the season arrives for the removal of deciduous trees, for which every necessary preparation in the way of trenching, &c., ought immediately to be made, if it has not yet been done.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Sept. 15, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Sept.	Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday 9	29.597	29.427	66	53	59.5	S.W.	.06
Saturday 10	29.577	29.385	66	51	58.5	W.	.07
Sunday 11	29.683	29.655	67	53	60.0	W.	
Monday 12	29.930	29.788	68	45	56.5	N.	
Tuesday 13	30.126	30.071	68	51	59.5	N.E.	
Wednesday 14	30.167	30.149	72	53	62.5	N.E.	
Thursday 15	30.144	30.101	74	45	59.5	E.	
Average	29.879	29.796	68.7	50.1	59.4		.13

Sept. 9. Rain in the morning; cloudy; clear at night.
10. Cloudy; showers occasionally; clear and fine.
11. Cloudy; exceedingly fine; overcast and mild at night.
12. Fine; clear and fine, with a few light clouds; cloudy at night.
13. Very fine; overcast at night.
14. Hazy in the morning; very fine; clear.
15. Light hazy clouds; exceedingly fine throughout; very clear at night.

Mean temperature of the week 2½° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending Sept. 24, 1842.

Sept.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
						N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 18	61.7	43.1	52.4	7	0.76 in.	—	4	1	—	2	5	3	1
Mon. 19	61.6	44.1	52.9	8	0.60	3	—	3	—	2	4	1	2
Tues. 20	62.1	41.6	51.9	6	0.45	—	2	2	2	—	3	4	3
Wed. 21	61.8	41.3	51.5	7	0.89	2	—	4	1	5	—	2	2
Thurs. 22	62.6	42.1	52.4	8	0.40	—	—	3	1	5	5	1	1
Fri. 23	62.6	42.8	52.7	8	0.38	—	2	3	1	5	3	2	—
Sat. 24	61.7	44.6	53.1	8	0.75	—	1	2	1	4	6	2	—

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 24th, in 1832—thermometer 81°; and the lowest on the 21st, in 1836—thermometer 32°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending Sept. 16, 1842.

THE market has been well supplied with Fruit and Vegetables during the past week; but trade has been far from brisk. *Fruit:* Pines are tolerably plentiful, and many handsome fruit are offered, from 4*s.* to 6*s.* per lb. The price of Grapes is on the decline; Black Hamburghs are selling from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb., and Muscats from 2*s.* to 3*s.* per lb. English Melons continue from 1*s.* to 3*s.* each: but plenty of the Dutch may be obtained from 9*d.* to 1*s.* The earlier kinds of Peaches and Nectarines having passed away, the late sorts have become more valuable, and the best fruit is selling at 6*s.* per doz. Few Greengages are to be met with, and the supply of Dessert Plums is chiefly confined to Coe's Golden Drop, the price of which is 1*s.* per punnet. Damsons, if anything, are cheaper than in our last report. Figs have fallen to 1*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* per doz. Apples and Pears remain at nearly the same prices as stated last week: Gansell's Bergamot has become more plentiful, and fetches from 4*s.* to 6*s.* per half-sieve; a few samples of Marie Louise have also appeared, which are far from being ripe, at 5*s.* per half-sieve. Walnuts, chiefly from abroad, are selling from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per 100; and Filberts from 9*d.* to 1*s.* per lb. Good Cucumbers are somewhat dearer, the frame fruit selling from 4*s.* to 6*s.* per doz. *Vegetables*: Cauliflowers are small, and continue to fetch from 4*s.* to 6*s.* per doz. Broccoli is tolerably plentiful, from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per bunch. The late showers have improved the quality of Turnips, which are abundant, from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per doz. bunches. Artichokes are becoming scarce, and fetch from 3*s.* to 5*s.* per doz. The prices of other Vegetables have varied little since our last account. Truffles may be obtained at 2s. 6*d.* per lb. *Flowers:* Amongst the cut Flowers we observed Angelónia pubescens, Pergulária odoratíssima, Bignónia venusta, with Violets, Lobélias, Gardénias, Amaryllises, and Clematises.

PRICES, SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 4*s* to 6*s*
Grapes, per pound, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Muscats, per pound, 2*s* to 3*s*
— Portugal 1*s* to 2*s*
Melons, English, each, 1*s* to 3*s*
— Dutch, 9*d* to 1*s*
Peaches, per doz. 3*s* to 6*s*
Nectarines, per doz., 3*s* to 6*s*
Figs, per doz., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Plums, dessert, per punnet, 1*s*
Damsons, per hf. sieve, 2*s* to 3*s*
Greengages, per punnet, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Baking, per hf.-siv. 5*s* to 8*s*
Apples, dessert, per bush., 2*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
— Kitchen, 2*s* to 6*s*;

Pears, dessert, per hf.-sieve, 2*s* to 6*s*
Berberries, per hf.-sieve, 3*s*
Mulberries, per gallon, 9*d* to 1*s*
Cucumbers, per doz., 1*s* to 6*s*
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 3*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 20*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* 3*d* to 3*s*
— per 100, 10*s* to 24*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 55*s* to 70*s*
Walnuts, per bushel, 12*s* to 24*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Barcelona, 24*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— plants, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— Red, for pickling, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Broccoli, per bunch, 6*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Cauliflowers, per doz., 4*s* to 6*s*
Beans, Kidney, per hf. sv., 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
— Scarlet, per hf.-sv. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 45*s* to 80*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, per bu., 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Artichokes, per doz., 3*s* to 5*s*
Turnips, per doz bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Carrots, per doz. bun., 3*s* to 5*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Parsneps, per bunch, 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 9*d* to 1*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Shallots, per lb., 8*d* to 1*s*

Onions, per doz. bch., 2*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
— Green, p. doz. bun. 2*s* to 4*s*
— Spanish, per doz. 2*s* to 6*s*
— for Pickling, per hf.-sv. 2*s* to 3*s*
Garlic, per lb. 4*d* to 8*d*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. sc., 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
— Cos, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Endive, per score, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Celery, per bd., (12 to 15), 6*d* to 2*s*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Tarragon, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Basil, per doz. bunches, 2*s* to 4*s*
Vegetable Marrow, per doz., 6*d* to 9*d*
Tomatoes, per hf. sv. 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Capsicums, green, per 100, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Ripe, 3*s* to 6*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 9*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
— Field, per bus., 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Truffles, per pound, 2*s* 6*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

A Correspondent is informed by Mr. F. Davies, of Pershore, that the LARGEST CELERY which he ever saw was grown by Gen. Marriott's gardener, at Avon Bank, from plants raised by himself in February 1839, three of which weighed respectively 17¾lbs., 12½lbs., and 12lbs., the total weight of the three heads being 42lbs. They took a prize at the Evesham Vale Horticultural Society in Sept. 1839. Mr. Davies states that he has heard of much larger having been grown in the neighbourhood of Manchester.—‡

A Constant Reader's specimen is the Strawberry Blite.—‡

T. R. P.—You will find NEWMAN'S BOOK ON FERNS useful in ascertaining the native species.—‡

Autumnalis.—The Ligustrum lúcidum, or CHINESE PRIVET, may be easily propagated by layers; if cut down in the spring, it will not flower the same year. It will grow in the shade, but will succeed better if planted in a situation exposed to the sun.—‡

Alpine.—Your specimens were much crushed; but they appear to be Ipomœa pes tígridis and Erinus hispánicus.—†

Sudbury.—The quantity of NITRATE OF SODA that may be applied per acre upon light land is ¾ cwt. or 1½ cwt. We do not know whether it has ever been applied to Cucumbers; if used for such a purpose, it should be in small quantities, until it is ascertained whether it acts beneficially upon them or not.—‡

An Original Subscriber.—We would recommend you to take up your CARROTS before they form fresh fibres; if allowed to remain, they will neither be so sweet, nor keep so well after, although they may increase in size. Many of them, upon making a second growth, will probably run to seed.—‡

A Subscriber.—Your plants are—1, Tradescántia virgínica rubra

2, Silene arméria, with white flowers; 3, Phyteuma campanuloides; 4, a Solidago; 5, Lopézia coronata.—‡

A. B.—Normandy Cress is the same as the American Cress mentioned in Loudon's "Encyclopædia of Gardening." It should be sown about the middle of August, to stand the winter; another sowing should be made early in spring, and then again at intervals every three weeks or a month during the summer. The young plants should be thinned to two inches apart, and the larger leaves only should be gathered separately for use. The quantity of Guano which may be mixed with earth for dressing Grass land must depend on its strength, which is very variable. Two cwt. per acre should be sufficient.—‡ †.

A. Kenrick.—The *Oncidium* is only flexuosum; but the leaf sent does not belong to it. The Stanhopea is a variety of S. Wardii, which is itself a variety of S. oculata.—†

Flora had better read Lindley's "Elements of Botany" first, and then the "Natural System of Botany" of the same author, if she wishes to *understand* the natural arrangement of plants. If her object is merely to amuse herself, then "Lady's Botany," of which there is a cheap abridgment, is the book for her.—†

A Constant Reader.—If the Wireworm be the "Grub-worm" alluded to, we know of no better modes of getting rid of it in a *garden* than those with which our correspondent seems to be well acquainted. As regards their ravages in the *field*, it is too extensive a subject, we fear, to form one article in the columns of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*; but it will be fully discussed next year in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.—*R.*

A Learner.—M'Intosh's Practical Gardener is the best work upon the cultivation of Pines, Grapes, &c. We intend shortly to publish a series of papers upon the treatment of Orchidaceous plants.—†

H. H.—Your specimens are—1, Lámium purpúreum; 2, Mentha arvensis; 3, Mentha géntilis.—‡

F. H. S.—We are of opinion that the bleeding caused by the removal of the partially-formed fruit from Fig-trees will not prove injurious; as the wounds will soon heal over, and the bleeding will cease.—‡

H. T.—For practical purposes, we consider the situation of the Thermometer at Chiswick to be highly proper. The price of a Rain Gauge is about 50*s.*—‡

G. R.—We should imagine that your Black Esperione Vine is not true, by your stating that some of the berries are not at all coloured, while others upon the same branches are quite ripe. In such a season as this, the Black Esperione ought to ripen thoroughly on the open wall.—‡

S. B.—The plant with which your lawn is studded is the Plantain or Rib-grass. To destroy it, the leaves should be cut off below the soil as often as they make their appearance. Where the clusters do not stand too thick, a pinch of salt applied to the injured crown would assist in killing the root; but where these are numerous, this remedy is dangerous, as the quantity of salt used would necessarily injure other adjoining plants. The compost which you have prepared, and which consists of 8 loads of horse manure, 12 loads of bog earth, and 6 loads of night soil, is too good to be given to Laurels and evergreens. If you do use it for that purpose, it should be applied in winter, and in very small quantities; otherwise it will cause the shrubs to grow too luxuriantly, and the consequence will be that the wood will not ripen sufficiently to withstand the winter.—‡

P. T.—The best way of using sulphate of iron in fixing the ammonia of manure, is to scatter it in the form of powder among the litter as the heap is made up, and to keep watering the heap as it advances. But care must be taken to return to the heap all that flows away from it, so that the whole of the fluid is soaked up. It is impracticable to say how much of this vitriol should be employed; enough has been used when no more ammonia is disengaged; you may ascertain this by dipping a rag in muriatic acid and holding it over the surface of the manure: if white fumes form round the rag, the ammonia is flying away, and more of the sulphate of iron is wanted; if no white fumes appear, there is enough. The following hardy plants will serve to keep your American border gay during summer: Lythrum virgatum, Pentstemon gentianoides, P. gent. coccínea, Chelone barbata, Delphinium grandiflorum, Gaulthéria procumbens, Clématis integrifólia, Gentiana saponária, Dracocéphalum speciosum, Menziésia polifólia alba, Phlox cárnea, P. Thompsoniana, P. omniflora, Yucca filamentosa, Y. gloriosa, and Potentilla Hopwoodiana. You should add a greater portion of loam than peat to your Rose border: if the loam is *good*, little manure of any kind will be required. The following are 12 good China Roses: Fabvier, Cramoisie supérieure, L'Infidélité de Lisette, Henry the Fifth, Napoleon, Theresa Stravius, Paris, Miellez, Clara Sylvain, Mrs. Bosanquet, Eugene Beauharnais, and Archduke Charles.—† ‡

A Friend.—It will cost between 3*l.* and 4*l.* for every 16 pages to print 500 copies of an octavo book; besides which there are many other heavy expenses, especially that of advertising. The cost will, however, depend much upon the size of the type. There is no good book on the details of foresting, but plenty of bad ones. But there are some useful general directions upon the subject in West's book on the mismanagement of plantations, and in Mr. Withers' book on the Acacia, both of which have been lately advertised in our columns. You will find all the information you want upon measuring heights above the sea, by referring to the article "Heights," in the "Penny Cyclopædia," which you can get for one penny. To give you the information in this place, would occupy more room than we can spare.—†

Mr. Girling.—The dark-shaded Dahlia is a flower of good form, with the centre well up, and the petals finely developed; the petals are of a good shape and substance, but too small for a show-flower; the colour is rich, and the flower neat and compact. *The lilac* is too small, and inferior to most of the varieties in cultivation of the same colour.—*

Gamma.—L'Enfant d'Ajaccio is a very pretty Rose, well formed, and of a good colour; the outer rows of petals are beautifully formed.—*

H. C., Kensington.—We believe your Rose is a variety named Fénélon.—*

Z. Z.—Your plant is Lycopsis arvensis.—‡

C. D.—Your Calceolárias are infested with Thrips. The most effectual remedy towards destroying them is to dust the leaves, especially the under surfaces, with flowers of sulphur. After this has been allowed to remain upon them for a few days, the plants should be syringed with pure water. A slight application of sulphur should always be resorted to as soon as the insect makes its appearance.—‡

An Amateur will not injure his Asparagus beds by dressing them with guano in the manner recommended for night soil; although three or four inches of the former is rather a large dose. The proper time for eating the Portugal Cabbage is in the autumn. It should be sown early in spring, and planted out in the same manner as the common Cabbage; by which means it will be fit for use in the present month. As it is impatient of cold, the great object is to have it full-grown before frost commences.—‡

A Constant Reader.—We do not think it would be advisable at this period of the year to remove the small fry of Gold-Fish from the pond in which they are bred. As the spring advances, some of them should be removed, if the number bred is greater than the pond can support. No doubt Seedling Oaks and Spanish Chesnuts, if untransplanted, will produce laterals; and in some cases the latter will rob and stunt the leader. But in such instances, the evil is readily remedied by pinching the points of the laterals when they are beginning to grow, which will force the sap into the leader, and give it the requisite start. You must also observe, that in some soils, neither the Oak nor the Chesnut thrives; and even if they do thrive, stunted individuals will be sometimes found, just as is the case among ourselves. Warner's Black Hamburgh and the common Black Hamburgh Grapes are the same.—†

A Subscriber.—There are two reasons for Black Grapes assuming a red and half-ripened appearance. The first is, when too great a crop is allowed to remain upon the Vines; and the second, when the leaves nearest to the bunches are removed, as is often done, upon the vain supposition that more light will be admitted to the fruit. If either of these cases is applicable to your Black Hamburgh Vine, it will at once account for the reddish colour of the berries.—‡

J. G.—The Newington Nectarine ranks among the Clingstones, or those having firm flesh, which requires to be sliced from the stone: these kinds are not in perfection till they begin to shrivel. Although the summer may have been dry, if much rain falls when they are nearly ripe, the fruit is apt to rot next the wall, or drop off. The only remedy is to lessen the vicissitudes of drought and moisture, by keeping the border well mulched and watered in dry weather.—‖

F. D.—The Chasselas Musque is a white round-berried Grape, resembling in appearance the White Frontignan; but from this it is distinguished by its leaves being rounder, and not so much indented; its pulp is somewhat firmer, with nearly the high Muscat flavour of the White Muscat of Alexandria. It is in cultivation among the London nurserymen, and can be procured by any agent who will take the trouble to inquire for it. You should wash your Peach-trees well with the garden engine every evening during dry weather; this will put an effectual check upon the ravages of the Red Spider. If this is properly attended to in the months of May and June, there is little fear of the leaves of your trees being injured by this insect.—‖ ‡

Tabanus.—Your moth is the Plúsia gamma, figured and described at p. 52 of this year's *Chronicle.*—‡

J. T., Plymouth.—The dead roots of Orchidaceous Plants should be cut carefully away when they are repotted. Any old dead pseudo-bulbs should also be removed, as they are liable to rot the living ones. These plants have no true bulbs; the term pseudo-bulb is, therefore, a general term. It is, in fact, the stem, and is round or conical in some, such as the Stanhópea; or elongated in others, as in Cáttleya. Charcoal mixed with the sphagnum will do no harm, but little is known concerning its effects. Water should not be discontinued so long as roots or leaves are forming, as that is the period when it is required. Some of the kinds are evergreen, and ought never to be kept perfectly dry; others, such as the Catasetum, lose their leaves at certain seasons, and then require a period of rest.—§

H. S.—If your Vines died from the effects of being transplanted, that operation must have been badly managed. Kyanised Boxes are injurious to the growth of plants, and should never be used for such purposes, unless the interior has previously received a coat of pitch or paint.—‡

B. K.—Thanks. The figures are for the *Chronicle.*—†

K. B.—Your plants are Desmódium nutans, and Búddlea Neemda.—†

Your Careful Reader.—We will inquire.—†

G.—The following is a list of 12 choice Greenhouse plants that flower in August and September:—Hedýchium Gardnerianum, which does best when planted in the border of the house; Mímulus glutinosus, Leonotis Leonurus, Bouvárdia splendens, Achimenes longiflora, Chirónia frutescens, Swainsónia galegifólia, S. galegifólia alba, Mandevilla suaveolens, Lílium lancifólium and its varieties, Sóllya linearis, and Leschenáultia formosa.—‡

A. P.—Your specimens are, 1, Coronilla glauca; 2, Gnídia pinifólia; 3, Eugénia uniflora; 4, Adenandra uniflora; 5, Edwárdsia microphylla.—†

A Market Gardener.—To clean Radish-seed, you must first dry the pods *well*, previously to thrashing them; the seed should afterwards be sifted and fanned, to separate all dirt and refuse from it.—‡

T. G.—Your large Apple is the Pomme Violette; the other is the Red Crofton.—‖

Cambriensis.—Your Pears are, No. 1, Summer Franc-réal; 3, Autumn Bergamot; 4, Duchesse d'Angoulême; 5, Winter Nelis; 6, Chaumontel; 7, Easter Beurrée: and your Plum, No. 2, is Coe's Golden Drop.—‖

A Reader.—Your tree is Pópulus cándicans, one of the Tacamahac Poplars.—†

A Subscriber, Durham.—The following lists of single and double Hyacinths for growing in pots or glasses contain a good selection of colours, and they are made to suit the pleasure of purchasers, as regards the expense of the roots.

SINGLE.

Cheap.	*Dearer.*
Mars, deep red.	Le Franc de Berkebey, deep red.
Acteur, rose.	Lustre de Flore, rose.
Felicitas, rose.	Monsieur de Fœsch, fine rose.
L'Ami du Cœur, rose.	Prince Albert of Prussia, deep blue.
Asterias, deep blue.	Quentin Durward, deep blue.
Buonaparte, deep blue.	Bouquet Charmant, dark blue.
Emicans, dark blue.	Grande Vidette, superb lgt. blue.
Robinson, blue.	Colossus, white.
Nimrod, blue.	Baron van Tuyll, blue.
Grand Vainqueur, white.	Rousseau, white.
Emilius, blue.	Princesse Royale, rose.
Hercules, white.	Voltaire, white.

DOUBLE.

Waterloo, dark red.	Goethe, dark red.
Acteur, deep rose.	Perruque Royale, deep rose.
Comtesse de la Coste, deep rose.	Sir Walter Scott, deep rose.
Groot Voorst, deep rose.	Bouquet Royal, light rose.
Kroon van Indien, very dark.	Bouquet Pourpre, very dark.
Orondates, deep blue.	Prins van Saxen Weimar, deep blue.
Duc d'Angoulême, blue.	Murillo, blue.
Paul Boot, light blue.	Madame Marmont, light blue.
Gloria Florum, white and rose.	Prince of Waterloo, white.
La Déesse, white with yellow.	Grand Monarque de France, white and rose.
Virgo, white and rose.	Ne plus ultra, blue.
L'honneur d'Amsterdam, deep rose.	Milton, dark red.—*

E. M.—The plant is Leonotis Leonurus. Some account of it will be found at p. 4 of our *Chronicle* for 1841, and in the Calendar of Operations of to-day. We should be greatly indebted for the Nos. so kindly offered us.—†

E. F. L.—Sorry to hear of your want of success with your Bees. You had better read "My Bee-Book," by Mr. Cotton.—†

M. C.—Your plants are—1, Medicago arbórea, which will not stand without protection, except in very mild winters; 2, Coronilla glauca; 3, Collómia grandiflora; 4, Trevirana coccínea; 5, Lythrum virgatum; 6, Crucianella stylosa; 7, Ipomœa coccínea, which, in such a season as this, will seed freely. It cannot be increased by cuttings. Of your Pears, No. 1 is the White Doyenné, and 9 the Glout Morceau. Your Apples are, 2, Hollandbury; 3, Hawthornden; 4, Unknown; 5, A kind of Crab; 6, French Crab; 7, Ribston Pippin; 8, Cockle Pippin; 10, Old Codlin; 11, Fearn's Pippin. The Peach is the Melting Sanguinole, not much known, we presume, in this country. There are other varieties with flesh adhering to the stone, and of the colour of a Beet-root; but they are only fit for being made into a preserve. The Walnut has a very thin shell, but it is not well filled.—‡ ‖

Berkshire.—Thunbérgias are very liable to be attacked by the Red Spider, unless frequently syringed; and if you do not soon check their progress, these insects will spread over your Pelargoniums. The best method of destroying them upon single plants is that practised by Mr. Knight, viz., to procure wheel-bellows, which have a box capable of being filled with flowers of sulphur, and having a rose on the end containing pieces of feathers; this apparatus will dust the sulphur more equally over the plants, which should be perfectly dry when the former is applied. After a few days the plants should be well syringed to wash off the sulphur, and any insects which may remain.

Lychnis Bungeana is a native of Chinese Tartary, and is not difficult to flower.—‡

A Housekeeper.—Your White Currant Jam turned red because it was exposed to the air before it had been sufficiently boiled. There is something in the skin of the White Currant which becomes red upon exposure to the air after imperfect boiling. Your jelly did not turn red because you did not allow the skins to be mixed with it.—†

Mr. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR is now reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d.* each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them *delivered in any part of London* by remitting a Post-office order to this Office, at the rate of 5*s.* for every 25 copies.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our news from the United States contains the gratifying intelligence that the mission of Lord Ashburton has been successfully concluded, by the ratification of the treaty with this country. It passed the Senate, after a long discussion, by a majority of 39 to 9. The questions set at rest by this treaty, are those connected with the boundary, the slave-trade, the affair of the Creole, the destruction of the Caroline, and the arrest of Mr. M'Leod. The three latter are made the subjects of a correspondence, in which explanations are given on both sides, and arrangements made for the future. The terms of the boundary treaty are substantially the same as those published by anticipation some time back; they assign part of the St. John's River as the future frontier, and give to the State of Maine the free navigation of the river through New Brunswick to its mouth. The line is regarded on the whole as a fair compromise, and is more advantageous to this country than that awarded by the King of Holland. In regard to the slave-trade, provision is made by which each nation agrees to maintain a squadron on the coast of Africa, to act in concert, and co-operate for the suppression of the traffic; both nations further agree to unite in representations and remonstrances with other powers in order to effect the closing of the slave-markets at once and for ever. Another arrangement is made for the mutual extradition of persons charged with murder or other heinous crimes. The questions of impressment and the right of search were not included in Lord Ashburton's instructions, and are, consequently, not mentioned. The New York papers of all shades of politics dwell with satisfaction on these results, and express their conviction that they will be the means of producing in both countries those feelings of satisfaction and good-will which are the surest guarantees of a lasting peace. Since the ratification of the treaty, Lord Ashburton has been publicly presented to the citizens as the Ambassador of Peace, and has been received by all classes with an enthusiasm which proves the importance of his mission and the value of its results.—Our Continental news is comparatively uninteresting, and is rather of a domestic than general character. In France, the Journals are occupied in discussing various subjects of home politics, chiefly in reference to the movements of parties preparatory to the ensuing session. The news from the Peninsula is unimportant, and our German advices are principally confined to the festivities at Cologne, on laying the foundation stone of the new works for the restoration of the Cathedral. The King of Hanover, as stated in our last, has been seriously indisposed at Dusseldorf, but is now convalescent.—From Constantinople we learn that the Syrian question is on the eve of adjustment, and that the Lebanon will be divided into two districts, in order that the Druses and the Maronites may be governed by their own princes, under the control of the Porte. No renewal of hostilities has occurred on the Persian frontier, and the affair has almost ceased to attract attention.

At home, the Queen arrived in the River at an early hour this morning, on her return from Scotland, and landed at Woolwich about ten o'clock. Her Majesty and the Prince are said to be highly gratified with their visit to Scotland, and with the loyalty of their reception.—The manufacturing districts continue in an unsettled state. Special commissions have been ordered for the trial of the rioters in Lancashire and Staffordshire; the trials will commence early in the ensuing month, and all the prisoners concerned in the late disturbances will then be brought to justice. In Manchester and Stockport the great body of weavers still refuse to return to work at their former wages, and there is little prospect of any concession on the part of the masters.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert returned to Dalkeith on Tuesday last from a visit to the Highlands, and embarked on Thursday for London. They landed at Woolwich this morning, and proceeded immediately to Windsor. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal are at Windsor Castle, and are in excellent health.—Despatches have been received in town stating that the King of Hanover has been seriously indisposed at Dusseldorf, but is now so far recovered that no further bulletins will be issued.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex and the Duchess of Inverness arrived on Friday evening, at Alton Towers, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury. The Royal Duke will remain a week, and then proceed on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester is expected to arrive at Chatsworth on the 24th inst., on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire.

Official Movements.—General Sir Robert T. Wilson has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar in succession to Lieut.-General Sir Alexander Woodford.—It is currently reported that the Duke of Wellington intends to avail himself of his present position as General Commanding-in-Chief, to recommend to Her Majesty to confer some mark of her royal favour on his Grace's old companions in arms, the officers who served with him in the Peninsular War.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—*The Journals.*—The principal subjects of interest in the papers this week are rather of a domestic than general character. The Ministerial journals attack the Legitimist prints and leaders, whilst they flatter the Legitimist party. They profess to admire the principles which actuate the partisans of the fallen dynasty; but object to the persons and family they worship. M. Berryer is the chief object of their attack, and they denounce him with great animosity for his alleged alliance with republicans. The Legitimist prints reply by indignantly rejecting the proposed alliance. The Clergy is another class to which the Ministerialists pay court. Seats in the Chamber of Peers are said to be offered to the prelates. The organ of the clergy remarks upon this statement that there are not five prelates who would consent to sit, and share the moral and political obloquy attached to so many necessary votes. Whilst the Legitimist and Ministerial prints are thus engaged, the war organs insist that France ought to make an instant descent on Syria. The Republicans declare that Admiral La Susse should land his Marines to deliver the Maronites from the Druses. In regard to the introduction of Bishops into the Chamber, the Ministerial journals deny that Government has any such intention, "the Charter having already fixed the categories of those who can be made Peers, and having excluded ecclesiastics."

The Capital.—M. Royer Collard has refused to be promoted to the Chamber of Peers, from the belief that the judicial powers arrogated by them are unconstitutional. The Minister of Marine has instituted a committee to inquire into the grievances of the merchants interested in the gum trade against the company to whom the Governor of Senegal made over, in January last, the monopoly of that article. The committee, composed of delegates from the Chamber of Commerce, and of the Director of the Colonies, is to meet in Paris towards the latter end of September.

The Provinces.—The papers announce with much regret the death of Hénin, the intrepid sailor of Boulogne, who so nobly risked his life in attempting to save the female convicts shipwrecked in the Amphitrite. The Calais papers pay the following tribute to the memory of this brave man:—"It was in attempting to bring to perfection an idea that he had formed for saving the lives of his fellow-creatures, that this ornament to the marine of France met with his untimely end. For some time past Hénin had been practising to sustain a considerable weight in the water, but in returning on board of the safety-boat he received a violent contusion, which, becoming more serious from day to day, ultimately brought him to the grave. Hénin was always the first to fly to the assistance of the distressed, always in the foremost rank to rescue the shipwrecked mariner from a watery grave, and in every situation of danger he set a noble example of coolness and intrepidity. The cross of the Legion of Honour, and numerous medals, decorated his breast, the rewards of his bravery and philanthropy." The "Presse" announces that it was in error in announcing last week that the Government had signed a treaty with a company consisting chiefly of English shareholders for the execution of the railway from Paris to Lille, but states that negotiations are still pending.—The Duke d'Aumale is said to have purchased for 2,000,000f. the estate of Château-Margaux, which formerly belonged to M. Aguado.—It is mentioned, as a proof of the embarrassed state of the landowners in the wine-growing department of the Gironde, that the amount of mortgages is 300 millions of francs.—The Paris papers state that M. de Molêne, Judge of Instruction, and M. Mongis, Substitute of the Procureur du Roi, were on Tuesday summoned to Joinville, near Saint-Maur, by a mysterious circumstance, relative to which it is to be hoped that the official journals will give some explanation. It appears that the preceding Sunday an explosion took place on the bridge of Joinville, from an infernal machine, which was placed there, filled with balls and other projectiles, by none of which, fortunately, was any person wounded. These magistrates have not been able to discover either the object or the authors of this machine, of which the shattered remains alone were left.

The Royal Family.—The Duke de Nemours reviewed, on Monday, at Compiegne, the divisions of infantry and cavalry forming part of the corps of operation on the Marne, which was to have been commanded by the late Duke of Orleans, and distributed a number of decorations and promotions to the officers and soldiers of that corps. At the conclusion, after having passed down the whole of the lines, his Royal Highness ordered all the officers to be formed in circles, and then from his charger delivered an expressive address to them, alluding in affecting terms to the loss they had all sustained by the death of the Duke of Orleans, and taking his leave for the present with assurances that his feelings and energies were and ever should be devoted to them, and to the task of restoring to France the support of which she had been deprived by her recent loss. This address was received with acclamations of "Vive le roi! Vive le Duc de Nemours!" His Royal Highness on the next morning left for the Chateau d'Eu. On Tuesday, the King, Madame Adelaide, the Duchess de Nemours, the Princess Clementine, and the Duke de Montpensier, accompanied by Marshal Soult, M. Guizot, and the Minister of Marine, proceeded from Eu to Tréport, where they embarked on board the brig La Reine Amelie, to visit in the roadstead the Pluton, and the Licorne, naval school-ship. The King passed in review the pupils of the Licorne, and addressed to them a few words of encouragement, which were received with loud acclamations. M. Janvier, the Captain, and two other officers, received the Order of the Legion of Honour from his Majesty. The King and their Royal Highnesses partook of breakfast on board the Licorne, to which they invited all the pupils of the naval school.

Algeria.—The journals mention that the English coal brig, the Dean, from Liverpool, reached Algiers, on the 4th instant, with iron and coal. The French authorities soon discovered that Mr. Scott, or Colonel Scott, who has been and is in the service of Abd-el-Kader, was on board. Mr. Scott did not conceal the fact, but avowed himself the minister of Abd-el-Kader. General Bugeaud said he would send him back to France, but Mr. Scott insists on being sent to Spain. He is in arrest on board the Dean.—The last accounts from Algiers are of the 5th inst. The Governor-General left in the Phare, steamer, on the 3d, for Oran, to organise the different tribes of the province, who lately submitted to the French, and to instal the new Bey of Mostaganem. The country around Algiers was tranquil, and the market plentifully supplied with provisions. On the 30th ult. the powerful tribe of the Issers made their submission, and their chiefs arrived at Algiers to receive the investiture. The Beni-Llimans had likewise demanded the Aman. Their Aga, Mahi Eldine, had presented himself, with his 600 horsemen, to the Governor of Medeah, and taken the oath of allegiance to the King of the French. He left his children as hostages, and undertook to convey to Medeah the corn belonging to Abd-el-Kader.

SPAIN.—The celebration of the second anniversary of the revolution of September has just taken place. The Regent held a review of the National Militia and garrison, and assisted, with the civil and military authorities, at a grand *Te Deum*, chanted in the church of San Isidro. Everything went off quietly and orderly, notwithstanding the immense multitude which had turned out on the occasion.—The official journals contain a long article in praise of a joint-stock bank of English and Spanish shareholders, proposed by Col. Bristow. The Ministry expresses great satisfaction at finding its credit properly appreciated by the British capitalists. In its opinion, all the stipulations of the project are wisely conceived and perfectly equitable; and it urges Spanish capitalists to join in the enterprise, at least for one-fifth, that is, to subscribe for 4000 shares. The utility of the bank, according to the Ministerial organs, cannot be questioned, and the Government had taken the subject into serious consideration, in order to assure itself whether it offered any inconvenience to the public, and to encourage a measure which promised to be so beneficial to the country.—According to the Barcelona journals of the 6th inst., two small bands had made their appearance near Vich and Villadran. One of the rebels belonging to the latter had been taken prisoner and shot. On his way through Girona, General Zurbano delivered a list of 11 Republicans to the first constitutional alcalde, with an order to expel them from the province within three days. The alcalde was to be personally answerable for the execution of this order.—A sanguinary conflict has taken place between the inhabitants of Vinaroz and Benicarlo. General Van Halen immediately despatched a battalion of the regiment of San Fernando, and likewise the war-steamer Isabella II., to the scene of disorder.

PORTUGAL.—The Lisbon mail of the 5th inst., which arrived on Saturday at Falmouth, brings information of the arrangements made for covering the deficiency in the ways and means for the present year; the Legislature having sanctioned the proposal of the Ministry to raise money in anticipation of part of the taxes to be collected next year.—It was believed that a fresh misunderstanding had occurred between Spain and Portugal, arising, it was supposed, out of M. Almadovar's ill-will to M. Costa Cabral and the commercial treaty lately concluded between Great Britain and this country.

HANOVER.—Despatches have been received in town this week confirming the rumour that the King of Hanover, who had gone to the banks of the Rhine, to be present at the reviews of the Prussian troops, had caught cold, and had been confined at Dusseldorf by a fever. The bulletins of the physicians now announce that the fever has abated, and that his Majesty's speedy recovery may be expected. The latest bulletin, dated the 5th September, says that he had a good night, that the fever had entirely left him, and that his complete recovery may shortly be looked for. The papers in the mean time have announced that the King had followed the example of the ex-King of the Netherlands, and married, towards the close of last month, the widow of the President Beulwitz; but the report seems to be equally premature with the account of his death, which the same journals published last week.

GERMANY.—Letters from Cologne contain detailed accounts of the festivities on laying the foundation stone of the new buildings for the restoration of the cathedral. The ceremony took place on Sunday, after divine service had been performed in the Protestant church and high mass celebrated in the cathedral. The King and Queen were present at both services. Prince Metternich, Prince George of Cambridge, the Archduke John of Austria, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, and the Duke of Nassau accompanied the King. After church the royal party proceeded to the spot on the south side of the aisle which had been prepared for the laying of the first stone, when the King, on proceeding to perform the ceremony, addressed a speech of some length to the assembled multitude, in which the leading theme related to the wishes, political and religious, of the Germanic states. Illustrating by historical allusions the advantages which other countries had drawn at various periods from the disunion prevailing in Germany, he glanced skilfully at a recent attempt to do the same on the part of a neighbouring power; but which attempt, he congratulated himself and them, was decisively foiled by the display of unanimity which Germany under arms put forth. "This day," continued the royal orator, "is destined to record a display of unity not less important. It will record, for those who doubt, the fact that, although various shades of doctrine and opinion may divide us, yet that Christendom is not disunited—that it forms one great and indomitable whole. In sign of this conviction, the representatives of all confessions and of every German land were there, and each felt that he derived strength from the consistency that he lent to the general fabric." The King was interrupted here by loud acclamations, and when they had subsided, added, "The sentiments I have uttered have met with the heartfelt applause of a city like yours; let us give the ancient word once more—'Cologne for ever' (*Alaff Cölln*)." At this the shouts were redoubled. After some further speaking the assembly broke up, and the company met in an immense tent, a present from the Emperor of Russia, in which 400 covers were laid. The banquet passed off gaily, and in the evening the company appeared at the theatre. The King and Queen then left for the Castle of Brühl, near Bonn, where they stayed until the two camps united and performed their manœuvres. In the evening the town was illuminated, and the Rhine front produced a rare and brilliant effect on the water. The account of the ceremonies in the Cologne papers fills no less than 13 quarto columns. The printed lists of foreign officers, who are at head-quarters during the reviews, includes 157 persons. The English are much more numerous than the others, for there are 59 of them, amongst whom, besides Lords Westmoreland and De Grey, there are five Lieutenant-Generals, two Major-Generals, four Colonels, seven Lieutenant-Colonels, two Majors, sixteen Captains, and nineteen Lieutenants and Ensigns. On the 7th the King and Queen paid a visit to Aix-la-Chapelle, where they were received with great enthusiasm.—According to the Frankfort journals of the 6th instant, petitions were in progress of signature at Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Dusseldorf, and other towns of Rhenish Prussia, for the purpose of demanding a reform of the municipal and district institutions of those provinces.—The "Augsburg Gazette" announces, under the head Vienna, the 3d, that a camp of manœuvres would be formed in the beginning of October, on both banks of the Mincio, to the south of the Lago di Garda. It is to be composed of 34 battalions of infantry, 22 squadrons of cavalry, and 12 batteries of artillery. The evolutions are to be commanded by Count Radetzki, General-in-Chief of the Austrian forces in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. Other manœuvres are to take place about the same period at Friuli.—Letters from Dresden state that a calamitous fire broke out on the 31st ult., in the extensive forest near Sebnitz, in the Saxon Switzerland, on the frontiers of Saxony and Bohemia, which was not extinguished on the 2d instant. It commenced on the Bohemian side, and in a few hours resembled a sea of flame. At the distance of three leagues the sun looked like a ball of fire. In Bohemia the loss is immense. All human aid seems to have been vain. The long-continued heat and drought made every blade of grass so inflammable, that the fire raged with unabated fury. The wind, which blew towards Bohemia, drove the flames down the mountain, placing the detached houses and the villages in the forest in the greatest danger. Another account, dated the 4th, says that the fire still continues. A thousand men were employed in endeavouring to stop its progress, but upwards of 500 acres of forest had already been destroyed.

ITALY.—Letters from Rome state that Capt. Cialdi, of the Papal Marine, has received from the Pontifical Government orders to proceed to Egypt to take charge of the obelisk which Mehemet Ali has presented to the Pope. It is well known to Egyptian travellers, and is called by them the obelisk of Sesostris; but the Egyptians call it the obelisk of the Patriarch Abraham. Rome will now possess twelve obelisks, all brought from Egypt.—The arrival in the Tiber of the three steamers constructed in England for the Pope, was the occasion of a popular festa, at which the principal functionaries of the State, the Cardinals, and a number of distinguished foreigners assisted. Notwithstanding the shallowness of the water, the windings of the river, and the sandbanks which frequently obstruct its bed, the steamers ascended, in four hours, a distance which generally required nearly as many days.—The King and Queen of Naples returned to their capital from Messina on the 24th, in the Vesuvius steamer, escorted by five frigates. The future Empress of Brazil was shortly to sail for Lisbon, accompanied by Prince de Scilla, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

SWITZERLAND.—The Geneva papers contain the following account of an ascent to the Dent du Midi:—"At 8 o'clock in the morning of the 19th ult., six persons left the plain of Sallanches, and began to climb the lofty mountain. As they kept a tolerably quick pace, they in four hours reached the vast sea of ice called the Planevé. This glacier, from the Gothic and capricious forms of the rocks by which it is surrounded, bears the appearance of an impregnable station, fortified at every point by the skilful and laborious hand of man. About 3 in the afternoon, after vanquishing a thousand difficulties, the party gained the summit of the colossus. This they found to be a plain, slightly inclined, of about 30 feet in length, by 20 in breadth, and rearing itself 1,500 feet above the Glacier de Planevé. We do not learn, however, that this undertaking has produced any new fact or observation of interest to science."—The papers state that the Executive Council of Lucerne resolved, on the 2d, to exclude the Jesuits from the direction of the Central Establishment of Education.

Russia.—Accounts from St. Petersburg state that, notwithstanding the official contradiction of the Government, a conspiracy has certainly been in progress among the Russian nobility against the Emperor, and that several regiments of the guards in garrison at St. Petersburgh were tampered with by the disaffected. Money was distributed, and considerable sums were found on officers, serjeants, and men. The secret police of the Emperor received information from the conspirators themselves, and to the disclosures thus made is attributed the duel between the Princes Dolgorucki and Jaschwyl, which took place without seconds, and in which the former was left dead on the spot from his adversary's ball. In fact, the conspiracy failed completely; and the well-inclined regiments were informed of what was going on: the people of St. Petersburgh, meanwhile, remained completely neuter, or rather fascinated by the ascendancy of the Emperor, so that the conspiracy was purely confined to the military and nobility. It is said that the aim of this movement placed the life of the Emperor in danger, and that the intention was to proclaim the young Grand Duke Alexander, now twenty-two years of age, and to form for him a sort of council of regency, to direct his affairs, whilst the young Prince would only reign in form. The danger has been averted for the moment, but the position of the Emperor Nicholas remains exceedingly critical, having on one side a disaffected nobility, and, on the other, Poland held in subjection, and Germany tired of the Muscovite influence, and slipping away completely from the Russian alliance. The unfortunate war in the Caucasus annoys in no small degree the national pride, and adds to the critical condition of this colossal empire.—Further accounts of Prince Gagarin's death, noticed in a late Number, have been received. They state that an enormous corruption reigns in the Russian administration, and embezzlement in finances and venality in the highest functions have become quite notorious. The Emperor, they say, has no power to remedy it, even should it be his interest to do so; the evil is too great. It is now ascertained that Prince Gagarin discovered numerous deficiencies, which compromised not only Subalterns, but persons high in office. One of the Subalterns, M. Reimann, instigated by some person yet unknown, but equally compromised, went to the Prince's cabinet, situated in the Imperial Palace. M. Reimann, a Finlander by birth, employed in the department of the royal forests, entreated Prince Gagarin not to implicate him in the discovery then making. The Prince said he would make him an example. Reimann then exclaimed:—"I am lost, Prince; would you ruin me?" The Prince again answered:—"I must do my duty, and denounce you with the others to the Emperor." Reimann immediately drew a pistol from his belt and shot the Prince dead. He then endeavoured to escape, but the report had been heard, and he was seized and imprisoned. He has since died from the wounds he received during the infliction of the knout.—It is announced in letters from Warsaw that the Princess Mary, wife of the Crown Prince, has been delivered of a daughter, who has received the name of Alexandrina.

Turkey and Syria.—Letters from Constantinople state that the Syrian question is upon the eve of adjustment. It is affirmed that a project of arrangement has been drawn up by the Supreme Council of the Porte, and communicated to the Ministers of the Great Powers. According to this project, the Lebanon will be divided into two districts. The Maronites will be governed by a Christian Prince of the Sheab family, and the Druses will select a Governor among their own Sheiks. Both tribes will be placed under the military and civil control of the Turkish Pacha of Acre or Damascus. This arrangement, if adopted, appears to be satisfactory. It will, at all events, remove all pretext for just complaint, as both Druses and Maronites will obtain what they have demanded in their petitions; and the honour of the British and Austrian Governments, pledged in a certain measure to the Syrians, will now be satisfied. Nothing has occurred on the Turkish-Persian frontier to indicate serious hostilities.

United States.—The steam-ship Britannia arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday morning, after an excellent run of ten days and a half from Halifax, and fourteen and a half from Boston. She sailed from the latter place on the 1st, and from the former on the 3d instant. The mission of Lord Ashburton has been brought to a successful termination, by the ratification on the part of the Senate of the treaties with this country, after a long discussion, by a majority of 39 to 9. The terms of the boundary question are nearly if not quite identical with those already published, and provision is made for the suppresion of the slave-trade on the coast of Africa, and for giving up to the proper authorities of either country the fugitives who escape from justice; but no allusion is made to impressment. The right of search is *in statu quo*, and the boundary question on the Pacific side is still left open. The following articles contain the definition of the boundary line, and the regulations in regard to the slave-trade; the others refer to minor arrangements, contingent on the more important clauses:—It is hereby agreed and declared that the line of boundary shall be as follows:—"Beginning at the Monument at the source of the River St. Croix, as designated and agreed to by the Commissioners under the 5th article in the treaty of 1794, between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain; thence, North, following the exploring line run and marked by the Surveyors of the two Governments in the years 1817 and 1818, under the 5th article of the treaty of Ghent, to its intersection with the river St. John, and to the middle of the channel thereof: thence, up the middle of the main channel of said River St. John, to the mouth of the River St. Francis: thence, up the middle of the channel of the said River St. Francis, and of the lakes through which it flows, to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamook: thence, southwesterly, in a straight line to a point on the north-west branch of the River St. John, which point shall be distant ten miles from the main branch of the St. John, in a straight line, and in the nearest direction; but if the said point shall be found to be less than seven miles from the nearest point, or summit, or crest of the highlands, that divide those rivers which empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the River St. John, to a point seven miles in a straight line from the said summit, or crest; thence, in a straight line in a course about south 8 degrees west to the point where the parallel of latitude of 46 degrees 25 minutes north intersects the south-west branch of the St. John; thence, southerly, by the said branch to the source thereof in the highlands at the Mefjarnette portage; thence, down along the said highlands which divide the waters which empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the head of Hall's stream; thence, down the middle of the said stream till the line thus run intersects the old line of boundary surveyed and marked by Allentine and Collins previously to the year 1774, as the 45th degree of north latitude, and which has been known and understood to be the line of actual division between the States of New York and Vermont on one side, and the British province of Canada on the other; and, from the said point of intersection, west along the said dividing line as heretofore known and understood, to the Iroquois or St. Lawrence River.—It is moreover agreed, that from the place where the Joint Commissioners terminated their labours, under the 6th article of the treaty of Ghent, to wit, at a point in the Neebrik Channel, near Muddy Lake, the line shall run into and along the ship channel between St. Joseph and St. Tammany Islands, to the division of the channel at or near the head of St. Joseph's Island; thence, turning eastwardly and northwardly, around the lower end of St. George's or Sugar Island, and following the middle of the channel which divides St. George's from St. Joseph's Island; thence up the east Neebrik Channel, nearest to St. George's Island, through the middle of Lake George; thence west of Jona's Island, into St. Mary's River, to a point in the middle of that river, one mile above St. George's or Sugar Island, so as to appropriate and assign the said island to the United States; thence adopting the line traced on the maps by the Commissioners, through the River St. Mary and Lake Superior, to a point north of the Isle Royal in said lake, 100 yards to the north and east of Isle Chapeau, which last-mentioned island lies near the north-eastern point of Isle Royal, where the line marked by the Commissioners terminates; and from the last-mentioned point, south-westerly, through the middle of the sound between Isle Royal and the north-western main land, to the mouth of Pigeon River, and at the said river, to and through the north and South Fowl Lakes, to the Lakes of the Hight of Land, between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods; thence along the water communication to Lake Saisaquinaga, and through that lake; thence to and through Cypress Lake, Lac du Bois Blanc, Lac La Croix, Little Vermilion Lake, and Lake Namecan, and through the several smaller lakes, straits, or streams, connecting the lakes here mentioned, to that point in Lac de la Pluie, or Rainy Lake, at the Chaudière Falls, from which the Commissioners traced the line to the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods; thence along the said line to the said most north-western point, being in latitude 49 deg. 23 min. 55 sec. north, and in longitude 95 deg. 14 min. 38 sec. west from the Observatory at Greenwich; thence, according to existing treaties, due south to its intersection with the 49th parallel of north latitude, and along that parallel to the Rocky Mountains. It being understood that all the water communications, and all the usual portages along the line from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods, and also Grand Portage, from the shore of Lake Superior to the Pigeon River, as now actually used, shall be free and open to the use of the citizens and subjects of both countries.—It is further agreed that the channels in the River St. Lawrence, on both sides of the Long Sault Islands, and of Barnhart Island; the channels in the River Detroit, on both sides of the island of Bois Blanc, and between that island and both the American and Canada shores, and all the several channels and passages between the various islands lying near the junction of the River St. Clair, with the lake of that name, shall be equally free and open to the ships, vessels, and boats of both parties.—The parties mutually stipulate that each shall prepare, equip, and maintain in service, on the coast of Africa, a sufficient and adequate squadron, or naval force of vessels, of suitable numbers and descriptions, to carry in all not less than 80 guns, to enforce separately and respectively the laws, rights, and obligations of each of the two countries, for the suppression of the slave-trade; the said squadrons to be independent of each other, but the two Governments stipulating, nevertheless, to give such orders to the officers commanding their respective forces, as shall enable them most effectually to act in concert and co-operation, upon mutual consultation, as exigencies may arise, for the attainment of the true object of this article; copies of all such orders to be communicated by each government to the other respectively.—Whereas, notwithstanding all the efforts which may be made on the coast of Africa for suppressing the slave-trade, the facilities for carrying on that traffic and avoiding the vigilance of cruisers, by the fraudulent use of flags, and other means, are so great, and the temptations for pursuing it, while a market can be found for slaves, so strong, as that the desired result may be long delayed, unless all markets be shut against the purchase of African negroes; the parties to this treaty agree that they will unite in all becoming representations and remonstrances, with any and all powers within whose dominions such markets are allowed to exist; and that they will urge upon all such powers the propriety and duty of closing such markets at once and for ever."—The New York papers are unanimous in their approval of this result, and they congratulate Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster on their completion of a noble monument, far greater and more glorious than any triumphs of military renown. Lord Ashburton is very popular with all classes, and in the great cities is an object of marked attention. At Boston, the Mayor introduced him to a public meeting of the citizens, where his lordship delivered an excellent and conciliatory speech. At Philadelphia his reception was equally enthusiastic, while at New York the public dinner at Astor House in honour of his arrival was expected to be on the first scale of magnificence. During his stay in the latter city, he was to receive the citizens at the City Hall. The importance of the treaty throws the miscellaneous news into the shade. Remarkable events, however, have occurred in the interval of the last arrival. The President had agreed to and signed a Tariff Bill, and had defended the policy pursued by him on this subject in a message to Congress, in which the exercise of the veto power forms necessarily the prominent topic. The House of Representatives was engaged in considering this document when the last accounts left Washington. Congress was expected to adjourn on the 1st.

Canada.—The mail does not bring much news from Canada. The rioters at St. Catharine's had assembled again, 1,000 strong, and proceeded to plunder; three companies of the 93d charged upon them; five were shot, and two or three bayoneted; about three died. It seems there was no other way of quelling the riot, which from the previous day's success, no military being in the town, had assumed an alarming appearance. Sir Allan M'Nab is at Montreal. The elections are going on, and a Mr. Papineau has been chosen for the Ottawa district. It is said in the Canada papers that the Queen intends to grant an amnesty to all concerned in the recent frontier disturbances.

West Indies and South America.—The latest letters from New York state that a mail had just arrived from the Bahamas, with intelligence that the royal mail steamer Medina had gone entirely to pieces. Part of her furniture and stores had arrived at Nassau, to be shipped to England. The Solway arrived at Nassau on the 15th. The General Assembly of the Bahamas had been prorogued to Sept. 29.—From Mexico we learn that the Mexicans have taken a war steamer belonging to Yucatan, and they have also assembled a large army, report says 50,000 men, designed for an invasion of Yucatan or Texas.—In Brazil the rebels had been again defeated, with a loss of 500, and the government had ordered that "no quarter should be given." The bridges on all the roads leading to Rio Janeiro have been torn up by the insurgents; and in the province of Minos the disaffection was strong, but in the northern provinces all was quiet. San Juan de Nicaragua is still blockaded by H.B.M. ship Electra, and an American vessel had been ordered off.

Cape of Good Hope.—Cape papers to the 8th July have arrived, which state that news had been received that the remnant of the force under Captain Smith had been cut off at Port Natal, and that to protect themselves they had surrendered to the Boers; but a later arrival denies this, and states that they are safe. The general accounts published as extracts of letters from Natal are extremely vague; they mention the seizure of the Mazeppa and Louisa, two coasting vessels, but they do not state positively that they remained in the hands of the enemy. Mr. Smellekamp, a Dutch supercargo, who is suspected of having incited the emigrant farmers to resistance, had been apprehended for travelling the colony without a pass. He has been examined on the subject of his visit to Natal, and he entirely disclaims being the representative of Holland, saying his mission was solely with the view to see what could be done in the way of trade. He alleges he told the Volksrood so when he was before that body, on their taking into consideration the expediency of publishing their manifesto against the British Government. In the state of excitement in which the colony had been plunged by this state of affairs, there was no certain reliance on the various rumours current. There were reports abroad of the rising of the Griquas in opposition to the Boers, and also of the large force which the latter had brought into the field to exterminate that tribe, and reinforce themselves in their position. On the frontiers the Kafirs were restless, but a vigilant watch was kept upon their movements. The Iris frigate had been taken up for the transport of troops. At Cape Town the council had determined to appeal against the proposition of Lord Stanley, to send out to the Cape, as a species of transportation, juvenile delinquents, hereafter to be apprenticed as servants. The majority of the council regarded the plan as one which, if not immediately repudiated, would render the Cape liable to the objection of being a penal settlement.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—The important intelligence from the United States has acted favourably on the public securities. Consols closed at 92¾ to ⅞ for money, and 93 to ⅛ for the account; New Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced Annuities at 101 to ⅛; Exchequer Bills (2*d.*) 49*s.* to 51*s.* prem.; do. (2¼*d.*) 51*s.* to 53*s.* prem.; India Stock at 249 to 50½.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Chartist Meetings.—On Monday night a public meeting took place in the Vestry Rooms of St. Pancras, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the alarming state of the country, and to address her Majesty in consequence." The meeting was called for five o'clock, but up to half-past six not more than 50 persons, well-known Chartists from various parts of the metropolis, had assembled. At half-past six Mr. Nicholson, a Vestryman, took the chair. The Secretary, Mr. Wall, read letters from Sir Benjamin Hall, Sir C. Napier, and Mr. T. Duncombe, stating their inability to attend. Mr. Feargus O'Connor, however, made his appearance, and was received with loud cheers. The resolutions were of the usual kind, referring chiefly to the existing distress. Mr. Feargus O'Connor took an objection to the resolutions being moved *seriatim*, and said they should all be put together. Considerable confusion here ensued in consequence of the leading Chartists' interference, and Mr. Wall read the whole of the resolutions, and the address to her Majesty, which was of great length, but did not mention the Charter. This gave great offence to Mr. O'Connor, who denounced it as a trick. His admirers seemed to think the same, and the address was rejected.—Another attempt was made on the same day to hold a meeting on Clerkenwell-green. The time for holding it was to be 12 o'clock, and from 200 to 300 persons had assembled. Shortly afterwards a light cart drove into the middle of the Green, and about 12 persons got into it, when one of them began to speak. He had scarcely opened his mouth before a youth stepped forward, and said the meeting had not been authorised. This caused great confusion, which was finished by a person moving that the meeting adjourn. The boy in the cart immediately acted on the motion by driving off the ground with the speakers.

Metropolitan Improvements.—London Bridge, which has been undergoing a thorough re-paving since the 15th ult., was opened on Monday morning. The new pavement is laid down in granite stone, with a strong layer underneath, so as to withstand the wet and the great daily traffic. The carriage-way at each end has been raised a few inches, so that the bridge is now a straight line.

The Prisons.—There are at present confined in the Metropolitan prisons for debt—in Whitecross-street Prison, 409; in the Queen's Prison, 204; in Horsemonger-lane Gaol, 140; and in the Fleet, 85. There are very few in the Marshalsea, and the only remaining prison, with the exception of Tothill-fields, is the Borough Compter, where persons are confined from the Southwark Court of Record and Borough Court of Requests. The Fleet and the Marshalsea will shortly be closed, and the prisoners of those places removed to the Queen's Prison. Formerly as many as eight hundred were confined in the Bench, which comprises 114 rooms; there was likewise a large number in the Fleet. The Queen's Prison is about to be divided into several classes, and strict discipline enforced, particularly in respect to persons who are under remands from the Insolvent Debtors' Court, or who refuse to file their schedules under the compulsory clause of the Act. By the Queen's Prison Act, passed during the last session, the Secretary of State is empowered to make certain rules for the government of the prison, which are to be laid before Parliament.

Post-office.—It is stated in an evening paper, that the reason why the Postmaster-General has reverted to the old method of paying mail-guards by means of fees from passengers, is as follows:—About a year and a half ago a solicitor of Aberystwith purposely tried whether mail-guards obeyed their instructions not to receive fees. He offered a guard on the Aberystwith mail a gratuity, which was accepted. He immediately reported the circumstance to the General Post-office, and the guard, though a well-conducted young man, was dismissed. Very recently this same gentleman entrapped three other guards, and reported them. Lord Lowther, however, on considering the circumstance, rebuked his informant for designingly tempting men with money, and refused to entertain the complaint: and, having reason to believe that the practice is almost universal for guards not to refuse fees when offered them, he has resolved to place mail-coach guards on diminished salaries, and allow them to receive fees as formerly. This will reduce the Post-office expenditure upwards of 20,000*l.* a year. The guards on the railways, receiving now 130*l.* a year, will be paid for the future only 115*l.*, and those who have been receiving 70*l.* will have their salaries raised to 100*l.* per annum. It is hoped that some portion of the saving effected by Lord Lowther's alteration will be applied to increasing the wages of the letter-carriers.

London Streets.—Mr. Plummer, of Ludgate Hill, has addressed a note to the "Times," containing a statement of the number of persons, vehicles, and horses, that passed his house on Tuesday last, the 13th inst., from 9 in the morning to 9 in the evening; being an ordinary day of business, and at a time when London is considered empty. It appears that there were during the 12 hours, 2014 omnibuses, 1682 cabs, 4876 carriages of other kinds, making a total of 8572 vehicles. There were 13,024 horses, 33,256 persons riding in the above conveyances, and 72,096 foot passengers, making together 105,352 persons who passed the street. There were therefore 8572 vehicles in the 12 hours, 714 per hour, 12 per minute; 13,024 horses in the 12 hours, 1085 per hour, 18 per minute; 105,352 persons in the 12 hours, 8779 per hour, 146 per minute.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths from all causes, registered in the week ending Saturday, Sept. 3, 1842:—Total, 827—males, 412; females, 415. Weekly average 1838-9-40-1, males, 467; females, 445. The mortality was thus distributed: South districts, 194; east districts, 188; central districts, 164; north districts, 159; west districts, 122.

Provincial News.

Manchester.—Some few weavers have gone to work this week, at a slight advance of wages, but the majority of them, both in this town and the neighbourhood, continue out. It was thought that Monday would witness the general resumption of labour in the out-districts, but the anticipations have not been realised. In the district eastward of the town the workpeople are idling about the streets. Through the investigations of Mr. Gregory, the Government commissioner, several of the leading Chartist speakers have been apprehended in the different districts, and committed for trial. Many of them were the parties who made themselves conspicuous in getting up the political Sabbath meetings in the open air, which have latterly been so frequently held. The neighbourhood of Ashton was the scene of a slight commotion on Monday. The authorities had received information that the operatives of Ashton and Hyde designed to visit Staley-bridge, and stop the mills; and orders were consequently given for the military to proceed to Staley-bridge, and protect the hands at work there, and prevent the destruction of property. Two troops of dragoons, and one troop of artillery, with two field-pieces, quitted Ashton at 3 A.M. for Staley-bridge, and by daybreak all the roads leading to the latter town were taken possession of by the military. Thus the plans of the turn-outs were defeated, and the mob, instead of leaving Ashton, held a meeting in an empty mill, which they occupy as a reading-room and meeting-room, and then broke up. The military having effectually prevented the irruption of the mob into Staley-bridge, received orders about 9 to proceed to a spot near Ashton and Dukinfield, and disperse a large collection of people, amongst which there was, as usual, a great number of women. This mob had assembled in some fields near Dukinfield, and had come there from Fairfield and Droylsden, for the purpose of holding a meeting. They were quickly dispersed by the military. The duty of the soldiers was not yet over. Having broken up this meeting, the dragoons were next ordered to gallop to Newton-moor, near Hyde, where a mob had attacked a mill, and commenced turning out the hands. Before the dragoons reached the spot, the mill had been stopped. On Tuesday, the weavers held a large meeting in the Chartist Hall, and some collision occurred with the police, who took 43 persons into custody and dispersed the meeting.

Stockport.—The turn-out in this town still continues. On Monday six or seven cotton-mills were again opened, some of which have since continued at work, though with a very small number of hands; and it is questionable whether the manufacturers will consider it advisable to keep them on. At some of the mills started on Monday there were not more than 20 hands, including all descriptions. The only mill at which there are any considerable number is Messrs. Bradshaw's, which has now been at work a week. The police and a number of special constables are in continual attendance, to protect the hands from violence when going or returning from their work. Numerous meetings of the turn-outs continue to be held every day at the Chartist Association Room, and the most resolute determination is expressed not to resume work below the rate of wages paid in January 1840. A resolution to this effect was agreed to on Saturday; and it was also resolved, that should any master offer the advance, the hands should not be allowed to resume work till the subject had been formally brought before a public meeting, in order to ascertain if the offer was a pretence to induce them to go in at the old terms. The number of the operatives assembling about the Chartist room on Monday was so great that the room, though capable of holding 800 or 900 persons, could not contain half of them. After some discussion, it was determined to adhere to the resolution passed on Saturday. Some of the manufacturers, through their managers, have had interviews with their hands, with a view of amicably settling the dispute; but in no instance has this object yet been effected, in consequence of the hands pertinaciously demanding the prices of 1840, which the manufacturers are not prepared to give. It appears that there are now 32 cotton-mills of various dimensions, only 11 of which are partially at work; the rest are standing. The money drawn from the savings-bank a few weeks ago was 1,300*l.*; it had since increased to 1,800*l.*; but on Monday the amount applied for had fallen to 300*l.*

Lancaster.—The writ for holding the special commission for the county palatine has been issued by Lord Granville Somerset, Chancellor of the Duchy, and was lodged on Monday with the High Sheriff, Mr. France, of Rowcliffe-hall. It fixes the commission-day for Tuesday, the 4th October. Several judges are named in the commission, but those expected to preside are Lord Abinger and Sir E. H. Alderson. The trials will be held in the Castle of this city.—We regret to learn that Mr. J. B. Garforth, the magistrate, of Coniston, near Skipton, is certain to lose one eye, and has been in great danger of losing both, from the wounds he received during the late affray with the turn-outs at Skipton. At the time Mr. Garforth received the injury, he was reasoning with them on the impropriety of their conduct.—At Bolton all the mills have been at full work, although the operatives in all or most of them have given notice to leave work unless their terms are complied with by the masters. Of these notices, some expire to-day. In the case of one mill at least, where the notice expired last Saturday, the hands applied for permission to continue at work until the notices given at the other mills had expired, which was consented to by the employers. The claims of the operatives are, ten per cent., with an abolition of the charge for gas. Whether a strike takes place or not will principally depend upon the terms of arrangement in other towns.—On Monday information was forwarded to the principal insurance-offices in the metropolis of the occurrence of a destructive fire on the night of Friday last at the saw-mills of Messrs. Fowler, at Bolton. It is believed that it was the act of an incendiary. The loss is covered by an insurance.—The Preston sessions, for the trial of the principal rioters in the late disturbances at Blackburn and the neighbourhood, commenced on Monday morning. The details have little interest, as the public are already acquainted with the facts adduced in evidence. The prisoners were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, varying from one to six months. The Recorder, in addressing the Jury, took occasion to remark that the results of the trials at the present and preceding sessions had shown that the parties engaged at the recent riots did not belong to the poorest classes of society. They were generally persons in good employment, who should have been content with the wages which they received, but who had, in a great many instances, subscribed towards the Trades Unions. They had aggravated greatly the distresses under which the working classes laboured, and they would always be the sufferers from such illegal combinations.

Stafford.—The district of the Potteries has remained perfectly quiet during the past week, and work has been generally resumed, although there do not appear to be any manifestations of improvement in trade. The authorities and respectable inhabitants in each town are seriously considering what precautionary measures will be best adapted to prevent any recurrence of outrages similar to those lately perpetrated. It is affirmed that steps are now taking in order to provide temporary barracks for the military during the ensuing winter, and that Government purpose erecting new barracks in the neighbourhood early in the spring.—The papers announce that the special commission for this county will be opened on Saturday, the 1st October, and that the trials will commence on the 3d. Chief Justice Tindal will preside. Upwards of 200 prisoners are now in custody, committed for various offences relating to the destructive riots in the Potteries and to the disturbances in the south of the county, who will be tried under the special commission, besides those who are out on bail on similar charges.—There was a slight attempt at riot on Friday, in the neighbourhood of Wednesbury. A party of the thin coal miners resolved upon compelling those who had resumed work to leave their employment, and proceeded to some pits for that purpose. A troop of cavalry, however, speedily dispersed the rioters.—The meeting of coal-masters and men at West Bromwich last week has been productive of the happiest results.—On Monday, the prisoner Ellis, the ringleader in the late outrages, was brought before the magistrates at Newcastle-under-Lyne, and after a long examination was committed to take his trial on a charge of high treason.

Leeds.—The magistrates of this town have unanimously passed a vote of thanks to Major-Gen. Brotherton, Prince George of Cambridge, and the officers and privates of the 17th Lancers, for their efficient conduct and moderation when aiding the civil power to preserve the public peace, and to protect property within this borough during the late disturbances. The inhabitants of Bradford have presented a similar testimony to Col. Love and the officers of the 73d regiment.

Dover.—Some excitement has been caused here by the proceedings of the magistrates and gaoler in regard to Messrs. Fitzjames and Gladstone, the comedians. It appears that for some alleged offence they were held to bail and detained in prison for a few hours until their bail arrived, and that during this time the gaoler ordered their hair to be cut off. The proceeding, of course, has not been allowed to drop, and Sir J. Graham has sent down a gentleman to investigate it.

Liverpool.—A calamitous fire broke out on Tuesday near the Princes' Dock, in a large bonded warehouse in Galton Street, the property of Sir John Tobin. The upper stories were filled with cotton, coffee, sugar, and rice, and the vaults were stored with palm oil, turpentine, and rum. The fire broke out soon after 5, and spread with great rapidity. At 8 the roof fell in, and there was considerable danger that the flames would spread, but by great exertions they were confined to the premises. It is stated that the loss of property, exclusive of the warehouse, will amount to 15,000*l.* Another account states that, including the building, the loss will not exceed 20,000*l.* The warehouse was fully insured, and it is believed that most of the goods were covered by policies.

Norwich.—The triennial festival commenced on Monday by the performance of the customary rehearsal. The orchestra is formed of the leading instrumentalists from the metropolis; whilst the choral band, numbering nearly 300 persons, are from the different choral associations in the town and neighbourhood. The principal vocalists are Madame Caradori Allan, Signor Pacini, Miss Hawes, and Miss Rainforth; Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Balfe, and Signor Rubini. Mr. F. Cramer leads, and Professor Taylor conducts. The selections for the evening concerts include the favourite overtures of Mozart, Spohr, Weber, and Cherubini, and the best known symphonies of Beethoven, Mozart, and Haydn. Some portions of the oratorio of Samson were first tried, and the conductor then gave the note of preparation for the Fall of Babylon. The most earnest and eager attention was at once visible in the band, as they prepared to give its first audible existence to this work of Spohr. Previously to giving the signal for its commencement, the conductor reminded his troop of the honourable and important duty which then devolved upon them; that the work which they were about to rehearse was wholly unknown to the public either by publication or performance, and the first impression of its merits would be given by the band he had then the honour to address. In this fact was emphatically given its composer's estimate of their collective and individual talents—for Spohr had cheerfully consented to place his reputation in their hands, in consequence of his experience of their zeal and ability. The rehearsal then commenced, and proceeded satisfactorily. The good effects of the previous training were abundantly visible, for the spirit and precision with which the parts were sung and played could only have resulted from much previous practice. The first evening concert on Tuesday passed off with great success. On Wednesday the Creation of Haydn, with a short miscellaneous selection from the works of Handel, Purcell, and Rossini, formed the first morning performance of this Festival. The oratorio was admirably presented, the members of the chorus executing the concerted music in a high style of perfection. On Thursday Spohr's new oratorio, the Fall of Babylon, was performed, with complete success. Nothing could have surpassed the enthusiasm with which it was received, and the performance is described as excellent. We reserve the details until next week.

Pembroke.—The launch of the Superb, 80-guns, took place last week from her Majesty's dockyard at this port. She is said to be a magnificent ship. The interest excited by the event was so great that all the inns were full, and many were unable to find accommodation. The ship glided off the stocks without the occurrence of any accident. Her burthen is 2583 tons; her extreme length, 190 feet; extreme breadth, 57 feet. The mould-loft in the dockyard was fitted up as a bazaar and fancy fair, the proceeds of which were appropriated for the erection of a national school.

Plymouth.—The Archduke Frederick of Austria, who distinguished himself during the naval operations on the coast of Syria, under Sir R. Stopford, has arrived at this port on his way to Windsor, to pay a visit to the Queen. On Monday his frigate came into the harbour from the Sound, and in the course of the day his Imperial Highness visited the guard-ships and the dockyard under the customary salutes. In the evening, the Archduke dined at the Port Admiral's, where a select party of naval and military officers were invited to meet him. His Imperial Highness was accompanied by five of his own officers. On Tuesday, the Archduke and several officers revisited the Dockyard. Being in undress, there was no guard of honour. They inspected the tilt hammer, went to the new north dock, viewed the Albion, and the process of coppering her, and then proceeded to the mast-house. After going through that building, His Imperial Highness took his departure, expressing to the Admiral his extreme pleasure and gratification at everything he had witnessed.

Preston.—The festivities of the guild have gone on with great spirit since our last report, and the town was a scene of more than ordinary gaiety during the latter part of last week. Among the numerous robberies which are always committed on such occasions, that of Mr. Marquis of Accrington was the most serious. It appears that Mr. Marquis some time since sold property to Mr. Hargraves of Accrington, for 10,000*l.*, a portion of which, to the amount of 2,000*l.*, he happened to have in his pocket, on the first-day of the guild, which he had come to Preston for the purpose of witnessing. In the course of his walk through the town he entered into conversation with some unknown persons whom he accidentally met, and soon afterwards discovered that his money had been stolen. On Saturday night two persons, a man and a woman, were apprehended on suspicion by the metropolitan police, in an obscure place in Lambeth; none of the stolen notes were found, but the prisioners were remanded for further examination.

Southampton.—The Hindostan, new steam-ship, of 2,000 tons and 520 horse-power, which has attracted so much attention at Liverpool and Dublin, arrived at this place on Saturday morning, having made the passage from Dublin in thirty-eight hours—one of the most rapid passages on record. She is an object of as much attraction here as she has been at other places. On Tuesday the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company gave an entertainment on board her to a large party of their friends, among whom were the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir E. Codrington, Admiral Hyde Parker, Sir James and Lady Lushington, the Spanish Minister, and several directors of the East India Company and the South-Western Railway Company. A special train of six carriages started with the visitors from the Vauxhall terminus a little before ten o'clock, and arrived at Southampton about half-past twelve. On their arrival, the vessel got under weigh and proceeded towards the Needles, when she bore up and returned to Ryde. During this voyage the party partook of a cold collation, Sir J. Campbell in the chair, after which several speeches were delivered. Sir E. Codrington, in returning thanks on behalf of the Navy, said he was of opinion that in the course of time steam would be introduced into every ship in the Navy. The Chancellor of the Exchequer returned thanks on behalf of ministers. He said it was the intention of several of his colleagues to have been present at that meeting, but circumstances over which they had no control had prevented them. They would have felt it a duty to have given encouragement to that great enterprise which, while it promoted the employment of English capital, was the means of extending the rapidity of intercourse all over the world; and more particularly because this splendid vessel was destined to keep up a more close connexion between England and her Indian empire. The ship landed her passengers at Southampton in the evening, and most of the visitors returned by a special train to town.—The British Queen, Belgian steamship, sailed on Sunday for New York. She carries out 74 passengers. This is to be her last trip this season. She will recommence running early in the spring, and, during the interval, will be sent to London to be docked, where her length will be reduced by forty or fifty feet.

Sunderland.—On Wednesday last an American seaman, named Michael Smith, performed the feat of leaping from the bridge over the Wear into the river, a height of upwards of 110 feet. On reaching the water he struck out, and swam to a keel or barge, from whence he saluted the spectators on the bridge and on the heights in the style of a true jack tar, which was immediately returned by a round of hearty cheers from the astonished multitude. The bridge is so constructed that vessels of 400 tons sail underneath it without striking their masts; and the feat appeared so impracticable that the police had orders to prevent the man from making the attempt. He contrived, however, to elude their vigilance, but was apprehended immediately after he landed.

Yeovil.—The glovemakers of this town, and some places in Somersetshire, recently gave a public dinner to Mr. Thomas Ensor, and presented him with a tea equipage of silver, in return for the services which he had rendered to the glove trade in general, by obtaining from Government a modification of the New Tariff. The question was one of great interest, involving the fortunes of a large district of the West of England. It appears from the report in the "Sherborne Journal," that there was originally a clause respecting the glove trade in the New Tariff which gave great dissatisfaction to the operative glovemakers in the West of England, and that by the efforts of Mr. Ensor it was considerably altered and modified before it passed through Parliament. He obtained an alteration of the duties on French gloves at first intended, and induced the Government to fix those duties at a rate which will protect the home producer. He asked a duty of 4*s.* per dozen pairs of French gloves; and at length the Government consented to the duties of 3*s.* 6*d.* per dozen pairs of men's gloves, and 4*s.* 6*d.* per dozen pairs of women's gloves. This was the same thing as the medium for which the glovemakers asked. The dinner to commemorate this occurrence has caused some interest in Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, and the result obtained is considered to promise increased benefit to the manufacturing interests of both counties.

Railways.—The following are the receipts of railways for the past week, viz.:—Birmingham, 16,151*l.*; Great Western, 13,959*l.*; Blackwall, 1,139*l.*; Greenwich, 756*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,847*l.*; York and North Midland, 2,188*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,808*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 7,593*l.*; North Midland, 4,485*l.*; Brighton, 4,353*l.*; Eastern Counties, 1,088*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 4,773*l.*; Croydon, 351*l.*; South-Western, 7,283*l.*; South-Eastern and Dover, 1,224*l.*; and Northern and Eastern, 1,411*l.*—The half-yearly meeting of the Croydon Railway Company has taken place. The report stated that the improvement which the Directors anticipated in the income of the Company, during the last six months, had not been realised, the total revenue having been nearly stationary. The sum standing to the credit of the Company, after deducting charges for repairs, maintenance of way, and the interest in bonded debts, was not sufficiently large to warrant a dividend. The high rate of toll of the Greenwich Company, the slow development of the Brighton traffic, and the high rate of fare maintained by that Company, which had the effect of diminishing the number of passengers, had contributed to this disappointment. A satisfactory toll agreement had been entered into with the South-Eastern Company, but the Greenwich Company still refused to enter into a similar agreement. The arrangement with the South-Eastern Company for the amalgamation of the locomotive power was satisfactory, and an act of Parliament for making a branch railway to a station near the Bricklayers' Arms, so as to form a West-end terminus, would be applied for in the ensuing session. The expenditure for the half-year amounted to 17,517*l.*, the receipts to 19,415*l.*, leaving a balance of 1,897*l.* After considerable discussion, a resolution was passed, empowering the directors to raise a further capital of 66,000*l.*, occasioned by excess in the expenditure upon the works, and the land slips upon the line. A proposal for leasing the railway for a term of seven years was made in the course of the day's proceedings; but the proposition was not seconded, and consequently fell to the ground.—The half-yearly meeting of the West London Railway Company was held to day, when it was announced that the whole of the simple contract creditors had agreed to accept shares in the undertaking in satisfaction of their claims, provided the shareholders in general covenanted to raise sufficient additional capital, by October next, to proceed with the works towards completion. From what transpired at the meeting, it seems that 140,000*l.* have already been expended on the project, and that 47,000*l.* more is required to carry it forward, and place it in a position to give some return to the company. The works, it is understood, are in a dilapidated condition; but it would require, it appears, no extraordinary exertion to place them, when the new capital is raised, in a state satisfactory to all parties who have embarked money in the undertaking. This 47,000*l.* is proposed to be collected by the issue of new shares, to the amount of 32,000*l.*, at 10*l.* each, with all the character of the original shares, and the additional preference of a dividend of 1*l.* per share, to be paid to the holders of them before any other division of profits takes place; the remaining 15,000*l.* to be raised by means of debentures. Among the proprietary there appears to be a desire to carry out the railway, and many who were present subscribed their names for a large proportion of the new shares. A deputation is also to wait on the other London and the Manchester shareholders, in order to obtain a general co-operation for effecting the completion of the line. The operations of this company have long lain dormant, from the want of a proper understanding between the creditors and the directors; but it may now be hoped that some further progress will be made.—In regard to the recent meeting of the Manchester and Leeds Company, it appears that the Manchester and Birmingham Company propose a junction, and that the Committee to consider the proposal is appointed at the request of the Directors, in order that no delay might be occasioned in effecting so desirable a conclusion. The total required on the works of the Company is estimated at 1,890,000*l.*, which sum will include about 50,000*l.* already expended on that portion of the Manchester station to be occupied by the Sheffield Company. As about 1,763,000*l.* is the amount at present absorbed, 126,000*l.* further capital is required.—Mr. Stephenson, the engineer, has lately visited the neighbourhood of Wallingford, for the purpose of making some further preliminary survey for the intended line of junction between the Great Western Railway and Oxford, and principally, it is said, with a view to alter his first projected line, which was intended to have been entirely kept on the Oxfordshire side of the Thames. It is expected that the University will co-operate in the undertaking, and that an Act will be introduced as soon as Parliament re-assembles.—The gross traffic receipts for the week ending Thursday, September 8, on the London and Dover Railway, was:—First class, 1,299; second class, 3,036; third class, 1,633: total, 5,968—1,219*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* Merchandize, &c., 5*l.* 4*s.*—total receipts, 1,224*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*—The Northern and Eastern Railway Company have made a material reduction in their fares to Lea Bridge, Tottenham, Ponder's End, and Waltham. They have also established an omnibus to carry passengers to and from the railway trains in High-street, Shoreditch, to the Mansion House, at the novel rate of 2*d.* per passenger. From that place the public can, of course, find conveyances to every part of London, and the object of the Company would appear to be to give cheap travelling a fair trial.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The Lords Justices have received the Queen's letters empowering the Lord Chancellor or Keeper of the Great Seal to issue letters patent appointing J. D. Jackson, Esq., a Justice of the Common Pleas, in the room of Mr. Justice Foster, deceased; and T. B. C. Smith, Esq., Q.C., to be Solicitor-General, in the room of Mr. Jackson, promoted to the bench.—An unexpected difficulty is said to have arisen in regard to the Bishopric of Meath, in consequence of the illness of Judge Torrens, one of the Commissioners appointed to hear the appeal in the case of the disputed Deanery of St. Patrick's. A new Commissioner must, consequently, be appointed, and it is expected that they can hardly assemble before November, so that if Government are determined to wait until the decision of the Court of Delegates, in regard to the Deanery, the new Bishop of Meath cannot be appointed until towards the close of the year.—At the late meeting of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company, the half-yearly accounts, and the declaration of the forfeiture of certain shares upon which calls have been neglected to be paid, were brought forward. The works, according to the directors' report, are proceeding satisfactorily, and it appears to be hoped that they will be completed nearly within the estimates of the engineer. A prominent fact in corroboration of this was, that whereas the engineer's estimate for iron was 12*l.* per ton, a contract for supply had been made at 7*l.* per ton. The receipts for the half-year were stated at 39,276*l.* and the expenditure at 33,874*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*—A deputation from the Senior Fellows, and a large portion of the constituency within the College, had a long interview with Lord Eliot, on Saturday, to remonstrate with his Lordship on the impolicy of persisting in the present contest for the representation of the University; but his Lordship did not yield to the remonstrances urged. Mr. George Hamilton's committee continues to meet daily.

SCOTLAND.

The Queen's Visit.—As we announced in our last, Her Majesty left Scone on Wednesday morning for Taymouth Castle. Shortly before her Majesty's departure, a deputation from the magistracy of the city went to Scone Palace, for the purpose of soliciting her Majesty and Prince Albert to honour the city by enrolling their names in the Guildry-books, which request was most graciously and promptly granted. Sir R. Peel took the opportunity of expressing to the deputation, in very flattering terms, his high opinion of the very admirable manner in which everything had been conducted for the reception of her Majesty at Perth. He likewise added that her Majesty participated in the highest degree in the same feelings. The Queen and Prince entered their names in the Guildry-books as follows:—"'Dieu et mon Droit' Victoria R.; Scone Palace, Sept. 7, 1842." "'Treu und Fest;' Albert; Scone Palace, Sept. 7, 1842." Shortly after eleven, the Queen took her departure. The road to Dunkeld was lined with people, and the hills were crowded. On Birnam heights were planted various national banners, and Dunkeld was full of bustle and excitement during the forenoon. The Royal party arrived about one o'clock, when they were received with true Highland enthusiasm. The Athol Highlanders, in number from 1500 to 1600, with their claymores and battle-axes, had an imposing effect, and everything must have given her Majesty a favourable idea of the Highlands. The Queen partook of a *déjeûner* in the park, Lord and Lady Glenlyon doing the honours in the absence of the Duchess of Atholl, who was unable to attend upon her Majesty from old age and infirmities. At 3 the Royal party left for Taymouth, where they arrived shortly before 6. The cheering of the many thousands who lined the road along which the procession passed, rolled on to the vast multitude assembled on the lawn, who joined in a Highland hurrah, which made the surrounding hills re-echo. When the Queen alighted at the Castle, a Royal salute was fired; and the Royal standard substituted for the Breadalbane flag on the tower. The Breadalbane Highlanders were ranged on the lawn in front of the Castle, and the Marquis stood in front, about 150 yards in advance of his men. As soon as the Queen approached, the Marquis called out, "Highlanders, attention!" and all followed the Marquis in giving the salute. When her Majesty entered the Castle, she was conducted to the balcony by the Marquis, when the Highlanders gave nine hearty cheers. Her Majesty and Prince Albert soon afterwards made their appearance, when the cheering was again resumed, and graciously acknowledged. In front of the Castle there were platforms erected, where Highland dances took place by torchlight after dinner, and her Majesty witnessed them from the balcony. On the lawn were the words, "Welcome, Victoria and Albert," in transparent lamps, which had a magnificent effect. The fort on the hill, opposite the Castle, was covered with variegated lamps, and bonfires blazed on every promontory. Many of the trees were hung with lamps, which gave the grounds quite the effect of a fairy land. Mr. Menzies, Mr. Fox Maule, Mr. Campbell of Front, and many other gentlemen joined in the dance, which was wholly confined to the kilted visitors, and to the reel of *Hullachan* principally, till eleven P.M. On Thursday morning, at a few minutes past nine, Prince Albert started for the hills. He was mounted on a chestnut pony, and dressed in a black velvet shooting coat, shepherd's plaid trousers, shoes and gaiters, and attended only by the Marquis of Breadalbane. He proved himself a good shot, for he returned to the Castle about three o'clock, after having, with his own hand, shot nineteen red-deer, besides hares, rabbits, grouse, black-cock, and capercailzie. On this occasion, the papers say, it was amusing to see the meeting of persons of different political parties. Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Fox Maule were seen galloping away to the hills together; and their servants being out of the way, Mr. Fox Maule held Sir Robert's horse till he mounted. In the afternoon, her Majesty and the Royal party took a short drive to Kenmore, and round the Marquess's grounds on the Tummel Bridge road. On Friday the Prince again went to the hills grouse shooting, but the sport was indifferent owing to the weather. In the afternoon there was a gathering of the Breadalbane clan, headed by Mr. W. J. Campbell, of Glenfalloch, Lieutenant-Colonel. Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart., commanded the Lochaber axes, which formed the rear-guard. The display of pennons, &c., was exceedingly imposing. At her Majesty's request, the Highlanders then arranged a dance, and eight reels were given in excellent style, under the direction of Major Campbell of Melfort. The Queen and Prince witnessed them from the terrace, attended by the Marchioness of Breadalbane, the Duchesses of Buccleuch, Sutherland, and Roxburgh, and the Marchioness of Abercorn. The Marquis of Breadalbane, the Duke of Buccleuch, Duke of Roxburgh, Sir R. Peel, the Earls of Aberdeen, Morton, Kinnoul, Mansfield, and Liverpool, Lord Belhaven, and many other personages of rank and distinction were on the ground to witness the interesting sight. At the conclusion of the reels, John M'Alister, one of the Marquis's pipers, by way of interlude, danced what is called the sword dance, "*Gille callum*." Mr. Fox Maule officiated as Master of the Ceremonies. At the termination of the dance her Majesty retired from the terrace, and drove out in company with Prince Albert. On her road she was loudly cheered by the hundreds who beset all the avenues to the castle, in the hope of obtaining a passing glimpse of the Royal person. Her Majesty was designated the "Bonny lassie" by her warm-hearted subjects in this part of the Highlands; and the happiness of those who saw her was indescribable. A ball, to which 100 persons were invited, closed the evening in the most brilliant manner. The Highland reels were danced by the Marquis of Breadalbane, Mr. Fox Maule, and Mr. Campbell. The "Rill Thullacan" was danced by Mr. Fox Maule, Mr. Davidson of Tulloch, Mr. Menzies of Chesthill, and Mr. Cluny Macpherson. The Queen led off a country dance with the Duke of Buccleuch, Prince Albert dancing with the Duchess of Sutherland. The grounds on the occasion were illuminated as beautifully, but not so extensively, as on the night of her Majesty's arrival. Among the mottoes the largest and most conspicuous, arranged on a slope of the lawn, contained the words "Welcome, Victoria and Albert." This was placed directly in front of her Majesty's apartments, and had a fine effect seen from the Castle. The trees opposite the mansion were hung, as on the night of her Majesty's arrival, with variegated lamps; a portion of the castle was also illuminated. On Saturday previously to her Majesty's departure, she proceeded with Prince Albert and the Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane to the park, on the eastern side of the castle, where her Majesty, in presence of the illustrious party planted two trees, an Oak and a Scotch Fir, in commemoration of her visit. Her Majesty is said to have handled the spade with the skill of an experienced gardener. Mr. Dewar, the head forester, attended on the occasion; the small mahogany spade had the handle encircled with crimson velvet, and no doubt will be long preserved as a valuable relic. As soon as her Majesty had finished, Prince Albert planted an Oak and a Scotch Fir near the other trees. Her Majesty and the Prince then drove to the place of embarkation, a few hundred yards below Kenmure Bridge. The barge of her Majesty, which had the Royal standard hoisted at the bow, was rowed by eight men, and steered by Captain M'Dougall, R.N. All the seats were cushioned with the Breadalbane tartan, and those in the stern sheets were fringed with gold; the cushions set apart for her Majesty were covered with velvet of the Breadalbane tartan, the drapery in front was of brown satin, on which the emblem of the Breadalbanes—a boar's head—was beautifully embroidered, along with a wreath of thistles. As the barge glided through one of the arches of the bridge into Loch Tay, the crowd assembled on the bridge cheered with great enthusiasm. The Loch Tay barge followed, steered by Lieut. J. Campbell, R.N., in full uniform, and wearing an Acre medal. In this barge were the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duchess of Norfolk, the Earls of Morton and Liverpool, and Lord Belhaven. The third barge, steered by Lieutenant Patrick Campbell, R.N., contained the Earl of Aberdeen and the Hon. Fox Maule. A fourth barge succeeded, in which were Sir Robert Peel and others. As the flotilla swept past two barges of Lord Breadalbane, moored a short way above the bridge, a salute was fired from the battery on the westward of the castle, which reverberated among the hills, and had a fine effect. Altogether, it is said, that this was one of the finest spectacles connected with the Royal visit, and formed a meet conclusion to the festivities of Taymouth Castle. The assemblage collected on the bridge lingered on for a considerable time, regarding the progress of her Majesty amidst the wooded hills on either side. A short way up from the bridge the view opens and discloses the mountain scenery to the westward, amidst which the Royal party proceeded to Achmore, a seat of the Marquis of Breadalbane, where they had luncheon. The Highlanders had been despatched on their march to this point at five o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of forming a guard of honour. After partaking of a luncheon at this seat, her Majesty and Prince Albert took a kind leave of their noble host and hostess, and proceeded, with their suite, in carriages to Drummond Castle.

Drummond Castle.—Her Majesty reached Crieff about six P.M., preceded by a body of tenantry on horseback; and shortly afterwards arrived at Drummond Castle, the avenue of which was lined by 500 of the tenantry on horseback, along with a much greater number on foot. At the entrance of the Castle, a body of the 42d were drawn up as a guard of honour, and upwards of 100 Highlanders, in the Drummond tartan, completed the escort. Her Majesty's carriage had been closed, after passing through Crieff, in consequence of the state of the weather, and the approach of the evening. There was great cheering along the whole avenue, which was, if possible, redoubled on her Majesty's alighting from her carriage. Lord and Lady Willoughby D'Eresby received their Royal guests at the entrance, and conducted them into the Castle. On passing through Crieff, her Majesty and Prince Albert both appeared somewhat fatigued after their journey. In the evening Crieff was brilliantly illuminated, and there was a display of fireworks in honour of the event. Numerous bonfires blazed on the adjoining hills. On Sunday morning her Majesty attended divine service, which was performed in the Castle, the Rev. James Daniel Giles, chaplain to Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, officiating on the occasion. Unfortunately, as the day advanced the weather became extremely unfavourable, so much so, that it prevented her Majesty from taking her accustomed ride. It rained incessantly until past midnight. On Monday the Queen reviewed the Highlanders of the Drummond Clan; the Prince went to Glenartney Forest for a day's deer-stalking, and killed a buck and three hinds of the red-deer species. In the evening there was a ball. On Tuesday morning her Majesty and suite took their departure from Drummond Castle for the ducal palace at Dalkeith. At Stirling, her Majesty stopped for a short time to inspect the venerable castle and its fortresses. Upon the arrival of the royal *cortége* at Allan Bridge, a short distance from Stirling, it was met by the Lord Provost and magistrates of the burgh, who presented the keys of the city to her Majesty, and afterwards accompanied the Royal carriages to the Castle, where Sir George Murray, the Master-General of the Ordnance, was in attendance to escort her Majesty over that ancient pile. Triumphal arches were erected in various parts of the road where the Queen passed. The Royal party passed through Edinburgh on their return at half-past 4 in the afternoon, and reached Dalkeith soon after five.

Edinburgh.—Her Majesty having returned to Dalkeith on Tuesday, the Lord Provost and Town Council proceeded to the palace on Wednesday, and presented the freedom of the city to Prince Albert, the Duke of Buccleugh, Lord Aberdeen, and Sir R. Peel. On Thursday morning, her Majesty left Dalkeith for Granton Pier, and embarked about 9 o'clock in the Trident, belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company, for London. The Rhadamanthus government steamer, with the suite, preceded her Majesty's departure by some hours. The other steamers and the yacht were ordered to follow. From the great size and power of the Trident, it is expected that her Majesty will arrive at Woolwich some time in the course of this day.—The organs of the Scotch church are busily engaged in discussing the conduct of her Majesty in not attending divine service in the High Church on Sunday week. These writers look upon it as a slight offered to the establishment, and consider their opinion to that extent to be confirmed by the fact that her Majesty had service performed in Dalkeith palace by a clergyman of the Scotch Episcopal Church, and not by one of her own chaplains of the Established Church of England. The subject is commented on with some warmth; but the moderate party in the kirk condemn the whole proceeding as highly intolerant and indiscreet, and claim for her Majesty as complete a freedom in religious matters in Scotland, as the leaders of the ultra-church party would desire to secure to themselves if resident in England.—Another strange inadvertence has been committed by the authorities, in regard to the proposed invitation of Prince Albert to a public dinner. The measure was not carried without much opposition, and the invitation, it seems, was then forwarded by the penny post.

Glasgow.—A placard has been posted on the walls of this city, stating that a warrant has been issued by Government for the apprehension of "Peter Murray M'Douall, late of Ramsbottom, near Bury, surgeon, but better known as Dr. M'Douall, a Chartist lecturer," and offering a reward of 100*l.* to any person who shall give such information as will lead to his apprehension. This appears to have been done by Government at the instance of the Manchester police authorities, as the name of Sir C. Shaw appears in the bill as the person to whom information is to be given.—The Glasgow, Paisley, and Kilmarnock Railway have declared a dividend of 17*s.* 6*d.* per share, besides establishing a depreciation fund, and carrying over a surplus to the balance of undivided profits. The directors recommend economy, and have, as an example, reduced their own allowance from 600*l.* to 400*l.* a year, in consequence of a proportionate decrease in their staff. The traffic of the line, like that of other railways in the country, has suffered from the depression of trade.

THEATRICALS.

Covent-Garden.—Although London is now empty, and the West-end presents no signs of life, this theatre opened on Saturday to a full house, with "Norma," and a new two-act comedy, entitled "Gertrude's Cherries," by Mr. Douglas Jerrold. On a performance so familiar to the public as "Norma," it is needless to dwell. Miss Kemble had not thoroughly recovered from her indisposition, and her voice was not quite in her power, while her acting seemed better than on any former occasion. She had more than her usual grace and energy. Miss Rainforth sang "Adelgisa" as sweetly as ever, and the opera is improved by making S. Giubelei the representative of *Oroveso.* At the conclusion, Miss Kemble appeared, led on by Mr. Cooper, in reply to the vociferous demands of the audience. The curtain then rose for "God Save the Queen," sung by Miss Poole and the opera company, with the exception of Miss A. Kemble. The new piece was committed to the care of Messrs. Bartley, W. Lacy, Diddear, Harley, Meadows, A. Wigan, Miss Cooper, Mrs. Humby, and Mrs. W. Lacy. *Guibert* is the son of *Willoughby*, and has been supposed to have fallen on the field of Waterloo, having previously quarrelled with his father and run away. *Gertrude*, who in the first scene sells some cherries to *Willoughby* and his grandson *Vincent*, on a visit made by the latter to Waterloo, is *Guibert's* daughter; and as a matter of course, the first cousins fall in love, to the great annoyance of *Willoughby*. An explanation ensues, everybody is reconciled, *Vincent* marries *Gertrude*, *Willoughby* embraces *Guibert*, and the comedy ends. *Jack Halcyon* was well played by Mr. Harley, who made the most of his part, though he did not seem at home in it. *Mr.* and *Mrs. Crossbone*, a City undertaker and his wife, were well drawn, and well acted by Mr. Meadows and Mrs. Humby; while the *Alcibiades Blague* of Mr. Wigan deserves honourable mention, as a good specimen both of the Frenchman and the guide, according to the stage acceptation of the terms. The drama, however, has not in it the seeds of popularity, and would, but for the acting, have been early condemned. It is by no means such a comedy as might have been expected from so practised a hand as its author.

On Monday, a new play in five acts, entitled "Love's Sacrifice," by Mr. Lovell, the author of the "Provost of Bruges," was produced at this theatre with complete success. The following is the plot:—*Matthew Aylmer* (Mr. Vandenhoff) and *Paul Lafont* (Mr. Cooper) are rival merchants, the latter of them being a suitor for the hand of *Margaret* (Miss Vandenhoff), daughter of *Aylmer*. *Margaret*, however, has fixed her affection on the *protégé* of her father, *Eugene de Lorme* (Mr. C. Pitt). This young man is the son of the murdered *Count de Lorme*, and has been originally left with his sister, the widowed *Herminie de Vermont* (Mrs. W. Lacy), to the guardianship of *Lafont*, under whose care their property has dwindled into nothing. In addition to these characters, we have the lover of *Herminie de Vermont*, a young spendthrift called *St. Lo* (Mr. W. Lacy), who has come to ruin; two friends, *Morluc* and *Du Viray*, with a certain mysterious friar named *Dominic* (Diddear), and a clerk of *Lafont's*, called *Jean Rusé* (Meadows), together with *Manou* (Mrs. Orger), a housekeeper—who assist in the comedy of the piece. *Aylmer* loves his daughter too much to give her up to the wealthy *Lafont*, and destines her for him she loves. Hurrying away, enraged at his rejection, the merchant's rival finds a tool for his revenge in the friar *Dominic*, who tells him the tale of the *Count de Lorme's* death, with the additional fact that his murderer, the *Count de Barré*, yet lives in the person of *Matthew Aylmer*. The vindictive suitor demands a private interview with the father, from whom, after disclosing enough of the tale told him, to hint the whole, he demands his daughter's hand. Stricken by the sense of his discovered crime, the unhappy parent sinks in the arms of his child, who has again entered with *Eugene*. *Lafont* reiterates his suit, is contemptuously rejected by the daughter, but with a word and look brings the murderer to his knees, and demands *Margaret's* presence alone in an adjoining chamber. She follows him, leaving *Aylmer* half senseless in the presence of the astonished son of his victim, *de Lorme*. Painful as this interview has been, the interview between the wooer and the maiden is still more thrilling. With remorseless will, *Lafont* exposes the father's crime to his daughter, and requires her sacrifice of herself as the purchase of her parent's life. In her grief and agony she half consents, but requires time. She then learns from her father that the charge of murder is true, but not all true. He has slain *de Lorme*, in self-defence, at a moment when both were maddened by the death of *de Lorme's* wife, whom each had loved. But he is determined that his daughter shall not purchase with her misery his exemption from shame or the scaffold. *Margaret*, however, has resolved to save her father, and, tearing herself from his determination, she repairs to *Lafont* to sign the contract, and consummate the sacrifice of that love for her parent from which the drama takes its name. *Dominic* is present to officiate as priest, but, unbidden, he has summoned *Eugene* and *Herminie* as witnesses. The entreaties of the first avail not to change the resolution of the girl, when *Aylmer* enters the apartment, and forbids the marriage. With the determination to save him, even in his own despite, *Margaret* seizes the pen and signs the contract, while her father, determined to protect her from the misery of wedding *Lafont*, and knowing that the latter will have no regard for the portionless daughter of a proclaimed felon, openly avows his guilt. Here, however, the tide of fortune turns, and in the supposed *Dominic* appears *de Lorme* himself, who reconciles himself to *De Barré*, and produces, in the received way, the usual happy terminations. Some previous villany has most opportunely put *Lafont* within reach of the law, and, consequently, "vice is punished, and virtue rewarded," according to theatrical propriety. It will be seen from this sketch that the whole has been brought together with great tact. Indeed, some of the latter scenes were so laid that their success was certain. The plot bears an evident resemblance to that of the "Iron Chest," and Mr. Vandenhoff's acting recalled very forcibly his representation of *Sir Edward Mortimer*. His part was well conceived and powerfully worked out. Some of the scenes with his daughter and *Lafont* were exceedingly impressive, and received merited applause. Miss Vandenhoff sustained her part with a feeling which showed that she entered heartily into the scene. The other parts were generally well filled, and the piece was announced for repetition amidst such unequivocal applause, as bespoke the sympathies of the audience, and promised that it will remain a favourite for some time to come. The opening of the season has thus taken place under circumstances which promise well to the public, and hold out the hope that Mr. C. Kemble will be enabled to keep up the character of a theatre which is associated with the memory of the most distinguished members of his family.

Miscellaneous.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. RENNIE AND THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

Extract from the Colonial Gazette of the 17th August.

NEW SETTLEMENT IN NEW ZEALAND.

London, 28th July, 1842.

Gentlemen,—The public expect that the Directors of the New Zealand Company, while seeking to secure the interests of their shareholders, by realising an adequate return upon the capital employed, will not limit their operations to trafficking in land, but will act in the capacity of national agents for promoting the colonization of New Zealand, and for applying upon an extended scale, and under the improved arrangements which experience may now suggest, the saving principle of defraying the cost of emigration by means of the value which the peopling of a new country confers upon its land.

Participating in this expectation, I address myself to your Court, with the twofold object of stating the grounds of our conviction that there exists at the present moment an urgent necessity for making immediate preparations for conducting an extensive emigration from this country to the Colonies, and of submitting for your consideration the outline of a plan in which a body of persons whom I represent on this occasion are desirous of engaging, for founding, under the auspices of the Company, another settlement in New Zealand.

After calmly surveying the various remedial measures which have been either adopted or proposed for removing the causes of this distress, we have arrived at the conclusion that extended colonization affords the only means by which the causes of the distress which has overspread the country can be permanently abated. To remove without transferring distress, to preserve the peace of the country, to save the institutions of England from being swept away in an uncontrollable rebellion of the stomach, it is necessary that we should resort to some immediately-effectual means of providing for the unemployed and destitute masses. But in what way can immediate relief be afforded? To this momentous question, in our opinion, only one answer can be given: convey the unemployed labour of the United Kingdom to the unoccupied lands of the Colonies; adopt an extensive scheme of systematic colonization.

The adoption of an extensive plan of colonization would afford instantaneous relief: it would occasion an immediate increase in the demand for shipping, and for all the various materials required for the equipment and maintenance of the emigrants; and while it thus enlarged the field of employment, it would diminish the number of hands seeking to be employed. But though the conveyance of a portion of our unemployed population to the unoccupied lands of the Colonies affords, we think, the only effectual means by which markets can be opened, and the causes of distress removed, yet it does not appear that the Executive Government is prepared to originate any extensive plan of emigration. It may even be questioned whether, in a movement of this character, Government should take the initiative. An extensive scheme of emigration, if adopted in the first instance as a Ministerial measure, might be rendered unpopular by being represented as compulsory, and might be cried down by the ignorant and prejudiced as a species of transportation; while, were it undertaken by a public company, it would be less open to such unfounded objections, and would be presented more in the character of a voluntary and spontaneous movement on the part of the people themselves.

Having thus endeavoured to explain the grounds of our conviction that it has become indispensably necessary, as regards the mitigation of distress, the preservation of the public peace, and the security of life and property, that immediate arrangements should be made for the adoption of an extended scheme of emigration,—and being of opinion that, in the present state of public feeling, it is expedient that such arrangements should originate with an incorporated company rather than with the Executive Government,—we now proceed to lay before the Court of Directors the outline of the plan in which we are ourselves desirous to embark for founding, under the auspices of the Company, another settlement in New Zealand.

The new art of systematic colonization consists in defraying the expense of conveying the unemployed labour of the mother country to the unoccupied land of the Colonies, by means of the marketable value which the approach of an industrious population confers on the previously valueless wastes of a new country. The results of the experiments which have hitherto been made in the practice of this art are encouraging and instructive—encouraging, as affording a practical demonstration of the principle that the cost of emigration may be defrayed by means of the value it creates; instructive, as suggesting precautions for avoiding the causes of difficulty and retardation which have occurred in the earlier experimental settlements. Some allusion to these causes may be useful.

The provisions introduced into the Act of Parliament erecting South Australia into a British province, rendered the commission of practical errors unavoidable. The act prescribed the limits of the province before the character of the country included within those limits could be adequately known; it forced preliminary land-sales to absentee proprietors; and it precluded the Colonization Commissioners from commencing their operations by advancing the surveys, and by adopting precautions for the accommodation of the settlers on landing, and for placing them on their locations without delay and expense.

These impediments to early progress would be avoided under the arrangements now contemplated. It is proposed that the new settlement should be founded on some eligible site on the Eastern coast of the Middle Island of New Zealand. This part of the coast has been selected because it presents the very important advantage of having been already examined, and found to comprise an ample extent of fertile land, and to contain several safe and commodious harbours.

An advantageous site for the new settlement being in the first instance secured, we propose that the Company commence their operations by sending out a preliminary expedition, consisting of surveyors, civil engineers, mechanics, and a few agricultural labourers. On the arrival of the preliminary expedition at its destination, the surveyors should proceed to lay out the town, and the engineers to construct a landing-place, a wharf, and a road from the wharf to the centre of the town. At the same time, a portion of the mechanics should be engaged in erecting, in the immediate vicinity of the wharf, an extensive range of sheds for the reception of goods, and a spacious building, comprising a large dormitory, for the immediate accommodation of the first body of colonists on their landing. These objects being effected, a portion of the mechanics might perhaps be employed in erecting a church and a school-house. And while these several operations are in progress, the agricultural labourers should be employed in clearing and cropping an extensive suburban farm, which the Company might judiciously cause to be stocked with the best breeds of cattle and sheep from the Australian Colonies. After sufficient time has elapsed for the proximate completion of these important operations, or some of them, the first body of colonists, consisting of a due proportion of capitalists and labourers, should be despatched from this country.

Under these arrangements, the new settlement will present a field for the immediate commencement of productive industry. The impediments to early progress which occurred in the first experimental colonies will be removed; the labour and cost of landing and conveying the goods of the settlers will be abridged; the settlers on their arrival will not be exposed to hardship and privation; they will be placed at once upon their locations, and will be enabled to purchase at moderate prices the seed and stock previously provided by the Company. The capital which ought to be devoted to immediate cultivation will not be exported for the purchase of provisions. The settlement will be made from the first an appropriate residence for a civilised community.

MODE OF PROCEEDING.

I. It is proposed that the Company shall select 100,600 acres of land for the settlement.

II. Of the 100,600 acres thus selected, 600 acres may be divided into 1,600 town sections of a quarter of an acre each; 20,000 acres may be divided into 1,000 suburban sections of twenty acres each; and 80,000 acres into 1,000 rural sections of eighty acres each.

N.B. The area of the town is proposed to be reduced from 1,000 acres to 600, because in the first settlement the larger area has been found to occasion inconvenient expansion and distance. Of the 600 acres, 200 will be reserved for streets, roads, wharfs, squares, and public buildings and works. The remaining 400 acres will be divided into 1,600 sections, of a quarter of an acre each. A section of a quarter of an acre in a town of 600 acres may not be less valuable than a town section of one acre in a town of equal population extended over 1,000 acres. Suburban sections are suggested as affording the prospect of a rapid increase in value from proximity to the town.

III. The lands of the settlement may be distributed into 1,600 allotments; namely, into 1,000 allotments, consisting each of one town section, one suburban section, and one rural section; and into 600 allotments, consisting each of one town section.

IV. The Company should offer for sale in this country, at the price of 125*l*. each, the 1,000 allotments, consisting each of a town, a suburban, and a rural section.

V. In awarding the first-named 1,000 allotments to purchasers, the priority of choice should be determined by lot. The remaining 600 allotments, consisting each of one town section, should be offered for sale at the price of 25*l*. each. Provision should be made to enable purchasers to choose consecutive numbers, so as to hold two or more adjoining sections if they desire them.

VI. The sum of 140,000*l*., to be received by the Company for the 1,600 allotments offered for sale, may be appropriated as follows:—

First, The Company might retain, for defraying expenses not otherwise chargeable, for guarding against unforeseen difficulties, and for its commission upon the transaction .	£40,000
Secondly, The remaining 100,000*l*. should be primarily charged with the expenses of surveys and management; after defraying which, the residue to be thus applied, viz. One-half to emigration; one-half to public works, such as roads, wharfs, bridges, and buildings, for the reception of the first emigrants . . .	100,000
Total . . .	£140,000

By this arrangement, after setting aside an adequate sum for the Company's expenses and remuneration, the large fund of 100,000*l*. will be employed in defraying the expense of the surveys and management, in sending out labour to the colony, and in effecting those improvements by which labour is abridged. This arrangement will be found more beneficial to the capitalist who employs labour, than that of devoting a larger portion of the proceeds of the land-sales to emigration, as was done in the former settlements founded by the Company. The quantity of work performed by two labourers, in a settlement provided with wharfs, roads, and bridges, will be greater than that which could be performed by those labourers on a settlement not provided with these important facilities for rendering industry effective. Immediate labour, when not aided by the results of previous labour, can accomplish little: when the means of communication are imperfect, a great portion of the available labour of the community must be devoted, not to immediate production, but to overcoming the difficulty of transport. Estimated, not by the number of hands, but by the quantity of work, the actual supply of labour will be increased by diverting a portion of the proceeds of the land-sales from emigration to the execution of works by which labour is abridged.

On behalf of a body of persons who contemplate the formation, under the auspices of the Company and on the plan herein sketched out, of a settlement in New Zealand, to be situated on the Eastern coast of the Middle Island,

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant, (Signed) George Rennie, Junior.

REPLY OF THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.

New Zealand House, Broad Street Buildings,
12th August, 1842.

Sir,—I am instructed by the Court of Directors of the New Zealand Company to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 28th ult., on behalf of a body of persons contemplating emigration to New Zealand, in which you suggest the formation by the Company, on the plan pointed out in your letter, of a new settlement to be planted on some eligible site on the Eastern coast of the Middle Island. The Court has given this proposal its serious consideration, and I am now directed to communicate to you its views on the subject.

The Directors of the New Zealand Company feel it incumbent upon them at all times to do the utmost in their power to further the views of persons desirous of emigrating, and to prove to them that the Company is ever ready to perform its function as a national instrument of colonization. The Directors deem this duty to be the more imperative upon them in times like the present, when general distress pervades this country, for which extensive colonization appears to offer the best, if not the only prospect of substantial relief. I have therefore to inform you, that the Court is willing to entertain generally the proposal of a new settlement on the Eastern coast of the Middle Island of New Zealand, *provided that her Majesty's Government will consent thereto upon such* *terms as shall afford the Company a reasonable remuneration for the responsibility and risk of the undertaking,* and provided no insuperable difficulties shall be found to arise out of circumstances now unforeseen. With respect to the plan which you have submitted, the Court sees no objection to its outline; but desires to be understood as reserving its final judgment as to the details until the enterprise shall be somewhat more matured.*

The intention of the Company to establish at proper opportunities a succession of distinct settlements upon the coasts of New Zealand has been for some time before the public, and the motives of that intention will be sufficiently understood by reference to the Directors' Third Report. It is only requisite, therefore, to add, that you are at liberty to make generally known the readiness of the Company in the present instance to entertain the principle of your proposal: and when you shall have obtained an assurance of the approbation of Her Majesty's Government, the Directors will be prepared to enter into further communications with you, and with the parties whom you represent, in order that your wishes may be carried into practical operation.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN WARD, Secretary.

George Rennie, jun., Esq., 1, Chesham-pl., Belgrave-sq.

SPORTING.

DONCASTER RACES.—Many of our sporting readers will recollect that the Doncaster races of last year were remarkable not less for the indifferent character of the sport than for the energetic measures resorted to for the purpose of restoring them to something like their original excellence. Several meetings and conferences were held with this view, and their results appeared to justify the inference, that in the adoption of a new and more vigorous system, the municipal authorities and their patrons had taken the only effective means of obtaining their object. The corporation, as we stated at the time, consented to resign the entire control of the races to a committee of noblemen and gentlemen belonging to the Doncaster Club, and to place at their disposal the sum of 1,000*l*. to be applied towards the promotion of sport. The committee turned this power to excellent account. The Great Yorkshire Handicap, and the Five Hundred Sovereigns Stakes, were its immediate fruits; and they were followed by some judicious alterations in the conditions of the Cup for the present year, and the St. Leger for 1843. Under these favourable auspices, the races commenced on

MONDAY, with *The Champagne Stakes of 50 sovs. each*, h. ft., for 2-yrs. olds; Red-house in. (34 subs.)—Won by Mr. Blakelock's A British Yeoman, by Liverpool (Templeman); beating Lord Maidstone's The Caster, by Emilius; Lord Westminster's Maria Day, by Physician; Lord Sligo's Winter, by Wedge; and Mr. Ramsay's Lady Skipsey, by Inheritor. The race was never for a moment in doubt; A British Yeoman having made all the running, and won in a canter by a length. The second, third, and fourth were close together, and were several lengths before Lady Skipsey. The winner has been backed heavily for the Derby, at 33, 40, and 50 to 1.

The Great Yorkshire Handicap of 25 *sovs. each*, 15 *ft., and* 5 *ft. only if declared, with* 200 *added by the Corporation; the second to receive* 100 *sovs. out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake. The winner to pay* 20 *sovs.* St. Leger Course. 100 Subs., 59 of whom paid 5 sovs. each.—Won by Sir C. Monck's Brother to Garland (Ebdale); beating Hon. T. O. Powlett's Disclosure and Mr. Robertson's Little Wonder. The following also started, but were not placed: Mr. Johnstone's Charles XII., Mr. Vansittart's Galaor, Lord Palmerston's Ilione, Major Hay's Retriever, Mr. Collett's Tubalcain, Col. Cradock's Pagan, Mr. Bell's Thirsk, Mr. G. Clark's William le Gros, Mr. Peck's Paragon, Mr. Osbaldeston's The Devil among the Tailors, and Mr. Crawford's br. f. by Langar out of Mermaid. Retriever was restive at the post, and was with difficulty coaxed away with his companions: no sooner, however, was the start effected, and a better was never witnessed, than he rushed to the front, and made strong running, waited upon by Paragon, Pagan, and Ilione; Charles XII., Galaor, and Disclosure lying with the ruck, and Brother to Garland and William le Gros bringing up the rear. At the mile post Ilione took the lead from Retriever, and went a rattler to the Red House, where Thirsk took the command, followed by Pagan, Brother to Garland now being up with Disclosure, Galaor, Charles XII., and Little Wonder. Thirsk resigned his position at the road, fell astern, and the lead was taken by Brother to Garland, followed by Disclosure and Galaor; these three joining issue at the distance, made a pretty race to the corner of the Grand Stand enclosure. Galaor then dropped off, Disclosure was beaten before they cleared the rails, and the light-weight ran in a very easy winner by a length. Little Wonder came with a rush at the last, and saved his master's stake, Disclosure beating him a length for second; Galaor was a bad fourth, and Charles XII. fifth; the others were tailed off an immense distance. Value of the stakes, 1,320*l*.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 Guineas. Four miles.—Won by Mr. Ramshay's Moss Trooper (Lye), beating Mr. Gascoigne's Jack Sheppard, Mr. Osbaldeston's Woldsman, and Lord G. Bentinck's Yorkshire Lass. Even on Jack Sheppard, who made the running for the first round; it was then taken up by Woldsman, who maintained it till near the distance, when Jack Sheppard resumed his lead, Moss Trooper taking the second place; half-way up the distance the latter went in front, and won in a canter by two lengths.

Four-years-old Produce Stakes of 100 sovs. each, h. ft. Two miles. Three subs.—Gen. Sharpe's Lara walked over.

TUESDAY.—*The Two-years-old Produce Stakes* of 100 sovs. each, h ft Red House in, 3 Subs.—Won by Mr. Clark's b f Amine by Bay Middleton. (Walked over.)

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each; for three-years old colts. Mile and a half. 3 Subs.—Won by Mr. Bowe's The Ladye of Silverkeld Well (Nat); beating Mr. Mostyn's b c by Bay Middleton, out of Her Highness. The Ladye made all the running, and won in a common canter by several lengths.

The Great St. Leger Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft.; the second to receive 100*l*. out of the Stakes. St. Leger Course. 133 Subs.—Won by Lord Eglinton's Blue Bonnet, by Touchstone (Lye); beating Gen. Yate's Seahorse by Camel, Mr. Forth's Policy by Bustard, Colonel Anson's Attila by Colwick, Mr. Bell's Eboracum by S. Nicholas, Mr. Clark's Master Thomas by Tomboy, Mr. Combe's Rosalind by Touchstone, Mr. Ferguson's Fireaway by Frenzy, Mr. S. King's Cattonite by Muley Moloch, Mr. Kitching's Priscilla Tomboy by Tomboy, Mr. Meiklam's Aristotle by Physician, Mr. Owsley's Happy-go-Lucky by Young Emilius, Mr. Price's Marion by the Mole, Mr. Ramsay's Cabrera by Tomboy, Mr. Thompson's Pharmacopœia by Physician, Mr. Dixon's Ballinkeele by Birdcatcher, and Lord Miltown's Scalteen by Philip. Betting at starting—11 to 8 agst Attila, 7 to 1 agst Ballinkeele, 8 to 1 agst Blue Bonnet, 10 to 1 agst Cabrera, 12 to 1 agst Rosalind, 13 to 1 agst Eboracum, 14 to 1 agst Fireaway, 15 to 1 agst Policy, 20 to 1 agst Seahorse, 25 to 1 agst Scalteen, 25 to 1 agst Master Thomas, and 50 to 1 agst any other. About a quarter past three, fifteen out of the seventeen that started had taken their preliminary canters; and, some minutes after, the other two, Attila and Master Thomas, made their appearance in company, took a short gallop, and joined in the customary parade from the grand stand to the starting-post. After one slight failure, an effective start was accomplished, and the race commenced, Attila taking the lead at a strong pace, followed by Master Thomas and Eboracum, Marion, Priscilla Tomboy, Fireaway, Happy-go-Lucky, and several others treading upon their heels, with every other horse in the race closely laid up, except Ballinkeele, Seahorse, and Cattonite. Marion receded from the front rank in a few strides; and Priscilla Tomboy, finding the speed too much for her, was fain to keep company with Seahorse and Cattonite in the rear. In rising the hill, Scalteen was passed by Eboracum, who neared the favourite at the mile-post, and forced the running so effectually that at the Red House it was evident, even from the stand, that Attila was in difficulty. In making the bend this was placed beyond all doubt, and "The favourite 's beaten!" was heard from all parts of the course. Eboracum and Scalteen retired with him, and the running was taken up by Fireaway. Blue Bonnet, who had been in the ruck up to the Red House, showed in front immediately after with Priscilla Tomboy, and at the two-mile post they were close up with him, Blue Bonnet lying on his left close to the rails, and Priscilla Tomboy on his right; Cabrera was in their wake, and Seahorse, who had been most conspicuously in the rear to the turn, having passed the beaten horses rapidly, was lying in his track at the distance. About two hundred yards from home, Blue Bonnet wrested the lead from Fireaway, was never after caught, and won very easily by a length. Priscilla Tomboy went past Fireaway at the stand, but was herself challenged by Seahorse a few strides from the chair, and beaten by half a length. Fireaway turned jady before he reached home, began kicking, and was a bad fourth. Ballinkeele made a waiting race of it, and, by an effort at the last, ran his compatriot Fireaway to a length. Cabrera was some lengths behind, and was followed in by a crowd of horses, at the head of which, it is understood, were Attila, Pharmacopœia, Policy, &c. Cattonite looked in bad condition, and ran as bad as he looked—he was beaten off in the first fifty yards. The race was run in three minutes eighteen seconds. Value of the stakes, 3,600*l*. That Attila was a different animal to the Attila that won the Derby, cannot be doubted—he was very nervous at the post, and betrayed other unequivocal symptoms of not being in his proper racing form; had he shown ten minutes sooner, he must have gone back in the betting. Seahorse's friends were very much annoyed at the position he occupied from the starting post to the Red House—they insist that Chapple lay out of his ground, and that his chance was greatly prejudiced by having so much leeway to make up; the fact is believed to be that he lost a little ground at starting, but that, like Priscilla Tomboy, he could not go the pace. The settling seems likely to be easy; Lord Eglinton wins about 5,000*l*., and his trainer, Dawson, (the owner of Nell, the winner of the Oaks, and friends), a much larger sum.

The Cleveland Handicap of 20 sovs. each, 10 ft., and 5 only if declared, with 60 sovs. added; the second receives 30*l*. One mile. 25 subs., 13 of whom declared.—Won by Mr. Walker's Billingham Lass (Bumby); beating Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle, Lord Kelburne's c. by Retainer, d. by St. Patrick, Mr. Brooks's Idolatry, Mr. Denham's Compensation, Mr. Bell's Frea. Billingham Lass made all the running to the distance, and after a slashing race home with the Knight of the Whistle, won by a head.

The Chesterfield Stakes of 20 sovs. each, with 5 added. One mile and a half. 3 subs.—Won by Col. Cradock's Pagan (Templeman); beating Mr. Gascoigne's Jack Sheppard. Pagan ran a waiting race, and won cleverly by half a length.

WEDNESDAY.—*The Doncaster Stakes* of 10 sovs. each, with 50 added by the Corporation. Two miles. (3 subs.)—Mr. Clarke's Master Thomas. Walked over.

The Foal Stakes of 100 sovs. each, h. ft. Mile and half. (9 subs.)—Won by Mr. Ramsay's Cabrera, by Tomboy (Noble); beating Lord Westminster's Auckland and Mr. Goodman's Rover. Rover made good running to the Red House, where he broke down; Cabrera took his place, kept it to the end, and won easy by two lengths.

The Selling Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 30 added. St. Leger Course. The winner to be sold for 200*l*., &c. (6 subs.)—Won by Gen. Sharpe's Lara, by Langer (Templeman); beating Mr. Jones's Tubalcain, by Cain; Mr. Dawson's The Biddy, by Bran; and Mr. Addison's Slipshod, by Augustus. Lara made nearly all the running, and won easy by a length: the third and fourth were beaten off.

The Municipal Stakes of 500 sovs. each, 200 ft. Red House in. (6 subs.)—Won by Col. Anson's Napier, by Gladiator (Nat); beating Lord Eglinton's Aristides and Mr. Wreford's c. by Camel. Napier made all the running, and won in a canter by two lengths. The Monimia colt was beaten off.

The Corporation Plate of 60*l*.; the second to receive 27 guineas. Heats two miles.—Won by Mr. Goodman's The Shadow (S. Rogers); beating Mr. Orde's Beeswax, Mr. Greville's Welfare, and Mr. G. Clark's Baronet. The Shadow was the favourite, and won both heats in a canter.

THURSDAY.—*The Gascoigne Stakes.*—Won by Attila, walked over.

Three-year old Stakes of 200 sovs. each.—Won by the Artful Dodger, walked over.

The Two-year-old Stakes.—Won by Mr. Blakelock's A British Yeoman; beating Lord Westminster's Maria Day and Mr. G. Clarke's The Era. The following also ran:—Pharaoh, Trueboy, the Ganymede c., Lady Skipsey, The Caster, Mr. Mostyn's c. by Velocipede, Merry Andrew, and c. by Bay Middleton, out of Mermaid. Won by a head.

The Gold Cup.—Won by Mr. Orde's Beeswing; beating Mr. Johnstone's Charles XII, Mr. Goodman's The Shadow and Col. Anson's Attila.—Won in a canter.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 16.—The arrivals of every description of Grain since Monday are small, and the Trade both on Wednesday and this morning was confined to needy retail buyers; the little English Wheat fresh up could not be disposed of at late prices; but there is no inclination on the part of holders of Foreign to submit to lower rates. Barley, Beans, and Peas, are unaltered in value, and the sale of Oats is confined to small purchases at Monday's prices.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	56 to 60	Red	50 to 56
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			— to —	White	— to —
Barley		Malting and distilling	21 to 31	Grind.	22 to 28
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	13 to 23	Feed	14 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	— to —	Potato	15 to 23
—— Irish		Feed	6 to 18	Potato	14 to 22
Rye			— to —		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	27 to 31	Tick	30 to 33	Harrow	31 to 34
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	31 to 34	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White	31 to 37	Maple	28 to 33	Grey	26 to 30

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
August 5	61 3	27 6	20 6	35 11	34 1	32 11
— 12	58 11	27 6	20 2	35 6	34 1	34 7
— 19	56 5	26 9	19 5	32 9	33 8	33 11
— 26	55 0	27 3	18 7	31 6	33 11	32 6
Sept. 2	53 3	27 2	18 9	31 5	33 1	32 5
— 9	51 6	27 2	18 6	29 4	33 5	33 6
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	56 0	27 3	19 4	32 9	33 9	33 4
Duties	16 0	9 0	7 0	10 6	9 6	9 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English	3942 Sks. — Brls.	2798	347	4288	152	32	667	560
Irish	— ,, — ,,	—	—	8	6177	—	—	—
Foreign	— ,, 2831 ,,	13019	145	—	3291	—	2620	393

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—H. Payn, Liverpool, master mariner—J. Reid, St Alban's, chemist.

BANKRUPTS.—J. Simmons, Princes Risborough, Buckinghamshire, corn dealer—T. Hutchinson, Old Gravel-lane, Wapping, sugar refiner—T. Gooch, Dalston-terrace, West, and Whitechapel-road, timber merchant—W. Huskisson, Birmingham, linen draper—M. Duncan, Newport, Monmouthshire, linen draper—J. Brooks, Liverpool, hotel keeper—G. Jellicoe, Bilston, Staffordshire, ironmaster—D. Holt, Manchester, broker—R. Bull, Birmingham, common brewer—G. Cole, Toy Hotel, Hampton, innkeeper—J. Vardy, Wolverhampton, brass founder—G. Heathcote and W. Levesley, Sheffield, spring-knife manufacturers—S. Thomas, Heworth, York, victualler—R. Craig, Manchester, innkeeper—R. Womersley, Stoney Stratford, Buckinghamshire, hat manufacturer—G. Oldham, Manchester, wine and spirit merchant—J. B. Boucher, Birmingham, shawl dealer—W. Mearns, Liverpool, shawl dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. Munro, Inverness, shipwright—G. Scott, Glasgow, cabinet maker—A. Shortrede, Edinburgh, printer.

BIRTHS.—On the 7th inst., at Pantyderi, in Pembrokeshire, the lady of Colonel Colby, of the Royal Engineers, of a daughter—On the 12th inst., at Plasgwyn, county Anglesey, Lady Vivian, of a daughter—On the 14th inst., at Westoner, Isle of Wight, the lady of the Hon. W. A'Court Holmes, M.P., of a daughter—On the 10th inst., at Warwick Villas, Harrow road, the lady of Captain Edward Foord, H.C.S., of a daughter—On the 13th inst., in Albany-street, Regent's Park, the wife of R. D. King, Esq., her Majesty's Vice-Consul in Hayti, of a son—On the 13th inst., at Cheltenham, the lady of R. Hart, Esq., of Drips-hill House, in the county of Worcester, barrister-at-law, of a son—On the 3rd ult., at Oporto, the lady of L. W. Tinelli, Esq., the American consul, of a daughter—On the 11th inst., at 20, Soho-square, Mrs. Mackinlay, of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 13th inst., the Hon. and Rev. C. G. Perceval, to Frances Agnes, second daughter of the late Rev. G. Trevelyan, archdeacon of Taunton—On the 6th inst., at Maryfield's, Edinburgh, R. H. Evans, Esq., of London, to Jessie, eldest daughter of the late A. Burns, Esq., of the Hermitage, Leith—On the 14th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, P. Cunningham, Esq., third son of Allan Cunningham, Esq., to Zenobia, second daughter of J. Martin, Esq., K.L.—On the 14th inst., at Worting, Hants, W. L. Smart, Esq., of Trewitt-house, Northumberland, to Charlotte Catherine, second daughter of the late W. H. Gordon, Esq., of the Civil Service, Madras—On the 29th of June, at Delhi, Captain Marshall, 73rd Bengal N.I., to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late W. Butt, Esq., of Corneybury, Herts—On the 13th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, H. G. Astell, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, third son of W. Astell, Esq., M.P. for Bedfordshire, to Louisa Maria, eldest daughter of Major-General Wynyard, C.B.

DIED.—On the 13th inst., at Kilburn Priory, aged 56, Frances, relict of W. Parkes, Esq—At Sheffield, the Rev. J. W. Niblock, D.D., Head Master of the London High School, and Evening Lecturer of St. Mary Somerset, Thames-street—On the 12th inst., aged 68, Mr. Joseph Langdon, late clerk of St. Mary's, Bryanston square—On the 9th inst., at Sharfield Villa, Essex, Harriett Maria, relict of the late J. Manby, Esq. of Downsells—On the 10th inst. at Greenwich, aged 80, Mr. John Calton, late of the Old Cheshire Cheese, Wine-office-court, Fleet-street—On the 13th inst., at Watford, Herts, S. Salter, Esq., aged 70.

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3. That they are lithographed by the same individual, and, being coloured in a superior manner, have all the spirit and elegance, and much of the finish, of the original drawing.
4. That about one-half of the drawings are from plants which have never before been figured in this country, the rest representing the most popular novelties, as well as the more neglected, though sometimes far handsomer, old species; the majority being such as can be cultivated by every one possessing a flower-border and a greenhouse or frame.

It may, in conclusion, be safely asserted that, both for the beauty of its embellishments, and the utility of its contents, this work is well adapted to the wants of all who delight in gardening; and as the improved system of having the plates lithographed commenced with the present year, and as it is intended that each volume shall now be perfect in itself, the present is a desirable opportunity for those who wish to become subscribers.

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THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CXL., is published THIS DAY. CONTENTS:—1: Mr. Pitt's Correspondence with Charles Duke of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. —2: The Orestes of Æschylus.—3: The Coltness Collections—Mrs. Calderwood's Journey to London in 1756, &c.—4: Tennyson's Poems.—5: Markland on Sepulchral Monuments. 6: Life of Blucher—Alison upon the Battle of Waterloo.—7: Policy of Sir Robert Peel. John Murray, Albemarle Street.

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* The question of the price of the land is thus left entirely open.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 39—1842. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24. PRICE 6*d*.

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Sept. 21, 1842.

FROM the last Official Stamp Returns just published, it appears that during the three months of April, May, and June, in the present year, the Stamps supplied to each of the undermentioned Journals gave them an average Publication of—

GARDENERS' CHRONICLE	4,230
MORNING POST	4,103
SUN	4,013
WATCHMAN	3,961
RECORD	3,904
SPECTATOR	3,538
JOHN BULL	3,461
STANDARD	3,333
EVENING MAIL	3,205
GLOBE	3,153
SATIRIST	2,923
ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE	2,827
NON-CONFORMIST	2,788
RAILWAY TIMES	2,538
BELL'S NEW WEEKLY MESSENGER	2,250
ATLAS	2,000
NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE	1,980
OBSERVER	1,923
ARGUS	1,827
UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE	1,730
COURT JOURNAL	1,577
MINING JOURNAL	1,577
BRITISH QUEEN	1,558
EVENING CHRONICLE	1,436
GARDENERS' GAZETTE	1,415

BRIGHTON FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At its Third Annual Exhibition of Flowers, &c., the above Society will offer a Sweepstakes for Dahlias, open to the public, in three Prizes, viz., 1*l.* 10*s.*, 1*l.*, and 10*s.* Each pan to contain 12 dissimilar flowers, Seedlings excepted. Entrance, 5*s.* The Show will take place at the Town-Hall, on the 28th inst.

R. COLBING, Secretary.

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VERBENAS.

IGNESCENS.—A bright fiery scarlet, producing large corymbs of fragrant flowers, equal in size to V. delicata. Price 3*s.* 6*d*.

EXIMIA.—A bright rosy pink, close and compact growing, large, and very fragrant, and quite distinct from any out. Price 3*s.* 6*d*.

N.B.—No allowance to the trade unless three or more of either variety are taken.

S. G. likewise begs to state he has strong plants of his much-admired Seedling Verbenas of last and the preceding year's growth, viz., Teucrioides carnea, T. rosea, Barnesii, violacea, delicata, punicea, &c., &c., at moderate prices.

Remittance or reference from unknown correspondents is respectfully solicited, and early orders are particularly recommended, as the stock of some is limited.

P.S.—Orders taken by Warner and Warner, Cornhill.

Danecroft Nursery, Sept. 8, 1842.

UNION ROAD NURSERIES, PLYMOUTH.

WILLIAM E. RENDLE, NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN and FLORIST, has the pleasure of offering to the Nobility, Amateurs, and the Trade, the following new varieties of

PELARGONIUMS,

raised by P. E. Lyne, Esq., of Lipson, the entire stock of which he has succeeded in obtaining:—

Lyne's Sunrise	£3	3	0	each
„ Duke of Cornwall	3	3	0	„
„ Lord Ebrington	2	2	0	„
„ Princess Royal	2	2	0	„
„ Cynthia	1	10	0	„
„ Modesty	1	10	0	„
„ Hamlet	1	10	0	„
Bassett's Glory of the West	2	2	0	„

The usual Discount to the Trade.

Strong Plants of Princess Royal and Glory of the West are now ready for delivery. The other sorts will be sent out in October.

Agents in London—Messrs. Warner, Seedsmen, Cornhill, and Mr. Wm. Bristow, Seedsman, Knightsbridge; from whom Plants and descriptions can be procured, and where drawings of some of the sorts may be seen. Descriptions of the Seedling can also be had on application at the Union Road Nursery, Plymouth.

Union Road Nursery, Plymouth, August 3, 1842.

THE SUBSCRIBER now offers to the Trade a large quantity of BUCK'S TRUE INTERMEDIATE STOCK SEED, all of his own saving, at moderate Terms. Packets for Amateurs from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d*. each. Has a fine Collection of DUTCH ROOTS, Catalogues of which can be had on application. —JAMES BLACK, Seedsman, Bayswater.

SUPERB SEEDLING DAHLIAS OF 1841.

F. AND A. SMITH and Co. beg to invite Amateurs and the Trade generally to inspect their SEEDLING DAHLIAS, Bianca, Sir R. Sale, Rainbow, Duke of Wellington, &c., whilst in growth; and they flatter themselves that they will (from their novelty and superior form) well repay the trouble of a visit, and prevent disappointment. Blooms may also be seen at most of the Seed-shops in London.

The Nursery is situated on the High Road. Omnibuses from the Royal Exchange, and Flower-pot, Bishopsgate-street, pass every quarter-of-an-hour—Fare 6*d*.

Hackney, London.

FULLER'S SPLENDID PELARGONIUM, MADEMOISELLE RACHEL, is now ready for Delivery at Five Guineas each. For particulars, see Advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Sept. 3d.

Orders received in London by Marnock and Manley, Hackney; Henderson, Pine Apple Place; and Harrison, Downham Market, Norfolk.—Floricultural Grounds, Park Crescent, Worthing, Sussex.

SUPERB SEEDLING PANSIES.

J. AND T. GOODE beg to announce they have now ready for delivery strong healthy plants of 12 Seedlings, which are considered first-rate flowers by all who have seen them, at 42*s.* the Collection, Package included. J. and T. G. can also supply the choicest of last year's Varieties, by all Growers, 21*s.* per dozen; Older Show Varieties, by name, from 9*s.* to 12*s.* per dozen; Fine Border Varieties, 3*s.* per dozen; a few Packets of fine selected Seed, at 2*s.* 6*d*., 5*s.*, and 10*s.* per Packet. Descriptive Catalogues may be had on prepaid application at the following places:—Messrs. Cormack and Co.'s, Bedford Conservatories, Covent Garden, and New Cross Nurseries; Mr. H. D. Cormack's, 106, Deansgate, Manchester; and of the Advertisers, Ponder's End, Middlesex. A remittance respectfully requested from unknown correspondents.

J. T. WILLMER, FLORIST TO THE QUEEN, begs most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public that he has commenced sending out plants of Picotees and Carnations, which are fine and healthy, well rooted, and from his immense stock of upwards of 20,000 Layers, J. T. W. now offers to execute any order he may be favoured with at the following prices:—

50 pairs of fine selected sorts of Carnations or Picotees, or in part of each, for	£3	0	0
25 ditto ditto	1	10	0
12 ditto ditto	0	15	0
Fine strong Auriculas, healthy and well established in Pots, 12 fine selected kinds, including basket, &c.	1	10	0
N. B.—A few pans of his superb new Pinks (Prince of Wales)	0	7	6
Willmer's Miss Jane	0	5	0
Ditto Attila	0	5	0
Cooper's Prince Albert, large and fine	5	0	0
Cooper's Princess Royal	0	5	0

For ready money only. A General List may be had by post, on application, enclosing twopenny stamps.—Sunbury, Middlesex.

This advertisement will not be repeated.

WILLIAM IVERY, Rye-lane, Peckham, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he can again supply strong plants of the following Cinerarias: Royal Blue, Rival Ring, Imperial Blue, Grandissima, Queen Victoria, Corminius, Splendida, and Greenii, at 2*s.* 6*d*. each. Also strong Bulbs of Tropæolum Jarratti, 30*s.* per doz., or 3*s.* 6*d*. each; tricolorum, 20*s.* per doz., or 2*s.* 6*d*. each; Achimenes longiflora and rosea, 2*s.* 6*d*. each.

ROSES.

T. RIVERS, Jun., begs to announce to his Friends and the Public, that his New Descriptive CATALOGUE OF ROSES will be ready for delivery by the end of the month. This will be sent, as usual, Post paid, to all those who have ever honoured him with their commands. Applications also, enclosing a twopenny stamp, will be promptly attended to.

Sawbridgeworth, Herts, Sept. 21, 1842.

WOODLANDS NURSERY, MARESFIELD, NEAR UCKFIELD, SUSSEX.

WILLIAM WOOD & SON beg leave to inform their numerous Patrons, and Rose Amateurs in general, that their NEW CATALOGUE OF ROSES, for the present season, is now ready for distribution, and will be sent, GRATIS, on application.

The immense Stock of Roses at Maresfield are this season finer and more luxuriant than ever; no pains or expense have been spared to render the collection as rich and unique as possible.

The General Catalogue of Nursery Stock and Trade List of Roses, &c., are also ready for distribution.—Sept. 21st.

TWO SPLENDID NEW PURPLE PICOTEES.

WOOD'S LORD HINCHINBROOK, a superb Flower of large size, marking perfect, ground colour of the most snowy whiteness, petals large, and of a beautiful shape, forming a most excellent show flower.

WOOD'S LADY ST. JOHN, a beautiful light-edged Flower, of most superb form and petal, possessing, in short, all the requisites of a first-rate show flower.

J. WOOD, Florist, &c., Huntingdon, begs to announce that the above Picotees, which elicited the admiration of numbers of Florists who saw them in bloom, are now ready for sending out, and can be forwarded by post to any part of the United Kingdom. Price 15*s.* per pair, postage and package included. J. W.'s Catalogue of Carnations, Picotees, &c., for the present season, may be had on application, by inclosing a postage stamp.

N.B.—A remittance or reference expected from unknown correspondents.

CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND PINKS.—NATHANIEL NORMAN, Florist, begs to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, Amateurs, and his friends generally, to his select Collection, comprising the finest show varieties, with which he has gained twenty prizes this season at the following Societies: London Horticultural, Royal South London, South Essex, and Floricultural Society of London. Has 10,000 Plants now ready, in fine healthy condition.

Catalogues may be had on prepaid application.—Bull Fields, Woolwich.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, &c.—H. GROOM, Clapham Rise, near London (removed from Walworth), by appointment Florist to her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry that he has received his Collection of Dutch Roots in excellent condition, and that his Catalogue of Bulbs is ready, and may be had on application.

MYATT'S BRITISH QUEEN STRAWBERRY, after two years' competition, still maintains its pre-eminence; and, in returning thanks to their numerous patrons and friends, J. and W. Myatt beg to say they can with confidence recommend it as the most superb fruit yet known.

Also their new Seedling Strawberry Prince Albert, which for productiveness and size cannot be equalled. Price per 100, each, 50*s.*; and their Eliza, 20*s.* Runners are now ready, and may be had on application to them at Manor Farm, Deptford.

Myatt's famed Victoria Rhubarb, 50*s.* per 100 sets, or 1*s.* 6*d*. per root, will be ready in October.

FERNS.

WM. PAMPLIN, NURSERYMAN, LAVENDER HILL, WANDSWORTH, begs to invite attention to his Collections of that beautiful tribe of Plants—the Ferns. W. P. offers strong healthy Plants in pots at prices varying from 9*d*. and 1*s.*, to 10*s.* each, according to rarity of species, &c.

W. P. will also supply ASSORTED COLLECTIONS as follows:

A Collection of Forty species for	£2	2	0
„ of Twenty „	1	5	0
„ of Twelve „	0	15	0
„ of Six „	0	7	6
A Collection of Thirty Species, all sub-hardy and hardy Exotic	3	15	0
„ of Twenty-five „	3	3	0
„ of Twenty „	2	10	0
„ of Twelve „	1	10	0
„ of Six „	0	12	0

Wardian Cases of Ferns, or Ward's portable Greenhouses, of various sizes and prices, with the Plants, from Seven Shillings and Sixpence to Two and Five Guineas.

⁂ Wardian Cases fitted up and furnished with Plants at very moderate prices.—Lavender Hill Nursery, Sept. 10, 1842.

TO GROWERS OF HYACINTHS, AND OTHER DUTCH BULBS.

MESSRS. YOUELL have much pleasure in announcing that they have just received their importation of the above direct from Haarlem, the Bulbs being remarkably large and sound. For particulars see their advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of 27th August.

Catalogues may be had on application.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Sept. 1st, 1842.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

YOUELL & CO.'s Superb Collection of the above will be found to contain every attainable variety worthy of cultivation; and having spared no expense in rendering their Collection the most extensive and select in the kingdom, they beg to announce that they purpose commencing to execute orders the first week in October, upon the following terms:—

25 pairs	of extra fine first-rate Show flowers,	£5	0	0
12 „	do. do. do.	2	10	0
25 „	of fine Show flowers,	3	0	0
12 „	do. do.	1	10	0
25 „	of extra fine Show Pinks,	1	4	0
12 „	do. do.	0	12	0

The selection being left to Y. & Co.

They beg further to state that, having a peculiar mode of packing the above plants, so as to insure their safe delivery in any part of the United Kingdom per Post, for the information of parties at a distance, wishing to avoid the expense of Carriage, Package, &c., they will send them free of postage, at the extra charge of 2*s.* per doz. pair.

A Post-office order, or reference, is respectfully requested from unknown correspondents.

Catalogues may be had on application, by enclosing two postage stamps.

NEW SUPERB FUCHSIAS.

Youell & Co. beg respectfully to state, that they continue sending out, per Post (free), their Superb Collection of Fuchsias, at the rate of 21*s.* per doz.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Sept. 8, 1842.

MICHAEL BREWER, Nursery, London Road, Cambridge, begs respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public to that invaluable new Strawberry, the EMPEROR. It is a strong grower, a great bearer, and has a fine flavour, with large scarlet fruit superior to Keen's Seedling, with the great advantage of being ripe a fortnight earlier.

Fine strong plants are now ready at 30*s.* per 100.

FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.

THE above magnificent FUCHSIA was raised by Mr. Meehan, Gardener to Col. Harcourt, at St. Clare, Isle of Wight, from whom Messrs. YOUELL obtained the entire stock. In May last it was submitted to Dr. Lindley for his opinion, which will be found in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 14th of that month as follows:—

"Your Seedling Fuchsia is by far the finest hybrid we have seen; the flower being three inches in length, with the tube and sepals of a bright carmine colour, and the petals of a rosy purple. If, as you say, it is a strong grower and a free bloomer, it will prove a valuable addition to this beautiful genus."

Messrs. Youell, in bringing this beautiful production into public notice, do so without the slightest diffidence, being fully assured of its giving the most entire satisfaction. It is of vigorous habit, fine foliage, and, as a proof of its being a most profuse bloomer, they have a plant in flower at the present time on one branch of which there are upwards of 200 blooms, forming a splendid object for the Greenhouse, Conservatory, or Flower-garden.

Youell & Co. purpose sending it out in the second week of April next, at 10*s.* 6*d*. per plant, free of postage, to any part of the United Kingdom; and all orders they may be favoured with will be executed in rotation.

Orders from the Continent will receive every care in packing, so as to ensure their safety.

The usual discount to the Trade, where not less than 6 plants are ordered.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Sept. 15, 1842.

CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND PINKS.

J. T. WILLMER and SON, King's Road, Chelsea, by appointment Florists to her Majesty, beg to inform the admirers of the above-named Flowers, that their Plants are now ready for delivery at the under-mentioned prices, the selection being left to W. and S.:—

25 pairs superior Show Carnations or Picotees		£4	0	0
12 do.	do.	do.	2	0	0
25 do.	do.	Pinks	1	1	0
12 do.	do.	do.	0	10	6

W. and S. beg to state that for health and strength their Plants stand unrivalled.

N.B.—A reference in London, or payment in advance, is respectfully requested from unknown correspondents.

King's Road, Chelsea, Sept. 14, 1842.

SPLENDID ERICAS (HEATHS), EPACRIS, BORONIAS, &c., &c.—J. and J. FAIRBAIRN, in gratefully acknowledging the kind and very liberal patronage they have been favoured with, beg leave most respectfully to solicit the attention and inspection of their friends and the public to their very large and exceedingly healthy Stock of the above highly beautiful tribe of PLANTS, which they flatter themselves are not to be surpassed in the kingdom; and which, from the extent of their stock, they are enabled to offer upon the following very advantageous terms:—

100 fine flowering plants, including 75 Ericas, 20 Epacris, and 5 Boronias. The baskets and packages of the Ericas will consist of the most popular and esteemed kinds—Ampullacea, Ampullacea rubra and elegans, Tricolor, Tricolor superba and elegans, Eximia, Hartnelli, Ventricosa, Ventricosa superba, Globosa, Stricta, and Purpurea, Depressa, Vernix ovata, Westcottia, Willmoreana, Vestita, Hyemalis, Formosa, Mirabilis, Pattersoniana, Picta, Sulphurea, Viridiflora, Intermedia, Mammosa, Linnæana superba, Linnæana curvæflora, Humeana, Banksiana, Sanguinea, Daphnoides, Blanda, Jasminiflora alba. Donnei, Cliffordiana, Rubra, Cerinthoides, Cerinthoides magna, Grandinosa, Verticillata nova, Persoluta rubra, Boweana, Exsurgens coccinea, Echiiflora, Cruenta, Sulphurea, Blandfordia, Trossula, &c., &c., &c. The Epacris will contain Impressa, Impressa pallida, Campanulata alba and rubra, Variabilis, Nivalis, Onosmæflora major, Pulchella, Grandiflora, Pungens, and Purpurascens, &c. &c. for £7 10

75 Fine Flowering Plants from the same Choice Selection,			6	10
50 do.	do.	do.	5	0
25 do.	do.	do.	3	0

For the convenience of those Cultivators who are only desirous to add a few gems to their collection, J. and J. F. beg to offer the following very choice and rare Ericas, 12 plants, package included, for 3*l.*: Aristata, Massoni, Gemmifera, Macknabbiana, Inflata, Shannoniana, Tricolor, two beautiful new Varieties, Elegans, Cavendishii, Ampullacea vittata, and Ampullacea. No. 1, a beautiful new Hybrid variety.

J. and J. F. beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that their collections of Fuchsias and Verbenas contain all the best varieties in cultivation, and that, having large stocks, they are enabled to offer them at very moderate prices.

J. and J. F. beg leave also to inform their Friends and the Public, that their stock of Fruit-trees, Standard and Dwarf, Trained and Untrained (of the most genuine kinds), Evergreen and Flowering Shrubs, American Plants, Standard and Dwarf Roses, are particularly fine this season, and very extensive. Early commands will receive their prompt and most careful attention, and be much esteemed.

All Orders they may be favoured with packed upon the most approved principles, and delivered free of charge in London.

N.B.—A remittance or reference required from unknown correspondents.—Nurseries, Clapham, near London, Sept. 15, 1842.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, No. 34, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON. Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

LOWER RATES OF PREMIUM THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER OFFICE, that entitle the assured *to participate in the profits*, as follows:—

Age.	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
Annual Premium per cent.	1 10 8	1 14 7	1 19 0	2 4 3	2 10 11	2 19 9	3 11 9	4 8 0

The BONUS declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16*l.* per cent. on the premiums then paid; and in 1839 a second BONUS was awarded, amounting on the average to 31*l.* per cent. on the premiums paid during the preceding five years.

No extra charge for residence in any part of Europe, nor for proceeding (in a decked, sailing, or steam vessel) from any one Port thereof to another during peace, to Assurers, not being seafaring men by profession. Licenses are granted to go to any part of the world upon terms proportionate to the risks.

Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, are not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any and every day.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

WESTBURTON, between ARUNDEL and PETWORTH, SUSSEX. PINE PLANTS, Live and Dead Farming Stock, and a Life Interest in 803*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* Consols.—To be Sold by Auction, by MR. H. SALTER (on the premises), by order of the Assignees of JAMES BISSHOPP, a Bankrupt, on Tuesday, the 18th of October, 1842, at Eleven o'Clock. The PINES consist of about 4,000 Fruiting and Succession Plants of the very best quality. The PINES produced from this Pinery have always been celebrated for their Growth and Quality, and have obtained the highest prices in the London Markets; and as a further proof of their excellency, they have constantly carried the first Prize at the Shows in London, where they have been brought into Competition with all England. Together with about Three Thousand Flower and Pine Pots.—The FARMING STOCK consists of 5 capital Cart-Horses, a grey Pony, 43 two-tooth Wether Sheep, 8 fat Pigs, and a quantity of excellent Poultry. A four-horse power portable Thrashing Machine, 2 narrow-wheeled Waggons, Dung-Carts, Corn-Cracker, Chaff-Cutter, 2 Ploughs, Drag-Rakes, Cyder-Press, Cloths, and other Effects. THE LIFE INTEREST, of James Bisshopp, aged about 53 years, in the sum of 803*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* 3 per Cent. Consols, standing in the names of Trustees, and producing an Annual Income of 24*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, will be offered precisely at Three o'Clock.

Catalogues will be ready 14 days previous to the Sale, and may be obtained on the Premises; at Mason's Printing Office, High-street, Steyning; and at the Office of the Auctioneer, Arundel. The PINE PLANTS and FARMING STOCK may be viewed the day previous to the Sale, and Particulars of the Life Interest may be obtained on application to Messrs. Ellis and Upton, Solicitors, Petworth.

TO MARKET-GARDENERS, NURSERYMEN, AND OTHERS.

PROTHEROE and MORRIS are instructed by the Trustees of Messrs. ADAMSON and SON, of Stoke Newington, to submit to public competition, on the premises, Wells-street, Hackney, on Monday, Oct. 3. 1842, at 11 o'clock precisely, the whole of the VALUABLE STOCK, consisting of about 800 Hand-glasses, 70 Three-light Boxes and Lights, the whole of which are in excellent condition, Horses and Cart, a quantity of fine Rhubarb for forcing, and sundry Utensils. May be viewed two days prior to Sale. Catalogues may be had on the premises, of the principal Seedsmen, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

BELGRAVE NURSERY.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS are instructed by Mr. J. ROGERS, to offer to Public Auction, on MONDAY the 26th Sept. 1842, and following days, on the Premises, Eaton-square, Pimlico, in consequence of the lease having expired—The Glass and Erections of several Greenhouses and Pits, Brickwork, about 300 feet of 6-inch Waterpipe, a quantity of Flints suitable for Rockwork, and a large quantity of York Paving; also the whole of the Nursery Stock, consisting of fine large bearing Standard Mulberries, Almonds, Acacias, Limes, Poplars, Bignonias, Catalpa, Lilac, Cytisus, Laburnum, fine Hollies, Laurels, Privets, Box, Roses, Laurustinus, Aucubas, Bays, Scarlet and White Rhododendrons, Cedars of Lebanon, Evergreen Oaks, Arbor-vitæ, Cypress, Daphnes, Jasmines, a large quantity of Ivy in pots from 3 to 8 feet, Large Privet Hedges, Box Edging, Thrift, &c.; Pinks, Carnations, Herbaceous Plants, &c. &c.

May be viewed a week prior to the Sale.—Catalogues to be had on the premises, of the principal Seedsmen in London, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

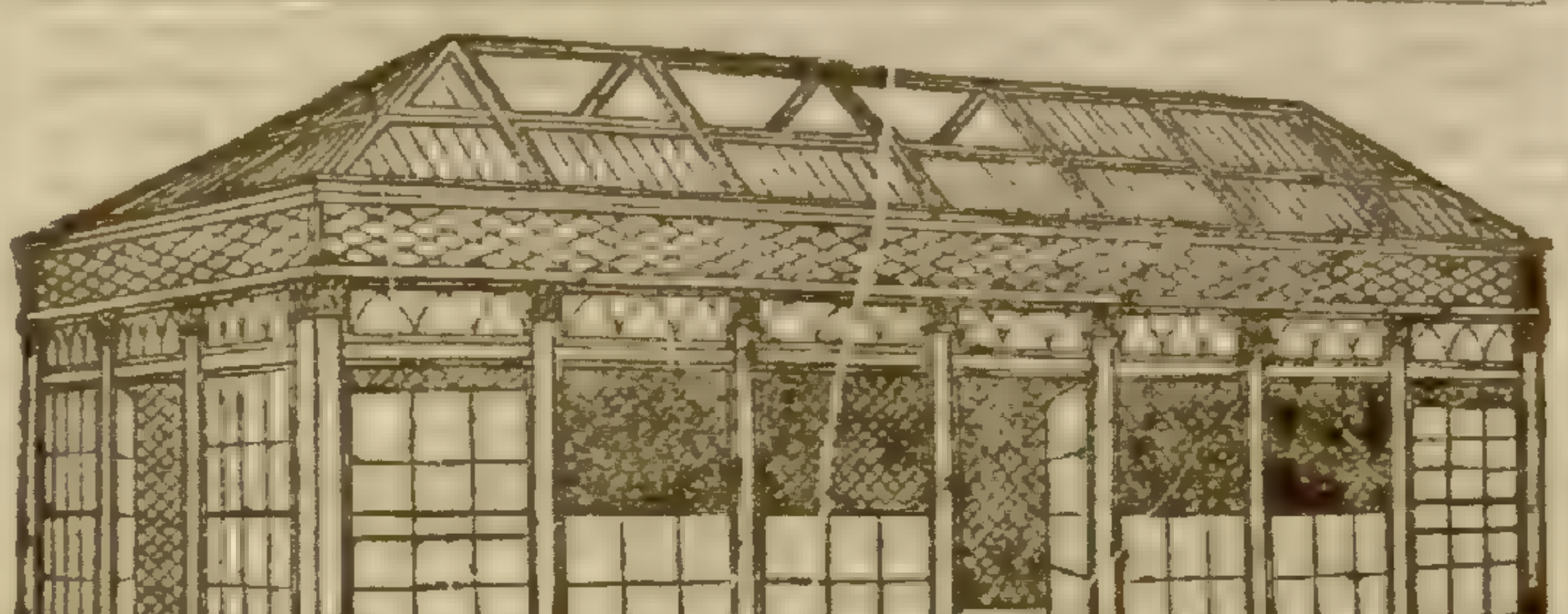
TO GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, and others.—LAVENDER-HILL NURSERY, WANDSWORTH-ROAD.—Mr. GEO. HAINES will sell by Auction, by order of Mr. William Pamplin, in consequence of part of his Nursery Ground being required for other purposes, on MONDAY, Oct. 10th, and two following days, at eleven o'clock, the Nursery Stock, which is particularly adapted for persons engaged in planting, comprising large Evergreens, Fruit and Forest Trees, and Flowering Shrubs; Fine-grown Laurustinus, Laurels, Arbutuses, Evergreen Oaks, Phillyreas, Aucubas, Cedars of Lebanon, Hollies, Rhododendrons, Spruce Firs, and other Shrubs; choice Standard and Dwarf Peaches, Nectarines and Apricots, Mulberries, Figs, Vines, Ivy, Box Edging, large Aloe in tub, and a general assortment of young Nursery Stock. May be viewed three days previous to the sale. Catalogues to be had on the premises; at Messrs. Menier and Co.'s, 63, Strand; Messrs. Shepard's, 99, New Bond-street; at the Office of *The Gardeners' Chronicle*; and at Mr. Haines's Offices, Knightsbridge, and at Pimlico.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, NURSERY AND SEEDSMEN, AND OTHERS.

THE Genuine STOCK IN TRADE of Mr. LYNN, Nursery and Seedsman, Bell-street, Henley, and Vines Hill, Remenham, together with the occupation of the Nursery Ground, till Lady-day, 1845, will be offered for absolute Sale by Auction, by JAMES CHAMPION, on Thursday, 6th October, 1842, and following day, at 11 o'clock precisely each day, as the Lots are numerous. The Sale will commence at the Shop in Bell-street, near the Obelisk, with the Stock of Garden and Flower Seeds, and Bulbs of the most approved kinds (warranted as described), Shop Fixtures, viz., Counter, Desk, 4 nests of Drawers, Seed-Boxes, Shelves and Fittings, Weights and Scales; Corn and Seed Measures, from a bushel to a pint; Clever Pony, Cart and Harness, Saddle, Bridle, Wheel, Hand and Box Barrows, Truck, Tub, and Box; Six Store Pigs, Pig Troughs, Hurdles, Glass Bottles and Baskets, Half-tester Bedstead, and other Furniture; 5 Sacks of Walnut-leaf Kidney and Early-frame Potatoes, &c., &c.

The Stock and Property at Vines Hill Nursery (entrance at the foot of Remenham Hill) comprise 48 Hand Lights, 3, 2, and 1 Light Melon Frames, 8 and 5-light Pits and Sashes, 2 small Greenhouses recently erected; Hot Water Pipes, Saddle, Boiler, and Furnace; a 45 ft. Shed, slate roof, sashes, and partitions; good assortment of named Standard and Trained Fruit and Forest Trees, Hedges and Rows of Arbor Vitæ, Laurels, Red Cedars, Laurustinus, Firs, Irish Ivy, Box, Holly, Yew, Whitethorns, Privet, Phillyreas, Arbutus, Tulip, Pyrus Japonica, Roses; Dutch Honeysuckles, Trumpet do., Lonicera flexuosa, Dahlias, American Plants, Althæas, Sweet Bays, Aucuba, and Yellow Jasmines, Virginian Creepers, Spiræa bella, Syringa grandiflora, Blooming Camellias, and many other scarce plants; quantity of Pelargoniums, Cactuses, Myrtles, Verbenas, Fuchsias, and many others; Box and Thrift Edgings; Gooseberry, Currant, and Raspberry Bushes; Asparagus and Sea-Kale Plants; Rhubarb, Strawberry, and other Plants; large quantity of good Manure, Road Stones, 2000 Flower Pots, &c. &c. Five weeks will be allowed to clear the lots.

May be viewed three days previous to the Sale, and Catalogues Sixpence each (without which no one will be admitted, returnable to Purchasers), may be had on the Premises in Bell-street, and Printing Offices, Henley and Wallingford; the "Gardener's Gazette" Office, 343, Strand; White Hart, Slough, Maidenhead, Reading, Dorchester, and Wycombe; Crown, Marlow and Benson; Journal Office, Oxford; and of the Auctioneer, Nettlebed.



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING AND HEATING BY HOT WATER.

J. WEEKS and Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., GLOUCESTER-PLACE, KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, Hothouse Builders and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER.

CONICAL and other BOILERS of all sizes; their largest consumes but a small quantity of fuel, only requiring attention once in 10 hours, and will heat a range of Forcing Houses 300 ft. in length.

Their improved plan of BOTTOM HEAT FOR PITS, by means of an open trough under the bed, is now being universally adopted.

References may be had, and their works seen at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country, nearly the whole of the London Nurseries, and a great variety of Horticultural Erections and Hot-water Apparatus, Models, Plans, Estimates, &c., at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and Co., Agents for the Old Park Iron-works, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, solicit an inspection of their improved Conical Boiler. (See Editor's description, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, March 12, p. 175.) To Amateurs these Boilers will be found invaluable. They are complete without furnaces or setting in brickwork, movable at pleasure, very ornamental in appearance, and require attention only once in 14 or 15 hours, price 5*l.* 5*s.* and upwards. Further particulars, with plans and estimates for heating any description of building, may be obtained as above; where also may be seen the improved Wrought-iron Boiler, as applied with Chanter's Smoke-consuming Furnaces at Chatsworth, and many other of the Nobility's Seats. Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c. The trade supplied with Hot-water Socket-pipes.

N.B.—WAYTE'S New Patent Land-pressers and Drills.

TO GARDENERS.—WANTED, a middle-aged married man, without children, as Gardener, Groom, and general Servant; his wife a good Plain Cook, and capable of general household work; both respectable, industrious, trustworthy Servants. Apply, by letter, stating particulars of previous service, wages required, &c., addressed, A. B., Mr. Stubberfield's, Grocer, Hastings, Sussex.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a respectable Young Man, aged 28, who has a perfect knowledge of the Forcing, Flower, and Kitchen Gardens, and can be well recommended from the situation he has just left, from which he can have two and a half years' undeniable character; likewise having lived in the first of families. A single-handed place objected to.—Direct to E. H., Elmer's End, Beckenham, Kent.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, or Under-Gardener, a young Man, aged 25; can have a good character from the place he has just left; understands the management of Cows; no objection to make himself generally useful. Direct to J. C., Mrs. Cooper's, Atlas-street, Royal Hill, Greenwich.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a steady middle-aged man, who is well experienced in the business, and can have a good family character. Direct to J. W., A. Haines, Esq.'s, Kensal-green, Harrow-road, Middlesex.

WANTS A SITUATION, a GARDENER and his WIFE, without family: the Man is a steady, industrious, persevering individual, about 40; has had extensive practice in the Propagation and Growth of Fruit, Flowers, and Vegetables; can manage Land, Stock, &c., if required. His wife is a good plain Cook and Dairy-woman, and can take charge of the house. Address, G. Turner, Dennis Nursery, King's Road, Chelsea.

WANTED by a FOREMAN of a Gentleman's Garden a similar Situation in the Vicinity of London, or as an Assistant in the Floral Department of a Nursery; has had 10 years' experience, and can have a good Character from the Gardener he is now with. Wages, 15 Shillings per week, or an equivalent. Address Z. Y. X., Office of this Paper.

TO THE SEED TRADE.

WANTS a SITUATION as SHOPMAN, or UNDER SHOPMAN, in a Seed Warehouse, a Young Man who is well acquainted with the business. Address, Prepaid, Mr. Cussons, Bookseller, Horncastle.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, or Gardener and Bailiff, an active, industrious single Man, 36 years of age, who perfectly understands his Business, having been brought up in it from a child, by his father; can manage a Farmyard, Grass-land, &c.; would have no objection to a single-handed place; can brew, if required. He can have a character of 4½ years from his last place.—Direct to J. C., 43, Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate-within.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a young Man, aged 30; has a general and practical knowledge of his Business, and can have a long and unexceptionable character from the Gentleman he has just left. Wages, 1*l.* per week.—Address W. K., 3, Sutton-street, York-road, Lambeth.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

HEATING BY HOT WATER.

JOHN WALKER, 46, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, London, having been for many years extensively engaged in Warming Churches, Manufactories, Hospitals, Hothouses, Conservatories, and Private Houses, by means of Hot Water, either in Pipes or Pedestals, can confidently recommend this mode of heating in preference to any other. Numerous references can be given both in town and country, where he has successfully and satisfactorily applied it. Baths fitted up and heated in a superior manner. Orders executed in all parts of the Country with punctuality and despatch.

EDWARD BECK, MANUFACTURER IN SLATE, Isleworth, Middlesex, respectfully informs Horticulturists, that his IMPROVED SLATE TUBS for Orange Trees and Conservatory Plants, mounted upon rollers, Slate Cisterns, Shelves, and Edgings for garden paths, may be seen in use at his house upon application to the gardener.

TO THE FELLOWS OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—The first Monthly Part of "THE GARDENER AND PRACTICAL FLORIST" contains many articles of the highest importance to Horticultural Societies throughout the Kingdom, with Diagrams to illustrate THE PROPERTIES OF FLOWERS AND PLANTS. Price 1*s.*—London: . Groombridge, 5 Paternoster-row; and sold by all Booksellers.

SURREY.—TO BE LET ON LEASE, a very elegant and compact RESIDENCE, situate on an eminence, rarely to be met with, within 7 miles of London; containing 3 lofty Sitting-Rooms, 7 Sleeping-Rooms, Kitchen, Scullery, and all convenient Offices; Coach-house and Stabling, with Man's Room and Loft over; a good Garden and neat Greenhouse. For terms, apply to Mr. Woolbert, 21, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside; or to Mr. Hicks, Builder, Tooting.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY in Regent-Street will take place on Tuesday, October the 4th, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1842.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, Sept. 27 .	Floricultural	7½ P. M.
— Oct. 4 .	Horticultural	3 P. M.
	Floricultural	7½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 8 . .	Royal Botanic	3½ P. M.

COUNTRY SHOWS.—Sept. 26, Newcastle. 27, Tamworth. 28, Brighton.

EVERYBODY knows how often the newspapers of the day contain descriptions of gigantic fruits and vegetables. Every Christmas we hear of Norfolk Turnips, large enough to hold a hare and brace of pheasants; and every summer some most prodigious Pippin is the subject of an hour's wonder. Unfortunately, however, there is rarely any guarantee of the truth of these statements; and many can, we fear, be traced no further than the inventive genius of some hanger-on of the daily press.

It is certainly worth knowing to what size a given vegetable production can be brought by skilful cultivation. To be *certain* that one man has grown a Pine-apple as large as a sugar-loaf, another a bunch of Grapes such as the spies brought out of Canaan; a third, a head of Celery, like the bowsprit of a yacht; and a fourth, such Cabbages as would realise the fables of the Frenchman, who asserted that *his* would form a goodly avenue to a country mansion, is not only amusing, but has its practical use. In this way, a real standard of perfection is furnished, towards equalling which all gardeners may strive, if such is their taste, with some prospect of success. But so long as these tales rest upon unauthentic evidence, they are of no value; one cannot be certain that they are true, and consequently they excite no emulation; for he would be a very foolish person who should waste his time in attempting impossibilities. No one now thinks of extracting sunbeams out of Cucumbers.

In order, therefore, to furnish accurate and authentic information upon these points, we have determined upon endeavouring to render *The Gardeners' Chronicle* a faithful record of all cases of extraordinary size or weight which may be sent to our office. At that place they shall be weighed, measured, and entered in a book; they shall also be published in our columns, with such information as the senders may afford, or such observations as our examination of them may suggest; and if the owners will allow it, they shall remain in our office for the inspection of the curious. To this plan we set no other limit than that the specimens to be reported upon shall be produced in gardens or cultivated ground; but whether the specimens are Apples, Cucumbers, Pine-apples, Cabbages, Potatoes, Onions, Mushrooms, or any other sort of garden stuff, they will equally come within our object. We only require that they shall be sent to us and, if taken away at all, removed at the expense of the owners.

RATHER more than a year ago, we informed our readers that His Grace the Duke of Devonshire had most liberally placed at the disposal of the Horticultural Society of London an annual sum for the encouragement of researches into the Chemistry of Horticulture. Other sums having been subscribed by a few Fellows of the Society, so that the experiments might not be an expense to those who are uninterested in such inquiries, a committee was appointed, and the investigation was entrusted to Mr. Edward Solly, jun., whose interesting lectures upon the subject, given last spring in the meeting-room of the Horticultural Society, we very briefly reported at the time.

Considering the extreme slowness with which all investigations in analytical chemistry are necessarily conducted, we hardly anticipated any results during the present season. We have, however, before us the first report of the committee, which contains some exceedingly curious matter.

One of Mr. Solly's inquiries was into the action on plants of sulphuretted hydrogen, that gas which gives its most offensive smell to manure, and which it is always the endeavour of gardeners and farmers to get rid of. Up to the present time it has been believed that it is very pernicious to plants. It evidently acts on plants as a venomous vapour, says M. De Candolle (Phys. 1363); it destroys plants when mixed with the air in small doses, and is chiefly inhaled at night, adds the same author in another place (p. 1372), judging from some experiments of the Genevese chemist Macaire. Sulphuretted hydrogen was said by Messrs. Turner and Christison to act more slowly, but not less surely, than some more active agents, causing the leaves to hang down perpendicularly, and become flaccid, and eventually destroying the plant. Liebig broadly states that one of the chemical forms in which this agent exists is a deadly poison; and acting, it may be presumed, upon such assertions, the proprietors of gas-works have been exposed to actions from their neighbours to recover compensation for some supposed injury done to their gardens. One would imagine that statements in which great authorities thus concur *must* be well founded. Mr. Solly's experiments, however, by no means confirm them. On the contrary, it would seem that sulphuretted hydrogen gas acts decidedly in a beneficial manner. He says—"I made use of the hydrosulphuret of ammonia, the very compound described by Liebig as being a 'deadly poison;' but in place of killing plants, I found that in small quantity it produced decidedly beneficial effects; in some cases when it was applied to plants, in an unhealthy state from the action of other substances, it had the effect of invigorating them, and of restoring their leaves to a healthy, green, and crisp condition. The plants with which these effects were best observed were the Garden Lettuce and the common Windsor Bean. The solution of the hydrosulphuret of ammonia employed was prepared by mixing a saturated solution of the compound with fifty times its bulk of water: such a solution had a most nauseous, disgusting smell, and contained of course a large quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen. The plants under experiment were selected from many, and were of the same age and size, and as far as possible of the same healthy state of growth. Some were watered with common water, others with a dilute solution of hydrosulphuret of ammonia. At first only a few drops of the solution were given; but finding that this produced little or no effect, the dose was increased, and as much as half an ounce a day, and sometimes even more, was given to each plant. It was found that those thus treated became stronger and sturdier; their leaves were of a bright deep green; the space between the nodes, or the distance from leaf to leaf, was shorter, and the stems were stronger and the whole plant more flourishing than in those watered in the ordinary way, although all other circumstances were alike, and care was taken to place all under the same condition, by exposing them equally to air and light, and giving them the same quantity of water every day. Plants in a languid state from over-doses of nitrate of potash, or soda, or other saline manures, if not too much injured by their previous treatment, appeared to recover more rapidly when watered with the solution of hydrosulphuret of ammonia than when merely treated with common water. In some of these latter cases a much stronger solution was employed than that already mentioned, containing two drachms of the saturated solution of hydrosulphuret of ammonia in fifty of water, and of this eight drachms were given daily. For some time after thus watering the plants, the earth retained a strong smell of sulphuretted hydrogen, and the water which drained through, when tested by a salt of lead, evidently contained a large quantity of that gas."

This is a discovery of no small importance. It is well known that one of the most active of all manures is the gas liquor, and its effects have been of late ascribed to the ammonia it contains. But who shall now say that it is not the sulphuretted hydrogen which it liberates so plentifully? and if so, what a change would be produced in the views of chemists, as to the agents which it is requisite to preserve in manure?

We must confess that the statement about sulphuretted hydrogen being poisonous to plants always appeared to us apocryphal, for these reasons—that it necessarily exists in the atmosphere, being given off incessantly by putrid substances, and that it is most abundant in the most active of all manures. The error that seems to have been committed by the chemists who investigated its action, appears to have arisen from their submitting plants to too large a dose of it. Carbonic acid, well recognised as the principal substance of plants, will kill them in doses not very considerably greater than that proportion which nature provides; and we ourselves should perish under excessive quantities of even the most nutritious of our daily food.

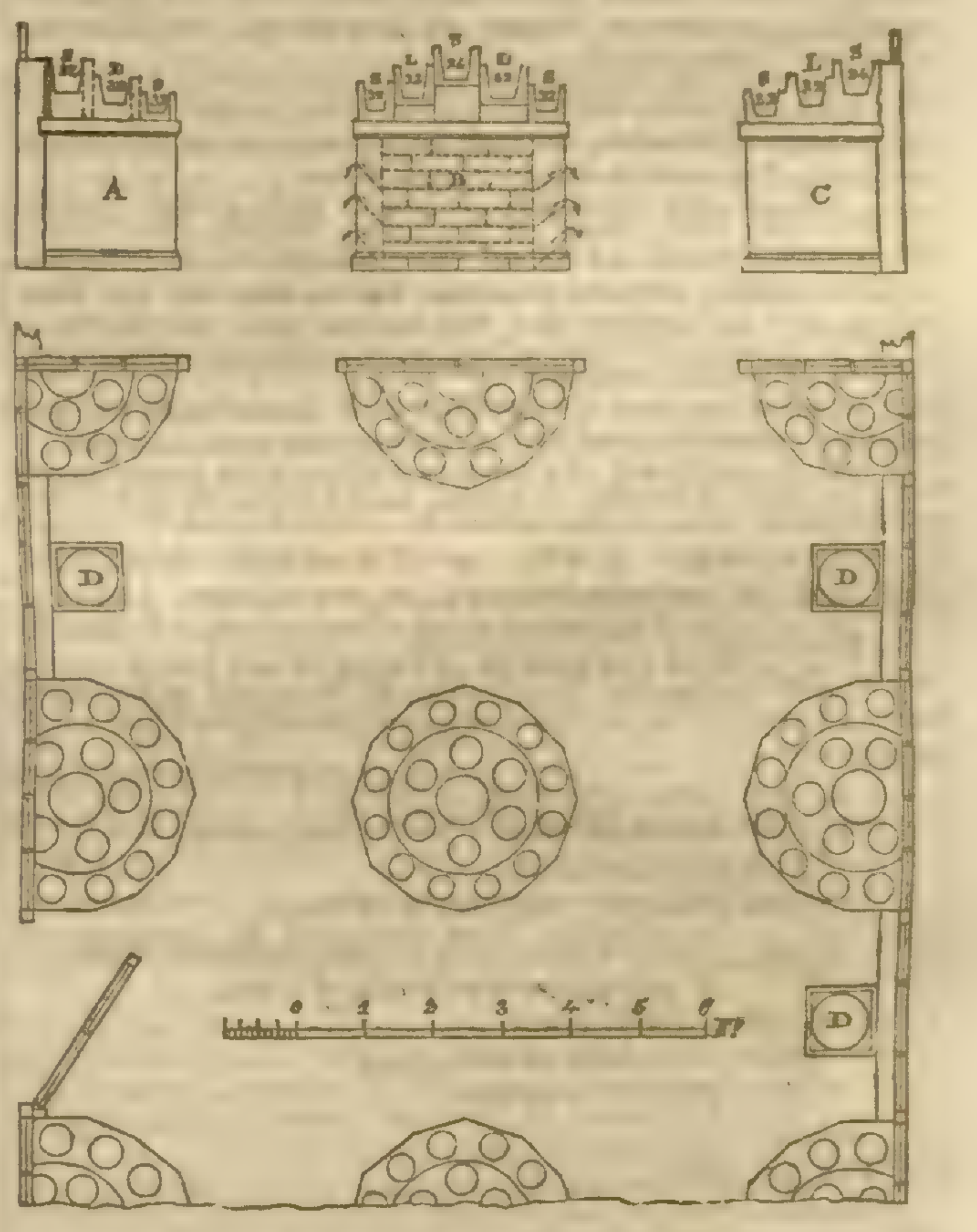
As Mr. Solly justly states, this unexpected fact, that sulphuretted hydrogen acts beneficially upon plants, necessarily leads to the inquiry whether sulphur, as a valuable fertiliser, has not been overlooked. Several instances have been mentioned in our columns of sulphur having proved beneficial to plants in a marked manner, and it is extremely well worth inquiry whether it cannot be added advantageously to manure heaps and compost beds. Sprengel says that coal-ashes containing much sulphur are employed in the preparation of some of the German patent manures; and we would advise our experimental readers to keep this in mind. It must, however, be employed only in very small quantities.

ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF STAGES FOR GREENHOUSES, &c.

THE construction of stages for Floricultural buildings appears to be susceptible of great improvement: the common plan of placing shelf above shelf, like a series of steps to the entrance of a house, is anything but ornamental; and one would suppose that the object of such an arrangement, was to make the pots as much a feature in the display upon them, as that of the plants themselves. The great number of the latter seen at one view distracts the eye; and many are necessarily placed so high upon the stage, as to be beyond the view of the spectator.

The first object in the construction of stages should be to have them so constructed and situated, as to afford facilities for grouping plants; the second should be, to give plants more the appearance of growing in borders, than upon artificial structures, and the third, to keep the pots out of sight—this is requisite for two reasons: first, because they are no ornament, and secondly, that it is always desirable to protect the plant from being scorched by exposure to the sun. It is also desirable to adopt another mode of construction, for the purpose of giving plants that aspect which is most suited to their habits; and, therefore, instead of placing the stages from the front to the back of the house, as is generally the case, I would place them in groups of stages: thus producing an effect similar to the borders in a well-arranged flower-garden. The spectators, in their progress from group to group, would be attracted by the separate display in each, instead of having their attention drawn away by a whole blaze of beauty at once.

The accompanying drawings represent the manner in which I propose that such stages as have been described should be constructed and placed in any Floricultural building. The ground-plan represents part of the floor of a house, 19 feet by 13, on which are planted 12 stages and 3 vases (D, D, D), basins, or any other suitable ornamental article, with a gangway betwixt them, 3 feet wide. The plan also shows sections of three different modes of constructing the stages, and the position of the pots in each; all the stages stand upon stone tables, resting upon brick piers, the top of each table being 2 feet 2 inches above the level of the floor.



In the stage A there are no shelves; the pots being plunged into cylinders (made of the same material as flower-pots) standing upon the tables—as shown by the dotted lines; the space all round them being filled with compost level with the rim of each series of pots. The object of this plan is to afford opportunities of planting various creepers and small bulbs betwixt each of the potted plants, for which there will be plenty of room when they stand 12 inches apart from stem to stem. The pots are supposed to rest by their rims upon the edge of the cylinder, and may of course be removed with the greatest facility.

In the centre stage, B, the supporters stand directly upon the table, and are cemented to it, the space between each being made water-tight, and filled up solid to within half-an-inch of the bottom of the pot. If an inch deep of water is poured into this space, the pot will be immersed half-an-inch; a small hole in the side will regulate the height of the water-line, and another in the bottom will draw off the water when it requires changing. This mode of construction may be adopted for such plants as need large supplies of water.

The stage C is supposed to have shelves pierced with holes to receive the pots, which rest upon their rims. The stages in my little greenhouse are so fitted up, and have been seen by many practical men, who prefer this plan of plunging the pots into the stages to the old one of setting them upon the shelves. The fronts of the stone tables may be variously ornamented: those in one house having trellised pannels, another having rusticated courses of brick or stone, while a third may be in imitation of rustic basket-work, and a fourth in rough courses, like small rockeries, with spaces between for creepers, orchidaceous or any other plants best suited to the purpose.

The dotted lines under the stage B will give some idea how this may be done; various other modes of ornamenting may be adopted, according to the particular taste of the individual. The vases, &c. D, D, D, may be filled with climbers for the open space against the sides of the house, and with creepers to hang over the edges. The flower-pots intended to be used in such stages as have been described, should be gauged before the plants are put into them, and all those rejected which do not fit the holes; the waste ones will answer for propagating, &c.

I have mentioned that bulbs might be planted between the plants in stage A; but, at the same time, I am aware that they cannot be transplanted by lifting the bulbs, as is done with the other plants. Could it not be done thus?—provide bottomless pots, or rather cylinders, about 2 inches in diameter inside; place a number of these upon a piece of slate, and plant a suitable-sized bulb in each, (of course various-sized cylinders would be required,) then fill up the space betwixt the cylinders with ashes, or other material; when they have got well established, shift them into the stages, and after they have flowered, remove them to ripen off. The cylinders should be deep enough to hold some of the earliest-formed roots, which would not be disturbed by the removal.

Being but an amateur, my suggestions may not be altogether correct; but I shall be glad if this attempt to improve the construction of stages in Floricultural buildings is succeeded by other articles on the same subject, from some of your able correspondents, as such a discussion must lead to some practical improvement in them.—*H. L.*

ON ANIMAL MANURES.—No. I.

(By Professor Charles Sprengel. Translated from the German.)

Animal Offal.—All animal remains, with the exception of their excrements, are comprised under the above denomination. Animal offal is a very powerful manure, a circumstance which is to be ascribed to its being composed of substances which, even in small quantities, advance vegetation in a very powerful manner. It contains, besides some other elementary substances, a great quantity of nitrogen, sulphur, phosphorus, and chlorine, of which it was stated previously, that even the smallest quantities perform an important part in the nourishment of plants. But it is especially the nitrogen, which renders offal such superior manure. Moreover, animal offal contains these substances in such combinations, as are either by themselves very soluble in water, or as, by their decomposition, form substances which require an equally small quantity of water for their decomposition, which circumstances, however, cause its action to be very transient. In all places where agriculture is in a high state of perfection, animal offal is carefully collected and used as manure, whilst it is neglected in countries where farming is carried on without intelligence; in such places it is not considered worth while to carry on the land small quantities of matter, because it is believed that the value of manure consists in its mass. Amongst the most valuable kinds of animal offal are the following:—

1. *Carcasses of Dead Animals.*—Carcasses consist of bones, flesh, fat, and other soft parts. The flesh contains, according to chemical analysis, in 100,000 parts, on an average—

77,170	parts of water,
15,800	*muscular fibre, vessels, and nerves,*
1,900	cellular tissue,
2,200	albumen, and serum of blood,
1,800	osmazome, with a little lactite of soda, potash, and chloride of lime.
0,150	mucous matter,
0,900	phosphate of soda, and
0,080	phosphate of lime.
100,000	parts.

The muscular fibre, vessels and nerves, the cellular tissue, albumen and serum, osmazome and mucous matter, are those substances of the flesh which contain abundance of nitrogen, sulphur, phosphorus and chlorine, and possess a high value as a manure. Of much less importance is the fat, which, in its pure state, consists only of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen; and it would be still less worth if there were not the cellular tissue, in which the fat is contained, to which the manuring quality of the refuse of the tallow-melter is to be ascribed.

The flesh of animals dying a natural death soon passes into a state of putrefaction, as it is not deficient in water, and it developes during that process a great quantity of ammonia, phosphuretted hydrogen, and some other putrid gases, not yet sufficiently known; if, therefore, nothing of these substances is to be lost, it must be as soon as possible mixed with matters which are able to receive and chemically bind the gases thus developed. In Belgium the flesh of dead animals, or such as have been killed on account of being diseased, is cut immediately into small pieces, which are divided over the field, and soon covered by ploughing them in. Against this procedure nothing can be said, provided the soil contains much humic acid, by which the developed ammonia can be chemically fixed. Still it is better to cut the flesh of carcasses in small pieces, and put it, with moist soil rich in humus, into a hole where it may rot, by which means all the ammonia will be chemically fixed. The bones also, which do not require to be bared of flesh, may be equally placed in the hole, and afterwards taken out and used by themselves. We generally find it stated that carcasses should be mixed up with quicklime, and thrown into a ditch, where they may decay; but this occasions a considerable loss of fertilising materials, because the greatest portion of the nitrogen escapes. For if a portion of it combines with the oxygen of the atmospheric air, and forms nitric acid, which may enter into chemical combination with lime and ammonia, and so becomes nitrate of lime and ammonia; still, the most of the nitrogen combines with hydrogen, and escapes under the form of ammonia. If nitrogen is not to be wasted, no lime should be added, nor is it at all necessary, if the carcasses have been mixed with soil rich in humus. It is true, that lime prevents the formation of phosphuretted and sulphuretted hydrogen gases, because by its presence phosphoric and sulphuric acid is generated out of the phosphorus and sulphur; but soil rich in humus will also (if not employed in too small a quantity) secure the putrid gases just as well; and as this kind of soil is by no means destitute of bases, sulphuric and phosphoric acid will in this case also be generated.

The *Entrails* of dead animals are to be treated in the same way as the flesh, if they are to yield the greatest advantage as manures. After they have been frequently worked up with humous soil, and are properly decayed, they form an admirable topdressing; but must always be employed in small quantities, or they will make vegetation push much too luxuriantly.

(*To be continued.*)

FAMILIAR BOTANY.—No. X.

Do Plants breathe?—To be sure they do, as much as you or I, or any other creature; and they are just as liable to suffocation. The keeping plants alive for a long time in Ward's cases is no proof to the contrary, for fresh air is always finding its way into the inside of such cases, in spite of all you can do to exclude it. As to plants which have been preserved for months in a bottle, with a bladder tied over the mouth of it, they too get at fresh air. Besides, there is another reason why plants can live in such confined places: they purify their own atmosphere, more than they vitiate it. In this respect they are very different from animals, which vitiate only. When a plant breathes, it makes use of its skin, for you know it has no mouth, and through all parts of its skin, where it is green, is air flying off and rushing in incessantly.

All that the plant really wants is a little food, which is supplied by water with a small quantity of common soil, and plenty of light—the more the better. You have no idea how a plant rejoices in the light, how fast it feeds, how fast it digests, and what a thrill of delight passes through it when the first sunbeams strike it in the early morning, after a long night's rest. Only call to mind the gay flowers, the rich green leaves, the sturdy happy-looking bushes that skirt the steep bank of a rivulet, or an open-forest glade facing the east, and compare them with the weakly, slender starvelings that are stretching upwards in the gloomy shadows of the choking plantation; and you will see how important to the health and comfort of a plant is the sunlight, and how thankful it is for the vigour that is there infused into it. But plants are like animals; they may be killed by that which strengthens them, if unskilfully administered. The sunbeams which cherish a plant will also rob it of its moisture; and if the robbery is prolonged too much, it will die of dryness. That is what nature always tries to prevent, and what we also must take care to oppose. In its native seat there are the dews of heaven, the drops that sparkle on the leaves in the morning, the mists and the plenteous showers which are bountifully furnished by nature for the welfare of plants, and to surround them with a moist atmosphere, such as the sun cannot exhaust before it is restored again. All these things, or at least their substitute, must be provided when plants are made to live in closed-up places. Thus provided, they will travel to great distances, and endure a confinement of many months' duration. Light, moisture, and a little earth, are all that a plant, shut up in a bottle, needs for its sea-stock; but these it must have. There once was a foolish captain who received on board his ship a box of various plants for his friends on the other side the world; it was glazed with beautiful plate glass, and made tight by all the means which ingenuity could suggest. The Captain saw it, and admired it, especially the transparency of the glass, and the fresh and healthy plants that could be seen so plainly through it. As the voyage was to be a long one, he ordered the box to be carefully deposited in the hold of the ship. This Captain often bethought him of the box, and the charming plants that were trained up within it, and of the delight it would afford his friends when he should present it to them, filled with the gay flowers of their own dear native land. At last the voyage drew to a close, and the box was ordered upon deck, when, lo! of all the fresh green plants that it originally contained not one remained. In their room was darkness, and blackness, and decay; the very glass was dimmed by the slimy remains of the perishing flowers, which had clung to it when they died, as if they knew how kind a guard it was intended to have been to them. The Captain was dismayed, and blamed the people who packed the box, and the long, long voyage; he never thought of blaming himself, nor of his folly in putting into the dark what had been so carefully glazed to admit the light. What would he have thought if he had been himself locked up in a sea-chest all the voyage? Light is life—but more so to plants than to any other living things.

When care is taken to use a white bottle, with a piece of damp sponge and a little earth in it, and to place it in all the bright light of the sun, plants may be carried alive in safety half round the world. It was in this way that the Primrose is said to have been first conveyed to New Holland by a lady, and as it so happened that it was beginning to bloom when it arrived, the interest excited by the event was quite extraordinary. Such crowds, indeed, are said to have welcomed its landing, in their eagerness to catch a glimpse of the well-remembered stranger, that a guard was placed over it to protect it from injury. A little poem upon this incident has been published in "Ainsworth's Magazine," which is so beautiful that I cannot but introduce it, notwithstanding its length.—*R. E.*

Australia's strand was swarming
With myriads, tier on tier;
Like bees they clung and cluster'd
On wall, and pile, and pier.

The wanderer and the outcast,
Hope, penitence, despair,
The felon and the free man,
Were intermingling there.

There ran a restless murmur,
(A murmur deep, not loud,
For every heart was thrilling,)
Through all that motley crowd.

And every eye was straining
To where a good ship lay,
With England's red cross waving
Above her decks that day.

And comes she deeply freighted
With human guilt and shame?
And wait those crowds expectant
To greet with loud acclaim?

Or comes she treasure-laden?
And ache those anxious eyes
For sight of her rich cargo,
Her goodly merchandise?

See! see! they lower the long-boat,
And there — they man the barge—
Trick'd out and mann'd so bravely
For no ignoble charge.

Gold gleams on breast and shoulder
Of England's own true blue;
That sure must be the Captain,
Salutes his gallant crew.

And that the Captain's Lady
They're handing down the side—
"Steady, my hearts! now, steady,"
Was that the coxswain cried?

"Hold on!" She's safely seated.
"In oars!" — a sparkling splash—
Hats off on deck — one cheer now—
"Pull, hearties!" — off they dash.

And now the lines long stretching
Of eager gazers, strain
(Converging to one centre)
The landing-place to gain.

"A guard! a guard!" in haste then
The Governor calls out—
"Protect the lady's landing
From all that rabble-rout."

Her foot is on the gunwale—
Her eyes on that turmoil—
She pauses so a moment,
Then treads Australia's soil.

With looks of humid wonder
She gazes all about;
But, oh! her woman's nature
Calls that no "*rabble-rout.*"

For well she reads the feeling,
Each face expressive wears;
And well she knows what wakes it—
That precious thing she bears.

That precious thing—(Oh, wondrous!
Oh, spell of potent power,
From English earth transported!)—
A little lowly flower.

Be blessings on that Lady!
Be blessings on that hand!
The first to plant the Primrose
Upon the Exile's land!

The sound had gone before her—
No eye had closed that night;
So yearn'd they for the morrow,
So long'd they for the light.

She smiles, while tears are dropping—
She holds the treasure high;
And land and sea resounding,
Ring out with one wild cry.

And sobs at its subsiding
From manly breasts are heard;
Stern natures — hearts guilt-harden'd,
To woman's softness stirr'd.

One gazes all intentness—
That felon boy—and, lo!
The bold bright eyes are glistening,
Long, long unmoisten'd so.

The mother holds her child up;
"Look, little one!" cries she;
"*I* pull'd such, when as blithsome
And innocent as thee."

No word the old man utters—
His earnest eyes grow dim;
One spot beyond the salt-sea
Is present now with him.

There blooms the earliest Primrose,
His father's grave hard by;
There lieth all his kindred—
There he *shall* never lie.

* * * * *

The living mass moves onward,
The Lady and her train;
They press upon her path still,
To look and look again.

Yet on she moves securely,
No guards are needed there;
Of her they hem so closely,
They would not harm a hair!

Be blessings on that Lady!
Be blessings on that hand!
The first to plant the Primrose
Upon the Exile's land!

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XXXIX.

Window plants, which were recommended to be placed in a partially shaded situation during the hot summer months, may now be fully exposed to the sun. If this is not attended to now, they will soon become drawn and weak; they will also be less able to withstand the winter, and will not flower so well next year. Those in Ward's cases should be carefully examined from time to time, and the strong-growing kinds kept from destroying the weak ones. For this purpose, the case ought always to be constructed so that every part of it can be readily got at by means of a door in front. Some persons are averse to having doors in such cases, because they will not then be air-tight; but a little consideration will convince any one that these things cannot possibly be air-tight, even if they have no door; their chief utility, therefore, consists in preserving a moist atmosphere around the plants—which suits their consitutions much better than the dry air of a sitting-room; and this can be preserved nearly as well with a good-fitting door, as if the case had been made without one: the plants will, moreover, be better attended to, because they are easier to get at.

If the directions have been attended to, which were given some time ago, respecting the cutting down and the repotting of Greenhouse Pelargoniums, they will now be in a condition for removal into the house. They should be placed thinly, as near to the glass as possible, and have plenty of air in the night as well as in the day, until the frost renders it unsafe to have the sashes open at night. If there are grapes in the greenhouse which are not quite ripe, the plants may be allowed to stand for a short time longer in the open air; in this case, however, they ought to be fully exposed, and the pots so placed that the worms cannot find their way into the soil. Pot off the young plants, which will by this time be rooted, and keep them in a close and shaded situation for a few days, until they form roots in the fresh soil; they may then be treated in the same way as the older plants, and they will make neat flowering plants next year. They will not be so large as the older specimens; but, unless for the purposes of exhibition, I cannot but think that it is only a waste of time and room for the amateur to attempt to grow them to any great size, particularly as he can have a much greater variety if he grows young plants in small pots. Hydrángeas, and many other things which were recommended for propagation some time since, should be potted off without delay, and they will become established and strong before they are removed to their winter quarters.

In the flower-garden it will be necessary now to see that strong-growing things, such as Petúnias and Verbenas, do not grow over and choke others less robust; where this is the case, the former should be cut away, in order that light and air may be admitted. Attention of this kind is particularly necessary in a rockwork, where such things are planted in summer merely to fill up the vacancy, until the rock-plants are large enough to cover it themselves. The strange intruders frequently monopolise the whole, and when they are destroyed by the frost of winter, it is often found that they have rotted our favourite rock-plants, instead of affording them protection.

As long as the fine dry weather lasted, the amateur was advised to lay in a stock of the different kinds of soils which he is continually in want of. Those who intend planting a bed or clump of Rhododendrons, and other American plants, should turn over and break up the peat which they will require for this purpose. Old soil, which has been lying in the compost yard for a year or two, is rather better than that which is fresh; but the latter will do if none of the other can be obtained. As these shrubs may either be planted in the autumn or spring, I will shortly give some directions for making the beds or clumps, and for planting them.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Colours of Flowers.—In a leading article in the *Chronicle* of 20th Aug. last, in endeavouring to explain the cause of the change of colour in the Phlox, you observe that the changes in the colours of plants generally are owing either to the absorption or exhalation of that all-important element, oxygen; and that the change in the colour of the Phlox from blue to red is on account of the liberation of the oxygen gas absorbed during the night, consequent on the action of the sun's rays on the petals of the flower, as proved from those flowers being the first affected which first come under the influence of that luminary. But on reading the chapter devoted to this subject in Professor Lindley's "Introduction to Botany," I find facts therein stated which I cannot reconcile with your theory. The author, it would seem, purposely avoids giving any direct opinion of his own, and publishes the discoveries of Schubler, Funk, and others whom I suppose we are to consider as "authorities" in the matter. The two former of these gentlemen consider, I believe, that the colours of all flowers may be divided into two grand series:—1. Those of which yellow is the type, and which is regarded as produced by chromule in an oxidised state, and which are capable of passing into red or white, but never into blue; and 2. Those of which blue is the type, in which they regard the chromule as having been deoxidised, and which may pass into red or white, but never into yellow: the former being called oxidised colours, and the latter deoxidised—Green being the point of equilibrium between the two. Thus we have

Green

Yellow Green.	Greenish Blue.
Yellow.	Blue.
Orange Yellow.	Violet Blue,
Orange.	Violet.
Orange Red.	Violet Blue.

Red.

Now if we regard the red colour, according to the theory of Schubler and Funk (and which is also, I believe, confirmed by Macaire), as produced by the further oxidation of the green and yellow, how can it also be produced by the deoxidation of the blue? that colour being, as I suppose, the minimum point of oxidation, and containing consequently less oxygen than any other. I should rather consider the change of colour in the Phlox to be due to an increased absorption of oxygen; but how that is attained during the day, if the petals, regarded as modified leaves, perform the like functions, and possess the same properties of decomposing atmospheric air, I know not. We find, moreover, that vegetable blues are turned red by acids, and that, too, in consequence of the oxygen contained therein. I shall feel particularly obliged if you would place me in the right path, as nothing to me is more disagreeable than "wandering amidst doubt," whilst a hint from an abler head may elucidate the whole.—*H. J. Turner.* [We can only repeat what was before stated, that very little is known about the causes of colouring in plants, and refer our correspondent back to the article on which he has commented, and to Professor Lindley's "Introduction to Botany," where he will find that the theory of Schubler and Funk is merely given *quantum valet*, and that Marquart objects to it altogether. Neither we nor any one else have the means of arriving at positive conclusions upon this obscure matter. Multiplied observations are indispensable; and until they have been made, speculation upon vegetable colours will be mere groping in the dark. The explanation offered in the case of the Phlox is very intelligible, and not at variance with any received facts, and is quite as likely to be right as any other.]

Change of Colour in the Flowers.—The mutability which characterises many flowers, and referred to lately by you, is a very curious, though a difficult problem. Temperature is singularly involved in the solution; though I would not venture to exclude the combined influences of atmospheric air and the electro-chemical action of light. When a leaf of red Cabbage is ruptured, the juice is blue; hence, the late Mr. Smithson imagined that the change arose from the escape of carbonic acid originally circulating in the plant; but I find that heat applied turns the blue to red; I also found that slips of paper dyed blue became red when heated, and that the effect remained; but when exposed to the cold, produced by radiation, the blue colour was restored precisely similar to what would have been occasioned by the effect of an alkali. I also discovered that a piece of ice changed a tincture of red Beet to brown—an alkaline effect also on vegetable colours.—*J. Murray.*

The Sunflower.—Your correspondent who doubts the truth of the poetical idea of the Sunflower following the sun, and then untwisting her neck and waiting for him in the other quarter, should remember that the genus Helianthus, being American, could not be the Sunflower of Ovid and Clytie, which I take to have been a Dorónicum. Now, I can answer for D. plantagíneum following Phœbus in the most persevering and faithful, not to say obstinate, manner. Probably many others of the family do the same.—*W. Fox Strangways.*

Summer Pruning of Pear-Trees.—In Nos. 34 and 35 of the *Chronicle*, Mr. Ayres has made some comments on my communications in preceding Numbers, respecting the summer pruning of wall-trees. As no other correspondent has offered an opinion upon the subject, I beg leave to say a few words in reply, hoping yet to make a convert of Mr. Ayres, although he has brandished his knife with some earnestness. He cannot reconcile the idea of broken branches (in a green state) for two or three months in a fruit-garden, however great the advantage may be in restoring barren trees to fruitfulness. If trees are not fruitful, of what use can they be, however neatly trained? At the proper season fruit is required there is but little in the garden, and neatly-trimmed trees are pointed out in compensation. I doubt much if superior neatness will atone for the want of fruit. The pleasures of gardening may be traced to mixed sources; and harmony in garden scenery is, I conceive, produced by a combination of parts, forming a whole; therefore, if the fruit-garden is not what it ought to be, a link is displaced in the chain. The object of the planter must be fulfilled, and the production of fruit should weigh down every other consideration; so that the first objection is, I think, removed. Secondly, Mr. Ayres thinks the pendulous shoots cannot benefit the tree by returning the elaborate sap. In this, I imagine, he is also mistaken, and that his conclusions are opposed to facts. In June the superfluous wood is broken down, by the finger and thumb, to within two inches of the base. This operation, though expeditious, must be done with care, so that each shoot may hang, in connexion with the tree, by about one-fourth of its substance. Nature soon partly heals this wound; the branches maintain a steady, graceful, and recumbent appearance for the summer, causing the walls to be an object of surprise and interest, and too regular in appearance to be unsightly; at least, so numerous skilful men have stated who have witnessed and now adopt the system in preference to any other. If Mr. Ayres will make a trial, he will find that the pendent branches of wall-trees are not so much blown about in the breezes of June, July, and August (not usually stormy months) as he supposes. They keep as healthy as any other part of the tree in appearance, increase in size very little, and rarely produce another leaf (after they are broken down). Does Mr. A. maintain that the secretions of these healthy leaves are not taken back into the tree by its superior attraction? These branches and leaves, cut off in the summer, must be a source of weakness to the tree; but retained, they clarify and return the streams of life, nourishing and reviving stunted flower-buds, and also assisting the eyes at the base of the pendent branches to make prominent fruit-buds, which the upper eye on strong spurs will do the first season, however startling the fact may appear. When the upper eye on the spurs of strong trees swells thus early, the lower ones generally form wood the following summer; in June they are broken down as directed, and by September the eyes on the spurs will be found healthy embryo fruit-buds. Therefore by this method of summer-pruning and judicious root-cutting, trees will be so strongly disposed to bear fruit, that an excess of wood the third season may not be expected; consequently a cause for Mr. Ayres's fear of overshading seldom occurs in practice. But should there be too many pendent shoots on any one part of a tree, the skill and good sense of the operator will show him where a few may be broken off (not cut) within two inches of the base. Upon the few spurs that I have occasion to shorten in this way, I rarely find the eyes left push into leaf that season, but they invariably do the second. This is another proof that the leaves on the pendent branches perform their functions freely, and that the early removal of summer wood is a source of evil. A tree, like an animal, is composed of several organs, each performing distinct functions, but all connected and contributing to one great end. The slightest derangement in this harmony may affect the health of the entire system. The leaf of a tree may be compared to the stomach, and the root to the mouth of an animal, the trunk of the tree to its body, &c. If the digestive powers of the stomach are impaired, illness and a waste of strength are the consequence in the whole system: the mouth closes against food, the body droops, and the limbs wither. So it also is with a tree; for in proportion to the number of leaves destroyed in an active state, its debility will increase: therefore I was rather surprised to find Mr. Ayres recommending something like the old system of mutilation for restoring barren robust trees to fruitfulness. The difference is, that he only cuts off a piece at a time. This reminds me of a servant, who had orders to cut a young dog's tail off; but his humanity was so great, that he determined upon taking off only a small piece at a time, and began with two inches. When the wound healed up, he removed another piece, and so on. However, the poor brute was nearly dead before he lost all that was necessary. Your correspondent says, that the use of the knife is the source of great prejudice among some practical gardeners; I agree that the knife is a most useful tool in the hands of a skilful operator, but, like other edged tools, should not be played with or used out of season. It is against the free and unseasonable use that practical gardeners have a prejudice. It is well known amongst them, that in summer-pruning the finger and thumb are preferable to the knife; this both practice and observation have established. Having now spoken on Mr. Ayres's principal objections, I will glance at a part of the system he recommends. First, he commences by cutting away three or four strong roots in the autumn; whereas, I begin with the branches the summer previously to the autumnal root-pruning: secondly, he allows his trees the next season to set a heavy crop of fruit, if he can get it; here he must have forgotten that the object of my article was the management of robust barren trees, so as to induce fruitfulness. To do this, I turn the gross productions of the trees into fruit-bearing wood during the first and second season, and into fruit afterwards. If he cannot get fruit, he cuts off more roots and disbuds, after stating, in the onset, that he disliked lacerating the bark by disbudding. He commences the summer-dressing by cutting off the young shoots to five or six leaves (about eight inches, I suppose). These foreright stumps will shade the tree more than my pendent branches; the sap will flow freely into the upper eyes, and, in strong trees, nature restores what man destroyed—an outlet for the sap in the shape of another shoot. But if the top should not thus grow into wood, but partake of the secretions moderately, the natural consequence is, that the resources of the tree are expended, chiefly in promoting the growth of these useless long spurs, only to be cut off by the knife (Mr. Ayres tells us) in July or early in August, retaining about two inches at the base with two miserable eyes, for up to this period that part of the wood removed by the knife was mostly benefited, and if the tree is not exhausted by root-pruning, the sudden impetus given to the remaining half-withered eyes will cause many to sprout; therefore, the embryo fruit-buds are not to be found so abundant as is supposed; whereas, the eyes on the spur of the pendent branches are certain to become fruitful, partaking so moderately of the secretions of the leaves. This opinion is not borrowed or far-fetched, but the result of long practice, experience, and observation. This system is applicable to all wall-fruit trees bearing on spurs; but I seldom have occasion to practise it on any but Pears and Filberts. I do not doubt that Mr. Ayres's system, like the common one, will answer in some soils and situations; but I doubt very much if it is so expeditious and certain as this.—*H. Bowers, Laleham.*—[With this communication, Mr. Bowers has forwarded a specimen exhibiting the eye upon a spur, immediately below where the shoot has been broken, converted into a prominent fruit-bud; proving that it is not impossible for blossom-buds to form upon such shoots during the same season in which they are bent down.]

Root-pruning Pear Trees.—When root-pruning Pear trees was first brought into notice, many cavillers asserted that under such treatment the trees would produce small and gritty fruit only. I have, therefore, thought proper to send you a few specimens from trees that have been root-pruned from five to seven years. The trees from which these specimens were gathered are not larger than a middle-sized Gooseberry bush; and yet they have produced from three to four dozen each. They are, I assure you, very interesting objects of garden culture.—*T. Rivers, jun., Sawbridgeworth.* [Amongst the Pears sent are, Beurrée Diel, Beurrée d'Aremberg, Marie Louise, Beurrée Van Mons, and Bellissime d'Automne; in each case the fruit is handsome, and, for standards, full sized without the slightest appearance of grittiness.]

Soham Gardens.—Your able correspondent, Mr. Ayres, is, I trust, labouring under a delusion, or his memory fails him, when he states that the proprietor of Soham has great objections to the gardens being seen. In an article which appeared in the "Gazette" a few years back, bearing the signature of "Cantab," it was stated that they would be gratified by any respectable person visiting the place, to see a system of covering pits and frames, invented by the said "Cantab."—*Veritas.*

Tobacco.—While upon the subject of weeds, I recommend you to direct the attention of your readers to that most offensive one—Tobacco. This morning I mounted a coach at early dawn to travel through a delightful country, and as we rattled out of the gateway of the old inn, I was anticipating those rural fragrances which, like the land-breeze to the home-sick mariner, recall to the mind the most delightful associations;—but, woe is me! upon the box immediately before me, sat a reverend gentleman, who soon threw a cloud over the whole prospect. May I ask, does it never occur to such persons, that the smoke and ashes of their cigars are offensive to the eye and noses of their fellow-travellers? that their filthy saliva, so unskilfully ejected as to be blown into their neighbours' faces, is exceedingly disgusting? It is no excuse to say—"I asked first if it would be disagreeable." I have heard a lady politely reply, "I beg you will not consider me," when she has afterwards acknowledged that the whole course of a romantic ride, which she has adventured outside to witness to greater advantage, has been a time of misery from this loathsome practice. Pray, sharpen your hoe, and eradicate as much as you can of this filthy weed.—*Antipuff.*—[With all the good-will in the world, we cannot undertake to meddle with the practice of Tobacco-smoking. If a knowledge that it induces apoplexy, and most undoubtedly affects the intellect injuriously, will not stop it, nothing that we could say would be likely to have the effect. There is but one cure, and that lies with the ladies. *Let all the gentlewomen in the country enter into a league to marry no one who smokes, and the fashion is gone.* To the Ladies, then, we must beg to intrust the eradication of Tobacco weeds, or to such of our correspondents as have more eloquence than we possess.]

To Destroy Wasps'-nests.—Some of your correspondents appear to be interested in devising an easy method of destroying wasps'-nests. Wishing to procure some specimens, I have lately tried the following plan with perfect success:—About ten o'clock at night, when the wasps have returned home, I place a small cup-full of spirits of turpentine close to the entrance hole, and cover it over with a flower-pot, having first stoppered the hole in the bottom. The effluvium from the spirits of turpentine penetrates to the nest, and stupifies or kills all the wasps. I did not venture to remove the flower-pot till 36 hours had elapsed, and then, by carefully digging, I procured some beautiful specimens, each attached to the roof of the vault in which it is suspended. We have here both the Vespa vulgaris and Vespa rufa. The nest of the latter is extremely fragile, being constructed entirely from the fibre of rotten wood, like that of the hornet. I place a bottle of beer and sugar near the spot, in order to attract the few stragglers who happen to be abroad at night, when the entrance is closed; and most of these are caught before I revisit the spot. Persons who wish merely to destroy the nests, need trouble themselves no further than to pour about half-a-cupful of spirits of turpentine into and about the entrance holes, and then place a flower-pan over it, and bank it round with earth.—*J. S. Henslow.*

The Bite of a Bug.—There are few, perhaps, that suffer more acutely from the incidental contact of that horrid pest, the Cimex lectulária, than myself; but I have always found that the application of soap relieved the irritation, and soon obliterated the "bump." The lather must, of course, be allowed to remain. No doubt the alkali is the effective agent, and ammonia would be more prompt in its agency.—*J. Murray.*

The Black or Negro Caterpillar.—All along the coast from Hythe to Folkstone, the Turnip saw-flies were congregated in myriads on the 14th inst., but they disappeared in a day or two with an easterly wind. I cannot find the Negro Caterpillars anywhere amongst the Turnips, which are all Swedes in this neighbourhood, and very healthy; but I discovered near Hythe a plant of Charlock, not 30 yards from a Turnip-field, covered with them. From these appearances the farmers may expect to be visited by these destructive insects next year, unless heavy rains and a severe winter should destroy them in their winter quarters.—*R. R., Sandgate.*

Twitchett's "Don John" v. Martin's "Splendid."—Being desirous in my contest with Mr. Martin to bring the comparative merits of my "Don John" and his "Splendid" to a satisfactory test, without wasting more words on the subject, the following is my ultimatum:—1st. To show not fewer than 21 blooms, as I proposed. If Mr. Martin's stock is scanty, he shall be at liberty to select blooms of his "Splendid" from every grower of the kingdom who possesses it. 2ndly. If the sum per bloom which I proposed be too high, I am content to reduce it to one-half; if too low, to double it. These are two simple and intelligible propositions; and if Mr. Martin be inclined to join issue upon them, no difficulty will be made in arranging the details.—*J. Twitchett, Cambridge.* ——Your correspondent "Dianthus" wishes to know "how it happened that Martin's Splendid was proved to be superior to Don John, by being placed first." I beg to state, for his information, that the being placed first is not always a proof of the superiority of a flower; and never was it more glaringly exemplified than in this case, as the bloom of Splendid was miserably deficient in colour, four only of the petals being equally bizarred; the remaining ones were nearly flakes, having just sufficient spots or specks to save the flower from being disqualified. There were many blooms of Don John exhibited at the same time far superior to Splendid in every requisite, viz., in possessing a more equal distribution of colour, clearness of white, size, &c.—*A Subscriber.*—[All further correspondence on this subject must be paid for as an advertisement.]

Early Potatoes.—It is no uncommon thing to plant early Potatoes at the bottom of a garden wall: and those planted in such a situation are generally a few days earlier than those in other parts of the garden. As it is the interest of the gardener to make the most of an early spot, the following method, although not new, which I have practised with early Potatoes, may perhaps be useful. Instead of planting a single row of the Ash-leaved Kidney Potato, as is commonly done, I plant a double one; the first close to the wall, and the next about a foot or 14 inches from that. Anything planted or sown close to a wall has a natural tendency to grow from it, and means are employed to attach them where the cultivator thinks proper. So it is also with the Potatoes put in near the wall: if left alone, they would soon grow over the second row; but, to prevent it, earthing and training the stem, similar to Love-apple plants, are resorted to, to prevent the back row from injuring the other. I think they ripen sooner, and a greater crop of Potatoes is obtained, than if there were only one row. One thing ought to be observed, to prevent the Potatoes that are near the wall from being injured: when moles get into a garden, they commonly have a public road along the side of the wall, and in the formation of it they sometimes cut the stems of the Potatoes—or if they are a little below the sets, the earth becomes hard and dry, and prevents the Potatoes from growing as they should do. This may be easily ascertained by pushing a pointed stick into the ground now and then.—*Peter Mackenzie.*

Beans, a preventive to the attack of the Gooseberry Caterpillar.—As Mr. W. P. Ayres has mentioned my name in conjunction with the curative qualities of Chamomile, I am induced to send you these lines in order to correct a slight mistake in his letter. Mr. Ayres states, that at the suggestion of a friend I had planted Chamomile at the roots of the Peach trees; whereas it should have been, that I saw it in the Irish Farmers' and Gardeners' Magazine—and although quite as sceptical on the subject (and still remain so) as either Mr. Ayres or Mr. Culthorp, knowing that often from trivial causes arise good effects, I was willing to give it a fair trial; and in proof of what I have stated, namely, that a simple remedy will often effect a cure, I may mention a circumstance that occured while I lived at Carton. For several years I had been much annoyed with the Gooseberry caterpillar; in fact, so much so, that the bushes were completely stripped of leaves. A person from the Highlands of Scotland chanced to call, who stated that he had an acquaintance who always planted common garden Beans amongst his bushes as a remedy. Being aware that if they did no good, they would do little harm, I consequently adopted the plan, and although I cannot explain by what means the cure is effected, I can confidently assert, that I have never seen the leaves of the bushes destroyed where Beans have been planted amongst them. Perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to explain this circumstance.—*A. Christie, Orwell Park.*

Effects of Daniell's Manure.—When I sowed my Cauliflower seed three or four weeks ago, I strewed over the surface of the bed a small quantity of Daniell's manure, thinking its smell might prevent the attack of the fly. Now that the plants are up, I observe that wherever the manure has fallen a little thicker than on other parts, the plants are scorched and curled, in fact destroyed; whilst on those parts where none fell, the plants are looking remarkably well and luxuriant. I have tried that composition in several instances, and invariably without any benefit.—*Lusor.*

To preserve Apples.—As the time is now drawing near when all diligent gardeners begin to gather and store away their Apples, I send you the method of treatment which I have practised with uninterrupted success for fourteen years; having during that period had the management of upwards of 400 bushels. I gather the different sorts in the order in which they ripen, and lay them in heaps in a loft or room to perspire for a fortnight. They are then wiped and put, two or three in thickness, on the shelves where they are to remain. The best Apple-room I ever had was at the Hon. G. King's; it was built under the shade of an old Oak-tree, and was fitted up with shelves 2½ feet above one another, and 3 feet wide. No light or air was admitted, except through the doorway; and it was perfectly dry. In this place, I have kept the Cockle Pippin until the month of June without shrivelling. One very essential thing in keeping Apples is, that in wet weather due attention be paid to picking out those which are rotten. Much fruit is saved by doing so; and it is necessary that Apples should have a general searching in order to be effectually cleared. Many instances have come beneath my notice, where persons whenever they visited their fruit-room have been content with picking out only such decayed ones as first presented themselves to sight; but the inutility of this practice is easily perceived, as many still remain to contaminate those adjoining.—*G. Fielder, Gardener, Wadhurst Castle.*

To preserve Plums.—The following is an account of the manner in which I preserve Plums: the same method might perhaps succeed with other fruit, but of that I am not equally certain. The Plums should be gathered as soon as they arrive at their full size; but before they are perfectly ripe, and immediately after they are gathered, wide-mouthed jars should be filled up to the neck with them. These jars should be placed in a copper or boiler, up to the neck in cold water, which should be made to boil until some of the Plums begin to assume a whitish colour; when this takes place, they should immediately be taken out, filled with boiling water, and instantly tied down with bladder. All this should be done in as short a time as possible. When required for use, the top Plums will be mouldy; but upon removing these the under ones will be found quite good. There should not be a spot, crack, or bruise, on one of the Plums intended for preserving, or the jar will be spoilt. No sugar is required in the preparation.—*Gulnare.*

Cape Bulbs.—I have seen, at different times, in the *Chronicle*, directions respecting bulbs from the Cape of Good Hope. Having resided in that country for some years, I took, and still retain, great interest in bulbs; but unfortunately not botanically. I have always several in my possession, but having neither pit nor greenhouse, I seldom get anything but leaves for my care. The reason why, on importation to this country, they seldom bloom after the first year is, that they require at a certain period (and which exact period I should like to know) a degree of heat sufficient to generate the embryo of the bloom for the following year. When gathered in their native country, that embryo is within the plant, if collected either in bloom, or, which is better, immediately after; but in nine cases out of ten, you would not be able to find them after the flower had faded. Some years ago, I saw one kind of Cape bulb, like the Belladonna (if not that), in full bloom in September, on a south-west border, at Shropham Hall, the seat of the Rev. G. Leathes, in Norfolk. Mr. L. told me they were planted with the crown of the bulb 18 inches below the surface, and the flower was then the same height above ground; and he said that no frost in this country could reach a plant at that depth. Last autumn, by way of experiment, I planted 12 bulbs in the open ground, viz., four at 18 inches, four at 12 inches, and four at six inches from the surface, close to a warm and sheltered south-west boarded fence. As yet they have not appeared above ground, but they ought within six weeks. Unfortunately my sandy soil here is not like that of Norfolk. Are you aware that sea-water is a great preservative of Cape bulbs? Some that I brought home were accidentally dropped, with the basket they were packed in, into Table Bay: and I do not think that one of those bulbs failed to grow. I have been in the habit of receiving, from a friend at the Cape, bulbs in return for vegetable seeds; and I used often to plant them in moss well washed in the sea. They grew freely, but weakly, the moss not affording sufficient nourishment. I received a packet in the early part of the winter of 1835, which had been two or three months in England before they reached me. I had a number of little baskets made, in each of which I planted a bulb well saturated with sea-water. I then had a larger basket made, of white wicker-work, in which I packed the smaller baskets, filling up the interstices on all sides with moss well soaked in sea-water, and crammed in as tightly as possible. I then covered the whole with matting, and left the package in charge of a tradesman, who stowed them away for me with other luggage. It was nearly two years before I saw that package again. All the larger bulbs were fresh and good; they were moist, and grew freely, being principally those which I have now in my possession, with a few of the smaller sorts. The loss of those that perished I do not attribute to the packing, as I had sent several away to different friends without salting, and they had failed likewise. I have frequently gathered the Candelabrum (Brunsvigia Josephinæ), as well as the Hæmanthus, within 20 yards of the sea at Simon's Bay, where they were covered with salt spray. I gathered the blue Babiana on the same day, in full bloom, growing in loose white sand, in hard ironstone clay, in wet, rich, boggy earth, and in common soil as well.—*R. G.*

Transplanting Evergreens.—Not a few papers have been written on the advantage of transplanting Evergreens in spring, as well as in autumn; but it is neither of those seasons to which I purpose to allude. I reside near London, in rather a high situation; and in hot weather the soil gets excessively dry. After such a statement as this, few people will be prepared to hear that not less than 200 Evergreens, (Yews, Hollies, Laurels, &c.,) varying in height from 3 to 8 feet, were transplanted in July of the present year, and are looking almost as healthy as if they had not been removed. Some of them had a good deal of earth attached to them, others had not; and no further precaution was adopted, previous to their removal, than what is generally resorted to on such work being done—that is, digging up the plants, watering the pits previous to the plants being set in, and afterwards with an occasional watering during the continuance of the hot weather. Such a circumstance as this, viewed in connexion with those I set out with, will be the surest way to arrive at the best time for transplanting Evergreens. With respect to spring-planting here, all I can say is, that success is but partial; for as sure as we have cold easterly winds in March and April, so sure are we that our planting will be attended with failure. The easterly wind blows cold upon us; the air gets heated from our more vertical position with the sun, and its capacity for moisture is increased; if the latter is not supplied from the earth by evaporation, the air abstracts the moisture from the leaves of the Evergreens, no roots are made, and the plants either die, or dwindle on a miserable existence.—*C.*

Absorption by the Root.—The following was the plan adopted by me, many years ago, in order to ascertain and trace throughout the system of the plant the substances absorbed by the root. To the distilled water in which the roots were growing, acetate of lead, or other soluble material, was added, and the plant being subsequently macerated in solution of iodide of potassium, or chromate of potassa, discovered by the yellow lines the direction of the substances absorbed. I mentioned my method to the late Mr. Capper, of Bath, who, I believe, adopted it in his researches on the circulation of sap in the Vine.—*J. Murray.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Malacca.—I have got the female of Phytocrene; a beautiful and singular one it is. This genus, I fancy, will range near Menispérmeæ; and perhaps, as Arnott remarks, it may tend towards Urticáceæ. I have likewise just obtained a Menispermaceous plant which approaches in some points to Phytocrene, and which is another instance of the presence or prevalence in Assam of the forms of vegetation occurring in these straits. Except in want of ravines with torrents, of cliffs and caves, Malacca presents most of the rich features of a botanical country. We have marshy lands in which the Nepenthes abounds, Mangrove swamps, Rice lands, and sandy littoral tracts, as well as undulations covered with thickets or low jungle. Then there is the dense forest, which occupies so much of the interior, with a few islands, and river banks, although the latter are very limited in extent. The flora is certainly not rich in Ferns or Orchidáceæ, many of which are lost by their growing on the huge trees which characterise our forests. Gramíneæ are also scarce; but Scitamíneæ abound, as do also Asclepiadáceæ, especially Dischídia or Blume's Leptostemma.—*W. G.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Sept. 20.—The fifth and last exhibition was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, and was well attended, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather. The prizes were confined entirely to DAHLIAS, of which there was an excellent display; and numerous stands were exhibited, independently of those to which premiums were awarded. Collections of 36 blooms were shown by Mr. Headland of Cambridge, Mr. Gaines of Battersea, and by Messrs. Brown and Attwell of Uxbridge. The latter was justly thrown aside, it having been discovered that the centre of one of the blooms had been removed, and a partially-expanded flower inserted in its place. A stand of 12 was also exhibited by Mr. Domyer. Messrs. Paul and Son, of Cheshunt, contributed two boxes of Roses, which were particularly good, although the late heavy rains have not been much in their favour. Prizes were awarded to the following:—PROFESSIONAL FLORISTS: 36 *blooms*—1. Catleugh's Eclipse, Bedford Surprise, Lady Cooper, Rienzi, Royal Standard, Penelope, Indispensable, Unique, Tournament, Hope, Nicholas Nickleby, Pickwick, Burnham Hero, Suffolk Phenomenon, Climax, Fanny Keynes, Maid of Bath, Suffolk Hero, Metella, Hylas, Optima, Beauty of the Plain, Lady Ann

Murray, Marquess of Lansdowne, Duchess of Richmond, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Widnall's Eclipse, Amato, Hudson's Princess Royal, Springfield Purple, Rival Sussex, Widnall's Queen, Andrew Hofer, Ne Plus Ultra, Lady Middleton, Mr. Brown, of Slough; 2, Mr. Widnall, of Cambridge; 3, Mr. Stewart, of Salthill; 4, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Lady Cooper, Girling's Prince of Wales, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Burnham Hero, Girling's Ploughboy, Northern Beauty, Adam's Prince Albert, Nicholas Nickleby, Indispensable, Bedford Rival, Hylas, Sir T. B. Milne, Andrew Hofer, Widnall's Queen, Grace Darling, Hudson's Princess Royal, Winterton Rival, Unique, Regina, Bedford Surprise, Mr. Stanley, Bridal Ring, Andrew Marvel, Rienzi, Grande Baudine, Duchess of Richmond, Gipsy Maid, Catleugh's Eclipse, Coronation, Exquisite, Ward's Euclid, Maria, Springfield Rival, Mr. Girling, of Stowmarket. AMATEURS, GROWING 200 PLANTS AND UPWARDS: 24 *varieties*—1, Andrew Hofer, Lady Middleton, Pickwick, Marquess of Lansdowne, Maid of Bath, Yellow Defiance, Grand Tournament, Grace Darling, Springfield Rival, Duchess of Richmond, Bridesmaid, Grande Baudine, Burnham Hero, Widnall's Queen, Regina, Lady Cooper, Penelope, Bedford Surprise, Beauty of the Plain, Widnall's Eclipse, Argo, Hope, Indispensable, Catleugh's Eclipse, Mr. Bragg, of Slough; 2, Phenomenon, Springfield Rival, Miss Abbott, Amato, Maria, Pickwick, Yellow Defiance, President of the West, Prince of Wales, Andrew Hofer, Bridesmaid, Duchess of Richmond, Bedford Surprise, Catleugh's Eclipse, Lord Dudley Stuart, Ward's Euclid, Maid of Bath, Grace Darling, Optima, Constancy, Conservative, Argo, Metella, Mr. Cook, of Notting Hill; 3, Indispensable, Yellow Defiance, Catleugh's Tournament, Haidée, Duchess of Richmond, Pickwick, Miss Johnston, Hudson's Princess Royal, Andrew Hofer, Maria, Rival Sussex, Bridesmaid, Optima, Prince of Wales, Maid of Bath, Bedford Surprise, Regina, Burnham Hero, Unique, Ne Plus Ultra, Catleugh's Eclipse, Widnall's Queen, and Metella, Mr. Procter, of Bermondsey. AMATEURS, GROWING LESS THAN 200 PLANTS: 12 *varieties*—1, Catleugh's Eclipse, Maria, Ward's Euclid, Marchioness of Aylesbury, Miss Abbott, Argo, Will Watch, Attila, Rose Unique, Haidée, Orange Perfection, Cyclops, Mr. Wildman; 2, Prince of Wales, Hope, Rival Sussex, Satirist, Lewisham Rival, Catleugh's Eclipse, Unique, Springfield Rival, Phenomenon, Widnall's Queen, Princess Royal, Andrew Hofer, Mr. Headly, of Cambridge; 3, Grace Darling, Ne plus ultra, Penelope, Fanny Keynes, Countess of Pembroke, Sir J. Astley, Springfield Rival, Unique, Ansell's Queen, Maria, Nicholas Nickleby, Pickwick. CLASS SHOWING: *Best dark*, Essex Triumphant, Mr. Turville. *Scarlet*, Catleugh's Eclipse, Mr. Brown. *Edged*, Princess Royal, Mr. Brown. *Rose*, Widnall's Queen, Mr. Brown. *White*, Empress of the Whites, Mr. Smith, of Hornsey. *Yellow*, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Mr. Brown. SEEDLINGS OF 1842.—6 *blooms*. 1ST CLASS: *Essex Triumphant* (Turville.) This fine flower was noticed last week in our report of the Salthill show. It now occupied the post of honour, a situation it worthily filled; in addition to which, it was placed first in class-showing as the best dark flower. As a test of its constancy, 36 blooms were exhibited in the room, uniformly good. The general form of the flower is excellent, its size medium, with great depth of petals; the eye being perfect in all the specimens. To these fine properties we may add, that the petals are finely formed, of good substance, and well arranged. The colour is of the deepest rich maroon, and being very uniform throughout, gives great grandeur to the appearance of the flower. 2. *Virgil* (Mountjoy).—Deep crimson, a flower of considerable depth and fine general form, with the centre very good and well elevated. The petals are well formed, of good substance, and well arranged. 2D CLASS,—6 *blooms*—1, *Beauty of Sussex* (Mitchell.) The petals are well formed, of good substance and arrangement. The flower is attractive on account of its colour, having a deep edging of mottled cherry upon a delicate rose ground; it is a full-sized flower, of good general form, with the centre well up, but thin. 2. *Hero of Stonehenge* (Whale).—This is a crimson flower, of good general shape, with the centre elevated, but closely filled with upright petals. The latter are of good form and fair substance, but the arrangement is rather confused. 3. *Great Mogul* (Brown and Attwell.)—A full-sized flower, of a dull shaded red; the petals are good, but rather flat; the substance and arrangement are both good. The eye is a little sunk, and the flower rather flat. 4. *Empress of the Whites* (Smith, of Hornsey.)—The blooms of this flower were inferior to those exhibited at Salthill; the form and substance of the petals are good, but the arrangement is slightly confused; the white is good, and the flower is well formed, of a medium size. 5. *Sir R. Sale* (Smith, of Hackney), a compact and well-formed crimson flower, the eye being well up, with great depth of petals. SEEDLINGS OF 1842.—The following four received 2d-class prizes, viz.: 1, *Queen of the Roses* (Hale), a bright and desirable colour. 2. *Aurantia* (Sparry), a dull orange. 3. *Cheltenham Queen* (Hodges), white.—4. *Washington* (Smith), purple. The following *seedlings* were also exhibited, but did not receive prizes:—1841. Venus (Gaines); Beeswing (Brown); Aurantia, Orb, Sphere, Victor (Widnall); Twyford Rival (Headland); Bianca (Smith); Pet Rival (Bushell); Prime Minister (Lawrence); Venus (Brown and Attwell); Rotherham North Midland (Evans).—1842. Triumph, decided to be Unique (Tyler); Crimson Perfection (Parsons); Emma (Bushell); Criterion of Perfection (Tayler); Comte de Paris (Drain); Sir R. Chester (Steyne). In the evening a meeting took place, Mr. Wildman in the chair—when several of the successful exhibitors attended, and received the amount of their prizes. Mr. Bragg, of Slough, on receiving the prize of five guineas, offered by Mr. Wildman for the best white Dahlia, announced his intention of offering the same sum towards a sweepstakes for the best white Dahlia of 1841 or previous years, to be shown in 1843, at the following exhibitions:—The Floricultural Society, the South London, and Salt Hill. Mr. Smith of Hackney, and Mr. Smith of Hornsey, likewise gave two guineas and a half each, making the prize ten guineas; entries 2*s*. 6*d*. each to form a second prize. Six blooms of a seedling Dahlia of 1841, named *Mrs. Jas. Richardson*, was sent for opinion, by Mr. Edwards, of York; it is fair to state, that on the present occasion this flower was shown in much better character than it appeared at the South London exhibition last week; the bloom being quite up in the centre and decidedly first-rate. The following was the decision of the censors:—Form, substance, and arrangement of petals, good; eye good; depth full; size medium; general form good; colour white, occasionally tipped; class of quality first-rate.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society, Sept. 1.—The display of plants and flowers on this occasion was not extensive, premiums being only offered for Carnations and Hollyhocks; but the specimens produced were remarkably good. For the best 12 CARNATIONS, *Flakes and Bizarres*, the highest prize was awarded to Mr. D. Foulis, gr. to Alex. Blair, Esq., being Ely's Col. Wainman, Mrs. Ely, Volunteer, Queen of Roses, Admiral Napier, Duke of Bedford, Fair Flora, Wilson's William the Fourth, Sir R. Wilson, Sir H. Davy, Fletcher's Duke of Devonshire, and Cartwright's Rainbow. A 2d prize was voted to Mr. P. Thomson, gr., Craigiehall, for a collection consisting of Hercules, Champion, Worcester Rival, Jacques' Queen of Roses, Mr. Granger, Birmingham Hero, Game Boy, Princess Charlotte, Duchess of Kent, Duke of Wellington, Fair Flora, and Sylvia. For the best 6 PICOTEES, the prize was again found due to Mr. Foulis, the varieties being Annalby's Lord Norbury, Ely's Grace Darling, Fletcher's Jane, Ely's Mrs. Horner, Fair Helen, and Princess Royal. The show of HOLLYHOCKS was rich; the highest prize was once more given to Mr. Foulis, and a second premium was assigned to Mr. Alex. Foulis, gr. to Sir P. C. H. Calderwood, Durham. Several articles were sent for exhibition only; in particular, four beautiful Seedling Dahlias, raised in 1841 by Mr. Thomson, at Craigiehall; and some fine Hollyhocks, and large specimens of Jargonelle Pears, from Mr. W. Lothian. Specimens of a Seedling Gooseberry, of good quality, and remarkable for lateness (a desirable property in a season like the present), were sent by Mr. Somerville, gr. at Kippenross.

Wingham Horticultural and Floral Society, Sept. 13*th*.—Although the weather was not actually wet, it was not sufficiently inviting to tempt so large an assemblage of company as we have usually seen at this Exhibition; nor was the display of flowers so good as we have been accustomed to see. The following prizes were awarded:—BEST 3 FU'CHSIAS—fulgens, Thompsoniana, grandiflora maxima, Mr. Sankey. *Single do.*—Standishii, D. Denne, Esq. PETU'NIAS—picta, Victoria, superba, Mr. Sankey. SÁLVIAS—patens, splendens, fulgens, Mr. Sankey. BALSAMS—D. Denne, Esq. COCKSCOMBS—Mrs. Gregory. ANNUALS—Martýnia probóscida, Didíscus cærúleus, Phlox Drummondi, Mr. Sankey. PERENNIALS—Linária dalmática, Lychnis Bungeana, Hemerocallis japónica, Mr. Sankey. BEST CLIMBING PLANT—Mrs. Gregory. BEST BULB—Guernsey Lily, Mr. Dadds. BEST 3 GREENHOUSE PLANTS—Leschenáultia formosa, Melaleuca floribunda, Correa Harrísii, J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M.P. *Best Single do.*—Róchea falcata, Mrs. Dowker. BEST STOVE-PLANT—Euphórbia splendens, Mrs. Gregory. DAHLIAS, *best* 6—Lewisham Rival, Prince of Wales, Admirable, Pickwick, Lord Dudley Stuart, Beauty of the Plain, Rev. J. G. Hodgson; 2, Widnall's Queen, Egyptian Prince, President of the West, Maria, Hope, Argo, Rev. C. Baylay. *Best Yellow*—Prince of Wales, Rev. J. G. Hodgson; *Purple*—Pickwick, Rev. C. Baylay; *Crimson*—Wheeler's Maria, Capt. Swann; *Rose*—Widnall's Queen, Rev. C. Baylay; *Maroon or Dark*—Egyptian Prince, Rev. C. Baylay; *Scarlet*—Lee's Bloomsbury, Capt. Swann; *Lilac*—Lady Middleton, Mr. Sankey; *White*—Lewisham Rival, Mr. G. Denne; *Orange or Buff*—Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Rev. C. Baylay; *Edged or Tipped*—Phenomenon, Rev. C. Baylay. *Best Dahlia of any colour*—Admirable, Rev. J. G. Hodgson; *Seedling*—Mr. G. Denne. AFRICAN MARIGOLDS—Mr. D. Deverson. FRENCH MARIGOLDS—do. ASTERS—do.; 2, Mr. T. Quested. ZI'NNIAS—1 and 2, Rev. C. Baylay. ANNUALS—Lupinus mutábilis, L. élegans, Malva Zebrina, Agératum mexicanum, French Marigold, Zínnia élegans, coccínea, Clárkia alba, Golden Chrysánthemum, Phlox Drummondi, Erýsimum Perofskyanum, Sweet Pea, Tropæolum peregrinum, Rev. C. Baylay; 2, Mr. Sankey. BEST 12 PERENNIALS—Phlox tardiflora, Pentstemon campanulatus, P. gentianoides, P. róseum, Crucianella stylosa, Tritónia, Linária dalmática, Lobélia fulgens, Chrysocoma lynosyris, Gaillárdia bícolor, Sálvia patens, Stachys speciosa, Mr. Sankey. STOCKS—Mr. J. Dadds. FLORAL DEVICE—Mr. W. Branford. BOUQUET OF TENDER FLOWERS—J. Godfrey, Esq. BOUQUET OF HARDY FLOWERS—J. P. Plumptre, Esq. MELON, *Green-flesh*—Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart; (*netted Green*) Lady Montresor. GRAPES, *Purple, from the open air*, Black Cluster, Mr. Cooper; *White*, Sweetwater, Mr. J. Elgar; *Best Purple, grown with fire-heat* (St. Peter), J. P. Plumptre, Esq. M.P.; *White do.* (Muscat of Alexandria), Sir B. W. Bridges, Bart.; *Best Purple, grown under glass without fire* (Black Hamburgh), J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M.P.; *White do.* (White Nice), J. Godfrey, Esq. BEST COLLECTION OF GRAPES—Frontignan, Black Frontignan, Sweetwater, Hampton Court, Claret, White Nice, Black Hamburgh, White Muscadine, J. Godfrey, Esq. FIGS—(White Ischia), Rev. T. A. Mutlow. PEACHES—(Red Chancellor), Mr. Cozens; 2 (Red Magdalen), J. Godfrey, Esq. NECTARINES—(Elruge), J. Godfrey, Esq.; 2 (Roman), Mr. Cozens. PLUMS GROWN AGAINST A WALL—(Coe's Golden Drop), Rev. E. Gregory; *do., not grown against a wall* (Coe's Golden Drop), Mr. H. Branford; 2 (Diadem), Mr. J. Elgar. CHERRIES—(Morello), Mr. Cozens. BEST EIGHT PEARS, *grown against a wall*—(Williams's Bon Chrétien) Mr. J. Elgar; 2 (Seckle), Mr. J. Elgar. *Do. not grown against a wall*—(Williams's Bon Chrétien), Mr. Dadds; 2, Mr. Fostall. BEST EIGHT VARIETIES—(Brown Beurrée, Marie Louise, Williams's Bon Chrétien, Seckle, Winter Jargonelle, Capiaumont, D'Aremberg, unknown), Mr. J. Elgar. APPLES—*Dessert*, Summer Nonpareil, Mr. G. Knight; 2, Golden Pippin, D. Denne, Esq.; *Kitchen*, Hawthornden, Mr. D. Deverson; 2, Fair Maid of Wishford, Rev. E. Gregory; *Best Twelve sorts* (Irish Pitcher, Beauty of Kent, Keswick Codlin, Tokers's Incomparable, Ribston Pippin, Dutch Codlin, Scarlet Admirable, Kentish Fillbasket, White Lion, Emperor Alexander, Woodstock Pippin, and Fair Maid of Wishford,) Mr. J. Elgar. FILBERTS—D. Denne, Esq. COB NUTS—Mr. Harrison. WALNUTS—Mr. D. Deverson. CURRANTS—*White*, Mr. Harrison; *Red*, Mrs. Hudson. BEST BASKET OF FRUIT—Mr. J. Elgar. PEAS—Knight's Marrow, Mr. G. Denne. ONIONS—Rev. J. A. Wright. CELERY—Mr. D. Deverson. CARROTS—Rev. J. A. Wright. BROCCOLI—Mr. D. Deverson. CABBAGE—ditto. LETTUCE—ditto. POTATOES—*Kidney* (Sheep's-tail), ditto; 2, (Church's Kidney), Rev. J. M. Sayer; *Round* (Cockney), Lady Montresor; 2, Rev. J. M. Sayer. CUCUMBERS—(White-spine), Mr. Fostall. BASKET OF VEGETABLES—D. Denne, Esq. Numerous prizes were also distributed to Cottagers for their garden produce.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

EPIDENDRUM LANCIFÓLIUM. Lance-leaved Epidendrum. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidáceæ, § Epidéndreæ. Gynándria Monándria.—This plant, which has so much the habit of E. cochleatum, is readily known by its regularly ovate sharp-pointed lip, which is streaked with deep purple radiating lines upon a pale yellow ground. Any one who can grow the old Epidendrum cochleatum, or fragrans, can easily manage this with similar treatment. It should be kept in a cool stove along with other plants of like habits, many of which have been lately imported from the high land of Mexico and Guatemala. It grows well amongst brown turfy peat in a pot which is well drained, and may be watered and syringed freely during its period of growth, and should at no time be kept too dry.—*Bot. Reg.*

ILLI'CIUM RELIGIOSUM. Sacred Aniseed Tree. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*) Magnoliáceæ. Polyándria Polygýnia.—A young plant of this interesting species was presented by Mr. Makoy, of Liege, to the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew; and in the greenhouse there, it flowered in great perfection in the month of March. By the Japanese this plant is held sacred; they strew wreaths and branches of it over the tombs of their friends, and their priests burn the bark as a perfume upon the altars of their deities. A singular use is made of the pulverised bark by the public watchmen: hollow tubes, graduated on the outside, are filled with this substance, which is lighted at one extremity, and burns gradually and uniformly; so that when the fire has reached a certain mark, the watchmen strike the hour upon a bell, and thus announce it to the public. The trunk is stated sometimes to attain the height of a Cherry-tree; the stems and branches are rounded and glabrous. The flowers, which are greenish yellow, and destitute of fragrance, proceed from the axils of the leaves, and are for the most part solitary.—*Curtis's Bot. Mag.*

PHARBITIS OSTRINA. Royal Purple Gaybine. (*Climbing Perennial.*) Convolvuláceæ. Pentándria Monogýnia.—This is a very beautiful climber, and was obtained last year by Messrs. Loddiges from Cuba. The roots are large and tuberous; the stem perishing every winter, but growing out rapidly in the spring to the length of twenty feet or more, and producing abundance of blossoms. It is of the easiest culture, and should be grown in a mixture of good sandy loam and leaf-mould, to which may be added a small portion of sandy peat if the loam is strong. It requires plenty of room for the tops, and should be freely supplied with moisture, both overhead and to the roots, during the growing season; but when the plant has done flowering, moisture should be gradually withheld, until the soil in the pots becomes dry. Then the roots should be removed from the soil, and be placed either in paper or in very dry sand, for a month or two. As the season returns, they must be again potted; receiving little water at first, but plenty of heat to start them. They are easily increased from cuttings of the young shoots.—*Bot. Reg.*

PLANT'S ANISANTH. Garden variety. (*Greenhouse Bulbous plant.*) Iridáceæ. Triándria Monogýnia.—This beautiful plant is a mule obtained by Mr. Plant, nurseryman, Cheadle, and is the produce of seed from Anisanthus splendens and Gladiolus Colvillii. It is a greenhouse bulb, and requires the same treatment as Antholyzas, Cape Gladioli, or Ixias. It thrives best when potted in a mixture of sandy loam, leaf-mould, and a little peat. The roots should be potted about October, and set in a cool close frame (where they are secure from mice and frost), till they have filled the pots with roots; afterwards they should be removed to a warmer situation to flower. After they have done flowering, they should be gradually rested by withholding water, and finally the roots should be removed from the soil; which is much better and safer than to allow them to remain in the pots, for they always start with greater strength the next season.—*Bot. Reg.*

DENDRO'BIUM SANGUINOLENTUM. Scarlet-spotted Dendróbium. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monándria—This is a plant from Ceylon, of great beauty, with pendulous stems like those of D. Pierardi, but of a delicate purple when young: the leaves too are stained underneath and at the edges with the same colour. The flowers are as large as those of D. aggregatum, of a clear fawn colour, with the tips of the segments and lip stained with a deep rich violet. There is, moreover, a scarlet spot in the middle of the lip. Of this fine plant there is a variety without the violet spots, and with somewhat larger flowers. Both kinds have recently flowered at Syon.—*Bot. Reg.*

ONCI'DIUM BARBATUM. Bearded Oncídium. *Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monándria.—This very pretty and long-lost species has again appeared in the Glasgow garden, where it had been sent from Pernambuco. It has a graceful, panicled habit, and a curious bearded bright yellow lip, the side lobes of which are large and yellow, while the middle lobe is obsolete, fringed and spotted with crimson. It must be a very rare plant, for Professor Gardner never met with it during his long botanical journeys in Brazil.—*Bot. Reg.*

DRYMO'NIA PUNCTATA. Spotted Drymónia. (*Stove Creeper.*) Besleriáceæ. Didynámia Angiospérmia.—This curious plant has the habit of a Sinningia with a creeping stem, and was introduced from Guatemala by Mr. Hartweg. It has light green leaves with a crimson midrib, and the petiole stained with the same tint. The flowers are of a pale cream colour, dotted and spotted with violet. The lobes of the corolla are deeply fringed, and give the plant a pretty appearance; but its want of bright colour will prevent its being a favourite with cultivators. It has blossomed in a stove in the garden of the Horticultural Society.—*Bot. Reg.*

VANILLA PALMARUM. The Palm-tree Vanilla. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monándria.—This plant has now flowered, for the first time in Europe, in the collection of Messrs. Loddiges. The blossoms are pale green, of a delicate texture, and about two inches long. The lip is hairy at the base, has an elevated broad line in the middle, and one on each side where it touches the column. At the summit of the ovary is a narrow calycle, obscurely three-lobed, and of a fleshy texture. It is one of the few Orchidaceous plants which inhabit Palm-trees.—*Bot. Reg.*

STELIS ARGENTATA. Silver-studded Stelis. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monándria.—This plant is a native of Guayana, and has lately flowered with Messrs. Loddiges. The flowers are on long racemes, dull greenish purple, slightly hairy, and rather large for this genus; the petals are purple, and, as well as the labellum, have their truncated extremities covered with an appearance like minute particles of silver. It forms large tufts, and flowers very abundantly.—*Bot. Reg.*

E'RIA PA'NNEA. Cloth-like Eria. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monándria.—An Orchidaceous plant from Sincapore, with narrow dagger-shaped leaves of a pale yellowish-green, and a single greenish-yellow flower, woolly on the outside, and seated on a short scape covered with a whitish cloth-like substance. The labellum is purplish, slightly hairy, and has a broad patch of a mealy hairiness a little below its point.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

New American Plum.—About two years since, our attention was called to a new Plum, of superior quality, which originated in the city of Hudson. The original tree, of large size, is standing in the garden of Mr. Lawrence, in that city, and was raised from a seed of the Greengage. Although the Columbia Plum is celebrated in the neighbourhood where the original tree grows, it is as yet scarcely at all known to cultivators or nurserymen; and we (Downing, of the Newburgh nursery) are now endeavouring to propagate it largely. The tree is a most abundant bearer, and the fruit, when fully ripe, is of a beautiful colour and delicious flavour. The following are the characteristics of the variety:—Form almost globular; diameter of the fruit nearly two inches. Stem about an inch long, rather slender, inserted in a slight cavity; suture scarcely visible, on one side of which the fruit is rather larger than on the other. Colour brownish purple, or dark brown covered with purple bloom, dotted with numerous golden specks. Flesh adheres slightly to the stone, which is small, and considerably compressed. Skin thin; juice abundant, rich, and sugary; young shoots and leaves slightly downy; the leaves not glossy on the upper surface. The soil of Hudson and the vicinity is a stiff, heavy loam, in many places running into clay, which produces large and abundant crops of Plums. Indeed, on the North River, all our most productive orchards of this fruit are upon heavy clay soil. The Plum orchard of Mr. Denniston, of Albany, one of the largest in this country, is planted in a retentive clayey soil, and the trees bend under the heavy weight of their purple and golden fruit, when in other orchards, planted on light sandy soils, scarcely a fruit reaches maturity. We have therefore frequently recommended, with excellent success, the application of clayey loam as a manure for this tree on light sandy soils. It increases the retentiveness of the soil, and the roots are furnished with a more abundant supply of moisture and nutritive matter.—*Hovey's Magazine.*

Gardener's and Farmer's Foreign Library.—Hlubek, F. X., Ernährung. The Nourishment of Plants, and the Staticks of Agriculture. Prag, 8vo, with thirteen tables.——André, E. A., Züchtung. The Breeding of the fine-wooled Sheep. Prag, 8vo.——Weinar, S. Krenstwiesenbau. The Culture of Artificial Meadows. Prag, 8vo.

African Indigo.—Mr. Ansell, Gardener and Collector to the Niger Expedition, reports that he has just ascertained that the plant so extensively used by the natives for dyeing their cloths of the beautiful blue colour for which they are so remarkable, is not a species of Indigo, but of the genus Tephrosia, and near to the Tephrósia toxicária, and that it grows in great abundance in the neighbourhood of the Confluence.—*Friend of Africa.*—[It is as well to add that the Nubian Indigo is also a species of Tephrósia, and apparently T. Appollínea, as was ascertained by Mr. Hoskins when in that country.]

THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.—No. II.

(Continued from page 624.)

6. Respectable mariners have related that they have seen on the coast of Normandy, bees arriving across the water from the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, situated at a distance of more than fifteen miles. The bees come from these islands to plunder the flowers, and return to the hives laden with booty.—*St. Pierre.*

7. The Laplanders, possessing a country where Corn will not grow, make bread of the inner bark of trees; and Linnæus reports that swine there fatten on that food as well as in Sweden upon Corn.—*Lord Kames.*

8. Animals that walk appear to have no general likeness in the form of their bodies to those that creep, and still less to those that fly; yet in all of them, however differently the bones are fashioned to adapt them to these various uses, the skeleton consists of a skull and four extremities which have correspondence in their bones; so that although the parts are fitted for uses not at all similar, they are all links of the same chain. The bones of the fin of the seal, which is formed for swimming, and those of the bat, which is made for flying, resemble the human hand, which has so different an office.—*Sir Everard Home.*

9. The more we contemplate the works of nature, and observe the means she employs in her ordinary operations, the more will our admiration be excited. In the hands of nature nothing is lost:—vapours raised from the sea, and floating in the upper regions of the air, collect into clouds; these, on a reduction of temperature, yield their contents to the thirsty earth; the waters, after fulfilling their appointed office, pass from the mountains by a thousand rills into the plains; here, by their junction, they form rivers, which taking a circuitous course, empty themselves into the ocean. Hence we see nature engaged in running a perpetual round, and the waters, after cooling the atmosphere and refreshing the earth, return to that source whence they originally sprung: and thus is beautifully illustrated a passage in Holy Scripture (Isaiah, ch. 55, verses 10, 11), that not a drop of rain shall return unto Him void, but shall accomplish the purposes for which it was sent.

10. Dr. Paley, in his "Natural Theology," introduces the autumn Crocus, *Cólchicum autumnale*, as a striking instance of the compensatory system. "I have," says he, "pitied this poor plant a thousand times. Its blossom rises out of the ground in the most forlorn condition possible, without a sheath, a fence, a calyx, or even a leaf to protect it; and that not in the spring, not to be visited by summer suns, but under all the disadvantages of the declining year. When we come, however, to look more closely into the structure of this plant, we find that nature has gone out of her course to provide for its security, and to make up to it for all its defects. The seed-vessel, which in other plants is situated within the cup of the flower, or just beneath it, in this plant lies under ground, within the bulb. The tube of the flower extends down to the root. The germ grows up in the spring, upon a footstalk, accompanied with leaves; the seeds have thus the benefit of the summer, and are sown upon the surface. The order of vegetation externally is this:—the plant produces its flowers in September, its leaves and fruits in the spring following."

(To be continued.)

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Horticultural Society's Garden, Turnham Green.—Great alterations are in progress in the house generally known as the curvilinear stove. Originally, it was separated by a back wall from another smaller house, chiefly used as a dry stove for the cultivation of Mammilláriæ, Melocacti, &c.; this wall being now removed, and two light iron pillars being substituted in its stead, the house is converted into a spacious span-roofed edifice, and its appearance thereby greatly improved. All the rain which falls upon it will be collected in two slate tanks, manufactured by Mr. Beck, of Isleworth; the water from the front being conducted into a reservoir beneath the floor, while that from the back will be conveyed into another, situated in the pit, which occupies the centre of the house. Another and much larger slate tank, for the growth of Aquatics, will fill one end of the building. The water in this will be heated by means of a small pipe, which proceeds from the boiler, and after dipping into the aquarium, passes back by the return pipe. On each side of the house, adjoining the glass, are small borders intended for the growth of climbing plants. The building is to be heated by two of Shewen's boilers, of different sizes; the second, or smaller one, being only requisite in cases of extreme cold. These boilers are a great improvement upon the conical ones, originally invented by Mr. Rogers. In the latter, the fuel is supplied at the top, from whence also the smoke makes its escape, and with it a great portion of the heat. This defect is remedied in the boilers constructed by Mr. Shewen; in these the top is arched over, and the cavity which contains the water extends *above* the fire as well as around it; the fuel is admitted on one side of the boiler, and an iron pipe or chimney carries away the smoke on the opposite side; so that by this means, a great saving of heat is effected. The flow pipe also, instead of issuing from the side of the boiler, rises from the summit, which adds greatly to the circulating power of the water. The pipes are four inches in diameter, and have open gutters, about a foot wide, cast upon them; the water for evaporation being thus brought into immediate contact with the heated pipe; whereas, when the trough is affixed to it in the usual manner, there must necessarily be a slight space existing between the two, however closely fitted, as well as a double thickness of material, which cannot but diminish the force of evaporation. Amongst the Orchidaceous plants we observed in bloom the pretty Brasavola venosa, its large white labellum traversed in all directions with numerous veins, and the green strap-shaped divisions of its perianth rendering it a conspicuous object; Cœlógyne Cummingi, a new and handsome species, with flowers of the purest white, and having the labellum strongly marked with yellow, interspersed with a few brown spots: Oncídium pergameneum, yellow mottled with brown, resembling On. reflexum in the general appearance of the flowers, but differing from it in the great width of the leaves; a new variety of Gongora, sent over by Hartweg, with beautiful pale yellow blossoms densely spotted with purple, the colour of the lip almost approaching to orange; the highly-prized Odontoglossum grande, with several fine species of Cattleya, the singular Cypripédium venustum, and a pale variety of Catasetum maculatum. The greenhouse is gay with the several species of Achimenes, amongst which the new one, A. pedunculata, chiefly attracted our attention. In the flowers, which are borne in great profusion upon long peduncles, it bears more resemblance to a Gesnera than to an Achimenes; these are of a brilliant scarlet on the outside; the throat is yellow, with three distinct lines of dark red spots diverging from the centre through each division of the corolla. A. rósea and the well-known A. coccínea are also flowering freely; the former is a pretty variety, with deep rose-coloured flowers, the mouth of the tube being yellow, and marked faintly with red. Last, but not least, the noble A. grandiflora, now pretty generally known, the same plants of which have continued to flower uninterruptedly for several months. Nearly allied to these is a handsome new plant, called Niphæa oblonga, with numerous white flowers, having the mouth of the tube filled with a bundle of yellow stamens. In the stove, Gesnera mollis, a strong-growing variety, is producing whorls of innumerable scarlet blossoms; the mouth of the corolla is studded with glands, each tipped with a viscid secretion resembling minute drops of dew. With it is a pretty hybrid Ipomœa, raised by Messrs. Lee, not very distinct from I. Horsfálliæ in the foliage, but considerably lighter in the colour of the flowers. The plants in the conservatory are looking well; it is in spring, however, that this house presents the gayest appearance, when the great number of Leguminous plants wich it contains are in bloom. The most striking one at present flowering in this extensive division is Kennédya splendens, a handsome scarlet climber. The sweet-scented Mandevilla is also expanding its numerous clusters of chaste white; with the showy Hedýchium Gardnerianum, whose stems are each terminated by a spike of rich yellow flowers, with prominent scarlet pistils. Amongst the new plants in bloom in the hardy department, are Convólvulus longifólia, from Hartweg, the corolla of which is white, and tinged with purple in the centre, and Cuscuta milensis, with white flowers and orange-coloured stems, from the Berlin Botanic Garden. Bérberis tenuifólia is also flowering for the first time; the racemes are very long and slender, and are produced five or six in a cluster. In the pits we noticed Roscóea purpúrea, a Scitamineous plant, generally cultivated in the stove, but here found to be nearly hardy. The late warm summer has brought most of the autumn Pears into use earlier than usual. The Flemish Beauty is a delicious melting kind, and requires to be gathered before it separates readily from the tree; otherwise it loses this valuable property. The Fondante d'Automne is also an excellent melting Pear. Drapiez d'Eté is good, and bears considerable resemblance to the Doyenné kinds in appearance and in texture of the flesh. The Dunmore is a fine melting fruit, and deserves the character given to it at p. 671 of last year's *Chronicle*. The samples of Beurré Diel, from standards are uncommonly handsome and free from cracks; many of this kind from the wall-trees measure upwards of 12 inches in circumference. The Wormsley Pippin is found to be an excellent Apple, and an abundant bearer; the flesh is firm, and highly flavoured; its size is too large for dessert, but its quality as a stewing Apple is first-rate.—*R. A., Sept.* 19.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

If the finest gardens in the kingdom are closely inspected, the analysis will show that one important item of their beauty consists in handsome specimens of trees and shrubs. To obtain these, whether as single plants or in groups of mixed species,—in which every individual ought to be allowed room to assume, in some degree at least, its natural character,—timely thinning is essential. We too often see trees and shrubs, upon the purchase and planting of which considerable sums have been lavished, suffered to ruin themselves irremediably, through tardiness in bringing into use those indispensable auxiliaries—the axe and the saw. This is not the proper season for pruning and thinning; but, as suggested at p. 604, the necessity for, and the effect of, any alteration, can be much better appreciated now than after the leaves have fallen. In garden scenery, where every member of a tree comes more distinctly under notice than in the distant landscape, the shade of colour, form, and other peculiarities of leaves, are necessary to be considered, in forming pleasing combinations, as well as the general outline of the tree: all these minute points ought therefore to be studied now, and unsuitable trees or branches marked for removal in winter. So, likewise, when the planting of conspicuous places with a view to ornament is contemplated, the particular kind of trees which, singly or in masses, would have the best effect in each particular situation, should be ascertained by observation and comparison while they wear their summer dress.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Where suckers and crowns have been struck on a dung hotbed, some of them may have filled their pots with roots, and will consequently require to be sorted out and repotted; afterwards they may be set in the houses or pits, where they can have more room to grow. A brisk bottom-heat must be applied to the crowns and suckers which have not yet formed roots, taking great care that they do not suffer from too much moisture. If there is much drip in the frame, raise it at the back to give the lights a greater pitch. Where leaves are not used to supply bottom-heat, a sufficient quantity of fresh bark should be got ready for the renewal of the beds against winter. The pits should now be regularly covered at night, observing to let the plants have light early in the morning.

Vinery.—Whenever the atmosphere is foggy and damp, fire should be made in those houses containing ripe Grapes, not for the purpose of warming but of drying the interior air. It will be better, therefore, to set the fires on every damp day, at the same time giving plenty of air, when that can be done without letting wet into the house. Many berries will be found damaged by wasps and flies, and these should be cut out whenever they are observed, lest by rotting on the branches they contaminate others.

Peach-house.—Before wet weather sets in, the sashes should be put upon the house intended for early forcing; afterwards the trees may be pruned, dressed with the composition formerly described, and tied to the trellis, at the first convenient opportunity.

Fig-house.—Unless there happens to be ripe fruit of the second crop yet remaining upon the trees, the foliage should frequently be washed with the engine, to remove, if possible, every trace of red-spider. Trees in pots should be prepared for early forcing, by shifting, if that process is required, or by top-dressing with rich soil.

Cucumbers and Melons.—Fire-heat should be applied to late Melons in wet and dull weather, to assist the swelling of the fruit, and prevent canker. In fine days give air liberally to these and to growing or bearing Cucumber plants, shutting them up warm and covering the pits at night. Stop the main shoots of the plants intended for winter fruiting, that a sufficient number of laterals may be obtained to cover the trellis.

Out-door Department.

Artichokes.—These in all likelihood will throw up heads in abundance now, having in many places been prevented by drought from producing the usual crop earlier in the season; a good stock might therefore be obtained to dry for "bottoms," which make an useful dish in winter when green vegetables are scarce.

Broccoli.—If the transplanting is concluded, the standing plants should be cleared of dead and broken leaves, and earthed up till they stand firmly enough to resist strong winds.

Cauliflowers.—Continue to prick out the largest plants till a sufficient number are obtained for the earliest spring crop.

Carrots should be taken up, dressed, and stored away in a dry shed. When left too long in the ground, they often throw out innumerable fibres, to the great detriment of the roots.

Endive.—The plants from the last sowing will now be large enough for transplanting at the foot of some of the walls, where they are not likely to be disturbed by the removal of the wall-trees.

Mustard and Cress should be sown under glass after this time, as a supply cannot be depended upon from the open ground.

Onions.—Hoe among the young plants, and continue to dry and house those from the last spring sowing.

Potatoes.—Take these up as soon the haulm begins to wither; in some soils they are much injured by grubs at this time of the year.

Orchard.—Persevere in gathering fruit as it ripens, which will be somewhat earlier this year than usual, owing to the greater warmth of the summer. In doing this, recollect that the well-keeping of Apples and Pears depends materially upon careful gathering and storing. Reject all that are grub-eaten or otherwise damaged, for if such are taken into the fruit-room they will cause much unnecessary trouble by-and-by in sorting, &c. Dress Strawberry plantations before winter, by cutting off the runners and weeding among the plants. New plantations of Gooseberries and Currants may be made now.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Keep the house much drier than formerly, so that the shoots and leaves which have been formed during the summer may be hardened and able to resist the dull and damp winter months. In the Orchidaceous house, shade may gradually be dispensed with; a little air can be given when the sun is bright, and this with a drier atmosphere will prevent the young pseudo-bulbs or flower-stems from damping, which they are now apt to do.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—Plants which have been taken into the houses should have all the air possible, leaving the sashes open all night in fine weather. Be regular in watering, by which the necessity for a great quantity at one time will be avoided. Judicious watering is a great point in the successful management of pot-plants, which can hardly be expected to thrive in soil that nearly approaches mud at one time, and dust at another. Pelargoniums, which have been headed down and repotted some time, will perhaps require to be shifted again. If fine plants are wanted, they must not be crowded.

Pits and Frames.—The plants in these should now be arranged, so far as practicable, to make room for the wintering of those which are to be taken up from the flower-garden. In doing this, take care to place soft-wooded plants where they will be least liable to suffer from damp. Forward Cinerarias, intended for early blooming, should be repotted and taken to the greenhouse, placing them near the glass, and where they will get a great deal of air. Chinese Primroses, to flower early, must also be encouraged. Thin young Mignonette in pots, and be moderate in watering it.

Out-door Department.

In case it has not yet been done, lose no time in collecting all the ingredients necessary to form composts for florist's and other flowers. Examine dried bulbs and tubers occasionally, and plant very small offsets of choice Tulips, as these often shrivel and die when kept too long out of the ground. Various species of Fungi now spring up about the lawns, especially in places where at some former period trees have grown. These should be constantly picked up, for however interesting they may be when closely examined, they do not by any means contribute to the beauty of the lawn. New Dahlias for next season ought to be selected while in bloom. This is as necessary when border-flowers only are wanted, as it is in procuring expensive varieties for prize-showing; because many, of which the blossoms individually are beautiful, are, from their habit of hiding the flowers among the leaves, not at all showy plants.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Besides the work mentioned last week, seeds of all kinds of trees and shrubs which are now ripe should be collected and laid up for sowing in spring.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—See last Calendar.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Sept. 22, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Sept.	Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday 16	30.087	29.910	72	48	60.0	E.	
Saturday 17	29.787	29.720	74	51	62.5	S.E.	.08
Sunday 18	29.757	29.611	62	48	55.0	S.E.	.10
Monday 19	29.583	29.543	68	39	53.5	S.	.08
Tuesday 20	29.532	29.478	63	40	51.5	S.W.	.02
Wednesday 21	29.464	29.456	65	38	51.5	S.W.	.23
Thursday 22	29.494	29.420	60	42	51.0	W.	.01
Average	29.670	29.596	66.3	43.7	55.0		.52

Sept. 16. Foggy; light haze; clear and very fine at night.
17. Fine; cloudy; rain, commencing at 4 P.M.
18. Cloudy; fine, with slight haze; rain at night.
19. Clear, with heavy dew; cloudy; showers in afternoon; fine.
20. Clear; showery; clear and fine at night.
21. Fine; cloudy; clear at night.
22. Foggy; cloudy and fine; slight rain.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending Oct. 1, 1842.

Sept.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
						N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 25	66.1	46.7	56.4	7	0.30 in.	1	2	1	1	3	5	3	—
Mon. 26	67.1	47.5	57.3	11	0.69	—	2	1	1	7	4	—	—
Tues. 27	66.3	46.3	56.3	9	0.57	—	—	1	1	3	4	6	1
Wed. 28	65.3	46.2	55.8	7	0.52	—	1	1	1	7	4	1	1
Thurs. 29	65.7	46.1	55.9	8	0.35	—	—	2	2	5	4	2	1
Fri. 30	64.6	44.4	54.5	7	0.58	2	—	3	—	4	3	4	—
Oct. Sat. 1	63.6	47.0	55.3	8	0.53	2	—	2	2	6	3	1	—

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 25th, in 1832—thermometer 82°; and the lowest on the 27th, in 1828—thermometer 24°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending Sept. 23, 1842.

The supplies of Fruit still continue to be unusually large, and trade in this department is very dull. *Fruit.*—Amongst the Pines are some handsome Providences and Queens, from 3*s.* to 5*s.* per lb. We observed some unusually fine Black Hamburgh Grapes, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Muscats are from 2*s.* to 4*s.* per lb. English Melons have advanced a little in price, being from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* each. Nectarines are no longer to be obtained; but Peaches are not scarce, from 3*s.* to 9*s.* per doz. The dessert Plums consist of Coe's Golden Drop and the Imperatrice, which are selling at 1*s.* per punnet. Damsons are uncommonly cheap, and may be had at 2*s.* 6*d.* per bushel. Figs have risen to 1*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* per doz. Of Apples there is a good assortment, at an unusually low price: the best are the Yellow Ingestre and Ribston Pippin, at 4*s.* per bushel; the Downton and Wyken Pippins, at 3*s.*; the Kerry Pippin, at 5*s.*, and the Alexander, at 2*s.* 6*d.*, per bushel. The principal Pears are the Gansell's Bergamot, Marie Louise, and Brown Beurrée; the former from 6*s.* to 10*s.*, the latter from 2*s.* to 4*s.* per half-sieve. Walnuts are plentiful, from 4*s.* to 6*s.* per bushel. Filberts fetch from 60*s.* to 80*s.* per 100 lbs. A few Berberries are offered, at 3*s.* 6*d.* per half-sieve. *Vegetables.*—The price of most kinds remains nearly the same as given in our last report. Brussels Sprouts have made their appearance, at 2*s.* per half-sieve; they are, however, small at present. French Beans are becoming less plentiful, and fetch from 2*s.* to 3*s.* per half-sieve. Red Celery is very good, and is selling from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per bunch; the White is not so firm, and fetches from 9d. to 1s. per bunch. Field Mushrooms are abundant, at 3s. 6d. and 4s per bushel. Tomatoes are also plentiful, and sell from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per half-sieve. *Flowers.*—The display of cut flowers has lately been remarkably good, consisting of Gloriosa superba, Stephanotis floribundus, Amaryllis Belladonna, Gardénia radicans, and a variety of Caméllias, Ericas, Cinerárias, &c.

PRICES, Saturday, Sept. 24, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 3s to 5s
Grapes, per pound, 1s to 3s 6d
— Muscats, per pound, 3s to 4s
— Spanish, 1s to 1s 6d
— Portugal 1s to 2s
Melons, English, each, 1s to 4s
— Dutch, 6d to 1s 6d
Peaches, per doz. 3s to 9s
Figs, per doz., 1s 6d to 3s
Plums, dessert, per punnet, 1s
Damsons, per hf. sieve, 1s to 3s
Apples, dessert, per bush., 3s to 5s
— Kitchen, 2s 6d to 5s
Pears, dessert, per hf.-sieve, 1s to 5s
Berberries, per hf.-sieve, 3s 6d

Mulberries, per gallon, 9d to 10d
Cucumbers, per doz., 1s to 3s
Oranges, per doz., 1s to 2s
— per 100, 5s to 20s
Lemons, per doz. 1s 3d to 3s
— per 100, 9s to 20s
Almonds, per peck, 7s
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3s
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 55s to 70s
Walnuts, Shelled, per bush., 16s to 24s
— Green, 3s to 4s
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20s
— Barcelona, 24s
— Cob, per 100 lbs., 60s to 65s

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, per doz. 1s to 1s 3d
— plants, per doz. 1s 6d to 2s
— Red, for pickling, 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Brussels Sprouts, per hf.-sv. 2s
Broccoli, per bunch, 9d to 1s
Cauliflowers, per doz., 4s to 6s
Beans, Kidney, per hf. sv., 2s to 3s
— Scarlet, per hf.-sv. 1s 6d to 1s 9d
Potatoes, per ton, 40s to 70s
— per cwt. 2s to 3s 6d
— per bushel, 1s 6d to 2s 6d
— Kidney, per bu., 2s to 2s 6d
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 2s 6d to 3s
Turnips, per doz. bun., 1s 6d to 3s 6d
Carrots, per doz. bun., 4s
Red Beet, per dozen, 6d to 1s
Parsneps, per bunch, 6d
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2s to 5s
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9d to 1s
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 9d to 1s
Spinach, per sieve, 1s 6d to 1s 9d

Leeks, per doz. bun., 1s 9d to 2s
Shallots, per lb., 8d to 1s
Onions, per doz. bch., 5s
— Green, p. doz. bun. 3s to 4s
— Spanish, per doz. 1s 6d to 5s
— for Pickl., per hf.-sv. 2s to 3s 6d
Garlic, per lb. 4d to 6d
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. sc., 1s to 1s 3d
— Cos, 1s to 1s 6d
Endive, per score, 1s 3d to 1s 9d
Celery, per bd., (12 to 15), 9d to 2s
Small Salads, per punnet, 2d to 3d
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4d to 6d
Parsley, per doz. bun., 2s
Tarragon, per doz. bun., 2s to 3s
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2s
Basil, per doz. bunches, 2s to 4s
Vegetable Marrow, per doz., 6d to 8d
Tomatoes, per hf. sv. 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Capsicums, green, per 100, 9d to 1s 3d
— Ripe, 3s 6d to 4s
Mushrooms, Field, per bus., 3s 6d to 4s

Notices to Correspondents.

J. S.—Apply at once, through your newsman, for the back Numbers you want, or you will not be able to have them, as we are nearly out of print.

A Young Lady.—Ipomœa rubro-cæru'lea is a perennial climber, and requires the temperature of a stove. The exact proportion of Alum which should be applied to Hydrángeas to change the colour of the flowers has not yet been ascertained; but experiments upon this subject are in the course of trial at the Horticultural Society's Garden, the result of which will shortly be made known. The consequence of allowing Pelargóniums to grow year after year without pruning will be, that the plants will become unsightly, as the lower part of the stems will become entirely destitute of leaves. We would advise you to cut them down immediately. We never heard of Soot being adulterated. Lime is sometimes mixed with Bone-dust: in order to ascertain whether the latter is genuine or not, sprinkle a little strong vinegar over it, and if any effervescence takes place, you may be sure that it is adulterated with lime.—‡

A Reader.—The only work with which we are acquainted that treats upon the cultivation and preparation of Coffee, is Porter's Tropical Agriculturist. A separate work by the same author is devoted to the culture of the Sugar Cane.—‡

H. Rd.'s Beetle is so mutilated from not being enclosed in a quill or pill-box, that it is impossible to speak with certainty as to the species. We imagine from its economy that it is the Hylurgus piniperda, against the ravages of which we know no remedy.—*R.*

Dinanais is referred to the Amateur's Garden of last week.—*

Ynys.—We have written to Mr. Frost, the gardener at Dropmore, respecting the best method of increasing Arauca'ria imbricata, who informs us, that he has succeeded in striking them readily from cuttings with a gentle bottom-heat. At the same time he is of opinion that when handsome plants can be obtained at the nurseries for five shillings each, it is not worth while to cut a plant to pieces to make cuttings of it; moreover, that the latter are many years before they form a leading shoot, and that consequently much time is lost in rearing a promising specimen.—‡

John Shand.—The following is a list of Fruit-trees suitable for an Orchard:—Dessert Apples—Early Red Margaret, Early Harvest, Kerry Pippin, Wormsley Pippin, Oslin, Golden Reinette, King of the Pippins, Pitmaston Nonpareil, Claygate Pearmain, Blenheim Pippin, Hughes's Golden Pippin, Court of Wick, Pearson's Plate, Ribston Pippin, Margil, Maclean's Favourite, Reinette du Canada, Adams's Pearmain, Herefordshire Pearmain, Golden Harvey, Braddick's Nonpareil, Boston Russet, Court-pendu Plat, Old Nonpareil, Scarlet Nonpareil, Sturmer Pippin. Kitchen Apples—Hawthornden, Keswick Codlin, Tower of Glamis, Alfriston, Royal Russet, Bedfordshire Foundling, Northern Greening. Pears.—Citron des Carmes, Dunmore, Franc-réal d'E'té, Flemish Beauty, Aston Town, Fondante d'Automne, Marie Louise, Beurré Bosc, Louise Bonne (of Jersey), Althorp Crassane, Hacon's Incomparable, Thompson's, Winter Nelis, Winter Crassane, Glout Morçeau, Passe Colmar, Knight's Monarch, Ne plus Meuris, Easter Beurré, and Beurré Rance. For Stewing—Berzi d'Heri, and Catillac. Cherries—Mayduke, Knight's Early Black, Elton, Royal Duke, Bigarreau, Kentish, Florence, Morello, Büttner's October Morello. Plums—Royale Hâtive, Nectarine, Washington, Greengage, Purplegage, Kirke's White Magnum Bonum, Coe's Golden Drop, Ickworth Imperatrice, Shropshire Damson. The Siberian and Tartarian Crabs will answer for preserving; the Cherry Crab bears very abundantly, and the fruit of Biggs's Everlasting Crab hangs very late on the tree. We cannot name one nurseryman in preference to another; the above trees may be obtained of any respectable firm.—‖

Flora.—There is no reason to fear that your Lawn will be worn out by having the grass swept up with a besom. If there are any bare places in it, they have been probably caused by the excessive heat of the summer. A little seed scattered over such vacancies will soon restore their verdure.—‡

Malus.—Your Apples are—No. 2, Hollandbury; 3, Belle Harvey, 4, Beauty of Kent; 5, Passe Pomme d'Automne; 6, Pomme de Neige; 8, Old Pomme Roy; 10, Kerry Pippin; 11, Borovitsky; 12, Norfolk Beaufin; 13, Keswick Codlin; 14, Crimson Queening. The large Pear so highly coloured on the sunny side is the Vicar of Winkfield, the Monsieur le Curé of the French. It has sometimes been grown to an enormous size.—‖

D. D.—It is too late in the season to attempt to strike cuttings of the Ghent and American Aza'leas. They will not strike in the open ground, but must be potted in silver sand, and covered with a bell-glass, placing them afterwards either in a cool part of the greenhouse or in a frame where they can be shaded during the heat of the day. This operation should be done as early in the season as growing shoots can be obtained.—‡

Tyro.—Your plant is one of the varieties of the Marvel of Peru.—†

J. C. L.—The specimen sent is Catasètum discolor, with green flowers. A good plan of packing cuttings is to tie some damp moss round the lower parts of them, and after surrounding the whole with paper, to secure them in a small hamper, with moss well moistened.—‡

Warwickshire.—If your Guernsey Lily is planted out of doors, you must take great care to protect it from the frost. When the leaves are destroyed before they have decayed naturally, the bulb also perishes. You had better spread some dead leaves or litter over the border as soon as there is any appearance of frost, or you might take up the bulb and pot it in dry soil; it might then be kept in the greenhouse, or in a room out of the reach of frost. After Ixias and Oxalises have flowered, water should be entirely withheld, and the pots kept in a cool and dry part of the greenhouse. In the early part of November they should be potted into a mixture of peat and silver sand, with a trifling addition of loam; they must be regularly supplied with water when they begin to grow, otherwise the foliage of the Ixias will soon assume a yellow appearance.—‡

Worcester.—Ropiness in cider is caused by the growth of one of those curious plants which botanists call Mycoderms. It does not appear to us that the cause of ropiness is understood; by some it is alleged that the acidity of fluids brings it about; but on the other hand it appears in fluids that are perfectly free from *all* acidity. In wine it is referred by Chaptal to a deficiency of sugar, and he says that it is gluten, half-decomposed, and imperfectly dissolved in wine, which produces ropiness. What is true of wine will probably be true of cider, but M. Chaptal's statement seems to us to throw very little light upon the subject. A case is mentioned by Parmentier, where half a vat of Champagne, drawn off the March after the vintage, all became ropy, while the remainder, bottled in the following September, remained clear and unaffected. The preventions are, 1, to dissolve sugar in the must, when it is too weak and watery; 2, not to deprive the Grapes of their stalks; 3, to let the fermentation be completed in the casks, and then to draw off the wine into a sulphured cask, fining it thoroughly before bottling. If the wine becomes ropy notwithstanding, Chaptal directs it to be treated thus. Take four pints of good wine, boil it, and dissolve in it 8 to 12 ounces of cream of tartar and as much sugar. When these substances are dissolved, the mixture is sufficient for mixing with 150 bottles of ropy wine. The whole is poured into a cask and well bunged down. Then an air-hole is bored in the side of the cask and stopped with a spike. That done, the cask is rolled about for five or six minutes, and then placed on its stand with the bung downwards. If there is reason to fear that the cask will burst, the air-hole is opened for a moment and then replaced. After standing two days, the liquor is fined in the usual way, and again bunged down closely. In four or five days the wine is clear, and may be drawn off, but this must be done very carefully in order to avoid disturbing the lees.—†

M. C.—Your Pears are—No. 1, Crassane; 2, St. Germain; 3, Williams's Bon Chrétien; and 4, Old Colmar.—‖

J. Smith.—The dark Pansy, No. 1, is good in colour and texture, but too small; 2, is also good in colour, with good substance of petal, but the form is not first-rate; the upper petals are too elevated, and those at the side rather small; 3, a fine yellow, with a distinct and well-marked eye; it has the same fault as 1, in being undersized.—*

A. M.—Your plant is the Verbena officinalis.—†

A. E.—The climbing Cucurbitaceous plant which is found upon the West Indian mountains, and called there the Chow Chow, is probably the Momórdica Balsámina. The seeds of the crimson Cánna from Madeira will not be of use to us. No. 3 is the white-flowering variety of Clitória Ternátea. The division between the genera Convólvulus and Ipomœa is founded upon structural peculiarities, different from those which formed the basis of the Linnean distinction.—†

Broughton.—One of your plants is Catasetum laminatum; the other is a variety of Gongora maculata. The single flower is Catasetum integérrimum.—†

W.—The Rose is probably R. alpina; the other plant seems a bad specimen of Galega officinalis; but the specimens are so small, that it is impossible to say with confidence.—†

B. B. B.—We will look for the papers and return them. Perianth properly signifies the envelope of a flower which consists of calyx and corolla so alike as to be undistinguishable by colour and form, as in a Crocus. It is rarely used in the present day, and is, in fact, an unnecessary term.—†

We have received from the publishers a copy of "*The Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors; with Notes, Observations, and an Index*"—which will be found very useful to those who happen to be so unfortunate as to have occasion to study it.—†

T. S. P.—We regret to say we are ourselves annoyed by rats (water-rats) without being able to discover any remedy for the evil. Professor Henslow's plan for destroying wasps, in an article in another part of our *Chronicle* to-day, might perhaps prove useful. It is extremely difficult to name correctly some kinds of plants, unless very good specimens are supplied; from what you now state, we presume you have the Láthyrus tuberosus. If so, the tubers are eatable; they are named in some gardening books "Dutch Mice." Blue vitriol will produce no effect; you should employ green vitriol; but bleaching powder is much more effectual in destroying the smell of drains, and will do no harm. Climbing Roses *will* make long straggling shoots; there is no help for it.—†

J. G.—No. 1 is Fearn's Pippin; the seedling, No. 2, is too green at present for us to form any correct estimate of its merit.—‖

Rus.—The best thing you can do with the ground intended for Cauliflowers is to trench it well two spits deep, throwing into the bottom of the trench any refuse vegetable matter which may be at hand, and burying a small quantity of manure beneath the top spit. Trenching land is not so much attended to as it deserves to be; a portion of every garden should be so treated yearly. Where such has been the case, we have never known Cauliflowers to fail.—‡

J. R.—Send a Post-office order for 6s. 6d. and it will be handed to our agent, who will execute your order.

O. P.—Send the numbers to the office and they will pay you what you ask.

O. P.—Of your plants, No. 1 is Zannichéllia palustris; 2 and 3, Senécio vulgaris; 4, Mentha arvensis.—‡

J. B.—Your Nut is the Spanish.—‖

H. H.—Your specimen is certainly Rosa cinnamómea.—†

Oliver Twist.—The plant is Heimia salicifólia.—†

X. Y. Z.—You have done right in cutting down Fuchsia corymbiflo'ra, if it had become straggling. You may winter your Heaths in a cold frame, provided you can protect them from the frost, and keep the interior free from damp. A free circulation of air must be allowed them on all favourable occasions. You have been misinformed; there is no such thing as a blue Rose.—‡

S. S. S.—Your Pears are—No. 65, 83, Easter Beurré; 70, a deformed specimen; 71, Colmar; 80, St. Germain; 82, Beurré Diel; 84, Passe Colmar; 78, unknown.—‖

W. B. B.—We fear your Honduras Cactus is not distinct from Céreus látifrons of the Botanical Magazine.—†

Galnaor.—Can you not guess the meanings of the marks?—†

Clericus.—Your specimen having no flowers, we can only say it is some Acanthaceous plant. The moss is Hypnum and not Sphagnum, and is unfit for the cultivation of Orchidaceous plants. Sphagnum grows only in bogs, and is white and spongy. It is of no consequence whether the stems of Lilium lancifólium are cut down or not when they are dead; but as they are then unsightly, they are better removed.—†

Hardwick's Cratægus is C. coccinea, of which there are several slight varieties; this seems to be the common form, with few or no spines, and very smooth bark.—¶

M. C.—The Solanum is S. pinnatifidum; the other plant is Anagyris indica.—†

A. G.—The new edition of the Horticultural Society's Fruit Catalogue, which is now in the press, will give a description of all the principal fruit-trees now in cultivation.—‡

T. S. P.'s fly is not a Hornet, but Tabanus bovinus; the most essential difference between these insects is, that the former has four, the latter only two wings. The specimen transmitted to us is a male, which sex inhabits flowers; the females, however, will *bite* horses and cattle very severely, but cannot *sting*.—*R.*

W. W. E.'s flies have died of a disease which is common to dipterous insects, especially the *Muscidæ*, in the autumn. Sometimes they may be seen sticking to the glass of a window in the same manner, and are generally surrounded by minute whitish particles, as if the body of the animal had burst with violence, and scattered its contents all round. We believe the subject has been discussed in Kirby and Spence's Int. to Entom.—*R.*—They are surrounded by parasitical fungi.—†

G. W.—Judging from the leaves you have sent, neither the one nor the other belongs to Vanda Roxbúrghii, but it is not in our power to tell you what they may be; you must wait patiently until they flower. You have been keeping your Epidendrum cinnabarinum too warm. The Indian Dendróbia like a warm house, and that is the reason yours do so well; but D. speciosum will not do well amongst them: the advice given to your friend was therefore bad, and of course both of you failed. You had better pursue the same treatment, with regard to D. speciosum, which you formerly adopted—viz., to winter it in a temperature of 65° by day, and not exceeding 55° by night. Copper wire will injure the roots of the plants; we have not observed the effects you describe, which are rather curious. We will attend to your suggestion in the forthcoming papers upon the management of these plants.—§

W. M.—When the Orchidaceous plants which you have named have finished their season's growth, they ought to be kept nearly, but not quite, dry for the winter. Combretum also requires less water during the winter months. Lílium speciosum and its varieties should be kept perfectly dry after the stems have died off. They are nearly hardy, and will do very well in a cold frame, if you do not allow them to suffer from damp.—§

Y. Y.—The Hops which you have sent, and which were grown within 500 yards of the wash of the sea, on the most eastern point of the coast, where the soil consists of little else but sand, are very fine.—†

A Novice.—The Pear is the Marie Louise, and is fit to gather.—‖

Mr. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR is now reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3d. each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them *delivered in any part of London* by remitting a Post-office order to this Office, at the rate of 5s. for every 25 copies.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The French papers are actively engaged in discussing the new treaty between this country and the United States. They all agree in regarding it as a virtual concession of the right of search on the part of Great Britain, and contend that France can no longer consider herself bound by any conventions on a subject whose principle has been rejected by an inferior naval power. They declare that the American Government has been treated with greater deference than their own, and demand an immediate share in the concessions exacted by the United States. The republican papers suggest that the American Cabinet might have obtained even more advantageous terms in the present embarassments of England, and express their hope that the affairs left unsettled by the treaty may yet lead to a rupture.—From Spain we have fresh rumours of a modification of the Cabinet, but no change is expected until the opening of the Cortes on the 1st November. Disturbances have again occurred in some parts of the provinces, but they seem to have been of a local character and unconnected with political objects. A special Ambassador has left Madrid for Belgium and Holland; the purpose of his mission is the subject of much speculation, and public opinion is divided between the negotiation of a marriage between Queen Isabella and a Prince of the House of Coburg, and proposals for a modification of the tariff.—From Portugal there is little news beyond the contemplated prorogation of the Cortes, and the passing of the Budget for the present year. The Tariff Question has made no progress, and nothing new has transpired on the subject.—From Germany we learn that the King of Hanover has recovered from his recent illness, and returned to his own capital. The accounts from Cologne continue to be filled with details of the festivities in honour of the King of Prussia, who seems to have completely won the affections of his subjects in the Rhenish provinces. Letters from Hungary inform us that the liberal policy recently introduced into the Diet is still making extraordinary progress: in the ensuing Session the nobles are resolved to abolish capital punishment, to adopt the principle of publicity in criminal proceedings, and to abolish their own privileges by admitting the burgher class to a participation in the election of their magistrates. The influence of this example could not long be confined to Hungary; and we accordingly find, by advices from Transylvania, that the Diet of that nation has granted to every man an equal right to participate in the general affairs of the country, and has given the peasants power to possess and dispose of property of any kind.—From Turkey we have intelligence of a change of Ministry; the Grand Vizier has been deposed by the Sultan, on the score of incapacity; and the diplomatic body, who have long regarded him as the chief obstacle to any settlement in Syria, now look forward with certainty to a speedy arrangement of the affairs of the Lebanon. A new insurrection has broken out in Servia, and Prince Michael has been compelled to seek safety in flight; the restoration of his father, Prince Milosch, is considered to be the chief object of the movement.—From the Cape of Good Hope we have official accounts of the successful relief of Capt. Smith and his handful of troops at Port Natal. The Commander of the relief force speaks in the highest terms of the gallantry of this little party, who maintained their position for a month under circumstances of no ordinary privation, reduced to horseflesh for food, and hemmed in by a desperate and active foe. The new commander executed his task with great skill; the rebellious Boers made a vigorous attempt to oppose his landing, but were at length driven from their positions, and our troops took possession of the territory with scarcely any loss.

At home, the completion of the most abundant harvest within the memory of man has suggested the propriety of a general thanksgiving; the Ministerial papers state that the proposal is under the consideration of Government, and that there is little doubt of its adoption. The manufacturing districts were again disturbed in the beginning of the week, but the hands have returned to work in Stockport and other places, and there are good reasons for believing that the strike will soon terminate from deficiency of funds.

Home News.

COURT.—The Queen and Prince Albert arrived at Windsor Castle about noon on Saturday, on their return from Scotland. Her Majesty and the Prince, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, continue in excellent health.—His Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick Ferdinand of Austria arrived at the Castle on Wednesday, on a visit to the Queen, accompanied by Baron Lebzeltern, Count Caroly, and Prince Esterhazy.—On Thursday the Queen Dowager, attended by the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, arrived at the Castle from Bushy Park, on a visit to Her Majesty.—The Duke of Cambridge has left Woburn Abbey, where his Royal Highness had been staying on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, to honour Lord Ravensworth with a visit at Ravensworth Castle.—The Countess of Mount-Edgecumbe has succeeded the Duchess of Norfolk as the lady-in-waiting on the Queen; and Mr. Ormsby Gore has succeeded Capt. Meynell as the groom-in-waiting on Her Majesty.

Arrival of Lord Ashburton.—The Warspite, 50, Captain Lord John Hay, arrived at Spithead on Friday afternoon, bringing home Lord Ashburton, from his mission to the United States. His Lordship left the Warspite between two and three o'clock, and landed at Gosport, the ship saluting him when he left her, and the batteries upon his landing. The Warspite has been seventeen days from America, having left on the morning of the 5th inst. She was becalmed two days, or would have made the run in fifteen days. Lord Ashburton, upon landing at Gosport, immediately proceeded to his residence at Anglesey.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—*The Journals.*—The Paris papers are chiefly occupied in discussing the treaty concluded between England and the United States. In the opinion of the Republican *National*, the latter, although the treaty was highly honourable, and conformable to their interest, had not derived all the advantages they might have expected from the embarrassed position of Great Britain, which was betrayed by her excessive anxiety to arrive at the conclusion of peace. It blames the American Government for not demanding full satisfaction for the destruction of the Caroline, and flatters itself with the hope that the affair of the Creole, which was left unsettled, may yet lead to a rupture. The *Courrier Français* states that the Government of the Union had, by that treaty, given a new consecration to the grand principle of the inviolability of the flag, and "that it was impossible to suppose that, in presence of such a compact, either Cabinet could long submit to the humiliation of the right of search, and the protocol should still be left open, in order that France might adhere to the deplorable treaty of 1841." The *Commerce*, after presenting its readers with a gloomy picture of our situation, and bestowing a few words of praise on the activity of our statesmen, their devotion to their country and its interests, expresses indignation at the United States "being allowed the honour of showing to the world how the pretensions of England can be resisted." "Is not France," it exclaims, "as great and as powerful as the American republic? Does she occupy less space and hold an inferior rank among nations? and yet, since the revolution of July, we have been at the mercy and placed under the control of England. We have submitted to the right of visitation, which the Americans have rejected once more; we have even to a certain extent voluntarily undergone that humiliation, after a public insult, after the signature and execution of the treaty of the 15th July. What is the cause of this difference between the two countries? It is simply this—the American Cabinet depends for support on its own citizens against foreigners, whilst the French Cabinet stands in need of foreign aid to make head against the interior." The *Journal des Débats* expresses its opinion, founded on the notes exchanged between the British Plenipotentiary and the American Secretary of State, "that the question of the right of visitation, which, owing to the nature of the relations existing between the two countries, is inseparable from the question of neutrals, is more removed than ever from a satisfactory solution. The United States not only have not obtained any satisfaction on the most irritating point of their relations with Great Britain, but the English Plenipotentiary even refused, in a categorical manner, to enter into any arrangement on a question which, it is true, can only present itself in time of war, but which always leaves the door open for a rupture." The *Presse* declares that France can no longer tolerate the right of visitations exercised, even in virtue of the conventions of 1831 and 1833, nor suffer that the United States, who occupy a rank inferior to that of France as a naval power, should be treated with greater deference. "In the interest of peace, as well as of our national dignity," it says, "the principle of the conventions of 1831 and 1833 must be abrogated. We have a right to claim our share of the concessions made to the United States. If it should not be spontaneously conceded, we must take it ourselves. Thus it is incumbent on us, whenever the British Admiralty shall demand warrants for its officers, to deny them peremptorily, and to withdraw successively those that have been already issued. We have no other line of policy to pursue." In addition to this question, the journals have another subject for discussion in the gum trade, which, on all hands, is admitted to be expiring, and the colony of Senegal indebted little short of a million sterling. This is the trade which England is accused of seeking to disturb by the right of search.

The Post-office.—The *Courrier Français* announces, that Lord Lowther has visited Paris for the purpose of making new arrangements for the conveyance of the Indian mail, which is no longer to proceed through France after the expiration of the convention signed by the Post-offices of the two countries. "The mails," it says, "will hereafter be landed at Venice or Trieste. This will be highly prejudicial to our country, and by no means advantageous to the English; but although the distance be longer by that road than through France, their correspondence will follow it in preference, in order to avoid the delays and vexations of every description which their couriers have experienced in France. Such is the result of the impediments opposed to commercial and political relations by a narrow-minded and vexatious Administration." On the other hand, *Galignani's Messenger* announces, that M. Dubost, one of the heads of the French Post-office, has left Paris for London. "This gentleman," it says, "is charged by the Government to negotiate a new Post-office treaty on a much larger and more liberal basis than the existing one. The arrangements contemplated in M. Dubost's mission extend also, we understand, to the more rapid transmission of the Indian mail from Marseilles, and to the putting an end to the vexatious delays and difficulties which the couriers of the London press have hitherto experienced in carrying their despatches through France." M. Dubost is said to have always opposed in the Council the system pursued by the Administration with regard to the expresses of the London papers, and denied its legal right to prevent their free circulation through France.

The Capital.—The Prince de Joinville left Neuilly on the 14th for the Palace of the Tuileries, and set out in the evening for the Château d'Eu, to take leave of his family, previously to his embarkation in the Belle Poule frigate. The *Commerce* states, on the authority of a letter from the Château d'Eu, that Marshal Soult would be shortly appointed Governor of the Invalids, and that General Dode de la Brunerie, the director of the fortifications of Paris, would succeed the Marshal in the War Department. It also states that the French Government had at last resolved on granting, at the request of M. Piscatory, the million of francs demanded by the Greek Cabinet.—M. Jalley, the sculptor, has been entrusted with the execution of the marble statue of the late Duke of Orleans, voted by the Chamber of Peers. This artist is already favourably known by his statues of Louis XI. and Francis I., at Versailles; of Bailly and Mirabeau, in the Chamber of Deputies; of Marshals Lobau and Gerard, at present in his studio, but intended for Versailles; and by the beautiful statues of Prayer and Modesty, in the Museum of the Luxembourg.—The cause of Baron de Bode, which has been so long before the Courts, is now decided. The Baron having emigrated to Russia during the French revolution, his property was confiscated. Napoleon offered to restore it to his sons, the proprietor having died in his exile, but on condition that they should return to the service of France. They refused. After the fall of Napoleon, the eldest son, who resided in England, claimed an indemnity from France, as a subject of Great Britain. At last, after a period of twenty-six years, he has obtained his demand, and out of the 130 millions paid by France to England as an indemnity, he has obtained 20. During this space of time the members of this family, now possessed of immense riches, have had to suffer the most painful privations.—The library of the late M. Sismondi, author of the History of the Italian Republics, which is so particularly rich in historical works, is bequeathed to Professor Rossi, of Paris, after the death of Madame Sismondi.—The celebrated violinist, Baillot, died a few days ago in Paris, and was interred on Sunday last in the cemetery of Montmartre. The funeral was attended by most of the members of the Académie Royale de Musique, and by several distinguished literary and scientific men.—The papers speak in terms of praise of an invention of Colonel de Villiers, director of the artillery of Mons, for securing gunpowder from accidents in removal and storeage. This system possesses several advantages over that at present in use:—1, complete security in removal, even through fire, as the case will pass through a mass of lighted straw for 90 feet without any danger of explosion; 2, the case will take up a fifth less space; 3, it will hold 100lb. of powder, or 3,000 ball-cartridges, which can thus be more easily removed; 4, it will preserve powder safe and dry in the very worst stores; and 5, although the price of this case is greater than that commonly in use, yet the difference will be soon defrayed by the sums saved in repairs.

The Provinces.—Some of the votes of the French Council-General of Departments have just been published. The departments on the borders of Switzerland complain that their iron-foundries have greatly suffered this year. They attribute this to the introduction of English iron by the Rhine, the duty having been reduced on the eastern frontier from 66 fr. to 44 fr. per 1,000 kilogrammes—the treaty with Holland, and the progress of steam navigation on the river, having also much facilitated the means of transport. The council of the Doubs demand the re-establishment of the old duty of 1836 on the frontier of the east.—A singular instance of the mode of appeal in French criminal trials has just occurred, and may be received as a striking contrast to our own law in regard to the freedom of a culprit from being tried twice for the same crime. A man called Langlois was tried at Rouen for having suborned a person to fire at his father, who was wounded in the shoulder. He had also attempted to poison his parent. The jury admitted attenuating circumstances, and Langlois was accordingly condemned to the galleys for life. The Procureur-Général appealed against the sentence as too mild, and Langlois was tried again at Evreux. He was here condemed capitally, and executed at Forges on the 14th, in the presence of 3000 persons.—A manuscript of the 16th century has been found at Limoges, in which is detailed the ancient mode of enamel painting. It is to be sent to the manufactory at Sèvres, and great hopes are entertained of its also giving some valuable hints on the old manner of painting on glass.—The scientific world is much interested by the meteorological observations collected by M. Platow de Tchichatcheff, a young Russian officer, in an ascent he has just accomplished to the top of Nethon, the culminating summit of La Maladetta, the highest point of the Pyrenees.

The Navy.—The Toulon papers mention that the Ville de Marseilles, ship-of-the-line, which is to convey Baron de Langsdorf, the French Minister Plenipotentiary, to Rio Janeiro, is likewise to assist at the feasts which are to be celebrated there on the occasion of the marriage of the Emperor Pedro II. with a Princess of the Royal Family of Naples. Another ship of the line, in which it was believed that Admiral Casey would hoist his flag, was likewise to proceed to the Brazils from Brest. The papers add that the Belle Poule frigate, under the command of the Prince de Joinville, would also leave for that destination. One of the sisters of the Emperor, who is said to be affianced to the Prince, is to take passage in Admiral Casey's ship, and their marriage will be celebrated on their arrival in Paris.

Algeria.—A telegraphic despatch announces that General Bugeaud has set off for Oran in great haste, on learning that Abd-el-Kader was once more in force, and on the field, and that he had attacked General Lamoricière near Mascara. The Governor-General is about to despatch another expedition against the Emir. The papers hint that the Arab tribes, in their late summer submission, were merely flinging dust in the eyes of the Governor-General in order to save their harvests. General Bugeaud has published a manifesto on the state of Algeria, in which he suggests that it should be made a Military colony, and declares there is no keeping it, even during peace, with less than 80,000 men.

SPAIN.—The Madrid papers of the 12th have been received. Rumours continued to be current respecting a modification of the Cabinet, but they were somewhat discredited in consequence of the report that the Minister of Finance had at last succeeded in obtaining an advance of funds, so as to enable him to satisfy in some measure the claimants of the State. Should there be any change of Ministry it is not expected to take place before the opening of the Cortes on the 1st Nov. Some disturbances had occurred at Cordova, in consequence of the municipality refusing to confirm the election of certain officers in the National Guard of that place. The Ayuntamiento declared that the election was illegal, and therefore invalid; whereupon the National Guard threatened to put every member of that body to death. Ultimately the municipality was forced to yield; nor did the political chief deem it necessary to interfere in the affair. Sixteen out of twenty-three town councillors have tendered their resignation. An inquiry is to be instituted by order of the Government. Señor Arguelles, the Queen's guardian, and Count Ofalia, are stated to be seriously ill. Señor Olozaga left Madrid on the 10th for Belgium and Holland, taking Paris on the way. The object of his mission is said to be a negotiation with those Governments for a modification of the tariffs, with the view of giving extension to the commerce of Spain. Some papers, however, assert, that the object of the mission is not only to negotiate a treaty of commerce with Holland, but has reference to the marriage of Queen Isabella, who, according to this journal, is to have a Coburg for a husband. It is said in other quarters that the Government, desirous of restoring its navy, has authorised him to propose an exchange of a certain number of Dutch ships for an adequate quantity of timber from the forests of Spain.—The funeral obsequies of Lope de Vega, the Spanish poet, have been celebrated with a magnificence unparalleled in the history of literature. The grandees and other lords of Spain marched at the head of the procession. The ceremonies lasted 9 days, and were heightened in their effect by the music of the Chapel Royal and the pomp of public worship. On each of these days a different Bishop officiated, and in the funeral orations pronounced over his tomb, exalted no less the purity of his life than his surpassing talents.—By advices from Valencia we learn that that part of the country had been visited by dreadful hurricanes, which had caused considerable damage and loss of property. At Alcira and Cariagente the hail fell in torrents, and it is stated that some hailstones were picked up weighing *eight pounds!* The Regent has ordered an inquiry to be instituted in order that assistance may be rendered to the victims of Alcira, which is called the garden of Spain. It is computed that the damage and loss of property exceed eight millions of reals.—A duel at Cadiz between the political chief of the city and the editor of the *Globe* paper has excited much interest both at Cadiz and Madrid. The political chief S. Riesch was killed by the journalist Señor Llorente, who immediately fled to Gibraltar. The friends of the deceased proceeded to the newspaper-office and burnt all its contents.

PORTUGAL.—We have Lisbon news of the 12th inst. The Chamber of Peers had passed the Bill of Ways and Means for the present year. The Deputies were occupied with the measure lately introduced, endowing the Douro

Wine Company with an income of 150 contos of reis, derived from the duties on the export and consumption of wine at Oporto; and regulating the powers and obligations of the company, which is to open deposits at various foreign stations, and to purchase 20,000 pipes of wines of second and third qualities from the Douro wine-growers, at stipulated prices. The bill had nearly passed the Chamber of Deputies, and when agreed to by the Peers, the Cortes, it was expected, would be prorogued.—The tariff question had not made any further advance. The Ministry remained unchanged, save that Senhor Campelo, *ad interim* Minister of Marine, was stated to be ill, and Baron Tojal had been provisionally charged with his functions. Discussions had taken place in both Houses respecting the slaver Gloria, and it was supposed Senhor Campelo's illness was very much connected with his anxiety to escape from the discussions he might expect in both Chambers for his conduct in this affair.—The Queen and court have returned from Cintra to Lisbon for the season. The murder of a judge at Medoes had excited great sensation, and had led the Government to introduce a bill, to try cases of the kind by military tribunals, which was fully expected to pass into a law.

Belgium.—The two last acts of the session of the Chamber of Representatives are the chief topics in our Belgian news. By one of these a law passed approving the long-talked-of convention between the town of Brussels and the State. The public places, museums, collections, &c., of the capital will now pass into the hands of the Government, besides much real property belonging to the town—that is, as soon as the law has been assented to by the Senate, and received the Royal sanction. Brussels will therefore be relieved of the enormous debt caused by the revolution, from which, without the sale of its public places, it would never have been freed, and the capital will be enriched, beautified, and enlarged. As to the latter, some progress is already made—the *quartier Léopold* already rises from its foundations, and the boulevards that surround the town will soon cease to exist; the fosse will be filled in, the walls cast down, and the several gates be made to recede far from their present position. The last act of the session was the granting power to the Government to raise a loan amounting to 29,250,000 francs. Of this sum 24 millions are assigned for the railways; two millions for the making and improving the roads of Luxembourg; one million and a half for the *entrepôt* at Antwerp; and the remaining sum for the deepening of the canal from Ruppel to the canal of Bois-le-Duc. This vote will afford great relief to the working population of Flanders. More than 10,000 workmen are sure of employment for some years on the railroad from Ghent to Antwerp, for which all the preliminary preparations are made. The Provincial Council of Bruges has just come to a resolution ordering that statues of the illustrious men of the province of which Bruges is the capital shall be erected in the towns and villages in which they were born, and has voted the necessary funds for that purpose.—The *Echo du Monde Savant* states that a person possessing a large flock of sheep has cured the whole of them, which had the pleurisy, by giving to each animal an ounce of arsenic mixed with salt; and that he has used the same remedy on a cow, without the least indication of poison. M. Orfila, who is now at Brussels, will, it is said, ascertain whether the flock of animals so cured would be poisonous when used as food for man.

Hanover.—Accounts of the health of the King of Hanover have been received in town up to Friday last. His Majesty had recovered from the effects of his recent illness, and intended to take his departure from Dusseldorf on the following day, on his return to Hanover. The statement of the French papers, as communicated from Magdeburg, that the King has contracted a morganatic marriage with the widow of the Chief President, Von Beulwitz, is unfounded. The King has lately several times honoured the lady with a visit, who, notwithstanding her advanced age, retains her beauty and graceful manners. The journals, too, have spoken of her elevation to the rank of Countess of Dieplitz, which is supposed to have caused the report of the intended marriage of the King.

Germany.—The German papers speak of the *fêtes* on the Rhine as gay and popular, but still less brilliant than was expected, and productive of disappointment to those who looked for political excitement. A supplement of amnesty was expected from several princes; a mild, if not a liberal, law on the censorship was expected from Prussia; but the subject of politics seems to have been avoided by a mutual understanding, and it is agreed on all hands that there could not have been a fitter altar for the oblivion of political jealousies between Germans than the reconstruction of the great German Catholic cathedral by a Protestant Prince. Prince Metternich struck the stone at the same time with the King of Prussia; and the young Austrian Archduke, who attended the *fêtes*, was presented with a regiment by the King of Prussia. The people of Aix-la-Chapelle gave the King and Princes a dinner. The health of the Archduke was drunk, and was expected to lead to difficulty, as Aix-la-Chapelle was the ancient scene of the coronation of the Emperors, and was once peculiarly Austrian. The Archduke, however, got nobly out of the difficulty. He said, that since political arrangements and necessities had abstracted Aix-la-Chapelle from its allegiance to the Imperial House, he rejoiced in their loyal affection being transferred to so excellent a monarch and noble a race as those of Prussia.—On the 11th the people of Cologne gave a grand entertainment to the King and Queen of Prussia. The new market was formed into an artificial garden, at the entrance into which was erected a triumphal arch, surmounted by the Eagle and the seven banners. On the south side was a pavilion in the Moresque style, 60 feet long and 45 feet high, at the bottom of which was a fountain, casting out Eau de Cologne from amidst a bed of flowers. After remaining here some time, the royal party went through the streets, resplendent with illuminations, to the Tempelhaus or Rheingasse, so famous in story, the court-yard of which was converted into a ball-room. His Majesty opened the ball by dancing a Polonaise with the wife of the Burgomaster, and the Queen next did the Burgomaster the honour of dancing with him. A supper followed the ball, the Burgomaster's wife being admitted to the royal table—the only one who had the honour, besides the illustrious personages who accompanied their Majesties.—The *Augsburg Gazette* has just published a long treatise, running through a series of 23 numbers, on the German Customs Union and its future prospects. The writer recommends the extension of the Zollverein to the North Sea, to the countries situate at the mouths of the Rhine, the Ems, the Weser, the Elbe, and the Trave, which would comprehend Holland and Denmark; the accession of the Hanseatic towns, not as free ports in the manner England desires, but only with free magazines, such as exist in England, France, Holland, and in the United States; the creation of a system of general navigation; a treaty with Austria, comprising Hungary and Transylvania. The grand union would then extend to 70 millions of souls. The writer cautions Germany also against commercial alliances with England, France, and Belgium, whose efforts would only tend to ruin German industry; and, lastly, advises treaties of navigation and commerce, based on principles of complete reciprocity, with the independent states beyond the seas.—Letters from Dresden state that the ravages of the fire which broke out on the 31st August, in the Saxon and Bohemian Switzerland, and which continued on the 8th, extended almost the whole way from Winterburg to the Prebitscher, where the noblest pine-forest, intermixed with oak and timber of all kinds, has been destroyed to the extent of half a league. The appearance of the ground is said to be most extraordinary. On the scorched ground stand thousands of leafless trunks, of all ages and sizes, turned to charcoal from the root upwards, and stretching out their branches, blackened by flames, and the smoke in the ravines, formerly concealed from the eye by the thick foliage of the forest: thousands of them are witnesses of the dreadful conflagration; some still standing, others lying over each other, an impenetrable chaos.—The fires in the provinces of Saxony continued to be very serious; at Oschatz, on the road between Dresden and Leipzig, a third part of the town, in which are the largest and finest buildings, as well as the part inhabited by most of the woollen-cloth manufacturers, is reduced to ashes, together with the Senate-house, and other public edifices. The number of houses destroyed is 144, and that of the persons burnt out is from 1,500 to 2,000.—Letters from Salzburg state that the statue of Mozart was inaugurated with great ceremony on the 4th inst., in the presence of the Empress-mother, the King and Queen of Bavaria, Prince Luitpold, the Princesses Hildegarde and Alexandra, and other illustrious personages. A hymn, written for the occasion by Count Ladislas de Pirker, Archbishop of Erlan, in Hungary, and set to music by the Chevalier Neukomm, was performed by an orchestra of 2,000 professional and amateur musicians, who, as the Archbishop was confined to his house by indisposition, repeated the performance under his windows. Mozart's own Requiem was executed on the 5th, in the cathedral by the same performers.—The "Gazette of Upper Germany" announces that it has been decided to make Rastadt a fortified place of the first class, and that the works are to be commenced in the course of the autumn. It states that this determination to raise an imposing fortress opposite to Strasbourg has given very general satisfaction.—Nothing as yet has been done in the Baden Chambers, after a great deal of debating, but to affirm the principle of executing the railways by a Government loan. The shareholders of the Vienna and Warsaw Railway have given notice to the Polish Government that they are unable to finish their contract.—Letters from Trieste state that the Imperial Government will in the next spring commence the railroad between Vienna and Prague, which will run into that of Moravia, called Ferdinand Bahn. At the same period, the road from Vienna to Trieste will be continued between Marzuchlag and Gratz. There is no mention, however, of working upon the branch which is to lead from the Adriatic towards Styria.—We learn from Pesth that no topic is at present more frequently discussed by the Hungarian press, than the emancipation of the burghers, and the abolition of the immunity from taxation enjoyed by the nobles. These questions are to form the prominent subjects of discussion of the legislative session which is to open next spring. Of their own accord, and merely from patriotic motives, the nobles, it is said, will sacrifice their own privileges, and raise the burghers to their own level. At present the burghers enjoy no political rights in Hungary, have no voice in the election of their magistrates, no participation in the enactment of the laws. The reformers of Hungary are now resolved to remove this great reproach to the liberal policy which has been adopted in other departments of the state. The construction of a rail-road, at the public expense, to connect the plains of Pesth with the sea-coast at Fiume, is spoken of. A commission sitting at Pesth has also drawn up a liberal penal code, into which the penitentiary system of Philadelphia is to be introduced, while all corporal and capital punishments are to be abolished, and the principle of publicity adopted in all criminal proceedings. This will form the third great topic of discussion in the ensuing Diet. Transylvania has also followed the enlightened example of Hungary, in giving to every man an equal right to participate in the general affairs of the country, in abolishing capital punishment, and giving the peasants power to possess and dispose of any property they may acquire. In regard to the long-disputed question of mixed marriages in Hungary, the Bishop of Grosswaradin, who is one of their most decided opponents, has resigned his see, and has been created by the Pope an Archbishop *in partibus*. From this it is inferred, that the question of mixed marriages will be decided in the next Diet in favour of the Protestants. The prelate has made an immense sacrifice to his principles, as the revenue of his Bishopric amounted to 200,000 florins, about 20,000*l*.

Italy.—Letters from Pisa of the 5th inst. state, that the town was thrown into general consternation on that day by the following dreadful accident. While upwards of 200 persons were assembled at an amphitheatre, near one of the gates of the town, engaged in the game of pallone, a wall suddenly sank under them, brought down other parts of the building, and buried them in its ruins. Immediate exertions were made, and the dead body of a child was first taken out. 56 persons were found severely injured, the lives of several being despaired of. The rest escaped, some with slight bruises, the others unhurt. Many of the sufferers belong to the first families of Pisa.

Russia.—Advices from St. Petersburgh of the 3d inst. announce, that on the 31st the Emperor published a manifesto, ordering that the daughter of the Czarewitch, whose birth on the previous day was announced in our last, should receive, in every circumstance, the title of Grand Duchess and Imperial Highness.—A scientific expedition, undertaken with the aid and under the direction of the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburgh, was on the point of leaving the capital, on an exploration of the extensive region of Siberia comprised between the rivers Pjasida and Chatanga and the Icy Sea, which has never yet been trodden by the foot of man. M. Widdendorf, Professor of Zoology in the University of Kiew, was to direct the expedition, and had received for that purpose a gift of 13,000 rubles from the Emperor.—A Russian ship of the line, a new 74, going from Archangel to the Baltic for her stores, was lost on Sunday week on the coast of Norway, off Christiansand, with about 400 men. The wind was a high northerly gale, off the land, and it is not known whether she sprung a leak or was out of her reckoning, but many reports, all unfavourable to the captain and officers, were in circulation at Gottenburgh.—The Malta papers of the 27th announce that the Russians had experienced another check in Circassia. The insurgents surprised at night and cut to pieces a body of about ten thousand men, encamped under the walls of Mazga, and made themselves masters of that fortress, which they entered together with the fugitives. Such was the rapidity with which the mountaineers came on, that the Russians had no time to form; nearly the whole of the troops in the camp were put to the sword, and a number of officers were made prisoners.—According to private letters from Kalisch, changes are about to take place favourable to the inhabitants of Poland. The Emperor, it is said, has issued an ukase, which directs that in Warsaw, and probably in all Poland, the Polish language shall be again used as the channel of instruction in the schools, and that 12,000 Polish troops shall be organised and commanded by Polish officers, except the staff officers, who are to be Russians. It is believed that the Poles will be indebted for this change, if it should take place, to the visit of the King of Prussia to St. Petersburg.

Turkey and Syria.—The accounts from Constantinople, dated the 31st ult., are of considerable importance. They state that on the 30th Izzet Mehemet, the Grand Vizier, was deposed, and Raouf Pasha, former President of the Council, elevated to his post. Halil Pacha, brother-in-law to the Sultan, had been appointed President of the Council in Raouf's place. The overthrow of Izzet had caused great satisfaction to the whole of the diplomatic body, who saw in him the promoter of the policy that prevailed of late in the councils of the Sultan, to the detriment of the empire. The Hatti-Scheriff dismissing him, alleges as a reason his incapacity to bring to a good termination the important negotiations entrusted to him. The change is attributed entirely to the Sultan. Selim Bey had returned from Syria, bringing with him memorials calling on the Porte to name a Mussulman Governor for Lebanon, which he had prevailed on the majority of the Maronites themselves to sign. Fresh disturbances had taken place on the Persian frontiers, and the increasing discontent in the European provinces had induced the Divan to order a concentration of troops at Nissa and Monastir. Baron de Bourqueney had declared to Sir Stratford Canning, who had questioned him respecting the presence of the French squadron under Admiral Lasusse at Beyrout, that its stay there would be merely temporary, and that it was even probable it had already left the coast of Syria. The "pious embassy" departed for the Holy cities of Mecca and Medina the 23d ult. with the usual solemnity, after receiving from the Sultan the sacred carpet and the other presents destined for the tomb of the Prophet. The *cortége*, composed of a large number of pilgrims of all classes, set out preceded by the bands of several regiments of the guards. The first wife of Sultan Mahmoud, the mother of the wife of Said Pacha, and of the unmarried sister of the reigning Sultan, accompanied the caravan. This is the first time a Sultana has ever proceeded on a pilgrimage to Mecca.—The Greek population of Smyrna have just lost their patriarch Anthimos, at the advanced age of 96.—Accounts from Belgrade state that Prince Michael of Servia has met the same fate as his father, and been driven into exile. The party of the emigrants, commanded by Voutchilch, attacked and got possession of the arsenal of Kragujewitz. Prince Michel tried to dislodge them in vain. After two days' fighting the Prince was abandoned by his troops, and obliged to take refuge first at Belgrade, and, not considering himself in safety at that place, he had repaired to Semlin, and invoked the protection and aid of Austria. The Consuls of Great Britain and France had accompanied the young Prince in his flight. The insurrection has been planned and carried into execution for the restoration of Prince Milosch. Its leader was one of his ex-Ministers, openly encouraged by Russian agents, by Chekil Effendi and the Pacha of Belgrade.

United States.—The packet-ship Cambridge arrived at Liverpool on Thursday from New York, from whence she sailed on the 1st inst., bringing papers to that date inclusive; they are, however, only one day later than those previously received by the Britannia steamer, and they contain no intelligence of importance. The Swedish Minister was among the passengers. Lord Ashburton's reception by the citizens of New York was a brilliant affair, and attended by all the British, French, City, and other authorities. At Boston his Lordship was visited by a large body of the Massachusetts legislature, preceded by their Sergeant-at-Arms, and appropriately addressed by the Hon. W. J. Hubbard, of the Senate.

Cape of Good Hope.—We have Cape papers of the 20th July, containing the official despatches from the British camp at Port Natal, dated the 30th June, giving the particulars of the relief of Capt. Smith and the gallant handful of troops under his command. This important service was accomplished by Lieut.-Col. Cloete, assisted by her Majesty's frigate Southampton, commanded by Capt. Ogle, R.N., and Capt. Durnford of the 27th Reg., with 100 men and two small howitzers. Colonel Cloete speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of Capt. Smith. The gallantry, he observes, with which Capt. Smith defended his post for a whole month, under no ordinary circumstances of privation, is highly creditable to him and his party. They were reduced to horse-flesh for food, closely hemmed in by a desperate and vigilant foe, with no less than 20 wounded within his closely confined camp. The relief was effected within the incredibly short space of one month, although the distance to Natal from Cape Town is 1,500 miles, and although Capt. Smith's despatch, announcing his situation, was delayed by having had to pass through hostile hands. Capt. Smith states, that nothing could exceed the patience and cheerfulness of the troops under the privations they suffered, and had it been necessary, they could have held out for a longer period without a murmur. His loss was one serjeant, two privates killed and three wounded; one Cape rifleman and one civilian killed, exclusive of his previous loss formerly detailed. The number of boers who defended the landing and possession of the harbour against the relief attack of the Southampton was 350 men, but their loss has not been ascertained. This intelligence has given unqualified satisfaction, as various discouraging rumours, which we noticed in our last, had prevailed at Cape Town in the early part of the month respecting Capt. Smith and his small detachment of troops, the general notion being that the whole of them were either made prisoners or killed; it was, moreover, doubted whether the experience of Lieut. Colonel Cloete, who was despatched on the same service, was such as could be fully confided in. Subsequently, on the receipt of the above intelligence from the scene of warfare, this gloomy state of the public mind was effectually relieved. The new commander was found to have executed the task assigned him in the most meritorious manner, and with the greatest success. Both officers and men acquitted themselves with admirable gallantry, and the only mistake said to have been committed, was that of undervaluing the strength of the enemy in the first instance, an error often committed by English commanders during the last war. The position of the rebellious boers seems to have been very serious; they persisted in their revolt, and being of course unsupported by any lawful authority, the savage Aborigines threatened to fall upon them for the purposes of plunder. If their revolt continued, little doubt was entertained that they would be exterminated by the natives.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday. — Business has been very heavy during the week, and little improvement took place yesterday. Consols closed at 92¾ to ⅞ for money, 93 (sellers) for the account. New Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Annuities were 100⅞ to 1; India Sock, 249 to 51; India Bonds, 36*s.* to 38*s.* prem.; Exchequer Bills (2*d.*) 49*s.* to 51*s.* prem.; do. (2¼*d.*) 51*s.* to 53*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Arival of her Majesty.—From the late hour of her Majesty's landing on Saturday, we were only enabled to announce her safe arrival in our last. It was generally expected that the Trident would have reached Woolwich on Friday evening: and several persons of rank connected with the Court and Admiralty remained in attendance at the Dockyard during the night. The troops were under arms, and the yard was a scene of bustle and excitement until day-break. As the morning advanced, the Dockyard became crowded with company. The Earl of Haddington, first Lord of the Admiralty, was early in attendance, with the Earl of Jersey, Lord Bloomfield, and several other noblemen and official personages. Shortly after nine the Black Eagle and Rhadamanthus Government-steamers made their appearance, and no long period elapsed before the distant sound of firing gave evidence that the Trident, which had been at anchor off the Nore for four hours and a half, in order to allow the Black Eagle to arrive first with the ladies in waiting, was not far in their wake. The approach of this splendid vessel, and her stately trim, were much more imposing than the scene at her Majesty's departure. A fine easterly breeze was blowing; and from the state of the tide, half-flood, a considerable number of fine large steamers accompanied the Trident on her progress up the river. Three large vessels, in particular, two ships, and a barque, in tow of tug-boats, and gaily dressed with flags, gave an imposing appearance to the fleet; while the steamers around, being all large sea-going boats, formed a much more majestic escort than the flotilla of river craft which accompanied the Royal George to the Nore. At ten o'clock the Trident was opposite the Dockyard, and surrounded with a numerous fleet of boats. An Admiralty barge, steered by Sir Francis Collier, was shortly at the gangway; the accommodation ladder, covered with green cloth, was rigged out, and at half-past ten her Majesty and the Prince landed, amid the cheers of the assembled multitude, and the salutes of the cannon. The royal standard was then struck on board the Trident, and hoisted in the Dockyard; the troops, which were drawn up in double lines, presented arms; and the royal carriage drove rapidly along amid the loud acclamations of the crowd. Her Majesty looked somewhat pale, but was animated and cheerful; she wore a tartan satin dress. The Prince, who was in plain clothes, appeared rather sun-burnt. A numerous party of police patrolled the route taken by Her Majesty, and the utmost excitement prevailed along the whole line. The Royal carriages proceeded through Deptford, Peckham, and over Vauxhall-bridge, through Hyde-park, to the terminus of the Great Western Railway, where Her Majesty arrived at a quarter-past 11. The directors of the Company, to prevent delay, had directed a special train to be in readiness for Her Majesty's use from 7 o'clock on Friday evening; and the principal officers of the Company were kept in attendance during the night. Her Majesty and the Prince were received by Mr. C. Russell, M.P., the Chairman of the Company, and by other officers, and immediately left for Windsor, where they arrived at half-past 12. Previously to Her Majesty's return, the Lord Mayor received a letter from Sir J. Graham in answer to one from his Lordship, requesting to be informed whether it would please the Queen that he should meet Her Majesty, as Conservator of the Thames, on her return to London. It stated that, as the time of Her Majesty's arrival was uncertain, she wished all ceremonies of the conservancy of the river Thames to be dispensed with.

Buckingham Palace.—The works in progress for the erection of a new Conservatory at the Palace have been suspended. The furniture in the state apartments has been covered up, and some of the rooms dismantled, as, according to the present arrangements of the Court, Her Majesty will not come to town until the latter end of January.

Court of Aldermen.—On Thursday a Court was held, avowedly for the purpose of confirming the Sheriff's nomination of Mr. Burdon to the office of keeper of White-cross-street Prison. Mr. Burdon was unanimously approved by the Court, and every member took the opportunity to express their respect for the memory of the late Mr. Barrett, to whose family they wished to vote a letter of condolence. Sir P. Laurie observed that it was most gratifying to find that no demand was made upon the funds of the corporation by the family of the deceased, who was remarkable for high principle and the most active humanity. The matter was referred to a committee. —A long discussion then took place with reference to the ensuing mayoralty. Alderman Thomas Wood, the first candidate in succession for that office, had been accused by the "Mining Journal" of certain suspicious proceedings in connexion with the Talacre Coal Company, which suspicions were, as several members of the Court maintained, confirmed by the Court of Queen's Bench. Alderman Wood offered a full explanation of the circumstances, but several members of the Court expressed dissatisfaction, and said that they would vote against any candidate where the charges were left so doubtful as in the present case. After a long discussion, Sir P. Laurie moved that the Court should go into committee on Saturday or Monday on the subject. Alderman T. Wood approved of the motion, and said he should submit all the papers to the committee. He was determined to have inquiry, and had never refused to give all the information in his power, and never would refuse to answer any questions. The question was then put and negatived, four hands having been held up for it and five against it. The matter remains for future discussion.

Public Meetings.—On Wednesday the first general meeting of the West India Mail Steam-packet Company was held at the London Tavern, and was most numerously attended. Among the parties present were the leading merchants connected with the West India Colonies, Mexico, and the Havannah, and the greatest anxiety appeared to be manifested to see what course the proceedings would take, since the misfortunes which have attended the operations of the company have been a fertile topic of discussion among all engaged in business with those parts. Mr. J. Irving, M.P., was in the chair. The report ran to a great length, and took a general review of the history and proceedings of the Company. It stated that the combination at first acted upon involved a steam service of 684,816 miles in the year, and though it was tried with 14 vessels, yet the directors became satisfied that it could not be performed with certainty without one, if not two, more steam-vessels. The plan now to be employed involves the employment of only 12 steam-vessels, and a steam service of only 392,976 miles in the year. The report described this change as a very important improvement in the position of the Company, the payment from the Government continuing the same; and it expressed the belief of the directors that the contraction of the work will not be attended with a corresponding or any essential diminution of the income from passengers, freight of money, &c., whilst the expense of conducting the same will be reduced. In regard to the financial position of the Company, the report stated that the capital under the charter consists of 15,000 shares of 100*l.* each; 14,840 have been subscribed, and upon which calls amounting to 50*l.* per share have already been made, and the sum of 725,645*l.* has been received, leaving 16,355*l.* in arrear, 9,000*l.* of which is due upon shares which are the subject of litigation. Besides the 725,645*l.* thus actually received from shareholders, the directors have found it necessary to raise by way of loan the further sum of 260,000*l.*; and there still remains to be paid to builders and others about the sum of 20,000*l.*; and they estimate the amount expended in the nature of capital at rather more than 1,000,000*l.* In regard to the actual working of the undertaking from the 1st of January up to the 31st of August in the present year, it appeared that the cost for working for that period amounted to 209,489*l.*, and that the earnings during that time were 214,296*l.*, leaving a balance of only 6,807*l.* towards providing for cost of insurance, wear and tear, and return on capital. It also appeared that the sum expended on account of capital exceeds the amount raised upon the shares by about 275,000*l.*, which latter sum it will be necessary to provide; and it is intended forthwith to make a call of 10*l.* per share, by means of which and by the sale of such of the vessels as will not be required for the reduced service, the directors hope that the undertaking can be satisfactorily carried out without making further calls upon the shareholders. The report concluded by stating, that the expense of working the entire service under the old system would have amounted to upwards of 360,000*l.* per annum, exclusive of insurance, wear and tear, and interest on capital; whilst the charge under the restricted system is estimated at about 235,000*l.* The ultimate income, it is said, must at all times be uncertain; but the directors were of opinion that their receipts from passage-moneys and freight, together with the 240,000*l.* which will be continued to be received from Government, will be adequate for a dividend on the future operations of the Company. After the reading of this report, a long and angry discussion ensued, which ended in a motion for the printing of the report and bye-laws, and the adjournment of the meeting, which was carried on a division by a large majority. During this discussion the chairman admitted, in reply to Dr. Bowring, that the accounts had not been audited, and several proprietors warmly urged the immediate dissolution of the company as the only means of preventing greater misfortunes.

Christ's Hospital.—On Wednesday, being St. Matthew's Day, the annual orations were delivered, in presence of the Lord Mayor and other civic authorities, by the senior scholars of Christ's Hospital, in the great hall of that ancient institution. In the morning, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with the Governors of the several Royal Hospitals in the metropolis, attended Divine service at Christ's Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon, appropriate to the occasion, was preached by the Rev. W. Harrison. At the conclusion of this service, the civic functionaries and Governors repaired to the great hall of the Hospital, where a very crowded assemblage of visitors had already arrived. There was a large attendance also of the metropolitan clergy, and of members of the leading mercantile families of London, who have always exhibited a laudable energy in advancing the interests of an institution which is at once an ornament and an honour to their city. The Latin Oration, on the benefits of the Royal Hospitals, was spoken by Mr. G. E. Pattenden, second Grecian; the English Oration, on the same subject, by Mr. P. H. Hamill, first Grecian; the Greek Oration, on the same subject, by Mr. W. H. Brown, fourth Grecian, Classical Medallist, and "Thompson Exhibitioner;" and the French Oration, on the same subject, by Mr. W. Romanis, third Grecian, and "Times" Scholar; all of whom are proceeding to Cambridge. The Recitations then followed, and passed off in the most satisfactory manner. At the conclusion of the ceremony the usual subscriptions were entered into for the benefit of the scholars proceeding to the University.

The River Navigation.—The harbour-masters have given notice to the captains of steamers, that in future they will only be allowed to run at half-speed in the Upper Pool, and that any violation of this regulation, or racing between rival steamers, will be seriously noticed, and the offenders summoned before the magistrates.

The Markets.—At Guildhall, on Tuesday, a conversation took place between Sir Peter Laurie and Mr. Venables, of Newgate Market, respecting the importation of foreign cattle. Mr. Venables said that the importation was increasing. There were some very fine Spanish cattle in Smithfield market on Monday. The price paid in Spain was very low, and the importers had made a good profit. An importation from Spain had not been expected, on account of the length of the voyage, but they came in good condition for killing. No foreign meat, however, was equal to our own. In regard to the cattle of Belgium and Holland, what had been received from that quarter was certainly very fine, but they put ten beasts to graze on a plot that would be given to three in England. An acre of land would only support one beast and a sheep. Sir P. Laurie asked what reduction had been effected in the price of meat? Mr. Venables replied a halfpenny a pound. Prices, he said, would never rise again above the present level, and it was clear they must go lower in a year or eighteen months. Large quantities of American salt pork were coming in. It was a very superior article, and the sale would be extensive. At the Barnet fair just closed no cattle could be sold but at a reduction of 3l. a head on the last year's prices. On the last day of the fair 22,000 cattle remained unsold, while on the same day of the last year not one head remained unsold as early as 2 o'clock. In regard to the unsold beasts, they would be driven about to other fairs, and sold at the same reduction of 3l. a head. The graziers were suffering now, but ultimately the landlords must bear the loss.

The New French Church.—The French Protestant Church, which has lately been built as a substitute for the one which formerly stood in Threadneedle-street, on the site now occupied by Mr. Moxhay's new building, is nearly completed, and will be opened for divine service in the course of next month. It is built under the powers of the Charter granted by Edward VI. to the French Protestant Consistoire, which commends the order to the care and protection of the Archbishops and Bishops of this realm. The cost incurred in its erection, including site, is estimated at between 7,000*l.* and 8,000*l.*, which has partly been defrayed out of the funds at the disposal of the order for supporting their aged members, and partly out of the compensation made them by the city authorities on the removal of the old church in Threadneedle-street. It is built in the florid Gothic style. M. Martin and another French divine have been appointed to officiate by the Consistoire, in whom the patronage is vested.

Wood Pavement.—A portion of Piccadilly, extending from Albemarle-street to Bolton-street, is now laying with wood pavement, in consequence of which that portion of this extensive thoroughfare has been for some days closed up, and carriages have been compelled to go a long way round. The wood pavement is laid 18 inches lower than the foot pavement, and the carriage way between Bond-street and Albemarle-street has been taken up and relaid on an inclined plane, so as to accord with the height of the wood pavement.

The Registration.—Two cases of some interest connected with the Registration have been brought under the consideration of the Revising Barrister for Marylebone. The first was a question of considerable importance, which will affect the votes of all assessors and collectors of the Income Tax; it was argued on the claim of a Queen's tax collector, and a newly appointed assessor and collector under the Income-tax Act, for a house his own property. Mr. Ivimey, the solicitor of the Marylebone Reform Association, who has objected to the whole of the assessors on the same ground, said the question was whether an assessor under the Income-tax Act is legally qualified to vote, inasmuch as they were employed in the collection of the Income-tax, in receiving the duties on houses, without the protection afforded by the Act of Parliament to assessors and collectors of land-tax. The claimant said the commissioners of income and property were selected from land-tax commissioners exclusively. They consisted of seven persons, and he received his appointment from two of the seven, precisely as he did under the land-tax commissioners. He had no salary whatever as an assessor, but was to receive a poundage as a collector. The Revising Barrister said the point was of course a perfectly new one, and of such importance that he must take time to consider his judgment. In the second case, a tradesman claimed in respect of a house in Wells-street, and was resisted on the ground that he had tendered the payment of his rates in light gold, which the collector had refused to take, and that, therefore, he had not made a good and legal tender within the meaning of the Reform Act. In answer to various questions put to him, the claimant admitted that he had made no offer to the collector to make up any deficiency that might arise in the event of the gold proving to be light. The solicitors on both sides observed, as this case would affect a large number of votes, they were willing to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Court. The Revising Barrister said that, notwithstanding a proclamation had been issued by the Queen with reference to the light coin, still he conceived that a tax-collector had no right to refuse her Majesty's coin. He considered it would be exceedingly hard on the voter that he should lose his vote in consequence of the money tendered being a fraction under the proper weight. He held the tender of light sovereigns to be a perfectly legal tender, and should allow the claim.

City Omnibuses.—Some omnibuses of a novel description have lately been plying between Islington and Chelsea. They are provided with a small brass box on the left side of the door, in which are placed three drums marked with figures; the first with units as far as nine, the second with tens as far as ninety, and the third with hundreds as far as nine hundred. Passengers entering the vehicle press upon some iron rods, similar in their action to the toll-gates on Waterloo-bridge. These rods are connected with a brass tube under the roof, which, acting like a key upon the drums, cause each passenger to mark his number, so that the proprietors are enabled at the end of the day to ascertain how many persons their omnibus has carried, without trusting to the conductors. The rods also serve the purpose of assisting passengers to their seats, and of preventing the liability to accident by the omnibus suddenly moving on. They are about to be started on the Hampstead-road, and to the Bank, and are called by the proprietors "Indicators." By the new Act relating to stage-coaches and omnibuses, which comes into operation on the 3d of October, the average space allotted to each passenger is required to be sixteen inches, measuring in a line lengthways on the front of each seat. Children below five years of age, sitting in the lap, are not to be deemed passengers within the Act. The number of passengers which such carriage is constructed to carry, is required to be legibly painted both inside and outside, for the information of travellers.

The Fire Brigade.—Within the last few days, Mr. Braidwood, the superintendant of the fire brigade, has caused to be distributed to every policeman in the Metropolis and its suburbs, printed instructions for the purpose of preventing the spread of fire on occasion of its outbreak. The instructions contain the situation of the whole of the stations of the fire-engine establishment, where there is constant attendance of engines and firemen night and day. It then proceeds:—"Any police constable who first discovers a fire, without having his attention called to it by any one, is allowed by the establishment a sum not exceeding ten shillings, provided no human lives are lost. Upon a discovery being made, it is exceedingly prudent to prevent the flames from spreading, to keep shut the doors and windows of the premises, after the escape of the inmates, till the engines have arrived, or water is procurable to be thrown on to the fire, as nothing causes it to burn so rapidly as the admission of air."

Deptford.—On Saturday, the Priscilla timber-ship, of Plymouth, was towed up to this dockyard from the Downs, having made her passage across the Atlantic under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. She has been engaged in the timber trade for some time past. It appears that, in shipping her last freight at Quebec, great want of caution must have been observed, for, during the voyage, while under sail on the larboard tack, her cargo shifted, and threw the vessel completely on her beam-ends. The weather was fortunately calm, or the ship must inevitably have been lost. Much skill was necessary in navigating her home, as the result of making any sail after the accident occurred, except under circumstances of the greatest caution, must have been her total loss. Her appearance in passing up the river attracted much attention; the masts, instead of being perpendicular, formed an angle of about 45 deg., and she is still the subject of much observation by all persons passing up and down the pool. An accident of this nature, with a similar result, is of rare occurrence; the loss of timber ships under similar circumstances is notorious, and legislative interference has been frequently suggested as to the mode of loading vessels in the colonies.

Fires.—On Thursday morning, shortly before 1 o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in Whitbread's brewery. The firm have long been in the habit of manufacturing their own gas, and the private watchman observed a strong glare of light through the windows of the building containing the apparatus. The private engines were got out and several others soon arrived, when, a good supply of water being obtained, the progress of the fire was confined to the building. The accident is supposed to have originated through the gasometer having been overcharged; the damage is considerable.

Accidents.—Mr. Hardinge, son of the Right Hon. Sir H. Hardinge, Secretary at War, met with a serious accident on Monday morning. He was on his way to town from the family seat in Kent, and on landing from a steamer at Hungerford, by some means his foot was jammed between the vessel and the pier. The injuries he sustained were very severe, and immediately on being conveyed to the family mansion in Whitehall-gardens, two medical men were called in. It was judged expedient by those gentlemen, in order to obviate fatal consequences, that the affected leg should undergo amputation above the ancle, which operation was performed with every success. —Intelligence has been received in town of an accident to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Vice-president of the Board of Trade. It appears that he was on a visit to Hawarden Castle, and during a shooting excursion on Wednesday, the 14th, whilst in the act of reloading one barrel of his gun, the other by some means was discharged, shattering the fore finger of the left hand to such a degree, that his medical attendants decided upon amputation, which was immediately performed.—The local papers mention a melancholy accident, which has led to the death of the youngest son of the Hon. G. C. Norton, the magistrate of Lambeth-street Police-office. It appears that on Monday week he was riding a small pony, which became unmanageable and ran away with him, at Chapelthorpe, near Wakefield. Before proceeding far he fell from his pony, and on examination his face and arm were slightly grazed. The boy soon recovered his usual spirits, and the wounds appeared to be doing well. On Friday he was sent out as usual; on Saturday symptoms of lock-jaw were visible, and he died on Sunday.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths from all causes registered during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 10, was 864: males, 407; females, 457; weekly average, 1838-39-40-41—males, 467; females, 445. This mortality was distributed over the different districts as follows: South districts, 197; East districts, 194; Central districts, 170; North districts, 167; West districts, 136.

Provincial News.

Manchester.—Accounts were received in town on Saturday of another outbreak at Salford. It appears that on Thursday an attack was made on Messrs. Garstang's factory, in that town, which was at an early hour visited by a large mob of men and women: the hands were turned out, and the windows broken. The mob thence proceeded to the factory of Messrs. Morris, on Oldfield-road, where a number of strangers are employed as weavers instead of the turn-outs. At this place, however, they were repulsed by the hands of Messrs. Morris, who were armed for the purpose of self-defence. The men also took three of the ringleaders into custody, and handed them over to the police. After this the mob held a meeting in the Chartist-room, George-street, when resolutions were come to that they would not resume work until they obtained the wages they had in 1839. In the course of the afternoon reports were received at the Town-hall, Manchester, that mobs were collecting in various parts of the town, particularly in the neighbourhood of the large factories in the Oxford-road, belonging to the Twist Company, Messrs. Birley and Mr. Marsland. A number of windows were broken, and the mob threatened to turn out the hands. On the arrival of the police, it was found that the mob, after breaking the windows, had proceeded towards Gaythorne. The superintendent went in that direction at a rapid pace, and found a mob of from 700 to 1,000 persons on the point of leaving the mill of Messrs. Fernley, having broken about 100 windows. On his making his appearance, the mob turned round, and were requested by a man, who seemed to be the leader, to face the police. They halted, and seeing this, the superintendent hastened to fetch his force. On their appearance the mob fled in all directions, but the leader was chased through various courts and narrow streets, and after a run of twenty minutes was taken into custody and lodged in the New Bailey. In the evening the police succeeded in capturing several other parties known to have taken an active part in the riots. The town continued in a state of great excitement until a late hour of the night. In the neighbourhood of the factories and on the Ashton road large bodies, principally of young females, marched in procession, singing that they would not go to work until they obtained the advance. In the course of Friday meetings of the turn-outs were held in various parts of the town, at which a man named Massay said he had marked several families who had gone to work in the Regent's-road mill. The meetings were, however, dispersed by the police, and several of them, on the remonstrance of Col. Wemyss, separated. In the course of the afternoon a man named Lyons, one of the persons who attempted to turn out the hands at the factory of Messrs. Morris, in Salford, died from the wounds inflicted on him by the hands in the encounter. This affray seems to have produced a considerable degree of exasperation amongst the turn-out power-loom weavers and the Chartists, who plainly asserted that the man was a mere passive spectator, and had met his death by unfair means. The inquest was adjourned to Wednesday; but, in the mean time the coroner issued his warrant for the funeral. This gave rise to another attempt to break the peace, on Monday; and the inhabitants generally were much alarmed for the result. As soon as the coroner issued his warrant to make the friends of the deceased rioter inter the body, the weavers determined to get up a manifestation of strength, by forming a procession with the body to the grave, and the magistrates immediately put forth a proclamation, declaring such processions illegal, and their intention to suppress it if attempted. Notwithstanding this caution an immense number of persons congregated and formed in line after the corpse. They were met by the magistrates and the police, about a quarter of a mile from the place of burial, when they were dispersed, the relatives of the deceased alone being permitted to follow the corpse. In the interior of the burial-ground where the deceased was to be interred, a large concourse of persons was assembled, who behaved with decorum. The Rev. Mr. Schofield, having mounted the monument erected to the memory of the late Mr. Hunt, delivered a funeral oration. The crowd then joined him in singing a hymn, after which the solemnity was concluded. During the time occupied in the funeral service, the mob, which had been cut off from the procession, taking advantage of the absence of the police, who were watching the chapel of Mr. Schofield, repaired to the power-loom mill of Mrs. Ritson, in Canal-street, about a quarter of a mile distant, where they speedily demolished the windows and window-frames with sticks and stones. The whole of the lower part of the windows and frames were smashed, and upwards of 200 panes in the upper story. The mob were off before the arrival of the police. In the course of the evening another mob broke a number of windows in the factory of Messrs. Morland, in Oxford-road, and afterwards escaped with impunity. Nothing has since occurred to excite apprehension, and many weavers have returned to work.

Stockport.—On Monday morning the inhabitants witnessed the novel sight of a general resumption of labour in this town. All the factories are now at work, and nearly with a full complement of hands. In all parts of the town there has existed the most protracted distress and the most prolonged turn-out. It is, therefore, to be hoped that industry will now resume its wonted course, and extend comfort and plenty.

Ashton.—A man named Pilling, the leader of the Chartists of this town, and six or seven of his associates, have been arrested and committed for trial on a charge of conspiracy. They were apprehended at a Chartist meeting in Charlestown, and as Ashton has been considered the centre of the recent outbreak, it is expected that the seizure of the parties under whose directions it was carried into effect, will be productive of the best effect.

Stafford.—Mr. Maule, solicitor of the Treasury, arrived last week in this city, to make arrangements for the special commission, which commences on the 1st of October. According to the arrangements there are to be three courts, over which Mr. Justice Tindal, Mr. Justice Park, and Mr. Sergeant Rolfe, are to preside. The Attorney and Solicitor-General, and Mr. Sergeant Ludlow, Mr. Godson, and three others, are to prosecute for the Crown. Mr. Herbert has received instructions to conduct 30 of the cases, amongst which are those against Mr. O'Neil and Mr. Linney.

Glossop.—The turn-out in this hitherto peaceable vale is not yet at an end: most of the mills are still idle. It will be in the recollection of our readers that Mr. Cooper, an extensive manufacturer in the neighbourhood of this town, had his hands turned out, and his factory stopped, about three weeks ago, and that on the 24th ult. he and two of his sons gave evidence before the magistrates against several of the rioters, who were in consequence committed to Derby gaol for trial. On their way home Mr. Cooper and his friends and two of his sons were attacked by a furious mob, severely beaten, and one of Mr. Cooper's sons left in a field in a state of insensibility. Connected with this attack, a person of the name of Howard, a boy about 18 years old, has been committed by the magistrates to Derby gaol to take his trial for the offence. A respectable looking man, named Koe, has been apprehended on several charge of conspiracy, attending illegal meetings, &c. The evidence established the fact of his attendance at the meetings, which the magistrates declared to be illegal; they committed him for trial, but took bail for his appearance.

Preston.—In obedience to the writ for the Special Commission on the 1st October, the High Sheriff has issued summonses to about 100 jurymen in different parts of Lancashire. On Friday two of the rioters in the tumultuous proceedings on the 12th of August were apprehended, and committed for trial. Along with several others, who are well known, and for whose apprehension warrants have for some time been issued, they had kept out of the way until the restoration of tranquillity emboldened them to return into the town. The prisoners who were wounded in the collision with the troops are still in the House of Correction, and it will be some time before they can leave the institution; but in consequence of their sufferings the Recorder has informed them that although some of them have been recognised as amongst the most active leaders of the mob on the fatal occasion, their prosecution will not be proceeded with.—In connexion with the new military arrangements for the northern districts, Preston is to become the future depôt of a large assemblage of troops. There have hitherto been no barracks in the town; and the troops now there, consisting of about 130 Rifles, are quartered in temporary barracks in a factory in Water-street. A site of 25½ acres on Fulwood-moor, the property of the Duchy of Lancaster, and in the centre of the former race-course, has been selected by Government for the erection of cavalry and infantry barracks capable of containing 2,000 troops. An active correspondence has lately been carried on with the Board of Ordnance, and it is expected daily that estimates for the contracts for the works will be published.—All vestige of the Guild for another twenty years passed away on Friday night, when a tradesman's fancy and dress ball was held at the Guild-rooms in the Corn Exchange, and at which about four hundred persons attended. The total sum received on the occasion of the Guild was about 2,500*l.*, and after the payment of all expenses there will remain a surplus of about 300*l.*, which will be devoted to the public charities of the town. A sum of 50*l.* has been awarded to the different Catholic, and one of 65*l.* to the Protestant schools, being in the proportion of about 3*d.* per head for each scholar, and a large sum will be given to the House of Recovery. The quantity of dresses sent down for the occasion was very great, the stock of one habit dealer weighing upwards of 25 cwt. Notwithstanding the large influx of strangers, the number of robberies was less than usual; the police apprehended forty suspicious characters during the week, who were committed for trial, or held to bail, besides which many others were detected and ordered out of the town. Two females still remain in custody on suspicion of the late Bank note robbery. A strange story has been going the round of the papers, copied from the "Lancaster Guardian," stating that the Duke of Brunswick was arrested here by mistake, on Thursday, as one of the parties implicated in the robbery, and that the Magistrates had made the most ample apologies for their error. The whole statement has been contradicted by Baron Andlar, Equerry to his Highness, as entirely untrue and without foundation, and the Duke has directed legal proceedings to be taken against the parties with whom it originated.

Bolton.—The spinners who gave notice to the masters a fortnight ago that they would cease work unless they obtained advanced wages, turned out on Saturday as they completed their weeks' work. Four hundred spinners, affecting five times that number of other descriptions of hands, turned out. The notices of 64 other spinners will expire this week. This will produce a great amount of distress in the borough, unless steps be taken to bring about an amicable settlement of the dispute.

Brighton.—It is said that her Majesty and Prince Albert intend to honour this town with a visit about the end of October, and to remain at the Pavilion about a month or six weeks. The Inspector of the Household at Brighton, who is the agent for the Lord Chamberlain at the Pavilion, will, it is expected, receive the usual directions from his lordship to prepare the Pavilion for the reception of the Court after the contemplated visit of her Majesty next week to Claremont. The Princess Royal derived much advantage from the air of Brighton at the last visit of the Court, and Prince Albert expressed himself pleased with the place.

Devizes.—The Wiltshire papers mention with great satisfaction the proceedings taken by Mr. Starky, one of the county magistrates, in regard to a woman, named Easter, who was sentenced to death at the last assizes. The case was reported in this Paper at the time, and our readers will remember that she was found guilty of the murder of her child on very slight and contradictory evidence, and to the surprise of the whole court. Mr. Starky, from a conviction of the woman's innocence, prepared a memorial and forwarded it to the Secretary of State, signed by the high sheriff and other gentlemen. Sir J. Graham at first said he saw no reason to go further than to commute the sentence of death to that of transportation for life. The magistrates, however, feeling that if the woman were innocent, she ought to be set at liberty, again communicated with Sir J. Graham, who thereupon had a conference with Mr. Justice Wightman, the judge at the trial, and the result is, that the woman has received a free pardon, and has set out to rejoin her husband.

Dover.—The result of the inquiry into the "cropping case," which has recently made the prison of this town so notorious, has just been published. The inquiry was conducted by Mr. Russell, inspector of prisons, who examined all parties with great fairness, and at the close of the proceedings addressed a few remarks to Messrs. Fitzjames and Gladstone, expressive of his deep regret that they should have been subjected to what certainly appeared to him an undue und unnecessary rigour on the part of the gaoler. He could not, however, discover from the evidence he had taken, any actual malice towards them on the part of the gaoler; and though he chose to strain, as he certainly did, some of his prison regulations to the utmost, instead of using a prudent discretion in carrying them into practice, yet it might certainly be said he had acted within the letter of his instructions, and was, therefore, probably free from the imputation of guilt. At the same time, he observed that the gentlemen themselves ought to have been aware that singing and uproarious conduct of any kind could not for a moment be tolerated in a prison; and that the gaoler, as far as that was concerned, was perfectly right in checking it. Subsequent to Messrs. Fitzjames and Gladstone leaving the room, Mr. Russell had the gaoler and turnkey before him, animadverting in strong terms upon their past conduct, and cautioning them for the future. He likewise called the attention of the magistrates to the revision of their prison rules.

Harwich.—The Shearwater, Government steam-vessel, which left Granton-pier with part of the Royal suite shortly after the Trident, met with an accident during her passage of a very serious character. Shortly after three on Friday morning, when off between Flamborough-head and Shields, she came into collision with a large collier. Her figure-head, a great portion of the cutwater, the bowsprit, and her paddle-box on the larboard side were carried away. The collier was so much damaged that it was not expected she would reach Shields in safety. The Shearwater, instead of proceeding to Woolwich, was obliged to put into this port. Among the members of the Royal household on board, were the Earl of Liverpool and the Earl of Hardwick. An inquiry has been instituted by the Admiralty into all the circumstances of the case.

Liverpool.—The local papers contain long accounts of the depression which the shipping interest, in common with the other great interests connected with trade, is now suffering. Freights from foreign ports, besides being scarce, are lower than they have ever been known before; while at home freights are not only low, but cargoes with difficulty made up. So scarce, indeed, is employment for shipping, even at rates which will scarcely pay freight and charges, that the number of ships laid up in Liverpool alone is beyond all past experience. In most of the docks there are unemployed vessels, and vessels on sale; but the Brunswick-dock, large as it is, has more than half its space occupied by ships of large tonnage, with brooms (the sign of being on sale) at their mast-heads. The west side is wholly filled with tiers of vessels on sale, and on the adjoining quay all traffic has ceased. It is said that one firm alone has from 10,000 to 12,000 tons of shipping thus laid up.—The papers have for some time noticed that large numbers of people who had emigrated to the United States had returned in the ships from New York. They continue to arrive in considerable numbers. The greatest number brought by one ship, up to last week, was 250 by the Hottinguer; but the packet-ship New York has since arrived with upwards of 300, many of whom would have starved from want of provisions had not the captain supplied them out of the ship's stores. Among the passengers were a party of British sailors who had been some years in the American navy, which they left, they say, lest if hostilities should break out between Great Britain and the United States, they might be brought into conflict with their own countrymen.—On Friday morning the most destructive fire that has occurred here for a quarter of a century broke out in the bonded stores in Paisley Street. Fifteen warehouses, filled with colonial produce, were destroyed; and the loss is said to amount to 250,000*l.*

Norwich.—The following are the details of the performance of Spohr's new oratorio, the success of which we briefly announced in our last. The crowd assembled in front of the hall was so great, that within ten minutes of the opening of the doors, every part of the building was completely filled. Before the performance began, Professor Taylor addressed the audience, and said, in the name of the committee, that they had occasion, for the first time, to regret that the size of the hall was insufficient for the company who wished to be present, and that those who found themselves unpleasantly crowded, if they chose to leave the hall, should receive tickets of admission to either of the subsequent performances they might prefer. It has since been announced, that besides the two thousand persons who filled the hall, five hundred at least could not obtain admission. The first part of the day's performances consisted of several fine specimens of church music, beginning with the chorus from Joshua, "Ye Sons of Israel," one of Handel's most sublime efforts. The great object of expectation was, of course, "The Fall of Babylon," the new oratorio by Spohr. Although the elector of Hesse Cassel refused permission to the illustrious composer to superintend the performance of his work, it fortunately happened that this superintendence was committed to able hands; and Spohr's confidence in his friend, Professor Taylor, was amply justified by the result, for a more perfect performance, and a more enthusiastic reception was never witnessed. At its commencement the scene lies on the banks of the Euphrates, near Babylon. A chorus of Jews are bewailing their captivity, and crying to Jehovah for deliverance. The prophet Daniel joins in their prayers and predicts their approaching restoration. The scene changes to the Persian camp; and, amid the most animated strains of martial music, the soldiers of Cyrus invoke the vengeance of Heaven on the criminal and devoted city. Within the city, a Jewish mother is represented watching and weeping over her sleeping child, doomed to a life of bondage in a strange land. Her husband enters, bringing joyful tidings. Their inspired prophet has seen, in a vision, the redemption of the Hebrew race. In the second act, the scene is laid in the banquet-hall, in the palace of Belshazzar. The Assyrian monarch is feasting amid the magnificence of his court, when the joyous strains are interrupted by the murmurs of the Jewish captives. The King addresses them in terms of anger and contempt; and, by way of insult, commands the rich and sacred vessels, which once adorned the Temple, to be brought before him and employed in their unholy festivities. While he is exulting in fancied power and security, the hand-writing appears on the wall. The revellers fly in terror. The King calls for his soothsayers to explain the prodigy; and, on their confessing their inability, Daniel, the Jewish captive, is called for. While he is speaking, the distant march of the Persians is heard, and a soldier, with breathless haste, announces to Belshazzar that the foe is upon him. Cyrus, by turning the course of the Euphrates, has been enabled to enter the city; the Babylonian empire is destroyed; and the deliverance of the chosen people is celebrated in songs of pious rejoicing. The music was characterised by all the peculiarities of the composer's manner, and is described as the greatest effort of his genius. The performance is admitted to be faultless, and the complete success of the oratorio will no doubt console Spohr for having been deprived of the gratification of witnessing its triumph. On Friday Professor Taylor's version of Handel's *Samson Agonistes* was presented., The first object of the Professor in this new arrangement was to restore, as far as possible, the text of the *Samson Agonistes*, substituting the language of Milton for that of the mere versifier who had converted the magnificent work of the poet into the miserable libretto, which has so long interfered with the success of Handel's music. This could not be completely done; for in many instances it was necessary to retain the inferior words for the sake of the music, from which they could not be separated. The position of scenes and incidents is changed, and those parts which are unworthy of the greatness of the subject are expunged, while their places are occupied by loftier matter; the additions are made from the poetry of Milton as well as from the music of Handel. Several of the most beautiful songs have been selected from Handel's forgotten Italian operas, and the additional choruses have been taken from such of his oratorios as are never performed entire. Some of the additional pieces exist only in manuscript. *Samson*, as thus reconstructed, is a regular, consistent, and interesting drama; and, in every part of it, the union of poetry and music is complete. The performance was one of a most extraordinary character, and will long live in the memories of those who were so fortunate as to witness it. The oratorio was given with an earnestness and expression which appealed irresistibly to the heart. Every feeling had its just developement, whether the pathos of distress, the prayer of faith, the wail of misery and death, the anticipations of celestial happiness, each and all were depicted with a truth and intensity which left nothing to desire. The music and the expression of it were unparalleled in grandeur and sublimity. The personages of the drama were represented by Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Balfe, Mr. Bradbury, Miss Hawes, Madame Caradori Allan, and Miss Rainforth. It is unnecessary to add that the success of Mr. Taylor's attempt was most complete. The whole festival is described by the *Morning Chronicle* as a triumph; the triumph of zeal, energy, and judgment on the part of the conductor—of ready co-operation on the part of the committee—and of astonishing ability on the part of the performers. It has placed the Norwich Festival on a firmer basis than ever, and enabled it to continue, with increased spirit, its inestimable services to the cause of music." From a statement in the *Norwich Mercury*, of the attendance at this festival as compared with that of 1839, it appears that, in 1839, the number of persons in the patron's gallery at all the performances was 852, and in the body of the hall 5,365—total, 6,217; in 1842, the number in the patrons' gallery was 949, and in the body of the hall 6,370—total, 7,319; exhibiting an increase of receipts amounting to nearly 700*l.* above the festival of 1839.

Portsmouth.—On Sunday afternoon the Archduke Frederick of Austria landed at this Dock-yard from the Austrian frigate Bellona, of which His Imperial Highness is in command, and which arrived at Spithead on the previous evening. As the barge which conveyed his Highness to the shore passed the Parade Battery, the guns of the fort fired a Royal salute, and, as soon as it entered the harbour, the men-of-war manned their yards and saluted. The Admiral Superintendent Parker, with the captains and commanders of the different ships in commission here, were at the Queen's Stairs to receive him with a guard of honour. The men who formed this guard were of the Royal Marines, and the majority of them had been in Syria, and were decorated with the Turkish medal. The selection of these men was in compliment to his Highness, who was also engaged with our fleet on the coast of Syria, in command of an Austrian ship of war. Commodore Sir C. Napier accompanied the Prince on shore, having gone on board the frigate in the forenoon.

His Highness, upon landing, was conducted to the Admiral's house, where he remained a short time, and then re-embarked for the purpose of paying a visit to the Lieut.-Governor, Sir H. Pakenham. As the barge repassed the St. Vincent and Victory, these ships manned their yards. His Imperial Highness proceeded to London on Monday by railway, on a visit to Her Majesty. One of the carriages used for the conveyance of the Royal Family was sent down to Gosport by the Directors of the South Western Railway, to convey him to the metropolis. The Bellona will be brought into the harbour, and taken into dock to have some repairs, during the absence of the Archduke.—On Thursday, the imposing ceremony of presenting new colours to the 16th Regiment took place on Southsea-common, in the presence of a large assemblage of persons, who had come from all parts of the county to witness it. They were presented by Lady Pakenham after the observance of the usual forms.

Railways.—The traffic of the principal railway companies for the past week presents the following returns:—Brighton, 4,228*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 4,884*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,772*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 3,339*l.*; Great North of England, 1,291*l.*; South-Western, 6,712*l.*; Birmingham, 16,253*l.*; Eastern Counties, 1,058*l.*; Great Western, 13,999*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,503*l.*; Blackwall, 1,042*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,903*l.*; North Midland, 4,862*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,881*l.*; Greenwich, 752*l.*; Croydon, 373*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,316*l.*—In railway affairs there is little to notice this week, as the autumnal meetings are now over. At the half-yearly meeting of the Ulster Company, the receipts for the half-year, from 1st March to 31st August, were stated at 10,344*l.*, and the expense of working the line 5,531*l.*, (about 50 per cent.,) leaving a balance of 4,817*l.*, out of which a dividend of 9*s.* per share was declared, leaving 88*l.* to be added to the reserve fund. The total amount already expended in the works and providing stock is 314,300*l.*

IRELAND.

Dublin.—There is little in the Dublin papers but the expected struggle between Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Smith for the representation of the University. As Mr. Hamilton comes forward expressly in opposition to the national system of education and the Maynooth grant, some interest has been excited in political circles by the recent charge of the Primate at his annual visitation at Armagh. His Grace, who is well known to be opposed to the national system, informed his clergy that he had received an assurance from Government that the subject of education should be taken into their consideration before the next session of Parliament, and that, in the course of the session, some measure would most likely be introduced to remedy the existing system.—A similar expectation was held out to the clergy of Ossory and Ferns by the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien in his visitation address.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday; the proceedings consisted merely of reports from the repeal missionaries in the provinces; the amount of rent for the week was 53*l.*

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The following particulars of her Majesty's embarkation will complete our account of the royal progress in Scotland. As we announced last week, the Queen and Prince Albert embarked at Granton Pier on Thursday. Owing to a circular having been issued by the Lord Provost, the public were made fully acquainted with the details respecting the embarkation, and consequently there was no disappointment, as on the occasion of the landing. As early as seven o'clock hundreds were making their way to the vicinity of the pier, and the whole line of road was densely thronged. The royal procession entered the city by Preston-street, shortly before nine. From thence the route was by the South and North Bridges, where barricades were erected to prevent the pressure from the crowd. On her Majesty's passing across High-street to the North Bridge, a salute of 21 guns was fired from the Castle heights, and, as the crowd had greatly increased, the pace of the horses was slackened. The slopes on the side of the Queensferry-road were covered by thousands of persons. At half-past nine the royal carriage arrived at the pier amidst the long-protracted cheers of the multitude congregated in all directions and places that could command even a glimpse of the pier and the Frith. Her Majesty walked down the platform leaning on the Duke of Buccleuch. Prince Albert gave his arm to the Duchess, who accompanied them in the carriage, and they proceeded through the line of Archers amidst the cheers of the people to the vessel. The Earls of Liverpool and Morton, and several of the Royal suite followed. At the foot of the gangway stood Sir Edward Brace, with Captain Bullock and Commander Crouch on his right and left; the other officers of the vessel were stationed on the larboard side of the deck. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence received her Majesty and the Prince on board, and the Admiral and his officers saluted her Majesty in the usual form, all which was graciously acknowledged. Sir Neil Douglas, Mr. Sheriff Speirs, Sir Philip Durham, and Mr. R. W. Hamilton, were also on deck. The cheering was now deafening, during which her Majesty stood conversing with Admiral Brace and those immediately around. The Queen and Prince Albert were then conducted into the saloon, and in a few minutes afterwards re-appeared on deck, when her Majesty expressed herself highly gratified with the accommodation provided. The band of the Enniskillens repeated the national anthem at this moment. Her Majesty then proceeded to take leave of her noble host and hostess, and other distinguished individuals, cordially shaking the Duke of Buccleuch by the hand, and saluting the Duchess, the Countess of Cawdor, Lady Mary Campbell, and Lady John Scott. The Trident had the Royal standard flying at her main, the Admiralty flag at the fore, and the flag of Admiral Sir E. Brace at the mizen. At half-past nine the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Earl of Morton, Viscount and Lady Emlyn, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, the Earl and Countess of Cawdor, Lord and Lady John Scott, Sir Philip Durham, and others, came on shore. As the vessel was getting under weigh, her Majesty stood for some time on the quarter-deck, no one being immediately around her, and surveyed the scene with a most lively expression of countenance. Every one was delighted, and the whole spectacle was animating and imposing in the extreme. The Prince then joined her Majesty, calling her attention to the seaward prospect; and the Admiral and his officers having taken their respective stations, the vessel got under weigh. The Queen and Prince came close to the starboard quarter, and with much earnestness acknowledged the cheers of the thousands on the pier and in the steamers and other vessels around, who lingered in their places watching the progress of the noble vessel as it advanced down the Frith. The Trident, in passing the sloops of war and the yacht, was received with a Royal salute. As she moved down the Firth, she took the lead of all the other vessels. Nothing could surpass the animating scene. Crafts of every kind were afloat, gaily decorated with flags. The spectacle will long be remembered by the thousands who were present, and is described as the most imposing sight connected with her Majesty's visit to Edinburgh. A day or two before the embarkation, the Lord Provost and a deputation of the corporation presented the freedom of the city to Prince Albert, Sir R. Peel, Lord Aberdeen, and the Duke of Buccleuch. The burgess ticket of the Prince stated that the freedom was presented—"In testimony of the respect entertained by the magistrates and council for the public and private virtues by which his Royal Highness adorns his exalted station." That presented to the Duke of Buccleuch expressed "the sense entertained by the citizens of Edinburgh of the virtues which adorn his high rank—the patriotic improvements he has accomplished—and the manner in which his Grace has discharged the duty of host of her Majesty the Queen on her visit to this metropolis." Those to Sir R. Peel and Lord Aberdeen expressed their sense of the manner in which they had discharged their duty as Ministers of the Crown, in their attendance on her Majesty during her visit to Scotland. Previously to her Majesty's departure, Lord Aberdeen addressed the following letter to the Lord Advocate:—"My Lord—I have received the Queen's commands to signify her Majesty's most gracious approbation of all the arrangements made for her reception, and that of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in Scotland. I am to request that your lordship will communicate to the sheriffs and magistracy of the different counties through which her Majesty has passed, the sense entertained of the judicious measures adopted by them for the preservation of order and regularity during the progress of her Majesty in this portion of her dominions. The Queen will leave Scotland with a feeling of regret that her visit on the present occasion could not be further prolonged. Her Majesty fully expected to witness the loyalty and attachment of her Scottish subjects; but the devotion and enthusiasm evinced in every quarter, and by all ranks, have produced an impression on the mind of her Majesty which can never be effaced."—It is said that her Majesty and Prince Albert contemplate an annual visit to Scotland, not merely for personal gratification, but for the health of her illustrious children; and that Craigmillar Castle, the property of Mr. L. Glenour of Inch, will be fitted up for her Majesty's accommodation.

Drummond Castle.—The accounts received since our last describe the success of Prince Albert in his sport in Glenartney Forest. It seems that his Royal Highness "stalked" the deer in the ordinary way. He walked admirably and with much spirit. There was no attempt to drive the deer for him. He did not succeed in getting near a herd, and did not obtain what could be termed a good shot once in the day. It is a proof, therefore, of his skill as a marksman, that he killed a stag and two hinds, which were secured, and wounded two or three more, which may probably be recovered. He was attended by Lord Willoughby d'Eresby and Mr. Campbell, of Monzie, whose experience in the sport was of much service to the Prince. Lord Willoughby d'Eresby's forester and his Royal Highness's yager accompanied the party. The Prince was engaged in the forest several hours. His success at Taymouth on the 9th inst. has been already before our readers. It appears that the spoils are to be preserved as relics of the event, and that the Marquis of Breadalbane has forwarded a capercailzie, a blackcock, three red grouse, and three hares, shot by the Prince on the braes of Taymouth, to Edinburgh, to be stuffed. The capercailzie is said to be a remarkably fine specimen of that rare bird.

THEATRICALS.

Haymarket.—A new piece called "Alma Mater, or a School for Coquettes," called a comedy in the bills after the modern fashion, was brought out on Monday with the most extraordinary success. The audience literally roared their applause—they shouted at every fall of the curtain, they shouted when the piece was announced for repetition, and at the close they repeated their shouts for the appearance of the author. Had the piece been one of the highest productions of dramatic genius, the success could not have been more distinguished. Notwithstanding this success, it displayed no inventive power; but, on the contrary, is a resuscitation of characters which have become so familiar to the stage, that every one was an old acquaintance. The plot seemed secondary to the main object of raising a laugh by extravagant incidents and smartness of dialogue, and was consequently of a very meagre character. An uncle has two nephews, the one all study, and the other all idleness; he is also guardian to a widow and her two children, a girl and a boy, with the first of whom both his nephews are in love, while he himself has formerly been in love with, but now hates, the widow. The scene is laid at Oxford. The scamp marries the girl, and the student becomes, according to the comedy, a wrangler. The widow entraps the uncle. An Irish Major in "her Majesty's heavies" philosophises on duelling; a swindler, who makes love both to the widow and her daughter, is discovered before he has accomplished any of his schemes; and a college Dean makes his appearance in a character which no University ever witnessed within the memory of man. There were of course the frolics of under graduates at Oxford, Champagne suppers, hooting the bull-dogs, and brow-beating the Dean! The young lady ill-treats her lover, and bids him make love to her mamma, which he obeys to her great indignation; and the whole concludes with the honour of wrangler being conferred upon a gentleman who was insensible from champagne the night before, and a resolution against matrimony of 20 years' standing being broken in the person of *Sir Samuel Sarcasm* (Mr. Farren) by a single glance from the *Widow Venture*. The proprieties of the piece may be imagined by the wranglership obtained at Oxford, by the matriculation of a three years' man, and by the appearance of the collegian's sister at the student's supper. In this and other respects the piece, in spite of the laughter it provoked, has no heart, and never passes beneath the surface of the society it professes to represent. The manager, however, had brought out the piece with all the appliances of capital scenery; the audience were too much delighted to criticise the means by which they were pleased, and the play was announced for repetition amidst a vehemence of applause which could hardly have been surpassed if the piece had been a work of the very highest class.

Miscellaneous.

The Antarctic Expedition.—The *Guernsey Star* of Sept. 15, contains the following account of this expedition, which may interest our readers:—"The Alarm, Capt. Stewart, left Guernsey last year for the Falkland Islands, and departed from thence at the end of May last for Buenos Ayres. A gentleman of Guernsey having received a letter by her, giving some account of Capt. Ross and the vessels under him, engaged in a scientific voyage of discovery towards the Antarctic Pole, has favoured us with the following extract:—"Capt. Ross and the Antarctic expedition are now here. The Erebus and Terror came in contact, on endeavouring to escape an iceberg, in the seas of the Southern Pole. The expedition will positively be here for five or six months, to repair the vessels and to make observations. Capt. Ross has erected an observatory at the old French fort built by Bougainville. A most interesting series of observations are carrying on, which will greatly interest the scientific world. Those upon the pendulum are noted every quarter of an hour. Astronomical observations are also carefully made by the officers. Thermometers are placed both above the ground and under it; mine, with my barometers, are now doing duty with the rest, and have the honour to be registered also. The anemometers, showing the direction and force of the winds, will add much to the valuable information afforded by Capt. Sullivan, R.N., respecting these islands. Pluviameters are also carefully registered, and we are now about the end of your Guernsey November. A tide-gauge is by the jetty, and an excellent magnetic observatory, where the dip, intensity, and variation of the needle are carefully registered by able observers. The officers relieve each other in regular watches on these duties; and I never met with such devotees of science. You would be delighted to see Capt. Ross's little hammock swinging close to his darling pendulum, and a large hole in the thin partition, that he may see it any moment; and Capt. Crozier's hammock is close alongside of it. The floor of this room is mother earth, from our want of timber. Capt. Ross has been so kind, at my request, as to add to these observations another series, to ascertain the rate of evaporation in these islands; and Hooker, the botanist, is also so good as to draw up a report on the grasses, the prevailing gramineæ being considered as unknown in Europe. The splendid tussack grass is the gold and glory of these islands. It will, I hope, yet make the fortune of Orkney and Irish landowners of peat bogs. Every animal here feeds upon it with avidity, and fattens in a short time. It may be planted and cut like the guinea grass of the West Indies. The blades are about six feet long, and from 200 to 300 shoots spring from one plant. I have proved, by several experiments, that one man can cut 100 bundles in a day; and that a horse will greedily devour five of these in the same time. Indeed, so fond of it are both horses and cows, that they will eat the dry tussack thatch from the roofs of the houses in preference to good grass. About four inches of the root eats like the mountain cabbage. It loves a rank, wet, peat bog, with the sea-spray over it. Indeed, when the sea beats with the greatest violence, and the sea-spray is carried furthest, then the tussack-grass thrives best on the soil it loves. All the smaller islands here, though some of them are as large as Guernsey, are covered with tussack, which is nutritious all the year. The whole of the gentlemen on the expedition are delighted with the Falkland Islands, and express themselves as being more pleased with them than even with New Zealand. Some think them in every way better for colonization, even with the drawback of wanting timber trees there. When the observations made during their voyage are published, you will be surprised at their favourable account of the climate.

In addition to all these scientific observations, the surveying department is exploring and examining different harbours, sites for different objects in a new settlement, &c. The botanist and I started from Port William, where I had been eight days, at seven o'clock in this winter morning, and on foot; arrived at Government House by four o'clock in the afternoon, examining the country we travelled over, where there is a good deal of mossy bog. No one has done this before in one day during the winter, yet the distance as the crow flies is not far. I have tamed a guanacoe from Patagonia. He lies down before the fire, with his head on my knee like a dog, though he is now as tall as a donkey. I hope to get more in the Falkland Islands. They browse on the poorest land, and their flesh is like venison. Their wool is thick, but I fear not so valuable as that of the alpaca. The monkey from the Cape de Verds has hitherto kept his health, and is quite lively. I hope soon to give a favourable account of my adding to our domestic breed of animals the valuable fur seal. In going from Fort Sussex to Mount Osborne I passed several herds of wild cattle. The day was most beautiful, and so clear that I saw from Cape Dolphin to Cape Carysford, all over Berkley Sound. Lively Island appeared at our feet. The potatoes came here in beautiful order by the Alarm, from Guernsey. The onions, I fear, were packed in the sea-sand, as I lost them, and the plants, fruit-trees, &c. The fruit-trees should have been packed in moss, and pressed down in it."

The Aroostook Mountains.—This important tract of country, which has just been ceded to Great Britain, has been examined by some of our eminent geologists. Dr. Jackson, the geologist of Maine, gives an interesting account of his examination of the mountain region of the disputed territory near the Penobscot Forks, which gives a graphic feature of that part of the country, and makes it one of the most sublime and imposing formations. Mountain Katahdin is a lofty precipitous cone of pure granite, whose treeless summit—having no vegetable growth but a few bushes of the mountain cranberry and spicy blueberries—was attained with great labour, by clambering almost perpendicular crags. It was ascertained to be 5,300 feet elevation, the highest in Maine. What is remarkable is, that in this granite formation was found diluvial limestone, with shell impressions, showing the sea had been there; and in the same region limestone with scoriaceous trap melted and imbricated into its seams in an elegant manner; showing, also, that volcanic action had been at work. From one high mountain, the Sugar Loaf Cone, he saw around him no less than 50 lofty peaks, and 17 mountain lakes, cascades of 200 feet fall, &c. Why, this Aroostook country must hereafter be called the Alpine Regions of Maine!—*New York Herald.*

SPORTING.

Doncaster Races.—The particulars of the race for the *Gold Cup* of 300 sovs. on Thursday, of which we gave the results in our last, as received by the express of that morning, present little room for comment. The betting was 7 to 4 on Beeswing, 3 to 1 agst Charles XII., 7 to 1 agst Attila, and 12 to 1 agst The Shadow. The race may be described in two lines. Beeswing took the lead at starting, was never approached within two lengths, and won in the very commonest of canters; The Shadow was second at the stand, where Charles XII. passed her; Attila was several lengths in the rear from the start to the finish.

Friday.—The racing commenced at an early hour, and was brought to a conclusion in time to permit the vistors to reach the trains at Swinton and Masborough. The attendance was unusually large for the last day, and the sport (made the more interesting by the defeat of Blue Bonnet), was excellent. It commenced with—*The Scarborough Stakes* of 30 sovs. each. One mile. (9 Subs.)—Won by Sir C. Monck's Brother to Garland (Lye): beating Mr. Clark's Master Thomas and Mr. Ramshay's Moss Trooper. The favourite made all the running, and won easy by a length. The third was beaten nearly two lengths.

The Park Hill Stakes of 50 sovs. each. The second receives 100*l.* out of the stakes. St. Leger course. (29 Subs).—Won by Colonel Cradock's Sally (Templeman), beating Lord Eglinton's Blue Bonnet, Lord Chesterfield's Dilbar, Lord G. Bentinck's Firebrand, Sir R. Bulkeley's f by Bay Middleton. Betting—The betting open at 2 to 1 on Blue Bonnet; but on her taking her canter before starting it was obvious that she was not "fit," that the field immediately obtained the call at 5 to 4; Sally, who was very much fancied, rising to 6 and 7 to 4: Blue Bonnet, however, came again, and at the close it was 5 to 4 on her, 9 to 4 agst Sally, 5 to 1 agst Dilbar, and 10 to 1 agst each of the others. Sir R. Bulkeley's mare was restive at the post, and caused three false starts; at the fourth attempt she was led up, and they got off well. Firebrand made play at a moderate pace to the Red House, where she gave up, and Blue Bonnet went on with the running, Sally waiting on her; at the distance the latter challenged, got her head in front of the stand, and, after a long set-to, won by a neck. Dilbar was a bad third.

The Innkeepers' Plate of 100*l.*, added to a Sweepstakes of 15 sov. each, 10ft., for all horses but two-yr-olds. Red House in. (12 Subs.)—Won by Mr. H. Stebbing's ch. c. Edmond (G. Francis); beating Mr. F. Walker's Billingham Lass. The following also started, but were not placed:—Mr. Dawson's Our Nell; Sir R. Bulkeley's Cerito; Lord Milton's L'Uccello; Mr. Clark's William le Gros; Mr. Peck's Paragon: Mr. Price's Marion; Lord G. Bentinck's Yorkshire Lady. Billingham Lass made the running to the distance, where Edmond challenged, and, after a fine race, won by a neck. Marion was a good third.

The Town Plate of 100*l.*, the second to receive 48 guineas. Heats, 2 miles.—Won by Mr. Goodman's The Shadow (Rogers); beating General Sharp's Lara, and Captain Harcourt's Arnagill. Betting—5 to 2 on The Shadow, who won both heats in a canter. This was the last race of this well-arranged and successful meeting.

Improvement of the Races.—The committee of the Town Council, consisting of Mr. T. Johnson the Mayor, Sir Isaac Worley, and Councillors Moray and Webb, with Mr. Mason the town clerk, had an interview in the morning with the noblemen and gentlemen of the Doncaster Racing Club, consisting of Lord Chesterfield (in the chair), the Marquis of Normanby, Lord Kelburne, Colonel Peel, Colonel Cradock, Sir W. B. Cooke, &c. On the committee being introduced, Lord Chesterfield rose and expressed the thanks of himself and noblemen and others, supporters of the Doncaster races, for the liberal subscription of 1,000*l.*, guaranteed by the corporation for 1843; and, on behalf of himself and friends, expressed their determination to do everything in their power to render the races as effective and attractive as possible. The noblemen present would take into consideration the means of providing for certain incidental expenses attendant on the races, and thus relieve the corporation from certain payments; but inasmuch as some of the stakes were now subscribed to, many of such expenses could not be provided for altogether prior to the races of 1844. The suggestions of the Town Council were exceedingly proper for the consideration of the gentlemen of the racing club, who would deliberate on them at a future meeting of the club, when more members would be present, and would inform the town clerk of the result. At a subsequent meeting Mr. Clarke was re-appointed judge, and Mr. Martin clerk of the course, and the Earl of Eglinton consented to act as one of the Stewards. It is said to be in contemplation to run the Yorkshire Handicap on Wednesday instead of Monday.

Law.

Cr[illegible]minal C[illegible]rt.—The Sessions for the present quarter commenced on Monday, but the early trials presented little public interest. The Court was occupied on Monday and Tuesday with the trial of *Percival Hamilton Chamberlayne, Geo. Fuller, Jane Sophia Matilda Fuller*, and *William Napier Reeve*, on a charge of conspiring together to convict Thomas Alley Jones of a felony. The prosecutor was, at the last session, tried and acquitted on a charge of stealing a pair of snuffers and tray, and other trifling articles, the property of a bankrupt named Fuller. The evidence was very lengthy, but altogether of mere personal interest, and the case ended on Tuesday night, at twelve o'clock, in the conviction of Percival Hamilton Chamberlayne and George Fuller, and the acquittal of the other prisoners. The sentence was deferred.

Post-office Forgery.—James Samuel Brown, late a clerk in the General Post-office, was indicted for feloniously forging and counterfeiting certain orders for the payment of money. The Attorney-General having stated the nature of the evidence against the prisoner, called the following witnesses: Mrs Blundell deposed that her husband keeps the post-office at Camberwell, and she proved that she paid eight money-orders upon a letter of advice, which purported to come from Sittingbourne in Kent. Robert Poulten deposed that on the 24th of August he drove the prisoner about the town; and, among other places they called at, was the post-office at Camberwell. The prisoner had a cash-box with him, and when he left him he gave him a shilling out of it, and witness then saw that there was a great quantity of gold in the cash-box. The money-orders were then produced, and they were all proved to be forgeries; and they appeared to be in the prisoner's handwriting. On the day the money was obtained it was proved that the prisoner had asked and obtained leave of absence from the Post-office. This was the case for the prosecution. Mr. Phillips addressed the jury, and said he should not attempt to contradict the evidence adduced for the prosecution, and he would at once inform the jury that the defence he was instructed to make was, that the prisoner was of unsound mind, and incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong. He should produce testimony to that effect, and when the jury had heard the facts the witnesses he was about to call would depose to, he had no doubt they would say by their verdict that the prisoner was not accountable for his acts at the time he committed the offence imputed to him. Witnesses were called who proved that about 12 years ago the prisoner received an injury on the head, and since that time his conduct had been very eccentric, and frequently productive of severe personal injury to himself. Dr. Sutherland, Dr. Philip, and Mr. M'Murdo, the surgeon of Newgate, were next examined, and they all expressed their opinion that the prisoner was decidedly of unsound mind. Mr. M'Murdo, on being questioned by Sir F. Pollock, said that he had been thirteen years surgeon to the gaol, and had frequently opportunities of seeing prisoners who simulated insanity, and he was quite sure that was not the case with the prisoner. Mr. Justice Wightman said the question the jury would have to decide was, whether at the time the prisoner committed the offence he was in a condition of mind to distinguish between right and wrong. The medical testimony appeared to be very strong upon the subject. The Attorney-General said he, of course, had no other desire than to perform his duty to the public. A defence of this kind ought to be closely inquired into; but, at the same time, when it was made out satisfactorily, it was clear that a prisoner ought to have the advantage of it, and that he ought not to be convicted of an offence of the commission of which he was unconscious. Mr. Justice Wightman having briefly addressed the jury, they immediately returned a verdict acquitting the prisoner on the ground of insanity, and he was ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

MARK LANE, Friday, Sept. 23.—On Monday a large proportion of the supply of English Wheat was left unsold, which has since been disposed of at rather declining prices. Foreign is offering on the terms realised on Monday, but scarcely any transactions have taken place. Two or three Cargoes of Mediterranean Wheat have been sold for exportation. The demand increases for fine Malting Barley beyond the supply, and is improving in value. Peas and Beans are unaltered. Fine English and Foreign Oats are rather dearer, whilst Irish are cheaper.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.

		s. s.		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	45 to 57	Red	50 to 52		
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		— to —	White	— to —		
Barley	Malting and distilling	21 to 31	Grind.	22 to 28		
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	13 to 23	Feed	14 to 22		
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	— to —	Potato	15 to 23		
—— Irish	Feed	6 to 18	Potato	14 to 22		
Rye		— to —				
Beans, Mazagan, old and new		27 to 31	Tick	30 to 33	Harrow	31 to 34
—— Pigeon, Heligoland		31 to 34	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White		31 to 37	Maple	28 to 33	Grey	26 to 20

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
August 12	58 11	27 6	20 2	35 6	34 1	34 7
— 19	56 5	26 9	19 5	32 9	33 8	33 11
— 26	55 0	27 8	18 7	31 6	33 11	32 6
Sept. 2	53 8	27 2	18 9	31 5	33 1	32 5
— 9	51 6	27 2	18 6	29 4	33 5	33 6
— 16	52 8	27 2	17 8	29 10	32 10	32 11
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	54 7	27 2	18 10	31 9	33 6	33 4
Duties	18 0	9 0	8 0	10 6	9 6	9 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.		Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English	4987 Sks.	— Brls.	2703	978	4727	1810	91	901	391
Irish	41 ,,	— ,,	—	—	40	4445	—	—	—
Foreign	— ,,	5331 ,,	17354	—	—	5849	420	3315	327

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENT.—H. T. Harrison, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden, hotel keeper.

BANKRUPTS.—E. H. Labatt, Mincing-lane, merchant—J. Bromley, Knottingley, Yorkshire, vessel owner—J. Jenkins, Cardiff, draper—J. Spence, Alford, Lincolnshire, gas manufacturer—H. Adams, Totnes, Devonshire, merchant—G. Olden, Salisbury, grocer—J. E. Beerbohm, and W. E. Slaughter, Fenchurch-street, merchants—W. Chapman and C. M. Woodyer, Wapping, coal merchants—W. Brocksopp, High-street, Southwark, grocer—J. Reid, King William-street, City, chemist and druggist—J. J. Iselin, St. Bennet's-place, Gracechurch-street, merchant—J. Thompson, Oxford-street, London, dealer in paper hangings—W. H. Parkes, Birmingham, hosier—S. Chew, Clipston, Northamptonshire, flour and malt dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Lunn, Edinburgh, builder—J. Robertson and Co., Alva, manufacturers—P. Robertson, Edinburgh, tailor—J. Thomson, Annan, draper—G. Wauchope, Edinburgh, ivory turner.

BIRTHS.—On the 20th inst., at Cheltenham, the lady of Pio Cianchettini, the composer, of a son—On the 13th inst., at Carrigaholt Castle, county Clare, the lady of H. S. Burton, Esq., of a son—On the 20th inst., at No. 3, Lower Eccleston-street, the lady of W. G. Rose, Esq., of a son—On the 16th inst., the lady of G. Worth, Esq., Montagu-street, Portman-square, of a son—On the 18th inst., at Edinburgh, the lady of Major Black, 53rd Regiment, of a daughter—On the 5th inst., at Florence, the lady of J. N. Tyndale, Esq., of Blandford-square, London, of a son—On the 13th inst., at Paris, the lady of G. Graham, Esq., of Drynie, of a son—On the 20th inst., the wife of J. Shephard, Esq., of a son—On the 16th inst., Mrs. John J. Osborn, 25, Ely-place, of a son—On the 21st inst., at Hadley, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. T. H. Winbolt, of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 21st inst., at Paddington Old Church, P. Burrowes, Esq., surgeon, second son of the late T. F. Burrowes, Esq., of Demerara, to Amelia Seymour, eldest daughter of F. Alven, Esq., of 32, Great Ormond-street, Queen-square—On the 21st inst., at St. Nicholas Church, Brighton, T. G. Vernon, Esq., of Tewkesbury, to Euphemia Harriet, second daughter of Sir R. Graham, Bart., of Esk, Cumberland—On the 20th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Egerton Leigh, of the Queen's Dragoons, to Lydia, daughter of J. S. Wright, Esq., of Rempstone Hall, Notts—On the 20th inst., at St. Matthew's, Brixton, J. R. Barrett, of Copthall-court, Esq., to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of George G. Barton, of Raleigh-lodge, Brixton-hill, Esq.—On the 22d inst., at North Cray Church, William, third son of J. Angerstein, Esq., to Mary Ann, only child of the late W. Nettleship, Esq.

DIED.—On the 18th inst., at Ealing, Sophia Amelia, the wife of Wm. T. Rogers, Esq., aged 32—Lately, at Boulogne, Sir W. Ouseley, brother to Sir G. Ouseley, Bart., and son of R. Ouseley, Esq., of Limerick—On the 1st of July, at sea, on board the Scotia, the Rev. Jas. J. Tucker, Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment—On the 17th inst., at her residence, Gosmore, near Hitchin, aged 80, Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Rev. T. Dove—On the 19th inst., at 30, Duke-street, St. James's, Capt. E. R. Sibly, R.N.—On the 17th inst., in Great Cumberland-street, Lady Ormsby Rebow, wife of J. G. Rebow, Esq., and only child of General Slater Rebow, of Wivenhoe-park, Essex, aged 38—On the 18th of July, at Rio de Janeiro, David Stevenson, Esq.—On the 19th inst., at Fell Heill, near Ripley, Surrey, Caroline Easter, wife of J. A. Thrupp, Esq., of Spanish-place.

TO FLORISTS AND GARDENERS.

TO BE LET on LEASE, a small NURSERY, of about half an acre of Land, with Dwelling-house, Greenhouse, and Hothouse, for 63 Years. Rent 28*l.* a year. Stock to be taken at valuation, which will be about 60*l.* For further particulars, inquire of W. Cox, Florist, Lark-hall Lane, South Lambeth.

UPWARDS of 160,000 WHITETHORN QUICK for sale at Manor Cottage, near the Almshouses, Lee, Kent. It is of two, three, and four years' growth. The price will be very moderate, particularly to any person who could take the lot. Inquire for the Gardener.

TO FLORISTS, NURSERYMEN, and OTHERS.—To be Let on Lease, a very desirable walled-in Garden, with Cottage, Greenhouses, large ranges of Brick Pits, &c. Rent low, and nothing of the kind in the neighbourhood; the Stock, Glass, &c., to be taken at a fair valuation. For particulars apply on the premises, Chester Gardens, near Chester-street, Kennington Cross.

HODGSON and ABBOTT'S PALE ALE.—The above celebrated Beer, so strongly recommended by the Faculty, is to be procured only from E. Abbott, Brewery, Bow, Middlesex. The Trade not being supplied, the Pale Ale cannot be genuine if procured elsewhere.

City Office, 98, Gracechurch-street.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BOOKS for TRANSFER of STOCK in this Company will be closed on Saturday the 1st Day of October next, and will be reopened on Tuesday the 11th Day of October. By order, John Ward, Secretary.

New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings,
22d September, 1842.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SPECIAL GENERAL COURT of PROPRIETORS of the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY will be holden on Monday the 10th day of October next, at One o'clock precisely, at this House, to consider of a DIVIDEND on the Company's stock. By order, John Ward, Secretary.

New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings,
22d September, 1842.

SHIPS FOR NEW ZEALAND, under Charter to the New Zealand Company, to sail as under mentioned, viz.—

FOR NELSON AND WELLINGTON:
INDUS, A 1, 425 tons, from London, 1st October.
FOR WELLINGTON AND NELSON.
PHŒBE, 471 Tons, from London, 15th November.

For further particulars apply at the New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings.

EMIGRATION to NEW ZEALAND. IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND SMALL CAPITALISTS.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY having received numerous applications for passages from persons of the above description, and being desirous of facilitating the emigration to New Zealand of persons of the Labouring Class, of good character, but who do not fall within the regulations entitling them to a Free Passage; and also of Small Capitalists, to whom the costly accommodation usually provided for Cabin Passengers would be unsuitable: Notice is hereby given that Cabin Passages to Wellington and Nelson may be obtained in a First-class Ship chartered by the Company, to sail from the port of London positively on the 15th of November next, on the following terms:—

The price of a Chief Cabin passage, with a liberal dietary, will be Fifty Guineas for a married couple, and Thirty Guineas for a single adult person; and that of a Fore Cabin passage will be Twenty Pounds per adult. The prices for children will be in the proportions fixed by the Passengers' Act, or as the Directors may fix, in the case of large families.

Families who may desire it, may have extra space for their accommodation, upon payment of a proportionate additional sum. One ton freight will be allowed to Chief Cabin, and half a ton to Fore Cabin Passengers, free of charge; extra freight will be allowed by the Directors in their discretion, at the rate of 45*s.* per ton measurement, and 25*s.* per ton dead weight.

The Company will appoint an experienced Surgeon, and will provide medicines and medical comforts.

Applications for Passage or Freight to be addressed to the Secretary of the New Zealand Company, Broad-street Buildings, London, on or before Saturday, the 15th of October next.

A Deposit of 10*l.* will be required for every Chief Cabin Passage, and of 5*l.* for every Fore Cabin Passage, which must be paid to the Company on or before the 15th of October, and the remainder of the Passage Moneys previously to embarkation.

By order of the Court, John Ward, Secretary.

New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings,
14th September, 1842.

COPY of a Communication addressed to Messrs. Rowland and Son, No. 20, Hatton Garden, London:—

Gentlemen,—Being called upon to attend a Lady who had had a complaint in her head about a year before, and in consequence had lost nearly all her hair; I found very few hairs remaining, and those just like down, with no appearance of any fresh roots. She stated her desire to use your Macassar Oil, but I felt I could not conscientiously recommend anything for its recovery, as I considered it too far gone. She however determined to try one bottle, which was used in about a month, and then sent to my shop for another, stating her hair to be much improved; she has now used eight bottles in as many months, during which time I have frequently pointed it, and have now the pleasure to inform you that it is quite thick and long; and she is so much pleased with the change, that she says the expense is nothing, and she will never be without it. If you think this statement of facts worth publishing, you are at liberty to do so; and I remain, yours respectfully, John Lickley, Hair-cutter.

Middle-street, Ripon, April 19, 1842.

*** On purchasing, ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL."

MECHI'S EASY SHAVING RAZORS, No. 4, Leadenhall-street, London.—Exchanged if not approved, 3*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* each. Naples Soap, Windsor Soap; Shaving, Tooth, Hair, and Nail Brushes; Strops, Paste, Combs, Soap-boxes; Wood, Leather, and Japan Dressing-cases; Desks, Work-boxes, and Tea-Caddies; Trays, Bagatelle, Backgammon, and Chess boards.

Printed by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, September 24, 1842.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 40—1842. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1. Price 6*d*.

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MARTIN'S "SPLENDID" *v.* TWITCHETT'S "DON JOHN."—Much has been said and written about my Scarlet Bizarre "Splendid" and Twitchett's "Don John"—sufficient too, I think, without any more epistolary or other controversy.

I am very desirous Mr. Twitchett should at once come to a definite decision as to what steps he intends taking with regard to my challenge. If he does not accept my terms proposed, I shall hereafter consider his apparent certainty of winning entirely defeated, and that he would rather talk or write about his "Don John" being the best Scarlet Bizarre in England, than practically compete for a test of its merits.

Northampton, Sept. 21, 1842. J. MARTIN.

WOOD'S SUPERB SCARLET PHLOX DRUMMONDI.—The colour of this most beautiful of Annuals is a dazzling scarlet; the Flowers are perfectly round, without any space between the petals, forming, unexceptionably, the most brilliant and striking object that can possibly be imagined. J. Wood having grown no other sort, it is impossible that it can be deteriorated by impregnation. Packets, containing 12 seeds, 2*s.* 6*d.* each, postage included.

Nursery, Huntingdon.

N.B.—The above may also be had of Messrs. Warner and Warner, Cornhill, who saw it in bloom.

MESSRS. B. ELY AND SON, FLORISTS, &c., Rothwell Haigh, near Leeds, Yorkshire, beg to inform the Nobility, Florists, and the Public in general, that they will send out this Autumn the following CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES, with which they have won Prizes at most of the principal Exhibitions in Yorkshire in 1841 and 1842:—

				s.	*d.*
Ely's Hugo Meynell, Pink Bizarre,				10	0
Do.	Wm. Beckett, Scarlet Flake,			10	0
Do.	Prince of Wales,	do.		10	0
Do.	Leviathan, Purple Flake,			10	0
Do.	George Lane Fox, Scarlet Picotee, Light Edge,			7	6
Do.	Mrs. Wilson,	do.	do.	5	0
Do.	Mrs. Bossville,	do.	do.	5	0
Do.	Mrs. Meynell, Scarlet Picotee, Heavy Edge,			7	6
Do.	Emperor,	do.	do.	5	0
Do.	Empress, Purple Picotee, Light Edge,			5	0
Do.	Mrs. Ramsden, do.		do.	5	0
Do.	Field Marshal, do.	Heavy Edge,		10	0
Do.	Marchioness of Waterford, Rose Picotee,			5	0
Do.	Ada,		do.	5	0
Do.	Mrs. Bland,		do.	5	0

N. B.—Ely & Son have also an extensive collection of Carnations and Picotees, consisting of upwards of 2,500 pots, including most of the principal varieties grown, Catalogues of which may be had by post on application.

PELARGONIUM—LYNE'S SUNRISE.—This valuable and first-rate variety, which has far surpassed "Rising Sun," or any flower of the kind ever produced, can be ordered of *Mr. Wm. Rendle, Union-road Nursery, Plymouth;* or of his London Agents—Messrs. Warner, Seedsmen, Cornhill, and Mr. Wm. Bristow, Seedsman, Knightsbridge, from whom Engravings and Descriptions can be obtained. The Stock being very limited, it is desired that orders will be immediately forwarded, as Mr. Rendle will not guarantee to supply strong Plants without this is attended to. Lyne's Duke of Cornwall, which is styled by the Editor of the *Chronicle* as "*a Flower of extraordinary brilliancy of colour,*" with Lyne's Lord Ebrington, Lyne's Princess Royal, Cynthia, Hamlet, and Basset's Glory of the West, can also be obtained on application as above.

Union-road Nursery, Plymouth, Sept. 10, 1842.

TWITCHETT'S DON JOHN CARNATION (the finest Scarlet Bizarre in England); HEADLY'S SARAH, a splendid light-edged Red Picotee—each One Guinea per pair. See Wakeling's "Florist's Guide" for Sept. 1841 and June 1842. Also TWITCHETT'S FAIR ROSAMOND, a rich rose-edged Picotee on a snow-white ground, 10*s.* 6*d.* per pair. The Trade allowance if six pairs be ordered. Address Mr. Twitchett, Cambridge, or Messrs. Dickson, Florists, Acre-lane, Brixton, London.

Mr. Twitchett will show 21 blooms of his Don John against the like number of Martin's Splendid, or any other Scarlet Bizarre, for Two Guineas each bloom, and Twenty Guineas the odds, July 1843, p. p.

THE FINEST VARIETIES OF HYACINTHS, IRISES, AND ANEMONES, AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

JOHN SUTTON and SONS, importing largely of Irises, Hyacinths, Anemones, Tulips, &c., which are selected annually while in bloom in Holland, are enabled to supply such sorts as are most worthy of cultivation, and at very low prices. The following are particularly recommended:—

The finest Hyacinths known, per dozen	£0	15	0
Very fine ditto, per dozen	0	7	6
Ditto ditto Mixed Double, per 100	1	1	0
Superb New Irises, best 30 varieties by name	1	1	0
Ditto ditto ditto Mixed, per 100	1	5	0
The New Large Double Anemones, by name, per 100	3	10	0
The same Varieties, mixed, per 100	1	1	0
Early Single, many colours, per 100	0	7	0

Gladiolus, Ranunculus, Ixias, Tulips, Crocuses, Jonquils, Narcissus, &c., &c., in extensive collections, at low prices, as per Catalogue. N.B.—Goods delivered, free of carriage, to the Railway Stations and Coach Offices in London.

Reading Nursery, Sept. 15.

FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.

THE above magnificent FUCHSIA was raised by Mr. Meehan, Gardener to Col. Harcourt, at St. Clare, Isle of Wight, from whom Messrs. YOUELL obtained the entire stock. In May last it was submitted to Dr. Lindley for his opinion, which will be found in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 14th of that month as follows:—

"Your Seedling Fuchsia is by far the finest hybrid we have seen; the flower being three inches in length, with the tube and sepals of a bright carmine colour, and the petals of a rosy purple. If, as you say, it is a strong grower and a free bloomer, it will prove a valuable addition to this beautiful genus."

Messrs. Youell, in bringing this beautiful production into public notice, do so without the slightest diffidence, being fully assured of its giving the most entire satisfaction. It is of vigorous habit, fine foliage, and, as a proof of its being a most profuse bloomer, they have a plant in flower at the present time on one branch of which there are upwards of 200 blooms, forming a splendid object for the Greenhouse, Conservatory, or Flower-garden.

Youell & Co. purpose sending it out in the second week of April next, at 10*s.* 6*d.* per plant, free of postage, to any part of the United Kingdom; and all orders they may be favoured with will be executed in rotation.

Orders from the Continent will receive every care in packing, so as to ensure their safety.

The usual discount to the Trade, where not less than 6 plants are ordered.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Sept. 15, 1842.

EPACRIS COCCINEA.

HUGH LOW and CO. beg to apprise those friends who have favoured them with orders for the above splendid plant, that they have now ready for delivery small plants at 3*l.* 3*s.* each to the Trade. Owing to the time which has elapsed since many gave their orders, they take the present opportunity of stating that if any one should feel disposed to cancel them, they are at liberty to do so before Monday the 10th inst., on which day they intend to execute all orders as far as the Plants go.—Clapton Nursery, Sept. 30, 1842.

CINERARIA WEBBERIANA.—J. WEBBER begs to intimate that he is now sending out plants of the above much-admired Blue CINERARIA, figured in "Paxton's Magazine of Botany" for July, at 10*s.* 6*d* per plant, with the usual allowance to the trade. He can also supply Lisianthus Russelianus, at 50*s.* and 75*s.* per 100.—Merriott Nurseries, near Crewkerne, Somersetshire. Sept. 28, 1842.

CAMELLIAS.

CHANDLER and SONS, Nurserymen, Vauxhall, London, beg to state that they have young healthy plants of Camellia nitida now ready to send out at 3*l.* 3*s.* each. This is an imported variety, the flowers of a rose colour, with a white streak through each petal, and very double and compact.

C. and Sons can also supply good plants of C. Albertus at 1*l.* 1*s.* each; also fine healthy young plants of the following sorts, in collections of 1 dozen, viz.:—

Double White, Double Striped, Pompone, Pæoniaflora, Press's Eclipse, Fimbriata, speciosa, splendens, Chandlerii, Colvillii, Hume's Blush, florida—for 2*l.*, package included.

Elegans, Althæiflora, Corallina, eximia, imbricata, coronata, Spofforthiana, Woodsii, Rossii, miniata, Haylockii, Fordii—for 3*l.*, package included.

Bealeii, tricolor, Donkelaerii, serratifolia, regalis, triumphans, albicans, imbricata alba, Francofurtensis, rosea, elata, Colvillii striata—for 4*l.*, package included.

If individual sorts are selected from the above, the price of plants from the first collection will be 3*s.* 6*d.* each; from the second, 5*s.* each; and from the third, 7*s.* 6*d.* each.—A remittance or reference for payment in London will be expected from unknown correspondents.

TWO SPLENDID NEW PURPLE PICOTEES.

WOOD'S LORD HINCHINBROOK, a superb Flower of large size, marking perfect, ground colour of the most snowy whiteness, petals large, and of a beautiful shape, forming a most excellent show flower.

WOOD'S LADY ST. JOHN, a beautiful light-edged Flower, of most superb form and petal, possessing, in short, all the requisites of a first-rate show flower.

J. WOOD, Florist, &c., Huntingdon, begs to announce that the above Picotees, which elicited the admiration of numbers of Florists who saw them in bloom, are now ready for sending out, and can be forwarded by post to any part of the United Kingdom. Price 15*s.* per pair, postage and package included. J. W.'s Catalogue of Carnations, Picotees, &c., for the present season, may be had on application, by inclosing a postage stamp.

N.B.—A remittance or reference expected from unknown correspondents.

NORTH WARNBOROUGH & HARTLEY-ROW NURSERIES, NEAR ODIHAM, HANTS.

JOHN SHILLING begs to return his most sincere Thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has received for these many years past, and to announce that his Sons, JOSEPH and STEPHEN SHILLING, having been brought up to the Business, are competent to carry it on, to its fullest extent; he therefore has resigned the Nursery and Seed Business to them, being assured that they will conduct it properly, and use their utmost endeavours to please; and he most earnestly begs that the favours which have hitherto been so long conferred on him may be extended to his Sons. J. Shilling begs further to add, that, having relinquished the Nursery and Seed Business, he will be enabled to devote more of his time to that of Laying out Grounds, which it is his intention more fully to attend to; and his having given general satisfaction in this department, enables him, if required, to refer to many Noblemen and Gentlemen, who have employed him in very considerable alterations and improvements, and who were well pleased with his ideas and practical knowledge. On application, J. S. is ready to wait on Gentlemen as usual, on the most reasonable terms. Where required, good Foremen can be supplied.

NORTH WARNBOROUGH & HARTLEY-ROW NURSERIES, NEAR ODIHAM, HANTS.

TO the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally.—JOSEPH and STEPHEN SHILLING, having taken to the Nursery and Seed Business of their Father, beg to solicit a continuance of the favours so many years conferred on him, and to invite their attention and confidence. They beg further to say, that their Nurseries are very extensive, and well stocked with Fruit-trees of the choicest kinds, and true to their sorts. Forest Trees, Coppice Plants, Larch and other Firs, Ornamental Trees for Parks, Flowering Shrubs and Evergreens, Standard and Dwarf Roses, Herbaceous and Greenhouse Plants of all kinds, of which separate catalogues are given; Kitchen-Garden and Flower Seeds, Dutch and English Bulbs, Garden Mats, Mushroom Spawn, Fine Grasses for Lawns and Pastures, with every other article, of the best quality, and at the lowest current price. Grounds laid out. Good Gardeners and Foremen supplied.

FULLER'S SPLENDID PELARGONIUM, MADEMOISELLE RACHEL, is now ready for Delivery at Two Guineas each. For particulars, see Advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Sept. 3d.

Orders received in London by Marnock and Manley, Hackney; Henderson, Pine Apple Place; and Harrison, Downham Market, Norfolk. — Floricultural Grounds, Park Crescent, Worthing, Sussex.

WILLIAM IVERY, Rye-lane, Peckham, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he can again supply strong plants of the following Cinerarias: Royal Blue, Rival Ring, Imperial Blue, Grandissima, Queen Victoria, Corminius, Splendida, and Greenii, at 2*s.* 6*d.* each. Also strong Bulbs of Tropæolum Jarratti, 30*s.* per doz., or 3*s.* 6*d.* each; tricolorum, 20*s.* per doz., or 2*s.* 6*d.* each; Achimenes longiflora and rosea, 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

WOODLANDS NURSERY, MARESFIELD, NEAR UCKFIELD, SUSSEX.

WILLIAM WOOD & SON beg leave to inform their numerous Patrons, and Rose Amateurs in general, that their NEW CATALOGUE OF ROSES, for the present season, is now ready for distribution, and will be sent, GRATIS, on application.

The immense Stock of Roses at Maresfield are this season finer and more luxuriant than ever; no pains or expense have been spared to render the collection as rich and unique as possible.

The General Catalogue of Nursery Stock and Trade List of Roses, &c., are also ready for distribution.—Sept. 21st.

CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND PINKS.—NATHANIEL NORMAN, Florist, begs to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, Amateurs, and his friends generally, to his select Collection, comprising the finest show varieties, with which he has gained twenty prizes this season at the following Societies: London Horticultural, Royal South London, South Essex, and Floricultural Society of London. Has 10,000 Plants now ready, in fine healthy condition.

Catalogues may be had on prepaid application.—Bull Fields, Woolwich.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, &c.—H. GROOM, Clapham Rise, near London (removed from Walworth), by appointment Florist to her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry that he has received his Collection of Dutch Roots in excellent condition, and that his Catalogue of Bulbs is ready, and may be had on application.

MYATT'S BRITISH QUEEN STRAWBERRY, after two years' competition, still maintains its pre-eminence; and, in returning thanks to their numerous patrons and friends, J. and W. Myatt beg to say they can with confidence recommend it as the most superb fruit yet known.

Also their new Seedling Strawberry Prince Albert, which for productiveness and size cannot be equalled. Price per 100, each, 50*s.*; and their Eliza, 20*s.* Runners are now ready, and may be had on application to them at Manor Farm, Deptford.

Myatt's famed Victoria Rhubarb, 50*s.* per 100 sets, or 1*s.* 6*d.* per root, will be ready in October.

TO GROWERS OF HYACINTHS, AND OTHER DUTCH BULBS.

MESSRS. YOUELL have much pleasure in announcing that they have just received their importation of the above direct from Haarlem, the Bulbs being remarkably large and sound. For particulars see their advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of 27th August.

Catalogues may be had on application.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Sept. 1st, 1842.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

YOUELL & CO.'s Superb Collection of the above will be found to contain every attainable variety worthy of cultivation; and having spared no expense in rendering their Collection the most extensive and select in the kingdom, they beg to announce that they purpose commencing to execute orders the first week in October, upon the following terms:—

25 pairs of extra fine first-rate Show flowers,				£5	0	0
12 ,,	do.	do.	do.	2	10	0
25 ,,	of fine Show flowers,			3	0	0
12 ,,	do.	do.		1	10	0
25 ,,	of extra fine Show Pinks,			1	4	0
12 ,,	do.	do.		0	12	0

The selection being left to Y. & Co.

They beg further to state that, having a peculiar mode of packing the above plants, so as to insure their safe delivery in any part of the United Kingdom per Post, for the information of parties at a distance, wishing to avoid the expense of Carriage, Package, &c., they will send them free of postage, at the extra charge of 2*s.* per doz. pair.

A Post-office order, or reference, is respectfully requested from unknown correspondents.

Catalogues may be had on application, by enclosing two postage stamps.

NEW SUPERB FUCHSIAS.

Youell & Co. beg respectfully to state, that they continue sending out, per Post (free), their Superb Collection of Fuchsias, at the rate of 21*s.* per doz.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Sept. 8, 1842.

TO GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, and others.—LAVENDER-HILL NURSERY, WANDSWORTH-ROAD.—Mr. GEO. HAINES will sell by Auction, by order of Mr. William Pamplin, in consequence of part of his Nursery Ground being required for other purposes, on MONDAY, Oct. 10th, and two following days, at eleven o'clock, the Nursery Stock, which is particularly adapted for persons engaged in planting, comprising large Evergreens, Fruit and Forest Trees, and Flowering Shrubs; Fine-grown Laurustinus, Laurels, Arbutuses, Evergreen Oaks, Phillyreas, Aucubas, Cedars of Lebanon, Hollies, Rhododendrons, Spruce Firs, and other Shrubs; choice Standard and Dwarf Peaches, Nectarines and Apricots, Mulberries, Figs, Vines, Ivy, Box Edging, large Aloe in tub, and a general assortment of young Nursery Stock. May be viewed three days previous to the sale. Catalogues to be had on the premises; at Messrs. Menier and Co.'s, 63, Strand; Messrs. Sheppard's, 99, New Bond-street; at the Office of *The Gardeners' Chronicle;* and at Mr. Haines's Offices, Knightsbridge, and at Pimlico.

TO MARKET-GARDENERS, NURSERYMEN, AND OTHERS.

PROTHEROE and MORRIS are instructed by the Trustees of Messrs. Adamson and Son, of Stoke Newington, to submit to public competition, on the premises, Wells-street, Hackney, on Monday, Oct. 3, 1842, at 11 o'clock precisely, the whole of the VALUABLE STOCK, consisting of about 800 Hand-glasses, 70 Three-light Boxes and Lights, the whole of which are in excellent condition, Horses and Cart, a quantity of fine Rhubarb for forcing, and sundry Utensils. May be viewed two days prior to Sale. Catalogues may be had on the premises, of the principal Seedsmen, aad of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

WESTBURTON, between Arundel and Petworth, Sussex. PINE PLANTS, Live and Dead Farming Stock, and a Life Interest in 803*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* Consols.—To be Sold by Auction, by Mr. H. Salter (on the premises), by order of the Assignees of James Bisshopp, a Bankrupt, on Tuesday, the 18th of October, 1842, at Eleven o'Clock. The PINES consist of about 4,000 Fruiting and Succession Plants of the very best quality. The PINES produced from this Pinery have always been celebrated for their Growth and Quality, and have obtained the highest prices in the London Markets; and as a further proof of their excellency, they have constantly carried the first Prize at the Shows in London, where they have been brought into Competition with all England. Together with about Three Thousand Flower and Pine Pots.—The Farming Stock consists of 5 capital Cart-Horses, a grey Pony, 43 two-tooth Wether Sheep, 8 fat Pigs, and a quantity of excellent Poultry. A four-horse power portable Thrashing Machine, 2 narrow-wheeled Waggons, Dung-Carts, Corn-Cracker, Chaff-Cutter, 2 Ploughs, Drag-Rakes, Cyder-Press, Cloths, and other Effects. The Life Interest, of James Bisshopp, aged about 53 years, in the sum of 803*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* 3 per Cent. Consols, standing in the names of Trustees, and producing an Annual Income of 24*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, will be offered precisely at Three o'Clock.

Catalogues will be ready 14 days previous to the Sale, and may be obtained on the premises; at Mason's Printing Office, High-street, Steyning; at Mr. Dulley's, fruiterer, Covent Garden; and at the office of the Auctioneer, Arundel. The Pine Plants and Farming Stock may be viewed the day previous to the Sale, and Particulars of the Life Interest may be obtained on application to Messrs. Ellis and Upton, Solicitors, Petworth.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, NURSERY AND SEEDSMEN, AND OTHERS.

THE Genuine STOCK IN TRADE of Mr. Lynn, Nursery and Seedsman, Bell-street, Henley, and Vines Hill, Remenham, together with the occupation of the Nursery Ground, till Lady-day, 1845, will be offered for absolute Sale by Auction, by James Champion, on Thursday, 6th October, 1842, and following day, at 11 o'clock precisely each day, as the Lots are numerous. The Sale will commence at the Shop in Bell-street, near the Obelisk, with the Stock of Garden and Flower Seeds, and Bulbs of the most approved kinds (warranted as described), Shop Fixtures, viz., Counter, Desk, 4 nests of Drawers, Seed-Boxes, Shelves and Fittings, Weights and Scales; Corn and Seed Measures, from a bushel to a pint; Clever Pony, Cart and Harness, Saddle, Bridle, Wheel, Hand and Box Barrows, Truck, Tub, and Box; Six Store Pigs, Pig Troughs, Hurdles, Glass Bottles and Baskets, Half-tester Bedstead, and other Furniture; 5 Sacks of Walnut-leaf Kidney and Early-frame Potatoes, &c., &c.

The Stock and Property at Vines Hill Nursery (entrance at the foot of Remenham Hill) comprise 48 Hand Lights, 3, 2, and 1 Light Melon Frames, 8 and 5-light Pits and Sashes, 2 small Greenhouses recently erected; Hot Water Pipes, Saddle, Boiler, and Furnace; a 45 ft. Shed, slate roof, sashes, and partitions; good assortment of named Standard and Trained Fruit and Forest Trees, Hedges and Rows of Arbor Vitæ, Laurels, Red Cedars, Laurustinus, Firs, Irish Ivy, Box, Holly, Yew, Whitethorns, Privet, Phillyreas, Arbutus, Tulip, Pyrus Japonica, Roses; Dutch Honeysuckles, Trumpet do., Lonicera flexuosa, Dahlias, American Plants, Althæas, Sweet Bays, Aucuba, and Yellow Jasmines, Virginian Creepers, Spiræa bella, Syringa grandiflora, Blooming Camellias, and many other scarce plants; quantity of Pelargoniums, Cactuses, Myrtles, Verbenas, Fuchsias, and many others; Box and Thrift Edgings; Gooseberry, Currant, and Raspberry Bushes; Asparagus and Sea-Kale Plants; Rhubarb, Strawberry, and other Plants; large quantity of good Manure, Road Stones, 2000 Flower Pots, &c. &c. Five weeks will be allowed to clear the lots.

May be viewed three days previous to the Sale, and Catalogues Sixpence each (without which no one will be admitted, returnable to Purchasers), may be had on the Premises in Bell-street, and Printing Offices, Henley and Wallingford; the "Gardener's Gazette" Office, 343, Strand; White Hart, Slough, Maidenhead, Reading, Dorchester, and Wycombe; Crown, Marlow and Benson; Journal Office, Oxford; and of the Auctioneer, Nettlebed.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. Rogers, Esq., may be obtained of any size from JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. Shewen having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pineapple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's-road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. Bailey having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. Bailey also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. Bailey were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. Bailey have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

EDWARD BECK, MANUFACTURER IN SLATE, Isleworth, Middlesex, respectfully informs Horticulturists, that his IMPROVED SLATE TUBS for Orange Trees and Conservatory Plants, mounted upon rollers, Slate Cisterns, Shelves, and Edgings for garden paths, may be seen in use at his house upon application to the gardener.

HEATING BY HOT WATER.

JOHN WALKER, 46, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, London, having been for many years extensively engaged in Warming Churches, Manufactories, Hospitals, Hothouses, Conservatories, and Private Houses, by means of Hot Water, either in Pipes or Pedestals, can confidently recommend this mode of heating in preference to any other. Numerous references can be given both in town and country, where he has successfully and satisfactorily applied it. Baths fitted up and heated in a superior manner. Orders executed in all parts of the Country with punctuality and despatch.

GREAT REDUCTION IN INSURANCE ON FARMING STOCK

THE FARMERS' AND GENERAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE INSTITUTION. Empowered by Act of Parliament. Offices, No. 346, Strand, London. Capital, 500,000*l.* With 1960 Shareholders Enrolled.

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Earl of Coventry.
Earl Ducie, Vice-President of the Royal Agricul. Society.
Earl of Stair.
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And Seventy-Two other Members of Parliament and Gentlemen.

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Upwards of One Hundred and Seventy Gentlemen, Landed Proprietors, or otherwise connected with Agriculture, and each being the holder of Fifty Shares, or upwards, in the Institution, have been appointed Local Directors in the Counties in which they are resident.

Farming Stock insured without the Average Clause at 1*s.* 9*d.* per cent., no duty.

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Private Houses and Shops, 1*s.* 6*d.* per cent. Hazardous, 2*s.* 6*d.* Doubly Hazardous, subject to special agreement. Fire Insurances may be effected for a longer term than one year, at reduced rates, by payment in advance. Insurance of Lives on an equally moderate scale.

Annual Premiums on Life Insurances for 100*l.*

Age 20	30	40	50	60	70
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Endowments of all kinds for future or existing children.

The usual commission to Solicitors.

Prospectuses and Marks for buildings may be had of, and Proposals for Insurances, &c., be forwarded to, the Agents in their respective districts, or to the Office in London. Agents are appointed in the principal towns in the kingdom.

W. Shaw, Managing Director.

TO THE FELLOWS OF HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—The first Monthly Part of "THE GARDENER AND PRACTICAL FLORIST" contains many articles of the highest importance to Horticultural Societies throughout the Kingdom, with Diagrams to illustrate The Properties of Flowers and Plants. Price 1*s.*—London: R. Groombridge, 5, Paternoster-row; and sold by all Booksellers.

Just Published, Price One Shilling,

THE GARDENER AND PRACTICAL FLORIST, PART I., containing Information on Fifty Subjects of the highest importance to Cultivators, with eight diagrams, illustrating the Properties of the Pansy, the Geranium, the Tulip, the Auricula. Directions for Gardening Operations during September and October.

⁂ The Fifth Weekly Number is also ready, price Threepence. London: R. Groombridge, 5, Paternoster Row, and may be had or ordered of any Bookseller in the Kingdom.

GLENNY'S DESCRIPTION of the New DAHLIAS which have been submitted to him, or exhibited at the principal Shows, together with advice to Amateurs, will be Published by W. Hilditch, 343, Strand, in October; sold by all Booksellers in town and country. Advertisements for the Cover received till the 7th Oct., and Flowers submitted free, until that time, will be included.

In a few days will be published,

A HISTORY of BRITISH FOREST-TREES, indigenous and introduced. By Prideaux John Selby, F.L.S., M.W.S., &c.—This volume describes the various Forest-trees at present grown in Great Britain, and gives an account of their useful and ornamental properties, as well as of the best modes for their culture. It forms a manual for the planter, and an interesting and informing volume for the general reader. Each species is historically described, and figured. The Engravings, amounting to nearly 200, represent the perfect tree, and details of the flowers, leaves, and fruit, Demy 8vo., 28*s.* Royal 8vo. 2*l.* 16*s.*—Bell's History of British Quadrupeds, 28*s.* Yarrell's History of British Birds, Vol. I., 28*s.*; Vol. II., 35*s.*; and Parts 27 to 33, 2*s.* 6*d.* each. Bell's History of British Reptiles, 8*s.* 6*d.* Yarrell's History of British Fishes, 2d Edition enlarged, 2 vols., 3*l.* Forbes's History of British Starfishes, 15*s.* Jones's General Outline of the Animal Kingdom, 38*s.*—John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.

In Monthly Nos., 8vo, with Four beautifully-coloured Plates.
Price 2*s.* 6*d.*

PAXTON'S MAGAZINE OF BOTANY. The Number for October, 1842, contains highly-finished drawings of *Sophronitis grandiflora*, *Erica Neillii*, *Pentstemon crassifolius*, and *Echites atropurpurea*; likewise Papers on Gardening as a science; on Planting Shrubs in Beds; and the Preservation of Half-hardy Plants through the Winter. Floricultural Notices of new or beautiful Plants figured in the leading Botanical Periodicals for September; together with a complete Calendar of Monthly Operations for the Garden.

This work comprises, monthly, four admirably-coloured plates, and twenty-four pages of interesting and useful letter-press. The admirers of flowers are requested to observe—

1. That all the drawings are taken from nature, and are consequently made from plants which have flowered in Britain.

2. That, with few exceptions, they are all done by one artist, whose abilities are of the highest order, and who travels himself to the places where the plants are in flower.

3. That they are lithographed by the same individual, and, being coloured in a superior manner, have all the spirit and elegance, and much of the finish, of the original drawing.

4. That about one-half of the drawings are from plants which have never before been figured in this country, the rest representing the most popular novelties, as well as the more neglected, though sometimes far handsomer, old species; the majority being such as can be cultivated by every one possessing a flower-border and a greenhouse or frame.

It may, in conclusion, be safely asserted that, both for the beauty of its embellishments, and the utility of its contents, this work is well adapted to the wants of all who delight in gardening; and as the improved system of having the plates lithographed commenced with the present year, and as it is intended that each volume shall now be perfect in itself, the present is a desirable opportunity for those who wish to become subscribers.

London: W. S. Orr and Co., Paternoster-row.

THE PATENT ASPHALTE PROTECTING MATERIAL, spoken so highly of in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, may be obtained in Sheets—32 inches by 32 inches, 32 inches by 64 inches, 32 inches by 96 inches, of Thos. Jno. Croggon, 8, Ingram Court, Fenchurch-street. A Liberal Discount to Hothouse Builders, Nurserymen, &c.

WANTS a SITUATION as UNDER GARDENER or Gardener, and to look after a Horse and Chaise, a Young Man, aged 23; can milk a cow if required, and make himself generally useful; can have a good character from his last place. Direct to A. B., Mr. Gill's, Gardener, Stamford Hill.

WANTS a SITUATION as UNDER-GARDENER, a Young Man, aged 22; can be strongly recommended by the Gardener he is about to leave, and by his former employers.—Address A.B., J. and J. Fairbairn's, Nurserymen, &c., Clapham.

WANTS a SITUATION as HEAD GARDENER, a steady, sober Married Man, aged 30, who thoroughly understands forcing Pines, Grapes, Peaches, &c., also every other branch connected with the business; can have an excellent character from the place he has filled the last ten years. Direct to W. C., Mr. J. Fairbairn's Nursery, Clapham, Surrey.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Single Man, aged 27, in or out of doors, who perfectly understands his business in all its various branches; can have an undeniable character of three years from the gentleman he has just left. Address, A. B., Mr. Porter, Nurseryman, &c., Loughborough Road, Brixton.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Middle-aged Man of good character, who understands the management of the Greenhouse, the forcing of Melons and Cucumbers, and the routine of the Flower and Kitchen Garden. He can look after Horses and Cows if required, and has no objection to a single-handed place, or to make himself generally useful. Direct to W. B., Kidlington, Oxford.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, or GARDENER and BAILIFF, a single Man, aged 40, of much experience in his business. Can have a good family character.—Direct to A. B., Mr. Catleugh's, Nurseryman, Hans-street, Chelsea.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER or BAILIFF, a respectable middle-aged married Man, without incumbrance, who perfectly understands all sorts of Forcing, &c., the Breeding and Feeding of Cattle; also Laying out new Grounds, Park and Plantation Improvements, Selling and Felling of Timber, &c. An undeniable character will be given from his last employer.—Address A. B., care of Messrs. Gibbs, Seedsmen, Half-Moon Street, Piccadilly.

NOTICE TO GARDENERS.—To be LET ON LEASE, about Four Acres of a Market and Flower Garden, East from London, with Dwelling-house and other conveniences; well enclosed, good land, and in a good situation for business. The present stock (not large) to be taken in the usual way. Apply to John King, James's Place, Hackney Road.

TO FLORISTS, NURSERYMEN, AND OTHERS.—To be Let on Lease, a very desirable walled-in Garden, with Cottage, Greenhouses, large ranges of Brick Pits, &c. Rent low, and nothing of the kind in the neighbourhood; the Stock, Glass, &c., to be taken at a fair valuation. For particulars apply on the premises, Chester Gardens, near Chester-street, Kennington Cross.

HODGSON and ABBOTT'S PALE ALE.—The above celebrated Beer, so strongly recommended by the Faculty, is to be procured only from E. Abbott, Brewery, Bow, Middlesex. The Trade not being supplied, the Pale Ale cannot be genuine if procured elsewhere.

City Office, 98, Gracechurch-street.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BOOKS for TRANSFER of STOCK in this Company will be closed on Saturday the 1st Day of October next, and will be reopened on Tuesday the 11th Day of October. By order, John Ward, Secretary.

New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings,
22d September, 1842.

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SPECIAL GENERAL COURT of PROPRIETORS of the NEW ZEALAND COMPANY will be holden on Monday the 10th day of October next, at One o'clock precisely, at this House, to consider of a DIVIDEND on the Company's stock. By order, John Ward, Secretary.

New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings,
22d September, 1842.

PORTRAITS by M. CLAUDET'S INSTANTANEOUS DAGUERREOTYPE PROCESS, under the Patronage of her Majesty, are taken daily, at the ROYAL ADELAIDE GALLERY, Lowther Arcade, Strand. The sitting generally occupies less than One Second, by which faithful and pleasing Likenesses are obtained. The introduction of Back-grounds, representing landscapes, interiors of apartments, &c., is the invention of M. Claudet, for which he has obtained Letters Patent. Considerable alterations have recently been made for the convenience and better accommodation of M. Claudet's visitors. Portraits and Groups of Figures are also taken upon plates of an enlarged size.

CASE OF DISTRESS. We, the undersigned, appeal to the Benevolence of the Public, and particularly to Gardeners, on behalf of the Widow of the late Robert Runciman, who is left with five children under ten years of age, wholly unprovided for. The late Robert Runciman was many years Gardener at Coptfold Hall, Essex, which situation he was obliged to quit three years since in consequence of the gentleman leaving the place; he was not able afterwards to obtain a situation in consequence of his numerous family, and he commenced jobbing Gardener, when he was unfortunately attacked with severe Rheumatism, which confined him for many months to his bed-room; and thus the little savings he had previously made became exhausted before his death. We knew him to be a steady, sober, and industrious man, and therefore confidently make this appeal on behalf of "the widow and the fatherless," in the hope that it will meet with that attention which the circumstances of the case deserve.

We shall be happy to receive Subscriptions, however small, in her behalf, and we beg to state, in justice to Mrs. Runciman, that this appeal is made without her knowledge.

John Green, Gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Lower Cheam, Surrey.
David Ferguson, Gardener to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Stowe, Bucks.
Saml. Young, Gardener to W. Branston, Esq., Skreens, Chelmsford, Essex.

Mr. Charlwood, of Tavistock Row, Covent Garden, has also kindly undertaken to receive Subscriptions.

Proprietors of *Gardeners' Chronicle*	1	1	0
W. Catleugh	1	0	0
Jno. Green	1	0	0
D. Ferguson	1	0	0
J. Falconer	1	0	0
J. A. Henderson	0	10	0
Lady Antrobus	1	0	0
A few friends at Lower Cheam	1	15	0
Mr. Carson, gardener, Nonsuch Park	0	10	[illegible]
Mr. Charlwood, Covent Garden	0	10	0
Mr. Edmonds, Sutton	0	2	6
Mr. Wellis, Ewell	0	2	6
Mrs. Ferguson, Stowe	1	0	0
Mr. E. Butcher, gardener to the Earl of Jersey	0	10	0
Mr. J. Jencar, late ditto	0	10	0
Mr. J. Passfield, Stowe	1	5	0
Mr. N. Newman, ditto	1	5	0
Mr. J. Plasted, ditto	1	5	0

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the NEXT MEETING OF THE SOCIETY in Regent-Street will take place on Tuesday, October the 4th, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1842.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, Oct. 4	Horticultural Floricultural	3 P.M. 6 P.M.
Saturday, Oct. 8	Royal Botanic	3½ P.M.

COUNTRY SHOWS.—Oct. 12, Guernsey.

AT a late meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris there occurred a very instructive instance of the danger of taking the assertions of experimentalists for granted, even when they are made with the greatest confidence.

It appears that a Dr. Pallas had sent the Academy, in 1835, a treatise on the Maize, in which he stated that sugar exactly like that of the Sugar Cane exists in it, and he would seem to have proposed it as a substitute in Europe for the sweet reed of the Tropics. This gentleman reduced the result of his investigations to the following propositions:—1, Maize stems, before flowering, contain little or no sugar. 2. At the time of flowering, traces of crystallised sugar are to be found in them. 3. The same stems, 20 or 25 days after flowering, and when the seed is still milky, contains about 1 per cent. of crystallisable sugar. 4. Later, that is to say, when the seed is perfectly ripe, and only requires to be dried to be gathered in, the stem, which at that time is still green, furnishes 2 per cent. of raw sugar, besides 4 per cent. of rich and good molasses.

These statements were remarkably opposed to others which had been previously made, especially to those of Professor Burger, who had ascertained, as he thought, that sugar is found in Maize in the greatest abundance immediately after flowering, and diminishes considerably after the corn is formed. They were also at variance with the experiments of others who had satisfied themselves that in Grasses, after the grain is set, the sugar is directed to the ear, where it serves for the nutrition of the young corn, and, changing its nature, disappears. Dr. Pallas's statements were, moreover, in conflict with the most certain and well-known fact, that at the time of flowering there is an excessive production of sugar in most plants, an external proof of which is found in the honey which collects in their blossoms. His propositions were therefore regarded as requiring confirmation.

Dr. Pallas then set about submitting his supposed facts to rigorous proof. He took for experiment a certain number of Maize plants: from some he removed the ears as they appeared; others he allowed to flower. He then crushed them separately, and he found that the juice of those which flowered marked two degrees less on the areometer than that which was obtained from the Maize stems whose ears had been removed. Hence he inferred, that the Maize contains most sugar before flowering—a conclusion which, it will be observed, was in direct contradiction to his first statements.

Unfortunately, however, for Dr. Pallas, it appears that his second experiments are not more satisfactory than his first. As M. Biot remarks, the indication of the areometer would show nothing more than the difference in the density of the fluids examined, and the juice of the Maize may be increased in density without the presence of sugar. The mere fact of the respiratory organs—that is to say, the leaves — of the Maize having had their action prolonged more in one case than the other, would account for the difference in density of the fluids in question.

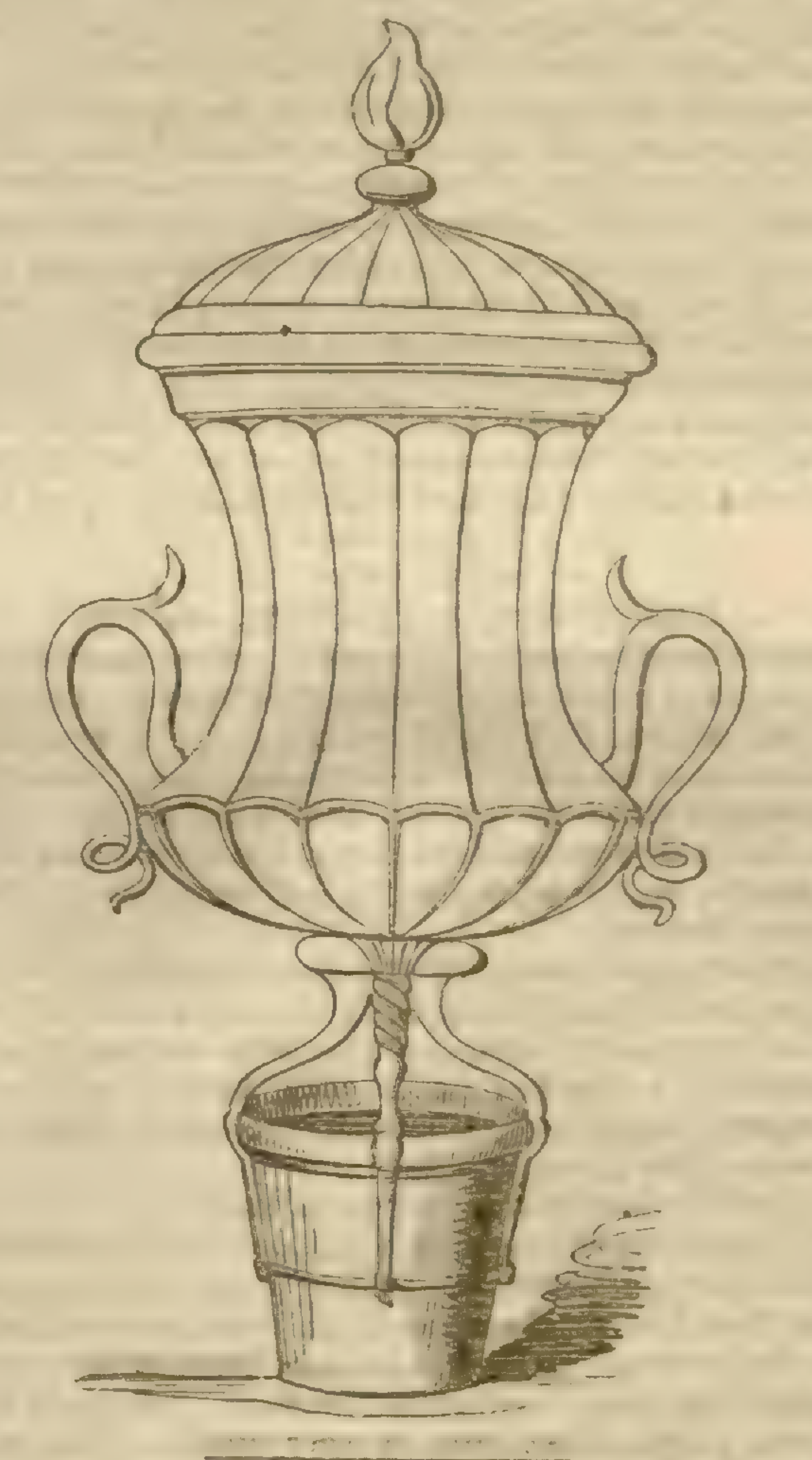
Here, then, we have, as we stated at first, one of the cases, of which we fear our books contain too many, in which experiments and observations, put forth under learned names, are adduced as good evidence of facts, while they are in reality of no sort of value, and only tend to mislead.

THERE has been no greater improvement introduced among the contrivances of modern gardening than the attachment of a wire trellis to flower-pots, so that climbing and creeping plants may be rendered portable. Formerly, the only way of managing such plants was, to train them to a stake or a rod, or to the rafter of a greenhouse; and these methods were so inconvenient, that climbing plants, although among the most beautiful of all exotics, not only for their gracefulness, but for the brilliancy and variety of their flowers, almost ceased to be cultivated, except where they could be treated as fixtures. Moreover, it was found difficult to flower many kinds whose roots, striking into the open border of the conservatory, either produced nothing but wood, and no flowers—the usual effect of exuberant growth; or, from the want of bottom-heat in the earth in which they grew, were unable to remain in a healthy state on that account. By cramping the roots of climbers in garden-pots, these two evils are at once removed; the plants cannot run to wood, and, if healthy, must flower; and they can be readily exposed to any amount of bottom-heat that may be desirable.

The beauty of greenhouses has been wonderfully increased by the contrivance of compelling these unmanageable, rambling, scrambling plants to grow down upon themselves, or round and round a circular trellis, so as to be compelled to clothe themselves all over with foliage, and to present immediately to the eye whatever flowers they produce. Every one who has ever witnessed the exhibitions in the garden of the Horticultural Society, must have been struck with the extraordinary beauty of the Russelias, and Tropæolums, Zichyas, and Hardenbergias, red, yellow, crimson, and blue, which have graced the stands of even the least extensive growers.

A great deal of ingenuity, and good taste too, has been shown by many gardeners in designing the wire-work on which climbers in pots are to be trained; but it is not to every one that nature has given a faculty of this sort; and it is not uncommon to see very ugly and ill-contrived trellises prepared at twice the cost of elegant ones. Applications without end have been made to us for assistance in this matter, a circumstance which sufficiently shows the want of them. We have, therefore, prevailed upon a friend to furnish us with a number of drawings for this purpose, any of which an ingenious gardener will be able to execute with wire of different sizes, and we shall publish them from time to time as we can find space.

The following would be well adapted for the coarser kinds of creepers, such as Echites suberecta, Bignonia jasminoides, Passion-flowers, or even Dolichos lignosus, any of which would produce a magnificent appearance if skilfully arranged upon it.



"MR. Cuthbert Johnson says, in his *Cottage Farmer's Assistant*, p. 87, that the Potato delights in rich soil, and in waste vegetable manure, such as sea-weed, chopped Fern, &c.; *lime is injurious* to it. On the contrary, Martin Doyle says, *Hints*, p. 48, 'Ground which has been recently limed, even in a very light degree, will, with the addition of dung, produce the largest and best crops of Potatoes.' Between Dr. Doyle and Dr. Johnson, I am fairly puzzled."

Thus writes a correspondent, who describes himself as a great friend of the Potato; and who is not? We were ourselves aware of the statement, that lime is injurious to Potatoes, and therefore have made it the subject of a little experiment, which we beg leave to mention.

A small piece of ground, on the London clay, some years since a kitchen-garden "run out," was laid down with Grass for three years. It was so low as to be little better than a morass in winter; and in wet summers, owing to the adhesiveness of the soil, was almost impassable. Last autumn, it was drained by means of two V ditches, half filled with bushes and directed into another ditch. By this means, full 18 inches of the soil were completely freed of water. During the winter, it was abundantly dressed with lime-rubbish, which in February last was incorporated with the soil by careful trenching—the old turf being turned down by the same operation. In April, it was planted with the Breadfruit Potato; and the crop which has just been taken up proves of excellent quality, and abundant. From an area of rather more than 26 rods, 98 bushels of Potatoes, of 56 lbs. to the bushel, or 2 tons 9 cwt. have been obtained; this is at the rate of something more than 15 tons an acre. But as the ground was partially overspread by trees, and in one place, for the space of three or four rods, had been an old walk, broken up in the trenching, and of very bad quality, it may be assumed that, in the absence of those disadvantages, the crop and quality of the Potatoes on this limed ground would have been even better.

It was, not, however, with lime alone that this piece of ground was prepared; advantage was taken of the opportunity to try the effect of certain other agents upon the growth of the Potato. Four rods were measured off on an average part of the crop, and taken as a *standard of comparison*; they yielded 11½ bushels of picked Potatoes and 2 bushels of small, or 13½ tons per acre. The same space of ground was treated with *nitrate of soda*, at the rate of 1lb. per rod, applied shortly after the sets had begun to sprout; from this were gathered 16 bushels of large, and 2 bushels of small, or 18 tons an acre. Another four rods received a dressing of *muriate of lime* at the same time and in the same proportion as the nitrate; and the yield was 16 bushels of large and 2½ bushels of small, or 18 tons and a half per acre. This amount of produce is very considerable, 12 tons being regarded as a heavy crop near London. An attempt was also made to ascertain the effect of what is called *salt cake*, a cheap and very impure kind of sulphate of soda, containing some free sulphuric acid. From four rods of ground dressed with this substance, at the rate of 1lb. to a rod, just 12 bushels of large Potatoes were obtained, and 2½ of small, or 14½ tons per acre. The salt cake, therefore, raised the crop above that in the common soil, to the extent of a ton an acre; but this result was less satisfactory than the others, because the ground treated with salt cake was the poorest part of the field.

If these results are to be trusted, a dressing of nitrate of soda, worth forty shillings an acre, increased the produce 5 tons; while muriate of lime, worth a smaller sum, augmented the crop rather more. Although they will require verification in a future season, they prove this pretty clearly, that lime is advantageous to a Potato crop, and not injurious.

We may remark, in conclusion, that the land where these Potatoes were grown was sadly infested with slugs; but that the crop was much less attacked where the nitrate of soda was used than elsewhere.

Many of our readers must by this time have ascertained the result of their own experiments on Potatoes; and we trust they will, in return for this piece of information, favour us with the particulars of them.

GARDEN EXHIBITIONS OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

I DO not know whether or not the society has received any suggestions from those interested in the exhibitions at Chiswick, in compliance with the request in the advertisement which appeared for a few weeks in your columns; but as I think a little alteration in some points desirable, I will take the liberty, if you will allow me, of adverting to the subject through the medium of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. The most cursory observer cannot fail to see that one of the objects of the regulations is to afford to all persons the means of exhibiting their productions of horticultural skill, and to reward merit wherever it is found, whether in what is termed the small grower, who can only produce a few single specimens, or at most a small collection, (see regulations,) or in those who have the means of competing for the highest prizes which are offered. That such is the case, is evident from the notes appended to the letters F and R, in the list of subjects for exhibition. Thus, there are prizes offered for large collections of Cape Heaths, and large collections of stove and greenhouse plants, and also for small collections of the same things; but the exhibitors of large collections are prohibited from putting up small collections at the same time; and thus the "small grower" has a chance of being rewarded and encouraged, as well as others in a more extensive way. These principles are excellent—they work well, and I would therefore wish them to be carried a little farther, and applied to letter W—the single specimens. The exhibitor of a large collection of plants ought not to be allowed to put up "single specimens" of articles which are not more interesting than many of those in his "collection," for it does no good in a horticultural point of view; and tends to discourage those who have no means to show for the head-prizes. The head-prize for the large collection is offered for the best specimen of horticultural skill, and the exhibitor who acts fairly will always put his best plants in his "collection." If he has any specimen which has peculiar claims to notice, such, for example, as a new ornamental plant, he ought then to be allowed to exhibit this in the class of single specimens, but not otherwise. The society would thus encourage the good gardener whose means are very limited; the best specimens of old plants would be kept in the collections; and these exhibitions would still be, as heretofore, the means of bringing together all the new ornamental plants. And it would be much more simple with reference to the judges; for, according to the present system, I cannot see how they can do anything like justice in the general arrangement of the awards. They find, for example, a good specimen of Ixora coccinea the best amongst the single specimens, and they give it a prize; but there are better ones in the large collections, and when the names of the exhibitors are put to the plants, it is discovered that this plant really belongs to an exhibitor who has been showing a large collection. In this case, which is not an unfrequent one, it would, I think, be very difficult to show that any real good had been done by the award.

But there is another reason for such an alteration, and it is this:—Mr. A. and Mr. B. are nurserymen or gardeners, as the case may be, who exhibit large collections. When Mr. B. is setting up his plants, Mr. A. walks quietly round, and casts his practised eye over them, when he sees at once that his neighbour's are better than his own—that is, provided he can see the beauty of other people's plants. "Oh!" says Mr. A. to himself, "I have no chance with B., but I am sure enough to come in second, for Mr. C.'s plants are far behind mine; I will, therefore, pick out a few which I intended to put in my collection, and give them a chance amongst the single specimens." And when he finds that he has "come in second," and that he has also carried off two or three medals for single specimens, he "laughs in his sleeve" at the judges and the society, and says, "There is nothing like a little scheming." For these, and similar reasons, I think the society should print under letter W., in their regulations, "*No person who shows in P or Q will be allowed to exhibit also in W, unless the subjects are new or rare.*"

I also think that a little alteration ought to be made in the Pelargonium class. The medals now given are too high, particularly if they are compared with those offered for other things, as, for example, Orchidaceous plants. The Gold Banksian is given for 12 specimens of Pelargoniums, and nothing higher than that medal is offered for 6 specimens of Orchidaceæ, when all must acknowledge that it is far more difficult to produce the latter than the former. And with regard to the interest and effect connected with ornamental Orchidaceous plants, all that I have to say is, to point to the sensation they produced amongst the visitors at the last exhibition. What I would recommend with regard to Pelargoniums would be this:—reduce the medals in letters J and K, putting the latter upon the same level as a collection of 6 Greenhouse plants, and not above it, as it now stands; and open up another class for Pelargoniums, with a regulation something like the following:—"*for* 12 *of the finest varieties of Pelargoniums, in pots, not exceeding* 24 *to a cast.*" The object of this would be, to encourage the production of very fine flowers, and to give a chance to the amateur who has not room to fill a house with 8 or 12 plants.

There might be some judicious alterations made in other parts of the prize list, particularly with regard to Roses; but the society has probably had many suggestions relating to them from exhibitors. In conclusion, as these remarks will probably not meet with approval from all the exhibitors, I may add, that I have, as you know, no interest in them myself, further than wishing to see the regulations as perfect as it is possible for them to be.—*Criticus.*

[We understand that the advertisement in our columns has already produced the society a large number of letters, containing various suggestions; all which letters are under the consideration of the Exhibition Committee. We, too, have received several communications, which, as they have not appeared suited for publication, have also been sent to the Committee. This letter, however, of *Criticus*, a very sensible person, and one who, as he truly says, has no interest in the exhibitions, adverts to some matters upon which we should like to hear the opinions of gardeners. For ourselves, we agree with *Criticus* in most of his suggestions, and perhaps in all of them.]

ON ANIMAL MANURES.—No. II.

(By Professor Charles Sprengel. Translated from the German.)

2. *Bones.*—No manure has of late excited more sensation than bones. It was more especially the English who fixed attention upon them, assuring us that some sorts of agricultural produce have been doubled and trebled by the use of bone-dust. Not satisfied with the bones procurable in their own country, they have been brought for the last 20 years from all parts of Europe to England, and are used with perfect success.

Notwithstanding the great repute in which bone manure is held by the English and other nations, it has made but little progress in Germany! Whence does this arise? I am of opinion that the German soil (in such places where bone manuring has been practised without success) is not yet exhausted of bone earth, (phosphate of lime,) whilst the soil of England has been so much exhausted of it by the continual growth of Wheat, that it cannot be called into new fertility, without either a manuring with bones, or the phosphate of lime therein contained. That it *is* this substance to which bones chiefly owe their manuring quality, is proved satisfactorily by the circumstance, that even burnt bones, in which, therefore, the whole of the cartilage containing nitrogen is destroyed, still yield a superior manure. Of this I have become convinced by *comparative* experiments, which I repeated more than once. Moreover, those bones will yield manure, which, by a protracted boiling, have been deprived of their cartilaginous matter; for instance, the sheep bones used in making paper or glue. I have often found that manuring with bones produces a most decided effect upon soils which contain none, or very little phosphate of lime, provided such soil was not deficient in humous earth, the solvent of phosphate of lime. I have also remarked that bone-dust is nearly useless, if the soil was not deficient in this phosphate. Amongst the countries where manuring with bone-dust has proved useless, Mecklenburg is one; and although I cannot positively assert that its soil contains a sufficient quantity of phosphate of lime, yet this is more than probable, because *all* the marl with which, for the last 20 years, the fields of Mecklenburg have been manured contains a great deal of phosphate of lime. If only 50,000 lbs. of marl were conveyed upon a Magdeburg acre, and if this did not contain more than 1 per cent. of phosphate of lime, still 500 lbs. of this salt would thus, by the agency of marl, have been brought upon that space of ground, and this is more than enough to supply a crop with sufficient phosphoric acid; and the more so, because wheat, which chiefly requires it, is not much grown in Mecklenburg. If, however, the phosphate of lime in bones (56-70 per cent.) be the substance to which they chiefly owe their manuring qualities, still we must admit that the other substances contained in it also advance vegetation, especially their *cartilage*, rich in nitrogen; so, also, *fluate of potash*, which they contain in small quantities (10 lbs. in 1000 lbs.), may be reckoned amongst their manuring principles, as indeed is the more probable when we consider that human bones, which are the richest in fluate of potash, are the most efficacious as manure. That, however, after phosphate of lime, cartilaginous matter is the most important agent in bone manure, becomes evident from its weight being one-third of the whole, and containing 16-17 per cent. of nitrogen. If, for instance, one Magdeburg acre be manured with 1000 lbs. of bone-dust (which, no doubt, is a large quantity), 50-55 lbs. of nitrogen would thereby be brought into the soil, and this must exercise a considerable effect on vegetation; for, according to the experiments of Boussingault, 1000 lbs. of wheat do not contain more than 24 lbs. of nitrogen, and 1000 lbs. of wheat straw not more than 3 lbs. of nitrogen. If we therefore assume that the Magdeburg acre will yield 2000 lbs. wheat and 3000 lbs. straw, the cartilage would yield the quantum of nitrogen for one crop, even if the wheat could not obtain any other nitrogen from other substances in the soil, nor absorb any through the leaves from the air. Since, then, cartilage is an important substance in bones, it is evident that those which have lost that ingredient by lying for a long time in the air cannot yield such good manure as fresh ones.

Bones are also rendered fertilising in consequence of their containing soda and common salt; 1000 lbs. of them contain 35lb. of these substances, and it is known from experiment that 60lbs. of common salt are sufficient manure for one Magdeburg acre. Moreover, their containing phosphate of magnesia (a substance especially found in wheat) must also be advantageous, for in 1,000lbs. of bones, the usual quantity of manure for an acre, 30lbs. of phosphate of magnesia are to be found. The small quantity of fat and marrow which bones contain is scarcely to be taken into account, although some have laid much stress upon it.

(*To be continued.*)

CONIFEROUS PLANTS.—No. IV.

The following notice of Junipers will be confined, like the preceding ones on Coniferous Plants, to the more rare and less known kinds, with remarks on the errors and false names to be found in collections. The species may be arranged under the three following heads, viz.:—

1. True Junipers, with large, open, glaucous leaves and shoots, on the adult plants; and round fruit, like the common Juniper.

2. Savin Junipers, with the dwarf-spreading habit and appearance of the common Savin, or prostrate Juniper.

3. Cypress Junipers, or those with the habit and appearance of a Cypress (when old), having small, close, imbricated leaves and shoots in the adult plants, and rather angular or scaly fruit.

1*st Section. True Junipers.*

1. Juníperus oblonga (the Oblong-fruited Juniper).—This is rather a robust, spreading plant, seldom growing more than two or three feet high (except when trained to a single stem); the leaves are like those of the common Juniper, but longer and more slender. The fruit, which is dark purple when ripe, is very small. The variety mentioned in the 2d edition of the Arb. Brit., page 1082, as J. communis oblonga péndula, at Kew, is a plant of this species, trained to a single stem; if left to nature, it will not rise more than three feet, but will spread over a large space of ground. It is quite hardy, and a native of the Caucasus.

2. Juníperus Oxycedrus (large Brown-fruited Juniper).—This species forms rather a tall confused-looking bush, with the points of the young shoots twisted in various directions, some even pendulous. The leaves are large, of a darker green above, and less glaucous on the under side than those of the common Juniper. The fruit is large, round, and of a light brown colour when ripe. It is a native of Spain and Portugal, and attains about the same size as the common Juniper, but it is less hardy than that species. It is, however, sufficiently hardy to stand through the winters in England. The Juniperus Cracóvia, supposed by some to be the same as this plant, and by others considered to be a distinct species, is not different from Juníperus communis. The Juníperus taurica is also only a slight variety, differing principally in the leaves being shorter, broader, and less glaucous, and in the plant being much hardier; it is also said to grow on the mountains of Tauria to a larger size; the fruit is brown-coloured, like J. oxycedrus, but rather larger.

3. Juníperus macrocarpa (the large Purple-fruited Juniper).—This, like the Taurian variety of Juníperus Oxycedrus, seems to be only a variety of that species, but is certainly a distinct one. The leaves are much larger, more glaucous, and of a lighter green. The berries are very large, and of a purplish black colour. It is quite hardy, and forms a large bush or small tree; it is a native of Syria and Greece, and probably is the same as Juníperus drupácea; at least all the plants or specimens that I have seen under that name are so.

4. Juníperus squamosa (the Creeping Indian Juniper).—The leaves of this very distinct Juniper are very short, rather broad, of a dark green on the under side, and slightly glaucous on the upper one; they are very thickly set on the shoots, and the plant possesses the rigid branches and prostrate habit of Juníperus nana. Like that plant, it will spread over a large space of ground, without being many inches in height. It is from the northern parts of India, and is quite hardy; the fruit is rather small, and dark purple. This is the same as Juníperus rígida in some collections.

5. Juníperus recurva (the Recurved Indian Juniper).—This somewhat resembles the preceding in foliage, but its leaves are much longer, narrower, not quite so dense, and more glaucous. It forms a handsome small tree, with pendulous branches (particularly the extreme ones), growing from six to ten feet high, and is easily distinguished from all others by its weeping appearance. It is a native of the northern parts of India, and is quite hardy. The fruit is rather small and purple. There are two distinct forms of this plant, one the male, the other the female (on separate plants); the male plant being the more robust and spreading of the two.

6. Juníperus nana (Dwarf Juniper).—This species is known also under the fōllowing synonyms:—Juníperus montana, J. saxátilis, J. sibírica, J. daúrica, J. canadensis, and, sometimes, J. alpina; but the true J. alpina belongs to the Savin Junipers. I do not agree with those who consider J. nana, oblonga, and suecica to be mere varieties of the common Juniper; surely there is but little resemblance between Juníperus communis and J. nana, either in habit or foliage; and the Swedish Juniper has the same claim as the Lombardy Poplar among Poplars. There is a plant in some collections, bearing the name of Juníperus dealbata of Douglas, from the N.W. coast of America, but not Douglas's plant, which is not distinct from Juníperus nana. The plant now in gardens under that name is one of the species with small leaves closely imbricated, and is probably the Juníperus occidentalis of Sir W. Hooker.—*George Gordon.*

(*To be continued.*)

AMATEUR'S GARDEN, No. XL.

You are, perhaps, fond of Rhododendrons and other beautiful American evergreens, but complain of the expense of making borders of peat earth for them to grow in; have you ever planted them in common garden soil? I know that many persons say they have planted them, that is, they have dug a little hole which would scarcely hold the roots; they have covered them with mould, trampled them firmly down, and then left them to live or to die; and, when the poor plants became stunted and unhealthy, the blame was thrown upon the soil, and we were told that it was of no use attempting to grow such things without peat earth. That is doubtless one of the best soils in which they can be grown, but in some parts of the country they succeed equally well where there is no peat; and this is a sufficient reason for the conclusion, that the latter is not indispensable. In the present state of horticultural chemistry, it is impossible for the amateur to know without a fair trial, whether the soil common in his neighbourhood is suitable for this purpose or not; but even where it is not very congenial, it may be made so, to a certain extent, without the aid of peat. In order to do this, it is necessary to bear in mind that there are two mechanical effects produced by peat, which probably exert great influence in maintaining the plants in a vigorous and healthy state; these are its power of retaining moisture, and its never becoming hard and stiff. Any one, therefore, who has in his compost ground leaf-mould and loam, with a little rotten dung and sand, can easily form a soil which will not be of a close texture. In the following summer after planting, when the warm weather arrives, and the ground is apt to get dry, let it be top-dressed with cow-dung, or where that cannot be conveniently procured, decaying leaves may be used as a substitute; the former is preferable, but either the one or the other will keep the roots cool and moist; and thus both the mechanical effects of the peat will be imitated. But all this will be of little use unless the plants are carefully planted. Where a single specimen is put in, a hole should be made, much larger than is actually necessary to hold the roots, and about eighteen inches in depth; it should then be filled with the compost described above. When the plant is put in, the fibres should be carefully spread out in all directions, and this ought to be most particularly attended to, if it has been growing in a pot; for the roots are, in this case, twisted and bound together. After filling in the soil, it must not be trampled upon, but a basin should be made round it and the whole liberally watered. These remarks will be followed next week with some directions for making peat clumps or borders for American plants, with observations upon the time and weather for planting, which, I trust, will be useful to the amateur in gardening.

Neapolitan Violets, which were propagated in the early part of the summer, may now be taken up and planted in a frame. The soil to which they are removed ought to be light and rich, having a well-drained bottom; the frame should be placed in a sheltered situation fully exposed to the sun. Plant rather thickly, and pick off the points of the side shoots as soon as they appear; this enables the plants to flower freely from the centre, and keeps the frame from getting too full of leaves. A few plants may also be potted and placed in the greenhouse, so that when they come into flower, they can be taken into the sitting room. There is a very pretty variety, called the "Tree Violet," which flowers abundantly all the winter, and is well adapted for purposes of this kind. Hyacinths and other bulbs for flowering in glasses in rooms, or for the borders of the flower-garden, may now be procured. In selecting them, choose those which are firm and smooth, and take care that both bottom and top are perfect.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Transformation of Flowers and Fruit.—Having seen in your *Chronicle* of Sept. 3, a paper upon the transformation of flowers and fruit into leaves, I take the liberty of troubling you with a few lines, to show that the theory of fruit being formed out of leaves has been generally adopted on this side of the Channel. The phenomenon of the transformation of flowers and fruit into leaves has long been witnessed, not only by physiologists, but also by gardeners in the exercise of their duties: it has become the basis of the doctrine of those botanists who consider the flower, and the different organs that compose it (not even omitting the result of their functions—the fructification), to be formed of an assemblage of leaves that have undergone certain modifications. The majority of French botanists have now adopted this opinion, which at first gained ground very slowly among them, as there was a want of conclusive proofs in support of a theory subversive of all their ideas previously conceived respecting the organisation of a flower. I was rather astonished at seeing your article upon this subject begin thus:—"Many attempts have been made to overset the *modern* theory, of fruit being formed out of leaves;" as this opinion had been entertained by several ancient [are these writers ancient?] botanists, particularly Jungius, Linnæus, Fred. Wolf, and by the learned Goethe, in his small work entitled "The Metamorphosis of Plants," published in 1790. A flower is nothing more than the transformation of a bud (says Du Petit-Thouars), the different parts of which form several whorls or circles placed one above the other, and separated by extremely short spaces. According to this mode of viewing the organisation of a flower, it, when complete, would consist of four circles of leaves diversely modified; of three, when hermaphrodite, with a single calyx; of two whorls of leaves when hermaphrodite and deprived of a calyx; and lastly, of one circle of leaves, when merely male or female, without a calyx. Having enumerated the four kinds of complete and incomplete flowers, I will now examine the nature of their different parts. The leafy nature of the constituent parts of a flower is easily seen in the calyx, whose sepals have generally the appearance and structure of real leaves; being commonly of a green colour, and having prominent nerves, in which spiral vessels are found. Linnæus describes it as the "external covering formed out of the bark" (è cortice). A monosepalous or gamosepalous calyx is composed of leaves more or less closely united. The corolla is also formed of a circle of leaves, which have, however, undergone important modifications. These leaves are distinct or united (polypetalous or monopetalous corolla). The stamens form the third circle. Their analogy to the petals is so great, that we frequently see the staminal filaments widen into petals, as in double flowers, so that the filament of a stamen may be considered as the middle nerve of a leaf. The anther is a leaf whose margins are rolled towards the middle nerve, and form two (sometimes one or four) cells filled with a cellular tissue, which becomes the pollen. The pistil may be considered as the result of one or several verticillate leaves (which are very visible in the Double Cherry), the margins of which converge towards each other, and unite to form the cavity of the ovarium. The ovules are regarded as buds, consisting of modified leaves. When, therefore, we witness one of these, to us, unnatural productions, we may look upon it as an effort of the plant to return to its normal type, it being unwilling to submit to that restriction and to wear those chains which prevented its extremities from lengthening into longer branches, and so furnished us with those exquisite ornaments that adorn our gardens or apartments. As another instance of this tendency of the floral organs to become leaves, to be added to the two cases produced in your paper, I will mention that Du Petit-Thouars, the famous French physiologist, and after him, M. A. Richard, had in his possession a flower of Tropæolum majus, in which the calyx, corolla, stamina, pistil, and ovula, had assumed the appearance of true leaves; occupying, however, their several respective positions. We observe a similar phenomenon in several cruciferous plants, and, amongst others, in the Túrritis glabra. I once had a Rosebud, in which all the rudiments of the future flower, excepting one or two young petals, had united into two solid greenish masses of equal size. Cannot the cause of these and similar appearances be found in an over-supply of nourishment, causing too great an accumulation of sap in the upper parts of the plant; which accumulation pushes the receptacle of the flower upwards? The hitherto hidden organs, abundantly supplied with a coarse, unelaborated (?) sap, and exposed to all the influences of the atmosphere, become green, and assume all the characters of a real leaf, or form a shapeless herbaceous mass. Flowers overpotted, or growing in a damp, rich soil, produce few or no flowers.—If these lines should be worthy of a place in your journal, they may, perhaps, still further "stimulate your readers to look for instances like those you have produced; and also to explain them, if they can, upon any other principle than that of regarding a fruit as a composition of leaves."—*Charles Anson Teale, Versailles.*

Singular Growth of a Cucumber.—Last Saturday I cut a Cucumber with a perfect leaf and stalk growing from the middle and on the under side of the fruit. In less than an hour after the fruit had been cut, although kept in nearly the same temperature, the leaf began to droop and wither. I imagined that the leaf would not fade so soon, growing, as it did, from the fruit; but it seems there is no difference whether a whole fruit or a portion of the stem is left in connexion with the leaf.—*W. Brown, Merevale.* [This was, probably, an instance of grafting taking place naturally, by the fruit and petiole of the leaf having come closely in contact during the early stage of their growth. As soon as the fruit was cut the circulation of sap ceased, and the leaf would, of course, droop just as soon as if a portion of the stem only was left adhering to it.]

Remarks on the Male and Female Ash.—In Nos. 15 and 16 of the *Chronicle* are some interesting observations by Mr. J. Townley, on the qualities of the male and female Ash as timber. I have recently made inquiry of those who work upon Ash-timber without obtaining any satisfactory facts as to which of them is the more valuable, but all agree that the difference is great, as they can tell by the appearance and working of the wood. One asserts that the male is the stronger—another says the female—but on close interrogation none could tell which was the male or female, as they had neither observed nor marked the trees which bore the seeds while growing, without which no satisfactory conclusion can be drawn. They also agree that the grain of one is much finer and closer than the other; that which is supposed to be the male having streaks of what they called dirt, of a brownish hue, between the ligneous layers of the whiter wood. This streak is probably from its quicker growth; but from the conflicting opinions of my informants nothing of certainty can be entertained until the question is demonstrated from experimental facts. From numerous observations I have recently made, I do not find one tree in fifty which can be called the true male Ash; that is, one without seeds. But as some trees are monœcious, and some nearly diœcious, it appears that the trees bearing chiefly diœcious flowers are of the male sex. These produce but few seeds, which is no doubt the reason why they grow faster and to greater bulk; having more branches and leaves in consequence of not bearing seeds. I also suspect they produce the toughest and most elastic timber, for there appears a difference with respect to the latter quality. Other trees being monœcious, or having both sexes on the same tree, the seeds are more regularly impregnated and brought to perfection, which undoubtedly causes the tree to be of slower growth and less valuable. In this neighbourhood I can scarce see an Ash-tree (and they are very numerous), that has not some seeds upon it; whereas, after the leaves have fallen, I have generally perceived but few with seeds upon them; but many of those with numerous seeds retain them till late in spring. There are three Ash-trees near my residence, two of which appear to have been planted about 60 years ago. One is a prolific seed-bearing tree; the other, as I can perceive no seeds upon it, I take to be the diœcious or male Ash; and it is not only one third more in girth than the female, but much more handsome and vigorous in growth. Therefore, I am inclined to term all such trees, with but few seeds upon them, males, as well as those with none, if such are to be found, unless I obtain further information from facts. I must, however, confess, that out of all I have examined, I have not found above three or four trees of any magnitude without some seeds upon them, and those exceptions might have some that I could not perceive. I will endeavour next season by means of the wheelwrights, and further observations, to come to some satisfactory conclusion on these points, being fully convinced of the value of the Ash as a timber-tree. I perfectly coincide with Mr. Townley that it would be of great advantage to know which is, properly speaking, the male, and which the female, and by well-conducted experiments to ascertain which of them produces the better timber, as well as the effect which perfecting the seeds produces on the quality of the timber. Some trees are earlier than others, and differ much in their hues in the same localities, a circumstance which is observable in the Oak and other trees, and which I suppose to arise from some slight difference in the varieties, or from the soil. Sixteen years ago I measured the girth of two very large old Ash-trees in Preston-Gubball's churchyard, near Shrewsbury; this year I have measured them again, and find one of them to have increased in girth an inch each year on an average—the other something less. There is little difference in the appearance of the heads, but the one which has increased most has the shortest trunk and is hollow in the centre, and from its having but few seeds upon it I suppose it to be the male. I have also recently measured two more Ash-trees in the park of W. Ormsby Gore, Esq., Porkington, near Oswestry; the girth of one at four feet from the ground is 15 feet 2 inches; that of the other 12 feet—both appear to be of the male kind. This seems to confirm the fact that the male Ash, as it is termed, produces not only the best timber, but the largest and most handsome trees; and all my recent observations tend to confirm me in this belief. A friend of mine informs me that there are no hermaphrodite flowers upon the Ash; but that on some trees the male flowers preponderate greatly. On others, the female flowers are most numerous, and produce the great quantity of seeds found on some trees; consequently the latter is called the female, and the former the male. My own observations tend to confirm me in the belief that there are no trees distinctly male and female. — *W. Billington, Underhill, Oswestry.*

Ficus australis.—Dr. Liebig's opponent seems to be somewhat sceptical on an experiment, made many years ago, by that intelligent botanist, Mr. M'Nab, the curator of the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, in reference to the growth of the Ficus australis, apart from, and independent of the soil. I remember to have seen it luxuriating, although tied to the rafters of the conservatory, with its roots dangling in the air; in which condition it had already existed for the three years previous. A phenomenon equally remarkable may be seen at Alton-Towers, in the case of the Ficus elástica, under the judicious care of Mr. Forsyth. A large and diffused branch of this species, severed from the parent plant, is attached to the wall by what appears to be an aërial root, or tentaculum; still it is a healthy and vigorous plant.—*J. Murray.*

The Wild Fig.—In answer to P. Mackenzie's query, "whether any attempt has been made to introduce the Wild Fig into this country?" I have to state that, several years ago, the seeds of some Smyrna Figs were sown in the garden of my father, the Rev. T. Ruckett, at Spetisbury, near Blandford. They came up freely, and were planted out. Two of them are now in our garden, near Lincoln: others we have at our present residence; they having been rooted up by the gardener of my father's successor. One or two have shown fruit; but they have hitherto dropped off before they reached maturity.—*D. Solly, Heathside, near Poole.*

The Natural Instinct of Birds.—I was greatly amused in the early part of yesterday, by observing a flock of several hundred swallows and martins congregating together, in three trees adjoining my garden, previously to their departure from this neighbourhood. The morning being still and clear, with the sun shining, they flew about in gyrations, trying, I suppose, their powers of flying. Sometimes they would alight upon the trees, and then fly off again, repeating the same manœuvres several times for nearly an hour; sometimes they would mount up to a great height, appearing to try how long they could soar without moving their wings, as I have seen kites do in my boyish days. It was the most beautiful sight of the kind I ever saw;—indeed, I never observed this natural occurrence before. Picture to yourself, when they were on the round-headed Elm-tree, a large Snowberry-bush of that size and figure, with its white berries and dark leaves; or a very tall Apple-tree thickly studded with large snow-white flowers or fruit, of the size of a small Crab, among the dark leaves. Such was the appearance of the tree and birds, with their white breasts and dark feathers facing the sun, among the deep foliage of the Elm-tree. After about an hour had been passed in this exercise and in other preliminary preparations, their numbers were collected, and about eight o'clock, while I stood watching their motions, they all took flight in a south-easterly direction; and as the sky was a little overcast in that quarter, I soon lost sight of them; none were left except a few stragglers that were too late, or were probably waiting to collect and bring up the rear. The direction of this flight would, in a straight line, take them to the coast of Sussex or Kent, opposite the Straits of Dover, and nearly in the same direct line to the South of France or Italy, where I have either heard or read they go to in winter. And how true is instinct, thus to direct them in a straight line to the narrowest part of the sea, and to their winter quarters! Their first day's flight would probably be to the sea-coast. It was a pleasing sight, and passing my powers of description, to behold them, in their gyrations, with their white breasts turned towards the sun, appearing like twinkling stars glimmering in the sky. This day is wet and dull; could they foretel the weather? One might fancy they had some notion of religion, as they did not choose to travel on the Sabbath. Has any one else observed such a thing on the same day and hour, or when they arrived at the sea-coast nnd took their flight from it? If so, perhaps some of your correspondents from the Kent or Sussex coast will communicate to the public through your Paper.—*W. Billington, Underhill, near Oswestry, Salop, September* 20.

Remedy for the Sting of a Wasp.—In addition to the many recipes already given to allay the pain occasioned by the sting of a wasp, I beg to inform your readers, that the juice which exudes from the petiole of the Fig-leaf, upon its being broken, is a certain remedy.—*J. A.*

To destroy Slugs.—I have read with little benefit all your paragraphs respecting the destruction of slugs. My garden, walled all round, is ruinously infested with them, and I have tried lime, salt, soot, saw-dust, &c., but find nothing so effectual as the following traps, viz., Savoy leaves, the rougher the better, placed about the borders, with a stone laid on them to prevent the wind from moving them. These my man examines daily, knocking the slugs off into a pan of salt or brine. In this manner I destroyed between Oct. 7, 1841, and May 20, 1842, 36,423, besides 2000 more killed incidentally.—*Estus.*

Rain-water Tanks.—In the discussions which have recently taken place respecting the best modes of constructing and lining these useful resevoirs, there has been, I believe, no allusion made to two circumstances which I have reason to think are of considerable importance. The superiority of a cemented brick tank, as compared with a wooden butt or a leaden cistern, is probably not so much due to difference of material as to the frequent seclusion of the former from light and air. So far as I have been able to observe, rain-water for domestic purposes is never so good as when kept in perfect darkness, below ground, and with no more access to air than is supplied by the feeding-pipes themselves. Water thus preserved has a pureness of colour and even of flavour which seem scarcely to be expected from the scourings of roofs and gutters, and which can with as little likelihood be ascribed to mere subsidence. I was at one time led to attribute this effect, partly to the absence of light, and in some measure to a stratum of carbonic acid gas, which in sunken chambers might possibly lie on the surface of the water, and which would insulate from the atmospheric air all the animal and vegetable matters, both dead and living, which must of necessity be carried into such a receptacle. I endeavoured in one instance, where the tank was literally a cemented well, to test this last idea by lowering pieces of burning paper to nearly the level of the water. The light was several times extinguished at some little distance from the surface, but I cannot say with certainty that the extinction might not have been caused by the vapour or coldness of the water, or by a current of air, or by bad management. It is, nevertheless, I believe, unquestionable that a very dark and nearly air-tight vessel is the best container of rain-water for a dwelling-house. To conservatories a few decomposing leaves and their attendant animalcules are perhaps of little consequence, if indeed they are not beneficial.—*A. Ainger.*

Liquid Manure.—I have a tank containing 270 gallons full of liquid manure from the dwelling-house, and stable wherein my pony is kept: I have fixed its ammonia by means of oil of vitriol. I shall be very much obliged if either yourself or any of your correspondents can inform me how by some simple and inexpensive method I may manure my meadow with such liquid as this, without being obliged to mix it with earth prior to its application. Might a barrel be in any way prepared and put into my little cart, and drawn over the field with my pony?—or would it be better on a meadow of only two acres to have a skeleton wheelbarrow, with a barrel placed thereon properly prepared for regularly distributing the liquid? I have been in the habit of using liquid manure *exclusively* for my garden (of 1 rood 9 perches statute), and with the greatest success. I have manured with it only my Strawberries—as well as all my vegetable crops—and with the greatest success; and I doubt not that by means of it I could grow the same crop for 20 years on the very same spot of ground.—*Jonathan Labyrinth, Bodmin.*—[Liquid manure is undoubtedly the richest and the most fertilising of all the forms of manure. If any our correspondents will favour us with good plans for the construction of the carts in which it can be conveyed on the land, we will have woodcuts made from them. In the mean while, we apprehend that a barrel may be converted into a simple apparatus by attaching to it a hollow tube in the form of the letter T. Let the end of the shank be inserted into the lowest part of the barrel, and the cross-bar be pierced with holes; then adjust a stop of some kind to the base of the shank where it enters the barrel, so that by withdrawing it the fluid may rush into the pierced cross-bar, or by replacing it the influx may be stopped; and a contrivance like the London water-carts will be prepared, which will no doubt distribute the fluid tolerably well.]

Dear Mr. Editor,—Excuse my familiarity in addressing you as an old acquaintance who has known you from your birth, and rejoices in your vigorous maturity, of which the Stamp-office returns afford such satisfactory evidence. I doubt whether in your proposed register of extraordinary horticultural productions you will ever record such a phenomenon in all respects as the rapid growth of the *Gardeners' Chronicle;* but to the point,—You occasionally favour your admiring readers with some agreeable poetical quotations and extracts; and, as one of a numerous class of unscientific readers and amateurs, I assure you that these scraps are extremely refreshing to us, and that we often turn to them with great satisfaction after having perplexed ourselves to very little purpose with a profound German disquisition on manure. Far be it from me to find fault with the science and philosophy of this curiously inquisitive yet matter-of-fact age; but I should be sorry to see its spirit prevail too exclusively in that pursuit which, from all times, has been so closely allied to poetry. What poet is there who has not sung of flowers? what flower that has not become more interesting from its poetical associations? To be sure, many of the recent denizens of the stove and the greenhouse present some difficulties to the bard who wishes to celebrate their beauties, and he would probably be obliged to address the fair sesquipedalians in the same manner as the poet addressed his native village with an unpronounceable name—

> "And thou, dear village! loveliest of the clime,
> Fain would I name thee—but I can't in rhyme."—

But no flower with a practicable name has ever wanted a poetical admirer,—and I believe the Sunflower would have been long since kicked out of our gardens but for the pretty poetic fiction (if you please) alluded to in your Naturalist's Corner the week before last, but which I am glad to see supported by competent authority in last week's Paper. Probably our poets are rather behind-hand in this age of discoveries; and, by way of a hint to them of the field which has been opened by recent investigations, and in order to show that "truths sublime" do not become less interesting when "married to immortal verse," I send you the inclosed lines, and remain, yours very obediently.—Q.

A SURPRISE.

I entered her gate, and I walked o'er the lawn,
  And Amanda came forward to meet me:
Her beaming blue eyes gave new life to the morn,
  As she smilingly hastened to greet me.

Said I, "Fairest maiden, wherever you pass
  All nature seems sunny and bright;
Say why, as your fairy feet trip o'er the grass,
  Does the lawn look so verdant and bright?"

"Indeed," said the maid, "I'll be candid with *you,*"
  (How, I felt my fond heart beating quicker!)
"Why Bonedust we found, Mr. Smith, wouldn't do,
  So we tried Ammoniacal Liquor."

—*Esher, Sept.* 28*th,* 1842.

Effects of Nitrate of Soda upon Cucumbers.—In the *Chronicle* of Sept. 17th I perceived, in your "Notices to Correspondents," an inquiry whether nitrate of soda had ever been used to Cucumbers or not; which question, with your permission, I will answer. I have tried it, and seen it used for three years, and I can assure your readers that no plant can be more benefited by its application than the Cucumber; since it causes the plants to assume a deeper green, and likewise assists in swelling the fruit. The quantity which I applied was about two tablespoonfuls to three gallons of water, poured upon the bed through the spout of the watering-pot without the rose. Care must be taken that the leaves are not touched by the mixture, which would undoubtedly injure them.—*John Armstrong, Belmont, near Durham.*

The Flower of Kent Apple.—I beg to inform you that I have a large tree of that old but much-neglected Apple, the true "Flower of Kent," from which fruit has this season been gathered of the extraordinary weight of 21 oz.; the average weight of each Apple, on taking the crop, was 15 oz. I write this in order to induce the public to grow that fine kitchen Apple, which, for size, quality, and keeping, cannot be surpassed.—*G. Imms, Woolwich.*

Management of Pines and Vines.—Will the author of the paper on the successful Pine growing at Thornfield favour the readers of the *Chronicle* with the system he follows, as I think his account a little mysterious if true? Some of the growers for the London market may pick up a useful idea on growing Pines (and we provincials as well). A produce of 17lb. 5oz. from a Jamaica in three years would pay, and help some of our commercial growers to keep ahead these hard times. When we get this system explained, and Mr. Roberts' "Comprehensive Practical Treatise, or a New Era in the Culture of the Vine under Glass, as to its Earlier Precocity, &c., &c.," out, we shall certainly keep up with the times. Perhaps Mr. Roberts will, at some future period, explain what he means by "Earlier Precocity."—*Inquirens.*

Cooking Potatoes for Cattle.—Having lately heard something of the superiority of roasting Potatoes to boiling or steaming them as food for cattle, I take advantage of the *Chronicle* to inquire whether any of your correspondents have made a comparative trial of these processes; and, if so, whether the result has been satisfactory. Should such have been the case, I should be glad to learn what form of machine has been found to answer, and in what manner fire has been applied.—*G. W., Liverpool.*

Difference in the boiling of Peas.—Can any of your correspondents assign the cause why Peas grown on certain soils will boil tender in a very short time, whilst the same kind sown on other soils may be boiled for hours, and still be hard enough, as the phrase is in the country, "to shoot rooks with?" The change in the nature of the soil is frequently so abrupt, that I have had one part of the produce of a field "good boilers," whilst the other part would not soften however long they might be boiled.—*Lusor.*

Sugar Beet.—On the 17th February last, among a long list of other seeds, I bought, out of curiosity, some *Sugar Beet seed* of Messrs. Warner and Co., Cornhill. Upon going yesterday to prove the growth of the crop, I desired a labourer to raise some roots in my presence, thinking, after such a glorious summer as we have this year experienced, I might well expect to get a highly saccharine product. Judge of my mortification and surprise, when the whole crop proved upon examination nothing but the *Green Beet,* abundance of which is growing in mine and most other gardens, and useful only in culinary condiments as an herb. I beg to apprise the Messrs. Warner of this inexcusable negligence through the *Chronicle,* as though my tea and coffee may not suffer by the loss of the sugar, I had experimentally hoped to have manipulated, my patience as a gardener does.—*W. Mason, Necton.*—[The kinds of Beet cultivated by the French exclusively for the production of sugar are—La jaune à chair blanche, la blanche de Prusse ou de Silésie, and la blanche à collet rose. We do not find that the green kind is employed for this purpose at all.]

Bees.—A strong swarm of bees took flight, in June 1841, from an old stock, and were safely hived in a new cottage-hive; and this summer, early in June, they showed every symptom of throwing off a swarm, but after a few days they returned into the hive, and renewed their labours. These symptoms have been repeated, at intervals, six or eight times during the season, for days together, the bees being idle and clustering about the hive, in sufficient quantity to fill a quart. Will Dr. Bevan, or some other Apiarian, kindly tell the writer the cause, and how they should be managed so as not to lose the summer?—*A Novice.*

Heating by Hot Water.—Since I sent you the brief paragraph (p. 421) on the mode of heating by hot water at Sudbury Hall in June last, Mr. Mitchell has favoured me with some remarks on the subject, from which I have made the following extract:—"My boiler contains 36 gallons of water, though a smaller size might suffice, especially where a less extent of pipe is required. The entire length of the pipe, including the flow and return pipes, is 200 feet, and can be heated throughout in one hour from the time the fire is lighted. I reared my succession Pines in the pits heated thus, all winter; which latter are now replenished with Cucumbers and Melons, growing vigourously. It is more than 12 months since I commenced the plan. The size of the pipes, or rather tiles, is four inches across the top and three and a quarter inches deep, internal measure."—*J. Murray.*

Conical Boilers.—In your Paper of Saturday last, under the head of "Garden Memoranda," a description is given of Shewen's boilers, which are stated to be a great improvement upon those originally introduced by Mr. Rogers. We beg to say, that the form lately adopted by Mr. Shewen for his boilers is an exact copy of the Improved Conical Boiler, advertised by us in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* from its commencement, and which you described in your Paper of March 12, p. 175. As we have made these boilers in copper and iron for many years, and have supplied them all over the country, we think it due to us, that whatever merit appertains to this peculiar form, should be ascribed to the proper channel. Mr. Rogers, who favoured us with a visit sometime since, was pleased to express his approval of the alteration we had made in his original invention.—*Stephenson and Co.* [We have examined the boiler referred to by Messrs. Stephenson and Co., and do not perceive that those now erecting by Mr. Shewen are different from it.]

Influence of Soil on the Colour of the Hydrángea.—There is no doubt that the colour of the blooms of the Hydrángea depends on the soil, as I have proved in the following manner:—Some years ago I planted Hydrángeas that had always produced rose-coloured blossoms, in a bed composed solely of the black peaty soil from the surface of the hills of Glamorganshire. They blossomed the next season of a fine blue colour, and have continued to do so most luxuriantly for the last six years. I took some cuttings from these plants, and planted them in soil from the alluvial marshes near the Severn, the blossoms have again returned to the original rose colour.—*Lusor.*

Autumn-blooming Flowers.—If your correspondent "Inquirens" will plant the Persian Ranunculus in May or June, he will have a show of blooms in the autumn nearly equal to the spring-planted ones; and I have been informed that the blooming of many Roses may be procrastinated for a month or two by late planting, and by gathering the first buds as fast as they appear.—*Lusor.*

Vegetation of Affghanistan.—The vegetation of this country is typified by its Thistles, thorny Astrágali, Státices, and Siléneæ, and by their habits of isolation. Nothing can be plainer than that the Indus is the political, botanical, and zoological boundary of India.—*M. H.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Sept. 27.—Mr. Bragg in the chair. An unusually large quantity of Seedling Dahlias, both of 1841 and 1842, were brought for the opinion of the Society. A statement of the merits of the Dahlias exhibited has been sent to us by the Society, but we can only find room for the judgment passed upon first-class flowers. In our opinion, considering the great quantity of Dahlias now in cultivation, no variety below the first class deserves any mention whatever. Mr. Mountjoy, of Ealing, sent eight blooms of Virgil, which supports its general character as a first-rate flower. From Mr. Bragg, of Slough, were six blooms of Antagonist, 1841; colour, white; form, substance, and arrangement good; in general the eye is sunk; but one specimen, which had not this defect, was a first-rate flower. Mr. Smith, of Hackney, sent seven blooms of Bianca, 1841; colour, white; form, substance, arrangement, and eye good; depth full, and size medium; a first-class flower. 12 blooms of Turville's Essex Triumphant were exhibited, which fully maintains the high character which has been given to it in former Numbers of our paper.

It was agreed that a special meeting should be convened on Tuesday evening next, at 6 o'clock, to take into consideration the conduct of Messrs. Brown and Atwell, of Uxbridge, in "endeavouring to defraud the Society at the Exhibition of the 20th instant, by removing the centre of one of the blooms in a stand of 36, and replacing it with a partially expanded flower:" and also that of Messrs. Tyler, "for grossly misconducting themselves towards the Secretary at the same meeting."

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Maxillaria acutipe'tala. Sharp-petalled Maxillária. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monándria.—This handsome plant was sent to the Royal Gardens at Kew, by Mr. Barclay, who found it in Central America. It produces its very prettily-marked blossoms in March and April; these are pale orange, spotted and blotched with blood colour. The column is reddish purple. The pseudo-bulbs are clustered, oblong-ovate, deeply furrowed, with prominent angles; the younger ones are clothed with brown acuminated scales.—*Curtis's Bot. Reg.*

Combretum grandiflorum. Large-flowered Combretum. (*Stove Climbers*). Combretáceæ. Octándria Monogýnia.—Although introduced from Sierra Leone so long since as 1824, yet it is only of late that it has been met with in a flowering condition. It does not possess that copiousness of inflorescence which is apparent in the freely-branching and elegant spikes of C. purpúreum; but its habit and foliage are rather superior to those of that plant, and the peculiarity in its mode of flowering must be considered a recommendation, inasmuch as it affords an essential variety in a collection of Stove climbers. Its growth is somewhat freer than that of the plant just named, its leaves are a trifle larger and better, and the young branches have a more elegant, graceful, and wavy aspect. The blossoms are arranged in altogether a different form, issuing from both sides of the principal stalk; their short pedicels curve upwards, so as to give them the appearance of two rows of flowers, placed side by side, on the upper surface of the spike. Their closeness, too, prevents them from expanding much; and though they are in themselves really large, they do not occupy a great space. It ought to have a compost of good loam, leaf-soil, and heath-mould, with a little sand; the two former should constitute the body of it. An Orchidaceous house, which is kept warm and moist, would be an excellent situation for this plant and C. purpúreum. They may be both propagated by cuttings.—*Paxton's Bot. Mag.*

La'lage Hoveæfo'lia. Hovea-like leaved Lalage. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*) Leguminosæ. Monadélphia Decándria.—This pretty species flowered with Mr. Low, of Clapton, last February. The flowers are of a clearer yellow tint than those of L. ornata, and the wings and keel have a pleasing purplish hue instead of a dusky brown. But it wants the close and erect habit of its ally, and is apt to attain a disagreeable laxness. The foliage and branches are clothed with a weak but very perceptible down; the flowers are axillary and by no means lacking in ornament. To cultivate the plant favourably it must be potted in light loam, with which a small portion of heath-mould may be mixed. The shoots should be stopped occasionally while they are growing, in order to make the specimen bushy, and to hinder its branches from straggling too much. It should always be kept in a very light and airy part of the greenhouse, and carefully watered only when it really needs it. It may easily be increased by cuttings. —*Paxton's Bot. Mag:*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sugar produced from the Peelings of Figs.—M. Germain, a botanist of Algiers, states that a curious discovery has been made by General Lamoricière, which may prove important in a commercial point of view to the colony. The General, seeing a quantity of Fig-peelings thrown about the streets of Mascara, thought they might prove prejudicial to the public health, and ordered them to be collected together and thrown in a heap outside the town. Some days afterwards, in passing the same way, he perceived some white substance lying on the heap. On examining this, he found it was a sort of sugar, which the Fig-peelings had produced, from the heat of the sun causing fermentation in the heap. These Figs are of such slight value, that a pound of the sugar can, it is calculated, be produced for four sous. All that is required is, to divide the fruit in two, and expose it to the rays of the sun, and then take off the efflorescence with a soft brush. It is said also that orders have been given to the colonists to plant the Cactus, or Barbary Fig-tree, wherever they can, and that soldiers are to be sent out to cover a part of the plain of the Metidja with Cacti. This operation will be of easy execution, as it is quite sufficient to let one of the shoots enter the ground to have vigorous roots immediately emitted. The saccharine matter of this Fig is described as identical with that of the Sugar-cane—namely, purely crystallisable.—*Times.*

New Fowling-piece.—M. Arago laid before the Parisian Academy two fowling-pieces, the invention of M. P. Matthieu, which are stated to possess the following advantages:—After each discharge the gun immediately recocks itself, and a new charge is conveyed in the direction of the barrel. This is repeated five or six times, and with such rapidity that the gun can be discharged five times in three seconds. If the sportsman does not wish to fire with this rapidity, he can stop the action, and wait any time he pleases between each discharge. M. Arago stated that the combinations of the mechanism were such as to prevent accidental explosion. This invention is not new. Baron Heurteloup, more than two years ago, produced a fowling-piece and a musket on this principle; and, according to report, he has made such improvements that double the number of charges of M. Matthieu's gun may be fired in almost the same space of time.

Regent's Park Gardeners' Society for Mutual Instruction.—From a circular which we have received, we learn that a Gardeners' Society for mutual instruction has been established in the Regent's Park; the objects of which institution are—to disseminate general information on horticultural matters, by introducing at their meetings short treatises upon subjects interesting to the members, and by the after-discussion of such subjects as may be thus brought forward. Opportunities will also be afforded to the members of obtaining the names of such plants as they may be unacquainted with. The meetings will be held every Thursday evening at the Jew's Harp Tavern, Regent's Park.

Treatment of the Willow in Ladakh.—The only timber trees found in Ladakh are the Willow and Poplar, and chiefly the former. In order to render it more productive of branches, required for fuel, for roofing, for baskets, and other wicker-work, the natives adopt a method of treating the trees which renders its growth singularly luxuriant. Willow staves from pollard heads, about two inches in diameter and ten feet long, from which the leading and side shoots have been cut, have their butt ends immersed in water until they throw out root fibres; three of them are put into the ground on the edge of a natural or artificial water-course, bound together with grass. After three years a broad strip of bark is torn from each, from about a man's height down to the ground, and notches are cut in the wood and bark commonly on the opposite side, to form a ladder, by which a man may climb up the tree. As the wood which has been laid bare dries, it is chipped off, and this operation is repeated until the tree is little more than a hollow cylinder of bark, lined with a thin layer of wood. The tree thus contributes from its substance a supply of fuel, and at the same time the branches from its head are multiplied. The first-formed or oldest branches being but feebly supported, bend outwards, and sometimes, in a slight degree, downwards, and from their upper surface springs a crop of perpendicular shoots, greatly exceeding that of the heads of common Pollards.—*Moorcroft's Travels*, vol. i., p. 307.

Experiments with Gas-water, &c.—In a letter from Sir J. M. Tylden to the Editor of the "Mark-Lane Express" is an account of an experiment upon April Wheat, from which we extract the following: "I selected two perches of similar ground, adjoining each other, the soil of which was, to the depth of six inches, made up from an old bank, brought to cover a stiff, loamy, brick earth. It had a good crop of Mangel Wurzel upon it the previous autumn. No. 1 was manured with half of the following compost:—One gallon of ammoniacal gas-water, half a bushel of saw-dust, coal ashes and gypsum sufficient to fix the ammonia, half a pint of gas-tar, one pound of nitrate of soda, and four barrow-loads of poor rubbishy turf and weeds. In about three weeks the gas-water had decomposed this mass; half of it was dug in on No. 1, a few days before the Wheat was planted. On No. 2 no manure of any kind was put. The Wheat was dibbled in rows six inches apart, and the same distance in the rows, one or two grains at a place. Both perches came up quickly and grew well, No. 1 being stronger, and of a deeper green. In a few days No. 2 was much eaten by the wire-worm, which destroyed nearly half, whilst No. 1 was scarcely touched; and I think, if I had applied all the compost, not a grain would have been eaten. The Wheat grew rapidly, No. 1 keeping the lead, and promising a heavy crop. It came into ear on the 23d of June, and both were harvested on the 15th of August, and thrashed out soon after. No. 1 yielded one gallon, two quarts; and No. 2 three quarts, one pint. I am disappointed with this kind of Wheat, as its appearance previously to coming into ear, combined with its rapid growth, led me to expect better things; but I am agreeably surprised at the result of the compost, which appears to destroy the wire-worm at a trifling expense, for the *whole* of my mixture did not cost 4*d*., and, if made in large quantities, it would be much cheaper. From what I have heard of 'Daniell's Manure' I imagine it to be nearly similar to mine."

Botanical Prize-Men—At the recent examination in Botany at Apothecaries' Hall, the gold medal was awarded to Mr. J. E. Stocks, the silver medal and books to Mr. J. Huxley, and the silver medal to Mr. A. Jackson, all students of University College, London.

Cheap Food for Horses.—A proposition has been made to the French Minister of War by a M. Longchamp, to try a new method of feeding horses, which he asserts will produce a vast saving in the amount of forage necessary for the army. This gentleman proposes to make a sort of bread, three-fourths Potatoes and the rest Oatmeal, with which the horses are to be fed in place of Oats. The average quantity of Oats for a horse per day, M. Longchamp estimates to be 10 lb., costing about 13 sous. He proposes to replace this food by 10 lb. of the bread made with Oats and Potatoes, the price of which will be only 5 sous, leaving a saving of 8 sous a day. As there are 80,000 horses in the army, a saving would arise on the whole of the cavalry of 11,680,000 fr. a year. M. Longchamp considers this food to be more nutritious than the food generally given to horses, for a great portion of the Oats taken by a horse are imperfectly masticated, and therefore the nutritive qualities are allowed to remain latent. Heat and moisture, he declares, are necessary to bring forth fully the qualities of the fecula of Oats, and this can be procured most effectually by subjecting it to the heat of an oven, after having been moistened and well mixed up. Cakes of this kind have been long used in Holland with profit; and M. Longchamp expresses his surprise that Potato-flour has not been more commonly and openly mixed with bread; bakers, he says, being in the habit of using it. But this is not the only advantage to be gained by this proposition. A hectare of Oats (2½ acres) is worth about 92 fr., whilst one of Potatoes produces 240 fr. M. Longchamp thinks that if one-third of the land at present under cultivation for Oats were planted with Potatoes, five times a greater quantity of cattle could be bred in France. By this means butchers' meat would become cheaper, and be within the reach of the generality of the inhabitants of the kingdom. The more generous diet thus procured would have a considerable influence, M. Longchamp declares, on the average height of the natives of France, which the recruitment of the army proves to be each year decreasing in stature.

THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.—No. III.

(Continued from p. 640.)

11. The Plantain, *Musa sapientum*, produces a fruit which is used to a prodigious extent by the inhabitants of the torrid zone; and, from its nutritious qualities and general use, it may, whether in a raw or dressed form, be regarded rather as a necessary article of food than as an occasional luxury. In equinoctial Asia and America, in tropical Africa, in the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, wherever the mean heat of the year exceeds 24 centigrade degrees (75 deg. Fahrenheit), the Plantain is one of the most interesting objects of cultivation for the subsistence of man. It is, indeed, often the whole support of an Indian family. The fruit is produced from among the immense leaves in bunches, weighing 30, 60, and 80 lbs., of various colours, and in great diversity of form. The Banana of hot countries is a mere variety of the Plantain, distinguished by being dwarf, with a spotted stem, and a more delicate fruit. Botanists call it *Musa paradisiaca*, in allusion to an old notion, that it was the forbidden fruit of Scripture.

12. The Heath, so common in the northern parts of this kingdom, valuable alike to the poor as a substitute for more expensive fuel, and to the sportsman as a cover for grouse, affords to the Botanist a striking instance of the care of Providence towards his creatures. Its seed is the food of numerous birds, in regions where other sustenance is scarce; and the vessels which contain it are so constructed as to retain their contents for a considerable length of time, instead of discharging them when they become ripe. Indeed, the more we study and the closer we observe the operations and provisions of Nature, the greater will be our wonder, the higher our admiration.

> "There is a lesson in each flower,
> A story in each stream and bower;
> On every herb on which you tread
> Are written words which, rightly read,'
> Will lead you from earth's fragrant sod
> To hope, and holiness, and God."

13. Russia Leather derives its peculiar odour from an empyreumatic oil, which is obtained from the bark of the common or white Birch-tree, *Betula alba*, and which the Russians employ in tanning.

14. Dionysius, the geographer, compares the form of the Morea, or ancient Peloponnesus, to the leaf of the Plane-tree, making the footstalk to be the isthmus by which it is joined to Greece. Pliny also says, the Peloponnesus is shaped, by the number of its bays, like a Plane-leaf. Professor Martyn, in his notes to the Georgics of Virgil, observes of this similitude, that it is as just as we can expect in anything of this nature; and to illustrate it, he has given a figure of the Peloponnesus, and of the leaf of the Plane-tree on the same page in his pictorial embellishments.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.—Since our last visit, many of the contemplated alterations have been completed. A new span-roofed house has been erected for the cultivation of Cacti, and other succulent plants, of which there is an extensive collection, including many of enormous size. A large specimen of Melocactus communis, and several Mammillárias, are in bloom, with numerous Gastérias, Hawórthias, and other plants, closely allied to the Aloe. Adjoining this house is the Heathery, also span-roofed, which is a neat little building, containing a tolerably good assortment of this beautiful tribe. Amongst them we noticed Erica grácilis autumnalis, a small but very showy variety, with deep rosy purple flowers; E. colorans, which is pure white at its first expansion, but afterwards changes to a deep red; E. gnaphalioides, resembling E. bruniades in being covered with a thick pubescence, but with less conspicuous flowers than that variety; the pretty little E. triceps, with E. exurgens, formosa, and many others. Against the west side of the Heathery a small range of glass is constructed for the cultivation of Íxias, Gladíoli, and other Cape bulbs. The Orangery has been decorated and refitted; three ventilators have been formed at the back, for the better admission of air: and large portions of each end of the house, which were formerly solid walls, have been converted into the principal glazed entrances to the building, giving it altogether a much lighter appearance. What was originally the great Greenhouse, is now appropriated to the growth of various species of Euphórbia, Zámia, Agave, Córypha, and other large plants requiring a temperature ranging between that of the Greenhouse and a dry Stove. This building is heated by hot water upon Perkins' system, by means of which a sufficient temperature is attained: but the apparatus is frequently out of order. This house contains magnificent specimens of Euphórbia grandidens, and Zámia pungens: the former throwing out large branches in all directions—the leaves of the latter drooping gracefully around the tub to within a short distance of the ground. The Bánksia house contains a large erect-growing plant of Drimys Winteri, or the Winter's bark-tree, at least 11 ft. high, and fine young trees of Dámmara australis, Phyllocladus trichomanoides, and Dacrýdium cupressinum, presented by Capt. Symonds, R N. Several of the Bánksias are producing their singular cylindrical or globose heads of bloom; and Anadenia Manglésii here flowers almost all the year round. A new double span-roofed house is devoted to the rearing of tender Tropical plants, from cuttings and seeds. In the Orchidaceous house two varieties of Epidendrum ciliare are in flower, one being much larger and more inclining to a yellow colour than the other. The graceful Oncídium ornithorhynchum and Cypripédium insigne are coming into bloom, as well as a species of Catasetum lately purchased of Mr. Skinner. Maxillária rufescens and Epidendrum umbellatum are blossoming freely: with several species of Polystáchya, the flowers of which are very diminutive, and of a greenish yellow colour. Cestrum nocturnum, just expanding its greenish night-smelling blossoms, is flowering in front of the Fernery, and by its side large plants of Bignónia grandiflora, and of the beautiful Poinciana Gilliésii, which have been blooming throughout the summer; all of them being slightly protected during winter. Where practicable, the plants in the houses are ranged according to their natural orders; but as this requires a greater space than can be spared for the purpose at present, it is in many cases dispensed with.—*R. A., Sept.* 19.

Review.

Proceedings of the Horticultural Society of London.

No. XVI.

This part of the Society's Proceedings embraces the period between June 12 and Nov. 2, 1841. A novel feature in it is the introduction of extracts from the monthly reports made in the Garden to the Garden Committee. We select some passages relating to matters of practical importance.

"July 5, 1841.—Mr. Thompson reported from the Orchard and Kitchen Garden Department, that a plant of Seakale, mentioned in the last report as having had a pound of undissolved nitrate of soda strewed over its foliage, has since proved uninjured. Thus, whilst some species of plants are destroyed by a small quantity of this salt, the Seakale, and the Cabbage tribe generally, appear to be proof against its destructive effects. Chloride of lime has been tried unsuccessfully against the American blight on trees; the glaucous, woolly covering of the aphis proving a complete protection. The same tree was syringed with a solution of half a pound of potash, with very little effect on the insects beyond the mechanical removal of such of them as were not well secured in crevices of the bark.

"August 2, 1841.—Ammoniacal liquor from the gas-works had been employed by Mr. Thompson against the American blight on Apple Trees, diluted with about two parts of water; but it had not in that state proved effectual.

"Some experiments have been in progress since the beginning of February, under the direction of Mr. Fortune, to ascertain what effects would be produced upon Pelargoniums by watering them with small quantities of different salts dissolved in rain-water. At the commencement of the experiment the roots of the plants were washed clean, to remove all the soil in which they had been growing, and were then potted in silver-sand. By this means they would depend chiefly for nourishment upon the substances dissolved in the water, and it would then be seen whether these of themselves were sufficient for their support. Mr. Fortune says—'The salts were carbonate of ammonia, sub-carbonate of soda, sal-ammoniac, common salt, saltpetre, nitrate of soda, and carbonate of ammonia, mixed with wood ashes. About two tea-spoons full of salt to each gallon of rain-water was the strength of each solution. The plants were then divided into sets of three each, which were watered with the different salts whenever the sand was dry.

"'Other two sets of Pelargoniums, planted in sand in the same manner as the others, were watered with rain-water mixed with the ammoniacal liquor of the gas-works in the proportion of about half a pint to a gallon. In one of the sets the liquor was used fresh from the cask, in the other it had been exposed for some time to the action of the air.'

"The result of these trials seems to be, that none of these substances of themselves will support plants of this kind in a healthy condition. Carbonate of ammonia with wood-ashes was the most beneficial, and the subcarbonate, the carbonate, and common salt, did not seem to produce any bad effects, as the plants here grew as well as some which were watered with pure rain-water. The remainder of the salts and the two kinds of ammoniacal liquor were certainly injurious.

"Three plants of the same kind were potted in burnt clay, three in pounded bricks, and three in charcoal, and all were watered with pure rain-water. In these circumstances they grew better than any of the others, except those in the carbonate of ammonia and wood-ashes; the two first, however, succeeding better than the last, which was in charcoal: but none of them did so well as some others which were in common garden soil. These results were evidently for want of sufficient nourishment, in so far as the burnt clay and powdered bricks were concerned; the charcoal might produce other effects, but other experiments are still going on with this substance.

"I have also been trying what effects would be pro duced upon Pelargoniums growing in common soil by watering them with carbonate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, and Glauber's salts dissolved in rain-water. The proportions of the salts were rather greater than in the first instance. Each plant which was watered with the salt was placed by the side of another of the same variety, which was watered with pure rain-water. The difference between the plants watered with the salt in solution and the others was very apparent, the former being shorter jointed, having their leaves of a deeper green, and having more of the brown colouring matter in the stems. It is necessary, however, to use the nitrate of soda with great caution, as in proportions a little greater than here used it will destroy the plants. All the three salts produced the same effects—at least I could discern no difference."

At the meeting held on the 5th of October there were exhibited from John Williams, Esq., of Pitmaston, several Melons ripened in an open-sided frame, in front of which screens of fly-wire, painted black, had been placed in an inclined position; the rays of the sun, falling directly upon these screens, heated them to a temperature exceeding 90°, and the air in passing through the interstices of the wire raised the heat of the interior of the frame many degrees higher than it otherwise would have been. Also from Mr. H. Silverlock, F.H.S., of Chichester, a bunch of Black Hamburgh Grapes, cut from a Vine twelve years old, which had never before produced good fruit. In the early part of the spring the main stem was sawed nearly through, the only nourishment being conveyed to the upper branches through the inner bark. The Vine broke in due season, and produced sixty bunches, equal to the one exhibited.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

Last spring we recommended *straw* in preference to the bast mats in common use for covering pits and frames in cold weather; and as the season is approaching when such additional shelter will be generally needed, we would again advocate the great superiority of the former material. Straw mats might be made in different ways to suit the particular purpose for which they are intended. If to cover pits, in which a high night temperature is maintained, the straw should be laid upon a framework of wood, so contrived as to leave a space of a couple of inches between the straw and the sashes. The stratum of still air thus confined in contact with the glass lessens very materially its radiation of heat: this, therefore, is the most efficient method of making the coverings; but, at the same time, when the pits are wide, the large size of the mats required makes them unwieldy and inconvenient to put on and off. A more manageable form is that of the reed mats, which are sometimes used for a similar purpose; but as these lie close upon the glass, they do not so effectually prevent the escape of heat. It would be difficult to explain by writing, so as to make it intelligible, the method of making these coverings; however, any person of a little ingenuity could easily contrive something of the kind which would be much superior to bast mats. The straw might be prepared (that is, drawn straight) by women, and the mats made by the men on wet days.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—In many families, Pine-apples are of greater value during the ensuing three months than at any other season of the year. As light and natural warmth decrease, so also will the flavour of fruit: therefore, the practice formerly mentioned, of removing ripening fruit to a dry and airy situation, should be strictly followed. Growing fruit must be encouraged to swell by a warm and humid atmosphere. Water these with liquid manure occasionally, but be moderate in its use, for more harm than good is sometimes done by giving this indiscreetly to plants which do not want it. The suckers and crowns that are now taken off, after the necessary trimming and drying of the bottoms, may be stuck into the bark-bed to strike root. Watch the linings of dung-heated pits; heavy rains may cause them to heat irregularly. By covering the glass in the way above described, both firing and labour will be saved.

Vinery.—Fires will frequently be necessary now to dry the air in the late houses; for if a disposition to decay is once induced in the skin by damp, no after care can preserve the fruit. Should the sashes have been taken off the early house, they may now be replaced; but take care to give plenty of air both by day and night, for habit having made these Vines excitable, the increase of temperature which would arise from keeping the house too close might possibly cause the buds to break.

Peach-House.—Continue all requisite attention to the trees in the late house. With a view of ripening the wood perfectly, some cultivators apply fire-heat to the latest-forced trees until the leaves fall; however, except in very cold and wet seasons, or late districts, it is questionable whether the benefit derived from this practice is equivalent to the extra expense.

Cucumbers and Melons.—After this time of the year Melons are not generally accounted of much value; but where they are in request till a late period, the plants must now be well attended to, particularly in regard to moisture, too much of which would be fatal to them. Give water only when absolutely necessary, and every day let the plants have air enough to dry them. Growing Cucumber plants will take more water; but there must also be a brisk heat maintained. Those in pots or boxes will perhaps require a light top-dressing of soil, a small quantity of which should be laid on whenever the young roots appear at the surface. Red spider must be anxiously guarded against by every available means.

Kidney-Beans.—Thin the young plants if they are too thick, and set them near the glass, that they may not get long-legged. If you have convenience to grow a constant succession, sow again.

Out-door Department.

Asparagus.—The tops, being no longer of use, should be cut off with a scythe, and the beds cleared of weeds. After saving what seed is wanted, the tops may be preserved for covering wall Fig-trees in winter, or any other useful purpose.

Cabbages.—Draw a little earth round the stems of all that have been planted out, to prevent rough winds from loosening them at the root.

Cardoons.—Tie up and earth when they are dry.

Endive.—Continue to blanch accordingly as it is required for use.

Oxalis Deppei.—The bulbs of this new culinary plant must be taken up as soon as they are sufficiently ripe. (See page 68 of last year's *Chronicle*.)

Parsneps.—Any time when the ground is not wet, these should be dug up and stacked under cover, like Carrots, for winter use. There is not a more slovenly practice than that sometimes followed, of leaving these and similar roots in the ground all winter, to be taken up in rain, frost, or snow, as wanted.

Radishes.—Make another small sowing in a vacant frame.

Orchard.—All the small-growing fruit-trees, as Gooseberries, Currants, and Raspberries, may be planted with advantage now, or any time in this month. Bearing trees of the two first might be removed, if properly done, without the loss of next year's crop. These may also be pruned whenever time permits, and cuttings of the best sorts planted. Autumn is the best season to manure unproductive Strawberry plants; but the most economical system is, to plant a certain portion of ground every year, and to destroy the same quantity of the oldest beds. Continue the gathering of orchard fruit. Some maintain that it is no way detrimental to the keeping of fruit to gather it when wet—and this deserves a trial, because in stormy autumns much of the finest fruit is blown down and damaged while waiting for dry weather to gather it.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Such plants as Sinníngias and Gloxínias, which are now resting, must be kept perfectly dry. Things which have been propagated during the summer, and which have been standing amongst the young Greenhouse plants, must be got together and placed in a situation where more heat can be given. Shut the ventilators early in the afternoon, and light gentle fires in the evening; the late cold, wet weather renders this advisable. Take care, however, not to raise the temperature higher at night than during the day.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—In finally arranging the plants for winter, let all those which are technically called "hard-wooded" occupy one house, if there are two Greenhouses; while Pelargóniums, Calceolárias, and other less hardy plants, should be placed together, where they can be kept a little warmer. Where there is only one Greenhouse, all that can be done is to set the best plants in the best places; but hard and soft-wooded plants do not assort well together in winter. Let dead leaves and flowers be daily cut off, and general neatness be particularly attended to. Flowering plants of the Cactus tribe should be set together at the back of any of the houses where they can be kept quite dry; but any of those whose buds are advancing may be forwarded for early blooming. Plants that are not large enough to flower should be watered and kept growing.

Pits and Frames.—Bulbs of all the kinds that are usually forced should be procured and potted for that purpose. Of these, the principal part ought to consist of Hyacinths and Narcissi, because they are sweet as well as beautiful; while scentless flowers, as Tulips and Crocuses, have only one of those qualities to recommend them. Light sandy soil is suitable for the whole. Hyacinths can be successfully flowered in pots, firmly filled with green moss, in which material they are better adapted for setting on stands in rooms, than when growing in a heavy mass of soil. After potting they may be set in a vacant frame, or plunged in coal-ashes out of doors till wanted.

Out-door Department.

Worms now make lawns unsightly by their casts. A good watering with lime-water will bring all that are within its reach to the surface, when a second application will destroy them. Afterwards sweep and roll the turf. If Gladíolus roots are intended to be taken out of the ground to winter, it should now be done. Tiger Lilies, and other species that are perfectly dormant, may be divided and replanted. Plant bulbs of the English Iris; the Spanish might be kept out of the ground two or three weeks longer, because it comes up sooner than the other.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Seedling beds, in which the plants are too small for removal, ought to be properly weeded and cleaned before winter. Trench and prepare ground for the reception of tree-seeds which it is intended to sow before winter.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Before the general planting of timber-trees is begun, see that all watercourses, ditches, and drains are in good order. Inattention to this sometimes causes great delay in planting, by keeping the ground in a wet state longer than it would otherwise be.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Sept. 29, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Sept.	Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday 23	29.494	29.346	56	47	51.5	N.W.	.36
Saturday 24	29.494	29.341	59	52	55.5	N.E.	.06
Sunday 25	29.642	29.536	62	51	56.5	N.E.	.26
Monday 26	29.906	29.795	62	49	55.5	E.	.08
Tuesday 27	29.929	29.859	58	49	53.5	N.E.	.27
Wednesday 28	30.059	30.047	58	48	53.0	N.E.	
Thursday 29	30.093	30.026	58	45	51.5	N.E.	.04
Average	29.792	29.707	59.0	48.7	53.8		1.07

Sept. 23. Overcast; continued heavy rain after 1 P.M.
24. Rain; overcast at night.
25. Cloudy; slight showers; stormy, with rain at night.
26. Heavy clouds and showers; clear at night with brisk wind.
27. Overcast; heavy clouds; stormy, with rain.
28. Cloudy; fine; partially overcast at night.
29. Fine; clear, with brisk wind; boisterous, with showers.

Mean temperature of the week 1.6° below the mean, N.E. wind being prevalent.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending Oct. 8, 1842.

Oct.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
						N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 2	64.6	43.3	54.0	8	0.48 in.	1	1	1	—	5	5	2	1
Mon. 3	62.9	45.3	54.1	8	0.14	1	1	—	1	6	4	1	2
Tues. 4	63.9	42.8	53.4	8	0.36	—	4	1	—	5	4	1	1
Wed. 5	62.8	42.7	52.7	6	0.57	3	2	1	1	4	3	2	—
Thurs. 6	60.3	49.9	51.1	7	0.78	1	1	2	2	3	2	4	1
Fri. 7	61.5	44.2	52.8	5	0.58	1	4	2	—	2	4	3	—
Sat. 8	60.7	43.6	52.2	7	0.63	—	3	3	2	3	2	3	—

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 5th, in 1834—thermometer 80°; and the lowest on the 5th, and 6th in 1826—thermometer 29°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending Sept. 30, 1842.

The supplies of both fruit and vegetables have been very good during the past week, but trade is not at all brisk. *Fruit.*—Pines, principally Queens, are plentiful from 3*s.* to 5*s.* per lb. Grapes are remarkably cheap; good Black Hamburghs may be obtained from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per lb.; and Muscats at 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. English Melons are becoming scarce; the few remaining fetch from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s* 6*d.* each; the Dutch kinds are also far from plentiful. The Peaches offered are, in general, good, from 6*s.* to 8*s.* per doz.; but these as well as Plums are far from being abundant. There are still a few samples of Coe's Golden Drop, at 1*s.* 6*d.* per punnet; those of the Imperatrice are more numerous, at 1*s.* per punnet. The supply of Figs is nearly over. A great variety of Pears are offered; the small Autumn Bergamot has advanced in price to 5*s.* and 8*s.* per half-sieve; Gansell's Bergamot fetches 2*s.* per dozen; Marie Louise, from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per dozen, and the Brown Beurré from 2*s.* 6*d* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per half-sieve. Amongst the Apples we observed some excellent Ribstone Pippins, from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per bushel, and a large quantity of Blenheim Orange from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per bushel. English Walnuts are daily becoming more abundant, and fetch from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.* per bushel. The supply of Cucumbers is rather limited; the frame fruit is selling from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per dozen; those of out-door growth from 6*d.* to 8*d.* per dozen. *Vegetables.*—Broccoli is tolerably abundant, and the quality is much improved of late. French Beans have risen in price and fetch from 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per half-sieve. Scarlet Runners are more plentiful, at 1*s.* 3*d.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* per half-sieve. The greater part of the Turnips brought to market are excellent, from 2*s.* to 3*s.* per dozen bunches. Celery is likewise good, and not in the least worm-eaten. Jerusalem Artichokes may be obtained from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per half-sieve. Tomatoes continue plentiful from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per half-sieve. Mushrooms of in-door growth fetch from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per pottle; those from the fields 5*s.* and 6*s.* per bushel. *Flowers.*—The cut flowers consist principally of Ericas, Asters, Dahlias, Pinks, China Roses, Cinerárias, and Delphíniums, with a few Caméllias.

PRICES, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 3*s* to 5*s*
Grapes, per pound, 1*s* to 2*s*
— Muscats, per pound, 2*s* 6*d*
— Spanish, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Portugal 1*s* to 2*s*
Melons, English, each, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Dutch, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Peaches, per doz. 6*s* to 8*s*
Plums, dessert, per punnet, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Damsons, per hf. sieve, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Apples, dessert, per bush., 2*s* to 6*s*
— Kitchen, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Pears, dessert, per hf.-sieve, 2*s* to 5*s*
Berberries, per hf.-sieve, 4*s*
Cucumbers, per doz., 1*s* to 4*s*
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 3*s*
— per 100, 5*s* to 20*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* 3*d* to 2*s*
— per 100, 10*s* to 20*s*
Almonds, perpeck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 60*s* to 70*s*
Walnuts, Shelled, per bush., 12*s* to 24*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 20*s*
— Barcelona, 24*s*

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, per doz. 10*d* to 1*s*
— plants, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— Red, for pickling, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Brussels Sprouts, per hf.-sv. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Broccoli, per bunch, 10*d* to 1*s*
Cauliflowers, per doz., 4*s* to 6*s*
Beans, Kidney, per hf. sv., 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
— Scarlet, per hf.-sv. 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Potatoes, per ton, 40*s* to 70*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, per bu., 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Turnips, per doz bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Carrots, per doz. bun., 4*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*
Parsneps, per bunch, 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s* to 5*s*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 9*d* to 1*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1*s* 9*d* to 2*s*
Shallots, per lb., 8*d* to 1*s*
Onions, per bushel, 3*s* to 4*s*
— Green, p. doz. bun 3*s* to 4*s*
— Spanish, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
— for Pickl., per hf.-sv. 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
Garlic, per lb. 4*d* to 8*d*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. sc., 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Cos, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Endive, per score, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Celery, p. bd., red (12 to 15) 1*s* 6*d* to 1*s* 9*d*
— White 9*d* to 1*s*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Tarragon, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Basil, per doz. bunches, 3*s* to 4*s*
Vegetable Marrow, per doz., 6*d* to 8*d*
Tomatoes, per hf. sv. 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Capsicums, green, per 100, 9*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
— Ripe, 3*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
— Field, per bus., 5*s* to 6*s*

Notices to Correspondents.

H. R. M.—Hollyhocks which have flowered for the first time this autumn may be allowed to remain; they will flower well next year. Seedling Pelargoniums which have grown luxuriantly, and have not flowered, will bloom sooner if not cut down.—‡

W. D.—There is no probability of your preserving Pelargoniums through the winter in the open border by covering them with litter. The damp alone would be sufficient to destroy them. Your only plan is to take them up, and plant or repot them, and keep them where they will be protected from frost; or to leave them in the ground to perish, and to purchase a fresh lot in the spring, which may be done at a very trifling expense. The Pear called the "Little Old Bergamy" is the Autumn Bergamot, a variety of very old standing in English gardens. It is different from the Bergamotte d'Automne of the French.—‡ ‖

A Modern Athenian.—The Achimenes is an American genus; A. longiflora and rosea are from Guatemala; grandiflora is from Mexico. They are Gesneraceous plants. All Gesneraceous plants are American. Therefore, your plant from the Himalayas is not likely to be an Achimenes.—†

L. S.—We wish we could help you to understand the cause of Hydrangeas turning blue. The subject is under investigation by Mr. Edward Solly, and as soon as any result is obtained we shall make it known.—†

A. S.—Your observations on the Exhibitions at the Garden of the Horticultural Society are sent to the Exhibition Committee, and will no doubt be taken into consideration. The suggestions are not new.—†

J. C. L.—Your plant is Myanthus barbatus, probably.—†

Cadwallader.—The quantity of woollen rags to be applied per acre upon light land varies from 3 to 4 cwt.; upon stiff land as much as 12 cwt. per acre will be required. They should be cut into bits about the size of a crown-piece, and in that state form an excellent manure.—‡

A Young Gardener.—We cannot insert the price of books except as an advertisement. You may learn the price of any work by applying to a respectable bookseller.—‡

W. M., Necton, would be obliged by any of our correspondents informing him of the best mode of preserving Parsneps, Carrots, Beet, &c., until late into spring.—‡

F. H., Ryde, Isle of Wight.—In your climate, where there is seldom any frost before Christmas, and where plants of all sorts are more liable to suffer from damp and cold, Orange-trees would not be injured if left exposed until the latter part of November. When housed for the winter they require just sufficient warmth to protect them from frost. Your alba odorata Rose, which you state to be a healthy, vigorous plant, covered every year with a profusion of buds, and looking very healthy until the period at which they should expand, when the damp has no doubt penetrated into a wet and cold subsoil, which causes it to put forth vigorous shoots of too watery a nature to expand the blossom-buds which they may develop, you had better take up and replant higher. It might be budded with the Maria Leonida, but we would recommend a wild stock in preference. The plant which you raised from seed brought from India, and which was there called the Moon-creeper, having the appearance of an Ipomœa, and producing a large white flower from 5 to 6 inches across, very sweet, and expanding in the evening, is the Calonyction Bona Nox, and is an annual.—†

Flora.—Your plants are—1, Colútea cruenta; 2, Colútea arborescens; 3, Scutellária galericulata; 4, Mentha pulégium; 5, Mentha hirsuta; 6, Saxifraga aizoides; 7, Solanum nigrum; 8, Heliánthemum canum; 10, Bromus mollis; 11, Calluna vulgaris; 12 and 13, Cistópteris frágilis.—‡

Discipulus.—Your Greengage-trees being planted in a strong clayey soil, it is more than probable that the ground above the roots has cracked, and the drought has thus penetrated to them. Your only plan is, during the autumn to remove as much soil as you can from about them, without injuring the roots, and to replace it with compost of a lighter texture: the quantity of manure mixed with it should, however, be small. The best method which you can pursue with your Apple-trees which are twenty years old, and are planted too deep, is to take away the soil from the surface to the depth of a few inches; but deep drains must be formed round them to carry off the superfluous moisture, otherwise this remedy will be of no avail. When trees get to that age, it is a difficult task to raise them, and unless your land is so situated that you cannot adopt the above method, we would not advise you to attempt it. You will find that an Apple-room situated over a warm kitchen will cause the fruit to wither and ripen prematurely, as well as destroy its juiciness. The best time to determine the name of an Apple is when the fruit is perfectly ripe.—‡

W. C. E.—Li'lium lancifólium is quite a distinct species from L. speciosum, and we are not aware that it has yet been introduced into this country. The garden varieties cultivated under that name are chiefly referable to L. speciosum.—‡

Escher.—The Magnólia is M. tripétala.—†

C. D. M.—Some of your seedling Fuchsias are very pretty, particularly those which have the habit of F. globosa. No. 55 is rather a large flower, but it wants the deep purple tinge so conspicuous in the petals of No. 67, which approaches nearly to F. Riccartónia in its general character. This desirable property is also possessed by Nos. 38 and 73. No. 68 is a singular flower; but it is too small, and not possessed of sufficient brilliancy to be valuable. Although many of them are good varieties for garden cultivation, still they are hardly distinct enough from other well-known kinds. No. 67 is the best.—‡

Experimental.—There is no doubt but your plan for preserving Pelargoniums and other Greenhouse Pants through the winter, in a garden too small to build a pit in, and not worthy of a greenhouse, would succeed; namely, by fixing against a wall a strong wooden frame, having a glass front and fitted up within with a tier of shelves; the whole to be protected by mats during severe weather. The aspect being south-east, you had better not uncover the frame while the sun shines directly upon the plants; otherwise, they will be excited into premature growth, and probably perish during the next severe weather which may occur. The foundation should be perfectly dry and raised above the level of the surrounding surface. The plants should receive no more water than is necessary to preserve them alive, and as much air should be admitted during fine weather as can possibly be given; this will serve both to keep them bushy and to dry the interior of the frame. The distance at which the plants are placed from the glass may be six inches; if further, they will most likely become drawn; they should also be turned round occasionally in order that they may not become one-sided.—‡

Anne.—Nos 2 and 11 are Fúchsia globosa; 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12, are all F. Thompsoniana, or mere var. of it. No. 1 appears to be F. díscolor, but the specimen had suffered by the way. "Anne" should add to her collection F. Riccartónia, which will make a beautiful object in a garden in the Isle of Wight.—§

W. B. M.—For an account of the best mode of converting the CLEANINGS OF A WEEDY POND into good manure, we refer you to Professor Sprengel's treatise on Organic Mineral Manures, at p. 524 of this year's *Chronicle.*—‡

Subscriber.—It is hardly advisable in building a hothouse to enclose a Peach-tree and a Nectarine; or, in other words, to build in front of them, Grapes being the chief desideratum; because the leaves of the Vine must overshadow the Peach-trees, and prevent their fruiting. By keeping the Vines to the rafters, and very good management, Peaches *may* be obtained in such situations if they are not too far from the light; but great practical skill, for which no directions can compensate, is required. We cannot tell what will be the cheapest plan of heating a hothouse 30 feet long, because you do not say anything of its breadth and height, or of the temperature you want to maintain. Where stone is cheap, it is probable that the open trough system is the cheapest.—†

T. S. P.—The reason why BLUE VITRIOL cannot be used for fixing ammonia is, that it is a salt of copper, and copper is regarded as injurious to vegetation; green vitriol, on the other hand is a salt of iron, and iron is harmless. BLEACHING POWDER is the chloride of lime of chemists, and is a most valuable disinfecting agent, and should always be employed where offensive smells have to be removed; the powder is cheap. It is not fair to get all our secrets out of us; however, you are right. For PRUNING ROSES we refer you to an article that will appear in our columns very soon, if not to-day. It is of no use to keep ACACIA AFFINIS at the foot of a west wall at Windermere, except as a curiosity.—†

Jonathan Labyrinth is partly answered in a leading Article of to-day. SALT at the rate of 8 bushels an acre has been found very advantageous to Potatoes on any sandy soil, especially if used with SOOT at the rate of 30 bushels an acre. We should certainly anticipate great advantage from the use of sea-sand and putrid sea-wrack. It is generally believed that mealiness is a property found exclusively in certain kinds of Potatoes, and not in others; no cultivation will make the waxy Dutch Potato mealy. But mealy Potatoes may be made watery by being grown in places insufficiently exposed to light; or which is the same thing, so thick as to choke each other up. Your other questions are answered elsewhere. We apprehend a brick tank well built in good lime and sand will hold liquid manure without the necessity of a cement facing.—†

A. P.—Your plants are 1, Aspídium filixmas; 2, Scolopéndrium officinarum; 3, a species of Eurýbia; and 4, Verónica decussata.—‡

A Subscriber.—It is a well-known fact that whole branches of various species of RIBES will die off without any apparent cause, and hitherto it has not been satisfactorily accounted for. It would be worth while for those persons whose trees are thus diseased, to examine the interior of the branches, and see if they contain traces of the Currant Sphinx, or any other insect which in many places commit such havoc among the common Currant bushes.—‡

Cestus.—The Pea is the late Grey, or tall Capuchin, and is only fit for field culture.—¶

Francesca.—As you are an amateur in gardening, we certainly would not recommend you to purchase a stock of HEATHS before the spring. You have done right in raising the stage of your greenhouse nearer the glass. The best description of peat for growing them in, is that which is most fibrous and contains the greatest quantity of silver sand. The reason you have hitherto failed in their culture has probably been in your having watered them irregularly, and in having kept them too confined. They should have air at all times when there is no danger of frost entering the house, and should be watered only when they really want it, especially in dull weather. The best time for potting them is after they have done flowering. We cannot recommend one nurseryman in preference to another; but there are several good nurseries round London, where you may purchase any quantity you may wish.—‡

C. I. I.—The following FRUIT-TREES may be recommended:—On your wall with a south aspect it will be proper to plant a Violette Hâtive Nectarine, a Grosse Mignonne, and a Late Admirable Peach. 14 trees for your west aspect may consist of—Nectarines: 2 Elruge; 2 Violette Hâtive; 1 Pitmaston Orange: Peaches—2 Royal George; 2 Noblesse; 1 Malta; 2 Bellegarde; 1 Royal Charlotte; 1 Barrington. For the east aspect, against which you wish to plant Apricots, Cherries, and Figs, the following are good varieties:—Apricots—1 Large Early; 2 Moorpark; 1 Royal; 1 Turkey and 1 Roman. Cherries: 1 Mayduke; 1 Knight's Early Black; 1 Elton; 1 Florence. Figs: 2 Brown Turkey; 1 White Marseilles; 1 Brunswick. All the above may be planted towards the end of next month.—‖

T. S.—The Apple has much of the Nonesuch character, and is like the Cellini.—‖

C. K.—Your Peach is the Late Admirable.—‖

S. K. H.—Your MULBERRY-TREE, which drops its fruit in a wet season as well as in a dry one, must have undoubtedly extended its roots into a bad subsoil. As it is not very old, it will be advisable to remove it next month, and plant it in good soil, on a well-drained bottom, so as to be free from stagnant water; but, at the same time, the situation ought not to be too dry, nor should the land be stiff loam, or clay.—‖

J. R. W.'s request shall be attended to.

J. W. T.—Nos. 1 and 2 of your Pears are Gansell's Bergamot; 4, 5, Crassane; 6, Colmar; 7, Napoleon; 8 and 10, Marie Louise; 9, Glout Morceau; 11, Flemish Beauty; 12, something worthless; 13, Williams's Bon Chrétien; 14, as bad as No. 12; 15, Hessel; and 18, Alfriston Apple.—‖

G. F.—APPLES in many cases have been known to keep well in a cellar, and in other instances they have failed to do so. A steady temperature, darkness, and purity of air, which should be rather dry than moist, are essential conditions to the preservation of this fruit.—‖

A Young Lady.—The most suitable VINES FOR THE OPEN WALL are the Royal Muscadine, early White Malvasia or Grove-end Sweetwater, Black Prince, and Black Cluster. It is very often the case with LATE PEACHES, that when excessive rain penetrates to the roots of the trees, and there becomes stagnant, after a previously dry season, the stones of the fruit split, and the latter drops in consequence. You will find that this will not be the case if your borders have a sufficient supply of moisture throughout the summer, and no superabundance when the fruit is ripening off.—‖

A Subscriber's plants are Cássia lævigata and Cladanthus arábicus.—†

Eileanach.—If you wish to attach A SHOW CASE FOR PLANTS to your drawing-room window, you had better manage it by building, at once, on the outside, a small glass roof and front, like a common greenhouse, and making the joints between it and the window frame secure. Then the lower sash of the window will allow the heat of the sitting-room to enter it. You cannot, however, depend upon such a mode of heating for the exclusion of severe frost, and therefore, in very cold weather, you would be obliged to add mats or some such protection on the outside. If you construct such a case, you should have a door in it which would will open into the outer air, so as to be able to ventilate and clean it when occasion arises. Such contrivances are occasionally seen in London houses.—†

J. B.—Probably Lindley's Elements of Botany, which is quite a distinct work, will assist you in your studies. It is expressly intended for beginners. If you want practice in learning to use the Natural System, then Lindley's School Botany is the book for you.—‡

Readingensis.—We are clearly of opinion that you cannot well WARM a conservatory and billiard room by one Arnott or Chunk stove. The very principle on which those kinds of heating apparatus should be constructed, is to prevent the escape of heat into the flue that passes from them. If you were to fix an Arnott in the thickness of the wall that separates those two buildings, still you would find the heat given off by it insufficient for the purpose of the conservatory, unless it is a very little one.—†

H. K. M.'s larvæ, committing such ravages on the leaves of the Pear trees, are called SLUG-WORMS, and will produce a Saw-fly, whose history, we hope, will shortly be given in the *Gardeners' Chronicle.*—*R.*

F. V. O.—We are much obliged to you for the autumnal examples of the larvæ of the GOOSEBERRY SAW-FLY. Those which we obtained last year in September, produced the same species of Tenthredo as the summer broods, and we have every reason to believe that F. V. O.'s are the same.—*R.*

Reader.—The most certain method for extirpating the caterpillars of the CABBAGE BUTTERFLIES, is to hand-pick them by day; to destroy the larvæ of the Cabbage moths, which are equally injurious, we must search for them at night when they come out of the ground and other hiding-places to feed. The history of these insects will appear in the forthcoming part of the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society.—*R.*

A Constant Subscriber.—To KILL LARGE MOTHS, put them, one at a time, into a tin box, with a quarter of a pound of stone ammonia at the bottom, covered over with a piece of linen or blotting-paper, to prevent the insect from being injured. Smaller moths may be killed, many at once, by confining each in a pill-box, of sufficient size not to bind the wings; but pin holes must be previously pricked in the lid or sides, to admit the effluvia when they are shut up in the large tin box. Another method is, to place the moth or butterfly with a small piece of German tinder lighted under a tumbler, or finger-glass, which will stupify it; when that is done, light two or three sulphur matches, and burn them beneath the glass, which will at once despatch the animal. The use of the tinder is to prevent the moth from fluttering into the flame of the matches.—*R.*

J. R. W.—The following SMALL TREES, or LARGE SHRUBS, are suitable for planting on steep banks, exposed to north-west winds; but Evergreens are preferable to deciduous plants for intercepting the view of unsightly buildings; and when once established, are better adapted for a dry situation. It must, however, be observed, that no plants will thrive in such a place, if the soil is poor and dry; therefore, you must improve it by adding some manure to it before planting. Any of the following may be selected, which may be kept at the required height by pruning:—

EVERGREENS.	DECIDUOUS.
Common Laurel.	Lilac, Common and Persian.
Portugal do.	Almond.
Evergreen Oak.	Hornbeam.
Arbutus, or Strawberry-tree.	Male Dogwood.
Dutch and Common Hollies.	Scarlet and other Thorns.
Tree Box.	Broad-leaved Euonymus.
Sweet Bay.	Perfumed Cherry.
Chinese and Common Junipers.	Laburnum.
Phillyreas, *broad-leaved varieties*	Chinese Crab.
Yew.	Mountain Ash.
Mugho Pine.	Ribes sanguíneum.
Upright Cypress.	Birch and Hazel.

DAHLIAS will keep remarkably well in pits, in the same manner as Potatoes; but as the stems are apt to become rotten, care must be taken to fix numbers securely on them. Leaden labels, with the number stamped upon them, should be used for that purpose; and they should be fastened on round the neck with wire.—¶

R. E.—Of the Vegetables which you have raised from seed received from Frankfort, the TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE is not much esteemed in this country, but valuable in Germany, where it stands through the winter; the other *is* Celeriac. You should have put in cuttings of Roses, Honeysuckles, &c., before this; you may, however, strike them now, with care, and a gentle bottom-heat.—‡

Constant Reader.—Your Pears are—1, Flemish Beauty; 2, Urbaniste; 3, Glout Morceau; 4, Seckle; 5, Winter Nelis; 6, Napoleon.—‖

W. Scott.—Your Pears are, No. 3, 5, 11, St. Germain; 6, Sucré Vert; 7, probably winter Bon Chrétien; 8, E'chassery; 9, White Doyenné; 10, 15, Passe Colmar.—‖

S. Y.—Of your Apples, No. 1 is the Blenheim Pippin; 2, Kirke's Lord Nelson; 3, Court of Wick; 4, Royal Russet; 5, Old Nonpareil. The Pears are, 6, Achan; 7, Brown Beurré; and 8, Crassane.—‖

Fredericus.—Your seedling Dahlia is not worth preserving: the eye is badly filled up, and the yellow, instead of being pure, has a dirty, blotched appearance.—‡

H. C. W. L.—Your Apples are, No. 1, Dutch Mignonne; 2, Golden Reinette; 3, Kentish Fill-basket; 4, Golden Pippin; 5, Lemon Pippin; 7, Court of Wick; 9, Hoary Morning. The Pears are, 10, Marie Louise; and 12, Louise Bonne (of Jersey).—‖

T. S.—Your Apples are, No. 2, Kentish Codlin; 3, Catshead; 4, Hollandbury; 5, Alexander; 6, Flower of Kent; 7, Hawthornden; 8, Court of Wick; 9, Newtown Pippin; 10, French Crab. No. 8 is a good table Apple; so also is No. 9, if the season and situation are sufficiently warm. The others are all useful in their respective periods of maturity, as kitchen Apples; the Hawthornden is, however, considered to be the best bearer.—‖

A Correspondent.—NUTS may be preserved for a considerable length of time in new flower-pots, and a slight sprinkling of salt will prevent them from becoming mouldy. When filled, the pots should be inverted on a layer of dry sand.—‖

J. E., Rotherham.—The general form of your crimson Dahlia (*the North Midland*) is very good, the petals are also of a good shape and substance. The imperfection in the flower consists in the centre being filled with upright petals which open irregularly.—*

S. Girling.—The Dahlia you propose to name *Lilac Defiance* is much improved. The colour is agreeable, the form circular but rather flat; it will make a good border variety, but its properties are not sufficiently good for showing.—*

J. R. Pearson.—The bright canary yellow of your PANSY, *Sir W. Scott*, is very beautiful; the eye is rich, and clearly defined. In the specimen sent there appears to be a tinge of blue in the upper petals, which, if permanent, will reduce the value of the flower. *Elizabeth* is a showy and distinct variety, with a creamy ground-colour, and a fine dark eye; the lower petals are surrounded by a margin of bright blue, the top petals clouded. *Agnes* is a very brilliant flower; the colours are dark, and terminate with a clean edge—centre white—the eye bold, dark, and fine; a deep, rich border of purple surrounds the lower petals, and the upper have a tinge of mulberry. *De Buch* is a very finely-formed Pansy, with a white centre, a fine eye, and a broad margin of bluish purple round the lower petals: top petals purple. The same description would suit the *Chevalier* and *Comet*, varieties somewhat similar in colour and general appearance, but not of quite so high a character as the others. They are all finely-formed flowers, of good substance; the eye is bold and distinct in each, and the petals have an inclination to lie back and press upon each other.—*

A Subscriber.—We think it probable that your plant of PELARGO'NIUM ARDENS may be too old, and therefore recommend you to strike some cuttings from it. It grows very well in a mixture of turfy loam, peat, and sand; and ought to be kept in the Greenhouse, as near to the light as possible.—§

M. L.—We really cannot undertake the labour of NAMING whole boxes full of specimens. If we were to do so, our time would be entirely so occupied, to the exclusion of all other business. To name some kinds of plants, such as Asters and Salvias, for example, *correctly*, is very difficult and troublesome, and consumes a great deal of time.—†

N.—Your plant is Bomarea hirtella.—†

Tyro.—Yes.

Ignoramus.—ORCHIDACEOUS and ORCHIDEOUS are two words meaning the same thing. They are derived from Orchis, the name of some of our wild flowers, to which they have great resemblance.—†

T. Sedgwick.—Accepted for next week.—†

A Constant Reader must have patience. We shall keep our promise, but the matter does not press.—†

F.—The ANEMONE and the RANUNCULUS are not natives of the Cape of Good Hope, but have been introduced there by the Dutch. They require the same treatment as those which you receive from the nurseries.—†

MR. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR is now reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d.* each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them *delivered in any part of London* by remitting a Post-office order to this Office, at the rate of 5*s.* for every 25 copies.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

ERRATA.—Mr. Fuller's Pelargonium, Madlle. Rachel, ought to have been priced at two guineas, and not five.—In Mr. J. T. Willmer's advertisement of Sept. 24, Cooper's Prince Albert should be 5*s.*, and not 5*l.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

OUR Foreign news presents few subjects of political interest. In France the journals have been occupied with discussions on the American tariff, and the Government has been engaged in a contest with the provincial councils, on some matters of local administration. The details of these proceedings are entirely of domestic interest, but they are somewhat varied by the continued efforts of the clergy to regain the influence they enjoyed under the elder Bourbons. These pretensions are encouraged by the Government and the Queen, but are so warmly opposed by the municipal councils and the press that there seems little chance of the restoration of the clergy to their former power.—The Spanish papers are also occupied with matters of a domestic character; the mission of M. Salvandy to Holland and the proceedings of Gen. Zurbano in Barcelona are the chief topics of discussion, but they present nothing to call for observation.—Advices from Portugal inform us that the Cortes have been adjourned till December in consequence of a Ministerial crisis attended by a partial change of the Cabinet. Three new Ministers have been appointed, and the change has given great satisfaction to moderate politicians who look more to the advantages of a strong Government than to the ascendancy of party.—From Germany we learn that the King of Hanover has recovered from his recent illness, and has made his appearance at the opera for the first time since the death of the Queen. A treaty is in progress between Hanover and Great Britain for a modification of the Stade duties; the details have not officially transpired, but the Ministerial papers state that his Majesty has agreed to a reduction of one fourth of his revenue derived from these duties, and that the result will be highly beneficial to British shipping.—From Constantinople we have further particulars of the late dismissal of the Grand Vizier, who has been invested with a new dignity by which his removal from the capital is ensured. It is now ascertained that he encouraged the recent revolution in Servia, and that fresh disturbances have been excited among the Maronites by his agency. The quarrel with Persia was also likely to be renewed under his administration, notwithstanding the mediation of the Great Powers. His removal is therefore considered a subject of congratulation, as there is little doubt that the success of his plans would have involved the whole Empire in war. The Sultan has conferred the dignity of honorary Grand Vizier on the Pacha of Egypt, in consideration of his obedience and devotedness to the Imperial throne, and of his long and faithful services. Letters from Egypt mention that the Pacha is so much flattered by this mark of favour that he intends visiting Constantinople next year, notwithstanding his great age, for the purpose of making his personal submission to the Sultan.—The revolution in Servia still excites great attention; Prince Michael and his family have been declared to have forfeited all right to the sovereignty of the country, and Alexander Petrowitsch, a godson of the late Emperor of Russia, has been elected in his stead.—From the Cape of Good Hope, we have papers to 31st July: the insurgent Boers have thrown themselves on the mercy of the Government, and the troops have completely succeeded in re-establishing British authority at Port Natal.

At home, the Queen in Council has ordered the usual prorogation of Parliament for another month, and has directed a Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving for the late abundant harvest to be used to-morrow, at both services, in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales. Our provincial news contains the reports of many of the autumnal fairs, at which the effects of the New Tariff have been very generally felt. The importation of foreign cattle into the great ports is daily increasing, and there seems little doubt of the continuance of the supply.

Home News.

Court.—*Her Majesty*, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, continue at Windsor Castle. It was expected that the Court would leave the Castle for Claremont in the course of the week, but the visit has been postponed for the present. On Saturday, the Queen held a Privy Council, at which Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued until Thursday, Nov. 10; and a Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving for the late abundant harvest was agreed on. The Archduke Frederick of Austria, who arrived at the Castle last week on a visit to Her Majesty, took his departure on Wednesday, accompanied by Prince George of Cambridge, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, Prince Esterhazy, Prince Castelcicala the Neapolitan Minister, Sir Robert Stopford, and several other distinguished personages, who had been invited to meet his Imperial Highness. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager will leave Bushey Park next week for Canford House, Dorset, the seat of Lord De Mauley, for the winter. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester arrived at Chatsworth, on Saturday, from Ravensworth Castle, on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge left Ravensworth last week for Alnwick Castle, on a visit to the Duke of Northumberland, and has since arrived at Wynyard-park, on a visit to the Marquess of Londonderry. Lord Rivers has succeeded the Earl of Hardwicke as Lord in Waiting on the Queen; Captain Duncombe has succeeded Mr. Ormsby Gore as Groom in Waiting on her Majesty; the Hon. Matilda Paget has been succeeded by the Hon. Miss Hamilton, as Maid of Honour.

Diplomatic Appointments.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Henry Ellis, formerly Ambassador at the Court of Persia, to proceed on an extraordinary and special mission to the Court of Brazil.—The Queen has appointed the Earl of Wilton to proceed as Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of the King of Saxony, for the purpose of investing his Majesty with the ensign of the Order of the Garter.

Church Preferment.—The Rev. Dr. Turton, Dean of Peterborough, and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, is to be appointed Dean of Westminster. The Deanery of Peterborough, expected to become vacant by this appointment, will be conferred, it is said, on the Rev. Dr. Graham, Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, and Chaplain to Prince Albert. The newly-created Archdeaconry of Lindisfarne has been conferred on the Rev. E. T. Brigge, Fellow of Merton College.

Parliamentary Movements.—As announced above, Parliament is further prorogued from Thursday next the 6th inst. to Thursday the 10th November.—Mr. Robartes has commenced a canvass of the electors of Bodmin in behalf of the eldest son of Sir Joseph Sawle, on the Liberal interest; and Sir Samuel Spry, the former representative, has also offered himself as a candidate.

The Thanksgiving Prayer.—The following is the prayer of thanksgiving for the late abundant harvest, ordered by the Queen in Council to be used to-morrow at morning and evening service in all churches and chapels in England and Wales:—"O God, through whose good Providence the earth yieldeth food for the sustenance of man, we offer unto Thee our hearty thanksgivings for Thy late mercy vouchsafed to us, in blessing the labours of our husbandmen with plentiful increase, and preserving the fruits of the field for our use. Give us grace, we humbly beseech Thee, that, whilst we receive Thy bounty with thankfulness, we may regard the blessing bestowed on us as a call to repentance, and turn from the evil of our ways. Remove from amongst us all causes of strife and contention; put an end to our unhappy divisions; and grant that all conditions of men, impressed with the fear of Thy judgments, and trusting in Thy fatherly care, may faithfully serve Thee, in loyalty to their Soverign, in obedience to the laws, in kindly affection one to another, and in dutiful resignation to Thy will; that so, under the guidance of Thy Holy Spirit, we may pass through this world in peace and contentment, and finally, by Thy mercy, attain everlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Foreign.

France.—There is little political interest in the journals of this week; the difference between the Home Minister and the Councils of the Departments has been settled by a judicious concession on the part of the Government. The Council of the Marne, in the vicinity of Paris, having refused to vote the Prefect's expenses, unless he furnished full accounts, the Minister sent an order allowing him to do so. M. Duchatel had in the first instance resisted; but M. Villemain, as Home Minister for the time being, took upon him to consent, and has saved the Cabinet much embarrassment by the compromise.—The Departments are warmly engaged in a contest with the clergy, who have re-commenced the task of recovering the influence and wealth enjoyed under the elder Bourbons. The Government and the Queen are in their favour, but the municipal and departmental councils, and the press, actively oppose their pretensions.—The French Ministerial journals have been discussing the American Tariff with some warmth. One declares that, owing to the exertions of the Ambassador, it has been rendered much more favourable to the French than to the English. The other Ministerial paper takes a gloomier view; it states that American ships, already laden in France with 12,000 tons of French goods, have unladen them, in consequence of learning the Tariff, and sailed without any cargo. As to England, says this paper, it can defy any high American Tariff, from its facilities of smuggling, but the French can only look to reprisals. The Opposition papers, on the other hand, contend that it is highly prejudicial to French interests, and attack the Government for not obtaining better terms.

The Capital.—It is said that there have not been for many years so few English resident in Paris as during the present season. The hotel-keepers and shop-keepers complain of the absence of their best customers. The improved facilities for travelling on the Continent cause tourists to explore Germany and the Rhine in preference to France, and the "war fever" caused by M. Thiers has not yet subsided sufficiently to induce the English to make Paris their abode as formerly.—The notorious Deutz, whose name has been so odiously mixed up with the arrest of the Duchess of Berry in November 1832, has been arrested in Paris, and was on the point of being tried under a charge of mendicity and vagrancy. The unfortunate man, after squandering 500,000 francs, paid him for betraying the Princess, had fallen into the most abject misery. It will be remembered that he abjured Judaism, and was admitted into the Catholic church, under the auspices of the Duchess of Berry, who had even condescended to act as his godmother on his baptism. In 1833 Deutz returned to his original creed, and whilst his father lived he received from him ample means of existence. After the death of his parent he was obliged to have recourse to the charity of his co-religionists; but this resource at last failing him, he was reduced to beggary, arrested in the street, and lodged in a charitable asylum. The papers comment on the lesson afforded by the destiny of this man, of whom the Duchess de Berri said, on the day after her arrest, "I have been betrayed by a man whom I loaded with benefits, who owes to me more than life, and in whom I placed entire confidence; but I have at least the satisfaction of knowing that he is not a Frenchman." He is a native of Italy.—The operation of tubing the Artesian well at Grenelle has recently been completed in the most satisfactory manner. In order to understand the importance of this work, it is necessary to refer to the causes which have rendered it necessary. In the month of February 1841, after eight years' persevering labour, the spring at Grenelle began to pour forth a volume of water of not less than 2600 litres a minute. But, although the source was as pure as that of the Seine, it had as dark a colour as the waters in the gutters of the streets. A pipe of joints, 1800 feet in length, copper turned, made as a telescope, was placed in the excavation; but not being strong enough to resist the force of the ascending waters, it was soon flattened and destroyed. M. Mulot, thereupon, had a new tube of beaten iron, each joint of which was thick enough to resist a pressure equal to 70 atmospheres. On the 20th ult., after only four days' labour, the tube was properly fixed, and the water now flows abundantly, clear as rock crystal, and at a milk-warm heat. The old workshop, from the middle of which the current flowed, is already half destroyed, and on its site a scaffolding of strong boards, 100 feet high, is erecting, which will direct and form a channel for the waters rising to this height. Paris will now possess an inexhaustible supply of excellent water, rushing from such an elevation as to be easily distributed to the loftiest situations in the city.

The Provinces.—The adjudication of the contracts for the third and last portion of the railroad between Paris and the Belgian frontier, within the Seine et Oise, from the Sanceron to the limits of the department, will be decided on the 21st of this month at Versailles. Thus the first section of this northern road, extending from Paris to Creil, a distance of 641 miles, will be entirely contracted for.—The Minister of Public Works, accompanied by the directors, secretary, and engineers, recently made an inspection of the works on the Paris and Rouen line as far as Vernon, and particularly the two bridges over the Seine at Bezons and Maisons, the Poissy Viaduct, and the Vaucouleurs Bridge. The minister also examined the works in the tunnel at Rolleboise, and went as far as the skew bridge at Vernon. He several times expressed his satisfaction with the zeal and ability displayed in the execution of the works.—The *Railway Moniteur* announces that immense workshops for a foundry and engineering establishment are being built by the Government at Recouvrance, near Brest; that the French Government has ordered galvanised iron to be used on all the important parts of the steamers now being built; and that some English capitalists have it in contemplation to form a line from Bordeaux to Vigo, Bilboa, and Santander, and so form a communication with Falmouth, Southampton, and London.

Spain.—The Madrid Papers are principally occupied with the late duel at Cadiz, noticed in our last Number; but no facts are stated with which our readers are not already acquainted. In reference to the mission of Señor Olozaga, the ministerial papers state that he has been ordered not to mention the affair of M. Salvandy which occurred last year; not to touch upon the matrimonial question; and not to solicit the recognition of the Queen from any power. From Barcelona we learn that Gen. Zurbano having been reported to have maltreated a French inhabitant of Gerona, the French Consul at Barcelona has addressed warm remonstrances to the Captain-General.

Portugal.—We have advices from Lisbon to the 19th ult. The Cortes had been adjourned on the 15th, by royal decree, till the 1st December, when they will meet again to pass the Douro Wine Company Bill, and other Government measures now in various stages in one Chamber or the other. The cause of the adjournment appears to have been a Ministerial crisis, attended by a partial change of the Cabinet. The Ministers of Marine and Justice have retired; and the Foreign Office, hitherto held provisionally by the Duke of Terceira, has been conferred on Senhor Gomez de Castro, one of Don Pedro's confidential friends, and an able diplomatist. The other new Ministers are S. Souza e Azevedo and S. Falcao. These three appointments have given great satisfaction to the practical men in the Chamber.

Hanover.—The King has recovered from his recent illness, and was present on the 19th ult. at the opera in Hanover for the first time since the death of the Queen. He was very cordially received.—A treaty is said to be on the eve of conclusion between Hanover and Great Britain, for the regulation of the Stade toll. The particulars have not transpired; but the Ministerial papers state, that the King of Hanover has agreed to the reduction of at least one-fourth of his toll revenue, that the duty is henceforth to be imposed on the cargoes exclusively and will therefore fall upon the consumers, and that the shipping interests of England will be freed from all fees, charges, and impediments whatever.

Germany.—The German papers comment with some severity on the record deposited beneath the foundation-stone of the new buildings of the Cathedral, which sets forth, among other things, that the Kings of Hanover and Wurtemberg were present at the solemnity. The intelligence that these two sovereigns were unable to attend the ceremony arrived too late to afford time for the erasure of their names from the record. Thus, the inscription on the stone, stating that they were present, must be regarded as a deviation from the truth, both in an historical and religious point of view, and it now appears likely that another record will be deposited to correct the misstatement. The inscription is, moreover, incorrect in another point. It is dated, "Tertio idus Septembris." As this should correspond with the 10th of September, doubts may naturally arise in future generations respecting the day on which the foundation-stone was actually laid. The papers contend, that it is strange that the record of a festival, in a great measure consecrated to German unity, should be written in the Latin language, and observe, with truth, that if their own noble mother-tongue had been made use of, the stone would at least have recorded the date of the 4th of September.—The continued destruction of German towns by fire is becoming every week more serious. The town of Rheinbach, which forms part of the Cologne district, was a few days ago the scene of a great calamity of this kind. A fire broke out in the morning, and, owing to a deficiency of water, it soon raged with such fury, that before the evening half the town was in ashes. Fortunately a heavy shower of rain fell about 4 p.m., and arrested the progress of the flames. More than 100 families are without a home.

Holland.—We learn by the Dutch papers of the 25th ult., that the banns of marriage of the Hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, and the Princess Sophia of the Netherlands, were published on that day for the first time. It is expected that a programme of the festivities on this joyful occasion will shortly be published.

Switzerland.—Some disturbance having occurred in Geneva on the 8th ult., petitions were addressed to the Council of State, demanding the execution of the laws relative to foreigners, and the expulsion from the canton of a Frenchman, M. Lecomte, editor of the *Journal de Genève*. A letter from that city of the 14th, quoted by the Lyons papers, states that the Council of State had ordered M. Lecomte to quit the canton. It was feared, however, that a new disturbance would take place on this occasion, as the friends of M. Lecomte were determined to resist his expulsion. On the 13th the Artillery were ordered out, in consequence of a report that he had not left the canton; and the office was searched by the authorities, but without success. It is expected that he is still concealed in Geneva.

Norway.—The Hamburgh papers of the 16th ult. state, that the motion relative to the permission for Jews to reside in Norway has been rejected by the Storthing. It appears that 51 members voted for it, and only 41 against it; but as it is a question involving a change in the Constitution which requires two-thirds of the votes, it was of course lost.

Greece.—Letters from Athens state, that the vexatious proceedings of King Otho in opposing fresh impediments to foreign commerce have led to renewed remonstrances on the part of the British Minister, and that the Greeks are loud in their protests against the expenditure of the Court. Some idea may be formed of this from the fact that the King is now sending persons to Paris to select 600,000 francs' worth of furniture for his new palace, which has already cost the country several millions of drachmas. As the treasury is known to be empty, and the expenditure to have exceeded the revenue, the source from which the money for the furniture is to come from can only be accounted for by recollecting that the King succeeded in getting the management and control of the New National Bank into his own hands. Money for present purposes is easily raised by manufacturing and issuing its paper notes, without regard to the terms of its charter; and it is said that several hundred thousand drachmas' worth of notes are in circulation, without there being any cash in the bank coffers to meet them if presented.

Italy.—A letter from Rome informs us that the Pope, who is so distinguished a collector of Etruscan antiquities, is about to pay another visit to Civita Vecchia, and the remains of the ancient cities of Etruria in its neighbourhood, but had expressed his desire that no extraordinary preparations should be made for his reception. The Grand Duke of Tuscany and other high personages are also expected at Civita Vecchia.—By a recent ordonnance of the Neapolitan Government, the duty on printed books imported into the Two Sicilies is reduced one-half—an important concession to all travellers and residents in that kingdom. The duty in future will be equal to 6½*d.* per volume for octavos or books of a smaller size, 1*s.* 1½*d.* for quartos, and 1*s.* 7½*d.* for folios. This reduction has, in fact, been virtually in existence by way of favour for some time past, but it had not been formally proclaimed. Under its operation the importation of books into the Neapolitan dominions has greatly increased. In 1839, only 26,609 volumes, of which 7,183 were from France, passed through the Custom-houses. In the following year, the number, owing to the facility alluded to, was 60,916, of which 35,480 were from France.

RUSSIA.—Letters from St. Petersburg mention that the Emperor has set out on an extensive tour in the interior of the empire. He proceeds first to Kiew, thence to Wossnossonk to review the troops assembled there, thence to the ports of the Black Sea, particularly Odessa and Sebastopol, whence he will return by way of Warsaw and St. Petersburg. It is said that he returns by Warsaw, in order to superintend a re-construction of the Polish Army, and even a restoration of the use of the Polish tongue in schools.—Further particulars have been received of the loss of the Russian line-of-battle ship, the Ingermanland, on the 12th ult., about two miles from Christiansand. It appears that a severe gale was blowing from the east, with a heavy sea. About half-past ten on Sunday evening (the 11th) uninterrupted firing of heavy cannon was heard at Christiansand, which continued till 2 A.M. Twice during the night the Government steam-packet and several pilot-boats were sent out to discover the cause; but it appears the ship had got off the rock and driven rapidly to the westward, so that they did not see her. On Tuesday morning accounts were received that a line-of-battle ship was drifting westward of the Naze, and the Government steam-packet was again sent out; and having come up with her about thirty-six English miles west of the Naze, she succeeded in saving 150 of the crew. By crafts from Mandahl and Faursund, and an Irish vessel, the Gipsy, of Belfast, 300 men and several of the officers had been previously saved. The captain of the ship had been among the first to leave the vessel, although his wife was on board; she would probably have perished if she had not been taken off the wreck by one of the Mandahl boats. The ship's guns were all thrown overboard; and the last accounts state that she has become a total wreck. It is supposed that the crew amounted to 936 men, of whom about 500 are saved.—Letters from Moscow of the 14th inst. bring the melancholy information that the wealthy town of Casan has almost entirely fallen a prey to the flames. The fire had raged for four days when the mail left, and was not then extinguished. About 2,000 houses were burnt, all the warehouses, twelve churches, the university, and all the public buildings. The greatest part of the loss will fall on the Second St. Petersburg Insurance Company, and the shares, which stood before at 410 to 415 roubles, are now sold at 280 roubles. It is fortunate that the fair had not commenced, or the calamity would have been much greater, Casan being the chief market-town of Eastern Russia. These letters also state that several thousands of Israelites of Poland and Russia have entered into an engagement to proceed, on the first favourable opportunity, to Jerusalem, there to await in prayer and fasting the coming of the Messiah.

TURKEY AND SYRIA.—By the arrival of the Levant mail we have accounts from Constantinople to the 7th ult. By an imperial firman of the 4th, Izzet Mehemet Pacha, the late Grand Vizier, was appointed Governor of Adrianople and of the provinces of Tchirmen, in the place of Said Pacha; he repaired on the same day to the Porte, and there received the investiture of the new dignity conferred upon him by the Sultan. The papers refer with satisfaction to his removal from the office of Prime Minister, as it is no longer doubtful that his dangerous activity produced the revolution in Servia, and that another disturbance has been excited among the Maronites by his agency. Besides these acts, he had collected troops on the frontier, in order to foment the quarrel with Persia, and had negotiated with the Pacha of Egypt for the invasion of Persia by an Egyptian army under the command of Ibrahim. It is supposed to be in connexion with this intrigue that the Sultan had been advised to give Mehemet Ali "another proof of his imperial satisfaction by raising him to the dignity of Grand Vizier, in consideration of the sentiments of obedience and devotedness to the imperial throne with which the Governor of Egypt was animated, and of his long and faithful services." The imperial rescript, together with a decoration, similar to that worn by the Grand Vizier, was delivered, in the presence of the Sultan, to Sami Pacha, who was to sail in a few days for Alexandria.—Accounts from Beyrout represent the Maronites as being in a state of civil war, and as having come to hostilities in Ghazir. Mustapha Pacha has sent 1,000 Albanians to keep peace, and they had begun by entrenching themselves in one of the strongholds of the mountains at Djuni.—The building of the Protestant church at Jerusalem was going on slowly; Bishop Alexander was not yet entirely recovered from his recent illness.—The revolution in Servia and the state of the Provinces on the Danube continue to excite great attention. It seems that Prince Michael refused the terms offered him by the successful insurrectionists. The four European consuls remonstrated in his favour; whether the Russian consul did so sincerely is much doubted. The affair is now said to be a plot of Izzet Pacha, the Grand Vizier, whose dismissal we noticed in our last. Prince Michael, with his uncle Ephraim and his mother, Princess Linbicza, remain in the quarantine at Semlin. Wutschitsh, the leader of the insurrection, who was in Belgrade, quitted it under pretence of going to Panezewa, but suddenly appeared in Semiendua, and thence hastened to seize the park of artillery at Kragujewatz. Prince Michael and his mother hastened together to engage the foe, but their troops fled after a few shots. A provisional Government has been formed of five members, by which Prince Michael has been deposed, and Alexander Petrowitsch, a son of Czerny George, elected in his stead. Deputies from the seven districts have been summoned to Belgrade to give counsel, until the Porte shall have decided what to do under the circumstances.

EGYPT.—Our intelligence from Alexandria is of the 6th ult. The crews of the fleet having been paid one year's arrears, they were all towed out of the harbour on the 2d. The fleet was cruising in sight, communicating with the land by means of two steamers. On the 9th, immediately after the departure of his daughters for Cairo, Mehemet Ali, whose extraordinary energy is still unimpaired notwithstanding his great age, intended to repair on board the Admiral's ship, and to remain at sea during five or six days. He is said to be greatly flattered by the mark of distinction conferred on him by his Sovereign, and declared that if he were invited to repair to Constantinople, he would not hesitate an instant to go and throw himself at the feet of the Sultan; and that if he received no such invitation, he would solicit leave to proceed to that capital in the course of next year. According to letters from Cairo of the 4th inst., mortality among the cattle in the chiftliks of the Pacha had been of late very considerable. No less than 13,000 oxen had died there, and 2,700 on the lands of Ibrahim Pacha. Not a single beast had survived on those of Sami Pacha.

UNITED STATES.—By the arrival of the Warspite with Lord Ashurton, American papers of three days' later date than those brought by the last packet have been received. Their contents relate chiefly to the dinner given to his Lordship at New York. The recent treaty seems to have created a general feeling of approbation throughout the United States, and Lord Ashburton has been everywhere received in the most enthusiastic manner. His reception at New York was flattering in the extreme. At the Civic Hall between 2,000 and 3,000 citizens were introduced to him, and at Astor House he was entertained at a public banquet, which is described as one of the most important and interesting festivals ever given in that country. Mr. Jay, son of the well-known statesman of that name, presided. After the health of the President and the Queen had been drunk, Mr. Jay gave "Our guest, Lord Ashburton; happiness and honour to him who has contributed to preserve peace between two great nations." The music then struck up "The fine old English gentleman." Lord Ashburton acknowledged the honour at some length. After adverting to the circumstances of his mission, he referred to the similar task imposed on Mr. Jay at a time when both countries were harassed by wild passions, and war was raging throughout the continent of Europe. "Fortunately, gentlemen," he said, "I have had much less difficulty to encounter; for when I add to the reception I met with at Washington from the President—from his Cabinet—from the Senate and House of Representatives—that cordial welcome which I received at Boston—that cradle of American liberty and independence—and also the reception with which I have been greeted here, as well as in your City-hall, where I have been told that I shook hands with upwards of three thousand persons, collected there by one common impulse—as to this festive board, around which I see such a large number of your most respectable citizens, I naturally ask, where is the danger of war between England and America? Whatever may be hiden I do not pretend to scan; but, of a verity, I can say that I have seen nothing but the greatest and most unaffected cordiality and good will and friendship. Still, although my mission has been made in peculiarly happy circumstances, yet I trust that I will not be chargeable with vanity in saying that 'I, too, have done the State some service.' (Lord Ashburton was here interrupted for some time by loud and long-continued cheering, in which the voice of Major Jack Downing was heard vociferating 'Bravo! bravo!') Looking on this country, and observing everywhere the same vigour of intellect, and the same generosity of feeling with which I had the honour to be acquainted many years ago, I cannot believe that such a people and my countrymen can ever be brought to make war upon each other." The speech of Lord John Hay, Captain of the Warspite, was much applauded for its straightforward sailor-like tone. He appealed to the American commodore and officers present to support his statement that speaking was not a sailor's profession. He begged to express his joy over the conclusion of the treaty, even if treaties are not supposed to be what men in arms are desiring. "As this good feeling," he said, "is going on and increasing, we may as well put back, and for ever, our swords into our scabbard, for we shall have no occasion to use them. I hope they may rust a long while there, if they are to be drawn against each other. I hope the peace may be lasting, at least as long as I last. I have no desire ever to be engaged in such an unnatural war as must be this between your and my country." The Americans who spoke responded cordially to these sentiments, alluding with pride to their Anglo-Saxon origin, and expressing a hope that the peace between two kindred nations allied in a manner hitherto unknown in the history of mankind may never again be broken.

INDIA.—In the present state of affairs in India, everything connected with the welfare of the prisoners is naturally interesting. We therefore quote the following extracts from a letter addressed by Lieut.-Col. Fane, Aide-de-Camp to the late Commander-in-Chief in India, to the editor of the *Times*, which has produced some discussion in political circles. Col. Fane, in reference to the delay of the troops in not advancing to the rescue of the prisoners in the hands of Akhbar Khan, and the other Affghan Sirdars, states, that on the first advance of the British army into Affghanistan, the most peremptory orders were issued by the late Commander-in-Chief, forbidding ladies, or women of any description, to join the troops in active service in the field. "As long," he continues, "as the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Henry Fane, was with the army, this order was probably obeyed; but long before he quitted India, ladies, and multitudes of women, hastened to Cabool and other places then in our possession, released from all military obligations by civil authority. They are all prisoners, and it will be seen that these very unfortunates will be the means of further disgrace and dishonour to the British arms. It will be the women that would alone prevent any advance on our part, even supposing that our troops were perfectly equipped for a forward movement on Cabool. Akhbar Khan, at the first intimation of a move on his capital, will send in such a message as this:—'Move at your peril; I have hitherto treated your ladies and prisoners kindly, but the first move towards Cabool I shall consider myself released from all obligations towards them and you.'" In reference to the charge of cruelty, in not advancing to their relief, Col. Fane says, that if the writers of such charges would inquire "what treatment Christian ladies and women might undergo in the hands of furious and bigotted Mahometans, they would learn that which might in common charity deter them from urging measures which would only lead to outrages upon our unhappy countrywomen, a hundred times worse than death itself."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Cape papers to July 31 have been received in the City. They mention the arrival of a vessel in Table Bay, on the 29th, from Port Natal, whence she had sailed on the 15th of the month. Her advices state, that peace and submission are the order of the day. Colonel Cloete was in Pietemauritzberg. Eighteen men and a serjeant of the 27th, who had been some time prisoners, had been sent back, and said they experienced very good treatment. The Boers had thrown themselves almost entirely on the mercy of the Government. In addition to these, there were other reports in circulation; but they were not of a nature to command much attention, being, for the most part, regarded in the light of mere conjectures. It was affirmed that the submission of the Boers was hastened by the readiness of the Zulus to finish the revolt by an attack upon them with a force of many thousand men; that Potgieter, their leader, had announced to Pretorius and the rebels that he would not assist them, nor promise to remain neutral if the British attacked him; that Colonel Cloete had issued another proclamation, at the expiration of ten days allowed to deserters to return to their duty, offering a general pardon, except to deserters and five Boors, namely, Pretorius, Prinsloo, Berger, and the two Bredas, father and son. Such were the rumours of the day, but the main point was deemed certain, that the troops had re-established British authority in Natal.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for money closed 92¾ to ⅞; ditto, account, 92⅝ to 93; India Stock, 247 to 249; Exchequer Bills, 2*d.* issue, 48*s.* to 50*s.* prem.; ditto, 2¼*d.* issue, 49*s.* to 51*s.* prem.; India Bonds, 36*s.* prem.; and Long Annuities, 12⅜ to 7.16.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Election of Lord Mayor.—The election of Lord Mayor took place on Thursday. The Common Hall was much crowded on the occasion, from a general impression that a contest would take place in consequence of the recent discussions respecting Alderman Thomas Wood's connection with the Talacre Iron Company. About 800 persons were present. After the usual address from the Recorder, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder left the Hall, and proceeded to the Court of Aldermen to await the decision of the Livery. The Common Sergeant then read over the list of the Aldermen's names as they were afterwards submitted to the livery, that of Alderman Thomas Wood being the first in rotation. The Common Sergeant also read a letter from the medical attendant of Alderman Lainson, the next in rotation, stating that that gentleman was in ill-health, and requesting that he might not be put in nomination. Alderman Thomas Wood then addressed the Livery in reference to the recent reports prejudicial to his character, and concluded an earnest appeal by entreating that he should not be judged before he had been heard; and that aspersions on his character should not be believed until an opportunity of answering them had been given. The show of hands was then taken, and declared by the Sheriffs to be in favour of Alderman Thomas Wood and Alderman Humphrey, the two next in rotation to the mayoralty. The Common Serjeant and Sheriffs forthwith proceeded to the Court of Aldermen with the names of these gentlemen; and after a discussion of about an hour, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen returned to the Hall, when the Recorder announced that they had elected Alderman Humphrey, by a large majority. The Lord Mayor elect then addressed the meeting, and stated, that if he had refused to serve, he should not have promoted the return of Alderman T. Wood, for the Court were so determined not to elect that gentleman, that they would immediately have chosen a junior Alderman. He was then invested with the insignia of his office; and a vote of thanks was passed to Sir John Pirie for the distinguished manner in which he has upheld the dignity of his office during his Mayoralty, and for the munificent liberality he has shown to all the City charities.

The New Sheriffs.—On Wednesday the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, the Sheriffs and other City Officers, attended at Guildhall, for the purpose of swearing in the new Sheriffs, when Mr. Alderman Hooper and Mr. Jeremiah Pilcher took the oaths as Sheriffs for the ensuing year.

Death of the Marquis Wellesley.—We regret to record the death of this distinguished statesman, who expired at Kingston House, Knightsbridge, on Monday morning, after an illness not by any means lengthened, and which at first caused but ordinary anxiety to the family connexions. It was known for some days previously that the Marquis was indisposed, and although only suffering from debility consequent on his attack, the medical attendants considered that, at his great age, it was impossible to foresee the result. His Lordship was born on the 20th June, 1760, and was, consequently, in his 83d year. He was the eldest son of the first Earl of Mornington, of whose family the present survivors are his Lordship's brothers Lord Maryborough, now Earl of Mornington, the Duke of Wellington, the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, Lord Cowley, and a sister, Lady Anne Culling Smith. After studying at Eton, his Lordship entered Christ Church, Oxford, where he particularly distinguished himself for those classical acquirements which have thrown such lustre on the latter years of his life. He represented Saltash and Windsor in the Parliaments of 1784 and 1790. In 1797 he was appointed Governor-General of India, when he was created a Baron of the United Kingdom. He remained in India until 1805, when he returned to this country loaded with honours, his administration being the most brilliant and vigorous on record, distinguished more particularly by his successful operations in the Mysore, the defeat of Tippoo Saib, and the capture of Seringapatam. During his absence in India his Lordship was advanced to an Irish Marquisate, by the title of Marquis Wellesley. In 1809 he went to Madrid as Ambassador, and in the December of the same year accepted the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs, on the retirement of Earl Bathurst, which post he filled during the Administrations of the Duke of Portland and Mr. Spencer Percival, until 1812, when he was succeeded by the Marquis of Londonderry. In 1821, he succeeded Earl Talbot as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and continued to hold that appointment until 1828, when the Marquis of Anglesey was named his successor. He again went to Ireland as Viceroy in September 1833, when the Marquis of Anglesey retired, but remained there little more than a year—as, on the breaking up of Earl Grey's Ministry in December 1834, he of course resigned office with his colleagues. Previously to this he was Lord Steward of the King's Household. In addition to his classical attainments, his Lordship was the author of several publications on temporary political questions, particularly on those connected with India; and a volume of his despatches, which bears evidence of his cultivated mind, has recently been published. By his Lordship's demise, a Garter becomes vacant, the Marquis being, with the exception of the Duke of Rutland and the Earl of Lonsdale, the senior Knight of the Order. A pension of 2,693*l*., which his Lordship enjoyed as Chief Remembrancer of the Exchequer in Ireland, now reverts to the Crown, and the Marquisate and Barony of Wellesley become extinct. Lord Maryborough succeeds to his father's Peerage, and becomes the Earl of Mornington; and his son, the Hon. T. Long Pole Wellesley, becomes Viscount Wellesley.

The Registration.—The reserved question respecting the assessors of the Income-tax which we noticed last week was decided by the *revising* barrister on Saturday. In giving his decision, he said that no incapacity was alleged against the claimant, except his being an assessor appointed under the Income-tax Commissioners. It was contended that he was disqualified under the 22d Geo. III., which enacted that "No surveyor, collector, comptroller, inspector, officer, or other person employed in collecting, managing, or receiving the duties on windows or houses, shall be capable of giving his vote for the election of any Member of Parliament." From the best consideration he had been able to give the subject, he had come to the conclusion that the claimant did not come within the disqualifying clause in the Act, inasmuch as the Income-tax was not a direct tax on houses, but on the income derived from them. It seemed to him that there is a wide difference between the house tax and the income tax. In his opinion the Act of Geo. III. should be construed strictly, and not taken to disfranchise any person not specially mentioned. As, therefore, he could not regard persons engaged in managing the Income-tax Act as being employed in managing the house duty, he did not consider them as coming within the disqualifying statute in question, and should allow the claim. In regard to the tender of light sovereigns noticed in our last, the Barrister has since explained that his decision did not apply to light coin, as there was no evidence that it was light; but simply to the fact that it had been refused without any proof that it was deficient in legal weight. He, therefore, considered it a legal tender, and had admitted the claim accordingly. —In Westminster a claim affecting many voters was disallowed: where a party, lodging in a house in which the landlord resided, claimed to be qualified to vote, on the ground that, though a lodger, he used his dwelling-room for the purposes of working at his trade, it was held that this was no answer to an objection of want of occupation, and the name was expunged. —In the City, the only decision of much importance was the case of a party who claimed as a liveryman of the Grocers' Company, but who was objected to on the ground that he had lived abroad for the last two years. The family of the claimant, however, resided in the City in the mean time. It was contended that there was no such residence in the case as could entitle the party to a place on the register. The revising barrister held, in a lengthened judgment, that the claim was valid. It appeared, from a variety of authorities, that a party was to be considered as *bonâ fide* resident who inhabited a house through his family, and who was thus subject to the public rates. That was the decision of various Judges, and it had always been acted on by committees of the House of Commons. He was bound to follow those authorities, and retain the name on the list.

Deanery of Westminster.—It has been stated in some of the daily journals, that the emoluments attached to this ecclesiastical preferment are more considerable than those derived from a bishopric. The existing revenues are about 3,000*l*. per annum; but a recent Act of Parliament has materially interfered with the interests of the dean and chapter. Until recently the government of the Abbey funds was vested in a dean and twelve prebends, who, after paying all demands, setting aside so much for repairs of the Abbey, and a certain portion for the ecclesiastical commissioners, divided the residue among themselves, the dean taking the larger share, and the prebends according to seniority. The new Act limits the number of prebends, who are now to be called canons, to six, after the number shall be so far reduced by death. All new canons will be paid a stipend of 1,000*l*., and the dean, instead of realising the princely income of his predecessors, will be limited to an income of 2,000*l*. per annum. The surplus is to be given to the ecclesiastical commissioners, who are to appropriate it to the building of new churches, and increasing the value of poor curacies. Dr. Ireland, the late dean, has by his will made the following bequests:—1,000*l*. for the Western Dispensary, after a life-interest therein in Islip; 2,000*l*. Westminster Hospital, after a life-interest therein in Westminster; 5,000*l*. for a chapel in Westminster; 2,000*l*. King's College, for promotion of religious education; 1,000*l*. Society now forming for the Education of the Sons of Clergymen; 1,000*l*. trustees for poor persons in Ashburton, his native town; 10,000*l*. University of Oxford, for a Professor of Theology; 2,000*l*. Oriel College, for an exhibition; besides many others.

The Wesleyan Conference.—The Conference has issued a general notice, directing that the first Friday in the present month shall be observed as a day of special fasting and humiliation in their societies; that public prayer-meetings shall be held that day in all Wesleyan places of worship on behalf of the commercial interests and the labouring poor; and that on the Sunday preceding that day, the ministers of their body shall, in their public discourses, enforce the duty of religious fasting, as connected in holy Scripture with the maintenance and improvement of personal religion.

Court of Common Council.—At a meeting of the Court last week, two interesting questions were incidentally discussed—the embankment of the Thames and the projected improvements in the neighbourhood of St. Paul's. Mr. Lott asked the Chairman of the Navigation Committee whether that part of their report which related to the embankment of the Thames had been taken into consideration? He stated, for the information of the committee, that Sir Frederick Trench had given notice that he would move in Parliament, next session, for a select committee on the subject of the Thames embankment, in order to show that the work might be done without making a demand on the public purse, in such a manner as to improve the navigation and beautify the banks of the river, and to promote the health of the inhabitants of the Metropolis. Mr. Walker, the engineer, in his report, as adopted by the committee, was of opinion that a splendid communication might be formed from Chelsea, or higher up, along the river, into the heart of the City, a communication which had excited much interest out of doors. An answer was promised to the question at the next court.—In regard to the improvements near St. Paul's, it will be recollected that about six years ago instructions were given by the court to the City lands committee not to take steps for letting any further ground at the west end of Cheapside till the further order of the court, as it was expected that the government would join with the City in throwing open a considerable space between the Post-office and St. Paul's Cathedral, so as to exhibit the cathedral to great advantage. Murmurs have, of late, been heard among the inhabitants of that district in consequence of the delay, and Mr. King gave notice of a motion, which was brought on last week, to rescind the resolutions, in order that the space might be filled up. He represented that a great deal of inconvenience resulted from the interference of the court to prevent the building of houses upon the spot. It was, he thought, extraordinary that Mr. R. L. Jones, whose voice was so effective in carrying measures of positive utility, should advocate the alteration to which he adverted, and at the same time refuse to exercise his influence in prevailing upon the court to widen Watling-street and other places of great traffic which were so narrow as constantly to endanger life and limb. Why was not Newgate-street widened? and why was not something done to improve the approaches from Coleman-street to the Guildhall? He could not account for such conduct as had been adopted with respect to the project of throwing open St. Paul's in any other way than by setting it down as a job. Mr. R. L. Jones said that Sir Matthew Wood, who was alluded to by Mr. King, was as remote from the idea of jobbing as any man that ever existed. Even those who were opposed to him in public life were ready to admit that fact. He regretted to see any symptom of a paltry spirit in any of the corporation, when an immense public improvement was in contemplation. For what purposes should the large funds of the corporation be expended, if not with the view of accomplishing splendid improvements? If they miserably refused to embellish the City with a liberality adapted to their means, the court might depend upon it that their extensive funds would be appropriated to that object by other hands. He had good reason for believing that her Majesty's Government would join with the City in effecting an improvement which every one must look forward to with hope, whose taste was not entirely brutalised. He looked with confidence to the court, in the belief that they would do themselves the high honour of negativing such a motion, and believed that the contemplated improvement would take place within two years. Alderman Wilson, Mr. Westwood, and others expressed their opposition to the projected improvement, but the motion for filling up the ground was negatived, on a division, by a large majority.

Custom House.—The inquiry into the recent frauds on the revenue is still in progress, and some startling disclosures are said to have been already made. The frauds discovered up to the present time are not, in the aggregate, confined to tens of thousands, but to hundreds of thousands of pounds. Indeed, it is said in some quarters that the revenue has suffered to the extent of nearly a million sterling. From the particulars published, it appears that some of the landing-waiters, who are in the receipt of salaries varying from 160*l*. to 400*l*. per annum, are the parties directly implicated. The principal business of these officers is personally to attend the landing of goods at the docks or legal quays. For this purpose each is furnished with a landing-book, issued from the Registrar's office, and containing copies of entries previously passed by importers for merchandise about to be warehoused, or at once delivered. These entries are of three classes:—1st, The warehousing entry for goods intended to remain in bond. 2d, The prime entry, which stipulates for the immediate delivery of the goods, the duty having been paid. 3d, The sight entry, the object of which is to assist the merchant in cases where goods arrived consigned to him without previous advice, when he is permitted to have the packages landed, upon declaring that their contents are unknown. It is obvious that the two latter descriptions of entry afford opportunities to these officers, if they are not persons of strict and unimpeachable integrity, to deceive and falsify the returns which they are appointed to make of the weight of and duty on merchandise landed at their respective stations, the interference of the landing surveyor, a superior officer, being only required in the settlement of tare, or in the approval or otherwise of the value put upon goods at the *ad valorem* rate. The mode adopted in the wholesale smuggling of silks was for the parties connected to send to the quays a case of toys, boots, or any other French import of low value, marked and numbered, for shipment coastwise, which, however, instead of being forthwith put on board, it was understood should be allowed to remain on the quay. When the French packets arrived a "sight entry" was taken out for cases marked, and numbered precisely in the same manner, the contents being declared to be "unknown." The packages were then landed at the same quay for examination by the landing officer. Immediately this was the case, the former package was recalled by an order to redeliver, when the cases by the French packets, which really contained silk, were substituted to the parties applying, and the packages of boots, &c., examined and returned for duty, in lieu of the cases of silk; the ship's manifest merely describing the case brought over as merchandise, and thereby being no check upon the fraud.

The Parks.—At Marlborough-street Police-office, on Tuesday, three lads were charged by the keepers belonging to Hyde Park with pelting at the chesnuts and acorns, and otherwise damaging the trees in the Park. The cases were alike against all three, with this exception, that the two first were found in a portion of the Park from which the public were interdicted, while the latter was in the open space. The park-keeper said there were boards in various places cautioning the frequenters of the Park against touching or damaging the trees and shrubs. Mr. Hardwick said it would be as well for the boards to contain the particulars of the punishment awarded by law against persons who wantonly damaged the trees and shrubs. For the first offence they were liable to a fine, not exceeding 5*l*.; for the second, 12 months' imprisonment; and for the third, seven years' transportation. The three lads were fined 20*s*., or ten days' imprisonment.

Fires.—On Saturday morning the premises of Mr. Fenton, the extensive glass-merchant, of West Smithfield, were, for the fifth time within the last few days, discovered to be on fire; and through the instrumentality of two firemen who were left on duty in consequence of the previous attempts, the guilty party has been detected. It appears that a son of Mr. Fenton, about 15 years old, went on Saturday morning into the back warehouse, and shortly afterwards called out that there was another fire. Finding this to be the case, suspicion fell on the youth. On searching him some lucifer-matches were found in his possession, and he ultimately acknowledged his guilt. He has been placed under restraint, thêre being great doubts as to his sanity.

East India House.—On Wednesday a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of India Stock was held at the India House, pursuant to the terms of the Charter. A long debate was expected, as at the last and previous courts several notices of motion were given by various proprietors in reference to the expenses of the war in Affghanistan, the loans raised in India since the beginning of the war, the protests made against the war, and the case of the Rajah of Sattara. All these motions were withdrawn for discussion at the next court. Some additional notices were given for future meetings, and as there was no question before the court it was at once adjourned.

Public Meetings.—The adjourned meeting of the West India Steam-ship Company took place on Wednesday, for the purpose of considering the adoption of the Directors' report noticed in our last. An amendment was moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the affairs of the company, but after a long and angry discussion, the amendment on a division was supported by only 16 proprietors, and the adoption of the report was carried by a majority of about 70. The business of the mails will therefore be continued on the modified principle to which we have referred in previous Numbers.

Sheerness.—Three first-rate, three second-rate, and four third-rate men-of-war are ordered to be brought forward at this yard, ready for commissioning. India and China were at first supposed to be their destination; but it is now stated that the Admiralty have it in contemplation to do away with the system of "demonstration ships," and to bring forward in lieu of them ten ships of the line at each of the three principal ports, viz., Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, to be denominated "advanced ships of the ordinary." It is understood that these ships are always to be kept in such a state of readiness for commissioning that a force of 30 sail of the line, the majority being new ships, may always be ready for service on any emergency. This force, not being commissioned, will be no additional expense to the country, and, by being docked from time to time, will be preserved from that decay which many fine ships in ordinary have heretofore suffered. This advantage is expected to compensate for the small amount required to keep them in a properly efficient state; while the advantage will be gained of having such an imposing fleet ready equipped for sea in the space of ten days or a fortnight. This statement is confirmed by letters from Plymouth, which state that three first-rates and seven line-of-battle ships are likely to be brought forward there as "demonstration ships."—The inconvenience experienced by Her Majesty during her recent voyage to Scotland, on account of the comparatively slow progress of the royal yacht, has induced the Admiralty to order a steam yacht to be constructed forthwith, with every possible convenience for her Majesty's accommodation, whenever she may wish to take a trip to sea.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Sept. 17, was—Males, 443; Females, 421: Total, 864. Weekly average, 1838-9-40-41—Males, 467; Females, 445. The distribution of this mortality in the different districts was as follows:—Western districts, 124; Northern, 147; Central, 178; Eastern, 205; Southern, 210.

Provincial News.

Berwick.—A few days since as one of the boats was engaged in the turbot fishing, about two miles to the eastward of this port, the fishermen were surprised by a fish of unusual shape and dimensions becoming entangled with their net; they took it up with some difficulty, when it proved to be a fine young shark. He measured eight feet in length by four feet eight in girth, and had all the characteristics of the species distinctly marked. The weight is supposed to be about 20 stone.

Bristol.—During the severe thunder-storm in this town last week, a serious accident occurred at the Great Weston Cotton Works. The lightning struck the meter-house, and completely destroyed the large gas-meter, the erection of which had just been completed by the company at a cost of 130*l.* The iron face was split in pieces, and the gas in the cylinder being ignited by the electric fluid, exploded; and large pieces of iron, one of them weighing above 100lbs., were thrown with such violence against a wall 25 feet distant, as to produce considerable indentations in portions of the masonry. The meter-house is erected in front of the weaving-room, in which between 500 and 600 girls were at work at the time, but they escaped without injury.

Deal.—Mr. Bush, the engineer of the new lighthouse on the Goodwin-sands, has made an examination of the works after the late gales, and reports, that notwithstanding the forebodings of many persons that the gale was such that the caisson never could survive, he has ascertained that it had not the slightest effect upon it, and that it remains perfectly perpendicular, after having been subjected for many hours to the violence of the storm. This being the case, he has not the least doubt of the ultimate success of the undertaking. Since the above was written, the Admiralty have sent their surveyors to make a report of the present state of the caisson. The survey was completed on the 24th, and the result was so satisfactory, that a government steamer has been sent to the Downs with the boring apparatus, for the purpose of assisting Mr. Bush in carrying out the undertaking.

Dover.—On Friday last a Dutch vessel, from Dort, landed in this harbour a freight of 43 oxen. This is the first importation of cattle into this place since the new tariff; and a regular periodical supply for the Canterbury and neighbouring markets is expected.—The magistrates of this town have received a long letter from the Secretary of State, on the subject of the late "hair-cropping" case, in which he desires that his "marked disapprobation of the jailer's conduct in that affair should be conveyed to him by the justices." This duty was performed on Friday by the visiting magistrates, although they had previously passed a resolution fully approving of the conduct of the jailer. The difficulties of the case do not appear to be yet disposed of, since Messrs. Fitzjames and Gladstone are expected to take legal proceedings for redress.

Exeter.—The large estates of Mr. Montague Parker, the late representative of the Southern Division of this county, were lately brought to the hammer by Mr. Robins, and one of the farms, upon which there is a lease of 14 years to run, and at a rack rent, sold for forty-two years' purchase.

Falmouth.—The effect of the tariff is becoming more evident in all the great ports. A fortnight ago 39 oxen were landed here from Corunna, and were sold by auction by the importers last week. None exceeded 700lbs. in weight, and the average was about 500lbs. The local papers state that they were all either cream or fawn colour, and about the head looked much like the buffalo. They were very deep in the shoulder, but thin in the hind quarter, and realised about 10*l.* a head. The highest price given was 14*l.* 5*s.*, and the lowest 6*l.*, being 40*s.* per cwt. The butchers of Falmouth were the principal purchasers; several farmers were in attendance, but made no offers, knowing little or nothing of the nature and habits of the cattle. On Saturday last 26 fine fat oxen were seen on board the steamer which touched at this harbour on her passage from Vigo to Southampton.

Halifax.—The local papers lately noticed the coincidence of the 73d Regiment having been sent down into Yorkshire some years ago after a disturbance, then sent abroad, and on their return being immediately despatched again into Yorkshire. A similar coincidence has again occurred this week. The 73d when sent abroad were replaced in Halifax by the 32d; and a company of the same regiment has again replaced the 73d on their being ordered to Wales.

Hull.—The graziers of North Lincolnshire and East Yorkshire are already suffering from the fall in prices caused by the importation of cattle into this port from Germany and Holland, and parties who have been in the habit of selling their stock at Barton and Hedon markets find the effects very serious, as Hull is in more constant communication with the exporting countries than any other port in England. On Sunday and Monday last there were imported into this harbour, from Hamburg, 62 large oxen, most of them of the Holstein breed, of large size and good condition. They were imported by a person of Leicester, and were sent off the following day for that county.

Lewes.—The great sheep fair last week felt the influence of the new Tariff. The graziers found the prices by no means satisfactory. Upwards of 40,000 sheep and lambs were penned. Ewes fetched from 17*s.* to 32*s.*, and lambs from 14*s.* to 22*s.* A grazier offered 20*s.* per head for 1,000 sheep; the offer was rejected, the seller expecting to get at least 30*s.* per head. At the close of the fair he would gladly have accepted the offer of the grazier, who then declined to give even 20*s.* per head, but was at last induced to take them at that price, 10*l.* being thrown off the 1,000*l.* to conclude the bargain. About 300 ewes were sold, averaging about 45*s.* The highest price obtained was 3*l.*; two years ago it was 9*l.*; and last year 7*l.* 10*s.*

Lincoln.—The local papers state that since the suspension of the Rev. T. S. Escott, the vicar of Gedney, in this county, "for the good of his soul's health and the lawful correction and reformation of his recent excesses, especially for refusing to bury the child of a dissenter," no church service has been performed in that large parish of 2,000 souls, although it pays an annual sum of 3,000*l.* in tithes to the rector and the vicar. Funerals are performed without any burial service being read, and all the religious offices of the church and parish are suspended like the minister.

Liverpool.—Further particulars have been received of the disastrous fire which we noticed in our last. It has proved by far the most serious conflagration which has occurred in this country for years. It appears that twenty warehouses and sheds for the reception of merchandise have been totally consumed, besides some cooperages, smithies, and workshops, and a quantity of timber. The calamity occasioned by it, and the loss of life which occurred, had caused a general depression in the commercial circles, which was increased on Monday night by a second outbreak of the flames. The alarm was given about ten o'clock, and in a few moments it was ascertained that the fire had burst out afresh from the ruins, and had reached a new range of sheds, about 25 yards in length. It gained head with surprising rapidity. For some time an extensive cotton-shed was in great danger, but the flames were subdued in time to save it. Several horses perished in the premises consumed. In the part destroyed by the first fire, thousands of iron hoops which had encased palm-oil casks have been found; both oil and casks were consumed, and the hoops alone remain. A number of smiths' and iron bars appear of a reddish colour, which shows that they must have been red hot. A committee, consisting of five insurance agents, has been appointed to manage the salvage, and settle the claims; they have not yet come to a satisfactory account of the actual loss; but the following is supposed by competent persons to be the amount of property in the warehouses at the time:—Cotton, 60,000 bales; turpentine, 100,000 barrels; flour, 12,000 barrels; and 4,000 tons of iron. The rumours current respecting the numbers that perished in the ruins say that 20 or 30 have been burned; but nothing certain will be known until the ruins are cleared away, and, in all probability, not even then. The amount of property insured has been ascertained to be 350,000*l.*; but it is generally believed that a large quantity was uninsured, and that the amount of damage sustained will exceed 700,000*l.* The inquest on the bodies of the men who died at the Hospital from injuries received at the fire, and which had been adjourned for the purpose of receiving further evidence respecting the origin of the conflagration, was resumed on Tuesday. After the usual evidence had been given, the coroner said that there was no certainty as to the precise spot or manner in which the fire commenced, and that its origin would probably never be discovered. It was clear, however, that Mr. Peniston, the owner of the concern, had not set it on fire, for none of his own property was insured, and the evidence satisfactorily proved that it could not have been his act. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with these remarks, fully exonerating Mr. Peniston of the charge that his premises had been purposely set on fire by himself, or by the neglect of any of his servants. Since the conclusion of the inquest a man called Doran, an Irishman, has been brought before the magistrates on the charge of having maliciously set fire to the premises. After a long examination, the particulars of which we shall reserve until the close, he was remanded for further evidence.—An extensive forgery has just been committed on the Branch Bank of England in this town, by a young man, named Barnsley, who forged two cheques in the name of respectable firms, and succeeded in getting one for 244*l.* cashed at the Bank. He has been apprehended in Wales, and committed for trial.

Manchester.—Nothing has occurred during the week to disturb the gradual and progressive resumption of labour by the power-loom weavers in this town, to which we alluded in our last. According to statements collected by the police, out of a total number of 6,884 weavers usually employed in 41 mills in the borough, 4,873 were at work in the forenoon, and 5,051 in the afternoon of Friday. The remainder, being now too few to offer any serious obstruction or annoyance to those who are in employment, and being consequently deprived of all hope of carrying their point, are rapidly returning to their looms. There is little doubt that in a few days the whole of the mills, except where some peculiar circumstances exist, will be in full work. In the surrounding district there is no change whatever; but it is believed that, with the exception of the mills at Bolton, and a few cases where peculiar obstacles prevent a resumption of labour, all are in full operation.—The inquest on the man who died of the wounds he received in the attack on a mill at Salford, a few days ago, terminated on Thursday. The jury were some time before they could agree on their verdict, which was "Justifiable Homicide." Twelve of them were for this verdict, and seven for manslaughter.—The adjourned meeting of commissioners in the bankruptcy of the firm of Raleigh and Co. took place on Friday, when the bankrupts surrendered. It was stated that the bank of Manchester has claims upon the estate to the amount of no less than 180,000*l.*

Newcastle.—On Saturday, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Lord Ravensworth, Lord and Lady Barrington, &c., visited this town. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Council, assembled in the hall of the Philosophical Society, to receive his Royal Highness, and an address was presented with the usual formalities. which his Royal Highness acknowledged in suitable terms. An address was also presented from the Mayor and Town Council of Gateshead, and received with the usual acknowledgments. His Royal Highness visited St. Nicholas' Church, the Central Exchange News Room, the Exhibition of Pictures, and the Markets, and expressed himself much pleased with the town.

Newport.—The proceedings of the parishioners of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, in regard to church rates, which they have refused for five years past, have been frequently before our readers. An evening paper now states, that in consequence of the inability of the churchwardens to repair the church, the fabric is in such a dilapidated state that it has been declared unsafe to perform divine service in it; and the service, accordingly, has been formally suspended. It adds that, for some time past, persons sitting in some parts of the church have often held umbrellas over their heads during divine service, to shelter themselves from the rain.

Oxford.—The Martyr Memorial is nearly finished, and shows to great advantage on entering the city from Banbury or Woodstock, at the point where the two roads join, as it there appears in the distance between the trees which form the avenue on the north side of Oxford. It is said that the prints of the Memorial do not give a correct idea of its proportions; and that in order to see the monument to advantage, the spectator should view it at the distance of at least a hundred yards from its base. The scaffold was wholly removed a few days ago, but another has since been erected, for the purpose of executing some carved work on the upper part. Very extensive repairs and alterations of the library are in progress at Queen's College, consequent on the munificent bequest of the late Dr. Mason, who left 30,000*l.* for the purchase of books for the augmentation of the present collection. Dr. Mason, who died last year, also left 40,000*l.* to the Bodleian Library. During the present long vacation very considerable repairs and restorations have been going on at Christ Church, All Souls, and St. John's Colleges.—The late Dr. Ireland, Dean of Westminster, has bequeathed 10,000*l.* to this University to found a Theological Professorship, and 2,000*l.* to Oriel College for an Exhibition.

Portsmouth.—Since our last notice of these operations the work has been going on with equal vigour, six divers being employed every slack tide, and with great success. The total length of keel now removed is 63½ feet, being more than one third of the whole length. The quantity of iron ballast recovered is 90 tons, which some suppose to be two-thirds, others about one-half, of the probable quantity on board when the vessel went down. Of this iron, corporal Jones, whose success as a diver has excited general admiration, sent up three tons in one day, and more recently he sent up 151 shot of various sorts in the same time. The quantity of shot recovered since the commencement of the operations is estimated at 11½ tons.

Shoreham.—A sale of wines, &c., recently took place at the Custom-house of this place. Among the articles sold was the hull of *Le Marie Alexandre*, which was wrecked last January, having been abandoned by the crew, who were never heard of. When towed into Shoreham harbour, she was found to be laden with brandy and mustard seed. The vessel at the sale was recognised by an old English captain, as one that some years ago he was compelled to abandon in the Bay of Biscay. She was then engaged in the London wine trade, and on that occasion drifted over to the French coast, was repaired, and registered in France. The English crew were saved, but it may now be considered certain that the Frenchmen all met a watery grave.

Southampton.—The daily papers have given long accounts of some extraordinary depositions made by a Chartist of this town, named Pierce, relative to an alleged conspiracy to murder the Queen, his refusal to take an oath of secrecy, and the attempts made to assassinate him. These statements have naturally created some excitement, and an incredulity in the minds of many as to the actual facts. The enormity of the crime excited this feeling of disbelief; but the story was sworn to before the borough magistrates, and so impressed were they and the authorities at the Home-office with the idea that it was not all fiction, that Government has offered a reward of 50*l.*, to which Pierce has added another 50*l.*, for such information as may lead to the apprehension of the assassin. Some of the papers call the story a mare's-nest, while others doubt the credibility of the principal witness, and consider the whole proceeding as a political fabrication.—The local papers, in reference to the late robbery at Lady Lisle's, alluded to in a previous Number, state that Barnes, the butler, has been remanded on the charge of robbing her Ladyship of jewellery, plate, and cash, of the value of between 2000*l.* and 3000*l.* From the evidence it appeared that the butler, gardener, and a maid servant were concerned in the robbery. The butler, who is a married man, had latterly made arrangements to leave the country, as soon as the robbery had been effected and the booty secured. A statement of the gardener first caused suspicion to rest on the guilty parties.—We regret to observe by the daily papers that Capt. Basil Hall was landed here on Thursday, from the Havre packet, in a precarious state of health, having had an attack of paralysis.

Stafford.—The special commission for the trials of the prisoners charged with offences connected with the late destructive riots will be opened this day. The Judges on the occasion will be Chief Justice Tindal, Baron Parke, and Baron Rolfe. On Monday one Court only will be opened, but on the succeeding day there will be three Courts open. The prosecutions will be conducted by the Solicitor-General, Sir W. Follett, Sergeant Ludlow, Sergeant Talfourd, &c. Mr. Maule, the Solicitor for the Treasury, prosecutes for the Crown. There are upwards of 250 prisoners in the county jail, besides those who are out on bail.

Stroud.—The daily papers announce that the Woodchester property, near this town, one of the fine estates of the Earl of Ducie, is coming into the market early in the spring. It is, probably, the largest estate that has been subject to public competition since the sale of Lord Ormonde's property in 1815. His estates were sold by Mr. George Robins for 500,000*l.*; and it is said he expects to obtain for Lord Ducie's more than 300,000*l.*

Sunderland.—The American diver, Smith, having been released from the custody of the police who apprehended him after his first leap from Sunderland-bridge, took another leap last week amidst a great crowd of spectators, but it nearly cost him his life. The height is upwards of 110 feet, but he darted into the water without fear, and afterwards rose apparently in a very exhausted condition. On being brought ashore he was seized with convulsions, when it was found necessary to bleed him. At first the blood flowed slowly, and black, showing that congestion had taken place in the lungs. He suffered for some time from nervous exhaustion, but ultimately rallied. It is now believed that a third attempt will prove fatal. On Friday evening, a tailor of this town, in a drunken freak, declared that he would rival Smith, the diver, by jumping off the bridge. He was followed by a person who had heard him boast of his intention, who endeavoured to persuade him not to do so, at the same time considering that he would not attempt it. In this, however, he was mistaken, as the tailor pulled off his coat and jumped from the bridge into the river. He was picked up by the police boat and taken to a neighbouring house, when it was found that he had received such injuries from the fall as to leave no hope of his recovery; he died the same night.—On the 21st ult. several waterspouts were seen off this coast, about ten or twelve miles from the land. They assumed the appearance of inverted cones, about 300 feet high, and ultimately burst; an immense body of water fell from each. The lower parts totally disappeared, and the summits amalgamated into a dense body, resembling a thick cloud.

Warminster.—At the meeting of the South Wilts and Warminster Farmers' Club last week, among the labourers who obtained prizes for good conduct was an old man who had arrived at the age of fourscore and two, and who had lived in the service of the chairman, Mr. H. Biggs, and his father, for the long term of sixty years. In presenting the certificate to this aged servant, the chairman struggled hard to repress his feelings; the old man, too, was overpowered, and the company sympathised with both. At length the chairman said, "James Sturges, you have been a faithful servant to me, and to my father before me. I believe you have never lived in any other service. Take this as a slight testimony of your good conduct." The daily papers ask, where, but in England, are societies of gentlemen assembling for such a purpose, or such candidates for their honours?

Waltham.—The annual meeting of the Waltham Agricultural Society, which includes within its district all villages and towns within 10 miles of Waltham—viz. 85 in the county of Leicester, 20 in Lincoln, 13 in Nottingham and 11 in Rutland—was held on Monday, and was attended by a most numerous and influential company. The show of stock on this occasion was remarkably good, and excited much attention and interest from the numerous classes of agriculturists who were assembled at the gathering; but the feature of the meeting to which we would particularly allude, was the speech of Mr. Everett, the American Minister, at the dinner which followed. The Duke of Rutland presided, and about 300 gentlemen were present on the occasion. In acknowledging the honour paid him by drinking his health, Mr. Everett alluded to the conclusion of the recent treaty, expressing his belief that the claims on both sides had been maintained with great ability, and a thorough conviction of right; and that their honourable and just settlement was creditable to the distinguished negotiators of peace, advantageous to both countries, and auspicious of a more intimate connexion. Henceforth, he trusted, there would be no emulation, and no rivalry, but in those beneficent arts of peace which reflected the greatest glory on states, and the greatest credit on human nature. For what was that which constituted the chief pride and glory of the British nation? He had heard of the intercepted letter from one Chinese chieftain to another; and what was the characteristic which had excited the admiration of the mandarin of a great and important empire, reeling at the time under the blows of the British Government? Was it the military prowess of their countrymen? Was it the steam-vessels of war reaching coasts in defiance of the desolating simoom? Was it their arms—their artillery—their skill in engineering, which civilised nations now brought to the strategy of war? Was it this, or any of these, which had struck with wonder, and awe, and admiration the barbarians of China? No; it was the humanity of British physicians and surgeons—their management of hospitals, and the generous kindness which was extended to the sick and wounded, even of a hostile nation—which moved them with astonishment, and excited their sympathy and regard. These were some of the arts of peace which extorted the admiration of an enemy, and which other states would do well to imitate. With reference to that art which they were then assembled to promote—the peaceful art of agriculture—it was the handmaid of an overruling Providence, appointed by him, and spread out three times a-day a table at which all the tribes of animated nature and man himself should be fed. In cultivating this art, he trusted that the friendly relations which had now been ratified would lead to an interchange of thoughts, and instruction, and practical results between England and America. They would remember, however, that, as compared with Britain, his was but a new country, to a vast extent unsettled, and in a state of nature; the Government were large proprietors of domains, and much of the land was sold at no more than 5*s.* per acre for the fee simple. It was, therefore, in the nature of things, that young and enterprising farmers, instead of remaining long on one spot as tenants, went off to the west country, and became proprietors of plantations themselves; hence there was not that finished completeness in agricultural operations which might be observed on the farms in this country. Then the climate of America differed much from that of England; the summer there was hot, and a great breadth of Indian corn or maize, which formed the staple food of the people, was rapidly brought to maturity; the winters were much longer and colder than in England; and hence the turnip and other cultures which formed in Britain the basis of much agricultural thrift could not be conducted in the United States. There were notwithstanding many points connected with the use of implements and the general care and tillage of the soil on which much useful information might be diffused and discussed. Kindred as the two nations of England and America were in origin—resembling each other more than any two nations in the history of the world ever did—he trusted that a friendly feeling would always exist, and he was assured that great benefit would be derived by a free communication of ideas from one side of the Atlantic to the other. There was one topic to which, with every desire to avoid political discussion, he wished to refer; he alluded to the recent modifications of the duties on the importation of grain, and their probable effect on the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the United States. He (Mr. Everett) concurred in opinion with those who thought that it was much too early to foresee what effect the new scale of duties would produce on the American markets. He did not think, whatever might be the case with other states, that America would be the nation to reap benefits from those modifications. She was too remote, he considered, to take advantage of those changes. Neither did he think, from a studious attention to the averages, that any great injury need be apprehended by the British farmers from an influx of American grain. It was, perhaps, possible, when a great supply was needed by this country, that then America might get some share of the trade in the shape of flour. But one thing he would wish them most emphatically to observe, what America sent to England in corn or flour, be it little or be it much, she would take back in the products of British industry; and in this respect the trade of the country which he had the honour to represent differed from that of Continental states, whose importations of grain, it had been complained, had caused a drain of bullion. So far from this being the case with the United States, the manufactures of Leicester and other English towns would pay for the produce of the American fields. He was not practically engaged in the culture of the soil; but it was his business to cultivate a good understanding between England and America, and that duty he must not neglect. His first duty, of course, was to his own Government and his own country; but he felt that he was best discharging that duty by endeavouring to promote a good understanding and an amicable feeling between the two nations, and especially, now that an honourable adjustment of those differences which threatened a partial interruption of that harmony had been effected, he should labour more successfully to cherish and extend throughout his own land kind feelings towards those among whom he resided. Again he thanked them most cordially for the warm welcome with which he had been honoured, and in acknowledgment for that reception he would once more express his fervent wishes for the prosperity and happiness, not only of that district, but of every part of England. He sincerely trusted that they would all be prosperous, and that those whom he then addressed might be more especially prospered in that great and beneficent art of agriculture which formed, as it were, a common bond of union between the possessor of estates, whose titles ran back to the time of the Norman Conquest, and the humble labourer—between the noble who lived in princely towers, and the lowly tenant of the thatched roof which spreads beneath their shelter.

Windsor.—On Friday last the 2d Life Guards were reviewed in the Great Park by the Archduke Frederick of Austria, accompanied by Prince Albert and a numerous staff. On their Royal Highnesses taking their station in front of the royal standard, they were received by the regiment with the usual salute. They then proceeded to the right of the regiment, and passed through the ranks. The regiment afterwards went through a series of evolutions, after which the Archduke and Prince Albert complimented Colonel M'Douall on the fine appearance of the regiment. A review of the 15th regiment was appointed to take place on Tuesday, but was necessarily postponed in consequence of the heavy rain.—The new royal mews at Windsor, for which a Parliamentary grant was obtained, will be ready for the reception of her Majesty's stud at the end of the present week, when the horses will be immediately conveyed to their new quarters.—Four beautiful Spanish horses arrived at Windsor on Thursday, as presents from Queen Isabella II. of Spain to her Majesty. They reached this country shortly after her Majesty had left for Scotland, and were landed at Woolwich, where they remained till her return. They are about 14 hands high; the tails reach to within an inch of the ground, and are perfect curiosities from their extraordinary size and extreme fulness. The manes of the four are also full and long, flowing to the length of 14 inches over either side of their necks. Their heads and necks are peculiarly large and full, much resembling the horses of Flanders and those bred in the Low Countries.

Worcester.—The annual celebration, usually known as "The Meeting of the Three Choirs of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford," for the present year, took place on the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d ult. The selections presented some new features. On the first morning, service was performed as usual at the Cathedral, and a sermon preached by the Bishop of the diocese. The musical portions of the service comprised Handel's "Dettingen Te Deum" and his "Jubilate," Dr. Croft's anthem "Sing unto God," and Handel's Coronation anthem "Zadok the Priest." The second morning's performance was the "Messiah," that of the third day was the "Judas Maccabeus," and that of the fourth was a new adaptation of Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," called "Engedi, or David in the Wilderness,"—an alteration which was made to remove the obstacles which have hitherto existed to the performance of the work in its original form. This was followed by a miscellaneous part, comprising songs and choruses by Handel, Mozart, Haydn, Mendelssohn, Guglielmi, Dr. Chard, and G. Perry. The evening performances consisted, on the first evening, of Handel's "Alexander's Feast," and a miscellaneous part; and the second evening, of Haydn's "Seasons;" and on the third evening, of Romberg's "Song of the Bell," and a short miscellaneous selection. The whole of the performances went off successfully, and the total amount of subscriptions for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Clergymen's Charity was 1,014*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, being 100*l.* more than in 1839, and 206*l.* more than in 1836. The expenses, notwithstanding the extent of the choir, were much less than they were when three or four foreign singers were engaged on enormous terms, whose services, generally, were available only at the evening concerts, which, latterly, failed to attract even tolerable audiences. The experiment of employing native talent only has perfectly succeeded, and will in future be acted upon both at Hereford and Gloucester.

Railways.—The following are the receipts of railways for the past week:—viz., Birmingham, 18,062*l.*; Great Western, 14,661*l.*; South-Western, 7,133*l.*; South-Eastern, 1,518*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1,100*l.*; Blackwall, 926*l.*; Croydon, 343*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 3,008*l.*; Eastern Counties, 1,170*l.*; Midland Counties, 3,205*l.*; Brighton, 4,499*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 2,161*l.*; Greenwich, 762*l.*; Great North of England, 1,432*l.*; North Midland, 5,738*l.*—It will be seen from the above returns that the raising of the fares on the Blackwall Railway has led to a falling off in the receipts of nearly 200*l.*, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, although the present season is far more favourable to pleasure trips than the last.—The West London Railway Directors have determined to relinquish their claim to compensation for services from the 1st January last, stating their willingness to continue the duties of office without remuneration till the completion of the undertaking, should it be further proceeded in. One of the new Directors has taken his seat at the Board, and it is now stated, should the other two be speedily brought in, there may be some chance of the business of the company being actively resumed.—A meeting was held on the 20th ult., when a motion was brought forward for the renewal of the proposal of the proprietors of the Cheltenham Union Railway to the Board of the Great Western Company to purchase the finished portion of the line, as their finances are at a very low ebb. By their balance-sheet it appears that they are in debt to their treasurers and bankers to the amount of 44,591*l.* It was contended that it would be useless to rely any further on the estimates of the Engineers for completing the line, as nearly all the subscribed capital had been already expended, and that the company ought not to incur any additional expenses of which the results were problematical. The better course, it was suggested, would be to receive the profits of the part of the line at present in traffic, and divide that among the proprietary as a return for capital now invested. The whole subject was subsequently left to the discretion of the directors, who are to continue negotiations with the Great Western Railway, and lay the result before a meeting to be called at a future period. In answer to a question from a shareholder, it was stated that the dividend to be declared at the next half-yearly meeting would be at the rate hitherto paid.—The project of the Plymouth and Exeter Railway does not appear to receive that support which its importance to so great a naval arsenal and to the inland towns through which it is intended to pass might be expected to command. Three engineers have given in estimates of the cost necessary to carry out the undertaking, and these have met with the concurrence of the provisional directors, who, however, do not think themselves justified in commencing the works till some more unanimous expression of feeling has been made by those parties whose business interests are identified with the undertaking, and who are expected to become its supporters. The report prepared concerning the progress of negotiation was deemed satisfactory; but distinctly stated that unless the townspeople come forward and liberally subscribe for shares, no important movement can be made. A meeting of the inhabitants of the three port-towns, and of the landholders in the neighbourhood, has been convened for this week, and the result will probably decide the question. —We recently announced that the Dover Railway Company opened their line to Headcorn. It appears that the directors soon discovered that material difficulty would arise in enabling the Dover and Ashford coaches to communicate with the station, in consequence of the narrowness and bad state of a parish road connecting the turnpike roads. The difficulty could only be met either by sending the traffic a considerable distance round, or by passing through Surrenden Park. Sir Ed. Cholmeley Deering, on a representation of the matter, liberally granted permission for the coaches to pass through his avenue and park. It was a concession of no ordinary character, as the road passes for upwards of a mile though the grounds, and close to the family mansion.—The long-pending question respecting the rating of the Great Western Railway has been decided at the sessions at Corsham. The presiding magistrate stated that Sir John Awdry had made a variety of calculations on the subject, and at a private meeting of the justices had stated to them his reasons and calculations, in which the other magistrates entirely concurred, and they had accordingly come to the conclusion of adopting the principles laid down by Lord Denman at the late contested case in the Court of Queen's Bench, but reducing the sum at which the company were assessed from 1,450*l.* to 900*l.* per mile. The officers of the company thanked the bench for the trouble they had taken, but thought it a very unsatisfactory result, and applied for costs. The bench stated that the decision was final, so far as they were concerned, and that each party ought to pay their own costs. The rate was then amended in accordance with this decision.—On Tuesday it was currently reported that a serious accident had occurred to the up-mail train on the South-Western Railway. It appears that the mail train was detained near Basingstoke for two hours, owing to some derangement of the machinery; but no lives were lost, and no person sustained injury.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The doubtful question respecting the representation of the University is at length decided by the withdrawal of the Solicitor-General. The papers state that a long conference took place on Saturday between the Solicitor-General and the leading members of the College committee, from which the requisition to the learned gentleman emanated; and the final agreement between these parties was, that in consequence of the early and successful canvass of Mr. Hamilton, the committee should not present the requisition to Mr. Smith, and that he should write letters to the Rev. Dr. Todd and Mr. Hamilton, intimating that he has determined not to come forward to contest the representation of the University at the next election. A variety of rumours are current as to ulterior arrangements; among others it is stated that the Recorder, Mr. F. Shaw, is to accept the vacant mastership in Chancery, and vacate his seat in the University, in order to make room for the Solicitor-General.—We regret to announce the decease of Sir Michael O'Loghlin, Bart., the Irish Master of the Rolls, which took place on Wednesday evening, in George-street, Hanover-square. Sir Michael had visited London for medical advice. He was appointed to his judicial office about six years ago, and was in his fifty-third year. He has left a family of several children.

Belfast.—The increase of duty in France does not yet appear to have seriously affected the linen-yarn trade in Ulster. The papers state that a Belfast linen-yarn spinner sold last week to a Leeds house, to be shipped to Leeds, 20,000 bundles of yarn. In addition to this gratifying proof of the advantages Belfast enjoys in the linen trade, it is said that taking the manufacturing districts of the north of England, of Scotland, and of Ireland, the only mills working full time are those of the Belfast district. The Belfast papers contain accounts of meetings held on Shonahill, near Waringstown, for the purpose of procuring higher wages for the weavers and other operatives in the district. At one of those meetings there were 2,000 persons assembled, and bonfires were lighted at night on the summit of the hill. No act of violence was committed, and nothing occurred but the adoption of resolutions for an advance of wages.

Munster.—Mr. O'Connell has addressed a letter to the people of Munster on the subject of repeal. After recapitulating the usual arguments on the subject, he declares that Justice to Ireland requires these things:—1, The total extinction of the tithe rent charge. 2, The protection of Irish industry, and the promotion of Irish manufacture. 3, The fixity of tenure of land, in order to encourage agricultural improvement, and recompense the tenant for his labour and capital. 4, A complete representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament, by the greatest possible extension of the suffrage, and by the protection of the ballot. 5, The abolition, or entire beneficial alteration, of the Poor Laws; and 6, The repeal of the Union.

Roscommon.—The effects of the tariff are already evident in Ireland; black cattle have declined in price at least 3*l.* a head. At the fair of Ballintubber, one of the best in this county, very few purchases were made, and even those at a considerable reduction. In fact, graziers could scarcely get the price they paid in May last. Sheep were equally reduced in value, although a few lots went off well; 1*l.* 15*s.* each were given for a small lot of fancy ewes, and the same price for two lots of wethers, which would have fetched 2*l.* a year since; 11*l.* 10*s.* each were given for bullocks, and 13*l.* 10*s.* a head for more inferior stock last year. There were very few good horses offered for sale, and very few purchasers.

King's County.—The fair of Banagher, the second in importance in Ireland, has just terminated, and the results are equally interesting in connexion with the new tariff. The numbers of sheep exhibited amounted to about 20,000. All the best quality were eagerly and quickly bought up, and of such description there was not a sufficiency for the buyers, the prices ranging from 28*s.* to 48*s.*, or 5½*d.* a-pound alive, which were prices nearly equal to last year. Ewes were not in such demand, but sold better than holders had reason to imagine, at about 3*s.* below the prices of this time twelvemonth. The cattle fair was anticipated to be a bad one, as it proved to be. Out of nearly 3,000 head of cattle scarcely 500 changed owners, at prices fully 2*l.* each below last year's valuation; buyers did not appear, and the fair is described in the local papers as little better than an exhibition.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—Among the many anecdotes connected with the Royal progress which are mentioned in the Scotch papers, it is related that when her Majesty was passing between St. Ninians and Bannockburn, she observed the Royal standard of Scotland, which Mr. Murray, of Polmaise, had caused to be erected at the Bore Stone, and from its solitary position, she asked Mr. Dunlop, the captain of the Campsie troop of yeomanry, what it meant; when she was informed that it stood upon the spot upon which the Bruce's standard stood at the battle of Bannockburn.—The accuracy with which Her Majesty's progress during her journeys in the North was timed, has frequently been the subject of praise. The "Scotsman" of last week observes, in reference to the subject, that when the number of horses and individuals having charge of them are considered, it is surprising that only in one instance (at Linlithgow), and that only for a few minutes, did the slightest delay occur. There were no fewer than 656 post horses engaged in conveying Her Majesty and suite to and from Taymouth. From Dalkeith to Scone, 164; Scone to Taymouth, 152; Taymouth to Drummond Castle, 136; and from Drummond Castle to Dalkeith, 204—in all 656 horses.—Among the jokes to which the civic dignitaries of Edinburgh have been exposed on account of their late rising on the morning of the Queen's landing, is the publication of a set of quadrilles under the title of "Johnnie Cope's Quadrilles," and consisting of the following appropriate airs:—Hey Johnnie Cope; We're a' noddin'; Up in the Morning's no for me; Get up and bar the Door; Ye watchful Guardians of the Fair; Carle, now the Queen's come.—The Society for the Blind, on the occasion of Her Majesty's visit, knitted a hassock, in silk and worsted, for a sofa-pillow, and a play-ball for the Prince of Wales. They were presented at Taymouth Castle, when Her Majesty commissioned four similar ones to be made, besides sending a donation to the institution.—There is at present so great a scarcity of water in Edinburgh that many families have great difficulty in obtaining sufficient for the purpose of cooking; and the workhouses and hospitals are almost unable to carry on their ordinary duties in consequence of the deficiency.

Glasgow.—A vessel arrived here, on Friday last, from Russia with a cargo consisting partly of a large number of barrels of Russian beef and pork, which can be retailed, after paying duty and affording profits to the importers and retailers, at less than 4*d.* per lb. The beef is of excellent quality. A quantity of American beef is also ready here in bond, and will be sold yielding a profit to all concerned. The harvest has terminated most satisfactorily in all parts of Scotland. Along the whole range of the Clyde, from its source downward, upon the holms and early lands, there is scarcely a stook to be seen out, and the appearance of the barnyards indicates what an abundant return the farmer has had.—A serious riot took place in Airdrie on Friday night, attended with destruction of property. It seems that on Wednesday the military, so long stationed in this district, were withdrawn, and this circumstance, added to reports of a renewal of riots in the neighbourhood, put the town in a very unsettled state. In the afternoon, on the arrival of five prisoners, who had been apprehended on a charge of intimidation, the shopkeepers, who were apprehensive of a riot, shut their shops. They were taken to an inn, which a large band of colliers soon surrounded for the purpose of a rescue. The house was attacked, the furniture thrown into the street and destroyed, and the prisoners liberated. Before this was accomplished, the magistrates met, and read the Riot Act; but, as they had no force at their command, they were obliged to remain passive during the time the destruction was going forward, without being able to put a stop to the lawless proceedings. Before the house was gutted, several shots were fired on both sides, but without effect. On Saturday morning a troop of cavalry arrived in the town, and no disturbance has since occurred.

The Orkneys.—Four hundred and sixty whales were captured last week at Westray, in the Orkneys. They are of a small size. A Kirkwall merchant immediately gave the fishers 500*l.* for the result of their day's labour. —Another capture of fifty whales has been made at the Island of Fiday, which have been disposed of to some merchants for 102*l.*, about 2*l.* each; double the amount obtained for the 671 caught at Westray. A shoal of from four to five hundred whales appeared close to the bay on Sunday. The whales already caught will, it is thought, bring into the islands no less a sum than 2,000*l.* This will make up, to some extent, the failure of the herring-fishing.

THEATRICALS.

HAYMARKET.—A new farce was produced at this theatre on Saturday, by the author of "Alma Mater," which we noticed in our last. Its leading character is a poor author, *Mr. William Shakspere Dibbs*, who is engaged in raising the needful by writing the "Tragical History of Mrs. Brownrigg," and at the same time endeavouring to get himself installed as secretary of the Anti-Matrimonial-Double-Action-Non-Population Society. Meanwhile, *Sir Terence Velvet* is leaving town for his borough, and addresses a series of instructions to an agent whom he has never seen, for the conduct of his metropolitan affairs. This letter falls into the hands of *Dibbs*, who, with the greatest coolness, inducts himself into the agent's office, which he fills very much to his own satisfaction, answering applications, transacting business, and embroiling matters until *Sir Terence's* return, when, of course, all explains itself. However, chance favours him: *Sir Terence* finds all right in political matters; *Dibbs* remains his agent, and marries a lady of quality; whilst a marriage which he has encouraged between a *Major Blunt* and *Sir Terence's* daughter is arranged satisfactorily at the same time. Mr. Webster acted *Dibbs*, and the piece passed off with good-humour. The dialogue was occasionally smart; the object of raising a laugh was gained, and the audience welcomed the announcement of its repetition until further notice. —On Tuesday, a new piece in two acts, called "Grandfather Whitehead," written by Mr. Mark Lemon, and adapted from the French, was produced at this theatre. *Grandfather Whitehead* (Mr. Farren) has been ruined many years before by the artifices of *Langley*, a retired trader (Mr. Stuart), who was partner to the old man, and whom he had saved from death when a helpless orphan, and reared as his own child, finally making him a partner in his firm. *Langley* is represented as suffering under bodily illness, and stricken with remorse for his past misdeeds, but still wanting moral courage to repair them. After his misfortunes, *Whitehead* resides with his son-in-law, *Drayton*, a builder (Mr. Tilbury), a widower with two children, *Louisa* (Mrs. Edwin Yarnold), and *Edward* (Master George Webster). In these children the grandfather's heart is wrapped up, and his greatest pleasure is to expend his means in toys and books for the young boy, and trinkets for the elder girl. As the whole interest of the piece centres upon this incident, we shall not pursue the plot, further but simply state that it terminates in the grandfather's reconciliation with the man who ruined him, and by whom he is restored to affluence. The piece is full of feeling, and bears a delightful character of truth. Mr. Lemon's plays are generally marked by their good taste; and this one appeals so directly to the heart, that it deserved what it received—complete success. The acting was excellent. Mr. Farren's character was peculiarly adapted to him, and he never so completely realised the perfection of acting. In every respect it was a finished and effective portrait, elaborated with a purity of expression, yet firmly and strongly drawn. Nothing can be imagined more exquisite than the manner in which the good-nature and kind-heartedness of the old man was represented. It was conceived and executed with masterly skill. His doting affection towards his little grandson, the pretended severity with which he reproved him, while delight was bursting forth at every feature, the infantine simplicity with which he entered into the child's sports and wishes, the defence of the boy against the indignation of his father, made up a complete picture of kind-hearted imbecility. A smile would involuntarily force itself when the brow tried to assume a frown; and the delicate sensibilities of *Grandfather Whitehead* made him an individual character, that we may look back upon and remember when a host of commonplace personages have been forgotten. No actor ever more justly merited the enthusiasm of the call which summoned Mr. Farren before the curtain, or the applause which rung from every corner of the house at the conclusion of the piece. It was announced for repetition every evening, and there can be no doubt that it will long remain a favourite.

DRURY LANE.—This theatre opens this evening, under the management of Mr. Macready, with the play of "As You Like it," and a new farce. A prize of 10*l.*, offered by Mr. Macready, for the best song and chorus in "As

You Like it," has been awarded to Mr. Henry Smart, nephew of Sir George Smart, the composer.

SPORTING.

NEWMARKET FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.

Tuesday.—*Match.*—The Duke of Bedford's Oakley (Robinson) beat Lord Exeter's Abydos, both four-yr-old. T.Y.C. 200, h. ft. 6 to 5 on Oakley.—Won by a head; Abydos swerved near home, or he would have won.

The Buckingham Stakes of 300 sovs. each, h. ft., for the produce of mares covered in 1839. T.Y.C. One to the post. (11 Subs.)—Won by Col. Peel's Murat (Nat.); beating Lord Exeter's br. c. by Velocipede. 2 to 1 on Murat, who made all the running, was never caught, and won in a canter by two lengths.

The Grand Duke Michael Stakes of 50 sovs. each. A.F. (22 Subs.)—Won by Lord George Bentinck's b. c. Misdeal (Rogers); beating Lord Exeter's Revocation, Lord Albemarle's c. by Plenipotentiary, out of Antiope, and Mr. Greville's Canadian. Betting—7 to 4 on Canadian, 5 to 2 agst Misdeal (taken). The Antiope colt made the running, followed by Misdeal and Revocation into the bottom, where they went up, Canadian at the same time reaching the front; the moment, however, that the latter faced the hill he gave up, and Misdeal taking the lead half way up the cords, won easily by two lengths.

Match.—Lord Albemarle's Buffalo (Robinson) beat Mr. Osbaldeston's The Devil-among-the-Tailors. Any odds on Buffalo, who won by nearly a distance.

Match.—200, h. ft., and only 25 ft., &c.—Duke of Bedford's John-o'Gaunt received 25 sovs. ft. from Mr. Osbaldeston's Skipton, A.F.

The Hopeful Stakes of 40 sovs. each, h. ft. (13 Subs.) Last half of Ab. M.—Won by Capt. Colquett's Pickpocket (E. Edwards); beating Duke of Rutland's f. by Bizarre; Mr. Ford's f. by Poison; Lord Albemarle's Tilcho; Col. Peel's c. by Slane, and Lord Exeter's f. by Sultan or Reveller. Betting—2 to 1 on the Bizarre filly, 4 to 1 agst Pickpocket, 4 to 1 agst Poison, and 4 to 1 agst Tilcho. Pickpocket made all the running, and won cleverly by a length. A dead heat for second, Tilcho a respectable fourth, and the others beaten off.

Wednesday.—For the D. M. Handicap this afternoon only three horses were named, Saros, Rosalind, and the Manto colt, and, the first two having been scratched within the time prescribed by the conditions, the race was void. The T. Y. C. Handicap did not fill, and Johnny having paid forfeit to Ralph, a list that at one time looked like four races at least, was reduced to a match; and a D. I. Plate, with three entrances. The members seem to be reserving themselves and their horses for the Second October and Houghton Meetings, for which great things are promised. Of the two events decided this afternoon the following are particulars:

Match—100, h. ft. T. Y. C.—Duke of Bedford's Magog (E. Edwards), agst Mr. Gregory's Una (Chapple). Even betting. A dead heat.

Match—50*l.* D. I.—Mr. Rogers's Bridegroom (Bartholomew), beat Mr. Pettit's Everilda. Won easy.

Match—200, h. f. D. M.—Lord Albemarle's Ralph, received ft. from Mr. Payne's Johnny.

Thursday.—*The Town Plate* of 50*l.*—Won by Mr. Combe's Rosalind (Rogers); beating Mr. Stephenson's Ma Mie, Mr. Charlton's Lasso, Duke of Rutland's f. by Bizarre, and Mr. Pettit's Everilda. Betting—10 to 6 agst Ma Mie, 10 to 6 agst Rosalind, and 4 to 1 agst Bizarre filly. Ma Mie made all the running, followed by Lasso and Rosalind, the others having little share in the race; at the cords Lasso was shaken off, and Rosalind, passing Ma Mie, won in a canter by a length.

The Rutland Stakes of 30 sovs. each, 20 ft. From the turn of the lands, in. (12 Subs.)—Won by Mr. J. Sadler's f. Testy (Rogers); beating Lord Exeter's f. by Jerry, and Mr. Treen's Bastile. Even on Lord Exeter's filly, and 6 to 4 agst Testy. The trio started abreast, and ran so to the cords, where Testy quitted her companions, and won in a canter by two lengths.

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas. R.C. Won by Lord Albemarle's c. by Plenipo; beating Mr. Rogers's Bridegroom, and Mr. Osbaldeston's Woldsman. Betting—3 to 1 on Bridegroom, and 7 to 2 agst the Antiope colt. Woldsman cut out the work to the Bunbury mile, where he gave up. The Antiope colt went on with the running, and after a close and distressing struggle with Bridegroom from the hill, won by half a length.

Match, 200, h. ft., A.F.—Duke of Bedford's John o'Gaunt received forfeit from Mr. Osbaldeston's The Devil-among-the-Tailors.

Law.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

Post-office Robberies.—Robert Brown, postman, was indicted for stealing a post letter containing money, value 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, the property of the Postmaster-General. From the evidence it appeared that, suspicions having been entertained of the prisoner's honesty, a trap was laid for him, by putting a marked sovereign, half-crown, and shilling in a letter directed to Mr. Thesiger's clerk, at his chambers in the Temple, which was in the prisoner's district. The letter was delivered, but the money had been previously abstracted; and on searching the prisoner, which was immediately done, the marked coins were found in his possession. Mr. Clarkson objected to the indictment, the money not being the property of the Postmaster-General, nor the letter a regular post letter. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour; the learned judge observing, that if the case had come strictly within the statute, the sentence would have been transportation.

John Burt, aged 13, was indicted for stealing five post letters, &c., value 49*l.* 11*s.*, the property of the Postmaster-General, he being a servant in the General Post-office. Mr. Clarkson said in this case he had recommended the prisoner to withdraw the plea of not guilty, and plead guilty; the fact being that he had undoubtedly destroyed the letters, but the money had been all recovered, and his tender years should also be taken into account. The prisoner accordingly pleaded guilty. Mr. Justice Cresswell addressed him, and observed that inasmuch as it appeared he had destroyed the letters, not for the purpose of peculation, but merely to screen his negligence in omitting to deliver them, the court did not think fit to pass a very heavy sentence. It was, that he should be placed in solitary confinement to the end of the present session.

Murder on the High Seas.—Philip Partridge, the captain of the Jarrow merchantman, was indicted for the wilful murder of Jose Maria Balagar, a Spaniard, by striking and beating him on the head and other parts of his body, and also by wilfully neglecting to provide him with a sufficient quantity of food and nourishment. It appeared from the evidence of John Fisher, who had been chief mate of the vessel, that she left Liverpool for Benin on the 10th of March, 1841, with a crew consisting of French and English seamen, and one Spaniard—seventeen in number. The ship arrived at Benin at the end of May, discharged the cargo, and got another. She left Benin in October, and was then in a leaky state. Went on to Prince of Wales Island, where she stayed seven or eight days. After she left Prince of Wales Island, Jose, the deceased, worked at the pumps. He was a good seaman. The captain, however, found fault with him, and beat him with a rope. He subsequently struck him with a piece of wood. Some days afterwards the man died, and was thrown overboard. The witness deposed to numerous acts of cruelty and rough treatment which he had himself received at the hands of the prisoner. He admitted, however, in his cross-examination, that no complaint was made against the captain until the captain had complained of the crew. The captain often complained of the steering of the vessel, but the fact was that the vessel was in a waterlogged state, and was very difficult to steer. Witness had sometimes been at the wheel himself for six-and-thirty hours without leaving it. He was the only Englishman who had steered. Another witness, a black, stated that the captain flogged deceased severely. He also flogged witness, and on one occasion struck him down with a piece of wood. The captain gave deceased medicine, wine, and brandy about a week before he died, but he flogged him four days before his death. Peter Gerrard, also a sailor on board the same ship, had seen deceased work at the pumps as well as he was able. He was not a strong man. The captain beat him the very first day he came on board, saying he was not pumping hard enough. Had seen him beat him many times. About six days before he died the captain beat him with a rope, upon which the deceased left the pumps and went forward. The captain then said, "Put him on half allowance; he is not worth his grub." The allowance was half a pound of bread, half a pound of meat, and three quarts of water, for 24 hours. The deceased had half that quantity. Some further evidence having been given, Mr. Clarkson, addressed the jury for the prisoner. He said there was no doubt that the vessel was in the most distressed condition, and there was reasonable ground for supposing that the preservation of the vessel and her valuable cargo, and the lives of the rest of the crew, was only to be attributed to the exertions that were urged by the prisoner from the crew, probably with some considerable violence. The jury could see very clearly that the crew entertained feelings of anger towards the prisoner, and the principal witness, John Fisher, was no doubt very much exasperated at being dismissed from his situation as chief mate, and therefore it appeared that he had strained his evidence all he could against the prisoner, and it was principally upon his evidence that the captain was charged with striking deceased with a piece of wood, and which, as he was instructed, was totally false, and that nothing else but a rope's end was made use of. The prisoner admitted he did use the rope, and he considered that, in the dreadful circumstances in which he was placed, with the prospect of the vessel being lost every moment, and the absolute necessity of desperate exertions being made, he was justified in what he did. The apprentice was then called, and Mr. C. Jones was about to examine him, when he was interrupted by the foreman of the jury, who said they had come to the conclusion that the case for the prosecution had failed to establish the charge against the prisoner. Mr. Justice Wightman said that, after this expression of the opinion of the jury, whose peculiar province it was to consider the effect of the evidence, it would be useless to proceed any farther. The prisoner was then acquitted on this charge.

On the following day he was arraigned under similar circumstances, for the wilful murder of another Spanish sailor called Mariano Maudiolá. The general evidence brought forward was merely a repetition of that adduced at the previous trial, except as regarded that part which applied particularly to the treatment received by deceased. The details of the various acts of cruelty practised by the prisoner were of a revolting kind, and need not be further particularised. The evidence of the chief mate, after recounting these cruelties, stated that when the Captain ordered deceased to be put to the pumps the man was too weak to work; the Captain then ordered him to go up into the rigging, and desired him not to sit down, but to remain standing. There was no occasion for any person to be aloft at that time; there was nothing to do, and it was a very cold night. Witness remained on deck about four hours, and when he went below deceased was still in the rigging. He came on deck again in about an hour, when he found that deceased was still aloft, but that he had changed his position, and was resting with his chin upon the ratlines; his arms were hanging down and his legs were through the rigging, so that he could not fall. Witness observed his face, the features of which were fixed as if in death, his eyes were glazed, and blood was trickling from his nose and mouth. The captain went below soon after he had ordered deceased to go aloft, and did not make his appearance on deck until about eight o'clock on the following morning, when he ordered the crew to fetch him down. He was then carried into the forecastle. In the course of the day witness went there, and found deceased quite cold and stiff. While there, the captain came in and ordered them to rouse him. Witness never saw deceased alive again, and on the following day he saw the body hove overboard. The witness was then submitted to a severe cross-examination, which lasted upwards of two hours. Several other witnesses were called, who spoke to the cruel treatment experienced by deceased on various occasions; but it was also proved that after the captain had gone below, the man was taken down from the shrouds by the crew from feelings of humanity, and severely beaten and sent back by the chief mate, the principal witness. Mr. Clarkson then addressed the jury for the prisoner, and contended against the credibility of the statement of the witness Fisher after what they had just heard in evidence; and the learned judge having summed up at some length, the jury found the prisoner guilty of a common assault. Mr. Adolphus said there was another case against the prisoner, which was not stronger than the other two, and he thought it would be advisable to withdraw the indictment. Mr. Justice Creswell then sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned for the space of six months, with hard labour.

Forgery.—Isaac Morgan, aged 70, was indicted on the charge of feloniously uttering a forged order for 11*l.* 10*s.*, with intent to defraud Mrs. Martha Foote. The case was established by the evidence, and the Recorder sentenced the prisoner to two years' hard labour, being the lowest sentence the Court was authorised to pass.

Frederick Shackelford, described as an agent, was indicted for misdemeanour, in obtaining goods by false pretences. Donald Cameron deposed that he was in the employ of Mr. J. Milburn, a silk warehouseman in Newgate-street. On the 16th May prisoner called at the warehouse, and wished to know if they served country drapers. Witness said they did. Prisoner then said he was commencing a business at Maidstone, and wished to open an account with the house, and he would pay part in cash and give respectable references for the balance. Witness upon this showed him a variety of goods, and he selected some to the amount of 81*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* Prisoner then produced a card on which there was printed the name of R. W. Beaumont, carrying on business as a draper at Maidstone, and witness took prisoner into the counting-house, and introduced him as Mr. Beaumont, of Maidstone. Prisoner then wrote some names on the back of the card, and described them as persons to whom he referred for his character. Directions were then given that the goods were to be sent to the Swan-with-Two-Necks, in Lad-lane. On the next day the prisoner came again to the warehouse, and had some dealing with Mr. Milburn, and he understood that a further order for goods was given by him. The goods chosen by the prisoner were sorted out, and an entry made in the ledger, an invoice being at the same time given to the prisoner, who during all the transaction was addressed as Mr. Beaumont, and answered to that name. On two occasions after this prisoner came again to the warehouse, and they had some further transactions of business, and prisoner was treated with as Mr. Beaumont. The Recorder took a technical objection to the form of the indictment, which stated that he obtained the goods from Mr. Milburn, whereas he did so from the shopman. Two indictments therefore fell to the ground, notwithstanding the protests of counsel; but the third was held to be good, and the jury instantly returned a verdict of guilty. The Recorder said he would postpone passing sentence till next session, and that he would give an opportunity (as the prisoner had been convicted on the merits) to his counsel to consider whether he had any valid objection to the form of the indictment; besides, such a course would be more convenient, as he was indicted with several others for a conspiracy, and those parties were not at present in custody.

MARK LANE, Friday, Sept. 30.—Since Monday we have received no fresh arrivals of English Wheat, and its value is consequently unaltered; this morning the Market was rather better attended, particularly by country buyers, and a moderate retail business was transacted at our late quotations. In Barley, Peas, and Beans, there is no alteration. The Oat Trade continues dull, and new Irish must be quoted 6*d.* to 1*s.* lower; fine old qualities maintain their former value.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.

			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	45 to 56	Red	50 to 52
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			— to —	White	— to —
Barley		Malting and distilling	21 to 32	Grind.	22 to 28
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	18 to 23	Feed	14 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	— to —	Potato	15 to 23
—— Irish		Feed	6 to 18	Potato	14 to 22
Rye			— to —		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	27 to 31	Tick	30 to 33	Harrow	31 to 24
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	31 to 34	Winds.	— to —	Longpod	— to —
Peas, White	31 to 37	Maple	28 to 33	Grey	26 to 30

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
August 19	56 5	26 9	19 5	32 9	33 6	33 11
— 26	55 0	27 3	18 7	31 6	33 11	32 6
Sept. 2	53 3	27 2	18 9	31 5	33 1	32 5
— 9	51 6	27 2	18 6	29 4	33 5	33 6
— 16	52 8	27 2	17 8	29 10	32 10	22 11
— 23	54 0	27 10	18 4	29 10	33 0	33 3
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	53 10	27 2	18 7	30 9	33 4	33 1
Duties	18 0	9 0	8 0	10 6	9 6	9 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.		Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English	4583 Sks.	— Brls.	5647	1697	4603	160	15	1510	926
Irish	— ,,	— ,,	13	18	88	8352	—	—	—
Foreign	— ,,	1100 ,,	29197	—	—	1690	—	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENT.—S. Simson, Shirley, Southamptonshire, jeweller.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—G. E. Rothe, New Broad-street, merchant.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—M. Buckley, Oldham, draper.

BANKRUPTS.—R. H. Smyth, Cornhill, merchant—W. H. Ball, Kennington cross, coach master—H. Simmons, Leamington Priors, milliner—J. Badcock, Shrivenham, Berkshire, grocer—H. Payn, Liverpool, master mariner—W. Urquhart, Wellington-street, Strand, merchant—J. Yarrad, jun., Spalding, Lincolnshire, grocer—J. Fisher, and W. Milner, Norwich, drapers—H. T. Harrison, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden, hotel-keeper—F. Sandon, Rugeley, Staffordshire, cabinet-maker—R. Lewin, Northampton, leather seller—A. Blumenthal, Warwick, wine merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. Meldrum, Dunfermline, manufacturer—W. Thomson, Kinghorn, Fifeshire, carpenter.

BIRTHS.—On the 23rd inst., the Hon. Mrs. Spring Rice, of a daughter—On the 25th inst., at 35, Curzon-street, Mayfair, the Viscountess Jocelyn, of a daughter—On the 29th inst., in Russell-square, the lady of C. Skipper, Esq., of a daughter—On the 26th inst., in York-terrace, Mrs. Reginald Bray, of a son—On the 25th inst., at All Cannings Rectory, Wilts, the lady of T. P. Methuen, Esq., of a son—On the 26th inst., at 83, Camden-road Villas, Mrs. Collisson, of a son—On the 25th inst., in Pall Mall, Mrs. George Tattersall, of a son—On the 25th inst., in Devonshire place, the lady of H. Burr, Esq., of a son—On the 24th inst., at Brixton-hill, the lady of the Rev. G. Allan, of a son—On the 25th inst., at Camberwell-grove, Mrs. J. N. Scott, of a daughter—On the 26th inst., at Hampstead, Mrs. Sanger, of a son—On the 24th inst., at Greenwich, Mrs. C. Hart, of the Trafalgar Tavern, of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 27th inst., at Wargrave, Berks, J. Walter, Esq., of Exeter College, Oxford, eldest son of J. Walter, Esq., of Bear Wood, Berks, M.P., to Emily Frances, eldest daughter of Major Court, Esq., of Castlemans, Berks—At St. George's, Hanover square, J. M. Cooke, Esq., younger son of the late J. Cooke, Esq., of King's Caple, in the county of Hereford, to Mary Elizabeth, only child, and heiress, of the Rev. C. Wetherell, A.M., of Eaton-place, Belgrave-square, and Rector of Byfield, Northampton—On the 28th inst., at Hanover Chapel, Peckham, Frederick, youngest son of W. Reid, Esq., of Peckham-rye, to Mary Ann, fourth daughter of T. Napier, Esq., of Rye-lane—On the 29th inst., at St. James's, Westminster, C. S. Cautherley, Esq., of Abington Pigotts, Cambridgeshire, to Sophia Dorothea, youngest daughter of W. Nicol, Esq., Pall Mall—On the 27th inst., at Alderley, Gloucestershire, T. G. Wills, Esq., of Castlerea, county Roscommon, to Theodosia Elenor, only daughter of R. H. B. Hale, Esq., and the Lady Theodosia Hale, of Alderley, and Cottles House, Wiltshire.

DIED.—On the 25th inst., at his house in Newington, Edinburgh, Sir James Spittal, Knt., who was the first Lord Provost of the city elected under the Reformed Burgh Act—On the 20th inst., at the Rectory-house, Duntsbourn Abbots, Gloucestershire, the Rev. C. Mesman, aged 77—On the 23rd inst., at Brighton, aged 22, Emma, only daughter of W. Smee, Esq., chief accountant of the Bank of England—On the 1st of June, on board the Zenobia, on his passage from Calcutta to England, Ensign R. Harcourt, third son of J. J. Harcourt, Esq., late of the East India House—On the 26th inst., C. R. S. Nixon, eldest son of the Lord Bishop of Tasmania, aged 5 years—On the 21st inst., at his house in Well-street, Hackney, aged 77, Algernon Frampton, Esq., M.D., formerly of 29, New Broad-street, London, and for 40 years one of the physicians of the London Hospital—On the 28th of May last, on board the Zenobia, in the Bay of Bengal, on his passage to England, John, the only son of Sir C. S. Hunter, Bart., aged 43.

TO PLANTERS, NURSERYMEN, GARDENERS, and others.—Fine opportunity for Stocking Nursery, Pleasure, and Ornamental Grounds.—SALE BY AUCTION of Thirty Acres of Messrs. Adamson and Son's celebrated Stock, by Protheroe and Morris, by order of the Trustees, on Monday, the 17th Oct., 1842, and following days, at eleven o'clock, of everything essential to Planters and New Ground workmen, on the premises, Stoke Newington Common; Fruit and Forest-trees, Standard and Dwarf-trained Fruit, Evergreens, American Plants, Deciduous and Ornamental Shrubs, of every variety, in considerable quantities. Such an invaluable opportunity will not be likely soon to recur. The Stock may be viewed a week prior to the Sale, and Catalogues had of the principal Seedsmen, on the premises, and of the Auctioneers, Messrs. Protheroe and Morris, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

MECHI'S ELEGANCIES, for Presents and Use, Manufactured on the premises, 4, Leadenhall-street, near the East India House, London, wholesale, retail, and for export. Ladies' and gentlemen's dressing-cases, in leather, wood, and papier maché, from 100 guineas down to 25*s.*; writing desks, 25 guineas down to 12*s.*; work-boxes, 20 guineas to 10*s.*; ladies' cabinets and jewel cases, assorted; tea caddies, the most elegant in the world, 12*l.* to 6*l.* each, down to 7*s.* 6*d.*; ladies' papier maché work boxes, 10*l.* each; papier maché work boxes, 12*l.* down to 3*l.*; netting boxes, 30*s.* to 23*s.*; card boxes, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 11*s.*; sets of tea trays, 20 guineas to 5*l.*; bottle cases, 30*s.* each; companions, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* each: pole screens, 9*l.* the pair; hand screens, 50*s.* to 20*s.* the pair; card racks 40*s.* to 25*s.* per pair; note and cake baskets, 50*s.* to 20*s.* each; bagatelle tables, 13*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s.* each; leather writing cases, containing a complete dressing apparatus, 15*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*; pearl and fancy card cases, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 10*s.* each; ivory hair brushes, 4*l.* to 2*l.* 10*s.* per pair; splendid cases of seven-day razors, 10*l.* to 2*l.* 10*s.* the set; ivory handle and other highly-finished strops from 25*s.* to 3*s.* each; Wharncliffe penknives, sporting knives, and fancy scissors, 3*l.* to 5*s.* each; splendid cases of agate, pearl, and ivory dessert knives and table knives, from 42*l.* to 4*l.* 4*s.* the case; a rich variety of slate, bronze, gilt, and papier mâché and table inkstands, from 6*l.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* each. The quality of Mechi's manufactures, the elegance of their display, and the rare combination of excellence and economy, with a very extensive choice of stock, will amply repay the trouble of a visit to his Depot, 4, Leadenhall-street.

SUN-BURNS, FRECKLES, TAN, and other Disfigurements of the Skin, prevalent at this peculiar season, are pleasingly eradicated by that unique preparation, ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, a balmy odoriferous liquid, and now universally admired for its sovereign virtues in completely removing all cutaneous eruptions, and in rendering the complexion delicately clear and fair. It is invaluable as a renovating and refreshing wash during travelling, or exposure to the sun, dust, or harsh winds, and after the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies. Gentlemen will find it peculiarly grateful after shaving, in allaying the smarting pain.

CAUTION.—Ask for "Rowland's Kalydor," and see that these words are on the envelope, with their signature and address in red: "A. Rowland & Son, 20, Hatton Garden, London;" the same are engraven on the Government Stamp affixed over the cork.

Sold by the Proprietors, and by respectable Chemists & Perfumers.

Printed by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, October 1, 1842.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 41—1842. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8. Price 6d.

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Sept. 21, 1842.

FROM the last Official Stamp Returns just published, it appears that during the three months of April, May, and June, in the present year, the Stamps supplied to each of the undermentioned Journals gave them an average Publication of—

GARDENERS' CHRONICLE	4,230
MORNING POST	4,103
SUN	4,013
WATCHMAN	3,961
RECORD	3,904
SPECTATOR	3,538
JOHN BULL	3,461
STANDARD	3,333
EVENING MAIL	3,205
GLOBE	3,153
SATIRIST	2,923
ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE	2,827
NONCONFORMIST	2,788
RAILWAY TIMES	2,538
BELL'S NEW WEEKLY MESSENGER	2,250
ATLAS	2,000
NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE	1,980
OBSERVER	1,923
ARGUS	1,827
UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE	1,730
COURT JOURNAL	1,577
MINING JOURNAL	1,577
BRITISH QUEEN	1,558
EVENING CHRONICLE	1,436
GARDENERS' GAZETTE	1,415

WILLIAM IVERY, Rye-lane, Peckham, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he can again supply strong plants of the following Cinerarias: Royal Blue, Rival Ring, Imperial Blue, Grandissima, Queen Victoria, Corminius, Splendida, and Greenii, at 2*s*. 6*d*. each. Also strong Bulbs of Tropæolum Jarratti, 30*s*. per doz., or 3*s*. 6*d*. each; tricolorum, 20*s*. per doz., or 2*s*. 6*d*. each; Achimenes longiflora, 2*s*. 6*d*.

CINERARIA WEBBERIANA.—J. WEBBER begs to intimate that he is now sending out plants of the above much-admired Blue CINERARIA, figured in "Paxton's Magazine of Botany" for July, at 10*s*. 6*d*. per plant, with the usual allowance to the trade. He can also supply Lisianthus Russelianus, at 50*s*. and 75*s*. per 100.—Merriott Nurseries, near Crewkerne, Somersetshire. Sept. 28, 1842.

TWO SPLENDID NEW PURPLE PICOTEES.

WOOD'S LORD HINCHINBROOK, a superb Flower of large size, marking perfect, ground colour of the most snowy whiteness, petals large, and of a beautiful shape, forming a most excellent show flower.

WOOD'S LADY ST. JOHN, a beautiful light-edged Flower, of most superb form and petal, possessing, in short, all the requisites of a first-rate show flower.

J. WOOD, Florist, &c., Huntingdon, begs to announce that the above Picotees, which elicited the admiration of numbers of Florists who saw them in bloom, are now ready for sending out, and can be forwarded by post to any part of the United Kingdom. Price 15*s*. per pair, postage and package included. J. W.'s Catalogue of Carnations, Picotees, &c., for the present season, may be had on application, by inclosing a postage stamp.

N.B.—A remittance or reference expected from unknown correspondents.

FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.

THE above magnificent FUCHSIA was raised by Mr. Meehan, Gardener to Col. Harcourt, at St. Clare, Isle of Wight, from whom Messrs. YOUELL obtained the entire stock. In May last it was submitted to Dr. Lindley for his opinion, which will be found in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 14th of that month as follows:—

"Your Seedling Fuchsia is by far the finest hybrid we have seen; the flower being three inches in length, with the tube and sepals of a bright carmine colour, and the petals of a rosy purple. If, as you say, it is a strong grower and a free bloomer, it will prove a valuable addition to this beautiful genus."

Messrs. Youell, in bringing this beautiful production into public notice, do so without the slightest diffidence, being fully assured of its giving the most entire satisfaction. It is of vigorous habit, fine foliage, and, as a proof of its being a most profuse bloomer, they have a plant in flower at the present time on one branch of which there are upwards of 200 blooms, forming a splendid object for the Greenhouse, Conservatory, or Flower-garden.

Youell & Co. purpose sending it out in the second week of April next, at 10*s*. 6*d*. per plant, free of postage, to any part of the United Kingdom: and all orders they may be favoured with will be executed in rotation.

Orders from the Continent will receive every care in packing, so as to ensure their safety.

The usual discount to the Trade, where not less than 6 plants are ordered.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Sept. 15, 1842.

WOODLANDS NURSERY, MARESFIELD, NEAR UCKFIELD, SUSSEX.

WILLIAM WOOD & SON beg leave to inform their numerous Patrons, and Rose Amateurs in general, that their NEW CATALOGUE OF ROSES, for the present season, is now ready for distribution, and will be sent, GRATIS, on application.

The immense Stock of Roses at Maresfield are this season finer and more luxuriant than ever; no pains or expense have been spared to render the collection as rich and unique as possible.

The General Catalogue of Nursery Stock and Trade List of Roses, &c., are also ready for distribution.—Sept. 21st.

CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND PINKS.—NATHANIEL NORMAN, Florist, begs to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, Amateurs, and his friends generally, to his select Collection, comprising the finest show varieties, with which he has gained twenty prizes this season at the following Societies: London Horticultural, Royal South London, South Essex, and Floricultural Society of London. Has 10,000 Plants now ready, in fine healthy condition.

Catalogues may be had on prepaid application.—Bull Fields, Woolwich.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, &c.—H. GROOM, Clapham Rise, near London (removed from Walworth), by appointment Florist to her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry that he has received his Collection of Dutch Roots in excellent condition, and that his Catalogue of Bulbs is ready, and may be had on application.

MYATT'S BRITISH QUEEN STRAWBERRY, after two years' competition, still maintains its pre-eminence; and, in returning thanks to their numerous patrons and friends, J. and W. Myatt beg to say they can with confidence recommend it as the most superb fruit yet known.

Also their new Seedling Strawberry Prince Albert, which for productiveness and size cannot be equalled. Price per 100, each, 50*s*.; and their Eliza, 20*s*. Runners are now ready, and may be had on application to them at Manor Farm, Deptford.

Myatt's famed Victoria Rhubarb, 50*s*. per 100 sets, or 1*s*. 6*d*. per root, will be ready in October.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

YOUELL & CO.'s Superb Collection of the above will be found to contain every attainable variety worthy of cultivation; and having spared no expense in rendering their Collection the most extensive and select in the kingdom, they beg to announce that they purpose commencing to execute orders the first week in October, upon the following terms:—

25 pairs	of extra fine first-rate Show flowers,	£5	0	0
12 ,,	do. do. do.	2	10	0
25 ,,	of fine Show flowers,	3	0	0
12 ,,	do. do.	1	10	0
25 ,,	of extra fine Show Pinks,	1	4	0
12 ,,	do. do.	0	12	0

The selection being left to Y. & Co.

They beg further to state that, having a peculiar mode of packing the above plants, so as to insure their safe delivery in any part of the United Kingdom per Post, for the information of parties at a distance, wishing to avoid the expense of Carriage, Package, &c., they will send them free of postage, at the extra charge of 2*s*. per doz. pair.

A Post-office order, or reference, is respectfully requested from unknown correspondents.

Catalogues may be had on application, by enclosing two postage stamps.

NEW SUPERB FUCHSIAS.

Youell & Co. beg respectfully to state, that they continue sending out, per Post (free), their Superb Collection of Fuchsias, at the rate of 21*s*. per doz.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Sept. 8, 1842.

ROSES.

H. LANE and SON beg to announce that their select annual descriptive CATALOGUE is now ready for delivery, and may be had *post free* on application (enclosing a 2*d*. stamp) at the Nurseries, Great Berkhampsted, Herts; at Mrs. Johnstone's, Covent Garden Market; and Mr. Nutting's, 46, Cheapside, London.

HEARTSEASE.—The following seedlings having been carefully selected by H. LANE and SON from their stock, are now ready for sending out for the first time, and they can strongly recommend them, viz., Sir John Sebright,* 7*s*. 6*d*.; Alpha,* 7*s*. 6*d*.; Christina, 5*s*. 0*d*.; Vulcan, 5*s*. 0*d*.; Venus, 5*s*. 0*d*.; Diana, 5*s*. 0*d*.; Nero, 3*s*. 6*d*.; Acteon, 3*s*. 6*d*.; John Fowler, 3*s*. 6*d*.: Signor Lablache, 3*s*. 6*d*.; and Calypso, 3*s*. 6*d*., if taken singly: but if the whole are taken they will be charged only 45*s*.

Those marked * were awarded prizes at the Floricultural Society of London's Show on the 21st of June last.

PRINCE ALBERT PEA.

CORMACK and OLIVER, SEEDSMEN and NURSERYMEN, New Cross, near the Croydon Railway Station, and Bedford Conservatory, Covent Garden, London, have the honour to offer to the notice of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, the above new PEA, as one of the earliest and best sorts extant: in proof thereof, a quantity put into the open ground on the 14th of March last was ready for use the 25th of April following, being only *forty-two days from the period of sowing to the date of gathering for the table*; it is moreover a good bearer, of excellent flavour, and highly advantageous for early forcing. —Packets, containing a quart, 5*s*. each.—September 30, 1842.

TANSLEY NURSERY, NEAR MATLOCK, DERBYSHIRE.

JOSEPH SMITH returns grateful thanks to his numerous friends for past favours, and begs to invite Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, who may be improving their grounds, to his extensive and well-grown Stock of Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Evergreens, Standard and Dwarf Roses, American Shrubs, &c. &c.

J. S. also begs further to state, that he has on hand upwards of 400,000 Transplanted Larches of various ages and size, stiff growers, and excellent Roots; 300,000 Transplanted Quicks, three, four, and five years old; 40,000 Common and Portugal Laurels; 30,000 Evergreen Privets; with many thousands of fine Rhododendrons for Cover and other Planting; and all other Nursery Stock in proportion.

Catalogues with prices may be had on application.

SOUTHAMPTON NURSERY GROUNDS.—The attention of Noblemen, Gentlemen, Planters, and the Trade, is respectfully directed to the following List of Transplanted and Seedling FOREST TREES, FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS, &c., which are of the finest quality, and will be delivered by Railway or Steam-vessel in London or coastwise, carriage free. The great extent of these Grounds affording a never failing supply of every description of Nursery Stock, purchasers, however varied or extensive their orders, may rely on their being executed with despatch and punctuality. Waste Lands planted in any part of the kingdom, by contract, engaging to replace failures, for 3*l*., 5*l*., 7*l*., 10*l*., and upwards, per acre. Capitalists and Trustees contemplating planting for investment, will find this a safe and desirable means of effecting their object.

SEEDLING FOREST TREES, PER 1,000.	1 year.	2 years.
Ash	1*s*.0*d*.	3*s*.6*d*.
Birch		5 0
Scotch Fir	1 0	2 0
Pinaster	2 6	3 6
Sea Pine (excellent as nurses in exposed situations	5 0	7 6
English Oak,* the true "Durmast" of the New Forest: the largest and most valuable species		7 6
Common Oak	2 6	3 6

If 100,000 of any one kind are ordered, a deduction will be made on these prices.

TRANSPLANTED.	*s*. *d*.	*s*. *d*.	*s*. *d*.	
Ash	5 0	10 0	20 0	per 1,000
Beech	12 6	20 0	40 0	,,
Birch	12 6	25 0	40 0	,,
Scotch Fir	5 0	10 0	20 0	,,
Larch	5 0	10 0	20 0	,,
Spruce	7 6	12 6	25 0	,,
Pinaster	7 6	12 6	20 0	,,
Sea Pine	20 0	30 0	40 0	,,
Alder	12 6	25 0		,,
Spanish Chesnut	20 0	40 0	80 0	,,
Hazel	12 6	20 0	40 0	,,
Black Poplar	20 0	40 0	80 0	,,
Laurel	20 0	40 0	80 0	,,
Rhododendron, excellent for cover, and not subject to the depredations of game, bedded	25 0	40 0	80 0	,,
Do. transplanted, 1 to 2—3 ft.	25 0	40 0	60 0	per 100

Evergreen Privet	20*s*.	0*d*.	per 1,000
Tamarisk (excellent for exposure to the sea-spray or winds	40	0	,,
Broom & Furze for cover	10	0	,,
Sweet Bay 1 to 2 ft.	40	0	per 100
Portugal Laurel	40	0	,,
Laurustinus, common, bedded	8	0	,,
—— shining-leaved, do.	8	0	,,
—— hairy-leaved, do.	8	0	,,
Ribes sanguineum	8	0	,,
Aucuba	8	0	,,
Kalmia latifolia	25	0	,,
White Broom	8	0	,,
Single Camellias, from pots	40	0	50 0 ,,
Purple Beech	25	0	,,
Double Chinese Crab	6	0	per doz.
Cypress	25	0	per 100
Hardy Heaths	12	6	,,
Double Furze	25	0	,,
Irish Furze	25	0	,,
Carpet Juniper	25	0	,,
Fontanesia	25	0	,,
Giant Ivy	12	6	,,
Purple Laburnum	6	0	per doz.
Sweet-scented ditto	6	0	,,
Magnolia purpurea	12	0	,,
Double-blossomed Peach	6	0	,,
Sea Pine from pots	25	0	per 100

Rhododendron roseum	25*s*.	0*d*.	per 100
Rhododendron hybrids	25	0	,,
New Double Red Thorn	40	0	,,
New Single Scarlet ditto	40	0	,,
Glycine sinensis	9	0	per doz.
Weeping Willow	25	0	per 100
Daphne pontica	25	0	,,
Worked Hollies	25	0	,,
Rose Acacia	40	0	,,
Glutinous ditto	40	0	,,
White ditto	50	0	,,
Aristolochia sipho	6	0	per doz.
Chinese Honeysuckle	25	0	per 100
Scarlet Trumpet ditto	6	0	per doz.
Golden-flowered ditto	6	0	,,
Raspberries, true double-bearing	8	0	per 100
Raspberries, true Yellow Autumn ditto	8	0	,,
Raspberries, Red ditto	8	0	,,

Trained Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Pears, Plums, Cherries, and Apples, of the most esteemed kinds, as described in the "Fruit Cultivator," by J. Rogers, Southampton, 2*s*. 6*d*., 3*s*. 6*d*., and 5*s*. each.

Currants and Gooseberries, 12*s*. 6*d*. per 100.

Vines, 6*d*., 1*s*., and 2*s*. 6*d*. each.

* That there are in this country two distinct species of the British Oak, is well known to those who have carefully attended to their respective qualities—one being red-wooded, the other white-wooded, and more generally known in the New Forest as the "Durmast," and considered as the most valuable species, producing timber of the largest dimensions. A knowledge of these important facts led W. R., senr., some years since, to ascertain correctly the means of discriminating between the two species, which were found so well defined as to enable him to collect the seed of the desired kind with unerring precision, and likewise to communicate his observations thereon to the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, who ordered them to be printed in their "Transactions," and their vote of thanks to be recorded for what they were pleased to term most valuable, and, in a national point of view, important information.

Large Trees, for ornament or immediate effect, may be had of every description, from 5 to 10 feet high.

Priced Catalogues forwarded by Post to applicants stating the size and description of stock required.

WM. ROGERS & SON,
Nurserymen, Landscape-Gardeners, and Contracting Planters,
Southampton.

J. SHEPPARD, NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN, WINCHESTER, begs most respectfully to call the attention of the Trade, and the Public generally, to the undermentioned articles, being such that he can fully recommend to give satisfaction:—Sheppard's Duke of Wellington Pelargonium, Sheppard's King David ditto, Sheppard's Isabella ditto, 10*s*. 6*d*. each; Sheppard's Queen of Beauty Pink, a fine Seedling raised in 1841, a first-rate Show Flower, 5*s*. per pair. White's Prince Albert Verbena, a splendid vivid scarlet, superior in colour to anything ever offered, price 2*s*. 6*d*. each plant.—Agents, Messrs. Warner and Co., Seedsmen, 28, Cornhill, London.

J. S. has on hand a fine Collection of Pinks, from 1*s*. per pair.

October 1st, 1842.

BLUE TROPÆOLUM.

MESSRS. VEITCH & SON have to offer a few strong blooming plants of the beautiful new TROPÆOLUM AZUREUM, which was exhibited for the first time at the Horticultural Society's meeting in Regent-street, on Tuesday last, and had the Large Silver Medal awarded to it.—See *Report*.

Exeter, Oct. 6, 1842.

J. PEARSON'S List of Splendid Seedling PANSIES is ready for delivery, and will be sent on receipt of an application containing a postage stamp.

Chilwell Nurseries, near Nottingham.

SPOTTED DIGITALIS.—Seed of the above Splendid Flower, which received a Medal at the June Meeting of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, can be obtained in small packets at five shillings each—also some fine Pansy-Seed, at 2*s*. 6*d*. do.—from N. Gaines, florist, Surrey-lane, Battersea.—6th Oct., 1842.

JOSEPH CLEGG, FLORIST, Middleton, near Manchester, can supply his Friends with 20 fine choice show Auriculas (collection left to J. C.) for 1*l*.; ditto 12 Polyanthuses, 12*s*.; 20 pair of fine Show Pinks, 10*s*.; 20 ditto Carnations, 20*s*.; 12 ditto Picotees, 12*s*.; also the finest Gooseberries out. Lists can be had on application.

N.B.—Wild's fine Pink Flake Providence will be sold in 21 lots, on the 5th of November, 1842, at 10*s*. 6*d*. Dinner to be on the table at 3 o'clock.

KENSINGTON NURSERY.

RICHARD FORREST and CO., late WILLIAM MALCOLM and CO., by Appointment, Nurserymen, Seedsmen, and Florists to her Majesty, beg respectfully to direct attention to their Collection of BULBOUS ROOTS, just imported. They are remarkably fine this season, and at reasonable prices. Catalogues may be received on application.

R. F. & Co. beg at the same time to state, that their NURSERY STOCK in general was never so fine as this year; and they invite an inspection of the different departments. The American Plants are well set with Bloom Buds.

The Trained Fruit-trees of every description are very fine, as well as all the other sizes of Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Plums, Pears, Cherries, &c., and will well repay an inspection of them.

TO HEARTSEASE GROWERS.—J. BUXTON can supply strong Plants of most of the Leading Varieties raised by the most celebrated growers, as well as a few Seedlings of his own that he can strongly recommend. Extra fine Seed, 2*s*. 6*d*. per packet.—Wandsworth Road, Surrey.

MESSRS. DICKSON, NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Acre Lane, Brixton, beg to inform Amateurs and Florists, that their Catalogue of Carnations, Picotees, Auriculas, &c., is now ready, and may be had on application to them, or Messrs. Warner and Warner, Seedsmen, &c., Cornhill, London.

WOOD'S SUPERB SCARLET PHLOX DRUMMONDI.—The colour of this most beautiful of Annuals is a dazzling scarlet; the Flowers are perfectly round, without any space between the petals, forming, unexceptionably, the most brilliant and striking object that can possibly be imagined. J. Wood having grown no other sort, it is impossible that it can be deteriorated by impregnation. Packets, containing 12 seeds, 2*s*. 6*d*. each, postage included.

Nursery, Huntingdon.

N.B.—The above may also be had of Messrs. Warner and Warner, Cornhill, who saw it in bloom.

ALEX. PONTEY begs to call the attention of the Public to the following splendid SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS, which will be sent out this autumn at the prices named under. The COUNTESS OF MORLEY won the GOLD MEDAL at the Royal Devon and Cornwall Horticultural Society's Show at Devonport in 1841, under the name of Beauty's Pride.

The usual allowance to the trade.	£	s.	d.
Wood's Countess of Morley	3	3	0
" Royal Pet	2	2	0
" Eros	1	11	6
" Macbeth	1	11	6

Tropæolum tricolorum and brachyceras, 18*s*. per dozen.

These four are recommended as first-rate and superb show flowers.—Plymouth, August 24, 1842.

TO MARKET-GARDENERS, NURSERYMEN, AND OTHERS.

PROTHEROE and MORRIS are instructed by the Trustees of Messrs. ADAMSON and SON, of Stoke Newington, to submit to public competition, on the premises, Wells-street, Hackney, on Monday, Oct. 3, 1842, at 11 o'clock precisely, the whole of the VALUABLE STOCK, consisting of about 800 Handglasses, 70 Three-light Boxes and Lights, the whole of which are in excellent condition, Horses and Cart, a quantity of fine Rhubarb for forcing, and sundry Utensils. May be viewed two days prior to Sale. Catalogues may be had on the premises, of the principal Seedsmen, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

SOMERSTOWN SOUTHSEA NURSERY-GROUND.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, about 2 Acres of Freehold Land, with a good Stock on it; a good opportunity for a young man that wants to enter the Nursery Business. It is situated in a pleasant spot and a genteel neighbourhood, half a mile from Portsmouth and one and a half miles from Gosport South-Western Railway Terminus. On the ground is a Dwelling House, used as a Seed-Shop, Greenhouse 94 feet long, 2 Bricking Pits, &c.; it will be sold with the Stock, or without, if preferred.—For Particulars apply to Mr. Nobes on the Premises; or to Messrs. Minchin and Oaks, Solicitors, St. George's Square, Portsea.

WESTBURTON, between ARUNDEL and PETWORTH, SUSSEX. PINE PLANTS, Live and Dead Farming Stock, and a Life Interest in 803*l*. 5*s*. 6*d*. Consols.—To be Sold by Auction, by MR. H. SALTER (on the premises), by order of the Assignees of JAMES BISSHOPP, a Bankrupt, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 18th and 19th Oct., 1842, at 11 o'Clock. The PINES consist of about 4,000 Fruiting and Succession Plants of the very best quality. The PINES produced from this Pinery have always been celebrated for their Growth and Quality, and have obtained the highest prices in the London Markets; and as a further proof of their excellency, they have constantly carried the first Prize at the Shows in London, where they have been brought into Competition with all England. Together with about Three Thousand Flower and Pine Pots.—The FARMING STOCK consists of 5 capital Cart-Horses, a grey Pony, 43 two-tooth Wether Sheep, 8 fat Pigs, and a quantity of excellent Poultry. A four-horse power portable Thrashing Machine, 2 narrow-wheeled Waggons, Dung-Carts, Corn-Cracker, Chaff-Cutter, 2 Ploughs, Drag-Rakes, Cyder-Press, Cloths, and other Effects. THE LIFE INTEREST, of James Bisshopp, aged about 53 years, in the sum of 803*l*. 5*s*. 6*d*. 3 per Cent. Consols, standing in the names of Trustees, and producing an Annual Income of 24*l*. 1*s*. 10*d*., will be offered precisely at Three o'Clock.

Catalogues will be ready 14 days previous to the Sale, and may be obtained on the premises; at Mason's Printing Office, High-street, Steyning; at Mr. Dulley's, fruiterer, Covent Garden; and at the office of the Auctioneer, Arundel. The PINE PLANTS and FARMING STOCK may be viewed the day previous to the Sale, and Particulars of the Life Interest may be obtained on application to Messrs. Ellis and Upton, Solicitors, Petworth.

In addition to the Farming Stock and Pine Plants, will be sold the whole of the Frame Work, Glass, Pits, and Apparatus thereto belonging, consisting of 8 Pine Pits, Hothouse, and several thousand feet of Glass.

The Farming Stock will be sold on the 18th, and the Pinery, with the Life Interest, on the 19th.

TO BE DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE CONTRACT (the Proprietor going abroad), the Lease, Stock, Greenhouses, &c., of a small Nurseryman, Seedsman, and Florist, in one of the best thoroughfares, and within three miles of the Metropolis. For particulars inquire of Mr. John Forbes, at Hay, Anderson, and Sangster's, Seedsmen, &c., Newington Butts, London. N.B.—The above has been established 14 years. Immediate possession may be had.

TO GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, and others.—LAVENDER-HILL NURSERY, WANDSWORTH-ROAD.—Mr. GEO. HAINES will sell by Auction, by order of Mr. William Pamplin, in consequence of part of his Nursery Ground being required for other purposes, on MONDAY, Oct. 10th, and two following days, at eleven o'clock, the Nursery Stock, which is particularly adapted for persons engaged in planting, comprising large Evergreens, Fruit and Forest Trees, and Flowering Shrubs; Fine-grown Laurustinus, Laurels, Arbutuses, Evergreen Oaks, Phillyreas, Aucubas, Cedars of Lebanon, Hollies, Rhododendrons, Spruce Firs, and other Shrubs; choice Standard and Dwarf Peaches, Nectarines and Apricots, Mulberries, Figs, Vines, Ivy, Box Edging, large Aloe in tub, and a general assortment of young Nursery Stock. May be viewed three days previous to the sale. Catalogues to be had on the premises; at Messrs. Menier and Co.'s, 63, Strand; Messrs. Sheppard's, 99, New Bond-street; at the Office of *The Gardeners' Chronicle*; and at Mr. Haines's Offices, Knightsbridge, and at Pimlico.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, No. 34, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON. Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

LOWER RATES OF PREMIUM THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER OFFICE, that entitle the assured *to participate in the profits*, as follows:—

Age.	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
Annual Premium per cent.	1 10 8	1 14 7	1 19 0	2 4 3	2 10 11	2 19 9	3 11 9	4 8 0

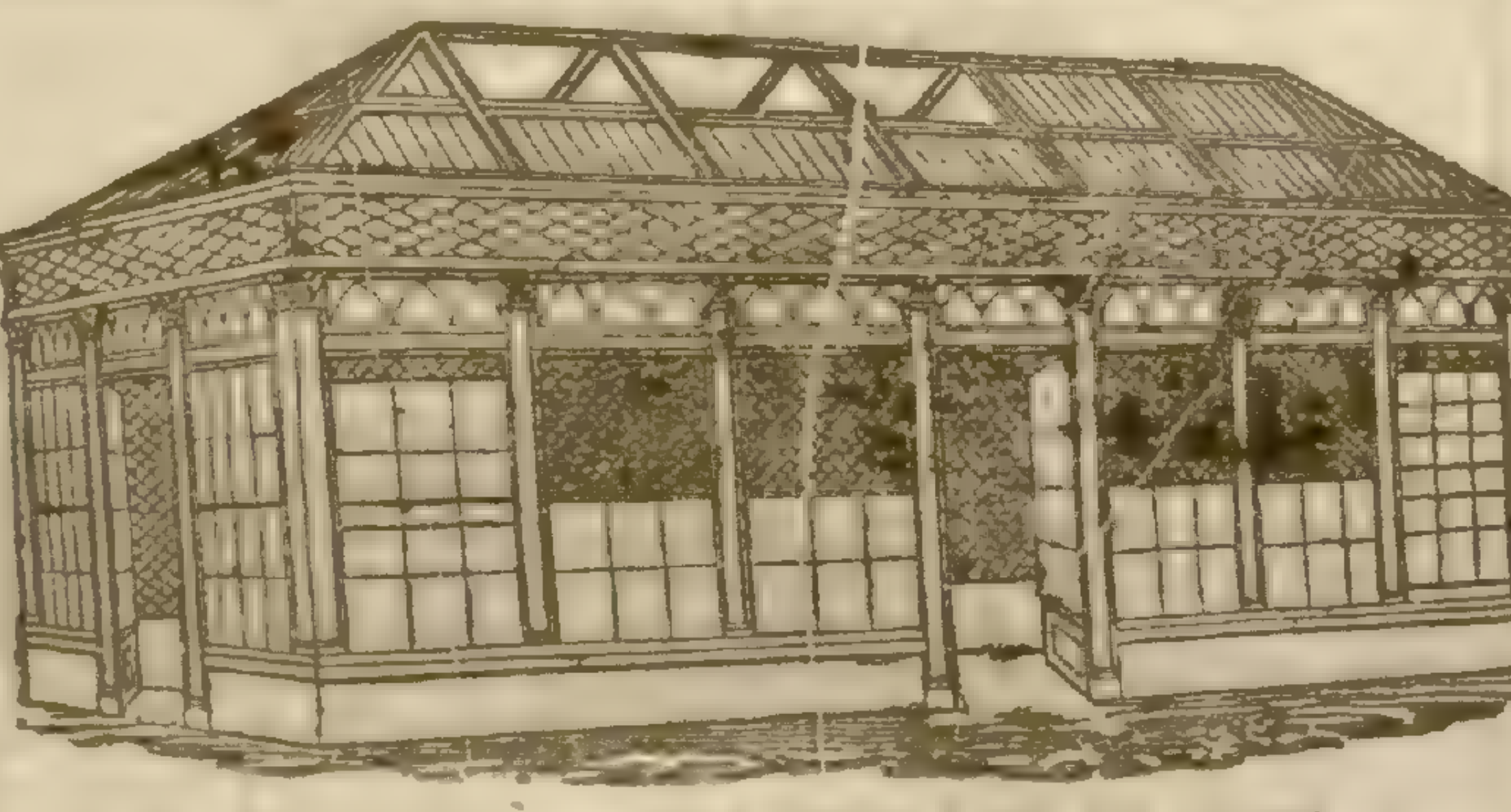
The BONUS declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16*l*. per cent. on the premiums then paid; and in 1839 a second BONUS was awarded, amounting on the average to 31*l*. per cent. on the premiums paid during the preceding five years.

No extra charge for residence in any part of Europe, nor for proceeding (in a decked, sailing, or steam vessel) from any one Port thereof to another during peace, to Assurers, not being seafaring men by profession. Licenses are granted to go to any part of the world upon terms proportionate to the risks.

Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, are not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any and every day.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING AND HEATING BY HOT WATER.

J. WEEKS and Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., GLOUCESTER-PLACE, KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, Hothouse Builders and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER.

CONICAL and other BOILERS of all sizes; their largest consumes but a small quantity of fuel, only requiring attention once in 10 hours, and will heat a range of Forcing Houses 300 ft. in length.

Their improved plan of BOTTOM HEAT FOR PITS, by means of an open trough under the bed, is now being universally adopted.

References may be had, and their works seen at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country, nearly the whole of the London Nurseries, and a great variety of Horticultural Erections and Hot-water Apparatus, Models, Plans, Estimates, &c., at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

HEATING BY HOT WATER.

JOHN WALKER, 46, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, London, having been for many years extensively engaged in Warming Churches, Manufactories, Hospitals, Hothouses, Conservatories, and Private Houses, by means of Hot Water, either in Pipes or Pedestals, can confidently recommend this mode of heating in preference to any other. Numerous references can be given both in town and country, where he has successfully and satisfactorily applied it. Baths fitted up and heated in a superior manner. Orders executed in all parts of the Country with punctuality and despatch.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Frough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

GARDENER.—WANTED a highly-respectable Married Man, with his Wife, who have no children, to take charge of a Furnished House and Grounds in a village about 50 miles west of London. Himself must be fully competent to the routine of a Kitchen-garden, Wall-trees, &c., as well as Flower-garden with a Greenhouse. His Wife must also be fully competent to the due care of Furniture, &c., and be well qualified and willing to do the usual house duties when the owner may occasionally be at his house. The produce of the Garden for sale, with certain weekly wages, will be the remuneration. It is wished to meet with parties who may themselves have some means and seek a comfortable home. Most unexceptionable reference as to character will be required. Letters, post-paid, addressed J. A., at the *Gardeners' Chronicle* Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent garden, stating present situation, age, &c., of any party applying will be attended to.

WANTS a SITUATION as SHOPMAN, or CLERK to a Nurserymen or Seedsman, a Young Man, who has had considerable experience in the above capacities, having been in one of the first-rate London Nurseries for seven years. Reference can be given as to character and ability. Apply by letter to Y.Z., Messrs. Henderson and Co.'s, Pineapple-place, Edgeware-road, London.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Married Man, without any incumbrance, who perfectly understands his business in Forcing, &c.; can have an undeniable character from his last place, where he lived two years and a half. Address T. S., post-paid, at Mr. Fairbairn's, Clapham, Surrey.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, or GARDENER and BAILIFF, a Single Man, in the prime of life, who thoroughly understands the business in all the branches of Gardening; he has also a thorough knowledge of Nursery Business, Plantations, &c., with the Management of Stock, &c. Has lived in some of the principal families in England, and can be highly recommended from a family of note that he is about to leave. Address Mr. Brown, Gardener, Lord Southampton's, Whittleburg, Northamptonshire.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Married Man, 34 years of age, with two Children; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; can take charge of Land or Stock if required; or his Wife would manage a Dairy; has an excellent character from the situation he is leaving. Apply to A. B., at Messrs. Paul and Son's, Nurserymen, Cheshunt, Herts.

WANTS a SITUATION as FOREMAN, or to take the charge of the Houses, a steady Young Man, who has a good knowledge of his business in all its various branches; has filled similar situations in first-rate places. Ten pounds will be given to any person who shall procure a situation for the advertiser. Direct, W. B., to be left at the Post-office, Highbury Vale, until called for.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Married Man, aged 29, who well understands his business; he is just from the country, leaving on account of the place being let, where his terms were 1*l*. 1*s*. per week, with cottage and fuel. Character unexceptionable. Address T. D., at Mr. Casement's, No. 3, Flint-street, Walworth.

In Monthly Nos., 8vo, with Four beautifully-coloured Plates.
Price 2*s*. 6*d*.

PAXTON'S MAGAZINE OF BOTANY.

The Number for October, 1842, contains highly-finished drawings of *Sophronitis grandiflora*, *Erica Neillii*, *Pentstemon crassifolius*, and *Echites atropurpurea*; likewise Papers on Gardening as a science; on Planting Shrubs in Beds; and the Preservation of Half-hardy Plants through the Winter. Floricultural Notices of new or beautiful Plants figured in the leading Botanical Periodicals for September; together with a complete Calendar of Monthly Operations for the Garden.

This work comprises, monthly, four admirably-coloured plates, and twenty-four pages of interesting and useful letter-press. The admirers of flowers are requested to observe—

1. That all the drawings are taken from nature, and are consequently made from plants which have flowered in Britain.

2. That, with few exceptions, they are all done by one artist, whose abilities are of the highest order, and who travels himself to the places where the plants are in flower.

3. That they are lithographed by the same individual, and, being coloured in a superior manner, have all the spirit and elegance, and much of the finish, of the original drawing.

4. That about one-half of the drawings are from plants which have never before been figured in this country, the rest representing the most popular novelties, as well as the more neglected, though sometimes far handsomer, old species; the majority being such as can be cultivated by every one possessing a flower-border and a greenhouse or frame.

It may, in conclusion, be safely asserted that, both for the beauty of its embellishments, and the utility of its contents, this work is well adapted to the wants of all who delight in gardening; and as the improved system of having the plates lithographed commenced with the present year, and as it is intended that each volume shall now be perfect in itself, the present is a desirable opportunity for those who wish to become subscribers.

London: W. S. Orr and Co., Paternoster-row.

This day is published, price 5*s*.,

A NEW EDITION OF PROFESSOR JOHNSTON'S ELEMENTS OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY.

"Clear and comprehensive, we most strongly recommend it to the young cultivator."—*Loudon's Gardener's Magazine.*

By the same Author,

LECTURES ON AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY. Part I., price 6*s*. Part II., 4*s*. 6*d*.

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"A valuable and interesting course of Lectures."—*Quarterly Review.*

Wm. Blackwood and Sons, 45, George-street, Edinburgh, and 22, Pall-mall, London.

On the 1st Nov. will be published, Price 1*s*.,

HARRISON'S GARDEN ALMANACK AND FLORAL CALENDAR for 1843. All Advertisements intended for insertion must be sent to the Publishers, 66, Old Bailey, before the 25th inst.

London: H. G. Clarke and Co., 66, Old Bailey, 6 Doors from Ludgate Hill.

THE GOOSEBERRY GROWERS' REGISTER; or an Account of the different Gooseberry Shows held in Lancashire, Cheshire, and other parts of the kingdom, for 1842.

1*s*. 9*d*. in boards, and 1*s*. 6*d*. stitched, which can be sent by post, prepaid, 6*d*. extra, on application at THOMAS D. WATKINSON'S, Seedsman, &c., 6, Market Place, Manchester.

THE GARDENER AND PRACTICAL FLORIST.—In Weekly Numbers, Price 3*d*., and in Monthly Parts, Price 1*s*., containing all that is new and valuable in Gardening and Floriculture. Published by R. Groombridge, Paternoster Row, by whom Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are received.—Sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen.

FOREIGN BOOKS on GARDENING, BOTANY, AND THE COLLATERAL SCIENCES.—A Graduate of one of the Continental Universities, adequately versed in the technical terms of the above departments, is desirous of translating any work or part of it mentioned in the List of Foreign Books inserted in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. He will also make Résumés of any work, the general contents of which parties may be desirous of becoming acquainted with. Communications addressed to J. L., at the office of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, will be duly attended to.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1842.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, Oct. 18 . . Floricultural . . . . . . 7½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 22 . . Royal Botanic . . . . . 3½ P. M.

COUNTRY SHOWS.—Oct. 12, Guernsey.

AMONG the influences for good or for evil produced on plants by nitrate of soda, there is one that has been very little adverted to. It has been found, in certain cases, to render plants short-jointed. This was, we believe, first remarked by Mr. Fortune, the Superintendent of the Hothouse department in the Garden of the Horticultural Society. Some Pelargoniums under his care, which had been watered with nitrate of soda, became dark green; their branches acquired a reddish colour, and the rate of growth was sensibly checked, although the general health of the plants was improved.

Other experiments in the same garden, by Mr. Gordon, have been tried on Rhododendrons in pots, and with a similar result. When given them at the time when their young shoots were a few inches long, and they were in full vigour of growth, the lengthening was immediately arrested; and by the end of the season each branch had formed a large flower-bud—although there is no reason to suppose this would have happened if the nitrate had been withheld. The quantity supplied, however, although only an ounce to eight gallons of water, was too great for the health of the plants; for all became more or less yellow, and of some, the leaves partially withered and curled up at the end and sides. This is remarkable, because when nitrate of soda has been applied to shrubs in the open border, they have grown more vigorously than ever.

The discrepancy observable in these two instances is probably owing to the different circumstances under which the nitrate acts upon the plants experimented upon. When a plant in a pot is watered, the fluid runs down between the ball of earth and the sides of the pot, where the roots are, and thus is brought into immediate and sudden contact with those organs. On the other hand, when a plant in the open ground is watered, the fluid slowly finds its way through the earth to the roots—it becomes in part changed in its nature before it reaches them; and it is only by the gradual action of capillary attraction through the minute interstices of the soil that it is eventually absorbed by the roots. Much, no doubt, is also wasted; so that, if two plants—the one in a pot, and the other in the open ground—are each watered with a solution of any salt, the first will in fact receive upon its roots suddenly nearly the whole of it; while the other will perhaps not receive a quarter of it, and that not abruptly.

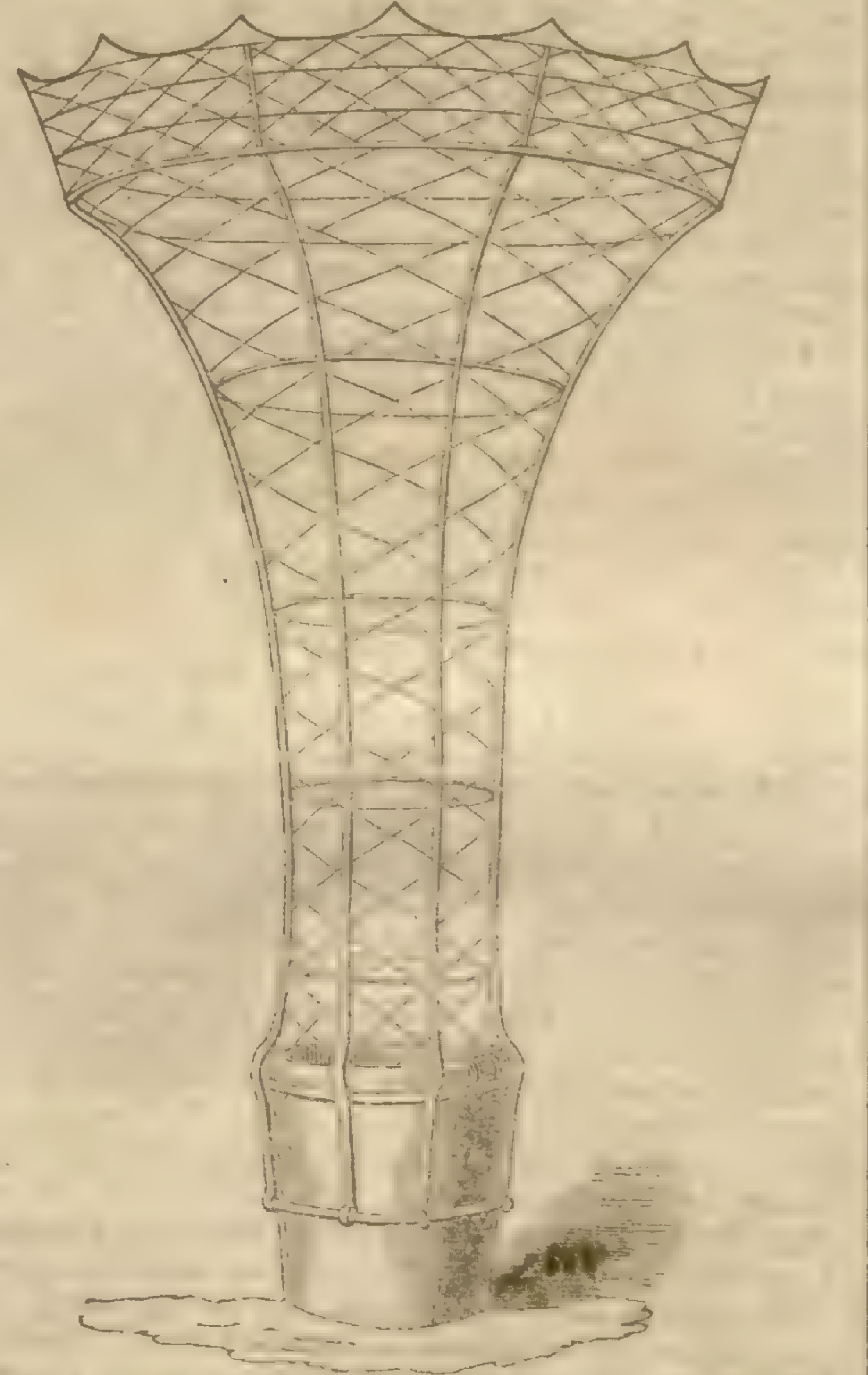
The action of the nitrate of soda upon the leaves of the Rhododendron was indicated externally by insensible changes in the appearance of the leaves. The spaces between the veins gradually became yellow, while the veins themselves remained dark green; so that a curiously netted appearance was produced. Afterwards, the fronts and edges of many leaves by degrees became dry and withered, and curled back; till, in some cases, the younger leaves had lost half their life. In all instances the old leaves of the Rhododendrons exhibited very little sign of the action of the nitrate, whose effects indeed may be said to have been confined to the growing parts.

These facts suggest a new mode of applying nitrate of soda, when it is found impossible to make rare plants flower. We should use it of the strength above mentioned just when the young shoots have burst through the buds, and fully formed their first two or three leaves. But before applying it, we should take care that the ball of the plant was thoroughly moist; for by that means the sudden reception of it by the surface of the roots would be hindered. It must also be recollected by the gardener that newly-potted or planted specimens are not in a fit state to receive this agent. At such a time, their roots are necessarily, to some extent at least, bruised and injured; and when that is the case, the nitrate of soda is generally found to produce an unfavourable effect on plants; as if it destroyed their life by being taken into the interior without undergoing any change.

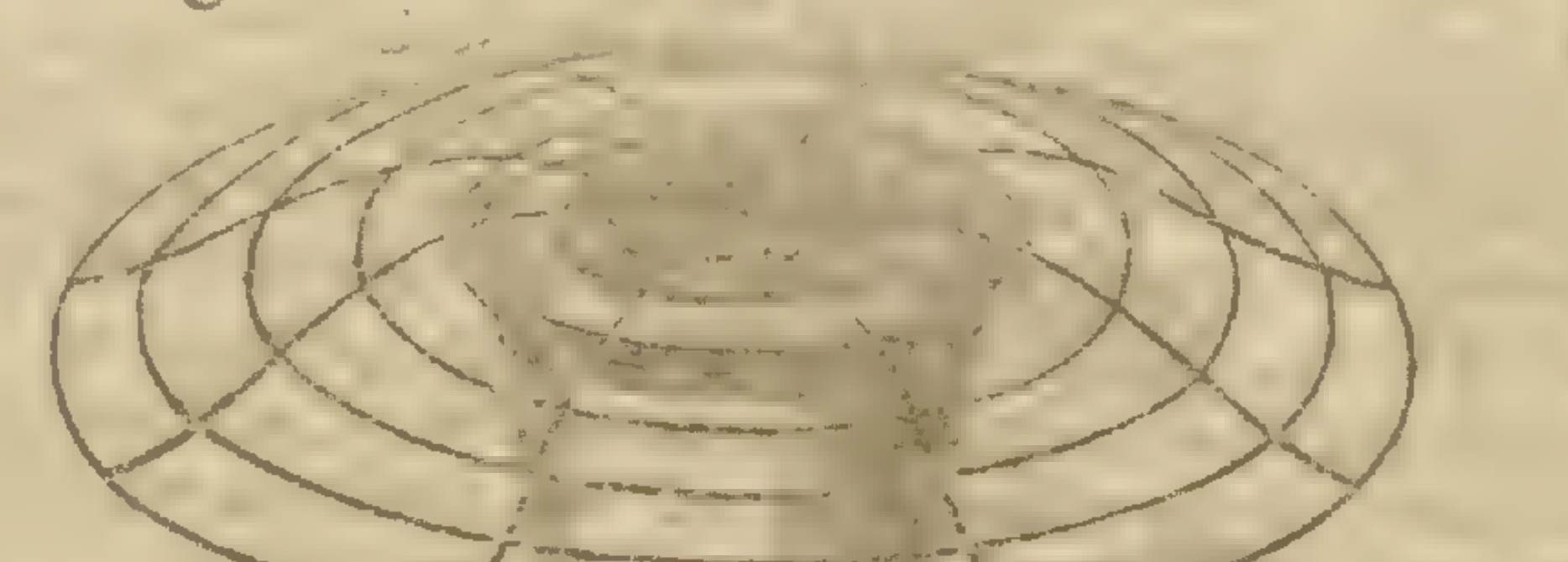
IT is not because some climbing plants require to have their roots confined in garden pots, nor because being, in the majority of cases, inhabitants of tropical forests, they demand more bottom-heat than they can obtain in this country, when planted in the open border of a conservatory, that the modern plan of distributing their branches over the trellis of a flower-pot is to be so much commended. Nor is it because the flowers, which, if the branches are uncontrolled, are carried out of sight by the excessive length of the stems, are thus brought immediately before the eye. There is another great advantage in this practice.

Gardeners need not be told that the immediate effect of compelling branches to grow downwards, is to throw them into flower. Travellers on the Hounslow Road used to look with astonishment at the branches of Pear-trees led downwards, over the walls of Sir Joseph Banks's House; but as those branches were always loaded with fruit, the practice was soon imitated, and gave rise, among other things, to what is called balloon-training. This always produces an abundance of flowers in even the most sterile trees, and of fruit also when the branches are not exposed to severe night-frosts, which kill the blossoms. Just the same consequences follow the training climbing plants downwards; they are compelled to yield a far greater crop of flowers than if permitted to grow at full length.

The many kinds of trellises that have been invented for this purpose are admirably adapted for compelling plants to grow upside-down; for the branches can be bent in all directions over and over again, and the more they are entangled the prettier is the effect produced. Let the following pattern be made the subject of trial with the most obstinate species, such, for instance, as Bugainvillea, and we will engage that in a few months it will be loaded with clusters of its rosy hops.



For smaller trellises, where little trailing plants have to be employed, the following pattern may be very easily brought into use.



ANOTHER subject adverted to in Mr. Edward Solly's report, to which we last week alluded, is the action of muriatic acid on vegetation. There is a very general belief that muriatic acid gas is destructive of vegetable life. Messrs. Turner and Christison, in their well-known experiments, proved, as they thought, that very minute quantities of that agent, even so little as a fifth of an inch diluted with 10,000 parts of air, destroyed the whole vegetation of a plant of considerable size in two days; and they afterwards found, as it is stated, that the extremely minute quantity of one-tenth part of a cubic inch in 20,000 volumes of air had nearly the same effects. De Candolle and others have adopted these statements without question. And actions have been brought by people against the owners of alkali manufactories, the muriatic acid given off in such places being regarded as a nuisance destructive of vegetable life.

A year or two ago, however, a very unexpected result was obtained in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, which tended to raise some doubt as to the accuracy of the above-mentioned statements. Mr. Fortune found that when plants were placed in a confined situation, and exposed to the fumes of weak muriatic acid, so far were they from suffering in consequence, that they grew with augmented vigour; and when half killed by exposure to deleterious influences, they rapidly recovered by being brought in contact with these same vapours which have been pronounced so deadly. It is therefore clear that muriatic acid in the form of vapour is beneficial to plants rather than the contrary, even in quantities much larger than are likely to exist in ordinary circumstances. Upon holding the face over the weak muriatic acid used by Mr. Fortune, the peculiar smell of that substance was distinctly perceptible. So plain, indeed, was the result, and so very clearly marked, that we have since that time considered it worth employing large pans of weak muriatic acid to restore the health of sickly plants in greenhouses; and if we had had unhealthy plants enough to fill a greenhouse, we should certainly have had the experiment tried. The inquiry is well worth the notice of those who possess a good stock of plants fit for an hospital.

Mr. Solly has found that not only is the vapour of muriatic acid inoffensive in moderate quantity, but that no action of an unfavourable kind is produced upon plants even by large quantities applied to the roots. Upon this singular fact we must quote his words.

"Two perfectly similar plants of the Hydrangea were taken and placed under the same general conditions with respect to light, air, &c., and watered with dilute solutions, the one of carbonate of soda, the other of muriatic acid, commencing with very small quantities and gradually increasing the doses. At the beginning of the experiment it was difficult to distinguish the one from the other; they had both the same number of leaves, were nearly of the same size, and alike in colour and general vigour, being both remarkably healthy plants. The solutions taken consisted of one drachm of concentrated muriatic acid, and one drachm of carbonate of soda, each dissolved in fifty drachms of water; of these at first one drachm diluted with two ounces of water was given to each plant daily, but the dose was gradually increased to twelve drachms of each solution, so that in a month the one had received nearly five drachms of concentrated muriatic acid, and the other plant more than half an ounce of carbonate of soda. Under this mode of treatment both plants continued to thrive and flourish, and the blossoms were large and perfect, those formed by the plant treated with muriatic acid being rather the more forward of the two: they were, however, both of the same colour, nearly blue, although it was believed that had they been left untouched, the blossoms would have been pink. It is evident that the acid would have a tendency to render certain matters in the soil more soluble than others, whilst the carbonate of soda would have an opposite effect; the acid would render lime, magnesia, bases, and metallic oxides more soluble, whilst the carbonate of soda would facilitate the solution of silica, acids, and organic substances in the soil.

"During the progress of these experiments, two facts worthy of record were observed: the one was, that some plants are able to absorb a large quantity of muriatic acid; and secondly, that great influence is exerted on the rate of evaporation of the leaves, by the substances absorbed from the soil. I was surprised to find how very large a quantity of this acid the plants were able to take up, and that so far from producing bad effects they flourished under its influence. The greatest quantity which I gave was from one-fifth to one-fourth of a drachm of strong acid to the plant per day—of course dissolved in a larger quantity of water, but still so strong as to be about as sour to the taste as common vinegar."

We cannot but regard this as a highly curious result. It is, however, the more remarkable as being connected with a fact for which there seems no explanation. When plants are fed with muriatic acid, their rate of perspiration is checked. "Thus," says Mr. Solly, "when two Hydrangeas, the one watered with acid, the other with carbonate of soda, were placed under the same circumstances, and watered with three ounces of water each, the one watered with the alkaline solution began to fade, and seemed parched up by heat in the middle of the day; whilst the other remained crisp and fresh-looking. Subsequently it received five ounces of water daily, but even this did not seem sufficient, and seven ounces of water were found necessary to keep it in a condition similar to the other which was watered with three ounces, but under the influence of the muriatic acid. It might at first be supposed that this effect was principally due to the action of the carbonate of soda; but by comparing the plants with others similarly situated, there appeared little doubt that the rate of evaporation was diminished in that under the influence of the acid, and not that it was increased in the one watered with the alkaline solution."

Here, again, we have facts to which too much attention cannot be given. Death in plants during dry weather, and after their being transplanted, is certainly caused by their perspiring faster than the roots can restore the fluids lost in that manner. If, then, muriatic acid, a very cheap material, diminishes the perspiration of plants, for whatever reason, it is well worth inquiring whether the life of plants, suffering from excessive perspiration, may not be preserved by adding muriatic acid to the soil they are growing in. We recommend this to the attention of our experimental friends, because, although the application of muriatic acid may be impracticable upon a large scale, there may be a thousand cases in gardens in which there would be no difficulty about it.

There is still another point in Mr. Solly's report upon which we shall have some observations to make, but we must defer them till next week.

THE ACACIA, OR LOCUST-TREE.

HAVING observed the remarks in your review of Mr. Withers' Book on the Acacia, in No. 30 of the *Chronicle*, where you state that you have looked in vain for any satisfactory reason for the scarcity of this tree, notwithstanding all that has been said in its favour, and the great quantities which have been planted, with your permission I will endeavour to assign the main cause of its scarcity. The chief objections to its general culture, as you have observed, are its brittleness while young, and the injury which it sustains in an early state from game, but what game you did not specify; hares and rabbits will attack it, so also will horses and deer when they can get at it. These two causes you think will always continue to operate against its more general cultivation, in which opinion I agree with you, except they can be overcome, as no doubt they will be ere long. Another cause may be added; although a quick-growing tree while young, yet after a time it loses that property, except in favourable localities, and seldom attains to a great size; nevertheless it soon becomes sufficiently large to be of considerable value and profit for many uses. There are several other trees of amazingly quick growth while young, which soon lose that quality: for instance—the common Elder and the Hagberry of the North of England or common Bird Cherry, the latter having been known to make shoots near 7 feet long in one season. I wonder this is not more cultivated, as it makes an excellent coppice wood, and, I believe, good timber; besides its great beauty and fragrance, with the fruit which it affords for game; it delights in a moist soil.

But to return to the brittleness of the Locust-tree—which can be easily overcome by adopting my system of training it—this is, when it has formed lateral or side shoots a foot or two in length, to pinch off the extreme ends of the strongest of them; this will cause them to produce more laterals of a weaker growth and prevent them from becoming too luxuriant and acquiring too great a weight. One main leader should be retained and encouraged for the stem of the future tree; all other strong laterals as they are successively produced must be treated every growing season in the manner above described, and left on till the stem has acquired sufficient strength and arrived to the desired length, when a few of them may be thinned out, but not in regular tiers, as is the practice of some persons. The tree may then be left to its natural habit, except in some particular instances, where it may grow too luxuriantly, or where it is exposed to strong winds; in such cases, after a few years' growth, the extreme ends of the strongest branches which are to form the head should have their ends shortened; this will prevent the wind from having that power over them which it has over a long straggling branch, particularly when the leaves are loaded with wet. If this practice was adopted and followed up, I have not the least doubt but the first objection (its brittleness) would be overcome. It should be remembered, however, that the Locust-tree is not the only one subject to such disasters. Ten years ago I laid out and planted for John Griffith, Esq., Shooter's Hill, near Wem, Salop, two groups of the Acacia in an open field, to produce immediate effect. These trees were at least from 12 to 15 feet high, and without any kind of shelter near them, but exposed to the strong north-west winds from the Welsh hills. The soil was good, being a strong reddish marl, with a wet bottom, but drained. Now, after 10 years, not a tree has been blown down, and scarcely a branch has been broken, although lying so exposed. They now form two beautiful groups of healthy-growing Locust-trees, which may be seen from the turnpike-road which passes in front. I believe the best mode of planting the Acacia would be in masses in the interior of a plantation. I am sorry to see such observations as those of Mr. Godsall in No. 37, and even your own in No. 30, because such opinions, without a fair trial, tend to bring a valuable object into disrepute. I have been training a few trees of this description for several years without having had any disasters from their brittleness.

With regard to the other main cause, namely, injury from hares and rabbits, if gentlemen prefer raising or preserving colonies of them as emoluments to their gamekeepers (for as long as they are allowed to sell or give the rabbits away, depend upon it they will never be kept under effectually, besides the destruction they occasion amongst young forest-trees and grain), to having thriving, healthy, and profitable plantations of timber, who can prevent them? As I well remember a saying of the late Lord Kenyon in his charge to a jury, "if a man would run his head against a wall, who could prevent him?" However, to mitigate in some measure so sore an evil, as regards the Locust-tree, and some others which suffer from the barking and biting off of young shoots and stems by hares and rabbits, I will endeavour to point out an effectual remedy, if properly applied and followed up until all danger is passed. I have seen many methods recommended for the above purpose in the *Chronicle* and "Gardener's Magazine," chiefly for young Apple-trees, all of which methods are either troublesome, unsightly, and even injurious, such as coal-tar, oils, lime-wash, hay-bands, &c.; but what I have used for years with unfailing success, is a mixture of liquid night-soil and soot, and if necessary to bring it to the thickness of yeast, some strong soap-suds, which will increase its adhesiveness, and bring it to a proper consistence. It can be applied around the lower parts of the stem by means of a wisp of straw with the ears remaining, tied upon a small handle, or with a painter's brush; or, if the stems are large, a small besom of fine heath would be more expeditious. Sometimes I repeat the dressing a second time after the first is dry, if I think it too thin, or just before the frost and snow commences. This mixture will wear or wash off towards spring, and is nearly invisible at a small distance; whereas coal-tar, lime, &c., are always an eyesore. I think it would prevent deer, if properly prepared and timely applied in sufficient thickness; but against horses it should be laid on higher up the stems—it is in spring and summer, I believe, that they do the mischief.

Whenever the bark of Locust-trees has been materially injured, it checks their growth for years, whereby they become stunted and bushy-headed; and from which they never recover, unless the head is pruned, and once more trained to a leading shoot. It has been said that the Locust-tree will not succeed in this country, but only in the warmer part of America. Why should it not? The temperature of the climate suits it well enough. The true cause I suspect is the same with the Locust-tree as with the Indian Corn. I have lately been informed by a person, who resided some time in that part of America where the Locust abounds, that the summer and autumn months are not subject to such windy and wet weather as we generally have, which, when the Indian or Cobbett's Corn is in flower, breaks the spikes of the male flowers, thus dispersing and spoiling the farina; consequently the grains on the female spike are never thoroughly fertilised, and can never swell to maturity. This fact I am convinced of from my own experience. From the absence of these causes in America when the Corn is in blossom, and when the Locust-tree is in a growing state, we hear of no such failures there. The ill success and slow growth of the Locust-tree, mentioned in Mr. Withers' book, have no doubt been occasioned by the bark having been injured when young by hares or rabbits, or from want of training. Without some precaution being used against hares, rabbits, &c., either by destroying them, or by effectually inclosing the plants while young, it will be only time, money, and labour, thrown away; and, what is still worse, disappointment will continue to retard its general cultivation, and bring it into disrepute.

Allow me now to make a few remarks concerning Mr. Withers and his book. Much valuable information can be gleaned from it by the skilful; and again there are some things which should be rejected; but they do not in the least derogate from the merit and zeal which he has shown in laying before the public such a mass of valuable matter. Yet I think as you do, if the causes of its failure hitherto, with the remedies for them, are not pointed out and obviated, the Acacia will make but little progress, however valuable it may be. It possesses one good quality: it will succeed on barren soil of a sandy nature, provided it is dry. Whoever may be the compiler, I will not say author, of the "Essay on Planting," I am convinced he does not write from experience, as his work is full of confusion, doubts, and incongruities. For instance, saying "the Larch is a coppice wood;" that "the Pine tribe would not admit of pruning, but in some few particular cases, and with great judgment;" but he does not tell us how, or in what cases. Then, "Colonel such a one pruned Larches with great success;" and, to crown all, he informs us "that the Swedes and Norwegians prune their Pines freely." Hence, he says, "the superiority of their timber, in being sound and free from knots." Again, in speaking of Mr. Cree's method of pruning forest-trees, he says, "whether the effects are real or imaginary:" his doubts of it show clearly that he does not understand the true cause of the increase of timber in trees; and his directions for curing the canker in timber-trees are a convincing proof that he is only a compiler of other people's opinions, and no master-hand, as some reviewers would have us believe.

The Essay on Pruning is, upon the whole, very correct; but I differ from it on some points—such as cutting off young trees close to the ground, except in rare cases, and in pruning off the lateral branches at an early stage, removing always the lowermost in regular successive tiers. With respect to Mr. Swift's opinions, and the Duke of Portland's annotations on the Essay on Pruning, it shows that neither the woodman nor his Grace understood the true cause of the increase of timber in trees, or the Duke would never have hazarded such an assertion, that "the branches of a tree will do it no good." The very proofs which are adduced in favour of that conclusion prove the very reverse. Three trees planted with their side-branches untouched, and three others divested of their side-branches, grew so nearly alike, that no perceptible difference could be perceived. But it is admitted that the three trees, divested of their side-branches when planted, had made fresh branches. Now I think it evident that those fresh branches were the cause why those trees had made equal progress with the other three. Had the shoots been rubbed off as they were produced, or had the trees not made any, a great difference would have been seen, and an opposite conclusion arrived at. We are informed that the three trees with the side-branches left on at planting, inclosed with cross-bars of wood, added as they advanced in height, outgrew the others considerably. This shows the advantage of warmth and shelter, notwithstanding what has been lately asserted to the contrary.

What are we to expect from such a chaos of opinions, and from such high authority? One says the branches will do the tree no good; another, that hardy trees do not require warmth or shelter; and another, that the branches are complete bloodsuckers—that they draw the sap from the stem; while others again state, that timber is increased only by consolidated sap, the true cambium, &c. &c., in concentric layers. From such confused statements, what can be expected but doubts and irresolution how we should proceed? Hence, the low degraded state of the science of arboriculture in this country; and every fresh publication that I see on the subject convinces me more forcibly that it will make but very slow progress until there is an arboricultural society established, or experimental plantations formed, to explain and teach the true principles by example.—*W. Billington, Underhill, Oswestry, Salop.*

ON ANIMAL MANURES.—No. III.

(By PROFESSOR CHARLES SPRENGEL. Translated from the German.)

(Continued from page 652.)

THE bones of different species of animals differ much as to their component parts, and therefore are not of the same value. As far as nitrogen is concerned, the bones of cattle are the best, whilst those of horses and sheep are preferable on account of the greater amount of phosphate. Those who use bones as manure should bear that in mind. The bones of cattle have been accurately analysed by Berzelius, and 100,000 parts contain—

55,450 parts of	phosphate of lime.
2,950 . . .	phosphate of magnesia.
3,450 . . .	soda and common salt.
3,850 . . .	carbonate of lime.
1,000 . . .	fluate of potash.
33,000 . . .	cartilage with a little water—(30 per cent. ?)*
100,000	

With the phosphate and carbonate of lime however, some soda, common salt, and magnesia might have been mixed.

Bones of horse consist in 100,000 parts of—

67,000 parts of	phosphate of lime.
3,000 . .	soda and common salt.
30,000 . .	cartilage, with a little water.
100,000	

Calf-bones contain 54 per cent. phosphate of lime, and 42 per cent. cartilage; bones of swine, 52 per cent. phosphate of lime, and 44 per cent. cartilage.

As far as the use of bones for manure is concerned, it is requisite that they should be previously reduced into the finest possible dust, which, however, is a difficult operation, on account of the toughness of their cartilage. The operation is performed by pounding or grinding, sifting the dust, and pounding and grinding the coarse pieces again. Fine pulverisation is absolutely necessary, in order that the cartilage may be the sooner dissolved in water, and the phosphate of lime in the acids of the soil. The coarser the dust, the more it will take to manure a certain area; the finer, the less: however, the coarser powder will act during a longer period. Of fine bone-dust, 700lbs. to 800lbs. will suffice for the Magdeburg acre; of coarse, 1,200lbs. to 1,500lbs., especially if an immediate effect is expected. Heavy clayey soils will require more than light loam or sandy fields; and if bones are to be used efficiently upon dry sandy soil poor in humus, the bone-dust must be first mixed with humous earth, and be left to rot, as we shall state hereafter. Bone-dust always acts best if brought into close contact with the roots, and should therefore either be harrowed in with the seed, or used as a top-dressing. In England, it is drilled in the ridges, where turnips are sown. 700lbs. per acre will act even after three years, as I have found by several experiments; the first year, however, the action will be the greatest if the season has not been too dry. It has been assumed, that 200 lbs. of bone-dust are equivalent in their action to 500 lbs. of dry manure, which, however, is a very uncertain calculation, for the quality of the manure must be taken into account.

If bone-dust is to act properly, it is necessary that the soil should not be deficient in humus and moisture; because both cartilage and phosphate of lime are substances with difficulty dissolved in water; the latter especially being only soluble in water by the acid of the humic or carbonic acids derived from humus. Moisture is also indispensable, because it is necessary to bring about the change of cartilage into ammonia and carbonic acid. Humic acid is of equal importance, for the sake of neutralising the ammonia generated from the cartilage and fixing it. If then manuring with bone-dust has been occasionally found to be unsuccessful, it may have been caused by the deficiency of humus or moisture. To be certain, then, that bone-dust will produce the desired effect in a dry soil devoid of humus, it is always best to mix it with

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* The dry cartilage is said to contain:—

16,09	nitrogen.
48,28	carbon.
8,04	hydrogen.
27,59	oxygen.
10,000	

It yields, however, on being burnt, a small quantity of ashes, which consist of phosphoric acid, lime, sulphuric acid, chlorine, and soda; chlorine, sodium, phosphorus, sulphur, and calcium are consequently amongst its component parts.

humous earth and to throw them into a hole. This mixture being kept wet will become rotten, much humate of ammonia will be formed, and it may then be used as a top-dressing, or be harrowed in with the seed. Bone-dust will become equally efficient if previously put into a urine-tank and permitted to decay. The phosphate of lime will thus be decomposed by the carbonate of ammonia that arises from urine, the result of which will be the generation of phosphate of ammonia and carbonate of lime. The former salt is very soluble in water, and will therefore—even if there be but little humic acid in the soil—easily provide plants with the necessary amount of phosphorus, as well as nitrogen. Experiments which I have made with the phosphate of ammonia have shown that it is very beneficial to plants.

It has been also recommended, when bones have been merely crushed, to mix them with quicklime in a ditch, and to let them rot there; but this process is bad. The consequence of it is, that the whole of the ammonia developed from the cartilage will escape as gas. Equally objectionable is the plan of packing bone-dust in heaps before using it, wetting it, and letting it rot in that state; because, in this instance also, the ammonia will assume the form of gas. If, on the contrary, as shown above, humous earth is mixed with the bone-dust, all the ammonia will be fixed by humic acid. If the bones contain much fat, a sort of ammoniacal soap, easily soluble in water, will be produced.

Those vegetables will be most advanced by manuring with bone-dust in which much nitrogen, phosphorus, and chlorine are to be met with, to which class belong all sorts of Cabbages and Turnips, Wheat, Trefoil, Beans, Peas, and Vetches. Used on meadows, bone-dust brings up different species of Trefoil and Vetches, and at the same time generates a rich herbage, much relished by cattle.

It has been objected to bone manure, that it brings to the land worms and insects which destroy the crops; but this will not be the case if the bone-dust has been previously mixed with humous earth, and is thoroughly rotted; because, in that case, the cartilage, which attracts the worms and insects is decomposed. To lighten a clayey soil by coarsely-crushed bones, as some have suggested, is, at the high price of bones, quite out of the question on account of the expense.

(To be continued.)

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

I HAVE been a long while ruminating on this subject, but it only occurred to me about three years ago to try whether a cube of four inches might fitly represent a quart. It was a lucky hit; so much so, that it is very slightly different from the Winchester measure, and its multiples and subdivisions are quite free from fractions of cubic inches: the smallest alteration would completely defeat the purpose. On the adoption of this plan, the scientific and elaborate definition of the standard measure, and all its costly copies and accompaniments, might be set aside as useless, or resolve itself into the dimensions derived from the standard of extension alone; when an eight inches rule, a four inches cube for testing a quart, and an eight inches cube for testing a peck-measure, formed of wooden boxes, would be all the articles wanted for dealing with dry and liquid goods: a measure might be added of 16 inches square and 8 inches deep, as a bushel of 8 gallons.

Having got exact cubic measures, it is easy enough to alter old cylindrical measures to the same capacities: a cylindrical quart would be 4 inches deep by 4½ inches diameter, a peck 8 inches deep by 9 inches diameter, and a bushel 8 inches deep by 18 inches diameter, or thereabouts. It is a trifle less than the Winchester, but will contain about the same weight of wheat as is usually assigned to the bushel.

I found that a bushel of fine wheat, of the growth of 1836, weighed 60lbs. to the bushel of 2048 cubic inches in April 1838. The late Mr. Cobbett, in his "Cottage Economy," paragraph 79, estimates a Winchester bushel of wheat at 60lbs.; and on 9th December, 1841, Doctor Daubeny, Professor of Rural Economy in the University of Oxford, in his lecture before the Royal Agricultural Society of England, reckons 30 bushels of wheat to weigh 1,800lbs., which is 60lbs. to the bushel. The Professor of course means the imperial bushel, and Mr. Cobbett the Winchester bushel, and they affix the weight of 60lbs. to each respectively; but the imperial bushel is equal to 33 quarts of the Winchester, and therefore larger in the proportion of 33 to 32.

This alteration of the measure was little thought of at the time it took place; but as far as a farmer grows grain, and admitting that his gross return should be equal to three rents, this alteration in the measure, as far as it was unnoticed, operated as a tax on the farmer of about 10 per cent. on his rent; and the consumer was partly benefited by what the farmer lost, if it were not known that he was receiving a quart more than usual in every bushel of grain.

But the imperial standard has not been universally adopted, and may not have been very injurious to any class of persons, it having operated rather as an increase to the still-existing variety of measures, instead of establishing their uniformity, which is still so much to be desired. In many parts of the kingdom the local measures are retained, but modified sometimes by weight.

In the complication of measures of capacity, a confusion is generated, which is advantageously turned to account by skilful and wholesale dealers, while the less-informed and poorer classes suffer, without any easy means of redress; and it appears evident to my apprehension, that the adoption of a simple measure, verified by an ordinary rule of extension, would be very advantageous to the public, and particularly to the poorer classes.

The propriety of inquiring into the merits of this suggestion, the simple plan of taking a cube of 4 inches as a quart measure, appears to me so obvious, that I have already said too much on the subject; but the Legislature has been occupied in the alterations already made, to such a degree, that a great aversion exists against entertaining any further innovation.

Having endeavoured to state what I conceive to be favourable to the plan above mentioned, I shall conclude with a few objections which have occurred to me in regard to the present system.

The report of the select committee of the House of Commons on weights and measures, ordered to be printed 28th May, 1821, states that the difference between a Winchester gallon, derived from the standard bushel, was 13 and 2-tenths cubic inches, equal to a difference of 105 and 6-tenths cubic inches in the bushel, which is hardly to be believed; and the report justly recommends that the subdivisions of weights and measures employed in this country be retained, as far better adapted to common practical purposes than the decimal scale.

And, lastly, I will refer to the fractions of cubic inches contained in the present imperial measures, of which a quart contains 69·308 cubic inches; a peck, 554·548; and a bushel, 2218·192.*—*T. N. P.*, *Shropshire.*

ON ORNAMENTAL BULBOUS PLANTS.

THE gaiety of the flower-garden in the earlier months of spring is chiefly dependent upon bulbous plants; the Crocus and the Snowdrop are, indeed, the first which greet the eye of the admirer of Flora. But the amateur, who is desirous of increasing his collection of this beautiful tribe, is frequently at a loss to know which are the most ornamental; or, even if he does, he is perhaps ignorant of the treatment they require. To those readers of the *Chronicle* who may be thus situated, the following remarks may probably be useful.

There are many kinds of bulbous plants, and those too by far the most pleasing, which never repay the care of the amateur when planted promiscuously in the border amongst other plants; but which will, if cultivated in separate beds and suitable soil, fully recompense for any extra attention which may be bestowed upon them.

To this class belong the numerous] beautiful tribes of Gladíolus, I'xia, Sparaxis, Watsónia, &c.; all of which are so closely allied, that the same treatment is applicable to the whole of them. To these may be added the Hyacinth, for the culture of which I must refer your readers to an excellent paper upon that subject by Mr. Storm.]

The two principal points to be attended to in the successful cultivation of the Gladíolus and I'xia are, to protect the beds in which the bulbs are planted from frost and from heavy rains, both of which are equally destructive. For both tribes, the beds should be composed of prepared soil, at least one foot deep, with perfect drainage at the bottom. That for Gladíoli should consist of two parts turfy loam, one of leaf-mould, and the remainder of well-rotted cow-dung and sand; for I'xias, the greater portion of the soil should be formed of sandy peat without any manure. In both cases, the beds may be made level with the surrounding surface, and towards the latter end of this month the bulbs may be planted *upon* them in rows, six inches apart each way: when covered over with soil, the beds will thus be raised a few inches above the ground level. Previously to spreading the soil over the bulbs, a small pyramid of sand should be formed over each, to assist in protecting them from damp. Gladíoli should be covered three inches with soil; I'xias, not more than two inches. After planting, a layer of dry, decayed leaf-mould, or tan from a spent bark-bed, should be spread three inches thick over the beds. Either of these will resist the rain for some time; but if there should be a continuance of wet, the beds should also be protected with mats secured upon hoops. The tan or leaves will likewise assist materially in excluding frost; when, however, this sets in severely, dry leaves should be laid over the surface to the depth of nine inches or a foot.

As spring advances, these materials may be gradually removed, and all the care that will be afterwards required will consist in tying up the flower-stems as they increase in growth. Unless the weather is very dry, the beds will not need water: if such should be the case, it should be liberally supplied, since the want of moisture in the growing season is just as destructive to I'xias, as a superabundance of it during their period of rest. If such beds are kept dry in winter, they will last for many years without replanting.

There are many more interesting bulbs, upon which it is needless here to dwell, as they will for the most part thrive in the borders amongst other plants. These are the Erythrónium Dens canis and americanum, Tigrídia pavónia, Pardanthus chinensis, Zephyranthes Atamasco and candida, Fritillária imperialis and meleagris, Leucojum æstivum and pulchellum; Scilla amœna, campanulata, and præcox; Asphodelus ramosus, taúricus, and lácteus; Van Thol, Sun's-eye, and Parrot Tulips; Ornithógalum pyramidale, &c.—*T. R.*

WEIGHT OF FINE HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

WE to-day commence our promised reports upon this subject with the following instances. The weight is in all cases avoirdupois.

PINE-APPLE, *Enville:* weight, 7 lbs. 7 oz.; length without the crown, 10½ inches; breadth, 6 inches; number of pips in height, 12; crown middle-sized, cockscomb-shaped. Grown by Mr. Davis, gr. to Sir S. H. Clarke.

PINE-APPLE, *Providence:* weight, 8 lbs. 3 oz.; length, 10 inches; breadth, 6½ inches; number of pips in height, 10; crown small, with 4 trifling gill-suckers at the base of the fruit; form, conical. Grown by Mr. Davis.

PINE-APPLE, *Montserrat:* weight, 6 lbs. 6 oz.; length, 8 inches; breadth, 7 inches; number of pips in height, 8; crown small, cockscomb-shaped: a well-swelled, but not a handsome fruit. Grown by Mr. T. Forster, gr. to Viscount Downe.

PINE-APPLE, *Green Antigua:* weight, 5¾ lbs.; length, 8 inches; width, 6 inches; number of pips in height, 8; crown moderate, with 4 small gill-suckers: a well-formed fruit. Grown by Mr. B. Fielder, gr. to W. Linwood, Esq.

PINE-APPLE, *Black Antigua:* weight, 5¾ lbs.; length, 8½ inches; breadth, 5 inches; number of pips high, 10; crown full-sized: a handsome Pine. Grown by Mr. Lumsden, gr. to H. Bevan, Esq.

GRAPES, *Muscat of Alexandria:* weight of bunch, 2 lbs. 11 oz.; estimated number of berries, 260: the average weight of each berry would in this instance be somewhat more than 2½ drachms; bunch well formed, and free from any imperfection. Grown by R. Brook, Esq., of Pitstree, near Wickham Market.

GRAPES, *Muscat of Alexandria:* 3 bunches—two weighing 1½ lbs. each, the other 1 lb. 5 oz.; estimated number of berries, 300, giving an average weight of rather more than 3½ drachms to each; the bunches were not so compact as the preceding one, but the berries were considerably larger. Grown by Mr. Bailey, gr. to R. Thompson, Esq.

PEAR, *Beurré Diel:* No. 1—weight, 15 oz. 7 drs.; length of fruit, 4 inches; breadth, 3¾ inches. No. 2—weight, 15½ oz.; length, 4½ inches; breadth, 3¾ inches. Remarkably handsome specimens from a wall, grown by Mr. R. Thompson, Horticultural Society's Garden.

PEAR, *Belle et Bonne:* weight, 13 oz. 6 drs.; length, 3¼ inches; breadth, 3¾ inches. A very handsome fruit; grown by Mr. R. Thompson.

PEAR, *Seckle:* weight, 5 oz. 7 drs.; length, 3 inches; breadth, 2½ inches. This is generally a very small Pear, but the present specimen is sufficiently large for any dessert fruit, and is well formed. Sent by Mr. R. Thompson.

APPLE, *Alfriston:* weight, 12 oz. 7 drs.; height, 3 inches; breadth, 4 inches: a handsome fruit. Sent by H. G. B.

APPLE, *Reinette du Canada:* weight, 11 oz. 9 drs.; height, 3 inches; breadth, 3½ inches: remarkably well formed. Also from H. G. B.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN, No. XLI.

THOSE who have collections of fruit to gather and preserve, ought to be particulurly careful in gathering to prevent it from being bruised or injured in any way. The slightest blow or pressure upon the fruit, even although not visible on the outside at the time, will soon cause the whole to become rotten, and unfit for use. It will also be necessary to look over the shelves frequently, and remove all specimens which are beginning to rot; for one in this state very soon affects those which are near it, and rots them likewise. Grapes on the walls will now be nearly ripe; but if the weather continues fine, it may be desirable to allow those which have been protected to hang a little longer. Look over them and remove all berries injured by damp, or which have been partially eaten by birds or wasps.

Any greenhouse plants which are yet standing in the open air must now be got in without delay. Cuttings of Verbenas and other plants, recommended to be put in some weeks ago, will now be well rooted, and may be potted off. As the amateur may not have much room to spare, he had better put several plants in each pot, or fill a seed-pan or two with them, in which they can remain during the winter, to be afterwards potted off and propagated from next spring. As soon as the Scarlet Pelargóniums are so much injured by the frost as to look unsightly in the clumps or borders, they may be taken up, the soil shaken from their roots, the stems pruned down, and afterwards put into small pots, in which they can remain for the winter. If put into a warm place they will soon become green again, and will do well for turning out next year. Cuttings may even be struck in pans, and kept in them through the winter, if it is desirable; but if my former directions have been attended to, quite sufficient will be well rooted to render further propagation unnecessary. As these directions are prepared for those who are supposed not to have much accommodation for the purpose of striking cuttings, I have always been anxious to induce them to begin that work early, so that advantage might be taken of vigorous growth and warm air.

When the young plants of Verbenas, Petúnias, and things of that kind have been potted off and well watered, they must not be removed at once to the greenhouse, or exposed to too much light and air. It is by far the best plan to put them into a close frame, where they can be shaded for a few days until they form roots in the fresh soil. When this happens, they may be gradually hardened, and then removed to the greenhouse or pit, and kept free from frost during the winter. Many persons lose their plants after they are well rooted by not attending to this circumstance. The remarks upon American Evergreens, promised this week, must be deferred until next.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

On Vegetable Self-combustion.—In as far as my experience goes, vegetable self-combustion may be ascribed to three different causes, each of which I shall illustrate by some example. I. *Self-combustion from physiological or structural causes.*—Of this only one case is extant, the correctness of which is doubted by Prof. Decandolle, but considered plausible by Dr. Meyen. According to a traveller, cited in the Annales des Voyages, there is a species of Pandanus in Africa, the flowers of which, at the moment of their expanding, produce a sort of lightning, which is accompanied by noise. The development of heat in the flowers of Pandanus utilis has been vindicated by Bory de St. Vincent (vol. ii. p. 85), and even the extremely strong odours in different species of Pandanus point at a powerful vital process, whereby an intense chemical affinity between the essential oils of the flower and the oxygen of the air is engendered —vital processes, which, if they be but somewhat more intense than in Dictamnus albus, might make the appearance of flames (lightning of the French traveller) easy to be conceived. At any rate, the case deserves the attention of African explorers. II. *Vegetable self-combustion from causes mechanical.*—To this cause, part of the self-ignition of Australian forests is to be ascribed. There are many species of Eucalyptus, the bark of which is a natural tinder, if we may so call it. Although the tree be in full vigour of vegetation, the bark (a couple of inches thick) is of a loose texture, fibrous, dry, and full of resinous matter, and has the appearance of Oakum, being used as tinder by the natives of New Holland. It is stated by every one in Australia, that the forests ignite spontaneously in hot and dry seasons; but as it can be but very rarely that any person should be present just at the moment when self-ignition takes place, the correctness of this statement has been doubted. In a country, however, so little inhabited, and where there are many localities which can only be arrived at by certain tracks, this popular belief is certainly not devoid of foundation. We are convinced, that if such a tree as Eucalyptus, through the effects of some heavy gale, be vehemently and rapidly rubbed against another tree, especially if the latter be dry and of a different texture (a Casuarina for example), that ignition will take place; and it may be assumed, after all, that it was from such experience that the primeval inhabitants of many countries derived their knowledge of obtaining fire by friction. That the Bamboo jungles in some parts of India ignite of themselves, has long been stated; and it has been lately ascertained that this is caused by their large culms being vehemently rubbed against each other, during a particular season, when heavy gales of wind are most prevalent. This phenomenon is the more easily accounted for, if we consider that there are Bamboos (for instance the Bulu-Tuy? of Malacca), the culms of which are so hard and replete with siliceous matter, that when cut down, sparks of fire are seen issuing from them. The articulations of this plant, moreover, are used for polishing iron. It is easy to be understood, that if a sudden gust of wind rubs such a plant against another, self-ignition will in many instances take place. III. *Vegetable self-combustion from chemical causes.*—This cause of ignition must be far more frequent in tropical or semi-tropical forests, than is generally supposed. The increased heat produced by accumulated and fermenting vegetable matters has been even taken advantage of by one or two Australian birds which hatch their eggs by placing them in such heaps. From the heat required to produce incubation, to that which may produce ignition, the step is not great. The operation which is performed by these artificially, will, as a matter of course, take place at times by the drifting of leaves, branches, decayed bark, &c., into ravines and crevices, which, by an adequate admixture of atmospheric or terrestrial matters, will engender all the requisites for fermentation; which, if carried on and modified appropriately, will finally produce ignition. The Euphorbia phosphorea in the Brazils, the fluid sap of which produces a diffused light, may be another example belonging to our present class of vegetable self-ignition. The belief that forests and bushes ignite spontaneously, is one widely spread over the globe. It exists on account of the last-mentioned plant in the Brazils, and I have found it prevalent in New Holland. It has been long entertained in India, and as has been stated (in Baumgärtner's Annalen der Phisik, Vienna, 1830), amongst the blacks of Hayti. The adoration which the Parsees, the Greeks and Romans rendered to fire is well known; yet it seems, after all, that even abstracting volcanic or semi-volcanic agencies, and the effects of lightning—man, when emerging from the general mass of the creation, had also some other sources at hand, whence he might possess himself of that Promethean element.—*A Traveller.*

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* See Nesbett and Little on Gauging, sanctioned by the Commissioners of Excise; and pamphlet on Cubic Measures of Capacity, by T. N. P.

To Preserve Half-hardy Border Plants through the Winter.—The gardener and the amateur will be busy in propagating by cuttings their half-hardy and other border plants, with which to beautify their flower-gardens next year; the plants now in them being left to be destroyed by the first frost. As Pelargóniums, Sálvias, Heliotropes, Verbenas, Pentstemons, and the like are not annuals, and as they acquire a considerable size during the summer, I have always regretted leaving them in the beds to be destroyed. Last autumn I took up a considerable number of border plants, and preserved them through the winter, and this summer I have been amply repaid for my trouble. The old plants, when turned out in the beds last spring, began to flower a month earlier than those raised from cuttings in the preceding autumn. It is worth some trouble to have the flower-garden gay a month earlier than usual, when the shortness of summer is taken into consideration. The young plants raised from cuttings require great part of the summer before they cover the beds and attain a flowering size; but the old plants commence blooming almost immediately after they are turned out. I suppose that the greatest objection to preserving old plants is, that they require so much more room; but it must be recollected that one of them covers as much space when planted out as three or four plants raised from cuttings in the autumn. Scarlet Pelargóniums being taken up, and the soil shaken from the roots, may be planted in old Mignonette boxes or pots filled with soil; if kept dry and divested of leaves they may be packed so thick as almost to touch each other. The back of the greenhouse, a frame or a shed where they can be protected from frost, will keep them tolerably well through the winter. If potted off singly in spring, and slightly forwarded in a vinery or any warm place, and afterwards gradually hardened before being turned out, they will flower much more abundantly than young plants. As for Verbenas, Petúnias, Pentstemons, &c., I think that if a frame was raised above the ground-level on a course or two of bricks, and filled up within a foot and a half of the top with cinders, and a layer of light soil put on them six or eight inches thick, the plants might be removed from the borders, with balls of earth at their roots; and, after thinning out the stems, that they might be planted in the soil in the frame instead of in pots. Such a method, I think, would be advantageous in one respect—more plants could thus be got into a frame than could be if they were put into pots. After the greenhouse plants have been finally arranged in their winter quarters, there may be room to stand a half-hardy plant here and there amongst them; and any thus preserved will be found valuable acquisitions to the flower-garden during the ensuing summer. Whether kept in the greenhouse or in the frame, the stems should be shortened as little as possible; if they are tied to sticks, they will be the better for it. I should think that Sálvia patens might be preserved by burying the tubers in dry sand. I have seen Fúchsias kept alive through the winter by covering the beds to the depth of six inches with dry turf or peat (the refuse of an old peat-stack). In frosty or wet weather an old tarpaulin was thrown over the beds, being supported on hoops; under such protection the tips only of the branches were killed. It is probable that if the beds in which Fúchsias are planted could by any means be kept dry through the winter, the stems of most kinds would be little affected by the frost. A great deal depends, also, upon the wood being well ripened. If the plants can be saved from being killed to the ground for one season, they will require less protection the following winter—because they will have a larger quantity of well-ripened wood in them. Ultimately, perhaps, they would stand the winter without any protection; but my experience has not as yet extended so far as to enable me to say positively that that would be the case.—*Observator, Prescott.*

Grafting.—I tried an experiment this year, which has so far exceeded my expectation that I venture to offer it to your notice. We sometimes hear regrets that such and such a valuable Apple does not afford a scion for grafting, and that the sort must therefore either be lost, or purchased at a distance, at some trouble and expense. I conceive that there is no need of either alternative, for I took in the spring two end shoots from an old tree that had not made any new wood *for years;* the ends of the scions were full of blossom-buds, and showed no signs of forming wood. They were grafted on crab-stocks of three years' growth, at the usual time, and in the common manner of whip-grafting; the scions took, and the blossoms showed themselves, being in some of the buds developed. While this process was at work, the sap overflowed, and the old scions were forced to make shoots, which at first had a singular effect, from their unnatural position in the midst of the blossoms; but as the *new wood* drew off the sap from the blossoms, they lessened and died away, and the very *spurs* on which they sprouted decayed also. Now that the *new shoots*, which are of full and vigorous growth, have attained their height, few people would discover in the flourishing young tree before them in the autumn, the old, withering scion of the spring.—"Pomaque degenerant, succos oblita priores."—Virg. Geor., lib. ii.

Pruning Roses.—Having seen in the *Chronicle* (p. 603) the communication on Budding Roses, as well as your wish for the author's experience in pruning them, I forward you the following remarks upon that subject:—Referring to "Practitioner's" observations, I am of opinion that the natural mode of propagation, both of the Laburnum and the Wild Rose Briar, must not be lost sight of. Some species of Cytisus, when grafted on the former, last but a short time—the stock growing stronger than the graft, the place of union decays, and the stock breaks out as high up as its trimmed condition will enable it. The Laburnum propagates by its seed. The Wild Briar, when budded with the Garden Rose, succeeds best certainly with those kinds which have the most luxuriant habit—especially with the Hybrid Chinas and Sweet Briars. Their duration is generally shorter when budded with the true Gállica, or those of more slender growth. As the birds eat most of the seeds of the Wild Briar, it must increase chiefly by suckers, which in its natural state appear before the original stem becomes very aged. In the gardens, therefore, with our Standard Rose trees, the reason is very clear why we have to witness the united effects of art and of nature. In pruning Roses, much must depend upon situation. My garden, containing upwards of 900 varieties, lies greatly exposed; the few China Roses which I can grow I have no opportunity of pruning, the winter generally killing them to the ground or nearly so. The same event happens with most of the Isle de Bourbons and several of the Noisettes. In the spring, I have only to cut away the dead wood; the Rosa Gállica I prune about the middle or third week of November, in doing which I cut them in very closely, leaving one, two, and sometimes three buds to preserve the form of the tree. The Hybrid Climbers I prune next:—having allowed them to grow freely, I shorten the main shoots but moderately (cutting away close in all superfluous and feeble shoots); the laterals I leave about four inches long. Some of the Pillar Hybrid Chinas I prune less than the rest of this division. The Provence, Hybrid Provence, and some of doubtful variety, with their buds farther apart than the true Gállica, I prune less closely than I do the Gállica. The same, to a greater degree, holds good with most of the Moss Roses. The climbing varieties of the Sempervirens and Ayrshire divisions require little more than to be thinned out. For the Boursault, Multiflora, and Hybrid Climbing, the treatment is much the same as that of the Hybrid China Pillar Rose, leaving some of the laterals longer in proportion as they may be required to cover vacant spaces. I only thin out the Sweet and Austrian Briars, unless their situation compels me for the sake of appearance. Most of the Alba and Damask Roses I prune less freely than the Gállicas, or more after the manner of the Hybrid Provence. I find the Perpetual, Hybrid Perpetual, and Four-Seasons Roses require more variation of pruning than any other kinds, some of them being more tender than others. As a general rule, the longer and straighter the growth of the wood, the less closely I cut them. To secure a good bloom, I also find it necessary to spare the knife a little with some of the Spotted, Striped, and Mottled Roses, although they may be of the Gállica tribe.—*K.*

Plants and Poisons.—What may be poisonous to man or other animals may not be so to plants, and we should err in our assumptions, in many cases, were such a conclusion hazarded. I am sorry that I have lost or mislaid the notes of numerous experiments I made many years ago, on plants supplied with metallic salts; but I remember that solutions of various salts of lead, and even arsenic (arsenic acid and arseniate of potassa, &c.), were, in many cases, the very reverse of injurious, being favourable to vegetation. Solutions of salts of iron and mercury I found very deleterious.—*J. Murray.*

Apples.—I find you want further proof respecting the gathering of Apples when wet. In my opinion, it does not matter the least whether they are wet or dry; if anything, I had rather gather them when wet, for if Apples be ever so dry when fresh pulled, they soon begin to perspire. This is what most gardeners call the first rot; but when gathered wet, they are greatly assisted in performing the act of perspiration, and I have generally found the loss among such fruit to be less than among those which had been gathered dry. I have also found that such Apples as the Nonpareil keep much better when they have been enclosed in an air-tight box. I have in this manner kept them as firm until the months of March and April as if they were fresh picked from the tree.—*T. Abbott.*

Weight of Pears, and remarkable Growth of Asparagus.—In the *Chronicle* of Aug. 27 you state that "A. F." (a correspondent) had cut from a bed planted in February 1840, a shoot of Asparagus 8 feet high. I have, in a bed planted in March 1841, a shoot upwards of 7 feet high, and 2 inches in circumference at the base. My gardener informs me there are several shoots much thicker. Pears of the following weights have also been gathered in my garden this autumn from trees bearing abundant crops:—Poire D'Auch, 11½ oz.; Beurré Diel, 11 oz.; Holland Bergamotte, 10 oz.; Easter Beurré, 6 oz.; Passe Colmar, 8 oz.; Marie Louise, 9 oz.; Crasanne, 7 oz.; and Beurré D'Aremberg, 7 oz.—*Wm. Sharp, Linden Cottage, near Burton, Westmoreland.*

Bees.—The question propounded by "A Novice," in p. 654, is not, of course, intended to be applicable to the present season, as the period of clustering has gone by. Clustering arises from the Bees being too numerous for their habitation, and it may in general be obviated by giving them an additional box; a super, if the stock be not a swarm of the current year—a nadir, if it be. In case of their refusing to avail themselves of such accommodation, or if their proprietor wish a swarm to issue from them—provided he has waited a reasonable time, and keeps his Bees upon the plan recommended in the "Honey-Bee"—he may succeed in the accomplishment of his wish, by furnishing a box with a portion of brood-comb containing eggs or very young larvæ from another family (better still by transferring to it a whole brood-comb, with the bar to which it is attached), and then adroitly removing the full box from its cluster to another part of his garden, letting an assistant promptly substitute the partly furnished box in its place. The cluster will soon enter it, and, finding comb and brood ready to receive them, will immediately set about raising a queen, build and store fresh combs, hatch out the brood, and proceed, in all respects, as if they had voluntarily occupied the box as a natural swarm; whilst the old family will, most of them, remain contentedly with the old queen, and carry on the business of the hive just as they would have done had they regularly thrown off a swarm. I have said, most of the family will do so, for a portion will, undoubtedly, join their companions in the new box—all, indeed, that happen to be abroad when the operation is performed. For this reason, if the cluster be very large, it would be best performed at night or very early in the morning; if small, in the middle of the day, that those Bees which will then be roaming the fields may, on their return, add to the strength of the artificial swarm.—*Edward Bevan, Llanferry.*

To destroy Thrips.—There are perhaps many of your readers whose Calceolarias are pestered with the thrip, which has this season caused the loss of great numbers. If they know no better remedy, I recommend them to get some well-dried fine Scotch snuff, and blow it through a *quill* over the leaves of the plants affected: this will effectually eradicate the pest. In two or three days they may be washed; and to prevent the plants from being soddened, it will be found advisable to place wash-leather or sponge upon the surface of the soil: this will absorb the water, which can be afterwards wrung out. I need hardly tell the cultivator of this beautiful tribe of plants that, if they get too much wet, the remedy will be as bad as the disease. In cases where the leaves are curled by the green fly, a blast of snuff through the quill, pointed under the leaf, will soon destroy the insects. If any of your readers know of a better plan to destroy the thrip, I shall be obliged by its communication through your columns. I have, however, saved my Calceolarias by the above means.—*E. Beck, Slate Works, Isleworth.*

Change of Seasons.—"The thick pleached alley that leads through the churchyard to the park is *putting forth its buds and leaves.* The *Lime-flowers* are sweet in the morning's breath. The *Chestnut* hangs its white blossoms over the grassy mounds of that resting-place." Thus writes a clever author of the present day. What a pity it is that literary men should know so little of nature—or that, knowing so much less than nothing, they should write about her beauties! The seasons must be wonderfully changed to bring Lime-tree flowers and Chesnut blossoms, of whatever kind, and budding trees, all into vegetation at the same moment. Methinks it is not thus that the genius of Shakspeare, and of all true poets, has shone forth. ALL *their* natural images, which strike so forcibly upon the feelings, excite our admiration or command our attention by their perfect truth, and the entire absence of that confused mixture of impossible coincidences which form the tinselly stock of half our modern poetasters.—*Argus.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Algiers, September 12th, 1842.—The following account will give some idea of the progress which agriculture and horticulture are making in this new French colony. The plans laid down by Marshals Clausel, Vallée, and the deeply-lamented Duke of Orleans, are being strictly carried into effect by the intelligent Governor-General Bugeaud, assisted by Generals Lamoricière, Changarnier, Négrier, D'Arbouville, and other experienced officers, forming the Etat Major of the army of Africa. —Since France has gained possession of Algeria, her ambition has been establishing Military Agricultural Colonies, similar to those of Russia. This grand object is now likely to be successfully carried into effect; and it is truly surprising to see the great improvements that have been made within the last twelve or thirteen years (since the landing of Marshal Bourmont) in this once den of pirates. Moorish Algiers of 1829, and French Algiers of 1842, are two distinct cities. The colonists are making rapid progress in agriculture and horticulture; well-cultivated fields, teeming with wheat and corn of every description, are now to be seen, which, but a few years ago, were a barren waste. Orchards and gardens producing the most exquisite fruits and flowers, natives of Europe, Asia, and America, are smiling to one's view, and vegetation of every description thrives well. In many districts some extensive vineyards have been planted with shoots of the most superior qualities of Portugal, Spanish, Rhenish, Moselle, Côte d'Or, and other celebrated Grapes of France; and with Olive-trees, which promise to be a most important article of profit to the speculators, who have obtained large grants of land from Government, on condition that they shall cultivate this prolific soil to the most advantage. The Sugar-cane appears to thrive well in this climate, as do also the Cacti, or prickly Pears of Spain and South America, the Olive, Orange, Fig, Almond, and Date, but particularly the Mulberry-tree, which is planted in every direction, for the purpose of propagating the silk-worm, which may, with care, be brought to equal perfection with those of Italy, Persia, Egypt, and China. In a few years' time the colonists will be able to produce a sufficient quantity of sugar to supply the markets here, without importing it from Marseilles, and at a much lower price than it is there sold. Horses, mules, camels, oxen, cows, goats, and sheep are most abundant. The latter are of the Merino breed, and are valuable for their wool, which is equal to that of Spain and Saxony. As great encouragement is given by the Government for increasing the breeds, wool will become an important article of commerce to the colony for exportation to France, which is annually obliged to import a considerable quantity from England and other parts, to supply her manufactories of Elbœuf, Sedan, &c. The military-agricultural colonists are building themselves villages near the main roads to Constantina, Mascara, Oran, Bona, Philipville, and near the coast, according to the soil they may require for their productions; as every quality of soil is here to be met with. These villages are built with great taste, and the habitations are very conveniently constructed, with gardens both at the front and back, filled with flowers, fruit, and vegetables. The fields adjoining are also cultivated by these settlers, the greater part of whom are old retired soldiers, who for the last 20 or 25 years have tilled the land in France, and are now become proprietors themselves; others are soldiers, whose time of service being expired, prefer remaining in this country as free emigrants; and thus the whole form a little independent colony, assisting each other. As an encouragement, the French Government send them over annually a certain number of young female emigrants, to be chosen as their wives, at the same time allowing each female, on her marriage, a sum varying from 200 to 300 francs to commence housekeeping with, and to enable her husband to purchase such implements and utensils as he may most require. Great praise is due to the Military authorities for their exertions in converting this once desert country into a flourishing and civilised nation. Artesian and other wells have been sunk, so that the inhabitants are well provided with excellent water, not only for their personal consumption, but for irrigating their lands by means of small canals, that are cut through the different allotments. Excellent roads have been constructed in every direction, with a Military station at intervals of a few leagues; and there being a telegraph in all the villages to give the alarm in case of a sudden attack from the Arabs, the settlers appear not to have the slightest fears, as they are all well armed, and form a strong national Yeomanry Guard in case of any emergency, until a Military force could come to their assistance. Indeed, one may travel without perceiving that he is surrounded by hordes of Arabs, who will never submit to the government of the tri-coloured flag. If well encouraged, the emigrants and free settlers will, no doubt, in course of time, find Algeria a second Provence, as every necessary of life can be produced, so fertile is the soil, if manual labour will but lend its assistance.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 4.—Sir O. Mosley, Bart., in the chair. The Count de Salis, H. Hornby and E. St. Vincent Digby, Esqrs., were elected Fellows. The following important announcement was made:—That such members as may be desirous of determining the names and qualities of fruits *for their own use* will, on application, be supplied with specimens of such varieties as the Garden of the Society produces. Not more than two specimens of any sort will be sent, and the expense of package and carriage will be charged to the members making application for them. If a second supply of the same fruit should be required, it will not be furnished gratuitously. Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, exhibited a large collection of stove and greenhouse plants; amongst which the most conspicuous were a noble specimen of the pretty Epidendrum ciliare; Oncidium Harrisóniæ, bearing half a dozen graceful panicles of yellow flowers mottled with light brown; On. microchilum, a species of rather late introduction, the appearance of which is not particularly striking, but which will, nevertheless, appear to more advantage on minute inspection; the beautiful orange-coloured Dendróbium chrysanthum, with a dark brown spot on each side of the labellum; a singular species of Myanthus, the perianth of which is green, spotted and banded with brown, while the labellum is white densely studded with very prominent tubercles; Sedum Sieboldi, a plant which, although hardy, does not grow to perfection in the open air, but succeeds best when treated as a greenhouse plant; in which condition its numerous branches, each bearing a cluster of rose-coloured star-like flowers, droop around the sides of the pot and produce a pretty effect; two well-grown plants of Crówea saligna were also sent by Mrs. Lawrence, and it is difficult to imagine anything more beautiful than these specimens, with their delicate pink blossoms, thickly interspersed amongst the graceful willow-like foliage; a large plant of Leonotis Leonurus, six feet high, and covered with dense clusters of its bright orange or rather vermilion coloured flowers, ought not to be forgotten; although for many years this has fallen into neglect, it is certainly a plant which deserves to be more generally cultivated; a Knightian medal was awarded for Oncídium microchilum and the two Cróweas. Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter, exhibited a plant of their new blue Tropæ'olum, supposed to be T. azúreum; this is a most interesting introduction, with a slender climbing habit, like T. tricolor; the flowers are, however, of a lighter blue than was expected, and bear some resemblance to those of Leschenaúltia bíloba, but this deficiency of colour might, perhaps, have been occasioned by its peculiar treatment not being yet sufficiently known; a branch of Arália japónica was also sent by Messrs. Veitch, which is less remarkable for the beauty of its flowers than for its being a new hardy shrub of singular habit; the leaves are bipinnate, two feet and a half in length, and at least two feet wide; the flowers are white, and appear in large spreading masses at the ends of the shoots. A large silver medal was awarded for the Tropæ'olum. A still finer specimen of Arália japónica was exhibited by E. Johnston, Esq. From Mr. Quesnel, of Havre, there were plants of Æchmea fulgens, introduced from Pernambuco, in Brazil, with flowers of the most vivid scarlet tipped with violet; and a species of Billbérgia, with beautiful greyish-white foliage banded with dark brown, not unlike the plumage of some bird; both plants are found, in their native country, growing upon the trunks of trees; a Knightian medal was awarded for them. From Mr. C. Adams, gr. to Mrs. Morris, a species of Læ'lia, the flower of which is small, and of a rosy purple colour, but not particularly attractive. From Mr. T. Williams, of Oldford, Birmingham, a cut flower of Maxillária macrophylla, which, like the preceding plant, is not possessed of much beauty. Mr. Brown, of Slough, exhibited a remarkable good collection of Dahlias, for which a Banksian medal was awarded. From Messrs. Paul, of Cheshunt, was a large collection of Roses, much finer than could have been expected at this season of the year. Messrs. Lane, of Berkhampstead, also sent an extensive collection of Roses, which contained some handsome flowers. From Mr. G. Cockburn, of Ken-wood, was a plant of Lycium aggregatum, in full bloom: the greenish-white flowers of which are produced in clusters, and diffuse an agreeable fragrance. From Mr. Turville, 6 blooms of his seedling Dahlia, called Essex Triumph; the colour is a very deep maroon, and the flower is certainly one of the best which has yet been raised. From Mr. Groom, of Clapham, an Agapanthus, called A. máximus, of a more robust habit than A. umbellatus, to which it is decidedly superior. From Mr. Smith of Hornsey, two seedling Fúchsias, one called F. globosa grandiflora; the other, fulgens coccínea. A Seedling Fúchsia, nearly allied to F. fulgens, but having shorter flowers, was exhibited by Messrs. Cormack and Oliver, of Deptford. Messrs. Smith, of Hackney, exhibited several blooms of a white Seedling Dahlia, called Bianca. A Seedling Heartsease, named the Prince of Wales, was sent by Mr. H. Silverlock, of Chichester. A collection of Heartsease was exhibited by Mr. J. May of Tottenham. The Pines and Grapes exhibited were many of them excellent specimens of cultivation; a more particular account of them will be found in another column of our Paper. From Mr. Fleming, gr. to the Duke of Sutherland, were two fine Providence Pine-apples of the respective weights of 6¾lbs. and 5lbs. 6oz.; with two specimens of the Housainee Melon, one of which weighed 5lbs. 3oz., the other 3lb. 6oz. A Banksian medal was awarded for the Pines. From Mr. Davis, gr. to Sir S. H. Clarke, Bart., a remarkably large Providence Pine-apple, of a conical form, and weighing 8lbs. 3oz.; also a noble Enville, weighing 7lbs. 6oz.; in both instances the crowns were comparatively small: a Knightian medal was awarded for them. Mr. T. Forster, gr. to Viscount Downe, exhibited an uncommonly well-swelled Montserrat Pine-apple, weighing 6lbs. 6oz., for which a Knightian medal was awarded. From Mr. B. Fielder, gr. to W. Linwood, Esq., there was a handsome specimen of the Green Antigua Pine, for which a Banksian medal was awarded. Mr. Lumsden, gr. to H. Bevan, Esq., exhibited a well-formed Pine-apple, weighing 5¾lbs., which was introduced by the late Mr. Aldridge as the true Trinidad, but which proves to be nothing more than the Black Antigua —a Banksian medal was awarded for it. From Mr. Henderson, gr. to Sir G. Beaumont, Bart., six handsome Queen Pine-apples, weighing respectively 3lbs. 9¼oz., 3lbs. 8oz., 3lbs. 8oz., 3lbs. 1oz., 2lbs. 14oz., and 2lbs. 13oz.; for which a certificate was awarded. From Mr. Errington, gr. to Sir P. G. Egerton, Bart., a Russian Globe and a Jamaica Pine-apple, the former weighing 4lbs. 6oz., the latter 3lbs. 11oz. From Mr. M'Evoy, gr. to Sir B. Chichester, Bart., a well-formed Enville Pine-apple, weighing 2lb. 9oz., grown under peculiar circumstances; the plant by which it was produced, along with many others, having been wintered, from October until February last, in a cold vinery, where the thermometer frequently settled below the freezing point; as a matter of course, the plants lost all their roots, and were repotted in peat soil, into 48 and 32-sized pots, and fruited in 24s; the present fruit started early in March, soon after potting, and before the reproduction of roots, otherwise there is little doubt but it would have been much larger. From R. Brook, Esq., a noble bunch of Muscat of Alexandria Grapes, weighing 2lbs. 11oz.; the berries were not above the average size, but they were very regular: a Banksian medal was awarded for it. Mr. J. Bailey, gr. to R. Thompson, Esq., also exhibited three bunches of Muscat of Alexandria Grapes, two of which weighed 1¼lb., the other 1lb. 5oz.; the berries of these bunches were considerably larger than those of the preceding, but they had not set so regularly, neither were the bunches so well formed: a certificate was awarded for them. From Mr. Frost, gr. to Lady Grenville, were 3 bunches of unusually fine Black Hamburgh Grapes, and a bunch of the white Nice; for the former a Banksian medal was given. From Mr. J. Barnes, gr. to Lady Rolle, specimens of the fruit or nuts of the Cycas revoluta; these are of a bright vermilion colour, and are produced along the sides of short leaves, thrown up from the centre of old plants, and which tend greatly to confirm the opinion that fruit is a modification of the leaf. Mr. E. Spirey, gr. to J. Tharp, Esq., sent a brace of enormous seedling Cucumbers, about 2 feet long, and remarkably straight. A brace of Cucumbers were also exhibited by Mr. Bowers, of Laleham. From Mr. Giblett, of Bond-street, was a dish of uncommonly fine Nonpareil Apples. An Apple, resembling a scarlet Nonpareil, was exhibited, having exactly one half of its surface red, whilst the other half was green. The red was of uniform intensity so far as it extended, and its limits were as definite as if a line had been drawn on either side from the eye to the stalk; in fact, one half of the latter was also red, and the other half green. From the garden of the Society were collections of plants and fruit; amongst the former were Achimenes pedunculata, introduced last year from Guatemala; it possesses the habit of a Gesnera, and bears its beautiful scarlet and orange flowers in abundance on long footstalks: Niphæa oblonga, also from Guatemala, of a dwarf habit, and producing masses of white blossoms, which contrast well with the dark green foliage; the pretty Brasavola venosa, and Fúchsia Wormaldi, an interesting variety with much of the habit of F. microphylla, but a more abundant bloomer; the flowers also are larger, with somewhat reflexed petals: there were likewise two well-grown plants of Sedum Sieboldi, but of a paler tint than that exhibited by Mrs. Lawrence; with cut flowers of Odontoglossum grande, and the sweet-scented Mandevilla. The fruit consisted principally of Pears, of which the best were Gansell's Bergamot; the Seckle, a small, but very highly-flavoured kind: the Flemish Beauty, and Louise Bonne (of Jersey). Some Wormsley Pippins were also exhibited; it is stated to be a good bearer, and a finely-flavoured Apple for kitchen purposes; on account of its size it cannot be used for dessert, otherwise it would be preferred to most others of its season.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 4.—Mr. Barnard in the chair. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Humber were elected members. It was resolved, that in consequence of the fraudulent manufacturing of a Dahlia, exhibited for a prize by Messrs. Brown and Atwell, of Uxbridge, in a stand of 36 blooms, at the Show on the 20th of Sept. last, they be expelled the Society, according to the 10th rule. It was also agreed, that on account of their improper conduct at the same exhibition, Messrs. Tyler should not be allowed to exhibit at any of the succeeding meetings. The only first-class seedling Dahlias present were six blooms of Mr. Turville's Essex Triumph, which still retains its superior character. Numerous others of 1841 and 1842 were brought for judgment. Mr. Brown, of Slough, exhibited a large collection of Dahlias, which, for regularity, could scarcely be surpassed. A very good collection of Roses was also sent by Messrs. Paul, of Cheshunt.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Sept. 23.—The Fruit and Dahlia exhibition took place in the Experimental Garden, Inverleith. The competitors were numerous on this occasion, and both the fruits and flowers were first-rate. The day proved unfavourable; but still a highly-respectable company visited the garden, and were delighted with the productions, which filled both the new Hall and the large tent on the lawn. The Fruit Prizes were awarded as follows:—PEACHES, Mr. R. Watson, gr. to D. Anderson, Esq. NECTARINES, Mr. Alex. Temple, gr. to O. T. Bruce, Esq. BEST 3 SORTS OF GRAPES, *exclusive of Muscat,* 1, Mr. P. Crocket, gr. to Col. Ferguson, for Black Hamburgh, Grizzly Frontignan, and White Frontignan; 2, Mr. D. Brewster, gr. to Col. Lindsay, for Grizzly Frontignan, Black Hamburgh, and Black Frontignan; 3, Mr. H. Aitken, gr. to Mr. Skene, for Black Hamburgh, Black Prince, and Royal Muscadine. *Muscat of Alexandria,* 1, Mr. J. Young, gr. to Mrs. Ferguson; 2, Mr. J. Lindsay, gr. to P. Chalmers, Esq.; 3, Mr. Crocket. PINE-APPLE, *exclusive of Queen,* 1, Mr. J. Gavin, gr. to the Earl of Moray, for a large Enville, weighing 5¾lbs.; 2, Mr. J. Weir, gr. to Lord Douglas, for a Montserrat; 3, Mr. Temple, for a Scarlet Brazilian; and, 4, Mr. Alex. Smith, gr. to W. Forbes, Esq., for a Black Jamaica. *Queen,* 1, Mr. J. Dodds, gr. to the Earl of Mansfield; 2, Mr. Smith. PLUMS, 1, Mr. J. Goodall, jun., gr. to L. Buchan, Esq., for Green-gage, Yellow-gage, Orleans, and White Magnum bonum; 2, Mr. G. Monro, gr. to Lord Gillies, for Green-gage, White Magnum bonum, Coe's Golden-drop, and Wine-sour. MELONS, 1, Mr. D. Foulis, gr. to Alex. Blair, Esq., for Alston's Green-fleshed: 2, Mr. Brewster, for Arkley's Green-fleshed. JARGONELLE PEARS, 1, Mr. J. Pousty, gr. to J. Giles, Esq.: 2, Mr. J. Addison, gr. to the Earl of Wemyss. *Three sorts of Pears, exclusive of Jargonelle,* 1, Mr. J. Murray, gr. to A. Fletcher, Esq., for Marie Louise, Gansell's Bergamot, and Green Pear of the Yair; 2, Mr. Smith, for Impératrice de la France, William's Bon Chrétien, and Summer St. Germain. For some *ripe clusters of the Frankenthal Grape, from a flued wall, without glass,* at Erskine House Garden, the Society's silver medal was voted to Mr. G. Shiells, gr. to Lord Blantyre. A premium was awarded to Mr. D. Campbell, gr. to J. Dewar, Esq., for a basket of *Warrington Red Gooseberries,* in excellent state, notwithstanding the warmth and earliness of the season. The bushes were trained twelve feet high against a wall having a north aspect; only three shoots were allowed to proceed from each root or bush, and these were pruned twice a year. DAHLIAS—SUBSCRIPTION PRIZE OF 3 SOVEREIGNS, *for the finest twenty-four blooms produced by nurserymen,* Messrs. T. and W. Handasyde, for Coronation, Beauty of the Plain, Highgate Rival, Attila, Lee's Bloomsbury, Westbury Rival, Girling's Prince of Wales, Jeffrey's Climax, Widnall's Argo, Invincible, Oriental Pearl, Mrs. Shelley, President of the West, Phenomenon, Pickwick, Maid of Bath, Garrick, Duke of Cornwall, Hope, Rival Sussex, Miss Abbot, Burnham Hero, Dodd's Prince of Wales, and Marquess of Lothian: 2, Messrs. J. Dickson and Son; 3, Messrs. Eagle and Henderson. SUBSCRIPTION PRIZE OF 2 SOVEREIGNS, *for the finest eighteen blooms, exhibited by gardeners,* Mr. P. Thomson, gr. to J. J. Hope Vere, Esq., for Beauty of the Plain, Marquess of Lansdowne, President of the West, Queen of Lilacs, King of Roses, Lady Cowper, Scarlet Eclipse, Attila, Princess Royal, Yellow Climax, Pickwick, Phenomenon, Grande Baudine, Rouge et Noire, Glory of Plymouth, Indispensable, Prince of Wales, and Burnham Hero: 2, Mr. Dodds; 3, Mr. J. Hogg, gr. to W. Bonar, Esq.; 4, Mr. W. Sharpe, gr. to Sir J. Richardson, Bt. SILVER MEDAL, *for the best 12 blooms, produced by Amateurs,* 1, Mr. A. Ambrose, for Yellow Defiance, Phenomenon, Maid of Bath, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Prince of Wales, Indispensable, Grande Baudine, Pickwick, Maria, President of the West, Beauty of the Plain, and Windsor Rival; 2, A. Symington, Esq.; 3, I. Anderson, Esq. With regard to SEEDLING DAHLIAS, the Committee made the following report:—"No fewer than fifteen competitors produced *seedling Dahlias, raised either in* 1841 *or* 1842; but as the programme specified that, 'unless the seedling be of real merit,' no prize would be given, the Committee, after a careful investigation, felt themselves bound to report, that no premium could at this time be awarded, there not being sufficient novelty in colour, or improvement in form, from established sorts." EXTRA PRIZES —To Mr. W. Anderson, *for a model of a fancy cottage, flowerpot, and jet d'eau*; to Mr. R. Mossman, gr. to J. Hunter, Esq, for *specimens of the bullock's-heart Capsicum, and for an American Gourd*; to Mr. J. Lyall, gr. to Sir J. Hope, Bart., for a *large and handsome Gourd*; and to Mr. J. Young, gr. to T. Oliver, Esq., for a box of *French Marygolds*. Several collections, both of flowers and fruits, were sent for exhibition only. Extensive collections of Dahlia flowers were from the nurseries of Messrs. Dickson & Co.; Eagle & Henderson; Lawson & Son; and Handasydes. Messrs. J. Dickson & Son, Inverleith, sent also some rare plants, particularly Niphæa oblonga, which had not before been seen in flower at Edinburgh. Mr. Finlayson exhibited a number of Seedling Pansies, remarkable for their variety and beauty; Mr. Anderson, a Seedling Fúchsia; Mr. Gavin, some large heads of Celósia cristata; Mr. Hopkirk, gr. to Sir C. Ferguson, African Marygolds; Mr. Downie, gr. to Gen. Robertson, select Dahlia flowers; and Mr. Granger, Dahlias and Marygolds. Messrs. Sang exhibited named specimens of Pears and Apples; Mr. Sharpe, specimens of Cellini and Emperor Alexander Apples; Mr. A. Stevenson, specimens of Ribstone and Paradise Pippins, from the garden of Breckcolly, in the Island of Coll, one of the Hebrides; Mr. Denholm, gr. to the Lord Provost, a good collection of Standard Apples; and Mr. Scroggie, gr. to J. Kennedy, Esq., some remarkably large specimens of Apples.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Anglesea Horticultural Society, Aug. 26.—The annual show of flowers, fruit, and vegetables, was held at Beaumaris and attracted a numerous company. The following prizes were awarded:—ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS: 1, Epidendrum elongatum, H. Beaver, Esq.; 2, Cymbidium Aloifólium, Sir R. Bulkeley. STOVE PLANTS: 1, Russéllia júncea, Sir R. Bulkeley; 2, Russellia júncea, H. Beaver, Esq.; 3, Húmea elegans, H. Beaver, Esq. GREENHOUSE PLANTS: 1, Sir R. Bulkeley; 2, Bishop of Bangor; 3, H. Beaver, Esq. TENDER ANNUALS: 1, Phlox Drummondi, H. Beaver, Esq.; 2, Clintónia élegans, Bishop of Bangor. HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS: 1, Gladíolus floribundus, J. Williams, Esq.; 2, Státice latifólia, Bishop of Bangor; 3, Pénstemon Richardsónii, Sir R. Bulkeley. HALF-HARDY SHRUBS: 1, Fúchsia fulgens, H Beaver, Esq.; 2, Fúchsia fulgens, Sir R. Bulkeley. DAHLIAS: 1, Bishop of Bangor; 2, H. Beaver, Esq.; 3, do.; 4, Mr. Batley; 5, Rev. W. Trevor. *Single Dahlias*, 1, Mr. Batley; 2, Bishop of Bangor. BOUQUETS: 1, Sir R. Bulkeley; 2, H. Beaver, Esq.; 3, Mrs. Weldon. PELARGONIUMS: 1, Sylph, Sir R. Bulkeley; 2, Joan of Arc, Sir R. Bulkeley; 3, Conservative, Sir R. Bulkeley. ERICAS: 1, Erica Hartnelli, H. Beaver, Esq.; 2 and 3, Erica Hartnelli, R. M. Preece, Esq. BALSAMS: 1, Sir R. Bulkeley; 2, H. Beaver, Esq.; 3, Sir R. Bulkeley. COCKSCOMBS: 1, Hon. Major Vivian; 2 and 3, Sir R. Bulkeley. BEST 4 PELARGONIUMS: H. Beaver, Esq. *Best three*, Bishop of Bangor. FRUIT: *Best basket*, 1 and 2, Sir R. Bulkeley. PINES: 1, *Montserrat*, Sir R. Bulkeley; 2, *Queen*, Sir R. Bulkeley; 3, Hon. Major Vivian. MELONS: 1, *Harewood*, Sir R. Bulkeley; 2, *Stafford*, ditto: 3, *Beechwood*, ditto; 4, *Egyptian Greenfleshed*, ditto. CHERRIES: 1 and 2, Col. Pennant. FIGS: 1 and 2, Col. Pennant. GRAPES: *White*, 1, *Nice*, R. Thomas, Esq.; 2, *Muscat*, H. Beaver, Esq. *Black*, 1, *Hamburgh*, R. Thomas, Esq.; 2, *Lombardy*, Ditto. PEACHES: 1, C. H. Evans, Esq.; 2, R. Thomas, Esq.; 3, Sir R. Bulkeley. PLUMS: 1, H. Ford, Esq.; 2, Bishop of Bangor; 3, Col. Pennant. DESSERT PEARS: 1, H. Ford, Esq.; 2, *Jargonelle*, J. Wyatt, Esq.; 3, *Lawrence Lemon*, Col. Pennant. APPLES: 1, *Oslin Pippin*, Col. Pennant; 2, *Lady Derby*, J. Wyatt, Esq. *Culinary*, 1, *Emperor Alexander*, J. Wyatt, Esq.; 2, *Hawthorndean*, Rev. Dr. Williams. CUCUMBERS: 1, Sir R. Bulkeley; 2, R. Thomas, Esq.; 3, H. Ford, Esq. CELERY: 1 and 2, Rev. J. W. Trevor; 3, Col. Pennant. CAULIFLOWERS: 1, Col. Pennant. BROCCOLI: C. H. Evans, Esq. FRENCH BEANS; 1, Bishop of Bangor; 2, Col. Pennant. LETTUCE: 1, H. Ford, Esq.; 2, H. Beaver, Esq.; 3, Col. Pennant. CARROTS: 1, *Altringham*, — Mayhew, Esq.; 2, *Altringham*, Rev. Dr. Williams. ONIONS: 1, Sir R. Bulkeley; 2, Mary Parry; 3, G. Jones. LEEKS: 1, Rev. Dr. Williams; 2, H. Ford, Esq. BEETROOT: 1, Admiral Lloyd; 2, — Mayhew, Esq. PARSNEPS: 1, Rev. Dr. Williams; 2, J. Lloyd. BUNDLE OF KITCHEN HERBS: 1, Col. Pennant; 2, Sir R. Bulkeley; 3, Mrs. Weldon. EXTRA PRIZE: *Red Cabbage*, H. Ford, Esq. An exhibition exclusively for cottagers' productions took place the day preceding at Llangefni, when numerous prizes were awarded.—*North Wales Chronicle.*

Aylesbury Horticultural Society, Sept. 8.—The annual meeting was held in the County Hall, Aylesbury, where the prizes were awarded as follows:—DAHLIAS: 1, Mr. Soden, for Admirable, Indispensable, President of the West, Pickwick, Grace Darling, Springfield Rival, Maria, Phenomenon, Conservative, Conqueror of the Plain, Bridesmaid, and Fanny Keynes; 2, Mr. Harwood, for Admirable, Conservative, President of the West, Grace Darling, Hudson's Princess Royal, Springfield Rival, Lewisham Rival, Pickwick, Maria, Eclipse (Widnall's), Conductor, and Burnham Hero; 3, Mr. H. Sherriff, for Andrew Hofer, Charles XII, Widnall's Queen, Lewisham Rival, Rouge et Noire, Admirable, Hope, Essex Rival, Rienzi, Beauty of the Plain, Conservative, and Nicholas Nickleby; 4, Mr. I. K. Fowler, jun., for Ruby, Lady Middleton, Lewisham Rival, Suffolk Hero, Phenomenon, Unique, Defender, President of the West, Rienzi, Pickwick, Bridesmaid, Horwood's Princess Royal. Mr. Horwood exhibited some blooms of his *Seedling Princess Royal*, which were greatly admired. MELONS: 1, Mr. Robertson; 2, Mr. Taylor; 3, Mr. Cowley; 4, Mr. Smith. PANSIES: 1, Mr. Hunt; 2, Mr. Ivey; 3, Mr. D. Stevens; 4, Mr. Ivatts. PEACHES: 1, Mr. Margesson; 2, Mr. Sherriff; 3, Mr. I. K. Fowler, jun.; 4, Mr. Robertson. CUT FLOWERS: 1, Mr. I. K. Fowler, jun; 2, Mr. W. Green. GRAPES: 1, Mr. Robertson; 2, Mr. Mavor. PRESIDENT'S PRIZE for *Grapes*, 1*l.* 1*s.*, Mr. Robertson. PLUMS: 1, Mr. Mayne; 2, Mr. Robertson; 3, Mr. Green; 4, Mr. H. Tell.

Bath Royal United Horticultural Society, Aug. 18.—The fifth exhibition was held in the Sydney Gardens. The following is a list of the prizes: FLORISTS' FLOWERS AND CUT FLOWERS—*Nurserymen:* DAHLIAS, 24 *varieties*: 1, Mr. Maule; 2, Mr. Drummond; 3, Mr. Walters. GERMAN STOCKS: 1 and 2, Mr. Cole. HOLLYHOCKS: 1, Mr. Tylee; 2, Mr. Wheeler. COLLECTION OF CUT FLOWERS: 1, Messrs. Salter and Wheeler; 2, Mr. Lidiard. *Amateurs:* DAHLIAS: *collection of* 18, 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; 2, T. Emerson, Esq.; 12 *varieties*, 1, T. Emerson, Esq.; 2, Mr. C. Sainsbury; 6 *varieties*, 1, Mr. Gready; 2, T. Emerson, Esq. GERMAN ASTERS: 1, Mr. C. Sainsbury; 2, Mr. Reed. GERMAN STOCKS: 1 and 2, G. Yeeles, Esq. HOLLYHOCKS: 1, A. Lawrence, Esq.; 2, T. Emerson, Esq. ANNUALS OR BIENNIALS: 1, Miss Bayley. COLLECTION OF CUT FLOWERS: 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; 2, T. Emerson, Esq. FLOWERING PLANTS IN POTS —*Nurserymen:* STOVE PLANTS: 1, Messrs. Salter and Wheeler. GREENHOUSE PLANTS: 1, Messrs. Salter and Wheeler. BASKET OF PLANTS, Mr. Drummond. *Amateurs:* ORCHIDACEOUS: 1, J. Jarrett, Esq.; *Single Specimen*, J. Jarrett, Esq. STOVE PLANTS: 1, J. Jarrett, Esq.; *Single Specimen*, J. Jarrett, Esq. GREENHOUSE PLANTS: 1. J. Jarrett, Esq.; 2, Miss Bayly. COCKSCOMBS: 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; 2, W. Miles, Esq., M.P. BASKET OF PLANTS: 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; 2, Miss Bayly. FRUIT—PINEAPPLES: *Queen*, 1 and 2, Mr. Hatch, gr. to P. J. Miles, Esq.; *Black*, 1, Mr. Spencer, gr. to the Marquess of Lansdowne; 2, Mr. Hatch. GRAPES: *Black*, 1, Mr. Ford; 2, Mr. Spencer; 3, Mr. Pyatt; *White*, 1, Mr. Hatch; 2, Mr. Pyatt; 3, W. Miles, Esq., M.P. *Best bunch of any sort*, Mr. G. Shaw. MELONS: 1, W. Miles, Esq., M. P.; 2, T. M. Cruttwell, Esq.; 3, R. Strachey, Esq. PEACHES: 1, Mr. W. Salter; 2 and 3, C. Baker, Esq. NECTARINES: 1, Mr. W. Salter; 2, C. Baker, Esq.; 3, Mr. Lidiard. FIGS: 1, W. Miles, Esq., M.P.; 2, J. Wiltshire, Esq. APRICOTS: Mr. Hatch. GREENGAGES: 1, W. Miles, Esq., M.P.; 2, Mr. Hatch. PLUMS: 1, Mr. W. Salter; 2, Mr. J. Cook. CHERRIES: 1, Mr. Pyatt; 2, B. C. Smith, Esq. PEARS, *Dessert*: 1, Mr. Hatch; 2, Mr. Salter. APPLES, *Dessert*: 1, G. Moger, Esq.; 2, Mr. Sparks. *Culinary*: 1, Mr. Minty; 2, Mr. Sparks. RASPBERRIES: 1, R. S. Cruttwell, Esq.; 2, Mr. Gerrish. GOOSEBERRIES: Mr. Lidiard. CURRANTS: G. Yeeles, Esq. *C. Gomonde, Esq.'s Prize of One Guinea for the best Melon:* T. Emerson, Esq., Bathwick. VEGETABLES, COLLECTION OF 6 SORTS: 1, Mr. J. Cook; 2, Mr. Cooper; 3, Mr. Lidiard. 4 *sorts*: 1, Mr. Kitley; 2, Mr. J. Cooke. SALADS: 1, Mr. J. Cooke; 2, Mr. Cooper. Numerous Cottagers' Prizes were also given. EXTRA PRIZES: *Dahlia (Seedling*, 1842*)*, Mr. Drummond. *Cut Flowers*, Mr. Coles. *German Asters*, Mr. Wheeler. *Collection of Annuals*, Mr. Kitley, jun. *Dahlias*, Mr. Sealey. *Device of Flowers*, Mr. G. Shaw. *Campánula pyramidalis*, Mr. Kitley. *Pentstemon gentianoides coccinea*, Mr. Kitley. *Basket of Plants*, Miss Bayly. *Greenhouse Plants*, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. *Stove Plant*, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. *Heaths*, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. *Device of Flowers*, Miss Whitehead. *Basket of Cut Flowers*, Mr. Pyatt; *do.*, Rev. J. Bond. *Amaryllis (new species)*, Mr. G. Shaw. *Fuchsia*, Miss Bayly. *Pine (Sugar-loaf)*, Mr. Spencer, gr. to the Marquess of Lansdowne. *Grapes (growing in a pot)*, Miss Bayly. *Plums*, W. Miles, Esq., M.P. *Apples*, T. Chivers.

Battle and Hastings Horticultural Society, Sept. 15.—The seventeenth show of this society took place in the Assembly Rooms, at the George Inn:—PREMIUMS OF THE FIRST CLASS were awarded to Lady Webster, for the *best perennials, French Beans, Carrots*, and *Cabbages; 2d best stove plant, Black Grapes of artificial growth, White ditto*, and *Pears*. Mr. Ogle, gr. to A. E. Fuller, Esq., M.P., for the *best design, stove plant, Black Grapes of artificial growth, White ditto, Nectarines, and Figs; 2d best Peaches, and an extra prize for hardy plant.* Mr. Buffard, gr. to Sir W. Ashburnham, Bart., for the 2*d best Asters, Biennials, and Plums.* T. Frewen, Esq., for the *best Filberts and Grapes grown in the open air; 2d best Dahlias, Figs, and Dessert Apples.* The Rev. B. Cole, for the *best annuals.* The Ven. Archdeacon Hare, for the *best Melon and Plums; 2d best Stocks, Cucumbers, and Potatoes.* H. G. M. Wagner, Esq., for the 2*d best Nectarines.* T. Smith, Esq., for the *best Kitchen Apples.* Mr. M'Vean, gr. to Sir C. M. Lamb, Bart., for the *best bouquet.* Mr. Weston, gr. to Mrs. Milward, for the 3*d best Pears.* Mr. Walter, gr. to W. Hart, Esq., for the *best Cucumbers.* Mr. Miller, for the *best Dahlias, Asters, and Potatoes;* and 2*d best annuals.* Mr. Denyer, for the *best Stocks, hardy plant, and Dessert Apples; 2d best Melon, Kitchen Apples, Filberts, French Beans, Turnips, and Cabbages*, and an *extra prize for a collection of fruit.* Mr. Tyrell, for the *best Pears.* Mr. J. Knight, for the *best Peaches, new plant, and Turnips; 2d best Carrots; 3d best Dahlias;* and an *extra prize for a collection of vegetables.* Mr. B. W. Knight, for the *best seedling plant.* THE SWEEPSTAKES FOR DAHLIAS were awarded 1st to Mr. R. White; 2d, to Mr. W. Dawes; and 3d, to Mr. M'Vean. AMATEURS' CLASS:—Mr. W. Dawes, for the *best Design and Kitchen Apples; 2d best Dahlias, Black Grapes artificially grown, White ditto, and Filberts.* Mr. J. Smith, for the *best Melon and Cucumbers; 2d best Potatoes; 3d best Dahlias;* and an *extra prize for Celery.* Miss Daws, for the 2*d best Asters and biennials.* Miss Humphrey, for the *best biennials and greenhouse plant;* and 2*d best annuals.* Mrs. Miller, for the *best Dahlias, Asters, and annuals.* Mr. Kenward, for the *best Black Grapes artificially grown, White ditto, and 2d best Melon.* Miss Watts, for the *best Grapes grown in the open air.* Mr. J. Simes, for the *best Peaches, Dessert Apples, and Filberts;* and 2*d best Plums.* Mrs. Heartness, for the 3*d best Pears.* Mr. J. Burgess, for the *best Nectarines*, and 2*d best Peaches.* The Dean of Battle, for the *best Figs and Pears.* Lieut.-Col. Elliot, for the 2*d best Dessert Apples and Cucumbers.* Lieut.-Col. Williams, for the *best Potatoes.* Mr. W. Metcalf, for the *best Plums.* Mr. W. White, for the *best Peas, French Beans, Turnips, and Cabbages; 2d best Kitchen Apples, Pears, and Carrots.* Mr. R. White, for the *best Carrots.* Numerous Cottagers' Prizes were also given.—*Sussex Express.*

Beverley Horticultural Society, Sept. 7.—The last show took place in the new public room, Norwood, Beverley; where the following prizes were awarded: PLANTS AND FLOWERS—STOVE PLANT. 1 and 3, Rev. C. Hotham; 2, R. F. Shawe, Esq. GREENHOUSE PLANT: 1, Rev. C. Hotham; 2, R. F. Shawe, Esq.; 3, E. H. Reynard, Esq. ERICAS, 1 and 2, R. F. Shawe, Esq. FUCHSIAS, 1, J. R. Pease, Esq.; 2, R. F. Shawe, Esq.; 3, Col. Martin. CHINA ROSE, *in pot*, 1, Rev. C. Hotham; 2 and 3, R. F. Shawe, Esq. HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANT, 1, Mr. G. Escritt: 2, Rev. C. Hotham; 3, Col. Martin. CALCEOLARIA, *Herbaceous*, 1, E. H. Reynard, Esq.; 2 and 3, Sir T. A. C. Constable. *Shrubby*, 1, J. R. Pease, Esq. STOVE CREEPER, 1, E. H. Reynard, Esq.; 2, J. R. Pease, Esq.; 3, Col. Martin. *Greenhouse do.*, 1, E. H. Reynard, Esq.; 2, J. R. Pease, Esq. PELARGONIUMS, 1, and 2, Rev. L. E. Thoroton; 3, A. Terry, Esq. COLLECTION OF ROSES, 1 and 2, Rev. B. Hotham. CHINA ASTERS, 1, James Hall, Esq.; 2, D. Burton, Esq.; 3, Rev. C. Hotham. FRENCH MARYGOLDS, *Ranunculus-flowered*, 1 and 2, Sir T. A. C. Constable; 3, D. Burton, Esq. *Striped*, 1 and 2, Sir T. A. C. Constable; 3, Rev. L. Dennis. AFRICAN MARYGOLD, *Orange*, 1, Rev. L. Dennis; 2, Mr. G. Escritt; 3, Rev. C. Hotham. *Lemon*, 1, 2, and 3, Rev. C. Hotham. HOLLYHOCKS, 1, Major Hutton; 2, Rev. L. Dennis; 3, J. Grimstone, Esq. BALSAMS, 1, 2, and 3, E. H. Reynard, Esq. COCKSCOMBS, 1, 2, and 3, A. Bosville, Esq. BOUQUETS, *Exotic*, 1, F. Watt, jun., Esq.; 2, E. H. Reynard, Esq. *Hardy*, 1, J. Hall, Esq. *Exotic and Hardy*, 1 and 2, R. F. Shawe, Esq. BASKET OF CUT FLOWERS, 1, J. Grimstone, Esq. DAHLIAS, *white*, 1, Rev. L. E. Thoroton; 2, A. Terry, Esq. *Pink or Rose*, 1, Rev. C. Hotham; 2, A. Terry, Esq. *Dark or Maroon*, 1, Rev. F. Best; 2, Rev. E. W. Stillingfleet. *Yellow*, 1 and 2, A. Terry, Esq. *Primrose*, 1 and 2, Rev. E. W. Stillingfleet. *Dark Crimson*, 1 and 2, Rev. C. Hotham. *Light Crimson*, 1, Rev. L. E. Thoroton; 2, F. Watt, Esq. *Dark Purple*, 1, Rev. L. Thoroton; 2, Rev. E. W. Stillingfleet. *Light Purple*, 1, A. Terry, Esq.; 2, R. F. Shawe, Esq. *Scarlet*, 1, Rev. F. Best; 2, Hon. C. Langdale. *Ruby*, Col. Martin. *Salmon and Buff*, 1, A. Terry, Esq.; 2, Rev. F. Best. *Dark-tipped*, 1, J. Grimston, Esq.; 2, Rev. C. Hotham. *Light-tipped*, 1 and 2, A. Terry, Esq. *Dark-laced*, 1, Rev. F. Best; 2, Rev. L. E. Thoroton. *Dark Lilac*, 1, Rev. L. E. Thoroton; 2, Rev. L. Dennis. *Light Lilac*, 1 and 2, A. Terry, Esq. *Pan of six varieties*, Rev. C. Hotham. *Pan of* 12, 1, Rev. F. Best; 2, R. F. Shawe, Esq.; 3, Rev. E. W. Stillingfleet. *Seedling of* 1841, *or* 1842, Mr. J. Edwards, York. EXTRA PRIZES. —For *China Asters*, J. Hall, Esq. *Collection of Ericas*, R. L. Shawe, Esq. *Collection of Greenhouse Plants*, divided between R. F. Shawe. Esq., and Col. Martin. *Designs of Cut Flowers*, 1, S. H. Egginton, Esq.; 2, R. F. Shawe, Esq. *Pans of* 18 *varieties of Dahlia*, 1, Rev. E. L. Thoroton; 2, Rev. F. Best. *Pans of* 24, 1, Rev. F. Best; 2, Mr. J. Edwards, York. *Three sorts of fruit*, 1, R. F. Shawe, Esq.; 2, Col. Martin. FRUIT—PINE APPLE, 1 and 2, R. F. Shawe, Esq.; 3, J. R. Pease, Esq. GRAPES, *Black*, 1, S. H. Egginton, Esq.; 2, E. H. Reynard, Esq.; 3, F. Wilkinson, Esq. *White*, 1, Mrs. Walker; 2, F. Wilkinson, Esq.; 3, Col. Martin. MELONS, *for size*, 1, R. F. Shawe, Esq.; 2, J. Grimstone, Esq.; 3, S. H. Egginton, Esq. *For flavour*, 1, S. H. Egginton Esq.; 2, E. H. Reynard, Esq.; 3, Sir T. A. C. Constable. PEACHES, 1, J. Grimstone, Esq.; 2, E. H. Reynard, Esq.; 3, J. Hudson, Esq. NECTARINES, 1 and 2, J. Grimstone, Esq.; 3, Col. Martin. FIGS, 1, R. F. Shawe, Esq.; 2, Col. Martin. APRICOTS, 1, J. Hudson, Esq.; 2 and 3, J. Grimstone, Esq. PLUMS, 1, Hon. C. Langdale; 2, R. F. Shawe, Esq.; 3, Mr. W. Whiting. DAMSONS, 1, H. Hutton, Esq.; 2, Sir T. A. C. Constable; 3, Hon. C. Langdale. PLUMS. *Wine-sour*, 1 and 2, J. Grimstone, Esq.; 3, Hon. C. Langdale. *Greengage*, 1 and 2, J. Grimstone, Esq.; 3, Rev. E. W. Stillingfleet. CHERRIES, *Morello*, 1, A. Bosville, Esq.; 2, E. H. Reynard, Esq.; 3, Rev. C. Hotham. APPLES, *Dessert*, 1, R. F. Shawe, Esq.; 2, J. Grimstone, Esq.; 3, A. Bosville, Esq. *Baking*, 1, Mr. W. Anderson; 2, F. Wilkinson, Esq.; 3, H. W. Maister, Esq. PEARS, *Dessert*, 1 and 3, J. Grimstone, Esq.; 2, Rev. C. Hotham. *Baking*, 1, Rev. E. W. Stillingfleet; 2, S. H. Egginton, Esq.; 3, A. Terry, Esq. GOOSEBERRIES, 1, J. Grimstone, Esq.; 2, H. Woodall, Esq.; 3, F. Wilkson, Esq. CURRANTS, *Red*, 1, Mrs. Walker; 2, J. Grimstone, Esq.; 3, F. Wilkinson, Esq. *White*, 1 and 3, J. J. Grimstone, Esq.; 2, D. Burton, Esq. RASPBERRIES, 1, 2 and 3, Mr. R. Jameson. *Mulberries*, 1, 2 and 3, A. Atkinson, Esq. WALNUTS, 1 and 2, R. Watt, Esq.; 3, Rev. L. Dennis. VEGETABLES—CUCUMBERS, 1 and 2, R. Watt, Esq.; 3, S. H. Egginton, Esq, VEGETABLE MARROW, 1, F. Watt, Esq.; 2, Rev. E. W. Stillingfleet; 3, R. Watt, Esq. LETTUCE, *Cos*, 1, Sir T. A. C. Constable; 2, E. H. Reynard, Esq.; 3, J. Grimstone, Esq. *Malta*, 1 and 2, R. F. Shawe, Esq.; 3, Hon. C. Langdale. *Cabbage*, 1 and 2, Mr. Fiddes; 3, E. H. Reynard, Esq. CABBAGES, 1 and 2, R. F. Shawe, Esq.; 3, J. Brosho. *Red*, 1, E. W. Phillips, Esq.; 2, H. W. Maister, Esq.; 3, F. Watt, Esq. CARROTS, 1, J. R. Pease, Esq.; 2, Hon. C. Langdale. SALSAFY, 1, J. Brosho; 2, Hon. C. Langdale. SCORZONERA, 1, Hon. C. Langdale; 2. J. Grimston, Esq. PARSLEY, 1, R. F. Shawe, Esq.; 2, T. Shepherd, Esq. MUSHROOMS, 1, J. Grimstone, Esq.; 2, Hon. C. Langdale. CELERY, *White*, 1, F. Watt, Esq.; 2, R. F. Shawe, Esq.; 3, H. Broadley, Esq. *Red*, 1, E. W. Phillips, Esq.; 2, E. H. Reynard, Esq.; 3, R. F. Shawe, Esq. ONIONS, 1, F. Wilkinson, Esq.; 2, E. H. Reynard, Esq.; 3, J. Grimstone, Esq. LEEKS, 1, J. Hall, Esq.; 2, J. Grimstone, Esq.; 3, H. Broadley, Esq. SHALLOTS, 1, Rev. L. Dennis; 2, F. Watt, Esq.; 3, F. Wilkinson, Esq. TURNIPS, 1, H. W. Maister, Esq.; 2, F. Watt, Esq.; 3, J. Brosho. PEAS, *Marrowfats*, 1 and 2, J. Grimstone, Esq.; 3, H. Broadley, Esq. *Any Description*, 1, Rev. F. Best; 2, Rev. J. Jarratt; 3, J. Grimstone, Esq. FRENCH BEANS, 1, R. F. Shawe, Esq.; 2, Hon. C. Langdale; 3, Sir W. Pennyman. BEET, 1 and 3, F. Watt, Esq.; 2, R. F. Shawe, Esq. Prizes were also awarded for Cottagers' productions.—*Hull Packet.*

Botanical and Horticultural Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sept. 26.—The botanical and horticultural society for the counties of Durham, Northumberland, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, held its last exhibition for the season, in the Music Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Monday last. It was more numerously attended than any of the Society's exhibitions this year, excepting the great show in June, and the spectators were, in general, much gratified with the specimens of fruits and flowers that were produced. The prizes given were confined principally to Dahlias, the choicer hardy fruits, and exotic plants. The display of Dahlias was limited, owing to the tempestuous rains on the two previous days, which destroyed many flowers intended for exhibition; such as were fortunate enough to escape injury from the wet were shown in the finest possible condition. Two blooms of Princess Royal from Mr. Cook, gr. to E. Collingwood, Esq., were said to be the best flowers in the room, and attracted a large share of the attention of the visitors. There were also two blooms of a seedling Dahlia, named Miss Cecil, raised by Mr. Cook, which for form, delicacy of colour, and the exquisite richness of its purple tip, is equal to any variety now in cultivation. On the table were good specimens of Lobélia ígnea, from Mr. Deans, gr. to Miss Cuthbert; L. propinqua, from Mr. Hedley, gr. to Sir J. Trevelyan, Bart.; and L. fulgens from Mr. Clark, gr. to Mrs. Bewicke. Mrs. Surtees exhibited three fine Fuchsias; Mr. Hedley, Amaryllis vittata and Róchea obliqua; Mr. Deans, Justícia purpúrea; Mr. Cook, Achimenes coccínea; and M. W. Dunn, Esq., Gesnera Cooperi. Cockscombs were shown by Mr. Charlton, gr. to C. Allhusen, Esq., by Mr. Cook, Mr. Clark, and others. The Capsicums, from Mr. Strother, gr. to J. Johnson, Esq.; Mr. Reid, gr. to Wm. Losh, Esq.; Mr. Clark; and Mrs. Surtees, were uncommonly fine. Geo. Wailes, Esq., secretary to the society, exhibited, but not for competition, a fine plant of Catasetum tridentatum in full flower, and a strong raceme of the curious blossoms of the Gongora atropurpúrea, which were admired by all. There were two noble bouquets of cut flowers, one of which, from Mr. Charlton, gr. to Mrs. Atkinson, was composed of almost every variety of summer and autumnal flowers. The bouquets of Dahlias by Mr. Watson and Mr. Cook were large and splendid, the latter being composed altogether of choice blooms. Specimens of Hollyhocks were produced by Mr. Clark and Mr. Strother. The Russian Stocks of Mr. G. Cook were very fine for the season, as were also those from Mr. Strother, but the end of September is far too late in the year for a prize to be offered for these delicious flowers. There were only two devices of Dahlias, a suspension chain bridge, by Mr. Moderill, and a lion rampant, by Mr. Watson; both of which were ingenious, and displayed considerable taste in execution. Mr. Charlton, nurseryman, sent an extensive and beautiful variety of Dahlia blooms, which were not exhibited for competition, but which were greatly admired. The fruits shown were remarkably fine; a Pine (New Providence), sent by Mr. Hall, weighed nearly 6lbs.; large and fine ones were also shown by Mr. Kelly, and Mr. Dale, gr. to W. Russell, Esq. Grapes were exhibited by Mr. Cook, Mr. Strother, Mr. Hedley, Mr. Reid, Mr. Wallis, Mr. Foreman, Mr. Charlton, Mr. G. Cook, and Mr. Scott. Several good dishes of young Peas were also on the table, remarkable at this season of the year; and also some Onions of great size, from the gardens of Mr. James and Mr. Allhusen; the gardener of the latter gentleman also produced a capital Cucumber (Eggleston), which measured in length 22 inches. The judges awarded the prizes as follows:—FRUITS—PINE APPLE (New Providence), the silver medal to Mr. W. Hall, gr., Gosforth. APPLES, *Dessert*, the bronze medal to Mr. G. Dale, gr. to W. Russell, Esq. PEARS, 2d silver medal to Mr. Scott, gr. to H. Lamb, Esq. GRAPES, (Muscat, Muscadine, Grizzly and Black Frontignan, Muscat of Alexandria, New Muscat of Ryton and Black Hamburgh,) 2d silver medal to Mr. J. Cook, gr. to E. Collingwood, Esq. PEAS, the bronze medal to Mr. Charlton, gr. to Mrs. Atkinson. CAPSICUMS, 2d bronze medal to Mr. Reid, gr. to W. Losh, Esq. DAHLIAS, *tipped*, 1, (Phenomenon), 2d silver medal to Mr. Cook. 2, (Bridesmaid), the bronze medal to Mr. J. Vickers, Newcastle. *Self*, 1, (President of the West), and 2, (Pickwick), the bronze and 2d bronze medals, to Mr. Cook. *Twelve blooms*, (Bridesmaid, Dowager Lady Cowper, Lewisham Rival, President of the West, Conqueror of the World, Burnham Hero, Phenomenon, Conservative, Exquisite, Pickwick, Yellow Defiance, and Rouge et Noire), the silver medal to Mr. Cook; 2, (Argo, Burnham Hero, Lewisham Rival, Pickwick, Maid of Bath, President of the West, Admirable, Eclipse, Phenomenon, Dowager Lady Cowper, Bridesmaid, and Egyptian King), 2d silver medal to Mr. J. Watson. *Six (Amateurs)*, 2d silver medal to Mr. F. Mitchinson, florist. *Three (Amateurs)*, the bronze medal, (for Maid of Bath, Duchess of Richmond, and Bridesmaid), to Mr. Rawling, florist; 2d bronze medal, (for Lewisham Rival, Pickwick, and President of the West), to Mr. A. J. Craigie. DEVICE OF DAHLIAS, *(a suspension bridge)*, the gold medal to Mr. J. Moderill; 2, *(a lion rampant)*, the silver medal to Mr. J. Watson. BOUQUET, the silver medal to Mr. J. Cook; 2, silver medal to Mr. Watson. EXOTIC AND GARDEN FLOWERS, (Gesnera Cooperi), 2d silver medal to W. Dunn, Esq.; 2, (Justícia purpúrea), the bronze medal to Mr. J. Deans. BEST LOBÉLIA IN A POT, 2d bronze medal to Mr. Deans. COCKSCOMBS, the bronze medal to Mr. Charlton. RUSSIAN STOCKS, 2d bronze medal to Mr. G. Cook. BOUQUETS, 1, the silver medal, to Mr. T. Charlton, gr. to Mrs. Atkinson; 2, the bronze medal, to Mr. T. Watson, gr. to Mrs. Kirsopp.

Bristol and Clifton Floricultural Society, Sept. 12.—The Dahlia show of the above society took place at the gardens of Mr. Pym, florist, Coronation-road. The following is the award of prizes:—FIRST CLASS (*Nurserymen*): *Best Stand of* 24 *Blooms*, 1, Messrs. Maule and Co., a piece of plate of the value of 3*l.*; 2, Mr. J. Sealy, a piece of plate of the value of 2*l.*; 3, Mr. Drummond, a piece of plate of the value of 1*l.* SECOND CLASS (*Amateurs*): *Best Stand of* 12 *Blooms*, 1, J. Yeeles, Esq., a silver goblet of the value of 3*l.*; 2, D. Pinley, Esq., a piece of plate of the value of 2*l.*; 3, Mr. Helps, a piece of plate of the value of 1*l.* THIRD CLASS (*Bristol Amateurs*): *Best Stand of* 12 *Blooms*, 1, Mr. T. Gready, piece of plate of the value of 3*l.*; 2, Mr. Sellick, piece of plate of the value of 2*l.*; 3, Mr. J. Gready, piece of plate of the value of 1*l.*; 4, Mr. J, Morgan, 10*s*,—*Bristol Mercury.*

Cambridgeshire Horticultural Society, Sept. 21.—The Anniversary Show took place in the Town Hall, Cambridge. The following prizes were awarded:—BASKET OF FRUIT, *medal*, Mr. Newman. GRAPES, *black*, 1, Messrs. Hudson; 2, Mr. W. A. Warwick; 3, Mr. Catling; 4, Mr. Headland: *white*, 1, Mr. W. A. Warwick; 2, Mr. Catling; 3, Mr. Ready: *Muscat*, 1, Mr. R. Headly; 2, Mrs. R. Foster. PEACHES, Mr. Newman. NECTARINES, Mr. Newman. PLUMS, 1, Mr. Newman; 2, Mr. Gimson. PEARS, 1, Mr. Headly; 2, Mr. Tomlin. MELON, 1, Mr. Tomlin; 2, Mr. Newman; 3, Mr. H, Green. DAHLIAS, 12 *best*, *medal*, 1, Widnall's Conductor, Eclipse, Marchioness of Exeter, Stella, Osgar, Queen, Catleugh's Eclipse, Tournament, Prince of Wales, Duchess of Richmond, Nicholas Nickleby, Hudson's Princess Royal,—Mr. Widnall; 2, Catleugh's Eclipse, Henrietta, Duchess of Richmond, Parson's Rival, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Wheeler's Maria, Brown's Marquess of Lansdowne, Nicholas Nickleby, Grande Baudine, Whale's Standard, Mrs. Stanley,—Rev. W. Skynner; 3, Hudson's Princess Royal, Hall's Westbury Rival, Phenomenon, President of the West, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Twyford's Perfection, Catleugh's Eclipse, Duchess of Richmond, Grande Baudine, Girling's Indispensable, Widnall's Eclipse, Headly's Phœnix,—Mr. J. Headland; 4, Princess Royal, Widnall's Conductor, Ne Plus Ultra, Queen, Eclipse, Catleugh's Eclipse, Lady Cooper, Grande Baudine, President of the West, Indispensable, Phenomenon, Pickwick,—Mr. J. Taylor: *Seedling*, 1, Mr. Widnall; 2, Mr. J. Taylor. CHINA ASTERS 1, Mr. Taylor; 2, Mr. Headland; 3, Messrs. Hudson. DOUBLE FRENCH MARYGOLDS, 1, Mr. Boning; 2, Mr. Green; 3, Messrs. Hudson. AFRICAN MARYGOLDS, Mr. F. B. Smith. FRENCH BEANS, 1, Mr. Newman; 2, Mr. Taylor. BASKET OF SALAD, Messrs. Hudson. CELERY, 1, Mr. Headland; 2, Messrs. Hudson; 3, Mr. Tomlin. EXTRA PRIZES: *Black Grapes*, 1, Mr. Gimson; 2, Mr. Haylock; 3, Mr. Ready. *White Grapes*, 1, Mr. R. Headly; 2, Mr. Widnall. *Zinnias*, Mr. F. B. Smith. *Currants*, Mr. Giddings. *Nuts*, Mr. Giddings. *Onions*, Mr. H. Green. *Oleander*, Mrs. R. Foster. Mr. WIDNALL'S PRIZES, *offered to Amateurs only for the best* 12 *Dahlias*: 1, Rev. Wm. Skynner; 2, Mr. J. Taylor; 3 (names not given in), Mr. R. Headly; 4, Wheeler's Maria, Catleugh's Eclipse, Hudson's Princess Royal, Cox's Defiance, Barrett's Beauty of Wakefield, Grande Baudine, Widnall's Ne Plus Ultra, Jeffrey's Climax, Lewisham Rival, Phenomenon, Nicholas Nickleby, Conqueror of the World,—Mr. R. Boning. —Numerous Cottagers' Prizes were also given.—*Cambridge Advertiser.*

Chowbent Dahlia Show, Sept. 29.—This exhibition took place at the house of Mr. J. Warburton, the Bear's Paw Inn, Chowbent. The following is a list of the prizes:—*Nine blooms*, 1, Mr. J. Openshaw—President of the West, Lewisham Rival, Harwood's Princess Royal, Lee's Bloomsbury, Pickwick, Springall's Conqueror, Hope, Maid of Bath, Grace Darling; 2, C. J. Darbishire, Esq.,—Diana, Unique, Lewisham Rival, Pickwick, Catleugh's Eclipse, President of the West, Hope, Springall's Conqueror, Bridesmaid, Lord Sandon, Argo, Advancer, Egyptian Prince, Lewisham Rival, Grace Darling, Pickwick; 3, Mr. T. Boardman—Invincible, Lee's Bloomsbury, Conservative, Pickwick, Hope, President of the West, Rival Sussex, Lady Flora, Admirable. *Four blooms*, 1, Mr. J. Openshaw—Harwood's Princess Royal, Hope, Lewisham Rival, Grace Darling; 2, Mr. Halliwell—Lady Flora, Maria, Rouge et Noire, Pickwick; 3, C. J. Darbishire, Esq.—Ne Plus Ultra, Argo, Lewisham Rival, Rouge et Noire. IN CLASSES—*Maroon*, 1, Mr. J. Openshaw—Rouge et Noire; 2, C. J. Darbishire, Esq.,—Rival Sussex; 3, Mr. Selby—Sussex Rival; 4, Mr. J. Openshaw—Sussex Hero; 5, Mr. Boardman—Bontishall; 6, do.,—Egyptian Prince. *Crimson*, 1, Mr. Halliwell—President of the West; 2, Mr. Gregory—Victory; 3, C. J. Darbishire, Esq.—Burnham Hero; 4, Mr. Selby—Andrew Hofer; 5, do.—Mungo Park; 6, Mr. Boardman—Springfield Rival. *Yellow*, 1, Mr. J. Openshaw—Princess Royal; 2, Mr. Gregory—Argo; 3, Mr. Halliwell—Unique; 4, Mr. Gregory—Premier; 5, Mr. Halliwell—Sulphúrea élegans; 6, Mr. Selby—Topaz. *Purple*, 1, C. J. Darbishire, Esq.,—Optima; 2, Mr. Halliwell—Pickwick; 3, Mr. Boardman—Amato; 4, Mr. Halliwell—Constancy; 5, C. J. Darbishire, Esq.,—Euclid; 6, Mr. Gregory—Ne Plus Ultra. *Red*, 1, Mr. Halliwell—Regina; 2, do.—Hylas; 3, C. J. Darbishire, Esq.—Eclipse; 4, do.—Mrs. Neeld; 5, Mr. Selby—Tam O' Shanter; 6, Mr. Gregory—Redgauntlet. *Tipped or Edged*, 1, Mr. J. Openshaw—Maid of Bath; 2, Mr. Selby—Phenomenon; 3, Mr. J. Openshaw—Bridesmaid; 4, Mr. Selby—Lancashire Witch; 5, Mr. Boardman—Lady Flora; 6, Mr. Scowcroft—Diana. *Rose*, 1, C. J. Darbishire, Esq.,—Hope; 2, Mr. J. Openshaw—Miss Johnson; 3, Mr. Boardman—Conservative; 4, Mr. J. Openshaw—Fanny Keynes; 5, do.—Wheeler's Maria; 6, C. J. Darbishire, Esq.,—Widnall's Queen. *White*, 1, Mr. J. Openshaw—Lewisham Rival; 2, Mr. Unsworth—Eva; 3, Mr. J. Openshaw—Queen Dowager; 4, Mr. Gregory—British Queen; 5, Mr. J. Openshaw—Queen Victoria; 6, Mr. Unsworth—Virgin Queen. *Lilac*, 1, Mr. J. Openshaw—Lady Middleton; 2, Mr. Boardman—Countess of Pembroke; 3, do.—Bree's Rosa; 4, Mr. Gregory—Queen of Beauties; 5, C. J. Darbishire, Esq.—Brown's Beauty; 6, Mr. Gregory—Lilac Perfection. *Scarlet*, 1, Mr. J. Openshaw—Bloomsbury; 2, do.—Lord Sandon; 3, C. J. Darbishire, Esq.,—Windsor Rival; 4, do.—Tournament; 5, Mr. Boardman—Angelic; 6, Mr. Unsworth—Fireball. *Orange or Buff*, 1, Mr. Gregory—Grace Darling; 2, Mr. Openshaw—Duchess of Richmond; 3, C. J. Darbishire, Esq.,—Pamplin's Bloomsbury; 4, Mr. Selby—Striped Perfection; 5, C. J. Darbishire, Esq.—Nicholas Nickleby; 6, Mr. Selby—Grande Baudine. *Globe*, 1, Mr. Selby—Crimson; 2, Mr. Halliwell—Rose.—*Bolton Chronicle.*

Dumfries Horticultural Society, Sept. 8.—At this Exhibition the Prizes were awarded as follows:—PEACHES, *from Wall*, 1, Mr. Johnston; 2, Mr. J. Wells. *From House*, Mr. G. Craig. GRAPES, *heaviest*, 1, Mr. G. Craig; 2, Mr. O'Loughlin. *Black*, 1, Mr. G. Craig; 2, Mr. O'Loughlin, *Red*, Mr. G. Craig. *White*, Mr. G. Craig. *Without Fire-heat*, Mr. R. Owen. PLUMS, *Greengages*, 1, Mr. Johnston; 2, Mr. G. Craig. *Four sorts*, Mr. G. Craig. PEARS, 1, Mr. F. Colquhoun; 2, Mr. Learmont. *Four kinds from Wall*, 1, Mr. Learmont; 2, Mr. Johnston. *From Standards*, Mr. Learmont. APPLES, *from Standards*, 1, Mr. Learmont; 2, Mr. Johnston; 3, Mr. Johnston. *Seedling*, Mr. Learmont. *Dessert*, 1, Mr. Colquhoun; 2, Mr. Colquhoun. DAHLIAS, *self-coloured*, 1, Mr. Fergusson; 2, Mr. O'Loughlin. *Variegated*, 1, Mr. O'Loughlin; 2, Mr. O'Loughlin. *Seedling*, Mr. Johnston. DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS, 1, Mr. Fergusson; 2, Mr. J. Moffat. FUCHSIAS, Mr. O'Loughlin. HERBACEOUS FLOWERS, Mr. O'Loughlin. BOUQUET, 1, Mr. O'Loughlin; 2, Mr. F. Colquhoun. BOUQUET OF HERBACEOUS FLOWERS, Mr. Fergusson. CAULIFLOWER, Provost Fraser. PEAS, Mr. Learmont. CARROTS, Mr. Learmont. CELERY, *Red*, Mr. Moffat. *White*, Provost Fraser. BEET, Provost Fraser. ONIONS, *extra*, Mr. Thorpe.

Eccleston Floral and Horticultural Society, Sept. 15.—This meeting was held in the village school, when prizes were awarded to the following exhibitors:—DAHLIAS.—*Best pan of* 12, Mr. H. Foy, for Maid of Bath, Phenomenon, Queen, Pickwick, Rouge et Noire, Essex Rival, Conservative, Argo, Windsor Rival, Don John, Lewisham Rival, and Suffolk Hero. *Best pan of* 10, Mr. T. Banister, for Maid of Bath, Queen, Charles the Twelfth, Don John, Suffolk Hero, Maria, Pickwick, Windsor Rival, Unique, and Hope. *Best pan of* 6, Mr. J. Wiggans, for Pickwick, Lewisham Rival, Duke of Cornwall, Homer, Bloomsbury, Essex Rival. *Best six, Maiden Growers*, Mr. H. Plumb. *Best Dahlia of any colour*, Mr. H. Foy, Essex Rival. *Maroon*: 1, Mr. H. Foy, Essex Rival; 2, Mr. H. Foy, Stanford's Contender; 3, Mr. R. Norris, Suffolk Hero; 4, Mr. T. Banister, Lord Dudley Stuart; 5, Mr. R. Scott, gr. to the Rev. W. Yates, Egyptian Prince. *Purple and Puce*: 1, Mr. H. Foy, Pickwick; 2, Mr. H. Foy, Constancy; 3, Mr. R. Sephton, Climax; 4, Mr. J. Wiggans, Bishop of Winchester; 5, Mr. J. Wiggans, De Vere. *Shaded and Striped*: 1, Mr. T. Banister, Rouge et Noire; 2, Mr. H. Foy, Nottingham Hero; 3, Mr. R. Scott, Grande Baudine; 4, Mr. T. Banister, Mrs. Newby; 5, Mr. H. Foy, Rosetta. *Tipped and Edged*: 1, Mr. H. Foy, Phenomenon; 2, Mr. R. Norris, Beauty of the Plain; 3, Mr. H. Plumb, Maid of Bath; 4, Mr. R. Norris, Lady Bathurst; 5, Mr. T. Banister, Glory of Plymouth. *Crimson and Rose*: 1, Mr. H. Foy, King of the Roses; 2, Mr. J. Heys, President of the West; 3, Mr. W. Wright, Springfield Rival; 4, Mr. R. Norris, Maria; 5, Mr. H. Moon, Rienzi. *Orange and Buff*: 1, Mr. R. Norris, Nicholas Nickleby; 2, Mr. H. Foy, Duchess of Richmond; 3, Mr. R. Norris, Grenadier; 4, Mr. H. Foy, Grace Darling; 5, Mr. T. Banister, Monarch. *Yellow and Sulphur*: 1, Mr. J. Wiggans, Cox's Defiance; 2, Mr. H. Foy, Argo; 3, Mr. H. Foy, Don John; 4, Mr. T. Banister, Unique; 5, Mr. R. Sephton, Mary. *Lilac and Light Rose*: 1, Mr. H. Foy, Bedford Rival; 2, Mr. H. Foy, Queen; 3, Mr. H. Foy, Conservative; 4, Mr. H. Foy, Countess of Pembroke; 5, Mr. J. Heys, Madonna. *Scarlet and Red*: 1, Mr. H. Foy, Windsor Rival; 2, Mr. H. Foy, Bloomsbury; 3, Mr. H. Foy, Hylas; 4, Mr. R. Scott, Scarlet Defiance; 5, Mr. R. Scott, Scarlet Eclipse. *White and Blush*: 1, Mr. R. Norris, Eva; 2, Mr. J. Heys, Lewisham Rival; 3, Mr. J. Wiggans, Marchioness of Lansdowne; 4, Mr. H. Plumb, Green's Wonder; 5, Mr. Norris, Blandina. PANSIES, 16 *Varieties*, Mr. J. Wiggans. 12 *Varieties*, Mr. Wiggans. 8 *Varieties*, Mr. R. Scott. PELARGONIUMS: 1 and 2, Mr. W. Chamberlain, gr. to C. Scarisbrick, Esq.; 3, Mr. R. Norris; 4, Mr. W. Chamberlain. GREENHOUSE PLANTS: 1, Mr. R. Scott, Fuchsia corymbiflora; 2, Mr. R. Scott, Fúchsia élegans; 3, Mr. R. Scott; 4, Mr. R. Scott, Fúchsia Standíshii; 5, Mr. R. Scott, Cockscombs. HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS: 1, Mr. J. Wiggans; 2, Mr. R. Scott, Sálvia patens; 3, Mr. R. Norris, Lobélia fulgens; 4, Mr. R. Norris; 5, Mr. R. Scott. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—GRAPES: *Black Hamburgh*, Mr. S. Ormerod, gr. to J. Nowell, Esq. *White*, Mr. W. Chamberlain. MELON: Mr. R. Scott. PEARS: 1, Mr. J. Wiggans; 2, Rev. S. Master. *Heaviest single Pear*, Rev. S. Master. PLUMS: *Coe's Golden Drop*, 1, Miss Withington; 2, Mr. R. Scott. DISH OF APPLES: *Paradise Pippin*, 1, Mr. W. Highfield; 2, Mr. S. Ormerod. *Baking*, 1, Rev. T. Marshall; 2, Mr. W. Chamberlain. *Heaviest single Apple*, Livesey's Imperial, Mr. R. Spibye. ONIONS: 1 and 2, Mr. T. Waddecar. *Heaviest single Onion*, Mr. J. Wiggans. *Best sample of Rope Onions, six feet long*, Mr. T. Waddecar. CUCUMBERS: 1 and 2, Mr. R. Scott. LETTUCE: Mr. J. Wiggans. PEAS: Mr. W. Chamberlain. CELERY: 1, Mr. J. Wiggans; 2, Mr. W. Chamberlain. SWEDISH TURNIP: 1, Mr. S. Part; 2, Mr. J. Wiggans. *Yellow*, 1 and 2, Mr. J. Wiggans. *White*, 1 and 2, Mr. S. Ormerod. CARROT: 1 and 2, Mr. W. Chamberlain. *White*, 1, Mr. T. Draper; 2, Mr. J. Wiggans. MANGEL WURZEL: 1, Mr. T. Draper; 2, Mr. J. Wiggans. CABBAGE: 1 and 2, Mr. S. Ormerod. *Scotch Cabbage*, 1, Mr. R. Scott; 2, Mr. W. Chamberlain. *Savoy*, 1, Mr. W. Chamberlain; 2, Mr. J. Wiggans. CURLED BROCCOLI: 1, Mr. W. Wright; 2, Mr. W. Chamberlain. KIDNEY POTATOES: 1, Mr. J. Wiggans; 2, Mr. J. Wiggans. *Round*, 1, Mr. T. Nelson; 2, Mr. J. Wiggans. PEACHES: Mr. S. Ormerod.—*Preston Chronicle.*

Everton and Kirkdale Floral and Horticultural Society, Sept. 27.—The last meeting for the present year took place in the Marquee at the back of Mr. New's Hotel, Kirkdale. The following is a List of the successful competitors:—DAHLIAS:—*Best Pan of* 12 *blooms*, 1, Mr. S. Knight, for Keynes' Constancy, Maid of Bath, Catleugh's Tournament, Bree's Rosa, Lady Harland, Rouge et Noire, Prince of Wales, Sir J. Astley, President of the West, Phenomenon, Conservative, and Princess Royal; 2, Mr. S. Knight, for Robespierre, Catleugh's Tournament, Lady Cowper, Sparry's Admirable, Amato, Lewisham Rival, President of the West, Indispensable, Hedley's Phœnix, Maria, Princess Royal, and Widnall's Eclipse. *Best Pan of* 9 *blooms*, 1, Mr. S. Knight, for Phenomenon, Grace Darling, Catleugh's Tournament, Conservative, Yellow Defiance, Rienzi, Princess Royal, Maria, and Beauty of the Plain; 2, Mr. S. Knight, for Upway Rival, Maid of Bath, Catleugh's Tournament, Lady Middleton, President of the West, Pickwick, Grande Baudine, Argo, and Fanny Keynes. *Best Pan of* 6 *blooms*, 1, Mr. S. Knight, for Pickwick, Maria, Prince of Wales, Rouge et Noire, Euclid, and Exquisite; 2, Mr. S. Knight, for Lee's Bloomsbury, Virgin Queen, Highgate Rival, Duchess of Richmond, Bishop of Salisbury, and Lady Cowper. NURSERYMEN'S PRIZES:—*Best* 36 *blooms*, 1, Mr. W. Lodge, for Garrick, Grande Baudine, Lady Stanley, Twyford Perfection, Pickwick, Duke of Cornwall, President of the West, Prince of Wales, Lady Cowper, Defender, Bedford Surprise, Mary Jane, Andrew Hofer, Princess Royal, Constancy, Westbury Rival, Catleugh's Eclipse, Maria, Burnham Hero, Maid of Bath, Catleugh's Tournament, Lady Harland, Lee's Bloomsbury, Lewisham Rival, Candidate, Duchess of Richmond, Beauty of the Plain, Euclid, Scarlet Defiance, Phenomenon, Grace Darling, Madame Mortier, Suffolk Hero, Henrietta, Robespierre, and Optima; 2, Mr. T. Davies, for Regina, Queen of Beauties, Attila, Duke of Richmond, Euclid, Rose Unique, Lewisham Rival, Rouge et Noire, Triumph, Marchioness of Lansdowne, Seedling, Virgin Queen, Bedford Surprise, Buff (unknown), Miracle, Constancy, Winterton Rival, Prince Albert, Hon. Miss Scott, Lady Glentworth, Rienzi, Maid of Bath, Mary Jane, Lee's Bloomsbury, Penelope, Pickwick, Henrietta, Fanny Keynes, King of Roses, Emperor of China, Tournament, Lady Cowper, President of the West, Burnham Hero, Highgate Rival, and Curate. MAIDEN GROWERS, 6 *blooms*, 1 and 2, Mr. D. Griffiths. *Seedling Dahlia, raised in* 1842, Mr. D. Murray. DEVICES OF DAHLIA BLOOMS, 1, Mr. W. M'Gregor; 2, Mr. W. Skirving. BASKETS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES, 1, R. Leyland, Esq.; 2, W. J. Gandy, Esq. PANSIES, 1, T. O'Grady, Esq.; 2, Mr. W. Thompson, H.M.C.; 3, Mr. D. Griffiths; 4, Mr. W. Thompson. BASKET OF CUT FLOWERS, 1, T. Rawson, Esq.; 2, W. Garstang, Esq. PINE, R. Leyland, Esq. MELONS, 1, W. P. Freme, Esq.; 2, R. Leyland, Esq. PEACHES, 1 and 2, W. Rotheram, Esq. NECTARINES, W. P. Freme, Esq. GRAPES, *Black*, 1, R. Leyland, Esq.; 2 and 3, J. G. Carter, Esq. *White*, J. G. Carter, Esq. APPLES, 1 and 2, W. Rotheram, Esq. PEARS, 1, W. P. Freme, Esq.; 2, R. Jones, Esq. CELERY, 1, R. Jones, Esq.; 2, W. P. Freme, Esq. CAULIFLOWERS, W. J. Gandy, Esq. LETTUCE, W. P. Freme, Esq. FRENCH BEANS, W. P. Freme, Esq. CUCUMBERS, 1, J. G. Carter, Esq.; 2, W. Rotheram, Esq. CABBAGES, 1, Mr. J. Lunt; 2, W. J. Gandy, Esq. RED CABBAGES, T. Rawson, Esq. CARROTS, W. J. Gandy, Esq. TURNIPS, T. Rawson, Esq. SEEDLING PANSY, 1, Mr. W. New; 2, T. O'Grady, Esq. EXTRA PRIZES:—*Onions*, W. J. Gandy, Esq. *Savoys*, Mr. J. Lunt. *Apples*, 1, T. Rawson, Esq.; 2, R. Leyland, Esq. *Plums*, W. P. Freme, Esq. *Figs*, R. Jones, Esq. *Strawberries*, Mr. T. Matthews. *Seedling Dahlias*, 1 and 2, T. Rotheram, Esq.

Glasgow Horticultural Society, Sept. 21.—The autumn exhibition of fruits and flowers took place in the Assembly Rooms, where the attendance, exclusive of practical and amateur gardeners, was large and respectable. The prizes were awarded as under:—TRAINED PLANTS—A prize of second value to Mr. C. Ross, gr., Woodlands, for Maurándya Barclayana, Rhodochiton volúbile, Verbena teucrioides grandiflora. TENDER ANNUALS—1, Mr. G. Weston, gr. to Jas. Dunlop, Esq.; 2, Mr. C. Ross. PENTSTEMONS—1, Mr. J. M'Alpine; 2, Mr. W. M'Diarmid, gr. to J. Hunter, Esq. ANTIRRHINUMS—1, Mr. W. M'Diarmid; 2, Mr. J. Sinclair, gr. to Jas. Finlay, Esq. DAHLIAS, 24—1, Mr. J. Sinclair, with Lee's Bloomsbury, Cox's Defiance, Lady Middleton, Metella, Maid of Bath, Pickwick, President of the West, Phenomenon, Marquess of Lorn, Argo, Princess Royal, Highgate Rival, Grande Baudine, Conservative, Royal Standard, Eva, Bishop of Winchester, Beauty of the Plain, Maria, Lewisham Rival, Countess of Pembroke, Burnham Hero, Duchess of Richmond, Optima; 2, Mr. W. Paton, gr. to W. Gilmour, Esq.; 3, Mr. Alex. Smith, gr. to W. Forbes, Esq., with Emperor of China, M'Kenzie's Perfection, Chef-d'œuvre, Rienzi, President of the West, Metella, Regina, Suffolk Hero, Fair Maid of Clifton, Uxbridge Magnet, Wallace, Grace Darling, Lord Dudley Stuart, Charles XII., Conservative, Marquess of Lothian, Phenomenon, Rouge et Noire, Pickwick, Lee's Bloomsbury, Springfield Rival, Scarlet Eclipse, Hope, Indispensable. *Twelve varieties*—1, Mr. J. Murray, gr. to —— Cunningham, Esq., with President of the West, Argo, Pickwick, Phenomenon, Climax, Maid of Bath, Metella, Rienzi, Grande Baudine, Lady Middleton, Wheeler's Maria, Advancer; 2, Mr. J. Sinclair; 3, Mr. F. Small, gr. to H. Dunlop, Esq., with Maid of Bath, Hope, President of the West, Climax, Phenomenon, Lewisham Rival, Metella, Pickwick, Optima, Grace Darling, Conservative, Beauty of the Plain. BOUQUET—1, Mr. J. Tait, gr. to W. Couper, Esq.; 2, Mr. C. Ross. MELON—1, Mr. J. Monteith, gr. to A. Graham, Esq.; 2, Mr. Alex. Smith. GRAPES—1, Mr. Alex. Smith, with White Muscat, Black Hamburgh, and Black Lombardy; 2, Mr. F. Small, with White Lombardy and Black Hamburgh; 3, Mr. R. Guthrie, gr. to Sir A. Campbell, Bart., with Black Hamburgh, White Nice, and White Raisin. PEACHES—1, Mr. J. Cruikshanks, gr. to J. C. Colquhoun, Esq.; 2, Mr. J. Bulloch. NECTARINES—A prize of 2d value to Mr. J. Cruikshanks. PLUMS—1, Mr. W. Futt, gr. to P. Montgomerie, Esq.; 2, Mr. Alex. M'Millan, gr. to J. G. Gilbert, Esq. PEARS—1, Mr. J. Smith, gr. to the Marquess of Bute; 2, Mr. Alex. Smith. APPLES—1, Mr. Alex. Smith; 2, Mr. J. Smith. BASKET OF HARDY FRUIT—1, Mr. J. Smith. VEGETABLES—1, Mr. P. Sinclair, gr. to W. Lockhart, Esq., M.P.; 2, Mr. J. Borthwick, gr. to Arch. Bogle, Esq.; 3, Mr. Wm. Bryson, gr. to J. Ewing, Esq. FIRST PRIZES GIVEN BY J. LEADBEITER, ESQ.—*For the best Collection of Hardy Fruits*, to Mr. W. Futt; 2d, by the Society, to Mr. J. Smith. *For the twelve best varieties of Vegetables*, to Mr. J. Telfer, gr. to G. Hutchison, Esq; 2d, by the Society, to Mr. J. Borthwick. *For the neatest-arranged Basket of Annuals*, to Mr. W. M'Diarmid; 2d, by the Society, to Mr. J. Bulloch. EXTRA.—*Cut Flowers*, to Mr. Wm. M'Diarmid. *Specimen Plant in Tub*, to Mr. J. Cruikshanks. *Specimen Plant in Pot*, to Mr. J. Middleton, gr. to Arch. Campbell, Esq. *For the best Model of a Cottage*, to Mr. G. Weston and Mr. W. Paton, equal. *Artificial Devices by Cottagers*—1, W. Ferguson; 2, R. Young. Numerous Cottagers' Prizes were also distributed.—*Glasgow Constitutional.*

Hampshire Horticultural Society, Sept. 15.—This meeting was held at the Royal Victoria Archery Rooms, where the various Prizes were thus awarded:—FLOWERS:—ORCHIDACEOUS PLANT (Oncídium flexuosum), Mr. Fleming. STOVE PLANT (Vinca róseo-alba), H. Holloway, Esq. COLLECTION OF DITTO, J. Fleming, Esq. GREENHOUSE PLANT (Achimenes longiflora), Rev. F. Beadon. COLLECTION OF DITTO, Rev. F. Beadon. DAHLIAS, *best* 30, *silver cup*, Mr. Ross. *Best* 24, H. Holloway, Esq. *Best* 12, Mr. Ross. PERENNIAL HERBACEOUS PLANTS, Rev. the Warden. HARDY ANNUALS, Rev. the Warden. HEARTSEASE, W. J. Campion, Esq. COLLECTION OF DITTO, W. J. Campion, Esq. CLIMBERS, Rev. Mr. Rashleigh. COLLECTION OF SALPIGLOSSIS, Rev. the Warden. ZINNIAS, Rev. the Warden. FRENCH MARIGOLDS, J. White, Esq. CHINA ASTERS, J. White, Esq. GERMAN ASTERS, J. White, Esq. FUCHSIAS, H. Holloway, Esq. ERICAS, Rev. Mr. Rashleigh. COCKSCOMBS, H. Holloway, Esq. COLLECTION OF CUT FLOWERS, Rev. F. Beadon. SEEDLING DAHLIA, Mr. Oakley. COLLECTION OF PHLOXES, Rev. the Warden. COLLECTION OF PLANTS, Rev. Mr. Rashleigh. FRUITS:—PINE-APPLE, 1, H. Holloway, Esq.; 2, Mr. Stride. GRAPES, *Black*, J. Fleming, Esq. *White*, J. Fleming, Esq. *Out of doors*, S. Smith, Esq. MELON, *Green Flesh*, Rev. Mr. Henville. *Scarlet Flesh*, H. Holloway Esq. PEACHES, 1, H. Holloway, Esq.; 2, Miss Fitzhugh. NECTARINES, 1, H. Holloway, Esq.; 2, Rev. F. Beadon. PLUMS, 1, Mr. Stride; 2, H. Holloway, Esq. STRAWBERRIES, *Red Alpine*, W. J. Campion, Esq. *White*, W. J. Campion, Esq. GREENGAGE PLUMS, Lady Hewit. FIGS, Miss Fitzhugh. VEGETABLES.—FRENCH BEANS, H. Holloway, Esq. PEAS, Rev. the Warden. LETTUCE, D. De Jersey. CELERY, W. J. Campion, Esq. BROAD BEANS, H. Holloway, Esq. ONIONS, H. Holloway, Esq. Numerous Cottagers' Prizes were also awarded.

Harleston Horticultural Society, Sept. 20.—At the last Exhibition for this season, the Dahlias were the principal attraction. The prizes were awarded as follows:—*Best out-door Grapes*, *Figs*, and *Second Peaches*, Rev. J. W. S. Donnison. *Best hothouse Grapes*, *Plums*, and *Second Kitchen Apples*, Mr. Francis. *Best Onions*, *Cockscombs*, *German Asters*, *Second hothouse Grapes* and *Cut Flowers*, Rev. W. Leigh. *Best Peaches*, *Kitchen Apples*, *Pears*, *Second Plums* and *Celery*, R. Priest, Esq. *Second out-door Grapes*, Mr. Edwards. *Best and Second Dessert Apples*, G. Carthew, Esq. *Best Collection of Zinnias* and *Cut Flowers*, J. Jeffes, Esq. *Second Pears* and *Onions*, Mr. Ward. *Best Celery*, Mr. Hill. DAHLIAS:—*Best* 18 *Blooms* and *Seedlings*, Mr. Thurtell; *2nd best* 18 *Blooms*, *best* 12, *best* 6, and *best* 3 *Single Blooms*, J. Jeffes, Esq.; *2nd best* 12 and 6 *Blooms*—*2nd best Single Purple Bloom*, *best Design of Dahlias*, Mr. Adams; 3rd, for 12 and 6 *Blooms*—3rd, for *Single Scarlet*, Mr. Colls; 4th, for 6 *Blooms*—2nd, for *Design of Dahlias*, Rev. W. P. Spencer. The Tea Service, for gaining the greatest number of Cottagers' Prizes during the season, was won by G. Titlow.

Hexham Floral and Horticultural Society, Sept 13*th and* 14*th.*—At the Third Annual Exhibition of this Society, the display of Fruits, Flowers, and Vegetables far surpassed in variety and quantity those of previous years. There were no fewer than 519 articles set up for competition, independent of a variety of Exotics, Fruits, &c., for garniture. The following are the awards:—PREMIER PRIZES: GENTLEMEN'S GARDENERS:—DAHLIAS, 24 *blooms*, 1, Mr. H. Dewar, gr. to W. Cuthbert, Esq., with Cox's Defiance, Dewar's Pioneer, Marquess of Lothian, Maid of Bath, Bloomsbury, Conservative, Scarlet Defiance, Indispensable, Grace Darling, Pickwick, Dewar's Imogene, Grande Baudine, Lewisham Rival, President of the West, Springfield Rival, Metella, Egyptian King, Phenomenon, Maria, Burnham Hero, Princess Royal, Beauty of the Plain, Rouge et Noire, Climax; 2, Mr. N. W. Forster, gr. to Wm. Donkin, Esq. To AMATEURS AND MARKET GARDENERS, *best* 12—1, Mr. H. Marshall, Durham, with Princess Royal, Rouge et Noire, Indispensable, Mrs. Birkley, Cox's Defiance, Burnham Hero, Catleugh's Eclipse, Miss Chester, Pickwick, Fanny Keynes, Phenomenon, Uxbridge Magnet; 2, Mr. T. Temperley. SOCIETY'S PRIZES: NURSERYMEN:—*Best* 36—1, Mr. H. Newton, Newcastle, with Rouge et Noire, Argo, Grace Darling, Bishop of Winchester, Marquess of Lothian, Uxbridge Magnet, Pickwick, Bridesmaid, Andrew Hofer, Metella, Bloomsbury, Fanny Keynes, Essex Rival, Sparry's Admirable, Penelope, Eclipse, Maria, Lady Cooper, Beauty of the Plain, Conservative, Union Tournament, Upway Rival, Burnham Hero, Egyptian King, Marchioness of Lansdowne, Grande Baudine, Miss Johnson, Rival Sussex, Lewisham Rival, President of the West, Maid of Bath, Cox's Defiance, Indispensable, Springfield Rival; 2, Messrs. Little & Ballantine, Carlisle. *Best* 24—1, Mr J. Robson, Hexham, with Grande Baudine, Bloomsbury, Maria, Catleugh's Eclipse, Tournament, Rival Sussex, Indispensable, Eclipse, Rouge et Noire, Exquisite, Argo, Essex Rival, Phenomenon, Haidee, Highgate Rival, Maid of Bath, Iver Champion, Mrs. Barclay, Bloomsbury, Hero of Wakefield, Princess Royal, Burnham Hero, Metella, Andrew Hofer. 2, Mr. J. Scott. NURSERYMEN AND GENTLEMEN'S GARDENERS:—*Best White*, 1, Mr. J. Cook, gr. to — Collingwood, Esq.; 2, Mr. T. Aitchison, gr. to T. W. Beaumont, Esq., Bywell. *Purple*, Mr. T. Pratt. *Yellow*, 1, Mr. R. Hindmarsh, gr., Stagshaw Close House; 2, Mr. N. W. Forster, Cox's Defiance. *Tipped*, 1, Mr. H. Dewar, Phenomenon; 2, Mr. J. Watson, Bridesmaid. *Scarlet*, 1, Mr. J. Cook; 2, Mr. N. Forster, Lee's Bloomsbury. *Lilac*, 1, Mr. H. Dewar, Imogene; 2, Mr. J. Deans. *Rose*, 1, Mr. H. Dewar, Maria; 2, Mr. J. Watson, Sparry's Admirable. *Dark*, Mr. J. Watson. GENTLEMEN'S GARDENERS:—*Best* 18,—1, Mr. H. Dewar, with Pickwick, Marquess of Lothian, Cox's Defiance, Maid of Bath, Bloomsbury, Springfield Rival, Beauty of the Plain, President of the West, Maria, Grande Baudine, Grace Darling, Phenomenon, Metella, Lewisham Rival, Nicholas Nickleby, Egyptian King, Rouge et Noire, Bloomsbury; 2, Mr. N. W. Forster; 3, Mr. J. Deans. *Best* 12—1, Mr. J. Watson, with Bridesmaid, Springfield Rival, Phenomenon, Rouge et Noire, Lewisham Rival, Admirable, Maid of Bath, Magnet, Penelope, Pickwick, Conqueror of the World, Burnham Hero; 2, Mr. H. Dewar; 3, Mr. J. Cook. *Best* 6—1, Mr. J. Hall, with Burnham Hero, Phenomenon, Beauty of the Plain, Cox's Defiance, Maid of Bath, Admirable; 2, Mr. H. Dewar; 3, Mr. J. Cook. Basket of Cut Flowers, 1, Mr. T. Charlton; 2, Mr. T. Watson, gr. to Jas. Kirsopp, Esq. Best 3 Exotic Plants, 1, Mr. T. Jobling, gr., Stelling Hall, with Crássula falcata, Amaryllis Belladonna, Achimenes longiflora; 2, Mr. Wm. Charlton. Single Specimen, 1, Mr. A. Gaskin, gr., Brunton, with Gesnéria splendens; 2, Mr. H. Dewar. German Asters, 1, Mr. H. Dewar; 2, Mr. Thos. Aitchison. French and African Marigolds, 1, Mr. T. Charlton; 2, Mr. W. Charlton. Hollyhocks, Mr. H. Dewar. Pansies, 1, Mr. J. Crossling; 2, Mr. O. Wells. Balsam, 1, Mr. W. Charlton; 2, Mr. H. Dewar. Cockscomb, Mr. H. Dewar. Tender Annuals, 1, Mr. J. Deans; 2, Mr. H. Dewar. Fruits—Best Collection, 1, Mr. J. Reid; 2, Mr. J. Stephenson. Hardy Fruit, 1, Mr. T. Watson; 2, Mr. J. Cook. Pine, 1, Mr. H. Dewar; 2, Mr. W. Kelly. Grapes, 1, Mr. Wallace; 2, Mr. H. Dewar. *Bunch of Black*, 1, Mr. T. Wallace; 2, Mr. H. Dewar. *White*, 1, Mr. N. W. Forster; 2, Mr. T. Wallace. Melon, 1, Mr. W. M'Dougal; 2, Mr. J. Cooke. Peaches, 1, Mr. H. Dewar; 2, Mr. Wm. Charlton. Nectarines, 1, Mr. J. Guy; 2, Mr. H. Dewar. Apricots, 1, Mr. J. Hall; 2, Mr. T. Wallace. Plums, 1, Mr. T. Watson; 2. Mr. H. Dewar. Jargonelle Pears, 1, Mr. J. Watson; 2, Mr. A. Gaskin. Apples, *Dessert*, 1, Mr. T. Aitchison; 2, Mr. T. Watson. *Kitchen*, 1, Mr. T. Watson; 2, Mr. W. M'Dougal. Gooseberries, Mr. H. Dewar. Currants, *Red*, Mr. T. Aitchison. *White*, do. Celery, 1, Mr. H. Dewar; 2, Mr. T. Aitchison. Red Beet, 1, Mr. H. Dewar; 2, Mr. J. Watson. Onions, 1, Mr. T. Aitchison; 2, Mr. J. Cooke. Salad, 1, Mr. W. Charlton; 2, Mr. H. Dewar. Open to All:—Seedling Dahlias of 1841, 3 *Blooms*. First Class Prizes without limit, 1, Mr. N. W. Forster, for Claudine and Fanny Waugh; 2, Mr. H. Dewar, for Imogene; 3, Mr. J. Cooke, for Miss Collingwood; 4, Messrs. Little and Ballantine, for a Yellow. Best Device, 1, Mr. J. Modderill; 2, Mr. R. Ricalton; 3, Mr. N. W. Forster. Wild Flowers, Mr. Wm. M'Dougal. Honey in Comb, 1, Mr. Wm. Hedley; 2, Mr. J. Robson, Sen. Amateurs:—Dahlias, *best* 9, 1, Mr. T. Temperley, with Maid of Bath, Andrew Hofer, Bridesmaid, Metella, Cox's Defiance, Bishop of Winchester, Beauty of the Plain, President of the West, Lewisham Rival; 2, Mr. J. Scott; 3, Mr. H. Marshall. *Best* 6—1, Mr. H. Marshall, with Essex Rival, Rouge et Noire, Phenomenon, Maid of Bath, Widnall's Eclipse, Pickwick; 2, Mr. W. Walton; 3, Mr. T. Temperley. *Best* 3—1, Mr. H. Marshall, with Pickwick, Unique, Burnham Hero; 2, Mr. W. Walton; 3, Mr. T. Dickenson. *Best White*, 1, Mr. H. Marshall, Lewisham Rival; 2, Mr. T. Temperley, do. *Purple*, 1, Mr. H. Marshall, Indispensable; 2, Mr. P. Caldcleugh, Uxbridge Magnet. *Yellow*, 1, Mr. H. Marshall, Cox's Defiance; 2, Mr. T. Temperley, do. *Tipped*, 1, Mr. H. Marshall, Princess Royal; 2, Mr. P. Caldcleugh, Jones' Frances. *Scarlet*, 1, Mr. T. Temperley, Lee's Bloomsbury; 2, Mr. P. Caldcleugh, do. *Lilac*, 1, Mr. T. Temperley, Lady Middleton; 2, Mr. H. Marshall, Lady Harland. *Rose*, Mr. P. Caldcleugh, Waile's Attila. *Dark*, Mr. H. Marshall, Rouge et Noire. *Orange*, Mr. H. Marshall, Pamplin's Bloomsbury. Basket of Cut Flowers, 1, Mr. W. Walker; 2, Mr. J. Robinson; 3, Mr. J. Cholecroft. Exotic Plant, 1, Mr. W. Watson; 2, Mr. J. Cholecroft. German Asters, Mr. W. Watson. French and African Marigolds, 1, Mr. W. Watson; 2, Mr. T. Pratt. Russian Stocks, Mr. W. Watson. Pansies, Mr. P. Caldcleugh. Carnations, 1, Mr. I. Scott; 2, Mr. J. M'Pherson. Picotees, Mr. I. Scott. Fruits: Collection, 1, Mr. J. Stainthorpe; 2, Mr. J. Cholecroft. Jargonelle Pears, 1, Mr. T. R. Nixon; 2, Rev. J. Boyd. Apples, 1, Mr. T. R. Nixon; 2, Mrs. Bell. Gooseberries, Mr. I. Scott. Red Currants, Mr. T. R. Nixon. Carrots, 1, Mr. A. Portous; 2, Mr. W. Alexander. Onions, 1, Mr. T. Temperley; 2, Mr. R. Robson. Cauliflowers, Mr. J. Dodd. Kidney Potatoes, 1, Mr. T. Shotton; 2, Mr. J. Chatto. *Round*, 1, Mr. J. Chatto; 2, Mr. N. Rewcastle. Peas, 1, Mr. T. Temperley; 2, Mr. A. Portous. *Cabbages*, 1, Mr. T. Cowing; 2, Mr. E. Welford. *Celery*, Mr. W. Watson. Beet, Mr. W. Alexander. Salad, Mr. W. Watson. Market Gardeners:—Basket of Cut Flowers, 1, Mr. J. Carr; 2, Mr. J. Robson; 3, Mr. J. Robson. Dahlias, *best* 9—1, Mr. J. Robson; 2, Mr J. Robson, Jun. *Best* 6—1, Mr. J. Robson; 2, Mr. J. Robson, Jun. Fruits: Apples, 1, Mr. G. Portous; 2, Mr. J. Portous. Pears, 1, Mr. W. Shield; 2, Mr. T. Hunter. Onions, 1, Mr. J. Robson; 2, Mr. W. Stainthorpe. Carrots, 1, Mr. E. Shield; 2, Mr. R. Hedley. Peas, 1, Mr. W. Shield; 2, Mr. J. Robson, Jun. Long Potatoes, 1, Mr. J. Robson; 2, Mr. T. Coulson. *Round*, 1, Mr. T. Coulson; 2, Mr. J. Renwick. Celery, Mr. W. Maudlin. Beet, 1, Mr. T. Coulson; 2, Mr. R. Hedley. Lettuce, 1, Mr. J. Robson, Jun.; 2, Mr. J. Carr. Cauliflowers, 1, Mr. T. Coulson; 2, Mr. W. Maudlin. Prizes given by J. Kirsopp, Esq., to Cottagers and Amateurs not holding more than two chains of land:—Collection of Vegetables, 1, (*a wheelbarrow*) Mr. T. Temperley; 2, (*a spade*) Mr. W. Watson. In addition to the foregoing, the following were thought worthy of reward:—Peaches, Mr. G. Portous. Apples and Pears, Miss Barrow. Device, Mr. J. Coulson. Ditto, Mr. W. Watson. Ditto, Mr. T. Temperley. With *a Musa Cavendishii*, in fruit, from W. Cuthbert, Esq. *A Fountain*, by Mr. W. Walker. *Greenhouse Plants*, from Mr. R. Charlton. *A Specimen of the Major Potato*, from J. Kirsopp, Esq. *The Napoleon Willow* and some *Fuchsias*, from Mr. J. Scott. Numerous Cottagers' Prizes were also distributed.

Inverness and Northern Horticultural Society, Sept. 16.—This exhibition took place in the Academy Hall, where the following Prizes were awarded:—Dahlias, *best* 12—1, Mr. A. Fraser, gr. to J. Thomson, Esq., for Beauty of the North, Mrs. Neeld, Exquisite, President of the West, Ward's Mary, Andrew Hofer, Metella, Kentish Glory, Lord Dudley Stuart, Danecroft Rival, Climax (Wildman's), and Hero of Seven Oaks; 2, Mr. A. Macdonald, gr., Kirkhill Manse, for Grace Darling, Ruby, Pickwick, Nicholas Nickleby, Danecroft Rival, Rienzi, Scarlet Defiance, Conductor, Miss Johnston, Rival Sussex, Duchess of Devonshire, and Lilac Perfection. *Best Seedling*, Mr. Stephen, gr., Ness Castle. Carnations, *best* 9—1, Mr. A. Macdonald; 2, Mr. J. Lawrence. Marygolds, 1, Mr. Westwood, gr.; 2, Mr. Maccallum. Stocks, 1, Mr. Dallas; 2, Mr. W. Mackenzie. China Asters, 1, Mr. Stephen; 2, Mr. W. Mackenzie. Hardy Annuals, 1, Mr. J. Lawrence; 2, Mr. Westwood. Balsams, 1, Mr. Dallas; 2, Mr. J. Ross. Fuchsias, 1, Mr. J. Ross, for F. fulgens, Standishii, globosa, and Youelli; 2, Mr. G. Taylor, for F. insignis, Youelli, racemiflora, and longiflora. Cockscombs, 1, Mr. Bain, gr., Beaufort Castle; 2, Mr. Stephen. Lobelias, *in pots*, Mr. G. Taylor. Phloxes, 1, Mr. Westwood; 2, Mr. Lawrence. Hollyhocks, 1, Mr. G. Munro, gr. to A. Mactavish, Esq.; 2, Mr. T. Fraser. Sálvias, 1, Mr. A Fraser, gr. to Mr. Thomson, for S. formosa, chamædrifólia, Grahami, and fulgens; 2, Mr. J. Bain. Pentstemons, 1, Mr. J. Ross; 2, Mr. Dallas. Antirrhinums, Mr Bain. Gladíoli, Mr. A. Fraser. Zínnias, 1, Mr. G. Taylor; 2, Mr. Dallas. Best and most tastefully arranged Bouquet of Flowers, 1, Mr. J. Lawrence; 2, Mr. C. Mackenzie. Best Four Exotics, *in flower*, 1, Mr. J. Ross; 2, Mr. Stephen. Heaths, Mr. A. Fraser, for Erica Irbyana, acuminata, ventricosa stellata, verticillata major. Grapes, *best-flavoured* 2 *Bunches*, 1, Mr. Dallas; 2, Mr. Stephen. *Heaviest Bunch*, Mr. Dallas. Peaches, 1, Mr. J. Puller, gr. to P. Grant, Esq.; 2, Mr. Taylor. Melon, Mr. T. Ballingal. Plums, 1, Mr. G. Taylor; 2, Mr. Dallas. Summer Pears, 1, Mr. D. Williamson; 2, Mr. J. Bain. Apples, *Dessert*, 1, Mr. J. Cameron; 2, Mr. D. Williamson; Cápsicums, 1, Mr. Stephen; 2, Mr. J. Maccallum. Tomatoes, Mr. Dallas. Celery, 1, J. Mackenzie, Esq.; 2, Mr. G. Taylor. Beet Root, 1, Mr. D. Mackenzie, gr. to Lady Mackenzie; 2, Mr. J. Fraser. Onions, 1, Mr. K. Tolmie; 2, Mr. T. Ballingal. Leeks, 1, Mr. G. Taylor; 2, Mr. Mackenzie. Carrots, 1, Mr. R. Fraser; 2, Mr. C. Mackenzie. Red Cabbage, 1, Mr. D. Mackenzie; 2, Mr. K. Tolmie. Vegetable Marrow, 1, Mr. Maccallum; 2, Mr. A. Fraser. Best Vegetable recently introduced, Mr. Mackenzie, gr., Belmaduthy, for a *new variety of French Bean, called the Case Knife*, very prolific, and which grows to a great height. An Extra Prize was awarded to Mr. Stephen, for a specimen of Hydrángea.—*Inverness Courier*.

Kelso Horticultural Society, Sept. 14.—The premiums were awarded as follows:—Dahlias, 1, Mr. D. Crichton, for Beauty of the Plain, Conqueror of the World, Rouge et Noire, Danecroft Rival, Andrew Hofer, Pickwick, Yellow Defiance, Lewisham Rival, Constancy, Bishop of Winchester, Phenomenon, Windmill Hill Rival; 2, Mr. J. Amour. *Seedling*, 1, Mr. J. Crichton; 2, Mr. H. Tait. Sweepstakes for the best 20 Dahlias, 1, Mr. D. Crichton; 2, Mr. C. Pillans. Sweepstakes for the best 6 Dahlias, *by Amateurs*, 1, Mr. R. Laidlaw; 2, Mr. W. Hilson. Sweepstakes *for Nurserymen, best* 20 *Blooms*, Mr. Lockie, Danecroft Rival, Advancer, Lee's Bloomsbury, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Bishop of Winchester, Highgate Rival, Springfield Rival, Nicholas Nickleby, Pickwick, Egyptian Prince, Phenomenon, Oriental Pearl, Scarlet Defiance, Admirable. President of the West, Indispensable, Regina, Grande Baudine, Conservative, Lord Dudley Stuart; 2, Mr. Deans. *Best 2 blooms of Mr. Lockie's Lady Charlotte, 3l. 3s.*, to Mr. Douglas. Calceolarias, 1, Mr. G. Cruickshanks; 2, Mr. Scott. Fuchsias, 1, Mr. Deans; 2, Mr. Brunlees. Herbaceous Plants, 1, Mr. Smith; 2, Mr. G. Cruickshanks. China Asters, 1, Mr. Smith; 2. Mr. Dickson. Marigolds, 1, Mr. Smith; 2, Mr. J. Amour. Pentstemons, 1, Mr. Wilson; 2, Mr. Reid. Verbenas, 1, Mr. Smith; 2, Mr. G. Cruickshanks. Phloxes, 1, Mr. Wilson; 2, Mr. Smith. Lobelias, 1, Mr. C. Pillans; 2, Mr. G. Cruickshanks. Seedling Pansies *of* 1841 *and* 1842, 1, Mr. Ferguson; 2, Mr. H. Tait. Hollyhocks, 1, Mr. G. Taylor; 2, Mr. Wilson. Vegetable Marrows, 1, Mr. Smith; 2, Mr. Cruickshanks. Gooseberries, 1, Mr. Douglas; 2, Mr. Reid. Celery, 1, Mr. J. Crichton; 2, Mr. Douglas. Seedling Potatoes, *of* 1840 *and* 1841, 1, Mr. J. Taylor; 2, Mr. G. Dippie. Camellias, Mr. C. Pillans. Cape Heaths, 1, Mr. C. Pillans; 2, Mr. Reid. Grapes, *for weight*, 1, Mr. C. Pillans; 2, Mr. Reid. *For flavour*, 1, Mr. C. Pillans; 2, Mr. Reid. Melon, 1, Mr. C. Pillans; 2, Mr. Dickson. Peaches, 1, Mr. Douglas; 2, Mr. Crichton. Greengage Plums, 1, Mr. J. Amour; 2, Mr. C. Pillans. Pears, 1, Mr. G. Dippie; 2, Mr. Reid. Jargonelle Pears, *for weight*, 1, Mr. G. Taylor; 2, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Dickson, and Mr. Thomson were considered equal. Apples, 1, Mr. C. Pillans; 2, Mr. G. Dippie. Plums, 1, Mr. C. Pillans; 2, Mr. Douglas. Onions, 1, Mr. C. Pillans; 2, Mr. Scott. Carrots, 1, Mr. Smith; 2, Mr. J. Amour. Morello Cherries, 1, Mr. C. Pillans; 2, Mr. Brunlees. Extra Prizes—*Tray of Fruits and Bouquet of Flowers*, Mr. C. Pillans. *Carrots*, Mr. M'Gall.—*Kelso Mail.*

Kendal Floricultural Exhibition, Sept. 16.—This exhibition took place in the Boys' National School. The following is a list of the prizes awarded:—Dahlias, *pan of twelve*, 1, Mr. Remington, with Windsor Rival, Pickwick, Ne plus ultra, Gregory's Compacta, Brown's Bridesmaid, Burnham Hero, Admiral Elliot, Grace Darling, Grande Baudine, Bishop of Winchester, Rival Lilac, and Rouge et Noire; 2, Mr. W. Rennie, gr. to J. Gandy, Esq., with Scarlet Defiance, Pickwick, Hope, Grace Darling, Conqueror of the World, President of the West, Beauty of the Plain, Springfield Rival, Optima, Argo, Conservative, and Andrew Hofer; 3, Mr. I. Whitwell, with Grand Tournament, Union, Pickwick, Wheeler's Maria, Grand Turk, Catleugh's Tournament, Phenomenon, Rouge et Noire, Independent, Beauty of Hyde Vale, Burnham Hero, Marchioness of Lansdowne, and President of the West. *Pan of six*, 1, Mr. J. Bateman, with Bishop of Winchester, President of the West, Duchess of Richmond, Maid of Bath, Rouge et Noire, and Revenge; 2, Mr. W. Rennie, with Catleugh's Tournament, Beauty of the Plain, Pickwick, Andrew Hofer, Argo, and Optima; 3, Mr. W. Hogg, with Charles XII., Marquess of Lothian, Rouge et Noire, Independent, Pickwick, and Lewisham Rival. *Self*, 1, Mr. J. Bateman, with President of the West; 2, Mr. J. Whitaker, with Pickwick. *Tipped or shaded*, 1, Mr. I. Whitwell, with Brown's Bridesmaid; 2, Mr. Rennie, with Beauty of the Plain. *Lilac*, 1, Mr. W. Rennie; 2, Mr. I. Whitwell. *White*, 1, Mr. D. Bailey, with Virgin Queen; 2, Mr. I. Whitwell, with Lewisham Rival. *Yellow*, 1, Mr. I. Whitwell, with Dodd's Prince of Wales; 2, Mr. Rennie, with Argo. *Scarlet*, Mr. Remington, with Windsor Rival; 2, Ditto; 3, Mr. I. Whitwell. *Rose*, 1, Mr. Jas. Phillipson, with Lady Kennedy; 2, Mr. Rennie, with Conservative. *Crimson*, 1, Mr. D. Bailey, with Pickwick; 2, Mr. Rennie, with President of the West. *Maroon*, 1, Mr. Remington, with Rouge et Noire; 2, Mr. Bateman, ditto. *Single bloom, any colour*, Mr. Bateman, with Burnham Hero. Pansies, *twelve blooms*, 1, Mr. J. Newby, gr. to Prof. Wilson; 2, Mr. W. Rennie. *Single bloom*, 1, Mr. W. Rennie; 2, Mr. J. Newby. Calceolarias, *three plants*, 1, Mr. Townley; 2, Mr. Gold. *Single plant*, 1, Mr. J. Whitaker; 2, Mr. W. Rennie. Cut Verbenas, 1, Mr. W. Rennie; 2, Mr. D. Bailey. Pentstemons, Mr. D. Bailey. Pan of 6 Asters, Mr. Cruikshank, gr. at Lowther Castle. Device of Flowers, 1, Mr. W. Rennie; 2, Mr. Meldrum; 3, Mr. Purvis. Bouquet, 1, Mr. Bainbridge, gr. to R. Moser, Esq.; 2, Miss M. Wakefield. Extra Prizes—Mr. Meldrum, for *Fuchsia Venus victrix* and *Gesnera splendens*; Mr. Cruikshank, for *Grapes* and *Cockscombs*; Mr. Finlay, gr. at Dallam Tower, for *Apples*; Mr. Airey, gr. at Rigmaiden Park, for *Pears*; and Miss M. Wakefield, for *Pot Plants*.

Kent and Canterbury Horticultural Society, Sept. 8.—The last exhibition for the season took place in the Corn Exchange, upon which occasion the attendance was numerous, and the quality of the plants superior. The following is a list of the prizes:—Fruit. Pine: D. Denne, Esq. Melon: 1, W. Abbott, Esq.; 2, T. Dorman, Esq. Grapes: *grown by means of artificial heat*, 1 and 2, W. Hyder, Esq.: *best two bunches grown under glass without artificial heat*, 1, J. Godfrey, Esq.; 2, the Rev. Dr. Spry: *best out-door Grapes*, 1 and 2, T. Dorman, Esq.: *best basket of Grapes*, the Rev. H. Plumptre. Peaches: J. Godfrey, Esq. Nectarines: ditto. Greengage Plums: Mrs. Webb: *Coe's Golden Drop*, the Rev. G. P. Marsh: *best twelve of any other sort*, ditto. Dessert Pears: 1. Mrs. Webb; 2, R. Francis, Esq. Apples: *dessert*, 1, D. Denne, Esq.; 2, R. Francis, Esq.: *kitchen*, 1, Mrs. Webb; 2, the Rev. G. P. Marsh. Currants: *white*, J. Godfrey, Esq.; *red*, F. Sankey, Esq. Figs: 1, the Rev. G. P. Marsh. Cherries: the Rev. W. Brockman. Filberts: D. Denne, Esq. Mulberries: W. Plummer, Esq. Best Collection of British grown Fruit: the Rev. G. P. Marsh. Extra: *Plums*, the Rev. H. Plumptre. Vegetables.—Cucumbers: D. Denne, Esq. Cabbages: ditto. French Beans: ditto. Turnips: F. Sankey, Esq. Carrots: ditto. Onions: W. Hyder, Esq. Celery: *white*, the Rev. W. Brockman: *red*, F. Sankey, Esq. Lettuces: the Rev. W. Brockman. Potatoes: 1, and 2, D. Denne, Esq. Collection of Vegetables, 1, F. Sankey, Esq.; 2, J. Cates, Esq. Basket of Mushrooms: F. Sankey, Esq. Flowers.—Collection of Cacti: J. G. Shepherd, Esq. Orange tree in fruit: 1 and 2, Mrs. Webb. Stove Plants: 3, J. G. Shepherd, Esq. *Single ditto*, ditto. Six Greenhouse Plants: ditto; 2, W. Hyder, Esq. Three Succulents: J. G. Shepherd, Esq. Amaryllis: ditto. Bulbs: ditto. Fuchsias: *Best four*, J. Godfrey, Esq. *Best two*, Miss Culmer. *Best single*, the Rev. Dr. Spry. Collection of Herbaceous Plants in Pots: F. Sankey, Esq. Balsams: *Three*, F. Sankey, Esq. *Two*, Mrs. Rutter. Cockscombs: *Best three*, Rev. W. Brockman. *Best two*, W. Abbott, Esq. Roses in Pots: Mr. Parrinton. Cut Flowers—Dahlias: *Twelve varieties*, 1, Rev. W. Brockman; 2, W. Hyder, Esq. *Best six*, Rev. W. Brockman; 2 and 3, W. Hyder, Esq. Best six varieties of Roses: J. Godfrey, Esq. Marigolds: *African*, F. Sankey, Esq. *French*, ditto. Asters: *Double*, Mr. R. Filmer. *Single*, Rev. W. Brockman. Pansies: F. Sankey, Esq. Floral Device: 1, Rev. G. P. Marsh; 2, J. Cates, Esq. Best Bouquet, *in Society's vases*: Rev. W. Brockman; 2, Mrs. Rutter. Best Collection of Indigenous Plants, with their names: Lady Grey de Ruthven. Extra: *Collection of Indigenous Plants*, T. Addis. Cottagers' prizes were also distributed for fruit and vegetables.—*Canterbury Journal.*

Kingston Royal Horticultural Meeting, Sept. 15.—The Seventh Annual Exhibition took place in the Town Hall and spacious Marquee erected by Mr. T. Edgington, which were tastefully decorated with Devices of Flowers and large Plants by Messrs. Jackson; the weather being fine, there was a large attendance of visitors. The following Prizes were awarded:—Dahlias—First Class—Open to all—100 *blooms*—1, Mr. T. Jackson, Kingston, with Lady Cooper, Lady Caroline Murray, Princess Royal, Beauty, Egyptian Prince, Rienzi, Unique, Lewisham Rival, Eclipse, Grenadier, Rouge et Noire, Grand Turk, Indispensable, Sussex Rival, Defiance, President of the West, Suffolk Hero, Lee's Bloomsbury, Springfield Rival, Queen of Beauties, Cambridge Hero, Ward's Mary, Robert Burns, Duchess of Kent, Comte de Paris, Scarlet la Grande, Queen of Sarum, Conqueror of the Plain, Maid of Jersey, Wildman's Climax, Jeffries' Climax, Countess of Pembroke, Lady Kinnaird, Burnham Hero, Bridesmaid, Prince of Wales, Lord Dudley Stuart, Hope, Andrew Hofer, Monarch, Regina, Bishop of Winchester, Thomson's Princess Royal, Coronation, Springfield Purple, Constancy, Argo, White Defiance, Jackson's Lady Peel, Ploughboy, Walter's Unique, Tournament, Iver Champion, Pickwick, King of Roses, Duke of Cornwall, Maria, Satirist, Lady Milne, Revenge, Rosetta, Ne plus ultra, Miss Scroop, Glory of Plymouth, Phenomenon, Admirable, Widnall's Queen, Lady Ackland, Grande Baudine, Beauty of the Plain, Maid of Bath, Catleugh's Eclipse, Lord Howe, Eva, Primrose, Bedford Surprise, Fanny Keynes, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Danecroft Rival, Royal Standard, Queen Dowager, Nicholas Nickleby, Union Tournament, Dodd's Mary, Mary Jane, North Star, Scarlet Defiance, Purple Perfection, Conqueror of the World, Sir Wm. Middleton, Lady Middleton, Grace Darling, Highgate Rival, Bronze Unique, Rival Granta, Bree's Rosa, Marchioness of Lothian, Marquess of Lothian, Essex Rival; 2, Mr. Gaines, Battersea. Second Class—24 *blooms*—1, Mr. Willmer, Sunbury, for Ploughboy, Phenomenon, Duchess of Richmond, Admirable, Lady Ackland, Royal Standard, Chancellor, Twyford Perfection, Monarch, Prince of Wales, Optima, Maid of Bath, Lady Cooper, Queen of Beauties, Princess Royal, Westbury Rival, Bridesmaid, King of Roses, Burnham Hero, Lee's Bloomsbury, Suffolk Hero, Satirist, Northern Beauty, Marchioness of Westminster; 2, Mr. Gaines, Battersea; 3, Mr. Jackson. Third Class—Gardeners only—24 *blooms*—1, Mr. Dean, Teddington, for Andrew Hofer, Beauty of the Plain, Bloomsbury, Unique, Lady Kinnaird, Mary, President of the West, Conservative, Lady Cooper, Burnham Hero, Monarch, Springfield Rival, Amato, Rival Sussex, Hope, Princess Royal, Queen, Phenomenon, Royal Standard, Tournament, Suffolk Hero, Argo, Lewisham Rival, Grande Baudine; 2, Mr. M'Donald; 3, Mr. Thomson; 4, Mr. Bourne. Fourth Class—Amateurs—12 *blooms*—1, R. Hopkins, Esq., for Climax, Lady Cooper, Egyptian Prince, Grande Baudine, Bridesmaid, Lady Ackland, Hope, Beauty of the Plain, Lord Dudley Stuart, Phenomenon, Rienzi, Springfield Rival; 2, — Bell, Esq., Chelsea; 3, Mr. Huband, Bushy. Fifth Class—Gardeners—12 *blooms*—1, Mr. Dean, Teddington, for Monarch, Bloomsbury, Andrew Hofer, Maid of Bath, Phenomenon, Bridesmaid, Beauty of the Plain, Lewisham Rival, Unique, Amato, Argo, Princess Royal; 2, Mr. M'Donald; 3, Mr. Cawood; 4, Mr. Bourne; 5, Mr. Riding; 6, Mr. Eves; 7, Mr. Bur; 8, Mr. Fruven. Sixth Class—*Seedlings*—1841—1, Mr. Mountjoy; 2, Mr. Smith. 1842—1 and 2, Mr. Thomson. Seventh Class—Open to all—Plants—Mr. Jackson. Eighth Class—Amateurs and Gardeners—*Cambridge Cup*, Mr. Bur. Ninth Class—Open to all—Cut Flowers—Mr. Riding, gr. to Sir J. D. Broughton. Tenth Class—Heartsease—1, Mr. Thomson; 2, Mr. Hart. Eleventh Class—Collections of Fruits—1, Mr. Parker, gr. to J. H. Oughton, Esq.; 2, Mr. Bowers, gr. to the Earl of Lucan; 3, Mr. Gibson, gr. to the Queen Dowager. Twelfth Class—Collections of Vegetables—Mr. Gaines; 2, Mr. Caldwell, gr. to E. Bligh, Esq. Thirteenth Class—Pineapples—1, Mr. Over, gr. to the Dowager Lady Cooper; 2, Mr. Toward. Fourteenth Class—Grapes—1, Mr. Gibson; 2, Mr. Parker. Extra Prize—Mr. Gundry, gr. to S. Paynter, Esq., for *Cockscombs*.

Kirkby Lonsdale Floricultural Society, Sept. 19.—The prizes were awarded as follows:—Fruit—Apples, *Dessert*: 1, Ribstone Pippins, 2, Scarlet Nonpareil, and 5, Golden Russet, W. Moore, Esq.; 3, Thorle Pippin, Mr. J. Kellet; 4, Travelling Queen, Mr. J. Harrison. *Culinary*: 1, Alexander, E. Tatham, Esq.; 2, Rev. J. H. Fisher; 3, Emperor, P. Dawson, Esq.; 4, T. Pearson, Esq.; 5, Alexander, Mr. Ridd. Pears: 1, 2, 3, and 5, Mr. J. Kellet; 4, W. G. Bell, Esq. Plums: 1, Magnum Bonum, P. Dawson, Esq.; 2, Coe's Golden Drop, Rev. J. H. Fisher; 3, Magnum Bonum, R. H. Welch, Esq. Cherries: Morello, Mr. R. Dott. Melons: Mr. R. Garnett. Grapes: Lombardy, Mr. Dott. Cucumbers: Walker's Superb, Rev. J. Tatham. Flowers—Dahlias, *Dark and Maroon*: 1, Seedling, and 2, Sir H. Mainwaring, P. Dawson, Esq.; 3, Sir H. Carruthers, Mr. F. Wilson; 4, Metropolitan Perfection, and 5, Berkshire Champion, Mrs. Carus; 6, Rouge et Noire, Mr. Cardin. *Crimson and Rose*: 1, Hope, and 6, Sir H. Carruthers, Mrs. Carus; 2, Sir H. Fletcher, Mr. J. Kellet; 3, Marquess of Lothian, C. Wilson, Esq.; 4, Springfield Rival, R. Atkinson, Esq.; 5, President of the West, W. G. Bell, Esq. *Purple*: 1, Conductor, 4, ditto, and 5, Fanny Keynes, Mr. T. Thornton; 2, Widnall's Conductor, and 3, Pickwick, Mr. J. Kidd. 6, Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Garnett. *Orange, Buff, and Yellow*: 1, Girling's Topaz, C. Wilson, Esq.; 2, Argo, 5, Ansell's Unique, and 6, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Mrs. Carus; 3, Bowman's Premium, Mr. R. Dott; 4, Sulphúrea élegans, Rev. J. Tatham. *Lilac and Blush*: 1, Marshall's Granta, Mr. J. Kidd; 2, Beauty of Camberwell, and 4, Lilac Perfection, Mr. R. Towers; 3, ditto, Mrs. Fenwick; 5, ditto, Mr. J. Kellet; 6, ditto, Mr. T. Wilson. *White*: 1, Virgin Queen, Mrs. Carus; 2, Rival, Mr. F. Wilson; 3, Maria, Mr. J. Kidd; 4, Rival, Mr. R. Dott; 5, Queen of Whites, Mr. Garnett; 6, Alba perfecta, P. Dawson, Esq. *Striped and Edged*: 1, Hon. Mrs. Harris, and 6, Lancaster Witch, Mr. F. Wilson; 2, England's Defiance, Rev. J. Tatham; 3, Beauty of the West, and 5, Nicholas Nickleby, Mr. R. Dott; 4, Phenomenon, Mr. R. Towers. Hollyhocks: 1 and 2, Mr. R. Dott. Vegetables—Turnips, *Swede*: T. Pearson, Esq. *Common*: Jas. Harrison, Esq. Red Cabbages: Mr. R. Garnett. Savoy: Rev. J. Tatham. Common Cabbage: A. Pearson, Esq. 12 Largest Onions: Mr. R. Garnett. 6 *ditto*: Mr. J. Caton. Celery: 1, Mr. R. Towers; 2, Mr. J. Brennard. Best Tray of various Potatoes: A. Pearson, Esq. 6 largest do.: Mr. J. Dean. Carrots: F. Pearson, Esq. Vegetable Marrow: C. Wilson, Esq.

Lancaster Floral and Horticultural Society, Sept. 16.—The following is a list of the prizes:—Dahlias.—*Dark and Maroon*: 1, Black Prince, Mrs. Ford; 2, Metropolitan Perfection, J. Stout, Esq.; 3, Rouge et Noire, Messrs. Thompson; 4, Robert le Diable, J. Stout, Esq.; 5, Vanguard, Mrs. Ford; 6, Gipsy Maid, Mr. Meldrum; 7, J. Stout, Esq. *Crimson and Rose*: 1, Highgate Rival, Mr. Meldrum; 2, do.; 3, Andrew Hofer, Mr. Marshall; 4, President of the West, Mr. Meldrum; 5, Garrick, Mr. Jopson; 6, Duchess of Richmond, and 7, Minerva, Mr. Meldrum. *Scarlet and Red*: 1, Bloomsbury, Mrs. Ford; 2, Fireball, Mr. Meldrum; 3, Scarlet Eclipse, Mr. Marshall; 4, Scarlet Grande, Mr. Meldrum; 5, Douglas' Glory, J. Stout, Esq.; 6, ditto, Mr. Hargreaves; 7, Lord Lyndhurst, Mr. Marshall. *Orange, Buff, and Yellow*: 1, Favourite, Mr. Meldrum; 2, Argo, Mrs. Ford; 3, Nicholas Nickleby; 4, Goldfinder, and 5, Topaz, Mr. Marshall; 6, Naivette, Mr. Meldrum; 7, Birmingham Premier, Mr. Hargreaves. *Lilac and Blush*: 1, Rednell's Queen, Mrs. Ford; 2, John Stuart Wortley, Mr. Marshall; 3, Fanny Keynes, Mrs. Thompson; 4, Lady Cooper, Mr. Meldrum; 5, Lady Middleton, J. Stout, Esq.; 6, Duchess of Devonshire, Mrs. Ford; 7, Mrs. Colt, Mr. Jopson. *Purple*: 1, Bishop of Winchester, Mr. Meldrum; 2, Pickwick, Mrs. Ford; 3, Prince of Wales, Mr. Meldrum; 4, Union, Mr. Hargreaves; 5, Climax, and 6, Metella, Mr. Jopson; 7, Ben Jonson, Mrs. Thompson. *White*: 1, Lewisham Rival, Mrs. Ford; 2, Virgin Queen, J. Stout, Esq.; 3, Rival Queen, Mrs. Ford; 4, Alba Perfecta, Mr. Marshall; 5, Lewisham Rival, Mr. Jopson; 6, Bride of Abydos, J. Stout, Esq.; 7, King of the Whites, Mrs. Godson. *Striped and Edged*: 1, Conqueror of the World, Mr. Meldrum; 2, Beauty of the Rhine, Mr. Thompson; 3, Phenomenon, Mrs. Burrow; 4, Nicholas Nickleby, 5, Sykes' Diana, Mrs. Thompson; 6, Marchioness of Breadalbane, Mr. Meldrum; 7, Lancashire Witch, Mr. Marshall. FRUIT.—APPLES, *Dessert*: 1, Ribston Pippin, E. G. Hornby, Esq.; 2, Unknown, Mrs. E. G. Hornby; 3, French Pippin, J. Stout, Esq.; 4, Peach Apple, Mr. Walmsley. *Culinary*: 1, Alexander, Mr. Walmsley; 2, Battledore, Mr. Darwen; 3, Mrs. Giles; 4, Prussian Pippin, Mr. Walmsley. PEARS, *Summer*: 1, Williams' Bon Chrétien, Mr. Hargreaves; 2, Rev. T. Mackreth. *Winter*: 3, Duchess of Angoulême, 4, Beurré Diel, Rev. T. Mackreth. PLUMS: 1, Golden Drop, Mrs. Godson; 2, La Délicieuse, T. Rawsthorne, Esq.; 3, Magnum Bonum, 4, Impératrice, Mrs. Ford. MELON: Mrs. Godson. GRAPES: ditto. GREENHOUSE PLANTS: 1, Mrs. Ford; 2, Mr. Jopson. ANNUALS: 1, Mrs. Ford; 2, T. Rawstorne, Esq. ASTERS: Mrs. Ford. DAHLIAS: ditto. HOLLYHOCKS: ditto. BOUQUET: Mrs. Ford. *Ditto composed of Exotics*: T. J. Knowles, Esq. MARIGOLDS: Mrs. Ford. PANSIES: 1, Mrs. E. G. Hornby; 2, Mr. Walmsley. PEACHES: T. J. Knowles, Esq. PINE APPLE: T. Rawsthorne, Esq. CHERRIES: T. J. Knowles, Esq. GOOSEBERRIES: T. Giles, Esq. RED CURRANTS: Mrs. Ford. CITRONS: ditto. CELERY: do. CUCUMBER: T. Rawsthorne, Esq. ONIONS: Mr. Hargreaves. RED CABBAGE: E. G. Hornby, Esq.

Louth Horticultural Society, Sept. 16.—The second and last exhibition for the present year took place in the Infant School-rooms, Louth. The following is a list of the prizes:—FRUITS—MELON, 1 and 2, Rev. J. D. Waite. GRAPES, *Black*, 1 and 2, Mrs. Ansell. *White*, 1, Rev. J. D. Waite; 2, Mrs. Ansell; 3, Rev. E. Smyth. PEACHES, 1, Rev. R. Alington: 2, Mrs. Preston; 3, F. Chaplin, Esq. NECTARINES, 1, Rev. R. Alington; 2 and 3, Mrs. Ansell. APPLES, *Dessert*, C. C. I. Orme, Esq.; 2, Mrs. Ansell; 3, Rev. J. Otter. *Baking*, 1, W. G. Allison, Esq.; 2, Mrs. Ansell; 3, Rev. E. Smyth. PLUMS, *Black*, 1 and 2, Mrs. Ansell; 3, Rev. E. Smyth. *Green*, 1, W. G. Allison, Esq.; 2, Rev. E. Smyth; 3, Mrs. Ansell. CHERRIES, 1 and 2, Mrs. Ansell. GOOSEBERRIES, 1 and 2, Mrs. Ansell. CURRANTS, 1 and 2, Mrs. Ansell. FILBERTS, 1, 2, and 3, Rev. E. Smyth. MULBERRIES, 1 and 2, Mrs. Ansell. PEARS, 1, Mrs. Ansell; 2, Rev. J. D. Waite; 3, Rev. J. Walls. VEGETABLES—CUCUMBERS, 1, Rev. E. Smyth; 2 and 3, Mrs. Ansell. CELERY, 1, Rev. E. Smyth; 2, Rev. J. D. Waite; 3, H. Orme, Esq. ONIONS, 1, Rev. E. Smyth; 2, Mrs. Ansell; 3, Rev. E. Smyth. COS LETTUCE, 1, 2, and 3, Mrs. Ansell. CABBAGE LETTUCE, Mrs. Ansell. CAULIFLOWERS, Rev. E. Smyth. RED CABBAGES, 1, Rev. J. D. Waite; 2, Rev. E. Smyth; 3, W. G. Allison, Esq. RED BEET, 1, Mrs. Ansell; 2, Rev. W. Fox; 3, Rev. E. Smyth. POTATOES, *Kidney*, 1, W. G. Allison, Esq.; 2, H. Orme, Esq.; 3, Mrs. Ansell. *Round*, H. Orme, Esq. BEANS, *French*, 1 and 2, Mrs. Ansell; 3, H. Orme, Esq. *Scarlet*, 1, H. Orme, Esq.; 2, Mrs. Ansell. PEAS, 1 and 2, Rev. E. Smyth; 3, Mrs. Ansell. TURNIPS, 1, Mrs. Ansell; 2, Rev. E. Smyth; 3, W. G. Allison, Esq. CARROTS, 1 and 2, F. Chaplin, Esq.; 3, Rev. W. Fox. SCORZONERA, 1 and 2, Mrs. Ansell. CAPSICUMS, 1 and 2, Rev. E. Smyth; 3, Mrs. Ansell. ARTICHOKES, W. G. Allison, Esq.; PARSLEY, 1, Rev. J. D. Waite; 2, Mrs. Ansell; 3, W. G. Allison, Esq. SHALLOTS, 1, Mrs. Ansell; 2 and 3, W. G. Allison, Esq. PARSNEPS, 1 and 2, Rev. E. Smyth. SALSAFY, Mrs. Ansell. PLANTS IN POTS—STOVE-PLANT, Rev. E. Smyth; 2, J. D. Waite; 3, Mrs. Ansell. GREENHOUSE PLANT, 1, Rev. J. D. Waite; 2 and 3, Mrs. Ansell. FU'CHSIAS, Mrs. Ansell. *Newest*, 1, Mrs. Ansell; 2, Rev. E. Smyth. CALCEOLA'RIA, *Herbaceous*, 1, 2, 3, and 4, Mrs. Ansell. *Shrubby*, 1 and 2, Mrs. Ansell. *Six ditto*, Rev. E. Smyth. COCKSCOMBS, 1, Rev. W. Fox; 2, Rev. E. Smyth. PETU'NIA, 1 and 2, Mrs. Ansell. MI'MULUS, Mrs. Ansell. TENDER ANNUALS, Mrs. Ansell. VERBENAS, 1 and 2, Mrs. Ansell; 3, Rev. E. Smyth. CUT FLOWERS—DAHLIAS, 18 *blooms*, Rev. J. Walls. *Twelve*, 1, Rev. J. D. Waite; 2, Rev. J. Walls; 3, Rev. J. Otter. *Six*, 1, Rev. J. D. Waite; 2 and 3, Rev. J. Walls. *Seedling*, Rev. E. Smyth. ASTERS, Mrs. Ansell. DOUBLE AFRICAN MARYGOLDS, 1 and 2, Rev. E. Smyth. SINGLE FRENCH DO., 1 and 2, Rev. E. Smyth. DOUBLE FRENCH MARYGOLDS, 1, Rev. J. Walls; 2, Mrs. Ansell. SINGLE FRENCH MARYGOLD, Mrs. Ansell. ZI'NNIAS, 1 and 2, Rev. W. Fox. VERBENAS, Mrs. Ansell. PANSIES, 1, Rev. E. Smyth; 2, F. Chaplin, Esq.; 3, Rev. J. Walls. *Six Seedlings*, 1 and 2, Rev. E. Smyth. AGRICULTURAL VEGETABLES—MANGEL WURZEL, 1 and 2, Rev. E. Smyth. EXTRA PRIZES—*Magnum Bonum Plums*, 1, W. G. Allison, Esq.; 2, Rev. J. Otter; 3, Mrs. Ansell. *Cactus*, 1 and 2, Mrs. Ansell. *Newest and best Greenhouse Plant*, Mrs. Ansell.—Numerous prizes were awarded to cottagers for the best flowers, fruit, and vegetables.

Luton Horticultural Society.—The second Exhibition took place in the grounds of F. Burr, Esq., the Treasurer. The following is a list of the prizes: PINES: 1, S. Crawley, Esq.; 2, Mr. E. Burr. GRAPES, *In-door* (*black*), 1, Mr. Gilbert; 2, Mr. F. Chase. *White*, 1, S. Crawley, Esq.; 2, Mr. F. Burr. *Out-door* (*black*), Mr. F. Burr. *White*, Mr. Gilbert. MELONS, 1, S. Crawley, Esq.; 2, Mr. Rogers. PEACHES, 1, Mr. F. Burr; 2, Mr. J. Gardner; 3, Mr. W. Irons, jun. NECTARINES, 1, Mr. F. Burr; 2, Mr. J. Gardner. FIGS, Mr. J. Gardner. PLUMS, 1, Mr. J. Gardner; 2, Mr. F. Burr. PEARS, 1, Mr. J. Gardner; 2, S. Crawley, Esq. APPLES, *Table*, 1, Mr. Gilbert; 2, Mr. Vyse. *Sauce*, 1, Mr. J. Chase; 2, Mr. Brown. FILBERTS, Mr. Gilbert. GOOSEBERRIES, Mr. E. Burr. WHITE CURRANTS, Mr. J. Gardner. CHERRIES, 1, Mr. F. Chase; 2, Mr. J. Gardner. RASPBERRIES, *red*, Mr. T. Foster. *White*, S. Crawley, Esq. BASKET OF FRUIT, S. Crawley, Esq. STOVE PLANTS, 1, Mr. E. Burr; 2, S. Crawley, Esq. GREENHOUSE PLANTS, 1, Mr. E. Burr; 2, S. Crawley, Esq. DAHLIAS, 24 *varieties*, 1, Mr. F. Chase, 2, S. Crawley, Esq. 12 *varieties*, 1, S. Crawley, Esq.; 2, Mr. F. Chase; 3, Mr. T. Waller. 6 *varieties*, 1, S. Crawley, Esq.; 2, Mr. T. Waller; 3, Mr. F. Chase. ASTERS, 1, Mr. T. Waller; 2, Mr. Goujon. HEARTSEASE, 24 *varieties*, 1, Mr. Gardner; 2, Mr. T. Waller. *Seedlings*, 12 *varieties*, Rev Mr. Burgess. HOLLYHOCKS, Mr. T. Waller. BALSAMS, Mr. F. Burr. ROSES, Mr. E. Burr. MARIGOLDS, 1, Mr. Hunt; 2, Mr. Goujon. CUT FLOWERS, 1, Mr. E. Burr; 2, Mr. Gilbert; 3, Mrs. Burgess. BOUQUET, 1, Mrs. Hunt; 2, Mrs. Burgess. FUCHSIAS, Mr. Burgess. VERBENAS, Mr. Burgess. HARDY ANNUALS, Mr. Vyse. TENDER DO., Mr. Vyse. WILD FLOWERS, 60 *varieties*, Miss Foster. CUCUMBER, 1, Mr. Hunt; 2, Mr. F. Burr. VEGETABLE MARROW, Mr. Burgess. CABBAGES, Mr. J. Gardner. CARROTS, Mr. G. Gardner. PARSNEPS, S. Crawley, Esq. TURNIPS, Mr. J. Gardner. ENDIVE, Mr. Vyse. LETTUCES, Mr. Hunt. CELERY, 1, Mr. T. Waller; 2, Mr. J. Cook; 3, Mr. Vyse. ONIONS, 1, Mr. Waller; 2, Mr. Hunt. FRENCH BEANS, Mr. Gilbert. KIDNEY DO., Mr. Hunt. HERBS, Mr. J. Gardner. PEAS, Mr. Hunt. POTATOES, *Kidney*, Mr. G. Gardner. *Round*, Mr. Hunt. *Greatest number of varieties*, Mr. E. Chase. SALSAFY, Mr. E. Burr. COLLECTION OF VEGETABLES, 1, Rev. — Burgess; 2, S. Crawley, Esq. At the recommendation of the Judges, several extra prizes were awarded for numerous other articles. A variety of fruit and vegetables were also exhibited by Cottagers, and a number of prizes awarded for them.

Maidenhead Horticultural Society, Sept. 9.—The second show of this society for the present year was held in the Town Hall, and, considering the unfavourable state of the weather, was well attended. The Dahlias, of which there were numerous varieties in collections of 36, 24, and 12, were fine, and there were some handsome specimen plants (among which was a beautiful plant of the Testudinária Elephantopus from Miss Tunno, of Taplow Lodge) and some very good fruit. The cottagers' productions were good, but not so numerous as last year. The following prizes were awarded:—1st CLASS—DAHLIAS: *Twenty-four varieties*, 1, Mrs. Dodwell; 2, Mr. Dodds; 3, Mrs. Law. *Twelve varieties*, 1, Mrs. Dodwell: 2, Mrs. Law. FUCHSIAS AND TRAY OF CUT FLOWERS: Mrs. Dodwell. COLLECTION OF PLANTS AND NOSEGAY: Earl of Orkney. PANSIES AND MELON: Mr. Fitchett. SPECIMEN PLANT (Testudinária Elephantopus AND COLLECTION OF FRUIT: Miss Tunno. COLLECTION OF FRUIT: *Nine varieties*, Mrs. Law. *Five varieties*, J. Sawyer, Esq., Mr. C. Venables, and Sir G. Wilson. COLLECTION OF APPLES AND PEARS: J. Sawyer, Esq., and Mrs. Harford. APPLES AND PEARS: Mrs. Duncan. 2d CLASS—DAHLIAS: *Twenty-four varieties*, 1, Mr. Bragg; 2, Mr. Churchill; 3, Mr. Howard. *Twelve varieties*, 1, Mr. Bragg; 2, Mr. Warne; 3, Mr. Hoare. FUCHSIAS AND CUT FLOWERS: Mr. Hoare and Mr. Churchill. SPECIMEN PLANT, Nérium splendens, Mr. F. T. Ward. PEARS AND NOSEGAY: G. W. Newell, Esq.

Maidstone Horticultural Society, Sept. 14.—At the third exhibition the following Prizes were awarded:—SUBSCRIBERS' PRIZES:—FLOWERS:—ANNUALS, 1 and 2, Mrs. Whatman. ASTERS, 1, Mr. Mercer, Jun.; 2, R. Tassell, Esq. COCKSCOMBS, 1, J. A. Wigan, Esq.; 2, Earl of Gainsborough. DAHLIAS, 24 *varieties*, 1, J. A. Wigan, Esq.; 2, Mr. Wm. Mercer, Jun.; 3, G. Perfect, Esq. 12 *varieties*, 1, Mr. W. Atkinson; 2, Mr. W. J. Epps. DEVICE OF FLOWERS, 1, C. Scudamore, Esq.; 2, J. Delafield, Esq. FUCHSIAS, *Collection, in Pots*, 1, C. Scudamore, Esq.; 2, Mr. W. J. Epps. CUT FLOWERS, *from the Greenhouse*, 1, M. P. Lucas, Esq.; 2, J. Best, Esq. *Hardy*, 1, J. A. Wigan, Esq.; 2, Mrs. Whatman. GREENHOUSE OR STOVE PLANTS, 6 *varieties*, 1, M. P. Lucas, Esq.; 2, J. A. Wigan, Esq. 3 *varieties*, J. Delafield, Esq. HEARTSEASE, 24 *varieties*, Mr. W. Mercer, Jun. 12 *varieties*, Mr. W. J. Epps. MARYGOLDS, *African*, 1, T. Luck, Esq.; 2, C. Milner, Esq. *French*, 1, Mr. T. Alchin; 2, T. Luck, Esq. NEW OR RARE PLANT, Mr. W. J. Epps. SPECIMEN, IN BLOOM, J. A. Wigan, Esq. ROSES, 1, Mr. T. White; 2, Mr. W. Mercer, Jun. STOCKS, 1, Mrs. Le Geyt; 2, Mrs. Walter Jones. VERBENAS, 1, M. P. Lucas, Esq.; 2, J. W. Stratford, Esq. SEEDLING FUCHSIA, Mr. W. J. Epps. EXTRA PRIZE, *Pheasants*, Mr. W. J. Epps. FRUITS:—APPLES, *Dessert*, 1, C. Milner, Esq.; 2, Sir W. Gearing, Bart.; 3, H. Pope, Esq. *Keeping*, 1, Alderman Lucas; 2, J. W. Stratford, Esq.; 3, J. Delafield, Esq. *Kitchen*, 1, Alderman Lucas; 2, the Hon. and Rev. F. J. Noel; 3, W. Balston, Esq. *Keeping*, 1, Mr. W. Mercer; 2, J. W. Stratford, Esq.; 3, J. Delafield, Esq. CHERRIES, 1, T. Rider, Esq.; 2, the Earl of Romney. CURRANTS, *Red*, 1, J. Whatman, Esq. *White*, F. B. Elvy, Esq. COB NUTS, 1, F. B. Elvy, Esq.; 2, Sir W. Gearing, Bart. FILBERTS, 1, F. B. Elvy, Esq.; 2, Sir W. Gearing, Bart. FIGS, T. Rider, Esq. GRAPES, *Bunch of*, 1, J. W. Braddick, Esq.; 2, R. Tassell, Esq. *Grown without Glass*, 1, C. Milner, Esq.; 2, E. Smith, Esq. MELON, 1, T. Luck, Esq.; 2, Alderman Lucas. NECTARINES, 1, Sir W. Gearing, Bart.; 2, F. Rider, Esq. PINEAPPLE, R. Tassell, Esq. PEARS, *fit for Table*, 1, C. Milner, Esq.; 2, Alderman Lucas. *Extra*, J. Delafield, Esq. *Winter Dessert*, 1, Alderman Lucas; 2, Col. Best. *Baking*, 1, T. Robson, Esq.; 2, E. Smith, Esq. PLUMS, *Imperatrice*, Mrs. R. Mercer. *Greengage*, Viscount Marsham. *Any other sort*, J. Whatman, Esq. PEACHES, 1, C. Milner, Esq.; 2, W. Balston, Esq. RASPBERRIES, *Red*, Earl of Romney. *White*, C. Milner, Esq. VEGETABLES:—BEANS, *French*, 1, A. Wigan, Esq.; 2, T. Luck, Esq. *Broad*, 1 and 2, Earl of Romney. BEET ROOT, W. Balston, Esq. CUCUMBERS, 1, T. Rider, Esq.; 2, F. B. Elvy, Esq. CARROTS, 1, J. W. Stratford, Esq.; 2, Mr. W. Atkinson. CABBAGES, 1, Viscount Marsham; 2, the Earl of Romney. *Red*, J. Whatman, Esq. CELERY, *White*, C. Milner, Esq. *Red*, T. Luck, Esq. ENDIVE, T. Rider, Esq. LETTUCES, 1, Viscount Marsham; 2, C. W. Martin, Esq., M.P. *Extra*, J. W. Stratford, Esq. ONIONS, 1, T. Rider, Esq.; 2, J. W. Stratford, Esq. PARSNEPS, 1, J. A. Wigan, Esq.; 2, R. Tassell, Esq. POTATOES, 1, W. Balston, Esq.; 2, Viscount Marsham. *Kidney*, 1, W. Balston, Esq.; 2, Mr. J. Watts. VEGETABLE MARROW, A. Wigan, Esq. NURSERYMEN'S PRIZES:—FLOWERS:—DAHLIAS, 24 *varieties*, 1, Mr. Mitchell; 2, Mr. Seale; 3, Messrs. Bunyard and Son. *Seedling*, Mr. Mitchell. COLLECTION OF CUT FLOWERS, Mr. Seale. HEARTSEASE, 24 *varieties*, Mr. Wallace. COLLECTION OF STOVE OR GREENHOUSE PLANTS, Mr. Seale. NEW OR RARE PLANT, Messrs. Bunyard and Son. ROSES, Messrs. Bunyard and Son. VERBENAS, Mr. Seale. EXTRA:—*Seedling Dahlia*, Mr. Seale. *Stove or Greenhouse Plants*, Mr. Wallace.

Morningside Practical Gardeners' Society, Sept. 13.—This Exhibition was held in the school-room, Morningside, where the following prizes were awarded:—DAHLIAS, 1, Mr. J. Downie, gr. to Gen. Robertson, for Princess Royal, Phœnix, Andrew Hofer, Bishop of Winchester, Pickwick, Maid of Bath, President of the West, Duchess of Richmond, Yellow Defiance, Maria, Phenomenon, and Fanny Keynes; 2, Mr. R. Anderson, gr., Burghmuirhead. HOLLYHOCKS, 1, Mr. J. Downie; 2, Mr. J. Swaine, gr. to J. Anderson, Esq. PHLOXES, 1, Mr. J. Young, gr. to T. Oliver, Esq., for omniflora, Prince of Wales, and Royal Standard; 2, Mr. J. Downie. MARYGOLDS, 1, Mr. H. Gibb, gr. to Mrs. Stark; 2, Mr. J. Muir, gr. to Wm. M. Inns, Esq. ASTERS, 1, Mr. J. Muir; 2, Mr. J. Liddell, gr. to A. Thomson, Esq. DESIGN OF FLOWERS, 1, Mr. J. Gourlay, gr. to the Earl of Glasgow; 2, T. Wood, gr. to Alex. Falconer, Esq. LOBÉLIAS, 1, Mr. H. Gibb, for fulgens and cardinalis; 2, Mr. J. Liddell. ANNUALS, 1, Mr. W. Denholm, gr. to Sir J. Forrest, Bart.; 2, Mr. R. Anderson. STOCKS, 1, Mr. R. Granger, gr., Rosehall; 2, J. Ward, Esq. PENTSTEMONS, 1, Mr. J. Downie, for P. Murrayanus, and gentianoides coccinea; 2, Mr. R. Granger. PETUNIAS, Mr. J. Downie. FU'CHSIAS IN TUBS, Mr. J. Downie. *Newest varieties*, 1, Mr. J. Downie; 2, Mr. J. Young. CARNATIONS, 1, Mr. J. Muir; 2, Mr. J. Young. PICOTEES, 1, Mr. R. Granger; 2, Mr. J. Young. HERBACEOUS PLANTS, 1, Mr. J. Downie; 2, Mr. J. Liddell. GRAPES, Mr. J. Fargie, gr. to Mrs. Gregory. MELON, Mr. J. Muir. PLUMS, 1, Mr. T. Wood; 2, Mr. J. Fargie. PEARS, 1, Mr. J. Douglas, gr. to Sir T. Dick Lauder, Bart.; 2, Mr. W. Denholm. APPLES, 1, Mr. W. Denholm; 2, Mr. H. Gibb. APRICOTS, 1, Mr. J. Downie; 2, Mr. J. Currie, gr. to Miss Wedderburn. PEACHES, 1, Mr. J. Douglas; 2, Mr. W. Denholm. CAULIFLOWER, 1, Mr. J. Douglas; 2, Mr. W. Denholm. SAVOYS, 1, Mr. H. Gibb; 2, Mr. T. Turner, gr., Leven Cottage. PARSLEY, 1, Mr. T. Wood; 2, Mr. J. Currie. THE SUBSCRIPTION STAKES FOR THE BEST TWELVE DAHLIAS, 1, Mr. J. Downie, for Bridesmaid, Yellow Climax, Andrew Hofer, Duchess of Richmond, Bishop of Winchester, Metella, Pickwick, Burnham Hero, Beauty of the Plain, President of the West, Maid of Bath, and Scarlet Defiance; 2, Mr. J. Fargie; 3, Mr. H. Gibb; 4, Mr. J. Liddell; 5, Mr. J. Gourlay; and 6, Mr. W. Denholm.

North Devon Horticultural Society, Sept. 21.—The following is a List of the Prizes:—FRUIT:—PINE-APPLE, Sir B. Chichester. *Best-flavoured ditto*, 1, Mr. Saul, gr. to Earl Fortescue; 2, Sir B. Chichester. BEST BUNCH OF WHITE GRAPES, Mr. Bartlett, gr. to Dr. Yeo. *Black*, Mr. Saul. *Dish of various sorts*, 1, Mr. Saul; 2, Sir B. Chichester. *Best Bunch of Out-door White*, 1, Mr. Gerry, gr. to J. Whyte, Esq.; 2, R. Chichester, Esq. *Black*, 1, Mr. Westacott, gr. to R. Bremridge, Esq.; 2, R. Chichester, Esq. MELON, 1, Mr. Bartlett; 2, Rev. W. Halliday; 3, Mr. Griffin, gr. to Hon. N. Fellows. PEACHES, 1, Mr. Bartlett; 2, Rev. J. Pyke. PLUMS, 1, Mr. Westacott; 2, Sir B. Chichester. MORELLO CHERRIES, 1, Mr. Saul; 2, Mr. Griffin. BEST COLLECTION OF PEARS, 1, Capt. C. Hole; 2, Mr. Bartlett. *Dessert ditto*, 1, J. Partridge, Esq.; 2, Mr. Westacott. APPLES, *Best Collection*, C. Roberts, Esq. *Dish of Dessert ditto*, 1, Mr. Southwood, gr. to Capt. May; 2, Mrs. Barbor. *Culinary*, R. Chichester, Esq. MULBERRIES, Mr. Westacott. FIGS, 1, Mr. Edmonds, gr. to L. W. Buck, Esq., M.P.; 2, Mr. Gerry. COB NUTS, R. Chichester, Esq. FILBERTS, Mr. Griffin. GOOSEBERRIES, Mr. Griffin. RED CURRANTS, 1, Mr. Saul; 2, Mr. Bartlett. *White*, 1, Mr. Saul; 2, Mr. Griffin. QUINCES, Mr. Griffin. MEDLARS, R. Chichester, Esq. RASPBERRIES, Mr. Edmonds. EXTRA:—*Pears*, Capt. C. Hole. *Seedling Nuts*, R. Chichester, Esq. *Bunch of Grapes*, Sir B. Chichester. *White*, Sir B. Chichester. *Dish of ditto*, Rev. W. Halliday and Capt. C. Hole. *Apples*, Mrs. Barbor. FLOWERS:—STOVE PLANTS, *Best Collection*, 1, Mr. Seally; 2, Mr. Bartlett. *Best Climber*, Mr. Westacott. *Best Bulb*, Mr. Seally. ORCHIDÁCEÆ, *Best Collection*, Mr. Seally. *Best Specimen*, C. Roberts, Esq. GREENHOUSE PLANTS, *Best Collection*, 1, Mr. Westacott; 2, Mr. Gerry. *Best Climber*, C. Roberts, Esq. FU'CHSIAS, *Best Collection*, 1, C. Roberts, Esq.; 2, Mr. Gerry. SÁLVIAS, *Best Collection*, 1, Mr. Gerry; 2, Mr. Bartlett. TENDER ANNUALS, Mr. Southwood. COCKSCOMBS, Mr. Edmonds. BALSAMS, Mr. Bartlett. HARDY ANNUALS, *Bouquet*, 1, Mr. Seally; 2, Mr. Gerry. GERMAN ASTERS, 1, Mr. Gerry; 2, C. Roberts, Esq.; 3, Mr. Seally. DAHLIAS, 12—1, Mr. Edmonds; 2, Mr. Seally; 3, Mr. Bartlett. *Seedling*, 1, Mr. Seally; 2, Mr. Edmonds. *Best Flower*, 1 and 2, Mr. Seally. LOBÉLIAS, 1, Mr. Gerry; 2, Mr. Westacott. HEARTSEASE, 1, Mr. Bartlett; 2, Mr. Gerry. SALPIGLOSSIS, Mr. Southwood. EXTRA:—*Achimenes longiflora*, Mr. Mallett. *Stove Plants*, Mr. C. Roberts. *Bouquet*, Mr. Southwood. *Fúchsia*, Mr. Mallett. *Æschynanthus*, Sir B. Chichester. VEGETABLES:—CELERY, 1, Mr. Southwood; 2, Mr. Gerry; 3, Mr. Saul. CARROTS, 1, J. Partridge, Esq.; 2, Mr. Gerry. PARSNEPS, J. Partridge, Esq. CAULIFLOWERS, Mr. Edmonds. BROCCOLI, Rev. J. Pyke. SAVOYS, 1, Sir B. Chichester: 2, Mr. Saul. PEAS, Mr. Seally. COS LETTUCE, 1, Mr. Edmunds; 2, Mr. Westacott. *Cabbage ditto*, Mr. Edmonds. ENDIVE, Mr. Saul. RED BEET, J. Partridge, Esq. TOMATOES, Mr. Gerry. CAPSICUMS, Mr. Edmonds. BEST ONIONS, *in weight and quality*, 1, Mr. Bartlett; 2, Mr. Seally. ROUND POTATOES, 1, Sir B. Chichester; 2, Mr. Saul. *Kidney*, 1, Mr. Griffin; 2, Mr. Saul. EXTRA:—*Red Kidneys*, R. Chichester, Esq. *Cucumbers*, Mr. Westacott and Sir B. Chichester. *Red Cabbage*, Mr. Griffin. The 1st SILVER CUP PRIZE FOR DAHLIAS was awarded to Mr. Seally, gr. to E. R. Roberts, Esq.; 2d, to Mr. Edwards, gr. to L. W. Buck, Esq.; 3d, to Mr. Gerry, gr. to J. Whyte, Esq.; that for Nurserymen, to Messrs. Lucombe and Pince, of Exeter. Cottagers also received Prizes for Flowers, Fruit, and Vegetables.—*North Devon Advertiser.*

Northen Dahlia Show, Sept. 23.—The annual exhibition of DAHLIAS, &c., took place at the house of Mr. J. Hough, the Tatton Arms Inn, Northen. The following is the award of premiums:—*Dark or Maroon*, 1, 3, and 4, Mr. Gaskell; 2, Mr. Race; 5, Mr. Chorlton; 6, Mr. Marsland. *Crimson or Ruby*, 1, Mr. Race; 2 and 3, Mr. Gaskell; 4, Mr. Chorlton; 5, Mr. Worth; 6, Mr. Brickhill. *White*, 1, 2, and 3, Mr. Gaskell; 4, Mr. Brickhill; 5, Mr. Kelsall; 6, Mr. Race. *Purple*, 1, 2, 3, and 4, Mr. Gaskell; 5, Mr. Race; 6, Mr. Kelsall. *Puce*, 1 and 2, Mr. Gaskell, 3, Mr. Kelsall; 4, 5, and 6, Mr. Gaskell. *Orange, Yellow, or Buff*, 1, Mr. Gaskell; 2, Mr. Race; 3, Mr. Gaskell; 4, Mr. Brickhill; 5, Mr. Higginson; 6, Mr. Brickhill. *Pencilled, Shaded, or Margined*, 1, Mr. Gaskell; 2, Mr. Race; 3, Mr. Gaskell; 4 and 5, Mr. Kelsall; 6, Mr. Brickhill. *Scarlet*, 1, 2, and 3, Mr. Gaskell; 4, Mr. Brickhill; 5 and 6, Mr. Race. *Rose*, 1, 2, and 3, Mr. Gaskell; 4, 5, and 6, Mr. Kelsall. *Globe*, 1, Mr. Brickhill; 2, Mr. Royle. THE MAIDEN PRIZE OF A COPPER TEA-KETTLE was won by Mr. Chorlton. Mr. Lodge sent a pan of 24 fine Blooms, but not for competition. Some good specimens of Fruits and Vegetables were also present.

North of England Dahlia Society, Sept. 21.—The First Exhibition of Dahlias, cut Flowers, &c., was held at Mr. Dewar's, Jesmond Gardens, on which occasion a large pavilion, tastefully decorated with Flowers and Evergreens, had been erected on a portion of the ground. The attendance was highly respectable. The following prizes were awarded:—CLASS 1—NURSERYMEN—DAHLIAS, 18 *blooms*, 1, Mr. J. Edwards, York, for Duke of Richmond, Bang-up, Bloomsbury, Lady Harland, Scarlet Defiance, Pickwick, Andrew Hofer, Indispensable, Princess Royal, Premier, Essex Rival, Hope, Optima, Marquess of Lansdowne, St. George, Phenomenon, Sir R. Throckmorton, Mrs. Stanley; 2, Mr. H. Newton, Newcastle. 12 *blooms*, Mr. J. Edwards for Ploughboy, Northern Beauty, Marquess of Lansdowne, Bloomsbury, Sir R. Throckmorton, Duke of Richmond, Pickwick, Suffolk Hero, Countess of Pembroke, Catleugh's Eclipse, Princess Royal, Bedford Surprise; 2, Mr. H. Newton.—CLASS 2.—GENTLEMEN'S GARDENERS—*Best* 12 *blooms*, 1, Mr. N. W. Forster, gr. to W. Donkin, Esq., for President of the West, Pickwick, Beauty of the Plain, Phenomenon, Argo, Yellow Defiance, Lee's Bloomsbury, Grande Baudine, Princess Royal, Hope, Attila, Bridesmaid; 2, Mr. J. Watson, gr. to M. Anderson, Esq.; 3, Mr. J. Deans, gr. to Miss Cuthbert. 9 *blooms*, 1, Mr. N. W. Forster, for Yellow Defiance, Indispensable, President of the West, Bloomsbury, Pickwick, Rouge et Noire, Bridesmaid, Andrew Hofer, Wheeler's Maria; 2, Mr. J. Watson; 3, Mr. J. Deans. 6 *blooms*, 1, Mr. N. W. Forster, for Conservative, Bridesmaid, Yellow Defiance, Pickwick, Metella, President of the West; 2, Mr. W. Kelly, gr. to A. Donkin, Esq.; 3, Mr. J. Hall, gr. to W. Smith, Esq. SINGLE BLOOMS—*Best White*, 1, Mr. J. Watson, Lewisham Rival; 2, Mr. W. Kelly, do. *Purple*, 1, Mr. J. Hall, Pickwick; 2, Mr. J. Watson, do. *Tipped*, 1, Mr. N. W. Forster, Bridesmaid; 2, Mr. J. Deans, Phenomenon. *Scarlet*, 1, Mr. J. Deans, Lee's Bloomsbury: 2, Mr. N. W. Forster, do. *Lilac*, 1, Mr. H. Dewar, gr. to W. Cuthbert, Esq., Imogene; 2, Mr. N. W. Forster, Fanny Waugh. *Rose*, 1, Mr. N. W. Forster, Indispensable; 2, Mr. W. Smaile, gr. to W. J. Cookson, Esq. *Dark*, 1, Mr. N. W. Forster, Rouge et Noire; 2, Mr. J. Deans, do. *Orange*, 1, Mr. J. Deans, Pamplin's Bloomsbury; 2, Mr. N. W. Forster, do. *Yellow*, 1, Mr. N. W. Forster, Yellow Defiance; 2, Mr. J. Deans, Argo. CLASS 3.—AMATEURS—*Best* 6 *blooms*, 1, Mr. T. Temperley, for Pickwick, President of the West, Duchess of Richmond, Yellow Defiance, Grande Baudine, Bridesmaid; 2, Mr. J. Scott; 3, Mr. T. Shotton. 4 *blooms*, 1, Mr. T. Temperley, for President of the West, Fanny Keynes, Pickwick, Hope; 2, Mr. T. Shotton; 3, Mr. J. Scott. 3 *blooms*, 1, Mr. T. Temperley, for Pickwick, Metella, President of the West; 2, Mr. J. Grant; 3, Mr. J. Routledge. *Best Tipped*, 1, Mr. T. Temperley, Bridesmaid; 2, Mr. J. Cholcroft, Mary Jane. *Self*, 1, Mr. Temperley, Pickwick; 2, Mr. J. Cholcroft, do. OPEN TO ALL.—SEEDLING CLASS—*Seedlings of* 1841, 3 *blooms*—First Class Prize to Mr. H. Dewar, for a Lilac Seedling called Imogene; First Class Prize to Mr. J. Edwards, for a Seedling called Mrs. J. Richardson, colour blush white, slightly tipped with lake. BOUQUET OF CUT FLOWERS, 1, Mr. J. Hall; 2, Mr. W. Kelly. BOUQUET OF DAHLIAS, 1, Mr. J. Watson; 2, Mr. W. Kelly. BALSAM, Mr. J. Charlton, gr. to C. Athusen, Esq. COCKSCOMB, Mr. T. Charlton, gr. to Mrs. Atkinson. FRENCH MARYGOLDS, Mr. T. Charlton. HOLLYHOCKS, Mr. C. Mills, gr. to Capt. Petts. PANSIES, Mr. J. Watson for Victory, Monstrosa, la Superbe, Dr. Johnson, Rembrandt, Queen Victoria. CARNATIONS, Mr. J. Scott. PICOTEES, 1, Mr. W. Smaile; 2, Mr. J. Scott.

Norwich Horticultural Society, Sept. 23.—The following is a list of the prizes:—DAHLIAS, NURSERYMEN: 36 *blooms*, 1, Mr. Widnall, Widnall's Conductor, Eclipse, Majestic, Marchioness of Exeter, Queen, Hudson's Princess Royal, Stella, Oscar, Grand Tournament, Maria, Indispensable, Haidee, Andrew Hofer, Maid of Bath, Stanley, Springfield Rival, Highgate Rival, Attila, Rouge et Noire, Euclid, Metella, Sir Frederic Johnstone, Grande Baudine, Amato, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Penelope, Catleugh's Eclipse, Tournament, Optima, Lady Cooper, Burnham Hero, Duchess of Richmond, Ansell's Unique, Grenadier, Nicholas Nickleby, Pickwick; 2, Mr. Harrison; 3, Mr. S. Girling. AMATEURS: 24 *blooms*, 1, Mr. Chambers, Optima, Maid of Bath, Grace Darling, Euclid, Haidee, Conductor, Danecroft Rival, Andrew Hofer, Grenadier, Dowager Lady Cooper, Lord Dudley Stuart, Tournament (Catleugh's), President of the West, Amato, Grande Baudine, Eclipse (Widnall's), Duchess of Richmond, Indispensable, Queen of Lilacs, Phenomenon, Nicholas Nickleby, Climax, Beauty of the Plain, Maria; 2, C. Hunter, Esq.; 3, J.

Catton, gr. to Rev. C. Fellowes. 18 *blooms*, 1, Mr. Chambers, Bloomsbury, Maid of Bath, Andrew Hofer, Burnham Hero, Argo, Grace Darling, Danecroft Rival, Grande Baudine, Eclipse, Conservative, President of the West, Amato, Dowager Lady Cooper, Unique, Springfield Rival, Maria, Bridesmaid, Charles the Twelfth; 2, Mr. Freestone, 3, Mrs. Burroughes. 12 *blooms*, 1, Mr. Chambers, Argo, Bloomsbury, Grace Darling, Andrew Hofer, Grande Baudine, Eclipse (Widnall's), Nicholas Nickleby, Conservative, Duchess of Richmond, Tournament (Catleugh's), Beauty of the Plain, Burnham Hero; 2, C. Hunter, Esq.; 3, Mr. Cockburn. 6 *blooms*, 1, J. N. Waite, Esq., President of the West, Danecroft Rival, Grande Baudine, Unique, Eclipse (Widnall's), Burnham Hero; 2, Mr. Chambers. *12 blooms, grown in the county, for Mr. Widnall's cup*, 1, R. Wells, gr. to C. Hunter, Esq., Burnham Hero, Lady Cooper, Coronal, Bridesmaid, Grace Darling, Phenomenon, Duchess of Richmond, Prince of Wales, Maria, Conductor, Essex Rival, Grande Baudine; 2, Mr. Chambers. 12 *blooms, grown in the county by gentlemen's gardeners, in their masters' garden, for Mr. C. B. Plestow's cup*, R. Freestone, gr. to Mr. Plestow, Pickwick, Maria, Eclipse, Coronation, Optima, Phenomenon, Rienzi, Indispensable, Nicholas Nickleby, Duchess of Richmond, Unique, President. FLOWERS: COCKSCOMBS, 1, R. Emms, gr. to Mrs. H. Gurney; 2, Wm. Exelby, gr. to H. Birkbeck, Esq.; 3, J. Gordon, Esq. AMARANTHUS, Wm. Exelby. ROSES, R. Spence, gr. to Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart. FRENCH MARYGOLDS, J. Broughton, gr. to Mr. Brewer. BOUQUET, 1, G. Dover; 2, H. S. Patteson, Esq. CUT FLOWERS, J. N. Waite, jun., Esq. VERBENAS, G. Dover and R. Ansell, Esq., equal. CHINA ASTERS, G. Dover. CAPSICUMS, W. Kemp, gr. to Sir E. Stracey. TREVIRANA COCCÍNEA, C. Middleton, Esq. MYRTLE-TREE, 1, H. S. Patteson, Esq.; 2, E. Kemp, gr. to J. S. Muskett, Esq. HEATHS, H. S. Patteson, Esq. PASSIFLORA KERMESINA, J. Gordon, Esq. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: PINES, D. Waters, gr. to Lord Wodehouse. GRAPES, *Black Hamburgh*, Wm. Rippingale, gr. to G. Morse, Esq.; *Black Prince*, Mrs. Burroughes; *Out-door Sweet-water*, H. S. Patteson, Esq.; *Black Hamburgh and Muscadine*, C. Alborough, gr. to G. S. Kett, Esq. MELONS, *Scarlet-fleshed*, 1, Mrs. Burroughes; 2, Mr. Cockburn. *Green-fleshed*, 1, E. Kemp; 2, W. Kemp. PEACHES, 1, *Royal George*, Mrs. Burroughes; 2, *Admirable*, Mr. Cockburn. NECTARINE, 1, *Elruge*, W. Gale; 2, *Red Roman*, W. Gale. PLUMS, 1, *Green gage*, Mrs. Ives; 2, S. Short. *Coe's Seedling*, S. Short. CHERRIES, 1, *Red Mogul*, W. Kemp; 2, *Morello*, S. Short; 3, W. Kemp. FIGS, *Brown Ischia*, W. Gale. PEARS, *Gansell's Bergamot*, W. Exelby; *Autumn Bon Chrétien*, J. Catton. APPLES, *Ribstone Pippin*, R. Spence; *five sorts*, Mr. R. N. Bacon and W. Gale, equal; *3 sorts*, D. Waters. GOOSEBERRIES, *Warrington*, S. Short. CURRANTS, *White*, Mr. R. N. Bacon. RASPBERRIES, W. Gale. STRAWBERRIES, R. Spence. NUTS, 1, Mr. Cockburn and H. S. Patteson, Esq., equal; 2, W. Gale. HONEY, J. T. Kemp, Esq. PEAS, 1, *Matchless Marrow*, W. Gale; 2, Wm. Warner, gr. to W. Robinson, Esq. BEANS, S. Short; *Kidney*, S. Short. ONIONS, 1, *White Spanish*, W. Gale; 2, W. Rippingale; *Deptford*, W. Gale; *Globe*, S. Short. SALAD, 1, W. Gale; 2, W. Warner. TOMATOES, E. Kemp. CABBAGE, *Red*, E. Kemp. CELERY, *Silesian*, C. K. Thompson, Esq. The sum of 15*l*. 16*s*. 6*d*. was also distributed among cottagers for their productions.—*Norwich Mercury*.

Nottingham Floral and Horticultural Society, Sept. 21.—The last show for the present season took place at the Assembly Rooms. The following is a list of the awards:—DAHLIAS—*Best Dealer's Pan of 24 blooms*, Mr. J. Spencer, with Bridesmaid, Attila, Bloomsbury, Bedford Surprise, Beauty of Wakefield, Beauty of the Plain, Conservative, Conqueror of the World, Duchess of Portland, Exquisite, Grand Tournament, Hon. Miss Abbott, Lewisham Rival, Metella, Maid of Bath, Nicholas Nickleby, Oriental Pearl, Prince Albert, Phenomenon, Pickwick, Queen of Lilacs, Regina, Westbury Rival, President of the West. *Best Amateur's Pan of 24 blooms*, 1, Mr. J. Neville, with Bloomsbury, Lewisham Rival, Defiance, Optima, Springfield Rival, Beauty of the Plain, Nicholas Nickleby, Grande Baudine, Countess of Pembroke, Charles XII., Grace Darling, Pickwick, Metella, Haidee, Maria, Rouge et Noire, Amato, Bloomsbury (Pamplin's), Rienzi, Constancy, Lady Middleton, Conservative, Regina, President of the West; 2, Mr. S. Wright, with Tournament (Catleugh's), Indispensable, Topaz, Lewisham Rival, Optima, Essex Rival, Maid of Bath, Grace Darling, Nicholas Nickleby, President of the West, Exquisite, Scarlet Defiance, Argo, Maria, Bridesmaid, Upway Rival, Pickwick, Countess of Pembroke, Rival Sussex, Hero of Wakefield, Princess Royal, Garrick, Hope, Climax. *The best Amateur's Pan of* 18 *blooms*, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton, with Hero of Wakefield, Rouge et Noire, Hero of Nottingham, Hope, Regina, Phenomenon, Nicholas Nickleby, Pickwick, President of the West, Burnham Hero, Eclipse (Catleugh's), Grande Baudine, Maria, Scarlet Defiance, Argo, Widnall's Queen, Grace Darling, Lewisham Rival. 12 *blooms*, Mr. F. Harrison. *Seedlings*, 1, a dark Maroon, Mr. F. Harrison; 2, Mr. J. Neville. THE BEST COLLECTION OF DAHLIAS, 1, Mr. J. Neville; 2, Mr. S. Wright. PANSIES:—*Best Dealer's Pan of* 20 *blooms*, Mr. J. Pearson. *Amateur's ditto*, 1, Mr. J. Neville; 2, *all Seedlings*, Mr. Shilton. PLANTS:—STOVE PLANT, 1 (Aphelandra cristata), G. Walker, Esq.; 2, G. Walker, Esq. GREENHOUSE PLANT (Manéttia cordata), G. Walker, Esq. CACTUS, Mr. Green. FU'CHSIA CORYMBIFLORA, 1, Mr. Green; 2, G. Walker, Esq. BASKET OF CUT FLOWERS, Rev. J. J. Cleaver. DEVICE, Rev. J. J. Cleaver. DEVICE IN DAHLIAS, Mr. Shilton. MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION OF CUT FLOWERS, Mr. J. Pearson. HARDY ANNUALS, Mr. Shilton. AUTUMNAL ROSES, Mr. J. Pearson. HERBACEOUS FLOWERS, Mr. Shilton. EXTRA PRIZES:—*Palma Christi*, 7 feet 6 inches in height, and 24 feet in circumference, Mr. Shilton. *Pan of Fuchsias*, Mr. J. Pearson. *Collection of Greenhouse Plants*, Mr. Green. FRUIT:—PINE, J. Milnes, Esq. GRAPES, *Black Hambro'*, 1, J. Milnes, Esq.; 2, Mr. Green. *Grown without heat*, Mr. J. Pearson. *White*, 1, J. Milnes, Esq.; 2, G. Walker, Esq. *Black Grapes, from open Wall*, 1 and 2, Mr. Shilton. *Grizzly Frontignan Grapes*, J. Milnes, Esq. *White Grapes, from open Walls*, 1 and 2, Mr. Shilton. MELON, 1, F. Wright, Esq.; 2, G. Walker, Esq. PEACHES, 1, G. Walker, Esq.; 2, F. Wright, Esq. NECTARINES, 1, G. Walker, Esq.; 2, F. Wright, Esq. PLUMS, *Magnum Bonum*, 1, Col. Wildman; 2, G. Walker, Esq. *Golden Drop*, Rev. J. J. Cleaver. *Greengage*, Rev. J. J. Cleaver. *Dove Bund*, Mr. Green. *Nectarine*, Col. Wildman. DESSERT PEARS, 1, *Gansell's Bergamot*, Rev. J. J. Cleaver; 2, *Welbeck Bergamot*, Col. Wildman; 3, *Speckled Benares*, Col. Wildman; 4, *Autumn Bergamot*, F. Wright, Esq.; 5 and 6, Rev. J. J. Cleaver. *Baking*, Mr. F. Harrison. DESSERT APPLES, 1, *Eve*, G. Walker, Esq.; 2, *Garrett's Pippin*, Mr. Green; 3, *Pearson's Plate*, Col. Wildman; 4, *Deverill's Delight*, Col. Wildman; 5 and 6, Mr. J. Spencer. *Baking*, 1 and 2, Rev. J. J. Cleaver; 3, F. Wright, Esq.; 4 and 5, Mr. J. Spencer; 6, J. Wells, Esq. EXTRA PRIZES:—*Red Currants*, 1, Col. Wildman; 2, F. Wright, Esq. *Nuts, Filberts, and Tomatoes*, Col. Wildman. *Collection of Hardy Fruits (93 sorts)*, Mr. J. Pearson. *Collection of Dessert Pears*, Rev. J. J. Cleaver. VEGETABLES:—PEAS, 1, F. Wright, Esq.; 2, Mr. J. Robinson. BEANS, F. Wright, Esq. FRENCH BEANS, 1, F. Wright, Esq.; 2, G. Walker, Esq. SCARLET RUNNERS, Mr. Green. CUCUMBERS, 1, G. Walker, Esq.; 2, Mr. Green; 3, Rev. J. J. Cleaver. CARROTS, 1, Mr. F. Harrison; 2, Mr. Green. WHITE AND PINK CELERY, Mr. Green. CURLED PARSLEY, Mr. Green. ONIONS, *Autumn-sown*, 1, Mr. F. Harrison; 2, Mr. Green. *Spring-sown*, 1, Col. Wildman; 2, G. Walker, Esq. SHALLOTS, 1, Mr. Shilton; 2, Col. Wildman. EXTRA PRIZE, *Seedling Cucumber*, Rev. J. J. Cleaver.

Ratho Horticultural Society, Sept. 16.—This meeting was held in the Society's Hall, and prizes were awarded as follows:—DAHLIAS, 12 *blooms*, 1, J. Hogg, gr. to W. Banar, Esq.; 2, A. Gibson, gr. to J. M. Hogg, Esq. HOLLYHOCKS, 1, D. Drummond, gr. to J. M. Melville, Esq.; 2, G. Douglas, gr. to Sir A. Maitland, Bart. CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES, A. Forrester, gr. to G. Falconer, Esq. AFRICAN MARYGOLDS, 1, J. Thomson, gr. to W. H. Brown, Esq.; 2, H. Ritchie, gr. to R. S. Wilson, Esq. FRENCH Do., 1, J. Hogg; 2, H. Ritchie. CHINA ASTERS, 1, J. Thomson; 2, J. Hogg. HARDY ANNUALS, 1, A. Gibson; 2, G. Douglas. HERBACEOUS PLANTS, 1, A. Gibson; 2, C. Baxter, gr. to J. Thomson, Esq. LOBELIAS, 1, J. Hogg; 2, A. Gibson. TENDER EXOTICS, 1, A. Gibson; 2, J. Thomson. PHLOXES, 1, A. Gibson; 2, A. Forrester. PENTSTEMONS, 1, A. Gibson; 2, A. Forrester. STOCKS, 1, A. Gibson; 2, J. Pow, gr. to A. Berwick, Esq. VERBENAS, 1, J. Hogg; 2, J. Pow. SALVIAS, 1, J. Hogg; 2, C. Baxter. FUCHSIAS, 1, J. Pow; 2, J. Hogg. CALCEOLARIAS, 1, J. Pow; 2, A. Gibson. FRONTIGNAN GRAPES, 1, A. Gibson; 2, J. Hogg. BLACK HAMBURGH, 1, J. Thomson; 2, A. Gibson. PEACHES AND NECTARINES, J. Hogg. PLUMS, 1, C. Baxter; 2, A. Forrester. APPLES, 1, A. Forrester; 2, G. Cunningham, gr. to C. Muirhead, Esq. PEAS, 1, J. Hogg; 2, D. Drummond. MELON, 1, D. Drummond; 2, A. Gibson. CAULIFLOWER, 1, J. Pow; 2, J. Hogg. AMATEURS—DAHLIAS, 1, J. Weston; 2, J. Carlisle. FRENCH MARYGOLDS, 1, J. Weston; 2, C. Stewart. ANNUALS, 1, J. Weston; 2, J. Carlisle. STOCKS, 1, J. Weston; 2, C. Stewart. CARROTS, 1, C. Stewart; 2, J. Carlisle. ONIONS, 1, G. Wardlaw; 2, J. Baxter. LEEKS, 1, J. Baxter; 2, R. Craw. CABBAGE, 1, J. Carlisle; 2, G. Wardlaw. SAVOY, 1, C. Stewart; 2, G. Wardlaw.

Royal Devon and Cornwall Horticultural Society, Sept. 1.—The autumnal exhibition was held at the Royal Hotel. The following is a list of the prizes awarded:—FRUIT: PINE (*Queen*), Mr. Griffin. GRAPES, 1, *mixed*, R. Robertson, Esq.; 2, Mr. Luke, gr. to Earl Morley; *Black*, 1, P. Johnson, Esq.; 2, W. Ellis, Esq.; *White*, 1, Mr. R. Baskerville, gr. to Sir E. Thornton; 2, T. Holberton, Esq. MELONS, 1, Mr. Taylor, gr. to Mrs. Tucker; 2, Mrs. Downes; 3, Mr. Griffin. MORELLO CHERRIES, Mr. C. Jeffery. *Best dish of any other sort*, Mr. Corbett. PEACHES, 1, Mr. C. Jeffery; 2, Mr. T. Ellis. *Best dish, not less than eight*, 1, Mr. Luke; 2, Mr. Jeffery. NECTARINES, 1, Mr. Luke; 2, Mr. T. Ellis. *Best dish of various sorts*, Mr. Luke. PLUMS (*class* 1), 1, T. Briggs, Esq.; 2, Mr. C. Jeffery; (*class* 2), 1, Mr. J. Taylor; 2, Mr. R. Luke. FIGS, 1, Mr. R. Luke; 2, Mr. J. Taylor. NUTS, OR FILBERTS, 1, Mr. R. Luke; 2, Mr. J. Ellis. PEARS, 1, Mr. C. Jeffery; 2, Mr. S. Ellis; 3, Walter Ellis, Esq. APPLES, *dessert*, 1, Mr. C. Jeffery; 2, J. Furneaux, Esq. *Kitchen*, 1, Mr. C. Jeffery; 2, R. Robertson, Esq. EXTRA PRIZES.—Mr. T. Ellis, for *Figs*; Mr. J. Jackson, for *Pears*; W. C. Hodge, Esq., for *Dressing Apples*; Mr. R. Barrett, for *Grapes*; R. L. Gwatkin, Esq., for *ditto*; Mr. R. Baskerville, for *ditto*; Mr. Taylor, for *Peaches*; Mr. Luke, for *ditto*; Mr. Taylor, for *Nectarines*; Mr. C. Jeffery, for a *Melon*; Mr. J. Ellis, for *Raspberries*; Sir W. Call, Bart., for *ditto*; Mr. Griffin, for *Oranges*; ditto, for *Lemons*; Mr. J. Ellis, for *Oranges*; Sir W. Call, for *Strawberries*; ditto, for *Mixed Currants*; Mr. T. Ellis, for *White Currants*; W. C. Hodge, Esq., for *Red Currants*. FLOWERS AND PLANTS—STOVE PLANTS: 1, Mr. T. Corbett; 2, Mr. J. Griffin. GREENHOUSE PLANTS, 1, do.; 2, Mr. Corbett. DAHLIAS, 24 *blooms*, 1, Mr. Griffin; 2, J. E. Kingdon, Esq.; 3, R. Sleeman, Esq.; 4, H. F. Spence, Esq. *Collection of* 12, 1, J. E. Kingdon, Esq.; 2, Mr. J. Griffin; 3, R. Sleeman, Esq.; 4, H. F. Spence, Esq. GERMAN ASTERS, 1, J. E. Kingdon, Esq.; 2, R. Blackmore, Esq. COCKSCOMBS, 1, W. C. Hodge, Esq.; 2, T. Briggs, Esq. INDIGENOUS PLANTS, *not less than* 50 *sorts*, Mr. J. Ellis. HARDY ANNUALS, 1, R. Blackmore, Esq.; 2, W. C. Hodge, Esq. TEN WEEK STOCKS, 1, Mrs. Downes; 2, R. Blackmore, Esq. MARYGOLDS, 1, Mr. J. Taylor; 2, J. E. Kingdon, Esq. ZINNIA, Dr. Budd. LOBELIAS, *in pots*, W. C. Hodge, Esq. VERBENAS, do. SPECIMEN PLANT, *not having before obtained a prize*, (Gesnera barbata) Mr. Corbett. DESIGN OF CUT FLOWERS, H. F. Spence, Esq. COLLECTION OF DRIED SPECIMENS OF FERNS, *indigenous to Devon and Cornwall*, E. Tucker, jun., Esq. *Best do. of* MOSSES, E. Tucker, Esq., jun. EXTRA PRIZES—Mr. J. Flower, for *Dahlias*; Mr. Rendle, for *Crown of Dahlias*; Mr. J. Griffin, for *Orchidaceous Plants*; do., for *Ericas*; J. Taylor, for *Zinnia*; Mr. Griffin, for *Cut Flowers*; Mr. R. Barrett, for *Yellow Picotee, (Queen of England)*; Mr. Griffin, for *Design of Flowers*. VEGETABLES—CAPSICUMS: 1, T. Briggs, Esq.; 2, W. C. Hodge, Esq. TOMATOES, 1, Mr. R. Luke; 2, T. Briggs, Esq. CELERY, 1, R. Robertson, Esq.; 2, W. C. Hodge, Esq. CAULIFLOWER, T. Briggs, Esq. LETTUCE, R. Robertson, Esq. ENDIVE, 1, R. Robertson, Esq.; 2, Mr. S. Ellis. RED BEET, 1, W. Ellis, Esq.; 2, Mrs. Downes. PEAS, do. BASKET OF VEGETABLES, 1, T. Briggs, Esq.; 2. Mr. C. Ellis; 3, Mr. C. Jeffery. EXTRA PRIZES—R. Robertson, Esq., for a *Basket of Vegetables*; Mr. C. Jeffery, for *Lettuce*; Mr. R. Luke, for *Cucumbers*; T. Briggs, Esq., for *Onions*; ditto for *Artichokes*. Numerous Cottagers' Prizes were also awarded.

Royal Horticultural Society of Ireland, Sept. 8.—The following is a report of the prizes awarded:—PRIVATE GARDENS.—STOVE PLANTS, 1, I. M. D'Olier, Esq., for Cerbera fruticosa, Angelónia pubescens, Allamanda cathártica, Gesnera Harrisónii, Tabernæmontana coronária, Philibértia grandiflora; 2, D. H. Sherrard, Esq.; 3, A. B. Crofton, Esq. ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS, 1, His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant; 2, I. M. D'Olier, Esq. GREENHOUSE PLANTS, 1, I. M. D'Olier, Esq., for Elichrysum proliferum, Lilium lancifólium album, Billardiera longiflora, Goídia simplex, Burchéllia capensis, Jasminum ovatum. PELARGONIUMS, 1, J. Perry, Esq., for Alexandrina, the Gem, Fosteri róseum, Conservative, Joan of Arc, Lowndes' Perfection; 2, Col. Cash. *Seedling*, H. Thompson, Esq. ERICAS, 1, D. H. Sherrard, Esq., for E. retorta, E. versicolor nova, E. Hartnelli, E. aristata, E. ampullácea vittata, E. exsurgens grandiflora; 2, T. Hutton, Esq.; 3, The Chief Baron. ORNAMENTAL PLANTS, 1, I. M. D'Olier, Esq.; 2, A. B. Crofton, Esq. HERBACEOUS PLANTS, A. B. Crofton, Esq. FUCHSIAS, Capt. Croker. SINGLE EXOTIC, The Chief Baron, for Ficus elástica. SINGLE EXOTIC IN FLOWER, D. H. Sherrard, Esq. BOUQUETS, 1, A. Kirkpatrick, Esq.; 2, Rev. Mr. Woolsey; 3, W. Rathborne, Esq. DAHLIAS, *Yellow*, 1, W. Rathborne, Esq., for Topaz, Gaines's Primrose, Argo, Cox's Defiance, &c.; 2, St. George Rathborne, Esq. *White or Blush*, 1, St. George Rathborne, Esq.; 2, W. Rathborne, Esq. *Lilac*, 1, Hon. K. Harman; 2, W. Rathborne, Esq. *Rose*, 1, W. Rathborne, Esq.; 2, Hon. K. Harman. *Purple*, 1, D. H. Sherrard, Esq.; 2, Col. White. *Scarlet*, 1, Col. Cash; 2, W. C. Colville, Esq. *Crimson*, 1, W. Rathborne, Esq.; 2, D. H. Sherrard, Esq. *Varied*, 1, G. M. Walthew, Esq.; 2, The Chief Baron. *Seedlings*, 1, Mr. Goodbody; 2, Mrs. Williams. *Premier Pan of 24 Flowers*, W. Rathborne, Esq., for Royal Standard, Marquess of Lothian, Hope, Gaines's Primrose, Topaz, Lady Middleton, Rival Sussex, President of the West, Argo, Curran's Victory, Suffolk Hero, Metella, Miss Rathborne, Beauty of the Plain, Virgin Queen, Lewisham Rival, Hero of Wakefield, King of Roses, Fire Ball, Lady Mill, Knight's Victory, Deancroft Rival, Climax. THE ARRAN PRIZE OF TEN GUINEAS, FOR THE BEST COLLECTION OF THIRTY-SIX DAHLIAS, Mr. Campbell, for Iver Hero, Pavonia, Purpúrea alba, Hon. Mrs. Harris, Maresfield Hero, Independent, Prince of Wales, Bloomsbury, Eclipse, Scarlet Defiance, Deancroft Rival, President of the West, Rival Sussex, Ovid, Ploughboy, Defiance, Optima, Marchioness of Breadalbane, Maid of Bath, Mrs. Barclay, Phenomenon, Ornamental Pearl, Virgin Queen, Mackay's Coronation, Lady Middleton, Rosa, Rhoda, Ellen of Eton, Grace Darling, Maria, Miss Johnston, Admirable, &c. GERMAN OR RUSSIAN STOCK, 1, Mrs. Williams; 2, I. M. D'Olier, Esq. GERMAN ASTERS, 1, W. Rathborne, Esq.; 2, A. Kirkpatrick, Esq. HOLLYHOCKS, His Grace the Duke of Leinster; 2, W. C. Colville, Esq. PUBLIC GARDENS.—STOVE PLANTS, 1, Messrs. Keeffe; 2, Mr. Barnes. GREENHOUSE PLANTS, 1, Messrs. Keeffe; 2, Messrs. Bridgford. ERICAS, 1, Messrs. Bridgford; 2, Messrs. Keeffe. ORNAMENTAL PLANTS, Messrs. Keeffe. DAHLIAS, *Light*, 1, Mr. Barnes; 2, Messrs. Keeffe. *Dark*, 1, Messrs. Bridgford; 2, Mr. Campbell. *Varied*, 1, Messrs. Keeffe; 2, Mr. Campbell. PELARGONIUMS, Messrs. Keeffe. HERBACEOUS PLANTS, Messrs. Keeffe. FUCHSIAS, Messrs. Keeffe. SINGLE EXOTIC, Messrs. Keeffe. GERMAN OR RUSSIAN STOCK, Mr. Robinson. FRUIT.—PINE-APPLES, J. E. Cooper, Esq. GRAPES, *Black (Muscat or Frontignac)*, 1, Col. T. White; 2, J. Ferrier, Esq. *Any other variety*, 1, the Earl of Charlemont; 2, J. Pim, Esq. *White (Muscat or Frontignan)*, 1, H. Thompson, Esq.; 2, the Chief Secretary. *Any other variety*, 1, the Earl of Charleville; 2, Col. White. MELONS, *Green Flesh*, 1, the Earl of Charlemont; 2, the Chief Baron. *Any other variety*, 1, the Earl of Charlemont; 2, the Earl of Charleville. PEACHES, *Noblesse*, 1, His Grace the Duke of Leinster; 2, T. Hutton, Esq. *Montaigne*, 1, the Duke of Leinster; 2, J. Jameson, Esq. *Any other variety*, 1, W. C. Colville, Esq.; 2, R. Cane, Esq. NECTARINES, 1, I. Weld, Esq.; 2, R. Cane, Esq. PLUMS, *Green Gage*, 1, the Duke of Leinster; 2, W. C. Colville, Esq. *Golden Drop*, 1, A. B. Crofton, Esq.; 2, Sir R. Palmer, Bart. *Any other variety*, 1, the Chief Secretary; 2, W. Rathborne, Esq. PEARS, *Jargonelle*, 1, T. Hutton, Esq.; 2, Sir R. Palmer, Bart. *Any other variety*, 1, A. Kirkpatrick, Esq.; 2, I. Weld, Esq. APPLES, *Dessert*, 1, C. Doyne, Esq.; 2, Mr. Barnes. *Baking*, 1, H. Stock, Esq.; 2, W. C. Colville, Esq. FIGS, 1, W. C. Colville, Esq.; 2, R. Cane, Esq. THE HAMILTONIAN PRIZES OF THREE AND TWO POUNDS, *for the best Collections of Fruits*, 1, Mr. M'Cormick, gr. to the Earl of Charlemont; 2, Mr. Brandon, gr. to the Chief Secretary. VEGETABLES.—CELERY, *White*, J. Maconchy, Esq. *Red*, T. Hutton, Esq. CARROTS, J. Pim, Esq. CAULIFLOWERS, the Earl of Charlemont. RED BEET, the Duke of Leinster. ONIONS, the Chief Baron. CABBAGE, *Red*, J. Maconchy, Esq. *Drumhead*, W. C. Colville.—Weight of the 3 heads, 102lbs. *Any other variety*, T. Hutton, Esq. SAVOYS, W. C. Colville, Esq. PEAS, Mrs. Williams. SCARLET RUNNERS, J. Jameson, Esq.—*Saunders' Daily Advertiser*.

Royal Horticultural Society of Perthshire, Aug. 26.—The anniversary meeting of this Association, and the autumn Show of Fruits, Flowers, and Vegetables, took place in the County Hall. The prizes were awarded as follows:—CARNATIONS, *Bizarre*, 1, Mr. M'Donald; 2, Mr. Sharpe; 3, Mr. Duncan. *Seedling*, 1 and 2, Mr. Sharpe. *Flake*, 1, Mr. Sharpe; 2, Mr. M'Donald; 3, Mr. Kidd. *Seedling*, Mr. Sharpe. *Picotees*, 1, Mr. M'Donald; 2, Mr. Spalding; 3, Mr. Duncan. *Seedling*, 1 and 2, Mr. Spalding. DAHLIAS, *Twelve*, 1, Mr. Dodds; 2, Mr. Sharpe; 3, Mr. M'Donald. *Seedling*, 1, Mr. Sharpe; 2, Mr. Kidd; 3, Mr. Sharpe. *Twenty*, 1, Mr. Sharpe; 2, Mr. Dodds. *Amateurs, Six*, 1, Mr. Ambrose; 2, Dr. Wyllie; 3, Mr. Ross. BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL HERBACEOUS PLANTS, *Hardy*, 1, Mr. Sharpe; 2, Mr. Lony; 3, Mr. Dodds. *Tender*, 1, Mr. Sharpe; 2, Mr. Anderson. PHLOXES, 1, Mr. Oswald; 2, Mr. Sharpe; 3, Mr. Lony. BOUQUET OF FLOWERS, 1, Mr. Saddler; 2, Mr. Willocks. HOLLYHOCKS, 1, Mr. Dodds; 2, Mr. Arnot; 3, Mr. Sharpe. ROSES, *China*, 1, Mr. Dodds; 2, Mr. Sharpe; 3, Mr. Saddler. STOCKS, *Double*, 1, Mr. M'Donald; 2, Mr. Carstairs; 3, Mr. Anderson. CHINA ASTERS, 1, Mr. Lony; 2, Mr. M'Donald; 3, Mr. Saddler. LOBE'LIAS, 1, Mr. Carstairs; 2, Mr. Dodds. VERBENAS, 1, Mr. Duncan; 2, Mr. Dodds; 3, Mr. Saddler. COCKSCOMBS, 1, Mr. Dodds; 2, Mr. Sharpe. GREENHOUSE SHRUBBY PLANTS, 1, Mr. Sharpe; 2, Mr. Dodds. APRICOTS, *Moorpark*, 1, Mr. Sharpe; 2, Mr. Arnot; 3, Mr. Willocks. *Any other sort*, 1, Mr. Aitken; 2, Mr. Sharpe; 3, Mr. Gorrie. PEACHES, *from open Walls with Fire-heat*, Mr. Sharpe. *Without Fire-heat*, 1, Mr. Saddler; 2, Mr. Sharpe; 3, Mr. Clark. *From Hothouse*, 1, Mr. Aitken; 2, Mr. Bruce; 3, Mr. Arnot. NECTARINES, *from open Walls with Fire-heat*, Mr. Sharpe. *Without Fire-heat*, 1, Mr. Sharpe; 2, Mr. Saddler; 3, Mr. Clark. *From Hothouse*, 1, Mr. Aitken; 2, Mr. Arnot. *Best 4 sorts*, 1, M. Saddler; 2, Mr. Arnot. GRAPES, *Muscat*, 1, Mr. Arnot; 2, Mr. Dodds; 3, Mr. Saddler. *Black Hamburgh*, 1, Mr. Arnot; 2, Mr. Dodds; 3, Mr. Sharpe. *Grizzly Frontignan*, 1, Mr. Arnot; 2, Mr. Dodds; 3, Mr. Sharpe. *Any other sort*, 1, Mr. Aitken; 2, Mr. Dodds. PINE-APPLE, *Queen*, Mr. Dodds. MELON, *Green fleshed*, 1, Mr. Kidd; 2, Mr. Sharpe; 3, Mr. Duncan. *Any other sort*, 1, Mr. Sharpe; 2, Mr. Saddler; 3, Mr. Hosie. FIGS, 1, Mr. Clark; 2, Mr. Saddler. CHERRIES, *Mayduke*, Mr. Dodds. *Morello*, 1, Mr. Sharpe; 2, Mr. M'Donald; 3, Mr. Dodds. PLUMS, *Green Gage*, 1, Mr. Sharpe; 2, Mr. Willocks; 3, Mr. Anderson. *White Magnum*, 1, Mr. Carstairs; 2, Mr. Sharpe. 3, Mr. Sadler. *Any other sort*, 1, Mr. Dodds; 2, Mr. Sharpe; 3, Mr. Gorrie. PEARS, *Jargonelle*, 1, Mr. Anderson; 2, Mr. Saddler. *Any other sort*, 1, Mr. Saddler; 2, Mr. Gorrie; 3, Gen. Lindsay. APPLES, *Table*, 1, Mr. M'Donald; 2, Mr. Walsh; 3, Mr. Bruce. *Heaviest six*, 1, Mr. M'Donald; 2, Mr. Clark; 3, Mr. M'Nab. CURRANTS, 1, Mr. M'Donald; 2, Mr. Sharpe; 3, Mr. Dodds. GOOSEBERRIES, *red*, 1, Mr. Sharpe; 2, Mr. Duncan; 3, Mr. Saddler. *Green*, 1, Mr. Sharpe; 2, Mr. Duncan; 3, Mr. Willocks. *Yellow*, 1, Mr. Duncan; 2, Gen. Lindsay; 3, Mr. Willocks. CAULIFLOWER, 1, Mr. Saddler; 2, Mr. Duncan; 3, Mr. Dodds. ONIONS, *Autumn-sown*, 1, Mr. Aitken; 2, Mr. Sharpe; 3, Gen. Lindsay. *Spring-sown*, 1, Mr. Arnot; 2, Mr. Sharpe; 3, Mr. Clark. CARROTS, 1, Mr. Saddler; 2, Mr. Carstairs; 3, Mr. M'Donald. BEETROOTS, 1, Mr. Duncan; 2, Mr. M'Donald; 3, Mr. Lony. CELERY, 1, Mr. Dodds; 2, Mr. M'Donald; 3, Mr. Clark. CABBAGE, *pickling*, 1, Mr. Dodds; 2, Mr. Sharpe; 3, Mr. Saddler. *Late*, 1, Mr. Clarke; 2, Mr. Sharpe; 3, Mr. Saddler. —*Perthshire Constitutional*.

Roxburghshire Horticultural Society, Sept. 9.—This Society held its twenty-seventh Anniversary Meeting within the Spread Eagle Inn, Jedburgh, when prizes were awarded for the following articles: —DAHLIAS: *Best twelve*, 1, Mr. D. Crichton, gr. to the Earl of Minto, for Bridesmaid, Eclipse, Oriental Pearl, Pickwick, Maria, Phenomenon, Frederick the Great, Marquess of Lothian, Frances, Lewisham Rival, Unique, Beauty of the Plain; 2, Mr. J. Ruther- ford, for Rival Sussex, Marquess of Lothian, Rienzi, Yellow Defi- ance, Metella, Unrivalled of South Hants, Phenomenon, President of the West, Lee's Bloomsbury, Nichólas Nickleby, Rosa, Brunette. CARNATIONS: *Seedling*, 1, Mr. W. Deans; 2, Mr. D. Crichton. 1, Mr. W. Deans, for Wilson's William IV., Ely's Mayor of Ripon, Ely's Mr. Grainger, Woodhead's Spitfire, Prince Leopold, King Alfred; 2, Mr. W. Ross, gr. to Arch. Jerdon, Esq. CHINA ASTERS: 1, Mr. D. Crichton; 2, Mr. W. Deans. SALVIAS: 1, Mr. W. Deans; 2, Mr. D. Crichton. FUCHSIAS: 1, Mr. W. Deans; 2, Mr. D. Crichton. STOCKS: 1, Mr. J. Hunter; 2, Mr. A. Hunter. BOU- QUET: Mr. D. Crichton. GRAPES: *Largest*, 1, Mr. T. Weir, gr. to W. O. Rutherford, Esq.; 2, Mr. D. Crichton. *Best-flavoured*, 1, Mr. D. Crichton; 2, Mr. Weir. PEACHES: *Under glass*, 1, Mr. Weir; 2, Mr. D. Crichton. NECTARINES: 1, Mr. Weir; 2, Mr. D. Crichton. SUMMER PEARS: 1, Mr. G. Taylor, gr. to G. Broad, Esq.; 2, Mr. D. Crichton. SUMMER APPLES: 1, Mr. W. Ross; 2, Mr. D. Crichton. PLUMS: 1, Mr. W. Ross; 2, Mr. Weir. MELON: 1, Mr. Weir; 2, Mr. A. Oliver, gr. to W. Fair, Esq. THE SWEEPSTAKES, *for the best* 18 *Dahlias*, competed for by gardeners and amateurs, was awarded to Mr. D. Crichton, for Maria, Rouge et Noire, Pickwick, Oriental Pearl, Yellow Climax, Eclipse, Bridesmaid, Lee's Bloomsbury, Phenomenon, Frederick the Great, Rosa, Unique, Frances, Marquess of Lothian, Lewisham Rival, Constancy, and Beauty of the Plain; 2, Mr. G. Taylor, for Pickwick, Lord Sandon, Lord Dudley Stuart, Phenomenon, Nicholas Nickleby, Advancer, Stuart Wortley, Bishop of Winchester, Rouge et Noire, Grace Darling, Conservative, Duchess of Richmond, Sarah, Rienzi, Cheltenham Rival, Rival Sussex, Suffolk Hero, Springfield Rival; 3, Mr. J. Rutherford. THE SWEEPSTAKES, *for the best* 24 *Dahlias*, competed for by nurserymen, was awarded to Mr. W. Deans, for Pickwick, Nicholas Nickleby, Lewisham Rival, Beauty of England, Rienzi, Invincible, Queen of Sarum, Fanny Keynes, Unique, Yellow Defiance, Suffolk Hero, Rosa, Lee's Bloomsbury, Rival Sussex, Beauty of Wakefield, Rhoda, Fireball, Maria, Burnham Hero, Regina, Pilot, and two seedlings named Othello and Mons Meg.—*Kelso Mail*.

Shrivenham Dahlia Show, Sept. 23.—This exhibition took place in the grounds at Becket, where the following prizes were awarded:—CLASS 1: NURSERYMEN, (36 *blooms*,) Mr. W. George. CLASS 2: AMATEURS AND GARDENERS, (12 *blooms*,) 1, *Silver Cup value 5gs.*, Mr. E. Wheeler, for Burnham Hero, Bridesmaid, Indispensable, Catleugh's Eclipse, Queen, Widnall's Eclipse, Pic wick, Westbury Rival, Prince of Wales, Phœnix, President of the West, and Phenomenon; 2, *a Pair of Table Spoons, value 2gs.*, Mr. Merrick, gr. to P. Pryse, Esq., M. P., for Ansell's Unique, Queen, Phenomenon, Pickwick, Nicholas Nickleby, President of the West, Rouge et Noire, Conqueror of the World, Charles XII., Conservative, Burnham Hero, and Argo. CLASS 3: GARDENERS, 18 *blooms*, 1, Mr. Merrick; 2, Mr. Milne. CLASS 4: 12 *blooms*, 1, Mr. Merrick; 2, Mr. Milne. CLASS 5: AMATEURS, 12 *blooms*, 1, Mr. Chowles; 2, Mr. Rixon; 3, Mr. King. CLASS 6: 6 *blooms*, 1, Mr. Henley; 2, Mr. Large; 3, Mr. Rixon. BEST COLLECTION OF FRUITS: *Gardeners*, 1, Mr. Merrick; 2, Mr. Austin. *Amateurs*, Mr. Large. BEST COLLECTION OF PLANTS, Mr. Austin. BEST DEVICE, (a balloon,) Mr. Austin. EXTRA PRIZES: Mr. Compton, for *Seedling Dahlias*; Mr. E. Wheeler, for *a collection of Dahlias*; Mr. W. George, for *Asters*; Mr. Large, for *Grapes grown in Pots*; Mr. Gullick, for a *Device in Flowers* of the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Prince of Wales. A few Cottagers' prizes were also given.

Stamford Horticultural Society, Sept. 21.—The prizes awarded were as follows:—DAHLIAS, *best Dealer's pan of 20 varieties*, Mr. R. Brown; 2, Mr. Algar, with Corinne, Vitruvius, Grace Darling, Britannia, Constancy, Grenadier, Pickwick, Indispensable, Virgin Queen, Bedford Rival, Maria, Rival Revenge, Bishop of Salisbury, Countess of Pembroke, Fireball, Hope, Nicholas Nickleby, President of the West, Optima, Burnham Hero; 3, Mr. Brown. *Best Amateur's pan of* 12 *ditto*, Rev. H. Chaplin, with Bloomsbury, Virgin Queen, Fireball, Widnall's Queen, Grande Baudine, Monarch, Phenomenon, Constantia, Rival Sussex, Princess Royal, Pickwick, Egyptian Prince; 2, Rev. J. Harman, with Rouge et Noire, Maria, Lewisham Rival, President of the West, Lilac Perfection, Unique, Bridesmaid, Pickwick, Rival Sussex, Fireball, Royal Standard, Miss Johnson; 3, Mr. Stevenson, with Lee's Bloomsbury, Egyptian Prince, Dodd's Mary, Grace Darling, Eva, Hope, Conqueror of the World, Highgate Rival, Fireball, Cox's Contender, Rienzi, Cox's Defiance. *Best Maroon Dahlia*, Mr. R. Brown, Metella; 2, Mr. Stevenson, Egyptian Prince. *Yellow*, 1, Mr. R. Brown, Cox's Defiance; 2, Mr. Algar, Rival Revenge. *Rose*. 1, Mr. Algar, Bree's Rosa; 2, Mr. Stevenson, Hope. *Scarlet*, 1, Mr. Brown, Lee's Bloomsbury; 2, Mr. Algar, Fireball. *White*, 1, Mr. Algar, Virgin Queen; 2, Capt. Chadwick, ditto. *Tipped*, 1, Capt. Chadwick, Phenomenon; 2, Mr. Stevenson, Cox's Contender. *Crimson*, 1, Mr. Brown, Regina; 2, Mr. Algar, Robert Burns. *Lilac*, 1, Rev. J. Harman, Perfection; 2, Capt. Chadwick, ditto. *Best Seedling Dahlia of this year*, Capt. Grantham; 2, Mr. Stevenson. *Best Dahlia of any colour*, Mr. Brown, Rival Sussex; 2, Rev. H. Chaplin, Brown's Monarch. SWEEPSTAKES OF 2*s.* 6*d.* EACH, ADDED TO 10*s.* GIVEN BY MR. WIDNALL, *for the six best varieties of Dahlia*, Mr. Algar, with Maria, Pickwick, Rival Revenge, Phenomenon, Grenadier, and President of the West. COLLECTION OF HARDY ANNUALS, Mr. Phillips. CHINA ASTERS, J. Mackintosh, gr. to Lord Exeter. GERMAN ASTERS, 1, Mr. Brown; 2, Lord Exeter. ZINNIAS, 1, Mr. Brown; 2, Mr. Phillips. AFRICAN MARYGOLDS, 1, Mr. Phillips; 2, Mr. Stevenson. FRENCH MARYGOLDS, 1, Rev. J. Harman; 2, Mr. Stevenson. BOUQUET, 1, Lady Exeter; 2, Miss Atlay. DEVICE IN DAHLIAS, Lady Exeter. DEVICE IN FLOWERS, Lady Exeter. BASKET OF FRUIT, 1, Capt. Grantham; 2, Rev. H. Chaplin. PINE APPLE, 1, Lord Exeter; 2, Mr. Phillips. MELON, 1, Marquess of Exeter; 2, Mr. Hotchkin; 3, Mr. Horspool. GRAPES, *black*, 1, Marquess of Exeter; 2, Mr. Hotchkin: *white*, Marquess of Exeter. OUT-DOOR GRAPES, *black*, 1, Mr. Wilson, 2, Mr. Tebbutt: *white*, 1, Mr. Phillips; 2, Mrs. Roberts. PEACHES, 1, Mrs. Thompson; 2, Capt. Chadwick. NECTARINES, 1, Mr. T. Jackson; 2, Rev. H. A. Atlay. FIGS, Mr. Girdlestone. MULBERRIES, Miss Hurst; PLUMS, Mr. Girdlestone; 2, Miss Hurst. PEARS, Mr. Girdlestone; 2, Mr. Phillips. APPLES, *dessert*, 1, Marquess of Exeter; 2, Mrs. Roberts. BASKET OF APPLES, 1, Mrs. Hunt; 2, Mrs. Roberts. FILBERTS, 1, Mr. R. Brown; 2, Capt. Grantham. BASKET OF VEGETABLES, 1, Rev. H. Chaplin; 2, Mr. Hotchkin. CELERY, 1, Mr. Phillips; 2, Mr. Girdlestone. MUSHROOMS, Mr. Hotchkin. HONEY IN THE COMB, 1, Mr. Barber; 2, Mrs. Thompson. EXTRA—*Filberts*, Mr. R. Brown; *Black Grapes*, Sir J. Trollope; *Red* and *White Currants* and *Cherries*, Lord Exeter; *Apples*, Mr. Hotckin; *Basket of Fruit*, Mrs. Thompson; *Grapes*, Mr. Hotchkin; *Onions*, Rev. H. Chaplin; *Apples*, Miss Laxton; *Bouquet*, Mr. Phillips; *Green-house Plants*, Mr. Phillips; *Cotyledon*, Mrs. Thompson. Numerous Cottagers' Prizes were awarded for Flowers, Fruits, Vegetables and Honey.

St. Andrew's Horticultural Society, Fifeshire, Sept. 21.—The last meeting for the season took place in the Town-hall, upon which occasion an excellent address was delivered by Dr. Cook—we are sorry that, from want of space, we can only give the following extract:—"The formation of horticultural societies, such as that of which we are members, cannot be too highly appreciated. They have given a decided stimulus to activity and to invention—they have diffused amongst the cultivators of gardens a laudable and honourable emulation—they are the means of bringing together intelligent and enlightened men of the same profession, or attached to the same pursuits, and their conversation and mutual intercourse suggest improvements, or lead to discoveries, which else would never have been made. The benefits resulting from the societies to which I refer are, it is pleasant to see, more and more extensively discerned and prized. The transactions and the exhibitions of numbers of them established in all parts of the country are detailed in our different newspapers; and what is thus made known has a most beneficial effect even upon districts into which such institutions have not been introduced. Suffer me, gentlemen, still to add a few remarks, which may place clearly before you a peculiar and very important view of the good which has been effected in a surprising degree from employing ingenuity and exertion in horticultural cultivation. We are indebted to the beneficence of Providence for the roots, the vegetables, and the fruits which multiply the means of subsistence, or add to the comfort and gratification of all classes of the community. But almost the whole of these gifts of nature may be essentially improved by the labour and the skill of man under the most delicious climates, and where there exists the most fertile and luxuriant soil this is in no small degree the case; and much more does it hold true as to less favoured, or even to temperate regions. Without steady and well-directed interposition the productions of our gardens, even supposing that gardens were not wholly abolished, would rapidly degenerate, and the introduction of the products of other and milder skies would be rendered impracticable. Addison, in one of the most interesting papers of the "Spectator," has so beautifully and strikingly stated what I am now mentioning, applying what he says to England—and it is at least equally applicable to Scotland—that I cannot refrain from quoting the passage:—"If we consider our own country in its natural prospect, what a barren and uncomfortable spot of earth falls to our share! Natural historians tell us that no fruit grows originally among us besides Hips and Haws, Acorns and Pignuts, with other delicacies of the like nature; that our climate of itself, and without the assistance of art, can make no farther advances towards a Plum than a Sloe, and carries our Apple to no greater perfection than a Crab; that our Melons, our Peaches, our Figs, our Apricots, and Cherries, are strangers amongst us, imported in different ages, and naturalised in our English gardens; and that they would all degenerate and fall away into the trash of our own country if they were wholly neglected by the planter, and left to the mercy of our sun and soil." But we must look to gardening in a higher light than as merely ministering to the supply of our bodily wants and enjoyments. It unfolds beauties in the natural world which the eye of man would never else have contemplated, contributing alike to the refinement of taste, and to the purest pleasure. It is impossible to enter the splendid and finely-kept greenhouses which now abound throughout Britain, or even to survey the chaste or the gorgeous beds which many of our common gardens present to us, without being astonished at the richness and the loveliness which they display—without admiring the immense variety of our flowers—without being struck by the manifestation of wisdom and benevolent design which they place before us; and, when we are inclined seriously to meditate upon them, without feelings and emotions of piety and of gratitude to that omnipotent Being, who has enabled his intelligent creatures to collect and to concentrate the splendours scattered around them, and, in the expressive language of inspiration, to make even the wilderness blossom as the rose. All this, gentlemen, shows the unspeakable value of the art or of the science to which you are attached, and should stimulate you to perseverance in your efforts still further to extend it. There is in the reflection that the business of a man's life is interwoven with the improvement and the enjoyment of his fellow-creatures, something which calls forth all his energies, which opens sources of perpetual satisfaction, and which prevents him from being disheartened by the vexations and disappointments from which, even in prosecuting that business, he cannot hope in this mingled state to be wholly exempted. And you can scarcely fail to be animated by the hope that, in carrying on your labours, you may make discoveries which will raise your own reputation and prove a blessing to your fellow-creatures. Combining, as I trust you will ever do, with your most useful and often most elegant occupation, a scrupulous regard to the duties and the virtues, which, as moral and religious beings, we should all severally esteem, and without which there can be no real dignity of character, you will have the comfort of thinking that you are valuable and exemplary members of society, and you will find your reward in the respect and esteem of those who are acquainted with your exertions, and who have derived benefit from them." Prizes were awarded as follows:—GARDENERS: to J. Goodall, gr., Balchrystie, for *best single Dahlia*, 24 *Dahlias*, *Apricots*, *Plums*, and *Celery*. J. Easson, gr., Kirkmay, for *best Pentstemons*, *Lobélias*, *Picotees*, *Perennials*, *Onions*, *Red Cabbage*, and *Swedish Turnip*. J. Hardy, gr., West Park, for *best Cucumbers* and *late Cabbage*. A. Poustie, gr., Gilston, for *best bunch of black Hamburgh Grapes*, *Muscat Grapes*, *Pears*, *Gooseberries*, *Cauliflowers*, *Carnations*, and *Calceolárias*. Mr. A. Scott, gr., Lathallan, for *best* 12 *Self-coloured Dahlias*, 6 *Variegated Dahlias*, *Fúchsias*, *Stocks*, *Asters*, *Phloxes*, *Sálvias*, *Petúnias*, *largest Grapes*, *Green-flesh Melon*, *Red Currants*, *Savoy*, and *Beet*. Mr. W. Smith, gr., Priory, for *best bunch of Frontignan* and *Muscadine Grapes*. *Jargonelle Pears*, *Pelargóniums from the open garden*, *Fúchsia fulgens*, *Hollyhocks*, and *Carrots*. Mr. W. Connacher, gr., St. Fort, for *best Gladioli*, *Oxalis*, *Hardy Annuals*, *largest bunch of Grapes* (*Lombardy*), *Scarlet-flesh Melon*, *Wall Peaches*, *Peaches under glass*, *Nectarines*, 3 *kinds of Wall Apples*, 3 *kinds of Standard Apples*, *Vegetable Marrow*, *largest Gourd*, and *German Green*. AMATEURS—Mr. G. Cruickshank, St. Andrew's, for *best Dahlia of any kind*, 4 *Self-coloured Dahlias*, 4 *Variegated Dahlias*, *Salvias*, *Fúchsias*, *Hollyhocks*, *Beurré Pears*, *Apples*, *Onions*, and *Swedish Turnip*. Dr. Cook, St. Andrew's, for *best* 4 *Jargonelle Pears*, and *Double Stocks*. Mrs. Berwick, St. Andrew's, for *best late Cabbage*, *Savoy*, and *German Green*. Alex. Meldrum, Esq., Bloomhill, for *best Carrots* and *Lettuces*. Sir D. Brewster, St. Andrew's, 2*d best Jargonelle Pears*. Mr. J. Thomson, St. Andrew's, 2*d best* 4 *Variegated Dahlias*, *Stocks*, *Hollyeocks*, and *Onions*. Mr. B. Gibson, St. Andrew's, 2d for *Fúchsias*. Mr. J. Gibson, Woodburne, 2d for *Carrots*. Mr. Latto, Kingsbarns, 2d for *Beurré Pears*.—*Fife Herald*.

Sutton and Macclesfield Dahlia Show, Sept. 16.—This exhibition was held at the house of Mr. C. Whiston, Macclesfield, where the following prizes were awarded:—PREMIER PRIZE: *Pan of twelve Blooms*, Lewisham Rival, Regina, Metella, Egyptian Prince, Nicholas Nickleby, Pickwick, Bridesmaid, Argo, President of the West, Grace Darling, Burnham Hero, and Wheeler's Maria; Mr. W. Hammond. *Pan of nine*, Maria, President of the West, Grace Darling, Exquisite, Pickwick, Chef-d'Œuvre, Regina, Metella, and Yellow Defiance; Mr. W. Hammond. *Pan of six*, Bridesmaid, Rosa, Amato, Metella, Lewisham Rival, and Maria; Mr. W. Hammond. CLASS 1: *White and Blush*, 1, Poole's White, Mr. W. Hammond; 2, Lewisham Rival, Mr. W. Dale; 3, Marchioness of Lansdowne, ditto; 4, Eva, Mr. W. Hammond; 5, Queen of Sarum, ditto; 6, Falkner's Perfection, Mr. W. Dale. CLASS 2: *Scarlet*, 1, Scarlet Eclipse, Mr. C. Whitaker; 2, Cozens' Defiance, Mr. J. Hammond; 3, Danecroft Rival, Mr. W. Dale; 4, Windsor Rival, Mr. H. Raywood; 5, Scarlet Rival, Mr. C. Whitaker; 6, Bloomsbury (Lee's), Mr. W. Hammond. CLASS 3: *Striped and Edged*, 1, Phenomenon, Mr. W. Milward; 2, Beauty of the Plain, Mr. W. Dale; 3, Windmill Hill Rival, ditto; 4, Conqueror of the World, Mr. C. Whitaker; 5, Bridesmaid, Mr. H. Raywood; 6, Frances, Mr. W. Hammond. CLASS 4: *Dark Crimson and Maroon*, 1, President of the West, Mr. W. Dale; 2, Andrew Hofer, ditto; 3, Metella, Mr. C. Whitaker; 4, Regina, Mr. H. Raywood; 5, Climax, Mr. C. Whitaker; 6, Rouge et Noire, ditto. CLASS 5: *Lilac*, 1, Rosa (Bree's), Mr. C. Whitaker; 2, Lady Middleton, Mr. W. Dale; 3, Lady Kinnaird, Mr. J. Hammond; 4, Stuart Wortley, Mr. W. Hammond; 5, Attila, Mr. H. Raywood; 6, Lady W. Powlett, Mr. J. Bread. CLASS 6: *Buff and Salmon*, 1, Duchess of Richmond, Mr. C. Whitaker; 2, Nicholas Nickleby, ditto; 3, Elizabeth (Foster's) ditto; 4, Sir Wm. Middleton, ditto; 5, Bloomsbury (Pamplin's), Mr. W. Hammond; 6, Monarch, Mr. J. Hammond. CLASS 7: *Purple*, 1, Optima, Mr. W. Dale; 2, Pickwick, Mr. J. Hammond; 3, Euclid, Mr. W. Hammond; 4, Conservative, Mr. C. Whitaker; 5, Springfield Purple, ditto; 6, Indispensable, Mr. W. Hammond. CLASS 8: *Light Crimson and Rose*, 1, Grace Darling, Mr. W. Dale; 2, Maria, Mr. J. Hammond; 3, Springfield Rival, Mr. W. Dale; 4, Bedford Rival, Mr. C. Whitaker; 5, Royal Standard, Mr. W. Hammond; 6, Seven Oaks Hero, Mr. W. Dale. CLASS 9: *Yellow*, 1, Yellow Seedling, Mr. W. Dale; 2, Argo, Mr. C. Whitaker; 3, Unique, Mr. W. Dale; 4, Defiance (Cox's), Mr. C. Whitaker; 5, Revenge, Mr. J. Hammond; 6, Premier, Mr. J. Bread. CLASS 10: *Peach and Miscellaneous*, 1, Countess of Pembroke, Mr. W. Milward; 2, Lady Cooper, Mr. C. Whitaker; 3, Marchioness of Breadalbane, ditto; 4, Grande Baudine, ditto; 5, Grand Tournament, Mr. W. Hammond; 6, Queen (Widnall's), Mr. C. Whitaker. MAIDEN GROWERS: 1, Metella, Mr. J. Hammond; 2, Maria, Mr. G. Lomas; 3, Pickwick, Mr. W. Milward. EXTRA PRIZES: President of the West, Mr. J. Hammond; Countess of Pembroke, Mr. W. Milward.

Thanet Floricultural and Horticultural Society, Sept. 8.—This show took place at the Ranelagh Gardens, St. Peter's, where the prizes were distributed as follows:—THE PRIZE OF 10*l.*, OPEN TO ALL ENGLAND, FOR THE BEST 24 DAHLIAS, (Burnham Hero, Egyptian Prince, Perpetual Grand, Prince of Wales, Marquess of Lansdowne, Andrew Hofer, Maid of Bath, Widnall's Queen, Grande Baudine, Hope, Climax, Bedford Surprise, Duchess of Richmond, Bridesmaid, Pickwick, Unique, Maria, Seedling, Fanny Keynes, Phenomenon, Metella, Indispensable, and Penelope), Mr. Brown, of Slough. PLANTS GROWN IN POTS.—FUCHSIAS, T. N. Harris, Esq. PETUNIAS, T. N. Harris, Esq. COCKSCOMBS, L. C. Humfrey, Esq. BEST MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION OF FLOWERING PLANTS, T. N. Harris, Esq. CUT FLOWERS.—DAHLIAS, *twelve*, (President of the West, Maria, Harford's Unique, Pickwick, Duchess of Richmond, Ansell's Queen, Grace Darling, Beauty of the Plain, Andrew Hofer, Cox's Defiance, Egyptian Prince), Mr. Silk; 2, (Highgate Hero, Argo, Widnall's Eclipse, Beauty of the Plain, Maria, Bridesmaid, Pickwick, Rouge et Noire, Maid of Bath, Hope, Grace Darling, Lee's Bloomsbury,) Mr. Silver; 3, J. P. Powell, Esq.: *Best Six*, the Rev. J. G. Hodgson; 2, Mr. Silk; 3, Sir R. Burton. LEMON AFRICAN MARYGOLDS, Mr. Silk. ZINNIAS, the Rev. J. G. Hodgson; 2, J. Slater, Esq. FLORAL DEVICE, (*harp*,) L. C. Humfrey, esq.; 2, Sir R. Burton. BOUQUET OF HARDY AND FORCED FLOWERS, Sir R. Burton. EXTRA.—*Cockscombs*, Sir M. Montefiore; *miscellaneous plants*, D. Hooper, Esq. *Fuchsias*, Sir M. Montifiore. *Zinnias*, H. P. Cotton, Esq. *Floral Device*, R. Tomson, Esq. *Floral Device*, Mrs. G. Hodgson. *Collection of Specimens*, H. P. Cotton, Esq. FRUITS.—*Pine*: L. C. Humfrey, Esq. *Melon*, 1, J. A. Warre, Esq.; 2, ditto. GRAPES, *White, grown in the open air*, Sir R. Burton; *Purple, forced*, ditto; *White, ditto*, J. A. Warre, Esq.; *Purple, grown without fire*, J. Slater, Esq.; *White, ditto*, J. P. Powell, Esq. BEST BASKET OF GRAPES, J. A. Warre, Esq. FIGS, Sir R. Burton. PEACHES, 1, Mr. Moss; 2, H. Pett, Esq. NECTARINES, Rev. J. G. Hodgson. PLUMS, J. P. Powell, Esq. CHERRIES, ditto. PEARS, 1, ditto; 2, L. C. Humfrey, Esq.; *Not grown against a wall*, 1, Sir R. Burton; 2, Mrs. Alexander. APPLES, *Dessert*, 1, J. A. Warre, Esq.; 2, Mr. Moss; *Kitchen*, 1, R. Tomson, Esq.; 2, Sir M. Montefiore. BEST TWELVE APPLES OF DIFFERENT SORTS, *named*, Sir R. Burton. FILBERTS, H. Pett, Esq. WALNUTS, Sir R. Burton. CURRANTS, *White*, Rev. J. Lockwood; *Red*, ditto. BEST BASKET OF FRUIT, 1, L. C. Humfrey, Esq.; 2, Sir R. Burton. VEGETABLES.—PEAS, 1, Mr. Moss; 2, ditto. ONIONS, G. Hannam, jun., Esq. CELERY, T. N. Harris, Esq. CARROTS, R. Prickett, Esq. CABBAGE, L. C. Humfrey, Esq. LETTUCE, T. N. Harris, Esq. KIDNEY POTATOES, 1, R. Prickett, Esq.; 2, ditto. ROUND POTATOES, 1, Mrs. Alexander; 2, Mr. Cramp. CUCUMBERS, Sir R. Burton. BEST BASKET OF VEGETABLES, J. Slater, Esq. EXTRA.—A prize was awarded to a cottager, named Solly, for some Potatoes raised from parings, which were planted in April last, and dug up on the 2d of September.—*Canterbury Journal*.

The Practical Floral and Horticultural Society of Ireland, Sept. [illegible].—This society held their Dahlia exhibition in the Rotunda. The following is the award of the prizes:—DEVONSHIRE CUP, VALUE TEN GUINEAS, 36 *blooms*, Lady Harland, Curate, Lady Middleton, Bree's Rosa, Sparry's Admirable, Wheeler's Maria, Grace Darling, Marquess of Lothian, Girling's Ploughboy, Prince of Wales, Low's Conservative, Optima, Burnham Hero, Andrew Hofer, Knight's Coronation, Highgate Rival, Maresfield Hero, Prince of Wales, Defiance, Revenge, Princess Royal, Mrs. Barclay, Maid of Bath, Marchioness of Breadalbane, Purpúrea alba, Girling's Gipsy Maid, Pavoniana, Iver Hero, Virgin Queen, Oriental Pearl, Dowager Queen, Blandina, Scarlet Defiance, Widnall's Eclipse, Rufus, Danecroft Rival. PRIVATE GARDENS: *Twelve Blooms*, 1, Alba purpúrea, Bloomsbury, Queen of Scots, Sparry's Admirable, Hope, Beauty of the Plain, Marchioness of Breadalbane, Tournament, Topaz, Sir W. Middleton, Maid of Bath, Tournament, (Catleugh's), R. Robinson, Esq.; 2, — Cooper, Esq. *Six blooms, White*, 1, — Cooper, Esq.; 2, Rev. Mr. Woolsey. *Crimson or Maroon*, 1, — Cooper, Esq.; 2, Mr. Goodbody, *Purple*, 1, — Cooper, Esq.; 2, G. M. Walthew, Esq. *Striped*, G. M. Walthew, Esq. *Lilac*, G. M. Walthew, Esq. *Tipped*, 1, — Cooper, Esq.; 2, G. M. Walthew, Esq. *Yellow*, Rev. Mr. Woolsey. *Scarlet*, 1, — Cooper, Esq.; 2, G. M. Walthew, Esq. *Rose*, 1, — Cooper, Esq.; 2, G. M. Walthew, Esq. *Orange or Buff*, G. M. Walthew, Esq. *Best Seedling*, Earl of Leitrim. CHINA ASTERS, Under Secretary. 12 *Ditto*, T. Pidgeon, Esq. PUBLIC GARDENS: *Twelve blooms*, Queen, Springfield Rival, Virgin Queen, Bloomsbury, Marchioness of Breadalbane, Defiance, Sir F. Johnstone, Andrew Hofer, Grace Darling, Maresfield Hero, Ploughboy, President of the West, Mr. Campbell. *Six blooms, White*, Oriental Pearl, Virgin Queen (two blooms), Dowager Queen, Heroine, Blandina, Mr. Campbell. *Lilac*, Lady Harland, Curate, Rosa, Ellen of Eton, Lady Kinnaird, Rhoda, Mr. Campbell. *Crimson or Maroon*, Burnham Hero, President of the West, Andrew Hofer, Suffolk Hero, Rival Sussex, Highgate Rival, Mr. Campbell. *Purple*, Optima, Ploughboy, Prince of Wales, Conservative, Defiance, Indispensable, Mr. Campbell. *Striped*, Pavonian, Purpúrea alba, Gipsy Maid, Iver Hero, Liberator, Mr. Campbell. *Tipped*, Unique, Bridesmaid, Marchioness of Breadalbane, Maid of Bath, Mrs. Barclay, Mr. Campbell. *Scarlet*, Scarlet Defiance, Eclipse, Danecroft, Rival, Rufus, Tournament, and Lady Milne, Mr. Campbell. *Rose*, Maria, Admirable, Grace Darling, Duke of Cornwall, Ruby Superb, Royal Standard, Mr. Campbell. *Orange or Buff*, Orange Perfection, Aurantia, Bloomsbury, Grenadier, Colonel, Defiance, Mr. Campbell. CHINA ASTERS, — Stock, Esq. CAMPBELL PRIZE: *Best twelve distinct blooms*, 1, St. G. Rathborne, Esq.; 2, Earl of Leitrim; 3, G. M. Walthew, Esq. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS: SWEDISH TURNIPS, Earl of Leitrim. *Yellow Aberdeen*, do. CARROTS, — Hanbidge, Esq. MANGEL WURZEL, 1, Col. Conolly; 2, — Hanbidge, Esq. CABBAGE, Col. Conolly. ONIONS, — Stock, Esq. FRUITS: GRAPES, Earl of Leitrim. MELONS: *Greenflesh*, do. *Persian*, do. DEVICE, J. H. Evans, Esq.—*Sanders' Daily Advertiser*.

Walton-le-Dale Flower Show, Sept. 20.—The last exhibition for the present year took place in the School-room, near the Church. The following is a list of the prizes awarded:—DAHLIAS: *Best Pan of Twelve*, H. Hornby, Esq., Springfield Rival, Grande Baudine, Pickwick, Queen, Argo, Eclipse, Glory of Plymouth, Conservative, Constancy, Grace Darling, Bloomsbury, Rouge et Noire. *Best Pan of Nine*, Mr. W. Dent, Pickwick, Scarlet Eclipse, Recovery, President of the West, Beauty of the Plain, Garrick, Springfield Rival, Hylas, Essex Rival. *Best Pan of Six*, Mr. Birket, Nicholas Nickleby, Royal Standard, Maria, Maid of Bath, Rival Sussex, Prince of Wales. *Best Dahlia of any colour*, Mr. R. Parkinson, Maria. *Maroon*, 1, Mr. R. Parkinson, Essex Rival; 2, Mr. W. Dent, Regina; 3, W. B. Swainson, Esq., Suffolk Hero 4, Mrs. Cross, Lord Dudley Stuart; 5, Mr. T. Gregson, Garrick 6, Mrs. Cross, Perfection. *Tipped and Edged*, 1, H. Hornby, Esq., Phenomenon; 2, Mr. Birket, Maid of Bath; 3, H. Hornby, Esq., Beauty of the Plain; 4, Mrs. Cross, Elizabeth; 5, Mr. R. Norris, Frances; 6, do., Marchioness of Tavistock. *Crimson and Rose*, 1, Mr. R. Parkinson, Maria; 2, Mr. W. Dent, Admirable; 3, Mr. T. Gregson, President of the West; 4, Mrs. Cross, Seedling; 5, Mr. R. Parkinson, Royal Standard; 6, H. Hornby, Esq., Springfield Rival. *Shaded and Striped*, 1, G. Jackson, Esq., Rouge et Noire; 2, Mr. R. Norris, Egyptian Prince; 3, Mr. W. Dent, Mrs. Newby; 4, Mrs. Cross, Wallace; 5, Mr. W. Dent, Ne plus ultra; 6, H. Hornby, Esq., Mungo Park. *Scarlet and Red*, 1, H. Hornby, Esq., Bloomsbury; 2, Mr. R. Norris, Recovery; 3, H. Hornby, Esq., Eclipse; 4, Mrs. Cross, Scarlet Defiance; 5, Mr. W. Dent, Hylas; 6, Mr. R. Norris, Unknown. *Purple*, 1, H. Hornby, Esq., Climax; 2, Mr. T. Gregson, Egyptian Prince; 3, Mr. W. Dent, Unrivalled of South Hants; 4, H. Hornby, Esq., Metella; 5, Mrs. Cross, Pickwick; 6, Mr. W. Dent, Optima. *Yellow and Sulphur*, 1, Mr. T. Gregson, Ward's Mary; 2, Mr. R. Norris, Unique; 3, Mr. Birket, Prince of Wales; 4, Mr. W. Dent, Don John; 5, Mr. R. Parkinson, Argo; 6, H. Hornby, Esq., Yellow Defiance. *Lilac or Rose*, 1, Mrs. Cross, Queen; 2, do., Conservative; 3, H. Hornby, Esq., Fanny Keynes; 4, Mrs. Cross, Hope; 5, H. Hornby, Esq., Miss Johnson; 6, Mr. W. Dent, Hon. Stuart Wortley. *Orange, Buff, and Salmon*, 1, H. Hornby, Esq., Nicholas Nickleby; 2, Mr. T. Gregson, Grace Darling; 3, G. Jackson, Esq., Defiance; 4, Mr. W. Dent, Grenadier; 5, G. Jackson, Esq., Elizabeth; 6, H. Hornby, Esq., Bloomsbury. *White and Blush*, 1, Mr. R. Parkinson, Lewisham Rival; 2, H. Hornby, Esq., Virgin Queen; 3, do., Kentish Glory; 4, Mrs. Cross, Marchioness of Lansdowne; 5, Mr. R. Gregson, Helena; 6, Mr. Birket, Duchess of Devonshire. *Best Seedling, raised in* 1842, Mrs. Cross. PANSIES: H. Hornby, Esq., 24 *varieties*; do., 12 *varieties*; W. B. Swainson, 6 *varieties*. PELARGONIUMS: 1, Rev. R. Hornby, Comte de Paris; 2, Mr. R. Gregson, King; 3, Rev. R. Hornby, Vivid; 4, do., Gem; 5, Mrs. Cross, Diana Vernon; 6, S. Horrocks, Esq., Jewess. FUCHSIAS: 1, H. Hornby, Esq.; 2, C. Swainson, Jun., Esq.; 3, 4, and 5, C. Swainson, Esq.; 6, C. Swainson, Jun., Esq. STOVE PLANTS: 1, W. Calrow, Esq.; 2 and 3, Rev. R. Hornby. GREENHOUSE PLANTS: 1, C. Swainson, Esq.; 2, Rev. R. Hornby; 3, C. Swainson, Esq.; 4, 5, and 6, Rev. R. Hornby. HARDY HERBACEOUS: 1, H. Hornby, Esq.; 2, Mrs. Cross; 3, C. Swainson, Esq. ANNUALS: *Tender*, 1, C. Swainson, Esq.; 2, W. Calrow, Esq.; 3, Mrs. Cross. *Hardy*, 1, Mrs. Cross; 2 and 3, C. Swainson, Jun., Esq. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES: H. Hornby, Esq., *Black Grapes* and *White Muscat do.*; C. Swainson, Jun., Esq., *best dish of Peaches*; G. Jackson, Esq., *Dessert Apples*; Mr. R. Mansley, *Kitchen Apples*, *Pears*, and *Plums*; Rev. R. Hornby, *Melon*; C. Swainson, Jun., Esq., *second Melon*; H. Hornby, Esq., *Cucumbers* and *Cauliflowers*; Mr. W. Dent, *Cab-*

bages (*Red*); C. Swainson, Jun., Esq., *Turnips* and *Celery*; H. Hornby, Esq., *Rhubarb* and *Carrots*; Mr. E. Knight, *Onions*; H. Hornby, Esq., *Potatoes*.—*Preston Chronicle.*

Warwick Horticultural Society, Sept. 14.—This meeting was held at the County Hall. Mr. B. Law, of Long Itchington, exhibited (not for competition) sixteen cucumbers, cut from three plants—"Walker's Improved"—the average length of each being 19½ inches. From the same three plants, on Monday fortnight, he cut 26 cucumbers, of the average length of 19 inches, all being perfectly green and fit for the table. These productions, by out-door cultivation of a tender plant, may be considered extraordinary. The following is a list of the prizes awarded:—Plants and Flowers: Dahlias, *stand of* 24: 1, Adams's Prince Albert, Beauty of Wakefield, Maid of Bath, Rouge et Noire, Tournament, Danecroft Rival, Fanny Keynes, Girling's Prince of Wales, Dodd's ditto, Pickwick, Catleugh's Eclipse, Hope, Lewisham Rival, Nicholas Nickleby, Maria, President of the West, Argo, Andrew Hofer, Rienzi, Indispensable, Bridesmaid, Widnall's Eclipse, and two Seedlings—Mr. Earl, Birmingham; 2, Duchess of Richmond, Phenomenon, President of the West, Widnall's Queen, Eva, Admirable, Conductor, Grace Darling, Unique, Sussex Rival, Nicholas Nickleby, Beauty of the Plain, Rienzi, Pickwick, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Maria, Pamplin's Charles the Twelfth, Grande Baudine, Lady Middleton, Indispensable, Climax, Fanny Keynes, and two Seedlings—Mr. C. Kimberley; 3, Mr. Perkins. *Stand of* 12: 1, Duke of Conwall, Rouge et Noire, Phenomenon, Conservative, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Indispensable, Beauty of the Plain, Conductor, Grace Darling, Burnham Hero, and two others—Mr. J. Burbury; 2, Mr. Harris; 3, Mr. Earl. *Stand of* 6: 1, President of the West, Admirable, Rouge et Noire, Phenomenon, Maria, and Grace Darling—Mr. C. Kimberley; 2, Mr. Earl; *Seedling*, Mr. Earl. Stove Plants, *amateurs*, 1, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq.; 2, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq. Specimen Plant, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq. Greenhouse Plants, 1, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq.; 2, H. Bradley, Esq.; Ditto, *nurserymen*, 1, Mr. Barnes; *best six ditto, amateurs*, 1, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq.; 2, H. Bradley, Esq. Pelargoniums, *twelve* (*amateurs*), W. H. Bracebridge, Esq.; *six*, 1, H. Bradley, Esq.; 2, Earl of Warwick. Cockscombs, 1, Mr. Carpenter, 2, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq. Annuals, 1, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq. Herbaceous Plants, Mr. Brownridge. Cut Flowers, Mr. Barnes. Asters, 1, H. C. Wise, Esq.; 2, C. T. Warde, Esq. Ditto, *twelve*, C. T. Warde, Esq.; Pansies, Mr. J. Burbury. Miscellaneous Plants, 1, Mr. Barnes, 2, Mr. Brownridge. Design of Cut Flowers, Mr. Brownridge. Fruits—Pines, 1 and 2, Earl of Warwick. Melons, 1, Rev. H. Wise; 2, W. Holbech, Esq. Grapes, *Black*, 1, H. Bradley, Esq.; 2, W. C. Russell, Esq.; *White*, 1, W. C. Russell, Esq.; 2, H. Bradley, Esq.; *Out-door ditto*, W. Holbech, Esq. Figs, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq. Peaches, 1 and 2, W. Holbech, Esq. Nectarines, 1, C. T. Warde, Esq.; 2, W. Holbech, Esq. Plums, W. Holbech, Esq. Cherries, H. Bradley, Esq. Apples, *Dessert*, 1 and 2, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq.; *Culinary*, 1 and 2, C. T. Warde, Esq. Pears, 1, Mr. Smith; 2, Mr. Carpenter. Miscellaneous Fruits, C. T. Warde, Esq. Vegetables—Carrots, 1, Mr. Cattell; 2, Mr. T. Smith; Parsneps, ditto. Turnips, J. Fullerton, Esq. Onions, 1, Mr. T. Smith; 2, Mr. T. Carpenter. Endive, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq. Celery, 1, Mr. T. Smith; 2, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq. Vegetable Marrows, W. Collins, Esq., M.P., Cucumbers, *Frame*, Mr. Barnes. Horse Radish, Mr. Smith. Extra Prizes—*Specimen Stove-plant*, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq. *Ferns*, H. Bradley, Esq.; *single specimen*, H. Bradley, Esq. *Basket of Miscellaneous Plants*, W. H. Bracebridge, Esq. *Herbaceous Flowers*, Mr. Brownridge. *Peas*, J. Fullerton, Esq. *Beet*, Mr. Carpenter. *Filberts*, Rev. J. Lynes. Amateurs' Prize of 5 Sovereigns, open to all England: for Dahlias, Grace Darling, Tournament, Prince of Wales, Candidate, Nickleby, Maria, President of the West, Springfield Purple, Indispensable, Metella, Pickwick, Bridesmaid, Springfield Rival, Optima, Highgate Rival, Admirable, Lady Middleton, Will Watch, Charles the Twelfth, Rouge et Noire, Queen, Argo, Euclid, and Phenomenon—Mr. Kirkland, Chipping-Norton. Nurserymen's Prize of ditto: Bishop of Winchester, Lee's Bloomsbury, Countess of Pembroke, Catleugh's Eclipse, Maid of Bath, Wheeler's Maria, Grande Baudine, Andrew Hofer, Duchess of Richmond, Admirable, Yellow Defiance, Lewisham Rival, Squibb's Defender, Eva, Metella, Phenomenon, Conductor, Unique, Grace Darling, Nickleby, Pickwick, Phenomenon, President of the West, and Rouge et Noire—Mr. C. Kimberley, Numerous Cottagers' Prizes were also given.—*Warwickshire Reporter.*

Weem Horticultural Meeting, Sept. 13.—The second meeting for the present year of the Highland Society of Perthshire was held here. The prizes were awarded as follows:—Flowers: Carnations, *Bizarre*, 1, Mr. Catanach; 2, Mr. Wallace; 3, Mr. Ferguson. Flake, 1, Mr. Ferguson; 2, Mr. Catanach; 3, Mr. Wallace. Picotee, 1, Mr. Catanach; 2, Mr. Ferguson. *Best three Seedlings, any sort*, 1, Mr. Ferguson; 2, Mr. Durword. Hardy Annuals, 1, Mr. Catanach; 2, Mr. Furguson; 3, Mr. Durword. Stocks, 1, Mr. Durword; 2, Mr. Ferguson; 3, Mr. Catanach. Seedling Pansies, 1, Mr. Durword; 2, Mr. Catanach; 3, Mr. Ferguson. Lobelias, 1, Mr. Catanach; 2, Mr. Durword; 3, Mr. Ferguson. Dahlias, 1, Mr. Catanach; 2, Mr. Gardener; 3, Mr. Durword. *Seedling*, 1, Mr. Catanach; 2, Mr. Durword; 3, Mr. Ferguson. Hollyhocks, 1, Mr. Durword; 2, Mr. Catanach; 3, Mr. Ferguson. China Asters, 1, Mr. Catanach; 2, Mr. Ferguson; 3, Mr. Durword. Marygold, 1, Mr. Catanach; 2, Mr. Ferguson; 3, Mr. Durword. Phlox, 1, Mr. Durword; 2, Mr. Ferguson; 3, Mr. Catanach. Larkspur, 1, Mr. Ferguson; 2, Mr. Durword. Antirrhinum, 1, Mr. Durword; 2, Mr. Catanach; 3, Mr. Wallace. Herbaceous Plants, 1, Mr. Catanach; 2, Mr. Durword; 3, Mr. Ferguson. Fruits—Plums, *Greengage*, 1, Mr. Catanach; 2, Mr. Durwood; 3, Mr. Wallace. *White Magnum*, 1, Mr. Ferguson, 2, Mr. Wallace; 3, Mr. Catanach. *Any other sort*, 1, Mr. Ferguson; 2, Mr. Durword; 3, Mr. Catanach. Apricots, 1, Mr. Catanach; 2, Mr. Durword. Apples, *Dessert*, 1, Mr. Durword; 2, Mr. Catanach; 3, Mr. Ferguson. *Kitchen*, 1, Mr. Wallace; 2, Mr. Ferguson; 3, Mr. Durword. Pears, *Jargonelle*, 1, Mr. Durword; 2, Mr. Catanach; 3, Mr. Wallace. *Any other sort*, 1, Mr. Catanach; 2, Mr. Wallace; 3, Mr. Durword. Cherries, *Morello*, 1, Mr. Catanach; 2, Mr. Durword; 3, Mr. Ferguson. *Any other sort named*, 1, Mr. Durword; 2, Mr. Catanach. Gooseberries, *Red*, 1, Mr. Catanach; 2, Mr. Ferguson; 3, Mr. Wallace. *Green*, 1, Mr. Ferguson; 2, Mr. Wallace. *Yellow*, 1, Mr. Catanach; 2, Mr. Durword; 3, Mr. Ferguson. Currants, *Red*, 1, Mr. Ferguson; 2, Mr. Durward; 3, Mr. Catanach; *White*, 1, Mr. Ferguson; 2, Mr. Durword; 3, Mr. Wallace. Gourds, *largest*, 1, Mr. Catanach; 2, Mr. Durword. *Ornamental*, 1, Mr. Catanach; 2, Mr. Durword. Melon, 1, Mr. Catanach; 2, Mr. Ferguson. Vegetables—Cabbage, 1, Mr. Durword; 2, Mr. Catanach; 3, Mr. Ferguson. Savoys, 1, Mr. Catanach; 2, Mr. Durword; 3, Mr. Ferguson. Red Cabbage, 1, Mr. Ferguson; 2, Mr. Catanach; 3, Mr. Durword. Cauliflower, 1, Mr. Ferguson; 2, Mr. Catanach. Celery, 1, Mr. Durword; 2, Mr. Catanach; 3, Mr. Ferguson. Onions, 1, Mr. Durword; 2, Mr. Ferguson; 3, Mr. Wallace. Carrots, 1, Mr. Durword; 2, Mr. Ferguson; 3, Mr. Wallace. Beet, 1, Mr. Durword; 2, Mr. Wallace; 3, Mr. Catanach.—*Perthshire Advertiser.*

West Renfrewshire Horticultural Society, Sept. 21.—The last meeting for the season was held in the large hall of the Buck's Head Tavern, when upwards of one hundred and twenty articles were entered for competition. The following prizes were awarded:—Double Dahlias, *best* 12 *Selfs*, 1, Mr. T. Robertson; 2, Mr. J. Baillie; 3, W. Gilmour, Esq. *Best* 12 *Striped or Shaded*, 1, Mr. M. Service, gr. to A. Ferrie, Esq.; 2, Mr. B. Bulloch, gr. to Mrs. Crooks; 3, Mr. J. Baillie. *Best* 9, 1, Mr. J. Bulloch; 2, Mr. J. Baillie; 3, Mr. P. M'Inroy, gr. to Mrs. M'Inroy. *Best* 3 *Seedlings*, 1, Mr. T. Robertson; 2, Mr. Gilmour; 3, Mr. M. Service. Best 12 Seedling Pansies, 1, Mr. Service; 2, Mr. Gilmour. China Asters, 1, Mr. J. Galloway, gr. to Miss Watt; 2, Mr. J. Stevenson, gr. to G. J. Eccles, Esq.; 3, Mr. D. Gray. Tender Annuals, Mr. Service. Verbenas, 1, Mr. D. M'Coll, gr. to J. Scott, Esq.; 2, Mr. Service. Stocks, Mr. Service. Hardy Annuals, 1, Mr. J. Borthwick; 2, Mr. J. Stevenson; 3, Mr. J. Galloway. Marygolds, 1, Mr. J. Galloway; 2, Mr. J. Bulloch; 3, Mr. J. Stevenson. Grapes, 1, Mr. D. Livingston, gr. to C. Scott, Esq.; 2, Mr. D. M'Coll; 3, Mr. J. Stevenson. Pears, 1, P. Montgomery, Esq.; 2, Mr. J. Abercromby, gr. to Arch. Baine, Esq.; 3, Mr. Service. Apples, 1, Mr. D. Livingston; 2, Mr. J. Abercromby; 3, Mr. P. Montgomery. Plums, 1, Mr. P. Montgomery; 2, Mr. J. Barr; 3, Mr. J. Stevenson. Onions, 1, Mr. D. Goldie, gr. to the Earl of Glasgow; 2, Mr. J. Abercromby; 3, Mr. Service. Carrots, 1, Mr. E. M'Ellar; 2, Mr. J. Bulloch; 3, Mr. R. Jamieson. Celery, 1, Mr. Service: 2, Mr. Bulloch; 3, Mr. J. Galloway. Best 9 Vegetables, 1, Mr. D. M'Coll; 2, Mr. J. Bulloch; 3, Mr. J. Baillie. *Best* 6 *Vegetables* (*Market Gardeners*), 1, Mr. E. M'Ellar; 2, Mr. Borthwick; 3, Mr. R. Jameson. Potatoes, 1, Mr. D. Gray; 2, Mr. E. M'Ellar: 3, Mr. P. M'Inroy. Bouquet, 1, Mr. J. Barr; 2. Mr. Service. Device of Hardy and Semi-Hardy Flowers, 1, Mr. J. Galloway; 2, Mr. D. M'Coll. Melon, 1, Mr. Service; 2, Mr. J. Abercromby; 3, Mr. D. Livingston. Extra Premiums were recommended by the judges to P. Montgomery, Esq., for a *Basket of Fruit*; and to Mr. D. Goldie, for *Onions*, equal in size and appearance to those imported from Flanders; and to Mr. M. Service.—*Greenock Observer.*

Wisbeach Horticultural Society, Sept. 14.—This exhibition was held in the Exchange Hall, where the following prizes were awarded: Silver Cup, value 5*l*., for best 24 Dahlias, 1, Mr. Widnall, for Widnall's Conductor, Eclipse, Majestic, Queen, Hudson's Princess Royal, Stella, Suffolk Hero, Tournament, Andrew Hofer, Catleugh's Eclipse, Egyptian Prince, Metella, Duchess of Richmond, Royal Standard, Sir Frederick Johnstone, Admirable, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Indispensable, Dowager Lady Cooper, Maria, Regina, Phenomenon, Charles XII, Ansell's Unique; 2, C. Hunter, Esq., *for best* 12, Argo, Egyptian Prince, Wakefield Beauty, Suffolk Hero, Phenomenon, Lady Cooper, Optima, Grace Darling, Bloomsbury, Prince of Wales, Amato, Maria. Grapes, W. Peckover, Esq. Melon, Mr. R. Freestone. Peaches, do. Nectarines, do. Plums, Mr. Cockett. Gooseberries, Mr. P. Ward. Apples, *Dessert*, 1, Mr. Thirkel; 2, Mr. R. Freestone. *Sauce*, 1, Mr. Taylor; 2, Mr. P. Ward. Pears, 1, do.; 2, Mr. Cockett. Red Currants, Mr. P. Ward. Filberts, Mr. Bodger. Exotic in flower, W. Peckover, Esq. Collection of Plants, Mr. Balding. Cockscomb,—Watson, Esq. Balsams, W. Peckover, Esq. China Asters, Rev. W. G. Townley. Hollyhocks, Mrs. Wainman. Dahlia, Mr. R. Freestone. *Ditto*, C. Hunter, Esq. Hardy Herbaceous Plant, W. Peckover, Esq. Fuschia, H. Jackson, Esq. Onions, Mr. C. Sharp. Carrots, Mr. P. Ward. Turnips, do. Garden Beans, Mr. Thirkel. Marrow-fat Peas, Mr. P. Ward. French Beans, Parsneps, Celery, Carrots and Turnips, Mr. Thirkel. Extra Prizes—*Nuts*, Mr. Bodger. *Onions*, Mr. Thirkel. *Beans*, H. Jackson, Esq. *Beet*, Mr. Thirkel. *Dahlias*, Mr. R. Freestone. *Onions*, Mr. Thirkel. *Roses*, Rev. W. G. Townley. *Potatoes*, Mr. Thirkel. *Raspberries*, do. *Zinnias*, H. Jackson, Esq. *Prizes given by Mr. Harrison, Downham*, for the best stand of *Dahlia blooms*, Mr. R. Freestone. Sweepstakes for best 12 *Dahlias*, do.—*Cambridge Advertiser.*

Yetholm Horticultural Society, Sept. 9.—The Second Exhibition was held in the Parish School Room. The prizes were awarded as follows:—Dahlias: 1, Mr. A. Herbert; 2, Mr. Alex. Lindores. Hollyhocks: 1, T. Oliver, Esq.; 2, Mr. A. Herbert. Calceolarias: Mr. A. Herbert. Pansies: 1, Mr. J. Sibbald; 2, Mr. J. Bennet. Annuals: 1, Mr. A. Herbert; 2, Mr. J. Sibbald. Herbaceous Plants: Mr. J. Bennet. Onions: 1, J. Purves, Esq.; 2, Mr. Govanlock. Carrots: 1, Mr. A. Herbert; 2, Mr. J. S. Laidlaw. Leeks: 1, Mr. Govanlock; 2, Mr. Purves. Cabbages: 1, Mr. Govanlock; 2, Mr. Alex Lindores. Turnips: 1, Mr. W. Kerr; 2, Mr. T. Oliver. Savoys: 1, Mr. Alex. Lindores; 2, Mr. Govanlock. Greens: 1, Mr. A. Herbert; 2, Mr. T. Lyon. Window Plant: 1, Mr. T. Oliver; 2, Mr. J. Bennet. Best kept Cottage and Garden: Mr. J. Sibbald. *Three prizes of the same value* were awarded to Mr. A. Herbert, Mr. J. Bennet, and Mr. Alex. Lindores, whose gardens were declared equal in merit. *An extra prize* was awarded to Mr. Arch. Hogarth, for *Pears*; and to Mr. A. Herbert, for a *Bouquet of Flowers.*—*Kelso Mail.*

Youghal Horticultural Society, Sept. 14th and 15th.—This exhibition was held in the room of the Mall house, where the following prizes were awarded: To G. Coghlan, gr. to R. Smith, Esq., for *Grapes, Cherries, Nuts, Cabbages, Celery, Carrots, Lettuce, White Beet, Pyramid of Cut Flowers, Dahlias, Coxcombs, Picotees, and Gloxínia máxima.* To P. Keane, gr. to F. E. Currey, Esq., for *Melons, Grapes, Nectarines, Oranges, Lemons, Pears, Cucumbers, Red Beet, Vegetable Marrow, Onions, Seedling Potatoes, Fúchsia fulgens, Cockscombs, Dahlias, Thunbérgia alata, Calceolárias, Balsams, and Cut Roses.* To J. Casey, gr. to W. Moore, Esq., for *Grapes* (*Purple and White Frontignan*), *Figs, Gooseberries, Pears, Apples, Peaches, Onions, Broccoli, Philibértia grandiflora, Prímula sinensis, Bouvárdia augustifólia, best collection of Fúchsias, Dahlias, and Cut Roses.* To T. Joyce, gr. to C. Uniacke, Esq., for *Plums, Artichokes, Fúchsia globosa, and Mushrooms.* To T. Lyons, gr. to Mrs. Uniacke, for *Apples, Currants, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, and Dahlias.* To. J. Casey, gr. to J. Keily, Esq., for *Gloxínia nigra, Poly'gala salicifólia*, and *standard Fúchsia fulgens.* To J. Curtin, gr. to T. John, Esq., for *Chelone barbata, Lily, and Kidney Beans.* To D. Liddon, gr. to N. Uniacke, Esq., for *Plums.* To J. Dawly, gr. to T. Seward, Esq., for *2d collection of Pelargóniums* and *Agave americana.* To J. Power, gr. to Mrs. Green, for *German Asters* and *Cut Flowers.* To E. Gwynne, gr. to Mrs. Marsden, for *Raspberries, Sálvia coccinea, Fúchsia Chándleri.* To J. Lawton, gr. to T. M. Green, Esq., for *Cauliflowers.* To D. Murphy, gr. to R. Pother, Esq., for *Grapes, 2d Melon, Parsneps, Carrots, Cabbages, Celery, Shallots*, and *2d Cockscombs.* To E. Donoghue, gr. to Rev. P. S. Smith, for *Apples, Amaryllis Belladonna, Rosa odorata*, and *Pelargóniums.* To L. White, gr. to Dr. Green, for *Tomatoes in Pots.* To Mr. Graham, for *Fúchsia cónica, Petúnia triumphans*, and *Eúcomis punctata.* To Mrs. T. R. Taylor, for *Globe Dahlias* and *French Marygolds.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Upon Albumen, especially that of Leguminosæ, by ***Drs. Schleiden and Vogel*** (abstracted from the German).—That the presence or absence of albumen in plants is of great importance, has been shown by the researches of Mirbel, Brown, and Brongniart; and it has been made by Lindley to form an important element in the grouping and distinguishing natural families. The foundations of the science of embryology in plants were laid by Malpighi, but it has been neglected by the followers of Linnæus, who, in fact, have degraded a great science to a pretty game for filling up idle hours. Brown was the first of the present day to revive and carry out Malpighi's views, which had been more or less misunderstood by those who had followed him.

1. *On the formation of Albumen.*—The essential parts of the ovule are the nucleus and embryo sac, which are never absent. The integuments are uncertain; where the integuments unite with the nucleus, the part is called chalaza. In Canna and most Compositæ this union is very extensive, and the integuments are only seen at the point of seed. In the embryo-sac, a portion of cellular tissue is often developed and again absorbed; this is Mirbel's quartine. In seeking for albumen, the positions in which it might be expected to be found are, 1, in the integuments, 2, the nucleus, 3, the embryo-sac, 4, the region of the chalaza. It is, however, never found in the integuments, but in all other parts. In Monocotyledons, albumen is mostly found in the embryo-sac, reducing the walls of the nucleus, by pressure, to a thin membrane. It is difficult to say whether the membrana interna of the ripe seed is formed from the integumentum internum of the ovule, from the membrana nuclei, or from a combination of both. It may be sometimes formed from each. In the process of growth the embryo-sac becomes filled with cellular tissue, which produces the albumen. Examples may be seen in Philydrum lanuginosum, also in all Aroideæ, Gramineæ, Cyperaceæ, Liliaceæ, Palmaceæ, &c. Scitamineæ are an exception, for excepting Canna, they develop their albumen in the nucleus, as in Maranta gibba. The development of Canna is altogether peculiar. The albumen is developed in the region of the chalaza, and although five layers can be distinguished they can none of them be identified. In Dicotyledons the growth of the albumen is not so uniform, in these whole groups of families being characterised by its presence or absence. The albumen formed in the embryo-sac is called Endospermium, while that formed in the nucleus is called Perispermium. When the embryo-sac does not fill the nucleus, and the embryo does not fill the former, both perisperm and endosperm are developed, as seen in Nymphæaceæ and Hydropeltideæ; also in Piperaceæ. In Chelidonium majus, the endosperm is alone developed; and this is the case with all Papaveracéæ, Ranunculaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Rubiaceæ, and principally the case in all the orders of Lindley's group Albuminosæ. The perisperm is probably developed in all families which have what is called albumen centrale.

2. *On the Structural Relations and Extent of the Albumen.*—In most cases the albumen has the form of the seed on a reduced scale. A remarkable deviation is seen in Convolvulus. The endosperm consists of a double spindle-shaped body, with two wing-like appendages, between which the cotyledons are placed. In many of the Scrophulariaceæ, the embryo-sac forms little cavities or bags, which, in the ripe seed, remain as appendages to the albumen. Albumen, as well as all other parts of plants, consists essentially of cellular tissue the cells of which have contents. Cytoblasts are seen only seldom in the cells of albumen, but may be seen very well in Zea Mays. The cells present all the varieties of ordinary parenchyma, but never any spiral structure. The walls of the cells are generally thin, simple, without evident configuration, as in the case of the albumen farinaceum and carnosum. The walls are often thick and grown together, so that the cells look as if they were cut out of a homogeneous mass, as in the albumen oleosum and corneum. In the Rubiaceæ there are thin spots in the horny albumen, as though pores were forming; the same is seen in the horny albumen of some Palms. In the thin-walled cells pores are very evident. With regard to the general arrangement of the cellular tissue, it has a ray-like texture, from its being developed from the walls of the sac towards the embryo, or if that is very small towards the centre of the albumen. With regard to the contents of the cells of albumen, they do not differ much from those of parenchyma in general. In Alpinia cardamomum, formless masses are observed in the cells of the perisperm. Between the cells of Pothos rubricaulis are found larger cells containing some crystallized salt.

3. *On the Albumen of Leguminosæ.*—If any one should examine the seeds of Cassia, Gleditschia, and Tetragonolobus, he would find it difficult to account for the fact that in recent times albumen had been denied to Leguminosæ. Gærtner originally made exceptions to the statement that they had no albumen; it was confined, by Jussieu, to the orthoblastic genera. De Candolle called the albumen of these plants an Endopleura turmida, and most botanists have followed him. Guillemin and Perrottet, in the "Flora of Senegal," sometimes call this substance albumen, sometimes Endopleura tumida. Braun, in a review of that work, pointed out the fact of the existence of albumen in this family, but did not carry out his views. In order to investigate this subject, and arrive at the following conclusion, more than 300 different kinds of seeds of Leguminosæ have been examined.

3 *a. Formation and presence.*—The ovule of Tetragonolobus purpureus has two integuments covering the nucleus. The embryo-sac developes itself in the vicinity of the micropyle and grows from thence out towards the chalaza. In Brachysema undulatum, the integuments and nucleus are not developed till after the embryo-sac and embryo appear, and the internal membrane disappears with the absorption of the nucleus. In Tetragonolobus the nucleus is first absorbed, then the internal membrane, the entire length of which disappears at the same time. The embryo, in its development, constitutes a transition to that irregular form seen in Lupinus. Ordinarily that part of the pollen tube which has projected into the embryo-sac becomes changed into a part of the embryo; but in Lupinus only a part of the tube becomes organised with the embryo, the remaining portion forming a little cord-like body, called by Mirbel the suspensor. As the embryo-sac extends, it forms cells out of the mucous and saccharine solution in its inside, the cells being developed around the cytoblasts in the manner described by Schleiden. At the same time this cellular tissue is forming the embryo increases in size, and either absorbs this or presses it more or less together; in the latter case it is the seat of the deposit of albumen. This is often the case, and in most instances the nucleus is entirely

absorbed. Hence the albumen of Leguminosæ is endosperm; its greater or smaller thickness depends on the greater or smaller size of the embryo. In the whole family there is a very decided fluctuation in the presence and quantity of this albumen; so that the suggestion of Braun to distinguish the genera of Mimoseæ by it, is quite untenable. In fact there are some very good genera, as Lupinus, in which some species have it and some have none. Lupinus tomentosus and L. macrophyllus both have albumen, L. tuberosus none. In Ononis altissima, it is scarcely to be seen, whilst in O. aculeata it is very abundant. Æschynomene fluminensis has a maximum, whilst Æ. podocarpa has a minimum. Many more examples would undoubtedly occur in large genera, as Trifolium, &c. In Acacia some species have abundance, others none. But if the existence of albumen fluctuates, much more do its relative quantity and its relative position to the embryo. Its development is least decisive in the whole family on the edges of the cotyledons; in Papilionaceæ least at the hilum and in greatest quantity between the radicle and cotyledons, and in the commissure between the cotyledons; in both of which places it may be beautifully seen in Scorpiurus sulcatus, yet it is sometimes wanting here when it appears on the sides of the cotyledons. The quantity of albumen has been supposed to be in an inverse proportion to the size of the plumule, but this is not a rule, even in the genera, to which it was supposed to apply. Nor is a large quantity of albumen accompanied with simple leaves of the plumule, as was supposed by Braun. In opposition to the oft-repeated assertion of Adanson, Jussieu, and De Candolle, it is found that all the principal divisions of Leguminosæ, except Swartzieæ and Geoffreæ, of which only one seed was examined, possess albumen.

3 *b*. *Structure*.—If a layer of albumen is cut, it is transparent, almost of a horny consistence, becomes gelatinous in water, is almost insipid to the taste, and consists of vegetable jelly (P. pflanzengallerte of Schleiden) or mucus (P. pflanzenschleim of Berzelius). In most cases the colour is whitish, in some beautifully white, as Cytisus, Kennedya, &c. When it is transparent, so long as the testa remains on, it has a variety of colours. In Bauhinia microphylla, the albumen was of a wood-yellow colour. Where the albumen is tolerably well developed, three layers are observed; first, that next the testa with regular cells, well defined walls, and ordinarily granular mucous contents: the cells are arranged in only one row. This layer is well seen in Astragalus hamosus, Sesbania cannabina, &c. In the second layer there is a number of variously formed cells, constituting the great bulk of the albumen; these are succeeded by a third row placed next the cotyledons, which are small and without granular contents. In the middle layer the cells have either very sharply defined walls, or they are lost in jelly. The former are most common in Papilionaceæ, the latter in Cæsalpineæ. When the walls of the cell are evident, jelly is found in the inside of the cell, often obstructing the entrance of the light, as in Sesbania cannabina, &c., it is entirely obstructed in Securigera coronilla. Frequently the cavity of the cell presents a star shape, from the formation of pores in the jelly, or gelatine, as in Cytisus Laburnum, &c. Intercellular spaces are seen in Amorpha fruticosa, &c., which are also filled with jelly. These form a transition to those in which the cells are entirely embedded in jelly, as Gleditschia triacanthos. The walls are not to be distinguished but by dropping on them sulphuric acid, by which means the jelly is dissolved out. The interior of the cells is filled with mucus (Schleim), a term used to distinguish it from jelly and starch. This mucus is composed of globules, which are coloured brown yellow by tincture of iodine. In Cassia fistula resinous globules were found, and in Mimosa pudica, crystals in the same position. This jelly or gelatine between the cells, seems to be identical with Mohl's intercellular substance, and it may be conjectured to be the basis from which the cells of the albumen themselves are formed.

On the State of Agriculture in Italy.—(*Extracted from the Agronomical Part of the "Atti della Terza Riunione degli Scienziati Italiani*."*—The necessity of an improved educational system of the poorer, especially the working, classes was first alluded to, and the necessity of a greater extension to be given to elementary instruction generally acknowledged. It was stated, that the general and the agronomical instruction of the country population, as well as the improvement of agricultural paupers, could be much advanced by the landed proprietors taking it up, especially such as reside part of the year on their estates. A commission was appointed to take cognizance of, and to compare the best popular books on agronomy and technology, especially such as may be useful in the schools for the working classes.

The next matter discussed was the compilation of agricultural statistical tables for the whole of Italy. A certain form of synoptic tables was agreed upon, which had to embrace the natural condition of the country, the laws relating to agriculture, agronomic practices, and the condition of the labouring population. In Tuscany, the Transactions of the *Academia dei Georgofili*, and in Lucca where M. Mazzanosa has lately published a work on that subject, the tables are expected to be most satisfactory. It was also discussed, whether the principle of *association* might be resorted to in places where landed property has become so much divided as to deprive the owner of the means of cultivating the land to the greatest advantage.

Amongst the especial objects of agriculture, Rice excited most attention; and the discussions thereon occupied three meetings. In all countries which contain much boggy land, as is the case in all maritime parts of Italy, and even in some situated in the middle of the peninsula,—everywhere, moreover, where the temperature is high enough,—the culture of this sort of grain is most important. Legislation, however, differs with respect to this sort of agricultural produce: in some parts of Italy it is allowed, and in others prohibited by law.

In the plains of Lombardy, Rice is one of the most important products, and Tuscany exports annually Rice to the value of fourteen or sixteen millions of francs, after its four millions of inhabitants have been provided for. In the environs of Pisa and Pietrasanta, in Tuscany, as well as in the maritime parts of Lucca, its culture has been permitted of late, but still only as an experiment. In the latter country the cultivation of Rice was allowed until 1612, at which period it was prohibited: in 1822 it was again permitted, but this liberty was soon withheld, as it appeared that the air became thereby impaired. In Bologna the plantations of Rice are permitted, but upon condition that, after the soil has been raised and dried, other crops shall be grown upon them. This subject was broached by M. Massei of Lucca, and after several speakers had been heard, a report was ordered to be made concerning it. Although the opinions were not unanimous, yet a majority decided, that the culture of rice in boggy localities was not only far from being detrimental, but was really advantageous, and that it was merely a prejudice of the farmer and labourer, who objected to it, in some cases, most strenuously. In the first instance, the *air* will never be impaired by growing Rice in boggy places, where no other crops can be raised, yet many concomitant circumstances are at present adverse to its cultivation; for instance in the Maremma, there is a deficiency of people to attend to the timely gathering of the crops, and on that account also, the waters cannot be constantly kept flowing in the surrounding ditches, as has been much practised of late. In the Maremma, whole tracts, consisting of plains, whence the waters cannot deflux, is an impediment to the culture of Rice. It was acknowledged, that dry land should not be taken up with this crop, as the quantity of water which the plant requires cannot but impair the condition of the air. Great caution, therefore, in the extension of its culture was recommended; the more so, as the desire of gain had lately substituted in Lucca the culture of Wheat and Indian Corn for that of Rice. A French physician asked, whether the cultivation of Rice was not productive of Pellagra (an endemic disease); this was, however, refuted by its existence in places where no Rice was grown.

The next topic was the culture of the Vine. It appeared, that its growth in Tuscany and other countries yielded now little profit, and that prospects were still worse. Vineyards planted in plains, and which yield but inferior wine, had increased greatly of late; so much so, that from the large produce (much above real consumption) and its inferior quality, Grapes and Vines had become rather a burden than otherwise. M. Ridolfi proposed the distillation of spirits as of equivocal and doubtful expediency. Much was said about the utility of classification of the different Italian Vines; yet the many unproductive attempts made in France and Italy, even where ample means were at command, seems to promise little hope of a beneficial result. Prince Canino related several cases, where one sort of Vine had sported into another, by being transplanted into another soil.

The growth of Silk occupied much of the Society's time; and the beauty of the Chinese cocoon was mentioned, which is not, however, much in use, as the quantity of silk it yields is smaller than that of other sorts. The question, as to whether the silkworm will live upon any other food than that of Mulberry-leaves (in a pulverised form) was answered in the affirmative; but the possibility of obtaining different colours of cocoons, by mixing dyeing pulverised substances with the Mulberry-leaves, was disproved.

No kind of Potatoes has hitherto succeeded in Tuscany. As it was expected, the great drought and heat destroy the herbage in the month of August, thus requiring the tubers to be raised long before they are ripe; consequently they will not keep long. In mountainous situations they succeed better, but, generally speaking, they are only grown in gardens. According to the observations of Vidalfi, the sweet Potato (Convolvulus Batatas) succeeds much better; as it can stand a greater degree of drought and heat, and its copious herbage yields a superior fodder for cattle. The trials with beet have also been unsuccessful.

Many projects were started about the preservation and culture of large FOREST TREES. Every traveller in Italy must have observed that, partly from negligence and interested motives, the forests have been nearly destroyed throughout the country. The following statements were made by different members, viz.,—that there is a want of protection against noxious winds—that on the coast, as well as in the interior, the rain has full power to carry away all the soil from the surrounding heights, whereby even the beds of the rivers have been changed; at the same time that the latter have lost many of their most copious sources. The value of firewood, or timber for building purposes, has also much increased. It was gratifying to hear that this devastation has been checked in several parts of Italy, and that both Government as well as private individuals have attempted to *replant* several tiers of mountains with fresh forests; and that these attempts have succeeded perfectly. We may state, in conclusion, that great discretion was shown in discussing subjects, principally *Italian*, at these meetings, and in the inquiries having a practical tendency.

Lælia Superbiens.—We learn with great pleasure that this noble plant, supposed to be the Queen of the Orchidaceous order, is about to flower in the garden of Mrs. Wray, of Cheltenham. To have been the first to blossom such a plant, which so many others possess, will be indeed a triumph for this lady's gardener.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Margam, Glamorganshire, the seat of C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M. P.—At this place there is now in flower a magnificent specimen of the American Aloe, which is about 50 years old, and grows in a box nearly five feet square. For seven months in the year it is kept in the greenhouse, and during the other five rejoices in the open air. The breadth of this noble plant is full nine ft. From the centre of the leaves, after the repose of half a century, an enormous stalk has suddenly issued forth, which, in less than three months, has attained the amazing height of 21 ft. 6 in.—viz., up to the flower-stem 11 ft., and from thence to the summit 10 ft. 6 in. The circumference of the stalk, 3 ft. from the ground, is 14 inches. The pyramid and cluster of Liliaceous yellow flowers, with which it is crowned, are very beautiful. These, as Botanists well know, have no cups, but a large funnel-shaped six-lobed corolla, six stamina, and an oblong germen under the corolla, supporting a single style, succeeded by a large triangular capsule. On the 14th of June last the stem began to show indications of movement, and from thence its growth was marvellously rapid, occasionally exceeding 3 inches in the day; and this continued until near the 14th of Sept., since which period it has gained scarcely anything. The plant is now in high beauty, and is daily approaching to its most perfect state. It will be remembered by many of our friends, that in October 1820, a superb specimen of this Aloe was in full bloom. That plant, however, was known to have been nearly a hundred years old.—*W. Kent, Sept.* 28.

Wrest Park, Bedfordshire, the seat of Earl de Grey.—The Kitchen Garden is extensive, and is scarcely completed; the walk edgings, intended to be formed of stone, being not yet put down. The crops are growing luxuriantly, as are also the trees upon the walls; and it will not be out of place to mention that this garden consists of a soil made to the depth of three feet, which fully confirms Mr. Clark's statement in a late Number of the *Chronicle*, none of the plants having suffered from drought during the last summer. There is a pretty range of houses devoted to Peaches and Grapes, with the exception of a small plant-stove, situated in the centre. Amongst many other fine specimens we noticed the following:—Bignónia Cherere and venusta, Pergulária odoratíssima, and a vigorous plant of Combretum purpúreum, Passiflora Loudoni and alata, were hanging in festoons from the rafters, producing their flowers in abundance, intermixed with those of the beautiful Ipomœa Learii, and Horsfálliæ. Here was also another beautiful plant, the cultivation of which is much neglected, although it produces its flowers in great abundance, viz. the Angelónia salicariæfólia; this plant, at the time we saw it, was one mass of bloom, and being of a pretty habit of growth, it is deserving of especial notice. In the flower-garden is a well-formed *standard* of the Ribes sanguíneum, which, we were informed, produces a good effect when in flower. At one end of the mansion is a small Conservatory, containing Orange-trees, Caméllias, &c., various climbers being trained up the rafters and supports of the house. In front of it lies a small flower-garden, not yet planted; but the beds are neatly arranged, and their edges are formed of stone, similar to that intended for the Kitchen Garden. Fronting the mansion is a broad terrace, raised above the level of the lawn, from which it is parted by a neat and ornamental iron fence. In various parts of the extensive pleasure-grounds are some noble specimens of trees, especially a large Silver Fir, the trunk of which is straight to a great height, and which is supposed to be the finest specimen of the kind in England. Several young ones have sprung up around it, and promise to be equally ornamental. Some pretty pieces of water, which if well arranged are indispensable to garden scenery, are interspersed over the grounds amongst a variety of architectural ornaments., &c.—*J. A.*

Review.

Cottage Residences; or, a Series of Designs for Rural Cottages and Cottage Villas, and their Gardens and Grounds; adapted to North America. By J. A. Downing, 8vo. Wiley and Putnam, New York and London, 1842.

We have been favoured by Mr. A. J. Downing, of the Newburgh Botanic Garden, New York, with a copy of his work on Cottage Residences; and of which we should have been happy to express the good opinion which was suggested to us by a somewhat superficial examination of its contents. As, however, the subject is not exactly within our department, and as we were on a late occasion called to account for our honest though perhaps imperfect judgment in a similar matter, we thought it best not again to venture out of our own particular province, and therefore consigned the book to our Warwickshire acquaintance, Mr. Stephen Stump, requesting him to favour us with the sentiments of the "Club" on this new production of the Transatlantic Press. The following is Mr. Stump's reply:—

"Sir,—Much obliged to your kindness in sending us Mr. Downing's book about building cottages in America, and very proud of your condescension and good opinion in asking us for our sentiments concerning it. When we took courage to write to you a few months ago, we little thought that we should be set up for critics, and even now we are rather afraid that you are only making game of us. We know enough of our countryman (I had almost called him our neighbour), William Shakespear, to recollect that some one says, "I am nothing if not critical." Now we are not at all critical, and don't in the least understand the business; but we did not like to be set down for boobies that could not put two rooms and a cupboard together, with common sense. We are plain hard-working people and very poor scholars; but if you will have our opinions, why you must. In the first place, we were all very glad to find that Cousin Jonathan has time and money, and inclination, to think of making his dwellings ornamental as well as useful; and we were rather surprised to see what nice paper, and print, and pictures he can turn out. In our out-of-the-world place, we had no idea that he had got so *far-a-head*, as I think he calls it.

In respect of the writing of the book, there is a deal of good sense, and very much to the purpose, especially about the management of the plans; though it seems that they use the word *pantry* in a rather different sense to ours, because they have a small room so called in connexion with the dining-room, even in good houses; but this may perhaps be partly explained by their having inferior servants, as indeed the author somewhere says; and so, probably, it is found advisable to place close to the dining-room many of those things which are, in England, given into the keeping of the housemaid or footman.

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* Published by order of the Grand Duke. Florence, 1842, 4to.

We do not profess to have much taste in our club, so we must speak cautiously of the designs. They do not seem to us quite so good as they might be, considering that America must have had the benefit of all the beautiful works published on these subjects in this country by Mr. Robinson and others. In Mr. London's book, we think the designs are generally much prettier than those in Mr. Downing's. We ought, perhaps, to make allowances for the first beginnings in a new country, which has not our Gothic cathedrals and churches to look at; but the Gothic design, No. 10, which is the grandest in the book, and is called "Beau Ideal Villa," whatever that may mean, is certainly not a very good specimen. The author boasts that, although only a moderate sized house, it contains examples of nearly every sort of window, gable, and buttress, used in the period to which it belongs. Now this we do not think any beauty. In the perspective view, which shows only two fronts, you may count no less than six different sorts of gables and about twelve or fourteen different sorts of windows. Our mason, who is a queer fellow and will have his joke, calls it gables gone mad and windows bewitched; and says it reminds him of the showman's description of the leopard, that had twenty thousand spots upon his body and never a one alike. But there is a worse fault than this vast variety of gable. As gable is properly the end wall of a roof, whereas, in this design, there are gables at the sides as well as ends of the roofs, in places where they could not possibly do, or pretend to do, any useful office; and where they only distract the eye by an unmeaning confusion of parts, having no object but dissimilarity.

In regard to their skill in putting their houses together, the book does not give much information, but they are greatly behind us in their notions of cementing. Mr. Downing says it is a common complaint, that their outside cementing will never stand the weather, and he gives directions for doing it properly; but we can venture to tell him that his instructions will not mend the matter. Their whole system is bad. They mix one-third of cement with two-thirds of common mortar, made of slaked lime, which has been kept some time in the usual way. Now the operations of a cement and of common mortar are totally different, and they cannot successfully be used together for outside work. A cement *sets*, as it is called and hardens very quickly; mortar does not set at all, it hardens gradually and takes years to become thoroughly so. It is clear that they do not understand our mode of mixing the hot fresh-ground cement with pure sand only: nor do they seem to understand the principle on which the cementing properties of poor lime-stones depend. They call the cement "hydraulic lime," which we did not comprehend; so we asked our curate, and he says that although he does not understand plastering, he once knew enough of Greek to be sure that *hydraulic lime* must be nonsense; but this we leave to your superior judgment.—I am for the club, your servant,

Stephen Stump."

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

Although trees and shrubs might be safely removed at any period when vegetation is dormant, autumn is the season when that operation is to be performed with the greatest facility, and the least risk of failure. The ground at that time, not being saturated with the winter rains, works freely, which enables the operator to preserve more of the delicate fibrous roots, and also to do his work with greater expedition,—an object of considerable consequence where there is much planting. The plants are likewise benefited by their roots becoming properly settled in the soil, and thereby prepared to recommence their functions upon the first impulse given by the warm weather of spring. Whenever, therefore, a change of colour in the foliage announces that growth has ceased, planting should be proceeded with. Not only the life or death at the time of planting, but the future growth and productiveness of a tree, depend very materially upon the manner in which it is planted, and yet this operation is too generally performed as though it were of no moment whatever. A thriving plant is recklessly dug up with a loss of one half of its feeders; it is then sunk into a deep pit, in such a manner that one half of the remaining roots are so doubled and cramped, that they can be of little or no use in supplying sap to the branches and leaves, and the natural consequence is, either speedy death, or a languid and unprofitable existence for years to come—while a little additional labour would have insured a healthy and vigorous tree. The principal art in taking up a tree, is to retain as many of its roots as possible; and in planting it, to make a wide hole, in which those roots should be spread out near the surface, in horizontal layers, carefully separated from each other by well-broken soil, and not clustered together in tangled masses, one overlying and pressing upon the other. These observations (which, however, are more particularly applicable to fruit and ornamental trees) may possibly tend to prevent the young planter from falling into that careless and reprehensible method which has caused the death or the ruin of thousands of promising plants.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—If the temperature of the bark-bed has considerably declined, it should be restored, if possible, without removing the plants until the beds are made up for winter. That may now be done where bark only is used, taking care to turn the whole mass to a good depth, and to mix the fresh material thoroughly with the old, so as to obtain a moderate and lasting heat. Use despatch in returning the plants to the stove; and, in setting them, see that the pots stand quite level. The pots must not be more than half plunged, and that part of the plant which before faced the front should now be turned towards the back of the pit; if any are showing fruit, set them at the warmest end of the house. When leaves are used, as these cannot yet be procured, the heat should be revived by taking out trenches at the back and front of the pit, and filling them with warm bark.

Vinery.—Pot-culture of Vines has been fashionable of late; the system, however, is not recommendable on the score of economy, although when a few bunches only of very early Grapes are wanted, without forcing a vinery, it may be followed with advantage. For this purpose the plants should now be pruned; and if, as formerly suggested, the pots were not filled to the rims at the last shifting, the lower part of the Vine-stems may be coiled round the inside of the pots, and then covered with rich compost, into which the stems will strike young roots when the plants are excited into growth.

Peach-house.—It is customary in some gardens to take the sashes off Peach-houses that are not forced early, as soon as the wood appears to be ripened, leaving the trees exposed to the weather all winter, with a view, it is supposed, of destroying insects; but it is doubtful whether that or any other advantage results from the practice. Where it is followed, the heating apparatus must be guarded against frost; if pipes, by emptying them; if flues, by covering them with litter.

Cucumbers and Melons.—The temperature of the pits in which Cucumber plants are now bearing ought not be below 70° for any length of time. If hot-water pipes are used, the lower one may be partly immersed in a trough of water, in the manner described by Mr. Green. This keeps the atmosphere so full of moisture, that the most dangerous insect enemy of the Cucumber plant—the red-spider—cannot exist. We have lately seen troughs of brown carthenware, made with a concave bottom, purposely for fixing upon the pipes of forcing-houses.

Out-door Department.

Taking up and storing the various winter crops is now the principal occupation in this department. When that is completed, let the cleared ground be immediately manured and ridged, or roughly dug. We find the Onion grub less injurious on ground which has been recently trenched; that, therefore, which has been used this season for Parsneps and Carrots, may be prepared to receive Onions next spring. Clear the ground of old Cabbage stalks that are not worth keeping to produce sprouts; a good number should, however, be retained for that purpose. Take advantage of fine days, of which many can scarcely be expected after this time, to clean every corner of the kitchen-garden against winter.

Cauliflowers.—A number of the strongest plants which have been pricked out may be potted in small pots, to be wintered in some of the pits or late forcing-houses from which frost is excluded. If planted out in spring on a warm border, these will furnish some early heads. Any Cauliflowers, or Grange's White Broccoli, that are now fit for use, should be dug up and placed under shelter before a sharp frost is likely to occur. Endive is often damaged at the heart early in autumn by a single night's sharp frost. This might be prevented with very little trouble by throwing a few old mats over the full-grown plants when there is an appearance of frost. Whenever the plants are found to be thoroughly dry, a good number ought to be tied up or covered for blanching.

Lettuce.—Finish the pricking out of young plants to stand the winter. Any frames that are not likely to be wanted for other uses early in spring might be filled with the largest plants, which, if encouraged to grow, will come in usefully after Christmas.

Orchard.—Vacancies on walls should now be made good with healthy young trees. If the borders are old and stale, it will be best to fill the holes with fresh soil, unmixed with dung or other manure. In planting, particular care must be taken to lay out the main roots in such a manner, that their growing points may not dip downwards. It should be remembered that the slender thread-like roots of a young tree will, in the course of time, become the main channels through which all the sap, sucked from the earth by numberless spongioles for the support of the full-grown tree, must pass; the arrangement of these roots is, therefore, of importance.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—If possible, keep the plants perfectly clean; look carefully after all insects which infest them. Gradually increase the temperature by artificial heat as the evenings get colder; it ought not to be much below 60 degrees in the morning. In the cool Orchidaceous house, all that is necessary is, to light a gentle fire early in the evening, and allow it to go out as soon as the pipes or flues have become heated. If the weather continues fine, no fire-heat will be required in any of the houses during the day.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—All plants which require protection from frost, and which are of much consequence, ought now to be housed. Chrysanthemums should either be placed where they are to bloom, or set in a vacant Vinery or Peach-house, to forward their buds. Whenever the sky is clear in the evening, the sashes of plant-houses should be closed; at other times give air liberally.

Pits and Frames.—Roses, which are wanted to blossom early, should be forwarded now in a gentle heat. A little attention will cause some of the tea-scented kinds to continue blooming. Many late-flowering plants, which have been growing all summer in the open ground, will bloom next month if they are now carefully taken up and potted. Of these, Sálvias, Agératums, and Leonotis, may be instanced.

Out-door Department.

As the flower-garden beds become vacant, let them be neatly raked over; or, if time permits, they may at once be manured and dug. Naked beds seen from the windows of the dwelling-house are objectionable. The most conspicuous of these might be made more agreeable to look upon in winter, by temporarily filling them with low evergreens in pots, to be removed again in spring when the beds are wanted for planting. Ornamental shrubs of all kinds may now be planted.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Proceed with the work mentioned in the two last Calendars.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Those who intend to plant largely should now make a selection of healthy young trees. The nature and quality of the ground intended to be planted ought also to be previously ascertained, and the kind of tree best adapted for each particular soil decided upon before this operation is begun. This forethought is very essential to profitable planting.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Oct. 6, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

		Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
Sept.		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	30	30.150	30.128	57	44	50.5	N.E.	.01
Oct.								
Saturday	1	30.275	30.200	59	31	45.0	N.E.	
Sunday	2	30.300	30.149	60	32	46.0	N.E.	
Monday	3	30.089	30.010	57	38	47.5	N.E.	
Tuesday	4	30.123	30.032	57	29	43.0	N.E.	
Wednesday	5	30.238	30.190	61	31	46.0	N.	
Thursday	6	30.288	30.250	60	31	47.0	N.E.	
Average		30.209	30.141	58.7	34.1	46.4		.01

Sept 30. Clear and fine throughout the day; overcast; slight rain at night.

Oct. 1. Foggy; light clouds and fine; clear at night, with slight frost, the first for the season, towards morning.

2. Foggy; overcast and fine; clear at night.
3. Foggy; lightly overcast and fine.
4. Light clouds; very fine; clear and frosty at night.
5. Frosty; slight haze; cloudless and very fine; slight frost at night.
6. Slight frost early A.M.; light clouds and very fine; overcast.

Mean temperature of the week 7.2° below the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending Oct. 15, 1842.

Oct.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
							N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	9	60.4	44.0	52.2	7	0.52 in.	—	3	1	—	3	5	3	1
Mon.	10	61.2	45.5	53.4	6	0.88	—	—	2	—	6	3	2	2
Tues.	11	62.0	46.8	54.4	7	0.31	—	1	2	—	3	6	3	1
Wed.	12	60.2	42.6	51.4	9	1.00	—	1	2	—	4	1	6	2
Thurs.	13	61.5	43.2	52.3	6	0.10	—	1	1	—	3	3	6	2
Fri.	14	60.3	42.0	51.1	7	0.60	3	2	1	—	3	5	2	1
Sat.	15	58.6	41.5	50.0	5	0.30	1	1	1	—	4	1	3	5

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 11th, in 1832—thermometer 72°; and the lowest on the 14th, in 1838—thermometer 20°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending Oct. 7, 1842.

There has been little variation in the prices of most articles during the past week; the market has been well supplied, but trade continues dull. *Fruit*: Amongst the Pines there are many handsome fruit. Melons are nearly, if not quite, over. A few of the October Peaches are still remaining, which appear to be pretty good, and fetch from 4s. to 7s. per doz. The only dessert Plum left is the Imperatrice, which is selling at 1s. per punnet. Pears of the most esteemed kinds, are very plentiful; the Louise Bonne (of Jersey), from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per half-sieve; Marie Louise, from 2s. to 4s. per half-sieve; Brown Beurré, from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per half sieve, and Gansel's Bergamot, from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per dozen. Baking Pears have also made their appearance, from 2s. to 3s. per bushel. The principal dessert Apples are the Ribston Pippin, and the Court of Wick; the former being from 4s. to 5s. per bushel, the latter from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per half-sieve. The Blenheim Orange and the Flower of Kent, amongst the culinary kinds, are remarkably fine, and fetch from 3s. to 4s. per bush. Walnuts, Filberts, and Nuts are abundant, and of good quality. The Cob Nuts which appear to be the best, are selling from 70s. to 80s. per 100lbs. *Vegetables*: the supply of Cauliflowers is decreasing fast, but Savoys and other winter greens are becoming more plentiful. Young samples of French Beans and Scarlet Runners are scarce in consequence of the late frosts. Onions are good, and fetch from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per bushel; small ones, for pickling, from 3s. to 4s. per half sieve; and green ones, from 4s. 6d. to 5s. per dozen bunches. We noticed some remarkably large Red Celery, clean and well-blanched, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per bundle. Vegetable Marrows are less plentiful, and their season will shortly be over. Field Mushrooms have advanced considerably in price, and fetch from 8s. to 9s. per bushel. Truffles are not scarce from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per lb. *Flowers*: amongst the cut flowers, we observed Cactus Ackermanni, Daphne cneorum, Chinese Primroses, Globe Amaranths, Pelargóniums, Ericas, Roses, and Verbenas.

PRICES, Saturday, Oct. 8, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 3s to 5s
Grapes, per pound, 1s to 2s 6d
— Muscats, per pound, 2s 6d
— Spanish, 9d to 1s 6d
— Portugal 1s to 2s
Peaches, per doz. 4s to 7s
Plums, dessert, per punnet, 1s
Damsons, per hf. sieve, 2s to 3s
Bullace, per hf.-siv., 1s to 3s
Apples, dessert, per bush., 3s to 7s
— Kitchen, 2s 6d to 6s
Pears, dessert, per hf.-sieve, 1s 6d to 3s
Quinces, per hf.-sv., 3s to 4s
Berberries, per hf.-sieve, 2s 6d to 3s
Cucumbers, per doz., 1s to 3s

Oranges, per doz., 1s 6d to 3s
— per 100, 6s to 18s
Lemons, per doz. 1s 6d to 4s
— per 100, 10s to 30s
Almonds, per peck, 6s to 7s
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3s
Chesnuts, per peck, 4s to 8s
Walnuts, per bush., green, 3s 6d to 5s
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 60s to 70s
Cob Nuts, per 100 lb., 70s to 80s
Hazel Nuts, per peck, 2s
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 16s to 20s
— Barcelona, 24s

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 1s.
Cabbage, per doz. 10d to 1s
— plants, per doz. 1s 6d to 2s
— Red, for pickling, 1s 6d to 2s
Brussels Sprouts, per hf.-sv. 1s 6d to 2s
Broccoli, per bunch, 1s to 1s 3d
Cauliflowers, per doz., 4s to 5s
Beans, Kidney, per hf. sv., 2s to 2s 6d
— Scarlet, per hf.-sv. 1s 6d to 1s 9d
Potatoes, per ton, 40s to 70s
— per cwt. 2s to 3s 6d
— per bushel, 1s 6d to 2s
— Kidney, per bu., 1s 9d
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1s 6d to 2s
Turnips, per doz bun., 2s to 3s
Carrots, per doz. bun., 3s to 4s
Red Beet, per dozen, 9d to 1s
Parsneps, per dozen, 1s. to 2s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2s 6d to 5s
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 1s to 1s 6d
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1s to 1s 6d
Spinach, per sieve, 1s 6d to 1s 9d
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1s 6d to 2s

Shallots, per lb., 1s to 1s 2d
Onions, per bushel, 4s 6d to 5s 6d
— Green, p. doz. bun. 4s 6d to 5s
— Spanish, per doz. 1s 6d to 6s
— for Pickl., per hf.-sv. 3s to 4s
Garlic, per lb. 6d to 8d
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. sc., 1s to 1s 3d
— Cos, 1s to 1s 3d
Endives per score, 1s 3d to 1s 6d
Celery, p. bd., red (12 to 15) 1s 6d to 2s
— White 9d to 1s
Small Salads, per punnet, 2d to 3d
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4d to 6d
Parsley, per doz. bun., 1s 6d to 2s
Tarragon, per doz. bun., 2s to 3s
Sage, per doz. bunches, 1s 6d to 2s
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2s
Savory, per doz. bunches, 1s to 1s 6d
Vegetable Marrow, per doz., 6d to 8d
Tomatoes, per hf. sv. 2s 6d to 3s
Capsicums, Ripe, per 100, 4s to 4s 6d
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s to 1s 3d
— Field, per bus., 8s to 9s
Truffles, per pound, 2s 6d to 3s

Notices to Correspondents.

We shall be obliged if our Correspondents, in their future communications, will take care that no general question relating to *different* subjects is asked in the same paragraph, and that each question is headed with the principal subject. *One side only of the paper should be written on*, so that we may separate each question. If these directions are observed, it will greatly facilitate our obtaining answers, and will enable us to arrange our Correspondence under general heads, separating those questions and answers which are of interest merely to individuals, from such as are of general interest.

Bulbs.—*R. F.*—As the Bulbs, which you have received from South America, are already beginning to grow, your only plan is to pot them directly, and protect them during the winter in a cool and airy part of a pit, as you have not got a greenhouse. Do not water them until you find that they have begun to root in the soil. When water is given, it should be done liberally, and only in fine weather.——*Gladíolus.*—The bulbs of Gladíoli usually commence growing at this season. As yours have only just started, you had better let them remain in a cool situation, and in the pots they now occupy, for another month; after which they may be potted into fresh soil. All that they will require during the winter will be, protection from frost, and water when they have formed roots, with as much air as you can give them. Your plan of forcing them into growth by gentle bottom-heat is a bad one; Gladíoli are plants which succeed best when kept cool throughout the whole year. We are not aware that any mode of classing the bulbs has yet been adopted.—‡ ——*T. Davis.*—In order to throw your Amaryllis formosíssima into flower, we would advise you to diminish the supply of water gradually, and to keep it in a warm and dry situation through the winter. In the spring it may be repotted, and should then be set near the glass and watered freely. The chief requisite towards growing it successfully is to allow it alternately a period of excitement and repose. Amaryllis Belladonna usually flowers freely; probably the leaves of your plant have been injured by some means, and if such has been the case, it accounts for your want of success in making it bloom. The foliage of bulbous plants should always be allowed to decay naturally.—‡

Onions.—*A Constant Reader.*—The bulbs of Onions will be benefited by bending down the leaves, provided the stems are not broken, or otherwise materially injured.—‡

Preserving Fruit.—Can any of our *Correspondents* inform us of the best manner of preserving Walnuts, so that they will neither shrivel, become mouldy, nor lose their flavour?

Wintering Plants.—*J. A.*—Your Fuchsias will not survive the winter in the open border unprotected. You may preserve them by covering the soil above the roots with old tan or decayed leaves to the depth of six inches, and by tying the branches of each plant as closely together as you can without danger of breaking them. They should then be covered separately with a thatch of straw firmly secured to them, and gradually diminishing in size towards the top, for the better resistance of wet and snow. If this thatch is fixed on securely, the plants will live through the winter, without losing even the tips of their shoots. ‡——*Hibernia.*—The most certain method of preserving Sálvias through the winter is, to take them up, and repot them; they may be then kept in a cool frame, provided the frost is not admitted. Sálvia fulgens and S. patens will survive in the open ground, if protected above the roots by a covering of old tan, or cinder ashes: or, after the foliage of the latter plant has been destroyed by frost, the root may be taken up and stored away like the Dahlia. A few instances have been known in which Verbenas have lived through the winter in the open ground; but this has occurred only in favoured situations. They, as well as Herbaceous Calceolárias, must be wintered either in a cold frame or in a greenhouse.—‡——*J. L. S.*—Where plants are wintered in cold frames, the essential point is to keep them dry. In foggy weather the damp air should be excluded, by keeping the glasses close, and air should only be given when the weather is clear.—†

Laurel-berries.—*A Cantab.*—These fruits should be allowed to hang until perfectly ripe, and should then be sown immediately. If kept, they are apt to lose their vegetating powers. You had better sow those directly which you have gathered and kept upon an airy shelf until they have shrivelled up.—‡

Heating Apparatus.—*A Well-wisher.*—The old form of Rogers's boiler was that of a truncated cone, whose sides were hollow and filled with water, whose apex was at once the chimney and fuel door, and whose base was the grate on which the fire, enclosed in the interior of the cone, rested. They are now much improved, while the principle of putting the fire in the midst of the water is preserved. You may rely upon it, the cheapest way of obtaining such a boiler is to buy one from those who make them in quantities; to have a single one made from a drawing would be much more expensive. They are excellent for garden purposes. You will find a full account of them, as originally contrived, with woodcuts, in the *Gardener's Magazine*, Vol. XVI., p. 132.—†

Fall of the Leaf.—*A Dabbler.*—In all cases the oldest leaves of plants are those on the lower part of a stem; and they fall first, because their separation from the stem is the result of old age. Observe any of your trees, and you will see that such is the case. Your Ipomœas Leárii and Horsfálliæ are only obeying the universal law, in doing the same.—†

Window Gardening.—*J. L. S.*—Succulent plants in the window of a sitting-room scarcely require any moisture during winter. They may shrivel, but they will not die, unless frozen. The truth is, that if in such situations they are compelled to drink by having water supplied to them, they are unable, from want of light and heat, to digest the water they have absorbed, and this causes them to rot. A warm room suits them better than a cold one; but a cool one better than either.—†

Fertilization of Plants.—*R. G. Y.*—It is believed by many physiologists that the stigma of a flower cannot receive the influence of more than one kind of pollen, nor of that kind more than once. We are, however, satisfied that this is a mistake; and that several kinds of pollen *may* produce each its own effect at the same time, provided the seed-vessel contains several seeds. An explanation of the reason of this would require more space than we can at present afford; it may be collected from the "Theory of Horticulture," p. 332. One of these days we shall address ourselves formally to the question of muling, and illustrate the whole operation in all its bearings.—†

Pine-apples.—*W. H.*—Instances have been known in which the Providence Pine-apple has attained the weight of 14 lbs. The Trinidad is stated to grow to a larger size, but of that we are not certain. They are both good kinds. The latter is rather scarce at present, but the Providence may be obtained of any respectable nurseryman.—‡

Paulóvnia imperialis.—*Gamma.*—You need not protect this; it is perfectly hardy.—‡

Vermin.—*Castanea* asks if there is any means of preventing the nuts of the Spanish Chestnut when sown in the natural soil from being devoured by squirrels and mice. Soaking them in lamp-oil smelling strongly of turpentine (qu. naphtha ?) failed, he says, to preserve them last season, not more than half-a-dozen having escaped out of thousands. We do not believe this can be remedied except by trapping the animals. The instinct with which these little creatures are endowed by Providence must necessarily baffle all human attempts at counteracting it. An excellent vermin-trap for the field is described at p. 126; with the best method of catching squirrels we are unacquainted. Of course the latter animals, as they do not burrow, might be kept off by wire netting; but it would be an expensive remedy.—†——*O. W.*—We know of no practicable method of preventing rabbits barking young Hollies except destroying them.—†

Chinese Iris.—*A Dabbler* had better now allow his Chinese Iris to go to rest, by withholding water, except in very small quantity; in the spring, when it again begins to move, give it more water gradually as the warmth increases.—†

Gardeners.—*A Dependent Independent* is precisely the sort of person that ruins the cause of gardeners. He had much better go to America, where servants are masters, than stay here. He is quite right in anticipating that we have no intention to "defile our pages with his rubbish," to make use of his own appropriate language.—†

Early Flowers.—K. Π. Σ.—The principal hardy plants which flower between the beginning of December and the end of February are, Eranthis hyemalis, Helleborus niger, H. atrorubens, Anemone coronária, Hepática triloba, Tussilago fragrans, the Snowdrop, and Primrose: the latter five in favourable seasons only. If you possess a wall, you may, with a little protection, preserve Chrysánthemums in bloom until Christmas; and after that period Chimonanthus fragrans and Pyrus japónica will flower.—‡

Chemistry.—*F. R.* may read with advantage the excellent papers on rural chemistry already published in the *Chronicle*; or, in a few weeks, may procure those contributions to our columns in a separate form, with many additions and improvements; or, if she cannot wait, then she had better procure Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry.—†

Shrivelling of Grapes.—*J. R.*—You state that you have two vineries, one forced early, whilst the other is not forced at all. The Vines in the first house look well, until the period of colouring arrives, when they either shrivel or shank off; whereas those in the late house are not at all affected. The border in front of the house is only 2 feet wide, but you omit to state whether the roots are confined by a wall, or whether they run under a walk. In the absence of further information, it is impossible for us to say from whence this shanking arises; as it only appears in the early house, we are of opinion that it does not originate in the border, but that it is caused by your having over-forced your Vines, which cannot fail to become weak if forced early for several years successively.—‡

Conservative Wall.—*A Well-wisher.*—In answer to your question, Mr. Paxton informs us that you are misled in your idea of the conservative wall represented in the *Chronicle* of May 21, by having overlooked the circumstance that only a *small portion* of a long line of wall is there shown. The engraving being intended to represent the middle compartments of a long range, the two furnaces are introduced on the supposition that the range is continued to a considerable extent, both right and left—of course, one furnace would be sufficient with short lengths. Two sashes are not intended to meet behind *one* projecting wall, but all of them are to pushed *one* way, and each behind the projecting wall next to it; that is, there must be a projecting part for the enclosure of each light. The pillars may be either of stone or brick coated with cement. The plants are put into the *ground* (not into pots) in the compartments marked *b*, *b*, *fig.* ii., and trained to the wall trellis. The covering that might be used outside of the sashes in rigorous weather would be close-wove canvas, stretched on frames, and sliding behind the projecting walls, in front of the sashes, when the recesses were open. Each pane of glass between the bars should be 7 inches wide, and the height in three lengths of 3 feet 9 inches each. Glass of this description is made in Birmingham expressly for horticultural purposes.

Manures.—*Burnham.*—If your Grass-land is in good order, you may apply the contents of a cesspool to it at this time; but no kind of manure will be so advantageous to it as it might be, if the land is not previously well drained. It will be desirable that you should fix the ammonia by means of very weak oil of vitriol, which must be introduced into the tank some days before the contents are removed.—†——*J. G. H.*—Clarke's Aimatic Compost is a subtance with whose action we are unacquainted. It was used with advantage in a vine border in the Royal Forcing Gardens at Kew three or four years since, but has not been tried since that time. Where gas-water is poured upon leaves, grass-cuttings, and similar refuse, it causes them to ferment violently, and to run into rapid decay. A barrel of the liquid will probably be enough for 50 barrow-loads, but that will depend on its strength. The mixture will produce an intolerable smell, which had better be prevented by the addition of a little bleaching powder.—†

Soil.—*A Hanoverian.*—As most kinds of soil contain iron, and some, such as loam, a great deal of that metal, you cannot suppose that it is injurious to vegetation, except in a particular state, or in very large doses. The German chemist John found that Barley and Hemp would even grow in earth consisting of iron rust. Pump-water is not unfit for vegetation because of the iron it contains, but on account of the presence of other mineral matters, which vary with the earth through or from which the water passes.—†

Air-plants.—*F. R.*—All Air-plants are not Orchidaceous; many are Bromeliaceous, or of the Pine-apple tribe; even some kinds of Figs, and Mosses and Lichens, are really of that nature, for they derive their food principally from the air.—†

Gourds.—*Hibernia.*—The Gourd which attains the largest size is the Potiron jaune. The usual way of raising it is, to sow the seeds about the beginning of April in pots, which are afterwards plunged in a hotbed. When the young plants are coming into rough leaf, they should be potted off singly, and after allowing them to remain in the hotbed for a few days they should be gradually hardened off. As soon as all danger of frost is over, they may be planted out in a warm part of the garden.—‡

Orchard-trees.—*J. Battle.*—As the subsoil of your paddock is tenacious clay, unfavourable for fruit-trees, it would be advisable to subtrench and drain it. A broad mound should be formed, and the trees planted almost on the surface of it; for although a small one would cover the roots sufficiently, yet the slope of it being more abrupt, the rain would in consequence run off beyond the extremities of the roots of recently-planted trees. The best time for planting it is as soon as the leaves have fallen. The varieties enumerated at p. 641 are all good in their respective seasons; and they are set down very nearly in the order of their ripening; so that if you think proper you can omit the early varieties first mentioned—for example, the first 5 Apples and 6 Pears. You may add to the list of Apples the Downton Nonpareil, Cockle Pippin, and Baxter's Pearmain; and as Kitchen Apples, Dumelow's Seedling, Brabant Bellefleur, Hormead Pearmain, Mère de Ménage, Rymer, Waltham Abbey Seedling, and Stony Royd Pippin. By thus increasing the number of varieties, you have a greater chance of obtaining some that will prove suitable to your soil. To the list of Pears given at the page above referred to, you may add as late sorts, the Fondante du Bois, Jean de Witte, and March Bergamot; and for stewing, Francréal d'Hiver and Flemish Bon Chrétien. **Medlars**: Nottingham and large Dutch. **Nuts**: Red Filbert, White ditto, Cosford, Spanish, Cob Nut, and Frizzled Filbert. **Walnuts**: the Double and Single. The Breda Apricot is the best for standards; it bears abundantly in favourable seasons, and although the fruit is not large, it is not wanting in flavour.—‖

Hardy Peach.—*H. C.* forwards a Peach, with a statement that it is from a tree in an exposed situation, where it grows and bears like an Apple-tree; it was raised from a stone 14 or 16 years ago. The fruit is well coloured, and like a Royal George, but somewhat smaller; the flesh is perfectly melting, and parts freely from the stone. The flavour, notwithstanding the late period of the season, is good. It would be desirable to know whether the tree has previously borne; whether the leaves have glands; and whether the flowers are large or small. It appears to be highly deserving of cultivation.—‡

Law of Gardens.—*An Old Subscriber.*—It is illegal for a tenant to remove roots or other plants growing in the soil, or to take away Greenhouses, without the consent of the landlord; unless some special agreement shall have been made when the occupancy began.—†

Thunbe'rgia alata.—*A Constant Reader.*—This plant will live for several years, if repotted from time to time as it may require. It will be strengthened, by being cut back to a healthy shoot when it is potted early in spring.—‡

Greenhouse Climbers.—*A Constant Reader.*—The following are handsome Greenhouse Climbers, and are not expensive:—Hardenbérgia digitata, Kennédya racemosa, Zíchya villosa, Z. pannosa, Tacsónia pinnatistípula, Passiflora onychina, Sóllya linearis, Ipomœa Leárii, and Mandevilla suaveolens.—‡

Achimenes.—*J. L. S.*—The following plants are nearly allied to, and require the same treatment as, Trevirana coccínea: Achimenes longiflora, A. pedunculata, A. rósea, Niphæa oblonga, Gloxínia rubra, and G. caulescens.—§

Miscellaneous.—*J. L. S.*—Your soil from an old cesspool is apparently of excellent quality. We should use it for all gardening purposes with confidence. Will you be so obliging as inform us hereafter of the result of its employment?—†——*Flora.*—Your plant is Goldfússia anisophylla.—†——*Curious.*—To obtain an estimate of the expense of heating a Vinery by hot water, you must apply to those persons who execute such work.—‡——*Gamma.*—It is impossible for us to say when you may expect your seedling Honeysuckles to flower. There has not yet been sufficient time for proving the experiment which you mention.—‡——*H. G. B.'s* Caterpillars will produce a species of saw-fly, named by St. Fargeau, Nematus grandis.—*R.*——*J. B.*—Your seedling Fúchsia, like too many others, is not sufficiently distinct to be worth general cultivation.—‡——*A Reader.*—The fruit of Pyrus japónica is not poisonous.—†——*A Subscriber.*—The leaf appears to be that of Acácia Julibrissin, which is half-hardy only.—†——*Ignoramus.*—The change in colour of the Phlox will occur daily as long as the flowers remain expanded, provided the explanation we have given is the true one.—†——*C. B.*—Your heating apparatus is very defective. It would be far better to have a double pipe, with its curved junction in the fire, and the two open ends in the trough, one at the bottom, the other at the top. We do not anticipate danger from bursting at *B.*—†——*D. S.*—Your Pears are, 1, Bergamotte Cadet; 2, Ne plus Meuris; 3, La fortunée de Parmentier; 4, Passe Colmar; 5, Winter Nelis; 6, 8, Glout Morceau; 7, Forelle; 9, Beurré Diel.—‖——*W. H., Berks.*—The Pears are, 1, Catillac; 2, Vicar of Winkfield, in your neighbourhood; 4, Autumn Bergamot. The Apples are, 5, Cornish Aromatic; 6, Franklyn's Golden Pippin.—‖——*C.*—The Early Manly and Lady's Finger are both good Potatoes to succeed the Ash-leaved Kidney. The former is round; the latter, kidney-shaped.—‡——*Ignoramus.*—Your Verbenas arrived in a wretched condition; from what we could see of them, they do not appear to be so good as many others of several years' standing.—‡——*J. G.*—Of your Apples, No. 1 is Kentish Fill-basket; 4, Northern Greening; 9, Newtown Pippin; 13, Belle Harvey; 14, Norfolk Beaufin; 16, Yorkshire Greening; 22, Blenheim Pippin; 24, Royal Russet. The Pear is the Brown Beurré.—‖——*J. W. N.*—Your Pears are, 1, Colmar; 2, Napoléon; 3, Marie Louise; 4, Beurré de Capiaumont; 6, Beurré Diel; 7, Passe Colmar; 8, Beurré Rance; 9, Brown Beurré; 10, Passe Colmar.—‖——*G. S., Hants.*—Your Pears are, 1, Beurré Knox; 3, Passe Colmar; 4, Beurré Diel; 5, Colmar; 6, Bishop's Thumb; 7, Glout Morceau; 8, which you mention as growing in clusters, is the Seckle; 13, Brown Beurré. The Apples are, 2, Miller's Glory; 11, Paradise Pippin; the names attached to the others appear to be correct.—‖——*Y. X.*—Your Pears are, 1, Black Achan; 2, is in some collections called Délices d'Hardenpont, but is not the true sort; 3, Easter Beurré; 4, St. Germain; 5, 13, Chaumontel; 6, 10, Passe Colmar; 7, Winter Bon Chrétien; 8, Gansell's Bergamot; 9, Glout Morceau; 11, Spanish Bon Chrétien; 12, Uvedale's St. Germain; 14, Brown Beurré; 15, Beurré d'Aremberg; 16, Gilogil; 17, Crassane; 18, Beurré de Capiaumont; 19, Beurré Diel; 20, Beurré Knox; 21, Marie Louise.—‡——*Mayle & Co.*—Both your rose-coloured Dahlias are promising; the bloom marked 25-42 is imperfect, and confused in the centre, which, however, is well elevated. 17-42 is better coloured than the former; the petals are of a good form and well arranged, but the centre is rather too depressed: both these Seedlings are worth trying another season. No. 1, the petals are too quilled as they approach the centre, which appears thin. Essex Triumphant, which will be sent out next season, is so superior in every respect, and deeper in colour, that your flower will be useless. The Pansy is pretty in colour, but the form is imperfect from the under petals being disproportionately small.—*——*M. P.*—If he wishes for an answer, will be pleased to express himself in proper language. Insolence is unbecoming in any one, especially in illiterate persons seeking for information.——*E. S.*—Your Apple *is* the Ribstone Pippin.—‡——*J. G.*—The Seedling Sálvia which you have raised from S. splendens is of a pretty light colour, provided it continues constant. The Cyclamen is the common autumnal white. No. 3 is Alstrœméria psittacina, and 4 is Alonsoa incisifólia.—‡——*J. R.*—You will find a full account of the manner in which cider is made at p. 71 of this year's *Chronicle.* Your question respecting Tomato Ketchup shall be attended to next week.—‡——*Subscriber.*—There are traces of some mining insect upon your Beech leaf, but of what kind we cannot state without seeing it. Your Poplar is infested with a parasitical fungus of the same nature as the rust of the Rose. It will do no harm.—‡——*G. H. M.*—Your Seedling Fúchsias are certainly pretty, but there is a sameness of colour in all of them, which wants to be got rid of. No. 1 is decidedly the best. Several of the blooms were shaken from the stalks in the carriage.—‡——*B. H.*—Your Pears are: No. 1, Napoléon; 2, White Doyenné; 3, Easter Beurré; 4, Calebasse (not the Calebasse or Beurré Bosc); 6, Passe Colmar; 7, Beurré Diel; 9, Seckle; 10, 13, Glout Morceau; 11, Easter Beurré, 12, Chaumontel. The Apple is the Dutch Mignonne.——*Mr. Rickett's* Pear is undoubtedly the true Beurré d'Aremberg. It does become brown occasionally on standards, and is then very superior to the smooth fruit grown against walls; in fact, not like the same variety.—‖

A Practitioner, Peter R., Mr. Hayward, Mr. Rogers, shall find insertion as soon as we can possibly get a little space.

Mr. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR is now reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d.* each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them *delivered in any part of London* by remitting a Post-office order to this Office, at the rate of 5*s.* for every 25 copies.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The telegraphic despatch, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, reached town yesterday morning, and the details have since arrived by express. The intelligence both from Affghanistan and China is of a favourable kind. It states that orders to advance were sent to Gen. Nott on the 29th of July; that his brigade, which was in the finest order and thoroughly equipped, immediately left Candahar on the road to Ghuznee, and that a simultaneous movement upon Cabul was intended to take place from that fortress and from Jellalabad in the beginning of September. Intelligence of a satisfactory nature had been received from Lady Sale and the other prisoners, who continued to receive humane and respectful treatment. Gen. Pollock occupied his former position, and Sufter Jung had surrendered himself to the British forces at Candahar.—The accounts from China come down to the 9th June; the troops have taken Chapoo, but sustained a severer loss in the action than they have met with in any previous operations in China.—The French papers have discovered another ground for animadversion against England, in the recent detention of a French merchant vessel by a British cruiser on the Coast of Africa, under suspicion of being a slaver. It appears that the commander of the cruiser fired two shots at the French vessel before she hove to, and that two officers boarded her, and after some conversation with the crew and passengers, allowed her to proceed. The French captain admits that his vessel was not searched; but, notwithstanding this avowal, he makes an extraordinary series of charges not only against the English ships, but against the English residents on the coast. All these statements are implicitly believed by the Paris papers, which renew their attacks upon this country, and call for the immediate revocation of the treaties for the right of search.—Accounts from Spain mention that the approaching birthday of the Queen has given rise to discussions on the propriety of continuing the Regency, or of considering the Queen's majority as commencing at the early age of twelve, the period fixed by the Old Constitution. The question assumes great importance, and it is thought probable that the Cabinet will find it necessary to convoke the Cortes, for the purpose of bringing it to a settlement.—From Germany we learn that the Convocation of the delegates of the German Customs Union has broken up, and that the attempt to raise the import duties on British manufactures has entirely failed.—By the Levant mail we have late intelligence from Turkey and Egypt; fresh disturbances have taken place in Syria, occasioned, it is said, by the encouragement given to the disaffected by the presence of the English and French squadrons. From the Danube we have a confirmation of the rumour that the family of Prince Milosch has been deposed; the son of Czerny George has been publicly acknowledged as the new sovereign, and the name of that celebrated chief has recovered its ancient popularity throughout Servia.—An arrival from the United States has supplied us with recent advices from New York, but the settlement of the questions at issue with this country and the rising of Congress deprive them of their usual interest for the English reader.]

At home, the special commission for the trial of the prisoners concerned in the late riots has been opened at Stafford and at Chester. Several parties known as active leaders of the Chartist movement have been arrested since our last, and on no occasion in recent times has so large a number of offenders been sent to trial. As far as the proceedings have yet gone, the address of the Chief Justice Tindal to the Grand Jury at Stafford, which will be found in our Law Report, is their most remarkable feature; it contains a comprehensive exposition of the common law of England on the different questions connected with the riots, and will doubtless be read with great attention.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, are quite well, and continue at Windsor. During the week Prince Albert has enjoyed the sports of the field in the Great Park. On Saturday his Royal Highness came to town, to attend a meeting at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall.—The Queen Dowager left town on Tuesday by the South-Western Railway for Canford-house, Dorset.—His Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick of Austria visited St. Paul's on Monday, and left town on Tuesday on a visit to Sir Robert Peel, at Drayton Manor. The Archduke left Drayton on Thursday, on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth; and is expected to leave Chatsworth this day for Wynyard-park, the seat of the Marquis of Londonderry.—The following changes have taken place in the Royal household during the week:—Colonel Arbuthnot has succeeded Major-General Wemyss as Equerry to the Queen, and Major-General Sir E. Bowater has succeeded Colonel Bouverie as Equerry to Prince Albert.

Gazette Announcements.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr. James Walker to be Secretary and Clerk of the Council, and Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer, in the Island of Barbadoes; Mr. J. A. Allen, to be Treasurer of the Island of Trinidad; Mr. F. P. Bedingfeld, to be Treasurer of the Island of Dominica; Mr. J. Montagu, to be Secretary to Government in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope; Mr. J. E. Bicheno, to be Colonial Secretary in the Island of Van Diemen's Land; Mr. F. Seymour, to be Assistant Colonial Secretary in the same island: Lieutenant Moriarty, R.N., to be Port Master in the Colony of New South Wales; the Rev. John Earle, to be Chaplain of her Majesty's Settlements on the Gambia; and Mr. James Hood, to be Commissioner of Arbitration in the Mixed Commission Courts at Sierra Leone for the suppression of the Slave-trade. Sir James Graham, as Secretary of State, has appointed Mr. Rutherford Alcock and Mr. John Bacot to be Inspectors of Anatomy in England and Wales, and Dr. Andrew Wood to be Inspector of Anatomy in Scotland.

The Army.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint General Sir Robert Thomas Wilson to be Governor and Vice-Admiral of Gibraltar. The Duke of Wellington, as Commander-in-Chief, has promoted to a brevet majority Captain Smith, of the 27th Regiment, for his gallant resistance and defeat of the rebel Boers of Port Natal.

Law Appointments.—It is understood that the bankrupt commissioners, including the new officers who have been appointed, will assemble in a few days, to agree to certain rules for carrying the provisions of the new act into effect on the 11th of next month. The names of the new commissioners are stated in legal circles to be—Mr. Sergeant Stephens, Mr. David Pollock, Mr. Horace Twiss, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Wray, Mr. Kenyon Parker, Mr. H. R. Reynolds, jun., and Mr. Charles Phillips. The present Judge of the Court of Review (Sir John Cross) will receive a salary of 2,500*l.* a year, the London commissioners 2,000*l.*, and the country commissioners 1,800 a year each.

Income Tax.—The daily papers have published the following extract from a Birmingham paper relative to the operation of the Income Tax on beneficed clergymen who pay salaries to curates:—"A clergyman, having the assistance of three curates, wrote to the office of stamps and taxes, requesting to know 'whether, in the returns to be made under the Property-tax Act, their salaries were to be deducted.' The reply was as follows:—'In answer to your letter, I am directed by the board to state, that the salaries of curates can only be admitted as a deduction in the returns made under the Property Act in those cases in which curates are licensed by the bishop at a fixed stipend.'"

Foreign.

FRANCE.—*The Right of Search.*—Another grievance in connexion with the right of search supplies the French journals of all parties with an abundant theme of animadversion against England. It appears that the English cruiser Cygnet, off the coast of Africa, fired a shot ahead of a French merchantman, L'Aigle, who was evidently seeking to avoid the annoyance and delay of search. A second shot was fired, on the merchantman not heaving to, which, the captain says, grazed his vessel; but he admits that the officers who boarded did not search the vessel, but merely spoke to the passengers. The following is the account given by Captain Brice of the Aigle:—"He arrived before Galinas in March, and could not trade, the English having invaded the country. They (the English) burned factories, and everything; bought 172 negroes to transport to the Gambia; pillaged the habitation of the Portuguese ex-Governor, and shot his daughter! No canoes of natives appeared, the English being in the habit of firing at all. Captain Brice left Whyda July the 6th, with a full cargo of palm oil. He was trying to double Cape Formosa, when he was boarded by an English cruiser. He hoisted the French flag, when a cannon shot was fired at him. He drew in his sails, when a second cannon shot almost hit his vessel. He stopped, and was soon boarded by two Englishmen out of uniform, who, instead of searching the ship, went down into the cabin, and began to converse with the crew and passengers. Having thus kept me two hours and a half (he says), they left me at liberty to proceed. One of the English officers was drunk. The cruiser was the Cygnet."—The French journals also publish a reply of Lieut. Wilson, of the Cygnet, to the protest of the French captain. He says he had learnt that several vessels had taken up slaves at Whyda, under the French flag, and he felt it his duty to search every vessel that came from thence. He had fired a shot to make the vessel stop, and wait for him, as the night was approaching. He suspected the vessel to be Spanish or Portuguese, and considered it evident that all vessels trading at Whyda, which is the most notorious depot for slaves, ought to be necessarily suspected of being engaged in the slave-trade. —*La Presse* contends, that after the details published by the captain of the French brig, of the outrage committed by the British cruiser whilst exercising the right of search, it becomes impossible to continue to enforce the treaties of 1831 and 1833, without the greatest danger of a collision taking place between those who exercise the right of search and the parties who only submit to it with reluctance. "It is therefore urgent," it says, "to revoke those conventions. The treaty lately concluded by Great Britain with the United States is an ulterior argument which France may invoke with success." The republican *National* avails itself of the circumstance to renew its attacks upon this country, and says that "England never before so violently revealed her determination to domineer absolutely on the seas as an indispensable condition of her existence." The *Constitutional* sees in it the commencement of a plot for driving the French from the west coast of Africa altogether. The *Courrier* takes for granted the burning of villages, pillage of habitations, and firing at canoes, attributed to the English by the French Captain, and adds that all these abominable acts were merely for the purpose of disquieting French commerce, as if there were nothing but French commerce in Africa, and none but French ships on the ocean. Such is the present temper of the public mind, that nothing can take place in the wide world but it is done out of spite to the French.

The Provinces.—The letters and journals of the South of France are filled with accounts of the inundations of the rivers of Provence, Dauphiné, Bresse, and Vivarais. The Paris journals refer to these deplorable ravages occasioned by the late rains, and state that they produced in various districts inundations unequalled in extent since the year 1812. In several of the wine districts, those of the Rhone particularly, the vintage had been nearly destroyed.—The railroad from Paris to Rouen is expected to be completed by about the 1st of March. This will be very expeditious, as two large tunnels have to be formed, and the line will be 30 leagues in length. Nearly 12,000 workmen are employed upon it. A meeting of English shareholders has been held at Liverpool, pledging themselves to support the extension of the line to Havre. The Ministerial papers state that no contractor can be found to execute any portion of the Belgian line of railroad. It seems that in the present state of the French money market, no company can be found to execute the line. They also admit that the Government engineers are so imperious, and so difficult to please, that all the contractors for the fortifications of Paris have become bankrupts; and the exorbitant rate to which those works have raised the price of stone and labour leaves no hope for the railroads. It is now stated that, since no contractor can be found, the Government must set about the execution of the line itself.

The Capital.—Ministers are successively returning to Paris. Marshal Soult reached that capital from Eu last week; M. Duchatel has since arrived; and M. Guizot has removed from his summer residence at Auteuil to the Hotel of Foreign Affairs.—The King, Queen, and Royal family arrived at St. Cloud, from Eu, on Sunday morning. His Majesty appeared to enjoy excellent health, and at 1 o'clock presided at a Council of Ministers.—We learn from the *Moniteur* that, after an absence of 20 years, employed in exploring India, M. Diard, one of the most distinguished pupils of Cuvier, has just returned to Havre, bringing with him a great number of curious objects, intended for the Museum of Paris. He succeeded besides in procuring 30 barrels of the black varnish so useful in colouring china, and of which the Chinese had hitherto carefully concealed the secret. M. Diard has likewise imported from Java a number of new plants, which, owing to the extraordinary care taken of them, supported the long passage from India without suffering the least alteration.

Algeria.—Intelligence of an unfavourable character has been received from Algiers, which shows, that so far from the Arab tribes being completely subdued, as announced in the French papers, Abd-el-Kader and his confederate chiefs are still full of energy, and more than equal to the military skill of the French commanders. It appears that General Changarnier, a highly-distinguished officer, had marched to the western frontiers of the province of Oran, and invaded the territory of some tribes which had not yet been visited by French troops, where he experienced a most vigorous resistance from their warlike population. The Arabs fought during two days with a courage amounting to heroism, and are supposed to have sustained considerable loss. In these conflicts the French confess to have had 150 men killed and wounded, including six officers killed, and among others Lieut. Sebastiani, nephew of Marshal Sebastiani.—It is said to have been accidentally discovered at Algiers, that the fruit of the fig cactus, a plant that grows there in immense quantities, contains such an abundance of saccharine matter, that the heat of the sun is sufficient to crystallise the sugar. General Lamoricière, the commandant of Maskara, has ordered some of the crystallised matter to be collected, which, on a closer investigation, was found to be of remarkable purity and excellence. It has since been calculated that the abundance in which the plant exists, and the low price at which the fruit is sold, would allow sugar to be manufactured from it in large quantities, at about 2*d.* a pound.

SPAIN.—Accounts have been received from Madrid to the 27th ult. They refer chiefly to the rumoured retirement of the Minister of Justice, and to the reported dismissal of Gen. Zurbano from his command in Catalonia, on account of his conduct towards M. Lefevre, the French manufacturer of Girona.—Gen. Van Halen has published a circular, which has caused much sensation in the capital, as it is equivalent to a declaration that the Government is not in a position to meet the expenses necessary for the maintenance of the army in Catalonia.—The Ministerial papers state that the Government has come to no decision on the subject of the convocation of the Cortes, or of the new elections. The most serious question likely to agitate the new Cortes is, whether the young Queen is to enter upon the difficult task of governing and choosing ministers at the early age of twelve appointed by the constitution, or whether it may not be thought advisable to extend the Regency. Any attempt of this kind is expected to meet with opposition, not only from the Moderados, but from the original partisans of a triple Regency.—Letters from Malaga state that some English capitalists are on the eve of purchasing considerable landed property in Andalusia.

PORTUGAL.—We have little news by the last arrival from Lisbon. Nothing has been decided in regard to the tariff, and the British shipping in the Tagus can procure no freights. The wine-merchants withhold their consignments in the expectation of a decreased duty, and the commerce of both nations seems entirely at a stand.—The claims of Colonel Rose, on behalf of the British officers who served in the Peninsular war, are likely to be immediately liquidated.—Previously to the dissolution of the Cortes, a project was presented by Signor Mousinho d'Albuquerque, signed by a number of Deputies, containing the necessary measures to be adopted for the immediate forming of roads throughout the kingdom, as the means of increasing the public revenue, by giving a stimulus to commerce, and of facilitating the transport of detachments of troops to all parts of the country, for the suppression of robberies and depredations of the most heinous nature, of which every day furnishes accounts. The papers state that should the plan be carried into effect, and not left to perish as a mere project, it will, perhaps, be no exaggeration to say, that it was the only measure of a patriotic character entertained by the Chambers during their recent sitting.

GERMANY.—It is stated in the daily papers that the convocation at Stuttgardt of the delegates of the German Customs Union has broken up, that the attempts to raise the import duties on British export articles have failed, and that consequently these rates remain unaltered for at least three years to come. The most important of these articles are cotton twists, the total imports of which into the Germanic Union from Great Britain amounts annually to 54,000,000 lbs. weight; and iron, of which the quantity now exported from Scotland far exceeds the general estimate.—The German Agricultural Society held its first meeting at Stuttgardt on the 22d ult., the Privy Councillor Gœrtner in the chair. More than 500 members were present. M. de Gœrtner informed the members that the King took a warm interest in the proceedings of the society, and in all matters relating to the improvement of agriculture. Dr. List, of Augsburg, proposed that a committee should be appointed to collect information as to the different systems of agriculture pursued by foreign nations. In the course of his speech, Dr. List alluded to the fatal effects which the British colonial protective system might have on the producers of corn, flax, and wool, throughout Germany. After a long debate the motion was carried.—The German naturalists have held their meeting this year at Mayence, which city has been unusually gay, in consequence of the almost simultaneous occurrence of the military manœuvres in the neighbourhood, and of the great exhibition of the various specimens of German national industry. At their second sitting, on the 21st ult., the naturalists fixed upon Grätz as their place of meeting for 1843. As soon as the proceedings of the naturalists closed, a large portion of them proceeded to Strasbourg, to attend the French Scientific Congress, appointed to assemble in that city. —*The Prussian State Gazette* announces, that the population of the Prussian Monarchy, which in the year 1816 amounted only to 10,349,000 inhabitants, increased in 1840 to 14,928,500 individuals, which are divided as follows:—Eastern Prussia, 1,393,790; Western Prussia, 916,382; giving for Prussia Proper a return of 2,310,172; Posen, 1,233,850; Brandenburgh, 1,857,097; Pomerania, 1,056,494: Silesia, 2,858,820; Saxony, 1,637,220; Westphalia, 1,383,197; Rhenish Provinces, 2,591,650.—It is announced in the Leipzig papers that the treaty of commerce between Austria and Great Britain, which has been for some time under consideration, is about to be concluded, Prince Metternich having agreed to the principle. The existing duties on the importation of British manufactures are to be considerably reduced. It was likewise expected that Austria would enter into an arrangement with the German Customs Union.—We learn by a letter in the *Journal des Débats* that the municipality of Vienna has just caused an establishment to be made, the first of its kind ever formed in Germany. It is a swimming school for winter. This establishment is made of red marble; 163ft. long, and 46 broad; covered with a glass vault, supported by eighteen columns of the composite order. In the middle is the basin, 122 feet long and 40 broad; the sides are lined with plates of delft, behind which are iron tubes, which, being heated, give the water a summer heat. All round the room there are two rows of small cabins for the bathers, which are also heated. Twelve gas lustres are hung from the ceiling, and will be alight till eleven at night. This edifice has been built by M. Etzel, architect of the King of Wirtemberg.—The new post convention between Austria and Bavaria came into operation on the 1st of this month. There are no longer any frontiers, as far as postage is concerned, between Austria and Bavaria. All letters are posted from the place of departure at 6 kreuzers for 10 German miles, and 12 kreuzers for every distance greater: 4 kreuzers more per letter is given for the letters from the Palatinate, and consequently from France and England.

ITALY.—Accounts from various parts of Italy give a melancholy description of the ravages caused by severe storms of wind and rain. On the 20th ult. a violent hurricane swept over Rome, which tore up the trees by the roots, and damaged many of the public buildings.—As we mentioned in our last, the Pope has visited the port of Civita Vecchia, where he took a short cruise at sea on the 19th ult., and visited the Dante, French Government steamer. This vessel had just entered the harbour when his Holiness was sailing out in the brig-of-war of 12 guns, the St. Peter and St. Paul, escorted by the three small steamers lately constructed for his service in England. The Pontifical flag was immediately hoisted on board the French steamer, and a salute of 21 guns was fired. Two hours afterwards the Sovereign Pontiff, accompanied by a numerous suite, composed of cardinals, prelates, and superior officers, repaired on board the Dante. The Pope, after visiting the vessel, conversed a long time with the officers of the Staff and the French Consul, commended the services rendered to religion by the Levant packets, who gave a free passage to missionaries and nuns of different orders, and extolled the virtues of Louis-Philippe and the piety of the Queen.

TURKEY AND SYRIA.—By the Levant mail, we have news from Constantinople to the 17th ult. No further change has taken place in the Turkish Ministry, and no event of particular importance has occurred since the last advices. The appearance of a combined squadron off the Syrian coast has produced a movement in the Lebanon. The mountain population, hitherto tranquilly submissive to the Turkish authorities, have been thrown into a violent state of excitement, and have already evinced symptoms of revolt. Mustapha Pacha attempted to seize some of the conspirators, but they escaped and took refuge on board the British and French ships.—Letters from the Danube confirm the account given in our last respecting the deposition of the family of Prince Milosch from the government of Servia. The cause of Prince Michael is now considered as lost. The small body of men who still continued to acknowledge his authority had been completely dispersed, and the name of Czerny George had recovered its ancient popularity throughout Servia. It is now said that it was the Princess Lubizca who governed the country, whilst she herself was the slave of favourites and priests. The reigning sovereign is the son of Czerny George, put to death by order of Prince Milosch, who sent his head to Constantinople — an act which has never been forgiven by the people of Servia. The new Prince calls himself Alexander Georgewolset Czerny. He has published a proclamation with this signature, which means to imply that he is henceforth merely the descendant of Czerny George, and not a Russian officer.

EGYPT.—Letters from Alexandria of the 16th inst. state, that the Egyptian fleet was still cruising off that harbour, and that Mehemet Ali intended to repair on board the Admiral's ship in a day or two, to be present at a sham battle. Ibrahim Pacha was expected daily. The Nile had broken through part of its embankment, and overflowed a number of villages in Lower Egypt. The damage, however, was soon repaired, the waters were beginning to subside, and there was every prospect the next crop would be as abundant as the last. It was said that the Pacha had authorised the East India Company to establish a line of telegraphic posts between Cairo and Suez.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The following telegraphic despatch, in anticipation of the Overland Mail from India, reached town at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. It arrived in Paris on Wednesday. The intelligence, so far as can be gathered from so brief a summary, appears to be satisfactory, although neither in Affghanistan nor in China has any decisive result been attained. The dates from Calcutta are to the 13th, from Bombay to the 27th Aug., and from Macao the 7th June. The despatch is as follows:—"Malta, Sept. 30.—The Oriental arrived this morning, bringing the following intelligence, extracted from the Overland Mail. Brigadier Monteith had gained several successes at Pesh Bolak, and in the Valley of Shurwarree. Satisfactory intelligence had been received from Lady Sale and the other prisoners. Colonel Palmer (the late Commandant at Ghuznee) was dead. General Pollock remained in the same position. It was reported that General Nott had received orders to march forward on the 29th of July, and it was expected that he would be before Cabul on the 6th of September. Sufter Jung had surrendered himself to the British forces at Candahar, and Colonel Wymer had destroyed several forts at the distance of 80 miles north of that place. Sickness continued to prevail in the different divisions of the Army.—From China, the last accounts are from Macao, and are dated June the 7th. Our forces had taken possession of Chapoo, and in so doing had suffered more loss than in any previous engagement in China. Very important news from that country is expected by the next mail."—The mail has since arrived by extraordinary express; the following are the leading facts:—General Pollock's force remains at Jellalabad, unable to advance for want of cattle, and nothing has occurred to diversify matters beyond some petty expeditions in the neighbourhood, and skirmishes leading to no result. Captain Troup, one of the prisoners at Cabul, came into Jellalabad on the evening of the 13th of July, accompanied by a chief of the Candahar tribe, who was sent to sound General Pollock on the subject of a negotiation. A number of letters were brought by Capt. Troup from the captives to their friends, thus affording a more accurate account of their position than we previously had. They are not at Cabul, but are confined in a fortress about five miles from it, the approach to which is by no means easy. They enjoy a considerable degree of liberty. Lady Sale botanises on the neighbouring mountains, in charge of two Affghan attendants, and the officers are often permitted to ride into the city. Indeed, if they were not bound by the thought of what might befal the ladies and children, they might effect their escape with little difficulty. The treatment they receive is kind and considerate to a certain degree. Akhbar Khan is always personally civil, and allows his captives great freedom of speech. Gen. Nott and his brigade, as stated by the telegraph, have left Candahar on their road to Ghuznee; and when they have reached that fortress, a simultaneous advance will take place from thence and from Jellalabad upon Cabul.—In regard to China, it appears that Chapoo, the great mart of the China trade with Japan, was captured on the 18th May. Colonel Tomlinson of the 18th and eight men were killed, and three officers and 45 men severely wounded. Sir H. Pottinger was still at Hong Kong, and was to proceed to the northward in a few days in the steamer Auckland. Nothing authentic had transpired as to the plan of the approaching campaign. Some are of opinion that the Yang-tse-Keang and the Great Canal are to be the points of attack, and not Pekin. Others, with perhaps greater probability, think that Pekin is the object at which the efforts of our troops are to be directed, where they will either frighten the Emperor beyond the great wall, or drive him into any compact we may dictate. At Tientsen, and all along the Peiho, from the sea to the capital, the Chinese have made great preparations for defence. The forts are reported to be more than a hundred in number, and the troops almost innumerable. The original sentence passed upon Lin, namely, banishment to Ele, "the cold country," has been carried into execution. Keshen has been banished to Mantchouria, and Elepu sent again to Chekeang.

UNITED STATES.—The Caledonia steamer arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning from Boston and Halifax, with papers to the 17th ult. The settlement of the questions in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, and the rising of Congress, have deprived the papers of the interest which they heretofore had for the English reader. The correspondence between Lord Ashburton and Mr. Webster, which preceded the amicable settlement of the disputed points between England and America, is given in the papers. It is very voluminous, and of course forms the basis of the agreement entered into by the subsequent treaty, the facts of which have already been submitted to our readers. Various changes are reported in the Cabinet of Washington; amongst these the appointment of Mr. Cushing to the Treasury, in place of Mr. Forward, the resignation of Mr. Webster, whose place will be filled by Mr. Lewis M'Lane, and the resignation of Mr. Spencer in the war department, are the principal. The stoppage of the Great American Fur Company has been announced; their capital, which is of large amount, has been locked up in advances to the Indians, who procure them skins, and the vast accumulation of their stock this season, in consequence of the bad trade, has compelled them to suspend. It is said, however, that they will shortly be able to resume. The death of Mrs. Harrison, the wife of the late President, took place at the White House, Washington, on the 13th. Lord Morpeth had returned to Albany, and was going to visit Mr. Van Buren for a short time before his return home.

CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA.—Sir Charles Bagot, Governor-General, opened the second session of the first Parliament of Canada on the 8th ult. His Excellency's speech on the occasion does not contain any matter of importance. It alludes to the treaty recently concluded between Great Britain and the United States, and augurs from the settlement of the disputed questions "the most favourable consequences to the province, in the maintenance of peace, the restoration of confidence, and the devotion of the undivided energies of its inhabitants to the internal advancement, and the development of the vast resources, of the country." Subsequent letters of the 13th ult. state that the House of Assembly was then engaged in discussing a motion of want of confidence, submitted to them as an amendment upon the address in answer to the Governor's speech. It was generally supposed that the motion would be carried; and few appeared to doubt that whatever might be the vote on this question, the government would be wholly unable to carry on the business of the Legislature.—The Halifax papers give some interesting particulars of a recent discovery made in the Sand-hills of Sable Island, in which numerous small houses built of ship-timbers were lately found. They contained numerous articles of melancholy interest connected with the history of the British troops of the reign of George II. Capt. Darby, near whose residence the buried houses were found, has published the following description of the discovery:—"The houses," he says, "are appearing at the base of a hill about two miles long, and 60 or 70 ft. high, lying parallel with the south coast of the island; the eastern end of which hill is about 55 feet high, covered with grass and other vegetation, about 35 feet below the surface, and 23 above the level of the sea: these houses appear as the sands wear away by the action of the winds. There appeared at times numerous bullets of lead, a great number of military shoes, parts of bales of blankets and cloths, brass points of sword scabbards, bees-wax, a small convex glass on both sides, a copper halfpenny of George II. dated 1749, some military brass buckles, a great number of brass paper pins, a very small dog's brass collar (with Major Elliot, 43d Regt., engraved on it), numerous bones (some whole and some broken), with the scalp of hair and head-dress of a young female, and a piece of gold band. There are three buildings, which seem to have been constructed of the fragments of some ship; they are situated about ten feet apart, in a triangular form, and are ten or twelve feet square."

WEST INDIES.—The Royal mail steamer Dee arrived at Falmouth on Tuesday, with the West Indian and Mexican mails. She left Jamaica on the 26th Aug., and Havannah on the 1st ult. She brings 500,000 dollars, 6 serons of cochineal, and 60 passengers. The yellow fever was raging severely at Havannah. At Jamaica, everything was quiet. Lord Elgin was gaining more popularity, and had gone with Lady Elgin into the country, for her ladyship's health. The House of Assembly would commence their session some day this month, and affairs were harmoniously proceeding between the Governor and the members. The sugar crop was expected to average about 60,000 hogsheads. The news from Texas is to the end of August. An expectation was felt, that through the joint interposition of the agents of Great Britain and the United States, a treaty of peace would be agreed on between Mexico and Texas, and a period put to the effusion of blood. The news from Mexico is unimportant. The expedition for the re-conquest of Yucatan promised to be a failure: many of the troops destined for the expedition had died of the fever. From Honduras, we learn that Nicaragua, and the other States who refuse to pay the indemnity required by Great Britain, are still blockaded. The delivery of the letters by this mail do not add much to the preceding intelligence: they mention, however, the interesting circumstance that a company of Royal Artillery has been formed at Jamaica, consisting exclusively of coloured natives of the West Indies, and it has been added to the 4th battalion of that Royal Regiment, for the purpose of acquiring a thorough knowledge of artillery exercises, and of doing duty instead of British soldiers.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday.—The Parliament met to-day *pro formâ*, and was further prorogued until Thursday, the 10th of November.—Shortly after 12 the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Earl Shaftesbury, the Lords Commissioners, entered the House, but a little delay occurred in consequence of the commission not having arrived.

In the absence of Sir Augustus Clifford, usher of the Black Rod, and Mr. Pulman, deputy usher,

The LORD CHANCELLOR desired the deputy sergeant-at-arms, to request the attendance of the House of Commons, to hear her Majesty's commission for the further prorogation of Parliament read.—Mr. W. Lee, Second Clerk of the House of Commons, accompanied by the other clerks and officers of the House, then appeared at the bar, when the Royal Commission having been read,

The LORD CHANCELLOR said: By virtue of her Majesty's commission to us and other Lords directed, and in obedience to her Majesty's commands, we declare this present Parliament prorogued until Thursday, the 10th day of November next; and this Parliament accordingly stands prorogued until that day.

There was not a single member of either House present, except the three Lords Commissioners.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—The funds have improved to-day in consequence of the news from India. Consols for money closed 93 to ⅛; for the account, 93⅛ to ¼; Exchequer Bills, 2*d.* issue, 50*s.* to 52*s.* prem.; ditto, 2¼*d.* issue, 51*s.* to 53*s.* prem.; India Stock, 247 to 249; and India Bonds, 40*s.*

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Corporation.—The following is a statement of the income of the Corporation (exclusive of rents and interest on funded property) for the year 1841, together with the deductions therefrom, with a view of showing the amount to be returned to the Commissioners of the Income Tax:—Produce of renewing fines, 723*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*; Markets, 9,023*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*; Groundage on corn, 2,237*l.* 7*s.* 0½*d.*; Coal duties, 48,521*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*; Metage duty on corn, 11,920*l.*; Office of gauger, 381*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*; Office of stamper of weights and measures, 58*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*; Brokers' rents, 3,892*l.*; Freedoms, 4,518*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; Sundry and casual receipts, 2,894*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*: Total receipts, 85,069*l.* 18*s.* 2½*d.* *Deductions*—Salaries to officers, 37,416*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; Repairs of Guildhall, Mansion-house, prisons, &c., 5,379*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; Rent-charge upon Corporation Estate, 11,500*l.*; Police, 9,500*l.*; City of London School, 900*l.*; Drawback on coal duty, 1,190*l.* 10*s.*; Compensation for the abolition of the metage of coals, 12,981*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*; Interest on moneys raised for making a new street from Holborn-bridge, 1,730*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*; Total deductions, 80,599*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* The balance of profits is, therefore, 4,470*l.* 7*s.* 7½*d.*, giving the sum of 130*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* the amount of Income Tax, being *7d.* in the pound on the above balance.

The Sheriffs.—The new Sheriffs, Mr. Alderman Hooper and Mr. Pilcher, attended at Westminster Hall on Friday, according to the usual custom, to receive her Majesty's approbation of their election. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and other city functionaries, accompanied them. The members of the corporation having taken their places, the usual address of the Recorder was delivered, to which the Cursitor Baron having replied, the ceremony of chopping sticks, counting 6 horse-shoes and 61 hob-nails, was performed by Mr. Alderman Thomas Wood, as the junior Alderman who has not passed the chair. In the evening the inauguration dinner took place at Vintners' Hall.

Public Meetings.—On Tuesday, the first meeting for the season of the members of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge was held at their house, in Lincoln's Inn-fields. It was determined to present a memorial of esteem to the late secretary, the Rev. G. Tomlinson, D.D., who resigned on being consecrated to the new diocese of Gibraltar. The Rev. J. D. Glennie, M.A., minister of St. Mary's Chapel, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, has been elected in his place.

The Registration.—The case of most interest to our readers which has been decided since our last notice was that of Mr. Robert Taylor, which had been reserved for the Westminster Sittings out of the list for the parish of St. Clement Danes. Mr. Arnold, in giving judgment, said that the question was, whether Mr. Taylor occupied the house for which he was registered. Taylor was tenant, and let the whole of the house except the kitchen, in which he kept his gardening tools, he being a gardener. He had a key of the front door, giving him access to the kitchen; and he had also, exclusively, the key of the gate opening into the area, which likewise led to the kitchen. The objection was, that the occupation was not of the nature in which a house was usually occupied, and in support of the objection, the decision of the Great Marlow Election Committee, in Barnes's case, 1 Barron and Austin, 17, was referred to. In that case the voter occupied a house, garden, stable, and coach-house, but was registered for a "house" only. After the registration, and before the election, he let the house (with the exception of a bedroom and certain closets) as furnished lodgings, for three months, which expired after the election. He occasionally used the bedroom, but not to sleep in. His servant continued in the house during the three months, and her services were let with it. Possession was not given up by the lodger till after the election. The committee held the vote to be bad. Mr. Arnold considered this to be a strong decision, and, in the absence of any statement of the grounds on which it was founded, it was not easy to conjecture what they might have been. Possibly it might have been upon the ground of some supposed fraud, or that the occupation was merely colourable, as that appeared to have been the foundation of other similar decisions reported in the same volume, viz., Redman's case, p. 36; Kerby's case, p. 140; Latham's case, p. 152; and Clarke's case, p. 339. There were two other cases in the same volumes, in which the constructive occupation had been held to be sufficient. In Lee's case, before the Great Marlow committee, the voter was registered for a house, and it appeared the premises consisted of a house and shop, stable and garden. The daughter managed the business of the shop, and lived in the house, but the voter himself resided elsewhere. After the registration the daughter married, and she and her husband lived in the house without paying any rent to the voter, and the business of the shop was transferred to the husband, who was rated for the premises. Some of the voter's furniture remained in the house; he slept there occasionally, and he continued to make use of the yard and stable. The committee held that he continued to occupy the premises so as to be entitled to vote. The circumstances in the last-cited case (Lee's) were certainly distinguishable from those in Barnes's case, and the occupation of Lee was more perfect than that of Barnes; still it appeared to him (Mr. Arnold) that the same principle was sufficiently involved in both to render the decisions in some measure, at least, conflicting decisions. It was necessary, therefore, for him to look at the common law authorities on the subject. The position that the occupation of a part of a house by a tenant was, in law, the occupation of the whole, was established by the case of Rex *v.* Ditcheat, 9 Barn. and Cress., 176; and (notwithstanding the dictum of Mr. Justice Littledale in that case as to personal residence being implied in the term "occupation"), the subsequent case of the Queen *v.* St. Mary Kalendar, 9 Adol. and Ellis, 603, showed that an occupation by furniture or goods was sufficient. In that case Lord Denman expressly said, "that a man may occupy by a bale of goods." The occupation of a house need not, therefore, be an occupation as a dwelling-house or residence. It was possible, indeed, to conceive a case in which the occupation of a part of a house would be so utterly different from the purposes for which a house was usually occupied, that such an occupation might not be considered as a constructive occupation of the whole house; but here the tenant (Taylor) was by business a gardener. If he resided in the house, it was not improbable he would use the part where he now kept his tools for the same purpose. There was nothing, therefore, inconsistent with the occupation by the party of the whole house—there was nothing to show want of *bona fides*, or that the occupation was colourable merely. The name of Mr. Robert Taylor must therefore be retained.

Metropolitan Improvements.—The site of the late Lady Gordon's house, with the shrubberies attached to the late ranger's residence in the Green Park, are thrown open to the public; the new footpath, which has been formed through the centre of the ground, and other embellishments which have been in progress during the summer, being completed. The long-projected improvement of widening Piccadilly from Devonshire House to Hamilton Place has been postponed by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests until next year, as an Act of Parliament must be obtained to authorise it. The parish of St. George, Hanover Square, has consented to bear the expense of keeping the road in repair after the contemplated improvements have been carried into effect.—Mr. Cubitt is now making a new square on the Marquis of Westminster's Pimlico estate, to be called St. George's Square, extending from Besborough Place to the river. It will be 1170 feet wide, and 1213 yards long. He is also about to erect a chain pier at the foot of Vauxhall Bridge, for the accommodation of the steamers. The new road now making from the bridge to pass through the new squares in a line, will be opened to Albert Gate next month.—The repairs of the steeple of St. Martin's church will be completed in the course of next week, only 14 feet remaining to be erected. About 45 feet of the steeple were found to have been injured by the lightning, and had to be removed. The stones were very slightly decayed, though they had been exposed above 130 years.—An immense block of Dartmoor granite, the largest ever imported into London, was removed a few days since from Greenwich to Millbank, for the purpose of forming the lower part of the statue of the late king. Its weight is 30 tons. It was placed on a truck of iron weighing six tons, and was drawn from the wharf by 20 horses. The railway-bridge at New Cross was strengthened by shores during its passage, and it took upwards of six hours to remove the stone from the wharf into the street, the earth having sunk in several places from the weight.—Workmen are employed in the erection of iron railings on the Monument, for the purpose of preventing the renewal of the acts of suicide which have lately given it so painful a notoriety.

Southwark.—The approaching contest for the office of high bailiff of the borough, vacant by the death of Mr. Holmes, is expected to be a severe one. Mr. D. W. Harvey, the commissioner of the City police, Alderman Sir W. Heygate, Mr. Pritchard of Doctors'-commons, and Mr. Payne, the City coroner, are the candidates. It is expected that the salary will be reduced, but the report has not diminished the number of competitors.

Lambeth.—The contracts recently taken for the supply of provisions to the various parishes and unions of the metropolis for the ensuing six months have been considerably lower in price than those taken for some years past. In the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, the contract for the supply of meat was 5*d.* the stone under that of the last six months, and the price of flour was 5*s.* less per sack. The effect will make a difference of about 140*l.* in the meat, and about 195*l.* in the flour; and taking into consideration other provisions, the saving to the parish will be about 400*l.* for the six months.

Kensington.—At an adjourned meeting of the magistrates of this division of the county, held on Monday, for the purpose of further revising the jury lists of the respective parishes, a discussion which had commenced last week was renewed, as to the import and use of the terms "gentleman" and "esquire." The first case which gave rise to the debate, was that of two persons residing in Ealing, who had been entered on the lists as "out of business." The magistrates said that this was no legal definition of a qualification, but the parish officers stated that they did not know how else to describe them; they had both been small tradesmen, and were now living on the rents of some small cottages. One of the magistrates, Mr. Tubbs, said the title of "gentleman" was, now-a-days, all moonshine. His definition of the term "gentleman" was, "a man having no visible mode of subsistence." After this lucid exposition, which embraces a much wider sphere than was probably meant, the parties were entered as "gentlemen." The other case was more complicated; a gentleman named Pitts, on the Chelsea list, applied to have his description altered from "gentleman" to "esquire," on the ground that he had been a captain in the St. James's Volunteers, and he laid before the bench his commission, signed by the late Duke of Portland, as Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, in which he was designated as "James Pitts, Esq.," the designation preceding the appointment. It was contended on one side, in reference to this case, that when a person was once called esquire by the King, he remained an esquire during life; and it was argued, on the other hand, that a volunteer officer differed materially from all others, and would not be entitled to the designation, except on actual service. The question was put to the vote, when the numbers were equal on both sides, and Mr. Pitts declared that unless the magistrates made the alteration, he would move the Judges for a rule to compel them. The next case was that of Mr. Welsh, who had been a captain in her Majesty's actual service, but had sold out; in this case it was contended, in opposition to the claim of esquire, that when the commission was sold, all the honours pertaining to it were sold with it. At the meeting on Monday both these questions were again argued, and, after a good deal of argument, it was agreed that no amount of property would entitle the claimants to the title of esquire, but that persons once so styled by the sovereign in a commission of any kind, retained the title for life. It was stated that this was the opinion of the authorities at the Horse Guards, and both gentlemen were entered as "esquires." Another case then came on, in which Mr. R. Clarke, a retired civil servant of the East India Company on the Madras establishment, appealed against the alteration of his designation from esquire to gentleman. It was contended that the question of precedence in India had been settled by the Prince Regent, and that, as the claimant had risen to the rank of senior merchant, he was eligible to be called to the offices of the government, if the Company thought fit, and was therefore entitled to the dignity of esquire. After some discussion, a majority of the bench was in favour of the claim, and the name was retained on the list as an esquire.

Greenwich.—On Saturday afternoon his Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick of Austria and his suite visited Greenwich Hospital, and honoured the Governor Sir R. Stopford with his company at luncheon. His Imperial Highness was received by all the officers of the foundation. The Archduke's gallantry in the recent naval operations on the coast of Syria had rendered his name famous amongst the pensioners, and they accordingly crowded to obtain a sight of so illustrious a member of their profession. His Imperial Highness inspected the various departments of the asylum, the chapel, hall, and naval school, the boys being mustered on parade to receive the Archduke with the usual honours.

Woolwich.—The recent experiments at the Mortar and Howitzer Battery have been unusually interesting in their results. On several former occasions details have been given of experiments made by order of the Admiralty with a composition invented by Mr. Jeffery, and called "Marine Glue,"—the object being to test its adhesive qualities and strength, as it was shown to be insoluble in water, and consequently invaluable if it proved of a strong binding nature when used for marine purposes, or in any of the naval departments. The experiments were conducted under the superintendence of Major Sandilands, in the presence of several scientific men, among whom was Sir I. Brunel. Several balls of hard wood joined together by the marine glue were fired from the mortar; but on examining the balls, no appearance of their having yielded or shown a tendency to separate by the violence of the concussion could be recognised. The fourth ball was joined together on the ground, and was fired within fifteen minutes to a distance of 750 yards without the slighest appearance of separation. After several experiments of the same kind, a sledge hammer was applied to one of the balls for some time, but without any other effect than shattering the solid wood. Sir I. Brunel expressed his astonishment to witness the immense adhesive power of the marine glue used openly in his presence; and the result of the experiments was so conclusive, that it was not considered probable that any others would be made.—On Friday the experiments with percussion shells were resumed. The firing is described as the best ever witnessed in the marshes, as out of twenty-six shells fired, twenty-one entered the bulk-head, within a distance of less than twelve feet of each other; the other five burst at the mouth of the gun, and, consequently, could not reach the bulk-head so as to show how correctly the aim might have been taken. On examining the bulk-head, at the conclusion of the experiments, it presented an extraordinary spectacle—solid wood of fifteen inches square, and about fourteen feet in length, crossed by other pieces, all of the hardest timber, being rent into fragments not larger than a walking-cane.—Government have resolved to employ convicts in repairing the fortifications of Gibraltar, and directions have been received from the Home-office to embark a considerable number of convicts immediately for that garrison.

Robberies.—On Wednesday night, a German diamond-merchant, named Woolff, was robbed in Covent-Garden Theatre of a case of diamonds worth nine thousand pounds. It appears that Mr. Woolff, who is staying at a tavern in Bishopsgate, had received a supply of cut diamonds from Brazil, to dispose of in the way of business. Whilst sitting in the coffee-room of the tavern, he showed the diamonds to a friend, and observed two persons, who had the appearance of foreigners, and wore moustaches, watching his movements. He incautiously mentioned in the coffee-room his intention of going to the theatre in the evening. He went to Covent-Garden accordingly, and soon found the two foreigners in the same box with him. His suspicions, however, were not excited; but on leaving the theatre he missed from his pocket the box which contained the diamonds. A reward of 400*l.* has been offered for the recovery of the jewels, and a further sum of 150*l.* for the apprehension of the robbers. The Detective Force are already on the track of the foreigners, and it is expected that they will soon be in custody.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Sept. 24, was 776: Males, 404; Females, 362. Weekly average, 1838-9-40-1—Males, 467; Females, 445. The distribution of this mortality over the different districts was as follows:—Western districts, 118; Northern, 139; Central, 158; Eastern, 174; Southern, 177.

Provincial News.

Arundel.—The meeting of the Arundel and Bamber Agricultural Society for the encouragement of meritorious labourers, took place last week. In the evening after the show, a dinner took place at which the Duke of Norfolk presided. After the usual toasts, his Grace took occasion to make some remarks on the present condition of the agricultural population. "They were all aware," he said, "of the shortness of the straw, and how little the labouring man had been able to make either of the corn or hay harvest, and, taking these things into consideration, it was necessary, both for farmers and their landlords, to inquire how the labourers were to pass the winter. He was seriously afraid that there would be a vast number of workmen out of employ, and they all knew that, if this were the case, it was likely that badly-disposed persons would get amongst them and put evil thoughts into their heads. He liked to take time by the forelock, and he trusted that all present would endeavour to devise means to find work which would enable the labourers to earn money enough to support their families through the winter. It was a serious question for them all, and he recommended the calling of parochial meetings to consider the subject. He should be delighted to attend them, and to do all in his power to prevent the labourer from being distressed, and he hoped that the farmers would use their best efforts for the same purpose."

Ashbourne.—On Tuesday, a public dinner was given in this town to Mr. Colville, M.P.; Mr. Mundy, M.P., and Mr. Harrison, of Snelston-hall, by the guardians of the Alstonfield and Brassington Gilbert Incorporations, "in order," as the public advertisement stated, "to afford an opportunity for an appropriate demonstration of gratitude to the above-mentioned gentlemen for their invaluable services in maintaining the Gilbert Unions." As many as 1080 gentlemen sat down to dinner; Sir Henry Fitzherbert in the chair. After the usual toasts, the meeting was addressed at great length by Mr. Ferrand, Mr. Walter, and other gentlemen in behalf of the Gilbert Unions, and urging a modification of the present Poor Law. Upwards of 700 ladies were assembled in the galleries.

Birmingham.—On Tuesday the magistrates were engaged for a considerable time in the investigation of a singular charge. It appears that for some days past a foreigner, who represents himself as the Archbishop of Tripoli, has been on a visit to this town. In the day-time he has partaken of the hospitalities of the Rev. J. Allport, and at night has slept at the Railway Hotel, or at the Liverpool station. As he came highly recommended, and brought with him alleged credentials of his authenticity from the highest authorities in the Church, Mr. Allport took great interest in him, and was instrumental in obtaining several donations towards the purposes detailed in his circular, announcing that he had come to England to raise a fund for restoring five towns of his diocese on Mount Lebanon, which were destroyed by fire in 1840, and for extending education on scriptural principles throughout that interesting district. The circular also stated that he had brought with him a young Syrian, in order to be educated in England for the purpose of carrying these objects into execution. At a recent visit to Leamington the Archbishop had obtained a large collection, chiefly in consequence of a report that he intended to become naturalised as a British subject, and ultimately effect a union between the Eastern Church and the Church of England. On Monday, while he was endeavouring to excite the feelings of the inhabitants of Dudley and Wolverhampton, information was brought to Mr. Allport by several parties, that he was harbouring and recommending an impostor. Upon hearing this, the rev. gentleman instituted further inquiries, and found the circumstances so suspicious, that he secured the services of the Police Inspector. On going to the Railway Hotel, they ascertained that the Archbishop had never had any luggage there, and that he had ceased to occupy his room; and on following him to the Liverpool station, they met with the young Syrian who attends him on his travels, and is referred to in the circular. The account which the Archbishop gave of himself was not satisfactory to Mr. Allport or the Inspector, and accordingly both the prelate and his disciple were taken into custody. On Monday they were brought up for private examination before the magistrates of this town. Evidence was adduced to show that the prisoners had given most contradictory accounts of themselves; but, on examining the passports, credentials, and other documents in their possession, the magistrates were by no means satisfied that the Archbishop was an impostor, and accordingly dismissed both him and his associate.

Blackburn.—The Blackburn *Standard* mentions a report, that at the time the turn-out took place in Lancashire, Mr. Fielden, M.P., had upwards of one million pieces of manufactured goods on hand, so that the strike has proved advantageous for him, as he is now in the market with a good sale, at an advance of from ninepence to one shilling per piece, whereby it is calculated that he will net a clear profit of from seventy to eighty thousand pounds. Several other houses, it is said, will make a handsome sum by the occurrence.

Bolton.—At an inquest held a few days since at Little Bolton on the body of a lad of 15 years, the son of a respectable man named Eccles, some circumstances were disclosed which led the coroner to believe that the stepmother had poisoned the deceased, and had previously murdered nine persons by the same means. It appears that her first husband died suddenly under suspicious circumstances, and that eight of her children have also died without any apparent illness. From facts brought to light at the inquest, it is now supposed that they fell victims to her extraordinary predilection for poisoning. In this instance, the presence of arsenic was fully proved, and the inquiry was adjourned for further evidence.—The local papers state that the largest chimney in England has just been completed at the chemical works of Mr. Blinkborn, at Little Bolton, from the designs of Mr. Ashton of Bleakley. The dimensions are 122½ yards high, 127 feet 6 inches base, 108 feet inside, 24 feet on the top; it has consumed 800,000 bricks, and 120 tons of stone.

Bristol.—An extraordinary affair has recently occupied the attention of the citizens of Bristol, and has been more than once before the notice of the magistrates of the metropolis. The details afford a singular mixture of credulity and fraud, and have been reported at great length in the daily papers. It appears that a Mr. John Woolley, a timber-merchant of Bristol, a widower, had been informed by his sister-in-law, Miss Ann Briers, who had resided in his house for several years, that a lady of a respectable family in the town with a fortune of 47,000*l.* had taken a great fancy to him from seeing him pass her windows, and that, as her hopes of happiness were fixed upon him, she had a strong desire to become acquainted with a gentleman who had produced such an impression. Mr. Woolley, who had never seen the lady, replied that he had "no objection to acquiesce in her wishes." A correspondence ensued, which was carried on by means of the sister-in-law, and shortly afterwards a proposition for an interview was made in the lady's name. Mr. Woolley consented, but was then informed that his fair admirer had expressed a determination not to see him until the day fixed for their marriage. It was then arranged that they should elope, Mr. Woolley having declared that he had "no objection" to do so, and "although he had not seen her, yet if she was willing to accompany him he would take her away." In the midst of these occurrences the affair was talked of in the city, and the brothers of the lady whose name was used took measures for apprising the gentleman that it was a hoax, and that she had no knowledge whatever of the transaction. The sister-in-law, Miss Briers, was not to be foiled, and after persuading Mr. Woolley to decline their visit, an elopement was effected with a young woman, whom the sister-in-law induced to personate the lady. After a series of absurd adventures the parties arrived in London, when the lady informed the bridegroom-elect that she had a fortune of 47,000*l.*, 27,000*l.* of which she would make over to him, the remainder to be settled on herself for life. Mr. Woolley, with his usual facility, "acquiesced in this latter arrangement, and having procured a licence at Doctors' Commons, they were accordingly married at St. John's Church, in the Borough, on the morning of the 12th September," the bride being so mastered by her nervous feelings, that it became necessary for the sister-in-law, Miss Briers, to guide her hand while signing the register. All this took place without inquiry or suspicion on the part of Mr. Woolley, who did not even begin to perceive his position until the end of the week, when both sister-in-law and bride disappeared, with two boxes, filled with clothes and other articles of value purchased for the marriage. The loss of this property brought the merchant to his senses, and he accordingly took measures for recovering it. He met his wife and sister-in-law in the city in the course of the week, and gave them into custody. He had in the mean time discovered that the woman he had married knew nothing of the lady whose name she had assumed,—that she could not write, and consequently that the letters which had passed were written by the sister-in-law,—that she was of low origin, and had been a servant in his neighbourhood at Bristol. After the exposure of these facts, the females were remanded by the magistrate on a charge of conspiracy, and several cases in which they have obtained articles from tradesmen in Bristol under false pretences have since been published. The merchant intends to carry the case into a higher court, to prefer a charge of forgery at common law against the wife, and that of felony against the other prisoner.

Derby.—On Friday, the 30th ult., a burglary, attended with murder, was perpetrated at the house of the Miss Goddards, of Stanley, about six miles from this city. The house is a large one, standing alone, and not within one hundred yards of any other residence. It is surrounded by orchards and fields, and the direct approach to it is by means of a private road. The two Miss Goddards were considerably advanced in years, the deceased being in her 70th year, and the survivor but few years younger. They have resided alone in this house, without servant or assistant, for more than 40 years; and although their habits were somewhat eccentric, they had the reputation of being charitable and humane. Their father was the vicar of Tideswell, in this county, and they possessed a comfortable independence. In April last, a burglary was committed on the same premises. A few weeks ago a second robbery was committed. After this, arrangements were made by friends for two persons to sleep in the house; but the ladies would not hear of it, and they, therefore, continued to live in the same way as usual. On Friday last, the house was again entered, and both the ladies were beaten so severely about the head and face, that the eldest, Miss Martha Goddard, has since died. Government immediately offered a reward of 100*l.* for the apprehension of the murderers; the friends of the family also offered an additional sum of the same amount. Within the last few days, two men have been apprehended at Belper on suspicion, and the evidence is said to be so clear as to leave no doubt that they are the parties concerned.

Devizes.—We find in the Devizes *Gazette* the following account of a novel use for obliterated postage stamps:—"A gentleman has promised his niece, who has been living with him for some years, and from whom he is unwilling to part, that he will give her 3,000*l.* on her marriage as soon as she can procure the amount in postage stamps which have been used on letters. The promise was evidently made under the supposition that the collecting the requisite number (720,000) was impracticable; but we think, with the assistance of the ladies, which we have no doubt will be freely given when they become acquainted with the case, that the object may be accomplished. We understand that collections, sent directed P. S., Post-office, Milford, near Lymington, will be duly forwarded." A similar promise was lately made for a church in the West of England, and was fulfilled in the course of a few weeks. The local papers justly remark, that the donors in both instances have done their best to take off the grace of their donations by exacting such a condition.

Liverpool.—The examination of Patrick Doran, on the charge of having caused the late fire in this city, was brought to a close on Friday. The evidence for the prosecution had established that the fire was first seen in the prisoner's premises, and that the prisoner was found inside his door comparatively unconcerned, while the rest of the house was in flames. The defence alleged that the prisoner was not in the house but in the theatre at the time, and that there was another man there who had been mistaken for him. The man was brought into the witness box, but entirely broke down; and his evidence was rejected by the Magistrate as wilful perjury. The *alibi* also broke down, all the witnesses giving contradictory statements, both of the appearance of the theatre and the movements of the prisoner. On Friday, after the defence had closed, Mr. Rushton summed up, and concluded a long, minute, and clear recapitulation of the evidence for and against the prisoner, by saying that there was sufficient upon which to commit the prisoner; but, on account of the testimony about his having been at the theatre, he would admit him to bail, himself in 200*l.*, and three sureties in 100*l.* each. The respective depositions of each witness were then read, and the parties bound over to prosecute. The local papers of Monday give some account of the present appearance of the ruins, and state that any description would fail in giving an idea of the magnitude of the area and diversity of the ruins. 200 men are employed in clearing Formby-street, piling the bricks, excavating, and saving the fragments of scorched cotton and some wrecks of the property. All appearance of active fire has subsided, but the masses of ruin and foundations are still smoking, and probably will do so for some days to come. A current of water is continually pouring into the lower floors and cellars, from the sewers communicating with the canal, and all the disposable fire-engines are still playing on the parts where indications of fire yet appear. A great quantity of cotton is constantly loading from the ruins, but in a damaged condition. Some casks of turpentine have been got out, but the greater part is lost, and is believed to have principally melted and floated down the sewer into the Mersey, where portions of it are yet cast up on the Cheshire shore. A large proportion of the bar and rod iron belonging to the British Iron Company has been recovered, and though damaged, will be far short of a total loss; but still the salvage will altogether bear an extremely small proportion to the destruction. One or two bodies have been found during these operations, and it is now believed that the total loss of life was not more than six.

Manchester.—On Saturday the Rev. W. Hill, the editor of the *Northern Star* (Mr. Feargus O'Connor's paper); Messrs. James Arthur, bookseller of Carlisle; G. Julian Harney, bookseller of Sheffield; R. Otley of Sheffield, and John Campbell, of London, five well-known Chartist lecturers, were placed before the magistrates of this town, on a charge of sedition and conspiracy, and remanded for further inquiry. From these persons all the seditious placards which were issued during the riots are said to have emanated, but hitherto they had contrived to elude the vigilance of the authorities. Several other well-known Chartist leaders were also in custody, among whom may be mentioned the Rev. James Scholefield and his son, Mr. T. B. Smith of Leeds, and Mr. Samuel Parkes. On Tuesday, they were all brought up for examination on the charge of general conspiracy and intimidation. Mr. Cobbett appeared on behalf of the prisoners. Mr. Brandt opened the case by stating at considerable length the nature of the present proceedings, detailing, as he went on, the nature of the insurrectionary movements which had led to the recent disturbances, and connecting, by ingenuity and argument, the prisoners as either taking an active part in the illegal proceedings which had led to the apprehension of the prisoners. The learned gentleman quoted a number of the Chartist placards, documents, and publications, and called witnesses in support of his statements. The inquiry was continued at some length, and after a long investigation the magistrates committed the prisoners for trial, but accepted bail for their appearance. Mr. Feargus O'Connor was arrested in London last week on a similar charge; in consequence of which a large meeting of the Chartist delegates has been held in this town to take into consideration the propriety of calling the General Council of the Metropolitan Chartist localities together, in connexion with the arrest of Mr. O'Connor and the other Chartists. An address to the country was adopted, and a resolution to call the metropolitan council together, and to request the Chartist associations within fifty miles of London to send delegates to the metropolis forthwith, was passed. After the disposal of the other business of the day, the meeting separated in an orderly manner. The local papers state that Dr. M'Douall has deserted his former associates by emigrating to America, in order to escape the consequences of his recent proceedings as one of the leaders of the riots.

Newcastle.—The musical festival, which has been some time in preparation here, took place last week and lasted for two days, the performances being alternately at St. Nicholas' Church in the morning, and at the Theatre in the evening. The Church had undergone extensive alterations in the interior in order to adapt it for the purpose. The orchestra was considerably enlarged, so as to accommodate the performers, and every obstruction was removed from the aisles, so as to admit of the uninterrupted ingress and egress of the auditory, whilst for the patrons of the festival a commodious gallery was erected over the altar table, and covered with crimson cloth, which the local papers describe as giving it "a very elegant and comfortable appearance." The first morning's performance included Handel's Dettingen *Te Deum*, the *Sampson*, selections from *Joshua* and Beethoven's *Mount of Olives*, On the second morning the pieces were Haydn's *Creation*, selections from Handel's *Israel in Egypt*, &c. On the third morning the great attraction was the *Messiah*. The performances at the Theatre were chiefly overtures from favourite operas. In reference to this festival the *Times* has severely commented on the desecration of the Church, and has declared its intention of opposing the future celebration of musical festivals in places dedicated to divine worship, as an act objectionable in itself and in direct violation of the rights of the parishioners.

Portsmouth.—The Royal George yacht, Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, has returned to this port from Woolwich. It is stated that she is to be examined, and if found practicable, to be fitted with engines and converted into a steam yacht, for Her Majesty's use in any future excursions. The promotions consequent on Her Majesty's visit to Scotland, have not been very extensive at present, and have been confined to the officers of the yacht.—The Earl of Errol appeared on Tuesday before the mayor and magistrates, to answer a summons preferred against his Lordship for striking a police-constable, stationed at the King's-rooms, on the night of the ball given by the officers of the 16th Regiment, on the occasion of the regiment being presented with new colours. The mayor was of opinion that the police-constable was struck while in the execution of his duty, and considered the case should be decided by a jury; his Lordship was, therefore, bound over to appear at the next sessions.

Southampton.—The alleged Chartist conspiracy, to which we alluded in our last, has assumed a new aspect within the last few days, in consequence of the arrest of the suspected party. Our readers will recollect that Government had offered a reward for the apprehension of the offender. The story told by Mr. Pierce, a grocer of this town, who was formerly a leader of the Chartists, gave an account of an alleged Chartist plot to assassinate the Queen, and a subsequent attempt on his life, because he would not join it. He produced a hat through which a bullet had evidently passed, and described the attempted assassination as taking place on the 6th ult., at Houndwell, near this town. On Thursday of last week, John Gifford, a man answering the description given by Mr. Pierce, and employed occasionally on the Southampton river, was brought to the Town-hall, before the Mayor and other magistrates. A man named Grist, the witness who charged the prisoner, stated that he was crossing the High Field, near Houndwell, on the night of the 6th ult., when he observed Pierce, to whom he bad "Good night." Shortly afterwards he saw a man go up to him, present a pistol, and fire at him. He then jumped across the ditch, and ran some distance. The witness pursued the prisoner to his house. He further stated that he mentioned this fact to his employer, who, two or three days after, on reading the bill offering the reward, advised him to give information to Mr. Pierce, which he did, and this led to the apprehension of Gifford. This man, who has been the means of apprehending the prisoner, admitted on his cross-examination, that his brother was prosecuted to conviction, by the prisoner, *for stealing duplicates from his box, and which were found in a room in which the witness and his brother slept.* The brother is now undergoing his sentence in the town gaol. The magistrates remanded the prisoner for a week, and on Thursday it was so clearly proved that he was at work when the alleged firing took place, that they acquitted him of the charge.

Stockport.—The investigations of Mr. Gregory, which commenced in this town on Friday, relative to the origin and progress of the late riots, have led to the apprehension of several parties who had not previously been in custody. On perusing the depositions, and further examining the different witnesses, disclosures were made which induced the high constable to take out warrants against several parties concerned in destroying property, intimidating the operatives against the tenour of the Queen's proclamation, and attending unlawful meetings. Several persons have been examined on these charges, and committed to take their trial at the commission now sitting. The *Stockport Chronicle* gives some curious statistical facts respecting the recent strike. It states that it is not enabled to give exactly the precise number of different descriptions of hands in the borough who for the space of five weeks performed no labour, and received no wages; but it can state confidently, that those employed in the cotton manufactories alone, all of whom were out, receive at present about 9000*l.* per week; so that the direct loss, in this respect, is about 45,000*l.* But in a population of about 50,000 souls, something like a thousand families constitute the distributive class—as corn-dealers, bakers, grocers, drapers, butchers, publicans, milkmen, &c.; and about the same number compose the various trades which are carried on in all the town communities, and the loss to these, from the stoppage of the whole staple trade of the town, cannot have been less than 3000*l.* per week, or in the whole, 15,000*l.* It adds that if the manufacturers are making only very trifling profits, considering their large capitals, they must have lost, in the aggregate, not less than 30,000*l.* more. Thus the whole loss of the borough may be said to be somewhere about 75,000*l.*, an amount sufficient to have purchased 36,000 sacks of flour, which would have supplied the town for at least six months, to have given a day-school education to all the youth of the town for ten years, or have bought and laid out in its vicinity a park of several hundred acres, for the use of the inhabitants for ever.

Windsor and Eton.—On Monday, Prince Albert, attended by several gentlemen of his suite, shot over the preserves in the neighbourhood of Cumberland-lodge and Virginia-water. The Prince, who was not in the field above three hours, brought down no less than 24 brace of pheasants, 4 brace of partridges, with a leash of hares and a couple of rabbits. Throughout the morning only three of his Royal Highness's shots failed. On Tuesday the Prince's harriers were hunted for the first time this season. They soon found, and a fine hare was taken near Datchet, after a good run of upwards of an hour and a half.—The examination of candidates at Eton for his Royal Highness's prize for proficiency in modern languages took place last week. The prize of 50*l.* was this year divided into two of 20*l.* each, and two of 5*l.*, all given in books bearing the Royal Arms and those of the College. In French and German the first prize was won by Mr. Lambton; the second by Mr. Dodson. In French and Italian, the first prize was won by Mr. Dodson; the second by Mr. Bastard, who has obtained the first mathematical prize twice, the first French prize twice, and has the honourable figure of ten attached to his name on the last Eton list.—The funeral of the late Marquis Wellesley will take place in the College Chapel this day. It is said that his Lordship expressed an anxious desire, upwards of ten years ago, that his remains should be deposited as close as possible to those of his friend Dr. Goodall, the late Provost of Eton, who held that appointment from 1809 till the period of his death in 1840. The high opinion entertained by Dr. Goodall of his Lordship's classical attainments is proved by the following extract from Dr. Goodall's evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons on Education:—"I should be sorry," he said, "to detract from the merit of such a man as Professor Porson, whom I loved, esteemed, and admired; but I would name the Marquis Wellesley as infinitely superior to him in composition. The Marquis, as a genuine Greek classic scholar, exhibits the exquisite style and manner of Xenophon."

Railways.—The following are the returns of the principal railways for the past week, viz.:—Birmingham, 17,262*l.*; Great Western, 14,632*l.*; Brighton, 4,523*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1,062*l.*; Eastern Counties, 1,077*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 2,214*l.*; South-Western, 6,657*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 5,018*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1,998*l.*; North Midland, 4,822*l.*; Greenwich, 735*l.*; Great North of England, 1,323*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,841*l.*; and South-Eastern, 1,559*l.*—The West London Railway Company have not yet concluded the arrangement to carry on the works, the Manchester shareholders requiring time to consider the proposition made relative to the issue of new shares.—The meeting of the Eastern Counties Company has been postponed to the 28th inst., in consequence of the recent wet weather having interrupted the completion of the line to Colchester, it being thought desirable to have the line opened to that point before the shareholders enter into a discussion of the prospects of the company.—The meeting at Plymouth, to consider the three plans submitted for the construction of the railway from Exeter to that town, have come to a resolution to adopt Mr. Rendel's line of railway, by Ashburton, Totnes, Newton, and Exeter, on the understanding that sufficient encouragement be offered by the landowners and inhabitants of the district, without which all idea of a South line must be abandoned as impracticable, in consequence of the large outlay that would be required. It is deemed an essential object before any further steps are taken, to ascertain how far the landed proprietors on the proposed route are disposed to support the undertaking. The alternative, in the event of disappointment from the South, is to adopt the line over Dartmoor, through Prince Town and Chagford. This line is shorter by five miles, and consequently could be effected in less time, and at less expense; and though offering a lower return, it would in all other respects be equally advantageous to the commercial and naval interests of Plymouth.—At the meeting of the Gloucester Company, held last week at Bristol, the report stated that the works between Westerleigh and Stonehouse were in such a state of forwardness, as to induce a belief that they would be completed within the time prescribed. The receipts for the half-year were 166,738*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*; payments, 147,659*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* The report was considered satisfactory, and the resolutions arising out of it were passed unanimously, and without discussion.—On Thursday of last week a special train, which was a curiosity from its length and freight of passengers, arrived at the Paddington station of the Great Western Railway, propelled by two engines, and containing between 700 and 800 inhabitants of Bristol and its vicinity, who had availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the directors of making a trip at half the usual fares to London, to pass Michaelmas-day among their friends, and see the sights of the metropolis. The train left Bristol at 7 A.M., and arrived at the Paddington terminus about 12, having stopped to take up an additional number of passengers at the Bath, Chippenham, and Swindon stations. The party left town on their return to Bristol at 5 in the evening.—A special meeting of the Northern and Eastern Company took place on Wednesday, to consider a scheme for the disposal of 3,136 forfeited shares, to negotiate the leasing of the line, and to authorise the directors to borrow 155,000*l.* Mr. W. Marshall, M.P., in the chair. The prominent feature of discussion was the alleged incapacity of the present directors to carry on the undertaking at a profit; and this they acquiesced in themselves, by admitting their readiness, at a period not far distant, to resign their trust into the hands of the shareholders, to be filled up as they should think best. Resolutions were then passed for the disposal of the 3,136 forfeited shares, to be sold *pro rata* among the proprietors, and also for authorising the directors to borrow 155,000*l.* The chairman then stated, in reference to the extension of the line to Hertford and Ware, that the subject was at present in abeyance, owing to the company not having sufficient funds. Mr. Ward, M.P., congratulated the shareholders on their having retained possession of the line, the resources of which, he believed, were yet only partially developed.—Arrangements have just been concluded between the Post-office authorities and the directors of the Brighton Railway for the transmission of both the day and night mails. Hitherto the day mail only has been carried by railway, the night mail travelling by the old road, owing to several of the towns within its delivery not being adjacent to the railway. Mail-carts from the various stations will now convey the letters to these towns.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The Lord Lieutenant arrived here on Monday, after an absence of some weeks in Germany, which is said to have proved very beneficial to his health.—The new Law appointments consequent on the death of Sir M. O'Loghlen are the principal topics of discussion. Mr. Blackburne is mentioned as the new Master of the Rolls; Mr. T. B. Smith, so recently appointed Solicitor-General, will succeed Mr. Blackburne as Attorney-General, and the office of Solicitor-General, thus vacant by his promotion, is to be conferred either on Mr. Brewster or Serjeant Warren. Mr. Litton is spoken of as the new Master in Chancery.—The Corporation on Saturday had a discussion on the subject of the compensation to the late Treasurer, Sir J. K. James, under the Municipal Reform Act. A resolution was brought forward by Mr. O'Connell to reject his claim with a view of bringing the question before the Lords of the Treasury. The principal grounds set forth in the resolution were the refusal of the ex-treasurer to answer certain questions put to him. Alderman Butt spoke in favour of the claim, and contended that Sir J. K. James was an injured and persecuted man. Mr. O'Connell's resolution was carried by a majority of 21 to 8.—The Repeal Meeting took place as usual on Monday, but the only novelty was the reading of the reports sent in by Mr. John O'Connell, Mr. Ray, &c., respecting their Repeal mission.—The contractors for the execution of the Dublin and Drogheda railway from Balbriggan to Drogheda commenced operations last week in a field about half-a-mile from Drogheda.—An application was made in the Prerogative Court a few days since, on behalf of the sisters of the late Mr. Augustine Byrne to discharge the application of Mrs. Ellen Byrne, who has lately acquired such notoriety in Dublin, for letters of administration to the property of her late husband. These ladies had entered a *caveat* against the application of Mrs. Byrne, and, in compliance with the order of this court, had filed allegations which would show that she was incompetent to fulfil the duty that would be imposed upon her, and not entitled to the appointment of administratrix. They alleged that, according to the conditions of her marriage-settlement, she made her election by taking 6,000*l.*, which barred her of dower or any right to the other portion of his personal property. Also, that she was personally disqualified from her habits of intemperance, and having concealed the death of her husband for a considerable period after it occurred. As a further proof of her incompetence, the sisters alleged that she had been removed by the Lord Chancellor from the guardianship of her own children upon their (her own children's) application. The proctor for Mrs. Byrne, prayed time to exhibit a counter-allegation, which, he had no doubt, would set the matter in a very different light. He had only that moment received the copy of the defendant's allegation, and would require some days to prepare the answer of his client. Dr. Radcliffe said he would allow a fair time to Mrs. Byrne to prepare her counter allegations, and he would expect her to answer personally some of the allegations exhibited on behalf of the next of kin. On Thursday the case was again brought forward, and decided against Mrs. Byrne.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—Some of the Mid-Lothian rioters have been captured and brought to this city. Last week, while the police constables were on patrol in the neighbourhood of Old Craighall, they detected a collier stealing potatoes, whom they immediately apprehended. This circumstance having become known, many colliers turned out and rescued the prisoner, at the same time assaulting the constables, two of whom were wounded on the head. Information having been sent to the head-quarters in this city, warrants were issued by the Sheriff against four individuals accused of having been concerned in the rescue. To prevent any further resistance to the law, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord-Lieutenant of the County, accompanied the Sheriff, who proceeded with a body of the county police to Craighall. The parties were found after some difficulty, and were brought to this city for trial.—It is stated that the Duchess of Sutherland, in order to co-operate with the noble duke in his efforts to extend education on his grace's immense estates in Scotland, has given direction that the various schoolmasters should be sent to this city at her expense, for the purpose of being instructed in the system of education adopted at the normal schools. It is also said that the Marquess of Bute, who was patron of the Bute Savings Bank, has generously undertaken to make good the deficiency occasioned by the failure of the Renfrewshire Bank, where its funds to the amount of 1,400*l.* were deposited.

Ayr.—The local papers inform us that some symptoms of a better understanding between the masters and men begin to manifest themselves at Kilmarnock. At Gatehead and Fergushill works, the men, with few exceptions, have renewed their engagements for a twelvemonth, as has been the custom for some years back. Both pits are going on as usual. In Irvine hopes are entertained of an amicable settlement being effected in a short time. In the neighbourhood of this city matters continue as they were, without any immediate prospect of an adjustment.

Perth.—It was recently stated in the Perth papers, that the managers of one of the London Opera-houses had gone North to engage 32 pipers and dancers for a theatrical speculation in London, where they are to perform Scotch music and dances in the costume of the Highlands, and afterwards proceed to Paris during the Carnival, and from thence to Germany. It is now announced that they have been successful, and that the pipers and dancers who performed before Her Majesty have been preferred, which is expected to prove a recommendation to the individuals, and give an attraction to the spectacle which could not otherwise be obtained. Much attention, it is said, has been paid to ensure the comfort of the persons engaged; their fathers, mothers, or some near relatives, having been invited to accompany them.

Stirling.—A display of the ancient military exercise of tilting took place last week at Aithrey Park, the seat of Lord Abercromby, between this city and Allen Bridge. The Hon. Miss Abercromby, daughter of his lordship, acted as Lady Paramount, or Queen of Beauty, and awarded the prizes to the successful competitors. The first prize was obtained by Mr. Campbell, of the 42d regiment. The weather was favourable, and a military band amused the company during the intervals of the tilting.

THEATRICALS.

DRURY LANE.—This theatre opened for the season on Saturday, under the most favourable circumstances. The house was completely filled, and so far as the enthusiasm of the audience was concerned, Mr. Macready must have been convinced that he has the sympathies of the public in this second experiment for the revival of the national drama. The production of plays and music, invested with all the charms of Mr. Stanfield's scenery, and intrusted to a most complete company, strengthened by the names of Mr. and Mrs. Mathews, and Mrs. Nisbett, form the staple of attraction; and from the cordiality of Mr. Macready's reception at the outset, he has not miscalculated the public taste. Immediately after "God save the Queen," executed by the whole vocal strength of the company, a loud shout was raised for Mr. Macready, who came forward in the dress of *Jaques*, to receive the good wishes of his audience. The play of "As You Like It" was chosen for the opening performance, and was presented with all the skill and appliances which a full appreciation of the play might have been expected to suggest. The grouping and business of the scenery had all that excellence which is peculiar to Mr. Macready's management. During the wrestling of *Charles* and *Orlando*, the lively interest enacted by the stage audience, who were collected round the ropes and staves of a regular "ring," spread contagiously among the real audience, and united them in a general expression of exultation at the overthrow of "the bony prizer of the duke." The forest scenes were pictures of reality, varying with the different requirements of the action. Mr. Macready's *Jaques* is too well known to require description. His "Seven Ages of Man" was delivered without any of those exaggerations of effect by which this celebrated description had been given by former actors, who courted applause rather by fanciful imitations, than by the simple pathos and nature of the passage. The personation, on the whole, was very happy, in spite of that peculiar delivery which is the prevailing blemish of his acting. It had evidently been the subject of much study, and received the success it merited as a highly-finished and characteristic performance of a very difficult part. Mrs. Nisbett's *Rosalind* did not altogether realise the requisites of the character; though perhaps too joyous for that imaginative tenderness and sensibility which constitute the peculiar feature of the Duke's daughter, it was received by the audience with great applause, and was evidently regarded as one of the most successful efforts of the evening. Mr. Keeley appeared as *Touchstone*, and Mrs. Keeley as *Audrey*, and hardly seemed at home in their respective parts. Mr. Phelps's *Adam* was much applauded, and Mrs. Stirling's *Celia* was well adapted to the quiet thought and strong affections of the character. At the close of the piece Mr. Macready and Mrs. Nisbett were called for, and were received by a tumult of approbation. Among the new pieces mentioned as about to be brought forward are "King John" from the text of Shakspeare, and Dryden's "King Arthur" in opera. From so brilliant a commencement, there is little doubt of a successful season.—On Wednesday, after the tragedy of *Marino Faliero*, a new vaudeville was produced, under the title of *The Follies of a Night*. It is a sprightly little piece of French origin, full of adventure and intrigue—the scene is Paris, and the date of the gallant days of Louis XIV. It was completely successful, and was well supported by Mr. and Mrs. C. Mathews, who made their first appearance at this theatre. They were received with a truly hearty welcome, and acted and sang with their usual grace and sprightliness. The other performers acquitted themselves well, and the piece was announced for repetition amidst great applause.

COVENT GARDEN.—On Saturday, Rossini's opera of "Semiramide" was produced at this theatre in an English form. In addition to the attractions of this brilliant composition, Miss Adelaide Kemble assumed a new character, and Mrs. Alfred Shaw, whose dramatic success in Italy, and previous triumphs at various concerts, had already raised her to a high rank in the estimation of the musical world, made her first appearance before a British audience. Miss Kemble appeared as *Semiramide*, a character already associated with recollections of Pasta and Grisi; and Mrs. Alfred Shaw took the part of *Arsace*, of which Malibran's representation is not likely to be effaced from the memory of the public. Miss Kemble's personation of the heroine was dignified and impressive; though the part does not admit of such powerful appeals to the audience as her *Norma*, it gave frequent opportunities for the expression of commanding energy and of the more tender passions of the character. The part, at times, seemed to make too great a demand on her physical strength, but her efforts were received by the audience with great applause, and she was called for at the close to receive a renewal of their approbation. The great event of the evening was the appearance of Mrs. Alfred Shaw. The audience seemed to feel how great an acquisition to the stage is a contralto voice, cultivated to the highest degree of perfection; and her welcome was therefore proportionately encouraging. Nothing could surpass the clear and simple manner in which she gave her first recitative; as she proceeded, every note was uttered with a precision and delicacy of finish which charmed the audience, and carried them along with a success rarely experienced on a first appearance. Her voice is completely at her command, full, mellow, and clear, realising all the beauties of her part, and reaching its highest notes without an effort. The audience were justly proud of the accession of so accomplished a vocalist to the English stage; and their welcome was full of such cordial enthusiasm as to leave the most happy anticipations for the future.

Miscellaneous.

Colonial Bishoprics.—The following are the particulars of the recently-appointed Colonial Bishoprics:—The Bishop of Gibraltar will have the superintendence of the British possessions and dependencies in the Mediterranean. There are, at nearly every large city on the immense line of coast from Lisbon to Constantinople, either congregations, or a sufficient number of persons to form congregations, of English churchmen. There will be two cathedral churches—one at Gibraltar, and another at Valetta, in Malta. The diocese of the newly-formed Bishopric of Van Diemen's Land contains a territory about as large as ten of our English dioceses, with a population of 50,000. The number of the clergy is at present about thirty. The next Bishopric to be formed is that of New Brunswick, which at present forms part of the diocese of Nova Scotia. The intended diocese is nearly as large as Ireland, and contains a population of 156,000. There are about thirty clergymen. Another Bishopric to be founded is for the Cape of Good Hope, which contains an area of 130,000 square miles, that is, more than the whole of England, Ireland, and Scotland put together. The population amounts to 166,000, and are widely scattered. No Bishop of our Church has visited this colony during the last five years, and, consequently, the rites of confirmation and consecration have been altogether omitted for that period. There is a remarkable activity among the various Dissenting bodies at the Cape, and the affairs of the Church are said to require the care and attention of a Bishop. Another place for which a Bishop will be provided is Ceylon. It is in extent nearly the same as Van Diemen's Land, both islands being about 24,000 square miles. Its population, however, is much greater, namely, one million and a quarter—the greater part of them being heathens. The number of chaplains and missionaries together is 22. Ceylon is at present in the diocese of Madras, but it is evident that no efficient control can be established under such an arrangement. When competent provision shall have been made for the endowment of these Bishoprics, regard will be had to the claims of Sierra Leone, South Australia, Port Philip, Western Australia, Northern India, and Southern India.

African Chapels.—The "Sierra Leone Watchman" mentions as a fact which must be gratifying to every individual who rejoices at the downfall of slavery, that out of 26 Wesleyan chapels in Sierra Leone, the roof-timbers, the flooring, and other wood-work of 20, are composed nearly exclusively of slave-ships, which have been taken by Her Majesty's men-of-war on the coast, and condemned by the mixed commission court.

King Alpin of Scotland.—Last week a skeleton was found, in digging through the mound at Pitalpin, on which the ancient stone stands to commemorate the battle fought between the Picts and the Scots, in the year 834. This skeleton must be the remains of King Alpin, who was taken prisoner in the action, and beheaded by the Picts; for, though some histories state that his head and body were removed by the Scots to Icolmkill, and there buried, yet the fact of now finding the head severed from the body, which was in the centre of the mound, and distant some fields from the mass of the bones of those who fell in action, renders it certain that this must be the skeleton of some chieftain, and there is no record of any one of note having fallen on this occasion except King Alpin. It is singular that this skeleton of King Alpin, the last King of the undivided sept of the Scots, and from whom her Majesty Queen Victoria is lineally descended, was discovered the very day she crossed the Tay and entered the border of her ancestors' older dominions. These Royal remains have been carefully collected and placed in a shell, and are now deposited in the Watt Institution, where they may be seen by the public.—*Dundee paper.*

Mortality of Bachelors.—Dr. Caspar, of Berlin, states that the mortality of bachelors, from the ages of 30 to 45, is 27 per cent.; of married men, of the same ages, 18 per cent. For 41 bachelors who attain the age of 40, there are 78 married men. The difference is more striking as age advances. At the age of 60 there are but 22 bachelors alive for 48 married men; at 70 years, 11 bachelors for 27 married men; and at 80 years, for 3 bachelors there are 9 married men.

Galvanic Blasting.—The Glasgow papers state that Mr. Lyon of that city, the contractor for the new harbour at Dunbar, has lately introduced the galvanic battery to aid him in his extensive blasting operations. Several explosions of considerable magnitude have recently taken place. The largest contained 60lbs. of powder, distributed in five bores of great depth. The bores were placed so as mutually to assist each other, and the conducting wires so arranged that the whole five were fired simultaneously by one battery. It was surmised that by this method the effect would be much greater than exploding the shots singly, and the almost incredible quantity of rock thrown down showed the correctness of the anticipation. In another instance, in order to throw down a part of the celebrated Castle of Dunbar, three bores, fifteen feet in depth, were run obliquely into the rock below the foundation. They were exploded together, and lifted from its bed in one unbroken and compact mass a body of masonry weighing not less than 150 tons.

A Heathen Hospital.—The Rev. Mr. Allen, an American missionary, in giving details concerning the various public institutions in Bombay, thus notices what every one must regard as a most singular establishment:—"It has been said that heathenism never furnished an hospital. There is at least one exception to the truth of this remark. There is one here, supported at an expense of 16,000 dollars annually. It was founded by a donation of 140,000 dollars, by a native merchant of the Jain sect—the sect which appears to approach nearer than any other to the primitive Hindooism with which Pythagoras became acquainted at Babylon. Its doctrines strictly forbid the destruction of animal life in any case whatever. The management of this hospital is wholly in heathen hands, and heathen liberality furnishes all its resources. In it are gratuitously supported from 50 to 100 old horses, which would otherwise be killed as past service; about 175 cows and oxen; 200 dogs, for whose destruction the authorities of Bombay offer a bounty twice a year; and a large number of cats, monkeys, and other animals. Its charities are accessible to living beings of every species except the human race. Men, women, and children (wounded, sick, and destitute), are allowed to die unaided within sight of its walls. Such is the character of the only hospital, so far as is known, that heathenism ever built."

Law.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION, STAFFORD.—The Commission commenced on Monday, when all the prisoners were conveyed to the Court House under an escort of the 3d Dragoon Guards. The Judges were attended by the Lord Lieutenant, the High Sheriff, and a great number of county magistrates. The Grand Jury was then sworn, Lord Ingestre being appointed foreman. After the usual proclamation, the Lord Chief Justice Tindal addressed the Grand Jury in the following remarkable speech, which embraces so comprehensive a view of the recent riots, and expounds with so clear a judgment the common law of England upon the whole question, that we have no doubt it will be read with interest by all classes. His Lordship said—Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, it is with unfeigned regret that those who have been appointed under her Majesty's special commission to inquire into and adjudicate upon the crimes committed within this county since the last assize, are called upon to meet you, the Grand Jury, upon this occasion. It is at all times a painful and distressing occupation for the minds of the Judges to pursue the investigation of charges of guilt, and to apportion the proper measure of punishment to be awarded to each individual offender. If this be the case in the comparatively few instances that occur in the ordinary administration of annual justice at assizes, much more is it on the present occasion, when the number of offenders is large, and the nature of the alleged offences so injurious to the welfare of the State; and when the offences have been committed, not by single individuals, or even small numbers of persons, but large masses of the community, impelled by one common motive, and labouring to effect one common object. Gentlemen, it is not our design, nor indeed have we sufficient evidence, to enter into the origin of those excesses and violations of the law that will be shortly brought under your consideration. It will be sufficient to give a general outline, drawn from the depositions made before the magistrates of the county, which form the only legitimate source of our information. About the middle of August the working-classes—those employed in mines, collieries and factories—became dissatisfied with the amount of wages paid them, which they deemed not to be equivalent for their labour. They then, in order to compel their masters to alter their regulations and grant greater wages, formed themselves into associations and refused to work for their employers. They not only continued to do so themselves, but they compelled, by threats, violence, and intimidation, other workmen, who were content with their work and wages, to discontinue such work and join the discontented. It further appears that while large bodies of the working classes were thus uniting together, and were in a state of idleness and poverty, others from distant parts of the country, strangers to and unconnected with them, came amongst them, and excited them to increased discontent with their wages and the institutions of the country, and persuaded them, by inflammatory harangues against the laws and religion of the country, to persevere in their refusal not to return to their employment, as the only sure and effectual means of obtaining a redress of their alleged wrongs, and securing their just rights, called the "People's Charter." It further appears that, some time afterwards, tumult and disorder ensued in some places, to the great alarm and terror of the peace of the community. In other places large bodies proceeded to acts of open violence and breaches of the law against her Majesty's subjects, robbing some and cutting others, with intent to inflict bodily injury; others committed theft and plunder by breaking into dwelling-houses by day and night, by the destruction of dwelling-houses by demolition and force, beginning with the dwellings of magistrates, public offices connected with police establishments, and carrying the same ruin to the dwellings of private individuals. It is impossible to say to what extent this destruction, and those mob riots, would have proceeded, if their progress had not been countervened by the zeal, activity, and earnestness of the magistrates of the county, supported by the united exertions of the military, who lent their ready aid when called upon in assisting to repress those disorders. By those combined exertions the work of further destruction was stopped, its ominous results arrested, and the law restored to its just supremacy. Gentlemen, it has been intimated that we conceive it to be no part of our province to discuss the subject of quarrel between the men and their employers, nor is it our duty to show by argument that the part taken by those who imagined themselves injured was least calculated to achieve their object, or that, perhaps, it was most likely to defeat what they sought to attain; nor are we called upon to suggest or discuss the remedies that may be provided by law to prevent similar results, should a similar dispute arise at a future day between men and masters—a discussion better suited for the Legislature than for us; the members of a tribunal which is to declare the law as it exists. Our direct and more useful course is to explain the law as it may apply to the unhappy prisoners upon whom you will be called to exercise your judgments, in coming to a just conclusion, as to whether sufficient evidence appears before you to send them for trial. It is to be observed, in the first place, that workmen, complaining of their wages as being inadequate, had assembled peaceably together to decide upon the rate of wages that should be required, and if they had entered into an agreement to fix a certain rate of wages, they would have done no more than the law allows them. A combination for that purpose, and to that extent, if such can be called a combination, is no more than is recognised as legal by the 6th of George IV. The same extent of power and no more is granted by the same statute to masters when they meet to regulate the wages to be paid the employed. In the dispute between masters and workmen as to the proper amount of wages, it was properly supposed by the Legislature that if the masters refused, on the one hand, to increase the wages, and the men on the other hand refused to work for less wages than they expected, sooner or later one party would give way whose pretensions were not founded on reason or justice—the masters, if they gave too little, the workmen if they demanded too much. But, unfortunately, the discontented did not rest satisfied with exercising their own power of withholding their own labour if discontented. They assumed the power of interfering with the right that others possessed—of exercising their own discretion on the same point. Accordingly you will have many cases where large bodies of discontented workmen, by personal violence and threats, and intimidation, compelled others, who were content with their callings, and willing to work for their rate of wages, to leave their work against their own will, and add to the number of the discontented. A more glaring act of despotic tyranny one man or set of men cannot perpetrate against others. If there is one right to which a man is entitled, it is the right of exercising his or their own skill, knowledge, and labour, with a will free and unshackled by any control or dictation. Yet, strange to say, this right, which the discontented claim for themselves to the fullest extent, they, by a stranger perversity and unmeaning selfishness, refuse to others. Such proceedings, so unreasonable as they are—so injurious as they are to the interests of society—so detrimental as they are to the rights of trade—so oppressive against the rights of the poor—and which are such gross flagitions violations of the law—must be put down by prompt measures, and severely punished as soon as the guilt of the parties practising it is established. But even if large bodies assemble together for any particular purpose, and conduct themselves with turbulence and violence, accompanied by threats calculated to excite terror, such an assembly is in itself a riot, even if its object be proper, just, and legitimate. If bills be brought before you charging individuals with riot, for the purpose of raising the rate of wages, then the evidence should show the conduct of the parties to be of the sort just adverted to. The appearance of riot then is complete in point of law. Gentlemen, there is one description of offence which will probably be submitted to you; namely, the exciting and encouraging large masses of the people, by means of seditious and inflammatory addresses. He who delivers addresses to the poor working classes, or to the unemployed, brooding over real or imaginary wrongs, will soon have a crowded auditory, and will not want hearers ready to perform any acts of mischief. You will, in such cases, consider the language used on that occasion. If it consists of broad assertions, unfounded in facts—if, in speaking on religious topics, you find him sprightly and facetious, on subjects which make good and wise men serious; and if, instead of arguments, you find him to deal in sneers and sarcasms; it will be for you to consider whether he be an honest but mistaken man, or whether he is wickedly intent to bring into contempt the Government, the laws, and religion of the country, and all that honest men hold in respect and veneration. Gentlemen, it has been already stated, that, amongst the multiplicity of charges that are made against the prisoners, some are for assaults, some for cutting and maiming with intent to do bodily harm, some for robbery with violence, some for theft, some for breaking into dwelling-houses by day and by night, beginning with the demolition of the houses of magistrates, clergymen, officers connected with police establishments, and dwellings of private individuals, and others are charged with destroying works by fire. It would be tedious and unnecessary for me to enlarge upon the law that regulates such offences, especially before gentlemen so well experienced in assize order of business. One observation applies to every species of offence that comes before you. If many are present when the breach of the law takes place, having one common view, acting in concert, though all do not take a share in that act which is the subject of the indictment, yet, by affording countenance and protection to the persons perpetrating this crime, they are all equally guilty in the eye of the law. But, gentlemen, there is one case in the calendar, I purposely avoided, that it might not interrupt the view which I took of the other cases; I mean the case of William Ellis, who is committed by the magistrates on the charge of high treason; and as we are not aware whether bills of indictment may not probably be preferred against that person, with others who appear upon the depositions in the same predicament, for the offence of high treason, it is necessary that the principle of the law, so far as it relates to this species of high treason upon which the charge, if preferred, will be probably founded, should be laid down for you with sufficient precision, to enable you to determine whether the transaction is so far established that the parties accused ought to be put on trial for that offence. The species of high treason upon which the charge rests, if made, must be either that of levying war against her Majesty in her realms, under the statute of Edward the Third, as that for which Ellis was committed by the magistrates, or intending to levy war against the Queen in her realms, in order, by force or constraint, to compel her to change her councils, which latter offence was first made a substantive treason by the statute of 36th Geo. III., cap. 7, which was made perpetual by a subsequent statute. You are well aware that as early as the 25th of Edward III., and thence down to the present time, the bare compassing or imagining the death of the Sovereign, when proved by any overt act, amounted to high treason. For, where the life or personal safety of the Sovereign is concerned, so precious has it always been held in the eye of the law, that the bare intention or imagining of putting it into jeopardy, although no injurious consequences followed from such intention, when proved by an overt act, itself alone constituted treason. Levying war within the realm, when proved by an overt act, is made a distinct substantive species of treason. But the mere compassing or intending to levy war, which is a mere purpose of the mind, was not treason until the 36th Geo. III., c. 7, and only such when the intent is expressed, uttered publicly, or declared by an overt act. Now, the only evidence of treason stated in the depositions, is the uttering of violent inflammatory words to assembled multitudes. But it is not the mere speaking of words, without reference to acts or design, no matter how wicked the words, that constitutes treason. The Judges, in the fourth year of the reign of Charles the First, when called upon to give judgment respecting words spoken by one Pym, certified that words, no matter how wicked they might be, did not constitute treason, unless they were made so by a particular statute. On the other hand, if the words of the speaker bore reference to any plan or design already laid, or are uttered by the speaker with a view of carrying into effect such plan or design, then such speaking or such uttering of words is an overt act of treason, being the means used to carry into effect such treasonable purposes. It will be, therefore, for you to say, supposing no further evidence is given than words uttered, if any previous plan to subvert the authority of the Queen or the established order of Government had existed, or whether, from the words spoken by the party charged with treason, you can feel yourselves authorised to infer that at the time he intended to effect such wicked purposes, and that the speech was made to induce his hearers to take up arms, and to use force or violenee, to carry such design into effect; you must determine for yourselves whether such is the safe conclusion to which you can arrive, or whether the words are not rather to be considered as the production of a heated imagination and distempered mind, thrown out at the moment rashly and hastily; "words as wicked as might be," as has been said in Pym's case, but which were spoken without any reference to any settled purpose. In the latter case it is not high treason, but a crime punishable as a high misdemeanour. I cannot close my observations without expressing the earnest hope of myself and my brethren that the administration of criminal justice under the special commission, in this, and other counties where similar enormities have been committed, may have the effect of teaching all, that the commission of crime will be followed speedily by its punishment, so steadily and so speedily, that the guilty can have no chance of escaping; and, secondly, whatever attempts may be made by discontented persons to subvert the laws and religion of their country, and to establish a new order of things in their stead, they will find the law too strong for them; and that the honest, virtuous portion of the community, and the lovers of peace and order, will unite with the authorities to repress these attempts, and put down such evildoers with a strong hand. And I would, in conclusion, venture suggesting, that the only effectual method of conquering the attempts of wicked and designing men to undermine the principles of the working men, and render them dissatisfied with the institutions of the country, is the diffusion of a sound religious knowledge (in which there can be no excess) amongst those classes who are the most exposed to these attempts, and of the fear and love of God; and that thus all may be taught that obedience to the laws is not a matter of compulsion, but a matter of principle and conscience. Gentletlemen, her Majesty's judges, besides, will be happy to render you any assistance that you may require in the discharge of your difficult duties.

The Stoke Riots.—The first case which came on was that of 29 prisoners, who were arraigned for a riot, and beginning to demolish the dwelling-house of the Rev. Benjamin Vale, on the 15th August, at the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent. They pleaded not guilty. The Solicitor-General addressed the jury for the prosecution. He recapitulated all the facts connected with the riots, as they had reference to the attack upon and the burning of the house of the Rev. Mr. Vale. He explained the law of the case as connected with the indictment against the prisoners, and concluded by calling upon the jury to dismiss from their minds all that they heard outside of Court, and to confine themselves to the evidence that would be adduced before them. Several witnesses were then called, who deposed to the principal facts as they were noticed in this Paper at the time of their occurrence. Counsel for the prisoners complimented the Crown lawyers on the mild manner in which the prosecution had been conducted, and after taking several technical objections to the form of the indictments, which were overruled by the Court, they addressed the jury for the defence. The proceedings ran to a great length, and the jury were locked up for three nights before the Chief Justice was able to sum up. His Lordship then commented on each case, desiring the jury to agree on their verdict as he proceeded, and calling on them to give the prisoners the benefit of any fair doubt that might arise in their favour. The announcement of the verdicts was reserved until all the cases had been decided, when the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." Sentence was deferred.

CHESTER SPECIAL COMMISSION.—On Wednesday the special commission issued for the trial of the prisoners charged with offences in various parts of Cheshire, during the recent turn-out in the manufacturing districts, was opened with the customary formalities at Chester Castle. The judges appointed to try the prisoners are Lord Abinger, Sir E. H. Alderson, and Sir C. Cresswell. They arrived at Chester about 4 o'clock on Wednesday by railway, and, having been met by the sheriff of the county, proceeded to the Castle and opened the commission, after which the Court was adjourned to Thursday. The calendar contains the names of 66 persons: more than half are charged with taking part in an attack on the Stockport workhouse, and the rest are variously charged with assembling to disturb the peace, with conspiring to prevent, by intimidation and violence, other parties from following their lawful occupations, rioting, uttering seditious speeches, and conspiring to excite disaffection and discontent against the laws and government of the realm. A description is given in the calendar of the different degrees of education which the prisoners have received; from this statement it appears that about 18 can neither read nor write, 17 read imperfectly, 23 read and write, 7 read and write well.

TATTERSALL'S

THURSDAY.—The betting was confined to the Cesarewitch, for which several horses were backed at amounts barely large enough to determine their value in the market. On three only was business at all brisk, viz., Bellissima, Portrait, and Heslington; the mare was backed freely at 7 to 1, and closed at takers of a fractional improvement. Portrait had a few friends, but a strong feeling against him was shown in two or three quarters, and he finally closed at layers of 10 to 1. Heslington was backed in two instances at 10 to 1, and in several others at 12 to 1, with repeated offers to go on at the latter price. Latest prices:—

CESAREWITCH STAKES.

6 to 1 agst Bellissima (take 13 to 2)
10 to 1 — Portrait (tak. and afterwards offered)
11 to 1 — Heslington
12 to 1 — Blue Bonnet
12 to 1 — Florence
13 to 1 — Ralph (taken)
13 to 1 — Arcanus (taken)
16 to 1 — Tamburini (t. to small sum)
16 to 1 agst Muley Moloch colt
18 to 1 — The Gleaner (taken)
18 to 1 — Lucy Banks (taken)
20 to 1 — The Shadow (taken to 50*l.*)
20 to 1 — Thistle Whipper (tak. and afterwards offered)
6 to 1 — Blue Bonnet and Florence (taken)

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, OCT. 7.—The quantity of English Wheat offering is very small, and prices remain the same as on Monday.—Foreign is in fair retail demand at about the same rates: there is but little inquiry for bonded. Barley (excepting very superior quality) does not sell on quite as good terms.—Peas are unaltered, and Beans are rather lower.—In consequence of the small quantity of Oats, prices are maintained.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	45 to 56	Red	40 to 52
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			— to —	White	— to —
Barley		Malting and distilling	31 to 32	Grind.	22 to 28
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	18 to 23	Feed	14 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	— to —	Potato	15 to 23
—— Irish		Feed	6 to 18	Potato	14 to 23
Rye			— to —		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	27 to 31	Tick	30 to 33	Harrow	31 to 34
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	31 to 34	Winds.	34 to 40	Longpod	30 to 34
Peas, White	31 to 37	Maple	28 to 33	Grey	26 to 30

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
August 26	55 0	27 3	18 7	31 6	33 11	33 6
Sept. 2	53 3	27 2	18 9	31 5	33 1	32 5
— 9	51 6	27 2	18 6	30 4	33 5	33 6
— 16	52 8	27 9	17 8	29 10	32 10	32 11
— 23	54 0	27 10	18 4	29 10	33 0	33 3
— 30	53 2	28 5	18 6	31 0	33 4	33 7
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	53 3	27 6	18 5	30 6	33 4	33 1
Duties	16 0	9 0	8 0	10 6	9 6	9 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English	4547 Sks. — Brls.	3579	1890	5006	2536	23	1800	868
Irish	— ,, — ,,	—	—	—	13129	—	—	—
Foreign	— ,, 815 ,,	31297	—	—	5940	—	4986	60

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—T. S. Goode, Manchester, merchant—J. Raleigh and T. S. Goode, Manchester, merchants—J. W. Palmer, Old Buckenham, Norfolk, grocer

BANKRUPTS.—S. Younger, Great Tower-street, City, merchant—B. J. Wood, Liverpool, optician—A. Mathe and S, Moore, Liverpool, merchants—B. Hargreaves, Manchester, tailor—R. Harris, Birmingham, glass manufacturer—M. Pearson, Workington, Cumberland, chemist—S. Thorp, Manchester, merchant—B. Holmes, Birmingham, bootmaker—W. Matthews, Bushey, carpenter—J. M'Connal, Liverpool, tea dealer—J. C. Smith, Woolwich, Kent, grocer—J. Burton, Levenshulme, Lancashire, victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—H. Donaldson, Dunfermline, Fifeshire, manufacturer—G. and J. Hymers, Galashiels, manufacturers—E. Steven and Co., Glasgow, cotton spinners—J. Hutchinson, Leith, merchant—B. Forrester and Co., Glasgow, merchants.

BIRTHS.—On the 2nd inst., at Reading, the lady of Major-Gen. Tickell, C.B., of a daughter—On the 4th inst., at the Rectory, Houghton-Conquest, Beds, the lady of the Rev. H. J. Rose, of a son—On the 3rd inst., at Maze-hill, Greenwich, the lady of Capt. Davie, 67th Regiment, of a daughter—On the 5th inst., at Highgate-hill, the wife of J. L. Tatham, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, of a son—On the 5th inst., in Manchester-square, the lady of J. Hayter, Esq., of twins—On the 2nd inst., Mrs. H. Barclay, Regent-street, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 5th Sept., at St. Thomas's Church, St. John's, Newfoundland, H. J. Harvey, Esq., Lieut. in the Royal Navy, and second son of his Excellency Major-Gen. Sir J. Harvey, K.C.B. and K.C.H. (Governor of the Island), to Ella Louisa, eldest daughter of Aubrey George, Lord Bishop of Newfoundland—On the 6th inst., at Walcot Church, Bath, the Rev. E. Elton, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford, to Harriette Vashon, youngest daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Ballad, C.B—On the 1st inst., at St. Margaret's, Westminster, J. Cubitt, Esq., of Great George-street, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. J. Moore, R.N—Lately, at Gretna, and on the 3rd inst., at St. Augustine's, Bristol, Augustus, third son of S. Northcote, Esq., of John street, Bedford-row, to Emma, only daughter of the late S. Coleman, Esq., of Norwich.

DIED.—On the 3rd inst., at Portsmouth, W. Butterfield, Esq, Rear-Admiral of the Red, aged 78—On the 23rd ult., at Upper Baggot-street, Dublin, Lord Teynham, aged 54—On the 2nd inst., at Chartley, in the county of Stafford, aged 82, the Right Hon. Washington Earl Ferrers, Viscount Tamworth—On the 5th inst., suddenly, at Highfield-park, Hants, aged 71, Gen. the Hon. Sir L. Cole, G.C.B—On the 21st ult., at Hampstead, J. Ivory, K.H., LL.D., F.R.S., and Member of the Institute of France—On the 1st inst., at 4, Sussex-square, Hyde-park, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Sinclair, Bart., of Dunbeath, North Britain—On the 2nd inst., in St. James's-square, Lieut.-Col. G Thornhill, Esq., C.B., late commanding Her Majesty's 14th Foot—On the 2nd inst., at Castle-house, Wiveliscombe, Somerset, Major-Gen. C. A. Walker, of the Hon. E. I. C.'s Service, and of Whetleigh-house, near Tamworth, aged 59—On the 2nd inst., at Shernford-park, Sussex, aged 22, Harriet Martha, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. By, Royal Engineers—On the 3rd inst., at 21, Upper Brook-street, the Hon. Caroline Montagu, granddaughter of Robert, third Duke of Manchester—On the 5th inst., at 17, Stratford-place, Harriet Hester, widow of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. N. Pringle, and only daughter of the late Hon. E. J. Eliot, aged 56—On the 1st inst., aged 66, Magdalene, widow of the late T. Dowdeswell, Esq., of Pull Court, Worcestershire—On the 28th ult., at Bonnington, the Lady Mary Ross, widow of Sir C. Ross, of Balnagown, Bart—On the 21st ult., in Germany, aged 58, the Rev. J. Cracroft, Rector of Ripley, Yorkshire, youngest son of the late J. Cracroft, Esq., Hackthorn, Lincolnshire.

TO TULIP-GROWERS.

THE most complete directions for cultivating the TULIP IN PERFECTION are given in No. 6 of the GARDENER AND PRACTICAL FLORIST, price 3*d.*, published this day. London: R. Groombridge, 5, Paternoster-row; and sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen.

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SHIP FOR NEW ZEALAND, under Charter to the New Zealand Company, to sail as under mentioned, viz.—
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PHŒBE, 471 Tons, from London, 15th November.
For further particulars apply at the New Zealand House, Broad street Buildings.

TO FLORISTS, NURSERYMEN, AND OTHERS.—To be Let on Lease, a very desirable walled-in Garden, with Cottage. Greenhouses, large ranges of Brick Pits, &c. Rent low, and nothing of the kind in the neighbourhood; the Stock, Glass, &c., to be taken at a fair valuation. For particulars apply on the premises, Chester Gardens, near Chester-street, Kennington Cross.

HODGSON and ABBOTT'S PALE ALE.—The above celebrated Beer, so strongly recommended by the Faculty, is to be procured only from E. ABBOTT, Brewery, Bow, Middlesex. The Trade not being supplied, the Pale Ale cannot be genuine if procured elsewhere.
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POTTER'S ARTIFICIAL GUANO MANURE.—TESTIMONIAL:—"The ARTIFICIAL GUANO MANURE was applied with great effect to a heavy land, on the estate of A. Cotton, Esq., Hildersham Hall, Cambridge, on a Field of Barley; it produced a marked effect—the finest crop for years, and the produce, Six Quarters of Barley to the acre. The space marked out was conspicuous, being some inches higher than that from common Manure. On part of a Grass Field the application, which was but lightly made, produced at least double the proportion of Hay compared to the part otherwise manured. A portion of it was applied to the Orange Globe Mangel Wurzel, the roots of which were of very large size—double that of others,—and its effects on a bed of Parsneps was extraordinary, producing a crop exceeding any before seen. The exact weight per square yard, compared with those of ordinary culture, will be estimated when gathered. In the instance of the Parsneps, the Manure was mixed with earth, and deposited over the seed; a mode of culture recommended in the practice of Mangel Wurzel. Although much higher in price than the common Manure, the profit was materially greater."
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THIS CEMENT is harder than any other known, and is especially fitted for the Walls of Hothouses, Conservatories, &c., as it neither cracks nor vegetates, and is perfectly impenetrable by insects.

The entire range of Hothouses erecting by the Government at Frogmore are about being stuccoed with it, and the price ranges nearly equally with the Cements in ordinary use for floors, and it forms a paving harder and cheaper than Portland Stone.

Patentees and Manufacturers, J. B. WHITE and SONS, Millbank, Westminster.

FORCING-HOUSES, &c.—To be Sold, the Lease of a very convenient Gardener's Dwelling-house, an excellent Hothouse and Greenhouse, with about an acre and a half of Garden, entirely enclosed with a brick wall; rent 35*l.* For full particulars, apply to Mrs. Jackson, on the premises, Church-street, Deptford.

WHITE TEETH. ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.—This is an efficient White Powder for the Teeth, solely prepared from Oriental Herbs of the most delightful odour, and of sovereign virtue for strengthening, preserving, and thoroughly cleansing the Teeth. It eradicates tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it gives a pearl-like whiteness; and, above all, from its disinfecting properties, gives sweetness to the breath. As an antiscorbutic, the gums also share in its transcendant powers. Scurvy is eradicated from them, and a healthy action and redness are induced, that offer to the notice of the medical practitioner the most indubitable signs of their healthful state. Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included. *** NOTICE—The Name and Address of the Proprietors, A. ROWLAND AND SON, 20, Hatton Garden, London, are engraved on the Government stamp which is pasted on each.

*** Be sure to ask for "ROWLAND'S."

Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, October 8, 1842.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 42—1842. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15. PRICE 6*d.*

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Sept. 21, 1842.

FROM the last Official Stamp Returns just published, it appears that during the three months of April, May, and June, in the present year, the Stamps supplied to each of the undermentioned Journals gave them an average Publication of—

GARDENERS' CHRONICLE	4,230
MORNING POST	4,103
SUN	4,013
WATCHMAN	3,961
RECORD	3,904
SPECTATOR	3,538
JOHN BULL	3,461
STANDARD	3,333
EVENING MAIL	3,205
GLOBE	3,153
SATIRIST	2,923
ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE	2,827
NONCONFORMIST	2,788
RAILWAY TIMES	2,538
BELL'S NEW WEEKLY MESSENGER	2,250
ATLAS	2,000
NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE	1,980
OBSERVER	1,923
ARGUS	1,827
UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE	1,730
COURT JOURNAL	1,577
MINING JOURNAL	1,577
BRITISH QUEEN	1,558
EVENING CHRONICLE	1,436
GARDENERS' GAZETTE	1,415

FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.

THIS, the most Splendid FUCHSIA yet introduced to public notice, will be ready for sending out in the second week of April next, at 10*s.* 6*d.* per plant, free of postage, to any part of the United Kingdom, by YOUELL and Co., who possess the entire stock of it. Dr. Lindley's opinion of it will be found in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 14th of May last, as follows:—

"Your Seedling Fuchsia is by far the finest hybrid we have seen; the flower being three inches in length, with the tube and sepals of a bright carmine colour, and the petals of a rosy purple. If, as you say, it is a strong grower and a free bloomer, it will prove a valuable addition to this beautiful genus."

Which two latter qualities it possesses in the extreme. All orders, as well as those from the Continent, will receive every care in packing, so as to ensure their perfect safety. The usual discount to the Trade, where not less than six plants are ordered. For further particulars see their advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 8th inst.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Oct. 13, 1842.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

YOUELL & CO.'s Superb Collection of the above are now being sent out at the following prices:—

		£	s.	d.
25 pairs	of extra fine first-rate Show flowers,	5	0	0
12 ,,	do. do. do.	2	10	0
25 ,,	of fine Show flowers,	3	0	0
12 ,,	do. do.	1	10	0
25 ,,	of extra fine Show Pinks,	1	4	0
12 ,,	do. do.	0	12	0

The selection being left to Y. & Co.

Who, should it meet the wishes of those favouring them with their orders, will send them free to any part of the United Kingdom, at the extra charge of 2*s.* per dozen pairs.

A Post-office order, or reference, is respectfully requested from unknown correspondents.

Their Catalogue, containing every known variety worthy of cultivation, may be had by enclosing two postage stamps.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Oct. 13, 1842.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.

YOUELL & Co., who possess by far the largest stock in the country of the above most noble Hardy Plant, which is in course of planting by most of the Nobility, are executing orders for it in fine strong healthy Plants, at 60*s.* per dozen.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Oct. 13, 1842.

CAMELLIAS.

CHANDLER and SONS, Nurserymen, Vauxhall, London, beg to state that they have young healthy plants of Camellia nitida now ready to send out at 3*l.* 3*s.* each. This is an imported variety, the flowers of a rose colour, with a white streak through each petal, and very double and compact.

C. and SONS can also supply good plants of C. Albertus at 1*l.* 1*s.* each; also fine healthy young plants of the following sorts, in collections of 1 dozen, viz.:—

Double White, Double Striped, Pompone, Pæoniæflora, Press's Eclipse, Fimbriata, speciosa, splendens, Chandlerii, Colvillii, Hume's Blush, florida—for 2*l.*, package included.

Elegans, Althæiflora, Corallina, eximia, imbricata, coronata, Spoffortiana, Woodsii, Rossii, miniata, Haylockii, Fordii—for 3*l.*, package included.

Bealeii, tricolor, Donkelaerii, serratifolia, regalis, triumphans, albicans, imbricata alba, Francofurtensis, rosea, elata, Colvillii striata—for 4*l.*, package included.

If individual sorts are selected from the above, the price of plants from the first collection will be 3*s.* 6*d.* each; from the second, 5*s.* each; and from the third, 7*s.* 6*d.* each.—A remittance, or reference for payment in London, will be expected from unknown correspondents.

PHLOX PICTA.

MESSRS. MOUNTJOY and SON beg to advertise the following Seedling PHLOX PLANTS, which will be ready for Sale by the 1st of next month; also a few Ground Roots of their Dahlia "Virgil," 105*s.* Phlox picta, white, with pink eye, 10*s.* 6*d.*; this was awarded a certificate of merit by the Horticultural Society. P. compacta alba, a very fine and distinct variety, 5*s.*; P. cordata maxima, very large purple, 5*s.*; P. liliacea grandiflora, pale lilac, very large bold flower, 5*s.*

A remittance is respectfully requested from unknown correspondents.—Ealing, 11th Oct., 1842.

TULIPS.

W. AND R. LAWRENCE, Hampton, Middlesex, beg to call the attention of Tulip-growers to their CATALOGUE OF CHOICE VARIETIES, which will be *sent free*, on application post-paid.

A SPLENDID SEEDLING PELARGONIUM.

R. JEFFRIES & SON beg to call the attention of the Public to their Seedling Pelargonium, Albert Prince of Wales, which they intend sending out in Nov. next, in strong plants, at One Guinea each. The colour of the lower petals is a fine deep rose pink, upper petals having an immense larg dark maroon spot, with a distinct broad pink margin, excellent trusses, flowers very large, beautifully cupped, good form, and of superior habit. Have been seen during the season by many first-rate cultivators, who have pronounced it a distinct and desirable variety. A remittance is respectfully requested from unknown correspondents.—Ipswich Nursery, Oct. 13, 1842.

NURSERY STOCK, &c., at JOHN CATTELL'S, WESTERHAM, KENT.

100,000	Transplanted	Ash, various heights, from 1 to 6 ft.
100,000	do.	Spanish Chesnut, 1 to 4 ft.
30,000	do.	Spruce Fir, 1 to 6 ft.
10,000	do.	Larch do., 6 to 10 ft.
10,000	do.	Scotch do., 1 to 3 ft.
10,000	do.	Common Laurels, 1 to 4 ft.
10,000	do.	Gooseberries (consisting of 40 named large varieties) and Currants, of sorts.

A very extensive Stock of large Forest and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, in excellent condition for removal; also Standard, Dwarf, and Trained Fruit Trees, Transplanted Quince and Crab Stocks, for working; bedded plants of all the new and esteemed varieties of Rhubarb and Strawberries.

J. C. begs to say that his extensive collection of Standard and Dwarf Roses are exceedingly strong, and not to be surpassed, if equalled, by any other grower.

Also having been successful (owing to the favourable season) in saving seed of his splendid collection of Hollyhocks, he intends sending out his finest varieties at 6*d.* per packet; 12 distinct varieties, 5*s.*; 30 varieties, 10*s.*; fine mixed do., 1*s.* per oz.; a very superb variety of dark crimson Phlox Drummondi, at 1*s.* per packet, containing 8 seeds.

Also his usual Stock of HOME-SAVED Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

The above articles, in any quantities, will be delivered to the Edenbridge Station of the South Eastern Railway, for purchasers, carriage free.—Oct. 13, 1842.

SEEDLING CARNATIONS (never before sent out), TULIPS, &c.—DOVER'S PRINCE OF WALES, splendid Crimson Bizarre, white very good, colour good, form and petal first-rate.—(Vide Report of Floricultural Society of London, Aug. 6, 1842), 10*s.* 6*d.* per pair.

DOVER'S JEMMY WEBB, fine Scarlet Bizarre, took the second prize for Seedling Carnations at the Show of the Floricultural Society of London, July 19, 1842.—(See also Report of the above Society, Aug. 21, 1841), 7*s.* 6*d.* per pair. The Plants are very healthy. If six pairs are taken the trade allowance will be made.

Likewise, on very moderate terms, about 200 pairs of CARNATIONS and PICOTEES: also, a BED of TULIPS (60 Rows), with about 2000 Blooming and other Offsets, comprising the most esteemed Varieties, the whole the property of Mr. Dover, who is discontinuing their cultivation.

Address T. Ansell, Camden Nursery, Camden Town. A remittance will be required with orders from unknown correspondents.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.

P. E. ERHARD, from Haarlem, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Connoisseurs of the above Flowers, that he has opened a DEPOT for the SALE of all kinds of DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS, *of the finest quality, carefully selected from his extensive Collection in Holland, at very moderate prices.* He feels assured that he is able to give the greatest satisfaction to those Ladies and Gentlemen who may favour him with their orders.—Depot, 359, Strand, corner of Burleigh-street.

THE FINEST VARIETIES OF HYACINTHS, IRISES, AND ANEMONES, AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

JOHN SUTTON and SONS, importing largely of Irises, Hyacinths, Anemones, Tulips, &c., which are selected annually while in bloom in Holland, are enabled to supply such sorts as are most worthy of cultivation, and at very low prices. The following are particularly recommended:—

	£	s.	d.
The finest Hyacinths known, per dozen	0	15	0
Very fine ditto, per dozen	0	7	6
Ditto ditto Mixed Double, per 100	1	1	0
Superb New Irises, best 30 varieties by name	1	1	0
Ditto ditto ditto Mixed, per 100	1	5	0
The New Large Double Anemones, by name, per 100	3	10	0
The same Varieties, mixed, per 100	1	1	0
Early Single, many colours, per 100	0	7	0

Gladiolus, Ranunculus, Ixias, Tulips, Crocuses, Jonquils, Narcissus, &c., &c., in extensive collections, at low prices, as per Catalogue. N.B.—Goods delivered, free of carriage, to the Railway Stations and Coach Offices in London.

Reading Nursery, Sept. 15.

ROSES.

H. LANE and SON beg to announce that their select annual descriptive CATALOGUE is now ready for delivery, and may be had *post free* on application (enclosing a 2*d.* stamp) at the Nurseries, Great Berkhampsted, Herts; at Mrs. Johnstone's, Covent Garden Market; and Mr. Nutting's, 46, Cheapside, London.

HEARTSEASE.—The following seedlings having been carefully selected by H. LANE and SON from their stock, are now ready for sending out for the first time, and they can strongly recommend them, viz., Sir John Sebright,* 7*s.* 6*d.*; Alpha,* 7*s.* 6*d.*; Christina, 5*s.* 0*d.*; Vulcan, 5*s.* 0*d.*; Venus, 5*s.* 0*d.*; Diana, 5*s.* 0*d.*; Nero, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Acteon, 3*s.* 6*d.*; John Fowler, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Signor Lablache, 3*s.* 6*d.*; and Calypso, 3*s.* 6*d.*, if taken singly; but if the whole are taken they will be charged only 45*s.*

Those marked * were awarded prizes at the Floricultural Society of London's Show on the 21st of June last.

THE MOST SUPERB DARK CHINA ROSE EVER OFFERED TO PUBLIC NOTICE—"MIELLEY'S PRINCE OF WALES."

WM. WOOD & SON have the honour to announce to their Friends and Amateurs in general, that they have purchased the entire stock of the above most magnificent Rose, and intend sending it out early in November, price for Dwarf Plants (on their roots) 10*s.* 6*d.* each.

The colour is of the deepest rich dark velvety purple violet, most perfect shape, beautifully cupped, large and very double, producing its elegant flowers on very strong footstalks; the habit is luxuriant and pleasing, with fine glossy foliage; it is perfectly hardy, and may certainly be depended upon as a Show Rose of first-rate excellence.

A discount of one third will be allowed to the trade if 6 plants or more are taken at once. Early orders are respectfully solicited, which will be executed in rotation as received.

A remittance or reference will be required from unknown correspondents.

Woodlands Nursery, Maresfield, near Uckfield, Sussex.

MYATT'S BRITISH QUEEN STRAWBERRY, after two years' competition, still maintains its pre-eminence: and, in returning thanks to their numerous patrons and friends, J. and W. Myatt beg to say they can with confidence recommend it as the most superb fruit yet known.

Also their new Seedling Strawberry Prince Albert, which for productiveness and size cannot be equalled. Price per 100, each, 50*s.*; and their Eliza, 20*s.* Runners are now ready, and may be had on application to them at Manor Farm, Deptford.

Myatt's famed Victoria Rhubarb, 50*s.* per 100 sets, or 1*s.* 6*d.* per root, will be ready in October.

PRINCE ALBERT PEA.

CORMACK and OLIVER, SEEDSMEN and NURSERYMEN, New Cross, near the Croydon Railway Station, and Bedford Conservatory, Covent Garden, London, have the honour to offer to the notice of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, the above new PEA, as one of the earliest and best sorts extant; in proof thereof, a quantity put into the open ground on the 14th of March last was ready for use the 25th of April following, being only *forty two days from the period of sowing to the date of gathering for the table*; it is moreover a good bearer, of excellent flavour, and highly advantageous for early forcing.—Packets, containing a quart, 5*s.* each.—September 30, 1842.

TANSLEY NURSERY, NEAR MATLOCK, DERBYSHIRE.

JOSEPH SMITH returns grateful thanks to his numerous friends for past favours, and begs to invite Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, who may be improving their grounds, to his extensive and well-grown Stock of Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Evergreens, Standard and Dwarf Roses, American Shrubs, &c. &c.

J. S. also begs further to state, that he has on hand upwards of 460,000 Transplanted Larches of various ages and size, stiff growers, and excellent Roots; 300,000 Transplanted Quicks, three, four, and five years old; 40,000 Common and Portugal Laurels; 30,000 Evergreen Privets; with many thousands of fine Rhododendrons for Cover and other Planting; and all other Nursery Stock in proportion.

Catalogues with prices may be had on application.

WOODLANDS NURSERY, MARESFIELD, NEAR UCKFIELD, SUSSEX.

WILLIAM WOOD & SON beg leave to inform their numerous Patrons, and Rose Amateurs in general, that their NEW CATALOGUE OF ROSES, for the present season, is now ready for distribution, and will be sent, GRATIS, on application.

The immense Stock of Roses at Maresfield are this season finer and more luxuriant than ever; no pains or expense have been spared to render the collection as rich and unique as possible.

The General Catalogue of Nursery Stock and Trade List of Roses, &c., are also ready for distribution.—Sept. 21st.

J. SHEPPARD, NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN, WINCHESTER, begs most respectfully to call the attention of the Trade, and the Public generally, to the undermentioned articles, being such as he can fully recommend to give satisfaction:—Sheppard's Duke of Wellington Pelargonium, Sheppard's King David ditto, Sheppard's Isabella ditto, 10*s.* 6*d.* each; Sheppard's Queen of Beauty Pink, a fine Seedling raised in 1841, a first-rate Show Flower, 5*s.* per pair; White's Prince Albert Verbena, a splendid vivid scarlet, superior in colour to anything ever offered, price 2*s.* 6*d.* each plant.—Agents: Messrs. Warner and Co., Seedsmen, 28, Cornhill, London.

J. S. has on hand a fine Collection of Pinks, from 1*s.* per pair.

October 1st, 1842.

MESSRS. DICKSON, NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Acre Lane, Brixton, beg to inform Amateurs and Florists, that their Catalogue of Carnations, Picotees, Auriculas, &c., is now ready, and may be had on application to them, or Messrs. Warner and Warner, Seedsmen, &c., Cornhill, London.

WOOD'S SUPERB SCARLET PHLOX DRUMMONDI.—The colour of this most beautiful of Annuals is a dazzling scarlet; the Flowers are perfectly round, without any space between the petals, forming, unexceptionably, the most brilliant and striking object that can possibly be imagined. J. Wood having grown no other sort, it is impossible that it can be deteriorated by impregnation. Packets, containing 12 seeds, 2*s.* 6*d.* each, postage included.

Nursery, Huntingdon.

N.B.—The above may also be had of Messrs. Warner and Warner, Cornhill, who saw it in bloom.

SOMERSTOWN SOUTHSEA NURSERY-GROUND.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, about 2 Acres of Freehold Land, with a good Stock on it; a good opportunity for a young man that wants to enter the Nursery Business. It is situated in a pleasant spot and a genteel neighbourhood, half a mile from Portsmouth and one and a half miles from Gosport South-Western Railway Terminus. On the ground is a Dwelling House, used as a Seed-Shop, Greenhouse 94 feet long, 2 Bricking Pits, &c.; it will be sold with the Stock, or without, if preferred.—For Particulars apply to Mr. Nobes on the Premises; or to Messrs. Minchin and Oaks, Solicitors, St. George's Square, Portsea.

TO DAHLIA GROWERS.

MR. GLENNY'S DESCRIPTION of the SEEDLING DAHLIAS of 1841 and '42; Prospects of attaining Perfection, and Means of promoting it.—The above Work will be published in the Second Monthly Part of THE GARDENER AND PRACTICAL FLORIST, price 1*s.*, the Proprietors of that Work having purchased the Copyright of Mr. Glenny. Advertisements must be sent to the Publisher, R. Groombridge, 5, Paternoster-row, before the 20th inst.

MILFORD NURSERY, NEAR GODALMING, SURREY.

THE Assignees of Mr. William Young having determined upon not having a Public Sale, invite the attention of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Nurserymen in general, to the very superior and well-assorted and extensive Stock of Forest and Fruit Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Evergreens and American Plants, a large Collection of Orange-trees true to name, and extensive Stock of Camellias well furnished with flowering buds, together with a large and general assortment of Greenhouse Plants. To Gentlemen wishing to furnish a Conservatory, this opportunity ought not to be neglected, as the whole will be offered at reduced prices.

(Signed) John Noble, Thos. Elwin, M. Waterer.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS are instructed by the Trustees of Messrs. Adamson and Son to submit to Public Competition by Auction, on the Premises, Stoke Newington Common, on Monday, Oct. 17th, 1842, and following days, at 11 o'clock, the whole of the valuable NURSERY STOCK ON THIRTY ACRES, consisting of Fruit and Forest Trees, Evergreens, American Plants, Deciduous and Ornamental Shrubs, of every variety, in considerable quantities; also, about 5,000 of Myatt's British Queen Strawberry, acknowledged by superior judges to be the finest in cultivation; about 200,000 Quick, Rhubarb, and Sea-kale, for forcing; a considerable quantity of Rotten Dung. The Stock may be viewed prior to sale. Catalogues, one shilling each, returnable to purchasers, may be had on the Premises, of the principal Seedsmen, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

WESTBURTON, between Arundel and Petworth, Sussex. PINE PLANTS, Live and Dead Farming Stock, and a Life Interest in 803*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* Consols.—To be Sold by Auction, by Mr. H. Salter (on the premises), by order of the Assignees of James Bisshopp, a Bankrupt, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 18th and 19th Oct., 1842, at 11 o'Clock. The PINES consist of about 4,000 Fruiting and Succession Plants of the very best quality. The PINES produced from this Pinery have always been celebrated for their Growth and Quality, and have obtained the highest prices in the London Markets; and as a further proof of their excellency, they have constantly carried the first Prize at the Shows in London, where they have been brought into Competition with all England. Together with about Three Thousand Flower and Pine Pots.—The Farming Stock consists of 5 capital Cart-Horses, a grey Pony, 43 two-tooth Wether Sheep, 8 fat Pigs, and a quantity of excellent Poultry. A four-horse power portable Thrashing Machine, 2 narrow-wheeled Waggons, Dung-Carts, Corn-Cracker, Chaff-Cutter, 2 Ploughs, Drag-Rakes, Cyder-Press, Cloths, and other Effects. The Life Interest, of James Bisshopp, aged about 53 years, in the sum of 803*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* 3 per Cent. Consols, standing in the names of Trustees, and producing an Annual Income of 24*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*, will be offered precisely at Three o'Clock.

Catalogues will be ready 14 days previous to the Sale, and may be obtained on the premises; at Mason's Printing Office, High-street, Steyning; at Mr. Dulley's, fruiterer, Covent Garden; and at the office of the Auctioneer, Arundel. The Pine Plants and Farming Stock may be viewed the day previous to the Sale, and Particulars of the Life Interest may be obtained on application to Messrs. Ellis and Upton, Solicitors, Petworth.

In addition to the Farming Stock and Pine Plants, will be sold the whole of the Frame Work, Glass, Pits, and Apparatus thereto belonging, consisting of 8 Pine Pits, Hothouse, and several thousand feet of Glass.

The Farming Stock will be sold on the 18th, and the Pinery with the Life Interest, on the 19th.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. Bailey having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. Bailey also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. Bailey were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. Bailey have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

HEATING BY HOT WATER.

JOHN WALKER, 46, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, London, having been for many years extensively engaged in Warming Churches, Manufactories, Hospitals, Hothouses, Conservatories, and Private Houses, by means of Hot Water, either in Pipes or Pedestals, can confidently recommend this mode of heating in preference to any other. Numerous references can be given both in town and country, where he has successfully and satisfactorily applied it. Baths fitted up and heated in a superior manner. Orders executed in all parts of the Country with punctuality and despatch.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. Rogers, Esq., may be obtained of any size from JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. Shewen having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pineapple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's-road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

HOOKER'S BRITISH FLORA.

Published this day, 8vo., pp. 502, with 12 Plates, 14*s.* plain; with the Plates coloured, 24*s.* cloth,

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN.—This is to give Notice, that the latest day for receiving Suggestions as to the manner of arranging the Prizes, is the THIRTY-FIRST OF THE PRESENT MONTH; immediately after which the Committee will proceed to settle the Prizes for next year.

21, Regent-street, Oct. 14, 1842.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1842.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Monday, Oct. 17	West London Gardeners'	7 P. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 18	Floricultural	7½ P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 19	Microscopical	8 P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 22	Royal Botanic	3½ P. M.

IT will have been seen, from a report of the proceedings of the Floricultural Society, published in our columns of last week, that two members of that Society have been expelled for fraudulently manufacturing a Dahlia, with intent, &c.; and that certain other parties have been disqualified for exhibiting on any future occasion, in consequence of their having been abusive and quarrelsome. We had no intention of occupying ourselves with these matters, which the people who are implicated and the Society must settle with each other; but since one of those concerned in the last-mentioned affair has thought fit to appeal to us upon the subject, we shall take the present opportunity of expressing our own opinion of such transactions in general, without any reference to the present case; merely remarking that if the facts are as stated, the Floricultural Society have acted perfectly right in dealing with the offenders promptly.

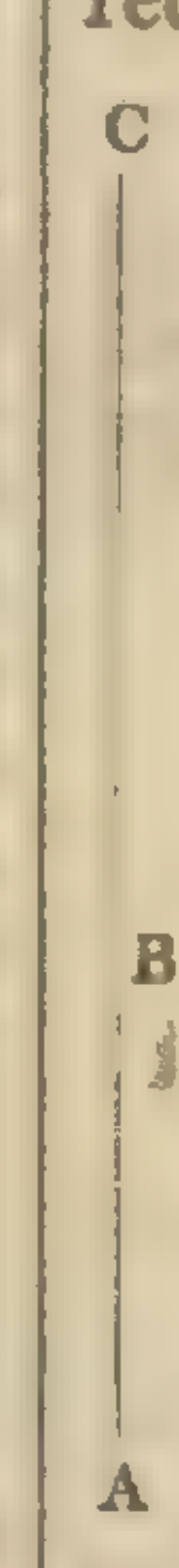
And first, with regard to the cheating. We know there are people in the world whose notions of right and wrong are so lax, that they imagine the character of an act to depend upon the circumstances connected with it, and not upon its own nature. One man will cheat his neighbour in selling him a horse, but is indignant if suspected of picking a pocket. Another will rob you without scruple of literary property, who would not swindle you out of a landed estate. And there are those who think it venial to be rogues at a flower-show, but would transport a man for thieving in a shop. We are justified in suspecting such persons of regulating their actions, not by any known standard of honesty, but by a fear of the consequences. If cheating can be practised with safety, it is laudable; if with danger, it is iniquitous. They have no objection to rob, but they do not like the hanging. A man who tries to swindle at a flower-show is as great a rogue as he who is transported at the Old Bailey for rascality of some other sort. Such people are to be avoided like a pestilence by honest men. If they do not cry "Stand and deliver!" it is because they are afraid of the police. Gardeners will find their own characters much damaged in the eyes of their employers if they are known to associate with flower-cheats.

As to brawling at horticultural exhibitions, that is a very different offence. Infirmity of temper, imaginary provocation, or natural brutality, uncontrolled by education, will lead men, in heat of blood, to express themselves in a manner which they themselves, in a cooler mood, would not venture to justify. For this we would make some allowance; certainly we cannot admit the expediency of treating it with the same severity as cheating. At the same time, offensive language, abusiveness, or violent explosions of temper, are not to be tolerated in any kind of society, and must be put down wherever they occur. Nothing conduces so much to the pleasure of all meetings, whether horticultural or not, as good humour, and a total avoidance of offensive language, even under provocation. In private society this always *is* insisted on, and in public society ought to be. Gardens are not intended for scenes of strife. It is in gardens that the serenity and beauty of the creation are best exhibited: to introduce into them violence and outrage is an offence against the harmony of nature. If ever there was a pursuit calculated "to soften our manners and unbrutalise mankind," it is pre-eminently gardening: those who convert it to other purposes, from whatever causes, must not wonder if society marks its reprobation of their acts in a very unpleasant way. One of the persons now punished by the Floricultural Society assures us, that "he never so far forgets himself (as to use abusive language), unless he has great cause for doing so." We would advise him in future to take care not to forget himself at all.

IN Mr. Clement Hoare's excellent Treatise on the Vine, there is not a more valuable chapter than that on autumnal pruning. His directions are—to effect the pruning completely, as soon as the fruit is gathered. The whole of the last bearing-wood, *leaves* and all, is to be removed *immediately* after the fruit is gathered. His object is to concentrate sap in the buds that are left for fruiting next year.

At first sight this practice may seem objectionable, because it is to the leaves of a plant that we must look for its vigour; and therefore to abstract the leaves should diminish its vigour. But a little reflection will show that this is not the case under the circumstances in which a Vine is placed at this time of the year.

So long as the leaves are in full activity, it is wrong to remove them; but at the end of the season their peculiar offices are nearly at an end, their powers of life become languid, and they add but little to the matter which a tree contains: they do however add *something*, until they die. But it may be, that less is added by the leaves than is consumed by the parts that bear them; and if so, to leave them is a loss. This is really the case with a Vine, which will go on growing and forming wood *that is not wanted*, as long as the season will permit. It is, in part, to prevent its going on forming what is not wanted, and has to be thrown away, that early autumn-pruning is to be recommended.



Let us imagine the unpruned branch of a Vine to be represented by the line A C, and that in pruning it is shortened to A B. A, the root, will supply a certain amount of sap to the whole line A C; but if B C is removed, that supply will be directed to A B only, and consequently the buds on A B will receive all that sap which they would have had if the Vine had been unpruned, and all that, in addition, which would have been consumed by B C.

Now the formation of the buds depends upon the quantity of sap they receive; and therefore those buds which receive the most sap will be the most completely formed. In all cases, the effect of stopping a branch is to throw into the buds that are left a larger quantity of sap than they would otherwise have received; and hence the advantage to fruit-trees of summer pruning. But if the operation of pruning or stopping is performed too soon, the formation of the buds will be carried so far, that they will actually burst and protrude the new branches; and thus much mischief will be produced. The Vine is peculiarly liable to this; and hence it is that the final pruning is not recommended until the rate of growth is so much diminished as to remove all danger upon that head; but the moment that danger ceases the pruning should take place.

In such an instance as this, the leaves on B C will add little to the vigour of the tree, because of the lateness of the season; but B C, eventually to be thrown away, will be fed at the expense of A B, which is to be preserved; and therefore B C should be pruned off as soon as it is safe to do so.

For the reasons why autumn-pruning is generally advisable, we refer to the *Theory of Horticulture*, p. 259.

IN a late number of the "Gardeners' Magazine," Mr. Loudon mentions its being the practice at Nettlecombe, in Somersetshire, to collect the young shoots of Fern as a food for pigs. A cottager is represented as asserting that Fern is as nutritious to those animals as Potatoes, and that a pig fed upon it for a month would be in as good condition as if it had been kept on Potatoes for that time. "The way to prepare the Fern is to boil (or rather simmer) it for two hours in an iron pot; when cold it forms a strong jelly."

This little fact is, we think, of sufficient importance to be made generally known; for it seems to offer the labouring poor one more means of increasing their amount of personal comforts. That Ferns are nutritious there is no doubt; they contain a large quantity of starch, the nutritious principle of the Potato, the Yam, the Mandioc, and to a great extent of Corn; but in Ferns it is much mixed with astringent matter, disagreeable to the human palate; and therefore Ferns are not used for food for man. Nevertheless, in countries where better food cannot be had, the Fern supplies a diet by no means to be despised, and much employed by the rude natives. New Zealand, New Holland, and some of the South-sea Islands, are more especially countries where the Fern is one of the common articles of food; and we can hardly doubt that what will sustain the life of man in one hemisphere, will be good enough for pigs in another.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

WE beg to add the following to what has already been stated upon this subject in our last number:—

"The difference between a Winchester gallon, derived from the standard bushel and the standard quart, was 13 and 2-tenths cubic inches, equal to a difference of 105 and 6-tenths cubic inches in the bushel;" showing that, after all the philosophical ceremony of defining the capacity of a bushel to the thousandth part of a cubical inch, there was a practical failure in carrying out the standard, to the great amount of nearly 106 cubical inches between the bushel derived from the standard quart, and from the standard bushel.—*T. N. P.*

ON PRUNING ROSES.

THE Briar is a plant that may be considered distinct in its habits from almost all others, and the difficulty in dealing with it (if such it may be called) arises from its inclination to form new leaders more vigorous than preceding ones. These—unlike most other shrubs which grow at the points of their shoots at particular seasons, and after adding to their extreme length first a spring and then an autumn shoot, throw their branches around them in symmetrical evenness—either proceed as suckers directly from the ground, or spring up from the sides of the original plant; the juices of which appearing to increase upon it faster than they can be expended by a mode of growth habitual to other shrubs, force their way through a fresh channel, and throw up the strong and thick shoot, whose formation as to time seems to have greater reference to the vigour of the individual plant than to the season.

It is the shoot and not the original stem which is desired by the gardener; and when it comes into his hands, he treats it in a very different manner to that which would be successful with trees in general, by cutting off every branch and shortening the roots. In this state it is re-planted as early in the season as possible, and down its sides and at its summit the rudiments of the future branches show themselves early in the spring. These, permitted to grow to the desired number only, are worked; in the succeeding spring the wild shoots are cut away, excepting a single eye (beyond the inserted bud), which is retained in order to keep the sap moving through the whole length of the shoot, and the entire vigour of the plant is eventually thrown into the inserted bud. When a free-growing variety has thus the vigour of a well-rooted stock devoted to it, the increase is prodigious; yet, notwithstanding this, if the shoots be permitted to grow unstopped, it will produce in many instances as fine if not finer flowers the first year as at any subsequent period. If, however, a head be desired, the shoot is nipped off the first year to perhaps half an inch—a process detrimental to the flower of that season.

The succeeding year the plant, in its utmost health and vigour, comes under the pruner's hand, and a degree of skill and consideration is then required much more than commensurate with the knowledge and habit of the common gardener; whose object in pruning is generally this, viz., to procure from the plant the best show of bloom at the cost of the least possible trouble. To do this he leaves on his trained plants a certain quantity of ripe wood frequently unshortened, from which he knows that flowers will be obtained, and he forces the sap into that particular channel by cutting out the other branches entirely.

The result of such treatment is this:—The tip of the branch left generally dies and becomes unsightly; a moderate quantity of very moderate bloom is produced upon the stock, whilst on the base of those which have been cut away, green and brittle branches are thrown out, different in hue from the rest of the plant, whose appearance they deform, while they rob the flowers of their nourishment. With standards a certain number of stocks are partially shortened; the remainder are cut away as above, and the plant is expected to form flower and fill itself with wood in some manner and shape, but exactly how, and precisely in what shape, does not come under consideration. Thus, the symmetry of the head is injured, the flowers are unevenly placed, and are, moreover, inferior both in quantity and quality; some dead wood deforms the plant, and unnecessary wounds are left on it.

In order to arrive at the most advantageous mode of pruning, it is desirable to examine, as far we are able, into the operations of nature, that we may follow her laws, and interfere as little as possible with the process going forward.

We are desirous to continue and confine the ascent of the sap to the head then in being, *i. e.*, to that which has sprung from the inserted buds. To do this, we must not only destroy side-shoots and suckers, but find for the sap a free channel to flow in, and preserve the ripened wood to secure a future bloom; whilst the balance must be kept up by permitting no shoot to grow to the comparative stagnation of the rest, for if the sap travels too freely there will be little flower, and if too slow, but little growth.

The calculation I have always acted upon, and I think with success, is this:—How many buds can the tree work with vigour? Suppose the answer to be two to every branch upon it, I cut away in the spring all the buds of last year's growth, except those I wish to work; thus starting the buds at the base instead of at the summit of the shoots, taking care, as far as I can, not to leave green and useless wood in one stock, and a hard and too woody base to another, but endeavouring to keep the sap in its accustomed channel and regularly distributed. Thus, a symmetrical head is obtained, and such shoots as do spring from the buds may occasionally be preserved, and so pruned from time to time as to keep the plant near home; it is surprising how successfully this careful mode of pruning will make a tree bloom, even under most disadvantageous circumstances.

I have at this moment two plants of the Bengal florida, the wood of which cannot be parted with, as it ornaments a verandah; upon each of these, respectively, I have placed a bud of Lamarque and Madame Desprez, and the shoots from them have been carried up the centre as leaders. Every spring the Bengal florida flowers freely, and when this bloom is over, the Lamarque and Desprez come into flower. Although the wood in the former is delicate, and requires management, it has never yet failed for several years, and is ornamental to the end of autumn. No comparison can be instituted between the flowering of this plant, and another in a similar situation, and in the same aspect; but which, pruned in the ordinary way, with a large quantity of wood left on it, produces but little bloom, and that little bad.—*A Practitioner.*

(To be continued.)

ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XXXV.

The Slug-worm or Slimy-caterpillar is the larva of a Saw-fly, called by Linnæus *Tenthredo Cerasi* from its feeding upon Cherry-trees. There are few gardeners, growing Pears or Cherries, who are not acquainted with these annoying animals, which, by destroying the foliage, occasionally injure the size and flavour of the fruit very considerably, and likewise rob the owner of a crop the following year; it appears that they feed also upon the leaves of Plum-trees, Hawthorns, and Sallows, from the middle of August to the beginning of October. These very singular and inactive caterpillars are more like little black slugs or tad-poles, than the larvæ of a Saw-fly, being entirely covered with a slimy matter which gives them a moist and shining appearance, and when at rest upon the foliage they might easily be mistaken for the droppings of Sparrows or Swallows: upon a closer examination they will be found to exhibit the typical characters of the family to which they belong, having 6 pectoral and 14 abdominal feet, but no anal ones; they are of a deep bottle-green colour; the thorax is dilated, being very much thicker than the rest of the body, and concealing the head, or nearly so (fig. 1): when feeding they elevate their tails, and discharge the little black excremental pellets to a considerable distance. It is not a little remarkable that they feed entirely on the upper side of the leaves, consuming the parenchyma, and leaving only the nervures and the lower cuticle, which is rarely perforated. I believe they often retire beneath the leaves in the day, to avoid the rays of the sun, and to change their skins; at night they wander about in search of fresh leaves, which are better suited to their tastes than the withered and half-eaten ones. Their slimy coats also protect their tender bodies from heat and wet, as well as from the attacks of parasitic flies, and by the adhesive nature of their secretion they are less liable to be shaken off the smooth leaves by the boisterous winds of autumn.

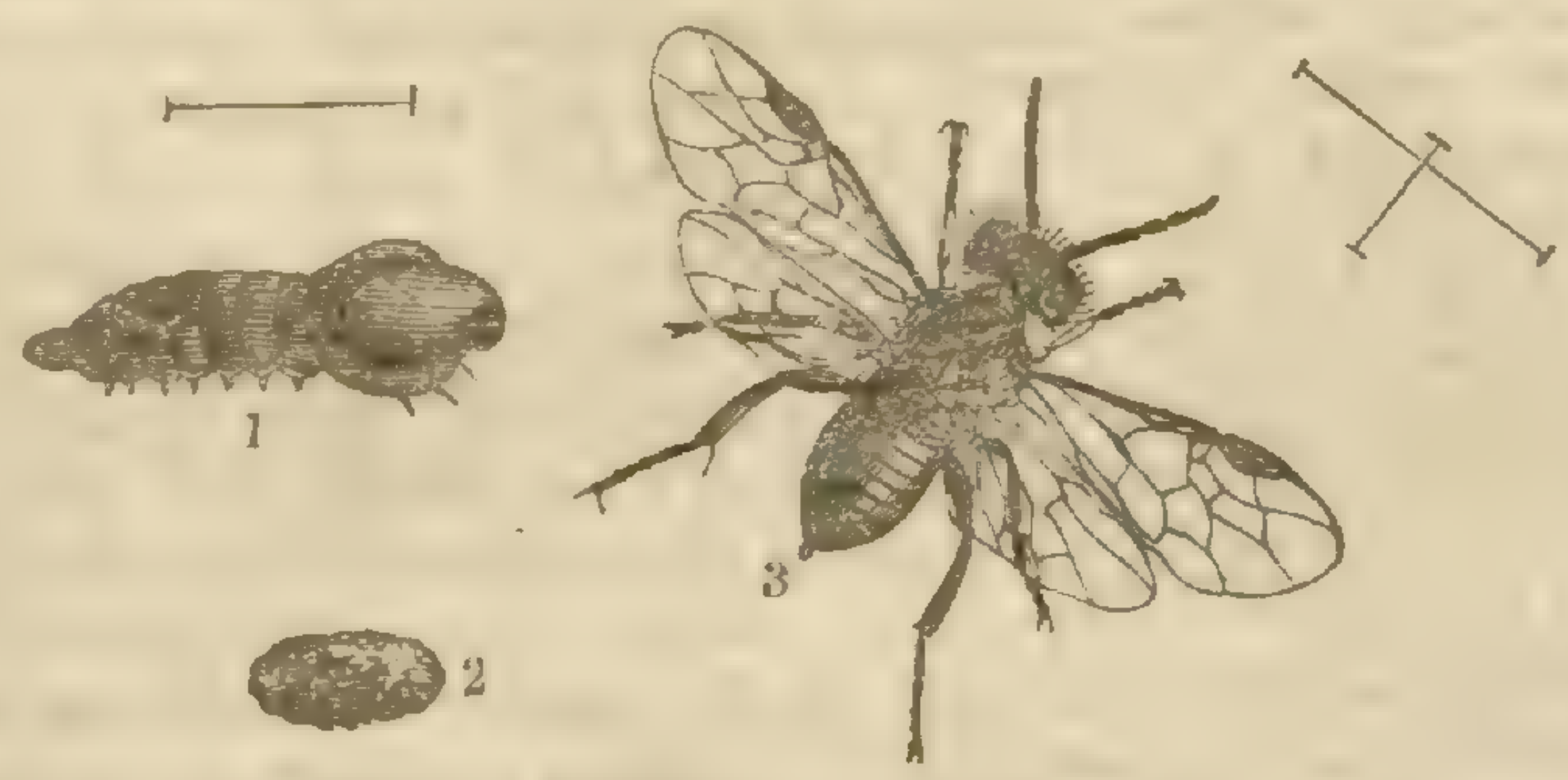
After four or five weeks, when they have arrived at their full growth, they cast off their bottle-green jackets, and then appear in a suit of buff, being entirely changed in their appearance—they no longer shine, neither are they smooth, but covered with small transverse wrinkles; this operation took place, almost simultaneously with my brood, the 5th of Oct.; and a short time after, they left the leaves, for the purpose of entering the earth, where they spin an oval brown cocoon, composed of silk, with grains of the soil adhering to the outside (fig. 2), and lined, according to De Geer, with pure black silk. Towards the end of July, after having lain dormant nearly ten months, the flies emerge from their tombs.

Tenthredo Cerasi, which belongs to a group called by Dr. Leach *Selandria*,* is supposed to be the *T. Æthiops* of Fabricius and Klug. The female (fig. 3) is of a shining black, with a violet tint; the head and thorax are pubescent; the horns are short, pointed, and composed of nine joints; the ovipositor is nearly concealed: the wings are often more or less stained with black; the nervures are darker; the costal margin and stigma are brown; and there are 2 marginal and 4 submarginal cells in the superior: the 4 anterior legs are brownish ochre, and the others are more or less of that colour, but generally much darker, and the thighs, or at least the base, are pitch-colour: the lines exhibit the natural dimensions of the fly and of the larva. The eggs are deposited on the upper side of the leaves, probably under the skin; they are oval, and of a clear yellow colour: the young larvæ are hatched from them in a few days.

As there are several species of *Selandria* closely allied to the *T. Cerasi*, it is exceedingly probable that their larvæ are alike in their nature; and this opinion is strengthened by various Slug-worms being found at very different periods, and upon a variety of trees. I am even inclined to believe that there may be two sorts which feed upon Pear leaves, for towards the end of July, and at the commencement of August, I had some dull ochreous larvæ sent to me, eating the leaves in the usual way, with *black heads* only, and when they changed their skins they became entirely of a deep and bright ochreous colour; with these I observed a minute very hairy Acarus running over the leaf, and two of them ran under the larvæ, which caused them to throw up their tails several times with a jerk, from which it seems probable that they infest the Slug-worms.

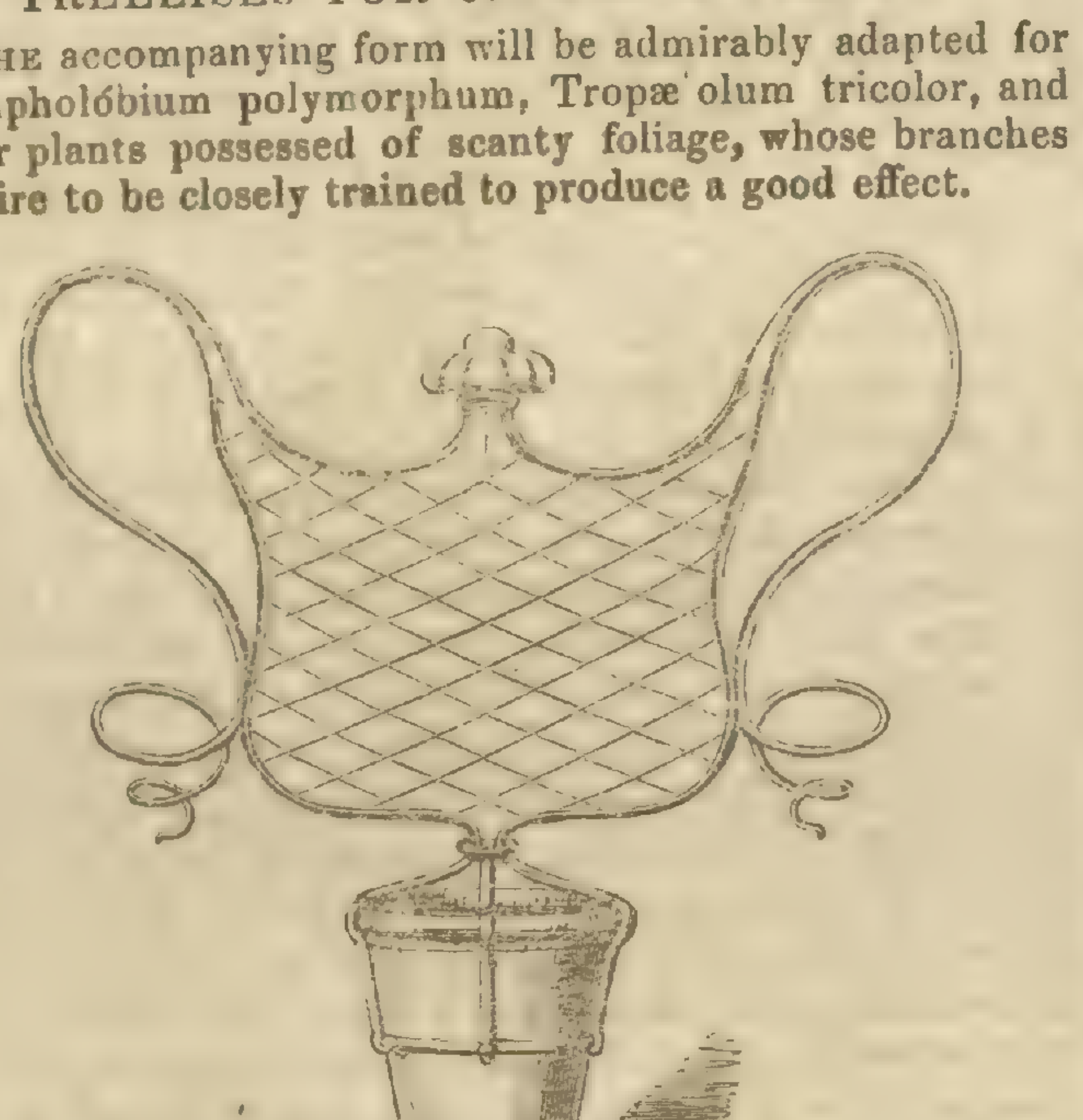
This, or a similar larva, threatened to destroy the Pear, Quince, Plum, and Cherry trees in North America, at the close of the last century, as many as 30 being found upon one leaf. When they abound to such an extent, the trees send forth a sickening and disagreeable scent, by which alone the presence of the Slug-worm may be easily detected.

Several remedies to relieve our orchards from the attacks of the Slug-worm have been tried, but a great deal must depend upon the period when, and the manner in which, they are applied; and this will often account for the complete success of an experiment with one gardener, whilst another fails altogether. Dusting the infested trees with quicklime is certain death to the larvæ, especially in their earlier stages; but it ought to be repeated once or twice, as they change their skins, and can thus, like slugs, get rid of the noxious matter with their slough for the first time, but not so at the second dusting. On a small scale, the powdered and unslaked lime might be scattered over the leaves with a tin box, having a number of holes in the lid, like a dredging-box; and on a larger scale a fine sieve might be used, by a man on a ladder or steps. A decoction of tobacco-water, about a quarter of a pound of tobacco to two gallons of water, thrown over the trees with a garden engine, will destroy them. Some persons have employed lime-water with complete success: about a peck of lime to 30 gallons of water, and if 2 lbs. of soft soap be added, it will improve the mixture. The best periods for applying these liquids are before 7 in the morning, and after 5 in the evening; the syringing should be repeated until the trees are free from the Slug-worm; they may afterwards be washed clean with pure water, and if the lime-water be used in the evening, the cleansing may be deferred until early the following morning.—*Ruricola.*



TRELLISES FOR CLIMBING PLANTS.

The accompanying form will be admirably adapted for Gompholóbium polymorphum, Tropæolum tricolor, and other plants possessed of scanty foliage, whose branches require to be closely trained to produce a good effect.



As it appears that some persons find a difficulty in securing these trellises to the flower-pots, a woodcut is in preparation to show the manner in which it is performed.

ON ANIMAL MANURES.—No. IV.

(By Professor Charles Sprengel. Translated from the German.)

(*Continued from page 668.*)

3. *Blood.*—In the vicinity of large towns, great quantities of blood are at times to be got at a cheap price. Such an opportunity ought never to be neglected, for blood is a very powerful manure. Of all the animal offal it is the quickest to decompose, on which account it must be carried immediately upon the land, and either lightly ploughed in or mixed with humous earth, so that the ammonia, which is soon developed, may not be lost. The rotten mixture is best used as a top-dressing. The value of the blood results from its chemical ingredients; it consists of 9½ per cent. of manuring substances, and on that account is twice as valuable as the urine of cattle, for it possesses more than twice the amount of nitrogen. The blood of oxen contains in 100,000 parts—

90,500	parts of water.
7,990	. . albumen.
0,618	. . osmazome, with lactate of soda.
0,256	. . muriate of soda (common salt) and muriate of potash.
0,152	parts of mucous matter and a little soda.
0,484	. . caseine, gall-fat, suet, fat oil, a sort of fatty acid, phosphate of lime and iron.
100,000	parts.

Blood of sheep contains only 83 per cent. of water, and is therefore better than blood of cattle. The main effect of blood is owing to the nitrogen of the albumen, osmazome, caseine, and mucous matter.

4. *Horn.*—Horn, or rather horn-shavings, viz., the refuse which arises from the working of horn, has been long known as a powerful manure. It is not, however, much used in agriculture, on account of its scarcity and high price, and also because it is greatly sought for by gardeners and florists. The extraordinary effect which horn-shavings produce is derived from their amount of nitrogen; for they chiefly consist of hardened albumen*, which contains 15½ per cent. of nitrogen, and possesses moreover 8 per cent. of organic substances, in which nitrogen is to be found. By burning, horn-shavings yield but $\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. of ashes; therefore their mineral ingredients are not to be taken into account, although they are sulphur, phosphorus, chlorine, potash, lime, and soda. 100,000 parts of horn consist of—

90,000	parts of albumen.
8,000	. . an animal substance, soluble in water, and containing nitrogen.
1,000	parts of fat.
1,000	. . lactic acid, the phosphate, sulphate, chloride, and lactate of potash, phosphate of lime, and traces of iron.
100,000	parts.

It is assumed, that 300 lb. of horn-shavings will manure as much as 12,000 lb. fresh dung (= 2,000 lb. of dry); this, however, is a very uncertain estimate, because the quality of the dung must be taken into account. In the cultivation of Rye it is customary to use of horn-shavings eight times the volume of the Rye which is employed as seed; and therefore from 450 lb. to 500 lb. of horn-shavings would be employed on the Magdeburg acre. If 500 lb. are applied, the acre will thus receive 75 lb. of nitrogen, which is as much as 1½ crop of Rye contains. This explains the transient effects of horn-shavings, and it also explains why, if they have been used in greater quantities, the crop will be laid. If the horn has been reduced to a small size, it will be very soon decomposed; and being dissolved by water, the plants will receive more nitrogen than they can assimilate. But if plants are to derive the greatest advantage from any one substance, they must have an opportunity of supplying themselves with a proportionate amount of all other substances they are in want of. That it is really nitrogen which often makes plants grow rank, is exemplified by all those manures which contain a great quantity of nitrogen; as, for instance, urine, blood, offal, nitrate of potash or soda, nitrate of ammonia, humate of ammonia, &c. If larger pieces of horn-shavings are used, their effects will last more than one or two years, as they will not be so quickly decomposed.

Horn-shavings are strewed over the growing crop, or are laid on the ridges in which the crops grow. It is always best to use horn-shavings with those plants whose growth is compatible with much nitrogen in the soil; as, for instance, Rape, Cabbage, Tobacco, Potatoes, Turnips, &c. If it is intended to lose no nitrogen, they must be allowed to rot mixed with humous earth, and must be used as a top-dressing. In England they are mixed in ditches with quicklime and earth until they are rotten, and the compost thus obtained is used as a top-dressing. By this means, however, the ammonia extricated from the albumen is lost; for which reason that method is unworthy of imitation. The hoofs of cattle may be had easier than horn-shavings: they contain the same substances, and therefore are equally powerful manure. The only thing which interferes with their use is the great trouble of reducing them into small pieces, which, however, might be easily obviated by machinery, which could be equally applied to reducing the hoofs of horses. For the want of such a machine, the hoofs are mostly mixed with lime and earth, and left to rot in a ditch until nothing of them is perceptible: by this means, however, if they are not mixed with much humus, a large proportion of the ammonia is lost. In meadows and moors, hoofs may be used with advantage, by thrusting their pointed parts in the moist soil to such a depth that they may not interfere with the mowing of the grass. Water will collect in the small holes thus formed, by which means they are gradually decomposed, and produce during two or three years a very luxuriant crop of grass. From 800 lb. to 1,000 lb. may be used for an acre, if we assume that one hoof weighs ½ lb., and would be placed at each two feet square. It is very objectionable to put hoof or horse shavings into tanks of urine to rot, for urine contains already more than a useful quantity of ammonia.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN, No. XLII.

A fortnight ago I told you, that although Rhododendrons and other American evergreens are generally planted in heath-mould, it is in many cases not indispensable to them, particularly if they are properly planted. If you are satisfied, however, that the natural soil of your garden is not suitable, and have heath-mould prepared as I formerly directed, you may proceed in the following manner:—First of all study carefully the position in which the clumps are to be placed; for much of the beauty of a garden depends upon the general effect which is produced. Having settled this, and the site of the clump or the border, take out the natural soil from 14 to 18 inches deep, and fill the space up with the prepared heath-mould rather higher than the surrounding ground. Tread it lightly down, and leave it to settle for a week or two, until the proper time for planting arrives. This operation may be performed as soon as the weather becomes showery, for in this case the plants are not so liable to suffer in their removal from the nursery. Let the fibres of the roots be carefully preserved when they are taken up, and as carefully spread out in the hole which is made for their reception. If the plants have been growing in pots, the latter point ought to be particularly attended to; otherwise the rootlets will not grow readily outwards into the soil, and the ball of earth which surrounds them will be very apt to get too dry. Do not plant deep; if the necks of the plants are barely covered, this will be quite sufficient. Instead of trampling the soil down upon the roots, as is frequently done, make a bason round each plant, and pour in as much water as it will hold; repeat this some time afterwards, and then fill in the soil next day, or as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry. Where single plants are planted upon the lawn, the same treatment should, of course, be applied.

With regard to a selection of plants for the above purpose, the following may be noticed: Rhododendron maxi-

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* Curtis's Guide Gen., 465.

* Indurated or coagulated albumen is said to consist in 100,000 parts of—

15,550	parts of nitrogen,
49,750	. . carbon,
7,775	. . hydrogen,
26,925	. . oxygen.
100,000	parts.

This analysis is not, however, quite correct; for we know that albumen produces, when decomposed, sulphuretted hydrogen, and by its leaving, after being burnt, a small residue of ashes, which contains chlorine, sulphur, phosphorus, soda, and lime.

mum, R. catawbiense, and R. pónticum. To these common kinds may be added some of the more beautiful hybrid varieties, such as R. altaclerense, R. Russellianum, &c. These —with some of the better kinds of Azaleas—might form the centre of the clump, round the edges of which might be planted the pretty dwarf Rhododendron ferrugíneum and hirsutum. There is another beautiful little plant called Daphne Cneorum which looks extremely well as an edging to an American clump, creeping along the ground, and producing masses of pretty pink flowers in the early part of summer. Then there are some of the hardy Heaths, such as Erica herbácea, which requires the same soil as American plants, and can be used for the same purpose as the last-mentioned. It flowers in winter and early spring, and has a very striking appearance at that time, when its pretty flesh-coloured blossoms are first seen peeping out from under their covering of snow. Menziésia polifólia, and the white variety (polifólia alba), have both pretty bell-shaped flowers, and answer well for planting in the front of Rhododendrons and plants of that kind. All these can easily be purchased at a reasonable rate in any nursery, and would add considerably to the interest and pleasure which the amateur feels in his garden.

Chrysánthemums ought now to be taken into the greenhouse or vinery without delay. No greenhouse plants in pots ought to be allowed to remain out any longer. The alterations recommended to be studied a few weeks since may soon be executed, and preparations may be made for that purpose.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Conical Boilers.—In your Paper of Oct. 1, I observe a paragraph signed Stephenson and Co., which contains the following statements:—That Messrs. Stephenson have for *many years* manufactured certain boilers, an improvement upon an invention of mine, under the name of Improved Conical Boilers; that they have advertised them in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* from its commencement; that I have seen and approved their improvement; and that Mr. Shewen has *lately* adopted for his boilers a form which is the *exact copy* of Messrs. Stephenson's. A note by the editor follows, stating that he has examined the boilers in question, and that those now erecting by Mr. Shewen at Chiswick do not appear to be different from Messrs. Stephenson's. With respect to Messrs. Stephenson's first statement, I can only remark that if it be correct, their improvement preceded my invention, as they are pleased to term it; for it is only six years ago that my first experimental boiler was manufactured by a respectable tradesman in Gracechurch-street, named Jarman, since dead. Their second assertion may be tested by every subscriber to the *Gardeners' Chronicle* who has preserved that work from its commencement, as I hope many have. The *Gardeners' Chronicle* commenced in January, 1841; the first advertisement of Messrs. Stephenson's which I can detect was in June, 1841, No. 24, p. 377, *b*; in this, there is no mention of conical boilers, improved or otherwise; the advertisement relates principally to iron fencing. In Aug. 28, No. 35, p. 562, appears another advertisement by the same parties, in which heating by hot water, on an improved principle, by Chanter's Patent Furnaces, is mentioned; but nothing of conical boilers. At length, in Oct., 1841, No. 41, we find "the much-approved Conical Boilers" mentioned for the first time, but nothing is said of any improvement in them. However, in the second year of the *Chronicle*, March 12, 1842, No. 11, *lately*, *i. e.*, about six months ago, appeared a paragraph in which Stephenson's Improved Conical Boilers were brought forward, which paragraph was followed by an advertisement in No. 12, March 19, 1842. In consequence of that advertisement, taking an interest in every improvement of my old hobby, I called at Messrs. Stephenson's a few days after. The Improved Conical Boiler which I then saw was a copper one, in general construction similar to those which Shewen had been manufacturing for upwards of nine months before. It had, however, one essential defect,—a defect which had been obviated in Shewen's boilers upwards of three years before,—viz., that the grate could not be cleared of clinkers without extinguishing the fire; a defect which rendered such boilers of very limited application. I have never seen one of Messrs. Stephenson's boilers since; but if the note by the editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* is correct, and Messrs. Stephenson's conical boiler, as at present manufactured, is *exactly similar* to Shewen's, Messrs. Stephenson have adopted my suggestion (which, however, they did not seem to appreciate); and so far from Shewen having copied theirs, they have *lately*, *i. e.*, within the last six months, copied Shewen's, and adopted from him a very important improvement, without which their boilers could not be made useful on a large scale. Shewen adopted the present form of his boilers fifteen months ago, in July, 1841, three months before the appearance of Messrs. Stephenson's first advertisement making mention of conical boilers, and nine months before the first notice of Messrs. Stephenson's Improved Conical Boilers—which *improved* conical boilers were at that time defective in a most essential point, (a defect remedied in Shewen's three years before,) and, unless altered at my suggestion, are defective still. It is perhaps hardly necessary for me to add, that Mr. Shewen informs me he has never seen one of Messrs. Stephenson's boilers.—*John Rogers.*

The Acacia or Locust-tree.—I have just read in your last Paper Mr. Billington's observations with regard to the Acacia or Locust-tree. That it will grow to a large size in this country, I know, as I have seen several fine timber-trees of that species in Gloucestershire. That it is very brittle, I can also answer for; and I much doubt if picking off or foreshortening the extreme ends of lateral branches would remedy that defect. Planting it in protected situations, such as the interior of other plantations, as mentioned by Mr. B., seems to me the only safe plan. Hares and rabbits eat it with avidity; but Mr. B.'s plan of smearing the plants yearly with his mixture, though I dare say successful for that period, would be a never-ending labour to any one planting on an extensive scale. I have planted and attended to plantations of several hundred acres on a sandy soil abounding with rabbits; and to prevent all the hard wood from being devoured by that vermin, I have freely used a mixture of gas-tar and oil, dabbed here and there upon the young trees, which did not wash off for two or three seasons, during which time the rabbits hardly touched them. It may be unsightly; but a planter would prefer to see the black which protected his trees, to the ominous white which, after a hard frost, shows him how many of his best trees had lived till then, but had at last fallen victims to the voracity of rabbits. I fear there is no remedy but the extirpation of the enemy: if any of your readers can suggest one, I for one should feel most grateful. I have my doubts that what I have mentioned as my protection may be far from beneficial to the young trees; but they have survived it, and therefore it is the least of two evils—the choice being between injury and certain death. In the plantations I have alluded to, the bark of the Oaks in a few years grew too coarse and less toothsome to the rabbits; but Ash, Spanish Chesnut, and Beech, never seem to outgrow their voracious partiality. If deer and cattle prefer to eat trees in the spring and summer, the winter is the season for hares and rabbits to feast upon the remainder. The opinions upon pruning or not pruning are so numerous, and the circumstances calling for or forbidding it so varied, that private judgment seems left to act according to its own short experience. The late Lord Leicester having lived to see the trees he planted sixty years old, having attended to them from the time the young plants were put into the ground till he cut them down timber-trees, his experience and opinions would be of great value. If he has left no record of them, an account from his forester of the general management of his woods would be desirable. With regard to the suggestion of forming an arboricultural society, might not the same end be obtained if, in the department of our Woods and Forests, orders were given that different plans of planting and culture should be tried, and records kept of the advantage or failure of the different experiments?—*Sherwood.*

Effects of Salt upon Celery.—Some time ago you pointed out the beneficial effects of salt in growing Asparagus. There is another plant cultivated in gardens which would be greatly benefited if a little more salt was added to its food, for I believe the manure which it commonly receives is as wairsh to its taste, as brose without salt to a Scotchman. Celery is the plant I mean; I recollect gathering it in a wild state, some years ago, on the north side of the Firth of Forth, in situations that would be watered by spring tides; and I believe that it is commonly found, both in England and Scotland, in ditches near the sea. This season I gave a considerable quantity of salt to a row of Celery, by putting it between the plants some time after they were planted; I then watered them freely, which carried the saline particles down to the roots. This appears to have done the plants much good, for they grew remarkably well afterwards. From the Report on Covent Garden Market, some time ago, it appears that Celery this season, in the neighbourhood of London, has been rather shorter than usual. Some of my plants, to which salt was applied, measured, by the middle of September, four feet in height, thirty inches of which were well blanched.—*Peter Mackenzie.*

Potatoes and Guano.—As I think I have observed a desire expressed in the *Chronicle*, to be put in possession of facts connected with the effect of Guano as a manure, I forward you the accompanying box, containing three samples of Potatoes, called, in this part of the country, "Pink-eye Kemps." Each sample affords a fair average specimen of the lot from which it has been taken, after rejecting the very small ones unfit for use. They have been grown in a field of excellent light soil (broken up now for the first time during 20 years), in short broad butts, containing five rows in each, prepared by the spade. The sample No. 1, grown with the aid of common stable manure, was taken from one butt of several similarly prepared, and producing a like result. They each yielded about four pecks. Round each "set" of No. 2, I distributed about a tablespoonful of Guano, in addition to the stable manure. In No. 3, the "sets" were surrounded by two tablespoonfuls of Guano, and nothing else. In both these cases, the produce from the same number of sets as the first was equal to five pecks. The Potatoes grown with Guano are very much larger than those with stable dung only, and those aided by Guano alone are more *evenly* large than those by Guano and dung together. The most remarkable effect produced, was on the colour of the foliage while growing, which is naturally, in the case of this Potato, of a pale yellow green. Those that had Guano alone applied to them, were as dark as Strawberry plants. The Guano mixed with the manure had not so much effect on the colour of the foliage, as on the strength and height of the stems. I fear this experiment is not of great practical value, as the quantity of Guano used was much larger than could be afforded in general cultivation.—*G. L., Pex Hill, Warrington.*—[Upon examining the Potatoes referred to in this communication, we find them all of excellent quality; but those manured with Guano alone are much finer than those of Nos. 1 and 2, between which we see no difference.]

Nitrate of Potash as a Manure.—Since Nitrate of Soda is so much adulterated, would not Nitrate of Potash, which is generally to be had much more pure, and which costs but a few shillings per cwt. more than the other, be preferable, and perhaps cheaper in the end? I have good reason for believing it a more powerful stimulant to vegetation.—*Lusor.*

To preserve Carrots.—A correspondent in a late Number of the *Chronicle* inquired respecting the best mode of preserving Carrots during the winter. The following method I have found to answer admirably:—I choose a sunny day in October for taking up the roots, which I allow to remain in the open air till the evening, when I house them in some dry shed or stable for three or four days, leaving the green heads attached. Previously to packing them, I cut the tops off within half-an-inch of the crown, and place the roots either in a manger, hamper, or box, with alternate layers of sand. In this way, they keep sound and good for many months. Care must be taken to separate the bruised Carrots from those which are perfect, and the sand cannot be too dry.—*W. W.*

To preserve Walnuts.—To do this effectually, so that they neither shrivel, become mouldy, nor lose their flavour, requires much care and attention. They should be allowed to hang upon the tree until the outer covering begins to crack; in this state, when the tree is thrashed, many of the Walnuts, as they fall, will roll out of the husk. These should be gathered into a basket, separate from those that retain their covering; the latter should be laid aside for a few days, until the husk bursts and they can be taken out with care. The great object, in the first place, is to prevent their becoming mouldy; they should, therefore, be wiped clean and dry, and laid on a shelf in a situation where they can have a free current of air, until all tendency to mouldiness is overcome. Great care must be taken that they are not over-dried, as that will cause shrivelling: this can easily be ascertained by opening some of them occasionally. When sufficiently dry, they should be put in boxes, in layers, alternately with bran or shreds of cloth, and kept for use in a cool and dry situation. If the above is carefully attended to, they will retain their moisture and flavour, and the film will with ease peel off.—*James Falconer, Cheam.*——I have practised the following plan with success, and by this mode of treatment I have always found them to retain their flavour, without any signs of shrivelling or mouldiness. As soon as the husks begin to crack I have them beaten from the trees, after which they are laid in a heap in an open shed, in which state they will acquire a gentle heat, which will cause the whole of the green part to leave the nuts freely. The latter must then be separated from the heap as quickly as possible, otherwise the decay of the green part will turn the nuts black. After being thoroughly cleaned let them be spread out again in a similar situation till they are perfectly dry; which is essential to prevent mouldiness, as sufficient moisture is sure to rise from them when put away, notwithstanding the precaution previously taken to dry them. When prepared in this manner some boxes or old packing-cases must be provided, with a sufficient quantity of dry saw-dust (avoiding that of yellow deal, which will give an unpleasant taste to the kernel), and the Walnuts may be packed in the boxes, placing a layer of saw-dust and one of nuts alternately, till the box is full, allowing only one nut in thickness in each layer. The saw-dust must be well worked among them, and the whole should be finished with a good covering of the same material. It will be necessary to examine them frequently, for after all the precaution taken to dry them previously to packing them up, they are liable to become heated; in which case it will be requisite to remove a part, or all of them, till they become cool again. This will soon take place, and the Walnuts may then be returned to the boxes in the same manner as before. This attention may appear troublesome, but I have invariably found it repay me for all the pains I have taken, as I have kept them until May with the flavour unimpaired, the kernel plump, and the skin peeling from it as freely as it did the first day after they left the trees. I have always found that those Nuts which are left upon the trees until quite ripe, keep a much shorter time than others collected in the state recommended above, as they soon begin to grow and turn bitter. A close room or cellar (not too damp or cool) is the best situation for the boxes. When they are wanted for use, a dish of them may, with a soft brush and cloth, be prepared for table in a few minutes, without any of that grittiness, from which it is impossible to free them when preserved in sand.—*Charles.*——By the following method I have had Walnuts, not only as fresh in appearance, but in every way as plump and well-flavoured in March, as if just taken from the tree. As soon as cleaned from the husks, they were put loosely into glazed earthen-ware jars to within three inches of the top; the remainder of the jar being filled up with fine dry sand, well shaken down, that it may find its way to the bottom, and fill up the vacant spaces. A cool cellar is the best place to keep them in till wanted. In return I should be greatly obliged to some of your correspondents for a hint on Filbert-keeping. Some one has already asked a similar question, but I have not seen any satisfactory answer to it. Mine either come all out of the husks, and of course look no better than Barcelonas, or else get white with mould; in either case they are unfit for the table. I have tried various plans to preserve them with that peculiar brown sunny appearance which we see them have in Covent-garden, but hitherto without success.—*S. B.*

Roasted Apples.—If there be reason in the roasting of eggs, you may, perhaps, think it both reasonable and seasonable to say a few words to the numerous readers of the *Chronicle* on the subject of Apples. The late Mr. Walker, in his "Original," recommends that the core be removed to within half an inch of the bottom, and the space occupied with a piece of butter and some sugar, according to the quality of the fruit; if to this some fine rind of lemon be added, perfection will be attained.—*Pomo.*

The Sweeney Nonpareil.—This Apple is beautifully coloured this season. On a south wall I have measured one eleven inches in circumference; and I gathered a small one quite ripe, which was of excellent quality and very sweet. I also gathered one from a standard, which was of the richest colour, but quite hard and acid—showing that the variety requires a better climate. The crop is superior to any other, and I dare say that I have a waggon-load or two of these Apples.—*T. N. P.*

Cultivation of the Strawberry.—On the piece of ground intended for planting I spread a layer of *long* stable dung, a foot thick. I trench the ground 3 feet deep, putting the manure at the bottom of the trench. *Long* dung is then spread on the surface of the trenched ground, to the depth of 6 inches, and afterwards dug in. Beds four feet wide are marked out, with a foot alley between each—which is highly necessary, to prevent those who gather the fruit from treading between the plants; and, lastly, the runners are planted 2 feet apart. A bed thus made will last three years without requiring anything further, not even so much as a top-dressing; but the runners should be removed, and the beds kept free from weeds. As I make my plantations from July to October, the plants come into full bearing the following spring. Strawberries planted upon ground thus prepared do not require to be watered even in the hottest weather, because of the depth to which the roots will penetrate. I find that strong-growing kinds, such as the British Queen, require a more loamy soil than others. If the planting is deferred until spring, the crop will not be half so large.—*Fragaria.*

To destroy large Moths.—I beg leave to suggest the following plan for destroying quickly the largest butterflies and moths, having used it for the last ten years without once failing in its purpose. It is with arseniacal soap. The quantity I first purchased was about eighteen-pennyworth, which has lasted for ten years, and I have sufficient for five or six years more. The soap is slightly wetted, and mixed into a lather or paste with the end of the pin which you intend to insert into the insect. The quantity which adheres to the pin will be quite sufficient to kill the largest of them. This substance, being poisonous, should be kept in a secure place.—*James Linton, Rusholme, Manchester.*

The Sting of a Wasp.—Amongst the many remedial applications for the sting of wasps, &c. (all of which I have tried), I have not found any to equal the remedy afforded by applying a mixture of salt and vinegar to the part affected.—*G. Wolsey.*

To destroy Fleas.—Withering says the leaves of the common Alder (Alnus glutinosa) are sometimes strewed upon floors to destroy fleas, and that the branches of the Sweet Gale (Mýrica Gale) will produce the same effect.—*Lusor.*

Vines.—Last year, in my vinery, one tree was more productive than the others, and the fruit from it was delicious, large, and abundant. This year the crop is equally great, but one-half is perfectly *worthless*, while the other half is in every way valuable. The fruit is there, but the difference in it is striking—the one part is plump and good, whilst the other is without size, colour, or flavour. Previously to ripening, small dark spots appeared on the berries and surrounding branches of the injured clusters: these went on increasing until all the fruit became stained and of a brownish colour, although the vine in other respects seemed in excellent health. I would feel favoured by your drawing the attention of your correspondents to the matter; and if a similar case has ever been before you, by letting me know the probable causes which induced it, as well as the treatment which you would recommend to prevent a recurrence of similar effects next year. That part of the Vine which is most injured ranges along the top of the house.—*A Subscriber, Dublin.*—[Will any of our correspondents kindly assist us in solving this problem?]

Vallisnéria Spiralis.—I perceive from your pages that the Dionæa muscípula has survived a Cornish winter in the open ground, covered with a bell glass. Mr. Campbell, the eminent curator of the Botanic Gardens at Manchester, pointed out to me the other day a very healthy plant of the Vallisnéria spiralis, growing in an open pond without any protection; it had survived the winter's frost beneath the covering of ice.—*J. Murray.*

Heat of the Summer.—As a proof of the extraordinary heat of the summer, I send you some seeds of the Palma Christi, which ripened in the open garden. The plants were raised in a greenhouse in May, and in July were planted out in the open border, when about 18 inches high. The plant from which these seeds were gathered is still out, and is now about five feet high.—*J. How, Stroud Green.* [It is certainly a long time since the Palma Christi has ripened seeds in England. But it used to do so in most years.]

To make Annuals Bloom late in the Autumn.—Having seen in late numbers of the *Chronicle* that attempts have been made to obtain flowering plants in the autumn, I beg to state that many of our most beautiful annuals may be prolonged for a considerable period after their time of flowering, by cutting them back immediately after the bloom begins to decay. I have this season practised it upon a bed of Ery'simum Perofskianum, Lasthénia califórnica, and some Mignonette. I am also informed by a friend of mine that he has tried it successfully upon a border of Ten-week Stocks. Should this meet the eye of any of your correspondents who have made this experiment with other plants, they will confer much benefit on your readers by making known the result. I have no doubt but many other kinds may be treated successfully in the same manner.—*G. Fielder, Gardener, Wadhurst Castle.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, September 1842.—"Cercle des Conférences Horticoles du Département de la Seine."—This is a new Horticultural Society, established within the last year by the Nurserymen and Florists of Paris, and at present, I believe, almost entirely confined to their own body. It does not, however, exclude others, and will no doubt soon number among its members many of the principal Amateurs of the neighbourhood. Its President is Monsieur Bréon, a very respectable nursery and seedsman, who formerly held the office of Government Botanist in the Ile de Bourbon, and to whom we are indebted for the introduction of "Rosa Borboniana," and its now splendid varieties. Unlike its more exalted companion—the Royal Society—it seeks no patronage from the state, but hopes by its own merits to win public favour; it starts upon the maxim "Be just and fear not," and certainly its first public exhibition, which was holden at the Orangerie of the Tuileries from the 20th to 24th of this month, argues well for its impartiality and future prospects. The weather for the last four months has been anything but favourable for floral exhibitions; therefore, the plants were neither so numerous nor fine as could have been desired. Nevertheless, I saw fine specimens of Strelítzia augusta and reginæ, Oncídium flexuosum, Coccoloba pubescens, Euphórbia neriifólia, Cycas revoluta, Asclépias curassávica alba, Yucca Draconis, Gongora atropurpúrea, and Nymphæa cærúlea, from M. L'Homme; Amaranthus giganteus (12 feet high), Allamanda cathártica, Musa Cavendishii, in fine fruit, from M. Jacques; Cattleya Pinélii with its splendid pale rose and bright crimson flowers, Gesnera zebrina, Hibiscus Cameroni, Sophronitis grandiflora, Thunbérgia Baxtérii, by M. Thibaut; Russélia júncea, Bouvárdia splendens, Céreus senilis, from MM. Jacquin; several large plants of Brunsvigia Josephinæ, multiflora and falcata, and Abies religiosa, by M. Bréon; Æschynanthus grandiflorus, Angelónia speciosa, Gloxínia hirsuta, Geissoméria longiflora, Achimenes longiflora, and Abútilon Bedfordianum, by M. Chauvière; Rondelétia speciosa, Leschenaúltia formosa, Crówea saligna, and Erica cruenta, Linnæana superba, mammosa coccínea, cerinthoides major, pyrolæflora, and ventricosa porcellana, from M. Martin; Daubentónia Tripetiana, Achimenes longiflora, Lophospermum Hendersoni, and Poinciana Gilliesii, by M. Tripet Leblanc; Crinum amábile, Dracæna Draco, Astrapæa Wallíchii, and Amaryllis reginæ, by M. Picot; Nymphæa cærúlea, Guzmannia trícolor and Cypripédium insigne, by M. Loth; Bignónia jasminiflora, in fine flower, by M. Modeste Guérin; also a splendid large branch of Támarix orientalis, twelve feet high, literally covered with delicate pink flowers; and a plant of Fráxinus laciniata, grafted in May, which had made a shoot at least ten feet long. The Nériums of M. Mabire were, as usual, remarkably fine. China Roses were in great abundance, there being no less than ten exhibitors of them as cut flowers, or plants in pots. In spite of the untoward season, many were in all their beauty, especially the Bourbons, which, together with the Hybride remontantes, are the reigning favourites; certainly their large finely-formed flowers and handsome glossy foliage eminently entitle them to this distinction. The collections of MM. Verdier, Paillet, and Levêque were the most worthy of praise, and contained, among others, well-grown specimens of the Devoniensis, Bougère, Goubault, Mansais, Triomphe de la Guillotière, Elise Sauvage, Triomphe du Luxembourg, Princesse Hélène, Caroline, Duchesse d'Orléans, Ile de Bourbon, Pacquin, Chatenet, Reine des Bourbons, Docteur Roques, Triomphe de Plantier, Bréon, Paul Joseph (a fine new variety of a very dark purplish crimson, by M. Levêque, Boulevard de l'Hôpital), Victoire Paumy, Prince Charles, Comices de Seine et Marne (this is the splendid crimson seedling raised by M. Desprez, and fully supports the description I gave last year); Emilie Courtier, Pucelle génevoise, and Fabert; Hybrids, Comte de Paris, Clémentine Duval, Rivers, Belle Sara, Prince Albert, Duc d'Aumale, Prudence, &c. &c. The Dahlias were neither numerous nor fine; indeed one-half of the plants round Paris have given no blooms; and as to those which have, the red spider and earwigs have held mastery so complete over both leaves and flowers, that a fine show was all but impossible. Had this, however, not been the case, the stands would (to English eyes) have been so disfigured with tipped varieties as scarcely to deserve attention. M. Soutif had some large blooms of Reine des Fées, Pygmalion, Reine d'Or, Caroline Walner, Modesta, Purpúrea alba, Beauté de Paris, Prince Albert, President of the West, Poole's White, Lady Cooper, Charles XII., Constantia, Comte de Cussy, Roullard, Triomphe de Tours, Andrew Marvel, Maid of Bath, Rival Revenge, and Winterton Rival. Some few Seedlings were also exhibited, but none above mediocrity. I now come to the Fruit, which has this summer flourished under the influence of all but a Persian sun. The Grapes and Pears, of an unusually large size, were the admiration of all; in fact, the sight was provokingly tantalising to those who had not the means of indulging in these bounties of nature, and almost too much even for the regular *gourmands* of Paris. The Chasselas de Fontainebleau possessed that beautiful transparency and golden colour seldom seen elsewhere than on the Continent, and for which they are so celebrated. Besides these, were the Chasselas violet; Madeleine blanche, very large; Grommier du Cantal, large violet-purple; Frankenthal (Black Hamburgh), fine, but not equal to those exhibited at Chiswick; Gros Ribier de Maroc, large white; Gros Damas blanc, large; Bourdalès, large white; Cornichon blanc, having large and curiously-formed berries; with enormous bunches of Raisins de la Palestine. Mr. Flantin exhibited several very fine large Aubergines (Solanum melongena), both long and round varieties with red and yellow fruit. The Pears and Apples by M. Jamin were all that could be desired: the following kinds were, however, from their large size most conspicuous:—*Pears*—Catillac, Van Mons Léon Leclerc, Beurré d'Angleterre, B. d'hiver, Incomparable, Passe Colmar, Bonchrétien d'hiver, Calebasse, Doyenné d'hiver, Doré, Bergamotte de Pentecôte, Royale d'hiver, Beurré Chaumontel, Bezy de la Motte, Duchesse d'Angoulême, Colmar d'hiver, Belle Angevine, Beurré d'Aremberg, St. Germain. *Apples*—Calville blanc, Reinette de Canada (of an enormous size), Géante de Suisse (very large), Alexander, Calville rouge, Reinette de Hollande, and Belle Josephine.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Oct. 7.—A. Gerard, Esq., in the chair. Donations to the library were announced from G. W. Francis, Esq. British plants were received from the Rev. A. Bloxham, Dr. Bossey, Messrs. Fordham, Doubleday, Holman, Bidwell, &c. Mr. J. Thompson exhibited specimens of Carex irrígua, Sm., collected by him at Muckle Moss, near Thorngrafton, Northumberland. Mr. D. Stock presented the following monstrosities: Scolopéndrium vulgare, bearing two fronds, the one barren and reniform, the other bearing sori, and elongated, with the midrib spirally twisted; Aspídium lobatum, having the rachis of the fronds much abbreviated and slightly recurved, pinnæ numerous and overlapping; two abortive specimens of a Rose, producing perfectly-formed and leafy branches from the axis of the flowers. Mr. Stock also presented specimens of Thelephora caryophýllea (new to Great Britain), discovered by him in August 1841, in a plantation at Bungay, Suffolk. Mr. T. Twining, Jun., presented a large collection of living plants for distribution, cultivated in his garden at Twickenham. The conclusion of a paper from Mr. R. S. Hill, being "An Inquiry into Vegetable Morphology," was read, after which the meeting adjourned.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Bath Royal United Horticultural Society, Sept. 15.—This exhibition took place in the Gardens of the Victoria Park. The following is a list of the prizes:—Seedling Dahlia: 3 *blooms*, Mr. Wheeler, a piece of plate of the value of 2*l*. Florists' Flowers and Cut Flowers. Class 1, Nurserymen—Dahlias, *collection of* 24, 1, Mr. Wheeler; 2, Mr. W. Maule; 3, Mr. Walters. *Collection of* 18, 1, Mr. Walters; 2, Mr. Wheeler; 3, Mr. Sealey. German Asters—*collection of* 12, Mr. Wheeler. Class 2, Amateurs—Dahlias, *collection of* 18, 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; 2, T. Emmerson, Esq.; 3, Mr. G. D. Fisher, with Maria, America, President of the West, Indispensable, Bedford Rival, Andrew Hofer, Brown's Metella, Maid of Bath, Fanny Keynes, Rouge et Noire, Lewisham Rival, Grande Baudine, Ansell's Unique, Pickwick, Bridesmaid, Widnall's Queen, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Phenomenon. *Collection of* 12, 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; 2, Mr. Sainsbury; 3, T. Emmerson, Esq. *Collection of* 6, 1, Mr. Salter; 2, T. Emmerson, Esq. German Asters—*Collection of* 12, 1, Mr. C. Sainsbury; 2, Mr. Reed. Ornamental Collection of Cut Flowers, 1, Mr. G. Shaw; 2, Rev. J. Bond. Roses—*Best collection*, Messrs. Salter and Wheeler,—Bourbon, Noisette, Tea-scented, Perpetual, and Hybrid China Roses; 2, Mr. Bennett. Flowering Plants in Pots. Class 1, Nurserymen—Stove Plants, *collection of* 3, Mr. Drummond. Greenhouse Plants, *collection of* 8, 1, Messrs. Salter and Wheeler; 2, Mr. Drummond. Fu'chsias, *collection of* 12, Messrs. Salter and Wheeler. Balsams, Messrs. Salter and Wheeler. Calceola'rias, *collection of* 12, Messrs. Salter and Wheeler,—rubra, formosa, Champion of the West, Mary, variábilis, punctata, viscosissima superba, Sarah, Prince Albert, corymbosa, Bronze, Mrs. Gen. Andrews. Ornamental Basket of Plants, 1, Messrs. Salter and Wheeler, 2, Mr. Drummond. Class 2, Amateurs—Orchidaceous Plants, *collection of* 3, 1, J. Jarrett, Esq.,—Oncídium papílio, Gongora maculata, Stanhópea grandiflora; 2, J. Jarrett, Esq.,—Oncídium papílio, Gongora maculata, Epidendrum cochleatum. Stove Plants, *collection of* 3, 1, J. Jarrett, Esq.,—Clerodendrum paniculatum, Clerodendrum squamatum, Allamanda cathártica; 2, J. Jarrett, Esq.,—Clerodendrum squamatum, Angelónia Gardneriana, Ceropégia stapeliæformis. Greenhouse Plants, *single specimen*, 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; 2, J. Jarrett, Esq.—Witsénia corymbosa. Cockscombs, J. Wiltshire, Esq. Balsams, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. Amaryllis, W. Miles, Esq. Ornamental Basket of Plants, 1, J. M. Yeeles, Esq.; 2, Mr. G. Shaw. Fruit—Pineapples, 1 and 2, Mr. Hatch, gr. to P. J. Miles, Esq. Grapes—*Black*, 1, G. C. Tugwell, Esq.; 2, W. Miles, Esq., M.P. *White*, 1, Mr. Pyatt; 2, Mr. G. Shaw. *Best bunch of any sort*, Mr. Shaw. Melons, 1, G. C. Tugwell, Esq.; 2 and 3, Mr. Murray, gr. to the Marquess of Bath. Peaches, 1, J. Wiltshire, Esq.; 2, Mr. Hamlet. Nectarines, 1, T. M. Cruttwell, Esq.; 2, W. Miles, Esq. Figs, Mr. Salter. Plums, 1, Mr. Kitley; 2, W. Miles, Esq. Greengages, 1, B. Smith, Esq.; 2, Mr. Sturmy. Pears, 1, Mr. Kitley; 2, Mr. Cole. Cherries, 1, B. Smith, Esq.; 2, Mr. Salter. Mulberries, W. Miles, Esq. Apples, *Dessert*, 1, Mr. W. Salter; 2, W. Miles, Esq.; 3, Mr. Sparkes. *Culinary*, 1, Mr. Minty; 2, J. M. Yeeles Esq. Filberts, 1, J. Wiltshire, Esq.; 2, Mr. Alexander. Nuts, Mr. Pyatt. Vegetables—Best Collection of Cauliflowers, Tomatoes, Celery, Endive, and Shallots, 1, Mr. Cooper; 2, Mr. Lidiard; 3, Mr. J. Cooke. Best Collection of Broccoli, Carrots, Onions, Capsicums, and Beet, 1, Mr. J. Cooke; 2, Mr. Lidiard; 3, Mr. Cooper. Best Salad, 1, Mr. Cooper; 2, Mr. J. Cooke. Paintings—Best Group, *Original*, Miss F. Rosenberg. Extra Prizes, *Dahlia*, Mr. Walters. *Seedling Dahlia*, Mr. Drummond. *Dahlia*, Mr. Gready. *Device in Flowers*, W. Bush, Esq. *Box of Cut Flowers*, R. Godfrey, Esq. *Stove plant*, Messrs Salter and Wheeler. *Orchidaceous Plant*, J. M. Yeeles, Esq. *Onions*, Mr. Lidiard. *Apples*, John Day. Numerous cottagers also received prizes for their productions.—*Bath and Cheltenham Gazette.*

Brighton Horticultural Society, Sept. 28th.—The following is a list of the prizes:—Dahlias, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Kidd, Mr. Hobden, Mr. E. Mitchell, and Mr. Watkins. Collection of Dahlias, Mr. Kidd and Mr. Hobden. Greenhouse Plants, Mr. Hobden and Mr. Randall. Flowers of Herbaceous Plants, Mr. B——, Mr. Hobden and Mr. Randall. Pansies, Mr. E. Mitchell, Mr. Parsons and Mr. Willmer. China Asters, Mr. Watkins and Mr. B——. French Marygolds, Mr. B—— and Mr. Walters. Indian African Marygolds, Mr. Hobden and Mr. Walters. Pinks, Mr. E. Mitchell. Annuals, Mr. Walters, Mr. Hobden, and Mr. B——. Bouquet, Mr. Hobden and Mr. E. Mitchell. Cucumbers, Mr. Walters and Mr. Kidd. Vegetables, Mr. Walters, Mr. E. Mitchell, Mr. Peskett, Mr. Gorringe, and Mr. Hardwick. Grapes, Mr. E. Mitchell and Mr. Kidd. Melon, Mr. Kidd. Dessert Pears, Mr. Peskett. Culinary Pears, Mr. Kidd and Mr. B——. Dessert Apples, Mr. Kidd and Mr. Rogers. Culinary Apples, Mr. B—— and Mr. Hardwick. Sweepstakes for Dahlias, 1, Mr. Bragg, with Jones's Frances, Burnham Hero, Bridesmaid, Duchess of Richmond, Springfield Rival, Unique, Bedford Surprise, Phenomenon, Widnall's Queen, Grande Baudine, Hudson's Princess Royal, and Catleugh's Eclipse; 2, Mr. Gaines, with Gaines' Emperor, Bridesmaid, Prince Albert, Lady Palmer, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Bloomsbury, Springfield Purple, Beauty of Wandsworth, Pickwick, Waterford Surprise, Array, and Eclipse; 3, Mr. Bursill, with Grand Tournament, Widnall's Queen, Burnham Hero, Metella, Langley's Enterprise, Springfield Rival, Nicholas Nickleby, Catleugh's

Eclipse, Dodd's Queen of Sarum, Hudson's Princess Royal, Dodd's Prince of Wales, and Phenomenon.

Devon and Exeter Horticultural Society, Sept. 22.—This exhibition was held in the Higher Market-house. The following is a list of the prizes:—Fruit—Pine-apple, (*a silver medal,*) C. Hoare, Esq.; 2, Mrs. Wells. Dish of White Grapes, 1, T. Porter, Esq.; 2, J. W. Buller, Esq. *Black*, 1, Sir J. Kennaway; 2, Mrs. Granger. Mixed Grapes of various sorts, 1, J. W. Buller, Esq.; 2, Sir J. Kennaway. Melon, 1, W. Hooper, Esq.; 2, Rev. W. H. Arundell. Peaches, H. Porter, Esq. Nectarines, F. Cross, Esq. Plums, *Purple*, F. Cross, Esq.; *Light-coloured*, F. Cross, Esq. Morello Cherries, Mrs. Wyatt. Figs, Sir J. Kennaway. Red Currants, H. Porter, Esq.; *White*, Sir T. D. Acland. Raspberries, J. W. Buller, Esq. Dessert Pears, R. T. Head, Esq. *Collection of ditto*, T. Porter, Esq. *Collection*, 6 *sorts*, Sir J. Kennaway. Collection of Dessert Apples, 1, R. T. Head, Esq.; 2, C. Shireff, Esq. Cooking Apples, T. Porter, Esq.; 2, E. Lousada, Esq. Nuts, A. Z. Extra Fruit—*Pears*, J. W. Buller, Esq. *Apples*, W. Buller, Esq. *Cornish Gilliflower*, Sir T. D. Acland. *Black Hamburgh Grapes*, 1, E. Lousada, Esq.; 2, T. Porter, Esq. *Black out-door Grapes*, Mr. Gray. *Melons*, Rev. T. Dornford. *Damsons*, J. W. Buller, Esq. *Box and 2 glasses of Honey*, C. Shireff, Esq. *Otaheite Pine*, C. Hoare, Esq. *Oranges*, Mrs. Wells. *Lemons*, Mrs. Wells. Vegetables—Celery, T. Porter, Esq. Carrots, Mrs. Granger. Parsneps, Sir T. D. Acland. Red Beet, J. Milford, Esq. Broccoli, Sir T. D. Acland. Cos Lettuce, J. W. Buller, Esq. Cabbage ditto, Mrs. Granger. Endive, T. Porter, Esq. Peas, Sir J. Kennaway. Broad Beans, J. W. Buller, Esq. Kidney Beans, T. Porter, Esq. Dwarf Kidney Beans, Sir J. Kennaway. Artichokes, Sir T. D. Acland. Tomatoes, J. Huxham, Esq. Seedling Potatoes, 1, J. W. Buller, Esq.; 2, W. Kingdon, Esq. Best Collection of Vegetables, Sir J. Kennaway. Extra Vegetables—*Collection of Seedling Potatoes*, D. 22. *Brace of Cucumbers*, T. Porter, Esq. *Capsicums*, W. Hooper, Esq. *Vegetable Marrow*, W. Hooper, Esq. *Onions*, H. Porter, Esq. *Potatoes*, Sir T. D. Acland. Flowers and Plants—Orchidáceæ, *six best specimens*, 1, Mrs. Wells; 2, J. W. Buller, Esq. *Newest and best specimen*, Sir T. D. Acland. Stove Plants, *best* 6—1, Mrs. Wells; 2, J. W. Buller, Esq. *Single specimen*, Mrs. Wells. Greenhouse Plants, *best group of* 12, (*silver medal,*) Mrs. Wells; 2, J. W. Buller, Esq. Cape Heaths, 1, Mrs. Wells; 2, H. Porter, Esq. Herbaceous Plants, 1, Sir T. D. Acland; 2, H. Porter, Esq. Collection of Roses, H. Porter, Esq. German Asters, F. Cross, Esq. Hardy Annuals, 1, H. Porter, Esq.; 2, J. Milford, Esq. Cockscombs, Mrs. Mitchell. Dahlias, *best* 24, (*a silver medal,*) F. Cross, Esq.; 2, Mr. J. Griffin, gr. to Mrs. Wells; *best* 18, 1, H. Porter, Esq.; 2, Mrs. Wells: *best* 12, 1, F. Cross, Esq.; 2, Mr. J. Clarke: *best* 6, F. Cross, Esq. *Seedling*, (*a silver medal,*) W. R. Whale, Elcot. Extra Flowers and Plants—*Collection of Dahlias*, F. Cross, Esq. *Bulbs*, J. W. Buller, Esq. *Achimenes longiflora*, Mrs. Wells. *Burlingtónia Reginæ*, Mrs. Wells. *Collection of Stove plants*, Mrs. Wells. *Greenhouse plants*, Mrs. Wells. Numerous Cottagers' Prizes were also given.—*Plymouth Gazette.*

Durham Horticultural Society, Sept. 28.—The third Exhibtion was held at the Exhibition Rooms, Saddler-street, when the following prizes were awarded:—Flowers—Nurserymen, Dahlias, 50 *blooms*, Mr. J. Harrison. *Best* 36, Mr. H. Newton. *Best* 24, Mr. J. Harrison. *Best tipped Dahlia*, Mr. J. Harrison. *Best self-coloured*, Mr. H. Newton. Amateurs and Gardeners—Premium Prize of 1*l.* 1*s.*, *added to a sweepstakes of 2s. 6d. each competitor, for the best* 24 *Dahlias*, H. J. Marshall, Esq. *Best* 18, Mr. P. Caldcleugh. *Best* 12, Mr. F. Nichol, gr. to H. J. Spearman, Esq. *Best* 6, Mr. P. Caldcleugh. *Best* 3, Mr. P. Caldcleugh. *Best self-coloured Dahlia*, H. J. Marshall, Esq. *Best tipped*, H. J. Marshall, Esq. *Best Seedling*, Mr. Dewer, gr. to W. Cuthbertson, Esq. Pansies, Mr. H. B. Hall. *Seedlings*, Mr. F. Nichol. Exotic, Mr. F. Nichol. Stocks, Mr. Daglish, gr. to T. Fenwick, Esq. Cockscomb, Mr. F. Nichol. Bouquet of Flowers, Mr. W. Thompson, jun., gr. to W. Green, Esq. Bouquet of Dahlias, Mr. W. Thompson, jun. Fuchsia, Mr. F. Nichol. Collection of Greenhouse Plants, Mr. G. Lowery, gr. to Mrs. Fawcett. Prize of half-a-guinea, *given by H. J. Marshall, Esq., to Amateurs, for the best blooms of the following Dahlias*—Phenomenon, Duchess of Richmond, Lee's Bloomsbury, Pickwick, Cox's Defiance, and Lady Middleton, to Mr. P. Caldcleugh. Prize of 1*l.* 1*s.*, *given by Mr. J. Harrison, for the best* 6, *blooms of new varieties* - Dodd's Prince of Wales, Lady Harland, Admiral Stopford, Hudson's Princess Royal, Northern Beauty, and Attila, to H. J. Marshall, Esq. Fruits—Pine-apple, Mr. Dale, gr. to W. Russell, Esq. Grapes, Mr. Dale. Melon, Mr. Hutton, gr. to G. Salvin, Esq. Peaches, Mr. J. Simm, jun., gr. to W. T. Greenwell, Esq. Nectarines, Mr. J. Thompson. Apricots, H. Taylor, Esq. Plums, Mr. Sanderson, gr. to R. E. D. Shafto, Esq. Pears, Mr. J. Thompson. Apples, Mr. Baxter, gr. to Sir R. J. Eden, Bart. *Kitchen*, Mr. Hutton. Morello Cherries, Mr. Dale. Vegetables—Celery, Mr. F. Nichol. Onions, Mr. J. Hall. Carrots, Mr. F. Nichol. Cucumber, H. Taylor, Esq. Cauliflowers, Mr. R. Dodds, gr. to Rev. G. Townsend. Red Beet, Mr. F. Nichol. Parsneps, Mr. F. Nichol.—Extra Prizes. Mr. G. Hindmarsh, gr. to W. L. Wharton, Esq., for *Hollyhocks and Red Currants*. Mr. J. Simm, jun., for *Gooseberries*. Mr. Dale, for *large stewing Pears*. E. Tyler, Esq., for *Pumpkins*. Mr. Douthwaite, for *Hoya carnosa*. Mr. F. Nichol, for a *collection of Fuchsias*. Mr. J. Hall, for *Red Cabbage*. Messrs. Hedley, *for 12 Seedling Dahlias*.

Everton and Kirkdale Floral and Horticultural Society, Aug. 11. This exhibition took place in the pleasure-grounds behind Mr. New's hotel, at Kirkdale. The following is a list of the prizes:—Carnations: *Premier*, 1, Mr. W. Evans, Game Boy, Beauty of Warley, Cestrian, William the Conqueror, Marchioness of Westminster, Princess Charlotte, Willmer's William the Fourth; 2, Mr. J. Soorn, Nonpareil, Nulli secundus, Lowe's Marchioness, Game Boy, Paul Pry, Squire Clarke, Rob Roy; 3, Mr. J. Soorn, Duke of Leeds, Marchioness, Nulli secundus, Nonpareil, Lydia, Weldon's Cleopatra, Paul Pry. Maiden Growers' Prizes: *Scarlet Bizarre*, Weldon's Cleopatra, and *Crimson do.*, Lord Milton, C. Lorimer, Esq.; *Scarlet Flake*, Rowton, R. Alison, jun. Esq.; *Rose do.*, Cottage Girl, Mr. T. Matthews; *Purple do.*, Commander, and *Red Picotee*, Unknown, C. Lorimer, Esq.; *Purple do.*, Victoria, Mr. T. Matthews. *Scarlet Bizarre*, 1, Game Boy, and 2, Leader, Mr. J. Soorn; 3, Albion, Mr. W. New; 4, Duke of Leeds, Mr. J. Soorn; 5, Charles the Twelfth, Mr. W. Evans. *Crimson Bizarre*, 1, Lord Milton, Mr. W. New; 2, Paul Pry, Mr. J. Soorn; 3, Tally ho! Mr. W. Evans; 4, Bloomsbury, Mr. J. Soorn; 5, Taylor's William the Fourth, Mr. J. Whalley. *Scarlet Flake*, 1, Ely's Défiance, and 2, William the Fourth, Mr. W. New; 3, Unknown, R. Jones, Esq.: 4, Lydia, Mr. J. Soorn; 5, Lord Derby, Mr. J. Whalley. *Pink or Rose Flake*, 1, Marchioness of Westminster, Mr. J. Soorn; 2, Lady Gardner, Mr. W. Evans; 3, Apollo, Mr. J. Soorn; 4, Duchess of Devonshire, Mr. W. Evans; 5, Cottage Girl, Mr. W. J. Gandy. *Purple Flake*, 1, Princess Charlotte, Mr. W. Evans; 2, Weldon's Cleopatra, Mr. J. Soorn: 3, Enchantress, Mr. W. Evans; 4, Queen of Sheba, Mr. W. New; 5, Bellerophon, Mr. W. J. Gandy. *Red Picotee*, 1, Mrs. Horner, Mr. J. B. Leatherbarrow; 2, Lady Howden, Mr. J. Soorn; 3, Wellington, Mr. W. Evans; 4, Mark Anthony, and 5, Nonpareil, Mr. J. Soorn. *Purple Picotee:* 1, Nulli secundus, Mr. J. Soorn; 2, Beauty of Warley, Mr. W. Evans; 3, Victoria, Mr. J. Soorn; 4, Fair Ellen, Mr. W. Evans; 5, Kay's Monarch, Mr. Whalley. *Best Rose and best Yellow Picotee*, M. W. New. Pansies, 20 *Varieties:* 1, T. O'Grady, Esq.; 2, Mr. W. Thompson; 3, T. O'Grady Esq.; 4, do. The winner of the first pan is precluded from winning the second. Seedling Pansies, 1842, Mr. W. New. Stove Plants: J. Sothern, Esq. Greenhouse Plants: 1, J. G. Carter, Esq; 2, R. Leyland, Esq.; 3 and 4, Mrs. Cropper. Ericas: 1, Mrs. Cropper; 2 and 3, R. Leyland, Esq. Herbaceous Plants: 1, 2 and 3, Mrs. Cropper. Dahlias: 1, Mr. T. Rawson; 2, R. W. Preston, Esq.; 3, Mr. W. Thompson. Basket of Plants: Mrs. Cropper. Basket Cut Flowers: 1, Rev. J. Brooks; 2, R. Alison, jun., Esq. Basket of Fruit and Vegetables: R. Moon, jun. Best Pine: 1, R. Leyland, Esq; 2, J. Sothern, Esq. Melon: 1, J. Sothern, Esq.: 2, Mrs. Phillips: 3, R. Leyland, Esq. Peaches: R. Leyland, Esq. Apricots: 1, R. Leyland, Esq.; 2, Mr. T. Harrison. Black Grapes: 1, T. Orford, Esq; 2, T. B. Molyneux, Esq.: 3, Mrs. Cropper. White Grapes: T. Orford, Esq.; 2, Mrs. Cropper. Black Currants: Mrs. Cropper. White Currants: Mr. T. Matthews. Red Currants: T. B. Molyneux, Esq. Cherries: 1, R. Alison, jun., Esq.; 2, T. B. Molyneux, Esq. Pears: Mr. T. Harrison. Apples: Mr. J. Soorn. Gooseberries: *Red, White, Yellow, and Green*, Mr. T. Matthews. Apples, 1841: Mr. W. J. Gandy. Onions (*Autumn-sown*): R. Leyland, Esq. Onions (*Spring-sown*): Mr. T. Matthews. Celery: 1, W. P. Freme, Esq.: 2, R. Jones, Esq. Cauliflowers: 1, W. Garstang, Esq.; 2, R. Leyland, Esq. Lettuce: 1, Mr. W. E. Makin; 2, W. P. Freme, Esq. Cucumbers: 1, T. B. Molyneux, Esq.: 2, Mr. W. J. Gandy; 3, J. G. Carter, Esq. Cabbages: Mr. T. Rawson. Carrots: J. G. Carter, Esq. Turnips: W. P. Freme, Esq.

Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall, Sept. 22.—This exhibition was held in the Polytechnic Hall, Falmouth, where the following prizes were awarded:—Fruit: Pine-apple, 1 and 2, J. Vivian, Esq. Best bunch of Grapes, 1, J. Vivian, Esq.; 2, J. P. Magor, Esq. *Best dish of ditto*, 1, J. Vivian, Esq.; 2, J. P. Magor, Esq. *Best dish of out-door ditto*, G. C. Fox, Esq. Melon: 1, W. Daubuz, Esq.; 2, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P. Best Collection of dessert Pears: *silver medal*, 1, Mr. S. Treseder; 2, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P. Best 6 ripe dessert Pears: 1, Mr. J. Bishop, jun.; 2, Mr. S. Treseder. Best Collection of dessert Apples, Mr. S. Treseder. Best 12 ripe dessert Apples: 1, Mr. S. Treseder; 2, R. W. Fox, Esq. Best dish of Exotic Fruit (*Madras Citrons*), G. C. Fox, Esq. *Oranges*, J. S. Enys, Esq. Extra.—*Seedling Apples*, W. Tweedy, Esq. *Apples*, 1, Mrs. Bull, and J. S. Enys, Esq. *Pears*, Mr. J. Bishop, jun. Collection of Stove Plants in flower (Æschynanthus grandiflorus, Brasavola cucullata, Oncídium papílio, Catasetum Claveringi, Oncídium carthaginense, Catasetum Hoókeri, Vinca ocellata, V. rósea, Ixora crocata, Strelítzia reginæ, Oncídium lúridum, Catasetum lúridum, Justícia cárnea, Ardísia crenulata, Xylophyllum augustifólium, Clerodendrum speciosissimum), J. P. Magor, Esq.; *best single specimen* (Achimenes longiflora), G. C. Fox, Esq. Climbing Greenhouse Plant (Hoya carnosa), J. P. Magor, Esq. Best named Specimen (Caméllia althæiflora), S. Davey, Esq. Miscellaneous Collection of Ornamental Plants, G. C. Fox, Esq. Most ornamental Plant which has not previously flowered (Achimenes longiflora), W. Daubuz, Esq. Roses (New China, Anna Maria, microphylla major, Yellow China, Bengal Hermit, Highclere seedling), R. W. Fox, Esq. Fu'chsias (fulgens, tricolor, globosa rósea, Youelli, corymbiflora, Grovehíllii), G. C. Fox, Esq.; 2 (corymbiflora, Meteor, Fairy, Hutchesónia, Invincible, fulgens multiflora), W. M. Tweedy, Esq. Sa'lvias (chamædryoides, coccínea, patens, involucrata), J. Vivian, Esq. Phloxes (odorata, omniflora, cordata, reflexa, Thompsonii, paniculata), J. P. Magor, Esq. Hollyhocks, Mr. J. Treseder. Cockscombs, J. S. Enys, Esq. Marygolds, J. S. Enys, Esq. Asters (*German or China*), 1, W. M. Tweedy, Esq.; 2, J. Vivian, Esq. Pentstemons, J. P. Magor, Esq. Annuals, J. P. Magor, Esq. Perennials: 1, G. C. Fox, Esq.; 2, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P. Collection of Heartsease, W. Hockin, Esq. Best Dahlias: 24 *blooms* (Defender, Constantine, Brown's Advocate, President of the West, Amato, Monarch, Beauty of Avon Vale, Holmes's Exquisite, Bishop of Salisbury, Mrs. Neeld, Andrew Hofer, Beauty of the Plain, Argo, Virgin Queen, Grace Darling, Nicholas Nickleby, Rosa, Maid of Bath, Wilmer's Ringleader, Lee's Bloomsbury, Conservative, Bridesmaid, Keynes' Constancy, Scarlet Defiance), S. Davey, Esq.; 2, G. C. Fox, Esq., Grove Hill. 20 *Varieties* (Wilmer's Ringleader, Maid of Bath, President of the West, Amato, Holmes's Exquisite, Mrs. Neeld, Walker's Unique, Constantine, Grace Darling, Argo, Scarlet Defiance, Monarch, Lee's Bloomsbury, Andrew Hofer, Conservative, Beauty of the Plain, Bishop of Salisbury, Rosa, Nicholas Nickleby, Bridesmaid), S. Davey, Esq.; 2, President of the West, Beauty of the Plain, Grand Tournament, Maid of Bath, Fanny Keynes, Phenomenon, Hylas, King of Roses, Danecroft Rival, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Euclid, Ringleader, Bridesmaid, Essex Rival, Suffolk Hero, Lee's Bloomsbury, Enterprise, Egyptian Prince, Dodd's Mary), J. Vivian, Esq. 10 *blooms* (Defiance, Lewisham Rival, Indispensable, Widnall's Eclipse, Grace Darling, Marchioness of Breadalbane, Burnham Hero, Lee's Bloomsbury, Egyptian Prince, Beauty of the Plain, Fanny Keynes), G. C. Fox, Esq.; 2, W. Daubuz, Esq. *Best* 10 *striped or tipped* (Ansell's Unique, Star of Bethlehem, Sparry's Beauty of the Plain, Mary Queen of Scots, Phenomenon, Purpúrea alba, Dodd's Mary, Painted Lady, Maid of Bath), W. M. Tweedy, Esq. *Best* 10 *Selfs* (Advancer, Hylas, Climax, Springfield Rival, Hope, Scarlet le Grand, Grace Darling, Magnum bonum, Lee's Bloomsbury, President of the West), W. Daubuz, Esq. Ornamental Device, *formed of ditto*, J. S. Enys, Esq. Bulbs in Flower, J. Vivian, Esq. Hardy Climber in Flower, 1, W. M. Tweedy, Esq.; 2 (Bignónia radicans), R. W. Fox, Esq. Extra.—*Stove group* (Gongora maculata, G. fulva, Oncídium sphacelatum, Stanhópea graveolens, Zygopétalum rostratum, Epidendrum ciliare, Achimenes longiflora), Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P. *Dahlia Device*, Mr. T. Treseder. *Succulent Plants*, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P. Vegetables.—White Beet, J. S. Enys, Esq. Red Beet, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P. Carrots, J. S. Enys, Esq. Spinach, J. Vivian, Esq. Tomatoes, Sir J. C. Rasleigh, Bart. Capsicums, Sir C. Lemon, Bart. Celery, W. Daubuz, Esq. Salad, W. Daubuz, Esq. Market Gardeners' Prizes.—Best basket of Vegetables, 1, Mr. J. Treseder; 2, Mr. S. Treseder. Extra.—*Seeding Potatoes*, A. Fox, Esq. *Pumpkin raised from seed from Naples*, G. C. Fox, Esq.—*West Briton.*

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Double Red Indian Azalea. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*)—The flowers of this variety are large and splendidly coloured, but very deficient in beauty of form. It is, however, rare, and a very distinct kind—two circumstances that give it value in the eyes of a collector. It is of Chinese origin; and, like other kinds, strikes readily from cuttings, or it may be worked upon the more common varieties. When rooted, the young plants ought to be potted off in rich peat soil, having mixed with it a considerable portion of sand. It requires the protection of a greenhouse during winter, and should then be placed in the lightest situation; but if it is kept there in summer, it ought to be partially shaded. It will, however, do very well then out of doors. While it is growing freely, manure water will be found very beneficial.—*Bot. Reg.*

Indigófera dósua. The Dosua Indigo. (*Hardy shrub.*) Leguminosæ. Diadélphia Decándria.—When in flower, this plant is very pretty, forming a straggling bush, whose bright deep rose-coloured blossoms are highly ornamental. When out of flower it is rather shabby in appearance, and is therefore not well suited for growing singly. It was raised in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, from seeds sent to England by Dr. Falconer from the Botanical Garden of Saharunpur. It flowered for the first time in May 1840; but subsequently it has produced blossoms occasionally through the summer. What gives it its chief value is, that it appears to be a shrub sufficiently hardy to stand an ordinary winter in the open border, and grows vigorously in any good rich garden soil. It flowers freely during the months of July and August in the open border, but earlier if kept in the greenhouse. It is easily increased from cuttings of the young wood, treated in the ordinary way, or by seeds. It would make a fine object if planted in Devonshire or Cornwall, where no doubt it would attain to a large size.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta.—Advices to the 11th of August announce, that Dr. Wallich was about to proceed to the Cape for two years on medical certificate, and that the students of the Medical College proposed, previously to his departure, to present him with a token of gratitude in the shape of an address and a piece of plate. Government has appointed Mr. W. Griffith to the charge of the Botanic Garden during Dr. Wallich's absence, and Dr. Voigt takes the superintendence of the Institution till Mr. Griffith's arrival. A better appointment than that of Mr. Griffith could not have been made.

Flowers in Religious Buildings.—We cannot but admire the practice of the Church of Rome, which calls in the aid of floral decorations on her high festivals. If we did not feel convinced that it was the most bounden duty of the Church of England, at the present moment, to give no unnecessary offence by restorations in different matters, we should be inclined to advocate, notwithstanding the denunciations of some of the early Fathers, some slight exception in the case of our own favourites. We shall not easily forget the effect of a long avenue of Orange-trees in the Cathedral of St. Gudule at Brussels, calling to mind as it did the expression of the psalmist—"Those that be planted in the house of the Lord shall flourish in the courts of our God." The White Lily is held throughout Spain and Italy the emblem of the Virgin's purity, and frequently decorates her shrines; and many other flowers, dedicated to some saint, are used in profusion on the day of his celebration. The Oak-leaf and the Palm-branch have with us their loyal and religious anniversary, and the Holly still gladdens the hearts of all good Churchmen at Christmas—a custom which the Puritans never succeeded in effacing from the most cant-ridden parish in the kingdom. Latterly, flowers have been much used among us in festivals, and processions, and gala-days of all kinds—the Dahlia furnishing, in its symmetry and variety of colouring, an excellent material for those who, perhaps, in their young days sowed their own initials in Mustard-and-cress, to inscribe in their maturer years their sovereign's name in flowers. Flowering plants and shrubs are at the same time becoming more fashionable in our London ball-rooms. No dread of "noxious exhalations" deters mammas from decorating their halls and staircases with flowers of every hue and fragrance, nor their daughters from braving the headaches and pale cheeks which are said to arise from such innocent and beautiful causes. We would go one step further, and replace all artificial flowers by natural ones, on the dinner-table and in the hair. Some of the more amaranthine flowers, as the Camellia and the Hoya, which can bear the heat of crowded rooms, or those of regular shapes, as the Dahlia and others, would, we are sure, with a little contrivance in adjusting and preserving them, soon eclipse the most artistical wreaths of Natier or Forster, and we will venture to promise a good partner for a waltz and for life to the first fair *débutante* who will take courage to adopt the natural flower in her "sunny locks."—*Quarterly Review.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Putteridge Bury, near Luton, Bedfordshire.—This place is well conducted, and is under the management of Mr. Fish. The kitchen-garden is clean, and the wall-trees are looking healthy. There are two ranges of houses; one of which is devoted to the cultivation of Vines and Peaches; the other, to Pines. The Peach-trees are grown as standards, and produce abundant crops of fruit. Both the Vines and Pines are looking healthy; and we observed, trained over the back of the Pine stove, some strong Cucumber plants grown in pots, and intended for winter produce, as it is customary here to cut this fruit all the year round. In a part of the kitchen-garden that has been lately added, we saw a system of growing Celery, practised by Mr. Fish, which, during the late dry season, has been attended with great success. It is planted in beds, containing about three rows of plants, and upon the ridges between the beds was sown a row of Peas, which shaded the Celery from the sun and kept the ground more moist about the plants; these certainly show the good effects of this method by the superior luxuriance of their growth over other rows which have not been thus treated. There is also a number of young fruit-trees planted in the following manner:—The earth is raised in hillocks, so that when planted the roots of the trees are not much, if at all, below the level of the garden. The subsoil being very heavy, this system of planting has been attended with the best results; and probably if it was more generally adopted, we should not see so many fruit-trees suffering from the laceration of root-pruning. The lawn, although not completed, has yet a pretty appearance, containing some young plants of the more rare kind of shrubs, &c. The collection of Cratæguses deserves especial notice. We also observed two clumps of Rhododendrons growing in the natural soil of the garden in a vigorous condition, and loaded with flower-buds for another season. On the lawn are two *iron vases* filled with plants, which grow in them equally as well as they do in pots made of the most porous materials. The vases are thoroughly drained; but that is essential to the good cultivation of all plants, let them be grown in any description of pot or vase. The conservatory is a neat building, with a veranda at the end, which leads to the kitchen-garden; the other is adjoining to the sitting-room. It is kept supplied with flowering plants in ornamental vases; on the columns which support the roof are trained some of the best kinds of climbing Roses, Jasmines, &c. The farm-yard is a model of perfection, and is a proof that this portion of a gentleman's estate is capable of being kept, comparatively, as clean as the lawns, walks, &c.—*J. A.*

Reviews.

The Botanical Text-Book. By Asa Gray, M.D. 8vo.
Wiley and Putnam.

If Botanical students are behindhand in their knowledge of the actual state of Botany, it is not the fault of their teachers; for scarcely a season elapses without the appearance of some good introduction to the science. When we were boys, the only tolerable elementary books that could be found in the English bookshops were Lee's translation of the Philosophia Botanica of Linnæus, and Smith's very meagre Introduction to Botany. No means whatever existed of gaining an acquaintance with the Natural System of Botany, which the writers of those days, knowing nothing about it themselves, were contented with abusing; and as for the philosophy of the science, the English popular authors were evidently ignorant of there being any philosophy in it, for there was none in their Botany. Fortunately, that race is almost extinct.

The present work is formed on the model of Lindley's Elements of Botany, but it treats the subject more in detail. It has more letterpress and fewer woodcuts, and contains a skilful exposition of existing opinions. Students, for whom it is intended, will no doubt find it very useful. Formal criticism of such a work would be out of its place in this journal; we shall therefore content ourselves with observing, that the author enters fully into the existing views of vegetable structure, and explains them with his usual talent. The most material omission is that of an artificial analysis of the Natural Orders, without which a young Botanist can scarcely stir in his study of the Natural System. It is promised, indeed, at p. 202, but seems to have been accidentally forgotten.

As usual, we offer an extract from the work, to illustrate the author's manner of treating his subject; and for this purpose select the following from the introductory matter :—

"1. The most simple definition of the three kingdoms of nature which has yet been offered, is that of the immortal Linnæus: 'Lapides crescunt; Vegetabilia crescunt et vivunt; Animalia crescunt, vivunt, et sentiunt.' That is to say, the vegetable and animal kingdoms are distinguished from the mineral by the possession of life; and the animal from the vegetable by sensation.

"2. The bodies of animals and plants are composed of fibres, tubes, and cells, exhibiting a structure which is in general visible to the naked eye; and these minute fibres, vessels, &c., being the *organs* or instruments of life, the bodies themselves are termed *organized* or *organic*. Mineral bodies, having no such structure, are said to be *inorganized* or *inorganic*. Animals and vegetables grow from a minute germ to a size and form nearly definite for each species, increasing by means of matter received into their organs, by whose action it undergoes certain transformations: during life they resist the external forces (chemical and mechanical) which tend to decompose them; and their existence is terminated by death, when they become subject to the ordinary laws of inorganic nature. Mineral bodies, by the influence of attraction, under favourable circumstances, sometimes assume regular and definite forms; but in this case they increase indefinitely by the superposition of similar particles upon those already deposited, and undergo no further change, except from the influence of external forces.

"3. Organic beings may be said to increase, preserve, and reproduce *themselves*, under the influence of the laws of life impressed upon them. Neither they, nor any of their products, can be formed by art. The chemist cannot produce muscular or woody fibre, nor starch, gum, or sugar: he can, at most, only imitate nature in the transformation of some of these products into others. But many of the inorganic compounds which occur in nature may be produced by the chemist; and it is probable, as a distinguished chemist (Johnston) has recently remarked, that, with few exceptions, nature might be imitated in the formation of any of her mineral productions, were any corresponding benefit likely to be derived from the expenditure of time and labour.

"4. Animals and vegetables, or at least their organic portion (that which lives and grows), are essentially composed of only four elementary substances, viz. Carbon, Hydrogen, Oxygen, and Nitrogen. Inorganic bodies consist of one, two, or any number of the fifty-five known elements or simple substances.

"5. The limits between the two kingdoms of organic nature, however, are by no means so clearly defined, either by the character assumed by Linnæus, or by any other that has yet been suggested. Although sensation, and certain properties consequent upon, or necessarily connected with, the possession of this faculty in any considerable degree (viz. voluntary motion, the choice of food, &c.) are the obvious characteristics of animal, as contradistinguished from vegetable life; yet it is no less true that plants are to a certain extent *sensitive* to external agents, and that particular species exhibit, in some of their actions, perhaps, a higher degree of sensibility than many of the lowest animals. The connexion, moreover, between the two kingdoms takes place through tribes of the very simplest organization, and of the minutest size (the infusory animals on one side, and the microscopic Algæ on the other); whose appearance and mode of life are often so very similar, that the same species are not unfrequently claimed both by the zoologist and the botanist. Since, then, perfectly absolute distinctions have not been discovered, we must be content with general definitions.

"6. Plants, in general are organized living bodies, fixed to the earth or other substance upon which they grow, nourished by fluid food, which is taken directly into their system by absorption from without, and digested by the action of light in organs exposed to the atmosphere. Animals, in general, are endowed with a high degree of sensation, with the power of locomotion and of selecting their food, which is received into an internal bag or stomach, and digested without the agency of light.

"7. A plant, philosophically considered, is not a simple individual, as is commonly supposed, but an aggregation of individuals (buds), which in their development (into branches) ordinarily remain united with the parent. Hence they may be multiplied by spontaneous or artificial division of their trunk; in which respect they are analogous, not to the higher order of animals, which are simple individuals, and, therefore, incapable of multiplication by mechanical division, but strikingly so to the compound animals of the lowest grade, such as Polypi and Corallines."

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

AFTER the fruit is all gathered and the winter roots safely secured, the gardener can afford to devote more time to improvements in his garden, among which not the least important is the renovation of old or the formation of new wall-borders. As this is a matter which is often ill understood, and consequently ill executed, a few observations upon it may not be inappropriate at this favourable season for its accomplishment. Because the roots of trees are naturally disposed to penetrate deeply into the earth in quest of food, some persons conclude that it is right and proper they should do so in all cases, and in accordance with this notion, deep pits are dug and filled with rich soil for their reception. If the roots are not too much mutilated in transplanting, very strong shoots are made, which must necessarily be cut back at pruning time, to prevent the trees from becoming naked at the bottom; and as this shortening causes the production of still stronger shoots in the following year, the foundation is thus laid of a luxuriant and sterile habit, which age does not counteract, because as the roots make their way to the bottom of the border, they still find abundance of food and moisture; the trees, therefore, continue to grow vigorously and late in autumn, and the wood is in consequence imperfectly formed, which is one great cause of canker as well as of barenness. If old wall-trees of habitual unfruitfulness are closely examined, the defect will be found, in most cases, to arise from the cause above mentioned, coupled with a bad system of pruning and training in their youth. Although it is hardly possible to bring the roots of trees under perfect control, yet some approach might be made towards that desirable end by a proper construction of the borders, which will be further adverted to in our next Calendar.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—Young plants in pits ought now to be assorted and regulated against winter; in doing which, it will be advisable to keep the same sized plants and the same sorts as much together as possible. Small plants from late suckers and crowns may be stowed very close, to economise space; but those of larger growth ought not to be crowded. When much fresh bark is required, take care to mix it well with the old, and, if a strong heat is not apprehended, small pots might be plunged at once to their rims; the larger ones, however, had better have the bark raised in ridges between them, to be afterwards drawn close, as occasion requires, without disturbing the plants. Be very cautious now in watering; yet, if fire-heat is applied, the plants should be often looked over.

VINERY.—Grapes which are intended to be kept late must be frequently examined, and the decaying berries taken off, particularly in damp weather. Keep the floors dry, and do not place any plants which require water in the house. Robins and mice sometimes seriously damage late Grapes before they are observed.

PEACH-HOUSE.—Let the house which it is proposed to force early be got ready at the first convenient opportunity. The surface of the borders, being exhausted by repeated waterings, should be carefully taken off with a fork, and replaced with fresh soil. If the trees seem to want vigour, take away as much of the soil as can safely be removed without injury to the roots, and let that which is added have a small portion of rotten dung mixed with it. Worn-out trees in any of the houses should now be replaced by bearing-trees from the walls. If the directions we have given be followed in planting, trees of any size may be removed, not only with perfect safety, but even without the loss of a crop.

CUCUMBERS AND MELONS.—The principal value of Melons now is their scarcity; they are not of much account for eating. As soon as symptoms of maturity are observed, cut the fruit, and set them in a warm place to ripen more perfectly. Cucumber plants must not be permitted to overbear themselves at any time, but more especially while the plants are young. It is much better to insure a constant moderate supply by judicious management, than to obtain a great produce at one time and none at another.

Out-door Department.

ASPARAGUS.—Young plantations will probably still retain their freshness, in which case the tops ought not yet to be cut off. It is a common custom after the beds are cleaned to spread manure on the surface, and then to dig the alleys and cover the dung on the beds with part of the soil. This top-dressing of manure can only benefit the plants by the rain washing its nutritive particles down to the roots; it might, therefore, lie exposed all winter, and be forked in when the beds are dressed in spring. If the alleys are filled with roots, they ought not to be be dug out; a dressing of manure should be lightly turned in instead.

BEET.—Take up the roots and house them for winter use. In digging these, great care is necessary not to break off the end of the root, or to wound the skin, for when this is done the colouring matter is extracted by boiling. All the trimming required is to cut off the large outer leaves, and then the roots should be stacked in dry mould or sand, like Carrots and Parsneps.

CELERY.—Take advantage of dry weather to earth the principal stock.

MUSTARD AND CRESS.—Keep a regular succession in boxes or frames.

POTATOES.—Except very late varieties, these might now be generally taken up, at which time they can be much more readily sorted into sizes than after they are housed or pitted.

SALSAFY AND SCORZONERA should be taken up and housed.

TOMATOES.—Gather all the unripe fruit and hang them in the hothouses, where they will ripen sufficiently to be of service.

ORCHARD.—Walnuts should now be gathered, cleared from the husks at once, and buried in damp sand, which will preserve the freshness of the kernels. Late Pears and Apples ought also to be got in. If any Currants yet remain under mats, they should be exposed for an hour or two on fine days to dry them. Persevere in planting all sorts of fruit-trees while the weather is so favourable and the soil in such fine condition.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—Continue to keep the air of the Orchidaceous house comparatively dry, in order that the leaves may be gradually ripened and hardened, so as to be able to stand the dull weather of the coming winter. Some of the plants which have perfected their growth require very little water; which must now be given to all with great caution. The same remark applies to climbers which are dying back. When this is the case, the opportunity should be embraced for cleaning the old stems, wires, and rafters.

GREENHOUSE AND CONSERVATORY.—Prune and tie rampant climbers in the Conservatory; clean all the plants, and neatly rake the borders; but previously examine the soil round the roots of large established plants, as it is sometimes dry at a little depth when it appears moist enough on the surface. Give Greenhouse plants abundance of air, and suffer no dead leaves or withered blossoms to remain upon them. Chrysanthemums that have filled their pots with roots should have manure-water occasionally; these plants must have plenty of air, and not be set at a great distance from the light, or they will not bloom strongly.

PITS AND FRAMES.—Place a few Hyacinths, &c., which upon examination are found to have pushed fibres, in a gentle heat; also introduce plants of Rhododendron, Kálmia, Azálea, Caméllia, &c, into heat; but do not attempt to force them hastily. Rooted cuttings of plants for bedding out next season should be exposed to the air whenever it can be safely done.

Out-door Department.

The planting of new Shrubberies or single ornamental plants, whether deciduous or evergreen, ought to be proceeded with, while the ground is in good condition. Tulips, Hyacinths, Anemones, &c. for beds, and Dog's-tooth Violets, Crocuses, and similar small bulbs for edgings, should be planted, now that the flower-garden beds are cleared of other things. Hollyhocks, and other biennials, may yet be planted, if necessary; observing that those plants whose beauty depends much upon a vigorous growth, as Hollyhocks, should have a spadeful or two of fresh good soil put about their roots. See that the crowns of valuable Dahlias are not exposed to danger by sudden frosts. Gather seeds of all kinds.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NURSERY.—Collect, as they ripen, seeds of trees and shrubs to be sown in spring. Those with hard shells, as Holly and Hawthorn, are usually buried in heaps to facilitate the decay of their coats. Nuts of all kinds may be mixed with sand, or sown when gathered, as most convenient.

FOREST AND COPPICE WOODS.—Presuming that the directions we have given for preparing the ground, &c. have been followed, nothing will now remain to hinder the progress of planting, which should therefore be carried on, to the exclusion of all other woodwork.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Oct. 13, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Oct.	Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday 7	30.298	30.258	61	39	50.0	N.E.	
Saturday 8	30.436	30.348	58	39	48.5	N.E.	—
Sunday 9	30.490	30.447	59	49	54.0	N.E.	
Monday 10	30.451	30.386	64	34	49.0	N.E.	—
Tuesday 11	30.363	30.232	64	44	54.0	N.E.	—
Wednesday 12	30.286	30.244	54	47	50.5	N.E.	
Thursday 13	30.258	30.220	55	37	46.0	N.E.	
Average	30.369	30.312	59.3	41.3	50.3		.00

Oct. 7. Overcast; cloudy and fine.
8. Fine; overcast; clear at night.
9. Light haze; cloudy and fine; overcast.
10. Lightly overcast and fine throughout.
11. Foggy; exceedingly fine with bright sun; overcast at night.
12. Overcast; cloudy and fine; overcast.
13. Lightly overcast; very fine; clear at night.
Mean temperature of the week 2½° below the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending Oct. 22, 1842.

Oct.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
						N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 16	59.0	43.2	51.1	5	0.12 in.	—	—	2	1	3	3	5	2
Mon. 17	59.0	43.1	51.0	3	0.17	1	—	2	—	1	4	5	3
Tues. 18	59.1	44.8	51.9	8	0.42	—	2	1	1	3	3	5	1
Wed. 19	59.7	39.7	49.7	5	0.14	—	1	2	3	1	2	4	3
Thurs. 20	60.2	42.3	51.2	7	0.18	1	2	—	3	4	3	2	1
Fri. 21	59.8	42.1	50.9	4	0.33	1	3	—	3	4	3	2	—
Sat. 22	59.5	46.0	52.7	11	0.36	—	—	3	1	5	3	2	2

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 21st, in 1830—thermometer 73°; and the lowest on the 21st, in 1841—thermometer 26°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending Oct. 14, 1842.

THE market has been well supplied during the past week, particularly with the various kinds of autumnal fruit; but trade continues very dull. *Fruit:* Amongst the Pines, we observed the Green Antigua, noticed at p. 669 in last week's *Chronicle;* with several handsome specimens of the Queen and Providence. The Black Hamburgh Grapes are very fine, from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Pears are fetching rather a better price than they did last week, the Louise Bonne and Brown Beurré being from 3*s.* to 5*s.* per half-sieve; the Marie Louise from 3*s.* to 4*s.*, and Gansell's Bergamot from 5*s.* to 8*s.* per half-sieve. Apples have not varied: amongst the culinary kinds, one, called the White Harvey, is very large, and appears to be an excellent sort. This, with the Alexander Apple, was selling from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per bushel. Damsons are becoming less plentiful, and fetch about 5*s.* per sieve. Cucumbers are tolerably abundant, from 2*s.* to 6*s.* per dozen. Berberries are from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per half-sieve. *Vegetables:* The prices of Broccoli, Cabbages, and other Greens, continue the same as in our last report; some large Drumhead Cabbages, which have appeared, fetch from 4*d.* to 1*s.* each. Carrots are very good, and are selling from 3*s.* to 5*s.* per dozen bunches. Onions are rather dear, and fetch from 4*s.* to 6*s.* per bushel; the green ones, about 4*d.* per bunch. The Red Celery is very fine; one bundle, containing seven heads trimmed in the ordinary manner, weighing 27 lbs. Endive and Lettuces are pretty abundant, from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per score. Parsneps have been in the market for some time, but they are now becoming good, and fetch about 1*s.* per dozen. Salsafy and Scorzonera are selling from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per bundle. Long Radishes are from 9*d.* to 1*s.* per dozen bunches; and the Turnip-rooted ones from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per dozen bunches. *Flowers:* The Cut Flowers are remarkably good, and consist of Allemanda cathártica, Stephanotis floribundus, Trevirana coccínea, Leschenáultia formosa, Amaryllises, Jasmines, Roses, Dahlias, &c., with some bunches of early and very good Neapolitan Violets.

PRICES, SATURDAY, OCT. 15, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 3*s* to 5*s*
Grapes, per pound, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Muscats, per pound, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
— Spanish, 9*d* to 1*s*
— Portugal 1*s* to 2*s*
Plums, dessert, per punnet, 1*s*
Damsons, per hf. sieve, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
Bullace, per hf.-siv., 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Apples, dessert, per bush., 2*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
— Kitchen, 2*s* to 5*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf.-sieve, 3*s* to 5*s*
Berberries, per hf.-sieve, 3*s*
Cucumbers, per doz., 2*s* to 6*s*
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 3*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 20*s*
Lemons, per doz. 2*s* to 4*s*
— per 100, 10*s* to 20*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 4*s* to 8*s*
Walnuts, per bush., shelled, 12*s* to 20*s*.
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 55*s* to 70*s*
Cob Nuts, per 100 lb., 80*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 16*s* to 20*s*
— Barcelona, 24*s*

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 9*d* to 1*s*.
Cabbage, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— plants, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— Red, for pickling, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Brussels Sprouts, per hf.-sv. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Broccoli, per bunch, 6*d* to 1*s*
Cauliflowers, per doz., 2*s* to 4*s*
Beans, Kidney, per hf. sv., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Scarlet, per hf.-sv. 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Potatoes, per ton, 40*s* to 70*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— Kidney, per bu., 2*s* 2*s* 6*d*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Turnips, per doz bun., 1*s* 3*d* to 2*s*
Carrots, per doz. bun., 3*s* to 5*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Parsneps, per dozen, 1*s*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s* to 5*s*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
Onions, per bushel, 4*s* to 6*s*
— Green, p. doz. bun. 4*s*
— Spanish, per doz. 1*s* to 5*s*
— for Pickl., per hf.-sv. 2*s* to 4*s*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. sc., 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
— Cos, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Endive, per score, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 9*d* to 2*s*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per doz. bun., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Tarragon, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Sage, per doz. bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Vegetable Marrow, per doz., 8*d* to 1*s*
Tomatoes, per hf. sv. 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Capsicums, Ripe, per 100, 4*s* to 4*s* 6*d*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
— Field, per bus., 5*s* to 6*s*

Notices to Correspondents.

WE shall be obliged if our Correspondents, in their future communications, will take care that no general question relating to *different* subjects is asked in the same paragraph, and that each question is headed with the principal subject. *One side only of the paper should be written on*, so that we may separate each question. If these directions are observed, it will greatly facilitate our obtaining answers, and will enable us to arrange our Correspondence under general heads, separating those questions and answers which are of interest merely to individuals, from such as are of general interest.

Nitrate of Soda.—*Winton* will find a solution of nitrate of soda, in the proportion of two teaspoonfuls to a gallon of rain-water, too strong for watering Pelargoniums. He had better use ½ an oz. to 8 gallons of water, and watch its effects. Water them with such a solution once a week as soon as they begin to grow.—†

Salt.—*Chipping Norton.*—If you give an Asparagus-bed as much salt as it ought to have, you will no doubt bring it to such a state as to poison the roots of Vines passing through it.—†

Heating.—*Jacobus.*—On no account introduce a gas-light into your conservatory. In the first place, the gas that it disengages is apt to be injurious; and if that does not happen, it dries the air so much as to render it unfit to maintain vegetable life.—†——*Marc Antony.*—We fear there is no means of keeping the frost out of your little greenhouse, except by a vessel containing boiling-water. A. Joyce's stove is not a good contrivance, unless you convey away the fumes from it through a pipe.—†——*R. S. V.*—You may apply your hot-water apparatus in the manner you describe, provided you leave air-holes at the highest points. If you neglect this, you will not be able to get the water into the pipes that are bent downwards.—†

Open Gutters.—*A. B. C.*—The fittest material for lining the open gutters in which hot water is to circulate, is Roman cement. We do not know what Aberthaw lime is.—‡

Vines.—*J. W. C.*—As the unproductive state of your Vines proceeds from the badness of your border, we would advise you to remove the soil carefully from the roots, so as to preserve the fibres of the latter as perfect as possible. The subsoil may then be taken out to the depth of two feet, or two feet and a half, and the border may be renewed with a richer compost, previously prepared for the purpose. The Vines should be planted near the surface; and if this operation is performed as soon as they have lost their foliage, you will stand a better chance of obtaining a few bunches from them next season. The border should afterwards be well mulched with litter to protect the roots from severe frost.—‡

Ivy.—*A Subscriber.*—This plant *may* do harm to trees by encircling them with its spiral folds, which act as a ligature; and you know what happens in a hedge-row when the Woodbine twines round a branch. Ivy may also be injurious, if in very large quantity, by smothering the leaves, and intercepting the free action of light and air. In moderate quantity, and if not twined *round* the trunk or main limbs, it is not to be feared. Ivy upon a house keeps it dry and warm, which are its advantages; but it harbours insects, which is its disadvantage. It can do no harm to a stone-wall.—†

Lonicera flexuosa.—*M. G. D.*—Your plant is Lonicera flexuosa; it is a climber, and thrives best when trained against a wall or trellis-work, facing the south. It will live without protection during mild winters; and in the spring, the ends of the shoots which have been killed by the frost should be cut out, and those which are uninjured should be fastened to the wall or trellis.—‡

Catalpa.—*A Subscriber.*—Your plant of Catalpa syringæfólia, which is 10 or 12 feet high, may be removed, provided that operation is carefully performed; and, as it has not hitherto flowered, that may probably be the means of inducing it to bloom.—‡

Roses.—*Henry S.*—We cannot name the Rose from the shoot which you have sent. As it has been planted for three years without producing a flower, you had better in about a month's time, after shortening a few of the strongest branches, take it up and replant it nearer the surface of the ground. This will probably cause it to flower.—‡——*A. B. C.*—Generally speaking, the Bourbon, Noisette, and China Roses, grown as *dwarfs*, will stand the winter without protection. It is only the Tea-scented kinds which are liable, in that case, to sustain injury from frost.—‡

Fir-trees.—*T. S. P.*—You are quite right. The genus Abies consists of Firs, having the leaves destitute of sheaths, as is the case in the Spruce Fir and Cedar of Lebanon. To Pinus are referred all those Pines which have the leaves in clusters, with a sheath at the base, like a Scotch Fir. Linnæus called them all Pinus, and hence those who adopt his views speak of Pinus canadensis, and Pinus Douglasii, although both those species belong to Abies. The Cedar is not regarded by good Botanists as a genus distinct from Abies. The Deodar is a Cedar. There is no such plant as an Evergreen Larch. Araucaria imbricata is quite hardy in open, exposed places; it does not like close, confined situations.—†

Pelargóniums.—*C.*—The following list contains the greater part of those which are worth cultivating, but does not include Seedlings of the present year:—

White grounds.
Annette.
Leila.
Witch.
Queen of Fairies.
Enchantress.
Alexandrina, superb.
Eliza, superb.
Una.
Liniatum.
Pictum.
Blush and light rose.
Sylph.
Matilda.
Nymph.
Cyrus.
Britannia.
Grand Monarch.
Cerito (Gaines').
Florence.
Clarissa.
Priory Queen.
Corona.
Evelyn.
Grace Darling (Gaines').
Anna (Pamplin's).
Lord Mayor.
Lady Mayoress.
Madonna.
Criterion.
Magna Charta.
Garth's Victory.
Bridesmaid.
Sirius.
Rosetta.
Garth's Perfection.
Fanny Garth.
Jubilee.
Louis Quatorze.
Prince Albert (Gaines').
Ariadne.
Mabel.
Albion.
Alice Grey.
Joan of Arc.
Rose.
Coronation.
Lady Douro.
Rienzi.
Masterpiece.
Róseum élegans.
Wonder.
Duchess of Kent.
Circassian (Lynes').
Flash.
Grand Duke (Gaines').
Gauntlet.
Lady Denbigh.
Discount.
Prince Albert (Foster's).
Climax.
Orange.
Rising Sun.
Erectum.
Comte de Paris.
Orange Boven.
Lady Carlisle.
Prince of Waterloo.
Emily.
Corinne.
Jewess.
Queen Superb.
Village Maid.
Prima Donna.
Camilla.
Lifeguardsman.
Crimson.
Emperor (Hodges').
King (Gaines').
Grand Duke.
King Rufus.
Splendidum.
Madeleine.
Selina.
Purple.
Conservative.
Vulcan.
Gem of the West.
Amethyst.
Sultan.
Juba.
Ion.
Beatrice.
Lady Flora.

Your other question will be answered shortly.—*

Greenhouse Plants.—*J. C. Y.*—The following plants are ornamental, and will flower successively almost all the year round:—Prímula sinensis, Leschenáultia formosa; Azálea indica alba, variegata, and lateritia; Chorozema várium and Dicksoni, Borónia serruláta, Coleonema tenuifólia, Coronilla glauca; Kennédya racemosa, coccínea, and Marryattæ; Hardenbérgia macrophylla, Gardóquia Hoókeri, Pimelea decussata; Epacris campanulata, nivalis, impressa, and grandiflora; Statice pubérula, Fúchsias of various kinds, Genista canariensis, Correa speciosa and Harrísii, Daphne odora, Acácia armata, and Chrysánthemums of various kinds.—‡

Wintering Plants.—*Marc Antony.*—Your seedling Pansies, Carnations, and Stocks, will do better if allowed to remain through the winter in the spent hotbed, than if transplanted; they must, however, have abundance of air at all times.—‡

Bulbs.—*A Subscriber.*—If the Bulbs which you have received from the Cape have not begun to grow, they may be kept in a dry and airy place for the present, and may be potted off early in the spring; if, however, they have formed any leaves, they should be potted immediately.—‡

Hyacinths.—*Hibernia.*—Your list of Hyacinths is a very good one. After the roots have been forced, it requires three years to bring them to a tolerable state of vigour; but they are never so fine as the first season after they are imported. Hints for the management of the roots after blooming will be found at pp. 73, 121, 308, 699 of last year's *Chronicle*; and an article is already in type upon the same subject, which will appear shortly. Whether grown in Beet-roots or in glasses, the injury sustained by the root is the same.—*

Apples.—*G. L.*—These may be kept in heaps like Potatoes, if they are laid up carefully, and not bruised. If injured before being "hogged," the bruised Apples will rot, and infect the remainder.—†

Espalier Pear-trees.—*A Novice.*—Judging from the appearance of Pear-trees, in a favourable soil, that have been grafted upwards of 20 years on the Quince stock, and have been in bearing for the last 15 years, without any apparent diminution of vigour, it is probable that they will last for at least half a century. With regard to duration, much depends on the variety of Pear grafted; for some are apt to overgrow the Quince stock, forming an enlargement at the junction which ultimately prevents the circulation of sap. It is desirable to allow the branches of Pear-trees to spread considerably; but your proposed plan of extending them by a wavy training, upwards and downwards, on either side of the horizontal line which the branches of your espaliers should follow, will not succeed, for the following reasons: The downward portions of your branches will burst very weak, and the upward excessively strong; the sap, reluctant to descend, when in vigorous motion, will supply the buds and shoots too abundantly at the upper bends, and your attempts to direct it from these will prove fruitless. You may plant at 20 feet apart, for espaliers, in the usual way of training; or even at 15 feet, and train the leaders back when they reach that extent. The Horticultural Society's Catalogue of Fruits will appear shortly.—‖

Grafting.—*A. M.*—It is just possible to make Apples and Pears grow upon the same stock; but they detest each other's company, and will not long live in such close quarters. The one which is at variance with the stock will die, and make room for the other.—†

Fruit-trees for a North Wall.—*W. D.*—Having already as many Morello Cherries and Greengage Plums as you require, with room for three more trees on your north wall, you may either plant for dessert the Royal Hâtive Plum, the Royal Duke, and Elton Cherries; or, for kitchen use, the Orleans Plum, and two Kentish Cherries.—‖

Tomatoes.—*A Constant Subscriber.*—We do not know how these are to be preserved whole; nor, indeed, what use there would be in so keeping them.†——*J. R.*—To make Tomato Ketchup, bake your Tomatoes in a brown earthen pan, in a cool oven; then press out the juice and pulp through a sieve. Next, to each quart of juice and pulp add 4 lb. of Salt, 2 oz. of Shallots, 1 oz. of ground black Pepper, ¼ oz. Mace; the same weights of Allspice, of Ginger, and of Nutmeg. Pound the spices together, and boil them with the Tomato pulp for half-an-hour; then pass the mixture again through a sieve, and when cold bottle it. This will keep good for years.—†

Cauliflowers.—*Poluphloisbos.*—The ground intended to be planted with Cauliflowers in the spring will be all the better for being prepared now. It should be thrown up roughly, so that the frost may more easily penetrate it.—‡

Gourds.—*H. Owen.*—The Mammoth Gourd is harmless. The Striped Pear and Orange sorts are poisonous. We are not acquainted with the Malabar.—†

Scale Insects.—*M. G. D.*—Your best plan to eradicate these pests will be, to cut off and burn all the infested shoots which you can spare from your plants; then with gum-water to brush over the branches that are left. All that escape this process should afterwards be scrubbed off with a stiff brush.—‡

Botanical Studies.—*A. Z.*—It is very difficult to say what books you had better read, because you give no information as to your means, or station in life, or the objects you propose to attain in following the study of Botany. If you are a gardener, read the "Theory of Horticulture" very carefully; the "Natural System of Botany" may also prove useful to you. There is no reason why you should not collect cultivated specimens of plants; the great botanists are desirous of acquiring both wild and cultivated specimens, and are quite contented with the latter when they cannot procure the former. There is no cheap work in which all plants are described botanically, nor can there be—because of the immense number of species. "De Candolle's Prodromus," of which 7 octavo volumes have now appeared, and "Kunth's Synopsis," of which 4 volumes have been published, both in Latin, are the standard works at present.—†

Horticultural Society.—*Dr. G.*—With every wish to oblige you, we really cannot assist you in this matter. The Horticultural Society is maintained by the subscriptions of a numerous body of persons, to whom, *in return for their support*, seeds, fruit, and plants are given. It is not reasonable that those should partake of such advantages who do not contribute to the expenses of the Society. We trust no Fellow of the Society will so far injure it as to transfer to another the rights which are intended for himself alone; because if he does so, he encourages parsimonious persons to abstain from contributing their quota to that income, a judicious application of which produces the advantages they are desirous of possessing—for nothing.—†

Miscellaneous.—*R. Y.*—Your Apples and Pears are, 3, Loan's Pearmain; 4, Alfriston; 5, Incomparable; 6, Easter Bergamot; 7, White Doyenné; 8, Christie's Pippin; 9, Paradise Pippin; 10, Hollandbury; 11, Court of Wick; 12, Fearn's Pippin.—‖——*A. B. C.*—Your Peaches are, No. 1, Bellegarde; 2, Catherine. The Pears are, 1, 7, Brown Beurré; 2, Crassane; 3, Colmar; 4, St. Germain; 5, Chaumontel; 6, Beurré d'Aremberg; and 8, Bishop's Thumb. The Apples are, 1, Ribstone Pippin; 5, Margil; 6, Royal Russet; 8, Manks Codlin.—‖——*Y. Z.*—The plant is Sinníngia villosa. The flowers of your Anagallis, raised from the seed of A. Phillípsii, are certainly larger than any we have seen, and of a rich blue colour.—†——*J. C. Y.*—By early application at our office, you may procure No. 34 of this year's *Chronicle.*—†——*E. A.*—Your plant is Sálvia Gráhami.—†——*A Subscriber.*—We are not aware that the roots of any species of Nolana are edible. There is no doubt that seeds of Tropæ'olum canariense may be eaten in the same manner as those of the common Nastúrtium.—†——*Flora.*—Your plant is Cissus stans, now called Ampelopsis bipinnata.—†——*Emma.*—As soon as we can find room, we will give a list of such flowers as open and close at stated periods during the day.—‡——*A. Pontey's* bulbs are Phycella brevituba.——Will *Poluphloisbos* be so kind as inform us what form of ammonia he employed in his experiments?—†——*J. K.'s* excrescences upon Elm-leaves are the work probably of a genus of Aphides, called Eriosoma; but all the insects had escaped. We hope that he will transmit us some of the infested leaves at an earlier period next year, that the species may be determined. One of the most serviceable works for making out the British Lepidoptera from coloured figures, is "Wood's Index Entomologicus."—*R.*——*Mr. Butcher.*—Your Grape called the Champion is a very fine sample, but so like an extremely well-ripened and well-grown Black Hamburgh, that we do not perceive the difference.—†——*E. F.*—We cannot undertake to publish the weight and dimensions of fruit which has not been inspected by ourselves. If you wish your Potatoes and other productions to be registered, you must send them, carriage paid, to our office.——*An Original Subscriber* and *Mr. Henderson* are much thanked for their *evidences*, which will be used shortly, when the subject of transformations in plants is resumed.——*A Northern Subscriber.*—Your plants are, 1, Linária triphylla; 3, L. speciosa; 4, Stenactis speciosa; 5, some Labiate plant, but it is impossible to say what from so small a specimen; 6, a species of Physalis.—†——*Hortulanus.*—Your Erica is E. Sebana.—‡——*Clericus.*—Instead of a Pear, we have received from the Post-office 6 square pieces of mahogany, tied together with variegated worsted. As to the Pear, we fear it is to be sought for in the pocket of the guard.—†——*B.*—The Passion-flower seems to be Loudoni, but is in a very singularly monstrous state. We should like to see the unexpanded flowers not crushed by the Post-office.—†——*J. C. L.*—The cuttings were received safely by the Horticultural Society, and are much valued. An official acknowledgment would have been sent had your proper address been known.—†——*Liscard.*—Your Apples are, 1 and 2, Yellow Newtown Pippin; 3, Baldwin; 4, Boston Russet; 5, Æsopus Spitzemberg; 6, Alfriston (you may have obtained it, perhaps, by the name of Baltimore); 7, Pennock's Red; 8, Hawthornden; 9, probably Keswick Codlin; 10, Cat's-head; 14, Yorkshire Greening; 15, Beauty of Kent. *Pears*: 1, Grey Doyenné; 2, Aston Town; 3, Buchanan's Spring Beurré (not, however, melting, but a hard coarse Pear); 4, Uvedale's St. Germain; 5, White Doyenné.—‖——*J. D.*—One of your plants is Lycopódium Phlegmária. The other is Verbesina virgínica.—†——*W. R.*—Your *Pears* are, 1, White Doyenné; 3, Glout Morceau. The *Apples* are, 1, Yorkshire Greening; 2, Winter Pearmain; 3, French Crab; 4, Beauty of Kent; 5, Crimson Queening.—‖——*A Novice in Dahlias.*—Your seedling will never prove a first-rate variety; and, the season being far advanced, a satisfactory opinion cannot be given. As the flower is of a pleasing and desirable colour, it would be advisable to try it another season.—*——*B. B.*—Your *Pears* are, 1, Beurré Diel; 2, Urbaniste; 3, Napoleon; 4, Beurré Bosc; 5, Buchanan's Spring Beurré; 6, Brown Beurré.—‖——*A. B. C.*—You will find ample directions for the management of the Ranunculus at pp. 420 and 469 of this year's *Chronicle.*—‡——*Glowworm.*—As nearly as we can judge from such morsels, your plants are, Sámolus littoralis, and a variety of Alyssum marítimum.——*T. M.*—Your Apples are, 1, Longueville's Kernel; 2, Gloria Mundi—‖——*A. B.*—No. 1, Swan's Egg; 3, 4, Marie Louise; 5, Ne Plus Meuris; 6, Autumn Bergamot; 8, Louise Bonne (of Jersey); 10, Seckle; 11, Easter Beurré; 12, Beurré Bosc; 14, Glout Morceau; 15, Burgermeester; 17, Passe Colmar; 18, Uvedale's St. Germain. *Apples*: Nos. 1 and 3, Rymer; 2, Court-pendu Plat; 4, Dumelow's Seedling; 5, Nonesuch; 7, Downton.—‖——*H. H.*—Of your plants, No. 1 is Fumária capreolata; 2, F. officinalis.—‡——*E. F.*—Your trees are Taxódium distichum and Alnus glutinosa, var. quercifólia.—‡——*Herts.*—The Pear is Beurré de Capiaumont: the Apples are, 2, Carlisle Codlin; 4, Court-pendu Plat; 5, Hughes's Golden Pippin; 6, Wyken Pippin; 7, Pomme-roy. Your plants are, 1, Muráltia Heistéria; 2, Agératum conyzoides.—‖ †——*J. Davis.*—The Grapes are as sour as Verjuice.—†——*C. M.*—The Artemísia from Mount Vesuvius is A. campestris.—†——*J. M. W.*—It is not usual for the Double-blossomed Peach to produce fruit, especially as a standard. Having been budded on a tree against a wall, it produced fruit somewhat similar to that you sent, in the garden of the Horticultural Society, in the warm season of 1826.—‖—*Mr. O'Grady* next week.

Mr. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR is now reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d.* each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them *delivered in any part of London* by remitting a Post-office order to this Office, at the rate of 5*s.* for every 25 copies.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

Erratum.—In the article upon the Vitality of Seeds, at p. 526, column *a*, line from the top 13, read "hemp-bag" instead of "damp bag."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The news from Canada, announcing a complete change in the policy of the Government, and the admission of the French Canadians to a share in the Executive, is the most important feature in our political intelligence. The Governor-General has appointed to the highest offices of the state some of the most active leaders of the extreme party in opposition, who were so deeply implicated in the late insurrection, that large rewards were offered by Lord Seaton for their arrest. It appears that the growing power of this party rendered it extremely doubtful whether the Government could be carried on to the further exclusion of French interests, and that Sir Charles Bagot found it necessary to adopt a policy of conciliation, with the view not only of effecting a union between the French of Lower Canada and the moderate parties of the Upper province, but also of counteracting the mutual jealousies which had for years existed between the parties themselves. The Governor-General expresses his belief that this measure will effect a strong and united council, and secure the political tranquillity of the country. The Liberal party in the colony and the United States journals hail it with satisfaction as an act of justice, dictated by enlightened principles; while all the organs of the Loyalist party denounce the policy as a reward offered to rebellion, and contend that nothing but the recall of the Governor-General will satisfy the inhabitants of Upper Canada.—An alarming account of further disasters in Affghanistan, involving the destruction of the 41st Regiment, appeared in the *Standard* of last night; the rumour is officially contradicted by the ministerial papers of this morning, and happily there seems to be little doubt that the report is entirely without foundation. The details of the Indian news which we publish this week add little to the summary given in our last: the orders for the advance were issued on the receipt of the despatches which left England on the 5th of June; and it was expected that the troops would march from Candahar in the early part of August. The news from China gives the particulars of the capture of Chapoo, and mentions an intended attack upon Nankin. This movement was generally believed to be uncertain, and, from the advanced state of the season, it was considered unlikely that any further progress would be made this year.—In France, the rumour gains ground that M. Guizot intends to obviate the difficulties of the right of search, by proposing a new treaty for the suppression of the slave-trade, similar to that which Lord Ashburton has concluded with the United States. The subject is debated with much warmth, and supplies the journals with an abundant field for speculation on the future policy of the Ministry.

At home, the revenue accounts, which have been published this week, are the chief topic of interest. It had been generally expected that the large quantity of corn taken out of bond at a high duty, and the sum derived from the Income Tax on the Midsummer dividends, would have raised the revenue for the last quarter to a considerable extent. These expectations have not been realised; the accounts for the year present an increase of 355,981*l.*, but those for the quarter, as compared with the same quarter of last year, show a decrease of 67,473*l.*, although the Income Tax returns, amounting to 313,844*l.*, come into the calculation. The effects of the recent strike and of the distress in the manufacturing districts are painfully shown by the Excise returns, which exhibit a decrease on the quarter of no less than 434,831*l.*, being a diminution at the rate of 1,800,000*l.* per annum. Nothing that has yet been published has given a more significant proof of the destitution and sufferings of the labouring classes than these returns, or more clearly shown how seriously the public credit might be compromised by the continuance of such distress.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert continue well, and remain at Windsor Castle. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal are also in excellent health. Prince Albert, during the week, has hunted with his beagles in the Great Park, and has shot over the preserves at Swinley Lodge. The Duchess of Kent has been indisposed, but has now recovered. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at Cambridge House on Tuesday night from a visit to the Duke of Cleveland at Raby Castle, having previously visited the Bishop of Durham at Auckland Castle. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex and the Duchess of Inverness, after a lengthened visit to the Earl of Scarborough, have visited Upleatham, to honour the Earl and Countess of Zetland with their company. The Duchess of Gloucester has left Alnwick Castle, after passing a week with the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, on her return to Ravensworth Castle. His Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick of Austria, after a visit of several days to Sir Robert Peel, at Drayton Manor, proceeded to Chatsworth, to honour the Duke of Devonshire with a visit previously to his going to Wynyard Park. His Imperial Highness has been suffering from a cold caught while shooting, last week, but is now convalescent.—Lord Byron has succeeded Lord Rivers as the Lord in Waiting, the Countess of Dunmore has succeeded the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe as the Lady in Waiting, and the Hon. Gen. Sir Wm. Lumley has succeeded Capt. Duncombe as the Groom in Waiting on her Majesty.

The Revenue.—The abstract of the net revenue for the year and quarter ended on the 10th inst. has just been published. The revenue for the year, as compared with the year ended October 10th, 1841, shows an increase of 355,981*l.* The revenue for the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, shows a decrease of 67,473*l.* The receipts for the year exhibit a return of 313,844*l.* under the head of Property Tax; in the Customs there is an increase of 171,278*l.*; in the Post-office, of 165,000; in Miscellaneous of 477,803*l.*, to which must be added the Imprest and other Moneys 70,014*l.*, Repayments of Advances 104,435*l.*; making a total of 1,302,374*l.* In the Excise there is a decrease of 733,448*l.*, in the Stamps of 139,712*l.*, in the Taxes of 62,233*l.*, and in the Crown Lands of 11,000*l.*; making a total of 946,393*l.*, which being deducted from the increase of 1,302,374*l.*, leaves a total increase on the *year* of 355,981*l.*, as above. The receipts for the quarter give a a decrease in the Excise of 434,831*l.*, in the Stamps of 101,224*l.*, in the Taxes of 142,733*l.*, in the Crown Lands of 38,000*l.*; making a total of 716,778*l.* In the Customs there is an increase of 206,760*l.*, in the Post-office of 52,000*l.*, in Miscellaneous of 5,999*l.*, to which must be added Imprest and other Moneys 13,265*l.*, Repayments of Advances 57,837*l.*, Income Tax 313,844*l.*; making a total of 649,305*l.*, which, deducted from the decrease of 716,778*l.*, leaves a total decrease on the *quarter* of 67,473*l.*, as stated above. It will be seen from this statement that the falling off in the Excise during the past quarter amounts to no less than 434,831*l.*, and that, had it not been for the Income Tax, which enters into the calculation for the quarter, the increase on the year would have been only 42,137*l.*, while the deficiency on the quarter would have amounted to the sum of 381,317*l.*

Church Preferment.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday announces that the Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Thomas Turton, D.D., to be Dean of Westminster, void by the death of Dr. Ireland.—It is understood that the Rev. Dr. Butler will be appointed to the deanery of Peterborough, vacated by the nomination of Dr. Turton to that of Westminster. Dr. Butler was for several years the head master of Harrow School.—The Rev. C. Lawson, morning preacher at the Foundling Hospital, has been appointed Archdeacon of Barbadoes.

The Colonies.—The *Gazette* of Friday sets forth that the Queen has been pleased to constitute the church of the Holy Trinity, in the town of Gibraltar, to be a cathedral church and bishop's see; and to ordain that the whole town of Gibraltar shall henceforth be a city, and be called "the City of Gibraltar." The church of St. David in Hobart Town is in like terms similarly ennobled. The *Gazette* also contains an Order in Council, appointing Wellington, Auckland, and Russell, in the colony of New Zealand, to be free ports, according to the regulations of an Act of Parliament entitled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad."

Foreign.

France.—The Paris papers are still destitute of political news. The only novelty is the rumour that M. Guizot has undertaken to avoid the difficulties of the right-of-search treaty, by preparing altogether a new treaty, in which France engages to exert herself energetically to repress the slave-trade. The existing engagements with England are to be revoked according to this account, and the whole question put upon a footing more in accordance with the views of the Opposition in the French Chambers. The search of the Aigle, by the Cygnet, continues to be the subject of discussion with the French press, and the writers still talk of the French flag being insulted by the visit of British officers not dressed in full uniform. The King of the Belgians arrived in Paris on Sunday, for the purpose of promoting the conclusion of a commercial treaty between France and Belgium.

The Capital.—On Monday last, being the anniversary of the *fête* of Queen Isabella II., the ex-Queen Christina repaired from Malmaison to Paris, and held a levee, at which her Majesty received the congratulations of the Spaniards attached to her party, now residing in the French capital.—The papers announce that the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale left St. Cloud on the 8th inst. for Brest, where they were to embark for Gibraltar and Algiers. According to the same journals, a grand review of the garrison of Paris is shortly to be held by the Duke de Nemours and King Leopold.—It appears that extreme distress presses at this moment on the trading classes of Paris, and that during the first eight days of the present month more than 60 sales under decrees issued from the courts of law had taken place among the commercial classes.

The Railroads.—The Scientific Commission appointed by Government to report on the causes of the accident of the 8th May on the Paris and Versailles railway (left bank) have sent in their report. The members of the Commission are M. Lebas, the engineer, and Messrs. Cave and Facrot, manufacturers of steam-engines. It appears from the report—1, that the accident of May 8 cannot be attributed to any of the causes stated at the first moment; 2, that the employment of a locomotive with two axletrees (four wheels) had no influence whatever upon the accident; 3, that the fracture of the two axletrees of this engine was not owing to the bad quality of the iron, nor to any decomposition or displacement of its molecules caused by age or the nature of its service, but was caused by a shock of such violence that nothing could have resisted it; 4, that the employment of two locomotives of unequal power—the weakest preceding the strongest—so far from having aggravated the consequences of the accident, tended, on the contrary, to lessen them as much as possible.

French Custom-house.—Several accounts have lately been published respecting the vexatious annoyances to which travellers have been subjected by the system of personal search at the French frontier stations. Every traveller who has entered France from the Swiss frontier must have had some experience of this system, which has latterly been carried to a great extent in all the ports and stations of the kingdom. It appears, however, that the Court of Police of Sarreguemines, on the Prussian frontier, has declared that the search of the persons of travellers practised by the Custom-house officers is illegal. The Court, in giving judgment, dwells with much emphasis on the indignities inflicted on female travellers by the Custom-house authorities. The Paris papers, in giving this judgment, are almost unanimous in condemning the practice as a pretension quite unparalleled in other countries of Europe, and as one of the chief means of keeping travellers from the French ports.

Spain.—The official decree of the Regent, convoking the Cortes for the 14th of November, has just been published. It is believed that the session will be opened without a speech from the Regent, in order to avoid a debate on the address, and that the Ministry at the commencement of the session will call the attention of the Cortes to the budget, which is now nearly prepared, and lay before them a number of bills prepared during the recess. The papers contain no news of interest beyond these announcements, and the statement that the draft of an amnesty, prepared by S. Zumalacarreguy, has been rejected, on the ground that it was too comprehensive. It proposed that 25 persons only should remain expatriated, to which the rest of the cabinet would not agree, and the question is therefore indefinitely adjourned.

Portugal.—We have accounts from Lisbon to the 3d inst. They have little interest for the English reader. An insurrectionary movement had occurred at Marvao, but it does not appear that it was connected with any general conspiracy, though attempts were making to promote discontent among the working classes by the opponents of a reduction in the tariff and the opposition press. The financial crisis had been nearly passed, and on the 1st, Baron Fayal had completed the payment of 102,500*l.* to the British Government, being 40,000*l.* for claims falling due the 1st of September, 50,000*l.* falling due the 1st of October, and 12,000*l.* instalment of the claims decided by the London mixed commission. The tariff convention had made no definitive progress, but the new Foreign Minister appeared to be actuated by a desire to bring it speedily to a close, and the Portuguese Commissioners, under his directions, were active in the discharge of their labours. The basis originally proposed by Portugal was to be generally adhered to.

Germany.—Letters from Berlin of the 3d inst. mention the return of the King and Queen of Prussia from their visit to Neufchâtel. The marriage of the Princess Mary, daughter of Prince William of Prussia, to the Crown Prince of Bavaria, was solemnised on the 5th. The marriage took place by proxy, his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia representing the bridegroom. The marriage at Munich, according to the rites of the Catholic church, was to take place on Wednesday last. The Rev. Messrs. Sydow and Von Gerlach, who have visited England to make themselves acquainted with the nature and ordinance of the English Episcopal Church, are said to be convinced that the German Protestant Church cannot be united with it. A law-suit has just been decided by the supreme tribunal at Berlin, after having actually been litigated for nearly 300 years, by the two noble houses of Aremberg and Manderscheid. The quarrel originated in a marriage contract, and, in the course of the litigation, among the witnesses, there appeared no less a person than Count Egmont, who was executed at Brussels in 1568. The suit has been now decided in favour of the house of Aremberg.—A metrical translation of Pope's Works has recently, and for the first time, been presented to the German public. It is the joint production of Adolph Bœttger and Theodor Oelkers; the former the successful translator of Byron, the latter of Moore.—The accounts from Leipsic respecting the commencement of the Michaelmas fair are, on the whole, favourable. Very large wholesale purchases have been made. It is remarked, that among the numerous strangers there are many Armenians and Austrian Jews, and also numbers of Russians and Poles.—A letter from Dresden, of the 3d instant, announces the arrival there of Lord Wilton as Envoy Extraordinary, Mr. Mellish as his secretary, Lord Charles Wellesley, Sir Charles Young, Garter King at Arms, and Mr. Pulman, the Herald, commissioned by the Queen of England to invest his Majesty the King of Saxony with the insignia of the Order of the Garter.—A Hamburgh paper mentions, that some days ago, when the rubbish was cleared away in some places for the purpose of commencing the erection of new houses, the flames burst forth on several points, although nearly five months had elapsed since the great fire.—The Austrian Government has issued an order relative to the employment of children in manufactories. No children are to work younger than nine years old, and not then, unless they have been three years frequenting school, and receiving religious instruction. From nine to twelve years, children must not work above ten hours; from twelve to sixteen, children must not work above twelve hours, with one hour's interval. No boy or girl under sixteen to work at night.—A museum is to be erected at Trieste, as a monument to the memory of Winckelmann, who was murdered there in 1768 by an Italian of the name of Arcangeli. The museum, which will contain chiefly remains of the antiquities of Trieste and its environs, is to be opened on the 8th June, 1843.—The negotiations of England with the Austrian and other German governments for the transit of the overland India mails by way of Trieste, &c., are, it is said, nearly concluded, and an English courier with the mail has either already taken or will very shortly take this route.

Holland.—The festivities in honour of the marriage of the Princess Sophia, daughter of the King of Holland, to the Hereditary Duke of Saxe Weimar, which was solemnised on the 8th instant, are the chief topics in the Dutch papers. The magistrates of the Hague ordered the town to be illuminated; and the rejoicings at Leyden were on an extensive scale. The government papers are filled with appointments and promotions made by his Majesty in honour of the event.

Switzerland.—Letters from Neufchâtel give accounts of the festivities in honour of the King and Queen of Prussia. Their Majesties were received at Landeron by General Pfuel and Baron Chambrier, and their progress thence to the Castle resembled a triumphal march. The King, attired in the uniform of the Swiss arquebusiers, was met at the gate of honour by the Burgmaster, to whose address he replied in most benevolent terms. In the evening the whole city was illuminated. The ultra-radicals in the Val de Travers manifested their hostility by pulling down the triumphal arches erected in honour of his Majesty; but the King was not deterred by this act of disrespect from pursuing the liberal course which he had adopted at Cologne towards his Rhenish subjects.

Russia.—The German papers received this week contain long accounts of the melancholy shipwreck of the Russian line-of-battle ship Ingermannland, which we recently noticed. It appears that the number of those who were lost was not exaggerated, and that 453 are now known to have perished. The commander, Capt. Terschin, thought of nothing but his own personal safety, and he, who should have been the last man to leave the ship, escaped in one of the boats, leaving the rest of the unfortunate crew to their fate. The other particulars differ in no important point from those already published. The wreck is still drifting about, to the great danger of vessels navigating the North Sea.—The news from Circassia and Daghestan continues to be unfavourable to the Russian arms. In the former, the insurgents had gained fresh advantages over the invaders, and possessed themselves of several forts situate along the coast of the Black Sea.—The Russian Government, it is understood, intend to begin the works of the Moscow railway in the spring, which are to be principally executed by the soldiery. The line is estimated to cost 6,400*l.* per mile. They have authorised the house of Stieglitz and Co. to negotiate a loan of fifty millions of silver rubles, to be employed in its construction. Only eight millions are to be taken up in the first instance to meet the expenses of 1843.—Further particulars of the destruction of Kasan have been received. They state that two fires, which occurred in the latter end of August, were merely the precursors of the dreadful catastrophe which befel this city on the 5th September. At 10 o'clock on the morning of that day the fire was first seen issuing from the Town-house. The wind being high at the time, the flames spread quickly through the town. In the course of twelve hours, 1,309 houses, 9 churches, and one convent, had fallen a prey to the fire. The very pavement of the streets, being of wood, becoming ignited, all access became impracticable. Of the vast magazines filled with merchandise, but four warehouses were saved. The scientific establishments suffered considerably. The Observatory is but a heap of ashes, and it was with difficulty that the astronomical instruments were preserved. On the morning of the 6th the half of this flourishing city was consumed; nor was this the conclusion, for on the same afternoon the flames burst out afresh. On the 7th and 8th the fire again appeared in certain quarters. There appears no doubt that the calamity was the work of an incendiary. The damage is estimated at 15,000,000 rubles banco, of which 860,000 silver rubles are insured.

ITALY.—Letters from Rome of the 23d ult. mention the Pope's return, on the preceding day, from Civita Vecchia, where his holiness had spent some days for the benefit of the sea air. His return had been somewhat accelerated by the illness of the friend of his youth, Monsignor Traversi, Patriarch of Constantinople, who died the day before the Pope's return to Rome. The same letters speak of devastations occasioned by the deluges of rain that had fallen in different parts of Italy. Near Faenza almost the entire district had been under water, and the destruction of property was incalculable. Numbers of houses have been washed away, and within the city itself no less than eighteen had fallen in. The beautiful old Roman bridge, of three arches, after having braved the destructive power of time for so many centuries, had been completely destroyed. In Ravenna the inundation occurred during the time of the fair, when the floods that entered the market-place swept away booths and merchandise, besides drowning a great number of people.—The new penal code and code of criminal procedure, which, by order of the Pope, have been drawn up by a committee composed of the most eminent legists in Italy, presided over by Cardinal Bernetti, have just been published. These two codes are a real work of improvement, and bear the mark of an enlightened philanthropy. By them all the privileges and exemptions hitherto enjoyed by the higher classes are abolished. They establish the perfect equality of all citizens before the law, that no person can be withdrawn from his natural judges. They maintain no exceptional tribunals except the ecclesiastical ones, and those only for persons in orders, and for crimes and misdemeanours committed in the exercise of their functions. The punishment of death is preserved, but restricted to a very small number of crimes. All other punishments evidently have for their object the amendment of the individuals on whom they are inflicted. As to foreigners, the enactments which relate to them are exceedingly liberal. After a delay of two months together in any part of the Pontifical States, they are no longer to be amenable in criminal matters to the police authorities, but to the ordinary tribunals, and in all cases in which they shall be found guilty of misdemeanours or slight offences with extenuating circumstances, they are to be condemned to the smallest amount of punishment.

TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople to the 21st ult. state that the fall of Izzet Pacha has produced little change. Sarim, who still remains Reis Effendi, persists in thwarting the representatives of the Five Powers. He proposes to grant the Maronites liberty to assemble deputies to discuss their affairs, and to put two Turkish chiefs over the Druses and Maronites, both to be subject to the control of a Pacha. A considerable movement of troops has taken place from Constantinople to the northern provinces of the Turkish empire; and it is reported that the provinces of Bulgaria and Albania are in a state bordering on revolt.—Accounts from Servia mention that an opposition against the new order of things in that province had been already organised, although the Government had established a system of terror in order to stifle resistance. Every day arrests are made amongst the most distinguished families. Amongst others, the two sons of the senator Mileta, who possesses considerable influence, had been imprisoned. The Opposition is said to be gaining strength, and a counter-revolution in behalf of Prince Michael is talked of.

EGYPT.—Letters from Alexandria of the 21st ult. mention the arrival of Dr. Lepsius with the Prussian commission for the investigation of the remains of Coptic arts and languages in Egypt. Dr. Lepsius is also charged with the presentation to his Highness of some vases, sent by the King of Prussia. There is no political news, the Pacha having been for several days past on board the Egyptian fleet, still cruising off the port.

INDIA.—The following are the details of the Indian news, of which we gave a summary in our last. The decision taken by the Governor-General to send forward the troops from Candahar and Jellalabad to Cabul, appears to have been adopted immediately on the receipt of despatches which reached India by the mail that left England on 5th of June. The Candahar army having on the 30th of June received the welcome notice for a movement, was ordered to form into two divisions: the one under General England to proceed towards Quetta, and the other under General Nott to move to the northward. The force at Candahar, under General Nott, was so well furnished with carriage cattle as to be able in July to move in any direction. The spirit of those troops may be learned from the following anecdote:—When that General was told that he should evacuate Affghanistan, he is said to have inquired "by which route, whether by Quetta backwards, or to Cabul forwards?" The abandonment of Candahar seems to be decided on, for a general destruction of guns, ammunition, and small arms, which could not be conveniently removed, was stated to have taken place. Among other arrangements, the distribution of warm clothing to the Bengal troops was not neglected. It was expected that the troops would march from Candahar on the 8th, 9th, or 10th of August, and it was asserted that Akhbar Khan, whose great object was delay, had sent another of his prisoners, Captain Lawrence, to Jellalabad, to try to make further arrangements. The removal of the troops from Jellalabad appeared to be necessary, as sickness prevailed, and several officers had died there since the arrival of General Pollock. Every preparation was making at the period of the latest intelligence for a speedy movement. The force at Jellalabad was then considerable, for besides the "illustrious" garrison, which had, under General Sale, withstood the siege of Akhbar Khan, and the troops that stormed the Khyber Pass, under General Pollock, a considerable body of Sikhs, against whose behaviour as auxiliaries no great complaint was urged, was collected there, and to whose custody it was said that the fortress of Jellalabad and the care of the Khyber Pass were to be intrusted after the retirement of the British. The papers publish some interesting extracts from letters received from the prisoners. They state that Lady Sale had written two very interesting letters while the prisoners were at Lughnan. The first was written in very good spirits, just after receiving clothes, &c., from Jellalabad. "They had not changed," she said, "since they left Cabul, and there was such a scramble for them, some (the weakest) get none, which, when she heard, she had them divided more equally. They were living twelve in one room—herself and Mrs. Sturt (who was expecting to be confined), Mrs. Trevor and her five children, and Ayahs; and poor Capt. Mein, who lay at the foot of their bed, was so frostbitten he could not move." But the most interesting anecdote she tells was, "that they picked up a Bible and a Prayer-book on their road from Cabul, and in this poor Mein reads the lessons, &c., to them every evening; but the evenings were so long and dreary, they wanted candles more than anything." Her last letter was very desponding, as they were going to be removed behind mounted horsemen, they knew not whither, but not very far off; and that Akhbar Khan was willing to treat. Lady Sale says, if she escapes she will publish everything, as she has taken notes of the whole proceedings; but there are painful tales already hinted at—of officers following their wives, instead of remaining at their posts.—A letter from another prisoner says—"The Sirdar's treatment of us has been, from first to last, most kind: no European Power could have treated prisoners of war better. There is a feeling abroad that we have been ill-treated, but it is very erroneous, and Akhbar has enough to answer for without this being added to his sins. The conduct of all the ladies is beyond praise, and such as to make every Englishman prouder still of his countrywomen. Lady Sale and Mrs. Sturt continue to afford examples of magnanimity and patient suffering to those of weaker mould."—A letter dated Cabul, July 5, 1842, says—"Our situation is the most tantalising you can imagine. We are completely in the dark as to the objects of our Government, and as to whether our troops are coming up to Cabul, or not. A short time ago they would have had nothing to do but to take possession of the whole country without a shot being fired, and even now I am convinced they might come up without seeing an enemy. The whole people, and especially the inhabitants of Cabul, are in the greatest dread of the punishment which they expect awaits them." These letters mention that two of the officers, Drs. Campbell and Bryce, who have been long reckoned among those who had fallen, are alive. The former is safe at Cabul with the hostages, and Dr. Bryce is with the other prisoners in the hills. So great is the alarm of the Affghans, that they were begging written notes and little bits of scribbled paper from the prisoners to serve as tokens for their preservation. It appeared to be expected in well-informed quarters that little or no opposition would be made to the advance of the troops. All these statements, coupled with the facts that have occurred since the disastrous retreat of January, are considered in India to prove that the fatalities of last year were owing more to the want of talent and energy on the part of the British leaders than to the enterprise or patriotism of the Affghans. Captain Troup had declared "that no doubt exists, if a single wing of a regiment had marched into Cabul on the 2d of November, the much-talked-of insurrection would have been completely and effectually put down."—Since the above was in type, a rumour of further disasters has been circulated, occasioned by the subjoined paragraph from a letter said to have been written by Major Messiter, which appeared in the *Standard* of last night:—"With pain, but without hesitation, we lay before our readers the following extract from a hurried letter written on the 27th of Aug. at Bombay, by Major Messiter, of the 28th Regiment:—'Bombay, August 27, 1842. * * * The Colonel is going away in command of a brigade. I therefore fall into the command of the regiment. We take the field immediately. Most disastrous news [have] arrived [from] the interior. The 41st cut to pieces. [A reference to some private affairs follows.] Yours, &c., J. MESSITER." Fortunately this alarming intelligence has been contradicted by the Ministerial papers of this morning, and the "Standard" itself has shown its inconsistency with the facts received from official sources. The "Times" states that "An official letter from the highest authority in Bombay, dated August 28, and professing to give '*the latest news*' from Candahar, makes no mention of such an occurrence, and from the perfect silence of the Indian press upon the subject, it would seem to be rather an individual fiction than even a current rumour. Its extreme improbability has been ably exposed by our contemporary, and we need only now call attention to the circumstance that Major Messiter professes to be acting upon orders issued on the receipt of intelligence of which those from whom alone the orders could have emanated know nothing. We trust that all future reports of disasters in Affghanistan may admit of such easy refutation."

CHINA.—The news from China is to the 7th of June. It contains the account of the capture of Chapoo on the 18th May, which was effected without loss to the British; but when the troops were moving through the town, violent resistance was made from a Joss-house, into which 300 Tartar soldiers had retreated, who, fearing that if they surrendered they would be cut to pieces, unexpectedly fired on some British companies. Colonel Tomlinson of the 18th Royal Irish, was killed, and Colonel Mountain, and Capt. Campbell, and Lieut. Jodrell wounded. The Tartars defended themselves most desperately; and it was not until the house fell upon them that about 40 were taken; the rest perished. It was reported that 15,000 China troops had landed on the Island of Chusan, which has been virtually abandoned by our Government, and that a great many war junks were in readiness. On the 18th May, great numbers of fire-ships were sent down among the shipping, with two and three chained together; but with the assistance of the French frigate Erigone, the seamen succeeded in towing them clear. The Cambrian frigate arrived on the same day; Capt. Chads immediately sent all his boats round the island, and burnt the brushwood piled up in enormous heaps alongshore in readiness for other fire-ships. An apprehension prevailed that but little would be effected this year, in consequence of the delays that had taken place. The want of vigour in the prosecution of the war was much spoken of, particularly as the season for sailing along the coast, without danger, was allowed to pass over. The expedition was, however, said to be preparing to attack Nankin, the southern capital. Since the arrival of the mail a report has gained currency in political circles, that overtures have been made by an influential party in China to the British authorities in that country, the objects of which are to depose the Emperor, to establish another form of government, and to enter, should the revolution succeed, into terms of amity with Great Britain, both political and commercial.

UNITED STATES.—The Great Western steamer from New York arrived in Kingsroad on Wednesday night, after a passage of 13 days. Throughout the passage they had contrary winds and bad weather, and during five days they could not see the sun. The Great Western left New York on the 29th September, and brings papers to that date. Lord Morpeth is a passenger by her; he is in excellent health, and is said to be highly gratified by his visit to the United States. The contest for the Presidency was already beginning to excite the public mind. Mr. Clay was spoken of by the Whig party, and has published a letter containing his sentiments on the public policy of the American Government. The points on which he insists as essential to the administration are:—"A sound national currency, regulated by the will and authority of the nation; an adequate revenue, with fair protection to American industry; just restraints on the Executive Power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the veto; a faithful administration of the public domains, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the States; an honest and economical administration of the general Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought, and of the right of suffrage; but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections; and an amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the presidential office to a single term." The opposition party is said to be divided between the merits of Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Tyler. The Ashburton treaty appears to have given considerable satisfaction, but beyond this there is no news of importance from the United States.

CANADA.—The news from Canada is of great importance. Sir Charles Bagot has made an almost entire change in the members of the executive government. The extreme liberal party, and those particularly who have been distinguished as leaders of the French Canadians, have been admitted to a share in the executive: Mr. Lafontaine, who took an active part in the late insurrection, and for whose arrest in 1837 a reward was offered by Lord Seaton, has been appointed Attorney-General for the east, and Mr. Baldwin, the leader of the reformers, has been appointed to the same office for the west district. These offices give a seat at the Council Board of the Governor. Other employments and seats at the Council Board have been bestowed on Messrs Girouard (also compromised in the insurrection of 1837, and for whose apprehension Lord Seaton offered a reward of 500*l.*), Mr. Morin, and Mr. Papin. In this way a complete fusion of parties and interests has been brought about, and it is anticipated by those who regard this compromise as a wise and liberal policy, that the Canadas, now united under one government, will henceforth be more peaceable and more prosperous. On the other hand, the Loyalist party condemn the change, as a humiliating concession to the Opposition, and talk of the recall of the Governor-General. The *To-*

ronto Patriot says .—"On no former occasion do we recollect witnessing so strong an expression of intense sorrow and humiliation as has been exhibited by every one with whom we have conversed on the occasion of this abject surrender of the happiness, hopes, and prosperity of the people of this rising colony into the hands of a merciless and grasping faction." The *Rochester Democrat* shows that the dissatisfaction with the late appointments by the Governor has extended to the Parliament of Canada. "The Governor-General," it says, "in trying to administer the government upon 'conciliation principles,' is likely to find himself entirely unsupported. By calling into his cabinet men of liberal principles, he has offended the Tories and a portion of the so-called Reformers, who together command a majority in Parliament. Mr. Draper, one of the highest officers of Government, has resigned, and it is expected that there will be a general break-up of the cabinet. It is also rumoured that Parliament will be dissolved. If so, there will be another general election, which will be attended with unusual excitement." The United States papers, on the contrary, hail the change with satisfaction; one of them says:—"If England has come to a determination not longer to possess a colony than she can make it evidently the interest of the colony to remain such, and so much the interest that the inferiority implied in the relation of a colony is forgotten, then the policy now pursued is natural, and affords another proof of the superior lights which have broken in upon the statesmen of the present day." Another says:—"The fact that such men are now placed in the Canadian councils—the very powers nearest the Throne, looks well for the extension of liberal principles, under which alone governments can flourish on this continent in these enlightened days."

Mexico.—Intelligence has been received by the Great Western, that the Mexican expedition to Yucatan had been completely successful, the Yucatans having capitulated without firing a gun. This is the result of the expedition alluded to in the last arrivals from Mexico. The Mexican force soon after arriving at Yucatan was joined by the Guadaloupe iron steamer, which lately sailed from this country, where she was built for the Mexican Government. These advices state that the murderers of the English artist, Mr. Egerton and his wife, whose melancholy fate was noticed in this Paper some months since, have been, it is thought, discovered, and are now in prison, undergoing their examination. If the persons arrested are really the murderers, the perpetrators of the deed are natives, and not foreigners, as was generally supposed at first.

West Indies.—The Royal Mail steamer Tay arrived at Falmouth on Wednesday from the West Indies, having left Jamaica Sept. 9, St. Jago 10th, Cape Haytien 12th, Turk's Island 13th, Nassau 17th, Bermuda 25th, and Fayal Oct. 5. The Solway steamer brought the Mexican mails to Nassau, and on the passage experienced a very severe hurricane, eighty miles west of Havannah. A violent hurricane had also been experienced at Havannah, on the 4th and 5th September, which destroyed upwards of twenty small vessels there, and three at Matanzas, one with 2,500 boxes of sugar on board. The fever had diminished at Havannah, and vegetables were very scarce in consequence of the hurricane. The House of Assembly at Jamaica was expected to meet the first week in October. Three shocks of earthquake had lately been felt in the island. The other news is unimportant.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—The dividends being now in course of payment, money has become still more abundant, and Consols are a shade higher, being now quoted 93½ to ⅝ buyers for the November account, and 93¼ to ⅜ for Money: Bank Stock, 165 to 6 ex. div.; Three per Cents. Reduced, 92⅜ to ⅝ ex. div.; Three and a Half per Cents. Reduced, 100¼ to ½, ex. div.; New Three and a Half Per Cents., 101 to ⅛; India Stock, 250 to 25½. Exchequer Bills are again higher, being 55s. to 57s. prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Charge of the Bishop of London.—On Monday the Bishop commenced the triennial visitation of his diocese in St. Paul's Cathedral. Full cathedral service was performed, the sermon on Monday being preached by the Rev. T. Dale, vicar of St. Bride's. At the conclusion of the sermon, the Bishop proceeded to deliver his charge. After an allusion to the divided state of the Church, to the evils likely to result from the numerous controversies of the day, and to the duties of the clergy in attending to the spiritual instruction of the people, the Bishop directed attention to the Articles of the Church. He was ready to admit that in some cases the words of a few of them were capable of bearing senses attempted of late to be fixed on them, but they were by no means consonant with the design of those who framed them, or with the spirit of the Church. He did not think that circumstances justified any persons in forcing any interpretation of an article on the Church which was not warranted by its plain, literal, and grammatical sense. He advocated a strict adherence to these Articles on the part of the clergy, because that would prove a check to much waywardness, and would protect the Church from the innovations of some of her injudicious members. The Bishop then directed attention to the doctrine of regeneration by baptism, which he contended was beyond all doubt the doctrine of the Anglican Church. It is freely and fully set forth in the 27th Article and the offices of baptism. He could not understand how any clergyman could deny this fundamental doctrine of the Christian faith, who had declared his conviction of the truth of the Prayer-book; much less could he conceive that any clergyman could justify himself in altering or omitting that part of the baptismal services when tempted by caprice to do so. He knew the practice prevailed extensively, and he deeply regretted it. The Bishop afterwards remarked on the doctrine of justification, and then called the attention of his clergy to the performance of Divine Service. What the Articles are with respect to doctrine, the rubric and the canons are with respect to discipline. A great degree of laxity has of late years crept into the church; for the removal of much of which we are indebted to those pious and learned men who have recommended a strict discipline, but who, in some cases, had gone beyond the line in attaching importance to things in themselves non-essential. Those persons were much to be condemned who overlooked the good that had been effected by these divines, while they regarded, exclusively, the evil. The observance of the rubric ought to be complete. Every clergyman was bound by his ordination vows to obey it, and he who now slighted it must be considered guilty of no ordinary crime. If he found he could not conform to them, the more honourable plan would be to withdraw from the ministry. Several of the clergy had lately observed saints' days, and others appointed by the church to be kept holy, and this had been designated a Popish custom. He did not think thus. He should offer no obstacle or objection to such observances. The days commemorative of the leading events in the Saviour's life, the Epiphany, the Ascension-day, Ash-Wednesday, and some others, ought to be observed by every clergyman. He approved also of daily service, and of the more frequent celebration of the communion. In regard to the dress of the clergy, he thought that the more simple the difference between the dress of the clergy and the laity, on ordinary occasions, the more desirable it would be, and the less likely to expose the former to ridicule. In regard to worshipping towards the east, the bishop said that it was an ancient practice, being alluded to by Clement of Alexandria, Tertullian, and others. He would not have the clergyman, when reading, to turn his back upon the people. He approved of the manner of constructing the reading-desk, which may be seen in some of our churches, which enables the clergyman to turn to the south while praying, and to the east during the lessons. He did not object to candles being placed on the altar during divine service, if they were only allowed to burn when the church or chapel was lighted up. It had been recently debated whether a clergyman should preach in his surplice or in his academical gown. He thought that when there was only one officiating clergyman, it was much better for him to ascend the pulpit immediately after leaving the communion-table, and thus preach in his surplice. The gown was probably first worn by lecturers when there was no communion service. On the whole, he thought it would be wise if the clergy would preach in their surplices in the morning, and in their gowns in the afternoon. The Bishop took occasion to thank the clergy for their kindness in co-operating with him for the foundation of the Colonial Bishoprics. The subscriptions in obedience to his call amounted to upwards of 8,000*l.*, much more than he had anticipated. He intended making another call on behalf of the metropolis church building fund. Forty-two new churches will be built from the funds already at his disposal. In concluding his charge, the Bishop remarked that he hoped the clergy would bear in mind that religion did not consist in externals and ceremonial observances; that they were valuable only as tending to cherish the spiritual affections excited. While contending for the faith once delivered to the saints, they should not forget charity, and should endeavour to be of one heart and one mind.

New Zealand Company.—On Monday a special general court of proprietors of the New Zealand Company was held for the purpose of declaring a dividend on the Company's stock, Mr. Aglionby, M.P., in the chair. It appeared from the report that a diminution in the sales of the Company's land had arisen during the last few months, owing to the depressed state of the shipping, commercial, and manufacturing interests of the country. The transactions of the Company were of a nature that rendered the payment of an equable dividend at all times uncertain; and the necessary expenditure in carrying out the plans of colonisation in the various settlements would frequently absorb a large portion, or even the whole derivable income from the sale of land. During the last four months, whilst emigration to Australia had been almost entirely suspended, it had been carried on without interruption, and on a large scale, to New Zealand; and the latest accounts from the Company's settlements represent them as eminently flourishing. Arrangements had been recently made with her Majesty's Colonial Government, by which 100,000 acres of land had been added to the Company's possessions. The report concluded by recommending a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the half-year ending the 1st inst., being at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Mr. J. H. Lance moved that a dividend be declared in conformity with the above recommendation. He was of opinion that a dividend of ten per cent. ought never to have been made. He had hesitated to become a member of this body in consequence of that large dividend, which appeared to place the Company on a level with those bubble associations which arose 15 or 16 years since, giving for the first two or three half-years a handsome dividend, and perhaps a large bonus to the directors; but shortly afterwards it was found that neither principal nor company was in existence. The resolution was carried unanimously; after which, the chairman thanked the proprietors for the unanimity they had shown in agreeing to the recommendation of the directors. It was infinitely more to the advantage of the Company that the proprietors should be content with a moderate return, than to draw a large dividend out of the general funds more immediately applicable to purposes of emigration. He must take his share of blame, in common with the other directors, in having previously recommended ten per cent. The funds at the present moment were in such a state, that they might have made a much larger dividend, or even have continued the former one; but the directors felt that it would be more prudent and wise to recommend that which had been adopted. Since May the Company had continued to pour a flood of emigration into the colony, both of labourers and capitalists. He had no doubt that when activity should recommence in the money market, attention would be turned to the colonies, in all of which he felt the deepest interest on public grounds. Most satisfactory intelligence had been received from Nelson, the Company's youngest settlement, not only from private channels, but from Captain Wakefield, which showed that it would prove a prosperous sister colony to Wellington and New Plymouth. Since the formation of these colonies no less than 8,473 persons had been sent, he trusted, to a happy and prosperous home, through the medium of this company. One circumstance that tended greatly to the prosperity of Nelson was, the fact that both coal and limestone had been found in its immediate neighbourhood in large quantities, and the former of the finest quality: one consequence of which would be the immediate establishment of steam navigation. Mr. Watson inquired what land the Company possessed in the district of Taranake beyond that already disposed of? The Chairman stated that the Plymouth board had now merged into the New Zealand Company, and since the union 50,000 acres had been taken in that locality. Mr. Watson said that he represented one-tenth of the population of New Plymouth in that district, all of whom were satisfied with the settlement, nothing being wanted but a port, in the necessity for which Captain Liardet agreed, as at present no vessel could trade with that district without a ruinous expense for insurance. The Chairman said that the directors were fully sensible of the desirableness of the proposed harbour, but the Company had already expended considerably more than the amount of the land sales upon that settlement. Moorings had been recently laid down, which were found of great service. The directors were most anxious to form the proposed harbour, but at present the funds were only sufficient for the more important purpose of emigration.

Custom House.—A letter has been addressed to the daily papers by Mr. J. Hastings, whose name has for some time past been mentioned in connexion with the recent transactions at the Custom House, denying that he participated in any degree in the frauds which have been brought to light, and stating that he has hitherto abstained from replying to the statements publicly made against his official character, as the whole particulars will shortly appear before the public in the course of legal proceedings in a court of justice. A rumour was current in the City last week, of some teas having been found to have travelled out of their proper course, in the transit from their place of deposit to a place of shipment in bond; and of their being, in consequence, put under seizure. A general feeling prevails in commercial circles that an official statement of all the recent disclosures is desirable as an act of justice to all parties, and it is generally believed that some such explanation cannot be much longer delayed. It is also urged as an argument for an open investigation, that the testimony of one of the witnesses who was himself engaged in the fraud, but saved himself from the consequences by giving evidence against his companions, is received without reserve, and that new suspensions take place daily on his word alone; for as the charges he brings forward extend over a period of five years, it is found impossible even for an innocent man to disprove them. It appears that a few days since a landing-waiter was suspended merely upon the version which the witness gave of a conversation held four years ago. The greatest alarm is felt among the officers, who are desirous for an open inquiry as the only means of enabling the public to distinguish between those who are honest and the guilty parties concerned in the recent frauds.

Chartist Meetings.—On Monday evening a meeting, convened by the National Charter Association, was held at their hall in Holborn, for the purpose of making an appeal to all classes of Reformers in behalf of the numerous political offenders now incarcerated in all parts of the country. Mr. W. Balls was called to the chair, and opened the business of the meeting by expressing a hope that the inhabitants of the metropolis, of every grade of reform, would answer the appeal which that meeting was about to make, for funds in behalf of the individuals now incarcerated for the offence of meeting together to discuss their grievances. He considered that the object of the Government in carrying on the present prosecutions was to perpetuate that system of class legislation by which the country had been brought into its present deplorable condition. Mr. Cameron moved the first resolution, to the effect, "that the meeting viewed with alarm and indignation the numerous arrests of the advocates of the People's Charter, firmly believing that the objects of the Government are to perpetuate class legislation by the employment of spies for the prevention of public discussion." He spoke at length in support of the resolution, and concluded by an appeal in behalf of the political prisoners, and their wives and families. Several other resolutions in behalf of the objects of the meeting were then moved, and supported by the Rev. Mr. Mantz, Dr. Lhotsky, and others; after which a subscription was commenced, but the sum raised in the room was very small.

The Mint.—The officers of the Mint have been actively engaged in preparing the new coinage both in gold and silver, in order to meet the demand made upon the Bank for bullion in the payment of the October dividends on Thursday. The average quantity of specie struck at the Mint since the light gold was called in has been 300,000*l.* per week. The Bank has received no less a sum than 6,500,000*l.* sterling in light sovereigns and half-sovereigns since the proclamation, and the present quantity of bullion in its vaults exceeds 10,000,000*l.* sterling. In consequence of the demand for bullion, the new half-farthing coinage cannot be issued from the Mint until the commencement of 1843.

Robberies.—The robbery of diamonds to the amount of 9,000*l.* in Covent Garden Theatre which we noticed in our last is still unexplained. On Tuesday the reward of 400*l.* was augmented to the sum of 1,000*l.* Every exertion has been made by the police to discover the perpetrators, but without effect. The general opinion of the police is, that they have escaped to the Continent.

The Parks.—On Wednesday, in consequence of numerous recent attempts at highway robberies and extortion from persons passing through the Green-park, Hyde-park, and the Regent's-park, a double number of police constables were placed in each park for the protection of the public, and for the detection of a gang of offenders supposed to be lurking in their neighbourhood.

Police.—On Monday morning a man named Jessop, a journeyman leather-dresser in Bermondsey, murdered his wife by cutting her throat with a razor, and then attempted to commit suicide. The woman died instantly, but the man was conveyed to Guy's Hospital, where he lingered until Wednesday. The jury, at the inquest on the husband, returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity." It appears that they had been married some years, and lived together on apparently happy terms. The man bore an excellent character for his previous conduct, and from circumstances stated at the inquest there is little doubt that he had been for some time subject to temporary insanity.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The following is the number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, the 1st inst. Total, 924 : Males, 452; Females, 472. Weekly average, 1838-9-40-1—Males, 467 ; Females, 445. The distribution of this mortality over the different districts was as follows :—Western districts, 125 ; Northern, 182 ; Central, 182 ; Eastern, 221 ; Southern, 214.

Provincial News.

Birmingham.—In reference to the account of the proceedings in the case of the Archbishop of Tripoli, which we noticed in our last, the Rev. Mr. Allport has published a letter on the subject, from which the following are extracts. Mr. Allport states that "he is an Archbishop of the united Greek and Syrian Church, in communion with the Romish Church. Of that there is no ground for doubt. He came to England, rather more than a year ago, to endeavour to retrieve losses sustained by the political commotions in Syria. He was received very kindly by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who tried to do all he could in his behalf with the British Government, and also by the Bishop of London. Each of these prelates assisted him, with the understanding that he was going home direct. But, instead of this, he has not shown himself exactly a wise man, but has proceeded till he has raised grounds of suspicion as to his character and professed objects that have thrown a shade over both. If doubts respecting them could be removed, in all other respects he seems deserving of assistance and succour." Mr. H. G. Williams, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, has also addressed a letter to the daily papers on the subject, stating that he has had frequent opportunities of assuring himself of the Archbishop's real character and pretensions. "The recognition of his dignity," he says, "by various Syrians, some of them of rank, ecclesiastics as well as laymen, and his firman from the Porte, authorising him to exercise his episcopal functions (which firman I have perused), leave no doubt on the subject in my own mind. But to the public generally, it may be more satisfactory to know that he was recognised as Archbishop of Tripoli by Lord Palmerston when in office ; that, as such, he has been kindly treated by the Bishop of London ; and, lastly, that as Archbishop of Tripoli in Syria, he has been an invited guest at Lambeth Palace. The above are facts, for the truth of which I can vouch, and which will, I think, tend to remove any suspicion that the former account may have excited."

Bristol.—The extraordinary marriage-hoax which we noticed in our last continues to be the topic of the hour. It now appears that a citation from Doctors' Commons was served on Tuesday on Mary Ann Morgan, being the commencement of proceedings instituted in the Ecclesiastical Courts by Mr. Woolley, who is desirous of obtaining a divorce as speedily as possible. The papers state that, when the process was served, the wife replied that she had no money to go to law, and must therefore let the law take its course. The prisoners were brought up for re-examination at the Union-hall Police Court on Wednesday, when a solicitor appeared on behalf of Mr. Woolley, and stated that it was not his intention to proceed further in the case so far as relates to the charge of felony. Both prisoners were accordingly discharged.

Blackburn.—The local papers mention with pleasure, in reference to the late Mr. Samuel Crompton, the ingenious inventor of the spinning-machine called the mule, that the Rev. Gilmour Robinson, of Tockholes, has received, during the past week, a communication from Lord Stanley, to the effect that Sir Robert Peel had recommended that a grant from the "Royal Bounty Fund" of the amount of 200*l.* should be immediately paid to the Rev. G. Robinson, to be equally divided between Mr. George Crompton, of Fearnhurst, in Lower Darven, and his brother and sister, of Bolton, children of the above-mentioned Mr. Samuel Crompton.

Hull.—The importation of foreign cattle, under the new tariff, is increasing in this port. Last week the Hamburgh steamers brought 84 fine bullocks, and those from Rotterdam brought 28 sheep. Sailing vessels have also brought small shipments of cattle; and poultry and other provisions arrive daily. Last week the Soren Winkel, from Aarhuus, brought oxen, cows, and ducks; and the Rob Roy steamer, in addition to her live stock, had some barrels of pork and beef. The latter article, of good quality, was selling on Saturday in the shambles at 4½*d.* per lb. The price is said to be rising at Hamburgh. A general impression prevails in this town, that there will be an extensive trade in cattle between Denmark and England, and that the cattle hitherto sent to Hamburgh are likely to be sent to this country, as the better market. Arrangements are making to run steamers next spring direct from Tonder, in the province of Sleswick, and also from a port in the more northerly province of Jutland, to this port or London. Within the last few years great improvements have been made in the agriculture of Denmark, and a trade in cattle to England is expected still further to accelerate improvement. The papers add, that the exportation of oats and other kinds of grain from Denmark to England, within the last four years, has led to the importation of English woollens and cottons in return, and that the peasantry of Denmark are better clothed in consequence.

Liverpool.—It is said that a contract has been entered into at this port for the supply of 5,000 barrels of American flour, to be delivered in November, at 18*s.* per barrel of 196 lbs., which is little more than one penny per pound. The American papers received by the last mail mention a new adventure among the enterprising dealers in New York. A person who keeps a clock and looking-glass warehouse in that city has set out, they state, for this place, after the fashion of Sam Slick, with a cargo of 600 wooden clocks, which are expected to return a handsome profit after payment of the duty of 25 per cent.

Maidstone.—The Kentish papers mention with great regret a serious accident which happened on Thursday last to Sir William Geary, Bart., of Oxonheath. It appears that on entering his dressing-room, he fell over a glass screen, which was broken to pieces, and a large fragment of glass penetrated the right ride of the neck, behind the lower jaw, within a small distance of the carotid artery, and dividing one of its principal branches. The surgeons found that the only chance of saving life was by tying the carotid artery, in order to prevent hemorrhage, the least renewal of which must have been fatal. The operation was performed with success, but unhappily the previous loss of blood produced such entire inanition, that an attack of paralysis was superinduced, which threatens to baffle the skill of his medical attendants. The baronet continues in a precarious state, and great doubts are entertained of his recovery.

Manchester.—For some time past the condition of the Bank of Manchester has been before the public, more particularly since it was ascertained that the concern could not be carried on without a further demand upon the shareholders. The interests of the bank are very generally extended throughout the manufacturing districts, and several persons of small capital had invested all their savings in it from a notion of its security. A private meeting of the directors was held on Friday, when it was resolved to wind up the affairs of the concern in the course of a week. This resolution did not become generally known until Saturday morning, when it was announced in the local papers. It created considerable panic, and was the sole topic of conversation at all the places of public resort; but it was far surpassed when it became known that the managing director, Mr. Burdekin, had absconded. It appears that he took his passage in the North American steamer Britannia, which sailed on Tuesday week for Halifax and Boston. He had previously shipped on board the packet ship Virginian, which sailed on Saturday week for New York, a large quantity of sovereigns, which were obtained, in the regular way, from the Branch Bank of England, on account of the Bank of Manchester. The local papers observe, that, whether in transferring the box from Hanover Street to the Prince's Dock any trick was played by substituting a box of equal weight for the box of sovereigns, remains to be discovered, but the absconding of Mr. Burdekin makes people suspect the worst. At Liverpool the sensation produced in commercial circles by the event was quite as great as in Manchester ; it is said to have absorbed every other subject, even including the India and China news. A meeting of the shareholders takes place this week to consider the condition of the company. The paid-up capital is 780,000*l.*, and a further call is likely to be made forthwith to meet actual deficiencies.—Sir Charles Shaw, the Superintendant of the Manchester police during the recent riots, whose situation terminated on the 1st inst. with the Act of Parliament, has published a long letter on the subject of the outbreak on the 9th of August. It is chiefly a reply to the statements of the Attorney-General at Chester respecting the conduct of the authorities. Sir C. Shaw shows, in the most circumstantial manner, that he had obtained full knowledge of the proceedings of the mob at Ashton, and had communicated with the military, who were ready with his own body of police to prevent the mob not only from entering, but even from approaching Manchester. He had himself been at Ashton in the morning, and had ascertained from the ringleaders that they intended to visit Manchester to turn out the hands, but both he and the commandant were totally powerless without the presence of a magistrate. Finding great difficulty in meeting with a borough magistrate, he "despatched a letter to the stipendiary magistrate, marking it 'immediate,' and requesting him to bring the Riot Act, as he would find the commandant on the Ashton road, with the troops ready. Having been led to believe that the stipendiary magistrate might not be in town, I instantly wrote a similar letter, but with no address, and I put it into the hands of an inspector, to fix it on the first county magistrate he could find, as the borough magistrates for the last three years had refused to act. Before quitting my office to join the police force, which I had left formed near to the Ashton road, I entreated the commandant to impress upon the stipendiary magistrate the necessity of 'having the fight out of town'—that there was no time to think and argue upon 'legal technicalities'—and to bear seriously in mind that every quarter of an hour spent in deliberation was the gain of a mile of ground to the rioters, if on the march." Notwithstanding this, the magistrate allowed the mob to enter the town. "I spoke," says Sir C. Shaw, "to the stipendiary magistrate, who informed me they were asking permission to have a procession through the town, promising to be peaceable, and to return to their homes, after passing through certain streets. I was then quite close to the magistrate. I veered back a few paces, and said, in a loud, distinct voice, (which must have been heard by the military,) 'Sir, I must protest, in the strongest manner, against these people passing. Sir, I report to you officially, that these very men who tell you that they are going to be peaceable, informed me this morning in Ashton, that yesterday they had turned out all the mills round Stalybridge, and that they were coming this morning to Manchester, to do the same, and get bread.'' The magistrate, however, allowed them to enter, and Sir C. Shaw exclaimed in the hearing of the troops that he would not be mixed up in the affair, and proceeded to count the mob. "Shortly after this, the stipendiary magistrate came up, declaring that the leaders of the procession had not kept their promise to him, and asking me where was its head. I answered, 'You will be clever to find it, as by this time it has fifty heads—in fact, they are all loose ; but still if you will permit me, I will and can stop them, as I have about 200 police close at hand.' His answer was, 'No, no, we must have no collision.' We halted here for some time, we doing by persuasion what we could with the mob, who jeered us in return. One man was most insolent to the Commandant. I proposed his being apprehended, but the magistrate would permit of no interference." Even when the mayor had posted proclamations and copies of the Riot Act about the town, Sir C. Shaw says that the police were not allowed to carry them into effect, and "were stopped in the execution of their duty by the express order of the mayor, and ordered to return to the Town-hall." He concludes by saying, "Such was the system, or rather the system of confusion and disorganisation from beginning to end, and neither I nor any civil authority in the borough of Manchester had any right to take credit to himself for preserving the peace of the town during these disturbances. Let the merit rest where it ought, with the praiseworthy and energetic measures of the inhabitants themselves."

Newcastle.—The local papers mention, among the novel importations under the new tariff, a cargo of 137 live geese from Norway. They were in tolerable condition, and were readily disposed of at 3*s.* 6*d.* each.—The papers describe the Prince Albert iron steam-ship, the first ship of any considerable magnitude built of iron on the Tyne. Its length between perpendiculars is 155 feet, length on deck 180 ; main breadth 19½ feet. The construction includes a number of recent improvements : there are two iron water-tight bulkheads, forming the vessel into three distinct compartments, any one of which will keep the vessel afloat should the other two get damaged, which will render her a kind of life-boat.

Newport.—The Monmouth papers give a long account of the rejoicing on the opening of the new docks at Newport, which are remarkable as including the largest lock in the world. The public opening took place on Monday, in the presence of at least 25,000 persons, including most of the leading inhabitants of the county. The event was celebrated by a public dinner.

Portsmouth.—The resolution of the Admiralty respecting the increase of the navy by means of advanced ships, as noticed in a former Number, has come into operation at this port, and about ten or twelve men-of-war, at each of the other ports, are to be fitted immediately. Their masts, spars, and rigging, are to be prepared, fitted, ticketed, and housed in the dockyards, and the ships are to have their bulk-heads put up, their anchors, chain cables, and tanks, on board, and their armament is to be kept ready in the gun wharf. The ships to be advanced at this port are the Neptune, Britannia, Princess Charlotte, Vengeance, Collingwood, Bellerophon, Powerful, Carnatic, Hastings, Pembroke, and President frigate. The Excellent is ordered to bear a complement of 700 men, so that she may be at all times ready to supply seamen gunners to the men-of-war fitting out ; and for the purpose of supplying commissioned and subordinate officers, she is to bear twelve lieutenants, fifty mates or midshipmen, a chaplain, an extra assistant-surgeon, and an engineer.

Southampton.—We noticed, some months ago, the practice of the law courts of Guernsey and Jersey in transporting their criminals to this place and Winchester. The papers of last week state that at the recent sitting of the Guernsey Court, two men convicted of having stolen some pears were condemned to one month's solitary confinement, and afterwards to be banished to England for the term of five years. It is generally understood that this place will be favoured with their presence. A woman was convicted of the same crime, and was condemned to a fortnight's imprisonment, and then to be transported for three years. She is to be shipped for this place also, and then left to find her way to Devonshire. Another person, found guilty of stealing some clothes, was condemned to two months' imprisonment, and five years' banishment to England. Winchester is expected to be the destination of this offender.—Letters from Gibraltar, by the Montrose steamer, announce the arrival of the steam-ship Hindostan at that port on the 29th ult., having run the distance from the Needles to Gibraltar (about 1,200 miles) in 121 hours, being at the rate of ten knots an hour.

Stafford.—On Wednesday great excitement prevailed amongst the authorities of this county and the persons in charge of the gaol, in consequence of the governor, Mr. Brutton, having detected a conspiracy of the rioters confined in it to effect their escape. At an early hour a letter, said to be written by a prisoner named O'Neill, who is under sentence, was put into the governor's hands. This letter disclosed the plan of the prisoners and informed the governor of the time when the plan was to be carried into execution. Mr. Brutton, as soon as he had satisfied himself of the truth of the information, and acting under the advice of Earl Talbot, the Lord Lieutenant, and the other magistrates, adopted every possible precaution against any attempt that might be made to break from the gaol. It is said that Henry Ellis, who is under sentence of transportation for the burning of the Rev. Dr. Vale's house, was the leader of the conspiracy, and on him was found the plan of action adopted by him and his fellow-prisoners. They were to have seized the wardsman as soon as they were allowed to go into the day-room. Having seized him, they would secure him in some safe place, and take from him a key which led to an adjoining room, in which were sixty stand of arms. They were to possess themselves of those arms; and thus prepared for any opposition that might present itself, they intended to make prisoners of the persons in charge of the gaol, and liberate all the Chartists who are at present in custody. They would then fight their way from the town, if they could not escape without detection. What would have been the ulterior mode of action was kept secret. The governor sent off an express to the Secretary of State, detailing the whole conspiracy, and requesting that immediate instructions might be forwarded. On Thursday the gaol was in a state of siege, and guarded on all sides, so that any attempt to escape on the part of the rioters might be promptly and effectually met. There were four pieces of cannon within the gaol, and all the sentries within the walls were doubled, and constantly visited by the governor. It is supposed that the detection of this conspiracy will hasten the departure of the convicts sentenced to transportation.

Windsor and Eton.—The funeral of the Marquess Wellesley took place on Saturday in the chapel of Eton College. It was attended by the Duke of Wellington, Lord Cowley, the Marquess of Douro, the Hon. and Rev. G. V. Wellesley, Mr. Charles Culling Smith, and other members of the family. The service was performed by the Provost. The chapel was completely full, the whole of the Eton scholars being present. Shortly after the conclusion of the ceremony, the members of the family, and the other mourners and attendants, left the College for town, proceeding to Paddington by the Great Western Railway. In consequence of there being an unusually full choir at the chapel, the musical service in the morning at St. George's chapel was dispensed with by permission of the canon in residence; and as a mark of respect to the memory of the Marquess, her Majesty commanded that neither the military nor the private band should perform at the Castle in the evening. During the whole of the morning all the shops near the College and the shutters of the private houses were closed, and remained so until after the funeral.

Railways.—The following are the receipts of the principal railways for the past week:—Great Western, 15,025*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1,171*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1,982*l.*; Eastern Counties, 1,015*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,333*l.*; London and Birmingham, 17,388*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 2,210*l.*; South Western, 6,602*l.*; Midland Counties, 3,151*l.*; Brighton, 4,390*l.*; North Midland, 5,409*l.*; Grand Junction, 10,642*l.*; Blackwall, 715*l.*; Greenwich, 767*l.*; Croydon, 874*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,535*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,970*l.*—The committee of inquiry appointed at the last meeting of the North Midland Company have resolved, it is said, to propose a reduction, to the large amount of between 17,000*l.* and 18,000*l.* a year, out of an expenditure on the establishment, including wages and salaries of all kinds, of about 44,000*l.* a year.—The sale by auction of the Clarence railway, the first of the kind in connexion with railways, is authorised to take place by the Loan Commissioners for Public Works, to whom the railway is in debt, in the course of next month. The line is in the county of Durham, extending from the Tees to Stockton, with numerous branches, a distance of 36 miles in length. It was constructed soon after the Liverpool and Manchester, and has cost upwards of half a million. The traffic in passengers is small, the trade being principally derived from the haulage of minerals, wharfage, and shipping.—A correspondence has for some time been going on between the Directors of the Greenwich and the Directors of the Croydon Company. It appears that the Croydon Company have found that in consequence of the 4½*d.* toll which they are obliged to pay to the Greenwich Company, they cannot effect a reduction in their fares, and that the present high rates of passage will not allow them to work the railway with a profit. They therefore ask for an equitable arrangement, which shall place each concern on a more favourable footing, the Croydon in respect to an increase of traffic, and the Greenwich in respect to an increase in the amount of toll. The Greenwich Company, however, insist on the payment of the 4½*d.* toll, as a prescriptive right, settled by act of Parliament, and refuse any arrangement which shall lessen this toll, even though the gross receipts should probably be increased by its reduction. There seems little probability of a settlement. In the mean time both companies, as well as the public, are suffering from the high rate of fares, and it is said that the present traffic of the Croydon Company barely keeps the concern together, while the traffic of the Greenwich shows a gradual but progressive decrease, which must ultimately lead to its dissolution.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—We mentioned a few weeks since that an alteration in the commission of delegates for hearing the appeal against the decision of Dr. Radcliffe, given in favour of the Rev. Robert Daly, as Dean of St. Patrick's, was rendered necessary in consequence of the illness of Judge Torrens, one of the commissioners originally named. The new commission has now been perfected, the name of Judge Crampton having been substituted for that of Judge Torrens. If the decision of that Court should be in favour of Mr. Daly, the Government will have the appointment of his successor to the Deanery of St. Patrick's. If Mr. Daly, pending the appeal lodged by Dr. Wilson, the other candidate for the deanery, had been elevated to the bishopric of Meath, the patronage of the Deanery of St. Patrick would at once vest in the Chapter, because the Government and the Chapter have the right of appointment alternately, and Mr. Daly's election, in case of his promotion whilst the appeal is undecided, would necessarily become null and void.—It is stated that Mr. Blackburne, on quitting his present office of Attorney-General, either for the Mastership of the Rolls or the Chief Justiceship of the Queen's Bench, as the answer of Chief Justice Pennefather may decide, is to receive a baronetcy. The two Chief Justices, Pennefather and Doherty, are now on the Continent. Mr. Litton is the new Master in Chancery.

Ballinasloe.—The great cattle fair of this town took place last week, and was in every respect a failure, cattle having fallen to the extent of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. upon the rates of last year. The total number of black cattle exhibited was 11,578; the number left unsold at the close of the fair was 4,161. The prices were from 2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* under those of last year, a very serious decline, which affected all classes of agriculturists. Sheep and horses were on an average 20 per cent. below last year's prices. The number of sheep exhibited was about 7,000 less than last year, and sold under last year's rates by 3*s.* 6*d.* each. It is said by some accounts that the distemper which prevailed among the cattle to a great extent was the cause of this decline, and not the tariff, and that many purchasers were thereby deterred from buying at any price.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—We learn by the *Scotsman* that her Majesty has given a substantial proof of the gratification derived from her visit to Scotland by transmitting the following donations to the charities of this city:—To the sufferers by the accident occasioned by the falling of the scaffold on the Mound, 100*l.* To the Royal Infirmary, 100*l.* To the Destitute Sick Society, 50*l.* To the Benevolent and Strangers' Friend Society, 50*l.* To the House of Refuge, 50*l.* To the Asylum for the Industrious Blind, 50*l.* To the Royal Public Dispensary, 50*l.* To the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, 50*l.* To the Magdalene Asylum, 50*l.* To the Edinburgh General Lying-in Hospital, 50*l.* For the widow and family of D. M'Lachlan, Dunkeld, who lost his life by falling over a precipice, after having been employed to light a bonfire on Birnam Hill, her Majesty has sent 30*l.*, and Prince Albert has sent 20*l.* An additional donation of 100*l.* was some time ago presented to the Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum. All the donations have been paid through the Duke of Buccleuch.—The Mid Lothian district is now in such a state of quiet that the party of the 53d Regiment have been withdrawn from the vicinity of Newbattle, and have accordingly returned to head-quarters in this city.

Dumfries.—The Inverness and Dumfries papers have published some letters from a Mr. Pagan, an extensive dealer in cattle, well known in the north, which have attracted much attention in the present operation of the tariff. It appears that Mr. Pagan is much interested in the cattle trade, and being unable to judge, from the great diversity of opinion, of the probable effects of the tariff, made a tour of the Continent, in order to satisfy himself, by personal observation, how far the native producer was likely to be affected by foreign competitors. He proceeded in the first place to Paris, then to Strasburg, and returned by Leipzic and Hamburgh. In regard to Paris, he attended the cattle market at Poissy. "The show," he says, "was stated not to be an average one, and sales brisk; the numbers were—1,530 oxen, 82 cows, 7,233 sheep, and 1,105 calves. The veal was very prime; I never saw anything like it before, and I question if anything like it can be seen in any other place. It is the most fashionable dish in France, and from the way they cook it by far the best. The sheep, with few exceptions, were bad, the best bringing from 25*s.* to 28*s.* English money. There were a good many fair bullocks, which, I consider, were making about 3*l.* in 20*l.* less than they would have done in Liverpool; but the butchers have not so much advantage, as they have 40f. duty to pay on each before they can get them into the city. The dealers are all licensed, and they cannot go to market till they have as much money lodged as pays for the stock they purchase, when the bank settles the account. Some of the cattle had travelled 400 miles, and sheep 300, to the market; and they were not so wasted as people might imagine." Many of the oxen were imported from Rotterdam. "I need say very little of France," he adds; "every one knows that that fine country cannot produce cattle and sheep enough for its own consumption; and, as a proof of this, butcher meat has been on the advance every year; and I am certainly informed that it is from 1*d.* to 1½*d.* higher over the kingdom than it was seven years ago." From Paris, Mr. Pagan set out for Strasburg. He saw on the road much fine land, but in crop everywhere. The great bulk of the crops were wheat and rye, and had a good appearance; but the oats and barley were miserable. On these latter, however, the farmers, either in France or Germany, reckon very little. He was surprised how the sheep could exist on the pastures he saw. At Strasburg he found the land of middling quality, and grazed by inferior stock. He then passed through Germany, as far as Leipsic, and found it in appearance very similar to France. There are few very large farms in Germany. Thirty acres is far above the ordinary size; the whole country being, in general, divided into small patches of from one to twenty acres; and that circumstance, together with the prices that they have been of late receiving for their grain, has induced the industrious inhabitants to cultivate every spot into which they can put the plough. Mr. Pagan thinks it is over-cultivated. "They use very little manure," he says; "and although they have a fertile soil and excellent climate, all land will get exhausted after years of excessive cropping; and I am of opinion they have grown, as far as I saw, as much grain as they ever can again." Along the Elbe no cattle were to be seen, the few that the farmers had being kept in the house. A few flocks of sheep were, indeed, now and then to be met with, but all, apparently, in a state of starvation. That kind of management seems to be deemed best calculated for producing a fine fleece; and, as for the carcases, little or no regard is paid to them. "In Holstein and Jutland the farms are larger, the land good, and a deal of fine cattle kept, which they send in considerable numbers to Hamburgh, at the end of the year, fat. The day on which I attended Hamburgh market, there were only 380 cattle shown, very few of which would have done for the English market, either as fat or lean; also about 900 sheep so decidedly inferior that they are not worth noticing, and could scarcely be sold in this country at any price. But June is generally a poor show of stock in all countries, the stall-fed articles being done and the grass-fed not ready. In the months of September, October, and November, there are often large shows of from 1,400 to 1,700 weekly; and even then the price seldom drops, as that is their time for putting up salted provisions, and the numbers make little difference. Many curers slaughter, for their own hand, from one hundred to two hundred and fifty cattle in a week; therefore prices do not vary so much as in this country, where, when supplies come in largely, they are all for immediate consumption, and have to be sold low to be got quit of. It is probable there will be some importations, and if prices remain as at present in both countries, some little profit may be made; but I am convinced, were we to import 400 or 500 beasts weekly for two months, which would make no material difference with us, we should impoverish the whole Continent, and the price would be higher than here. Under these circumstances I may say the same of salted provisions. They may come in large quantities from other countries; but I do think the agriculturists have nothing to fear from the Continent. It may be said the country has great capabilities, and that stock will increase; but I am of opinion their own wants will increase in proportion, and there are not the facilities for improvement that may be imagined. The great drawback is the divided state of the country. Travel 1,000 miles, and you will find neither a boundary nor subdivided fence; and what can be done with stock of any description on patches of five, ten, or even twenty acres? They may continue to send corn, but I think they will have little else to send; therefore the British farmers need give themselves little uneasiness on that head."

THEATRICALS.

Covent Garden.—A new farce called "Cousin Lambkin" was produced at this theatre on Saturday with success. The plot is as follows:—*Captain Bantam* (Mr. W. Lacy), who has married the niece (Miss Cooper) of a fox-hunting squire, *Mulberry* (Mr. Bartley), has become involved in an "affair of honour," on the eve of going down to the seat of his uncle-in-law, for the first time since his marriage; and as the fox-hunter has an antipathy to duelling, it is necessary that the affair be concealed from him. In this dilemma *Mrs. Bantam* avails herself of the services of *Dr. Lionel Lambkin* (Mr. Harley), a second-cousin of her husband, and pays the old man a visit, while her husband goes to settle the affair of honour. The niece and her escort are introduced to the squire through the agency of *Dainty* (Mrs. Humby), a maid in the establishment, by whom the gentleman is presented as the husband of the niece. From these slender materials all kinds of confusion are produced; and between the bewilderment of the squire, and the surprise of the real husband, ludicrous situations are produced, which told well with the audience, and secured the success of the piece. On Monday evening, after "The Hunchback," in which the characters of *Master Walter* and *Julia* were performed with great ability by Mr. and Miss Vandenhoff, Gretry's opera of "Richard Cœur de Lion" was revived, after an interval of a great number of years. This opera was produced in Paris about the year 1784 or 1785, and its fame was such that, very soon afterwards, it appeared at two London theatres in two different versions within a few days of each other. The story of the piece is founded on the escape of *Richard Cœur de Lion* from the castle in which he was confined by the Archduke of Austria, by the help of his faithful minstrel *Blondel*, who discovered him in his prison by singing a stanza of a favourite lay, which was answered by the voice of the royal captive—an incident which is turned to account in the opera. In other respects, the libretto has little merit; the characters are common-place, most of the incidents are trifling, and the dialogue is heavy. The music, however, is very beautiful; the airs are simple and expressive, and the choruses and concerted pieces are of the most effective character. *Blondel's* famous air, "O Richard, O my King," is the great musical feature of the opera; it is a magnificent song, requiring, however, more dramatic power than Mr. Harrison gave it. This song has acquired an additional celebrity from its being associated with one of the most remarkable scenes of the French revolution, when, at the memorable banquet of the *gardes du corps*, the loyalty of the assembly was roused to a burst of enthusiasm by the band performing, "O Richard, O mon roi!" The air sung by *Blondel* under the walls of the castle, and responded to by the royal prisoner within, is a sweet melody, and made an effective duet. The whole of the music was much applauded. Miss Rainforth's duet with *Blondel* was encored, and sung with her usual sweetness. The dramatic portion of the opera moved heavily along, and the burlesque battle on the stage in the concluding scene produced marked disapprobation. The scenery and decorations were of the best kind, and altogether the getting up of the piece was unexceptionable.

Miscellaneous.

Wasps' Nests.—The danger of inconsiderate offers is illustrated by the following anecdote which appears in the Derby papers:—A gentleman in that county, who was much annoyed by wasps, rather thoughtlessly offered a shilling for every wasp's nest which should be brought to him. All hands in the neighbourhood immediately set to work, and the unlucky gentleman had to pay nearly 40*l.*, there being nearly 800 nests brought to him.

Book Shelves.—To give some idea of the extent of the new portion of the library of the British Museum, it has, as a point of useful information, or, perhaps, also as a matter of curiosity, been ascertained that the whole length of the shelves, which hold 260,000 volumes, was 42,240 feet, or eight miles. The length of the shelves in the library at Munich, containing 500,000 volumes, taking the same proportion, will be fifteen miles and two-fifths. The King's Library in Paris, of 650,000 volumes, must, by the same calculation, have not less than twenty miles of shelf!

The Dutch Colonies.—According to the last official returns from Surinam, there are in that colony 2500 whites, half Christians and Jews. Not 600 are natives of Holland. There are 7000 coloured persons (4000 free and 3000 slaves). There are 46,500 negroes, of whom only 1100 are free. Total population, 56,000. Paramaribo has 15,000 inhabitants, of whom 8500 are slaves, and 6500 free. The whole number of whites is 2000. There are 1200 Jews, 3000 coloured persons, and 10,000 negroes.

Cost of Strikes.—There has been expended in strikes of late years, among the Glasgow cotton spinners, 47,000*l.*; the Manchester cotton spinners, 370,000*l.*; and the woolcombers, 400,000*l.*: Leeds mechanics, 187,000*l.* The late strike in and about Manchester has probably cost as much as all these put together, and yet been productive of no satisfactory results.

Statistics of Longevity.—The following details are extracted from a curious book, by M. Lejoncourt, recently published, and entitled "Les Centenaires, Anciens et Modernes:"—"There have died in England, in the course of the last century, 49 persons who have reached from 130 to 180 years of age. Of those seven reached 134 years, four 138, two 146, four 155, one 159, one 160, one 168, one 169, and one 175. The official returns of Russia show that there were in that empire, in 1814, seven persons aged upwards of 125 years, and one who had passed 160: in 1835, a man died there 135 years old, and in 1838 there died 1,238 persons who had passed 100, of whom 125 were upwards of 120, 111 were from 121 to 125, three from 126 to 130, five from 131 to 140, one was 145, three were from 150 to 155, one was 160, and one 165. In France we do not live so long, yet the following instances of longevity are worthy of notice:—In 1710 a peasant, named Jean Mazard, died at Dun-le-Roi, in Berry, aged upwards of 110: this man preserved his senses to the last, and was married ten times; the last time he entered into the marriage state he was 99 years of age, and the bride 18, who two years afterwards made him a father. A curé of Lisieux, named Desroches, died in 1712, aged 113; he celebrated mass a few days before his death, and resided 91 years in the parish. In the same year died Jacques Thevenot, a labourer at Chateau-Vilain, aged 114, married three times, and the father of thirty-nine children; and an officer, named Bultrade, buried at St. Germain, aged 115, leaving behind seventeen children—the eldest 74, and the youngest 12. In 1718, an apothecary, named Le Baupin, died at Chateaubriand, 107 years old; he was married twice, and was upwards of 80 when he contracted the second marriage; he was the father of thirty-two children—sixteen by each wife, and he was 103 years old when his wife was delivered of two fine boys, who died upwards of ninety years later. In 1747 died at Lourdes M. Nazon de Vigé, 118 years old; he was passionately fond of shooting, and had good sport not long before his death; he was upwards of 100 when he married. In 1757, a farmer of Bar, near Tulle, named Nouthac, died at the age of 115; he never had a day's sickness, was married three times, was 92 when he entered the state of wedlock the second time, by which union he had several children, and was 102 when he married the third time." In addition to these facts, we may state that there has just died, at Paris, a woman, aged 103 years, called Madame Langlai, who has left many children behind her, the youngest of whom is 78 years of age. These examples of longevity do not approach the two English centenaires, Thomas Parr and Henry Jenkins, one of whom, if we are to place any belief in statements of this kind, lived to 152 years, the other to 169. There is also another example in England, John Forester, of Cumberland, who is said to have died aged 138 years, leaving a daughter 104 years old. But in all these instances, it is necessary to bear in mind that no one example has been proved by the registers of birth, or by such evidence as would be admitted in a court of law.

SPORTING.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.

MONDAY.—The second meeting commenced to-day under very favourable auspices. The entries were unusually full, the weather fine, and the heath was crowded with a large and fashionable assemblage. The racing began with

A Match for 100 sovs., h. ft. T.Y.C.—Lord Albemarle's Tilcho (Robinson), Mr. Goodman's Bother'em (Rogers). Even betting. A dead heat.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, for three-year-olds, &c. T.Y.C. (11 subs.)—Won by Lord Stradbroke's Jeremy Diddler (Wakefield), beating Mr. Boyce's c. by Hymen, dam by Perchance. The following were not placed: Col. Peel's Cameleon, Duke of Portland's g. by Glencoe, Mr. Etwell's Pelerine, Mr. Gratwicke's Clementina, and Mr. Payne's Rapture. Betting—6 to 4 on the field agst Cameleon and Jeremy Diddler, 5 to 1 agst Tragedy, (t.) and 4 to 1 agst Pelerine (t.) Won by a length.

Match, 500*l.*; h. ft.—Lord Eglinton's Dr. Caius (Lye) beat Mr. Pettit's St. Francis. 6 to 5 on St. Francis. Won easy by a length.

Col. Peel's Garry Owen (Nat) beat Lord Albemarle's Ralph. T.Y.C. 200*l.*; h. ft. Even betting. Won by a neck.

50*l. for two-year-old colts and fillies.* T.Y.C.—Won by Mr. Ongley's The Queen of the Gypsies (Sly), beating Captain Daintree's Brother to African. The following also started, but were not placed: Mr. Payne's f. by Muley Moloch, Mr. Stevenson's c. by Hornsea, Mr. G. Clarke's f. Ameine, Lord Stradbroke's c. Nylghan, Mr. Eddison's Prince of Wales, Lord Exeter's c. by Beiram, Mr. Jones's Master Harry, General Yates's Rooksnest, Col. Peel's Seringo, and Lord Lowther's c. by Bay Middleton. Betting—5 to 2 agst Queen of the Gypsies, 4 to 1 agst Mr. Payne's filly, and 7 to 1 agst Hornsea c. Won easy by a length.

50*l. for three-year-olds. &c.* A.F.—Won by Mr. Etwall's Discord (J. Day), beating Mr. Combe's Rosalind, Duke of Bedford's John o'Gaunt, Mr. Pettit's St. Francis, Mr. Stephenson's Ghuznee, and Mr. Batson's Barba. Betting—6 to 5 agst John o'Gaunt, 9 to 2 agst Discord, 4 to 1 agst St. Francis, 4 to 1 agst Barba, and 5 to 1 agst Rosalind (taken). Won by a length.

Duke of Bedford's Oakley received forfeit from Lord Eglinton's Melior; T.Y.C.; 300, h. ft.

Lord Albemarle's Buffalo received forfeit from Mr. Osbaldeston's Skipton; A.F.; 200, h. ft., and 25 ft. if declared.

Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each, h. ft., first half of Ab. M. (3 subs.) Won by Duke of Bedford's King of the Peak (Edwards), beating Mr. Thornhill's Menalippe. Betting—11 to 8 on the King of the Peak, who made all the running, and won by three parts of a length.

TUESDAY.—*Match* for 100*l*, h. ft. T.Y.C.—Lord Albemarle's Minaret (Robinson) beat Lord Kelburne's Retainer colt. Betting—7 to 4 on Minaret. Won in a canter by two lengths.

Mr. Payne's Cecil (Nat) beat Duke of Bedford's Magog. T.Y.C. 150, h. ft. 7 to 4 on Magog, who was defeated in a canter by two lengths.

The Clearwell Stakes of 30 sovs. each, 20 ft.; T.Y.C. (26 subs.)—Won by Col. Anson's Napier (F. Butler), beating Col. Peel's Murat. The following also started, but were not placed: Lord Exeter's f. by Jerry, Mr. Bouverie's c. by Bolero, Mr. J. Sadler's Testy, and Mr. Watts's c. by Yaxley. Betting—2 to 1 agst Napier, 5 to 2 agst Yaxley colt, 3 to 1 agst Testy, and 4 to 1 agst Murat. Won by a head after a splendid race.

Lord Exeter's Celia (Darling), beat Lord Albemarle's Nuncio. T.Y.C. 200, h. ft. Betting—6 to 5 on Nuncio. Won by two lengths.

Lord Exeter's Albion received forfeit from Mr. Greville's Gunter. A.F., 200, h. ft.

The *Cesarewitch Stakes*, of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft., with 300*l.* added by the Grand Duke Cesarewitch; the second to receive 50*l.* Cesarewitch course, two miles and a quarter. Won by Mr. F. Clarke's Arcanus (T. Day, jun.); beating Duke of Grafton's Florence. The following also started:—Mr. Goodman's The Shadow, Mr. Graydon's Roscius, Lord Albemarle's Ralph, Major Yarburgh's Heslington, Mr. Etwall's Thistle-whipper, Mr. Isaac Day's Tamburini, Mr. Isaac Day's Portrait, Lord Chesterfield's Rhodanthe, Lord Kelburne's c. by Muley Moloch, Mr. W. Sadler's Bellissima, Lord Albemarle's Buffalo, Mr. Stephenson's Ma Mie, Lord Eglinton's Blue Bonnet, Duke of Portland's The Gleaner, Mr. W. S. Stanley's f. by Bizarre, and Duke of Beaufort's Anspach. Betting, 7 to 2 agst Bellissima, 10 to 1 agst Arcanus, 10 to 1 agst Portrait, 10 to 1 agst Blue Bonnet, 13 to 1 agst Lord Kelburne's colt, 14 to 1 agst Rhodanthe, 14 to 1 agst The Shadow, 20 to 1 agst Ma Mie, 20 to 1 agst Roscius, 20 to 1 agst The Gleaner, 20 to 1 agst Florence, 16 to 1 agst Ralph, 25 to 1 agst Buffalo. After four false starts, the whole team quitted the post tolerably compact, Thistle-whipper taking the lead at a strong pace, followed by Anspach, behind whom were Bellissima, Ralph, Florence, the Bizarre filly, Arcanus, Blue Bonnet, and Portrait, pretty nearly in the order we have given their names. The race proceeded in this manner for nearly half-a-mile beyond the gap, where Thistle-whipper broke down, and the lead was taken by Anspach; on his resignation at the new ground, Florence took up the running, followed by Bellissima, Ralph, and the Bizarre filly, Arcanus lying three lengths behind them: in this order they reached the bushes hill, where Arcanus moved towards the front, his position at the bottom being at Bellissima's quarters on the outside. Florence, Bellissima, and Ralph continued the race, apparently unconscious that Arcanus was so near, to the last stride, Florence beating Bellissima by a neck, and Bellissima beating Ralph by a head: Arcanus, however, went up at the last moment, and defeated them all by a neck. The Bizarre filly ran forward to the end, and was a good fifth. The ruck followed, headed by Blue Bonnet and The Shadow. Value of the stakes, 860*l.* Mr. Clarke, the owner of Arcanus, and his friends win, it is said, from six to seven thousand pounds. The winner was trained by Messer, of Welwyn, and was cleverly ridden by a son of the late William Day, of Ascot Heath.

WEDNESDAY.—*Sweepstakes* of 10 sovs. each. T.Y.C.—The winner to be sold for 80*l.* &c. (9 subs.)—Won by Mr. Rogers's b. c. by Hornsea (Bartholomew), beating Mr. G. Clark's Ameine. The following also started, but were not placed:—Mr. Shelley's Blazer, Mr. Pettit's Sweatmeat, Lord Albemarle's Rowland, Mr. S. Smith's Miniature, Mr. Osbaldeston's b. f. by the Saddler, Mr. Boyce's King of Trumps, and Lord Exeter's f. by Sultan or Reveller. Betting—3 to 1 agst the winner, 3 to 1 agst Ameine, 4 to 1 agst Sweetmeat, 4 to 1 agst Rowland, and 6 to 1 agst Blazer. Ameine made the running, followed by Sweetmeat, Blazer, and Miniature, the Hornsea colt waiting behind; they kept in this order to the cords, where Sweetmeat gave up, the Hornsea colt joined the front rank, and a pretty race took place between the four, the Hornsea colt winning cleverly at last by a length. Miniature and Blazer were close together at Ameine's quarters, and Rowland well up. The winner was claimed.

The Town Plate of 50l, T.M.—The winner to be sold for 200*l.*, &c.—Won by Mr. Rogers's Prosody (Bartholomew), beating Mr. Dawson's The Biddy. The following also started, but were not placed:—Mr. W. Bignold's Camille, Sir S. Spry's The Jewess, Mr. I. Day's Viola, Mr. Key's Image, Duke of Grafton's Utopia, and Mr. Osbaldeston's Woldsman. Betting—2 to 1 agst Woldsman, 4 to 1 agst Utopia, 6 to 1 agst Camille, 6 to 1 agst The Jewess, 6 to 1 agst The Biddy, 6 to 1 agst Prosody. Woldsman cut out the work to the new ground, where Prosody and The Biddy headed him, and ran together to the end, Prosody winning by a head only. Image and Woldsman were third and fourth. Colonel Peel's Cameleon received forfeit from Lord Eglinton's Augury. T.Y.C. 100, h. ft.

THURSDAY.—*Match.*—Lord Kelburne's Give Him a Name (Nat) beat Lord Eglinton's Jamie Forest; 200; last three miles of B.C. Even betting. Won by a length, easy.

Lord Eglinton's Pompey (Lye) beat Lord Kelburne's He has a Name: Ab. M.; 100. 5 to 2 on Pompey. Won easily by a length.

Handicap plate of 100*l.*, for 3-yrs olds and upwards. A.F.—Won by Mr. Stephenson's Ma Mie (Hall), beating Lord Chesterfield's Rhodanthe and Mr. Charlton's Lasso. The following also started:—Lord Orford's Y. Quo Minus, Mr. Etwall's Palladium, Mr. Wright's Aspatria, Mr. Francis's Cloister, Mr. Osbaldeston's Woldsman; Mr. Boyce's c. by Hymen, dam by Perchance: Mr. Goodman's f. by Ishmael, out of Balance; Mr. Bradford's Sister to Confusionée; and Lord Exeter's Revision. Betting 2 to 1 agst Palladium, 5 to 1 agst Sister to Confusionée, 7 to 1 agst Y. Quo Minus, 7 to 1 agst Rhodanthe, 7 to 1 agst Ma Mie, 7 to 1 agst Aspatria, and 7 to 1 agst Lasso (who was third). Won in a canter by two lengths.

Match.—Duke of Bedford's John o'Gaunt received forfeit from Mr. Payne's Johnny; T.Y.C.; 200, h. ft.

Law.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION, STAFFORD.—The trials of the prisoners have been proceeding during the week, but the details, with few exceptions, have little interest for the general reader. The facts adduced in evidence have been already before the public, and much of the interest of the individual cases is necessarily local. Since our last report, the prisoners charged with entering shops at Hanley, and stealing therefrom wearing apparel, have been found *guilty*; others have been found guilty of demanding money with threats; others for illegally assembling; others for creating a riot at West Bromwich; others for a riot and assault on a constable at Gilbert's Colliery; others for assaulting constables at Stoke upon-Trent; others for pelting the yeomanry with stones, &c. Nearly all the cases come under one or other of these classes. The prisoners charged with setting fire to the house of Wm. Harding, at Stoke-upon-Trent, were acquitted for want of evidence. The twenty-six prisoners found guilty of demolishing and burning the house of the Rev. Mr. Vale, noticed in our last, were sentenced on Monday. The Lord Chief Justice addressed them in an impressive manner, and then sentenced 7 to be transported for 21 years, 1 for 15 years, 6 for 10 years, 4 to imprisonment and hard labour for 12 months, 3 to imprisonment and hard labour for 4 months, and 1 to imprisonment and hard labour for 1 month. The trial of William Ellis, the Chartist leader, and 17 companions, for burning the house of the Rev. R. E. Aitken, incumbent of Hanley, concluded on Monday, having lasted three entire days, when 14 of the prisoners, including Ellis, were found guilty, and 3 acquitted. The progress of this commission is likely to be much prolonged, in consequence of the prisoners severing in their trials. In the case of Roberts, charged with being concerned in the destruction by fire of Lord Granville's offices, at Shelton, the jury, under the direction of Mr. Baron Parke, acquitted the prisoner, on the ground that there was no proof he was on the premises or took any part when the fire was first lighted. The learned judge held that, to support the charge as laid in the indictment, such proof was necessary. This result applied to several other prisoners, who were then indicted for the riot, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. In one instance, however, the fact of being concerned in burning the offices was clearly proved, and the prisoner was sentenced to transportation for life. Numerous prisoners were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and transportation for burglaries and robberies during the disturbances. In the case of O'Neil, the Chartist leader, the judge acceded to the application made in his behalf, by allowing him to traverse, and be admitted to bail.—The trial of Thomas Cooper, the Chartist lecturer, for arson, terminated on Wednesday. The Solicitor-General was occupied upwards of an hour in his reply. The Lord Chief Justice summed up, and the jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." Cooper protested in a most solemn manner his innocence of the charge, and thanked the Lord Chief Justice and the jury for the pains they had taken with his case, and the fairness with which his Lordship had summed up the evidence. He also thanked his counsel, Messrs. Lee and Allen, for their assistance. The prisoner was then removed in custody, there being another indictment against him for sedition.—This morning two prisoners were charged before Lord Chief Justice Tindal with setting fire to Mr. Parker's dwelling-house, and found Guilty. One of them implored for mercy, saying that he had a wife and a large family. His Lordship regretted his situation, but his duty compelled him to sentence them both to 21 years' transportation.—The men arraigned for demolishing the dwelling-house of Mr. Bailey Rose, a stipendiary magistrate, were acquitted of the demolition, but found guilty of a riot. One was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and hard labour, and another to eighteen months' imprisonment and hard labour.—The prisoners concerned in burning the house of Mr. Parker, of Shelton, were also found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for various terms. The prisoners indicted for the burning of Dr. Vale's house were also found guilty. The other cases present no feature of general interest.

SPECIAL COMMISSION, CHESTER.—On Thursday, the 10th, the Special Commission was opened in this city by Lord Abinger, Mr. Baron Alderson, and Mr. Justice Creswell. The Grand Jury having been sworn, and Mr. E. J. Loyd, of Oldfield Hall, appointed chairman, Lord Abinger addressed them at considerable length. After alluding to the circumstances which brought them together at this unusual season, his Lordship said, "We cannot reflect on the occurrences which have recently taken place in the manufacturing districts without mixed emotions of compassion, and, if I may say so, indignation—compassion at the weakness and ignorance of those deluded multitudes, who imagined they could effect the purposes they had in view by force and violence, and who, as they never fail to do, become the victims of their own delusion, and suffer misery and privation, and many of them punishment—indignation at the artful contrivances of those who, to serve their own private objects and their own political ends, had promoted and excited the delusion of the industrious classes by addressing to their minds deceitful arguments, unfounded in reason or in sense, and had then endeavoured to take advantage of the delusion they had caused, in order that they might thereby carry into effect their own objects. I am afraid that the manufacturing classes have been of late the dupes of this sort of persuasion; and you will find in the occurrences which have called you together sundry examples of this delusion. You will find that there is a society of persons, who go by the name of Chartists, and who, if they have not excited or fomented those outrages which will be brought under your notice, have, nevertheless, taken advantage of them for their own purposes, have endeavoured to prevent the unfortunate people from returning to their work, and sought so to direct them that they might be conducive to the attainment of political objects. And what is the object of the Charter, which these men are seeking? What are the points of the Charter? Annual parliaments, universal suffrage, and vote by ballot. Yet, gentlemen, you will find by the evidence which will be produced before you, that it has been inculcated upon many misguided persons, that the sovereign remedy for all abuses, and the only means of putting themselves in possession of such a share of power as would enable them to vindicate their own rights, and secure themselves against oppression, is by the enactment of what they call the People's Charter. In what a strange situation this country would be placed, if those who have no property were to possess a preponderating voice in the making of the laws! These unhappy men do not consider that the first object of civilised society is the establishment and preservation of property, and the security of person. What, then, would be the state of any country, if multitudes were to make the laws for regulating property, or were permitted to employ physical force to restrain individuals from employing their own labour according to their own judgment, or preventing their subsistence? The foundation of civilised society may be considered to consist in the protection of property and the security of person; and if these two objects were removed, society must be dissolved. What a strange effect, then, would the establishment of a system of universal suffrage produce! for under it every man, though possessing no property, would have a voice in the choice of the representation of the people. The necessary consequences of this system would be, that those who have no property would make laws for those who have property, and the destruction of the monarchy and aristocracy must necessarily ensue. I do not pretend to judge the motives of those individuals who entertain such views as I have been alluding to, but they seem to forget that it is impossible to establish a perfectly democratic representative assembly, in the formation of which every man in the country should have a voice, without eventually destroying the monarchy and the influence of property, and leading to the creation of a form of government which would become in the end an odious tyranny. Such is the history of all attempts to establish a democracy in countries where a government consisting of mixed elements formerly existed. There is a country which cannot be spoken of without respect and attachment, as emanating from ourselves—I allude to America, from which you may collect what security for property is afforded by a pure republic. In the different States of America there are pure democratic associations elected by universal suffrage and vote by ballot; and some of these States have recently exhibited the regard paid to property by democratic assemblies, by having protested against paying the public creditor, and disregarded their own obligation to obey their own law made for his security. If such a system of democracy were established in England, the first consequence would be, that the security of property would be removed; the public creditor and all commercial accumulations would be destroyed; and, finally, or perhaps the first object aimed at, would be the destruction of property in land. There would be a universal agrarian law. The formation of such a government in a country like this must work universal ruin and distress; and after inflicting the most bitter of all tyranny, that of a democratic assembly, would terminate in a despotism." His Lordship then took a general review of the different cases which would be submitted to the jury, and explained the law applicable to each. "I cannot conclude," he said, "without repeating my expression of compassion for the unhappy people who have acted under the delusion I have referred to. But, gentlemen, the law takes no account of such delusions; and if a man commits guilty acts, he must be prepared to submit to the consequences of his conduct. It is true that the poorer classes of the country have been suffering from great privations; and I may allude to this subject, as it is matter of notoriety, and has formed matter of public discussion; but it is very singular that the time chosen to break out was at a period when a more settled commercial policy had been adopted, when every person expected a revival of manufacturing prosperity, and when, I believe, every person felt there was existing a salient point from which commercial prosperity might take its start. It is singular that this should be the moment chosen to foment these disturbances; and the country has suffered in consequence a suspension of that prosperity which might confidently have been anticipated, and of which, I trust, it is not too late to hope for the return."

The trials presented little difference in their details from those reported under the Stafford Commission. The prisoners indicted for the attack on Stockport workhouse were found guilty, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one year with hard labour to 14 years' transportation. Six Chartists, charged with conspiracy in connexion with the Chartist meetings at Staleybridge, were found guilty. In this case, Lord Abinger, in summing up, dwelt upon the general tendency of Chartist meetings, and said that all change in the Constitution, even from worse to better, was to be deprecated if effected by force or violence—"Now, he would ask, what were the objects likely to be obtained, what was the object sought, by the advocates of the Charter? It was such a change in the laws as would give to the labouring classes the framing of all laws for the protection of property. That was the object avowed in the placard which had been produced in evidence, and the man who had been capable of writing such a placard must have had intelligence enough to know that such an object never could be effected without force and violence. It must be known that the House of Commons, as at present constituted, would never allow every man in the kingdom, whether having property or not, to have a vote for our representatives, or allow their members to sit without a property qualification, or sitting to receive a salary for their parliamentary services. But even if the Commons should consent, the Lords would, to the last, resist the destruction of their own privileges. Finally, was it to be expected that the Sovereign would, without force or violence, consent to the changes proposed by the charter? There was one point which had continually been urged at Chartist meetings, to which, involving as it did a gross fallacy, independent of its disloyal and treasonable character, he wished to call the attention of the jury, and of all who then heard him. At these meetings constant allusions were made to the Queen, and to the amount of her income, and it was alleged that vast sums were expended in her support which were extracted from the pockets of a starving people. Now, nothing could be more untrue than this, as the Queen had as good a right to her revenue as any private individual had to his land and income. From the time of Edward the Confessor down to that of Charles II. the Sovereign was supported by his own estates and feudal rights, but the latter sovereign accepted duties to the amount of 600,000*l.* a year (a very inadequate sum) in lieu of them. This arrangement lasted down to the time of George II., when, the duties producing a much larger sum, a charge on the consolidated fund was substituted. Why, if ever there were Sovereigns who had made sacrifices for the good of their people, the Sovereigns of this country had done so. Even the last vestiges of their rights and property in the Crown lands were given up by his late Majesty King Wm. IV., and her present Majesty Queen Victoria, and at this moment the Sovereign relies for her support wholly on her Parliament and people. Nothing, therefore, could be more untrue than that the Sovereigns were supported by taxes drawn from the pockets of the people; they received nothing, in fact, but that for which they had yielded up a most ample equivalent. After a few comments on the evidence, his Lordship concluded. The Jury then retired, and in a short time returned with a verdict of *Guilty*. The prisoners were sentenced on Saturday, five to two years' imprisonment, one to 18 months, and the others to one year's imprisonment. The prisoners indicted for the attack on Mr. Shipley's mill, reported in this Paper at the time, were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, varying from three months to one year. The prisoners charged with stopping the railways and canal works, and with rescuing their companions from the police, were found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for periods ranging from twelve months to two years.

Lancashire Special Commission.—On Monday Lord Abinger and the other judges who presided at the Chester trials opened the special commission at Liverpool, with the usual formalities. The proceedings commenced with Lord Abinger's charge to the Grand Jury. It dwelt particularly on the different classes of offences, and entered even more largely into collateral subjects connected with the condition of the people than his lordship's address at Chester. "It does not appear," he said, "from any evidence I have hitherto seen or heard, that the people who were engaged in these excesses complain of the high price of provisions, or the want of labour. What gave rise to the immediate occurrence which was the commencement of these transactions, has not at present been ascertained. Whether it was owing to imprudence or to the indiscretion of any of the master manufacturers; whether it originated in the schemes of any persons who considered that a general turn-out might be advantageous to their peculiar political objects; or whether, when it commenced, it was not checked as early as it might have been by greater activity in the magistrates—all these are matters at present left in obscurity, and which time alone can develop. But certain it is, from the information to which I have referred, that the disaffection of the common people—of the labouring classes—does not seem to have originated in any voluntary feeling, if I may so express myself, of their own, respecting their privations, or respecting the high price of provisions. They all seem to be sensible, they all have intelligence enough to know that the price of wages must depend on the price of provisions; and therefore I think they are prepared to see that those who promise them an increase of wages by a diminution of the price of corn are not persons who are to be trusted." In regard to the Chartists, "it seems," he said, "that the argument they used, and the argument used in many of the speeches of those who addressed the multitude generally, was to get 'a fair day's wages for a fair day's labour;' and that nothing would insure that object except giving to the labouring population an equal, if not a preponderating, voice in the legislation of the country. For this purpose they propose the changes referred to; namely the principles of the charter; that is to say, that the labouring classes who have no property are to make laws for those who have property; that the labouring classes who show by their conduct that they will exercise a tyranny over their fellow-subjects to prevent labour, are to make laws for the protection of labour. These persons have never taken into their consideration that one of the objects of law and civilised society is the protection of property from the violence of one or more individuals, and the protection of man's person from the violence of those who attack him. They show by the example of their own loose conduct, and the violation of law, how little calculated they are to compose such a legislature as that which they aim at forming a part of. His Lordship concluded as follows:—"Who can say, in this county of Lancaster, that labour wants protection from the law? Who can say that the working man, even of the lowest description, if he possesses diligence, talent, application, and frugality, may not arrive at the highest honours of the State? How many examples are there of persons who, in classes of life not superior to many of those who I am afraid will be the objects of these prosecutions, by their industry, talent, and frugality, have acquired fortunes, and been themselves the employers of labour! How many have thus acquired honour and distinction! Gentlemen, the fair fabric of the British constitution these unhappy men were desirous of destroying. That constitution is the only one in the world that has ever shown, by repeated examples, that labour is protected, and the rights of the poor man, if they are only exercised with diligence, sense, and frugality, are sure to lead him to independence and fortune. What country in the world is there that has produced such bright examples? Yet the practice of those individuals would put to hazard all that we enjoy under such a constitution, under colour of what? Why, under the colour of giving the poor man greater influence than he now has in the formation of the laws. Gentlemen, by the law of England labour is protected. No doubt labour is the commodity of the poor man, and ought to be protected; and I believe the law of England is so framed, that if any oppression takes place from the master to the labourer, the law furnishes a remedy. The law does not restrain any man from quitting his master at the termination of his civil contract with him; if he is dissatisfied with his wages, or the mode of conducting his employment, the law does not give to the master any authority to retain him; the law leaves him at perfect liberty to make such engagements as he thinks best, and when they are terminated, to quit him. The attempt to put a restraint upon masters would at once destroy capital; and the result would be, that when capital was destroyed property would be destroyed, and all mankind would be reduced to an equality; and if all became labourers, what would the unhappy labourers gain by it? Why the market of labour is like other markets; the more there is, the cheaper it is—and if all became labourers, what would be the price of labour? I rather think it would be very trifling; therefore the delusions under which they have been acting, if once explained, are so obvious, that one is surprised how men of common sense could be so deluded. One is led to conclude that those who are guilty of propagating among the working classes these doctrines, are themselves conscious of the mischief which they propagate, and that if they should be detected they deserve condign punishment." The first trials concluded were those for attempting to destroy the mills of Messrs. Sterling and Beckton at Manchester; the prisoners were found guilty, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. The other cases tried in the early part of the week presented no feature of particular interest; in all of them the prosecution was conducted with great forbearance, and the Crown lawyers often recommended the prisoners to mercy.—The prisoners convicted of having "with force and terror" stolen a number of loaves out of a baker's shop were sentenced to transportation for seven years. Another party, indicted for conspiracy and riot, in order to turn out the hands at the mill of Mr. Morris, of Salford, were found guilty and sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour at Kirkdale gaol. The prisoner charged with felony at the Bolton railway station, by stealing ten pieces of wood for the purpose of supplying the mob with weapons of defence, was sentenced to transportation for seven years. The prisoner indicted for conspiracy to turn out workmen at the mill of Mr. Speakman, at Salford, was sentenced to imprisonment for 12 months, with hard labour.—Those convicted of rioting at Manchester and Ashton were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment, varying from three to twelve months, according to the circumstances of each case. The Grand Jury on Tuesday came into court with a true bill of enormous length, for conspiracy against the Chartist Executive, consisting of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, the Rev. W. Hill, the Rev. J. Scholefield, Mr. Bernard Macartney, Dr. Peter M'Douall, and others, amounting to the number of sixty. An application was immediately made on behalf of Mr. O'Connor to be allowed to plead to the indictment by proxy, as his health would not allow him to be removed from home without risk to his life. After some conversation, during which it was announced that he pleads not guilty and traverses, the Attorney-General said he had no objection to the application, which was accordingly granted by Lord Abinger. On Wednesday the same parties, composing the Chartist Executive Committee, amounting in all to 27 persons, were charged with conspiracy, and traversed to the next assizes. They were ordered to find bail, themselves in 200*l.*, and two sureties in 50*l.* each, to appear at the next assizes, and to keep the peace in the mean time. John Turner pleaded guilty to the charge of printing, at Manchester, a seditious placard, "The Address of the Executive Committee of the Chartist Association." The prisoner expressed contrition for the offence he had committed. At a subsequent period of the day he was discharged on his own recognizance of 100*l.*, and two sureties of 50*l.* each. Richard Warwick was charged with having at Oldham published a seditious placard. The Jury, after a short deliberation, found the prisoner Guilty. Lord Abinger, in passing sentence, expressed his opinion that the document was seditious, if not treasonable. He was inclined to think that, combined with a conspiracy to produce such a document, and a conspiracy acting consistently with the language it contained, the concocting and issuing it would be high treason. However, as the prisoner had stated that he had no concern in the document, and as there was no proof that he had, though he ought not to have exposed it to public view, and as he had taken no part in the riotous movements which affected the town of Oldham, he was not disposed to pass so severe a sentence on the prisoner as he should pronounce on any one who had mixed himself up with the publication. The prisoner had attempted to throw odium on the prosecutor by representing that the prosecution originated in unworthy motives; but he was surprised that the prisoner, who appeared to have some sense, should have endeavoured to prevail on the Court to believe that he was the victim of some private malice. On the contrary, if he (Lord Abinger) were to give his opinion, he should say sufficient alacrity had not been shown in putting down these publications the moment they were seen; he thought there ought to have been more alacrity shown in bringing the parties who published them to punishment. He thought he could not do less than sentence the prisoner to be imprisoned for the space of six months in the House of Correction. A second indictment charged the prisoner and his son with the publication of another seditious placard. The Attorney-General said he was anxious to adopt the most lenient course which, consistently with the discharge of his public duties, he felt himself justified in doing; and he trusted the leniency he was now about to show would not be thrown away on the prisoners and other persons. As the elder prisoner had been already convicted, and as the son might be taken to have acted under the influence of his father, he should offer no evidence on the present indictment. The jury accordingly acquitted the prisoners on this charge; and the younger Warwick was discharged.—Alexander Hutchinson was indicted for publishing a malicious and seditious libel, on the 16th of August last, at Manchester, and also with attending an unlawful meeting. The prisoner pleaded Guilty. The Attorney-General said, he had no doubt that Hutchinson had hitherto enjoyed a good character; and the statement of his learned counsel to that effect was known to be true, by those who instructed him (the Attorney-General). He should therefore merely ask the Court to require Mr. Hutchinson to find sureties to appear for judgment when called upon. The prisoner then entered into the required sureties, himself for 100*l.*, and two other persons for 50*l.* each.

MARK LANE, **Friday**, Oct. 14.—The Market is very bare of English Wheat, and prices are nominally the same as on Monday.—The sale of Foreign was very limited, and confined to the trade of the Town Millers.—In Bonded nothing doing. Barley, Beans, and Peas remain without alteration in value, with a short supply. The Oat Trade is exceedingly flat.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.

		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	45 to 56	Red	40 to [illegible]
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		— to —	White	— to —
Barley	Malting and distilling	31 to 32	Grind.	22 to 23
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	18 to 23	Feed	14 to [illegible]
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	— to —	Potato	15 to [illegible]
—— Irish	Feed	6 to 18	Potato	14 to [illegible]
Rye		— to —		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new 27 to 30	Tick	29 to 32	Harrow	31 to 33
—— Pigeon, Heligoland 31 to 34	Winds.	34 to 40	Longpod	30 to 34
Peas, White 31 to 37	Maple	28 to 33	Grey	26 to [illegible]

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sept. 2	53 3	27 2	18 9	31 5	33 1	32 5
— 9	51 6	27 2	18 6	29 4	33 5	33 6
— 16	52 8	27 2	17 8	29 10	32 10	32 11
— 23	54 0	27 10	18 4	29 10	33 0	33 3
— 30	53 2	28 5	18 6	31 0	33 4	33 7
Oct. 7	51 6	28 8	18 6	30 0	33 0	33 10
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	52 8	27 9	18 5	30 3	33 2	33 3
Duties	18 0	9 0	8 0	10 6	9 6	9 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English	6465 Sks. — Brls.	3792	4154	5173	1810	124	1638	1028
Irish	— „ — „	—	—	105	1118	—	—	—
Foreign	— „ 100 „	900	—	—	—	—	—	—

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English	3180	3720	2090	6320
Irish	—	—	7320	—
Foreign	2800	—	2000	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENT.—J. Allen, Much Wymondley, Hertfordshire, dealer in cattle.

BANKRUPTS.—J. T. Boor, 128, Lower Thames-street, City, eating and lodging-house keeper—G. Ridley, formerly of Mincing-lane, City, afterwards of St. Mary-at-Hill, City, and of Southampton-street, Camberwell, and now of 10, Gould-square, City, wine and spirit merchant—T. M'Conkey and A. Howie, of Lambeg, Downshire, and of Lancaster, bleachers—S. Thorp and T. Thorp, Manchester, merchants—J. Thorp, Manchester, merchant—G. D. Thomas, Wem, Shropshire, grocer—A. Jacob, Manchester, merchant—J. Bryant, King William-street, West Strand, bookseller—R. Keen, late of West Hay, Somersetshire, but now of Old George-yard, Snow hill, City, cheese-factor—L. Goodman, Tottenham-court road, draper—H. Brand, Cambridge, slater—W. Castle, Wanborough, Wiltshire, sheep-dealer—J. C. Rawdon, Leeds and Huddersfield, wool-merchant—E. Mansell, Chippenham, Wiltshire, upholsterer—E. Buredekin, Manchester, banker—B. Jones, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, banker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—E. Henderson, Edinburgh, wine merchant—R. Torrance, Edinburgh, tin-plate worker.

BIRTHS.—On the 10th inst., at Longford Castle, near Salisbury, Viscountess Folkestone, of a son—On the 11th inst., in Gower-street, Bedford-square, the lady of K. S. Parker, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, Queen's Counsel, of a son—On the 9th inst., at No. 18, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, the Hon. Frances Lady Dallas, of a son—On the 10th inst., at Beabeg, the Hon. Mrs. Smith, of a son—On the 11th inst., at Holebrook House, near Wincanton, the lady of J. E. Wyndham, Esq., of a son and heir—On the 7th inst., in Tilney-street, Mayfair, Mrs. Fremantle, of a son—On the 5th inst., at 47, Heriot-row, Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. W. H. Johnstone, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 11th inst., at Paddington, F. Liardet, Esq., Captain in the Royal Navy, to Caroline Anne, widow of the late J. J. Gregory, Esq., R.N.—On the 11th inst., at Cheltenham, E. James, Esq., of Wylam Hall, Northumberland, to Theodosia, youngest daughter of S. W. Parker, Esq., late of Scott's House, Durham—On the 5th inst., at the Cathedral, Limerick, the Rev. R. Knox, Prebend of St. Munchin, in the same Cathedral, and second son of the late Hon. and Ven. C. Knox, Archdeacon of Armagh, to Catherine Delia, daughter of T. G. Fitzgibbon, Esq., of Ballyseedy, county Limerick—On the 4th inst., at St. Helier's, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Jersey, K. Pennefather, Esq., of Gulden, and Knockinglass, county Tipperary, to Jane Catherine Patricia, eldest daughter of T. de Grenier de Fonblanque, K.H., Her Majesty's Consul General in Servia—On the 6th inst., at Wateringbury, the Rev. G. R. Paulson, M.A., Rector of Addington, in the county of Kent, to Fanny, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Elwyn, M.A., of Wateringbury—On the 11th inst., at St. Andrew's, Plymouth, Captain E. Bond, of Her Majesty's 53d Regiment, to Alethea Duke, second daughter of the late Rev. D. Yonge, of Anthony, Cornwall—On the 6th inst., at the parish church of Willingdon, Sussex, Arthur John, eldest son of J. L. Knapp, Esq., of Alveston, Gloucestershire, to Louisa, youngest daughter of I. Thomas, Esq., of Ratton, in Willingdon—On the 5th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, J. Neale, Esq., of Reigate, Surrey, to Mary, second daughter of R. S. Court, Esq., of Dover—On the 11th inst., at Aust, near Bristol, the Rev. J. Vincent, of Jacobstow, Devonshire, to Caroline Lucy, only daughter of the late L. P. Madden, Esq., of Clifton—On the 12th of July, at Colombo, Ceylon, G. Maclean, Capt. R.A., and A.D.C., fourth son of A. Maclean, Esq., of Ardgour, to Amelia Jane, second daughter of His Excellency Sir C. Campbell, K.C.B.—At Beeby, near Leicester, G. Power, Esq., of the island of St. Vincent, to Margery Catharine, daughter of J. Prendergast, Esq., Shamrock Lodge, county Tipperary—On the 6th inst., at Walcot Church, Bath, Sir E. S. Prideaux, of Netherton, in the county of Devon, Bart., to Frances, youngest daughter of the late E. L. Irton, Esq., of Irton Hall, Cumberland.

DIED.—On the 3d inst., at Dunkeld-house, Her Grace the Duchess of Athol, aged 81—On the 12th inst., in Jermyn-street, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Hope—On the 14th of June, at Fort Beaufort, Cape of Good Hope, Major E. Molesworth, eldest son of the late R. Molesworth, Esq., of Swords, county of Dublin—Killed in action, on the retreat from Cabul, Lieut. G. W. Cunninghame, 5th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, aged 23, only son of the late Major G. Cunninghame, Bengal Artillery—On the 4th inst., at Tunbridge Wells, aged 57, J. Drummond, Esq., Commissary-General; and on the 12th, Cecilia, his wife, having survived her husband only four days—On the 17th inst., J. K. Hewer, Esq., of Balham hill, Surrey, aged 68—On 25th August, at Monte Nero, near Leghorn, at the house of her son-in-law, Baron Brenier, Consul-General of France in Tuscany, Ann Crosbie, relict of the late Hon. C. H. Hutchinson—On the 3d inst., Lieut.-General J. Price, of the Bengal Army, aged 84.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

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SEEDLING FOREST TREES, PER 1,000.	1 year.	2 years.
Ash	1*s.* 0*d.*	3*s.* 6*d.*
Birch	2 0	5 0
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Pinaster	2 6	3 6
Sea Pine (excellent as nurses in exposed situations	5 0	7 6
English Oak,* the true "Durmast" of the New Forest: the largest and most valuable species		7 6
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If 100,000 of any one kind are ordered, a deduction will be made on these prices.

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Ash	5 0	10 0	20 0	per 1,000
Beech	12 6	20 0	40 0	"
Birch	12 6	25 0	40 0	"
Scotch Fir	5 0	10 0	20 0	"
Larch	5 0	10 0	20 0	"
Spruce	7 6	12 6	25 0	"
Pinaster	7 6	12 6	20 0	"
Sea Pine	20 0	30 0	40 0	"
Alder	12 6	25 0		"
Spanish Chesnut	20 0	40 0	80 0	"
Hazel	12 6	20 0	40 0	"
Black Poplar	20 0	40 0	80 0	"
Laurel	20 0	40 0	80 0	"
Rhododendron, excellent for cover, and not subject to the depredations of game, bedded	25 0	40 0	80 0	"
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Portugal Laurel	40 0 "
Laurustinus, common, bedded	8 0 "
—— shining-leaved, do.	8 0 "
—— hairy-leaved, do.	8 0 "
Ribes sanguineum	8 0 "
Aucuba	8 0 "
Kalmia latifolia	25 0 "
White Broom	8 0 "
Single Camellias, from pots	40 0 50 0 "
Purple Beech	25 0 "
Double Chinese Crab	6 0 per doz.
Cypress	25 0 per 100
Hardy Heaths	12 6 "
Double Furze	25 0 "
Irish Furze	25 0 "
Carpet Juniper	25 0 "
Fontanesia	25 0 "
Giant Ivy	12 6 "
Purple Laburnum	6 0 per doz.
Sweet-scented ditto	6 0 "
Magnolia purpurea	12 0 "
Double-blossomed Peach	6 0 "
Sea Pine from pots	25 0 per 100
Rhododendron roseum	25*s.* 0*d.* per 100
Rhododendron hybrids	25 0 "
New Double Red Thorn	40 0 "
New Single Scarlet ditto	40 0 "
Glycine sinensis	9 0 per doz.
Weeping Willow	25 0 per 100
Daphne pontica	25 0 "
Worked Hollies	25 0 "
Rose Acacia	40 0 "
Glutinous ditto	40 0 "
White ditto	50 0 "
Aristolochia sipho	6 0 per doz.
Chinese Honeysuckle	25 0 per 100
Scarlet Trumpet ditto	6 0 per doz.
Golden-flowered ditto	6 0 "
Raspberries, true double-bearing	8 0 per 100
Raspberries, true Yellow Autumn ditto	8 0 "
Raspberries, Red ditto	8 0 "

Trained Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Pears, Plums, Cherries, and Apples, of the most esteemed kinds, as described in the "Fruit Cultivator," by J. Rogers, Southampton, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, and 5*s.* each.

Currants and Gooseberries, 12*s.* 6*d.* per 100.

Vines, 6*d.*, 1*s.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

Sea-Kale Plants . . .	4*s.* per 100, 8*s.* per 100.
Asparagus do., ...	2*s.* and 4*s.* per 100.
New Victoria Rhubarb .	12*s.* per dozen.

* That there are in this country two distinct species of the British Oak, is well known to those who have carefully attended to their respective qualities—one being red-wooded, the other white-wooded, more generally known in the New Forest as the "Durmast," and considered as the most valuable species, producing timber of the largest dimensions. A knowledge of these important facts led W. R., senr., some years since, to ascertain correctly the means of discriminating between the two species, which were found so well defined as to enable him to collect the seed of the desired kind with unerring precision, and likewise to communicate his observations thereon to the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, who ordered them to be printed in their "Transactions," and their vote of thanks to be recorded for what they were pleased to term most valuable, and, in a national point of view, important information.

Large Trees, for ornament or immediate effect, may be had of every description, from 5 to 10 feet high.

Priced Catalogues forwarded by Post to applicants stating the size and description of stock required.

WM. ROGERS & SON,
Nurserymen, Landscape-Gardeners, and Contracting Planters,
Southampton.

TULIPS.

W. AND R. LAWRENCE, Hampton, Middlesex, beg to call the attention of Tulip-growers to their CATALOGUE OF CHOICE VARIETIES, which will be *sent free*, on application post-paid.

A SPLENDID SEEDLING PELARGONIUM.

R. JEFFRIES & SON beg to call the attention of the Public to their Seedling Pelargonium, Albert Prince of Wales, which they intend sending out in Nov. next, in strong plants, at One Guinea each. The colour of the lower petals is a fine deep rose pink, upper petals having an immense large dark maroon spot, with a distinct broad pink margin, excellent trusses; flowers very large, beautifully cupped, good form, and of superior habit. Has been seen during the season by many first-rate cultivators, who have pronounced it a distinct and desirable variety. A remittance is respectfully requested from unknown correspondents.—Ipswich Nursery, Oct. 13, 1842.

PRINCE ALBERT PEA.

CORMACK and OLIVER, SEEDSMEN and NURSERYMEN, New Cross, near the Croydon Railway Station, and Bedford Conservatory, Covent Garden, London, have the honour to offer to the notice of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, the above new PEA, as one of the earliest and best sorts extant; in proof thereof, a quantity put into the open ground on the 14th of March last was ready for use the 25th of April following, being only *forty-two days from the period of sowing to the date of gathering for the table*; it is moreover a good bearer, of excellent flavour, and highly advantageous for early forcing. —Packets, containing a quart, 5*s.* each.—September 30, 1842.

TANSLEY NURSERY, NEAR MATLOCK, DERBYSHIRE.

JOSEPH SMITH returns grateful thanks to his numerous friends for past favours, and begs to invite Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, who may be improving their grounds, to his extensive and well-grown Stock of Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Evergreens, Standard and Dwarf Roses, American Shrubs, &c. &c.

J. S. also begs further to state, that he has on hand upwards of 400,000 Transplanted Larches of various ages and size, stiff growers, and excellent Roots; 300,000 Transplanted Quicks, three, four, and five years old; 40,000 Common and Portugal Laurels; 30,000 Evergreen Privets; with many thousands of fine Rhododendrons for Cover and other Planting; and all other Nursery Stock in proportion.

Catalogues with prices may be had on application.

WOODLANDS NURSERY, MARESFIELD, NEAR UCKFIELD, SUSSEX.

WILLIAM WOOD & SON beg leave to inform their numerous Patrons, and Rose Amateurs in general, that their NEW CATALOGUE OF ROSES, for the present season, is now ready for distribution, and will be sent, GRATIS, on application.

The immense Stock of Roses at Maresfield are this season finer and more luxuriant than ever; no pains or expense have been spared to render the collection as rich and unique as possible.—Also Trees and Plants of all kinds packed with the greatest care for exportation.

The General Catalogue of Nursery Stock and Trade List of Roses, &c., are ready for distribution.—Sept. 21st.

J. SHEPPARD, NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN, WINCHESTER, begs most respectfully to call the attention of the Trade, and the Public generally, to the undermentioned articles, being such as he can fully recommend to give satisfaction:—Sheppard's Duke of Wellington Pelargonium, Sheppard's King David ditto, Sheppard's Isabella ditto, 10*s.* 6*d.* each; Sheppard's Queen of Beauty Pink, a fine Seedling raised in 1841, a first-rate Show Flower, 5*s.* per pair; White's Prince Albert Verbena, a splendid vivid scarlet, superior in colour to anything ever offered, price 2*s.* 6*d.* each plant.—Agents: Messrs. Warner and Co., Seedsmen, 28, Cornhill, London.

J. S. has on hand a fine Collection of Pinks, from 1*s.* per pair. October 1st, 1842.

MESSRS. DICKSON, NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Acre Lane, Brixton, beg to inform Amateurs and Florists, that their Catalogue of Carnations, Picotees, Auriculas, &c., is now ready, and may be had on application to them, or Messrs. Warner and Warner, Seedsmen, &c., Cornhill, London.

MICHAEL BREWER, Nursery, London-road, Cambridge, begs respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public to that invaluable new Strawberry, the EMPEROR. It is a strong grower, a great bearer, and has a fine flavour, with large scarlet fruit superior to Keen's Seedling, with the great advantage of being ripe a fortnight earlier.—Fine strong plants are now ready at 30*s.* per 100.

Brewer's perpetual scarlet-flowering BRITANNIA Pelargonium, dwarf habit, dark-green foliage, and the brightest scarlet grown, 12*s.* and 18*s.* per doz. Strong-flowering Plants of RUSSIAN VIOLETS, 4*s.* per doz. Brewer's fine early hybrid SEEDLING RHUBARB, from the Siberian, not surpassed for earliness and flavour, strong Roots, 9*s.* per doz.

M. B. has also a large Stock of IRIS SUSIANA and splendid mixed PERSIAN IRISES to dispose of.

CINERARIA, the "GEM."—Decidedly the greatest acquisition to this most pleasing family of Plants ever offered to the Public, and admitted, by all who have seen it, to be the finest edged variety in cultivation. The colour is of the purest White, beautifully contrasted with a deep edge of Cherry colour, to the depth of one-third of the petals. The Flowers perfectly round, without any space between the petals; good size, and fine shrubby habit. Strong Plants are now ready for delivery, 7*s.* 6*d.* each.

Orders are solicited by W. J. Ward, Seedsman, Hull. A reference or remittance required from unknown Correspondents. No Discount unless four Plants taken.

GLADIOLUS CARDINALIS.

A. MACKENZIE begs to intimate that he has Seed of the above splendid and admired Flower, which he has saved this autumn, in packets at 1*s.* and 2*s.* each, which will be sent free to any part of Britain; also Bulbs, at 2*s.* per doz.; and by adopting his mode of culture, which will be found in Numbers 34 or 35 of the *Chronicle*, they will be able to stand our winter without any protection.—Blair Adam, N. B., Oct. 14.

J. D. PARKES has a fine New Variety of LABURNUM, of a vigorous growth, and pendent habit, racemes of flowers frequently 15 inches long; flowers more numerous and deeper yellow than the common. Dr. Lindley has given a favourable account of it in his Paper, 5th Feb., as a well-marked variety. Price 10*s.* 6*d.*; or the whole stock of plants, upwards of 30, for 15*l.*

A beautiful CINERARIA, large, bright purple, 2*s.* 6*d.*; a good white (this not yet sold out), at 5*s.*, or 2*l.* 2*s.* for the stock.

Good Seedling RHODODENDRONS, from 4*s.* to 6*s.* per 100.

Fine Standard and Dwarf APPLES, best varieties, at 1*s.*
Ditto Ditto PEARS, from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*

Good Dwarf TRAINED PEARS, at 3*s.*

Dartford Nursery, Dartford, Kent.

SPLENDID ERICAS (HEATHS), EPACRIS, BORONIAS, &c., &c.—J. and J. FAIRBAIRN, in gratefully ackowledging the kind and very liberal patronage they have been favoured with, beg leave most respectfully to solicit the attention and inspection of their friends and the public to their very large and exceedingly healthy Stock of the above highly beautiful tribe of PLANTS, which they flatter themselves are not to be surpassed in the kingdom; and which, from the extent of their stock, they are enabled to offer upon the following very advantageous terms:—

100 fine flowering plants, including 75 Ericas, 20 Epacris, and 5 Boronias. The baskets and packages of the Ericas will consist of the most popular and esteemed kinds—Ampullacea, Ampullacea rubra and elegans, Tricolor, Tricolor superba and elegans, Eximia, Hartnelli, Ventricosa, Ventricosa superba, Globosa, Stricta and Purpurea, Depressa, Vernix ovata, Westcottii, Willmoreana, Vestita, Hyemalis, Formosa, Mirabilis, Pattersoniana, Picta, Sulphurea, Viridiflora, Intermedia, Mammosa, Linnæana superba, Linnæana curvæflora, Humeana, Banksiana, Sanguinea, Daphnoides, Blanda, Jasminiflora alba, Donnei, Cliffordiana, Rubra, Cerinthoides, Cerinthoides magna, Grandinosa, Verticillata nova, Persoluta rubra, Boweana, Exsurgens coccinea, Echiiflora, Cruenta, Sulphurea, Blandfordia, Trossula, &c., &c., &c. The Epacris will contain Impressa, Impressa pallida, Campanulata alba and rubra, Variabilis, Nivalis, Onosmæflora major, Pulchella, Grandiflora, Pungens, and Purpurascens, &c., &c., for £7 10

75 Fine Flowering Plants from the same Choice Selection			6	10
50	do.	do.	do.	5 0
25	do.	do.	do.	3 0

For the convenience of those Cultivators who are only desirous to add a few gems to their collection, J. and J. F. beg to offer the following very choice and rare Ericas, 12 plants, package included, for 3*l.*: Aristata, Massoni, Gemmifera, Macknabbiana, Inflata, Shannoniana, Tricolor, two beautiful new Varieties, Elegans, Cavendishii, Ampullacea vittata, and Ampullacea. No. 1, a beautiful new Hybrid variety.

J. and J. F. beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public, that their collections of Fuchsias and Verbenas contain all the best varieties in cultivation, and that, having large stocks, they are enabled to offer them at very moderate prices.

J. and J. F. beg leave also to inform their Friends and the Public, that their stock of Fruit-trees, Standard and Dwarf, Trained and Untrained (of the most genuine kinds), Evergreen and Flowering Shrubs, American Plants, Standard and Dwarf Roses, are particularly fine this season, and very extensive. Early demands will receive their prompt and most careful attention, and be much esteemed.

All orders they may be favoured with packed upon the most approved principles, and delivered free of charge in London.

N.B.—A remittance or reference required from unknown correspondents.—Nurseries, Clapham, near London, Sept. 15, 1842.

JAS. CUTHILL has the following Collection of CHOICE SEEDS:—Lisianthus Russellianus; the splendid new Spotted Digitalis, which gained a medal at Chiswick in June; Splendid Scarlet Phlox Drummondi; Cuthill's Early Melon, with printed directions—it ripened 72 Melons in a 12 light-pit, within two months after planting; his Black Spine and Snow's Cucumber, bearing at the rate of 2000 for every 12 lights for the whole season—any of the above at 2*s.* 6*d.* per packet; also a fine Ridge Cucumber, at 1*s.* per packet; a German Vegetable Marrow, very fine flavoured, 3*d.* a seed. On the receipt of a Money Order any of the above will be sent Post-free. Fine bushy Plants of the Lisianthus Russellianus.—Direct JAMES CUTHILL, Florist, Denmark Hill, Camberwell.

SPLENDID NEW PELARGONIUM, CALCEOLARIA, &c.

JOHN HANCOCK & SON, Seedsmen and Florists, 218, Gilligate, Durham, beg leave to offer to the notice of their Patrons, Friends, and the Floricultural world in general, the following New Varieties of Pelargonium and Calceolaria, &c.—Plants of which will shortly be ready.

PELARGONIUM.—HANCOCK'S NORTHERN BEAUTY.

DESCRIPTION.—Lower petals a beautiful pink terminating with a white centre, upper having a large, rich, well-defined spot, which gradually softens towards the edge. The flower is of good substance, finely formed, large size; the petals round, broad, and firm; good trusser, blooms freely, and of fine habit; flowers above the foliage. Bears some resemblance to the Nymph, but is a decided improvement on that favourite flower. Warranted to be a desirable variety, and to prove an excellent sort for showing. Price per plant, 42*s.*

CALCEOLARIA.—HANCOCK'S MISS E. JACKSON.

DESCRIPTION.—Ground colour orange, spotted with crimson, throat also spotted; upper lip yellow, slightly tipped; colours bright, of very large size, and excellent shape. A first-rate and beautiful variety.

CINERARIA.—VIOLACEA SUPERBA.

DESCRIPTION.—Of a very intense blue colour, quite distinct, and will prove a great acquisition to this handsome tribe of plants. Was awarded an extra prize at Durham in August last. Price per plant, 5*s.*

☞ No Allowance to the Trade except for the Cineraria.

J. H. & SON can also supply fine, strong, and healthy plants of all the best Pelargoniums in cultivation, at moderate prices, of which a Catalogue is annually published, containing an accurate description of each variety, together with Calceolarias, Pansies, Verbenas, Fuchsias, &c. &c. Also, Catalogues of Dutch Bulbous Roots. Garden, Agricultural, and Flower Seeds.

ROSES.

T. RIVERS, jun., begs to announce to the Public that his new descriptive Catalogue of Roses is now ready for distribution. It will be sent, as usual, free to all those who have ever favoured him with their commands, and also on receipt of applications enclosing a twopenny stamp.

A few hints on the Culture of Roses are given in the Catalogue; the descriptions will be found accurate, and not exaggerated.

"The Rose Amateur's Guide," 2d edition, price 6*s.*, is still on sale at Messrs. Longman and Co.'s.

October 20th.

MESSRS. YOUELL and Co. beg to announce the following:—

FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.—This, the most Splendid Fuchsia yet introduced to public notice, will be ready for sending out in the 2nd week of April next, at 10*s.* 6*d.* per plant, postage free, to any part of the United Kingdom, by Youell and Co., who possess the entire stock of it. Dr. Lindley's opinion of it will be found in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 14th of May last, as follows:—

"Your Seedling Fuchsia is by far the finest hybrid we have seen; the flower being three inches in length, with the tube and sepals of a bright carmine colour, and the petals of a rosy purple. If, as you say, it is a strong grower and a free bloomer, it will prove a valuable addition to this beautiful genus:—"

Which two latter qualities it possesses in the extreme. All orders, as well as those from the Continent, will receive every care in packing, so as to ensure their perfect safety. The usual discount to the Trade, where not less than six plants are ordered. For further particulars see their advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 8th inst.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.—A Superb Collection of the above are now being sent out at the following prices:—

25 pairs of extra fine first-rate Show flowers,	£5	0	[illegible]
12 ,, do. do. do.	2	10	0
25 ,, of fine Show flowers, . .	3	0	0
12 ,, do. do. . . .	1	10	0
25 ,, of extra fine Show Pinks, . .	1	4	0
12 ,, do. do. . . .	0	12	0

The selection being left to Y. & Co.

Who, should it meet the wishes of those favouring them with their orders, will send them free to any part of the United Kingdom, at the extra charge of 2*s.* per dozen pairs.

A Post-office order, or reference, is respectfully requested from unknown correspondents.

Their Catalogue, containing every known variety worthy of cultivation, may be had by enclosing two postage stamps.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.—Y. and Co., who possess by far the largest stock in the country of the above most noble Hardy Plant, which is in course of planting by most of the Nobility, are executing orders for it in fine strong healthy Plants, at 60*s.* per dozen.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Oct. 20th, 1842.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, &c.

H. GROOM, Clapham Rise, near London (removed from Walworth), by Appointment Florist to her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry that this is the proper season for planting the above bulbs, and that his Catalogue is ready and may be had on application.

"OBERON."

SAMUEL HODGES begs to inform the admirers of the Pelargonium that he intends to send out in strong Plants, at 42*s.* each, the above-named Pelargonium early next month; it was exhibited at Chiswick in June and July, at the Horticultural Show; also at the Crown and Anchor, Tavern, Strand; at the Cheltenham and Gloucestershire Shows, and was greatly admired; it is allowed to be a beautiful and new variety.

Cheltenham Imperial Nursery, 20th October.

N. GAINES begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Trade in general, that his List of first-rate Pelargoniums, Pansies, Calceolarias, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Chrysanthemums, Cinerarias, Auriculas, &c., may be obtained by application at the Nursery.

SPOTTED DIGITALIS.—Seed of this Splendid Flower, which received a Medal at the June Meeting of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, can be obtained in small packets at 5*s.* each—also some fine Pansy-Seed, at 2*s.* 6*d.* do.—Surrey-lane, Battersea, 20th Oct., 1842.

W. LYNN, Nursery and Seedsman, late of Henley-on-Thames, begs to offer to the Trade, and Public in general, the following articles, which are good and fine:—viz., Maiden Cherries, ditto Stocks, 4 to 6 ft.; 11 varieties of Dwarf Trained Plums; Standard Plum Stocks, 6 to 8 ft.. Standard Walnuts; Red Cedars, 1 to 2 ft.; Arbor Vitæ, 4 to 6 ft.; Box-trees, 2 ft.; Spiræa bella; Camellias, 1 to 2 ft., set for bloom; Auriculas; Myrtles, 2 ft.; Gesnera fragrans, 2 ft.; Hoya carnosa: Pelargoniums; Lobelia ignea; also a small stock of his new Dwarf Wrinkled Marrow Peas, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per quart: this Pea has given universal satisfaction in the neighbourhood of Henley—it is superior to the Knight's Marrows, and much more advantageous, especially in small gardens, its height being 3 to 4 ft.; it is the most prolific Pea the advertiser ever saw, perpetual in its bearing, quite full, and of most delicious flavour, even when nearly ripe. New White Reading Onion—seed of own growth; Long and Short Prickly Cucumbers; fine Curled Parsley; Vegetable Marrow; Walnut-leaved Kidney Potatoes, and Knight's Seedling Early Frame ditto:—For which early applications are requested. All orders and communications addressed (pre-paid), No. 9, Lower Homerton Terrace, Homerton, will be punctually attended to.

NEW SPLENDID HEARTSEASE AND PINKS.

JOHN COUDREY, Nurseryman and Florist, Edgbaston Nursery, near Birmingham, begs to call the attention of Florists generally to his new HEARTSEASE, Prince of Wales, the finest dark flower in cultivation—from the opinion of the "Gardeners' Gazette," it is pronounced to be fit for any stand, and allowed by all Florists that have seen it to be the best dark yet out, being extra large, fine substance of petal, and unequalled shape; Plants, 7*s.* 6*d.* each.

Also British Queen—fine white ground, beautiful bold dark eye, three lower petals richly belted with fine purple, and extra shape; Plant, 5*s.*

Also his four new Seedling PINKS—Lord Calthorpe, 7*s.* 6*d.*; Lord Littleton, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Adelaide, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Venus, 3*s.* 6*d.*; all first-rate; descriptions of which appeared in the "Gardeners' Gazette" of Sept. 17.

J. C. wishes to inform his friends, that on account of the shortness of his stock of his Prince of Wales, he will not be able to send out more than 50 Plants this season; on that account early orders are particularly requested. A remittance from unknown correspondents will be required.

Edgbaston Nursery, Oct. 18th, 1842.

NAMED TULIPS and DAHLIAS for SALE.—An Amateur, who is an Extensive Grower, being anxious to reduce his Stock, would be glad to dispose of 700 named TULIPS, consisting of 150 Varieties; he would dispose of them, either in one or two lots, as might be required, at a low price. Also, about 120 ground-roots of DAHLIAS, consisting of about 80 very select Varieties, comprising nearly the whole of the leading show-flowers in cultivation.

The names and further particulars may be had by Post-paid application to Mr. THOMAS LAW, Nurseryman, Scotch-street, Carlisle, who is commissioned to treat for the same.

Carlisle, Oct. 11, 1842.

AURICULAS AND TULIPS.

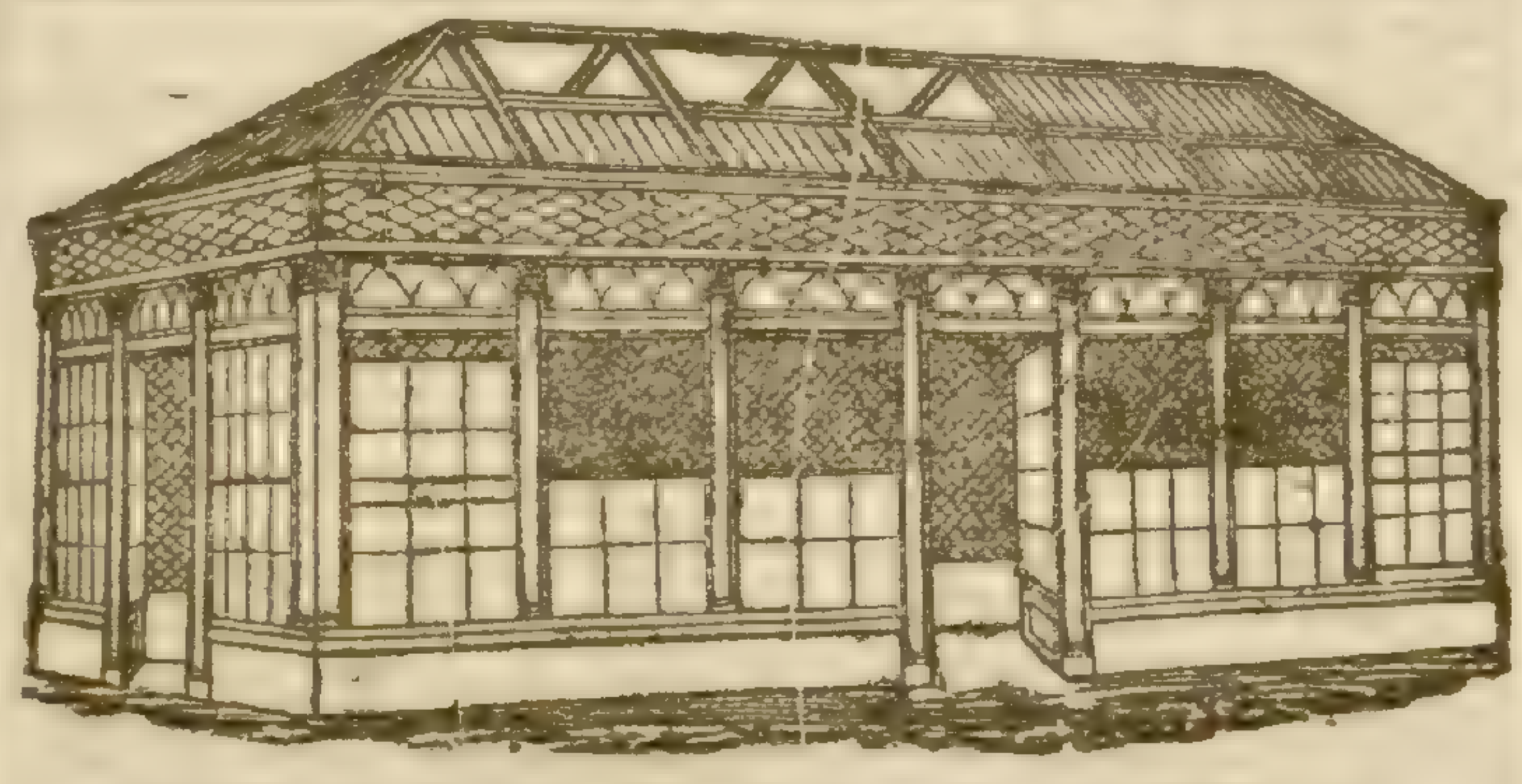
TO AMATEURS.—To be disposed of—a Collection of 70 Pots of named AURICULAS, among which are two Plants of Laurie's Glory of Cheshunt, 1 of Oliver's Lovely Ann, 2 of Franklin's Bellona, 2 of Waterhouse's Conqueror of Europe, and other first rate flowers, price 5*l.* Also a collection of fine-named TULIPS—47 rows—about 500 bulbs—together with the drawers divided into compartments and fitted in a case complete, in which the Tulips are arranged, price 5*l.* The above *very cheap* lots are well worth attention.—To be seen from 8 to 9 o'clock in the morning, by applying to Mr. Bray, Six Bells, King's Road, Chelsea.

SOMERSTOWN SOUTHSEA NURSERY-GROUND.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, about 2 Acres of Freehold Land, with a good Stock on it; a good opportunity for a young man that wants to enter the Nursery Business. It is situated in a pleasant spot and a genteel neighbourhood, half a mile from Portsmouth and one and a half miles from Gosport South-Western Railway Terminus. On the ground is a Dwelling House, used as a Seed-Shop, Greenhouse 94 feet long, 2 Bricking Pits, &c.; it will be sold with the Stock, or without, if preferred.—For Particulars apply to Mr. Nobes on the Premises; or to Messrs. Minchin and Oaks, Solicitors, St. George's Square, Portsea.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS are instructed by the Trustees of Messrs. Adamson and Son, to submit to public competition, by Auction, on the premises, Stoke Newington Common, on Monday, 31st Oct., 1842, and following days, at 11 o'clock, the whole of the Valuable NURSERY-STOCK on 30 acres, consisting of Fruit and Forest-trees, Evergreens, American Plants, Deciduous and Ornamental Shrubs, of every variety, in considerable quantities. Also about 5,000 of MYATT'S BRITISH QUEEN STRAWBERRY (acknowledged by superior judges to be the finest in cultivation), Rhubarb for forcing, &c., &c. The Stock may be viewed prior to Sale. Catalogues 1*s.* each, returnable to purchasers, may be had on the premises, of the principal Seedsmen, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING AND HEATING BY HOT WATER.

J. WEEKS and Co., Architects, &c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsea, Hothouse Builders and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER.

CONICAL and other BOILERS of all sizes; their largest consumes but a small quantity of fuel, only requiring attention once in 10 hours, and will heat a range of Forcing Houses 300 ft. in length.

Their improved plan of BOTTOM HEAT FOR PITS, by means of an open trough under the bed, is now being universally adopted.

References may be had, and their works seen at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country, nearly the whole of the London Nurseries, and a great variety of Horticultural Erections and Hot-water Apparatus, Models, Plans, Estimates, &c., at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

CORBETT'S HOT-WATER APPARATUS, for heating Green-houses, Hot-houses, Pineries, &c., by means of Hot Water in open Troughs.

Thos. Corbett, in thanking the Nobility, Gentry, and Nurserymen, for the kind patronage they have given to his new method of heating by means of Open Troughs, takes this opportunity of stating to the Public, that he has made arrangements with Messrs. S. and W. Kingdon, of Exeter under which he has appointed them Sole Agents for the Making, Selling, and Erecting the said Apparatus. All applications addressed to them will be immediately attended to. And Thos. Corbett hereby cautions all persons against the Making, Selling, or Erecting the said Apparatus, after this notice, without their consent.

Messrs. Kingdon beg to inform Noblemen, Gentlemen, Nurserymen, and others, that they have undertaken the sole Agency of the above new Apparatus, which, in the opinion of several of the most eminent horticulturists, stands unrivalled amongst the many inventions for supplying artificial Heat and Moisture with Ventilation, to Stoves, Green-houses, Hot-houses, Pineries, &c.&c. Messrs. Kingdon have erected a model of an apparatus on their premises, which is opened for inspection; and they feel confident that this method of heating will supersede all others. The apparatus may also be seen at Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co.'s, Nurserymen, Exeter Nursery, by whom any information will be given.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. Bailey having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. Bailey also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. Bailey were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. Bailey have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

HEATING BY HOT WATER.

JOHN WALKER, 46, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, London, having been for many years extensively engaged in Warming Churches, Manufactories, Hospitals, Hothouses, Conservatories, and Private Houses, by means of Hot Water, either in Pipes or Pedestals, can confidently recommend this mode of heating in preference to any other. Numerous references can be given both in town and country, where he has successfully and satisfactorily applied it. Baths fitted up and heated in a superior manner. Orders executed in all parts of the Country with punctuality and despatch.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER.—ALEXANDER DAWSON, several years Gardener to F. Clarkson, Esq., Hanger's Lane, Stamford Hill, Middlesex, being about to leave that gentleman's employment, is desirous of meeting with another engagement in the same capacity; is a Married Man, without encumbrance, 30 years of age, fully competent as Forcing Flower and Kitchen Gardener, and can have the highest character as such from his present employer, as well as for sobriety, honesty and industry. Letters Post-paid, addressed as above, will be strictly attended to.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a married man, without family, aged 28, who has a general knowledge of his business; his wife has no objection to take charge of a house or lodge. Wages per week, with a cottage, 1*l.* 2*s.* Satisfactory references can be given. Address, A. B., Post-office, Acton, Middlesex.

TO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN.—This is to give Notice, that the latest day for receiving Suggestions as to the manner of arranging the Prizes, is the THIRTY-FIRST OF THE PRESENT MONTH; immediately after which the Committee will proceed to settle the Prizes for next year.

21, Regent-street, Oct. 14, 1842.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1842.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, Nov. 1	Horticultural	3 P. M.
	Floricultural	7½ P. M.
	Linnean	8 P. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 2	Geological	8½ P. M.

A USEFUL fact has lately been brought under our notice by Mr. Dawson, of Tottenham. He has a Jargonelle Pear-tree, which "is planted against the gable end of a coach-house, and consequently is trained much higher than it could be on an ordinary garden-wall. One of the principal limbs, at a little more than a foot from its junction with the main stem, is cankered three inches of its length on one side, and for more than six inches on the other. The part affected is about an inch and a half thick one way, by three-fourths of an inch the other. Above and below the wound, the circumference is about six inches. There is not the least bark or young wood connecting the upper and lower parts of the branch, the diseased part being black, and the wood extremely hard. Nevertheless, strange as it may appear, this branch produces every year an abundant crop, invariably about a fortnight earlier than the rest of the tree. The fruit is certainly not equal to that grown on the other branches, but its ripening earlier causes that defect to be overlooked. Excepting fruit-spurs, this branch has not made an inch of wood during the last four years; although the rest of the tree is very vigorous. There is neither bark, liber, alburnum, nor any other living substance externally on the diseased part. I have had it under my own observation for four years; and I have reason to believe that the wound is much older. The question is, how, during all that time, the branch in question has derived its nourishment?"

This instance is one of very considerable interest in gardening. We all know of the operation of ringing—that is to say, of removing a ring of bark from a branch, for the purpose of rendering it fruitful. This is an artificial mode of gaining the same end as has been attained accidentally in the instance now described: fruit is produced abundantly, it ripens earlier than it otherwise would have done, and it is of somewhat inferior quality. When branches are thus treated, it is generally supposed that the alburnum or sap-wood remains alive, and conveys the fluids upwards beyond the wound; but there is no question that, in many instances, the alburnum becomes dead, and loses all such power.

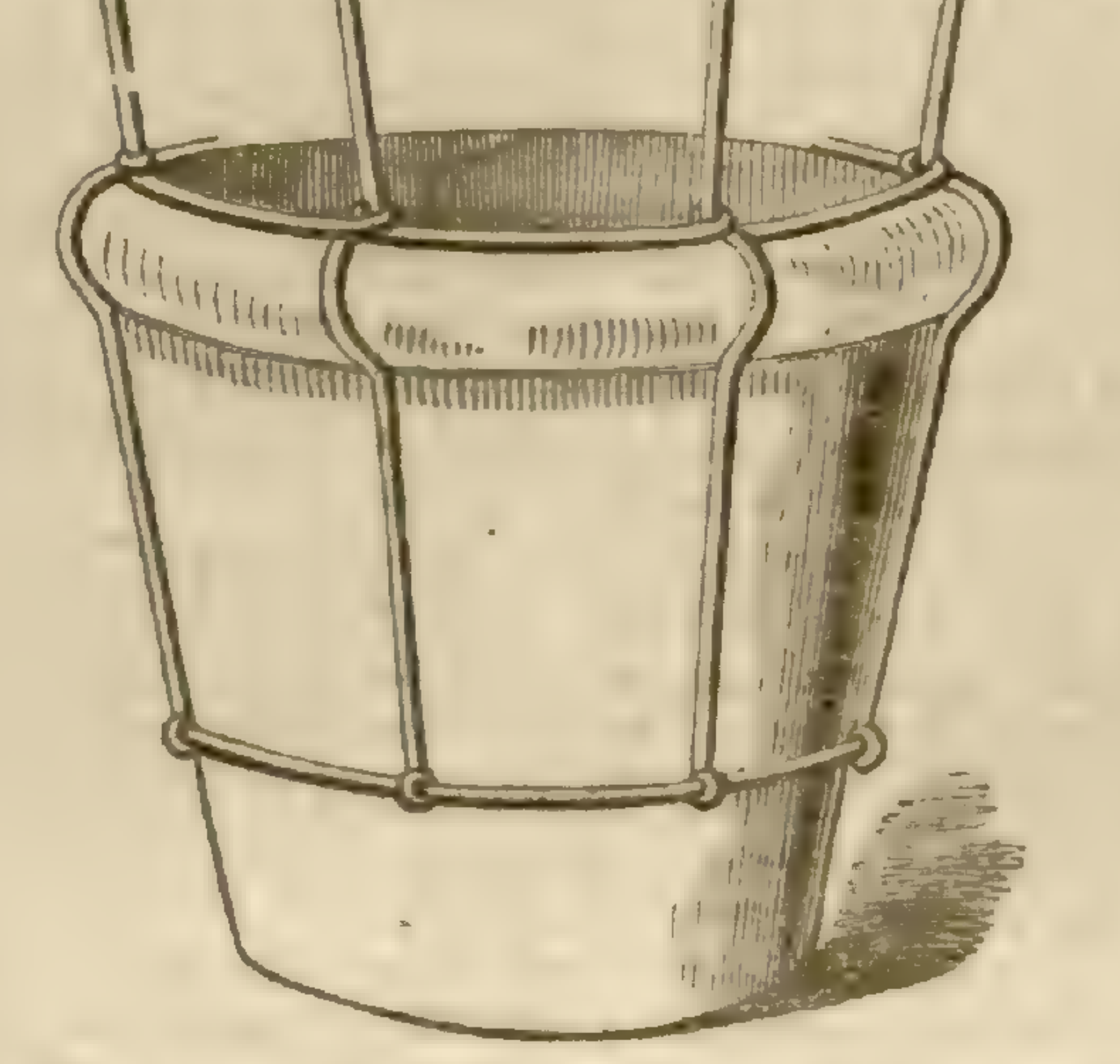
The fact is, that the notion of alburnum exclusively conveying sap upwards is one of those popular errors that it is almost impossible to eradicate. The alburnum is only wood a little younger than that beneath it; two such layers of wood are in no respects different, nor are they cut off from communication with each other; on the contrary, they are united by myriads of lateral passages, as well as being placed in contact. Why, then, should one execute the office of conveying the sap, and the other lose it? Again, the wood that is called alburnum this year loses the name next year without changing its nature; and it is inconceivable that a part of a plant which conveys sap upwards one year should cease to do so afterwards, without essentially altering its structure. In truth, sap rises through the whole mass of the wood, whether heart-wood or sap-wood, but with a rapidity dependent upon the condition of the wood. That hard part of a tree which we call wood, principally consists of tubes of various sizes, through which sap rises from the roots into the branches. When the tubes are young, they are smooth in the inside and quite open, and consequently sap passes through them very easily. But as they become old, they are gradually clogged and choked up by the sediment deposited in them by the sap; and, of course, when that is the case, the passage for fluids becomes obstructed. Such sedimentary matter alters the colour of the tubes, hardens them, and causes them to assume the dark appearance characteristic of heart-wood. But so long as any opening whatever remains in the tubes, so long will sap rise through them, whether in the centre or the circumference of a tree; and therefore there is nothing surprising in finding the alburnum all dead, and yet the branch beyond it in the full vigour of life.

That the sap flows upwards through the whole mass of the wood, unless its tubes have been choked up by the sediment of many years, is easily proved. Cut down a tree in the spring, and the whole surface of the wound will soon be moistened by the rising sap, centre as well as circumference: or, in the month of August, introduce into the interior of a Sycamore some coloured fluid which will rise along with the sap, and it will be found that the whole of the central parts are stained, while the alburnum is uncoloured. So that it even appears as if, in some cases, the sap avoids the alburnum, instead of being absolutely confined to it.

If the centre of a tree becomes extremely dark-coloured, and all its tubes are in consequence completely filled with incrustation, then, no doubt, sap will be unable to force its way upwards; and in such a case the direction of it must necessarily be through the softer parts; but even in that case the alburnum will only receive its share of the ascending fluid.

It is, we think, somewhere suggested, that in those instances where the communication between the upper and lower part of a tree is intercepted by a long wound with a dead surface, the leaves must provide their own food, and feed the branch, by attracting nutriment from the atmosphere. We, however, know that leaves cannot, under ordinary circumstances, do this; and it is unphilosophical to assign them such a special power in particular cases, especially when the real nature of a phenomenon is to be explained by reference to causes habitually in operation.

WE last week promised our readers an exact plan of the manner in which the wire trellis for climbing plants is attached to the pots—a matter of great importance, and of which the separate plans that have been proposed, and some of which are published, convey an incorrect idea. The following cut will now render this part of the construction intelligible, and apply to all plans of trellises, be they what they may.



It will be seen that a strong wire ring is carried round the pot, a little above its bottom. To this a sufficient number of upright wires are attached, all round. The uprights are pressed down upon the surface of the pot, till they reach the rim, over which they are firmly bent till they reach the highest point of the rim, or are even bent a little within it. At this point they are secured by a second ring of stout wire, adjusted as in the drawing; which having been done, the uprights are directed upwards, and fashioned into the pattern required. By these means a sort of collar is formed upon the rim of the pot which prevents the trellis from slipping downwards, while at the same time the lowest ring of wire keeps it from swinging and swaying backwards and forwards.

We believe the first application of this ingenious plan for securing trellises to flower-pots, for management of creepers and other plants, was made by Mr. John Green, the excellent gardener of Sir Edmund Antrobus; and we are sure that the surpassing beauty of his specimen plants thus treated must be fresh in the memory of every visitor to the exhibitions of the Horticultural Society. Previously, the supporting wires were universally fastened to the inside of the pots, and consequently wanted that steadiness and security which are so essential to top-heavy plants.

AMONG the many curious evidences that the flowers and fruit of plants are really formed out of leaves in a peculiar state, there is one occasionally to be found at this time of the year, of which we are reminded by a letter from a friend in Northumberland. On a bank in a field above 700 feet above the level of the sea, is a very old stunted Oak, of the sessile-flowered species, which rarely forms Acorns, but in their room an abundance of little clusters of brown hairy scales, looking like very large buds burst open. These bodies are not uncommon on stunted trees, but seldom appear on specimens in a state of vigorous growth. They are in reality Acorns, whose parts cannot completely transform themselves into fruit because of the debility of their parent. This will be readily ascertained by comparing them with true Acorns, after the following explanation shall have been studied.

An Acorn in its natural state, when *very young*, consists of small scales, placed one over the other in large numbers, just like scales in a bud. Of these scales, some (about eight) in the centre separate a little from the others, roll themselves up, and form the embryo Acorn. At a later period, all the exterior scales enlarge, and grow together into the cup; while the inner scales also enlarge, but in a different way, and form the perfect Acorn. Now suppose that this natural tendency on the part of the scales to join together, on the one hand, into the cup—and on the other, into the Acorn, is interfered with by any constitutional peculiarity in the tree that bears them, it is evident that they will form nothing but clusters of scales, of which the innermost will probably be somewhat different from the others.

But it may be asked, why we are to conclude that an Acorn is composed of modified leaves, because it consists of scales like the scales of a leaf-bud? The process of reasoning by which this inference is established is the following:

That the scales of which a leaf-bud is composed, and which we shall call A, are merely imperfect leaves, is demonstrated in the spring, when the buds are producing branches; because such scales can be readily traced into common leaves, which we will call C. Now it will be observed, that if B (the scale of the Acorn-cup) is the same as A (the scale of the leaf-bud), and if A can be so traced into C as to leave no doubt about its being of the same nature, then B must be the same as C also.

ON ANIMAL MANURES.—No. V.

(By PROFESSOR CHARLES SPRENGEL. Translated from the German.)

(Continued from page 692.)

5. *Hair and Wool.*—As hair and wool contain the same component parts as horn-shavings and hoofs, it is easily to be understood why both are equally valuable manure: they act most powerfully the first year, because, on account of their minute division, they are more quickly decomposed than horn-shavings; but, for the same reason, they do not produce any effect after the first year.

Formerly, the refuse of wool, as well as of woollen rags, could be easily procured in the manufactories; but since the art of fabricating new cloth from old rags (by a certain operation of scraping), or even from refuse of wool, has been discovered, the farmer has become confined to the use of the hair left after tanning, and to such bristles as are useless to the brushmaker. The former are mostly mixed with lime, and must, therefore, be brought at once to the ground, or, which is better, be introduced into the compost-heap, containing much humous earth, to be used subsequently as a top-dressing. If that is neglected, such materials decompose, and lose much of their nitrogen under the form of ammonia.

Some persons have advised us to strew woollen rags about the sheep-fold, without considering that by so doing the volatilization of the most powerful ingredient in them is still further increased; because sheep manure is altogether deficient in any principle capable of fixing the ammonia, whether generated by the decomposition of rags, or by the excrements of the sheep.

6. *Refuse of Glue Manufactories.*—In the fabrication of glue, portions of sinews, cartilage, &c., are left behind. These are also very powerful manuring substances; not more, indeed, than 1000lb. of them is to be applied to a Magdeburg acre, or the crops will be laid. In some countries this refuse is formed into balls of 30 to 40lbs. each, of which 30 to 35 are used to the acre. The refuse of glue manufactories contains 13 or 14 per cent. of nitrogen, which fully explains their manuring quality. They are best suited to Cabbages, but their action does not last beyond the first year.

7. *Greaves.*—When suet and fat are converted into candles or soap, the skin and the cellular tissue, which contained the fat, are left behind; they contain, like cartilage, sinews, and horn, 15 or 16 per cent. of nitrogen, and are consequently, like them, a powerful manure. To prevent their making the crops over-rank, they must be used in small quantities (800 to 1000lb. per acre), and their effects are very transient. The best way with the refuse of glue and with greaves is to rot them with humous earth, after which they can be better distributed over the land. They are never to be mixed with lime, which disperses their ammonia.

8. *Animal Coal.*—It has been considered a great discovery in France to carbonise the flesh of animals, dying a natural death, in large iron retorts, and to use the powder as a manure. But in the process of carbonisation of animal substances, much nitrogen escapes in the shape of ammonia. It is therefore evident that this vaunted discovery is of no importance. The only advantage is, that carbonate of ammonia and sal-ammoniac are obtained as secondary products. The coal thus obtained can never be such good manure as the fresh animal parts. It is far better to cut the flesh into small strips and to dry it, for then no part of the manuring substance of the flesh is lost. It may afterwards be pulverised and used as a top-dressing. This process is now also used in France, and may supersede the conversion of flesh into charcoal. Both expedients, however, are merely make-shifts, which can only be resorted to in cities where, as in Paris, from 30 to 40 horses are daily carried away to the knacker. But it cannot be too often repeated, that, whenever they are to be had, the carcasses of dead horses, &c., should be used more economically, instead of being mere food for ravens, and poisoning the surrounding air.

9. *Refuse of Sugar Manufactories (Coal of Bones, Blood, Milk)*.—It is known that in refining sugar, blood, milk, and animal charcoal (coal of bones) are employed. From what has been already said, it is evident that the refuse of sugar manufactories, consisting chiefly of coagulated blood, albumen, and fibre, must be a powerful manure, because if fluid blood (containing much water) is so, its solid parts must possess equal properties. There is, in-

deed, scarcely any manure better than the refuse of sugar-manufactories, if blood has been used for refining; but the refuse will be useless if animal charcoal has been employed, as I have found by several experiments. The coal of the cartilages envelops to such a degree the phosphate of lime of the bones, that it cannot be dissolved either in the humic or carbonic acids of the soil. Moreover, since the manufacturer has learned that the coal of bones may be so prepared as to be fit a second time to clarify sugar, little of it finds its way to the farmer. If *milk* has been used in refining, the refuse will be of the same value as that of blood, because the caseine of the milk is equally rich in nitrogen. In manuring with blood or caseine, great caution is to be exercised, or the crops may grow too rank; such materials must be used as fresh as possible, or the rapid action of putrefaction will expel much of the ammonia, in the form of gas; but in this case also the loss can be prevented, if the refuse is left to rot among humous earth. The manuring quality of such refuse is quickly lost, and so this effect will not last more than one year: 500 to 600lbs. are the utmost which one acre of land will bear. Like all manures which are used in small quantities, they are employed as a top-dressing, and are harrowed in with the seed.

10. *Fish, and the Refuse of Fish.*—On the sea-coast occasionally such large quantities of fish are caught, that they cannot be used more advantageously than as manure. In some parts of England (Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, and Norfolk) enormous quantities of sticklebacks are thus employed. It has been calculated, that one load of fish is equal to six loads of the best stable-dung; it must, however, never be used with any sort of grain, as it causes smut and mildew, as I know from experience. The refuse left in salting and smoking fish is equally powerful. In England, fish, or their refuse, are always laid in heaps mixed with earth and lime, and are left to rot. If only a small quantity of lime and an earth very rich in humus are used for this purpose, no ammonia will be lost, and the grain will suffer less from mildew.

If we consider the chemical constituents of flesh and bones of fish, it is evident that they must yield a very powerful manure. 100,000 parts of fish flesh are composed of—

13,000	parts of fibre, albumen, osmazome, mucus and fat containing phosphorus.
5,000	parts of glue.
2,000	. . . phosphate of potash, chloride of potash, lactate of soda, carbonate and phosphate of lime, phosphate of magnesia, and traces of iron.
80,000	parts of water.
100,000	parts.

On account of its great amount of water, the flesh of fish is not quite so nourishing as that of quadrupeds, and consequently possesses less manuring power.

The bones of fish, on the other hand, contain in 100,000 parts,

37,360	parts of cartilage.
6,160	. . carbonate of lime.
55,260	. . phosphate of lime.
1,220	. . sulphate and chloride of soda.
100,000	parts.

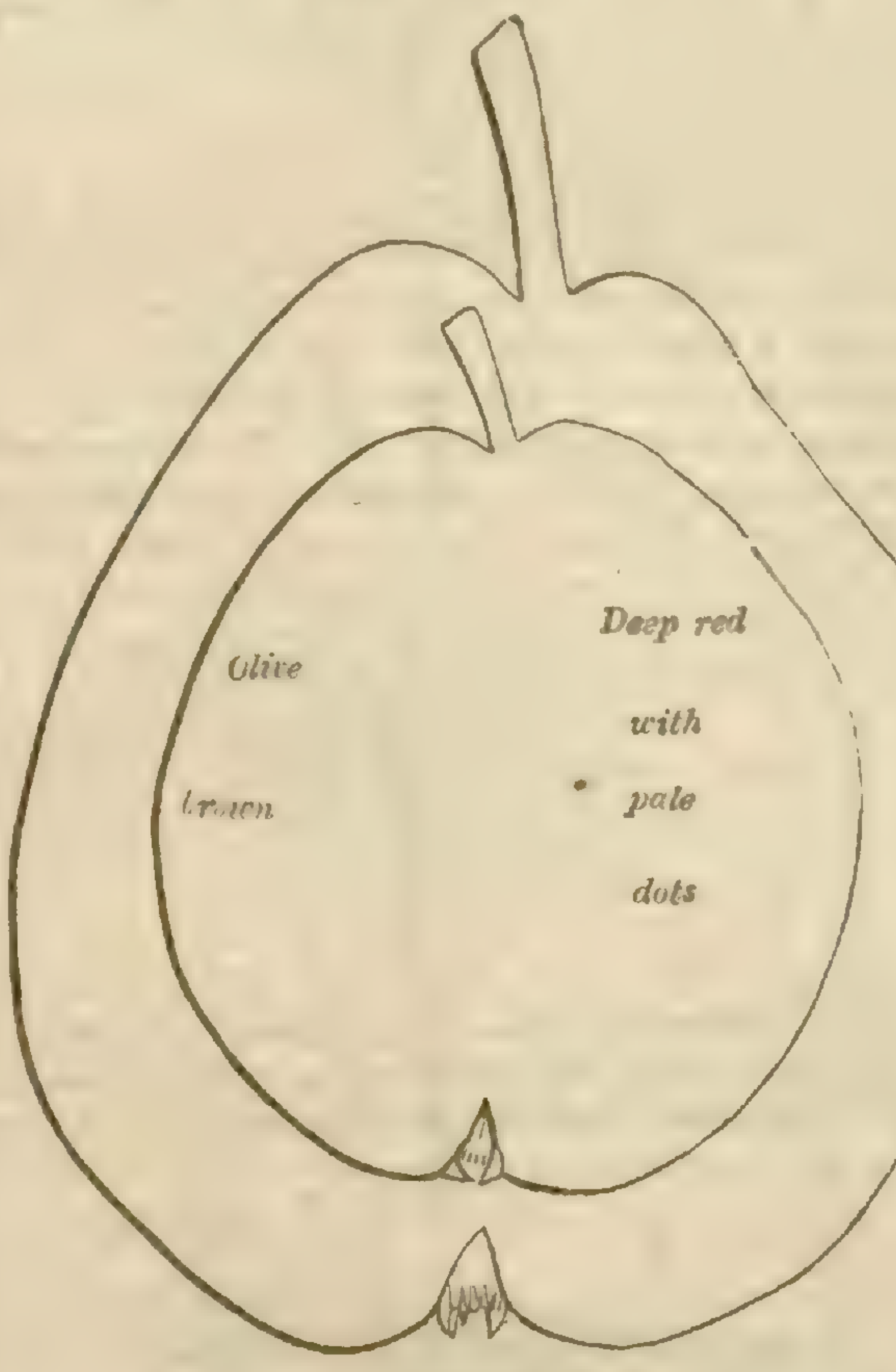
Besides fish, the flesh and offal of seals are used as manure on the coast of Scotland.

(*To be continued.*)

THE SECKEL PEAR.

Seckle, Red-cheeked Seckle, New York Red-cheek.

The accompanying outlines are those of the Seckel Pear; the larger having been taken from a fruit grown against a wall—the smaller, representing the average size, from a standard tree in good condition. The fruit varies from a small to a medium size, and is obovate: the stalk is short, the eye open, with the segments of the calyx slightly converging; skin olive-brown where shaded, deep red next the sun, and acquiring a brighter tint between the period after the fruit is gathered and the time that it becomes fit for use. A sprinkling of pale dots is most apparent on the highest-coloured portion of the surface: the flesh is yellowish-white, tender, melting and juicy, with a rich honied sweetness, and musky aroma, which is most agreeable even to those who dislike perfumed Pears. The fruit ripens in October, and somewhat in succession from the same tree; but it will only keep a short time after it attains perfection. The tree is vigorous, not subject to canker, and suitable for a standard, bearing in that state very abundantly and in clusters. Many varieties of Pears, grown to a comparatively large size on walls, lose their flavour in proportion; but the Seckel naturally possesses so much, that although it loses a little by being increased in size, it still retains enough to constitute a rich fruit.—Some account of this variety, with plants and a drawing, was sent to the Horticultural Society by Dr. Hosack, of New York. From this, published in the 3d vol., p. 256, First Series of the Transactions of the Society, it appears that Mr. Seckle (or Seckel), of Philadelphia, had the credit of having first cultivated it in the vicinity of that city; but it is likewise stated that it was grown by Mr. Weiss upwards of 70 years ago, and that he obtained the tree, with many others, at a settlement of Swedes which was early established near Philadelphia; and that probably Mr. Seckel's family had obtained grafts from Mr. Weiss's tree. However this may be, as both families were of German origin, it led to the supposition that the Pear in question had been imported from the continent of Europe; but this does not appear to have been the case, otherwise it would certainly have been discovered amongst the collections that have been so extensively made during late years. It has probably originated from seeds of the Rousselet de Rheims, a variety highly esteemed for drying: from this the Seckel is perfectly distinct, yet it bears a closer resemblance to that than to any other of the many hundred varieties cultivated in the garden of the Horticultural Society.—I believe Seckel, and not Seckle, ought to be the name. It is Seckel according to *Kenrick*, the "American Orchardist." There is no such name as Seckle in the German language, but there is Seckel-meister—a treasurer.—*R. Thomson.*



ON PRUNING ROSES.

(*Continued from page* 691.)

The practice I would insist upon is this:—That the system of the tree be not interfered with, excepting only so far as the situation is concerned, and then not to such an extent as to throw back the sap to two-year old wood; which operation, if the tree were vigorous, would injure the flower by producing wood in its stead; and, if weak, might destroy its health by removing buds useful in drawing up the sap:—That, with due regard to the symmetry of the plant, each shoot do its proportion of work, and be kept as nearly as possible of a regular size; be stopped when too vigorous, or cut out when too weak; and that shoots bearing matured or entirely-formed leaves be not cut away upon pretence of strengthening the rest:—That no more buds be left than are likely to start (and that with vigour from well-ripened wood); nor so many taken away as shall force the sap to find fresh channels of escape:—That the cultivator shall have a definite idea of what he means when he prunes, as to where the buds will start, and in what direction the branches from them will grow; leaving in standards (as far as he can do) his top buds outside, in order to expand the head; which by these means will be symmetrical, and not bare on one side from the death of a branch of half-dried wood, nor bushy on another from a cluster of eyes at the end of a two-year old shoot. He will thus obtain a regular supply of flowers, well dispersed amongst the foliage, with large and healthy leaves; and, lastly, he will maintain both the vigour and shape of his plants. Their heads will be well thrown open to the air, and a very moderate attention to the removal of suckers and side shoots will plump up the buds for the succeeding year, and carry the sap through the accustomed channels with freedom.

The deviations from this mode of treatment will be dependent upon certain varieties which will not flower unless great length of shoot be left. Such plants as Brennus are fitter to stand alone than those whose growth is less rapid; and the cultivator must be content to consider their foliage as a part of their beauty (as it is indeed in all), and wait till age and a large supply of ripened wood shall modify the flow of sap in a manner that he cannot effect with the knife.

With reference to the action of the leaves upon the bulk and health of a plant, let the operator choose a Dog-Rose which from some cause has partially died down after working, but which, recovering at the root and throwing out side shoots of small dimensions, is surrounded by a forest of dark green leaves. This plant will throw up a sucker. With a view of strengthening this sucker, let the shoot and leaves aforesaid be cut away. Great will be the disappointment when it is found that the growth of this stem has been checked instead of increased, and that if it *does* live it will be found to be green, pithy, and weak; whereas, had the leaves been left, this shoot would have hardened as autumn advanced.

For this cause, viz., to avoid deteriorating the quality of the wood, it is inexpedient to shorten the branches either before or after they have been worked, until the sap be down, as such operation is in fact a requirement of fresh action after exhaustion—a robbery upon the tree, defensible only as a matter of business to gain time, but in reality a loss of the hard quality of the wild wood as an overlaying stratum round the inserted bud.

That wood thus formed produces an important effect may be inferred from this fact, which has probably met the observation of many, viz., that some rapid growing Roses produce their wood in such quantity down the sides of the stock, that if the coldness of the season should kill the tender head, the stock, closely wrapped in its new covering, does not possess the power to break at the sides, but though remaining green (under examination by the knife) during the summer, dies entirely in the succeeding winter. If, therefore, the operator desires to start his buds during the season in which they have been inserted, let him do it by depressing one end of the shoot that has been worked; endeavouring thus to throw the sap into the new bud by making the bend rather sudden about an inch beyond it. He will find that many buds will start in this way, and that the general health of his plant will not be in the least injured by it. When the sap is down, he may shorten the wild shoot to two eyes, and cut it back to one, or even close home in the spring; but it will be better to avoid transplanting the tree until another season has ripened the wood and strengthened the head, which in a lately removed plant should have its branches unpruned to the latest possible period. When cut back it will then experience no check (the greatest trial a tree unrooted in its present position has to undergo), and will thus be preserved from the injuries of the little worm; whose point of attack consists chiefly of such buds as, being placed at the base of each shoot, have not been brought into action till the spring pruning has produced that effect, and when they are consequently in rather a defenceless state against frost.

That the inability to break at the sides does not arise from sickness in the plant, I infer from the following experiment:—Having frequently observed that if the weather destroyed some particular plants, it generally destroyed the stem also, and finding at the same time that this evil took place only where the stock had been much swollen by the deposition of new wood, I this year broke off the branches of a rapid-growing plant, thus preventing it from increasing at the head; and it has shown no inclination to break by side-shoots—the buds, from which those must spring, being probably too closely confined to possess the power of bursting forth. This death of the stock may frequently be observed in worked plants of Lamarque and Jaune Desprez, both rapid growers. I know not whether it would occur to the Rose fulgens, which with me appears, under all circumstances in which I have observed it, to produce fewer side-shoots than most others. Although its stem swells very much, it will yet transplant in the midst of the most rapid growth; taking, however, two seasons to recover itself when large. Rose-trees planted in the turf should always have a vacant space left round them the first season; their roots otherwise imbibing no nourishment from slight showers, nor indeed from the beams of the sun, both of which advantages are fully enjoyed by such plants as are placed in a good soil under gravel.—*A Practitioner.*

WEIGHTS OF FINE HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

Pine-apple, *Providence:* weight, 9 lbs. 3 oz.; length, 9 inches; breadth, 8 inches; number of pips in height, 11; crown moderate; a remarkably well-formed fruit. Grown by Mr. C. Judd, gr. to Geo. Knott, Esq., Barnet, Surrey.

Pear, *Duchesse d'Angoulême:* weight, 16¼ oz.; length, 4½ inches; breadth, 3¾ inches; somewhat deformed. Grown by W. D., Chichester.*

Pear, *Crassane:* weight, 9½ oz.; length, 3 inches; breadth, 3¼ inches. Grown by W. D.*

Pear, *Uvedale's St. Germain:* weight, 1 lb. 4 oz. 6 drs.; length, 6¼ inches; width, 3¾ inches; well formed. Grown by Mr. G. O'Grady.*

Apple, *Beauty of Kent:* weight, 1 lb.; length, 4¼ inches; breadth, 4 inches; well formed. Grown by W. D.*

Apple, *Blenheim Pippin:* weight, 13 oz. 12 drs.; length, 3¾ inches; breadth, 3½ inches; a handsome fruit. Grown by J. C., Harpenden.*

Apple, *Alfriston:* weight, 12 oz. 10 drs.; height, 3¼ inches; breadth, 4 inches; form perfect. Grown by Mr. G. O'Grady.*

Vegetable, *Parsley:* weight of plant, free from mould, 3 lbs.; diameter, 3 feet; leaves prettily curled. Grown by Mr. J. Allen, Haydon-Bridge.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN, No. XLIII.

Preparations may now be made for the protection of half-hardy plants, such as Fúchsias, Caméllias, Alóysia citriodora (Lemon-scented Verbena), and things of that kind, during the approaching winter. In many parts of the south of England, and other situations near the sea, such plants will live and flourish without any kind of protection; but about London and other inland places they are generally much injured by the severity of the winter. Many plants will live out of doors, about Edinburgh for example, that are invariably destroyed in the gardens in the neighbourhood of London; hence the amateur who resides near the sea has the means of growing many beautiful species, which others who live in the same degree of latitude, but in places more inland, cannot manage to preserve. There are various materials which are used for their preservation; but the principal object is to keep the plants dry, as well as to protect them from the cold; for it is well known, that they will endure a much lower degree of temperature without injury, if the ground is dry below them and if the stems are kept dry, than when planted in a wet soil and exposed to the rain. Deciduous plants, such as Fúchsias, may be tied together as soon as the leaves have fallen, the ground above their roots may be covered with litter, and the stems thatched over with dry straw. Evergreen plants, like Caméllias, can be well protected with stakes and mats, or some other material of that description, having a door which opens to the north, and which can be opened and shut at pleasure; but things of that kind should always be placed in the warmest and most sheltered situation. Leaves, ashes, old tan, and many other articles are all useful, and can be got together now for the protection of herbaceous plants. The branches of evergreens are also extremely useful to tie against plants on walls, when there is no means of protecting the ends of their branches.

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* The specimens marked (*) may be inspected at the Office of the *Gardeners' Chronicle.*

Mats should now be purchased and prepared for covering frames and pits. The way in which this is generally done is, first of all to tie the ends and sew the required number together; the end one is then nailed to the extremity of the pit, and the whole are fastened down by loops and nails at back and front. When it is not required, the loops are taken off, and the mats are rolled up towards the end which has been nailed down: they are then ready to be rolled on again whenever it is necessary to do so. This plan is much better than covering with single mats, which are always getting blown about by the wind. Dry litter is also a useful and effectual covering for pits and frames, providing they are placed in situations where this will not get blown about all over the garden. I have called attention to these things thus early, in order that the amateur may be prepared in time; no plants should be covered up, however, until the weather is so severe that it is no longer safe to leave them exposed: this may not happen for some weeks yet.

The showers which have fallen this week will enable the amateur to proceed with the planting of evergreens, about which some directions have been already given. As the beauty of Verbenas, Petúnias, and other things of that description, is now gone by for the season, it is advisable to look over the beds and borders, and to cut away all the branches which have overgrown the edges of the walks. When they are in full flower, they are sometimes allowed to get out of their proper bounds; but the Box, the Thrift, and other kinds of edging, must be attended to now.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Scotch Fir Insects.—In some extensive plantations of Scotch Fir (intermixed with Larch and Forest trees), spread over 200 or 300 acres, in belts and detached groups, and which have been planted 15 to 20 years or more, it was observed five or six years ago that a few of the Scotch Fir, in different parts of the plantations, after declining for one or two seasons, altogether died. In the first stage of their disease they lost many of their leaves, beginning from the upper part, and presented a sickly and ragged appearance. In succeeding years, the disease appears gradually to have increased, and has now extended over every part of the plantations; but it is observed that, in general, the trees are affected *singly—here and there*—and not in groups. Circumstances prevented any particular inquiry into the cause of this, and it was attributed to the nature of the soil, which is in general sandy—in many parts resting on a gravelly subsoil or pan—the land being formerly part of Ascot-heath. On visiting the plantations a few days since, I observed the ground under many of the Scotch Firs to be *strewed* with the tufts or end shoots of the Fir, as though they had been bitten or broken short off, and the trees (though otherwise in a perfectly healthy state) beginning to assume the ragged appearance noticed above. On examining the fallen shoots, I found them all perforated throughout the interior (longitudinally) and the cell to contain one or more small Beetle Flies—(these are the Hylurgus piniperda). You would greatly oblige me by informing me of the nature and habits of these destructive insects, and whether you suppose them to be the occasion of the serious injury the plantations are suffering; and if so, whether any probable remedy can be adopted. The Larch have also died extensively in the same plantations, but I have not yet had an opportunity of carefully examining them.—*F—, Berks.*—[This is a well-known insect, and certainly does appear to us to be increasing fast; for we see much more of its mischief now than twenty years ago. Köllar has the following observations upon its habits:—"This beetle is somewhat shaggy and black; the wing-cases are pitchy-black, irregularly striated, entire at the tips, thorax somewhat anteriorly narrowed, antennæ and feet brownish-red. The larva is thick, cylindrical, milk-white on the middle of the body, the head dull yellow, also the front of the body and the anal extremity, but somewhat lighter. The pupa resembles that of the common bark-beetle—The abode and place of propagation of the perfect insect or beetle are in the pith of the young shoots of the Pine, particularly in the side twigs. The beetle burrows for one or several inches below the terminal bud on the youngest shoots, eating out the pith straight upwards, and gnawing out again near the bud or through it. According to Bechstein, the beetle bores through shoots of the Spruce Fir when there are none of the Scotch Pine to be had. The eggs are laid under the bark of sickly and felled Pines, also on the Silver and Spruce Firs, in the bark of which the maggot also lives. The food of the beetle is the pith of the young shoots of the Pine; and the maggot lives on the stagnated fermented juice under the bark. The mode of its propagation and its enemies are the same as those of the common bark-beetles.—The larvæ feed on the trunks of dead or dying trees, and the beetle only places her brood on healthy trees when necessity compels her to do so. The methods for prevention and destruction which have been pointed out for the common bark-beetle may be applied to this beetle also; but it is more difficult to prevent its devastations on the young shoots, which frequently become serious. In young woods, cutting off the attacked shoots and burning them is the only successful method, which, however, cannot be applied to lofty trees. In one respect the ravages of this insect do less injury to the forests than those of some others, inasmuch as it generally only attacks the side twigs, leaving the leading shoot untouched. Müller, the royal Bavarian forester, had an opportunity, in 1819, of observing these beetles, and found them so numerous in several Pine woods of sixty and eighty years' growth, that they occasioned the extreme points of the side shoots to become yellow; yet the main shoot was spared, and the stems grew the following year as formerly, without being perceptibly weaker."]

Insects Injurious to the Pine Tribe.—Many newly-planted Scotch Firs in this part of the country have suffered very much this season from two causes. The first attack was made in the spring by the caterpillars of the Lophyrus Pini (Tenthredo Pini of Linnæus), so that upon some of the trees scarcely a leaf was left. It was curious to mark the progress of the caterpillars in their work of destruction: in their young state they feed only on the parenchyma, or soft part of the leaves; but as they increase in size their voracious appetite gains strength also, so that fibres and all disappear. In the summer months, many of those trees which escaped the ravages of the caterpillars were much disfigured by a small beetle, which destroyed the young shoots; the latter appearing as if they had been bored half through by a small gimlet. The beetle sometimes works towards the joint of the branch; at other times it descends into the last year's shoot. The leaves towards the extremity of the branches soon become brown, and not unfrequently the young shoots are unable to support their own weight, and hang down in a sorrowful manner. The beetle which works this mischief is the Hylurgus piniperda; it may be difficult to check them in their career, but if the young trees that are much injured by them were cut down and burnt, many would perish in the flames, those trees which are once attacked being scarcely fit for any other purpose than to be burnt. —*Peter Mackenzie.*

American (Cotton) Blight.—I find that common oil rubbed over the infected spots with a stiff painter's brush will invariably free Apple-trees from this insect.—*W. R.*

Acacia, or Locust-tree.—May it not be doubted whether this tree is ever likely to be raised in this country as a profitable timber-tree? and if not, whether it is worth while to bestow so much trouble in the raising it, as would appear to be necessary in Mr. Billington's and other papers that are to be found in the *Chronicle* on this subject. It is professedly a brittle hard wood, and therefore little suited for country purposes; and it is to be hoped that it is not likely to supersede the cultivation of Oak, Elm, and Ash, among many others of native growth. Even supposing it would thrive in soils unfit for the profitable cultivation of British timber, would it ever repay the expense of cultivation? In raising it as an ornamental tree, some care must be taken of it when young, to guard against hares and rabbits; but how could that be done in extensive plantations of some hundred acres, except at an enormous expense? The greater part, indeed, of the directions given by many of your correspondents for raising and managing plantations are quite inapplicable to woods on a large scale, though useful enough sometimes for managing single trees, or small ornamental plantations. In most cases, in thinning a large plantation intended for timber, it is better to cut down a young faulty tree than to try to prune it into shape; the common fault being to leave trees too thick. As to the Welbeck system of managing woods, alluded to by Mr. Billington, the reader will find an account of the origin of it in an early article in this year's *Chronicle*, under the signature used below. That the system should still subsist on that extensively wooded estate, is to be lamented; but there seems to be no probability of a change at present; indeed, half a century must elapse before the damage can be repaired, were the change to begin to-morrow.—*M. D. P.*

The Acacia, or Locust-tree.—Previously to Mr. Cobbett's publishing the dimensions of the different forest-trees, with a view to show the rapid growth of the Acacia, he requested permission to measure some specimens of the latter, which had been planted conjointly with other trees by my late father, some 30 years since. I have to state, that, although from its extreme brittleness in its early stage, I was induced to consider that it would never keep the lead on account of the large branches which the south-west winds were continually snapping off; still, it peers above the surrounding trees, distances them in bulk, and forms an elegant and pleasing foliage. I had some of the timber used, and the workmen complained of its hardness. Any person applying to the editor may have permission to judge for himself.—*R. G., Earl's Court, Brompton.*—[We have examined these trees, and find them, generally speaking, to exceed in size those of other kinds planted at the same time, most of them appearing to be between three and four feet in circumference at the base, and from 30 to 40 feet in height. Although there are traces of their having been greatly damaged by the wind at an earlier period of their growth, they do not appear to have been much injured latterly.]

Pruning of Pear and Apple Trees.—The growth and productions of trees and plants are determined by certain laws of nature; and, consequently, if those laws which determine fructification are opposed, fruit cannot be produced in perfection as to quantity or quality. It surely, then, must be important to gardeners to understand those laws. I have, in two different publications, explained what experience induced me to conclude those laws are; but, for reasons best known to themselves, both nurserymen and gardeners have refused to acknowledge the correctness of my conclusions, and to act up to them. However, the subject now appearing to be thought of some interest to your readers, and 50 years' experience and observation having confirmed the correctness of my conclusions, I have now no hesitation in challenging any person to prove the contrary; and if it cannot be done, it must be obvious that neither the root-pruning of Mr. Rivers, nor the breaking down branches by Mr. Bowers, offers the best and most certain mode of obtaining the desired object—which of course must be to procure the greatest quantity of fruit and of the finest quality in the least space of ground and time. My Pear-trees are on Quince stocks—have been under my mode of pruning and borne fruit every year for the last twelve years. I have never pruned the roots, nor do I ever shorten the branches; and I have no wood-spurs. My dwarf espaliers stand about 4 feet high, and the head is about 4 feet in circumference. My wall-trees occupy about 200 superficial feet of wall. With this I send you specimens of fruits:—Crassanes and St. Germains from wall-trees; the Marie Louise, Gansell's Bergamot, and the Poire Anglaise, from dwarf standards. When fully cropped, each tree will bear a bushel. I have just gathered from a dwarf standard above 200 Pears. The Poire Anglaise I know of no English name for: I had it from Paris. It is a Pear well worth every one's attention, from its being a constant bearer. It may be remarked as curious, that whilst in England we value none but French Pears, the Pear that sells more than any other in Paris is this Poire Anglaise.—*J. Hayward.* [The Pears sent *are* correctly named and good specimens of their respective kinds. The Poire Anglaise is also known as the Beurré d'Angleterre.]

The Flowers and Seeds of Laburnum.—Notwithstanding the scepticism of your correspondents, there can be no doubt that these are deleterious, not merely to man, but to the inferior creation. My memory is at fault, and I cannot remember whether in "Jesse's Gleanings," or the "Journal of a Naturalist"—a rather late publication—I have found recorded the death of the parent bird with its brood, in the nest, from the seeds of the Laburnum, an error of instinct.—*J. Murray.*

Domesticated Thrush.—Mr. W. Falconer, Croy, near Inverness, has had a hen thrush for the last four years, which is allowed perfect liberty. However far she may wander in the course of the day, she is very precise in returning home at the family meal hours, and partakes of such as they are content with, whether salt or fresh; beef and mutton, however, seem to be the most favourite dish. She is fond of butter, and frequently examines the cupboard, if it is left open. This bird is on good terms with the cat and dog, even during meals. She builds three nests every season, lays five eggs in each of the two first, and three in the last nest, always building in the same place. Her labour is, however, all in vain, for she never hatches her eggs, but attentively feeds her neighbours' broods whenever a nest is brought into the house.—*Snowdrop.*

The Season.—We have had here a most extraordinary season, and more like a Continental autumn than a Scotch or even English one. Two of my Oslin trees are displaying a profusion of fresh blossoms; the early Strawberry plants are flowering, and in ten days hence, if the weather were to continue mild, I might have a second crop of Raspberries from the young wood. On my hill the Ulex is budding anew; and in the garden the Pyrus japónica, several Lupines, Sweet-williams, &c., are bringing forth their second flowers.—*Aberdeen.*

Vines.—A Dublin subscriber complains in your last Number of the unhappy condition of one of his Vines, and asks the cause of it, justly concluding that

"This effect defective comes by cause."

He says that his Vine ripened a large crop last year, and although equally great this season, that it is not well ripened, *especially at the top of the house.* Perhaps he crops too largely, and his tree, like an overdriven horse, is "distressed." If not so, perhaps he shares in the luck which has befallen my vinery, in this best of all possible summers, and will find the remedy in the treatment I propose for mine—freer ventilation. Like your Milesian friend, I had last year an excellent crop, well ripened, in spite of the badness of the season. This year my crop is equally abundant, and the Grapes appeared to do very well, and the Vines to be in excellent health, till the time arrived that the Vine ought to be ripening, when, to my surprise, in contradiction to the beauty of the season, and in the face of the most splendid sunshine we have enjoyed for many years, they began to show signs of great reluctance, and very few in the upper part of my house have arrived at perfect maturity. Many bunches of the Black Hamburgh are entirely *red*, and though sweet and eatable, by no means mature. The White Frontignans are many of them quite sour; and some bunches, better ripened in the shoulders, are shanked at the extremities. The Chasselas is in a somewhat better condition. The Purple Frontignan is very slow in progress, and will hardly be matured. The Black Prince, though pretty well in livery, is not so good as it ought to be in flavour. My "solution of the problem" is this: last year the season being, as you know, a cold, wet, and sunless one, all my lights were kept closed except at top; and from these alone, owing to the prevalence of high winds throughout the summer, a wholesome agitation of the air of the house was constantly maintained. This year the same practice was pursued, and allowance not being made for superior sunshine, warmth, and prevalent calm, I am persuaded that during the months of most active vegetation my Vines were kept too warm; or, if not kept too warm, not sufficiently supplied with fresh air. The fault, in short, was what I suppose you vegetable physiologists and chemists would call "imperfect oxygenation." What also tends to strengthen this opinion is, that I observe the bunches in the lower part of the house are in better condition than those in the upper—precisely the reverse of what I have usually experienced. In ordinary seasons the lower bunches have generally been a fortnight behind the upper; this year they ripen soonest and best. In ordinary seasons, or, like last summer, *sub*ordinary ones, I believe that free ventilation at the top will suffice; but in *superior* summers, like this we have just been blessed with, air ought to be freely admitted at bottom as well, to insure a wholesome supply to all parts of the vinery. Like your Dublin subscriber, I also find that some of my Vines exhibit a black mildew, which is certainly not caused by moisture, but I firmly believe by bad air.—*Amateur.*

Turf Pits for Cucumbers.—In page 220 of the *Chronicle*, mention is made of the turf batteries at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Allow me to remark, that when I lived there, our labourers were very expert in constructing turf buildings. The way in which we grew our Cucumbers in the open air was in a pit of turf, the walls of which were one foot in thickness, three feet high, and four feet wide. The intermediate space was filled with prepared dung, one foot higher than the walls, which were all level. After remaining a few days until the dung had fallen nearly level with the turf walls, the dung was covered with soil about six or eight inches deep. At regular distances were placed small hills of prepared soil, in which the Cucumber plants were ridged out and covered with hand-glasses for about a month or six weeks after planting. When finished, the whole had a very neat and tidy appearance.—*M. G. B. A.*

Experiments on the Potato.—In compliance with your request, I send you the particulars of some experiments on the Potato, conducted on the estate of J. S. Cunningham, Esq., of Caprington Castle. The quantity of ground operated on was 5 roods, or 1¼ acre (the Scotch acre). The soil was a sandy loam, in some parts inclining to peat; and having been previously neglected for some years, it was full of Couchgrass, Mare's-tail, Potentilla, and other weeds. The soil was well worked and pulverised, and cleaned with a very efficient grubber; the whole was manured very equally, at the rate of 50 cubic yards of rotted farm-yard manure per acre. The Potato was the variety called Pink-eyed Don, and the crop on the whole 72 bolls, or about 57 bolls per acre. The boll of the Kilmarnock measure is amongst the largest in Scotland. Mr. Moffat, the land steward, found the average weight to be 55 stone, or 770 lbs. per boll, which gives 19 tons 18¾ cwt. as the quantity per acre, or nearly 20 tons. One Potato weighed 2¾ pounds. For experiment, three drills were marked off, each 366 feet long, without any dressing, which produced 44½ pecks, of 48 lbs. each; three drills in another portion of the ground, each 364 feet long, without dressing, produced 47 pecks, of 48 lbs. each. In the first portion of ground, 366 feet long, three drills, dressed with 12 lbs. sulphate of soda and 6 lbs. of urate (or at the rate of 2½ cwt. per acre), produced 45½ pecks; three drills, dressed with 30 lbs. British guano (or at the rate of 4 cwt. per acre), produced 46½ pecks. In the same portion of the ground, 364 feet long, three drills, dressed with 15 lbs. of urate (at the rate of 2 cwt. per acre), produced 47 pecks; three drills, dressed with 7½ lbs. sulphate of soda and 7½ lbs. nitrate of soda (2 cwt. per acre), produced 48½ pecks. Little difference of the drills could be perceived when growing; the foliage had a uniform dark green appearance, and the average of the whole was rather above that of the marked drills. It will be perceived also from the above statement, that the produce of one of the marked portions that received no dressing of artificial manures was greater than most of those that were dressed, while the other was the least of any; showing that very different results may be got from different portions of the same field, and inculcating the necessity of varying experiments on different descriptions of land, in different seasons and climates, before laying down rules for practice. The land being richly manured and exceedingly well worked, was perhaps the cause of the very little apparent increase from the use of the artificial manures.—*R. Lymburn.*

Lammas Wheat.—On the 24th of Feb., Mr. C. Cooknell, of Southam, planted 2 roods and 38 perches of land with Red Lammas Wheat, which he reaped the 9th of August. The produce was exactly 50 bushels, or at the rate of 8 qrs. 2 bushels of fine grain an acre. It weighed 62 lbs. a bushel.—*George Batt.*

Sulphur.—In reference to an article in your last on the subject of sulphur, in its relation to plants, I need not remind you that chemical manipulution has certainly detected sulphur in plants. Dr. Schouw, Professor of Botany at Copenhagen, informed me, he had met with an Alga and a Hypnum in one of the craters of Etna, in a sulphury vapour, at an elevation of 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, in a temperature of 98°. If I remember right, I observed, in 1818, either a Conferva or Ulva in a sulphuretted spring at one of the Baths of Trajan, near Civita Vecchia. Among the fumes of sulphur in the Solfaterra, near Naples, I noticed various plants, such as Erica cinérea, Arbutus Unedo, Juníperus communis, &c.—*J. Murray.*

To Cook Potatoes for Cattle.—I observe in a recent Number of the *Chronicle* a query, "in what form Potatoes are most advantageously given to swine or cattle?" I have been told by a gentleman who has an extensive farm in Ireland that they are best steamed or baked if for fattening animals, which they do amazingly quick; but for milch kine they must not be baked or roasted, but given in a raw state in equal proportions with Turnips or Mangel Wurzel. Thus prepared, they will greatly promote the quantity and quality of the milk; but if given roasted or steamed, they will soon dry up the milk.—*Wm. Rogers.*

Conical Boilers.—Mr. Rogers has taken some pains to prove, that the first of our series of advertisements did not appear in the *Chronicle* until June 1841, and then related principally to iron fencing. In this he is mistaken, as will be found on reference to the previous month, at page 338, where (as upon subsequent occasions) an improved apparatus for warming, &c., is expressly mentioned, and gentlemen are invited to inspect it. Although, strictly speaking, a boiler cannot be considered an apparatus, yet this term is also employed by Mr. Shewen, who, in his advertisement, describes his cast-iron boiler as an apparatus; and our advertisement, therefore, preceded Mr. Shewen's improvement two months. But, as we have before stated, these boilers have been in use several years; and the accompanying letter, which we are favoured with by a gentleman of high respectability, will show that the defective form of Mr. Rogers's original boiler suggested an improvement almost immediately after its introduction.—*Stephenson and Co.*—[The letter alluded to is the following:—"I most willingly testify, that the copper boiler I have had in use for the last four years is precisely the same in form as the one recently supplied to me, and which you designate 'The Improved Conical Boiler,' the description of which is accurately given in the *Chronicle* as having been made by Mr. Shewen. The boiler first supplied has experienced some hard service, and is apparently as sound as ever. There is no difficulty in removing clinkers without extinguishing the fire." We are in possession of this letter; the writer's name is suppressed at his desire.]

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Tinakori Cottage, Wellington, New Zealand, 24th October, 1842.—We have a great deal of land round the harbour, which, if it were a little more accessible, would be invaluable. I feel sure that it will produce everything which man can want, not even excepting oil and wine. Its present productions are woods of many varieties, and fit for all purposes. I frequently see pieces of furniture made in this place from wood grown in the neighbourhood, which are really beautiful, and would be highly esteemed in London. In my trips I seldom go without a pocket sextant strapped round my waist; with which instrument I can easily determine heights and distances. I have measured many specimens of the Pine tribe from 70 to 75 feet high, without a branch. When properly seasoned, the value of a plank 40 feet long and 5 feet wide must be great, yet such a plank may be frequently obtained, of Totara, Maie, Rimu, Kaikatea or Milu; they are really splendid productions. Some of the forest scenery of this country is exquisite. The colour of the Evergreens is not sombre, but they are gay and various. The arborescent Ferns (I have measured two 60 feet high without branches, and have seen several more which I believe to be of equal altitude), and the Nikau, a species of Palm, add much to the beauty of the scenery. Then there are the beautiful little streams which we constantly meet with, and which contain the clearest water possible. I will not, however, allow you to suppose that our rambles through the bush are entirely "couleur de rose;" the under brush is frequently very thick and the struggle hard. Still it is a fine and delightful country, and has fewer drawbacks than any which I have before visited. There are many people who come out and think as I do in this respect; some there are whose fancies carry them farther, that imagine they can live without working, but they soon find out their mistake. Those, however, who believe that when they arrive here they are still on earth, and that it is necessary for them to get their living by the sweat of their brow, may get a very good living, and, if commonly prudent, may put something by to make their old age comfortable. During the last winter my *servants* have never once, I believe, dined without two or three kinds of vegetables, of which there are many sorts in the garden. We have had Green Peas till within the last eight weeks, and shall have them again in less than a fortnight. We have never been without abundance of Salad, and we still have it in all stages. I do not mean such salading as you have in London during the winter—little unhappy-looking Lettuces, nearly as big as a wine-glass. Ours have seldom been thought worth cutting till they were from *six* to *eight* inches through the middle; these we can produce with little or no trouble. Our farm-yard continues to do well. I must not forget to tell you that some of the folks here are getting up a Horticultural Society—the subscription is low, but we shall have the more subscribers, and I think it will do much good."—*W. M. Smith, Capt., R.A.*

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Felton Florists' Society, Oct. 10.—The Florists of Felton and its vicinity held their annual show of Dahlias at Mr. Liddell's, the Coach and Horses Inn, when the Prizes were awarded as follows:—GENTLEMEN'S GARDENERS—*Best* 12 *Blooms*, 1, Mr. Riddle, gr. to Mrs. Mitford, for Pickwick, Phenomenon, Grande Baudine, Bloomsbury, President of the West, Cox's Defiance, Miss Johnson, Egyptian King, Windsor Rival, Ansell's Unique, Conqueror of the World, and Hope; 2, Mr. Forsyth, gr. to A. J. B. Cresswell, Esq., M. P., for Conservative, Duchess of Richmond, President of the West, Elizabeth, Suffolk Hero, Egyptian King, Grace Darling, Beauty of the Plain, Climax, Mary, Rival Sussex, and Virgin Queen; 3, Mr. J. Reed, *for the best* 6 *Blooms*, viz., Marquess of Lothian, Hope, Springfield Rival, Miss Johnson, Hylas, and Sulphurea elegans; 4, Mr. Riddle, for Egyptian King, Maria, Pickwick, Edwards' Mary Jane, Phenomenon, and President of the West. AMATEURS' CLASS—*Best* 6 *Blooms*, 1, the Rev. J. Orrell, for Pickwick, President of the West, Rienzi, Cox's Defiance, Bloomsbury, and Hope; 2, Mr. J. Thompson, for Phenomenon, Grande Baudine, President of the West, Lewisham Rival, Mary Jane, and Maria; 3, the Rev. J. Orrell, *for the best* 3 *Blooms*, viz., Pickwick, Hope, and Bloomsbury; 4, Mr. J. Thompson, for Windsor Rival, Cox's Defiance, and Grande Baudine. The prize for the *best tipped Dahlia* was awarded to Mr. R. Richardson, for Ansell's Unique; that for the *best self-coloured ditto*, to Mr. J. Thompson, for Grande Baudine; and that for the *best seedling of* 1842, to Mr. Forsyth, but the name was not given in.

Haydon-Bridge Amateurs' Horticultural Society, Sept. 24.—The second annual meeting was held in a pavilion erected for the purpose in the yard of the Anchor Inn, when the following prizes were awarded:—DAHLIAS, FIRST CLASS—*Best* 18 *blooms*, Mr. T. Temperley, with Pickwick, Maid of Bath, President of the West, Cox's Defiance, Metella, Lee's Bloomsbury, Rouge et Noire, Phenomenon, Duchess of Richmond, Edwards's Duke of Richmond, Andrew Hofer, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Edwards's Mary Jane, Ward's Mary, Triumph, Hope, Coronal, Beauty of the Plain; 2, Mr. W. Walton. *Best* 12, Mr. T. Temperley, with President of the West, Maid of Bath, Cox's Defiance, Pickwick, Metella, Dowager Lady Cooper, Rouge et Noire, Duchess of Richmond, Grande Bandine, Edwards's Mary Jane, Triumph, Maria; 2, Mr. Walton. *Best* 6, Mr. Walton; 2, Mr. T. Temperley, with Hope, Pickwick, Duchess of Richmond, President of the West, Maria, Andrew Hofer. SECOND CLASS—*Best* 9 *blooms*, Mr. T. Dickinson; 2, Mr. T. Pearson. *Best* 6, Mr. T. Dickinson; 2, Mr. C. Pattinson. *Best* 3, Mr. C. Pattinson; 2, Mr. T. Dickinson. DAHLIAS, OPEN TO ALL—*Best Self-coloured*, E. Welford, Esq., Pickwick. *Tipped or Variegated*, E. Welford, Esq., Bridesmaid. BEST DEVICE, W. F. Lee; 2, Mr. J. Burn. BEST BOUQUET OF CUT FLOWERS, Mr. W. Watson; 2, Mr. A. Drummond. BEST EXOTIC PLANT, IN BLOOM, Mr. W. F. Lee. BEST COLLECTION OF FRUIT, Mr. W. F. Lee. DESSERT APPLES, Mr. W. Heslop. BAKING DITTO, Mr. T. Pearson. PEARS, Mr. J. Dickinson. ONIONS, Mr. R. Waggot; 2, Mr. T. Temperley. POTATOE ONIONS, Mr. J. Urwin; 2, Mr. T. Cowing. CAULIFLOWERS, Mr. J. Dodd. CABBAGES, Mr. T. Cowing. CARROTS, Mr. J. Corbett. TURNIPS, Mr. R Shield. KIDNEY POTATOES, Mr. W. Kirk. ROUND DITTO, Mr. J. Dickinson. CELERY, Mr. R. Shield. CORN—*Best Sample of White Wheat*, Mr. J. Thompson; *Red ditto*, Mr. M. Cowing; *Barley and Oats*, Mr. J. Cowing.

Leyland Hundred Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Oct. 6th.—The Fifth Annual Meeting of this promising society took place at Leyland, and was highly interesting. The stock exhibited was both more numerous and of better quality than any which has hitherto been shown here, and elicited the warmest encomiums. The brood mares, two-year-old horses, and colts, were particularly fine. The horticultural produce was exceedingly good. The fruit was beautiful. We were also particularly struck with the Dahlias, one of them appearing to be perfect in every respect. The sphere of the operations of the society has this year been greatly enlarged; it now extends over the whole Hundred of Leyland, instead of being confined as heretofore to the Township only.—The following is a list of the prizes for horticultural produce:—RED CABBAGES, 1, J. N. Ffarington, Esq., weight 33lbs.; 2, Mr. R. Bannister, 33lbs.; 3, Mr. T. Nelson, 18½lbs. SCOTCH CABBAGES, 1, Mr. E. Barlow, 40½lbs.; 2, J. N. Ffarington, Esq., 45lbs.; 3, Mr. H. Barlow, 39lbs. SAVOYS, 1, Mr. J. Livesey, 19½lbs.; 2, W. Boardman, Esq., 16½ lbs.; 3, J. N. Ffarington, Esq., 11lbs. CURLED BROCCOLI, 1, Mr. F. Pilkington, 17½lbs.; 2, Mr. John Singleton, 17½lbs.; 3, W. Boardman, Esq., 13lbs. ONIONS, 1, Mr. R. Higham, 1½lb.; 2, Mr. T. Waddecar, 1½lb.; 3, Mr. J. Cocker, 1¼lb. MANGEL WURZEL, 1, Mr. J. Cocker, 21lbs.; 2, J. N. Ffarington, Esq., 16½lbs.; 3, Mr. J. Livesey, 13½lbs. SWEDISH TURNIPS, 1, J. N. Ffarington, Esq., 16lbs.; 2, Mr. H. Baker, 15½lbs.; 3, Mr. J. Livesey, 13lbs. YELLOW TURNIPS, 1, Mr. H. Baker, 26½lbs.; 2, J. N. Ffarington, Esq., 22½lbs.; 3, J. Livesey, 22lbs. WHITE TURNIPS, 1, J. N. Ffarington, Esq., 27½lbs.; 2, Mr. R. Bannister, 27½lbs.; 3, Mr. W. Bannister, 18lbs. CELERY, 1, Mr. R. Scott, gr. to the Rev. W. Yates, 5lbs.; 2, Mr. T. Baron, 3½lbs.; 3, J. N. Ffarington, Esq., 3½lbs. SEEDLING POTATOES, 1, Mr. T. Rose; 2, Mr. R. Sumner; 3, Mr. E. Barlow. APPLES, *Baking*, 1, Mr. T. Webster; 2, Mr. H. Baldwin; 3, Mr. J. Smith. *Table Fruit*, 1, Mr. J. Livesey; 2, Mr. R. Scott; 3, J. N. Ffarington, Esq. PEARS, 1, Mr. Gilchrist; 2, the Rev. G. Baldwin; 3, Mr. J. Livesey. EXTRA PRIZES—For *Potatoes*, from seed sown in 1841, 1, Mr. H. Barlow; 2, Mr. E. Barlow. For *Grapes* and *Plums*, J. N. Ffarington, Esq. For *Raspberries*, J. N. Ffarington, Esq. For *Cucumbers*, Mr. R. Scott. For *Onions*, Mr. T. Rose. For a *Device in Flowers*, J. N. Ffarington, Esq.

North British Professional Gardeners' Society.—The autumn meeting was held in the Calton Convening Hall, and prizes were adjudged as under:—DAHLIAS: 1, Mr. J. Downie, gr. to Gen. Robertson—Pickwick, Bridesmaid (Brown's), Highgate Rival, Burnham Hero, President of the West, and Metella; 2, Mr. J. Hogg, gr. to W. Bonar, Esq. HOLLYHOCKS: 1, Mr. Alex. Foulis, gr. to Sir P. Durham; 2, Mr. D. Foulis, gr. to Alex. Blair, Esq. CHINA ASTERS: 1, Mr. J. Gourlay, gr. to Sir G. Warrender, Bart.; 2, Mr. J. Hogg. PICOTEES, Mr. D. Foulis, for Grace Darling, Prince George, Mrs. Wortley, Miss Bacon, England's Defiance, and Don Carlos. CARNATIONS, Mr. D. Foulis, for Duke of Leeds, Don John (Merchant's), Admiral Napier, Mrs. Ely, William the Fourth, and Hepworth's Elizabeth. SEEDLING DAHLIA: 1, Mr. J. Hogg; 2, Mr. P. Thomson, gr. to J. J. Hope Vere, Esq. LOBELIAS: 1, Mr. D. Foulis; 2, Mr. J. Hogg. STOCKS: 1, Mr. J. Addison, gr. to the Earl of Wemyss; 2, Mr. Alex. Foulis. PHLOXES: 1, Mr. J. Downie; 2, Mr. G. Stirling, gr. to Viscount Melville. PENTSTEMONS: 1, Mr. J. Downie; 2, Mr. J. Young, gr. to T. Oliver, Esq. HARDY ANNUALS: 1, Mr. G. Stirling; 2, Mr. J. Addison. VERBENAS: 1, Mr. J. Downie; 2, Mr. J. Addison. SALVIAS: 1, Mr. J. Downie; 2, Mr. J. Young. TENDER EXOTICS: 1, Mr. G. Stirling; 2, Mr. D. Foulis. GRAPES, *Black Hamburgh*: 1, Mr. D. Foulis; 2, Mr. R. Watson. BEST GRAPES OF ANY KIND: 1, Mr. J. Goodall, jun., gr. to L. Buchan, Esq.; 2, Mr. J. Hogg. *Muscat of Alexandria*: 1, Mr. J. Goodall, jun.; 2, Mr. J. Hogg. PLUMS: 1, Mr. J. Goodall, jun.; 2, Mr. G. Stirling. PEACHES, Mr. R. Watson. NECTARINES, Mr. R. Watson. MELON: 1, Mr. Thom, gr., St. Germains; 2, Mr. R. Watson. JARGONELLE PEARS: 1, Mr. P. Thomson; 2, Mr. Alex. Foulis. DAHLIA SWEEPSTAKES, *open to the whole of Scotland, six prizes*: 1, Mr. P. Thomson—President of the West, Marquess of Lansdowne, Phenomenon, Yellow Climax, Grande Baudine, Lady Cooper, Conductor, Westbury Rival, Maid of Bath, Suffolk Hero, Lewisham Rival, Bloomsbury (Pamplin's), King of Roses, Unique (Walter's), Rouge et Noire, Duchess of Richmond, Attila, Scarlet Defiance, Pickwick, Beauty of the Plain, Climax, Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, Scarlet Eclipse; 2, Mr. J. Downie—Yellow Climax, President of the West, Pickwick, Conservative, Egyptian King, Bridesmaid (Brown's), Highgate Rival, Maria, Scarlet Defiance, Hope, Duchess of Richmond, Andrew Hofer, Windsor Rival, Bishop of Winchester, Danecroft Rival, Lady Cooper, Conqueror of the Plain, Eclipse (Catleugh's), Rienzi, Maid of Bath, Regina, Princess Royal (Hudson's), Metella, and Lady Middleton; 3, Mr. W. Thom; 4, Mr. J. Addison; 5, Mr. J. Lindsay; 6, Mr. J. Gourlay.

Tamworth Royal Horticultural Society, Sept. 27.—The fourth exhibition for this season was held at the Town Hall, where the following Prizes were awarded:—BEST COLLECTION OF GREENHOUSE PLANTS, T. Brammall, Esq. DAHLIAS:—24 *varieties*, Mr. Holmes. *Pan of* 12—1, Lord Vernon; 2, Mr. Holmes. CLASSES:—*Dark*, 1, Lord Vernon; 2, Mr. Wroughton; 3, Rival Sussex, Mr. Holmes. *Purple*, 1, Lord Vernon; 2, Conductor, Mr. Wroughton; 3, Mr. Holmes. *Crimson*, 1, Lord Vernon; 2, Rev. J. Brammall; 3, Mr. Holmes. *Scarlet*, 1 and 2, Bloomsbury, Lord Vernon; 3, do., Mr. Holmes. *Orange*, 1, Lord Vernon; 2, Jackson's Grenadier, Mr. Holmes; 3, Lord Vernon. *Lilac*, 1, Mr. Holmes; 2, Mr. Wroughton; 3, Lord Vernon. *Shaded*, 1 and 2, Lord Vernon; 3, Mr. Holmes. ASTERS, H. J. Pye, Esq. FRUIT:—PINE, Lord Vernon. GRAPES, *Black*, 1 and 2, H. Stokes, Esq. *White*, 1 and 2, Lord Vernon. MELONS, 1, Capt. Inge; 2, H. J. Pye, Esq. PEARS, 1, Lord Vernon; 2, Capt. Inge; 3, H. J. Pye, Esq. PLUMS, 1 and 2, Lord Vernon. APPLES, *Dessert*, 1, Ribstone Pippin, Mr. Harding; 2, Scarlet Nonpareil, 3, Garnett's Pippin, and 4, Golden do., H. J. Pye, Esq. *Culinary*, 1, Alexander, Capt. Inge; 2, Keswick Codlin, Mr. Whaley; 3, Capt. Inge; 4, Newtown Pippin, H. J. Pye, Esq. NECTARINES, Lord Vernon. PEACHES, 1 and 2, Capt. Inge. FILBERTS, H. J. Pye, Esq. WALNUTS, Capt. Inge. DAMSONS, H. J. Pye, Esq. FIGS, H. J. Pye, Esq. VEGETABLES:—CELERY, Capt. Inge. BEET, 1 and 2, Mr. Wheeley. ONIONS, 1 and 2, Mr. Wheeley; 3, Lord Vernon; 4, Capt. Inge. CARROTS, 1, Mr. Wheeley; 2, H. Stokes, Esq.; 3, Mr. Webb. Mangel Wurzel, Mr. Wheeley. Parsneps, 1 and 2, Mr. Wheeley. Swedish Turnips, 1, E. Peel, Esq.; 2, Lord Vernon. *White*, Mr. J. Willroy. *Red Top*, 1, Mr. Wheeley; 2, Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bart. Sheep Cabbage, Lord Vernon. *Red*, 1, J. Pye, Esq.; 2, Capt. Inge. Cape Broccoli, Capt. Inge. Blue Potatoes, 1 and 2, Mr. Wheeley. *White*, 1, Mr. Wheeley; 2, Mr. J. Willcox. *Kidney*, 1 and 2, Mr. Wheeley. Scotch Kale, Mr. Wheeley. Turnip Radishes, Capt. Inge. French Beans, Capt. Inge. Numerous Cottagers' Prizes were also awarded.—[It will be seen from the above report, that the names of the winning Dahlia flowers have not been furnished by the exhibitors to the secretary. It would perhaps be advisable to make it a rule on future occasions, that unless a list is handed in with the flowers, the prize-money will be withheld.]

Whitefield Horticultural Society, Oct. 15.—The annual meeting for the exhibition of Celery and other garden Vegetables was held at the house of Mr. James Mather, Church Inn, Whitefield; when the following prizes were awarded:—Celery—1, 2*l.* 10*s.*, *White Italian*, weight 12 lb. 10 oz., Mr. J. Smith, gr. to R. Phillips, Esq.; 2, 1*l.* 10*s.*, *Seymour's White*, weight 12 lb. 9 oz., Mr. J. Davies, gr. to J. Richardson, Esq.; 3, 1*l.* 5*s.*, *Seymour's White*, weight 12 lb. 2 oz., Mr. T. Berry; 4, 1*l.*, *Seymour's White*, weight 11 lb. 7 oz., Mr. T. Deavonport; 5, 15*s.*, *Seymour's White*, weight 10 lb. 10 oz., Mr. J. Lord; 6, 12*s.* 6*d.*, *Seymour's White*, weight 9 lb. 9½ oz., Mr. W. Chorlton, gr. to P. M. James, Esq. Apples—1, *Alexander*, Mr. W. Jones, gr. to Mrs. Bealey; 2, *Cheshire Maid*, Mr. W. Jones; 3, *Ribstone Pippin*, Mr. W. Chorlton. Pears—1, *Gansell's Bergamot*—2, *Catillac*, Mr. W. Chorlton. Melon—1, Mr. W. Jones. Love Apples, Parsneps, Onions, Rope of Onions, White Cabbage, 1 and 2 Indian Wheat, Mr. W. Jones. Silver Beet, weight 14 lb. 4 oz., Mr. J. Ramsbotham. Parsley, *curled*, Mr. J. Allen. Potatoes, Mr. J. Allen. Cauliflowers, Mr. J. Smith, gr. to R. Phillips, Esq. Carrots, Mr. I. Taylor. Turnips, Mrs. Bindlass. Curled Kale, Mrs. Bindlass. Red Cabbage, 1, Mr. T. Booth; 2, Mr. E. Bleakley. White Cabbage, Mr. W. Ogden. Vegetable Marrow, Mr. J. Swaile, gr. to A. Thomas, Esq.

NOTICES of NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Pentstemon gentianoides: var. splendens. Gentian-like Pentstemon, splendid variety. (*Half-hardy Herbaceous Plant*).—Scrophulariáceæ. Didynámia Angiospérmia.—The flowers of this singularly handsome variety combine the scarlet of P. gent. coccinea with the dark reddish crimson or purple of the original species. In its tints it eclipses all the other known varieties. There is little doubt but that this showy plant is a genuine variety, raised from Mexican seeds, and not obtained by English art, through the medium of culture and hybridization.—*Paxton's Bot. Mag.*

Sta'tice monope'tala; var. denudata. Naked Monopetalous Sea Lavender. Plumbagináceæ. Pentándria Pentagýnia.—This is a well-marked variety of Státice monopétala, having smaller and paler flowers, a more "drawn up" manner of growth, broader leaves, somewhat wavy at the edge, and a much smaller quantity of calcareous scurf. No trace of it is found in books, and it is probably of garden origin. The Horticultural Society received it from the Botanic Garden of Leyden, under the erroneous name of Státice suffruticosa. It is nearly hardy, requiring only a slight protection during winter, when planted in the open border; but it suffers from damp. It flowers during the autumn months, grows freely in any rich light soil, and is easily increased by cuttings of the young wood, treated in the ordinary way.—*Bot. Reg.*

Ae'rides crispum. Sir Richd. Brooke's Air-plant. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidáceæ. § Vándeæ. Gynándria Monándria.—This species is a native of Coustallum, a small place near the southern point of the peninsula of India, and is certainly one of the finest of its race, well worthy of a place in all collections of merit. In cultivation it requires a hot and damp stove. When sus, ended upon a block of wood, or in a copper wire basket, from the rafters, it will grow luxuriantly with very little care, providing it is well supplied with water. If there is a cistern in the house, it ought to be hung above it, as it evidently likes the moisture which is continually evaporating from such a place. When not in a growing state, less water should be given than at other times, but it should never be kept too dry.—*Bot. Reg.*

Helleborus oly'mpicus. Olympian Hellebore. (*Hardy Herbaceous Plant.*) Ranunculáceæ. Polyándria Pentagýnia.—A native of the Bithynian Olympus, whence it was sent to the Horticultural Society by Mr. Sandison, her Majesty's Consul at Brusa. It is a hardy herbaceous plant, requiring a rather moist situation, and peat soil to grow in. It is easily increased by dividing the old plants when in a dormant state, or by seeds, which should be sown directly they are ripe, in pans filled with light rich soil.—*Bot. Reg.*

Sophronitis grandiflora. Large-flowered Sophronitis. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monándria.—This interesting plant is a native of Brazil, and flowered for the first time in this country in the collection of Messrs. Loddiges, of Hackney, in October 1841. For so diminutive a plant, the size of the flowers is really extraordinary, and the stalk is made to curve downwards, apparently with the weight of the blossom. The colour is a rich cinnabar, variously tinted with crimson and orange, and pale orange or deep yellow in the centre. When in flower, the plant is not unlike a dwarf Cattleya; and this appearance, combined with the novelty of its colour, in relation to that genus, makes it peculiarly interesting. The most natural way of growing this plant, is to fasten upon a *small* log of wood. If a small portion of moss be placed around the bottom of the pseudo-bulbs, and over the younger roots, it will form a nucleus for moisture, and keep them shaded. This species flourishes well in a house that is only moderately warm and moist, and should have rest for three or four months, beginning at December. It is increased by taking off one or more of the pseudo-bulbs in spring and placing them upon another block.—*Paxton's Bot. Mag.*

Erica Nei'llii. Dr. Neill's Heath. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*) Ericáceæ. Octándria Monogýnia.—This lovely Heath is a hybrid between E. aristata major and E. linnæoides. Its habit slightly resembles that of E. aristata, but is better, and has more of the erectness and bushiness of E. linnæoides. The flowers are produced in terminal clusters, and are of a deep pink, inclining to light purple at the base, and gradually becoming paler till it passes into white in the limb. It was raised by Mr. M'Nab, of the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens.—*Paxton's Bot. Mag.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Dial of Flora.—The period at which certain flowers expand, if correctly noted, is well worthy of attention, and sometimes presents remarkable phenomena. The greater part of the vegetable kingdom appears to be unaffected by this circumstance, and blossoms alike at all hours of the day; but a certain number, belonging to totally distinct genera, are evidently affected by some diurnal influence. The list of plants arranged in the order in which they expand constitutes what Linnæus, in his metaphorical style, calls Flora's Dial. The period of their expansion during summer at Paris is as follows:—Between 3 and 4 in the morning,—Convólvulus Nil and C. sépium; between 4 and 5,—the Tragopogon, with several other Chicoraceous plants, and Matricária suavéolens; at 5 o'clock,—Papaver nudicaule, and the chief part of the Chicoraceous tribe; between 5 and 6,—Momórdica elatérium, Lapsana communis, and Convólvulus tricolor; at 6 o'clock,—Hypochæris maculata, several species of Solanum, and Convólvulus siculus; between 6 and 7,—the various species of Sonchus and Hierácium; at 7 o'clock,—the Water Lily, Lettuces, Camelinas, and Prenanthes muralis; from 7 to 8,—Mesembryánthemum barbatum, Campánula spéculum, and Cúcumis Angúria; at 8 o'clock,—Anagallis arvensis; between 8 and 9,—Nolana prostrata; at 9 o'clock,—the Field Marygold; between 9 and 10,—the Ice plant; between 10 and 11,—Mesembryánthemum nodiflorum; at 11 o'clock, the Purslane, Ornithogalum umbellatum (called, on that account, Lady 11 o'Clock), and Tigrídia pavónia; at noon,—most of the Ficoideæ; at 2 in the afternoon,—Scilla pomeridiana; between 5 and 6,—Silene noctiflora; between 6 and 7,—the Nightshade; between 7 and 8,—Céreus grandiflorus, Mesembryánthemum noctiflorum, Œnothera tetráptera and Œ. suaveolens; lastly, about 10 at night,—Convólvulus major, called by gardeners the *Belle de jour*—no doubt, because they always find it expanded before they rise. These phenomena, in conjunction with the duration of the flower, have divided those plants which bloom periodically into two classes: 1st, Ephemeral flowers, which open at a stated period, and fall or close regularly the same day, and at nearly the same hour. There are diurnal ephemeral flowers, that is to say, those which expand during the day; such as the different species of Cistus and Linum, whose blossoms open between five and six in the morning and fall off before noon; and nocturnal ephemerals, such as the night-blowing Cereus, which expands about seven in the evening and closes about midnight. 2dly, Equinoctial flowers, which open at a stated hour, and close again the same day at a fixed period, then reopen again on the morrow, and sometimes for several days successively, at a certain hour. There are, as in the preceding, diurnal equinoctial flowers, such as Ornithógalum umbellatum, which opens for several days successively at 11 in the forenoon, and closes at three in the afternoon; and nocturnal equinoctial flowers, such as the Mesembryánthemum noctiflorum, which opens several successive days at seven in the evening, and closes between six and seven in the morning.—*De Candolle's Physiologie Végétale.*

Ancient Pickles.—In a vase discovered in the ruins of Herculaneum, the Abbé Facciolati found an Orange in vinegar. It appeared the Romans pickled Oranges as we do Girkens. This pickle has been preserved for 1780 years!—*Manchester Guardian.*

A Gigantic Hollyhock.—There is now growing in the grounds occupied by Mr. W. Dent, grocer, at Nettleton, near Caistor, a Hollyhock, of the height of 15½ feet, and beautifully flowered from near the root to the top.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Vegetable Monster.—At the meeting of the North Suffolk and South Norfolk Agricultural Association, Sept. 21, "a great natural curiosity was exhibited, being a small branch of a tree, the leaves on one-half of which are Horn-beam, and on the other American Oak. There are three of these trees now growing near each other in the county of Norfolk, all of the same description. They are apparently of twenty-five years' growth, and it does not appear that this remarkable phenomenon has ever before been observed."—*Country Newspaper.*—[We really cannot help wondering that the well-informed editors of newspapers can insert such stuff as this.]

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Woodhall, the seat of A. Smith, Esq.—The mansion is a modern structure, built by Sir T. Rumbold, delightfully situated upon an elevated part of the park, and overlooking the river Beane; which, in its course through this demesne, expands into a broad serpentine piece of water. The park contains some old trees, of large dimensions, and is beautifully diversified by hill and dale. The present owner has removed the wooden fence which used to form the boundary, and has replaced it by a brick wall. Upon the lawn we noticed some fine Cedars, and a few large specimens of the Copper Beech, Portugal Laurel, Flowering Ash, &c. At a short distance from the mansion is a small conservatory, in which the plants look healthy, although by no means rare. The Kitchen and Forcing Garden is situated at a distance from the mansion; it was laid out by Malcolm, and is probably one of the finest of the kind in that part of the country. This was in after years the field in which the able Griffin carried on his experiments, under whom some of the best practical men of the present day were tutored. This place is now under the directions of Mr. Davis, of whose practical knowledge we have a proof from the products which were exhibited by him at the three fêtes of the Horticultural Society. We can only add that the garden, especially in the Forcing department, reflects great credit upon Mr. Davis. We may observe that this part of Hertfordshire is one of the best fields for rewarding the investigation of the lover of native plants, as in our numerous walks in this locality we have, among other beautiful species, met with the following: Paris quadrifólia, Stratiotes aloides, Parnássia palustris, Hottónia palustris, Ophrys apifera, Chlora perfoliata, Ophrys muscifera, Adoxa moschatellina, Neóttia spiralis, Anagallis tenella, Polemónium cæruleum, Orchis latifólia, Fritillária meleagris, Listera ovata, Allium ursinum, Epipactis latifólia, Helleborus fœtidus and viridis, Platánthera bifólia, Chrysosplénium oppositifólium, Orchis pyramidalis, Monotropa Hypopithys, Aristolóchia Clematitis, Hyoscyamus niger, Gentiana Amarella, Láthyrus Nissólia, Malva moschata, Genista pilosa, and many others which we cannot now enumerate. We were struck with the scarcity of Quercus sessiliflora in the county of Hertford, where, as it is a district which produces so much Oak timber, we thought of finding it in tolerable abundance.—*J. A., Sept.* 22.

Fairbairn's Nursery, Clapham.—At this place is cultivated in great perfection that most interesting tribe of plants, the Heaths. We observed, in particular, numerous specimens of Erica Willmoreana and E. Linneana superba, which had during the season made shoots at least 2 ft. in length. The collection of Epacris is also good, and comprises the best varieties in cultivation; when in flower, these will make a beautiful display. Amongst the Heaths in bloom are E. Lambértia rósea, a rich flesh-coloured variety, of a much deeper tint than the old E. Lambértia; E. cerinthoides magnífica, with the lower part of the tube lightish pink, and the upper half of a bright vermilion colour; E. grandinosa nana, a prolific bloomer, with transparent white flowers; E. transparens nova, remarkable for the length of time which the flowers continue to expand in succession; at their first appearance, these are almost colourless, but gradually assume a deep rosy colour. A great number of the delicate E. grácilis and E. arbúscula, loaded with their little purplish bells, gave the house a gay appearance. Although Heaths and Epacrises are the principal objects of cultivation here, yet the Azáleas, Borónias, and Leschenaúltias are not less worthy of notice. By being allowed an abundance of air, whenever practicable, in order to render them as hardy as possible, and to enable them the better to withstand the approaching winter, they have assumed that deep green tint, which is so characteristic of perfect health.—*R. A., Oct.* 17.

Reviews.

Martin Doyle's Cyclopædia of Practical Husbandry.

We have received the 6th Part of this excellent work, which has now reached as far as Harrows. It contains good articles on Fences, Flax, and Grasses. We extract the following on Goats:—

"The male of this species will engender at the age of twelve months, and the female at eight; but if the object be to have a good description of the animal, it is better not to rear those which are produced by parents so young. From two to five years of age the male is most vigorous, and the female bears her best kids from two to eight years, though she may be fruitful and live much longer. A young she-goat or emasculated male, if perfectly fat, is excellent meat as to flavour, though it is said to be indigestible comparatively with beef and mutton: a well-fed kid is delicious for the table.

"No one presuming to call himself a farmer, or possessing shrubs and plantations, would think of keeping these animals, unless confined in a yard as pets for children, who ought at a very early age to acquire habits of tenderness and care for every gentle and domestic animal; but to the mountaineer, in his wild and lonely solitudes, goats are a source of subsistence and profit. If at liberty, these hardy creatures will find food enough among furze brakes, and apparently barren lands, where other animals would starve; because they eat a greater variety of plants than any other domestic animal. The sheep comes nearest to them in this particular; it being supposed that the latter eats 400 varieties of vegetables, while the goat will eat 500 kinds. Horses and cows, again, reject about one half of what are palatable to the sheep. But this calculation is on the supposition that some plants, though rejected by these different animals under circumstances favourable to the gratification of their appetite for other food, will be eaten by them when hungry, or at particular seasons, though rejected at others; so that a fixed rule, as to what plants any of them will absolutely reject or consume, cannot be laid down. The goat, however, is certainly the least fastidious of them all; berry plants, indeed, are poisonous to them; but they thrive on some which are noxious to other animals, and can feed on common Hemlock, which is decidedly a poison for cows, and which, though it will not kill the ass, causes it, from its narcotic powers, to fall into a state of insensibility, in which it shows no signs of life.

"The female goat, when giving milk, should, like all other females in the same state, be well fed; in proportion to the succulence and abundance of the food which she relishes, will be her secretion of milk, and salt will be found highly conducive to her general good condition. To those who are unable to keep a cow, the goat is a treasure when giving milk, which she will yield for several months if well fed, at the rate of two quarts a day.

"The medicinal properties of goat's milk are well known; it is intermediate in its qualities between that of the cow and of the ass, being thinner than the first, and less serous than the second. It curdles easily, and makes a very palatable cheese. The largest and finest goats are in cold climates, and seem designed for our use in regions where the cow would not find sustenance, or even a secure place for her feet. The hair of the goat in some parts of the world is highly prized for its fine quality, and in our own country it is useful for linsey, and the skin is convertible into leather—of the morocco kind—or it is worn with the hair on by the Highland peasantry in winter, as an outside garment. It is surprising that goats are not much more numerous than they are in our Irish mountains, where they might be maintained almost literally without expense: to see a female kid so often sold by the necessitous poor for a shilling, though its life, if spared, would be so great a source of comfort to them, is a melancholy manifestation of extreme distress."

Selby's History of British Trees is now completed. To the many favourable notices of the work which have already appeared in this Journal we have only now to add that it forms a very handsome volume beautifully illustrated. It is the best compendium we possess of the qualities of the trees which constitute the woodland scenery of England; and, which is saying a great deal, it is in all respects worthy of being regarded a descendant of the Sylva of John Evelyn. The concluding Number is entirely occupied with Coniferous plants, and treats, among other things, of the Cedar of Lebanon—the bad quality of whose timber is admitted. Nevertheless, Mr. Selby adopts, without any question, the opinion that the Temple of Solomon was wholly constructed of it—a somewhat improbable circumstance, considering the quality of the material, and scarcely confirmed by the words of the Bible, as we have endeavoured to show at p. 765 of our *Chronicle* for last year.

Rivers' Descriptive Catalogue of Selected Roses for 1842 has just reached us. It is an excellent account of the Roses in cultivation, well classed, and with prices and short descriptions of each sort. It has also the varieties that are most remarkable for their fragrance, distinguished from the others by marks indicating the amount of fragrance. We recommend all lovers of Roses to procure this Catalogue.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

Within the last few years, the benefit of getting the roots of fruit-bearing trees in some degree under our command, by confining them near to the surface of the ground, has begun to be appreciated; but even now that system is not by any means so generally followed as it ought to be. For the formation of fruit-tree borders, no general rule can be laid down which would be applicable to all cases: the practice must be regulated by the quality of the soil and by the nature of the sub-soil. That in which almost all kinds of fruit-trees are the most productive and the most permanent, is what is called "strong loam"; that is, loam rather inclining to a clayey than to a sandy texture. Perfect drainage is, however, essential in such soil, more especially if the under stratum is a stiff clay. To facilitate this, and to prevent the roots from penetrating into bad soil, a layer, six or eight inches thick, of stones, brick-bats, or other hard rubble, should be spread evenly over the bottom as trenching proceeds, observing particularly to make the bottom of the border quite smooth, and with a regular fall of six inches from the wall to the tile-drain, which must be laid along the front, a few inches below the bottom of the border, to carry off surplus water. The depth of soil should be governed by its texture and quality. Of such as is now treated of, two feet in medium depth will be amply sufficient for the support of any tree whatever. If of a more clayey nature, fifteen inches at the wall, gradually deepening six inches to the front of the border, is a proper depth. In very light soil, a greater depth should be given, say two feet or two feet six inches. Where the subsoil is not wet, nor in any other way inimical to vegetation, the layer of rubble at the bottom of the border may be dispensed with.

As we would diminish the depth, so likewise we would increase the width of wall-borders. Some writers have advised them to be as wide as the wall is high; but this is a very objectionable rule. For a twelve feet wall (and for permanent trees none ought to be lower) the border should be at least eighteen feet wide; if twenty, so much the better; but in that case the necessary walk along the front might be made to pass over the prepared ground, so that the roots could extend beneath it. In all cases, the surface of the border ought to be somewhat higher than the level of the walk, more or less according to circumstances. Where a garden is so unfortunately situated that thorough drainage is impracticable, the borders for the finer kinds of wall-trees may with great advantage be elevated a foot or more above the general surface. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that no stimulating manure should be mixed with the soil in which fruit-trees are planted.

If these hints, and those before given upon planting, be acted upon, and the branches are allowed ample space to extend, there will be but little necessity for the now fashionable system of root-pruning.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—In case a great decline of bottom-heat, or any other circumstance, renders it advisable to renew the beds and regulate the plants now in preference to waiting for the usual supply of fresh leaves, it will be better to do so without further delay. If much fresh bark should be required to raise the beds to a proper height, the old bark need not be screened, and particularly if the added portion is fresh from the tan-yard; this, however, ought not to be the case if it can be avoided. Set all fruiting plants at the warmest end of the house, unless a compartment can be wholly devoted to them, which would be preferable, as they ought to have a minimum temperature of 65°, whereas 58° or 60° by artificial heat is sufficiently high for the general stock from this time till spring. Plants intended to show fruit soon after Christmas should also be placed in a house by themselves, where they can be kept comparatively cool and dry, so as gradually to suspend vegetation.

Vinery.—Prune the Vines in the succession houses as the wood ripens. It will be advisable also to check any signs of prolonged vegetation in those that are not yet fit to be pruned, by taking off all young growths that may continue to push. Persevere in washing the leaves if any red-spiders still remain.

Peach-house.—Most of the leaves will probably now part readily from the shoots; if so, they should be removed in the usual way. Continue to give air freely to all the houses that are covered.

Cucumbers and Melons.—For the latter, no further directions will be needed than those given last week. Cucumbers must be well attended to insure success. A temperature of about 70° should be maintained artificially, which will allow of a little air being given on comparatively cool and dull days. Stop the progressing shoots at every second joint, and pinch of all tendrils and young fruit that are not wanted to swell as soon as they appear.

Out-door Department.

The extraordinary fineness of the weather of late has caused many vegetables to attain such a size and succulence, that it is very questionable whether they will be capable of withstanding severe frost; it will be well, therefore, to try every method that presents itself to prepare such over-luxuriant plants against winter by giving them a temporary check. With this view, tall Broccoli which was not removed last month might be laid down as then directed, and those of more sturdy growth should be well earthed up.

Cabbages.—Plant out from the nursery-beds the largest of those which were originally purposed to remain there all winter, and replace them with any small plants from the seed-beds.

Cauliflowers.—Put out the hand-glass crop on a south border. Most persons fill the glasses with plants, and in spring remove all, except three or four of the strongest, to the open ground. A bed should also be pricked out in a dry place to be protected in severe weather by hoops and mats.

Garlic and Shallots may now be planted. To obtain very large bulbs, draw deep drills and fill them up with rich compost, in which single cloves are to be planted a foot apart. If worms are afterwards troublesome by drawing the bulbs out of the ground, dust a little quicklime along the rows.

Lettuce.—Young plants may be made less succulent, and thereby better able to bear cold, by pulling them up and exposing the roots to the sun till they begin to wither. When replanted, they grow more slowly, and are consequently hardier.

Turnips.—Hoe between or hand-weed the latest crop. The plants should likewise be thinned if they touch each other, or they will suffer from wet.

Orchard.—Lose no time in completing new fruit-tree borders before wet weather sets in. Unproductive wall-trees, whatever may be their size, if worth the labour, should be taken up and replanted near the surface. Cut away all roots that are too stubborn to lie horizontally, and spread out those which are retained after the manner of a fan-trained tree. A little fresh earth about the roots will be beneficial. When the leaves of Peach-trees begin to lose their attachment, they should be brushed off with a birch-broom.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Artificial heat will now be constantly required at night; 60° for the common stove, 65° or 70° for the warm Orchidaceous house, and about 50° for the cool one. All plants, such as the different species of Achimenes, which are beginning to die down, should be removed to a less prominent situation, and kept less moist than formerly, but not perfectly dry until they lose their stems and leaves.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—If worms are troublesome in the pots, apply lime-water once or twice, which will either kill or bring them to the surface. Pelargoniums which are wanted to bloom early should be repotted and encouraged. Let them have the full benefit of light, and water with caution. As they advance in growth, the tuberous-rooted Tropæolums should be shifted into their flowering pots, and regularly trained to the framework over which they are intended to spread. The more delicate species must not be overpotted, as too much moisture rots their tender fibres. The pot in which the plant grows may be plunged into a larger one, to which the wire frame should be attached. Place the plants in an airy part of the house.

Pits and Frames.—All plants in pots which require shelter in winter, including Pinks, Stocks, Violets, &c., for forcing, ought now to be housed, in anticipation of frost. Useful structures for the preservation of half-hardy plants may be made by building walls of turf, and making a dry floor of brickbats covered with coal-ashes. In lieu of glass lights, the straw mats we have before recommended will form a roof in bad weather.

Out-door Department.

Scarlet and other Pelargoniums which have been left in the beds of the flower-garden, in order to prolong its beauty, should now be taken up and housed. Where a great stock of large plants is required for bedding out in spring, and there is not room enough for them in the houses, they may be wintered in any dry place which is inaccessible to frost, simply by cutting off all the leaves and covering the roots with dry mould or sand. Tall Fuchsias might also be hybernated in a similar way. Finish the planting of hardy bulbs, and take up Tigrídias, Marvel of Peru, &c.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Continue to gather seeds of all required kinds. Rooted layers of all deciduous trees may now be taken off and planted in rows.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—At this season of the year planting ought to supersede all other wood-work; thinning and felling can be done any time during the winter.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Oct. 20, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Oct.	Barometer. Max.	Barometer. Min.	Thermometer. Max.	Thermometer. Min.	Thermometer. Mean.	Wind.	Rain.
Friday 14	30.209	30.204	57	42	49.5	W.	
Saturday 15	30.258	30.233	61	48	54.5	S.E.	
Sunday 16	30.235	30.171	55	48	51.5	N.E.	
Monday 17	30.045	29.664	56	45	50.5	E.	
Tuesday 18	29.465	29.202	57	35	46.0	S.W.	.40
Wednesday 19	29.518	29.250	59	25	42.0	N.W.	.02
Thursday 20	29.739	29.647	50	22	36.0	W.	
Average	29.924	29.767	56.4	37.8	47.1		.42

Oct. 14. Hazy; overcast and fine.
15. Hazy; overcast; very fine.
16. Light haze; exceedingly fine; overcast at night.
17. Hazy; overcast; wind variable; fine.
18. Very fine; heavy rain commenced 6 P.M.
19. Cloudy; fine; clear at night; frosty.
20. Sharp frost; fine; very clear and frosty at night.

Mean temperature of the week 3°.7 below the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending Oct. 29, 1842.

Oct.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds. N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 23	58.0	42.6	50.3	10	0.40 in.	1	1	—	2	4	2	5	1
Mon. 24	56.7	41.2	48.9	7	0.80	—	1	1	—	6	2	4	2
Tues. 25	56.7	40.7	48.7	7	0.67	2	—	3	3	3	2	1	2
Wed. 26	55.4	40.0	47.7	7	0.52	3	2	1	1	2	3	2	2
Thurs. 27	54.9	40.6	47.7	14	0.80	1	4	2	—	1	2	4	2
Fri. 28	53.4	38.4	45.9	9	1.06	—	4	2	—	3	3	1	3
Sat. 29	53.7	35.9	44.8	6	0.42	2	3	2	—	3	4	1	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 24th, in 1833—thermometer 68°; and the lowest on the 28th, in 1836—thermometer 23°. In 14 years out of the last 16, the 27th has been wet.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending Oct. 21, 1842.

The supply of Fruit during the past week has greatly exceeded the demand for it; consequently, trade is far from being brisk. *Fruit:* Pines are plentiful from 3*s.* to 5*s.* per lb.; amongst them are some fine specimens of the Providence. The price of Grapes remains unaltered. We observed a few Melons at 1*s.* 6*d.* each. Pomegranates have made their appearance, from 3*s.* to 5*s.* per dozen. Pears are somewhat cheaper than in our last account; the supply of Gansell's Bergamot is becoming limited: the Marie Louise, Louise Bonne, and Swan's Egg are, however, plentiful; the two former from 2*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per half-sieve; the latter, from 2*s.* to 3*s.* per bushel. Excellent samples of the Catillac Pear are also selling at the latter price. Ribstone and Downton Pippins do not fetch more than from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per bushel. The Imperatrice Plums are of good quality, and are selling at 1*s.* per punnet. Damsons are less abundant, at 3*s.* and 4*s.* per sieve. There are plenty of English Walnuts, from 1*s* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per 100. Cucumbers are becoming scarce; the best fruit are selling at 8*s.* per dozen. *Vegetables:* There is an abundant supply of all kinds of Greens. A few French Beans may be met with, but it is probable that after this week their season will be over. Turnips are of excellent quality, and fetch from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per dozen bunches. Endive and Lettuces are well supplied; the former from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per score; the latter from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per score. Jerusalem Artichokes are plentiful, from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per half-sieve. Vegetable Marrows and Tomatoes have suffered from the late frosts, and are consequently less abundant. *Cut Flowers:* Caméllias, Roses, and Amaryllises are very good; and with Combretum purpúreum, Bignónia venusta, Picotees, Chinese Primroses, Pelargóniums, and Neapolitan Violets, make a pretty display.

PRICES, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 3*s* to 5*s*
Melons, English, each, 1*s* 6*d*
Grapes, per pound, 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Muscats, per pound, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
— Spanish, 9*d* to 1*s*
— Portugal 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Plums, dessert, per punnet, 1*s*
Damsons, per sieve, 3*s* to 4*s*
Apples, dessert, per bush., 3*s* to 6*s*
— Kitchen, 2*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf.-sieve, 2*s* to 5*s*
Berberries, per hf.-sieve, 4*s* to 4*s* 6*d*
Cucumbers, per doz., 2*s* to 8*s*
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 3*s*
Oranges, per 100, 8*s* to 24*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 3*s*
— per 100, 8*s* to 20*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 4*s* to 7*s*
Walnuts, per bush., 12*s* 16*s* 20*s*
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 65*s* to 70*s*
Cob Nuts, per 100 lb., 80*s* to 90*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 16*s* to 20*s*
— Spanish, 20*s*
— Barcelona, 24*s*

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 9*d* to 1*s*.
Cabbage, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s*
— plants, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Red, for pickling, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Brussels Sprouts, per hf.-sv. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Broccoli, per bunch, 6*d* to 1*s*
Cauliflowers, per doz., 2*s* to 4*s*
Beans, Kidney, per hf. sv., 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
— Scarlet, per hf.-sv. 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Potatoes, per ton, 40*s* to 80*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* to 4*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— Kidney, per bu., 2*s*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Turnips, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Carrots, per doz. bun., 3*s* to 5*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s* to 5*s*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9*d* to 1*s*
Radish, Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Parsneps, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Onions, per bushel, 4*s* to 6*s*
— Green, p. doz. bun. 3*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— Spanish, per doz. 1*s* to 5*s*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. sc., 1*s*
— Cos, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Endive, per score, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 9*d* to 2*s*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Tarragon, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Sage, per doz. bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Vegetable Marrow, per doz., 3*d* to 1*s*
Tomatoes, per hf. sv. 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Capsicums, Ripe, per 100, 4*s* to 4*s* 6*d*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

We shall be obliged if our Correspondents, in their future communications, will take care that no general question relating to *different* subjects is asked in the same paragraph, and that each question is headed with the principal subject. *One side only of the paper should be written on*, so that we may separate each question. If these directions are observed, it will greatly facilitate our obtaining answers, and will enable us to arrange our Correspondence under general heads, separating those questions and answers which are of interest merely to individuals, from such as are of general interest.

Ammonia.—*An Original Subscriber* says—Suppose a tank be filled with liquid manure, consisting of equal parts of strong soap-suds and urine, and that when the latter was known by its odour to be giving off ammonia, sulphuric acid were added to fix it, would not the acid combine more readily with the alkali contained in the soap-suds, than with the ammonia evolved from the urine; and, consequently, until more acid were in the mixture than the alkali in the soap-suds could combine with, the ammonia in the mixture would remain unaltered? Now, if the alkali in the saponaceous portion of the mixture be not improved by the addition of an acid, there must, I take it, be a considerable waste of the latter, which might be prevented by keeping the urine and soap-suds each in different vessels. Would this be advisable if practicable? or would the whole mixture, the potash in the soap-suds being converted into a neutral salt, and the ammonia being fixed, be upon the whole the best? [He is perfectly right; when sulphuric or any other strong acid is added to urine, soap-suds, &c., the acid will first combine with and neutralise the potash or soda of the soap; and subsequently, if there be any excess of acid, it will unite with the ammonia; the affinity of the two fixed alkalies, as they are called, for acid is much stronger than that possessed by ammonia; hence, if we add only a very small quantity of acid to a mixture of urine and soap-suds, the whole of the acid added will very probably combine with the alkali of the soap, whilst the ammonia will not be fixed. It is most probable that the sulphate of potash or soda which is formed when sulphuric acid is added to the above-mentioned kind of liquid, constitutes a valuable part of the manure. It must be remembered that the alkaline sulphates cannot help to fix ammonia, but their presence in liquid manure is desirable; sulphate of potash is particularly useful, as many plants cannot thrive unless they have a due supply of that salt from the soil.—*E.*]——*G. Watson* asks what is the best substance to fix ammonia in liquid manure, so as not to render it thick, and what quantity should be used? For several reasons already given it is probable that sulphuric acid is the best and most convenient fixer for ammonia; the addition of this substance does not in any way interfere with the fluidity of the liquid, or prevent the use of a pump. If gypsum, however, be preferred for any local reason, the contents of the tank must be allowed to settle before drawing off the liquid manure; the white powder which settles at the bottom is a mixture of gypsum and carbonate of lime, and of course does not contain any ammonia. There is no general rule as to the quantity of acid or gypsum to be added; it of course depends on the quantity of ammonia in the liquid; enough must be added to prevent any pungent smell being given off; when that is perceived we may be sure that ammonia is escaping.—*E.*

Nitrate of Soda,—*An Amateur.*—The proportion of this substance which may be applied to autumn-sown Onions is small. You had better try at first what effect half-an-ounce, dissolved in a gallon of water, has upon them; but you should not apply it until the spring.—‡

Manures.—*C. B.*—No better means occurs to us for burning marl than a lime-kiln. If it should turn out that when burnt it is so much more efficacious than in its rough state, perhaps you would be so kind as to inform us. You could not use a better material than clay marl for consolidating the light soil of your garden. The effect of the burning is to convert the calcareous part of the marl into lime.—†

Salt.—*Adam.*—No doubt you may kill all sorts of weeds with salt, if given in doses of sufficient strength. Asparagus likes salt, and, therefore, takes no harm; but, on the contrary, is improved by its application. But if you give it to your Strawberries, you will be quite certain to kill them, for they do not like salt. The Strawberries will, however, take no harm if you apply the salt only to the walks between the beds.—†——*A Subscriber.*—It does not much matter whether salt is applied to Asparagus beds now, or in spring; but if it is spread over the beds at this time of the year, it is apt to be washed away from the roots.—‡

Lime-water.—*A. A.*—This is prepared by putting a quantity of quicklime into water; stir the mixture a few times and allow the lime to settle: the clear liquor which floats is what is used. It will destroy the worms near the surface of the ground, without injuring your Roses.—‡

Mushrooms.—*J. D.* writes to us thus:—"I have constructed a house lately on Oldacre's principle, with a flue passing along the front and one end of the house, and with tiers of shelves on the back part. I had the beds built about the middle of August, with short dung taken from an open shed where horses are constantly kept. The dung, when broken to pieces and put together, fermented, but not violently. When the heat had sufficiently subsided, the beds were made about 10 inches deep; they were spawned in the usual way, and covered with loam and horse-droppings mixed together. The latter were taken from an engine-house where horses pump water to supply the mansion and garden. The beds worked well at the commencement, but have since turned out a complete failure. Quantities of Mushrooms make their appearance, but immediately become soft and tough, similar to leather, and it is a great chance if one arrives at perfection. I at first attributed this failure to drought, in consequence of which I watered the beds with tepid water, and had some sweet fermenting dung put into the house; this caused a perfectly sweet, humid atmosphere, but the beds did not appear to be in any way renovated by it. I have grown Mushrooms for some years, and I never was so beaten before. What degree of heat is sufficient to destroy the vegetative properties of Mushroom-spawn?"—[If this statement is correct, the only probable solution which we can give is, that the boards of which the shelves are composed have been formed of Kyanised timber. Should this have been the case, it at once accounts for his failure. The smallest amount of heat required to destroy Mushroom spawn is not known.]—‡

Cucumbers.—*J. S. B.*—If you *can* grow Cucumbers in winter, we do not see why plants raised from cuttings should not succeed quite as well with you as those raised from seed. We cannot, however, see your object in rearing them from cuttings when seedling plants are so much more easily obtained. It is doubtful whether Cucumbers can be procured with *certainty* in M'Phail's pits during winter.—‡

Vines.—*A Constant Reader.*—You will not injure your Vines by removing the old and useless wood now. There is no danger of their bleeding at this season of the year, and if any of the wounds are large and commence bleeding in the spring, you may easily stop the flow of sap by pressing into the pores of the wood a paste formed of one-fourth of calcined oyster shells, beaten to a fine powder, and three-fourths of cheese, well worked together.—‡

Heating Pits.—*Suburban* states that he has built a pit 10 ft. square, with a good drainage into an adjoining ditch. A pier rises in the centre, from which spring two arches, the pier and the arches being flued. Over the arches is a course of hollow tiles, the joints of which are well cemented to prevent the entrance of rank steam. The sides of the pit are also flued. Having an abundance of stable litter, he proposes to keep these arches constantly filled with hot dung, hoping to obtain a regular heat of 80 deg. [We doubt not but he may maintain a good temperature by this means; but for what purpose does

Mr. Wheeley; 2, H. Stokes, Esq.; 3, Mr. Webb. MANGEL WURZEL, Mr. Wheeley. PARSNEPS, 1 and 2, Mr. Wheeley. SWEDISH TURNIPS, 1, E. Peel, Esq.; 2, Lord Vernon. *White*, Mr. J. Willroy. *Red Top*, 1, Mr. Wheeley; 2, Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bart. SHEEP CABBAGE, Lord Vernon. *Red*, 1, J. Pye, Esq.; 2, Capt. Inge. CAPE BROCCOLI, Capt. Inge. BLUE POTATOES, 1 and 2, Mr. Wheeley. *White*, 1, Mr. Wheeley; 2, Mr. J. Willcox. *Kidney*, 1 and 2, Mr. Wheeley. SCOTCH KALE, Mr. Wheeley. TURNIP RADISHES, Capt. Inge. FRENCH BEANS, Capt. Inge. Numerous Cottagers' Prizes were also awarded.—[It will be seen from the above report, that the names of the winning Dahlia flowers have not been furnished by the exhibitors to the secretary. It would perhaps be advisable to make it a rule on future occasions, that unless a list is handed in with the flowers, the prize-money will be withheld.]

Whitefield Horticultural Society, Oct. 15.—The annual meeting for the exhibition of Celery and other garden Vegetables was held at the house of Mr. James Mather, Church Inn, Whitefield; when the following prizes were awarded:—CELERY—1, 2*l.* 10*s.*, *White Italian*, weight 12 lb. 10 oz., Mr. J. Smith, gr. to R. Phillips, Esq.; 2, 1*l.* 10*s.*, *Seymour's White*, weight 12 lb. 9 oz., Mr. J. Davies, gr. to J. Richardson, Esq.; 3, 1*l.* 5*s.*, *Seymour's White*, weight 12 lb. 2 oz., Mr. T. Berry; 4, 1*l.*, *Seymour's White*, weight 11 lb. 7 oz., Mr. T. Deavonport; 5, 15*s.*, *Seymour's White*, weight 10 lb. 10 oz., Mr. J. Lord; 6, 12*s.* 6*d.*, *Seymour's White*, weight 9 lb. 9½ oz., Mr. W. Chorlton, gr. to P. M. James, Esq. APPLES—1, *Alexander*, Mr. W. Jones, gr. to Mrs. Bealey; 2, *Cheshire Maid*, Mr. W. Jones; 3, *Ribstone Pippin*, Mr. W. Chorlton. PEARS—1, *Gansell's Bergamot*—2, *Catillac*, Mr. W. Chorlton. MELON—1, Mr. W. Jones. LOVE APPLES, PARSNEPS, ONIONS, ROPE OF ONIONS, WHITE CABBAGE, 1 and 2 INDIAN WHEAT, Mr. W. Jones. SILVER BEET, weight 14 lb. 4 oz., Mr. J. Ramsbotham. PARSLEY, *curled*, Mr. J. Allen. POTATOES, Mr. J. Allen. CAULIFLOWERS, Mr. J. Smith, gr. to R. Phillips, Esq. CARROTS, Mr. I. Taylor. TURNIPS, Mrs. Bindlass. CURLED KALE, Mrs. Bindlass. RED CABBAGE, 1, Mr. T. Booth; 2, Mr. E. Bleakley. WHITE CABBAGE, Mr. W. Ogden. VEGETABLE MARROW, Mr. J. Swaile, gr. to A. Thomas, Esq.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

PENTSTEMON GENTIANOIDES: var. splendens. Gentian-like Pentstemon, splendid variety. (*Half-hardy Herbaceous Plant*).—Scrophulariáceæ. Didynámia Angiospérmia.—The flowers of this singularly handsome variety combine the scarlet of P. gent. coccínea with the dark reddish crimson or purple of the original species. In its tints it eclipses all the other known varieties. There is little doubt but that this showy plant is a genuine variety, raised from Mexican seeds, and not obtained by English art, through the medium of culture and hybridization.—*Paxton's Bot. Mag.*

STA'TICE MONOPE'TALA; var. denudata. Naked Monopetalous Sea Lavender. Plumbagináceæ. Pentándria Pentagýnia.—This is a well-marked variety of Státice monopétala, having smaller and paler flowers, a more "drawn up" manner of growth, broader leaves, somewhat wavy at the edge, and a much smaller quantity of calcareous scurf. No trace of it is found in books, and it is probably of garden origin. The Horticultural Society received it from the Botanic Garden of Leyden, under the erroneous name of Státice suffruticosa. It is nearly hardy, requiring only a slight protection during winter, when planted in the open border; but it suffers from damp. It flowers during the autumn months, grows freely in any rich light soil, and is easily increased by cuttings of the young wood, treated in the ordinary way.—*Bot. Reg.*

AE'RIDES CRISPUM. Sir Richd. Brooke's Air-plant. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidáceæ. § Vándeæ. Gynándria Monándria.—This species is a native of Coustallum, a small place near the southern point of the peninsula of India, and is certainly one of the finest of its race, well worthy of a place in all collections of merit. In cultivation it requires a hot and damp stove. When suspended upon a block of wood, or in a copper wire basket, from the rafters, it will grow luxuriantly with very little care, providing it is well supplied with water. If there is a cistern in the house, it ought to be hung above it, as it evidently likes the moisture which is continually evaporating from such a place. When not in a growing state, less water should be given than at other times, but it should never be kept too dry.—*Bot. Reg.*

HELLEBORUS OLY'MPICUS. Olympian Hellebore. (*Hardy Herbaceous Plant.*) Ranunculáceæ. Polyándria Pentagýnia.—A native of the Bithynian Olympus, whence it was sent to the Horticultural Society by Mr. Sandison, her Majesty's Consul at Brusa. It is a hardy herbaceous plant, requiring a rather moist situation, and peat soil to grow in. It is easily increased by dividing the old plants when in a dormant state, or by seeds, which should be sown directly they are ripe, in pans filled with light rich soil.—*Bot. Reg.*

SOPHRONITIS GRANDIFLORA. Large-flowered Sophronitis. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monándria.—This interesting plant is a native of Brazil, and flowered for the first time in this country in the collection of Messrs. Loddiges, of Hackney, in October 1841. For so diminutive a plant, the size of the flowers is really extraordinary, and the stalk is made to curve downwards, apparently with the weight of the blossom. The colour is a rich cinnabar, variously tinted with crimson and orange, and pale orange or deep yellow in the centre. When in flower, the plant is not unlike a dwarf Cattleya; and this appearance, combined with the novelty of its colour, in relation to that genus, makes it peculiarly interesting. The most natural way of growing this plant, is to fasten upon a *small* log of wood. If a small portion of moss be placed around the bottom of the pseudo-bulbs, and over the younger roots, it will form a nucleus for moisture, and keep them shaded. This species flourishes well in a house that is only moderately warm and moist, and should have rest for three or four months, beginning at December. It is increased by taking off one or more of the pseudo-bulbs in spring and placing them upon another block.—*Paxton's Bot. Mag.*

ERICA NEI'LLII. Dr. Neill's Heath. (*Greenhouse Shrub.*) Ericáceæ. Octándria Monogýnia.—This lovely Heath is a hybrid between E. aristata major and E. linnæoides. Its habit slightly resembles that of E. aristata, but is better, and has more of the erectness and bushiness of E. linnæoides. The flowers are produced in terminal clusters, and are of a deep pink, inclining to light purple at the base, and gradually becoming paler till it passes into white in the limb. It was raised by Mr. M'Nab, of the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens.—*Paxton's Bot. Mag.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Dial of Flora.—The period at which certain flowers expand, if correctly noted, is well worthy of attention, and sometimes presents remarkable phenomena. The greater part of the vegetable kingdom appears to be unaffected by this circumstance, and blossoms alike at all hours of the day; but a certain number, belonging to totally distinct genera, are evidently affected by some diurnal influence. The list of plants arranged in the order in which they expand constitutes what Linnæus, in his metaphorical style, calls Flora's Dial. The period of their expansion during summer at Paris is as follows:—Between 3 and 4 in the morning,—Convólvulus Nil and C. sépium; between 4 and 5,—the Tragopogon, with several other Chicoraceous plants, and Matricária suavéolens; at 5 o'clock,—Papaver nudicaule, and the chief part of the Chicoraceous tribe; between 5 and 6,—Momórdica elatérium, Lapsana communis, and Convólvulus trícolor; at 6 o'clock,—Hypochæris maculata, several species of Solanum, and Convólvulus sículus; between 6 and 7,—the various species of Sonchus and Hierácium; at 7 o'clock,—the Water Lily, Lettuces, Camelinas, and Prenanthes muralis: from 7 to 8,—Mesembryánthemum barbatum, Campánula spéculum, and Cúcumis Angúria; at 8 o'clock,—Anagallis arvensis; between 8 and 9,—Nolana prostrata; at 9 o'clock,—the Field Marygold: between 9 and 10,—the Ice plant; between 10 and 11,—Mesembryánthemum nodiflorum; at 11 o'clock, the Purslane, Ornithogalum umbellatum (called, on that account, Lady 11 o'Clock), and Tigrídia pavónia; at noon,—most of the Ficoideæ; at 2 in the afternoon,—Scilla pomeridiana; between 5 and 6,—Silene noctiflora; between 6 and 7,—the Nightshade; between 7 and 8,—Céreus grandiflorus, Mesembryánthemum noctiflorum, Œnothera tetráptera and Œ. suaveolens: lastly, about 10 at night,—Convólvulus major, called by gardeners the *Belle de jour*—no doubt, because they always find it expanded before they rise. These phenomena, in conjunction with the duration of the flower, have divided those plants which bloom periodically into two classes: 1st, Ephemeral flowers, which open at a stated period, and fall or close regularly the same day, and at nearly the same hour. There are diurnal ephemeral flowers, that is to say, those which expand during the day; such as the different species of Cistus and Linum, whose blossoms open between five and six in the morning and fall off before noon; and nocturnal ephemerals, such as the night-blowing Cereus, which expands about seven in the evening and closes about midnight. 2dly, Equinoctial flowers, which open at a stated hour, and close again the same day at a fixed period, then reopen again on the morrow, and sometimes for several days successively, at a certain hour. There are, as in the preceding, diurnal equinoctial flowers, such as Ornithógalum umbellatum, which opens for several days successively at 11 in the forenoon, and closes at three in the afternoon; and nocturnal equinoctial flowers, such as the Mesembryánthemum noctiflorum, which opens several successive days at seven in the evening, and closes between six and seven in the morning.—*De Candolle's Physiologie Végétale.*

Ancient Pickles.—In a vase discovered in the ruins of Herculaneum, the Abbé Facciolati found an Orange in vinegar. It appeared the Romans pickled Oranges as we do Girkens. This pickle has been preserved for 1780 years!—*Manchester Guardian.*

A Gigantic Hollyhock.—There is now growing in the grounds occupied by Mr. W. Dent, grocer, at Nettleton, near Caistor, a Hollyhock, of the height of 15½ feet, and beautifully flowered from near the root to the top.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Vegetable Monster.—At the meeting of the North Suffolk and South Norfolk Agricultural Association, Sept. 21, "a great natural curiosity was exhibited, being a small branch of a tree, the leaves on one-half of which are Horn-beam, and on the other American Oak. There are three of these trees now growing near each other in the county of Norfolk, all of the same description. They are apparently of twenty-five years' growth, and it does not appear that this remarkable phenomenon has ever before been observed."—*Country Newspaper.*—[We really cannot help wondering that the well-informed editors of newspapers can insert such stuff as this.]

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Woodhall, the seat of A. Smith, Esq.—The mansion is a modern structure, built by Sir T. Rumbold, delightfully situated upon an elevated part of the park, and overlooking the river Beane; which, in its course through this demesne, expands into a broad serpentine piece of water. The park contains some old trees, of large dimensions, and is beautifully diversified by hill and dale. The present owner has removed the wooden fence which used to form the boundary, and has replaced it by a brick wall. Upon the lawn we noticed some fine Cedars, and a few large specimens of the Copper Beech, Portugal Laurel, Flowering Ash, &c. At a short distance from the mansion is a small conservatory, in which the plants look healthy, although by no means rare. The Kitchen and Forcing Garden is situated at a distance from the mansion; it was laid out by Malcolm, and is probably one of the finest of the kind in that part of the country. This was in after years the field in which the able Griffin carried on his experiments, under whom some of the best practical men of the present day were tutored. This place is now under the directions of Mr. Davis, of whose practical knowledge we have a proof from the products which were exhibited by him at the three fêtes of the Horticultural Society. We can only add that the garden, especially in the Forcing department, reflects great credit upon Mr. Davis. We may observe that this part of Hertfordshire is one of the best fields for rewarding the investigation of the lover of native plants, as in our numerous walks in this locality we have, among other beautiful species, met with the following: Paris quadrifólia, Stratiotes aloides, Parnássia palustris, Hottónia palustris, Ophrys apífera, Chlora perfoliata, Ophrys muscifera, Adoxa moschatellina, Neóttia spiralis, Anagallis tenella, Polemónium cærúleum, Orchis latifólia, Fritillária meleagris, Lístera ovata, Allium ursinum, Epipactis latifólia, Helleborus fœtidus and víridis, Platánthera bifólia, Chrysosplénium oppositifólium, Orchis pyramidalis, Monotropa Hypopithys, Aristolóchia Clematitis, Hyoscyamus niger, Gentiana Amarella, Láthyrus Nissólia, Malva moschata, Genista pilosa, and many others which we cannot now enumerate. We were struck with the scarcity of Quercus sessiliflora in the county of Hertford, where, as it is a district which produces so much Oak timber, we thought of finding it in tolerable abundance.—*J. A., Sept. 22.*

Fairbairn's Nursery, Clapham.—At this place is cultivated in great perfection that most interesting tribe of plants, the Heaths. We observed, in particular, numerous specimens of Erica Willmoreana and E. Linneana superba, which had during the season made shoots at least 2 ft. in length. The collection of Epacris is also good, and comprises the best varieties in cultivation; when in flower, these will make a beautiful display. Amongst the Heaths in bloom are E. Lambértia rósea, a rich flesh-coloured variety, of a much deeper tint than the old E. Lambértia; E. cerinthoides magnífica, with the lower part of the tube lightish pink, and the upper half of a bright vermilion colour; E. grandinosa nana, a prolific bloomer, with transparent white flowers; E. transparens nova, remarkable for the length of time which the flowers continue to expand in succession; at their first appearance, these are almost colourless, but gradually assume a deep rosy colour. A great number of the delicate E. grácilis and E. arbúscula, loaded with their little purplish bells, gave the house a gay appearance. Although Heaths and Epacrises are the principal objects of cultivation here, yet the Azáleas, Borónias, and Leschenaúltias are not less worthy of notice. By being allowed an abundance of air, whenever practicable, in order to render them as hardy as possible, and to enable them the better to withstand the approaching winter, they have assumed that deep green tint, which is so characteristic of perfect health.—*R. A., Oct. 17.*

Reviews.

Martin Doyle's Cyclopædia of Practical Husbandry. WE have received the 6th Part of this excellent work, which has now reached as far as Harrows. It contains good articles on Fences, Flax, and Grasses. We extract the following on GOATS:—

"The male of this species will engender at the age of twelve months, and the female at eight; but if the object be to have a good description of the animal, it is better not to rear those which are produced by parents so young. From two to five years of age the male is most vigorous, and the female bears her best kids from two to eight years, though she may be fruitful and live much longer. A young she goat or emasculated male, if perfectly fat, is excellent meat as to flavour, though it is said to be indigestible comparatively with beef and mutton: a well-fed kid is delicious for the table.

"No one presuming to call himself a farmer, or possessing shrubs and plantations, would think of keeping these animals, unless confined in a yard as pets for children, who ought at a very early age to acquire habits of tenderness and care for every gentle and domestic animal; but to the mountaineer, in his wild and lonely solitudes, goats are a source of subsistence and profit. If at liberty, these hardy creatures will find food enough among furze brakes, and apparently barren lands, where other animals would starve; because they eat a greater variety of plants than any other domestic animal. The sheep comes nearest to them in this particular; it being supposed that the latter eats 400 varieties of vegetables, while the goat will eat 500 kinds. Horses and cows, again, reject about one half of what are palatable to the sheep. But this calculation is on the supposition that some plants, though rejected by these different animals under circumstances favourable to the gratification of their appetite for other food, will be eaten by them when hungry, or at particular seasons, though rejected at others; so that a fixed rule, as to what plants any of them will absolutely reject or consume, cannot be laid down. The goat, however, is certainly the least fastidious of them all; berry plants, indeed, are poisonous to them; but they thrive on some which are noxious to other animals, and can feed on common Hemlock, which is decidedly a poison for cows, and which, though it will not kill the ass, causes it, from its narcotic powers, to fall into a state of insensibility, in which it shows no signs of life.

"The female goat, when giving milk, should, like all other females in the same state, be well fed; in proportion to the succulence and abundance of the food which she relishes, will be her secretion of milk, and salt will be found highly conducive to her general good condition. To those who are unable to keep a cow, the goat is a treasure when giving milk, which she will yield for several months if well fed, at the rate of two quarts a day.

"The medicinal properties of goat's milk are well known; it is intermediate in its qualities between that of the cow and of the ass, being thinner than the first, and less serous than the second. It curdles easily, and makes a very palatable cheese. The largest and finest goats are in cold climates, and seem designed for our use in regions where the cow would not find sustenance, or even a secure place for her feet. The hair of the goat in some parts of the world is highly prized for its fine quality, and in our own country it is useful for linsey, and the skin is convertible into leather—of the morocco kind—or it is worn with the hair on by the Highland peasantry in winter, as an outside garment. It is surprising that goats are not much more numerous than they are in our Irish mountains, where they might be maintained almost literally without expense: to see a female kid so often sold by the necessitous poor for a shilling, though its life, if spared, would be so great a source of comfort to them, is a melancholy manifestation of extreme distress."

Selby's History of British Trees is now completed. To the many favourable notices of the work which have already appeared in this Journal we have only now to add that it forms a very handsome volume beautifully illustrated. It is the best compendium we possess of the qualities of the trees which constitute the woodland scenery of England; and, which is saying a great deal, it is in all respects worthy of being regarded a descendant of the Sylva of John Evelyn. The concluding Number is entirely occupied with Coniferous plants, and treats, among other things, of the Cedar of Lebanon—the bad quality of whose timber is admitted. Nevertheless, Mr. Selby adopts, without any question, the opinion that the Temple of Solomon was wholly constructed of it—a somewhat improbable circumstance, considering the quality of the material, and scarcely confirmed by the words of the Bible, as we have endeavoured to show at p. 765 of our *Chronicle* for last year.

Rivers' Descriptive Catalogue of Selected Roses for 1842 has just reached us. It is an excellent account of the Roses in cultivation, well classed, and with prices and short descriptions of each sort. It has also the varieties that are most remarkable for their fragrance, distinguished from the others by marks indicating the amount of fragrance. We recommend all lovers of Roses to procure this Catalogue.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, are still at Windsor Castle, and in excellent health. It is expected that the Court will leave the Castle for Brighton on the 1st Nov., and remain there for a month.—The preliminaries for the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Cambridge have been finally arranged, and the ceremony will take place at no very distant period. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at Windsor on Wednesday last, for the purpose of communicating the fact to her Majesty. The future husband of the Princess is his Royal Highness the hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, the eldest son of the reigning Duke George V. It is expected that the ceremony will take place on the Continent.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and suite left Cranford House on Monday to honour the Earl of Shaftesbury by her company at St. Giles'-house.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester left Ravensworth Castle, after a visit of some days, on Monday, on her return to Gloucester House, and visited Sir Robert and Lady Peel, at Drayton Manor, on her way to the Metropolis.—His Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick of Austria, with Capt. Fitzroy and the noblemen constituting his suite, return to Mivart's Hotel on Tuesday next, from a tour in Yorkshire, Durham, and Scotland.

Bankruptcy Commission.—The following is a correct list of the new bankruptcy commissioners, and of their several destinations. It differs in some respects from those previously published:—Birmingham, Mr. Balguy (Q.C.), and Mr. Daniell; Liverpool, Mr. Skirrow (Q.C.), and Mr. Charles Phillips; Manchester, Mr. Sergeant Ludlow and Mr. Jemmett; Leeds, Mr. M. J. West and Mr. Montagu Bere; Bristol, Mr. Sergeant Stephen and Mr. Stephenson; Exeter, Mr. Sergeant Goulburn; Newcastle, Mr. Ellison.

Horse Guards.—The Duke of Wellington, as Commander-in-Chief, has issued a general order in reference to the corps of Yeomanry employed during the recent disturbances in the manufacturing districts. This order states that his Grace "has discharged a duty the most gratifying to himself, by reporting to the Queen, through her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, his Grace's sense of the promptitude and alacrity with which these corps assembled for the preservation of the public peace, regardless of the inconvenience to which a separation from their private avocations and pursuits, at that season of the year, must have exposed them. The Duke of Wellington did not fail to report to the Secretary of State, for the information of the Queen, at the time, his Grace's deep sense of the gallantry, discipline, activity, and forbearance evinced by the Yeomanry in the performance of the delicate and important duties with which it became necessary to entrust them, for the support of the magistracy in the restoration and maintenance of the public peace, the protection of private property, and the preservation, to every individual of the community, of the right to work as he might himself be inclined, according to the terms of his agreement with his employer." This document is accompanied by a letter from Sir James Graham, conveying to the Duke of Wellington her Majesty's gracious approbation of the services performed, as well by the Yeomanry as by her Majesty's troops.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The French journals congratulate themselves and the country, not without reason, on the returns of the three quarters' revenue, published by the Ministerial papers. An increase of consumption and of revenue is observable in every item; and the *Journal des Débats* contrasts this fact with the result of Sir R. Peel's financial efforts. It states that the amount of the indirect taxation has attained in the present returns a higher one than at any previous period, the increase on 1840 being 42,774,000f., and on 1841, 25,372,000f. The details are not only satisfactory in the amount, but the increase has been on articles consumed by the poorer classes of society. Native, or beet-root sugar, has increased 33 per cent., and colonial 8 per cent.; whilst the customs have advanced 11 per cent., stamp duty 6 per cent., and potable liquors 4 per cent. These results are the more remarkable, as the increase has not been obtained from any extraordinary system of taxation, but in spite of considerable reductions in the custom-house tariff, and on almost all the indirect taxes.—The abortive project of the commercial union with Belgium continues to be the topic of the journals last received. The French cabinet could not agree on the terms, the members not being unanimous on the subject; the political men alone were in favour of the union, while the men of business opposed a strong resistance to the measure. M. Martin, Minister of Justice, is connected with the coal interests of the northern departments. M. Cunin Gridaine was a cloth manufacturer. The Ministers connected with commerce cannot reconcile it to themselves to ruin their own manufactures by opening the French market to Belgian competition. The military and war party, on the other hand, declare that political advantages will outweigh commercial loss. The Ministerial papers are silent on the subject, but the Liberals discuss it without reserve. They admit the disadvantages consequent on a commercial treaty, but declare that a political union cannot otherwise be brought about. The higher commercial classes in France are, however, so opposed to it, that their union can never, probably, be carried, except as the result of a popular clamour, similar to that which forced them to vote the fortifications of Paris.—A report is current in various circles that Count Molé and M. Thiers are about to enter the Cabinet. The Republican papers consider that it is more than probable. M. Thiers has boasted that he could arrange the negotiations pending with Belgium, and induce the Chambers to agree to a commercial treaty with England, and it is well known that M. Guizot is most anxious to effect some arrangement which may include both countries.

The Capital.—A general inventory of the diamonds, pearls, and jewels of the crown of France has just been made. This process was first made under the empire in 1810. A verification of that inventory took place under Louis XVIII., on his return from Ghent, whither those jewels had been carried during the Hundred Days; and all the different pieces having been taken asunder, the diamonds, pearls, and jewels which composed them weighed and valued, it was found that those jewels amounted in number to 61,312; that they weighed 18,751 7-32 carats, and were worth 20,900,260f. A new verification has now been made, in virtue of the law of the 2d of March, 1832, by Messrs. Bapst and Lazare, the jewellers of the crown, and no change has been found either in their number, weight, or value.—Notwithstanding the death of the Duke of Orleans, the great patron of the turf, it seems to be determined that everything shall be done to keep up with spirit the amusement of horse-racing in France, and in consequence to encourage the breed of horses. The king has given his patronage to racing; the Government supports it by liberal donations; the aristocracy, in imitation of the king, favour it with their patronage; and the mass of the people follow the general example.—The papers announce that a small mosque will be built next winter in the Champs Elysées, for the Mahomedans residing in Paris.

French Post-office.—The propositions for a revision of the Post-office tariff between France and England, submitted to the English Government on the part of the French authorities, have been received in a spirit which promises the desired results, and the bases of the prospective arrangements are understood to be as follows:—The French Government consents, as regards all letters to and from England and France, to apply the same tariff as for letters in the interior of this country; and the English Government, on its part, agrees to reduce the uniform charge of tenpence to threepence, so that a letter from Paris to London, or from London to Paris, which now costs two francs, would only cost ninepence in London, or ninety centimes (eighteen sous) in Paris; and the postage for letters beyond the weight at which the single rate is now charged would experience a reduction on the same scale. In addition, it is offered by the French Government to reduce considerably the charges for the transit of letters from England, through France, to the East Indies, and other points. In addition to this, the daily papers announce, with satisfaction, that the Marseilles road is now definitively open for expresses, and that for the future no impediments will be thrown in the way of their couriers.—Another question of some interest, namely, that relating to the right of personal search, claimed by the Post-office agents, has been decided by the Court of Cassation against that administration. The criminal chamber of that court lately enacted that the search, authorised by the decree of 27th Prairial, year 9, cannot be extended beyond certain limits, formally specified therein; that the provisions of that decree are not applicable either to the persons of travellers or to their effects; and that consequently the latter ought not to be subjected to an obligation that is not imposed on them by the law. The pretension of the Post-office to search the persons or baggage of travellers for letters has thus been pronounced unfounded by the highest legal authority in the kingdom, and resistance to that pretension declared lawful.

SPAIN.—Our advices from Madrid are of the 10th inst. The official *Gazette* contains a decree of the Regent, extending the benefit of the amnesty of the 30th of Nov., 1840, to the Carlists, subalterns and privates, still under confinement, who were not included in the convention of Bergara. All the Moderado journals loudly complain that the Christino exiles should be excluded from this act of mercy, and declare that a measure betraying so strongly the feeling of the present rulers of the country is little calculated to consolidate their power.—On the 8th inst. the anniversary of the crushing of the Christino insurrection of October, 1841, was celebrated with great pomp, and passed off without any incident. The safeguard of the Palace had been exclusively confided to the National Guard, and the Queen, her sister, the Regent, the Ministers, and the civil and military authorities, assisted at a solemn *Te Deum*, chanted in the Royal Chapel. It was observed that the Regent had on no former occasion displayed so much state.—On the 10th, Queen Isabella II. completed her 12th year. The Guardian had decided that no Levee should be held by her Majesty on that day, but permitted the Palace to be illuminated in the evening.—The well-known Maroto, the signer of the Bergara Convention, having lost his property at the gaming-table, was preparing to leave Madrid for Cadiz, with the intention of embarking, it is said, for South America, to try and retrieve his fallen fortunes. He had been latterly in great poverty.—The papers announce that the offers to construct a navy for Spain by some foreign capitalists, on the condition of having the privilege of cutting down the great oak forests, could not be accepted.

PORTUGAL.—We have Lisbon news to the 10th inst. In the absence of the Cortes there was little of any interest going on at Lisbon. Intrigues against the Government as lately constituted; difficulties in raising money, unless at exorbitant interest; the tariff question still unsettled, and apparently likely to continue so for some time; speculations as to the future fate of the Ministry; and new elections for twenty deputies to supply the vacancies caused by the double returns,—are the principal topics of intelligence, but the details have no interest for the general reader. The affair of the slaver Gloria is still unsettled.

BELGIUM.—The Brussels papers publish the reports made by the gentlemen sent to Guatemala to explore that country, with the view of ascertaining whether the foundation of a Belgian colony would be practicable and desirable. They recommend St. Thomas as much preferable to Vera Paz. Speaking of the English settlement at Abbotsville, they say, "The English colony is in a miserable condition; most of the settlers do not work; they are idle drunkards, and lead an irregular life. This unhappy result must be ascribed to the bad management of the enterprise. The settlers arrived in a country where nothing had been prepared, where they are tormented by the mosquitoes, and where the means of communication are difficult. Accordingly, they were soon discouraged; they have not continued to clear the land, and have made no use of that which is already cleared. It must be said that the situation of the colony was badly chosen with respect to the climate. The diseases which followed, and those which originated in the intemperance of the settlers, added to the suffering of the colonists. The best of the settlers, including the Protestant clergymen, have emigrated. It having been stated that the company intended to send a hundred settlers at the end of this month, the secretary of the company contradicts this statement, and says that the company will send at first to St. Thomas a few persons only who will employ the natives in cutting down the woods, clearing and sowing the ground for the first settlement, and erecting the habitations—not for 100 settlers, but only for 25 or 30, with their families, who will not set out till at least twelve months after the first, and will, in their turn, and with assistance, prepare the land and habitations of those who are to follow them."

HOLLAND.—The opening of the Session took place on the 17th, with a speech from the throne. His Majesty alluded to the recent marriage of his daughter, and took a general view of the financial prospects of the country. The speech was unusually long and comprehensive in its matter. The King at the conclusion said—"I shall have nothing more at heart than to contribute to perfect concord during this session. On this point I reckon on the co-operation of all, each in the circle which is assigned him by the fundamental law; and for my part, I hope faithfully to fulfil the high duties which Providence has imposed upon me. When the Prince, in harmony with his people, seriously aims at promoting the general good, the blessing of the Almighty may be confidently hoped for."

HANOVER.—The official *Gazette* of the 14th inst. contains a Royal decree, by which his Majesty King Ernest gives his consent to the marriage of Prince George of Cumberland with the Princess Alexandrina, of Saxe-Altenburg, born the 14th April, 1818, and eldest daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, formerly Hilburghausen. The mother of the Princess is a daughter of Duke Louis of Wurtemberg. The reigning Duke of Saxe-Altenburg has four daughters and no son. His sisters are married to Prince Paul of Wurtemberg and the King of Bavaria, and his brothers are connected by marriage with the houses of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Hohenzollern, &c. Prince George of Cumberland will have attained his 23d year on the 27th May next.

GERMANY.—A number of German papers had given different versions of an impressive address delivered by the King of Prussia to a body of the clergy that came to pay their respects to his Majesty at Minden, during his late progress through his Rhenish provinces. The *Westphalian Mercury* declares inaccurate all the versions that have hitherto appeared, and gives the following as the true one:—"After the King had thanked the clergy for the sentiments they had manifested towards him, and particularly for the confidence they had expressed in his disposition towards the Evangelical Church, he added that the voice of calumny had published so much respecting his views and endeavours as regarded ecclesiastical affairs, that it would be difficult for him to preserve silence altogether. Things utterly inconsistent with the spirit of the age, nay, downright absurdities had been gratuitously attributed to him. Among other matters, it had been said he contemplated the enactment of laws for enforcing a strict observance of the Sunday. Now, there was certainly something very beautiful, something of great national importance, in the holy observance of the Sunday; but he was far from thinking of attaining so desirable an end by the enactment of outward laws. That end could be attained only by the religious habits of the people; and those habits must be formed by the endeavours of the clergy themselves. Much, he was well aware, remained to be done in the church; but he had no wish to force anything upon the church by legal violence. On the contrary, his own opinion was that the church ought of her own accord to repair the defects that still existed in the church, and he was not disposed to deprive her of the office." The Frankfort papers publish the following reply of his Majesty to a deputation from the citizens of Königsberg, who waited on him to remonstrate against the appointment of Dr. Hoevernik as Professor of Theology, on account of his religious opinions. The sentiments it expresses are quite in accordance with everything which proceeds from this enlightened Sovereign. The King said, "I have received your remonstrance against the minister Eichhorn. These remonstrances are not only directed against Professor Hoevernik, but against me; for the minister Eichhorn has acted in my name. The minister is an honest man, although the youth of Germany call him *muckler*, &c. I repeat it, the minister is an honourable man, and I approve of what he has done. You complain of Dr. Hoevernik, because, you say, he committed a fault 15 years ago, when he was young. I have ordered he require 80 deg.? In the depth of winter 70 deg. is quite sufficient for anything.]—†

Grapes.—*A Friend.*—The Poonah Grape may be obtained under that name at most of the principal nurseries in England.—‡

Clayey Soils.—*A. A.*—Rotten sawdust, soot, road-sand, and lime rubbish are all valuable agents in lightening heavy soils. The following trees and shrubs are suitable for a clayey soil, provided it is not very wet:—Quercus rubra and coccínea; Turkey, Fulham, and common Oaks; most kinds of Alder and Ash; Quinces, Hollies, Deciduous Cypress, Portugal and common Laurel, Berberries, Yew, Lime-trees—particularly the White and American ones; Beeches, Elms, Chesnuts, Acer platanoides and macrophyllum; Thujas, Red Cedar, Silver Firs, the Deodar and Common Cedar, Plátanus orientalis and occidentalis, Ribes, Cotoneasters, the different kinds of Cratægus and Philadelphus, Althæa frutex, Euónymus latifólius, Rhamnus, Víburnums, Medlars, Privet, Cytisus, Spiræa ariæfólia, and other strong-growing kinds; Tartarian Honeysuckle, Pyrus A'ria and spectábilis, and Moutan Pæony.—‡ ¶

Hardy Fuchsia.—*H. K. M.* forwards to us a specimen of a Fuchsia, in order to learn what species it is. She states that a plant of it, six feet high, was planted beside, and tied to, pillars supporting a balcony, and that it was entirely unprotected through the whole of last winter, although the situation lies high and exposed; the extreme tips only of the branches were injured, and early in spring the plant sent out buds all over, which are now flowering most luxuriantly.—[The specimen was completely withered when we received it. It appears to be F. Riccartónia, one of the best of the old kinds.]—‡

Leyceste'ria formosa.—*N. S. H.*—This plant is perfectly harmless and may be introduced with the Snow-berry as food and cover for game.—‡

Pruning.—*Anonymous.*—Prune hardy plants in the autumn; tender ones in the spring, after the severe frosts, because the branches afford some protection to the latter during winter. When you do prune Ceanothus azúreus, cut it back to the sound and strong wood.—†

The Acacia.—*M. W.*—In all probability the roots of your favourite Acacia, which is losing its branches, are in some uncongenial soil. Is the ground WELL drained? if not, that will account for it.—†

Epiphyllum truncatum.—*Suburban.*—Your plant which is now showing bloom, will flower much better in a temperature of 65° than in one ranging between 75° and 80°.—‡

Ipomœa rubro-cæru'lea.—*Suburban.*—You should keep all your plants of Ipomœa rubro-cærúlea in a warm greenhouse or stove during the winter, giving them water sparingly until they begin to grow in spring. Re-pot them at that time, or plant them out in the border of the stove; when they grow freely, supply them liberally with water. With this treatment, and ordinary care, they will flower in high perfection.—§

Brugmansia sanguinea.—*Suburban.*—It is not improbable that your plant, which has lately been brought from the open air into the Greenhouse, drops its blooms on account of the house being so much drier than that of the exterior air to which it has been accustomed.—‡

Wintering Plants.—*H. B.*—Sálvias, Fúchsias, and similar plants, which it is wished to preserve through the winter, should be taken up with a good ball of soil attached to them, and placed in pots of such a size as will conveniently hold them. Any common garden-mould will do for the purpose of potting them in, and if too stiff, it may be rendered lighter, by mixing a portion of leaf-mould with it. If the plants are placed in a cool frame, and protected from frost, they will keep very well through the winter: air must, however, be given at all favourable opportunities, and water must be administered with judgment—‡

Pinks.—*A Subscriber.*—You will find the following 24 Pinks, first-rate show flowers. The Pink named Hope is to be obtained of Mr. Neville, Meeting-house Lane, Peckham; we believe the stock is very limited.

Creed's President
Neville's Hope
" Zephyr
Brown's Garland
" Eclipse
" Model
" Acme
Cousens' Little Wonder
Norman's Henry
" Defiance
Hodges' Gem
" 166
Unworth's Omega
Robinson's Blackheath Hero
Garrett's Alpha
Cousens' Coronation
Hall's 360
Wallace's Unique
" Indispensable
Holmes' Coronation
Coppen's Duke of Bedford
Young's Marquis of Winchester
Kean's Ne plus ultra
Ibbett's Triumphant

Onions.—*M. G. B. A.*—It is not improbable that the cause of Onions growing thick-necked may proceed in some measure from the bad quality of the seed. It is well known that most persons choose the largest Onions to replant for seed, in preference to those of a middle size. The former generally have thick necks, and it is not surprising, therefore, that in spite of the late dry season, and their being grown on poorish land, a part of their progeny should also be inclined to be stiff-necked.—‡

Bulbs.—As the beds in which you intend to plant Hyacinths and Tulips are situated in a conspicuous part of the flower-garden, which you wish at all times to keep as gay as possible, you had better take up the bulbs as soon as their beauty is past, and lay them in by the heels in some sunny part of the garden, until the leaves and stalks are entirely withered.—‡

Grafting.—*John Jones* says he has read somewhere of grafting the Weeping Willow on an Ash plant, in order to procure a tall, straight, tough stem; he adds, that he has tried several times to effect this union without success, and he asks us or any of our correspondents to help him. We can assure Mr. Jones that he might just as well try to multiply a bushel of Wheat by a quart of water. The thing is impossible.—†

Beurre' Spence.—*J. Abell.*—The Beurré Spence is not known; the varieties received as such in this country having proved synonymous with Beurré Diel, Beurré de Capiaumont, and others.—‖

Potatoes.—*K.*—There is no good mode of multiplying Potatoes more rapidly than by sets. As every eye will grow, we cannot comprehend the necessity of seeking for more expeditious means, even if they were attainable, which they are not. Cuttings may be easily struck, but they will yield very little return for the trouble. *Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle.*—†

Tomatoes.—*N. S., A Housekeeper, and others.*—We fear we have been very unintentionally the cause of some astonishment to you by the directions given last week for the preparation of Tomato-ketchup. By an unlucky blunder of the printer, 4 lbs. of salt are ordered to be used instead of a ¼ lb.; if any one has been unfortunate enough not to discover this mistake, his Tomato-ketchup will be *rather* too salt. Tomato-sauce is made thus:—When the Tomatoes are quite ripe, cut them in two, press out the pulp, and separate the seeds; then put them into a skillet, with some savoury sauce, and a little salt. When of the thickness of pea-soup rub it through a coarse cloth, boil it to the consistence of marmalade, put it into jars, and in a day or two after pour over it lard or butter, and tie down with oiled paper. The French direct savoury sauce to be made thus:—To 4 lbs. of veal fat, from the kidneys, cut small, add 1½lb. of ham, 1½lb. of rasped bacon, 5 or 6 chopped Carrots, 8 small Onions, a large bunch of Parsley, 3 Cloves, 2 Bay-leaves, some Thyme, Basil, Mace, 3 Lemons (sliced, without peel or seed), and 1 lb. of butter; boil them in any weak broth; skim; simmer for five or six hours; strain, and keep the liquor for use.

Scale Insect.—*A Constant Reader.*—In order to destroy the Scale which infests your Pear-trees, observe when the young insects issue from below the scales in spring. Being then naked, like mites, they are exceedingly tender, and may be washed off, before they form new habitations by means of a brush and water; lime-water is, however, preferable. The washing should be occasionally repeated till such time as the old habitations are deserted. Those situated on the stem and naked parts of the branches may be mostly removed with a scraper or wire-brush. The stem may be finally scoured quite clean with a coarse cloth, sand, and water.—‖

Gardeners' Societies.—We have received a copy of the Hammersmith Gardeners' Mutual Instruction Society. The following regulations may be adopted generally with advantage to all concerned:—"During the time any member is delivering his subject, no person will be allowed to make observations, or in any way to cause obstruction. Any member introducing any subject not relating to horticulture, at any of the meetings before ten o'clock, will be fined one penny; and any member making any improper observation will be fined one penny; also any member differing in opinion from a fellow-member, and expressing such differences in an uncivil or ungentleman-like manner, will be fined threepence for each offence. Any member found intoxicated *will not be allowed to enter into discussion.* [For this we should read, "*will be expelled.*"]

Works on Gardening.—*W. D. W.*—You will find M'Intosh's Practical Gardener a useful work, as it gives full directions respecting the management of the flower-garden and greenhouse.—‡

Miscellaneous.—*T. S.*—It is utterly impossible to form any opinion of the merits of a Pansy after it has passed through the Post-office with no other protection than a letter-cover.—‡ ——*C.*—We will undertake to publish from time to time such lists as you speak of.—‡——*Arabella.*—You will find a select list of Pelargóniums in last week's *Chronicle.*—‡——*Hockey.*—Your plants are Limnócharis Humboldti, Ceropégia élegans, and Thunbérgia Hawtayneana.—‡——*M. G. B. A.*—Your Fern is the Grámmitis Céterach, and is rare. Your other question shall be answered shortly.—‡——*A Constant Reader* had better procure "Rivers' Rose Amateur's Guide."—‡——*Deptford.*—We cannot speak with certainty regarding the species of spider sent; it is an Epeïra, and we are inclined to think that it is only a variety of the Aranea diadema of Linnæus.—*R.* ——*R. E.*—Your plant is Colletia spinosa, a half-hardy shrub, of no beauty. It bears small green flowers.——*W. O.*—See a Leading Article of to-day.—†——*A Regular Subscriber* has not sent the lungs of the Oak, Sticta pulmonácea, of which an account and figure will be found at p. 84 of this year's *Chronicle*, but the lichen called Peltígera canina. The only *quite* hardy Rhododendrons are the varieties of R. pónticum, catawbiense, máximum, davúricum, ferrugíneum, hirsutum, and the R. campanulatum.—†——*Wilts.*—Your plant is Argyreia speciosa: a fine thing.—†——*A Farmer.*—You will find good directions for converting the mud of ponds into manure, in a paper by Professor Sprengel, at p. 545 of this year's *Chronicle.*—‡——*H. E. B.*—Your Moth is the Scoliopteryx Libatrix, or Herald Moth; so called on account of its appearing plentifully in October, and thus, as it were, heralding the approach of winter.—‡——*A Subscriber.*—Your Vine is the West's St. Peter's, and is valuable on account of the length of time for which the fruit may be kept after it is ripe.—‡——*F. M. C.*—What *can* we make of half a score leaves, of a very ordinary aspect, and no flowers? Your plant may be Fuchsia thymifólia, and it may be 20 other things. —†——*An Original Subscriber.*—Your Oak seems to be Quercus palustris.—†——*Hockey.*—Do not suppose that your Fuchsia fulgens is a new variety, because it is a seedling. We would refer you, for some observations on this subject, to an article in the *Chronicle* at p. 579 of last year.—†——*A Constant Reader.*—Your plants are, 1, Dracocéphalum virginicum; 2, Linária speciosa; 3, Linária spártea; 4, Linária dalmática; 5, Linária triphylla; 6, Crucianella stylosa; 7, Sedum oppositifólium.—‡ ——*An Original Subscriber.*—Your seedling Pansy, named Empress, is a flower of fine form, and delicate yellow ground, with a fine, distinct, dark eye: it is decidedly a good flower.—* ——*K.*—The seedling Fuchsia is very inferior to many varieties at present cultivated; the colour is dull, and the form inferior. The crimson Pansy is deep and fine in colour: we hope to see larger blooms, as the specimen sent is too small for showing. —*——*Major, Knosthorpe.*—The white Pansy is a good flower of fine form, having a distinct and well-marked eye.—*——*F. Davies.*—The pencilled eye of your Pansy gives it a poor and weak appearance; the side petals are too small, and, considering the size of the flower, it wants substance.—*——*J. Schofield.*—Your Surprise is a fine, well-formed flower, of good substance; the eye is bold and distinct, and the broad margin of purple round the lower petals is shown to advantage by the deep mulberry colour of the upper ones. No. 12, white ground, is of no use, unless it comes larger. No. 20, of an extraordinary colour, but too small. No. 2, a flower of fine form and texture, of a deep mulberry hue; the band round the lower petals is very broad, leaving but a small centre: it is a distinct variety.—*——*R. C.*—The bloom of the seedling yellow Dahlia is small and thin; if it is the first flower that has opened, we recommend you to try it another season, as the colour is very fine, and the petal of a good form.—*——*Edwards.*—The deep crimson colour of your seedling Pelargonium is very desirable, and the petals are well formed. The texture appears rather thin; but the petals had fallen, and the flowers were so much pressed, that it was impossible to decide upon its other properties.—*——We cannot answer *S. S.* as to the probabilities. ——*J. R.*—You will find an account of the manner in which home-grown Tobacco is cured at p. 705 of last year's *Chronicle.* —‡——*Y.*—Your Barley is the Hórdeum hexástichon.—†——*A West Countryman.*—We will endeavour to give you the information you ask for about Covent-garden measures.——*A Constant Reader, Limerick*, shall have his wish attended to. ——*H. C.*—To give you such an amount of information as you request would be to write a treatise upon Mushroom-growing. You had better consult some good book on gardening affairs generally.——*C. D.*—Your plant is Gróbya galeata.——*Agarica.*—You have no notion how much time it takes to put correct names to Fungi; and, with all the desire in the world to give up that time to your service, we really are not able. *This once*, however, we have made out the following, viz.—3, Agaricus alutáceus; 6, A. muscárius; 9, A. repandus; 10, A. sórdidus; 7, Boletus æ'reus; 8, Lycoperdon gemmatum. The others were a good deal injured, and we did not recognise them.—†——*Anonymous.*—The plant is a Phytolacca, and apparently P. acinosa; its berries dye a most beautiful claret colour, but they are emetic. The hardiest Eucalypti are those from Van Diemen's Land—such as E. globulus, pulverulenta, and cordata. ——*A Constant Reader.*—Your Pears: are 1, Beurré Rance; 3, Moorfowl Egg; 4, Uvedale's St. Germain; 6, something worthless; 13, Easter Bergamot; 31, 54, Brown Beurré; 55, Williams's Bon Chrétien; 42, White Doyenné; 61, Beurré Diel. The Apples are: 4, Beachamwell; 13, Pearson's Plate, 16, 18, Golden Reinette; 21, Braddick's Nonpareil; 53, Old Nonpareil; 63, Turk's Cap; 64, Royal Russet; 73, Yorkshire Greening; 82, King of the Pippins; 84, Franklin's Golden Pippin; 91, Golden Harvey; 92, Golden Pippin.—‖——*M. C.*—Your Pears are: 1, Chaumontel; 2, Crassane; 3, Glout Morceau; 4, Brown Beurré. The Apples are: 5, Norfolk Beaufin; 6, New Golden Pippin. Your Crassane Pear, of which the fruit has generally cracked, has doubtless suffered from drought at one period of the season: when such is the case, fruit is apt to crack after an abundant supply of rain.—‖——*A Constant Reader.*—Your Pears are: 1, Passe Colmar; 2, 5, Beurré Diel; 3, 10, Duchesse d'Angoulême; Bon Chrétien Fondante; 6, Easter Beurré: White Doyenné; 8, Bèzi de Montigny; 9, Winter Nelis; 11, St. Germain. —‖——*A. S. M. F.*—Your Pears are: 1, Yutti; 3, Swan's Egg; 4, Uvedale's St. Germain; 7, Grey Doyenné; 8, 10, Easter Bergamot; 9, St. Germain; 11, Glout Morceau; 12, Bèzi d'Héri; 13, Duchesse d'Angoulême; 14, Passe Colmar; 15, Colmar; 17, Aston Town. The Apples are: 5, Norfolk Beaufin; 6, White Winter Calville.—‖——*M. E.*—Your Pears are: 1, White Doyenné; 2, 5, 6, 8, Glout Morceau; 3, Passe Colmar; 4, Catillac; 7, Seckle; 10, Easter Beurré; 11, St. Germain; 12, Colmar; 3, Beurré d'Aremberg.—‖——*J. Allman.*—Your Pears are: 1, Gansell's Bergamot: 2, White Doyenné. The late Plum, which you state hangs frequently good on the tree till Christmas, is Coe's Fine Late Red, the St. Martin Rouge of the French.—‖——*W. S.*—Your Pears are: 1, Louise Bonne; 2, Beurré Diel; 3 is not known.—‖——*Charles Kershaw.*—The Seedling Apples you sent we do not consider to be worthy of cultivation.—‖——*J. Abell.*—Your Pears are: 14, Marie Louise; 25 is probably the Doyenné Gris, from a late blossom. The Grape is the Black Frontignan.—‖——*A. V.*—Your Ribes is R. petræum, commonly called the Woolly-leaved Red Currant.—¶——*Bromley.*—Yes. It is the Fulham Oak.—¶——*J. C.*—Your Apples are: 2, Yellow Ingestrie; 3, Fearn's Pippin; 5, Blenheim Pippin; 7, Golden Reinette.—‖——*G. O'Grady.*—Your Pears are: 1, Napoleon; 2, St. Germain; 3, Uvedale's St. Germain; 4, Louise Bonne; 5, Seckle; 6 and 8, Brown Beurré; 7, Beurré Diel; 10, Easter Beurré; 11, Beurré Diel. Apples: 1, Golden Reinette; 2, Syke house Russet; 3, Hall-door; 5, Stagg's Nonpareil; 6, Alfriston.—‖——*Hardwick.*—Your Pears are: 1, Passe Colmar; 2, Swan's Egg. Apples: 4, Golden Reinette; 5, Scarlet Crofton; 6, Autumn Pearmain; 7, Bowyer's Russet; 8, Wyken Pippin, 9, Worthless; 10, Hall-door; 11, Famagusta; 12, Worthless. 3 is a tolerably good Apple not known. You may substitute better sorts for Nos. 7 and 10; the Swan's Egg Pear also is now apt to canker.—‖——*J. R. C.*—The No. for 10th April, 1841, may be procured through a bookseller. A complete set of the Nos. for 1842 cannot be had.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The rumoured disasters in Affghanistan published in an evening paper of Friday last, and noticed in our last Number, have been proved by circumstantial evidence to be unworthy of any credit, and we may therefore conclude that they are not, as at first supposed, exaggerated rumours of a new reverse, but are entirely unfounded in fact. Letters have been received of a date more recent than that which professed to give the particulars of these disasters; they make no mention of the circumstance, and from statements published in other quarters, there is little doubt that the name of the officer attached to the document has been used by some designing person as a means of personal annoyance.—The news from Canada contains further particulars of the late changes in the Government. The importance of the measure adopted by the Governor-General in carrying out the principles of a responsible Legislature is admitted by all parties, and the change is generally regarded as a new experiment in the system of Colonial Government. The first opponents of the measure acknowledge that the accession of the French Canadians to a due share in the Executive is likely to neutralise the disaffection of their party; and the House of Assembly, by a large majority, has voted an address to Sir C. Bagot thanking him for the measure, and hailing the event as one calculated to heal the unhappy dissensions which have hitherto prevented the colony from advancing in a career of prosperity commensurate with its natural advantages. —From France we have nothing of any interest beyond the details of the revenue for the three last quarters, and the discussion of the commercial union with Belgium. The revenue returns show an increase on every item, although considerable reductions have taken place in the custom-house tariff and on almost all the indirect taxes. The papers congratulate the country that these results have not been obtained from any extraordinary system of taxation, and that the increase has been on articles consumed by the poorer classes. The Belgium union makes little progress; although supported by the war party on political grounds, it is opposed so warmly by the commercial and manufacturing interests, that the possibility of effecting the union in the present state of the country is extremely doubtful. The propositions made by the French Government to our own Post-office, for a revision of the post tariff, have been favourably received; a considerable reduction in the cost of postage between France and England is already agreed on, and the French authorities propose to reduce the charges for the transit of letters through France to the East Indies and other parts. In addition to this, the Marseilles road has been thrown open to the English expresses, and there is no probability of a renewal of those impediments which have so often interfered with the due arrival of the India mail.—In Spain a decree has been published by the Regent, extending the benefit of last year's amnesty to the Carlists not included in the convention of Bergara. The measure has given great satisfaction to the Carlist party, but the exclusion of the Christinos from this act of mercy is the subject of severe complaint among those who regard the amnesty as a means of consolidating the power of the Government.

At home, the conclusion of the Special Commission leaves little subject for comment. At the close of the trials the Judges expressed the satisfaction they had experienced at the manner in which the different juries had discharged their duties, thanking them for the care and deliberation they had bestowed on the cases, and for the propriety of all their verdicts. They pointed out the miseries to which turn-outs have invariably led, both in this country and in France, and Mr. Justice Cresswell expressed his hope that as long as he sat on the bench he might never be called on to try such cases as those they had then disposed of. In this wish there is no doubt that every right-minded person in the empire will cordially concur.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—The funds have exhibited a good deal of activity during the week, and prices in general have advanced. Consols for money are at $93\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; and for the account, $93\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$. Three per Cents. Reduced left off 93 to $93\frac{1}{8}$; Three and a Half per Cents. Reduced, $100\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$; New Three and a Half per Cents., $101\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$; Exchequer Bills, 56s. to 58s. prem.; and Bank Stock, $165\frac{1}{2}$ to $166\frac{1}{2}$.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Stock Exchange.—On Monday a meeting was held of the merchants, brokers, and others interested in obtaining an alteration of the hours during which Exchange business is usually carried on; Mr. Joshua Bates, of the house of Baring & Co., in the chair. Many of the most influential persons in the City were present. After a brief statement of the objects of the meeting, Mr. Lionel Rothschild moved the first resolution—"That, in consequence of much inconvenience having arisen from the late hour of meeting and remaining on 'Change, it is desirable that henceforth the Exchange be holden from three to four o'clock P.M., to close precisely at the last-named hour." He said that he had great pleasure in proposing the resolution for the adoption of the merchants and others present, as he was sure that it would be found to suit the convenience, not only of the firm with which he was connected, but of most other parties. Mr. Moffatt seconded the resolution. The merchants of London assembled for 'Change later than those of any commercial marts on the Continent, or of those of Liverpool, Bristol, and other places. He was quite at a loss to discover why this should be the case, the more so as the merchants of the city of London ought to set the example to other places. Mr. Simpson expressed some objection on the part of merchants engaged in certain branches of business dependent on the usual hours of the Docks and Custom House, and argued, that those in particular who were concerned in the timber trade could not complete their transactions by 4 o'clock. This was the only objection started, but it did not find a seconder, and therefore fell to the ground. Mr. Dallas then moved a resolution for the appointment of a committee to carry out the objects of the meeting. He concurred in the proposal for shutting the gates at four o'clock, as in winter weather, at the present 'Change hours, the merchants could hardly see one another. At Frankfort, Vienna, and other principal places on the Continent, 'Change hours were earlier than they were here. He was fully satisfied that great convenience would result from the proposed alteration being carried into effect. He therefore moved, "That a committee be appointed to carry the foregoing resolution and other matters connected therewith into effect." This resolution was seconded by Mr. Hutchins, and carried unanimously. A committee was then appointed, under whose superintendence the business of the Exchange will henceforth be transacted at the new hours.—In connexion with this subject, we may state that a proposal has been made to shorten the usual banking hours from 5 to 4 o'clock. The propriety of the change has been much debated, and its legality has even been called in question. The chief argument in favour of the change is the laborious duty which remains to be performed by the bankers' clerks after the close of business, the balancing of the daily accounts in some of the leading houses requiring their attendance as late as 10 o'clock at night. Many of the City bankers have declared themselves in favour of the alteration; but it is opposed by many influential parties, who are apprehensive that the loss of an hour at the close of the day may interfere with the due performance of business. At the West End it is opposed by Messrs. Drummond and other houses, who are apprehensive that if they shut their counter business at four o'clock, it would be inconvenient to those customers who are members of both houses of Parliament, who call at their bankers on their way to attend their public duties at five o'clock, during the sitting of Parliament. The Bank of England has not declared its views, and there is an impression that the measure will be delayed or abandoned in deference to the objections of the West-End houses. The agitation of these questions appears to have led to other reforms of the kind suggested in other quarters. It is announced that arrangements have been made by which the business at Mark-lane will be concluded an hour earlier than usual; and many tradesmen, in various parts of town, have agreed to close their shops at an early hour in the evening during the winter months. The wharfingers, also, in the neighbourhood of Tooley-street and the Tower, have come to a resolution of closing their warehouses at 6 in the evening, instead of 7, as at present.

Metropolitan Improvements.—The vacant ground in Wellington-street North, in the Strand, is at length about to be built upon. It is said that the reason the new street has been allowed to remain so long unfinished was, that there was some dispute arising out of a question of property between the Marquess of Exeter and the Woods and Forests, which has at length been amicably settled.—That part of Leadenhall-market belonging to the corporation is now in course of demolition, preparatory to the erection of a new and more convenient building. The old market, built entirely of wood, has stood for upwards of fifty years, and from the lowness of the roof and the want of proper ventilation was found seriously to affect the health of the dealers. The new building is to be built entirely of iron, having a concrete flooring; the roof will be lofty and light, and the benches are to be re-arranged, so as to allow of greater advantages to the salesmen and the public.

Middlesex Sessions.—The Sessions were held on Monday, for the purpose of receiving the Annual Returns of the Rentals of the different parishes. It appeared that the whole rental of the county is 5,990,000*l.*, being an increase on the returns of last year of 81,282*l.* Of this amount, no less than 1,975,000*l.* was situated in the three parishes of Marylebone, St. George's, Hanover-square, and St. Pancras. The return for Marylebone was 825,535*l.*, being an increase on last year of 17,819*l.*; that for St. Pancras was 557,040*l.*, an increase of 15,840*l.*; that for St. George's Hanover-square, 592,797*l.*, an increase of 7,509*l.*; and that for St. James's, 229,623*l.*, an increase of 183*l.* The return for St. Martin's-in-the-Fields was 241,950*l.* In Islington the rental has increased 5,626*l.*, the whole amount being 209,859*l.* In Whitechapel the increase was only about 800*l.*, the rental being 91,647*l.* The return from Shoreditch was 172,909*l.*; that from Hackney, 135,031*l.*; that from Limehouse, 41,619*l.*; that from Clerkenwell, 173,452*l.*; that from Shadwell, 20,398*l.*; and that from St. Luke, 130,472*l.*

Meeting of Magistrates.—On Thursday a numerous meeting of the magistrates of the county was held at the Sessions-house, to hear and determine upon applications for licenses for public dancing, music, or other entertainments of the like kind. The chairman, Mr. Sergeant Adams, presided. The only part of the proceedings which calls for notice, was the speech of Sergeant Adams in reference to the propriety of renewing a license to a place of public entertainment, at which the lower orders were able to obtain amusement of a harmless kind at a trifling cost. Several magistrates bore testimony to the respectable manner in which it was conducted, but some opposition had been offered, in consequence of money being taken at the doors on Sundays, although the house was on those days used only as an ordinary tavern. Sergeant Adams said that the evil of which some of his brother magistrates had complained, when speaking of, and very properly lamenting, the demoralisation of the lower classes of the Metropolis, was unfortunately of too deep a root to be within the reach of that Court. The Act of Parliament under which that Court had, for years past, been in the habit of granting music licenses to the proprietors of taverns and tea-gardens in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis, was hastily framed about ninety years ago, and under peculiar circumstances, arising out of the then political state of the country, and to prevent the holding of meetings for jacobinical purposes. Looking, however, at the district embraced by the Act of Parliament, extending as it did to twenty-six miles around the Metropolis, and the evident objects of which were to prevent a daily communication between the parties frequenting those assemblies, it was evident that such an object could not be attained in the present day, when the means of communication were so different and so rapid to what they were, and therefore it was an absurdity to suppose that such an Act could now be carried out in the manner, or have the effect contemplated, by the parties by whom it was framed; indeed, such had been the changes that had since taken place, that the Act itself, as far as regarded the object for which it was passed, was altogether inoperative. It had been well said by George III., that he hoped the day would come when every one of his subjects would be able to read his Bible. No person could more cordially join in that sentiment than himself; but it should be borne in mind, that whilst they gave every one the means of reading the Bible, they at the same time gave them the means of reading other works. The result of this was, that the great mass of the people had become more intellectual,—more intellectual in mind, more intellectual in inclination, more intellectual in spirit, and more intellectual in the nature and character of their pursuits. The people, then, having become more intellectual, it became the duty of those who had the means of doing so to provide them with some intellectual amusements. If such amusements were not thrown open to them, the Court might rely upon it that the people would seek and find them for themselves. The old system of sitting and sotting in a public-house was, thank God, happily being abandoned by the lower orders of society, and rational and intellectual entertainments must, therefore, be provided for them. The great evil was, that there was no act of Parliament authorising the opening of proper places only for the performance of music, except that which compelled the magistrates, on regular application being made to them by respectable parties, to grant these licenses to taverns and public-houses. What they wanted was a proper act of Parliament—an act suited to the exigencies of the day. He did not wish to name any particular place, but it at that moment occurred to his mind that some such room as that of Warnum's Music-hall, which was, he believed, entirely devoted to music and musical purposes, was the sort of thing that was required. They wanted these places separate and distinct from public-houses. He derived much delight upon one or two occasions in having witnessed the vast multitudes who had flocked to the Musard Concerts at the theatres. The crowds he had seen there had filled him with wonder, but not more so than had the excellent conduct of the mass who were present. But this was one of the admirable results of education. All, therefore, they had to do was to find places where the large masses of the intellectual inhabitants of the country could be accommodated with a view to their rational and moral edification and amusement. Let them, now that they had removed the blinkers from the eyes of mankind, take care that they were provided with such food in the shape of entertainment and profitable amusement for their minds, that the day might never arrive when that which had been intended to be a blessing to the people—namely, their education and enlightenment—should lead to evil results. He trusted that another session would not be permitted to pass without some legislative measure, the effect of which should put an end to the difficulties with which in these matters they were surrounded. When he saw the Victoria Park, when he saw the Cemeteries, each tending to the production of greater healthfulness and greater cheerfulness amongst the lower classes, he could not help feeling that they were calculated to carry men from "gazing on nature, up to nature's God himself;" and eventually to lead them to a pure contemplation of the revelations of religion. This address was much applauded by the meeting, and the licence was granted by a majority of 22 to 2.

Anti-Slavery Society.—On Tuesday last an address was presented to Lord Palmerston by a numerous deputation of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, expressive of their views of the eminent services rendered by him to the anti-slavery cause whilst in office as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The address stated, that it was with unusual satisfaction that the committee (widely as they have differed from his Lordship on some not unimportant questions) felt themselves called upon publicly to record their high sense of the eminent services he had rendered to the anti-slavery cause, when occupying the office of Foreign Secretary under the late Government; and to tender to him, in behalf of the great body of abolitionists they represent, and of the millions now held in bondage, the tribute of their respect and gratitude. It expressed their satisfaction that amidst the exciting conflicts of party, and the laborious engagements of his high office, Lord Palmerston was not unmindful of the wrongs of Africa, nor of the claim which her enslaved children have on the sympathy and assistance of this country; and it referred to the recent papers relative to the slave-trade presented to both Houses of Parliament by her Majesty's command, "as a monument of the great ability, the untiring industry, and the generous zeal displayed by his Lordship in the cause of human freedom and happiness." Lord Palmerston, in his reply, stated, that if the powers who are bound by treaty with this country could be persuaded to act with good faith, the suppression of the slave-trade would in a great measure be accomplished. "The power and influence of England," he said, "is great, greater perhaps than many persons in this country are aware of. If that power and influence are steadily and vigorously exerted by the Executive Government, as I am sure that in this matter they will be; and if the Executive Government is well backed up and supported by public opinion and national feeling, of which in this case there can be no doubt; I am convinced that the unanimous determination of the British Government and British nation to obtain from foreign powers a faithful and complete execution of the engagements which those powers have entered into with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave-trade, will in the end be crowned with success. But for this purpose we must be firm and decided; we must not mind if we give offence to the guilty parties whose crimes we are endeavouring to punish or prevent; and we must not be stopped by clamour raised against us by those who are interested in the perpetration of these enormities which we are striving to put down. But, above all, we must not recede and go back in our course, for any symptoms of faltering on our part would give new courage and fresh hopes to the miscreants who commit these crimes." In conclusion, his Lordship said that he should always consider it as one of his first duties, as a public man, to do all that may lie in his power to promote the attainment of those great ends for the accomplishment of which the association has been formed.

Custom House.—The daily papers announce the sudden termination of the inquiry into the charges of fraud brought against the officers of the landing department of the Customs, at least so far as the Board of Customs is concerned, it having been intimated to this body by the Lords of the Treasury that it was the intention of Government at once to appoint a commission to investigate not only the truth of the present charges, but fully to analyse the whole constitution of the establishment. It appears that this early termination of the labours of the commissioners has been brought about in consequence of its having been intimated to the Secretary of State that it was the intention of the Board to suspend no less than seven other landing-waiters, men of character and of many years' service, upon the charge of having given credit or accommodation to importers, although the charge, as we stated in our last, was supported only by the evidence of a very doubtful witness.

The Tunnel.—A medal has been struck to commemorate the completion of the Thames Tunnel. It is executed by Mr. Taylor, from the designs of Mr. Warrington. The obverse presents a characteristic likeness in profile of Sir Isambard Brunel. On the reverse is an inscription mentioning the length of the tunnel, and its cost in the proportions paid by the shareholders and the country, with the dates of its commencement and recommencement. The size of the medal is about two inches in diameter.

St. Pancras.—On Friday, Messrs. Tremenheere and Twisleton, Assistant Poor-law Commissioners, commenced an investigation into the mode in which education, and particularly religious instruction, has been hitherto afforded to the pauper children of the parish of St. Pancras, under the direction of the parochial offices. The inquiry seems to have been specially directed to the proceedings at a recent examination of the pauper children, at which a Mr. Williams had interfered by putting questions calculated in the opinion of some of the parishioners to bring the religious education of the children into contempt. The particular points to which the investigation was directed, were the nature of the general education, the especial character of the religious instruction afforded to the children, the books commonly in use in the schools, the number and character of the teachers, their competency for imparting instruction, this affair to be looked into, and it is not such as you represent it. Who can look back upon his young days without finding such faults, and even greater ones? In fine, you complain that Dr. Hoevernik is too much devoted to the evangelical religion; I tell you I am very much devoted to it also. I have fallen into several errors in my life, and I have at last returned to that religion. I am proud of it, and as long as I govern, I will be its defender. You have not sufficiently looked into the circumstances which took place between Professor Hoevernik and his students; the guilty ought to have been punished. I am so much annoyed by this affair, that I would have given up the rectorate of the university, if agreeable reminiscences did not attach me to it, for I have frequented lectures in your town."—The *Leipzig Gazette* contradicts the statement of the Cartel convention for the mutual surrender of deserters between Russia and Prussia having been renewed even for one year. On the contrary, it states that the Viceroy of Poland has ordered the frontier authorities not to re-demand or give up any deserter in consequence of the expiration of the Cartel treaty.—A letter from Dresden informs us that, on the 4th inst., the Earl of Wilton, Sir C. Young the Garter King at Arms, Lord C. Wellesley, and Mr. Mellish, the secretary of the special mission for investing the King of Saxony with the Order of the Garter, had the honour of dining with his Majesty. The insignia, consisting of the garter, the ribbon, and badge, the cap and sword, were sent to the palace in four carriages, escorted by a double line of infantry. The ceremony of investiture took place on the following day, in the lesser hall of the palace. The King was seated on his throne, attended by the Queen, Prince John, and the Duchess Dowager of Mecklenburg Schwerin, who went to Dresden expressly to be present, and surrounded by his ministers. The Hon. F. R. Forbes, the British resident minister, was also present. On presenting the diploma, the Earl of Wilton delivered an address to his Majesty in French, to which the King made a reply in the same language. The ceremonials having been performed, the usual proclamation was made. In the afternoon there was a grand court dinner in the throne-room, during which toasts were given in honour of Queen Victoria and the King and Queen of Saxony.—In regard to the Overland Mail from India, it is now stated that the arrangements which have been pending for some time between Lord Lowther, the Postmaster-General, and the Austrian Director-General, for the transmission of the Overland Mail from India, *viâ* Suez and Alexandria, by way of Trieste, Vienna, Hamburgh, and Ostend, have been concluded. This new arrangement with regard to receiving the Overland Mail will in no manner affect the present treaty of sending *viâ* Marseilles to Malta, Egypt, and India, on the 4th of each month, and by the French mail-packets leaving that port on the 1st, 11th, and 25th of the month.

Italy.—The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 14th inst. states that a commercial treaty with Great Britain had been concluded at Naples. Under this arrangement British produce would pay 15 per cent. less than under the present tariff. It was not known what concessions had been made by the British Government.—Every traveller who has been in Italy in recent years has seen the beautiful picture of the Magdalen in the possession of Signor Vallati, the celebrated painter of wild-boar hunts. This picture, a repetition of the Magdalen of the Dresden Gallery, has been for six years the subject of constant litigation. It now appears that the Rota, the supreme court of the Papal States for both civil and ecclesiastical affairs, has pronounced judgment, by which it establishes a principle as to the selling of pictures, which has caused a great sensation among the picture-dealers of Rome. The history of the case is this:—On the 15th of November, 1836, one of the Roman princes made a public sale of several pictures, then in the gallery of the Odescalchi Palace. Among others, there was one of them in such a state of dilapidation that the subject could hardly be distinguished. This picture was bought for fifteen Roman crowns by S. Vallati, then a picture-dealer, living at Rome. The same day he made known to the public that he had just acquired a picture, representing the Magdalen, by Correggio, which surpassed in beauty that of the same master in the Dresden Museum, and which was bought for the sum of 15.000 sequins. He stuck up bills also, announcing that this masterpiece might be seen the following day at his house, as he was then occupied in cleaning and putting a new frame to it. On the 18th, just as S. Vallati's house was full of admirers, contemplating this picture, and which connoisseurs thought a real Correggio, two cursori (bailiffs) entered and seized the picture, at the request of the Prince, alleging for their motive that this picture had been bought at a vile price by S. Vallati, although he knew it to be a Correggio of considerable value. The Tribunal of Commerce, where this affair was judged, S. Vallati being a dealer, declared the sale of the picture good, and condemned the prosecutor to pay all the expenses. This judgment was confirmed in the Court of Segnatura, by appeal, with the exception of the payment of the expenses. The Prince appealed against this decision to the Roman Rota, which has pronounced the following sentence: "If a precious painting is discovered underneath a painting, which covered the former so as to conceal it entirely, it is to remain the property of the purchaser, particularly if he has gone to the trouble of cleaning it. If, on the contrary, in spite of the bad state of a picture, it reveals its great value, it must remain the property of him who sold it. The latter is the present case."—The Bologna papers contain distressing accounts of the effects of the storm which laid waste the whole of Romagna during the last days of September. Several villages had been actually converted into lakes; but the inhabitants had miraculously escaped, owing to the wise measures adopted by the authorities. The country everywhere presented a frightful picture of desolation.

Russia.—Letters from St. Petersburg give accounts of another dreadful fire in the Russian territory. It occurred on the 4th August in the town of Troitek, in the government of Orenburg, a place long celebrated for its extensive commercial intercourse with neighbouring Asiatic nations. The fire was caused by the long-continued drought and the great heat, during which a dry west wind blew without interruption. The barracks, the custom-house, the school, the prison, and 246 private houses, were destroyed. The principal Greek church and two Mahometan mosques were much injured. The high wind, which filled the air with clouds of sand, made it impossible to save any effects or domestic animals, all of which fell a prey to the flames. Two separate subscriptions had been set on foot at St. Petersburg, for the sufferers at Kasan, one by the Philanthropic Society, the other by the merchants. The Philanthropic Society headed the first subscription with 8,000 silver rubles. The subscription of the merchants amounted in one day to 94,000 rubles. A multitude of reports are in circulation respecting the Kasan fire, which the alarmists ascribe to a conspiracy of the Tartars against Russia. Some troubles have taken place in the Ukraine, where, it is said, a conspiracy against the Russian authorities has also been discovered.—Some curious statistics of the Russian Universities in 1841 have just been published in an official form. It appears that the University of St. Petersburg in that year had 58 professors, 400 students, and a library of 27,975 volumes; Moscow, 106 professors, 798 students, and a library of 65,927 volumes. Charcow, 77 professors, 391 students, and a library of 36,682 vols.; Kasan, so recently destroyed, 79 professors, 225 students, and a library of 34,748 volumes; Dorpat, 65 professors, 525 students, and a library of 64,776 volumes; and Kiew, 54 professors, 126 students, and a library of 52,157 volumes; so that the whole six Universities of Russia have 439 professors, 2,465 students, and libraries containing 282,265 volumes.

Turkey.—Letters from Constantinople to the 28th ult. state, that after all the negotiations so long pending in regard to Syria, European diplomacy had been foiled by the obstinacy of the Porte in refusing to yield to the demands made for the pacification of that country. The Porte addressed a note to the representatives of the Five Powers, on the 26th ult., in which it confirms the maintenance of the *statu quo* in Syria, and declines to make any other concession than the removal of the Albanian troops, whose presence in the Lebanon is declared to have been no longer necessary. Since that day the Porte had published a hatti-scheriff, in which, without having taken into consideration the representations of the European Powers, it establishes an administration for the Maronites and Druses purely Turkish, and appoints Essaad Pacha Governor of the Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon, with two Governors under his orders, one for the Druses and the other for the Maronites. It is added that an *ultimatum* had been forwarded to Persia. No news had been received from Servia. The *Augsburgh Gazette* of the 12th, in its correspondence of the 8th, from the Turkish frontiers, asserts that terror was the order of the day in Servia since the late revolution. Property and personal safety were menaced—continual arrests were made, a bishop being included in the number—whilst great excitement prevailed relative to the conspiracy to poison Prince Michael.—Letters from the frontiers, of the 5th, announce that the extraordinary commission charged by the new Servian Government to examine the administrative system of the ex-Minister Raschewitz had terminated its labours, and condemned him to a year's imprisonment in the fortress of Kienbzia, which sentence had been carried into execution, although the reigning party did not seem to have much confidence as to the future.—It is said that on the 28th, the representatives of Russia, Austria, Prussia, France, and England had a conference on the affairs of Servia and Syria, which lasted several hours. If we are to attach credit to this statement, the European Powers had declared against the new order of things, and were resolved to support Prince Michael. Russia is exonerated from all participation in the outbreak, and the blame is thrown on the Turkish Pachas, one of whom—Chekib Effendi, formerly Minister in England—is said to have received 50,000 ducats from Watschitsch as a bribe to report favourably of the revolution.

India.—The reported disasters in Affghanistan, and the alleged destruction of the 41st Regiment, prove, as we stated in our last, to be entirely without foundation. A letter has been received in town from Capt. Wetherall, of the 41st Regiment, which the letter published in the *Standard* last Friday represents as "cut to pieces." Capt. Wetherall is in command of a detachment of the regiment at Bombay. The letter is dated Bombay, Aug. 24, and is addressed to Mr. Wynn Williams, of the Temple. It says—"We are about to make an attack on Hydrabad after the monsoon, with 5,000 men, under Sir C. Napier. I shall have about 400 or 500 men of the 40th and 41st, I expect, under my command. The Ameers are possessed of immense wealth, and the place, though strong for natives, cannot resist cannon long, the walls being very high, but weakened by being so much loop-holed. We expect to go from this about the 10th of September." In addition to this, Colonel Derenzy, commanding the 86th Regiment at Bombay, has addressed a letter to his brother in London, which bears the same date as Major Messiter's. The Colonel says nothing whatever of the disastrous account given in the pretended letter of Major Messiter. Colonel Derenzy merely mentions the loss he has sustained by the death from cholera of his band-master, one officer, and twenty-six privates. A still more important fact is supplied by a letter received at Woolwich last week from Major Messiter himself, written a few days after his arrival in India from New South Wales, but there is not the slightest allusion in it to the 41st Regiment; and the near relations of the Major at Woolwich cannot imagine how such an account, as is said to have emanated from him, could have found its way into the columns of the *Standard*. In reference to this part of the subject, Mr. Curtis, of Glazen Wood, at Coggeshall, Essex, has addressed a letter to the daily papers, stating his belief that Major Messiter's name has been made use of by some designing person, as a means of annoyance to that officer. Mr. Curtis says, that "when Colonel (then Major) Messiter was stationed on detachment at Bathurst, in New South Wales, his death was formally announced in one of the Sydney papers. This had the effect of throwing his family into mourning for him in England. Last year, his marriage with a lady resident in Bathurst was as formally announced in the *Australian* newspaper. Upon this occasion I accompanied him to the office of that paper, for the purpose of contradicting the report, and endeavouring to discover the author of it. Now, as these reports were the productions of some mischief-making and impertinent idler, it may be possible that the present communication is of a similar character."

United States.—The mail steamer Acadia arrived at Liverpool on Friday night. She sailed from Boston late on the afternoon of the 1st inst., and from Halifax on that of the 3d, and has made the voyage under 14 days. She brought 33 passengers. The papers received by her are one day later from New York than those brought by the Great Western, but they contain nothing of interest, except the speech delivered by Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, before his fellow-citizens of Boston, which had excited great attention as an able exposition of that statesman's opinions upon almost every topic of American politics, embracing the whole scope of his recent political career, touching on the late negotiations between Great Britain and America, pledging himself again to the "great national principle" of protection, and dwelling with emphasis on the criminal conduct of the "repudiating" States. Several other topics were introduced by Mr. Webster, as the Caroline and Macleod affairs, the bank question, &c.; but the most important point was that relating to the unprincipled doctrine of repudiation. Mr. Webster entered, with much feeling, on the deplorable state of the public credit, describing what he believed would be the concern of such men as Washington, Madison, John Adams, and other illustrious names in the history of the country, could they have an opportunity of witnessing it. He then proceeded to characterise the new system in language well calculated to shame his fellow-citizens into a more honest and reputable line of conduct, declaring the doctrine of repudiation "a stain which they ought to feel worse than a wound." Mr. Webster stated that he was ready to co-operate with those who have the patriotism to join him in removing as much as possible the foul stigma from the name of America, be the party to which they belong what it may. In regard to the relations with England, he alluded with satisfaction to the acknowledgment made on both sides to the principles of public law, and to the determination of the two countries to regulate their diplomatic correspondence in accordance with the dictates of justice. He repeated what he had before declared at a meeting in England, his firm persuasion that in any controversy between the United States and England, the only eminent advantage which either side will possess will be in the rectitude of its cause. "With right on our side," he said, "we should be a match for England—with right on hers, she would be a match for us, or for anybody."—The papers allude to the first arrest under the new treaty, a man named M'Kingey having been apprehended on the charge of robbing two tradesmen in Glasgow to a considerable amount. The new treaty provides for all such offenders, and in virtue of its provisions the prisoner has been delivered to the British authorities.—The following is an extract from a letter, dated New York, Sept. 29, giving an account of the progress of "American piracy by express:"—"I send with this a new novel, published in London, called 'Perceval Keene.' The first copy was received by the Great Western, and republished in 33 hours after its arrival here, and sold for 12½ cents (about 6*d.*) all over our city, in a paper called the *New World*."

Canada.—We have further news from Canada by the Acadia. The papers are filled with remarks on the revolution effected in that colony. Several new appointments had been made, amongst which is that of Mr. T. C. Aylwin, M.P. for Portneuf, to the Solicitor-Generalship of Canada East. It was expected that a general amnesty would be authorised by the Government towards all those who were banished for political offences during the rebellion, excepting, perhaps, Mr. Papineau. Questions were daily asked in the Legislative Assembly by Sir A. M'Nab and others, as to where the seat of Government was to be fixed, which were not resolved until the 26th ult., when a despatch from Lord Stanley was laid before the Assembly, in which the Home Government refused its consent to change the Legislative capital of Canada from Kingston to Toronto or Quebec. In reference to the late proceeding of the Governor-General, the House of Assembly had voted, by a majority of 55 to 5, an address to Sir Charles Bagot, expressing their thanks that his Excellency has invited that large portion of their fellow-subjects who are of French origin to share in the Government of the country, and thereby to carry into effect the just designs of the Imperial authority. The address also stated that the House hailed the event as one calculated to heal the unhappy dissensions by which Canada has been prevented from advancing in a career of prosperity commensurate with the advantages which Providence has placed at its disposal.

got under. A large quantity of the turpentine and cotton, however, was destroyed. On the first outbreak, some hundreds of barrels of turpentine in the shed, ready to be carted away, were saved. The fire was smouldering on Wednesday, although it is now three weeks since the first outbreak. The following detailed account of the damage done by the late conflagration is published in the local papers:—40,797 bales cotton, 12,987 barrels turpentine, 150 barrels rosin, 39 casks tallow, 60 tuns oil, 145 tons hemp, 14½ tons flax, 200 casks beef, 3,224 barrels flour, 800 sacks flour, 5 tons coffee, 5 tierces coffee, 57 casks tincal, 14 cases tincal. 108 cases quercitron bark, 60 casks horn tips, 37 tons logwood, 54 double bales madder, 416 barrels Indian corn, 6 packages Indian rubber, 3 crates teasels, and several packages and parcels of drugs.—Within the last week information has been received by the police which seems to leave no doubt respecting the fate of Mr. Bibby, who was found drowned in July 1840. Mr. Bibby was an eminent merchant, and a director of the Royal Bank in this city, and was much respected in commercial circles. It appears that three men, since convicted and transported, were concerned in the affair, and that one of them has recently confessed and made known the particulars. They confess to the robbery merely; but there is said to be no doubt, that after having robbed the unfortunate gentleman, they carried him off the road into the adjoining field and ultimately threw him into the pond.

Maidstone.—We are happy to learn that, notwithstanding the serious apprehensions entertained for the safety of Sir W. Geary, after the extraordinary accident noticed in our last, the Hon. Baronet is now considered out of danger. The wound in his throat is fast healing, he has recovered his sight, and many important functions which had been deranged have been restored. The interest excited by his serious accident has not been confined to this county—her Majesty and Prince Albert have graciously sent to make inquiries, and the anxiety for his recovery shown by all classes in Kent continues unabated.

Manchester.—On Friday the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Manchester Bank took place, and was attended by so large a number of persons, that it was necessary to adjourn to more commodious premises. The report disclosed a more extraordinary system of mismanagement than has ever before been brought to light in connexion with joint-stock banking. Within a very short period, no less than 800,000*l.* has been lost; and, notwithstanding this, an additional call of 2*l.* per share is required for the purpose of making good deficiencies, without any reasonable prospect of an ultimate return. It appeared from the report that the direct liabilities of the bank amounted to 1,810,462*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, while the estimated net assets were 1,791,214*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*, showing a deficiency of 16,248*l.* 7*s.*, exclusive of the entire capital of 741,030*l.*, and the reserved surplus funds and profit for the year, amounting in the aggregate to 43,609*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; these three items making together a total loss of 800,887*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* The Directors concluded their report by stating officially, that Mr. Burdekin, the late manager, had absconded, and misapplied the endorsement of the bank to his own purposes. They admitted that they have exposed themselves to the severest animadversions, for having so fatally misplaced their confidence in a managing committee; and the only argument which they offered in proof of their having themselves been deceived, and in extenuation thereof, was the fact that they have been, and are still, among the largest shareholders, and consequently among the heaviest sufferers. A long discussion ensued, during which many shareholders expressed their belief that Mr. Burdekin's flight must have been connived at by other parties; and after much angry recrimination the report was adopted. In the course of the proceedings the chairman informed the shareholders that he should be deceiving them if he were to hold out the remotest hope that they would ever recover back any of their capital invested in the bank; but he thought that if the assets turned out in any way as he hoped they would, they might expect a portion of the present call of 2*l.* per share to be repaid.

Newcastle.—We learn by the *Newcastle Journal* that Grace Darling, the well-known heroine of the wreck of the Forfarshire steamer, is at present in a doubtful state of health. It appears that she caught a severe cold from exposure to rain during the spring, and has continued gradually to get worse. She was removed from the Fern Island Lighthouse to Bamburgh, and subsequently to Wooler, with a view to deriving benefit from a change of air, but her illness not giving way she was removed to Alnwick. Her father went soon afterwards to convey her home, and called at the castle to acknowledge his respects to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, who had taken an interest in her welfare. The subject of his daughter's illness was mentioned, when his Grace immediately expressed a wish that she should not be removed, and forthwith caused comfortable lodgings to be provided for her and her sister, at the same time ordering medical advice, and everything calculated to promote her recovery. The Duchess, with Miss Percy, evinced their regard for her, and frequently visited her during her stay. No improvement, however, taking place, the young woman—who seems to be universally respected for her exemplary character—has been removed to Bamburgh, to be nearer her parents, where she is still seriously indisposed.

Oxford.—A discovery has recently been made which has led to the apprehension of two men, supposed to be the murderers of Mr. Bromhead, a manufacturer of agricultural implements, who was found drowned in the Ray, near Blackthorne, in October of last year. One of the prisoners was apprehended on suspicion some months since, but the trial fell to the ground from the absence of a material witness. The evidence is said to leave no doubt of the fate of the unfortunate gentleman; but, in the present stage of the proceedings, the details, of course, have not transpired.

Portsmouth.—On Thursday of last week the Admirals and Captains of this station, and the officers of the Austrian frigate Bellona, assembled in the dockyard to witness the experiments of Mr. Snow Harris with the lightning conductors, recently applied by the Admiralty on his plan to the ships of the Navy. The importance of these experiments is proved by the great number of vessels which have been destroyed by lightning, and by the serious injury sustained annually by all classes of shipping in different parts of the world. For the purpose of the experiments, the Orestes, 18, was moored about 100 yards from the jetty, midway between which and the ship a barge was placed, containing a carronade. A wire leading from the positive side of a powerful electrical battery in the Semaphore was attached to a cup of gunpowder on her main truck. Another wire leading from the negative side of the battery was attached to the gun in the boat. A short wire was placed on the touch-hole of the gun, and led over the gunwale of the boat to the surface only of the water, on the side nearest the Orestes. There was no communication between the ship and barge. The object was to show, that immediately an electrical discharge reached the mast-head, it passed down to, and was dispersed in, the water by means of the continuous line of conductors. This was proved thus:—the electric battery in the Semaphore was discharged; the discharge passed along the copper wire from the metallic plate on the interior of the jar to the mast-head; its presence there was rendered apparent by the ignition of the gunpowder in the cup; it passed thence down the conductor on the mast into the hull of the ship, and along the conductors on the hull into the sea. That it had arrived in the sea was proved by the ignition of the powder over the touch-hole of the gun in the boat, and the consequent discharge of the gun, because the only means by which this gunpowder could be ignited was the passage of the electricity up the short copper wire which connected the touch-hole of the gun with the sea; so that not only must the electric fluid have arrived in the sea, but it must have passed through it to this short copper wire in the boat. It is almost needless to add, that so rapid was the passage of the electric fluid, that the report of the discharge of the battery, the ignition of the powder at the mast-head, of that over the touch-hole of the gun, and the report of the gun itself, appeared simultaneous, notwithstanding the great distance traversed by the electricity. Mr. Harris then explained the action of the electricity. It had, he said, been generally supposed that metals were attractive of lightning in virtue of some inherent affinity for the electrical agency. But he combated this supposition, and showed that the laws of electrical discharges were reducible to mere resistance or distance; that, in fact, the discharge, through an imperfect circuit or conductor, as an unprotected ship, merely picked out such pieces of metal as happened to lie in a line or lines of least resistance to its course. This was illustrated by passing an electric shock over small masses of gold distributed fortuitously on paper; some of these were burnt up, others remained untouched. The last experiment which was performed, was with a view to prove at once the complete protection afforded by the continuous conductor, and the apparent impossibility of the least action taking place on metallic bodies out of it, thus practically refuting the supposition of any lateral discharge taking place. A model of a mast, about ten feet in length, was made in parts, and an *interrupted* line of metal placed in the heart of it. Percussion powder, which, it is well known, will inflame with the least spark of electricity, was placed between these interruptions. On the outer surface of the mast a continuous conductor was placed, the extremities of which were connected at each end of the model of the mast with the extremities of the interior and interrupted line of metal. In order to make the experiment more complete, bands of metallic leaf were made here and there to surround the mast, as hoops, together with other metallic bodies which could enter into the mast itself and touch the internal line of metal. An intense shock of electricity was allowed to fall upon the upper extremity of the mast where both lines of metal were in conjunction, with the view of discovering (since the electric matter had thus, it may be said, the choice of two lines) whether it would pass upon the metal within, or whether it would be dispersed between the two lines, and pass down each, or whether it would only pass down the exterior line, and whether, in passing down that line, it could cause a lateral discharge to enter the mast, or in any way to affect the interior. This was a severe test, from the highly inflammable nature of the percussion powder, and it succeeded perfectly. As long as the continuous external conductor remained perfect, the discharges of electricity were innoxious. When, however, the exterior conductor was removed and a similar charge was thrown over the model, the mast was blown to pieces by the ignition of the percussion powder, evidently proving that if the previous discharges had in any way, or under any form, pervaded the interior, this effect would have resulted in the very first instance. After Mr. Harris had concluded his experiments, Sir Edward Codrington said, that after what he had witnessed, he thought it but right publicly to observe that he felt perfectly convinced of the efficacy of the conductors upon Mr. Harris's plan, which, after the conclusive and satisfactory tests they had that day undergone, would no doubt be generally adopted. —Yesterday being the anniversary of the victory obtained by Lord Nelson over the combined fleets of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, on the 21st of October, 1805, the Victory, lying in this harbour as the ordinary guardship exhibited upon the occasion a scene of extreme interest. The vessel was decked with flags and other naval insignia, and a profusion of laurels and evergreens. A dinner was given on board, at which the Admiral presided in person, and the day was celebrated on board all the other ships in harbour with the usual honours.

Preston.—It will be recollected that a woman named Eliza Bailey, and a male acquaintance, were some time since examined on several occasions, at Union-hall, upon a charge of robbing Mr. John Marquis, of Accrington, of notes to the amount of 2,000*l.* during the late Preston guild. The police reports state that she has recently been convicted at the Quarter Sessions at Birkinhead, and sentenced to transportation for 7 years.

Salford.—A man was brought up at the Police Court of this town, charged with an attempt to set fire to Lord Francis Egerton's house, at Worsley. It appeared that he had been instigated to the act by certain parties in Salford. The examination lasted for several hours, and eventually the prisoner was remanded.

Silchester.—The Berkshire papers have recently given to this town, so long famous for its Roman ruins, the title of the Anti-matrimonial parish. They state that it is worthy of being made celebrated for the numbers of bachelors and spinsters it contains. Some time since, at a vestry dinner held there, there was not a married man amongst the party; and on a recent occasion, when a gentleman from a distant county, by way of example, led one of the damsels of the neighbourhood to the altar, the minister could not tell him the amount of the fees, declaring, that though he had been in office for ten years, this was the first marriage by license that had taken place.

Southampton.—On Sunday the Peninsular steamer arrived from Gibraltar, Lisbon, and Vigo, with a large quantity of fruit, and another supply of cattle in better condition than those last imported. A sailing vessel has also arrived with a cargo of 50 oxen, from Vigo. Their cost at Vigo averages from 5*l.* to 7*l.*; freight and railway expenses amount to 4*l.*; and they have fetched on an average 15*l.* to 16*l.* each, some as much as 25*l.*, in Smithfield Market.—Letters from New York mention that the British Queen, which sailed from Cowes last month for New York, encountered a tempest on the 19th ult., which lasted for ten hours. Numbers on board, who had crossed the Atlantic, declared that they never experienced a more dreadful storm. Every one on board expected that the ship would founder. The British Queen is now on her voyage to this country, and is expected here about the 25th.

Tamworth.—We learn from the *Standard* that Dr. Buckland, Dr. Lyon Playfair the translator of Liebig, and Mr. George Stephenson the civil engineer, have been lately on a visit to Drayton Manor. Sir Robert Peel invited his principal tenants and the leading agriculturists in the neighbourhood to meet them at breakfast, in order that they might profit by the opportunity of personal intercourse with men of so much eminence. A party of nearly 30 persons was assembled. Conversations took place in the course of the morning of the most interesting nature on various subjects connected with the improvement of agriculture—on the necessity of draining, as the foundation of all other improvements—on the use of lime as a manure—on the feeding of cattle—and the importance of warmth as well as food, &c. &c. The party separated about two o'clock, having derived the greatest satisfaction from their visit.

Windsor.—In consequence of the fatal cases of fever which occurred at Esher a few weeks since, her Majesty has, for the present, abandoned her intention of visiting Claremont. This circumstance has caused her Majesty to determine on paying a visit to Brighton before, instead of after, Christmas, as had been previously intended. The period mentioned for the departure of the Court is the 1st November. Her Majesty is expected to remain at Brighton about a month.—Mr. G. E. Anson, treasurer to Prince Albert, met with an accident on Thursday morning, which has confined him to his residence at Cumberland-lodge. Mr. Anson was proceeding with his Royal Highness and Sir E. Bowater to the Great Park to hunt with the Prince's beagles, and before he had proceeded above 100 yards from the Royal residence, his horse stumbled and threw him, injuring his right hip so severely that some time is expected to elapse before he will recover its effects. —The new stables and riding-house, for defraying the expense of which Parliament voted the sum of 70,000*l.* shortly after her Majesty's accession, have just been completed. The sum expended was brought within the amount of the parliamentary grant. The buildings were constructed from the original designs of the late Sir J. Wyatville, under the superintendence of Mr. Ashton, his successor.

Railways.—The following are the returns of railways for the past week:—Hull and Selby, 1,122*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1,917*l.*; Eastern Counties, 1,073*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,454*l.*; London and Birmingham, 17,111*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 2,036*l.*; South-Western, 6,701*l.*; Midland Counties, 3,285*l.*; Brighton, 4,636*l.*; North Midland, 4,707*l.*; Grand Junction, 7,862*l.*; Blackwall, 652*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,499*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,946*l.*; Great Western, 14,188*l.*; Greenwich, 840*l.*—At a meeting of the Durham and Sunderland company, a dividend of 10*s.* per share was declared; the traffic had been much affected by the depressed state of the trading interests, but the difficulties are gradually decreasing, and the concern promises a progressive improvement.—The Clarence company, as we mentioned in a former Number, has got into difficulties with the Exchequer Loan Commissioners, who have seized upon the railway, and announced it for public sale in the course of the ensuing month, unless a proportion of the money borrowed from Government, amounting, with interest, to the number of hours or the particular times set apart for religious instruction, and chiefly to ascertain whether the practice in the parish had or had not been in conformity with those principles on which the education of pauper children has been conducted under the Poor-law Amendment Act. The evidence related principally to the interference of Mr. Williams and to the questions put by him on religious subjects. The witnesses were by no means agreed on the main facts, but it appeared that remarks had been made by Mr. Williams which were considered highly improper by the clergyman present, and that angry disputes had arisen between them which the chairman made no attempt to check. It appeared also that Mr. Williams had put several questions to the children on subjects connected with geography and naval tactics, many of which they could not have been expected to answer. There seems to be no doubt that the means of instruction were inadequate, and the inquiry, therefore, may do good, by increasing the efficiency of the teachers. Since the conclusion of the commission, the directors and guardians of the parish have held a meeting to consider various questions arising out of its appointment, and particularly the refusal of the commissioners to hear counsel on behalf of the vestry. After some desultory conversation, it was resolved, "That it appears to this board that the special commissioners appointed by the Poor-law Commissioners to inquire into the education of the children in St. Pancras workhouse have refused to admit counsel to appear on behalf of the vestrymen and directors of the poor; that it also appears by the instructions of the Poor-law Commissioners, that the conduct of the vestrymen and directors is the subject of that inquiry, and one of the objects thereof: this board is, therefore, of opinion that such refusal is illegal and unjust to the parties concerned."—On Wednesday the Commissioners attended at the Workhouse, for the purpose of concluding their inquiry by entering into a minute personal examination of the education of the children. The churchwardens, together with a great number of the directors, guardians, and vestrymen, were present to watch the proceedings of the Commissioners. The examination lasted several hours, and, at its conclusion, the Commissioners expressed their satisfaction at the way in which the children had answered most of the questions put to them, and Mr. Twisselton is stated to have observed to some of the guardians, that out of the number of persons who had made application to the Poor-law Commissioners for situations as masters of pauper schools, there had been fifteen who knew less than some of the boys who had that day been under examination.

Spitalfields.—On Monday an adjourned meeting of Spitalfields weavers took place, for the purpose of determining what course they should adopt in consequence of the discovery of the frauds committed at the Custom-house on the importation of foreign silks. At a previous meeting it was agreed that a committee should wait on the master manufacturers, to know what steps they would take for the protection of the trade. The committee having made their report, stating that some immediate plan should be adopted, so as to prevent the smuggling of French and foreign silks through the Custom-house, added that a notice had appeared in the public journals which had the appearance of being official, intimating that it was the intention of Government to prosecute the inquiries into the fraudulent transactions at the Custom-house, under the authority of a special commission. A lengthened discussion ensued, in the course of which it was stated that very important information had been obtained of the practices at the Custom-house, when it was resolved for the present not to call any meeting of the trade, but to wait to ascertain the result of any investigation instituted by the Government. It was also resolved that the committee should make inquiries as to the extent of the frauds in the importation of French silks, and the mode adopted by which foreign silk goods were brought into the home market.

Southwark.—In consequence of the near approach of the contest for the office of High Bailiff, one of the most lucrative appointments in the gift of the Common Council, the tactics of the candidates are beginning to attract the notice of the daily papers. It is said that the majority of the Common Council have generally abstained from making any but conditional promises, so that it is extremely difficult to calculate upon the success of any particular candidate. The impression is, however, that the great struggle will be between Mr. D. W. Harvey and Mr. Pritchard. Alderman Sir W. Heygate commenced his canvass by declaring that he merely looked to the honour of the appointment, and was so far from considering emolument a desideratum, that he made reduction of the salary a *sine quâ non* in the terms upon which he would accept the office. From this declaration, it is not expected that those who are of opinion that the necessities of a candidate should form a ground of claim will rally round him. Mr. Harvey, Mr. Payne, and Mr. Pritchard admit that they have no objection whatever to the emoluments of the office.

Accidents.—We regret to state that a serious accident happened on Monday afternoon to Sir C. Nugent. As the Admiral was leaving Messrs. Drummond's bank, at Charing-cross, he stopped to take a view of the Nelson Monument. Whilst in the act of looking at its progress, his foot slipped, and the gallant officer fell on the curbstone, by which the thigh-bone was fractured near the hip. Admiral Nugent was immediately conveyed to Charing-cross Hospital, where he is going on very favourably, but at the advanced age of 85 his recovery must be very slow. No dangerous result is at present expected.

Police.—We learn by the daily papers, that the boy Jones, who on several occasions obtained an extraordinary entrance into Buckingham Palace, has again made his appearance in London. After his last examination at the Home-office, the boy was sent to Portsmouth, where he was put on board the Warspite, which carried Lord Ashburton to the United States. His conduct was orderly and regular. It appears that on the return of the Warspite to Portsmouth he decamped and came to London, when instructions were given to take him into custody, and on Wednesday morning he was apprehended at his father's house in Westminster. Notice of the prisoner being in custody was sent to the police offices, and in the course of the afternoon a Government Order was received, directing that the boy should be at once taken back to Portsmouth, as it was not considered necessary that any inquiry should be instituted in town.

Hampton Court.—On Thursday the magistrates at Staines were occupied for several hours in investigating the circumstances connected with a robbery of valuable plate and other articles, committed on the night of Friday last, at Hampton Court Palace. The portion of the palace which was entered was the apartment of Mrs. Sheridan and that of Lady Dufferin. The prisoners in custody are, Henry Grover, a jobbing gardener of dissolute habits, living at Hampton-wick; his wife, and a young woman formerly in the service of Mrs. Sheridan. These parties were charged with the burglary and robbery, and another woman was charged with having received part of the property knowing it to have been stolen. After a lengthened examination, the prisoners were fully committed for trial.

Provincial News.

St. Alban's.—On Friday last the Bishop of London consecrated the chapel of the Holy Trinity in the parish of St. Stephen. After the ceremony, his Lordship preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion, and consecrated a new burial-ground for the parish. On the previous day the Bishop consecrated a new burial-ground for the Abbey, and delivered his charge to the clergy of the Archdeaconry. This is, of course, the same as that delivered in St. Paul's last week, and noticed in our last; but as the charge has since been published, we may notice a few points which were doubtfully stated in the preceding report of this very remarkable document. In reference to the Oxford divines the Bishop unites with the Bishops of Oxford, Exeter, and Salisbury, in giving his official judgment in favour of their teaching, upon every fundamental point of doctrine, and upon a great majority of practical questions. At the same time, he guards himself against being supposed to approve of any perversion or misrepresentation of the doctrines in question, by warning his clergy against exaggerated views imputed to the Oxford divines by their adversaries, but which are either not to be found in their writings, or are the tenets of a very few. In regard to the constitution and authority of the Church, the Bishop says that if the view he has taken of the subject be correct, "it follows as a necessary influence, that in this country the clergy of the national Church, and they alone, are entitled to the respect and obedience of the people, as their lawful guides and governors in spiritual things. They alone are duly commissioned to preach the word of God, and to minister his holy sacraments." He strongly insists on attention to the rubric; its observance in his judgment ought to be complete, and the clergy are bound thereto in the plainest manner. He commends the practice of daily services, and frequent communions. "I think," he says, "that in every parish there ought to be *at least* monthly communion." He urges the observance of the canons, except where they have been virtually dispensed with by universal disuse, stating the only distinction between canons and rubrics to be, that the former may be dispensed with, the latter cannot. He recommends the clergy to preach the morning sermon in their surplices; sanctions the use of candles upon the altar, and such other devotional postures and practices as have any written authority of the Church of England to recommend them; but condemns the introduction of novelties, for which no such authority can be pleaded. He expresses a wish that some simple distinctive dress should be appointed by proper authority for the clergy; but discourages any attempt, on the part of individuals, to re-establish the use of a now obsolete costume. The other topics treated of are the duty of obedience and reverence to the Church of England; the great impropriety of speaking disparagingly of the Liturgy; the corruptions of Popery, against which the clergy are strongly warned; at the same time the Church of Rome is admitted to be a true branch of the Church Catholic, and the Exeter-hall system of agitation peremptorily discountenanced.

Abergavenny.—The meeting of bards and minstrels, the national *Eisteddvod*, took place in this town last week, Mr. Rhys Powell, of Wonaston, being the president for the year. The awarding of the prizes to successful candidates was the most interesting feature of the meeting, a great number being for compositions on various historical and poetical subjects. The prize for the best essay "On the place the Welsh language occupies among the languages of the Celtic family" was awarded to a Prussian professor, Herr Carl Mayer, who not being present, Lieutenant Bunsen (son of the Prussian Ambassador) appeared as his representative, and was invested with a costly ring, and a purse of fifty guineas. The contest among the harpers, for new triple harps, was highly interesting; there were nine candidates, and the first prize was won by a female musician. The celebration of next year is expected to be held at Carmarthen.

Bath.—At a meeting of creditors of the separate estate of Mr. H. W. Hobhouse, held in this city on Saturday, the commissioners declared a dividend of 20*s.* in the pound. It is understood that after this dividend is paid, a handsome surplus will be left for the benefit of the creditors of the joint estate.

Bristol.—On Monday afternoon the Great Western steam-ship was offered for sale by public auction in this city. The bidding was very spirited, but she was ultimately bought in at 40,000*l.*—Information was received here last week of the loss of the Brigand, iron steamer, which had only been built about two years, at a cost of 32,000*l.* She was on her way from Liverpool to London, for the purpose of making her last voyage for the season from the Thames to St. Petersburg. She struck on the rocks off the St. Agnes Light, on Monday week, and went down shortly afterwards. It is said that, like most iron vessels, she was built in four compartments, and that if she had not struck a complete broadside, which stove in almost at the same moment both compartments on that side, she would undoubtedly have been saved; she kept above water for two hours and a half, giving the crew plenty of time to save their clothes as well as their lives; whereas, if she had been built of wood, it is believed that she must have gone down instantly, as was the case with the Thames, in January 1841, on which occasion 67 souls perished, within about 3½ miles of the same spot.—Another meeting under the bankruptcy of Messrs. Acraman was held last week. The commissioners, after hearing further arguments, decided against the validity of the deed of gift, by which decision the produce of the late sale of pictures, &c., is declared to be the private estate of Mr. D. W. Acraman.

Cambridge.—It is stated in the local papers that the following Divines are likely to be candidates for the important office of Regius Professor of Divinity:—The Rev. Dr. Graham, Master of Christ's; the Rev. Dr. Lee, of Queen's, Professor of Hebrew, and Prebendary of Bristol; the Rev. W. H. Mill, D.D., of Trinity, late Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta, and Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., of Trinity, and Head Master of Harrow.

Cheltenham.—Public attention has lately been directed to the treatment of the prisoners in the Northleach House of Correction, and many facts have been brought to light which have been severely commented on by the daily papers. Last week, a man named Feale, who had been recently liberated from the House of Correction after having undergone six months' imprisonment and hard labour, died under circumstances which induced the coroner to hold an inquest on the body. It appears from the evidence that he was in a dying state when he left the prison, and that he declared he had been killed by the treatment he received. Mr. Hollis, one of the Guardians of the Cheltenham Union, deposed that, in a conversation which passed between the deceased and the Guardians, the man stated that he had been kept in a cold damp cell for fourteen hours a day during two successive days; that he was placed there for the purpose of picking potatoes, being too ill to work at the tread-mill; that he had previously been forced into another damp cell while heated by working at the mill; that he was allowed only half a pound of mutton daily; and that his health was perfectly good when he entered the prison. Another witness, a fellow-prisoner, stated that deceased was strong and healthy at the commencement of his imprisonment; that he was kept on the wheel for two months at first; that both deceased and witness preferred the wheel to the damp cells, which were of cold stones, with stone seats, and a brook running under them; that they were placed there when completely heated and exhausted by the mill, and were so famished for want of sufficient food, that deceased had eaten nearly half-a-peck of raw potatoes while in the cellar. He had seen many prisoners faint and fall down in the yard from exhaustion, produced by the wheel; and in rainy weather the wet had often run down the walls. One of the surgeons of the hospital deposed, that deceased died of consumption in an advanced state, produced, in his opinion, by being placed in a cold damp situation when in a state of perspiration; he also seemed to dwell particularly on the diet administered in the prison, which he considered likely to aggravate the disease. The inquest was adjourned for further evidence, and is not yet concluded.

Liverpool.—On Tuesday evening the inhabitants of this town were alarmed at the report that the property saved from the late great fire in the Waterloo-road had again, for the third time, ignited, and was burning with great fury. Shortly afterwards that part of the town was illuminated, the fire-bells were rung, and the engines immediately proceeded to the spot. The report proved to be true, the interior of a cotton-shed, in the cellars of which were large quantities of turpentine and cotton, having again taken fire, the flames ascending in immense volumes. Many thousands of spectators were speedily congregated, and notwithstanding the loss of life which took place on the first outbreak, it was with much difficulty they could be kept back from the shed. It appears that the property which had ignited, had, ever since the great fire, been covered with the bricks and timbers of the late buildings; and during the last fortnight workmen have been employed in clearing away the rubbish, and excavating the barrels of turpentine and cotton buried underneath. They had just finished their day's work and left the premises when the property took fire. The wind was high at the time, and fears were entertained for the safety of the neighbouring property, lest the sparks, which were carried to a considerable distance, should be the means of furthering their progress. All the buildings which surrounded the scene of this conflagration having been previously destroyed, no further damage but that of the destruction of the salvage property could be sustained by the sparks; and the firemen playing on the ruins had only to observe the fury of the fire expend itself in the open space, and in the course of a few hours it was acre is 1*l.* 7*s.*, and in Lancashire 1*l.* 5*s.* The county in which land is of the lowest value is Westmoreland, where the average annual value per acre is only 9*s.* 1*d.*; in Northumberland it is 12*s.* 9*d.*, and in Sussex it is 13*s.* 6*d.* The total annual value of real property in Wales assessed to the poor-rates is 2,854,618*l.*, of which 2,206,146*l.* consists of landed property, 394,929*l.* of dwelling-houses, and 253,543*l.* of all other kinds of property. The total sum levied in Wales for poor-rates for the year ended Lady-day, 1841, was 342,264*l.* The average rate in the pound for the whole country is higher than in England, it being 2*s.* in the latter, and 2*s.* 5*d.* in Wales. The poor-rates are highest in Carnarvonshire—namely, 3*s.* 2*d.* in the pound, and lowest in Brecon, 1*s.* 7*d.* The area of Wales in English statute acres is 4,752,000. The average annual value per acre for the whole country is 9*s.* 3*d.* The land is most valuable in Anglesea, where the average value is 19*s.*; and least valuable in Merionethshire, where the average value is 4*s.* 8*d.*

Scandinavian Antiquities.—A letter from Copenhagen states that a peasant of Boeslund, in the island of Zealand, whilst ploughing, discovered two gold urns filled with ashes, chased with foliage and fruits, and bearing on the top of the cover a figure of Odin, the Jupiter of the Scandinavians. This figure is represented standing, bearing on one shoulder the two crows Hunin (Thought) and Munin (Memory), and, at its feet, two wolves, symbols of his power. These urns are exactly alike, in good preservation, and admirably wrought. The gold is exceedingly thin, except at the edges; they are about six inches in diameter, and nine inches in height (comprising the cover, but not the figure), and their weight is a little more than 2lb. The peasant has delivered them to the Government, which paid him the value of the gold, and ordered them to be deposited in the museum of Copenhagen. They are supposed to belong to the fifth century.

Law.

Special Commission, Stafford.—The special commission closed on Saturday evening, after one of the most laborious sittings on record in the midland counties. It had been rumoured on the previous evening that their Lordships were resolved to terminate their labours on Saturday; but it was generally supposed that even after a fortnight's sitting from half-past eight in the morning to the same hour at night, it would be impossible to conclude the commission on that day. However, in consequence of the judges sitting beyond the usual hour on Friday and Saturday, the business of the commission was concluded. Had not O Neil, Cooper, Richards, and others traversed, there is no doubt that the commission would not have terminated before the 23d. Baron Rolfe was the last Judge who closed his court on Saturday. Baron Parke rose about four o'clock, and the Lord Chief Justice at twelve. But both those learned Judges had sat on the previous two days till ten and eleven o'clock at night. The grand jury have adjourned till Monday, the 24th, when they will re-assemble. The object of the adjournment is merely to meet any emergency that may occur. Not a single bill was ignored, and they found 130, including in each bill 10 or 15 persons. About 50 prisoners have been sentenced to transportation for life, and 21 for 10 and 7 years. The acquittals were very few. It was stated on good authority during the commission that it is intended by Government to have a general winter assizes throughout the kingdom, to commence in the early part of December.

Lancashire Commission.—This commission terminated on Thursday, at an early hour, and the judges immediately after took their departure by a special train for London. The quantity of business got through by their Lordships, and the care and attention bestowed on every case, are adverted to by the local papers as a confirmation of the truth of Baron Alderson's assertion, that "There are no harder-worked labourers than the Judges of the land." In the Nisi Prius Court, after Lord Abinger had gone through his list of cases, he proceeded to address the jury. He said he was happy to inform them that they were now discharged, and he thought it right to express the satisfaction he felt at the manner in which they, and those others who had sat in that box, had discharged their duties—for the deliberate and temperate attention they had paid to the cases, and the propriety of all the verdicts they had given. It must have given them very great pain to have witnessed the transactions which had taken place: and he must say that the prosecutions had been conducted with as much leniency and forbearance as was possible, consistently with public safety. In the Crown Court, Baron Alderson concluded the proceedings by passing sentence on 20 prisoners who had been previously convicted. After a most impressive address, in which he forcibly pointed out the miseries to which "turn outs" had led, both in this country and in France, his Lordship sentenced the prisoners to various terms of confinement and hard labour. In the magistrates' room, Mr. Justice Cresswell, after disposing of all his cases, discharged the jury, at the same time expressing his hope that as long as he sat on the bench he might never be called on to try cases such as had now been disposed of. This terminated the special commission, our account of which would be incomplete if we did not mention that the care, attention, and impartiality of the learned Judges, and the ability and moderation with which the counsel for the Crown conducted the numerous prosecutions entrusted to them, were universally spoken off and admired by persons of all shades of political opinion. The sentences give the following results:—5 transported for 15 years; 6 for 7 years; 6 imprisoned for 18 months; 1 for 15 months; 63 for a year; 1 for 10 months; 10 for 9 months; 28 for 6 months; 1 for 4 months; 5 for 3 months; and 29 traversed to next Assizes. Of the hundred and twenty-four prisoners who were tried, only six are described in the calendar as being able to read and write well; whilst thirty-seven are unable either to read or write at all: the rest of them are only able to do so very imperfectly.

SPORTING.

Newmarket Second October Meeting.

Friday.—*Matches.*—Lord Eglinton's Melior (Lye) beat Lord Albemarle's Nuncio; T.Y.C., 200, h. ft. 5 to 4 on Melior. Won by a neck.

Lord Albemarle's Ralph (Robinson) beat Lord Eglinton's Dr. Caius; R.M.; 200, h. ft. Betting, 5 to 4 on Ralph. Won by six lengths.

Duke of Bedford's Oakley (Robinson) beat Lord Rosslyn's Camelino; T.Y.C.; 100 h. ft. 7 to 4 on Oakley, who won easily by a length.

The Prendergast Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h. ft., for 2 yrs old; T.Y.C. 17 subs.—Won by Col. Peel's Murat (Nat), beating Colonel Anson's Napier and Lord Exeter's c. by Beiram. Betting, 6 to 4 on Napier, and 6 to 4 agst Murat. Murat took the lead, made all the running, beat the Marinella colt off at the ropes, and won easily by a length, Napier never having caught him. After the race, Murat was backed for the Derby at 20 to 1.

Match, 200, h. ft. T.Y.C. Lord Exeter's Celia received forfeit from Mr. Thornhill's Eringo.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each for 3 yrs old and upwards. 5 ft., if declared, T.Y.C. 9 subs.—Won by Mr. Etwall's Discord (J. Day), beating Mr. F. Clarke's Currycomb, Mr. Pettit's Langolee, Mr. Forth's Lucy Banks, Captain Ives's Folly, and Lord Exeter's Abydos. Betting, 11 to 5 agst Currycomb, 3 to 1 agst Langolee, 4 to 1 agst Folly, 6 to 1 agst Abydos, and 6 to 1 agst Discord. Currycomb made running at a good pace, and at the cords had disposed of all his opponents except Discord, who challenged him half way up, and won a splendid race by a head.

Lord Eglinton's Pompey (Lye), beat Mr. Payne's Cecil. Last half of Ab M. 100, h. ft. Betting, 6 to 4 on Cecil, who was defeated by a length.

Match, 100, h. ft. T.Y.C.—Lord Albemarle's Buffalo (Robinson) beat Mr. Payne's f. by Muley Moloch, Bessy Bedlam (Nat). Betting, 6 to 4 on the filly. A dead heat.

Handicap Sweepstakes, of 15 sovs. each, 10 ft, for 2 yrs old and 3 yrs old. T Y.C. 9 subs.—Won by Mr. Etwall's Palladium (J. Day), beating Mr. Pettit's Ends and Odds, Mr. Phillimore's Solomon. The following also started, but were not placed: Col. Peel's Archy, Mr. Bowes's The Lady of Silverkeld Well, Mr. W. S. Stanley's f by Bizarre out of Flambeau's dam, Lord Eglinton's Augury. Betting, 5 to 2 agst Palladium, 3 to 1 agst Archy, 4 to 1 agst Bizarre filly, 4 to 1 agst Ends and Odds, and 4 to 1 agst Solomon. Won cleverly.

Mr. Phillimore's Solomon received forfeit from Duke of Bedford's Magog; 100, h. ft. T.Y.C.

Lord Eglinton's Augury received forfeit from Lord Kelburne's He-has-a-name; first half of Ab. M. 100.

The attendance was very full, the weather favourable, and the racing excellent. The Houghton week is expected to be unusually brilliant.

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.—*The Cambridgeshire Stakes.*—A report that the Knight of the Whistle had pulled up lame after a gallop has once more blighted the hopes of his backers; instead of 5 to 1, which would have been his price in the afternoon had he kept sound, he figures below at 20 to 1, and is friendless. By this secession, Florence was left at the head of the list, Ralph following with a slight interval, the layers and takers being pretty equally balanced. The betting touched upon some six or eight other horses, but was carried on in small amounts, and without any material impression upon the odds. It is calculated that 18 or 20 will run.

DERBY.

20 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's Murat.
20 to 1 — Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone.
25 to 1 — Mr. Bell's Winesour (tak. and afterwards offrd.).
1000 to 35 — Lord Chesterfield's Progress Colt (taken).
40 to 1 — Colonel Peel's Canton (tak. and afterwards offd.).
40 to 1 — Sir G. Heathcote's Sirikol.
50 to 1 — Mr. St. Paul's Cheviot.
1000 to 10 — A British Yeoman winning the Derby, Maria Day the Oaks, and Nutwith the St. Leger (taken).

MARK LANE, Friday, Oct. 21.—Although there was not much English Wheat at Market, the sales that were made were rather lower than on Monday.—Foreign was held on the same terms, and the business transacted was to a limited extent.—Barley is a dull sale at Monday's quotations, and there is no alteration in Peas and Beans.—Old English Oats sell quite as well, but new Irish are 1*s.* cheaper.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	45 to 56	Red	40 to 50
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			— to —	White	— to —
Barley		Malting and distilling	21 to 32	Grind.	22 to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	18 to 23	Feed	14 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	— to —	Potato	15 to 23
—— Irish		Feed	6 to 18	Potato	14 to 22
Rye			— to —		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	24 to 30	Tick	27 to 32	Harrow	28 to 33
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	31 to 34	Winds.	34 to 40	Longpod	30 to 34
Peas, White	31 to 37	Maple	28 to 33	Grey	26 to 30

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sept. 9	51 6	27 2	18 6	29 4	33 5	33 6
— 16	52 8	27 2	17 8	29 10	32 10	32 11
— 23	54 0	27 10	18 4	29 10	33 0	33 3
— 30	53 2	28 5	18 6	31 0	33 4	33 7
Oct. 7	51 6	28 8	18 6	30 0	33 0	33 10
— 14	51 1	28 10	18 0	31 7	32 4	33 3
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	52 4	28 0	18 3	30 3	33 0	33 5
Duties	18 0	9 0	8 0	10 6	9 6	9 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English	8371 Sks. — Brls.	4207	5939	5981	3070	203	1366	636
Irish	— „ — „	—	—	30	8742	—	—	—
Foreign	— „ — „	2801	—	—	2009	—	—	—

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English	3690	5050	570	3989
Irish	—	—	17310	
Foreign	8170	—	—	

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—W. Lyon, jun., Woodford, Essex, chemist—J. Breakenridge and J. Reid, Liverpool, tailors.

BANKRUPTS.—E. Fennell and R. Fennell, Aldermanbury, warehousemen—J. Coats, St. John-street, draper—T. G. Martin, Great Winchester-street, wine-merchant—C. Allen, Devizes, cattle-dealer—W. Hall, Tredington, Worcestershire, and Robert Rainbow, Stratford-upon Avon, corn merchants—W. Pugh, Bristol, cabinet-maker—W. Gorsuch, Liverpool, hotel-keeper—J. C. Rawdon, Leeds and Huddersfield, wool merchant—H. Barton, jun., Liverpool, merchant—W. Starie, Cutler-street, Houndsditch, carpenter—S. Simson, Shirley, watchmaker—W. East, Spalding, Lincolnshire, builder—C. O'Neil, R. Saikeld, and G. S. Digby, Brinder Works, near Margam, Glamorganshire, iron founders—D. Brandon, Barbican, shoe-manufacturer—J. Cooper, Liverpool, provision dealer—M. Harris and S. A. Hart, Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street, merchants—W. Roworth, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, confectioner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. Halket, Affleck, dairyman—A. Steel, Sorn, Ayrshire, coal-contractor—W. Neilson, Hamilton, spirit dealer—W. Smith, Glasgow, wright—D. Forbes, sen., and D. Forbes, jun., Little Dunke'd, graziers—C. Gibb, or Anderson, Dunfermline, baker—W. Allan and Co., Leith, merchants.

BIRTHS.—At Stoke Rochford, on the 16th inst., the Lady Caroline Turner, of a son—On the 18th inst, at No. 6, Connaught place, the Lady Louisa Finch, of a son—On the 11th inst., at Battersea, the lady of Dr. Connor, of a son—On the 14th inst., at Dartford Vicarage, Kent, the lady of the Rev. F. B Grant, of a daughter—On the [illegible] inst., at Tackley, Oxfordshire, the wife of the Rev. L. A. Sharpe, of a son—On the 17th inst., at Pullmeyric Lodge, Monmouthshire, Mrs. Arthur Stewart, of a daughter.

MARRIED.—On the 6th inst., at Walcot Church, Bath, the Rev. E. Elton, M.A., of Baliol College, Oxford, to Harriet Vashon, younger daughter of the late Rear Admiral Volant Vashon Ballard, C.B.—On the 8th inst., at Trinity Church, Bath, E. L. Bigshawe, Esq., son of the late Sir W. Bigshawe, of the Oaks, Derbyshire, and of Bath, to Elizabeth Anne, only daughter of J. Actes, Esq., of the same place—At Hagley, on the 13th inst., Capt. W. W. Chambers, R.N., only son of Capt. Chambers, R.N., of her Majesty's ship Monarch, to Eliza Ann, only child of T. W. Hodgetts, Esq., of Hagley, Worcestershire—On the 17th inst., at All Saints', Barton, Lancashire, G. A. Shee, Esq., son of Sir M. A. Shee, President of the Royal Academy, to Jane Seymour, third daughter of Sir T. J. De Trafford, Bart., of Trafford Park, in the county of Lancaster—At Colombo, Ceylon, on the 29th of July, E. H. Smedley, Esq., of Her Majesty's Civil Service, son of the late Rev. E. Smedley, of Dulwich, Surrey, to Clara, third daughter of the late S. Curgenven, Esq., for many years naval storekeeper at Trincomalee.

DIED.—At Bangor Castle, Downshire, Lady Charlotte Matilda Ward, daughter of Robert, first Marquis of Londonderry, and sister of the present Marquis—At Norwood, on Wednesday, after a short illness, Georgiana Elizabeth, Countess of Bradford, aged 52 years—On Sunday, at his residence, in Berkshire, General the Hon. John Brodrick, youngest son of George, third Viscount Midleton, and consequently uncle of the present Viscount—On the 16th inst., at his house in Queen square, Westminster, D. W. Gregorie, Esq., senior magistrate of Queen-square Police—On the 13th inst. at his seat, Crowcombe Court, Somersetshire, G. H. Carew, Esq.—At Easton Hall, Northamptonshire, on the 14th ult., Capt. J. M. Maitland, late of the Grenadier Guards, and eldest son of Gen. Maitland, of Hollywich, East Grinstead—On the 17th inst., at Pagoda house, Richmond, Surrey, aged 67, Letitia Frances, the wife of W. Selwyn, Esq., Q.C.—On Wednesday last, at St. Catherine's, the Right Hon. Sir William Rae, Bart., Lord Advocate of Scotland.

TO GARDENERS AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET ON LEASE, a very excellent Piece of Land, in a very desirable Situation, in the parish of Hackney, well inclosed, with every convenience needful. The present Stock to be taken.—For particulars, apply to Mr. J. King, James' Place, Hackney Road.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, and entered upon at Christmas next, an Old Established Business in the Seed and Fruit line, in a populous town in the Country. Further particulars may be known on application to Messrs. Bunyard and Metcalf, Seedsmen, City Road, London.

GARDNER'S PATENT TURNIP-CUTTING MACHINES, Banbury, Oxon.—These celebrated Machines possess singular efficacy and simplicity. They are used by all the leading agriculturists of the day, and are esteemed a first-rate invention for the purpose. They have been used many seasons in succession, without the cutting part of the machine sustaining the slightest injury: the mere operation of cutting Turnips, however firm their texture may be, or however hard they may be frozen, can never injure the cutting part of the Machine; it is from stones and dirt only the knives can sustain injury. Turnips of the hardest kind are cut with ease and expedition, and a stout boy will cut about two bushels of Turnips per minute, if the Machine be supplied for him at that rate.

30-Knife Machine, to cut ⅜ of an inch wide and ½ an inch thick, 5*l.* 10*s.*; extra Knives for ditto, per doz., 10*s.*

Delivered carriage-free in London, Liverpool, and Bristol.

TO FARMING GARDENERS.—TO BE LET, as from Michaelmas-day last, with immediate possession, all that FARM, called Earl's Court Farm, situated at Earl's Court, Kensington, late in the occupation of Samuel Hutchins, Esq., (with other lands recently let to other parties,) containing in the whole 90a. 3r. 26p.:—77a. 2r. 4p., or thereabouts, part thereof, being situate immediately west of Earl's Court Lane, and bounded north by the Kensington Sewer, south partly by Rich Terrace and lands let to Stephen Bird, Esq., and partly by the Earl's Court and Fulham turnpike road, and west by the Kensington Canal towing-path; and 13a. 1r. 22p., the remainder thereof, being situate immediately east of Earl's Court Lane aforesaid, opposite part of the above. There are excellent Buildings and a good Farm-house on the first-named portion.

TO BE LET, also, separate from the above, Earl's Court Mansion House, with the Garden belonging thereto.

For particulars, and terms of letting, apply to Messrs. Whittaker & Tatham, 10, Lincoln's Inn.

SHIP FOR NEW ZEALAND, under Charter to the New Zealand Company, to sail as under mentioned, viz.—

FOR WELLINGTON AND NELSON.

PHŒBE, 471 Tons, from London, 15th November.

For further particulars apply at the New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings.

HODGSON and ABBOTT'S PALE ALE.—The above celebrated Beer, so strongly recommended by the Faculty, is to be procured only from E. Abbott, Brewery, Bow, Middlesex. The Trade not being supplied, the Pale Ale cannot be genuine if procured elsewhere.

City Office, 98, Gracechurch-street.

WHEAT-SOWING.

POTTER'S ARTIFICIAL GUANO MANURE.—TESTIMONIAL:—"The Artificial Guano Manure was applied with great effect to a heavy land, on the estate of A. Cotton, Esq, Hildersham Hall, Cambridge, on a Field of Barley; it produced a marked effect—the finest crop for years, and the produce, Six Quarters of Barley to the acre. The space marked out was conspicuous, being some inches higher than that from common Manure. On part of a Grass Field the application, which was but lightly made, produced at least double the proportion of Hay compared to the part otherwise manured. A portion of it was applied to the Orange Globe Mangel Wurzel, the roots of which were of very large size—double that of others,—and its effects on a bed of Parsneps was extraordinary, producing a crop exceeding any before seen. The exact weight per square yard, compared with those of ordinary culture, will be estimated when gathered. In the instance of the Parsneps, the Manure was mixed with earth, and deposited over the seed; a mode of culture recommended in the practice of Mangel Wurzel. Although much higher in price than the common Manure, the profit was materially greater."

Works, Upper Fore-street, London.

KEENE'S PATENT CEMENT.

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about 155,000*l.*, be repaid in the month of November. The directors have held a meeting to consider the course to be adopted under these circumstances; the proceedings were private, but an advertisement has since been issued, containing proposals for an issue of new scrip shares or loan notes of 10*l.* each, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, giving the subscribers the preference over all other shareholders, and stating that the present revenue of the company shows a clear profit of 12,000*l.* per annum, with a prospect of a large increase, to be made over to the subscribers as a guarantee for the payment of the interest on the money to be raised. The directors look to this measure as the means of raising the sum demanded by Government, but they offer no statement of the accounts of the company, and the public, consequently, have no opportunity of ascertaining how far the prospects held out are likely to be realised.—Some further particulars of the rating of the Great Western Railway have been published. It appears that two parishes in the neighbourhood of Reading, Pangbourne and Tilehurst, having rated the railway at a great advance, in consequence of the recent decision in the Mitcheldever case, the company gave notice of appeal; but the two cases have been settled amicably by an assessment at the rate of 600*l.* per mile being agreed to by the parishes. We lately announced that in the parish of Corsham, the company were assessed at 1,450*l.* per mile, but the magistrates in petty sessions reduced it to 900*l.* per mile, at which it now remains.—The directors of the South-Eastern Company, attended by Mr. Cubitt, have visited Dover, for the purpose of fixing the Dover terminus. They have had some interviews with Mr. Hardwick, the surveyor to the harbour estates, and it is conjectured the station will occupy the site of Beach-street and Fisherman's-row, being the line from Archcliff Fort to Cheesman's Head, which appears to be generally approved of as convenient to the harbour and pier, and perhaps the least expensive of any that could have been found suitable for the purpose.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The Bishopric of Meath is at length disposed of; the appointment has devolved upon the Ven. Edward Stopford, Archdeacon of Armagh. The new Bishop has for many years taken an active part in all the ecclesiastical measures introduced into Parliament with reference to the Irish Church; he is a strong opponent of the national system of education, and of Presbyterian marriages, and has for some years been chaplain to the Lord Primate. The valuable living of Caledon, worth 2000*l.* a-year, and held by the Archdeacon, will be for this time in the gift of Government.—Accounts have reached town of the death of Mr. Pollock, clerk of the Crown for 12 counties, which will now be conferrèd on 12 different individuals. The situations average 500*l.* a year each, but it is understood that this office will be consolidated with the clerkship of the peace under a new Bill to be brought forward next session.—The Riband of the Garter, vacant by the demise of the Marquess Wellesley, has been, it is said, conferred by her Majesty on Earl de Grey.—The Court of Delegates, at a recent meeting, fixed yesterday the 21st, for hearing counsel on the long-litigated election to the Deanery of St. Patrick's.—Mrs. Ellen Byrne has been again before the public, the relations of her late husband having arrested her and her sons on the charge of feloniously abstracting various articles, the property of the husband. After a protracted hearing, the magistrates refused to entertain the case. It appeared in evidence, that the defendants acted on the advice of counsel, so the charge at once fell to the ground. It further appeared that Mrs. Byrne did not accompany the persons who removed the articles from the premises of her late husband.—Mr. M'Clelland, a lecturer on agriculture in connexion with the National Board of Education, is now engaged in delivering lectures upon the improved system of tillage, especially by a judicious rotation of crops, in the National School of Loughrea. In consequence of notice on the subject having been given to the peasantry, by Dr. Coen, the Roman Catholic Bishop of the district, there was a numerous attendance of small farmers, the class particularly interested, at the first lecture on Thursday last.—The usual Repeal meeting took place on Monday, when the rent for the week was announced to be 235*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*—It is reported in the Ministerial papers, that Lord Lyndhurst is about to retire from the Chancellorship in England, to be succeeded by Sir Edward Sugden; that Mr. Pennefather, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, is to get the Irish seals, as the successor of Sir Edward; that Mr. Blackburne is to be the new Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and Mr. Sergeant Warren Master of the Rolls.—Letters patent have passed the Great Seal of Ireland, appointing Lord Dunsany Custos Rotulorum of the county Meath, in the room of the late Marquess Wellesley.

King's County.—On Sunday week, a notice was posted at Laughton, the residence of Lord Bloomfield, threatening that nobleman with instant death, unless he forthwith discharged his agent, Mr. C. Garvey. Another notice was posted at the residence of a man named Sadleir, gardener to Lord Bloomfield, threatening him with death if he attempted to take the farm held by the late Mr. Roberts, who was shot at this place some few months ago. A shot was also fired into the dwelling-house of a farmer, named Gavin, near the same place. On the following day, a man from Foxborough was met near Cloughjordan, by a man armed with a pistol, who snapped it at him, and desired him "not to be telling stories to the police." In consequence of these occurrences, Lord Bloomfield has left Laughton for England.

Wexford.—The local papers, as a proof of the spread of temperance, state that Father Mathew attended at Bree, in this county, a few days since, and in the course of his address to the people stated the following remarkable facts:—"In Meath, seventy-six priests had joined the ranks of teetotalism; and this day fortnight Sir Richard Musgrave, one of the most amiable men in Ireland, took the pledge in the presence of thousands. The Earl of Erne, at the cattle show in Cork, the other day, took it; and in Dublin more than six hundred ladies, headed by the Countess of Clanricarde, also joined their ranks. They took it as an act of self-denial, and in order to afford a good example to others." After referring to the enthusiastic reception he met recently in Glasgow, he administered the pledge to 4,000 persons, amongst whom were several highly-respectable individuals.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen.—The Church of Scotland has experienced an important movement during the past week, and may now be considered to be fairly divided, the Synod of Aberdeen having set itself against the General Assembly. It will be remembered that the General Assembly, in May last, passed a resolution, suspending Dr. Grant and ten other clergymen from their judicial functions, for the alleged crime of assisting the Strathbogie ministers in the administration of the Lord's Supper. Among that number were the Rev. J. Robertson, of Ellon; Rev. G. Peter, of Kenmay; and the Rev. A. Cushny, of Rayne; all in the presbytery of Garloch. Accordingly, at the half-yearly meeting of the Synod of Aberdeen, held last week, objections were taken to the names of these gentlemen appearing on the roll of members. Similar objections were also taken to the names of the Rev. Mr. Middleton (whose settlement in the parish of Culsamond was declared void by a vote of last Assembly), and Mr. James Middleton, the elder. The Synod, however, by a majority of 81 to 71, have refused to give effect to the sentences of the Assembly with respect to these gentlemen, and have retained their names on their roll. In another instance, when a motion was made relating to the independence of the Church, as affected by the decision of the House of Lords in the Auchterarder case, the motion was lost by a majority of 74 to 64. These results are regarded with great interest in Scotland, and the movements of the General Assembly are looked for with some curiosity. There has never before been so large a number of contumacious members, and it is not supposed that the Assembly will attempt to suspend or depose 81 persons. In consequence of the separation of the Synod, there are now two Established Churches in Scotland, and it remains to be seen how far the other synods will unite with that of Aberdeen, or adhere to the Assembly.

Dundee.—The Scotch papers give long accounts of an attempt made last week by a north-country grazier, named M'Kenzie, to murder a person called Duff, with whom he had been travelling in this neighbourhood. It seems that Mr. Duff had 1000*l.* of his property in his possession at the time, and that M'Kenzie shot him with a pistol a short distance from this city, and left him, as he supposed, dead on the road. The unfortunate man is still alive, but very slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. He has, however, identified M'Kenzie, who was apprehended a few days afterwards, chiefly through the exertions of Lord Duncan and Capt. Mackison. The prisoner will of course remain in custody, and be committed to take his trial.

Glasgow.—In consequence of an application from the sub-committee of the Wellington Testimonial, the directors of the Royal Exchange have agreed to give a site in front of that building for the erection of the equestrian statue in honour of the Duke. It is understood that the statue is expected to be finished, and in Glasgow by the 1st of May next, the Duke's birthday.—The Glasgow papers tell us that there is at the present moment a merchant vessel of a very handsome build lying in Greenock harbour, which in its time has played many parts. At one period it was a favourite pleasure-yacht of Napoleon, but finding there was need for all the vessels that could be procured to keep up the demand, the French Government converted the Imperial yacht into a 10-gun brig, which was soon captured by the British. After various adventures, it is now quietly engaged in trading pursuits, and sails under the modest title of the Thomas.

THEATRICALS.

DRURY-LANE.—On Tuesday Holcroft's play of the *Road to Ruin* was produced at this theatre, after having been long a stranger to the stage. It was brought out with Mr. Macready's usual judgment, and was cordially received. The characters were strongly cast. The elder *Dornton* was ably represented by Mr. Phelps, and *Harry Dornton* by Mr. Anderson; Mr. Compton completely realised the character of the hypocrite and usurer in *Silky*, and Mr. C. Mathews appeared as *Goldfinch*. The *Sophia* of Mrs. Stirling was one of her most successful personations, perhaps on the whole the best character she has yet sustained; but the principal performance of the evening was the *Widow Warren* of Mrs. C. Jones, whose acting on most occasions is a comedy in itself. The revival of these old plays, which have been forgotten by most playgoers of the present generation, is a satisfactory proof of Mr. Macready's efforts in behalf of the national drama.

Miscellaneous.

Statistics of London.—London is the largest and richest city in the world; occupies a surface of 32 square miles, thickly planted with houses, mostly three, four, and five stories high. It consists of London city, Westminster city, Finsbury, Marylebone, Tower Hamlets, Southwark, and Lambeth districts; the two latter are on the south side of the Thames. It contains 300 churches and chapels of the establishment; 364 Dissenters' chapels, 22 foreign chapels; 250 public schools, 1,500 private schools; 150 hospitals, 156 almshouses, besides 205 other institutions; 550 public offices, 14 prisons, 22 theatres, 24 markets. Consumes annually 110,000 bullocks, 776,000 sheep, 250,000 lambs, 250,000 calves and 270,000 pigs, 11,000 tons of butter, 13,000 tons of cheese, 10,000,000 gallons of milk, 1,000,000 quarters of wheat or 64,000,000 of quartern loaves, 65,000 pipes of wine, 2,000,000 gallons of spirits, and 2,000,000 barrels of porter and ale. Employs 16,502 shoemakers, 14,552 tailors, 2,391 blacksmiths, 2,013 whitesmiths, 5,030 house-painters, 1,076 fish-dealers, 2,662 hatters and hosiers, 13,208 carpenters, 6,822 bricklayers, &c., 5,416 cabinet-makers, 1,005 wheelwrights, 2,180 sawyers, 2,807 jewellers, 1,172 old-clothesmen (chiefly Jews), 3,628 compositors, 700 pressmen, 1,393 stationers, 2,633 watch and clock makers, 4,227 grocers, 1,430 milkmen, 5,655 bakers, 2,091 barbers, 1,040 brokers, 4,322 butchers, 1,586 cheesemongers, 1,082 chemists, 4,199 clothiers and linen-drapers, 2,167 coach-makers, 1,367 coal-merchants, 2,133 coopers, 1,381 dyers, 2,319 plumbers, 907 pastrycooks, 869 sadlers, 1,246 tinmen, 803 tobacconists, 1,470 turners, 556 undertakers. (The above are all males above 20 years of age.) 10,000 private families of fashion, &c. About 77,000 establishments of trade and industry, 4,400 public-houses, 330 hotels, 470 beer-shops, 960 spirit and wine shops. There are six bridges over the Thames at London. London Docks cover 20 acres: 14 tobacco warehouses, 14 acres; and the wine-cellars, 3 acres, containing 22,000 pipes. The two West Indian Docks cover 51 acres; St. Katharine's Docks cover 24 acres; the Surrey Docks, on the opposite side, are also very large. There are generally about 5,000 vessels and 3,090 boats on the river, employing 8,000 watermen and 4,000 labourers. London pays about one-third the window-duty in England, the number of houses assessed being about 120,000, rated at upwards of 5,000,000*l.* sterling. The house rental is probably 7,000,000*l.* or 8,000,000*l.*—*Knight's London.*

Fire Insurance.—The total amount of property insured against loss by fire in England, Scotland, and Ireland, during the year 1841, was 735,000,000*l.*, of which scarcely more than 50,000,000*l.* was in Ireland. 30,000,000*l.* of insurance was effected in Yorkshire. The gross amount of farming stock insured is 50,000,000*l.*

Coal Mines of Lancashire.—The Preston papers state, that it has been calculated that the available coal-beds in Lancashire amount, in weight, to the enormous sum of 8,400,000,000 tons: the total annual consumption of this coal, it has been estimated, amounts to 3,400,120 tons. Hence it is inferred that the coal-field of Lancashire, at the present rate of consumption, will last 2,470 years.

Real Property of the Kingdom.—According to a return made to an order of the House of Commons last session, it appears that the total annual value of real property assessed to the poor-rates in England is 59,685,412*l.*, of which 30,448,991*l.* consisted of landed property, 22,991,472*l.* of dwelling-houses, and 6,244,949*l.* of all other kinds of property. Middlesex, although the smallest county but one, namely, Rutland, comprising as it does the greater part of London, is, as might be expected, the richest county of the kingdom, its total annual value of real property assessed amounting to no less than 7,293,369*l.* This sum is thus distributed:—Landed property, 304,653*l.*; dwelling-houses, 6,680,202*l.*; all other kinds of property, 308,514*l.* Yorkshire ranks next to Middlesex in point of wealth, its total annual value of assessed property being 5,448,494*l.*, distributed as follows:—Landed property, 3,865,496*l.*; dwelling-houses, 1,817,739*l.*; all other kinds of property, 575,259*l.* Lancashire comes next. The total annual value of real property assessed in the county of Lancaster is 5,266,606*l*, made up as follows:—Landed property, 1,402,208*l.*; dwelling-houses, 2,449,196*l.*; all other kinds of property, 1,415,222*l.* Rutland, as it is the smallest, so is it also the least wealthy county, its total annual value of real property being only 119,134*l.*, composed as follows:—Landed property, 106,119*l.*; dwelling-houses, 9,104*l.*; all other kinds of property, 3,911*l.* Westmoreland is the next least wealthy county, the total annual value of its real property assessed being 266,335*l.*; made up of real property, 221,054*l.*; dwelling-houses, 37,374*l.*; all other kinds of property, 7,907*l.* Huntingdon is next, the total annual value of its real property assessed being 317,718*l.*, made up as follows:—Landed property, 236,633*l.*; dwelling-houses, 71,221*l.*; all other kinds of property, 9,864*l.* The sum levied for poor-rates in England for the year ending Lady-day, 1841, was 6,009,564*l.* The rate in the pound on the annual value of real property assessed in 1841 was, for the whole of England, 2*s.* It is a circumstance worthy of notice, that the rates are highest in those parts of the country which we are not accustomed to refer to as the most distressed. The highest-rated county is Wilts, in which the rate amounts to 3*s.* in the pound. In Sussex the rate is only 1*d.* in the pound less than in Wiltshire—namely, 2*s.* 11*d.* In Buckinghamshire, Suffolk, and Surrey, the rate is 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound; in Essex, Dorset, Gloucester, and Southampton, it is 2*s.* 8*d.*; whilst in Yorkshire it is only 1*s.* 11*d.*, and in Lancashire 1*s.* 8*d.* The rate per head of annual value of real property is, for the whole kingdom, 3*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* The rate per head is highest in Herefordshire—namely, 5*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, and lowest in Cornwall—namely, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The area of England in English statute acres is 31,770,615. The average annual value per acre for the whole kingdom is 19*s.* 2*d.* Middlesex is the county in which the value reaches the highest point—the average value there is 1*l.* 14*s.* per acre. In Leicestershire the annual value per

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430	38	90	8	11	159	3	0	248	6	4	497	13	3	1000
435	38	257	2	1	506	19	6	744	19	6	1509	1	1	3000
492	46	106	15	9	197	16	2	299	15	11	604	7	10	1000
515	31	72	13	1	134	13	7	204	1	1	411	7	9	1000
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THE GARDENER AND PRACTICAL FLORIST.—In Weekly Numbers, Price 3*d*., and in Monthly Parts, Price 1*s*., containing all that is new and valuable in Gardening and Floriculture. Published by R. Groombridge, Paternoster Row, by whom Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are received.—Sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen.

In Monthly Nos., 8vo, with Four beautifully-coloured Plates. Price 2*s*. 6*d*.

PAXTON'S MAGAZINE OF BOTANY. The Number for October, 1842, contains highly-finished drawings of *Sophronitis grandiflora, Erica Neillii, Pentstemon crassifolius*, and *Echites atropurpurea*; likewise Papers on Gardening as a science; on Planting Shrubs in Beds; and the Preservation of Half-hardy Plants through the Winter. Floricultural Notices of new or beautiful Plants figured in the leading Botanical Periodicals for September; together with a complete Calendar of Monthly Operations for the Garden.

This work comprises, monthly, four admirably-coloured plates, and twenty-four pages of interesting and useful letter-press. The admirers of flowers are requested to observe—

1. That all the drawings are taken from nature, and are consequently made from plants which have flowered in Britain.

2. That, with few exceptions, they are all done by one artist, whose abilities are of the highest order, and who travels himself to the places where the plants are in flower.

3. That they are lithographed by the same individual, and, being coloured in a superior manner, have all the spirit and elegance, and much of the finish, of the original drawing.

4. That about one-half of the drawings are from plants which have never before been figured in this country, the rest representing the most popular novelties, as well as the more neglected, though sometimes far handsomer, old species; the majority being such as can be cultivated by every one possessing a flower-border and a greenhouse or frame.

It may, in conclusion, be safely asserted that, both for the beauty of its embellishments, and the utility of its contents, this work is well adapted to the wants of all who delight in gardening; and as the improved system of having the plates lithographed commenced with the present year, and as it is intended that each volume shall now be perfect in itself, the present is a desirable opportunity for those who wish to become subscribers.

London: W. S. Orr and Co., Paternoster-row.

NEW HARDY TREES and SHRUBS.—Mr. Loudon being about to prepare, for the December No. of the *Gardener's Magazine*, his Annual Report on the new HARDY TREES and SHRUBS which have been introduced in the course of the present year, will feel obliged to those Nurserymen, Curators of Botanic Gardens, and others, who may possess such plants, if they will send him an account of them, not later than a fortnight from the present date.—Bayswater, Oct. 24th, 1842.

SHIP FOR NEW ZEALAND, under Charter to the New Zealand Company, to sail as under mentioned, viz.—

FOR WELLINGTON AND NELSON.

PHŒBE, 471 Tons, from London, 15th November.

For further particulars apply at the New Zealand House, Broad-street Buildings.

THE PATENT ASPHALTE PROTECTING MATERIAL, spoken so highly of in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for 1841, p. 100, 415, 530, and p. 8, for 1842, may be obtained in Sheets—32 inches by 32 inches, 32 inches by 64 inches, 32 inches by 96 inches, of THOS. JNO. CROGGON, 8, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street. A liberal discount to Hothouse Builders, Nurserymen, &c.

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THIS CEMENT is harder than any other known, and is especially fitted for the Walls of Hothouses, Conservatories, &c., as it neither cracks nor vegetates, and is perfectly impenetrable by insects.

The entire range of Hothouses erecting by the Government at Frogmore are about being stuccoed with it, and the price ranges nearly equally with the Cements in ordinary use for floors, and it forms a paving harder and cheaper than Portland Stone.

Patentees and Manufacturers, J. B. WHITE and SONS, Millbank, Westminster.

WANTED, as HEAD GARDENER, a steady, sober, and honest married Man, without incumbrance; a member of the Church of England, who thoroughly understands his business, such as forcing Grapes, Melons, &c., likewise the cultivation of Orchidaceæ and Stove and Greenhouse Plants, as well as the training of Wall-trees, and the management of Flower and Kitchen Garden. Unexceptionable references as to the above qualifications will be required.—Address by letter to A. B. C., care of Mr. Egley, Bookseller, 69, New Bond-street, stating terms, &c.

WANTED a GARDENER and his WIFE without incumbrance. The Man must milk and assist indoors—the Wife a good Cook. Wages moderate.—Apply at Scott's Library, Stockwell Terrace, Clapham Road.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a middle-aged married Man, who understands Greenhouse Forcing, Flower and Kitchen Garden, and Pasture Land if required. The Wife can take charge of a small Dairy. Can be highly recommended with nine years' character.—Direct, post paid, S. W., Somerset Lodge, North Brixton, Surrey.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a married Man, aged 29, who well understands his business, just from the country, leaving on account of the place being let, Can have a most unexceptionable character. A comfortable single-handed place would not be objected to.—Address, T. D., at Mr. Spencer's, 16, Flint street, Walworth, London.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a respectable middle-aged Man in a gentleman's family. He is a widower without incumbrance, and can have testimonials both as to character and ability. Salary is not so much an object as the prospect of a comfortable and permanent engagement.—Address X. Y. Z. (prepaid), to the care of the Rev. Edward Irish, Dartford.

NEW ORGAN FOR THE ROLLS CHURCH, CHANCERY-LANE

SEVERAL Clergymen and Gentlemen having expressed a wish to hear his Organ when completed, Mr. H. C. Lincoln regrets that, as the 16th inst. was the day named for the opening at the Rolls Church, it was impossible for him to exhibit its power, as he had proposed, prior to its removal.

MR. H. C. LINCOLN, Organ-Builder, by appointment, to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., respectfully announces that he has been commissioned to erect the Mendelssohn Organ for the New Church, Withington, Manchester,—that he is also engaged on a new Organ for Crosby Hall, to be built on the plan introduced into this country by Mr. Gauntlett,—and that he has just received the commands of the Dean and Chapter of St. David's to erect a new Organ in their Cathedral. As all Organs constructed by Mr. Lincoln are of the model of the most celebrated German Organs, and include the latest improvements, he will give notice when the above are completed, and, if time permits, exhibit their powers, for a day or two, before they leave his premises.

MR. LINCOLN directs attention to his entirely new plan of Finger and Barrel Organs, being a combination of stops never before attempted in this class of instrument, whereby the weight and grandeur of effect of a large church organ are obtained in a comparatively small compass. An instrument on this plan, with two barrels, each playing ten tunes, correctly harmonised, containing seven stops, an octave of pedals, &c. in an elegant case, with gilt speaking front pipes, can be constructed for 150*l*.

196, High Holborn.

SHIPPING AGENCY AT LIVERPOOL.

WILLMER and SMITH, Shipping and Forwarding Agents, announce to Gardeners, Florists, and Nurserymen, that they undertake to ship with great care from the Port of Liverpool, to all parts of North and South America, the West Indies &c., Packages of Seeds, Plants, Shrubs, and every article used in British Husbandry. They also attend to the landing and forwarding of Packages which arrive at the Port of Liverpool. The most respectable references can be given to Shippers who may please to favour them with their commands.

TO NURSERYMEN AND OTHERS.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, about 1000 DWARF MAIDENS, consisting of the most approved sorts of Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, Apples, and Pears, in fine condition; the above will be found worthy the attention of those about planting. Address, post-paid, to J. B., Knight's Coffee-house, Budge Row, City.

HODGSON and ABBOTT'S PALE ALE.—The above celebrated Beer, so strongly recommended by the Faculty, is to be procured only from E. ABBOTT, Brewery, Bow, Middlesex. The Trade not being supplied, the Pale Ale cannot be genuine if procured elsewhere.

City Office, 98, Gracechurch-street.

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POTTER'S ARTIFICIAL GUANO MANURE.—TESTIMONIAL:—"The ARTIFICIAL GUANO MANURE was applied with great effect to a heavy land, on the estate of A. Cotton, Esq., Hildersham Hall, Cambridge, on a Field of Barley; it produced a marked effect—the finest crop for years, and the produce, Six Quarters of Barley to the acre. The space marked out was conspicuous, being some inches higher than that from common Manure. On part of a Grass Field the application, which was but lightly made, produced at least double the proportion of Hay compared to the part otherwise manured. A portion of it was applied to the Orange Globe Mangel Wurzel, the roots of which were of very large size—double that of others,—and its effects on a bed of Parsneps was extraordinary, producing a crop exceeding any before seen. The exact weight per square yard, compared with those of ordinary culture, will be estimated when gathered. In the instance of the Parsneps, the Manure was mixed with earth, and deposited over the seed; a mode of culture recommended in the practice of Mangel Wurzel. Although much higher in price than the common Manure, the profit was materially greater."

Works, Upper Fore-street, London.

CAUTION TO FAMILIES.—The high reputation and consequent great demand of the undermentioned Articles have excited the avarice of some Shopkeepers, who, to get a trifle more profit, attempt to impose on the Public *highly-pernicious* Compounds as the real MACASSAR OIL for the hair, and KALYDOR for the complexion: they copy the labels and bills of the original Articles, substituting either an *assumed* name, or the word GENUINE in the place of ROWLAND'S —⁂ To frustrate such imposition it is necessary, on purchasing either Article, to see that the word "Rowland's" is on the wrapper as follows:—ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, price 3*s*. 6*d*.; 7*s*.; or Family Bottles (containing four small), 10*s* 6*d*.; and double that size, 21*s*. per bottle. ROWLAND'S KALYDOR for the Skin and Complexion—Price 4*s*. 6*d*. and 8*s*. 6*d*. per bottle. "A. Rowland and Son, 20, Hatton Garden, London," is written in red on the wrappers of the MACASSAR OIL and KALYDOR, and engraven on the Government Stamp affixed on the Kalydor. Be sure to ask for ROWLAND'S ARTICLES. Sold by them and by respectable Chemists and Perfumers.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 44—1842. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29. PRICE 6d.

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THE MOST SUPERB DARK CHINA ROSE EVER OFFERED TO PUBLIC NOTICE—"MIELLEY'S PRINÇE OF WALES."

WM. WOOD & SON have the honour to announce to their Friends and Amateurs in general, that they have purchased the entire stock of the above most magnificent Rose, and intend sending it out early in November, price for Dwarf Plants (on their roots) 10s. 6d. each.

The colour is of the deepest rich dark velvety purple violet, most perfect shape, beautifully cupped, large and very double, producing its elegant flowers on very strong footstalks; the habit is luxuriant and pleasing, with fine glossy foliage; it is perfectly hardy, and may certainly be depended upon as a Show Rose of first-rate excellence.

A discount of one-third will be allowed to the trade if 6 plants or more are taken at once. Early orders are respectfully solicited, which will be executed in rotation as received.

A remittance or reference will be required from unknown correspondents.

Woodlands Nursery, Maresfield, near Uckfield, Sussex.

CAMELLIAS.

CHANDLER and SONS, Nurserymen, Vauxhall, London, beg to state that they have young healthy plants of Camellia nitida now ready to send out at 3l. 3s. each. This is an imported variety, the flowers of a rose colour, with a white streak through each petal, and very double and compact.

C. and SONS can also supply good plants of C. Albertus at 1l. 1s. each, also fine healthy young plants of the following sorts, in collections of 1 dozen, viz.:—

Double White, Double Striped, Pompone, Pæoniæflora, Press's Eclipse, Fimbriata, speciosa, splendens, Chandlerii, Colvillii, Hume's Blush, florida—for 2l., package included.

Elegans, Althæiflora, Corallina, eximia, imbricata, coronata, Spofforthiana, Woodsii, Rossii, miniata, Haylockii, Fordii—for 3l., package included.

Bealeii, tricolor, Donkelaerii, serratifolia, regalis, triumphans, albicans, imbricata alba, Francofurtensis, rosea, elata, Colvillii striata—for 4l., package included.

If individual sorts are selected from the above, the price of plants from the first collection will be 3s. 6d. each; from the second, 5s. each; and from the third, 7s. 6d. each.—A remittance, or reference for payment in London, will be expected from unknown correspondents.

WHALES' SEEDLING DAHLIA, "HERO OF STONEHENGE," will be sent out in Dry Roots, in excellent condition, at 5l. 5s. each, if a sufficient number of subscribers; if not, it will be sent out in Plants in May, of which due notice will be given. The Flower has been seen by most of the principal growers, having been exhibited at the principal exhibitions, viz., Stonehenge, or Salisbury Plain, where it obtained the 1st prize; 1st at Devon and Exeter; 2d at Marlborough, and in a winning stand of 12; prize at Salthill, and at the Metropolitan Show, Sept. 26th. It is a flower of great substance, being from 16 to 18 petals deep, and 5 in. diameter, when full up—and perfectly constant the whole season; colour, a dark mulberry. For cash only to unknown correspondents.

Elcot, Newbury, Oct. 25, 1842.

NEW CAPE ERICAS.

T. JACKSON, Nurseryman, Seedsman, &c., Kingston, Surrey, begs most respectfully to inform the admirers of CAPE ERICAS, that he is now sending out his Two Superb New Varieties, viz.:

ERICA ARISTATA VITTATA.—It is a variety between E. aristata major and E. linnæoides; it was exhibited to the Horticultural Society of London, and awarded a Banksian Medal, when it was kindly named by Dr. Lindley. It is favourably noticed in "Paxton's Magazine of Botany," in comparison with E. Neillii, where it is remarked, "We have also noticed another hybrid at Mr. Jackson's. It is very similar to the present, but approaches a shade or two nearer to E. aristata, and is extremely beautiful £1 1 0

ERICA JACKSONII is a hybrid between E. retorta and E. Irbyana, combining the elegant growth of the latter with the splendid flowers of the former. Figured in "Paxton's Magazine of Botany," Vol. 7, p. 149 . 1 1 0

T. J. respectfully invites an inspection of his extensive and healthy stock, from which he can furnish Collections at the following low prices:

			£	s.	d.
100 Cape Ericas	in 100	distinct kinds	£5	0	0
100 do.	do.	choice do.	10	0	0
200 do.	200	do.	15	0	0
12 Epacris	12	do.	1	1	0
20 Camellias	20	do.	5	0	0

Superior Evergreen and Flowering Shrubs, Standard and Trained Fruit-Trees, Ornamental and Forest-Trees, and Nursery Stock of all Descriptions.

N. B.—About 2,000 English Yews, from 3 to 5 ft. high, of good colour, and with fine roots.—Kingston Nursery, Oct. 27, 1842.

DRIED PLANTS.—An Original Subscriber to the Wurtemburg Botanical Society (Unio Itineraria) wishes to dispose of his several Sets of Dried Plants; any of the Collections may be had separately: they are those from Abyssinia, Arabia, the Georgian Caucasus, Nubia, &c. &c. Price and particulars of William Pamplin, 9, Queen-street, Soho-square, London.

Also an extensive and valuable Herbarium of European Plants for sale.

*** No letters will be attended to unless they contain a Postage Stamp for the reply.

T. & C. LOCKHART, FLORISTS, 156, Cheapside, London, have the following SEEDS now ready for sale:—

		s.	d.
The new Spotted Digitalis	per packet	3s.	6d.
Hybrid Gloxinia, between candida and rubra	do.	2	6
Phlox Drummondi, new scarlet	do.	2	6
Clintonia pulchella	do.	1	0
Portulaca Thellussoni	do.	2	6
Rhodanthe Manglesii	do.	1	0
Balsam, a splendid mottled Hybrid	do.	2	6

The above will be forwarded, Post free.—A List of Seeds is now preparing, and will be published about the end of December.

SPLENDID NEW CACTUS (CONWAY'S GIANT).

PHILIP CONWAY begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he intends sending out this unequalled Production the second week in April, at 2 guineas each. See Dr. Lindley's opinion of the above in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of July 4th, page 267, as follows:—

"A new seedling Cactus, of most extraordinary beauty, has just been sent us by Mr. Conway, Nurseryman, Old Brompton. It is a cross between speciosissimus and Ackermanni, having the large size of the former, and the rich scarlet colour of the latter, with only a tinge of violet inside. Although the plant has only now flowered for the first time and is quite small, the blossoms measure eight inches in diameter. The petals have a fine broad oblong outline, and the stigma is a bright violet. It is much the handsomest sort yet raised. It is to be called Conway's Giant, and its name is no exaggeration."

P. C. begs further to intimate that his Stock is not large, and early orders will ensure the strongest plants, as they are to be executed in rotation. A remittance or reference will be required from unknown correspondents. No allowance to the Trade, the Stock being limited.—Old Brompton, Oct. 27th, 1842.

MESSRS. YOUELL and Co. beg to announce the following:—

FUCHSIA ST. CLARE. — This, the most Splendid FUCHSIA yet introduced to public notice, will be ready for sending out in the 2nd week of April next, at 10s. 6d. per plant, postage free, to any part of the United Kingdom, by YOUELL and Co., who possess the entire stock of it. Dr. Lindley's opinion of it will be found in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 14th of May last, as follows:—

"Your Seedling Fuchsia is by far the finest hybrid we have seen; the flower being three inches in length, with the tube and sepals of a bright carmine colour, and the petals of a rosy purple. If, as you say, it is a strong grower and a free bloomer, it will prove a valuable addition to this beautiful genus:—"

Which two latter qualities it possesses in the extreme. All orders, as well as those from the Continent, will receive every care in packing, so as to ensure their perfect safety. The usual discount to the Trade, where not less than six plants are ordered. For further particulars see their advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 8th inst.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.—A Superb Collection of the above are now being sent out at the following prices:

			£	s.	d.
25 pairs	of extra fine first-rate Show flowers,		£5	0	0
12 ,,	do. do.	do.	2	10	0
25 ,,	of fine Show flowers,		3	0	0
12 ,,	do. do.		1	10	0
25 ,,	of extra fine Show Pinks,		1	4	0
12 ,,	do. do.		0	12	0

The selection being left to Y. & Co.

Who, should it meet the wishes of those favouring them with their orders, will send them free to any part of the United Kingdom, at the extra charge of 2s. per dozen-pairs.

A Post-office order, or reference, is respectfully requested from unknown correspondents.

Their Catalogue, containing every known variety worthy of cultivation, may be had by enclosing two postage stamps.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.—Y. and Co., who possess by far the largest stock in the country of the above most noble Hardy Plant, which is in course of planting by most of the Nobility, are executing orders for it in fine strong healthy Plants, at 60s. per dozen.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Oct. 27th, 1842.

ALEX. SMITH, NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN, Cirencester, begs leave to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general, that, being obliged to clear part of his Nursery this season, (the ground being wanted for another purpose,) he is disposed to sell the Stock at very reduced prices: it consists of about 360,000 Forest Trees, 228,764 Thorn Quick, 2,054 yards of Box Edging, 237,800 Evergreen and Flowering Shrubs, with a fine assortment of Fruit Trees, &c. &c. Catalogues may be had on application.—Oct. 26th, 1842.

FANNY KEMBLE AND PANDORA TULIPS.

MR. GOLDHAM having been frequently solicited to part with the above TULIPS, and having now sufficient Stock to do so, begs to inform FLORISTS, &c., that he will this season dispose of 10 Bulbs of the former at 10l. 10s., upon obtaining 10 Subscribers; and should this number not be obained, it will not be parted with this season; and with the latter at 8l. 8s., not being limited to the number of Subscribers.—Address, Albion Cottage, Thornhill Road, Islington.

TO PANSY GROWERS.

J. FRYER begs to offer his Superb Seedling Pansy "EMPRESS" at 7s. 6d. each—Dr. Lindley's opinion of which may be seen in last week's *Gardeners' Chronicle* as follows:—

"Your Seedling Pansy, named Empress, is a flower of fine form, and delicate yellow ground, with a fine distinct dark eye: it is decidedly a good flower."

J. F. can also supply a few other Seedlings of merit, and strong healthy plants of most of the leading varieties in cultivation, at 12s. per doz., and good sorts from 6s. to 9s. per doz., package included. Pansy Seed, from best varieties, 2s. 6d. to 5s. per packet; from good ditto, 1s. per packet; and a few packets of extra fine Carnation and Picotee Seed, from a very superior stock, at 3s. 6d. and 5s. each, which will be sent Post free. A choice collection of Dutch Roots, Hyacinths, named and mixed Tulips, Anemones, Ranunculuses, &c. at moderate prices—Any orders for which, accompanied by a Post-office order, shall be punctually attended to.

Clarendon Nursery, Camberwell, Oct. 26th, 1842.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

JOHN POPE & SONS beg to call attention to their very extensive Collection of Herbaceous Plants, &c., Catalogues of which may be had on application. J. P. & Sons offer 100 showy Herbaceous Plants (if left to their selection) for 4l., or 50 do. do. for 2l. 5s., package included; 100 Plants adapted for Rock-work for 2l. 10s.—Money orders or reference required from strangers.

Handsworth Nursery, near Birmingham.

NEW PELARGONIUMS.

LUCOMBE, PINCE, and CO., have now ready to send out the following fine distinct and desirable Varieties of PELARGONIUMS:—

	£	s.	d.
Beauty of Winslade (Elms')	£3	3	0
Claude Lorraine (Pince's)	3	3	0
Rosalind (Pince's)	3	3	0
Cornish Diamond (Bassett's)	2	2	0
Triumph (Bassett's)	2	2	0

*** Beauty of Winslade gained the first Seedling Prize at the Exeter Horticultural Society, and Rosalind obtained the Seedling Prize at the Bath Horticultural Exhibition in May last. The usual allowance to the Trade. Exeter Nursery, Oct. 26th, 1842.

PRINCE ALBERT PEA.

CORMACK and OLIVER, SEEDSMEN and NURSERYMEN, New Cross, near the Croydon Railway Station, and Bedford Conservatory, Covent Garden, London, have the honour to offer to the notice of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, the above new PEA, as one of the earliest and best sorts extant; in proof thereof, a quantity put into the open ground on the 14th of March last was ready for use the 25th of April following, being only *forty-two days from the period of sowing to the date of gathering for the table*; it is moreover a good bearer, of excellent flavour, and highly advantageous for early forcing. —Packets, containing a quart, 5s. each.—September 30, 1842.

WOODLANDS NURSERY, MARESFIELD, NEAR UCKFIELD, SUSSEX.

WILLIAM WOOD & SON beg leave to inform their numerous Patrons, and Rose Amateurs in general, that their NEW CATALOGUE OF ROSES, for the present season, is now ready for distribution, and will be sent, GRATIS, on application.

The immense Stock of Roses at Maresfield are this season finer and more luxuriant than ever; no pains or expense have been spared to render the collection as rich and unique as possible.—Also Trees and Plants of all kinds packed with the greatest care for exportation.

The General Catalogue of Nursery Stock and Trade List of Roses, &c., are ready for distribution.—Sept. 21st.

MESSRS. DICKSON, NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Acre Lane, Brixton, beg to inform Amateurs and Florists, that their Catalogue of Carnations, Picotees, Auriculas, &c., is now ready, and may be had on application to them, or Messrs. Warner and Warner, Seedsmen, &c., Cornhill, London.

MICHAEL BREWER, Nursery, London-road, Cambridge, begs respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public to that invaluable new Strawberry, the EMPEROR. It is a strong grower, a great bearer, and has a fine flavour, with large scarlet fruit superior to Keen's Seedling, with the great advantage of being ripe a fortnight earlier.—Fine strong plants are now ready at 30s. per 100.

Brewer's perpetual scarlet-flowering BRITANNIA Pelargonium, dwarf habit, dark-green foliage, and the brightest scarlet grown, 12s. and 18s. per doz. Strong-flowering Plants of RUSSIAN VIOLETS, 4s. per doz. Brewer's fine early hybrid SEEDLING RHUBARB, from the Siberian, not surpassed for earliness and flavour, strong Roots, 9s. per doz.

M. B. has also a large Stock of IRIS SUSIANA and splendid mixed PERSIAN IRISES to dispose of.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, &c.

H. GROOM, Clapham Rise, near London (removed from Walworth), by Appointment Florist to her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry that this is the proper season for planting the above bulbs, and that his Catalogue is ready and may be had on application.

"OBERON."

SAMUEL HODGES begs to inform the admirers of the PELARGONIUM that he intends to send out in strong Plants, at 42s. each, the above-named Pelargonium early next month; it was exhibited at Chiswick in June and July, at the Horticultural Show; also at the Crown and Anchor, Tavern, Strand; at the Cheltenham and Gloucestershire Shows, and was greatly admired; it is allowed to be a beautiful and new variety.

Cheltenham Imperial Nursery, 20th October.

N. GAINES begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Trade in general, that his LIST of first-rate Pelargoniums, Pansies, Calceolarias, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Chrysanthemums, Cinerarias, Auriculas, &c., may be obtained by application at the Nursery.

SPOTTED DIGITALIS.—Seed of this Splendid Flower, which received a Medal at the June Meeting of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, can be obtained in small packets at 5s. each —also some fine Pansy-Seed, at 2s. 6d. do.—Surrey-lane, Battersea, 20th Oct., 1842.

W. LYNN, NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN, late of Henley-on-Thames, begs to offer to the Trade, and Public in general, the following articles, which are good and fine:—viz., Maiden Cherries, ditto Stocks, 4 to 6 ft.; 14 varieties of Dwarf Trained Plums; Standard Plum Stocks, 6 to 8 ft.; Standard Walnuts; Red Cedars, 1 to 2 ft.; Arbor Vitæ, 4 to 6 ft.; Box-trees, 2 ft.; Spiræa bella; Camellias, 1 to 2 ft., set for bloom Auriculas; Myrtles, 2 ft.; Gesnera fragrans, 2 ft.; Hoya carnosa; Pelargoniums; Lobelia ignea; also a small stock of his new Dwarf Wrinkled Marrow Peas, at 2s. 6d. per quart: this Pea has given universal satisfaction in the neighbourhood of Henley—it is superior to the Knight's Marrows, and much more advantageous, especially in small gardens, its height being 3 to 4 ft.; it is the most prolific Pea the advertiser ever saw, perpetual in its bearing, quite full, and of most delicious flavour, even when nearly ripe. New White Reading Onion—seed of own growth; Long and Short Prickly Cucumbers; fine Curled Parsley; Vegetable Marrow; Walnut-leaved Kidney Potatoes, and Knight's Seedling Early Frame ditto:—For which early applications are requested. All orders and communications addressed (pre-paid), No. 9, Lower Homerton Terrace, Homerton, will be punctually attended to.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS are instructed by the Trustees of Messrs. ADAMSON and SON, to submit to public competition, by Auction, on the premises, Stoke Newington Common, on MONDAY, 31st Oct., 1842, and following days, at 11 o'clock, the whole of the Valuable NURSERY-STOCK on 30 acres, consisting of Fruit and Forest-trees, Evergreens, American Plants, Deciduous and Ornamental Shrubs, of every variety, in considerable quantities. Also about 5,000 of MYATT'S BRITISH QUEEN STRAWBERRY (acknowledged by superior judges to be the finest in cultivation), Rhubarb for forcing, &c., &c. The Stock may be viewed prior to Sale. Catalogues 1s. each, returnable to purchasers, may be had on the premises, of the principal Seedsmen, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

sumed in such enormous quantities; but in some private woods they still abound. Nearly all those majestic Oaks which grow in North Stoneham Park, in Hampshire, are the Durmast; and some of the finest Oak timber that now goes into her Majesty's Dockyard is from thence. There can be no doubt that Oaks raised from the Acorns of these noble trees are infinitely to be preferred to such as are obtained in the nurseries from Acorns gathered at random from trees of all sorts of constitution, none of which, perhaps, are really above the average in point of stature.

Let us hope that our remarks will have the effect of drawing the attention of planters to these very important considerations. As a Shetland pony is not likely to be the parent of a drayhorse, so a pigmy Oak cannot be expected to produce anything better than a pigmy race of seedlings.

A SECOND MEMOIR ON MANURE.—By Messrs. Boussingault and Payen.

(*Abridged from the French.*)

Our previous memoir upon the relative strength of different manures having been well received by practical men, we have been induced to complete our task by analysing every sort of manure which we have been able to collect. Let us, in the first place, repeat our former definition of what constitutes a powerful manure; for it appears to convey an accurate expression of well-established facts :—"The value of manure is in proportion to the abundance of nitrogen in its organic materials, more especially with relation to the organic materials which do not contain nitrogen : moreover, the decomposition of quaternary substances takes place gradually, and best corresponds with the progress of vegetation."* That was our original statement. It was applied to those manures which are suitable to cultivated lands, containing the residue of preceding crops; and which, although deficient in nitrogen, are rich in ternary organic materials. In order that the manure, which is spread upon land, may *of itself* supply sufficient nutriment to plants, it is necessary that it should contain all those organic and inorganic constituents which, without being borrowed from the atmosphere, may be assimilated during the life of a plant, and contained in the crop. In this case, the manure should vary with the nature of the soil, climate, season, and the kind of plants cultivated, as well as the situation and slope of the ground —not forgetting the nature of the subsoil and the matters left by previous crops. But it is impossible to act in practice upon this principle. The adaptation of manure would become so very complicated and variable, that it would be impossible to lay down any general rules, and scientific data would be useless, because the requisite materials could never be collected sufficiently cheap. The old mode of classing manures under a few separate heads is therefore the best.

There are inorganic compounds which add fertility to the land by mechanically changing it, independently of their chemical action; thus supplying the soil with mineral substances indispensable to the perfect growth of the crop: such as saline substances, peculiarly favourable to the growth of certain tribes—as, for example, gypsum to leguminous plants; lime, the salts of potash and soda, wood-ashes, &c., which are found advantageous to vegetation in almost every soil. These useful substances may be termed *improvers* and *stimulants*.

Manures, properly so called, are of organic origin; they supply the deficiency of that gaseous or soluble food which plants are able to assimilate. It has been hitherto imagined that those manures which yield the greatest amount of carbonic acid are the most valuable; this is, however, a mistaken notion, for land in constant cultivation always contains a superfluity of such matters. It is those putrescent substances which abound in nitrogen, and which undergo the most rapid decay, that ought to be constantly restored to the soil: for it is they which are incessantly consumed by the crops. This is now a fact that admits of no question.

We know that some kinds of compost act, at one and the same time, as improvers and stimulants, and also furnish a supply of water and organic matter, containing more or less nitrogen. Most excrementitious substances are of this nature, and therefore, from the many offices they perform, are suitable to all sorts of land—*cool*, for dry and sandy soil; *heating*, for heavy, wet, and cold land.

As for those rich manures which are capable of being conveyed to great distances, they may be beneficially applied upon any soil, and for any purpose; provided that their action is assisted, and that the active properties of the land are brought out, by irrigating and working it well.

This will be rendered clearer by the following example: —Instead of extremely wet manures which had always succeeded perfectly upon a dry and sandy piece of ground, an attempt was made to substitute an equal value of dry blood. The result might easily have been foreseen,—the crop failed in consequence. Are we to conclude from this that a rich manure, abounding in nitrogen, is useless or injurious upon light land? Certainly not; for the same substance mixed in small quantities with cool manure, so as to create in the mass the same amount of nitrogen, yielded a finer and more abundant crop than in former years, when cool manure alone was employed. This is the reason why green manure, or mere irrigation, ensures the action of heating manure upon light and sandy soils.

The dried blood which is found so useful in the Colonies as a manure for Sugar-canes, owes its excellence, when applied to that crop, to its furnishing nitrogenized matter without introducing into the soil any mineral salts, which are often too abundant in other kinds of manure, and which only create a difficulty in extracting the sugar.

These observations will explain the nature and value of the evidence that is furnished by our analyses, concerning which we next proceed to offer some special observations.

(*To be continued.*)

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* It is therefore the nitrogen that is in combination in a substance that is useful, and the amount of its dose indicates the quality of manure.

ON ANIMAL MANURES.—No. VI.

(By Professor Charles Sprengel. Translated from the German).

(*Concluded from page 708*).

11. *Feathers.*—In countries where much poultry is reared, as, for instance, geese in Alsace, the quills are employed as manure. On one Magdeburg acre of land, 9 to 10 sacks, of about 400 to 500 lbs. each, are used. Feathers contain the same substances as horn, and consequently possess the same powerful qualities.

12. *May-flies* (Ephemera vulgata).—They are used in some marshy parts of Hungary and Carinthia as manure. This strange substance is of some importance in those countries, as one farmer uses, in some seasons, more than 30 cart-loads.

13. *Chrysalids of Silk-worms.*—When the cocoons of silk-worms have been spun off, the chrysalids left behind are used in some parts of Italy and the South of France as a manure. Chaptal asserts them to be of excellent quality, of which there can be no doubt, for, like other animal substances, they are known to contain much nitrogen.

14. *Cockchafers.*—In seasons where Cockchafers appear in such vast numbers as to devour nearly all the foliage of trees, it will be well worth while to collect them; and after they have been killed by hot water or such like, they may be used as manure. They, like everything animal, contain much nitrogen, and possess a great manuring quantity. The destruction of Cockchafers has also another advantage for the farmer, as it prevents the multiplying of their grubs, which injure the crops, and, at times, even the grass of the meadows, to a considerable amount.

To the agriculturist who is in the habit of conveying every year thousands of loads of manure on his fields, many of the substances last mentioned may appear trifling. Nevertheless they deserve attention, and possess considerable importance for the small farmer.

FAMILIAR BOTANY.—No. XI.

Le signal est donné sans tumulte et sans bruit.

The fall of the Leaf.—The signal is indeed given without one sound to warn us of the event, except the rustling of the foliage as it quietly drops from the branches it has decorated all the long, long summer. Yesterday, every bush was verdant, or if the leafy honours of the forest had yellowed, and reddened, and browned, beneath the influence of a declining sun, producing

——A crowded umbrage, dusk and dun,
Of every hue from wan-declining green
To sooty dusk,

it was only as if to change into new blossoms of the autumn. To-day, the ground is silently strewed with dead and dying leaves, and those which remain on the branches are quietly preparing for their fall. And how is this? Is it that the leaves have shrunk beneath the icy embrace of an autumnal frost, and have perished in the struggle to avoid it? Or has old age overtaken them, and are they only participating in the universal lot of living things, sinking into the grave because their hour is come?

The fall of the leaf is a most curious circumstance and has puzzled many a wise philosopher. It cannot be merely because of the cold to which the leaf is exposed, for when a frost in June blackens our hedgerows and desolates our gardens, the leaves do not then fall off; they only wither and die. It may be because of the arrival of old age; but this is a phrase which explains nothing. One would naturally ask, moreover, why some leaves remain on a tree the whole winter, though others fall so early. To understand these things we must first learn what the leaf is, and how it is joined to the branch.

A leaf is a thin part of the outer layer of bark pushed outwards, and stiffened by tough fibres which pass into it from the wood and liber and form its veins. By these means a simple and very curious apparatus is constructed, the green or bark part of which, consisting of millions of small bladders, acts as a stomach to digest with, and lungs to breathe with, while the fibres convey food and air from the branch into the stomach and lungs. Now, when the leaf is first formed its bladders and fibres have very thin sides, and whatever is introduced into them is readily returned again; and if the water they receive was quite pure, it is not improbable that they would go on receiving and returning for a long time. But the fluids of plants are not water; on the contrary, they contain a great deal of earth, and other matters, which they deposit every time they pass over a surface. We know that when a kettle first comes home from the ironmonger, its inside is bright and clean; but as soon as we have boiled any water in it, the inside becomes a little furred; and when water has been boiled a great many times, it becomes very much furred, till at last it is quite lined with a substance like hard earthenware. Something of this sort takes place in the inside of the bladders and fibres of a leaf; they are at first quite clean, but by degrees they are furred over, till their sides are rendered so thick that the fluid on which the leaf feeds can no longer pass through them readily. As soon as this happens, the leaf begins to be starved, and to leave off growing; want of food renders it weak; a sort of indigestion takes place, and at last it altogether dies. In the summer time, leaves are always falling off as they die; those on the lowest part of the branches fall first; but we do not remark it, because the falling leaves are hidden by the live ones. Now, the reason why a leaf falls off when it is dead seems to be this: the bark to which it is attached goes on growing and expands; the leaf-stalk, as it dies, shrivels and contracts, the consequence of which is, that the one separates from the other. It is, in fact, just what happens when a piece of iron is heated and then cooled; the outer part, which is an oxide, cools much quicker than the other part, which is not an oxide; in cooling, the metal contracts; but as the metal and the surface cool at a different rate, they also contract at a different rate, and so separate. Such is the case in the summer time; and when the frost comes in the autumn, something of the same sort takes place. At that time the leaves are generally in a dying state, for the reasons already explained; a partial separation has, in fact, taken place between them and their branches. When the cold comes, it acts more on the half-dead leaves than on the living branch, contracting all the fibres and bladders of the former much more than the corresponding fibres and bladders of the bark; and the necessary result is their separation. Indeed, we see the same thing continually happening in furniture: a carpenter glues together two pieces of wood; they are brought into a dry room—one contracts more than the other, and the consequence is, that the joint is broken.

As to those leaves which are called evergreen, they undergo the same fate exactly as other leaves, only at a later period. Their interior is not so soon clogged up by a sediment from their sap, and they go on growing all the winter. But in time, usually about May, their leaves are affected by the same causes as the leaves of deciduous trees; at that season the branches make a rapid growth, the bark expands, the leaves cannot keep pace with it in their growth, and the result again is, separation and death.

Such are a part of the admirable contrivances by which the great phenomena of nature are accomplished; such are the simple mysteries which shroud the operations of the material world, until they are revealed to the patient student of their causes.—*R. E.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XLIV.

When the weather is fine, there are various operations in the Kitchen and Fruit Garden which may now be performed. Vacant ground may be dug or roughly trenched, and left exposed in this manner to be pulverised by the frost of winter. What is termed "ridging" is one of the best ways in which this can be done, because a greater surface of ground is by this means exposed than when dug in the common level way. For the information of those who may not be acquainted with this method, I may mention the way in which it is commonly done. Suppose a piece of ground is to be ridged; it is first of all divided at each end into a certain number of parts, each two feet three inches, or two feet six inches wide; the line is then stretched across the ground, and these spaces are marked out with the spade from end to end. After this is done, an opening is taken out at the end of the first space so marked out, and the soil carried to the end of the last one. The workman then digs up one and down another until the whole piece is finished, making a ridge of each as he proceeds. When the ground is trenched, the trenches may be thrown up in ridges if the ground is stiff, for the reasons already given. Lime rubbish and ashes are both very useful when dug into stiff clay. I recollect digging a quantity of the latter into a piece of ground planted with Gooseberry trees, which was always difficult to work, owing to the stiffness of the soil; in after years, however, the work was much lighter owing to the action of the ashes upon the soil.

Borders for wall-trees may be made as soon as possible; where the subsoil is cold and wet, it ought to be well drained, and some means should be used to prevent the roots from going too deep. The amateur cannot do better than peruse carefully the excellent observations connected with this subject, by Mr. Whiting, in the Calendar of last week.

Amongst other operations which are going on at this season of the year, I wish particularly to direct attention to efficient drainage. This is as important to land as manure is; and although the Amateur may not possess a large estate upon which to try his skill, yet he may produce the best results upon his kitchen-garden, his pleasure-grounds, or his field. Whenever the ground is wet and spongy, it soon tells upon the trees and crops which do not grow naturally upon a swampy soil. In the south of Scotland, and in those parts of England where agriculture is most advanced, the enlightened farmer has contributed most essentially to this improvement, by the care with which he has drained his land. There are several systems of draining, all of which are applicable to a small garden, as well as to an extensive farm, the object in both places being the same, namely, to draw off superfluous water from the soil. The patent tile system of draining is very much used; but where the Amateur has plenty of stones, he can make a cheap and efficient drain with them in the same manner as is done in many of the agricultural districts. All that is necessary is to dig the drain to the required depth, taking care to give a good fall to the bottom, for which the best stones should be chosen, laying them one against the other in the form of an arch or triangle, to leave a clear course for the water to run away. When this is done, fill up the drain to a certain height with stones, and cover them with turf, heath, straw, or some material of that description, to prevent the soil, which is afterwards put upon the surface, from sinking amongst the stones and choking the drain. The stagnant water is thus drawn into the drain, from both sides, and carried away to a ditch or stream, upon a lower level than the field or garden in which the drain is made.—*R. F.*

TO BOOKSELLERS, &c. — Wanted clean good Copies of Bulliard on "Fungi," Schæffer on "Fungi," and Théodore de Saussure's "Recherches sur la Végétation." Apply by letter, prepaid, stating price, to Mr. Alison, 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1842.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

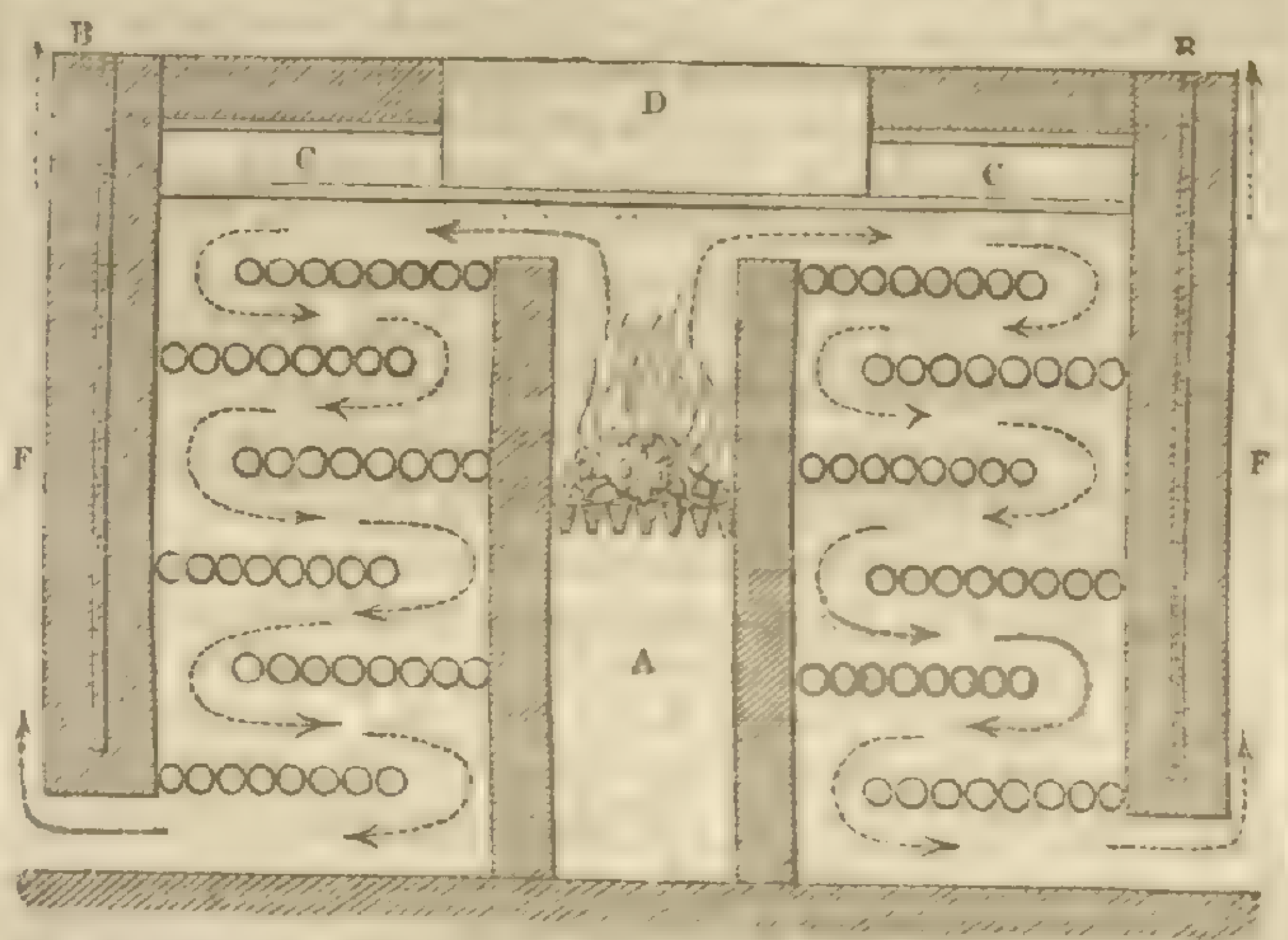
Tuesday, Nov. 1	Horticultural	2 P.M.
	Floricultural	7½ P.M.
	Linnean	8 P.M.
Wednesday, Nov. 2	Geological	8½ P.M.
Saturday, Nov. 12	Royal Botanic	3¾ P.M.

WE have lately become acquainted with a heating apparatus which, for its novelty, seems to deserve some special notice. It has been erected, and used for one winter, in a stove, 40 ft. long and 26 ft. wide, belonging to Mrs. Daniel Tysson, of Foulden, in Norfolk. It was put up at the suggestion of Mr J. B. Lawes, who had employed a nearly similar arrangement for warming his own house; and, according to the reports of all the parties acquainted with it, it has been remarkably successful.

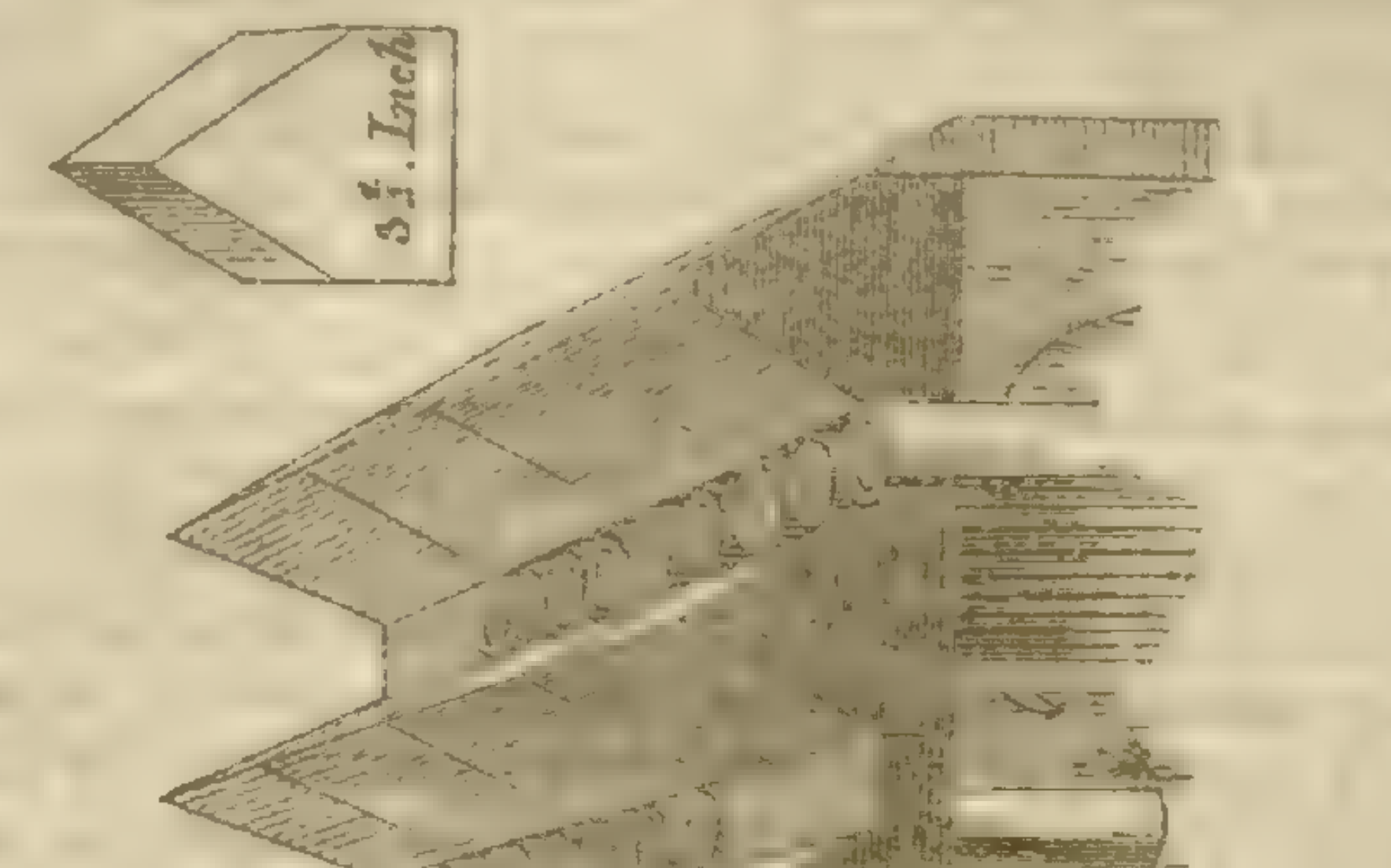
Mrs. T. states, that "the great advantage of this stove is the extreme purity of the air conveyed by it either to a conservatory or dwelling-house. By experiments tried with a hygrometer, it appears, when heated, to retain the same degree of moisture as the outer air; at least the hygrometer varies in the house according to the outer damp, and the steam has never been required in the conservatory from any dryness proceeding from the warm air, which appears to pass so swiftly through the pipes as to be totally unaltered, except in temperature. The house did not require a single window to be opened throughout the winter; and when the wind from the north was very high, the rush of warmed air through the pipes has been so great as not only to wave every plant about, but even to burst open the doors into the drawing-room if only closed as usual, without being barred. A thermometer, kept directly opposite to and within three feet of the brass regulator, has never been found to exceed by ten degrees the temperature of one kept by the glass at the front of the house, at the greatest possible distance from the regulators. The heat can instantly be raised or lowered, by means of the dampers and regulators, to the greatest possible nicety. Within a quarter of an hour after lighting the fire, the warm air comes in, and the house is never so long as an hour in acquiring the exact temperature desired. The fire requires attending to about once in eight or nine hours, if a constant high temperature is wanted; but if left to die away, it is much longer before heat is extinct. In the spring, all the plants had the appearance of having spent their winter out of doors in a warm climate; many planted late in the autumn continued to grow and flower, though the temperature was hardly ever allowed to exceed 45°. This did not vary with the outer air, unless it was that the heat was greater within the house, from the extreme rush of cold air to the pipes when the wind was either north, east, north-east or north-west. When a south wind blew, scarcely any cold air found its way through, and the warmth came in gently and gradually: the stove, therefore, in a great measure regulated itself. Two sets of apparatus have been erected; one in a dwelling-house, which for three years has been found most healthy and unfailing in warmth and comfort; the other in a conservatory, which was found equally salubrious for plants, while the total absence of all closeness or smell gave the conservatory the feeling and freshness of an April or May day abroad. The air near the regulators could be breathed, when it has been passing in at the temperature of 120°, without any of the unpleasant feeling always found in a hothouse raised artificially even to 70°. The hot air disperses so instantly all over the house, that a thermometer, hung directly facing the regulator and close to it, has been above 120°; another within three feet, 58°; and one at the further extremity of the house, 50°. The plants growing on the trellis, within three feet, were not in any way scorched or affected by the air: they simply grew a little more than those further off, and are particularly healthy and strong this summer."

We are further informed that the apparatus previously in use was a hot-water circulation, which had cost a hundred pounds, and which was not able to elevate the temperature of the house more than two degrees above the external air. Now it is certain that a hundred pounds' worth of hot-water pipes and boiler, which were not fully efficient for a house like that under notice, must have been wretchedly defective, and may perhaps account for a little warmth of eulogy. Nevertheless, making every allowance on this score, there is still so much of novelty and ingenuity in the plan, that we feel under very great obligations to Mrs. Tysson for the trouble she has taken in making for us a remarkably clear and comprehensive set of drawings, with descriptions of every part of the contrivance. We are thus enabled to follow up our intention of presenting our readers in turn with every suggestion and improvement connected with the heating of horticultural buildings. Among the variety thus offered, there will be at least the opportunity of selecting that which best suits the purse or the locality, or, perhaps, the prejudices of the party; and there can be little doubt that the apparatus now to be explained has the important merit of being inexpensive in the first instance.

The annexed engraving shows a section across the furnace, of which the fire-bars are seen immediately above the ash-pit A. On each side of the furnace is a large chamber, contained within the double walls B B; which chambers are divided horizontally by a series of round earthen tubes, 20 inches long, and 1¼ in diameter; the ends of which are built into the front and back walls of the chamber, yet so as to keep them quite open. The tubes are also arranged to leave a space alternately to the right and left, thus forming a zig-zag passage for the flame and smoke, which, after traversing the whole of the chambers, and coming in contact with the outside of all the tubes, as shown by the dotted arrows, escape into the main flues F F. The tubes, thus heated, are made the channels through which all the fresh air is admitted into the house; and it is easy to imagine that there is a cold-air chamber externally, and a warm-air chamber within, together with valves and gratings to facilitate and control the passage of the air, and to regulate the temperature. The double walls B are filled in with pounded coke, and there are air-spaces, C C, all well adapted to prevent the loss of heat at improper places. There is also a boiler, D, with steam and other pipes to command any required supply of moisture.

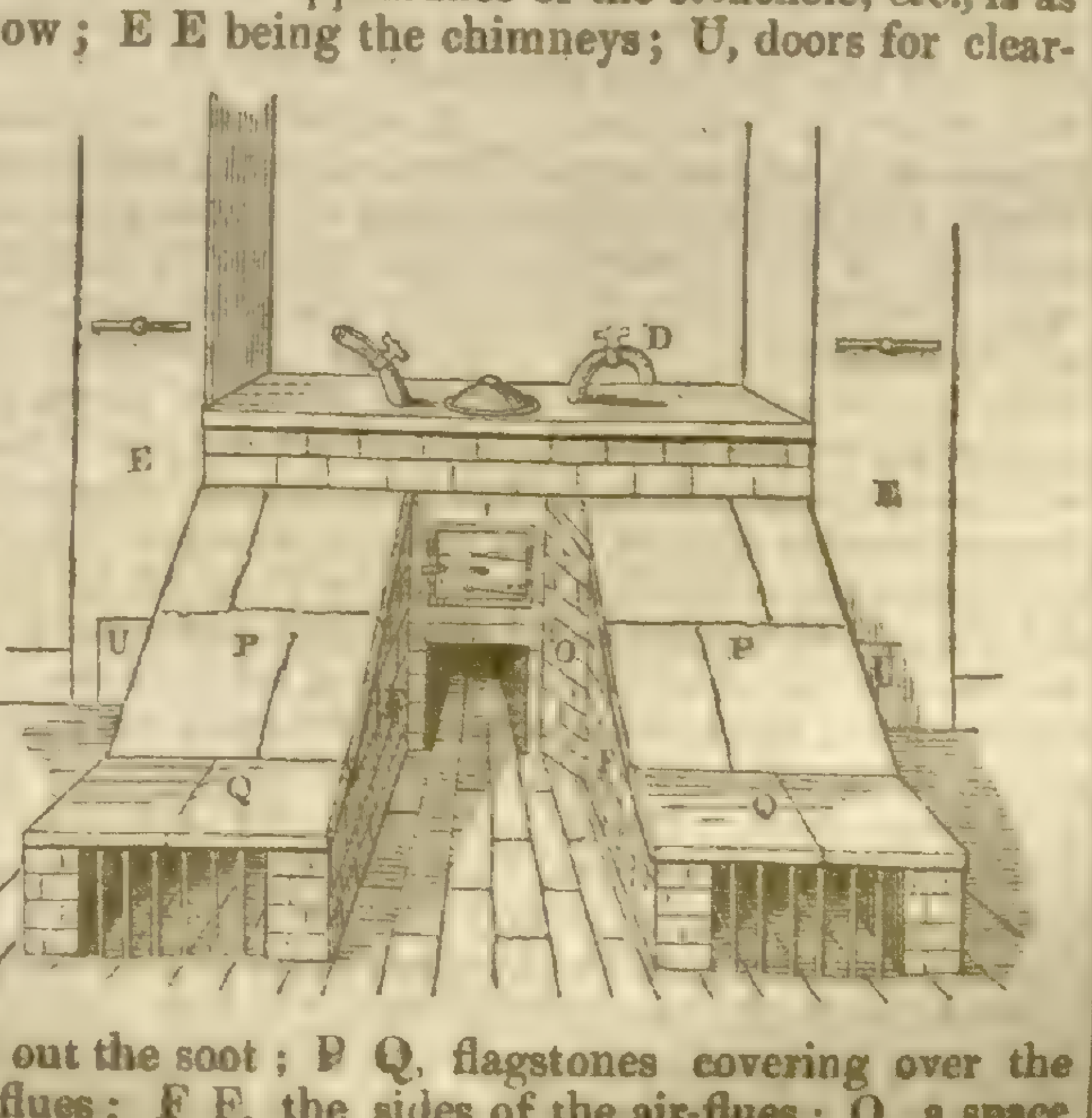


The ends of the pipes are separated by fire-bricks cut into the form, and arranged in the manner, below represented:



The apertures in the inside of the house, through which the warm air is admitted, are as at B B;

The external appearance of the stokehole, &c., is as below; E E being the chimneys; U, doors for clearing out the soot; P Q, flagstones covering over the air-flues; F F, the sides of the air-flues; O, a space left in order to enable the furnace-door to open; and D, a pipe from the boiler, by means of which steam is admitted into the interior when necessary.



From these descriptions, we think that any intelligent workman could construct the whole affair; and we hope we shall hear of further experiments. The furnace and chambers may be placed immediately in the north wall of the house, or a little without; the stoke-hole may, of course, be exterior, as well with this as with common flues.

We must confess, however, that we are somewhat less sanguine as to the superiority of this device, ingenious as it is, than the fair lady to whose kindness we are so much indebted. We cannot forget the important distinction between air-heating and radiant heating, so fully and well explained by Mr. Ainger in earlier Numbers, which left on our minds an impression unfavourable to the former, as regards both economy and the imitation of natural climates. We should be sorry, nevertheless, to prejudge what has been so graciously communicated to us, and shall have much pleasure in recording the results of the ensuing winter's experience.

So much has of late years been written about the quality of our native Oaks that the subject may seem exhausted. There is, however, one point of view that has been scarcely noticed. All evidence tends, we think, to prove that, *in general*, the sessile-fruited Oak grows, under equal circumstances, about one third faster than the stalk fruited species, and that the timber of the first is at least as good as that of the second; therefore, it would seem that the sessile-fruited is the most worth planting, although it has of late years been so much neglected.

But among Oaks, as among mankind, there are individuals which, however healthy and robust their parents, are sickly and blighted; so weak in constitution, as only to be reared with the greatest care, and when reared, deficient in all the vigour that had belonged to their predecessors. Others, on the contrary, spring up like giants from their bed, with a strength far beyond that of ordinary mortals, and go on growing at a rate which makes them eventually the Colossi of their race. If the former produce offspring, they are rickety and sapless, like the parent; the latter will originate a race even more gigantic than themselves. Constant propagation from sickly individuals ends in an exhaustion of all the vital energies; but from the healthy and robust, it terminates in a fixed constitutional energy. We see this in the common vegetables of the kitchen-garden, as in the dwarf Spanish Pea, on the one hand, and the giant Marrowfat on the other; and in a hundred other instances familiar to everybody. What is true of vegetables is true of trees—and, of course, therefore, of the Oak. A sickly sessile-fruited tree will yield Acorns producing seedlings with a much worse constitution than the general run of stalk-fruited Oaks; and so, also, a very vigorous Oak of the latter kind may bear Acorns whose offspring will exceed in powers of growth the average specimens of the sessile-fruited.

Planters, then, should take the utmost care to ensure a supply of seedling Oaks from trees remarkable for their large size and healthy state. A farmer would not think of sowing his fields with seed saved from the stunted little Stone Turnip of gardeners; but he will have it from the largest and finest Swedes, Norfolk Whites, Tankards, and Yellow Scotch that he can hear of. Planters should do so likewise. As it now is, they regard an Oak as an Oak, without ever thinking, except in a few rare cases, of inquiring what park or wood has furnished the Acorns; and the consequence is, that when their plantations begin to grow, half the young trees are bushy-headed, stunted, and stubbornly crooked. Then the knife, and the axe, and all the nostrums of timber doctors are resorted to, and with such varying results, that people can come to no conclusion as to whether their practice is wrong or right. No doubt, of the stunted young Oaks to be found in all plantations, some are rendered so by the original mutilation of their roots; but others, and they by far the larger number, may be reasonably supposed to be constitutionally bad. The best way to proceed in all such cases is to cut them down to the ground; then, if they shoot up vigorously, they will soon form handsome stems; if, on the contrary, they continue stunted, they will do no harm by choking up better things.

We have been led to these remarks by an advertisement, which has lately appeared in our columns, of Durmast Oaks for sale, by Messrs. Rogers and Co., of Southampton. This Durmast Oak is a variety of the stalk-fruited Oak, possessing great vigour of constitution and a very fine foliage—the one, indeed, being the consequence of the other. These Oaks, when in flower, have a grey or greenish appearance—such being the hue of their male catkins; while the common stalk-fruited Oak is a brownish red; and by this mark they are readily to be distinguished. Durmast Oaks are rare now in the New Forest, where they once were common; the best of them having been felled during the late war, when Navy Oak was con-of this salt may have helped the effect this dry season. From all the observations I could make here, the maggot does not appear to enter, as is stated, at the neck of the Onion; the fibres of the root are first noticed to fail, and afterwards the interior of the root has the appearance of being eaten into from the bottom of the bulb near the fibres. Some early Carrots which I examined had no maggots on those roots which were merely beginning to spot with disease; while on the others they might be seen in all stages, from the insect on the outside eating its way into the root, to those having five or six worms in them. It appears that disease first attracts the insects, though afterwards they may attack healthy roots. Peaty and sandy soils have seldom worm in the Carrots; qy. what could prevent the insect breeding there?—*R. Lymburn.*

To Preserve Mangel Wurzel.—I have found no method of preserving this root so convenient and efficacious as stacking it, after the manner of cord-wood, in cords or stacks about 2 ft. in thickness, and of such a length and height as the shed in which it is stacked will admit. I leave an interval of about 6 inches between the stacks, for ventilation, and I afterwards cover the whole with stubble, as I have found this root keeps best in the dark. I have often seen the roots frozen in these stacks, so that the surface exhibited a crystallised appearance, from the spiculæ of ice formed by the juices of the root; yet, upon thawing, they were found uninjured. I consider the exclusion of light important, as this root, when frozen in the light, frequently decays. The value of Mangel Wurzel for fattening stock is very superior to that of the Swedish Turnip, as I fully proved many years ago, by a fairly-conducted experiment on about 30 oxen. The advantage in favour of the Mangel Wurzel was somewhere about 30 per cent., ton for ton.—*Lusor.*—[The injurious effect of light upon frozen plants is known to gardeners, who lose their tender vegetables if suddenly exposed to light on a south aspect, but which, if facing the north, may be preserved.]

To Preserve Dahlia Roots.—It may be interesting to those growers who, like myself, are apprehensive that severe weather may overtake the tubers in the soil, to know that the plants may be raised without injury immediately after the blooms are cut off by the frost, providing that they are hung up in a dry and ordinarily-protected situation, with, the roots uppermost, if care is taken to leave six or seven inches of the stem attached to each tuber: this may be done without the slightest fear of their withering from having been lifted in a green state. As the winter advances, and the tubers become matured and firm, the ordinary modes of protection against frost may be resorted to.—*I. K. S.*

Aberthaw Lime.—This lime is burnt from the blue lyas of Glamorganshire, which forms a high cliff, extending for many miles along the coast. It is principally shipped at the small port of Aberthaw, from whence the name is derived. It possesses in an eminent degree the quality of hardening under water; it is equal, if not superior, to Roman cement for water-work, and is much cheaper.—*Lusor.*

Ceanothus azúreus.—I have occasionally seen a question in the *Chronicle* as to the hardiness of Ceanothus azúreus; but without knowing in what part of Great Britain your correspondents reside, it would be impossible to give them an answer. On referring to an article in the last volume of the Transactions of the Horticultural Society, it appears that several plants in their garden were killed to the ground in the severe winter of 1837-38; while at North Stoneham, in Hampshire, they were entirely destroyed; and at Carclew they merely lost the tips of their shoots: so that, in three different places, the effects varied, from complete destruction to a trifling injury. In Dublin, and at Kilkenny, the plants do not appear to have suffered *at all.* My own experience confirms what happened at Carclew in that severe winter; for a plant, which I turned out of its pot in the autumn of 1837, in my garden in Surrey, has never suffered more than in the tips of its shoots, either in the winter of 1837-38, or in that of 1840-41. It was planted against a south wall, but, owing to some alterations in my garden, it has since been transferred to one with a western aspect. The extreme drought of last spring (the first since its removal) was rather trying to it, but it has completely recovered.—*W. F. G. F.*—[It is of the first importance to this plant that the border in which it grows should be *thoroughly* drained.]

Fúchsia Riccartónia.—I think it very probable that *H. K. M.'s* Fuchsia is F. Riccartónia. Last winter I left a plant of that species on the wall of my house, quite unprotected, save by a little manure spread over the roots. The extreme tips only of the branches were injured; and it has flowered beautifully throughout the summer. The aspect is south-west; but this place is high and exposed.—*J. M. Smythe, Vicarage, Tamworth.*

Assam Tea.—This Tea certainly seems to differ somewhat from that of China. The leaf is much thinner and broader; the serrated edges, too, are rather different; the flowers I have never seen. I find, however, the relative amount of gallic acid, tannin, &c., similar to that of Captain Pidding's Howqua, the most genuine Tea I am acquainted with. The specimen of Assam Tea which I examined was from some imported by Capt. P. I take it for granted, that the difference between Green and Black Tea, namely, that Thea víridis and T. bóhea are distinct species, is now universally recognised; and it is only strange that they should ever have been confounded. I do not know whether the Paraguay Tea has ever been correctly ascertained. Its leaf, if I remember rightly, seemed to me to resemble somewhat that of Cássia acutifólia, and the flavour was nearly that of common Tea. It is infused in a tea-cup by the natives of Paraguay, and sucked through a silver or other metallic tube.—*J. Murray.* [It is the Ilex paraguensis, and has been figured in the "London Journal of Botany," t. 1 and 2.]

Ivy.—I see you are of opinion that Ivy does not make a house, on which it grows, damp. As it is a question of experience, I must take the liberty of differing from that opinion. I have lived four years in a house partially covered with Ivy, and I find two cupboards next the outside wall so damp as to be useless, and, moreover, possessing an exceedingly foul smell. I thought the late dry season might have improved matters, but on opening one of the cupboards after a fortnight's absence, I do not find that to be the case; in other parts of the house covered by the Ivy, books are much affected by the damp; the paper on the outside walls is also stained. I hope I may be pardoned mentioning my experience on this point, which affects our personal comforts so much.—*An Original Subscriber.*—[We suspect that in this case the dampness was in the walls before the Ivy covered them, or that it arises from some other cause.]

Weeping Willow.—With this you will receive some shoots of a Willow sent to me from the Continent some few years since as Salix péndula nova and S. americana péndula. On its own roots it is almost prostrate; but when grafted on standards, as my plants are from whence I gathered these shoots, it forms one of the most beautiful weeping trees ever seen. It will, I think, be preferred to the common Weeping Willow, as it does not suffer either from winter or spring frosts, which so often disfigure, and sometimes nearly kill, the trees of that species. The leaves of the enclosed kind are also beautifully glaucous on the under surface, and its shoots are so gracefully attenuated, that they descend almost perpendicularly from the crown of the tree.—*T. Rivers, Sawbridgeworth.* [We suspect this to be a variety of Salix purpúrea; it, however, has singularly falcate leaves, which puzzles us.]

Oak-trees.—Many Oak-trees, both here and elsewhere, are shedding not only their leaves, but the small lateral shoots of the last three or four years' growth. These shoots, and in some instances even the leading ones, or axes of growth, fall to pieces at the successive annual joints, the separation of the different parts being precisely similar to that of the footstalk from the branch, or the acorn from its cup. Is this common in all seasons? or is it caused by any peculiar effect of the late hot and dry summer? I never observed it before; but it seems to be remarkable, as illustrating the analogy between the acorn and the shoot, showing, also, that at the season at which some peculiar state of the secretions causes a separation between the fruit and the branch, a like tendency to separate exists in the branches themselves at those points which in preceding years might have been footstalks. The ground under several Oaks which I have observed was quite strewed with twigs; none of them bore marks of violence, and many of them came to pieces in the hand, on the application of a slight degree of force.—*J. R.*—[This is a very singular fact. We never before heard of it in the Oak; but it occurs not unfrequently with frosted Vines.]

Secale cornutum.—I have seen the Secale cornutum attached to an ear of Rye, as formidable in Worcestershire as on the Continent. The "dry gangrene" consequent on the use of "spurred Rye" is a dreadful disease. —*J. Murray.*

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Birmingham and Midland Floral and Horticultural Society, Oct. 6.—The fourth and last exhibition of this society for the present season was held at the Town Hall. There was an extensive collection of Dahlias, many of the blooms being remarkably fine, both in colour and form; but the flowers which possessed these qualities in the highest degree were generally those varieties which have been for some years in cultivation. Several promising seedlings were exhibited. The following is a list of the prizes awarded:—Dahlias—*Premier:* Rouge et Noire, Mr. Earl. *Crimson and Puce:* 1, President of the West, Mr. Mussell; 2, Girling's Indispensable, Mr. C. Kimberley; 3, Metella, Mr. J. Moore. *Purple and Dark:* 1, Girling's Ploughboy, Mr. Earl; 2, President of the West, Mr. Coudrey; 3, Pickwick, Mr. C. Kimberley. *White and Blush:* 1, Lady Woodhouse, Mr. Brown; 2, Brown's Worcester Rival, Mr. Brown; 3, Lewisham Rival, Mr. Earl. *Primrose, Yellow, and Buff:* 1, Yellow Defiance, Mr. Davis; 2, Nicholas Nickleby, Mr. Earl; 3, Marquess of Lansdowne, Mr. C. Kimberley. *Striped and Shaded:* 1, Rouge et Noire, Mr. C. Kimberley; 2, Beauty of the Plain, Mr. Brown; 3, Maid of Bath, Mr. H. Pope. *Lilac and Rose:* 1, Wheeler's Maria, Mr. C. Kimberley, 2, Grande Baudine, Mr. E. Phillips; 3, Rose Unique, Mr. Earl. *Orange and Scarlet:* 1, Catleugh's Eclipse, Mr. Earl; 2, Danecroft Rival, Mr. E. Phillips; 3, Widnall's Eclipse, Mr. E. Phillips. *Seedlings:* 1, Mr. J. Davis; 2, Mr. Earl; 3, Mr. Kimberley. A seedling exhibited by Mr. Sadler was much praised by the judges. It was white, edged with pink: the colours distinct, and form good. It appeared to be considered by the growers present as a desirable addition to the flowers in this class already in cultivation. Stove Plants—1, J. Gough, Esq.; 2, J. Gough, Esq. Greenhouse Plants—1, Mr. J. Moore; 2, Mr. Mussell. Ericas—1, Messrs. Pope and Sons; 2, Mr. J. Moore. Roses in Pots—1, Mr. H. Pope; 2, Mr. J. Moore. Roses—1, Mr. Mussell; 2, Messrs. Pope & Sons. Hardy Shrubs—1, Messrs. Pope and Sons. Herbaceous or Frame Plants—1, Mr. J. Moore; 2, Mr. E. Phillips; 3, J. Gough, Esq.; 4, Mr. J. Moore. Herbaceous or Frame Plants, *Cut Specimens*—1 and 2, Messrs. Pope and Sons. Annuals in Pots—1, Mr. J. Moore. Six Varieties of Annuals, *Cut Specimens*—1, Mr. Mussell. Hollyhocks—1, Mr. J. Coudrey; 2, Mr. J. Coudrey. Asters—Mr. Brown. Devices of Cut Flowers—1, Mr. J. Coudrey; 2, Mr. Chinn; 3, Mr. J. Coudrey. Grapes—Black Hamburgh, Mr. Mussell. Plums—1, Washington, Mr. Bower. Cucumbers—1, Matchless Frame, Mr. Brown; 2, Early Warwick, Mr. Rodway. Apples, *Dessert:* 1, Paradise Pippin, Mr. Rodway; 2, Winter Queening, Mr. Earl. *Culinary:* 1, Greenock Pippin, Mr. Rodway; 2, Emperor Alexander, Mr. Rodway. Pears—1, Mr. Rodway; 2, Marie Louise, J. Gough, Esq. Potatoes—1, Red-nosed Kidney, Mr. Bower; 2, White Bread Fruit, Mr. Chinn. Onions—1, Globe, Mr. Mellon; 2, White Spanish, Mr. Bower. Carrots—1, Altringham, Mr. Baker; 2, Mr. Baker. Turnips—1, Early Stone, Mr. Mussell. Celery—1, Giant, Mr. Chinn; 2, Giant, Mr. Bower. Orange Tree—Mr. J. Moore.—*Midland Counties Herald.*

Dunfermline Horticultural Society, Sept. 20.—The last exhibition for the season was held in the large Hall, Spire Hotel. The prizes were awarded as follows:—Mr. J. Gavin, *best black Hamburgh and Muscat of Alexandria Grapes; best bunch of any other sort; best Peaches, Pears, Stocks, Cockscombs, China Asters, and Marygolds; second-best Exotics and Phloxes.* Mr. A. Forrest, *best Greengage Plums.* Mr. J. Roxburgh, *best Plums; second-best dessert Apples.* Mr. J. Ferrier, *best dessert Apples and Swedish Turnips; second-best Greengage Plums, Jargonelle Pears, Cockscombs, and best Celery.* Mr. Lister, *second-best black Hamburgh Grapes and Gooseberries.* Mr. Alex. Turbayne, *best Exotics and Heaths; second-best China Asters and Marygolds.* Mr. Alex. Miller, *second best Peaches.* Mr. J. Keir, *best Jargonelle Pears and second-best Carrots.* Mr. J. Scott, *second best Pears (Jargonelle excepted).* Mr. J. Munro, *best Gooseberries.* Mr. Anderson, *best Floral Device.* Mr. J. Henderson, *second Floral Device.* Mr. W. Allison, *best Fúchsias; second best Exotics in pots and Celery.* Mr. R. Ogg, *best 12 Dahlias.* Mr. J. Fotheringham, *heaviest Red Cabbage; second-best 12 Dahlias.* Mr. Finlayson, *best Seedling Dahlia.* Mr. W. Stewart, *best Hollyhocks.* Mr. D. Hutchison, *second-best Hollyhocks.* Mr. J. T. Smith, *best Phloxes; second-best Stocks and Red Cabbage.* Mr. J. Reid, *best Carnations.* Mr. Smith, *second-best Carnations.* Mr. N. Munro, *heaviest Onions; second-heaviest Savoys.* Mr. D. Meldrum, *2nd for Onions.* Mr. J. Reid, *heaviest Carrots, Savoys, and Cabbage.* Mr. F. Crombie, *2nd for late Cabbage.* Mr. J. Crombie, *2nd for Swedish Turnips.* Amateurs, J. Struthers, Esq., *best 6 Dahlias.* Provost Morris, *2nd for Dahlias and Hollyhocks.* J. S. Ronaldson, Esq., *best 3 Hollyhocks.* H. R. Russell, Esq., *best Stocks and Jargonelle Pears.* The Rev. A. Sutherland, *2nd for Jargonelle Pears.* Numerous Cottagers' prizes were also awarded.—*Edinburgh Evening Courant.*

Guernsey Horticultural Society, Oct. 12.—This exhibition was exceedingly well attended, notwithstanding the unfavourable expectations which had been entertained concerning it. The prizes were as follows:—Honorary Prizes—Large Challengeable Medals, Mr. H. Dobree, jun., for 12 *varieties of Apples, 6 specimens of each;* Capt. Appleton, for *Basket of Vegetables.* Small Medals, Mr. J. S. Black, for *Royal Albert Grapes;* Mr. J. Hubert, for *Black Hamburgh Grapes.* Flowers—Dahlias. *Best 36 blooms,* Mr. J. Vidamour, for Duchess of Richmond, Hylas, Virgin Queen, Challenger, Frances, Lee's Bloomsbury, Beauty of the Plain, Grande Baudine, Coronal, Blandina, Argo, Charles XII., Maria, Glory of Plymouth, Thompson's Rival, Will Watch, Bowman's Premier, Napoleon, Royal Standard, Bishop of Salisbury, Danecroft Rival, Topaz, King of Roses, Mrs. Colt, Fanny Keynes, Grand Tournament, Yellow Defiance, Suffolk Hero, Hope, Grace Darling, Ansell's Unique, Bayadere, Miss Nooks, Lewisham Rival, Wells' Lilac Perfection, Springfield Rival. *Best Seedling,* Mrs. Ram. *Best variety,* Mr. C. De Jersey. *Best twelve,* 1 and 2, Mr. J. Vidamour. *Best six,* 1 and 2, Mr. J. Vidamour. Best Collection of China Asters, Mr. J. Vidamour. German ditto, Mr. J. Vidamour. Best Device in Flowers, 1, Sir O. Carey; 2, Mrs. Ram. Camellia japonica, Mr. J. S. Brock. French Marygolds, 1 and 2, Mr. J. Vidamour. African ditto, Mr. J. Vidamour. Extra Prizes—*Dahlias,* Mrs. Ram. *Muscat of Alexandria,* Mr. G. W. Hoyle. Fruits—Best Black Grapes, *not forced,* Messrs. Brock and Hubert, (medal each). Best White, *grown in open air,* Mr. T. Dumaresq. Black, *ditto,* Mr. T. Dumaresq. Melon, Mr. Le Mottee. Seedling Apples, Mr. C. De Jersey. Dessert ditto, 1, Mr. J. Vidamour; 2, Mr. H. Dobree, jun. Kitchen ditto, 1, Mr. H. Dobree, jun.; 2, Mr. P. Martin. Best 6, *Ribstone Pippins,* Mr. T. Andros; *London ditto,* Mr. Le Mottee; *Scarlet ditto,* Mr. J. Hubert; *Royal Pearmains,* Mr. J. Hubert; *Green ditto,* Mr. H. W. Rideout; *Aromatic Russets,* Mr. J. Vidamour; *Reinette Franche,* Mr. H. W. Rideout; *Calville Blanche,* Mr. F. De Jersey; *Mollet's Guernsey Pippins,* Mr. H. Dobree, jun.; *Old Golden ditto,* Mr. J. Hubert; *Court of Wick ditto,* Mr. J. Hubert; *Margils,* Mr. J. Vidamour; *Dutch Reinettes,* Mr. G. W. Hoyle; *New Town Pippins,* Mr. J. Hubert. Pears, *Best 6 Chaumontel, grown against a wall,* Mr. Nicholas; *Ditto, from an espalier,* Mr. J. Vidamour; *Best 6, Duchesse d'Angoulême,* Mr. C. De Jersey; *Beurré d'Aremberg,* Mr. H. Dobree, jun.; *Brown Beurré,* Mr. J. Vidamour; *Belle et Bonne,* Mr. J. Vidamour; *Crassane,* Mr. T. Andros; *St. Germain,* Mr. Laine; *Colmar,* Mr. J. Vidamour; *Seckel,* Mr. H. Dobree, jun.; *Louise Bonne,* Mrs. Laine; *Baking,* Mr. J. Vidamour. Best 6 Oranges, *grown in the open air,* Sir O. Carey. Medlars, 1, Mr. C. De Jersey; 2, Mr T. Andros. Turnips, Sir O. Carey. Carrots, Mr. J. Vidamour. Parsneps, Mr. Cockburn. White Onions, Mr. H. Dobree, jun.; Portugal or Deptford ditto, Mr. J. Hubert. White Celery, Mr. C. Lefevre. Red ditto, Mr. H. Dobree, jun. White, Red, and Blue Potatoes, Mr. J. Vidamour. Seedling Late Potatoe, Mr. P. Martin. Tomatoes, Sir O. Carey. Batavian Endive, Capt. Appleton. Curled ditto, Sir O. Carey. Extra Prizes—*White Grapes, out-door,* Sir O. Carey; *Apples,* Mr. Luff; *Roberts' Russet,* Mr. H. W. Rideout; *Beurré d'Aremberg,* Mr. Carey (Castle); *Fortuné Belge,* Mr. C. De Jersey; *Surrey Pearmain,* Mr. T. Andros; *Raspberries,* Mr. J. Vidamour; *Apples,* Mr. P. Martin; *Potatoes, Red Bangors,* Mr. P. Martin; *Basket of Vegetables, 15 varieties,* Mr. C. De Jersey. A great variety of prizes were bestowed upon Cottagers, for Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables.—*Guernsey Star.*

Hexham Floral and Horticultural Society.—At a meeting of the committee held May 7th, 1842, the following resolutions were passed, viz.: The want of a properly-constituted Board in this district for determining the merits of seedling productions having been severely felt by members of this Society and others, it was moved by Mr. Thos. Watson, of the Spittal, and seconded by Mr. H. Dewar, of Beaufront—1st, That a Board be formed for the purpose of testing and determining the merits of all Floral and Horticultural Seedling productions, in order to warrant their being offered to the public under proper characters. 2d—That the Board consist of 17 members, with power to add to their number. 3d—That the Board consist of the following persons, viz: H. Marshal, Esq., Durham; Mr. H. Newton, Newcastle; Mr. Fenny, Gateshead; Mr. J. Robson, Hexham; Mr. R. Charlton, Wall, near Hexham; Mr. Thos. Watson, the Spittal; Mr. Thos. Watson, Nunwick; Mr. A. Gaskin, Brunton; Mr. H. Dewar, Beaufront; Mr. W. Taylor, Chesters; Mr. J. Scott, Sandor; Mr. N. W. Forster; Mr. Thos. Aitchison, Bywell; Mr. W. Watson, Hexham; Mr. J. Gowan, Newbiggin; Mr. Jos. Robson, jun., Hexham; and Mr. Thos. Shotton. The committee met again on the 18th May, and adopted the rules for the guidance of the Board; the following is a report of its proceedings since that period. "The Board of the Hexham Floral and Horticultural Society, 'for testing and determining the merits of all Floral and Horticultural Seedling Productions, &c.' terminated its sittings on Wednesday the 12th Oct., 1842. During the short time of its being in operation 12 different articles have been submitted to its scrutinising ordeal, the names and properties of which, copied from the minutes, are as follows:—First, a Pansy *(Queen of the Tyne),* by Mr. Rob. Charlton, Nurseryman, Wall: upper petals, round and well proportioned, stiff, and of a dark velvety purple; side petals similar; centre creamy white, edged with the same as the upper petals; under petal of a good form, and of a creamy colour; eye dark; rays regular; form good; very round; class of quality first; shown June 8th, 1842. Second, a Pansy, by the same; set aside as worthless. Third, a Rhubarb, by Mr. Thos. Watson, gr. to J. Kirsopp, Esq., The Spittal; set aside for the present. Fourth, a Seedling Raspberry, of 1837, by the same: colour red; size of fruit medium; shape roundish at the end; flavour not rich; bearing prolific; class of quality second; shown July 13th. Fifth, a Pelargonium (Symmetry superb) by Mr. H. Dewar, gr. to Wm. Cuthbert, Esq., Beaufront: upper petals clouded, very dark, shaded off to a beautiful rose colour, running round the edge ¼ of an inch broad; under petals pale rose, beautifully pencilled; eye clear white; texture of the petals thick, stiff, and good; edge smooth; size 2¼ inches diameter; form nearly circular; class of quality first; shown July 13th. Sixth, a Pelargonium (Mary Constance), by Mr. H. Dewar;

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

The Salcombe Aloes.—Believing that there is no part of England where so many plants of the Agave americana have grown to maturity in the open ground without the slightest protection, I am induced to send you a brief statement of the specimens that have flowered at Salcombe, a small sea-port, near Kingsbridge, in the south of Devon. The first on record bloomed in 1774, being then only twenty-eight years old; it grew in the garden of Cliff House, a residence situated, as its name implies, within a few yards of the sea. In the middle of June, the plant was first observed to have shot forth a flower stem, which grew rapidly, and advanced about nine inches daily, until, at the end of September, it had attained the height of 28 feet, bearing innumerable flowers on forty-two branches; its leaves were nine feet long and six inches wide. In 1820, a second Aloe flowered at Woodville, the seat of the late James Yates, Esq., which obtained the height of 27 feet, and produced forty flowering branches, bearing 16,000 flowers; this plant is fully described in the 5th vol. of the Transactions of the Horticultural Society. In 1832, a third flowered at the Moult, the seat of W. Jackson, Esq., which was 28 feet high. The lawn at Woodville was again ornamented in 1835, with the almost countless blossoms of this stately exotic; the stem of this specimen was 24 ft. 9 in. in height, forming the fourth Aloe that had flowered here. In the autumn of 1840, a fifth flowered at the Moult, and was 27 ft. in height; this plant was transplanted the previous year, which, perhaps, threw it into bloom, as the leaves were not quite so large as those of its predecessors. At the present time, a sixth Aloe is coming into bloom at Cliff House, the residence of Mrs. Prideaux. This plant is between 30 and 35 years of age, and is inferior in beauty to the others that have bloomed at Salcombe; as, instead of sending up a central flower-stem, seven stalks have protruded themselves from different parts, the principal of which are about ten feet high. From this circumstance, the peculiar character of the plant is lost, and it is at present a mass of stems and flower stalks, upon which only one or two blossoms have yet expanded. At each of the places mentioned, many fine young Aloes of large size are growing luxuriantly; and in another small garden, overhanging the sea, and constantly exposed, in stormy weather, to the spray, five magnificent specimens are manifesting more than ordinary vigour. It may not, perhaps, be out of place to speak of Salcombe itself, and the other tender plants that flourish there. It is a populous village, carrying on a considerable trade, and situated between Torquay and Plymouth. At the west end are Cliff House, and the mansion of Lord Kinsale, with other respectable abodes; and towards the entrance of the harbour, which is about a mile from the village, are placed, in the midst of these wooded grounds, the delightful residences of Woodville and the Moult. From the south-west gales, which in this part of Devon blow with such resistless violence, the harbour is entirely protected by the magnificent head-land called the Bolt Head, and from storms from other quarters by lofty hills on almost every side. In point of picturesque scenery, there are few portions of the coast that exceed it, while the various tender plants which it displays render it a spot of no ordinary interest to the Horticulturist. At Woodville there is a wall of thriving Orange, Lemon, and Citron trees, protected only by temporary frames of Reed. Near them stood, a few years since, a large Olive-tree, trained also against a wall, but wholly unprotected, and there is still a specimen in the grounds. The luxuriance of the New Zealand Flax is remarkable, some immense masses being more than seven feet high. The beauty of these plants is great, as they evince the strongest health, and are uninjured by the severest Devonshire winters. Two smaller plants have blossomed, the flower stalks being between two and three feet higher than the leaves. At the Moult a great number of Exotics have been planted in the open air, and the grounds at the present moment are gay with Dáhlias, Sálvias, Petúnias, Senécios, Sóllyas, Bouvárdias, Pelargóniums, and Brugmánsias. The last-named shrubs stand the winters well, and though often cut down to the ground, form strong plants by the end of the summer. There are also some fine specimens of Cássia and New Holland Acácias; an interesting species of Euaclyptus, raised from seed, marked "White Gum;" a still finer species called "the Blue Gum," the fragrance of which was very perceptible after rain, was killed by the severity of the winter of 1840—1. Various herbaceous plants from Mexico, particularly Stévias, are perfectly acclimatized, and a species of Phytolacca is conspicuous from its numerous spikes of deep purple berries. Until the intense cold which we experienced a few years since, the varieties of Cape Pelargónium had formed immense bushes, and were everywhere rising from self-sown seeds. A splendid Ipomœa, apparently allied to, if not identical with, I. tyrianthina, raised from South American seeds, flourished for several years at the foot of a wall, but was destroyed by the incessant rain of last winter. It had a fleshy root, and its twining stems, which perished in December, bore an abundance of rich purple flowers of large size. At Coombe Royal, the seat of J. Luscombe, Esq., situated a mile from the head of the estuary of which Salcombe is the entrance, are fine specimens of Orange, Citron, Shaddock Limes and Lemons; they are protected only in winter, by frames either of wood or reed, and one tree, a Seville Orange, is known to have attained the age of 200 years.—*A Devonian.*

Grafting Cacti.—The following method of grafting Cacti I find to be very ornamental. Last year, having several plants of Pereskia aculeata, from 8 to 10 feet high, which had previously been grafted at the top with Cereus flagelliformis, I inserted at various heights upon the latter grafts of different kinds of Epiphyllum, such as Ackermanni and truncatum, with Cereus speciosus and C. triumphans. The beauty in June last of a plant of this kind which had been grafted in the previous autumn, I cannot describe. In grafting them, I make, with the point of the knife, an incision upwards, into which I insert small grafts, pared a little on both sides, of the kinds required. A small piece of matting is bound round the wounded stem, to keep the grafts tight until they have taken hold, which generally is the case in three weeks' time; the bast is then untied. Where room is no object, I think it preferable to graft E. truncatum upon specimens by itself, as it flowers in the autumn, whereas the other kinds bloom in the spring and summer. The pendulous habit of Cereus flagelliformis allows of its being trained in any form, according to the fancy of the owner. I have grafted Cacti at all seasons of the year, but I find that the best time is from the end of September until November*; probably owing to the plants being in a more dormant state. I apply no fire to the house during this period, unless to dry up damp or exclude frost. One specimen of Pereskia aculeata, 9 feet high, which was grafted two years ago with E. truncatum, the grafts being inserted 3 inches apart, along the whole height of the stem, and alternately on each side, has now the appearance of a pillar, and in about six weeks' time will be covered with many hundred flowers. It is advisable in grafting these plants to insert the scion upside down, especially if worked upon the main stem; in which case I remove a small piece of the bark from the stock, and fit a thin piece of the desired kind upon it. If this is bound up so as to prevent air from entering between the parts, it will take quite as well as if grafted in the usual way. Where this operation is performed upon spurs, the latter should be trained downwards previously to being grafted, otherwise the grafts, especially those with fleshy leaves, are apt to break off when they attain to any size. I have also grafted E. truncatum upon a stock of Cactus braziliensis, which makes an excellent standard, as from its robust habit it does not require any support. E. truncatum succeeds better if suspended, with a ball of earth about its roots, in a wire basket filled with moss than when grown in a pot. Another ornamental plan is to get a large specimen of Cereus flagelliformis on its own roots, and turn it out of the pot with the ball entire; then to plant it in a wire globe basket tightly filled with moss, so that the earth may neither run through nor be seen. Stud the plant all over with grafts of E. truncatum, and when they have taken hold, tie down the Cereus neatly all over the ball or basket; the E. truncatum will soon cover it, so that it cannot be seen, and it will amply repay any one for the trouble.—*Henry Ford.*

Gardening practised by the Fair Sex.—I do not know whether Mrs. Loudon's Gardening for Ladies, or your recommendation of it in the *Chronicle*, or the example set by Her Majesty in Scotland, has had the effect of setting ladies to work in the garden; but certain it is, they are commencing in earnest. I could not help, the other day, admiring two young ladies at work, one with a Dutch hoe, and the other with a rake. Many a one that has served an apprenticeship to the business could not have used those tools to better purpose. It was delightful to witness the graceful manner in which they performed their work; for they appeared far more pleasant and happy than in the stiff and starched manner in which they are generally seen. By-and-by there will be no need for saying, what Adam said to Eve in Milton's Paradise Lost,—

> Awake! the morning shines, and the fresh field
> Calls us; we lose the prime to mark how spring
> Our tended plants, how blows the citron grove,
> What drops the myrrh, and what the balmy reed,
> How nature paints her colours, how the bee
> Sits on the bloom, extracting liquid sweet.

Peter Mackenzie.

Preserving Fungi.—Perhaps "Agarica" may like to know how to preserve specimens of her Fungi. A pickle, formed of one part of acetic acid and four parts of water, will preserve them unchanged for a very long time. I have now before me a Peziza, preserved in this manner about 18 years ago, which is still quite fresh.—*Lusor.*

Effect of Ammoniacal Vapour upon Vines.—When Vines are growing in closely-glazed houses at a period of the year by nature not assigned to them, the quantity of ammonia which they receive is but small, and that little is often excluded by the houses being sometimes kept shut for days together. As ammonia enters so largely into the system of plants by their leaves, as well as by their roots, I thought it necessary that they should be supplied with it as liberally as possible, I, therefore, hung a quantity of small tin cans, containing ammoniacal liquor, from the gas-works, in different parts of the house, and at times sprinkled the stone pathway with the same. In about 48 hours after the application, the leaves had become of a very dark green; the Vines also began to form wood with great rapidity. I had a good crop, though, strange to say, a fortnight later than usual, although the house was started at the same time as it had been for several years (January 1), and with the advantage of a better season. I certainly was not troubled with those vexatious defects generally attending early forcing, such as bunches going blind, leaves shanking off, bunches of a bad colour, &c. These defects I believe to be caused by the excess of thin, poor fluid, taken up by the roots from a border saturated and cold, as it generally is at that period of the year; and by the deficiency of that essential agent —light, to elaborate the same. Plants cannot select their food, but are compelled, like a sponge, to charge themselves with whatever is presented to them in the shape of a fluid. These causes combined, I am of opinion, generally produce those defects so often complained of by early forcers of Grapes. I tried the same experiment with a late house, and the same benefit in proportion resulted therefrom. The berries were large, and of that intense blue, with dark green shanks, so indispensable to fruit of first-rate quality. There is, however, another essential requisite to make my experiment complete, viz., carbon; which I propose to give by burning a small quantity of charcoal at different times in a flower-pot, in the bottom of the house; and by doing this, I shall be bringing back, in miniature, the extraordinary fertility which our climate possessed a thousand years since.—*James Milne, Drayton Manor.* [We fear the charcoal-burning will do more harm than good. It appears, that although *while exposed to light*, plants can consume more carbonic acid than the atmosphere usually contains, yet, as they must necessarily be subjected to alternate periods of darkness, the additional quantity does them mischief.]

Grapes.—In answer to the inquiries of a Dublin correspondent, I will suggest the probability of the failure of a portion of his Grapes having been caused by too high a temperature, during the intense hot weather of the late season. I form this opinion from the following incident; —In consequence of the unparalleled number of wasps which have infested the country during the past summer, I deemed it necessary to fix some blinds in the openings of the sashes of a late vinery, on which the wasps had commenced an attack upon the Grapes. Having banished the wasps from the house, I shut it up and fixed the front blinds; but not being able to fasten up those intended for the top openings until late in the following day, which proved intensely hot, some of the bunches towards the top of the house were scorched. These never attained maturity, and produced an effect similar in appearance to that described by your Dublin subscriber. Part of the bunches were of a bad or reddish colour, the rest were as black as jet and of an excellent flavour, while the others were *quite foxy.* I deem it but fair to state, that "the cause" in my case was sufficiently clear, inasmuch as the leaves showed it as well as the fruit.—*R., Leyton, Essex.*

Large Apple.—An Apple called the King, which weighed 21½ oz. and was 16¼ inches in circumference, was lately grown by T. Bagshaw, Esq., on a small standard tree, which produced altogether a bushel and a half of fine fruit; this may readily be inferred from the fact, that ten Apples from the same tree were exhibited, whose average weight was 16 oz. each.—*M. Saul, Garstang.*

Heavy Pine-apples.—Two Providence Pine-apples were cut on the 27th Sept., 1842, by Mr. J. Miller, gardener to the Earl of Zetland, at Aske, near Richmond, in Yorkshire, the larger of which weighed 9lb. 4oz., and was 12 inches long; the smaller weighed 6lb. 8¼oz.—*James Backhouse, York.*

Growth of Asparagus.—In page 670 of the *Chronicle*, Mr. Sharp says that he had cut several shoots of Asparagus above seven feet high; and again, at page 577, "A. F." states that he had cut one above eight feet in height. I have lately measured some of mine, and have found them to exceed eight feet. One stem was above nine feet; at an inch from the ground it was 2¾ inches in circumference, and at 4 inches 2¼. The shoot was cut from a bed made some years since, and cut every season; but I have made it a practice annually to pick off all the seed-vessels. This year, as recommended in the *Chronicle*, I stripped off all the flowers, by drawing the shoots briskly through the hand, which is a great saving of labour. As seeing is believing, I forward you a portion of the lower part of the shoot.—*W. D., Chichester.*—[The dimensions of the portion sent correspond with those above stated.]

Effects of Salt on Celery.—Having tried several experiments this season with salt, to ascertain whether it was conducive to the growth of vegetables, I beg to state that I do not consider it to possess any of the advantages which have been ascribed to it. I tried it more particularly on Celery; the salt was twice applied to a part of five separate ridges, at different times. The first application was made after they were beginning to grow tolerably well; the second, previously to their being earthed up. Each time as much salt was given as was considered safe, and during the whole season I have not perceived the least difference in the growth or size of the plants from others which have not been so treated, the preparation of the ground having been in every respect the same. I have observed in the last *Chronicle* that a correspondent mentions the great advantages of salt when applied to this vegetable; but I do not consider that he has proved his Celery to have been improved by it, as the height is no certain rule to judge of its quality. I have always understood weight and solidity to be the best guides, as may be seen from the report of Covent Garden market, in your last number. I weighed two heads yesterday that were dug up for use, without being in any way selected for that purpose: the two heads weighed 13lbs. with the leaves on; but, when trimmed for use, they weighed rather above 6lbs.—*A. M.*—[As this correspondent gives no information as to the quantity of salt he used, and the nature of his soil, no conclusion can be drawn from his experiment. He probably used too much salt.]

The Onion Maggot.—This has been very prevalent here this season, perhaps rather owing to the sickly state of the roots inducing the fly to deposit its eggs where its most favourite food is to be found, than from the warmth of the season. Most maggots incline to feed on decaying, in preference to healthy living plants. Some Onions which I observed at Shewallen, the seat of the Lord Justice-General, had escaped the ravages of the insect on some healthy beds dressed with nitrate of soda; while other beds alongside that which got no dressing were much more injured. At Crossbasket, near Glasgow, the seat of J. Downie, Esq., the crop had been all treated with nitrate of soda, and was very superior. Perhaps the deliquescent nature studies from the interminable library of Nature, and from the examples so brought before him learns to exercise towards his fellows, however imperfectly, that beneficence and compassion, and that unwearied solicitude, which he sees is extended by his Maker to the meanest insect that crosses his path.—*Swainson.*

16. The Potatoe is a plant calculated to furnish numerous resources. Its stalk, considered as a textile plant, produces in Austria a cottony flax; in Sweden, sugar is extracted from its root; by combustion its different parts yield a very considerable quantity of potass; its apples, when ripe, ferment and yield vinegar by exposure, or spirit by distillation; its tubercles, made into a pulp, are substitutes for soap in bleaching; cooked by steam, the Potatoe is the most wholesome and nutritious, and at the same time the most economical of all vegetable aliments; by different manipulations, it furnishes two kinds of flour, a gruel, and a parenchyma, which in times of scarcity may be made into bread, or applied to increase the bulk of bread made from grain: to the invalid it furnishes both aliment and medicine; its starch is not in the least inferior to the Indian Arrow-root; and Dr. Latham has shown that an extract may be prepared from its leaves and flowers, which possesses valuable properties as an anodyne medicine.—*Dr. Paris.*

17. Dr. Clarke, in his Travels, observes that, on his way from Lubeck to Eutin, the greatest novelty he noticed was the loud and incessant chorus of myriads of frogs. He says—"To call it croaking would convey a very erroneous idea of it, because it was really harmonious, and we gave to these reptiles the name of Holstein nightingales. Those who have not heard it would hardly believe it to be possible for any number of frogs to produce such a powerful and predominating clamour. The effect of it, however, is certainly not unpleasing, especially after sunset, when all the rest of animated nature is silent, and seems to be at rest. The noise of any one of them singly, as we sometimes heard it near the road, was, as usual, disagreeable, and might be compared to the loudest quacking of a duck; but when, as it generally happened, tens of thousands sang together, it was a choral vibration varied only by cadences of sound, sometimes like those produced upon musical glasses; and it accorded with the uniformity which twilight cast over the woods and waters."

Reviews.

The British Flora, in Two Volumes. Vol. I. Comprising the Phænoganous or Flowering Plants and Ferns. By Sir W. Jackson Hooker, K.H. 8vo. Longman. The Fifth Edition.

Magna est veritas et prævalebit. Great indeed is the power of truth, and never was it more strikingly exemplified than in the progress of Botany in this country. Twenty years ago nobody would look at the Natural System of Classification, except a very small number of the initiated; to the public it was, at the best, a chimera, a folly, a phantom—if, indeed, it was not regarded as an audacious scheme for radically upsetting all preconceived ideas. Among the loudest of those whose voice was raised against it were the late Sir Jas. Edward Smith and his clique, who very naturally decried that which they did not understand; and as they had unhappily great influence all through the country, their opinions were adopted by the mass without inquiry. We all know how difficult it is to remove erroneous impressions; and in this case, almost half a century has only just sufficed to substitute the philosophical views of Jussieu for the Linnean system.

The victory is, however, won at last. The incessant attacks that have been made upon the Linnean system since the year 1820, the entire discontinuance of it by the great Botanists of the present day, and the facilities that have been given to students for acquiring a knowledge of the natural system, in which the writer of this is proud of having borne a part, have terminated in its final expulsion from our popular works. Sir W. Hooker's excellent British Flora was its last defence, which, so late as 1838, was repaired and strengthened; and, lo! it is now toppled over, and the natural system is quietly admitted into its place. Henceforward no popular work of the smallest reputation will be produced upon the Linnean system, the existence of which has become a mere matter of history.

We need not say that we hail the appearance of this the new edition of the British Flora with unmingled satisfaction; it has always been a book excellent in spite of its bad arrangement; now that the vice of its system is removed, there is nothing left for us to do except to praise it.

The work is too well known as a clear account of all our wild plants to require much further notice of its contents. We must, however, state that the present edition is enriched with some most useful figures, illustrating the structure of Composite plants and Ferns, in addition to others previously published in explanation of the genera of umbelliferous plants and Grasses.

No student of British plants can dispense with this edition.

Lane and Son's Catalogue of Roses.—This little pamphlet will be found useful. In addition to the prices and short descriptions usually affixed to each variety, those kinds are distinguished which succeed best as pillar Roses. The Catalogue would have been more complete, however, if some distinctive mark had been attached to those flowers which possess the desirable property of fragrance. Nevertheless, we can recommend it to the admirers of this beautiful genus.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

It will be advisable now to get ready the necessary coverings for tender shrubs and young trees that need protection; for although continuous severe frost does not usually set in much before Christmas, we may shortly expect sudden falls of temperature to occur, of sufficient intensity to injure tender plants, whose young shoots have as yet scarcely ceased to grow. With regard to the material employed, one of the most efficient, and, at the same time, the least expensive coverings, is straw, fixed in the way of thatch, to a light frame-work of wood, one part of which should be so constructed that it might readily be opened in mild weather. Such a covering, however, is proper only for the tenderest plants; species of more hardy constitutions, but which still require some protection, might be sheltered simply by bending some sticks over them, upon which a bast mat or two is to be spread in severe weather; the principle to be observed being, not to afford more shelter than is absolutely necessary for the preservation of the plants. In the case of timber-trees, however, the trouble and expense of yearly coverings, after they reach a certain age, is so much time and money mis-spent. Handsome flowering shrubs, which are too tender to withstand the vicissitudes of our climate, deserve protection; but trees that in their native country attain to a large size, such as the Fir-tribe, are of no value whatever, unless they are hardy enough to thrive in the open air. Any kinds of recent introduction, which have endured several winters with the aid of such protection as above mentioned, should, therefore, in the approaching one, be tested by greater, or even perfect exposure.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Where the pits are heated by linings, a quantity of leaves should be collected and mixed with the dung for that purpose. Such a mixture will produce a more moderate and lasting heat than stable-dung alone. Syringing should be discontinued in houses where a high temperature is not maintained; but evaporating vessels ought still to be retained on the heating apparatus. Let those houses in which the bark-beds have been recently renewed be kept warmer than usual if the heat does not rise in the beds as desired.

Vinery.—If not yet done, let the houses intended for early work be peeled and washed immediately, in order that any accidental wounds of the inner bark may become dry, and therefore incapable of bleeding when the sap is set in motion. Late Grapes will now demand more particular attention, the ensuing month being generally the dullest and dampest in the whole year.

Peach-house.—Take advantage of rainy weather to prune, wash, and tie those trees which have not already undergone these operations. A species of Coccus, which is difficult to eradicate, is sometimes exceedingly troublesome in Peach-houses. Dressing the trees with glue-water would most likely destroy the insects by stifling them.

Mushroom-house.—When fires are made, the flues, &c., should be sprinkled, or other means used to moisten the air of the house; the beds will not then require much water, which always injures the young crop. Beds should be made up and spawned in rotation, that there might be no failure in the winter supplies. If soil of a binding quality, and rather wet than dry, is used for earthing the beds, the Mushrooms will grow closer, or more buttony.

Cucumbers.—Look sharply after woodlice, which sometimes do much mischief in little time to young plants. A cooked Potato put into a flower-pot and covered with hay or moss, is one of the best traps for them. Bearing-plants in pots and boxes must be top-dressed with rich soil, adding a small portion at a time as the roots grow to the surface.

Prepare a substantial heap of dung and leaves by turning and mixing, to be in readiness for Asparagus forcing; leaves ought also to be collected now for forcing Sea-kale.

Out-door Department.

Broccoli.—As these, or Cauliflowers, become fit for use, the plants should be taken up and set in some place out of the reach of frost when such weather threatens.

Cardoons should be finally earthed when the ground is not wet; throw away all that are running to flower.

Kidney Beans.—These, being killed, ought now to be cleared off the ground. All the ripe pods of the small white runner should be gathered and shelled for winter use; these make an excellent dish when green vegetables are scarce.

Leeks may be blanched, if necessary, by earthing up the stems; or if they are growing in close rows, some half-rotten leaves from the pits might be laid among them for that purpose.

Onions, especially the Tripoli and the Potato kinds, will require to be often looked over: the latter may be planted now.

Potatoes.—All that are still in the ground should be immediately taken up. When these are stored in heaps out-of-doors, a thick layer of straw or dry fern under the mould will be found the best protection from frost. In case any were planted in the beginning of August with the intention of obtaining a late supply of young Potatoes, the produce should now be taken up and laid by in sand.

Sea-kale.—Clear away the leaves from those beds which are intended to be first forced. If this vegetable is wanted early, a bed may now be covered with tree-leaves, laying some long litter over the top to prevent them from being blown about. Leaves are preferable to dung, which if it ferment at all, is apt to heat too violently. If earthen pots or wooden boxes are not obtainable, the crowns may be covered with fine coal-ashes.

Orchard.—Whenever the ground is not too wet, the formation of fruit-tree borders and the transplanting of trees should be persevered in to the exclusion of other work. Pruning can be done at times when the ground is not in a fit state to be worked. In pruning Raspberry trees, it is a very prevalent fault to retain too much bearing-wood, by which the plants are weakened without a corresponding advantage in an increased quantity of fruit. For training this plant, we recommend the mode described at p. 24. If, however, there is no work to be done of greater immediate consequence, pruning should be forwarded while the weather is open.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Take care that the air of the house does not get too dry; to prevent this, let the troughs on the hot-water pipes be kept continually full of water. When flues are used, run some cement along the edges to hold water for the same purpose. Very little air will now be required, and that only on fine sunny days; shut up early in the afternoon, in order that less fire-heat may be wanted.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—Let the plants have air at all favourable opportunities, closing the sashes early in the afternoon when a clear sky indicates frost; this precaution will often prevent the necessity of making fires to these houses. Withered leaves and flowers must be constantly picked off, and the plants should be occasionally turned round so as to present a different face to the light. Give water sparingly, especially to plants which are impatient of wet, such as Calceolárias, young Mignonette, &c.

Pits and Frames.—Bring forward, in succession, bulbs and other plants for forcing. Carnations, Auriculas, and other Prímulas in pots should, if practicable, be set together; because during winter they require similar treatment, viz., plenty of air, very little water, and protection only in severe weather. Prick out seedling Calceolárias, &c., that are large enough; those that are not had better remain in the seed-pans till spring. A gentle heat will encourage the potted plants to get roothold; but damp must be expressly guarded against.

Out-door Department.

The recent frosts having destroyed the beauty of the Dahlias, the roots ought to be immediately taken up. Set them to dry with the bottom upwards for a day or two, and then lay them by in a dry cellar or other place out of the reach of frost, covering the tubers with dry sand. Common sorts that are only used for shrubberies and rough places may be stacked in the ground, like Potatoes. Chrysánthemums that are trained against walls or palings should be closely nailed in. Boards might be fixed above the plants, like coping, to keep off the frost; and in very cold nights, mats may be hung in front of them. A little additional trouble will be well bestowed to ensure a fine bloom of this valuable flower. The falling leaves make it impossible to keep the lawns and walks clean; nevertheless, the places that are most seen and the walks that are most frequented should be often swept. Mowing ought not to be attempted on frosty mornings.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Continue to take off and plant rooted layers; likewise to row out seedlings that are large enough. Cuttings of Willows, and other trees which strike readily, may now be put in. Young trees of tender kinds which are growing in pots should be removed to their winter quarters.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—Persevere in planting.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Oct. 27, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Oct.	Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday 21	29.980	29.883	50	20	35.0	N.W.	
Saturday 22	29.723	29.025	48	38	43.0	S.W.	.50
Sunday 23	28.956	28.802	52	30	41.0	S.W.	.07
Monday 24	29.546	29.171	46	27	36.5	S.W.	
Tuesday 25	29.623	29.333	47	27	37.0	S.W.	.72
Wednesday 26	29.625	29.572	45	36	40.5	S.W.	.02
Thursday 27	29.691	29.677	52	33	42.5	W.	
Average	29.592	29.352	48.6	30.1	39.3		

Oct. 21. Sharp frost; fine; clear and frosty at night.

22. Densely overcast; heavy rain with strong wind; cloudy.

23. Showery; heavy rain at 1 p.m.; cloudy.

24. Fine; boisterous with showers; clear and fine.

25. Rain, more or less throughout the day, commenced falling in torrents between 8 and 9 p.m.

26. Very clear; fine; cloudy at night.

27. Overcast; very fine; cloudy; uniformly overcast.

Mean temperature of the week 10° below the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending Nov. 5, 1842.

Oct.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
						N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 30	54.0	39.3	46.7	7	0.50 in.	2	3	—	3	—	6	1	1
Mon. 31	53.2	39.3	46.3	10	0.84	—	1	1	2	—	5	4	3
Tues. 1	54.5	40.6	47.5	9	0.30	1	1	1	—	2	3	6	2
Wed. 2	54.2	40.5	47.4	6	0.80	—	1	1	2	1	7	2	2
Thurs. 3	53.3	39.8	46.5	9	0.83	1	—	4	—	3	3	5	—
Fri. 4	52.1	38.3	45.2	9	1.44	—	1	2	1	3	5	3	1
Sat. 5	52.7	39.4	46.0	6	0.23	1	1	—	3	2	6	1	2

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 30th, in 1833—thermometer 67°; and the lowest on the 30th, in 1826—thermometer 23°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending Oct. 28, 1842.

The market has been abundantly supplied during the past week, but the demand has been comparatively trifling; trade in general is very dull. *Fruit:* Amongst the Pines there are some good fruit, which are selling from 4*s*. to 6*s*. per lb. Grapes appear to be on the rise; good samples of the Black Hamburgh selling from 2*s*. 6*d*. to 4*s*. per lb.; there are but few Muscats offered. Pomegranates are plentiful, from 2*s*. to 4*s*. per dozen. The principal dessert Pears are the Marie Louise and Louise bonne; both from 3*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*. per half-sieve; some good samples of the Chaumontel from Jersey have made their appearance, from 1*s*. to 5*s*. per dozen. Dessert Apples seem to be principally confined to Golden and Ribstone Pippins; the former of which fetch from 2*s*. to 3*s*. per half-sieve, the latter from 4*s*. to 5*s*. per half-sieve. Quinces are plentiful, from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 4*s*. per half-sieve. A few Imperatrice Plums may be obtained at 1*s*. per punnet; culinary Plums are from 2*s*. 6*d*. to 3*s*. per half-sieve. Damsons are considerably dearer, and fetch from 3*s*. to 4*s*. per half-sieve. Nuts of all kinds are plentiful; Walnuts are selling from 1*s*. to 3*s*. per 100. *Vegetables:* The prices of most kinds remain nearly the same as in our last report; if anything, Cauliflowers are a trifle cheaper. The late severe frosts have completely stopped the supply of French Beans and Vegetable Marrows. A few samples of Chapman's Autumn Potato have made their appearance at 1*s*. per lb. Celery of good quality continues to be well supplied, from 9*d*. to 1*s*. 6*d*. per bundle. A few Tomatoes may be obtained, from 2*s*. 6*d*. to 3*s*. 6*d*. per half-sieve. Mushrooms are tolerably abundant, from 10*d*. to 1*s*. 6*d* per pottle. *Flowers:* There has been considerable variety amongst the cut flowers during the past week; amongst them we observed blooms of the Double Chinese Primrose, Leschenaúltia formosa, Epiphyllum truncatum and E. Ackermanni, several Auriculas, with Cinerárias, Amaryllises, Pansies, Roses, Camellias, Heliotrope, and Neapolitan Violets.

PRICES, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 4*s* to 6*s*
Grapes, per pound, 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— Spanish, 9*d* to 1*s*
— Portugal 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Plums, dessert, per punnet, 1*s*
Damsons, per hf. sieve, 3*s* to 4*s*
Apples, dessert, per bush., 2*s* 6*d* to 7*s*
— Kitchen, 2*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf.-sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
Berberries, per hf.-sieve, 4*s* to 5*s*
Pomegranates, per doz. 2*s* to 4*s*
Cucumbers, per doz., 2*s* to 3*s*
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 3*s*
Oranges, per 100, 5*s* to 20
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per 100, 6*s* to 16*s*
Almonds, per peck, 6*s* to 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 3*s* to 8*s*
Walnuts, per bush, shelled, 12*s* 20*s*
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 55*s* to 70*s*
Cob Nuts, per 100 lb., 80*s* to 90*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 16*s* to 20*s*
— Spanish, 20*s*
— Barcelona, 24*s*

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 9*d* to 1*s*.
Cabbage, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— plants, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— Red, for pickling, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Brussels Sprouts, per hf.-sv. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Broccoli, per bunch, 8*d* to 1*s*
Cauliflowers, per doz., 1*s* to 3*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 50*s* to 70*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— Kidney, per bu., 2*s*
— Scotch, per ton, 55*s* to 60*s*
— New autumn, per lb., 1*s*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 1*s* 3*d* to 2*s*
Turnips, per doz bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Carrots, per doz. bun., 3*s* to 5*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9*d* to 1*s*
Radish, Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Parsneps, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Onions, per bushel, 4*s* to 5*s* 6*d*
— Green, p. doz. bun 3*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— Spanish, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. sc., 6*d* to 1*s*
— Cos, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Endive, per score, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 6*d* to 1*s* 9*d*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Tarragon, per doz bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Sage, per doz. bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Tomatoes, per hf. sv. 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Capsicums, Ripe, per 100, 3*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 10*d* to 1*s* 6*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

We shall be obliged if our Correspondents, in their future communications, will take care that no general question relating to *different* subjects is asked in the same paragraph, and that each question is headed with the principal subject. *One side only of the paper should be written on*, so that we may separate each question. If these directions are observed, it will greatly facilitate our obtaining answers, and will enable us to arrange our Correspondence under general heads, separating those questions and answers which are of interest merely to individuals, from such as are of general interest.

Aberthaw Lime.—This is one of the best limes in use, much employed for hydraulic purposes, and found on the Welch coast.

upper petals clouded; dark claret colour, shaded off to the edge by pencilled rays of a crimson colour, ending in pale pink; under petals blush white; texture good; edge smooth; eye good; size 2⅝ by 2⅜ inches; form good, and a fine trusser; class of quality first; shown July 13th and 20th. Seventh, a Gooseberry (Prince Albert), by Mr. Thos. Watson: colour red; shape like the Turkey Red, but much larger in size, and in every respect a first-rate dessert Gooseberry; habit of plant upright, a free grower, and a great bearer; shown 17th Aug. Eighth, a Dahlia (Retriever), by Mr. H. Dewar: colour ruby crimson; petals stiff, neatly cupped, and well arranged; eye good; size above medium; shape good, being very round in the front; class of quality first; shown Aug. 31st and Sept. 7th. Ninth, a Dahlia (Sylph), by Mr. H. Dewar: colour white; petals stiff; neatly cupped, and of firm texture; size medium; form good; shoulder good; eye not up; to be shown again. Shown again Sept. 7th, former properties confirmed: eye not up; to be shown again before a final decision can be come to. Tenth, a Dahlia (Claudine), by Mr. N. W. Forster, gr. to Wm. Donkin, Esq., Sandoe: colour white; tipped with rosy pink; petals strong, neatly cupped, and of good shape; eye dark and good; shape good, being very spherical; size medium; general arrangement good; class of quality first; shown Aug. 31st. Eleventh, a Dahlia (Imogene), by Mr. H. Dewar: colour lilac; petals stiff, cupped, and of a good depth; form good; size large; class of quality first, being decidedly superior to any of the same colour yet before the public; shown Sept. 7th, 1842. Twelfth, a Dahlia (Cumberland Hero), by Messrs. Little and Ballantyne, Nurserymen, Carlisle: colour yellow; the specimen sent for testing unfortunately got damaged in the carriage, consequently the Board could not decide upon its merits, and requested that more blooms might be sent.

Sunderland Horticultural Exhibition, Sept. 27.—The last exhibition took place in the Athenæum, Fawcett-street. The following prizes were awarded:—Fruits—Pine-apple, Mr. J. Ross, gr. to R. Pemberton, Esq. Grapes, 1, Black Hamburgh, Grizzly Frontignan, Constantia, Syrian—Mr. R. Gibson, gr. to W. Bell, Esq.; 2, W. Featherstonhaugh, Esq. Peaches, W. Featherstonhaugh, Esq. Nectarines, Mr. R. Gibson. Apples, *Dessert*, W. Featherstonhaugh, Esq. *Kitchen*, Mr. J. Ross. Best Collection of Pears, Mr. T. Cook, gr. to Sir H. Williamson, Bart. Vegetables—Celery, Mr. J. Ross. Onions, Mr. G. Allan, gr. to W. R. Robinson, Esq. Red Beet, Mr. R. Cloughton. Parsneps, Mr. G. Allan. Carrots, Mr. J. Ross. Turnips, Mr. J. Clarke, gr. to J. Simpson, Esq. Cabbages, Mr. G. Allan. Jerusalem Artichokes, Mr. R. Cloughton. Collection of Potatoes, Brougham Early, Golden Drop, Thompson's 2d Early, Foxes' Seedling, Ash-leaved Kidney, American Early—Mr. G. Allan. Kidney Beans, Mr. R. Cloughton. Cucumbers, Mr. G. Allan. Stove Plant, Russélia júncea—Mr. J. Ross. 3 Stove Plants, Mr. T. Cook. Greenhouse Plants, Mr. T. Cook. Cockscomb, Mr. T. Cook. Bouquet of German Asters, Mr. G. Allan. Bouquet of Dahlias, Mr. J. Ross. Dahlias, 18 *varieties*, Nimrod, Miss Scroope, Lee's Bloomsbury, Phenomenon, Marshal Soult, Beauty of the Plain, Grace Darling, Marquess of Lothian, Hope, Topaz, Lady Middleton, Rienzi, Rouge et Noire, Metella, Lewisham Rival, Advancer, Marchioness of Tavistock, Cox's Washington—Mr. T. Pattison, gr. to Mrs. Richardson. *Best* 12, Hope, Grace Darling, Lee's Bloomsbury, Advancer, Cox's Washington, Beauty of the Plain, Rienzi, Seedling, Pickwick, Duchess of Richmond, Maria, Phenomenon—Mr. G. Allan. Floral Device, Mr. T. Pattison. Bouquet of Flowers, 1 and 2, Mr. R. Cloughton. Dahlias—Amateurs—*Self-coloured*, Pickwick—Mr. J. Mallin. 3 *ditto*, Pickwick, Maria, Lewisham Rival—Mr. J. Mallin. 6 *ditto*, Lee's Bloomsbury, Pickwick, Lady Middleton, Lewisham Rival, Eclipse, Miss Scroope—Mr. J. Mallin. *Best* 3 *Striped or Tipped*, Phenomenon, Duchess of Richmond, Beauty of the Plain—Mr. J. Mallin. *Best* 6 *ditto*, Duchess of Richmond, Beauty of the Plain, Phenomenon, Rienzi, Unique—Mr. J. Mallin. Hardy Herbaceous Flowers, Misses Watson. Gardeners—*Best Self-coloured Dahlia*, Pickwick—Mr. G. Allan. *Best* 3 *ditto*, Argo, Lee's Bloomsbury, Maria—Mr. G. Allan. *Best* 6 *ditto*, Scarlet le Grand, Metella, Pickwick, Miss Johnson, Grace Darling, Rival Sussex—Mr. Jos. Dagg. *Best Striped or Tipped*, Phenomenon—Mr. T. Cook. *Best* 3 *ditto*, Beauty of the Plain, Phenomenon, Grand Tournament—Mr. G. Allan. *Best* 6 *ditto*, Beauty of the Plain, Marchioness of Tavistock, Phenomenon, Lady Maclean, Grand Tournament, Duchess of Richmond—Mr. T. Pattison. Hardy Herbaceous Flowers, Mr. G. Allan. Extra Prizes—To Mr. T. Cook, for a *Collection of Grapes*; to Mr. G. Dale, gr. to R. A. Davison, Esq., for a *Collection of Greenhouse and Stove Plants*; to J. Watson, Esq., for *King Apples*; to Mr. D. Gibson, for a *Floral Device*; to Mr. T. Cook, for *Bouquet of Select Flowers*; to H. Gibson and Son, for a *Collection of Apples*. Dahlias—open to all England—Nurserymen—*Best* 36, Attila, Catleugh's Eclipse, Widnall's Eclipse, Admiral Stopford, Hope, Maria, Cox's Defiance, Duke of Cornwall, Pickwick, Miss Abbott, Twyford Perfection, Widnall's Queen, Egyptian Prince, Unrivalled of South Hants, President of the West, Bridesmaid, Admirable, Princess Royal, Regina, Seedling, Lewisham Rival, Argo, Miracle, Grace Darling, Seedling, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Lady Glentwith, Adam's Prince Albert, Northern Beauty, Haidee, Andrew Hofer, Phenomenon, Sir F. Johnson, Girling's Ploughboy, Lee's Bloomsbury, White Defiance—Mr. J. Harrison, York. *Best* 24, Rouge et Noire, Exquisite, Catleugh's Eclipse, Maid of Bath, Indispensable, Marchioness of Lansdown, President of the West, Lewisham Rival, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Maria, Argo, Widnall's Queen, Bridesmaid, Ansell's Unique, Duchess of Richmond, Magnet, Pickwick, Cox's Defiance, Grande Baudine, Phenomenon, Conservative, Princess Royal, Essex Rival, Prince of Wales—Mr. H. Newton, Newcastle. *Best* 18, Mr. Edwards, York. Amateurs—*Best* 24, Rival Lilac, Admirable, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Haidee, Prince of Wales, Highgate Rival, Duke of Richmond, Low's Indispensable, Euclid, Princess Royal, Ariel, Conqueror of the World, Attila, Fanny Keynes, Northern Beauty, Rouge et Noire, Satirist, Bridesmaid, Lee's Bloomsbury, Tournament, Unknown, Pickwick, Cox's Defiance, Union—H. Marshall, Esq. *Best* 18, Haidee, Lewisham Rival, Scarlet Defiance, Euclid, Argo, Admirable, Unknown, Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, Francis, Beauty of the North, Bloomsbury, Pickwick, Magnet, Phenomenon, Tournament, President, Admiral Stopford—H. Marshall, Esq. *Best* 12, Mrs. Berkeley, Pickwick, Haidee, Bloomsbury, Widnall's Eclipse, Conqueror of the World, Fanny Keynes, Suffolk Hero, Princess Royal, Prince of Wales, Catleugh's Eclipse, Cox's Defiance—Mr. Caldcleugh. *Best* 6, Grace Darling, Rival Lilac, Phenomenon, Pickwick, Maria, Pamplin's Bloomsbury—Mr. Caldcleugh. *Best* 3, Metella, Cox's Defiance, Pickwick—Mr. Jos. Dagg. Open to all—*Best bloom*, Pickwick—Mr. H. Newton, Newcastle. *A First-Class Seedling*, named Mrs. Richardson, was exhibited by Mr. Edwards, of York; this was a splendid flower, and excited much attention, being a large and superior show flower.—*Sunderland Herald.*

Wrexham Horticultural Society, Sept. 27.—The last exhibition was held in the Savings' Bank room, Wrexham.—The prizes were awarded as follows:—Plants.—Most Ornamental Plant, J. Fitzhugh, Esq. Best Stove Plant, J. Williams, Esq.; 2, J. Williams, Esq. Best Greenhouse Plant, J. Townshend, Esq.; 2, J. Williams, Esq.; 3, Miss Cunliffe; 4, J. Townshend, Esq.; 5, C. B. T. Roper, Esq.; 6, J. Williams, Esq. Best Hardy Plant, J. Williams, Esq.; 2, Miss Cunliffe. Best Collection of 6 Plants, J. Townshend Esq. Best Design in Cut Flowers, Mr. Forbes, gr. to Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P.; 2, J. Townshend, Esq. Roses.—*Best* 24 *varieties*, J. Williams, Esq. *Best* 12 *ditto*, J. Townshend, Esq. Dahlias.—*Best* 24 *varieties*, Conqueror of the Plain, Argo, Bridesmaid, Admirable, Princess Royal, Lady Cooper, Eclipse, Monarch, Duchess of Richmond, Metella, Miss Chester, Unique, Lee's Bloomsbury, Grande Baudine, President of the West, Euclid, Highgate Rival, Rouge et Noire, Burnham Hero, Conductor, Climax, Regina, Pickwick, Maria, Mr. Gething; 2, T. Fitzhugh, Esq. *Best* 18 *varieties*, Argo, Regina, Phenomenon, Springfield Rival, Maria, Squibb's Defiance, Hope, Grace Darling, Metella, Cervantes, Danecroft Rival, Parson's Beauty, Rosa, President of the West, Burnham Hero, Exquisite, Egyptian Prince, Grenadier, J. Williams, Esq.; 2, Mr. Forbes. *Best* 12 *varieties*, Maid of Bath, Pickwick, Duchess of Richmond, Lee's Bloomsbury, Suffolk Hero, Grande Baudine, Phenomenon, Lewisham Rival, Argo, Hope, President of the West, Admirable, Mr. Forbes; 2, T. Fitzhugh, Esq. Best Dahlia of any Class, President of the West, Mr. Forbes. *Best Seedling*, a creamy White, Mr. Forbes. Fruit.—Pineapple, *Black Jamaica*, 1 and 2, J. Williams, Esq. Best Bunch of Grapes, *Muscat of Alexandria*, R. Thompson, Esq.; *Black*, T. Fitzhugh, Esq.; 2, J. Williams, Esq.; *White*, 1 and 2, T. Fitzhugh, Esq. Melons, Mr. Forbes; 2, Mr. Forbes. Nectarines, *Red Roman*, R. Thompson, Esq. Peaches, *late purple*, Mr. Jones; 2, *Royal George*, R. Briscoe, Esq. Plums, *Magnum Bonum*, R. Thompson, Esq. Dessert Pears, *Aston Town*, R. Thompson, Esq. Apples, *Ribstone Pippin*, T. Fitzhugh, Esq.; *Culinary, French Codlin*, Mr. McLevi. Best Tray of Fruit, 8 *varieties*, T. Fitzhugh, Esq.; 2, Mr. Forbes. Vegetables.—Cucumbers, Mr. Forbes. Celery, &c., an Extra Prize, *Brown's Superb*, Mr. T. Jones; 2, *Solid Red*, Mrs. Parker. Peas, *Knight's Marrow*, Mr. Jones. French Beans, Mr. Jones. Cauliflowers, Mr. McLevi. Onions, W. Jones, Esq.; 2, Mr. McLevi. Carrots, Mr. Jones; 2, Mr. McLevi. Best Tray of Vegetables, Mr. Jones; 2, Rev. J. H. M. Luxmore. Amateur Prizes.—Best Design in Cut Flowers, Mr. Harrison, Sen.; 2, Mr. Johnson. Dahlias, *best* 12 *varieties*, Cox's Defiance, Pickwick, President of the West, Lady Cooper, Lee's Bloomsbury, Bridesmaid, Exquisite, Burnham Hero, Grand Tournament, Ne Plus Ultra, Indispensable, Marquess of Lothian, Mr. Woods; 2, Mr. Marshall. *Best* 6 *varieties*, Danecroft Rival, Lady Kinnaird, Climax, President of the West, Grace Darling, Suffolk Hero, Mr. W. Jones; 2, Mr. Marshall. Fruit.—Dessert Apples, Mrs. Foulkes; *culinary*, Mr. Treen. Best Tray of Fruit, Mr. Tomkinson; 2, Mr. Harrison, Sen. Vegetables.—Cucumbers, Mr. Gethen. French Beans, Mr. W. Jones. Celery, Mr. Morris; 2, Mr. W. Jones. Onions, Mr. Morris; 2, Mr. Marshall. Carrots, Mr. Woods; 2, Mr. Marshall. Best Collection of Vegetables, Mr. Marshall; 2, Mr. Morris. Numerous Cottagers' prizes were also awarded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Secrets of Cider Making.—Herefordshire being but with one exception the greatest fruit-growing county in England, a few remarks on the management of cider cannot fail of being acceptable to the majority of your readers. The generality of cider-makers scarcely make any attempt to check acetous fermentation, the consequences of which are, that the cleansing from filth is not complete, and by the raging fermentation the cider becomes harsh and crabbed in a few months, if not ground exceedingly well and made from excellent fruit. The labourers of Herefordshire and Devon, however, think themselves happy with even this beverage, if it possesses strength enough to animate their spirits. I remember hearing an anecdote of a person who was particularly fond of harsh and strong cider, and who, some forty or fifty years ago, was — of —. Laton's Hope was then noted for very harsh cider, which exactly suited the palate of this old gentleman, and in no other place could he so well enjoy himself, although waited on with great fastidiousness. At length, at a certain place, they brought this old veteran vinegar, which, when he had tasted, his eyes sparkled with delight; he was now at home—this was the real stuff—this was right Laton's Hope cider. Cider harsh and strong can be easily attained; that of a pleasant, fruity, and generous flavour, is very difficult of attainment, all the expedients as yet resorted to for that purpose having failed. Farm-house cellars, stowed with two or three hundred hogsheads, seldom contain a single cask "fit for bottling;" a portion of this cider is certainly palatable, and strong enough, but it is not exactly the thing to ensure a liberal price, although capable of gratifying the delectable tastes of tap-room frequenters. Those parts of England distant from Herefordshire and Devon obtain their supplies of cider through the medium of cider-merchants, who employ a great number of men to watch the working of the cider, and to be ready to draw it off at the very moment when it stands in need of racking. It is received into their warehouses in a muddy state, and racked again and again so soon as they perceive signs of the commencement of acetous fermentation, until all the grosser impurities are separated from it. When that has been accomplished, if fermentation again ensues (which it will be sure to do if the cider be not clear as amber), isinglass, prepared to the amount of an ounce, is introduced into an empty hogshead with about eight or nine gallons of the cider; a strip of paper about eighteen inches long, three parts of which have been dipped in brimstone, is lighted and lowered through the bunghole for about sixteen inches; the bung is hard driven in to prevent the match from falling into the cider and the escape of sulphur, and when the brimstone has done burning, the vessel is well shaken for fifteen minutes, and after being filled up the bung is driven in. Within two or three days the isinglass sinks to the bottom, the more subtle parts of the remaining impurities adhering to it in its descent. The cider is then drawn off into another cask, where it remains until bunged up, if fermentation does not render racking and the addition of isinglass again necessary. A little blood is mixed with the first grounds, which sticks to the sides of the bags, the cider filtering through it; this is, however, needless, when isinglass is amongst the sediment. The isinglass, before fit for use, is well pounded, then put in a bucket and whisked up twice or thrice a day in a little cider, in which it remains until completely dissolved. There is sad perplexity attending this method; night and day the cider must be watched, and racked at the critical moment; notwithstanding all this trouble it not unfrequently turns out bad. Cold has unquestionably the property of checking acetous fermentation; therefore what I recommend is, that means may be adopted by Herefordshire farmers for reducing the temperature of their fining cellar to nearly the freezing point. I observed in your Journal that a substance resembling ice is to be seen in London during the mid-day heat of summer, the temperature in its immediate vicinity being colder considerably than that of other places in the shade. This artificial mixture may be made of greater utility than for merely skating on; how useful would it be if brewers had the advantage of cool cellarage in summer! and how extremely advantageous will it be for apple growers if, through its instrumentality, the temperature of their cellars can be lowered to the desired point! their cider will then require but one racking, and if made from the best fruit, will be superior to much French wine. The only question is, can the temperature be brought sufficiently low? If we have discovered, or do discover simple effectual means for checking the hurtful fermentation in new cider, we shall annually draw from the other counties to the amount of some thousands of pounds, to the manifest advantage of the fruit-growing districts. I call upon Herefordshire gentlemen to investigate this subject, for it will be a lasting scandal to the county if anything by so simple a method can be done, if it does not emanate from them. I once placed a wooden bottle of perry, fresh from the mill, under water, and there suffered it to remain for three months, at the end of which time I tapped it by boring a hole in the bottle's side; the contents flew out with the greatest fury, filling a small jug with foam ere it was a quarter full of perry. I mentioned this circumstance to a chemist, who assured me the perry could attain no strength if entirely debarred from the action of external air; accordingly, being completely ignorant of chemistry, I thought no more of that affair. This would be a fine, splendid, sparkling drink for teetotallers, superior to ginger beer, seidlitz powders, &c., and probably equal to "Sampson."—*Hereford Journal.*

Botanic Garden, Copenhagen.—We learn that Mr. Mörch, for many years gardener to the Botanic Garden of Copenhagen, has lately died, and has been succeeded by Mr. A. Weilbach, with whom many of our readers became acquainted while he was in the garden of the Horticultural Society.

The Assam Tea Company.—The following passage appears in the *Asiatic Journal*:—"The report of the Assam Tea Company for the past year is published. It states that the order of Government for making over two-thirds of the experimental gardens and means of manufacture at Jeypore and its neighbourhood had been carried into effect, but that the exertions of Mr. Bruce the superintendant had been baffled by want of labourers. The Chinese sent from Singapore, who were selected without discretion, and were not under proper control, quarrelled with the natives at Pubna, and became riotous; part were sent to gaol, and the rest refused to proceed to Assam. On arriving at Calcutta they were guilty of outrages, and were sent to the Mauritius, where the planters joyfully engaged them. The society then engaged a body of Dhangar Coles; but the cholera broke out amongst 650; many of whom died, and the remainder absconded. Disease had also thinned the other labourers, and destroyed or disabled seven Europeans. The product of last year, owing to these causes, was only 10,212lbs., which had been shipped to England. The total quantity of land fully cleared partially amounts to about 7000 acres. The quantity of native tea-land cleared, cropped, and in actual production, amounts to 2638 acres, capable of producing, when the trees are ripe and in full bearing, at a quarter of a pound of tea per tree, 312,000lbs. The company have set up a saw-mill to assist in the manufacture of chests and other requisite articles. A little steamer, intended to ply between Calcutta and Assam, had arrived in the country. The expenditure, during the year, in England and India, was Rs. 5,49,460, of which the value of stock in steam-boat, saw-mill, boats, and implements, is Rs. 1,51,941, and the labour lost and unproductive amounts to Rs. 1,23,275. The estimate of the prospective return of tea for the next five years, when it is supposed that the tea-lands will be in full perfection, is as follows:—1841, 40,000 lbs.; 1842, 80,000 lbs.; 1843, 160,000 lbs.; and so on, increasing 80,000 lbs.; each year."—Upon this statement the editor of the *Planters' Journal*, a Calcutta newspaper, observes that the alleged misconduct of the Chinese labourers is very much overstated, and that it was owing in part to their being ill-treated, and in part to the want of skill in the original selection of them. We understand upon the first authority, that the quality of the best samples of Assam Tea that have lately reached this country is improved—in fact, much superior to any previously received.

To Cook Potatoes the Lyons Fashion.—When the Potatoes are boiled, cut them into slices and put them in a saucepan; pour some onion broth over them; then add a piece of butter; keep the Potatoes hot without boiling. Slice eight Onions, and set them on the fire; when they are tender take a large spoonful of flour, which is to be well mixed with them: add salt, coarse pepper, a small table-spoonful of broth or water, and a dash of vinegar. Let the Onions gently simmer for a quarter of an hour, place them on the Potatoes, and keep them hot till served.

THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.—No. IV.

(*Continued from p.* 655.)

15. If the material world may be considered as replete with proofs, innumerable and unanswerable, not only of the being of a God, but of His infinite power, wisdom, and bounty; and if, above all, these temporal things speak to us, as in parables, of those eternal destinies with which man is inseparably linked: the study of the visible creation is second only in importance to that of the spiritual. Ancient literature, whatever may be its advantages—however it may, judiciously selected, refine the taste, improve the diction, or inform the understanding—cannot for a moment be brought into equal comparison with the sublimity, the pureness, and the exalting nature of Natural History. The student of the one draws his materials of thought from the works and deeds of man; the other

from the Cape of Good Hope announce the cessation of hostilities at Port Natal; the insurgent Boers have been completely defeated, and have made unqualified submission to the *British* rule.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, continue at Windsor Castle, and are quite well. The daily papers state that Her Majesty's situation leaves no doubt that an addition to the Royal Family may be shortly expected.—The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Princesses Augusta and Mary of Cambridge, and His Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, have arrived at Windsor, on a visit to Her Majesty. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex and the Duchess of Inverness have arrived at Howick Hall, on a visit to the Earl and Countess Grey, from Auckland Castle, the Palace of the Bishop of Durham, where the Royal Duke made a short stay from Upleatham Hall, the seat of the Earl of Zetland. It is stated that his Royal Highness intends to continue his tour of visits in the North until early in the new year, when he will return to Kensington Palace. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester arrived at Drayton Manor, on a visit to Sir Robert and Lady Peel, on Thursday.—His Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick of Austria has made an extensive tour in Scotland since our last, visiting Stirling Castle, Blair Atholl, Inverness, and Glasgow.

Privy Council.—Notices were issued to the members of the Government, and the chief members of the Household, on Monday, postponing the Privy Council, originally intended to be held this week, until Wednesday next, the 2d November. The whole of the Cabinet ministers are then expected to be in town at the council, and the day for the assembling of Parliament will be determined on.

Gazette Announcements.—A supplement to the London Gazette was published on Saturday, containing Sir Charles Young's Official Report of the Investiture of His Majesty the King of Saxony with the insignia and habit of the Order of the Garter, on the 8th inst., at Dresden, by the Earl of Wilton, under Her Majesty's commission.

Pensions.—Our readers will be gratified to learn that her Majesty has conferred a pension of 300*l.* a year on Mr. Wordsworth, the poet.

Parliamentary Movements.—It is generally rumoured that Parliament will assemble for the despatch of business early in January, but nothing definite can be known until after the Privy Council which will be held, as stated above, on Wednesday next.—Two gentlemen, Sir H. Hervey Bruce and Dr. Boyd, both on Conservative principles—the latter particularly identified with the Presbyterian interests, have come forward as candidates for the representation of Coleraine.—It is said that the Hon. James Stuart Wortley, third son of Lord Wharncliffe, intends to offer himself for the representation of Buteshire, vacant by the death of the Lord Advocate.

Foreign.

France.—The French papers have been discussing for some days a letter addressed by Lord Aberdeen to the Admiralty, dated Foreign-Office, May 20, 1842, relative to the mode in which our naval officers had executed the instructions for the effectual suppression of the Slave Trade. This letter was evidently never intended to be made public, but has come before the world in an appendix to some Parliamentary Report ordered during the last session. The disapproval given by Lord Aberdeen in regard to the Admiralty instructions is seized upon with avidity by the Paris Journalists, as a complete confirmation of all their invectives respecting our execution of the Right of Search Treaties. The Republican *National*, the Conservative *Presse*, and the Liberal organs, without exception, exult at the publication of a document in which the British Government shows its determination that the Right of Search Treaties shall be executed strictly according to law and the rights of nations. Lord Aberdeen states in his letter that her Majesty's Advocate-General, to whom certain papers in reference to the proceedings of British naval officers on the coast have been submitted, has reported that "he cannot take upon himself to advise that all the proceedings described as having taken place at Gallinas, New Cestos, and Sea Bar, are strictly justifiable, or that the instructions to her Majesty's naval officers, as referred to in these papers, are such as can with perfect legality be carried into execution. The Queen's Advocate is of opinion that the blockading rivers, landing and destroying buildings, and carrying off persons held in slavery in countries with which Great Britain is not at war, cannot be considered as sanctioned by the law of nations, or by the provisions of any existing treaties; and that however desirable it may be to put an end to the Slave Trade, a good, however eminent, should not be obtained otherwise than by lawful means." The manner in which this document has been received by the French papers has assumed so much violence of language that the Ministerial *Journal des Débats* has thought it necessary to protest against it. "We consider it our duty," it says, "to protest on our own account, and at our risk and peril, and even in the interest of the French press, against the manner in which certain journals, whether belonging to the Opposition or otherwise, have treated the letter addressed by Lord Aberdeen to the Lords of the Admiralty, which has lately appeared. We protest, first on the principle of fair argument. Were we at war with England—was the English nation a nation of men without honour and worthy of extermination, and her Government a Government of pirates, it would not be a reason, when an act of justice escaped such a nation and such a Government, to disfigure such act, and to make it serve as a text for a volume of insult and declamation. Lord Aberdeen acknowledges candidly that abuses had taken place in the execution of the means employed to suppress the Slave Trade. He points them out to the Admiralty. He requests the latter to prevent their repetition by instructions to the officers of the British Navy more precise and more conformable to the rights of nations. This letter (we will repeat it, were it to draw upon us an avalanche of calumny and insult) is stamped with a tone of moderation and sincerity which does honour to the British Minister. There is a real dignity in confessing one's wrongs, and in taking the necessary measures to repair them; and this is the opportunity that certain journals take to raise a cry of 'Death and hatred to the English and their Government!' It is not good policy which they preach, it is hatred and rage that they pour forth; believing, no doubt, that they would render an eminent service to France if they could induce her to participate in the blind passions which they feel. We repeat, that even if France were at war with England, it would be still worthy of two great nations to respect each other, and do each other justice." The journals avail themselves of this affair to renew their demands for a repeal of the existing treaties; and it is currently reported that the French Government not only will not ratify the treaty of the 20th December, but, if it have not actually been yet sent, will forward immediately to that of Great Britain a formal notice that the treaty will not be ratified, and that the other parties to it are at liberty to close the protocol, which had been left open waiting the acquiescence of France.—Subsequent advices inform us that Lord Palmerston and the *Débats* are the objects of loud vituperations on the part of the French Liberal journals; the former for having said, in reply to the address of the Anti-Slavery Society, noticed in our last, that firmness was requisite for carrying on the measures for the suppression of the Slave Trade; the latter is attacked for having lauded Lord Aberdeen's letter to the Admiralty. These advices contradict the report that new negotiations for a commercial treaty were on the point of being opened between this country and France, and state that the attempts made to effect a customs' union between Belgium and France have failed, and that King Leopold will leave St. Cloud for Brussels on the 7th November. It is also said that M. Guizot has at length consented, on behalf of Louis Philippe's government, to refer the claims of British merchants on France, arising out of the illegal blockade of Portendic, to the decision of the King of Prussia; and that Lord Aberdeen has likewise agreed to such a reference. The terms of the reference are not yet settled, but it is understood that there are few difficulties in the way of the settlement.—On Thursday evening his Majesty received General Ventura, who has taken his departure for Marseilles, on his return to India, to resume his command in Lahore. The French General is charged with various presents by the King of the French. These facts are mentioned as a proof of the renewed activity of France to open a new communication with India.—It is rumoured that Simon Deutz, who betrayed the Duchess of Berry into the hands of the police, is to be conveyed to Australia, where the French Government will provide him with means of existence.—The Paris papers of Monday publish the address of General Jacqueminot, on taking the command of the National Guards, vacated by the retirement of Marshal Gérard. The General expresses his regret at Marshal Gérard's retirement, and expresses his determination to follow in his footsteps, calling for the co-operation of his comrades to support the revolution of 1830.

The Provinces.—Letters from Havre mention that the operations for raising the wreck of Le Télémaque have fairly commenced, and that the vessel has been raised about two feet. In the course of another week it is expected that the wreck will be divested of the mystery which has hidden it for half a century.—The Avignon papers of the 16th inst. state that the Rhone, which a fortnight previously had overflowed its banks, and inundated the lower quarters of the town, was then so low that the steamboats could not run.—The journals give the following particulars of the late Scientific Congress at Strasburg:—The president was M. Caumont, of Caen, member of the Institute of France. The vice-presidents were Dr. Bertini, of Turin; Herr Schadow, director of the academy at Dusseldorf; and M. Julien, of Paris, founder of the *Revue Encylopédique*. 1,457 persons, by letter, announced their subscriptions to the association; 1,008 were present, of whom 490 were inhabitants of Strasburg, and 618 strangers: these consisted of 309 French, 139 Germans, 33 Swiss, 11 Italians, 6 English, 5 Belgians, 5 Russians, 3 Hungarians, 2 Poles, 1 Swede, 1 Norwegian, 1 Dutchman, 1 Spaniard, and 1 American. The Congress sat 11 working days, and held 11 general and 29 sectional meetings. Before separating, they passed 21 resolutions in the form of recommendations to the French Government. Several of them particularly referred to education, but the most important and interesting to Europe generally were the following:—"That it was advisable to reduce all prohibitive duties to a moderate protective rate, and to reduce the French tariffs generally. That it was advisable to reduce the price of salt for the benefit of agriculture, salt being now a Government monopoly. That a division of landed property into farms of less than 10, 15, or 20 acres, was highly injurious. That it was advisable to establish agricultural schools. That an encyclopædical society should be established at Strasburg in correspondence with the towns and universities of France and Germany, and especially with Metz, Nancy, Besançon, Mulhausen, Friburg, Heidelberg, Mentz, and Bonn." The next meeting of the congress will take place at Angers.—The Marseilles papers state that a ship, laden with dyewood, had recently arrived in that port, and that a venomous serpent was found concealed among the timber, which was not captured without much difficulty. It is, however, suspected that the story was got up to frighten the custom-house officers and enable the crew to land some contraband goods.

Spain.—Our advices from Madrid state that the Christina organs of the 15th appeared in mourning on that day, being the anniversary of the execution of General Diego Leon. Three other papers had articles on the shooting of this unfortunate insurgent, by no means flattering to the Regent. The church of St. Louis, where a mass was celebrated to the memory of Diego Leon, was crowded by Moderados of all ranks. It was reported that the Regent had resolved on prosecuting some of the journals which had attacked him so violently, as well as the curate of the parish, for not having informed the authorities that a religious manifestation was to take place.—The Barcelona papers mention that further executions had taken place in Gerona by order of Gen. Zurbano, but state that it is his intention to grant an amnesty to all the individuals detained in the prisons of the province for having given shelter or assistance to the rebels.—A Madrid letter states that there have been discovered, in the archives of Salamina, documents relating to the experiments on the application of steam to navigation made at Barcelona, as long ago as 1543, by a naval officer named Blasco de Garray. These experiments were made in the presence of Charles V., who, although the idea was not adopted by the government, made the inventor a present of a considerable sum of money.

Portugal.—We have Lisbon news to the 17th instant. The new administration was proceeding vigorously with its financial measures. New commissions were appointed, and new regulations laid down, for the more effective administration of justice. The negotiations with the Court of Rome had arrived at a very critical period, the liberties of the Lusitanian Church being now completely at issue. The Crown had appointed eight prelates, of whom the Internuncio proposed to accept three, or at most four, substituting Papal appointments for the remainder. The Court was disposed to give way, but the Government appeared actuated by a strong spirit of resistance. No progress has been made with the tariff convention. The accounts from Madeira and Oporto were of the most melancholy description.

Belgium.—The railroad from Courtray to Tournay is expected to be opened to the public about the end of the present month, and the whole line will be in active operation in November. A Belgian paper states that there has been recently found, amongst a heap of old books, purchased at St. Trond, the sixth known copy of the first Bible printed at Mentz. One copy was purchased in 1816 by Louis XVIII. for 20,000f.

Germany.—His Excellency Prince Esterhazy, for many years the Austrian Ambassador at the English Court, has finally taken his departure from London, having at length resigned his appointment as Ambassador. His Excellency, since his recent return from Austria, has suffered from ill health, which no doubt accelerated his departure. The Prince left Chandos-house last week on his return to Vienna.—The Berlin papers contain an interesting account of the opening of the Session of the Committees of the Prussian States-General on the 18th. Count D'Arnim, the Minister of the Interior, delivered a speech on the occasion, to which the Prince de Solms replied, as the Marshal of the United Committees of the Provincial States. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and the sitting was then adjourned till the 21st, when a reduction of taxation and the railroad system were to be the subjects discussed.—The Provincial States have adopted a resolution calculated to produce the most beneficial results for the prosperity of that country. On the proposition of the King, the committee of those assemblies has decided that the sums obtained by a reduction in the taxes should be applied to the construction of railroads. The diminution in the taxes amounted, for the present year, to 1,500,000 thalers (208,000*l.*)—Letters from Frankfort state that in the evening of the 13th inst. a shock of an earthquake, attended with considerable noise, was felt at Coblentz.—The distinguished German sculptor, Ruhl, well known by his illustrations of Shakspeare, died at Cassel, in the first week of the present month, at the age of 77. Ruhl was the preceptor of Rauch, of Berlin, and held the appointment of Professor at the Academy of Arts of Cassel.—We learn from Munich, that the Crown Princess arrived in that capital on the 11th inst., and that on the following day the marriage ceremony was performed, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, by the Archbishop Baron Von Gebsattel. On the occasion of the marriage, the inhabitants of the Bavarian Palatinate have contributed to purchase the Castle of Hambach, and to present it to his Royal Highness as a wedding-day gift. The King has allowed the Crown Prince to accept the gift, and the Castle of Hambach, henceforth a Royal residence, will bear in future the appellation of Maxburg.—Letters from Ratisbon of the 18th announce that the Walhalla, the magnificent temple built by the King of Bavaria on the model of the Parthenon at Athens, in commemoration of distinguished Germans, was solemnly inaugurated on that day. The whole Court arrived from Munich, and the town was crowded with persons of rank. When the procession arrived at the foot of the hill above the Danube, on which the temple is erected, the King alighted from his carriage and ascended the steps, accompanied by Princess William of Prussia, followed by different members of the Royal Family in the following order:—Prince William of Prussia, with Queen Theresa; the Prince Royal with his Consort; Prince Leo-

Manure.—*J. G. H.* to two loads of frame-dung, just taken from the Cucumber-bed, has added several large waterpots-full of ammoniacal water, diluted with three times the bulk of water, the ammonia being previously fixed with sulphuric acid. He inquires, if six barrows of the dung in its original state be sufficient for a certain piece of ground, how much would the same piece require of the manure in its present state? It is very difficult to say, much depending upon the strength of the gas-water; but, in all probability, about one-third. It is not, however, economical to add ammoniacal liquor to rotten dung. A much better plan is to pour it on sawdust, or upon the mowings of a lawn, weeds, and similar garden rubbish. If they are then covered over with a few inches of mould, so as to confine the heat, the whole mass will speedily become rotten and of most admirable quality. In this case, however, gypsum should be added as soon as fermentation has taken place, or oil of vitriol, unless sawdust was mixed with the rubbish, in which case that material will absorb the ammonia.—†

Salt.—*S. S.*—The quantity of salt which may be applied to Asparagus-beds is 2 lb. per square yard.—‡

Cropping.—*An Original Subscriber.*—By the application of judicious trenching and manuring, the same kind of crop may be obtained successively for years without diminution; but your piece of ground which has been under Potato crops for the last seven years ought certainly to be cropped with something else. A corn crop will be proper enough in the first instance; afterwards it may be laid to rest with grass.—‖

Heating.—*Z.*—We conceive that heating by hot water is cheaper than by dung, where the latter has to be brought and carted far; it is also very much better. The internal diameter of the smallest of Shewen's boilers is nine inches, and its height 22 inches; weighing about 1 cwt. 3 qrs. The price of such a boiler, with the necessary fittings, will be 4*l.* 10*s.*—†

Grapes.—If *A Subscriber* has allowed the red spider to attack his Vines, it will account for his West's St. Peter's Grapes being deficient in flavour, and not ripening in ordinary perfection.—‡——*W. S.*—Your remarks on the problem offered for solution by our Dublin correspondent are not to the purpose. In the first place, it does not appear that the Vines in question were attacked by red spider at all; and you have no right to take that for granted. In the next place, if red spider *had* attacked the Vines, the branches would all have suffered equally, which you are expressly told was not the case. Thus you see, although you think the problem of such easy solution that "no gardener of practical experience could ever need to ask such a question," you have not been able to answer it yourself.—†

Vines.—*H. T. S.*—As you intend to grow plants in your Vinery, the best method of training the Vines which you can adopt is, to allow a single stem under each rafter. By pruning them afterwards on the short spur system, they will not obstruct the light materially.—‡

Lupinus Hartwegii.—*H. D.*—This is only an annual; if it has once flowered, it will not live through the winter in the open border, although protected with a handglass. Mr. Hartweg states that it is only an annual in Mexico, where it is found growing in corn-fields; it is half-hardy.—¶

Banksian Rose.—*Jacobus.*—If the roots of your Rose have penetrated into a wet or strong soil, that, in conjunction with its being trained upon an eastern aspect, will account for its not producing flowers. By severing some of the largest of the descending roots, and raising the rest nearer the surface, you may, perhaps, induce the plant to flower.—‡

Half-hardy Plants.—*A Devonian.*—In such a climate as Salcombe, we should try any plants from New Zealand, Van Diemen's Land, Mexico, Chili, or California; such as Pines, Ceanothus azúreus, various species of Acacia, Francoas, Araucária, Escallónias, Duvauas, Leptospermums, Melaleucas, Epácrises, Cratægus mexicana, Camellias, Hybrid Rhododendrons, Rhododendron arboreum and campanulatum, Fabiana imbricata, Cercis Siliquastrum, Chinese Bamboos, and even some of the Mexican and Chilian Cacti. It is also by no means improbable that Eucalyptus pulverulenta and some other species would stand the winter in such a place.—†

Double Yellow Persian Rose.—*R.*—This is a good Rose, and in appearance bears a great resemblance to the Old Yellow. It is, however, a much stronger grower, a better bloomer, and may be flowered freely in a pot. The flowers also open perfect, which is seldom the case with the Old Yellow.—¶

Hare's-foot Fern.—*C. A.*—Polypódium aúreum and Davállia canariensis are both known as the Hare's-foot Fern; but the latter is most frequently called so.—‡

Azaleas.—*Z.*—Pot Azaleas now.— †

Protection for Plants.—*Z.*—Asphalte covering is well suited for this purpose. It is not fixed on boards, but nailed to open frames made of rails. A wooden shutter will, no doubt, do as well; but is, in this country, more expensive. Probably what is called felt at Boulogne is the same material as the asphalte boards.—†

Camellias.—*Jacobus.*—These plants, when in a growing state, should be liberally supplied with water; that is, if the pots are properly drained. At this season of the year Caméllias are nearly in a dormant state, and, consequently, the supply of water should be diminished, but the soil must never be allowed to become dry. They will be rather benefited than otherwise by the temperature of the house being kept between 40° and 50°, as it will forward the blossom-buds, and bring them into bloom early in spring.—‡

Climbers.—*Cl.*—Climbers can be shifted at once out of small pots into large ones; for, as you justly observe, it would not do to fasten an iron trellis to a pot, and train the plant to it, and then have to shift it afterwards. Climbers, generally, should be well established in small pots before they are turned out into large ones; but during the time necessary for this purpose, the stems can be supported with a wooden stake.—§

Hedy'chium Gardnerianum.—*Botanicus.*—If you have the means of planting out your Hedychium Gardnerianum in the border of the conservatory, it will flower finely every year. When planted out in this manner it is much more hardy than is generally supposed. It is a common error to keep it in the stove, the temperature of which is too hot for it in winter, when it should be resting.—§

Bignónia venusta.—*Botanicus.*—This plant should be cut back in spring, after it has flowered; it blossoms both in autumn and spring.—§

Hibiscus sinensis.—*Botanicus.*—You will not injure this plant by cutting in the straggling shoots; but you will, on the contrary, do it a great deal of good.—§

Vegetable Ivory.—*N. S. H.*—The nut of the Tagua Palm, or Phytelephas macrocarpa, is now used by turners as a substitute for Ivory. It is a native of the country near Carthagena, whence it was originally brought to Liverpool.—†

Pancra'tium speciosum.—*R.* will be obliged to any correspondent who will acquaint him with the treatment necessary to induce Pancrátium speciosum to flower freely.

Banksia Solandri.—*Jacobus.*—Are you sure that the stem of Bánksia Solandri, which has lost all its leaves, is alive? Examine the bark at the neck of the stem, and if that is dead, you may throw the plant away. If you find it alive, you may repot the plant in loamy soil, and keep it in a warm greenhouse, giving it very little water until new leaves are formed. We, however, give you scarcely any hope of its recovery.—§

The Dahlia.—*J. M.*—The phenomenon you mention of a Dahlia bearing on the same stem two distinctly-coloured blossoms in the garden of Mr. Milne, dyer, Arbroath, does not at all surprise us. If scarlet and a purplish rose colour are united on one and the same stem, it is no more than occurs with the Chinese Chrysanthemum, which very often bears orange and dark purple flowers on the same plant.—†

Bulbous Irises.—*J. G. H.*—Providing that the soil of your garden is of a light and dry nature, there is no occasion to dig it out from the beds in which you intend to plant your Irises. Leaf-mould is preferable to dung for mixing with the soil, as the latter is liable to cause the bulbs to decay in wet weather. You may plant them with a dibber six inches apart and three inches deep.—‡

Bulbs.—*Z.*—Place the bulbs of Cyrtanthus on a shelf in the stove as near as possible to the glass. Do not withhold water entirely, but administer it very sparingly.—†

Pears.—*C. Austin.*—The Downton Pear is a good bearer; the fruit is very juicy, but the flavour has a peculiar astringency, palatable only to some persons. Your Glout Morceau, that is not well-flavoured on a west aspect, will prove much better as a standard. The Délices d'Hiver is not known. The Gros Dillen is the same as Beurré Diel.—‖

Gooseberries.—*Brighton.*—The following is a list of 20 sorts of of Gooseberries, of good flavour and size, those of each colour being placed in the order of ripening:—*Red:* Keen's Seedling, Melling's Crown Bob, Leigh's Rifleman, Boardman's British Crown, Red Warrington. *White:* Taylor's Bright Venus, Wellington's Glory, Saunders's Cheshire Lass, Woodward's Whitesmith, Cook's White Eagle. *Green:* Parkinson's Laurel, Large Smooth Green, Collier's Jolly Angler, Massey's Heart of Oak, Edwards's Jolly Tar. *Yellow:* Dixon's Golden Yellow, Prophet's Regulator, Prophet's Rockwood, Brotherton's Golden Sovereign, and Pilot. If flavour, independent of size, had been the object, the list would, of course, have been very different.—‖

Apples.—*Pomum.*—The Apples you mention are all dessert kinds, and become fit for use in the following order:—Maclean's Favourite, Pearson's Plate, Court of Wick, Reinette du Canada, Boston Russet, New Rock Pippin, Court-pendu Plat, and Sturmer Pippin: the whole affording a supply from the present time till June.—‖

Sea-kale.—*Poluphloisbos.*—Sea-kale plants do not require any covering if they are not intended for forcing, the plant being perfectly hardy.—†

M'Ewen Cabbage.—*An Original Subscriber.*—We do not know anything about the M'Ewen Cabbage.—‖

Books.—*R.*—The little work on chess that you inquire about is called "Chess Exemplified in a concise and easy notation," and has just been published by Messrs. Longman & Co. It is an excellent book for practice, and well suited to beginners. But it is requisite, in the first place, to master the author's peculiar manner of designating the pieces and squares, which, we fear, will be found troublesome. The result will, however, be worth the pains.——*L.*—You cannot do better than provide yourself with Paxton's Botanical Dictionary, if you want a very neat, and very portable, and very good Catalogue of Garden Plants.—†

Horticultural Society.—*Q.*—There is but one meeting held by this society in November, and that takes place on the 1st instant. The meeting commences at two o'clock in the afternoon; any person is allowed to exhibit, provided his productions possess sufficient merit.—‡

Microscopes.—*A Constant Reader* will find what is called an Ellis's microscope the most useful in pursuing his botanical studies. An excellent one can be had for 4*l.* or 5*l.*, only he must be careful to procure it from a *first-rate* optician. We cannot, however, recommend one tradesman in preference to another.—†

Old Seed.—*A Subscriber.*—It is very unusual for Cabbage-seed thirteen years old to grow as well as new seed. Could you inform us how it was kept?—†

Mortality of the Metropolis.—*Mr. Smith, of Darnick Cottage*, is informed that the Tables from which the mortality of the Metropolis is given are published in the daily papers, by authority, and that the average is calculated, not for the single week, but for the whole year. These Tables do not appear regularly, and hence their value as a series of observations is much diminished.—*B.*

Miscellaneous.—*J. R.*—The Fern from Mexico is Adiantum radiatum.——*Mr. Ford* will oblige us much by communicating the result of his experiments on Potatoes, &c.——*G. R.*—We cannot form an opinion upon the Ipomœa from the inspection of a drawing. The species are difficult to determine, and require the examination of very good and complete specimens.——*Z.*—You should write on *one* side *only* of your paper.——*Zaccheus* is to us unintelligible.—†——*W. Ab.*—Your greenhouse climber is Canavália bonariensis.—‡——*C. A.*—The letter G *is* sounded in Brugmansia.—†——*A Constant Reader.*—Your plants are—1. Sálvia involucrata; 2. Aster Novæ Angliæ; 3. A. lævis; 4. A. amplexicaulis; 5. Cacália hastata.—†——*F. . .*—Your delicate little Fern is the rare Hymenophyllum tunbridgense.—†——*H. H.*—Mr. A. Mackenzie must be mistaken in his reference to Nos. 34 and 35 of the *Chronicle* for a detail of his method of growing the Gladiólus cardinális. The only statements from him on this subject which we are able to discover are contained at p. 253, in No. 16 of this year, in which he refers to an article upon the cultivation of Gladióli, which had appeared in the "Gardener's Magazine" of last year; and at p. 582, in No. 36 of the *Chronicle* of last year.—‡——*Phthrow.*—Your Pears are—1, White Doyenné; 2, Spanish Bon Chrétien; 3, Gansell's Bergamot; 4, St. Germain; 6, Bishop's Thumb; 7, Seckel. The Apples are—5, Pearson's Plate; 8, Hollandbury; 9, King of the Pippins.—‖——*Thaddeus.*—The following are the names of the different species of Cistus which you have sent:—1, villosus, var.; 2, laxus; 3, hirsutus, var.; 4, ladaníferus; 5, purpúrens; 6, incanus; 7, álbidus; 8, monspeliensis; 10, undulatus, var.; 11, platysépalus, var.; 12, Cupanianus; 13, florentinus; 14, undulatus; 15, heterophyllus; 16, canescens, var.; 17, populifólius minor; 18, purpúreus, var.—¶——*Z.*—Your Apples are—1, Kirke's Lord Nelson; 2, Cornish Gilliflower; 5, 13, Cockle Pippin; 6, Robinson's Pippin; 8, Pearson's Plate; 10, Hawthornden; 11, Newtown Pippin; 15, Blenheim Pippin; 16, Margil; 17, 21, Golden Reinette; 18, Hall Door; 20, of no merit; 29, Alfriston. The Pears are—23, Glout Morceau; 24, Duchesse d'Angoulême.—‖——*A. Z.*—Your Pears are—1, Duchesse d'Angoulême; 2, Passe Colmar; 3, Crassane; 4, Seckel.—‖——*T. C. C.*—Your Apple is Newbold's Duke of York.—‖——*Burnham.*—Your Apples are—1, Beauty of Kent, and 2, Belle Harvey.—‖——*Mr. Raven's* Apple is the Gravenstein.—‖——*An Original Subscriber.*—We are much obliged for your Pear, which we shall notice soon, along with other productions of the same sort. It is not, however triple, as you conjecture; it is quite simple, as we shall explain by-and-by. The Dahlia seems curious; compare it with the Hen and Chickens Daisy.—†——*R. N.*—Your Pear *is* the Seckel.——*Louisa.*—Your plants are—1, Symphória glomerata; 2, Genista tinctória; 4, Coronilla émerus.—†——*R. D.*—Your communication shall appear next week.—‡——*Z.*—Three of the Numbers may be had; Feb. 12th is out of print.——*René Langelier.*—The blooms of your Dahlia, named White Defiance, arrived in good condition. The flower is not a pure white, and the centre is much disfigured by the dirty yellowish colour of the petals; the eye is also thin and filled with upright florets, which expand imperfectly; it is inferior to most of the whites cultivated in England.—*No.* 4, 1842:—This bloom was considerably damaged, but what remained would not induce us to think very favourably of it; the centre is low, and the petals in this part of the flower expand irregularly.—*——*W. J. Ward.*—Your Pansy, named Socrates, is a bold and fine flower; the eye is good, and the deep blue margin round the lower petals broad and decided. There is rather too much of the top petals seen, and the indenture on the lower ones is a slight defect in its general appearance; it is a clear, fine, full-sized flower.—*——*J. W., Bath.*—The eye of your Pansy is very fine; but in no other respect can we praise it. The petals are thin, and the colours common; the side petals also are too small.—*——*T. Shermore.*—The eye of your Pansy is the best point about it. The form is imperfect, being too long; the side petals are also small in comparison with the size of the flower.—*——*J. W.*—Your seedling yellow Dahlia is decidedly worth trying another season; the colour is clear and fine, and there is promise about the other qualities of the flower.—*——*C. M.*—The varieties of Apples which you enumerate are all suitable for dwarfs. For espaliers you may substitute the Blenheim Pippin for the King of the Pippins. You will find a list of excellent varieties at p. 641, arranged in the order of their ripening, or nearly so; and from it you will be able to select the additional number you require, whether for dessert or kitchen use, of Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries.—‖——*Apis.*—Your Pears are: 1, Aston Town; 2, Bishop's Thumb; 3, Brown Beurré; 25, Chaumontel. Your Apples are: 2, 10, Margil; 6, Nonpareil: 7, Syke House Russet; 3, 8, 9, 16, 17, Court of Wick; 11, White Costin; 14, Ribstone Pippin; 15, Downton.—‖——*Poluphloisbos.*—We suppose your ammonia must have been the carbonate. Pray send us a little; ¼ oz. is enough.——*Amicus.*—Your plants are—1, Saxifraga Geum; 6, S. muscoides; 2, Potentilla reptans; 4, Silene nutans; 7, Ervum hirsutum; 8, Aspídium spinulosum; 9, A. Filix mas; 10, 11, Asplénium Filix fœ'mina; 12, Stellária uliginosa; 14, Lámium purpúreum.—‡——*A Subscriber.*—A Blackbird is called black because it *is* black.—†——*N. B., Brixton.*—Your Apple appears to be the Minchal Crab, but arrived in a state of decay.—‖——*A Subscriber from the commencement* will find the information which he requires at p. 609 of this year's *Chronicle.*—‡

Mr. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR is now reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d.* each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them *delivered in any part of London* by remitting a Post-office order to this Office, at the rate of 5*s.* for every 25 copies.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The question of the Right of Search has been again brought prominently into notice, by the publication of a Letter, addressed by Lord Aberdeen to the Lords of the Admiralty, in reference to the proceedings of British Naval Officers engaged in the suppression of the Slave Trade. It appears that Her Majesty's Advocate-General, to whom the papers relating to these events had been submitted, has expressed his doubts of the legality, not only of the acts themselves, but of the instructions under which they have been executed, declaring that many of the proceedings cannot be considered as sanctioned by the law of nations or by the provisions of existing treaties. Lord Aberdeen's letter, calling the attention of the Admiralty to these facts, was published in the Appendix to a recent Parliamentary Report, and has been eagerly seized by the French papers as a complete confirmation of all their statements respecting the manner in which the Right of Search Treaties have been executed by British cruisers. On no former occasion have these journals expressed more hostility towards England than in their discussions on this letter; they renew their demands for an immediate repeal of the existing treaties, and declare that no convention in which the Right of Search forms a part can henceforth be ratified. This is in some measure confirmed by the rumour that the French Ministry has sent a formal notice to the British Government that the treaty of last December will not be ratified, and that the other Powers who are parties to it are at liberty to close the protocol which has so long been kept open for the acquiescence of France.—The Spanish news mentions the manifestation of public feeling towards the memory of General Diego Leon on the recent anniversary of his execution: our readers will remember that he was one of the most gallant officers of Spain, and that he suffered death as the principal leader of the Christino insurrection. This manifestation was so general, that the journals indulged in violent comments on the Government, and attacked the Regent with great personal animosity. The affair seems to have been unexpected by the authorities, and a severe retaliation is expected.—Our Lisbon news mentions several important reforms in the financial department, as a proof that the new administration is proceeding vigorously with its measures; the tariff is still unsettled, and is likely to make little progress until the questions at issue with the Pope respecting Church affairs be definitively settled.—From Germany we have accounts of the opening of the Session of the Committees of the Prussian States-General convened by the King to confer with the Supreme Government on matters of national interest. This assembly is the first important step which Germany has taken towards a representative system, and its influence on the other States cannot fail to be beneficial. We have also news of the ceremonies at the opening of the Walhalla, the national Pantheon of Germany, erected by the King of Bavaria with all the appliances of art and taste on the banks of the Danube. This magnificent building has been many years in progress, and is intended to commemorate the illustrious men of all those countries in which at any period of their history the German language has been spoken as the native tongue. The circumstances attending its erection and the speech of King Lewis at the recent opening are significant indications of that spirit of German union which derived such impulse from the proceedings of the King of Prussia at the late ceremonies at Cologne.—From the Levant we have little news of interest, the great feast of Ramazan having thrown into the shade all matters of diplomatic business and political intrigue. There is, however, no doubt that the Porte will persist in maintaining Turkish Governors in the Lebanon, in spite of the opposition of the Ambassadors. The affairs of Servia continue in the same unsettled state, and the deposed Prince is still waiting the decision of Europe and of the Sultan, which is expected to be in his favour.—Despatches sheep 180, pigs 21; from Holland, oxen 446, cows 141, pigs 608; from Spain, oxen 305, cows 64, sheep 180; making altogether 2,715 heads.

St. Pancras.—The directors and guardians of the poor of this parish have agreed to a Report to be presented to the Vestry, relative to the special inquiry lately instituted by the poor-law commissioners into the mode in which education, and particularly religious instruction, has been hitherto afforded to the pauper children. It states that among the poor supported in the workhouse, there are annually between 200 and 300 children not exceeding 14 years of age. Whilst the parish was under the management of a self-elected vestry, the education of the pauper children was almost totally neglected, and they were let out on hire to work in a cotton factory and other employments; but since the vestry has been elected by the ratepayers that system has been abandoned, and the children are instructed in the elementary branches of useful knowledge, combined with moral and religious instruction. The report enters at some length into the questions arising out of the late commission; but they have been so recently before our readers that it is not necessary to particularise the details. With respect to the state of the workhouse schools, and the religious and other instruction afforded to the pauper children, the report expresses the opinion of the guardians—"that this special inquiry will satisfy the public at large, as well as the poor-law commissioners, that for a long time past there has been no want of zeal and attention on the part of the directors of the poor with respect to moral and religious education, and suitable instruction in the rudiments of useful learning; and when it is understood that there is now erecting, and nearly finished, a new and spacious school, with dormitories and offices detached from the workhouse, similar to that of the boys, at a cost of 2000*l.*, for the exclusive use of the female children, it must be manifest that the directors of the poor, and the vestry of this parish, are sparing neither in trouble nor expense in order to promote the comfort and welfare, as well as the religious and general education, of the pauper children who are domiciled in the workhouse of this parish."

St. Andrew's, Holborn.—On Monday a meeting of the parishioners was convened at the Mechanics' Institution, in Southampton-buildings, Mr. Wakley in the Chair, to consider the conduct of the Rector, in instituting 14 bills in Chancery for the recovery of tithes. The following resolution, which was adopted after some discussion, gives the substance of the arguments advanced, and explains the case at issue, so far as the views of the complaining parties are concerned:—"That this meeting views with deep regret the course pursued by the Rev. J. T. Robinson, the Rector of this parish, in having filed separate bills in Chancery against 14 of his parishioners, for trifling amounts of tithe due to him, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5th and 6th Will. IV., c. 74, which gives an incumbent a cheap and summary remedy for the recovery of all tithes under 10*l.* in amount, to which remedy such incumbent is restricted, unless his title to the tithe claimed shall be *boná fide* in question; and the parishioners now assembled hereby record their disapprobation of such conduct of the said Rector." Another resolution was subsequently carried, pledging the meeting to support the defendants, and defray the expenses of the Chancery suits by a general subscription among the inhabitants.

Marylebone.—On Saturday, at a meeting of the Marylebone Vestry, a long debate took place on the report of a committee appointed to consider the propriety of granting a site in the parish for a monumental column to the memory of the Scottish Reformers of 1793-4—viz., Muir, Palmer, Skirving, Gerrald, and Margarot. The proposal originated with Mr. Joseph Hume, who had placed the sum of 500*l.* at the disposal of the committee for the purpose. The report stated that the committee were unanimously of opinion that it was expedient to accede to the propositions of Mr. Hume, in providing a site for the column; that the most desirable place was the Regent-circus, in Oxford-street; and the committee recommended that site for the approval of the vestry. The spot, however, being under the control of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, so far as uniformity of paving and lighting was concerned, the report concluded by recommending that application be made to the commissioners for their sanction. The report was warmly opposed, and an amendment was moved for its recommittal, on the ground that the vestry, by asking permission to erect the monument, would make themselves parties to the acts of the Scottish Reformers. After a very stormy discussion a division took place, when there appeared—for the motion, 14; for the amendment, 16. The report is therefore recommited.

Chartist Meetings.—On Monday night a festival was given at the hall of the National Association, to Mr. Duncombe, M.P. for Finsbury, the object being to testify to that gentleman the feelings of his constituents, in regard to his exertions in the House of Commons on behalf of the labouring classes. There was a large assemblage of persons of both sexes, and tea having been served, the business of the evening was commenced. Colonel Thompson took the chair. After the adoption of resolutions in favour of the principles of the charter, Mr. T. Duncombe addressed the meeting. He took a review of the policy of the late Government, and alluded to the recent session of Parliament. "There never was," he said, "a session so discreditable to the Tories, so inglorious to the Whigs, and I may add so unsatisfactory to the people. I was looking this morning at the return of the number of hours during which Parliament sat in the course of the last session, and I find that from February to August they sat 1,008 hours, and 125 of those hours were after midnight, in mutual crimination. He said he had warned the House of the consequences of their refusal to afford relief to the manufacturing districts, and contended that Chartism was the offspring of oppression. He referred to the late trials and condemned with great severity the conduct of Lord Abinger, declaring his intention to bring it before Parliament. The meeting concluded with resolutions in favour of the charter and equal political rights.—On Sunday evening and on another occasion in the course of last week a meeting of female Chartists was held in the Old Bailey, for the purpose of forming a Female Chartist Association. After some preliminary matters had been disposed of, a Mr. Cohen declared that he "could not help saying that woman, in his opinion, would be more in her proper character and station at home, where she was the pride and ornament of 'the domestic hearth,' than in the political arena. He acknowledged the high and useful talents of Miss Martineau, but he did not consider that nature intended woman to partake of political rights. She was not, physically considered, intended for it. He had the highest respect for the character of woman, and sense of what was due to her in every point of consideration; but he would put it to the mothers present, whether they did not find themselves more happy in the peacefulness and usefulness of the domestic hearth than in coming forth in public, and aspiring after political rights." This speech was replied to by a Miss Mary Ann Walker, who, amidst the cheers of the men and the waving of handkerchiefs from the women, combated the arguments it advanced, in language of no measured character. The proceeding has attracted the attention of the daily papers by its novelty, and the principal speakers have thereby acquired a notoriety from the exhibition, to which they hardly seem to have at first aspired.

Robberies.—We mentioned in a recent Number the robbery of a box of diamonds, valued at 9,000*l.*, from the person of Mr. Wolff, a foreign merchant, while in Covent Garden Theatre. Circumstances have since occurred to throw considerable doubt upon the facts; and from inquiries instituted by the police, it is supposed that the whole story was an invention. Mr. Wolff disappeared soon after the occurrence, and has been traced to Brussels by some parties to whom he was largely indebted; he was there arrested, and the whole affair will now undergo a legal investigation.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, the 15th inst., was 824. Males, 411; females, 413. Average weekly deaths 1838-9-40-41, males, 467; females, 445. The distribution of this mortality over the different districts wad as follows:—West Districts 114, North Districts 149, Central Districts 174, East Districts 193, South Districts 194.

Deptford.—On Sunday afternoon, a small species of whale was captured in the Thames near Deptford Pier. It was first seen passing down the river between the pier and the Dreadnought Hospital Ship, and was immediately attacked by the watermen, who secured it without much difficulty. The length of the animal is about 20 feet, his circumference 10 feet, and his weight nearly two tons. It was recognised, by persons accustomed to the whale fishery, as a fin-back.

Woolwich.—It is now certain that Woolwich is to be one of the Metropolitan stations of the Foot Guards, and that the barracks will be occupied about the 1st of next month by the 3d battalion of the Grenadier Guards from Manchester, to which place the corps was sent during the late riots. The Guards are said to be much gratified with the prospect of Woolwich being added to the Metropolitan stations, as it is known to be healthy; and from its vicinity to the Metropolis possesses the advantage of being near head-quarters, and at the same time has all the advantages of a country station.

Chatham.—On Friday, being the anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, the Cumberland, 70 guns, was launched at this dock-yard, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators. The ship was named by Mrs. Airy, the wife of the Astronomer Royal, and the launch took place without the occurrence of any accident. The length of the Cumberland is 180 feet, extreme breadth 54 feet 3 inches, burden 2,244 tons.

Provincial News.

Birmingham.—It is understood that it is the intention of Government to place all able-bodied pensioners, who are willing to assist the civil authorities, under drill at stated intervals; and that arms and accoutrements for 200 of these veterans are shortly expected at the barracks in this town. The Consecration of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, as the Roman Catholic bishop of Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, was appointed to take place yesterday, in St. Chad's cathedral in this town, the titular archbishop of Sydney performing the ceremony, assisted by Dr. Wiseman and Dr. Walsh.

Chester.—The Macclesfield papers mention as a proof of the defective education in Cheshire, that out of 114 prisoners tried last week at the Knutsford quarter-sessions, one-half could neither read nor write, 32 could read and write imperfectly, 24 could read, and only one could read and write well!—It is stated that so considerable a reduction in the price of cheese has taken place in this county, in consequence of the distressed state of the labouring classes, that farmers are beginning to give up the manufacture altogether; and one living near Crewe is mentioned, who has made a contract with the railway company, by which he sends his milk for sale every day to Liverpool, a distance of 43 miles. The winter has set in with some severity in this county; on all the hills around Macclesfield, and in other parts still further north, snow was visible last week.

Deal.—We regret to state that the caisson recently constructed on the Goodwin Sands has been destroyed by a melancholy disaster, a ship laden with timber having run upon it during the storm of Saturday night, and occasioned its destruction, with the loss of all hands on board the vessel, and three workmen on the caisson. Both these events are matters for regret. The contrivance for the "Light for all Nations" was extremely ingenious, and it required no ordinary amount of perseverance to carry it into execution on such a spot as the Goodwin Sands. It is also remarkable that it was destroyed, not by adverse weather, but by one of the very objects for whose protection it was devised; and if the undertaking had been so far advanced as to have borne a light, it is very probable that the loss of the ship would have been prevented. The event does not affect the merits of the invention, and is one of those casualties which no foresight could have controlled. The vessel which occasioned its destruction has since been ascertained to be the Nancy, a barque: the Coast Guard found her near the site of the caisson, but were unable to approach the wreck on account of the surf on the Sands. The boats were still attached to the wreck, so that there is no doubt of the fate of the crew. On another part of the Sands, on the same night, a barque called the Hope was wrecked: she belonged to London, and was on her homeward voyage from Quebec. She had struck on the outside of the Goodwin Sands, and was breaking up rapidly. There were no persons on board, which at first led to a supposition that the crew had been washed off by the sea, which was making a complete breach over her, but it was ascertained that they had been saved by a vessel belonging to Broadstairs. It appears from the accounts given by the crew that the ship struck shortly after midnight, when running for the mouth of the Thames. The wreck has since entirely disappeared; her loss is estimated at between 5,000*l.* and 6,000*l.* During the morning, and whilst the storm was at its height, his Belgian Majesty's man-of-war, the Comte de Flandres, 18 guns, Captain Hyde, had a narrow escape off the same Sands. The ship, which had but a day or two before sailed from Ostend on a voyage of discovery round the world, was bearing down through the North Foreland when taken by the storm, and driven back on the Sands. For a length of time her situation was extremely perilous. After cutting away the foremast, and otherwise lightening the ship, she floated off, and was subsequently brought to an anchor in Ramsgate roads. On Sunday afternoon, upon the storm somewhat abating, she was got under weigh, and reached Ramsgate in the course of the evening, where she still remains to repair damages.

Durham.—The advantage of befriending a neighbour has been lately shown in this neighbourhood in a remarkable manner. It appears from the *Durham Chronicle*, that in 1811, George Wilson, of Biddick, in this county, emigrated to North America, having previously borrowed 20*s.* from Thomas Robson, a neighbour, to assist him in effecting that object, under a promise to remember him if ever he had it in his power. Robson was then a banksman; but he has lately been employed in pumping water in Cassop pit. On Monday week he received a letter from the executors of Wilson, apprising him that he had recently died at Philadelphia, United States, and bequeathed him money and property to the value of about 7,000*l.*! The party who has reaped this ample return for his generosity is now about 70 years of age, but fortunately for his wife, about half a year ago he married a female not more than 40.

Hereford.—The Autumnal Meeting of the Herefordshire Agricultural Society took place last week. The exhibition of stock was not equal to the average in number, but was of a superior quality. In the evening about two hundred gentlemen dined together in the Shire Hall, Earl Somers in the chair. The principal feature of the meeting was the discussion of the prospects of agriculture, which seem to have been considered without reference to party politics. Mr. Barneby, M.P., in a long speech upon this subject, noticed the recent measures of Ministers. "Whether those measures," he said, "will succeed, or whether they will fail, it is impossible for us to say; but let us exert ourselves to support them to the best of our ability, so that we may do our best to keep our station, in order that we may not become poorer and deal harshly with others who may benefit by them. That the prices of our stock have been materially reduced, has been fully felt to-day; but I believe the reduction of prices has not amounted to the great reduction that was experienced some ten or twelve years ago; and the depression may be partly attributable to those misfortunes which have taken place in other counties, the late disturbances in the manufacturing districts. I will not advert to these topics further. I most fully agree with what has been stated by some of my friends, that the more these agricultural meetings are extended and divided in every part of the country, the more good will be derived from them. I cannot view these meetings in that limited way which some persons do, in reference to the production of stock for the show; for I think that, in these times, we should turn our thoughts to the improvement of land in general, and that we should make every attempt to improve the soil, whether it be arable or pasture; and there are some improvements which I have witnessed which have caused great benefit to landlord and tenant. I allude particularly to draining. I think great benefit would follow if carried out in the following manner, namely, that the landlord should pay for the draining upon his different estates, but that the tenant should pay five per cent. on the outlay. By this, I think, the landlord's property would be much improved, and he would get five per cent. interest for his outlay; while the interpold with his sister, the Grand Duchess of Hesse; and Prince Charles with the Duchess of Wurtemberg. A band of musicians and a chorus, posted on the second terrace, began a hymn the moment the company entered within the gates. The slow movement of the procession in ascending the numerous steps which lead to the portico of the temple formed a highly interesting spectacle. When the King reached the entrance, the President of the Government addressed His Majesty in a speech in which he dwelt on the national importance of this great work to Germany. He said—"The Walhalla will be the palladium of modern Germany, and the name of its royal founder will, until the most remote ages, fill a large place in the recollection of every one who has a German heart, and wishes for the welfare of his country." His Majesty replied, "May the Walhalla contribute to extend and consolidate the feelings of German nationality! May all Germans of every race henceforth feel they have a common fatherland—a country of which they may be proud, and let each individual labour according to his faculties to promote its glory." In addition to this interesting ceremony, the Augsburg papers of the 22d give some particulars of the proceedings of the King of Bavaria in laying the first stone of the monument erected at Kellheim, in memory of the establishment of the national independence. The King, on this occasion, spoke on the subject of German unity, to which so much interest has been given by the King of Prussia's recent speech at Cologne. At the close of his address, King Lewis pronounced the following remarkable words:—"Let us never forget what preceded the War of Independence, and created the necessity for it, and which gave us the victory. Let us banish all dissensions, and never forget to honour the memory of the heroes who fell fighting for their country. Germany united is invincible."—A rich mine of yellow amber, of a hardness equal to rock crystal, has just been discovered in the neighbourhood of the town of Zehderick, near Potsdam. This discovery is the more remarkable, as up to the present time yellow amber has only been found in the Baltic, or on the shores of that sea.

RUSSIA.—Letters from St. Petersburgh mention the return of the Emperor, after having postponed his intended visit to Berlin. By an order of the day, dated the 18th (30th) September, the Emperor has accepted Gen. Grabbe's resignation of the command of the Caucasus, and has conferred the command on Lieutenant-General Gourko. The debilitated state of General Grabbe's health is assigned as the motive for his retirement, but the real cause is supposed to be the decided advantages lately obtained over him by the Circassians of the mountains. General Grabbe is, however, to retain his rank as aide-de-camp general.—It is stated in the papers that the Grand Duchy of Finland, which, 30 years ago, at the period of its cession to Russia, knew no other religion than the Episcopalian Lutheranism of Sweden, now contains a population of 35,000 souls professing the Greek religion of Russia.—An official report has been transmitted by Lieut, Sigholt, Commander of the North Cape steamer, to the Finance Department, in reference to the late wreck of the Russian man-of-war noticed by us in former Numbers. It states that, according to the returns of Captain Treffin, there were on board the Ingermannland 32 officers, besides the captain, 830 foremastmen, 24 women, and 9 children—in all 896 persons. Such of them as were saved, and reached Norway, disembarked, on the 3d of October, at Christiansand. Among these were the Captain, 13 officers, 472 men, 6 women, and 1 child; making altogether 493 persons. It is also known that some have been saved by English cruisers. It is, however, ascertained that about 400 men have been drowned.

ITALY.—Letters from Rome of the 11th inst. state that the rumour that the Russian Government intended to break off all diplomatic communications with the Holy See is incorrect, a Russian courier having arrived at Rome from St. Petersburgh a few days previously, with important despatches, in order to make overtures for new negotiations. Nevertheless, it was generally believed that the Russian ambassador, M. Potemkin, would leave Rome, and that his place would be filled, for some time, only by a chargé d'affaires.—It appears that some technical informality has been discovered in the will of Cardinal Fesch, the uncle of Napoleon, who had bequeathed a large portion of his estates, part of his celebrated picture-gallery, and a considerable sum of money to the city of Ajaccio in Corsica. Among the items of this bequest was a clause directing the erection of a convent and church at Ajaccio, within which was to be formed a tomb for the interment of the Bonaparte family. It now appears that the Cardinal by his will nominated his nephew, Joseph ex-King of Spain, as his residuary legatee, to whom all this valuable property consequently lapsed. Under these circumstances the city of Ajaccio made an appeal to the liberality of the Count de Survilliers, who has met it with a truly noble spirit. On the 2d of last month he executed an act of donation, whereby he secured to the native city of his uncle nearly all the late Cardinal intended to endow it with. He, besides, gave a full-length statue of Napoleon, and further granted, out of the gallery bequeathed to him by his uncle, numerous additional paintings, to be distributed among the great towns of his native island, viz.—100 to be placed in the Royal College of Bastia, 50 in the town of Corte, in which he himself was born, and 150 to be divided by lot among other towns. But with regard to the church in which was to be constructed the tomb for the Bonaparte family, he deferred its completion as long as that family should remain proscribed from France, considering it to be useless to erect a receptacle which might never be occupied.—Letters from Bologna contain an account of another testamentary document. They state that Rossini has placed in the hands of a notary of that city, a sealed packet, which is only to be opened after his death. This packet is said to contain an opera, which the *maestro* leaves, with all his fortune, to a lady of Bologna. Rossini is 51 years of age, having been born Feb. 29, 1792.

MALTA.—The Malta papers are filled with discussions on a Court-Martial at Valetta, which has terminated in the dismissal from the Navy of Lieut. Alston, of the Cambridge, who was tried on the 11th for marked indifference in the execution of the orders of his Captain and Commander, and for having beaten a volunteer of the first class at Besika. The Court was composed of the captains of four line-of-battle ships, with Rear-Admiral Sir John Louis as President.

TURKEY.—The Levant Mail brings news from Constantinople to the 7th inst. The Ramazan, which commenced on the 4th, had interrupted the activity of the Councils, and of diplomatic negotiations. The Grand Vizier presided at a Council on the 3d, to consider the reply of the representatives of the five great powers on the subject of the communication, dated the 26th ult., made to them by the Porte, as to the government of the Lebanon. In this document the Porte declared that, though it would recall Omer Pacha and the Albanians, still it would persist in maintaining Turkish Kaimakans over both Maronites and Druses. The Ambassadors of France, England, and Austria protested against this policy, while Russia and Prussia are said to have acceded to the arrangement.—The accounts from Syria describe the outrages of the Albanians as being past all endurance, the Europeans being robbed or assaulted in the most open manner.—In regard to Servia, it is stated that the Russian Consul at Belgrade has been severely blamed by his Government for having signed the collective note of the Consuls of September 7th, and that the St. Petersburgh Cabinet is consequently resolved to pursue a different course from the other powers. Prince Michael remained at Semlin, waiting for the decision of the Ottoman Porte and of Europe, which was expected to be in his favour.—The German papers mention, among the signs of the times in the Levant, that the writings of *Boz* have recently been translated into the Turkish language.—The Smyrna papers of the 8th inst. mention the death of M. Boulanger, the eminent painter, forming part of the Scientific Commission which, under the direction of M. Texier, had been sent by the French Government to examine the remains of Magnesia, near the Meander. M. Boulanger's death was produced by a brain fever, caused by the great heat which prevailed during the labours of the Commission in getting the remains of the Temple of Diana excavated. On the 24th Sept. his body was removed to Nova Scala, and was buried in the Greek church in the presence of all the foreign consuls, the officers on the coast, and an immense concourse of the native authorities.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—The packet-ship Rochester, which sailed from New York on the 4th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Thursday night. The papers brought by her are three days later than those previously received. They contain little news of interest from the United States. Mr. Webster's speech at Boston was still the chief topic of discussion and of conversation.—From Canada, the news relates chiefly to the recent Ministerial changes, which are still discussed with considerable warmth. The *Toronto Patriot* enumerates 20 Canadian papers which denounce the present Cabinet in no equivocal language. The same paper states that M. Girouard has declined the office tendered to him by the Governor. In consequence of the new appointments, so many vacancies have occurred in the Provincial Parliament, as to render a recess inevitable; consequently a prorogation is about to take place for two or three months, and in the mean time the vacancies will be filled. "At present," says the *Patriot*, "the new Cabinet possesses a large majority, and unbounded confidence in its own durability."—There had been an arrival at New Orleans from Yucatan. The Mexicans had not arrived off Campeachy, where active preparations were making to give the invaders a warm reception. It was feared, however, that the Mexicans would succeed in reducing the peninsula to obedience.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Cape papers to August 7 have been received this week. They contain long details of the military operations connected with the Natal expedition, the success of which has been in all respects complete, the refractory Boers yielding at length the most unqualified obedience to the British authorities. The arrival at Simon's Bay of a part of the troops employed in this arduous service furnished occasion for much congratulation, and a testimonial of some kind to mark the sense entertained by the colonists of the admirable conduct of Capt. Smith and his party was in contemplation. The papers notice the proclamation of the Governor, announcing the arrangement made by Lieut. Col. Cloete, who has recognised the "existing administration and civil institutions of the Boers," which is, they contend, illegal and in direct contravention of the Act of Parliament. Colonel Cloete's proclamation grants a general amnesty to all the rebels, with the exception of the four ringleaders, and declares "that all private property would be respected; that the emigrant farmers should be allowed to return to their farms, with their guns and horses—that they should be defended from any attack by the Zoolahs—that the tenure of their lands should not be interfered with, pending the determination and settlement of her Majesty's Government—that beyond the limits fixed for the military occupation, their existing administration and civil institutions should not be interfered with, till the pleasure of her Majesty should be made known—that the Caffers should not be molested in the occupation of the lands on which they were settled at the date of the arrival of her Majesty's troops—subject to such future arrangements as may be made for general security by her Majesty." This document is severely censured by all the colonial papers, which contend that the insurgents, who deserved severe punishment for their revolt, have been treated with too much leniency, and that the proclamation is little better than a capitulation.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for money and the account closed 93¾ to ⅞; Exchequer Bills, 58s. to 60s. prem.; Bank Stock, 165½ to 6½; India Stock, 253 to 54; Three per Cents. Reduced, 93 to ⅛; Three and a Half per Cents. Reduced 100⅝ to ¾; New Three and a Half per Cents., 101⅝ to ¾; Long Annuities, 12⅛ to 5-16; and India Bonds, 48s. to 50s.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Court of Aldermen.—A vacancy has occurred in the representation of Broad-street Ward by the death of Alderman Sir John Cowan, which took place last week. On the occurrence of this event, several friends of Mr. Pilcher, the present Sheriff, brought him forward as a candidate, and a meeting of his supporters took place on Tuesday for the purpose of securing his return. It was then, however, stated, that the Sheriff having ascertained the sentiments of the inhabitants of that ward, did not think it right to prejudice the claims of Mr. Musgrove, who had announced himself as a candidate; and feeling that that gentleman had a prior claim upon the inhabitants, he would not proceed to a contest, but resign in his favour. It is generally supposed that the election of Mr. Musgrove will not be contested. Sir John Cowan, the late Alderman, was Lord Mayor in 1837, and was created a Baronet in honour of Her Majesty's visit to the City during his Mayoralty.

St. Paul's.—The statue to the memory of the late Sir Pulteney Malcolm, K.C.B., by Mr. Baily, was last week placed in this Cathedral, adjoining the monument to Earl St. Vincent. The cost was 1000*l.*, subscribed by the friends of the late admiral.

The Temple Church.—The restoration of this fine national monument is nearly completed, and in a few weeks the workmen will have brought to a close the extensive changes which have been in progress for the last two years. The interior has been cleaned of the whitewash and wainscot coating which had for years concealed the original beauty of the edifice; and the monuments which encumbered the walls have been removed to a more appropriate situation in the triforium of the circular church. The seats are arranged on the cathedral plan, with separate stalls for the benchers. The church is expected to be opened for divine service to-morrow week.

Metropolitan Improvements.—The City commissioners of sewers, on Tuesday last, received a deputation of the residents of Cheapside, with a petition, signed by upwards of 120 of the most influential firms, praying that their street might be paved with wood, to obviate the incessant noise; the commissioners complied with the request, and stated that the improvement should be effected when the weather permitted.

Metropolitan Drainage.—The official accounts of the Commissioners of Sewers north of the Thames give the following results.—Westminster, &c., commission, 2,788,190*l.*; Holborn and Finsbury, 1,316,013*l.*; Tower Hamlets, 888,596*l.*; City of London, 792,904*l.*; Poplar, 78,411*l.*; St. Katharine's, 12,964*l.* Total, 5,877,078. The City of London having sent in no return, the above amount is taken from their return to the House of Commons in August 1834.

Sisters of Mercy.—The ceremony of admitting a novice into this sisterhood took place last week at the new Roman Catholic church in the Bermondsey-road, in the presence of a great concourse of persons. The young lady who on this occasion withdrew herself from the world, is Miss Buxton, said to be a relation of the well-known brewers. She has been resident in the convent more than 6 months, and by this ceremony was invested with the white veil of the order, preparatory to receiving the religious or black habit, for which a probation of two years is generally required. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Griffiths, Vicar-Apostolic of the London district. After the forms usually observed on such occasions, the novice was invested with the religious habit and veil of the order, and was formally admitted into the sisterhood.

Metropolitan Banks.—The question of closing the London banks at 4 instead of 5 P.M. continues to be agitated in the City. It appears that out of 50 banking-houses, 43 have signed an agreement to adopt the alteration proposed. Of the 7 remaining firms, 6 have signified their approbation, although they decline to affix their signatures without the express concurrence of Messrs. Drummonds and Co., of Charing-cross. It is said that these gentlemen are not now averse to it, if they were so before, but will adopt it, if all the other bankers resolve to do so. The subject is therefore considered to be in a proper state to be submitted to the Directors of the Bank of England at their next meeting.

The Markets.—The daily papers state, that for the last fortnight a considerable falling off, compared with many preceding weeks, has been apparent in the importations of live stock, not only for Smithfield Market, but also for the outports, while the general quality of the receipts has proved by no means good, nearly the whole of the beasts and most of the sheep and cows being, in addition to their light weights, seriously affected with the prevailing epidemic. From a tabular statement of the importations under the new tariff, it appears that the numbers imported into England from the passing of the Act to Oct. 22 have been as follows:—From Germany, oxen 677, cows 283, Law Appointments, that an answer has been received from Chief Justice Pennefather, declining to exchange into the Rolls Court from the Queen's Bench. In consequence of this decision, Mr. Blackburne takes the Mastership of the Rolls. The other law appointments—Mr. Smith as Attorney-General, Mr. Greene as Solicitor-General, and Mr. Brewster as third Sergeant-at-Law—will be at once gazetted.—The Lord-Lieutenant has conferred the living of Ferns, vacant by the elevation of Dr. Newland to the deanery, upon the Rev. Walter Hore, brother-in-law of the Right Hon. F. Shaw. The archdeaconry of Armagh is not yet disposed of.—The works upon the new line of atmospheric railway, from Kingstown to Dalkey, are proceeding with great rapidity, and several hundred men are daily employed in sinking and clearing the road.—At the Head Police-office, a few days since, Robert Lyndsay Crawford, who claims to be entitled to the Earldom of Crawford and Lyndsay, was brought up in custody, charged with having returned from transportation before the period specified by his sentence had expired. The charge had been preferred against the prisoner in one of the London police-offices, but the magistrates there, finding that he could not be identified, communicated with the magistrates of the Irish office, in consequence of which a policeman was despatched to London, by whom the prisoner was arrested and brought to Dublin. The prisoner was fully identified by Mr. Lambert, the Governor of Enniskillen gaol, and late governor of the hulk. It appeared that the prisoner had been under the care of witness on board the hulk, previously to the sailing of the convict-ship in which he was transported from Ireland. He could not be mistaken as to his identity, because he had heard he laid claim to a Scottish peerage, and therefore paid him more attention than he otherwise would have done. The magistrates committed the prisoner for trial.—The national repeal meeting took place on Monday. The only feature of the meeting was the suspension of the standing orders, for the purpose of enabling Mr. O'Connell to move—"That a petition be presented to Parliament, praying for the removal of the present Poor-law Commissioners, and for the appointment of men in their place free from the taint of bigotry." Several persons spoke in condemnation of the Commissioners, and the motion was carried. Mr. O'Connell reviewed the position of the present ministry, and said he felt confident that they would soon want the assistance of Ireland, which should be granted only if they would give the bribe of repeal. The week's rent was announced to be *74l. 3s. 3d.*

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—It is announced in last night's *Gazette* that Mr. Duncan M'Neill, the Solicitor-General, will be the successor of the late Sir William Rae, as Lord Advocate; and it is supposed that Mr. Adam Anderson, Advocate, will be appointed Solicitor-General. — The non-intrusionists have summoned their adherents from every part of Scotland, to assemble in Convention at Edinburgh, on Thursday, the 17th November, and deliberate on the distresses and grievances of the Kirk. The Convention is expected to last for several days.—On Wednesday week the friends and admirers of Mr. David Roberts, the Royal Academician, having resolved to take an opportunity of congratulating him on his return from Syria and the Holy Land, entertained him at a public dinner in the Hopetoun-rooms. About ninety gentlemen were present. The Hon. Lord Cockburn occupied the chair, supported by Mr. Roberts, Sir Wm. Allan, Sir Henry Bishop, Bishop Gillis, Professor Wilson, and other persons of eminence in literature and art.—The accounts from all parts of Scotland portend an early and severe winter. From Braechat to Ben Uaish all the mountains are thickly coated with snow. In Caithness snow has fallen with hail, and winter has fairly set in. The Dumfries papers mention a similar change in that quarter; the Queensferry and Moffat range of hills is capped with snow, and the whole aspect of the country is that of winter.

Dundee.—We learn by the local papers that the man M'Kenzie, who had been arrested for a murderous assault on a grazier named Duff, has been committed for trial. The wounded man is still alive, but his recovery is doubtful.

Dunfermline.—The strike still continues among the collieries in this district, and with little prospect of termination. On the 12th a meeting of delegates was held at Crossgates, for the purpose of drawing out a code of rules and regulations for the future guidance of their constituents. The turn-outs continue peaceable, and no cases of depredation are likely to occur again, as the fields are now quite bare, and the vigilance of the police prevents anything like violent plunder. Many families are in a wretched condition; and, were it not for the potatoes which they grow upon their own account, they would be in a state of actual starvation.

THEATRICALS.

Drury-Lane.—On Monday night "King John" was produced at this theatre, with greater effect than has attended any of Mr. Macready's previous revivals of Shakspeare. On no former occasion has so complete a picture of baronial life been presented on the English stage. It was not merely the beautiful and appropriate scenery, or the strict attention to the costume of the leading characters, which made this representation so remarkable, but the air of reality given to the whole by the introduction of accessory groups, and various incidents which served to carry on the illusion, and render the immediate effect still more striking to the senses. Without being open to the objections of a mere spectacle, the play, as now produced, is the most picturesque illustration of Shakspeare which has ever been accomplished by the genius of the actor. The costumes seemed to have been taken from some contemporary hall of feudal times, so perfectly did they accord with historical truth. The armour of the barons, the robes of the ecclesiastics, the accoutrements of the troops, and the dresses of all the minor characters of the play, were given with the utmost fidelity. The armorial bearings of the knights, the brilliant banners, and the crowds of subordinate persons, who mixed in the different scenes as if they were the ordinary affairs of life, contributed to increase the interest of the drama, and to ensure success. Of the acting it is scarcely necessary to say much. Mr. Macready's "King John" is well known; but he seems on this occasion to have invested the character with more feeling than has usually been assigned to it. In some portions of the play his personation is extremely touching; he makes the spectator feel an interest in the King, and regard the progress of his catastrophe as the different stages of a great moral lesson. Miss H. Faucit appeared as *Lady Constance*, a character perhaps beyond her physical powers; but she had the sympathies of the audience, who evinced their approbation by continued plaudits. Mr. Phelps' *Hubert* was one of the best efforts of the evening —true to nature, and free from the conventional villainy given by stage tradition to the character. *Falconbridge* was played by Mr. Anderson, who, with one or two exceptions, proved an efficient representative. Miss Newcombe's *Prince Arthur* was full of pathos, and remarkable as a specimen of child-acting. At the close of the play Mr. Macready, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Phelps, Miss H. Faucit, and Miss Newcombe were called for, and the announcement that the play will be repeated twice a week was welcomed with vociferous applause.

Covent Garden.—The principal novelty at this theatre has been the revival of "Macbeth," and the re-appearance on the stage of Mrs. Salzberg, a favourite actress, formerly well known as Miss Phillips. She appeared on Monday as *Lady Macbeth*, but was not well supported by the other characters of the play. Mr. C. Pitt's *Macduff* was the only one which calls for observation. It was marked by great, perhaps too great energy, and was well received. The opera of "Semiramide" continues to be performed on the alternate nights, Miss A. Kemble and Mrs. Alfred Shaw sustaining the principal characters.

Adelphi.—On Monday, a new piece was produced at this theatre, under the name of the "Miser's Daughter," being an adaptation of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth's novel of that name. As an additional attraction, a series of *tableaux vivants*, illustrating the different scenes, was got up under the immediate superintendence of Mr. George Cruikshank. As the story has been already before the public in the magazines, it is unnecessary to enter into details of the plot, or an enumeration of the characters which were sustained by Mr. Stirling, Mr. O. Smith, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mrs. Beverley, and Miss Murray. These arrangements display the whole strength of the Adelphi company to great advantage. Some of the scenes were beautiful, and there is no doubt that the piece owes much of its success to their effect. Among the most remarkable were Ranelagh Gardens in 1744, and Vauxhall as it was a century ago. The piece was successful, and was announced for repetition.

Miscellaneous.

The Pyrenees.—The following are the details of the ascent of the peak of Nethon, the highest point of Maladetta, in the Pyrenees, which we recently noticed in our foreign news. This peak, the Mont Blanc of the Pyrenees, had hitherto remained impracticable even to the boldest hunters. M. de Tchitacheff, formerly an officer in the Russian service, set out on the 16th July, with four experienced guides, and a young French gentleman named De Franqueville. On the third day, after dreadful fatigue and dangers, they reached the most eastern part of the peak, in the midst of a thick fog and violent wind. The thermometer stood at three degrees centrigrade above zero. They erected a little building of the pieces of granite lying about, which can be seen with the telescope at the port of Benasque. On the 23d M. Tchitacheff set out a second time for Maladetta, provided with instruments, lent to him by Dr. Fontan, and attempted the ascent by the great northern glacier, near the place where, in 1824, Barrau, the head of the guides at Luchon, perished in a crevice when conducting two pupils of the Ecole des Mines. M. de Tchitacheff gained the summit, accompanied by M. Laurent, Professor of Chemistry at Bordeaux, and three guides. The barometric admeasurement gave 3,370 min. 9 deg. for the absolute elevation of the highest point, which figure differs by 34 min. 1 deg. from that (3,404 min.) obtained by the general survey of the Pyrenees made in 1825-6 and 1827, by Colonel Caraboeuf, who was enabled to be much more exact than the calculations of Reboul and Vidal. The difference between the first admeasurement and that of M. Tchitacheff may be attributed principally to the nature of this latter gentleman's instruments, the construction and precision of which were not specially suited to hypsometrical operations, as well as the vicissitudes of temperature which they were forced to undergo in such an ascent. It is said that this traveller is preparing a paper for the Institute of France, relative to this ascent.

Statistics of Malta.—The Governor-General of Malta having issued an order in council for a census to be taken of the inhabitants of Malta, the following has been given as the result:—The population amounts to 114,499; but as the garrison and the crews of the ships of war on the station are not included, the number may be considered to be not less than 120,000. It has been ascertained that of the 114,499 persons there are not less than 44,192 individuals of the lower classes of society without any ostensible means of subsistence, whilst there are 566 professional beggars, making one-third of the whole population dependant on the other two-thirds for maintenance. The clergy amount to 1,280, including nuns; the nobility and gentry, holders of land, to 813; persons acting as brokers, 172; police, 208. Notwithstanding the immense number of persons in the lower classes without employment, the criminals during the year amounted only to 437 males and 37 females, 153 of whom were liberated, not being convicted on their trials. In the total number of criminals are included 85 English, and four foreigners. The population of 114,499 consists of Maltese—males, 54,156; females, 58,344. English—males, 530; females, 630. Foreigners—males, 481; females, 357. The number of English is of course much greater, the garrison and crews of vessels being, as before stated, to be added.

American Antiquities.—A paper was recently read before the Geographical Society by Mr. H. R. Schoolcraft, describing a curious inscription on a small tabular stone, found in one of the large tumuli in the Ohio valley. It consists of 24 characters, arranged between parallel lines. Several of these correspond with the Runic, others bear a resemblance to the old Etruscan or Pelasgic. A copy of this inscription has been put into the hands of a person learned in the ancient Druidical characters of Britain; and another forwarded to the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians at Copenhagen, in the hope of its being read, and of thus throwing light on the history of America prior to the discovery of Columbus. Many other articles were found in this tumulus, which is situate at Grave Creek, in Western Virginia; particularly a large number of small sea-shells, bone or ivory beads, perforated plates of mica, and several copper ornaments, together with the remains of three skeletons, in a state of almost complete decay.

Falls of Niagara.—We extract the following graphic descriptions from Mr. Dickens's new work, "American Notes for General Circulation:"—"Between five and six in the morning we arrived at Buffalo, where we breakfasted, and being too near the Great Falls to wait patiently anywhere else, we set off by the train the same morning at nine. * * * Whenever the train halted I listened for the roar; and was constantly straining my eyes in the direction where I knew the Falls must be, from seeing the river rolling on towards them; every moment expecting to behold the spray. Within a few minutes of my stopping, I saw two great white clouds rising up slowly and majestically from the depths of the earth. That was all. At length we alighted: and then, for the first time, I heard the mighty rush of water, and felt the ground tremble underneath my feet. The bank was very steep, and was slippery with rain and half-melted ice. I hardly know how I got down, but I was soon at the bottom, and climbing with two English officers who were crossing, and had joined me, over some broken rocks, deafened by the noise, half-blinded by the spray, and wet to the skin. We were at the foot of the American fall. I could see an immense torrent of water tearing headlong down from some great height, but had no idea of shape, or situation, or anything but vague immensity. When we were seated in the little ferry-boat, and were crossing the swollen river immediately before both cataracts, I began to feel what it was; but I was in a manner stunned, and unable to comprehend the vastness of the scene. It was not until I came on Table Rock and looked—great heaven! on what a fall of bright green water!—that it came upon me in its full might and majesty. Then, when I felt how near to my Creator I was standing—the first effect, and the enduring one—instant and lasting—of the tremendous spectacle was peace—peace of mind—tranquillity—calm recollection of the dead—great thoughts of eternal rest and happiness—nothing of gloom or terror. Niagara was at once stamped upon my heart an image of beauty—to remain there changeless and indelible until its pulses cease to beat for ever. Oh, how strife and trouble of our daily life receded from my view and lessened in the distance during the ten memorable days we passed on that enchanted ground! What voices spoke from out the thundering water; what faces faded from the earth looked out upon me from its gleaming depths; what heavenly promise glistened in those angel's tears, the drops of many hues that showered around and twined themselves about the gorgeous arches which the changing rainbows made! I never stirred in all that time from the Canadian side, whither I had gone at first. I never crossed the river again, for I knew there were people on the other shore, and in such a place it is natural to shun strange company. To wander to and fro all day, and see the cataracts from all points of view; to stand upon the edge of the Great Horse-Shoe Fall, marking the hurried water gathering strength as it approaches the verge, yet seeming, too, to pause before it shot into the gulf below; to gaze upon the river's level up at the torrent, as it came streaming down; to climb the neighbouring heights, and watch it through the trees, and see the wreathing water to the rapids hurrying on to take its fearful plunge; to linger in the shadow of the solemn rocks three miles below; watching the river as, stirred by no visible cause, it heaved and eddied, and awoke the echoes, being troubled yet far down beneath the surface by its giant leap; to have Niagara before me lighted by the sun and by the moon, red in the day's decline, and grey as evening slowly fell upon it; to look upon it every day, and awake up in the night and hear its ceaseless voice: this was enough!"

American Curiosity.—Mr. Dickens gives the following amusing illustration of this national failing:—"There was a man on board this boat with a light fresh-coloured face, and a pepper-and-salt suit of clothes, who was the most ests of the tenant would be promoted." Sir Robert Price followed, and said he was afraid there was too much truth in what his friend, Mr. Barneby, had said—that agriculturists have difficulties to contend with. He hoped that they would be able to go through them, and that they would have no troubles which the spirit and enterprise of the British agriculturist are not able to surmount.

Hertford.—We regret to state that Lord Melbourne has been seriously indisposed at Brocket Hall. It appears that on Sunday morning his Lordship was attacked by symptoms which caused considerable alarm to Lord and Lady Beauvale, who were staying with him at the time, and an express was immediately despatched to Lady Palmerston, the noble Viscount's sister, to apprise her of his illness. Lord and Lady Palmerston on Sunday evening departed for Brocket, followed shortly after by Dr. Holland. On Monday his Lordship was exceedingly unwell, but has since continued to improve, and is now in a state of convalescence.

Hull.—At the town sessions last week, Francis Fortune, late cashier of the Agricultural Bank at Hull, was found guilty of having stolen a parcel containing 870*l.* in bank notes, which he had been entrusted to take to the post-office at Hull to send to York in July last, and was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

Liverpool.—The new American treaty being now in force in regard to the apprehension of criminals, a man named Joseph Hall has been arrested in this town on a charge of stealing a large sum of money at Boston from a Mr. Thomas Montfort, an English emigrant. He was examined before the magistrates at Warrington last week, and remanded for further evidence.—Deck passengers are now taken between Dublin and this port by the steamers for one shilling each!—A long examination has taken place before the magistrates in a case of suspected arson, in which Mr. Thomas Henry, a linendraper in St. James's-place, was accused of the serious crime of having set fire to his shop on Friday week. Numerous circumstances were adduced in evidence, tending to raise the suspicion on which the accusation was grounded. It appeared from the evidence, that the prisoner, on the night in question, after closing his shop, wrote a letter, and despatched his shop-boy with it to the post-office, leaving the premises at the same time with one gas-light burning. The servant was in the kitchen, and the assistant had not been there during the whole day. Mr. Henry locked the shop when he went out with the boy, but shortly afterwards he was seen to come out of it again, and to lock the door, when he walked away in the direction of Great George-street. Five minutes afterwards the interior of the shop was seen to be in flames, and the police, who burst open the doors, immediately found that the fire was blazing fiercely. The engines were sent for, and with much difficulty the fire was extinguished. Mr. Henry did not make his appearance till past ten o'clock, the fire having been discovered at nine. He was insured for 1,000*l.* in the Phœnix, and had immediately made a claim for the full amount of his policy. Some discrepancies were shown between his statements to the officers and to the insurance agents, and it was testified that his stock and furniture were of little value; neither were the remnants of the goods burned such as he had represented his stock to consist of. The evidence of the different witnesses was in many respects contradictory, but the magistrates saw reason to remand the prisoner for further inquiry.

Manchester.—The local papers contain the particulars of a correspondence between Sir R. Peel and Mr. Westhead, in regard to Mr. J. C. Prince, author of a volume of poems, entitled, "Hours with the Muses." It appears that Mr. Westhead forwarded a copy of Mr. Prince's poems to Sir Robert Peel, with a letter explaining the circumstances of the author, and suggesting that it would be an act of kindness to place him in some situation where he might enjoy a moderate salary, and have sufficient time to allow of his cultivating his favourite pursuit. The following is the reply of the Premier to the application:—"I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and of the volume which accompanied it. It does not occur to me that I have the means of procuring for Mr. Prince any situation of the description of that to which you refer. I transmit to you, from a fund which I am at liberty to apply to such a purpose, the sum of 50*l.*, and request you to apply it in such a manner as may be most for the interest of Mr. Prince."

Monmouth.—Snow fell in this city and its neighbourhood last week, and the hills near Hereford and around Abergavenny are covered with snow. Wild geese have also made their appearance in different parts of the principality, foreboding an early winter.

Newcastle.—We alluded in our last to the illness of Grace Darling, and her removal from Alnwick to Bamburgh, in consequence of the rapid progress of her malady. We regret to see by the local papers that she died on Thursday the 20th inst., in her 25th year, of confirmed pulmonary consumption. Few persons in her class of life have received so large a share of public estimation; her personal heroism at the wreck of the Forfarshire steamer will long make her name remembered among the seamen of the North, and her exemplary character has fully justified the consideration she received during her illness from all classes in her immediate neighbourhood. A public subscription which was got up at the time of the wreck had placed her in comfortable circumstances, and it is not unlikely that another subscription may be commenced, for the purpose of perpetuating her memory by a public monument.

Northleach.—The adjourned inquest at the Northleach House of Correction has been resumed three times since the notice in our last. The evidence of all the witnesses substantiated the facts there mentioned, particularly in relation to the damp cells, and the general treatment of the prisoners. The details differed in no material point from those already given. On Wednesday the jury proceeded, in the custody of the officer left in charge of them, to the Bellevue Hotel, where the Coroner was, and delivered the following verdict: "That Charles Beale died of disease of the lungs, brought on and aggravated by the punishment and mode of treatment he received whilst a prisoner in Northleach House of Correction, and the jury express their unanimous disapprobation of the conduct of the governor, Townsend; the surgeon, Bedwell; and the underturnkey, Harding." A memorial to the Secretary of State, Sir James Graham praying him to cause an investigation into the treatment of prisoners confined in, and the discipline of, Northleach House of Correction, and the other prisons of the county, was signed by all the jurors, and forwarded to the Home Office.

Saffron Walden.—The tenth anniversary of the Agricultural Society of this town took place last week. After the distribution of prizes, about 150 gentlemen dined together in the Hall of the Institution, Lord Braybrooke in the Chair, supported by the Marquess of Downshire, the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Rayleigh, Professor Henslow, &c. Lord Braybrooke, in proposing success to the Society, adverted to the recent ministerial measures as they affect the prospects of agriculture. "He was not," he said, "one of those croakers who preached that the sun of British agriculture had set; or, as he had heard it remarked, that they had reason, like potatoes which were nipped with the frost, to hang their heads, as if ashamed of themselves. He would not touch upon the tariff or sliding-scale, because he was sure that if he were to do so, one hundred voices would immediately assure him that it was a slippery subject; but he would say, the total number of cattle imported to the 15th of October, was only 1,151 oxen, 550 cows, 50 calves, 467 sheep, and 10 swine—making a total of 1,228 head—not sufficient, he thought, to make an impression in Essex alone. But their enemies had got hold and made a handle of them, and driven them through the country; and now, instead of the fashionable arrivals hitherto gazetted in the *Morning Post*, they would frequently find such as this—'Six oxen in Cambridgeshire from the Peninsula.' He denounced these reports as coming from men in buckram, to whom he would say, as to Falstaff's ragged regiment, 'I will not march through Saffron Walden with you, and that's flat.' It being one of the objects of that society, to raise the industrious labourer, to ameliorate his condition, and make him a useful member of society, he would advise them to hold out work to them, and thereby enable them to eat the bread of industry, and retain their good character, as there was no farm that was not capable of improvement."—The Earl of Carnarvon also expressed his conviction, "that there was no ground for the alarm which had lately arisen like a panic among the agricultural community, for agriculture was yet far from having reached the height of perfection, to which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, it might attain, now that all classes were joining hand in hand for its encouragement."—Sir John Tyrrell gave a similar opinion, and entered more largely into the question of the tariff.—The chairman had said that they had been threatened with the bellowing of foreign bulls, the bleating of foreign sheep, and the grunting of foreign pigs; but he could tell them that Mr. Everett had himself acknowledged that not the slightest comparison existed between the American and English beef and pork. He had all along felt the importance of the fear of that competition being removed, and he hoped he was not passing the boundary laid down by the rules of the society, when he said that in the boiling of the American pork a diminution of one-half took place. He did not rise to overstate anything, and he could tell them that except in a very few instances the American sheep were worth nothing, except for the fleece and the skin. Mr. Everett had also stated that in America it was impossible to grow either turnips or mangel-wurzel, in consequence of the great drought. He would give them another reason why the pork was unpalatable, and that was, because the pigs preyed on the sheep. He was not aware of this previously, but he could assure them it was a positive fact. In pursuing the course lately taken, both he and his parliamentary colleagues had been actuated alone by a sincere desire to uphold the prosperity of the agricultural interest.

Scarborough.—A fatal accident took place at Middlesborough on the morning of Tuesday, the 18th, in consequence of the high-pressure steam-boiler belonging to the iron manufactory of Messrs. Bulcho and Co. exploding; the roof of the building was blown up, and the principal part fell upon the men at work, who had just arrived from breakfast. Two of them were killed on the spot, and nineteen severely injured.

Southampton.—A French steamer, the Morlaisien, arrived here last week, from Morlaix, with a cargo of French cattle, including 105 cows, 6 oxen, 12 calves, and a quantity of chesnuts. After landing her cargo in good condition at the quay, the Morlaisien sailed for Havre, having on board 64 passengers from Morlaix for that port, consisting chiefly of French soldiers on leave to join their families. Since the arrival of the Morlaisien, the Beeswing, of Hull, has arrived from Vigo, with a freight of Spanish oxen. She shipped 71, out of which number six died from the length and severity of the passage.

Stafford.—The noblemen and gentlemen connected with this county have come forward with liberal subscriptions to liquidate the expenses incurred by the Staffordshire Yeomanry during the late disturbances above the allowance made for the maintenance of that corps by Government.—In consequence of the Stafford Grand Jury having adjourned their sittings to the 24th, an erroneous opinion has gone abroad that a winter assize for clearing the gaols will be held in December. But such will not be the case, as the Grand Jury had adjourned to the 24th for the sole purpose of meeting any emergency that might arise from the arrival of fresh prisoners, who were in the early part of the month daily arriving from the potteries. Before the Judge's departure from Stafford, their Lordships directed that legal proceedings, at the suit of the Crown, should be peremptorily taken against those attorneys who took money from the prisoners' friends and then neglected to defend the prisoners. One of those men received 9*l.*, the produce of the sale of a poor woman's furniture, for defending her son, and then left him to his fate, which was transportation.

Windsor.—On Sunday last St. George's Chapel was reopened for divine service, after having been closed for some days to enable the workmen to complete the large west window, and another of stained glass in the choir. The large window has been entirely restored from the designs of Mr. Williment. Within the arched head the four principal compartments are filled by the initials. crown, and badges, of Edward III., the founder of the Order of the Garter; of Edward IV., who began the erection of the present chapel; of Henry VIII., who completed it; and of Queen Elizabeth, in whose reign so many additions were made to the Castle. The smaller openings are strewn with the Tudor devices on rich grounds, and in the centre, above a sculptured panel of the royal arms, are placed in stained glass the arms of the patron saint. The other window exhibits the armorial bearings of the Prince of Wales, the Kings of Prussia and Saxony, the Dukes of Sutherland, Beaufort, Buckingham, and Cleveland, the Marquesses of Westminster, and Salisbury. These alterations have been executed in the best taste, and have produced a striking effect on the architecture of the Chapel.—The Royal Humane Society have presented Prince Albert with one of the Society's double breaker ice ladders, for use when his Royal Highness skates upon the lake at Frogmore or Virginia Water.

York.—We learn by the local papers that on Sunday last the Archbishop of York preached in the chapel at Bishopsthorpe, to a numerous congregation. The chapel was full, as it was understood to be the last sermon his Grace intended to preach, in consequence of his very advanced age, having on Monday last completed his 85th year. The text was well chosen—"The night cometh when no man can work;" from which the venerable Archbishop delivered a discourse appropriate to the occasion.

Railways.—The following are the receipts of the principal railways for the past week:—London and Birmingham, 16,400*l.*; Great Western, 13,994*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 2,077*l.*; Brighton, 4.646*l.*; Great North of England, 1,467*l*,; Hull and Selby, 1,280*l.*; Eastern Counties, 1,056*l.*; Grand Junction, 7,954*l*; Northern and Eastern, 1,486*l.*; South-Western, 6,441*l.*; Midland Counties, 3,004*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,149*l.*; North Midland, 4,521*l.*; Greenwich, 836*l.*; Blackwall, 593*l.*; Croydon, 297*l.*; York and North Midland, 1805*l.*; South Eastern, 1489*l.* The committee appointed to examine the position and future management of the North Midland Railway have reported that a large reduction may be made in the current expenses of the concern, and that much may be accomplished by a better management of the goods' traffic, and by a reconsideration of the passenger fares. The largest amount of saving recommended is in the locomotive and carriage establishment, in the number of servants, salaries, and wages, amounting in all to the sum of nearly 10,000*l* per annum. The saving proposed in the whole working of the company exceeds 17,000*l.* per annum. A meeting, when the directors have had sufficient time to go into the details furnished, will be called, at which the expediency of these reductions will be discussed.—The decline in the receipts of the Greenwich Company is attributed to the increase of the fares to 8*d.* in the second class, although no additional accommodation is provided for passengers. The disputes with the Croydon Company and the raising of the fares have operated prejudicially on the receipts.—A meeting of the West London shareholders took place last week. The creditors of the railway have liberally come forward to compound their debts by the acceptance of shares, and matters have been so far arranged that the greater portion of the preferential shares are subscribed for, so that the undertaking, which has for a long while past remained in abeyance in consequence of the apathy of the late directors, will now be brought to a completion.—On Sunday the down-train, which leaves London for Birmingham at six o'clock, met with an accident within a short distance of the Leighton Station, in consequence of its coming in contact with a bull that had jumped a hedge, and was crossing the line. Three carriages were thrown off the rails by the concussion; but fortunately the passengers escaped without injury. The animal died almost instantaneously. The up-train was delayed for more than an hour, as well as the trains that left London subsequently.—On Monday evening an alarming accident occurred on the Brandling Junction Railway; the whole passenger train from Sunderland to Newcastle having been thrown off the line, and the carriages tumbled over an embankment eight or nine feet high; but fortunately the passengers, of whom there were between forty and fifty, escaped without the slightest injury. The accident was occasioned by a horse having strayed upon the line from the adjoining fields, so that the engine was thrown off the rails; at the first shock the connecting rod between the tender and the first carriage broke and thus separated the engine from the train, or the consequences, no doubt, would have been much more serious.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The papers state, in reference to the New they must prove by calling witnesses. It was sufficient if they could, from the facts of the case, show by a reasonable inference that they had such lawful excuse. The jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict, *acquitting* both prisoners. There were other indictments against them, which were to be proceeded with at a later period of the sessions.

Post-Office Robberies.—Thomas Holloway, postman, was placed at the bar on an indictment charging him with stealing 56 post letters, the property of the Postmaster general, he being a letter-carrier.—Mr. Payne, for the prisoner, applied to the Court for permission that the prisoner might plead guilty to a misdemeanour, having pleaded not guilty to the charges of felony. The Court having granted the application, the Attorney-General addressed the jury, and said that it appearing clearly that the prisoner had no intention of stealing the letters or their contents, or that he had any guilty intention otherwise than the detention of the letters to avoid the trouble of delivering them, it was not the wish of the Post-office authorities to proceed with the charges of felony. The jury accordingly acquitted the prisoner of the felony. Mr. Justice Erskine then sentenced the prisoner, for the misdemeanour in detaining the letters, to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, in the House of Correction.

William Russell, postman and letter-carrier, was indicted for stealing one post letter, containing money, value 30*s.* The Attorney-General, Mr. Sheppard, Q.C., and Mr. Adolphus conducted the prosecution. This case resembled some which were tried at former sessions, being a trap laid by some of the chief clerks in the Post-office to detect carriers suspected of robbing post letters. A sovereign and a half-sovereign were marked, and placed in a letter, which was handed with others to the prisoner, it having been directed to a person in his walk. The letter was not received by the person to whom it was directed, and the prisoner was searched on suspicion. The marked sovereign and some shillings were found on his person. For the defence, it was proved that the prisoner had an assistant, who was but four weeks in office at the time of the transaction; and on that day the assistant had signed his name at a house, different from that at which he should have done it. The prisoner had also, in the morning of that day, handed a sovereign to the chief clerk, which he said had fallen out of a letter during the sorting, and it was suggested that he might have exchanged the coins by mistake. Mr. Justice Erskine summed up; the jury returned a verdict of "guilty," and the prisoner was sentenced to transportation for seven years.

Robbery of Tradesmen.—Louisa Grange, and Rossiet Lennon, described as a labourer, were placed at the bar, Grange charged with stealing four diamond rings, value 100*l.* the property of John Metcalf, and Lennon with inciting and harbouring the female prisoner, and receiving the property, well knowing it to have been stolen. It appeared from the evidence, that the prisoners have been for some time going about to several lodgings, passing under various titles. One witness knew the male prisoner about two years since. He then passed as the "Count de Tracy." In August last the two prisoners took lodgings for three weeks in Duke street, Manchester-square, where they passed as the "Viscount and Viscountess Grange." On leaving the apartments, the trunks which they left behind were searched, and found to contain only some old rubbish, bits of iron, &c. They then went to a house in Southwick street, Hyde-park, where they gave the title of "Count and Countess Noailles," and the male prisoner gave his address as "Count de Noailles," attaché to the French Embassy." On inquiry, the address was found to be false. Subsequently, the female prisoner went to a house, 39, Albion-street, Hyde-Park, where also she gave the title and address of Countess Noailles, French Embassy, and having returned twice in the course of the same day in a handsome carriage, she finally came in the evening about six o'clock, and just at the same time a Mr. Welchman, from Mr. Metcalfe, a jeweller, in Pall-mall, came and inquired for her. He was shown up stairs to the drawing-room, where the pretended countess was. She came down twice with some frivolous pretence, and then drove away. Shortly after Mr. Welchman, on inquiring, discovered that he had been duped, and that the *countess* had departed with four diamond rings, worth 100*l.*, which he had brought according to orders which she had given to Mr. Metcalfe in the course of the day. She had given her address to Mr. Metcalfe as 39, Albion-street; and to Mr. Welchman she pretended that she was merely going down stairs to consult the count, her husband. The driver of the carriage she had hired proved that the male prisoner had been with her twice during the day, and a cabman proved having driven them both to the station of the Southampton Railway in the evening, after the hour at which the female had discharged the carriage. The constable who arrested the female prisoner in Dublin, to which city she had absconded, produced a letter written in French from the male prisoner, which alluded to certain transactions with some jeweller, and also with Messrs. Swan and Edgar, who had placed both of them (the prisoners) in danger from the law. One only of the rings stolen from Mr. Metcalfe was found at a pawnbroker's, near Leicester-square. The jury returned a verdict of guilty on the 2d and 4th counts of the indictment; those in which the male prisoner was charged with instigating and inciting the female prisoner to steal the articles, and harbouring her after the felony. The Common-Serjeant, in passing sentence, observed that he was at first disposed to think the female had been the mere dupe of the male prisoner, but he found that there was a former conviction against her for a similar transaction, which left no doubt that both the parties were regularly embarked in this mode of life. He then sentenced both prisoners to ten years' transportation.

SPORTING.

Newmarket Houghton Meeting.

The arrivals for these races had nearly filled the town in the beginning of the week, and raised lodgings to a premium, but the weather was wet and stormy; hacks, flies, postchaises, and every variety of waterproof and winter clothing were in constant requisition. For the first time, at Newmarket, a card was printed with the colours of the riders, an improvement which every one appreciated.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sov. each for 3 yrs olds. D.M. (8 subs., three of whom paid 10 sov. each.)—Won by Mr. Boyce's c. by Hymen (Pettit), beating Mr. Etwall's Discord, Mr. Goodman's The Shadow, Lord Exeter's Bosphorus, and Col. Peel's Archy. Betting, 2 to 1 agst Discord, 3 to 1 agst The Shadow, and 3 to 1 agst the winner. Bosphorus made play to the new ground, where the Shadow displaced, and carried the running into the cords, Discord and the Hymen colt following her; they then challenged, and a splendid race with the two ended in favour of the Hymen colt by a head. The Shadow was a very close third; the others were beaten off.

Match, 50, h. ft. T.Y.C.—Lord Rosslyn's Camelino (F. Butler) beat Col. Anson's Marquise. Even betting. A dead heat.

Mr. Osbaldeston's Devil-among-the-Tailors (F. Butler) beat Lord Albemarle's Buffalo. T.Y.C. 100, h. ft. 6 to 5 on Buffalo. Won by a length.

Duke of Bedford's Monœda (E. Edwards), beat Mr. Payne's Johnny; D.M. 300, h. ft. 6 to 5 on Johnny, who was defeated by two lengths.

The Criterion Stakes of 30 sov. each, 20 ft. From the Turn of the Lands in; the second saves his stake. (21 subs.)—Won by Lord G. Bentinck's Gaper (Rogers), beating Mr. Watts's c. by Yaxley, and Mr. J. Sadler's Testy. The following also started, but were not placed: Lord Exeter's f. by Jerry, Lord Orford's f. by Emilius, Col. Peel's Canton, Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone, and Mr. Goodman's Bother'em. Betting, 5 to 2 agst Cotherstone, 5 to 2 agst the Yaxley colt, 3 to 1 agst Canton, and 8 to 1 agst Gaper. Gaper jumped off with the lead, made all the running, and won easy by a length. A fine race for second; Lord Exeter's filly about two lengths behind, Cotherstone close up with the latter, and the others beaten off.

The Cambridgeshire Stakes of 25 sov. each, 10 ft. and only 5 ft. if declared, with 100*l.* added by the inhabitants. Last mile and a dis. of B.C. (88 subs., 34 declared).—Won by Lord Albemarle's Ralph (Robinson), beating Duke of Grafton's Florence, and Lord Jersey's Lady Adela. The following also started, but were not placed: Mr. Holmes's Vulcan, Mr. Graydon's Roscius, Col. Peel's Garry Owen, Mr. Sadler's Bellissima, Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle, Sir W. Stanley's Forester, Mr. Ramsay's Cabrera, Mr. F. Walker's Billingham Lass, Duke of Rutland's The Genius, Lord Eglinton's Melior, Lord Orford's c. by Jerry out of Petulance, Col. Peel's I-am-not-aware, Mr. Dixon's Hawk, Duke of Portland's The Gleaner, and Mr. I. Day's m. by Nimrod out of Busk. Betting, 4 to 1 agst Florence, [illegible] agst Ralph, 11 to 1 agst Melior, 13 to 1 agst Lady Adela, 13 to 1 agst Cabrera, 13 to 1 agst Garry Owen, 17 to 1 agst Hawk, 17 to 1 agst Knight of the Whistle, 17 to 1 agst Roscius, 20 to 1 agst Vulcan, and 20 to 1 agst Busk mare. The race commenced, after two failures, about half-an-hour after the appointed time, the lead being taken at a good pace by the Busk mare, the Gleaner, Lady Adela, and several others following in the track. At the turn of the lands Bellissima deprived the Busk mare of the lead, and, attended by the two fillies, Garry Owen, Knight of the Whistle, Florence, and three or four others, went on with the running to the Duke's stand, where she gave up and Florence took the lead, and, with Garry Owen, Knight of the Whistle, and Ralph closely laid up, made strong play into the cords; Ralph then drew up, passed Florence forty yards from the chair, and won easy at last by a length; Lady Adela was two lengths from Florence, and was not a neck before Garry Owen, who had a similar advantage over Bellissima; the Knight of the Whistle was sixth, and I-am-not-aware seventh; Melior, the Gleaner, Billingham Lass, and Forester were beaten off a long way. Value of the stakes, 1,055*l.*

Tuesday.—The settling for the Criterion and Cambridgeshire stakes occupied the whole of the morning, and, in the absence of complaint, may be put down as a good one; the balances were not heavy. The weather was not so cold and rainy as on Monday, but was showery enough to make close carriages desirable.

Handicap Plate of 100*l.* D. I. Won by Mr. Pettit's St. Francis (Chifney), beating Mr. Gregory's Una, Mr. W. Sadler's Bellissima, Mr. J. Day's Tamburini, Mr. F. Clark's Arcanus, Lord Jersey's Snowdrop, Mr. Ongley's Fama, and Mr. Graydon's Roscius. Betting, 5 to 2 agst Bellissima, 3 to 1 agst St. Francis, 4 to 1 agst Una, and 6 to 1 agst Arcanus. Roscius made the running for the first half-mile, followed by Fama and Bellissima; he then gave way, and Bellissima went on with a good lead at a severe pace, Una and Snowdrop lying up with her, Arcanus and St. Francis in the rear; Bellissima lasted to the cords, and then dropped astern; St. Francis now drew towards Una, left her a few strides from the chair, and won very easy by a length; Bellissima a very bad third, and the others tailed off.

Duke of Bedford's John o'Gaunt (Robinson) beat Lord Eglinton's Dr. Caius; A.F.; 300, h. ft. Betting: 3 to 1 on John o'Gaunt, who won by eight lengths.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each; last half of Ab. M. The winner to be sold for 80*l.*, &c. 10 subs.—Mr. Payne's Rapture (Nat) beat Duke of Bedford's King of the Peak. The following also started, but were not placed:—Mr. Kimber's Chilson, Sir S. Spry's Jewess, Mr. Etwell's Pelerine, Mr. E. R. Clarke's Sister to Glencoe, Lord Orford's Bridal, Mr. Pettit's Sweetmeat, Mr. Rush's c. by Plenipotentiary, out of Maresfield's dam, and Mr. Sare's Badwell Ash. Betting: 6 to 4 agst King of the Peak, 6 to 1 agst Pelerine, 6 to 1 agst Sister to Glencoe, 6 to 1 agst Bridal, and 6 to 1 agst Sweetmeat. After two or three false starts King of the Peak went off with a good lead at a rattling pace, followed by Bridal, all lying up except Rapture and Chilson. At the ropes the two drew upon the leading horses, and Rapture passing them in rapid succession, caught King of the Peak a few yards from the chair and beat him by a neck. Bridal, Badwell Ash, and Jewess were well up. The winner was claimed.

Lord Eglinton's Pompey (Lye) beat Lord Orford's Barmaid, T.Y.C.; 100, h. ft.; 13 to 8 on Pompey. Won by a length easy.

Lord Orford's c. by St. Patrick, out of Wild Duck (Nat), beat Capt. Ive's c. by Onus, out of Mopsy; T.Y.C.; 100, h. ft.; 2 to 1 on Lord Orford's colt. Won by 6 lengths.

Fifty Pounds. Last three miles of B. C. Winner to be sold for 300 gs. if demanded, &c. Won by Mr. Nightingale's Ajax (Sly), beating Duke of Rutland's f. by Bizarre, and Mr. Bouverie's b. c. by Bolero. The following also started, but were not placed:—Mr. Dawson's The Biddy, Mr. Bowes's The Lady of Silverkeld Well, Mr. Rogers's Prosody, Lord G. Bentinck's Topsail, Lord Stradbroke's Nylghau, and Lord Chesterfield's Barbarina. Nearly the whole of the running was made by Topsail, the Bolero colt, Barbarina, Ajax, and The Biddy following her, and the Bizarre filly waiting in the rear. The pace was bad for the first mile, but was good enough along the flat to make The Biddy, Lady of Silverkeld Well, and Nylghau quite harmless, when they were fairly round the turn of the lands. Topsail declined at the Duke's stand, and Barbarina was left in possession of the lead; about a distance from home, however, the Bolero colt took up the running, followed by Ajax and the Bizarre filly; the two latter waited on her into the cords, and closing with her there, made a severe but very unsatisfactory race home, the award being in favour of Ajax by a neck; the Bolero colt being almost level with the Bizarre filly; Barbarina a bad fourth. After the race the plate was claimed for the Duke of Rutland, on the ground that Ajax had run against his filly, and prevented her winning. The case was gone into before the stewards, who declared that although the Bolero colt had forced Ajax out of his line, and that the filly had therefore been driven out of hers, he had not run against her; they therefore awarded the plate to Ajax.

Wednesday.—*A Sweepstakes* of 300 sov. each, h. ft. R. M. (4 Subs.) Lord Exeter's br. f. Valance, walked over.

Handicap Plate of 50*l.* A.F. Won by Mr. Etwall's Palladium (J. Howlett), beating Capt. Berkeley's Portrait, Lord Chesterfield's Knight of the Whistle, Mr. F. Walker's Billingham Lass, and Mr. Stephenson's Ghuznee. Betting, 7 to 4 agst Knight of the Whistle (taken), 7 to 2 agst Billingham Lass, 3 to 1 agst Palladium, and 6 to 1 agst Ghuznee. Portrait made the running, followed by Billingham Lass and Ghuznee, the others waiting; in the Ab. M. Bottom Palladium took the lead from Portrait, kept it to the end, and won cleverly by a length; the favourite came at the last, and made a dead heat for second with Portrait. Billingham Lass was a good fourth.

Lord Albemarle's Minaret (Robinson) beat Mr. Phillimore's Solomon. T.Y.C. 50. Won in a canter by four lengths.

Subscription of 50*l.* T.Y.C. The winner to be sold for 350*l.*, &c. Won by Lord Stradbroke's Jeremy Diddler (Nat), beating Mr. Eddison's Prince of Wales and Mr. Dixon's Hawk. The following also started, but were not placed:—Baron Rothschild's c. by Sir Hercules, Mr. Stebbing's Edmund, Mr. Crockford's f. by Buzzard, and Lord Exeter's c. by Beiram. Betting, even on Jeremy, 5 to 1 agst Emma filly, and 8 to 1 agst Prince of Wales. The Emma filly led for the first 200 yards; the lot then closed, the Worthless colt leading, and the favourite lying off; at the new ground Hawk took up the running, followed by Lord Exeter's colt and Prince of Wales to the ropes, where Marinella declined; half way up Jeremy Diddler went to the two leading horses, and, Hawk giving way, after a short struggle the two blue jackets were left together; the race in was very close, and was won only by a head—Hawk a good third, and nothing else up.

Lord Albemarle's Buffalo (Robinson) beat Lord Eglinton's Augury. First half of Ab. M., 100*l.*, h. ft. 7 to 4 on Buffalo, who won easily by a length and a half.

Sweepstakes of 10 sov. each. The winner to be sold for 150*l.*, &c. (12 Subs.) Won by Mr. Dixon's Hawk (Nat), beating Lord Jersey's f. by Bay Middleton and Lord Lowther's c. by Bay Middleton. The following also started, but were not placed:—Mr. Phillimore's Solomon, Mr. Dawson's The Biddy, Mr. Osbaldeston's Woldsman, Lord G. Bentinck's Topsail, Mr. E. R. Clark's Lady Harriet (the Octina filly), Lord Exeter's the Buck, Mr. Boyce's c. by Gilbert out of Gitana, Colonel Peel's Hartshorn, and Mr. Goodman's Bother'em. Betting, 5 to 2 agst Trampoline filly, 4 to 1 agst Hawk, 4 to 1 agst Topsail, and 6 to 1 agst Lord Lowther's colt. Topsail made play to the new ground, where he broke down, and the Trampoline filly, which had been second, took up the running, followed by The Buck; at the ropes Hawk joined the leading horses, left them in a few strides, and won easy by a length; the Silvertail colt was beaten a neck for second, The Buck was fourth, Topsail and Hartshorn fifth and sixth; Lady Harriet was beaten off. The winner was claimed.

Thursday.—The fineness of the weather in the morning induced most of the visitors to attend a coursing match on the flat between Capt. Daintree's blue bitch Knab and Mr. Fryson's black bitch Fairy, for 50*l.* a side; it came off about 11 o'clock, and was won, after two undecided courses, by Fairy. This event in some degree compensated for the deficiency of the card, which presented only four races, of which one only, the 50 sov. Stakes, excited any interest.

Sweepstakes of 10 sov. each. T.Y.C. Winner to be sold for 80*l.*, &c. (5 Subs.) Won by Mr. J. Aplin's f. by Ishmael or Achmet (S. Darling, jun.), beating Mr. Bowes's The Lady of Silverkeld Well, Mr. Shelley's Blazer, Mr. Stebbing's Edmund, and Mr. Stevens's f. by Carew, dam by Lambtonian. Betting, 10 to 6 agst Lady of Silverkeld Well, 7 to 4 agst Edmund (taken), and 3 to 1 agst Blazer. They ran head and head at a poor pace to the new ground, where Blazer and the Lady went in front, and kept so till within a few strides of the finish; the Dewdrop colt then went up, and won a short-run race by a head. The Carew filly was beaten off.

Sweepstakes of 50 sov. each, h. ft. Ab. M. (9 Subs.) Won by Col. Peel's Murat (Nat), beating Mr. J. Sadler's Testy. 4 to 1 on Murat. Murat made all the running, the mare lying a length behind to the bushes, and thence into the cords at his quarters; she then made her push, and got near enough to be beaten by a neck. During the race Murat was backed for the Derby at 16 to 1. 20 to 1 was offered after it was over.

Duke of Bedford's John o'Gaunt (Robinson) beat Lord Eglinton's Jamie Forest. Cesarewitch Course. 200, h. ft. 6 to 1 on John o'Gaunt. Won easy by two lengths.

Subscription Handicap Plate of 50*l.*, for 3-yr-olds, &c. D. I. Won by Sir W. Stanley's Forester (Lye), beating Mr. Isaac Day's Tamburini, Mr. Nightingale's Ajax, Mr. E. R. Clark's Ellen, Lord Jersey's Snowdrop, Mr. W. Sadler's Bellissima, and Mr. Stephenson's Ghuznee. Betting, 7 to 4 agst Tamburini (taken), 3 to 1 agst Forester, 4 to 1 agst Bellissima, 5 to 1 agst Ajax, 5 to 1 agst Snowdrop, and 8 to 1 agst Ellen. Won by two lengths.

Col. Peel's Canton received forfeit from Lord Kelburne's He-has-a-Name; First half of Ab. M.; 200, h. ft.

Criterion Stakes.—This race has been claimed for Mr. Watt, on the ground that Lord George Bentinck has not paid his forfeits for the Produce Stakes at Blandford. It appears that his Lordship, the Hon. S. Herbert, and Mr. Gregory, refuse to pay their orfeits to the owner of Eleus for this reason, that the stake was subscribed to on the understanding that the Blandford races would take place at the usual time—a week after Salisbury: that they did not so take place; and that their having been afterwards appointed for October, without the consent of the subscribers, made the race void. A case arising out of this race, as well as Mr. Watt's case, is now before the stewards of the Jockey Club.

MARK LANE, Friday, Oct. 28.—There are no fresh arrivals of English Wheat, and prices remain nominally the same as on Monday; during the week the demand for Foreign has increased, and a larger sale has taken place than for some time, yet we cannot quote much improvement in prices, excepting as relates to fine Baltic Red Wheat, which being scarce, might command 1*s.* more. Barley has not altered since Monday's currency.—White and Grey Peas are wanted at full prices.—Beans remain at our last quotations.—Old Oats support late rates, new are 1*s.* cheaper.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.

			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	44 to 54	Red	40 to 48
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			— to —	White	— to —
Barley		Malting and distilling	21 to 31	Grind.	22 to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	18 to 26	Feed	14 to 18
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	— to —	Potato	15 to 24
—— Irish		Feed	9 to 18	Potato	14 to 22
Rye			— to —		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	24 to 32	Tick	27 to 32	Harrow	28 to 30
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	31 to 33	Winds.	30 to 36	Longpod	30 to 32
Peas, White	31 to 39	Maple	28 to 34	Grey	26 to 31

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sept. 16	53 8	27 2	17 8	29 10	32 10	32 11
— 23	54 0	27 10	18 4	29 10	33 0	33 3
— 30	53 2	28 5	18 6	31 0	33 4	33 7
Oct. 7	51 6	28 8	18 6	30 0	33 0	33 10
— 14	51 1	28 10	18 0	31 7	32 4	33 3
— 21	50 9	28 11	18 1	32 7	32 2	33 10
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	52 2	28 4	18 2	30 10	32 10	33 5
Duties	18 0	9 0	8 0	10 6	10 6	9 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.		Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English	5977 Sks.	— Brls.	5177	7215	2283	1663	10	1249	742
Irish	— „	— „	90	—	103	22506	—	—	—
Foreign	— „	500 „	9080	—	—	—	—	2950	—

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English	2370	2840	1580	3620
Irish	240	—	52820	—
Foreign	11220	—	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—J. B. Lodge, 23, New Bond-street, bath-proprietor—J. Brown and R. H. Barrett, High-street-place, White Horse-lane, Stepney, machinists—G. Richmond, Cowley, Oxfordshire, corn-dealer.

BANKRUPTS.—R. Evans, J. Foster, S. Z. Langton, and T. Foster, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, City, East India-merchants—J. Allen, Much Wymondley, Hertfordshire, dealer in cattle—H. Blackman, Cranbrook, Kent, grocer—J. Wyatt, Plymouth, Devonshire, upholsterer—J. Davison, Marton, farmer, and Middlesbrough, Yorkshire, earthenware-manufacturer—T. Allen, Macclesfield, silkman—J. Alexander and H. Gibbons, Wolverhampton, chemists—H. Hedger and J. Hedger, Coventry, watch-manufacturers—S. White, Lamb's Conduit-street, surgeon—T. Cornish, Great Marlborough-street, wine-merchant—W. Thorpe, Thorne, Yorkshire, scrivener—J. Pepper, Wotton-under-Edge, tailor and draper—J. Greaves, Campsall, Yorkshire, factor—J. Buckley, Higher Compton, near Oldham, Lancashire, coal-master—H. Fullford, Birmingham, draper—E. Bussey, Sheffield, broker—W. Lyon, jun., Woodford, Essex, chemist—A. M. Terry, New Broad-street, City, confectioner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—E. Steven and J. Walker, Glasgow, merchants—J. Fairlie, Edinburgh, cabinet-maker—A. M'Donald, late of Dundee, ironmonger—A. Dunlop, Esq., of Keppoch.

BIRTHS.—At Summer-hill, Birmingham, on the 22d inst., the wife of Lieut. Hopkins, R.N., of a daughter, still-born—On the 25th inst., Elizabeth, the wife of the Rev. J. W. Buckley, of Brighton, of a son, which survived his birth only a few hours.—On the 26th inst., at the Grove, Harrow, the lady of the Rev. T. H. Steel, of a daughter.—On the 27th inst., at the residence, St. James's Chapel, Hampstead-road, the lady of the Rev. H. Stebbing, D.D., of a son.—On the 27th inst., at No. 40, Russell square, the lady of J. Russell, Esq., of a daughter—On the 21st inst, at Culverthorpe, the Hon. Mrs. Handley, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 25th inst., at Stratford-upon-Avon, T. W. Weston, Esq., of New-hall, in the county of Worcester, son of the late J. Weston, Esq., of Hare-hall, Essex, to Isabella Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of J. B. Freer, Esq.—On the 25th inst., at Southampton, R. Gillespie, jun., Esq., of London, to Louisa Maria, third daughter of the late Captain W. Dowers, R.N.—On the 26th inst. at St. Mary's, Woolwich, G. P. St. Barbe, Esq., of Lymington, Hants, to Henrietta Maria, youngest daughter of Col. Cleaveland, Royal Horse Artillery.

DIED.—At Cheltenham, on the 22d inst., Major-General John Nicholas Smith, aged 83—On the 16th inst., at his house, in St. Giles's, Norwich, John Herring, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Norfolk, in the 69th year of his age—At Haslar Hospital, Gosport, on the 16th inst., Lieut. F. Pragnall, R.N., aged 52, late of Alresford, Hants, and Kilworth, county of Cork—On the 26th inst., at Northampton, of scarlet fever, aged 16, L. L. W. Tebbutt, eldest son of the Rev. F. Tebbutt, of Hanwell, Middlesex—On the 27th inst, in Portman-street, Portman square, T. B. Bowen, Esq., Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, in his [illegible] year.

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inquisitive fellow that can possibly be imagined. He never spoke otherwise than interrogatively. He was an embodied inquiry. Sitting down or standing up, still or moving, walking the deck or taking his meals, there he was, with a great note of interrogation in each eye, two in his cocked ears, two more in his turned-up nose and chin, at least half-a-dozen more about the corners of his mouth, and the largest one of all in his hair, which was brushed partly off his forehead in a flaxen clump. Every button in his clothes said, 'Eh? What's that? Did you speak? Say that again, will you?' He was always wide awake, like the enchanted bride who drove her husband frantic; always restless; always thirsting for answers; perpetually seeking and never finding. There never was such a curious man. I wore a fur coat at that time, and before we were well clear of the wharf, he questioned me concerning it, and its price, and where I bought it, and when, and what fur it was, and what it weighed, and what it cost. Then he took notice of my watch, and asked what that cost, and whether it was a French watch, and where I got it, and how I got it, and how it went, and where the key-hole was, and when I wound it, every night or every morning, and whether I ever forgot to wind it at all, and if I did, what then? Where I had been to last, and where was I going next, and where was I going after that; and had I seen the President, and what did he say, and what did I say, and what did he say when I had said that? 'Eh? Lor now! Do tell!'"

Boston.—The following is Mr. Dickens's characteristic account of the external appearance of this city:—"When I got into the streets upon this Sunday morning, the air was so clear, the houses were so bright and gay; the sign-boards were painted in such gaudy colours, the gilded letters were so very golden, the bricks were so very red, the stone was so very white, the blinds and area railings were so very green, the knobs and plates upon the street doors so marvellously bright and twinkling, and all so slight and unsubstantial in appearance—that every thoroughfare in the city looked exactly like a scene in a pantomime. It rarely happens in the business streets that a tradesman, if I may venture to call anybody a tradesman where everybody is a merchant, resides above his store, so that many occupations are often carried on in one house, and the whole front is covered with boards and inscriptions. As I walked along I kept glancing up at these boards, confidently expecting to see a few of them change into something; and I never turned a corner suddenly without looking out for the clown and pantaloon, who, I had no doubt, were hiding in a doorway, or behind some pillar close at hand. As to Harlequin and Columbine, I discovered immediately that they lodged (they are always looking after lodgings in a pantomime) at a very small clock-maker's, one story high, near the hotel; which, in addition to various symbols and devices, almost covering the whole front, had a great dial hanging out—to be jumped through, of course. The suburbs are, if possible, even more unsubstantial-looking than the city. The white wooden houses (so white, that it makes one wink to look at them), with their green jalousie blinds, are so sprinkled and dropped about in all directions, without seeming to have any root at all in the ground—and the small churches and chapels are so prim, and bright, and highly varnished, that I almost believed the whole affair could be taken up piecemeal like a child's toy, and crammed into a little box."

American Railroad.—"I made acquaintance," says Boz, "with an American railroad, on this occasion, for the first time. As these works are pretty much alike all through the States, their general characteristics are easily described. There are no first and second class carriages, as with us; but there is a gentlemen's car and a ladies' car—the main distinction between which is, that in the first everybody smokes, and in the second nobody does. As a black man never travels with a white one, there is also a negro car, which is a great blundering clumsy chest, such as Gulliver put to sea in from the kingdom of Brobdignag. There is a great deal of jolting, a great deal of noise, a gread deal of wall, not much window, a locomotive engine, a shriek, and a bell. The cars are like shabby omnibuses, but larger—holding thirty, forty, fifty people. The seats, instead of stretching from end to end, are placed crosswise. Each seat holds two persons. There is a long row of them on each side of the caravan, a narrow passage up the middle, and a door at both ends. In the centre of the carriage there is usually a stove, fed with charcoal or anthracite coal, which is for the most part red-hot. It is insufferably close, and you see the hot air fluttering between yourself and any other object you may happen to look at, like the ghost of smoke. In the ladies' car there are a great many gentlemen who have ladies with them. There are also a great many ladies who have nobody with them; for any lady may travel alone from one end of the United States to the other, and be certain of the most courteous and considerate treatment everywhere. The conductor or check-taker, or guard, or whatever he may be, wears no uniform. He walks up and down the car, and in and out of it, as his fancy dictates, leans against the door with his hands in his pockets and stares at you, if you chance to be a stranger; or enters into conversation with the passengers about him. A great many newspapers are pulled out, and a few of them are read. Everybody talks to you, or to anybody else who hits his fancy. If you are an Englishman, he expects that that railroad is pretty much like an English railroad. If you say 'No,' he says 'Yes?' (interrogatively), and asks in what respect they differ. You enumerate the heads of difference, one by one, and he says 'Yes?' (still interrogatively) to each. Then he guesses that you don't travel faster in England; and on your replying that you do, says 'Yes?' again (still interrogatively), and, it is quite evident, don't believe it. After a long pause he remarks, partly to you, and partly to the knob on the top of his stick, that 'Yankees are reckoned to be considerable of a go-a-head people too;' upon which *you* say 'Yes,' and then *he* says 'Yes' again (affirmatively this time); and upon your looking out of the window tells you that behind that hill, and some three miles from the next station, there is a clever town in a smart lo-ca-tion, where he expects you have con-cluded to stop. Your answer in the negative naturally leads to more questions in reference to your intended route (always pronounced *rout*); and wherever you are going, you invariably learn that you can't get there without immense difficulty and danger, and that all the great sights are somewhere else. If a lady take a fancy to any male passenger's seat, the gentleman who accompanies her gives him notice of the fact, and he immediately vacates it with great politeness. Politics are much discussed, so are banks, so is cotton. Quiet people avoid the question of the Presidency, for there will be a new election in three years and a half, and party feeling runs very high: the great constitutional feature of this institution being, that directly the acrimony of the last election is over, the acrimony of the next one begins; which is an unspeakable comfort to all strong politicians and true lovers of their country—that is to say, to ninety-nine men and boys out of every ninety-nine and a quarter."

An American Bootmaker.—I wanted a pair of boots at a certain town, for I had none to travel in but those with the memorable cork soles, which were too hot for the fiery decks of a steamboat. I therefore sent a message to an artist in boots, importing, with my compliments, that I should be happy to see him, if he would do me the polite favour to call. He very kindly returned for an answer, that he would "look round" at 6 o'clock that evening. I was lying on the sofa, with a book and a wine-glass, at about that time, when the door opened, and a gentleman with a stiff cravat, within a year or two on either side of 30, entered, in his hat and gloves; walked up to the looking-glass; arranged his hair; took off his gloves; slowly produced a measure from the uttermost depths of his coat-pocket; and requested me, in a languid tone, to "unfix" my straps. I complied, but looked with some curiosity at his hat, which was still upon his head. It might have been that, or it might have been the heat—but he took it off. Then, he sat himself down on a chair opposite to me; rested an arm on each knee; and, leaning forward very much, took from the ground, by a great effort, the specimen of metropolitan workmanship which I had just pulled off—whistling pleasantly as he did so. He turned it over and over; surveyed it with a contempt no language can express; and inquired if I wished him to fix me a boot like that? I courteously replied, that provided the boots were large enough, I would leave the rest to him: that if convenient and practicable, I should not object to their bearing some resemblance to the model then before him; but that I would be entirely guided by, and would beg to leave the whole subject to his judgment and discretion. "You an't partickler about this scoop in the heel, I suppose, then?" says he; "we don't foller that here." I repeated my last observation. He looked at himself in the glass again; went closer to it to dash a grain or two of dust out of the corner of his eye; and settled his cravat. All this time my leg and foot were in the air. "Nearly ready, Sir?" I inquired. "Well, pretty nigh," he said, "keep steady." I kept as steady as I could, both in foot and face; and having by this time got the dust out, and found his pencil-case, he measured me, and made the necessary notes. When he had finished, he fell into his old attitude, and, taking up the boot again, mused for some time. "And this," he said, at last, "is an English boot, is it? This is a London boot, eh?"—"That, Sir," I replied, "is a London boot." He mused over it again, after the manner of Hamlet with Yorick's skull; nodded his head, as who should say, "I pity the institutions that led to the production of this boot!" rose, put up his pencil, notes, and paper—glancing at himself in the glass all the time—put on his hat, drew on his gloves very slowly, and finally walked out. When he had been gone about a minute, the door re-opened, and his hat and his head reappeared. He looked round the room, and at the boot again, which was still lying on the floor—appeared thoughtful for a minute, and then said, "Well, good arternoon." "Good afternoon, Sir," said I; and that was the end of the interview.—*Boz.*

The Strasburg Clock.—At the present moment, when public attention has been attracted to the wonders of Strasburg, by the scientific meeting recently held in that fine old city, the following particulars of the famous astronomical clock may be interesting. For many years the traveller in Alsace has looked upon its immense dials with wonder and regret—the dust of ages had accumulated upon it, its hands had long ceased to move, and it was looked upon as a useless wonder. It stands in the *interior* of the celebrated cathedral, and has recently been cleaned and restored, with great skill, by M. Schwilgué. It is composed of three parts, respectively indicating the time of the day, the day of the month and year, and the movements of the constellations. The central moving power, which is another and very exact timepiece, shows on the face the hour and its subdivisions, strikes the hours and the quarters, and puts in motion several curious allegorical figures. The cock-crow, which had been mute since 1789, has been reproduced, and a procession of the apostles takes place daily at noon. The calendar shows the months, the days, and the Dominical letter, as well as the Catholic calendar, showing every Saint's day in the year. The plate or face on which these figures and signs appear, makes one revolution in 365 days for the common, and 366 for the bissextile year, always reproducing the irregularity which takes place three times in every four secular years. The moving fasts and feasts are shown by an extremely ingenious process. On the 31st of December, at midnight, Easter-day and the other moving feasts for the year appear on the calendar. The third division is the triumph of the artist's skill. A complete orrery after the Copernican system is produced. The movements of all the planets visible to the naked eye are represented. The earth is shown accompanied by her satellite, the moon, which accomplishes her revolution in one month. The different phases of the moon are represented on a different and separate globe. Another globe represents the apparent movement of the heavens, making one revolution in the sidereal day. This movement is subjected to that almost imperceptible power, known by the name of the precession of the equinoxes. The mechanism, besides many other things, shows the apparent movements of the sun and moon with wonderful precision, and for an indefinite period, so that the rising and setting of the sun, its passage to the meridian, the eclipses of the sun and moon, &c., are all represented on the face of the apparent time in a most ingenious manner.

Law.

STAFFORD SPECIAL COMMISSION.—Since our last notice of the commission the following results have been published:—Of the whole number of prisoners tried, no fewer than 54 have been transported. Out of these 11 have been transported for life, 13 for 21 years—among them William Ellis, one of the Chartist leaders in the Potteries—9 for 15 years, 18 for 10 years, and 3 for 7 years. A very large proportion of the remainder have been sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour. There are in all 146 prisoners who will have to undergo this kind of punishment. Nine are sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour for the term of 2 years, 1 for 20 calendar months, 9 for 18 months, 6 for 15 months, 33 for 1 year, 3 for 9 months, 7 for 8 months, 33 for 6 months, 8 for 4 months, 14 for 3 months, 15 for 2 months, 1 for 1 month, 6 for 14 days, and 1 for 10 days. Eight have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment without hard labour, and among these are Linney and Cappur, the Chartist agitators, the former of whom will have to remain in prison 2 years and 5 months, and the latter 2 years. Fifty-five prisoners were acquitted, 2 were discharged on entering into recognizances, 6 were discharged by proclamation, and 3 have traversed till the next assizes, these 3 being O'Neil, Cooper, and Richards. The whole number of prisoners for trial was 274.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—The quarterly session commenced on Monday before the Recorder and the City authorities. The calendar contained a list of 288 prisoners, but, with few exceptions, the cases were not of general interest.

The Robbery at Hampton Court.—Henry Grover, Martha Grover, and Mary Ann Goatley, were indicted for breaking into the dwelling of the Queen, and stealing therefrom a quantity of silver plate, value 30*l.*, the property of the Hon. C. H. Sheridan; and Susan Foster was indicted for receiving the same, well knowing it to have been stolen. The particulars of this case were given under the Metropolitan news in our last. Foster was acquitted; the other prisoners were convicted and sentenced—Henry Grover and M. A. Goatley to ten years' transportation. Martha Grover was sent back, and judgment respited, in order to give her time to produce her certificate, and prove her marriage to the male prisoner. This was proved at the next sitting, and the prisoner was discharged.

Embezzlement.—George Bell Carter, a collecting clerk, was indicted for embezzling the sum of 25*l.*, which he had received on account of Newington and Sander, glass dealers, by whom he was employed as a clerk. Another indictment charged the prisoner with embezzling three other sums, also the property of his employers. The prisoner pleaded guilty to both charges. The Common-Serjeant asked the prosecutor if he had anything to say in favour of the prisoner?—Mr. Newington replied that he had not. Since the prisoner had been in his service money to the amount of 400*l.* or 500*l.* had disappeared, and had not been accounted for.—The Common-Serjeant, in passing sentence, said that the present case was one which demanded the most exemplary punishment. There was not one feature in the case which spoke in favour of the prisoner. The sentence of the Court therefore was, that upon the first indictment, he be transported for the term of seven years, and that upon the expiration of that term he remain in transportation for seven years longer. From the arrangements made by the colonial law this sentence is much more severe than 14 years' transportation inflicted at once.

Forgery.—Edward Banister and James Campbell were indicted for having in their possession 100 forged bank notes, value 500*l.* each, well knowing the same to be forged. The Attorney-General stated the case for the prosecution. John Roll, a police officer, stated that in consequence of information received he went to 4, Grocers' Hall-court, and found the two prisoners there, and in their possession a quantity of Bank of England notes, and an engraved plate in the hand of Campbell. Witness asked the prisoner Banister, "what he was going to do with the notes?" After a pause of a moment or two, he said, "He was not going to do anything wrong with them." Witness next searched the desk, and found a quantity of papers, and amongst them an agreement. Banister afterwards said, "He intended to give them to hawkers, as a kind of attraction." Witness then took him into custody. The agreement alluded to was produced and read. It was an undertaking to print a fac-simile of a Bank of England note. Joshua Freeman, an inspector of notes at the Bank of England, deposed that the note produced was certainly not genuine. It did not purport to be signed by the cashier of the Bank of England or any one else. With the exception of the signature, it was a resemblance of a bank note, word for word, and such a resemblance as would be calculated to deceive any person into whose hands it might fall. G. W. Collins, a copperplate engraver, deposed to the fact that the prisoner Campbell called on and agreed with him for printing the plate, which he said was to be sent to New Zealand. Witness communicated with Mr. Bush, the solicitor to the Associated Bankers. Witness asked him if he was not running great risk in the business? Prisoner's reply was in the negative, as they were not signed. He said he came from Mr. Banister, of Grocers' Hall-court, and when the plate was finished, an impression was struck off and taken to Banister. He said it was of no use to him unless they could produce the water mark. Witness said that was impossible, but stated afterwards that he could introduce the water-mark. Witnesses having been called to substantiate this evidence, Mr. Bodkin addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner Banister, and contended, that in the strict letter of the law under which the prisoners were indicted, they had neither purchased, received, nor had in possession the notes in question. Mr. Ballantine addressed the jury for the prisoner Campbell, who, he said, had acted throughout the matter as the servant of Banister, and there was not a tittle of evidence to show that he had so acted with any guilty intention. Moreover, he had never had possession of the forged notes at all; if there was any guilty possession, it was a guilty possession on the part of the master; if there was any guilty purchase, it was on the part of the master, and not on the part of this poor man, his servant, who had hitherto borne a good character. Both the prisoners received characters for previous good conduct. Mr. Justice Maule summed up, and said the question for the jury was, whether the prisoners, both or either of them, had the blank note in their possession; and if they were satisfied upon the point that they had it in their possession, it would be for them next to say whether without a lawful excuse, which the Act provides

ALEX. SMITH, NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN, Cirencester, begs leave to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general, that, being obliged to clear part of his Nursery this season, (the ground being wanted for another purpose,) he is disposed to sell the Stock at very reduced prices: it consists of about 360,000 Forest Trees, 228,764 Thorn Quick, 2,054 yards of Box Edging, 237,800 Evergreen and Flowering Shrubs, with a fine assortment of Fruit Trees, &c. &c. Catalogues may be had on application.—Oct. 26th, 1842.

MESSRS. DICKSON, NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Acre Lane, Brixton, beg to inform Amateurs and Florists, that their Catalogue of Carnations, Picotees, Auriculas, &c., is now ready, and may be had on application to them, or Messrs. Warner and Warner, Seedsmen, &c., Cornhill, London.

W. LYNN, NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN, late of Henley-on-Thames, begs to offer to the Trade, and Public in general, the following articles, which are good and fine:—viz., Maiden Cherries, ditto Stocks, 4 to 6 ft.; 14 varieties of Dwarf Trained Plums; Standard Plum Stocks, 6 to 8 ft.; Standard Walnuts; Red Cedars, 1 to 2 ft.; Arbor Vitæ, 4 to 6 ft.; Box-trees, 2 ft.; Spiræa bella; Camellias, 1 to 2 ft., set for bloom-Auriculas; Myrtles, 2 ft.; Gesnera fragrans, 2 ft.; Hoya carnosa; Pelargoniums; Lobelia ignea; also a small stock of his new Dwarf Wrinkled Marrow Peas, at 2*s.* 6*d.* per quart: this Pea has given universal satisfaction in the neighbourhood of Henley—it is superior to the Knight's Marrows, and much more advantageous, especially in small gardens, its height being 3 to 4 ft.; it is the most prolific Pea the advertiser ever saw, perpetual in its bearing, quite full, and of most delicious flavour, even when nearly ripe. New White Reading Onion—seed of own growth; Long and Short Prickly Cucumbers; fine Curled Parsley; Vegetable Marrow; Walnut-leaved Kidney Potatoes, and Knight's Seedling Early Frame ditto:—For which early applications are requested. All orders and communications addressed (pre-paid), No. 9, Lower Homerton Terrace, Homerton, will be punctually attended to.

READING NURSERY.—Messrs. SUTTON and SONS respectfully call attention to their large importation of Dutch Roots, of which they have still some of each kind in excellent condition, at the annexed low prices.

Hyacinths, the finest sorts known by name, 15*s.* per doz.
Do. very fine do., 9*s.* per doz.
Do. good do., 6*s.* per doz.
Irises, a few collections of 30 very superior varieties, for 21*s.*
Anemones, superb Dutch, large kinds, by name, 9*s.* per doz.
Do. do., in mixture, 16*s.* per 100.
Ranunculuses, choice, by name, 3*d.* each, or 50 varieties for 12*s.*
Do. in mixture, per 100, 3*s.* 6*d.*
Crocus, the new multiflora, in 20 beautiful sorts, by name, 6 of each of the 20 for 5*s.*
Crocuses, Tulips, &c., for borders, at low prices.

In the Nursery will be found a very fine stock of trained and other Fruit-trees, Shrubs, Roses, Laurels, Quicks, &c. &c., of which priced lists will be forwarded on application.

Nov. 4, 1842.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, No. 34, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON. Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

LOWER RATES OF PREMIUM THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER OFFICE, that entitle the assured *to participate in the profits*, as follows:—

Age.	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
Annual Premium per cent.	1 10 8	1 14 7	1 19 0	2 4 3	2 10 11	2 19 9	3 11 9	4 8 0

The BONUS declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16*l.* per cent. on the premiums then paid; and in 1839 a second BONUS was awarded, amounting on the average to 31*l.* per cent. on the premiums paid during the preceding five years.

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Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, are not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any and every day.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS are instructed to sell by Auction, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, on THURSDAY, Nov. 10, 1842, at 12 o'clock, the genuine Stock of Miscellaneous Stove and Greenhouse Plants, Orchidaceæ, Succulents, Ferns, Climbers, &c., the property of a Lady changing her residence. The collection comprises fine specimens of Camellias, Azalea indica, Epacris, Witsenia, Chorizema, Gompholobium, Fuchsia, Iris bicolor, Bletia, Epidendrum, Gongora, Myanthus, Oncidium, Stanhopea, &c. May be viewed the morning of Sale. Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

PROTHEROE and MORRIS beg to announce that the SALE of Messrs. Adamson & Son's celebrated NURSERY STOCK at Stoke Newington Common, by order of the Trustees, will continue on Monday, Nov. 7th, and following day.

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will submit to public competition, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, on Friday, Nov. 11th, 1842, at 12 o'clock, a very rich Collection of STANDARD and DWARF ROSES; also a fine Bed of TULIPS, comprising Louis XVIth, Milo, Polyphemus, &c.; a fine assortment of DUTCH BULBS.

May be viewed the morning of Sale. Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

NOTICE OF SALE.

MR. J. KING begs to acquaint Gentlemen, Gardeners, and others, that he has instructions to sell by AUCTION on MONDAY, 21st Nov., at 11 precisely, on the Premises, Cambridge-row, Hackney-road, the Stock and Crops on the Land, comprising Greenhouses, Frames, Lights, Plants in pots, Fruit-trees, Shrubs, Carts and Horse, and Implements, &c., &c. The Premises to be let on lease (4 Acres). For information apply to J. King, Auctioneer, Hackney Road.

ACRE LANE, BRIXTON.—EXTENSIVE NURSERY STOCK, &c., BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MR. VIGERS will sell by AUCTION on the Premises, Acre Lane, Brixton, on FRIDAY, Nov. 11th, at 11 o'clock, without reserve, the STOCK of a NURSERYMAN, comprising Evergreens, Standard Rose-trees, young Fruit-trees, Bulbous and other Flower-roots, a large quantity of Box-trees, Edgings, &c. May be viewed the day prior to the sale. Catalogues may be had on the premises, and at the Auctioneer's Offices, 22, Chancery Lane, and Clapham Road.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

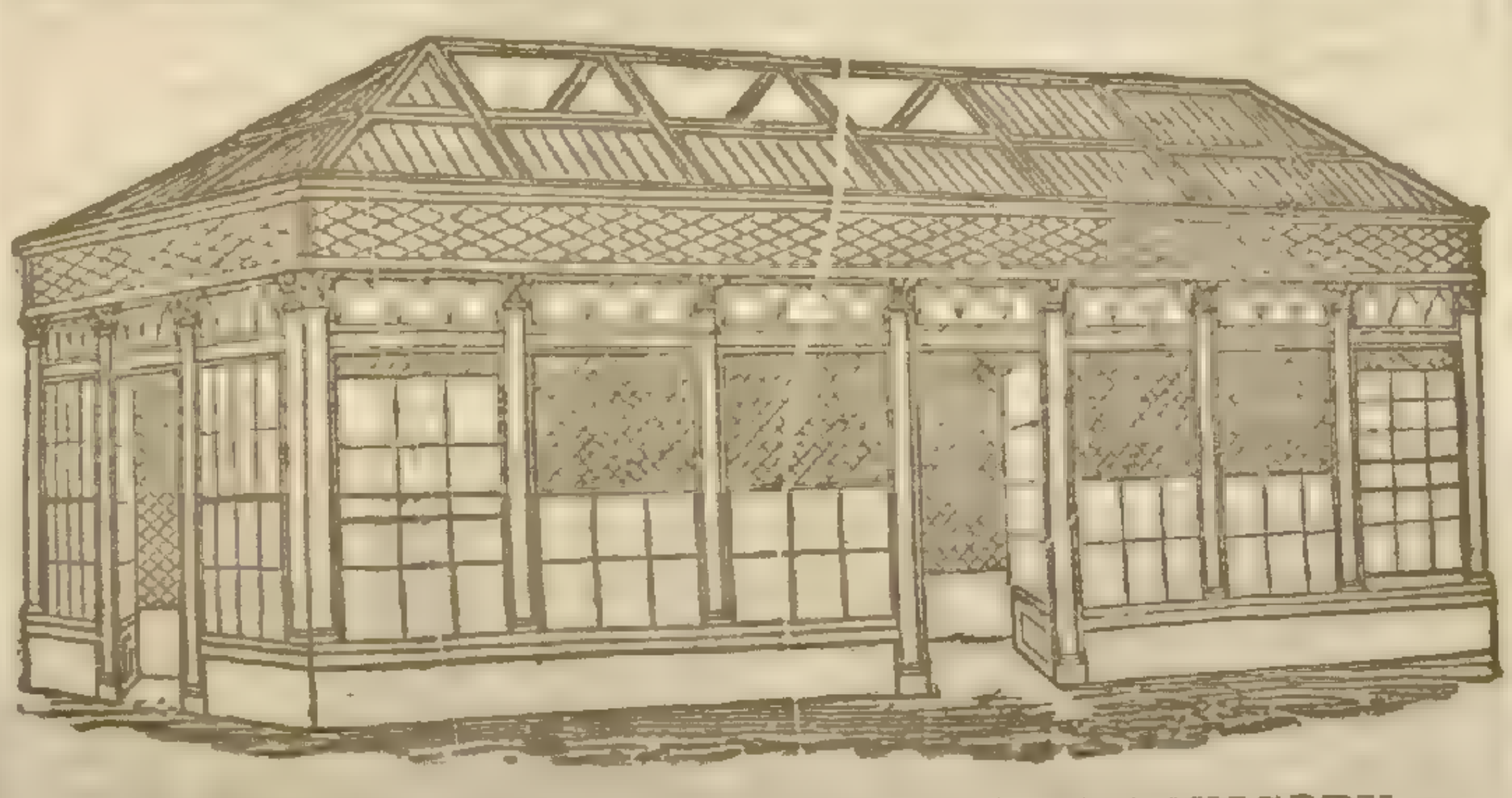
D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals, required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and Co., Agents for the Old Park Iron-works, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, solicit an inspection of their improved Conical Boiler. (See Editor's description, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, March 12, p. 175.) To Amateurs these Boilers will be found invaluable. They are complete without furnaces or setting in brickwork, movable at pleasure, very ornamental in appearance, and require attention only once in 14 or 15 hours, price 5*l.* 5*s.* and upwards. Further particulars, with plans and estimates for heating any description of building, may be obtained as above; where also may be seen the improved Wrought-iron Boiler, as applied with Chanter's Smoke-consuming Furnaces at Chatsworth, and many other of the Nobility's Seats. Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c. The trade supplied with Hot-water Socket-pipes.

N.B.—WAYTE's New Patent Land-presses and Drills.



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING AND HEATING BY HOT WATER.

J. WEEKS and Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., GLOUCESTER-PLACE, KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, Hothouse Builders and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER.

CONICAL and other BOILERS of all sizes; their largest consumes but a small quantity of fuel, only requiring attention once in 10 hours, and will heat a range of Forcing Houses 300 ft. in length.

Their improved plan of BOTTOM HEAT FOR PITS, by means of an open trough under the bed, is now being universally adopted.

References may be had, and their works seen at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country, nearly the whole of the London Nurseries, and a great variety of Horticultural Erections and Hot-water Apparatus, Models, Plans, Estimates, &c., at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

EDWARD BECK invites the attention of Horticulturists to the different articles manufactured by him in SLATE. They may be seen in use at WORTON COTTAGE, ISLEWORTH, upon application to the gardener—*Sundays excepted.*

Just published, the 2nd Edition, with Additions, price 6*s.* 6*d.*, cloth, gilt edges,

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Being an Alphabetical Arrangement of all the Ornamental Plants usually grown in Gardens and Shrubberies; with full directions for their Culture. By Mrs. LOUDON.

London: Published by William Smith, 113, Fleet-street.

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THE SUBURBAN HORTICULTURIST; or, an Attempt to Teach the Science of Horticulture, and the Management of the Fruit, Kitchen, and Forcing Garden, to Persons who have had no previous Knowledge or Experience in these Departments. By J. C. LOUDON, F.L.S., H.S., &c.

London: William Smith, 113, Fleet Street; Fraser & Co., Edinburgh; Curry & Co., Dublin.

NEW AGRICULTURAL ALMANACK.

On November 24 will be published by the Stationers' Company, price 1*s.*, comprising nearly 100 closely-printed pages.

THE FARMERS' CALENDAR AND DIARY OF GENERAL INSTRUCTION IN THE MOST IMPROVED MODES OF AGRICULTURE AND GARDENING; being an Almanack of Daily and Useful Information for the United Kingdom, for the Year 1843. To be continued Annually. By an EXPERIENCED AGRICULTURIST.

London: printed for the Company of Stationers; and sold by G. Greenhill, at their Hall, Ludgate-street; and by all Booksellers throughout the Kingdom.

⁂ Besides a complete Calendar for the year, including the Risings and Settings of the Sun, Moon, and Planets, the Eclipses, and other Diurnal Occurrences, it will comprise Monthly Directions in Agriculture and in Gardening: a great variety of useful topics connected with these important pursuits; the Fairs of England, Scotland, and Ireland; numerous Tables, &c. Also the Royal Family, the Ministry, Houses of Parliament, and the Principal Official Persons in the Law Departments, Public Offices, &c.

WANTED in an Excellent Retail Seed Establishment at a Market-Town, within 50 miles of London, a young Man as Under Shopman, who has had experience in the business, with some knowledge of Plants, who writes a good hand, and can produce satisfactory testimonials for honesty and sobriety. Apply by letter only to Messrs. Beck and Co., Seedsmen, 67, Strand, London, stating the lowest terms, &c.

TO GARDENERS.—A young Man wishes to engage himself as UNDER-GARDENER, in or out of the house; will be found useful, as he has had eight years' practice. Direct A. M., Mrs. Cleverly's, Lower Cheam, Surrey.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, or GARDENER and BAILIFF, a middle-aged man, who perfectly understands Horticulture in all its branches; is also well acquainted with the border system of husbandry. References as to character and abilities may be had on application to the Right Hon. the Earl of Tankerville; to William Lowry, Esq., Barmoor, Northumberland; and Messrs. Dickson & Co., Nursery and Seedsmen, Edinburgh.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a married man, 35 years of age, with a family of three, who thoroughly understands his business in all the different departments; can have an excellent character from his present employer for the last three years. Wages, 55*l.* a year and a cottage. If by letter, direct A. B., care of Mr. Stains, grocer, Sevenoaks, Kent.

A HISTORY OF BRITISH FOREST-TREES, indigenous and introduced. By PRIDEAUX JOHN SELBY, of Twizell, Esq. This volume gives an account of the useful and ornamental properties, best modes of culture, of the various Forest-trees now grown in Great Britain. It forms a manual for the planter, and an interesting and informing volume for the general reader. Each species is historically described and figured. The Engravings, amounting to nearly 200, represent the perfect tree, and details of the flowers, leaves, and fruit. Demy 8vo, 28*s.*; royal 8vo, 2*l.* 16*s.*

John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.

THE GARDENER AND PRACTICAL FLORIST.—In Weekly Numbers, Price 3*d.*, and in Monthly Parts, Price 1*s.*, containing all that is new and valuable in Gardening and Floriculture. Published by R. Groombridge, Paternoster Row, by whom Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are received.—Sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen.

In Monthly Nos., 8vo, with Four beautifully-coloured Plates. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*

PAXTON'S MAGAZINE OF BOTANY.

The Number for November, 1842, contains highly-finished drawings of *Rondeletia longiflora*, *Mesembryanthemum tricolor*, *Acacia biflora*, and *Siphocampylus betulæfolia*; likewise Papers on Gardening as a science; on Shrubs fitted for Planting in Beds; and Hints on Potting and Planting: Floricultural Notices of new or beautiful Plants figured in the leading Botanical Periodicals for October; together with a compete Calendar of Monthly Operations for the Garden.

This work comprises, monthly, four admirably-coloured plates, and twenty-four pages of interesting and useful letter-press. The admirers of flowers are requested to observe—

1. That all the drawings are taken from nature, and are consequently made from plants which have flowered in Britain.
2. That, with few exceptions, they are all done by one artist, whose abilities are of the highest order, and who travels himself to the places where the plants are in flower.
3. That they are lithographed by the same individual, and, being coloured in a superior manner, have all the spirit and elegance, and much of the finish, of the original drawing.
4. That about one-half of the drawings are from plants which have never before been figured in this country, the rest representing the most popular novelties, as well as the more neglected, though sometimes far handsomer, old species; the majority being such as can be cultivated by every one possessing a flower-border and a greenhouse or frame.

It may, in conclusion, be safely asserted that, both for the beauty of its embellishments, and the utility of its contents, this work is well adapted to the wants of all who delight in gardening; and as the improved system of having the plates lithographed commenced with the present year, and as it is intended that each volume shall now be perfect in itself, the present is a desirable opportunity for those who wish to become subscribers.

London: W. S. Orr and Co., Paternoster-row.

GUANO ON SALE.—Any Quantity of this valuable MANURE can be had from the bonded stores of the Importer, either in London or Liverpool, on application to Cotesworth, Powell, and Pryor, St. Helen's-place, London; Edwards, Danson, and Co., Liverpool; or Wm. Jos. Myers and Co., Importers, Liverpool.

WHEAT-SOWING.

POTTER'S ARTIFICIAL GUANO MANURE.—TESTIMONIAL:—"The ARTIFICIAL GUANO MANURE was applied with great effect to a light land, on the estate of A. Cotton, Esq., Hildersham Hall, Cambridge, on a Field of Barley; it produced a marked effect—the finest crop for years, and the produce, Six Quarters of Barley to the acre. The space marked out was conspicuous, being some inches higher than that from common Manure. On part of a Grass Field the application, which was but lightly made, produced at least double the proportion of Hay compared to the part otherwise manured. A portion of it was applied to the Orange Globe Mangel Wurzel, the roots of which were of very large size—double that of others,—and its effects on a bed of Parsneps was extraordinary, producing a crop exceeding any before seen. The exact weight per square yard, compared with those of ordinary culture, will be estimated when gathered. In the instance of the Parsneps, the Manure was mixed with earth, and deposited over the seed; a mode of culture recommended in the practice of Mangel Wurzel. Although much higher in price than the common Manure, the profit was materially greater."

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 45—1842. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5. PRICE 6d.

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NEW CATALOGUE OF FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

MESSRS. TYSO and SON'S Descriptive Priced CATALOGUE of Ranunculuses, Tulips, Pelargoniums, Carnations, Picotees, Pinks, &c. for 1843, may now be had Gratis on prepaid application, enclosing a twopenny postage label. Address, Messrs. Tyso & Son, Wallingford, Berks.

SPLENDID DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS.

WILLIAM MAY begs to intimate to the admirers of this justly popular plant that he has been collecting and originating for the last 20 years a Collection of Hollyhocks, not surpassed (he ventures to say) by any in Europe, comprising upwards of 100 shades of colour, from the very dark (called black) to paper white, and the present season being proper for their being planted, he offers them on the following very moderate terms, viz., 100 varieties for 2l. 2s., 75 vars. for 30s., 50 vars. for 25s., 20 vars. for 10s. Also, packets containing 200 seeds, at 2s. 6d.; do. do. 500 seeds at 5s. each; all warranted collected from double flowers.

N.B.—Also May's new large, late Victoria Red Currant, at 20s. per doz.—See Dr. Lindley's remarks *Gardeners' Chronicle* for Oct. 8.

Hope Nursery, Leeming-lane, near Bedale, Yorkshire,
Nov. 1, 1842.

CAMELLIAS, PELARGONIUMS, FUCHSIAS, VERBENAS, &c.

A. J. STEWART, FLORIST, &c., Salthill, has the honour to announce to his Patrons and Friends that he can furnish the following Plants, in fine healthy condition, at the prices affixed, including package.

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Amabilis, Brookii, Cocquettii, Cœlestina, Duchesse d'Orleans, Eliza, fasciculata alba, Forbesii, Henri Favre, Hookerii, Saccoi nova, and Turnbullii, from 15s. to 21s. each, or 7l. the dozen.

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Ghent Azaleas, 12 do. do. for 30s.
Isle de Bourbon and Tea-scented Roses, in pots, 12 do. do. for 15s.
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A. J. S. can also supply most of the leading sorts of Dahlias, fine ground roots, at very moderate prices.

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SUPERB SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS, now ready for delivery —Gaines' Duchess of Sutherland, Orange Perfection, Amulet, Pride of Surrey, Lady Duncannon, Royal Adelaide, Prince of Wales, Countess of Eldon, Princess Royal, Graciosa, Emperor, Superb, and Lady Sale. His first-rate Catalogue of Pelargoniums, Pansies, Calceolarias, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Chrysanthemums, Cinerarias, Auriculas, &c., may be obtained by applying to N. Gaines, Florist, Surrey-lane, Battersea.

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SEEDLING FOREST TREES, PER 1,000.	1 year.	2 years.
Ash	1s. 0d.	3s. 6d.
Birch	2 0	5 0
Scotch Fir	1 0	2 0
Pinaster	2 6	3 6
Sea Pine (excellent as nurses in exposed situations	5 0	7 6
English Oak,* the true "Durmast" of the New Forest: the largest and most valuable species		7 6
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If 100,000 of any one kind are ordered, a deduction will be made on these prices.

TRANSPLANTED.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Ash	5 0	10 0	20 0	per 1,000
Beech	12 6	20 0	40 0	„
Birch	12 6	25 0	40 0	„
Scotch Fir	5 0	10 0	20 0	„
Larch	5 0	10 0	20 0	„
Spruce	7 6	12 6	25 0	„
Pinaster	7 6	12 6	20 0	„
Sea Pine	20 0	30 0	40 0	„
Alder	12 6	25 0		„
Spanish Chesnut	20 0	40 0	80 0	„
Hazel	12 6	20 0	40 0	„
Black Poplar	20 0	40 0	60 0	„
Laurel	20 0	40 0	80 0	„
Rhododendron, excellent for cover, and not subject to the depredations of game, bedded	25 0	40 0	90 0	„
Do. transplanted, 1 to 2—3 ft.	25 0	40 0	60 0	per 100

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Tamarisk (excellent for exposure to the sea-spray or winds	40 0	„
Broom & Furze for cover	10 0	„
Sweet Bay 1 to 2 ft.	40 0	per 100
Portugal Laurel	40 0	„
Laurustinus, common, bedded	8 0	„
—— shining-leaved, do.	8 0	„
—— hairy-leaved, do.	8 0	„
Ribes sanguineum	8 0	„
Aucuba	8 0	„
Kalmia latifolia	25 0	„
White Broom	8 0	„
Single Camellias, from pots	40 0 50 0	„
Purple Beech	25 0	„
Double Chinese Crab	6 0	per doz.
Cypress	25 0	per 100
Hardy Heaths	12 6	„
Double Furze	25 0	„
Irish Furze	25 0	„
Carpet Juniper	25 0	„
Fontanesia	25 0	„
Giant Ivy	12 6	„
Purple Laburnum	6 0	per doz.
Sweet-scented ditto	6 0	„
Magnolia purpurea	12 0	„
Double-blossomed Peach	6 0	„
Sea Pine from pots	25 0	per 100

Rhododendron roseum	25s. 0d.	per 100
Rhododendron hybrids	25 0	„
New Double Red Thorn	40 0	„
New Single Scarlet ditto	40 0	„
Glycine sinensis	9 0	per doz.
Weeping Willow	25 0	per 100
Daphne pontica	25 0	„
Worked Hollies	25 0	„
Rose Acacia	40 0	„
Glutinous ditto	40 0	„
White ditto	50 0	„
Aristolochia sipho	6 0	per doz.
Chinese Honeysuckle	25 0	per 100
Scarlet Trumpet ditto	6 0	per doz.
Golden-flowered ditto	6 0	„
Raspberries, true double-bearing	8 0	per 100
Raspberries, true Yellow Autumn ditto	8 0	„
Raspberries, Red ditto	8 0	„

Trained Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Pears, Plums, Cherries, and Apples, of the most esteemed kinds, as described in the "Fruit Cultivator," by J. Rogers, Southampton, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. each.

Currants and Gooseberries, 12s. 6d. per 100.

Vines, 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. each

Sea-Kale Plants	4s. per 100, 8s. per 100.
Asparagus do.,	2s. and 4s. per 100.
New Victoria Rhubarb	12s. per dozen.

* That there are in this country two distinct species of the British Oak, is well known to those who have carefully attended to their respective qualities—one being red-wooded, the other white-wooded, more generally known in the New Forest as the "Durmast," and considered as the most valuable species, producing timber of the largest dimensions. A knowledge of these important facts led W. R., senr., some years since, to ascertain correctly the means of discriminating between the two species, which were found so well defined as to enable him to collect the seed of the desired kind with unerring precision, and likewise to communicate his observations thereon to the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, who ordered them to be printed in their "Transactions," and their vote of thanks to be recorded for what they were pleased to term most valuable, and, in a national point of view, important information.

Large Trees, for ornament or immediate effect, may be had of every description, from 5 to 10 feet high.

Priced Catalogues forwarded by Post to applicants stating the size and description of stock required.

WM. ROGERS & SON,
Nurserymen, Landscape-Gardeners, and Contracting Planters,
Southampton.

WHITE HART HOTEL AND HORTICULTURAL GROUNDS, BROMLEY, KENT.

W. PAWLEY begs most respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry wishing to purchase specimens of Stove and Greenhouse Plants for exhibition to his Collection, which is equal, and not to be surpassed by any Nurseryman in the neighbourhood of London. Catalogues of the Stock will be sent Gratis on application. W. P. also begs to state that the above Hotel has the advantage over many, as the apartments open into the grounds, with additional conservatories attached, rendering it in every respect desirable for Families and parties wishing for a retreat at a convenient distance from the Metropolis, where they may ensure every accommodation and comfort upon moderate terms. Bromley is particularly healthy, and beautifully situated in an excellent neighbourhood ten miles from town.

CHARLES LAWTON & SON, SEEDSMEN AND FLORISTS, Etruria Gardens, Staffordshire Potteries, beg to announce that they have now ready for delivery Strong Plants of their New Seedling PELARGONIUMS, which they can with confidence recommend as first-rate kinds, and distinct from any yet offered:—

Archduke	£2	2	0
Admirable	2	2	0
Enchantress	2	2	0
Delectum	1	1	0
Queen of Sarum	1	1	0

C. L. & SON can supply Strong Healthy Plants of their much-admired Seedlings sent out last autumn—

Queen Dowager	£0	7	6
Elegans	0	10	6
White Lady	0	10	6
Bee's Wing	0	10	6
Fair Maid of Etruria	0	7	6
Eximium	0	10	6
Insigne	0	10	6

Catalogues may be had on application.

DON JOHN and MARTIN'S SPLENDID.—As Mr. Twitchett and Mr. Martin have made so much noise about their CARNATIONS DON JOHN and SPLENDID, will either of them accept a Challenge from the Growers in the neighbourhood of Birmingham to show 20 blooms of GAME-BOY against 20 blooms of either of their flowers respectively for 20l.?—*P.*

T. & C. LOCKHART, FLORISTS, 156, Cheapside, London, have the following SEEDS now ready for sale:—

		s.	d.
The new Spotted Digitalis	per packet	3s.	6d.
Hybrid Gloxinia, between candida and rubra	do.	2	6
Phlox Drummondi, new scarlet	do.	2	6
Clintonia pulchella	do.	1	0
Portulaca Thellussoni	do.	2	6
Rhodanthe Manglesii	do.	1	0
Balsam, a splendid mottled Hybrid	do.	2	6
Lobelia heterophylla	do.	2	6
Heartsease, of the best quality	do.	2	6
Picotee and Carnation	do.	2	6

The above will be forwarded, Post free.—A List of Seeds is now preparing, and will be published about the end of December.

IRISH YEWS.

S. FARRELL and Co. offer to the Trade a large Stock of Irish Yews, from eight inches to three feet high; the Plants are strong and well rooted, and would be disposed of on moderate terms.—Belfast, Nov. 1, 1842.

MICHAEL BREWER, Nursery, London-road, Cambridge, begs respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public to that invaluable new Strawberry, the EMPEROR. It is a strong grower, a great bearer, and has a fine flavour, with large scarlet fruit superior to Keen's Seedling, with the great advantage of being ripe a fortnight earlier.—Fine strong plants are now ready at 30s. per 100.

Brewer's perpetual scarlet-flowering BRITANNIA Pelargonium, dwarf habit, dark-green foliage, and the brightest scarlet grown, 12s. and 18s. per doz. Strong-flowering Plants of RUSSIAN VIOLETS, 4s. per doz. Brewer's fine early hybrid SEEDLING RHUBARB, from the Siberian, not surpassed for earliness and flavour, strong Roots, 9s. per doz.

M. B. has also a large Stock of IRIS SUSIANA and splendid mixed PERSIAN IRISES to dispose of.

MESSRS. YOUELL and Co. beg to announce the following:—

FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.—This, the most Splendid FUCHSIA yet introduced to public notice, will be ready for sending out in the 2nd week of April next, at 10s. 6d. per plant, postage free, to any part of the United Kingdom, by YOUELL and Co., who possess the entire stock of it. Dr. Lindley's opinion of it will be found in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 14th of May last, as follows:—

"Your Seedling Fuchsia is by far the finest hybrid we have seen; the flower being three inches in length, with the tube and sepals of a bright carmine colour, and the petals of a rosy purple. If, as you say, it is a strong grower and a free bloomer, it will prove a valuable addition to this beautiful genus:—"

Which two latter qualities it possesses in the extreme. All orders, as well as those from the Continent, will receive every care in packing, so as to ensure their perfect safety. The usual discount to the Trade, where not less than six plants are ordered. For further particulars see their advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 8th inst.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.—A Superb Collection of the above are now being sent out at the following prices

25 pairs	of extra fine first-rate Show flowers,	£5	0	0
12 „	do. do. do.	2	10	0
25 „	of fine Show flowers,	3	0	0
12 „	do. do.	1	10	0
25 „	of extra fine Show Pinks,	1	4	0
12 „	do. do.	0	12	0

The selection being left to Y. & Co.

Who, should it meet the wishes of those favouring them with their orders, will send them free to any part of the United Kingdom, at the extra charge of 2s. per dozen pairs.

A Post-office order, or reference, is respectfully requested from unknown correspondents.

Their Catalogue, containing every known variety worthy of cultivation, may be had by enclosing two postage stamps.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.—Y. and Co., who possess by far the largest stock in the country of the above most noble Hardy Plant, which is in course of planting by most of the Nobility, are executing orders for it in fine strong healthy Plants, at 60s. per dozen.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Oct. 27th, 1842.

analysis clearly proved it to be, even in the fresh state, a manure of the greatest value.

Madia sativa seems excellent for a green manure; such, at least, is the opinion of M. Bazin. In two months, during favourable weather, and upon tolerable soil, the plant comes into flower—that being the time at which it should be turned into the ground. At that period of its growth, M. Bazin sent us an average specimen of the plant with roots, leaves, flowers, &c.; when analysed, its value proved to exceed, in a slight degree, that of farm-yard manure.[*] A weight of this crop, equal, according to M. Bazin, to 12,500 kilogrammes per hectare, might be readily obtained on moderately good land, during a season which was moister and more favourable to the growth of herbaceous plants than that of 1842.

Branches and Leaves of Box.—We have analysed the young branches of Box, with the shoots and leaves upon them, such as are cut, according to M. de Gasparin, in the south of Europe. This green manure is in some places prepared by being scattered in the streets to be crushed by the horses' feet, and by the wheels of carriages. The amount of nitrogen contained in this manure is very near that of Oak and Beech leaves.

Refuse of the Cider Mill.—With many farmers it is a matter of doubt, whether the crushed remains of Apples may be considered as manure, or whether on the contrary they may not be more injurious than otherwise: both opinons are founded upon positive facts. In soils containing only a small portion of carbonate of lime, their application has generally produced ill effects; and pernicious results have been observed on other land, when the Apple refuse has been buried too near the roots of plants. This unfavourable effect appears to be caused by the acid reaction of the soluble part of such remains; and in fact, if a sufficient quantity of wood-ashes are added to produce a perceptible alkaline reaction, this apparent anomaly is at an end, and the useful qualities of this manure are brought into play, in proportion to the nitrogen which it contains. The liquid with which it is united, and with which it enters into close combination, gives it the property of a green manure, more particularly applicable to sandy land. In Alsace, upon clayey and tolerably calcareous soils, Jerusalem Artichokes have been successfully manured with Apple refuse mixed with the Grape-skins: most commonly Cider refuse is best mixed with the dunghill; in which case, as is usual with all acid substances, it becomes useful in fixing the ammonia.

Exhausted Hops.—This refuse of brewhouses, which but a short time since was everywhere rejected, is now made use of in many places for lightening heavy land. It is greatly improved by allowing it to dry, and by mixing it afterwards with stable-dung. In that state it soaks up the urine, and the quantity of nitrogen being thus increased, it is rendered more beneficial, and helps to counteract the influence of that portion of the organic matter which contains no nitrogen.

Scum from the fabrication of Beet Sugar.—The scum obtained in the manufacturing of Sugar from Beet, is composed of albuminous matters, coagulated by the united effect of heat and lime. This manure produces a decided alkaline reaction; the organic matter which it contains is more rich in nitrogen than dung itself: its reaction and chemical constituents are favourable to the growth of plants. Practical experiments have proved this; when pressed in its moist and unaltered state, 7465 kilogrammes are equivalent to 10,000 kilogrammes of farm-yard manure. The scum, when brought from the press, has a viscous character, which renders it difficult to spread uniformly upon land. To remedy this, it is better to let it dry until it is just friable, when it may be easily crushed by means of a rammer or a vertical mill-stone: it may then be spread in the same way as other pulverulent manures. During the season in which the manufacture of Sugar from Beet-root is carried on (from the end of Sept. until Jan.), the process of drying the scum would be tedious and expensive. It is cheaper to dilute it with water, until it is brought to the consistence of thin soup, when it may be readily mixed with dung; or, if preferable, it might be spread by means of a large scoop, in the same way as liquid manure.

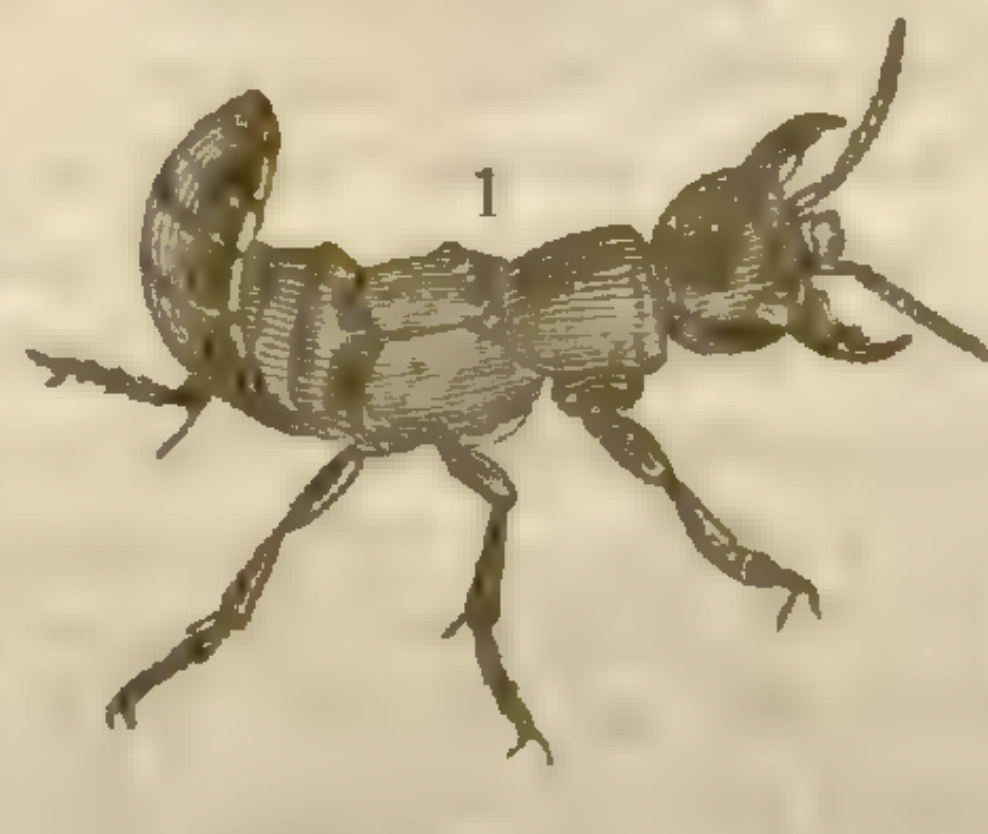
Slices of Beet-root after Maceration.—This refuse is much less rich in nitrogen than the pulp which issues from the press, and it likewise contains a much greater quantity of water; its value, therefore, as a manure is very small. About forty times more Beet-root than dung is required for manuring equal quantities of land. Experiments conducted on a large scale yield the same results. In all cases this has proved a weak manure, and the expense of carriage will, in most instances, render it of little value.

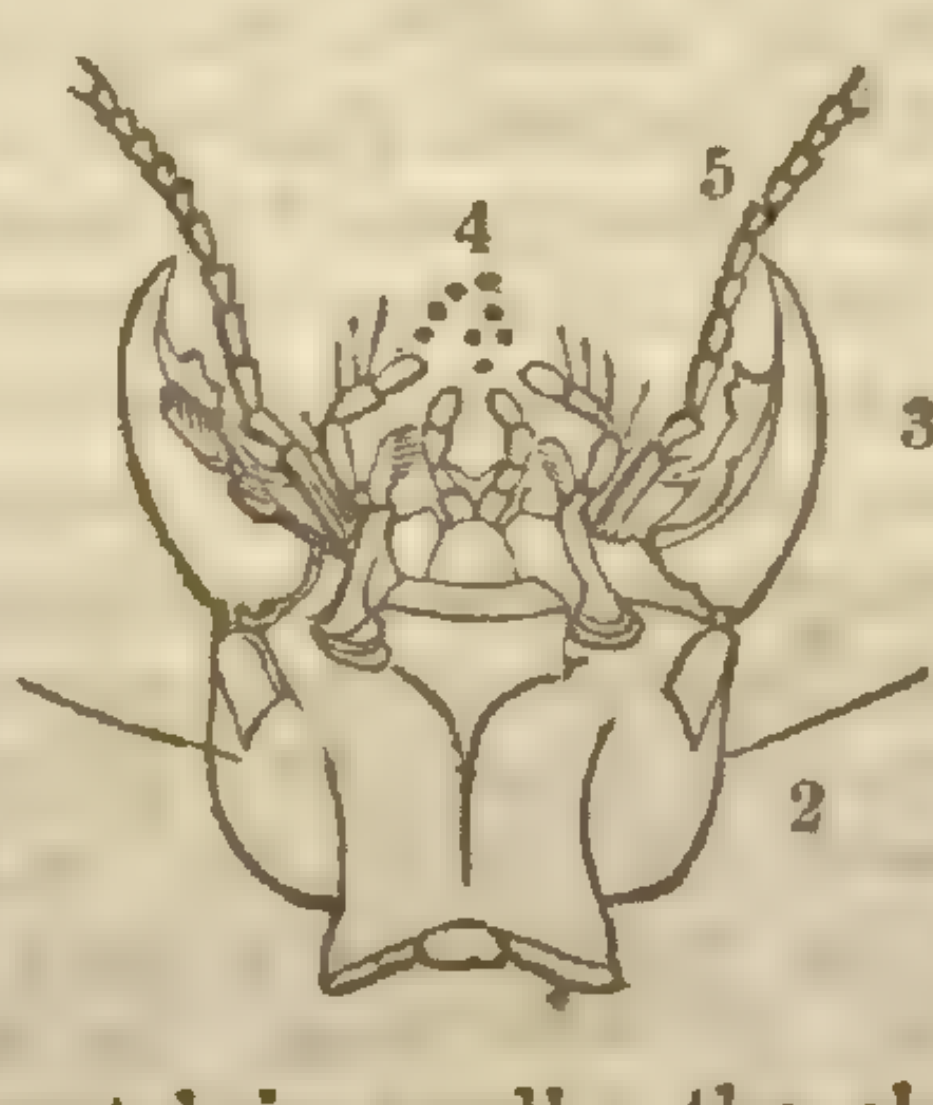
Oilcake.—The most valuable of these which we have lately analysed, are those of the Camelina, Poppies, and Walnuts, which are nearly equal. Next to these are the cakes of Hemp, Cotton, and Beech-mast. The latter, which is very woody, is frequently used as fuel; its produce in oil is very variable. In France the extraction and purification of cotton oil is a recent branch of labour, the refuse of which is likely to prove useful in agriculture; its value, as a manure, being nearly ten times greater than that of common dung.

(*To be continued.*)

ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XXXVI.

Staphylinus olens, the fetid Rove-beetle.—There is an insect which often crosses our path, of such a forbidding aspect, that it ought to have been named Beelzebub; indeed, the common appellation of the peasantry is much more significant in this respect than the nomenclature of the naturalist; for in the country it is generally designated "the Devil's Coach-horse," and certainly if the bulk of this creature were commensurate to its strength and ferocity, it might be well qualified for such an office. When assaulted, or even at the approach of any one, his anger and courage are instantly manifested; he assumes a most formidable attitude, and is ready to defy even man himself: with his broad head erected, and his terrific jaws wide expanded, his six legs spread out, and his tail curled up (fig. 1), he becomes at once an object of terror to the young and ignorant, and indeed to those who have unhappily neglected to make themselves acquainted with the habits of the insect world. However, in the common affairs of life, we must not be carried away altogether by outside appearances; and, vicious as this little animal may be, despised or feared by all, and trampled upon by every one as an odious being not fit to live, it has nevertheless its virtues, its saving qualities, and probably many a gardener will be surprised when he is told that the Devil's Coach-horse is one of his best friends. This will shortly be seen by the history and economy of the insect before us, which is called by naturalists, Staphylinus (Ocypus) olens, a name applied to it by Fabricius, from its disgorging a dark fetid liquor from its mouth when irritated. It is of a dead black colour, thickly punctured all over with the minutest points, and densely clothed with very short but stiff and fine black hairs, which in the sun become iridescent; the head is very broad and depressed, as well as the rest of the body (fig 2, the under side); the eyes are small, and become grey after death; the two horns are rather short, a little tapering, pubescent, hairy at the base, and 11-jointed; the 1st joint being long, the apical one somewhat clawed at the tip (5); the jaws are uncommonly strong and powerful, they can be opened very wide, are curved, with an edge for cutting; and there are two teeth on the inside of each, with a fringed leathery appendage near the middle (3); the upper and under lips, and the maxillæ, form the rest of the mouth, together with the four feelers, which are hairy and jointed; the external or maxillary having 4, the others or labial, which are much smaller, only 3 joints (4)[*]; the thorax is somewhat orbicular; the scutel is small; the elytra when closed are nearly quadrate, and cover the two wings, which are much shorter than the abdomen, and folded up in repose; they are stiff, yellowish, with a few nervures, and are not sufficiently ample to enable the animal to fly; the abdomen is more than half the entire length of the beetle, and tapers towards the apex, being composed of 6 segments, the male I believe having a 7th, with a little hairy process on each side; the 6 legs are strong, the anterior coxæ are very stout and powerful; the thighs and shanks are short; the latter have spines at the apex, and are bristly all over, excepting the first pair, which have spines only on the outside. The feet are 5-jointed; the anterior are short, ovate, dilated, and very velvety or cushioned beneath; the first four joints are heart-shaped, the fifth is slender and clavate, terminated by two claws; the other feet are linear; the basal joint is the longest; length sometimes 1¼ inch.





The larvæ of this beetle are equally courageous, and feed entirely upon animal matter; they live principally under-ground, and in digging the garden I have often met with them in April and May. The perfect beetles are abundant during the whole of September in meadows and wherever Grass grows, and they continue so in some seasons until the middle of October, when we see them in roads and foot-paths, in fields and pastures, where they are often trodden upon during the night, at which period they come out from under stones and other hiding-places, to ramble about for prey. There can be no doubt that many of them live through the winter, as we find them occasionally in the month of March; it is one of the largest Rove-beetles, as the Staphylinidæ are called, in Europe; but it seems to be principally an inhabitant of the more temperate parts; and it is very remarkable that it was never found in Sweden either by Linnæus, to whom it seemed to have been unknown, or to the Baron De Geer; it is said at the present day to be rare in that country, and is only met with in the southern provinces.

Having heard that our Rove-beetle was the natural enemy of the earwigs, I placed one with a few of these insects under a tumbler-glass. It commenced by running round the inside, now and then resting, but it soon seized an immature earwig by the middle, and a full-grown one soon after, just behind the forceps, the back being uppermost; and in an hour and a half it had eaten six earwigs. I observed that it used its fore feet for arranging the fragments of its victims, which it carefully picked, as well as for brushing its mouth, and the antennæ were incessantly vibrating; in about five minutes it had eaten off the abdomen and cleared out the apical segments, the earwig being as full of life as it it was when first caught, and struggling with its feet to get away from its enemy, who turned it round in an instant, and fixing its jaws on each side of the neck, despatched the earwig at once, by separating, in all probability, the spinal cord; it then began to suck out the contents of the thorax, and thus proceeded, dismembering the body, and scattering around the horny and indigestible fragments.

Whatever our prejudices may be, I hope that the foregoing remarks will prevent gardeners at least from any longer persecuting one of their best friends; and it seems probable, if these beetles were collected and placed on beds of Dahlias, &c., which suffer so much in the autumn from the attacks of earwigs, that they would prove the best agents for keeping down those destructive insects, unless they began to destroy each other, which would be less likely to happen where food was abundant; and in digging the borders the larvæ should not be killed, as there can be little doubt that they feed upon the earwigs and other noxious insects.—*Ruricola.*

ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE HYACINTH.

[Directions furnished by Mr. Theodore Storm, of Haarlem, to an English gentleman.]

The Hyacinth is subject to a disease which occasions the destruction of so many bulbs, that the amateur is tempted to abandon the cultivation of this beautiful flower, from the small hopes which he entertains of ever seeing his endeavours crowned with success. Without once taking the trouble to ascertain the truth of his opinion, he imagines that the climate of Holland alone is favourable to the culture of the Hyacinth. I trust, however, that I shall be able to convince him that such is not the case; and that if he will follow the directions here given, he will be able to bring them to such perfection that they will equal those raised in Holland, both in strength and beauty.

The disease incidental to the Hyacinth is a putrefaction of the sap, and the reason of it may be attributed to the following causes: 1st, the want of proper compost; 2dly, too much moisture; and 3dly, want of due perspiration.

Soil.—I shall in the first place describe the best manner of preparing the soil, not with the idea of its being the only proper one, but to give the amateur a rule, by which he may form a suitable compost of such materials as are within the reach of most persons. This should be composed of white river-sand, or such as the hills near Highgate and Hampstead abound with—of well-decayed leaves and cowdung, and of old tanners' bark. The latter must have been previously used by the tanners, and laid in a heap for at least one year, that all the heat may be exhausted. These materials should be well mixed together and frequently turned before they are used.

By what has been said, it may be observed that the soil must be light, fresh, and well mixed, all points of great consequence. Those who have a heavy soil, and cannot easily procure such materials as sand and rotten leaves, may supply the deficiency by mixing one-fourth of their soil with the same quantity of decayed tan; those who cannot obtain tan may increase the proportion of sand or of leaves, either of which articles will supply the deficiency. In the quantity of the light materials employed, you must be guided by the strength or lightness of your soil.

Having prepared a spot according to the foregoing directions, you may plant it with Greens during the summer, or Beans may be sown in preference; because the last serve to mix and unite the particles of the soil, which is a desirable object, since all composts which are not well mixed are of little or no use in gardening.

Moisture.—This being the most destructive agent against which the amateur has to guard, great care should be taken to protect Hyacinths from it, by selecting the most elevated spot in his garden. If this is surrounded by a shallow trench a little distance off, it will be useful; and the bed should also be raised seven or eight inches above the ground level. It must not be imagined that this precaution is useless because many parts of England are more elevated and lie drier than Holland; an opinion too prevalent among foreign amateurs, which occasions them the loss of many bulbs.

In all the treatises that have appeared on the culture of the Hyacinth, this important circumstance has been almost wholly overlooked, from the supposition that foreign countries have nothing to fear from damp. I shall, therefore, point out in what manner moisture is more detrimental in these countries than in Holland. The truth is, the soil, being prepared after the foregoing directions, is very light, and consequently more disposed to absorb the rain and snow which falls between the months of November and March. The paths around the beds being more close and compact, do not absorb the moisture so quickly, which lodges upon the beds, and renders them so wet that they absolutely become like mud to the depth of sixteen or twenty inches. The bulbs having by that time formed roots eight or twelve inches in length, their extremities are continually immersed in water, which, from want of a slope to carry it off, causes the roots to putrify, and to communicate a disease to the bulbs which either totally destroys them, or renders the flowers poor and small. The bulb becomes weak, and when taken up will be found shrivelled and separating into scales. To prevent this, we would advise the amateur, in case of heavy rains or melting snows, to make a gentle descent around the beds to drain off the wet—or to dig small trenches round them, as I have before recommended. The surface of the beds should also be at least seven or eight inches above the common path.

Planting.—When the soil of your garden is dry or elevated, the bulbs may be planted seven or eight inches deep; but if you prefer a strong and vigorous flower to a large and well-nourished bulb, five or six inches will be sufficient. Those who have gardens in towns, where a descent is less practicable, and where the air is more loaded with vapour, should plant them only five or six inches deep. The deeper your soil will permit you to

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[*] When this green manure is incinerated, its strength is 2¼ times greater than that of the dried straw, analysed after the plant has produced seeds.

[*] Curtis's Brit. Ent., pl. and fol. 758, may be consulted for more detailed dissections and characters of the genus Staphylinus.

TO BOOKSELLERS, &c. — Wanted clean good Copies of Bulliard on "Fungi," Schæffer on "Fungi," and Théodore de Saussure's "Recherches sur la Végétation." Apply by letter, prepaid, stating price, to Mr. Alison, 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1842.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, Nov. 15 . . .	Floricultural	6½ P.M.
	Linnean	8 P.M.
Wednesday, Nov. 16 . .	Geological	8½ P.M.
Saturday, Nov. 12 . . .	Royal Botanic	8¾ P.M.

At a recent meeting of the Microscopical Society, a paper was brought forward having so much interest in relation to Horticultural matters that we deviate from our ordinary practice in regard to the proceedings of Societies, by giving it a prominent place in our columns.

The paper was by Arthur Hill **Hassall**, Esq., and was entitled "An Explanation of the Cause of the Rapid Decay of many Fruits, more especially of those of the Apple Tribe." After some preliminary observations, the author stated that, on placing a portion of decayed Apple on the field of the microscope, he was much surprised to observe vast numbers of ramified filaments passing in all directions between and around the cells of the parenchyma of the fruit. "Herein, then," observed the author, "I at once perceived that a satisfactory explanation was afforded of the phenomenon of the decay of fruits, that is, supposing the presence of the ramified filaments to be constant." * * "The ramified filaments were to be regarded as those of a minute fungus, or of fungi, which, by insinuating themselves between the cells of the pulp of the fruit, detached them from their connexion with each other, thus producing a chain of effects as follows: the relation of the cells being disturbed, the process of endosmose can no longer be carried on, and the circulation through the fruit becomes as a consequence either enfeebled or destroyed; the cells themselves being isolated and detached, and the circulation through them interrupted or altogether annihilated, are now unable to maintain an independent existence, and their vitality becoming enfeebled, the laws of chemical affinity are called into operation, gases are generated in the interior of the cells, producing, finally, their rupture, and a decomposition of their contents. Thus, therefore, by the simple and mechanical operation of the fungus alluded to, is the destruction of fruit insured, and a satisfactory explanation afforded of the rapid decay of certain kinds."

"But," continues the author, "it may be asked, is not the fungus, to which allusion has been made, an *effect*, and not a *cause*, of the decay? I am of opinion, for reasons presently to be stated, that it cannot be regarded in any other light than as a cause—not the only one, indeed, but as the principal and exciting cause—of the phenomenon of decay in fruit. All the causes, for there are several minor ones which concur in producing decay in fruits, may be divided into the predisposing, the exciting, and the proximate. Among the predisposing, may be mentioned imperfect development of the fruit, an over-ripe state of it, or a lax condition of the parenchyma, or pulp. The exciting causes are injuries, more especially bruises or contusions, but, above all, the fungus or fungi spoken of, while the immediate cause is impeded circulation, which brings with it the results above detailed."

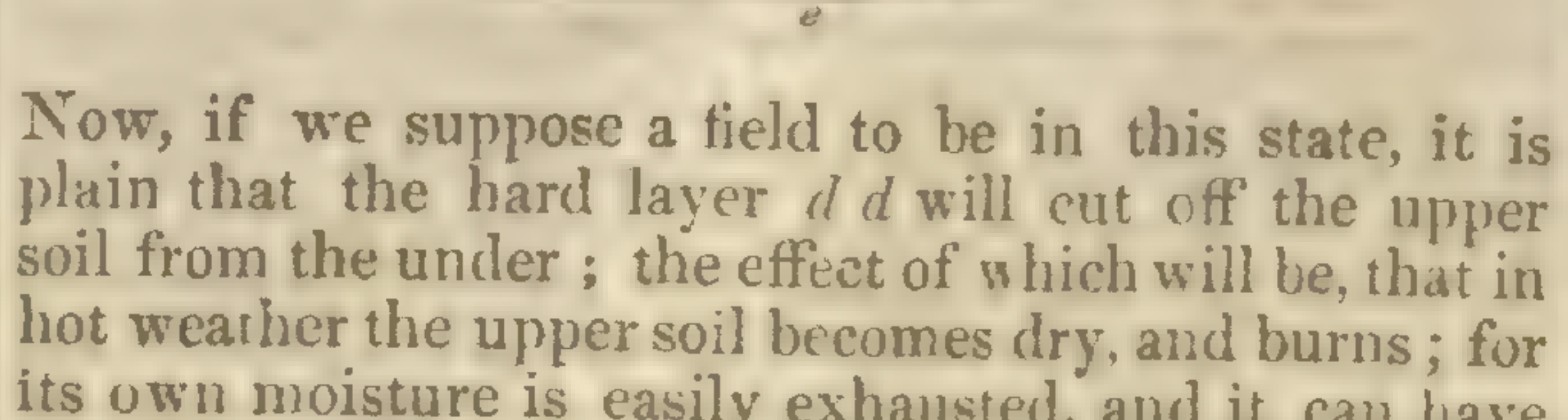
The author next drew a parallel between mortification occurring in the animal frame, and that peculiar form of decay in fruit arising from the presence of a fungoid production, which form he proposed to designate *vegetable* mortification—the only difference between the two forms of mortification consisting in the manner in which the circulation becomes affected in each: in the animal form, it being the result of a vital process, inflammation and its consequences; while in the vegetable form it is the effect of the operation of a mechanical cause, or impediment to the circulation arising from the presence of the fungus.

In order to show how far the presence of the fungus is necessary for the production of decay in fruit, the author endeavoured to explain the phenomenon without reference to it. He said that the decay "affected the soundest and finest fruit, as well as that of an opposite description;" and from this he concluded that the cause, whatever it might be, was of a local, and not a constitutional character. The supposition therefore, that the decay, in those instances in which it occurs in sound fruit, arises from enfeebled vitality of the whole fruit affected, could not afford a satisfactory explanation; since, if that were the case, every part of a fruit, an Apple or Pear, for example, about to pass to decay, ought to be equally and simultaneously involved. Neither would the opinion, that the decay was the result of diminished vital energy in the bruised or injured portion of the fruit, be any more satisfactory; unless it were argued that fruits were subject to an inflammatory process: for how otherwise could the extension of the decay to the sound portion of the fruit be accounted for? "But a third attempt at an explanation," he said, "might be made, on the ground that atmospheric air enters more readily through the bruised portion of the fruit, and that its oxygen, combining with the elements of the contents of the injured cells, formed deleterious compounds, which effect the decomposition of the sound parenchyma; but the falsity of this view is easily proved by the fact, that air is rather unfavourable to the form of decomposition here spoken of, as may be demonstrated by a simple experiment: if Apples divided by a knife be exposed to the air, together with such as are bruised, the skin not being ruptured, the decay of the bruised fruit will result more quickly than that of the simply incised fruit." Mr. Hassall, therefore, seeing the deficiencies of the only explanations which, it appeared to him, could be suggested of the particular form of decay which so generally affects fruits of the Apple and Pear tribes, stated that he was compelled to have recourse, for a consistent explanation, to the fungus which he had that evening introduced to the notice of the Microscopical Society.

Mr. Hassall then described the several stages of development of the fungus, or rather fungi, for several species concur in producing the same phenomenon; dwelt upon the distinction between the ordinary processes of decomposition and that peculiar form of decay which he had denominated vegetable mortification; and, finally, concluded the communication by a reference to the mode of entrance of the fungi within the fruit, and a repudiation of the doctrine of spontaneous generation.

Now that all the great operations of planting are about to commence, it will not be amiss to call our readers' attention to the extreme importance of thoroughly breaking up the land that is to be planted, wherever that is practicable. No error can be more fatal to the success of plantations in many parts of the country, than to imagine, because the surface soil is loose and works easily, that therefore no further disturbance of the land is required. How often we hear of lamentations over plantations perishing because the land burns in the summer, or because it is full of springs and pools in winter, although it is so light!

A frequent cause of these evils is the presence of a hard "pan," a short distance below the surface, such as is represented in the accompanying cut at *d d*.



Now, if we suppose a field to be in this state, it is plain that the hard layer *d d* will cut off the upper soil from the under; the effect of which will be, that in hot weather the upper soil becomes dry, and burns; for its own moisture is easily exhausted, and it can have no assistance from the under soil, all communication with which is intercepted by *d d*. On the other hand, in wet weather the water lodges in the upper stratum, and is equally hindered from getting away. To plant in land of this sort, is a very common occurrence, and may be not unaptly compared to setting timber in a washhand-basin. The crop fails, and the land is abused for being poor, or hungry, or sour, or something else, while the whole blame lies with the landlord. Few things can grow in shallow sand on an iron pan; most trees will do very well on sandy land that is deep. The reason of this too is equally obvious.

Let *e e* represent a section of this land, the pan of which has been broken through by deep ploughing or some such means, so that its fragments are mixed with the soil. In that case it will not burn, because as fast as the moisture on the surface *e* flies off, more is attracted upwards from the inexhaustible supply at *e*. Neither can water lodge in pools in such soil, the nature of which is, on the contrary, most favourable to the washing down of rain and its mingling with the general mass.

Let it not, however, be supposed that the mere breaking up of land, where a pan exists beneath the surface, is sufficient preparation for a plantation. It is perfectly indispensable, but still more is required. There must be drainage—not a few superficial gutters, along which a little water may now and then be seen trickling; but deep, wide drains, with a good fall, and a sufficient number of them to rid the land entirely of stagnant water. Plants cannot succeed, unless they are amphibious, like the Alder-tree, if their roots have not free access to the air; such access is cut off when the roots are clogged with stagnant water. Moreover, a wet swampy soil produces watery shoots and spongy timber, which is long in consolidating, and which is sure to suffer from hard winters or late frosts, even although it may be Ash, and Oak, and Elm.

Some persons may cry out at the expense of such preparations for planting as we are thus urging them to adopt. They may assure us, that, "in extensive operations, they are quite out of the question, and so forth." But they cannot be more entirely mistaken. Planting in any way necessarily involves a long and considerable outlay of capital; and it is a most unwise economy which leads a man, after having incurred a heavy charge, to refuse so much more in addition as *will insure success*, especially when withholding it is *to insure failure*. It is infinitely better not to plant at all, than without all those reasonable precautions which the nature of so important an operation demands. If we ever permitted ourselves to be personal in our remarks of this nature, we could at once point to instances enough where thousands of acres are as naked now as they were twenty years ago, although they have been all planted and replanted at a vast expense, but, unfortunately, without subsoil ploughing and effectual draining. Anybody who knows the country near the Southampton Railway may find such instances without great trouble.

It is not for us to tell the gentlemen of England what the cost per acre of subsoil ploughing may be, for that they know much better than we do; but we may take the liberty of explaining that, so far as the operation of draining is concerned, nothing more than open trenches need be formed, the soil from which can be cast on the intervening surface right and left. It is easy to keep such trenches open when the labourers are engaged in hoeing up the weeds, an operation which is also much more necessary when plants are young, than seems to be supposed, if we are to judge from many young plantations, which are more like the garden of the sluggard than anything else we can compare them to.

We some time since, at p. 603, gave a short account of the leading points of Mr. George Crawshay's method of managing the Vine. We there stated that the roots received no encouragement from manure of any kind, but depended entirely for their support upon the goodness of the natural soil.

From this statement, many persons may be led to suppose, that the preparation of Vine borders is a matter of secondary importance, and that if Vines will grow luxuriantly in one place without the natural soil being disturbed, they will thrive equally well in another. But we entertain no such opinion. The superiority of Mr. Crawshay's Grapes only shows what judicious treatment, united with a favourable situation, can effect. The soil of that gentleman's garden is of a strong loamy nature; and if such a soil is properly drained, it is difficult to name one better suited for gardening purposes in general; but without attention to that essential point, luxuriant vegetation would vainly be expected. The formation of Vine borders, therefore, remains of the greatest importance, when either the situation or the natural soil is unfavourable.

We have lately had another opportunity of inspecting Mr. Crawshay's Grapes, and we find our former assertions of their excellence to be fully borne out by their present appearance. The regularity and size of the berries are remarkable; their ripeness and flavour are all that can be desired; and they exhibit that ruggedness of skin which is one of the principal characteristics of a good Black Hamburgh.

At this season of the year, the open spaces between the laps of glass are of essential benefit; the currents of air passing through them preventing that condensation of moisture upon the glass, which always takes place in closely-glazed Vineries when shut up at night.

The following is the treatment which is adopted now that the Grapes are ripe: air is admitted to the houses every morning between 8 and 9 o'clock—in fine weather, both in front and at the top; in rainy days, by means of the front sashes only. When a frost occurs of sufficient intensity to render fire-heat necessary, just so much is applied as will keep the temperature of the house at 35°.

Some of our readers have doubtless had an opportunity of inspecting the Grapes in question, at the meeting of the Horticultural Society on Tuesday last; Mr. Crawshay, however, invites those persons who were unable to see them at Regent-street, to view them upon the Vines at Colney Hatch.

A SECOND MEMOIR ON MANURE.—By Messrs. Boussingault and Payen.

(Abridged from the French).—Continued from p. 724.

Leaves in Autumn.—We have chosen the season at which leaves fall from the trees, because that is when they effect their purpose as a manure. Amongst forest-trees, the leaves of the Oak and Beech are of the same value; they are equal to at least three times their weight of common dung. This shows, 1st, The improvement which is effected upon the surface of the earth by the natural decay of leaves; 2d, The injury done by their removal; 3d, The powerful inducement thus held out for conveying them upon land which it is desirable to render fertile. The value of leaves as a manure is established beyond all doubt in Alsace, in the villages adjoining the forests. In those places the cattle get no other litter; and did most good, the plant treated with it coming into flower latest, growing and blooming stronger, and continuing longest in flower: the others, as they followed in succession, were all superior to one watered with pure water only. One dressed with ¼ inch of the dung of domestic fowls was inferior to those dressed with the saline substances, but superior to the one with pure water; while another watered with a solution of the same twice a week, was little improved. The plants were all very fine, and displayed the effects of superior cultivation. As a proof of the avidity of this plant for nutriment, I may mention one which I saw at Sir Wm. Maxwell's, of Calderwood, this season, which had been grown on an old spent hotbed, and instead of the roots being confined in a pot, they luxuriated amongst the rotted manure. It formed an immense large bush several feet in circumference, the whole being one mass of bloom.—*R. Lymburn.*

Experiments upon striking Cuttings in Brickdust.—I beg leave to communicate for the benefit of your readers a successful experiment which I have practised; viz., rooting cuttings of exotic plants in common bricks reduced to powder. In a memoir upon the cultivation of French Pears in Scotland, my late father, G. Drummond, twenty years gardener to Sir R. Preston, Bart., has shown, when the soil in fruit-tree borders is copiously mingled with lime, plaster, brickbats, white sandstone, whinstone, and other stony matter not impregnated with iron, it has induced an early and more abundant produce; causing also the emission of an abundance of fibrous rootlets. The latter occurrence is also strikingly discernible when such substances are either mingled with the soil in which plants are to be potted, or when used as drainage. Whether such substances act as a manure, as some authors assert, or whether they retain moisture alone, I will not pretend to decide; but certain it is the roots adhere to them with avidity. From these facts it occurred to me, that cuttings properly prepared might root freely in these substances; in which expectation I was not disappointed. My first trial was with the Heliotrope, for which I used common bricks that had not been over-burned, first reducing them to powder, and filling a shallow seed-pan fifteen inches in diameter, the coarser particles being placed at the bottom as drainage; the cuttings were then planted over the whole surface. These were firmly rooted in a shorter time than others planted amongst sand, loam and sand, or leaf-mould and sand, although receiving the same treatment, with this difference—that those in the brickdust required less water. Brickdust, being an absorber and retainer of moisture, requires but a small quantity of moisture; therefore, the larger the pan is, the more holes there should be in the bottom, and the coarser should be the substances used for drainage. Should the brickdust become too damp, it may be partly remedied by placing the pan on slate, or any other black body, without abstracting the heat, as a black substance absorbs heat freely, but readily parts with it to surrounding bodies. If a cutting-pot or pan were blackened, it would perhaps be greatly in favour of the young plant; but this experiment I have not yet tried. From the success attending the cuttings of the Heliotrope, I ventured to try those of various plants, such as Pelargóniums, Fúchsias, Roses, Euphórbia jacquiniflora, Ipomœa Léarii, and Passiflora Loudonii, all of which rooted freely. I had intended to try cuttings of Epacrises, Ericas, and other hard-wooded plants; but having left my situation, I have not at present the opportunity of carrying on such experiments; any person, however, who has it in his power to extend this experiment, will perhaps insert the results in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*. If approved of, and brought into general use, a saving of heating material will be the consequence, because more cuttings can be rooted in less space. When brickdust is used, it matters not what the diameter of the pan may be; the cuttings can be planted over the whole surface with little fear of their damping off. The pan should be plunged to the rim in leaf-mould, and freely exposed to the sun in a hot frame, that the brickdust may acquire a certain degree of heat and moisture before the cuttings are put in, and when planted, they should be immediately taken back to the frame. If the hotbed is made on the same construction as for early Melons or Cucumbers, rather rough leaf-mould, to the depth of four inches, may be spread upon the surface, and upon that three inches of pounded bricks; if this is rendered firm and level, the cuttings may be planted out upon it in rows. This method is well adapted to extensive places where a great number of plants are required in spring to decorate the flower-garden. It must be remembered that shading is essentially necessary.—*Robert Drummond, late flower-gardener, Howick Hall, Northumberland.*

Effects of the late Hot Summer.—This season has had a remarkable effect upon some of our early-flowering plants; many that were not expected to be seen before next spring have appeared in autumn. We have had a beautiful bloom from the double-flowering Caltha palustris, Tróllius europæus, double Hepaticas, Lupinus polyphyllus, &c.; nor has the flowering been altogether confined to herbaceous plants, an Apple-tree of the Ribstone Pippin, with an abundant crop upon it, having in various parts put forth its blossoms. The appearance of the tree is beautiful, bearing a plentiful crop of Apples decorated with flowers.—*Peter Mackenzie.*

Guano.—While in the Isle of Man a few weeks ago, I witnessed the peculiar effects of guano on various vegetable products. On the White Belgian and other Carrots the action was decidedly bad; on Mangel Wurzel and Turnips it was extremely favourable; and on various Grasses the effects were astonishingly good, and the produce seemed to be altogether extraordinary.—*J. Murray.*

Soot, &c.—You express a doubt in your "Notices to Correspondents" touching the adulteration of Soot. One would, certainly, least of all, suspect adulteration in this article; but I am informed, on good authority, that this is effected to a remarkable extent. You suggest the application of acid for the detection of lime, when mixed artificially with bone dust, a phosphate of lime; but this test would yield no effervescence with "quicklime," and would only apply in the case of a carbonate, such as chalk, &c.—*J. Murray.* [We are not aware that quicklime is ever mixed with bones. It is, we believe, in all cases some salt of lime.]

Test for the presence of Ammonia.—As, in the operation of "fixing" ammonia in liquid manures, trusting to the absence of the ammoniacal smell is a very uncertain proof of the saturation of the ammonia by the sulphuric acid, the waste of acid may be readily avoided by the use of a strip of paper which has previously been rubbed over with the petals of the common Mallow, Malva sylvestris. When this paper is dipped in the liquid manure, the dull red stain of the paper will turn green if the ammonia predominates; but of a bright red if too much acid has been added. These changes may be seen notwithstanding the stain from the manure water. As a test paper for chemical purposes, I prefer this to all others.—*Lusor.*

Cultivation of the Potato.—I was induced to try the plan of planting some Potatoes with the eyes burnt, as directed by your correspondent at p. 253, and some others untouched, at the same time. The latter gave by far the greatest produce. Perhaps other correspondents may have tried the same experiment. The following is, I think, a further proof of the burning process being injurious:—The gardener of Mr. J. H. Webb, at Winstanley House, Walton-le-Dale, planted 20 Potatoes of the Kemp kind, whole, and without any extra care in the cultivation. The produce has been nearly 200 lbs., being little short of an average of 10 lbs. a set. One of the sets produced 16 lbs. weight; and 10 of the Potatoes, taken from the lot, weighed upwards of 12 lbs. Many of the roots were extremely prolific, and numbered considerably above 100 Potatoes to each. The question of planting whole sets has been much canvassed of late: this may be taken as an instance in which the plan has been successfully adopted.—*Facile.*

Old Cabbage Seed.—Before troubling you with the question about the "Old Cabbage Seed," p. 729, I took great pains to learn what I could respecting it from its possessor, in whose garden I saw the plants growing. I am, therefore, able to tell you, that he keeps the seed in half-pint glass bottles, taking care to put it in very dry, and when warm. The bottles are sealed, and only opened when the seed is wanted. Although he saves seed every year, he always sows a pinch of that saved in 1829, of which there appeared to be an ounce or two left. He says that he cannot trust the newer seed. The Cabbage raised from old seed has the merit of never running until it has been once cut, and has so much local celebrity, that the grower is reported to make 15*l.* or 16*l.* a year by it, at 6*d.* a hundred. I believe he never parts with the seed.—*An Original Subscriber, Farnham.*

LADIES TURNED GARDENERS.—(See p. 725.)

Not so, Mr. Peter Mackenzie—I vow
I saw the fair maids take their stand;
'Twas Betty, the housemaid, with besom, I trow,
And cook, with her ladle in hand.

I saw—though you couldn't—the carpet they bore,
To be beat by the gard'ner and groom;
And I loved their bright eyes and red elbows the more,
As they brandish'd the ladle and broom.

The mistress, the while, sits in bower and hall,
Her needle and scissors to ply,
Directs and controls the whole household withal,
Finding brains for the awkward and shy.

And such be our Eden—not Milton's, I own,
Where each finds his proper estate;
The man to the plough, and the maid to the loom,
And the mistress watch early and late.

Let Adams go delve, and the Eves learn to spin,
And banish the hoes and the rakes;
Then Eden—a nice tidy home—we shall win,
Whilst we play for this best of all stakes. P. P.

To Bloom the Coral-tree in the Open Air.—I expect that many of your readers will be glad to hear that this beautiful plant can be successfully flowered in the open ground. In the spring of last year I planted a young plant of Erythrina laurifólia against a wall, in a sheltered south-east border; where it threw up two shoots about two feet high, and flowered freely. Before winter it was cut down to the root, and well covered with peat-mould, which was removed in the spring; after it had been uncovered for some time, a small hand-glass was placed over it, to hasten its growth. It threw up two strong shoots, one 4 feet high and 2¾ inches in circumference, the other a few inches shorter; which bore upwards of 120 flowers, for size and depth of colouring exceeding those grown under glass. As the E. laurifólia flowers more freely than the E. Crista-galli, it is better suited for out-door cultivation.—*J. Abell, Limerick.*

Stocks for Roses.—I strongly recommend all amateur Rose-fanciers to use the Bengalensis as a stock to bud upon, in preference to the Briar; the former has the advantage of being an exceedingly free grower, easily propagated by cuttings, and not apt to canker. The Briar, when at an advanced age, is liable to become bark-bound and diseased, which I have found is not the case with the Bengalensis. This climbing sort is perfectly hardy, but difficult to bloom well; when it does blossom kindly, it has magnificent flowers, very large and double, the centre being of a beautiful blush colour. I have heard it called also the Boursault: the former is the most familiar name. When the Bengalensis is to be worked upon, any soil will suit it; but when it is required for blooming, it should be grown in a warm situation in earth of a loose gravelly nature, and upon a single stem.—*W. W.*—[We are aware that the *Boursault* Rose makes an excellent stock to bud upon.]

Goats' Milk.—With regard to an article in a late number, a correspondent informs us, that it was formerly—and for aught he knows, may still be—customary for families in Bombay to keep one or two goats to supply milk for tea. The milk of goats is greatly preferred to that of cows; the cow being supposed to be a very uncleanly-feeding animal. The butter-makers manufacture their butter from cows' milk. No English family kept a cow for that, or any other purpose. Buffaloes' milk was much used by the Natives, and was not disliked by the English. It was reckoned to contain more saccharine matter than that of cows. Another recommendation is, that the buffalo is a very cleanly animal. Goat mutton is not much eaten by the English; the kids are a very delicate meat, and are held in great estimation. Our correspondent adds that, when at the Cape of Good Hope, he knew an infant child of an officer in the E. I. Company's Service, which was for several weeks suckled by a goat, the mother being unable: he thinks that the goat also wet-nursed the child on the passage to Bombay. On the subject of milk, our correspondent further informs us, that, having at Poonah a sucking calf-elephant, he had a mind to taste the milk of that animal; and with that view he stooped under the dam, and proceeded to suck. The calf, however, perceiving the process, and suspecting, peradventure, some invasion of his rights, trotted briskly towards the invader, who, apprehending a rough interruption of his proceeding (for his back offered a very inviting surface for the application of the young one's trunk), stepped as briskly aside under, if he recollects rightly, the belly of the patient dam. The calf resumed uncontested possession of his rights and place, and sucked with his mouth, like any other calf, not with his trunk, as some may suppose. As far as the intruder could judge, and can recollect, the milk of the elephant is very sweet and viscous.

Ivy on Houses.—In confirmation of *your* opinion on the above, I state that I have lived ten years in a house partly covered with Ivy, and I find the covered parts to be the driest, warmest, and coolest inside the house. *Outside*, beneath the Ivy, the flower-border is like dust in winter; and the grass-lawn is not green in spring, from absence of moisture, which the drip conveys many inches from the wall. For my own part, as regards dryness, warmth, and coolness, I would as soon have a well-ivied wall as an extra half-brick, or a coat of cement.—*John Henry Turlitt, Vicar of Powick, Worcester.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

R. W. Barchard, Esq., in the chair. R. Barclay and T. Bridges, Esqrs., were elected Fellows. A communication was read relative to a new plan of constructing pits for the growth of Cucumbers, &c., from Mr. Berry, gr. to the Right Hon. C. S. Lefevre. The pit in question differs from the common pigeon-hole pit in having, instead of that contrivance, a warm air chamber or close flue, which commences at the foundation and is continued all round the pit to the height of three feet—the depth of the pit below the ground level. In building this flue, a cross brick is now and then laid in, to give stability to the wall. The back and end flue are covered in with a course of brick on bed laid across, which projects one inch beyond the other brickwork on the outside, and serves as a rest for the boarding, which conceals the lining. The front flue is covered by one brick laid across and one lengthwise alternately on the outside course; thus an opening is left between each cross-brick for the egress and ingress of air to the cavity of the flue. In order that the air may take an inward direction, and also to prevent rubbish from falling into the flue, narrow pieces of slate are fixed in the joint above the cross bricks. In the back flue and under the centre of each light, an opening, about a foot long, is left; upon which, the ventilation passage, in the shape of a thin box, is formed by the back wall and two pieces of slate, so placed as to discharge the warm air towards the plants at six inches' distance from the glass. Below each rafter, a nine-inch duct is sunk in the floor, which communicates with the bottom of the cavity in front of the back flue; so that a current of air from the duct may supply the place of the warm air, which makes its escape to the surface amongst the plants. This pit, which has received the name of the Heckfield pit, has given great satisfaction in the culture of Cucumbers, Melons, and young Pine plants.—Mention was also made of a fine-looking Grape, called the Royal Albert, received on the 13th of October last, from Mr. J. S. Brock. The bunch sent weighed 2 lb. 2 oz.; the berries were large inclining to oval, purple, and possessed a fine bloom; the skin was moderately thin, flesh juicy with a little crispness; scarcely so rich as a well-ripened black Hamburgh, but could perhaps be grown to equal perfection with that variety.—The principal objects of exhibition were a collection of plants from Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, consisting of a handsome specimen of Aphelandra cristata, with six heads of bright scarlet flowers; Erica hyemalis, bearing a countless number of its delicate tubes of rosy purple and white; the showy Gesnera zebrina, one of the best of its genus; the well-known Helichrysum proliferum, and a cut specimen of Passiflora quadrangularis. A Banksian medal was awarded for the Aphelandra and Gesnera. From Mr. Jackson, six well-grown Heaths, viz., E. caffra, covered with a profusion of diminutive white bells; E. transparens superba, with pellucid flowers of pink and greenish white; E. acuminata longiflora, light crimson; E. Sebana purpúrea, with curious prominent stamens; E. virescens and E. cerinthoides. Mr. Appleby, gr. to T. Brocklehurst, Esq., sent a very interesting collection of cut Orchidaceous flowers; amongst which were a splendid specimen of the showy Cattleya labiata, the rich violet of the perianth being strongly contrasted with the bright claret colour of the labellum; a spike of the lovely little Saccolábium guttatum; Bolbophyllum barbigerum, a most singular plant, whose flowers are of a deep chocolate colour and of diminutive size; one part protruding in the form of a chin, and bearing upon its extremity a long and finely-feathered beard, which begins wagging upon the slightest breath of air passing over it: there were, moreover, a large specimen of Oncidium Wentworthianum; Miltónia Clowesii, with chocolate markings upon a dull yellow ground, the central parts of the labellum being of a deep purple gradually passing off into white towards the margin at the first expansion of the flower, but afterwards changing to a light salmon colour; and several others. A Knightian medal was awarded for them. C. B. Warner, Esq., exhibited a species of Tillándsia, pretty on account of the pleasing contrast between the scarlet colour of the bracts and the yellow tint of the unexpanded flowers; a certificate was awarded for it. From Sir C. B. Monck, of Belsay Castle, were small branches of Abies Douglásii, bearing cones, supposed to contain perfect seed; should such be the case, this valuable timber tree will in a few years become more abundant than could otherwise have been the case, on account of the difficulty met with in procuring the seeds from foreign trees; with these were also specimens of the cones plant, the better and stronger your bulb will be; but in no soil ought the depth to exceed eight inches.

Frost.—Frost is alone detrimental when it comes in contact with the bulbs; therefore they should be protected in proportion to its intensity. Those who have bulbs of great value may lay thin planks of wood over the surface when the frost is very intense; but care must be taken not to cover them too deep, especially with the leaves of trees; because these coverings retain the vapour which arises from the soil, and hinders the air from entering and purifying it.

A frost that penetrates only three or four inches deep, is preferable to too mild a winter, or to the injury and inconvenience sustained by too much covering.

Those who have valuable collections tie up the stalks to small sticks, and put an awning over the bed to shade the plants during the hottest period of the day, thereby preserving the beauty of the flowers, especially those of a bright red colour. At the same time, they take the precaution not to extend it over the whole bed, and only to use it from nine or ten o'clock in the morning until four or five in the afternoon; because whatever contributes to lengthen the stalk and leaves, weakens the bulbs and renders them poor and small.

(To be continued.)

WEIGHTS OF FINE HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

Pine-apple, *Queen:* No. 1, weight 4 lbs. 4 oz.; length, 7 inches; breadth, 5½ inches; number of pips in depth, 9.—Nos. 2 and 3, weight of each, 3 lbs. 14 oz.; length, 7 inches; breadth, 5 inches; number of pips deep, 9—crown, in all cases, small. Grown by Mr. C. Judd, gr. to Geo. Knott, Esq., Barnet, Hertfordshire.

Grapes, *Muscat of Alexandria:* weight of bunch, 2 lbs. 1 oz.; estimated number of berries, 190; average weight of each, 2¾ drs. This, with three other bunches of equal excellence, was grown by Mr. Roberts, gr. to M. Wilson, Esq., of Eshton Hall, Skipton, Yorkshire.

Grapes, *Black Hamburgh:* weight of bunch, 1 lb. 2 oz.; estimated number of berries, 60, giving an average weight of 3 drs. each. Grown, without fire-heat, by Geo. Crawshay, Esq., Colney Hatch, near Muswell Hill.

Grapes, *White Nice:* weight of bunch, 4 lbs. 3 oz.; being about 16 inches long, and the same width across the shoulders. Grown by Mr. Roberts.

Pear, *Marie Louise:* weight, 12 oz. 5 drs.; length, 4½ inches; breadth, 3½ inches; well formed. Grown by J. Silver, Esq., jun., St. John's Wood.*

Pear, *Althorpe Crassane:* weight, 12 oz.; length, 3¼ inches; breadth, 4 inches. A handsome fruit, from a standard, grown at Delamere House, Northwich, Cheshire.

Apple, *Beauty of Kent:* weight, 16 oz. 2 drs.; length, 4¼ inches; breadth, 4¼ inches. Grown by J. Silver, Esq.*

Apple, *Mayfield Pippin:* No. 1, weight, 17½ oz.; length, 4 inches; breadth, 4 inches—No. 2, weight, 14¼ oz.; length, 3¾ inches; breadth, 3½ inches. Grown by Col. Willard, Eastbourne.*

Apple, *Northern Greening:* No. 1, weighing 13 oz.—No. 2, 12¾ oz.—and No. 3, 12 oz.—all perfectly-formed fruit. Grown by Col. Willard.*

N.B. The Apple and Pear mentioned in our last notice of these productions under the name of G. O'Grady, were grown by Mr. T. Buttery, gr. to F. R. Symonds, Esq., Norbiton Park, Kingston.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XLV.

The lovers of gardening, as well as the painter, have doubtless admired the varied and beautiful tints which a forest of deciduous trees presents to the eye before the fall of the leaf in autumn; indeed, that taste must be of a rude and uncultivated kind which can *only* admire gorgeous flowers. I would therefore recommend a few plants to the notice of the amateur, who may now be making alterations in his pleasure-ground or shrubberies, which are particularly striking and ornamental on account of the beautiful colours of their foliage in autumn. There are various kinds, common in all the nurseries, from which a selection can be made; their leaves changing to yellow, red, purple, and all the intermediate shades, and contrasting finely with the deep green of Rhododendrons, Laurels, and shrubs of that description. The common Virginian Creeper (Ampelopsis hederácea) is well known, and is one of the best for the purpose when a trailing plant is required. Then there are some of the Rhus tribe, such as R. radicans and R. Cotinus, which are shrubs of great beauty; the latter, in particular, produces tufts of curious and very ornamental flowers. Rhus typhina, the Stag's-horn or Virginian Sumach, grows from 12 to 20 feet high, bearing large pinnate leaves, which are very ornamental throughout the summer, as well as when they change colour in the autumn. The "Toothache tree" (Xanthóxylum fraxíneum) is another plant, which, with many others with which the amateur is acquainted, can be planted with the same view as those already noticed. A very few plants of this description will produce the desired effect; but they must be arranged with some degree of taste, for much depends upon this. In some corner of the shrubbery, for example, at a considerable distance from the windows of the sitting-room or other point of view, an object of this kind is extremely striking and interesting; but this in a great measure must be left to the good sense of the amateur, for it is not possible, here, to give anything else than general directions, so much necessarily depending upon surrounding circumstances. By attending to these hints, however, the varied changes in nature may be more fully enjoyed;—in the declining year, as well as when the leaves are fresh and green in April and May. I have in some of the former Numbers already alluded to the ornamental appearance of the fruit of some of the varieties of Hawthorn and other things in the autumn months, which may be selected and planted now.

In all those parts of the country where the late frost has destroyed the beauty of the flower-borders, such plants as Verbenas, Petúnias, Heliotropes, &c. may be cleared away and the ground made ready for digging. Sálvia patens, where it will not stand the winter, should be taken up and packed away like Dahlias, or in a box amongst dry sand. Where the propagation of any of the pretty flower-garden things has not been successful—such as Anagallises, for example, which are apt to flower too freely, and prevent good cuttings from being got,—the old plants may be taken up and kept until spring, when young ones can easily be struck. The same remark applies to many other plants.

Fires must now be used to keep the frost from greenhouse plants. Whenever the thermometer sinks below forty degrees at eight or nine o'clock in the evening, the fire should be lighted. Give abundance of air during the day, but always shut up early in the afternoon whenever there is any danger of frost: if the sun shines, the house in this way becomes warm, and less fire is required. —*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Pruning Apple and Pear Trees.—In Mr. Hayward's communication, page 709, he says—"My Pear-trees are on Quince stocks. I have never pruned the roots, nor do I ever shorten the branches, and I have no wood-spurs. My dwarf espaliers stand about 4 feet high, and the head is about 4 feet in circumference. My wall-trees occupy about 200 superficial feet of wall. I have just gathered from a dwarf standard above 200 Pears." Mr. Hayward will, I am sure, excuse me if I say I do not understand the whole of the above extract, and I should feel obliged for further information from him. What is the diameter of the head of the dwarf standard? How many wall-trees occupy about 200 superficial feet of wall, and what are their kinds? what is meant by the head of an espalier being "about four feet in circumference?" and in what manner would he train, and to what dimensions limit, dwarf standard Pear-trees, grafted on Pear stocks, if he would never prune the roots or shorten the branches? It is said that many Pears will not do so well on Quince stocks; some, I know, will not, and almost all mine are on Pear stocks. These indicate no disposition to confine themselves within anything approximating the limits of Mr. Hayward's trees, nor of my wishes. I repeat therefore, that I shall feel obliged to Mr. Hayward if he will answer my questions, and also put me in the way of setting bounds to my trees without root-pruning or shortening the branches. In the same article, Mr. Hayward says—"I have, in two different publications, explained what experience induced me to conclude" were the laws which determine fructification. I possess his "Science of Horticulture," and his "Science of Agriculture." Is there any other alluded to?—*Ravenswood.*

Borders for Wall-trees.—Our weekly instructor, Mr. Whiting, in the last *Chronicle*, gave us some good, plain, and easily-understood remarks on the structure and substance of borders for wall-trees. Among other things, he says that no stimulating manures are required for them. In that I should be ready to agree with him, did he not quite overlook one very prevalent evil which is gaining ground nearly everywhere, namely, cropping the borders with other things, for which stimulating manure is absolutely requisite, such as Peas, Cauliflowers, Lettuces, Endive, French Beans, &c. How, in such cases, is manuring to be avoided? It is well known that not one gardener in a hundred can avoid using his wall-borders for such purposes; and yet that is not the worst of the matter. A nobleman or gentleman builds expensive walls, makes expensive borders (if need be), plants expensive trees, and expects abundant and delicious fruits; yet, with all this, the border must be loaded annually with other crops, to produce which not only manuring, but digging is absolutely necessary. I cannot here argue the point, in what degree—or whether at all—Peas, Cauliflowers, or Lettuces absorb the peculiar nourishment which a Peach or Apricot tree requires; nor is it necessary: my chief objection is to the digging. Mr. Whiting begins his remarks by stating, that "of late years the beneficial effect of confining the roots near the surface has begun to be appreciated." Such beneficial effects have been appreciated for many years; but the difficulty lies in realising this important point. The general practice is, to take particular care that no wall-tree root gets nearer to the surface than a spade's length,—say, 10 inches or a foot,—and to load the surface with green crops, as if in terror that the delicate fibrous roots of our wall-trees should imbibe the pernicious influences of light and air!! It is the digging I protest against; and yet I do it yearly, and many times in the year—I cannot help it. Yet many of us, with all this absurdity and ill-usage constantly staring us in the face, and committed by our own hands, will wonder, and grumble because our trees do not do well, after all the trouble and expense of walls, and borders, and what not. Why, really, the wonder is they generally do so well as they do; and under such management, in some soils, it is not consistent with common sense to expect success. Now, the question is, How is all this to be remedied?—I opine it would require a "Radical Reform" in the extent and management of gardens; but the question I do not mean to answer; I rather leave it with yourself, Mr. Whiting, or others of your intelligent correspondents.—*Quercus, Oct.* 27, 1842.

American Blight.—If Mr. Thomson had tried the American blight with sulphuric acid dissolved in seven times its quantity of water, I think it would have proved effectual. When well rubbed into all the crevices, which showed whiteness, in the spring, it has banished the blight from all plants; formerly, we had to burn those trees which were infested.—*R. Lymburn.*

Preservation of Fine Wall-fruit.—I herewith transmit a specimen of a purse or bag, for preserving fruit from wasps; it is made from open gauze (called leno, I believe, in the shops), its price being about 6*d.* the square yard, from which quantity at least 30 bags may be made; these have a running string along their margin for fixing them to the stalk. I have used them for more than three years, with never-failing protection from every insect: for if one should have gained entrance from the open mesh of the gauze, it is soon disposed of by pressure, without removing the bag. I ought to state that I have only used this kind of bag for Coe's Golden Drop Plum, which fruit, hanging late upon the tree, is more subject to the continued depredation of insects. I send a few of those Plums, recently gathered, in the bags which were placed over them early in the season; the running string is fastened round the stalk with a sliding tie, and the ends are then tied to the spur of the tree, which secures the ripe fruit when separated from the stalk. I have no doubt but this method may be made applicable to all kinds of Wall-fruit. The only fruit-destroyer which my plan is not quite proof against is the snail, which can by suction obtain a portion of the strong syrup exuded from the Plum, which causes it to adhere to the bag, leaving the fruit exposed to its attacks.—*S. H.* [The Plums were in very fair condition.]

Growth of Pansies in Charcoal.—Last year I planted some cuttings of Pansies in charcoal-dust; they struck very readily, and were suffered to remain in the same pot (a 48), where they bloomed this spring. I observed no other difference in the blooms from others of the same variety, than that (I thought) the colours were more vivid. —*Lusor.*

Charcoal Burning in Forcing Houses.—In consequence of seeing in your last a communication signed "James Milne," wherein he proposes burning charcoal in his Vinery to obtain carbonic acid, I am induced to say that I once saw some small fires of charcoal made in a Peach-house from necessity; they did not affect the foliage of the trees, but the wood became prematurely hard and wiry, and the whole of the fruit fell off in a few days. I would, therefore, caution Mr. Milne and others not be too sanguine about the beneficial effects of charcoal in Vineries; for the same cause which affected the fruit of Peach-trees, may make the bunches on a Vine "go blind."—*John Stewart, Middleton Hall, Derbyshire.*

Vines.—I suspect that the cause of failure in *A Dublin Subscriber's* Vines lies chiefly with himself, and that he has allowed too much fruit to remain on the plant. "Last year," he says, "the fruit on one tree was large and abundant, and this year the crop is equally great." Vines will not long continue, year after year, to bear very abundant crops, and at the same time good fruit. In my neighbourhood is a vinery, which, in 1839, bore very little fruit, but that little was very good; in 1840, the same plants bore a heavy crop, but the half of that crop was, in place of black, what your correspondent terms, "of a brownish colour." Again, in 1841, the Vines did not bear more than an eighth part of the preceding year's crop; and this year, they are laden with a large crop, some of which are black, but the greater part of them are light brown. So true it is, that if two bunches are left where only one should be, both of them will be of inferior quality, small-berried, thin-juiced, and (if a black variety) light-coloured—that if too many are left upon one shoot (even although all the rest of the plant may only have a moderate crop), those on that shoot will be defective. So apposite is Dr. Neill's remark on this subject, that I never see Vines overloaded with half-swelled, ill-coloured fruit without thinking of it. "Avarice," he says, "not unfrequently cheats itself in this matter; and it generally happens in the vinery, as elsewhere, that *not* he who desires most obtains most."—*A Moderate.*——May not the cause of the unhappy condition of your Dublin Subscriber's Vines lie in the root? I had occasion last winter to turn my Vine border, in consequence of continued want of success, which I attributed, justly, I believe, to the want of drainage, the ground sloping towards the house instead of from it. I found the roots rotted off within three feet of the wall, thus accounting at once for my repeated disappointments. I have now cut a deep drain round the outside of the Vine border, and already see the advantage of it. The symptoms complained of by your correspondent agree so exactly with the state of my Vines before the alteration, that I suspect he is suffering from the same cause.—*T. P., Cornwall.*

Heating by Hot Air.—With reference to a late article upon this subject, p. 723, an Isleworth correspondent informs us, that this system of heating is not of such recent invention as has been imagined, since he has seen it adopted in several places. In every instance, however, it has been found congenial with the growth of plants, and highly economical. We have also received a letter from Mr. Shewen upon the same subject, in which he states that, in Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures, under the article "Stove," a drawing is given very similar to that which appeared in our last Number.

Experiments upon Balsams.—Mr. Sangster, the flower-gardener at Caprington Castle, has practised the following experiments upon Balsams:—They were grown in a compost of one-third rotted manure, one-third rotted leaves, and one-third peat-earth, with a little sand. He applied the following manures in quantities of 2 oz. each, mixed with mould, and spread on the surface of the soil, fourteen days after shifting into pots of one foot diameter: viz.—sulphate of soda, nitrate of soda, British guano, natural guano, and urate. The last killed the plant the first night. The first most recent critics have been collected and arranged in so agreeable a manner, that even discussions, otherwise dry and formal, cannot fail to interest even the unlearned reader. As a specimen of the work, we will take the whole of the article on the Calamus, or Sweet Cane :—

"The Sweet Cane of Isaiah is the Calamus of Exodus, the Calamus of the Canticles and of Ezekiel, the difference being only in the translation.

"It was reckoned among the principal spices and perfumes of which the precious oil for the service of the tabernacle was composed, and the want of it in sacrifice is one of the sins with which Isaiah reproaches the backsliding Jews. 'Thou hast bought me no Sweet Cane with money, neither hast thou filled me with the fat of thy sacrifices.'

"Yet though the name of Sweet Calamus was handed down by the Greek and Latin botanists and physicians, and though apothecaries continued to use what they called Sweet Cane, neither botanist nor simpler has absolutely discovered the very Calamus aromaticus. Like the Spikenard, it has been much sought after, and, if found at all, it is only of very late days.

"The apothecaries in the West of Europe, in the 16th century, certainly used the sweet acorus, which they cultivated in their gardens for the purpose, as a cure for those maladies in which the Sweet Calamus had been thought useful by the ancients.

"Clusius, in the researches he made concerning the medicinal plants of the far East, was of course anxious to ascertain the country of the true Sweet Calamus, and to obtain a sight of the plant. His success was small. That it was brought from India, or its borders, seemed certain; for the Venetians, who used it in the composition of their famous treacle, made no secret of the places whence they got it, and those were the markets to which the Arabs trading to India resorted. In 1595, the Frisian physician, Bernhard Paludanus, gave Clusius a fragment of the Sweet Cane, which he himself had brought from the East. Clusius figured it in his work, and Gerard has represented it in his *Herbal*, probably from the same wood-block. It just suffices to show that it was a small cane, but there is no indication of the species; and Gerard says that another piece Clusius had from Antony Colina, the learned apothecary, was not more satisfactory.

"The merchants, of whom Clusius enquired, told him that their Sweet Cane was reported to grow about Libanus and Anti-Libanus; and certainly there is a sweet rush or schœnus, called Camel's Hay, which is very fragrant and abounds there. But this cannot be the Sweet Calamus from a far country, equal with the best spices spoken of in Scripture; nor does the Arabian camel's hay which Hasselquist calls a Schœnanthus, and tells us grows near Limbo in Arabia Petræa, fulfil the conditions on which we can accept it as the true Calamus aromaticus. But the Andropogon, which Royle calls Calamus aromaticus, and which Sir Gilbert Blane and his brother believed to be spikenard, does so in every particular. It is from a far country; it is very fragrant in itself, and the aromatic oil obtained from it would contribute to the odour of the costly perfume which Moses was enjoined to make, according to the art of the apothecary, for the service of the tabernacle.

"Arrian's story, if true, that the Phœnician soldiers in Alexander's army, when on the borders of India, gathered the sweet-scented grass which the soldiers trod under foot, and carried it to their own country for merchandise, applies at least as well to the Sweet Calamus as to the spikenard, for they were sought after almost in an equal degree by the ancient apothecaries; and the modern Europeans, down to a late period, perhaps even preferred the Sweet Cane, as it was an ingredient in their favourite theriacum.

"There are numerous aromatic canes and grasses in India, besides the Andropogon in question; one of the most remarkable of which is the koosa grass, of which so much use is made, both by natives and Europeans, to temper the hard hot winds in the warm season. The roots are woven for this purpose very neatly and ingeniously into screens or mats, which are sprinkled with water and suspended before the open doors or windows, so that the breeze in passing through them is cooled, and regains a portion of its healthy elasticity, while a slight but very agreeable fragrance is diffused around.

"The roots of koosa grass have the property of repelling insects, and are therefore laid among clothes of every kind, and the whole plant is highly valued and much cultivated in Brahim villages. In that ancient fable book the *Hetopadesa*, the koosa is considered as an emblem of sanctity; and, wherever a tiger is made to play the hypocrite, he always approaches his intended victim with a blade of koosa grass in his hand, which he holds out as a kind of flag of truce.

"Besides these, Dr. Royle mentions several grasses from which fragrant and medicinal oils are extracted, and hints at more not yet perfectly known to European botanists, who are constantly thwarted in their enquiries concerning the plants yielding the drugs of commerce, by the jealousy of the traffickers in those matters."

Having thus produced a favourable specimen of Lady Callcott's work, we will next take an example of the great difficulty that attends the determination of even those Scripture plants about which one would think there is the least uncertainty.

"Behold the Lilies of the field, how they grow!" Lady Callcott here adopts the common opinion, that the White Lily of our gardens, the Lilium candidum, was the plant to which our Saviour referred in the Sermon on the Mount. To sustain this opinion, it is of course essential to prove that the White Lily is a Syrian plant. So far, however, are we from being able to do this, that there are some who doubt its being a native of the Old World at all. We, like the late Sir James Smith, can find no other evidence of its existing in Asia Minor than the assertion of Gronovius, the editor of Rauwolf's "Flora Orientalis," who states, that that traveller found it about Tripoli and Joppa, on the sea-coast. But, according to Smith, Rauwolf was at Joppa late in the autumn, when the White Lily must have been withered up; so that his evidence is inconclusive: and against it we have to set the remarkable fact, that no botanist seems to have found it since in Palestine. It is not noticed among the collections formed in Syria by Bové, who examined the country from Sinai to Mount Lebanon, at the season when the White Lily must have been in flower, had it been there, and who hardly would have missed so remarkable a plant.

The European origin of the White Lily is inferred from its having been mentioned, as it is thought, by the ancient Greek and Latin writers. Dioscorides is supposed to have indicated it by his κρινον; but it is impossible to draw any conclusion from his mere medical account. All that can be gathered from him is, that his κρινον was a garland flower. Besides, Pliny says it was red. Pliny's description of Lilium applies to the White Lily; but he says that no flower was taller, that it was weak-stemmed and unable to bear the weight of its head, and, moreover, that a single root would produce fifty bulbs: these are not characters of the White Lily. In modern times the only trace of a wild station for it in Europe is in the Vale of Tempe, where the late Mr. Hawkins is said to have found it: but this seems to require confirmation, surrounded as it is by so much conflicting testimony.

On the other hand, it is wild, to all appearance, in some parts of Spanish America, as near Cusco, where Mr. Pentland found it, and in Guatemala, as we know from the testimony of Mr. Skinner; and this has led to the conjecture that it is really an American plant, introduced by the Spaniards, notwithstanding the more common belief that the Crusaders brought it back with them from the East. This notion cannot, however, be sustained, because the White Lily occurs in an engraving of the Annunciation, executed somewhere about 1480, by Martin Schongauer; and the first voyage of Columbus did not take place till 1492. In this very rare print, the Lily is represented as growing in an ornamental vase—as if it were cultivated as a curious object.

We therefore regard the White Lily as being unquestionably a native of the Old World; but it does not on that account follow that it is a native of Palestine. It may be, but the proof is wanting; and it ought to be a very common plant to have offered a familiar object of comparison to our Saviour. Struck by this difficulty, Sir James Smith conjectured that the plant alluded to by our Saviour, in his Sermon on the Mount, was the Oporanthus luteus, or Yellow Autumn Amaryllis, which is no doubt wild in the mountains of Syria; but this flower, dwarf, and half-hidden among leaves, is hardly of sufficient beauty to be appealed to as the Lily is in the language of Scripture. We conceive it to be much more probable that the plant intended by our Saviour was the Ixiolirion montanum, a plant allied to the Amaryllis, of very great beauty, with a slender stem, and clusters of the most delicate violet flowers, abounding in Palestine, where Col. Chesney found it in the most brilliant profusion.

But our space forbids our pursuing this question further.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

When very early Grapes are required, forcing is generally begun about this time; a few general remarks upon early forcing may, therefore, not be inopportune now. One of the principal causes of failure is, the great and often sudden differences of temperature, in which the root and the top of the plants are placed; this not unfrequently amounts to fifty degrees, when in early spring a night of rain or sleet is succeeded by a sharp frosty morning, and then by a bright sunny day. Under such circumstances, the delicate young leaves may, for a time, be surrounded by air, heated to 80° or upwards, while the scarcely less tender young roots, whose office it is to supply those leaves with the moisture they then perspire in great excess, are paralysed by being enclosed in soil which is saturated with wet only a few degrees warmer than ice. The natural consequence is,—partial or total failure. This might be obviated in some degree by covering the border with litter, to absorb the rain and shut out frost; and this will be effective in proportion to its thickness. We have seen stable-dung, in sufficient quantity to maintain a moderate degree of fermentation, laid upon a Vine-border, and then covered with boards, old sashes, &c.; in this case, a good crop of fruit was ripened in March. These and similar expedients must necessarily be resorted to when the roots are outside of the house; when they grow inside, where the roots of Vines intended for early forcing ought always to be, failure from this cause cannot happen. Another error is, giving too much fire-heat in the beginning, and thus forcing the buds to break weakly and irregularly, instead of inducing them to expand by gentle means and slow degrees. There is some difficulty in causing Vines to break much earlier than they have been accustomed to; when this is necessary to be done, they should be freely exposed to cold for some time previously to the application of fires, which will greatly increase their excitability, especially if two or three sharp frosts should occur. By early forcing for a few successive years, a new habit is given to plants, and they become naturally inclined to vegetate at their accustomed period. A moist atmosphere assists Vines to break; it is, therefore, a good practice, in addition to syringing, to introduce a mass of fermenting dung into the house, which would also be beneficial in other ways.—(*To be continued.*)

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—As the growing season is now past, the efforts of the cultivator should be directed to the preservation of his plants in a healthy state through the dark months of winter, neither exciting them into unnatural growth by a high temperature, nor reducing them to such a state of torpor that they would be liable to start into fruit upon a slight increase of heat in spring. Aim at an artificial temperature of 60°; a few degrees lower is sufficient for small plants, but that should be the standard for fruiting and succession ones. The heat at the bottom of the pots ought not to exceed 80°; when it does, draw more of the bark away from them, to be replaced as the heat declines to 75°. A bottom heat many degrees lower than this (from 66° to 70°) is talked of by some, but it is not easy to understand how they manage to prolong that low state of fermentation through the winter months in the bed of a common Pine stove. When water is required, it should be slightly warmed and given very sparingly. Guard also against drip from the roof.

Vinery.—To have ripe Grapes in April, forcing should now be commenced; there is, however, so much risk and expense attending very early forcing, that we would by no means advise it to be attempted. Vines set in motion in the beginning of next month will, under ordinary circumstances, ripen their fruit early in May; very little time would therefore be lost, and a more abundant crop of better fruit would most likely be gained by the delay.

Peach-house.—Any of these or other forcing houses that are not intended to be set in action before spring, may be made useful during winter for the protection of Cauliflower, Strawberry, and other plants in pots which merely require shelter from wet and severe frost.

Cucumbers.—Attend closely to these; a little neglect in bad weather would render all previous pains and labour nugatory. Give air every day if the weather permits, but invariably shut up warm. Use additional covering in cold nights, which will save fuel and be better for the plants.

Kidney-beans.—Pay attention in watering, &c., to the first crop, which will now probably be in bearing. When there is plenty of room, it is a good plan to put in a successional crop once in three weeks or a month. The pots may be set upon the return flue, or close to the pipes, till the plants come up, when they must be removed nearer to the light.

Asparagus.—A bed should be immediately prepared, if this vegetable is wanted at Christmas. A mixture of dung and leaves, in which the latter predominate, is the best material; and as only a moderate warmth is required, the bed should not be made too high. Set a frame and lights upon it to draw up the heat; the roots need not be planted till next week.

Lettuces, Carrots, Radishes, Cauliflowers, &c., in frames, should have the lights taken off every fine day; but the plants should not be exposed to rain or frost.

Out-door Department.

Let winter and spring crops of vegetables be properly thinned, and cleared of weeds, before bad weather sets in. The manuring and ridging of vacant ground should likewise be proceeded with while the season is favourable.

Earth up Celery and tie Endive on dry days; and prepare in every way against winter. It is a common custom to sow Peas and Beans about this time on a warm south border, but they are subject to so many casualties during the winter and early spring that a much more economical way is to sow early in spring, in pots and boxes, under glass, and transplant when cold weather is past. Those, however, who have not the necessary means to follow this method should sow now in the open ground.

Orchard.—Wall Fig-trees should be stripped of their remaining leaves and prepared for covering, by unnailing the branches and tying them up in bundles. Straw, or dried fern, tied over the branches in the way of thatch, will be found a very efficient protection; but this need not be put on till frosty weather sets in. If the removal of trees is completed, wall Plum and Pear-trees should be pruned and nailed. Such work ought to be forwarded as much as possible while the weather is mild.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Succulent plants, such as Cacti, which are kept in the stove, should be watered sparingly, and only when the soil becomes very dry; Mammillárias, in particular, require this treatment. Where flues are used for heating, the temperature at night should be as low as is consistent with the safety of the plants, otherwise the air is apt to become too dry. Continue to give a little air on fine days, and close the ventilators early in the afternoon.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—Give air liberally to these houses by opening the sashes early on fine days; but as frost sometimes comes unexpectedly at this time of the year, it will be safer to shut up every evening. Pelargóniums must not be over-watered. Keep them free from dead leaves, and if two or three strong shoots take precedence of the others, they should be stopped. Large plants of Chrysánthemums will require liquid manure occasionally; or the leaves will be liable to turn yellow, and the flowers to be undersized, for want of sufficient food. If the plants are profusely stocked with blossom-buds, part of them should be taken off to strengthen the remainder. The blossom-buds of Caméllias ought also to be thinned if too numerous.

Pits and Frames.—The half-hardy plants which these contain must likewise be freely exposed by drawing off the sashes whenever the weather is favourable. The more tender things must be guarded against damp, which is frequently as injurious as cold to plants of a succulent nature. If a pit is devoted wholly to forcing flowers, the body of it should be filled with fresh tree-leaves, over which a layer of spent bark or half-decayed leaves might be spread to receive the pots. Chinese Primroses sown last spring should be encouraged, that they may blossom about Christmas. These are extremely subject to suffer from damp; they ought, consequently, to occupy a dry and airy situation during winter.

Out-door Department.

The beauty of the flower-garden is over for this year; all, therefore, that can now be done to please the eye here, is to maintain as great a degree of neatness as is consistent with the season. Clear away all plants that have been killed by frost, and neatly rake the beds they occupied. Pot Lobélias, and take up the roots of Sálvia patens, which, it is said, may be preserved through the winter in the same manner as Dahlias. Finish directly the planting of all bulbs that are intended to be put in before winter. A little sand round each will assist in preserving them from wet.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Hoops should be fixed across beds of seedlings that are considered not hardy enough to stand the winter: upon these mats may be spread, or branches of evergreen trees thickly laid in severe weather. This excellent season for transplanting should be made the most of.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—See last week.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Nov. 3, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

	Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Oct.							
Friday 28	29.942	29.743	53	24	38.5	W.	
Saturday 29	29.807	29.770	51	23	37.0	S.W.	
Sunday 30	30.158	30.101	51	39	45.0	S.W.	
Monday 31	30.234	30.223	52	33	42.5	S.W.	
Nov.							
Tuesday 1	30.216	30.114	55	32	43.5	W.	
Wednesday 2	30.126	30.084	51	29	40.0	E.	
Thursday 3	29.983	29.984	50	34	42.0	E.	.03
Average	30.066	29.995	51.8	30.6	41.2		.03

Oct. 28. Overcast; cloudy and fine; clear.
29. Frosty; cloudy; very fine; clear and frosty at night.
30. Frosty; clear and fine; overcast.
31. Cloudy; overcast and fine; clear at night.
Nov. 1. Fine; cloudless and exceedingly fine; foggy at night.
2. Foggy throughout.
3. Hazy; fine; clear; slight rain at night.

Mean temperature of the week 5½° below the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending Nov. 12, 1842.

Nov.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
						N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 6	53.4	38.4	45.9	8	0.76 in.	1	1	1	—	4	7	1	1
Mon. 7	52.5	36.3	44.4	9	1.02	—	—	2	1	3	6	2	2
Tues. 8	49.8	35.9	42.8	7	0.31	1	2	—	1	1	7	3	1
Wed. 9	50.3	36.8	43.6	6	0.28	—	1	2	1	3	5	2	2
Thurs. 10	50.7	37.6	44.6	9	0.67	—	3	—	1	3	7	1	1
Fri. 11	50.9	36.5	43.7	6	0.40	1	2	—	—	4	5	3	1
Sat. 12	51.3	36.4	43.9	6	0.35	1	1	2	1	3	3	4	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 12th, in 1841—thermometer 63°; and the lowest on the 11th, in 1828—thermometer 21°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the week ending Nov. 4, 1842.

The supplies of fruit have not been so large during the past week, and trade in that department has been rather more brisk; in most instances, however, the prices remain the same. *Fruit:* Of Pines there is a fair supply. Black Hamburgh Grapes are selling from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per lb., while Muscats have risen to 3*s.* and 5*s.* per lb. Pomegranates are plentiful, and fetch about 4*s.* per dozen. Amongst dessert Pears the supply of Marie Louise and Gansell's Bergamot is becoming limited; good samples of the former sell from 6*s.* to 10*s.* per half-sieve; and of the latter, from 2*s.* to 4*s.* per dozen. Jersey Chaumontels appear to be very good, from 1*s.* to 6*s.* per doz.; there are also fair samples of the Beurré Diel, from 1*s.* to 2*s.*; and of the Duchesse d'Angoulême, at 1*s.* 6*d.* per doz. Dessert Apples are of various kinds; the best are the Ribstone and Golden Pippins, from 5*s.* to 8*s.* per bushel; with the Court of Wick and King of the Pippins, from 4*s.* to 6*s.* per bushel. Medlars and Quinces are abundant; the former from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per half-sieve; the latter about 2*s.* 6*d.* per half-sieve. A few culinary Plums may be obtained, at 4*s.* per half-sieve; but dessert kinds are quite over. Cucumbers are daily becoming more scarce, and fetch from 4*s.* to 6*s.* per doz. *Vegetables:* Broccoli and Cabbages have advanced a little in price since our last Report; the quality of both is very good. Brussels Sprouts are improving, and fetch from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* per half-sieve. Turnips and Carrots are excellent; the former from 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per dozen bunches; the latter from 3*s.* to 5*s.* per dozen bunches.

of Pinus Banksiana, P. pumilio, and P. uncinata. The letter which accompanied these contained also an account of some successful experiments which had been tried upon the brown scale, by hanging branches of Chamomile upon Orange trees infested with that insect. In about a fortnight after the Chamomile was placed upon the plants, the young scales, which were nearly half grown, began to turn black, and dried up. The experiment was further tried, by making a strong infusion of Chamomile, with which some infested trees were subsequently syringed. This was performed last autumn, and in the spring but few stragglers were observable, and those few were very weak. This experiment is well worthy of being repeated, by those who have an opportunity of so doing, in order to confirm it further. Three remarkably well-swelled Queen Pine-apples were exhibited by Mr. C. Judd, gr. to Geo. Knott, Esq., one of which weighed 4 lb. 4 oz., the others 3 lb. 14 oz. each: a Banksian medal was awarded for the former. Mr. G. Fleming, gr. to the Duke of Sutherland, sent a fine specimen of the Otaheite, weighing 4 lb. 10 oz.; and another Pine-apple, weighing 3 lb. 10 oz., and called the Trentham Seedling, but apparently not different from the Enville. A certificate was awarded to the Otaheite. From R. Thompson, Esq., two specimens of the Black Jamaica Pine-apple, grown upon plants 18 months old; one fruit weighing 2 lb. 3 oz., the other 1 lb. 14 oz. Mr. Goodbrand, gr. to Geo. Crawshay, Esq., exhibited six bunches of remarkably fine Black Hamburgh Grapes, grown under glass, without the aid of fire-heat, for which a Banksian medal was awarded. From Mr. J. Roberts, gr. to M. Wilson, Esq., 4 very good bunches of White Muscat Grapes, one weighing 2 lb. 1 oz., another 1 lb. 15 oz., and two upon the same shoot 2 lb. 11 oz.; these were accompanied by an exceedingly large bunch of the White Nice, weighing 4 lb. 3 oz., being about 16 inches in length, and as much in width across the shoulders; this Grape is usually considered of little value, but when well grown, and allowed to hang upon the Vine until thoroughly ripe, at which time the berries are of a bright amber colour, it is one of the best kinds known. All the bunches sent by Mr. Roberts were cut from Vines which were planted 3 years ago, and which have been pruned on the spur system: the Nice had perfected 13 bunches of the size of the one sent. The Vines are planted on the outside of the house (a Pine stove), and are pruned as early in the autumn as the clearing of the fruit, with the perfect maturation of the wood, will allow; and are withdrawn from the heat of the house as soon as the wounds are healed. If the fruit remains uncut longer than is desirable, the spurs are entirely disbudded, with the exception of the bud to which the shoot is headed back: the border at the same time receiving a light top-dressing of powerful manure and compost, covered with a few inches of half-decomposed dung; the fertilising properties of which are carried down to the roots of the Vines by the rains of autumn. From the time that forcing is commenced, until the Grapes are cut, the Vines receive no more water at the root either naturally or artificially. A Banksian medal was awarded to Mr. Roberts, for his Grapes. From J. Williams, Esq., of Pitmaston, one bunch of white, and another of black Grapes, of hybrid origin, grown upon the open wall: for out-door Grapes they were very good, their great merit consisting in their ripening well out of doors, during ordinary summers. Mr. T. Parkin, gr. to P. D. Cooke, Esq., also exhibited a collection of out-door Grapes, which, having been ripened in the open air, near Doncaster, were far from being destitute of interest. From G. Wilbraham, Esq., was a collection of Pears, consisting of the Marie Louise, Beurré d'Aremberg, Urbaniste, Althorpe Crassane, and the Flemish Beauty; which were fine specimens of their respective kinds, more particularly the Althorpe Crassanes from a standard, one fruit of which weighed 12 oz. Col. Willard sent some large specimens of the Mayfield Pippin and Northern Greening Apples. From S. H. some Coe's Golden Drop Plums, sent to exhibit the manner in which they had been preserved from wasps and other insects: viz., in bags of leno or open green gauze, secured to the spurs, upon which the fruit grows, by means of a running string. The Rev. S. Thornton exhibited a very large specimen of the Concourzelle, weighing 25lbs, 2oz.: this fruit bears a great resemblance to the common Vegetable Marrow, and is extensively grown for the same purposes in the garden of the King of the French, whose cook prefers it to all other kinds; it was introduced into England, and seeds of it were distributed by the Horticultural Society, 3 or 4 years ago. From Mr. G. Cockburn were some very fine roots of Oxalis Déppii, and a good sample of the Ash-leaved Kidney Potato, the latter raised from tubers planted May 7th, and having all the appearance of young Potatoes. A certificate was awarded for the roots of Oxalis. From the Garden of the Society was a small collection of Orchidaceous plants—comprising the showy Cattleya labiata; a handsome specimen of the delicate Oncidium ciliatum; Odontoglossum bictonense, having olive-green flowers, with a purplish lilac labellum; Maxillaria foveata, and Brasavola venosa. The collection of Pears and Apples from the Garden was extensive; the best kinds amongst the former being the Forelle, which although not rich is juicy and melting; Althorpe Crassane, from a standard, equal in flavour to fruit of the Old Crassane from a wall; Winter Nelis, rather earlier this season than usual, but uncommonly good; Beurré Bosc and Burgermeester. The Apples consisted of the Syke House Russet, Golden Reinette, Margil, and several others; but the flavour of many kinds is considerably impaired by the excessive heat of the summer during their growing season, and by the wet which fell when they approached maturity.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Nov. 1st.—Dr. R. Brown in the chair. Specimens, in flower, of Bánksia média, spinulosa, Cunninghámii, speciosa, and ericifólia, with Dryandra cuneata, from the Royal Garden, Kew, were exhibited by Mr. Smith. A letter was read from the late secretary, J. E. Bicheno, Esq., stating that he was about to leave the country, and requesting the acceptance of his portrait. Professor Owen exhibited an entire specimen of the Nautilus, as confirmatory of his views of the structure of that animal derived from imperfect specimens. A paper was read from Dr. Clarke, of Sierra Leone, giving an account of a new Grass, called Fundee by the Africans, the grain of which is used extensively as food. The plant was described by Mr. Kippist as a new species of Paspalum. A paper from Mr. Hope was read on some new species of Indian Moths and Butterflies. A note was read from Mr. Ward, stating that Mr. Williams, the missionary, had taken out in 1840 in one of his cases a fine plant of Musa Cavendishii to the South Sea Islands; that several suckers had already been produced by this plant, and that it was likely to become a valuable boon to the inhabitants.

PORT NICHOLSON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, NEW ZEALAND.

We learn from the New Zealand Gazette of March 26, that a second Horticultural exhibition has taken place at Port Nicholson. We subjoin the following list of prize articles, for the information of such readers as take an interest in the horticultural proceedings of so distant a quarter of the globe. Peas: 12 *pods,* 1, Mr. D. Wilkinson; 2, Mr. Scutcheon. Beans: 6 *pods,* 1, E. Johnson, Esq.; 2, G. Hunter, Esq. Cabbages: 1, Capt. Smith; 2, Col. Wakefield. Turnips: 1, Mrs. Miller; 2, Mr. D. Wilkinson. Carrots: 1, Col. Wakefield; 2, Capt. Smith. Tomatoes, Capt. Smith. Lettuces: Mr. Scutcheon. Onions: 1, Capt. Smith; 2, Col. Wakefield. Leeks: Capt. Smith. Beet: 1, F. A. Molesworth, Esq.; 2, Mr. D. Wilkinson. Mangel Wurzel: 1 (*yellow*), 2 (*red*), F. A. Molesworth, Esq. Collection of Pot-herbs: R. Stokes, Esq. Horse-radish: Capt. Smith. Melon: 1, R. Stokes, Esq.; 2, Col. Wakefield. Cucumber: 1, R. Stokes, Esq.; 2, F. A. Molesworth, Esq. Pumpkin: 1, F. A. Molesworth, Esq.; 2, Mr. Henry. Vegetable Marrow: R. Stokes, Esq. Flowers: 12 Annuals, Capt. Smith. 3 Balsams, E. Johnson, Esq. Seedling Pansy: Mr. Hunt. Seedling Pelargonium: Capt. Smith. 6 Roses: Capt. Smith. Bouquet: 1, Capt. Smith; 2, Dr. Featherstone. Device: Mr. D. Wilkinson. Dahlia: Mr. D. Wilkinson. Best Four Varieties of Vegetables: Mr. Baines. Extra Prizes: *Cabbages, Turnips, Carrots,* and *sample of Tobacco,* F. A. Molesworth, Esq.; *Portugal Onions* and *Cape Gooseberries,* Capt. Smith, *Carrots* and *Apple-tree (from seed),* G. Hunter, Esq.; *Celery,* Mr. D. Lewis; *Artichokes,* Rev. — M'Farlane; *Apples,* Baron Alzdorf; *Barley,* Mr. Retur; *Lavender,* Major Baker.

Warrington Dahlia Show, Sept. 29.—The annual meeting of this Society took place at the Town Hall, when the following prizes were awarded. Best Dahlia of any Colour: Pickwick, Mr. J. Wright. Classes, *Dark or Maroon:* 1, Rouge et Noire—2, Regina, Mr. J. Wright; 3, Conqueror, Mr. J. Clark. *Purple, Light, or Dark:* 1, Pickwick, Mr Hardy; 2, Uxbridge Magnet, Mr. J. Wright; 3, Bishop of Winchester, Mr. Hardy. *Crimson or Ruby:* 1, President of the West—2, Advocate, Mr. J. Wright; 3, Unknown, Dr. Davies. *Scarlet or Red:* 1, Tournament, Mr. J. Wright; 2, Fire-ball, Mr. T. Penketh, Jun.; 3, Bloomsbury, Mr. J. Wright. *Rose or Pink:* 1, Hope, Mr. J. Clark; 2, Maria, Mr. Hardy; 3, Mrs. Neeld, Mr. J. Wright. *Lilac:* 1, Widnall's Queen, Mr. J. Wright; 2, Conservative, Mr. Hardy; 3, Dowager Lady Cooper, Mr. J. Clark. *White or Blush:* 1, Lewisham Rival—2, Walter's Unique—3, Virgin Queen, Mr. J. Wright. *Yellow:* 1, Defiance—2, Prince of Wales—3, Argo, Mr. J. Wright. *Orange, Buff, or Bronze:* 1, Grace Darling—2, Nicholas Nickleby—3, Duchess of Richmond, Mr. J. Wright. *Light Striped, Edged or Mottled.* 1, Phenomenon—2, Beauty of the Plain—3, Bridesmaid, Mr. J. Wright. *Yellow or Buff Striped, Edged or Tipped:* 1, Ansell's Unique, Mr. R. Nunnerley; 2, Princess Royal, Mr. J. Wright; 3, Conqueror of the World, Mr. Hardy. *Dark Striped, Edged or Mottled:* 1, Rouge et Noire, Mr. J. Clark; 2, Rienzi, Mr. T. Penketh, jun.; 3, Fanny Keynes, Mr. J. Wright. Seedlings: 1, *Maroon,* Dr. Davies; 2, *Purple,* Mr. J. Wright; 3, *Purple,* Dr. Davies. In addition to the above, there was a good display of Stove, Greenhouse, and Herbaceous Plants, Fruits, Vegetables, &c.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Echites atropurpu'rea. Dark purple-flowered Echites. (*Stove Climber.*) Apocynáceæ. Pentandria Monogynia.—This pleasing new species was introduced by Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter, from Brazil. It bloomed for the first time in the month of July last; and its name refers to the deep brownish purple hue of the blossoms. It is a slender climbing or twining plant, apparently like E. suberecta in habit, with equally distant foliage, and flowers of about the same dimensions, but of a widely dissimilar hue. The blossoms are borne on long and graceful axillary peduncles, two or more appearing on each. They have a tube nearly two inches in length, expanding, about half-way from the base, into a wide throat, which has an ample and spreading limb, an inch and a half across. In the earlier stages of their development, they have a pleasant odour, which enhances the interest of the species. It requires the temperature of a stove, and may be trained to the rafters of the house, or to a wire trellis spread entirely over the roof. The plant may be kept in a large pot, or planted in a prepared pit or compartment, which is duly exposed to light, and not liable to become too wet. For soil, the ordinary mixture of sandy loam and heath-mould will be appropriate. From the weakness of its shoots, it will need pruning in the winter, and may perhaps be improved by having its branches stopped while they are growing; they should be trained very closely on account of the scantiness of its foliage; and if, after they have reached the prescribed height, they are turned back over the previous coils, the trellis will become well covered, and a good display will assuredly be the result. Cuttings of the young wood root freely, when treated in the usual way.—*Paxton's Bot. Mag.*

Dendróbium macranthum. Large-flowered Dendróbium. (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Orchidáceæ. Gynándria Monándria.—No pencil can do justice to the beauty of the blossoms of this charming plant, which flowered with D. Llewelyn, Esq., in April last. It has also bloomed in the collection of Messrs. Loddiges, who appear to have introduced it from Manilla. The extreme width of the flowers is five inches; they are of a delicate, rich lilac colour, with darker nerves. The labellum is also of the same colour, with a broad deep blotch within the side lobes. The flowers are solitary, and are produced from the axils of the leaves.—*Curtis's Bot. Mag.*

Gloxi'nia tubiflora. Tube-flowered Gloxinia. (*Stove Herbaceous Plant.*) Gesneriáceæ. Didynámia Angiospérmia).—This fine and new plant is one of the many interesting novelties reared by Mr. Moore, of the Glasnevin Botanic Garden, from seeds sent by Mr. Tweedie from Buenos Ayres. The flowers are pure white, downy, and are produced in panicles, several together. The tube is four inches long, a little enlarged, and curved upwards, at the base above, with a very conspicuous broad spur or gibbosity: the limb is an inch and a half broad, spreading, and equally five-lobed. The stem is short and leafy; the leaves are opposite.—*Curtis's Bot. Mag.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Kingston, the residence of Sir J. D. Broughton.—This place is situated on the banks of the Thames, and within a mile of Kingston. It is principally celebrated for its collections of Camellias, especially a large specimen of C. reticulata: but in other respects it is highly deserving of notice. The glass consists of an Azalea-house recently built, a stove, a large conservatory, a Camellia-house for plants in pots, another for specimens planted out, a Pelargónium-house, a house on a north aspect for plants which require shade in the growing season, and a quantity of pits and frames. The Azálea-house contains good specimens of the most valuable kinds, which promise an abundant bloom. Of several choice varieties, raised by Mr. Smith, Sir John possesses the whole stock, having bought the plants when they first flowered in a seedling state. In the stove, Passiflora Kermesina was blooming in great splendour, and another kind, called by Mr. Redding P. Buonapártea, was also producing its flowers in great profusion. Whether this is distinct from P. alata and quadrangularis we will not pretend to say; but certainly the flowers are darker than we ever observed them in those species, and the plant, from the freedom with which it flowers, is well worthy of extensive cultivation. The collection of Camellias contains specimens of all the best kinds, and in a fine state of health. The foliage is of the most intense and glossy green, and the flower-buds look bold and healthy. Some specimens which were growing in tubs, and trained on the back-wall, were, if possible, more healthy than those in pots; showing, as Mr. Redding justly observed, the advantage of a cool situation and a little shade for this tribe of plants during the growing season. One feature of Mr. R.'s management is worthy of being generally known, and more extensively practised. It is the system of thinning the blossom-buds previously to placing the plants in their winter quarters. He never allows even the largest specimens to produce more than one flower on a branch; and on weakly plants the thinning is carried even to a greater extent. From the large specimen of C. reticulata, which is eight feet high, and as many feet in diameter, completely feathered to the ground, he had taken 1000 buds, and a greater number are still left remaining. The consequence of this treatment is, that the flowers individually are much larger than they would be if a greater number were retained. Some flowers of C. reticulata exhibited at Regent-street last spring were eight inches in diameter, and other kinds were in like proportion. In the Pelargonium-house 50 of the most esteemed varieties are grown, but the pots used are never larger than those known as sixteens. In the front of the range forming the Pelargónium and Camellia houses, there is a symmetrical flower-garden, partly on grass and partly on gravel. The beds on gravel are edged with stone projecting about two inches, and of about the same width. For flower-beds, in our opinion, nothing can equal a neat Box edging, not exceeding two inches in height. Even for architectural gardens, where, of course, stone or slate must be used the edgings ought to be much lighter than is generally the case. The beds were stocked with a collection of the most choice kinds of Verbena and other grouping plants. There were also some fine specimens of choice Roses: among which a bed of Gloire de Rosemène, with its brilliant velvety dark scarlet flowers, was very conspicuous. Some clumps of Smith's Emperor Scarlet Pelargonium, nearly six feet high, had a particularly grand effect; and, as Mr. Redding's method of obtaining plants of this size may not be uninteresting to the readers of the *Chronicle*, it may not be amiss to state it. The tallest of the plants that have made one season's growth in the open ground are taken up, potted in pots suitable to their size, and carefully protected through the winter. In the spring they are encouraged to make robust growth, and in May, after being gradually hardened, are turned out into beds of rich compost: of course placing the tallest plants in the centre, and allowing the others to decline gradually to the sides. The effect might, perhaps, be heightened by stopping the young shoots before each truss of flowers, and thus, by concentrating the energies of the plant, much larger flower-trusses would be produced. In the grouping of other plants we observed the prevailing error of associating plants in accordance with their complementary colours, without reference to their height. The adaptation of tall plants to small beds, and *vice versa,* produces a worse effect than the want of harmony in the arrangement of colours, because even an uncultivated mind will notice a want of proportion in the heights of the plants, while many, professing refined taste, would not observe the other defect. Among the Verbenas we noticed the following distinct and desirable colours: Ruby—a beautiful ruby-coloured variety, of good habit; Ne plus ultra—carmine, with a bright pink eye, V. Vangendii—blush lilac, very distinct; V. antwerpensis—white; V. Murrayana—which Mr. Redding described as the best blue yet raised; and the Queen—white, which possesses a delicious scent, as well as a fine habit. Among the beds interspersed over the lawn were some groups of climbing or pillar Roses, which must have a fine effect when in bloom. They were trained to strong iron columns, securely fixed in the ground by triangular feet; the plants were trained in a pyramidal shape. As an earnest of the spirit with which flower-gardening is carried on at this place, we may mention that on the lawn there were large clumps of many of the most choice Pelargóniums, such as Conservative, Erectum, Sultan, Gaines's King, Matilda, Lady Carlisle, Prima Donna, and other scarce varieties, which numerous cultivators consider themselves fortunate in possessing one or two specimens of. The pits and frames were principally stocked with young plants for the ensuing season. The practice of preserving old plants is only sufferable where large specimens are indispensable; but when a dozen or more plants may be grown through the winter in a large 48-sized pot, we think it trouble to no purpose to take up Verbenas, Petúnias, &c., to encumber the houses through the winter. The mansion commands an extensive view over the Thames, towards Hampton Court; and Kingston bridge forms an interesting object from some parts of the lawn."—*W. P. Ayres, October 13th.*

Reviews.

A Scripture Herbal. By Maria Callcott. 8vo. Longman. 1842.

When the earliest attempts were made to ascertain of what plants the inspired writers spoke in their parables, and histories and descriptions of the living objects of the East, Natural History was in so low a state as to render the task impracticable. If, as is by many believed, the human race took its origin in Candahar and Cashmere, migrating westerly till the Israelites settled in Palestine, it is to be supposed that many of the plants, and drugs, and herbs, of which we read in the Sacred Writings as employed among that people, had also an Eastern derivation. So long as the Jews retained their prosperity, these things were well known among them; but when they were scattered, and the Eastern world was buried in ruin by its Mahomedan conquerors, commerce was annihilated, and with their religion the nature of many objects once familiar among them was forgotten. To the biblical naturalist, then, who should even have been familiar with the East, upon the revival of learning, almost insuperable difficulties would have occurred in the attempt at ascertaining the exact nature of many of the plants spoken of in the Scriptures; but the old commentators knew nothing of the Natural History of Asia, and they attempted to refer all the plants of Jewish history to the European species with which they were acquainted. At a later period, however, the necessity of actually examining the countries of the East became obvious; and European travellers began to visit it expressly for the purpose of investigating its Natural History. Hasselquist, Rauwolf, Pococke, Alpini, Forskähl, and others, collected by degrees a large quantity of positive testimony of great value to the inquirer into these subjects; and, among later writers, Rosenmüller, as a learned compiler, and Professor Royle, as an original observer and very skilful critic, have thrown great light upon much that had previously been obscure. The field of Scripture Botany is, however, far from having been—we do not say gleaned over—but even reaped; and there is a plentiful harvest left for the botanist who has that diligence, learning, critical acumen, and scientific attainment which are required for the study; but it demands a very considerable amount of all these requisites, more especially of exact botanical knowledge, without which all the learning in the world will only lead from twilight into darkness. To illustrate the Natural History of the Holy Scriptures as it ought to be illustrated, is a task that would be most honourable to any man.

Such is our opinion of the qualifications required by a critic of Biblical Botany: but we shall not test Lady Callcott's work by so severe a standard. The authoress informs us in the very outset, that her "chief object and aim in writing this little book has been, to induce those who read, and love God's written word, to read and love the *great unwritten book which He has everywhere spread abroad for our learning.*" We find, too, with sorrow, that the work itself has been in part prepared as a solace to a bed of sickness; and we should have no heart to be critical upon a book produced with such intentions and under such circumstances, even if we were called upon to be so. We shall, therefore, at once assure our readers that the volume before us is a beautiful octavo of 544 pages, handsomely printed, and illustrated with a considerable number of woodcuts, executed from drawings made by Lady Callcott herself. It is, moreover, the best account we are acquainted with of Scripture plants. The opinions of the tlement. — The arrival of the British Queen from New York, which had been overdue for several days, has relieved the public from great anxiety; it was generally feared that she had shared the fate of the President, and her long detention had begun seriously to affect the insurances. The intelligence from New York relates chiefly to the election of President, and local matters. The news from Canada states that the Parliament was prorogued on the 12th; that Mr. Baldwin, the newly-appointed Attorney-General for Western Canada, had been defeated at the election by the Conservative candidate; but that his colleague, Mr. Lafontaine, had been returned by his old constituency by a small majority.

At home there is little to notice beyond the formal prorogation of Parliament from Thursday next to the 13th December; it is expected to be then again prorogued to January, at which time it is said that both Houses will meet for the despatch of business.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal are at Windsor Castle, and are quite well. The 10th is the day named for the departure of the Court from Windsor. Her Majesty and the Prince will first proceed to Walmer Castle, on a visit to the Duke of Wellington: and will then go to Brighton. The Queen held a Privy Council on Tuesday, which was attended by all the Ministers. Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Thursday the 10th instant, until the 13th December; and her Majesty's consent was given to the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Cambridge with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz.— Lord Charles Wellesley (Clerk Marshal) has relieved Colonel Arbuthnot in the duties of Equerry in Waiting on the Queen; and Colonel Wylde has relieved Major-General Sir Edward Bowater as the Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert. —His Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick of Austria arrived at Liverpool on Thursday week, from Glasgow; and, after visiting the public buildings, proceeded to Manchester, and examined the different manufactories. His Imperial Highness left for Chester on Monday, to make a tour in Wales; and intends to return to town next week, by way of Birmingham and Oxford.

Church Preferment.—The Venerable W. H. Hale, of Oriel College, archdeacon of Middlesex and canon of St. Paul's, has been presented to the archdeaconry of London.—The Rev. R. H. Barham, minor canon of St. Paul's, has been presented by the dean and chapter to the rectory of St. Augustine and St. Faith, London.

Law Appointments.—A rumour has been current this week that Lord Lyndhurst will shortly retire from the woolsack; and that he will be temporarily succeeded by Lord Abinger, who will shortly afterwards retire in favour of Sir William Follett. It was also said that these changes will involve the elevation of the present Attorney-general to the dignity of Chief Baron, and, in all probability, the promotion of Mr. Fitzroy Kelly and Mr. Creswell; but the statement is not supported by authority, and is considered to require confirmation.—It is announced that Mr. David Pollock, brother of the Attorney-general, will be appointed to the commissionership of Insolvency vacant by the death of Mr. Bowen. Mr. Bond, recorder of Poole, has been appointed magistrate at the Queen-square police-court, vacant by the death of Mr. Gregorie. The valuable appointment of counsel to the East India Company is now vacant by the death of Mr. Serjeant Spankie. Mr. Enfield, who has for many years held an important situation in the lunacy department, under the Lord Chancellor, has been appointed to the secretaryship of the new commission of Lunacy, with a salary of 1000*l.* per annum.

Foreign.

France.—The Paris papers are still occupied with the question of the right of search, the slave-trade treaties of 1831 and 1833, and the treaty of commerce with Belgium. There is said to be no doubt that the French Government has officially and formally communicated to Lord Aberdeen, that the treaty of the 20th of December, 1841, will not be ratified. The Ministerial papers admit that the attempt to effect a treaty of commerce between France and Belgium had failed, and attribute that fact to the interference of the deputies engaged or interested in manufactures. They intimate, however, that the Government still entertain the idea, and will return to it at the first favourable moment. The manufacturers of Elbœuf, Valenciennes, Rouen, Lille, &c., have all sent addresses to the King against the treaty with Belgium, while those of Lyons attribute the present disastrous state of the French silk manufacture to reprisals, ordained by the Governments of foreign markets, in revenge for French prohibition. It is announced that the committee appointed to examine and report upon the state of the gum trade at Senegal had concluded its labours, and had recommended, 1st, That the trade in gum should be free in future; 2d, That in order to establish a fund for the benefit of the traders, a duty of 5 per cent. should be levied on all purchases. —Subsequent accounts state that the reference of the Portendic affair to the mediation of the King of Prussia had, it was hoped, deprived that question of all its danger; but there was still abroad an undefined impression that the relations of the two countries were not of the friendly nature that had characterized them for some time previously.—In regard to the right of search treaty, it is said that in announcing the refusal of his Government to ratify the treaty of the 20th December, 1841, M. Guizot declared that the King, the Ministers, and the country were unanimous respecting it. Upon the proposed modification of the treaties of 1831 and 1833, it is believed that similar unanimity does not prevail. Those treaties have been ratified and acted upon, and there are, moreover, other parties to them than France and England, whom it might not be desirable to offend.

The Capital.—The chief topic of interest in Paris is the dismissal of Gen. Pajol from the post of commander of the first military division. It appears that he had attained the age for his retirement, and had been offered the situation of Aide-de-Camp to the King, and the Governorship of the Louvre, with a salary of 30,000fr. a year; which he refused, on the ground that they were offered as compensations for an act of injustice and disgrace. The letter of Marshal Soult, notifying the dismissal, is severely commented on, as an insult to one of the bravest soldiers of the republic and the empire, whose name has been associated with the military history of France for 52 years, during 30 of which he has been a Lieut.-general. In acknowledging Marshal Soult's letter announcing his dismissal, Gen. Pajol says,—"I was not prepared for this decision; but it is a satisfaction to me to reflect that it will be come to after order and the greatest tranquillity have reigned in Paris for more than three years. My sense of my own personal dignity has never allowed me to set any value on my services, and if for a moment I call your attention to them, it is not—I earnestly beg you to believe—to protest against an unmerited disgrace. Having been a soldier for fifty-two years—of which I have been a Lieutenant-general for the last thirty years—I was, in the three last campaigns of the empire, so happy as to obtain signal successes at the head of numerous corps of the army; and it is well known that I was in the first line of Generals-in-chief for whom the Great Captain destined the baton of Marshal. I might, perhaps, have been warranted in hoping that the Government of July would grant me this reward, and thus realise an intention openly manifested by the Emperor. Far from acknowledging these claims, M. le Maréchal, you seem disposed to deprive me suddenly of a post in which I have, during twelve years, passed through great difficulties. A retreat, thus preceded, has nothing redoubtable in my eyes. I have already known adversity. My long career will not have been without glory. My fellow-citizens will ever do me the justice of testifying that I have constantly served my country with the most disinterested devotion. Therefore, however rigorous may be the lot which awaits me, I shall meet with resignation the sentence with which I am threatened."—According to a return of the elections of 1839 and 1842, the Chamber of Deputies is thus composed:—86 administrators, 70 judges or magistrates, 65 lawyers or ministerial officers, 61 officers of the army and navy, 53 mayors, 36 merchants and manufacturers, 24 literary men, artists, or *savans;* and 8 physicians.—The *Commerce* states that "the superficies of Paris contained within the present wall is 34,398,800 square yards. When the continued wall at present in progress of construction is completed, the superficies will be 267,558,000 square yards, nearly as great as the superficies of the city of London." The population of Paris, according to the census taken in 1841, amounted to 912,330 inhabitants: to which being added the troops of the garrison and strangers, would increase the population to 1,035,000.—Mr. Balfe, the English composer, is now residing in Paris, to superintend the rehearsals of his new opera, in preparation at the Opéra Comique.

The Provinces.—The Havre papers state that the wreck of the Télémaque is within 3 feet of the surface at low water, and that the tackle holds strong and steady in that position. A man has walked on her side as she lies, from one end of her to the other, having the water no higher than his waist. At the date of the last accounts, Mr. Taylor was engaged in arranging the apparatus so as to act with greater force, and is said to have declared that in four days the hull would be above water.—On the 25th ult. the relics of St. Augustin were conveyed with great pomp on board the Gassendi steamer, in which the Archbishop of Bordeaux and eight other prelates took passage for Algiers.—We learn from Marseilles that the workmen employed in widening the quay of the Old Tower have discovered the torso of a colossal statue, supposed to have been sculptured about the time of the first foundation of the city, and to be the remains of a statue of Diana, the classical patroness of Marseilles.—The Paris papers state that there are at present a number of commercial travellers in the South of France engaged in purchasing female hair. This trade, which was formerly confined to a part of Normandy, Brittany, and Auvergne, has now been extended to the south. The quantity of this article which comes annually under the scissors is estimated at 200,000lbs. weight, and is purchased from the female peasantry at the rate of 5fr. the pound. It is then forwarded to Paris, where it is sold at 10fr. the pound to the hairdressers, and afterwards resold by them at the rate of 40fr. It is sufficient to state that a wig which cost 35f. weighs but three ounces.

Spain.—Advices from Madrid state, that the Cortes will probably be opened on the 14th without a speech. The rumours of a pretended conspiracy to establish the Constitution of 1812, in order to prolong the Queen's minority until she has attained her 18th year, had entirely ceased, the secret societies which had taken the initiative in the project having fallen out as to the means of carrying it into execution. One of the reports current at the Puerta del Sol is that the Archduke Frederick of Austria, now in England, is destined by diplomacy to be the husband of Queen Isabella. The Government pays little attention to the schemes of the Infante Don Francisco de Paulo, who is now intriguing with the Saragossa Republicans. General Zurbano has been appointed Inspector-general, both by land and sea, of the smugglers in Catalonia.—Subsequent advices state that a rumour was current at Madrid, to the effect that Señor Gonzales was about to be restored to office through the influence of the British Minister. The Official Gazette of the 26th ult. announces, that the Regent was desirous to reward the officers and soldiers who, after having fought for liberty in 1823, desired to remain prisoners of war rather than join the antinational party, which, with the assistance of a foreign army, had restored a system of absolute power. He had therefore issued a decree, granting a cross of distinction to these officers and soldiers, that for the officers being made of gold and that for the privates of silver. The Regent has granted the Infante Don Francisco de Paulo permission to take up his abode in Andalusia, passing by Valencia, Saragossa, and Madrid.

Portugal.—Letters from Lisbon of the 24th, mention the arrival of the Prince de Joinville and the Duc d'Aumale in the Belle Poule frigate, with the Coquette corvette and Asmodée steam-frigate of the first class. The steamer was expected to take the Duc d'Aumale to Algiers; and the other ships, with the Ville de Marseilles three-decker, expected from Toulon, were to go with the Prince de Joinville to Brazil. The Princes held a levee at Belem Palace on the 22d, at which all the ambassadors were present. Lord Howard had had further interviews with the Duke of Palmella on the tariff question: there was great opposition both from the Portuguese and foreign diplomatists, and no hopes were entertained of reductions being made on woollen manufactures; but on cottons, which constitute the great bulk of the British imports into Portugal, considerable reductions were offered. The affairs with the Pope's nuncio were not going on satisfactorily. Monsignor Cappuccini was said to have realised nearly 60 contos of reis by issuing dispensations; but the Government had at last put a stop to the proceeding. Sir C. Napier had arrived at Lisbon, and was saluted by the Portuguese forts on coming into the Tagus. The papers give further particulars of the Madeira news: for many years the island had been able to pay its expenses, and remit a considerable sum to the home government; but it has lost so much of its prosperity that it no longer realizes enough to meet the ordinary charges of its own administration, and distress is severely felt among all classes in the island.

Belgium.—A letter from Ostend, of Oct. 23, says, that the society which was formed here last year for the purpose of establishing a Belgian colony in the province of Vera-Paz, in Guatemala (South America), and which was warmly seconded by the Government, has just embarked at that port its first batch of colonists, consisting of 200 labourers, intended to cut down timber and clear the land in the district purchased by the Company. The second division is to be sent out in spring, and at the same time the families of the present set will be conveyed to the colony.

Switzerland.—A Swiss journal states that there is some intention of constructing a railroad from the Lake of Neufchâtel to the Lake of Geneva, and from the latter to Chambéry; and adds that it will facilitate the transport of goods from Marseilles, which pass through Lyons, and cross Switzerland to reach the Rhine. On the night of Oct. 19, snow fell in sufficient quantities to whiten the Jura, and on the 23d it fell on several points of Revermont.

Hanover.—Letters of the 23d state that the indisposition of His Majesty continues, with short interruptions, and that the intended visit to the Duke of Brunswick, for a hunting party at Blankenburg, is given up, as well as the journey to Rattinskischen. On that day, however, His Majesty received a deputation of the citizens, who came to offer their congratulations on the marriage of the Crown Prince, and on His Majesty's recovery. The hopes of the deputation, that His Majesty would listen to their petition for the re-instalment of M. Rumann, were disappointed, His Majesty having answered, in the most positive terms, that this was not to be thought of, and that justice must take its course. It was rumoured that the King would visit England in the course of the present month.

Germany.—The first sitting of the Provincial States Commission took place at Berlin, on the 21st ult. The question of the 1½ million of the tax, which the King is to diminish from the expenditure, and by which he proposes to diminish the salt tax, came before the sitting. The diminution in the revenue—in the salt duty, and the railroad question, are almost the only questions for consideration. The Commission will, probably, not sit more than a fortnight. The *Prussian State Gazette* of the 28th ult. publishes the decree laying down the rules to be observed in the deliberations of the States. There are 19 articles; the most important one being the 3d, declaring that all questions for debate must emanate from the Government, as the institution was consultative, and not legislative, so as to enable the King of Prussia to come to accurate decisions, guided by the enlightened wisdom of the States.—The result of the conference at Stuttgard into the affairs of the Customs Union, connected with the new tariff, has been laid before the respective governments for their approbation. It recommends the augmentation of the import duty on all French cutlery, jewellery, articles in gold, silver, and bronze, from 50 rix dollars to 100 rix dollars per cwt. The motive for this step is attributed to the treaties lately concluded by France with some neighbouring states, not members of the union, to the prejudice of German manufactures.—The University of Halle, and indeed the whole learned world, has just suffered a severe loss, by the death of Professor Gessenius. He died on the 23d ult., in the 57th year of his age.—Letters from Vienna mention the enthusiasm with which the well-known dancer, Fanny Elsler, has been treated in that city. On her departure

The few Tomatoes remaining are selling from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per half-sieve. *Flowers:* We observed some handsome plants of Ericas in pots, as well as a few Chrysánthemums; the cut flowers consist of Cereus Jenkinsoni, Combretum purpúreum, Cypripédium insigne, Mignonette, Chrysánthemums, Azáleas, Caméllias, &c.

PRICES, SATURDAY, Nov. 5, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 4s to 6s
Grapes, per pound, 1s 6d to 3s
— Muscats, 3s to 5s
— Spanish, 9d to 1s
— Portugal 1s to 1s 6d
Plums, dessert, per hf. sieve, 4s
Apples, dessert, per bush., 2s 6d to 6s
— Kitchen, 2s to 5s
Pears, dessert, per hf.-sieve, 2s to 7s
Medlars, per hf. sieve, 2s 6d to 3s
Quinces, per hf. sieve, 2s 6d
Berberries, per hf.-sieve, 4s to 5s
Pomegranates, per doz. 4s
Cucumbers, per doz., 4s to 6s

Oranges, per doz., 1s to 3s
— per 100, 4s to 24s
Lemons, per doz. 1s to 3s
— per 100, 6s to 18s
Almonds, per peck, 6s to 7s
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3s
Chesnuts, per peck, 4s to 7s
Walnuts, per bush., shelled, 12s 20s
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 60s to 70s
Cob Nuts, per peck, 85s to 90s
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 16s to 20s
— Spanish, 20s
— Barcelona, 20s to 24s

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 10d to 1s. 3d
Cabbage, per doz. 1s to 1s 6d
— plants, per doz. 1s 6d to 2s 6d
— Red, for pickling, 1s 6d to 2s 6d
Brussels Sprouts, per hf.-sv. 1s 3d to 2s
Broccoli, per bunch, 1s to 1s 6d
Cauliflowers, per doz., 2s to 4s
Potatoes, per ton, 40s to 80s
— per cwt. 2s to 4s
— per bushel, 1s 6d to 2s
— Kidney, per bu., 2s to 2s 6d
— New autumn, per lb., 1s
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 9d to 1s 6d
Turnips, per doz bun., 1s to 2s 6d
Carrots, per doz. bun., 3s to 5s
Red Beet, per dozen, 9d to 1s
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1s 3d to 1s 6d
Salsafy, per bundle, 1s 3d to 1s 6d
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s 6d to 4s 6d
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9d to 1s

Radish, Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1s to 1s 6d
Parsneps, per dozen, 9d to 1s
Spinach, per sieve, 1s 6d to 2s
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1s 6d to 2s
Onions, per bushel, 4s to 5s 6d
— Green, p. doz. bun. 3s 6d to 4s
— Spanish, per doz. 1s 6d to 5s
Garlic, per lb. 6d to 8d
Shallots, per lb., 1s
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. sc., 9d to 1s
— Cos, 1s
Endive, per score, 9d to 1s 6d
Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 6d to 1s 9d
Small Salads, per punnet, 2d to 3d
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4d to 6d
Parsley, per doz. bun., 1s 6d to 2s
Tarragon, per doz. bun., 2s to 3s
Sage, per doz. bunches, 1s 6d to 2s
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2s
Tomatoes, per hf. sv. 3s to 4s
Chilies, per 100, 1s to 2s
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1s to 1s 3d

Notices to Correspondents.

WE shall be obliged if our Correspondents, in their future communications, will take care that no general question relating to *different* subjects is asked in the same paragraph, and that each question is headed with the principal subject. *One side only of the paper should be written on*, so that we may separate each question. If these directions are observed, it will greatly facilitate our obtaining answers, and will enable us to arrange our Correspondence under general heads, separating those questions and answers which are of interest merely to individuals, from such as are of general interest.

MANURES.—*J. G. H.* says—"Sea-weed and farm-yard manure, well worked together, are the sources of fertility in his neighbourhood. Scarcity of stock, however, renders the latter a dear article. It appears to him that an admirable substitute might be found in gas-water, which may easily and cheaply be procured, and in any quantity. Suppose a mixhill (the term for dunghill used here) be built thus:—Let the foundation consist of sea-weed, upon which gas-water may be poured, then a fresh layer of sea-weed and more gas-water, and so on until the heap is thought sufficiently large. Upon the top and sides strew a layer of mould to keep the heat in; and when fermentation has taken place, strew a sufficient quantity of gypsum to fix the ammonia. Would this not prove an admirable fertiliser to a light clay soil?" No doubt; but it would be as well to add to the heap all sorts of vegetable refuse, sawdust included; and, if practicable, a good deal of urine.†——*M. W. K.*—You must take the gas-water of the strength at which the gas-works sell it. In this respect it is variable. Use it quite fresh upon your Dahlia-stalks and other rubbish. Just as much is requisite as will *wet* the mass; cover the latter over with earth, to keep in the heat, and when quite hot turn it over, sprinkling it with a little oil of vitriol and water, till the pungent smell of the mixture is diminished; then cover the whole again with earth as before, and leave it for a few weeks.†

GUANO.—*R. W. J.*—Guano is most effective when applied in wet weather, and either in October or March. †

OPEN GUTTERS.—*A Reader.*—There is little doubt but a brick smoke flue, at present used in a small house, and which is 6 inches wide by 9 inches deep inside, will do for a hot-water trough, if the tiles are removed from the top and the inside is well plastered with Roman cement.‡

ROGERS' CONICAL BOILERS.—*A Reader.*—The fire in these boilers is in immediate contact with the metallic plate of the boiler. The thickness of the body of water surrounding the fire in those of the small size is about 2 inches. A boiler of this form constructed of the strongest tin plate would, perhaps, last a year or two.‡

CUCUMBERS IN POTS.—*A Reader.*—The reason why Horticultural writers recommend the pots in which Cucumbers are grown to be plunged for half their depth in mould is, that the roots may be less liable to suffer from want of moisture, and that when they have protruded through the bottom of the pot, they may still have some material to encourage their growth. We should imagine that Cucumber plants, especially when grown in pots, ought not to be watered with a solution of nitrate of soda more frequently than once in a month or six weeks.‡

PEACHES.—*T. P.*—The best sorts for forcing are the Noblesse and Royal George. The manner in which a Peach-house is constructed, is of less importance than the management of the trees during the different stages of their growth. The best paper upon this subject which we have seen, is that from Mr. Errington, which appeared in No. 9 of the Proceedings of the Horticultural Society, for 1840. A brief extract of the most material points is given at p. 7 of the *Chronicle* for last year.‡

PINE-APPLES.—*A Young Gardener* cannot do better than attend to the directions given in our weekly Calendar of Operations. When Pine plants are in flower, or after they have blossomed, every root should be carefully preserved. To disroot them at that period would undoubtedly destroy the after-swelling of the fruit.‡

STA'TICE ARBO'REA.—*E. W.*—When practicable, this plant should be turned out in the border of a conservatory; it may, however, be grown to great perfection in a pot, if the roots are allowed plenty of room. The soil should consist of equal parts of turfy loam and peat or vegetable mould.‡

THUNBE'RGIA ALATA.—*A Subscriber.*—As you have no place in which you can preserve your plants of Thunbérgia alata except a pit, from which the frost is but just excluded during winter, it will be better for you to treat this plant as an annual, and to sow seeds of it, early in spring, in a pot plunged in a hotbed. If kept at so low a temperature as you speak of, the plants are sure to die off; they also require to be kept in a warm greenhouse to make them produce seed freely.‡

NELUMBIUM.—*C. H.*—Place the seed in a little loam, and plunge it in water of the temperature of 85°. When it has germinated, and struck its root into the loam, shift it carefully into a larger pot, and increase the latter as the plant requires it. At the end of the season rest it, by keeping it nearly dry and lowering the temperature to 50°. All the time it is growing the water about its roots ought to be at 85°.†

HYACINTHS.—*A Regular Subscriber.*—To grow these in moss, it is necessary to fill the Hyacinth glasses with that substance, moderately damp, to such a height that the bottoms of the bulbs may rest upon it. They should be kept in the dark until the bulbs have begun to form roots; after which they may be placed as near the light as possible, and the quantity of water may be increased. If the moss is made too wet before the roots have begun to form, the bulbs are liable to decay.‡

PEARS.—*A Constant Subscriber.*—The ten varieties of Pears for a west-wall, in addition to the twenty-seven you already possess, may consist of the following:—Forelle, Beurré Bosc, Thompson's, Knight's Monarch, Fondante du Bois, Van Mons Léon le Clerc, Old Colmar, Jean de Witte, March Bergamot, Holland Bergamot.‖——*Clericus* asks if we can suggest any mode to prevent certain of his Espalier Pears from decaying before they become ripe, and whilst quite hard, as is almost always the case with the Flemish Beauty, Duchesse d'Angoulême, and Bon Chrétien Fondante. The soil is deep and strong, but not wet. [The varieties alluded to, especially the two first, having thin skins, are very liable to be attacked by wasps; and from a single puncture, decay is induced throughout the whole substance of the fruit.‖]

PLUM-TREES.—*Clericus.*—Plum-trees bear naturally on spurs, and not like the Peach, which in general produces fruit only on shoots of the preceding season. You must, therefore, encourage spurs; instead of dying off, these will become productive if you rightly manage the summer pruning.‖

FRUIT-TREE BORDERS.—*H. H.*—Borders for Fruit-trees should be made sufficiently rich to induce a free, but not an over-luxuriant growth. By stimulating manure must be understood such as would produce the latter effect. Presuming that the soil of your border is naturally good, the addition you propose of fresh hazel loam and some pulverised bog-earth will probably be sufficient. A little rich compost about the roots will be proper, in order to start the trees in the first instance.‖

SEEDS OF FRUITS.—*O. S.*—Seeds of the Apple, Pear, and Quince may be sown in autumn, in well-prepared ground; or they may be kept till spring in brown paper. If, as is generally the case, the latter smell of tar, so much the better; it will act as a preservative against the attacks of insects. You may also bury the fruit two inches deep, and afterwards thin the plants as may be necessary. Plum and Cherry stones are best laid between layers of sand till spring.‖

ACORNS.—*E. M.*—Acorns should either be sown soon after being gathered, or mixed with sand and made into heaps during the winter; otherwise they are very apt to perish. If you had dropped them in the autumn among newly-raised fences, taking care that they were buried about an inch, not much more, all would have grown that the mice did not eat.†

HORSE-CHESNUTS.—*S. C.*—These are greedily eaten by Deer. The Turks are said to feed their horses upon them. They also contain much potash, and would probably make a good addition to a compost-heap, if broken before being added.†

SEA-KALE.—*Rus.*—There is little danger of leaves heating to such an excess as to injure Sea kale, unless an immoderate quantity of them is used. By keeping trial-sticks inserted in different parts of the bed, you may easily discover whether the heat is too great. The method which you have adopted for covering them is perfectly right.‡

TURNIPS.—*Rus.*—We doubt not but you will find the method, recommended at p. 726 in last week's *Chronicle*, for keeping Mangel Wurzel, equally applicable to the preservation of Turnips. They are, however, best ridged out of doors.‡

BOOKS.—*A Subscriber.*—The titles of the works mentioned by Mr. Hayward at p. 709 are—"The Science of Horticulture," and "An Inquiry into the Causes of the Fruitfulness and Barrenness of Trees and Plants."‡

GARDENERS.—We do not see why *An Admirer of Fair-dealing* should object to a gardener selling seeds, provided his master permits him to do so. It is a common practice, and is frequently intended as a little piece of encouragement to a diligent man. If, however, he sells them without permission, he commits a robbery; and then there are other means of dealing with him than through a newspaper. The law has much longer arms and a tighter gripe than the *Gardeners' Chronicle.*†

WATER.—*H. Famdell.*—If the water of a well be tolerably pure, that is to say, free from decaying vegetable or animal matters of any kind, as the water from deep wells generally is, there does not seem to be any reason to suppose that it cannot be preserved for many months in properly-constructed tanks. The earthy impurities, existing in greater or less quantity in all water, do not in any way render it liable to become foul. Unless great care is taken to collect pure rain-water, and to preserve it in very clean vessels, it is far more likely to become foul than spring-water is.—E.

BRITISH WINE.—*Fidelis.*—We regret to be obliged to retain our opinion that *good* wine cannot be made from unripe Grapes. Wine may be drinkable, without being good. Perhaps we are fastidious, but we really cannot admit that the sample you have been so very obliging as to send us proves the contrary.†

MISCELLANEOUS.—*C. T. H.*—Your plant is Geissoméria longiflora.‡——*Botley.*—The Durmast Oak is not an evergreen.†——*M. C.*—The specimen sent is Fúchsia virgata.§——*A. H.*—Your Pear is the Brown Beurré.——*J. R. U.*—Send six P. O. Labels to the Office, and the Number for 10th April 1841 shall be sent you.——*A Moderate.*—Your Heath appears to be Erica verticillata.‡——*P. B.*—Your plant is Rhipsalis crispata.†——*W. B. B.*—The Sálvia is S. pulchella.†——*Ignoramus.*—Your plants are Hedýchium coronárium; 3, Dracæna Draco; 4, Maranta bicolor; 5, Plumbago capensis; and 6, a Stapélia.†——*Y. D.*—The Sycamore blight is produced by a parasitical fungus, and is of no importance.——*J. G. H.*—Myatt's British Queen Strawberry does not require protection during winter.——*Mr. Errington's* plant is a very pretty variety of Brasavola venosa, with flowers much more spotted than usual.†——*E. M.*—We can assure you that the circumstance alluded to by "J. R." in connexion with Oaks has no relation to what you speak of, but is a very curious fact, respecting which we shall have something to say before long; we having seen specimens of the Oaks in question.†——*A Constant Reader.*—Your Pears are, 3, Gansel's Bergamot; 4, St. Germain; 5, Uvedale's St. Germain; 6, Buchanan's Spring Beurré; 7, of the nature of a Perry Pear; 8, Bêzi de Caissoy; 9, Passe Colmar. 1 appears to be only fit for stewing. The Apples are, 1, Salopian; 3, 16, Embroidered Pippin; 4, Hollandbury; 5, Newbold's Duke of York; 6, Black Borsdörffer; 7, 12, King of the Pippins; 8, Yellow Ingestrie; 9, Court of Wick; 10, Court-pendu Plat; 13, Stagg's Nonpareil; 14, Ribstone Pippin.‖——*Liscard.*—Your Apples, 1 and 2, are not known in the neighbourhood of London; 3, is Gloria Mundi; 4, Yorkshire Greening; 5, Syke House Russet; 6, not Loan's Pearmain; 7, Everlasting Pearmain; 8, not Dutch Codlin, but an Apple called by some the Fall Pippin.——*H. H. W.*—Your Apples are, 1, Blenheim Pippin; 2, Stagg's Nonpareil. The Pears are, 3, Glout Morceau; 4, St. Germain.‖——*J. L. O. P.*—Your Pears are, 2, Beurré Diel; 3, Beurré Bosc; 4, Brown Beurré; 5, Urbaniste; 6, White Doyenné; 7, very like Althorpe Crassane; 8, 24, Winter Nelis; 9, 14, Beurré Rance; 11, Flemish Beauty; 13, Vicar of Winkfield; 15, 16, Marie Louise; 17, 29, Duchesse d'Angoulême; 18, 27, Napoléon; 19, St. Germain; 20, Beurré de Capiaumont; 21, White Doyenné; 23, Doyenné Gris; 25, Easter Beurré; 26, Glout Morceau; 28, Beurré Diel; 30, Moorfowl Egg. Of the Apples, 1, which you state keeps till June, is Reinette du Canada; 3, Kirke's Lord Nelson.‖——*A Constant Reader.*—Your Apples are—1, Padley's Pippin; 2, King of the Pippins; 3, Yellow Ingestrie; 4, Downton; 5, Powell's Russet; 7, Court of Wick; 8, Wyken Pippin; 9, French Reinette; 10, Court-pendu Plat; 11, Fearn's Pippin; 12, Pomme de Neige; 13, Beauty of Kent; 14, Devonshire Buckland: 15, Blenheim Pippin: 16, Hollandbury; 17, Ribstone Pippin; 18, Nonesuch; 19, Norfolk Paradise; 20, Kentish Fillbasket; 23, London Pippin. The Pears are—24, St. Germain; 25, Gansel's Bergamot; 26, Beurré de Capiaumont.‖——*Peter Humphrey.*—Your Apples are—3, Rhode Island Greening; 4, Golden Reinette; 6, Blenheim Pippin; 7, Margil; 13, Pitmaston Nonpareil. The others are not known.‖——*A. Z. A.*—Your Pears are—1, 25, 37, 39, Beurré Diel; 2, 26, 34, 40, Beurré Rance; 28, 31, 41, Glout Morceau; 30, Moorfowl Egg; 27, Beurré Bosc; 29, Seckle; 32, 42, 33, 63, Easter Beurré. The Apples are—100, Kirke's Lord Nelson; 101, Marmalade Pippin; 102, 106, Fearn's Pippin; 103, Baxter's Pearmain; 104, Hollandbury; 107, Autumn Pearmain; 105, Wormsley Pippin; 108, Lemon Pippin.‖——*S. S. S.*—Your Pears are—1, Uvedale's St. Germain; 2, Buchanan's Spring Beurré; 3, Napoleon. The Apples are—1, Lemon Pippin; 3, Stagg's Nonpareil; 4, Fearn's Pippin.——*W.*—Your Pear is Henri Quatre.——*A Constant Subscriber.*—Your Apples are—1, Easter Pippin or French Crab; 2, Chester Pearmain.‡——*Oct. 15.*—Your Apple is not known: although handsome, its flavour is not rich.‡——*A regular Subscriber.*—Your Pansy is a bright and pleasing flower, of good form and substance: it is distinct in having the deep blue margin round the lower petals darker in colour than any variety which we have seen. The yellow centre is bright and uniform, and the eye good; the margin leaving off abruptly at the top of the side petals is an imperfection.*——*C. T.*—Much obliged, but we would rather manage the subject of morphology ourselves. It is too difficult for inexperienced writers.†——*Eboracum.*—We are making inquiries, but it is very difficult to get information that can be *relied* on.†——*T. P.*—Your Oncidium is On. bifólium.†——*R. W. J.*—You had better consult Johnson's "Farmer's Encyclopædia."‡——*Clericus.*—The specimens of fruit marked with the following numbers are correctly named in your list, viz.:—Pears, 6. Apples, 15, 20, 21, 22. The others are as follows:—8, Duchesse d'Angoulême; 11, White Doyenné; 14, American Mammoth, or Gloria Mundi; 16, Reinette du Canada: 1, Easter Beurré; 2, White Doyenné; 3, Autumn Bergamot; 4, Gansel's Bergamot; 5, Beurré de Capiaumont; 7, appears to be the Flemish Beauty, certainly not the Brown Beurré; 9, Bon Chrétien Fondante; 10, Chaumontel; 13, Kirke's Lord Nelson; 17, True Old Golden Pippin, certainly very different from the Cornish Gilliflower; 18, Downton Pippin: 19, Ribstone Pippin; 24, Downton; 26 is not the French Reinette, but most probably the Alexander, notwithstanding the almost uniform salmon colour it has assumed. The specimen named Alexander is correct. The Flemish Beauty ought to have been gathered earlier; if left till it readily parts from the tree, it never becomes perfectly melting.——*D. Judd.*—Of the Apples you sent, No. 1 is Brabant Bellefleur; 3, 6, Wormsley Pippin; 5, Acklam's Russet; 7, Pearson's Plate; 8, Syke House Russet; 9, Franklin's Golden Pippin; 10, King of the Pippins; 12, 13, Old Nonpareil; 14, Beauty of Kent; 17, Nonesuch; 19, Alfriston; 20, the Pear, is Hacon's Incomparable.‖——*Y. Y.*—We cannot inform you.——*R. C.*—Your plant is Phlox procumbens.‡

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE French papers are still occupied with the discussion of the Right of Search and of the Slave-Trade Treaties now in force between this country and France. There appears to be no doubt that the Ministry have acceded to the popular feeling in regard to the Treaty of December 1841, and have officially communicated to Lord Aberdeen that the Treaty will not be ratified. The Ministerial papers admit the failure of the attempt to effect a Treaty of Commerce between France and Belgium, and attribute it to the opposition of the deputies interested in manufactures. The chief topic of interest in Paris is the dismissal of General Pajol from the post of Commander of the First Military Division permanently stationed in the Capital. The General had distinguished himself in all the campaigns of Napoleon, and had contributed, in a great measure, to the success of the revolution of 1830; his dismissal, under these circumstances, is severely censured by the Liberal journals as an insult to a gallant soldier, who for fifty-two years has been associated with the military administration of France.—From Spain we learn that the Cortes will probably be opened on the 14th; and that a report was current that Señor Gonzales is likely to be restored to office through the influence of the British Minister. The rumours of an intended conspiracy to prolong the Queen's minority had entirely ceased, and the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, now in England, was openly mentioned as the Prince destined by diplomacy to be the husband of her Majesty. Gen. Zurbano's successes in Catalonia in suppressing the contraband traffic has procured for him the appointment of Inspector-general of the smugglers of that province.—From Portugal the accounts of the Tariff question are still unsatisfactory; the Portuguese and the foreign diplomatists offer considerable opposition, and no hopes of a reduction on woollens are entertained; but some important reductions are offered on cotton manufactures, which constitute the great bulk of British imports into Portugal. The first sitting of the Prussian Commission of the Provincial States took place on the 21st. The diminution of the Expenditure, the Salt Duty, and the Railroad questions are the only topics for the consideration of the Commission, which was not expected to sit longer than a fortnight.—The Russian papers confirm the announcement made some weeks since, that the convention with Prussia is no longer in force, and that the officers on the frontier have received orders not to receive any deserters or recruits delivered by the Prussian authorities. The statement of the withdrawal of the troops from the Caucasus is also confirmed, and it appears that Russia has for the present ceased to act upon the offensive, maintaining only such a number of troops as may be necessary to garrison the fortresses already captured from the Circassians.—From Turkey, we learn that the Porte, after hearing an exact report of the events which led to the late Servian revolution, has sanctioned the deposition of Prince Michael, and formally signified its approval of the new Sovereign. This result, which is said to be entirely the act of the Sultan, appears to have been unexpected, and to have taken the Ambassadors by surprise. It is also announced, that Persia has accepted the mediation of this country, and that the differences with the Turkish Government are in a fair way of setvestigate the charges made against him with respect to the Talacre Mining Company.

East India House.—At a late meeting of the Court of Directors, it was resolved to present a gold medal to the distinguished native Dwarkanauth Tagore, who has recently visited this country. In their letter conveying this mark of respect, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman state that it is intended by the Directors as a testimonial of their esteem, and of the approbation with which they regard the public benefits conferred by him upon British India, by the liberal encouragement he has afforded to the diffusion of education, and to the introduction of the arts and sciences; and by the generous support he has given to the charitable institutions of Calcutta, whether established for the relief of the Hindoo or of the British community. They further express the hope of the Court, that the noble course which he has pursued will have the effect of contributing to the accomplishment of that object which it has ever been their anxious desire to promote —viz., the identification of the feelings and interests of the native and European population committed to their government, and thus strengthening the bonds which unite India with Great Britain. In acknowledging this mark of esteem, the eminent Baboo says, "If distress and danger had beset my path, I should have considered myself more than rewarded by the distinguished honour now conferred upon me; but I felt with confidence, and not less with gratitude, that under the just and liberal rule of the Hon. Court, an honest citizen seeking to improve the condition of his country by legal and not unworthy means, had everything to hope for, and nothing to apprehend. I have worked in my humble sphere under a firm conviction that the happiness of India is best secured by her connexion with your own great and glorious country; and that the more the people of that vast empire were enlightened, the more sensible they would become of the invincible power of the protecting state, and of the excellence of a Government whose pure and benevolent intentions, whose noble solicitude for the welfare and improvement of the millions committed by Providence to its charge, may challenge the admiration of the whole world."

Chamber of Commerce.—A proposal has lately been made in the leading mercantile circles of the City, to form a Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, governed by a committee, to superintend the general interests of trade, and form the accredited organ of communication with the executive. A Chamber of Commerce is to be found in almost every town of importance throughout the United Kingdom, with the single exception of London, where the merchants have nothing but a club and different coffee-houses in which those engaged in particular branches of commerce are in the habit of meeting from day to day. It is suggested that the formation of a Chamber of Commerce would supply a legitimate organisation of the great mercantile interests, and afford the individual members of those interests the benefit of united action. It is also urged that such a body would be of great service in establishing order and regularity in the despatch of business, in watching over the different markets, and in investigating such matters of public interest as have been brought to light in connexion with the Custom-house and other frauds.

Missionary Societies.—On Wednesday, a meeting of the City branch of the Church Missionary Society was held at Crosby-hall. The report stated that the parent society had been established forty years ago, and had done much towards converting the heathen inhabitants of the West and East Indies, of Africa, New Zealand, and several islands in the South Seas. The Bishops of Calcutta and Madras testified to the successful efforts of the society's missionaries among the idolatrous Hindoos of Southern Asia. The funds of the society had not kept pace with its expenditure, and the efforts of the missionaries must be confined to the localities of their present stations. New missions could not be undertaken at present. The actual number of missionary stations spread over the more distant countries was 107. There were 1,353 missionary labourers, of whom 117 were ordained clergymen of the Church of England. The expenditure of the parent society for the year 1841 exceeded its receipts by 20,000*l.*, so that increased subscriptions and donations would be necessary in order that that debt might be liquidated, and to enable the society to establish a reserve fund. The committee appealed to the citizens of London for such support. The citizens of the great emporium of the trade and commerce of the world were bound by two reasons, one secular and the other religious, to aid the Missionary Society. The light of Christianity brought about civilisation, and civilisation advanced commerce amongst nations heretofore benighted and limited in their wants. London would benefit by that commerce, and in return for wealth gained from distant nations by the aid of Providence, its citizens ought to send back the blessings of Christianity. The London auxiliary section was founded in 1840, and had already transmitted to the parent society 2,961*l.*, and its receipts for the past year amounted to 1,239*l.* On the motion of Mr. Labouchere the report was adopted, and a subscription entered into to promote the objects of the society.—On Monday, a meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held in the City, at which the following details of the proceedings of its missionaries during the past year were made public. It appeared that the association was formed in 1786, and, next to the Moravian mission, was the oldest society of the kind in the country. Its operations extended over Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Canada, the West Indies, the Polynesian Islands, India, Ceylon, Western Africa, New Zealand, several parts of the Continent, &c. &c. In Africa, the conversion of the native tribes was proceeding satisfactorily, and in India and Ceylon 38 missionaries were actively employed. Across the Pacific Ocean, in New Zealand, the operations of the society's ministers were proceeding favourably; and many of the native tribes, at the date of the last advices, were to be seen assembled in Christian worship. The wilds and forests of Australia had proved no obstacle to the zeal of the missionary, for numbers of the aboriginal inhabitants were now converted to Christianity. There were 266 principal missionary stations, and 380 engaged ministers, in addition to many subordinate teachers, &c. Seven printing establishments had been formed, where the work of translating the Bible into the language of the people was carried on. The number of languages into which they were already rendered was twenty. The condition of the people in the neighbourhood of all the stations was stated to be satisfactory, and the income of the society during the year had increased to 101,000*l.*

British-American Association.—The affairs of this Company have been brought prominently before the public within the last few days. It appears that the proposed object of the Company is emigration and colonisation of the territory on the north bank of the St. Lawrence, about half-way between Quebec and Montreal; that the circulars issued to the public announced the Duke of Argyll as president, several noblemen as vice-presidents, and the baronets of Scotland and Nova Scotia as its active superintendents. During the last fortnight several operatives who had given up good situations in this country, for the purpose of emigrating under the protection of the Company, have complained to the Lord Mayor that they had entered into contracts with those whom they considered to be the representatives of the association, to go to Prince Edward's Island in the ship Barbadoes, and that the terms of the contracts had not been fulfilled. His Lordship, therefore, directed that Captain D. Campbell, who owned the vessel, and Mr. Haldon, who negotiated with the emigrants, should attend to answer the charge of violation of their contracts. In the course of the statements made, a great many assertions upon the part of the complainants were denied by the representatives of the company; and the Lord Mayor considering a voyage to Prince Edward's Island at the present season of the year a suspicious circumstance, wrote to the Duke of Argyll upon the subject. It had previously been stated by the solicitor of the company that they courted inquiry as the best advertisement they could obtain, and that the Duke considered himself liable for the pecuniary transactions of the management. In answer to the Lord Mayor's letter, the Duke of Argyll replied that he had formerly taken an interest in the company, believing that it might enable some of the redundant population of the Western Highlands to emigrate advantageously to North America; but in consequence of the late proceedings, he is desirous of withdrawing his name from the concern. His Grace further states that he is not responsible for any pecuniary transactions of the management, and that he contributed 500*l.* in June last, upon the implied and understood condition that no steps involving any expenditure of money were to be undertaken on the part of the company, till the sum of 50,000*l.* was duly certified to have been subscribed, or placed to the company's credit by some means or other. He was therefore surprised to observe the question brought before the Lord Mayor as to wages, &c., to be paid to operatives and emigrants upon the company's account." After reading these letters, a gentleman who had resided in Prince Edward's Island came forward to support the Lord Mayor's observations about the climate, and stated, that if even the vessel should reach Halifax, the emigrants would have to travel 200 miles over a difficult tract, and drag their boats over nine miles of ice. The Lord Mayor said, he had not uttered a word about the climate before he had ascertained the correctness of the reports which were always current as to the intense rigour of the winter of that particular spot. He repeated, that he was induced to interfere in consequence of the representations which had been made to him by the poor men who were, in his opinion, running a very awful hazard by emigrating, under all the circumstances which had come to his knowledge.

Westminster Abbey.—The installation, or reading-in, of the newly-appointed Dean of Westminster, Dr. Turton, will, it is understood, take place in the Abbey on Tuesday next, with the usual ceremonies. The prebends and other dignitaries of the church will assist at the ceremony, to which the public will be admitted by tickets.

Metropolitan Improvements.—At the late meeting of the Court of Common Council, Mr. R. L. Jones brought up the report of the improvements' committee on the subject of the viaduct proposed by Mr. Taylor to be formed from Hatton-garden to Skinner-street. It expressed the approbation of the committee in general terms of the formation of a viaduct to counteract the difficulty of the acclivities, and admitted the ingenuity of the project. It held out no hope that funds could be speedily found to undertake so great an alteration. The expense at which Mr. Taylor estimated the cost of the viaduct was 90,000*l.*, and he did not mean to erect houses on any part of it. Mr. R. L. Jones added his hope to that expressed in the report, that the nuisance would be one day removed; but he said the Government must allow the funds for carrying the improvement into effect, for the corporation certainly could not afford to enter unassisted upon so vast an undertaking, which could not in his opinion be accomplished for less than 200,000*l.*—The Committee of the Metropolitan Improvement Society have issued circulars to the proprietors of the principal manufacturing and engineering establishments, breweries, &c., expressing their intention, in case some plans are not speedily adopted to put an end to the nuisance of smoke, to proceed against them by the common law, or enforce the provisions of Michael Angelo Taylor's Act. The Society has also served similar notices to the proprietors of the river steam-boats navigating between Richmond and London-bridge.

Record Office.—It is stated in the daily papers that Government have decided on appropriating part of the Carlton riding-house, which adjoins the Queen-Dowager's stables, for a new record office, and that workmen are now employed on the new building.

Public Meetings.—On Tuesday a meeting was held at the Hall of Science, Blackfriars-road, for the purpose of recording some expression of public feeling in regard to the conduct of Miss Martineau in refusing a pension of 300*l.* a year offered to her by the late Administration. The Hall was completely filled, upwards of 500 persons being present; Colonel Thompson in the chair. After several addresses had been delivered by speakers of both sexes, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That this meeting fully appreciate the moral and political honesty which led Miss Martineau to refuse the pension offered by the late Whig Administration, though they think there has rarely occurred an instance in which the Royal bounty would have been so well bestowed."

River Steamers.—Notwithstanding the immense numbers who have been conveyed by steamboats on the river during the present year, exceeding that of any former season from the commencement of steam navigation on the Thames, some of the companies have realised no profits, others have met with severe losses, and two have been dissolved. This result is attributed to the competition, the low fares, and the number of passages made by the various steamers. The Commercial Company, and another running to Greenwich, were recently dissolved: and a few days since, at the annual meeting of the Star Gravesend Company, whose fine vessels have been running many years, it was agreed that, in consequence of the losses sustained by the competition, the company should be dissolved; a committee was appointed to wind up the affairs of the concern, sell the vessels, and effect other arrangements for the benefit of the shareholders, who have not received any dividend for two years, and are considerably in debt. It was stated, that neither the Diamond, nor any other company running to Gravesend, is likely to pay a dividend this year; and that one of the Woolwich companies has been obliged to reduce its establishment. On the other hand, it is stated, that the Waterman's Company and the iron-boats are paying a dividend of ten per cent.; so that it would appear that the new and fast boats are well supported by the public, and that the failure of the other companies is not altogether attributable to the low fares. These circumstances are interesting to those who know the value of cheap modes of communication to the inhabitants of the Metropolis.

Metropolitan Prisons.—At the recent meeting of the Middlesex Magistrates, the Annual Report of the Governor of the House of Correction was brought up. It was stated that the facts detailed in that report were of great public importance, tending to show the operation and effect of the system of prison discipline adopted. It appeared that from Michaelmas, 1841, to Michaelmas, 1842, there had been no less than 10,380 committed to that gaol; that the greatest number confined there at any one time was 1,226. Of the 10,580 prisoners, 1,856 had been once before committed, 767 had been confined there twice before, 328 had been there three times before, and 354 had been sent there for the fourth time. These facts were of importance, and had impressed upon the visiting justices the necessity of the adoption of some new system with regard to secondary punishments, and providing some means of employment for prisoners after their discharge from custody. A new system had been adopted with regard to juvenile offenders who were refractory while in prison, by whipping them with a birch rod, instead of resorting to solitary confinement, this plan had a most salutary effect, but the course had not been adopted until all other methods of keeping them in order had failed. The report stated that there are at present within the walls of this prison 1,925 prisoners; viz., 757 males and 268 females, besides 15 children.

Marylebone.—The question of erecting a monument in this parish to the memory of the Scottish Reformers was again considered on Saturday. On the minute being brought up for the recommittal of the report, Mr. Salmon moved the non-confirmation of the minute. A discussion of some length ensued, in the course of which the character of the Scottish Reformers was assailed and vindicated by the several speakers. On a division there appeared—for the non-confirmation, 13; against it, 18; giving a majority of 5 for the recommittal of the report, which is tantamount to a vote in favour of the erection of the column.

Southwark.—The Court of Common Council, on Tuesday, negatived, by a large majority, the motion for the suspension of the standing order which prevents any member of the corporation from being a candidate for any office or place in the gift of the corporation. It was proposed to suspend it in favour of Alderman Sir W. Heygate, in order that he might be a candidate for the situation of High Bailiff of this borough; but this decision of course disqualifies him.

Death of Mr. Allan Cunningham.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Allan Cunningham, a name well known in connexion with English literature and native art. He died on the night of the 29th, from paralysis and apoplexy. His health had long been precarious, and his death free from suffering. He had completed his "Life of Sir David Wilkie" only two days before his death. As the friend of Chantrey and the "honest Allan" of Sir Walter Scott, his name is likely to be long remembered.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Oct. 22, was 866;

for Berlin in one of the Imperial carriages, the principal inhabitants accompanied her in their carriages, and lined the road from Schönbrunn as she passed. Previously to her departure, the Empress sent her an autograph letter, with a diadem in topaz, adorned with a cameo antique. The Emperor sent her also a bouquet in diamonds of great value.

NORWAY.—Letters from Stavanger of the 4th ult. have appeared in the daily papers, stating that there have been found in the bed of the great stream that runs through Jedderen, in the diocese of Christiansand, and which from the excessive heats became dry, a great number of bivalve shells containing pearls, some of which were so large and fine that they were valued at 1,550f. a-piece. At the beginning of the 17th century, when Norway was annexed to Denmark, the Government took the pearl fishery of this stream into its own hands, and the finest pearls were sent to Copenhagen to be deposited in the Crown treasury. After this the produce of the fishery became so low that it did not pay the expenses, and it was abandoned, but will now probably be resumed.

RUSSIA.—The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 26th ult. announces that the Russian Government, considering the convention made with Prussia for the surrender of deserters to be no longer in force, has given orders to the authorities not to receive any deserters or recruits surrendered by the Prussian Government. The Russian Government had transmitted an official copy of these orders to the Prussian authorities. The German papers confirm the report that the Russians had ceased to act on the offensive in the Caucasus. The pretended plan of surrounding the Circassians in their valleys was said to be a mere boast, by which they were endeavouring to mask their retreat, the Emperor having given orders for the withdrawal of the troops, except those necessary to garrison strongly the towns and fortresses in the possession of the Russians. —A Letter from Sebastopol, published in the Frankfort papers, states that the Russian fleet stationed in the Black Sea consists of 8 ships of the line, 6 frigates, 11 sloops, and 6 steamers, which are constantly cruising along the shores of the Caucasus, to prevent all intercourse between the Circassians and the ports of Asia Minor, whence the mountaineers procure their provisions and ammunition. The fortifications of Sebastopol are going on very rapidly. Forts Alexander and Constantine, which command the entrance into the bay, and will be mounted with 320 guns, are quite finished. Fort Nicholas, which has three ranges of bastions, to be armed with 260 guns to protect the harbour and docks, is also nearly completed. These docks, which were commenced 12 years ago, are of gigantic dimensions, of which no idea can be formed without being seen. In order to supply them with water it has been necessary to cut a canal about 14 miles in length, and construct several tunnels and aqueducts. All these works have been carried on under the direction of Mr. Hopton, an English engineer, with whom the Emperor is so highly satisfied, that he has created him a major in rank, and conferred upon him the insignia of one of the Imperial Orders.

TURKEY. — Advices from Constantinople, received through Vienna, announce that the Porte had issued a Hatti Scheriff, sanctioning the election of the new Sovereign of Servia, Prince Alexander Georgewitch, and that Persia had accepted the mediation of this country to arrange the differences with the Turkish Government.— In regard to Servia, it is stated that the Sultan had demanded an exact report of the events which led to the late revolution, and after mature deliberation had approved of the changes. The Ottoman Commissioner was expected in a few days to invest the Prince. This result appears to have caused some surprise, as the Ambassadors had no presentiment of the Porte's decision, and the Consuls were also without intimation of the fact.

EGYPT.—The Viceroy of Egypt has decided, on the application of the Consul-General of France at Alexandria, that all packages in transit from Suez to Alexandria shall be allowed to pass upon the simple declaration of their contents and the production of the bills of parcels. The duty upon these packages is, for all nations, a half per cent. upon their declared value.—Letters from Alexandria mention the discovery of a coal mine near Suez. It appears that 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton is now paid at that port for coal to supply the Bombay steamers, and that if it be supplied on the spot it will cost only seven or eight shillings per ton. The cost of steaming on the Indian seas is calculated at the rate of one guinea per mile under the present system, and the reduction of the passage fares would follow as a natural course, should the coal be obtained near Suez.

INDIA.—The French telegraph has not yet announced the arrival of the overland mail, which is now hourly expected. The following extract from a private letter has appeared in the daily papers, and attracted some attention :—"We understand that a letter from Sir Robert Sale has been received, written after the date of the last despatch from Jellalabad, and subsequent to the arrival in this country of the last Overland. It is mentioned as stating that the prisoners are actually to be exchanged for Dost Mahomed. Should such prove the fact, the plans of Lord Ellenborough as to Cabul become developed, because Dost Mahomed's liberation becomes the first step to his restoration to the throne ; the seizure of the Punjab is the next step, and the Indus and Sutlege made the western boundary of our Indian empire. An offensive and defensive treaty with Dost Mahomed, providing for the safety of the Khyber and Bolan Passes against Persia and Russia will be its basis. The concentration of such a powerful army as we read of, and the movements it is stated to have already made, is for the total subjugation of the Seiks, who have latterly been acting a treacherous part."

UNITED STATES.—The steam ship Columbia arrived at Liverpool on Saturday night. She sailed from Boston on the 16th and from Halifax on the 18th, making the voyage from the latter place in eleven days and eight hours. The Britannia arrived out in eleven days and a half, facilitating the escape of Mr. Burdekin, manager of the Manchester Bank, who took his passage and his booty by her. The death of Dr. Channing, the eminent divine, at Burlington, Vermont—a name not merely of American, but of European celebrity—is the most striking event mentioned in the papers, which are otherwise occupied with the autumn elections, and local matters. Dr. Channing died on the 2d ult., and it was expected that his funeral would take place at Boston on the 6th. He was the grandson of William Ellery, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and was in his 63d year. His uncompromising opposition to slavery, which he proclaimed both in his discourses and in his writings, has classed him among the first advocates of the cause of freedom. He had long been in a feeble state of health, which had compelled him to relinquish active pastoral duties. His death was generally felt as a national bereavement. — The British Queen, Belgian steamer, from New York to Antwerp, arrived at Cowes early on Thursday morning, after a very lengthened passage of 26 days, having bore up for the Western Isles to get a fresh supply of coals. The greatest anxiety had prevailed for some days, in consequence of her non-arrival. She has brought intelligence of the loss of another of the West India Mail steamers, said to be the Solway ; but the intelligence is given in so vague and loose a manner, that many persons think that it must refer to the Medina, which was lost at Turk's Island some months ago. The arrival of the Medway, now hourly expected, will no doubt clear up the uncertainty, as the intelligence was derived from her crew while the British Queen was at anchor at Fayal. The letters and papers add little to our previous intelligence. Immense gatherings are taking place by the Whig party, in several parts of the Union, to promote the election of Mr. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, to the next Presidency. One meeting has just come off at Drayton, Ohio, at which 130,000 persons were present, who were addressed by Mr. Clay, Governor Corwin, and Messrs. Ewing and Crittenden. Resolutions were unanimously carried, nominating Mr. Clay for the Presidency, and Mr. John Davis for the Vice-Presidency. This is described as by far the most important expression of public opinion that has yet occurred in favour of Mr. Clay. It is also confidently rumoured that the democratic party are likely to agree to the nomination of Gen. Cass, the present United States minister in France. Besides this gentleman, Messrs. Calhoun, Van Buren, and Buchanan are talked of ; but the great bulk of the democratic party seems to be divided between Mr. Calhoun and Gen. Cass.

CANADA.—Accounts from Halifax state that the Parliament was prorogued on the 12th inst. by Sir Charles Bagot, with a short speech, simply thanking the Legislature for the zeal and assiduity with which they had considered and perfected the measures of the session, as well as for the supplies they had voted, and exhorting the members to use their personal influence in the several districts to promote the harmony and good feeling which it had been his endeavour to establish. The Attorney-General for Eastern Canada, Mr. Lafontaine, had been returned by his old constituency, the fourth riding of York county ; but his coadjutor, Mr. Baldwin, Attorney-General for Western Canada, had been less fortunate. He was defeated for Hastings county by the Conservative candidate, Mr. Murray, who headed him on the poll by 41. The election was accompanied by rioting so violent, that the military had to be called out, and the return will be set aside, it is said, on the ground of obstruction and illegality. Before separating, the House of Assembly had imposed a duty of 3*s.* per quarter on United States grown wheat.—The Governor-General had promulgated a letter from Lord Stanley, announcing that the Queen had refused to grant the prayer of certain petitioners, who had asked the Crown to make Toronto and Quebec alternate seats of the Provincial Government. Kingston is to remain the civil metropolis.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.—The papers brought by the Columbia state that Mexico has commenced the invasion of her revolted provinces, Texas and Yucatan, with a degree of energy little characteristic of her people. Gen. Santa Anna has two English steamers at his command, plenty of men and resources, and his troops had already taken San Antonio in Texas, arrested the principal inhabitants of the place, and proceeding to the civil court, which was sitting, seized the judge, the jury, and all the lawyers. These vigorous proceedings appear to have been quite unlooked for by the Texans, whose navy, at the date of the last accounts, was lying idle at New Orleans, and no means had been taken nearer home to repel the invaders. It was expected that Galveston, to reach which the steamers, with their small draught of water, would be very useful, would be the next point of attack. A hurricane was experienced at Galveston on the 18th September, and continued without intermission for four hours, during which period the water arose with frightful rapidity into the streets of Galveston, until the depth ranged from two to four feet in all the streets situated within 300 yards of the bay shore, in the principal business part of the city. The Episcopal church, a stately edifice, just completed, was blown from its foundation ; the unfinished Catholic church was nearly as much injured, and several large houses and stores were destroyed. The shipping in the bay suffered severely, and the total loss of property is said to have amounted to 50,000 dollars. No lives appear to have been lost.

AUSTRALIA.—The late papers from Sydney give an abstract of the monetary affairs of that colony, in the shape of the sworn returns of the average assets, liabilities, capital, and profits, of the several banks in the colony. They give for the first quarter of the present year the gross circulation of the seven establishments, viz., the Commercial, the Australasia, the Union, the New South Wales, the Sydney, the Australia, and the Port Philip, at 200,246*l.* : the deposits at 975,810*l.* ; the coin at 474,645*l.* ; and the discounts at 2,430,027*l.* ; and then a comparison of the returns for the last twelve months is made, which shows them all to be in an apparently sound and safe position. It seems that though in the nine months ending the 31st of March there had in bank accommodation been a decrease of 269,823*l.*, there nevertheless was in the last quarter an increase in the deposits of 28,460*l.*, which, with the rapid increase of coin in the three last quarters, made the gross increase 90,558*l.* In the third quarter of last year it appears the deposits decreased 31,239*l.*, and in the fourth quarter in the immense sum of 122,148*l.* ; but in the first quarter of the present year they had increased 28,460*l.* A diminution in discounts had taken place, and it is stated that this did not result from the less accommodating spirit of the banks, but from a positive falling off in the demand for such accommodation. This arose from two causes—the subsiding of speculation, and a growing conviction forced upon the public mind, by experience, that neither the profits of trade, nor those of farming and grazing, will admit of the high rate of 11 per cent. interest for the temporary use of capital. The latest accounts from Sydney advise the fact of a reduction on the part of some of the banks of their rates of discount, which is alluded to as a sign of the healthier action of business. The daily papers state that a letter has been received from William Geach, transported about twelve months since for forgery, in which he gives a description of his sufferings, and begs his friends to obtain a mitigation of them, as death would be more acceptable than life under such circumstances. He is stepson of the Chartist leader John Frost, who is also undergoing similar punishment in the same colony. He was Mr. Frost's attorney when the latter was tried for high treason, and many months did not elapse before he himself was tried at the same bar for forgery.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for money and the account left off, 93¾ to ⅞ ; Bank Stock, 167 to 168 ; India Stock, 253 to 255 ; Exchequer Bills, 59s. to 60s. prem. ; Three per Cents. Reduced, 93 ; Three and a Half per Cents. Reduced, 100½ to 100⅝ ; India Bonds, 50s. to 52s. prem. ; New Three and a Half per Cents., 101½ to 101⅝ ; and Long Annuities, 12⅜ to 12 5-16.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Presentation of the Lord Mayor.—On Wednesday the Lord Mayor elect was presented by the Recorder to the Lord Chancellor, for the purpose of being approved of as the chief magistrate by the Queen. The Lord Mayor elect was accompanied by the leading members of the Corporation. After the usual speech from the Recorder, giving an account of the Lord Mayor's history and pursuits, the Lord Chancellor said he felt much gratification in announcing Her Majesty's approbation of the choice made by the citizens of London of a Lord Mayor for the year ensuing, and her perfect conviction that Mr. Humphery would satisfactorily perform the duties of the office to which his fellow-citizens had elevated him. At the close of this ceremony the Lord Chancellor, in accordance with the usual custom on the first day of Michaelmas term, gave a *déjeûner* to the Judges and leading members of the bar.

Court of Aldermen.—A Court was held on Thursday, at which Alderman Thomas Wood applied to the Court to investigate the charges made against him. He stated that, notwithstanding the frequent applications he had made to the Court to give him an opportunity of showing that the attacks made upon him were altogether groundless and founded in malice as well as falsehood, his brother magistrates had refused to him the justice which he had reason to expect at their hands, and had finally rejected him when returned to the Court by the Livery. He had since that event searched the decisions of the Court, and he could find no record of their proceedings on the subject ; and he did not consider that the Court had done credit to itself by the course it had adopted through the whole of the transaction ; and he called upon it to say what his offence was, and to afford him an opportunity of answering any accusation which might be brought against him. His earnest wish was to have an immediate and searching investigation into his conduct. A long discussion ensued, in which several Aldermen expressed their conviction that Alderman T. Wood ought to have proceeded in the business himself as soon as the charges were made against him ; that he had been openly charged by the *Mining Journal* with having passed off coal of unexceptionable quality belonging to another mine as the Talacre mine, and that the imputation had been repeated since his rejection as a candidate for the Mayoralty. Others referred to the judgment of Lord Denman in the Court of Queen's Bench, and stated, that they had voted against Alderman Wood on the ground of that decision. Alderman T. Wood declared that he had fully answered everything in the shape of a charge against him, to the satisfaction of the Court of Queen's Bench, by an affidavit. The only grave charge brought against him, and certainly it was one of a very serious nature, was that of having substituted the coal of one mine in place of that of another. A more malignant falsehood could not be imagined than that imputation. He had denied it in the strongest manner in his affidavit, and the Court of Queen's Bench believed his denial. It was then resolved that a committee should be appointed to in-

Chief at this port, and that Lord Ingestre is to be the Flag Captain. Sir John Talbot is a distinguished officer in the service; his capture of the Rivoli, 74, when in command of the Victorious, was one of the most gallant achievements of the last war.

Reading.—The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Episcopal Chapel in the new cemetery of this town took place on Wednesday week. The stone was laid by Mr. Ramsbottom, M.P., the Provincial Grand Master of Berkshire, with masonic ceremonies. The brethren assembled in great numbers, and marched in procession to the spot, wearing their various orders. The local papers give long details of the ceremonies, but they have little interest for the general reader.—On Thursday a serious fire broke out at Bear Wood, the seat of Mr. Walter, M.P., which, although fortunately checked in its progress, has occasioned the loss of much valuable property, and for some hours threatened the whole mansion with destruction. It appears that the fire, which is supposed to have originated in the kitchen flue, was discovered in some rooms occupied by the servants, and forming the extremity of one wing of the mansion. It was some time before the engines could be brought into play, but the neighbours and peasantry assembled in great numbers, and removed the furniture to a place of safety. The thick wall of the conservatory resisted the progress of the flames, and the fire was eventually prevented from extending beyond the wing in which it had commenced. At 7 in the evening the fire was still smouldering, but no further danger was apprehended.

Saffron Walden.—On Tuesday week, after the Agricultural meeting noticed in our last, the Museum of this town was broken into and robbed of a quantity of rare gold and silver coins, commencing as far back as the reign of Edward IV. A reward of 50*l.* has been offered by the trustees, and a similar sum by Government, for the apprehension of the offender.

Salisbury.—The Wiltshire papers state that the Recorder, in his charge to the grand jury at the late sessions in this city, mentioned the strange anomaly that, by a charter granted in the year 1612, in the reign of James I., the Judges of Assize had no power to deliver the gaol belonging to the city of New Sarum, for the civic authorities therein mentioned had sole power to try prisoners committed for offences within their jurisdiction, and that the only alteration made by the Municipal Corporation Act was the appointing of a Recorder as sole Judge of the session. The Recorder also stated that Mr. Justice Wightman, at the summer assizes, which were held at Devizes, had set at liberty a prisoner committed for larceny, when, by the said charter, he ought not to have been liberated.

Southampton.—The arrival of the British Queen, Belgian steamer, has been the source of general congratulation, and has relieved numbers of persons from serious anxiety. It was known that she left New York on the 7th ult., her usual day of sailing, and according to the ordinary rate of passage, she ought to have arrived here last Friday week. A sailing packet, which left New York the day after her departure, arrived at Liverpool last week, and the Halifax steamer, which left nine days later, arrived in safety on Saturday. Under these circumstances, it was feared that the British Queen had shared the fate of the President, and the insurances at Lloyd's had advanced to 15 and 20 guineas per cent. An offer was made of 25 guineas, but was refused by the underwriters. The loss of the President had unfavourably influenced the minds even of experienced parties, who, finding the great delay that had taken place, began to anticipate the worst. From the report circulated of the qualifications of the Queen for traffic across the Atlantic, it appears that doubts were expressed on the subject on account of her being of the same build and construction as the unfortunate President. At Lloyd's, when the news arrived of the safety of the vessel, the underwriters and merchants engaged in the American trade were warmly congratulated, and little else was talked of in commercial circles on Thursday. It will be seen by our foreign news that the vessel put in at the Azores to get a fresh supply of coals.

Windsor.—The first public meet of her Majesty's staghounds this season took place on Tuesday at Salthill, in the presence of the Earl of Rosslyn, the master of the hunt, and a numerous field. The deer was uncarted in a field adjoining Langley-lane, crossed the Railroad-bridge, and made for Slough; passed through the village, and attempted to leap into the windows of the RedLion Inn. He then took the direction of Uxbridge, running right and left of the direct road, and was killed at Drayton, after rather more than half an hour's inferior running.—Mr. G. E. Anson, Prince Albert's treasurer, who was thrown from his horse about a fortnight since, while hunting with the Prince, was sufficiently convalescent on Monday to attend his official duties, for the first time since the accident.—On Monday an attempt was made to release two prisoners confined in Windsor Gaol, who had been sentenced at the last Quarter Sessions to transportation, the one for ten, and the other for seven years. The attempt at rescue by their confederates had so nearly succeeded, that the men outside had ascended as far as the window of the cell in which they were confined. They were, however, seen by a person passing at the time, who gave the alarm to the gaoler, by whom the attempt was frustrated, but the confederates managed to get off.

York.—The appeal made some time since for the restoration of the Minster seems to have been answered by the public in a liberal spirit, the amount already subscribed to defray the expense of restoring that portion of the edifice destroyed by fire exceeding 5,500*l.*

Railways.—The following are the returns for the past week:—London and Birmingham, 15,962*l.*; Great Western, 13,566*l.*; South-Western, 6,558*l.*; South-Eastern, 1,319*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,350*l.*; Brighton, 4.364*l.*; Blackwall, 524*l.*; Croydon, 262*l.*; Greenwich, 700*l.*; North Midland, 4,226*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,739*l.*; Hull and Selby, 1,202*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 5,000*l.*—The adjourned general meeting of the Eastern Counties Railway Company was held, on the 28th ult., at Shoreditch, Mr. H. Bosanquet in the chair. This meeting was originally fixed for the 31st August; but as the engineer's report led the directors to expect that the line would be opened on the 1st of last month, it was postponed, as obstacles had arisen to prevent the opening of the line until 28th October. The directors are of opinion that it would not be prudent to open the line at present, even were it soon finished, as the traffic in the winter months must necessarily be comparatively small; and they cannot now, with confidence, fix any precise period for opening. Mr. Braithwaite, the engineer, gave a very voluminous report; and it seems that besides the sum of 206,000*l.* called for in August to finish the line, 11,000*l.* will be required for the engineer's department. A great deal of discussion ensued, both on the expenses of the line and the delays of its progress. The chairman remarked on the anomaly of the shares in the public market exhibiting so enormous a disproportion in comparison with the intrinsic value of the undertaking. The shareholders generally complained of the bad management which had from the first disclosed itself, and of the vexation again occasioned by the adjournments. The company's shares are at a discount of 15 per cent., taking the amount at present paid up of 23*l.* per share on the original issue.—A meeting of the Preston and Wyre Railway and Harbour Company was held on Monday, Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, Bart., M.P., in the chair. The report stated that the annual expense of working the line was 15,914*l.*, and of maintaining the harbour, 3,787*l.* The floating debts of the company, which were now in course of payment, had been reduced to 3,552*l.*, against which there was a set-off of 1,462*l.* There was at present due for calls in arrear, 12,121*l.* The works of the harbour were at present in abeyance, but the directors were endeavouring to obtain the assistance of Government towards carrying them out, and in connexion with which they strongly urged on the proprietors the establishment of a steam navigation company, for the purpose of keeping up a regular communication with Ireland and Scotland. Considerable discussion then ensued upon the state of the undertaking. After some remarks from a few of the principal shareholders, and an expression of confidence on the part of Mr. J. Abel Smith, M.P., on the eventual prosperity of the undertaking, a resolution was passed, appointing a committee to act in concert with the directors, for the purpose of raising, on the security of the company's property, 2,500*l.*, to pay the interest due to the Royal Exchange Insurance Company, and also to report on the future prospects of the company. Another resolution was passed empowering the solicitor to prosecute all defaulters in respect of calls in arrear.—It is announced as definitively settled that the great Caledonian Railway shall proceed from Lancaster by way of Kendal, to Carlisle; and that the London and Birmingham Railway Company have come to a resolution to promote it. Application for an Act of Parliament will be made next session, and as soon as it has been obtained, the work will be commenced simultaneously from Carlisle to Penrith, and from Lancaster to Kendal. The second portion of the project, from Carlisle to Glasgow and Edinburgh, will also, it is understood, be prosecuted as early as possible.—Two places of worship have just been erected on that portion of the London and Dover Railway now in progress between Tonbridge Wells and Folkestone, for the religious instruction of the excavators and workmen in the employ of the company. There are similar establishments on the Birmingham Railway at Wolverton, where a church is about to be erected, to be followed by another at the central station of the Grand Junction Company at Crewe.—A survey is now in progress for the continuation of the Brighton Railway, by means of a coast line, to Chichester and Worthing. As the country through which it runs is generally level, the expense of constructing the line, according to the estimates, will not exceed 15,000*l.* per mile. The project is supported by the Duke of Norfolk and by Mr. J. A. Smith, M.P. It is also stated that the Brighton Company have prepared plans and estimates, with a view of going to Parliament in the next session for an act to authorise the construction of a branch line from Croydon to Vauxhall, in order to form a west-end terminus to their railway. The line is said to be easy of formation.—At a meeting of the West London Company this week, it was stated that a considerable number of the preferential shares created under the new capital had already been appropriated, and that additional applications were daily coming in.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—On Tuesday, being the first day of term, the courts were opened with the usual formalities. The hall and the several courts were much crowded, particularly the Court of Chancery. At two o'clock Sir Edward Sugden took his seat on the Chancery bench, when Mr. T. B. C. Smith and Mr. Greene were respectively called as Attorney and Solicitor-General, and took their seats accordingly. Mr. Blackburne sat as Master of the Rolls. The vacant sergeantcy is not yet filled up; but Mr. Keating is now mentioned as likely to receive the appointment. Dr. Stopford will be consecrated to-morrow at Armagh, by the Lord Primate, the Bishop of Down, and the Bishop of Kilmore.—The election of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year took place on Tuesday, when Alderman Roe was unanimously elected. In the evening the usual entertainment was given by the new Chief Magistrate to the Town Council and their friends.—On Monday, the annual collection of the fund to compensate Mr. O'Connell took place throughout the country. The Dublin returns—the only ones, of course, yet received—present a considerable increase over the last and some previous years. In some parishes the amount is larger than upon any previous occasion: the average of St. Andrew's parish was 213*l.*; but the collection this year is 303*l.* The metropolitan parish averaged 237*l.*; this year the collection was 333*l.* The average of St. Nicholas' parish was 74*l.*; this year it is 110*l.* Other parishes are increased to a less extent, and a few are nearly the same. The total amount for Dublin and its vicinity is upwards of 2,000*l.* In reference to the contributions collected in behalf of Mr. O'Connell, a letter has recently appeared, in which that gentleman replies to the charges of the Earl of Shrewsbury on the subject of the rent, and states what he considers to be his claims on the gratitude of Ireland. "The year before emancipation," he says, "though wearing a stuff gown, and belonging to the outer bar, my professional emoluments exceeded 8,000*l.*,—an amount never before realised in Ireland, in the same space of time, by an outer barrister. Had I adhered to my profession, I must soon have been called within the bar, and obtained the precedency of a silk gown. The severity of my labour would have been at once much mitigated, whilst the emoluments would have been considerably increased. I could have done a much greater variety of business with less toil, and my professional income must have necessarily been augmented by probably one-half. If I had abandoned politics, even the honours of my profession and its highest stations lay fairly before me." After alluding to the offer made by the Marquis of Normanby, who placed the office of Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer at his disposal, and which he refused, lest the acceptance should control his actions in regard to Ireland, he says,—"I do not think I am guilty of the least vanity when I assert, that no man ever made greater sacrifices to what he deemed the cause of his country than I have done. I care not how I may be ridiculed or maligned. I feel the proud consciousness that no public man has made more, greater, or more ready sacrifices." He concludes by saying,—"All this have I done and suffered for Ireland. And let her be grateful or ungrateful—solvent or insolvent—he who insults me for taking her pay wants the vulgar elements of morality, which teach that the labourer is worthy of his hire; he wants the higher sensations of the soul, which enable one to perceive that there are services which bear no comparison with money, and can never be recompensed by pecuniary rewards. Yes: I am—I say it proudly—I am the hired servant of Ireland, and I glory in my servitude."—The meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday. After several matters had been disposed of, notice of a motion was handed in by Dr. Murphy to the effect, that this society and all Ireland call upon Mr. O'Connell to retire from Parliament, and devote the energies of his mind to the repeal agitation at home. The Lord Mayor said that, although one vote would now be of little value in Parliament, still he thought that, as "both is best," he could be of service to Ireland both in and out of Parliament. He then proceeded to address the meeting on the present state and prospects of the repeal cause. He said that the hour of Ireland's regeneration was approaching. He was convinced of this when he looked to the state of England and what was going on there at present. The working classes were steeped in distress, while nothing better appeared in store for the agriculturists. What had been done for them? After six great nations had increased their tariffs for the purpose of shutting out English goods, Sir R. Peel not only threw open the English market to foreign manufactures, but he betrayed the agriculturists in the same tariff. England would soon require the entire support of Ireland, and she should have it if she acted with justice. She had been compelled to do justice to Canada, very much against her will; and if the people of Ireland only combined together in legal and peaceful bonds, but with a firm resolution to procure her domestic Parliament, England should speedily grant it. After alluding to the state of the markets, he concluded a long speech by reading a report on the state of the repeal question, which was adopted by the association. The week's rent was 102*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*

Cork.—The provincial papers state that an English stranger visited and left this city last week, after vainly attempting forgeries to the amount of 2,600*l.* upon the Provincial Bank, and Bank of Ireland in that city. He assumed the designation of "Henry Belville," and represented himself as a man of capital about to invest largely in steam-mill operations.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The works for the colossal statue of her Majesty, on the north front of the Royal Institution in Princes-street, are in active progress, and the stones for the basement have already been brought from the Binny quarries. It is stated that the whole structure, when completed, will weigh upwards of 90 tons.—The country papers give accounts of the rapid approach of winter. In Perth, snow has fallen in some quantities; and in the west of Scotland, the Arran mountains, Carrick-hill, the Craigs of Kyle, and all the upland districts, are covered with snow.

Dundee.—The local papers state that Mr. Alexander Duff, the unfortunate sufferer in the late case of attempted murder, is so far recovered as to have been able to leave the cottage where he found a shelter on the night in which the attempt was made, and walk a short distance to the railway on Friday last, on the way to his own home.

Glasgow.—On Friday of last week the large bonded males, 424; females, 442. Weekly average for the years 1838, 9, 40, 1: males, 467; females, 445. The distribution of this mortality over the different districts was as follows: Western districts, 136; Northern, 167; Central, 165; Eastern, 200; Southern, 189.

Police.—On Wednesday, a gentleman, who refused to state his name, was brought before the magistrate at Marlbrough-street, charged with being a deserter from the East India Company's Service. Mr. Clarkson, who attended on behalf of the East India Company, said he should produce evidence to prove that the gentleman at the bar was Captain Archibald Douglas, of the 49th Native Infantry; that he had received leave of absence from Tanjore to go to the Neilgherry hills; and that, availing himself of this circumstance, he had made his way to England in the Reliance merchantman, under the assumed name of Jackson. Having satisfactorily established the identity of Captain Douglas, it would be his duty to ask for his committal as a deserter from the Company's Service. A clerk in the India House was called, who proved that a sum of 1,000*l.* East India Stock was transferred by Captain Archibald Douglas about a fortnight ago. The transfer-book was signed Archibald Douglas, and witness believed that the accused was the party who had transferred the stock. The constable who apprehended defendant deposed, that when arrested he admitted that his name was Douglas. It was argued for the defence, that the proof of identity was incomplete, and the case was therefore adjourned to procure the attendance of other witnesses. It was stated that the defendant, in addition to his commission, held the important civil appointment of Resident at Tanjore. The case was resumed yesterday, when numerous proofs of identity were adduced, and Counsel for defendant admitted that his client was Capt. Douglas. The Magistrate, after a long hearing, said he had no alternative, and committed Capt. Douglas to prison as a deserter.

Greenwich.—On Monday afternoon an accident occurred to Lady Stopford, wife of Admiral Sir R. Stopford, and to her daughter, Miss Stopford. The ladies, with a female friend, were taking an airing in an open carriage on Blackheath, when, near the residence of the Princess Sophia, the horses shied, and sprang over a mound by the side of the road. The ladies were thrown out, but escaped with a few bruises. The horses struggled, and, breaking away with the splinter-bar, dashed down Blackheath-hill at a rapid rate, and were stopped with difficulty.

Provincial News.

Blackburn.—On Saturday night a fire broke out in the extensive mill of Mr. Eccles in this town. Although every exertion was made to check the flames, the whole building was burned to the ground. The books, &c., were with difficulty saved, and the damage is estimated at from 30,000*l.* to 40,000*l.*

Brighton.—The affair which took place in the Chapel Royal last August, when the Rev. Mr. Moore, an invalided young clergyman, was mobbed through the streets of Brighton, is immediately to come on in the Court of Common Pleas. The affair was noticed by us at the time, and our readers will recollect that the officiating clergyman, Mr. Drummond, warned his congregation against certain swindlers who were present in the chapel, and that the clergyman in question, and his relative Mr. Moore, were mistaken for the offenders. Mr. Moore, sen., has forborne his action against Mr. Drummond, in order to become a principal witness. Mr. Drummond has declined stating the origin of the outrage, or to bear any expense whatever, which is now very considerable. It is said that Serjeant Talfourd has done all he could to bring about an amicable adjustment, but has been unsuccessful.

Cambridge.—The Rev. Professor Whewell, Master of Trinity, was yesterday elected Vice-Chancellor of this University.—The Committee for managing the ball at the late installation have presented the surplus proceeds, amounting to about 200*l.*, to the treasurer of Addenbrooke's Hospital.—A monument has been erected in Trinity College, by public subscription, to the memory of the Rev. J. H. Macaulay, late head master of Repton school. The inscription, recording his great classical learning, is from the pen of the Rev. H. Thompson, of Wrington, formerly scholar of St. John's.

Chelmsford.—The *Chelmsford Chronicle* states that a meeting of the clergy of this district took place after the delivery of the Bishop of London's recent charge, when a unanimous feeling was expressed that the suggestions laid down by the Reverend Prelate should be carried out, where practicable, in the several parishes. The alterations were commenced in this town on Sunday. The usual hymn at the beginning of the service was omitted, and the clergyman gave out the psalms; he also preached in his surplice, and after the sermon proceeded to the altar, and read an offertory sentence and the prayer for Christ's church militant, as prescribed by the rubric. The rector, in his sermon, alluded to these changes, which, though he considered some of small moment, he had adopted in compliance with the wishes of his diocesan. He also announced that daily service would be performed in the church, and that the vigils of saints' days would in future be observed.

Cheltenham.—A case which excited much astonishment came on for hearing on Tuesday at the police-court, before an unusually full bench of magistrates, amongst whom were the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, M.P., Admiral Sir S. Davenport, Colonel Smith, &c. Lady Rebecca Ricketts (widow of the late Admiral Sir R. T. Ricketts), Mr. T. Wright her surgeon, George Buckman, and Edward Cousins, clerks to Mr. Straford, her Ladyship's solicitor, appeared in pursuance of a warrant issued by Colonel Wall, on the application of Mr. Augustus Newton, son-in-law of the deceased Admiral, who charged the defendants with conspiring to forge the signature of Sir R. Ricketts to a document purporting to be his will, with the intent to defraud Mr. Newton and his wife of their share of the estate, valued at 60,000*l.* Lady Ricketts and Mr. Straford were also charged with uttering a probate of the will to Mr. W. Pitt, one of the managers of the County of Gloucester Bank, on the 21st Sept., with the intent to defraud Mr. and Mrs. Newton of certain moneys in the co-partnership of the bank. Mr. Newton now applied for an adjournment in consequence of the absence of Mr. Straford, and in order to produce the will and probate. After a long discussion Capt. St. Clair, after consulting with his brother magistrates, said they felt that it was their duty, upon the oaths taken, to defer the case until the principal document is before the Court. It was finally arranged that the case should be postponed for three days, and the parties charged were bound in their own recognizances to appear—Lady Ricketts herself in 1000*l.*, Thomas Wright and George Buckman in 500*l.* each, and Edward Cousins in 100*l.*

Chester.—A sanguinary combat took place on Saturday week, between the keepers of Mr. Tollemache, M.P., of Tilston-lodge, and Mr. Corbett, of Darnhall, and a party of poachers; which resulted in the defeat of the keepers—one of whom, named Richard Chesters, died a few hours afterwards from the injuries he received. Four of the poachers were immediately apprehended, but the fifth is still at large. An inquest was held on the body of the keeper, and, after a long investigation, the jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against the prisoners, who were immediately committed to take their trial at the next assizes.

Deal.—It is stated that Mr. Bush, the civil engineer, is so convinced of the efficacy of his plan for the establishment of a lighthouse on the Goodwin Sands, that he is determined to proceed with its construction, notwithstanding the recent loss of the caisson. The daily papers state that the Prince Regent transport, which arrived at Woolwich on Monday with troops from Canada, was in great danger during the recent storm. On the morning of the 22d, in beating in for Dover during the gale, the ship was almost driven on the Goodwin Sands, and, had it not been for the light which burst in with the rise of morning, the vessel with its crowded company would most probably have perished.

Devizes.—The papers have given long accounts of an extraordinary match which the Hon. Grantley Berkeley has undertaken to perform on the last Tuesday in this month, at Charborough Park, the seat of Mr. Drax. He is to course, pull down, safely hobble or secure five full-headed bucks, from six to seven years old, for the purpose of stall-feeding, using but one deer greyhound and one horse for the five courses, fresh horses being only at his disposal for the singling out of the buck from the herd. He is to have no assistance in coursing, holding, throwing, and hobbling the buck save that of his dog; and he is to hold his own horse while securing the deer. To succeed in this match, Mr. Berkeley has to do the work of five men. It usually requires three men to run in, secure, and hobble a buck; a fourth to get off and hold the dogs (a brace being generally used), and a fifth to hold the horses. To hobble a deer is to bring his hind feet and fore feet together, and to bind them in that situation. The odds which Mr. Berkeley has taken against his success are three to one.

Hertford.—The daily papers state that Lord Melbourne is gradually recovering from his late illness. It appears that the attack was more serious than the first accounts led the public to suppose. His Lordship had two paralytic strokes, which affected his speech, and placed him in considerable danger for two days.

Leicester.—During the late disturbances throughout the mining districts, the conduct of the colliers employed in the extensive works of the Marquess of Hastings, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, presented such a contrast to that of the neighbouring collieries, that the Marquess determined to show to his men that he was not unmindful of it: accordingly, on Thursday, the 20th ult., he gave an entertainment to all the men and boys employed upon his works. At Moira upwards of 500, and at Gresley about fifty miners sat down to dinner. Sir Roger Gresley and the local clergy were present, and bore testimony to the exemplary conduct of the men during the late disturbances, and to the mutual confidence established between them and their employers.

Liverpool.—The case of Mr. Thomas Henry, the linen-draper, charged with wilfully setting fire to his house, and noticed by us last week, has been again under consideration. At the last sitting, after the examination of numerous witnesses, the magistrates declared that, though the evidence was wholly circumstantial, there was enough to enable them to send the prisoner for trial, and accordingly committed him to the next assizes.—An examination took place last week at Kirkdale, into the disclosures made by a convict on the eve of transportation, respecting the death of the late Mr. Bibby, a merchant of this city. The prisoners who were apprehended in consequence of the information thus received, were brought before the court; but after a long investigation, the magistrates decided that, although a great deal of mystery hung over the transaction, and there were some strange and suspicious circumstances in the evidence, the testimony was not of such a nature as to justify them in depriving the prisoners of their liberty and sending them for trial.

Maidstone.—The local papers of Monday published a bulletin from the medical attendants of Sir W. Geary, whose accident we lately noticed. It states that he is going on favourably, that the ligature has come away from the carotid artery, and its separation has been unattended, up to the present time, by any untoward symptoms; the wound is almost healed. The paralysis of the left arm and leg remains the same.

Manchester.—We noticed, a few weeks since, a letter written by Sir Charles Shaw, the chief commissioner of police, in reference to the conduct of the mayor and magistrates of Manchester during the recent riots. This letter has called forth a reply, charging Sir C. Shaw with neglect of duty in not himself acting as a magistrate on the morning of the 9th of August. A rejoinder has, this week, been published by that gentleman, stating that while in the Town-Hall, on that morning, he explained to the military commandant that he could not act as a magistrate, as his instructions were, that he, as chief commissioner of police, must neither, as a magistrate, make a requisition for the military, nor take it upon himself to read the Riot Act, his duty being to give notice to the mayor, and in his absence to the stipendiary magistrate; in short, that he was to act solely as their executive. Upon these instructions he states that he always acted; and he is not aware that any commissioner of police, appointed under the same Act of Parliament as himself, has ever made requisitions for military, or put himself at their head, or has read the Riot Act. He repeats that the first person who received information from him on his return from Ashton, on the morning of the 9th of August, was a borough magistrate. He spoke to this gentleman about two hours before the entrance of the mob to Manchester; and the borough magistrates did not assemble to think of acting for twenty-eight hours after the mob had been in possession of the town. He also states that a member of the Town Council was most assiduous in exciting the people to resist the law, by distributing printed placards through the shops and houses, "No Income-tax—No Assessed-taxes paid here." In regard to the charge that he kept the magistrates in complete ignorance of the state of the town, he states that among the magistrates who assembled were some who could not plead ignorance, as in other places and at public meetings, they had stated that "outbreaks must take place;" and even one of the magistrates there assembled had, a short time before the outbreak, at a public meeting, moved a resolution, which was seconded, passed, and published in the *Manchester Guardian*, to the effect "that the country was on the eve of a revolution." The statement that he previously knew of the meeting on Mottram Moor, and that the rioters were coming to Manchester, he declares to be without a shadow of foundation. He concludes a long letter by attributing much of the personal feeling excited by his letter to the fact, that many of the leading rate-payers were connected either directly or indirectly with the bank of Manchester, and that, from information he had received, he had removed, some months previously, the police funds from that bank, in spite of the urgent personal remonstrances of the manager and director, who has since absconded. He refers also to the fact, that he was called upon to do much with a small force, when compared with other towns; that within a circle round Manchester, the most distant part of which is not 5 miles' distance from the Exchange, the population amounts to about 354,000, and the police force under his orders consisted only of 317 men of all ranks.—Another destructive fire broke out in this town on Thursday night at the mills of Messrs. Pooley, in Mill-street. It occurred in the centre of the building, near the principal staircase, so that the escape of the hands was cut off. Eight bodies have been removed from the ruins, and it is said that 25 are still missing

Middlesborough.—Some additional particulars have appeared this week respecting the fatal explosion at this place. Two men were killed on the spot, two have since died from the injuries sustained, and twenty-one others were severely injured. The jury at the inquest returned a verdict of "Accidental death," no evidence having been adduced to prove that more than ordinary pressure had been used, or that there had been any inattention on the part of masters or workmen.

Northleach.—We mentioned in our last the memorial transmitted to Sir James Graham by the jurors at the late inquest on a prisoner in the House of Correction at this place. This document has since been published. It states, that during the investigation, evidence relative to the treatment of the prisoners in that gaol was tendered, but could not be received upon the inquest, which, in the opinion of the jury, calls for the most searching investigation; and that the jury believe that the general treatment of the prisoners has been in many cases attended with loss of life, and most of them with loss of health. They therefore pray for an investigation, in the hope that it will lead to a change in the mode of treatment, and prevent such fatal occurrences in future. Sir James Graham, in acknowledging this memorial, informs the jury that before he received their communication, he had taken measures for having a full inquiry made into the matters to which the memorial refers.

Oxford.—The prize of 200*l.* for the best Essay in refutation of Hindooism, which was proposed in 1840 by some unknown benefactor, through the Bishop of Calcutta, has been decided by the judges in favour of the Rev. J. B. Morris, Fellow of Exeter.—The men apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mr. Bromhead, at Blackthorn, have been remanded, and the witnesses bound over to appear and give evidence on the part of the Crown at the March assizes.

Penrith.—The Cumberland papers mention, as a proof of the early winter in the North, that on Wednesday week the mail-cart, which runs between that town and Alston, by the violence of the wind and the great depth of snow, was completely drifted upon a bleak part of the road on Cross Fell.

Portsmouth.—It is stated in Naval circles, that Admiral Sir John Talbot is to be the new Naval Commander-in-but for what Scott should be found to have owed the parish in October, 1837, upon taking an account before the Master, and the costs should be reserved.

Court of Common Pleas.—On Wednesday, being the first day of Michaelmas term, the judges of this court, after breakfasting with the Lord Chancellor, came down in procession to Westminster-hall, and shortly before half-past one o'clock Lord Chief Justice Tindal, Mr. Justice Coltman, Mr. Justice Erskine, and Mr. Justice Maule took their seats on the bench. There was a very full attendance of serjeants, and the court was crowded to excess by spectators.

Barker v. *Birch.*—Mr. Serjeant Talfourd moved for a rule to show cause why the writ of summons in this case should not be set aside with costs. The action was brought under the Tithe Commutation Act, 6 & 7 William IV., c. 71, the 46th section of which provided that any person claiming to be interested in any lands or in the tithes thereof, who should be dissatisfied with the decision of the commissioners, might, if the yearly value of the payment to be made or withholden should exceed the sum of 20*l.*, cause an action to be brought in the courts of law at Westminster against the person in whose favour such decision should have been made, within three calendar months next after such decision should have been notified in writing, and should proceed to trial at the assizes then next or next but one after such action should have been commenced. The decision of the commissioners in the present case was notified on the 8th of March, and the writ, which was sued out in June, was not served till the 2d of September following: and the learned Serjeant, therefore, contended that the writ was spent and abandoned, because it had not been served within those calendar months prescribed by the act for the commencement of the action. The action being the creature of an act of Parliament, time, he submitted, was the essence of it.—Lord Chief Justice Tindal said, that the issuing of the writ was regular, and he thought that the defendant should make his stand when the feigned issue was delivered, and then urge his objection that the plaintiff was out of time.—Mr. Serjeant Talfourd said he would then take that course.—Rule refused.

Arches Court.—*Nunn* v. *Varty and Mopsey.*—This was an appeal from the Consistory Court of London, in a suit for subtraction of church rate in the parish of Hackney. The case was argued at great length in the court below in November of last year. The argument in this court was only part heard, and was deferred to the next court day.

Central Criminal Court.—The grand jury, at the conclusion of their labours, said that, previously to being discharged, they wished to complain of the very large number of paltry cases which had come before them in the discharge of their duty, and which might have been disposed of summarily before the magistrates. Mr. Justice Erskine said he would take care that the complaint should be represented in the proper quarter.

Forgery.—*W. H. Hoskins* was indicted for obtaining, by false pretences, a check-book, with intent to defraud the Bank of England, and for feloniously forging an order for the delivery of the check-book, with the like intent. Counsel for the defence said, that the prisoner was first charged with a misdemeanour, and in the next with a felony, and both had reference to the same transaction. It was desirable that the prisoner should plead guilty to the misdemeanour, and that the felony should stand over to the next sessions. The prisoner had been many years a porter to the Bank, and down to a recent period had conducted himself well. The Directors considered that he had been the dupe of an evil-disposed person, who wished to obtain the check-book for a purpose it was not difficult to conjecture. If the Court would respite its judgment upon the minor case, to which the prisoner was ready to plead, it was expected that he would make some disclosures before the next session, which would further the ends of public justice. This was acceded to by the Court.

Murder.—Jane Bowler, a widow, was indicted for the wilful murder of Joseph Bowler, her husband, by administering to him a quantity of arsenic. It appeared that the deceased was a chair-maker in Union-street, Borough. On Wednesday, the 14th Sept. he was taken ill, and remained so till the following Saturday, when he died. Circumstances arose which led to suspicion that the deceased had not died a natural death; an inquest was consequently held upon the body, and upon a *post-mortem* examination, a quantity of arsenic was discovered, which left no doubt on the mind of the medical man that death was caused by that poison. Suspicion fell on the wife, but the evidence was entirely circumstantial, and in many respects contradictory. The counsel for the prisoner contended that the case was not proved, and submitted that the only and fair inference to be drawn was that the deceased had destroyed himself. It was proved by several witnesses that he was a person of a melancholy disposition, that he had made attempts to destroy himself on former occasions, and that the prisoner had previously borne a good character. Mr. Justice Maule was proceeding to sum up, but was interrupted by the jury, who said they were perfectly satisfied, and acquitted the prisoner.

Robbery.—*Alice Lowe* was indicted for stealing a large quantity of valuable jewellery from the residence of Viscount Frankfort. The evidence for the prosecution rested entirely on the testimony of Lord Frankfort, who stated that the prisoner had lived for two months in his house, and that soon after her departure jewels were missed. The circumstances of the case raised a question, whether the jewels had not been given to her by Lord Frankfort himself. This was the principal fact dwelt on for the defence; and it was contended that they were actually so presented, and not feloniously abstracted. Mr. Justice Erskine, in his address to the jury, observed that no one who had heard the case could fail feeling compassion for the prisoner, or to entertain a desire that she should be acquitted if the evidence could at all warrant such a conclusion. They must not, however, allow their feelings to induce them to swerve from their duty; they must be bound by the evidence, and upon that alone should their verdict be returned. It appeared to be admitted that the articles alleged to have been stolen by the prisoner had, in point of fact, come into her possession and been pawned by her; and the defence was, that they had not been taken feloniously, but that the prosecutor had given them to the prisoner. If they thought this was the case, or that the conduct of the prosecutor was of such a character as to induce a belief in the mind of the prisoner that she might deal with them as her own, she would be entitled to her acquittal; for if she had only acted under a mistaken impression, and without any felonious intention, she could not be convicted upon the present charge. It was a dreadful imputation upon any man, much more upon one of the rank and station of Lord Frankfort, to charge him with wilfully denying, upon his oath, a fact of which he must have been cognisant if it had ever occurred; but this alternative might be avoided if the jury believed that although Lord Frankfort never in reality gave the property to the prisoner, yet that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the prisoner might reasonably entertain the impression that the prosecutor intended her to have the property. The Learned Judge then went through the evidence, and concluded by leaving the case in the hands of the jury. The jury, after deliberating for about ten minutes, returned a verdict of *Not Guilty.* The verdict was received with a shout of applause in the Court, and this was speedily echoed by a loud volley of cheers from the crowd assembled outside, and it was several minutes before order could be restored.

Robbery in the Parks.—*Henry Passenger* and *Alfred Lewis* were charged with a robbery on the Rev. William Bugden, and stealing from his person a purse containing money. This was one of the cases connected with the gang of offenders whom we have mentioned on former occasions as waylaying passengers in the parks. The Rev. W. Bugden deposed that he was a Roman Catholic clergyman. About half-past nine in the evening of the 22d September, he was passing through Hyde-park. Just as he came to the bridge over the Serpentine, he heard a shrill whistle, and immediately three men sprang upon him, one of whom made a blow at him with something like a life-preserver, and demanded money, which witness refused. The other two held witness by the arms, whilst the third thrust his hand into his pocket, and took out his purse, with which he ran away. Witness was greatly frightened; but he believed he called for help. This evidence was supported by other testimony; and, after an ineffectual attempt on the part of one of the prisoners to prove that he came up to the assistance of the prosecutor when he called for help, the jury found both prisoners *guilty*. The prisoner Lewis being proved to have before been convicted of felony, the Court sentenced him to be transported for life, and sentenced the other to transportation for fifteen years.

Bank-note Forgery.—*Edward Banister* and *James Campbell*, who were acquitted on Thursday last of the charge of having in their possession one hundred forged 500*l.* notes, were again placed at the bar on an indictment for a misdemeanour, arising out of the same transaction. They pleaded *guilty*. The Attorney-general, who appeared for the prosecution, said, that inasmuch as no injury appeared likely to result to the public or the Bank in the present instance, from the conduct of the prisoners, it was not his wish to press for a severe sentence. Mr. Justice Maule then cautioned the prisoners as to their future conduct, and sentenced them to pay a fine of 1*s.* each.

Swindling.—*Bonnier Kaim*, described as a labourer, was indicted for stealing two diamond rings and one pearl pin, value 30*l.*, the property of Matilda Johnson, in her dwelling-house. The prisoner, who called himself the "Baron Kaim," had called on Mrs. Johnson, under the pretence of looking for lodgings; and having thus made her acquaintance, he obtained possession of the rings and pin, under pretence of wishing to show them to Lord Forester. The jury returned a verdict of *guilty*, and the prisoner was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

SPORTING.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.

Friday.—*The Audley End Stakes* of 3 sovs. each, for three-yrs-old, &c. A.E.C. 4 subs.—Won by Lord Chesterfield's Rhodanthe (Nat), beating Mr. Gregory's Una, Mr. J. Day's Tamburini, and Sir W. Stanley's Vakeel.

First Class. The Nursery Stakes of 25 sovs. each, for two-yrs-olds. D.M. 8 subs.—Won by Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone (F. Butler), beating Mr. Payne's f. by Muley Moloch; a dead heat, the parties dividing the stakes.

Second Class. The Nursery Stakes of 25 sovs. each, &c. D.M. 7 subs.—Won by Mr. W. Sadler's Sister to Combat (Rogers), beating Mr. Bradford's f. by Partisan, out of Fidelity, and Mr. Ongley's Queen of the Gipsies.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each, for three-yrs, &c. T.Y.C. 9 subs.; 3 paid.—Won by Lord Eglintoun's Dr. Caius (Lye), beating Mr. Etwall's Palladium, Mr. Thornhill's Equation, and Sir W. Stanley's Vakeel.

Matches.—Lord Exeter's Celia beat Col. Peel's Garry Owen; 200, h. ft. Mr. Bowes's Ladye of Silverkeld Well received forfeit from Duke of Bedford's Magog; 100 h. ft. Duke of Bedford's John o' Gaunt received forfeit from Capt. Price's Retriever; 200 h. ft.

Saturday.—*Matches.*—Lord Exeter's Celia beat Col. Peel's Camelion; 100*l.* Col. Peel's Canton beat Lord Eglintoun's Augury; 100*l.* h. ft. Lord Exeter's Celia beat Lord Stradbroke's Jeremy Diddler; 100*l.* Col. Peel's Camelion beat Mr. Osbaldestone's f. by Saddler; 100*l.* h. ft. Lord Eglintoun's Pompey beat Col. Peel's Rook's-nest:–100*l.* h. ft. Mr. Goodman's Shadow beat Col. Peel's Garry Owen; 100*l.* h. ft. Col. Peel's Hartshorn (Nat) beat Mr. Goodman's Bother'em; 50*l.* Lord Eglintoun's Melior beat Lord Albemarle's Buffalo; 100*l.* h. ft. Col. Peel's I-am-not-aware beat Lord Eglintoun's Jamie Forest; 100*l.* h. ft.

The Houghton Handicap of 15 sovs. each, for three-yrs-olds, &c. D.M. 13 subs.—Won by Mr. Stephenson's Ma Mie (Mann), beating Mr. Boyce's Corunna, and Lord Exeter's Revocation.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each; winner to be sold for 25 sovs., if demanded, &c. 8 subs.—Won by Lord Chesterfield's Henri Quatre (Nat) beating Mr. Beresford's Indolence, and Mr. G. Clark's Ameine. Mr. Goodman's Shadow beat Mr. Ramsay's Cabrera; 200*l.* h. ft.

The Criterion Stakes.—At a meeting of the Jockey Club on Friday evening it was decided that Mr. Gregory was not liable to the forfeits. The effect of this decision is to make the Produce Stakes a void race, and to negative Mr. Watt's claim for the Criterion.

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.—The only Derby bets laid were 13 to 1 to 100*l.* agst Sir G. Heathcote's lot, 25 to 1 to a small sum agst Winesour, 125 to 25 (five points less than the odds) agst the Progress colt, 500 to 20 agst Philip, 300 to 10 agst Aristides, 400 to 10 agst the Oxygen colt, 400 to 10 agst the Languish colt, 50 to 1 to 70*l.* agst Dumpling, and 1,000 to 15 agst Delightful colt. Offers of 8 to 1 agst A British Yeoman (take 17 to 2). Oaks.—9 to 1 laid to 25*l.* agst Maria Day, and 300 to 10 agst Sister to Sarcasm. As Thursday has always been a bad day of business in the winter months, it has been suggested that the room might as well be closed on that day until after Christmas, as a means of improving business on the Monday.

MARK LANE, Friday, Nov. 4.—We have had but little English Wheat at Market since Monday, and sales have been made at 1*s.* advance. There was a good demand for Foreign on Wednesday, at 1*s.* above the prices realised on Monday, and that improvement has been maintained to-day, but the quantity sold was not so large. In bonded there has been a little demand for exportation of Odessa and Mediterranean Wheat. Barley sells on the same terms. Peas and Beans are a very dull sale. The Oat Trade has improved since Monday.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	44 to 54	Red	40 to 48
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			— to —	White	— to —
Barley		Malting and distilling	26 to 30	Grind.	24 to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	18 to 23	Feed	14 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	— to —	Potato	15 to 24
—— Irish		Feed	9 to 18	Potato	14 to 22
Rye			— to —		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	24 to 30	Tick	27 to 30	Harrow	27 to 32
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	31 to 33	Winds.	30 to 36	Longpod	30 to 32
Peas, White	31 to 40	Maple	28 to 34	Grey	26 to 31

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sept. 23	52 8	27 3	17 8	29 10	32 10	32 11
— 30	54 0	27 10	18 4	29 10	33 0	33 3
Oct. 7	53 2	28 5	18 6	31 0	33 4	33 7
— 14	51 6	28 8	18 6	30 0	33 0	33 10
— 21	51 1	28 10	18 0	31 7	32 4	33 3
— 28	49 5	28 4	18 5	31 7	32 2	33 7
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	51 8	28 6	18 4	31 1	32 8	33 7
Duties	19 0	9 0	8 0	10 6	10 6	9 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.		Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English	4267 Sks.	— Brls.	3950	3648	4753	980	20	974	684
Irish	135 „	— „	244	—	57	57654	—	—	—
Foreign	— „	2834 „	12893	—	—	30	—	2000	—

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English	4290	5850	810	6350
Irish	—	—	4850	—
Foreign	2380	—	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—W. Rayner and J. Rayner, Uxbridge, seed-crushers—W. Rayner, Uxbridge, surgeon—J. Rayner, Uxbridge, chemist—T. Etheridge, Hoxton Old Town, dyer—E. Lane, Cirencester, edge-tool maker—R. Lindon, Marlborough, Devonshire, corn factor.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—J. Mitchell, Godalming, Surrey, butcher.

BANKRUPTS.—E. Fennell and R. Fennell, Aldermanbury Postern, London, yarn-merchants—A. Fricour, St. Martin's-lane, hotel-keeper—W. Hopper, Great Queen street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, carpet-warehouseman—D. Lawson, Marylebone street, Piccadilly, woollen-draper—J. France, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer—Joshua Wood, James Wood, Joseph Wood, Richard Wood, John Wood, and Charles Wood, Denby Dale, Yorkshire, fancy-cloth-manufacturers—J. P. Starling, Blakeney, Norfolk, coal-merchant—T. Smithson, York, tobacconist—I. Hague, W. Millar, and W. T. Grant, Wapping, Middlesex, engineers—J. Brown and R. H. Barrett, High-street-place, White Horse-lane, Stepney, manufacturers of ship-controllers—J. Muddell, Freeman's-court, Cheapside, wine-merchant—J. Sorby, Sheffield, steel-manufacturer—S. Davis, Church-lane, Whitechapel, linen-draper—H. Miles, Southampton, woollen-draper—J. Hall, Winsford, Chester, grocer—S. A. Goddard and R. Hill, Birmingham, merchants—J. Beaumont, Tottenham-court-road, surgeon—W. Whapshott, Crosby-row, King-street, Southwark, engineer—H. S. Winter, Regent-street, milliner.

BIRTHS.—At Hagley Park, on Thursday, the 27th ult., the Lady Lyttelton, of a son and heir—On the 23d ult., at Stuttgard, the lady of C. C. Barton, Esq. of a daughter—On the 28th inst., in Upper Berkeley-street West, Mrs. G. de Bosco Attwood, of a daughter—On the 28th inst., the lady of the late J. Dawson, Esq., of Higham Lodge, Suffolk, of a daughter—On the 30th inst., the wife of Dr. David Burnes, Vernon-place, Bloomsbury-square, of a daughter—At Donnington Cottage, on the 28th ult., the lady of Commander C. O. Hayes, H.M.S. Wolf, of a son.

MARRIED.—On the 23d ult., at the English Church, Alexandria, J. Lilburn, M.D., her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the island of Cyprus, to Mary, only daughter of S. Woolridge, Esq., of Chichester—On the 27th ult., at Malpas, J. T. Winnington, Esq., Captain in the 11th Infantry, second son of the late Sir T. E. Winnington, of Stanford Court, Worcestershire, Bart., to Emma, third daughter of T. Protheroe, Esq., of Malpas Court, Monmouthshire—On the 15th ult., at the British Embassy at Naples, J. B. Hare, Esq., of Berkeley-square, Bristol, to Jane, daughter of the late E. Stracey, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service.

DIED.—On Sunday, the 30th ult., after a short but severe illness, Mr. Michael Waterer, of Knap Hill Nursery, near Bagshot—On the 25th ult., at his father's house, Molineux-street, Bryanstone-square, Lieut. J. R. Welstead, I.N., aged 37 years—On the 26th ult., at Hampton Court, the Hon Berkeley Paget, one of the Commissioners of Excise—On the 31st ult., at his town residence, Russell-square, Mr. Serjeant Spankie—On the 27th ult., in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 51, Isabella Eleanor, youngest daughter of the late Sir E. Nightingale, Bart., of Kneesworth Hall, Cambridgeshire—On the 30th ult., in her 25th year, Charlotte, daughter of T. Tegg, of Cheapside—On the 2d inst., in the 83d year of his age, the Rev. S. Herschell, 40 years chief rabbi.—At Mount Boone, in Devonshire, on the 31st ult., C. H. S. Hayne, Esq., of Upper Wimpole-street, second son of Sir J. H. Seale, Bart.—On the 1st inst., at Beech-hill, aged 74, R. Thicknesse, Esq., formerly M.P. for Wigan—On the 31st ult., at Nebo House, near Taunton, the Rev. R. Winsloe, M.A., of Magdalen College, Oxford, rector of Minster and Forrabury, in the county of Cornwall, and perpetual curate of Ruishton, in Somersetshire, aged 72.

TO FARMERS, GARDENERS, AND OTHERS.—SULPHATE of LIME, now in use by the Horticultural Society, being a cheap substitute for Gypsum, may be had in large or small quantities, at Samuel Carter's, 65, Blackman-street, Borough of Southwark.

THE PATENT ASPHALTE PROTECTING MATERIAL, spoken so highly of in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for 1841, p. 100, 415, 530, and p. 8, for 1842, may be obtained in Sheets—32 inches by 32 inches, 32 inches by 64 inches, 32 inches by 96 inches, of Thos. Jno. Croggon, 8, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street. A liberal discount to Hothouse Builders, Nurserymen, &c.

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The entire range of Hothouses erecting by the Government at Frogmore are about being stuccoed with it, and the price ranges nearly equally with the Cements in ordinary use for floors, and it forms a paving harder and cheaper than Portland Stone.

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PIANOFORTES.—LUFF and Co.'s D'ORLEANS PIANOFORTE combines power and sweetness of tone, elegance, durability, and cheapness. Cottage, Cabinet, Piccolo, and Semi-grand Pianoforte in elegant variety, equally cheap, and packed free to all parts. None but warranted Pianofortes shown, and exchanged at any time if desired. Pianofortes a little used from hire, very cheap. Instruments taken in exchange.—Luff and Co., 103, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

HODGSON and ABBOTT'S PALE ALE.—The above celebrated Beer, so strongly recommended by the Faculty, is to be procured only from E. Abbott, Brewery, Bow, Middlesex. The Trade not being supplied, the Pale Ale cannot be genuine if procured elsewhere.

City Office, 98, Gracechurch-street.

MECHI'S ELEGANCIES FOR PRESENTS AND USE.—The greatest variety for Ladies and Gentlemen, both in price and choice, is at Mechi's Manufactory and Emporium of Elegancies, No. 4, Leadenhall-street. Here may be suited the economist or the luxurious. Bagatelle-tables, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 13*l.* 10*s.*; writing-desks, 10*s.* to 20*l.*; dressing cases, 20*s.* to 100*l.*; work-boxes, 12*s.* to 20*l.*; leather writing-cases, with or without dressing-case. 18*s.* to 16*l.*; tea-chests, 7*s.* 6*d.* to 8*l.*; envelope-cases, 10*s.* to 10*l.*; ink-stands, in wood, bronze, and papier-maché, 6*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*; splendid papier-maché work-tables, 10*l.* 10*s.*; sets of tea-trays, 8*l.* to 20*l.*; work and cake baskets, 25*s.* to 50*s.*; card-racks, 26*s.* to 40*s.*; hand-screens, 18*s.* to 48*s.*; netting-boxes, 25*s.* to 27*s.*; card-boxes, 2*l.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*; pole-screens, 4*l.* 10*s.* per pair; ladies' folios, richly painted, 30*s.* to 3*l.* 3*s.*; ladies' companions, or pocket work-boxes, in pearl, shell, paper, and leather, at all prices; ladies' scent and toilet bottles, 7*s.* 6*d.* to 3*l.* 3*s.*; ladies' card-cases, 10*s.* to 5*l.*; elegant chess-boards and ivory chessmen, various prices, to 16*l.* 16*s.*; watch-stands, 27*s.* each; gold and silver pencil-cases, elegant cases of seven-day razors, from 25*s.* to 10*l.* 10*s.*; ivory-handled and Scotch strops, in every variety; sporting-knives, from 10*s.* to 3*l.*; splendid Wharncliffe knives; ladies' scissors, 5*s.* to 50*s.* per pair; cases of plated and silver desserts, to 25*l.*; cases of splendid table cutlery, to 40*l.*; and a variety of other articles, of which catalogues may be had gratis.—As Mechi manufactures extensively on his own premises, the quality of every article is warranted. Table Cutlery, Sheffield Plate, &c.

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Printed by Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, November 5, 1842.

store in Ann-street, belonging to Mr. Oliver Wingate, filled with cotton, grain, wines, tea, and other valuable goods, was destroyed by fire. At one time the flames threatened to spread into the adjoining streets, but were fortunately confined to the premises. The loss of goods alone is calculated at upwards of 5000*l.*—The formal opening of Queen's College, in this city, for the education of ladies, took place yesterday week, Sir James Campbell, Lord Provost, in the chair. The large hall of the Assembly Rooms was filled to overflowing by a highly respectable company, almost entirely composed of ladies: the gentlemen present were well known advocates of the cause of education. Professor Penny addressed the meeting on the advantages and pleasures of knowledge, and the importance of the present institution. He concluded by remarking—"Glasgow has ever been celebrated for the intelligence of its citizens; it has numbered among them men of the highest intellectual and moral attainments—nay, the very foremost in literature, science, and art; and I would ask the simple question, why the ladies of Glasgow should not be equally eminent? Every effort, every institution, which endeavours to promote the attainment of this object—which strives to correct and dispel the prejudices attached to female education—which affords the opportunity of acquiring, under one roof, knowledge in all its important, useful, and ornamental departments, is indeed worthy of consideration, encouragement, and congratulation."

Roxburgh.—The *Kelso Chronicle* states that Mr. Robertson, the tenant of Friars, by causing the ploughshare to be driven further than usual into the earth, has exposed to view the remains of the ancient city of Roxburgh. These extend in various directions, from their apparent centre, the chapel of St. James, situated upon a knoll immediately opposite to Floors Castle. The line of streets, and the site of public buildings, are distinctly marked.

Taymouth.—The Perth papers state that as Mr. John M'Kenzie, piper to the Marquess of Breadalbane, was one day last week on his way to the Castle, he was attacked by one of the red deer, with which he had a severe struggle. The animal struck him with his horns in several places and severely bruised him. After dragging him for some distance the deer let go his hold: Mr. M'Kenzie was thus released, but has since been confined to his bed from the injuries received.

THEATRICALS.

Drury-Lane.—A new farce, called "The Eton Boy," was produced at this theatre on Saturday. The *Eton Boy* is a young lady (Mrs. Stirling), who assumes the disguise, to prove the character of a gentleman, *Mr. Dabster*, who has been sent down by her father as her suitor (Mr. Keeley). Hearing that *Capt. Popham* (Mr. C. Mathews), who formerly hoaxed him into a ridiculous love affair, is coming to visit him at the young lady's house, he persuades his boyish friend to assume female attire, and pass himself off to the Captain as a woman. To do this the lady has only to assume her proper dress, and the misguided *Dabster* gives away his bride elect to his successful rival. The scenes which follow, as may be imagined, are extremely humorous, and the piece ends with the marriage of the *Eton Boy* to *Capt. Popham*. The piece was received with roars of laughter, and announced for repetition.

Covent-Garden.—On Tuesday Cimorosa's celebrated opera of the "Matrimonio Segreto" was produced at this theatre in an English dress, under the name of "The Secret Marriage." Notwithstanding the alterations introduced to adapt it to the English stage, the change of language, and the absence of Lablache, who has identified himself with the part of *Geronimo*, it was completely successful, and was cordially received by one of the most crowded houses of the season. The great deficiency was the absence of adequate male singers; but the three female characters, *Caroline*, *Elisetta*, and *Fidalma*, represented by Miss Kemble, Miss Rainforth, and Mrs. A. Shaw, were so strongly cast as to insure a favourable reception. The well-known *terzetto*, Miss Kemble's air by Paisiello, and *Fidalma's* song were encored by the audience, who called for all the singers at the close of the opera, and welcomed its announcement for repetition with great applause.—A comic drama, called "The Turf," from the pen of Mr. Mark Lemon, was produced on Monday. A scheme to drug a horse on the Derby-day at Epsom, and thereby to defraud his owner and a Cockney sportsman, which is afterwards revealed by the conscience-stricken groom, is the foundation of the plot. Mr. Bartley is a Cockney grocer, *Cloris Culpepper*, who has had a fortune left him, and has a violent fancy for sporting. Mrs. Humby is his wife, still regretting the shop in Barbican. Mr. Harley is his former porter, converted into a groom. Mr. W. Lacy and Mr. Wigan represent two fashionable swindlers, *Captain Flatooker* and *Bruce Sincy*, and Mr. Meadows is the hostler, who is persuaded to drug the horse. Of course the grocer loses his money, and a country gentleman, introduced in the progress of the piece as the father of a lady to whom *Captain Flatooker* is paying his addresses, is ruined by his bets. The trainer's uneasy conscience, and the hints of the jockey, betray the secret. The captain offers to guarantee the losings if he can but carry off the daughter; the squire rejects such offers, and sifts the affair to the foundation. The sharpers, to raise money, have induced *Culpepper* to make a compromise, by paying 3,000*l.* in a cheque, with which they are about to make off to France, when it is discovered that the grocer is not entitled to the legacy, that a stop is placed upon the money at his banker's, and the rogues are regularly caught. Not only did the drama carry with it a good moral, but it was supported by a smart dialogue, and the acting was excellent. Its announcement for repetition was received with much applause.

Olympic.—On Monday night a new farce was brought out at this theatre, entitled "My Valet and I." The plot is one of cross purposes, produced by the determination of a lady to meet her lover, the valet's master, in the disguise of her maid. The master exchanges coats with his valet, and the usual perplexities ensue, which are at last cleared up by an explanation. The main interest of the piece depends on the acting of Mr. Wild as the valet, who secured its success, and announced it for repetition.

Miscellaneous.

American Factories.—Mr. Dickens, in his new work from which we quoted largely in our last, gives an account of his visit to Lowell, the seat of American manufactures. The following extracts from this description may interest our readers:—"I happened to arrive at the first factory just as the dinner-hour was over, and the girls were returning to their work; indeed, the stairs of the mill were thronged with them as I ascended. They were all well dressed, but not, to my thinking, above their condition; for I like to see the humbler classes of society careful of their dress and appearance, and even, if they please, decorated with such little trinkets as come within the compass of their means. They had serviceable bonnets, good warm cloaks, and shawls; and were not above clogs and pattens. Moreover, there were places in the mill in which they could deposit these things without injury, and there were conveniences for washing. They were healthy in appearance, many of them remarkably so, and had the manners and deportment of young women; not of degraded brutes of burden. If I had seen in one of those mills (but I did not, though I looked for something of this kind with a sharp eye), the most lisping, mincing, affected, and ridiculous young creature that my imagination could suggest, I should have thought of the careless, moping, slatternly, degraded, dull reverse (I *have* seen that), and should have been still well pleased to look upon her. The rooms in which they worked were as well ordered as themselves. In the windows of some there were green plants, which were trained to shade the glass; in all there was as much fresh air, cleanliness, and comfort, as the nature of the occupation would possibly admit of. Out of so large a number of females, many of whom were just only then verging upon womanhood, it may be reasonably supposed that some were delicate and fragile in appearance, no doubt there were. But I solemnly declare that from all the crowd I saw in the different factories that day, I cannot recal a separate one young face that gave me a painful impression; not one young girl whom, assuming it to be matter of necessity that she should gain her daily bread by the labour of her hands, I would have removed from those works if I had had the power. They reside in various boarding-houses near at hand. The owners of the mills are particularly careful to allow no persons to enter upon the possession of these houses, whose characters have not undergone the most searching and thorough inquiry. Any complaint that is made against them by the boarders, or by any one else, is fully investigated; and if good ground of complaint be shown to exist against them, they are removed, and their occupation is handed over to some more deserving person." After stating the astounding fact, that in July, 1841, nine hundred and seventy-eight of these girls were depositors in the Lowell Savings' Bank, to the amount jointly of 100,000 dollars, or 20,000*l.* of English money. Mr. Dickens goes on to say—"I am now going to state three facts, which will startle a large class of readers on this side of the Atlantic very much. Firstly, there is a joint-stock piano in a great many of the boarding-houses. Secondly, nearly all these young ladies subscribe to circulating libraries. Thirdly, they have got up among themselves a periodical called The Lowell Offering, 'A repository of original articles, written exclusively by females actively employed in the mills,' which is duly printed, published, and sold; and whereof I brought away from Lowell four hundred good solid pages, which I have read from beginning to end. The large class of readers, startled by these facts, will exclaim with one voice, 'How very preposterous!' On my deferentially inquiring why, they will answer, 'These things are above their station.' In reply to that objection, I would beg to ask what their station is? It is their station to work, and they *do* work. They labour in these mills, upon an average, twelve hours a day, which is unquestionably work, and pretty tight work too. Perhaps it is above their station to indulge in such amusements, on any terms. Are we quite sure that we in England have not formed our ideas of the 'station' of working-people, from accustoming ourselves to the contemplation of that class as they are, and not as they might be? I think that if we examine our own feelings, we shall find that the pianos, and the circulating libraries, and even the Lowell Offering, startle us by their novelty, and not by their bearing upon any abstract question of right or wrong. For myself, I know no station in which the occupation of to-day, cheerfully done, and the occupation of to-morrow cheerfully looked to, any one of these pursuits is not most humanising and laudable. I know no station which is rendered more endurable to the person in it, or more safe to the person out of it, by having ignorance for its associate. I know no station which has a right to monopolise the means of mutual instruction, improvement, and rational entertainment; or which has ever continued to be a station very long, after seeking to do so."

New Comet.—The Paris papers mention that M. Laugier, astronomer at the Paris Observatory, discovered, about 7 in the evening of the 28th ult., in the constellation of the Dragon, a telescopic comet, extremely faint, and without any appearance of a tail. At ten minutes past ten, mean time of Paris, the right ascension of the comet was 16 hours 41 minutes, and its northern declination 68 degrees 44 minutes. The right ascension increased in 6 hours 3 minutes 34 seconds of time, and the declination diminished 20 minutes in the same interval of time.

Scandinavian Antiquities.—Some men in digging lately near the village of Pappenbuhl, in Denmark, discovered at the depth of 15 feet an antique bark, formed out of a single oak tree, and rounded at the bottom. It was much decayed by the moisture of its bed, but it is ascertained to have been 32 feet in length, 2 feet deep, and 2¼ feet broad at the middle. There were on each side several holes made with a borer, but no trace of nails or any iron-work could be found. On the spot where it lay there ran in ancient days a canal, which united the rivers Eider and Hever. This canal was dedicated to the god Oegir—the Neptune of the Scandinavians—but on the introduction of Christianity was filled up. It is, therefore, probable that this boat had its existence in the eighth, or at latest in the ninth, century. It has been purchased by the Government, with the intent of placing it among the northern antiquities of the public museum, which contains very few relics of the navigation of the aborigines of Scandinavia.

Law.

Vice-Chancellor's Court.—*Scott* v. *Pascal.*—The bill in this cause was filed by Mrs. Scott, the wife of Mr. John Scott, who had formerly filled various parochial offices in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, in which he had been accused of appropriating the parish funds to his own use, for the purpose of setting aside certain securities which she had been compelled to give the parish authorities under alleged duress, to answer the amount of his defalcations; and there was a cross bill for raising the entire amount for which the securities had been given. These causes were heard at great length before the long vacation, and his Honour now delivered a long and very elaborate judgment, of which the substance was as follows:—His Honour said the substantial question was, whether the deed of the 27th of October, 1837, should be set aside, or should stand as a security for what might be found due from Scott to the parish. The case in substance was this: in March, 1834, a suspicion arose that Scott, who had been filling various parochial offices, had appropriated large sums belonging to the parish to his own use, and a meeting was convened to investigate the charge. It appeared Scott felt alarmed at these proceedings on the part of the parish, and immediately executed several instruments by which he vested all his tangible property in his brother and a Mr. Turner, upon trusts, virtually for Mrs. Scott for life, with the reservation to her of a general power of appointment. This was on the 14th of April, and immediately afterwards Scott absconded to France, where he remained till October, 1837. A warrant was then taken out for his apprehension, on a criminal charge of embezzlement, and placards were issued offering a reward for his arrest; and in August, 1836, proceedings were taken to outlaw him, with the view of obtaining, through some grant from the crown, a means of getting at his property, of which Mrs. Scott continued virtually in possession, or of compelling him to return to this country. There was no doubt his position abroad was one of great distress; and in July, 1837, it was stated in the answer he had sent two letters to the parish, which had been sketched by Mr. Bodkin (but of that fact there was no evidence offered), who had been consulted by the parish during the proceedings. But even if Mr. Bodkin had sketched the letters, they did him great credit for the degree of feeling and proper regard of the circumstances of Scott and the parish, which they exhibited. One letter from Scott proposed an investigation of the amount of the debt which Scott owed the parish; but all such proposals were rejected, and the parish replied nothing would satisfy them but a security for the sum which a report, made to the parish in July, 1834, had found due from him. Upon these terms the deed was prepared by Messrs. Pownall & Cross, for securing to the parish the sum of 10,400*l.*, and the costs of preparing the deed. On the 26th of October, 1837, Scott returned from France, and a meeting was appointed for the following morning, at the chambers of the solicitors, to execute the deed. And in the early part of the same morning Scott went down to the Criminal Court, and pleaded to the indictment; upon which the outlawry was reversed. At the meeting for executing the deed, Scott, it appeared, hesitated to put his name to it. The bill alleged that Mr. Bodkin threatened, if the deed were not executed, he would have Scott immediately arrested. It appeared in evidence that what Mr. Bodkin had said was, he did not expect such hesitation at the eleventh hour; but, if Scott had any objection to execute the deed which he could not get over, Mr. Bodkin would pledge himself Scott should be at liberty to return to France unmolested. The deed was then executed by Scott and his wife, and was afterwards formally acknowledged by Mrs. Scott as a married woman. The warrant was never executed, and was, in fact, delivered up and destroyed; and on the 28th of October Scott attended the Criminal Court, where the indictment stood for trial—but, in fact, there was no trial at all. Mr. Bodkin, on the part of the parish, made a representation to the Court, and Scott's counsel made a speech; and there was an acquittal, without evidence being gone into. It appeared that Mrs. Scott, shortly after, filed a bill, one of the objects of which was to pay off the security; but she afterwards dismissed that bill, and filed the present bill,—praying the alternative, either that the deed might be set aside, or might stand as a security for what should be found due on a just account. The cross bill insisted on the execution of the trusts of the security as they appeared on the face of the deed. The sole question was, whether there had been any duress against which the Court ought to relieve, with respect to the point that there never had been any account taken to which Scott was privy. What appeared was, that after the committee of 1834 had made some progress in their investigation, which, they stated was accompanied with great difficulty, Scott appeared, and questions were put to him: and the committee stated his manner was that of a guilty man. That, however, was not the method of arriving at the truth; and though there might be good ground, from the whole course of conduct pursued by Scott, to conclude there was a large balance owing to the parish, yet nothing appeared by which the Court could arrive at the conclusion that the sum due was that stated in the report, and the committee plainly admitted they had not ascertained the amount in the only way the justice of the case required the thing should be made out. The duress against which the Court would relieve must be that which was created by the exercise of an unlawful power, or the undue exercise of a lawful power. It was perfectly true that all the parish did was lawful, in the sense of being quite in accordance with the law of the land. The question was, did they exercise their power lawfully? Although there had been no threat used by Mr. Bodkin, his Honour could not himself but think in the whole course of the transaction, that there was an undue exercise of a lawful power. It was inconsistent with common fairness for the parish to become judges in their own cause, and to assume that a debt was justly due to them which the committee who had investigated the matter had stamped with the character of uncertainty and doubt. His Honour therefore thought that the justice of the case required, not that the deed should be set aside altogether, but that it should be ordered to stand as a security, not for the 10,400*l.*

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

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J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pineapple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's-road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

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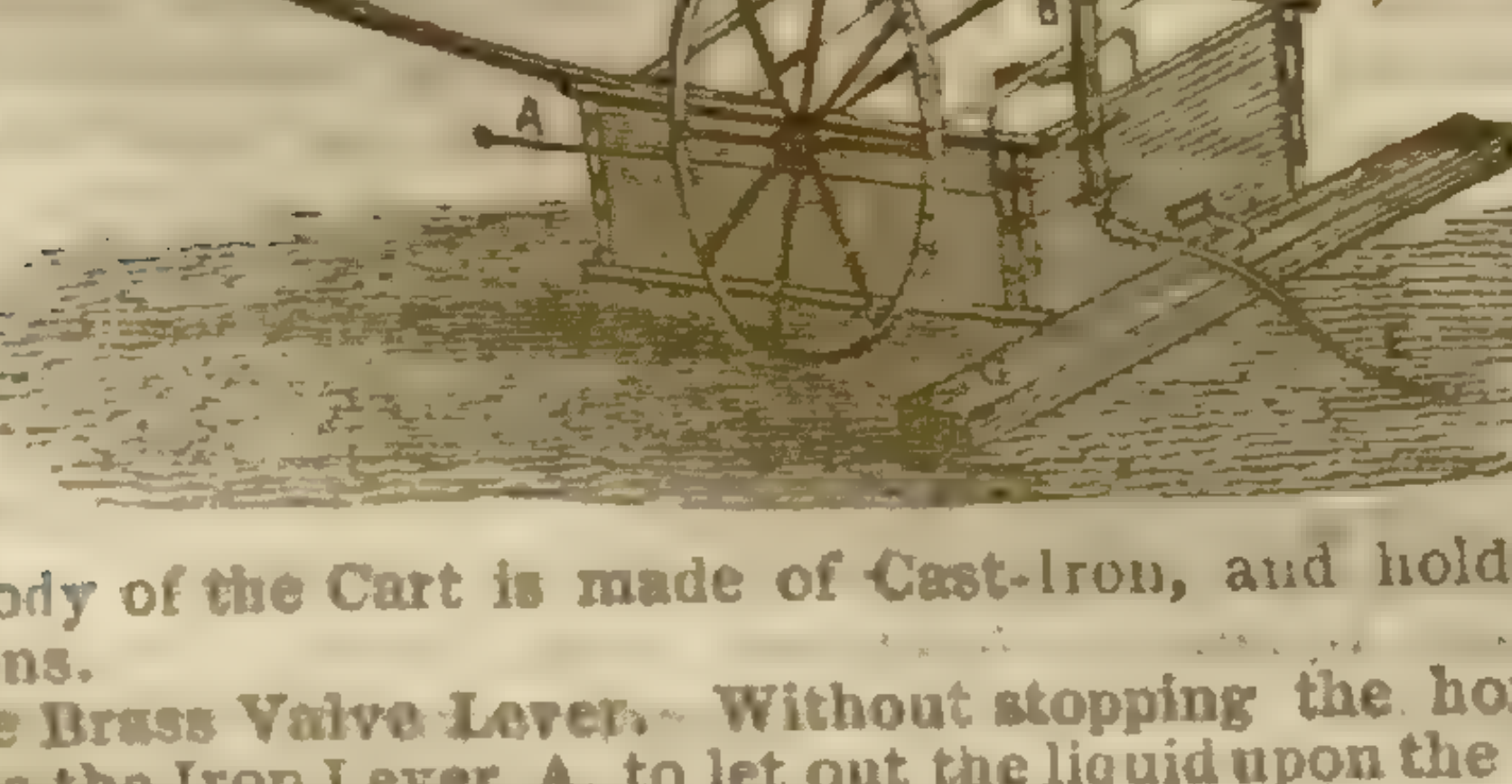

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A, The Brass Valve Lever. Without stopping the horse, the man pulls the Iron Lever, A, to let out the liquid upon the Spread-Board, C.

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FUCHSIA ST. CLARE. — This, the most Splendid FUCHSIA yet introduced to public notice, will be ready for sending out in the 2nd week of April next, at 10*s*. 6*d*. per plant, postage free, to any part of the United Kingdom, by YOUELL and Co., who possess the entire stock of it. Dr. Lindley's opinion of it will be found in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 14th of May last, as follows:—

"Your Seedling Fuchsia is by far the finest hybrid we have seen; the flower being three inches in length, with the tube and sepals of a bright carmine colour, and the petals of a rosy purple. If, as you say, it is a strong grower and a free bloomer, it will prove a valuable addition to this beautiful genus:—"

Which two latter qualities it possesses in the extreme. All orders, as well as those from the Continent, will receive every care in packing, so as to ensure their perfect safety. The usual discount to the Trade, where not less than six plants are ordered. For further particulars see their advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 8th inst.

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.—A Superb Collection of the above are now being sent out at the following prices

		£	*s*.	*d*.
25 pairs	of extra fine first-rate Show flowers,	5	0	0
12 ,,	do. do. do.	2	10	0
25 ,,	of fine Show flowers, . . .	3	0	0
12 ,,	do. do. . . .	1	10	0
25 ,,	of extra fine Show Pinks, . . .	1	4	0
12 ,,	do. do. . . .	0	12	0

The selection being left to Y. & Co.

Who, should it meet the wishes of those favouring them with their orders, will send them free to any part of the United Kingdom, at the extra charge of 2*s*. per dozen pairs.

A Post-office order, or reference, is respectfully requested from unknown correspondents.

Their Catalogue, containing every known variety worthy of cultivation, may be had by enclosing two postage stamps.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.—Y. and Co., who possess by far the largest stock in the country of the above most noble Hardy Plant, which is in course of planting by most of the Nobility, are executing orders for it in fine strong healthy Plants, at 60*s*. per dozen.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Oct. 27th, 1842.

NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIAS.

MESSRS. YOUELL and Co. beg to offer the following new and highly-beautiful FUCHSIAS, which they will send Post-free to any part of the United Kingdom (on the receipt of a Post-office order), at the rate of 21*s*. per doz.:—Arborea, aurantia, roseo-alba, Bruceana, conspicua arborea, cordata superba, Dalstonia, excelsa, eximia, formosa elegans, grandis, Hopverii, ilicifolia, inflata fulgida, insignis, magnifica, Middletonia, mirabilis, Monypennii, pendula terminalis, princeps, racemiflora, Riccartonia, stylosa conspicua, stylosa elegans, stylosa pulchella, Towardii, tricolor, Usherii, Youellii.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk.

SUPERB SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS, now ready for delivery —Gaines' Duchess of Sutherland, Orange Perfection, Amulet, Pride of Surrey, Lady Duncannon, Royal Adelaide, Prince of Wales, Countess of Eldon, Princess Royal, Graciosa, Emperor, Superb, and Lady Sale. His first-rate Catalogue of Pelargoniums, Pansies, Calceolarias, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Chrysanthemums, Cinerarias, Auriculas, &c., may be obtained by applying to N. Gaines, Florist, Surrey-lane, Battersea.

SPLENDID MULBERRY - TREES, GOOSEBERRY - TREES, PILLAR, STANDARD, AND DWARF ROSES, AUCUBA JAPONICA, &c., &c., &c.

W. DENNIS & CO., beg to remind the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, that their Plants and Trees of the above articles are unrivalled for size, beauty, and superior quality; and as the season for planting is now excellent, they solicit a share of their favours, assuring them that their kind orders will be promptly and truly executed.—King's-road, Chelsea.

HILLIER'S "SIR FREDERICK JOHNSTONE" DAHLIA.

THE greater part of the STOCK of this desirable Show Flower is now in hand, and will be SOLD in Dry Roots at 7*s*. 6*d*. each, for the Benefit of the WIDOW AND ORPHAN CHILDREN—an early application is requested, as the best Roots will be sent out first. Also for Sale a Bed of Tulips, consisting of about 40 rows, including Louis the 16th extra, Polyphemus extra, Camuse extra, La Joie de Laurence, &c., &c., price 10 guineas. Also an excellent and nearly new span roof cover, with deal frame stand and cloths complete, for a Tulip Bed 34 feet by 7 feet 6 inches.

Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. Hobbs, 23, St. Giles's-street, Oxford.

EVANS' NORTH MIDLAND DAHLIA. — This Splendid Seedling DAHLIA, warranted the steadiest variety ever raised, is offered to the Trade, in ground roots, on very low and advantageous terms, which may be known, on post paid application to J. Evans, Florist, Rotherham, Yorkshire. It has been exhibited at four shows, and taken three first prizes; also at the Barnsley and Wapentake of Staincross Horticultural Society, the Premier Prize for the best Flower in the exhibition, where Messrs. Edwards, of York, and Atkinson, of Sheffield, were exhibitors. The *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Oct. 1, thus speaks of it after receiving 8 Blooms cut from one plant:—"The general form of your Crimson Dahlia (North Midland) is very good, the petals also are of a good shape and substance." The Stock is very limited, therefore early application is necessary to prevent disappointment, as several roots are already ordered.

Rotherham, Nov. 10, 1842.

H. CORSTEN, Florist to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, 19A, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, has for sale boxes at 2*l*., or half the quantity at 1*l*., containing a dozen of each of the undermentioned DUTCH BULBS: —Double Hyacinths, named sorts; ditto single; Double Duc Van Thol; single ditto; Tourne sol Tulips; Double Anemones; Double Ranunculuses; Double Jonquils; Narcissuses, white and yellow; 100 mixed Crocuses, new. A remittance required.

NOTICE OF SALE.

MR. J. KING begs to acquaint Gentlemen, Gardeners, and others, that he has instructions to sell by AUCTION on MONDAY, 21st Nov., at 11 precisely, on the Premises, Cambridge-row, Hackney-road, the Stock and Crops on the Land, comprising Greenhouses, Frames, Lights, Plants in pots, Fruit-trees, Shrubs, Carts and Horse, and Implements, &c., &c. The Premises to be let on lease (4 Acres). For information apply to J. King, Auctioneer, Hackney Road.

ANNUITIES.—In the AUSTRALIAN COLONIAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, Annuitants *participate in the Profits of the Company*, and receive a rate of ANNUITY much more favourable than can be granted by any Company making its investments wholly in England. The Company is enabled securely to grant these favourable terms from the advantage it possesses of investing a portion of its Funds at a high rate of Interest.

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HOT-WATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and Co., Agents for the Old Park Iron-works, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, solicit an inspection of their improved Conical Boiler. (See Editor's description, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, March 12, p. 175.) To Amateurs these Boilers will be found invaluable. They are complete without furnaces or setting in brickwork, movable at pleasure, very ornamental in appearance, and require attention only once in 14 or 15 hours, price 5*l*. 5*s*. and upwards. Further particulars, with plans and estimates for heating any description of building, may be obtained as above; where also may be seen the improved Wrought-iron Boiler, as applied with Chanter's Smoke-consuming Furnaces at Chatsworth, and many other of the Nobility's Seats. Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c. The trade supplied with Hot-water Socket-pipes.

N.B.—WAYTE's New Patent Land-presses and Drills.

prepared in the neighbourhood of Marseilles. Two samples have given the same results, proving its value to be six times greater than that of common dung.

The authors conclude by giving a table of results, the following of which appear of most practical importance.

Substance.	Dry.		Fresh.		Observations.
	Per centage of Nitrogen.	Equivalents.	Per centage of Nitrogen.	Equivalents.	
Farm-yard dung .	1·95	100·	0.4	100	Taken for comparison.
Autumn-leaves of Oak . .	1·565	125·	1·175	34	
do. Beech . .	1·906	102·3	1·177	33·98	
do. Poplar . .	1·166	167·2	0·538	74·34	
do. Locust-tree .	1·557	125·2	0 721	55·47	
do. Pear-tree .	1·53	127·	1·36	29·40	
Madia sativa as a green manure	1·534	12 6	0.45	88 88	Roots, stems, leaves, & flowers
Box . . .	2·89	67·5	1·17	34·18	Branches & leaves
Refuse of the Cider-press .	0·63	309	0·59	67·79	Dried in the air, in the ordinary state.
Hop-refuse . .	2·228	87·6	0·60	66·65	Refuse containing 0·73 of water
Oilcake of Cotton .	4 524	32	4·02	9·99	
do. Camelines .	5·93	32·8	5·515	7·25	
do. Hemp .	4·78	40·8	4·21	9·50	
do. Poppies .	5·70	34·2	5.36	7·46	
do. Beech-mast	3·53	55	3,31	12·08	Woody, employed for burning.
do. Walnuts .	5·59	34 8	5·24	7·63	
Dung from inns in the South of France . .	2·083	93·7	0.79	50·63	
Guano . . .	6·201	31·4	4 988	80·40	English.
do. . . .	7·047	27·7	5.398	74·19	Sifted.
do. . . .	15·732	12·4	13.950	28 60	French.
Urine . . .	17·556	11·1	16·853	2·37	From public sewers, dried.
do. . . .	23·108	8·4	0.715	55·95	Liquid (the ammonia included)
Refuse of Sugar-manufactories	1·901	102·5	1·375	27·91	From Mayènce.
Dutch manure .	2·478	78·6	1·36	29·40	Used about Lyons.
Black English manure . .	8·022	24·3	6·952	5·75	Blood, lime, & soot
Refuse of Prussian-blue .	2·803	6 9	1·306	30·62	Mixed with blood.
Sea-weed . .	2·756	7·0	2·408	16·61	Mixed with animal dung.
do. . . .	2·714	7·1	2·395	16·70	do.
Mould . . .	1·03	189	—	33·33	From horse-dung—dried & sifted.
Sea-shells . . .	0·052	3750	0·052	769·23	From the seashore at Dunkirk

ON THE CULTURE OF THE LO-QUAT.

(ERIOBÓTRYA JAPÓNICA.)

It is to be regretted that the Lo-quat is not more generally known and cultivated in England—being a fruit scarcely inferior to the grape in flavour, and on that account worthy of a place in our collection of tropical fruits. The plant is of most easy culture, and one that, by the abundance of fruit which it produces, amply repays any trouble that it may occasion. Undoubtedly, the best, but at the same time the most expensive, way of cultivating the Lo-quat would be, to allow it a house to itself, where, like the Peach, it might either be grown as a standard, or trained on a trellis near the glass—the latter would perhaps prove the better of the two. Light sandy loam, which is naturally rich, suits the Lo-quat well. Young plants may, I believe, be purchased of the London nurserymen; but they should be rejected if they have not been grafted on the common Méspilus germánica, or some other nearly allied genus.

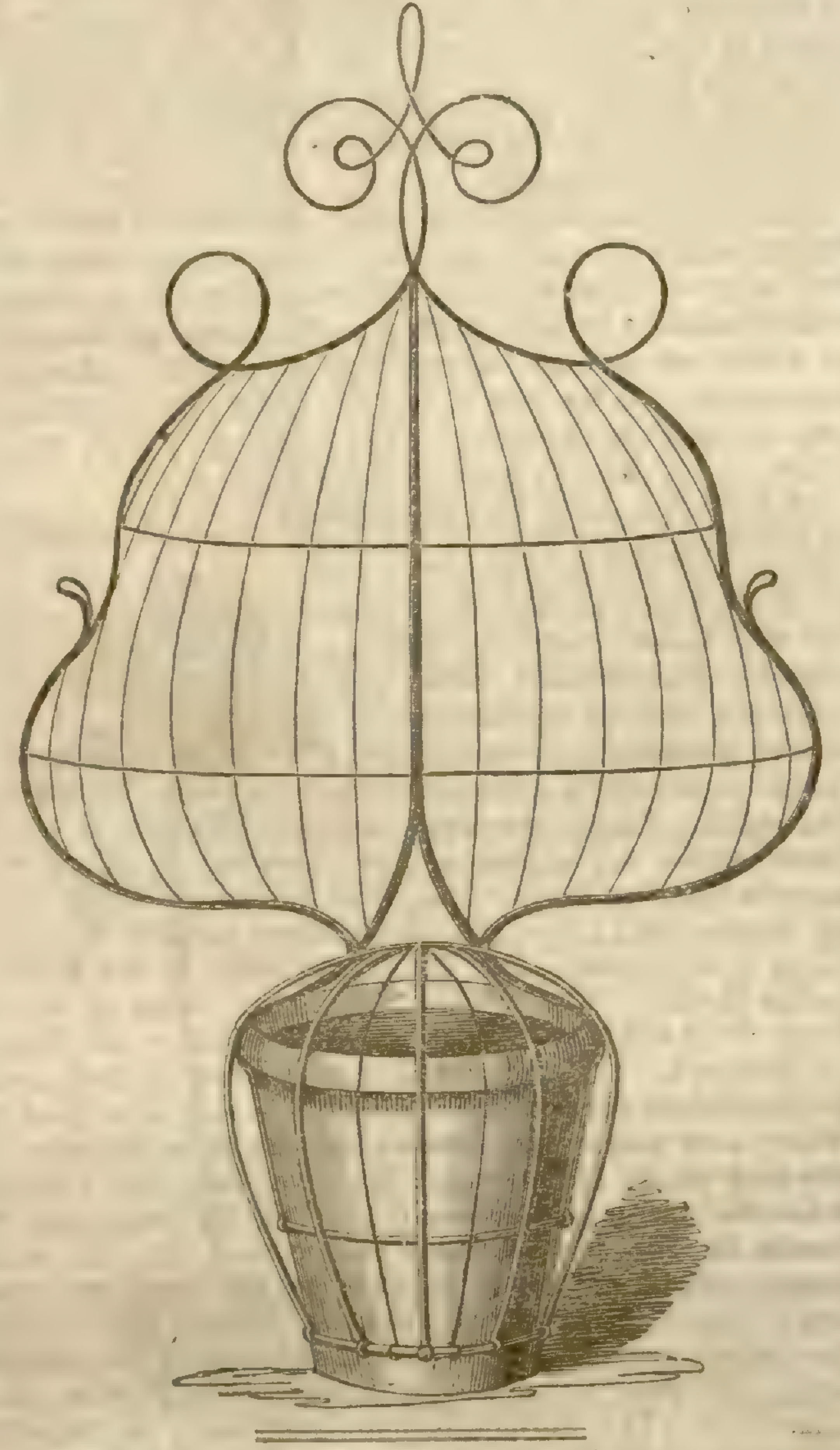
They may be propagated by seeds or layers; but if so raised, they must be afterwards grafted. They may be planted six or eight feet apart in the house; but when they become too crowded, every alternate plant should be removed. I should recommend them to be planted on small hillocks of earth, corresponding with the size of the plants; which as they advance in growth may, from time to time, have fresh earth added to their roots until the border is filled level: the advantages of such a method I need not point out. Care must be taken whilst the plants are young to make them produce the requisite quantity of branches close to the graft, by shortening the shoots, or by pinching off the tips. The Lo-quat has a disposition to form long slender branches with a few leaves only at the tips: all possible means should therefore be used to make it assume a stockiness of habit whilst it is young, as the fruit is produced at the end of the branches, which on that account cannot be shortened when the plant is in a bearing state without a manifest injury to the crop.

As the leaves are large, the branches will require more room than those of the Peach-tree. The Lo-quat is half-hardy, and it will therefore be necessary to keep a little fire in the house in winter to prevent the frost from injuring the plants. The trees bloom naturally at that season, but in this respect are almost at the command of the gardener. They may be forced into bloom in autumn, or by keeping the house very cool in winter their blooming may be retarded until spring.

The temperature during the growing season may correspond with that which is given to the Peach when forced. When the fruit is gathered, more air should be left upon the house. In autumn the sashes might be entirely removed for a short time, so long as there is no danger of frost. Though a separate house is highly desirable to cultivate the Lo-quat in, it by no means follows that it will not grow and fruit elsewhere. If it can be accommodated with the back wall of a Pine or Plant stove, with a border of two or three feet in breadth to grow in, it will succeed remarkably well. It is far from being a tender tree, or one difficult to manage; being of a robust, healthy habit, and requiring but little attention.

Some people prefer eating the fruit before it is quite ripe, at which period it has an agreeable acid flavour; but to obtain a luscious, melting, highly-flavoured fruit, it should hang on the trees until somewhat shrivelled. I think it probable that the fruit would ripen on the back wall of some greenhouses, if it had plenty of light and air: at all events, it is worth a trial. The Lo-quat may also be grown in pots or tubs, but that is an inconvenient method. If some of our wealthy English horticulturists could be induced to give this fruit-tree a small house upon trial, its good properties would become more generally known, and I doubt not but it will be more extensively cultivated.—*Observator, Prescott.*

TRELLIS FOR CLIMBING-PLANTS.



ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE HYACINTH.

[Directions furnished by Mr. Theodore Storm, of Haarlem, to an English gentleman.]

(*Concluded from page* 741.)

Taking Bulbs up.—The bulbs should be taken up as soon as the leaves have lost their verdure and begin to wither. If the garden is much elevated, and free from moisture, they may be left in the ground until the leaves are quite crisp. The general custom with the florists of Holland is to put them in the earth again as soon as they have stripped them of their leaves, in which they practise the following method. After taking up the bulbs, they make the beds quite even, and after cutting off the leaves (not too closely), they place the roots, so that they just touch each other, in a south aspect, and cover them with fine earth to the thickness of one inch. In this situation they lie for about three weeks, the mould being removed from time to time, or renewed, if it should be blown about by the wind. About the end of this period they take up the bulbs, clean them, remove the offsets, and place them upon their proper shelves.

This plan is of great service, and highly favourable to their evaporation; it renders them dry and compact, and consequently more adapted for carriage: it likewise prevents them from getting mouldy. The above method is alone practicable in a light and dry soil, that has been well turned. Where the land is strong and moist, it would be very dangerous to follow this method, as, by so doing, all the bulbs might be totally destroyed. Those who possess the above-mentioned favourable soil may take up their bulbs as soon as the leaves begin to turn yellow; and on the contrary, those who are not so fortunate must wait till the leaves entirely lose their verdure.

Evaporation.—The bulb of the Hyacinth is succulent, and full of sap; which is the reason why, from the want of due evaporation, it easily putrifies, a misfortune which must be guarded against as much as possible. To prove that the bulbs abound with sap, pick out eight or ten roots at the time they are taken up. They will then, perhaps, weigh sixteen ounces; but after they have lain on the shelves three weeks, you will find that they weigh only twelve ounces—so that they will have evaporated one-fourth part of their weight in that time. The vapour condensed either in the room, or in the deep drawers in which they may be laid to dry, has the same pernicious effects upon them as the wet or moisture has in the open ground; that is to say, it occasions putrefaction, and totally destroys the bulbs.

The place chosen for keeping the bulbs in after they are taken up ought to be very dry. For this reason greenhouses which face the south are preferable to any other place. The sashes should be open on all sides, in order that the air may have a free circulation amongst them, especially for the first two or three weeks after they have been removed there. In dull weather, and likewise in the morning and evening, the sashes should be kept shut, and every precaution taken to prevent the humid vapour from settling upon the bulbs. It is for this reason that rooms lined with wainscot or built entirely of wood are preferable to those formed of brick or stone. Stone walls, in particular, condense the humid and moist vapours: if the weather remain cloudy for two or three days together, such walls appear covered with moisture, which seldom happens to those made of wood.

In the month of September, the sap of the bulbs begins to move, and it then becomes necessary to pay particular attention to them; because at this time they are most subject to putrefaction, by imbibing the same vapour which they have evaporated in the months of July and August, if proper care has not been taken to keep them in dry and airy rooms. This remark will appear to many people absurd, but experience has taught me the truth of it; and the losses I have sustained from want of due care in this point have confirmed it. Amateurs, to prevent putrefaction, should also examine each bulb attentively before laying it on the drying-shelf; all such as appear unsound should, without exception, be rejected. This caution they should renew previously to replanting, to prevent all infection. It is a far better plan to place the bulbs separately on shelves, and in order to distinguish the different sorts, to place small marked slips of wood upon them, than to put them into a deep drawer, whose depth prevents the air from having a passage amongst them. The bulb should also be placed on its side for the first three or four weeks, to facilitate the evaporation: if seated on its base, the moisture accumulates between the old roots, and is then difficult to get rid of; or if allowed to remain, it causes their destruction from want of evaporation.

The best season for importing bulbs from Holland is in the months of August or September, because at that time they have undergone the proper evaporation, and can best endure the carriage.

If the rules in this small treatise, which is only intended to point out those things that are indispensably necessary in the successful cultivation of the Hyacinth, be implicitly followed and put into practice, I am convinced that the amateur will find the good effects of it, and that this flower will succeed in other countries better than it has hitherto done; and he may flatter himself, if he perseveres, that he will bring his Hyacinths to as great perfection as is done in Holland. The experiment will, without doubt, cost him some bulbs at first; for even in Holland, where the cultivation of this flower is attended to with the most unremitting care, they cannot save every one. Notwithstanding the experience of many years, the Hyacinth is still a difficult flower to raise; but perhaps this difficulty arises in some measure from the great dampness of our climate.

The Hyacinth must never be planted again in the same soil; but the ground should be allowed to rest for at least two or three years, or should be cultivated with Greens during that time: it should also be well mixed again, before planting, with some old cow-dung, especially if the soil is light or sandy, as Hyacinths are very fond of that manure.

The foregoing rules will give foreign amateurs some idea of the points in which they may improve their method of culture. Many soils may be found in England which, with a few additions, will answer perfectly.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN, No. XLVI.

Pelargoniums and other Greenhouse Plants are sometimes much infested with the green-fly at this season of the year, and should, therefore, be carefully examined and fumigated. Roses in pots, particularly the Chinese and Tea-scented varieties, which are now growing freely and producing flowers, are very apt to be injured by this little pest, if it is not destroyed in time. In one of the earlier Numbers, I explained the simple manner in which the aphis can be destroyed, and there is really no excuse for having plants injured by its attacks. Where the fumes of tobacco are disagreeable, a little snuff will answer nearly as well; the latter should be shaken over all the infested parts, particularly on the under side of the leaves. Tobacco-smoke, however, is the best and cleanest remedy, since it enters into all the crevices, and does not choke up the pores of the leaves.

Where the amateur has no means of procuring a supply of leaf-mould when he requires it, he ought now to save the leaves which fall from his own trees. In sweeping or raking them up, they must not be mixed with stones and rubbish, as is commonly done, but should be cleared away by themselves, and laid up in some corner out of the way, until they are fit for use.

The amateur will recollect that I pointed out to him, during the grafting season in spring, some hardy fruits which were either new or not well known, and advised them to be grafted upon trees which produced fruit of little value. It may be useful now to give general lists of the best kinds for a small collection, without reference to their date of introduction; so that those who intend to procure a few trees may be able to select the kinds which are best suited to their purposes. With regard to Apples—to which I will now advert—the following list will afford a supply in succession of first-rate kinds throughout the year. 1st, Dessert Apples:—*Golden Reinette*, a handsome middle-sized fruit; *Ribstone Pippin*, well known as one of the very best varieties; *Hughes' Golden Pippin*, small-sized, but one of the best of the Golden Pippins:

Pearson's Plate—this is a very fine Apple, and although scarcely so highly flavoured as the Golden Harvey, it is rather larger and more handsome; *Court of Wick*, small-sized, but a very pretty Apple for the table; *Herefordshire Pearmain*, rather above the middle size, handsome, and a good bearer; *Scarlet Nonpareil*, a roundish, handsome, middle-sized fruit; *Downton Nonpareil*, not so handsome as the latter, but a good variety; *Reinette du Canade*, above the middle-size, flattened, and handsome; *Sturmer Pippin*, one of the best late-keeping kinds. Where very early summer Apples are wanted, the following selection may be made:—Early Red Margaret, Summer Golden Pippin, Early Crofton, and Early Harvest. 2d, KITCHEN APPLES:—*Dutch Codlin*, *Hawthornden*, *Beauty of Kent*, *Blenheim Orange*, *Waltham Abbey Seedling*, *Dumelow's Seedling*, *Bedfordshire Foundling*, *Alfriston*, *Brabant Bellefleur*, and *Northern Greening*.

The names of the different kinds are placed as near as possible in their order of ripening, or of being fit for use; they are all first-rate sorts, and particularly well suited for persons who cannot find room for a larger collection. The Alexander Apple is a large and handsome fruit; but as it is not so good for kitchen purposes as those already named, I have not included it in the above selection.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

The Sweet Cane of Scripture.—The "Sweet Cane" of Isaiah in the passage to which the authoress of the "Scripture Herbal" refers, cannot be the same as the Calamus of Exodus, if we are to rely upon the Septuagint version of the Bible. In the Mosaic appointments for the preparations of the sacred perfumes (Exod. xxx. 23), the Calamus, as we read it in our translation, is also *κάλαμος* in the LXX.; but the "Sweet Cane" of Isaiah is simply given as *θυσίασμα*—"a perfume," which, as the prophet adds it is to be "bought with money," seems likely to have been a foreign production; and the "Sweet Cane" of Jeremiah (vi. 20), "from a far country," is set down as *κινάμωμον*, Cinnamon. The LXX. omits all mention of the Calamus in the Tyrian markets (Ezek. xxvii. 19); but there is one other instance where this word occurs (Canticles iv. 14), when "Calamus and Cinnamon" form some of the herbs of a superb garden irrigated by streams from Lebanon; and here the LXX. write it *κάλαμος*. Although the richest aromatics, and with them the Calamus, may have been brought from Arabia, yet we have authorities enough among ancient writers for believing the true Calamus aromaticus to have been indigenous in Syria; and if it escaped Clusius in his Eastern Researches, it was not for want of sufficient accuracy in those authors in pointing out its localities. "Moreover," says Pliny (xii. 22), in the words of the version of old Holland, "within Arabia there groweth also the Sweet Calamus, which is common to the country and Syrians likewise. That of *Syria passeth all the rest*, and cometh up in a tract of that country distant from the coast of our sea fifty stadia. Between Mount Lebanon and another mountain, of no account, in a little vale beneath, near a lake, the marshes and flats whereof are drie in the summer for the space of thirtie stadia, there grow both Sweet Calamus and also Squinanth or Juncus odoratus (i. e. the Sweet Rush:) For let us speak also in this place of the said Scœnanth, &c.;"—Pliny obtained his very minute and precise account of the valley in Mount Lebanon from Theophrastus, H. P. ix. 7, whom he translates almost verbatim. Theophrastus tells us, "The Calamus and the Schœnus are met with in crossing the Libanus in a little valley between the Libanus and a certain other small mountain, not, as some say, the Antilibanus. Between these, there is a beautiful plain of considerable size which they call the Aulon; where the Calamus and Schœnus grow, there is a large lake, in front of which they are produced in a marsh dried up. They occupy a space of more than 30 stadia (4 miles). They do not smell when green, but in a dried state. In appearance they do not differ from the others. The smell is perceived instantly by anybody entering the place; the exhalation does not extend further, although some aver that the scent reaches vessels on their approach. But this place is more than 150 stadia (17 or 18 miles) from the sea." But, after all, the accounts of these eminent Botanists are surpassed by the testimony of a military philosopher, who in detailing some warlike movements in the Lebanon has incidentally given us the exact locality of the Calamus. Polybius, 150 years after Theophrastus and about the same time before our era, had probably examined the country personally, and thus describes the march of Antiochus through the mountains. I avail myself of Hampton's translation. "From Laodicea, Antiochus marched with all his army, and having passed the Desert, entered a close and narrow valley, which lies between the Libanus and Antilibanus, and is called the Vale of Marsyas. The narrowest part of the valley is covered by a lake with marshy ground, from *whence are gathered aromatic reeds*, *ἐξ ὧν ὁ μυρεψικὸς κείρεται κάλαμος*. The two sides of it are secured by two fortresses, the one of which is called Bronchi and the other Gerrha, which leave but a very inconsiderable distance between them. The king having marched some days along the valley, and in his way reduced the cities that were near, came at last to Gerrha, and finding the enemy had posted a sufficient force in both the fortresses, had fortified with trenches and with palisades the pass that led along the lake, and had placed some troops in every part that was commodious for it, he at first endeavoured to dislodge the enemy, and to force his passage; but as all the posts were then strongly fortified, he suffered great loss in the attempt, and was forced to abandon the design. The next year he again marched towards Cœlo Syria by the same route which he before had taken, passed through the Vale of Marsyas, and encamped near the fortress of Gerrha, which was situated in the extremity of the valley, upon the lake that covered the defile, giving orders to the generals to lay siege to Bronchi, the other fortress, which stood also upon the lake, and served to guard the entrance of the defile." A British officer, engaged in the late events in Syria, had opportunities of examining these positions, of great interest both to the geographer and botanist, and in a letter from Beyrout, dated Feb. 6, 1842, says—"Further down, about 20 miles, the Valley of Marsyas, or the Valley of Baalbec, becomes much narrower, and about four miles south of Zachlé the ground is now very marshy, and intersected with endless ditches to drain off the water: here, formerly, there might have been a large lake, and this ground has on one side, at the foot of the Lebanon, a very strong position, with a fort on it called Ubelias; and immediately opposite is the strongly-marked feature on the Anti-Lebanon side of the hill Medjdel (having now the ruins of a strong castle on it), with a space between of about six miles. Now, supposing nearly all this space, which is even now very swampy, to have been formerly a lake, you have the forts of Gherra and Bronchi, and the ground completely answering the appellation of a pass. This is the narrowest part of the valley, and is covered with reeds, but whether aromatic or not, I cannot say. The source of the Litam is a little lower down than the lake near Baalbec. To talk of the country about Baalbec being a defile, or a pass, is manifestly incorrect; besides, Antiochus did not reach the fortresses for some days' march from the desert. Baalbec is only two days' march from it; but Ubelias might be four days' march from it; and there is a defile, though now very wide, as the ground is practicable, and it is the narrowest part of the valley." Among the ancient authorities, that of Strabo ought not to be omitted; he says, the Calamus grows in the country of the Sabæi (xvi. 4); but, speaking of Cœlo Syria, and its mountains—Libanus and Anti-Libanus, he says (xvi. 2), "It is intersected by rivers irrigating a rich country, abounding in all things. It also contains a lake, which produces the Aromatic Rush (*σχοινος*) and Reed (*κάλαμος*). There are also marshes. The lake is called Gennasaritis. The Balsam also grows here." I am not certain whether Reeds exist upon the banks of the Lake of Gennasereth; but the officer above alluded to found them in abundance upon the Upper Lake of the Jordan, called Houlé. "The Jordan," he says, "takes its source from the Antilibanus, about three miles below the village of Hasbeya. Its source is in a large basin of rock, with perpendicular smooth sides, enclosing a still clear pool of water, into which two streams flowing from the sides of the rock empty themselves. The river flows out through a narrow opening in the south side of the basin, and its banks for two or three miles are covered with the most luxuriant Oleanders. It is close to the track-way that leads from the valley of the Bekaà. Fifteen miles below the source, is the Lake Houlé: at the east of the Jordan from this lake, there are fields of Reeds, Rushes, and Oleanders. The Jordan is here sluggish. Its rapidity commences a little above the bridge of Jacob, about half-way (four miles) between the lakes of Houlé and Tiberias. The bridge of Jacob is the passage on the grand highway between Damascus and Acre." This gentleman, upon inspecting the plate of the Calamus aromaticus, as given in "Woodville's Medical Botany," thought he recognised it as the Flag he had seen in Syria. It seems likely that any experienced botanist travelling in those countries would easily discover, in the above-named situation, both the Calamus aromaticus and the Schœnanthe.—And now, with respect to the Acorus of English growth, I have been for some time seeking for some roots south of London to introduce among my own Aquatics, but hitherto in vain. Perhaps some correspondent of yours would kindly indicate some locality of its growth, whence I might abstract them without being accused of wilful and malicious injury. It is said that in Norfolk, the Acorus, or Calamus, abounds; and that the pavement of the Cathedral of Norwich, when strewed with these Flags, and trodden under foot, during the assemblage of Music Meetings, sends up odours not unworthy of those of its Eastern congeners

> "——— on the spring shores
> Of Araby the blest."

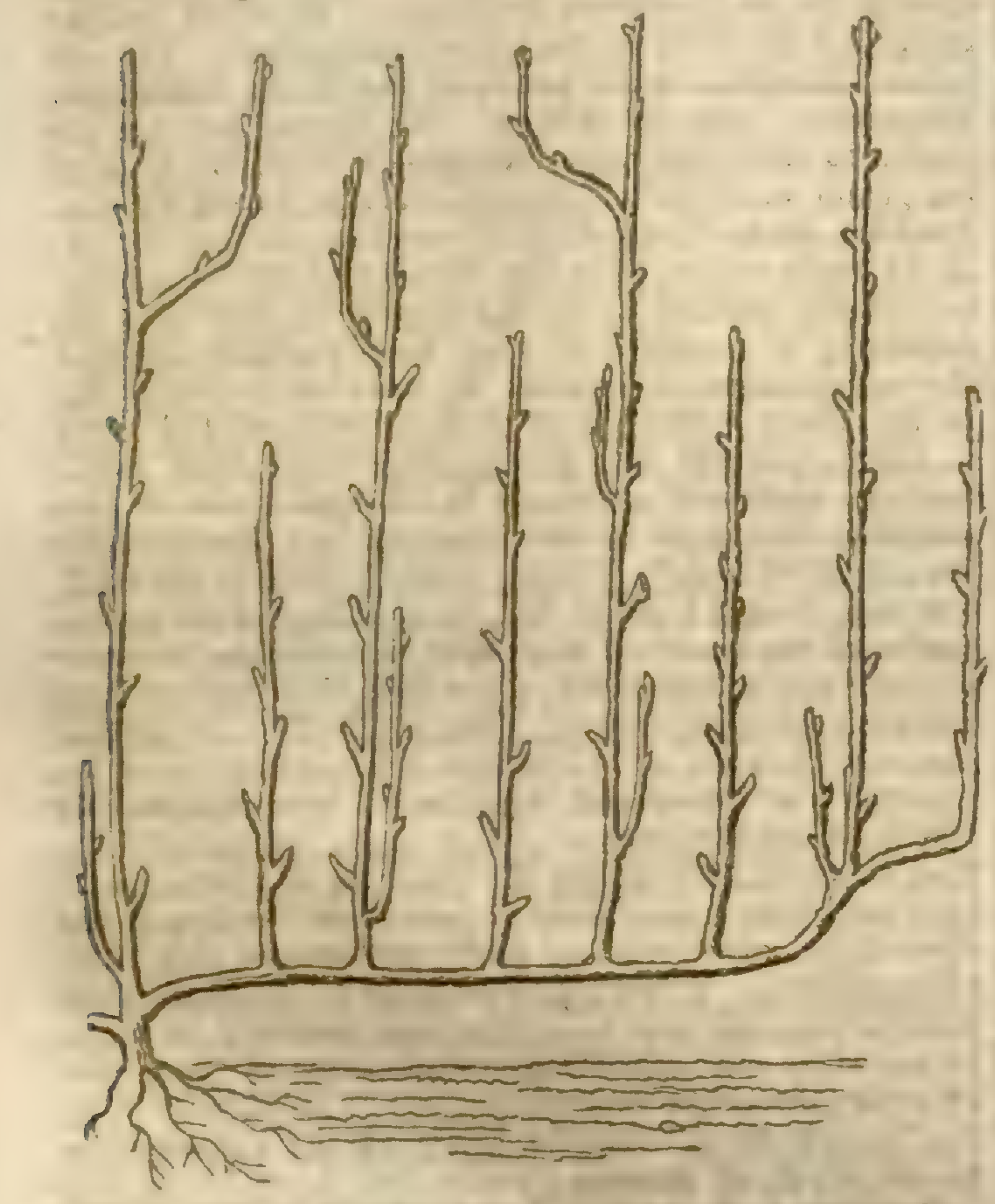
Pleias.—[If our Correspondent will favour us with his address, we will send him some.]

Heating by Hot Air.—In my former communication little mention was made of the failure of the Hot-water Apparatus, because it proceeded from the following cause:—The Conservatory being ornamental, we were desirous of keeping the means by which it was heated entirely out of sight. For this purpose, the boiler and pipes round the house (of which last there were only two, 4½ inches in diameter) were fixed under-ground, and in so large a space, that most of the warmth was absorbed before it rose through the iron gratings in the paths. The centre path (which is 6 feet wide) has no grating at all. Had there been four pipes, and those above-ground, the Hot-water would no doubt have answered. I beg leave to call attention to the fact, that with Mr. Lawes' Stove the two gratings in the back wall, through which the warm air is admitted, do not in the slightest degree interfere with the ornamental appearance of the house; no space is taken up, the paths can all be carpeted, and the desired temperature be kept up at the cost of less than 40*l.*; whereas these objects were not attained at the expense of 100*l.* before. With respect to the economy—the fuel was measured both for the hot-water and the new stove. The former consumed about a bushel of good coals in the 24 hours—the refuse of the household fires *more* than supplied Mr. Lawes' stove through the winter, and the consumption of these cinders was about a bushel in the week—not more—fire being kept up night and day. This stove can also be erected *inside* entirely, and in *any part* of a Greenhouse or Hothouse. This will of course insure a far higher degree of temperature than is produced with the stove outside—all the warmth in the shed at the back being wasted when a building purely ornamental is required. In spite of excellent theories to the contrary, this stove has answered in every respect; and the health of *all* our plants, their deep green and luxuriance which attract the attention of every one, would make it difficult to persuade us to try any other method of heating. I have just been re-perusing Mr. Ainger's excellent papers, and am so satisfied that at any rate "the ladies" were right, where their tea-pots were concerned, that I cannot do better than follow their example, and assure you that Mr. Lawes' Stove entirely answers in every respect, "because it does." Probably, when as many have been erected as there have been silver tea-pots bought, the learned will satisfy themselves as to the causes. I have only now to state, that I hope those who may wish to prove the utility of this stove will not be guided solely by the drawings and explanations in the *Chronicle* of the 29th ult., and so have it erected by any common bricklayer. It would not be giving it a fair trial, as much nicety is required. The one in our Conservatory was put up by Mr. Wells, Bricklayer, Harpenden, near St. Albans. Mr. Tyssen has no objection to allow any respectable person to see the state of the plants under this treatment.—*Mary Daniel Tyssen, Foulden, Stoke Ferry, Norfolk.*——Your account of Mrs. D. Tysson's Stove, in a late Number of the *Chronicle*, is evidently written under the impression that you are describing a novelty, as that lady probably thought she was communicating one. If, however, you will refer to Dr. Ure's "Dictionary of Manufactures" (2d edit., p. 1187), you will find it, excepting some slight modifications obviously necessary in its application to horticultural buildings, exactly described and figured under the article "Stove." I think it worth while to communicate this, though I regret that, by so doing, I must deprive parties of the credit of originality, in order that the contrivance may appear in its proper light, as a tried method, and not a mere experiment. You say, "We must confess, however, that we are somewhat less sanguine as to the superiority of this device, ingenious as it is, than the fair lady to whose kindness we are so much indebted." Dr. Ure, contemplating simply the "heating of apartments," by "supplying a vast body of genial air," writes of the stove in question, "I can safely recommend this stove to my readers. If the tubes be made of stone-ware, its construction will cost very little, and they may be made of any size, and multiplied so as to carry off the whole effective heat of the fuel, leaving merely so much of it in the burned air as to waft it fairly up the chimney."—*G. W. S., E. B. Rectory.*

Protecting Materials.—Hair and wool, bad conductors of heat, impervious to moisture, and retaining air in the cavities usually existing between their fibres, do not, when used as a protection against cold, effect this object by generating heat, but by preventing its dispersion. Probably from the earth's centre there is always arising through its crust enough heat to preserve even tender vegetable life, without further addition of heat, if the natural heat could be prevented from escaping by radiation or otherwise. Cocoa-nut fibre, a cheaper material than baked hair or wool, may perhaps be available for this purpose, covered over with a garden-pot bottom, or a shallow pan. Air enclosed in India-rubber cases may effect the same object in connexion with plants under glass. Protection by means of hot water is expensive, cumbrous, and not instantaneously available under sudden emergency. The grand objection to flues, is their destructive heat in the middle of the night, it being indispensable, in very severe weather, to leave them efficient in the early part of the morning. The heating apparatus displayed in your late Number has properties desirable for the preservation of animal health, but not needful for the health of vegetables—which latter do not consume the wholesome portions of atmospheric air, or deteriorate it by effluvia.—*C.* [We are of your opinion, that guards externally, to retain heat in forcing-houses, are in many cases preferable to either flues or hot-water apparatus. But it is extremely difficult, if not altogether impossible, to construct them so as to be sufficiently movable; and they *must* be removed during daylight, at which time, during winter, a heating apparatus becomes indispensable.]

Vines.—The problem offered by your Dublin correspondent is very likely to be solved, both by "An Amateur," in No. 43, and by "R., Layton, Essex," in No. 44; the one attributing the cause to want of sufficient air, the other to too high a temperature—the one naturally producing the other. But notwithstanding that I think the cause explained, I do not see how the example given by "An Amateur" bears out his statement. He attributes the want of colour, and not ripening of his Grapes, to want of air, and says, "the lower lights were constantly kept shut, and the upper ones open as in ordinary seasons; but that the Grapes at the top of the house, where there was most air, did not ripen; whereas those at the bottom of the house, where the lights were constantly closed, did ripen." Perhaps he will have the kindness to explain this point, so as to make his account more clear.—*A Brother Amateur.*

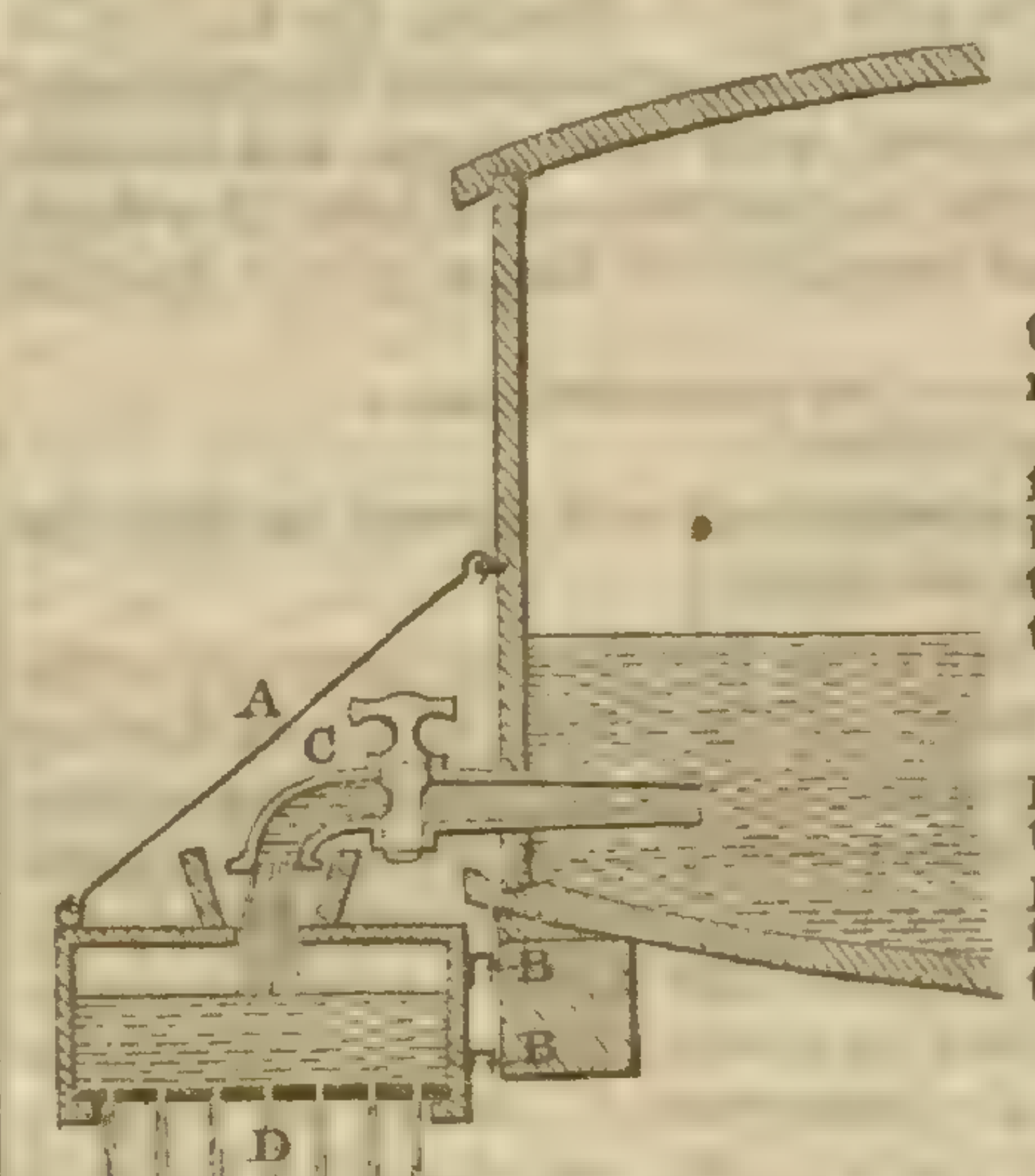
Pruning Vines.—"An Original Subscriber" having applied to us for some information respecting the method of training Vines, which is recommended in the "Cottager's Calendar," Mr. Paxton has favoured us with the following remarks:—The sketch represents a portion of the Vine when pruned in autumn on the spur system, with short rods of five or six eyes each, left at convenient intervals on the oldest branches throughout the vine. The perpendicular main shoots should not be less than two feet apart, and when pruning them, no useless eyes should be left; that is no eye should be allowed to remain but where a shoot is desired in the following season. By attending to this the vine will not have to develop (as is usually the case) an immense quantity of superfluous branches; and although this operation may appear a tedious one at the time of pruning, an immense saving of labour and time will be effected at a busier period in spring, and the quantity of fruit may be easier regulated in proportion to the strength of the vine. If this is attended to, nothing will be required in summer but securing the young fruit-bearing shoots to the wall, and shortening them at one joint above the bunch as soon as the fruit is set, excepting the leading shoots, which should not be stopped until the lower part is ripened; otherwise, the main eyes for the next season may be induced to grow prematurely. In autumn the young wood from the spurs is shortened back to one or at most two eyes, and the terminal shoots in proportion to their strength; but for the strongest wood, from 8 to 12 eyes will be found as many as will break well. When commencing to train a young vine in this manner, the side branches should not be brought to the horizontal position at first, but be lowered gradually as the number of suitable branches for upright stems are obtained; by this means they acquire strength faster than if trained horizontally at first.—*Joseph Paxton.*



Increase of Timber—Forest Trees.—My friend, Mr. Billington, in one of your late Numbers, incidentally remarks on the "True principle of increase of Timber in Forest trees," as a thing very little or not generally understood. My opinion about it is no secret—I have stated it frequently in the *Chronicle,* to be the mutual intercourse or reciprocity between the root and branches; and the greater the intercourse, the greater the increase. If I am mistaken in this, I should feel much obliged to Mr. B. if he will set me right. He can state what the "true principle" is in a sentence or two, for which I am sure you will give him room; and if I am convinced by it, I will readily tender Mr. B. my warmest acknowledgments.—*Quercus.*

Management of Ash Coppice.—In April last, an old Subscriber to the *Chronicle* requested information as to the best method of treating young Ash plantations intended for coppice-wood and poles. As his question has not been answered, I take the liberty of offering my opinion upon the subject. In the first place, I think no rule can be established as to the age at which the young trees should be first cut down, as their size must be, from various circumstances, uncertain; but to obtain a profitable after-growth, the plants should, at their first heading, be from five to seven inches in circumference at the base. I prefer their being cut off with the saw, instead of an axe, at a short distance, and in a sloping manner, from the ground, so that no disruption of the bark may take place; but if this operation is performed with an axe, the stroke should be in an upward direction and smooth. This heading-down should commence about the latter end of March, when the Ash begins to unfold its leaves; on no account should it be done in the autumn or winter. A little green cow-dung laid upon the stools will be of service in preventing the sun and wind during the spring from causing a separation between the bark and wood. Without knowing at what size the poles can be disposed of to the greatest advantage, or to what purposes they are designed, I should perhaps only misguide your correspondent were I to limit the number of shoots to be left on each stool; but, in general, I would leave at first four or five on each, rubbing off or pinching the tops of the remainder about a foot or eighteen inches from the ground, to prevent them from becoming crowded, taking care that this is done during the summer months. After the first year's growth, go annually over them in the summer, leave all the small lateral side shoots, and keep them to one leader; but if, from spring frost or other causes, the leader should be destroyed and two shoots of nearly equal size should be formed, the central bud or the very end of the worst-placed shoot should be pinched off with the finger and thumb when twelve to eighteen inches long. If too strong to be performed by pinching, or if equal to the one left, it might be removed altogether, as in some cases it would leave an unsightly bend in the pole or stem. The small lateral branches should on no account be removed; such a proceeding would prevent the stem from acquiring thickness. By stopping the strongest, more would be produced, and the poles would increase in girth without being blemished with large knots: all the poles would thus be fit for clearing, without one useless one being found amongst them. If these directions are pursued annually, during the spring and summer, until the poles are too high to be conveniently reached, there will be no occasion for the knife or bill. This is the training and preventive system of pruning. As the Ash makes but few side shoots, it will tend much to their increase if some of the strongest of them are stopped, at from twelve to twenty-four inches from the stem, by breaking out the central bud or by pinching off the end; by this means the lateral branches will be increased, and the health and vigour of the plants accelerated. After a few years' growth, when the weakest shoots have attained to one or two inches diameter and to a sufficient length, they may be thinned out: one or two only of the strongest should be left to acquire a larger size. A permanent coppice will be thus insured, as is practised also with the Oak. One caution more is necessary, and that is,—if the neighbourhood is infested with hares and rabbits, or even mice, it will be useless to attempt to raise Ash coppices from stools unless these vermin can be kept from them; wherever they abound, they are sure to bark the trees, and then farewell to all profits from Ash plantations.—*W. Billington, Underhill, Oswestry, Salop.*

Cart for Distributing Liquid Manure.—In a late Number you requested some of your correspondents to send you a description of a cart for the application of liquid manure. We have here a cart for that purpose which distributes the liquid both expeditiously and with great regularity; being simply a common water-cart, which holds 84 gallons, with a stopcock about 1½ inch diameter in the end, and a trough fixed to the end of the barrel, made of what the carpenters call three-quarters fir-wood, dovetailed together at the ends, with a recess opposite the stopcock to prevent the liquid from flying over: this recess is covered at the top; and the bottom of the trough, instead of being composed of wood, is a thin plate of sheet-iron, perforated throughout with holes rather less than a quarter of an inch in diameter. I consider zinc, however, to be preferable: it would be more lasting, and would not be so liable to oxidize as iron. The trough is about ten inches broad inside, and eight out; and just so long as not to come in contact with the wheels. The trough is secured by means of two feet-pieces of iron, fitting into two sockets in the end of the frame, on which the barrel rests: it is further secured by two small iron pins going through the socket, and a small iron rod or strong wire attached to the trough, and knocked into a staple in the end of the barrel. The enclosed sketch will serve to convey an idea of the trough; and I should say your correspondent Mr. Jonathan Labyrinth (page 654) would find such a cart to answer his purpose much better than a skeleton-wheelbarrow and a barrel, as he proposes: as to manure, two acres of meadow-land in such a manner would be a laborious task. He might purchase a good second-hand cask from a spirit-merchant for a trifling sum, but the size of the cask would have to depend upon the strength of his pony. We calculate 84 gallons for a horse to drag. As your correspondent Mr. Labyrinth has a pony-cart, it would be only necessary to remove the body of the cart, and have the barrel laid in a rough frame, which could be taken off at pleasure, and the cart used for any other purpose.—*G. G. Watson, Vicarage, Norton, near Stockton-on-Tees.*



A, a stay, hooked to the end of the barrel by means of a staple.

B B, iron loops on the frame, upon which the barrel rests, and intended to receive hooks attached to the back of the trough.

C, a stop-cock.

D, the zinc or iron plate, forming the bottom of the trough, and perforated with holes for the liquor to pass through.

Liquid Manure Cart.—A few weeks since I saw a question in the *Chronicle* as to the best mode of applying liquid manure to land. In answer to your correspondent, I beg to state that I saw at the York Agricultural Meeting, in August last, an excellent cart, invented for that purpose by Mr. Crosskill, of Beverley, in that county. In shape it resembles some of those used for watering the roads, and is fitted with a copper pump, a flexible leather pipe, and a brass valve lever, which lets the liquor out into a kind of spreading board, to which an apparatus is attached, by which two rows of Turnips might be watered any required width. The body of the cart is made of cast iron. It is impossible, however, to explain the construction of this machine at all clearly without a drawing. Not being much of a farmer myself, and never having tried it, I cannot speak of its efficiency from experience; but it seemed, from a careful examination, to be admirably adapted to the purpose.—*W. F. G. F.*—[Our readers will find a sketch of this Liquid Manure Cart, with some further explanation of its use, in our advertising columns of to-day.]

Weight of Gooseberries.—The following is the weight of the heaviest Gooseberries grown in 1842, being four of each class:—

RED.	dwt.	grs.	GREEN.	dwt.	grs.
London	31	13	Thumper	26	—
Companion	31	5	Overall	24	11
Wonderful	27	5	Peacock	23	—
Lion	25	7	Providence	21	10
YELLOW.			WHITE.		
Leader	25	10	Chorister	22	19
Pilot	24	19	Tally Ho	22	12
Catharina	24	15	Eagle	24	4
Gunner	21	16	Competition	23	1

The Gooseberries are much lighter this year than last.—*M. Saul, Garstang.*

Ivy on Houses.—It has occurred to me, that the difference of opinion which appears to exist as respects the protective power of Ivy may arise from the parties having had recourse to different kinds of Ivy. I have reason to believe that the common Ivy does not afford protection from moisture, but can positively affirm that the Irish Ivy does, having covered a damp wall in front of my own house with it above 20 years ago, which soon became dry, and has continued so ever since. It also rendered the house much warmer. Moreover, the Irish Ivy does not harbour insects, as the common Ivy does.—*Edward Bevan, Llanferry.*——I observe in one of your late Numbers a difference of opinion between yourself and a correspondent, as to whether Ivy growing against a wall makes it damp or not. I believe both sides are in the right; the fact being, that Ivy growing on the wall of a house before it reaches the roof, far from making it damp, tends much to keep it dry; but when the Ivy is allowed to climb over the roof, the rain-water can no longer drip from the eaves, but is conducted by the branches of the Ivy down the walls of the house. The consequence is, of course, extreme dampness.—*P. A. Drayton.*

Sulphur.—Your correspondent, "J. Murray," mentions several plants which he found growing in a sulphurous atmosphere. In the neighbourhood of the great copper works, near Swansea, vegetation is almost entirely destroyed by the fumes of sulphurous acid, arising from the calcination of the copperas; but I have observed the Lysimáchia vulgaris flourishing in great profusion, while no other plant has been visible near it.—*Lusor.*

Mangel Wurzel.—After the roots are carefully taken up, for which purpose a fine dry day should be chosen, remove the tops by pulling them off with the hand; a knife should never be used in removing either top or bottom. Prepare, on the surface of the land, in any convenient spot, by placing some brushwood or faggots, to the depth of six inches, a bottom, 9 feet long, and 4 feet wide, on which pile the roots 4 feet high in the centre, and in the shape of the letter V inverted. When completed, cover over the whole with any kind of dry litter, and afterwards with mould, to the depth of 6 inches. Let an opening be left at the top of the pile, to let out the steam, by placing an old chimney-pot on the top of the roots previously to putting on the litter and mould: in severe weather, the pot is to be covered over with litter. A thin covering of straw, or some other material, over the pile, when covered with mould, will greatly assist in keeping out the frost. By adopting this plan, I have kept Mangel Wurzel until May, as firm and fresh as it was when first put into the pile. I cannot conceive how your correspondent *Lusor* can keep Mangel Wurzel effectually by only covering with stubble, as the atmospheric air would have access to the roots, which undoubtedly would exhaust the saccharine matter, and particularly from those which had been accidentally bruised. I have cultivated and used Mangel Wurzel extensively for the last 8 years, so that I am not writing from theory. Having annually, for the last 7 years, tied up for stall-feeding from 40 to 60 bullocks, I have had every facility of trying the qualities of Mangel Wurzel, Swedish Turnips, and Carrots. Bullocks fed on Cut Swedes and Hay Chaff realised 50*s.* per head more than others fed on Cut Mangel and Hay Chaff: those fed with Carrots and Hay Chaff realised the same price as the above. Some I tried by feeding one week on Cut Swedes and Hay Chaff, the next week on Carrots and Hay Chaff; these realised 20*s.* per head more than the bullocks fed on Swedes and Cut Hay, and 3*l.* 10*s.* per head more than those fed on Mangel Wurzel. I also tried an equal portion of Mangel and Carrots, and Mangel and Swedes, but both failed. The bullocks were tied up to fatten on the 20th of November, and were sold in Smithfield Market the first week in March, realising a price in the proportion I have previously stated. I am perfectly satisfied, if three bullocks, "near as equal as possible," were put up to fatten at the same time, one to be fed on Swedes, one on Carrots, and the other on Mangel Wurzel, that the two former should be in better condition at the end of 3 months than the latter would be in 5 months. The best time to use Mangel Wurzel is in the spring, as it will be found, when first given to cattle, to act as a purgative, which will greatly benefit lean stock at that season. If, therefore, Mangel Wurzel be given in large quantities, it will produce diarrhœa, which would greatly injure any kind of stock intended to be fattened for market. I have proved that Mangel Wurzel is an excellent root for ewes which have lambs, as it will produce a greater flush of milk than either Swedes or Carrots. I have also given it to milch-cows, and found the supply of milk to be greater, but no increase in the weight of butter, which is another proof that Mangel Wurzel does not possess great fattening qualities. Carrots or Swedes, if given to milch-cows, will increase the weight of butter, but produce little difference in the quantity of milk; but if an equal quantity of Swedes or Carrots, and Mangel Wurzel, be given alternately, both the supply of milk and butter will be increased. By having the Mangel Wurzel put into small heaps, as before stated, the roots will never be injured by heating; and in severe weather, it will be found a better plan to clear away the contents of a small heap, than to open a large heap, as is generally the case. Your correspondent will greatly oblige many of the readers of the *Chronicle* by detailing his method of fattening cattle with Mangel Wurzel.—*A Member of the Royal Agricultural Society, Odstock, near Salisbury.*

Tropæolum tuberosum.—This plant, in 1841, flowered freely when nailed to the front of Holme House, and grew to the height of 22 feet. The soil is brown sandy loam, 1 ft. deep, and very dry, from the circumstance of Holme House being like a wise man's, founded on the rock out of which every stone in that beautiful edifice was hewn.—*Snowdrop.*

Conferva fluviátilis.—To the wonderment of numbers and the dismay of terrified superstition, large surfaces of meadow-ground in Gloucestershire were mantled with a felt-like material resembling a blanket or woollen cloth, during the autumn of last year. This singular vegetable production was the Conferva fluviátilis. I found this season, near Brechin, the same marvellous material, the product of shallow water. The quantity is amazing—more than sufficient to carpet half-a-dozen ordinary rooms. This tissue sometimes entangles a Chara, with many small specimens of the univalve called Lymnæa.—*J. Murray.*—[We have heard of waistcoats being prepared from this natural felt.]

The Dahlia.—The *à priori* remark (p. 729) touching the duplicate colour in the Dahlia is not satisfactory. I am aware of the singularity in the Chrysanthemum; and I have a Rose-bush with marbled flowers, and another class of deep red flowers constant on the same plant, and never having been budded. But I wish to ask, whether any of your correspondents have ever seen or heard of the phenomenon referred to, in the case of the Dahlia?—*J. Murray.*

Ladies Gardeners.—A correspondent has expressed his disapproval of Ladies turning Gardeners. He says it will never be the fashion while men are so plentiful, and that ladies can be better employed "in harmony with the design for which they were intended;" in which, if he means that delving, and hoeing, and raking, are not employments for the fair sex, we have no doubt that the ladies will generally agree with him.

Technical Terms.—In the Chemical Analysis of Animal Manures, by Sprengel, the word Osmazome appears several times. By referring to the dictionary, I find that it is the extractive matter of muscular fibre, which gives the peculiar smell to boiled meat, and flavour to broth and soup. Can that substance be collected and examined—or is there anything like it in vegetables? for there are some that give flavour to broth and soup. In that interesting article upon Albumen, in the *Chronicle* of October the 8th, the word Cytoblasts is used. As I do not know what it means, an explanation of it would oblige me.—*Peter Mackenzie.* [Osmazome may be obtained from all kinds of flesh by a very simple chemical process; it is a brownish red substance, easily dissolving in water or spirit of wine, and possessing a strong peculiar taste and smell of cooked meat. Some vegetables contain a substance greatly resembling osmazome; but the flavour of herbs added to soups and broth is, for the most part, very different in its nature from osmazome. Cytoblasts are small points from which the cells of plants are formed, and which often remain on the sides of the cells in the form of semi-transparent circles.]

Scarecrow.—I have lately seen a domesticated rook having so remarkable an antipathy to a white kitten as to fly away on its approach, and shun it as something to be dreaded and avoided. On the other hand, it is incessantly teasing two dark cats. Though I am altogether inimical to the destruction of the rook, if scarecrows are to be used, may I venture to affix the query—Would not the object to be attained be better accomplished by using a mock scarecrow decorated with white plumage, such as the feathers of a chicken?—*J. Murray.*

Wasps.—That the late summer has been remarkable for Wasps is a fact which all persons connected with gardening will be ready to admit. Many have no doubt been severely stung in attempting to destroy the nests of these noxious insects, and yet they have, perhaps, never thought of preventing them from breeding and increasing to such an alarming extent. For their information I will describe the method which I adopt. In the spring, when the Queens begin to make their appearance, I hang bottles partly filled with sweetened water, or with beer, against the garden walls. When the wasps come in search of food, which at that season is by no means plentiful, they are attracted by the smell of the liquid in the bottles, and are drowned in attempting to reach it. By the aforesaid means, last spring, I destroyed between two and three hundred Queen wasps: the consequence was, that I have had very few wasps to contend with, and have not had half-a-pound of grapes destroyed by them, although no artificial protection has been used.—*John Armstrong, Belmont, Durham.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Nov. 2.—H. Handley, Esq. in the chair. 27 gentlemen were elected members. Mr. Handley laid before the Council the letters received in reply to those addressed to members in arrear of their subscription. These were taken into consideration, and referred, with other documents, to the Finance Committee, for a special report. Mr. Handley reported the correspondence between himself and the chairman of the Great Western Railway, in reference to complaints made by exhibitors at the Bristol meeting of the unusual charges demanded for the conveyance of their stock, &c. on that occasion. It was resolved that Mr. Handley should enter into further communication with the chairman of that board, and take such steps on the subject as might seem desirable.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Nov. 4.—H. C. Watson, Esq., V.P., F.L.S., in the chair. Mr. R. Ranking, F.L.S., presented a monstrous specimen of Plantago coronopus, collected at Hastings, which showed the easy and natural transition from a spike to a raceme; and with it a specimen of Dáctylis glomerata, in which the glumes had become foliaceous. The chairman presented a specimen of Cnicus Fórsteri, which he stated to correspond with the cultivated one of the same species preserved in Smith's Herbarium. The specimen exhibited by Mr. W. was also a cultivated one; the root having been found near Whitemoor Pond, in Surrey, in June 1841; when flowering specimens of it were also exhibited before the Society. The wild specimens had from two to four flowers only on each stem, whilst the cultivated ones had ten or a dozen each. Mr. W. exhibited the specimens for the purpose of pointing out the differences between Cnicus Fórsteri and C. pratensis, branched specimens of the latter species having been in several instances mistaken for the former. It was announced that British plants had been received from Mr. G. W. Francis, Mr. S. P. Woodward, Mr. R. Ranking, Mr. S. Gibson, Mr. J. Thompson, and Mr B. D. Wardale. Donations to the library were announced from the American Academy of Sciences, Philadelphia, the Horticultural Society of Berlin, and Mr. S. P. Woodward. The commencement of a paper was read from George Clark, Esq. (communicated by Mr. H. W. Martin), on Lodoicea Sechellarum. The chairman announced that the Sixth Anniversary Meeting of the Society would be held on Tuesday the 29th inst., being the anniversary of the birth of the celebrated English Botanist, John Ray.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Morningside Practical Gardeners' Society, Nov. 4th.—The following prizes were awarded: Chrysanthemums, 1, J. Young, gr. to T. Oliver, Esq.; 2, J. Downie, gr. to Gen. Robertson. Leeks, 1, J. Downie; 2, W. Denholm, gr. to Sir J. Forrest, Bart. German Greens, 1, J. Swanie, gr. to J. Anderson, Esq.; 2, J. Downie. Beet, 1, T. Turner, gr., Leven Cottage; 2, H. Gibb, gr. to J. Stark, Esq. Onions, 1, T. Wood, gr. to Alex. Falconer, Esq.; 2, J. Swanie. Red Cabbage, 1, J. Johnstone, gr., Bradesburn; 2, J. Douglas, gr. to Sir T. Dick Lauder, Bart. Carrots, 1, J. Douglas; 2, W. Denholm. Broccoli, 1, W. Denholm; 2, J. Douglas. Endive, 1, W. Ewing, gr. to J. Adam, Esq.; 2, J. Liddell, gr. to A. Thomson, Esq. Celery, 1, J. Gourlay, gr. to the Earl of Glasgow; 2, C. Jack, gr., Cansewayside. Brussels Sprouts, 1, J. Johnston; 2, T. Turner. Savoy and Leek (*Amateurs*), Mr. J. Robertson. Amongst the articles for exhibition, particular notice was taken of a good collection of well-flowered Caméllias from Newington Lodge.

Oxfordshire Horticultural Society, Sept. 22.—The last show for this season was held in Queen's College Quadrangle. The following prizes were awarded:—Dahlias, premier prize for the best stand of 18 *blooms*, the Rev. A. H. Matthews, for Grace Darling, Suffolk Hero, Nicholas Nickleby, Unique, Duchess of Richmond, Pickwick, Eclipse, Sir F. Johnstone, President of the West, Marquess of Lansdowne, Queen of Beauty, Henrietta, Springfield Rival, Tournament, Metella, Mrs. Neeld, Constancy, and Maria. Nurserymen, 24 *blooms*, 1, Mr. Soden, for Cox's Defiance, Hope, Hudson's Princess Royal, Indispensable, Maid of Bath, Burnham Hero, Bontishall, Phenomenon, Grande Baudine, Bridesmaid, President of the West, Queen, Nicholas Nickleby, Unique, Sir F. Johnstone, Admirable, Parsons' Beauty, Conductor, Rival Sussex, Beauty of the Plain, Catleugh's Eclipse, Rienzi, Duchess of Richmond, and Regina; 2, Mr. King, for Springfield Rival, Grand Tournament, Fanny Keynes, King of Roses, Hope, Indispensable, Headly's Phœnix, Grande Baudine, King's Edward, Constancy, Catleugh's Eclipse, President of the West, Suffolk Hero, Queen, Amato, King's Britannia, Lee's Bloomsbury, Grace Darling, Lady Middleton, Pickwick, Prince of Wales, Rouge et Noire, Phenomenon, and Conservative; 3, Mr. Day, for Andrew Hofer, Westbury Rival, Maid of Bath, Yellow Defiance, Sir F. Johnstone, Hero of Seven-Oaks, Yellow Climax, Hope, Suffolk Hero, Pickwick, Duchess of Richmond, Burnham Hero, Grace Darling, Royal Standard, Lewisham Rival, Conservative, Grande Baudine, Miss Scroope, Twyford Perfection, Rosa, Rienzi, Bridesmaid, Eclipse, and Rival Sussex. Amateurs, 12 *blooms*, 1, Mr. Chapman, for Euclid, Optima, Prince of Wales, Lady Middleton, Sir F. Johnstone, Westbury Rival, Indispensable, Twyford Perfection, Maria, President of the West, Cox's Defiance, and Pickwick; 2, Mr. Jas. Kirkland, for Catleugh's Eclipse, Prince of Wales, Pickwick, Widnall's Eclipse, Grande Baudine, Maria, Bridesmaid, Charles XII., Duke of Cornwall, Cox's Defiance, Sir F. Johnstone, and Tournament; 3, Mr. Molyneux, for Lewisham Rival, Springfield Rival, Phenomenon, Sir F. Johnstone, Stella, Maid of Bath, Lee's Bloomsbury, Metella, Grande Baudine, Lord Norreys, Indispensable, and Rosetta; 4, Rev. A. H. Matthews, for Cox's Defiance, Queen of Beauty, Springfield Rival, Constancy, Pickwick, King of the Roses, Metella, Duchess of Richmond, Grande Baudine, Sir F. Johnstone, Suffolk Hero, and Unique; 5, R. H. Betteridge, Esq., for Pickwick, Bridesmaid, Exquisite, Burnham Hero, President of the West, Grande Baudine, Triumph, Optima, Rienzi, Maria, Regina, and a seedling. Greenhouse Plants, 1, Mr. Bailey, gr. to the Archbishop of York, for Trevirana coccinea, Achimenes longiflora, Gloxinia rubra, and Mahérnia incisa; 2, Mr. Day. Cockscombs, 1, Jos. Parker, Esq.; 2, J. W. Henley, Esq., M.P. Heaths, Mr. Day. Fuchsias, Mr. Bailey. Thunbergias, Mr. Bailey. Specimen Plant, 1, Mr. Bailey, Siphocámpylus bicolor; 2, J. W. Henley, Esq., M.P., Erythrina Christa-galli. China Asters, 1, Mr. Pett; 2, Mr. Chapman; 3, Mr. W. Gardener; 4, Mr. S. Jeffrey. Cut Flowers, 1, R. H. Betteridge, Esq.; 2, Mr. Day. Device, 1, Mr. Day; 2, Mr. Jeffrey. Fruit—White Grapes, *Hothouse*, 1, Mr. Bailey, Cannon Hall Muscat; 2, J. W. Henley, Esq., Muscat. *Black*, 1, Mr. Bailey, Dutch Hamburgh; 2, Mr. Day, Black Hamburgh. *White (out-doors)*, 1, Mr. Horn, Sweetwater; 2, J. Johnson, Esq. *Black*, 1, J. W. Henley, Esq., St. Peters'; 2, Mr. Birch, Black Prince. Collection of Grapes (*out-doors*), Mr. Birch, Black Prince, Hamburgh, Esperione, Black Cluster, White Frontignan, Dutch Sweetwater, and Muscadine. Vine in Pot—G. V. Drury, Esq., Hamburgh. Peaches—1, Mr. Bennet, Royal George; 2, R. H. Betteridge, Esq., Late Admirable. Plums—1, Mr. Farden, Golden Drop; 2, R. H. Betteridge, Esq. Cherries—1, the Mayor of Oxford, Morello; 2, Mr. Fairbairn. Filberts—1, Mr. James Collcutt; 2, Mr. Undersnell. Apples, *Dessert*, 1, Mr. Perkins, Ribstone Pippin; 2, J. Johnson, Esq.; 3, Mr. Undershell; 4, Mr. Morris; 5, Mr. Birch; 6, the Warden of Wadham College. *Ditto, Recommendation Prize*, Mr. Plaister. *Seedling*, Mr. Evans. *Culinary*, 1, C. Peers, Esq.; Herefordshire Reinette; 2, the Warden of Wadham College, Blenheim Orange; 3, Mr. Hastings; 4, Mr. Fardon; 5, Mr. Walker; 6, Mr. Pett. Collection of Dessert Fruit—1, J. W. Henley, Esq. Pears—1, Mr. Bennet, Gansell's Bergamot; 2, Mr. Luker; 3, C. Peers, Esq., Williams' Bonchrétien; 4, G. V. Drury, Esq.; 5, the Mayor of Oxford; 6, Mr. Fairbairn. Figs—1, J. Johnson, Esq.; 2, Mr. Bailey. Mulberries—J. Johnson, Esq. Cucumbers—1, the Mayor of Oxford, Prize-Fighter. Vegetables—Collection of Chilies—G. V. Drury, Esq. Broccoli—Mr. Soden. Onions—1, Mr. Adams, White Spanish; 2, Mr. Day; 3, Mr. Bailey; 4, Mr. Fruin. Celery, *White*, 1, Mr. W. Adams; 2, G. V. Drury, Esq.; 3, the Warden of Wadham. *Red*, 1, G. V. Drury, Esq., Manchester Red; 2, Mr. Bailey. Carrots, *Long*, 1, Rev. H. Cary; 2, Mr. Day. *Short*, Mr. Molyneux. Parsneps—1, Mr. Morris; 2, Mr. Fruin. Potatoes, *Kidney*, 1, Mr. Fidler and Mr. Perkins (equal); 2, Mr. J. S. Cooke. *Round*, 1, Mr. Soden; 2, Mr. C. Hounslow. *Seedling*, Mr. Luker. Red Cabbage—1, Mr. Fruin; 2, J. W. Henley, Esq. Beet—1, Mr. Day. Lettuce—1, Mr. Fruin. Savoys—1, G. V. Drury, Esq. Peas—1, Mr. Fidler. Parsley—1, Mr. Collcutt; 2, Mr. Luker.—50 Prizes were awarded to Cottagers, for Fruit and Vegetables. The Vegetables exhibited by them were of a superior description, and in many instances far better than those exhibited by Gentlemen's Gardeners or Amateurs.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Siphoca'mpylus betulæfo'lius. Birch-leaved Siphocámpylus. (*Stove Perennial.*) Lobeliáceæ. Pentándria Monogýnia.—This elegant and graceful species, with flowers richly varied with bright red and yellow, is another of the rarities which Mr. Gardner has procured from the Organ Mountains. It flowered in July last, in the Royal Botanic Garden of Kew, where it continued for a long time in great beauty. The stem is woody at the base, branched, and two or three feet high; the flowers are solitary, between two and three inches long, of a bright vermilion red, with a deep yellow limb. It is easily propagated by cuttings, and will no doubt become a general favourite in our stoves; probably, like the S. bicolor, it may be found hardy enough to bear the greenhouse, or even the open border, in the summer months.—*Curtis's Bot. Mag.*

Aristolóchia gigas. Giant Birthwort. (*Stove Climber.*) Aristolochiáceæ. Gynándria Hexándria.—Well might this flower, although growing on a small plant in a flower-pot, excite the astonishment of the visitors to the Garden of the Horticultural Society in the months of June and July last; for certainly it is a rare event even in the prolific regions of the tropics to meet with so strange a production. If we were given to fancies, we should speculate upon the possibility of its being a cross between an Elephant and an Arum, for the colour belongs to the latter, and the ear of the former, turned inside out, is no bad imitation of its form. The seeds of this plant were received by the Horticultural Society from Guatemala, through their collector Mr. Hartweg. It flowered for the first time in the Garden at Chiswick last summer, and certainly was one of the largest and strangest forms amongst flowers ever seen in this country. It strikes readily from cuttings, and is well adapted for covering a trellis in a pot, or for training up the rafters of the cool stove. If it can be planted out in the border of the stove, or warm greenhouse, it will grow larger and stronger than when confined to a pot, and form one of the most striking objects in the house. It grows well in any free soil, such as a common mixture of heath-mould, loam, and sand. The smell of the flowers is disagreeable, but not so much so as in some of the other species.—*Bot. Reg.*

Tilla'ndsia ru'bida. Madder-coloured Tillandsia (*Stove Epiphyte.*) Bromeliáceæ. Hexándria Monogynia.—A dry stove Epiphyte, imported from Brazil by Messrs. Loddiges, with whom it flowered in February last. It is a very pretty plant, gay with madder-coloured flowers for many weeks. It will grow well if placed in a basket, and hung from the rafters of the stove. The back or end-wall of a Pine stove would suit it very well, and the general treatment should be the same as is applied to those plants.—*Bot. Reg.*

O'xalis rubro-cincta. Red-edged Wood Sorrel. (*Greenhouse Herbaceous Plant.*) Oxalidáceæ. Decándria Pentagýnia. Among the earth of Mr. Hartweg's Guatemala plants this sprang up and flowered in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, in September 1841. It is a very neat-looking species, remarkable for the appearance of its leaves, which are very succulent, brittle, having almost a crystalline fracture, and bordered with a rich purple edge, within which is a distinct row of deep purple dots, many of a similar kind being scattered over the under side of the leaf. When dried all this marking disappears. The sepals too are deserving of notice. Two of them are much larger than the others, with both their edges turned back; a third has one edge only turned back, the other seeming to be deficient; the two others are very narrow, and have no distinct edge whatever. The transparency and delicacy of the texture of this plant enables the observer to see very distinctly the beautiful arrangement provided for feeding the leaflets by sap drawn up from the root. At first sight the leaf-stalk seems to consist of a central line of fibres disposed in a confused manner, and having no particular relation to the leaflets. But if the leaf-stalk is pressed gently between two glass plates, and regarded against the light, it will be found that the central line in reality consists of six independent channels of communication, arranged in pairs; so that each leaflet communicates with the root by means of two sets of tubes, one of which feeds one half of the leaflet, and the other the other half. It is a greenhouse plant of easy cultivation, requiring to be potted in light rich soil, placed near the glass; and when growing freely, it should be liberally supplied with water. After it has perfected its flowers and leaves in the autumn, they die off, and the soil must then be kept perfectly dry until growth commences again in spring. It is easily multiplied by dividing the crowns of the roots.—*Bot. Reg.*

Gode'tia grandiflora. Large-flowered Godetia. (*Hardy Annual.*) Onagráceæ. Octándria Monogýnia.—A native of the North-west coast of North America, the country above all others rich in handsome hardy Annuals. Douglas, however, never met with it, nor does any trace of it appear among the collections published from the materials of other travellers. It is most nearly allied to G. róseo-alba, a plant the origin of which is not well ascertained. The flowers are the largest of any, and have a peculiarly delicate texture. The plant forms a bush about 2ft. high, less spreading than G. Lindleyana; it flowers in July and August. Unfortunately no seed was saved of this handsome Annual, which was raised from seeds obtained from North-west America, by the late Mr. Moreton Dyer.—*Bot. Reg.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

RURAL SONNET.—NOVEMBER.

Give to the Poor!—warm clothing—firing—food—
  At once, unsparingly, and humbly give!
Prevent the winter cough, the frame-chill'd brood
  Of throes which make it weariness to live.
For, lo! November, drench'd in fogs and rains,
  Glooms on the air, and incubates the Earth;
Days, short and fickle, nip the Labourer's gains,
  And bring increase—of suffering and of dearth.
Lucky the Woodmen who shall find employ;
  The Hinds, who stall the kine; or pen the sheep;
Plant the young tree; or, lest the floods destroy,
  Extend the drainage, and the courses keep.
The busy, and the bounteous, at this time,
Are mind and body-warm, alone, throughout our clime.

The modes of complying with two of the above exhortations in behalf of the poor are sufficiently obvious; but it may, perhaps, be of service to suggest *a general rummage of our wardrobes, and old stores,* for the purpose of bestowing what can be spared, and what is cast off, upon those to whom, in the wet and cold season now commencing, they would prove benefactions indeed. Again, on the principle of Prevention, we should *seek out*, by our own, or other discreet agency, objects for our bounty, and not wait till almost incurable want or disease has thrust them upon our notice. *Bis dat qui citò dat.*—*J. Jones, Inner Temple, Nov.* 5, 1842.

Indian News.—The Indian papers inform us of the death of Dr. H. H. Spry, Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India. Several candidates are mentioned as aspiring to the vacant office, amongst whom are Baboo Ram Komul Sen, Dr. Mount, Mr. Joseph Willis, Mr. H. Piddington, and Mr. G. T. Speede, the Editor of the *Indian Planter's Journal.*—At a meeting of the Agri-horticultural Society, the proposal for a bust of its founder, the late Dr. Carey, was unanimously carried.—Dr. Campbell, the Superintendent of Darjeeling, has communicated the interesting intelligence that he has at length succeeded in rearing a bed of fine healthy Tea-plants. He has also a fine crop of Rhubarb, from Himalaya seed, sent to him by Dr. Wallich.

Gas from Grapes.—The *Courrier du Midi* states that for some evenings the town of Montpellier had been lighted with gas proceeding from the lees of grapes. The light was clear and brilliant, and could not be distinguished from that of coal gas, except by a somewhat greater intensity. The journal adds, however, that the grape-lees were not used alone, but has omitted to state what was the additional substance.

Botanical News.—By letters from Geneva we learn that M. Boissier is just returned from his botanical excursion in Greece and Asia Minor. He went over a great part of Greece in the spring and summer; visited the mountains of Lydia and of a part of the ancient Caria, and the Olympus of Bithynia; and has brought home an abundant harvest, a great many good things, and, he believes, not a few new species.

Prolific Pear-tree.—In the garden of Mr. W. Harvey, of Trelissick, St. Erth, is a Pear-tree, which has this year borne four distinct crops of well-flavoured fruit, and of large size. The first crop varied in circumference from 11 inches to 14 inches, and the fourth crop, from 8½ inches to 9½ inches. This extraordinary tree has again lately blossomed, and is producing the fifth crop, many of which at present are larger than Walnuts. Should the weather prove favourable, they will no doubt be equal in size to the former. This is the third year that this remarkable tree has borne from three to five different crops.—*West Briton Newspaper.*

Reviews.

Scotch Farming in the Lothians (Ridgway) is a pamphlet by Mr. Greg, intended to arouse the farmers of some parts of England, especially of Lancashire and Cheshire, from the state of indifference to agricultural improvements in which they appear plunged. It is the opinion of the author that the farmers of England are about "to enter upon a serious crisis," and that they must "prepare themselves for lower prices of agricultural produce than have hitherto ruled in this country, at least for some years," the only remedy for which is, undoubtedly, improved methods of cultivation. Mr. Greg's object is to show wherein mismanagement exists, and to illustrate, by the Lothian farmers, of how much improvement bad English farms are susceptible. It appears that the average expense per acre of English farms is 5*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, but of Scotch only 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, and the produce per acre being the same, or rather greater on Scotch farms, the Scotchman puts into his pocket 1*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* per acre more than the Englishman, which on a farm of 500 acres amounts to 718*l.* 15*s.* per annum; and this he does after paying to his landlord a higher rent than would have been paid in England. Mr. Greg's pamphlet being an excellent practical commentary upon this startling fact, it ought to be read by all landlords and tenants, for they are equally interested in the matters to which it relates.

Lingard on the Decay in Timber is a re-issue of a very foolish pamphlet printed in 1827, and seems to have been brought forth in consequence of the author having lately appeared in the character of Lecturer on the Dry-rot at the Polytechnic Institution. We had the misfortune to hear in that place an explanation of this gentleman's views —as they are called by courtesy—upon this subject, and we learned from them two things: the first, that there are no limits at all to the conceit of ignorance; and the second, that there are very wide limits to the goodnature of the officers and managers of the Polytechnic Institution.

Wood & Son's Catalogue of Roses.

We find, in addition to the usual information contained in this Catalogue, that the best varieties throughout this extensive list are designated by an asterisk. It likewise possesses another desirable quality, viz., in having those flowers distinguished which are most suitable for the purposes of exhibition.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

In Grape-forcing, a crop is sometimes lost by too low a temperature when the embryo bunches are expanding themselves, which is, perhaps, the most critical period in their whole progress. In that rudimentary state, the young bunches differ very little from tendrils, to which they are extremely liable to revert, if not encouraged by favourable conditions to develop their then imperfectly-formed parts. As, however, this observation might possibly be misapprehended, it may be as well to state in further explanation, that we believe the embryo bunch for the next season to exist in the matured bud of the present; but that whether it advances towards the perfect state of fruit, or dwindles into a barren tendril, depends upon favourable or unfavourable circumstances at the period of its development. At that stage of its growth, therefore, the temperature of the house by fire-heat ought to be as near to 70 degrees as possible, with a moist atmosphere, and a very cautious admission of air when bright sunshine makes that necessary. When the pediceis begin to lengthen, and the little globular blossoms to separate from each other, the fruit is comparatively safe; nevertheless, watchfulness is still necessary. The general treatment of forced Vines having been given in detail in this Calendar, it need not be further reverted to here, except to remark that during the time the seeds are being formed, when the organism of the berries undergoes important changes, and an apparent cessation of growth takes place in consequence, it should never be attempted to hasten the progress of the fruit by a high temperature; a slight decrease of heat would then be beneficial rather than otherwise.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Uncut fruit may be kept a considerable time, even at this season of the year, without injury to it, if the plants are removed to a dry, airy, but not cold room, before the fruit is too ripe. Trim off the leaves, and give no more water to the plants. Stools of choice sorts, treated in the manner formerly described, can be preserved alive till spring; when, if encouraged by generous treatment, they will produce some valuable suckers. Manure-water should now, if given at all, be administered very sparingly to swelling fruit.

Vinery.—All *dead* leaves should be taken off the Vines upon which late fruit is hanging; this, by admitting the sun's rays to dry, and the air to circulate more freely around the Grapes, will contribute to their preservation. With the same view, carefully cut out all damaged berries.

Peach-house.—Continue to expose the trees as much as possible in open weather; the sashes need not be drawn up at night, unless it is frosty or windy.

Fig-house.—Give air constantly during mild weather, but do not let the trees be exposed to frost.

Cucumbers.—Follow strictly the directions previously given as to watering, stopping, temperature, &c. Plants in pots will of course require water oftener than those growing in larger masses of mould, such as that contained in the inside of the pits when they are filled with soil in the usual way.

Asparagus must be immediately planted on the bed made last week for that purpose. Spread five or six inches of rotten leaves or other light soil over the bed, lay the roots thickly upon it, and cover them with a couple of inches of the same material, which should afterwards be watered if dry. * The chief cause of failure in forcing Asparagus is too great a bottom-heat, by which the roots are destroyed. Between 60 and 70 deg. is all that is required, and it ought not to exceed the latter point. The temperature might be moderated by watering, and by keeping the lights off the bed; or it might be increased when necessary by close covering.

Sea-kale and Rhubarb can be forced in a similar manner, or by filling a vacant shelf in a Mushroom-house with roots. Rhubarb-roots might also be potted, or planted in a vacant corner of the bark-bed of a Pine-stove.

Out-door Department.

Artichokes.—At the approach of frost, the long leaves should be cut off the plants, which ought then to be mulched with partly-rotted leaves out of the Melon-pits, or with dry fern or litter.

Cabbage Plants may still be pricked out. Let all that are planted in rows have a little earth drawn round their stems when it is not wet.

Garlic and Shallots may also still be planted. Look over those previously put in, and make good any deficiencies which may have been caused by worms drawing the bulbs out of the ground.

Lettuce.—When the young plants stand too thick in the rows, the largest may be taken out for present use.

Onions.—Hoe among the young plants in dry weather.

Parsley.—A piece should be cleaned from weeds and leaves, and covered with a frame and lights when frosty or rainy weather sets in.

Succory.—Some roots from the first sowing may now be put into a cellar, or any dark place from which frost is excluded. Take off the long outer leaves, and set the roots in sand or mould. In taking up the roots, be careful not to leave any part in the ground, as, like those of the Dandelion, small pieces will grow again.

Orchard.—Persevere in getting wall-trees into order; the rough pruning of orchard-trees can be done in worse weather. Manure, and dig very lightly among Gooseberry, Currant, and Raspberry trees, which have been pruned. As the latter plants root very near the surface, a better practice is, not to dig at all between them, but rather to spread a layer of rotten bark or leaves over the ground, into which the roots will run freely. Make new plantations, if necessary.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Any spare time should be employed in looking carefully after those insects which may now infest the plants; if there is any white bug on the stems and leaves of herbaceous things which are dying off, the whole should be removed and burned. The general management with regard to temperature should be the same as formerly recommended. In the Orchidaceous house, Catasetums, and plants of that kind, which have completed their growth, may be gradually dried off and kept in this state until the return of the growing season.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—The green fly has probably made its appearance upon some of the plants in these houses. If the insects are spread over a great number of plants, fumigate the house with tobacco; but if a few only are infested, they, with any permanent specimens in the conservatory that are dirty, should be moistened with a syringe and then dusted with snuff. Judicious watering is now of great importance to the health of the plants. Greenhouse plants ought at this time to be making little or no growth; their leaves also give off a very small portion of moisture in the form of perspiration, and the quantity of fluid taken up by the roots is, therefore, proportionately small; for this reason, coupled with the very low rate of evaporation from the soil when no fire-heat is employed, plants require much less water in the winter months than they frequently get.

Pits and Frames.—Let the forcing-pit be fumigated occasionally; the leaves of Roses and other forced shrubs may also be syringed now and then. Introduce in succession a few bulbs of Hyacinths, Crocuses, and Narcissi into gentle heat. If it has not yet been done, pot Kálmias, Rhododendrons, &c., for forcing in spring. Re-pot part of the annuals which are meant to decorate the conservatory and other houses in the spring months. These should be kept near the glass, and exposed to the air at every opportunity.

Out-door Department.

A general cleaning of this department should be deferred till the leaves are all off the trees; but in the mean time, the parts adjacent to the house, and any other conspicuous places, ought to be kept in order. Finish mowing for the last time. Proceed with new ground-work. Lay turf now on light soils, and it will establish itself well before the dry weather of spring.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Proceed with the work pointed out in the last few weeks.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—We have advised planting to be carried on to the exclusion of other necessary work in the woods and coppices, for several reasons. In the first place, the autumn is certainly the best season for that important business; secondly, such work as pruning, thinning, draining, fencing, &c., can be done in more wintry weather; and thirdly, on estates where game is an object of consideration, it is not advisable to disturb it so early in the shooting season, by making a stir in all the woods and plantations. If, however, planting is finished, and the other reasons mentioned do not apply, pruning, &c., may be proceeded with at any time.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Nov. 10, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Nov.		Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	4	30.169	30.072	42	31	36.5	N.E.	.01
Saturday	5	30.177	30.104	46	32	39.0	N.E.	.01
Sunday	6	30.148	30.122	47	36	41.5	N.E.	.01
Monday	7	30.131	30.099	48	38	43.0	N.E.	.01
Tuesday	8	30.126	29.959	46	38	42.0	N.W.	
Wednesday	9	29.790	29.684	49	44	46.5	S.W.	.04
Thursday	10	29.651	29.494	50	41	45.5	S.	.03
Average		30.027	29.933	46.9	37.1	42.0		.11

Nov. 4. Cloudy; showery; clear at night.

5. Overcast; very slight hail and rain; slight showers; boisterous.
6. Slight showers; cloudy and fine; overcast.
7. Overcast; cloudy; slight rain; overcast at night.
8. Overcast; cloudy throughout.
9. Thickly overcast; cloudy; stormy with rain at night.
10. Rain; cloudy; rain at night.

Mean temperature of the week 2½° below the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending Nov. 19, 1842.

Nov.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
							N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	13	51.3	37.6	44.4	11	0.66 in.	—	5	2	1	5	—	2	1
Mon.	14	48.6	36.0	42.3	9	0.27	2	1	1	4	2	1	3	2
Tues.	15	48.8	36.0	42.4	8	0.11	1	4	1	1	4	4	1	—
Wed.	16	48.7	34.1	41.4	6	0.41	2	3	—	1	3	4	2	1
Thurs.	17	49.1	36.4	42.7	7	0.40	3	2	1	1	5	2	1	1
Fri.	18	47.9	35.0	41.4	11	0.41	—	4	1	1	1	3	3	3
Sat.	19	47.8	34.8	41.3	9	0.22	1	3	2	2	1	4	2	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 13th, in 1827—thermometer 60°; and the lowest on the 16th, in 1841—thermometer 15°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Nov. 11, 1842.

The supply of Fruit has been greater during the past week than in the preceding one; but the demand has been far from brisk. *Fruit:* Pines consist principally of Queens, from 3*s.* to 5*s.* per lb.; amongst them we observed a few specimens of the Montserrat. Hothouse Grapes are not so plentiful; but the supply of foreign ones is increasing. The dessert Pears are chiefly composed of the Crassane, Marie Louise, and Jersey Chaumontel; the latter from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* per doz, the two former from 6*s.* to 8*s.* per half-sieve. Swan's Egg Pears are abundant, from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* per half-sieve. Amongst the dessert Apples, the best are the Golden Pippin, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per half-sieve, and the Ribstone Pippin, from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per half-sieve. The samples of Blenheim Orange and Royal Russet for culinary purposes are very good, from 3*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per bushel; and of the Lemon Pippin, for mince-meat, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per bushel. Medlars are abundant; the best selling from 9*d.* to 1*s.* per doz. Cucumbers appear to be over for this season. *Vegetables:* A few bunches of Asparagus have made their appearance, at 9*s.* per bunch; it is, however, very small. The prices given in our last report are in most instances applicable to this. Broccoli, Cabbages, and Brussels Sprouts are well supplied, and are of good quality. Red Cabbages vary greatly in size; the smallest fetching about 2*s.* per dozen, while some of the larger fetch as much as 6*d.* each. Endive is, generally speaking, very fine, and is selling from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per score. *Flowers:* The cut flowers have exhibited great variety during the past week; consisting of Pháius grandifolius, Abútilon striatum, Euphórbia splendens, Céreus truncatus, C. Ackermanni, Rondelétia speciosa, Chrysánthemums, Caméllias, Epacrises, Ericas, &c.

PRICES, Saturday, Nov. 12, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 3*s* to 5*s*
Melons, Spanish, each, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Grapes, per pound, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
— Spanish, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Portugal 1*s* to 2*s*
Apples, dessert, per bush., 2*s* 6*d* to 7*s*
— Kitchen, 2*s* to 6*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 3*s* to 6*s*
Medlars, per hf.-sieve, 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Quinces, per hf.-sieve, 2*s*
Berberries, per hf.-sieve, 5*s* to 6*s*
Oranges, per doz., 9*d* to 3*s*
— per 100, 5*s* to 24*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 3*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 20*s*
Almonds, per peck, 6*s* to 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 4*s* to 7*s*
Walnuts, per bush., shelled, 12*s* 20*s*
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 60*s* to 70*s*
Cob Nuts, per peck, 80*s* to 90*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 16*s* to 20*s*
— Spanish, 20*s*
— Barcelona, 24*s*

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s*
Cabbage, per doz. 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
— plants, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Red, for pickling, 2*s* to 6*s*
Brussels Sprouts, per hf.-sv. 1*s* 3*d* to 2*s*
Broccoli, per bunch, 9*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Cauliflowers, per doz., 2*s* to 4*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 45*s* to 80*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, per bu., 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— New autumn, per lb., 1*s*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Turnips, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Carrots, per doz. bun., 3*s* to 5*s*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Parsneps, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Onions, per bushel, 4*s* to 5*s*
— Green, p. doz. bun. 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— Spanish, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
Asparagus, forced, per 100, 9*s*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. sc., 9*d* to 1*s*
— Cos, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Endive, per score, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 9*d* to 1*s* 9*d*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Tarragon, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Sage, per doz. bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Tomatoes, per hf.-sv. 4*s*
Chilies, per 100, 1*s* to 2*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

We shall be obliged if our Correspondents, in their future communications, will take care that no general question relating to *different* subjects is asked in the same paragraph, and that each question is headed with the principal subject. *One side only of the paper should be written on,* so that we may separate each question. If these directions are observed, it will greatly facilitate our obtaining answers, and will enable us to arrange our Correspondence under general heads, separating those questions and answers which are of interest merely to individuals, from such as are of general interest.

Unanswered Letters.—We have many replies ready, but we are obliged to omit them this week from want of room, and must crave the indulgence of those who are thus passed by.

Salt to Asparagus Beds.—*S. S.*—Salt may either be strewed over the top, and remain to be washed in by the rains, or may be dissolved in water and poured over; we should prefer the former. Two pounds of salt is too much, we apprehend, for Sea-kale beds; but that is a point to be determined by experiment hereafter. Sea-kale can certainly bear a very large quantity of nitrate of soda, but we do not know what the effect would be of excessive doses of muriate of soda (common salt). †——*J. B. H.*—Sea-sand, occasionally watered with sea-water, and mixed with one half its bulk of good mould, will form a good Asparagus bed; but it must be strongly manured. On this subject, we beg to refer you to the observations on the construction of Asparagus beds given this year at pages 159, 187, and 283. †

Cider Muck.—*J. T. H.*—You will find the best information which we can give respecting the refuse from Cider-mills at p. 740. Cider-and-water is no doubt a good manure for Vines; but it must be remembered that Cider is very different from the remains of the Apples, whose chief strength is gone when the Cider is extracted. ‡

Gas-Tar.—*M. W. K.*—Gas-tar diluted with water will not answer the same purpose as ammoniacal liquor. ‡

Manure.—*An Amateur.*—Night soil can be procured anywhere; but it is not sold that we know of. The natural repugnance which labourers evince to employing it arises from its offensive nature, and would be at once dispelled if means were taken to disinfect it, which may easily be done by mixing it with gypsum and sawdust, and incorporating them with mould. It thus proves the strongest of all known manures. †——*I. x.*—Your plan of mixing Gypsum with the fluid contents of your tank is excellent; provided you do not waste the supernatant liquid, which is the valuable part of the mixture. If you soak mould with both the fluid and gypsum, you must have a *very powerful* manure.†——*Cadwallader*.—Sulphate of lime is the same as gypsum, and bears the same price. In London it is worth about 40*s*. or 45*s*. a ton.†

Pruning Forest-trees.—*W*.—The best season for this operation is now, or before Christmas; and so it is for all sorts of Fruit-trees. But for evergreens—at least the more tender kinds—such as Laurels, &c., the end of March or April should be taken.†

Greenhouses.—*M*.—Trees to the north will do no harm, even if they come up to the wall; on the contrary, they afford shelter and are beneficial. If climbing plants are to run up pillars in the inside, the bad soil must be excavated and replaced by good earth, consisting of equal parts of peat, loam, and sand, thoroughly drained. It is easy to build brick boxes to hold this mould; but in what precise way this is done depends upon circumstances connected with the peculiar arrangements of the house.†

Hothouse Regulators.—*C*.—There are several contrivances for regulating the temperature of hothouses, but they are all too delicate, and are very apt to get out of order. Moreover, it is hardly desirable that a hothouse should be so managed as to save the gardener the necessity of attending to it; for if he can neglect one thing because it is provided for by mechanical contrivances, he is apt to neglect others not so provided against.†

Vines.—*W. Smith*.—Mr. Milne informs us that it has been his practice to sprinkle his Vinery every afternoon, when first shut up, with water, and then to throw down about a quart of ammoniacal liquor on the front pathway. When thrown on the soil, he has found that the liquor did not smell so much as when sprinkled on the stones or hard-burnt bricks. He has no doubt but this method would be sufficient without placing it in cans, if it could be applied in the morning without offence to the family. It has a bad appearance on the pathway, and no lady or gentleman would like to walk over it; its smell being bad enough, without the sight of it. He had 3 tin cans, holding about a quart each, in a house 42 feet long, and he found that in two days the liquor wasted to one-third of its usual bulk, and changed from a clear small-beer colour to a thick substance like coal tar. It was never applied to the roots of the Vines.——*M. W. K.* says, that two years since he formed a Vine border, from five to six feet deep, of old turf, stable manure, and bone-dust. The Vines were then planted; but upon forking over a part of the border lately, he finds that the roots are striking down two or three feet deep. He has covered the border over a foot thick with dung from an old Cucumber-bed, which he intends to fork in about March. [By so doing he will only increase the evil, instead of remedying it. The best plan he can pursue will be, to remove the soil to the depth of two feet and a half or three feet, to raise the roots of the Vines, and to spread a layer of broken bricks or lime rubbish six inches deep over the bottom. Let some lime rubbish be also well incorporated with the soil which has been taken out; the latter may then be filled again to within six inches of its original level, and the roots may be replaced at that distance from the surface.‡]

Ivy.—*A. A.*—Stopping the shoots of Ivy will make the lower parts of the plant more bushy, but will not increase its strength.‡

Laburnum.—*H. H.*—This tree should not be pruned.‡

Lily of the Valley.—*A. A.*—This plant delights in a moist and rather shaded situation. If your soil is tolerably light, we would recommend you to mix a small portion of fibrous loam with it, in preference to manure.‡

Fig-trees.—*Ficus*.—The situation you propose for your Fig-trees is very good. Let the soil be loose, with plenty of brick and lime rubbish. Train with a single stem, from which the branches may proceed horizontally; or if too luxuriant, they may be inclined downwards. You will find a very proper course of treatment in the last Calendar of Operations.‖

Pines.—*A Planter*.—The true Sea-Pine is that which is also called the Aleppo Pine, or P. halepensis. The French sometimes call the Pinaster the Maritime Pine. The Austrian Pine is not maritime at all. The Durmast Oak is *not* Quercus sessiliflora, but Q. pedunculatis, as we have formerly stated.†

The common Jasmine.—*A Subscriber*.—You should leave as much of this year's wood upon your Jasmine as you can conveniently lay in; shortening the ends of the shoots. The rest may be removed close to the old stem.‡

Hardy Plants.—*A Beginner*.—The following Rhododendrons are most suitable for planting in a small circular bed: R. catawbiense and R. pónticum or any of its varieties in the centre; R. hirsutum, R. ferrugíneum and R. daúricum, nearer to the edge of the bed; round the margin you may plant Erica cárnea, E. vagans, E. mediterránea, and Menziésia polifólia.‡

Gardénia florida.—*A Constant Reader*.—You may *grow* this plant in a greenhouse, but you cannot have it in perfection without subjecting it to bottom-heat and a moist atmosphere during spring. A common dung-frame will answer the purpose very well, and it should be kept there until the flower-buds are formed; it may then be removed to the greenhouse, where the flowers will continue to expand during the summer.‡

Clerodendron speciosum.—*Rector*.—The cuticle of the leaves of your Clerodendron has probably been punctured by the green fly. You should remove the infected leaves; and if the plant is very bad, it will be advisable to cut it back a little. If there is any green-fly upon it, it can easily be destroyed with tobacco. The smutty spots are often connected with a filamentous production, which seems to be the spawn of some microscopic fungus; but we do not know whether it follows or precedes the appearance.§

Cereus truncatus.—*A. A.*—To cultivate Cereus truncatus in perfection, it should be grown in a temperature not lower than 55° during winter, and should be fully exposed to the sun. We apprehend that you will find it impossible to flower it in a dwelling-room.‡

Roella ciliata.—*A New Subscriber*.—This is a Cape plant and requires a greenhouse in this country. It should be potted in light rich soil, such as a mixture of peat, leaf-mould, sand, and loam. Keep it rather dry when it is not growing, but give it plenty of water at other times.§

Chirónia decussata.—*A New Subscriber*.—This is a greenhouse plant; it should be potted in light rich soil and liberally watered during the summer months. Keep it in a good situation, near the glass, where it gets plenty of light and air. Always keep some young plants to take the places of the old ones.§

Euphorbia splendens.—*W. M.*—You are quite right; this plant should be repotted early in spring, or even in the winter, if the pot is full of roots. Although it does not require so much water in winter, yet you must not keep it quite dry, for it is always growing.§

Pelargoniums.—*A Gardener*.—It is difficult to account for the short duration of the bloom of your Pelargoniums, as you appear to take every precaution to preserve your plants in health. The growers to whom you allude have houses constructed purposely for the cultivation of Pelargóniums, as it is impossible to grow them in perfection where the house is partly devoted to another purpose. Your being obliged to place them so far from the glass is a great drawback to your success. We recommend you to see that the plants are not kept too moist; to give air at night through the bunting, weather permitting; and not to remove them into the vinery till the plants are in a more advanced state.*——*A Subscriber, Manchester*.—We recommend the following:—

1842.	1843.
Gaines's Rising Sun.	Foster's Sir Robert Peel.
Garth's Queen of the Fairies.	——— Nestor.
Kinghorne's Grand Monarch.	Pamplin's Count D'Orsay.
Lumsden's Madeleine.	Garth's Constellation.
Catleugh's Prince of Waterloo.	Lyne's Duke of Corwall.
Pamplin's Anna.	Wood's Countess of Morley.*

Gladioli.—*An Amateur*.—The best kinds for growing in the open air are Gladiolus psittacinus, byzantinus, Colvillii, tristis, blandus, floribundus, cardinalis, ramosissimus, angustus, inflatus, and cárneus. The bed in which they are grown must, however, be protected from damp and frost in winter.‡

Medlars.—*T. W.*—You must endeavour to expose your Medlar-trees to the sun's rays; the fruit should hang until the end of October, or until it parts easily from the tree. If spread on shelves, the stage of decay called bletting in this species of fruit will soon commence. If the stalk-end is dipped in a solution of common salt, it will tend to prevent the attack of a fungus to which this part of the fruit is very subject.‖

Apple and Pear-trees.—*A Correspondent*.—Mr. Hayward's trees of Poire anglaise are double-grafted on Quince stocks. The term espalier may not be critically correct as applied by Mr. H.; but in the language of gardeners he had always understood the term espalier to include all trees trained by fixtures, away from a wall. Mr. H. never having before heard of Professor Rennie's Alphabet of Gardening, cannot answer whether his works are those alluded to.

Pears.—*J. W.*—There is, correctly, only one Pear known as the Brown Beurré. It was formerly designated *par excellence* the Beurré. There are now, however, a vast number of Beurré Pears, some ripening in autumn, as the one in question; others in spring, as the Beurré Rance; to either of these two you can therefore give the preference, according as you require the fruit early or late in the season. A Jargonelle or Marie Louise will succeed better against a north aspect than those above mentioned.‖——*E. W.*—Six varieties of Pears for Espaliers, in addition to those you possess, may be the following: Beurré Bosc, Thompson's, Glout Morceau, Passe Colmar, Beurré Rance, and Easter Beurré. You will do well to substitute the Althorpe Crassane for the Old Crassane; it is very doubtful whether the latter will bear except against a wall; should it do so, it will be a very rare occurrence.‖

Gooseberries.—*Brighton*.—A selection of small Gooseberries of good flavour may consist of the following varieties:—*Red*: Red Champagne, Red Turkey, Rough Red, Ironmonger, and Rob Roy. *White*: White Champagne, White Crystal, Early White, Taylor's Bright Venus, and White Honey. *Green*: Early Green Hairy, Pitmaston Greengage, Green Walnut. *Yellow*: Yellow Champagne, and Rumbullion.‖

Potato.—*S. H.*—Knight's Yellow Kidney Potato is probably not in the market. Doubtless some of the Fellows of the Horticultural Society are in possession of it, as it was distributed some years ago.‖

Bokhara Clover.—*An Irish Subscriber*.—This plant is miscalled a Clover; it is a coarse Melilot, and in our opinion not worth growing when better crops can be had. Some account of it will be found at pp. 288, 318, and 369 of this year's *Chronicle*.†

Grass.—*A New Subscriber* has a piece of Grass, sown in the spring of 1840, which came up so coarse, that it is with the greatest difficulty that it can be mown, owing to a strong kind of Grass which forms a little mound and stops the scythe. The soil was damp, but is now drained.—[The bad quality of the Grass appears to be owing to the mixture of Cocksfoot or some other coarse species with it; and if so, there is no remedy but turning up the land and resowing it.]‡

Books.—*An Amateur*.—A most useful elementary work on farming operations, &c., is Martin Doyle's Cyclopædia of Practical Husbandry, now in course of publication; or, if a larger work were desired, Stephen's valuable "Book of the Farm."†

Softening Paint.—*A. S.*, whose stone steps have been painted over by mistake, will find caustic potash, dissolved in as small a quantity of water as possible, the best substance for softening the paint. If wetted all over with this solution over-night, the paint will next day be found quite soft. The stone-work may then be scrubbed; it is, however, a troublesome operation.‡

Motion of Sap in Plants.—*W. C.*—No doubt plants have a lateral motion of their sap. The way in which the fluids move in Exogens, under ordinary circumstances, is this: they rise from the root through the wood until they reach the leaves; from the leaves they are returned down the bark; from the bark they are given off sideways to the wood again, by means of the medullary rays (silver grain). But when wounds or accidents interfere with this arrangement, there is no doubt that trees can convey their fluids through other channels; probably even upwards through the bark. These are, however, interferences with the usual order of things.†

Floricultural Society.—*R. P.*—The reason why the two last meetings of this Society have not been reported is, that no business of general interest was transacted at them. It is a pity the Society should hold its meetings in the winter, when there can be no florists' flowers for their inspection.†

Miscellaneous.—*H. Llandilo*.—Your plant is Hypéricum Androsæmum: it is also met with in several parts of England.‡——*Tyro*.—We are unacquainted with the reticulated vegetable substance you have sent. What is the history of it?†——*J. S.*—The rule of three occurs in Cattleya. There are three sepals and three petals, the latter consisting of the two lateral inner segments and the labellum; there are also three placentæ in the ovary. The genus Cattleya is placed in Orchidaceæ in Lindley's Natural System, p. 340, and in the Index also. Four pollen-masses are the proper number.†——*G—m. G.r's* letter is an advertisement.——*A. Y.*—Your plants are—1, A Lantana; 3, Jasminum frúticans; 4, Escallónia rubra; 5, Lotus Jacobæa; 6, Chirónia peduncularis.†——*Cambriensis*.—Your Pears are—1, Napoleon; 2, Autumn Bergamot; 3, probably the Duchesse d'Angoulême; 4, White Doyenné. The Apples are—1 and 2, King of the Pippins; 3, Alexander; 4 and 5, Dutch Mignonne; 6, Yorkshire Greening; 21, Court of Wick; 22, resembles Wyker Pippin; 23, probably Loan's Pearmain; 24, King of the Pippins; 25, Golden Reinette.——*E. T.* Your Apples are—1, Alexander; 2, Waltham Abbey Seedling; 3, Blenheim Pippin; 4, King of the Pippins; 5, Beauty of Kent; 6, Kirke's Lord Nelson.‖——*J. W.*—Your plant is Maxillária Cólleyi.†——*Z.*—We see no probability of the Horticultural part of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* being reprinted.‡——*E. B. Lynn*.—Your Apples are—1, Old Golden Pippin; 2, Downton; 3 is probably the Golden Pippin from a different tree.‖——*An Old Subscriber*.—Your Pears are—1, Beurré Diel; 2, White Doyenné; 3, Winter Nelis; 4, Napoleon; 5, Glout Morceau; 6, Buchanan's Spring Beurré. The Apples are—9, King of the Pippins; 11, Golden Harvey; 12, Æsopus Spitzemberg.‖——*John Kyle*.—Your Apple 1, is probably Kirke's Lord Nelson. The Pears are—3, 10, Beurré Diel; 4, 11, Easter Bergamot; 5, Beurré Rance; 8, White Doyenné; 9, Glout Morceau; 12, St. Germain.‖——*W. K.*—The Apples are—1, Scarlet Nonpareil; 3, probably Lemon Pippin; 5, Northern Greening; 6, 11, Nonpareil; 7, Court of Wick; 8, Beauty of Kent; 10, Blenheim Pippin; 12, Robinson's Pippin. The Pears are—1, Uvedale's St. Germain; 4, probably Williams's Bon Chrétien, too far gone; 5, White Doyenné; 6, Crassane.‖——*A Cambridgeshire Subscriber*.—Your Apples are—1, Court of Wick; 3, Alexander; 4, Dumelow's Seedling; 5, Loan's Pearmain; 6, Nonesuch; 8, Golden Noble; 9, Yorkshire Greening. The Pears are—1, Passe Colmar; 2, Brown Beurré; 3, White Doyenné; 5, Flemish Beauty.‖——*T. P. S.*—The Apples are—2, Golden Noble; 3, 4, Fearn's Pippin; 5, King of the Pippins; 7, Downton; 8, Golden Harvey. The Pear, No. 6, is the Autumn Bergamot.——*F. . . .*—Your Apples are—King of the Pippins; 2, Wheeler's Russet.——*P. W. J.*—Your Apples are—1, Beauty of Kent; 2, Blenheim Pippin.‖——*Flora*.—The Pear you sent is the Verte Longue.——*A Lady's* questions are answered in a leading article of to-day.——*J. L. G.*—We will consider.†——*A. P.*—Your plants are O'lea europæa and Ceratónia siliqua.†——*Rus*.—Your Vegetable Marrow of the true kind, which measures 21¾ inches in length, and 26 inches in circumference, is of *very* unusual dimensions.†——*J. C.*—We cannot undertake to name Cryptogamic plants, especially such as have no fruit.†——*Stafford* should mention what kind of Iris he requires, whether bulbous, tuberous, or fibrous-rooted.†——Many thanks to *Mr. Hayward*, whose communication shall appear as soon as the woodcuts can be got ready.†——*H. W. B.*—In addition to Morello Cherries and Currants, you may plant against your north wall the Jargonelle, and (for stewing), the Catillac and Bezi d'Heri Pears. It will be worth while trying the Old Pine Strawberry in the border for a late crop.‖——*T. W., Oldford*.—Are you certain your Apple is a seedling? If it is, it cannot be distinguished from the Gravenstein.‖——*J. Selwood*.—Your Pears are—1, Brown Beurré; 2, St. Germain.‖——*Ignoramus*.—Your Apples are—1, Golden Noble; 4, very like the Old Nonpareil externally, but more acid; 6, a yellow Crab. The others are not known: they appear to be unworthy of cultivation.‖——*W. M., Dereham*.—Your Apples are—1, Striped Beaufin; 2, Royal Pippin; 3, Cambridge Pippin or Bedfordshire Foundling; 4, Blenheim Pippin; 5, King of the Pippins; 6, 7, Wyker Pippin; 8, Alfriston; 9, Golden Russet; 10, Aromatic Russet; 11, Fearn's Pippin; 12, Franklin's Golden Pippin; 13, Stone Pippin. The Pear is the Urbaniste.‖——*A Young Gardener*.—We regret to say we cannot give directions in this Paper for laying out gardens. It is impossible to do so without furnishing plans; we are therefore unable to afford you much assistance. Nevertheless, rather than entirely disappoint you, we will state, that no forms for beds are so good as circles or ovals, and that fancy patterns hardly ever please the eye. For this reason we advise you to convert your Maltese cross into a circle, to place an oval on B, and to convert the very ugly bed next B into an oval.†——*Eboracum*.—We have tried in vain to find out how the confectioners put up their fruit; and we must give up the inquiry.†

Errata.—In the article upon pruning Apple and Pear trees, at p. 709, column *c*, line from the top 14, for "circumference," read "diameter."

Potatoes.—In our report of the Ash-leaved Kidney Potatoes, exhibited by Mr. Cockburn at the late meeting of the Horticultural Society, in p. 743, column *a*, line from the bottom 72, for "tubers planted May 7th," read "tubers planted July 7th."

Mr. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR is now reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d*. each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them *delivered in any part of London* by remitting a Post-office order to this Office, at the rate of 5*s*. for every 25 copies.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The arrival of the Overland Mail has supplied us with intelligence from India to the 1st October, and from China to the 26th July. The Indian news is very interesting. The Government had decided to send the army towards Cabul, and to take possession of that place; part of the troops, under General Nott, had already marched from Candahar in the direction of Ghuznee and Cabul, and the remaining portion had returned to Quetta in safety, so that Candahar has been evacuated. The army of Gen. Pollock had been successful in advancing to Gundamuck, from which position a rapid move upon Cabul was expected to take place early in September. Among the reports in circulation, it was stated that Akhbar Khan had been seized by the Kuzzilbashes, and that Ghuznee had already opened its gates to Gen. Nott, without any show of resistance. It was also rumoured that on the junction of the two armies at Cabul, decisive measures will be adopted to introduce an effective system of government into the Sikh country; and that Shere Singh, the present chief, had expressed to the Supreme Government his desire to become a subsidised monarch, and place his territory under the protection of Great Britain. In regard to the prisoners, it was reported that on the first intelligence of the advance they were removed from Cabul to the Hindoo Koosh, with the exception of a few who were too ill to leave the capital; it was also stated that the Governor-General had surprised the Affghans, by announcing his resolution to act in the same summary manner towards the family of Dost Mahomed, by sending them to England as prisoners. In the interior of India tranquillity prevailed, with the exception of the mountain districts of Bundelkund. A severe famine had prevented the assembling of the Army of Reserve on the Ferozepore frontier, under Sir Jasper Nicholls. The arrival of Lord Ellenborough at Simla, and the proximity of that place to Lahore, had induced many to consider the occupation of the Punjaub as probable.—From China we have news of the capture of another town, and of some small successes on the coast; the Expedition has advanced towards the north, but there is little chance of its reaching Pekin until next year, and the prospects of a final settlement are as remote as ever. The capture of Shang-hoi, a commercial city of some consequence, had produced great alarm among the Chinese, and the Mandarins in the two most fertile provinces had sent an express to one of the principal Hong merchants, requesting him to interpret between them and the British, for the apparent object of making terms. The fleet had proceeded to Nankin, and it was generally believed that no further movement would take place this season.—Our European news is not of great importance: in France the chief subject of discussion is the failure of the attempt to effect a union between the French and Belgian Customs. Several of the manufacturing towns have petitioned in favour of the union, and the Ministerial papers announce that the negotiations will very shortly be resumed.—From Spain there is no news of immediate interest; the rumoured changes in the Cabinet, and the report that the Regent intends to introduce a law curtailing the liberty of the press, are the principal topics of attention.—From Portugal we learn that the Government has submitted to the British Cabinet a series of proposals on the tariff question, which profess to be final. So far as their contents had transpired at Lisbon, they were not considered satisfactory by the English merchants, and it was expected that Lord Aberdeen would not hesitate to reject them.—The speech of King Leopold at the sitting of the Belgian Chambers, on Tuesday, contains the important announcement that all the difficulties relative to the separation from Holland have been removed; that a convention of internal navigation has already been signed, and that a treaty, suggested by a mutual sense of conciliation, is in progress, for the purpose of establishing, on a satisfactory basis, all the questions which have arisen out of the partition treaty.—By the Levant mail we learn that the Russian Ambassador has withdrawn his opposition to the new Sovereign of Servia, and that Prince Ghika has been dismissed from the government of Wallachia. Renewed disturbances have taken place in the Lebanon; the Turkish forces were defeated with great loss, and the outbreak is supposed to be the first movement of a general insurrection against the Turkish government in Syria.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, left Windsor Castle on Thursday morning on a visit to the Duke of Wellington at Walmer Castle, attended by a numerous suite. The Royal party arrived at Walmer about 4 o'clock; the details of the journey are given under our provincial news. On Saturday, the Queen and Prince Albert arrived in town from Windsor, and returned to the Castle in the afternoon after the Prince had transacted business at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall. On Wednesday, the birthday of the Prince of Wales was celebrated at Windsor with the usual honours. The Guards were reviewed in the Home Park, and in the evening the town was generally illuminated. The event was also observed in the Metropolis with the customary demonstrations of loyalty; the bells of the different churches were rung, and several club-houses and the shops of her Majesty's tradesmen were illuminated. It is stated that her Majesty has abandoned the intention of visiting Brighton until the spring. Lady Portman has succeeded the Countess of Dunmore as Lady in Waiting on the Queen. Viscount Sydney has succeeded Viscount Hawarden as Lord in Waiting, and Sir Frederick Stovin has succeeded Admiral Sir Robert Otway as the Groom in Waiting on her Majesty. The Queen has appointed Colonel Berkeley Drummond, of the Fusilier Guards, to be one of the Grooms in Waiting, in the room of the Hon. Sir W. Lumley, who has been appointed Extra Groom in Waiting to her Majesty. The Duke of Cambridge left his residence at Kew on Sunday, on a visit to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, at Canford-house, Dorset. The Duke of Sussex and the Duchess of Inverness left Howick-hall, where the Royal Duke had been visiting Earl and Countess Grey, for Auckland Castle, Durham, on Thursday last, to honour the Bishop of Durham with a visit.—The Archduke Frederick of Austria has returned to town from his tour in Scotland, Wales, and the midland counties. His Imperial Highness came direct from Oxford, where he arrived on Monday last from Bristol, having previously visited Bangor, Llangollen, Shrewsbury, Birmingham, and Cheltenham.

Parliamentary Movements.—Mr. Jas. Stuart Wortley has publicly addressed the electors of Buteshire on the Conservative interest, as a candidate for the seat vacant by the death of the Lord Advocate.—The resignation of Mr. Horsman, Member for Cockermouth, is now said to be certain. The High Sheriff, Mr. Dykes, of Dovenby, is mentioned as the Liberal candidate, and Major-Gen. Wyndham is also likely to come forward on the Conservative interest.

Church Preferment.—The Gazette of Friday announces that the Queen has been pleased to grant to the Rev. George Butler, D.D., the deanery of Peterborough, void by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Turton.

Official Appointments.—Mr. C. J. Herries, barrister-at-law, and son of the Right Hon. J. C. Herries, is announced as the new Commissioner of Excise, in the room of the late Hon. Berkeley Paget. The death of Sir John Cross has caused a vacancy in the Judgeship of the Court of Review; but it appears to be doubtful whether the office will be filled up. The rumour that Mr. D. Pollock is to be appointed one of the Commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, in the room of the late Mr. Commissioner Bowen, is said to be unfounded; and it is generally believed in legal circles that the office will be discontinued. The Scotch papers announce that Lord Gillies has been obliged by ill health to tender his resignation as a Judge of the Court of Session; and that Mr. Duncan Macneil, who has been appointed Lord Advocate, in the room of the late Sir W. Rae, has been succeeded in the office of Solicitor-General in Scotland by Mr. Adam Anderson.

Public Pensions.—Her Majesty has granted a pension of 100*l.* per annum to each of the Misses Kennedy, sisters of the late Sir Robert Kennedy, to whose services during the war, as Commissary-general, the Duke of Wellington bore honourable testimony in the House of Lords during the last session of Parliament. Her Majesty has also conferred a pension of 300*l.* a year on Mr. Owen, the Hunterian Professor of the College of Surgeons, as an acknowledgment of his services to science. A statement having appeared in some of the daily papers that the pension to Mr. Wordsworth, the poet, was a retiring allowance from the Stamp Office, the Ministerial papers repeat the announcement that the pension of 300*l.* per annum has been granted by her Majesty from the Civil List.

Foreign.

France.—The Paris papers are chiefly occupied with the failure of the attempt to effect a union of the French and Belgian Customs. It was currently reported, and indeed suggested by the Ministerial papers, that although the idea of the union had, for the moment, been abandoned, the King was resolved that it should be resumed and the measure carried. The citizens of Bordeaux and the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons have sent a petition in its favour, while Elbeuf, Lille, Rouen, &c., warmly oppose it. The rumoured treaty of commerce with this country seems unlikely to be effected; the delegates for the principal manufacturing and commercial cities of France have held a meeting and resolved that "French manufactures cannot bear competition," and that "any treaty of commerce which would diminish the protecting duties by the effect of which they now exist would give them their deathblow."—The reduction of the fleet has already been carried into effect, and twelve line-of-battle ships, ordered by the Minister of Marine to be laid up at Marseilles, have been hauled into the inner harbour.—The Ministerial papers state that, according to the official returns made to Government on the 1st instant, the population of the kingdom of France amounts to 34,494,875 inhabitants, divided amongst 363 arrondissements, 2,846 cantons, and 37,040 communes. The population of Paris, according to the census of 1841, amounts to 912,330; and if the troops of the garrison and strangers are added, to 1,035,000.—The Minister of Commerce and Agriculture has purchased the racing stud of the late Duke of Orleans at Meudon for 55,000, for which a special credit will be demanded of the Chambers. By this means an establishment, which was formerly maintained at the expense of the Prince Royal, will now be kept up by the State.—The contract for the first portion of the works on the proposed railroad to connect Calais and Belgium with Paris has been taken by Messrs. Sherwood, who constructed the Croydon Railway; the contract is for 1,122,000 fr., about 7 per cent. under the Government estimate.—It appears that the celebrated Aguado gallery of painting and sculpture is to be brought to the hammer in the month of March next.—Letters from Quillebœuf of the 8th inst., state that the works for the salvage of the Télémaque were, at noon on that day, crowned with complete success. The vessel had been raised to the surface of the Seine, under the superintendence of Mr. Taylor, the English engineer, and the naval commissioner of Honfleur had proceeded to Quillebœuf, to superintend the extraction of the property which may be on board.

Spain.—The Madrid journals of the 1st inst. have been received, but contain no news of great importance. The rumours of a change of ministry seem not to have consistency, although many dwell on the incompatibility of temper and views between Gen. Rodil and the Regent, and assert that Espartero gives his whole confidence to the ex-ministen Gonzales and the Infante, who are intriguing for a dissolution and their return to power. The ministerial papers declare that the Regent has entire confidence in the Rodil Cabinet; and add that the negotiations between Spain and the other countries were progressing most favourably. Fresh rumours are afloat of a commercial treaty with England being in progress; cottons to be admitted at half the duty paid in England, and given to pay the interest of the debt. It was also said that the Spanish Government is about to despatch a vessel to Fernando Po, to the Philippines, and Monte Video. A decree of the Regent, dated the 3d October, promotes Madame Mina to the rank of Grandeza of Spain as a reward for her services on the night of the 7th October, 1841, when the Palace was attacked by Diego Leon. The Infante Don Francisco de Paulo and his wife are again at issue with the Regent. Some letters speak of a conspiracy to upset Espartero, and to appoint Don Francisco in his place. The Madrid papers are in a state of some excitement in consequence of a rumour that the Regent intends to introduce a law curtailing the liberty of the Press. The Bishop of the Canaries had been sentenced for sedition, by the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, to banishment for two years in a place to be specified by the Government.

Portugal.—We have received Lisbon news to the 31st ult. The latest proposals of the Portuguese Government, which were looked upon indeed as its ultimatum, had been forwarded to London by Lord Howard de Walden. They were not considered satisfactory as far as their contents had transpired, unless they were viewed as merely furnishing a basis for future negotiation. It was noticed with regret, that Mr. Payant, one of the most efficient members of the British commission, had sent in his resignation. The French princes had set off on a tour to Alcobaça, Batalha, and Coimbra. There was a military parade, in honour of their visit, on the 27th, when the king and French princes reviewed about 3,000 troops of the Lisbon garrison, Sir C. Napier being present among the general officers in the royal suite. The Cortes would not meet on the 1st December, the period fixed, but on the 2d of January, the regular day of opening under the charter. Election struggles absorbed the whole attention of politicians. There was little doubt that Government would be defeated in the districts of Alemtejo and Estremadura, and that of the 20 vacancies the opposition would gain nearly half that number.

Belgium.—The speech of the King of the Belgians, at the Royal sitting on Tuesday last, is given at length in the papers. It takes a general review of the domestic and foreign policy of the country, but its details have little interest for the English reader. It states, that the direct negotiations opened during the year with the Cabinet of the Hague have been brought to a conclusion satisfactory for every interest; all the difficulties relative to the separation of both countries have been simultaneously resolved; and that this treaty, a complement of the treaty of London, will be the first object of their deliberations. It is, it says, without intermediate party, and inspired by a mutual sense of conciliation, that the two powers are come to place themselves definitively in a normal situation, and the first consequence of this accord has been the signature of a convention of internal navigation. Among the new laws for consideration, it mentions some propositions for the improvement of legislation, and for the protection of children in manufactories.—A private letter from Brussels, dated the 8th inst., states that on the preceding day, General Vandersmissen had escaped from prison, disguised in his wife's clothes. The lady, an Englishwoman, subsequently effected her escape also.

Germany.—We learn from Berlin, in letters of the 30th ult., that the Assembly of the Provincial States, by a majority of 90 against 8, decided in favour of the project to establish a universal system of Railroads in Prussia, to connect all the provinces of the monarchy together. Notwithstanding this large majority, it appears that a number of doubts and hesitations arose as to the details of the plan. Several members, while they admitted the importance of railroads, insisted upon it that the improvement of the common roads was a matter of at least equal moment. Some were for giving greater extension to the proposed plan, others for confining it within narrower limits. The papers also announce that the King of Prussia has exempted from the censorship all publications of more than twenty sheets, and that Professor Dahlman, who had been banished from Gottingen, is to have a chair at the University of Bonn. His Majesty, during a recent visit to the annual exhibition of pictures at Berlin, expressed his displeasure on seeing a painting representing a crime said to have been committed by an ecclesiastic in the middle ages, the truth of which, however, has been questioned by several historians. The picture was immediately removed. To the directors of the exhibition his Majesty intimated his opinion, that no picture calculated to place any religious sect in an odious light ought ever to be tolerated in a public exhibition. A new cathedral is to be erected in Berlin on the site of the old *Domkirche*. It has been designed by Stuler, after the King's ideas. It is to be a Roman basilica, with two high towers.—The papers advert to the fact, that whilst the fortifications of Rastadt and Ulm are progressing so rapidly, the Baden and Wurtemberg Governments are not the less active in pursuing the projects of railroads, and state that the negotiations have been concluded advantageously for both countries.—In addition to the projected marriage between the Princess Augusta of Cambridge and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, which we mentioned last week, the German papers state that the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, the daughter of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia is about to bestow her hand on Duke Adolphus of Nassau, and that an alliance between the Grand Duchess Olga and a prince of that branch of the house of Hesse which expects one day to occupy the throne of Denmark, is talked of. Another item of matrimonial intelligence more interesting to English readers, is the announcement that the preliminaries of a marriage between the Marquess of Douglas, the eldest son of the Duke of Hamilton, and a Princess of Baden, have been finally arranged; it is expected that the ceremony will take place in Germany in the course of the present or early in the ensuing month.—A Frankfort paper relates, that a smith called Kirchhof, of the island of Felster, has nearly discovered the quadrature of the circle, and that a favourable report has been made of his discovery.—The distinguished German composer, Frederick William Pixis, died at Prague on the 20th ult., in the 57th year of his age.—From Southern Germany we learn that the Commercial Company of Trieste and the Chamber of Commerce at Venice have resolved on despatching some of their body to the East Indies, to report on the best means of opening a direct trade between Austria and the East, and that the Austrian Government has made a treaty with the Swiss Executive, for the quick and daily conveyance of letters from Milan by the St. Gothard to Zurich and Bâle. It is said that Austria hopes, especially when the railroad is finished between Venice and Milan, that this will be the quickest road from the East to England. It will be, however, more a summer road than a winter one, as the St. Gothard is sometimes stopped, and the steam-boats on the Rhine have this year already ceased to run.

Turkey.—The Levant Mail has brought intelligence to the 19th. It states that M. Boutenieff, the Russian Ambassador, had withdrawn all opposition to the confirmation of the new Sovereign in Servia; reserving, however, his decision, until his own Government should have expressed its opinion. The Divan had appointed Emir Effendi to proceed to Servia, to withdraw the decoration from Prince Michael, and to invest Prince Alexander with it. The Russian Minister had obtained what was considered a triumph, by the dismissal of Prince Ghika from the government of Wallachia. Notwithstanding the Ramazan, several councils had been held by the Ministry, and business continued to be transacted. Mustapha Pacha, Governor of Candia, had been permitted by the Sultan to return to that island, and a steam-boat had been ordered for his conveyance. One of the Sultan's wives gave birth to a daughter, his eighth child, on the 18th ult. Some injury had been sustained in the Black Sea, by a hurricane, on the 9th ult. Private letters mention the extraordinary fact, that Ibrahim Pacha was hourly expected at Constantinople, in company with the ex-Capudan Pacha (Ahmed), who delivered the fleet into the hands of the Pacha of Egypt, and whose pardon had been obtained through the intercession of

Mehemet Ali.—The news from Persia was quite pacific, and the differences with Turkey were expected to be speedily adjusted.—Advices from Beyrout to the 8th ult. state, that the inhabitants of Lebanon were still indulging themselves with the hope of the return of their old Governor, the Emir Bechir; a statement of a very doubtful character. Accounts of a later date have been received through Egypt, which bring news of a collision between the mountaineers and the Turkish forces, near Tripoli, in which the latter were defeated with considerable loss. They state also, that a valuable caravan, bound from Bagdad to Aleppo, had been plundered, and that all European property found among the plunder had been given up voluntarily by the mountaineers to a French merchant at Beyrout, to be delivered to the owners. It is supposed that this is the first step of a well-combined insurrection against the Turkish Government in Syria.

Egypt.—The accounts from Alexandria are to the 16th ult. The Pacha had set out on a journey to Damietta, from whence he intended to proceed on a visit to his farms in Upper Egypt, where the distemper, which had extended from oxen to buffaloes, and even horses, continued to commit dreadful ravages. In consequence of the prevalence of this malady, the Pacha purposes in future to use camels for the plough, instead of oxen or horses. The Pacha is said to have several important schemes in contemplation. The large dock at Alexandria is nearly concluded; and he is about to undertake the construction of locks or sluices on the canal of Mahmoudie, by which means boats may pass directly from Alexandria to Cairo. He next intends to construct a canal between Fostat, Old Cairo, and Kolzim, near Suez, such as formerly existed under the occupation of the Arabs. This canal will be of great advantage in facilitating the transit of goods from India to Europe through Egypt. Another favourite idea of the Pacha, is to place, in the course of next year, steamboats on the White River, for the purpose of exploring the source of the Nile. On the 8th ult. Lieut. Holman, the blind traveller, had an audience of the Pacha, by whom he was well received. Mehemet Ali laughed heartily when he was informed that this gentleman had been arrested in Russia as a spy. On the 15th ult. the Pacha received the Catholic Bishop Salero, who returned thanks on the part of the Pope for the four alabaster columns sent to Rome for the basilica of St. Paul. On the same day were presented to the Pacha, Selim Capudan, who commanded the expedition to the White River three years since, and M. Arnaut, a French artist, who accompanied him. The Nile had risen to the height of 24 3-24 cubits, surpassing last year's inundation, and causing an unusual damp heat, which has been particularly felt from the beginning of the month.

India.—The Overland Mail, with despatches to the 1st October, has arrived this week. The intelligence which it conveys is highly interesting. The decision of the Government to send the armies towards Cabul and to take possession of that place, has given general satisfaction. General Nott, at the head of a chosen army of about 7,000 men, having left Candahar on the 10th Aug., proceeded in the direction of Ghuznee and Cabul, while General England, with the remainder of the troops lately stationed at Candahar, marched without encountering any obstacle worthy of notice back in safety to Quetta. Candahar has therefore been relinquished by the British. The progress of General Nott into the interior of Affghanistan appears to have been thus far fortunate. His corps is described as possessing in beasts of burden, &c., every facility for the accomplishment of the undertaking. Intelligence from General Pollock to the 4th September states that his troops had been eminently successful in their gradual movement to Gundamuck, and in routing some bodies of the enemy, preparatory to making a rapid march on the capital. On the 23d and 24th August, a detachment of about 2,000 of the enemy, having taken up a position inconveniently near to him were attacked by Gen. Pollock and dispersed, after five hours' fighting, their villages and strongholds being destroyed, and their vineyards and fruit-trees cut down. He has left the posts in his rear strongly garrisoned. The arrival in the camp of Futteh Jung, the son and heir of Schah Soojah, who had effected his escape from the prison of Akhbar Khan, was considered, in the present circumstances, an event of great magnitude. On his reaching General Pollock's tent, a salute of welcome was instantly fired. His reception proved the intentions of the General to be favourable to his rights as Sovereign of Cabul. The orders for a rapid move from Gundamuck to Cabul on the 6th or 7th September had, it was said, been issued, but some doubts were entertained of that march being effected prior to the certainty of the approach of General Nott from Ghuznee. Among the rumours was one that Akhbar Khan had been seized by the Kuzzilbashes, who constitute a large portion of the inhabitants of Cabul, and who, in order to save the city from destruction, were in the interest of the British alliance, and for that reason also protected the British prisoners. One item of painful news is that the gallant Sir Robert Sale was seriously indisposed. A report was circulated in Bombay on the 1st of Oct. to the effect that Ghuznee had opened its gates, without any great resistance, on the appearance of Gen. Nott's army. This fact is considered probable, but it requires official confirmation. It seems to be expected in India that the British army, on the junction of the two corps at Cabul, will, subsequently to the liberation of the prisoners, be called upon to take decided steps for introducing a proper system of government and the administration of justice into the Sikh country. The present chief, Shere Singh, is described as being in a most difficult position, finding it almost impossible to control the fanatics and his soldiers, who, although forming a very small portion of the population, have, by their turbulence, long kept the Government at bay. Rumour asserts that Shere Singh had expressed to the supreme Government his desire to become a subsidised Monarch, and to place his country under the management of the British. Lord Ellenborough arrived on the 10th September at Simla, the proximity of which place to Lahore, as well as many other indications, led many to consider the occupation of the Punjaub as probable. In regard to the prisoners, it was reported that all of them have been removed from Cabul to Bameean, near the Hindoo Koosh, with the exception of Captains Troup and Bygrave, who were still with Akbar Khan at Cabul, and Captains Eyre and Anderson, whose families were too ill to be removed. Dr. Campbell is also left in the capital, to attend to the sick. It was likewise rumoured that the Governor-General had announced his resolution to act by the members of Dost Mahomed's family in India in as summary a method, and at once send them off to England, *viâ* Bombay; and that the official notification of this fact "took the Affghans quite aback, and that they stood perfectly aghast." Another report mentions that Akhbar Khan had murdered Captain Troup, but it appears to be entirely without foundation. In the interior of India tranquillity prevails, with the exception of the mountain districts of Bundelkund, whither a strong force was about to be sent in order to put down the disturbances effectually by destroying the forts of the petty chiefs. A severe famine will, it is said, prevent the assemblage of the army of reserve ordered for the Ferozepore frontier under command of Sir. J. Nicholls: nor does it appear that any other employment is intended for Major-Gen. Sir C. Napier in Scinde than the command of the troops now under General England, whom he supersedes.—Some heavy losses by shipwreck have, occurred on the Ganges. Eighteen of her Majesty's 50th were drowned by the swamping of a boat near Cawnpore—the depot of the regiment at this latter locality having lost 50 by cholera in the course of a week. A wing of her Majesty's 62d, on their way from Calcutta to Dinapore, in boats, lost 47 men, including two officers, besides six women and 12 children, in a storm: Col. Reid and his wife were saved. The ship Ricardo had been swamped descending the Hoogley, and ten lives were lost. In Bombay, cholera still prevails to an alarming extent amongst the European troops, her Majesty's 86th having lost about 100 men since their arrival. No fewer than 64 deaths occurred in three days from the same cause on board the steamer Zenobia, while conveying 160 of her Majesty's 28th to Kurrachee; while on board the Semiramis and Berenice 14 others died. The failure of the house of Fergusson Brothers and Co., at Calcutta, was much talked of. The amount of their liabilities in India was stated to be little more than 10,000*l*.

China.—From China we have intelligence of the 26th July. The expedition had been in motion to the northward, but the doubts of reaching Pekin this season appear to be increasing. The prospects of the termination of the operations of the expedition are as vague and indefinite as ever—considerably more so than they were supposed to be when the first fleet arrived in June 1840. It appears that, after the arrival of the reinforcements, the expedition on the 13th of June entered the Yang-tze-Kiang, the most magnificent river of China, on the banks of which the Chinese had erected many strong fortifications, and garrisoned them with large bodies of their best troops. Having passed three days in making observations and in taking soundings, which were seen and permitted by the Chinese, the fleet at daylight on the 16th prepared for action, and on the ships taking their stations the batteries from the shore opened. After a cannonade of two hours, the forts were silenced, and the city of Shang-hoi, a commercial station of some consequence, was captured. No less than 364 pieces of artillery were taken. The Chinese fought well, and served their guns in gallant style. Lieut. Hewitt, R.M., of the Blonde, and two others, were killed, and 25 wounded. The results of this victory have been remarkable. The Mandarins in the two most fertile provinces of China were dreadfully alarmed lest Wang-chow-Foo and Nankin should be taken and sacked, and the mouth of the Great Canal seized. They sent a flying express for a son or some other relation of Howqua, the Hong merchant at Canton, to "hasten to Keangsoo with the rapidity of a shooting star," in order to interpret between them and the British. They exhibited a wish to make terms, but whether with the object of merely gaining time, does not appear certain. The Emperor himself had also issued a proclamation on the miseries inflicted on his people by the "outside barbarians," and stating that though the spirits of his troops were "not equal to the hated race," still, if they will do their duty, they could "yet exclude the barbarian worthless sprouts, sweeping them into the depths of the wide ocean, and restore to the people of the empire the blessings of peace and tranquillity." The fleet has proceeded to Nankin, and there seems no likelihood of a move on the capital till next year. The Chinese are still making vigorous efforts for resistance. At Canton the defences are again strengthened. They have erected a fort of considerable size, some distance below Whampoa, on a parallel branch of the river, and large quantities of cannon are said to be cast for the use of the government, at a foundry near the foreign factories at Shaming, which is ostensibly private property. They have also obtained shells of foreign manufacture for Paixhans guns. The inhabitants of Canton were in great alarm, in consequence of the poisoning of the wells by the Tartar troops. Several of the Chinese had died, and the greatest animosity is said to prevail between them and the Tartar soldiers.

West Indies.—The arrival of the Medway West Indian steamer has confirmed the rumour brought by the British Queen of the loss of the Isis steam-ship. It appears that she was wrecked off Bermuda on the night of the 10th ult. She had been previously on shore at Porto Rico, and was returning to England in company with the Medway, when they encountered a heavy gale with a tremendous sea off Bermuda, and it became necessary to abandon the Isis, and remove the officers and crew to the Medway, which, by the aid of the paddle-box boats, was effected with the loss of only one life out of a crew of nearly 100 persons. It appears that the Tweed, another of the Royal mail steamers, had got on Turk's Island Reef, where she remained for some hours, when her fore-foot was cut completely off; and in forcing her off after being lightened, she backed on the Larne, mail schooner. and carried away part of her head-works; both were left very much shattered at Turk's Island on the 1st Oct.—Another disaster in steam navigation is the loss of H.M. steam-ship Spitfire, which was totally wrecked about 70 miles from Belise, Honduras, on the 10th Sept. She had on board at the time two companies of the 3d W.I. Regiment, but out of 200 souls only one man, a private of the regiment, was lost. She struck on a reef during the night, and in less than two hours was full of water. If she had parted, all hands must have been lost, as there was no land in sight; but fortunately she held together, and the crew and passengers took to the boats on the following morning.—The accounts from the West Indies are not important. The islands had been favoured with abundant rains, and the labouring population continued orderly and free from all reproach, except that at some points they employed themselves exclusively in the cultivation of their own lands to the neglect of those of the old proprietors. At Jamaica, the Earl of Elgin and family continued in the enjoyment of uninterrupted health, and the health of the island generally is noticed.—The advices from Mexico are of a satisfactory nature, even more so than had been anticipated. The extraordinary Congress was assembled for the modification of the Constitution, the object being to make it more in harmony with the feeling of the people. General Santa Anna, the President, had retired to his country seat, where he purposed remaining during the deliberations. The packet brings a large remittance on account of the bondholders, amounting to 78,606 dollars. It has been decreed by the Congress of New Granada, that all the privileges which have heretofore been given to the French and English, in opening a canal through Panama, be forfeited and withdrawn, and the project of connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific be thrown open to the competition of the whole world.

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday.—The Parliament was this day further prorogued until Tuesday the 13th of December.—Shortly before three o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, and Lord Wharncliffe, as Lords Commissioners, took their seats in front of the throne, when the Lord Chancellor directed the Commons to be summoned to hear her Majesty's commission read.—Mr. Ley, clerk at the table, and many of the officers and messengers of the House having appeared at the bar, the Lord Chancellor, in her Majesty's name, announced in the usual form, that the present Parliament was further prorogued until Tuesday, the 13th day of December next. His Lordship did not add, "then to meet for the despatch of business." The ceremony occupied only a few minutes.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—The Funds have again advanced this week. Consols closed at $94\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, for money and the account; Three and a Half per Cents. Reduced, $100\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$; New Three and a Half per Cents., $101\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$; Three and a Half per Cents., $100\frac{1}{2}$: Bank Stock, 173; India Stock, 259: Three per Cents. Reduced, $93\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; Exchequer Bills, 59s. to 61s. prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Court of Aldermen.—On Tuesday Alderman Humphery was sworn into the office of Lord Mayor, with the usual ceremonies, at Guildhall. The election of an Alderman for Broad-street Ward in the place of the late Sir John Cowan, Bart., took place on Friday, when Mr. John Musgrove, citizen and clothworker, was elected without opposition.

Lord Mayor's Day.—The annual civic procession took place on Wednesday with the usual ceremonies; the effect being somewhat heightened by the rejoicings and illuminations in honour of the birthday of the Prince of Wales. After the public breakfast in the morning, the Lord Mayor went in procession to Westminster, and after taking the required oaths, invited the judges to the banquet. On returning, an accident occurred near Blackfriars-Bridge; one of the men in armour was thrown from his horse and broke his leg. The banquet in the evening was attended by Sir R. Peel, and several of the Ministers; by Lord John Russell, the Judges, the American Minister, and by several members of both Houses of Parliament. After the routine toasts had been given, the Lord Mayor said, that though he differed in politics from her Majesty's Ministers, still he felt assured of their sincere desire to promote the interests of the country. Sir R. Peel returned thanks on behalf of Ministers: after deprecating any indulgence in party politics on these occasions, he said he would merely dwell upon the subject for the purpose of declaring that Ministers were not unmindful of the obligations which office imposes. "Many," he said, "may differ from us as to the mode of effecting the objects we have in view. Few can differ from us as to the propriety of those objects. Our earnest wish is to cultivate the relations of peace, and to extend its inestimable blessings in every way consistent with the permanent and comprehensive interests of the country. The object of our policy is to maintain the lustre of the British arms on every occasion on which an appeal to them may be necessary. The object of our policy is to encourage the demand for labour, and to extend our commercial prosperity. The object of our policy is to maintain the public credit, and that character for public faith which no country can lose without losing also the main foundation of its strength and stability." —Mr. Everett, the American Minister, answered to the toast of the "Ambassadors." He said he heartily responded to the sentiment which Sir Robert Peel had delivered as to the necessity of strengthening the good understanding which now happily prevailed amongst the nations of the world; and he desired to express his gratification at finding the questions which had arisen between his own country and England recently settled on a foundation equally honourable and beneficial to both.—Lord Stanley acknowledged the toast of the "House of Commons." He held it to be one of the highest boasts of their free constitution, that a free expression of individual opinion and of political differences was held compatible with the most sincere private respect. He trusted that whilst the House of Commons promoted the general welfare of the State, and truly represented its great and complicated interests, the parties into which it was divided would ever remember to give to their opponents the credit for sincerity and good intention that each division claimed for itself.—Lord John Russell, as one of the members for London, said that whenever the Crown should think it necessary to appeal to the people, there was no people that would respond to that call with greater energy, greater virtue, or greater perseverance. If it should be our unhappy fate to be involved in the contests of war, no nation could produce men from the naval and military ranks more determined to uphold its honour. And if, as he trusted, it should please Providence to bless us with continued peace, there was no nation that could snatch from us the rewards of its holy victories. His noble friend, Lord Stanley, had said, that though they differed on political subjects, there had been no interruption to their friendship. He begged to acknowledge and confirm the truth of that sentiment. He should always pursue that course in public which his duty pointed out, however painful on some occasions a strict adherence to it might be; but he trusted that the firm declaration of his opinions could never abate or destroy those friendships which were the pride and pleasure of his private life.

Court of Common Council.—On Monday a Court was held for the purpose of electing the High Bailiff of Southwark. In consequence of the preparations in the Guildhall for the entertainment on Lord Mayor's Day, the court was held in the saloon at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor elect proposed Mr. D. W. Harvey, commissioner of City police; Sir P. Laurie proposed Mr. Wm. Payne, City coroner; and Mr. Sheriff Hooper proposed Mr. W. Pritchard, who held no office under the corporation. The court then proceeded to act in accordance with the standing order, which states, "That in all elections to any office or place in the gift of the court, the number of candidates, if more than two, be reduced to that number by show of hands. The Recorder having put forward each name, the Lord Mayor said that, in his opinion, the show of hands was in favour of Mr. Payne and Mr. Pritchard. This announcement was received by a great many members with evident dissatisfaction. Several of them rose and addressed the chair at the same moment, declaring that the majority of hands were held up for Mr. Harvey in comparison with those held up for either of the other candidates, and calling upon his lordship to take the show of hands again; while the friends of Mr. Payne and Mr. Pritchard were equally strenuous in supporting the opinion of the Lord Mayor, and calling upon his lordship to proceed to the election of one of the two by poll, according to the terms of the standing order above mentioned. After a long discussion, a poll was demanded for Mr. Harvey; but this was overruled as irregular, and at last his lordship, after having consulted the Recorder and Town-clerk, formally declared that in the best of his belief the show of hands was in favour of Mr. Payne and Mr. Pritchard. A scene of great confusion followed. At length, Mr. Harvey's name having been considered by the decision of the Lord Mayor to be set aside in the election, the polling commenced for Mr. Payne and Mr. Pritchard. When the time to which the polling was restricted expired, the scrutineers handed the poll-book to the Lord Mayor. His lordship then stated that the votes were,—for Mr. Pritchard 87—for Mr. Payne 79; and he therefore declared that Mr. William Pritchard was duly elected to the office of High Bailiff of Southwark, subject to the standing orders of the court, and the regulations in the deed. Mr. Wire and several other members believing Mr. Harvey to have been most unjustly excluded from the poll, formally protested against the decision, and others refused to vote.

Death of Sir John Cross.—Sir John Cross, the Judge of the Court of Review, expired suddenly on Saturday afternoon at his house in Whitehall-place. He had been all the morning engaged in his judicial duties at Westminster, and had left home in the morning in good health. On entering the drawing-room on his return from court, he took his seat on the sofa, and in a moment fell back and expired without a sigh. Lady Cross and her daughter were in the drawing-room at the time. Medical assistance was at hand, but death had ensued instantaneously. The Judge was for many years well known on the Northern Circuit as Serjeant Cross.

Public Meetings.—The forty-eighth anniversary, in commemoration of trial by jury, and the acquittal of Messrs. Horne Tooke, John Thelwall, Thomas Hardy, and others, on their trial for high treason, was celebrated on Saturday evening. Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M.P., presided, and about 130 gentlemen were present.—The half-yearly general meeting of the Grand Union Canal Company was held on Monday. The report stated, that the receipts for tonnage, during the 12 months of 1841, amounted to 6,793*l.*, and for the same period of 1842, up to September last, 6,608*l.*, showing a decrease of 184*l.*, which was principally to be attributed to the falling off in the coal-trade to the extent of 10,000 tons. It was also partly owing to the unusually fine spring and summer, and to the disputes among the pitmen for wages. From the accounts, it appeared that the receipts for the last 6 months, for tonnage, &c., amounted to 6,239*l*, and the expenditure, for repairs, materials, and management, to 3,763*l.*, leaving a balance in the hands of the company of 2,475*l.*, out of which the directors recommended a dividend at the rate of 10*s.* per share for the half-year.

Westminster Abbey.—The ceremony of installing Dr. Turton, the newly-elected Dean of Westminster, took place on Tuesday, during the morning service, at the Abbey. At the conclusion of the first service the dean was led in by Dr. Dakin, the precentor, upon which her Majesty's letters patent, signed with the great seal, were read by the chapter clerk, and the usual oath having been administered, Lord John Thynne, the sub-dean, conducted Dr. Turton to the dean's stall, where he continued during the remainder of the service. Though it had been announced by some of the daily journals that the public would be admitted by tickets only, such was not the case, and the choir was filled by a numerous congregation.

Royal Academy.—On Monday, the 7th inst., a general meeting of the academicians was held at the Royal Academy in Trafalgar-square, when Mr. Thomas Creswick, Mr. John Hollins, and Mr. Francis Grant were elected associates of that institution.

Metropolitan Improvements.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have given notice, that it is their intention to apply to Parliament early next session for an act empowering them to widen and improve Piccadilly, between Bolton Street and Park Lane, and to take for that purpose so much of the Green Park as will make it of a uniform width of seventy feet; it is likewise intended by the act to attach that portion of the Green Park so used to the parish of St. George's, Hanover Square, so that after the carriage and footway shall be levelled and paved by the commissioners, they shall be henceforth kept in repair by the parish.—A petition to the House of Commons is now in course of signature among the inhabitants of the Strand and Drury Lane, on the subject of the various burial-grounds in that vicinity. The petitioners contend that the overcharged state of the graveyards in the neighbourhood is destructive to health, and therefore pray that Parliament will take such steps, at the earliest possible period, as may lead to the abolition of the present system of interment.—On Saturday the first section of a new system of wood-paving was laid down at the entrance to Lombard Street. It is called by the inventor the "Stereoprism" system, and is about the sixth now on trial in the Metropolis.—The project has been again revived of building a bridge across the Thames from the stairs adjoining Lambeth Palace to the Horseferry-road. The idea was suggested about 16 years back, and some steps were taken for carrying out that object, by the issue of shares in a company called "The Clarence Bridge Company;" but upon application to Parliament for the necessary powers, the bill was so strenuously resisted in the House of Lords, that the design was abandoned. It is now again taken up. Notice has been already given to the clerks of the peace for the counties of Middlesex and Surrey that a bill is to be brought forward in Parliament to authorise the work.

The Nelson Monument.—On Saturday the workmen put up the last layer of stone which forms the column of this monument. Their next operations will be to erect the Corinthian capital, which is to be about 13 feet in depth. The remaining portion of the column will be about 35 feet in height, and is not expected to be finished for six months. The casting of the metal for the Corinthian capital is now in progress at Woolwich Dockyard. The quantity required to form one of the leaves is about four and a half hundredweight: they are cast from the brass of old guns, and several are already finished and bronzed. The whole of the leaves and flutings will be cast at the foundry of the Royal Arsenal.

Thames Tunnel.—This great undertaking is rapidly advancing to completion: the staircase of the shaft on the Rotherhithe side of the river has been finished several days; and during the week the men have been employed in removing the gear which formed a portion of the machinery originally laid down for the excavation of the shaft. The old steam-engine has been removed, and a new and more compact one has been erected for the purpose of drawing off the water which would otherwise accumulate from the land springs. The thoroughfare for foot-passengers is expected to be opened early in January.

Fires.—A serious fire broke out on Friday in the extensive premises opposite Allhallows Church and Calvert's Brewery, the lower portion of which was occupied by Mr. Ramsey, wholesale druggist, and the upper part by Messrs. Dawson and Bolt, drysalters. From the nature of the materials by which the flames were fed, the appearance was for nearly an hour of the most threatening description, and at one time Allhallows Church was in great danger. The origin of the fire was the accidental breakage of a large bottle of sulphuric ether, while the workmen were engaged in packing it by candlelight. The whole of the building was entirely destroyed.

St. Pancras.—At a meeting of the board of guardians on Tuesday, the official report of Messrs. Tremenheere and Twisleton, the assistant poor-law commissioners, relative to the state of the pauper children, was read. The document, which is very voluminous, gives a detailed account of the recent examinations, which were noticed in this Paper at the time. In regard to the interference of Mr. Williams respecting the religious examination of the children, the commissioners remark—"It was the duty of the directors present, in obedience to the spirit of the section of the Poor-Law Amendment Act (the 19th), in which the course to be pursued in reference to religious instruction is pointed out, to prevent any attempts, covert or open, at proselytism, and especially all of the nature and character of the one now in question; and further, that the pauper inmates of their establishment, and the poor of the parish generally, have a right to demand that the children should be protected from such attempts from whatever quarter they may come." The commissioners state their regret that no decided course had been adopted by the directors of the poor, with a view of preventing any such interferences as that of Mr. Williams in future. They ought to have formally recorded their disapprobation of the course pursued by that gentleman; and the commissioners state, "We are of opinion that a formal expression of their opinion would have given a desirable assurance to those interested in the children consigned to their care, and to the public, that no subsequent attempt, from whatever quarter, would be permitted by themselves, or by any future board, to undermine the religious belief of the children, and to desecrate in their eyes the doctrines which are regarded by all Christians with reverence and awe." The report then proceeds at great length with a detailed statement of the acquirements of the children. The general result appears, on the whole, to be unfavourable—the children being described as in too many cases backward and ignorant. There appeared, however, from the evidence to have been an improvement since the present schoolmaster and schoolmistress took charge of their respective schools. Referring to the religious instruction of the children, the commissioners reprobate the system of wearying the children upon Sundays by the repetitions of the Church service which they are obliged to listen to. They state that the rule that the children shall attend church twice every Sunday is conformed to, and is also exceeded in a manner requiring special notice. It appears that, while all attend one morning and one evening service, 80 attend two full morning services (immediately succeeding each other), and 24 are present both at two morning and two afternoon services. All are engaged in religious services or employments, either in church or school, five hours during the Sunday; 24 are so engaged for six hours and a half; none can be said to have more than two hours' relaxation on the Sunday (exclusive of the meals and of the time occupied in going to and returning from church); while 24 have only an hour and a half. The commissioners are also persuaded that, had a regularly-appointed chaplain been charged with the religious superintendence of this workhouse, an injurious habit of this kind could not have been suffered to arise. The condition of the girls appears to be very similar to that of the boys. The commissioners recommend the establishment of an infant school, and conclude by stating—"We are satisfied, also, that much improvement would arise in the management of these schools, and in the results they would produce, by attention to a proper mode of registering the progress, the industrial work done, and the general conduct of each child; by more exact classification, more frequent and accurate examinations, more varied industry, both for the boys and girls; by providing more books, apparatus, and means of instruction and illustration: sources, indeed, of some little additional expenditure, but which, together with what would be required to meet the previous suggestions, would be amply repaid in the benefit to those whose lot had cast them upon public guardianship, for that paternal care which is to regulate the first critical steps of an unfriended childhood."

British-American Company.—Since our last notice of the proceedings of this Company, the Lord Mayor has received a letter from Lord Elibank, whose name had appeared as one of the vice-presidents, giving an explanation of his connexion with it. His Lordship writes as follows: "About eight years ago, or perhaps more, several reports of proceedings were sent to me, having for their object the recovery of certain lands in Nova Scotia, said to belong to the Baronets of that order. The representations were so plausibly made, and seemed to be sanctioned by so many respectable parties, that I felt no hesitation at the time in adding my approval of the measures. It soon afterwards, however, became evident to me that the attempt to recover these lands from the Government was altogether absurd, so that I ceased to feel any interest in the matter, and never took any further notice of their proceedings. By what species of ingenuity the object of recovering lands, said to belong to the Baronets of Nova Scotia, has been made to slide into the present scheme, I am at a total loss to understand. I was applied to to become a vice-president, but to this application I never replied, nor have I in any way sanctioned the chameleon-like appearance which has been adopted."

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, October 29, was 967—Males 504, Females 463. Weekly average for 1838-9, 401—Males 467, Females 445. The distribution of this mortality over the different districts was as follows:—West Districts, 140; North Districts, 174; Central Districts, 187: East Districts, 229; South Districts, 237.

Stepney.—On Friday a meeting of the parishioners was called, for the purpose of making a church-rate. From 800 to 1,000 persons were present, the rector in the chair. The churchwardens proposed a threepenny rate. An amendment was moved, however, to consider the subject that day six months, which was carried by a large majority. A poll was then demanded, which was kept open till Saturday evening; when the result gave 725 votes for the rate, and 972 against it.

Woolwich.—On Friday a court-martial was held on board the William and Mary Royal yacht, on a sailor of the Dee steamer, for threatening to take the life of one of the Lieutenants of that vessel. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for life.

Teddington.—On Sunday morning the inhabitants of the quiet villages of Hampton, Twickenham, and Teddington were alarmed by the breaking out of a fire in the extensive range of premises in the occupation of Mr. Gunner, at Teddington, and about one mile from the town. The first appearance of the fire was about 1 o'clock, at which time one of the persons occupying a small cottage on the estate observed a great body of fire raging in one of the stacks of wheat. He raised an alarm, but before sufficient time had elapsed for any person to reach the spot, the wind, blowing strong at the time, carried the flames across the farm-yard, and in about 10 minutes after the first outbreak, they had spread with such rapidity, as to fire two other stacks of wheat and several waggon-loads of unthrashed straw, two barns, the stabling, the various outhouses and sheds, all of which, with their valuable contents, were very soon one body of fire. The whole of these premises were destroyed, not even the walls remaining. There appears to be no doubt that it was the act of an incendiary. A man named Morris, who had formerly been in Mr. Gunner's employment, has been apprehended on the charge of setting fire to the premises, and been remanded for further inquiry.

Provincial News.

Her Majesty's Journey to Walmer.—On Thursday Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, left Windsor Castle at a quarter to eight o'clock on their route to Walmer Castle. The Royal party arrived by a special train at the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway in about an hour, and immediately took their departure for Walmer. On the arrival of the Queen at Greenwich, a party of the 7th Hussars relieved the escorting detachment that accompanied the Royal party from Paddington. At Dartford a relay of horses was supplied, and a fresh escort provided. The bells of the church rang a merry peal, and the inhabitants assembled in great numbers to witness the Royal progress. Horses were again changed at Gravesend, where a triumphal arch was erected across the New-road. A large number of persons loudly cheered the Queen and Prince; and, after a short delay, the Royal party of three carriages pursued its route through Rochester and Sittingbourne to Canterbury, parties of the 7th Hussars relieving each other at the different stages. At Canterbury, preparations were made on an extensive scale to do honour to her Majesty's visit, and galleries were erected at the West Gate for the accommodation of the principal inhabitants. By two o'clock thousands were congregated from St. Dunstan's along the line selected for the Royal route, as far as St. Thomas's Hill, and Royal carriages, which passed through the city for Walmer with the principal domestics of the Royal household, occasioned a stir every now and then amongst the populace. The windows of every house along the line were occupied by parties of ladies. At twenty minutes to three the Royal carriage, escorted by the cavalry, was discerned from St. Dunstan's, and the gratifying intelligence passed very quickly to the remotest part of the city. Her Majesty soon after reached West Gate, having been loudly cheered in her passage from St. Dunstan's. A Royal salute was immediately fired at the gaol, amidst the acclamations of the multitude. Owing to the thoroughfare being thronged on either side with spectators, the speed of the horses was checked, and the Royal carriages proceeded along the High-street at a slow pace, amidst the cheering of the inhabitants. The pleasure of the people was unexpectedly heightened by the opportunity of beholding the Princess Royal and the Prince of Wales, who were held to the carriage-windows by their attendants at the command of the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. The guard of honour, before the Royal carriages arrived at St. Margaret's Lane, passed to the Fountain Hotel, where relays of horses were in waiting, and, on Her Majesty's arrival, received her with the customary honours. After changing horses, the Royal party immediately resumed its route by the High-street to the Deal-road. The Royal progress, as far as St. Thomas's Hill, afforded a very animated scene. Her Majesty's arrival at Sandwich was also marked with similar demonstrations of joy. The Duke of Wellington, as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, received Her Majesty shortly before reaching the town, and preceded the carriages to Walmer Castle, where Her Majesty arrived at four o'clock. The guard of honour were drawn up at the entrance, and received Her Majesty with a Royal salute. The guns were fired from the Castle, and a salute was also fired from Her Majesty's ship *Thunderer*, which had been brought from Portsmouth for that purpose. Her Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits, although apparently fatigued from the effects of so long a journey. Nothing could exceed the joyous welcome given to the Queen and the Prince by the loyal inhabitants of this part of the country, who had assembled from the neighbouring towns and villages for several miles round. There was scarcely a house without some appropriate emblem or device. The Royal standard, and flags of various kinds, were suspended from the public buildings, across the streets, and from the windows of many of the principal houses. The vessels along the coast were also decked in their gayest colours; and in the evening nearly every house was illuminated. The journey was performed in nine hours and a half.

Agricultural Districts.—The provincial papers state that the nightly appearance of the country is assuming an aspect that must alarm all classes of the community. Incendiary fires are spreading anxiety throughout the agricultural districts, and excite very great apprehension for the safety of outstacked and unthrashed corn. In Hertfordshire last week the yard of a farm at Keysoe, Brook End, belonging to Mrs. Browning, was fired, when 13 ricks, and the homestead, containing 200 quarters of wheat, were reduced to ashes. At Marston, in the same county, a great part of the homestead, and a rick of barley on the farm of Mr. Dinmock, were fired and destroyed. In Derbyshire, on Sinfin Moor, a stack was fired, by a young lad in the employ of the farmer, but the progress of the flames was arrested before any serious damage was occasioned. At Bromham in Wiltshire, a rick of 25 tons, standing apart from the farm in an open field, was totally destroyed last week; and at Burghclere, the whole of Nokehouse farm, including property, corn, and buildings, was fired and burnt to the ground. In Dorset also, a large rick of barley on the farm of Lower Eggerdon, in the parish of Askerwell, near Bridport, was destroyed; and in South Lincolnshire, the contents of the stackyard on the farm of Mr. Foster, at Great Carlton, consisting of 19 stacks, barns, &c., were fired on Monday night, and reduced to ashes. In all these cases there is no doubt that the fires were the work of incendiaries.

Cheltenham.—The adjourned inquiry into the charge of conspiracy and forgery, in connexion with the will of the late Admiral Sir R. Ricketts, was resumed on Friday. The bench was filled with magistrates, and the court was crowded. Mr. Straford, the solicitor, who had not been apprehended on the previous Tuesday, now answered to his name; as did also Lady Ricketts, Mr. Wright, and the other parties indicted—all of whom were present in court. Previously to opening the case, Mr. Straford made some observations relative to a report that he had absconded; and stated that he knew nothing whatever of the application for warrants before he started from Cheltenham, whence he had been called upon very urgent business, and his detention now was of great consequence to him, though not so much so as his reputation. At the time he heard of the charge he was 140 miles distant from the place, but he had lost no time in returning to meet it. The prosecutor, Mr. Newton, then opened his case, and after commenting upon the different bequests said to have been made by the late Sir Robert Ricketts, in the will said to be a forgery, proceeded to discuss a variety of family matters with extraordinary freedom, speaking in no very measured terms of some of the parties concerned. At the conclusion of an address which occupied three hours in its delivery, he proceeded to call his witnesses. Mr. Richardson, surgeon, was examined as to the mental and bodily state in which he considered the late baronet to have been. It appeared that his professional acquaintance with deceased had terminated about two or three years ago; but the examination occupied a considerable time, and entered much into detail. An officer of the Prerogative Court having produced the will, Mr. Harper was called, and examined as to the hand-writing, the different attestations which it contained, and the signatures affixed to two or three other documents, understood to be wills, executed by Sir R. Ricketts previously to that forming the subject of dispute and the prosecution at issue. At this stage of the proceedings, the inquiry was again adjourned. The hearing of the charge was resumed on the following day before a full bench of magistrates. After a long address from Mr. Newton, in which he brought before the Court the private affairs of Sir R. Ricketts, and commented without reserve on his alleged treatment during his last illness, he proceeded to call witnesses. Several persons were called, of whom a great number of questions were asked, entirely irrelevant to the question, bearing on the domestic life of the family of the deceased admiral, and the general conduct of the prosecutor and his wife. On Wednesday morning, when the magistrates had met, proceedings were brought to an abrupt conclusion by the following declaration of the chairman, Mr. J. C. Viner:—"The magistrates have been in consultation from an early hour on their duty in this important case. They have well considered the subject, and have endeavoured to come to a conclusion seriously and faithfully; and they have come to a decision which I think no honourable mind could fail to arrive at. I have it in writing to prevent mistake. It is as follows:—'It is the opinion of this Court, after the most mature consideration of all the evidence produced, that it does not warrant us to proceed any further, and that the case be dismissed.'"

Dover.—The local papers have at length published the letter of the Secretary of State, in regard to the case of Messrs. Fitzjames and Gladstone, the comedians, whose hair was cropped by the gaoler, while confined in the prison waiting to be bailed. The letter is a severe rebuke to the magistrates on all the arrangements of their prison. Sir James Graham states that the prison rule relating to cutting the hair of prisoners has reference to the general arrangements for maintaining the cleanliness of the prison and prisoners—that it is not a rule prescribing the cutting of prisoners' hair on admission, but rather for directing that it is to be kept in such a state as will secure cleanliness. He also expresses his opinion that the keeper is deserving of marked censure, that the surgeon has been wanting in discretion and judgment for not advising the keeper differently than he states he did, and that the turnkey should properly have communicated with his superior officer under such strong and repeated remonstrances on the part of the prisoners, urged in a proper and respectful manner, before he proceeded to enforce the orders he had received. In conclusion, Sir James Graham requests that the magistrates will, as soon as possible, prepare and submit to him, for his approval, a more complete and appropriate set of rules for the government of Dover gaol.

Durham.—It is stated in the daily papers that the Marquess of Londonderry, when following the fox-hounds on Monday, fell from his horse at Two-mile Houses, near Stockton-on-Tees, and broke his right arm. His lordship was immediately conveyed to Wynyard Park, where he received surgical assistance, and is now doing well.

Gloucester.—The local papers are filled with details of a case of wholesale infanticide which has recently come to light. It appears that a woman named Bennett, residing at Ruardean-hill, in the Forest of Dean, being very ill, and probably fearing to die with the undivulged guilt of murder upon her conscience, communicated to the Rev. H. Formby, curate of Ruardean, that she had been the mother of five children, all of whom she had murdered at their birth, and, with the assistance of their father, had buried their bodies at separate spots beneath the floor of the brewhouse and near a barn adjoining her cottage. These statements were confirmed by the discovery of the skeletons, but the woman having since recovered, denies that she ever made the confession. An inquest has been held on the bodies, and been adjourned for further inquiry.

Leeds.—The Leeds papers give statistical accounts of the increasing distress in this great capital of the woollen and flax manufactures. The amount of relief given at the Leeds workhouse in September and October of the present year, is 40 per cent. above the amount paid in 1840. The decrease of wages paid has been still more striking. Taking three of the principal firms who manufacture stuffs in the east ward of Leeds, the wages paid by them in the eight weeks of September and October in 1840, were 1,821*l.*; in 1841, 1,630*l.*; and in 1842, 919*l.*; so that the wages in 1842 were only about half of the wages paid in 1840. Four other firms declared that they paid less by one-third in 1842 than in the corresponding months of 1841. In the same ward three flax-mills have been closed. It is distinctly stated that the reduced amount of wages paid does not proceed from a lowered rate of wages, but entirely from the diminished quantity of work done. These facts afford a sad prospect for the winter.

Llandaff.—Dr. Copleston, Bishop of Llandaff, has just completed the triennial visitation of his diocese. In the charge delivered to his clergy, his Lordship remarked, that on every occasion on which he had met them, matters in which the interests of the Church were involved had invariably engaged their attention. The discord and divisions amongst Christians at present were much to be deplored. In a recent appeal to the various classes of Dissenters, he had endeavoured to persuade them to return to the bosom of the Anglican Church—having more in common than of difference with the Established Church, their return would be hailed by Churchmen. He could with all truth assert that nothing would be wanting on their parts to remove obstacles or hindrances to the bringing about the unity of the Church. In regard to the Oxford Tracts, he said he was well aware they had been praised in unqualified terms by some, and as strongly censured by others. By some they were defended as leading to the enforcement of a stricter discipline in the Church, and by others opposed as tending to introduce the most destructive errors of the Church of Rome. He knew that these publications were of a mixed character, and that they had led many to think seriously and feel deeply on points which, in the last age, had excited little inquiry, and were consequently imperfectly understood. The attention of theological students—the future ministers of the Church—had been directed to the subjects discussed in the tracts. These papers had, in a great measure, displayed the nature of the Church, and had raised an awful sense of the history of man's redemption. These were principles which were never absent from the teachings of the Church, which, he could not but admit, was dormant when those publications appeared. With pain and sorrow, however, he observed the beginning of an evil which would attempt to form within our Church a school or a party in matters of religion. The writers of these Tracts had laboured to restore certain forms of discipline; had called particular attention to redemption; had taught persons to feel a greater value for the bible, which was apt, from its commonness, to be slighted. With regard to the more frequent performance of services, and particularly of the Holy Communion, he was sure that every minister would gladly increase them if necessary. The Bishop concluded by urging on his clerical brethren the necessity of using every endeavour to promote the unity of the Church, and to bring the stray sheep into the fold. He warned them against despondency in spiritual matters, and observed that prejudice having been removed, what they who returned to the Church at first did conscientiously, they would afterwards perform from pious affection.

Manchester.—The local papers mention as another proof of what depressed trade can effect, that the Manchester Zoological Gardens are on the eve of being finally closed. The concern is said to be as completely bankrupt as that of the Bank of Manchester, so far as the loss of the subscribed capital bears out the resemblance.—Further particulars of the disastrous fire which we noticed last week have been published. It is supposed to have been caused by the friction of the machinery in the blowing-room, from which it spread to an adjoining room filled with loose cotton. The loss is said to be little less than 17,000*l.*, the amount of the insurance. At the inquest on the workmen killed, a verdict was returned attributing their death to accidental suffocation, and to injuries received in falling.—The corporation have agreed to a memorial to the Postmaster-general, praying for an alteration in the hours of despatching the Yorkshire mail by railway; the present arrangements interfering with the transmission of new manufactures by the Hull steamers to the north of Europe.—A special meeting of proprietors of the Bank of Manchester was held on Monday, chiefly with a view to determine on the dissolution of the company. The report stated that the direct liabilities of the concern amount to 1,810.462*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, the estimated net assets amount to 1,794.214*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*, showing a deficiency of 16,248*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.* exclusive of the entire capital of 741,030*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*, and the reserved surplus fund and profit for the year, amounting in the aggregate to 43,609*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, and making in the whole a total loss of 800,887*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* A long and angry discussion ensued; some of the shareholders openly charging one of the late directors with abusing his trust and fraudulently abstracting money from the bank for his private uses. It was also stated that 41,186 shares were held by people in Salford and Manchester, the loss upon which would amount to 410,000*l.*, and that the assets declared to be good in bills on hand and current must in a great measure be extremely doubtful. It was generally felt that the shareholders have a large responsibility beyond their capital in the bank, and the motion for dissolving the company was met by an amendment adjourning the meeting for six months, which was carried by a large majority.

Northleach.—The chairman of the Gloucester magistrates transmitted to Sir James Graham, on the 29th ult., a report on the state of the county prisons, referring more particularly to the case of Charles Beale, whose death in Northleach House of Correction has been of late so much before the public. The chairman expressed the wish of the magistracy that the fullest public investigation might take place respecting the verdict in that case before any authorities delegated by Sir James Graham as Secretary of State, for that purpose, should he deem such a course desirable. Sir James Graham has since communicated to the magistrates, that in consequence of the information he has received relative to the proceedings before the coroner's inquest, he has thought it necessary to appoint a commission, consisting of two inspectors of prisons, a gentleman of eminence in the medical profession, with a barrister, to assist in conducting the examination of witnesses, who will be authorised to make the most full and strict inquiry into the treatment received by the deceased during his confinement in the House of Correction at Northleach, and into the treatment of the prisoners in the same gaol; and after that, to inquire into the state of the different gaols of the county which are governed by the same regulations as that of Northleach.

Peterborough.—We learn by the local papers that on Monday the 18th ult., as the workmen, in cleaning the church at Caistor, near this town, were scraping the whitewash off the walls of the north aisle, they found a large painting, divided into three parts: in the lower is the martyrdom of two female Saints, in the middle part is the entombment of the Saviour, and above are several figures, but the subject intended to be represented is not known. Considering the length of time the painting has been covered by whitewash, it is said to be in a very good state of preservation, and well worth the inspection of the antiquary.

Portsmouth.—The case of the Earl of Errol for an assault on two of the police-constables of this borough, on the 22d September, which we noticed at the time, stood for hearing at the Quarter Sessions last week, but was withdrawn; his Lordship having, through his counsel, explained—"That at the time the assault took place, his Lordship was under an impression that the prosecutor intended to insult him by pushing him backwards; that having since ascertained from prosecutor's own statement, on oath, that he had no such intention, but was acting in the discharge of his duty, his Lordship had no hesitation in expressing his regret at having struck him."

Stafford.—On Tuesday an unusually numerous meeting of the migistrates of this county was held in the Shire Hall, for the purpose of considering the expediency of establishing a police force within the county, according to an Act passed in the session of the 2d and 3d years of the present Queen, entitled "An Act for the Establishment of County and District Constables by the Authority of Justices of the Peace;" and also to take into consideration another Act passed in the 3d and 4th years of the reign of Her Majesty, entitled "An Act to amend the Act for the Establishment of County and District Constables," and to determine whether it would be expedient or not to introduce a measure founded upon its enactment into the county of Stafford, or into one or more divisions thereof. The proposed establishment of a police force was considered by its proposers as necessary in consequence of the late disturbances; while, on the other hand, a very large proportion of the inhabitants of all parts of the county were decidedly opposed to its introduction. The Chairman, after alluding briefly to other matters not immediately connected with the business of the day, called the attention of the meeting to certain resolutions passed at the last sessions. It was then resolved that the present police of the country was not sufficient to maintain the public peace and protect the property of the inhabitants; and a committee was appointed to take the subject into consideration, and report that day. About 40 petitions were then presented by various magistrates from all parts of the county against the establishment of a general county police force, and three in its favour. Lord Sandon then brought up the report of the committee recommending the appointment of a chief constable and the division of the county into three districts. After a long speech entering fully into the local details, he concluded by moving that the report be received. This was carried on the understanding that no magistrate who voted for it should be considered committed to its details. Lord Sandon then moved a declaratory resolution to the effect that it was expedient measures should be taken for the introduction of a more efficient system of police (under the 2d and 3d of Victoria) into the county of Stafford. Alderman Copeland contended that, as regarded the Potteries, there was a general wish for the establishment of the force. At the last sessions the chief bailiffs had been sent as a deputation to request its introduction into the Potteries. After the late lamentable events, he would only repeat what he had said on a former occasion. He did not wish to force a police force upon the agricultural districts, but this he would take the liberty of saying—it would not be efficient, unless it was extended to the whole county. With reference to the petitions presented against the extension of the police to the Potteries, he would say, that in a population of 70,000 they had only 7 constables. It had been said, that in consequence of the efficiency of the local police at Wolverhampton, no disturbances had taken place in that town; but they must recollect that Woverhampton was protected by a troop of cavalry and companies of infantry. He believed that if they had had 50 efficient policemen in the Potteries, no disturbances would have taken place; and, moreover, he would say, that unless they were supplied with them, and that soon, he would not answer for what would occur during the ensuing winter. A long desultory conversation ensued, when Lord Sandon's declaratory resolution was carried without a division. This point being gained, the next contest was in regard to the neighbourhood to which the force should be extended, and from which it should be excluded. Several amendments were moved for the purpose of exempting Wolverhampton from the operation of the act; but they were negatived, and the entire district was included within the range of the measure. The meeting terminated with the adoption of resolutions regulating the salaries of the officers and constables.

Sunderland.—The local papers state that there is now a greater number of applicants for relief, and a larger amount expended for the Sunderland Union, than at any preceding time. Hundreds of men, but lately in respectable circumstances, are now compelled to break stones that they may receive a small amount of parochial relief. Last week no less than 4,500 persons were allowed outdoor relief in this town.

Windsor and Eton.—The annual sale of live stock from Prince Albert's Norfolk Farm took place last week; it was well attended by gentlemen and dealers, and the lots realised very good prices, higher, according to the markets, than those of last year. Some cases of fever having occurred among the pupils (two or three of which have terminated fatally), upwards of 200 boys left for their respective homes during the past week. In all cases of fever manifesting itself at the College, there is generally more alarm created than the circumstances warrant, and it is therefore feared that the school will be broken up this year long before the usual period.

Railways.—The return of the traffic for the week by the principal railway companies is as follows:—Brighton, 4,083*l.*; South-Western, 5,431*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1,777*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,603*l.*; Eastern Counties, 918*l.*; London and Birmingham, 15,404*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,327*l.*; Grand Junction, 6,753*l.*; Blackwall, 545*l.*; Great North of England, 1,371*l.*; North Midland, 3,896*l.*; Great Western, 12,625*l.*; Greenwich, 773*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,862*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,294*l.*; Hull and Selby, 909*l.*—The affairs of the North Midland Company continue to attract attention in connexion with the report of the committee appointed at the General Meeting to examine and report on its prospects. This committee proposed to reduce the yearly expenditure from 44,173*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* to 26,424*l.* 4*s.* The directors have recently published a very voluminous report to the shareholders, which winds up by proposing to reduce the yearly expenditure by the sum of 11,335*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*, which the directors admit as practicable. It is now contended, that this admission, and the immense amount of the reduction, being about 25 per cent. on the whole previous expenditure, call for still further investigation into the general management of the company.—The Brighton papers state that the negotiations between the Post-office authorities and the directors of the Brighton Railway with regard to the carrying of the night up-mail on the rail have terminated unsatisfactorily. In consequence of this failure the up-mail will not be conveyed by the last train, and the night down-mail, which during the last month had been carried by the train, is to be taken off, and the old system of sending the bags by coach again resorted to.—The new town of Swindon, situated in the vicinity of the station of that name on the Great Western Railway, has recently been making rapid progress. Out of the three hundred houses intended to be built for the use of the Company's officers and servants at this central establishment, a considerable number are already tenantable. Accommodation is required for about two thousand persons, including guards, policemen, porters, &c., about half of which number will be employed in the engine factory. The whole of the arrangements are similar to those at the central station of the London and Birmingham Railway, at Wolverton.—On Tuesday night, about 12 o'clock, as the luggage-train of the London and Birmingham Railway was proceeding towards London, it was discovered, on arriving at Kilburn, that some of the trucks, which were heavily laden, were on fire. With the assistance of some of the Company's servants and a number of the Metropolitan police, the carriages were speedily unloaded, and the engine, being detached from the train, went on to Euston-square; it speedily returned with a supply of water, and after the lapse of a short period the flames were entirely subdued, but not before a considerable quantity of property had been destroyed.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The appointment of the Ven. Archdeacon Stopford as Bishop of Meath, and the different law appointments mentioned in our last, were gazetted on Saturday, with the addition of Mr. Stock, Mr. R. B. Warren, and Mr. Keatinge, Q. C., as the three Serjeants-at-law. The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday. Mr. O'Connell spoke at some length, and adverted to a rumour which he stated to be rife, to the effect that a coalition was in contemplation between the Whigs lately in office and the present Government. He could not trace the rumour to any creditable quarter, but he perceived symptoms of such a thing, and among them an article in the *Morning Chronicle* of the 4th November, praising the late Irish law appointments. Several resolutions in favour of the Repeal Agitation were carried, but the proceedings presented little novelty. The week's rent was announced to be 97*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*—A requisition is in course of signature for the purpose of convening a meeting in order to decide on the best mode of erecting "an enduring testimonial of the esteem in which the labours of the Rev. Father Mathew are held by all classes of the community." Among the names already authorised to be attached to the requisition, are those of the Duke of Leinster, the Marquesses of Anglesey and Conyngham; Lords Duncannon, Talbot de Malahide, Lurgan, Stuart de Decies; the Earls of Gosford, Meath, Shannon, Arran, Wicklow, Charlemont, Charleville, Glengall, Mayo, and Lucan.—The Government model farm in the Phœnix-park has been sold off, the project turning out an entire failure. The loss to the Treasury is about 1,000*l.*, although free of rent and taxes.

Tipperary.—The local papers give fresh accounts of incendiary fires in different parts of this county, and of renewed outrages similar to those which occurred last year. At the last quarter-sessions, a man who acted as a spy to the police was indicted for stealing a gun from the police-barrack at Cappagh. The jury, without leaving the box, convicted him of the felony. The barrister, in sentencing him to transportation, made some observations on the prisoner's calling, which, he said, was "not more dangerous to the innocent victims he might have ensnared, than to justice, of which he was a most unworthy ally."

Limerick.—The extensive mills of Messrs. Denniston and Co., at O'Brien's Bridge, near this city, were totally destroyed by fire on Friday morning last. The flames raged with so much fury, that the premises were burned down before the engines could arrive, and were visible for many miles.—The season for the provision markets commenced last week; the prices of horned cattle were fully 25 per cent. lower than those of last year, and a corresponding reduction took place in all other articles of consumption.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—We learn from the Scotch papers that Lord Gillies has been obliged by ill-health to tender his resignation as a Judge of the Court of Session. The vacancy thus caused has not been filled up, but Mr. Duncan Macneil, who has been appointed Lord Advocate in the room of the late Sir W. Rae, has been succeeded in the office of Solicitor-General by Mr. Adam Anderson.

Glasgow.—On Wednesday week, the Marquis of Breadalbane was formally reinstalled Lord Rector of Glasgow University, in presence of the various professors and the students attending the different classes in the institution, who compose his Lordship's constituents. The Marquess, after the usual ceremonies had been completed, addressed the students, advising them, at their future elections, to select a gentleman connected with their country rather than from a distance, and likewise to allow no political feeling to interfere with this choice. In his opinion, the politics—the general politics—of the country ought not to come within the walls of a place devoted to study and science; and, therefore, he advised them to select a Lord Rector from the north side of the Tweed rather than from the other, and in the object of their choice to look for those qualifications which will lead him to take an interest in their affairs, and be of some use to the University."—The extensive works which for three or four months past have been going on at that part of the Monkland canal which unites the Forth and Clyde with the Monkland are on the eve of completion. They have totally changed the appearance of that quarter. From Port Dundas, eastward to St. Rollox bridge, there has been constructed on either side a substantial wall and breastwork, where the largest vessels that enter the canal may load or disembark. On the south side this wall is almost continuous along the whole length of the line, affording excellent harbourage at almost every point. The canal has been widened, and spacious docks for float timber, &c., have been constructed along the line. The works were so far advanced at the close of the week, that it was thought probable the water would be let into the canal in the course of a few days. The Garnkirk and Glasgow Railway Company have commenced their preparations for laying down a continuation of their line westward from the present terminus to the neighbourhood of Port Dundas, running nearly collateral with the canal.

Elgin.—The Inverness papers inform us, that the petition of the inhabitants of Elgin to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, relative to their rights of sepulture within the venerable ruins of the cathedral, has met with a favourable answer.

Perth.—It is said to be the intention of the nobility and municipal authorities of Perth, to perpetuate the visit of the Queen to that city in her late progress to the Highlands, by erecting a triumphal arch at the entrance to the burgh from the Bridge of Earne, where the temporary arch was erected by the platform at which the city keys were presented by the Provost: it is to be of stone from Craigleith quarry. The Council have voted 100*l.* from the city funds, and the members individually have come forward with subscriptions to defray the expenses of the erection. The Earl of Mansfield has also given 25*l.* in furtherance of the object.

Ayr.—Several new disturbances have taken place in the vicinity of the coal-pits in this neighbourhood, caused by the turn-outs annoying and intimidating the new men at the different pits. The consequence of these proceedings has been a cessation of labour about most of the pits in the vicinity of Ayr—the men preferring to give up their employment rather than risk their lives. Petty thefts are also becoming numerous in the various districts in which the strike continues. For the protection of property, watchmen have been stationed in several places, and the Yeomanry has been called out with a view to prevent any further outbreak.

THEATRICALS.

Drury Lane.—"The Duenna" was performed at this theatre on Saturday evening. It was produced with all the care bestowed by Mr. Macready in getting up every piece performed at his theatre; but the success of his efforts is necessarily limited by the powers of his company. Madame Vestris appeared as *Don Carlos*, the part so well known in connexion with Mr. Braham. It was not a part for a female performer, and its effect was consequently much impaired. Miss Romer was *Donna Clara.* The acting was better than the singing, and though the general effect was agreeable, it was not the result produced in the older days of ballad opera, when Miss Stephens and Mr. Braham sustained the principal character.

Covent Garden.—The *Tempest* was produced on Wednesday evening for the first time at this theatre from the text of Shakspeare, except during the management of Mr. Macready, whose splendid revival of it is in every one's recollection. It was brought out with great care, and with considerable attention to decoration and scenery; but it wanted the pictorial and poetical effects which belonged to the first revival. Mr. Vanderhoff appeared as *Prospero*, Miss Vanderhoff as *Miranda*, Mr. C. Pitt as *Ferdinand*, Mr. Bartley and Mr. Harley as *Stephano* and *Trinculo*, and Miss Rainforth as *Ariel.* At the conclusion the principal performers were called for; and the play was announced for repetition.

Haymarket.—Mrs. Fitzwilliam made her re-appearance at this theatre on Monday night for the first time since her return from America, and English playgoers proved they had not forgotten one of their most deserving favourites. The first piece chosen was the comedy of "My Little Adopted," in which Mrs. Fitzwilliam sustained the character of *Lauretta Seymore* with all that freshness which used to delight the audience before she started on her transatlantic tour. In the second piece she appeared in a new monopolylogue, called "The Belle of the Hotel," written for her by Mr. Buckstone, and founded on the "notions" they have picked up during their sojourn with brother Jonathan. The scene, as imparted by the title, represents an American hotel, and our heroine, after reprimanding the prompter for prematurely ringing up the act drop, presents herself on the stage in her own proper person, as Mrs. Fitzwilliam, and, in a few rhyming lines, informs her audience that she is about to offer to them some slight sketches of character picked up in the antipodes. She then appears in a succession of characters: an old Scotch woman, *Mrs. Macscribblescrabble*, who commits to her scrap-book a series of sagacious but not very original observations; then an Irish chambermaid, and an American fireman, who sings snatches of political songs; then *Signora Amoroso*, a romantic dramatic genius, who has flown to the States with her singing master, *Signor Amoroso*; then as *Mademoiselle la Petite Sylphide*, a corpulent dancer from the Opera at Paris. This young lady dances a "Pas à la Sylphide" with comic awkwardness and complacency that excited much laughter and amusement. At the close of the piece Mrs. Fitzwilliam was loudly called for and cordially welcomed by the audience.

Adelphi.—Two new pieces were produced on Monday with great success. The first was a light little farce from the French, "Anthony and Cleopatra," in which Mr. Wright and Miss Murray kept the house in a roar for the brief duration of one act, without the assistance of any other performer. The next piece was "Alma," a sort of musical extravaganza, a burlesque of the successful ballet which had so long a run last season at the Opera House, but, by the introduction of Mr. Bedford's mock heroics, and Mr. Wieland's diablerie, the "Alma" of the Adelphi, though not, perhaps, quite so grand, is at all events more amusing than its prototype. It contained several pointed hits at the passing events of the day, and promises to have a long and successful career.

Miscellaneous.

Mortality in England and Wales.—The quarterly table of the mortality in 114 of the principal districts of England and Wales has just been published. It embraces nearly all the large towns as well as the more rural districts, and therefore affords a fair criterion of the rate of mortality throughout the kingdom. Besides giving the number of deaths (and the causes of them), registered during the 13 weeks previous to the 30th of September, it also gives the average of deaths in the same quarter of the four preceding years, and thus shows the general and local increase or decrease in the mortality. The total number of deaths registered during the quarter for those 114 principal districts (there are 447 registrars for all the country) is 39,069, out of a population of 6,534,535. Exclusive of the Metropolis, the number of deaths is 28,050, out of a population of 4,663.808. The number registered in the Metropolis during the quarter was 11,019, out of a population (June, 1841) of 1,879,727. As compared with the average number of deaths in the same quarter of the four preceding years, 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841, there is an increase in the past quarter of no fewer than 2,474 deaths, the average for those four years having been 36,595, while the deaths in the past quarter have been, as above stated, 39,069. This includes the Metropolis, where, however, there were two deaths in the past quarter less than the average of the four preceding years; so that the increase of 2,474 deaths is to be accounted for in the country. The increase of population, however, has to be taken into account, as reducing the proportionate increase of deaths. The population increases in the town districts about 1·74 annually, which would reduce the average of deaths applicable to the summer of 1842 from 39,069 to 38,208, or 861 deaths less than those actually recorded. Still, this would leave an increase of deaths upon the quarter of no less than 1,613. The deaths registered for the 114 districts in the first quarter of the present year amounted to 44,479. In the second (or spring) quarter they were 38,190. Thus there were 879 more deaths in what is called the summer quarter (ending September 30) than there were in the spring quarter. The mortality was 2 per cent. greater than the summer average, which is at the rate of 23 deaths annually in a population of 1000. In the last summer quarter, ending September the 30th, the mortality was at the rate of 23·4 annually in 1,000—namely, 23·0 in the Metropolitan districts, and 23·6 in the provincial towns. The following are some of the towns in which the most remarkable increase of deaths has taken place:—In Brighton 310, or 70 above the average (240) of four former years; Plymouth 343, or 178 upon 165; Redruth 288, or 77 upon 201; Penzance 283, or 84 upon 199; Clifton 426, or 115 upon 311; Cheltenham 259, or 79 upon 180; Liverpool 1,956, or 158 upon 1,798; Tynemouth 360, or 80 upon 280. The undermentioned towns in the manufacturing districts present the following results:—In Kidderminster the number of deaths in the last quarter was 172—an increase of 63 upon 109, the average of former years; Dudley 568, or 147 upon 421; Walsall 243, or 91 upon 152; Wolverhampton 508, or 87 upon 421; Nottingham 429, or 79 upon 350; Preston 482, or 73 upon 409; Chorlton 679, or 214 upon 465; Manchester 1,614, or 191 upon 1,423; Bradford 820, or 115 upon 705; Leeds 1,133, or 114 upon 1,019. At Rochdale, Sheffield, Huddersfield, Merthyr Tydvil, Newtown, and Wrexham, the deaths were much under the average of the four preceding years. The registrars almost universally attribute the increase of deaths to the prevalence of scarlatina and bowel complaints, in which they include diarrhœa and cholera. The children have been the chief sufferers. In St. Anne's, Nottingham, out of the 133 deaths registered, 52 were of children under one year of age. At Chorlton 28 children died of diarrhœa, of whom 23 were children of the working classes. It is amongst the working classes, the registrar says, that the disease has been most fatal. The increased mortality at Brighton has been chiefly amongst young children. In the Metropolis, as has been said, the deaths from all causes exhibit a decrease of 2 on the average of former years. The decrease of deaths from epidemic, endemic, and contagious disorders, has been 251. Deaths from small-pox exhibit a decrease of 251; from typhus, of 153. On the other hand, there is an increase of 260 from diarrhœa (total from this disease 477), and from cholera of 74. In other respects the Metropolis returns present no striking features.—*Times.*

American Slavery.—In describing his visit to Richmond, Mr. Dickens gives the following account of slavery in that city:—"On the following day I visited a plantation or farm of about twelve hundred acres, on the opposite bank of the river. Here again, although I went down with the owner of the estate to 'the quarter,' as that part of it in which the slaves live is called, I was not invited to enter into any of their huts. All I saw of them was, that they were very crazy, wretched cabins, near to which groups of half-naked children basked in the sun, or wallowed on the dusty ground. But I believe that this gentleman is a considerate and excellent master, who inherited his fifty slaves, and is neither a buyer nor a seller of human stock, and I am sure, from my own observation and conviction, that he is a kind-hearted worthy man. The planter's house was an airy rustic dwelling, that brought Defoe's description of such places strongly to my recollection. The day was very warm, but the blinds being all closed, and the windows and doors set wide open, a shady coolness rustled through the rooms, which was exquisitely refreshing after the glare and heat without. Before the windows was an open piazza, where, in what they call the hot weather—whatever that may be—they sling hammocks, and drink and doze luxuriously. I do not know how their cool refections may taste within the hammocks, but, having experienced, I can report that, out of them, the mounds of ices and the bowls of mint-julep and sherry-cobble they make in these latitudes, are refreshments never to be thought of afterwards in summer by those who would preserve contented minds. There are two bridges across the river—one belongs to the railroad, and the other, which is a very crazy affair, is the private property of some old lady in the neighbourhood, who levies tolls upon the townspeople. Crossing this bridge, on my way back, I saw a notice painted on the gate, cautioning all persons to drive slowly—under a penalty, if the offender were a white man, of five dollars; if a negro, fifteen stripes. The same decay and gloom that overhang the way by which it is approached, hover above the town of Richmond. There are pretty villas and cheerful houses in its streets, and nature smiles upon the country round; but jostling its hand-home residences, like slavery itself going hand-in-hand with many lofty virtues, are deplorable tenements—fences unrepaired, walls crumbling into ruinous heaps. Hinting gloomily at things below the surface, these, and many other tokens of the same description, force themselves upon the notice, and are remembered with depressing influence, when livelier features are forgotten. To those who are happily unaccustomed to them, the countenances in the streets, and labouring places too, are shocking. All men who know that there are laws against instructing slaves, of which the pains and penalties greatly exceed in their amount the fines imposed on those who maim and torture them, must be prepared to find their faces very low in the scale of intellectual expression. But the darkness—not of skin, but mind—which meets the stranger's eye at every turn; the brutalising and blotting out of all the fairer characters traced by Nature's hand, immeasurably outdo his worst belief. That travelled creation of the great satirist's brain, who, fresh from living among horses, peered from a high casement down upon his own kind with trembling horror, was scarcely more repelled and daunted by the sight, than those who look upon some of those faces for the first time must surely be. I left the last of them behind me in the person of a wretched drudge, who, after running to and fro all day till midnight, and moping in his stealthy winks of sleep upon the stairs between-whiles, was washing the dark passages at four o'clock in the morning; and went upon my way with a grateful heart that I was not doomed to live where slavery was, and had never had my senses blunted to its wrongs and horrors in a slave-rocked cradle."

The Chinese.—The following extract from the letter of a French merchant has been published in the Paris *Constitutionnel*:—"For more than a year we have been without news from France. The French frigate Erigone has sailed for the north of China. Her presence in the neighbourhood of Canton will long be remembered, the conduct of the Captain having been most generous and handsome towards the English, notwithstanding they made most offensive remarks respecting the presence of his vessel. You will, of course, have heard of the interview which took place between the high functionaries of the viceroyalty of Canton and the commander of our frigate. This interview was first requested by the Chinese, for the purpose of talking over their affairs. A letter of several pages, filled with hyperbolical phrases, on the divine qualities of their Emperor, the bravery of their soldiers, and the power of their arms, &c., signed by the Viceroy of the province of Canton, who is said to be a near relation of the Emperor, was brought by a party of mandarins, escorted by soldiers dressed in all the colours of the rainbow. The crew of the French frigate received the Chinese deputation with military honours; the officers in full uniform introducing the mandarins into the chamber of council, where they were received by the commandant. Our countrymen did the honours with a cordiality, frankness, and respect, which elicited the most flattering compliments from the mandarins. Two interviews took place a few days afterwards on shore, at a little pleasure-house which the government possesses, a few leagues from the sea, in a delightful situation. The Viceroy was accompanied by the great dignitaries of the province. I can't tell you what passed there. There was on the part of the Chinese much of that gravity and diplomatic dissimulation in which they excel, and the French displayed a mixture of curiosity and art which made the meeting very amusing. The Viceroy had the most extraordinary ideas about our country, its size, wealth, armies, navies, and manufactories, &c. The name of Napoleon was not unknown to him. He knew that he was a great warrior, but fancied that he was one of the heroes of fabulous times. The Viceroy, for what reason I know not, tried to prove to the Commandant that China was extremely poor, and that the English had ruined Canton and Macao. It is quite true that Macao has suffered very much since the English established themselves at Hong-Kong, where they have concentrated all their commercial operations. The smuggling trade has never been so brisk. Opium is purchased by the Chinese with more avidity than ever, and English goods sell extremely well. Macao is almost ruined by this illicit commerce. It will long form an *entrepôt* for Portuguese, Dutch, American, and French merchants, although they know that they cannot contend with the English of Hong-Kong. At the second interview, the Chinese and French parted mutually satisfied. The commander of the frigate, M. Cecil, succeeded in giving the Viceroy a high opinion of the power, the people, and the armies of France; but the Viceroy declined to accept a pressing invitation of the commander to visit the Erigone. Distrust is a natural principle of the people. A maxim of Confucius warns them against becoming familiar with strangers."

Niger Expedition.—By letters from the coast of Africa to the 15th of August, we learn that her Majesty's steamer Wilberforce had returned to Fernando Po, from the ascent of the river Niger to the model farm of the African Civilisation Society, bringing away all the people and property left there by the Niger expedition. The natives had not molested the people at the model farm; but Mr. Carr, who had attempted to ascend from the coast in a canoe, had, it was supposed, been murdered.

New Australian River.—A discovery has been made lately in the northern part of Australia of a new river; and in a country where there is such a paucity of these sources of fertility, and means of internal communication, the discovery becomes one of no small importance. The discovery of this river, named, in honour of our prince, the "Albert," was made by her Majesty's surveying ship the Beagle, and the account given of it is in a letter from one of the officers aboard, and which appears in the *Swan River Inquirer*. The inhabitants were stated to be neither numerous nor troublesome. The temperature varied from 52 to 82; and as this was in the mid-winter month of July, forty feet above the level of the sea, it is easy to see that the summer heat would be oppressive to European constitutions. Nothing else, however, could be expected in the parallel of ten degrees. The whole distance across the immense island or continent, from the Gulf of Carpentaria on the north, is 908 miles, of which 300 miles have been explored northward from Adelaide by Mr. Eyre. The "Albert" admits of tracing nearly a hundred miles in a direction to the south, so that there remain still about five hundred to explore.

Law.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—*Greville* v. *Chapman*.—This was an action for the publication of an alleged libel, which was tried at the last assizes for Surrey, before Lord Abinger, when a verdict was found for the plaintiff. The pleas put in were pleas of justification. The Solicitor-General now moved for a nonsuit or a new trial. The declaration stated, that there was a race at Epsom called the Derby, which was run for in the present year, and for certain stakes amounting to the sum of 9,100*l.*; that certain horses named Attila, and Robert de Gorham, and others, ran at the race; and that Attila was the winner: that a horse named Canadian was entered for the race; and that the owner of a horse so entered was entitled, by the rules of the Jockey Club, to withdraw him before the race if he thought fit; that after Canadian was entered he was purchased by the plaintiff, who intended him to run, but shortly before the race he was discovered to be lame, and was therefore withdrawn. The declaration then alleged that the plaintiff was a member of the Jockey Club, and that one of the rules of that club was, that if a person betted againt a horse and that horse was withdrawn, such horse was considered to have lost, and the bets in his favour were paid to those persons who had betted against him. The alleged libel was then substantially stated in the declaration, by which it was represented that the plaintiff, before purchasing Canadian, had betted largely against him, and withdrew him after the purchase on the ground of lameness—"a *lame* excuse being better than none." The alleged libel then proceeded to ask certain questions, which it declared would show, unless the answers to them were satisfactory, that the transaction was a robbery, and would be an everlasting stain on the character of those engaged in it. The learned Solicitor-General then contended that no sufficient cause of action was shown on the declaration. The facts of the plaintiff's betting against the horse, afterwards purchasing, and then withdrawing him, were not denied; but as to the lameness, evidence was adduced upon that point, and the only question was, whether, upon the circumstances stated in the declaration, the plaintiff could properly maintain the action. The only charge against the plaintiff was dishonourable conduct as to the bets, and not with respect to the race, for it was perfectly clear that the owner of a horse might withdraw him at any time before the race, without being considered guilty of any impropriety. That rule of the Jockey Club had certainly excited the astonishment of every person who was present when it was stated at the trial; but it was the rule, and so far there was no charge against the plaintiff. It was alleged, however, that although the rule was as he had stated, it was considered dishonourable to act upon it, and upon that point the learned judge had received evidence which ought not to have been admitted. But some of the evidence was admissible; still, as the transaction itself was illegal, any imputation upon a person for certain conduct in the course of such transaction could not be the ground of an action for libel, and therefore this action could not be maintained. The race itself was legal, as the stakes were above 50*l.*, but the betting was illegal. The opinion of the Court upon that point was shown in the case of "Shillito *v.* Teague." The Court said that point was settled, but asked what evidence there was as to the plaintiff's being a winner or loser by the horse being withdrawn. The Solicitor General said that Colonel Peel was called on the trial, and stated that he and the plaintiff had a joint betting-book, and that he had lost by the horse being withdrawn. In the case of "Morris *v.* Langdale," which was an action for slander, it was stated, that if it had been shown that the words related to an illegal transaction, the action could not be maintained. The cases of "Hunt *v.* Bell" and "Yrissari *v.* Clement" were to the same effect. The Court granted the rule for a nonsuit, on the ground of the illegality of the transaction. The Solicitor-General then applied for a rule for a new trial, on the ground that the learned judge permitted a question to be put to one of the witnesses, which he contended was in fact matter of consideration for the jury. The question was, whether the witness did not think it dishonourable for a party to withdraw a horse against which he had betted?—Rule granted.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Smith* v. *Vanderlin*.—This was an action to recover the sum of 50*l.* upon a promissory note made by the defendant as a member of the Westminster Loan Investment Company, carrying on business in Adam street, Adelphi, and discounted by the plaintiff for that company. It appeared by the evidence that the defendant became a shareholder of the Westminster Loan Investment Company in July 1841, and that he continued a member of such association down to the period of June 1842, when it appeared, that in consequence of certain attacks made upon it by *The Times* newspaper, and an exposure before Sir P. Laurie, the parties who had made deposits withdrew them, and the company was dissolved. Capt. Smith, the present plaintiff, had discounted the bills of the company to the amount of 20,000*l.*, and he now sought by this action to fix the defendant, who was a shareholder, with the amount of one of such bills. Mr. C. K. Nicholls, who appeared to be the ostensible manager of the concern, and a Mr. Simpson, the secretary, both proved that they had authority to endorse bills of exchange in the name of the company to any amount. In his examination by counsel, the former witness occasioned some amusement, by stating that he had attended "the *conversationes* of Sir P. Laurie at Guildhall, and that after those exhibitions the company ceased to exist." More documentary evidence was adduced, in order to fix the defendant with his liability as a shareholder. Mr. Justice Cresswell summed up the case, and stated to the jury that he considered the defendant bound by having signed the deed and become a shareholder, and that he had no right to complain of any liability thrown upon him, as he had assisted to blow the bubble. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest.

BAIL COURT.—*The Queen* v. *Captain Douglas*.—Mr. Chambers applied to his Lordship for a writ of *habeus corpus*, to bring up the body of Captain Douglas, who is now in custody on a charge of having deserted from the service of the Honourable East India Company. The learned counsel at great length detailed the facts of the case, which were recently published in our police report, and contended that desertion meant, in law and reason, an actual and final abandonment of the service, without any intention of returning to it, and that neither by the laws of our own nor those of any other country was it ever intended that the several penalties of death, transportation, or other punishment awarded against deserters should be inflicted upon a person who had merely overstayed his leave or gone from the place for which the leave had been obtained to some other locality. It had never before been contended that a person who upon receiving leave to go to the Cape had gone on to Madeira was to be treated as a deserter, or that a soldier would become liable to the penalties of that offence because, having a furlough for Birmingham, he had proceeded on to Manchester. Upon all these grounds the learned counsel hoped that the writ would be granted, and that to meet the emergencies of the case, it would be made returnable immediately, as the authorities intended to remove Captain Douglas from the prison in which he was now confined at Chatham. Mr. Justice Patteson granted the application.—In the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday, the Attorney-General mentioned this case, in reference to the *habeas corpus*, and stated that Capt. Douglas was now in Military custody. He understood that his Learned Friend who appeared for the Captain desired time, and wished the discussion on the *habeas corpus* not to be brought on that day. Mr. Chambers said that he understood both sides wanted time. His object was to obtain and present to the Court the depositions on which the captain had been committed, and these were not ready now. It was understood that the Learned Counsel should have liberty to bring up the depositions. The hearing of the case was then postponed. Mr. Chambers then said that the captain was now in military custody; and he asked the Court, as such custody prevented his legal adviser from having free access to him, to order the custody to be changed. Lord Denman said the Court could not interfere in that matter at present.

Bainbridge v. *Booth*.—The defendant in this case had promised to give a cup, of the value of fifty guineas, to be run for at the last Bedford races upon certain conditions. The plaintiff in the action alleged in his declaration that he had complied with the conditions and won the race, and demanded the cup, and that the defendant refused to give it. The defendant pleaded several pleas, amongst which was one alleging that the matter in difference had been referred by the parties to the decision of two persons to be named by the Duke of Bedford; that his Grace had nominated Colonel Anson and Mr. G. Payne to decide the controversy; and that they had given judgment in favour of the defendant. The plaintiff in his replication denied this appointment of referees, and the case was afterwards referred to Mr. Crommelin and Lord C. Russell, of whom the former gentleman was nominated by the plaintiff and the latter by the defendant. These arbitrators were empowered, in the event of their not being able to agree upon the subject, to refer the matter to the final adjudication of an umpire, and in pursuance of this authority they appointed the Hon. Captain Rous for this purpose. The hon. and gallant umpire having entered upon the performance of his functions, made an award in favour of the plaintiff. Mr. Byles, upon the part of the defendant, now applied to the court for a rule calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why the award should not be set aside, upon the ground of the impropriety of the umpire's conduct in the matter of the umpirage. In support of the motion the learned counsel adduced some affidavits, of which one was made by Mr. Booth and another by Lord Charles Russell. The general result of these statements was, that at the time appointed for the hearing of the case before the umpire, the Duke of Bedford, who was a material witness for the defendant, happened to be in Devonshire. The defendant in these circumstances requested an adjournment of the hearing until his grace could attend and give his testimony as to the fact of the case having been originally referred to the gentleman who had been nominated by the Duke. It was represented to the umpire that this evidence was indispensable to the case of the defendant, in relation to the plea already mentioned, and upon which issue had been joined. The umpire, however, refused to adjourn the hearing. He said that there was no use at all in referring the matter to him, if he was to be influenced by any opinion which the original arbitrators might have expressed or entertained upon the subject. He said that he had in his own head a compound of racing and seafaring law, upon the principles of which he should cut short the case, and decide it in a summary manner. He therefore proceeded to make an award in favour of the plaintiff upon the issue in question, whilst he refused to hear the evidence which the defendant had to adduce upon the subject of the issue. Mr. Justice Patteson granted the rule.

Criminal Information.—The Queen v. *Thomas Badger, Esq., and the Rev. H. W. Cartwright*.—Mr. Erle applied for a rule, calling upon Thomas Badger, Esq., and the Rev. Henry William Cartwright, two magistrates of the county of Stafford, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against them for having, from improper and corrupt motives, refused to admit to bail the Rev. A. O'Neill, a dissenting preacher, who was brought before them, charged with having attended an illegal meeting, and who had been ordered to find bail for that offence, himself in 200*l*, and two sureties in 100*l.* each, and directed to give 24 hours' notice of bail, and in the mean time to stand committed. The learned counsel stated, that from the affidavits on which he founded his motion, it appeared that after Mr. O'Neill had been so committed in default of bail, Mr. Collins, his attorney, waited upon the defendants, who were the presiding magistrates of the day, and gave them notice of his intention to offer as bail for Mr. O'Neill two persons of the name of Page and Truman, both of whom were members of the town council of Birmingham, a situation which no person was qualified to fill unless possessed of property to the amount of 1,000*l.* There could, therefore, be no doubt of the responsibility of the parties so tendered, and their possession of property to a much larger sum than the amount of bail required; nevertheless, the defendants refused to accept their bail, on the ground that they were connected with the Chartists. A long conversation on the subject took place between Mr. Collins and the defendants, and of which the learned counsel read a report that has already appeared in the public prints. Mr. Badger, in the course of that conversation, told Mr. Collins that the application to admit O'Neill to bail came through a suspicious channel, he (Collins) being then himself under recognisances for attending a Chartist meeting, and added that he had no proof that the persons whose names had been handed to the bench were willing to become bail for O'Neill. However, notwithstanding these remarks, Mr. Collins gave the required notice of 24 hours of his intention to offer the above parties, Messrs. Page and Truman, as bail for O'Neill, and at the expiration of the 24 hours he attended with them before the defendants, in order that they might enter into the required recognisances. On this occasion another long conversation took place between Mr. Collins and the defendants, (the learned counsel here read a report of that conversation,) in the course of which the defendant Badger said he must take time to consider before he decided whether the proffered bail should be accepted or not. In the mean time he would put a few questions to the proposed bail. He then asked Mr. Page whether he had not presided at a Chartist meeting which was held in the neighbourhood of Birmingham in the year 1832; and on his admitting that he had done so, the defendant Badger said to him, "You are a leader of the Chartists, and I will not take your bail." He (Badger) then inquired of Mr. Truman whether he had not lately signed a requisition for convening a Chartist meeting? Mr. Truman denied having signed such a document, but admitted that he was a Chartist; on which the defendant, Badger, said, "Then I will not take your bail either. We (the magistrates) have other objections to both of you as bail, but we do not think it necessary that we should state them." The consequence of this refusal on the parts of the defendants was, that O'Neill continued in custody until he was ultimately taken before Chief-Justice Tindal under a writ of *habeas corpus*, when that learned judge accepted the same bail for his future appearance which the defendants had refused. The affidavits further stated, that the defendants had refused to accept the bail of Messrs. Page and Truman, on account of their political opinions, and that they were actuated by improper and corrupt motives in so doing. Under all these circumstances, he (Mr. Erle) trusted that his lordship would be of opinion that he was entitled to the rule he prayed for. Mr. Justice Patteson said, that nothing like corruption on the part of the defendants had been stated in any one of the affidavits which the learned counsel had read. All that appeared from those affidavits was, that the magistrates therein named had thought that their duty was not confined to a mere inquiry into the sufficiency of the bail tendered, but that they ought to extend their inquiry to the previous conduct and opinions of the bail. He (Mr. Justice Patteson) recollected a case in which one of the magistrates had refused to accept a person as bail because he was the keeper of a gaming-house; but although it had been since decided that such a ground of objection was not sufficient, it was not pretended that the case was one that called upon the court to interfere by criminal information. After some further remarks from counsel, Mr. Justice Patteson desired that the affidavits might be handed up to him, and said that he would read them through before he gave his judgment. At present he was inclined to think that he ought not to grant a rule. The case came on again on Thursday, when his Lordship said that after a careful perusal of the affidavits he had come to the conclusion not only that the defendants had acted wrongly in refusing to admit the persons who had been proposed as bail for O'Neill, but that the manner in which that refusal had been stated by them, the expressions they had used at the time, and the observation, that they had other reasons for their refusal, but which they had refused to state, all together established a case which justified the Court in granting a rule calling upon them to explain their conduct. The rule, however, would only be granted against the two magistrates, Messrs Badger and Cartwright; for although the committal was the act of five magistrates, and the warrant was signed by them all, it did not appear that the other three had been at all implicated in the refusal complained of. Rule granted accordingly.

CONSISTORY COURT.—*Pemberton* v. *Pemberton*.—In the last term, the proctor for Mrs. Pemberton (that lady having obtained previously a separation, and had alimony granted to her) stated that Mr. Pemberton had, on tendering the periodical payment, deducted the income-tax. The court then said it would take time to consider this novel point, and the learned judge on Thursday expressed his opinion, after having carefully referred to the act, that the deduction must be allowed, the lady having the power of applying to the assessor for a return of the tax if her whole income was under 150*l.* a year.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S.—The business in the afternoon was too dull to require more than a statement of the bets actually laid.

DERBY.

8 to 1	agst	Mr. Blakelock's A British Yeoman
1400 to 100	—	Sir G. Heathcote's lot (taken)
1000 to 45	—	Mr Bell's Winesour (taken)
1000 to 25	—	Duke of Grafton's Oxygen colt (taken twice)
1000 to 20	—	Mr. R. Wood's Eli (taken)
400 to 10	—	Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone (taken)
400 to 10	—	Sir G. Heathcote's Amorino (taken)
400 to 10	—	Sir G. Heathcote's Sirikol (taken)

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, Nov. 11.—There has been but a small arrival of English Wheat since Monday, and that day's currency was fully supported.—Foreign was sold at the same rates, but the quantity disposed of was more limited.—There is still some inquiry for bonded for exportation. Fine Barley is in demand, but secondary qualities are a heavy sale. Peas are improving in value. Beans are difficult of sale, unless at a reduction. The Oat Trade is exceedingly flat.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	44 to 56	Red	40 to 48
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			— to —	White	— to —
Barley		Malting and distilling	26 to 30	Grind.	24 to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	13 to 23	Feed	14 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	— to —	Potato	15 to 24
—— Irish		Feed	9 to 18	Potato	14 to 22
Rye			— to —		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	24 to 30	Tick	27 to 31	Harrow	27 to 32
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	31 to 33	Winds.	30 to 36	Longpod	30 to 32
Peas, White	31 to 40	Maple	29 to 34	Grey	26 to 33

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sept. 30	53 2	28 5	18 6	31 0	33 4	33 7
Oct. 7	51 6	28 8	18 6	30 0	33 0	33 10
— 14	51 1	28 10	18 0	31 7	32 4	33 3
— 21	50 9	28 11	18 1	32 7	32 2	33 10
— 28	49 5	28 4	18 5	31 7	32 2	33 7
Nov. 4	48 7	28 2	17 5	29 10	31 11	34 4
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	50 9	28 7	18 2	31 1	32 6	33 9
Duties	20 0	9 0	8 0	10 6	10 6	9 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.		Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English	8270 Sks.	— Brls.	5280	9366	5967	685	72	1045	818
Irish	20 ,,	— ,,	—	6	—	5606	—	—	—
Foreign	— ,,	8834 ,,	3282	—	—	—	—	1650	530

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English	1860	2380	1610	2970
Irish	—	—	1280	—
Foreign	1200	—	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENTS.—B. Laurence, Old Broad-street, city, merchant—T. Murray, Bedford street, Covent-Garden, glass dealer—J. Bell, Hereford, porter-merchant—T. W. Prosser, Hereford, soda-water manufacturer—J. Pearce, Kennington cross, coachmaker—W. Ayton, Milton Kent, brazier.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—G. Wegg, Ipswich, draper—A. W. G. Dow and W. Richmond, Liverpool—C. Yandle and G. Field, Marylebone, coachmakers.

BANKRUPTS.—E. Massey and R. Lambert, Watling-street, City, warehousemen—J. Butler Lodge, Gerard-street, Soho, bath proprietor—G. J. Marshall, Wood-street, Cheapside, warehousemen—J. Linden, Plymouth, merchant—J. O. Burnley and J. Auty, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, corn millers—J. M. Frances, Gosport, grocer—T. A. Goodall, Epworth, Lincolnshire, chemist—W. Tomkinson, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, wine-merchant—J. Cranbrook, Deal, Kent, draper—J. Froste and I. Ashlin, Liverpool, merchants—J. H. Anderson, Manchester, printer—E. B. Robinson, Nottingham, printer—R. Lindon, Snapes, Devonshire, corn-factor—T. B. Fehr, Dudley, wine and spirit-merchant—R. Steuart, Santa Fe de Bogota, manufacturer of artificial granite—S. Ray, Duke-street, St. James's, bookbinder—R. J. Webb, Piccadilly, tailor—G. T. Knowles, Manchester, cotton-spinner—H. Charlton, Regent-street, milliner—H. Budney, St. Marylebone, builder—G. J. Marshall and W. C. Hall, Wood street, Cheapside, woollen-warehousemen.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. Dickson, Wattsman, Dumfries-shire, cattle-dealer—J. Walker, Aberdeen, fancy warehouseman.

BIRTHS.—On the 7th inst., in Upper Grosvenor-street, the Countess of Hillsborough, of a daughter.—On the 7th inst., in Belgrave-street, the Lady Henniker, of a son.—On the 5th inst., at Hedgerley-park, the lady of Rice R. Clayton, Esq., M.P., of a son—In Bedford-square, on the 5th instant, the lady of Henry Corntoot, Esq., of the Old Palace, Richmond, of a son.—On the 7th inst., in Cumberland street, the lady of Captain Elrington, Scots Fusilier Guards, of a daughter.—On the 5th instant, at Dryham-park, Barnet, the Hon. Mrs. Trotter, of a son.

MARRIAGES.—On the 3d inst., at Tynan Church, county of Armagh, by his Grace the Lord Primate, Captain William Bunbury M'Clintock, R.N., second son of John M'Clintock, Esq., of Drumcar, county of Louth, to Pauline, second daughter of Sir James M. Stronge, Bart., of Tynan Abbey.—On the 5th inst., at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, Thomas Ryall, Esq., Her Majesty's portrait and historical engraver, to Georgiana, second daughter of John Cooper, Esq., Duke-street, Westminster.—On the 27th Oct., at Munden, kingdom of Hanover, by the Rev. William Kaufman, Frederick Baron von Neydeck, son of the late Baron von Neydeck, of Bamberg, in the kingdom of Bavaria, to Octavia Maria, daughter of the late Quarles Harris, Esq., of Bourne-grove, Southgate.—On the 2d inst., at St. Mary's, Lancaster, by the Rev. Frederick Passy, Edmund William Wilton Passy, Esq., Captain in her Majesty's 56th Reg., to Catherine Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Dallas.—On the 5th inst., at Chesham, Bucks, by the Rev. J. H. Talbot, rector of Clifton, John Sutthery, Esq., of Mill-hall, to Sarah Ann Pellatt, fourth daughter of Francis Pellatt, Esq., of Thorne-house, late Storekeeper of Her Majesty's Ordnance, Weedon.

DEATHS.—On the 6th inst., at the Views, Huntingdonshire, Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Hussey Hussey, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.—On the 5th inst., at his house in Whitehall-place, Sir John Cross, Knight, aged 74, the Judge of the Court of Review.—On the 6th inst., after a short illness, in the 52d year of his age, Mr. William Greathead Lewis, who for many years was connected with the London Press.—On the 18th ult., at Naples, in the bloom of manhood, of a fever caught at Rome, John Harper, Esq., architect, York.—At Hanover, on the 1st inst., aged 24, Laura Georgiana, wife of Gervase Parker Bushe, Esq., attache to her Majesty's Legation at Hanover.—On the 6th inst., at Great Chart, Kent, in his 69th year, the Rev. Thomas Waite, D.C.L., rector of that place, for many years chaplain to His Royal Highness the late Duke of Gloucester.—On the 8th inst., at his house, Summit-place, Upper Clapton, Thomas Peters, Esq., of Haydon-square, Minories, aged 64.—On the 3d instant, at Lower Mitcham, Surrey, in his 79th year, William Hodgson, Esq., late of the Navy Office.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.
No. 47—1842. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19. Price 6d.

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ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—MEETING AT DERBY. Principal Day of the Show: Thursday, July 13, 1843.—The Prizes are open to general competition.—Forms of Certificates to be procured on application to the Secretary, 12, Hanover-square, London. All Certificates must be returned, filled up, to the Secretary, on or before the 1st of June, 1843.

PRIZES FOR IMPROVING THE BREED OF CATTLE.—1843.

Short-horns.—Class 1. To the owner of the best Bull calved previously to the 1st of January, 1841, 30*l.*; to the owner of the second-best ditto ditto, 15*l.*—2. To the owner of the best Bull calved since the 1st of January, 1841, and more than one year old, 20*l.*—3. To the owner of the best Cow in milk, 15*l.*—4. To the owner of the best in-calf Heifer, not exceeding three years old, 15*l.*—5. To the owner of the best Yearling Heifer, 10*l.*

Herefords.—Class 1. To the owner of the best Bull calved previously to the 1st of January, 1841, 30*l.*; to the owner of the second-best do. ditto, 15*l.*—2. To the owner of the best Bull calved since the 1st of January, 1841, and more than one year old, 20*l.*—3. To the owner of the best Cow in milk, 15*l.*—4. To the owner of the best in-calf Heifer, not exceeding three years old, 15*l.*—5. To the owner of the best Yearling Heifer, 10*l.*

Devons.—Class 1. To the owner of the best Bull calved previously to the 1st of January, 1841, 30*l.*; to the owner of the second-best do. do., 15*l.*—2. To the owner of the best Bull calved since the 1st of January, 1841, and more than one year old, 20*l.*—3. To the owner of the best Cow in milk, 15*l.*—4. To the owner of the best in-calf Heifer, not exceeding three years old, 15*l.*—5. To the owner of the best Yearling Heifer, 10*l.*

Cattle of any Breed or Cross (not qualified to compete as Short-horns, Herefords, or Devons).—Class 1. To the owner of the best Bull calved previously to the 1st of January, 1841, 30*l.*; to the owner of the second-best ditto ditto, 15*l.*—2. To the owner of the best Bull calved since the 1st of January, 1841, and more than one year old, 20*l.*—3. To the owner of the best Cow in milk, 15*l.*—4. To the owner of the best in-calf Heifer, not exceeding three years old, 15*l.*—5. To the owner of the best Yearling Heifer, 10*l.*

HORSES.

Class 1. To the owner of the best Cart-Stallion of 4 years old and upwards, 30*l.*; to the owner of the second-best ditto ditto, 20*l.*—2. To the owner of the best two years-old ditto foaled since the 1st of January, 1841, 15*l.* 3. To the owner of the best Cart-Mare and Foal, 20*l.*; to the owner of the second-best ditto, 10*l.*—4. To the owner of the best two-years-old Filly, 10*l.*—5. To the owner of the best Thorough-bred Stallion, which shall have served Mares at a price not exceeding three guineas (and with a groom's fee of not more than five shillings), in the season of 1843, 30*l.*

SHEEP.

PRIZES FOR IMPROVING THE BREED OF SHEEP.—1843.

Leicesters.—Class 1. To the owner of the best Shearling Ram, 30*l.*; to the owner of the second-best ditto, 15*l.* —2. To the owner of the best Ram of any other age, 30*l.*; to the owner of the second-best do. 15*l.*—3. To the owner of the best pen of Five Shearling Ewes, 10*l.*; to the owner of the second-best ditto ditto, 5*l.*

South Downs, or other Short-woolled Sheep.—Class 1. To the owner of the best Shearling Ram, 30*l.*; to the owner of the second-best ditto, 15*l.*—2. To the owner of the best Ram of any other age, 30*l.*; to the owner of the second-best ditto, 15*l.*—3. To the owner of the best pen of Five Shearling Ewes, 10*l.*; to the owner of the second-best ditto ditto, 5*l.*

Long-Woolled Sheep (not qualified to compete as Leicesters).—Class 1. To the owner of the best Shearling Ram, 30*l.*; to the owner of the second-best ditto, 15*l.*—2. To the owner of the best Ram of any other age, 30*l.*; to the owner of the second-best ditto, 15*l.*—3. To the owner of the best pen of Five Shearling Ewes, 10*l.*; to the owner of the second-best ditto ditto, 5*l.*

PIGS.

Class 1. To the owner of the best Boar of a large breed, 10*l.*; to the owner of the second-best ditto ditto, 5*l.*—2. To the owner of the best Boar of a small breed, 10*l.*; to the owner of the second-best ditto ditto, 5*l.*—3. To the owner of the best breeding Sow of a large breed, 10*l.*—4. To the owner of the best breeding Sow of a small breed, 10*l.*—5. To the owner of the best pen of Three breeding Sow-Pigs of the same litter, above four and under nine months old, 10*l.*

IMPLEMENTS.

A sum not exceeding Three Hundred Sovereigns.

CHEESE.

To the exhibitor of the best hundred-weight of Cheese (of any kind), 10*l.*—To the exhibitor of the second-best ditto (of any kind), 5*l.*

EXTRA STOCK, ROOTS, AND SEEDS.

For extra stock of any kind, not shown for any of the above prizes, and for Roots, Seeds, &c., prizes may be awarded and apportioned, by the committee and judges, to an amount not exceeding in the whole 50*l.*

ANY NEW IMPLEMENT.

For the invention of any new Agricultural Implement, such sum as the Society may think proper to award.

SEED-WHEAT.

I. Thirty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given to the Exhibitor, at the Meeting at Derby, of the best 14 bushels of White Wheat, of the harvest of 1842, and grown by himself.

II. Thirty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given to the Exhibitor, at the Meeting at Derby, of the best 14 bushels of Red Wheat, of the harvest of 1842, and grown by himself.

III. Twenty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given to the Exhibitor, at the Meeting at Derby, of the best 14 bushels of Spring Wheat, of the harvest of 1842, and grown by himself.

Competitors are requested to send with their Wheat specimens, fairly taken, of the same in the ear, with the whole of the Straw, in a bundle not less than one foot in diameter, and with the roots attached.

[Twelve bushels of the Wheat will be sealed up by the judges, and one of the remaining bushels of each variety will be exhibited as a sample to the public; the other being kept for comparison with the produce of the next year. At the General Meeting in December, 1844, the prizes will be awarded.]

The two best samples of each of these three classes of Wheat, without at that time distinguishing, in any of the cases, between the comparative merits of either sample, will be selected by the judges appointed for the Meeting at Derby; and will be sown, under the direction of the Society (the winter Wheats in the autumn of 1843, and the spring Wheat not earlier than the 1st of March, in 1844), by four farmers: who will make their report, upon which the prizes will be awarded, provided there be sufficient merit in any of the samples. Ten Sovereigns will be given at the Meeting at Derby to each Exhibitor whose Wheat has been selected for trial.

⁂ No variety of Wheat which has been selected for trial at any previous show shall be qualified to compete.

ESSAYS AND REPORTS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

Prizes for 1843.—PRIZE ESSAYS.

1. *Artificial Food for Cattle or Sheep.*—Twenty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best trial of the relative value of different sorts of Artificial Food for Cattle or Sheep. Competitors will be required to attend to the following conditions in their prosecution of experiments on this subject:—1. One or more head of cattle or sheep to be put to each of the sorts of artificial food selected for trial.—2. To ascertain by measurement or weighing the state of the animals when first put to feed, and at given intervals afterwards.—3. When the increase has been ascertained at the end of one or two months, the experiment to be reversed, and the animals put to the sort of food which in the first month was consumed by their competitors, and the increase ascertained in a manner similar to that applied in the first month.—4. In all cases, the quantity of food consumed by each class of cattle or sheep to be accurately stated.

2. *Natural Food for Cattle or Sheep.*—Twenty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best trial of the relative value of different sorts of Natural Food for Cattle or Sheep. Competitors will be required to attend to the same conditions in reference to this prize as in the preceding.

3. *Horse and Ox-Teams.*—Ten Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best Essay on the Comparative Advantages in the Employment of Horses and Oxen in Farming Work. Competitors will be required to attend to the following conditions:—1. The age and breed of both horses and oxen, with the time at which they were first put to work, must be accurately stated.—2. Both horses and oxen to be in good working condition, and regularly employed on the same farm (stating the nature of the soil) during a whole year.—3. The amount of work, whether on road or field, of each pair of horses and oxen; together with remarks upon the manner in which that work has been performed; and its separate value.—4. The cost of maintenance and farriery of each pair of horses and oxen; including the separate charge for management.—5. The cost, or presumed value, of each pair of horses and oxen, with their gear, when put to work; and their value at the close of the comparison.—6. The comparative number of oxen or horses which are required to do the same work.

4. *On the Construction of Cottages.*—The Gold Medal, and Mr. Slaney's addition of Ten Sovereigns to the prize, will be given for the best Treatise on the Form and Construction of Agricultural or other Cottages, with the Outbuildings and Conveniences belonging to them; together with suggestions for the best methods of constructing Chimneys, Fireplaces, Ovens, Floors, Roofs, and whatever may conduce to the health and comfort of the occupiers; to comprise Plans, Elevations, and Estimates, in which due regard is to be paid to reasonable economy.

5. *On the Drainage of Land.*—Fifty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for an Account of the best mode of Under-draining Land, regard being had to variety of Soil, Subsoil, and other local circumstances. Competitors for this prize will be required to give information on the following subjects of inquiry:—1. Depth and frequency of drains.—2. Materials: tiles, stone, or peat.—3. Filling in, whether with tenacious or porous earth.—4. Expense of the various methods.—5. Disposition of drains.—6. Fall required.—7. Direction of drains on land having a considerable slope.—8. Benefit in increasing crop, admitting new modes of culture and stocking, advancing the time of harvest, reducing the amount of horse-labour required on heavy clays, improving climate, &c.—9. Durability of drains.—10. Past and present practice of draining in England.—11. Districts of England which require the most extensive efforts in under-draining.

6. *On Liquid Manure.*—Ten Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best Account of results obtained in the application of Liquid Manures, as artificially obtained by composition, or as occurring in their ordinary and natural state. Competitors will be required to attend to the following points, in the case of each of these classes of Liquid Manure:—

Artificial Liquid Manure.—1. The nature of the substances either dissolved or suspended in liquid manures *artificially* composed.—2. The soils to which they are best adapted; and whether to pasture or arable land.—3. The quantity, mode, and season of their application.

Natural Liquid Manure.—1. The nature of those *naturally* combined; as the urine of cattle and of man, the drainings of stables and farm-yards, &c.—2. Their mode of treatment and preservation.—3. Their application both to pasture and arable land; the soils and crops to which they are best adapted; their chemical properties; and the probable causes of their success or failure; together with observations on the quantity to be employed on clays and turnip-lands.

7. *Management of Farm-yard Manure.*—Fifteen Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best Account of the Mode of Management and Application of Farm-yard Manure. Competitors will be required to state—1. The season when made. 2. The materials of which it is composed. 3. The crops for which it is intended. 4. The period of the year when applied. 5. The mode of applying it.

8. *On Artificial Manures, or Hand-Tillages.* — Fifteen Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best Account of Artificial Mineral and Vegetable Manures, and of the simplest and most effective mode by which their adulteration with spurious substances may be at once detected. The following information will be required in the case of each of these classes of artificial manure: *Mineral Manures.*—1. The different *inorganic* or mineral substances which have been recommended and used as portable manures, distinguishing the simple from the compound. 2. The quantities applied per acre: mode and time of application, whether to grass or arable land; and nature of the soil. 3. The probable causes of their success or failure. *Vegetable or Animal Manures.*—1. The different *organic* and *composite* manures, whether artificially or naturally combined; and their chemical constitution. 2. The quantity used per acre; the time and mode of their application, and whether to pasture or arable land. 3. The soils to which the several kinds are best adapted, and the probable causes of the more certain and constant effect produced by them than of the inorganic kinds; as also, the causes to which their occasional failure may be attributed.

9. *Water Meadows and Upland Pastures*, 1844.—Twenty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the Best Account of the Comparative Value of Water-Meadows and Uplands generally for Cattle, Sheep, and Horses, but especially for Milch Cows. Competitors will be required to state the following particulars in reference to the trials instituted for the purpose of obtaining practical results on this subject:—1. The nature of the soil and its state of drainage to be described, and equal portions of upland and water meadow to be selected. 2. Equal numbers of cows of the same age and breed (not less than four in number) to be separately fed in pairs, on each different kind of grass, and to be changed once from one kind of grass to the other; and the quantity, as well as the quality, of the milk from such cows to be ascertained by the lactometer. 3. If made into hay, the quantity of each sort produced on the land, and the quantity, as well as quality, of the milk which has been produced, to be ascertained in a similar manner. 4. The value of spring food and grass, whether in rowen or pasture. 5. The same conditions to be applicable to the feeding of sheep stock; stating the numbers which the same quantity of each land have separately maintained during a certain period; and whether or not subject to the rot by the flooding. 6. In regard to irrigating the land: the primary cost, whether of catch-water or flow-meadow, of its formation, and the annual expense of management, including the repair of sluices; together with the former and present rent or value. (Competitors are also requested to state, as far as their observation may have extended, the comparative value of the grasses of water meadows and uplands, when cut into hay, and consumed as fodder.)

10. *Production of Fat and Muscle.*—Twenty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best Explanation of the Causes which appear to determine the Production of Fat and Muscle respectively, according to the present state of our knowledge of Animal Physiology. Competitors will be required to point out: 1. The connexion between certain recognised signs of early maturity, as smallness of bone, shape of the ears, mellowness of skin, &c., with the determination of the animal frame to produce fat or muscle. 2. The tendency of certain articles of food to fatten stock, and the adaptation of others to maintain the general frame in a growing state. 3. The disposition of certain breeds to secrete fat externally, and of others internally. 4. The mode in which Beans and Acorns occasion hardness of flesh in the animals fed on them.

These Essays, except No. 9, must be sent to the Secretary, at 12, Hanover-square, on or before March 1st, 1843.

Rules of Competition for Prize Essays.—1. That all information contained in Prize Essays shall be founded on experience or observation, and not on simple reference to books, or other sources. 2. That drawings, specimens, or models, shall accompany writings requiring them. 3. That all competitors shall transmit a sealed note, containing their names and addresses, with a motto on it to correspond with the one inscribed on the Essay. 4. That the Society shall have the power to publish the whole or any part of the Essays which gain the prizes; and the other Essays will be returned on the application of the writers. 5. That the Society is not bound to give an award, unless they consider one of the Essays worthy of a prize. 6. That in all reports of experiments, the expenses shall be accurately detailed; that only the Imperial weights and measures are those by which calculations are to be made; that prizes may be taken either in money or plate, at the option of the successful candidates; and that no prize be given for any Essay which has already appeared in print.

It is requested that all communications, addressed to the Society, of experiments on land—whether of draining, liming, manuring, or other operation—be accompanied with the cost of such operation, with the value of the land to rent previous and subsequent thereto, and an analysis of the soil upon which such experiments have taken place, or a specimen of the soil, to be analysed by persons employed by the Society: also further requested that, in communications relative to experiments on land in foreign countries, the measures be stated in English values.

By order of the Council,
London, Nov. 2, 1842. JAMES HUDSON, Secretary.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—The General Meeting will be held at the Society's House, No. 12, Hanover-square, London, on Saturday, the 10th of December, at 12 o'clock precisely.

The Rooms of the Society will be thrown open for the accommodation of Members on Wednesday the 7th, Thursday the 8th, and Friday the 9th of December, from 6 to 10 o'clock.

Dr. Lyon Playfair will deliver a Lecture to the Members of the Society, at the Society's Rooms, on Wednesday the 7th of December, at 8 o'clock in the Evening, on the subject of "The Application of the Principles of Physiology to the Fattening of Cattle."—By order of the Council,
London, Nov. 9, 1842. JAMES HUDSON, Secretary.

IPSWICH CUCUMBER SOCIETY, OPEN TO ALL ENGLAND.

PRESIDENT—P. B. Long, Esq., Ipswich.
VICE-PRESIDENTS.
The Right Hon. Lord Rendlesham.
Capt. Aplin, Melton Lodge.
Wm. Rodwell, Esq., Ipswich.
Rev. C. Green, Grundisburgh.
Dr. Maclean, Colchester.
Dr. Beck, Ipswich.
W. J. Maude, Esq., Langham Hall.
P. S. Edwards, Esq., Greenock.
Wm. Green, Esq., Boxford.

The FIRST SHOW for the present season will take place on the 23d February, and the SECOND on 11th May, 1843—when a Silver Cup, and other articles of Plate, or Money, will be awarded for the best Braces of Cucumbers.

Printed circulars, with the Society's Standard, Rules and Regulations, Mode of Judging new Cucumbers, and other particulars, may be had on application to the Secretary, by enclosing a Postage stamp. THOS. WILD, Hon. Secretary.
3, Tavern-street, Ipswich.

ROSA DEVONIENSIS.

ABOUT 500 of the above valuable ROSE to be disposed of at J. Hally's Nursery, Blackheath, Kent. If to the trade, they will be supplied on advantageous terms. It has been proved a most excellent Rose to force for cut flowers in the winter, and its other properties are now too well known to need further eulogy. J. H. also takes the opportunity of stating that he has still on hand a few of the leading varieties of Camellias, handsome saleable Plants; well set for bloom from 1 to 3 ft. in height. Also young Plants of all the best new kinds, and several thousand 1 and 2 years' grafted Double White, Double-striped, Monarch, fimbriata, Chandlerii, corallina, tricolor, Bealii, Colvilli, Eclipse, ochroleuca, candidissima, Campbellii, elegans, perfecta, Lefèvreana, and all the leading varieties, in excellent order for packing and exportation.

J. H. begs to inform his friends in the trade who have so kindly favoured him heretofore with their orders for Stocks, that owing to the great demand he has had, he will be able to supply only a very limited number the ensuing season. J. H. has for sale a large stock of Myatt's British Queen Strawberry Plants; as also an abundant supply of Lilium lancifólium punctatum and album.

CONIFERÆ.—The Subscribers have this Season to offer the following:—

Pinus austriaca, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	30s.	0
,, ,, 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, Banksiana, 1 ft., in pots, each	15	0
,, Cembra, 1 year seedling, per 100	7	6
,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 100	10	0
,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 100	15	0
,, ,, 2 to 3 inches, in pots, each	0	8
,, ,, 4 to 6 inches, in pots, each	0	6
,, excelsa, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	30	0
,, ,, 2 to 3 inches, in pots, each	2	6
,, ,, 4 to 6 inches, in pots, each	3	6
,, Gerardiana, 1 year seedling, in pots, each	15	0
,, ,, 4 to 6 inches, in pots, each	20	0
,, halepensis, 6 to 9 inches, in pots, each	1	0
,, ,, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	6	0
,, ,, var., 6 inches, in pots, per doz.	7	6
,, inops, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, insignis, 1 ft., in pots, each	20	0
,, Lambertiana, 1 year seedling, in pots, each	40	0
,, ,, 1 ft., in pots, engrafted, each	50	0
,, Laricio, 2 years seedling, per 1000	12	6
,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	20	0
,, maritima major, 4 to 6 inches, in pots, each	1	6
,, monticola, 1 ft., in pots, each	60	0
,, Montezumæ, 1 ft., in pots, each	42	0
,, neglecta, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	3	6
,, nepalensis, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	20	0
,, Oeote (oocarpa), 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	7	6
,, palustris, 3 ft., in pots, each	63	0
,, patula, 1 ft., in pots, each	7	6
,, Pinaster, 1 year seedling, per 1000	7	6
,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	10	0
,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	15	0
,, ,, (maritima of France), 1 year seedling, per 1000	7	6
,, ,, ,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	10	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 1 year transpl., per 1000	15	0
,, Pinea, 12 to 15 inches, in pots, each	0	9
,, Pithyusa, 4 to 6 in., in pots, each	5	0
,, ponderosa, 1 ft., in pots, engrafted, each	21	0
,, Pseudo-Strobus, 1 ft., in pots, each	10	6
,, Pumilio, 1 year seedling, per 1000	20	0
,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	35	0
,, pungens, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, pyrenaica, 3 to 4 ins., in pots, each	1	0
,, resinosa, 6 to 8 inches, in pots, each	0	6
,, rigida, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	3	0
,, ,, 4 to 6 inches, in pots, each	0	6
,, serotina, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	3	0
,, Sabiniana, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	25	0
,, ,, var. Coulteri, 2 ft., in pots, each	30	0
,, sinensis, 1½ ft., in pots, each	20	0
,, Strobus, 2 years seedling, per 1000	10	6
,, ,, 3 years seedling, per 1000	12	6
,, ,, 2 years transplanted, per 1000	25	0
,, ,, 3 years transplanted, per 1000	30	0
,, ,, compressa, 2 to 2½ ft., in pots, each	15	0
,, sylvestris, 1 year seedling, per 1000	1	0
,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	2	0
,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	6	0
,, ,, 2 years transplanted, per 1000	8	0
,, ,, haguensis, 1 year seedling, per 1000	1	3
,, ,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	2	6
,, ,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	7	6
,, ,, ,, 2 years transplanted, per 1000	10	0
,, Tæda, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, Teocote, 1 ft., in pots, each	25	0
,, taurica, 1 year seedling, per 100	2	6
,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 100	5	0
,, ,, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, uncinata, 3 to 4 in., in pots, each	1	6
,, variabilis, 4 to 6 in., in pots, each	0	6
,, sp. from East Indies, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	36	0
,, sp. from Guatimala, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	36	0
Abies alba, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	20	0
,, ,, 2 years transplanted, per 1000	30	0
,, cærulea, 1 ft., in pots, each	3	6
,, Clanbrasiliana, 6 to 9 in., in pots, each	3	6
,, Douglasi, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	10	6
,, excelsa, 2 years seedling, per 1000	3	0
,, ,, 3 years seedling, per 1000	4	0
,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	8	0
,, ,, 2 years transplanted, per 1000	12	0
,, Menziesii, 9 to 12 in., in pots, each	5	0
,, mexicana, 1 foot, in pots, each	10	6
,, Morinda, 6 to 9 in., in pots, each	3	6
,, ,, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	5	0
,, nigra, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	60	0
,, ,, 2 years transplanted, per 1000	70	0
,, ,, var. gracilis, 1 foot, in pots, each	3	6
,, ,, foliis variegatis, 1 foot, in pots, each	3	6
,, pygmæa, 3 in., in pots, each	7	6
,, sibirica, 1 foot, in pots, each	3	0
,, alba, fol. variegatis, 6 in., in pots, each	3	6
Picea Balsamea, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	13	0
,, canadensis, 1 year seedling, per 1000	15	0
,, ,, 1 to 1½ ft., each	1	0
,, cephalonica, 2 years transplanted, per 100	20	0
,, ,, 6 to 9 in., in pots, each	1	0
,, Fraseri, 4 to 6 in., in pots, each	1	0
,, Hudsoni, 9 to 12 in., in pots, each	7	6
,, nigra, 1 foot, in pots, each	10	6
,, pectinata, 1 year seedling, per 1000	7	6
,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	25	0
,, Pichta, 2 years seedling, in pots, each	1	6
,, Pinsapo, 2 years seedling, in pots, per doz.	9	0
,, ,, 4 to 6 in., in pots, each	1	0
,, spectabilis, 1 year seedling, in pots, each	5	0
,, ,, 2 to 3 in., seedling, in pots, each	7	6
,, ,, 2 to 2½ ft., engrafted, in pots, each	15	0
Cedrus Deodara, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	30	0
,, ,, 3 to 4 in., in pots, each	5	0
,, ,, 6 to 9 in., in pots, each	7	6
,, ,, 1 to 1½ ft., engrafted, in pots, each	7	6
,, Libani, 4 to 6 in., in pots, each	1	6
,, ,, 1 foot, in pots, each	2	6
Larix europæa, 1 year seedling, per 1000	2	6
,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	3	6
,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	6s. to 8	0
,, ,, 2 years transplanted, per 1000	8s. to 10	0
,, ,, (from Tyrol seed), 1 year seedling, per 1000	3	6
,, ,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	5	0
,, ,, ,, 1 do. trspl., per 1000, 8s. to	10	0
,, ,, ,, 2 do. transpl., per 1000	12	0
,, ,, pendula, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	7	0
,, microcarpa, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	3	6
,, robusta, 3 inches, in pots, each	7	6
,, sibirica, 6 inches, in pots, each	5	0
,, sp. from France, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	2	6
Cupressus australis, 1 ft., in pots, each	2	6
,, lusitanica, 1½ to 2 ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, lycia, 1 year seedling, in pots, each	0	6
,, sempervirens, 2 years seedling, per 100	2	6
,, ,, 6 to 9 inches, each	0	9
,, ,, 1 to 1½ ft., each	1	6
,, ,, horizontalis, 1 ft., each	1	6
,, thujoides, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	6
,, torulosa, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	6	0
,, ,, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	6
Cupressus Tournefortia, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	4s.	0
,, ,, 4 inches, in pots, each	1	0
,, ,, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	6
,, spec. from Himalaya, 3 to 4 inches, in pots, each	1	6
,, spec. from Swan River, 1 ft., in pots, each	3	6
Juniperus bedfordensis, 3 to 4 inches, in pots, each	10	6
,, communis, 6 to 9 inches, transplanted, per 1000	20	0
,, ,, nana, 6 inches, each	1	6
,, ,, pendula, 6 inches, each	3	6
,, excelsa, 1 ft., in pots, each	7	6
,, lycia, 3 to 4 inches, in pots, each	3	6
,, Oxycedrus, 1 to 1½ ft., each	2	0
,, phœnicea, 4 to 6 inches, in pots, each	1	0
,, prostrata, each	0	9
,, recurva, 9 to 12 inches	2	6
,, Sabina, 1 to 1½ ft., each	0	6
,, ,, 1 ft., in pots, each	0	9
,, sibirica, 1 ft., in pots, each	1	6
,, sinensis, 6 in., in pots, each	2	6
,, suecica, 1 to 1½ ft., each	0	6
,, ,, upright, 1 to 1½ ft., each	0	9
,, ,, tamariscifolia, 1 to 1½ ft., each	3	6
,, virginiana, 1½ to 2 ft., each	0	6
Thuja articulata, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	18	0
,, ,, 4 to 6 in., in pots, each	2	6
,, ,, 2 to 2½ ft., in pots, each	7	6
,, occidentalis, 2 years seedling, per 100	3	0
,, ,, 1½ to 2 ft., each	0	6
,, ,, 3 to 4 ft., each	1	0
,, orientalis, 1 year seedling, in seed pans, per 100	10	6
,, ,, 1 year seedling, in open border, per 100	7	6
,, ,, 4 to 6 in., in pots, each	0	4
,, ,, 9 to 12 in., in pots, each	0	9
,, ,, 1½ to 2 ft., in pots, each	1	6
,, plicata, 9 to 12 in., in pots, each	2	6
,, tatarica, 1 year seedling, per doz.	15	0
Taxodium distichum, 1½ ft., each	0	6
Taxus baccata, 3 to 4 in., per 100	15	0
,, ,, 1½ to 2 ft., per 100	30	0
,, ,, horizontalis, 6 in., each	0	9
,, ,, foliis aureis varieg., 2 to 3 in., in pots, each	1	0
,, canadensis, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	2	6
,, ,, 6 to 9 in., in pots, each	0	9
,, hibernica, 1½ to 2 ft., each	1	6
,, ,, 4 ft., each	5	0
Araucaria imbricata, seedling, 6 to 9 in., in pots, each	7	6
,, ,, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, cuttings, each	5	0
Altingia Cunninghamii, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, cuttings, each	15	0

PETER LAWSON AND SON, EDINBURGH,
Seedsmen and Nurserymen to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

Agents,—Messrs. W. and J. NOBLE, Seedsmen, 152, Fleet-street, London.

OAKLEY'S "SURPRISE" AND OTHER DAHLIAS.

SAMUEL GIRLING begs to refer the Trade and his friends generally to his advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 12th Nov., 1842.

Danecroft Nursery, Stowmarket, Suffolk.

JAMES PAMPLIN, Nurseryman, Florist, &c. Walthamstow, Essex, begs to return thanks to his friends for their liberal orders for his Seedling Pelargoniums sent out last season, and which he flatters himself have given general satisfaction. He is now sending out the undermentioned new Seedlings, raised by Mr. J. Wilson. As regards their qualities nothing need now be said, as they have taken so many prizes, and have been so universally admired at the exhibitions of the London Horticultural Society at Chiswick, and at most other Societies round the Metropolis, that they must still be fresh in the memories of all lovers of that splendid flower.

J. P. begs to refer them to the report of the exhibition at Chiswick, in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of July 16th.

Achilles	£3	3	Duke of Wellington	£2	2
Acis	3	3	Fair Maid of Leyton	3	3
Atia	3	3	Galatea	2	2
Adelaide Kemble	2	2	Hesperus	2	2
Aurora	3	3	Laura	1	10
Beauty of Essex	3	3	Prince Albert	2	2
British Queen	2	2	Princess Royal	2	2
Count D'Orsay	3	3	Queen of the East	3	3
Countess of Wilton	3	3	Sir Robert Peel	1	1
Creole	3	3	Sir Walter Scott	3	3
Duke of Devonshire	2	2	Venus	2	2

J. P. regrets that owing to the very limited stock of his Seedling Beauty of Walthamstow, he must defer sending it out at present.

J. P. has also a fine stock of those Pelargoniums he sent out last season, which have so enriched the collections of the principal cultivators of that flower at very low prices, Catalogues of which may be had on application.

J. P. begs further to state that he is now sending out his splendid new Seedling CEREUS, which he has named Cereus speciosus elegans, at 21*s*. each, which was exhibited at the Horticultural Gardens at Chiswick in July last; for description of which, see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, July 16th.

SELECT AND SHOWY HARDY PERENNIAL HERBABCEOUS PLANTS.

WILLIAM MAY begs to announce to the Floricultural Public, that he possesses a Stock of some Thousands of very Select and Showy Hardy Perennial HERBACEOUS PLANTS, which he has collected for the purpose of display more than for Botanical curiosity, and well adapted for ornamenting the most finished "Parterre or Flower-border." The Collection consists of upwards of 500 species, comprising all the leading articles, such as Aconitums, Anemones, Aquilegias, Campanulas, Delphiniums, Dianthus, Lobelias, Lupinus, Œnotheras, Pæonias, Pentstemons, Phlox, and Potentillas, in great variety, with all the most noted "Genera" in present cultivation, and which he is enabled to offer (from his IMMENSE STOCK) upon the following very reasonable terms, viz.:—100 species or more, all correctly labelled (which he will select), at 2*l*. 2*s*. per 100, and which will be forwarded on receipt of Post-office order on Bedale for amount required.

N.B.—He has still a supply of his superb HOLLYHOCK Seed, all warranted collected from double Flowers, in packets containing 200 Seeds, for 2*s*. 6*d*.; ditto ditto 500 Seeds, for 5*s*. Also a few packets of very select PANSY SEED, at 2*s*. 6*d*. and 5*s*. each. The Seeds post free.—Hope Nursery, Leeming-lane, near Bedale, Yorkshire, Nov. 15, 1842.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, &c.

H. GROOM, Clapham Rise, near London (removed from Walworth), by Appointment Florist to her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry that this is the proper season for planting the above bulbs, and that his Catalogue is ready and may be had on application.

THIS being the proper season for Planting TULIPS, J. POPE and SONS offer the following, viz.:—

100 named Tulips in 50 fine sorts, for	£7	10	0
50 do. do. in 25 do. for	3	15	0
100 superior do. in 50 do. for	10	0	0
50 do. do. in 25 do. for	5	0	0
100 good mixed do. from named flowers, for	1	10	0
100 very fine do. do., for	3	0	0

Remittance or Reference from Strangers.

Handsworth Nursery, near Birminghan.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Young Man, aged 30, who thoroughly understands his Business in all its branches. Satisfactory references can be given from the place he has lately left, in consequence of a death in the family.—Address, F.K. at Mr. Pamplin's, Nurseryman, Walthamstow, Essex.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Young Man, aged 28, who has had 10 years' practical experience in all the various departments of Forcing, the Propagation of Plants and Flowers, together with the planning out and systematic arrangement of the Flower Garden. Letters addressed to Mr. Brown, gardener to Lord Southampton, Whittlebury Lodge, Towcester, will meet with immediate attention.

TO GARDENERS.—A Premium of Ten Pounds will be given to obtain the Advertiser a situation as UNDER-GARDENER, or an Apprentice, where there is a good collection of Plants and all kinds of Forcing. It will be expected that the engager will keep the advertiser a limited time, such as may be agreed on; he has been in the business three years; age 20. For further particulars, address to T. B., Mr. Pugh's, No. 1, Northampton-street, Bath.

NOTICE.—SUPERB NEW DARK CHINA ROSE—"MIELLEY'S PRINCE OF WALES."

WM. WOOD & SON beg leave to announce to their Friends and Rose Amateurs in general, that in consequence of the unprecedented number of applications already received for the above most splendid new Rose, they are unavoidably compelled to discontinue sending out any more plants at present.

All future orders received from this date will be executed early in May, the usual period for sending out China Roses in pots. As the stock even then will be limited, early orders are respectfully solicited, which will be executed in rotation.

Woodlands Nursery, Maresfield, near Uckfield, Sussex,
November 14th, 1842.

"EMPRESS OF WHITES" DAHLIA.

G. SMITH, FLORIST, HORNSEY ROAD, ISLINGTON, LONDON, begs to call the attention of Dahlia Growers to that splendid DAHLIA, the "Empress of Whites," which is now ready for sending out in Ground Roots in fine condition, at Five Guineas each, for ready money only. Obtained prizes at the following Shows:—viz., 1st at South Essex—1st at Victoria Gardens, Stepney—2d at the Royal South London Zoological Gardens—also at the Grand Salt Hill Show and Floricultural Society of London—also obtained the prize offered by the Floricultural Society for the Best White of any age. See *Gardeners' Chronicle* of Sept. 17th, in report of Salt Hill Show. "'Empress of Whites'—better blooms than we had previously seen of this flower, with well-formed petals of good substance; the white is good and the centre better developed than at previous exhibitions; this will prove a very useful flower." It is recommended by Mr. Glenny in the "Practical Gardener and Florist," in his remarks of new Dahlias, as one of the best of the season.

G. S. has also a few packets of Verbena Seed, saved from the newest and best kinds, price 5*s*. per packet.

Hornsey Road, Islington, London.

TURVILL'S BLACK DAHLIA, THE "ESSEX TRIUMPH."

THOMAS BROWN begs to announce that he has purchased the entire Stock of the above superb and universally-admired Dahlia, which has been justly pronounced the greatest novelty yet produced, and is essential to the most limited grower. The following is the description given by the Floricultural Society of London, Sept. 6, when nine Blooms were exhibited:—"Of the petal: *form*, good; *substance*, good; *arrangement*, good; *eyes*, complete and good in every specimen; *depth*, great and globular; *size*, full; *general form*, excellent; *class of quality*, first-rate." The following awards will prove that it maintained its high character successfully throughout the season.

1841	Chelmsford	Sept. 12,	1 bloom		1st prize
,,	Halstead	,, 17,	1 ,,		1st ,,
,,	Salt Hill	,, 28,	1 ,,	5*l*. cup	1st ,,
1842	Floricultural Society	,, 6,	9 ,,		1st class
,,	South London	,, 13,	4 ,,		1st prize
,,	Salt Hill*	,, 16,	4 ,,		2d ,,
,,	Floricultural Society †	,, 20,	6 ,,		1st ,,
,,	,, ,,	(best Dark Dahlia)	1 ,,		1st ,,
,,	Sunbury	Sept. 22,	3 ,,		1st ,,
,,	Halstead	,, 22,	1 ,,		1st ,,
,,	Floricultural Society	,, 27,	12 ,,		1st class
,,	,, ,,	Oct. 4,	6 ,,		1st ,,

It is very constant, and never shows an eye, the centre being well up when young. Fine habit; throwing its blooms out in the most graceful manner.—Plants in May, 10*s*. 6*d*. each; the usual allowance to trade where a dozen are taken.

Also plants, at the same time, of the following Seedlings, which have been shown and obtained prizes at the principal open Shows, and can be recommended as good Show flowers.

BROWN'S PERPETUAL GRAND—bright crimson; fine broad petals; well cupped, full, and constant—10*s*. 6*d*.

BROWN'S QUEEN OF TRUMPS—white, tipped with purple; petals of good substance, well arranged, and of great depth—10*s*. 6*d*.

BROWN'S MIRANDA—blush white, shaded with rose; of unusual depth—7*s*. 6*d*.

BROWN'S BLUE BONNET—bright rosy purple; good petal; full, and very constant—7*s*. 6*d*.

A few Ground and Pot Roots of ADMIRAL STOPFORD and BEDFORD SURPRISE to dispose of.

Slough Nursery, Nov. 17, 1842.

* 18 blooms were also shown not for competition.
† 30 blooms were also shown not for competition.

NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIAS.

MESSRS. YOUELL and Co. beg to offer the following new and highly-beautiful FUCHSIAS, which they will send Post-free to any part of the United Kingdom (on the receipt of a Post-office order), at the rate of 21*s*. per doz.:—Arborea, aurantia, roseo-alba, Bruceana, conspicua arborea, cordata superba, Dalstonia, excelsa, eximia, formosa elegans, grandis, Hopverii, ilicifolia, inflata fulgida, insignis, magnifica, Middletonia, mirabilis, Monypennii, pendula terminalis, princeps, racemiflora, Riccartonia, stylosa conspicua, stylosa elegans, stylosa pulchella, Towardii, tricolor, Usherii, Youellii.

For Particulars of their superb Collection of Carnations, Picotees, and Pinks, Fuchsia St. Clare, and Araucaria imbricata, see their advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 12th inst.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Nov. 17, 1842.

PRINCE ALBERT PEA.

CORMACK & OLIVER, Seedsmen and Nurserymen, New Cross and Bedford Conservatory, Covent-garden, London, have the honour to offer to the notice of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, the above new PEA, as one of the earliest and best sorts extant: in proof thereof, a quantity put into the open ground on the 14th of March last was ready for use the 25th of April following, being only *forty-two days from the period of sowing to the date of gathering for the table*; it is moreover a good bearer, of excellent flavour, and highly advantageous for early forcing.—Packets, containing a quart, 5*s*. each. They also beg to recommend the British Queen, a new wrinkled marrow, larger and more productive than any of Knight's varieties, 3*s*. 6*d*. per quart. Likewise the new Incomparable Cos Lettuce, peculiarly crisp and juicy, perfectly hardy as a winter Lettuce, not apt to run in summer, and requiring no tying; in packets, at 1*s*. or 5*s*. per oz.

WANTED, GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, Vol. I. —Address price, Mr. J. W. Drury, Post-office, Lincoln.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1842.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Saturday, Nov. 26	Royal Botanic	3¾ P.M.
Monday, Nov. 28	Royal Geographical	8½ P.M.

"In the description of the warm air apparatus applied to Mrs. Tyssen's Conservatory, it is stated that the air, though heated, does not become dry; and as this is a peculiarity often claimed for favourite contrivances, it may be well to explain that there is probably some slight misapprehension about the matter. It should be premised, that air may be called *dry* in two senses—first, in reference to the absolute quantity of moisture which it may contain; and, 2dly, in reference to its appetite for further moisture, in which latter sense it would be better called thirsty. Now, in the first sense, no one imagines that heating the air will make it dry; on the contrary, it is always probable that heating will make it wetter: whereas, in the second sense, no power on earth can prevent its becoming drier—that is to say, thirstier, as it acquires heat; and this is equally true, whatever be the nature of the apparatus by which the heat is imparted. In order to prevent mistakes upon this subject, it should be noted, that no degree of heat will dry either the air or anything else; in fact, the best way to dry the air is to cool it as much as possible. A wet cloth put into an air-tight oven may be baked for seven years, and will come out exactly as wet as it entered. It is the air, and not heat, which is the general instrument for drying. The air is the universal carrier for superfluous moisture, and the hotter it is made, the more it will carry; all attempts to overcome this tendency will inevitably fail. With every increase of temperature, the capacity of the air to absorb moisture must be increased; it is indeed not merely a capacity, but a demand, which WILL be supplied, if the means are within reach. This is a consequence which no form of apparatus can elude, and which can only be anticipated by furnishing to the heated air such supplies of fluid as will prevent its being taken from objects that have none to spare."—*A.*

Thus writes one of our most valued correspondents; and we would beg our readers to store these, his useful truths, in their memory. There is no doubt that the air of a common hothouse will become drier the greater the heat; not because the heat really dries the air, but because the heated air flies away with all the moisture it can take up. The case is, however, very different in a hothouse properly constructed and provided with evaporating contrivances; in such a place, the higher the temperature, the damper the air will become; because as much water is then thrown into the air in the form of vapour as the thirsty air can drink, and thus no moisture is abstracted from plants. It is therefore indispensable that, in cases where a high temperature is demanded and a damp atmosphere, an abundant supply of vapour should be provided, either by the exposure of shallow pans of water to the action of the heated air, or by attaching such pans to the source of heat itself, whether it be a flue or a hot-water pipe.

We do not, however, conceive that the statement as to the dampness of the air in Mrs. Tyssen's stove is at all exaggerated. On the contrary, a table, showing the state of the hygrometer, and now before us, proves that when the fire was hottest, there was not ever more than two degrees difference between the wet and dry bulb thermometers, rarely more than one, and most commonly as little as half a degree, or even no difference at all. The air, then, must at all times have been abundantly moist for the health of the plants. This was, no doubt, owing to the dampness of the external air, that was always forcing its way, loaded with moisture, into the interior of the house, from which it could not escape, and partly, perhaps, to the vapour supplied by the boiler above the furnace; and hence, although the heating of the air increased its capacity for moisture, yet, as there was always an abundance of it for the heated air to take up, the atmosphere in the interior of the house never lost the amount of humidity demanded by the vegetation exposed to it.

A SHORT time since we gave an account of some observations by Mr. Hassall on the decay of fruit, which he supposed to be produced very commonly by the attacks of parasitical fungi. Some of our readers may have wondered why we gave so prominent a place to a matter having so little apparent bearing upon practical operations. Our reason will now be seen by what follows.

Last Wednesday evening Mr. Hassall again brought the subject before the Microscopical Society, for the purpose of showing that the attacks of the fungi on fruit were not only very common, but extremely rapid; in proof of which he produced Apples, which, three days before, had been fresh and sound in all respects, but which he had then inoculated with the spawn of the fungus growing in some decayed specimens. It was stated, that, in twenty-four hours after the inoculation, its effects became visible, in the form of a soft and brown substance, spreading regularly from the centre where the spawn had been introduced. In the specimens exhibited the decay had in three days extended to the size of a half-crown, and the fruit was entirely unfit for table.

Nothing could be more evident than that the fungi in question, which appeared to be of the Mucedineous group, had brought on sudden rottenness to a great extent; and this being so, what a lesson it is in the practical management of a fruit-room! The seed-like bodies of these fungi are too fine for the eye to detect, even in masses of considerable size, and they are always floating in the air around the place where such plants are able to fructify; wherever they meet with a portion of the skin of a fruit a little torn, or abraded, there they can instantly establish themselves; and when the surface of the fruit is in no way injured, they are doubtless able, only with less rapidity, to introduce their microscopical spawn through the pores of the skin. Nothing can show more clearly than this the great importance of careful handling when fruit is gathered, or of admitting strong currents of air among fruit occasionally, as we particularly explained when adverting a twelvemonth since to the management of a fruit-room. The heavy, unpleasant smell observable in ill-ventilated fruit-rooms, is no doubt caused, either wholly or in great part, by the spores of fungi floating in the air, and discoverable by the organs of smell, though hardly to be discerned by the eye, even in the form of motes that float in the sunbeam.

But it is not alone ventilation at frequent times which is calculated to assist in the preservation of fruit by carrying off the particles by which fungi are multiplied. The instant of removal of fruit the moment it begins to spot, not to say putrefy, is equally indispensable, as indeed has been previously insisted upon. The instant a fruit is in a state of even very early decay, the fungi begin to multiply, discharging their seeds (or spores) into the air, and spreading their spawn around with most surprising rapidity. Every decayed fruit, then, which is removed, is, so far, a destruction of myriads of these pests; and every specimen that is allowed to remain in a state of decay is a source from which an enormous brood of such villanous spawn is certain to make its appearance, spreading and destroying in all directions.

We trust our readers will now see the force of one of the axioms formerly laid down—viz., that A FRUIT ROOM SHOULD BE AS SWEET AND NEAT AS A DAIRY.

It is not, however, to be inferred from these statements, that decay in fruit can only take place when it is attacked by fungi. Do with fruit what we will, it, like all other living things, must perish and decay at its appointed time. But it is one thing for the texture of a fruit to be destroyed by the ordinary agencies of decomposition at its natural period, and another for the action of those agencies to be brought on *long before the necessary term of existence has been run*, by the ravages of parasites, the removal of which is, to a considerable extent, within our power. The bletting of Medlars, and the softening of the core or solid interior of fruit, are probably true cases of spontaneous decay; while, on the other hand, that rottenness which begins on the outside is certainly that whose real cause has now been, for the first time, demonstrated by Mr. Hassall.

We would invite attention to our report of the other papers read to the Microscopical Society at the last meeting,

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EXPERIMENTS ON MANURES.

HAVING made some experiments on a small scale, for the sake of determining accurately the value of guano and of another manure, called urate, in the cultivation of Wheat, I send you the results such as they are, although, from two causes, they are unsatisfactory.

Their history is this:—In the beginning of February, when some spring Wheat was sown, I had some earth prepared for that purpose, brought from the field, and placed in 28 good-sized garden-pots, in order that I might the better be able to watch the process of germination and the early growth of the plants. I then selected 24 of the best grains from two parcels of seed, the produce of the preceding autumn; half of which were from corn cut at the ordinary time, the other half from some cut a fortnight sooner. The latter had the advantage in point of weight when both were threshed after harvest.

In sixteen of these pots I planted a single seed: the first two had no manure at all, the next two were sown in quick-lime, the next six in urate in the following proportions, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, grains; in the 11th I thrust a dibble down to the bottom of the pot, and filled up the cavity with an unmeasured quantity of the urate, in which I sowed four seeds. The same method was adopted with the guano, so that two out of the eighteen pots contained four seeds each, the rest only one. In each of the two former, one seed failed to grow; all the rest succeeded. Germination was much more rapid with the urate than with the guano, and with the green corn than with the ripe. There was a difference of a fortnight between the first and the last, and that last was in the unmeasured guano pot.

At the latter end of May, they were transplanted into a field, and this was one great disadvantage to the experiment; for the roots would be more or less disturbed, and in some more than in others; one effect of which was, that when the roots were fully re-established, there was a second growth, the ears of which never came to maturity. How much of the rustiness, which afterwards appeared upon the foliage, was due to this cause, and how much to the operation of the manures, it is hard to say.

When the ears began to fill, they were covered with a net to protect them from the birds, which brought with it one disadvantage that was obvious enough; it hindered the access of air, light, and heat. But there was another which could not be so easily foreseen: it stimulated the cupidity of some person, who probably imagined that there must be some extraordinary excellence in plants so carefully protected, and who being determined to have his share in such a valuable prize, plucked a large proportion of the finest ears as soon as they were ripe. These circumstances were very fatal to the success of the experiments; but if any safe conclusion can be drawn from them, as to the merits of the two manures, it is very much against the guano and in favour of the urate.

Another experiment, on a larger scale, tells against both of them; for three perches of land in one field. without any extra manure, produced nearly three pounds more of Wheat than the same quantity manured with guano, and nine more than that dressed with urate: also twelve pounds more of Straw than the former, and nine pounds more than the latter. Nevertheless, the weight per bushel was, however, a quarter of a pound less than either.

I have also tried both these manures upon Grass land; but it is clear that this should only be done in wet weather; for the volatile parts, on which their fertilising effects depend, are speedily taken up and dissipated in a warm and dry atmosphere. Nothing was gained by this experiment, nor by a similar application of ammoniacal liquor. Another point which should be attended to in the employment of these volatile manures is, that they should only be used when vegetation is in activity. The drainings of the farm-yard sprinkled over the land in winter produce no effect; but if applied at the season when the Grass is beginning to grow, the vigour which they impart to it is very visible. Nitrate of soda, which is not liable to the same risk of failure, certainly deepens the colour of the Grass; but I have not ascertained whether it increases the bulk of the produce.

I will take this opportunity of mentioning the results of another experiment, which seems to me to throw considerable doubt upon the accuracy of Professor Liebig's assertion, that carbonic acid is not taken up by the roots of plants. On the 5th of August, I sowed three seeds of Maize and three of Wheat, in 200 grains of charcoal; one of these seeds germinated on the [illegible], and the rest some days afterwards. On the 16th of this month, they had not quite ceased to grow; but I was obliged to terminate the experiment in order to ascertain the results. The weight of the seeds when sown was 9·73 grains; the weight of the produce was 26·53. The charcoal had lost nearly four grains, after every care had been taken to separate what adhered to the roots, although the quantity of soluble matter which it contained was rather more than in an equal quantity of the same charcoal. These effects, indeed, were not produced without the aid of art; no more, however, than is requisite to supply the place of these natural influences which favour the organisation of plants in the open ground, but which cannot exist in such small quantities of a single substance insulated in Wedgewood evaporating dishes. Who can say how much, in the analytical processes of vegetation, may depend upon the electrical and magnetic condition of the earth?

In order to remedy this defect, I employed a Smee's voltaic battery of six pairs of platinised silver and zinc plates, but excited only by spring water. They were connected with a magnetic coil, and the handles intended for receiving a shock were laid upon the charcoal, and the seeds were inserted between them. Having found that this arrangement was sufficient to deflect the needle of the galvanometer several degrees, I took measures to ascertain the amount of effect that might be ascribed to it, by sowing some seeds, in an equal quantity of the same charcoal, in a separate dish; I also threw every advantage into this scale by having fewer and heavier seeds, and by watering them with common water, while that which I used for the others was distilled. Nevertheless, in the former case, the three plants of Wheat acquired only half a grain of additional weight by their growth, while the gain of those which were galvanised was twice as much; in the first, a seed of Maize gained nothing; in the latter, the gain amounted to ten grains in one instance, and to seven in another. The quantity of water used was ten ounces for the last, and five for the first.

By the combustion of the whole vegetable matter in a small covered crucible, I hoped to recover the quantity of carbon, which the large development of the plants and the loss sustained by the charcoal gave me reason to expect; but in this I failed, partly because the cover not being sufficiently close, much of it escaped in a gaseous form, and partly, no doubt, because some carbonic acid gas would be given out by the plants during their growth.

There is one more fact which I have to communicate to you concerning the growth of seeds; no experiment of my own, but simply an illustration of the course of nature when she is left to herself. A field of mine was this year prepared for White Carrots, it being in perfectly good condition; the Carrots were sown, but the season being so unusually dry, they did not grow. The ground, however, was soon covered with another crop, which had been sown eight years before. In the year 1833, some round White Turnips had been sown there, which were allowed to stand for seed, and from that time to this, the ground has not received a single seed of that nature. It is evident, that the crop must have sprung from the seeds scattered over the surface when the former crop was gathered; but as the land has been in tillage ever since that time, why have they not germinated sooner? They must have been carried down by the rains below the depth of ordinary ploughing, and beyond the reach of atmospheric influence, and there they have remained in a condition which artificial preservation finds it difficult to imitate, being neither parched up by too much heat nor decomposed by stagnant moisture, until they were brought, by the subsoil plough, to the surface, where their vital powers were stimulated into action. Many of these Turnips attained the weight of eleven pounds, notwithstanding the dryness of the season and the depredations of insects. — *L. Vernon Harcourt.*

1. Corn cut green; unmanured; 20 ears; straw not strong; 6 quite green; in 4 best ears 164 seeds, weighing 95 grains—in the others 359, weighing 162·6: total number, 523; total weight, 251·6.

2. Corn unmanured, cut ripe, gave 10 stalks, but 2 of the ears had been plucked off. The 4 best contained 157 seeds, weighing 82·56 grains; the four others, 114, weighing 50 grains; total weight, 152·56: total number, 271.

3. Corn cut green, sown in lime, produced 11 stalks, 6 ripe, 5 green, 2 of which very weak; from 2 of the green and 3 of the ripe, the ears had been plucked and 1 of the latter had been much pecked by birds, so that instead of perhaps 50 only 17 grains remained, for, including this, the 4 best ears gave 138 seeds, weighing 65·55 grains; the other 35, weighing 8½: total 74·05.

4. Corn cut ripe, sown in lime, produced 17 stalks, of which only 5 were ripe, 2 of very recent growth, stunted, and the seed not formed: 4 best ears contained 193 seeds, weighing 110·1 grains; the other 10, 360, weighing 127·64: total weight, 237·74.

5.—1 Urate; 15 stalks, of which 4 had their heads plucked off; of the other 11, 5 were ripe, 6 green and weak; the 4 best ears contained 209 seeds, weighing 91·4 grains; the other 7, 199, weighing 56·5 grains: total weight, 147·9; if the 4 lost heads were nearly equal to the 4 first, the total number of seeds would be about 600, and the weight 238.

6.—2 Urate; the corn cut green; 16 stalks, half of which had lost their heads, the straw very strong; of the 8 that remained 1 was quite green; length of the longest ear, 6½ inches, and containing 76 seeds; in the 4 best, 249 seeds, weighing 103·71; in the others 138, weighing 40·89, in all 144; if the ears that were taken were equal to those that were left, the total number of seeds would be 974, and the total weight 289·2.

7.—3 Urate; the corn cut ripe; 12 stalks, of which 3 had their heads plucked off; of the remainder, 5 were ripe, and 4 green; 4 of the ripe contained 177 seeds, weighing 114·34 grains; the other 5, 168, weighing 83·2; total number, 345; adding 132 for the missing ears, 477: total weight, 197·54, or, adding 84=281.

8.—4 Urate; the corn cut green; produced 14 ears, of which 5 were ripe and 9 green, besides 1 imperfect one, containing 2 or 3 small seeds. In the 4 best there were 235 seeds, weighing 154·2 grains; in the others 317, weighing 129·35: thus the total number was 552—the total weight 283·55.

9.—5 Urate; the corn cut ripe; only 10 ears, but being brought to me without the root, I cannot tell how many other stalks may have had their heads plucked off; half were ripe, half green. The 4 best ears contained 162 seeds, weighing 88·2 grains; the others 164, weighing 66: total number, 326; total weight, 154·2.

10.—6 Urate; the corn cut green; bore 13 stalks, of which all the heads but one had been plucked off; 6 were very strong, the rest weak, 1 of which contained 16 small seeds, not worth weighing.

11. Urate; unmeasured quantity, filling the centre of the pot; the ears from 3 seeds were 30, of which 20 were quite green, and 3 very small, some of them almost as much bearded as rye, others only awned at the top in the general manner. The 4 best ears contained 196 seeds, weighing 107·05; the rest 720, weighing 262·8 grains: total number 916, or 305 for each seed; total weight, 369·85, or 123·28 for each seed.

12.—1 Guano, produced 15 ears, of which 2 were good, 2 moderate, the rest quite green and small, 2 very diminutive. The 4 best contained 165 seeds, weighing 82·77 grains; the others 224, weighing 64·5: total number, 389; total weight, 147·27.

13.—2 Guano; the corn cut green; ripened the first of all; produced 14 ears, disposed to be bearded, but 10 of them abortive; the 4 best, one of which was 5 inches long, produced 200 seeds, weighing 80·04 grains; all the rest weighed only 17·43: total weight, 97·47.

14.—3 Guano; the corn cut ripe; produced 20 stalks, of which 7 were green; the heads of all had been plucked off, except 4, which contained 113 seeds; but they were on feeble straws, one quite green; some of the straws were very strong: the weight was 47·6 grains.

15.—4 Guano; corn cut green; produced 14 ears; 10 ripe, 4 green, and 1 of them very small and poor; the 4 best contained 219 seeds, weighing 71·9 grains; the rest 230, weighing 47·5; total number of seeds, 449; total weight, 119·4; straw very strong; 1 ear curled up by tying.

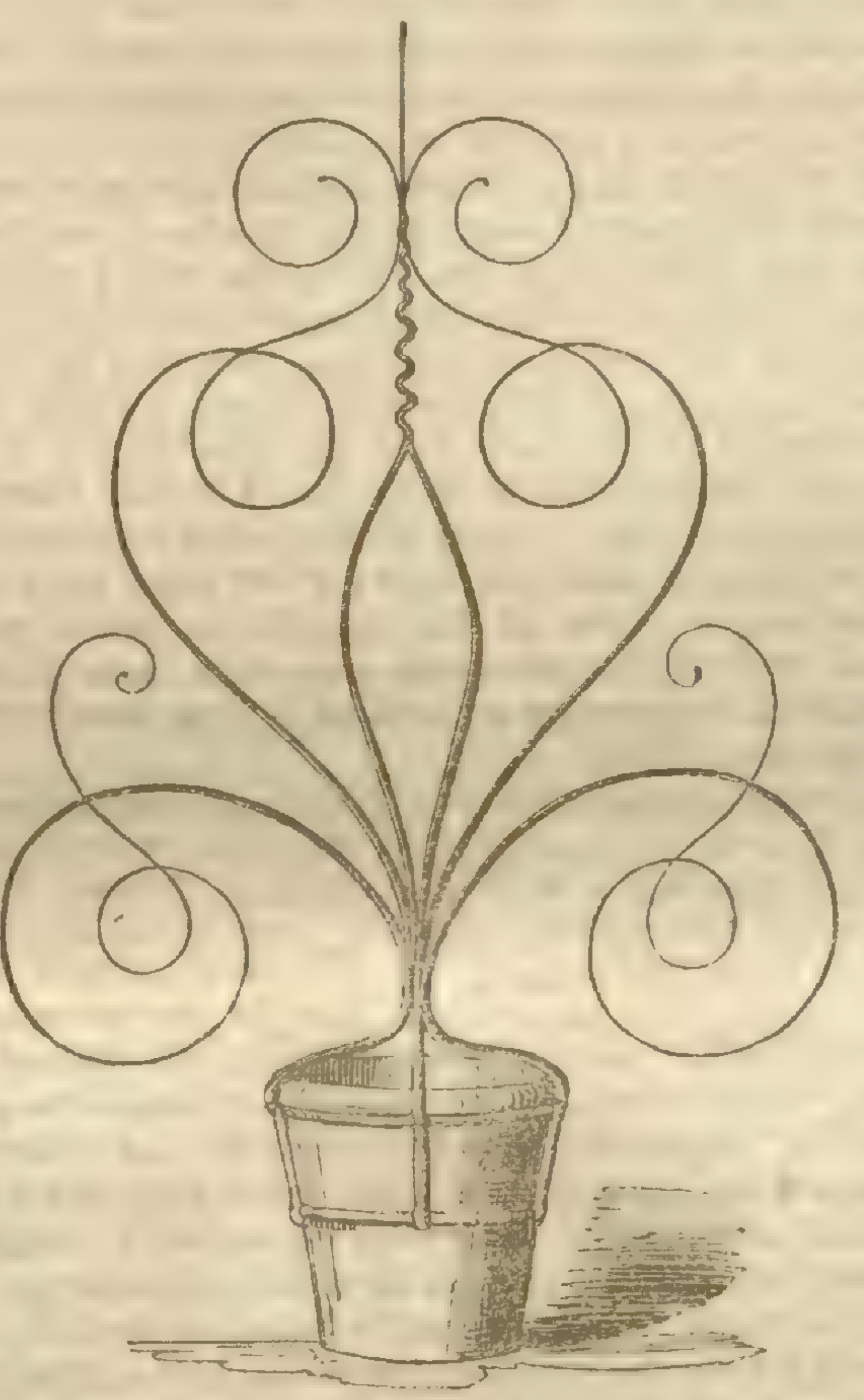
16.—5 Guano; corn cut ripe; the produce only 9 ears; 4 ripe, 3 green, and 2 very small, an aftergrowth; the 4 best contained 214 seeds, weighing 117·26 grains; the rest 140, weighing 57·95: total number, 354; total weight, 175·2.

17.—6 Guano; corn cut green; produce, 14 ears, besides 2 abortive; in 7 the grain was imperfect and unripened, the largest ear 5 inches long; the 4 best contained 220 seeds, weighing 104 57 grains; the rest 98, and some imperfect ones not worth counting, weighing altogether 39·37; total number, 318; total weight, 143·94.

18.—Guano; unmeasured quantity, filling the centre of the pot; the 3 seeds produced 32 stalks, not bearded, most of them ill grown; 5 had their heads plucked off; 1 ear contained 69 seeds, the 4 best 224, weighing 124·6; the other 25 had 694, weighing 233·27; total number, 918 grains; total weight, 357·87; if the plucked heads contained 50 each, the total number of seeds would be 1168, and the weight about 507 grains, which gives for each seed sown a return of 389; weight, 169.

	Best Ears.		Total.		
	Number.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.	Ears.
green 1	164	95·	523	251·6	20
ripe 2	157	82·56	271	152·56	10
green 3	138	65·55	370	140·	11
ripe 4	193	110·1	553	237·74	17
ripe 5	209	91·4	600	233	15
green 6	249	103·71	974	289·2	16
ripe 7	177	114·34	477	281	12
green 8	235	154·2	552	283·55	14
ripe 9	162	88·2	326	154·2	10
green 10	—	—	—	—	13
11	196	107·05	305	123·28	10
ripe 12	165	82·77	389	147·27	15
green 13	200	80.04	—	97·47	14
ripe 14	113	47·6	—	—	20
green 15	219	71·9	449	129·4	14
ripe 16	214	117·26	354	175·2	9
green 17	220	104·57	318	143·94	14
18	224	124·6	1168	507	11

TRELLIS FOR CLIMBERS.



ANNUALS.

One of your correspondents says that "for the last dozen years annuals have not been much cultivated in the North of England, owing to the very unfavourable wet and cold seasons which have till this last summer been experienced. With many amateurs the chief sorts which have adorned their gardens, and which in his opinion are more suitable for the shrubbery than for the flower-garden, have been the Eschschóltzia, Convólvulus minor, Gília, Nemóphila, Eutoca, Lupines, Candytuft, &c.; all of which, with the exception of Nemóphila insignis and Gília trícolor, have during the late delightful summer grown so vigorously, that they have almost smothered every other plant that may have been near them. Although acquainted with the colours of the annuals, he is at a loss to know what kinds are the most suitable for beds about seven yards long and three or four wide. He would like to have a first row of Verbenas, intermixed with Petúnias and Sálvias, pegged down; then a second row of annuals, varied in colour, which do not grow too tall; and a third row of some kinds taller and more showy."

In the North of England, where spring is so late in making its appearance, this difficulty of obtaining good blooming plants of select annuals is very likely to occur; but it might in a great measure be obviated, by rearing a sufficient stock in autumn to be planted out the following spring, as soon as the weather became tolerably settled. Any old spare frame, or even a mat or two supported upon hoops, would furnish them with sufficient protection during severe frost; but they should be allowed plenty of air upon all favourable occasions, in order that they may not become weakly or drawn. Reared in this manner, the young plants would begin to flower almost as soon as they were planted out in spring, rendering the beds lively until the Verbenas, Petúnias, &c., had recovered from the effects of their removal. The latter would also have spread over the greater part of the bed by the time that the beauty of the annuals was past; or, if a few annuals intermixed with the Verbenas were preferred, a few of the last spring-sown ones might be planted out to follow in succession.

The best annuals for producing effect, and which range from six to nine inches high, are Collínsia grandiflora, Leptosiphon androsáceus, L. densiflorus, Sanvitália procumbens, Calandrínia speciosa, Platystemon califórnicum, Indian Pinks, Campánula spéculum, Phlox Drummondi, Sphenógyne speciosa, Callichroa platyglossa, Kaulfússia amelloides, Lupinus nanus, and although now common, yet not to be neglected on that account, the charming Nemóphila insignis. The following attain to the height of one foot and upwards:—Collínsia bícolor, Clárkia pulchella and its white variety, Ery'simum Perofskianum, Godétia rubicunda, G. róseo-alba, G. bifrons, G. vimínea, Hibiscus africanus, Crepis barbata, Chrysánthemum trícolor, Schizanthus pinnatus, Coreopsis tinctória, Bartónia aúrea, Malope trífida, and double dwarf Larkspurs. Those which attain a greater height, and are suitable for the central parts of the bed, are—Godétia Lindleyana, branching and single Siberian Larkspurs, the Sweet Pea, Málope grandiflora, Mádia élegans, with Clárkia élegans and its varieties.

There are many handsome low annuals which would not live through the winter, unless protected in a greenhouse or pit secure from frost; amongst which we may mention Lobélia ramosa, Rhodanthe Manglésii, Brachycome iberidifólia, and Mesembryánthemum trícolor. In dry and warm situations there is no annual which can surpass the latter in beauty.—*T. R.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN. No. XLVII.

If the amateur will turn to page 157, he will find some information regarding the new or little known varieties of Pears, Plums, and Cherries, which are most worthy of being added to his collection, and which he can now purchase in any respectable nursery. Where the object is to get together a small collection of the more valuable kinds, the following selection will answer the purpose, being placed in the order in which they become fit for use. Dessert Pears:—*Seckel, Louise Bonne (of Jersey), Marie Louise, Beurré Bosc, Duchesse d'Angoulême, Althorpe Crassane, Figue de Naples, Winter Nelis, Hacon's Incomparable, Glout Morceau, Passe Colmar, Ne plus Meuris, Easter Beurré, and Beurré Rance.* When very early summer kinds are desirable, the following may be chosen: *Muscat Robert, Citron des Carmes, Jargonelle* (this requires a wall), *Summer Franc Réal*, and *Dunmore.* Kitchen Pears:—*Bezi d'Heri, Double de Guerre*, and *Catillac.*

Dessert Plums.—*Royale Hâtive, Green Gage, Washington, Purple Gage, Coe's Golden Drop*, and *Ickworth Imperatrice.* Kitchen Plums:—*Early Orleans, White Magnum Bonum*, and *Shropshire Damson.* Some of the Dessert kinds already named are also excellent for kitchen purposes.

Dessert Cherries.—*Early Purple Guigne, May Duke, Knight's Early Black, Black Eagle, Downton, Elton, Royal Duke*, and *Bigarreau.* The *Kentish* and *Morello* are the best sorts for preserving.

The above selection, together with the Apples described last week, will be amply sufficient for a small orchard, and will enable the possessor to have the different kinds at his table throughout the season, whenever they are most required. With one exception, the whole succeed perfectly on standards in the midland and southern counties of England, and probably much farther north. The Pears in particular are much finer for table when grown on standards than upon walls; they are not so large nor so smooth-skinned, but the flavour is much higher, and as they are grown to be eaten as well as to be looked at, the latter property is of most consequence. I do not think that the great size of a Pear is any recommendation to it when brought to table. Moreover, some kinds, such as Gansell's Bergamot, Crassane, Brown Beurré, and the Jargonelle already noticed, require a wall; and where that is to spare, these kinds may be trained against it. Those who have small gardens are not supposed to have much accommodation for wall-trees, and therefore this little fact will be of some importance to them. The Morello Cherry succeeds well upon a north wall, and so do many other kinds in favourable situations; the Bigarreau, for example, is said by a correspondent of this paper to do so.

In planting, guard against making the ground too deep or too rich. It should be well drained, and means should be used to prevent the roots from running down into the cold subsoil. Do not plant deep, spread the roots out within a few inches of the surface, and your trees will succeed as well as you can wish them.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Dissipation amongst Gardeners.—It is to be hoped that the "Hammersmith Gardeners' Mutual Instruction Society" will adopt your reading in their articles respecting drunken gardeners. I can speak from experience of the advantages that may be gained from mutual instruction, when conducted in a proper manner. Gardeners of sobriety should endeavour to hold as little communication with drunken ones as possible; and societies of gardeners, meeting for the purpose of imparting useful information to one another, should use every means in their power to weed out from among them those pests, who will only hinder their progress, and throw a blight over their exertions. Such men will care little for another's concerns, when they show so much forgetfulness of their own. These incurables are fitter companions for the sect of the Borborites, who prefer to wallow in the mire like swine, rather than to be admitted into the company of sober men. One person of intemperate habits may be the means of destroying many others; and certainly, if the evil could be prevented before the infection became epidemic, it would be more to their profit; for, in general, these characters are too stubborn for instruction, and proof against homily and good counsel. By admitting a few of these swillbowls into a society, the meetings would soon become exhibitions of riot and confusion; the members, instead of receiving instruction, would witness the transmigrations of Pythagoras—a menagerie of wild beasts without cages to confine them. If gardeners would only pay more attention to what kind of company they associate with, they would soon banish from their profession these disgusting sights; namely, dissipated begging gardeners, who by means of begging letters, forged names, and forged sums attached to them, often deceive the unwary. Their stammering tongue and their alcoholic breath, which a lighted lucifer would almost set fire to, should, however, serve as beacons to prevent others from running headlong to ruin from the same cause. How many of the frozen-outs could ascribe their misfortunes to the same evil! whilst a little economy in their expenditure would have enabled them to have weathered the storm, and would have prevented them from becoming unblushing beggars, with a ruined character.—*Peter Mackenzie.*

Vines.—I beg to offer the following observations, in answer to "A Brother Amateur's" call for an explanation of the apparent discrepancy in my mode of accounting for the imperfect condition of the Grapes produced this year at the top of my Grapery.—I find that at all times, although the top lights are open, when the lower ones are closed, the temperature of the lower part of the house is many degrees below that of the top;—the ascent of the heated air from below being more than sufficient to counteract the cooling effect from above,—except when the *wind blows briskly*, to cause a quicker ingress by the crevices in the lower part of the house, the door-way, &c. together with agitation from the openings at top. The last summer was not more remarkable for the superiority of its sunshine and the fineness of its weather, than it was for its prevailing calm. I believe, indeed, that the *immediate* cause of its high character was an unusual absence of the prevailing sharp indraft of wet and cold north-westerly currents—the great bane of our climate. In the absence, therefore, of the greater pressure at all the feeding crevices below, and the agitation at the top of the house, I have no doubt that my Vines were kept, a great part of the summer, immersed in air not only heated beyond the healthy temperature of 80° or 90°,—as indicated by the thermometer in the lower part of the house,—but air also, which from its stagnation, or very slow circulation amongst the foliage below, had lost much of its vital property and maturating influence. I have since recollected, that long before the fruit should begin to show colour, I was struck with its slow progress in plumping and "swelling off," considering the fineness of the season; but as the leaves did not appear to suffer, I did not take alarm, or think of the true cause at that time. The growth of the new unbearing shoot was also not so vigorous as usual. Although I believe, therefore, that in my case, "the blight" was mainly attributable to *bad air*, that is, air deprived by stagnation amongst the foliage of its maturating properties and vivifying influence, I agree with "R. Layton, Essex," that high temperature had some share in the business. The Grape ought not to be subjected to the heat of a tropical climate; and I dare say that my Grapes were half the summer, at the top of the house, in a temperature of 100° or 120°,—not of radiated heat, but of air heated up to that point. Nevertheless, as Grapes ripen well in stoves and pineries where a high temperature is maintained, we may suppose that they will bear hot air if there be *plenty of it*. The theory of the successful cultivation of the Grape is this: We live at the northern limits of its climate, and we must bring to it by artificial means the sunshine, warmth, and "sweet airs" of the south. The simple protection of our glass, when well managed, does this; and the secret of Mr. Crawshay's great success, so prominently advanced by yourself, is, that, with a well-ventilated glass-house, he gives his Vines the climate of Burgundy, whilst his garden furnishes him with the soil of the Valley of Jordan,—no way, if we may believe modern travellers, deteriorated in its character since the days of Moses.—*Amateur.*

——The cause of the second year's crop of your Dublin correspondent's Grapes failing in colour and flavour was, I suspect, entirely owing to the number of bunches allowed to remain on the Vine last year. I have strictly followed the rules laid down in Clement Hoare's admirable little work on the Cultivation of the Vine, and have placed many hundred-weights of bones to the root of my Vines. The following experiment may not be altogether useless to amateurs like myself. Being desirous of testing the accuracy of Hoare's principle, in 1841 I allowed a Black Hamburgh, four years old, containing two canes of 12 feet each and 2 feet apart, to ripen thirty-nine bunches. The consequence was, that many at the top were nearly white. Another Vine, of the same age and size, ripened twenty bunches; these were of better colour, although a few near the extremity were light-coloured. Twelve bunches only were allowed to remain on a third Vine in the same house, and of the same age as the former two; these were well ripened and very black, some of them weighing 1½ lb. each. I should observe, that the first-mentioned Vine this year produced very weak and unripe wood, the bunches and berries being so small that I was obliged to cut them all off, and I think the Vine will not recover itself for some years, thus confirming the statement of Mr. Hoare. Although air is a most powerful agent, both in colouring and giving flavour to Grapes, I am quite convinced that the principal cause of failure in these most essential points, as well as the want of size in the bunches and berries, is allowing Vines to bear more than they are able to ripen.—*Frederick Chase, Langley Lodge, Luton.*

——Having lately obtained the loan of a few copies of the *Chronicle*, I observe, in No. 8 of this year, that some one has styled me "a conjuror in Grape-growing," from an advertisement inserted in a preceding Paper, in which I stated that I had been accustomed to the cultivation of the Grape, and that I would undertake to produce a crop in 16 months after the Vine is planted. This writer asks, "Will any gardener allow his permanent Vines to bear a crop of fruit in that short period?" I planted a house of Hamburgh in the year 1837, and the season following they each produced from 25 to 30 bunches, weighing from 2lbs. to 3lbs. a-piece; continuing, up to this time, to bear from 40 to 45 bunches annually. The house stands in a bad situation, the front facing S.W. and S.E., surrounded with tall trees, so that the Vines have no sun till nine in the morning. I also planted a small house of year-old plants on the 21st April last, and the Vines have made from 40 to 45 feet of well-ripened wood.—*J. Gregory, Hilborough, Brandon, Norfolk.*

Fuchsias.—Being a great admirer of the Fuchsia, particularly when planted out in masses, and having frequently observed how unsightly beds of that pretty flower appear after having been in the ground for a few years, owing to the unevenness of their growth, and the perishing of plants in various parts of the bed, I have been induced to adopt the following plan to remedy the above defects:—About the middle of July, or whenever the shoots are 18 inches high (or less, if the bed be close planted), I bend down as many of them in all directions as will cover the bed closely, and peg them down securely, taking care to retain one or two of the finest shoots of each plant; these I tie up to neat stakes, and in a short time they form beautiful heads, from four to six feet high, loaded with blossom: at the same time I cut away all superfluous shoots which are not wanted for either of the above purposes. Those laid down soon push up innumerable laterals laden with blossom, which, contrasted with the fine pyramidal heads of those retained as standards, give the whole a uniform and pleasing appearance; I may add, also, that they continue much longer in flower, as the standards (I mean those tied up to stakes) were covered with fine bloom until cut off by the frost; while a bed which I had left to their own free will presented but a mass of plants of uneven dimensions, deformed by vacancies. The above plan, if not generally known, I would strongly recommend to the readers of the *Chronicle*; it may be thought troublesome at first, but I assure them it will recompense them. I may remark, that it is better not to peg the shoots down too soon; if left alone until they will reach over to cover all the interstices, much trouble is saved, and the laterals which arise from them do not grow so high as to interfere with those left as standards.—*W. F. Robson, Ware.*

§ *Fuchsia Fulgens in the North of Scotland.*—At the seat of Sir J. Rose, of Holme, ten miles east of Inverness, several specimens of Fuchsia fulgens formed objects of universal admiration. One of them thrust up 27 strong shoots from the tubers; the central ones were two feet high, whilst the lower ones drooped on all sides to the ground, thus forming a most beautiful conical-shaped bush. The extremity of each shoot bore a magnificent truss of pendulous tube-like flowers, and continued to bloom from the month of June until they fell a sacrifice to their sharp frost. The beds where the F. fulgens were planted were 30 yards from the wall.—*Snowdrop.*

Trees.—A correspondent informs us that he has observed for the last ten years or more, that a great many of the Lombardy or Turin Poplars have been gradually dying, the disease commencing at the top of the trees. This observation was first made in Suffolk, and was confined to the trees of fifty or sixty years of age, or older. He has noticed similar effects in other countries, though less strikingly than in Suffolk. During the last two years he thinks that trees, from ten to twenty years old, have begun to die off in the same manner. This autumn he has been confirmed in the opinion that this description of tree, of all ages, is dying almost all over the country. He has travelled over twelve hundred or more miles in England and Scotland this autumn, and has observed this to be the case; so that in ten more years he fears that the whole race will be on the wane. Within the two past seasons he has also remarked that in Suffolk the common Willow (there called Sallow) has died in a proportion ten-fold greater than in preceding years, and even in situations which they used to like best, beside rivulets and wet ditches. During the same period, indeed, almost every kind of young tree, Oak, Elm, Ash, Beech, Birch, &c., appears to have been dying in a very unusual degree. He has been a planter more than thirty years, and, being very partial to trees, he plants them in all new fences; of late, little else but Oak. Last year and this he has lost more of his young Oaks so planted, than in the preceding thirty altogether. He is not aware of any difference in his mode of planting, but he can see a hundred rods of fencing, of 25 or more years old, with scarcely a tree missing; while in 1841-2, three-fourths have died. The young Oaks, cut and laid in with the Whitethorn, have not died. Our correspondent desires to add, that being at the Duke of Athol's, at Dunkeld, he saw, with great admiration, the splendid Larch trees, two of which, supposed to be the first brought to England from Switzerland, in 1737, are still healthy and growing. Four years ago the largest measured 14 feet round at 6 feet from the ground, and 16 at 4 feet. It was 96 feet high, and contained 396 cubic feet—nearly 10 loads, of 40 feet. The forester said, that the late and present Duke had planted 47,000 acres, chiefly Larch. Many splendid trees (200,000 feet, as the forester said) were lying about the park, just felled (September 1842) for the Navy. As near as he could judge by stepping, some of these prostrate trees were about 100 feet long, and measured 60 cubic feet. Our correspondent is of opinion, that there is a Larch in Suffolk which contains half a load—20 feet. He has some 30 years old, not one of which, he believes, is worth five shillings. In the fine park of the Duke of Hamilton, at Hamilton, are some splendid Oaks: so old, perhaps, as not now to be growing profitably. One was said to measure 24 feet round at 6 feet from the ground. It is a magnificent tree, but so overgrown all about it as to show to disadvantage. Immense boughs have been lately broken off by wind, and are lying under it.

Effect of Ivy on Houses.—With great deference to your opinion, I am compelled to differ from you respecting the damp occasioned to buildings and walls by their being covered with Ivy. When I entered my former residence, I found the walls dry, and, as an ornament, I planted Ivy. About five years afterwards, I found the part of the house thus covered so extremely damp and wet inside, that I was induced to cut most of the Ivy down, when the walls got thoroughly dry. The place, however, looked so bare, that I afterwards allowed the Ivy to grow up again; the damp returned and continued to increase during the remaining four years of my occupation. The kind planted was the Giant or Irish.—*F. Chase, Langley Lodge, Luton.*

Horse Chesnuts.—These nuts being very abundant this (as they are, indeed, every) year, but always appearing to me to lie on the ground without use, I was induced to try some experiments in offering them as food to horses, pigs, fowls, and cows. I began by pounding them in a mortar, and, in the first experiment, I mixed oats with them for horses: this was refused. 2dly, with meal to the pigs and fowls, neither of which would touch them. And, lastly, to milch cows, who immediately paid due attention to them. I had some idea that the bitterness might affect the butter; we, however, found no ill effect from it, but, on the contrary, it did not produce the slightest difference in the taste. We soon found that the cows looked for their meal every time they were brought in to be milked, and we then gave them the whole nut, which they devoured most ravenously. I consequently directed the nuts to be gathered, and proceeded in this manner for about a fortnight, when it was observed, that, although the animals had plenty of grass, the milk began to fail; I therefore discontinued the practice, but no inconvenience has resulted from it, as the cows are now in as full milk as ever. I cannot conclude without offering a suggestion, which might be of further use to those who have dairies, viz., that when a cow is giving but little milk (if at this time of the year), she might be soon made fit for the butcher by the above food, which would, no doubt, be equally serviceable for oxen.—*A. P., Cheam.*

Hot-Air Stove.—I find I made a mistake in the quantity of fuel consumed in Mr. Lawes' stove, and in that belonging to the hot-water. Though the comparative quantities are the same (the hot-water consuming seven times as much as the hot-air—one burning in a week what the other does in 24 hours)—it is the *hot air* that consumes a bushel of cinders in the day and night, whereas the hot-water takes seven bushels of coals in the same period. The mistake arose from my having inquired the consumption of the latter stove in the 24 hours, and the gardener having supposed I meant the former, and answered accordingly. Of course, had I given a thought to what a bushel measure really is, I should not have made a blunder so obvious; but ladies are not expected to think, and this is the only excuse I can offer. I do not know how long Dr. Ure's Dictionary has been published. Mr. Lawes' stove has been in full operation in his own dwelling-house for three or four years. We do not trouble ourselves in the least respecting the originality of the stove, being perfectly satisfied with its utility; and as the latter is the only thing really important to the public, a discussion on the subject of the former would not be sufficiently edifying to make it agreeable to your numerous readers.—*M. D. Tyssen.*—[We quite agree with you.]

To destroy the Red Spider.—Having read with interest the various remedies mentioned as a cure for the Red Spider, which so often proves fatal to the growth of Melons during the heat of summer, I am induced to send you an account of a successful method which I have adopted in banishing them. About the 1st of May, I observed the Red Spider making its appearance in two or three different beds; one of these I immediately had painted inside with a mixture composed of sulphur, soft soap, tobacco-water, and a little tenacious clay to make it adhere the better. This coating I afterwards repeated three different times during the season, or whenever the strong sulphureous smell seemed to subside; and on one or two occasions when Red Spider made its appearance in the centre of the frame, I had some blue slates painted over with the mixture and placed under the leaves affected; taking care to remove them when I watered the plants. It certainly did not restore the leaves affected, but it effectually prevented the further progress of the spider, and on the bed so treated I had a fair crop of fruit of good size and flavour; while the other beds, which were treated in the usual manner, of partial shading during hot sunshine, watering early in the afternoon, and occasionally in the forenoon too, to create moisture, were absolutely eaten up with this insect. Even one bed of Melons which I carefully had washed with a strong soapy lather, was as bad as the one which was only watered occasionally. I may here observe, that the bed experimented on with the painted mixture was never shaded, except on one or two occasions after copious waterings; which, while Melons are in a growing state, I think is essential to their well doing.—*S. N. V.*

Soot.—With respect to its adulteration, I recollect once finding a boy, who had been sweeping my chimneys, sifting the cinders at the ash-hole. On asking him what he was about, he replied, he should be thrashed if he did not carry home a certain quantity of soot.—*T. O.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris.—The autumnal show of fruits and flowers of the "Société d'Horticulture de Seine et Oise" was held in the grand gallery of the Hotel de Ville, Versailles, on the 1st of October. The fruit was the principal object of attraction. Pomona has been this autumn extremely lavish in her gifts; whether the reproaches or entreaties of her votaries last season moved her compassion, or jealousy at the rising fame and honours paid to her younger sister, Flora, in the spring, rankled in her breast, certain it is, that for months past her attendants have been daily exerting all their influence, and she has once more appeared in seductive and luxuriant splendour. Apples, Pears, and Grapes were exhibited in profuse abundance; and Pine Apples, Peaches, Melons, &c., contributed their part to render this exhibition worthy the fête of so celebrated a goddess. I have at various times seen, both in England and France, excellent specimens of the Reinette du Canada Apple, and Duchesse d'Angoulême, Beurré, and Calabasse Pears, but never before such as were here exhibited; combining a beautiful colour and form with extraordinary size. Some of them could not weigh less than one to one and a half pounds each. The Grapes exhibited the same gorgeous appearance which characterized those at the Paris show, proving clearly that the celebrated paintings of this fruit by Vandael, Fontaine, Voitellier, &c., are not ideal fictions, but absolute fac-similes of nature. The varieties most remarkable were the Gros Ribier de Meroc, Gros Damas, Cornichon Blanc, Grommier, Chasselas noir musqué, Muscat of Alexandría, Violet d'Alexandrie, Damas de l'Hérault, Chasselas de Bar sur Aube (finer in appearance than the Chasselas de Fontainebleau), Chasselas gros Guillaume, and Chasselas de Fontainebleau. The Frankendale was also exhibited, but either this is not the same variety known in England by the name of Black Hamburg, or the cultivators here do not bring it to the same perfection. Among the Pears, Duchesse d'Angoulême, Calebasse, and Catillac, stood pre-eminent for size; but Beurré incomparable, Beurré doré, St. Germain, Belle de Berri, Passe Colmar, Bonchrétien d'Hiver, Beurré d'Angleterre, Napoleon, Beurré d'Aremberg, Bezi Chaumontel, and Bergamotte de Bruxelles, were all that could be desired; to which I may add a basket of Doyenné d'Hiver, gathered in 1841, but looking as fresh as if just plucked from the tree. The varieties of Apples were not numerous; Calville blanc, Reinette du Canada, Alexander, Cœur de Bœuf, Reinette doré, Reinette d'Angleterre, and Pigeonnet, showed what could be done even in a district not favourable to this fruit. Among other fruits, were the Pastêque Melon, a very large dark green late variety; the Yellow Gourds of Coucourzelle and Valparaiso, and the Long Green of Barbary. The Plants and Flowers were as numerous as could be expected, after a season of unexampled heat and drought. Dahlias are, or ought to be, from their universal cultivation, the leading flower at an autumnal exhibition; but, in this instance, the Society debarred several from showing, in consequence of its offering prizes only for stands of 100 varieties; nevertheless, there were seven or eight collections for competition; and in the stand of M. Sammesson were fine flowers of Burnham Hero, Eclipse, Highgate Rival, Bridesmaid, Comte d'Helley, Maria, Reine d'Or, Conqueror of the World, Lewisham Rival, Bloomsbury, Comte de Cussy, Pascal Bruno, Royal Standard, Reine des Fées, Fanny Keynes. In that of M. Deschiens were Ne plus ultra, Gem of the South, Regina, Grenadier, Petit Paul, Indispensable, Lady Cooper, Beauté Suprême, Primrose, Aries, Glory of Plymouth, Comte de Cussy, Coquette de Nancy, Maid of Bath, Argo, &c. Mr. Salter exhibited Prince of Wales (Dodd), Attila, Twyford Perfection, Caroline Wallner, Dame de Beauté, Prince Albert, Bridal Ring, Beauté de Paris, Lady Cooper, Lady Ann Murray, Alba purpurea, Superba, Sir F. Johnson, Widnall's Queen, Reine des Feés, Stella, Fanny Keynes, Marquess of Lansdowne, Winterton Rival, Indispensable, &c. From M. Souchet were thirty tipped varieties, in pots, which, although embodying every kind of form except the true one, attracted much attention by their fantastic colours. M. Jessé had some good specimen plants of Cássia corymbosa, Asclépias fruticosa (almost covered with its silky pods of seed), Acácia Esterbázia (10 feet high), Eucomis punctata, Ricinus víridis, Plumbago cærúlea, and Cárduus Marianus. From M. Bertin, a noble plant of Physianthus albus (covered with thousands of blooms), Clethra mexicana, A'bies columbaria, Cedrus Deodara, Paulovnia imperialis, and Quercus Cerris variegata. From M. Pajard, the skilful superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Cedrus Deodara, Cupressus thyoides, Araucária brasiliensis, Arália japónica, Juníperus macrocarpa, and Pinus australis, montana, and halepensis. From Mr. Salter, Achimenes rósea and longiflora, Gloxínia rubra, Euthales macrophylla, Gesnera magnífica, Russélia júncea; Impátiens glandulígera, rósea, and tricornis; Ipomœa ficifólia and Leárii; Fúchsia aurántia, albiflora, conspícua, arbórea, corymbiflora, cordifólia, compacta, excelsa, Fairy, fulgens arbórea grandiflora and longiflora, ilicifólia, formosa élegans, Meteor, trícolor, and several very fine hybrid seedlings with large and long flowers. Some fine Ericas, chiefly E. Linnæana superba, mammosa major, ventricosa, and Lambertia, together with some hybrid Rhododendrons (not in flower) with very singular foliage, were from M. Duval.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Nov. 9.—T. Raymond Barker, Esq., in the chair. The Earl of Beauchamp, and Sir W. Beauchamp Proctor, Bart., were elected Governors; and 41 gentlemen members. The Earl of Hardwicke addressed a letter to the Council on the subject of the arrangements to be made for the Society's Annual Country Meeting at Derby in July next; and Mr. C. Stokes expressed his willingness to promote the business of the meeting to the utmost of his power. W. W. Bulpett, Esq., Mayor of Winchester, addressed a letter in favour of that city as the place of the Society's Annual Country Meeting of 1844. It was decided that a lecture to be given by Dr. Playfair should be delivered at the Society's House, in Hanover-square, on the 7th Dec., at 8 o'clock in the evening. A report from Prof. Henslow was communicated on the subject of his arrangement of the Society's specimens of Wheat for permanent suspension in glass cases at the rooms. Mr. G. Drake communicated some remarks on the points of distinction in deciding on the peculiarities of breed in animals exhibited in competition for prizes. After calling the attention of the members to the conflicting opinions which were entertained upon this subject, he concluded by recommending the Society to establish a committee competent to erect a standard of character for every class of cattle and sheep which they intended to encourage; the first work of the judges when they entered the yard being to exclude all animals that did not show the breed intended; that a standard of form should be assigned, and every point necessary to constitute a perfect animal noticed according to its importance, so as to have its proper influence on the decision of the judges. By such fixed rules the public would become better acquainted with the pure breed and proper form both of cattle and sheep, and be better qualified to form an accurate opinion as to the animals they should exhibit. That there was also a necessity of confining prize animals to a system of feeding; for frequently, after the natural appetite had been appeased, they were crammed with stimulating drugs to increase the desire for food, with which they were most extravagantly supplied; by which means many defects were concealed, and the natural size, form, and fattening properties, unfairly represented.

The Rev. D. Gwilt of Ickingham, Suffolk, communicated the results of his trial of the Siberian Vetch, which grew luxuriantly, but was refused as food by horse, colt, cow, and beast.—Sir C. Morgan, Bart., presented samples of wool from his black breed of Welsh mountain sheep (superior to the wool of the white), and from his Hampshire South-down ram; and Mr. O. Gore, M.P., a ball of agglutinated hair, weighing 13 ounces, taken from the stomach of a perfectly healthy calf, killed when seven weeks old, at Porkington Park, Shropshire.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Nov. 15.—E. Forster, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Parry was elected a Fellow, and Mr. Woodward and Mr. Salter associates. A collection of fruits and dried specimens of plants from Aurungabad, in the Deccan, presented by T. S. Ralph, Esq., were exhibited. Amongst them were the fruit of the Areca Cátechu, and of several species of Leguminous plants, a specimen of Arundo Karka, the fruits of Nelumbium speciosum, Anona squamosa, Luffa pentandra, and acutangula, a branch and fruit of Caryota ureus, also of Psidium pyriferum and Pandanus odoratissimus. Mr. Ward exhibited living specimens of Buxbaumia aphylla, growing in a closed glass vessel. A paper was read from Dr. Thos. Forster, on the varieties of Papaver orientale. He considered there were four permanent varieties, the P. bracteatum, præcox, serótinum, and another. The P. o. bracteatum was said to yield better opium than P. somniferum.—A paper was read from Mons. Haro, on the Secale cornutum, in which the author had come to the conclusion that this diseased state of the plant was not at all dependent on the development of fungi in the tissue of the grain, but on a monstrous condition of the grain. The paper was also accompanied with a description of a supposed new species of Asplenium, which had been found near Metz, and which had been named after the author of the paper.—Mr. Youell exhibited several plates of the illustrations of a new work on American Zoology, by Mr. Audubon. They were equal to anything the author had previously published.—We noticed with regret a long list, in large letters, of defaulters in their payments to the society, and we hope this notice will induce some to take steps for the removal of this exposure.

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 16.—Professor Lindley, President, in the chair. A second paper was read by Mr. Hassall on the destruction of fruit by fungi. The author stated that he had obtained more conclusive evidence of the influence of fungi in producing decay in fruit, from the fact that this decay can be communicated at will by inoculating sound fruit with a portion of decayed matter containing the spawn of the fungi. In an Apple or Pear of a soft consistence, the effects of this inoculation become manifest in 24 hours, and the disease progresses so rapidly that in a few days or weeks an entire disorganisation of the fruit is effected. If a sound Apple were inoculated with a portion of a decayed Pear, or *vice versâ*, the same effect would be produced. Sound Apples, whose cuticles have been ruptured, if kept at a distance from affected fruit, are longer in becoming contaminated than when placed near it; this would lead to the conclusion that the entrance of the sporules of the fungi is generally, if not always, through the ruptured epidermis. The author concluded by observing, that the decay of fruit might be retarded by coating the surface over with some kind of varnish, which would protect it from the influence of the atmosphere. Mr. Hassall next called the attention of the meeting to a peculiar form of the spiral vessel which he had observed in the Vegetable Marrow. He described it as consisting of secondary fibres placed *longitudinally* across and within the spire of the vessel. It might at first sight, he said, be supposed that the appearance is produced by plaits in the enclosing membrane of the spiral vessel; but he considered them proved to be secondary fibrillæ, first by the circumstance that they are distinctly separable from the membrane, and secondly by the fact that, if such a spiral vessel is broken up, and the fibre unwound, the longitudinal striæ will be observed to have separated into numerous short pieces, which adhere to each turn of the spire; and again, that if an interior view of this kind of vessel is obtained, the extremity of the striæ may be plainly seen interrupting the circularity. The author conceived that such longitudinal fibrillæ were intended for the purpose of giving strength to such vessels. In conclusion, he stated that a similar observation had been made by Mr. E. Quekett, in the Canna bicolor (an example of which was afterwards exhibited) and Loasa contorta, and by Mr. Wilson in Typha latifolia; and also that this kind of tissue had been represented from Urania speciosa, by Schultz, in his Memoir on the Latex.—Dr. Lankester remarked, that this singular fact appeared to him to corroborate the views of those botanists who regard the spiral vessel as an organ destined for the conveyance of fluid, and not of air; whereupon a discussion ensued, in which the President defended the doctrine of spiral vessels being really air vessels; and Mr. Dalrymple pointed out the striking similarity of the spiral vessel to the trachea or breathing apparatus of insects. A letter was read from the Rev. J. B. Reade upon various matters. The author, in the first place, sent for inspection a specimen of Cocoa-nut cake, covered with a dense mass of minute filamentary fungi to the depth of some inches. The Cocoa-nut cake is a substance proposed to the farmer as a substitute for oil-cake, and having been given to Mr. Reade for analysis, he found that it contained a considerable quantity of ammonia, "*quasi* ammonia, and not produced by destructive distillation." The fungi growing on the cake were also remarkable for the quantity of nitrogen they contained. The circulation of the sap was distinctly to be seen in their filaments. The author next directed the attention of the society to Liebig's statement, in his Organic Chemistry, p. 114, that "the nitrogen in the air is applied to no use in the animal economy." Mr. Reade expressed his intention of hereafter showing that it is only a very limited view of the wisdom displayed in the composition of the atmosphere, which denies the agency of its larger constituent, and of endeavouring to prove that it tends directly to the production of many millions of pounds per annum of carbonate of ammonia *in the breath of man.* Although the quantity of this agent in a single expiration may be too small to be "quantitatively ascertained by chemical analysis," it is discoverable by the microscope (as was afterwards shown by a specimen of breath sent up from Aylesbury for examination). Mr. Reade also expressed his intention of showing on a future occasion, by aid of the microscope, that Liebig's assertion, that "no conclusion can have a better foundation than this, that it is the ammonia of the atmosphere which furnishes nitrogen to plants," must unquestionably be met with a negative. The discussion on this communication was deferred till the next meeting of the Society. Specimens of microscopic animalcules, sent up from the country *alive* through the post-office, were exhibited by Mr. Ross. They had been enclosed, with the weeds they were attached to, in a piece of wet linen, covered over with tinfoil.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Hampshire Horticultural Society, Nov. 10.—The last exhibition was held at the Corn-Exchange, Winchester. The following prizes were awarded:—Flowers—Orchidaceous Plants: 1, Oncídium ornithorhynchum, Rev. F. Beadon; 2, Epidendrum cochleatum, J. Fleming, Esq. Best Stove Plant, *not Orchidaceous*, Dichorizandra thyrsifólia, Rev. G. C. Rashleigh. Best Collection of Ditto: Rev. G. C. Rashleigh. Best Greenhouse Plant: Crówea saligna, Rev. F. Beadon. Best Collection of Ditto: 1, Rev. F. Beadon; 2, Rev. G. C. Rashleigh. Best Twelve Chrysanthemums: Vesta, Coronet, Early Blush, Exquisite, Queen, Minerva, mirabile, Princess Marie, grande, formosum, Duc de Cornegliano, Goliath, 1, Rev. the Warden; 2, Mr. Ralfe. *Best Twenty-four:* Rosalind, Memnon, Tasselled Yellow, Conqueror, Bijou, Beauty, Vesta, Maria, Adventure, Grande, Goliath, Duc de Cornegliano, Georgiana, Theresa, Madame Pompadour, Queen, Early Blush, Triumphant, Wheelerianum, Coronet, Princess Marie, Superb clustered Yellow, mirabile, sanguineum, 1, Mr. W. Barnes; 2, Mr. Ralfe. Best Collection of Plants: Col. Wall. Extras: *Collection of Chrysanthemums:* Mr. Wickham. *Ditto*, Rev. Dr. Moberly. Fruits—Black Grapes: Mr. Knight. *White:* J. Fleming, Esq. *Out of Doors:* H. F. Holloway, Esq. Pine Apple: 1, J. Fleming, Esq.; 2, H. F. Holloway, Esq. Best Collection of Apples: 1, R. F. Beadon; 2, Col. Wall. Best Varieties of Table ditto: Col. Wall. *Kitchen:* Col. Wall. Best Collection of Pears: 1, H. F. Holloway, Esq.; 2, Rev. F. Beadon. Best Six Varieties, *now in eating:* H. F. Holloway, Esq. Medlars: Col. Wall. Red Currants: Mr. Stride. Extras: *Pears,* Rev. F. Beadon. *Collection of Apples:* The Rev. the Warden. Vegetables—Celery: Col. Wall. Onions: H. F. Holloway. Several Cottagers' Prizes were also awarded.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Læ'lia flava. Yellow Lælia. (*Stove Epiphyte*). Orchidáceæ Epidéndreæ. Gynándria Monándria.—A pretty Epiphyte, which has lately flowered in the collection of Sigismund Rucker, Esq. It is from Brazil, and approaches near to L. cinnabarina, a noble species, with orange-coloured flowers. From that plant it is distinguished by the shortness of the pseudo-bulbs, and of the sepals and petals; and also by the bluntness of the middle lobe of the lip, whose veins are more elevated and diverge considerably at the point, instead of being nearly straight as in L. cinnabarina. This is one of those plants which ought to be grown in a cool stove, or at least at the cool end of the common Orchidaceous-house. A temperature which suits Dendróbiums and plants of that kind is very injurious to this species, and hence most persons who grow many of these plants have a cool house and a warm one. It should be tied to a block of wood, or placed in a basket, and hung from the rafters. Like the rest of the family, it is propagated by dividing the pseudo-bulbs.—*Bot. Reg.*

Rondele'tia longiflora. Long-flowered Rondeletia. (*Stove Shrub*). Cinchonáceæ. Pentándria Monándria.—This beautiful plant was imported from Brazil, by Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter, and flowered in their nursery in July last. The blossoms are borne in clusters, like those of R. odorata; but the bunches are so much larger, that they resemble more nearly those of Lucúlia gratissima, though rather more loosely disposed. The flowers have a tube an inch and a half in length, expanding into an open spreading limb, round the mouth of which the stamens are arranged, protruding slightly. The colour is a bluish lavender, very deep, and exceedingly attractive. There is a trifling odour, when the inflorescence is perfect. Although inclined to make long bare shoots, this plant in all probability may be kept dwarf and compact by a timely pruning of the young branches. This point of its culture appears to require most attention, and should be closely looked after. It may be potted in a mixture of sandy loam and heath-mould, equal parts, with the addition of a little leaf-soil. Kept in a moderately warm stove, and not stinted for pot-room, it will soon attain a flourishing condition. Cuttings of the young wood will root, with some tardiness, under a shaded hand-glass in the stove; the pots containing them had better be plunged in a tolerably strong hotbed.—*Paxton's Mag. of Botany.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. John Curtis, F.L.S., &c.—It gives us great satisfaction to learn that Sir Robert Peel has recommended Her Majesty to grant an annual pension of 100*l.* to this eminent naturalist. His great work, "British Entomology"—the most important publication that has ever appeared on European insects, occupied his attention for nearly 20 years, at a sacrifice which few men would have had the courage to make, and for which no public patronage could remunerate him; and we are sure that all friends of science will rejoice at the intelligence now communicated. But it is not merely for his past labours that this honourable distinction has been conferred. It is well known that Mr. Curtis's entire attention has been for a long time directed to a practical inquiry into the habits of the insects injurious to the farmer and the gardener; and it is in order to enable him to prosecute these very important, but to himself unprofitable researches, that Her Majesty's favour has been graciously extended to him. The papers published from time to time in the Transactions of the Royal Agricultural Society, and those under the signature of "Ruricola" in this journal, have long evinced how highly Mr. Curtis is qualified for so difficult an undertaking, and how much his labours may be expected to conduce to the advantage of those who are interested in the all-important business of cultivating the soil.

To boil Salsify and Scorzonera.—Scrape them gently, and cut them into pieces of an equal length; then throw them into water with a little common vinegar to prevent their turning black. Boil them, with a little salt, in sufficient water to allow them to float freely. Three-quarters of an hour will generally cook them. They must be carefully drained, and served up either with melted butter or white sauce. They are also excellent when fried in batter after boiling; when dressed thus they should be served with fried Parsley.

Botanical Information.—A continuation, as far as Coniferæ, of Turczaninow's Flora Baikalensi-dahurica, has appeared in the "Bulletin de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscow." Sets of dried plants, collected in the north of Chili by Mr. Bridges, have been received for sale by Mr. Cuming; among them are some fine things. Bongard and Meyer have published an account of the plants collected in 1838, about the Saisang-Nor, and the Irtisch, with 16 plates.

Guano.—It is stated in the Liverpool Courier that this substance has again proved itself to be one of the most valuable manures. It has been used to a considerable extent both in a dry and liquid state, and in every instance, when properly applied, has answered well for crops of every kind. It has also been proved to be lasting, for good crops have been obtained without any manure whatever, from land where guano was applied and yielded good crops last year. It has been applied on Wheat and other grain crops, and on Grass lands, as a top-dressing, at the rate of 2 cwt. per statute acre, with excellent effect. For Turnips, 4 cwt. have been used to the acre, and given good crops; and from 4 cwt. to 6 cwt. to Potatoes with like success. In the gardens and nursery-grounds guano has been applied in a liquid state, and in that manner has surpassed every manure yet discovered. Its effects on young fruit and forest trees are wonderful, also upon hothouse and greenhouse plants of every description; even the exotic Heaths seem to flourish in a manner beyond precedent when watered with it. About 4lbs. to 12 gallons of water are enough for hothouse and greenhouse plants; the water should stand 24 hours before use, and, when drawn off, 24 gallons more may be put to the same guano.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Claremont.—The principal entrance to this place is by a pair of lodges on the south side of the park, through which the coach-road winds, and displays some beautiful views of the house, which is situated on an eminence about a quarter of a mile from the gates. The south or carriage entrance is from the park, and on the north is a spacious hanging lawn, whose beautiful undulating surface is highly pleasing. On the west, the ground, at a short distance from the mansion, rises almost perpendicularly, forming a mound of considerable height, on the top of which an observatory, embosomed in trees, has been erected. The side of the mound is covered with various trees; amongst them, an aged specimen of Quercus Suber, beneath whose umbrageous foliage, we are informed, Her Majesty and Her Royal Consort, when sojourning at Claremont in the summer season, delight to make their morning meal. The observatory commands an extensive view over the lovely scenery of the Surrey hills, with the parks of Hampton Court and Bushy, and the Thames winding through the valley by Kingston. Leaving the observatory, we proceed through a noble avenue of Beech-trees to the conservatory—a lofty oblong square building, with circular ends and a span roof, divided by glass partitions into three compartments. The centre one contains Orange-trees, Magnólia fuscata in full flower, Acácias, and other hard-wooded plants, among which Acácia pubescens, trained over one end and part of the roof, is particularly conspicuous in the flowering season. The two end divisions are stocked with Camellias, which, considering the short time they have been planted, are doing remarkably well. From the conservatory, we are led to a neat Gothic structure, commenced by, and intended for, a work-room for the late Princess Charlotte; she did not, however, live to see it completed, but his present Majesty, then Prince Leopold, had it finished according to the original design. From the garden in front of this room, we have a pretty bird's eye view over the lake, whose placid waters, surrounded by trees of almost every description, decked in their autumn livery, had a peculiarly grand, though, from the circumstance of their being in the "sere and yellow leaf," a rather melancholy appearance. In truth, to those desirous of studying the various combinations of colours, and of understanding the grouping of trees, so as to produce the most pleasing combinations of autumn scenery, this is the place to study it. Here the tall Cedar, and still taller Pine, surrounded by the many-coloured foliage of the Beech, the Elm, the Oak, and Bird-cherry; there the graceful Birch, the "Lady of the Woods," as it has been poetically designated, with its pendent branches drooping almost to the ground, with the noble specimens of Purple Beech, Sycamore, Plane, &c.—form a combination of picturesque grandeur more easily to be imagined than described. The scenery, indeed, which surrounds this lake is grand in the extreme at the present time; but in spring, when the Rhododendrons and other flowering shrubs are in bloom, its effect must be enchanting. In the garden in front of the work-room are two large plants of Araucária Cunninghámii, which have stood out for a number of years. In the winter of 1837-8 they were considerably injured; but they have since recovered, and are now growing luxuriantly. On leaving the work-room we descend the hill towards the lake—a spacious piece of water, with an island in the centre, and bounded on the north side by a bank of evergreens, perhaps the finest in the country,—and on the south, or rather south-east, by some artificial rockwork, backed by large forest-trees. This rockwork has for some years been in a neglected state, so much so, that it was almost lost amid the shrubs and trees that overhang it; but Mr. Malleson has commenced reclaiming it, and when his plans are finally completed it will be an improvement to the place. The pleasure-grounds extend over an area of 60 acres, the whole of which is in the highest state of keeping. Among the various things for which this place is celebrated in a gardening point of view, are the undergrowths of common Laurel, with which nearly the whole of the pleasure-ground is covered. We are of opinion that it would be advantageous to introduce groups of variegated plants, such as Aúcuba, variegated Holly, Rhododendrons, Alaternus, &c., with Yews, Laurustinus, Arbutus, Portugal Laurels, and other evergreens of diversified foliage; neither would deciduous flowering plants be objected to. The Rhododendron grows freely in the natural soil, and Mr. Malleson has begun to introduce clumps of this and other American plants in various parts of the grounds. It is also his intention to intersperse groups of hardy and half-hardy flowering plants, which will be a great improvement; for, with all the splendid scenery of hill and dale, wood and water, the eye will find relief and rest in viewing the humble, though not less interesting, productions of nature. All that Claremont requires to render it everything that can be desired as a pleasure-ground, is rockwork and waterworks, both of which might be introduced at inconsiderable expense. The kitchen-garden is situated in the valley, at a short distance to the east of the mansion. It contains about eight acres of ground, and some years back was noted as one of the first forcing establishments in the country. At present, with the exception of the slips, it is laid down in grass, and partly as a flower-garden. This piece, properly laid out, would form one of the grandest things of the kind in the country, more especially if the walls were covered with Roses and other climbers, with a judicious admixture of vases, baskets, and other rustic and architectural embellishments, in the central part. We should like much to see this garden thus laid out; for, notwithstanding all that has been said and written on the subject of the grouping system of flower-gardening, it is by no means well understood; and as Claremont is a show place, we know no garden better adapted to illustrate this.—*W. P. Ayres, Oct.* 15.

(To be continued.)

Reviews.

The Suburban Horticulturist; or, An Attempt to teach the science and practice of the Culture and Management of the Kitchen, Fruit, and Forcing Garden. Illustrated by numerous woodcuts. By J. C. Loudon, F.L.S., &c. Smith.

THIS work is now completed, and forms a large octavo volume of 732 pages. In one respect it differs from most others of its kind, inasmuch as it contains a greater variety of information than, from a glance at its title-page, we were led to expect. We must acknowledge that the author has exhibited great assiduity, not only in describing and pourtraying all the minutiæ of the practical part of gardening, but also in entering upon the classification, functions, and geographical distribution of plants. In many cases, however, Mr. Loudon has devoted too much room to subjects unconnected with that for which the volume was originally intended; for example, the classification of insects is irrelevant in a work on horticulture.

It is in those parts which treat of the principles of cultivation, that its greatest utility consists. The novice in gardening will there find ample instructions in the various branches of labour, such as digging, trenching, mowing, &c., as well as for the propagation of plants by budding, grafting, inarching, and other methods. A considerable space is justly occupied with directions for planting,—an operation too often considered of minor importance, but which, as daily experience proves, cannot be too carefully performed. Those sections of the work which relate to pruning and training are well worthy the perusal even of the practical gardener; were the rules therein inculcated, as well as those relative to the proper formation of borders, more strictly attended to, we should not have to lament the barren and unsightly state of fruit-trees, which is so frequently observable. The three first chapters of Part III. are occupied with hints for the cropping and general management of a kitchen-garden, with a detail of the conditions necessary to be observed in forcing fruits and vegetables; of which a list of the most suitable for the purpose is given. In the Fourth Chapter is contained a select catalogue of the best varieties of fruit in cultivation, with instructions for their propagation and general management. The last chapter is devoted to vegetables, and furnishes a list of the most useful kinds, arranged in classes, dignified by the grand names of Spinaceous, Acetariaceous, Medicaceous, Toxicaceous, Fungaceous, Odoraceous, Condimentaceous! Adornaceous!! &c.; concluding with a monthly calendar of the various operations required in the fruit and vegetable departments. The closing sentence is worthy of being impressed upon the mind of every young gardener:—"The young gardener will have leisure during the long evenings of November, December, and January, to improve himself by reading, to which he should add writing and drawing, including, of course, arithmetic and mensuration. In these days, when the employers of gardeners are readers of gardening books, and often possess a considerable knowledge of vegetable physiology, the young man who does not occupy every moment of his spare time in improving himself has no chance whatever of getting a good situation as head-gardener."

Having said thus much in favour of the work, we must now advert to a circumstance which we confess surprises us. In the original prospectus, and on the wrappers of the early numbers, it was stated that the *Flower-Garden* would be included in the plan; and, with this expectation, it may be presumed that many people subscribed to it. But at the 16th number, and not that we can discover at an earlier period, it was announced that Flower-Gardening would form the subject of another volume. Now the terms in which the book was advertised were perfectly explicit. After stating in great detail the plan of the work, in which 41 chapters are specified, thirteen of which are to treat of flowers or flowering-plants, one of bees, another of fish-ponds, another of the icehouse, and so on, there followed this passage:—"The author does not bind himself to follow the exact order of these chapters, or even to give all their titles; but he engages to include, in the volume for *twelve shillings*, *all* that is indicated or implied in them, *and probably a great deal more.*" Yet the volume, now that it is completed, costs sixteen shillings, and contains but half the promised quantity of good things—a mode of dealing with his subscribers which we, in their name, must protest against.

☞ *The Book of the Farm.* Part VIII. Blackwood.

WE are glad to see again this excellent work, the publication of which had been suspended for a few months. The present Number, which commences the Second Volume, contains valuable information upon the Winter work of the Farm, such as storing Turnips, Mangel Wurzel, &c., and Sheep-feeding in Winter.

The Gooseberry Growers' Register, for 1842.

BY those who take an interest in growing this fruit to an extraordinary size, this little work will be found useful. Not only does it contain an account of the different Gooseberry shows, which during the past year have been held in Lancashire and Cheshire, and other parts of the kingdom celebrated for exhibitions of this kind; but, in addition, a tabular list of the number of prizes which each kind of Gooseberry has gained, as well as the greatest weight which they have attained during the past season. From this statement we find that the heaviest Gooseberry in 1842 was the London, grown by Mr. Thomas Bradcock, of Shatto Heath; the weight of which was 31 dwts. 13 grains.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

IN this month, the operation of "root-pruning" is recommended by its advocates to be practised upon infertile fruit-trees. Like most novelties, this process is likely, for a time, to be fashionable; whether it will continue so, as generally performed, may reasonably be doubted. The principle upon which root-pruning rests—diminishing the supplies—is unquestionably correct, but the usual manner of applying it is as unscientific as pruning Gooseberry-trees with hedge-shears. In all the cases which have come under our notice, a trench has been dug out within a short distance of the stem, and the whole of the roots, good, bad, and indifferent, cut off without distinction; the effects of this rude mutilation will have been made disagreeably apparent in many instances by the past summer. But the same principle might be carried out in a more efficient way, with wall-trees especially, by taking up and replanting them. The strong downward-growing and ill-placed roots could then be removed in proportion to the vigour of the tree, while those retained could be spread out in a proper position; that is, nearly horizontally. By this method (which also affords greater facilities for trenching, raising, or draining the border), a tree would suffer less, and yet be sufficiently checked to alter its habit; the roots being likewise brought near to the surface, and properly spread out, would be less liable to penetrate too deeply into the ground, which always tends to promote luxuriant growth and consequent barrenness. Old and sterile wall-trees, which from their size it is impracticable to transplant, we would root-prune; not, however, in the way above reprehended, but by undermining the roots and cutting off the lower ones only.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—The heat of dung linings is liable to be checked by heavy rains, when the linings are only slight, which must be guarded against. Pits that are dependant upon dung heat alone, generally have the linings sunk below the surface and protected by a boarded covering; but where this is not the case, a large mass of heating material, which should be partly composed of leaves, will be necessary during the winter months. Plants which are growing in pits of this description will not need any water so long as the weather continues dull and damp, and very little will be requisite now in fire-heated houses.

VINERY.—Take advantage of rainy days to do all that is necessary in the late houses. After pruning the Vines, the loose bark should be peeled off, and every part of the stems well coated with a thick mixture of lime, soot, sulphur, and soap-suds. If the Vine Coccus is troublesome, something more adhesive, as a thin solution of glue, might be tried. If the Vines which are intended to be first forced root inside the house, the borders should now be covered with good rotten manure and afterwards well watered; or, if more convenient, manure water might be used instead of dung. Admit air liberally, as before.

PEACH-HOUSE.—Continue the treatment previously recommended. In the earliest house, nothing should be left undone in the way of preparation for forcing, if it is intended to begin next month.

CUCUMBERS.—Give those growing in pits all the light possible, by taking off the covering soon in the morning when there is no frost, and keeping the glass clean. Be careful that the red-spider does not establish itself upon the plants in the Pine-stove, where the drier atmosphere favours their increase.

ASPARAGUS.—Guard particularly against too much heat in the bed, which would be sure to injure the roots. Upon the first indication of this give a good watering, and let the lights remain off. If these remedies do not avail, make holes in the sides of the bed with a pointed stake. Prepare materials for another bed if a succession is wanted.

Out-door Department.

The early sorts of Potatoes will probably be putting out sprouts, which should never be permitted to grow long, because they deteriorate the quality of the Potato. Stored Carrots and Parsneps are apt to heat when they have been stacked in a wet state, or in moist sand; these ought, therefore, to be examined occasionally; likewise Beet and other edible roots.

BEANS AND PEAS.—If any have been sown in the open ground, spread some sand over the rows, which, it is said, will effectually preserve them from the attacks of mice.

CAULIFLOWERS.—As the heads form, tie the leaves close over them, when slight frosts will have no influence; but when frost is likely to be severe, they, and Broccoli also, should be taken up and housed in sheds.

ENDIVE.—Take advantage of a dry day to tie up a batch for succession. A better method of blanching Endive is to invert a common earthern flower-pan over each plant, and at the approach of frost to cover the whole with leaves or fern.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES.—Take up enough for winter consumption, and lay them in sand. The small tubers should be sorted out, and preserved for planting in spring.

ONIONS.—Examine the dried ones, and take out for present use all that are inclined to grow.

Orchard.—The fruit-room will now require to be often looked over, and the decayed fruit picked out. This should never be neglected, for besides the filthy appearance of, and unwholesome smell arising from, rotten fruit, it generates decay in all that is in contact with it. Some of the finest specimens of the latest sorts might be packed in boxes for spring use. Some persons pack Apples and Pears in dry sand, but that is apt to affect their flavour; we have found dried fern one of the best materials for this purpose. Those who cannot command a better method may winter Strawberry plants for forcing by piling them up in ridges, after the fashion of the market-gardeners' out-door Mushroom-beds. Lay the pots sideways one upon the other, of course with the plants outwards, filling the spaces between them with coal-ashes.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—Any spare time may now be usefully employed in the Orchidaceous-house. Plants which are suspended on blocks of wood and in baskets may be taken down and examined; sphagnum is an excellent material to grow plants of this kind in, because it retains moisture upon which these things feed. Many of those which grow in pots may be repotted, particularly where the soil has become heavy and sour, and the whole will be benefited by being top-dressed.

GREENHOUSE AND CONSERVATORY.—Give air liberally to the houses that contain Caméllias, Heaths, &c., which merely require protection from frost; but keep Pelargóniums a trifle warmer. Remove dead leaves from the plants, and destroy aphides as soon as they appear; hard water, or too great a quantity, will cause the leaves to spot. If intended for specimens to be exhibited in the usual way, one side only of the plants must be presented to the light; the training of the branches, which may be required to bring them into a proper form, should also be begun now. Cinerárias that are putting up flower-stems may be brought forward for an early bloom.

PITS AND FRAMES.—Expose half-hardy plants at every favourable opportunity for drying them. Water in the fore part of the day, and give no more than is absolutely necessary, particularly to soft-wooded plants, such as Pelargoniums from the flower borders, &c. Persian Cyclamens might be removed to a warm place, where they will come into bloom soon. This pretty and fragrant plant is much neglected.

Out-door Department.

As soon as the leaves are all down, the whole of the pleasure-ground, &c., should be thoroughly cleaned. If the leaves are not wanted for forcing, they should be taken to some back part of the premises, where they may lie and rot into leaf-mould. Gather seeds of Rhododendrons and Azáleas as they ripen. Wherever these beautiful shrubs will thrive they ought to be extensively planted; and by raising an annual batch of seedlings a great variety in colour of flowers and habit may be procured. When removing large Rhododendrons, any natural layers that have made strong upright shoots should be taken to the nursery, and there trained into a standard form, for budding with the finer varieties.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—See last Calendar.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—When the ground is too wet for planting, see to the opening of all drains and water-courses. It is also a good time to make new ones, because it will now be readily seen where they are most wanted.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Nov. 17, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Nov.	Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday 11	29.548	29.089	55	47	51.0	S.	.37
Saturday 12	29.516	29.050	55	45	50.0	W.	.40
Sunday 13	29.457	29.284	54	39	46.5	S.W.	.29
Monday 14	29.763	29.675	53	43	48.0	E.	.67
Tuesday 15	29.631	29.614	46	44	45.0	E.	.32
Wednesday 16	29.896	29.717	45	37	41.0	E.	.02
Thursday 17	30.451	30.182	45	30	37.5	N.E.	
Average	29.751	29.516	50.4	40.7	45.5		2.07

Nov. 11. Rain throughout the day; cloudy at night.

12. Stormy and wet in the morning; cloudy and fine; clear at night.

13. Cloudy; boisterous throughout, with very heavy rain.

14. Overcast; very fine; boisterous, with heavy rain at night.

15. Stormy and wet; foggy at night.

16. Rain in the morning; hazy with slight rain; clear.

17. Overcast; cloudy and fine.

Mean temperature of the week 2½° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending Nov. 26, 1842.

Nov.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
						N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 20	48.5	36.5	42.5	5	0.18 in.	—	4	1	—	4	—	5	2
Mon. 21	49.7	40.9	45.3	9	0.35	3	2	3	2	1	—	4	1
Tues. 22	50.2	37.1	44.6	11	0.26	3	3	1	3	—	5	1	—
Wed. 23	47.7	36.5	42.0	4	0.15	—	4	2	1	2	4	1	1
Thurs. 24	48.0	33.0	40.5	4	0.41	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	2
Fri. 25	45.1	32.3	38.7	6	1.24	2	3	3	1	—	3	2	2
Sat. 26	46.3	32.1	39.2	6	0.25	—	1	6	1	2	3	1	2

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 21st, in 1832—thermometer 59°; and the lowest on the 22nd, in 1827—thermometer 20°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Nov. 18, 1842.

The market has been abundantly supplied with both fruit and vegetables during the past week; trade, in some respects, is a little brisker. *Fruit:* The price of Pines has not varied since our last account; amongst them are some Envilles and Montserrats. Grapes are advanced somewhat in price, and fetch from 2*s*. to 4*s*. per lb. Jersey Chaumontel Pears are less plentiful, at 1*s*. 6*d*. per dozen; those of English growth are becoming fit for use, and are selling at 4*s*. per half-sieve; a few Marie Louise remain, from 6*s*. to 8*s*. per half-sieve. Crassanes of good quality are abundant, from 1*s*. to 2*s*. 6*d*. per dozen; and numerous samples of the Bishop's Thumb and Swan's Egg Pears are selling from 1*s*. 9*d*. to 2*s*. per half-sieve. A few New Town Pippins are in the market, which fetch 2*s*. per dozen. Golden and Ribstone Pippins are well supplied; the former at 10*s*. 6*d*. per bushel, the latter from 4*s*. to 6*s*. per bushel. Lemon Pippins and other culinary Apples remain the same as in our last Report. *Vegetables:* Little change has taken place in the price of vegetables. The quality of Cauliflowers is deteriorating, and they are consequently somewhat cheaper; but the Broccoli supplied is very good. Brussels Sprouts have improved greatly within the last few weeks; the same may also be said of Endive. Radishes and Salading of every description are plentiful. Mushrooms, many of which are of French growth, are selling from 1*s*. to 1*s*. 3*d*. per punnet. *Flowers:* The plants in pots consist chiefly of Chrysanthemums and Ericas. The cut flowers are more varied, and comprise Cypripédium insigne, Euphórbia splendens, Bignónia radicans, Caméllias, Auriculas, Amaryllises, Mignonette, Neapolitan and Russian Violets.

PRICES, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 3*s* to 5*s*
Melons, Spanish, each, 2*s* to 4*s*
Grapes, Hothouse, per lb. 2*s* to 4*s*
— Spanish, 9*d* to 1*s*
— Portugal, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Apples, dessert, per bush., 2*s* 6*d* to 7*s*
— Kitchen, 2*s* to 6*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 2*s* to 10*s*
Medlars, per hf.-sieve, 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Pomegranates, per doz., 3*s*
Quinces, per hf.-sieve, 2*s* 6*d*
Berberries, per hf.-sieve, 5*s* to 6*s*
Oranges, per doz., 1*s* to 3*s*
— per 100, 4*s* to 24*s*

Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per 100, 5*s* to 18*s*
Almonds, per peck, 6*s* to 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 3*s* to 7*s*
Walnuts, per bush., shelled, 12*s* to 20*s*
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 60*s* to 70*s*
Cob Nuts, per 100lbs., 80*s* to 90*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 16*s* to 20*s*
— Spanish, 20*s*
— Barcelona, 24*s*

VEGETABLES.

voys, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s*
Cabbage, per doz. 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— plants, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Red, for pickling, 2*s* to 6*s*
Brussels Sprouts, per hf.-sv. 1*s* 3*d* to 2*s*
Broccoli, per bunch, 9*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Cauliflowers, per doz., 1*s* to 4*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 40*s* to 75*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* to 4*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, per bu., 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Scotch, per bush., 1*s* 6*d*
— New autumn, per lb., 1*s*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Turnips, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s* to 4*s* 6*d*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*

Carrots, per doz. bun., 3*s* to 5*s*
Parsneps, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Onions, per bushel, 4*s* to 5*s*
— Green, p. doz. bun. 3*s* 6*d* to 4*s*
— Spanish, per doz. 2*s* to 5*s*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
Asparagus, forced, per 100, 9*s*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. sc., 9*d* to 1*s*
— Cos, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Endive, per score, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 9*d* to 1*s* 9*d*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Tarragon, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Sage, per doz. bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Chilies, per 100, 1*s* to 2*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

We shall be obliged if our Correspondents, in their future communications, will take care that no general question relating to *different* subjects is asked in the same paragraph, and that each question is headed with the principal subject. *One side only of the paper should be written on,* so that we may separate each question. If these directions are observed, it will greatly facilitate our obtaining answers, and will enable us to arrange our Correspondence under general heads, separating those questions and answers which are of interest merely to individuals, from such as are of general interest.

Will some correspondent obligingly inform us how much has ever been published of the Transactions of the Agricultural Society of Ireland, and where a complete copy may be had?

Parties must pay the carriage of their parcels, or they will be refused. This notice is particularly necessary, as we have refused several this week.

Nitrate of Soda.—*W. M.*—Instead of sowing Nitrate of Soda in the drills, with your Onion seed, you had better wait until the young plants are thinned, and water the ground then with a solution of that substance dissolved at the rate of half an ounce in a gallon of water. If you find that quantity does not produce any effect, you can increase the dose. ‡

Guano.—*E. R.*—1 cwt. or 1½ cwt. of this manure will be sufficient for an acre of grass land. The price of the best is 25*s*. per cwt.

Manures.—*J. A.*—Too little has yet been ascertained about Guano to enable us to say in what proportions it should be employed. As fast as we obtain *authentic* information about it, we keep publishing it in our columns. It may be mixed with anything in the shape of mould; peat will do very well. The object is to separate the guano mechanically, because it is too strong a manure to be employed otherwise. Ammoniacal water is what should be used to mix with the scourings of trenches and refuse vegetables. Gas lime is itself a powerful manure, but should be employed alone for purposes where lime is useful. †——*Burnham.*—No doubt you have disinfected your manure; but you have done so at the expense of the best part of it. By adding quicklime you have driven away the ammonia, while your object should have been to preserve it, by setting it fast, which gypsum (sulphate of lime) would have done. †——*J. B. H.*—Sea-weed may be quickly decomposed, when collected in a heap, by pouring over it a sufficient quantity of ammoniacal liquor to moisten the whole mass; this will soon throw the heap into a state of fermentation. ‡——*S.*—The only rules that can be given to farming men as to the quantity of oil of vitriol required to fix ammonia, are, to mix it, much diluted, say 1 to 4 of water, with the manure, and a few hours after to hold over the mixture a rag dipped in spirit of salt (muriatic acid); then, if many white fumes are formed round the rag, more oil of vitriol is wanted; but if the fumes are not abundant, there has already been enough. The fumes indicate that ammonia is flying away. If there were no ammonia passing away, there would be no fumes. †

Lawns.—*M. W.*—The best Grasses for lawns are Crested Dogstail, Meadow Poa, Sweet Vernal, and Meadow Fescue, mixed with a little White Clover and Black Medick. These may be had true of all *respectable* seedsmen. The Grass mowing-machine is useful where there is not much work to do and good mowers cannot be had, especially in dry summers. But it cannot be used in wet weather, and is both dearer and less effectual than a good mower. †

Neglected Field.—*R. S. V. P.*—A field that has had no manure for 20 years must surely be very hungry, and ought to be fed. If very foul, burning will assist it, and is perhaps the cheapest thing to do. But neither manuring nor burning will be of much avail unless the land is thoroughly subsoil-ploughed. The mud from your pond had better be treated exactly as recommended by Sprengel at p. 524. We attach *great importance* to the practical directions given by this Agricultural Chemist for preparing manures. If the patches of weeds in your lawn cannot be extirpated by pulling up, or cutting down continually, there is no remedy but digging up and burning. If the lawn is really very foul, the shortest and cheapest plan is to plough it up, clean it thoroughly, and lay it down again with *good* well-selected grass seed. *Much* may however be done in the way of eradicating weeds quietly, by patience and perseverance. †

Sea Coast.—*R. S. V. P.*—If your Pelargoniums do not flower well, it must be the gardener's fault, and not the sea air. The minute quantity of salt in the sea air, when tranquil, cannot be injurious to plants; although when large quantities are raised into the air by storms it might be so. In such weather a conservatory should, of course, be kept closed. Perhaps your house is ill constructed; if *dark*, that will account for your plants not thriving; but if light and well warmed, it must be the want of skill in your gardener if your plants do not succeed well. The Sea-kale and Asparagus ought to be excellent there in the open garden, if proper soil is made for them. Suppose you try how New Holland Acácias, Borónias, Córreas, Goódia lotifólia, and Clianthus puníceus would succeed. †

Concealing Walls.—*Frank.*—Irish Ivy, Aristolóchia sipho, and the American Creeper (Ampelopsis quinquefólia) are the best things that you can procure for quickly covering a large white-washed wall. They will all require to be nailed or fastened to its surface; but there is little doubt that in time the Ivy will cling naturally to it, and need no further assistance. ‡

Heating.—*Elliot.*—Air passing through warm iron-pipes will not be thereby vitiated, *unless the iron is overheated;* and it would be equally deteriorated if passing through any other substance at too high a temperature. †——*An Amateur.*—Hot water is certainly preferable to smoke-flues for heating houses in which plants are grown. You cannot do better than procure one of the smallest of Rogers's conical boilers with the necessary apparatus. ‡——In answer to *A Subscriber from the first*, Mr. Beaton informs us that the proposed range of Melon-pits (p. 348) is given up, and that a range of low houses, 55 feet long, 12 feet wide, and about 8 feet high over the back path, is substituted in its stead. This range is just finished, and is heated from the same boiler which heats the troughs in the Orchidaceous-house. This larger range was determined on in consequence of finding that the capacity of the improved conical boiler was much greater than that of the old ones, from the power of which he first calculated the heat required. He therefore cannot say from experience how this plan of heating answers for Melons; but judging from its value for other kinds of plants, he would expect it to be the cheapest and best mode of growing Melons or Cucumbers; but that if the latter are wanted very early in the season, there must be a provision for bottom-heat. For an ordinary-sized Melon-pit, 6 or 7 feet wide, a trough 6 inches wide and 9 inches deep, or two bricks on edge, should be built all round it, the flow to be along the front of the pit. The bottom of the trough should be level with the surface of the soil, and two or three inches apart from the walls of the pit. To provide bottom-heat, the water should be made to flow in the front and back troughs, and to return in a pipe under the soil in the manner of Mr. Green's pit. Two or more ranges of pits are heated from one boiler, by using T pieces; but the blacksmith or iron-founder will explain this better on the spot.

Grapes.—*Clericus.*—The Escholata Superba Grape is by some represented to be very like the Black Muscat of Alexandria, by others to resemble the Black Morocco. Our knowledge of it is not such as to enable us to state anything concerning its merits. The varieties, however, to which it is said to be very similar, require a great heat to ripen them perfectly. The Frankendale is the Black Hamburgh. The Black Muscadine scarcely merits a place in a vinery. ‖

Vines.—*Hibernia.*—The most suitable white Grape for growing in a greenhouse, where no artificial heat is maintained, except to exclude frost, is the white Muscadine. ‡——*A Manchester Subscriber.*—So far from injuring your Vines, you will do them inestimable good by changing the order in which they are forced; allowing those which have been forced first for several years a longer season to recover themselves. The circumstance of your Grapes shrivelling only in that part of the house where the flue entered from the fire is in accordance with the opinion, that this disease is caused by the great difference of temperature in which the roots and branches are placed; this difference being necessarily greater over the entrance of the flue than in any other part of the house. Many different composts are recommended for dressing Vine borders, but few are better than a mixture of ⅓ turfy loam, ⅓ half-decayed horse-dung, and ⅓ leaf-mould. Broken bones, when they can be procured, are also a valuable addition. ‡

Melons.—*A Young Gardener.*—The most probable reason why you have always found such great difficulty in setting and swelling off your Melons is, that you have endeavoured to fertilize the female blossoms before the plants have attained sufficient strength to swell off the fruit. All the earlier blossoms should be pinched off as soon as they appear, until the plants have nearly covered the surface of the bed; by which time they will be strong enough to set and swell their fruit, provided they are kept at the requisite temperature. ‡

Oak.—*Quercus.*—We do not think digging requisite if soil is thoroughly subsoil-ploughed. The bottom soil, although hungry and poor, will soon be improved by exposure to the air. If Acorns can be sown as soon as gathered, kept from vermin, and the young plants are carefully looked after for the first two or three summers, we should certainly prefer sowing the Acorns; but if this care *cannot* be afforded, then young Oaks 1 to 1½ feet high are to be preferred. If Acorns are sown, they should not be more than 3 inches deep; 2 inches is better. What we call taking care of them, is keeping the ground quite clean, stopping laterals where they appear, and selecting for permanent trees those plants only that are vigorous and inclined to form a good leader. Many are, in all cases, constitutionally scrubby. †

Trees.—*Ωμεγα.*—If you do not break up your rocky soil, or cannot, you must place earth upon it. If you can get it into loose pieces for the depth of a foot, the frost will no doubt disintegrate the fragments; but even then you will want soil to mix with them. Why not plant Ash instead of Sycamore? The first grows the fastest, and is the handsomest. It is, however, a bad neighbour. Road-scrapings, with the addition of a little manure, will make a soil for Ashes, Hollies, Sycamores, Laurels, Birch or other hardy trees, perhaps for Limes. Nothing will grow so fast as the Salix alba, and Canadian Poplar; and if you have room, you might plant them, in the first instance, as a screen for better things. Few plants, except Yews and Hollies, will grow under shade and drips so well as the common Laurel. †

Laburnums.—*W. J.*—These trees should not be pruned if it can be avoided. They will most likely shoot up from the base of the stem when cut down, but will never assume such an ornamental appearance as when left to take their natural form. You may head them down now. ‡

Evergreens.—*W. J.*—You cannot remove your Rhododendrons, Laurels, &c., at a better time than the present. The pruning which they require had better be performed before they are transplanted. ‡

Plants for a south-west wall.—*W.*—We recommend you to procure the following: Glýcine sinensis, pale blue; Magnólia conspicua and grandiflora, both with white flowers; Bignónia radicans, scarlet; Clématis azúrea grandiflora and C. Sieboldi, the former with large blue, the latter with white flowers; Jasminum revolutum, yellow; Chimonanthus fragrans and grandiflorus, with sweet-scented flowers, expanding from December till March; Escallónia rubra, red; the yellow and white Banksian Roses; and Ceanothus azúreus, blue, if slightly protected during winter. ‡

Layering.—*Burnham.*—You cannot propagate any plant by layers, except when it is growing; if, however, you layer your Jasmine now, it will strike root next year, provided the branches are not killed during winter. †

Coltsfoot.—*W. L.*—This is one of the most difficult plants to extirpate where it has once taken possession. We know of no remedy except thorough draining, and constant destruction of the leaves. The roots should also be frequently turned up by the plough, collected, and burnt. ‡

Ipomœas.—*M. D. T.*—You were right in cutting down I. Learii; but it is not right to let it grow so very fast. We apprehend the cause of its small flowers and large leaves to be the rate at which it has been growing, and consequently the lateness of its flowering. You will find some good information upon the mode of managing this fine plant at pp. 161 and 589. We are uncertain what you call a Jalap plant. If it is the Ipomœa batatoides, that species flowers most abundantly, and will succeed perfectly on the trellis of a flower-pot. If it is Exogónium Purga, that plant indeed runs about a good deal, very rarely flowers, and then late in the year; it wants a longer and hotter summer than we have in this country. It has long crimson blossoms, which are very handsome. It is a plant that requires a house hotter than a greenhouse, and cooler than a stove. From the names you give of plants that are thriving in your conservatory, especially Cáttleya Harrisóniæ and Gesnéria Zebrina, we should think the house is well suited to Exogónium Purga. It certainly seems to be an admirable atmosphere. †

Tree Violet.—*A Subscriber.*—This plant may be procured at any of the nurseries in the neighbourhood of London. ‡

Balsams.—*Elliot.*—We believe it to be true that old seeds produce finer Balsams, under equal circumstances, than new seeds; and the reason is thought to be, that the plants raised from old seeds are not so vigorous as others. We know of no way of accelerating the effects. †

Passiflora Middletoniana.—*A Gardener.*—This plant has also been sent out as Passiflora fragrans. It should be planted in the border of a warm conservatory or intermediate stove. ‡

Calceolarias.—*A New Subscriber.*—We recommend you to procure the following:—

Herbaceous.
Ellen the Fair,
King (Barnes')
Delicata,
Bride of Abydos,
Pilot,
Sylph,
Adonis,
Isabella,
Lydia,
Madonna,
Criterion (Barnes')
Mabel.

Shrubby and Half Shrubby.
King (Green's),
Gem,
Pindarus,
Sultan,
Speciosa,
Victoria (Green's)
Miss Antrobus,
Magnum Bonum,
Enchantress,
Aurea grandiflora,
Prince Albert—(Green's),
Lady of the Lake. *

Pelargoniums.—*An Admirer of the First Class.*—The following list contains two of the best flowers of each class:—

White.
Garth's Witch,
Leila.

Delicate Pink.
Matilda,
Evadne.

Pink.
Sylph,
Nymph.

Light Rose.
Grand Monarch,
Cyrus.

Rose.
Corona,
Jubilee.

Orange.
Gaines' Rising Sun,
Erectum.

Crimson.
Madeleine,
Hodges' Emperor.

Purple.
Conservative,
Gem of the West.

White and Dark.
Queen of the Fairies,
Fair Maid of Devon. *

Arthropódium paniculatum.—*Hibernia.*—This is a liliaceous plant, and bears a small white flower of little beauty. ‡

Irises.—*A Constant Subscriber.*—We recommend you to procure the following 12 tuberous-rooted Irises:—I. amœna, hungárica, biflora, florentina, germánica, pállida, lúrida, sibírica, versícolor, púmila, taúrica, and flavescens. ‡

Pruning.—*Burnham.*—It is a good plan to head down now such Apples and Pears as you mean to graft next year. †

Apple and Pear Stocks.—*Simpleton.*—The most hardy stocks are raised from the seeds of the Crab and Wild Pear. You will find sufficient directions as to the time and manner of sowing them at p. 475. You must have five or six years' patience before they will be fit for grafting. If you sow the seeds of good cultivated Apples, with the view of planting them out for bearing, you must expect a lapse of 15 or 20 years before they produce a good Apple. You can, however, ascertain in a few years what kind of fruit a seedling produces, by grafting it as soon as possible on the branches of a bearing tree. Quinces are propagated by layering; and Medlars may be grafted on the White Thorn, or on the Pear-stock. ‖

Pears.—*Clericus.*—Gansell's Bergamot sometimes bears as a standard in warm seasons and in good situations; but its doing so is very precarious. As a standard you had better plant the Suffolk Thorn Pear, instead of its parent, the Gansell's Bergamot; inasmuch as you will obtain the flavour of the latter, with an abundant produce. ‖——*A Subscriber ab initio*, who is desirous of planting against a wall with a southern aspect, two or three Pear-trees, the fruit of which will come into use between February and May, had better procure Beurré Rance, Easter Beurré, and Ne plus Meuris. ‖——*W. Elworthy.*—The

Dunmore Pear ripens in October, and comes into use between Williams's Bonchrétien and the Marie Louise. ‡——*A New Subscriber.*—The following varieties of Pears will most probably succeed as standards in the climate of Edinburgh:—Summer Franc réal, Dunmore, Flemish Beauty, Fondante d'Automne, Seckel, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Althorpe Crassane, Aston Town, Hacon's Incomparable, Thompson's, Winter Crassane, Winter Nelis, Knight's Monarch, Passe Colmar, Ne plus Meuris, and Beurré Rance. In the following selection of early Pears for a wall, quantity of produce has been kept principally in view, as requested; but it is presumed the varieties will, notwithstanding, be found of good quality:—Summer Franc-réal, Dunmore, Summer St. Germain, Flemish Beauty, Beurré de Capiaumont, Althorpe Crassane. ‖

Wall Trees.—*W.*—In addition to the varieties of fruits you propose for your wall with a north-west aspect, you may add the Washington Plum; it will do well for kitchen use. Hacon's Incomparable Pear is very proper for the eastern aspect; but instead of Gansell's Bergamot, you had better substitute the Jargonelle or the Marie Louise; these will succeed on Quince stocks. The Crown Pear is not known to us: but any variety that takes badly when in immediate contact with the Quince, will succeed much better if worked on an intermediate stock with which the Quince agrees. There is perhaps no winter kitchen Apple more generally approved of than Dumelow's Seedling. You will find a good selection of Gooseberries in our two preceding Numbers. ‡

Knight's Early Kidney Potato.—If *S. H.* finds any difficulty in procuring Mr. Knight's Early Kidney, I shall be happy to send him half a score, or a score of them, raised from seed, which I received from Mr. K. when on a visit at Downton Castle some years since. I can send them carriage free to Epsom.—*Edw. Bevan, Llanferry.*

Potatoes.—*E. R.*—The Ash-leaved Kidney Potatoes which you intend for seed should be looked over occasionally, and all the sprouts should be removed. ‡

Capsicums.—*James.*—These are easily dried by being hung in strings in an airy, shady place, well ventilated; it is better than drying them in the sun. When to be reduced to powder, put them into a small handmill, or bray them in a mortar. †

Asparagus.—*Aquila.*—In the formation of Asparagus beds, where water is met with at the depth of 3 or 4 feet, a layer of rough materials at the bottom for drainage would be advantageous. When neither river nor sea sand can be procured, pit-sand may be substituted in their stead. Where there is not a chance of the stems attaining to an extraordinary size, 15 or 18 inches will be a sufficient distance between the rows. It is better to sow the seeds in drills 2 inches deep where the plants are to remain, than to have to transplant them afterwards. In about three years from the time of sowing, the beds will be fit to cut; but before the young shoots make their appearance, a layer of leaves 6 or 8 inches thick should be spread over the bed. In the autumn, these leaves should be removed, and a dressing of night-soil or other manure forked lightly in. A layer of fresh leaves should be again applied in spring, and similar treatment should be continued every season. On no account use tan instead of leaves; if you are afraid of the latter blowing about the garden, cover them with a light coating of mould. There is but *one* kind of Asparagus. ‡——*J. B. H.*—We are of opinion that sea-sand, unmixed with manure, would be of some little benefit as a dressing for an old Asparagus bed. ‡

Jerusalem Artichokes.—*Simpleton.*—These roots are best dug up fresh as they are required; but a portion may be dug up now for a supply, in the event of a severe frost.

Wireworm.—*F. R.*—The refuse lime of gas-works is stated to be efficacious in banishing these pests from the garden. Previously to the crops being planted, a thin covering of the lime should be spread over the ground, and should be well mixed up with the soil in digging. ‡——*R. W.*—We have great doubts whether chloride of lime, although considerably diluted, would not be injurious to Picotees, and commit as much havoc amongst them as the Wireworm. We recommend you to spread some of the refuse lime from the gas-works over the surface of the bed, the effluvia of which will probably drive them away. ‡

Rose Aphides.—*A Subscriber.*—We know of no method to prevent the re-appearance of these insects in the spring. We cannot say where the eggs are deposited, possibly upon the buds; but they are too minute to be visible to the naked eye, and, it is believed, are too well protected to suffer even from the severest frosts. The best mode, therefore, is to wash the plants well in the early spring with tobacco or lime-water, which will be some security until the winged females make their appearance. All liquids should be applied early in the morning, otherwise frosts at night and the heat of the sun by day may injure the expanding buds. *R.*

Woodlice.—*J. J.* says, "In removing the shreds from the Peach-trees trained against the back wall of my Vinery, I find millions of woodlice snugly nestled up in the holes and crevices, evidently in the confident expectation of passing an agreeable Christmas, and of punishing the fruit next year ten times worse than they did this. Pray say how I can best disappoint these hopes, and what course I had best take, and when." [The best plan which he can pursue will be to unfasten the trees entirely from the wall, to *burn* the shreds, and to fill up all the crevices in the brickwork with a grout of Roman cement. ‡]

Red-Spider.—*Hibernia.*—In a greenhouse, where there is no artificial heat, and in which sulphur cannot be conveniently used, you might try the effect of sprinkling the floor with turpentine, the powerful odour of which is said to be obnoxious to this insect. At this season the red spider does little injury in such a house as you describe: but in April and May it will appear in myriads, unless kept down by constant syringing and a moist atmosphere. Tobacco-water will be of no use. ‡

Cutting Down.—*G. R.*—When a plant is cut down, the whole force of the sap in the roots is directed towards a very small number of buds, perhaps to only one, and that pushes with great vigour. If the plant had not been cut down, the same quantity of sap, with the same force *à tergo*, would have been applied to a great number of buds, and each would have, in consequence, pushed with proportionate feebleness. †

Flower Pots.—*Z.*—The dimensions of the different sizes are given at p. 577 of this year's *Chronicle.* The sizes may vary in different localities, but it is to a trifling extent, and it would create great confusion to alter the standard by which they are now known. ‡

Pheasants.—*J. B. R.*—The curious bodies which you took out of the craw of a pheasant, and which looked like seeds, but which you afterwards found on the under side of Oak-leaves, so round and concave on the under side, and convex on the outer, are called Oak-spangles, and are the gall of an insect, as you will learn from our contributor "Ruricola" before long. †

Seeds.—*Facile.*—There is nothing in your communication about seeds. Of course, if a quantity of seed is sown, or dropped on ground, and buried at different depths, the seeds will come up at different times. This happens every day, and we wonder that so old a gardener as you are should be surprised at it. †

Mildew in Peas.—*Elliot.*—We have ourselves no doubt whatever that this disease is produced by dryness, which is favourable to the growth of a parasitical fungus, called Erýsiphe communis. If Peas are kept growing in a damp soil, they are not mildewed. †

Naming Plants.—*Charles* has sent us what we at first took for a wisp of bad hay, but afterwards found consisted of common plants to be named. As we have repeatedly mentioned in former answers, we are ready to furnish the names of horticultural plants in moderation, and when there is any *reasonable reason* for sending them, but they must be in good condition and properly selected. We, however, really cannot give up our time to attaching the names to heaps of wretched specimens of the commonest description, which any one, with a little industry, may name for himself. Our object must be confined to the removal of *real*, not *imaginary* difficulties. †

Etymology.—*Bignonia.*—We can find no explanation of the meaning of the word Martagon. Matthiolus, the commentator on Dioscorides, says that the alchemists called the plant by that name; and in another place he says, "Seruntur lilia dissectis bulbis Martio mense;" whence, perhaps, it may be concluded that the word is compounded of Marte ago, something acted upon in the month of March. If you do not approve of this guess, perhaps you will favour us with the result of your own inquiry †

Pronunciation.—*Bignonia.*—The proper pronunciation is radícans, not radicans. ‡

Miscellaneous.—*Cambriensis* must excuse our saying that he is rather unreasonable. He sends up a quantity of fruit to be named, many of them "imperfect and uncertain specimens," as he admits: we return him the names of all that we are acquainted with; and because he receives no information respecting those of which we know nothing, he says our reply is made "without care, skill, or attention"—hard words, of which we do not acknowledge the justice. Why, every county in England contains a quantity of seedling Apples and Pears, of no value except to the owner, and having no recognised names; we are no Œdipi to guess what imperfect and uncertain specimens may be: and "Cambriensis," instead of quarrelling with us for not knowing anything about these things, should apologise for sending such unexaminable materials, or blame those who have stocked his garden badly. He says, moreover, that what names he has received are only in part correct: for instance, No. 3, marked "*probably* Duchesse d'Angoulême," is not that variety: now we happen to have preserved the identical deformed specimen sent us, and we affirm that it is not distinguishable from the specimens of that Pear produced by second blossoms. We stated that No. 4 was the Doyenné, and we repeat that it is so. No. 2 is also the Autumn Bergamot, so far as the specimens sent will enable any one to judge: the time of ripening of many Pears is very uncertain, and is affected by circumstances unobserved in the early time of the year. The Apples 4 and 5, stated by us to be the Dutch Mignonne, and denied, are exactly like specimens of that fruit now before us, the appearance of which is subject to great differences in different trees. We have entered into this long defence, because we regard the naming fruits an important part of our duty; and because nothing can be more unfair, where infinite pains are taken with so very difficult a task, than that correspondents should turn round and charge us with "want of care, skill, and attention." †——*Robert Scot.*—Your plant is a curious variety of Woodsia ilvensis. The cut 137 is duplicato-dentate; 136 is coarsely serrate; there is no cut of duplicato-serrate. †——*W. L. N.*—Your Státice is S. tatárica. ¶——*Thaddeus.*—With every wish to oblige you, we really cannot again undertake the labour of naming large numbers of bad specimens; if we were to have many such applications, we should be overwhelmed by an enormous amount of the most wearisome occupation. Every gardener *ought* to be acquainted with the greater part of the following species:—1, Carpinus Bétulus incisa; 2, Smilax bona nox; 3, Daphne collina; 4, Hydrángea arborescens; 5, Smilax hastata; 6, Juníperus communis; 7, Cýtisus nígricans; 8, Genista ovata; 9, Genista tinctória; 10, Genista tinctória hirsuta; 11, Cýtisus triflorus; 12, Genista anxántica; 13, Cytisus hirsútus; 14, Genista sibírica; 15, Juníperus oblonga; 2d 15, Spártium multiflorum incarnatum; 16, Acer rubrum coccíneum. ¶——*A. C.*—Your Heath appears to be a variety between E. echiiflora, and another sometimes called in gardens E. abietina. §——*S. S. S.*—Instructions for the management of water-meadows would take up too much room, and are of too complicated a nature to be given in a short answer. You had better consult some work which treats upon the subject in question. In "Johnson's Farmers' Dictionary," under the head "Irrigation," you will find the required information. ‡——*Fidelis.*—Your Rhubarb seeds because it flowers: when the flower-stem is a foot high, cut it off and you will have no seed. We beg pardon for not having answered your question sooner. †——*Janus.*—We have already given directions for preserving Tomatoes, at p. 697 and 713. You will also find the mode of curing Tomato Figs at p. 95 of this year's *Chronicle.* †——*W. J.*—We know of no means of preventing the growth of green upon substances in water, without poisoning the water. The colour is produced by some minute aquatic plant. †——*R. S. V. P.*—Pray do us the favour of eliciting from Dr. B. the information you speak of. We do not know him well enough to ask him.——*J. H. J.*—We have repeatedly stated that it is immaterial whether salt is given to Asparagus beds now or in the early spring. If your story about Tea leaves is really true, we must request you to give us your name to authenticate it. †——*G. B. A.*—Chemical analysis is much too difficult for any one to think of undertaking who is not a very skilful chemist. We recommend you to read the articles on Rural Chemistry published in our columns last year; or the separate publication of them, which will be on sale very soon. †——*C. E.*—The charge for a short Advertisement, respecting gardeners out of place, is 3*s.*——*Frank.*—Remit us a Post-office order for three, six, or twelve months, at the rate of 6*d.* a copy, and we will hand it to a newsman, who will supply you at that price.——*Burnham.*—The Blenheim Pippin and the Blenheim Orange Apple are synonymous.——*J. Moore.*—Your Epiphyllum truncatum does not appear to differ materially from others in cultivation. ‡——*G. P. W.*—The Rhubarb you speak of is most likely "Myatt's Victoria," which may be procured at any respectable nursery. ‡——*A Gardener.*—There has never been any satisfactory reason given for fruit-trees flowering twice during the same season. We do not know such a plant as Hibiscus multífidus. ‡——*Clericus.*—We are not acquainted with any Státice under the name of S. grandiflora. S. Dickensónii bears red flowers. ‡——*Viator.*—We are not acquainted with your plant; if you can send us the flower of it, we may probably be able to tell you what it is. ‡——*Bignonia.*—No doubt the plant you refer to is Impátiens glandulígera. ‡——*G. W.*—The specimen was much shrivelled when it arrived; it appears to be Maxillária racemosa. ‡——*A. E. S.*—Your Pears are—1, Vicar of Winkfield; 2, Beurré Rance; 3, St. Germain; 4, Colmar; 5, Doyenné Blanc; 6, Glout Morceau; 7, 14, Beurré d'Aremberg; 8, Glout Morceau; 9, Beurré Diel; 10, Beurré Bosc; 12, and probably 13, Passe Colmar; 16, Henri Quatre. The Apples are—1, 3, Syke House Russet; 5, sometimes called Orange Pippin; 6, Norfolk Beaufin; 7, Cockle Pippin; 8, Hughes's Golden Pippin; 9, Round Winter Nonesuch; 12, Probably a small Reinette du Canada; 14, appears to be Minshul Crab; 15, Fearn's Pippin; 16, Flat Nonpareil; 17, Court-pendu Plat; 18, Dutch Mignonne. ‖——*Robert Palmer.*—Your Pears are—1, Marie Louise; 2, 26, Brown Beurré; 3, Winter Nelis; 4, St. Germain; 5, 8, Colmar; 6, Crassane; 7, 19, 31, 37, Glout Morceau; 9, a sort falsely called Délices d'Hardenpont; 11, 14, Beurré Diel; 12, Flemish Beauty; 13, 29, 35, Duchesse d'Angoulême; 15, Poire d'Austrassie; 17, Louise Bonne (of Jersey); 18, Easter Beurré; 20, Belle et Bonne, 21, 30, Beurré Rance; 22, Passe Colmar; 23, Gansell's Bergamot; 24, Seckel; 25, Beurré de Capiaumont; 27, Easter Bergamot; 28, Glout Morceau; 32, Buchanan's Spring Beurré; 33, Chaumontel; 34, Bishop's Thumb; 36, Achan; 40, Ne plus Meuris. ‖——*A Constant Reader.*—Your Apples are—1, Golden Reinette; 2, Boston Russet; 5, Manks Codlin; 8, 14, Yorkshire Greening; 9, 16, 17, appear to be the same, unknown; 10, King of the Pippins; 11, 50, Court of Wick; 12, Wormsley Pippin; 13, Court-pendu Plat; 15, Ross Nonpareil. The Pear is the Bezi de Caissoy.——*W. W.*—We entirely differ from you on behalf of "R. E." and will tell you why as soon as we can find a spare corner. †——*W. Ab.*—Your Apple is not the Grange, raised by Mr. Knight, but Grange's Pearmain. ‖——*W. S. J.*—The Pear is the Calebasse; the Apple is the Dutch Mignonne. ‖——*H. E.*—Your plants are, 11, Daphne collina; 12, Juníperus Sabina variegata; 13, Rhamnus alaternus. †——*Tyro.*—The number for 5th Nov., 1842, is out of print.

Mr. Paxton's Cottager's Calendar is now reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d.* each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them *delivered in any part of London* by remitting a Post-office order to this Office, at the rate of 5*s.* for every 25 copies.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The anticipated announcement of the withdrawal of France from the Right of Search Treaty has appeared this week, and the protocol of the convention, which had been so long left open for the ratification of France, has been closed by the other Powers. In announcing this fact, the Papers state that M. Guizot has assigned as his reason for refusing to ratify the treaty, that the wishes expressed by the Chamber of Deputies in their vote of February last were so clear and precise, that the Cabinet could not appear again before the Chambers without conforming to their will. This intelligence will be received with great regret by all who can appreciate the disinterested sacrifices which England has made for the suppression of slavery; and the daily Papers of all classes express their disappointment that M. Guizot has considered himself unable to maintain a treaty organised by his own co-operation. On the other hand, the French Opposition Papers announce their satisfaction at the result, and declare that the concession will be incomplete without the abrogation of all the existing treaties with this country on the subject of slavery.—From Spain we have fresh rumours of a change of Ministry; the Cortes were to assemble on the 14th; and a Parliamentary coalition had been formed, which was expected to be sufficiently strong to overthrow the Administration. Notwithstanding these indications of an approaching struggle, the Regent was confident in his strength, and had refused to modify the Cabinet or dissolve the Cortes.—In Portugal affairs have assumed a more serious aspect; party feeling has seldom run so high, and the coalesced Opposition is expected to defeat the Government in the new elections. The neighbourhood of Lisbon and several places on the western coast have been visited with destructive storms, which appear to have spread over a great part of Spain, and to have extended to the island of Madeira.—From Belgium we learn that the treaty with Holland has been signed by the plenipotentiaries of the two nations; it settles the disputed questions respecting the exchange of territory, and will be submitted forthwith to the Chambers of both countries.—Our German news mentions the continued illness of the King of Hanover, and announces that the committee of the Prussian States held their last meeting on the 10th. Their vote on the Railroad question, which they affirmed by a large majority, has given great satisfaction; and there is no doubt that a general system of railways, to connect all the provinces of the kingdom, will be immediately commenced.—From the Levant the Servian insurrection and the affairs of the Lebanon are the chief topics of interest. The cause of Prince Michael, the deposed Sovereign of Servia, is said to have been embraced by Russia; and a fresh insurrection of the Maronites and Druses against the Turkish troops has been attended with such important results, that the admiral at Malta has sent a portion of the fleet to the coast of Syria, to watch the course of events.—From the Cape of Good Hope we have accounts of two melancholy shipwrecks, the one of the Abercromby Robinson with five hundred troops on board, bound to Algoa Bay; the other, of the Waterloo, with upwards of three hundred convicts bound to Van Diemen's Land. The former vessel fortunately held together for some time after she struck, so that every person on board was saved; but the Waterloo went so soon to pieces, that nearly 150 convicts, the soldiers of the guard, and several women and children, amounting altogether to 189 souls, were drowned. These disasters are unhappily not the only ones of the same kind recorded in our Paper this week. The Reliance, East-Indiaman, of 1500 tons, was wrecked near Boulogne in the storm of Saturday night, and, out of a crew of 122 persons, only 7 were saved. Her arrival had been expected for many days; and the extent of the loss may be imagined from the fact that she had no less than 27,000 chests of tea on board, and was insured for nearly 200,000*l.* These calamitous events have depressed the feelings of parties connected with the shipping interest, and have spread a general gloom among the merchants concerned in the East India trade.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, still remain at Walmer Castle, and are quite well. During the week, her Majesty and the Prince have taken airings on the beach, but have been prevented, by the unfavourable weather, from visiting several places on the coast. Some doubt has been expressed in regard to the Queen's visit to Brighton, but it is now announced that the Court will leave Walmer for that town on the 22d.—The Archduke Frederick of Austria has visited during the week the United Service and Reform

Clubs, the British Museum, the Dockyard and Arsenal at Woolwich, and other public establishments. His Imperial Highness, on Wednesday, dined with the Duke of Wellington, at Apsley House, and with the French Ambassador on the following day.—A privy council was held on Saturday, at which the Roll of Sheriffs for the ensuing year was agreed on.

Public Pensions.—It is announced that her Majesty, out of the grant for distinguished services, has been pleased to award to General Robertson, residing at Canaan Bank, Edinburgh, a further pension of 210*l.*, in addition to the former allowance of 190*l.* per annum, making the whole of the General's pension for distinguished services 400*l.* per annum.

Parliamentary Movements.—In consequence of the death of Mr. John Jones, a vacancy has occurred in the representation of Carmarthenshire. It is expected that the former representative, Sir James Williams, will come forward on the Liberal interest; and no opposition is at present mentioned.

Legal Appointments.—It has been decided that no new judge is to be appointed to the Court of Review in the place of Sir John Cross, but that the business of that court shall in future be heard before Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, who was sworn in as a judge in bankruptcy on Thursday. The office will be held in conjunction with that of Vice-Chancellor. The patent confers all the honours and emoluments of the office, with the exception of the salary; and recites the resignation of the Hon. T. Erskine as one of the judges of the court. It is also announced in the Ministerial Papers that the office of Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, vacant by the death of Mr. Commissioner Bowen, is not to be filled up.—The East India Directors have appointed Mr. Loftus Wigram Standing Counsel of the Company in the room of the late Mr. Serjeant Spankie.—Mr. Alfred Dowling has been promoted to the dignity of Serjeant-at-Law.

Church Preferment.—Archdeacon Robinson, Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, formerly domestic chaplain to Bishop Heber, and archdeacon of Madras, has been elected morning preacher of the Foundling Hospital,

Foreign.

France.—The Paris Conservative Paper, the *Presse*, announces, on what it states to be good authority, that the Powers have at last resolved on closing the protocol of the convention of the 20th of December, 1841, for the suppression of the slave-trade, which had been left open to receive the ratification of France. It is also said that M. Guizot, in yielding to the demand of the Chambers for the withdrawal of France from the treaty, has assigned as his reason for refusing to ratify it, that "the wishes expressed by the Chamber of Deputies in the vote of the 24th of February were so precise and formal, and so clearly expressed, that the French Cabinet would not dare to appear again before the Chamber without having conformed to the wish expressed in the amendment carried on that occasion." All the Opposition journals are loud in their expressions of satisfaction at this announcement of the closing of the London protocol, and the consequent exclusion of France. Equal unanimity is to be observed in the demand for the abrogation of the treaties of 1831 and 1833, without which they declare that the present concession is incomplete.—A meeting of about 80 of the manufacturers and merchants of Paris took place on Wednesday, and agreed upon a petition against the customs' union with Belgium, which is to be presented to the President of Commerce. The wine-growers of Colmar, the municipal council of Bordeaux, and the booksellers of Paris, have petitioned in its favour.—The Papers give long accounts of the trials of different clerks and others attached to the office of the Paris Prefecture, which betray a disgraceful system of corruption, as regularly established as that disclosed a short time since on the trial of M. Gisquet, ex-Prefect of Police, which revealed facts of the same nature, such as permission for omnibus lines which had been bought for thousands. It is said that these disclosures have made it impossible for Count de Rambateau, the Prefect of the Seine, to retain his post.—The official *Moniteur* of Sunday publishes a Royal ordonnance, dated St. Cloud, the 12th inst., and countersigned by Marshal Soult, allowing the opening of a subscription in the French army, for the purpose of erecting a bronze statue, executed by Marochetti, to the Duke of Orleans in Algiers.—The King and Royal Family will not leave St. Cloud before the 6th December for the Tuileries; and the mourning of four months, which expired on Sunday last, for the Duke of Orleans, is ordered to be continued till the 5th of that month.—It is stated that the friends of M. Thiers calculate upon his re-entry upon office early next year, if not before the opening of the session of the Chambers.—The *Journal de Honfleur* of Saturday has the following postscript:—"As we were going to press, we learned that the Télémaque is completely raised from her bed; she is decked with flags, and the guns are being fired in honour of the event."

Spain.—We have advices from Madrid to the 8th inst. Some sensation had been produced by the publication of the programme of the Parliamentary Coalition for the session of the Cortes, which were to meet on the 14th. The Deputies who have signed the document specify 13 articles for which they will resolutely contend; they include in this number religious toleration, public economy, freedom of the press, and the definition of ministerial responsibility; and the whole manifesto is considered to be intended to overthrow the Cabinet. Rumours of a change of Ministry were current in various quarters. It is stated, however, in official circles, that the Regent will neither modify the Rodil Cabinet nor dissolve the Cortes; but it was believed that the Parliamentary Coalition would have the majority, and thus overturn the Administration. The Government Gazette of the 5th contains some severe comments on the declaration published by the twelve journals in regard to the liberty of the press. It declares that the Government has no hostile intentions against the press, and it relies on public opinion to defend the laws and defeat the machinations of a conspiracy, having for its object the renewal of the civil war and the establishment of anarchy. A rumour was current that the Duc d'Aumale intended to visit Madrid, and that a commercial treaty with England was likely to be brought forward.—The southern coast of Spain was visited on the 29th ult. by a destructive hurricane. At Seville three houses were levelled with the ground, vessels driven from their moorings, trees felled, and the public promenades entirely devastated. Several edifices, and the cathedral in particular, sustained considerable damage. The coast in the neighbourhood of Cadiz was covered with wrecks.

Portugal.—We have Lisbon news to the 7th inst. Party politics were discussed with unusual bitterness, and the approaching elections were to be strongly contested. An anonymous libel had appeared, charging M. Dietz, a German high in the King's confidence, with advising the Queen to abdicate and desert her children, he having been previously employed, according to this document, in forming a purse abroad, for the support of the royal family in case of need. It was reported that M. Dietz would be sent into Germany for a year or two in consequence of this excitement. The ensuing elections were looked to with interest; it was anticipated that the coalesced Opposition would succeed in carrying the day in Lisbon. The election of a delegate in the place of the deceased ex-minister, Viera de Castro, was going in their favour. In consequence of the proceedings of the Papal Nuncio, a royal circular had been published, calling on all the bishops to refuse the royal placet to all dispensations not directed to the lawful authorities; and the clergy not to accept any dispensations but such as have the royal placet, on pain of legal prosecution. A great flood had visited the low country about Cintra, where a cloud had burst, which washed away walls and bridges, and had done great damage at Colares, Cintra, Rio de Moura, Cascais, Oireas, Chelleiros, and other parts; but no lives were reported to have been lost. Immense masses of earth were moved in various farms and *quintas*, sweeping away and overwhelming great quantities of vines and larger trees. On the following day the sea appeared covered with the wrecks and ruins created by the flood, and strewn with rafters of houses, pieces of cars and carts, mill-wheels, and agricultural implements, from the coast to the verge of the horizon.—Accounts from the Azores mention that there are strong grounds for believing that pirates are hovering about the Atlantic islands. In illustration of the state to which the island of Madeira has been reduced, the papers mention the fact that whole weeks frequently elapse during which the Custom-house receipts do not amount to 20 milreis (less than 5*l.* sterling). Private letters from Madeira give melancholy accounts of a disastrous storm which has desolated the island. The Dart packet, and several other vessels, were wrecked at Funchal, and the floods from the mountains swept away numerous houses, and occasioned a great loss of life. The child of Mr. Veitch, son of the late Consul, was carried, by the force of the current, out of the nurse's arms, and drowned; and the calamities produced by the swollen currents can only be appreciated by those who have witnessed a Madeira flood at this season of the year.—A letter from Lisbon observes, that the good people of London will be somewhat amused at the mode in which the recent election of their Lord Mayor is announced at Lisbon in the Government journal:—"Is nominated Corregedor of Londres for the coming year, João Hemsphery, maker of candles." The editor adds in a note, that "Corregedor" is the equivalent for "Mare!"

Belgium.—The papers announce that the treaty between Holland and Belgium was signed on the 5th inst. by the plenipotentiaries of the two nations. This treaty, which contains an exchange of territory, will be submitted to the approbation of the Dutch States General and the Belgian Chambers. A commercial treaty with Spain has been concluded, by which the duty on Belgian linens is reduced, and Spanish wines admitted into Belgium on the same terms as those of France. The Minister has announced in the Senate that he does not despair of bringing the proposed commercial union with France to a successful issue. The escape of General Vandersmissen continues to occupy attention. It appears that some persons were waiting for him at a short distance from the prison. They threw a cloak on his shoulder and proceeded to a spot where horses were ready, which the fugitives instantly mounted; and taking the road from Schaerbeck to Eva and Westerloo, at half-past eleven on the following day they were in a place of safety, exhausted with fatigue; they had not stopped a moment by the way. The riders were obliged to be lifted from their horses, and the poor beasts immediately fell to the ground. We have subsequent information, stating that the General and his wife and child arrived safely at Maestricht on the 12th inst. The papers say that the escape was entirely planned by his wife, the daughter of the late Admiral Graves; and that England ought to be proud of having given birth to such a heroine. The other son, who has been arrested since the flight of his father, is not permitted to see anybody in prison. The Prince de Ligne is appointed Ambassador at Paris.

Hanover.—A letter from Hanover of the 7th instant states that the King had returned on that day from the hunting palace of Rothenkerchen, where he experienced another attack of illness, and that the frequency of his relapses causes great anxiety. The Crown Prince enjoys excellent health, and appears in public at almost every opera or concert. It is remarkable that nothing transpires respecting the time when his Royal Highness's marriage is to take place, although he has set out to pay a visit to his bride.

Germany.—Accounts from Berlin state that the Committee of the States held their last meeting on the 10th inst., and that the negotiations with Hanover have now proceeded so far, as to leave little doubt that the latter will in a short time join the Customs Union. The Papers mention the probability of a separation between Prince Albert of Prussia and his consort, a sister of the king of Holland. They also announce that the German Customs Union intend to resort to reprisals against the trade of the United States. This measure, it appears, is strongly urged by Saxony, in consequence of a considerable number of its products being excluded from the American market by the high duties imposed upon them in the new tariff.—The betrothment of the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz with the Princess Augusta of Cambridge was officially announced to the court of Neustrelitz on the 27th ult. On the same day, the Grand Duke received addresses of congratulation on the subject. The *Carlsruhe Gazette* of the 10th instant announces officially the betrothment of the Princess Maria of Baden, daughter of the Grand Duchess Dowager Stephania, to the Marquess of Douglas, son of the Duke of Hamilton, with the assent of the Grand Duke.—The German Diet have come to a resolution to purchase the house and the several collections of Goethe at Weimar, and to preserve the whole as a German national monument.—The Frankfort Papers state that, at a meeting lately held by the shareholders of the society for the construction of a canal to join the Danube to the Maine, a report of a satisfactory nature was presented relative to the state of the works. All the masonry, embankments, and sluices are finished, and the works undertaken for the improvement of the Altmuhl are so advanced as to allow a vessel tolerably laden to pass from Kelheim to Dietfurt. There only remains, therefore, the operation of sending water into the canal, which cannot be undertaken until spring. It is stated in the same paper that there have been recently discovered, in the vicinity of Nikolstadt, in Silesia, stones so mixed with veins of gold, that one alone yields the value of seven ducats.—Letters from Presburg inform us that the commission appointed by the Comitat of Oldenberg, to report upon the question whether it would be advantageous to Hungary to join the German Customs Union, had delived an opinion that the measure would be detrimental to the interests of the country. The commission further recommends that, at the next sitting of the Diet, the States should petition the Emperor to suppress the line of custom-houses between Hungary and Austria.—We regret to find, by letters from Vienna, that Prince Metternich is seriously ill.—The Senate of Hamburg is said to have it in contemplation, at one of the earliest meetings of the citizens, to propose a law to empower Jews to acquire freehold property in every part of the dominions of the city.—The Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha has named Liszt and Rubini members of the Ducal Saxon Ernestine Order.

Russia.—The Paris *Constitutionnel* publishes a private letter from St. Petersburg, mentioning that a number of officers belonging to the first corps of the army quartered at Moscow, and to the division of Orenburg, had been arrested, in consequence of the discovery of a conspiracy to overturn the existing Government, and emancipate the serfs. This conspiracy, which was got up by some young officers, is described as having extensive ramifications among the soldiers and the people. The recent incendiary fires which occurred in several towns and villages of the empire, were believed to be one of the means resorted to by the conspirators to indispose the inhabitants against the Government. The same letter states, that 120,000 men, with 360 pieces of artillery, were concentrated along the line of the Pruth and L o Danube, and that the fleet in the Black Sea had been ordered to complete its armament.—The *Allgemeine Zeitung* contains a letter from the Polish frontier, stating that the Russian Government have at present a plan under consideration, to compel every Roman Catholic proprietor of land in Podolia, whose tenants belong to the Greek church, to sell or exchange his property.

Turkey and Syria.—The arrival of the Levant mail brings news to the 27th ult., announcing that the Austrian Consul had departed from that city for Vienna, and that the Russian Colonel de Lieven had been ordered to Servia, to inquire into the circumstances that had led to the overthrow of Prince Michael. It is also stated, in opposition to the accounts last received from Constantinople, that the Emperor of Russia disapproved that revolution, and had resolved, in conjunction with Austria, to vindicate the rights of the Milosch family to the sovereignty of Servia. The former Hospodar of Wallachia, Alexander Ghika, had sought refuge in Servia. The party opposed to him was not, it seems, disarmed by his deposition, for they had commenced legal proceedings against him, with the view of depriving him of the property which he owned in the country.—Accounts received at Malta, from Beyrout, state that the Maronites and the Druses, who were armed by the British during the Syrian war, have been joined by another powerful sect, the Mutuali, and entered into a solemn league and compact to extirpate the Ottomans. In their first contest, the Albanians in the Turkish service lost 100 men, and had 400 wounded. A Maronite convent had been attacked, and the whole of Mount Lebanon is under arms. In consequence of this intelligence, the Howe, bearing the flag of Sir F. Mason, has been ordered to prepare for sea, with the view, it is supposed, of proceeding to Vourla. The Indus ship-of-the-line, Inconstant frigate, and Snake brig-of-war, are also under sailing orders for the coast of Syria.—Favourable news had been received from M. Tessier, appointed to direct the French expedition sent to Magnesia, in Asia Minor, in order to raise the remains of the temple of Diana Leucophrys. It appears that many more objects had been discovered than was originally expected, amongst which are numerous statues and bas-reliefs in the finest style of art.

Egypt.—Private letters from Cairo give further accounts of the murrain among the cattle noticed in our last. It appears to have caused a general panic throughout Egypt. The Pacha had already lost 90,000 oxen, besides other animals, and had been obliged to make use of the horses employed in the service of his artillery for agricultural purposes, as the destruction of the cattle had rendered their number insufficient to get in the seed for the ensuing year. The animals are described as dropping dead suddenly, as if shot with a musket ball. The persons employed in the transit of Indian passengers from Alexandria to Suez had also experienced considerable loss. 100 of their horses had perished in a single month, and the mortality was increasing. The unexpected and unseasonable rising of the Nile had carried desolation throughout the country. The floods had carried away the corn stores at Boulac, which had been but lately filled. Persons wishing to pass from Old Cairo to the new town were obliged to make use of boats; and the houses of Cairo were flooded by the waters of the canal of Halic, a circumstance unparalleled in the annals of Egypt.

Cape of Good Hope.—By the arrival of her Majesty's ship Hyacinth from the Cape, we have advices from the colony to the 19th September. The prominent intelligence is an account of the wreck of the Abercromby Robinson and the Waterloo, in Table Bay, on the 28th of August, the former with upwards of 500 troops on board, bound for Algoa Bay, and the latter with upwards of 300 convicts, bound for Van Diemen's Land. The Abercromby Robinson was fortunately driven ashore on a sandy part of the beach, which enabled the vessel to hold sufficiently long together to save every person on board; but the Waterloo, on being driven from her anchors by the gale, ran ashore upon the rocks, and the ship went so soon to pieces that a dreadful catastrophe followed. Although numbers of persons were assembled on the beach, it is to be regretted that 15 soldiers of the convict guard (her Majesty's 99th Reg.), 14 seamen, 4 women, 13 children, and 143 convicts, in all 189 persons, met a watery grave. Some strong reflections are made in the Cape Papers against employing such old vessels as the Waterloo in the conveyance of convicts, it being assumed, that if she had been a stronger ship she would have held out sufficiently long for all the people to be saved. There seems at the same time to have been a great deficiency of boats calculated to live in such a tremendous sea as is brought into Table Bay by a N.W. gale. So great a loss of life has not happened in the Bay since the wreck of H.M.S. Sceptre, in 1799, when 300 persons perished. The following is an extract from a private letter, written by an eye-witness of the calamity:—"About ten o'clock the Waterloo gave a sudden lurch, and parted from all her anchors, and came broadside in amongst the breakers. The scene which now took place I shall remember to the day of my death. After two or three heavy rolls her three masts went on the side with a dreadful crash. The hatches were now opened, and the convicts rushed on deck. The sea was making a clean breach over her. Immediately on the convicts arriving on deck about 50 jumped overboard; about fifteen or twenty gained the shore; the remainder were drowned. The cries of the poor wretches on deck were heart-breaking. Each sea, as it made a breach over the unfortunate vessel, carried a dozen or so into the water, who, of course, were drowned. Thousands of people were on the beach, but could not render the least assistance. It was a dreadful sight. There, within a stone-throw, lay 200 or 300 of our fellow-creatures being drowned before our eyes." The wreck was sold a few days afterwards for 630*l.* A subscription list had been opened for the survivors, and promised in a slight degree to relieve their temporary wants. Dr. Helsall, of the convict ship, was among the number saved. The weather on the coast had been most severe for the shipping. At Algoa Bay the Sabina, a Spanish vessel, with a cargo valued at 120,000*l.*, of which 90,000*l.* was insured, was lost, and 21 of the crew and passengers drowned. This ship, which was bound from Manilla to Cadiz, in trying to make for Algoa Bay, struck on Cape Recief. These disasters had thrown into the shade the affair of the insurgent Boers at Port Natal. No news of interest respecting the proceedings on the frontier had been received. Lieut.-Col. Cloete had gone on a visit to the chiefs in Caffreland respecting the robbery of some cattle; but doubts were expressed whether his object would be successful, as the Caffres, though not expected to offer any hostile resistance, were considered likely to evade the demand for the restitution of the plunder.

United States.—The Royal mail steamer Britannia, which sailed from Boston on the afternoon of the 1st, and from Halifax on the 3d inst., arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday last. She had to contend with unfavourable winds during the whole passage, which, nevertheless, she accomplished in less than 15 days. She brought between 20 and 30 passengers. The Papers received by the Britannia come down to the 1st inst., but their contents are not important. The citizens of the United States were engaged in electioneering; a large portion of the Papers are consequently occupied with reports of electioneering speeches. Colonel Edwards, who had been convicted of forgery and swindling, had been sentenced by Judge Kent to 10 years' imprisonment. In a speech which he delivered before receiving sentence, he called himself an injured and persecuted man; said that he was a victim to brokers, bankers, &c.; and affirmed that he would never come out of prison alive. He said that he was to be offered up a sacrifice on the altar of avarice; that he cared not whether he was sentenced for an hour or a thousand years, &c. The "Colonel" was well known in England, where he contrived, it will be remembered, to swindle Earl Spencer. Sir John Caldwell, late Treasurer-General of Lower Canada, had died suddenly at the Tremont Hotel, Boston, of angina pectoris. The Caledonia arrived at Halifax on the 30th, and the Great Western was spoken by the Britannia on the 4th off Halifax, all well.

Canada.—The Canada Papers received by the Britannia are to the 27th inst. They mention the death of Lieutenant-Col. Cameron, of the 79th Highlanders. The recent changes in the Government continued to be the prominent topics of discussion in the Papers. Mr. Morin had been appointed a Commissioner of Crown Lands; and the rumoured intention of Sir C. Bagot to appoint Mr. E. G. Wakefield to a high office had excited the indignation of the British or Opposition party.

Mexico and Texas.—Papers to the 8th ult. had been received from Galveston, Texas. A Texan force of 350 men, under the command of Colonel Caldwell, had an engagement with the Mexican troops under General Wall. The Texans were the victors, killing 100 and wounding 200 Mexicans. The accounts from Vera Cruz were to the 30th Sept. An embargo had been laid on all vessels in that port till the 15th Oct. The object of this measure was to prevent news being carried out respecting the expedition there in progress. It was said that Santa Anna would direct the expedition in person, and that Yucatan or Texas was its destination. The Montezuma, the iron war-steamer built in the Thames for the Mexican Government, was daily expected at Vera Cruz.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed at 94¼ to ⅜; Bank Stock, 168 to 170; India Stock, 260 to 262; Three per Cents. Reduced, 93½ to ⅝; Three and a Half per Cents. Reduced, 100⅝ to ¾; New Three and a Half per Cents., 101⅝ to ¾; Long Annuities, 12⅜; India Bonds, 51s. to 53s. prem.; and Exchequer Bills, 55s. to 57s. prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Polish Ball.—The annual ball, in aid of the funds for the relief of the Polish refugees, took place at the Guildhall on Wednesday night. It was numerously attended, there being upwards of a thousand persons present. The illuminations and other decorations used at the Lord Mayor's dinner had been left for the occasion. The ball was preceded by a concert, at which Mrs. Alfred Shaw assisted. The dancing commenced soon after eight o'clock, and, with the interval of the concert, which seemed to be the great attraction of the evening, continued with spirit till a late hour.

Metropolitan Improvements.—The elegant structure recently erected by Mr. Moxhay, on the site in Threadneedle-street formerly occupied by the French Protestant Church, is now nearly completed, and will shortly be opened, under the title of "The London Hall of Commerce," for the accommodation of merchants and traders from all quarters of the globe. By the erection of this building Threadneedle-street has gained ten feet in width; and when this is carried out through the whole length of the street, and the improvements in the vicinity of the new Royal Exchange are effected, that portion of the city may fairly challenge a contrast even with some of the best localities of the West-End.—The statue of the Duke of Wellington intended for the City is finished, but the committee have not yet decided on the site it is to occupy. The subscription for it is somewhat under 15,000*l.* Mr. C. Wyatt has made great progress with the West-End statue of the Duke, 23,000*l.* for which have already been subscribed.

The Caoutchouc Company.—An investigation has been going on for some days at the Mansion-house, in which this company, established for the manufacture of India-rubber goods, was principally concerned. In the first place, a large number of respectable hosiers in the city appeared to complain of the conduct of certain parties, representing themselves to be the London Caoutchouc Company, and professing to sell articles made of India-rubber, the interest in three-fourths of which company is said to be vested in Mr. W. Leaf, of the Old-change, in having filed 55 bills in Chancery against the retail hosiers in the metropolis, for an alleged infringement of their patent. The articles alleged to be pirated, were those into which strips of India-rubber were introduced, surrounded by thread, and so covered over that it was impossible for any one to discover whether they were or were not similar to the articles manufactured by the company. The first intimation given to the parties, was in the service of about 60 writs, requiring them to appear and answer a bill in Chancery, filed by Mr. Wight, in the name of the "London Caoutchouc Company." When the parties applied to Mr. Wight for information, they were told they had infringed the company's rights, but that he was willing to compromise the matter, and in many instances they were induced, through intimidation and ignorance of the proceedings with which they were menaced, to pay sums of money varying from 15*l.* to 70*l.*, and amounting together to about 1000*l.* Mr. Wight asked much larger sums than he eventually consented to take; in one instance he asked 45*l.* of a respectable tradesman, declaring that less would not pay him, but he was at last satisfied with 15*l.* It was contended on behalf of the applicants that the great oppression in these proceedings on the part of the company was in selecting the retail dealers, instead of boldly attacking the manufacturers of the articles complained of, who, if any were really liable, must be the parties to answer, and who could afford to spend 1,000*l.* in contesting the right. On the part of the company, the solicitor who served the writs appeared and said that due notice of the infringement of the patent had been given in the papers, but it appeared that the advertisement had been headed "The New Tariff," and was not likely to attract the attention of the parties to whom it was professedly addressed. On Friday the inquiry was again resumed, when Mr. Leaf, the principal proprietor, above referred to, appeared by counsel to explain his share in the concern. He stated that he was ignorant of the proceedings till after they had been commenced, and then he declared them disgraceful. He disavowed the acts of the solicitor, and said, that as long as he belonged to the company such proceedings should not again be resorted to against the retailers. If he had known of the intentions to commence proceedings he would have prevented them, and when he did hear of them he had interfered to diminish the expenses. The solicitor admitted that he had no written instructions on the subject, and the counsel who had conducted the cases in Chancery admitted that the fee of 7 guineas had been paid to him in each case. The inquiry was then closed, with an assurance on the part of Mr. Leaf that no further proceedings will be taken against the retail traders.

British Museum.—The executor of the late Marquess Wellesley last week sent to the British Museum upwards of three waggon-loads of MSS. and books, in compliance with the will of the Marquess. It is hoped that these valuable documents will soon be made available to the public.

Temple Church.—It has been determined that this church shall be reopened for divine service to-morrow morning. A rehearsal of the music took place on Monday before the principal members of both inns of court, and under the direction of the organists of Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's. The general effect was considered satisfactory, and in the "round church," to which the public will be admitted now that the old organ-screen is entirely removed, the minutest sound was distinctly heard. It is generally believed that a daily service will be performed in the church when the repairs are finally completed.

Exeter Hall.—On Monday evening the pupils composing the first workmen's music class at Exeter Hall presented Mr. Hullah with a music-stand, as a testimony of their gratitude for his instructions. The address on the occasion, after expatiating on the merits of Mr. Hullah as a teacher, dwelt on the advantages to be derived from a knowledge of the science of music as a cheap and intellectual amusement for the humbler classes, as an amusement tending to the increase of the domestic comforts and to the improvement of their morals. Mr. Hullah, in acknowledging the gift, mentioned the great importance of congregational singing, as adding to the solemnity of religious worship, and announced his intention of forming a class of the wives and children of working men. At the conclusion of the proceedings, Lord Wharncliffe, under whose patronage as Lord President of the Council the classes have been formed, came forward and said, that he could not allow the proceedings to terminate without expressing his gratification at all he had witnessed, and his entire concurrence in the sentiments and address which had been put forth on presenting Mr. Hullah with that elegant testimonial of their respect and esteem. It had never been his lot to meet with a teacher who possessed in such an eminent degree as Mr. Hullah the art of fixing the attention of his pupils. He congratulated them on the progress they had made in the delightful science of music. It was delightful to see the working man thus adding to his stock of innocent and intellectual amusements; and he was proud to think that he had contributed to promote their instruction in that most delightful and beautiful science.

Chartist Meetings.—On Thursday evening a meeting took place at the Crown and Anchor, ostensibly to "consider the proceedings connected with the recent disturbances in the northern and midland counties, and to adopt such measures relative thereto as may be deemed necessary;" but the real object, as disclosed in the course of the meeting, was to raise a subscription for the defence of such Chartists as may now be in durance, and to form a permanent fund for a similar purpose hereafter. Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P., was in the chair. A long series of resolutions was passed, deprecating the punishment of persons engaged in the late outbreak on political grounds, establishing a general defence and support fund, and condemning the conduct of Lord Abinger in delivering from the bench charges of a political nature. These resolutions were to form part of a petition to the House of Commons, praying the House to address her Majesty that Lord Abinger may be visited "with such a mark of her Royal displeasure as may induce other judges hereafter to preserve the purity of the judicial functions unsullied by political rancour or party spirit."

Middlesex Sessions.—On Monday the court assembled to hear appeals. The first case was that of the Grand Junction Water-works Company against the Poor Rate of St. Mary Abbots, Kensington. The objections to the rate were stated at considerable length, but in the course of the proceedings the court having expressed an opinion that machinery and fixtures were rateable, it was agreed not to alter or interfere with the present rate, upon the understanding, that, when a new rate was made, the machinery and fixtures of the parish generally should be rated. A judgment to that effect was pronounced and recorded by the court.—The next case was that of the West Middlesex Water-works Company against the same parish. It appeared that the property of the company was formerly assessed separately under different heads. The rate was then 262*l.* When the last rate was made the parish officers added the whole property together, and augmented the rate to 1,500*l.* Against this the company appealed, and the result was that the rate was reduced to the sum of 762*l.*—The last case was that of the General Cemetery Company against the parish. On the part of the company it was represented that they were rated at a much greater sum than that to which they were legally liable—their income from all sources being only 2,825*l.*, whereas they were assessed at 3,700*l.* An abstract of the company's accounts was produced in verification of this statement. The respondents contended that their profits must be greater than represented, as a much larger sum was annually paid in dividends to the shareholders. This led to an investigation of the company's accounts by the court; and to various arguments from counsel on both sides, interesting only to the parties concerned. The court said that the true principle of rating this kind of property was that it was to be treated as land having peculiar privileges by Act of Parliament, by which it became more beneficial to the owners than it otherwise would be; and that the true criterion of rating was, what it would let for to a tenant with all its advantages, and the court thought that no tenant would take the cemetery with all its risk, trouble of superintendence, &c., unless he could make a clear profit of 1,000*l.* a year; and, therefore, the rate must be fixed at 1,800*l.*, the profits being 2,800*l.* It was subsequently agreed that the sum of 300*l.* annually charged as directors' fees should be included, on the ground that it was an expense which would not be required in the hands of a tenant.

Metropolitan Prisons.—The prisons for debt have, within the last few days, presented a different appearance to what they have exhibited for some time. The Fleet and Marshalsea have been closed; the former was shut on Saturday, and the latter on Thursday last, the prisoners being then removed to the Queen's Bench Prison, under an Act passed during the last session, authorising Lord Denman to issue his warrant for their passage from one gaol to another. The number at present in the Queen's Prison is about 280 persons. In Whitecross-street Prison there are about 360, and 120 in Horsemonger-lane Gaol. The total number of prisoners for debt in London may now be stated at about 760. Some years ago there were as many in one prison.

Marylebone.—We have before alluded to the proceedings of the Marylebone Vestry in reference to a monumental column to the memory of the Scotch Reformers of 1793. A meeting of the Vestry took place on Saturday to receive the second report of the committee in regard to the grant of a space of ground upon which the monument may be erected. The report recommended Regent's Circus, Oxford-street, as the most convenient site, and a motion for its adoption was brought forward. An amendment was moved,—"That the board, having been elected by the rate-payers of Marylebone for the purpose of protecting their parochial interests, any interference on its part towards the proposed erection of a monumental column to perpetuate the memory of the alleged Scottish Reformers and political martyrs of 1793 would be highly inexpedient." A long debate ensued, which terminated in a division, giving 41 votes for the motion, and 11 for the amendment. It was then moved,—"That the Scots and English Monumental Committee, assisted by Messrs. Rennie, Hume, and Donaldson, do select the three most appropriate designs, and submit them to the Vestry for their choice of the most suitable for erection." Another long debate ensued on the propriety of this motion, which was considered by some members to make the Vestry parties to the act; but after some angry discussion it was carried without a division.

St. Pancras.—On Wednesday a special meeting of the vestry was held for the purpose of receiving the official report of the special poor-law commissioners noticed in our last, and also a further report of the directors and guardians of the poor. The report of the directors went into a long review of the commissioners' report, with the object of refuting its statements. The report having been adopted, Mr. Stock moved the appointment of a committee to inquire into, and report to the vestry on the propriety of taking legal steps to invalidate the whole of the proceedings of the recent special poor-law commission, and in doing so expressed his regret that the directors had not taken earlier notice of the subject. The motion was seconded, and carried unanimously.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Nov. 5, was 956—Males 467, Females 489. Weekly average for 1838-9-40-1, Males 467, Females 445. The distribution of this mortality over the different districts was as follows:—West Districts, 137; North Districts, 164; Central Districts, 187; East Districts, 182; South Districts, 286.

Woolwich—The Archduke Frederick of Austria visited this dockyard on Monday, accompanied by a numerous suite. His Imperial Highness went over the different departments, minutely inspecting the machinery for testing anchors, the smithy, and the manufactory for making boilers. On Thursday the Archduke visited the arsenal, and examined all the works and machinery of the establishment.—The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered the construction of a war steam-vessel, with engines of 800 horse power, from the designs of Mr. Oliver Lang, master-shipwright of this dockyard. She will exceed the Trafalgar in size, by 20 feet 6 inches in length of deck, and by 3 feet 10 inches in depth of hold.—The Admiralty have been so satisfied with the report of the experiments on board the Lightning steam-vessel last week, with M. Clement's sillometer, marine thermometer, and steam thermometer, that they have ordered that 200*l.* be paid to him, and the machinery deposited in this yard. It is therefore probable that their Lordships' approbation of the inventions will shortly lead to their introduction in all the vessels of her Majesty's navy. The sillometer has a dial on deck which constantly shows the number of miles per hour that the vessel is going; so that it is easy to discover, under all circumstances, what is the best trim of the vessel, and the most advantageous quantity and distribution of the sails for obtaining the greatest speed. As the sillometer shows immediately the effect which every alteration in the sails or trim of the ship has on its velocity, it follows also that ships fitted with the sillometer can constantly maintain the speed they may have agreed upon, and so keep company together, and maintain the same relative position, though, from the darkness of the night or thickness of the weather, they cannot see each other. From the experiments made with the marine thermometer, it appears that in its variations it followed the inequalities of the bottom of the sea, so far as these inequalities could be ascertained from the heaving of the lead, or from the information of the pilot; on the approach to shoal water the thermometer fell, and on the approach to deep water it rose, and distinguished the difference very distinctly and rapidly, according to the transition from shallow to deep water, and *vice versâ.* It may therefore be inferred, that the marine thermometer would indicate the approach to rocks and icebergs, from the influence these bodies are known to have on the temperature of the sea for a considerable distance. The dial of the marine thermometer is also on deck, and shows, by inspection merely, the exact depth of water in which the vessel may be sailing at the time. The steam thermometer indicates the exact temperature of the steam in the boilers, showing distinctly every variation as it occurs. The thermometer is a Centigrade of 107°, four degrees of M. Clement being equal to 212° Fahr.

Wreck of an East Indiaman.—We regret to record the total loss of the Reliance East Indiaman, of 1,500 tons, Capt. Green, which was wrecked on the coast of Meriment, near Boulogne, in the storm of Saturday night. The captain, passengers, and 115 persons (out of 122 on board) have perished. This calamitous event has spread a gloom of the most melancholy description among the merchants connected with the East India trade. Her last place of resort was St. Helena, and the parties interested in her fate were therefore in expectation every day of hearing of her safe arrival. It appears from the report of the agent of Lloyd's, that of the crew and passengers, 75 were British, 27 Chinese, and 20 Dutch: the saved are, the ship's carpenter, an Irish seaman, 2 Dutch sailors, and 3 Malays, who reached the shore in one of the boats of the vessel. The body of the captain was washed ashore, and identified by the carpenter. Captain Tucker, of H.M.S. Iris, is among the passengers drowned. The Reliance was an old ship on this station, and had on board a cargo of tea of considerable value, besides the freightage incidental to the voyage. The quantity of tea on board was 1,884,748lb., of which there were 1,277,556lb. of Congou, and 406,565lb. of Twankay, with smaller proportions of other descriptions. Fortunately for the insurance offices and underwriters in this country, their risks upon the vessel do not include more than from 14,000*l.* to 15,000*l.* of the 195,000*l.* for which it is said she is insured, the insurance offices of Calcutta and Bombay being responsible for at least 150,000*l.* to 180,000*l.* of the whole amount. This mishap, with those reported under our foreign news from the Cape of Good Hope, and others which have occurred on the coast during the late severe weather, have, in a material degree, depressed the feelings of parties connected with the shipping interest. So far as the particulars have been ascertained, the scene of confusion which prevailed on board until daylight is described by the survivors as of the most awful character, though little beyond the manner in which the crew and passengers lost their lives has at present transpired. The confusion and terror consequent upon the suddenness with which the vessel struck was such, that no orders on the part of the ship's officers were attended to, and some time elapsed before signals of distress could be fired. The signals continued to be made until daylight, but without any effect, no boats having put off to the vessel. The Boulogne papers state that there were no means of affording the least assistance. As soon as day broke and the coast was discerned, it was determined to hoist out the boats. This was quickly accomplished, but the long boat was immediately swamped by the breakers, and the others, from being overloaded, went down within a short distance of the vessel. The captain remained on board to the last moment, and went down while near the carpenter, who reached the shore in safety. Many bodies had been washed on the beach, some of them showing symptoms of life; but although every medical attention was promptly rendered, none of them were restored. The scene on the beach was of the most extraordinary description from the number of chests of tea which came ashore when the ship broke up. It was ebb tide when the ship struck; but before daylight the sea was flowing fast, and at ten o'clock she was a perfect wreck. Out of 27,000 chests on board, only 2,050 have yet been saved, and these are all much damaged by sea-water. The loss of so large a quantity of tea has had a great effect on the market, and an advance of price is considered certain. The vessel belonged to Messrs. Tomlin & Mann, of Cornhill. The commander was much respected in the City, and until some official account of her situation and loss is received it is a matter of mere conjecture whether it was through the state of the weather or an oversight in navigation.

Teddington.—At the Feltham Petty Sessions, John Morris was re-examined on a charge of setting fire to the premises of Mr. Gunner, at Teddington, on the night of the 5th inst., as noticed in our last. The additional evidence went to show that the prisoner was out late at a neighbouring public-house on the night of the fire, and that he took away some remnants of a coat which had been torn up, two or three of which were found between the farm and his own house. It was also stated, that on the night in question he had complained to his companions of having no work, and had made an unsuccessful application to Mr. Gunner for employment about six weeks ago. The magistrates thought the suspicion of his guilt strong enough to justify another remand.

Provincial News.

Her Majesty's Visit to Walmer.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, have paid frequent visits to the sea-side and to different places in the neighbourhood. Her Majesty has declined receiving any addresses during her stay, and has signified her wish that it should be regarded as a private visit. On Friday the Queen and Prince Albert visited Deal, and on Saturday walked on the beach, unattended by any of the household. On Sunday divine service was performed in the Duke of Wellington's small dining-room by the Rev. Mr. Wilberforce, Vicar of Walmer, and was attended by her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the whole suite.—On Monday Prince Albert went on board her Majesty's ship Thunderer, and in the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince visited the town and castle of Dover. On Friday his Royal Highness again visited the Thunderer to witness target firing: he remained on board some hours, and was much gratified. It is generally rumoured that the Prince is about to succeed the Duke of Wellington as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. The advanced years of his Grace, and his expressed wish on more than one occasion to be relieved from official duties, are considered to strengthen the rumour. The rooms selected for the use of the court at Walmer Castle are twenty in number, the greater portion of them looking towards the French coast. All the rooms occupied by her Majesty have a southern exposure; but the portion of the fortress appropriated for the exclusive use of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, and the attendants upon the Prince and Princess, are the outworks of the north tower.

Agricultural Districts.—The papers continue to give long details of incendiary fires. In Berkshire, the outhouses and ricks on General Dickson's Severne Barn Farm, about eight miles from Reading, occupied by Mr. Brokenbrow, were fired on Saturday evening; the flames were not subdued until Sunday night, when the whole of the property, with the exception of one or two wheat ricks, was consumed. A reduction of the labourers' wages is supposed to have led to the occurrence.—In Buckinghamshire, the farm of Mr. Lazenby, at Ley-green, Chesham, was fired on Saturday week; some of the stacks were destroyed, but the flames were subdued before they reached the buildings. On the following Tuesday, another fire occurred on a farm near the same spot, and destroyed the barn and a large quantity of oats.—In Cambridgeshire, on Sunday evening, the faggots and timber on the premises of the Earl of Leicester, at Chatteris, were fired; for some time the mansion was in danger, and if the wind had been high, a great portion of the town must have been destroyed; the light of the fire was seen at Cambridge. On the previous day a haulm stack and other property were burnt to the ground on the farm of Mr. Collett, at Feversham.—In Bedfordshire, on Wednesday week, ten stacks of barley, beans, &c., were destroyed at Bushmead, near Eaton Scoon.—In Northamptonshire, a barn, in a close detached from other buildings, at Leighton Buzzard, and some stacks of gorse at Billesdon, were burnt on Saturday. At Harrold also a barley stack was fired, but the flames were discovered in time to prevent any considerable danger.—In Nottinghamshire, two large barns in the neighbourhood of Loughborough, one of them belonging to Mr. Middleton, the other, filled with barley, belonging to the farm of Mr. Brewer, were destroyed by fire last week.—In Wilts, the hayricks and outhouses at Cotham, near Hungerford, were fired, and burnt to the ground; and in Worcestershire, a rick of straw, about nine tons weight, on the farm of Mr. Harris, at Stoney-lane, near Tandebigg, was totally destroyed.

Bristol.—The commissioners appointed under the New Bankruptcy Act for this locality, Mr. Sergeant Stephen and Mr. Stevenson, opened the court, at the Guildhall, on Saturday. No business was entered upon, further than receiving such fiats as were ready to be tendered to the court.—During the past week dividends have been declared upon the separate estates of Mr. D. W. Acraman, of 2*s.* in the pound, and of Messrs. W. E. Acraman and A. J. Acraman, of 6*d.* each in the pound. The sum of 8,000*l.*, the purchase-money of the pictures of Mr. D. W. Acraman, remains in the hands of the assignees, till the Court of Review shall have decided whether it belongs to his private estate or to the estate of Mr. W. E. Acraman.—A general meeting of the shareholders of the Great Western steam-ship company was held on Friday, to receive a report from a committee elected in August last to investigate the affairs of the company, jointly with the board of directors. The chairman of the committee read the report, which recommended the sale of all the company's property, and the winding-up of the concern. A resolution in accordance with the report was moved, and a very lengthy and stormy discussion ensued, in the course of which it was stated that the liabilities of the concern amounted to 23,818*l.* There was due on calls 17,000*l.*, being a balance against the company of 6,818*l.* The cost of the Great Western was stated at 61,671*l.* Complaints were made of the extravagant management of the company's affairs, particularly in the salaries of the captain and managing directors. It was also stated that the highest bidding for the Great Western, at the recent attempt to sell her, was 17,500*l.* Several counter resolutions were presented by the directors, which were eventually adopted by the meeting in a modified form, to the effect that the Great Western should continue her voyages at the usual periods, unless in the mean time an advantageous offer should be made for her; that the Great Britain should be completed and fitted for sea, and that a loan of 20,000*l.* should be raised for that purpose.

Cambridge.—The Cambridge Camden Society are making great efforts for the repairs and restoration of the Round Church. When completed, it will be the most remarkable piece of antiquity in Cambridge, and especially interesting to the admirers of church architecture. At present the works are suspended from want of funds. A sum of 1,400*l.* will be required to complete the restoration; and it is hoped that the Society, by an appeal to the public, may succeed in raising the amount.

Cardiff.—A few weeks since, the local papers gave long accounts of a young girl, who was apprehended at this place, while going on board one of the Bristol packets in sailor's attire, when she stated that she was on her way to America to see her brother. The same papers now announce that she was burnt to death at Merthyr on Wednesday week. It appears that the poor girl, who was of weak intellect, had gone to Merthyr in search of employment, and having fallen asleep in a room with a fire, her clothes ignited, and she was so severely burnt that she died in a few hours.

Deal.—The storms which have been felt so severely in the Downs have been experienced on all parts of the southern coast, and numerous wrecks of small craft are reported. On Monday night an English brig, the Smales, bound from Quebec to Whitby, was preserved from being driven upon the beach by the intrepidity of the Deal boatmen. At 9 o'clock she was about to run from the Downs, where she had put in for shelter on Sunday, to the northward; but the captain, not knowing the coast well, got within a quarter of a mile of the shore, and in less than three fathoms of water. So near was the vessel to the beach, that during the lull of the wind the people on shore could hear the men speaking on board. Four Deal boats, with forty men, immediately put off, and after great efforts for upwards of half an hour, the boatmen succeeded, with an easterly wind blowing dead ashore, in preserving the brig (worth between 4,000*l.* and 5,000*l.*), and taking it to a safe anchorage in the Downs. Several other vessels at the same time were nearly blown ashore, and the revenue cutters were obliged to run for Ramsgate.—On Saturday great alarm was felt at Deal and Walmer respecting the fate of a galley, containing seven hands, which was observed from the coast suddenly to disappear, just as she had reached the Lisbon steamer, at the time of the heavy gale on Friday afternoon. The accident was observed from Walmer Castle, and her Majesty was very anxious in her inquiries; but it was afterwards ascertained that the men were picked up by the crew of the steamer.

Falmouth.—It is proposed to erect forthwith a line of telegraphs from the Lizard to this port, which will enable the merchants to obtain the earliest reports of vessels arriving in the Channel from abroad, since they all endeavour to make the Lizard, as a landfall; while, with contrary winds, valuable cargoes are detained by ships standing off and on the coast, not able to clear the Lizard on some occasions for several days.—We learn from the *Plymouth Times* that the accounts from the fisheries on the western coast are of the most cheering description; after almost all hope had been abandoned, nearly 20,000 hogsheads were enclosed last week at St. Ives and Newlyn, and other places have also been successful. Altogether it is said that the value of the fish caught on Wednesday week is not less than 50,000*l.*

Gloucester.—The adjourned inquiry into the mysterious cases of wholesale infanticide at Ruardean, in the Forest of Dean, the particulars of which we noticed in our last, was resumed last week, in the presence of several magistrates of the district. The evidence adduced was similar to that already published, and no new fact of a material nature transpired. The jury expressed an opinion, that if further time were allowed, additional evidence might probably be obtained, and the inquest was consequently again adjourned.

Hull.—On Saturday four youths, indifferently attired, applied to the bench for assistance to enable them to get to London. On being questioned by the magistrates, they stated that they had run away from school, at Winton, near Kirby Stephen, in Westmoreland, kept by Mr. Twycross, in consequence of ill-treatment. The details of the case seem to be a counterpart of the history of "Dotheboys Hall," which Boz has made so famous. They all stated that they were not half fed, nor allowed to write to their friends, except what the master dictated. They started with 1*s.* 6*d.* between them; they had walked from Winton to Selby, and thence had taken the packet to this town. William Griffiths, one of the youths, said he was 17 years of age, and had been at the school seven years; it was two years since he had seen any of his friends. He did not know where his parents resided. His father was a bookseller and stationer in London, and he only knew the residence of his grandmother. William Wright said his father was a lawyer at Temple-bar; he had been at the school two years, and had not seen or heard anything of his parents during that time. Thomas Wilson said his father was a lawyer in the Strand; he had been at the school six years, and had not seen or heard anything of his parents or friends during that time. Thomas Forbes said he had no father; he had been five years at school, but had not received any letter from his mother during the last two years. The magistrates subscribed to defray their expenses to town, and the mayor undertook to make arrangements for their passage.

Lavenham.—On Saturday, several tradesmen of this place and Sudbury were brought before the local magistrate, charged, by the secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with having kept a plot of ground called Washmere-green for the purpose of bull-baiting, and with having aided and assisted at the bull-baiting on the 5th inst., contrary to the provisions of the statute. The offence was fully proved. The principal parties concerned were fined 5*l.* each, and the others were sentenced to penalties of less amount. Five paid the fines, and seven were committed to prison with hard labour. The penalties and costs amounted to 43*l.*; and the Society presented the prosecutors' moiety to the funds of the National School.

Leeds.—We last week noticed the increased amount of relief given to the poor at the Leeds workhouse in the months of September and October of the last three years. The amounts were as follows:—In September and October of 1840, 2,608*l.*; in 1841, 2,994*l.*; in 1842, 3,659*l.* The increase of the rate is a necessary consequence; and the papers of this week announce that the overseers have laid a half-yearly rate of two shillings in the pound, where there has not for many years been a rate exceeding one shilling and fourpence. The increase is, therefore, fifty per cent. upon the former rates, although at no time have the inhabitants been less able to bear any increase of the rates than at present.

Liverpool.—The New Bankruptcy Act having come into operation on Saturday, the Court for the Liverpool district was formally opened on that day before the Commissioners, Mr. Skirrow, Q.C., and Mr. C. Phillips. The Order in Council authorising the opening of the Court, its constitution, jurisdiction, limits, &c., was read, and after the usual formalities the Court adjourned to the 21st.

Manchester.—A large meeting of the Anti-Corn-Law League was held last week, to learn the progress of the 50,000*l.* fund, and to hear the speeches of Mr. Buckingham, Mr. Cobden, and others. The chairman, Mr. Wilson, said that the Local Committee for collecting the 50,000*l.* fund had met, and had succeeded in putting into circulation a number of cards, which, when filled up and returned, would contain subscriptions to the amount of 1,646*l.* The ladies had held their second meeting. The number of their committee at the present time was about 120 members, and they had succeeded in issuing cards, which, when filled up, would contain contributions to the amount of 620*l.* 10*s.* A General Committee of Superintendence for the whole kingdom had also been formed, and had issued cards, which, when returned, would contain subscriptions to the amount of 3,075*l.* 18*s.* Cards were already taken, therefore, to the amount of 5,342*l.* The meeting was addressed at great length by Mr. Buckingham and other gentlemen, who entered into numerous details on the objects before them, and on the measures to be adopted in carrying out the purposes of the League.—The balance-sheet of the Chartist Executive for the last quarter has just been published. It contains several details which afford a significant proof of the small resources of the party, although professedly numbering no less than 3,000,000 members. At Birmingham, where Chartism is supposed to be, numerically speaking, stronger than in any other part of the kingdom, there are but 175 contributors, and the amount they have sent to the executive during the last three months is only 18*s.* 4*d.*, or 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum. Coventry adds 100 Chartists to the ranks, and 16*s.* 8*d.* to the funds. Carlisle gives 5*l.*; Darlington, 5*l.*; Derby, 1*l.*; Huddersfield, 1*l.* 18*s.*; Hull, 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Halifax, 1*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*: Liverpool has 280 contributors to the amount of 1*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*; and Manchester, with its 524 brethren, sends 9*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* The total income for the three months is 160*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* Of this sum no less than 90*l.* 8*s.* has been taken by Dr. M'Dowall and two other lecturers, and the accounts show a balance in hand of only 10*s.* The various associations in different parts of the country have not succeeded in inducing more than 11,363 persons to enrol themselves at twopence a quarter, of whom a great number are reported as defaulters.

Northleach.—The Government inquiry into the management of this prison commenced on Monday week. The commissioners are, Mr. Rogers, Queen's Counsel; a physician, and two inspectors of prisons; assisted by Mr. Gurney. Twenty-nine prisoners at present in confinement were examined on Monday; all the witnesses at the late inquest on Beale were re-examined on the following days; and after the case was finished, other witnesses were examined as to the alleged insufficiency of diet, and other privations. After finishing at Northleach, the commissioners proceeded to the other prisons of the county. At the meeting of the Cheltenham board of guardians last week, the clerk read two communications from the commissioners, requesting assistance in the investigation. The reports will not be laid before the public until the close of the inquiry.

Northwich.—About three years ago several lives were lost by the falling-in of the top mine of a rock-salt pit at Dunkirk, near this place. A few weeks ago, indications were observed which led the miners to expect a second fall, which has since taken place, owing, it is conjectured, to some rock-salt pillars in the bottom mine having given way. No lives, however, have been lost, as in the former instance; but the destruction of property is very great, involving considerable loss to the miners and their families. The pits are now flooded to the height of five feet by the water, which had collected in the cavity occasioned by the former calamity, and which has now found its way into three neighbouring pits, and threatens to enter as many more.

Oldham.—The Manchester papers state that the distress prevailing among the operatives has become so serious, that, at the petty sessions last week, the cases of no fewer than 300 poor persons, defaulters of poor-rates, were investigated, without summonses, for the purpose of saving legal costs. All these cases were from one of the four districts of the township. A considerable number of these operatives described themselves as entirely destitute of work, and some as only partially employed.

Oxford.—The Regius Professor of Modern History, Dr. Cramer, has resigned the office of public orator in the University; and the Vice-Chancellor has fixed Thursday, the 24th instant, for the choice of his successor. On the late visit of the Archduke Frederick of Austria to this city, his Imperial Highness called at the house of Mr. Sheriff Hunt, and expressed his admiration of the conduct of his son at the taking of Sidon; his Highness, with Major Maronivich, one of the suite, having been eye-witnesses of the gallant race between Mr. Hunt, then a midshipman of H.M.S. Stromboli, and an Austrian officer, Signor Chinca, in order to be the first to plant their respective colours on the walls. The circumstance was noticed in Commodore Napier's despatches at the time, the race having been gained by Mr. Hunt, who has since been promoted to a lieutenancy for his conduct. The kind consideration of the Archduke on this occasion is justly extolled in the local papers.

Pembroke.—The Admiralty have sent orders to this dock-yard for the planks and the copper and metal bolts, nails, &c., for the new Royal steam yacht, to be prepared with all possible despatch, and to take precedence of all other work. The plans for the yacht have been submitted by Sir Wm. Symonds, Surveyor of the Navy, to Prince Albert for approval.

Preston.—The local papers state that a portion of the proceeds of the robbery of 2,000*l.* at the recent Guild, the particulars of which have frequently been noticed, have lately made their way to the Bank of England, in the shape of a 500*l.* note. It was paid into the Bank of England by Messrs. Masterman and Co., the bankers, to whom it was paid by the house of Rothschild, who received it from their house in Paris. It is supposed that the note was paid in Paris within forty-eight hours of the robbery.—The plans and specifications for the new barracks at Fulwood, near this town, have at length received the confirmation of the Board of Ordnance. They will be on the most complete scale, to accommodate 2,000 men, with stabling for 750 horses.

Sheffield.—On Monday week the extensive grinding-mill of Mr. Dyson, a scythe manufacturer at Abbey Dale, near this town, was blown up by gunpowder, and the machinery totally destroyed. It appears that there exists a union among the grinders, and if any master employ men who are not members of this union, a decree is forthwith issued that such master is to have either his dwelling-house or place of business blown up with gunpowder, or some other combustible matter. In this case, Mr. Dyson had two men in his service who did not belong to the body, and, therefore, came under the displeasure of the union. From some circumstances, which have not yet publicly transpired, three men have been apprehended on suspicion of being the parties concerned. The amount of gunpowder used to effect the explosion is said to have been not less than 100 lbs.

Southampton.—There is now some prospect of a speedy completion of the new docks at this port, Government having advanced the company 25,000*l.*, and further assisted them with a large quantity of materials. It is anticipated that, by the first week in January, the tidal dock will be opened, and that the whole length of sheds for landing and shipping goods will be erected.

Wolverhampton.—The papers announce that Lord Wrottesley has lately finished the erection of an astronomical observatory on his estates near this town. It is built in a commanding situation, about a field's length from the great Holyhead-road, and is fitted up with a complete supply of suitable instruments.

Railways.—The returns of the week's traffic are as follows:—Northern and Eastern 1,318*l.*; Greenwich 778*l.*; Manchester and Leeds 4,201*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow 1,912*l.*; South-Eastern and Dover 1,183*l.*; Brighton 3,854*l.*; South-Western 5,596*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester 1,806*l.*; Birmingham and Derby 1,297*l.*; Great North of England 1,302*l.*; York and North Midland 1,563*l.*; London and Birmingham 16,298*l.*; Blackwall 501*l.*; Great Western 12,532*l.*; Eastern Counties 923*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham 2,735*l.*; North Midland 4,133*l.*; Midland Counties 2,533*l.*; Hull and Selby 986*l.*; Croydon 237*l.*—A survey is now in progress for the construction of a line of railway to pass through Greenwich, Woolwich, Gravesend, and Rochester, terminating at Maidstone.—Surveys have lately been made for a line of railway from Oxford, to join the Great Western at Wallingford; also for a branch line to join the Aylesbury railway, thus opening a direct communication between Oxford and London.—It appears from the report of the officers of the railway department of the Board of Trade, that the number of accidents on the railways of the United Kingdom, arising from causes beyond the control of passengers, which occurred in the year 1841, was 29, by which 24 persons were killed and 72 injured. The number of accidents which occurred in the same period to individuals owing to their own negligence or misconduct, was 36; by which 17 persons were killed, and 20 injured. The description given of the several cases in this class affords proof of the extraordinary recklessness of the individuals who have suffered. "Jumped off after his hat," occurs no less than three times; "jumped off," twelve times; "run over, crossing before a train," occurs six times. There are also several cases of persons killed whilst lying asleep on the rails, and of others killed or injured by falling from trucks on which they had been riding without leave. The number of accidents which occurred in the same period to servants of the company, under circumstances not involving danger to the public, was 60, by which 28 persons were killed, and 36 injured. The safety of railway travelling is shown by the small number of persons killed and injured by accidents arising from causes beyond the control of passengers. It would be easy to prove that the mortality and injuries occasioned during the past year by such coach accidents only as are recorded in the newspapers (and probably not half that occur are so recorded) were greater. It must also be borne in mind how few persons now travel by coaches; whilst the number who travelled by railway, during the first half of 1811, amounted to no less than 8,901,916. The number of persons who travelled by railways, from the 1st of January to the 1st of July in 1841, was, as we have stated, 8,901,916, and the gross sum paid for their fares during that half-year was 1,145,546*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* It appears that a great third-class passenger traffic (a test of the accommodation afforded to the poorer classes by railways) is carried on by most of the lines in the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire, in the coal districts of the North, and in Scotland. These lines are, in a great measure, dependent upon third-class passengers, who are conveyed by all, or nearly all the trains, at fares averaging from 1*d.* to 1¼*d.* per mile. The following information respecting the nature of the third-class traffic upon the Manchester and Leeds Railway will afford a fair exemplification of the effect of a railway in a densely-peopled manufacturing district:—The Manchester and Leeds Railway passes through or near 15 towns, between which there were formerly several carts, waggons, and vans, passing every hour of the day and night, with manufacturing and market produce, of which the poor could avail themselves at a trifling expense of money, and a considerable sacrifice of time. These are now almost entirely swept away, and the market-people load one or more of the railway trucks amongst them, paying 3*d.* or 4*d.* per ton per mile for their goods, and, in many instances, less than 1*d.* per mile for themselves. The effect has been to bring a supply of fruit, fish, and vegetables within the reach of those who could never obtain them formerly, and to afford very great advantages to the market-people and towns. In fine weather respectable tradespeople, clerks, &c., avail themselves of the third-class carriages to a considerable extent; but the great bulk of the half a million of third-class passengers who are carried on this railway in the course of the year, are strictly the working-classes, weavers, masons, bricklayers, carpenters, mechanics, and labourers of every description, some of whom used, formerly, to travel by carts, but the greater number on foot. The fare from Manchester to London by railway and steam-boat, *viâ* Hull, is 14*s.*; and many of the labouring classes avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, especially during summer. In the case of such a line as the Manchester and Leeds, there can be little doubt that the railway has been a great advantage to the poorer classes, and it may be expected that the interest of the directors will induce them to afford every facility for the development of an extensive third-class traffic. But upon the long lines, which form the main lines of communication with the Metropolis, and upon which there is a great through-traffic, the case is very different, and the number of third-class passengers is inconsiderable. The whole number, for instance, of third-class passengers carried on the London and Birmingham and Grand Junction Railways, between London, Manchester, and Liverpool, is less than the number carried by the Arbroath and Forfar Railway, and not a seventh part of the number carried between Newcastle and North Shields. Upon these lines it may be questionable whether the interest of the proprietors will ever induce them to encourage the development of a large third-class traffic. It is satisfactory, however, to find that there is a growing disposition among railway companies, thus circumstanced, to afford the accommodation of at least one train a day by which the poorer classes may be conveyed at reduced fares. It is stated that the result of the experiment of running a third-class train upon the London and Birmingham Railway has been very satisfactory; the persons who have availed themselves of it having been, with few exceptions, of a class who could not have afforded to pay second-class fares; and it is expected that the number of this class of passengers will greatly increase when the advantages to be derived from the great saving of time are more generally known.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—A chapter of the Order of St. Patrick has been held by the Lord-Lieutenant, at the command of the Queen, for the purpose of investing the Earl of Wicklow with the insignia of the order.—It was attended by several knights in full costume, and by the principal officers of the order, and was followed by a state banquet, given to the knights by the Lord-Lieutenant.—The papers state that it is her Majesty's intention to visit Ireland next autumn, and make an excursion to the principal towns in the interior.—A committee has been formed to raise a fund in behalf of the family of the late Dr. Dickenson, bishop of Meath, who has left seven children almost destitute of present means of support. The Archbishop of Dublin heads the list with the munificent donation of 1000*l.*—The Government have determined to appoint Mr. D. C. Latouche, of the banking firm of Latouche & Co., as High Sheriff of Dublin for the ensuing year.—Lord Gort, better known as Colonel Vereker, died at his residence near this city on Friday, in his 74th year. He distinguished himself as Colonel Vereker, in 1798, by stopping the progress of the small French invading body which landed at Killala, in Ireland, at a place in Sligo called Coloony.—The two proprietors of newspapers, Mr. Dowdall and Mr. Duffy, who were prosecuted by the late Attorney-General for seditious libels, and convicted—one by his own confession, the other upon trial before the Lord Chief Justice—having made their submissions and sued for pardon, have both been set at liberty by Mr. Smith, the new Attorney-General. In announcing this determination, the Attorney-General said that the sole object of these prosecutions was to rescue the administration of justice from unmerited imputations. The Government considered that the avowals made by the defendants met that object; and it having been admitted that the publications which led to the prosecutions were the result of excitement, and that in the commentaries under which they were made, the defendants had exceeded those limits which the true circumstances of the trials referred to would have warranted, the Government did not conceive they were called on by that sense of public duty which alone actuated the law officers of the Crown to press for judgment upon the indictments, and therefore they did not think it necessary to call up the defendants for judgment.—Another proceeding of some interest has taken place in the Rolls Court. In giving judgment in a case in which sixteen exceptions had been taken, the Master of the Rolls adverted to the fact, that on the previous day he had disposed of no less than 37 exceptions, which might have been reduced to three, and expressed his opinion that the practice imposed a formidable burden on the opposite party, and impeded the investigation of truth. He was determined, he said, to make an example which would prevent the recurrence of a similar practice for the future, and concluded by ordering that the costs of the numerous exceptions unnecessarily filed should be paid by the party who had filed them.—The Papers of the 15th announce the death of Dr. Sandes, Lord Bishop of Cashel and Waterford, which took place in Dublin on that day. Several candidates for the vacant bishopric are mentioned, among whom are Archdeacon Pakenham, brother-in-law of the Duke of Wellington, and Dr. Daly, who has been so long involved in the litigation respecting the deanery of St. Patrick.

Belfast.—The annual meeting of the "Belfast Society for the Promotion and Improvement of the Growth of Flax in Ireland" took place in this city on Thursday. The meeting was very numerous, comprising agriculturists and manufacturers, landlords and merchants, of all shades of politics. At the close of the meeting, it was moved that the next meeting of the Agricultural Society be held in Belfast.

Donegal.—As anticipated during the discussions on the Spirits Duties Bill last session, the increase of the duty on whiskey has led to the revival of illicit distillation on an extensive scale. In various parts of this county, and in the northern districts of Mayo, this illicit distillation is carried on upon a larger scale than at any time during the last 20 years. In addition to the increased duties, the price of oats has fallen so low, that the farmers are said to resort to distillation with all its risks, in the hope of making up their rents. The revenue police are unable to check the system; and it is expected that the police will be reinforced, if the military be not called out to assist in its suppression.

Mayo.—The great fair of Balla has just taken place, with serious loss to the agriculturists. There was an abundant supply, but the best beef sold at the rate of three-halfpence a pound. At least five-eighths of the stock left the fair unsold; many cattle sold at full 30 per cent. under their original cost; the sheep did not realise more than twopence per pound; and many of the small farmers could not effect sales at any terms.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The *Edinburgh Advertiser* states that one of the most important decisions yet given in regard to the Church question was pronounced by Lord Cuninghame, on Thursday, in the processes of suspension and reduction of the sentence of deposition passed by the General Assembly of 1841 against the seven ministers of Strathbogie. Referring to the interlocutor itself, it states, that so far as the Lord Ordinary's judgment goes, he sustains the competency of the process for setting aside that sentence—that he holds the moderator of that Assembly, the procurator of the Church, and the clerks of Assembly, as the parties who are properly called as contradictors or defenders on the part of the Church—and that he sustains the jurisdiction of the Court of Session to suspend and set aside the sentence of the General Assembly in this particular case. His lordship has repelled all the preliminary defences offered by the respondents and defenders. They have, it appears, as stated in the interlocutor, intimated that they are to reclaim to the inner house.—Last week a packet, containing several specimens of needlework in the shape of nightcaps, was forwarded by post to the town council of this city by a number of young ladies resident in London, as a small tribute of their admiration of the conduct displayed by the Mayor and Council on her Majesty's visit.

Glasgow.—At a large meeting of the students of the University, on Wednesday week, for the purpose of nominating a person for the Rectorial Chair of the University, the Marquess of Bute and Mr. Fox Maule, M.P., were proposed as candidates. The election took place on Tuesday, when Mr. Maule was returned by a majority in all the nations. He was supported by the Non-intrusionists, and the Marquess of Bute by the moderate party.

Rothsay.—The Marquess of Bute was entertained in this town last week by the gentry and principal tenants of the Marquess's estates in this part of Scotland, as a mark of their gratitude for the benefits he has conferred on them as a landlord. There were more than 150 persons present at the dinner, the County Convener presiding.

Ayr.—The strike at the Ayr colliery still continues, and, from the turn which affairs have recently taken, there is now little hope of any settlement being effected. In consequence of the numerous acts of intimidation, a troop of Yeomanry has been stationed here for some days; and under their protection the new hands, as well as some of the old colliers, have resumed labour at the various pits. The proprietors, in the mean time, have advertised for additional men from a distance, and several have already arrived to undertake the work.

Renfrew.—The local papers contain an account of the meeting of the noblemen and gentlemen of this county on Tuesday last, with a view of devising means of relieving the distress of the people. The distress is increasing, and seems likely to increase in the district. It appears by a memorial presented to the meeting from the unemployed artisans and labourers in Greenock, that in the last month no less than 1,304 able-bodied men were out of employment in that town, having dependent on them 3,545 persons, and making a total of 4,849 destitute individuals. Not very long ago they were in the receipt of weekly wages, varying from 12*s.* to 40*s.*, and now, without any fault or improvidence, they are entirely deprived of income, and obliged to beg for the most scanty subsistence.

THEATRICALS.

DRURY LANE.—On Wednesday night, Dryden's operatic drama of "King Arthur," with Purcell's music, was brought out at this theatre with great success. It was rather a series of spectacles than a complete drama. Though compressed into three acts, it presented a succession of scenes magnificent in themselves, but having little real connexion with each other. Mrs. Nisbett appeared as *Emmeline*, Mr. Anderson as *Arthur*, Mr. H. Phillips as *Osmond*, and Miss P. Horton as *Philidel.* At the close of the piece the audience were enthusiastic in their applause, and Mr. Macready was obliged to come forward and receive the usual marks of their approbation.

HAYMARKET.—On Monday night this theatre was crowded to excess, in consequence of the appearance of Madame Vestris and Mr. C. Mathews, who have seceded from Drury Lane, in consequence of some dispute with Mr. Macready, the merits of which are not fully before the public. So far as their reception on this occasion can be regarded as a manifestation of the popular feeling on the subject, it would seem that they have the sympathy of the public. The dispute, at all events, is likely to be beneficial to the Haymarket; the cheering which Madame Vestris received on her appearance as *Lady Teazle*, in the "School for Scandal," was so loud and long-continued, that many minutes elapsed before the play could proceed, and the house has been well filled during the week on those nights on which she has appeared. The *Lady Teazle* of Madame Vestris is not one of those characters in which her peculiar talents appear to the best advantage; it was, however, carefully studied, and produced with that attention to appropriate costume for which she is so justly celebrated. Mr. C. Mathews appeared as *Charles Surface*, Mr. Farren as *Sir Peter Teazle*, Mrs. Glover as *Mrs. Candour*, Mr. Buckstone as *Sir Benjamin Backbite.* At the close of the play the principal performers were called for by the audience, and its announcement for repetition was received with great applause. A new piece, by Mr. Buckstone, followed, under the name of a duo-drama, and with the title of "Snapping Turtles; or, Matrimonial Masquerading." It is a ludicrous extravaganza, its impossibilities making people laugh in spite of themselves. It is written with a view to display the talent of Mrs. Fitzwilliam and Mr. Buckstone, in assuming different characters. Mr. Buckstone, accordingly, appears in female dress, with the usual mystifications. The absurdities of the plot seemed to amuse the audience, and it was announced for repetition.

OLYMPIC.—A new drama, by Mr. Leman Rede, under the name of "Life 's a Lottery, or Jolly Bill the Lamplighter," was produced on Monday with complete success. The scene is laid in the year 1776, and the plot developed a picture of London life at that period, from the man of fashion to the inhabitants of St. Giles's; the object being to show how much virtue and real humanity could exist in the worst district of the Metropolis. The old London cries of the fruit-sellers, the lavender girls, the sweeps, the hackney-coachmen, the vendors of vegetables, and all the component parts of that class of London life in the last century, were brought upon the stage with appropriate scenery; and the piece was announced for repetition amidst clamorous approbation.

Law.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—*Attorney-General* v. *Corporation of Ludlow.*—The Lord Chancellor delivered judgment in this case, which came before him on the petition of the master of the grammar-school of Ludlow. His Lordship said, the question was whether, under the circumstances, the court could sanction a compromise as to the exchange of lands belonging to the charity for others the property of the corporation. It was alleged that the late Attorney-General had not been informed of the reference to the Master, but it was impossible to say on what ground he had subsequently assumed authority to vary the terms of the report. This proceeding had the effect of rendering the compromise one on which the court had not determined. The points to be now decided were whether the estates of the charity could be satisfactorily identified? and secondly, whether the estate, called the "Farmers' Guild," was included in the charter of Edward VI.? His Lordship said, it was sufficient at present to say, that the investigation before the Master had not been satisfactory; and, perhaps, the result of a new inquiry might make a determination of the second point unnecessary; for, notwithstanding the variation referred to, the court would carry the compromise into effect if it appeared to be beneficial to the charity. The further inquiry must be on the same terms as the former one, when the neglect to obtain the sanction of the Attorney-General might be rectified, and it might become needless to determine the question upon the construction of the charter, the main point for the consideration of the Master being whether the compromise was for the benefit of the charity. The costs must be reserved and the petitioners have leave to attend, as well as the Attorney-General, independently of the relators.

Attorney-General v. *Foster.*—The Vice-Chancellor Wigram delivered judgment on the exceptions for impertinence taken to the answer of the defendants in this case. The information was filed in Trinity term, 1835, against the Earl of Wilton, and the other trustees of the Manchester school, and the object of it was to effect considerable alterations in the mode of carrying on the school. In Michaelmas term, 1837, a supplemental information was filed against Lord Francis Egerton, a new trustee, and two gentlemen, who were then the head-master and usher of the school, seeking the same relief against them as the Attorney-General would have been entitled to if they had been parties to the original information. The answers were put in to both of these informations. Before the original and supplemental suits had come on to be heard, the Earl of Wilton resigned his office as one of the trustees, two others of the trustees died, another Dean of the Collegiate Church of Manchester and another head master of the school were appointed; and the defendants, Mr. Foster, Mr. Wilson Patten, and Mr. Burleigh, were chosen as trustees in the place of the three retired and deceased trustees. The new parties thus introduced were not, however, then made parties to the proceedings, and the cause was heard without them. The hearing took place in 1839, and Lord Cottenham's judgment was pronounced in November 1840. Disputes arose between the parties on the minutes of the decree, and these disputes were not settled until long afterwards. Another supplemental information, being that on which the present question has arisen, was filed against Foster and other gentlemen who had come into office before the judgment was pronounced. This supplemental information stated the purport of the original and first supplemental suit, the proceedings which had taken place, and the decree. It stated the appointment of the new defendants to their respective offices, and prayed that the Attorney-General might have the same relief against them as he would have been entitled to if they had been parties to the information when the decree was pronounced. The defendants put in their answers to this information, and admitted that such proceedings had been had; that the minutes of the decree were settled, and that the same was ultimately passed and entered as of the 5th of December, 1839. They stated that they were trustees of the charity at the time the decree was made, and ought to have been parties thereto, and they insisted that the decree was invalid as against them, and that the Attorney-General was not entitled to the benefit of the former suit and proceedings as against them. The defendants stated a variety of circumstances connected with the history and present state and prospects of the school, for the purpose of showing why, on the merits of the case, the Attorney-General ought not to have the same decree against them. To the latter part of the answer the relators excepted for impertinence. The Master overruled the exceptions, and the parties now appealed from his decision. Nothing ought to be in the answer which the bill did not call for, or which would not be material to the defence with reference to the order or decree which might be made. The question was on the application of this principle. The practice of the court required that the new trustees should have been parties at the hearing, when they might have made any defence which the justice of the case required. They could not be likened to purchasers *pendente lite*; they did not come in under the old trustees, but they derived their title from the founder of the charity. The information itself so treated the case, and, he thought, correctly. If he was accurate in this position, it would follow that the new trustees must, at the time of answering this information, be considered as in the same position as though they were answering before the original and first supplemental informations were heard. In that case, it would be clear that they might have made any defence which they thought was required by the justice of the case, subject to a question of costs, should they needlessly have repeated matter contained in the answers of the former trustees. His proposition was, not that the new trustees would necessarily be unaffected by the answers of the former trustees, or the proceedings in the cause, but that they were not so bound as to be absolutely precluded from making a possible case against the decree prayed, and being heard to argue against its correctness and propriety. The assignee of a defendant who had become bankrupt, after answer, might in some cases be affected by it, but they would not be precluded from stating their own case in their own answer against the relief prayed. Extreme cases had been put for the purpose of showing the inconvenience which possibly might result from repeated changes of trustees. Those extreme cases which, in fact, rarely, if ever, occurred, did not furnish a rule at all affecting his decision, or the principle upon which it proceeded. Upon the second question, which was one of strict pleading, he certainly had felt difficulty; but adverting to what Lord Redesdale had stated, as to the frame of an original bill, filed for the purpose of having the benefit of preceding and existing suits as against persons who were not parties to those proceedings, he meant an original bill in the nature of a bill of revivor, and an original bill in the nature of a supplemental bill, and referring to what Lord Eldon had also decided, notwithstanding his intimation of opinion as to what would be a more convenient rule of practice, he thought the facts which constituted the case, made by the original information, were so far put in issue by this information, that the Court might, at the hearing of the latter, go into the case at large as against the new trustees, and would not be confined to a narrower issue. The Master's report must, therefore, be confirmed.

Bail Court.—*The Queen* v. *Charles Devon and Robert Sullivan, Esqs.*—Mr. Erle applied to Mr. Justice Patteson for a rule, calling upon the defendants to show cause why a writ of *mandamus* should not issue, commanding them to grant a warrant of distress, and levy a poor-rate which had been made by the parochial authorities of the district in which Hampton Court Palace is situated. The question in dispute in this case is simply, whether the parties who officially reside in the Palace are liable to be rated to the relief of the poor, and upon which a decision has already been given by the Court of Queen's Bench. His Lordship granted a rule.

Rolls Court.—*Beard* v. *Edwards.*—Mr. Pemberton and Mr. Torriano moved for the committal to the warden of the Queen's Prison of the defendant, Edward Josephs, otherwise Edward Josephs Edwards, for disobeying an injunction granted on the 13th of September last, restraining him from using the invention of the plaintiff's bill called the daguerreotype, and from taking or vending the portraits and delineations, and from giving instructions in the art of using the invention. The bill stated letters patent of the 14th of August, 1839, to Miles Berry, the enrolment of the specification in February 1840, that Berry was the agent of Louis Jacques Maude Daguerre and Joseph Isidore Niepce, and in June 1841 assigned the patent to the plaintiff, who was using it; but the defendant, without his license, was exercising it in Liverpool-street, London, and was taking portraits of persons and delineations of objects. The affidavit of the plaintiff's witness stated, that he was shown the apparatus by the defendant, who explained it, and that it was in every particular like the apparatus in the plaintiff's specification; the defendant sold it him for 5 guineas, offered to instruct him in the mode of using it, said his terms for instruction were 5 guineas, and that he had a class of pupils. The mode of using it was the same as described in the plaintiff's specification. The defendant had been proceeding in that manner, instead of moving to dissolve the injunction. Mr. Sandys, for the defendant, said, it was not a case to visit the defendant with commitment. There was no intention of continuing to sell the apparatus. He did not know whether he was not entitled to sell the portraits; but it was not his intention to continue so doing, and he had advertised that no portraits would be taken. The likeness taken was in his absence, and he had now discharged his assistant. It did not follow, that, because the defendant was not in a condition to move to dissolve the injunction, he would not be able effectually to defend the action, for then he could compel witnesses to give evidence whom he could not bring forward to make affidavits in support of the motion. Lord Langdale said, he should be sorry to press upon the defendant by a commitment, but he must pay the costs of the motion, and the injunction must be extended to restrain him from selling the apparatus, or using any part of the invention of the plaintiff, who must bring his action within a reasonable time.

Court of Queen's Bench.—[Sittings in Banco.]—*In Re Captain Douglas.*—In this case a *habeas corpus* had been obtained to bring up the body of Captain Douglas, who was in the custody of Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, at Chatham, on the charge of having deserted from his regiment in India. The return to the *habeas corpus* was read. It set out that Captain Douglas had been charged before J. Hardwicke, Esq., one of the justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex, with having deserted from the 49th Regiment of Native Infantry, of the forces of the East India Company; that on such charge he had been committed by the said justice to the custody of the gaoler of Tothill-fields bridewell, and that since such committal the Secretary at War had issued his order to Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, the commander of the East India Company's forces at Chatham, to receive the body of Captain Douglas, and have him safely kept till he could be despatched to Madras. The captain denied that he was a deserter, as he had leave of absence till March 1843. The order contained a statement of the charge of desertion, which was made on the ground that the leave of absence only applied to the Neilgherry Hills. After a long argument on the admissibility of affidavits, which the Court considered the case did not call upon them to receive, Mr. Kelly stated the facts of the case at great length, and contended that Captain Douglas was an officer, not a common soldier, and it was plain that the words of the statute did not authorise such proceedings as had been taken in this instance against an officer. There were, in fact, three objections to these proceedings, which would be presently stated to the court in their regular order. But, first, if the object of the statute and its title were looked at, it would be clear that it did not apply to a case like the present. The act was passed with a view to the management and command of the British army, and there was but one section which partially extended its provisions to the forces of the East India Company. That was the 32d section, which made the act applicable to the forces of the Company, while they should be in any part of the United Kingdom. And the 22d section declared, that if any soldier should be found, who had deserted from the corps to which he ought to belong, and should be charged with such desertion, he might be taken before a magistrate, and on the order of that magistrate might be committed, &c. It was clear, therefore, that before the magistrate had any right to commit a man as guilty of the offence of having deserted, he must be satisfied that the man was a soldier, and was a person who ought to have been with the corps to which he belonged; and being satisfied on that point, the magistrate might commit him to civil custody, and then the Secretary at War might give an order for his transfer to military custody, to be there dealt with according to martial law. The objections to the course which had been pursued here were three. The first was, that the powers of the magistrate extended only to common soldiers, and till this most strained and unprecedented proceeding had taken place, no one had ever heard of this provision of the Mutiny Act being applied to an officer. The magistrate had, in fact, no jurisdiction in a case like the present. The second objection was, that it was not made to appear before the magistrate, and that he did not state in his warrant, nor did the Secretary at War state in his order, nor was it stated in the return, that the person whom he had in his custody was a person who ought to be with the corps to which he belonged. These objections related to the 22d section of the act. The third objection related to the 32d section of the act, which was the section where the provisions of the act were declared applicable to the forces of the East India Company while in the United Kingdom. The third objection was, that the act did not apply in this instance, for the corps to which Capt. Douglas belonged did not form any part of the forces of the East India Company in this country. The learned counsel here read the section in question, and Lord Denman asked whether the proceedings were altogether under the 22d and 32d sections. The Attorney-General (who, with the Solicitor General, Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Pollock, and Mr. Forsyth, appeared in support of the committal) answered in the affirmative. Lord Denman: Then, is it not a fatal objection that it is nowhere stated that Capt. Douglas is a soldier, and ought to be with his corps? It seems to me that these allegations ought to have been made in order to give the magistrate jurisdiction. The Attorney General answered that the return had been framed with those materials which had been placed before the advisers of the East India Company, and if the defect existed in those materials themselves, the court must decide how far it would affect the return itself. Lord Denman: It certainly appears to me that it is necessary in this case that these two facts should distinctly appear on the return. The Attorney-General admitted that if that was the opinion of the Court, the return, which of course was founded on the warrant, could not be supported. Lord Denman: I put that question to you expecting that you would answer it in the way you have done. The Attorney-General felt that he could not do otherwise. Till this moment, when the objection was pointed out in argument, it was not known that it existed, and of course the return, being founded on the warrant, could only be made in such a way as the facts of the case justified. Capt. Douglas was then ordered to be discharged.—Immediately after this, and as he was quitting the precincts of the court, he was arrested on process issuing out of the office of the Sheriff of Middlesex. That process was upon a claim for 12,800*l.* in virtue of an information filed against Capt. Douglas by her Majesty's Attorney-General. Mr. Kelly immediately brought the fact before the court, and read the writ. It appeared to be a *capias*, issued under the provisions of the 33d George III., c. 52, sec. 141, relating to the government of the British possessions in India, and at its foot was the usual order to the officer directed to execute to beware of violating the privileges of ambassadors, &c. Mr. Kelly contended that the arrest was a civil proceeding, and, therefore, illegal after the recent acquittal. He argued that it was a contempt of court, and that no arrest could take place until defendant had reached his home. On these grounds he applied for his discharge. Mr. Chambers followed on the same side, and adduced cases in support of his argument. The Attorney and Solicitor Generals at some length replied to this argument, and contended that the offence for which Capt. Douglas was arrested was a statutable offence of a criminal nature, and that the arrest had actually taken place, after he had left the hall in which the court holds its sittings. Now, no one could doubt that an offence designated in a statute as a misdemeanour at law, and declared by that statute to be punishable as a misdemeanour, and to subject the party guilty of it not only to fine and imprisonment, but to forfeiture of goods, was a criminal offence. It could have no other character assigned it, and if so, then the party charged with such an offence could not set up any privilege of freedom from arrest in any place, or at any time. The arrest here was, therefore, a lawful arrest, and the application to discharge the defendant must be refused. Lord Denman said, when a person who is unlawfully in custody is set at liberty by this court, he is privileged from arrest in civil proceedings. The question here is really, therefore, whether this arrest is in a civil or a criminal proceeding. The distinctions between the two modes of proceeding are infinite. The privilege now sought to be asserted is undoubtedly important, but equally important is it to the public that, to the necessity of enforcing the criminal law, mere privilege should give way. And this principle has long been recognised by the law of England; for when a man has returned home, that home itself, sacred for other purposes, forms no protection against invasion if the individual, whose home it is, is charged with a crime; for the law itself directs the invasion of it, and authorises the arrest of the party, not only if the officer can peaceably get within the house, but by his breaking open the outer door. The question, therefore, I repeat, is whether this is a civil or a criminal process. I think it is perfectly clear that it is a criminal proceeding: and I think that we cannot favour this application, for it is not within the ordinary duty of the court to protect individuals who are properly restrained of their liberty. Much has been said on the nature of this proceeding, but if the writ had been placed in the hands of the sheriff after the defendant had left the court, we should have been bound to say that he had no privilege to protect him from arrest upon criminal process *bonâ fide* issued. I introduce the expression *bonâ fide*, because, in the case referred to by Mr. Chambers, the criminal process of the law was abused, and the party was therefore rightfully discharged from custody. But that is not the case here. That was not an application to discharge a man after he had been liberated on a *habeas corpus* from illegal custody; it was on application to set aside an arrest on civil process, because the party suing out that civil process had, in order to get possession of the person of his debtor, been guilty of collusion with those who had the day before apprehended that debtor on criminal process. Mr. Baron Parke there declared that he should feel disposed to say, that any plaintiff availing himself of the use of criminal process to obtain the custody of the person of his debtor, which he was not entitled to, should not afterwards avail himself of other means to render such a course of conduct advantageous to himself. There is no proof of anything of that kind in the present instance. The case cited, therefore, does not in any respect apply to the present; but if we had found that this custody, which is now clearly of a criminal nature, had been obtained by proceedings set on foot for the purpose of giving the parties the opportunity of afterwards detaining the defendant on another charge, we should not permit them to avail themselves of it. This is a case wholly different from the one I have now supposed. The charge is for a specific offence, and there is no ground whatever for supposing that the advisers of the Crown have acted like the plaintiff who issued one process for the mere purpose of laying hold of the person of his debtor under another. We cannot say that this arrest is unlawful as the case of a violation of privilege, for such privilege never did extend, and never can extend, by any operation of any principle of law, to give a man, under a *bonâ fide* criminal charge, an exemption from liability to arrest upon it. The other judges concurred, and the application was refused. Captain Douglas was then removed in custody.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.—The Derby.—Offers of 8½ to 1 on the field and to take 20 to 1 about Murat, and 22 to 1 about Winesour, but no bet was laid; the attendance being thinner than usual, owing to the country meetings which take place at this time of the year.

MARK LANE, Friday, Nov. 18.—There is but little English Wheat offering, yet purchases might be made at a decline of 1*s.* to 2*s.* since Monday. The trade in Foreign is effected by the above, and the sales are confined to needy buyers in retail quantities, the prices being held the same; there is not much inquiry for bonded. Barley is without alteration, and the same may be noted of Peas and Beans, but they are a dull sale. The Oat Trade is exceedingly flat.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	44 to 53	Red	40 to 50
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			— to —	White	— to —
Barley		Malting and distilling	28 to 30	Grind.	24 to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	18 to 23	Feed	14 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	— to —	Potato	15 to 24
—— Irish		Feed	9 to 18	Potato	14 to 22
Rye			— to —		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	22 to 30	Tick	24 to 31	Harrow	27 to 32
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	24 to 33	Winds.	30 to 36	Longpod	30 to 32
Peas, White	31 to 40	Maple	29 to 34	Grey	26 to 33

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Oct. 8	51 6	28 3	18 6	30 0	33 0	33 10
— 14	51 1	28 10	18 0	31 7	32 4	33 3
— 21	50 0	28 11	18 1	33 7	32 2	33 10
— 28	49 5	28 4	18 5	31 7	32 2	33 7
Nov. 4	48 7	28 2	17 5	29 10	31 11	34 4
— 11	48 8	27 11	17 9	32 2	31 8	33 3
6 weeks' Aggregate Avet.	50 0	28 6	18 0	31 4	32 2	33 8
Duties	20 0	9 0	8 0	10 6	10 6	9 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.		Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English	3733 Sks.	— Brls.	2163	4997	2784	493	—	997	726
Irish	— ,,	— ,,	—	—	—	25649	—	—	—
Foreign	— ,,	1000 ,,	7350	—	—	—	—	—	—

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English	4110	8890	5960	5990
Irish	—	—	11770	—
Foreign	6170	830	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—J. Raleigh, Manchester, merchant—J. Hardman, Kearsey, Lancashire, shopkeeper—W. Lyon, Jun., Cambridge, chemist and druggist.

BANKRUPTS.—W. Capon, New Bond street, Middlesex, hatter—J. Vanderlyn, Houndsditch, tailor—J. N. Chapman, Upper Holloway, licensed victualler—J. Cranbrook, Deal, draper—T. J. Lancaster, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, merchant—D. Smith, Bucklersbury, merchant—J. Ashworth, Rochdale, Lancashire, worsted manufacturer—T. Brennand, Blackburn, linen-draper—G. Soutter, Birmingham, japanner—J. Hepworth, New Malton, Yorkshire, woollen draper—J. Grant, Bristol, baker—J. Suffolk, Birmingham, [illegible] cutter—W. Collings, Devonport, baker—T. Frith, Stafford, shoe manufacturer—J. Linden, Plymouth, merchant—W. Street, Bickingshall Superior, Suffolk, grocer—T. Fisher, Randolph street, Camden Town, victualler—J. Jay, London Wall, builder—G. Savage, Winchester, dealer in glass and china—J. Green, Bucklersbury, coffeehouse-keeper—J. Aplin, Bicester, scrivener—S. Waters, Edenbridge, Kent, draper—B. Lawrence, Crown Court, Old Broad street, merchant—R. Linden, Marlborough, Devonshire, corn factor—C. Lovey, Berkhampstead St. Peter, Hertford, plumber—T. Bignell, Chatham, Kent, linen draper—R. Pinkerton, Mark-lane, London, merchant—G. Deane, Upper Tooting, Surrey, stablekeeper—W. Mason, Boston, Yorkshire, corn dealer—W. Bull and F. Turner, Birmingham, printers—S. Butler, W. Butler, and J. Butler, Birmingham, ironfounders—T. Bell, Newcastle-upon Tyne, grocer—G. B. Brown, Liverpool, commission merchant—W. Bayley, Hastings, Sussex, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—G. B. Brown and J. S. Chalmers, Leith, watchmakers—W. Watt and J. M'Dowall, Glasgow, wrights—G. Bishop, Dundee, merchant—D. Keay, Lochee, grocer—W. Kissock, Edinburgh, writer—J. Anderson and W. Harvey, Paisley, thread manufacturers.

BIRTHS.—On the 14th inst., in Grosvenor-square, the Countess of Galloway, of a daughter—On the 15th inst., at Dover, the lady of E. Rice, Esq., M.P., of a daughter, still-born—On the 13th inst., at 8, Willow-walk, Kentish Town, the lady of Assistant and Commissary-General Dinwiddie, of a daughter—At Cheltenham, on the 15th inst., the lady of John Parkinson, Esq., of Kinnersley Castle, Herefordshire, of a daughter—On the 15th inst., at 3, Upper Montagu-street, Montagu-square, the lady of H. J. Robinson, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.—At Croydon, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. Henry Lindsay, George Drummond of Croydon, Esq., to Sarah, second daughter of William Sanders Robinson, Esq., of Fairfield House, Croydon—On the 12th inst., at St. John's, Hampstead, by the Rev. John Ayre, William Shaw, Esq., surgeon, Hampstead, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late C. R. H. Bunny, Esq., of Swallowfield, Berks—On the 15th inst., at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, by the Rev. W. Curling, M.A., Charles Rhind, Esq., of Belfast, to Sophia Harriet, youngest daughter of William Ord, Esq., London.

DIED.—At Chelsea, on the 15th inst., in his [illegible]th year, Sir George Walker, Lieutenant-Governor of the Royal Hospital—On the [illegible] inst., at Charles Place, Hoxton, aged 63, C. E. Walker, Esq., a cashier in the Bank of England—On the 13th inst., after a few days' illness, John Browne, Esq., surgeon, Camberwell, in the 42d year of his age—On the [illegible] inst., at No. 214, High Holborn, in the [illegible] year of his age, Mr. Benton—At Kew, on the 12th inst., Mrs. Selnell, aged [illegible]—On the [illegible] inst., at Manor Place, South Lambeth, William Osborne, Esq., aged [illegible]—On the [illegible] instant, Mr. James Alexander Osborne, of Manor-row, Wandsworth—On the [illegible] inst., at Carshalton, in his [illegible] year, the Rev. E. T. Beynon, of that place, and [illegible], Chelsham, Surrey—On the [illegible] inst., at the Vicarage, Toddington, in his [illegible] year, the Rev. John Eddy, M.A., vicar of Toddington and of Didbrook, Gloucestershire, and rector of [illegible], Wilts.—On the 8th inst., aged 76, at Coltishall Hall, in the county of Norfolk, the Rev. James Ward, D.D., formerly Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, and senior Chaplain at the Presidency, Bengal.

N. GAINES begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Trade in general, that his LIST of first-rate Pelargoniums, Pansies, Calceolarias, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Chrysanthemums, Cinerarias, Auriculas, &c., may be obtained by application at the Nursery.

SPOTTED DIGITALIS.—Seed of this Splendid Flower, which received a Medal at the June Meeting of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, can be obtained in small packets at 5*s*. each —also some fine Pansy-Seed, at 2*s*. 6*d*. do.—Surrey-lane, Battersea, 20th Oct., 1842.

SHIRLEY VINEYARD, NEAR SOUTHAMPTON,—NURSERY DEPARTMENT.

CLEMENT HOARE respectfully announces that he has now on sale an extensive collection of Grape Vine Plants of superior growth, and of the most approved sorts in general cultivation, varying in price from 2*s*. 6*d*. to 7*s*. 6*d*. each.

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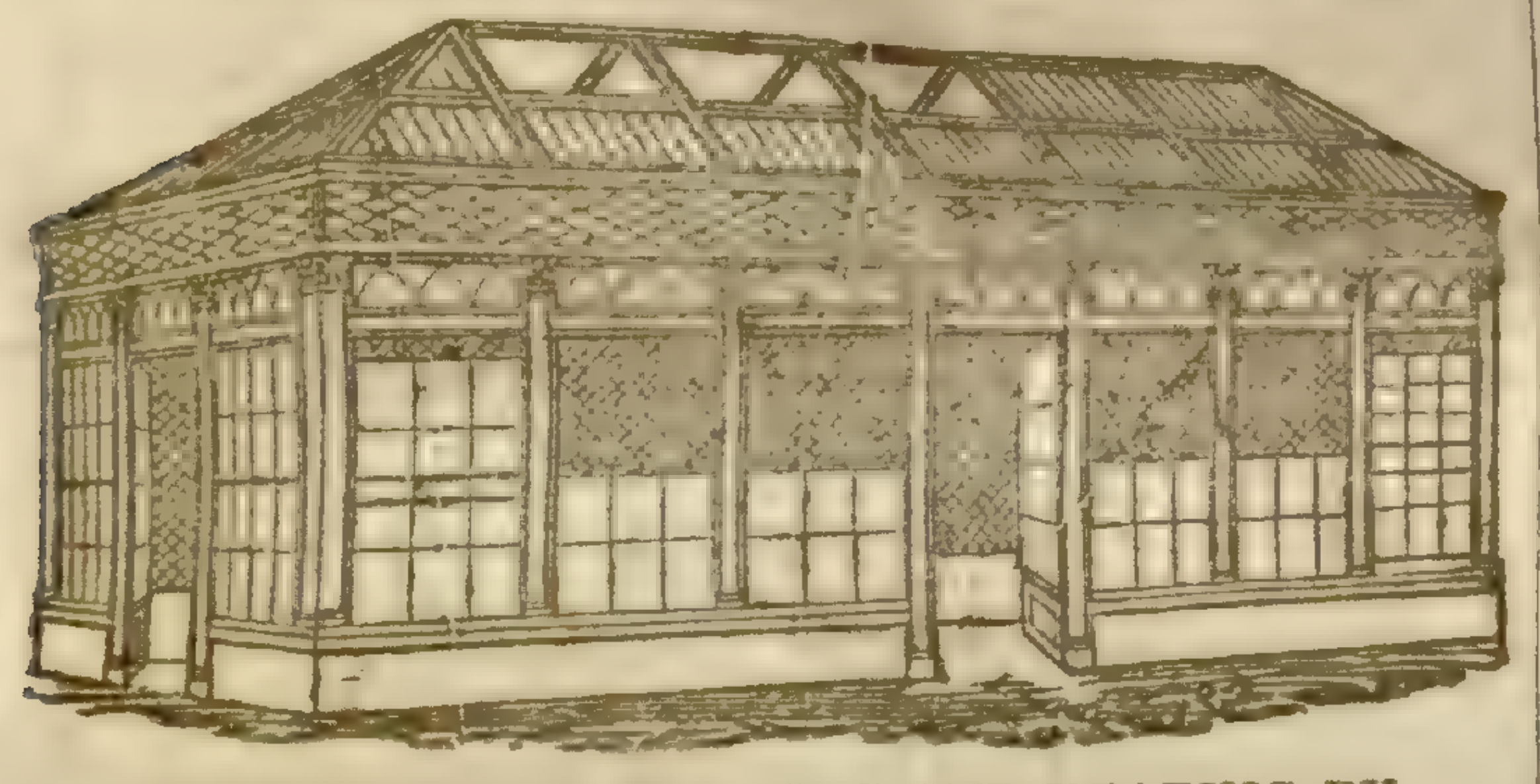
HARDIE'S NEW CANTALOUPE MELON, warranted the earliest and most prolific variety known, producing three crops in one season. The fruit is of good size and excellent flavour. It has obtained several prizes, and is matched against any Melon of its class in cultivation. To be had in sealed packets, at 2*s*. 6*d*. each, postage prepaid, exclusively of James Carter, Seedsman and Florist, 238, High Holborn, London.

⁂ Seed of the "Rambler" Cucumber, from the finest fruit, at 1*s*. 6*d*. and 2*s*. 6*d*. per packet.

J. COOK begs leave to inform his Friends and Dahlia Growers, generally, that he intends letting out his Superb Seedling Dahlia CONFIDENCE in ground roots at 3*l*. 3*s*. each;—colour, orange pink, a decided improvement upon Pamplin's Bloomsbury; great depth of petals, and beautifully cupped; from 3 to 4 ft. high. J. C. regrets he could not exhibit it in September, in consequence of the thrips during the latter end of July and through August. One plant produced from 6 to 8 first-rate Blooms. It was shown at the Surrey in July last, and by Mr. Southby, 1841, Oxford Show, by name "Jack of Newbury." See *Gardeners' Gazette*, Oct. 9th. A remittance from unknown correspondents.—Address, Ladbroke Grove, Notting Hill, London.

FOR TEN POUNDS.—A Bed of TULIPS, 60 Rows (420 Bulbs), the property of an Amateur declining their cultivation, comprising most of the esteemed varieties, —among which are Louis XVI., Violet Alexander, Transparente Noire, Rubens, Perle d'Angleterre, Claudiana, Cerise à Belle Forme, Ponceau très Blanc, La Tendresse, Amadis, Walworth, Thalestris, Andromache, Charbonnier, Polyphemus, Rising Sun, &c., &c. Address Y.Z., 4, Prospect Cottage, Thornhill Road, Islington.

TO GARDENERS AND OTHERS.—By MR. JOHN KING, on MONDAY, 21st Nov. at 11 precisely, on the Premises, Cambridge Row, Cambridge Heath, Hackney Road:—Two Greenhouses (nearly new), 1000 Greenhouse Plants, Fruit and Forest-trees, Evergreens, 20 Boxes and Lights, Hand Glasses, Spring Cart, Ware, Tubs, &c. May be viewed, and Catalogues had on the Premises; of Mr. Lake, Seedsman, Bishopsgate-street; and of the Auctioneer, Hackney Road.



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING AND HEATING BY HOT WATER.

J. WEEKS and Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., GLOUCESTER-PLACE, KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, Hothouse Builders and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER.

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Their improved plan of BOTTOM HEAT FOR PITS, by means of an open trough under the bed, is now being universally adopted.

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HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

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D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

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HOT-WATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and Co., Agents for the Old Park Iron-works, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, solicit an inspection of their improved Conical Boiler. (See Editor's description, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, March 12, p. 175.) To Amateurs these Boilers will be found invaluable. They are complete without furnaces or setting in brickwork, movable at pleasure, very ornamental in appearance, and require attention only once in 14 or 15 hours, price 5*l*. 5*s*. and upwards. Further particulars, with plans and estimates for heating any description of building may be obtained as above; where also may be seen the improved Wrought-iron Boiler, as applied with Chanter's Smoke-consuming Furnaces at Chatsworth, and many other of the Nobility's Seats. Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c. The trade supplied with Hot-water Socket-pipes.

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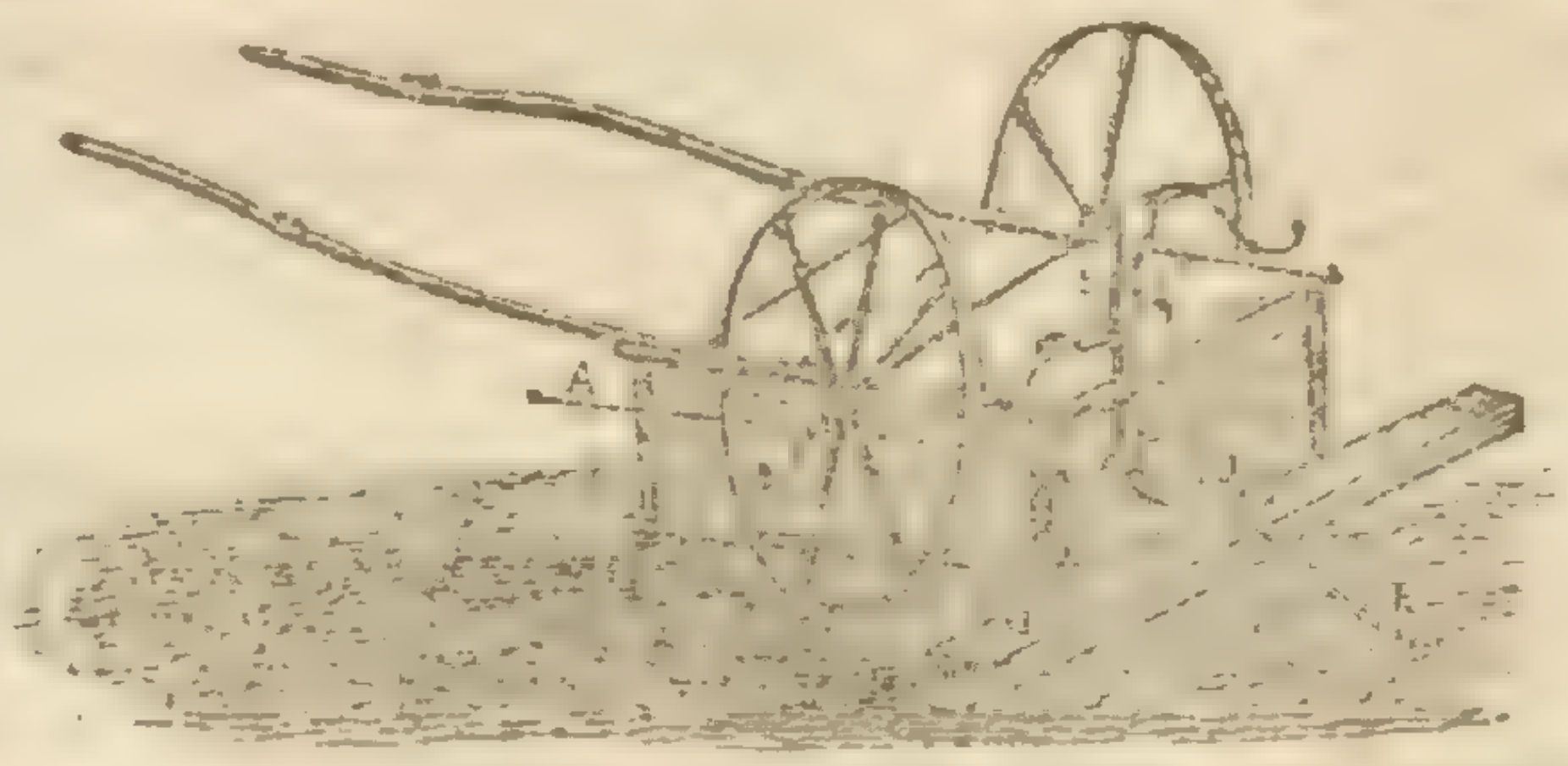

The Body of the Cart is made of Cast-Iron, and holds about 200 gallons. A, The Brass Valve Lever. Without stopping the horse, the man pulls the Iron Lever, A, to let out the liquid upon the Spread-Board, C. B, Patent Iron Pump, which cannot possibly choke or get out of order. E, The Flexible Leather Pipe, 7 ft. long, with 3 ft. copper pipe at the end.—Price delivered in Hull, 25*l*.

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GUANO ON SALE.—Any quantity of this valuable Manure can be had from the Bonded Stores of the Importer, either in London or Liverpool, on application to Cotesworth, Powell, and Pryor, St. Helen's-place, London; Edwards, Danson, and Co., Liverpool. William Joseph Myers and Co., Importers, Liverpool.

Just published, price Threepence, with Engravings,

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TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, and OTHERS.—SEVEN ACRES of NURSERY-STOCK, Greenhouse Plants, Household Furniture, Mare and Colt, Cow, Gig, Cart, Harness, Pits, Frames, Hand-glasses, Garden Pots, Sundry Utensils, &c.—To be SOLD BY AUCTION, by Messrs. PROTHEROE and MORRIS, on the Premises, Ingatestone, Essex, on Monday, Nov. 21st, 1842, and following days, at 11 o'clock, by order of the Trustees of the Estate of Mr. ALEXANDER HOGG, the whole of the Valuable Nursery-Stock, consisting of Fruit and Forest Trees, Evergreens, American Plants, Deciduous and Ornamental Shrubs of every variety, 200 feet of Hot-water Pipe, Boiler, &c. Catalogues, 6*d*. each (returnable to purchasers), may be had on the Premises; at the Black Boy, Chelmsford; Spread Eagle, Ingatestone; White Hart, Brentwood; White Hart, Romford; of the principal Seedsmen in London; and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

TO NURSERYMEN AND OTHERS.—To be Let, on very advantageous terms, in a very excellent situation, about six miles from London, eight acres, part in Nursery, Flowers, Fruit, and Vegetables, at a low rent, held on lease for 22 years unexpired. Dwelling-house, Greenhouses, Pits, Frames, &c. &c. The stock of Plants, &c. to be taken by valuation, in the usual way. For particulars apply to Mr. John King, Auctioneer, Hackney-road.

BANKS OF THE THAMES.—Wanted to rent or purchase, between Staines and Wallingford, a Gentleman's Residence, suitable for a small family, with Pleasure and Walled Kitchen Gardens, good Stabling and Offices, and if with from 20 to 50 acres of Land, the more desirable. Particulars to be sent to R. D. K., care of Mr. Corfield, Land Agent, 31, Francis-street, Tottenham-court Road.

TROPICAL ORCHIDACEÆ.—TO BE SOLD, in one Lot, cheap, a Small Collection (65 sorts) of free flowering Tropical Orchidaceous Plants, including some good specimens. This lot is worthy the attention of any one commencing the cultivation of these plants. For list and particulars apply to EDWARD SANG and SONS.—Kirkaldy, Nov. 15, 1842.

LEASE to be SOLD, with a House and Four Rooms; and a PINE PIT, 52 feet long by 12 wide; and one ditto 50 feet long by 10 feet wide; and 600 Pine Plants in sorts; one acre of good Garden Ground; the rent at 10*l*. per year. Apply by application to Mr. Stone, gardener, Deptford.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, immediately, 100 feet of Second-hand 4-inch Cast-iron Socket-jointed PIPE.—Direct (free) to J. W. H., 20, Compton-street, Brunswick-square.

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W. PAWLEY begs most respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility and Gentry wishing to purchase specimens of Stove and Greenhouse Plants for exhibition to his Collection, which is equal and not to be surpassed by any Nurseryman's in the neighbourhood of London. Catalogues of the Stock will be sent Gratis on application. W. P. also begs to state that the above Hotel has an advantage over many, as the apartments open into the grounds, with additional conservatories attached, rendering it in every respect desirable for Families and parties wishing for a retreat at a convenient distance from the Metropolis, where they may ensure every accommodation and comfort upon moderate terms. Bromley is particularly healthy, and beautifully situated in an excellent neighbourhood ten miles from town.

RABBIT NETS, SHEEP NETS, & TARPAULINS. Long Hare and Rabbit Nets, 50, 80, and 100 yards, proper for the purpose. Sheep-folding Net 1½*d*. per yard, 3½ feet high, made of strong tarred cord, much approved. Superior Tarpaulins 2*s*. per square yard, made up and perfectly waterproof for covering Greenhouses, Frames, &c. Nets for Frames, against Cats, Dogs, Rabbits, &c., 2*d*. per yard. ROB. RICHARDSON, Net Maker, 21, Tonbridge Place, New Road, near Euston Square, London.

Upwards of 1000 Second-hand Policemen's Tarpaulin Capes, lined with cloth, and in a good state, being redressed, 1*s*. 9*d*., 2*s*., and 2*s*. 6*d*., for Gardeners' Labourers, Farm Servants, &c. Also large Tarpaulin Capes for Gamekeepers.

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The entire range of Hothouses erecting by the Government at Frogmore are about being stuccoed with it, and the price ranges nearly equally with the Cements in ordinary use for floors, and it forms a paving harder and cheaper than Portland Stone.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 48—1842. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26. Price 6d.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN for the year 1843. The Exhibitions will take place on the following days: viz., Saturday, May 13; Saturday, June 17; Wednesday, July 12.

EXHIBITORS.

All persons, whether Fellows of the Society or not, will be at liberty to send subjects for exhibition.

DELIVERY OF OBJECTS FOR EXHIBITION.

Exhibitors are earnestly requested to notify in writing, previously to the day of meeting, what plants they intend to supply, in order that due provision may be made for the proper distribution of the specimens on the exhibition tables. The best places will be secured for those who comply with this request.

As it is necessary that the Judges should proceed to consider the **respective merits of the exhibitions by 10 A.M., and as it is absolutely** indispensable that the tables should be arranged by that time, it has been determined that *no subject for exhibition shall be admitted into the garden after half-past eight o'clock in the morning*; and if the owners of any locked-up boxes, or other cases, should not be in the exhibition-tent at the said hour, such cases or boxes must be excluded from competition for medals.

All specimens whether of fruit or flowers, will remain untouched until after six o'clock, when they will be delivered into the hands of the exhibitors, who are most particularly requested not to give away their cut flowers in the tents, as much confusion has been found to arise from that practice.

ADMISSION OF EXHIBITORS.

Exhibitors or other persons required to assist in bringing in the objects for exhibition, will be admitted before half-past eight in the morning at the Carter's Yard Entrance Gate.

Every principal exhibitor of subjects for which medals are *specifically* offered may be furnished with one pass-ticket, which is not transferable, for which he is requested to apply before ten o'clock, AT WHICH HOUR THE GARDEN WILL BE CLEARED OF ALL PERSONS not officially detained there.

Exhibitors may re-enter the Garden after one o'clock, when they will be required to give up their pass-tickets at the Carter's Yard Gate.

FLOWER-STANDS.

Exhibitors of cut flowers must SUPPLY THEIR OWN BOXES OR STANDS. No box or stand shall exceed eight inches in height at the back, or eighteen inches in depth from front to back. The lids of all boxes must be either loose or made to unhinge.

MEDALS AND REWARDS.

The Society distributes the following Medals and Rewards; namely,

			£	s.	d.
C.	The Certificate	value	0	10	0
SB.	Silver Banksian Medal		1	0	0
SK.	Silver Knightian ditto		1	5	0
LS.	Large Silver ditto		1	15	0
SG.	Large Silver Gilt ditto		4	0	0
GB.	Gold Banksian ditto		7	0	0
GK.	Gold Knightian ditto		10	0	0
LG.	Large Gold ditto		20	0	0

Exhibitors to whom any of these shall be awarded can exchange them one for another, or may receive their value in money, or in plate. *If within one month after the third Exhibition of the year* no intimation shall have been received from an Exhibitor of the manner in which he desires his Medals to be disposed of, all the Medals due to him will be prepared and *transmitted to him through the usual public conveyances, without further notice.* In case an Exhibitor shall receive a First Prize in any one Letter, he shall not be entitled to receive any other Medal in the same Letter; except in Z, AA, and BB.

SUBJECTS OF EXHIBITION.

These will be divided into Classes, as explained further on.

No articles not of horticultural produce will be allowed to be placed upon the tables.

Exhibitors will do well to make themselves acquainted with the arrangements described in the following list, as they will IN ALL CASES BE REQUIRED TO SIGN A PRINTED FORM OF DECLARATION TO BE FURNISHED TO THEM IN THE GARDEN stating under what letter their plants are to be shown; and they are particularly requested to take notice, that if errors in the awards of the Judges should occur, in consequence of mistakes on the part of Exhibitors in filling up such declarations, the Society cannot undertake to rectify the errors afterwards.

Names fairly written are to be attached by Exhibitors to all Florists' flowers; and the Judges are restrained from awarding any Medal to such Exhibitors, whatever their merit may be, if this regulation is not complied with. By Florists' flowers are meant not only flowers usually so named, but also Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, Roses, and Calceolarias.

CLASS I.—FLOWERS for which nurserymen and private growers exhibit independently of each other.—

A. Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 new and first-rate varieties, cultivated with superior skill, in pots of 24 to a cast, GB, SG, LS, SK.

B. Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 varieties, in pots of 12 to a cast, SG, LS, SK.
  N.B. Persons exhibiting in B cannot also exhibit in C.

C. Pelargoniums, in collections of six varieties, in pots of 8 to a cast, LS, SB.

D. Rhododendrons, in pots; not fewer than 12 plants in 12 varieties. LS, SK, SB.

E. Roses, in pots, in collections of 25 distinct varieties, GB, SG, LS.
  N.B. It is the wish of the Society, in a future season, to require Roses to be shown exclusively in pots; and not to allow cut specimens to be exhibited at all.

F. Moss Roses in loose bunches, as gathered, so as to exhibit, as far as possible, the habit of the variety; in 12 varieties, SK, SB, C.

G. Other Roses, exhibited as in the last letter, and in 50 varieties, LS, SK, SB, C.
  N.B. No one who exhibits in this letter, can also compete in the following.

H. Other Roses, exhibited as in the letter F, and in 25 varieties. SK, SB, C.
  N.B. Higher Medals than those here offered for Roses cannot be given by the Judges. And if Roses are brought for exhibition without attention to the regulations here explained, they will not be allowed to be placed on the tables.

I. Cape Heaths, in collections of 20 distinct varieties. GB, SG, LS.
  N.B. It is expected that the same plant is not exhibited on more than one occasion.

K. Cape Heaths, in collections of 6 distinct varieties. SG, LS, SK.
  N.B. No person who shows in I will be allowed to exhibit also in K.

L. Herbaceous Calceolarias, in sixes; in pots of 12 to the cast. LS, SK, SB.

M. Shrubby Calceolarias, in sixes; in pots of 12 to the cast. LS, SK, SB.

N. Carnations, in pans of 24 blooms. LS SK, SB.

O. Picotees, in pans of 24 blooms. LS, SK, SB.

P. Pinks, in pans of 24 blooms. SK, SB.

CLASS II.—FLOWERS; for which all persons are admitted to equal competition:—

Q. Stove or greenhouse plants, in collections of 40 plants. GK, GB, SG, LS.
  N.B. Heaths, Calceolarias, Fuchsias, to be excluded from Q. R. and S.

R. Stove or Greenhouse plants, in collections of 20 plants. GB, SG, LS.
  N.B. Persons exhibiting in Q not to compete in R also.

S. Stove or Greenhouse plants, in collections of six distinct species. SG, LS, SK.
  N.B. Persons exhibiting in Q or R will not be allowed to compete in S also.

T. Greenhouse Azaleas; to be shown in 12 distinct varieties. GB, SG, LS.

U. Collections of Stove or Greenhouse climbers. GB, SG, SK.
  N.B. The Gold Banksian Medal is not to be awarded for fewer than 12 distinct kinds.

V. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in collections of not fewer than six species. GK, GB, SG, LS.

W. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in single specimens, SG, LS, SK.

X. Tall Cacti in flower, LS, SK.

Y. Fuchsias in collections of 12 distinct varieties. LS, SK.

Z. Single specimens of new or rare ornamental plants, SG, LS, SK, SB, C.
  N.B. These medals will be awarded by the Society's officers, and not by the usual Judges. Exhibitors will particularly observe that none but new or rare plants can be exhibited under this letter.

AA. Miscellaneous subjects, SK, SB, C.
  N.B. Cockscombs, Hydrangeas, and cut flowers are altogether excluded from exhibition.

BB. Seedling Florist's flowers, SK, SB, C.
  N.B. Every seedling must be shown singly, and must be marked with the name it is to bear. The same seedling cannot gain a prize more than once in the season. Pelargoniums are to be shown in pots, and not in a cut state. No person will be allowed to exhibit more than five seedlings at each meeting.

CLASS III.—FRUIT, for which market gardeners, or persons in the habit of regularly supplying the market, and private growers, exhibit independently of each other.

  N.B. All fruit must be *fully* ripe and *well coloured*; if the contrary, it will be disqualified.

1. **Miscellaneous collections of fruit, consisting of at least three different kinds. Peaches and Nectarines being considered as only one kind, GK, GB, LS.**
   N.B.—Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Gourds, and similar Kitchen Garden produce, are excluded from this letter.
2. Grapes. SG, LS, SK, SB.
3. Pine Apples. SG, LS, SK, SB.
4. Peaches or Nectarines, in dishes of six specimens. SK, SB.
5. Miscellaneous fruit. SK, SB. C.

JUDGES.

The Judges have the power of increasing or diminishing the *number* and *value* of the Silver Medals offered by the Society for particular objects, and also of conferring Silver Medals or Certificates in cases not contemplated in these regulations, if they think it necessary to do so.

The Judges are also required to bear in mind that the Society's Medals are offered, less for new and curious objects than for fine specimens of Horticultural Skill, the design of the Council in instituting these meetings, being not so much to encourage the collector, as to reward the skilful Gardener; they are also not to make any award in cases where the objects exhibited do not appear worthy of a Medal; otherwise a bad single exhibition might obtain a prize, merely because there is no better exhibition of the same class to oppose it.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—The General Meeting will be held at the Society's House, No. 12, Hanover-square, London, on Saturday, the 10th of December, at 12 o'clock precisely,

The Rooms of the Society will be thrown open for the accommodation of Members on Wednesday the 7th, Thursday the 8th, and Friday the 9th of December, from 6 to 10 o'clock.

Dr. Lyon Playfair will deliver a Lecture to the Members of the Society, at the Society's Rooms, on Wednesday the 7th of December, at 8 o'clock in the Evening, on the subject of "The Application of the Principles of Physiology to the Fattening of Cattle."—By order of the Council,

London, Nov. 9, 1842. JAMES HUDSON, Secretary.

NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIAS.

MESSRS. YOUELL and Co. beg to offer the following new and highly-beautiful FUCHSIAS, which they will send Post-free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post-office order, at the rate of 21s. per doz.:—Arborea, aurantia, roseo-alba, Bruceana, conspicua arborea, cordata superba, Dalstonia, excelsa, eximia, formosa elegans, grandis, Hopverii, ilicifolia, inflata fulgida, insignis, magnifica, Middletonia, mirabilis, Monypennii, pendula terminalis, princeps, racemiflora, Riccartonia, stylosa conspicua, stylosa elegans, stylosa pulchella, Towardii, tricolor, Usherii, Youellii.

For Particulars of their superb Collection of Carnations, Picotees, and Pinks, Fuchsia St. Clare, and Araucaria imbricata, see their advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 12th inst.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Nov. 17, 1842.

SHIRLEY VINEYARD, NEAR SOUTHAMPTON,—NURSERY DEPARTMENT.

CLEMENT HOARE respectfully announces that he has now on sale an extensive collection of Grape Vine Plants of superior growth, and of the most approved sorts in general cultivation, varying in price from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. each.

Lately Published,

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE VINE ON OPEN WALLS. By CLEMENT HOARE. 3d edition. 8vo, 7s. 6d. boards. Longman & Co., London. Sold by all Booksellers, and at the Vineyard at Shirley.

OAKLEY'S "SURPRISE" AND OTHER DAHLIAS.

SAMUEL GIRLING begs to refer the Trade and his friends generally to his advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 12th Nov., 1842.

Danecroft Nursery, Stowmarket, Suffolk.

"EMPRESS OF WHITES" DAHLIA.

G. SMITH, FLORIST, HORNSEY ROAD, ISLINGTON, LONDON, begs to call the attention of Dahlia Growers to that splendid DAHLIA, the "Empress of Whites," which is now ready for sending out in Ground Roots in fine condition, at Five Guineas each, for ready money only. Obtained prizes at the following Shows:—viz., 1st at South Essex—1st at Victoria Gardens, Stepney—2d at the Royal South London Zoological Gardens—also at the Grand Salt Hill Show and Floricultural Society of London—also obtained the prize offered by the Floricultural Society for the Best White of any age. See *Gardeners' Chronicle* of Sept. 17th, in report of Salt Hill Show. "'Empress of Whites'—better blooms than we had previously seen of this flower, with well-formed petals of good substance; the white is good and the centre better developed than at previous exhibitions; this will prove a very useful flower." It is recommended by Mr. Glenny in the "Practical Gardener and Florist," in his remarks of new Dahlias, as one of the best of the season.

G. S. has also a few packets of Verbena Seed, saved from the newest and best kinds, price 5s. per packet.

Hornsey Road, Islington, London.

ACHIMENES GRANDIFLORA.

MESSRS. MOUNTJOY and SON have the pleasure **of advertising a few good BULBS at 21s. each of the above** most beautiful Plant, which differs from Achimenes longiflora in COLOUR ONLY; possessing the same size of flower and vigorous habit as A. longiflora, but the colour being a bright rosy crimson. A remittance is respectfully requested from unknown correspondents.—Ealing, 23d Nov., 1842.

NEW CAPE ERICAS.

T. JACKSON, Nurseryman, Seedsman, &c., Kingston, Surrey, **begs most respectfully to inform the admirers** of CAPE ERICAS, that he is now sending out his Two Superb New Varieties, viz.:

ERICA ARISTATA VITTATA—It is a variety between E. aristata major and E. linnæoides; it was exhibited to the Horticultural Society of London, and awarded a Banksian Medal, when it was kindly named by Dr. Lindley. It is favourably noticed in "Paxton's Magazine of Botany," in comparison with E. Neillii, where it is remarked, "We have also noticed another hybrid at Mr. Jackson's. It is very similar to the present, but approaches a shade or two nearer to E. aristata, and is extremely beautiful £1 1 0

ERICA JACKSONII is a hybrid between E. retorta and E. Irbyana, combining the elegant growth of the latter with the splendid flowers of the former. Figured in "Paxton's Magazine of Botany," Vol. 7, p. 149 . 1 1 0

T. J. respectfully invites an inspection of his extensive and healthy stock, from which he can furnish Collections at the following low prices:

			£	s.	d.
100 Cape Ericas	in 100	distinct kinds	5	0	0
100 do.	do.	choice do.	10	0	0
200 do.	200	do.	15	0	0
12 Epacris	12	do.	1	1	0
20 Camellias	20	do.	5	0	0

Superior Evergreen and Flowering Shrubs, Standard and **Trained Fruit Trees, Ornamental** and Forest Trees, and Nursery **Stock of all Descriptions.**

N.B.—About 2,000 English Yews, *from* 3 to 5 *ft.* high, of good **colour, and with fine roots.**—Kingston Nursery, Oct. 27, 1842.

SPLENDID NEW CACTUS (CONWAY'S GIANT).

PHILIP CONWAY begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he intends sending out this unequalled Production the second week in April, at 2 guineas each. See Dr. Lindley's opinion of the above in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of June 4th, page 367, as follows:—

"A new seedling Cactus, of most extraordinary beauty, has just been sent us by Mr. Conway, Nurseryman, Old Brompton. **It is a cross between speciosissimus and Ackermanni, having the** large size of the former, and the rich scarlet colour of the latter, with only a tinge of violet inside. Although the plant has only now flowered for the first time and is quite small, the blossoms measure eight inches in diameter. The petals have a fine broad oblong outline, and the stigma is a bright violet. It is much the handsomest sort yet raised. It is to be called Conway's Giant, and its name is no exaggeration."

P. C. begs further to intimate that his Stock is not large, and early orders will ensure the strongest plants, as they are to be executed in rotation. A remittance or reference will be required from unknown correspondents. No allowance to the Trade, the Stock being limited.—Old Brompton, Oct. 27th, 1842.

JAMES PAMPLIN, Nurseryman, Florist, &c. Walthamstow, Essex, begs to return thanks to his friends for their liberal orders for his Seedling Pelargoniums sent out last season, and which he flatters himself have given general satisfaction. He is now sending out the undermentioned new Seedlings, raised by Mr. J. Wilson. As regards their qualities nothing need now be said, as they have taken so many prizes, and have been so universally admired at the exhibitions of the London Horticultural Society at Chiswick, and at most other Societies round the Metropolis, that they must still be fresh in the memories of all lovers of that splendid flower.

J. P. begs to refer them to the report of the exhibition at Chiswick, in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of July 16th.

	£	s.		£	s.
Achilles	3	3	Duke of Wellington	2	2
Acis	3	3	Fair Maid of Leyton	3	3
Ada	3	3	**Galatea**	2	2
Adelaide Kemble	2	2	Hesperus	2	2
Aurora	3	3	Laura	1	10
Beauty of Essex	3	3	Prince Albert	2	2
British Queen	2	2	Princess Royal	2	2
Count D'Orsay	3	3	Queen of the East	3	3
Countess of Wilton	3	3	Sir Robert Peel	1	1
Creole	3	3	Sir Walter Scott	3	3
Duke of Devonshire	2	2	Venus	2	2

J. P. regrets that owing to the very limited stock of his Seedling Beauty of Walthamstow, he must defer sending it out at present.

J. P. has also a fine stock of those Pelargoniums he sent out last season, which have so enriched the collections of the principal cultivators of that flower at very low prices, Catalogues of which may be had on application.

J. P. begs further to state that he is now sending out his splendid new Seedling CEREUS, which he has named Cereus speciosus elegans, at 21s. each, which was exhibited at the Horticultural Gardens at Chiswick in July last; for description of which, see *Gardeners' Chronicle, July 16th.*

SUPERB SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS, now ready for delivery —Gaines' Duchess of Sutherland, Orange Perfection, Amulet, Pride of Surrey, Lady Duncannon, Royal Adelaide, Prince of Wales, Countess of Eldon, Princess Royal, Graciosa, Emperor, Superb, and Lady Sale. His first-rate Catalogue of Pelargoniums, Pansies, Calceolarias, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Chrysanthemums, Cinerarias, Auriculas, &c., may be obtained by applying to N. Gaines, Florist, Surrey-lane, Battersea.

SELECT AND SHOWY HARDY PERENNIAL HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

WILLIAM MAY begs to announce to the Floricultural Public, that he possesses a Stock of some Thousands of very Select and Showy Hardy Perennial HERBACEOUS PLANTS, which he has collected for the purpose of display more than for Botanical curiosity, and well adapted for ornamenting the most finished Parterre or Flower-border. The Collection consists of upwards of 500 species, comprising all the leading articles, such as Aconitums, Anemones, Aquilegias, Campanulas, Delphiniums, Dianthus, Lobelias, Lupinus, Œnotheras, Pæonias, Pentstemons, Phlox, and Potentillas, in great variety, with all the most noted "Genera" in present cultivation, and which he is enabled to offer (from his IMMENSE STOCK) upon the following very reasonable terms, viz.:—100 species or more, all correctly labelled (which he will select), at 2*l.* 2*s.* per 100, and which will be forwarded on receipt of Post-office order on Bedale for amount required.

N.B.—He has still a supply of his superb HOLLYHOCK Seed, all warranted collected from double Flowers, in packets containing 200 Seeds, for 2*s.* 6*d.*; ditto ditto 500 Seeds, for 5*s.* Also a few packets of very select PANSY SEED, at 2*s.* 6*d.* and 5*s.* each. The Seeds post free.—Hope Nursery, Leeming-lane, near Bedale, Yorkshire, Nov. 15, 1842.

LOUGHBOROUGH NURSERY, NORTH BRIXTON, LONDON.

EDWARD DENYER respectfully invites Noblemen, Gentlemen, &c., to the inspection of his Nursery Stock, consisting of Standards and Dwarfs, trained and untrained Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, Plums, Pears, Apples, &c. &c., of the finest sorts, in a full bearing state, selected from the Horticultural Society of London, and consequently true to kind. He also wishes particularly to recommend his new Victoria Plum-trees, which stand unrivalled as constant bearers, and are of a most delicious flavour.

E. D. also takes this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the patronage he has been favoured with, and begs to say he has received a large importation of all the newest sorts of Roses, in addition to his present extensive stock, which attracted so much attention in their flowering season, and which are now ready for drawing.

He has constantly on hand a large and fine collection of Evergreens, Deciduous Shrubs, Forest Trees, Greenhouse Plants, Flowers, &c. Annexed is a list of prices, namely,

Standard Roses, left to his own selection	£10	0	0	per 100
Half Standard, ditto, ditto	6	0	0	,,
Extra fine Standard Roses	1	10	0	per doz
Ditto half, ditto, ditto	0	18	0	,,
Dwarf Roses from	33*s.* to 50*s.*			per 100
Ditto Extra fine	12*s.* to 18*s.*			per doz.

N.B.—Remittances expected from unknown correspondents.—Gardens and Pleasure Grounds tastefully arranged and planted by contract, on the most moderate terms, in any part of England; and orders promptly executed. Also a general list of Plants sent, on a prepaid application if by post.

GENUINE FLOWER BULBS.

J. CARTER, SEEDSMAN and FLORIST, 238, High Holborn, begs to submit the following List of BULBS to the notice of his Customers:—

		£	s.	d.
25 fine double Hyacinths, named		0	15	0
12 very fine ditto, ditto	8*s.* to	0	12	0
25 fine single Hyacinths, named		0	15	0
12 very fine ditto, ditto	8*s.* to	0	12	0
12 very fine Narcissus, named		0	4	0
Fine double Jonquils	per dozen	0	4	0
Italian Narcissus, Roman	,,	0	3	0
Paper, white, ditto	,,	0	3	0
Finest Dutch Crocus, 25 varieties	per hundred	0	3	6
Very fine mixed Dutch Crocus	,,	0	2	0
Early Tulips, 30 varieties, named, (one of each)		0	10	0
Double ditto ,, ,, ,,		0	10	0
Fine mixed early or double ditto	per hundred	0	8	0
52 Rose, Byblœmen, and Bizard Tulips		2	10	0
Very fine mixed ditto, ditto	per hundred	0	12	0
Parrot Tulips, 4 varieties, named, per 100, 16*s.*	mixed	0	8	0
Finest mixed Spanish Iris	per hundred	0	6	0
Extra fine mixed double Ranunculus	,,	0	7	0
100 ditto ditto in 100 fine sorts	,,	1	0	0
104 Turban Ranunculus, in 8 varieties	,,	0	10	0
Superb new mixed Dutch Anemones, double	per lb.	0	12	0
Extra fine new single ditto		0	4	0
50 fine double Anemones, in 8 varieties		0	15	0
24 Anemone hortensis, in 6 varieties		0	6	0
Lilium longiflorum	per dozen	0	5	0
Asclepias tuberosa	,,	0	12	0
Gladiolus floribundus, 3*s.* per doz.; very large	,,	0	5	0
25 extra fine Amaryllis, named		5	0	0
25 very fine Gladiolus, named		2	0	0
Ixia, extra fine mixed	per hundred	0	16	0
Sparaxis, in 20 fine varieties	,,	1	0	0
Lachenalia, 4 species, (one of each)		0	5	0
Tigridia Pavonia, small, 1*s.* 6*d.* per doz.;	large, per doz.	0	2	6
Tecophilia sp. nova, Chili, 2 varieties	each	0	2	0
Conanthera sp. with white flowers		0	1	6
Amaryllis from Chili, new and fine		0	12	0

All kinds of Floricultural, Culinary, and Agricultural Seeds, of which a separate Catalogue may be had.

Hardie's earliest Cantaloupe Melon	per packet	0	2	6
The Rambler Prize Cucumber	,,	0	1	6
Superb White Spine ditto, ditto	,,	0	1	0
Roman Emperor ditto, ditto	,,	0	1	0

KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA.

SPLENDID Fruit-bearing Standard and Dwarf Apple Trees, extra fruit-bearing Mulberry Trees, the largest stock of Gooseberries ever before offered for sale; very large plants of Aucuba japonica; an extensive and carefully-selected stock of Dwarf, Pillar, and Standard Roses, and a good collection of Herbaceous Pæonies, Irises, &c., &c., &c.

Wm. Dennis and Co. beg to remind the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, that the above-mentioned plants and trees are unrivalled for SIZE, BEAUTY, and Superior Quality; they can supply many thousand plants of Aucuba, Gooseberries, Currants, &c., &c., with every other description of their stock, at extremely moderate prices, according to size and quality of plants; and as the Season for Planting is now excellent, they solicit a share of their favours, assuring them that their kind orders will be promptly and truly executed. The Trade liberally supplied.

N.B.—A PARTNER could be admitted.

TO GROWERS of named POLYANTHUS and AURICULAS.—The Advertiser, who possesses a collection of nearly all the new Fuchsias out, is desirous of meeting with a party who is a grower of the above flowers, and who would be willing to exchange for Fuchsias.—Address C. C. D., care of Mr. J. Matthews, 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden, London.

MESSRS. DICKSON, NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Acre Lane, Brixton, beg to inform Amateurs and Florists, that their Catalogue of Carnations, Picotees, Auriculas, &c., is now ready, and may be had on application to them, or Messrs. Warner and Warner, Seedsmen, &c., Cornhill, London.

PRINCE ALBERT PEA.

CORMACK & OLIVER, Seedsmen and Nurserymen, New Cross and Bedford Conservatory, Covent-garden, London, have the honour to offer to the notice of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, the above new PEA, as one of the earliest and best sorts extant; in proof thereof, a quantity put into the open ground on the 14th of March last was ready for use the 25th of April following, being only *forty-two days from the period of sowing to the date of gathering for the table*; it is moreover a good bearer, of excellent flavour, and highly advantageous for early forcing.—Packets, containing a quart, 5*s.* each. They also beg to recommend the British Queen, a new wrinkled marrow, larger and more productive than any of Knight's varieties, 3*s.* 6*d.* per quart. Likewise the new Incomparable Cos Lettuce, peculiarly crisp and juicy, perfectly hardy as a winter Lettuce, not apt to run in summer, and requiring no tying; in packets, at 1*s.* or 5*s.* per oz.

TO PEAR-GROWERS.

RENÉ LANGELIER, Nurseryman and Florist, St. Helier's, Jersey, particularly wishes to draw the attention of Pear-growers to his most superb and extensive collection of PEARS, for which he has obtained so many prizes. His list, which will be found containing several new Varieties, may be had by application as above, post-paid, letter and stamp enclosed; all trees warranted to be true to sort, and a succession of fruit ensured. All orders from unknown correspondents will be promptly attended to, but must be accompanied with a post-office order.

MERRICK'S VICTORIA VINE.

STRONG, Well-Rooted Two-Year-Old Plants, from Eyes from the original Vine, can be had by application to T. Merrick, Buscot Park, Faringdon, Berks, at 7*s.* 6*d.* each.

CUCUMBER, CELERY, &c., may be had genuine at Thos. D. Watkinson's Seed, &c., Establishment, 6, Market Place, Manchester. Walker's improved long Cucumber, Cherry's Goliath, and Roman Emperor, in packets 1*s.* 6*d.* each. Lancashire solid Red Celery, Bayley's Gigantic, Howard's Red Seedling, Big Ben, and Seymour's superb White, in packets 1*s.* each; finest Guano Manure imported 16*s.* per cwt.

Sole Agent for the Gooseberry Growers' Register, 1*s.* 9*d.* in boards and 1*s.* 6*d.* stitched, which can be forwarded per post, prepaid 6*d.* extra.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, No. 34, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON. Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

LOWER RATES OF PREMIUM THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER OFFICE, that entitle the assured *to participate in the profits*, as follows:—

Age.	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
Annual Premium per cent.	1 10 8	1 14 7	1 19 0	2 4 3	2 10 11	2 19 9	3 11 9	4 8 0

The BONUS declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16*l.* per cent. on the premiums then paid; and in 1839 a second BONUS was awarded, amounting on the average to 31*l.* per cent. on the premiums paid during the preceding five years.

No extra charge for residence in any part of Europe, nor for proceeding (in a decked, sailing, or steam vessel) from any one Port thereof to another during peace, to Assurers, not being seafaring men by profession. Licenses are granted to go to any part of the world upon terms proportionate to the risks.

Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, are not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any and every day.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and Co., Agents for the Old Park Iron-works, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, solicit an inspection of their improved Conical Boiler. (See Editor's description, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, March 12, p. 175.) To Amateurs these Boilers will be found invaluable. They are complete without furnaces or setting in brickwork, movable at pleasure, very ornamental in appearance, and require attention only once in 14 or 15 hours, price 5*l.* 5*s.* and upwards. Further particulars, with plans and estimates for heating any description of building, may be obtained as above; where also may be seen the improved Wrought-iron Boiler, as applied with Chanter's Smoke-consuming Furnaces at Chatsworth, and many other of the Nobility's Seats. Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c. The trade supplied with Hot-water Socket-pipes.

N.B.—WAYTE's New Patent Land-presses and Drills.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained of any size from JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pineapple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's-road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Young Man, aged 28, who has had 10 years' practical experience in all the various departments of Forcing, the Propagation of Plants and Flowers, together with the planning out and systematic arrangement of the Flower Garden. Letters addressed to Mr. Brown, gardener to Lord Southampton, Whittlebury Lodge, Towcester, will meet with immediate attention.

WANTS a SITUATION as UNDER-SHOPMAN, a Young Man who has been for five years engaged in a Seed-shop in one of the largest Nursery and Seed Houses in the West of England, and can have a good recommendation from his late employers.—Address, A. B., Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., Exeter.

TO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.—WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, or as GARDENER and FORESTER, a Married Man, about 30 years of age; the most satisfactory references can be given as to ability, integrity, industry, &c. Address, W. H., at Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Nurserymen, Exeter.

N.B.—Salary about 70*l.* per annum, with cottage, &c.

PENN'S SYSTEM OF OBTAINING A FREE CIRCULATION OF HEATED PURE ATMOSPHERIC AIR THROUGHOUT HORTICULTURAL AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

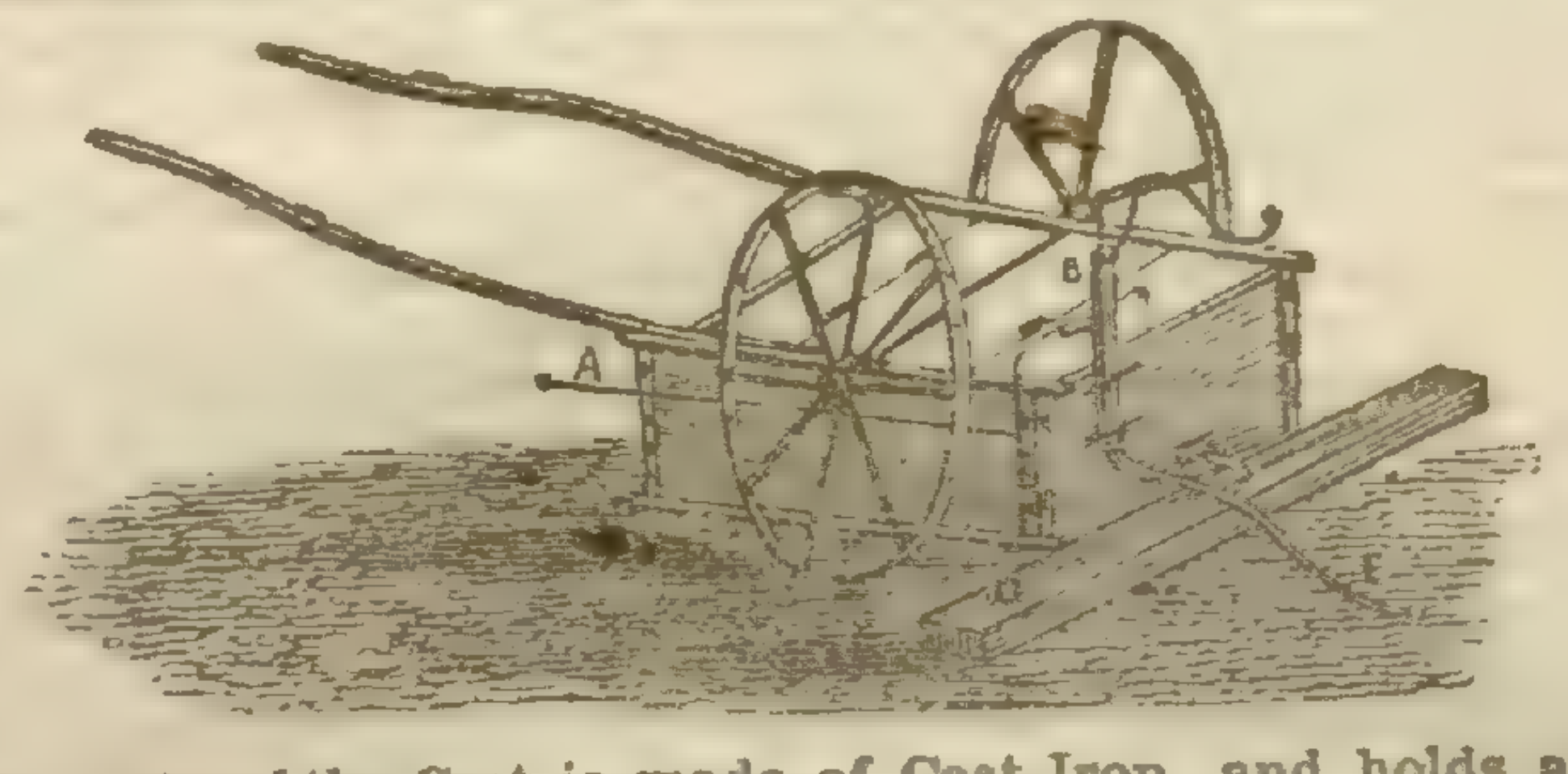
W. HILL having had considerable experience in the Erection of Horticultural Buildings, after the most approved designs, and having received from the inventor of the above system a complete induction into its practical application, begs to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Others, that he is prepared to furnish Designs and Estimates for every description of Horticultural Erection, upon application personally, or by letter addressed to W. HILL, Builder and Surveyor, Lewisham.

This system, which is allowed by men of science and all the most eminent practical Horticulturists in the Kingdom to be the most perfect mode of Heating, combined with economy, has undergone the most *complete test in every variety of application*, by the inventor and others, with a success which can only be sufficiently appreciated upon an inspection of its effects on a Collection of rare Plants and Fruits at any season of the year.

W. Hill will (through the kind permission of Mr. Penn, Lewisham—Mr. John Willmott, Isleworth, and others), be happy to afford the most satisfactory demonstration of the superiority of this to all other modes of Heating, and every other information required may be obtained upon application personally, or by letter addressed as above.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINE WORKS, BEVERLEY, YORKS.

CROSSKILL'S LIQUID MANURE CART, which received the Honorary Reward of the Royal Agricultural Society, may be seen at the ensuing exhibition of W. C.'s Agricultural Implements at the Smithfield Club Show, Dec. 7th to 10th, Baker-street, Portman-square, London.



The Body of the Cart is made of Cast-Iron, and holds about 200 gallons. A, The Brass Valve Lever. Without stopping the horse, the man pulls the Iron Lever, A, to let out the liquid upon the Spread-Board, C. B, Patent Iron Pump, which cannot possibly choke or get out of order. E, The Flexible Leather Pipe, 7 ft. long, with 3 ft. copper pipe at the end.—Price delivered in Hull, 25*l.*

CROSSKILL'S PORTABLE MANURE DRILL, for drilling any quantity of soot, lime, salt, &c.—will contain 8 bushels of manure—price 12*l.* 12*s.*

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

BROWN'S IMPROVED GARDEN POT.

ROBERT BROWN having made an important and successful improvement in the construction of Garden Pots, submits them to the Floricultural Profession, and to all who are interested in the propagation and cultivation of Plants. It is well known that many valuable plants are annually lost, or much injured, by having the delicate fibres of their roots dried up from the pots in common use becoming heated by the sun's rays, or from exposure to drying currents of air, &c., for which evils a remedy has long been sought. The Improved Garden Pot now offered to the Public is intended to counteract this irregularity of temperature, by being made hollow-sided, with an aperture on the rim, that the space between the outer and inner surface may be filled with water when required, and the aperture being made air-tight by means of a peg, a uniform degree of coolness or humidity may be preserved, and the plants, although exposed to the mid-day sun, will have their roots secured from injury. The Improved Garden Pot does not differ in appearance from those in common use, but the advantages of its construction, for the growth of plants, or for the propagation of cuttings, are too obvious to need further comment.—R. B. has submitted his invention to several eminent cultivators, from whom he has received the greatest encouragement.

Specimens may be seen at the Horticultural Society's Rooms, 21, Regent-street, or at Mr. Brown's Pottery, Surbiton-hill, near Kingston, Surrey, and at his private residence, Ewell.

LIQUID MANURE.

PUMPS of a Superior Construction, Fixed and Portable, for LIQUID MANURE. Garden Pumps, Hydraulic Do., and for Deep Wells; also for Ships, Barges, Tanners, Soap-boilers, Brewers, &c.—Benj. Fowler, late George Turner, 63, Dorset-street, Fleet-street.

TO FARMERS, GARDENERS, AND OTHERS.—SULPHATE of LIME, now in use by the Horticultural Society, being a cheap substitute for Gypsum, may be had in large or small quantities, at Samuel Carter's, 65, Blackman-street, Borough of Southwark.

THE PATENT ASPHALTE PROTECTING MATERIAL, spoken so highly of in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* for 1841, p. 100, 415, 530, and p. 8, for 1842, may be obtained in Sheets—32 inches by 32 inches, 32 inches by 64 inches, 32 inches by 96 inches, of THOS. JNO. CROGGON, 8, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street. A liberal discount to Hothouse Builders, Nurserymen, &c.

GENERAL DRAINAGE, AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF WATER.—The Drainage of Land, combined with the Sewerage of Towns, advocated in a Letter to P. Pusey, Esq., M.P. By J. BAILEY DENTON. Ridgway, Piccadilly. Also, by the same writer, Model Mapping considered as Suggestive of Uniform and Profitable Draining of Land, with Directions for Construction.—Weale, Holborn.

TO GARDENERS.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A YOUNG MAN, as a COLLECTOR. His Salary will be £100 a-year, exclusive of his expenses. He must be well acquainted with the plants now in cultivation in this country; must be healthy, active, and well-educated; and must produce the strongest testimonials of sobriety and good conduct. Apply, by letter only, to A., 3, Charles-street, Covent-garden.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1842.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Monday, Dec. 5	Entomological	8 P. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 6	Horticultural	2 P. M.
	Linnean	8 P. M.
	Floricultural	6½ P. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 30	Geological	8½ P. M.
Friday, Dec. 2	Botanical	8 P. M.
Saturday, Dec. 26	Royal Botanic	3¾ P. M.

THE varieties of the Vine, when well suited to good cultivation, attract so much attention, that a great inducement is held out to the dealers in novelty to procure what are called new sorts; and it unfortunately happens that this fruit-tree is itself so liable to change its appearance, under peculiar circumstances, that the most honest and best-intentioned persons may deceive others by deceiving themselves. This renders it extremely difficult for any man to affirm whether a so-called new Grape is really a novelty or not. We remember that a Vine was some years since found at Bath, the quality of whose Grapes was so superior to those of the Black Hamburgh, that, although very like that variety in form and colour, it was pronounced by good judges to be something new and better; and yet that Vine was really nothing but the Black Hamburgh, with an old stem, some 50 or 60 feet long before it branched, and growing in an extremely favourable situation. So, again, the Tottenham Park Muscat was sold at a high price for some years, under a belief—quite conscientious in this case on the part of the sellers—that it was an improvement in that variety, because, owing to some cause or other, it had temporarily acquired an improved quality at Tottenham Park. This renders us at all times unwilling to pronounce a positive opinion upon what are called new Grapes, until they shall have undergone some years' cultivation, and will explain to some of our correspondents the reason why we have not sooner told them what evidence there is respecting "The Royal Victoria" Grape. There is a general belief that this is really a new and first-rate variety; and we conceive it impossible to gainsay the opinion, except by tracing the history of the plant, which, by the assistance of Mr. Clement Hoare, whose knowledge of English Vines surpasses all men's, we are enabled to do.

"The facts concerning the Royal Victoria Vine," says Mr. Hoare, "are briefly these:—A reverend gentleman, well known as an excellent Grape grower, called on me in the latter part of the summer of 1841, and in the course of our conversation on Grape culture, the above-mentioned Grape came under notice; and, if my recollection serves me aright, he stated that he had then recently seen the Vine at Buscot Park, and that the fruit on it that year was not better, if so good, as that usually borne by the Black Hamburgh in general cultivation; moreover, that the Vine itself was an old one, having been growing for several years in a neglected state, till at last it was cut down with an intention to destroy it, in consequence of its being inconveniently situated in the garden. As a matter of course, instead of being killed by the operation, it produced in the following year some extraordinarily fine fruiting shoots, which in the succeeding season bore equally fine fruit—and this fruit it was that was brought before the public as a splendid new Grape. In the ensuing year (1840), according to my informant's account, the fruit was not so fine as in the first or preceding year; and in the year he saw it, viz. 1841, it was (as already mentioned) not finer, if so good, as the common Hamburgh—and he assured me that, in point of fact, it was nothing more than the Black Hamburgh in common cultivation. Of this information I have no reason whatever to doubt the correctness. The results which followed the cutting down of this Vine—such as the production of *very* superior fruit the *first* year of bearing, not *quite* so fine the *second* year, and finally, in the *third* year, coming down to its proper level—being neither better nor worse than that usually produced on the same description of Vines when properly cultivated, will never fail to follow the cutting down of any Vine that is well established in its growth, and more especially so the Black Hamburgh, which seems to possess the qualities of improvement in proportion to the goodness of its culture, *in combination with undercropping*, in a far greater degree than that possessed by any other sort of Vine that I am acquainted with. Indeed, I think very great caution should be exercised with respect to the introduction of any new Grape, or of any new variety, for knowing, as I do, the extraordinary difference that *soil*, *aspect*, and *culture* will make in the fruit of the Vine, I am uncommonly sceptical with respect to new sorts of Grapes, or new varieties of old sorts."

We trust that this little history will, once for all, put our readers on their guard against implicitly believing that every Grape is new that is called so, or seems so; and that they will further agree with us in believing that, in respect to the Vine, it is *improved culture that is wanted, rather than improved sorts.*

THE great pests of gardeners are insects. The best gardener, with all his skill in cultivation, is perplexed by their attacks, against which he has rarely an effectual remedy which is easily employed; and when he applies to the man of science for advice, he obtains little or no information; for science deals more with generals than with particulars, and there is nothing known in the nature of things which will arrest the progress of insect pestilence. Accordingly we find that the directions for destroying insects are in all cases empirical, and consist of various compounds; the motives for employing which no good reason, except the result of experience, can be assigned.

We cannot but think that, in seeking after remedies against the attacks of insects, one mode of repelling them has been much neglected; little or no heed having been taken of the effect of smell upon them. It is always some wash, or some powder, that is recommended; and very rarely any vapour. Indeed, so far as we know, there are only two instances in which matter in the form of vapour is employed against them by gardeners. These are tobacco as a remedy for green-fly, and the vapour of heated sulphur as a cure for red-spider; both, however, effectual. Such being the case, we would strongly advise gardeners to occupy themselves in trying in various other ways the effect of smells and vapours, instead of the common remedies to which they now more generally have recourse, and which are so often ineffectual.

The vapour of oil of turpentine was this year stated, in our columns, by Professor Henslow to destroy wasps. Who could have suspected this beforehand? Who would have believed that a very small quantity of turpentine, poured into a hole in the ground, and consequently much absorbed and lost, would prove the certain destruction of such a troublesome enemy as the wasp? Nevertheless, we have ourselves repeated the experiment, and we can affirm that the vapour of turpentine is a sudden and total destruction to this insect. Why, then—since the vapour of tobacco kills aphides, of sulphur the red spider, and of turpentine the wasp—should not other kinds of effluvia prove equally destructive to other races of the insect world? Indeed it has been asserted that the vapour from crushed Laurel-leaves proves fatal to the white bug, and that the strong odour of coal-tar drives away the wire-worm, and many maggots that attack the roots of plants.

We cannot but connect with this kind of probability a curious circumstance mentioned by Sir Chas. Monck, as having occurred to himself at Belsay Castle, in Northumberland. Having been much annoyed, as who has not? by the brown-scale insect upon his Orange-trees, he was led to suspend some plants of Chamomile among the branches of certain trees, and to syringe others with an infusion of this strong-smelling herb. In a fortnight after the Chamomile was suspended in the branches, the young scales began to turn brown and dry up; and in the spring succeeding the experiment, the trees were almost cleared of their enemies. Sir Charles does not, indeed, therefore infer that this dispersion of the scale was really owing to the Chamomile; he merely calls attention to the circumstance, in order that further experiments may be tried. To us, however, it seems by no means improbable that the powerful odour of Chamomile may be as offensive to scale insects as Camphor is to the Anobia which infest herbaria, or as Cedar-wood or Pepper-corns or Russia-leather to the Moths that attack our furs.

We therefore again say, it is exceedingly well worth the while of gardeners to try all kinds of experiments upon this subject; and we trust they will report the result in our columns for their mutual benefit.

SOME time since there was introduced into France a new kind of Beet called Bassano, some account of which was given in last year's *Chronicle* (p. 183). It was there stated to be found in all the markets from Venice to Genoa in the month of June; to be very tender, very delicate, preserving its rose-coloured rings after cooking, and to be from 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. In the "Bon Jardinier" for 1842, we find this kind mentioned as being much esteemed in the North of Italy, and that it is, in fact, one of the best varieties for the table.

We are, however, inclined to believe, from what we have seen of it this year, that it is of much more importance as an agricultural than as a garden plant. It has this season been grown in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, and, from its appearance, seems highly deserving of further notice. In form, it is like a Norfolk round Turnip, more than half its bulk being above ground; the colour of the skin is a deep scarlet; the flesh is tender and juicy, white, and beautifully ringed with rose colour. Some of the roots weighed 5½ lbs., and were 23 inches in circumference. As it does not extend downwards like the other Beets or Mangel Wurzel, it would probably be very fit for field cultivation, especially on land that would be too thin for other varieties of Beet. Its top is not large; and it may be grown so close that the roots may nearly touch each other in the drills, like field-Turnips. We should also expect that it would reach, in damper seasons, a much larger size than it has attained in the past dry summer.

TO PRESERVE SALVIA PATENS AND SIMILAR PLANTS THROUGH THE WINTER.

IN some of the former Numbers of the *Chronicle* various statements are to be found respecting Salvia patens, some writers contending that it is quite hardy, while others state that it will not stand the winter in the open border without protection. Last winter I allowed several plants to remain in various situations in the open border, not one of which lived through the winter. It is therefore evident that those plants which have survived with other persons must have been protected, or otherwise favourably circumstanced, probably by being in a dry situation, since the roots of Salvia patens suffer much in winter from damp. A great risk is therefore run by leaving the roots in the open border; but the following method of preserving them is certain, and within the reach of those persons who have no greenhouse or pit to keep them in. Another recommendation is, that the roots require no further attention during winter; therefore, this being the proper time for taking them up, I will describe the manner in which they may be treated. Let a dry day be chosen to take up those plants required for preserving, and let the tops be cut off as with Dahlias, and all the soil shaken from their roots. Lay them for a few days in a shed to dry, and having procured a box or old tub sufficiently large to hold the roots, when packed closely, get some dry sandy peat, finely broken; a layer of the roughest of this, about an inch thick, should be laid at the bottom of the box; the roots may then be packed as closely as possible in layers, and the spaces between each filled with peat. When the box is full, give it a good shaking and press it well down with the hands, to stop up all the cavities; finally covering the whole about two inches thick with the rough part of the peat. The box may then be removed to a cellar or other convenient place, secure from frost, where it may remain without any further care until the following spring.

About the end of March the roots should be removed from the box, potted in the usual way, and placed either in a greenhouse or warm pit, where they will soon make fine plants and be ready for turning out in the open borders, when the danger of spring frosts is over. In this way, and with much less trouble, they will make better and stronger plants than those kept in pots, or struck from cuttings in the spring.

In the same manner Fuchsias, scarlet Pelargoniums, weakly Dahlia roots, and similar plants may be preserved through the winter; this is important to those persons who have not sufficient room to keep them otherwise. It must, however, be observed, that scarlet Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, &c., will require to be taken out of the boxes much sooner in the spring than Salvia patens. The only plant which perished under this treatment was Pentstemon gentianoides, not one of which survived the winter.

I have found dry peat finely broken to be the best material for preserving bulbs and tuberous-rooted plants, as neither damp, drought, cold nor heat affect them, when packed closely in it. The roots of Salvia patens, at the expiration of five months, were nearly as fresh as when first put in, although the box containing them stood in a damp cellar. There is no doubt that tuberous-rooted Convolvuli and bulbous-rooted plants might be sent with great certainty to any distance, if properly packed in it; and as peat, when dry, is very light, neither the weight nor the bulk would be much increased by it.

Peat, in a dry state, being an excellent nonconductor of heat, cold, and moisture, would keep the roots in a dormant state for a considerable time; care should, however, be taken that the peat, when used, is quite dry, and of a fibrous nature. If this is attended to, and the roots, when packed, are properly dried, neither damp nor mildew will ever injure them, although the box were placed in a damp situation.—*George Gordon.*

† ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XXXVII.

THE BRINDLED BEAUTY-MOTH, Geometra hirtaria.—Early in the year, this fine moth is frequently very abundant around the Metropolis; yet I never heard of its occurring in any considerable numbers in the country. It never, perhaps, appeared in greater multitudes than during last April, when it swarmed even in the squares and gardens of London, especially in the vicinity of Poplar-trees; upon the trunks of which, as well as upon the adjacent walls and paling, the moths might be seen sticking in the day-time with their wings closed. They are also so abundant upon the Elm-trees in the public walks at Paris, that Godart says, he could have taken 300 specimens in an hour. Owing to the looping action of the caterpillar when walking, this family received the name of Phalæna geometra from Linnæus, but it now forms part of a genus and is called BISTON HIRTARIUS.* It is grizzly, being smoky, freckled with ochreous scales: in the male the antennæ are beautifully bipectinated, but in the female they are simple threads. The thorax is often speckled

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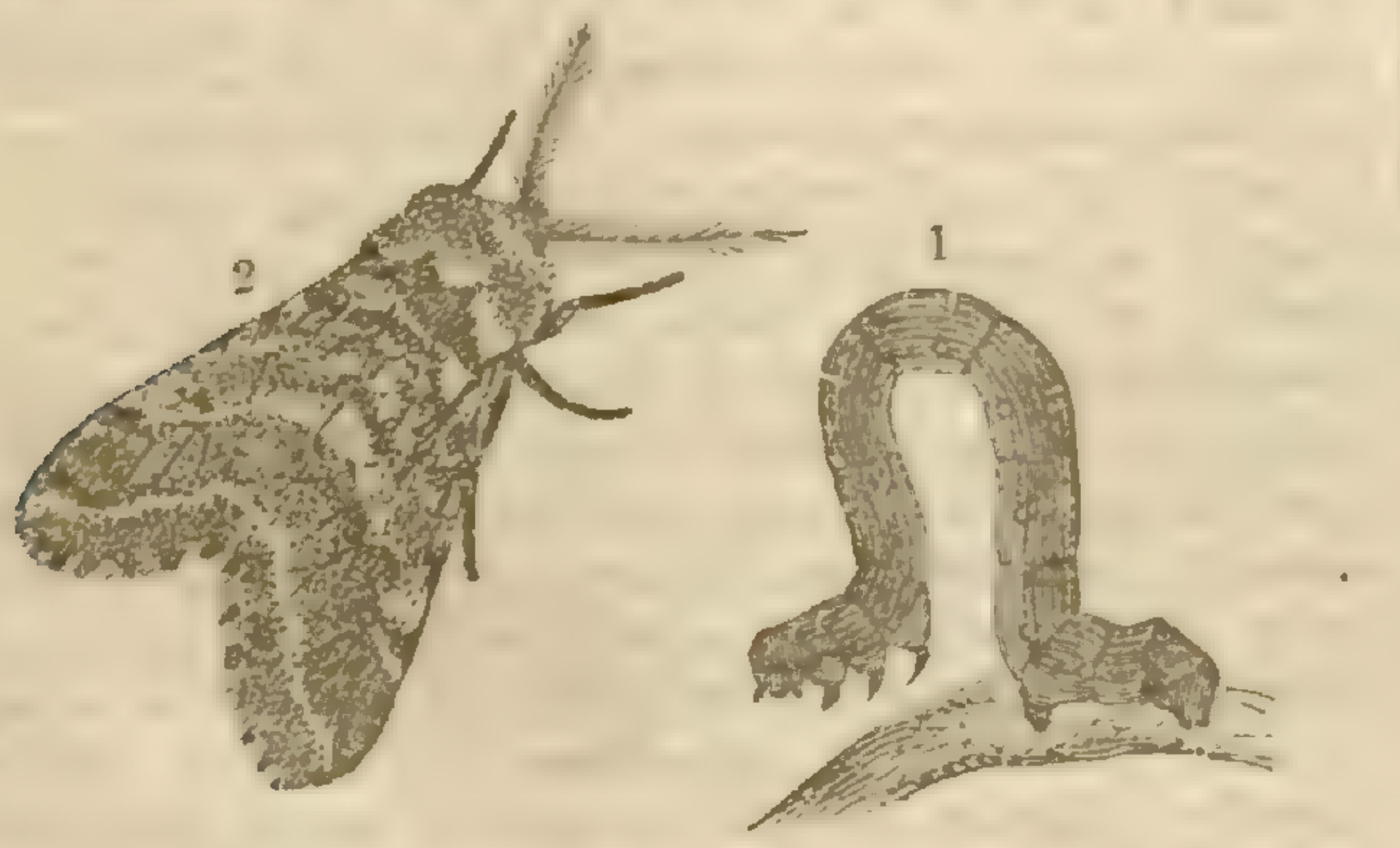
* Curtis's Guide, Gen. 889. No. 3.

with pale ochre; the wings, when at rest, form a deflexed triangle and are variegated with ochreous and black scales, the costa and nervures of the superior having black undefined spots, forming lines and bands; three of these uniting towards the posterior margin exhibit a waved but regular and generally distinct fascia; the fringe is spotted; the abdomen is hairy and ochreous-brown. It is a very variable species, some specimens being entirely fuscous; but the colours and markings are always brightest in the males, in which sex the inferior wings are more or less traversed by ochreous and black lines: in the female, the wings partake of a greenish cast when alive, and they appear to be partially hyaline in some lights. Length nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch; expanse about 2 inches (Fig. 2, the male). The clothing of these moths seems well calculated to protect them against the chilling blasts of our early springs; their bodies and wings being covered with rough scales and woolly hairs. The female probably lays her eggs, which are oval and bright green, upon the tender buds; they hatch in May, I believe, and feed upon the leaves of a great variety of trees, as the Elm, Poplar, Lime and Lilac; I suspect also, that the Apple and Oak are not unpalatable to them. By the middle or end of July, they are full-grown, when they are about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, as thick as a turkey's quill, and vary from a grey to a brown or pitchy colour, sometimes of the deepest tint: they are striated longitudinally, have a yellow collar of spots, and there are markings of the same colour on each segment along the line of spiracles; the margins of five of the abdominal segments are yellow also (Fig. 1).



These caterpillars are perfect loopers, having six pectoral, two abdominal and two anal feet; they are perfectly free from hairs, and when stretched out and at rest so closely resemble a piece of stick or a twig, that it is scarcely possible to detect them, and this is no doubt their security against the smaller birds which would prey upon them. There are, however, checks upon these caterpillars, one of which I shall notice, as it is rather remarkable. On the 14th of last July, a friend took me to the Lime-trees in the gardens of Christ's Hospital, to show me the caterpillars which were hanging from the leaves and lying upon the pavement beneath them: some were nearly full-grown, and others were smaller, but they all appeared healthy and active. I placed them in a breeding-cage with a twig of the Lime-tree, on which they fed very well; but every morning when I looked at them, I always found one or two dead, yet holding firmly by the anal feet, the skin hanging down and the whole inside of the animal changed to a red fluid, which was scattered also over the leaves. The same fatal disease last year affected some caterpillars of the white Cabbage-butterfly, which were feeding upon Turnip-pods, only that their muscles, &c. were converted into a dirty white liquor; the season had been very wet, and there were some scorching days in September, the period alluded to, to which I attributed this attack; but from the wandering of the stick-caterpillars of the Brindled Beauty, before they had arrived at perfect maturity, I am almost inclined to attribute their diseased state to the honey-dew, which was thick upon the leaves of the Lime-trees at the time, as it was also upon those I supplied them with. Whatever may have been the cause, it is fortunate that a check is thus not unfrequently given to the increase of caterpillars, which otherwise would deprive our gardens of every vestige of foliage, to the annoyance of the sight, and the injury, if not the destruction, of our trees and plants. As these looping or stick-caterpillars cling so fast, by their anal feet, to the stalks and twigs, that it is scarcely possible to dislodge them by shaking or beating the branches, we must have recourse to other means for their destruction. Hand-picking would likewise be attended with but poor success, owing to the difficulty of detecting them, and I am not prepared to say what might be effected by syringing with lime or tobacco; but the readiest method of getting rid of them, when they do any mischief in gardens, would be to destroy the moths in March and April; from their sombre colouring, however, they must be searched for by eyes well accustomed to such pursuits. By day the caterpillars conceal themselves generally in the crevices of the bark, when it is almost impossible to detect them, from their colours assimilating so perfectly with the coat of the tree; and when they are full grown and desire to enter the earth, where they change to chrysalids in a cocoon, they either let themselves down from the branches by an exceedingly fine thread, or they travel down the trunk of the trees. De Geer mentions one which remained in the pupa state 19 months, a power possessed by many Lepidoptera, which seems especially necessary to secure the existence of early-bred species through frosty and inclement seasons; thus they lie secure until a more favourable opportunity presents itself for their appearance in the winged or imago state.—*Ruricola.*

ON THE EFFECT OF GUANO.

(From the Hamburgh Correspondent, 1842, No. 162.)

Most of the experiments with guano in the vicinity of this city have been made on meadows and lawns. On these it has produced the best possible effects, so that, for instance, at Flottbeck, the patches manured with guano presented not only a finer and darker green, but the Grass was closer and more rich, so that comparing it with patches not guanised, the produce of the former may, without exaggeration, be stated to be double. To give an idea of the extraordinary forcing qualities of guano, we may mention that at Flottbeck, on a spot of Grass managed after the English fashion, the second cutting of the Grass was necessarily five days after the first, while the Grass growing close by (which had not been guanised), although healthy and vigorous, required double the time to arrive at the same state of progress. It deserves to be stated as something remarkable, that on the guanised spot, the dew appeared in the morning much stronger on the tops of the leaves, than on the part unguanised. In an experiment made by M. Staudinger on a barren hill, composed of granite or quartz, the guanised spot exhibited a dark bluish green sward, while round about nothing but barrenness was to be seen. If, therefore, a landowner wishes to cover bleak hungry pasture in a short time with nutritious Grass for cattle or sheep, the guano certainly is the thing to do it. It would not only produce a plentiful fodder in the autumn, where cattle can be well nourished and prepared for the winter, but such guanised pasture will bring a heavy crop early in the spring. Guano has also been used advantageously on a sour meadow, overgrown with Horsetails, and it produced, instead of Reeds and Bullrushes, a dense turf of sweet Grass, and the Horsetail almost disappeared. Thus, in the first place, more Grass is obtained, which may be put down as double the former crops; and then the Grass is very much improved in quality. Of course good drainage must be attended to on each meadow, if the result is expected to be complete.

In using guano we must be careful to pulverise it well, because on account of its tenacity it will form into lumps, and on places where it lies too thick, it will burn the Grass; although subsequently, even on such places, a luxuriant herbage will spring up. Experiments with guano on spring crops has been as successful at Flottbeck, with both Wheat and Rye, as on the above meadow. The Wheat manured in the spring with guano is much superior to that manured in the ordinary way, both in grain and straw. The following experiment was tried on a spot of almost blowing sand:—

On the 18th March, several square rods in the above locality, planted with winter Rye, were strewed with guano. The spot thus manured was in a short time not only conspicuous for its dark green colour, but the tiller became so luxuriant as to cover the whole surface. Notwithstanding a drought of two months, the guanised crops remained in the same flourishing condition; whilst the other Rye standing close by had a weak and sickly appearance. Subsequently, the former attained the height of five or six feet, with ears five inches long, with strong plump grain; whilst the latter were scarcely half that height in straw, and their ears were barren and empty. This experiment speaks in favour of guano in preference to other manure in another respect. If a light sandy soil like the above is manured too much with common dung, and if there follows a luxuriant vegetation, with dark green foliage, we may be sure that if there be subsequently any long drought, or sudden change of temperature from great heat to intense cold, rust will follow as a matter of course; whilst, in the above experiment, notwithstanding a nine weeks' drought, and some intervening night frosts, the growth of the guanised Rye was uniformly good up to the ripening of grain—a sufficient proof that the guano must possess the property of attracting and retaining the fine vapour contained in the air. Hence the fact is to be explained, why dew was more apparent on the guanised turf than on that not subjected to that process. As we know that in general during long drought the action of dung—in fact of every manure, ceases; and as it is light sandy soil which first suffers from drought; it must be evident what valuable manure guano is, not only on pastures, but for winter Rye, our chief crop on light land. If an acre of land is dressed with 125 lbs. of guano, an abundant crop of grain and straw will fully repay the expenses incurred. If such a Rye field is laid down in spring with Meadow Catstail Grass (Phleum pratense), and White Clover, a heavy Grass crop in the autumn would still increase the advantages already mentioned. As Rape can by no means be too luxuriant, guano would produce an extraordinary result on it.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES USED IN THE LONDON MARKETS.

Fruit is sold in the London markets in baskets of such forms and dimensions as are found most convenient for packing and carriage. The following account will give a tolerably correct idea of those most in use:—

The half-sieve, so frequently mentioned with reference to prices, is a cylindrical basket, varying from 12 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, $12\frac{2}{10}$ inches in diameter, and 6 inches deep, inside measure; it contains 701 cubic inches strike measure, which may be considered the medium size. This is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the heaped bushel formerly used for dry goods; the $\frac{1}{4}$ of which, or one peck, was about 704 cubic inches. It would appear that the half-sieve was originally intended to contain a peck of the above measure when level with the brim; Apples and Pears, &c., are now, however, heaped in the half-sieves, and protected by a rim fixed to the top of the half-sieve, with the width of which it corresponds at the base, but slants inwards, so that the diameter of the rim at top is only 9 inches. In other words, the rim forms the frustrum of a cone, the diameters of which are, respectively, $12\frac{2}{10}$ and 9 inches, and the height 3 inches. The capacity of the half-sieve, together with that of the rim, is therefore equal to 968 cubic inches, or about $\frac{1}{10}$ of a pint short of $3\frac{1}{2}$ Imperial gallons.

The sieve contains two half-sieves; its diameter is about 15 inches, and depth 8 inches. The sieve and half-sieve are more especially known in the London markets, and are more uniform in size than several other kinds of baskets in which horticultural productions are exposed for sale.

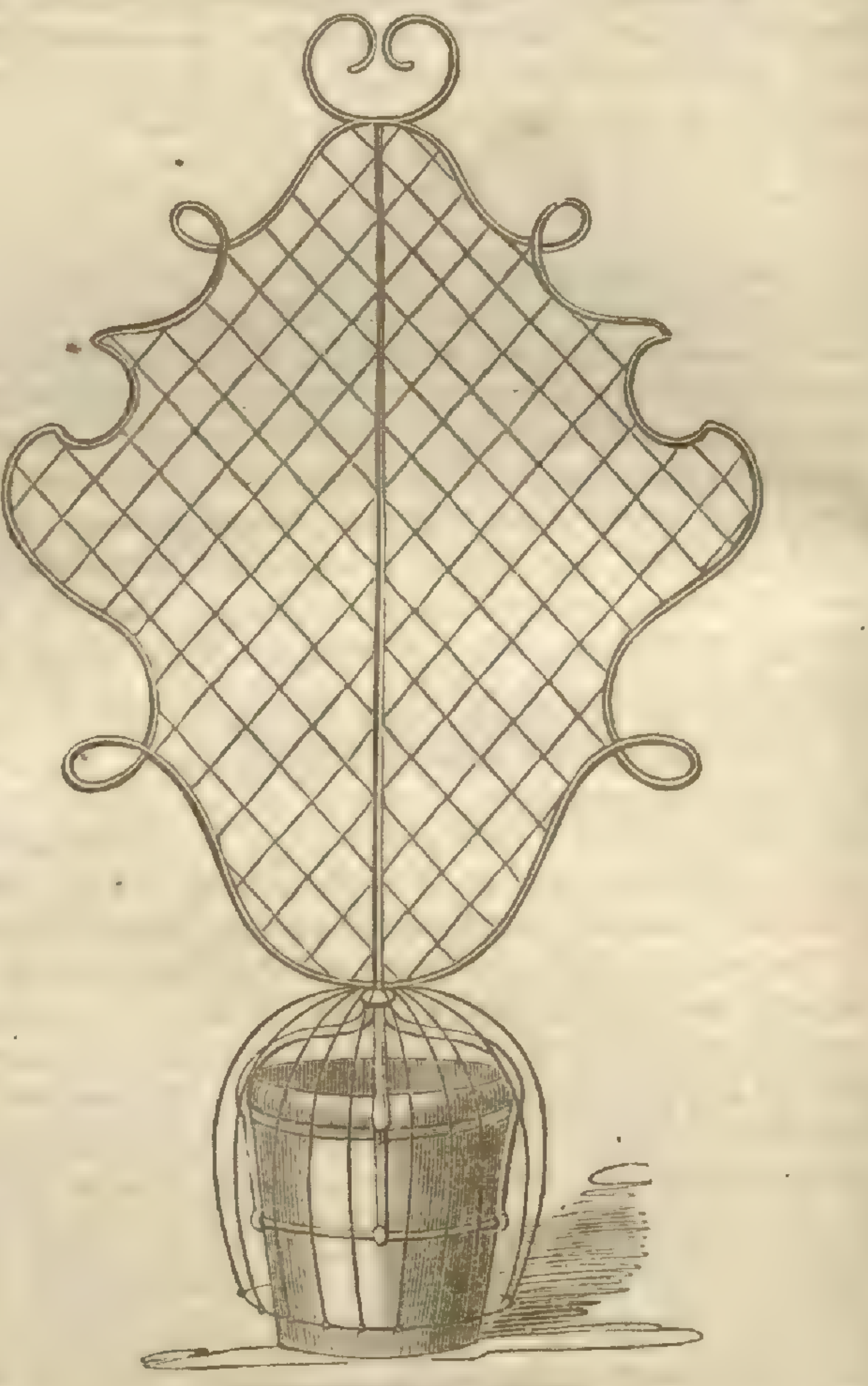
The bushel-sieve measures near $17\frac{1}{10}$ ins. in diameter at bottom, $17\frac{8}{10}$ ins. at top, and $11\frac{3}{10}$ ins. deep; its contents being about 2703 cubic inches, which is considerably more than an Imperial bushel. When filled a little convex it contains three half-sieves, or a heaped Imperial bushel.

A bushel-basket is also employed, but chiefly for Apples. It is of a different form from either of the preceding and varies more in its dimensions. Its form is that of an inverted frustrum of a cone. One measured was $9\frac{8}{10}$ inches in diameter at bottom, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches at top, and 17 inches deep, containing $2089\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches; consequently, about 228 cubic inches, or rather more than 3 quarts, short of an Imperial bushel. As the fruit is generally a little heaped, the quantity contained may be considered equal to that of an Imperial bushel.

Punnets are of various sizes. They are made of deal laths, split exceedingly thin and in the direction of the silver grain of the wood, across the annual layers; for although these layers easily separate, yet they will not readily subdivide so as to obtain portions of the requisite thinness and uniformity. Punnets for Sea-kale are $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the bottom, 8 inches at top, and 2 inches deep. For Radishes, to hold 6 hands, the punnets are made 8 inches wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; and for 12 hands, or small handfuls, 9 inches wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Punnets for Mushrooms are 7 inches wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; for small Salad, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

Potatoes are sold in the London markets by the Imperial bushel, or a weight of 56 lbs., there being 40 bushels to the ton; but it is customary, when the Potatoes are unwashed, to allow 60 lbs., and sometimes 62 lbs., to the bushel. Walnuts and Nuts are sold by Imperial measure.

TRELLIS FOR CLIMBERS.



AMATEUR'S GARDEN. No. XLVIII.

As many of the readers of these papers have a small greenhouse in their garden, a few hints on its winter management will probably be acceptable to them. A house of this kind, properly constructed and filled with pretty flowering-plants, is a source of endless gratification to the possessor, particularly in the winter and spring months. He can then walk among and enjoy the lovely flowers indigenous to the southern hemisphere—the Chrysánthemum, the Chinese Primrose, the Epacris, the Camellia, and the Rose; which, although they have travelled far from their native country, still keep up a kind of sympathetic friendship with those they have left behind by flowering when they flower, in their own summer, although that should happen in the winter of that country to which they have been removed. To grow and flower these plants well, however, they must be kindly treated; that is, the greenhouse must be properly built—the temperature, fresh air, soil, and water, all attended to. With regard to the construction of a house, there is this consolation, that it is just as easy and as cheap to build it in the right way as in the wrong; and therefore, those who fail for want of a proper greenhouse have only themselves to blame. For a full explanation of the way in which this should be done, I must refer the Amateur to articles on this subject published at pp. 53 and 763 of the volume for 1841. With reference to the general management at this season, the temperature at which the atmosphere ought to be kept is, perhaps, of the greatest importance. If the house is filled with what are called hard-wooded plants, such as Heaths and Epacrises, no more fire-heat is wanted than what is necessary to exclude the frost. It may be left at about 40° at night, which will allow for the decline of the fire in the morning; and although the thermometer should indicate 33° or even 32° before sunrise, the plants will not sustain the slightest injury. They have even escaped unhurt when the mould has been completely frozen; but this is rather a dangerous experiment, and should always be avoided if possible. If the greenhouse contains soft-wooded things, such as Pelargóniums and Calceolárias, the temperature should be kept a little higher. About 38° or 40° should be the minimum in this case, and such a house may be left for the night at 45°. Of course the temperature will rise much higher during the day when the sun shines, but then the sashes should be opened, and fresh air admitted freely.

A high temperature in greenhouses during the winter months is very injurious to the health of plants, causing them to grow in the absence of light; they then form weak shoots and yellow leaves, and when the sun has more power in spring they are not able to bear up against it. If, by any accident, the thermometer sinks below the freezing point in the morning, the temperature should never be suddenly raised by artificial means; for this is found to produce worse effects than several degrees of cold. The best way is to cover the house with mats, which shade the plants from the morning sun, and allow the thaw to be gentle and gradual.

Water should be given sparingly in the winter season, particularly in frosty weather, and then the plants should never be watered in the afternoon. Few will require repotting now, unless it be Pelargóniums and plants of that kind intended for exhibition; but when other things require it, they should be shifted without waiting until spring. Those who wish to excel in the cultivation of greenhouse plants should never bind themselves down to shift all their specimens at a particular season, even if books tell them to do so.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

The Importance of Draining Land.—You justly remarked in an April Number, that everything resolved itself into various gases, taken up by the atmosphere, and not wasted, but re-applied to the formation of new matter. You have also, in subsequent Numbers, justly reproached the farmers with allowing the most valuable portion of their manure to escape. Still more might be said with regard to drainage, without which (on heavy land) the greatest quantity of manure may be said to be absolutely wasted. In illustration—I cultivated two pieces of stiff brick earth, both richly manured—the one drained, the other not; both, however, having a considerable fall. In the drained land, everything luxuriated and was early; in the other, the very reverse—all stunted and late. So wonderful a contrast convinced me that there were powerful chemical agencies at work. A reference to "Henry's Elements of Chemistry" (page 427, vol. 1) cleared up the mystery. There it is stated that hydrogen has the power of instantaneously absorbing, under pressure, seven hundred times its own volume of ammonia. Well may vegetation improve after a shower, where the rain can percolate through the well-drained land, bringing down with it, to the roots, the much-desired ammonia; and equally clear must it be that undrained land, already saturated with stale water, can derive no such benefit, for the rain cannot filtrate, but runs off the surface. Again, without drainage, the only escape for moisture is by evaporation, which, it is well known, causes excessive coldness; besides, wet land, not being porous, is deprived of the rays of light, of heat, and of the nitrogen of the atmosphere, which would naturally occupy the pores vacated by the water in its downward course. It is lamentable to see the immense sums wasted in this country on undrained lands—in manure, extra manual and animal labour—with an unprofitable return of capital. Was there ever a farmer who drained, but would tell you it paid itself principal and interest, in the very first or second crop? There is little doubt that the perfect drainage of all the heavy and spongy land in the United Kingdom would increase the produce at least one-fourth, at a diminished expense, and render us no longer dependent on foreign supplies. I have heard many persons say that "their land was so stiff, that it was of no use draining it"—illustrating their remark by saying, that "water will remain in a horse's foot-hole till it evaporates." Do try and convince them that it cannot go down unless they *make a way for it.—J. J. M., Stamford-hill.*

Planting Trees.—I have no doubt but the leading article on planting in Number 45 will draw the attention of some able correspondent on forest-pruning to the subject of planting, which must be considered one of paramount importance. Every one who has had experience in the management of young plantations must see the truth of your remarks on the bad effects which generally follow planting on the ground which has not been properly prepared by trenching, or having the soil otherwise broken up to a considerable depth. But with respect to planting large tracts of mountainous or hilly ground, it is often not practicable to break up the whole surface, nor, in my opinion, is it always necessary where Larch and Scotch Firs are the only sorts of trees generally planted; for instance, the Bin Hill, in Aberdeenshire, which measures 2,500 acres, the property of the Duke of Richmond, which was planted by his Grace 3 or 4 years ago in the slit mode, and, I dare say, cost little more than a pound per acre for planting. In high and bleak situations, the smaller the trees are at the time of planting, the better they are suited for the purpose; for it will generally be found that a two-years-old seedling Larch, planted in the slit mode, or by the planter's hack or mattock, will in a few years be as large a tree as one four feet high planted in a pit by its side at the same time; supposing them both to grow, the chance of which will be greatly in favour of the small one. This is clearly demonstrated in a large plantation of Larch on a high steep hill near Radnor, in South Wales. I was told that, for experiment, the whole of the ground was first planted with strong plants, four feet high, at 14 feet apart; these, of course, were planted in pits. The ground betwixt them was then filled up with two-years-old seedlings, set in about 4 feet apart in the slit manner. When I saw this plantation about twelve years after it had been planted, there was no visible difference in the height or stoutness of the trees; those planted in the pits could only be distinguished by having, in some instances, rather more branches near the ground. They were all in a thriving state, the general height round the top of the hill being about ten or twelve feet, which gradually increased to its base, where their height was about 18 feet. I have seldom, in any part of the country, seen Larches make such rapid growth as on the steep slopes at the bottom of the mountains in South Wales, where Larch, and, in fact, all other kinds of wood meet a ready market for the iron-works. Mr. Dalrymple, who manages the Marquess of Bute's extensive plantations at Cwm, Neath, Glamorganshire, told me, some years ago, that he had been thinning some Larch plantations which had only been planted twelve years, and that 14 of the trees thinned out generally weighed a ton, and sold for a guinea. There are many inducements for gentlemen to plant Larch extensively, for it will grow in almost any soil or situation; it soon becomes fit for the market, and at present there is not enough in the country to supply the demand. Since I came to Ireland, I have seen some timber-merchants a hundred miles from home, hunting for Larch timber, to enable them to execute their English orders. In planting hilly ground in the slit mode, there are two or three things which ought to be particularly attended to; namely, to burn all Heath or other herbage—to cut plenty of drains, when necessary, before planting—to use small plants, and to see that they are not choked by Ferns, or other weeds, for some years after planting. I have lately heard that some of the Scotch lairds are trying to raise timber on their hill-sides, by sowing the seed among the Heath, and harrowing the Heath afterwards. Perhaps some of your correspondents could give a little information on the subject.—*J. Alexander, Carton Gardens.*

Increase of Timber in Trees.—"Quercus" having requested a little more explanation from me on this subject, I shall briefly reply. Some time since he raised doubts and misconceptions of my system of pruning forest-trees, without having seen my practice or read what I had published on the subject. I do not think that a controversy of this kind will advance the science; but I may state that I have lately written a short explanatory essay upon this subject, which may perhaps be published by the English Agricultural Society. If they do not print it, perhaps I may choose some other way of bringing it before the public; as "Quercus" seems so fond of his favourite term "reciprocity between the roots and branches of a tree," and the "prune-not-at-all system," a system which I fear will gain many converts, as it requires neither reflection, labour, nor expense. As it is certain that there can be but few roots without branches, and as the roots are increased with or by the branches, to please "Quercus," let there be a reciprocity between them, if that is the most intelligible term, which I much doubt; I still maintain that which I have proved in my former publication, that the increase of timber in trees is in proportion to the number and healthiness of the branches and leaves, and is produced by the descending fibres, filaments, or woody tissue, and from the leaf and leaf-buds of each successive year, to the collar of the roots, which increases the roots also; hence the greater number of branches, with healthy leaves, is the true cause of the increase of timber in trees. My system of training is simply to regulate those parts according to science, so as to aid those properties in accelerating the elongation and regular increase of the timber in the stem, and not "to expend itself in making useless branches," instead of useful profitable timber. I hope this will satisfy "Quercus;" and I repeat my firm conviction that nothing will effectually dispel the confusion on this subject, in any reasonable time, but what I have repeatedly suggested, namely, experimental plantations to teach by example.—*W. Billington, Underhill, Oswestry, Salop.*

Cutting Coppice.—I think it is in the Netherlands, that they have a method of cutting coppice wood which appears to be much preferable to that adopted in this country. The workman stands with his back to the stool, and cuts between his legs, with an instrument much like a wheelwright's adze, but with a shorter handle. The cut is by this means made slightly sloping upwards, and with a clean face without cracks or splinters; an advantage too obvious to mention. It is true, that in some of our older woods, the stools will be too high to render this method available; but in younger woods, and where the stools are low, it may be adopted with good effect. The cut is closer, the work neater, and it is stated that a man will cut much more in a day than with our common tools. —*Lusor.*

Shakspeare.—Can any correspondent of the *Chronicle* explain the reason why Shakspeare says the Primrose dies unmarried, in the following paragraph?—

> ——— "Pale Primroses
> That die unmarried, ere they can behold
> Bright Phœbus in his strength.
>
> *Winter's Tale, Act* 4, *Sc.* 3.

I conjecture that Pale is a misprint for Tall, and that Shakspeare referred to the Oxlips, which rarely bear seed.—*Theophilus Forsyth.*—To me it seems that Shakspeare wrote exactly what is printed, and that he meant the earliest of all Primroses, which, flowering when light and warmth are insufficient to invigorate them, perish without seeding, and that he thus distinguished the early pallid flowers from the later darker-coloured ones.—*Jael.*—[We should entertain the latter opinion, if we were sure that the early Primroses do not bear seed. We commend the inquiry to our country friends this ensuing Primrose-time. If it is really true that the Winter Primroses cannot seed, we shall have a new proof of Shakspeare's intimate acquaintance with Natural History; if it prove otherwise, why, in that case, another explanation of his meaning must be sought for.]

Weight of Pine Apples.—During the late summer six Pine Apples have been cut at this place, the respective weights of which were 7 lbs. 4 oz., 8 lbs. 2 oz., 8 lbs., 7 lbs. 8 oz., 9 lbs. 8 oz., and 10 lbs. 6 oz.; being an average for each fruit of rather more than 8 lbs. 7 oz. avoirdupois.—*J. Burr, Gardener to H. Preston, Esq., Moreby Hall, near York.*

Cranberries.—In a recent visit to Hastings, I was pleased to see fresh Cranberries for sale at the fruiterers' shops. In answer to my inquiries, I ascertained that they were the surplus produce from the estate of a nobleman in the neighbourhood. Those who are acquainted with the superiority of the flavour of the fresh berries, to those imported—the rich, racy flavour of the former, compared with the insipidity of the latter,—must feel surprised that this agreeable fruit is not more cultivated in the south of England. There are many swampy spots admirably adapted to the growth of this plant, which are fit for little else; the cultivation would not only afford remuneration to the growers, but the gathering would also furnish employment to many young persons.—*C. P.* [The American Cranberry, although inferior to our English species, is best suited to cultivation.]

Asparagus.—I am induced to acquaint you with the following successful mode of treating Asparagus, in the hope that it may prove interesting to your subscribers:—Instead of the usual plan of autumn-dressing the beds, by placing manure upon them, and throwing earth from the alleys to cover it, I let the beds remain untouched until the spring (the beginning of March, if fine), when I fork them over carefully, observing that the earth is broken fine, and covers the stools, &c., sufficiently; I then apply my liquid manure, consisting of house-slops properly diluted, plentifully to the beds with a watering-pot having a coarse-bored rose. In this manner Asparagus is produced averaging an inch in thickness and nearly three inches in circumference, of the finest quality. This plan was communicated to me by an amateur, who informs me that it never fails to produce him most plentiful crops averaging the above size. —*Rus.*

Preserving Potatoes.—In a late Number of the *Chronicle*, some advice is given for securing Potatoes for the winter, recommending the old plan of covering them first with straw. From some one of the many excellent papers in the Highland Society's Transactions, I some years ago adopted the simple and better plan of using earth only. Straw soon decays, and is then anything but sweet, while common earth keeps the Potatoe always sweet and moist without fermentation, especially if some be mixed here and there among the Potatoes when they are ridged up. From this pile or ridge, they are got in daily for use; and the difference in flavour is soon observed to be in favour of those brought in this morning, over those of the previous day. There is something in the nature of earth particularly suited to the Potatoe. If straw be used at all, it should be on the outside of the covering of earth.—*S. H.*

Potatoes for Fattening Oxen.—I once tried an experiment in stall-feeding oxen with raw Potatoes. Each bullock was allowed about $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. per day, with a peck of barley-meal, and as much hay as it pleased. I consumed about 35 tons of Potatoes, and, although the bullocks did get fat at last, the return for the Potatoes was very small indeed—less than 30*s.* per ton. They were too laxative in the raw state; insomuch, that it was scarcely possible to keep the poor animals clean; and the smell of the cattle-house was exceedingly offensive. I have since given steamed Potatoes pretty extensively to horses, under the severest work, with good effect. Each horse was allowed daily about 20 lbs. in a warm state, mixed with bruised corn, cut hay, and salt. I once attempted to rear little pigs on raw Potatoes only: in two or three weeks one died, and the rest would speedily have followed, had not their diet been changed. My experience induces me to conclude that raw Potatoes are worse than useless as food for live stock.—*Lusor.*

Saving Seed of Vegetables.—I find so much difficulty in procuring good vegetable seed, even from London, that I think it would prevent trouble and disappointment if a few amateurs would agree amongst themselves, for each to save seed of a particular vegetable, for distribution amongst their own party—one, Cauliflower; another, Savoy; a third, Broccoli, &c.; so as to insure obtaining the true breed. This might be done, if only one species were allowed to ripen in the same garden.—*W. W.*

Guano.—As much has been said of the effects of guano upon vegetable products, I am induced, from my own observation, to give you an instance of its value as a manure compared with bone-dust. On a chalk hill, belonging to Mr. John Brett of this town, where the soil is very thin, White Turnips were sown, one-half of the field being drilled with guano, and the remainder with bone-dust. The result is that the former produced Turnips of an extraordinary small size; but where the bone-dust was used, they were rather large; indeed the difference is so great that, from a distance, only part of the hill appeared to have any crop on it.—*Fred. Chase, Langley Lodge, Luton.*

Adulteration of Soot.—This is carried on to a considerable extent, not only by mixing ashes with it, as noticed by "T. O.," but also in the fens of Norfolk and Cambridgeshire, by mixing black fen soil with it, which, if collected when dry in the summer season and finely sifted, may be used to the extent of one-fourth without any fear of detection.—*Judex.*

Derivation of the word Martagon.—In Casteli's Lexicon I find the following explanation of this word :—"Martagon is the name of a plant called the Mountain Lily, concerning which consult the authors on Botany; it is said vulgarly to come of a *golden root.* Hence the Alchemists transferred it to the materials of the Philosopher's Stone, which they called Martagon, as appears from the *Theatr. Chym.*, vol. i., p. 512."—*A. H.* [Now, then, if any one will tell us why the Philosopher's Stone was called Martagon, the mystery that surrounds this word will be cleared up.]

Poisoning by the Roots of Œnanthe crocata.—It has been sometimes asserted, that the plant of Œnanthe crocata is not poisonous, and that the roots may be eaten with impunity. This may be the case when the root is cooked, but certainly not when it is eaten raw. The daily papers relate a case of poisoning, which has lately occurred from eating the roots of Œnanthe crocata instead of Horse-radish. At first sight it would appear that such a case could indeed but seldom occur, as the Œnanthe is not likely to grow in gardens where Horse-radish is cultivated. It may not, however, be generally known, that the root of the Œnanthe resembles that of the Dahlia, and that trampers make a practice of selling these roots, instead of those of the Dahlia; and thus the roots of the Œnanthe are much more frequently found in gardens around London than, but for this circumstance, could have been expected. It is probably only at a season of the year like the present that such a mistake could be made, but persons cannot be made too generally aware of the necessity of caution, in guarding against confounding the poisonous and nutritious roots of our gardens. The same mistake as that committed above has been made with regard to the roots of Aconite and Hemlock, and in most instances with fatal effects.—*E. L.* [We do not know who can be so rash as to assert that this most dangerous plant is not a fearful poison in all states.]

New Mode of Catching Rats.—A novel plan of destroying rats has lately been practised in this part, which is likely to supersede all other methods. A gentleman in the neighbourhod of Satterthwaite, being tormented with these destructive vermin, which visited his pigsty, and robbed the grunters of their food, determined to put a stop to such proceedings. He accordingly took a fishing-rod, with line and hook attached; and having baited it with a piece of bread, he stood at a little distance from the pigsty, and threw in the line. In about ten minutes, he succeeded in catching no less than six rats.—*Facile, Garstang.*

Scarecrows.—I do not know what antipathy a "domesticated rook" may have to a "white kitten" in a living state; but it is a fact that wild rooks are devouring some Wheat within a few paces of a dead white cat. I presume it is the feline embrace of Miss Puss that Mr. Rook is afraid of, and not her immaculate skin.—*Judex.*

The Migration of the Swallow.—The migration of birds is an episode in their natural history not unfraught with the most curious interest, though an event perplexed with obscurity. They know their appointed time, and that is almost the sum and substance of our knowledge on this strange event. At Brechin, N. B., the house-swallows congregated in vast numbers round the church steeple and tower of the Mechanics' Institution, on the 24th Sept. and two preceding days. They seemed restless and uneasy. On the 26th and 27th, none were to be seen. Perchance, in two or three days thereafter, these interesting beings were fluttering round the Palm-trees of Africa—"Happy bird!" said I, "that can 'flee away, and be at rest.'"—*J. Murray.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Malacca—an Ascent of Mount Ophis.—The party which was given by Sir W. Norris, the Recorder, left Malacca in February. Our first march was to Ayer Pannus, the second to Chubow, the third to Gummy or Mirring, the fourth to the top of Goonoon Toondook—a peak within twenty miles of the summit of Mount Ophir, or as the Malays call it, Goonoon Leydang. The whole distance is about 51 miles. With the exception of the first seven miles, the road runs almost entirely through forests, occasionally intersected by strips of swamp, and by the occurrence of villages, which are almost always on the edges of these swamps or rice-flats. The surface throughout the forest is greatly undulated; the road is traversable by wheel carriages as far as Rhim (lately a military post), but after that place is passed, it degenerates into a Malay footpath. The great features of the first seven miles are the rice-flats and Gluon trees (Melaleuca Leucadendron), which occur in profusion wherever the ground has been undisturbed for some time—being always planted on the sides of the roads running across the swamps. This plant is one of our most decided Australasian forms. The forest can scarcely be said to present any characteristic feature, all sorts of plants swarming in it. The most common trees are the Dammars (Dipterocarpus), which attain their usual striking size; but great as they are, they are overtopped by the Melk-trees, which I take to be Artocarpi or Fici. The vegetation of the swampy strips and their borders is different from that of the forest itself, and is in one way characterised by the absence of large trees. It would be too tedious to enumerate the various novelties that I met with during each march. After starting from Gummy, one soon begins to ascend the mountain, which consists (on this side at least) of three peaks—Mounts Miening, Toondook, and Leydang. The first takes a long time to surmount; on reaching its summit a sharp descent takes place to the base of Toondook. The ascent then recommences, and continues through tropical forests until a well-known place called Puddam Bhattoo is approached. The vegetation then begins to change, as exemplified by the occurrence of Dacrýdiums; and when Puddam Bhattoo is reached, the change is as complete as could be desired. This place is nothing more than the rocky exposed face of the mountain; it is otherwise well known as being the first watering-place. Here, instead of the dense dark tropical forest, you meet with stunted trees and bushes belonging to the genera Bæ'ckia, Leptospermum, Illícium, Dacrýdium, Leucopogon, Aly'xia, Ardísia, and Rhodámnia; the two first being the prominent features. The face of the rock, where the trees or shrubs are scattered, is covered by Cyperáceæ, Hedyotis, Nepenthes, and Arundinária; among which Burmannia disticha, like Dischídia Rafflesiana, and a curious tomentose-flowered E'ria, occur. From this place to the summit of both Toondook and Leydang, no very remarkable change takes place; the path ascends steeply along a rugged ridge, clothed with the same stunted bushes, literally covered with Mosses and Jungermánniæ, especially the latter. In this line Matónia occurs in profusion, occasionally with Polypódium Wallíchii, or one very much like it. The summit of Goonoon Toondook, on which place we passed the night, in a hut made of Kasang (a Pandanus) leaves, sent from Malacca on purpose, is so little inferior in height to Leydang that the vegetation is much the same. It is a very exposed place, and distant from water; nevertheless, it is preferable to the usual halting-place. The descent from it to the base of Leydang is very steep, but short; the profusion of Mosses, among which is a very fine Bryum (B. araucária, temporarily), and of Jungermánniæ, is, if possible, increased. Then comes the ascent, very steep, over rock like that of Puddam Bhattoo, covered with nearly the same kind of plants. This is the station for the vaunted Ophir Cypripédium: an Impátiens also occurs. Then one reaches the "Big Rock," the usual halting-place, a large naked mass, projecting upwards at a considerable angle; under it is a small spring. There I found a minute Sonerila, an Utriculária, a curious Cyperaceous plant, with equitant leaves like those of Dianella, Juncus, Cœlogyne, &c. From this rock to the summit may be 150 feet, over an equally steep and uneven, but much drier surface. The summit of Mount Ophir is exceedingly confined; the sides being rugged and precipitous. Here I gathered the same Leptospermum, an undescribed species of Annesléa, two shrubby Rhododendrons, a species of Vaccinium, a Tristánia, a Symplocos; an Elæocarpus looking much like an Andrómeda, with diœcious or polygamous flowers, and definite stamens; a large yellow-flowered Spathoglottis, Lindsæa, Neurónia of Don? Cœlopyrum, and several other interesting plants. After remaining on the summit for half an hour, during which it cleared up sufficiently to disclose a view remarkable for the extent of jungly or forest-covered country, from which seas of mist were becoming every moment disengaged—interminable on the east side, on the west bounded by the coast of Malacca—I descended, grieved that I could not remain in such a place for at least several days. We breakfasted on the top of Toondook, and the evening found us at Gummy. From experiments made under the Big Rock, on the top of Toondook and at Malacca, with a thermometer, made under the supervision of Mr. Horsman Solly, and in some measure corroborated by other ordinary thermometers similarly fitted, I make the extreme height 3,200 feet; others have made and make it 5,600 or 6,000. The question I shall not consider settled until I have taken barometers to the summit, although I could adduce many natural reasons for adhering to my own results. Almost all the features of the vegetation of the loftier parts from Puddam Bhattoo are peculiar, although in the presence of Burmánnia, Nepenthes, Neurónia, Symplocos, Rhododendrons, Impatiens, Polypódium Wallíchii! Sonerila, and Illícium, it approaches to the flora of the Khasigya mountains. Its most marked general features are the stunted size of the trees, and the profusion of Moss-like plants. Its marked partial features are Dacrýdium, Bæ'ckia, Leptospermum, Nepenthes, Leucopogon, and Matónia; the last should be first so far as we yet know. Through several of these it shows affinities with the vegetation of Australia and the Polynesian group; particularly if we add Tristánia, and two species of Osyris subgenus Pentameris. The only northern plants are Rhododendron; Vaccinium, which is not Jackson's Goonory Bunkoo species; the Impátiens, which is like I. Mastersiana; and Juncus. I was certainly disappointed in the Ferns, excepting Matónia, of course; the range of this plant is, according to my experiments, from 2,300 to 2,500 feet. On looking hastily over the Ferns, I find they consist of a short-leaved Vittária, a Davállia like D. pectinata, two or three Lindsæas, Polypódium Wallíchii, P. fronde 1-pinnata, and a subarborescent species of the same genus, two Gleichénias, several Trichómanes and Hymenophylla, Neuronia, a very small Schizæa, and a plant which, although it has no glands, and has the pinnules pinched or compressed opposite the sori, I believe, may belong to Adenophora. Of Lycopódia, I procured four or five species of very various forms. I may say the same of Orchidáceæ; my list only contains one Spathoglottis, one Trichotósia, one remarkable Dendróbium, one Hermínium, one Cypripédium, and one E'ria. I have still several Ophir plants, which have puzzled me. Of these, the most remarkable is a shrub with the habit of Olax; an inferior bilocular, several ovuled ovarium, indefinite highly monadelphous (Meliaceous) stamens, and five petals, appearing to adhere in some degree with the "tubus stamineus," evidently approaching Blume's Calpándria. My space, however, becomes limited. We had the vilest weather imaginable; for six out of eight days it rained heavily. The day of the ascent was really dreadful, and thoroughly disheartening; clouds, rain, squalls, drippings, mud and slush, all combined. Lieutenant Spottiswoode and myself, who were the only pedestrians, were scarcely ever dry, except in the throat; and, what is worse, we were scant of brandy and water. The whole party returned safe and sound. This immunity, the natives say, was owing to Sir W. Norris leaving a horn at the foot of the mountain, the deity of which was pleased with the compliment. One Cooly died about fourteen days after, who, of course, turned out to be the horn-carrier.—*W. Griffith, July* 2, 1842.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

Nov. 10.—Prof. Graham in the chair. J. E. Winterbottom, and J. Carter, Esqrs., were elected non-resident Fellows; and Mr. J. Thompson, an associate. A donation to the library was announced from T. Brown, Esq., and numerous parcels of plants, &c., were stated to have been received since last meeting. Mr. Brand read a paper by Mr. Edmonstone, jun., on the Botany of Shetland, and instituted a comparison between the numbers of genera and species existing in that region, and those which occur in other districts of Scotland. "The Botany of Shetland," observes Mr. E., "though not very extensive, is interesting. Many of the less common (chiefly subalpine) plants are abundant in all situations, while many species commonly distributed, and indeed often marked as universal, throughout Great Britain, are rare or altogether unknown in Shetland. Among the last may be mentioned—Alchemilla arvensis and vulgaris, Briza média, Prímula veris, Anagallis arvensis, Convolvulus arvensis, Teúcrium Scorodónia, Gerániuin Robertiannm, Lapsana communis, and other common weeds. Again, Thalictrum alpinum, Blysmus rufus, and other local plants, are abundant, growing down to the sea level; and sylvan plants, associated with woods or luxuriant pasturage, are almost entirely wanting. The geology of Shetland is rich in interesting phenomena. The formation is almost wholly primitive—the most abundant rocks being gneiss and mica-schist, clay and chlorite slate, granite quartz, serpentine limestone, &c.; besides which, there are amygdaloidal porphyritic rocks of different kinds. The difference of formation between Shetland and Orkney is striking—that of the latter being as uninteresting as the former is the reverse. Orkney consists chiefly of an apparent continuation of the north coast of the mainland, being composed of sandstone, clay-slate, and other secondary rocks, while the Shetlands may be said to belong to the oceanic series of islands. Again, the difference seems as great between the Shetland and Faroe Isles—for in the latter group the rocks are all basaltic. Many of the Shetland rocks bear great similarity to those of the south of England—chrome ore, native magnesia, serpentine, crystallised fluor, and several others, being common to both extremities of Great Britain, though rarely found in the intermediate space; and it is a singular fact that some of the plants present a corresponding analogy, as for instance Láthyrus maritimus, &c. The prevalence of peat is a characteristic feature in the general aspect of Shetland, and proves beyond a doubt the abundance of trees in former ages. Judging from the remains, these seem chiefly to have belonged to the Hazel and Pine tribes, as trunks and nuts of the Hazel, and cones of Abies Picea, have repeatedly been dug out of the moors. This evidence of their existing formerly in such abundance, leads to the question whether such trees may still be grown. I do not think that the experiment has been fairly tried; but many reasons seem to render it unlikely that trees could be profitably reared. The frosts and cold weather which occur early in autumn do not leave the plants time to form their buds for hybernation before the old leaves are nipped; and the heat of summer is by no means sufficient to compensate for its shortness. I do not attach so much importance to the influence of the sea spray, by which, during heavy gales, Shetland is liable to be swept—for these generally occur after the sap has descended, and the plant is dormant. I may here mention some experiments carried on by my father for five or six years, in order, if possible, to settle the question. He obtained from Messrs. Lawson all the more generally cultivated trees and shrubs,—N. British, N. American, and N. Asiatic,—and the result has been as follows:—Among the indigenous trees of Scotland, the Ash appears to stand as well as any other, since it puts forth its leaves late and loses them early. Of the scarcely indigenous, or naturalised species, the Plane-tree appears to be the hardiest; while the Birch and Scotch Fir will scarcely live a year. Again, Pinus montana and Æ'sculus Hippocástanum, comparatively tender plants, appear to thrive well—and Pyrus aucupária, indigenous with us, succeeds tolerably. Almost all the Willows do well; Salix Russelliana, frágilis, cinérea, viminalis, and vitellina, among the best. The Alder is too early in putting forth its leaves; but some Poplars appear to thrive, especially the White Scotch, Black Italian, and Lombardy; Pópulus nigra is indigenous. Oak and Beech will not grow at all. Generally speaking, evergreens, both trees and shrubs, appear not to suit. Pinus Cembra, and the spruce, black, white, and Norway, have all been repeatedly tried, but seldom languished a year. Even the hardy shrubby evergreens, which are indigenous, or in every shrubbery on the mainland—as Ilex aquifólium, Rhododendron pónticum, and flavum, Viburnum Tinus, &c.,—die almost immediately. Among the best thriving evergreens may be mentioned A'rbutus mucronata, Cotoneaster Uva-ursi, Hédera Helix, &c. The latter, indeed, is a native and in some situations thrives, as it also does in Orkney. The climates of Orkney and Shetland differ little, but scientific observations have only been recorded of the former. 'Regarding it,' Mr. Clouston states, 'the high latitude of Orkney will no doubt induce many persons even in Scotland to suppose that our winter is much colder than that of any other country, and it may surprise them when we say that our winter is as warm as that of Glasgow, and several degrees warmer than that at Applegarth in Dumfriesshire, on the southern border. This is owing to the influence of the surrounding ocean, which elevates the temperature of winter as much as it lowers that of summer. Thus, the temperature of Orkney in May, June, and July, is 7 degrees below that of Glasgow during these months; but for the whole year the mean annual temperature in Orkney is nearly the same as that in Applegarth, both being about 46 degrees, or 3⅔ below that of Glasgow.'" Mr. Edmonstone goes on to observe, that "the uniformity of temperature in Shetland strikes every one; and a remarkable feature in the climate is the great and almost constant humidity. These causes, no doubt, have a great influence on vegetation, for there is not a semblance of Arctic, and scarcely of Alpine, vegetation throughout the islands. This is certainly what might be expected; but there are other anomalies which cannot be altogether referred to climate; and the extreme scantiness of the flora is remarkable, considering the extent of the islands, and the variety of soil, exposure, and situation." The flowering plants (including the Grasses) hitherto observed in Shetland extend to 94 genera and 178 species; while those found in the district of Moray amount to 333 genera and 692 species; and even in a range of 16 miles round Aberdeen, there have been found 287 genera and 562 species. In a similar extent round Edinburgh, the numbers are 389 genera and 908 species—while the flowering plants of Great Britain extend to 523 genera and 1594 species. The proportion of species to genera is also least in Shetland and Aberdeenshire, being only 2 to 1, whereas in the Edinburgh district it is 2⅓ to 1; and in Britain generally it is 3 to 1.—The statements in the above paper led to some interesting conversation. Prof. Graham remarked, as a phenomenon, which has not hitherto received a satisfactory solution, the entire destruction or absence of wood in many parts of Scotland where once it evidently abounded, and where the change cannot apparently have arisen through human instrumentality; he observed that the investigation of this subject would be attended with interest, besides being of importance in a national point of view.—Dr. Neill said, that in his opinion the peat mosses of Scotland have been formed at an earlier period than is usually supposed - some of them containing trees which do not now exist in the country; and he suggested that means should be taken to ascertain the particular species of which the mosses consist, by taking specimens of wood and seeds, or cones, &c., from the successive layers, and duly noting their relative position, with all such circumstances as might tend to establish a correct theory respecting our aboriginal forest vegetation; indeed, he had once proposed that a prize should be offered by the Highland Society for the best essay on this subject; but his proposal had not been carried into effect.—Mr. Brand remarked that, in this country, as in America, the forests in many places appear to have been destroyed by fire, and he instanced some Oak-trees in Dalkeith Park, which appear to have been burnt down at an early period, and to have thrown out new trunks from the stumps at a later date.—Mr. Goodsir supposed that the increase of peat might gradually render the soil unfit for the support of trees, and stated, in reference to a remark made by Prof. Graham on the approach of the Alpine plants in Shetland to the sea-edge, that this peculiarity coincided with the elevation of the deep sea invertebrate animals, to the high-water mark in the same locality.

COUNTRY PROCEEDINGS.

Oxfordshire Horticultural Society, Nov. 17.—The annual general meeting of this society was held in the Council Chamber,—C. Peers, Esq., in the chair. The following report of the Committee was read:—"In laying a statement of the affairs of the Oxfordshire Horticultural Society before the members, the Committee for the year 1842 would have felt gratified if they could have reported that there had been a surplus of receipts for the year, so that the balance of last year might have been increased instead of being diminished; yet they have great satisfaction in announcing that the Society is in a flourishing state, and although the balance in the hands of the treasurer is not large, a considerable addition has been made to their property in the purchase of baskets and stands for exhibition, &c. The amount of prizes this year has exceeded that of last by upwards of 20*l.*, which has been occasioned in a great measure by a more extended competition for the cottagers' prizes. During the year 1841 the cottagers exhibited 250 productions in vegetables and fruits, and 113 prizes were awarded. In the present year they have exhibited 302, and 155 prizes have been awarded, being an addition of 42; and the Committee have reason to believe, from the extensive benefit which those cottagers who have hitherto been recommended have received, not only in a pecuniary but in a moral point of view, from the premiums for industry held out by societies like this, that there will still be a much greater competition; they therefore beg respectfully to call the attention of the gentry of the neighbourhood, and the parochial clergy in particular, thereto, and request them to assist with their subscriptions, and in recommending proper persons to compete for the cottagers' prizes. The Committee have to regret the death of several old and valuable members, and that there has not been a corresponding increase of honorary members; but at the same time they have pleasure in stating that the numbers are gradually increasing. The Committee cannot close their report without congratulating the members on the kindness shown by different public bodies in the University, County, and City, in allowing the exhibitions to take place in their buildings and gardens—and beg to tender their thanks to the Magistrates of the county, for the use of their County Hall; to the Professor of Botany, for the use of the Botanic Gardens; to the Radcliffe Observer, for the use of the Observatory Grounds; to the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, for the use of their College quadrangle and cloisters; and also to the Mayor and Council of the City of Oxford, for the use of their Council Chamber." W. H. Ashhurst, Esq., was elected President in the room of the late Earl of Macclesfield. The following gentlemen were appointed as the Committee for the ensuing year:—C. Peers, J. W. Henley, M.P.; J. H. Langston, M.P.; W. H. B. Earle, J. Morell, jun., M. J. Johnson, J. Saunders, Esqs.; the Rev. the Provost of Queen's College, the Rev. J. Baker, the Rev. Dr. Barnes, the Rev. A. H. Matthews, the Rev. V. Thomas, Dr. Daubeny, and the Rev. H. Cary; also Messrs. W. Collcutt, J. Stevens, J. Hastings, jun., W. Day, J. Maltby, T. Looker, W. Plaister, T. Joy, T. Walker, J. Perkins, J. Phillips, and J. Birch.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GARDENER OF THE HALL.

When She was born I had been long the Gardener of the Hall,
The shrubs I planted with my hand were rising thick and tall;
My heart was in that work and place, and little thought or care
Had I of other living things than grew and flourish'd there—
Beneath the happy shelter of
The Old Manorial Hall.

At first She came, a rosy child, a Queen among my flowers,
And play'd beside me while I toil'd, and prattled on for hours;
And many a morning, in the plot of ground she call'd her own,
She found an unexpected show of blossoms freshly blown,
And sent her merry echoes through
The Old Manorial Hall.

Thus eighteen summers, every day, I tended her and them;
I watch'd the opening of the bud—the shooting of the stem;
And when her childly laughter turn'd to silent maiden smiles,
I felt in heaven whene'er she pass'd, and scarce on earth the whiles:
How could I ever think to leave
The Old Manorial Hall?

One day, when Autumn's last delights were nipp'd by early cold,
It fell like death upon mine ear, that she was bought and sold!
That some rich lord, she hardly knew, had come to bear away
The pride of all the country round—the poor man's hope and stay,
The glory and the darling of
The Old Manorial Hall.

I heard her plight to him the troth she could not understand,
I saw her weeping turn away, and wave her parting hand:
And from that hour nothing on earth has gone with me but wrong,
For soon I left the garden, and the home I loved so long—
It was a haunted house to me,
That Old Manorial Hall!—

And now I wander up and down—I labour as I can,
Without a wish for friend or rest—a weary-hearted man;
Yet, at the bottom of my thoughts the saddest lies, that She,
With all her wealth and noble state, may none the happier be,
Than I, the poor old Gardener of
The Old Manorial Hall!——*The Keepsake.*

The Solubility of Lead in all Water containing Free Carbonic Acid.—It is the generally received opinion of Chemists, that spring or river water containing salts of lime, &c., will not dissolve lead or its salts, if kept in or transmitted through that metal, although pure distilled water will hold a considerable quantity in solution. Professor Daniel's attention having been directed, in consequence of some severe cases of colic in the neighbourhood of his residence at Norwood, to the examination of the water, found, to his astonishment, that it contained lead in large quantity, and has established the fact, that in all cases of water containing *Free Carbonic Acid*, lead is readily dissolved, and cannot therefore be safely kept in, or transmitted through that metal. This truly important fact, unless attended to, may *in certain localities* produce much mischief.—*T. N. R. Morson, in the Pharmaceutical Journal.*

Intended Winter Garden at Berlin.—The King of Prussia has given orders for the formation, in Berlin, of a winter-garden, similar to that of Breslau, but on a more magnificent scale. A sum of 800,000 thalers (about 120,000*l.* sterling) has been allotted to this purpose; the field near the Brandenburg gate, known as the Champ-de-Mars, eight hundred feet in length and six hundred in width, has been appropriated as the site; and the works have been placed under the direction of Herr Kroll, the Dresden gardener, who formed the winter-garden of Breslau. The roof will be of glass, supported by columns of granite or cast-iron; the heating will be effected by means of subterranean steam-pipes, and the garden will be lighted by gas. The Botanical Section of the Royal Academy of Sciences has been called on to furnish a list of the exotics which, whether for their beauty or use, it is most desirable to cultivate in the establishment.—*Athenæum.*

Tulipomania.—The sum of 640*l.* has been lately given for the bulb of a new Tulip, called the "Citadel of Antwerp."—*Standard.*—[Is this possible?]

To boil Potatoes.—Wash them well, and put them unpeeled into a covered saucepan with cold water, which must completely cover them. Boil them slowly from half to three-quarters of an hour. Pour the water away, and let them stand five minutes to dry, with the lid partly off.

THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.—No. V.

(Continued from page 728.)

18. The word Nature comprehends three different significations: 1. It means the universe, or material world: we say, according to this signification, the beauties of nature—the riches of nature; that is, of the objects in heaven and on earth presented to our contemplation. 2. It means the power which animates and moves the universe, considering this power as a distinct being, such as the soul is supposed to be with respect to the body. In this second sense we say, the intentions of nature—the incomprehensible secrets of nature. 3. It means the partial operation of this power, as exerted in each individual being, or in any class of beings; and we say, in this third sense, the nature of man is an enigma—every being acts according to its nature. Since the actions of each individual, or of each class of beings, are subjected to constant and general rules, which cannot be departed from without changing and disturbing some general or particular order of things, to these rules of action and motion is given the name of Natural Laws, or Laws of Nature.—*Volney.*

19. The Hirundines (Swallows) are a most inoffensive, entertaining, social, and useful tribe of birds: they touch no fruit in our gardens; delight all, except one species, in attaching themselves to our houses; amuse us with their migrations, songs, and marvellous agility; and clear our outlets from the annoyances of gnats and other troublesome insects. Some districts in the South Seas, near Guayaquil, are desolated, it seems, by the infinite swarms of venomous mosquitoes which fill the air, and render those coasts insupportable. It would be worth inquiring whether any species of *Hirundo* is found in those regions. Whoever contemplates the myriads of insects that sport in the sunbeams of a summer evening in this country, will soon be convinced to what a degree our atmosphere would be choked with them, were it not for the friendly interposition of the swallow tribe.—*Gilbert White.*

(To be continued.)

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

(Continued from p. 775.)

Claremont.—In a neat flower-garden adjoining the gardener's house, there are some fine specimens of Magnólias and Cedars, and a large plant of Glýcine sinensis. The manner in which the unsightly naked bottom of a large Red Cedar is got rid of is worthy of imitation: round the bole of the tree a seat has been formed, and round the circumference of the branches a series of rustic arches has been placed, over which the branches droop and have a very neat appearance. No one would think that deformity had rendered this rustic structure necessary, but, on the contrary, would be pleased with the manner in which the bower has been conceived and executed. Among the groups of flowers in this garden were some large masses of scarlet Pelargóniums, Sálvia patens, Heliotropes, and other showy plants. In a group of orange-scarlet Pelargoniums, called compactum, there were a number of sporting branches, the flowers on which were quite pink; some entire plants had sported in the same way. What can be the cause of this? Is it that varieties are inclined to merge into the character of their foster parents? or does it arise from some constitutional peculiarity—such as the interception of the colouring matter, or the want of pores for its reception? We strongly incline to the former theory, because some years back we had a variety of Pelargónium called Hill's Hector, the flowers of which were pale red, but which produced a sporting branch, with flowers pale lilac; and sometimes, on other parts of the plant, part of a truss of flowers would be the proper colour, and the others lilac. Now this variety was ascertained to have been raised from a lilac flower; and hence, we presume, the degeneracy. A bed of Phlox Drummondi, almost approaching scarlet, was very conspicuous; and some other beds contained scores of self-sown Verbenas just coming into flower. A variety raised by the writer of this, and called V. Neillii rósea, is a good and distinct kind. The flowers are rosy lilac, with a white centre, and are profusely produced. Mr. Malleson had a number of single specimens, many of which were from four to six feet in diameter. Among the plants that stood out under the dwarf wall of a plant stove, unprotected, last winter, may be enumerated Ipomœa Leárii, Abútilon striatum, Twéedia cærúlea, and Brugmánsia sanguinea. They have all flowered beautifully this season, and are in most robust health. Sálvia involucrata was also flowering freely in the same border; but the new kind S. regla, though growing luxuriantly, is not likely, from the paucity with which it produces flowers, to become a useful border plant. Some plants of Ipomœa Leárii and ficifólia, planted in the open ground, and trained to stakes, were flowering, but not profusely. They appear to grow too robustly, and consequently, to insure their flowering in the open ground, it will be necessary to moderate their growth, by planting them in pots in poor soil, or by root-pruning. The same remarks apply to the singular Tropæolum Moritzianum, of which Mr. Malleson has raised a variety, the flowers of which are darkbrown or cinnamon colour, striped with yellow, and without the yellow fringe round the outer edge. In pots it does not flower freely, but perhaps propagation by cuttings of the extreme points of the leading shoots will, in two or three generations, moderate the growth sufficiently to make them flower more abundantly, when, as a curiosity, it will be worthy of cultivation in the flower-garden. Tropæ'olum peregrinum, planted in a large pot of poor soil, plunged in the ground, and trained over a fancy trellis, or the branches of a tree, makes a most interesting object for a lawn or flower-garden. In the stove and Palm-house, the plants are healthy and clean; a circumstance which reflects considerable credit on Mr. Malleson, inasmuch as at the time he entered on the place they were one mass of white scale and mealy bug. They have been cleaned simply by retaining the plants in a vigorous-growing state, by keeping constantly a moist atmosphere, and by syringing occasionally with lime-water. In truth, the plants have been grown out of the insects, which, of all the recipes that have been recommended, is the most advantageous one for clearing either stove plants or Pines of this abominable pest. Of plants in flower in these houses, we noticed Allamanda cathártica, Curcuma Roscoeana, Abútilon striatum trained as a climber, and Passiflora quadrangularis loaded with its curious flowers. A specimen of Cereus truncatus, grafted on a Peréskia aculeata, trained on an arch over the pathway, was loaded with thousands of flower-buds; and some plants of the same species, suspended in wire baskets from the roof of the Palm-house, were also growing luxuriantly. In addition to the above, we noticed, but not in bloom, large specimens of Goldfússia glomerata, Aphelandra cristata, Passiflora fragrans, Cereus serpentinus, and many other good and showy plants. Ipomœa Leárii, ficifólia, and pentadema, the two latter in pots trained over fancy trellises, were flowering profusely. The collection of succulent plants and Ferns is still kept up, though they do not hold so conspicuous a position in the collection as they did in the time of Mr. Macintosh. In the Orchidaceous-house, the plants, though small, are looking well; several Oncidiums were showing bloom, as were also Æschynanthus grandiflorus and Hoókeri. The two latter were growing on small blocks of wood, and were showing bloom at almost every joint. In the Vineries, with the exception of one house, the fruit was cut, but in that there were some of the best Black Hamburgh Grapes we have seen this season; the bunches were large, the berries well coloured and swelled, and the crop quite an average one. The season of Pines was over, but the plants for fruiting next year are very fine. One house of Ripley, or what is commonly called Ripley Queen, for spring-fruiting, which are now twelve months old, are as well-grown plants as we ever beheld: and if they produce fruit proportionate to their size, which there is little doubt of, they will be well worth seeing. A second pit of Ripley and Black Pines, for winter and autumn fruiting, are also very promising. The Pines here, both Queen and Black kinds, are generally fruited at fifteen months old. The soil used for all kinds is Norwood loam, with a slight admixture of sheep's dung, when placed in the fruiting pots. In one of the pits in the Pine-ground, we noticed a collection of the more rare kinds of Abies, Cedrus, Pinus, Picea, Cupressus, &c., which were bought two years since for planting in a Pinetum, which it is the intention of the King to form in the grounds at Claremont. The plants have been encouraged to make two growths each season, so as to get them strong before they are planted out. For immediate effect, there is an advantage in this kind of treatment; but whether it may not ultimately militate against their well-being, remains to be seen. At any rate, if there is any truth in the doctrine which has been advanced in the "Gardener's Magazine" and other places, viz., that the spiral direction given to the roots by their confinement in a pot will, unless the roots are laid out horizontally at the time of planting out, prevent the tree from properly establishing itself, so as to resist the power of the wind, this system is wrong; but if there is not, there is an undoubted advantage in keeping plants in pots until they are thoroughly established. Among the seedling plants in a frame, Mr. M. pointed out a large stock of the Spotted Digitalis, about which so much noise is now made. This variety we have grown for the last five years. Three years back, we sent a packet of seed to Mr. Malleson, and this year he has had scores of plants flowering all through the season. In a long, narrow house, devoted to the culture of greenhouse plants, were some promising young specimens of Erica, Epacris, Correa, Chorizema, Azalea, and other showy plants, with two pretty hybrid varieties of Fúchsia, raised by Mr. M. We saw here, for the first time, the variety called Venus victrix; why called white we cannot imagine, since the difference in colour between this and F. Chandleri is trifling. In the compost-ground Mr. M. was burning the refuse of the flower-garden—such as Pelargóniums, Verbenas, and other plants, the ashes of which, in small quantities, he had been using for some time past with considerable advantage, mixed with other compost, for potting plants. This is a practical application of the hints thrown out by us at p. 381 of this year's *Chronicle*, and we were certainly pleased to find the plan working so well.—*W. P. Ayres, Chicksands, Oct. 15.*

Reviews.

The Grasses of Scotland. By Richard Parnell, M.D.
8vo. Blackwood. With 66 plates.

The study of the distinctions by which the vast race of Grasses is classified, and the numerous species are to be positively recognised, is one of the most difficult parts of Botany; and we continually find persons, otherwise pretty well acquainted with plants, shunning all inquiry into the subject. And yet this part of the creation, although it wants the gaudy colours of some, or the grotesque forms of many, or the broad and ample foliage of others, yields to no branch of the vegetable world in its importance to mankind. To say nothing of the Cereal Grasses—yielding the most ample supply of food in all parts of the world—and to pass by the Sugar Cane and Bamboo—the value of these productions as pasturage for animals on the one hand, and as the great source of perennial verdure on the other, ought to fix in the strongest possible degree the attention of the observer. Nor is it for their utility alone that their study is worth pursuing. There are no plants in which more curious variations in organisation, or more beautiful proportions, or more exquisitely fashioned parts, or a more perfect adaptation of structure to the purposes to be served by it—there are no plants, we say, in which all these things are more profusely strewed, as it were, before the feet of the observer.

In the last enumeration of the Graminaceous order, about 3,067 species are mentioned, and 232 genera; and there can be no doubt that the number is far greater. Of these, only 123 species are admitted as British in the last edition of Hooker's British Flora.

Dr. Parnell's object is to settle the limits of the species found in Scotland, and to give to each the characters by which it may be certainly distinguished. The working out of this purpose has been effected in a handsome 8vo volume of 152 pages, and 66 plates, representing 95 species. The letterpress consists of careful technical descriptions, of an account of the marks by which each species may be known from its neighbours, and of the properties which they are proved to possess in agriculture.

We have looked the volume through with care, and we can say with perfect truth, that it is extremely useful to all who occupy themselves with the study of Grasses. The plates are to these plants what the old figures of Dillenius were to Mosses—excellent characteristic representations; and this is paying their execution no small compliment. In short, we recommend the work with confidence to public favour.

Concerning the so-called new species introduced into the pages, we have not materials on which to form a judgment, and we commend them to the critical examination of persons of more leisure than ourselves.

The only point on which we are disposed to animadvert, is the employment of the word calyx to express the glumes of a Grass. If we are justified in applying that term to any part of its floral organs, it is to the paleæ, and certainly not to the glumes, which, being common to more florets than one (in all except the one-flowered genera), must be of the nature of bracts, and are exactly the same to Grasses as the involucrum is to Composite and Umbelliferous plants. This, however, although a technical mistake, which ought not to have been committed, does not detract from the practical utility of Dr. Parnell's work.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

In an early Number we alluded to the influence of soil and climate upon the quality of fruits, of Pears especially; and suggested the propriety of ascertaining, by trials on a small scale, which among the numerous new varieties were best suited to particular localities. We again advert to this subject, as an important one to every gardener who studies to supply his employer's table well. No out-door fruit (except the Apple, which is inferior in quality) equals the Pear for the length of time that it might be produced at table; from the Citron des Carmes, ripening in July, to the Beurré Rance, which, from some soils, will keep till May, or later, nearly a constant succession can be had in situations favourable to the growth of the Pear. It must, however, be a work of time to ascertain what varieties will attain perfection in particular places; and, as a beginning, bearing-trees of inferior kinds should be headed down during the winter, and each grafted in spring with several sorts; these, under good management, will in a few years produce fruit. In places where the aid of walls is not required, we would strongly advise a modification of what is called the "pyramidal" method of training. A row of trees, eight feet apart, on each side of the principal walks, in the kitchen-garden would occupy but little ground, and would yield a great quantity of fruit. For the information of those who are unacquainted with this way of training, we may state, that an upright stem, 8 or 9 ft. high, is feathered with side branches, which are made to curve downwards by their ends being tied in that direction at every winter pruning. By thus reversing the natural position of the branches, their vigour is diminished, and a fruitful habit is induced; but the stock for such trees ought to be the Quince. Those who are now planting are recommended to try this form of tree in preference to tall standards. A selection of the best sorts might be made from the Horticultural Society's Fruit Catalogue; and if any of them are afterwards found not to succeed, the sorts can be changed for others which have been proved to be better, without much loss of time, by grafting each of the side branches.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—On dull days when the weather is mild, take the coverings off the pits early in the morning; and at some favourable opportunity in the course of the day tilt the sashes a little to change the air in the interior. At this season the plants will seldom or never require water, excepting those that are near the heating apparatus; but the whole should be looked over occasionally. The wet which drips through cracked squares, &c., in rainy weather is exceedingly injurious in the winter season; a dry day should, therefore, be chosen to stop all these carefully.

Vinery.—In early forcing fuel will be saved, and the buds assisted in breaking, by introducing a mass of fermenting matter into the house; if, therefore, it is intended to start a Vinery next month, some dung and leaves should be prepared in readiness. Or as a substitute for dung fresh bark might be used, which would be more manageable and also available for the Pine-pits when done with in the Vinery. Every damp day make gentle fires, and give air to the late Grapes.

Peach-house.—The late houses will require no other care than a free exposure to the atmosphere in open weather, unless made use of for the wintering of pot-plants, when the treatment must of course be varied to suit them. If a house is meant to be set in action in the beginning of December, the sashes should now be closed every night, but air given during the day.

Cucumbers.—Maintain a temperature of 70° in the pits, and let the plants have air every day if possible. If any plants in pots stand near the flues or pipes in the fruiting Pine-stove, the soil should be examined at the depth of a few inches, where it sometimes is dry when the surface is moist from syringing, &c.

Kidney Beans.—Add soil to those that are advancing as they may require it, and frequently sprinkle them over the leaves. If the pots stand over or near the heating apparatus, a liberal supply of water may be necessary.

Mustard and Cress.—Keep up a succession by sowing in boxes.

Asparagus.—Three or four inches of additional covering must be laid over the roots when the stems appear at the surface; and if the bed has not yet received any water, some may be necessary, which can be ascertained by examining the mould about the roots. Make up another bed with the dung, &c., previously prepared.

Sea-kale.—If the leaves heat strongly, part of them must be taken away. Another bed should now be covered.

Lettuces, Cauliflowers, &c., in frames and under hand-glasses, ought to be covered during rain, but freely exposed in fine weather. Lettuces meant for winter use should be kept closer, to encourage their growth.

Out-door Department.

The prevalence of rain lately will have made heavy land much too wet to be worked with advantage; it will therefore be best to defer for a time all labour which involves the stirring of the soil. In the absence of other work, deciduous hedges might be trimmed; the prunings of fruit-trees collected and burnt; rotten leaves and dung for composts turned; stored roots examined, &c. On wet days, straw mats might be made.

Orchard.—According as the weather is more or less favourable, the various operations of planting, pruning, nailing, or digging, amongst the smaller fruit-trees, should be forwarded. With regard to the latter work, the ground being lightly turned over, chiefly for the sake of neatness, and not for the purpose of cropping, it might be done when digging in other cases would be injudicious. Preserve cuttings for propagation of the best Gooseberries and Currants; also suckers of Raspberries to make new plantations. The covering of Fig-trees might be deferred till any convenient opportunity, unless an appearance of settled frosty weather should make it imperative to be done immediately.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Go on with the potting and top-dressing of Orchidaceous plants, at the same time cleaning the leaves of those which are infested with insects. Re-pot any of the other plants in the common stove which have their pots filled with roots. On wet days put new labels to the plants; if the green-fly infests them, smoke the house with tobacco.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—There will now be abundant opportunities for staking, tying, re-labelling, and cleaning the plants. All that are wanted to cover trellises, or to assume a particular form, ought to be properly trained as they advance in growth. Remove dust and dirt from Orange and Caméllia leaves by means of a damp sponge. If the wet weather causes any of the greenhouse plants to damp, make fires in the day, and at the same time set the sashes open, to create a free circulation of air through the house.

Pits and Frames.—Be very careful of small seedling plants, such as Calceolárias and Pelargóniums; damp being a dangerous enemy to them in this dull weather. Let such plants stand very near the glass, and be watered with great caution. Bring forward in a gentle heat some Chinese Azáleas, Caméllias, &c., to maintain a succession of bloom. Keep forced Roses free from aphides by fumigating, and from grubs by hand-picking.

Out-door Department.

Carry on ground-work, especially where turf is to be removed: the sowing of Grass seeds should be deferred till spring. If not yet done, coverings ought now to be got ready for setting over tender shrubs, and young trees that are considered worth protecting. Guard choice bulbs and tubers against the attacks of mice: the beds should be covered with sand, and traps constantly set.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Dig lightly between the rows of young stuff which it is not intended to remove. If not too wet, trench or otherwise prepare ground for tree seeds in spring, and likewise for the reception of seedling plants which are now growing in seed-pans, &c. See that stored seeds are in good condition.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—A free passage for the surface water is essential to the well-doing of young trees, as well as underground drainage; all ditches and gutters ought therefore to be freed from leaves and weeds, and new ones dug, if required. A few cross furrows made with a plough will assist in conducting superabundant water into the proper channels.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Nov. 24, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Nov.		Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	18	30.532	30.419	45	26	35.5	S.	
Saturday	19	30.100	29.732	52	45	48.5	S.W.	.87
Sunday	20	29.778	29.717	49	34	41.5	N.E.	
Monday	21	29.785	29.677	46	31	38.5	N.E.	.32
Tuesday	22	29.409	29.268	39	30	34.5	E.	.17
Wednesday	23	29.485	29.152	47	39	43.0	S.W.	.11
Thursday	24	28.890	28.793	50	40	45.0	S.W.	.32
Average		29.711	29.537	46.8	35.0	40.9		1.79

Nov. 18. Overcast; cloudy and fine; frosty at night.
19. Heavy rain, with brisk S.W. wind.
20. Overcast; cloudy and fine.
21. Clear; fine; overcast; rain at night.
22. Rain and sleet through the day; clear at night.
23. Slightly overcast; rain.
24. Overcast; cloudy and fine; showers; lightning in the evening; boisterous, with heavy rain at night.

Mean temperature of the week 1.6° below the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending Dec. 3, 1842.

Nov.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
							N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	27	46.3	35.5	40.9	9	0.83 in.	—	2	3	1	3	4	2	1
Mon.	28	48.5	38.8	43.6	10	1.21	1	1	2	1	4	3	3	1
Tues.	29	48.8	38.5	43.7	9	0.50	1	1	2	3	2	5	1	1
Wed.	30	50.6	39.3	44.9	9	0.31	—	—	1	2	3	5	3	2
Dec.														
Thurs.	1	50.5	39.3	44.9	6	0.25	—	1	2	2	1	4	4	2
Fri.	2	45.5	37.2	41.3	9	0.51	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	4
Sat.	3	47.6	38.1	42.8	7	0.17	—	1	2	1	2	5	5	—

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 28th of Nov., 1828—thermometer 58°; and the lowest on the 28th Nov. and 3d Dec., 1840—thermometer 22°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Nov. 25, 1842.

The supply of Fruits and Vegetables throughout the week has been good; but, in consequence of the late heavy rains, trade has been somewhat dull. *Fruits:* The price of Pines and Grapes remains unaltered. Spanish Melons are offered from 2*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* each, and occasionally a few of English growth are to be seen. Dessert Pears are plentiful; the best being the Marie Louise and Crassane, from 5*s.* to 8*s.* per half-sieve; the Napoleon and Chaumontel, from 2*s.* to 4*s.*; and the Beurré Diel, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per half-sieve. Uvedale's St. Germain, and other baking Pears, are selling from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per half-sieve. Dessert Apples are principally confined to the Golden and Ribstone Pippins, at the prices given last week. Blenheim Orange, Royal Russet, and other culinary Apples, are selling from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* per bushel. Medlars and Quinces have both advanced in price, fetching from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per half-sieve. Oranges are becoming more plentiful, and the supply of other foreign fruits is good. A few Berberries are left, which are selling at 5*s.* per half-sieve. *Vegetables:* The price of Vegetables has varied little during the past week. Greens of every description are abundant. The Broccoli are excellent, the purple kinds fetching from 8*d.* to 1*s.* per bunch; and the white, from 10*d* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per bunch. A small quantity of Sea-kale has been offered from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per punnet. Asparagus still continues scarce. We observed some remarkably fine American Shallots, which were selling from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Both Batavian and curled Endive are of good quality, and fetch from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per score. Mushrooms are rather plentiful, from 10*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per punnet. *Flowers:* Amongst the cut flowers are Cypripédium insigne and C. venustum, Cýclamen pérsicum, Bignónia venusta, Amaryllises, Chrysánthemums, Roses, Gardénias, and Neapolitan Violets.

PRICES, Saturday, Nov. 26, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 3*s* to 5*s*
Melons, Spanish, each, 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
Grapes, Hothouse, per lb. 2*s* to 4*s*
— Spanish, 9*d* to 1*s*
— Portugal, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Apples, dessert, per bush., 2*s* 6*d* to 7*s*
— Kitchen, 2*s* to 4*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 2*s* to 6*s*
Medlars, per hf.-sieve, 3*s* to 4*s*
Pomegranates, per doz., 3*s*
Quinces, per hf.-sieve, 3*s* to 4*s*
Berberries, per hf.-sieve, 5*s*
Oranges, per doz., 9*d* to 3*s*
— per 100, 4*s* to 24*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
— per 100, 6*s* to 18*s*
Almonds, per peck, 6*s* to 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 3*s* to 6*s*
Walnuts, per bush., 12*s* to 16*s*
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 60*s* to 75*s*
Cob Nuts, per 100 lbs., 80*s* to 90*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 16*s* to 20*s*
— Spanish, 20*s*
— Barcelona, 24*s*

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s*
Cabbage, per doz. 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— plants, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Red, for pickling, 1*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Brussels Sprouts, per hf.-sv. 1*s* 3*d* to 2*s*
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 10*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Purple, 8*d* to 1*s*
Cauliflowers, per doz., 1*s* to 4*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 40*s* to 70*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— per bushel, 1*s* 3*d* to 2*s*
— Kidney, per bu., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— New autumn, per lb., 1*s*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Turnips, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s* to 4*s* 6*d*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Carrots, per doz. bun., 3*s* to 5*s*
Parsneps, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Onions, per bushel, 4*s* to 5*s* 6*d*
— Green, p. doz. bun 3*s* to 4*s*
— Spanish, per doz. 2*s* to 5*s*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
Shallots, English, per lb., 1*s*
— American, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Asparagus, per 100, 8*s* to 10*s*
Sea-kale, per punnet, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Lettuce, p. sc., 9*d* to 1*s*
Endive, per score, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 9*d* to 1*s* 9*d*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Tarragon, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Sage, per doz. bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Chilies, per 100, 1*s* 3*d* to 2*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 10*d* to 1*s* 2*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

We shall be obliged if our Correspondents, in their future communications, will take care that no general question relating to *different* subjects is asked in the same paragraph, and that each question is headed with the principal subject. *One side only of the paper should be written on*, so that we may separate each question. If these directions are observed, it will greatly facilitate our obtaining answers, and will enable us to arrange our Correspondence under general heads, separating those questions and answers which are of interest merely to individuals, from such as are of general interest.

Guano.—*G.*—We must refer you to the various notices of this manure which have been published in former Numbers of this Paper; where we have from time to time stated all that we know respecting its application and value. ‡

Manures.—*Carson.*—We are not aware that charcoal has been employed in *farming*, unless in a very small way, or in the form of soot. A large quantity of it would be too expensive for agricultural purposes, and from a small quantity we should not anticipate better effects than from soot, except that it would be probably more permanent. If you have access to charcoal powder at a cheap rate, your best way will be to use it for destroying the offensive odour of night soil, urine, or other putrid matter, when it will become a *most powerful agent.* Twenty or twenty-five bushels an acre of this mixture would probably go as far as an ordinary dressing of farm-yard dung. †——*L. G.*—We find it difficult to say positively whether now, or the spring early, is the best time to spread manure on Grass and Clover land. The fact seems to be this: if you manure now, the soluble parts of the manure are worked into the soil, contribute to the growth, slow as it is, of the Grass during winter, and are ready to be absorbed the moment vegetation in the spring receives its first impulse; but the volatile parts are no doubt lost. On the other hand, if your top-dressing is not applied till the spring, the volatile parts are preserved; but then unfortunately the Grass has no assistance during winter; and if the spring is dry, like last spring, it is a very long time before the manure will act: it was as late as May last year. This is a serious disadvantage. Upon the whole, we should manure *now*, and endeavour to destroy the volatility of manure by fixing it. In this respect we agree with your man against yourself. But, on the other hand, we think there can be no doubt about the superiority of guano to farm-yard manure, employed at the usual rate. See an article in another column extracted from the *Hamburgh Correspondent* newspaper.†——A bets B that he makes a better use of his soap-suds than B; on explanation, B says, "I throw my soap-suds to my dung-mix"—A replies, "I give my soap-suds to my pigs." Which is the more profitable of the two?—[When disputes arise respecting pigs, it is only to be expected that the argument should be as obstinate as those gentle creatures themselves are. This question is not easily answered, as there is a good deal to be said on either side, and in the present state of knowledge, it is impossible to ascertain with absolute certainty the relative merits of A and B's plans. After careful consideration, however, it appears most probable that B, who employs his soap-suds as manure, makes the best use of them. When oil or fat is made into soap, it is to a certain extent altered in its nature, and less fitted to become the food of animals; this change, however, does not alter its value as a manure. Besides this, the alkali of the soap is, in proporton, more valuable to plants than to animals; that is to say, a larger portion of organised matter will be formed under its influence, by a plant than by an animal. We therefore vote in favour of B. †——*Rus.*—It is stated that salt is, in a slight degree, more efficacious than soot as a manure for Potatoes; the latter having been applied at the rate of 30, and the former of 8 bushels per acre. We cannot say anything upon the subject from our own personal knowledge. ‡

Forest Trees.—*A. E. J.*—We quite agree with Mr. Billington in condemning the practice of cutting the laterals from Ash plantations. We have on many occasions advocated this practice as a general principle applicable to all trees, and would refer you to many places in our columns, especially pp. 363 and 523, where the subject has been considered. Fir-trees crowded into plantations where they smother each other may grow rather longer in a given time than when they have room to preserve a good proportion of their laterals; but they lose enormously in diameter and also in quality, as you may see if you compare the trees on the outside and inside of a choked-up plantation. The less forest-trees are pruned the better, provided means are taken to *encourage* (and no more) their leaders.†

Transplanting.—*A Subscriber.*—If you *must* move your Yew-tree, 35 years old, you had better proceed thus:—Open a hole all round, six feet from the ball, or thereabouts, and undermine the roots as well as you can. As soon as a hard frost sets in, throw water on the ball, which will thus become frozen hard. In this state you have only to apply strong tackle to the mass, and you may carry it anywhere with safety. If you cannot do this, get the ball up as well as you can, with as much of the roots as possible uninjured, and in planting the tree again, bury the roots in mud or puddle. This mode, called puddle-planting, is best done in the spring.†

Pruning.—*Amputation.*—The person who in managing fine, ancient, storm-ruined trees, should, for picturesque purposes, and as a matter of taste, cut off the decayed limbs, ought, in our humble opinion, to have his own forefinger amputated by the first woodman's axe that falls in his way. †

Vines.—*Nita.*—The best manner of training Vines in a house where plants are also cultivated, is to allow only one stem beneath each rafter. Under each of the latter, and from end to end, three wires should range; to the middle one the stem of the Vine should be secured, while the young wood can be trained to the wire on each side. The side shoots of the Vine, commonly called "spurs," should, in pruning, be kept as close to the main stem as possible; never allowing above two eyes to remain on each at the winter pruning. These spurs will in time become unsightly; when it will be necessary to train up from their bases fresh shoots to supply their place: the old spurs may then be cut away. By pursuing this method, the shade occasioned by the Vines will be trifling. ‡——*M. W. K.*—You had better proceed now with the alterations which you intend to make in your Vine border. After the Vines are re-planted, a mulching of dry litter should be spread over the border to protect the roots of the Vines from frost. ‡——*T. S. P.*—There is no difficulty, but a good deal of trouble, in removing a very large old Vine. Ascertain how far the roots extend; then, at that place, open a trench. Having done this, remove the soil carefully, picking out the roots with very great care, and tying them up in parcels. By degrees, you may thus extract the whole from the soil. In order to keep the roots damp, it will be as well to tie up each bunch in moist moss. The Vine being thus extracted from the earth, let the border to which it is to be transferred be uncovered to the depth of nine inches. Over the surface of the new border spread the roots very carefully and separately, and then cover them with the soil that had been previously taken away. If this is well done, you might remove the great Vine of Hampton Court. †

Grapes.—*Clericus.*—West's St. Peter's Grape, which is the same as the Black Lombardy, sometimes also called Raisin des Carmes, produces medium-sized bunches and large roundish-oval berries; these will ripen in a temperature that will suffice for the Black Hamburgh; the flavour is good. The Charlesworth Tokay is a rich Grape, with a Muscat flavour, and requires less heat than the Cannon Hall Muscat. You cannot err in planting a Royal Muscadine. Your Vines will not require much heat till they are in a bearing state; and in the mean time you will be able to ascertain the relative expense of a small hot-water apparatus, compared with that of a stove, to be placed in the centre of the house; when the superiority of the former is taken into consideration, you will probably come to the determination of heating your house by that method. When such an apparatus is once well fitted up, it will give satisfaction, and this is more than can be affirmed as regards the stove. ‖

Floor for a Greenhouse.—*A Subscriber from the commencement.*—We would not recommend you to use the mixture of gas tar and sand for the floor of a greenhouse, as the great heat during summer would probably cause it to blister and smell disagreeably; it is an excellent material for placing greenhouse plants upon out-of-doors. §

Flue for a Propagating Pit.—*A Subscriber.*—Your plan will do, but you must not by any means allow the flue to come in contact with the tan, or you will set fire to your pit. You should also provide some means for getting evaporation from the top of the flue, either by constructing it so that it will hold water on the top, or by covering it with evaporating pans. §

Paulównia imperialis.—*Totty.*—This plant is perfectly hardy. ‡

Tri'lliums.—*An Amateur.*—You may procure T. cérnuum, grandiflorum, erectum, séssile, discolor, erythrocarpum, péndulum, obovatum, and undulatum. They are all ornamental and hardy. ‡

Gentians.—*T. S. P.*—The seeds of these plants should be sown either now or in the spring, in garden pots, in good sandy peat mixed with a little loam, just covered with soil, and placed in a cool frame, where they may be shaded and kept damp, without being wet. If they come up, they may remain in the pots for the first year; and in the succeeding year they may be "pricked off" into single pots. They should not be planted in the open border till they are two years old. †

Gloxinia Seed.—This should be sown either early in autumn or in spring; when sown in the winter months, the young plants are apt to damp off. §

Heaths.—*A Subscriber.*—The greatest growers of this tribe of plants in the neighbourhood of London are Messrs. Rollison, of Tooting; Henderson, of Pine-apple Place; Fairbairn, Clapham Rise; and Jackson, of Kingston. ‡

Lucu'lia gratíssima.—*A. M.*—This plant may be propagated by cuttings, treated in the usual way; it requires, however, a little bottom-heat. ‡

Indian Azaleas.—*A Lady.*—The White Indian Azalea always loses the greater part of its leaves at this season of the year, and presents the appearance you describe; it is nearly deciduous. We, therefore, hope that your plants are in perfect health. If they are not, we advise you to repot them at once, and in spring, just before the flowering season commences, put them into a gentle heat. Keep them there until the growth is made, and then take them back to the greenhouse. As the White and Purple succeed with you in Devonshire in the open air, you may try the following varieties:—Smithii, Smithii coccinea, variegata, lateritia, double white, double red, or any of the other sorts you may meet with. §

Abutilon striatum.—*J. C. Y.*—This plant may be kept through the winter in a cold frame from which the frost is excluded; it will, however, do better in a greenhouse. ‡

Cuttings.—*G.*—Corræa bella and C. speciosa may be propagated by cuttings of the half-ripened wood. Podolóbiums may be increased in the same manner. This operation is best performed early in spring. ‡

Wista'ria Backhousiana.—*A Lady.*—The plant so called is not hardy, and in no way ornamental if it was. It is not a Wistaria at all. §

Pansies.—*A. B. C.*—It is difficult to obtain a knowledge of all the new Pansies, as they are frequently exhibited without names. We insert a list of the best that have come under our observation, and such as we can recommend:—

Thompson's Cyclops
,, Beauty of Bucks
,, Attila
,, Hamlet
,, Regulator
,, Jewess Superb
Silverlock's Prince of Wales
King's Princess Royal
Major's Bridegroom
,, Beauty of Knosthorpe
,, Princess Royal
Schofield's Surprise
Cook's Alicia
Cook's Attila
,, Ringleader
,, Black Bess
Brown's Unique
,, Premier
,, Attila
Lane's Sir John Sebright
Pearson's Agnes
,, De Buch
,, Sobieski
,, Milton
,, Magraith
,, Hinda. *——

A Lady is recommended to try the following 30 Pansies: they are flowers of first-rate character:—

Thomson's Eclipse
,, Jehu
,, Miss Stainforth
,, Desirable
,, Corona
,, Venus
,, Warrior
,, Princess Royal
,, Nymph
,, Rufus
,, Ultraflora
,, Cream
,, Raphael
,, Launcelot
,, Duchess of Richmond
Thomson's Prince Albert
Brown's Curion
,, Countess of Orkney
Cook's Triumph
,, Prince Albert
,, Mulberry Superb
Lidgard's Jewess
King's Exquisite
,, sulphurea elegans
Kitley's Bathonia
Maule's Prince of Wales
Davies's Miss Nugent
Silverlock's Prince Albert
Foster's Man of Kent
Pearson's Black Prince.*

Dahlias.—*An Admirer of the first Class.*—The following flowers can be recommended:—

Lewisham Rival
Exquisite (Holmes')
Beauty of the Plain (Sparry's)
Maid of Bath (Davis's)
Constantia (Cox's)
Countess of Pembroke (Dodd's)
Princess Royal (Hudson's)
Lady Middleton (Jeffries')
Queen (Widnall's)
Duchess of Richmond (Fowler's)
Maria (Wheeler's)
Phænomenon (Whale's)
Eclipse (Catleugh's)
Grace Darling (Dodd's)
Penelope (Headley's)
Nicholas Nickleby (Cormack's)
Prince of Wales (Dodd's)
Cox's Defiance
Argo (Widnall's)
Unique (Ansell's)
Winterton Rival (Low's)
Bloomsbury (Lee's)
Tournament (Catleugh's)
Bloomsbury (Pamplin's)
Eclipse (Widnall's)
Bedford Surprise (Sheppard's)
Bishop of Winchester (Jackson's)
Climax (Jeffries')
Grande Baudine (Low's)
President of the West (Whale's)
Regina (Gregory's)
Pickwick (Cormack's)
Conservative (Low's)
Springfield Rival (Lyne's)
Burnham Hero (Church's)
Andrew Hofer
Defiance (Horwood's)
Essex Rival (Sorrell's)
Metella (Begbie's)
Rouge et Noir (Ansell's)
Suffolk Hero (Girling's)
Egyptian Prince (Stamford's)

Those which are not decidedly first-rate in this list must be grown until better are produced to take their places: they are the best flowers in cultivation, and have been universally exhibited.*

Filberts.—*Ignoramus.*—Your Filbert-trees will certainly occupy less space if trained in the espalier form, as you propose, than they would by any other mode. There is no objection to their being trained horizontally, for this has been successfully practised in Kent. You will find excellent directions for the management of Filberts at p. 51 of last year's *Chronicle*, where also the Kentish method is explained. The trees are kept dwarf, with a single stem a foot high, and pruned as Currant-trees usually are. ‖

Fig-trees.—*G. P. W.*—The best variety of Fig for a wall with an E. S. E. aspect is the Brown Turkey. ‖

Shallots.—*J. J.*—You must have taken up your Shallots before they were ripe, or after having raised them, you must have kept them in a very warm and dry situation, or they would not have shrivelled so soon. The best way to dry them after they are taken up is to spread them thinly on the flue of a vinery, where there is no fire, or on the floor of a dry shed; but in both cases they should have a free circulation of air. ‡

Cauliflowers.—*W. H. M.*—We never heard of Cauliflowers being forced in pots, therefore we cannot assist you. There is little doubt but by growing them in that manner they might be brought forward much quicker than if kept under hand-glasses. ‡

Mushrooms.—*A Subscriber.*—The proper temperature at which to keep a Mushroom-house, after the bed is spawned, is between 50° and 55°. Horse-droppings, as clear of straw as possible, are the best material for making Mushroom-beds of; but these should be frequently turned over previously to their formation, in order that they may not heat violently after the bed is formed. The spawn may be put in when the temperature of the bed has settled to 70°; the Mushrooms will probably appear in four or five weeks from the time of spawning, but this will depend entirely upon the heat of the dung. ‡

Scale.—*A Subscriber.*—The readiest method of destroying the white scale upon Pine plants, if grown in a pit, is to introduce the steam of fermenting horse-dung amongst them at a high temperature. It is also stated that if the house in which they are grown is kept at 90° or 100°, and incessantly filled with vapour for several days, it will destroy the scale without injuring the Pines. ‡

Books.—*Novice.*—We recommend you to procure "M'Intosh's Practical Gardener." ‡——*A Subscriber.*—Mr. M'Nab's Treatise upon the Culture of Heaths is the best work on that subject which has yet been published. †

Fences.—*T. F.*—No plant will make a good hedge so fast as Whitethorn, and as a screen it is excellent when well managed. Between Farnham and Alton there is a Whitethorn hedge 12 or 14 feet high, and of very considerable length, which is as firm as a wall, and close to the very ground. No plant whatever, in fact, lends itself so readily to the hedger as the Whitethorn, if quick growth is an object. Hollies or Yews are in some respects better, because they are evergreen, but they grow too slowly; you cannot expect a Holly hedge of any value in less than 8 or 10 years, even if you begin by planting trees 2½ feet high. Let your Whitethorn be as strong as you can get it, if under 4 feet high, and, if possible, such as was transplanted last year. Plant it in double rows, 18 inches from plant to plant, and a foot from row to row. Let the work be done now, or as soon as you can; give a good mulch of farm-yard dung; cut the plants down at once in such a way as to leave them alternately 6 in. and a foot high; and in the spring fork in the mulching. No lime rubbish is required; indeed, it can do no good in such land as yours. †

Marvels.—*A.*—You ask us if we believe the stories of mites or acari being produced (that is created) by electrical action. We might, in return, ask you if you take us for atheists? But we will content ourselves by inquiring whether you believe that you were so created? An acarus is as perfectly constructed, after its kind, as a man: if one may be the result of electrical action upon saline matters, so may the other; and then what becomes of the Godhead? Our learning teaches us that God is visible in all His works, and the more we study them the more is our mind overwhelmed by the incomprehensible immensity of His power and wisdom. Mr. A or Mr. B may, in their vanity, assert that they have gained the powers of the Creator, but we are not quite mad or wicked enough to believe that the Almighty has surrendered His power to their galvanic batteries. †

Seeds.—*Winton.*—The best time for sowing the seeds which you have received from Australia will be early in the spring; the soil may consist of equal parts of loam, peat, and vegetable mould, with a small portion of sand. ‡

Butter and Cheese.—*Cestus* inquires whether any of our readers can assign a reason why dairy farmers object to sheep feeding on their cow-pastures—alleging that the cheese and butter in such case acquire a nauseous taste.

Wire Trellis.—*A. L.*—Any wire-worker can make the pretty trellises you see in our columns occasionally; or an ingenious gardener might make them himself. We dare say you will soon find somebody advertising them. †

Falling Stars.—*D. C. L.* inquires whether the phænomenon of falling stars was observed this year about the 13th and 14th of this month. Will any of our readers be so obliging as to inform him? We do not know.

Miscellaneous.—*A Young Farmer.*—We regret that the want of space in our columns renders it impossible to admit matter relating to stall-feeding cattle and similar agricultural subjects. Upon these heads we must refer you to the editors of the chief Farming Newspapers. †——*J. W. D. F.*—Your plant is the *true* Exogonium purga; a most difficult plant to flower. Your Ipomœa batatoides seems, from your description, to be something else. Both of them are genuine Jalap plants; the drug being prepared from either. †——*An Original Subscriber.*—Your letter and Grapes arrived quite safe, and very fine Grapes they were. We should have acknowledged the receipt of them at the time, had you not asked for advice, which we are desirous of giving you, but hardly know how. If the treatise was sent to us, we should know better what to say about it. †——*A. B. C.*—We can make very little of your list. Most of the names have, doubtless, been miscopied from an illegible Spanish manuscript. If by Leeremocap is meant Eccremocarpus, which is probable, the seed would seem to be from Chili rather than Mexico, and *may* be worth growing; but the finding Solanum dulcamara among them makes us rather doubtful about that. †——*A. M.*—Your plant is probably Clitória arborescens. †——*J. R. W.*—Of your seeds, 1 is a Cássia; 2 is allied to Abrus; 3 is Guilandina Bonduc; and 4 is Abrus precatórius. †——*J. G. E.*—Your plants are, 1, Begónia semperflorens; 2, Flemíngia strobilifera. †——*Totty.*—Your plants are, 1, Kleínia ficoides; 2, Mesembryánthemum incurvum. †——*J. C. Y.*—If you refer to the "Notices to Correspondents" of last week, you will find the information respecting Coltsfoot which you require. ‡——*Y. N. D.*—They are extremely curious; we are very thankful for them. †——*G. P. W.*—We cannot learn that any Russian leather is prepared in this country; and as for the oil of the Birch-tree, it does not appear to be known in London. We find, however, in Dr. Ure's Dictionary, that it is prepared in France by distilling the bark at a red heat; and is, therefore, somewhat empyreumatic. The process resembles that used for wood vinegar; and they obtain about 60 per cent. from the bark. †——*P. P.* next week.——*G. W.*—Your Pears are, 1, 2, Glout Morceau; 3, Beurré Diel; 4, Flemish Beauty, which should have been gathered earlier; 5, Winter Nelis. ‖——*T. W., Oldford.*—The Gravenstein Apple does sometimes produce fruit higher on one side than the other. Your seedling has merit; but before it can be fully recommended, it will be necessary to have more knowledge of it than can be obtained in the first year of its bearing. ‖——*A. M.*—Your Pears are, 1, Beurré Rance; 2, Passe Colmar. ‖——*Pyrus.*—The Pear you sent is the Glout Morceau. ‖——*C. E.*—Your Apples are, 3, Easter Pippin, or French Crab; 4, Golden Reinette; 5, Beauty of Kent; 6, one of the Reinettes Grises; 7, Margil; 8, Yorkshire Greening; 9, Dutch Mignonne; 10, Golden Noble; 12, Norfolk Beaufin; 13, Calville Blanche d'Hiver; 17, Redding Nonparcil. The Pears are, 15, Colmar; 16, Glout Morceau; 18, a small wild Pear, unknown. ‖——*G.*—The genus Gomeza has been transferred to Rodriguézia. †——*S. D.*—Your Pansy is a very good flower, well formed, with the eye distinct, and colour pleasing. The rose-coloured Picotee is common; the edges of the petals are uneven, and the colour is too much dotted over its surface. The heavy-edged delicate purple seedling is beautiful in colour; the petals are well formed, of good substance, and even on the edge; the guard petals are small (if none have been pulled out); the colour is rather too much broken, but the season may have some influence on this point; it is worth preserving.*——*Champion.*—Your Pears are, 3, Chaumontel; 4, Crassane; 5, Gansel's Bergamot; 1, decayed; 2, not known. The Apples are, A, Golden Reinette; B, Golden Russet; C, Winter Pearmain; D, Easter Pippin, or French Crab; E, Nonpareil; F, Court of Wick; G, Golden Harvey. ‖——*A. Z.*—Your Pears are, 1, Bezi de Caissoy; 2, Winter Nelis; 3, probably Ne Plus Meuris; 4, Hacon's Incomparable; 5, Grey Doyenné; 6, Beurré Diel; 8, Beurre Bosc; 9, Urbaniste; 10, Easter Bergamot. The Apples are, 1, Court pendu plat; 2, Herefordshire Pearmain; 3, decayed; 4, Dutch Mignonne; 6, Golden Pippin. ‖——*A Constant Reader.*—Your Pear, No. 2, is the Urbaniste; No. 3 is most certainly the Glout Morceau, and a very good specimen of it from a standard in the north of England. This variety was long confused with the Beurré d'Aremberg, under which name you received it; the latter may, however, be distinguished by its stalk being generally bent almost at a right angle with the axis of the fruit. No. 7, Winter Nelis; 42, White Doyenné, and not the Orange Bergamot, which has a musky flavour; 32 appears to be a large specimen of the Aston Town. The Ross Nonpareil has an anise flavour. The Turk's-Cap Apple is of little merit. The other Apples you sent are not known. ‖——*J. C. Y.*—Inclose six Post-office labels with your address, and No. 34 shall be sent you.——*E. Vr.*—Instead of the Summer Rose, Beurré Rance, Summer Franc-réal, and Yat Pears, you have obtained, in No. 1, the St. Germain; 2, Beurré d'Aremberg; 3, Chaumontel; 4, Glout Morceau; 5 is Uvedale's St. Germain. ‖——*Harriette H.*—Your Apple is not known; it bears considerable resemblance to Adams's Pearmain, but appears to ripen earlier. ——*Pear Tree.*—Your Pears, No. 1 and No. 2, are different, although certainly as much alike in form as any two fruits could possibly be; but No. 1, which was grown in the sun, has a thin covering of soft olive-coloured russet without any red, and is now tolerably melting and sugary. No. 2, although grown in the shade, is, notwithstanding, of a dark ferruginous red, and has coarse and rather austere flesh. It is called Buchanan's Spring Beurré. No. 1 is not known. ‖——*R. R.*—Your seedling Apple cannot be recommended as being sufficiently rich for dessert, although it is probably a very good kitchen Apple. It differs widely from the Quarrenden, from which it was raised; the latter being a red summer Apple, and the seedling from it a yellow winter variety. ‖——*A. C.*—Your Apples are, 3, Ross Nonpareil; 4, Pearson's Plate; 6, Golden Reinette; 8, Sops of Wine; 9, Beauty of Kent; 10, Embroidered Pippin; 11, Winter Pearmain; 12, Coe's Golden Drop; 14, Bedfordshire Foundling. ‖——*W. H.'s* curious bundle of cocoons has been produced from a caterpillar inoculated with the eggs of a little parasitic fly called Microgaster alveárius, which is figured and described at pl. and fol. 321 of "Curtis's Brit Ent."——*J. S.*—Your question is answered amongst our Advertisements.

Erratum.—In No. XLVI, p. 758, column *c*, line from the top 50, for "from the calcination of the copperas," read "from the calcination of the copper ores."

Mr. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR is now reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d.* each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them *delivered in any part of London* by remitting a Post-office order to this Office, at the rate of 5*s.* for every 25 copies.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The successes of the British forces in China and Affghanistan, recorded in our foreign intelligence of this week, will be received with unqualified satisfaction. A treaty of peace has been concluded with China, on terms dictated by the British Commissioner, under the walls of Nankin; and China has agreed to cede the island of Hong Kong in perpetuity to her Majesty, to pay the sum of 21 millions of dollars for the expenses of the war, to throw open five ports to English commerce, to restore the prisoners, and to treat the officers of both countries on an equal footing. The importance of this result to the commercial and manufacturing interests of Great Britain can hardly at present be estimated to its full amount; the admission of our enterprise to unrestricted intercourse with a people numbered at 300,000,000 is like the opening of a new world; while the removal of those barriers which have kept the Chinese secluded for centuries from the rest of mankind is an event of still higher interest in the history of civilisation. The news from India, if it does not open such a brilliant prospect for the future, appeals more immediately to the feelings of the public: Ghuznee is destroyed; the Affghan army, under Akhbar Khan, is utterly overthrown; the prisoners are rescued from the hands of the enemy; and, in the words of the Governor-General, "all past disasters have been retrieved and avenged, on every scene on which they have been sustained; repeated victories in the field, and the capture of the cities and citadels of Ghuznee and Cabul, have advanced the glory and established the accustomed superiority of the British arms." We need hardly remark that so many successes have seldom, if ever, been recorded in one week: the march of the two armies under Gen. Pollock and Gen. Nott was a continued series of brilliant achievements; every operation on the line of march was attended with success, and the gallant Sir Robert Sale, whose name is again mentioned with distinction, had been sent out to meet the prisoners, who were all rescued from the Affghans with the exception of Capt. Bygrave. For the particulars of these successes, and of the events which immediately preceded them, we must refer our readers to our Foreign news, where they are given in detail. We will merely add the expression of our thankfulness at the happy issue of both expeditions, and our conviction that the gratitude of the public towards those who have once more restored this country to her high position in the East will not be forgotten in this season of rejoicing.—Our European news possesses little interest in comparison with these achievements. In France the papers are occupied almost exclusively with discussions on the Indian and Chinese intelligence, which afford fresh grounds for the expression of their hostility. They admit, however, the magnitude of our victories, and regard the peace with China as an event which does honour to civilisation, and promises to render an important service to the cause of humanity.—From Spain we have accounts of another insurrection at Barcelona. The National Guards have unexpectedly risen against the authorities, and the troops of the line have been compelled to evacuate the garrison after a long and fatal contest in the streets of the city. A popular junta has been installed, and it is feared that the movement will spread to the other cities of the province. To add to these disasters, the Government has sustained a serious check at the opening of the Cortes. The President nominated by the Ministerial party has been defeated, and the Opposition have succeeded in returning all the officers of the Chamber.—From Lisbon we learn that Lord Aberdeen has returned the ultimatum of Portugal in regard to the settlement of the tariff, and has demanded further reductions in the duties on our woollen manufactures. We have also additional details of the disastrous flood at Madeira which we noticed in our last: the effects of the inundation were not exaggerated; and in the capital alone the damage done is said to amount to upwards of 100,000*l.*

At home, the triumphs in India and China are the leading subjects of attention; no events since the Peace of 1814 have produced so great a sensation. In the Metropolis, the Park and Tower guns have been fired in honour of our victories; and a general holiday and illumination are talked of, on the ratification of the treaty with China. The provincial Papers tell us that these rejoicings are not confined to the Metropolis, and that the news of our success has already produced a salutary effect on our manufacturing and commercial interests.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert are still at Walmer Castle. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal have derived so much benefit from their residence at Walmer, that the Court is likely to remain there for some days longer, and the visit to Brighton is said to be indefinitely postponed. In consequence of the important intelligence received this week from the East, it is reported that her Majesty will leave Walmer Castle for town in a few days, for the purpose of holding a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace. The Earl of Hardwicke has succeeded Viscount Sydney as Lord-in-Waiting upon her Majesty.—His Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick of Austria has visited during the week Buckingham and St. James's Palaces, the Dockyards at Chatham and Sheerness, the Bank of England, Guildhall, the Mansion House, and the East India House; and on Thursday his Imperial Highness repeated his visit to Greenwich Hospital, and dined with Sir Robert Stopford.

Legal Appointments.—The Gazette of Friday announces the appointment of Mr. Alexander Wood, Dean of Faculty, to the office of Judge of the Court of Session, vacant by the resignation of Lord Gillies.

Colonial Appointments.—The Gazette of Tuesday announces that the Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr. L. H. Lafontaine and Mr. T. C. Aylwyn, as Attorney and Solicitor Generals of Lower Canada; and Mr. R. Baldwin and Mr. J. E. Small, as Attorney and Solicitor Generals of Upper Canada.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The French papers of all parties discuss at considerable length the Indian and Chinese news, which appears to have produced a great impression in Paris. The Ministerial *Débats* says: "This is a great event—this peace, imposed by a European power on an empire which has hitherto treated foreigners with such supercilious contempt, is an act which may have the greatest consequences upon commerce and politics in general. It is a whole world henceforth opened to the penetrating activity of Europe. We cannot now dwell upon the various results which may arise from this event; but we cannot conclude without observing that, as conquerors, the English have given a proof of moderation." The Court Paper, the *Presse*, says, that England on all occasions brings within her grasp the best positions of every point of the globe, and that Hong Kong, ceded in perpetuity to this country, is the best station in the Chinese seas, an inestimable advanced port in the Oceanic Archipelago. In regard to the terms of the peace, it admits that it is "a grand and magnificent success—a success which does honour to the civilisation of our era; and, above all, to the nation which has torn it from the pusillanimity of the authorities of the Celestial Empire." The *Siècle*, the organ of M. Odillon Barrot and his party of opposition, says: "If the Emperor of China is compelled to sign with his own hand, and to seal with his own seal, a treaty with those whom he calls barbarians, it will indeed be a great triumph gained for civilisation. The English undertook the war upon grounds purely selfish, for the promotion of their own interests, and from an odious motive; but if they succeed in bringing 250,000,000 of men, now vegetating supinely under an astute and immoral government, into the improvements of European civilisation, a great service will be rendered to the cause of humanity." The Liberal organ, the *Courrier Français*, admits the importance of the results, but doubts whether the Chinese will observe the treaty. "If," it says, "the habits and laws of China be considered, the treaty is a violence imposed on that country. Strangers and barbarians to be treated there on the same conditions as the natives! Five commercial ports to be thrown open to the English, who are to have consuls at these places! Five breaches made in the wall of China, through which Europe, with her ideas of progress, will rush in! We doubt that such a treaty, if ratified by the Emperor, will be faithfully executed. If it be desired that the triumph which has been obtained over the Chinese immobility should have any duration, England must go farther, and interest Europe altogether in this advancement. Let England admit all the nations of Europe to a participation in the benefits of those commercial concessions, and China, no longer having to do with a single state, but with all which modern civilisation comprehends, will not attempt to engage in a resistance which would be desperate." The Royalist *Quotidienne*, after briefly referring its readers to the accounts from China and Affghanistan, says: "These are great events for England, and important also for the Administration of Sir R. Peel. In France, the persons who govern us do not seem to be aware that Ministers render themselves worthy of governing by brilliant acts of vigour. They care not for shame, provided they continue in power."—Much interest had been excited in Paris by the conclusion of the long-pending trial of the officers of the Prefecture of the Seine for fraud, corruption, and malversation in the exercise of their functions. Two of the prisoners were acquitted; but M. Hurdequin, a man of good fortune, and who had previously borne a high character for unimpeachable integrity, was condemned to four years' imprisonment, a small fine of 100f., and his share of the expenses, which will be considerable. MM. Morian and Boutet, the two other prisoners, were condemned to three years' imprisonment.—Jamm o Deen Mahommed, Prince of Mysore, a son of the celebrated Tippo Saib, died suddenly in Paris, on Sunday, in his 47th year. He was residing in that capital on a pension allowed by the East India Company.—A young orientalist, M. d'Ochoa, has been charged by the French Government with a scientific mission to the central states of Asia to the north-west of Hindostan, between Cachemire and Kafristan. He is to collect documents relating to the history, geography, origin of the races, languages, and literature of the East.—The Toulon papers of the 13th inst. announce the return of the two steamers which conveyed to Bona the relics of St. Augustin, and the bishops and clergymen who accompanied them to Africa. The ceremonies of the inauguration of those relics, in a chapel erected on the ruins of ancient Hippona, were celebrated on the 28th, ult.

SPAIN.—A new insurrection has broken out at Barcelona, which seems to have taken everybody and every party by surprise; for, although it was known that there was some scheme in progress in that city, the outbreak was not anticipated. The insurrection is believed to have been an extempore effusion of the National Guards of Barcelona, of whom 10,000 are operatives. They attempted, on the 13th inst., forcibly to bring in at one of the gates several casks of wine without paying the tolls. The people joined them: the guard was disarmed, and a soldier killed. Reinforcements having arrived, 12 persons were arrested. The editor of the *Republicano* was thrown into prison. On the 14th the workmen deserted the workshops, and filled the streets of the city. At 5 P. M. the avenues leading to the Town Hall were occupied by the National Guards, who refused to surrender their posts to the troops of the line. A regiment was drawn up in order of battle, on the Rambla, with six pieces of artillery. All the troops of the garrison were under arms. A collision took place on the 15th between the troops and the National Guards; and after three hours' fighting, and a loss of 500 men killed and wounded, the Captain-General, seeing that the windows and terraces of the houses were occupied, in all the city, by the armed National Guard, retired into the citadel with his staff and two regiments. On the 16th there was a firing both of musketry and cannon during a great part of the day. All the streets were barricaded. The garrison of the citadel was without provisions. The citadel threw shells into the town during the night. On the 17th, before day, the troops evacuated the citadel and went out of the town, leaving the place in the possession of the insurgent militia, of which the number was increased by the militia of the neighbouring towns and villages. The family of the Captain-General took refuge on board a French man-of-war in the harbour, with a great number of the principal inhabitants. A popular junta has been installed; which published on the 19th the following programme, explaining the object of the movement:—1, Down with Espartero and his government—2, The convoking of constituent Cortes—3, In case of Regency, that there are to be more Regents than one—4, That the Queen must marry a Spaniard—5, Protection of national industry." The effect of this insurrection on Madrid was considerable, where it was believed that a republican movement was at work, encouraged by the Infante Don Francesco de Paula. Gen. Rodil announced the movement to the Cortes on the 20th, and said that the Regent would set out in person for Barcelona on the following day with three battalions; the Cortes immediately voted an address to the Regent promising him their support.—The Cortes were opened on the 14th by commission, with little ceremony. In the Senate, the Minister of War read the decree of the Regent, declaring the session of 1843 to be open, agreeably to the constitution of 1837. The Cabinet had sustained a defeat at the outset: Señor Olozaga having been named President of the Chamber by a majority of 82 against 41 obtained by Señor Acuna, the former President, who was proposed by the Ministerial party. Señor Cortina was nominated Vice-President by 80 votes; and the Opposition had succeeded in returning all the officers of the Chamber.

PORTUGAL.—We have advices from Lisbon to the 14th inst. Lord Aberdeen had returned the ultimatum of Portugal with regard to tariff reductions, approving the part which relates to cotton goods, but requiring reductions in the import of woollen cloths and salt fish into Portugal. It was believed that Portugal would admit some further reductions in these articles, and that the new tariff convention would come into practical operation about the period of meeting of the British Parliament. The Duke d'Aumale had proceeded to Algiers, and the Prince de Joinville would immediately set out for Brazil, in connexion, it was believed, with a project for a matrimonial alliance between the Prince and the Emperor of Brazil's sister.—The long pending case of "Shortridge *v.* Manoel José d'Oliveira" has been decided in the Court of Relaçao in favour of our countryman Mr. Shortridge. The sentence annuls all that had previously been done in the case, which M. d'Oliveira must now, if he chooses to go on with it, commence again *de novo.* No cause, perhaps, in which an English subject was concerned, ever created greater interest, as it involved questions which affected the welfare of British Merchants in all parts of Portugal.—By the Madeira papers received since our last, we have further particulars of the disastrous floods which we noticed last week. It appears, that heavy rains began to fall at the beginning of October, and created unusual alarm. The sea began to swell on the 22d, and the ships were in such danger that the captain of the Portuguese bark Eliza abandoned her. She was saved on the following day, having been damaged by a collision with the American ship Mary Kingsland. The English ship Success nearly ran aground. The steamer Dee arrived with 52 passengers in the midst of the storm, and the women and children were removed by the boatmen, who displayed the greatest intrepidity. On the same day the rain increased to such a fearful extent, and the torrents swelled to such a height, that the inundation of the whole island was apprehended. The city of Funchal suffered most, and it is said that the damage done in that city alone would not amount to less than 500 contos of reis, or above 100,000*l.* The wine-stores were broken open by the current, and pipes of wine were floating in the streets. Entire quintas were washed away, and numerous houses destroyed. During all the night the rain continued to pour with a fury that had not been known even in the deluge of 1803. Never, it is said, was so great a volume of water known to fall as during an hour and a half of the 24th. Had it lasted one hour more, the journals declare that two-thirds of Funchal would have ceased to exist. On the third day the violence of the weather abated, the Dee disembarked the luggage of the passengers, and the hopes of the people began to rise. On the fourth day the sea swelled violently. The American brig Creole, which lately obtained such notoriety in the West Indies, on account of the mutiny and release of her cargo of slaves, was in great peril, but every one on board was saved. A Portuguese vessel ran aground, and three persons were drowned. The crew of the English schooner Wave would, it is thought, have perished entirely, had it not been for the intrepidity of Sir H. Crawford and other individuals, who ventured among the rocks to save the sailors. The English packet-brig Dart came alongside of the Portuguese vessel previously wrecked, but the crew were able to save themselves. Señor de Treitas Lomelino is mentioned as having on this occasion greatly distinguished himself by his efforts to save the unfortunate persons. A Sardinian polacca came in, but with such ill-success that she went to pieces, and not one of her crew escaped. The shore on the following morning presented the mournful picture of the wrecked vessels. The English ship Success remained in the port, and escaped damage. On the 28th the weather was comparatively calm. The loss of life in the interior is not yet ascertained, but is said to have been considerable.

GERMANY.—There is little news in the German papers. The King of Prussia's speech in dissolving the Committees of the States is the only subject of general interest. He said, among other things, that their proceedings were so satisfactory that he could not deny himself the pleasure of personally expressing his thanks. His Majesty also alluded to the measures the assembly had adopted. He said, he considered the members as councillors of the Crown, and defenders of the rights of the country. The speech was listened to with great pleasure, and is highly praised by the papers in different parts of Germany.—It was rumoured that Prince Esterhazy, the late representative of the Austrian Government at this Court, would be succeeded by Count Senfft Pilsach, the Austrian Ambassador at the Hague; and that Baron Sturmer would be replaced as internuncio at Constantinople by Prince Felix Schwartzenberg.—The Leipsic papers state that Austria has rejected the overtures of Great Britain for the extension of the commercial treaty between them, as it would be hostile to the rest of Germany. Letters from Trieste of the 1st announce that the negotiations between Great Britain and the Austrian Government, relative to the transmission of the overland India mail by Trieste and Venice, were going on so actively, that it was expected the first arrival from Bombay would take place in January.

TURKEY.—Letters from the frontier, of the 9th inst., announce that the new Sovereign of Servia was proclaimed at Belgrade on the 4th inst., after which Emin Effendi, who had arrived in that city from Constantinople, on board the steamer Seri Pervas, with the Sultan's beret, caused it to be solemnly read to the people. The Russian authorities still appeared to disapprove of the late revolution. It is also stated that on the 25th ult. Sawfel Effendi, the Commissioner of the Sultan, had arrived in the Lower Danube, at the quarantine of Giurgewo, with the firman pronouncing the dismissal of Prince Ghika. It is added, that the Prince quitted Bucharest on the 26th ult., being the anniversary of his solemn installation as Hospodar of Wallachia. General Kisseleff is generally regarded as his successor, although it was rumoured that the Greeks and Catholics had organised a strong party for the purpose of erecting the three principalities of the Danube into an independent state, to be placed under the protection of the great Powers, with a king chosen from among the reigning families of Europe. The Catholics had already turned their attention to an Austrian Archduke, whilst the Greeks and a party of Catholics wish to place the Duke of Leuchtenberg on the throne.—A rumour was current at Vienna, that the Sultan intends to fortify Constantinople.

Egypt.—The news from Egypt is not of great importance. Letters from Alexandria state that Sami Pacha has received instructions from Mehemet Ali to negotiate a marriage between Said Pacha, one of his sons, and a sister of the Sultan. We learn also that the rising of the Nile had caused great inconvenience to passengers on their way to India. Many houses are stated to have been washed away, and several lives lost in the native villages. The passengers by the late steamer from India have addressed a letter to the *Times*, complaining of the complete inefficiency of the measures adopted for the transit of passengers, and the exaggeration of the professions made by Messrs. Hill and Co., the contractors for conveying passengers across the Desert. They state that the horses were driven 40 miles in about 12 hours; and that many of them were so exhausted under a burning sun, that the carriages remained immovable in the sand, and the passengers themselves were obliged to assist in turning the wheels. They state that the only part of the arrangements they can commend are, the rapid conveyance and accurate delivery of the baggage, and the passage down the Nile; and that in every other respect the inconvenience of the journey compared with its great expense furnishes a just and reasonable ground of complaint It is perhaps fair to add to this account, that the late mortality among the cattle has seriously affected the horses in Egypt, and that Messrs. Hill have lost on the Suez Desert no less than 70 horses from this cause within the last month. The number of cattle destroyed by the murrain is said to amount to 150,000, and the Pacha has already despatched four frigates to procure fresh supplies for the purposes of agriculture.

India.—An intermediate Overland Mail from India, with news from Bombay to the 15th of October, arrived in town on Tuesday, bringing accounts of peace with China, and of the capture of Ghuznee and Cabul. Two pieces of intelligence of such importance have, perhaps, never before been simultaneously received from the shores of India. While they add increased lustre to the glory of the British empire, the events they record are calculated to consolidate its welfare for many years. The first details relate to the successes of General Nott, of whose proceedings we had but a brief account by the mail of the 1st of October. It appears that Shumsooden, the Affghan Governor of Ghuznee, having attempted to annoy the British force on its march, was repulsed on the 23d Aug., and totally routed on the 30th. "I moved out," says General Nott, "with one-half of my force; the enemy advanced in the most bold and gallant manner, each division cheering as they came into position, their left being upon a hill of some elevation, their centre and right along a low ridge until their flank rested on a fort filled with men; they opened a fire of small arms, supported by two six-pounder horse artillery guns, which were admirably served; our columns advanced upon the different points with great regularity and steadiness; and, after a short and spirited contest, completely defeated the enemy, capturing their guns, tents, ammunition, &c., and dispersing them in every direction. One hour's more daylight would have enabled me to destroy the whole of their infantry. Shumsooden fled in the direction of Ghuznee, accompanied by about 30 horsemen." The loss of the British amounted to 36 killed and 68 wounded. Among the former were Capts. Bury and Reeves, of the 3d Bombay Cavalry. On the 5th of Sept., Ghuznee was invested. The city was strongly garrisoned, while the hills to the north-eastward swarmed with soldiery. These heights were the first object of attack, and after considerable opposition they were effectually cleared. Preparations were then made for an attack on the fortress, but before our batteries could be opened, the enemy abandoned it, and left us once more complete masters of Ghuznee. The loss sustained by our troops amounted to no more than 3 killed and 43 wounded. 327 sepoys of the 27th Native Infantry were found in the city, and released from slavery, to which state they had been reduced by the Affghans. Ghuznee was soon a desolate heap of ruins. Its splendid citadel, and other formidable works and defences, were immediately razed to the ground. The force was to leave about the 9th or 10th September, and would join General Pollock at Cabul on the 17th. General Pollock, who had on the 3d September reached Gundamuck, 26 miles to the westward of Jellalabad, left that place on the 7th, and reached Soorkab, a distance of nearly 10 miles. On the 8th, he again set out on the march to Jugdulluck. On reaching the hills which command the road through the pass, the enemy were found strongly posted and in considerable numbers. They resisted our passage with determined courage, and manfully maintained their position, although our guns told with deadly effect amongst them. At length the heights were stormed, and after much arduous exertion, the enemy were dislodged and dispersed. A large body of them, however, fled to the summit of a lofty hill, where they planted their standards, and seemed to set us at defiance. To complete the victory, Gen. Pollock directed Captains Wilkinson and Broadfoot to take possession of this stronghold, which accordingly was gallantly assaulted, when the Ghilzies gave way and fled from the field. In this action several of the most influential Affghan chiefs were engaged; and the total amount of the force brought forward to oppose us is estimated by Gen. Pollock as from 4,000 to 5,000 men. Our loss was rather heavy; Captain Nugent, the sub-assistant commissary-general, being killed, and Sir Robert Sale slightly wounded, and 62 men killed and wounded. General Pollock proceeded onwards, and does not appear to have encountered any further opposition until his arrival, on the 13th September, in the Tezeen valley, where an army of 16,000 men, commanded by Mahomed Akhbar Khan in person, was assembled to meet him. A desperate fight ensued: we have no particulars of the details, but the result was, that the enemy were completely defeated and driven from the field, with a loss of several hundred killed and wounded; twelve Ghilzie chiefs are said to have fallen, two guns, three standards, and a large quantity of ammunition and stores were taken by our troops. Our loss was 32 killed and 130 wounded. The names of Captain Lushington of her Majesty's 9th, Captain Geils and Lieut. Montgomery of the 60th Native Infantry, and Lieut. Norton, 35th Light Infantry, are among the list of the wounded. Akhbar Khan fled in the direction of Bameean. On the day following this engagement, the General advanced to Boodkhak; on the next he encamped on the race-course at Cabul; and the 16th witnessed his triumphant entry into the citadel, and the planting of our colours on its walls. The city was almost deserted. The prisoners who had been left there on the removal of their companions to Bameean were restored by the Kuzzilbashes. Gen. Pollock had sent Sir Richmond Shakspeare in search of the others, at the head of 700 Kuzzilbashes; and in a supplementary despatch, dated Sept. 21, he had the gratification of announcing to the Governor-General that the whole of the European prisoners were then quite free from the hands of Mahomed Akhbar, except Capt. Bygrave. Gen. Pollock had very appropriately sent out a force under Sir Robert Sale to meet them; and he reports that the whole of the party is with him, with the exception of Major Pottinger, Capt. Johnson, Mrs. Trevor and 8 children, Capt. and Mrs. Anderson and 3 children, Capt. Troup, and Dr. Campbell, 1 European woman, and 4 privates, who had already arrived at the camp. The arrival of General Nott was daily looked for; and on the junction of the two armies it is said they would return to India with as little delay as possible. There seems no probability of our re-occupying Cabul; as soon as the prisoners are all recovered it is expected that we shall retire, after completing the work of retribution by the destruction of the city. Gen. Pollock, in his official report of these events, speaks in the highest terms of the gallantry of the officers and men: "Seldom," he says, "have soldiers had a more arduous task to perform than the dislodgement of the enemy from their heights; and never was an undertaking of the kind surpassed in execution." In regard to another gallant officer, Gen. Pollock says—"I feel considerable diffidence in mentioning the name of Major-General Sir R. Sale, whose heroic conduct in the field stands so little in need of my commendation. On this occasion I was an eye-witness to the personal intrepidity of this highly-distinguished officer, as he led up the heights in advance of his own regiment under a very hot fire." He concludes his despatch as follows:—"It gratifies me to be enabled to state that we have thus signally defeated, with one division of the troops, the most powerful tribes, and the most inveterate of our enemies, the original instigators and principal actors in those disturbances which entailed such disasters on our troops last winter." The Governor-General, on the receipt of the above intelligence, issued a circular announcing the facts, and offering, in the name of the Government and of all the people of India, to Major-General Pollock and Major-General Nott, and all the officers and troops under their respective commands, his grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments of the important services they have performed. He also directed that the successes in Affghanistan be fully made known to all the troops, at all the stations of the army, and that at those stations a salute of twenty-one guns be fired for the capture of Ghuznee, and a similar salute for the capture of Cabul. "All past disasters," says his Lordship, "have been retrieved and avenged on every scene on which they were sustained; and repeated victories in the field, and the capture of the cities and citadels of Ghuznee and Cabul, have advanced the glory and established the accustomed superiority of the British arms." All is quiet at Jellalabad and Gundamuck; but robberies are frequent in the neighbourhood of the Khyber Pass. The following extract from a Jellalabad letter of the 20th inst. will be perused with melancholy interest:—"On Sunday last, seven officers, and about twelve artillerymen, with some of Thomas's Khyberries, went as far as the hill, three miles on the other side of Gundamuck, where it is said our soldiers of the 44th, and some of the Artillery and 5th Cavalry, made their last stand, for the purpose of burying the bodies exposed to public gaze. They buried (within a square made of stones) 162 bodies, and covered them over with stones. On Sunday morning another party was sent out, who found and buried 70 men, so that 232 skeletons have at length been lodged in their earthly tenement." The last subject to be noticed is the report that Lord Ellenborough has determined on hanging Akhbar Khan, on bringing home to him the murder of Sir William M'Naghten.

China.—The date of intelligence from the expedition in China comes down to the 1st September from Nanking, and the 10th from Hong-kong and Macao. The last mail informed us of the capture of Woosung and Shanghae, in the Yang-tze-Keang, and of the destruction of numerous batteries and defences on the banks of the Woosung river; and it was stated that the fleet had proceeded towards Nanking for the purpose of commencing operations against that city. The squadron set sail from Woosung on the 6th July, and on the 14th arrived opposite some batteries built on a range of hills commanding the river, from which a fire was opened on the leading ships. The guns were instantly silenced, and the whole of the defences destroyed. On the 20th the vessels anchored abreast of the city of Chin-Keang-foo, which commands the entrance of the Grand Canal; the next morning the troops were disembarked, and marched to the attack. The Chinese, after firing a few distant volleys, fled from the camp with precipitation, and dispersed over the country. The city itself, however, was manfully defended by the Tartar soldiers, who prolonged the contest for several hours, resisting with desperate valour the combined efforts of the three brigades, aided by a reinforcement of marines and seamen. At length opposition ceased, and ere nightfall we were complete masters of the place. Chin-Keang-foo, like Amoy, was most strongly fortified, and the works in excellent repair. It is supposed the garrison consisted of not less than 3,000 men, and of these about 1,000, and 40 mandarins, were killed and wounded. "The Tartar General," says Sir H. Pottinger, "retired to his house when he saw that all was lost, made his servants set it on fire, and sat in his chair till he was burned to death. His private secretary was found, the day after the assault, hidden in a garden, and on his being carried to the spot, recognised the half-consumed remains of his master, who was worthy of such a death." Our list of casualties was heavy: three officers of the land force, viz., Col. Driver, Capt. Collinson, and Lieut. Gibbons, and one of the Naval, Major Uniacke, R.M., were killed; and nine of the land force, viz., Major Warren, Capt. Simpson, Lieuts. Bernard, Baddely, Grant, Cuddy, and Waddle, Ensign Travers, and Zemidar Number—and two of the Navy, viz., Lieut. Crouch, and Mr. Lyon, a Midshipman, were wounded. 169 men of both services were killed and wounded. The expedition soon after proceeded up the river Yang-tze, and, having anchored off Nanking, made preparations for bombarding that part of the city near the river. A large division of the army, under the command of Lord Saltoun, landed to the west of the city, and took up a position on a hill about half a mile distant from the walls. The inhabitants are stated to have declared their unwillingness to allow their houses and property to be destroyed. The garrison, consisting of about 14,000 Tartars and Chinese troops, became terrified. A flag of truce was sent out to the British Plenipotentiary, praying for a cessation of hostilities, which was granted, as Commissioners having full powers from the Emperor were declared to be on their road in order to treat for peace. The assault on Nanking, which was designed for the 13th, was therefore postponed. On the 15th the High Imperial Commissioners arrived. They were three, viz:—1. Kee-Ying, a member of the Imperial Family, and Commander-in-Chief of the Tartar troops in Konang-Sung. 2. Elipo, Lieutenant-General of Tchapoo, a former Governor of Tze-Kiang, but degraded last year for having liberated the prisoners. 3. Gnu, General-in-Chief of the provinces Keang-Sou and Keang-Si. They speedily communicated to the British Plenipotentiary their powers, which were found to be in due order. Visits of ceremony then took place, and, after various conferences, the conditions of a treaty of peace were signed, in the presence of the Admiral and General, and many other British officers. Copies of those conditions were immediately transmitted to Pekin. When the treaty was signed, a Royal salute was fired, and all restrictions removed on the intercourse between the expedition and the natives. Of this treaty the following are the most important provisions:—1. Lasting peace and friendship between the two empires. 2. China to pay 21,000,000 dollars in the course of the present and three succeeding years. 3. The ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpoo, and Shanghai, to be thrown open to British merchants; consular officers to be appointed to reside at them; and regular and just tariffs of import and export (as well as inland transit) duties to be established and published. 4. The island of Hong Kong to be ceded in perpetuity to Her Britannic Majesty, her heirs and successors. 5. All subjects of her Britannic Majesty (whether natives of Europe or India) who may be confined in any part of the Chinese empire to be unconditionally released. 6. An act of full and entire amnesty to be published by the Emperor, under his Imperial sign manual and seal, to all Chinese subjects, on account of their having held service or intercourse with, or resided under, the British Government or its officers. 7. Correspondence to be conducted on terms of perfect equality amongst the officers of both Governments. 8. On the Emperor's assent being received to this treaty, and the payment of the first instalment, 6,000,000 dollars, her Britannic Majesty's Forces to retire from Nanking and the Grand Canal, and the military posts at Chinhai to be also withdrawn: but the islands of Chusan and Kolungsoo are to be held until the money payments and the arrangements for opening the ports be completed. This treaty of peace has given great satisfaction to the British in China and India. It was said that the Emperor had at first some doubts as to the propriety of opening a foreign trade at Foo-chow-foo, which is the capital of Fokien, and the nearest port to the country where the Bohea tea grows, but that he afterwards yielded that point. The Commissioners are described as anxious to get rid of the British from the Yang-tze-Kiang and the embouchure of the Great Canal; they offered to pay down four millions instantly; but the British Plenipotentiary insisted on the full instalment being paid and the ratification of the treaty before he would withdraw. The payment of the opium claims will, it is stated, be adjusted according to the amount fixed some months ago by the British Government. It was said that the Imperial Commissioners had pressed the consideration of the opium trade on the British Plenipotentiary, but he declined to discuss it, stating that if the Chinese Government was desirous of producing a stoppage to it, it ought to be effected by their own internal regulations, and by imposing restrictions on their own subjects. The steamers were the objects of great curiosity to the Chinese, who called them the "Devil's Ships." The Auckland steamer was under orders to start from Nanking direct for Suez as soon as the Imperial ratification should be given to the treaty, and the various conditions fulfilled. The removal of the expedition from the Yang-tze-kiang appears to be much desired, as the forces were beginning to suffer from sickness. At the time of the settlement, sickness had begun to appear extensively among the men of both services; upwards of 100 belonging to the 98th regiment had died. The city of Chinkeang-foo, mentioned above, is described as rather more than four miles in circumference. The works are in excellent repair, and the parapet, which is so thick and solid that nothing but cannon-shot could have made any impression on it, is pierced with narrow embrasures and loopholes, and flanked at a variety of spots with transverse walls. In addition to the above intelligence gleaned from the official despatches, the supplement to the *Canton Gazette* contains the important announcement that an officer of high rank from the court of Pekin is immediately to set out to represent the Emperor at the Court of St. James's. It is stated in private letters, that the Emperor was so much gratified at being called on for his signature to the treaty, that he immediately proposed to send an ambassador to England. There can be no doubt that the presence of the Chinese ambassador at the first drawing-room next season would create a sensation in the Metropolis.

West Indies.—The Clyde mail-steam ship, due on the 19th inst., arrived at Falmouth on the 18th, being the first ship returning to England upon the new scheme of service authorised by Government to come into operation on the 1st October. The weather had been favourable for the crops throughout the islands. At Trinidad and St. Christopher's the small-pox had prevailed with some severity. The return of the crops of sugar at Jamaica showed a great increase. The Governor was expected to open the session of the House of Assembly on the 25th October. The Barbadoes papers mention the illness of the Governor, Sir C. Gray, but he was in course of recovery at the date of these advices. The weather in that island is described as being favourable. Dr. Parry, the new Bishop of Barbadoes, was formally installed in his diocese on the 18th Oct., in the presence of the Lieut.-Governor, the ecclesiastical dignitaries and legal functionaries of the island. Accounts from New Orleans mention the arrival of the Hero from the Havannah, which reports that on the 6th Oct. they saw the destruction of a large vessel by fire; they ran down to her, and found her burning to the water's edge; the hands had left her, and the Hero cruised round the wreck till it sunk. They supposed from the appearance of the spars that the vessel was an English steamer.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—The successes in China and India have caused an advance in the price of Stock. Consols for immediate transfer are 94⅝, and 95 for January; Bank Stock, 171½ to 172½; Three per Cents. Reduced, 94; the Three and a Half per Cents. Reduced, 100¾ to ⅞; New Three and a Half per Cents., 101⅝ to ¾; New Five per Cents., 124; India Stock, 265, and 266½ to 7 for the opening.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The News from the East.—On Wednesday, in consequence of the news from India and China, orders were sent from the War-office to the Ordnance department that the Park and Tower guns should be fired. Accordingly at half-past two the Park guns to the number of 36 were fired, amid the cheers of a large concourse of people. The Tower guns were also fired, and the bells of a few of the churches were rung in the evening. It is reported that on the ratification of the treaty, a day will be appointed for a general holiday, an illumination, with fireworks in the Park, and other amusements, similar to those which took place at the proclamation of the peace of 1814.

Court of Aldermen.—A committee assembled on Saturday at Guildhall, on the subject of the charges brought against Alderman T. Wood, in connexion with the Talacre Iron and Coal Company. After a desultory conversation, Mr. Wood professed his readiness to enter into any explanation that might be required respecting the charges advanced, and pressed those present to name them. The other aldermen declined, on the ground that they had not come there as his accusers, but at his request, to hear what he had to say. It was then agreed that Alderman Wood should send in the whole of the affidavits which had been put into the Court of Chancery on both sides; and that, on a request for an investigation in writing being made by Alderman Wood, the Town Clerk should place the charges and answers in juxtaposition; and the committee should meet on the second Saturday after the receipt of the affidavits. In the course of the conversation which preceded this resolution, Sir Peter Laurie adverted to a charge against Alderman Wood, contained in a letter written by Mr. Hedge the barrister, which he would have read, but the Court refused to receive it. Alderman Wood remarked that he had a sufficient answer to Mr. Hedge, and that that gentleman's conduct would form the subject of very grave proceedings.

Court of Common Council.—A Court was held on Thursday, at which the late election of High Bailiff of Southwark was taken into consideration. It appeared in two shapes for the consideration of the Court: first, as to the question of putting the City seal to the appointment of Mr. Pritchard, according to the vote of the last Court; and secondly, in the petition of Mr. Harvey, the City Police Commissioner, against that decision. Mr. Harvey's petition prayed that the election might be declared null and void, or that no further proceedings might be taken in respect to the election of Bailiff until the next annual election of officers. A long discussion ensued, during which it was contended that the act of the late Lord Mayor was the act of the Court, and, whether right or not, could not be remedied; the Court had the opportunity at the moment of adjourning, but the majority determined to go forward, and they must abide by the decision. This argument was adopted, and the motion for affixing the seal to Mr. Pritchard's election was carried by a large majority.

Income Tax Commission.—The City commissioners commenced their sittings in Basinghall-street on Monday, for the purpose of receiving appeals aginst the assessments. The City having been divided into districts, notices of the day of hearing were forwarded with the papers to be filled up to all persons assessed in each district; and on appearing at the chambers, a number was appended to each notice paper presented, and they were then heard in rotation, so that those who made the earliest application were the first heard. On Monday, upwards of 200 appeals were disposed of, and nearly two thirds of the claims of exemption or reduction were admitted. 392 cases were heard on Tuesday, but the claims admitted were not so numerous. It is expected that the appeals for the City alone will occupy the commissioners until nearly Christmas.

Custom House.—The commission appointed some time back to inquire into the mode and expense of collecting the public revenue has been charged by Government with the investigation of the circumstances attending the frauds at the Custom House, which have been for some time before the public. Lord Granville Somerset is the chairman of the commission. The proceedings are private, none being admitted except those summoned by the commissioners to attend. Two officers, who are confessedly deeply implicated in the frauds, and ten others, who have been discharged by the board, have been requested to give evidence.

The Temple Church.—This ancient edifice was reopened on Sunday for divine service, admission in the morning being obtained by tickets only. The church was much crowded with members of the profession. The barristers and students each occupied their respective seats. Several of the Judges occupied stalls on the south or Inner Temple side; and there was a large attendance of benchers. The morning sermon was preached by the Rev. C. Benson, Master of the Temple, and that in the afternoon by the reader, the Rev. W. H. Rowlett. Mr. Turle, of Westminster Abbey, presided at the organ. The music at the morning service was selected from Boyce and Tallis, and that in the afternoon from Kent.

Trades of the Metropolis.—The distress prevailing among the various trades in the Metropolis is very great, and the police reports have given long accounts of particular instances which have come before the notice of the magistrates. These details show how little is known of the industry and privations of a large class of the population of London. Among the carpenters alone, no fewer than 500 men are out of employ. Among the piano-forte makers, which was once a very flourishing trade, men being able to earn from 3*l.* to 4*l.* per week in some branches, the distress is very great, not more than from 200 to 300 being in constant employ. Among painters, bricklayers, tailors, shoemakers, &c., the greatest distress prevails, more especially among the shoemakers, who, in consequence of the new tariff, have been compelled to reduce the price for making a pair of boots nearly one-third. The shirt-makers are in a very distressed state having to make the best shirts, each of which takes 14 hours, for 6*d.* each, and common ones for 1*d.* and 1½*d.* each. Meetings have been held at the eastern parts of London, at which these facts were stated by respectable persons acquainted with the destitution of the parties. One gentleman, a surgeon, mentioned that in Stepney, Limehouse, and the adjoining parishes, there were many thousands of industrious women employed in shirt-making who did not earn more than 4½*d.* a day, out of which they had to procure thread and needles, and that the outfitters frequently employed middlemen, who exacted a halfpenny out of every sixpence paid for making each fine shirt. These disclosures have attracted attention to other trades of the same kind, and it appears that the working stay-makers receive only 2½*d.* per dozen for making common stays. The poor creatures who make soldiers' and policemen's clothing are also miserably paid, 1*s.* 10*d.* being the price for making a coat, which generally occupies them for two days.

Metropolitan Statistics.—At a meeting of the Statistical Society on Monday evening, a paper was read on the moral and physical condition of the Working Classes in the inner ward of St. George's, Hanover-square, by Mr. C. R. Weld. The inquiry was originated by Lord Sandon, and conducted at his Lordship's expense in July last. The number of families visited was 1,465, consisting of 2,804 children and 3,141 adults, together 5,945 individuals, of whom 839 were ill. The number of rooms possessed by these families was 2,174, and the number of beds 2,510, which gives an average of 2·3 persons to each bed; while in the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, where the Society appointed agents to visit the working classes, it was found that there were 3 individuals to each bed. The average amount of weekly rent paid in St. George's parish was 4*s.* 3*d.*, nearly double what is paid by the working classes in Westminster. A considerable portion of the families visited were found living in rooms over coach-houses and stables, and these were better furnished than the dwellings of families living in streets. The moral condition of the classes under consideration, as represented by the number of religious books found in their dwellings, and the attendance of the families at places of worship, is far superior to that of the working classes in Westminster. In St. George's, 98 per cent. professed to belong to some religious denomination, 93 per cent. to attend public worship, and 88 per cent. of the families had a Bible, Testament, or Prayer-book; 74 per cent. of the children were in the habit of attending day or Sunday schools, and of those who did not go to school, 12 per cent. were educated at home; 37 per cent. of the heads of the families were born in London, 53 per cent. in other parts of England, 5·3 per cent. in Ireland, and 1·7 per cent. in Scotland. The usual length of time the families had resided in their dwellings was from one month to three years; there were only 8 cases of families having been stationary for a period exceeding thirty years.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Nov. 12, was 931: males, 459; females, 472. Weekly average of 1839-40-1-2: males, 467; females, 445. The distribution of this mortality over the different districts was as follows: West districts, 136; North, 150; Central, 171; East, 228; South, 246.

Public Meetings.—A meeting has been held of the St. John del Rey Mining Company, at which the long-expected dividend has been announced to the proprietors. According to the best estimate that can be formed of the result of the workings, up to the month of August, the mines have left a net profit, between the 1st of January and the 31st of August, of 6,020*l.* The last remittance of gold from Morro Velho, which left that place in August, arrived at the Bank of England on the 14th inst. It leaves a balance in the hands of the directors, after providing for every engagement of the Company, of 4,301*l.* The amount of funds in the hands of the managers in Brazil, available to the current expenses of the company, was, on the 20th September, 25,634 milreas. The amount of gold on hand at Morro Velho, at the last date, the 28th September, was 9,867 oitavas, equal to 94 lbs. The directors have accordingly declared a dividend—being the first half-yearly dividend—of five shillings per share, on the shares in this company (11,000*l.*); which will take the sum of 2,750*l.*, leaving a balance in hand of 1,551*l.*; and they express a hope that the company will be enabled to continue declaring dividends every half-year.—A conference of the bondholders interested in the loan of 700,000*l.*, contracted by Portugal in 1836 upon the guarantee of the debt due by Brazil to that country, was held a few days since. Sir I. L. Goldsmith, who had convened this meeting, explained the offer which the Portuguese Government had made for the settlement of the debt, but which he, with others, who hold stock to the amount of 550,000*l.* of the entire sum, felt bound to reject. He proposed to send a strong remonstrance to the Portuguese Government, in the belief that such a course will obtain the justice to which they are entitled. An address for this purpose was submitted, and after a discussion on the policy of a public meeting to discuss the question, was adopted by the bondholders.

The Wreck of the Reliance.—Some further particulars of this melancholy event have appeared this week, chiefly from the account given by the survivors who arrived in town on Tuesday from Boulogne. It appears that, previously to the Saturday morning when the ship went on shore, the weather had been so hazy that the officers had been unable to take any observation for upwards of 70 hours. At the time the vessel grounded, she was heaving-to under close-reefed top-sails, and veering her head to the northward, when she struck on her heel. They had previously seen lights, which the second mate thought were those of Dungeness, and expected that they would be in the Downs in the morning. Her head immediately came round, and she fell broadside on the sand. The whole of the crew rushed on deck, and, before any orders could be given, she shifted slightly, and became more firmly imbedded. This motion was repeated five or six times in rapid succession, and it was the opinion of the officers that the ship's back was broken by the force of the concussion. The captain immediately ordered signals of distress to be fired. It was the opinion of all on board that they were off the English coast; and the captain, seeing there was no hope of saving the ship, desired several of the crew to cut away the mainmast. This was immediately commenced, and in a few moments it went over to leeward with a terrific crash. The foremast soon followed, and, in falling, broke the leg of a young midshipman named Forde; but the imminent danger of all around did not prevent, even at this crisis, every attention being shown him. The fractured limb was carefully set by the surgeon, and the poor lad was conveyed to the captain's cabin, where he remained until the breaking up of the ship obliged some of the crew to place him on the poop. The sea was now tremendous, and, as the vessel rolled, her bottom could be distinctly heard breaking up. The water rushed in, and her cargo of tea becoming wet burst up the decks; which for some time previous had been dangerous to stand upon, from the planks opening and shutting, whereby the feet of several seamen were jammed between the seams. Three hours had now elapsed since the vessel struck, and the day was beginning to break. The captain, with the officers and passengers and many of the crew, were on the after-part of the vessel, which still held together, the sea making a breach right over her. Chests of tea floated one by one on the surface, indicating that a portion of the bottom was entirely gone. Orders were now given to get out the long-boat, but from the injuries she had sustained from the falling of the masts and rolling of the ship, she was found to be useless. There were two other boats on board, but their condition at this time, as the carpenter O'Neill states, was such as to render them of no service. The Europeans among the crew were then desired by the officers to construct a raft, but this could not be accomplished. In fact, O'Neill admits that the crew refused to work at it. Shortly before nine o'clock, as nearly as can be ascertained, the vessel parted amidship, the sea breaking right through her; and in a few moments she was a complete wreck, portions of her timber floating about in all directions. Numbers of the crew sank immediately, and were entirely lost sight of amidst the breakers; Capt. Tucker was among this number. The captain, Mr. Walsh the chief-mate, O'Neill himself, and several others, still clung to the mainmast and rigging, which being released from the vessel, floated towards the land. At this period, and indeed for some length of time previous the people on the coast were distinctly observed running to and fro, but no boats put off to render assistance. The floating timber from the wreck, whirled round by the violence of the sea, struck off many who had taken refuge on those portions still above water. Captain Green, who was nearly 60 years of age, became so weak that he lost his hold several times, and fell into the sea. Mr. Walsh called out to some of the sailors, "Pull up the captain, boys!" and he was raised on the timber more than once. The last time he was taken out of the water he was found to be insensible, but the men still assisted in holding him on. About half-past 9 the loose spars became so exposed to the sea as no longer to afford protection against its violence, and the greater number of those who had sought refuge upon them were washed off. O'Neill plunged into the sea, and seized a plank. At the moment of doing so several sailors clung to him. He was compelled to strike them off to save his own life; but one of the Malays reached the shore, with himself. O'Neill states that, as daylight broke, men on horseback were observed on the shore; but he states most distinctly, that no boat was put off, and no attempt whatever made to save the crew. Many of the bodies have been washed ashore, but that of Capt. Tucker has not yet been found. It appears that he had sailed from Portsmouth, in command of H.M.S. *Iris*, about 18 months since, for the coast of Africa, and being obliged by ill-health to give up the command, proceeded to St. Helena, from which place he embarked in the ill-fated ship for London.

Fires.—At a fire which occurred in a large shawl-warehouse in Friday-street, Cheapside, on Saturday, the new apparatus for enabling the firemen to resist the action of the smoke was brought into operation. On the arrival of the brigade, the superintendent was for some time unable to discover the point whence the fire proceeded, in consequence of the immense mass of smoke that emanated from all quarters of the premises. One of the firemen therefore equipped himself in the apparatus, and descended into the cellar, in order to ascertain its real locality. This apparatus was presented to Mr. Braidwood some time since by Col. Paulin, of the Sappers and Miners in Paris, and is similarly constructed to a diving dress, the air being pumped in by one of the engines. The fireman, after traversing some distance, perceived the flames raging amongst several tons of waste paper piled in one corner of the cellar; the fire had reached the flooring of the warehouse, and was making rapid progress. A branch of the engine was introduced, and the fire was at length arrested. The importance of this contrivance was proved in this instance by the fact, that the stock on the premises is insured to the extent of 10,000*l*; and the property in the neighbourhood is so valuable that it is insured in the different offices for upwards of 3,000,000*l*.

Lambeth.—It is stated in the daily papers that the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall have made a donation, through the Rev. Dr. D'Oyley, rector of Lambeth, in the name of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, of 100*l*. towards the erection of a new church now proposed in the Waterloo district of this extensive parish.

Camberwell.—Mr. Robert Malcolm, whose recent death has caused a vacancy in the office of surgeon to the Surrey county gaol, has bequeathed the sum of 1,000*l*., to be paid at the demise of his wife, to the Royal Naval School at Camberwell, to found a scholarship or exhibition, to be entitled the "Malcolm Exhibition." Mr. Malcolm, who was a surgeon in the Navy, was one of the council of the school.

Marylebone.—On Saturday, at the weekly meeting of the Vestry, on the minute being read with reference to the erection of a monumental column to the Scotch Reformers of 1793, in Regent-circus, Mr. Gomm moved that it be not confirmed. A division was demanded, when the confirmation was carried by a majority of 41 to 8.

Acton.—Berrymead Priory, near this place, has just been purchased by the Sisters of Le Sacré Cœur of Paris, to be converted into a convent. The priory is a castellated building, of considerable extent, and since the year 1679 has been the residence of many of the aristocracy. For some time it was the property of Lady Mary Wortley Montague.

Richmond.—During the last week a painful excitement has prevailed throughout this town and neighbourhood, in consequence of the discovery of embezzlements in the management of the Savings-bank, the person charged with the offence being Captain Belstead, the secretary of the institution, a gentleman highly connected, who, besides holding other appointments, is a captain in the Surrey militia, and who has hitherto maintained the highest character. A warrant was issued for Captain Belstead's apprehension; and during Friday and Saturday last, the local magistrates were engaged in investigating the charge. The examination took place before Mr. B. Hawes, M.P., chairman, Sir H. Baker, Bart., Mr. Penrhyn, and other magistrates. Sir T. Reeve, the treasurer of the institution, conducted the prosecution. From the evidence, it appeared that on examination of the accounts, the sum of 1,050*l*. was found to have been abstracted from the funds. Sir T. Reeve stated that it was the custom of the accused either to call or send every Saturday for the amount of money required by the depositors on the following Monday, and that many names of the depositors having been forged, he, as treasurer, had, without hesitation, advanced the money upon the vouchers presented to him by the prisoner. Two cases of embezzlement and one of forgery only were gone into, upon each of which Captain Belstead was fully committed for trial, and conveyed to Horsemonger-lane gaol. In order to allay the excitement occasioned by the defalcation, the trustees of the savings-bank have issued notices, assuring the depositors that their demands will be met with promptness, and pledging themselves to make good the various sums abstracted by the secretary.

Twickenham.—On Monday, a young man, having the appearance of a gentleman, was apprehended by the police at this place, for attempting to pass at a shop a cheque on the London and Westminster Bank for 10*l*., knowing it to be forged. The prisoner made great resistance before he was taken into custody, and on searching him another cheque was found in his possession, also for 10*l*., on the same bank, and signed, as the first, in the name of Murray. The prisoner said he lived at Kingston House, near Kingston, and had been hunting the day before. He was afterwards taken for examination before a local magistrate, when there appearing reason to believe that he had passed similar cheques at Kingston and other places, he was remanded, in order to collect the necessary witnesses, until this day, when he will be re-examined at Brentford.

Teddington.—The inquiry into the late incendiary fire on the farm of Mr. Gunner was concluded on Monday, when John Morris, who has been in custody since the 6th inst. on suspicion, was brought up from the New Prison for final examination at the Staines petty sessions, and fully committed for trial.

Provincial News.

Her Majesty's Visit to Walmer.—We mentioned in our last Prince Albert's visit to H.M.S. Thunderer, for the purpose of witnessing target-firing. The following particulars of the experiments and manœuvres will, no doubt, be interesting:—Two targets were laid out to the eastward of the vessel, away from the shore—one 600 yards' and the other at 300 yards' distance. The target nearest to the ship was composed of a stage, 10 feet square, at either extremity of which was a staff surmounted with a small flag. The other target was a small boat, termed a "dingy," about 12 feet in length, with a flag flying from the mast. Everything being prepared, and the order being given to beat to quarters, the men cast loose the guns throughout the ship, on the port broadside. The quarters being reported to Captain Pring, orders were given to fire a broadside at the nearest target. This was executed with admirable precision, one flag-staff being shot away altogether, and the flag on the top of the other staff carried away also. Next were fired two broadsides, by divisions, and these completely riddled and nearly destroyed the "dingy"—every one of the balls which did not strike the target falling close around, and within a very few feet of it. Had the target been of the usual size of a ship of war, there was not one of the shots but would have "told" with unerring effect. The next was quick single-gun firing at the remains of the "dingy," followed by a divisional broadside. The effect of the precision with which this was executed was soon perceived, by forcing out the off-side of the "dingy," knocking away her stern, and finally sinking her. The firing being ended, the men (the ship being supposed to be attacked by an enemy) were ordered by divisions of boarders to board; then to repel boarders by several interesting evolutions in defence of ships of war, closely supported by the Marines. The riggers and firemen were next seen aloft, actively employed in their various departments. The firemen (the ship being supposed to be on fire) with their fire-buckets, having long lanyards, reaching from the lower yards to the water, appeared to be endeavouring to stop the progress of the flames in their respective vicinities. The riggers were aloft knotting and stopping the rigging supposed to have been shot away by the enemy. Thus terminated "general quarters," and the guns were then ordered to be manned. At the termination of this interesting display, his Royal Highness addressed Captain Pring, and expressed his highest admiration at the excellent discipline of the ship, and the beautiful style in which the whole of the nautical movements had been performed.—On Sunday divine service was performed at the Castle by the Rev. Mr. Lane, Rector of Deal. On Monday, being the birthday of the Princess Royal, the event was celebrated with the usual honours at Walmer and Deal; and the day was observed as a general holiday. Her Majesty and the Prince took their usual walk in the morning, proceeding from the Castle along the shore to Kingsdown, through the village, and returning across the Downs by the old landmark, unattended by any member of the household. At 9 o'clock the guns on the saluting battery at the Castle fired a Royal salute in honour of the Princess Royal's birthday, which was answered by Her Majesty's ships Thunderer and Curaçoa, and three boats, with a gun on each bow, from the Thunderer, which were moored within 50 yards of the Castle. The Thunderer and the Curaçoa, with the Fearless steamer, the Lady Flora, and the Sea Lark, all having their yards manned, and dressed with a profusion of colours, had a picturesque effect from the Castle. Between 10 and 11 o'clock upwards of 40 Deal luggers, gaily decked out with flags, arrived off the Castle, with Mr. Darby, the Mayor of Deal, taking the lead in the Prince of Wales. After cruising off Walmer for about half an hour, they made sail together towards the Southsand-head Light, rounding the Curaçoa's stern, and receiving three hearty cheers from the crew, with the rigging manned, which was returned by the boats as they passed in succession; they then tacked, and stood in for Walmer Castle, and, upon their arrival off the fortress, Her Majesty and Prince Albert went upon the ramparts, and received hearty cheers from the crew of each boat. In the afternoon six boats from the Thunderer, with a gun in each bow, manned with sailors and marines, went through the evolutions of a sham engagement immediately off the Castle, which were witnessed by the Queen and the Prince from the ramparts. The whole of these interesting displays passed off without the slightest accident; they appeared to afford much amusement to the Queen; and Lord Sydney has since conveyed to the Mayor of Deal the expression of Her Majesty's gratification at the appearance of the boatmen, and their manifestation of loyalty. In the evening all the ships illuminated with blue lights, and the men-of-war gave a display of fireworks and rockets. The towns of Deal and Walmer were also illuminated in honour of the Princess Royal. On Tuesday the heavy rain, which continued without intermission during the whole day, prevented Her Majesty from leaving the Castle.—On Wednesday Her Majesty and the Prince walked on the beach for nearly two hours. Arrangements had been made for the Royal suite to visit the Thunderer in the morning, but the visit was postponed in consequence of a case of small-pox having occurred on board, and the boats of the ship were ordered not to approach the castle. In the course of the day the Prince hunted with the Beachborough foxhounds; the meet was at Betshanger Gorse, where there was a brilliant field of upwards of three hundred, consisting of the gentlemen and yeomanry of the Isle of Thanet, and other places in the neighbourhood. After ten minutes' draw a dog fox broke cover, and gave them a run of 20 minutee, when he was killed near Eastry turnpike. The Prince was well up at the death, and was presented with the brush. The field then made for Knowlton Park, and soon found in a cover close by, when they had a good circuitous run of 25 minutes. The fox was ultimately killed at Betshanger Gorse, within 200 or 300 yards of the spot where the field met.—On Thursday the Queen and Prince Albert visited Ramsgate. The visit was quite unexpected, and the approach of her Majesty was unknown until she was within a mile of the town. The Queen and Prince were received at the Pier House by Sir W. Curtis, and afterwards promenaded for some time on the Eastern pier. During her stay the Queen gave an audience to the officers of the Belgian brig-of-war Comte de Flanders, and witnessed the launch of the Genoese barque Felice, from the patent slip in the harbour.

Agricultural Districts.—In addition to the incendiary fires recorded in our last, we learn from the local papers, that the farm of Mr. Oldham, at Freiston Ings, about four miles from Boston, and distant half a mile from any dwelling-house, has been fired. Two stacks of wheat, the produce of seven acres—one oat-stack, the produce of ten acres, and one large hay-stack, together with a large brick-and-tiled barn, were entirely consumed. The flames illuminated the country for many miles around, causing a great number of persons from Boston, as well as from a considerable distance, to hasten to the spot.—The extensive corn-mills of Messrs. Pointon, at Lawton, near Sandbach, were destroyed by fire on Sunday week. The whole of the machinery, with the stock, were reduced to a heap of ruins within two hours and a half from the first appearance of the flames.—The outbuildings on the farm of Mr. Morris, at Liftleham, near Bideford, have been burnt down, and a large quantity of stock, with some cattle, destroyed. The flames were visible for many miles. The incendiary, however, has been discovered, the apprentice girl having confessed that she set the premises on fire to spite her master. An investigation has taken place before the magistrates, when the girl was committed for trial.

Bath.—The local Papers state that the total debts now proved against the joint estates of Messrs. Hobhouse and Co., the bankers, amount to 248,679*l*. 13*s*. 8*d*.; and the total assets realised by the assignees for the benefit of the creditors amount to 89,743*l*. 14*s*. 3*d*. The creditors of two of the partners have received 20*s*. in the pound; and those of the remaining partner have received 9*s*. Two dividends of 5*s*. and 2*s*. in the pound, to all the creditors of the bank, have also been declared; and a sum remains in hand for a third but very small dividend.

Bedford.—Some dispute having arisen last week in regard to a church-rate for the parish of St. Paul, in this town, it was determined to poll the parish, when the rate was carried by a large majority, only four votes being given against it. The opposition arose in consequence of a law-suit for arrears of rates, the expenses of which were charged upon the parish. The opponents of the rate contended, that as the party proceeded against had been compelled to pay his share of the expenses, the churchwardens, who were bound to prosecute him, should pay the remainder. This view of the question was of course negatived by the result of the poll.

Cambridge.—This town was thrown into a state of great consternation on Friday night, by a report that the Rev. E. Mortlock, B.D., Fellow of Christ's College, had been fired at by his nephew, Mr. J. F. Mortlock. Mr. Mortlock, it appears, was sitting in one of his rooms in the Fellows' wing of the College, about half-past eight, in company with Mr. T. Mitchell, when his nephew opened the door, and, making some observation, said he would shoot them both, at the same time presenting a pistol. Mr. Mitchell made his escape, and the cap only of the pistol exploded. The young man was armed with another pistol and a dagger or small sword, and a scuffle ensued, the noise of which brought the Rev. Mr. Cartmell to the room. The young man then asked if Mr. Mortlock would swear not to prosecute him, and, on receiving no answer, he fired the second pistol, the ball passing through his uncle's body. The assassin, in the mean time, made his escape, lashing two hunting whips together, and dropping a height of three stories into the Fellows' garden, having first bolted the door, which was in vain attempted to be forced while he was making his escape. He was, however, apprehended in the evening a few miles down the river, at Baitsbite, by some men connected with the lock in that neighbourhood, but not until he had fired two shots at them whilst endeavouring to escape. The whole of this distressing affair came out in evidence before the magistrates, who assembled on Saturday at the town gaol to investigate the occurrence. It appeared that the young man has before been held to bail, and imprisoned in default, for threatening his uncles, Edmund, the object of the above attack, and Thomas, the head of the well-known banking establishment, for some grievance, real or supposed, relative to his father's will, to which they are executors. Mr. Mortlock was much affected in giving his evidence, and described the distress he suffered when he found that he had been wounded, as he had previously hoped that his nephew merely intended to frighten him. After a long inquiry, the magistrates committed the prisoner to take his trial at the Lent assizes for felony. His conduct and language at the inquiry showed the utmost indifference to his position, and the papers describe it as altogether a most painful scene.—The excitement occasioned by this occurrence had scarcely subsided on Saturday evening, when the inhabitants were surprised by the report of another attempt at murder, a man named Triplaw, who keeps a greengrocer's stall on the Market-hill, having stabbed his wife, by plunging a pruning-knife into her neck. The offence was committed in the open shop, in the presence of several witnesses. The hospital surgeon deposed that the woman was in a dangerous state, and could not be examined for three days at least, assuming that there was a hope of her recovery. The prisoner was, therefore, remanded until her depositions can be taken.

Carnarvon.—The local Papers state that the rebuilding of Lord Dinorben's new mansion at Kinmel Park, which was begun three months ago, has made such progress that the roof is now being covered in. It is said that the builder has engaged to complete it before the Christmas of next year.—The ship Hamilla, of Glasgow, was totally lost off Port Madoc in the storm of Saturday week. She was on her passage from Demerara to the Clyde, laden with coffee and sugar. The crew and passengers were saved, but the vessel went to pieces in the course of the night.

Cheltenham.—We learn by the local papers that the Tracy peerage, which has been dormant for nearly half a century, is likely very soon to engage a considerable share of legal attention. Mr. James Tracy, the present claimant to the viscountcy, having made out such a case as he considers will establish his claim before the proper tribunal, has this week lodged a *caveat* in the Bishop's Court at Gloucester, against Lord Sudeley's presenting to the living of Toddington, now become vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Eddey, who for the last fifty years has held the vicarage. This proceeding is important, as being the first overt act of interference with the rights and privileges of Lord Sudeley, on the part of the claimant to the title and properties of the Tracy family, and will, of necessity, bring on the discussion of the grand question, which, from munimental discoveries said to have been recently made, is likely to involve, in the general issue, the Sandiwell and Brockhampton estates equally with those of Toddington.

Gloucester.—The special commission appointed by Sir James Graham to investigate the affair of Northleach arrived in this city on Saturday week, and proceeded to examine the county gaol, where they were met by some of the visiting magistrates. After investigating the circumstances attending the imprisonment of the Cheltenham prisoners, they minutely inspected the gaol and penitentiary. The governor, surgeon, turnkeys, and clerk, underwent examination. Every prisoner was then examined and subjected to the stethoscope. The commissioners did not bring their labours to a close till Tuesday evening. The operation of the treadmill formed a prominent feature in the inquiry; and it is considered probable that some other punishment than hard labour on the wheel will be recommended. All the inquiries were carried on privately, and even the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions was not allowed to be present. The commissioners have since proceeded to inspect the House of Correction at Littledean.—The inquiry into the extraordinary case of infanticide in the Forest of Dean has terminated in the committal of the mother as principal, and the man as accessory, on the charge of wilful murder. The skeletons of the six children have been discovered in the graves in which the mother stated that she had placed them with the man's assistance. These atrocities appear to have been carried on for the last ten or twelve years; no suspicion of the fact had been entertained, and it might never have been discovered but for the confession of the mother during an illness which she imagined would prove fatal.

Hartlepool.—On Wednesday of last week, during the severe storms which prevailed along this coast, a fatal collision took place near this port between the brig Integrity, of Poole, and an English schooner, the name of which is unknown. The schooner sunk a few minutes after the accident, and all hands perished before the crew of the other vessel could render any assistance. It is supposed that she was a collier belonging to Newcastle, and that her crew consisted of 10 or 12 persons.

Henley-on-Thames.—On Thursday week the inhabitants of this town were surprised by the announcement that the bank of Messrs. Lydall, the only bank in the town, had suspended payment. It was market-day, and business was completely arrested by the intelligence. A meeting of the creditors was held on Saturday, when a statement of their affairs was made by the Mayor and a committee who had been entrusted to make a preliminary inquiry. It appeared that their London agent having refused to pay their notes on Friday week, in consequence of a party indebted to the bank having neglected to lodge with the agent a sum of money he had promised to pay in, they were obliged to suspend payments. The Mayor, however, assured the large body of creditors present that there were full assets to pay 20*s.* in the pound, and that Messrs. Lydall deeply regretted the inconvenience that arose to many persons from the interruption. The assets of the bank were 16,015*l.*; the liabilities were—to creditors, 9,650*l.*; notes in circulation, 4,895*l.*; due to Messrs. Grote's bank, 7,616*l.* The freehold property was valued at 30,000*l.* The creditors generally expressed confidence in the solvency of the bank, as the explanation given satisfactorily proved that the assets, independently of the freehold property, were amply sufficient to pay off all the liabilities. It was then arranged that 10*s.* should be paid on the 19th December; 5*s.* in February; and the last 5*s.* before Lady-day.

Iminster.—A meeting of the Agricultural Association took place in this town last week, and was numerously attended. The chief feature of the meeting was the speech of Mr. Bickham Escott, the Conservative member for Winchester, to whose opinions on all matters connected with agriculture and its prospects much weight is attached. On this occasion Mr. Escott defended the new measures of the Government; he stated his conviction that it would have been useless to talk of supporting agriculture under the circumstances of the country; and that therefore it was the duty of Parliament and the Government to endeavour to encourage the commercial and shipping interests of the country, as the best mode of giving increased value to agriculture, and of benefiting all classes of the community. In regard to the operation of the income tax and the tariff on the farmers, he said, "I have always been accustomed to speak plainly, and I mean to say that every landlord is bound to consider the circumstances of his tenant, and in the long-run does consider it; and that in case the occupying-tenant's proportion of three-and-a-half per cent. is too much for his means according to his present rent, then the landlord should himself bear it. He must do it. I say, that if the three-and-a-half per cent. upon the tenant makes his expenses more than his farm is worth, the landlord should bear it, inasmuch as the tenant was less a party to the arrangement. Who, I would ask, enjoys the benefit of our great and free institutions, the protection which rank and property enjoys, so much as the landlords? I should be ashamed of myself if I said that the landholders and the moneyholders of England were not to be called on, in times of difficulty, to uphold the national credit and the national resources. The landlords enjoy a greater value for their land through the laws and customs of the country, and they are called upon to support the Government from which they derive so much in a time of national pressure. It may be said, that from the income tax and the new tariff a blight will be cast upon agriculture; I have, however, come to a conclusion, after considering the whole bearings of the subject, that the great protective power of the agricultural classes of the country rests in the renewed prosperity of its trade and commerce. And with respect to the corn law, if you look at the late corn law, which has been superseded, there was a much greater panic and much greater distress among the agriculturists when the old law was in operation, than there is at the present time. Call your attention to 1835-6, and ask yourselves what you then sold your wheat for? Was it not 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* lower than at present? Is it, then, fair to say that the measures of the present Government have produced ruinous consequences to you? I certainly had entertained great doubts as to the propriety of conceding the extensive alterations proposed to be made in the corn laws; but at the same time, I never entertained the idea that a certain fixed scale of duties could be always adhered to; and who, when he heard of the state of the starving thousands in the manufacturing districts, and felt that something must be done—who was bold enough to take upon himself the responsibility of making no alteration? I confess I could not do it."—In regard to the grazing department of agriculture, he said, "I know there are many suffering, who bought in their cattle at a high price, and are now selling them at low prices. This is an evil such as I do not wish to palliate or deny. But I will ask you if the prices of cattle have not been such as could not be maintained in this country with fairness to the community? The fact is, that unsteady prices are prejudicial to all. I believe, looking at the circumstances of the country, that the late measures will give a great stimulus to trade and commerce, and that this will re-act upon the agriculture of the country."—He concluded amidst great cheering by disclaiming for the agricultural interest any protection but that of the equal laws, freedom, and energy of Great Britain; "Let us not, however, as agriculturists, think we can in times like these sit with folded arms. No; too much has been done to allow us to sit still. We must take our parts in the progress of the great destinies of England. And happy are we that we are allowed to do so. Think how high is the privilege to have been born a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, on whose dominions, extended through the energy of the enterprise of our forefathers, the sun never sets, and on the extremest corner of which no man sets his foot but he enjoys the sacred rights of liberty, and then think that this is the country, and these the privileges, for which you are called upon to make sacrifices. No, they are not sacrifices. I feel from this moment they are the offerings of free men, given with free hearts, who, despising the mean artifices of party politics, are resolved to hand down to their children's children the national glory which themselves have enjoyed."

Liverpool.—A large free-trade and anti-corn-law meeting took place in this city on Friday. The Earl of Sefton had been expected to take the chair, but sent a letter of apology, in which he said that, though he had always cordially agreed with the principles of the Anti-Monopoly Association, and hoped to see the day when those principles had triumphed over established prejudices, he must decline to take the chair, having long given up attending public meetings of any kind. He must content himself, therefore, with promoting the progress of free-trade in all its branches by his heartfelt good wishes. Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Hume were also expected, but were prevented attending by other engagements. The meeting was addressed at great length by Mr. Cobden, Mr. Buckingham, and other gentlemen.—Two ladies of this town, respectably connected, were brought before the magistrate charged with purloining articles from a shop. One of them was discharged for want of evidence, but the other was committed to take her trial, the magistrate refusing to accept bail.

Lynn.—On the morning of the 6th instant a carrier pigeon, quite exhausted, fell down in the yard of a house in High-street, in this town. An unsealed letter was fastened by a string to one of its legs. The letter was written in the German language, was dated Dresden, Nov. 4, and addressed to the Earl of Haddington; and after being disengaged from the pigeon's leg, was inclosed and sent by post to London. The pigeon was carefully attended to, and appears quite cheerful and contented.

Newcastle.—The Court of Bankruptcy under the new Act of Parliament commenced its sittings in this town on Tuesday week, before Mr. Ellison, the Commissioner, and Mr. W. Sidney Gibson, the Registrar of the district; the room at the opening was filled by solicitors and others belonging to the town and neighbourhood. There was no business of importance transacted, and it was understood that some days would elapse before the arrangements would be brought into working order.—Instructions have been received at the Custom House of this port to permit the export, duty free, of coal, in our own and foreign reciprocity vessels, to Malta, Gibraltar, and Heligoland.

Plymouth.—A case of extensive smuggling has recently been brought before the magistrates of this town, Mr. Hicks, a farmer residing at Efford, being charged with having in his possession 343 gallons of brandy, of the value of 321*l.* 11*s.*, the customs duty on which had not been paid. The bench said that they had gone over the depositions, and could come to no other conclusion than that the defendant was guilty; but in consequence of some mitigating circumstances, and considering that he had a wife and numerous family, they should inflict the lowest penalty the law would allow. The property seized amounted to the sum of 1,134*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, and according to the act they were compelled to fine him not less than one-fourth of that amount; they therefore adjudged that he be fined the amount of 283*l.* 13*s.* 10½*d.*, and in default of payment six months' imprisonment in the county gaol.

Preston.—The *Preston Chronicle* states that a singular change of fortune has occurred, during the past week, to a poor man at Bradford, called William Sewell, a water-carrier, who has for years plied his occupation in that town under the name of "Water Bill." A letter arrived the other morning from Bath, informing him that he was entitled to property to the amount of 10,000*l.* He had no sooner recovered from the surprise created by this announcement, than a gentleman arrived from that city, informing him of the death of his aunt, who had left him the above amount. With this gentleman the astonished water-carrier set out for Bath, where the property has been secured to him. The Paper adds that the old water-cart will, no doubt, be taken care of, and looked at with much interest, by William Sewell, Esq.

Stafford.—A few days ago an accident happened to Lord Hatherton, which might have been attended with serious consequences. His Lordship was struck a little above the eye with a shot from the gun of Mr. Mott, of Lichfield. Considerable hemorrhage ensued, and the shot has not been found; but the *Stafford Examiner* states that the eye has escaped injury.

Railways.—The returns of the principal lines for the week are as follows:—Birmingham and Gloucester 1,640*l.*; North Midland 3,795*l.*; Midland Counties 2,227*l.*; Blackwall 451*l.*; South-Western 4,994*l.*; South-Eastern and Dover 1,183*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow 1,814*l.*; Grand Junction 6,639*l.*; Greenwich 649*l.*; Birmingham and Derby 1,195*l.*; Great Western 11,128*l.*; Great North of England 1,333*l.*; Hull and Selby 972*l.*; London and Birmingham 13,595*l.*; Northern and Eastern 1,051*l.*; Eastern Counties 833*l.*; Croydon 193*l.*; Brighton 3,311*l.* A special general meeting of proprietors of the Midland Counties Railway has been held at Derby, to consider the unproductive state of the undertaking. After a discussion of six hours, a resolution for the appointment of a committee was passed by a majority of 716 votes for the purpose of instituting and inquiring into the state of the company, and to report with reference to the past, present, and future expenditure, the rate of fares and carriage, and generally with reference to the management.—A special general meeting of the North Midland Company has been held at Leeds, to consider the report of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the company. It recommended reductions to the amount of 17,788*l*. The address of the directors in reply was also read, suggesting a compromise by agreeing to effect savings to the amount of 11,335*l*. The directors expressed their opinion that it is impracticable to carry the reductions of the committee into operation without impairing the efficiency and safety of the line. The report of the committee was adopted almost unanimously by the shareholders, and a resolution was passed that it would greatly tend to restore the confidence of the proprietors if the whole of the present directors were to retire from the board, and other gentlemen appointed in their stead.—At the recent meeting of the Sheffield and Manchester Company permission was given to the directors to borrow from the Exchequer-bill Loan Commissioners the sum of 50,000*l*. at the rate of 5 per cent. The shareholders expressed their hope that the amount now borrowed will be applied to the progress of the works, and not to the payment of interest, as is said to have been the case when money was borrowed on a previous occasion. It appears that the directors will require about 200,000*l*., including the present 50,000*l*., to complete the line, and the whole of this amount they propose to borrow from the same source, at a rate below 5 per cent., if possible, on the security of their works.—Surveys are now in progress, and application to Parliament is intended to be made in the ensuing session for leave to construct a branch railway from the Blisworth station on the London and Birmingham railway to Northampton and Peterborough, and likewise for another branch to Leamington and Warwick. Branches are also in contemplation from the London and Dover railway to Canterbury, Margate, and Ramsgate. The Eastern Counties Company are about to make a line from their station at Kelvedon to Bury St. Edmund's; and the Northern and Eastern will extend theirs from Bishop's Stortford to Cambridge, terminating by a junction with the Norwich and Yarmouth. Two branch lines from Oxford are to be constructed to join the Great Western at Wallingford and Dideot; and a third to communicate with the Aylesbury railway. We have before noticed the surveys in progress for a line to pass through Greenwich, Woolwich, Gravesend, Rochester, and Maidstone; and also for another to connect the Brighton and South-Western Railways. The above lines, when completed, will open a direct line of communication with the Metropolis from nearly all parts of the kingdom. Two new stations have lately been opened on the London and Birmingham railway, at Sudbury and Rimer, to accommodate the increasing traffic.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The vacancy caused by the death of Lord Gort in the representative peerage is likely to be filled up by Lord O'Neill.—Sir Kingston James has obtained a conditional rule for a writ of *mandamus* to be directed to the corporation of this city, requiring them to grant him compensation for the loss of his salary and office as City Treasurer.—A report is current in Dublin that Mr. O'Connell is about to withdraw from the world altogether, and spend the remainder of his days in a monastery.—By a letter from Poonah, dated September 29, received by the Overland mail, it is stated that a private in one of the East India artillery regiments has confessed that he was the murderer of Lord Norbury. He was attacked by a violent illness, and thinking himself at the point of death, made this confession in the presence of his officers. He is said to have subsequently recovered, and to have been placed under arrest by the authorities.

Skibbereen.—A fatal conflict took place in the neighbourhood of this place on Friday last, arising out of the resistance to poor-rates. It appears that there has been considerable opposition by the country people in that district to the collection of the poor-rate, and that it was deemed necessary to send out a police force of 63 men, at the head of which Mr. Gore Jones, stipendiary magistrate, and a Mr. Aylmer, the nephew and agent of Lord Carbery, who resides in this county, placed themselves in order to enforce the collection. Having met with some resistance from the people, who were labouring under great excitement, they returned to town to augment their force, and then proceeded once more to the scene of action. The people were now pressing on them in number about 2000, and one of them unfortunately threw a stone at the police, which was repeated by others; a general attack ensued, and the police were obliged in self-defence to fire, when two men were shot dead, and four others wounded. The excitement produced by this event has rendered it necessary to call out the military, and troops have been sent from Cork and other neighbouring stations.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The quarterly meeting of the Commission of the General Assembly took place on Wednesday week. There was comparatively little discussion, the only business of importance being a resolution to memorialise Government for redress, in reference to the collision between the civil and ecclesiastical jurisdictions—as more especially illustrated by the recent decision of the House of Lords in the Auchterarder case, and the still more recent decision of Lord Cunninghame, in the Strathbogie Reduction case.—The meeting of the Non-intrusion members of the Establishment was held for the first time on the following night in Roxburgh church; but neither lay members of the church nor reporters for the press were permitted to be present. The clergymen entitled to attend were compelled to be provided with tickets in order to obtain admission. The Convocation remained in deliberation until one o'clock on Saturday morning, and having met again in the course of the forenoon, adjourned in the course of the day until Monday. The number of clergymen present amounted to about 500; it is understood that they were on the whole unanimous in resolving to make a final proposition to Government, setting forth the terms on which they can continue ministers of the church of Scotland. Nearly 200 clergymen in different parts of the country have intimated their inability to attend in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, and other causes; but it is expected they will agree to the resolutions of the Convocation. It is also rumoured that a proposition was made to allow Messrs. Dunlop and Hamilton, advocates, to attend the Convocation in the capacity of legal advisers; but, after some discussion, it was considered preferable that the assemblage should be confined strictly to clergymen, as originally intended.

Ayr.—Serious riots have again taken place in Ayrshire with the colliers, and many individuals have been severely wounded. The yeomanry were called out, and by their active co-operation with the local authorities they succeeded in restoring tranquillity, though great excitement still prevails in the neighbourhood of the pits.

Dundonald.—The local papers state that Dr. James M'Adam, late President of the Medical Board of Bombay, has bequeathed in trust to the minister and heritors of this parish, of which he was a native, the sum of 1000*l*., to be invested in the public funds, and the proceeds to be annually distributed in blankets and coals amongst the poor during winter.

THEATRICALS.

Drury Lane.—On Saturday, Congreve's comedy of "Love for Love" was revived, with all that attention to historical accuracy of costume and costliness of decoration which have generally characterised the productions of the old English drama under Mr. Macready's management. Several alterations have been made to adapt it to the taste and notions of a modern audience; many of the coarser dialogues were omitted, and nothing was allowed to remain which could offend the propriety of the audience. This process naturally deprived the play of much of that smartness of dialogue for which the original is remarkable; the result, however, was satisfactory, and the success of the experiment was complete. Mrs. Nisbett's *Mrs. Frail* was perhaps the best and most spirited character of the evening; she seemed to feel all the enjoyment of the scene, and communicated her lively humour to her audience. Mrs. Stirling's *Mrs. Foresight* was also very clever; the dialogue of the three ladies was admirably given, and acknowledged by the house with several distinct rounds of applause. The *Angelica* of Miss H. Faucitt was quiet and ladylike, perhaps too quiet for so sprightly a character; and Mrs. Keeley's *Miss Prue* was played with her usual drollery. Mr. Anderson acted *Valentine* with considerable spirit; and Mr. Keeley as *Ben the Sailor*, though badly dressed, amused the audience with the dry peculiar wit which he carries into all his characters. The play was announced for repetition amidst general applause.

Covent Garden.—A rumour has been current for some days that Mr. Kemble has retired from the management of this theatre, and that it is likely to be closed until after Christmas. A meeting of the actors and the managing committee of the proprietors was held on Thursday, and another took place yesterday, with the view of making every exertion to keep the house open. Mr. Bunn attended and announced himself as the new manager, but at present nothing appears to have been decided on.

Miscellaneous.

Chinese Diplomacy.—One of her Majesty's naval officers writes to the following effect from Chin-keang-foo, 31st of August:—"Three high mandarins—the Emperor's uncle, Yung; the governor of these two provinces, Elepoo; and the Tartar General Isaphen, Commander-in-Chief—came off on the 20th, attended by a numerous train of mandarins of various classes, to pay their respects to the Plenipo, Admiral, and General. The Cornwallis was appointed the place of meeting. A steamer was in attendance on them, to take them from the shore to the flag-ship. When they stepped from the shore to the steamer they were saluted with three guns from the Cornwallis, the number they fire themselves on such occasions. When they came on board the big ship, they were met at the gangway by two naval Captains and the Secretary of Legation, who conducted them aft to the poop, or rather near the poop, on the quarter-deck, where the Plenipo, Admiral, and General stood as stiff as crutches, in the full dress and toggery of their offices. When the fokies approached near, our big-wigs advanced a couple of steps towards them with majestic mien, the fokies chinchinned, the *Englese* took off their hats and bowed, and when both parties were sufficiently approximated, they shook hands most cordially, and then retired to the cabin to rest after so much labour. The marines were drawn up on the quarter-deck as a guard of honour, the seamen dispersed around the upper deck, and the ship was full of naval officers, all in their full uniforms, which gave everything a brilliant appearance. When they came on the side, they had not time to recover from the dazzling effect of what they saw, when the band struck up 'God save the Queen,' and completed their bewilderment. They were really astonished and amazed. They were afterwards shown round the ship, which they admired and wondered at much. You may fancy people who never before saw anything larger than one of their own junks brought for the first time to see a line-of-battle ship. They had some tiffin, at which some of the mandarins got drunk on cherry cordial and brandy, and all then left highly delighted and pleased. Our people went a few days after to return the visit of the Celestials. They were received in a joss-house outside the city wall. Nothing worthy of notice occurred. They had a guard of Tartar soldiers, a whole host of mandarins, a band, and a tiffin of sweetmeats and samchoo. A good deal of ceremony. This may give you some idea of the meeting."—*Bombay Courier.*

Law.

Court of Chancery.—*Anderson* v. *Wallis.*—The Lord Chancellor gave judgment in this matter, which was argued before the vacation. The bill was filed by Mrs. Hannah Anderson on the part of herself and the infant children of the defendant Mrs. Wallis, and it prayed payment of an annuity of 25*l*., bequeathed to her by her brother, and also that the executors might be compelled to renew certain leases under the Chapter of Durham, which this testator had directed to be renewed for the benefit of his children, specifying particular moneys which were to be accumulated for the payment of the fines. The bill alleged that the annuity was in arrear, and the leases were in danger of being lost by the expiry of the sixteen years which formed the limit of renewal. The defendants alleged, in their answer, that they were waiting the result of some proceedings pending against a railway company, before they renewed, but that they intended to renew, and that with respect to the bill itself, and the claim of Mrs. Anderson, there was a misjoinder of interests that made it wholly irregular. Mr. Baron Alderson took this view of the question, and dismissed the bill with costs. His lordship now said, that the aim of the Court in dealing with cases of this description was to do justice between the parties, but in such a manner that the interests of one party might not be prejudiced by the course adopted with respect to the other. In the present case it was by no means clear that the matter might not be prejudiced by the course adopted on the part of the children, and, as there was a clear misjoinder of interests, his lordship thought the interests of all parties would be best consulted by allowing another suit which had the same objects to be prosecuted, and dismissing that which was clearly irregular. The order of the Court of Exchequer was therefore confirmed, and the appeal dismissed.

Vice-Chancellor's Court.—*Slogget* v. *Viant.*—The circumstances of this case were very extraordinary. The subject of the suit was not of a nature to call for notice, but the unusual sensation which the extraordinary frame, extent, and language of the pleadings created among the counsel, and seemed to communicate itself to the Court as the case proceeded, renders it necessary to make some mention of the matter. The suit is one among several others to which the attention of the Court has been recently called, upon an application made by some of the parties attacked that the plaintiff should give security for the costs of the suit. Of the purpose, language, or frame of the bill, it is scarcely possible to give any description, and of the story it professed to tell no better idea can be conveyed, than that the plaintiff alleged himself, and some other persons related to him, to have been oppressed and persecuted ever since the year 1807, by an uninterrupted system of the most extensive and systematic fraud and conspiracy to effect his ruin and that of his family; that the fraud commenced with the executors of his grandfather; that it had been uniformly pursued through all the various transactions affecting the property which had occurred during the last 40 years, many of which were related at length; and all the parties who had ever been concerned were severally and collectively charged with having participated and assisted an endless number of other unknown individuals in concocting and perpetrating this systematic conspiracy. Mr. Wakefield, in stating the case, said he appeared in support of the demurrer of one of thirteen defendants,—and there might as well have been three hundred. He had never seen such a bill before, and it could only have been filed for the purpose of oppression. The office copy was 1,630 folios in length, extended over 250 brief sheets, and contained no less than 1,334 interrogatories. The pleadings alone must have cost each of the 13 defendants nearly 100*l*., and there was not a single charge in such a form as any one of them could answer. He was happy to find the bill did not bear the name of an equity draughtsman, or any gentleman practising in Court; but the individual who signed it was described in the *Law List* as a Parliamentary and Crown draughtsman and special pleader. The learned counsel contented himself with merely laying before the Court a portion of the statements in the bill, which he submitted were quite sufficient to show it could never be sustained in this or any other court. Mr. Pyke, the barrister alluded to, defended himself from the attack of Mr. Wakefield, and contended that the bill set forth a chain of systematic fraud, which entitled the plaintiff to relief in a court of equity.—The Vice-Chancellor said, as far as he could judge of the matter, there was nothing charged with sufficient clearness and distinctness to justify the plaintiff calling on defendant for an answer. After reading several of the peculiar passages on which plaintiff's counsel relied, his Honour asked what single act of confederacy was charged in the bill that Collins could be called on to deny? How was he in confederacy? Even if the case were true that Collins had done some specific improper act, it was nowhere alleged against him in a way he could answer. Gentlemen knowing the circumstances of the family might think it reasonable to call on certain persons to answer for supposed criminality, but all the Court could deal with was the statements contained in the bill. His opinion was, that there was not any case stated against Collins on the bill to enable the Court to say it could be sustained against him, and therefore the demurrer must be allowed.—Mr. Stuart applied for leave to amend the bill.—His Honour said, it appeared to him the case, as stated on the record, was most oppressive upon the defendant. He was obliged to take an office copy of this most long and ponderous record, and found, on examination, that it contained nothing but vague and general allegations against him, which it was impossible for any man to meet. It was not a case in which the Court would give leave to amend.

Bail Court.—*Case of Capt. Douglas.*—The Attorney-General on Saturday moved that Capt. Douglas be committed to the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea, the defendant having just previously been charged in form before the Court with the information upon which he had been arrested on the preceding day, and to which he now pleaded "Not guilty." Mr. M. Chambers, upon the part of Capt. Douglas, observed that the motion of the Attorney-General was one which he himself was about to make upon the part of his client. The learned counsel then, without making any express application to the Court, originated a conversation upon the amount of bail which was to be required upon the part of Capt. Douglas, in the event of a motion being made for the purpose of procuring his release from actual custody. It was ultimately decided that before such motion was made, a communication was to be had with the East India Company, for the purpose of ascertaining what was the lowest amount which they would consent to accept. The defendant was in the mean time directed, according to the motion of the Attorney-General, to be transferred from Whitecross-street to the prison of the Queen's Bench. On Thursday the Attorney-General applied to the Court for a writ of *mandamus* directed to the Chief Justice of Madras, commanding him to hold a court for the purpose of examining the witnesses in this case, whose evidence may hereafter be put in on the trial. Counsel for defendant also urged this application, and the Court directed the writ to be issued.

The Queen v. *Shrapnel.*—The Attorney-General applied for a criminal information against a gentleman who was making some applications to the Court of Directors of the East India Company of a very extraordinary nature. General Robertson, one of the directors, stated in his affidavit that he received, about the 11th of October, 1841, a letter inclosed in an envelope, addressed to him at the India House. It was dated Hampton, Sussex, 10th October, and was signed "H. Shrapnel." The letter, after apologising to General Robertson for writing on such a subject, stated that he had a young friend who was desirous of a cadetship, and that as he was himself known to many of the directors, he took the liberty of addressing him on the subject. It also stated that he was the son of Lieutenant-General Shrapnel, who voted for him (General Robertson), and that he was intimately acquainted with many of the aristocracy, and concluded by saying that, as he was aware from experience of the caution necessary in the matter, the most implicit confidence might be reposed in the writer of this letter, though he was entirely unknown to him. General Robertson took no notice of this letter, and laid it aside. On the 12th of August, 1842, Mrs. Robertson, wife of General Robertson, received another letter, and addressed to his residence, 53, Baker-street. It was dated from the post-office, Southampton. The writer stated that he was acquainted with many gentlemen of education and high standing in society, who were desirous of obtaining commissions in the East India Company's service, and that having the confidence of many of the Board of Directors, he had the honour of making the application in favour of those gentlemen. The letter also stated that if Mrs. Robertson exerted her influence, the writer would cause a sum of 2,000*l.* a year to be given to her banker, one quarter in advance. He concluded by saying that he was a proprietor of India stock, and that the utmost reliance might be placed on his honour and integrity. The second letter was signed K. C. B. Applications of a similar description in the same handwriting were made to the wives of two or three other directors. All these letters were in the handwriting of Mr. Shrapnel. The statute under which he (the Attorney-General) made the application was the 49th Geo. III., chap. 126, which enacted that any person bargaining for or selling any official commission, &c., as described in the 6th of Edward VI., chap. 16, should be deemed and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanour. When not only one but several letters of this description were written to different parties, it was full time to ask for the interposition of the Court in the matter.—Rule granted.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—*The Queen* v. *Arrowsmith and another.*—Some time since the Solicitor-General obtained a rule, calling upon the defendants, printers of the *Worcester Chronicle*, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against them for the publication of an alleged libel reflecting on the character of Mr. Ellins, one of the justices of the peace for the county of Worcester. Mr. Serjeant Talfourd now appeared to show cause against this rule. Mr. Ellins had been one of the directors of a joint-stock company which had established the *Worcester Chronicle*, but he afterwards transferred his interest. An article was published in the paper, imputing to another magistrate in Worcestershire (Mr. Ricketts) that he had been guilty of jobbing relative to the erection of a station-house which had been built in the county. A rule was then obtained by Mr. Ricketts for a criminal information against the present defendants for the publication of that article. The defendants then communicated with Mr. Ellins, from whom they had obtained the information which had led to that alleged libel; but Mr. Ellins refused to allow his name to be given up as the author, but promised to bear a proportion of the costs. The defendants then made inquiry, and finding there was no foundation for the attack on Mr. Ricketts, tendered a public apology to that gentleman, which, being accepted, the rule was discharged upon payment of costs. Application was then made to Mr. Ellins as to the costs, who did not return any answer to the two first letters, but replied to the third through his attorney, desiring the defendants not to trouble him any further on the subject. The defendants then published an article, in which they expressed their regret for having written the first paragraph on the information of a magistrate, who had led them into the scrape, and then had not understood what was due to his word and his honour. Mr. Ellins had not in his affidavit denied that he had given the defendants the information, but alleged that he had cautioned the defendants not to publish it. This was similar to the tale of the gentleman who, expecting to be arrested by bailiffs, called his servants together, expressed his fear of arrest, and then cautioned them not to remember that they were more numerous than the bailiffs; not to recollect close to the house some fine hazel-trees were growing, which would furnish good switches for the bailiffs' backs; and, above all, not to think that the horsepond in the stableyard was invitingly near, and could effectually be used for ducking the bailiffs.—*Lord Denman*: There is one instance of that kind related in a work with which we are all of us acquainted, where the conviction of Fagan is much influenced by the fact that he gave some fatal advice in that manner. Mr. Serjeant Talfourd assented, observing that the instance was to be found in a book which might now be termed one of our classics. He concluded by submitting that the rule must be discharged, and with costs. The Solicitor-General supported the rule, and urged that it was sworn that the caution not to publish was given to the defendants, who had no right to attack Mr. Ellins in the way complained of, and the rule ought to be made absolute. Lord Chief Justice Denman considered the information had been given for the purpose of publication. Blame attached to both parties, and therefore he did not think that Mr. Ellins had a right to ask for a criminal information.—Rule discharged with costs.

Dunn v. *Combe.*—This was an action brought by Mr. Dunn against the defendant, a police magistrate, to recover damages for false imprisonment. The plaintiff had been taken before defendant on a Bench warrant issued by the Middlesex Quarter Sessions, to enter into recognizances to keep the peace towards Miss Burdett Coutts. The plaintiff not having entered into those recognizances, the defendant committed him in default. The plaintiff was afterwards brought up to this court by *habeas corpus*, and discharged; he then brought this action, which was tried before Mr. Baron Alderson, when he obtained a verdict with one farthing damages. A rule was afterwards obtained by Mr. Dunn for a new trial, on the ground that the damages were not sufficient. Mr. Thesiger having shown cause against this rule, and Mr. Dunn having been heard in its support; Lord Denman said that the case had been fairly before the jury, who had exercised their best discretion on the circumstances, and the Court could not think that another trial would lead to a different result. Under all the circumstances of the case the Court would not be warranted in making the rule absolute.—Rule discharged.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY.

DERBY.

6 to 1 agst A British Yeoman and Winesour (taken)
5 to 1 — Scott's lot (taken to 100*l.*, and afterwards offered)
11 to 1 — Mr. Blakelock's A British Yeoman (taken and afterwards offered)
15 to 1 — Sir G. Heathcote's lot (taken to 50*l.*)
20 to 1 — Mr. Bell's Winesour (taken to 40*l.*)
20 to 1 — Col. Peel's Murat (taken and afterwards offered)
33 to 1 — Lord Eglinton's Aristides (offered)
3000 to 45 — Major Yarburgh's Mahomet (taken and afterwards offered)
2000 to 30 — Lord Verulam's Brocard colt (taken)
1000 to 10 — Mr. Bowes's Auld Lang Syne (taken and afterwards offered)

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, Nov. 25.—Of English Wheat there was but little left unsold, and prices remain as on Monday.—There is not much doing in Foreign, in consequence of the holders not being disposed to take less money, and the Millers held off under the impression that they should purchase at a proportionate reduction with the English. There are several cargoes of Bonded entered for Exportation.—Barley is 1*s.* cheaper.—Peas and Beans are a dull sale, and Oats are selling at rather less money.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk . . .		White	44 to 52	Red	40 to 48
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . .			— to —	White	— to —
Barley		Malting and distilling	28 to 30	Grind.	24 to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire . . .		Polands	18 to 23	Feed	14 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	— to —	Potato	15 to 24
—— Irish		Feed	9 to 18	Potato	14 to 22
Rye			— to —		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new .	24 to 29	Tick	24 to 30	Harrow	27 to 30
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . . .	31 to 33	Winds.	26 to 36	Longpod	26 to 30
Peas, White	31 to 38	Maple	29 to 33	Grey	25 to 32

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Oct. 14 . . .	51 1	28 10	18 0	31 7	32 4	33 3
— 21 . . .	50 9	28 11	18 1	32 7	32 2	33 10
— 28 . . .	49 6	28 4	18 5	31 7	32 2	33 7
Nov. 4 . . .	48 7	28 2	17 5	29 10	31 11	34 4
— 11 . . .	48 8	27 11	17 9	32 2	31 8	33 2
— 18 . . .	49 8	28 1	17 10	31 8	31 6	34 2
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	49 8	28 5	17 11	31 7	31 11	33 9
Duties . .	20 0	9 0	8 0	10 6	10 6	9 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English .	6884 Sks. — Brls.	5283	8775	4582	1720	117	656	342
Irish . .	— ,, — ,,	6	—	—	14305	—	—	—
Foreign .	10 ,, 2149 ,,	6600	831	—	—	—	1363	—

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English . .	[illegible]	12520	1530	4610
Irish . . .	—	720	4120	—
Foreign . .	2000	—	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED—G. Withey, of Bristol, grocer.

BANKRUPTS—J. Sewell, of Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, money scrivener—J. Seaber, of Sohum, Cambridgeshire, grocer—W. Rayner and J. Rayner, of Uxbridge and Hillingdon, Middlesex, seed crushers—J. Phillips, of Hercules Passage, Threadneedle Street, City, tavern keeper—J. Moore, of Pitfield-st., Hoxton, Middlesex, grocer—A. Walford, of Manchester, commission agent—D. B. Finn, of Nottingham, tailor—T. Millington, of Nottingham, sail-manufacturer—J. Lawley, of Stafford, cooper—C. Fish, of Lincoln, butcher—J. Parker, of Manchester, coach builder—B. L. Watson, 23, Cornhill, manufacturer of flags—J. Webster and M. Pickles, Morley, York, cloth manufacturers—J. Pepper, Wooton-under-Edge, Gloucester, tailor—P. Little, Blackburn, Lancashire, currier—W. Castle, Wanborough, Wiltshire, cattle-dealer—G. Swires, Birstall, Yorkshire, merchant—J. Parry, Newtown, Montgomery, mercer—J. Wyatt, Plymouth, upholsterer—H. Clapham, Liverpool, woollen-draper—W. Dedman, Bryanstone-square, grocer—R. Loosemore, Tiverton, scrivener—E. Lane, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, edge-tool maker—F. Newcomb, Newgate-market, carcase-butcher—S. C. Boyce, Fenchurch-street, cheesemonger—J. Ashwell, Salford, Lancashire, grocer—J. Lowther, Queen's Row, Pentonville, builder—T. Perry, Kirkdale, Lancashire, builder—W. Barton, St. Helen's, Lancashire, watch movement maker—J. Wilkinson, Ardwick, Lancashire, innkeeper—R. Bellingham, Wem, Shropshire, boot and shoemaker—T. Holyland, Manchester, woollen-cloth manufacturer—J. Green, Leeds, victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS—J. Urquhart, of Aberdeen, boot and shoemaker—G. R. Baxter and D. Sandeman, of Dundee, confectioners—G. R. Baxter, of Dundee, confectioner—A. Lawrie and J. Lawrie, of Glasgow, gingham-manufacturers—J. Chrystal, of Kilmarnock, draper—W. Rutherford, Jedburgh, clock and watchmaker—R. Park, of Glasgow, corn factor—G. Gardiner, late of Perth, writer—D. Ambrose and J. Bartholomew, of Leith, merchants.

BIRTHS—On the 20th inst., at St. German's Place, Blackheath, the lady of W. Carr, Esq., of a daughter—On the 21st inst., at Crumpsall, Lancashire, the lady of Captain Laws, R.N., of a son—At the Grove, Kentish-town, on the 24th inst., the wife of George Hodgkinson, Esq., of a daughter—At Wimbledon Common, on the 23d inst., the lady of Major Oliphant, of a daughter—On the 20th inst., at the Cedars, East Sheen, Lady C. Penrhyn of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIED—At Kew, on the 22d inst., George Dean Pitt, Esq., 48th Reg., eldest son of Colonel Pitt, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Sir Horace St. Paul, Bart.—On the 22d inst., at Bromley, Kent, by the Rev. J. E. Newell, Mr. Robert Cooper, of Croydon, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the Rev. Hen. Smith, D.D.—On the 23d inst., Mr. R. Phillips, of Gloucester Villa, Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, to Helen, fourth daughter of Mrs. Levy, Up. Woburn Pl.

DIED—On the 9th inst., at Southampton, Mr. John Rogers, nurseryman, in the 92d year of his age. Mr. Rogers was the author of several treatises on Gardening and Planting. Since his 80th year he published the "Fruit Cultivator" and the "Vegetable Cultivator"—On the 15th inst., at Hemus Terrace, Chelsea, H. Clements, M.D.—On the 19th inst., at Highgate Rise, J. M'Clure, Esq., formerly of Calcutta—At Kensington Gravel-pits, on the 21st inst., Lady Callcott, the wife of Sir Augustus Callcott, R.A.—On the 20th inst., at Fairlight, Hastings, in his 73d year, Brice Pearse, Esq., of Mankham, Woodford, Essex.

PUNCH'S POCKET-BOOK FOR 1843, will be published on the 1st December, neatly bound, with tuck, price 3*s.* 6*d.* For further particulars, see "PUNCH," No. 72, for November 26.—Office, 13, Wellington-street, Strand.

On the 1st of December, vol. 3.

THE FLORISTS' JOURNAL FOR 1842, illustrated with 14 Superior Coloured Engravings, price 8*s.* 0*d.* in cloth. Continued in Monthly Numbers, price 6*d.*, each Embellished with some new or favourite Flower, coloured in the best manner.

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A SMALL COLLECTION of ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS to be sold, suitable for every person about to furnish a Conservatory. The number of Plants are about Two Hundred, including some rare Specimens in a very healthy condition. Apply to Messrs. Flannagan and Co., Seedsmen, opposite the Mansion House.

A HISTORY OF BRITISH FOREST-TREES, indigenous and introduced. By PRIDEAUX JOHN SELBY, of Twizell, Esq. This volume gives an account of the useful and ornamental properties, best modes of culture, of the various Forest-trees now grown in Great Britain. It forms a manual for the planter, and an interesting and informing volume for the general reader. Each species is historically described and figured. The Engravings, amounting to nearly 200, represent the perfect tree, and details of the flowers, leaves, and fruit. Demy 8vo, 28*s.*; royal 8vo, 2*l.* 16*s.*

John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.

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A SECOND Edition of MILL'S TREATISE ON THE CULTURE OF CUCUMBERS, MELONS, SEA-KALE, and ASPARAGUS, with a descriptive Plate of his Pit, and also daily Notes of Practice from December to February inclusive.

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LOUDON'S "ARBORETUM ET FRUTICETUM BRITANNICUM," Abridged for Gardeners, Planters, and Nurserymen.

AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF TREES AND SHRUBS; being the "Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum" abridged; containing the Hardy Trees and Shrubs of Great Britain, Native and Foreign, scientifically and popularly described: with their Propagation, Culture, and Uses in the Arts; and with engraved Figures of nearly all the Species. Adapted for the use of Nurserymen, Gardeners, and Foresters. By J. C. LOUDON, F.L.S., &c. 1 Thick vol. 8vo (1842), pp. 1234, with upwards of 2,000 Engravings on Wood, 2*l.* 10*s.* cloth.

"We very frankly and warmly advise all Gardeners, Nurserymen, and the Proprietors of Gardens or Land, to procure this valuable Abridgment of Mr. Loudon's. We are sure they will find themselves abundantly repaid for its cost."—*Paxton's Magazine of Botany.*

*** The original Work, THE ARBORETUM ET FRUTICETUM BRITANNICUM, in Eight Volumes, Four of Letterpress (8vo, 1838), illustrated by above 2,500 Engravings, and Four of octavo and quarto Plates, may still be had, 10*l.* cloth.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

This Day is published, Price 3*s.* 6*d.* to Fellows of the Society, and 5*s.* to Others,

A CATALOGUE OF THE FRUITS Cultivated in the Garden of the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. Third Edition. Sold by Longman and Co., Paternoster-Row; J. Hatchard, Piccadilly; Ridgway, Piccadilly; Rivingtons, Waterloo-Place; and by the principal Booksellers in all parts of the Empire.—N.B. A few Copies of the 2nd Edition may be had at the reduced Price of 1*s.* 6*d.* each.

TO NURSERYMEN AND OTHERS.—To be disposed of, an Established Nursery, Seed, Fruit, and Florist Business, at Chepstow, in the county of Monmouth. The ground is about three acres, part of which is stocked with Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Fruit Trees, &c. &c., which, with the Pits and Frames, are to be taken at a valuation, and immediate possession can be had, if required.

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EDWARD BECK informs Horticulturists generally, that the Cisterns, Tanks, Shelves, Stages, Conservatory Tubs, Flower-boxes, Edging for Garden-paths, &c., manufactured by him in Slate, may be seen in use at Worton Cottage, upon application to the Gardener (Sundays excepted).

Letters of inquiry will receive every attention.

PATRONISED by all the principal Architects and Builders in this Country and Abroad.——SEYSSEL ASPHALTE.—In consequence of the daily attempts made to imitate this valuable mineral production, and of the name of "Asphalte" being given to most of the spurious and "cheap" materials, the Directors of this Company particularly recommend Architects, Builders, and others, (for the purpose of securing the use of the genuine article,) to insert in their specifications "The Seyssel Asphalte, Claridge's Patent," and not merely "Asphalte" or "Bitumen," as, in many cases where these terms have been used, gas-tar and other worthless and offensive compositions have been introduced. For the information of those residing at a distance from London, and of those who, having employed the spurious composition, may, from its failure, have become prejudiced against the use of Asphalte, the following are mentioned as some of the distinguishing qualities of the genuine material. The Asphalte of Seyssel is of a light colour, closely resembling Yorkshire stone, has a smooth surface (without being slippery), and joints almost imperceptible; it is also free from smell, is not acted upon by change of temperature, and is at all times dry and warm, and remarkably pleasant to walk upon, and, from its elasticity, never cracks. The fictitious material, on the contrary, has a dark and dirty-looking appearance, presents a rough and coarse surface, and, from its brittleness, is liable to crack, particularly in frosty weather. In consequence of the above qualities, the genuine material (being perfectly impervious to wet) has been used with great advantage for roofing; it can be laid down to any extent, presenting one uniform surface, and is far superior to lead, as it is not liable to expansion or contraction in consequence of any change in the temperature. For covering of arches, (to prevent the percolation of wet,) it is invaluable, the Greenwich Railway Company alone having covered upwards of 400,000 superficial feet; it has also been used on the Great Western, Birmingham, Midland Counties, South Western, Brighton, Blackwall, and other Railways; at the joint Stations, London-bridge, and at the South Metropolitan, Highgate, and Nunhead Cemeteries. As proof of the great durability of the genuine Asphalte, it need only be mentioned that the first work executed in this Country with this material, (amounting to 3,952 feet,) was at Whitehall, opposite the Horse Guards, in the month of April, 1838, and which, although only half an inch in thickness, has remained up to this time (a period of four years and eight months) in the most perfect condition. Books of Testimonials with scale of prices may be obtained on application to

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HODGSON and ABBOTT'S PALE ALE.—The above celebrated Beer, so strongly recommended by the Faculty, is to be procured only from E. ABBOTT, Brewery, Bow, Middlesex. The Trade not being supplied, the Pale Ale cannot be genuine if procured elsewhere.

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CAUTION TO FAMILIES.—The high reputation and consequent great demand of the undermentioned Articles have excited the avarice of some Shopkeepers, who, to get a trifle more profit, attempt to impose on the Public *highly-pernicious* Compounds as the real MACASSAR OIL for the hair, and KALYDOR for the complexion: they copy the labels and bills of the original Articles, substituting either an *assumed* name, or the word GENUINE in the place of ROWLAND'S.—*** To frustrate such imposition, it is necessary, on purchasing either Article, to see that the word "Rowland's" is on the wrapper as follows:—ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, price 3*s.* 6*d.*; 7*s.*; or Family Bottles (containing four small), 10*s.* 6*d.*; and double that size, 21*s.* per bottle. ROWLAND'S KALYDOR for the Skin and Complexion—Price 4*s.* 6*d.* and 8*s.* 6*d.* per bottle. "A. Rowland and Son, 20, Hatton Garden, London," is written in red on the wrappers of the MACASSAR OIL and KALYDOR, and engraved on the Government Stamp affixed on the Kalydor. Be sure to ask for ROWLAND'S ARTICLES. Sold by them and by respectable Chemists and Perfumers.

Printed by Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by them at the OFFICE, 3, CHARLES-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, in the County of Middlesex, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed to the Editor.—Saturday, November 26, 1842.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.
No. 49—1842. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3. PRICE 6*d*.

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ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—The General Meeting will be held at the Society's House, No. 12, Hanover-square, London, on Saturday, the 10th of December, at 12 o'clock precisely,

The Rooms of the Society will be thrown open for the accommodation of Members on Wednesday the 7th, Thursday the 8th, and Friday the 9th of December, from 6 to 10 o'clock.

Dr. Lyon Playfair will deliver a Lecture to the Members of the Society, at the Society's Rooms, on Wednesday the 7th of December, at 8 o'clock in the Evening, on the subject of "The Application of the Principles of Physiology to the Fattening of Cattle."—By order of the Council,

London, Nov. 9, 1842. JAMES HUDSON, Secretary.

LYNE'S SUNRISE AND DUKE OF CORNWALL.

WILLIAM E. RENDLE respectfully returns thanks for the very Liberal Orders he has received for Mr. Lyne's Seedling Pelargoniums. To those who have kindly ordered "Lyne's Sunrise" and "Duke of Cornwall," and have not yet received plants, it would be well to say, that the precedence of orders will be strictly adhered to, and they may expect to receive them in the regular course.

No more orders can possibly be received to be executed this year; but those who would wish to possess these much-esteemed varieties would do well to order now for the spring.

All the other sorts advertised in August last can be had immediately. A reference is expected from unknown correspondents.

Union-road Nursery, Plymouth, Nov. 30, 1842.

OAKLEY'S "SURPRISE" AND OTHER DAHLIAS.

SAMUEL GIRLING begs to refer the Trade and his friends generally to his advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 12th Nov., 1842.

Danecroft Nursery, Stowmarket, Suffolk.

TURVILL'S BLACK DAHLIA, THE "ESSEX TRIUMPH."

THOMAS BROWN begs to announce that he has purchased the entire Stock of the above superb and universally-admired Dahlia, which has been justly pronounced the greatest novelty yet produced, and is essential to the most limited grower. The following is the description given by the Floricultural Society of London, Sept. 6, when nine Blooms were exhibited:—"Of the petal: *form*, good; *substance*, good; *arrangement*, good; *eyes*, complete and good in every specimen; *depth*, great and globular; *size*, full; *general form*, excellent; *class of quality*, first-rate." The following awards will prove that it maintained its high character successfully throughout the season.

1841	Chelmsford . .	Sept. 12,	1 bloom	1st prize
„	Halstead . .	„ 17,	1 „	1st „
„	Salt Hill . . .	„ 28,	1 „ 5*l*. cup	1st „
1842	Floricultural Society	„ 6,	9 „	1st class
„	South London .	„ 13,	4 „	1st prize
„	Salt Hill* . . .	„ 16,	4 „	2d „
„	Floricultural Society †	„ 20,	6 „	1st „
„	„ „ (best Dark Dahlia)		1 „	1st „
„	Sunbury . . .	Sept. 22,	3 „	1st „
„	Halstead . . .	„ 22,	1 „	1st „
„	Floricultural Society	„ 27,	12 „	1st class
„	„ „ .	Oct. 4,	6 „	1st „

It is very constant, and never shows an eye, the centre being well up when young. Fine habit; throwing its blooms out in the most graceful manner.—Plants in May, 10*s*. 6*d*. each; the usual allowance to trade where a dozen are taken.

Also plants, at the same time, of the following Seedlings, which have been shown and obtained prizes at the principal open Shows, and can be recommended as good Show flowers.

BROWN'S PERPETUAL GRAND—bright crimson; fine broad petals; well cupped, full, and constant—10*s*. 6*d*.

BROWN'S QUEEN OF TRUMPS—white, tipped with purple; petals of good substance, well arranged, and of great depth—10*s*. 6*d*.

BROWN'S MIRANDA—blush white, shaded with rose; of unusual depth—7*s*. 6*d*.

BROWN'S BLUE BONNET—bright rosy purple; good petal; full, and very constant—7*s*. 6*d*.

A few Ground and Pot Roots of ADMIRAL STOPFORD and BEDFORD SURPRISE to dispose of.

Slough Nursery, Nov. 17, 1842.

---

* 18 blooms were also shown not for competition.
† 30 blooms were also shown not for competition.

SUPERB SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS, now ready for delivery—Gaines' Duchess of Sutherland, Orange Perfection, Amulet, Pride of Surrey, Lady Duncannon, Royal Adelaide, Prince of Wales, Countess of Eldon, Princess Royal, Graciosa, Emperor, Superb, and Lady Sale. His first-rate Catalogue of Pelargoniums, Pansies, Calceolarias, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Chrysanthemums, Cinerarias, Auriculas, &c., may be obtained by applying to N. GAINES, Florist, Surrey-lane, Battersea.

ITALIAN TUBEROSE ROOTS.

J. MARSANO has just received one Case of TUBEROSES, by the Diligence, by way of France, which may be had at 5*s*. per dozen; Italian Narcissuses, at 20*s*. per 100. New Tomato and Capsicum Seed. Anemones may also be had. He expects next month three Cases of Orange Trees and Jasmine Plants. Orders will be punctually executed at J. MARSANO'S, Seedsman and Florist, No. 2, Beauchamp-street, Brook's Market, Leather-lane, London.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.—The above magnificent FUSCHIA was raised by Mr. Meehan, gardener to Colonel Harcourt, at St. Clare, Isle of Wight, from whom Messrs. YOUELL obtained the entire Stock. In May last it was submitted to Dr. Lindley for his opinion, which will be found in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 14th of that month, as follows:—

"Your Seedling Fuchsia is by far the finest hybrid we have seen; the flowers being three inches in length, with the tube and sepals of a bright carmine colour, and the petals of a rosy purple. If, as you say, it is a strong grower and a free bloomer, it will prove a valuable addition to this beautiful genus."

Messrs. YOUELL, in bringing this beautiful production into public notice, do so without the slightest diffidence, being fully assured of its giving the most entire satisfaction. It is of vigorous habit, fine foliage, and as a proof of its being a profuse bloomer, they have a plant in flower at the present time (Sept. 15th), on one branch of which there are upwards of 200 blooms, forming a splendid object for the Greenhouse, Conservatory, or Flower-garden. YOUELL & Co. purpose sending it out in the second week of April next, at 10*s*. 6*d*. per plant, free of postage, to any part of the United Kingdom; and all orders they may be favoured with will be executed in rotation. Orders for the Continent will receive every care in packing, so as to ensure their safety.

The usual discount to the Trade, when not less than six plants are ordered.

Messrs. YOUELL have also much pleasure in announcing, that they are in possession of the entire Stock of two beautiful new VERBENAS, raised by Mr. Edmonds, gardener to John Lacon, Esq., of Ormesby Hall, which were kindly presented them by that gentleman. The one named "LACONII" is a fine blue, delightfully fragrant, of vigorous but compact habit, and the heads of flowers measuring upwards of 3½ inches in diameter.

The other, named "PRINCESS ROYAL," is of the purest snowy white, the flowers remarkably large, and extremely fragrant. Nothing can exceed the purity of the white in this beautiful variety, and it possesses that acquisition not to be found in any of its class—of retaining its clear white during fading.

It would be as well to remark, that the petals of the flowers of the above meet so closely, as to form a perfect ball. They will be ready for sending out by post (free) to any part of the United Kingdom, in the second week of April, at 5*s*. 6*d*. per plant.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Dec. 1, 1842.

P.S.—Their Catalogue of Fuchsias may be had on application, and will be found to contain every variety worthy of cultivation.

T. RIVERS, JUN., begs to offer the following choice varieties of HARDY RHODODENDRONS AND BELGIC AZALEAS. Healthy plants from 1 foot to 18 inches high, mostly from pots.

RHODODENDRONS.

		s.	d.			s.	d.
1.	Arboreum album .	10*s*.	6	9.	Hybridum, very strong plants . . .	3*s*.	6
2.	Arboreum ponticum album . . .	7	6	10.	Macranthum roseum	7	6
3.	Altaclerense . .	3	6	11.	Mundula, dwarf .	10	6
4.	„ coccineum	7	6	12.	Nobleanum, dwarf and early . . .	5	0
5.	„ splendens	7	6	13.	Nobilis, dwarf . .	10	6
6.	Angustum, robust and fine habit . .	21	0	14.	Princeps . . .	7	6
7.	Eximium . . .	5	0	15.	Russellianum . .	5	0
8.	Formosum . .	7	6	16.	Speciosum . .	10	6
				17.	Strictum . . .	10	6

With exception of numbers 1 and 17, which are species, the above are hybrids. R. arboreum, numbers 1 and 2, have flowers of pure white without spot; numbers 3 to 15 have crimson and scarlet flowers of different shades, with black spots.

		s.	d.			s.	d.
1.	Ponticum album .	1*s*.	6	13.	Lowii	5	0
2.	Atro-rubens . .	1	6	14.	Magnoliæfolium .	1	6
3.	Album multi-maculatum . . .	7	6	15.	Nivaticum . . .	5	0
4.	Contortum, very dwarf	1	6	16.	Pumilum . . .	1	6
5.	Caucasicum album, or new white . .	3	6	17.	Roseum . . .	1	6
				18.	Roseum flore-pleno .	10	6
				19.	Smithii album . .	5	0
6.	Coccineum . .	3	6	20.	Spirale . . .	3	6
7.	Carneum maculatum	2	6	21.	Splendidum . .	5	0
8.	Flos pictum . .	5	0	22.	Spectabile . . .	5	0
9.	Fulgidum, crimson .	10	6	23.	Tigrinum, blush-spotd	10	6
10.	Grandiflorum . .	3	6	24.	Wilsonii . . .	5	0
11.	Guttatum . . .	5	0	25.	Vittatum . . .	10	6
12.	Hyacinthiflorum, dbl. purple . . .	5	0	26.	Atro-purpureum, very dark purple . .	5	0

The above are varieties of R. ponticum. Numbers 3, 8, 11, 13, 15, and 19, have cream-coloured and white flowers, beautifully and curiously spotted with brown, red, and greenish spots; No. 5 is a very early and dwarf variety, with flowers of the palest blush, changing to pure white; 10 and 15 have double flowers; 19 has curious small flowers nearly blue; No. 6 has not scarlet flowers, as its name implies—they are of a light carmine.

		s.	d.			s.	d.
1.	Adansonii . . .	10*s*.	6	4.	Fragrans . . .	2*s*.	6
2.	Azaleoides . . .	1	6	5.	Gowerianum . . .	3	6
3.	Azaleoides album .	7	6				

The above are hybrids of Azaleas, with Rhododendron; No. 4 is dwarf and very fragrant.

		s.	d.			s.	d.
1.	Cinnamomum . .	15*s*.	0	6.	Catawbiense hybridum	1*s*.	6
2.	Caucasicum . . .	5	0	7.	Catawbiense flore-pleno	5	0
3.	Campanulatum . .	7	6	8.	Dauricum atrovirens .	1	6
4.	Camp. hybridum . .	10	6	9.	Luteum . . .	42	0
5.	Catawbiense . .	1	6				

With exception of No. 1, the above are quite hardy; No. 4 is a robust-growing and very interesting hybrid; No. 9 is said to be a hybrid of Azalea pontica, with R. caucasicum.

AZALEAS, FINE BELGIC VARIETIES.

		s.	d.			s.	d.
1.	Pontica alba . .	1*s*.	6	17.	Double White . .	1	6
2.	„ alba flore-pleno	3	6	18.	Decus hortorum .	3	6
3.	„ alba globosa	2	6	19.	Early Pink . .	1	6
4.	„ eximia . .	3	6	20.	Electa . . .	2	6
5.	„ lutea rubicunda . .	3	6	21.	Insignis . . .	2	6
				22.	Large Orange . .	2	6
6.	„ mirabilis .	3	6	23.	Morterii genio . .	3	6
7.	„ magnifica .	3	6	24.	Maritima . . .	2	6
8.	„ rosea . .	2	6	25.	Nobilissima . .	2	6
9.	„ spectabilis .	3	6	26.	Pulchella . . .	2	6
10.	„ tricolor (Wulf)	2	6	27.	Præstantissima .	2	6
11.	„ tricolor albicans . .	2	6	28.	Princess Augusta .	2	6
				29.	Splendens . . .	2	6
12.	Cuprea splendens .	2	6	30.	Speciosa . . .	2	6
13.	Coccinea speciosa .	3	6	31.	Venustissima . .	2	6
14.	Calendulacea . .	2	6	32.	Violæ odora . .	2	6
15.	„ crocea .	2	6	33.	Vittata . . .	1	6
16.	„ grandiflora .	2	6				

Of the above Numbers, 1 to 11 are the earliest of Azaleas; Numbers 19, 25, 29, 30, and 31 follow in succession; Numbers 18, 23, 27, 28, 32, and 33 are late flowering varieties, with beautiful striped flowers.—All packages sent carriage free to London.

Sawbridgeworth, Herts., Nov. 30, 1842.

SUPERB ANEMONES, IRISES, &c., AT LOW PRICES:—

	£	s.	d.
IRISES—The collection of 30 beautiful new varieties, fresh imported, by name	£1	1	0
ANEMONES—The new large Dutch Double, in mixture, containing all the varieties, per 100	0	18	0
HYACINTHS—Choice sorts by name, per doz. . .	0	9	0
RANUNCULUSES—Ditto, in 50 varieties, per 100 .	1	5	0
Ditto in very fine mixture . . .	0	4	0

N.B. The above may be had in smaller quantities if desired, at the same prices.

Parcels delivered free to the Railway Stations, or any other part of London.—A remittance or reference is respectfully requested from unknown correspondents, and 5 per cent. deducted for cash payment.—SUTTON & SONS, Reading Nursery, Berkshire.

LARGE SPECIMEN PLANT of the ACACIA ARMATA for SALE, well adapted for exhibiting.—P. PORTER has the above to dispose of, a bargain; it is a fine handsome Plant, near 10ft. high, circumference in proportion, well set for bloom, and adapted either for the border of a conservatory or growing in a tub among other large Plants.

P.P. has also a large stock of those justly-admired Pelargoniums, the Frogmore Scarlet and Channel's Superb Scarlet,—Orders for which will be thankfully received and punctually executed at low prices.—N.B. all the new Fuchsias, Verbenas, &c. &c.

Sussex Nursery, Loughborough Road, North Brixton.

TO PEAR-GROWERS.

T. RIVERS, JUN., begs to recommend to notice his Catalogue of PEARS, in which those varieties most worthy of notice are pointed out. This will be sent post free on a paid application. Plants of the following sorts, raised by the late Mr. Knight, may now be had:—

Althorpe
Althorpe Crassane
Brougham
Boughton Bergamot
Broom Park
Belmont
Downton
Eyewood
Garnons'
March Bergamot
Monarch (true)
Rouse Lench
Shobden Court
Wormsley Grange
Winter Crassane
Seedling (not named)
Ditto ditto

KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA.

SPLENDID Fruit-bearing Standard and Dwarf Apple Trees, extra fruit-bearing Mulberry Trees, the largest stock of Gooseberries ever before offered for sale; very large plants of Aucuba japonica; an extensive and carefully-selected stock of Dwarf, Pillar, and Standard Roses, and a good collection of Herbaceous Pæonies, Irises, &c., &c., &c.

Wm. Dennis and Co. beg to remind the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, that the above-mentioned plants and trees are unrivalled for SIZE, BEAUTY, and Superior Quality; they can supply many thousand plants of Aucuba, Gooseberries, Currants, &c., &c., with every other description of their stock, at extremely moderate prices, according to size and quality of plants; and as the Season for Planting is now excellent, they solicit a share of their favours, assuring them that their kind orders will be promptly and truly executed. The Trade liberally supplied. N.B.—A PARTNER could be admitted.

LOUGHBOROUGH NURSERY, NORTH BRIXTON, LONDON.

EDWARD DENYER respectfully invites Noblemen, Gentlemen, &c., to the inspection of his Nursery Stock, consisting of Standards and Dwarfs, trained and untrained Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, Plums, Pears, Apples, &c. &c., of the finest sorts, in a full bearing state, selected from the Horticultural Society of London, and consequently true to kind. He also wishes particularly to recommend his new Victoria Plum-trees, which stand unrivalled as constant bearers, and are of a most delicious flavour.

E. D. also takes this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the patronage he has been favoured with, and begs to say he has received a large importation of all the newest sorts of Roses, in addition to his present extensive stock, which attracted so much attention in their flowering season, and which are now ready for drawing.

He has constantly on hand a large and fine collection of Evergreens, Deciduous Shrubs, Forest Trees, Greenhouse Plants, Flowers, &c. Annexed is a list of prices, namely,

	£	s.	d.	
Standard Roses, left to his own selection .	£10	0	0	per 100
Half Standard, ditto, ditto	6	0	0	„
Extra fine Standard Roses	1	10	0	per doz
Ditto half, ditto, ditto	0	18	0	„
Dwarf Roses from . . .	33*s*. to 50*s*. per 100			
Ditto Extra fine	12*s*. to 18*s*. per doz.			

N.B.—Remittances expected from unknown correspondents.—Gardens and Pleasure Grounds tastefully arranged and planted by contract, on the most moderate terms, in any part of England; and orders promptly executed. Also a general list of Plants sent, on a prepaid application if by post.

THE TRUE TOBOLSK RHUBARB.

YOUELL & Co. beg to announce they are now housing the above for Forcing. Roots planted now will be ready for cutting at Christmas.

This Rhubarb, being the earliest in the open border by three weeks of any yet introduced, renders it highly valuable for Forcing; its colour is of a beautiful transparent coral; and for delicacy of flavour it is unequalled. It can be forwarded with safety to any part of the United Kingdom, on the receipt of a Post-office order, at the rate of 12*s*. per dozen roots.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Dec. 1, 1842.

CUCUMBER, CELERY, &c., may be had genuine at Thos. D. Watkinson's Seed, &c., Establishment, 6, Market Place, Manchester. Walker's improved long Cucumber, Cherry's Goliath, and Roman Emperor, in packets 1*s*. 6*d*. each. Lancashire solid Red Celery, Bayley's Gigantic, Howard's Red Seedling, Big Ben, and Seymour's superb White, in packets 1*s*. each; finest Guano Manure imported 16*s*. per cwt.

Sole Agent for the Gooseberry Growers' Register, 1*s*. 9*d*. in boards and 1*s*. 6*d*. stitched, which can be forwarded per post, prepaid 6*d*. extra.

PRINCE ALBERT PEA.

CORMACK & OLIVER, Seedsmen and Nurserymen, New Cross and Bedford Conservatory, Covent-garden, London, have the honour to offer to the notice of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others, the above new PEA, as one of the earliest and best sorts extant; in proof thereof, a quantity put into the open ground on the 11th of March last was ready for use the [illegible] of April following, being only *forty-two days from the period of sowing to the date of gathering for the table*. It is moreover a good bearer, of excellent flavour, and equally advantageous for early forcing. —Packets, containing a quart, [illegible] each. They also highly recommend the Dutch Queen, a new wrinkled marrow, larger and more productive than any of Knight's varieties, at [illegible] per quart. Likewise the new Incomparable Cos Lettuce, peculiarly crisp and juicy, perfectly hardy as a winter Lettuce, not apt to run in summer, and requiring no tying; in packets, at 1*s*. or 5*s*. per oz.

CONIFERÆ.—The Subscribers have this Season to offer the following:—

Pinus austriaca, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	30s.	0
,, 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, Banksiana, 1 ft., in pots, each	15	0
,, Cembra, 1 year seedling, per 100	7	6
,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 100	10	0
,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 100	15	0
,, ,, 2 to 3 inches, in pots, each	0	3
,, ,, 4 to 6 inches, in pots, each	0	6
,, excelsa, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	30	0
,, ,, 2 to 3 inches, in pots, each	2	6
,, ,, 4 to 6 inches, in pots, each	3	6
,, Gerardiana, 1 year seedling, in pots, each	15	0
,, ,, 4 to 6 inches, in pots, each	20	0
,, halepensis, 6 to 9 inches, in pots, each	1	0
,, ,, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	6	0
,, ,, var., 6 inches, in pots, per doz.	7	6
,, inops, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, insignis, 1 ft., in pots, each	20	0
,, Lambertiana, 1 year seedling, in pots, each	40	0
,, ,, 1 ft., in pots, engrafted, each	50	0
,, Laricio, 2 years seedling, per 1000	12	6
,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	25	0
,, maritima major, 4 to 6 inches, in pots, each	1	6
,, monticola, 1 ft., in pots, each	60	0
,, Montezumæ, 1 ft., in pots, each	42	0
,, neglecta, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	3	6
,, nepalensis, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	20	0
,, Ocote (oocarpa), 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	7	6
,, palustris, 3 ft., in pots, each	63	0
,, patula, 1 ft., in pots, each	7	6
,, Pinaster, 1 year seedling, per 1000	7	6
,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	10	0
,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	15	0
,, ,, (maritima of France), 1 year seedling, per 1000	7	6
,, ,, ,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	10	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 1 year transpl., per 1000	15	0
,, Pinea, 12 to 15 inches, in pots, each	0	9
,, Pithyusa, 4 to 6 in., in pots, each	5	0
,, ponderosa, 1 ft., in pots, engrafted, each	21	0
,, Pseudo-Strobus, 1 ft., in pots, each	10	6
,, Pumilio, 1 year seedling, per 1000	20	0
,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	35	0
,, pungens, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, pyrenaica, 3 to 4 ins., in pots, each	1	0
,, resinosa, 6 to 8 inches, in pots, each	0	6
,, rigida, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	3	0
,, ,, 4 to 6 inches, in pots, each	0	6
,, serotina, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	3	0
,, Sabiniana, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	25	0
,, ,, var. Coulteri, 2 ft., in pots, each	30	0
,, sinensis, 1½ ft., in pots, each	20	0
,, Strobus, 2 years seedling, per 1000	10	6
,, ,, 3 years seedling, per 1000	12	6
,, ,, 2 years transplanted, per 1000	25	0
,, ,, 3 years transplanted, per 1000	30	0
,, ,, compressa, 2 to 2½ ft., in pots, each	15	0
,, sylvestris, 1 year seedling, per 1000	1	0
,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	2	0
,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	6	0
,, ,, 2 years transplanted, per 1000	8	0
,, ,, haguensis, 1 year seedling, per 1000	1	3
,, ,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	2	6
,, ,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	7	6
,, ,, ,, 2 years transplanted, per 1000	10	0
,, Tæda, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, Teocote, 1 ft., in pots, each	25	0
,, taurica, 1 year seedling, per 100	2	6
,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 100	5	0
,, ,, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, uncinata, 3 to 4 in., in pots, each	1	6
,, variabilis, 4 to 6 in., in pots, each	0	6
,, sp. from East Indies, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	36	0
,, sp. from Guatimala, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	36	0
Abies alba, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	20	0
,, ,, 2 years transplanted, per 1000	30	0
,, cærulea, 1 ft., in pots, each	3	6
,, Clanbrasiliana, 6 to 9 in., in pots, each	3	6
,, Douglasi, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	10	6
,, excelsa, 2 years seedling, per 1000	3	0
,, ,, 3 years seedling, per 1000	4	0
,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	8	0
,, ,, 2 years transplanted, per 1000	12	0
,, Menziesii, 9 to 12 in., in pots, each	5	0
,, mexicana, 1 foot, in pots, each	10	6
,, Morinda, 6 to 9 in., in pots, each	3	6
,, ,, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	5	0
,, nigra, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	60	0
,, ,, 2 years transplanted, per 1000	70	0
,, ,, var. gracilis, 1 foot, in pots, each	3	6
,, ,, foliis variegatis, 1 foot, in pots, each	3	6
,, pygmæa, 3 in., in pots, each	7	6
,, sibirica, 1 foot, in pots, each	5	0
,, alba, fol. variegatis, 6 in., in pots, each	3	6
Picea Balsamea, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	15	0
,, canadensis, 1 year seedling, per 1000	15	0
,, ,, 1 to 1½ ft., each	1	0
,, cephalonica, 2 years transplanted, per 100	20	0
,, ,, 6 to 9 in., in pots, each	1	0
,, Fraseri, 4 to 6 in., in pots, each	1	0
,, Hudsoni, 9 to 12 in., in pots, each	7	6
,, nigra, 1 foot, in pots, each	10	6
,, pectinata, 1 year seedling, per 1000	7	6
,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	25	0
,, Pichta, 2 years seedling, in pots, each	1	6
,, Pinsapo, 2 years seedling, in pots, per doz.	9	0
,, ,, 4 to 6 in., in pots, each	1	0
,, spectabilis, 1 year seedling, in pots, each	5	0
,, ,, 2 to 3 in., seedling, in pots, each	7	6
,, ,, 2 to 2½ ft., engrafted, in pots, each	15	0
Cedrus Deodara, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	36	0
,, ,, 3 to 4 in., in pots, each	5	0
,, ,, 6 to 9 in., in pots, each	7	6
,, ,, 1 to 1½ ft., engrafted, in pots, each	7	6
,, Libani, 4 to 6 in., in pots, each	1	6
,, ,, 1 foot, in pots, each	2	6
Larix europæa, 1 year seedling, per 1000	2	6
,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	3	6
,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	6s. to 8	0
,, ,, 2 years transplanted, per 1000	8s. to 10	0
,, ,, (from Tyrol seed, 1 year seedling, per 1000	3	6
,, ,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	5	0
,, ,, ,, 1 do. trspl., per 1000, 8s. to	10	0
,, ,, ,, 2 do. transpl., per 1000	12	0
,, ,, pendula, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	7	0
,, microcarpa, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	3	6
,, robusta, 3 inches, in pots, each	7	6
,, sibirica, 6 inches, in pots, each	5	0
,, sp. from France, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	2	6
Cupressus australis, 1 ft., in pots, each	2	6
,, lusitanica, 1½ to 2 ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, lycia, 1 year seedling, in pots, each	0	6
,, sempervirens, 2 years seedling, per 100	2	6
,, ,, 6 to 9 inches, each	0	9
,, ,, 1 to 1½ ft., each	1	6
,, ,, horizontalis, 1 ft., each	1	6
,, thujoides, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	6
,, torulosa, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	6	0
,, ,, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	6
Cupressus Tournefortia, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	4s.	0
,, ,, 4 inches, in pots, each	1	0
,, ,, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	6
,, spec. from Himalaya, 3 to 4 inches, in pots, each	1	6
,, spec. from Swan River, 1 ft., in pots, each	3	6
Juniperus bedfordensis, 3 to 4 inches, in pots, each	10	6
,, communis, 6 to 9 inches, transplanted, per 1000	20	0
,, ,, nana, 6 inches, each	1	6
,, ,, pendula, 6 inches, each	3	6
,, excelsa, 1 ft., in pots, each	7	6
,, lycia, 3 to 4 inches, in pots, each	3	6
,, Oxycedrus, 1 to 1½ ft., each	2	0
,, phœnicea, 4 to 6 inches, in pots, each	1	0
,, prostrata, each	0	9
,, recurva, 9 to 12 inches	2	6
,, Sabina, 1 to 1½ ft., each	0	6
,, ,, 1 ft., in pots, each	0	9
,, sibirica, 1 ft., in pots, each	1	6
,, sinensis, 6 in., in pots, each	2	6
,, suecica, 1 to 1½ ft., each	0	6
,, ,, upright, 1 to 1½ ft., each	0	9
,, ,, tamariscifolia, 1 to 1½ ft., each	3	6
,, virginiana, 1½ to 2 ft., each	0	6
Thuja articulata, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	18	0
,, ,, 4 to 6 in., in pots, each	2	6
,, ,, 2 to 2½ ft., in pots, each	7	6
,, occidentalis, 2 years seedling, per 100	3	0
,, ,, 1½ to 2 ft., each	0	6
,, ,, 3 to 4 ft., each	1	0
,, orientalis, 1 year seedling, in seed pans, per 100	10	6
,, ,, 1 year seedling, in open border, per 100	7	6
,, ,, 4 to 6 in., in pots, each	0	4
,, ,, 9 to 12 in., in pots, each	0	9
,, ,, 1½ to 2 ft., in pots, each	1	6
,, plicata, 9 to 12 in., in pots, each	2	6
,, tatarica, 1 year seedling, per doz.	15	0
Taxodium distichum, 1½ ft., each	0	6
Taxus baccata, 3 to 4 in., per 100	15	0
,, ,, 1½ to 2 ft., per 100	30	0
,, ,, horizontalis, 6 in., each	0	9
,, ,, foliis aureis varieg., 2 to 3 in., in pots, each	1	0
,, canadensis, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	2	6
,, ,, 6 to 9 in., in pots, each	0	9
,, hibernica, 1½ to 2 ft., each	1	6
,, ,, 4 ft., each	5	0
Araucaria imbricata, seedling, 6 to 9 in., in pots, each	7	6
,, ,, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, cuttings, each	5	0
Altingia Cunninghamii, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, cuttings, each	15	0

PETER LAWSON AND SON, EDINBURGH,
Seedsmen and Nurserymen to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

Agents,—Messrs. W. and J. NOBLE, Seedsmen, 152, Fleet-street, London.

FORRES NURSERIES.—The Subscribers beg to intimate that their Stock of TRUE NATIVE HIGHLAND FIRS, LARCHES, and all other kinds of FOREST PLANTS, Ornamental PINES, &c., is this season unusually large, consequently prices are low. Lists will be furnished free on application, and the Trade supplied at the wholesale rate.

Nov. 1842. JOHN GRIGOR & Co., Forres, N. B.

SHIRLEY VINEYARD, NEAR SOUTHAMPTON,—NURSERY DEPARTMENT.

CLEMENT HOARE respectfully announces that he has now on sale an extensive collection of Grape Vine Plants of superior growth, and of the most approved sorts in general cultivation, varying in price from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* each.

Lately Published,

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE VINE ON OPEN WALLS. By CLEMENT HOARE. 3d edition. 8vo, 7*s.* 6*d.* boards. Longman & Co., London. Sold by all Booksellers, and at the Vineyard at Shirley.

FIRST-RATE SEEDS.—Cucumbers: Farmer Allen's, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Knell's, Smith's early frame, Rob Roy, and several other sorts, at 1*s.* 6*d.* packet. Melons: (Scarlet) Early Wellington and Scarlet Persian, (Green) Windsor prize, Duncan's and others, 1*s.* 6*d.* per packet. Splendid German Aster, Balsam, and Scarlet Cockscomb of extraordinary dimensions, at 1*s.* per packet. Superior White Carrot Seed, 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb., selected and transplanted by that noted Agriculturist, Mr. C. Poppy.

THOS. WILD can confidently recommend the above, having had frequent opportunities of proving their superior qualities; at the same time begs to announce that in the autumn he will have the honour of introducing two new Cucumbers, "Standard" and "Climax," also two Melons, Early Green and a Thick Fleshed Scarlet, good bearers, delicious flavour, of from 2 to 4 lbs.; on the present occasion only 12 seeds of each sort can be spared. Any of the above (Carrot-seed excepted) will be forwarded free, on receipt of Post-office order. THOS. WILD, Fruiterer.

3, Tavern-street, Ipswich, Suffolk.

HOGG'S CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, PINKS, & AURICULAS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS will submit to public competition by Auction, on the premises, Paddington-green, on Monday, Dec. 12th, 1842, and following day, at 11 o'clock, by order of the Proprietors, in consequence of the lease having expired, the whole of this celebrated Collection; also Pits and Frames, Hand-lights, capital Carnation Stage, Show Boxes, Pots, and Pans, Carnation Mould, Rotten Dung, Utensils in Trade, &c. May be viewed prior to the sale. Catalogues may be had on the premises, of the principal Seedsmen, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS.—For Sale in one Lot, about 220 Orchidaceous and other Plants, including the STANHOPEA, BLETIA, MAXILLARIA, CATTLEYA, ONCIDIUM, ACROPERA, in a very healthy condition. Apply to Messrs. Flanagan and Co., Seedsmen, opposite the Mansion-house.

AUSTRALASIAN COLONIAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY.

Capital, £200,000—in 2,000 shares.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Barnard, Esq., F.R.S.	C. E. Mangles, Esq.
Henry Buckle, Esq.	J. B. Montefiore, Esq.
John Henry Capper, Esq.	J. H. Ravenshaw, Esq.
Gideon Colquhoun, jun., Esq.	William Walker, Esq.

BANKERS—The Union Bank of London.

COLONIAL BANKERS—The Bank of Australasia (incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835), No. 2, Moorgate-street.

PHYSICIAN—Patrick Fraser, Esq., M.D., 62, Guildford-street, Russell-square.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Swain, Stevens, and Co.

The advantages offered to EMIGRANTS to the Australasian Colonies by this Company are—First, that no extra Premium is charged for residence in any of the Australasian Colonies, except in New Zealand. Second, that no extra Premium is charged to those who assure for the whole term of life, for one voyage out to the Australasian Colonies, and for one return voyage; and that Premiums may be paid and claims settled in those Colonies. And to all persons who wish to assure their lives, the Company offers unusually favourable Rates of Premium, participation in profits, and the guarantee of an ample subscribed capital.

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, No. 126, Bishopsgate-street.

EDWARD RYLEY, Secretary.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Young Man, 28 years of age, who has a thorough knowledge of his Business in all its Branches; the Forcing of Pines, Peaches, Grapes, &c. &c.; the most approved mode of managing Fruit-trees, the Kitchen-garden, &c.; is an excellent propagator of Plants and Flowers, together with the systematic arrangement of the Flower-gardens, Planning, &c. &c. Letters addressed to Mr. Brown, gardener to Lord Southampton, Whittlebury Lodge, Towcester, will meet with immediate attention.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, THOS. HATCH, for the last 10 years gardener to P. J. Miles, Esq., Leigh-court, near Bristol, and previously gardener 10 years to the late Lord Eldon, Encombe; will leave his present situation on the 14th inst., and will be happy to engage with any Nobleman or Gentleman in want of a first-rate practical gardener—T. H. having had great experience in producing every article required in a large establishment; the advertiser is 42 years of age, married, with only one child. Address until the 14th, T. H., Gardener, Leigh-court, near Bristol; after that period, at Garaway, Mayes, and Co.'s, Nurserymen, Bristol.

TO NURSERYMEN AND OTHERS.

WANTS a SITUATION as FOREMAN, or FOREMAN and PROPAGATOR, in a Plant establishment. The highest reference can be given as to character and abilities, &c. Apply, by letter only, Post paid, to A. B., Messrs. Henderson's, Nurserymen, Pine-apple Place, London.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Single young man, aged 28, who understands the propagation and general management of Greenhouse and Stove Plants, the Kitchen Garden and Forcing Department; can give unexceptionable reference as to sobriety and honesty. Wages 30*l.*; direct to E. K., Messrs. Loddiges' Nursery, Hackney.

TO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.—WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, or as GARDENER and FORESTER, a Married Man, about 30 years of age; the most satisfactory references can be given as to ability, integrity, industry, &c. Address, W. H., at Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Nurserymen, Exeter.

N.B.—Salary about 70*l.* per annum, with cottage, &c.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and Co., Agents for the Old Park Iron-works, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, solicit an inspection of their improved Conical Boiler. (See Editor's description, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, March 12, p. 175.) To Amateurs these Boilers will be found invaluable. They are complete without furnaces or setting in brickwork, movable at pleasure, very ornamental in appearance, and require attention only once in 14 or 15 hours, price 5*l.* 5*s.* and upwards. Further particulars, with plans and estimates for heating any description of building, may be obtained as above; where also may be seen the improved Wrought-iron Boiler, as applied with Chanter's Smoke-consuming Furnaces at Chatsworth, and many other of the Nobility's Seats. Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c. The trade supplied with Hot-water Socket-pipes.

N.B.—WAYTE's New Patent Land-presses and Drills.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

PENN'S SYSTEM OF OBTAINING A FREE CIRCULATION OF HEATED PURE ATMOSPHERIC AIR THROUGHOUT HORTICULTURAL AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

W. HILL having had considerable experience in the Erection of Horticultural Buildings, after the most approved designs, and having received from the inventor of the above system a complete induction into its practical application, begs to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Others, that he is prepared to furnish Designs and Estimates for every description of Horticultural Erection, upon application personally, or by letter addressed to W. HILL, Builder and Surveyor, Lewisham.

This system, which is allowed by men of science and all the most eminent practical Horticulturists in the Kingdom to be the most perfect mode of Heating, combined with economy, has undergone the most *complete test in every variety of application*, by the inventor and others, with a success which can only be sufficiently appreciated upon an inspection of its effects on a Collection of rare Plants and Fruits at any season of the year.

W. Hill will (through the kind permission of Mr. Penn, Lewisham—Mr. John Willmott, Isleworth, and others), be happy to afford the most satisfactory demonstration of the superiority of this to all other modes of Heating, and every other information required may be obtained upon application personally, or by letter addressed as above.

TO NURSERYMEN AND OTHERS.—To be Let, on very advantageous terms, in a most excellent situation about six miles from London, eight acres, part in Nursery, Flowers, Fruit, and Vegetables, at a low rent, held on lease for 22 years unexpired. Dwelling-house, Greenhouses, Pits, Frames, &c. &c. The Stock of Plants, &c., to be taken by valuation, in the usual way. For particulars apply to Mr. John King, Auctioneer, Hackney-road.

TO NURSERYMEN, &c., &c.

JOHN BETHAM, Custom-House and General Forwarding Agent, begs to inform the above, that he continues to receive and forward consignments of Plants and Seeds, with strict attention, despatch, and moderate charges.

Every information given as to the arrival and departure of vessels to or from Hambugh, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Calais, Havre, or Boulogne; also the United States, Scotland, &c. &c.

Cox and Hammond's Quays, Lower Thames-street, London.

November 1842.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
This Day is published, Price 3s. 6d. to Fellows of the Society, and 5s. to Others,

A CATALOGUE OF THE FRUITS Cultivated in the Garden of the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. Third Edition. Sold at the House of the Society, 21, Regent-street; and also by Longman and Co., Paternoster-Row; J. Hatchard, Piccadilly; Ridgway, Piccadilly; Rivingtons, Waterloo-place; and by the principal Booksellers in all parts of the Empire.—N.B. A few Copies of the 2nd Edition may be had at the reduced Price of 1s. 6d. each.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1842.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

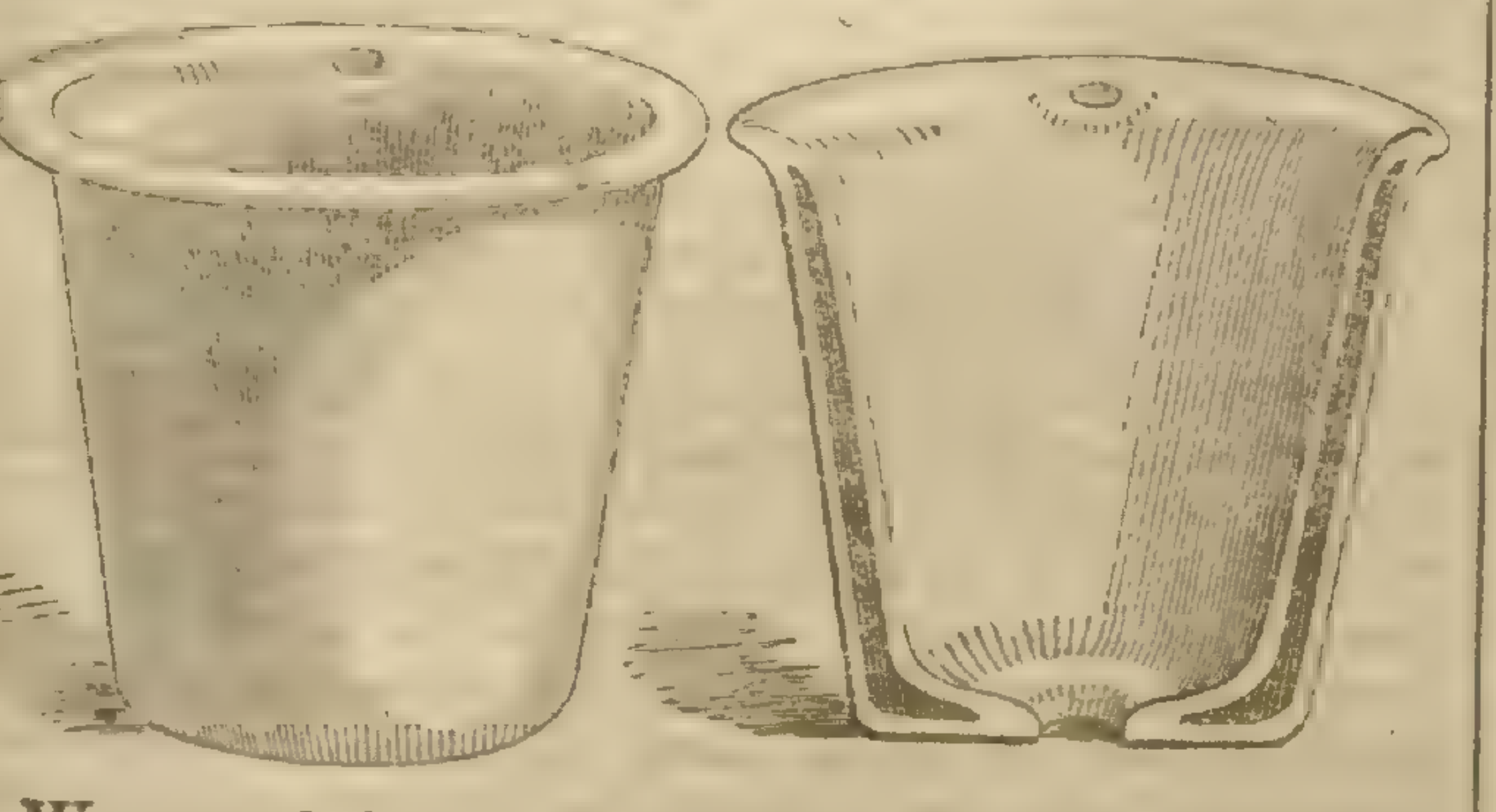
Monday, Dec. 5	Entomological	8 P.M.
Tuesday, Dec. 6	Horticultural	2 P.M.
	Linnean	8 P.M.
	Floricultural	6½ P.M.
Saturday, Dec. 10	Royal Botanic	3¾ P.M.
Tuesday, Dec. 13	Zoological	8½ P.M.
Wednesday, Dec. 14	Geological	8½ P.M.
	Medico-Botanical	8 P.M.
Friday, Dec. 16	Botanical	8 P.M.

AMONG the good consequences which, it is to be hoped, will follow the peace with China, and the opening of that little-known country to Europeans, we trust that one will be the acquisition of a large number of valuable hardy plants for our gardens. The cold province of Fokien, the Black Tea country of the Chinese, is the garden of China; it was thence that the beautiful Wistaria (Glycine) sinensis was procured; there is to be found the source of many of our finest Camellias and Azaleas; and from the same part of the Celestial Empire are to be had multitudes of beautiful things, authentic representations of which are now before us. Moreover, in the more northern provinces are other garden productions not less worthy of note; of which the Pekin Peaches, weighing two pounds, melting and delicious, may be taken as an example. One of the ports to be opened to our intercourse is Foo-choo-foo, a very important city, situated at the mouth of the river Min, which runs into the heart of Fokien; and this must be an admirable post for gardening operations.

We are then most happy to announce that the Horticultural Society of London have resolved upon taking immediate advantage of the opportunity now afforded, and that a collector will proceed to China, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed.

WE forget what was promised by the voluptuary to him who should procure him a new pleasure; but we know that he who contrives a new instrument of real value in gardening deserves a much better reward—the gratitude and support of those who are benefited by it. Such an invention is now before us.

Mr. Robert Brown, a potter of Ewell, has contrived a garden pot, with close hollow sides, which may be filled with water, or left empty, as circumstances may dictate. The following cut will explain its nature:



We regard this as a contrivance of very great value. Everybody knows how much plants suffer during summer from the heat and dryness of the pots in which they are growing, and how continually it is required to obviate the inconvenience by placing one pot within another, or by surrounding them with moss, or by plunging them in soil. All this is rendered unnecessary by the contrivance in question; for if the sides of the pot are left empty, the stratum of air contained in them will prevent the earth from becoming heated; and if they are filled with water, the inconvenience of over-watering, on the one hand, or over-drying, on the other, will be prevented in summer, because water will be continually filtering slowly through the inside lining as the roots require it. The latter reason will make it invaluable for striking cuttings, and for window gardens, where it is almost impossible to keep plants duly supplied with moisture, even if the servants entrusted with the duty would give themselves the trouble to attend to it.

We are quite aware that pots have been already made with double *open* sides; but they are very different, and far less useful, than those of Mr. Brown with double *closed* sides. We therefore trust that the patentee will receive that patronage from the public which so very useful a contrivance entitles him to.

Since writing the above, we have received a letter on this subject, signed "Ægæon." The author urges that the roots of plants may suffer, in such pots, from the quantity of water to which they are exposed in winter.

"If," he says, "water be introduced between the sides of this kind of pot, its inner surface will be always *wet*; and so the young roots will receive too much fluid, so that they will rot, and the plant will die: but if the empty space be permitted to remain empty, the inner portion of the pot receiving moisture only from the watering required for the well-being of the plant, the outer side having water occasionally poured on it, or the pot being immersed for a few minutes in it, he feels assured that the sides of the pot will be kept so fully saturated by these means, that they will be constantly giving out into the empty space a vapour, by which the inner portion of the innermost pot (towards which the young roots always incline, and with which they are in contact) will be kept sufficiently cool and moist, and the roots will be preserved from injury;" and, for this reason, he regards Mr. Brown's invention as one of considerable importance.

To the latter part of this we have no objection to offer; but we do not anticipate any danger from the young plants becoming rotted in summer; and no good gardener would, we presume, expose his plants to the risk in winter.

OUR Paper of last week contained a detailed account of the manner in which the Horticultural Society of London intends next year to distribute prizes at the exhibitions in the Society's Garden. This is in all respects an important document. It is the result of many years' experience; and it is the expression of opinion on the part of a large number of practical men, whose advice has been taken into consideration on the present occasion. Not, indeed, that all that has been recommended by them has been agreed to; but all that they have recommended has been fully considered.

We trust that those who are interested in such matters will see that the present scheme of exhibitions is much superior to all that have preceded it. Let us, nevertheless, beg permission to point out some of the more striking features of novelty in it.

It has long been felt as a hardship by gardeners of small means, that great growers should be allowed to destroy all their chances of success as exhibitors by bringing plants for the large collections and the small ones also; this is now remedied, and the general collections of plants are not only divided into classes of forty, twenty, and six, but no one can exhibit in more than one of them. It will be found. upon looking over the plan, that there are other examples of a similar kind.

Now, for the first time, a distinction is drawn between collections of Pelargoniums of whatever kind, and collections of new and first-rate varieties only: the latter are placed highest; and, what is quite as important, they are confined to small-sized pots, so as to suit the convenience of persons whose means of conveyance are not considerable.

The value of the medals offered for Orchidaceous plants is considerably increased. The growers of these noble things complained last year of the insufficiency of the prizes then offered them—but, we think, without sufficient reason; for it must be in the memory of many persons, that, previously to last year, the specimens of Orchidaceæ for which the gold medals were given, were often very far from being such as prizes of that value should be offered for. So, because the exhibitors were not true to themselves, and would not put forth their strength, and show what their skill really was, the value of their medals was lowered. Last year, however, they amply retrieved their character; the specimens they produced were of unrivalled excellence; and the Society has, in consequence, increased the value of the medals they are to show for.

The number of plants to be shown in the large collections of Stove and Greenhouse plants has been reduced from 60 to 40. This, it is presumed, will make such collections more select, and, at the same time, put the exhibitors to less expense for conveyance.

Medals are, for the first time, offered for collections of Fuchsias. The country swarms with varieties, good, bad, and indifferent; the exhibitions at Chiswick will now put some of them to the test.

Among seedling Florists' flowers a very wholesome regulation has been introduced. All seedling Pelargoniums must be shown in pots, and not in a cut state. We are quite aware that some growers will cry out at this, and insist upon the impossibility of complying with the regulation with first-rate flowers. We, however, will just take the liberty of inquiring—1stly, *Whether, if they cannot produce certain kinds of flowers otherwise than in a cut state, others are likely to be able to grow them?* and 2dly, *What the value is of a Pelargonium which the grower himself cannot obtain in a state fit for exhibition in any other than a cut state?* A medal is given to a new flower because of its being more beautiful as an object of cultivation than other flowers; but how can a variety claim rank in this respect, the flowers of which will not bear the test of a public exhibition? The old rule of showing cut flowers suited the purpose of those who grew seedlings *to sell*; we trust that the new regulations will suit the purposes of *the buyers*. The fact is, that the decision of the Judges at the Society's exhibitions determines the taste of the public, and is looked to as a guide by those who purchase Pelargoniums; and the Society is resolved that this confidence on the part of the public shall be justified by guarding the Judges against all possibility of erroneous decision.

Another alteration, in the propriety of which we think all must agree, is the reserving the duty of awarding medals for new and rare plants to the Society's officers. It is useless to deny that the decisions of the judges, in this respect, have been uniformly unsatisfactory, and that very curious errors have been committed by them on some occasions. It could not well, indeed, be otherwise; for they cannot have that acquaintance with plants which is required to decide the value of what are called new species by the exhibitors. This inconvenience will now be effectually removed, and justice will be done to exhibitors, on the one hand, by assigning the real value to the plants they produce; and to the Society, on the other, by withholding medals from plants which have no pretension to receiving them.

The last subject which we think it necessary to notice is Roses. Every one will admit that the methods everywhere now in vogue for exhibiting Roses are as bad as possible. Enormous masses of flowers indeed are produced, which make a great show, and fill the air with fragrance; but they are selected without judgment, exhibited without skill, and convey no sort of information to those who look at them. In fact, they can be compared to nothing so well as the "pretty peep-shows" which children make by placing gay flowers at the back of a piece of glass. The Society has struck at the very root of this evil. It is now determined that Roses shall be shown in small numbers of sorts; and, if cut, *in loose bunches, as gathered, so as to exhibit as far as possible the habit of the variety*; and *every sort is to be named.* But the great novelty is the establishment of a class of Roses in pots, to which much higher medals than those for cut Roses are assigned. Medals, of the intrinsic value of 7*l.* and 4*l.*, are offered for Roses in pots; but for cut Roses nothing above 1*l.* 15*s.* This is very important. It is not to be denied that, after all the fine things which modern discovery has produced, the Rose is the Queen of Flowers; compared with which, the Dahlias and Calceolarias, and Pelargoniums and Fuchsias, and all their kindred, are but as cut glass to diamonds. And yet we find less attention paid to the "getting up" Roses than to anything—as if their beauty was such that no neglect can spoil it. This may be; but the beauty of the Rose, like that of all other beauties, may be much improved by skill; and, at all events, it is very desirable to know what are the relative degrees of attraction among the varieties of this flower. There are no means of determining this, unless the Rose is shown, like other plants, in a growing state. We entertain no doubt that many gardeners will declare, that it is impossible to manage Roses well in pots; but we shall not do the great gardeners of the day the injustice to listen to any such impossibility. At one time it was impossible to grow Chinese Azaleas—at another time, Cape Heaths were uncultivable; then Orchidaceæ were considered hopeless—and we know very well there are men who cannot grow even a Cabbage as it may be grown. Such people, however, are not the exhibitors in the Garden of the Horticultural Society; and we will pledge our credit that, although very possibly no great success may attend the first efforts, yet, if the Society will but persevere in offering a great inducement to gardeners to direct their attention to Roses as pot plants, they will, before long, form quite a new feature in our gardens.

WE WILL OURSELVES GIVE FIVE GUINEAS to the first private gardener who shall win the principal prize for Roses in pots.

ON MANURING WITH GREEN CROPS.—No. 1.

(By PROFESSOR CHARLES SPRENGEL. Translated from the German.)

GREEN manuring is the operation of growing certain plants merely for the purpose of ploughing them in as soon as they have reached a certain maturity (viz., are in blossom), which may be done either on the spot, or by conveying them to another field. Green manuring is no modern discovery, for it was used even by the Romans, especially with the Lupine. Although this sort of manuring has been extolled by some authors beyond all measure, it cannot be doubted that it is a very advantageous operation, especially on light land, with a pervious subsoil. Its advantages are: most of the plants grown for green manure obtain from the subsoil, by means of their deep roots, those substances which are required as food by shallow-rooted plants, and which are thus brought back to the surface, whence they were previously removed by rain; at the same time they convey substances to the surface which it never before possessed.

These are the chief advantages derived from ploughing in green crops, which, however, have not been hitherto properly appreciated. Amongst the more useful substances thus brought up from the subsoil, are potash, soda, chlorine, sulphuric and phosphoric acid, magnesia, and lime. The green crop, when ploughed in, enriches the land with carbon, and especially with nitrogen, both which substances are absorbed from the atmosphere by the leaves. That it supplies soil with nitrogen is very important to Corn-plants, for they possess the power of attracting nitrogen (one of their chief sources of nutrition) from the air only in a very slight degree. Green crops, moreover, when ploughed in, keep hot dry soils cool and moist; because the humus which is engendered by their decomposition not only absorbs much moisture, but also retains it for a long time. Then, again, their strong herbage and woody roots act mechanically on heavy land by loosening it. After manuring with a green crop, corn is never laid, although it grows as luxuriantly as after a dressing of dung. The reason of this is, that dung supplies the ground suddenly with a great amount of nitrogen, which green manure affords much more gradually, in consequence of the slowness of its decomposition, acting most powerfully when corn requires most nourishment; hence a heavier crop of grain after green manuring than after a dressing with common dung. Green manure, however, will not last more than two years; the reason of which is, obviously, that the mass of herbage ploughed in is often not more than a third of the weight of dung. Green manure is very economical, not requiring more than one ploughing and harrowing, and the seed is generally very cheap. When fields are at a great distance, it saves much carriage; and, finally, it protects the soil from losing its humus by evaporation; because as soon as the corn is gathered in, the field is ploughed, and the crop for green manure is sown. No doubt these advantages are very important: they have even led to the assertion that plentiful crops may be obtained without any other kind of manure—if, only, between every two corn-crops green manure is employed. It has been, however, forgotten that green manure itself will exhaust the subsoil in the long-run; and then, not even green manure can be had any longer. If, however, the subsoil be very rich in fertilising substances, the surface-soil may be kept by green manure for many years in full vigour, without the assistance of dung; nevertheless, under any circumstances, it will be useful to manure occasionally even for green manure—employing such substances as gypsum, common salt, bone-dust, wood-ashes, &c., which will be useful to both the crop for manure and to the corn that is to follow.

But however useful green manure may be, it has many opponents. It is said that it must be better to feed the cattle with such plants than to plough them in, and to return to the field the manure thus obtained; because this will not only feed the cattle, but also animalise the manure. We must, however, consider that the advantage derived from feeding with such plants as are used for green manure is not so considerable as to repay the expense of mowing and cartage, the loss of manuring substances during the preparation of the manure, the carrying it back, and spreading it again upon the fields. But of plants ploughed in green, nothing whatever is lost, as they perform the whole processes of fermentation, putrefaction, and decomposition in the ground. Moreover, fodder does not improve in strength, but loses some of its power in passing through the body of animals, to which is to be added, that to light soils green manure is more useful than dung; and that, in fine, many plants which in the state of green manure are very beneficial, are not relished at all by cattle.

He who wishes to obtain all possible advantages from green manure must observe:—1. Those plants only must be sown whose seed is very cheap, otherwise green manure will be expensive as compared with dung.

2. Plants must be taken which are sure to succeed and grow very fast, in order that in the shortest time the largest mass of herbage may be secured.

3. They must not contain substances that may be injurious to the succeeding crops, otherwise much time will be lost by waiting till they are decomposed or have passed into a state of putrefaction.

4. Deep-rooted plants must be sown; for such will absorb the nourishing substances hidden in the earth, and convey them to the surface for the use of the shallow-rooted crops of corn. We are not, however, required to confine ourselves to annual plants; on the contrary, it is much better (as will be seen hereafter), if perennial plants are sown, because in that case annual cultivation and all the seed after the first will be saved. Such plants cannot, as a matter of course, be ploughed in on the spot, but they must be cut down, and carted on the field most in need of manure. For this purpose plants may be used that have not yet been much thought of, of which I shall speak hereafter.

5. Those plants, more especially, are to be used for green manure which have many broad leaves, because they most absorb aëriform substances (carbonic acid, hydrogen, and nitrogen): spurry is an exception to this rule.

6. Those plants must be selected which absorb from the subsoil those mineral substances in which the surface is deficient, and which are required for the nourishment of the future crop of corn; but whether those substances on which the success of deep-rooted plants depends are to be found in the subsoil can only be decided by chemical analysis.

7. In order that the plants sown may yield the greatest amount of herbage, seed must be used abundantly. It may therefore be useful to sow different sorts together, so that if one does not succeed, the other may. In all cases where plants are sown for green manure, it is essential that the field should be clear of grass and other weeds, because, as the land cannot be ploughed more than once, weeds may increase subsequently to such an extent, that the failure of the corn crop may be apprehended. Deep-rooted weeds are best destroyed by the closeness and shade of the green crop, and this is an additional reason for sowing a great deal of seed.

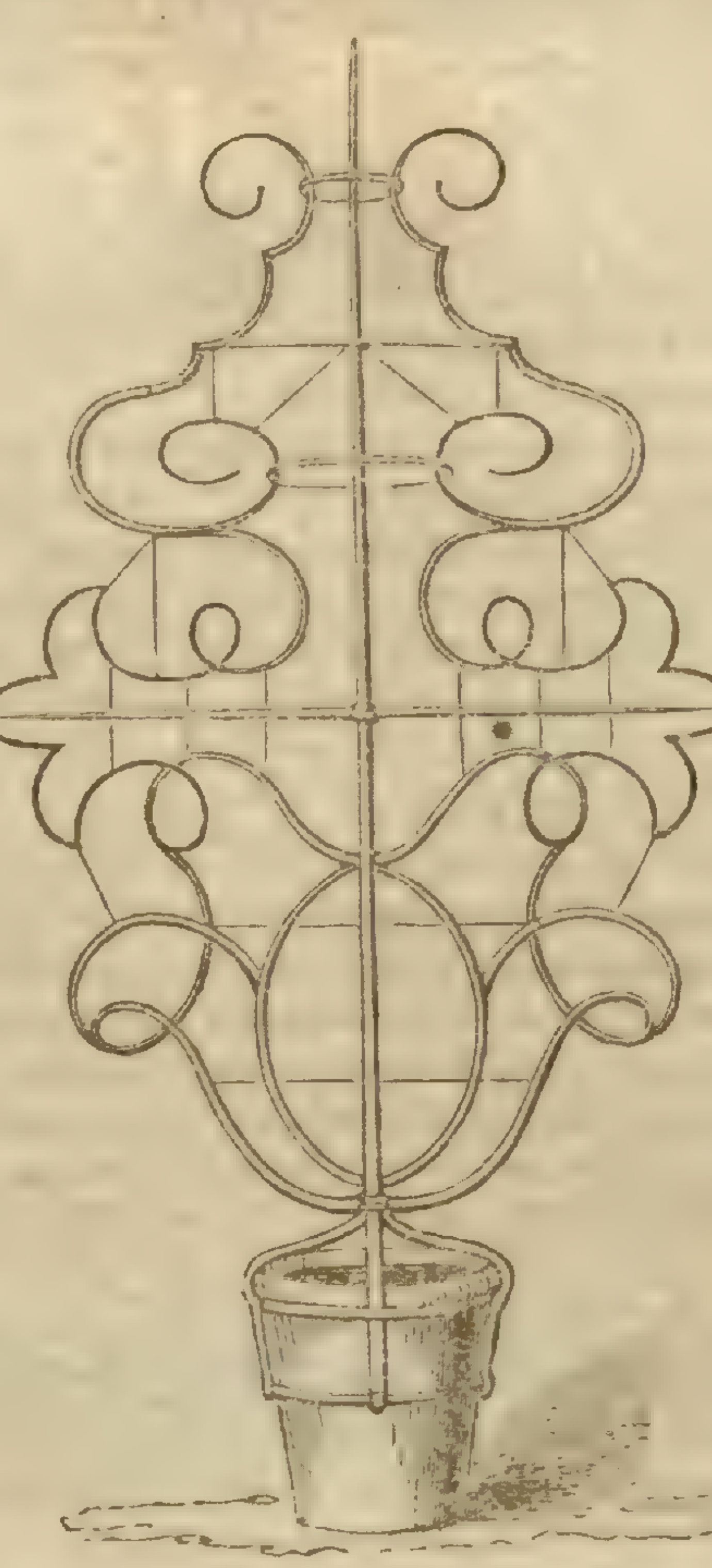
8. The land which is to be green-manured must itself be rich enough on its surface to sustain the green manure on its first development. All endeavours by ploughing-in green plants to fertilise a soil which is deficient in all vegetable nourishment, will be always vain; but if land is very poor, such plants must be selected which, like spurry, need very little nourishment. They are to be ploughed-in and re-sown repeatedly, till the land is capable of bearing something better, which will also yield an abundant herbage. This, of course, takes up several seasons. In most cases, however, Nature is the best nurse, and a field which is too poor to repay the outlay of cultivation, if left fallow, or used for feeding, will by degrees produce a scanty vegetation; or grasses or clover may be sown, and then, if the field has been fed off for three, four, or five years, and is again ploughed, the soil will have received some nourishment from the roots of grass, and will probably carry a tolerable crop. The proper green crop will, however, be always preferable, if a soil is to receive strength from itself, because plants which are constantly eaten down to their very roots can receive but little nourishment from the air.

9. All plants used for green manure must be ploughed in at the very moment they are in full blossom; not sooner, because then the herbage will not have attained its utmost extent and weight; nor later, because the humus from the decaying leaves will needlessly evaporate; more especially, however, because the flowers exhale nitrogen, which must be preserved, by all possible means, for the subsequent crops. It is generally said that a crop must be ploughed-in before it has run to seed, or otherwise the strength of the soil will be diminished. This, however, does not seem to me to be correct, because whatever the soil has yielded to the seeds is returned to it in the same way.

10. If green manuring is to produce the best possible effects, it is necessary (at least in the north of Germany) that the winter crops, which are grown afterwards, should not be sown too late. Green-manure, on account of the little nitrogen it contains, and because of its decaying only in warm weather, cannot push crops on; so that if the farmer sow too late, his crops will not only be weak during the winter, but will also grow very slowly during the spring, more especially in damp land, containing much coal of humus. Corn should therefore be sown, at the latest, by the end of September. I say this from my own experience, and warn every one not to neglect the advice.

(To be continued.)

TRELLIS FOR CLIMBERS.



ON TRAINING APPLE AND PEAR TREES.

A short description of my plans of training trees and manual operations may easily be given; but obvious reasons induce me to think that this would be a mere waste of time and paper. I have no doubt that many readers of the *Chronicle* are similarly circumstanced with a young clergyman who lately invited me to see his garden; he said that he was ashamed to expose his ignorance of horticulture—but what could he do? He had purchased several books; but as one recommended one mode of practice, and one another, he was at a loss to decide which to follow. He had also purchased Loudon's "Encyclopædia of Gardening;" but this did not help him out of the labyrinth, as he merely says one man follows this practice, and another that. A celebrated Professor of Physiology, who accompanied me round my garden, observed that my vines were furnished with as fine wood and fruit at the bottom or near the root, as at the greatest distance from it; and this he could never attain, his bearing-wood and fruit being always at the top, or farthest from the root; and, being out of bounds, he was obliged annually to cut away to waste. And as Mr. Loudon in his Encyclopædia did me the honour of giving sketches of my various plans, had this afforded sufficient instruction to enable any person to establish them, it may have been expected that, had they been worth following, many would have adopted them; but the fact is, they have not been generally adopted, and the reason why they have not, is, that the principles or laws of nature which determine the growth and production of trees and plants have either not been understood, or dishonestly denied. I therefore must beg of those who wish to follow, or to form a judgment of, my plans, first to obtain a clear understanding of what I consider to be the principles or laws of nature, which determine the growth and production of trees and plants—a knowledge of which I call the Science of Horticulture.

I am not so arrogant as to suppose myself infallible; but before I can admit any one to be justified in condemning me as a fallacious theorist, I must beg they will fairly state their evidence. The laws that I conceive more particularly apply to the growth and production of Pears and Apples are the following:—1st. No tree nor plant can bear fruit until it has attained a surface of trunk, branches, and leaves, duly proportioned to the food which it consumes; 2d. In all erect-growing trees and plants the flow of the sap is impelled and continued up through those buds and channels that offer the most vertical ascent; and in creeping plants, such as the Grape Vine, the flow of the sap is through the best ripened buds that are nearest the ends of the last year's branches—whatever be their position, whether vertical, horizontal, or declining; and 3d. The Pear and the Apple tree produce their fruit-buds on wood of one, two, or three years old.

In the first place, it must be obviously acting in opposition to nature, to cut back or shorten the branches of a tree or plant to facilitate its fructification; and it must be as obviously opposed to the second law, to cut back or shorten the branches for the purpose of improving its form or symmetrical proportions; and even after the first year of its growth, it must be equally opposed to the third law, to cut back and shorten the young branches annually, for the purpose of increasing its prolificacy; for in this case few if any buds will be left to form fruit buds.

On planting fruit-trees, it must first be determined what space the tree to be planted is desired to occupy; and then, either to adjust the capacity of the soil to the size of the tree, or the tree to the soil. It is well known that the Pear-tree, when planted in a genial soil and situation, will attain a great size and requires many years' growth before it can attain the necessary surface of trunk, branches, and leaves, to enable it to bear fruit. Under such circumstances, it is difficult to force its natural growth, so as to facilitate the acquisition of the surface required for its fructification. But many methods may be resorted to, to reduce the supply of food, and thus to adjust the consumption of food by the surface existing. Some persons effect this purpose by cutting away the bark and wood of the trunk or of the base of the large branches, and some by cutting off the roots. But when Pear-trees are required to be dwarfish in their growth, to occupy a small space, and to bear fruit as early as possible, the better mode is to graft the Pears on the Quince stock; for the roots of the Quince never extend so far nor collect food in such large quantity as the Pear: and yet it sustains the Pear-tree in sufficient luxuriance to produce large and constant crops of the finest fruit.—*J. Hayward, Lyme.*

(To be continued.)

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. XLIX.

Window Pelargóniums which were pruned early in the autumn, as recommended at page 557, will now have become handsome bushy plants, and must be carefully protected from frost. When the nights are very cold, the plants should be drawn back from the window, or set down on the floor of the room; in these circumstances the heat which is given out by the floor and walls will generally be sufficient to keep the temperature above the freezing point. Fúchsias and other deciduous plants should not be pruned back until they begin to grow in spring; it will then be seen which branches require cutting out. Window plants, generally, ought to be watered sparingly at this season of the year, for very little evaporation goes on through the leaves, and the soil is apt to become wet to such a degree as to rot the roots: if enough is given just to keep the soil moist in which Pelargoniums are, this will be quite sufficient. Other things which naturally lose their leaves in winter, as Fúchsias for example, should be kept drier, although not perfectly dry. If any of those curious and pretty plants, called Mammillárias, are grown in windows, they will scarcely require any water; a little once in three weeks will be quite sufficient. Other Cacti, such as C. speciosus, require water more frequently. Hyacinths in glasses should have the water renewed occasionally.

The greenhouse should now be gay with Chrysánthemums in bloom. The collection ought to be looked over, and all the less beautiful varieties marked to be excluded from it in another year. Such kinds as Quilled White, Old Purple, and many others, are not worth growing now, when such beautiful varieties as C. formosum, lúcidum, Beauty, Duc de Canegliano, and others noticed in a former paper, are so common and cheap in the nurseries. The new French varieties are particularly valuable, not only because many of them are finely formed, but also because their dark colours are so useful for contrasting with the lighter Jersey varieties. Those who are fond of these gay flowers cannot do better than visit some nursery where they are extensively grown, and select, in flower, the kinds they most admire; or, at least, they can mark the names and description of the more interesting in their note-books, to which they can refer with confidence next spring when they wish to procure cuttings or plants. Young plants of the Chinese Primrose, Cinerárias, Tea-scented and Perpetual Roses, Mignonette, and plants of that kind, should be brought forward to succeed the Chrysánthemums; and as all these things are easily brought into flower in the winter months without the aid of forcing, they are particularly well suited for the Greenhouse or Pit of the amateur who has not much accommodation.

In the open air, the varied operations of the Kitchen and Fruit Garden, to which I have specially adverted, such as digging, draining, and planting, may be proceeded with when the weather is favourable. The lists of fruit-trees formerly given will enable the amateur to form an excellent collection of first-rate kinds; he will also find some good lists of Gooseberries in the preceding pages. Amongst Black Currants there is one sort which is particularly deserving of notice, called the Black Naples, which I would advise him to procure, if he does not already possess it.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Transplanting Trees.—The season has now arrived which is most suitable for making alterations and improvements in the flower-garden and pleasure-ground, in the execution of which the transplanting of trees and shrubs of considerable dimensions becomes frequently necessary. A few observations, therefore, on the manner of performing that operation may not be unacceptable. The bad effects of deep planting has been repeatedly held forth; notwithstanding which, it is still practised to a great extent; the most common method being to make the pit, or hole, for the reception of the plant so deep, that the upper surface of the ball of earth adhering to it may, when planted, be exactly level with the surrounding soil. Some even (with a view to gain stability) persist in planting still deeper. The consequences of such treatment may be readily supposed to be (in most instances) failure and disappointment; for, although the plants so treated may not die, yet their appearance is soon found to be the very reverse of ornamental. I have lately had an opportunity of examining some trees which had, about nine years since, been transplanted in the above manner, with a view to give an immediate effect to a new place. They consisted chiefly of Firs, Oaks, Chesnuts, Sorbuses, &c. Their appearance has all along been unsightly, having never recovered from the effects of their removal, and being now overtopped by small trees that were planted at the same time. On digging them up, it is found that very few rootlets have been emitted, and these only from the sides of the stem running close to the surface, and producing in some of the deciduous kinds a tendency to throw up suckers, which have in some instances formed themselves into large bushes; while, what was the tree at the time of planting, may now be seen in the midst of them, of the same size as it was when planted nine years ago.—The lower part of the ball being buried so deep, the roots are beyond the influence of the atmosphere and in immediate contact with the subsoil, consequently they are found to be dead and rotten. In planting, I would in all cases prefer small to large trees; the former recover from the effects of their removal sooner, and ultimately become the handsomest trees. When it is really a desirable object to remove large trees, the manner in which I conceive it can be most successfully done, is as follows: The tree or shrub being carefully lifted, prepare the spot where it is to stand by digging it deeply; make no pit, but merely hollow out the soil a little, so that the under surface of the ball may not be more than a foot or six inches below the level of the surrounding surface. Then place the tree in the spot so prepared, and after it is properly balanced, drive three or more strong stakes firmly into the ground, as close as possible to the ball, and so deep that their heads may be below the ground-level. Then, by stretching a piece of rope firmly from one stake to another, over the surface of the ball, the tree will be made quite firm. The prepared soil can now be thrown over the roots; a basin may be formed and liberally supplied with water. When the soil becomes dry enough the operation can be finished. The tree will then have the appearance of standing on a little hill, which will add to its height, and has a good effect. By securing the roots in the manner described, stem-staking, which is both unsightly and injurious, will be entirely dispensed with. By the above method, I have planted trees upwards of twenty feet in height, and in exposed situations, with great success.—*P. G.*

Pines.—At page 654 of the *Chronicle* is a paragraph written by a person styling himself "Inquirens." In this the author refers to an article which appeared a few weeks previously (page 624), stating the weight of several Pine-apples, which had been grown in rather a peculiar manner at Thornfield, the residence of F. A. Phillips, Esq. This he affects to call a new era in Pine-growing; neither do I much wonder at it: I should have thought it an exaggeration, had such a statement appeared a few years back. In my former account, I mentioned that the united weight of the fruit then growing upon twelve suckers was estimated at 60 lbs.; nine of these have been cut already, and their weight was 53 lbs. 7 oz. avoirdupois; the age of the plants since the preceding fruit was cut varying from eight to twelve months. The sorts were: one Enville, three Montserrats, and five Jamaicas. I have again dressed them, and placed them in the fruiting-pit, which is nearly full, without having recourse to my succession plants; and I expect next year that they will produce even larger fruit than they have done this season. I do not hesitate to say that the same plants of the Queen Pine would each produce three fruits in two years, and that Montserrats, Jamaicas, &c., would yield one fruit annually, unless some unforeseen accident should occur. I have within the last twelvemonth cut two fruits from one plant of the Black Jamaica, weighing 12 lbs. 12 oz.; a third sucker is making rapid progress, and in all probability will not shame its predecessors. That what I have already stated is a fact, many gardeners in this neighbourhood can testify. Allow me then to ask, what ifference can be drawn from such a result? If not a new era in Pine-growing, I think we may venture to call it a new era in the expense of growing this noble fruit, and a desirable object to those who are in some measure dependent on its produce for a living. It is not for me to predestine what may be the result of a few years' practice; yet I believe that, ere long, I shall hear that, out of a space of 22 feet by 9, two cwt. of fruit can be produced annually, independently of any succession-house. This is no phantasm of the head; it is what I really think, from experience. Neither let it be imagined that I want to usurp a predominance over my more enlightened brethren; my whole object in stating the above facts, is intended to arouse their energy, and show them what may be done by the above practice in the cultivation of the Pine-apple. I hope I have already stated sufficient to convince your readers of the superiority of this system over that of propagating Pine-plants from crowns or suckers. What a sacrifice I have seen, during my twenty years' acquaintance with the culture of this plant, by the mistaken notion that as soon as the first fruit is cut the plant has finished its career, and is of course only fit to be consigned to the flames or rubbish-heap, there to moulder into vegetable earth! whereas, had it been preserved and judiciously managed, in all probability the second fruit would have far surpassed the first both in size and quality.—*Joseph Hamilton, Gardener to F. A. Phillips, Esq., Thornfield, near Stockport, Lancashire.*—[We cannot pass by this communication without earnestly calling to it the attention of Pine-growers. In our opinion, the common modes of Pine growing are as much opposed as possible to common sense, and to the nature of plants. Mr. Hamilton is no doubt right.]

Scale upon Pines.—If a subscriber will syringe his Pines, and afterwards dust them with an equal mixture of dry soot and sulphur, he will soon clear his plants. The advice you give is good, but years might elapse before he could feel satisfied that the plants were clean. I have tried dung and all other moist heat, but could never get rid of them until I followed the above method.—*A Grower of Pines.*

Chamomile as a Preventive of Scale.—I have had two Camellias in the conservatory, which were covered with a white sort of scale, well cleaned with Chamomile water, since which they have been syringed three or four times. They are now quite clear of those insects.—*J. Malleson, Claremont Gardens.*

Rust on Grapes.—In different publications I have observed various causes assigned for the rust on Grapes, one writer stating that he seldom saw rust on early Grapes, but frequently on late ones; and adding that the latter were generally thinned by men with dirty hands. Another is of opinion that it is caused, in many cases, by dashing a strong stream of water against the tender fruit, or by careless handling in thinning; while a third states that it is frequently occasioned by persons thinning them with hands covered with perspiration. In my opinion not one of these surmises has any more to do with the disease called rust on Grapes, than it has with rusty bacon. Your Dublin correspondent writes, "previously to ripening, small dark spots appeared on the berries." Had he examined the bunches before they came into flower, he would have seen small dark spots upon them; for I never saw Grapes that had the rust, but dark spots were to be observed on the bunches before they were in bloom. The diseased berries appear to have a more oily appearance until nearly the size of a Pea, and the pollen adheres to them as dust does to anything fresh painted; whether syringed, thinned, or not, there is nothing that I know of which will prevent them from having the rust that season. Some persons think that your Dublin correspondent's vine was over-cropped; but if that had been the case, the berries would not have had the appearance which he described; and the top of the house would have been the last place to have looked for bad Grapes.—*A Subscriber.*

Packing Cucumber Plants.—Perhaps there is no plant the raising of which in the early part of the season causes so much anxiety to gardeners in small places, where they have nothing to depend upon but fermenting material, as the Cucumber; for, not only have they five or six weeks' trouble in preparing dung to form a seed-bed, but after that is formed, they have three weeks or a month to wait before the plants are fit to ridge out on the fruiting-beds. This, to a small grower, is not only a great trouble, but a serious expense; therefore, a system of packing that will ensure the safe transmission of Cucumber plants to a distance of 100 miles or more at the time the thermometer registers several degrees of frost, will not, I presume, be without use to some of your readers. The materials necessary to secure this are two boxes—one of a size suitable to hold the plants, and the other about four inches larger every way; a quantity of dry moss; some carded wool, and a thick woollen cloth, similar to those used for horses. In packing the plants, which should be hardened for three or four days previously by being placed in a moderately dry heat of from 55 to 60 degrees, a little moss must be put on the surface of each pot, and securely tied down with matting. A small stake should be placed in the centre of each pot, and the plants should be secured to it, so as to make their foliage occupy as little space as possible. Four or five more sticks are then to be tied firmly round the outside of the pot; and the whole may be enveloped in a sheet of paper. This being done, place the plants in the small box; pass some narrow strips of wood, which may be secured by nails from the outside, over the rims of the pots, to prevent the plants from being injured if the box should upset; and fill the latter up firmly with carded wool, which has been previously warmed. After the lid is fastened down, the box must be placed within, and equidistant from the sides of the larger one, over the bottom of which a layer of dry moss should be previously placed; the space between the boxes to be tightly filled with the same material. The lid of the large box may then be nailed down, and the whole may be wrapped up and corded in the woollen cloth. Packed in this way, I have sent plants in mid-winter a journey, in which they have been forty-eight hours on the road without their sustaining the least injury. Under ordinary circumstances, and for a journey of a few hours, I dare say the plants would pass uninjured in the small box, packed in wool and wrapped in the woollen cloth; more especially if we could ensure its travelling "inside" the coach: but as coachmen are not to be trusted, it will not be advisable to run the risk with valuable plants. Wool, hair, or charcoal dust, would be superior to moss to fill in between the boxes, but they would be more expensive.—*Judex.*

Bletting.—This word has been used in your two last Numbers to signify the ripening of fruits of the Medlar and Service kinds. Pray, on what authority do you thus use it; and whence is it derived? It is new to some of us; and, as it is not a common word, and as precision of ideas is so closely connected with the right meaning of words, you will oblige many of your readers, no better versed in the *wörterforschung* than myself, if you can find a place in your "Miscellanies" for an explanation. Is it a new coinage, or is it old, newly returned to circulation? It is not to be found in Parkinson, Gerard, or Evelyn; nor in any of the modern books I have been able to lay my hands on—though these, I must confess, are not many. The word has a good Anglo-Saxon look, and I wish I could follow it in that direction. It cannot have anything to do with the German Blätt or Blättern, though they are "goot orts" for garden use. Nothing like it is to be found in the ordinary French dictionaries. But in Boiste's *Pan-Lexique*, of date 1829, I find "Blet-te (adj. masculin inusité) (poire —) trop mûre, à demi pourrie," and in a "*Thresor de la Langue Francoyse*," of date 1606—"Blette, espece de poarrée," so that I suppose we have taken it immediately from the French, though perhaps traceable to some Gothic or Celtic original common to both languages. Blight is most probably from the same root; especially as Johnson could not find the etymology of that word—later and better philologists may have been more successful. So many words in common use, of which we have the precise notions of their meanings, have been swerved from their original significations, that it is perhaps not a valid objection to the one in question that it is not a proper expression for the maturation of the Medlar, which has no other affinity to rottenness than as it is the next before it in a series of chemico-vital changes in the fruit; and it ought certainly to be understood in a very different sense from the *Blight* of our own, or the *Blette* of the French lexicographers. Perhaps it would be more correct to speak of all sorts of ripening as the last chemical action directed by the vitality of fruits, before they are resigned to the acetous or putrescent fermentations, or other chemical operations which assist their resolution into their component principles. And if we go so far as to say that all vitality is only chemical action ill understood—or, if it be contended that the formation of sugar and the other phenomena of maturation are simply chemical, the same will apply to the maturation of the Rosaceous as to other fruits.—*P. P.*—[Our excellent correspondent has answered his own question better than we could have done it for him. The word bletting has, no doubt, been derived immediately from the French, and we are not sure that we ourselves have not to answer for the offence of introducing the word into English; not lately, however. The fact is, that we have no word in English which will express the peculiar state of the Medlar, &c., which consists of ripeness with the appearance of rottenness. "Après l'époque," says M. Decandolle, "que l'on appelle généralement maturité, la plupart des fruits charnues subissent un genre d'altération; leur chair pourrit ou *blessit*, c'est à dire passe à l'etat de fruit *blet*."—*Decand. Phys. Veg.* 587. And the same writer goes on to speak at some length of this *blessissement*. It is, therefore, evidently a word in common use among the French, and we think it may be conveniently added to our own language.]

Preservation of Apples.—I know not if the following be the usual mode adopted in Herefordshire for keeping Apples, but a person from that county has been in the habit of keeping them thus:—He covers the floor of his cellar with hurdles two in thickness, and on these he puts a little straw, upon which the Apples are placed without further care or attention, except removing all that appear to be faulty as he places them in the cellar; and he thinks it unnecessary to use any particular care in this respect. He has at present 110 bushels thus heaped up in a small cellar; two or three times each week he gives them a good wetting with fresh water, as much as he thinks will *well wet the whole of them.* This water drains off, through the straw and hurdles, into a well. In this way he assures me Apples keep well until the period at which he usually disposes of them—the best to make him a good return after Christmas. At present the Apples look as well and firm as if just gathered, and I understand that during the last 10 years they have always kept just as well and *fresh*, until sold, as we then saw them. How much less troublesome and easy of application for keeping large quantities of fruit, than storing them away in dried sand, on shelves, in boxes, and in many other ways recommended! and does it not accord perfectly with the philosophy of the question, as shown in your leading article, p. 771, by washing away the "parasitical fungi," the cause of decay in Apples themselves, and the means of inoculating other fruit in their vicinity? This drenching with water will also tend to bring about what is specified to be essentially necessary—that a fruit-room should be as sweet and as clean as a dairy. Is it possible to keep either sweet or clean without the use of plenty of water?—a dairy, certainly not. Would not this method answer for storing roots as well as fruits, keeping them *cold* enough by the constant application of the water, to prevent their growing in the spring; and yet moist enough to prevent their withering, as the air would not exhaust the roots, but rather afford a supply to the juices, and thus preserve their plumpness, should they need it?

Cockroaches.—I should have informed you sooner of the result of my experiments in destroying Cockroaches had I not been too much engaged in other matters. The treacle-trap is of no use whatever; only one having intruded into the basin in three nights. Spirit of turpentine is, however, effectual; I only used it three times, and I have now scarcely a cricket left. My servant bought spirits of wine the first time in mistake; it will do as well as turpentine, but is more expensive. I merely poured a little into the crevices and holes near the hearth-stone, and afterwards sprinkled the remainder of half-a-pint up and down the floor near the fire-place, If the liquid ever comes in contact with a cricket, it will give one or two leaps, and then fall on its back and die immediately.—*J. Ogle, Preston.*

Onion Maggot.—The Onion crop has this season failed in many parts of the country, while in other places it has been abundant. In cottage-gardens, consisting of soil of a similar nature, and even when seed has been procured from the same shop, the crop failed with some and succeeded with others. This failure has been occasioned chiefly by the Onion-maggot. I have made inquiry at several places where the crop was good, how they managed and manured their ground: in every case I was informed that they had put soap-suds and urine upon their ground during winter, with scarcely any other manure, and that the ground was dug in spring and sown in the usual way. As many cottagers and others depend a good deal on their Onion crop, it may be worth trying a piece of ground with Onions, and dunging it with these little-valued materials. They are sure to be advantageous to the ground, and the trouble in most cases is not very great. It may turn out that some of the salts in these substances may keep the maggot at a respectful distance from the seeds of the Onions, and thus prove a safeguard to the crop.—*Peter Mackenzie.*

Entomological Specimens.—I have found it a good method of killing moths and other insects for cabinet specimens, to enclose them in a tin box, and immerse it for a minute in a basin of boiling water. The insect dies almost without a struggle, and the most delicate colours are uninjured.—*Lusor.*

To prevent Sheep from Barking Young Trees.—I have seen young Apple-trees secured from being barked by sheep or hares, by binding a piece of Willow bark, taken from a pole of the same size, round the stem of the tree. It will last for a year or two, is very easily renewed, and affords complete protection.—*Lusor.*

Cure for American Blight.—In perusing Mr. Waterton's "Essays on Natural History," I found the following simple means of checking the ravages of the American blight: it costs nothing, and, I may add, it is within the reach of every one. It consists of clay, mixed with water, till it is of such a consistence that it may be put on the injured parts of the tree either with a mason's trowel, or with a painter's brush. It is then applied to the diseased places of the tree, and soon smothers every insect. A second coating upon the first fills up all the cracks which become apparent when the clay has become dry. This mixture resists, for a sufficient length of time, the effects of both sun and rain, until the sickly parts, effectually freed from the enemy which had been preying on their vitals, are placed in a state to be cured by the healing process of nature. That this method is effectual, my Apple-trees amply testify.—*Yuys.*

Althorpe Crassane Pear.—In your Notices to Correspondents in a late Number, I see that you are doubtful whether the Althorpe Crassane would succeed as an espalier. I beg to state, that in the spring of 1837 I grafted three scions of the above Pear on an espalier, and in the autumn of 1840 I gathered five Pears in good perfection. In 1841 they were very fine; but being a cold, wet summer, they had not much flavour. This year the crop has been good and in great perfection.—*Charles Elworthy, Nettlecome Court.*

Potatoes.—I this year planted most of the best varieties of Potatoes in separate rows, in heavy clayey soil, and I find that the most prolific were the Bread Fruit, the Regent, and the Pineapple, especially the latter, which is a very valuable kind, as it keeps quite sound and well-flavoured till June.—*Totty.*

Experiments upon Potatoes.—I beg to forward the results of some experiments on Potatoes with guano and other manures. The piece of ground operated upon was rather more than a rood of light loamy soil, with a gentle declivity to the south. It was ploughed up in 1841, and sown with Oats; but it was so poor and full of Couch Grass, that at harvest-time there were scarcely any Oats to be seen. In March last I ploughed it twice, cleaned the Couch well out, and cut the rows with the plough two feet apart; I planted the whole with Potatoes—the kinds being American Natives, Prince Regents, and Short-topped Reds. These were cut into sets of two eyes each, and planted seven inches apart lengthways in the rows, which ran north and south; the rows being all fifteen yards long. I manured them alternately with one pound weight of guano to each row for five rows, drilled out of the hand on the sets, and covered with mould; five more rows with a pound weight of nitrate of soda to each, put on in the same manner; five more with good stable-dung; the same number with horn-shavings; and so on alternately with the respective kinds, until the whole were finished and planted;—two rows of each sort being left without manure of any kind. The whole were managed exactly alike as to hoeing and earthing up: the quality of the ground was also as regular as possible, because I planted a row in the middle and at each end, of the same Potato, without manure: each yielded the same weight, which I think was as fair a trial as I could possibly give. The result of these experiments is as follows: the nitrate of soda was delivered to us at 27*s.* per hundred weight; the guano, which was from Peru, at 23 guineas per cwt.; the horn-shavings, about 12*s.* per cwt.; and the stable-dung at 6*s.* per ton. Every row of Short-topped Reds, manured with guano as above, yielded on an average one bushel each; those with stable-dung three pecks each; those with horn-shavings very little more than two, and those with nitrate of soda the same as the horn-shavings; those with no manure at all were equal in weight to the two last. The rows planted with American Natives, and manured with guano, yielded on an average three pecks each; those with stable manure, a quarter of a peck less; those with nitrate of soda and horn-shavings, two pecks each; those with no manure at all, rather more. The Prince Regents yielded as near as possible in quantity to the Short-topped Reds, with all the manures. Those grown with nitrate of soda and with horn-shavings were all extremely scabby, but during their growth in summer they were of a much darker green than any of the others, and the haulms were at least a foot longer: I anticipated the best crop from them, and did not find out my mistake until they were taken up. Those grown with guano and stable manure were beautifully clear-skinned, and free from scabs; one ton of dung from the stable manured twelve rows, which cost, with carting, 7*s.* 6*d.*; while the quantity of guano for the same ground would be considerably less, with much less trouble in applying it; several sets of the kinds manured with nitrate of soda did not come up, so that it would seem to have destroyed the eyes. The Potatoes which were planted without any manure at all were better than those dressed with nitrate of soda and horn-shavings, insomuch that they were not so scabby, although there were a few bad ones amongst them.—*Henry Ford, Sheaf House, Sheffield.*

Extraordinary Crop of Potatoes.—Mr. W. Hodgson, of Poulton-le-Fylde, in May last, cut into sets and planted 24 Potatoes of the kind called "Lumpers," the produce of which, when taken up, was no less than 10½ bushels, or 720lbs.!—*M. Saul, Garstang.*

Mangel Wurzel.—As the results of your correspondent's (from Odstock) stall-feeding with Mangel Wurzel are so very different from my experience, I have referred to my memoranda, and I find that on November 29th, 1819, I tied up, in separate houses, 30 Devon oxen which had been summered at grass, but were not fit for the butcher. They were divided, as nearly as could be judged, of the same estimated value, were attended by the same man, and in every respect treated alike, except that one part was fed with Swedish Turnips, and the other with Mangel Wurzel, of which they had equal quantities, with as much good meadow hay as they required (the exact quantity of roots given daily I have now no memorandum of). The first six were sold about the 29th of February, and the last on the 18th April. Those fed upon Swedes and hay averaged 21*l.* 10*s.* each, and those fed on Mangel Wurzel averaged 27*l.* each; the result was such as to satisfy me of the superiority of Mangel Wurzel over Swedes for feeding. There is yet another advantage in favour of Mangel Wurzel: the crop is so much heavier than that of Swedes, under similar culture. There was no difference in the preparation of the land for these crops, which grew side by side in the same field (11 acres), having been ridged in about 26-inch ridges, manured from the same heap of manure, and as soon as it was judged that a sufficient quantity of Mangel Wurzel had been drilled (at 2 lbs. of seed per acre, which is in my opinion the best method of planting), the drill was immediately put on Turnip-seed; but the crop of Mangel Wurzel was fully double that of the Swedes. I may observe, that a portion of the Mangel Wurzel was placed in the field in small heaps of two or three tons each, and covered with earth a few inches in thickness; but I observed on opening these that some roots which the frost had reached were rotted to the depth at which the frost had apparently extended, whilst the remaining part of the root was sound. Those stacked in the house in the manner I stated in a former communication kept well; these never heated, as the mode of stacking gave a good ventilation, and were always ready to be got at by removing a little stubble, and taking the required quantity from the ends of the stacks or cords, as wanted. I do not think with your correspondent, that the saccharine matter is dissipated by the access of air to the stacks; but I have heard it stated that the Beet-root loses a considerable part (if not the whole) of its sugar if kept late in spring, so as to unfit it for the purpose of making sugar. [Certainly.] I did not find the Mangel Wurzel to loosen the bowels more than the Swedes. As your correspondent has tried the experiment on a much larger scale than I have done (and I have had no opportunity of repeating it, having given up agricultural pursuits for nearly twenty years), I would not have obtruded the above statement, but in the hope that others may be induced to give the results of their experience, or to repeat an experiment which in my opinion promises to be attended with much advantage to cattle-feeders. For my own part, I am satisfied, and believe an acre of Mangel Wurzel equal in value to more than two acres of Turnips, *cæteris paribus.* As to the notion, that Mangel Wurzel exhausts the soil, the more feed an acre produces, the more manure will be made. I have not observed any deficiency in the Barley crop after this root.—*Lusor.*

Effect of Soil upon Peas.—"Lusor," in p. 654, asks if any one can assign the cause why Peas grown on certain soils will boil tender in a very short time; whilst the same kind, reared on other soils, will boil for hours, and still be hard and tough.—I know nothing of chemistry, therefore I cannot give "Lusor" a reason why such is the case; but I am certain of this, that Peas grown on sandy soils will boil well in a very short time; whilst the same kinds grown on a clayey soil will take hours to boil them, —in short, they will never boil soft.—*Horatio.*

Salt as a Manure.—There is no question as to the great value of salt. In the wide range of human economy it is an essential article, and, like water, we have great ground of thankfulness that the supply is so abundant. You have given us some instances of its surprising effects on vegetation in some former Numbers of the *Chronicle*, especially as applied to Asparagus. Much has also been written in other publications in former years, as to the advantage of using it as manure. This idea I could never fall in with; for although some plants may bear it and be benefited by it, yet I conceive the generality would be injured. To Fuci, and perhaps to some other things, it is essential; to Sea-kale and other glaucous plants a marine atmosphere is, no doubt, beneficial; but that is quite distinct from salting the ground. I have no wish to introduce the *odium theologicum* into your valuable paper; but I would just remark that in a book which I hope both you and your readers value above all others—the Bible —salt is very frequently mentioned as emblematical of desolation and sterility. See Genesis, chap. xix., v. 25th; Judges ix., v. 45th: when Abimelech beat down Sichem, he "sowed it with salt." Jeremiah, chap. xvii., v. 6th: "A salt land not inhabited." Zephaniah, chap. ii., v. 9th; also Matthew v., v. 13th; Mark ix., v. 50th; and Luke xiv., v. 34th: where it is expressly said, "It is neither good for the land nor for the dunghill." I am aware that in these New Testament passages an objection may be taken that salt is thus useless only where it "has lost its savour;" but still there is no encouragement as to any fertilising quality, but rather the reverse; and in the chemical analysis I am not aware that salt is found to constitute any material ingredient in the composition or food of vegetable substances. Another opinion may be entertained—that where salt is injurious, it is owing to its excess. It is found, however, that the quantity beneficial to Asparagus is destructive to most other garden productions; so that Asparagus is only to be taken as an exception, not as a rule. Upon the whole, I think salt will never become a fertiliser of the soil for general purposes, but rather the reverse. If any of your correspondents please to show good ground for contrary opinion, I shall give them all due attention.—*Quercus.*

Guano.—I can state on the best authority that 2 cwt. of the best grey-coloured guano is a sufficient quantity for an acre of Turnips. The best article with which to mix and make it fit for sowing, is 4 bushels of sifted coal ashes to 2 cwt. of guano; which will divide and make it scatter evenly in the drills. From all the trials which have been given to it in this neighbourhood, it is much cheaper and greatly superior to bones, gypsum, or even the best stable-dung, for Turnips. The demand will be very great for it next season in Roxburghshire.—*William Deans.* I have watered Camellias and Chrysanthemums regularly with liquid guano manure, with the greatest success.—*Clericus, F. H. S.*

Sporting of Colour in the Hydrangea.—I have an Hydrangea in my garden, which bloomed this summer with one large truss quite blue, while all the others were of the usual colour. The plant grows in rather a dry soil, and has been planted 14 years, near a north wall, where no sun ever reaches it. Do you know the cause of this?—*A Gardener.*

Value of Burnt Clay for striking Cuttings in.—A short time since a correspondent in the *Chronicle* recommended powdered soft bricks, as an excellent compost in which to strike cuttings. The same idea occurred to me last summer; but being from home at the time, I had not an opportunity of trying it. I, however, recommended my son, at whose house I was, to try burnt clay from the anthracite fires, which in S. Wales are supplied by a mixture of anthracite and clay. It struck me that the burnt clay would afford excellent drainage, and at the same time give sufficient moisture for the nourishment of the cuttings, and not in excess. Upon reflecting further on this matter, I am of opinion that another and a greater advantage to the cuttings is afforded by the property which burnt clay has of absorbing ammonia from the atmosphere. This ammonia would prove a constant and regular stimulus to the cuttings, and would enable them to send out the radical fibres more quickly than would otherwise be the case. If such is the fact, it is of some importance; and the reasoning deducible from it may be applied in other instances. It adds another proof of the great value of chemistry to facts made known by practical men; for which in many cases a satisfactory reason has not been given.—*John Wedgwood, Seabridge.*

Machine for crushing Bones.—Some time since one of your correspondents inquired respecting a cheap machine for crushing bones. The following is an account of one in use in the Andover Union workhouse. The bottom block of wood is 4 inches thick, by 26 inches square; the floor of the box consists of ¾ inch iron bars, fastened to the bottom with nuts and screws. This is better than an iron plate, as the bars can be removed singly when any part is worn out. The box on top is 1¾ inch thick, 13 inches deep, and 24 inches square, lined throughout with sheet iron. The crushing-rod is 3½ inches round, 3½ feet long; the face of the rod should be steeled, and with broad grooves. The top of the box should be fastened to the bottom by two strong pieces of iron passing down the outside, with an iron pin to go through them to keep the top from jumping up with the concussion. Such a machine costs from 2*l.* 5*s.* to 2*l.* 10*s.* A man will crush daily about 85 lbs. of bones if very fine, or 112 lbs. if coarse.—*Totty.*

Weight of Poultry.—Can any of your readers give me an idea as to the greatest weight (without confined feeding) a drake or duck of our common English breed has been produced at? I am endeavouring to procure the largest that is to be had, and as none of our agricultural societies give prizes for such, we are in ignorance in our part of the country what the other can do. Perhaps your correspondent would state, should one be kind enough to reply, the *age* of *duck* or *drake,* and whether alive, in feathers, or not.—*A Subscriber.*

Prognostic of Rain.—A pond in my garden, recently filled with fresh river water, became suddenly quite green a few days since. I was told that the change was a certain sign of much rain; and so it proved. The water is now as clear as before, and of its proper colour. How is the phenomenon to be explained?—*W. S. B., Grove Parsonage, Berks.* [We do not know.]

Dorónicum plantagíneum.—The devotion of this plant to the glorious source of light and heat, as pointed out by your intelligent correspondent, may be observed more or less in many plants, though certainly not to the entire sweep of the sun's circuit in the heavens—the Werd-el-Shems, on the burning plains of Chaldea; the Girasol (Helianthus tuberosus), and others. Yellow flowers manifest this property more than others—witness the Ranúnculus acris of the meadow; every blossom bent towards a declining and setting sun, like a vast multitude of fire-worshippers, or guebres.—*J. Murray.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Dr. Playfair has expressed his willingness to extend his lecture to be delivered to the members, on the 7th of December, on the subject of the "Application of the principles of Physiology to the Fattening of Cattle," to the following evening, if consistent with their arrangements during that period. He considers the subject to be too extensive for a single lecture, but he thinks that in two lectures the necessary information may be conveyed. He proposes that the first lecture should consist of an explanation of the general principles of nutrition, and of the composition of the various kinds of food given to graminivorous animals; while the subject of the second lecture would be the more immediate application of these principles to the rearing and feeding of cattle, and to the explanation of the most important "fattening points" recognised by feeders or breeders of cattle. The Council stood adjourned to Wednesday last, but in consequence of the absence of members from town, a sufficient number did not attend to form a quorum for business. The next monthly Council will be held on Wednesday, the 7th of December.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Exeter Horticultural Society, Nov. 11.—The minor exhibition of Chrysanthemums took place at the Society's Rooms, High-street. There were not so many as might have been expected; and in consequence of the wet weather the company was not numerous. The principal contributors were Mr. Griffin, gr. to Mrs. Wells; Mr. Booth, gr. to J. W. Buller, Esq.; and Messrs. Veitch and Son. The latter exhibited fine Plants of the new blue Tropæ'olum and Læ'lia Perrini. The following is the list of prizes awarded for Chrysanthemums:—*Best 12 dissimilar sorts,* 1, Mr. Griffin; 2, Mr. Booth. *Best 6 ditto,* 1, Mr. Griffin; 2, Mr. Booth. *Best collection of cut flowers,* Mr. Griffin. *Newest and best specimen,* Mr. Griffin. An extra prize was also awarded to Mr. Griffin for Gesnéria zebrina, Cypripédium insigne, Oncídium crispum, &c.; and another to Mr. Booth for Cactus truncatus, and Maxillária picta.—*Western Times.*

North British Professional Gardeners' Society, Sept. 23.—The last meeting for the season was held in the Calton Convening Rooms, when prizes were awarded as follows:—SIX BEST CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Norfolk Rival, Queen, Venus, Coronet, Victory, Marquess, 1, Mr. J. Young, gr. to T. Oliver, Esq.; 2, Mr. J. Downie, gr. to Gen. Robertson. THREE BEST CAMELLIAS—Alba fimbriata, Press's Eclipse, Double White, 1, Mr. D. Fowlis, gr. to Alex. Blair, Esq.; 2, Mr. Alex. Fowlis, gr. to Adm. Sir P. Durham. SIX BEST TENDER EXOTICS—Billbérgia farinosa, Epidendrum fragrans, Strelítzia Reginæ, Helichrysum proliferum, Cypripédium insigne, Erica mammosa, 1, Mr. G. Stirling, gr. to the Right Hon. Viscount Melville; 2, Mr. J. Young. SIX BEST DESSERT APPLES, 1, Mr. J. Goodall, gr. to the Right Hon. the Marquess of Lothian; 2, Mr. W. Thom, gr. to — Robertson, Esq. SIX BEST BAKING DITTO, 1, Mr. R. Watson, gr. to D. Anderson, Esq.; 2, Mr. W. Thom. SIX BEST DESSERT PEARS, 1, Mr. G. Stirling; 2, Mr. J. Addison, gr. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Wemyss. SIX BEST BAKING DITTO, 1, Mr. R. Watson; 2, Mr. G. Stirling. CELERY, *White,* 1, Mr. J. Goodall; 2, Mr. J. Addison. *Red,* 1, Mr. J. Goodall; 2, Mr. J. Addison. BROCCOLI, 1, Mr. J. Addison; 2, Mr. G. Stirling. BRUSSELS SPROUTS, 1, Mr. G. Stirling; 2, Mr. J. Goodall. TOMATOES, 1, Mr. G. Stirling; 2, Mr. J. Thomson, gr. to W. Keith, Esq. SAVOY, 1, Mr. J. Thomson; 2, Mr. J. Goodall. ENDIVE, 1, Mr. J. Addison; 2, Mr. G. Stirling. BEET, 1, Mr. G. Stirling; 2, Mr. J. Goodall. LEEKS, 1, Mr. J. Goodall; 2, Mr. J. Downie. A prize of One Guinea, offered by Messrs. Ballantyne, nurserymen, of Dalkeith, for a Herbarium, collected, dried, named, and arranged, by any person, a journeyman or apprentice to a member of the society, was awarded to Mr. W. Bertram, apprentice, Melville Castle.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

MESEMBRYA'NTHEMUM TRI'COLOR. Three-coloured flowered Mesembryanthemum. (*Half-hardy Annual*). Ficoideæ. Icosándria Pentagýnia.—As a very dwarf and interesting object, well fitted for placing on the front shelves of a greenhouse near the eye, this plant will be found exceedingly serviceable. It should be treated like other tender annuals, by being sown thinly, in a well-drained shallow pot, in sandy soil, about the latter end of March, or later, if wanted for autumnal decoration. The pot containing the seeds should be plunged into a gentle hotbed until they germinate. When the young plants have formed two or three leaves, they should be potted singly into the smallest pots, in the same sandy soil, and placed in a warm frame until they are established. They may then be transferred to a cool frame or greenhouse, where they should stand near the glass, in order that they may receive the full benefit of the light. Water should be carefully administered, because their succulent nature makes them liable to be destroyed by damp. At their next shifting they should be repotted into a richer loam, with which a little leaf-mould and sand may be blended; or they may be turned out in a bed in the flower-garden, as soon as frosts have ceased. Wherever kept they should always be exposed to the sun, otherwise the flowers will not expand. For saving seeds a few plants should be reserved in a frame, with from six to a dozen capsules left on each, removing all the other flowers as they appear.—*Paxton's Mag. of Botany.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Effect of Carbonic Acid on Vegetation.—A few years since I had an opportunity of observing a striking instance of the effect of carbonic acid upon vegetation in the volcanic island of St. Michael (Azores). The gas issued from a fissure in the base of a hill of trachyte and tuffa, from which a level field of some acres extended. This field, at the time of my visit, was in part covered with Indian Corn. The Corn at the distance of ten or fifteen yards from the fissure; was nearly full grown, and of the usual height, but the height regularly diminished until within five or six feet of the hill, where it attained but a few inches. This effect was owing to the great specific gravity of the carbonic acid, and its spreading upon the ground; but as the distance increased, and it became more and more mingled with atmospheric air, it had produced less and less effect.—*Liebig's Organic Chemistry, American Edition.*

Celery.—Celery, when simply boiled and eaten cold, makes an agreeable salad for those who cannot digest it in an uncooked state. Some persons consider it improved by the addition of slices of cold boiled Onion, and a very little Beet-root.

Hardy Perennials.—The following is a select list of Hardy Perennials:—Pentstemon gentianoides, P. ovatus, P. hýbridus, Chelone barbata, C. barbata alba, Œnothera macrocarpa, Œ. speciosa, Gerânium ibéricum, Delphínium Barlowi, D. grandiflorum, Dracocéphalum speciosum, Stenactis speciosa, Phlox Thompsoniana, P. omniflora, P. maculata, P. cárnea, P. stolonífera, P. aristata, P. setácea, Sisyrínchium grandiflorum, Gentiana septémfida, G. asclepiadea, G. acaulis, Dodecatheon Meádia, Alyssum saxátile, Spiræa palmata, Hotéia japónica, Campánula carpática, Státice coriária, S. Gmelini, and S. tatárica.

Daniell's Patent Manure.—At a meeting of the Warminster and South Wilts Farmers' Society, Mr. Phipps, the chairman of the Wilts Quarter Sessions, spoke strongly in favour of Daniell's Patent Manure; and stated that he had divided his field of Mangel Wurzel in three equal parts: the first, cultivated with patent manure alone, produced 30 tons per acre; the second, with half patent manure and half stable-dung, produced 26 tons per acre; and the third, with all stable-dung, produced 24 tons per acre. Mr. Phipps observed that the management of the three divisions had been all the same, except that the part with the patent manure alone was ploughed rather deeper than the other parts, and which might have been somewhat in its favour. He declared his conviction that the manure would prove a valuable discovery, and be brought into extensive use.—*Bath Chronicle.*

Locusts in England.—About three weeks ago a labouring man took a specimen of the Gryllus migratorius, or Asiatic locust, in a field at Stonegravels, near Chesterfield. The man, being struck by its unusual appearance and activity, after a severe chase, succeeded in capturing it in safety. It is now in the cabinet of a gentleman in Chesterfield. We understand that several other specimens of this destructive insect have been taken in this and the neighbouring counties in the present year; one in Sheffield in the beginning of September; another at Mickleover, near Derby, nearly at the same time; a third, about the middle of the same month, near Burton-on-Trent; the latter was found to be a female, containing from 40 to 50 eggs, apparently ready to be deposited. The gentleman who captured the last-mentioned specimen says that he disturbed it in getting over a hedge near which it was reposing; and that, when first discovered, the insect sprang a distance of 14 yards.—*Stamford Mercury.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Chatsworth.—The dulness of our gardens during autumn and winter has of late years been greatly enlivened by the introduction of new and beautiful plants from all quarters of the tropical regions to which we have access; and we may confidently assert that our greatest acquisitions are amongst the almost endless additions which have been made to the tribe of Orchidaceous plants, rivalling as they do all other plants in the peculiar richness and extraordinary contrast in the colours of their flowers, as well as in the easily-traced analogies in their forms, to those of the more familiar objects in the animal kingdom. It is not unfrequent to see the beak of birds and flying doves, the back of frogs and dolphins' heads, beautifully-painted butterflies and moths, the face of monkeys, and the rich markings of the lordly tiger, represented in their flowers. There is no doubt that Orchidaceous plants will more frequently be found in the collections of the wealthy in this country, when the fact becomes more generally known that the high temperature in which they are often kept is more injurious than otherwise. A well-managed Orchidaceous house at this season is cool and pleasant, and free from excessive humidity, which gives the plants time to develop their blossoms perfectly; their duration is likewise prolonged, and the exquisite perfume of many species is considerably stronger. Under such treatment they have this season produced their seed-vessels at Chatsworth in great abundance, and have flowered most profusely. The house in which the general collection is grown is a curvilinear house, of large dimensions, well ventilated, and heated with perforated steam-pipes enclosed in a well-built flue, filled with coarse brickbats and stone. The inside is tastefully fitted up with rustic wood for suspending the plants from, which grow on blocks of wood, and in wire baskets. Along the back of the house a quantity of partly-rotten chumps of wood are arranged, at short distances from each other, covered with flourishing and luxuriant plants of the least showy kinds. There are stone shelves along the front and ends, and in the middle are two large bark-pits, divided by a walk; three of which run the whole length of the house, and are connected by cross pathways and steps. On entering the house, the arrangement of the plants in wire baskets, suspended from the rustic woodwork over the middle walk in a line with the door, has a singular and novel appearance. On proceeding along the front of the house, the plants on the front stage, and the enormous specimens arranged in the tan-beds, have a good effect. The following list will give some idea of those which are now in flower:—The first, upon entering, are, Cypripedium venustum, protruding its numerous solitary flowers above the curiously marked foliage. Liparis longipes, with 28 racemes above a foot long, of yellowish green flowers; a fine plant of Cœlogyne Gardneriana, with twelve pendent racemes of its delicate white flowers covering the pot. Before moving on, the numerous bright red flowers of the lovely little Sophrónitis cérnua, and the exquisitely beautiful Anæctochilus setáceus, with erect spikes of white-lipped flowers—which, although curious, are less beautiful than the velvety foliage pencilled all over with net work of gold [illegible]; while Pesomeria tetragona is throwing, as it were, its yellowish red flowers out of sight. Further on are a plant of the original Cattleya labiata, a variety of C. guttata, with greenish, neatly-spotted sepals and petals, and, for the sake of contrast, Pleurothallis Lanceana, Oncidium triquetrum, and Cœlógyne ovalis are suspended near them, and are flowering in humble beauty: the two latter have been in bloom during the last three or four months. To the right are the sweet-smelling Epidendrum nocturnum, Tribrachia pendula, the lately flowering Bolbophyllum Careyanum, whose close-set spike of flowers is very curious, being of the colour of bees'-wax, with dark brown lips, which tremble at the slightest touch; and a new Renanthera, introduced by Mr. Cumming, in 1838, bearing two panicles of numerous, smallish, deep red flowers; the sepals and petals of which are barred and slightly tinted with yellow. After passing Maxillaria picta, M. macrophylla, Oncidium Henchmannii, and a fading Ornithorhynchum, we come to a large plant of Cáttleya guttata, with larger spots and a smaller lip than the first noticed, and Miltónia Russelliana. Next to these are suspended the pretty Dendróbium denudans and Rodriguezia secunda. Again turning to the right, a splendid mass of Zygopetalum crinitum meets the eye, with an enormous plant of Brássia cuspidata, each diffusing its agreeable perfume over the house: above them are suspended Maxillária racemosa, with eight racemes of pale flowers, and a most magnificent plant of Læ'lia anceps glowing in all its beauty; upon which there are six spikes upwards of four feet long, each supporting three or four flowers at its extremity. On the left hand is a group of plants consisting of Epidendrum coriáceum, Saccolábium carinatum (a species not remarkable for its beauty), Bolbophyllum coccinum, with numerous graceful racemes, and the curious Oncídium raniferum. Having passed the centre of the house, we come to other fine plants of Zygopétalum crinitum and Mackayi, with numerous scapes of Oncidiums shooting up among them; and on a block of wood hangs the original Phalænopsis amábilis, in surpassing vigour and beauty; this plant has four flower-stems upon it, one of which supports fourteen of its snow-white flowers, resembling so many moths. Facing these are large plants of Epidendrum cuspidatum, covered with flowers, and E. ellipticum; also Catasetum cristatum, C. tridentatum, and two or three others; and further on are the pretty Saccolábium denticulatum, and Vanda lamellata, under which stands a large plant of the almost discarded Epidendrum fragrans, which blooms so freely, and diffuses so agreeable a perfume, that it has become a general favourite. After turning the corner and ascending a few steps, we come to the partly rotten chumps of woods, before spoken of, on which the following are producing their flowers in happy contrast:—Maxillaria atrorubens, M. densa, M. rufescens, and Masdevallia fenestrata; the racemes of Gongoras, which are growing in pots and elevated above them, interrupting their harmony with the intrusion of their racemes amongst them. There are numerous terrestrial Orchidaceæ grown in pots, placed between these chumps of woods, so as to complete the arrangements; among which Cypripédium insigne, Calanthe densiflora, Cymbidium sinense, and Goodyera discolor stand conspicuous. We next come to the spacious recess formed in the centre of the back part of the house, for the convenience of suspending the flowering plants during summer, so as to be more easily seen, and to afford them more shade: this being effected by the rustic branches which cover the recess and support the suspended plants. Here the lovely Maxillaria Steelii and M. cristata are bursting into beauty. On the chumps of wood on the other side of this recess, are Epidendrum Skinneri, Maxillária variábilis, M. nervosa, Fernandésia élegans, Bolbophyllum recurvum, the curious little Trias racemosa with woolly flowers, and a large plant of the beautiful *Æschynanthus grandiflorus,* which has been for the last three months one splendid mass of flower. In front of these is suspended, in a wooden basket, a fine plant of the showy Dendróbium chrysanthum, three stems of which being covered with flowers, form a most gorgeous object.—*G.*

Reviews.

Remarks on Bermuda, is a small 12mo pamphlet, drawn up, we believe, by the order of Col. Reid, the Governor of the Colony, for the information of emigrants, and should be consulted by all who think of settling on that island. The following passage is important:

"Such persons as from age or infirmity become unable to support themselves are provided for, after the Scotch system, from the funds of the Parish to which they belong. No rates are made exclusively for that purpose, and no labour is required of the pauper for the benefit of the Parish.

"There is great want both of agricultural and domestic labourers in the country. The wages of the former may be stated to be from 24 to 30 shillings per month, with food and lodging, or without food at 48 to 52 shillings. Domestics are usually fed and lodged, and their wages vary according to sex and other circumstances, from 10 to 30 shillings per month. A number of mechanics and artisans would find ready employment: such as ship carpenters, caulkers, house-joiners, stonemasons, shoemakers, wheel-wrights, coopers, harness-makers, &c. The wages for people of this description are about 4 shillings per day, without food or lodging.

"The mercantile marine of Bermuda being very considerable, boys from 12 to 15 years of age could at all times be advantageously apprenticed and brought up as sailors, having provided for them, during their apprenticeship, good and sufficient food, and clothing, medical attendance, and education adapted to their peculiar pursuits.

"As an encouragement to persons inclined to emigrate to Bermuda, and to enable them to make the best arrangements on their first arrival, the Legislature have granted fourteen days' subsistence money to persons (not exceeding 100 in one year) arriving in the island, with a voucher showing them to have emigrated to Bermuda with the approbation of the Commissioners of Emigration. All transported convicts, however, are prohibited from enjoying the benefit of any such allowance.

"Emigrants would no doubt on their arrival here labour under a want of suitable society. It is therefore recommended that families should as much as possible emigrate together, as well to meet this inconvenience, as to keep up those ties of mutual affection which tend so powerfully in every situation of life to render the individuals happy and contented.

"Families need not be deterred from emigrating under an impression of difficulty in employing their children. Numbers of people would always be glad to employ them of both sexes in the lighter description of household work.

"In conclusion, it may be remarked, that such persons as desire to emigrate to Bermuda may assure themselves of finding a salubrious climate, equal laws justly administered for the protection of their persons and property, fit and profitable objects for the employment of their industry, churches and schools suitable for the moral and intellectual education of their children, and in case of sickness, skilful medical attendance at fair and moderate charges."

To this we must add that, from some correspondence at the end of the tract, it appears that Government is not unwilling to give agricultural labourers a free passage to Bermuda, "on payment of the cost of their provisions during the voyage."

Callow's Popular Conchology, (Longman and Co.) is just the kind of book that was wanted by those who wish to know something of the habits of shells, and of the manner of classifying their collections of such animals, without the necessity of studying the costly works of purely scientific Conchologists. It is clearly written, abounds in instructive wood-cuts, representing all the more important genera, and has a glossary of technical terms. The classification adopted is that of Lamarck, with the addition of such genera as have been published lately. We regret that we have no room for extracts.

Kirby and Spence's Entomology is too well known, as the most entertaining account of the habits of insects that has ever been put into a popular form, to require any comments from us. It was the delight of our youth, and is the admiration of our mature age. Both to those who have the misfortune to be tormented with insect nuisances in bed or at board, in house, in garden, or in field, and to all who desire to understand the inconceivably curious contrivances by which these little animals are enabled by Providence to play their allotted part in the economy of the creation, the work is indispensable. It is only necessary for us to announce the republication of a sixth edition of the part relating to the manners and economy of the insect world, in two 8vo volumes, with a considerable addition of new matter.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

WHEN out-door work cannot be carried on, let the Fig-house, Cherry-house, and all late forcing-houses, be made ready against they are wanted. If smoke flues are used for supplying heat, they should be cleaned once a year, at least; because, when the interior is cased with soot, which is a bad conductor, a greater portion of heat passes up the chimney than would be the case if the inside was clean. The walls should be whitewashed, and the trellises either washed or painted, as the case requires. Fig-trees that have been managed according to the directions given through the growing season will not need much pruning; a few of the thickest branches may, however, be taken out, if found necessary. If the borders are full of roots, take off a little of the surface soil and replace it with fresh. Vines, Cherry, Peach, Fig, or other fruit-trees in pots, which are meant to be forced in the ensuing spring, should have the pots plunged into the ground and mulched over with dung, to protect the roots from frost in winter. If potted Strawberry plants are not under cover, some may be taken into any of the late houses to prepare them for being forced after Christmas. Where green herbs are required in winter, some plants should be potted immediately, if it has not yet been done.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—Ascertain the temperature of the bark-beds every day by examination, which can be done in very little time by keeping a few sticks thrust into them. There is less danger of too much than of too little bottom heat at this season, except in beds recently renewed. As the heat falls below the standard of 80°, level the raised ridges of bark round the pots; and if that is insufficient, make up the bed to the rims of the pots by adding fresh bark from the store-heaps in the sheds.

VINERY.—To have ripe Grapes by the 1st of May, a Vinery should now be shut up, and its temperature raised a few degrees above that of the atmosphere, by introducing some fermenting material, or, if that is not practicable, by fires at night, admitting a little fresh air in the day. When the Vines are planted outside of the house, the exposed parts of their stems must be covered so as to defend them from frost. Dry moss tied round the stems and thatched with straw will be found an efficient protection. The borders ought also to be mulched with long litter; but as the late heavy rains have made the soil very wet, the mulching may be deferred for a time, unless frost should occur, when it must be immediately done.

PEACH-HOUSE.—If very early fruit is wanted, forcing should be begun now. Close the house for a night or two previously to the application of fire-heat, which ought then to be given only in sufficient force to raise the thermometer in the house three or four degrees above the temperature of the open air. Cover the stems and mulch the border as directed for Vines.

CUCUMBERS.—To have this vegetable early where there is not a fire-heated pit or a Pine-stove to grow them in, nor any other house warm enough to raise young plants which might afterwards be transferred to a hot-bed frame, a seed-bed for a one-light box may now be made up. It will require to be substantial, and therefore some leaves should be mixed with the dung to moderate its violent heat; the bed ought also to be built on a foundation of brushwood. This troublesome method of growing early Cucumbers ought never to be attempted, however, unless plenty of stable-dung is at command.

ASPARAGUS.—For a succession, plant the bed made last week, using the precautions before mentioned against too much bottom-heat.

RHUBARB.—Where there is no other convenience, this can be forced where it grows, in the same manner as Sea-kale.

Out-door Department.

ASPARAGUS.—Where roots are wanted for forcing every year, a new plantation ought to be made at the proper season, in proportion to the quantity taken up; therefore, whenever time permits, and the ground is not too wet, that which is intended for planting may be prepared. Some instructions upon this point will be found at p. 144, to which it is only necessary to add that in all probability nitrate of soda, or common salt, would be a beneficial addition to the manures there specified.

CABBAGES.—If the stalks of those that are cut now are wanted to produce sprouts next spring, the leaves should be retained upon them. Earth up any plants that require it.

CELERY.—Whenever a fine drying day occurs, take advantage of it to prepare the late Celery for winter by a final earthing, which will be necessary in consequence of the mild weather of late having caused it to continue growing.

ENDIVE.—Choose a dry day for tying up and housing a succession.

PARSLEY.—Where this cannot conveniently be sheltered from cold in the open ground, some roots might be taken up and planted in boxes for protection under glass.

SUCCORY.—More roots should be housed before frosty weather sets in. A vacant shelf in the Mushroom-house would do for this purpose.

ORCHARD.—Peach and Nectarine trees are usually left unpruned till spring, possibly on the supposition that pruning makes them more subject to injury by intense cold; there seem, however, to be no just grounds for this apprehension, provided the wood is well ripened. But Peach or other wall-trees, to which it is intended to apply any wash for the prevention or destruction of insects, ought not to be nailed till after the composition has been laid on; because the efficacy of such remedies depends in a great measure upon every part of the wood being covered, which cannot be done when the branches are closely nailed to a wall. Such trees (and also any that have been transplanted) should, therefore, not be nailed till spring, as that is the best season for anointing them.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—Bulbs and other deciduous plants which have lost their leaves should be kept perfectly dry; shrubs or trees which retain their leaves, but which are resting, ought to be watered sparingly; other things which are growing and flowering should be more liberally watered. Do not force the plants to grow much at this season, or they will suffer for it afterwards. Temperature as before.

GREENHOUSE AND CONSERVATORY.—On mild nights, when there is no fear of high wind, the sashes of the Heath-house need not be closed. Plants in general ought not to be potted at this season; but there are some things, such as Pelargóniums, which are wanted to grow to a large size, that will perhaps need shifting now, to prevent the roots from getting matted in the pots, by which the growth of the plants would be checked. These should be made to grow slowly through the winter; and a very important point in their culture is to keep them within a short distance of the glass while growing. Let Chrysánthemums that are in blossom have plenty of air, and give them liquid manure occasionally, which will strengthen them to expand their late flowers.

PITS AND FRAMES.—Give all the air possible to half-hardy plants, taking the lights entirely off them on dry days. Free exposure will in some measure inure the plants to cold, and likewise prevent them from uselessly growing at a season when they ought to be dormant. Large plants which have been potted from the flower-borders should be trimmed, and freed from dead leaves.

Out-door Department.

Persevere in raking up leaves and cleaning the walks in woods and shrubberies. The pruning of hardy shrubs is usually deferred till spring, but it might be done now if more convenient. Any kinds, however, that are liable to injury from frost, ought to remain unpruned till the severe weather is past. Tender varieties of standard Roses may be taken up and laid in close to a north wall, so that their heads can be protected by mats, in the way recommended by Mr. Rivers.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NURSERY.—See last Calendar.

FOREST AND COPPICE WOODS.—Accordingly as most convenient, one or other of the various kinds of work indicated in the three last Calendars should be carried on.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Dec. 1, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

		BAROMETER.		THERMOMETER.			Wind.	Rain.
Nov.		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	25	28.983	28.816	48	39	43.5	S.	.12
Saturday	26	29.208	29.060	50	29	39 5	S.W.	.01
Sunday	27	29.344	29.069	50	43	46.5	S.	.24
Monday	28	29.266	28.893	53	40	46.5	S.	.04
Tuesday	29	29.527	29.510	53	39	46.0	S.W.	.01
Wednesday	30	29.975	29.602	52	29	40.5	W.	.01
Dec. Thursday	1	30.017	29.907	54	52	53.0	S.	.01
Average		29.475	29.279	51.4	38.7	45.1		.44

Nov. 25. Rain; heavy showers; barometer very low; fine.
26. Clear; lightly overcast; clear and fine at night.
27. Fine; stormy, with rain at night.
28. Cloudy; rain; barometer again very low.
29. Fine; exceedingly fine with sun; overcast.
30. Fine; light clouds; clear.
Dec. 1. Slight rain; densely overcast.

Mean temperature of the week 2.1° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending Dec. 10, 1842.

Dec.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
							N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	4	47.3	37.8	42.5	7	0.14 in.	2	1	—	2	2	5	3	1
Mon.	5	46 2	37.0	41.8	8	0.18	—	1	—	1	1	4	5	4
Tues.	6	46.8	36.6	41.7	12	0.30	1	1	—	1	2	6	5	—
Wed.	7	47.5	38 5	43.0	11	0.52	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	1
Thurs.	8	45.6	34.8	40.2	10	0.36	1	1	2	—	2	4	5	1
Fri.	9	45.3	36.0	40.6	8	1.24	2	2	1	—	1	6	3	1
Sat.	10	46 3	35.4	40.9	6	0.20	—	1	2	1	2	4	4	2

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 10th, in 1826—thermometer 56°; and the lowest on the 10th, in 1835—thermometer 20°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Dec. 2, 1842.

[The Half-sieve contains . . . 3½ imperial gallons.
The Sieve . . . . 7 " "
The Bushel Sieve . . . . . 10½ " "
The Bushel Basket . . . . . 1 imperial bushel.
Punnets for Seakale are . . . 7¾ in. wide and 2 in. deep.
" Radishes . . . . 8 " 2 "
" Mushrooms . . . 7 " 2 "
" Salad . . . . . . 5 " 2 ".]

THE supplies during the past week have been good, and the prices of most articles remain the same: owing to the continued wet weather trade has been far from brisk. *Fruit:* Pines are plentiful, and amongst them are some good specimens of the Queen and Enville. The supply of hothouse Grapes is pretty well kept up; a few Muscats have this week been offered, from 3*s.* to 5*s.* per lb. Pomegranates are selling from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per dozen. There is a great variety of dessert Pears, amongst which the Glout Morceau has appeared, from 4*s.* to 6*s.* per half-sieve; Crassanes and Marie Louise are fetching from 5*s.* to 8*s.* per half-sieve; and Beurre Diel about 6*s.* per bushel; a few Guernsey Chaumontels may likewise be obtained. Dessert Apples remain the same as in our last Report, with the exception of a few Nonpareils which have appeared, from 6*s.* to 10*s.* per bushel. A few tolerably good Cucumbers have been offered during the week, from 10*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* each. *Vegetables:* Little variation has taken place in this department of the Market. Asparagus is improving in quality; the best bundles selling from 9*s.* to 11*s.*; the inferior ones, from 4*s.* to 8*s.* each. Seakale has also improved greatly, and is becoming much more abundant; its price is from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per punnet. New Autumn Potatoes are still to be met with from 9*d.* to 1*s.* per lb. Lettuces, Endive, and Salading of every description are plentiful, and of good quality. Mushrooms are likewise abundant, from 8*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* per pottle. *Flowers:* Those in pots consist chiefly of Ericas and Chrysánthemums. Amongst the cut flowers are Euphórbia jacquiniflora and splendens, Rondelétia speciosa, Æschynanthus grandiflorus, Epiphyllum Ackermanni, Phaius grandifólius, Cyclamens, Heliotrope, Caméllias, &c.

PRICES, SATURDAY, Dec. 3, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 3*s* to 5*s*
Grapes, Hothouse, per lb. 1*s* to 3*s*
— Muscats, 3*s* to 5*s*
— Spanish, 9*d* to 1*s*
— Portugal, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Apples, dessert, per bush., 2*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
— Kitchen, 2*s* to 5*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 2*s* to 8*s*
Pomegranates, per doz., 3*s* to 4*s*
Quinces, per hf.-sieve, 3*s* to 4*s*
Medlars, per hf.-sieve, 4*s* to 5*s*
Berberries, per hf.-sieve, 5*s*
Oranges, per doz., 9*d* to 2*s*

Oranges, per 100, 5*s* to 10*s*
— bitter, per 100, 12*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 14*s*
Almonds, per peck, 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 3*s*
Walnuts, per bush., dried, 12*s* to 16*s*
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 60*s* to 70*s*
Cob Nuts, per 100lbs., 80*s* to 90*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 16*s* to 20*s*
— Spanish, 20*s*
— Barcelona, 24*s*

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s*
Cabbage, per doz. 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— plants, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Red, for pickling, 1*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Brussels Sprouts, per hf.-sv. 1*s* 3*d* to 2*s*
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 10*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Purple, 8*d* to 1*s*
Cauliflowers, per doz., 1*s* to 4*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 40*s* to 70*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— per bushel, 1*s* 3*d* to 2*s*
— Kidney, per bu., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— New autumn, per lb., 9*d* to 1*s*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Turnips, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 2*s* to 4*s* 6*d*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*

Carrots, per doz. bun., 3*s* to 5*s*
Parsneps, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Onions, per bushel, 4*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
— Green, p. doz. bun. 3*s* to 4*s* 6*d*
— Spanish, per doz. 2*s* to 5*s*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
Asparagus, per 100, 4*s* to 11*s*
Sea-kale, per punnet, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. sc., 6*d* to 9*d*
— Cos, 9*d* to 1*s*
Endive, per score, 9*d* to 1*s* 3*d*
Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per hf.-sieve, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Tarragon, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Sage, per doz. bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Chilies, per 100, 1*s* 3*d* to 2*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 8*d* to 1*s* 3*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

WE shall be obliged if our Correspondents, in their future communications, will take care that no general question relating to *different* subjects is asked in the same paragraph, and that each question is headed with the principal subject. *One side only of the paper should be written on*, so that we may separate each question. If these directions are observed, it will greatly facilitate our obtaining answers, and will enable us to arrange our Correspondence under general heads, separating those questions and answers which are of interest merely to individuals, from such as are of general interest.

MANURES.—*A Subscriber* has hardly given us information enough as to the nature of his manure. Horse and closet manure, mixed with ditchings, forms of itself a very powerful manure, and we are not aware of any means of doubling or trebling its fertilising properties for manuring grass land. If, however, it is easy to obtain gypsum, or if the refuse sulphate of lime of the candle-makers can be had at Manchester, its quality would no doubt be improved by adding such substances, thoroughly mixing them, in the proportion of one fourth of the gypsum.†——*M. H.*—You cannot use a worse material than old tan. It is quite unfit for manure until it has been converted into black vegetable mould. You had better burn your heavy land if you have the means of doing so.†——*Clericus.*—As sulphates of magnesia and iron, muriatic and sulphuric acids, are severally recommended for the fixation of ammonia in urine, and in the ammoniacal water of the gas-works, we apprehend that the crude salt of the alum works, which contains about 50 per cent. of sulphate of magnesia, and the remainder sulphate of iron and alumina, with sulphuric and muriatic acids in a free state, may be usefully employed for the said fixation in both urine and gas-water. The fixing menstruum must be added to the fermenting urine.†

LIQUID MANURE.—*J. B.*—Cow-dung makes excellent liquid manure for strong-growing greenhouse plants, and it is very safe in its application; it is best in a fresh state. You may make it most conveniently by laying a load in the compost-yard, and digging a hole in the clay, into which the liquid will be washed by the rain. A board may then be laid over it to prevent evaporation in summer. In most cases the liquid will not be too strong if used as it is taken from the drain; but experience must teach you this. Free-growing greenhouse plants, such as Fúchsias, Sálvias, Chrysánthemums, Azáleas, Rhododendrons, &c., are much benefited by it. Apply it just when they begin to grow and during the growing season.§

RESTING PLANTS.—*J. B.*—Bulbous plants, or others which lose all their leaves in the winter season, should be kept perfectly dry; plants which still retain their leaves, although they cease to grow, should be watered sparingly. These are general principles which your own good sense will enable you to apply.§

HEATING.—*C. H.*—You say you have a small greenhouse erected against the gable-end wall of your coach-house, and that you are desirous of giving warmth to the former and dryness to the latter in the winter season, by having some kind of stove or warming apparatus, to be fixed in the wall between the greenhouse and coach-house, and to be fed from the latter. The most economical apparatus would be an Arnott stove, *well managed:* but as this is difficult, it would be better to put up such a stove as is described at p. 723 of the present volume.†

VINES.—*Clericus.*—There is no danger of the Vines in your house being injured by frost, unless the thermometer out of doors should indicate a near approach to zero; in which case it will be advisable to apply sufficient fire-heat to keep the house also from settling to extreme cold.‡——*S. T.*—From the appearance of the leaves which you have sent, there is little doubt that the roots of your Vines have penetrated into a subsoil, which is exceedingly wet, or below the level of the surrounding water. Your best plan will be to take up the Vines, and, if there is no possibility of draining the present border, to form a fresh one upon its surface.‡——*R. D.*—You cannot remove your Vines at a better time than the present.‡

PITS AND FORCING-HOUSES.—If *E. H. W.* has a stove 17ft. by 13ft. (heated by Stephenson's conical boiler, and 4-inch pipe), two brick flued frames 17ft. by 14ft. each, and a Mushroom-house, 41ft. by 12ft., heated by a flue, he has certainly a right to expect that his gardener should produce at the present time Seakale, Asparagus, Cucumbers and Mushrooms. It is rather too early for forced flowers, except Hyacinths and Violets.†

IVY.—*A Subscriber* inquires if there is any fear lest the Ivy on an old tree that has fallen into a spring of water, which supplies several houses, should impregnate the water and render it unwholesome. We cannot ourselves answer this question. All we know is, that Ivy is an emetic, and therefore possesses deleterious qualities, which would make us suspicious of its effect upon water flowing among a large mass of it.†

TUBEROUS ROOTED IRISES.—*J. D.*—These may be planted in the spring in any dry and airy part of the garden. All the care which they will require afterwards, will be to keep them clear of weeds; but they must be taken up every year as soon as their leaves wither, and be kept in a cool airy place free from frost, where they may not become mouldy.†

HYDRANGEA.—*A Subscriber.*—We cannot name any agent which will with any certainty change the blossoms of this plant from pink to blue; but alum mixed in small quantities with the soil, appears to be the most effectual agent in producing that effect.‡

ANEMONES.—*J. D.*—The roots of Anemone, which were planted in spring, but which, owing to the dry weather, have only lately appeared above ground, will flower freely during the early months of the year, if protected from snow and severe frost; but they must be allowed free exposure to sun and air at all favourable opportunities. After they have bloomed and when the leaves begin to turn yellow, the roots must be taken up and kept in a dry and airy place, until required for replanting in the following November. ‡

Chrysanthemums.—*Derby.*—The following are good varieties:—C. formosum, light primrose; lúcidum, white; Celestial, blush; Beauty, pink; King, pale rose; Triumphant, blush; Chancellor, white and pink; Adventurer, yellow; Defiance, white; Diana, blush; Perfection, pale lilac; and the old Golden Lotus-flowered. ‡

Greenhouse Plants.—*S. S.*—The following list contains some of the best kinds which are suitable for general cultivation:—Hóvea Celsi and pungens, Chorozema várium, Pimelea decussata and híspida, Acácia vestita, Leschenaultia formosa and bíloba; Epacris impressa, nivalis, and grandiflora; Azálea índica alba and phœnícea, Coleonema tenuifólia, Heaths and Caméllias. You may also add a few climbing things, such as Kennédia Marryattæ, Hardenbérgia macrophylla, Zíchya glabrata, Ipomœa Leárii, and Mandevilla suaveolens. §

Passiflora Loudoni.—*W. C. D.*—This plant is usually an abundant bloomer, when planted in an intermediate stove. The reason why your plant does not flower, is no doubt owing to its being grown in a greenhouse, the temperature of which is not sufficiently high to induce it to expand its blossoms. ‡

Oleander.—*J. C.*—We cannot account for the spots which have appeared upon the leaves of your Oleander, unless you have stinted it for pot-room, or watered it too freely; either of which may have occasioned the appearance you describe. ‡

American Aloe.—*Totty* may preserve his American Aloe from all danger during winter, with perfect certainty, if he will get it quite dry, and then transfer it to a barn or stable, where it may be covered thick with straw. It will bear some frost in winter if it is dry; but if not, it will be surely killed.†

Fuchsias.—*N. B.*—The beauty of these plants is estimated not so much from the length or size of the blooms, as from the brilliancy and contrast of colour which the flower exhibits. In the measurement of the blooms, the length of the tubes and sepals only is included. ‡——*Cryptogamia* does not seem to know what Fuchsia Chandleri is, when he speaks of it as having flowers nearly self-coloured. The exhibitions at the garden of the Horticultural Society next year will set these matters at rest, and determine, beyond all question, the merits of the new Fuchsias.†

Ranunculus.—*J. D.*—These roots should either be planted immediately, if the weather permits, or they may remain out of the ground until the first favourable day in February. They require much the same treatment as Anemones, except that the soil in which they are grown should be a rich loam. ‡

Bulbs.—*Anne.*—It is impossible to say decidedly what your plants are from the mere inspection of the bulbs. No. 1, however, appears to be Vallota purpúrea, a pretty greenhouse bulb of easy cultivation, requiring to be planted in turfy loam, in a well-drained pot, and to be watered sparingly until it begins to emit roots. Water may then be freely administered, but must again be entirely withheld after the plant has flowered, until it is repotted in the succeeding autumn. This bulb, if its base is not allowed to touch the water, may also be grown in glasses, in the same manure as the Hyacinth; but it will require several years to recruit its strength, after it has flowered under such treatment. No. 2 is an Hæmanthus, probably H. toxicárius, for which a higher temperature is necessary than the preceding. The remainder are plants of the nature of I'xia and Gladíolus, and require the treatment suitable to those bulbs. ‡

Cape Bulbs, &c.—*Philo-Chronicle.*—The bulbs you mention are perfectly safe in your cellar, provided you keep them dry and prevent them from growing. We fear, however, that the temperature of 50° will be apt to start them, and then the worst effects would be produced. It would be better if you could find room for them on some warm and dry shelf of the greenhouse. The same remarks apply to the Gloxínia. §

Jonquils.—*J. D.*—These bulbs require no protection in winter; if growing in dry sandy soil, they will flower early in spring. ‡

Walnut-Trees.—*Totty* inquires whether any of our correspondents can give any information as to their experience in transplanting Walnut-trees of a large size. He wishes to move one, the stem of which is about 5 inches in diameter.

Out-door Grapes.—*F. M.*—The Black Prince (which is the same as the Alicant and Cambridge Botanic Garden Grape), Pitmaston White Cluster, and Grove-end Sweetwater or Early White Malvasia, are three suitable varieties for the open wall. The merits of Macready's Early White and Withersfield's White are unknown to us. There is perhaps no better bearer than the Esperione; but, although it colours well, it never becomes so sugary as to render it preferable to many others. You will do well to adopt the Royal Muscadine as your fourth variety: it forms a handsome bunch, and the berries are well-flavoured. It is most deserving of the sashes you mention; but these will be of no advantage, unless you make the bottom and sides close. Place them at an angle of 30 with the wall; 7 feet high at the back will do, but of course the higher the better. Vines have been forced with fermenting stable-manure, placed on the floor of the house or pit, or applied as linings to pits properly constructed for the purpose. The latter mode is the best, because it can be made available when the fruit is ripening off, as well as in the early part of the season. Some use it occasionally in regularly-constructed vineries, on account of the deadly effects which its steam produces on insects. ‖

Pears.—*R. D.*—The Van-Mons Léon le Clerc Pear is large, handsome and very good, ripening in November; but in point of flavour it is not superior to the Winter Nelis. It deserves a wall where such can be afforded for autumn Pears. The Poire Figue de Naples is best from a standard. Its quality is not equal to that of the Beurré Rance; more especially as the latter variety comes in for use when most other good Pears are over. ‖

Asparagus.—*Clericus.*—As you only intend to occupy your garden for a twelvemonth, your best plan will be, early in spring, to give the Asparagus beds a good watering with liquid manure; or probably guano dissolved in water, at the rate of 4 lbs. to 12 gallons, will be equally efficient. The water should stand 24 hours before it is used, and when drawn off, 24 gallons of water may be put to the same guano. Your beds will also be improved by giving them a good coating of salt previously to watering them. ‡——*Totty.*—We do not apprehend that a deep layer of leaves placed over an Asparagus-bed in the early spring would prevent the growth of the Asparagus by keeping off the sun's heat. Asparagus will push at its allotted time do what you will, and besides the Spanish practice shows that the plan is advantageous.†

Celery.—*Newcastle.*—Either your Celery seed must have been bad, or the plants cannot have been properly earthed up, otherwise they would have produced you something more than leaves. ‡

Truffles.—*Derby.*—We have long been expecting a communication upon the mode of raising Truffles. It certainly has been done and may be done again, but we are not informed of the exact circumstances. This, however, we know, that it is the old rotten Truffles that are to be used for propagation, and not such as are fit for table. Truffles are found buried in the soil, under trees, especially Beeches, at the depth of three or four inches, but they also occur under other trees, such as Oaks and Chesnuts. Before long we will give you the history of their cultivation in France.†

Seeds.—*A Humble Amateur.*—Seeds of the Coucourzelle and Oxalis Déppei may be obtained of the London nurserymen through any respectable country nurseryman.†

Wasps' Nests.—*V. J. N.*—Spirits of turpentine are effectual in destroying wasps' nests. For the manner of applying them, we beg to refer you to Prof. Henslow's Paper upon that subject at p. 637 of this year's *Chronicle.* ‡

Books.—*A Young Lecturer.*—For the natural arrangement of plants read "Lady's Botany" by Lindley; for structural and physiological Botany read the same author's "Elements of Botany;" for geographical distribution consult the works of Humboldt and Meyen, and the papers of Mr. Hinds, lately published in the "Journal of Botany." You will also find a good deal of information upon the subject in the *first* edition of "Lindley's Introduction to Botany," if you can procure it. For the uses of plants in medicine you should refer to the "Flora Medica," or to Mr. Pereira's "Materia Medica." †——*A Novice.*—There is no book which treats specially on grafting, inarching, &c., but directions are given upon these subjects in most works on gardening. ‡

Worm-Casts.—*W. Flyn.*—You may destroy worms by lime-water prepared by throwing a quantity of quicklime into a large vessel of water, stirring it well, and leaving it for a day till it becomes clear. The quantity of lime is immaterial, provided there is enough of it, because the water can only take up a certain quantity of lime.†——*J. G.*—Lime-water, or a weak solution of corrosive sublimate, will destroy worms on grass-plats and gravel-walks.†

Laying out Gardens.—*T. G.*—We cannot, in a newspaper, give you directions for laying out ground. The following general rules may, however, be useful to you. Never use angular figures, if you can help it, or unless there are very weighty reasons. Take care that your curves follow each other. Nothing is in general so agreeable to the eye as an arc of a circle, or a form bounded by curved lines of some sort.

Marvels.—*W.*—We have nothing to alter in our statement regarding the Acari. We cannot help "clergymen, and other persons of unblemished respectability," believing that mites may be created by electricity. We can only say of such gentlemen, "the more shame to them,"—if, indeed, there be any such, which we cannot believe.†

Shakspeare.—*Falmouth.*—We are aware of the interpretation you put upon the paragraph in question; but *it is not suited to the character of our columns*, and we do not think it true. We are much obliged, however, by the suggestion †

Falling Stars.—In answer to *D. C. L.*, we have been favoured by Mr. R. Mossman, of Thurston Gardens, Dunbar, (height above sea 280 ft., distance from sea 2 miles, latitude 55° 57′ N., longitude 2° 29′ W.), with the following account of meteors seen by him on the nights of the 10th and 14th of Nov. last: On the night of the 10th, half-past nine o'clock, meteor seen S.E. moving to N., 35° high; 14th, six o'clock, meteor seen S. moving to S.W., 43°; ten minutes past six o'clock, meteor seen S. moving to the N.E., 51°; half past six o'clock, meteor seen S.E., which fell perpendicularly; seven o'clock, meteor seen S.W. moving to S.E., 47°; eight o'clock, meteor seen due N. moving to the E., very brilliant, 64°; 20 min. past 8 o'clock, meteor seen N.E. moving to N.W., 57°; two min. before nine o'clock, meteor seen quite vertical; ten min. past nine o'clock, meteor seen E. moving S.W., 50°; 25 min. past nine o'clock, meteor seen N.N.E., which fell perpendicularly; four minutes before ten o'clock, meteor seen S.W. moving to the S.E., very brilliant, 40°. Owing to the thick haze that prevailed on the nights of the 11th, 12th, and 13th, no meteors were visible.

Miscellaneous.—*C. W. F.*—Your question is answered at p. 793. ‡——*N. Gaines.*—Your Cactus seems to be nothing more than Epiphyllum violaceum.†——*Caleb.*—No. 7 is out of print. There is very little chance of your procuring it.——*Hortus.*—There are no flower-seeds which you can obtain better in Paris than in London, unless it is the seed of Hollyhocks, Indian Pinks, and China Asters. The best of everything of that sort may be had of the best seedsmen in London. If, however, you are going to Paris, you had better inquire at the shop of Vilmorin and Co., Quai de la Mégisserie.†——*E. M. W.*—The best advice we can give you is immediately to *burn* your plant. We do not know what it is, but the swarms of brown-scale which infest it are enough to overrun a village. The plant is probably of no value, and to destroy such myriads of scale insects except by fire is, we fear, not to be hoped for.†——*W. and G. R.*—Epidendrum Pastoris has not been figured in any work. It has small orange yellowish-brown flowers of no beauty, but with the smell of Vanilla. Brassia Wrayæ we are unacquainted with. Oncidium Wentworthianum is very like O. altissimum.†——*H. K. M.*—Your plant is a Medicago, with which we are unacquainted. What is the history of it? †——*J. C. L.*—We are not acquainted with the plant, the leaf of which you forwarded to us. ‡——*F. B. G.*—Your plant is Rodriguézia secunda.†——*A. H. C.*—Your plants are Begónia Drégei, Maranta bícolor, Justícia purpúrea, and probably Luzuriaga cymosa. †——*Mr. Gray's* Pear is the Vicar of Winkfield. ‡——*Z. Q.*—Your Apple is the Blenheim Pippin ‖——*Worcestershire's* plant is Epiphyllum violáceum. †——*C. Diplock's* parcel has been received. ‡——*G. Masters.*—Your Pear, No. 1, which you had under the name of Ananas, or Pine-apple, is the same as No. 2, Passe Colmar; if you work them on each other you will then feel satisfied that such is the case :4, 5, Easter Beurré; 6, Winter Nelis; 7, probably Jean de Witte. The Apples are, 9, Wormsley Pippin; 10, London Pippin; 11, Cockle Pippin; 12, Barcelóna Pearmain. ‖——*H. E.*—Your Apples are, 1, 8, Easter Pippin, or French Crab; 3, Pigeon; 4, Lemon Pippin; 10, Acklam's Russet. The Pears are, 5, Gansel's Bergamot; 6, Achan; 7, Chaumontel; 9, Ne plus Meuris. ‖——*S. G. E.*—Your Apples are, 2, Minchal Crab; 3, a Codlin, probably Mank's; 4, Hawthornden; 5, Wine, or Queen; 6, Hollandbury; 8, Wheeler's Russet; 10, Golden Reinette; 11, Early White Margaret; the other Apples are not known. The Pears, 1 and 2, are the Glout Morceau, and have become very good, although grown in a Yorkshire climate, and in rather an exposed situation. ——*Thos Davis.*—We know nothing of "the saturated canvas."——*T. G.*—We do not know what Bird's-eye Tobacco is. The plant you have sent is some Cyperaceous species allied to Schænus.——*Quercus* next week. ——*Critic's* insects, found on old shreds, are undoubtedly pupæ cases, but of what species it is impossible to say. We should feel obliged by his forwarding a few more to Mr. Curtis for examination: they must not, however, be removed from the shreds, lest they should be crushed or in any way get injured. *R.* ——*P. Corbet.*—Enclose 6 Post-office labels, and No. 28 shall be sent you.——*Quince.*—Your small Apple is the Dutch Mignonne; the largest is the Blenheim Pippin. ‖——*J. S. B.*—Neither of your seedling Fuchsias is sufficiently handsome or distinct from other well-known varieties to be worthy of general cultivation. ‡——*E. H. W., W. H. M., A Subscriber ab Initio, Radix, W. Lee,* and many others, next week, if we can find room.——*Mr. Gray's* Chrysanthemums are—1, Lúcidum; 2, Victory; 3, Surprise; 4, Conqueror; 11, Tasselled Yellow; 12, 13, Adventure; 14, Goliath; 20, Wheeler's Changeable Yellow; 21, Marie Stuart; 22, 23, The Queen; 24, Triumphant; 25, Rosalind; 26, Rose or Pink; 31, Pygmalion; 32, Sully; 33, Decora; 34, Conspícuum; 41, Marie; 42, not known. §——*A Constant Reader's* plants are—1, Aspídium spinulosum; 2, Cistópteris dentata; 3, Aspídium aculeatum; 4, Asp. Fílix-mas.; 5, Scirpus sylváticus; 6, Potentilla argentea; 7, 8, Epipactis latifólia; 9, Nastúrtium terrestre; 10, Bidens cérnua; 11, Vicia sativa; 13, Juncus uliginosus. ‡——*A Constant Reader.*—Our advertisement of the list of articles for competition next year at the Horticultural Society's Garden is correct. ‡——*P. B.*—We will inquire. —*νηρο.*—Any one, already a Fellow of the Horticultural Society, can propose another person for election.

Errata.—The plant spoken of in Mr. Ayres's description of Claremont in No. 47, p. 775, c. *a*, line from the bottom 16, as the "Araucária Cunninghamii," which had stood out in the open ground for many years, should have been "Cunninghámia sinensis." In No. 47, at p. 773, column *c*, line from the top 3, for "there is a Larch," read "there is *not* a Larch;" and in line 6 of the same column, for "five shillings" read "*ten* shillings."

Mr. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR is now reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price 3*d.* each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them *delivered in any part of London* by remitting a Post-office order to this Office, at the rate of 5s. for every 25 copies.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Since the arrival of the Indian mail, of which we gave the particulars in our last, a proclamation, issued by the Governor-General on the 1st October, containing the announcement of his future policy, has been made public. The most important feature of this document is the determination to withdraw the troops from Affghanistan. The Governor-General, in announcing this intention, describes the disasters of last year as "unparalleled in their extent, unless by the errors in which they originated, and by the treachery by which they were completed." He states that the rivers of the Punjab and the Indus, and the mountain tribes and passes of Affghanistan, will henceforth be placed between the British army and any enemy approaching from the west; that the Affghans will be left to create a Government for themselves; that it will be his future policy to maintain peace in all parts of the Indian Empire, and that he will put forth the whole power of the British Government to coerce the state by which it shall be infringed. To this intelligence we may add the rumour that Sir Hugh Gough, with the greater part of the troops serving in China, will return immediately to India, and that a small force will be kept up at Hong-kong, under the command of Lord Saltoun, until the 21 millions of dollars, stipulated in the treaty, have been paid.—The news from France relates chiefly to the contest for the representation of the first municipal district of Paris; the Opposition had put forth all their strength, but the Government candidate has been returned by a large majority. The importance of this result is said to have been so great, that a defeat would have led to the overthrow of the Ministry.—From Spain, our advices are satisfactory. The Regent left Madrid on the 21st, and had been received at Saragossa and other important towns on his line of march with the utmost enthusiasm. The Barcelona Junta appear to have been paralysed by the first intelligence of his approach, and the people are already discontented with their chiefs. Every demonstration in favour of the movement has failed in the other towns of the province—a satisfactory proof that the affair is local in its interests. There is no doubt that the Regent will easily crush the insurrection, and that its occurrence at this juncture will give increased stability and character to his Government.—The treaty between Belgium and Holland, to which we alluded on a former occasion, has been submitted to the Chambers; it fixes the boundary-lines of the two kingdoms on terms of mutual advantage, and definitively settles all the financial questions which have been so long at issue.—From the Levant we have accounts of fresh disturbances in the Lebanon; the Druses and Maronites have joined their forces and routed the Albanian troops after a sanguinary contest, in which 600 of the latter are said to have perished. The patience of the mountaineers had been exhausted by the oppressions they have long suffered from the Albanians; and an order from the Turkish authorities to deprive them of their arms has acted as the immediate cause in bringing matters to a crisis. The affairs of Servia appear to be settled to the satisfaction of the people, although the terms imposed by the Sultan on the new sovereign are severe, and virtually deprive the country of many of its privileges. By these terms the amount of tribute is increased; the title of the new Prince is to be changed; the Turkish Pacha is to preside at the national assemblies, and a large tract of territory added to the principality by the treaty of Adrianople is again to form part of the Turkish empire.—From the United States we have three arrivals this week; the news is chiefly of domestic interest, relating more particularly to the elections in the city and state of New York, which had terminated in the triumph of the democratic party. The President had published an official statement of the ratification of the treaty with this country; but, with this exception, the political intelligence is unimportant.—From Canada we learn that Sir Charles Bagot, the Governor-General, has been dangerously ill, but is now in progress of recovery: the elections have terminated in favour of the Government candidates, but the party feeling occasioned by the late change of policy appears by no means to have subsided.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty and the Court return to Windsor Castle from Walmer this morning. Her Majesty has been indisposed for some days, having taken cold in the early part of the week. Sir James Clark remained at Walmer until Thursday, when the Queen was sufficiently recovered to render further medical attendance unnecessary. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge left town on Thursday, and the Duchess, accompanied by the Princesses Augusta and Mary of Cambridge, left Kew on Wednesday for Badminton, to honour the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort with a visit. His Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz accompanied her Royal Highness, and Prince George of Cambridge will also join the party in a few days.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex and the Duchess of Inverness arrived last week at Hornby Castle, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Leeds, from Aske Hall, the seat of the Earl and Countess of Zetland, where his Royal Highness and the Duchess had been staying since the 5th inst.—His Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick of Austria is now at Strathfieldsay, on a visit to the Duke of Wellington. During the week the Archduke has visited the Mint, the Trinity House, the Monument, the Horse-Guards, the establishment of Messrs. Mortimer & Hunt the jewellers, and the printing-house of Messrs Clowes & Sons, in Stamford-street. His Imperial Highness has also dined at the Trinity House, and with the members of the United Service Club.

Official Appointments.—The Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the office of Viscount of the Isle of Jersey to Colonel John Le Couteur, in the room of the late Mr. Gossett. The Queen has also appointed Mr. John Guille, Bailiff of the Island of Guernsey, vacant by the death of Mr. D. de Lisle Brock. The Court of Directors of the East India Company have appointed Mr. Lestock R. Reid, a Provisional Member of Council at Bombay. The Poor Law Commissioners have appointed Mr. S. C. Denison, Barrister-at-Law, an Assistant Commissioner, for the period of thirty days, for the purpose of inquiring specially into the employment of women and children in agriculture.

Gazette Announcements. — We learn by Tuesday's *Gazette* that the Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, conferring the honour of Knighthood upon Mr. Jasper Atkinson, of Portman-square. It is also announced in the *Gazette* of last night, that the Queen has conferred on Sir Hugh Gough the dignity of a Baronet; and has nominated Adm. Sir W. Parker, Sir Henry Pottinger, Gen. Pollock, and Gen. Nott, Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.

Pensions.—The East India Company have granted a pension of 80*l.* a year among the four daughters of the late Colonel Dennie, in addition to the pension given to the same ladies by the Crown; this is said to be the first instance in which the East India Company has granted a pension in consideration of services rendered by officers not in their own service.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers contain no domestic news of interest, except the accounts of the contest between Gen. Jacqueminot and M. de Portalis, for the representation of the first arrondissement of Paris. There was little doubt of the General's election for that wealthy quarter, but the opposition was so active, and displayed a degree of energy so extraordinary, that the friends of Government felt it necessary to meet it with corresponding efforts. The scrutiny took place on Wednesday, when the General was elected by a majority of 147. His defeat would have led to the overthrow of the Ministry.—It is rumoured in Paris that the Prince de Joinville, third son of King Louis-Philippe, is to be married immediately to a Brazilian Princess, and that his sister, the Princess Clementine of Orleans, is to be very shortly married to Prince Augustus of Coburg, brother of the King of Portugal.—Colonel Lagorsse, who was employed by Napoleon in negotiating the celebrated Concordat with the Pope, died at Gironville on the 17th ult., in the 72d year of his age.—Surveys have just been completed for a line of railway from Paris to Calais, and from thence to Belgium, so as to open up a more direct line of communication between the London and Dover Railway and the Continent. The line will pass through the towns of Beauvais, Amiens, Arras, and Lille, a distance of 267 miles, the total cost being estimated at 6,100,000*l.*—A committee of the booksellers and publishers of Paris was received last week by the President of the Council, and presented an address, with 146 signatures, in favour of the project of the Customs' union with Belgium. The document complains of the piracy practised in Belgium, the best French works being immediately reprinted in that country, and not only sold there at an exceedingly low price, but even introduced into France. Any measure which could prevent such a line of proceeding would, says the address, be advantageous to the parties making it. The President of the Council, after having read the address, listened with great attention to the various observations presented by the committee, which referred more particularly to the entrance of printed works into France, and their free circulation in Algeria. The President promised the committee that he would adopt such measures as should put an end to this state of things. The committee was also received by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the Interior, Commerce, and Public Instruction, all of whom expressed a lively sympathy for the interest of the book trade.—The heirs of the Baroness de Feuchères have advertised for sale the inheritance of the last of the Condés—namely, the splendid hotel in the Place Vendôme, the castle and woods of Mortefontaine; the extensive and noble forest of Montmorency, the favourite resort of the Parisians; the estate of St. Leu, without the chateau, which Mad. de Feuchères destroyed in order to remove that silent witness of the catastrophe of August, 1830. The mayors of the neighbouring districts, on hearing that the forest of Montmorency was to be sold in lots, and converted into fields, felt alarmed at the immense injury which the loss of the forest would entail on those districts, and addressed a petition to the King, in which they entreated him to purchase it out of the proceeds of the privy domain. Baron Fain, the Cabinet Secretary, replied in the name of his Majesty, that he wished it was in his power to acquiesce in their demand, but that, unfortunately, the enormous burdens which pressed upon the King, and the debts which they compelled him to contract, rendered the accomplishment of that wish absolutely impossible.

Algiers. — Some surprise has been occasioned by doubts which have been thrown by the English papers on the affair of Mazagran, which was extolled at the time as an act of heroism. The *Courrier Français* challenges the Ministerial papers to contradict these doubts, but they remain silent on the subject. It is stated that "the affair of Mazagran was a farce; that during the night of the so-much-vaunted attack, there had been some few musket-shots, and no more; that these were so few, that the little garrison of Mazagran did not even get up from their beds; that there was consequently neither attack nor defence, neither men killed nor men wounded, nor heroism of any kind." If these assertions be confirmed, after all that has been said and written of an affair enacted almost under our own eyes, what must we think of the authenticity of history? In this case the heroism of the French was blazoned over Europe, and subscriptions were got up in the great capitals, to which Englishmen are said to have largely contributed.

SPAIN.—The news from Spain is to the 24th instant, from Madrid, and to the 26th from Barcelona. The telegraphic despatches from Bayonne, from which we derive this late intelligence, are of a very confused and contradictory character. The Regent, instead of marching on Barcelona by Valencia, as was anticipated, had taken the Saragossa road. He quitted Madrid, as stated in our last, on the 21st, accompanied by the President of the Council and Minister of War (Gen. Rodil) and other officers. An immense crowd accompanied him out of the capital, and his popularity seemed to have been renewed by his prompt departure for the scene of revolt. He arrived at Saragossa on the 24th, and was cordially received; the Infante Don Francisco de Paulo will promptly learn from the Regent the motives of his choosing the road by Upper Arragon to Catalonia. This is, no doubt, a good stroke of policy on the part of the Regent, for if he finds that the Princess Carlotta has been plotting, or is an accomplice, for the Barcelona movement, the road to France will be indicated without ceremony to this branch of the Bourbon family. The Cortes were prorogued on the 22d the day after the Regent quitted the capital; and the Queen was left entirely to the protection of the National Guard, a mark of confidence on the part of the Regent which had given much satisfaction. From Barcelona we have a list of the Consultative Junta. It is composed of men of all shades of political opinion—Republicans, Exaltados, and Moderados. There are merchants, manufacturers, physicians, apothecaries, advocates, landed proprietors, general officers, and magistrates in the category. Gen. Van Halen had threatened to bombard the town, and was only induced to spare it from the representations of the French Consul that it was impossible to find refuge for the numerous French subjects, there being only one brig-of-war in the port, already filled with the General's own family, and other refugee Spaniards. The junta had been prolific of proclamations. One decree fixed a maximum for the price of food; and a second was addressed to the army, inviting them to join the movement. In the mean time the insurrection has made slow progress. A demonstration in its favour has failed in Valencia. Saragossa has been quite tranquil, and some of the small towns which had announced their adhesion to the movement have returned to their allegiance. Madrid up to the 24th had not moved. The south of Spain, Seville, Cadiz, &c., was perfectly quiet, and the Basque provinces had not stirred. An agitation had taken place at Palma, the capital of the island of Majorca, but the Political Chief and Captain-General having adopted precautions, tranquillity had not been disturbed, despite of incendiary publications, calling upon the population of Palma to make common cause with the Barcelona insurgents. Even at Barcelona the people are discontented with their chiefs. Llinas has been dismissed from the command of the armed force, and compelled to take refuge on board a French ship. Brigadier Durando, a Piedmontese officer, has taken the command, but the approach of Espartero seems to have inspired a general panic. The failure of the movement at Valencia is a proof that the present troubles are mere local disorders incidental to Barcelona, already confined to that city, and likely to be crushed. The Regent can have no difficulty in putting down the attempt; and perhaps he will find that it was caused more by the pressure of a military force and the necessity of supporting it on the poorer classes, than by any profound disaffection or conspiracy. Nothing, too, can have proved more fortunate for his Government than so culpable a mode of resistance; and he will know how to profit by it, without leaving any indelible marks of vengeance on the Barcelona population.

PORTUGAL.—We have Lisbon news to the 21st ult. The Government had gained an important victory on the preceding day, having carried the election of five deputies to supply the vacancies caused by deaths, and double returns for the province of Estramadura; and it was fully anticipated that in the provinces they would be equally successful. They had also carried the municipal elections at Coimbra, and generally throughout the country. Those of Lisbon and Oporto had not yet come on. Nothing new had transpired relative to the tariff question. Lord Aberdeen's answer had not yet been received, but there was no doubt in Lisbon that the Portuguese offers would be rejected. The Prince de Joinville had left Lisbon in the Belle Poule frigate, accompanied by two corvettes. A brig-of-war had been sent to Madeira with succours for the sufferers by the inundation. A committee had been formed at Lisbon, with the Marquis of Fayal at its head, to collect subscriptions; and their Majesties have contributed themselves three contos of reis (about 750*l.*). Another subscription has been opened in London with a strong appeal to all who have either in their own persons or in their families derived benefit from the climate of Madeira.

BELGIUM.—The treaty concluded between Belgium and Holland on the 5th of this month, was laid before the Chamber of Representatives on the 23d ult. It is divided into three parts or chapters. The first part fixes the boundary line between the two kingdoms. Some small portions of territory are ceded by each party, as drawn on a map annexed to the treaty. The second chapter relates to the navigation of the canals, the Scheldt, the Meuse, and other rivers. The third chapter relates to all financial questions between the two countries, which are fully and definitively settled. The treaty fills ten columns of the Government paper.—The inhabitants of Brussels have been greatly excited for the last ten days, by a tragical event which occurred at the residence of Mdlle. Heinefetter, the *prima donna* of the theatre, on Saturday night, the 19th ult. M. Caumartin, whose father was member of the Chamber of Deputies in France, was at Mdlle. Heinefetter's with M. Alme Sirey, the author of a celebrated law work, and whose father was an avocat of the Court of Cassation. A violent dispute arose between them. M. Caumartin, who had with him a sword cane, stabbed M. Sirey, who died instantly upon the sofa. M. Caumartin, after having committed this crime, fled in M. Sirey's carriage. The police was apprised of what had taken place about a quarter of an hour afterwards; the most active search was made for M. Caumartin, and all the gates of the city were closely watched. He succeeded, however, in making his escape to Paris, where he offered to surrender himself, but the officer of the Crown refused, on the ground that as no complaint had been lodged against him, he could not take him into custody. Upon this he immediately set off for Brussels, with the determination of surrendering himself to justice in Belgium. Before he departed he wrote a letter to the Procureur du Roi, in which, after announcing his resolution, he declares that he shall be able to prove that he was provoked, struck, and wounded first, and that the tragical termination of the deplorable conflict was totally independent of his own will.

GERMANY.—Letters from Vienna mention a report that the marriage of the daughter of the Duchess de Berry, with the Archduke Palatine of Hungary had been definitively agreed upon by the Aulic Council. Austria, it is said, contemplates at a future day to erect into a palatinate, for the young couple, the provinces of Bosnia and Servia, which she expects will fall to her lot in the partition of Turkey. According to these accounts M. Hyde de Neuville had been called to Goritz, for the purpose of negotiating the marriage of the Duke de Bordeaux with a daughter of the Emperor of Russia, which has always been, it seems, a favourite plan of the Duke d'Angoulême. We are happy to learn from the same source that the rumours relative to the alarming state of Prince Metternich's health turn out to be unfounded.—The navigation of the Danube concerns all Europe, and therefore the proceedings of the late general meeting have an interest which is not confined to Vienna. The result of this meeting seems not to have been such as was desired; it has, indeed, been resolved not to give up this fine national undertaking, but the shareholders being disappointed in their expectations, would not consent to make any further grant of the money required to prosecute it. The offer of an advance of 50,000 florins at two per cent. was accepted, but competent judges affirm that this sum is insufficient for the purpose. A letter from Ratisbon of the 18th ult. in reference to the same subject announces that the King of Bavaria had sent 50,000 florins to the Danube Steam Company, in consideration of the critical circumstances in which the company was placed.—The Diet of the Bavarian States was opened by the King in person on the 20th ult. His Majesty's speech, after briefly alluding to the noble spirit displayed throughout Germany, when the country was threatened with invasion, alludes to the death of the Queen Dowager, the marriage of the Crown Prince of Bavaria with the Princess Mary of Prussia, and of the Princess Adelgunde of Bavaria with the Hereditary Prince of Modena. "An excellent spirit," said the King, "manifested itself throughout the kingdom, on the right and left banks of the Rhine, as also throughout Germany, when the frontiers appeared to be menaced. All Germans were penetrated with the sentiment of one common country, and this feeling was shown at the ceremony of the Cathedral of Cologne, and at the fire of Hamburgh. It will not perish."—From Berlin we learn that Raupach, the popular German dramatist, and Tieck, the poet, whose popularity may almost be said to have been ratified by the verdict of posterity, have lately been raised by the King of Prussia to the dignity of privy councillors. We find also that another portion of the Berlin Stettin railroad, namely from Neustadt to Angermunde, was opened on the 16th ult. the Committees of the States having concluded their labours at Berlin and returned to their respective provinces. Fanny Elssler is at present the undisputed lion of the Prussian capital. A caricature has lately appeared, there, with a view to show the comparative importance in which the representative assembly and the danseuse appear to have been held by the public.

SWITZERLAND.—A letter from Berne gives the following circular, as having been published by the Vorort to the Cantons:—1. The frontiers with foreign countries are to be exactly determined, and the lines of separation between the lakes and rivers are to be fixed, to complete a new map of Switzerland. 2. The Federal army is to be armed and equipped according to the new regulations.

3. The four Swiss regiments formerly in the service of France are to be taken care of, and the cantonal Governments are charged to provide for their maintenance, as the invalid fund no longer exists. The Vorort has also named a committee of 13 members to inquire into the state of the commercial relations with foreign Powers.—Prince Napoleon Buonaparte, second son of the ex-King of Westphalia, has passed a fortnight at Geneva, whither he had come from Florence, to decide an affair of honour with General Laroche Pouchain, who, however, did not make his appearance. The Grand Duke of Tuscany had become aware of the intended duel, and prevented the General from leaving his territory by refusing him a passport. Prince Napoleon was not aware of this circumstance, and left for Stuttgard.

Italy.—Letters from Rome mention the interview between the Pope and Dr. Polding, the new Roman-Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, previously to his departure from Rome. His Holiness has appointed four Italian missionaries of the Passion to accompany the Archbishop, intending to establish a mission among the natives of Australia. Next year these missionaries are to be followed by several other members of the same order.—Cavalier Pietro Campana, the antiquary of Rome, whose museum of Etruscan antiquities is one of the most remarkable collections yet formed, has lately presented to the British Museum library a copy of his fine work on Etruscan antiquities, a copy of which her Majesty was lately pleased to accept. Cav. Campana was honoured with a gold medal from her Majesty during his brief sojourn in London.—Letters from Naples state that the King has determined on fortifying Syracuse, and that, after all the disputes connected with the sulphur question in Sicily, his Majesty has issued an ordonnance reducing the export duty on sulphur from 8 to 2 talari.

Greece.—Letters from Athens to the 7th inst. in the *Malta Times*, continue to give unsatisfactory accounts of this country. The new customs law has driven away the Ipsariots, who have returned to Turkey. The Greek press cry out loudly for a constitution. A Patras paper gives a deplorable exposition of the Greek population, and pronounces the poverty of the people greater than at any former period. The Government taxes amount to 18 millions of drachmas, to which must be added 6 millions more local imposts, making a total of 24 millions or 833,000*l.* sterling levied from a population of less than 800,000 souls, or nearly 22*s.* per head.

Russia.—Accounts from St. Petersburgh state that a project is talked of which would place Finland in a situation to rival the most flourishing countries of Europe. It is nothing less than that of uniting, by means of a canal, the Gulf of Finland with the numerous lakes and rivers of the interior over a surface of a thousand square leagues. The plans have already been prepared by Baron Rosenkampf, the head of the department of roads.—These accounts also mention the death of the distinguished Russian naturalist, Lehmann, Professor in the university of Dorpat, well known by his botanical and geological researches in Central Asia. He was born at Dorpat in 1814, and died at Simbirsk, on the 12th September, in his 28th year.

India.—The following important proclamation, issued by Lord Ellenborough for the evacuation of Affghanistan, has appeared since our last; it is dated Simla, Oct. 1:—"The Government of India directed its army to pass the Indus in order to expel from Affghanistan a Chief believed to be hostile to British interests, and to replace upon his throne a Sovereign represented to be friendly to those interests, and popular with his former subjects. The chief believed to be hostile became a prisoner, and the Sovereign represented to be popular was replaced upon his throne; but, after events which brought into question his fidelity to the Government by which he was restored, he lost by the hands of an assassin the throne he had only held amidst insurrections, and his death was preceded and followed by still existing anarchy. Disasters unparalleled in their extent, unless by the errors in which they originated and by the treachery by which they were completed, have in one short campaign been avenged upon every scene of past misfortune; and repeated victories in the field, and the capture of the cities and citadels of Ghuznee and Cabul, have again attached the opinion of invincibility to the British arms. The British army in possession of Affghanistan will now be withdrawn to the Sutlej. The Governor-General will leave it to the Affghans themselves to create a government amidst the anarchy which is the consequence of their crimes. To force a Sovereign upon a reluctant people, would be as inconsistent with the policy as it is with the principles of the British Government, tending to place the arms and resources of that people at the disposal of the first invader, and to impose the burden of supporting a Sovereign without the prospect of benefit from his alliance. The Governor-General will willingly recognise any Government approved by the Affghans themselves, which shall appear desirous and capable of maintaining friendly relations with neighbouring States. Content with the limits nature appears to have assigned to its empire, the Government of India will devote all its efforts to the establishment and maintenance of general peace, to the protection of the sovereigns and chiefs, its allies, and to the prosperity and happiness of its own faithful subjects. The rivers of the Punjab and the Indus, and the mountainous passes and the barbarous tribes of Affghanistan, will be placed between the British army and an enemy approaching from the west, if indeed such an enemy there can be, and no longer between the army and its supplies. The enormous expenditure required for the support of a large force, in a false military position, at a distance from its own frontier and its resources, will no longer arrest every measure for the improvement of the country and of the people. The combined army of England and of India, superior in equipment, in discipline, in valour, and in the officers by whom it is commanded, to any force which can be opposed to it in Asia, will stand in unassailable strength upon its own soil, and for ever, under the blessing of Providence, preserve the glorious empire it has won, in security and in honour. The Governor-General cannot fear the misconstruction of his motives in thus frankly announcing to surrounding states the pacific and conservative policy of his Government. Affghanistan and China have seen at once the forces at his disposal, and the effect with which they can be applied. Sincerely attached to peace for the sake of the benefits it confers upon the people, the Governor-General is resolved that peace shall be observed, and will put forth the whole power of the British Government to coerce the state by which it shall be infringed."

Turkey.—From Constantinople we have advices to the 7th ult. The week which had just expired had been almost exclusively devoted to the religious ceremonies of the Beiram, and no event of the slightest importance had occurred. Public business had been even altogether suspended, and the Porte, as well as all the other public offices, remained closed. Intelligence, through indirect channels, had been received of very serious disturbances in the Lebanon. It is stated that the Druses and Maronites, having joined their forces, encountered the Albanian mercenaries of the Porte at Besharé, not far from Tripoli, and, after a sanguinary conflict, put them completely to the rout. According to some accounts, upwards of 600 Arnauts fell a sacrifice to the vengeance of the mountaineers, whose patience they had exhausted by every species of outrage. The affair is said to have originated in a premature attempt on the part of the Turkish authorities to disarm the Maronites. In the excitement of victory, the latter, it is added, were guilty of some excesses, and plundered the caravan on its way to Damascus. Nearly all the property, however, was subsequently restored. The intelligence from Jerusalem was favourable. Bishop Alexander had recovered from his illness, and the construction of the Protestant church was proceeding satisfactorily. Letters from Belgrade of the 7th ult. state that the Sultan, in acknowledging the new sovereign of Servia, had imposed upon him the following severe terms:—1. The new Prince is to be styled merely Basha Beg. 2. The Turkish Pacha of Belgrade shall in future preside at the meeting of the Servian Senate. 3. The tribute payable by the province of Servia shall be increased by the sum of 500,000 piastres. 4. The six departments which were added to the principality of Servia by the treaty of Adrianople, shall again form part of the Turkish Empire. By this statement it will be seen that the privileges of the Servians have been considerably curtailed; nevertheless the country continued to enjoy perfect tranquillity. The wealthy Boyard George Philipesko was considered the favourite candidate for the regency of Wallachia, though a strong party, supported by Russia, intended to vote for the ex-Russian General Kislef. Prince Ghika had taken refuge in Austria.

United States.—We have three arrivals this week: the ship Patrick Henry, from New York, with news to the 8th ult.; the steam-ship Caledonia, which left Halifax on the 19th; and the Great Western, which left New York on the 17th, and arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, after an extraordinary voyage of twelve days and fifteen hours. The two principal events in the United States are the publication of Mr. Dickens's "American Notes," and the elections in the city and state of New York. The former have been printed in every imaginable form, and distributed in immense numbers, price 1*s.*, over every part of the country the day after their receipt. One newspaper, *The New World*, published the entire work at 12½ cents. (6¼*d.*), and immediately sold 35,000 copies. The work is said to be very unpopular, though every one is anxious to see it. The article in the *Foreign Quarterly Review* on the American press, originally attributed to Mr. Dickens, is now supposed in New York to be the production of Dr. Lardner; though many profess to discover a striking identity between the style of the "Notes" and the article in question. The New York city and state elections had terminated in the triumph of the democratic, and the defeat of the Whig party. President Tyler had published an official statement of the ratification of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States. The 8th of December was appointed by the State authorities of New York to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving for the blessings of the year. A Boston paper states, seriously, that the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum, at a place called Brattleborough, had commenced the publication of a newspaper! and that those only "whom the majority of mankind consider insane," are to furnish communications. A New York paper quaintly remarks that "there exists no want of papers of that description already."—The Philadelphia journals remark on the protection afforded to this country by the recent treaty in the case of forgery, and state that Mr. Joseph Burton, late vestry-clerk of St. Luke's, who recently absconded, has been seen near that city, but has been compelled to fly in consequence of a reward offered for his apprehension. Mr. Burdekin also, the late manager of the Manchester Bank, has been recognised, and both defaulters will, no doubt, be soon apprehended and restored to this country.—The ship Panama had arrived at New York from Canton. Her Captain reported that he spoke, in lat. 25, long. 60 N., the whale ship Ontario, the Captain of which reported that a French squadron had taken possession of the Marquesas group of islands, landed troops on them, and fortified two of the largest. The commander of the fleet had, it was added, sealed orders, which he did not open till he arrived off the islands.—Mr. David Turnbull, formerly British Consul at the Havannah, and well known to the English public by his recent work relative to Cuba, has been seized by the authorities of that island, treated with the greatest indignity, and thrown into prison, although he landed from a sloop-of-war in an official capacity, as the recognised agent of the British Government. The causes of this outrage, which can hardly fail to be resented by the home Government, are his well-known opinions on slavery, coupled with the freedom and sincerity with which he has expressed them. To give some colour to the indignity inflicted on that gentleman, a rumour had been circulated that he was insane.—The accounts from Texas come down to the 4th ult.; they are filled with nothing but war. The Texans had determined, it is said, to carry on the war against Mexico in earnest. A variety of details, movements, and skirmishes are given, but a repetition of them would have little interest for our readers.

Canada.—The Canada papers received by the Caledonia are to the 12th November. Sir Charles Bagot, the Governor General had been dangerously ill, and fears were at one time entertained for his life. The *Montreal Courier*, of the 11th, states that His Excellency was "rather better at the date of the last accounts." Mr. Gibbon Wakefield had carried his election for Beauharnois county by a majority of 737 over his opponent Col. Scriver. The majority was entirely made up of the votes of three parishes, where the population is exclusively French Canadians. Mr. Murray, who had successfully opposed Mr. Baldwin in the Hastings election, had been dismissed from his situation of clerk of the peace. His party attributed his dismissal to the circumstance of his having defeated the Government candidate, and the act had excited quite a sensation amongst the British party.—The shock of an earthquake was felt at Montreal on the 9th ult. It was very perceptible, and resembled the heavy rolling of Artillery. It was also experienced at Quebec, Lachine, Three Rivers, and several other places.—It appears by an official return that the present year has been very unpropitious for the trade of Canada. Up to the 1st of October, the number of vessels entered at Quebec was less this year by 411 than during the corresponding period in 1841, while the amount of tonnage had decreased 433,743 tons.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols closed at 93¾ to 4 ex div. for the opening—equal to 95⅝ ¾ div. included. Bank Stock, 171 to 3; Three per Cents. Reduced, 94⅛ to ¼; Three and a Half per Cents. Reduced, 101; New Three and a Half per Cents., 101⅝ to ¾; India Stock, 264½; Exchequer Bills, 50*s.* to 52*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

New Houses of Parliament.—The workmen have now commenced their labours on the future residences of the Speaker, the Serjeant-at-Arms, and the Lord Great Chamberlain. The other parts of the edifice, the clock tower, and the libraries of both houses, are in a forward state.

Metropolitan Improvements.—We learn by last night's Gazette that Government has appointed an unpaid commission, for the purpose of considering, on comprehensive principles, the various plans suggested for the improvement of the Metropolis. The commission will not have authority to undertake plans of improvement, or to enter into engagements with respect to them; but will investigate the merits of various proposals, estimate the charge of effecting improvements, and the probable revenue to be derived from them; and consider the bearing of each detached scheme, not only upon the immediate vicinity, but upon the general convenience and health of the Metropolis. The following noblemen and gentlemen are announced as the members of the commission:—The Earl of Buckingham, the Lord Mayor, the Earl of Lincoln, Mr. A. Milne, Hon. C. A. Gore, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Colborne, the Right Hon. J. C. Herries, Sir R. Inglis, Sir C. Lemon, Sir R. Smirke, Mr. H. T. Hope, Mr. Gally Knight, and Mr. C. Barry.

Westminster Abbey.—A monument, subscribed for by the friends of the abolition of slavery, has lately been erected in the Abbey, to the memory of that persevering advocate of the anti-slavery cause, Mr. Zachary Macaulay. It is a sarcophagus, enriched with appropriate emblems, and surmounted by a bust, which is said to bear a strong resemblance to the deceased, and to be expressive of the peculiar mildness and benevolence of his character.

Hall of Commerce.—On Monday this building, erected on the site of the old French Protestant Church in Threadneedle-street, was opened for the inspection of the public. It is built in the Palladian style, supported by pillars of the Corinthian order. Its width is 47 feet, and its length 107. It is intended to be used as a hall of assembly, or exchange, for merchants and travellers, and is capable of containing nearly 3,000 persons. There are suites of offices and apartments, which are to be used as reading or committee rooms, and the whole of the building is warmed and ventilated on a system similar to that adopted in the British Museum. The business opening will take place in January. In front of the building is a bas-relief, representing the genius of Commerce surrounded by Industry, Liberty, and Peace—affording an interesting example of the effect of bas-relief as an architectural ornament. Several hundred persons visited the hall during the day, and it was generally admired as one of the finest buildings in the Metropolis.

Metropolitan Churches.—Aldgate church, which was injured by lightning about two years since, was re-opened on Sunday for divine worship, after having been thoroughly repaired. Since its close the old roof and steeple have been removed and newly erected, and the interior has been extensively decorated. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of London. In alluding to the decoration of churches, his Lordship said that, "as they were distinguished for the holiness of their object, so should they be for the majesty of their appearance and their beauty within. No good man could scruple at the care bestowed upon splendour which should contribute to piety. The Almighty had showered his goodness upon them; why, therefore, should He not be honoured in his temples by some of his richest gifts?" He regretted that it had not been found possible to give additional accommodation to the poor; but he trusted that before long there would be another church in the parish, and at least two more ministers.—It is announced that the late Dr. Ireland, Dean of Westminster, has left by his will 5,000*l.* Three per Cent. Consols "to the Managers or Trustees for the time being of the Metropolis Church Building Fund, to be laid out and applied in the building or purchase of a chapel in some convenient part of Westminster, under the direction of the Bishop of London."

Royal Exchange.—At the meeting of the Gresham Committee on Friday, the 25th inst., Mr. Richard Westmacott, A. R. A., was appointed by ballot to fill the pediments of the Royal Exchange with sculpture. The sum voted for this purpose by the committee is 3,000 guineas. The mass of buildings in front of the Exchange, known as Bank-buildings, will be removed in the course of the spring, to make room for the statue of the Duke of Wellington.

Bank Robbery.—One of those unfortunate casualties which are happily now of rare occurrence befel the London Joint Stock Bank on Saturday. A collecting clerk in their employ, named Edwin John Jordan, absconded in the course of the afternoon, after having received several sums of money, amounting to 19,715*l.* The police and telegraph were set to work immediately on the discovery of his flight, and the numbers of the notes were advertised. On Tuesday, however, the sum of 19,415*l.* was restored by him through one of his friends, leaving 300*l.* to be accounted for. It appears that he had been sent in the usual course of business to collect the amount of different cheques, amounting to the sum above mentioned, the Joint Stock Banks not being allowed the privilege of the "Clearing House," an establishment kept up by the private bankers for the settlement of cheques. On receiving the cash for these cheques, he exchanged bank notes for 500 or 600 sovereigns at the Bank of England. It is said that he repented soon after he absconded, and wrote to a friend on the subject, expressing his regret at what he had done, and his willingness to restore the property. The place of his concealment is not known, and rewards are still offered for his apprehension.

Chinese Trade.—The opening of the Chinese ports by the treaty noticed in our last has already produced a beneficial effect on the commercial circles in the City. A circular has been issued this week by a leading firm, intimating their intention to despatch, on the 15th of every alternate month, commencing next February, a first-class ship to China, calling at Hong-kong for orders, and afterwards to proceed to the principal port or ports which may be open to our trade at the time of arrival.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—At a meeting of the Governors of this hospital last week it was resolved to adopt a report from the Treasurer and Almoners recommending the appropriation of six houses, the property of the hospital, and situate in its immediate neighbourhood, for the formation of an establishment for the accommodation of a certain number of pupils. The report detailed the advantages likely to arise from providing accommodation, more particularly for pupils coming from distant places. It stated that in many instances young men of great promise had been led into habits fatal to their education, character, and prospects in life, and destructive of their moral sense, by taking their chance in houses of which they knew nothing upon their arrival in the metropolis, remote from the protection of parents or friends. By such an establishment as that proposed, it was calculated that the apprehensions naturally entertained for the morals of their sons would be, at all events, considerably abated, as the young men would be watched over by the authorities of the hospital, who would prevent, by their advice and assistance to the inexperienced, a great deal of the mischief which daily arose from the want of good counsel and the presence of temptation. It is supposed that the establishment will fully pay its own expenses. The education and training of the medical students who are collected in the Metropolis at this season of the year more directly affect the public than the condition of any other professional class, and hence the establishment of such an institution cannot fail to interest the public, independently of its advantages to the parties immediately concerned.

Scottish Hospital.—The 107th Anniversary of this well-known Charity took place on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern, the Earl of Haddington, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the chair. In proposing the toast of the Army and Navy, his lordship paid a high compliment to the troops and marines of the East India Company, and said that within the last half-century no British company could have been called on to drink that toast with more gratitude and enthusiasm than at the present moment. "To the unwearied exertions, gallantry, and patriotic spirit of endurance of our brave sailors and soldiers, we owed the happy news so lately received of peace in India and China, the consequences of which it was not easy yet to foresee. Our disasters last year in Affghanistan had been repaired and the character of our country had been vindicated on the very scenes where those disasters took place, the result being that the invincibility of the British arms was once more asserted to the satisfaction of the people of India. Nothing was more likely to perpetuate our arms in that country, or keep it in peace, than the *prestige* of our late victories, which he trusted would for a long time be rivetted on the minds of the native population of India. Fortunate it was that the very singular warfare which had been carried on in China was now brought to a close. It had been brought to a conclusion by the united efforts of the army and navy, which had acted together with a concord highly creditable to both branches of the service; and it gave him, in the situation which unworthily he had the honour to hold, a pride and satisfaction which he could not express, to see the accounts of the manner in which our gallant admiral on the coast of China disembarked his brave sailors and land forces to act as one body against the enemy."—The meeting was numerously attended, and the subscriptions announced amounted to nearly 400*l.*

City Police.—The City police committee have sent in a report to the corporation relative to the expenditure of the last year. From this report it appears that the number of constables appointed in December was found sufficient for the security of the City; and the committee advised that the force for 1843 should not exceed 542 men; that an order should be passed directing a rate to be made for one quarter, from Christmas to Lady-day, of twopence in the pound on the net annual value of all houses, and one penny per square yard on all vacant spaces of ground, in the mode prescribed by the Act of Parliament; and that a further order should be passed, prior to Lady-day next, for a rate either for the remainder of the year, or some shorter period, such as circumstances may appear to require; in addition to which, the incidental expenses for the year 1842 may be charged upon each ward respectively.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Nov. 19th, was 886. Males 433, females 453. Weekly average for 1838-9-40-1—males 467, females 445. The distribution of this mortality over the different districts was as follows: West districts, 124; North, 206; Central, 183; East, 178; South, 195.

The Model Prison.—As the day for receiving prisoners in this new establishment is fixed for the 15th inst., some particulars of the arrangements have been published in the daily papers. The most striking features in the prison are those which carry out the combined systems of silence and separation, and the readiness with which every part of the building can be visited by the officers. The galleries and ground-floor, in which the prisoners are confined, branch out from an entrance-hall, through which the main building is entered. In this area, the governor's inspecting box is situate, and thence a full view is obtained of every part of the prison. These galleries are reached by iron staircases, which enable the officers to visit every cell in a short space of time. There are 520 cells nearly 13 feet in length, about 7 feet wide, and not quite 9 feet high. Opposite to the entrance door, and at about 6 feet from the ground, is a window of ground glass 3 feet wide by 16 inches deep. The cells are fitted up with metal wash-hand-basins and water-taps, and each convict is to have 8 gallons of water per day. Religious books, at the discretion of the chaplain, will be supplied to each cell, and the prisoners will be required to attend divine service daily. A small iron handle within the cell, communicating with a bell, will enable a prisoner to obtain the attendance of a turnkey at any moment. On hearing the bell in either of the galleries the officer in attendance immediately casts his eye down the corridor, and sees, projecting from the wall, the number of the cell in which the prisoner is confined, and which is thrust out by the same movement which struck the bell. In the door of the cell is an inspecting-glass, which looks in upon a little box, covered with wire, and through this the officer on duty, whose step will be unheard by the prisoner, can see the interior of the cell, without being himself seen. In another part of the door, is a flap which, upon being unlocked, falls down, and forms a shelf, whereby the prisoner's meals are introduced into the cell. These meals are conveyed along the galleries on a skeleton waggon, the iron balustrades on either side forming a sort of tramway, on which it is rapidly conveyed. Each cell is lighted with gas, which is entirely beyond the control of the prisoner, and will be extinguished at a given time by the officers. The chapel is so arranged that the prisoners cannot observe each other. It is divided into two compartments, down the centre of which the convicts will enter from a passage communicating with the several corridors of the prison. A separate compartment will be occupied by each; and, while divine service is being performed, they will be subjected to the scrutiny of the turnkeys from various parts of the building. The prison contains various exercising grounds, in which the convicts will be allowed to walk at least one hour every day. During this period, and when proceeding to chapel, the prisoners will wear a mask of dark cloth, which, while it will allow them to see every object distinctly, will effectually prevent personal recognition. Instruction in trades will be given daily by the schoolmasters, of whom it is intended to appoint one for every 100 prisoners. Among the regulations of the prison, the more material are the following:—The convicts are not to be left uninspected during the day for a longer period than one hour. They are to be visited daily by the governor, deputy-governor, and chief officer; and by the chaplain, medical officer, and schoolmaster, twice every week. The principal turnkey must report to the governor any misconduct of the inferior officers complained of by the prisoners, who will be permitted to see the visiting commissioners, the governor, chaplain, or medical officer, upon application through the principal turnkey. This officer, on his own responsibility, can remove to the infirmary any prisoner taken suddenly ill. There are two chaplains connected with the establishment, whose duties will be entirely confined to the convicts. The prisoners, while undergoing confinement, will be allowed to communicate with their friends in writing four times a-year. The erection of this prison has cost 85,000*l.* The prison was visited last week by the Archduke Frederick of Austria and by the French Ambassador, both of whom expressed their approbation of the plan, and their belief that it would be soon adopted by the Continental governments.

Anti-Corn-Law Meeting.—On Thursday night a crowded meeting of the first division of the Metropolitan Association, which comprises the parishes of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and St. Anne and St. Margaret, Westminster, was held in the theatre of the Mechanics' Institution; the building, which will seat 1,100 people, was so completely filled that there was not standing-room. The chair was taken by Mr. Warburton, late M.P. for Bridport. He opened the business of the evening by referring to the recent division of the Metropolis into sections by the League, for the purpose of carrying on the agitation in furtherance of the object, and by congratulating them on the contrast which the present large and unanimous meeting afforded to one held near the same spot rather more than a year ago. Mr. Villiers then addressed the meeting at great length, and concluded by moving "That the state of trade and commerce, the rapid increase of pauperism and crime, the continued decrease in the public revenue, and the general discontent of the people, are circumstances which, while they demand an instant remedy, have their origin in the vicious policy which has restricted the field of national capital and industry, and which, while its advocates have recognised theoretically the right of the community to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest, has been practically continued in the new Tariff and Corn-Law." Mr. Ricardo having seconded the resolution, some interruption ensued in consequence of an attempt on the part of the Chartists to interfere with the order of the proceedings. After some confusion, it was agreed that they should be heard, and Mr. Blackmore, who was assailed with cries of "No Chartists," spoke at some length, concluding by moving as an amendment, that delegates be sent to the conference at Birmingham on the 27th inst., to assist Mr. Joseph Sturge in his struggle for the repeal of the Corn-Laws. Mr. Ewart, M.P., followed in favour of an immediate repeal, contending that the Government and Legislature would do nothing unless the people spoke with an imperative voice; and that on the exertion of the people must rest the repeal of the Corn-Laws. He concluded by moving—"That as no reliance can be placed on the wisdom or patriotism of the Government or of the Legislature for relieving the country from its difficulties, the intelligence and moral feeling of the people must be appealed to as the means of inducing the powers of the state to deal equal justice to all ranks of her Majesty's subjects." Sir De Lacy Evans seconded the resolution, and referred with satisfaction to the speech of Mr. Escott, reported in our last, whose observations, he said, naturally drew much attention; and however gratifying the speeches from his friends round him might be, the speech of such a person as Mr. Escott must be still more valuable to their cause. He congratulated them upon their present meeting; he looked upon it as a good commencement of the campaign, and as a good reason for strenuous exertion. Dr. Bowring supported the resolution. He said that other questions, such as negro slavery, and Catholic emancipation, interested only a portion of the community. The Corn-Law question interested all mankind; and if any one still doubted the efficacy of repeal, he would urge them to consider it in reference to its mighty importance upon the permanent interests of the world. The world looked to England for a great example, and every Englishman ought to feel that it rested with him to take a large and expansive view of his duty to others. Let there be no more separation between different countries than between different sides of the street. Let all be united for the general good. They had heard of wars and of armaments, but he looked upon the custom-houses erected, not to provide revenue for the Government, but money for individuals, as the most bellicose and the most repulsive of all. Col. Thompson then concluded the business of the meeting by moving a resolution for opening a subscription book in London.

Marylebone.—In consequence of the increase of distress and pauperism which has recently taken place in this parish, the directors and guardians of the poor appointed a committee to investigate the cause. Their report has just been published. It states that the committee, in prosecuting their inquiries, obtained returns from the parishes of St. Pancras; St. George, Hanover-square; St. James, Westminster; St. Leonard, Shoreditch; also from the Strand Union, the Holborn Union, and the Greenwich Union; and by comparison they find that, while pauperism has increased in Marylebone within the last two years 20 per cent. in the in-door, and 106 per cent. in the out-door poor, taking the average of the before-mentioned parishes and unions, the increase has only been 10 per cent. on the in-door, and 24½ per cent. on the out-door poor. This clearly shows that no general cause has operated to produce the amazing increase. From the tables which accompany the report, it appears that pauperism has been dealt with in this parish in large masses, which is not the case in other districts—for example, the average number of out-door poor receiving relief in November 1840, was 2,841; the average number receiving relief in February 1841, 5,563; showing that in the short space of three months the out-poor increased 2,722, and that the average number receiving relief for the whole of

February 1841, as compared with November 1840, was nearly doubled. The bread distributed to the out-door poor in 1840, was 51,681 4lb. loaves; in 1841, 89,792 4lb. loaves; and in 1842, for the year ending in October, 133 553 4lb. loaves; showing the increase of 81,872 loaves distributed in 1842 over and above the 51,681 distributed in 1840. The account of money and bread distributed for the last three years, shows that in 1840, the sum expended amounted to 11,224*l.*; in 1841, to 14,230*l.*; and in 1842, to 17,878*l.*; showing an increase of 6,654*l.* distributed in out-door relief in 1842, over and above the sum of 11,224*l.* in 1840. The consequence of this increase in the expenditure on account of the in and out-door poor, has been that no less a sum than 17,797*l.* has been drawn from the vestry in the space of three years, over and above the estimates furnished, partly on which estimate the rates for the respective years have been levied. The report, in adverting to the great increase of claims for relief, and the admission of those claims, recommends as one means by which they might be reduced, that a more strict and diligent inquiry be instituted into each case. The report then goes on to detail the questions put to each inspector of casual poor, and the several answers. From these it appears that the number of mechanics out of employment is greater now than the average of the last three years, but that the increase in the applicants for poor-house relief has taken place principally among labourers with families.

Public Meetings. — The Peninsular and Oriental Steam-packet Company held their meeting on Wednesday, at which a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the six months ending the 1st ult., or at the rate of 7 per cent. per ann., was declared. The report states that the directors have been enabled by the steady increase of the traffic of the company to maintain the rate of dividend they had before paid, and this at a period when all other establishments of a similar character have complained of a diminution of receipts from the unsatisfactory condition of commerce. The company's fleet is represented to be so complete, including the new iron steam-ship, the Pacha, that for the future there will be no necessity for the assistance of chartered vessels to carry on the service. For the additional service of calling at Falmouth for the outward mails to India, the Government have consented to pay the company 2,000*l.* per annum, so long as it shall last; and have released the company on liberal terms from keeping up the communication between Malta and the Ionian Isles, since it proved to be unproductive. The report then alludes to the departure of the Hindostan, which, from the advice the directors have received of her passage out, made way to the Cape de Verds from Gibraltar, a distance of 1,569 miles, in 163 hours, having arrived there on the 8th of October, and was expected to be at Calcutta early in December. The Bentinck, the sister vessel, will, it is said, be launched about January next. The total amount of capital invested, and paid up, is set forth at 432,838*l.*, and the instalments not yet called for amount to 141,812*l.*

Fires.—On Tuesday evening a fire broke out in the well-known establishment of Messrs. Warren, blacking-makers, in the Strand. It originated in the cellars among the straw and crates, where the men had been shortly before employed. In consequence of the dense volume of smoke, the firemen were unable for some time to enter the premises; but being well supplied with water, they were at length enabled to arrest the progress of the flames, and prevent their extending to the shops and warehouses, otherwise the whole of that extensive establishment must have been destroyed. The damage is said to be considerable in amount, but the firm is insured against loss.

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.—The fourth report of the resident physician of this asylum was circulated on Wednesday among the magistracy. From the statistical results of the past year, it appears that 166 patients were admitted—viz., 80 males and 86 females; of whom 12 males and 8 females were cured, 2 males and 2 females relieved, and 9 males and 7 females died. The number of patients admitted into the asylum from its opening, on the 16th May, 1831, to the 30th of September, in the present year, was—males 1,189, females 1,219; total 2,408: of these, 283 males and 266 females were cured, 57 males and 36 females relieved, and 459 males and 371 females had died. On the 30th of September there were remaining in the asylum 936 patients—viz., males 390, females 546. The report proceeds to state that the number of deaths during the year was 91; of these, about 40 were from general debility or paralysis, 18 were occasioned by apoplexy or epilepsy, and 15 from pulmonary consumption—leaving a mortality of only 20 from various diseases accidentally or less frequently associated with insanity. The average daily number of patients in the asylum during the year was 943. The greatest number of deaths in one month occurred in January; but of the 16 dying in that month, 9 sank under general paralysis—a disease attended with great debility. The smallest number of deaths occurred in the autumnal months, when the cases of sickness were the most numerous. By the table of the causes of death within this period, it appears that a large proportion of the deaths took place in patients previously much enfeebled, and who sank into that state of general debility in which every function gradually becomes weak, and life is at length extinguished without effort.

Woolwich.—Her Majesty's steamer Wilberforce, commanded by Lieut. Webb, which left the coast of Africa about the 11th of Oct., arrived at Plymouth on the 17th, from the Niger Expedition, and has been ordered to this port to be paid off. She is principally manned by coloured people, there being only four or five Europeans, who were taken from other Government ships, and but three of those who joined the expedition originally—viz., the commander, carpenter, and engineer, all of whom were attacked by fever. The Wilberforce had been sent up the river to the model farm, and found it in such a state of disorganisation, that she brought away the farm implements and all the people employed there.

Provincial News.

Her Majesty's Visit to Walmer.—The stormy weather which prevailed towards the end of last week prevented Her Majesty from making any excursions in the neighbourhood. On Friday and Saturday the Queen and Prince Albert walked on the beach during the intervals of the rain, but were unable to remain out for more than an hour on each occasion, in consequence of the boisterous state of the weather. During a heavy gale of wind which prevailed in the night of the 22d, four Deal boatmen, in attempting to board a foreign ship in the Downs, in a distressed and hazardous state, were unfortunately drowned. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, on hearing the circumstance, sent a donation of 20*l.* on Saturday to the Mayor of Deal to be divided among the four widows in equal proportions. The Queen appears to have caught cold during the stormy weather of Saturday, and was confined to the Castle until Thursday last, attended by Sir James Clark. On Tuesday Prince Albert visited the South Foreland Lighthouse, and on Wednesday went on board Her Majesty's brig Wasp, commanded by Captain Drew. His Royal Highness was conveyed to the vessel by Captain Bullock, in the Government steamer Fearless. The brig lay at anchor within a short distance of the Thunderer, which ship manned yards as the Prince passed in going to the brig. His Royal Highness was received on board with a royal salute, and conducted over the vessel by Capt. Drew. After remaining on board about half an hour, the Prince proceeded with Capt. Bullock, in his steamer, to the Beacon of Refuge on the Goodwin Sands, erected by Capt. Bullock about two years since. In their course to Trinity Bay, where the beacon is fixed, they passed upwards of 100 sail of outward-bound vessels proceeding through the Downs. The scene at this time was extremely animated, and highly enjoyed by the Prince, who observed to Captain Bullock that it far exceeded, in point of variety and grandeur, anything which could be witnessed off the coast of Sussex, in the immediate locality of her Majesty's marine residence at Brighton; "to which," said his Royal Highness, "it cannot be compared for one moment." The sands not being dry, his Royal Highness was unable to land, and therefore, after going round the beacon, the Prince returned to near the place of embarkation, and went round the Thunderer, which again manned yards, and fired a royal salute. Capt. Bullock then brought his vessel to an anchor about a quarter of a mile off Walmer Castle, and landed the Prince and his attendants in the gig at 3 P.M. His Royal Highness expressed himself highly delighted with his excursion, and complimented Capt. Bullock for having overcome those numerous obstacles which had heretofore prevented, on the most dangerous part of the Goodwin Sands, the erection of a refuge for the mariners of all nations.—On Thursday her Majesty had perfectly recovered from the cold she had been labouring under for some days, and Sir James Clark was relieved from his attendance at the Castle: her Majesty, however, had not left the Castle. Preparations were making for the departure of the Court for Windsor, and it was arranged that her Majesty would leave Walmer on her return, at an early hour this day.

Blandford.—On Tuesday the long-pending match made by the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, that he would "hobble" or secure five bucks in a given time, with the assistance only of a horse and a hound, was decided at Charborough Park, near this town, the seat of Mr. Drax, M.P. Bets to an enormous amount were pending the result, long odds having been laid by several noblemen and gentlemen against the success of the undertaking. The conditions were, that in the course of the day Mr. Berkeley should, with the aid of one dog only, pull down, "hobble" (that is, secure by fastening the legs together), five bucks, and leave them in possession of the servants, by whom they were to be put into a deer-cart, provided for the purpose. When so carted, they were to be examined by the umpires, and each one found uninjured—that is to say, without any serious wound or hurt—was to count for the captor. Mr. Berkeley's apparatus for "hobbling" was very complete; the horse, Brock, he had trained to ride up to the courses, would lie down at the word, so as to leave him free to deal with his quarry; and his dog, Odin, a noble deer hound, had already pulled down his three bucks in one day. The park was literally crowded with spectators. After the arrangement of the preliminaries, a fine buck was selected, and separated from the herd. The deer soon got out of sight, and for some time the anxiety as to the result of the first trial was manifest among the spectators. It proved, however, to be a decided failure. The buck turned on the hound and completely held him at bay, notwithstanding the continued cheering of his owner for him to go in and seize him. The deer kept butting up with his antlers with great ferocity against the iron rails at the extremity of the park. At length another buck was selected from among his companions; but the result was much the same, for he also, after a run of about ten minutes, turned upon his pursuer, and commenced butting him, with a determination only equalled by the former deer. At this time the dog had received considerable punishment, and Mr. Berkeley, finding the case hopeless, gave in the match to the great disappointment of the spectators. Subsequently three of Mr. Drax's hounds were called into the field, and after a short run the foremost hound pinned his prey, and the Hon. Gentleman dismounting, grappled with the deer, which he soon hobbled and secured, and completed the task he had failed in accomplishing with a single dog. Another deer having been chosen, was likewise captured by Mr. Berkeley.

Bristol.—An affray took place at Mendip a few days since, at a public-house called the Hunter's Lodge, between some labourers who endeavoured to cheat the landlord of the reckoning. During the fight, a man named Brittan was so much injured that he died soon afterwards; at the adjourned inquest the Jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the party principally concerned, who has been committed to take his trial.

Chester.—From the recent charge of the Bishop of Chester, it appears that within the last twelve years upwards of 170 new churches have been built within this diocese alone; by far the greater number being additional to those previously existing. The increase of accommodation appears to be—in Cheshire, upwards of 21,000 sittings; in Lancashire, 90,000 sittings; and in Westmoreland, nearly 50,000 sittings.

Dover.—It is stated in the Dover papers that the harbour commissioners have determined upon making extensive alterations and improvements for widening and generally enlarging the harbour; so extensive, no doubt, as to leave it beyond a matter of question that the Government intend making Dover a harbour of refuge. All the old buildings, including the Dover Castle Inn, Amherst Battery, and the warehouses and buildings occupied by the shipwrights and others, are to be pulled down and their sites thrown into the harbour. The railway terminus will also cause extensive alterations, so that the aspect of the town is likely to be completely changed.

Gloucester.—We last week noticed the committal of Frances Bennet, and a man named Yapp, charged with the murder of their six children at the Forest of Dean. We have now to state, that in the case of the female prisoner, the hand of justice has been anticipated by her death, which took place on Friday morning, in the hospital of the gaol. Since her committal, her mental sufferings are said to have been most severe. An inquest has been held, at which the surgeon stated that she died of pulmonary consumption. She was only thirty-eight years of age, and was in a dying state when first brought into the prison. The jury, after examining numerous witnesses, returned a verdict of "Died from natural causes." It is said that both the prisoners were in easy circumstances, and that the only explanation of their crime at present offered, is the circumstance that deceased's husband settled his property upon her, but with the restriction, that should she marry again, the property was to go to his children.

Liverpool.—A young woman, the wife of a painter named Wilbraham Buckley, residing at St. Helen's, was murdered on Sunday night near Comb Shoprow, on the Liverpool road. From circumstances which came to light there were reasons for suspecting her husband as the perpetrator of the crime, and he was accordingly taken into custody to await the result of the inquest. These suspicions have since been confirmed by the prisoner himself, who has confessed his guilt, and has been committed to take his trial on the charge of Wilful Murder.—The subscriptions in this town to the "Great League Fund" at present amount only to 450*l.*

Manchester.—We recently mentioned, as a proof of the state of this town, that the collections in the Zoological Gardens were to be sold by auction. The sale commenced last week, and was numerously attended. It lasted for three days; the animals realised good prices, and the principal lots were purchased for the London Zoological Gardens. The gross amount of the three days' sale, exclusive of the elephant (which was bought in for the company at 250 guineas, and is still on hand), is said to be about 1,500*l.*; and the local papers state that, considering the state of the times, this amount exceeded the expectation of the directors.—The New York papers received by the last packet state that Mr. Burdekin, the absconded manager of the Manchester Bank, was seen in Albany a few days after the arrival of the Britannia, by an English gentleman who knew him well. It is added that no speech or token of recognition passed between them, and that he could not long escape apprehension, as he would be captured and restored to the English authorities by virtue of the recent treaty.—A fatal accident happened on the 23d ult., at the paper mills of Mrs. Crompton, at Collyhurst, in consequence of the exposed state of the machinery. It appears that Mrs. Crompton was engaged in preparing the work for one of the calenders, when a female servant came into the room to deliver a message, and her clothes were caught by the machinery. Mrs. Crompton ran to her assistance, but was also drawn under the wheel, and her arm torn from her body. The girl was instantly killed, every bone being broken, and her body cut completely in two. At the inquest evidence of the occurrence was given, but there was no proof of blameable neglect, except that the wheels might have been partitioned off. The jury found that the deceased died from lacerations and fractures accidentally received from a cog-wheel, stating that had it not been for the injuries received by Mrs. Crompton in trying to extricate the deceased, they should have imposed a deodand on the machinery.

Nottingham.—A great meeting of the magistrates of this county, at which upwards of forty were present, took place at Southwell last week, to consider the propriety of increasing or abolishing the Rural Police force. The Earl of Lincoln presided. An increase was carried by 11 to 12, all the rest refusing to vote. The new force is to consist of a chief constable, four superintendents, five inspectors, and 72 policemen. The chief constable's salary is to be 300*l.* per annum, instead of 250*l.*, as heretofore; the superintendents to be commuted, and to be allowed

40*l.* a-year to purchase and keep a horse, in addition to their former salary of 75*l.* per annum, and to enter into security for the accounting for any county money they may receive.—It is said that the manufacturers in Nottingham and Derby are endeavouring to bring out coats and trowsers woven in the frame, and that ultimately it is expected they will accomplish their purpose.

Oxford.—The contest for the vacant office of Public Orator at the convocation on Thursday the 24th ult. terminated in the unanimous election of the Rev. W. Jacobson, Vice-principal of Magdalen Hall. The Rev. G. H. S. Johnson, Fellow of Queen's, has been elected Professor of Moral Philosophy. This Professorship, which becomes vacant every fifth year, was founded by Dr. White, in 1621, and endowed with a salary of 100*l.* per annum.

Sunderland.—On Monday last, the shipowners of this port had a meeting for the purpose of inspecting the plans and hearing the explanations of a project, suggested by Mr. Murray, the engineer, for converting Sunderland harbour into a floating dock. The meeting, which was numerously attended, approved of the measure proposed. The commissioners intend to apply to Parliament in the next session for carrying this improvement into effect, which promises to be of consequence to the shipping interest. It is proposed to place a dam of piers of masonry, with navigable gates, across the harbour, and to form a tidal basin for the reception of vessels which enter the harbour at low water. By these means vessels will be enabled at all times to float into the harbour, and by means of sluices the channel will be deepened and the navigation generally improved. The estimated cost of this undertaking is from 50,000*l.* to 60,000*l.*, which the commissioners, it is understood, intended to borrow, either of the Public Loan Commissioners or from individuals. The interest of this money and the general expenses are intended to be defrayed by a tax on shipping, and timber and other articles unloaded in the port. It is expected the works will be completed at the close of 1844, or the beginning of 1845, if the act be not opposed. Many shipowners state that had this improvement been carried into effect some years ago, a great portion of the trade which has now gone to Hartlepool, Middlesborough, and Seaham, would have been retained in Sunderland.

Thetford.—During the last week a solicitor of this town, hitherto considered of the highest respectability, has absconded, leaving liabilities to the amount, it is supposed, of 20,000*l.* He had appointed Friday last for meeting some heavy mortgage accounts, and for handing over the amount for a farm which he had recently purchased, and his non-appearance on that and the following days led to the discovery. His absence has created a panic in this part of Norfolk, as from his extensive transactions in mortgages, conveyances, and other monetary matters, it is impossible to calculate at present the extent of his defalcations.

Wakefield.—The election of Registrar for the West Riding of York took place last week, and caused unusual interest in the county from the spirit with which it was contested. The candidates were Mr. T. B. Hodgson, and the Hon. Mr. Lascelles. The polling commenced on Tuesday, and promised a favourable result to Mr. Lascelles, who had a majority on the second day's poll. On the third day, however, his opponent caught him up, and at the close of the poll it was found, contrary to general anticipation, that Mr. Hodgson was elected. Nearly 3,400 voters had then polled.

Worcester.—The mail from this city to Ludlow, after running for half a century, made its last journey on Tuesday week, thus leaving the public without any official conveyance for letters between Worcester and Tenbury.

Railways.—The following are the returns of the undermentioned railways for the week :—London and Birmingham, 13.808*l.* ; Great Western, 10,589*l.* ; South-Western, 5,168*l.* ; South-Eastern, 1,112*l.* ; Brighton, 3,167*l.* ; Blackwall, 455*l.* ; Greenwich, 692*l.* ; Croydon, 208*l.* ; Grand Junction, 6,451*l.* ; Eastern Counties, 794*l.*; North Midland, 3635*l.* ; York and ditto, 1,465*l.*—A statement of the prospects of the Great Western Railway, for the half-year ending on the 31st, has been drawn up, in anticipation of the actual report to be submitted to the shareholders for that period. From this document the prospects of the undertaking appear to be still improving. The receipts to July 31st were 71,400*l.* ; to August 28th, 59,270*l.* ; to September 25th, 57, 251. ; to October 30th, 69,401*l.* For November, to the 27th, they are estimated at 46,000*l.*; and for December, down to the 31st, at 60,000*l.* These sums, including a surplus of 2,605*l.*, carried over from the June account, make a total of 365,927*l.* The expense of working the line and its branches is taken at 125,000*l.*, being about 3,000*l.* less than was paid last half-year ; the rent of the Cheltenham line at 8,500*l.*, rent and toll of the Exeter line at 24,000*l.*; the interest on capital borrowed, being 3,472,409*l.*, at five per cent. per annum, at 86,810*l.*, but from which is rebated, for interest on money in hand, 6,810*l.* ; the dividend on shares, namely 3,015,013*l.*. at eight per cent. per annum, at 120,600*l.* The total of expenditure is, therefore, assumed to be 358,100*l.*, which leaves a balance to be carried to the next account of 7,827*l.* It is generally supposed that these calculations will be fully realised at the end of the year.—We mentioned in our last that the special meeting of the Midland Counties Company, following the example of the North Midland, had appointed a committee to inquire into present and past expenditure ; these examples seem to have directed the attention of shareholders generally to the necessity of reductions in the expense of working ; and it is now announced that the Preston and Wyre Company, acting on this principle, is to be henceforth managed by a local board, and that the London direction, with its offices and attendants, will be dissolved. Several directors of the North Midland Company have sent in their resignation since the late meeting, and the members of the committee which reported on their affairs will, it is understood, replace them.—The long-pending dispute between the Greenwich and Croydon Companies is likely to be brought to an unexpected issue, the directors of the Croydon line having officially given notice to the Greenwich directors that unless they come to terms, they will recommend to the proprietors to abandon the traffic in consequence of the heavy tollage exacted from them by the Greenwich railway. This result will no doubt cause serious inconvenience to the public, and at the same time entail disastrous effects on the Greenwich Company. If the threat be carried into execution, it is supposed that the directors of the latter company will find it necessary for their own safety, either to purchase the Croydon line, or take it on lease.—Another portion of the London and Dover Railway, from Headcorn to Ashford, was privately opened on Monday by the directors, the Government Inspector, and their friends, and was thrown open to the public yesterday.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The judgment respecting the Deanery of St. Patrick's, which was expected to be given on Monday by the Court of Delegates, is again postponed. Mr. Justice Crampton intimated that the Court would adjourn till next week, when judgment will be given. It is understood that the Judges are divided on the question, but that the majority is in favour of Mr. Daly.—The Lord Chancellor has pronounced the final decree in the important case of the Attorney-General *v.* Drummond, which involves property to the amount of about 700*l.* a year, created in trust, in the year 1710, by Sir A. Langford and other orthodox Presbyterians, for the support of poor congregations connected with their church, and for promoting, by other means, the extension of Presbyterianism, especially in the neighbourhood of Dublin and the south of Ireland. The original trustees were representatives of the different Presbyterian congregations of Dublin, consisting of their ministers and elders ; but towards the close of the last century some of the successors of the first trustees lapsed into Unitarianism, and they, forming a majority, applied the greater portion of the funds for the promotion of Unitarian doctrines. In last Hilary Term Mr. George Matthews, and other relators in the case, laid informations against the trustees for misapplication of the funds, and applied to the Court to direct that they should be applied according to the intention of the original donors, excluding Unitarians from all participation of it, and also for the removal of the Unitarian trustees from the administration of the fund. The arguments in the case occupied the Court four days in Hilary Term ; at the conclusion of which his Lordship gave judgment in favour of the relators, excluding the Unitarians from all participation in or administration of the trust—reserving, however, the final decree until after the decision of the House of Lords in Lady Hewley's case. His Lordship now gave a final decree, excluding the eleven Unitarian trustees, and the four Trinitarians who had joined with them in the answer, and referring the question of costs, which he considered all the parties in the case, together with the relators, should be allowed, to the Master, and also the appointment of Trinitarian trustees, in the terms of the judgment given by the House of Lords in Lady Hewley's case, in the place of those whom he removed.—A professsorship of civil engineering has been established at Trinity College ; and Mr. Macniell, a pupil and assistant of Mr. Telford, and his successor as engineer of the Holyhead road, has been elected to the chair.

Skibbereen.—An inquest has been held on the two men killed by the police in the fatal contest respecting poor's rates noticed in our last. In one case they returned a unanimous verdict of justifiable homicide, being of opinion that Mr. Gore Jones was justified in giving the order to fire. In the other they brought in a verdict of manslaughter, considering that under the circumstances the police were not justified in firing on an unoffending party in the rear. This verdict was signed by sixteen jurors, four others having been in favour of a verdict of justifiable homicide, and two for a verdict of murder. The foreman of the jury, in submitting this result, said they deemed it right that it should be known to the country that they had ever looked upon that district as one of the most peaceable and quiet of all Ireland, and did so up to this melancholy transaction. They were sorry that bad advice should have been given to the misguided people by persons in a superior rank of life, for if that mischievous advice had not been received, the jury would not then have been placed in their painful position.—In connexion with this subject the papers state that the disposition of the rural population in some districts to resist the payment of poor's rate continues to excite a good deal of anxiety. The depot of the 35th Regiment, stationed at Carrick-on-Suir, were ordered to be in readiness a few days since to attend the collectors, and a party of the 7th Dragoon Guards, quartered in Clonmel, were to move to Carrick to assist.

Carlow.—In consequence of disclosures made during a recent investigation into the affairs of the Lunatic Asylum in this city, Mr. M'Caffrey, the manager, and three of the attendants, have been dismissed. This resolution has proceeded from the Government, and the Lord Lieutenant has directed the Governors of the asylum to carry it into effect.

Tipperary.—Another melancholy tragedy has occurred in this county. Mr. James Scully of Kilfeacle, a magistrate and grand juror of the county, has been murdered on his own estate and almost within sight of his house. Mr. Scully was fired at last spring, whilst reading in the parlour of his residence, and was so dangerously wounded that his life was for some time despaired of. On Saturday last, he went out duck-shooting in the morning, accompanied by a brother, and, on their return home, the latter separated from him, as Mr. Scully expressed a wish to have a few more shots, adding, at the same time, that he should return in time for dinner. An hour having passed away without his coming, the family became alarmed ; and messengers having been despatched to ascertain what had become of him, they found the ill-fated gentleman a corpse, not far distant from the spot where he had separated from his brother, a ball having passed through his heart ! He was in the prime of life and possessed of a considerable and unincumbered property, which passes by his death to his brother, Mr. V. Scully, barrister, of Dublin. This determined assassination is attributed to the circumstances arising from the dispute which led to the first attempt. It appears that one of Mr. Scully's tenants sold his farm for 80*l.*, with the intention of emigrating to America. The new tenant newly cropped the land ; but after the lapse of some months, the former occupier, who remained in the mean time amongst his relations on the estate, came back and claimed the farm. The new tenant consented to give it up, on being paid his 80*l.* and the value of the crops in the ground ; but these very fair terms were rejected, possession being required without any compensation or equivalent. In these circumstances, Mr. Scully was appealed to, and of course decided in favour of the occupying tenant. Soon after shots were fired into the tenant's house, and he was otherwise annoyed, it was supposed, by the old tenant and his relations. Mr. Scully then interposed, threatening to get rid of those persons, if the system of outrage were persevered in. The result was, the formation of a conspiracy against Mr. Scully himself—he was soon after fired at and wounded, and now, after his return from the Continent, and the re-establishment of his health, he has been murdered, in obedience, no doubt to the resolution of some secret combination. The Government have issued a proclamation offering a reward of 200*l.* for the discovery of the murderers, and a free pardon to any accomplice, not being the actual murderer, who will prosecute to conviction the persons concerned.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The Convocation of the Non-Intrusion Clergy terminated its labours on Thursday week, on which occasion a public meeting was called in Lady Glenorchy's Church. A very large assemblage attended, the body of the church being principally occupied by the ministers and the elders. The sittings of the convocation being private, a variety of statements were circulated as to the nature of the proceedings. The meeting of Thursday was called in order to afford the convocation an opportunity of explaining the course pursued. Dr. Clason intimated that 479 ministers had attended the convocation, and that in general great harmony had obtained. There were two sets of resolutions proposed ; for the first of which 427 voted, and the second was carried with equal unanimity and cordiality. Dr. Candlish, in the course of a long speech, referred to these resolutions, and said—I hold in my hand the two sets of resolutions to which Dr. Clason has referred. But I shall not now trouble the convocation, or the meeting assembled, to sympathise with us ; I shall not trouble the meeting by reading these resolutions ; they are somewhat long, and they will be more calmly considered by our friends and brethren when reading them at their leisure ; but I may take leave to state what I understand to be the substance of these two sets of resolutions, which, taken together, bring out clearly and consistently our testimony to a great scriptural truth in relation to the connexion or alliance between the Church and the State. If I were to characterise these two sets of resolutions, testimony is borne by the brethren to the duty of the Church, as Christ's house, to acknowledge the authority of Christ, and of Christ alone ; and that, in the second set of resolutions, testimony is borne to the duty of the civil magistrate as bound to acknowledge Christ and to protect Christ's servants. The first set of resolutions, then, testifies as to the duty of the Church as subject to the authority of Christ alone, and, therefore, bound to resist the servitude of every other master. The duty is clearly set forth in the declaration that the Church cannot recognise the authority of the civil courts, or even of the supreme power of the state, the legislature, or the country ; that the Church cannot recognise the authority of the civil magistrates as binding upon her conscience in matters spiritual—as laying her under any obligation to act contrary to her own conviction of duty—these convictions being founded on the word of God alone. The particular matters referred to, in which the Church believes that her spiritual province has been invaded, are glowingly set forth in these resolutions. They refer to the various encroachments made on the spiritual province by the civil courts, in reference to the admission of ministers—in reference to the deposition of ministers—in reference to the general exercise of discipline—and, in particular, to the precise bearing of the recent judgment in the Auchterarder case.—Some time since we mentioned a report that the Government had it in contemplation to remove all the dilapidated buildings which harbour round the ancient Palace of Holyrood, to beautify the Royal Park adjoining, and to change the hereditary keepership. This report we find by the *Caledonian Mercury* is borne out by a notice of an intended application to Parliament to enable the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to carry out the proposed arrangement, and there is no longer any doubt that the grounds, including a portion of Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Craggs, will be planted and laid out with proper and convenient walks.

Berwick.—Since the close of the fishing season there have been two or three seals seen in the Tweed. One in particular took up his residence nearly opposite to South Bells Fishery, where he has been intercepting the salmon on their passage to the upper parts of the river. The bailiffs hearing of the depredations committed by this novel poacher, sent out a party in pursuit, and after a chase of several hours they succeeded in shooting him. On being brought to shore he was found to weigh upwards of a hundred weight.

Perth.—We learn from the *Perth Constitutional* that a site for the new episcopal college has been finally fixed upon; and although it is not in the immediate vicinity of the city, it is within so short a distance, that almost all the benefits will be derived by the city that could have been expected, even had the college been planted in the suburbs. The site fixed upon is on the lands of Cairneis, belonging to Mr. Paton, advocate, who made a gratuitous offer of sufficient ground for the purpose; and this site was unanimously preferred by the committee. It stands on a good elevation, and commands an extensive prospect, and is in every respect suitable for the purpose.

THEATRICALS.

Covent-Garden.—The affairs of this theatre, to which we briefly alluded in our last, are now arranged on the plan then mentioned as probable. Mr. Kemble has retired from the management, and Mr. Bunn is formally installed as his successor. It appears that the change was altogether unexpected, and that Mr. Bunn was perfectly unconscious that any alteration in the management was about to take place. Upon the proposition being made to him by the proprietors to assume the management, Mr. Bunn is stated to have said, that nothing would induce him to be a party to any proceeding that could be regarded of a coercive character towards Mr. Kemble. He was assured that nothing was more remote from the intention and disposition of the proprietors, and the lesseeship was again offered to him. It was necessary, however, to consult Miss A. Kemble, and Mr. Butler, who acted as the representative of the Kemble family in the affair, proceeded to Brighton to consult her. On Saturday the performers assembled to hear the result, the proprietors having previously intimated that, as they had received no portion of the usual rent (35*l.* a night) during the present season, they would only consent to take 20*l.* nightly from the doors until Christmas, on condition that if any surplus remained on hand after payment of salaries, it should go to make up the deficiency of the 35*l.* nightly rent. This of course rendered it necessary for the actors themselves to make a sacrifice, and upon Miss Kemble's answer their future proceedings mainly depended. In her reply on this subject, she stated that "nothing should induce her to put the company in a difficulty—that she would cheerfully make herself one of them—that she would take her salary subject to the receipts—that she would be the last paid—and that, if there was not enough, she would play for nothing." The company immediately said they were satisfied that the mere fact of her appearing on the stage for the last time would draw houses that could not fail to cover all the expenses of the management; but under any circumstances, imitating her example, they would readily take their risk in the receipts of the house. The whole of the company then signed an agreement to this effect, and the house consequently re-opened on Monday under the management of Mr. Bunn, and was very fully attended. On Monday Miss Kemble appeared in "Semiramide," and was loudly cheered, the audience appearing to appreciate her sacrifices for the interests of the theatre. It is stated that the duties of the lesseeship have operated most prejudicially upon Mr. Kemble's health, and that his physicians had given an unfavourable opinion as to the probable consequences of a continued performance of them. It is said that ill health has prevented Mr. Kemble's attendance at the theatre during the last six weeks.

Haymarket.—A new farce, called, "A Cure for Love," was produced at this theatre on Tuesday with complete success. The principal characters are *Felix Trimmer, Esq.* (Mr. Farren), a henpecked husband, who is impelled by his conjugal miseries to seek refuge in the Serpentine; and a miserable lover, *Mr. Sadgrove* (Mr. Buckstone), who, after wandering over the Continent for 9 years to soothe his disappointed affections, returns to England, and settles his affairs, that he may enjoy the pleasure of a similar plunge. By the side of the stream they meet, and, after trying to elude each other for some time, fancy the coast is clear, and rush simultaneously to the fatal bank. They mutually prevent suicide, become friends over a bottle, and the married unfortunate asks his new acquaintance to his house, where it is discovered that the very lady (Mrs. Raymond) who prompted her husband to commit suicide, is the fair one whose loss drove the sighing lover to attempt the perpetration of a similar act. *Mr. Sadgrove* is, of course, brought to his senses by this practical demonstration of his excellent luck in having avoided such a match. *Mr.* and *Mrs. Trimmer* make praiseworthy resolutions to lead a happier life for the future; an arrangement at which *Mrs. Major Browne*, the lady's mother, and *Miss Bitterton*, an old maiden aunt, excellently played by Mrs. Glover, are exceedingly discontented. At the close of the piece, Mr. Farren announced it for repetition amidst general demonstrations of satisfaction.—Mrs. Fitzwilliam's name has disappeared from the bills of this theatre during the week, in consequence, it is said, of an undue interference on the part of Madame Vestris, who had induced the manager to postpone the pieces in which Mrs. Fitzwilliam appeared to such a late period of the performances, that she felt it necessary to throw up her engagement.

Miscellaneous.

New Microscope.—On Wednesday last a new microscope, constructed by Mr. Cary, the optician, for the Polytechnic institution, was privately exhibited preparatory to its being added to the other attractions of that popular establishment. The effects are produced by the agency of the oxy-hydrogen jet playing on a piece of quicklime, familiarly known as the Drummond light. The microscope consists of 6 powers, ranging from 130 times to 74,000,000 times. The second power magnifies the wings of the locust to 27 feet in length. The fourth power magnifies the sting of the bee 27 feet. By the sixth power, the eye of the fly, which is said to contain 750 lenses, is so magnified that each lens appears to be 14 inches in diameter; the human hair is magnified 18 inches in diameter, or 4ft. 6 in. in circumference. Nothing can exceed the beauty with which insect architecture is developed under the influence of this enormous power; the condensing lens is 9½ ins. in diameter.

Storming of Chin-Keang-foo.—The following account of this military achievement, the last probably which we shall have to record in connexion with the Chinese expedition, will no doubt interest our readers. It consists of extracts from a letter addressed by an officer to the *Bombay Times*:—"The storming and capture of Chin-Keang-foo on the 21st inst. has been one of the most important, as it has been the most sanguinary, engagement we have yet had in China. The city is situated on the western bank of the river Yang-tse-Keang, near its intersection by the Grand Canal, about 40 miles below Nankin. The fleet arrived off the town on the 20th, and the troops were landed next morning. It has been almost entirely a military affair. The troops were divided into three brigades, which attacked the town at different points. As little or no resistance was anticipated, the services of the naval force were considered unnecessary, with the exception of one shelling steamer; and it was the envied post of the Auckland to co-operate with the Royal Artillery in effecting a breach in that part of the wall which overlooks and commands the river, for the entrance of the centre brigade. The wall which surrounds the town is built of brick, about 25 or 30 feet high. It is very abundantly supplied with bastions, embrasures, port-holes, &c., and was fortified with 12 and 6-pounder pieces, and jingals. That part of it which is nearest the river (about a quarter of a mile from it) extends over a rising ground of considerable elevation and steepness, and has a strong and fort-like appearance. On this point the Auckland, and Rocket Corps of the Royal Artillery which was stationed on a hill close adjoining, opened their fire at ten o'clock, and it is merely necessary to state, that the appearance of the wall afterwards gave ample evidence of the manner in which they performed their task. Time, however, was not allowed them to make a breach in the wall; their fire had been maintained and returned with spirit for about half an hour, when the advance of the Sappers and Miners with three ladders, followed by her Majesty's 55th Madras Rifle Brigade, and 2d and 6th Regiments of Madras Native Infantry (which composed the whole of the centre brigade), was the signal for them to cease firing. The ladders were planted with magic rapidity, and the grenadier company of the 55th (who were, properly speaking, the forlorn hope), commenced their dangerous ascent under cover of a close fire from the Rifles, who were stretched on their fronts on the face of the hill, picking off every man who showed himself at the embrasures; from which, however, the enemy kept up a very deadly fire for some minutes, and a good many of our men fell dead and wounded. The first man who reached the top of the wall was Lieut. Cuddy, of the grenadier company of the 55th; he behaved with matchless gallantry: slowly but firmly he climbed the ladder. On reaching the top, he waved his sword, and then deliberately seated himself on the wall and assisted his men over. At this moment the anxiety and interest which was felt by every one for his safety, who witnessed his daring conduct, was intense. I could scarcely breathe! It was more than miraculous that he was not shot dead or hurled from the wall; it was like a man jumping into his own coffin! He was severely wounded in the foot by a jingal ball while on the wall, which disabled him for the rest of the day. In about a quarter of an hour the ensign of England and the colours of the 55th were shown from the wall, which was responded to by three hearty cheers from the fleet: but though the colours were shown, the place was by no means taken; on the contrary, they had the greatest difficulty in driving the enemy from the walls. The Tartars fought with great bravery, made repeated charges on our men with their long spears, and disputed every inch of ground. The British bayonet, however, at length prevailed. They returned to the town and took shelter in the houses, from which they kept up a most deadly and harassing fire; our troops were fired at from all quarters, without being able to see from whence it came; and it was not until they made a general charge, and closed in upon the houses, that they were able to return the fire with any effect. This destructive firing was protracted for five or six hours, or, indeed, I may say, for the rest of the day, till darkness favoured their escape from the walls or gates, from which they were allowed to pass out without hindrance, excepting such as bore arms, or gave other evidence of their being soldiers. It is discipline, not courage, that the enemy want. Instances of the most desperate and devoted bravery were common throughout the day; and some of their leaders, in particular, when they found that the day was against them, were observed to spur their horses against our bayonets, and thus court their death. I walked through a part of the town next day with an escort. It was almost entirely deserted—at least, no further resistance was offered by its now terror-stricken inhabitants. I need not say that the most disgusting sights met the eye at every step. The dead and wounded of the enemy (although most of them had been carried away) were lying about in all directions, no attention whatever being paid to the latter. Already had the houses and shops been broken open, and the most valuable property, as teas, bales of silk, furs, &c., was scattered about like rubbish. All the houses which were supposed to have any connexion with Government or Government officers were either burnt or being burnt. As at other places we have taken from the Chinese, suicides were committed to a fearful extent—men, women, and children were found strangled, or taken out of the wells by dozens. The natives are very kind to us, and have been so all along. They occasionally bring us presents of vegetables, &c. Their vegetables are very fine. They have excellent brinjals, French beans, celery, cucumbers, &c.; for these they won't take payment, unless it be a slip of paper with 'British protection' written upon it, which they are all very glad to get.—The Yang-tse-Keang is a most noble river: at its lower part the navigation is rather difficult (at least we found it so, having no previous knowledge of its channel) on account of sandbanks—but for forty miles below that it is very deep, and here, off Tchang-Keang, where it is about a mile and a half broad, it is only at certain parts that anchorage can be found for the ships. The current, at the springs, is rapid—more than a six-oared gig can pull against.—The weather is now about the hottest—the thermometer averaging, *in the shade*, from 84 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit, and I have only once seen it above 90. We shall have it hot till the beginning of October, and after that we shall be beginning to have our clothes lined with furs—in the winter season, I am told, the cold is sometimes 16 degrees below zero. The country on the western bank of the river is in some parts picturesque and beautiful; that on the eastern bank is a dead flat, and marshy."

Law.

Privy Council.—The judicial committee of the Privy Council held their first sitting after Michaelmas Term, on Monday, when the following members were present:—Lord Campbell, the Bishop of London, Sir S. Lushington, and Sir J. L. Knight Bruce.

Head v. *Sanders.*—This was an appeal from a decree made by the Dean of Arches, and was originally a cause of office, promoted under the Act of the 3d and 4th of her present Majesty, c. 86, intituled "An Act for better enforcing Church Discipline," in virtue of letters of request under the hand and seal of the Bishop of Exeter, against the Rev. H. E. Head, rector of Feniton, Devon, to answer certain articles exhibited against him, "touching and concerning his soul's health, and the lawful correction and reformation of his manners and excesses;" and more especially for having published a letter in the *Western Times*, on the 21st August, 1841, maintaining that the "catechism," "the order of baptism," and "the order of confirmation," in the Book of Common Prayer, contain "erroneous and strange doctrine," and which said letter also contained other statements "in derogation and depraving of the said Book of Common Prayer." Sir J. Dobson, Queen's Advocate, and Mr. Cockburn, Q.C., appeared in support of the appeal, and contended that the decision of the Court of Arches in favour of the respondent must be set aside—first, on the ground that the letters of request were issued at an improper time, notice having been given by the Bishop to the appellant, according to the third section of the Act, that he intended to issue a commission of inquiry into the offences alleged against the appellant; and having given such notice, he was bound by the 13th section of the same Act to receive the report of the commissioners, that there was sufficient *primâ facie* ground for instituting proceedings, before he could send the cause, by letters of request, to the Court of Appeal of the province. This he might have done, in accordance with the same section, "in the first instance;" but if he once took any step towards issuing a commission, he must receive the report of the commissioners, and then, in the exercise of his discretion, determine the case, or send it up to the Court above. The notice which the bishop had sent to Mr. Head as to his intention to proceed by commission under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, was equivalent to a citation binding the bishop to carry it out to the fullest extent; in point of fact, the notice, as in the case of Ray and Sherwood, was the commencement of a suit, and the bishop could not have two suits for the same offence pending at one and the same time. Secondly, That the letters of request were wrong in point of form, because it did not appear at whose suit the cause was originally instituted, nor by whom, or on whose application or complaint (as required by the act) the appellant was in the first instance charged. It must, therefore, have been by the bishop himself, "of his own mere motion" (as the words of the Act have it), and he, therefore, was bound to go on with it, and could not make Mr. Ralph Sanders his nominee. Was the Bishop to promote a suit of this kind, withdrawing himself from all the moral responsibility which it involved? And, thirdly, it appearing, therefore, by the letters of request, that the bishop had sent the case to the Court of Arches "of his own mere motion," as if he was the party promoting the suit, the letters of request set forth, at the conclusion, the name of the respondent, Mr. Ralph Sanders, as the complaining party, which was irregular. On these grounds the learned counsel contended that the judgment of the court below must be set aside. Dr. Addams, on the part of the respondent, submitted that the notice was made imperative on the bishop, by the 3d section of the Act, previous to issuing the commission, but the commissioners were never appointed; no further proceeding whatever was taken on this notice, and yet it was contended that there was a pending suit. If the commission had issued, then the objection as to the time of sending the case to the Court of Arches might apply; but as the bishop had not proceeded in accordance with the notice, it could not. As to the 13th section of the Act, which enacted that it should be lawful for the bishop, "in the first instance," if he thought fit, to send the case, by letters of request to the Court of Appeal of the province—what did "the first instance" mean? It was a mere technical term, and would apply to the first step in the proceedings. He could not have sent up these letters of request, it was true, if the commission had issued, until the commissioners had made their report; but he could do so at any time prior to the issuing of the commission, notwithstanding the notice which had been given. The Bishop of London: Is it necessary that the commission should issue after notice has been given? Dr. Addams: I apprehend not, my Lord. The Bishop of London: I can imagine that in the first instance a bishop may hear unfavourable rumours respecting a clergyman in his diocese, and send him notice of his intention to issue a commission of inquiry; but he may afterwards receive information which gives the case so grave a complexion that he may think it better at once to send it to the Court of Arches. May he not, then, alter his mind, and dispense with the commission? Dr. Addams: I apprehend he may, my Lord. If the commission had been issued, he could not do so until the commissioners had reported that there was sufficient *primâ facie* ground for instituting proceedings. I understand the object of the Act in that particular to be, that a bishop shall not have the power to put one of his clergy on trial before commissioners, and then take the matter out of their hands before they have come to any decision, and carry it before another tribunal; but here the commission had not issued at all. They stand merely on technical grounds, and on these mere phrases of the Act of Parliament they contend that the proceedings are null and void. Lord Campbell: How would the party who had received notice from the bishop, and against whom these letters of request had also been filed, know that it was for the same offence? Dr. Addams: By the terms of the notice and letters of request, my Lord. This is clearly the same offence; of that there can be no doubt. The learned advocate then went on to contend that it was not necessary, according to the 13th section of the Act, that the name of the party instituting the proceedings in the Court of Arches should appear in the letters of request. Sir S. Lushington explained the mode of procedure previous to the passing of the Act. If a bishop was determined to proceed by letters of request, he selected any person whom he pleased in his name to make a request to the chancellor of the diocese, and then the cause proceeded, not as the cause of the bishop, but of the party appointed. After a few other observations from Dr. Addams, Sir J. Dobson replied; and the court deferred its judgment.

Vice Chancellor's Courts. [Before Vice Chancellor Knight Bruce.]—*Barry* v. *Hill.*—His Honour to-day gave judgment in this case and said—This is a suit for tithes by the plaintiff, the rector of Brockley, against defendant, the occupier of farms and lands in that parish, and in the adjoining parish of Yatton. The plaintiff asks relief only for the period between Lady-day 1838, and the 31st December, 1841; the former being the period that the composition between the parties had been brought to a conclusion in consequence of notice given by the plaintiff; and the latter being the period at which the statutory commutation of tithes took effect in the parish of Brockley. The main dispute is as to Yatton, with respect to which the plaintiff claims upon an alleged series of fraudulent removals of stock, &c., made by the defendant from Brockley to Yatton, with the view of depriving him of his tithes. These removals, made by the defendant, have formed the subject of evidence; and how does that evidence stand? If it is alleged and proved that these were fraudulent removals; that the tithe-owner is unquestionably entitled to relief is a proposition which cannot be denied. (His Honour then went at great length through the evidence, commenting on it as he proceeded.) Independently of any case of fraud, I cannot, having regard to the utmost that could be obtained, and to the evidence, conceive that in May, 1840, there was a good and substantial reason for filing a bill under which more than twenty witnesses have been examined. Making every allowance for the probable heat and exaggeration which prevailed in a parish where such things were done, I am sorry that the wish which I entertained has been left ungratified, of approving of the whole line of conduct which the rector has adopted. But neither with respect to the removals am I so altogether satisfied of the singleness of the defendant's views as I could wish. Making every allowance for human infirmity in a case in which a layman—a yeoman most probably not highly educated—considers himself opposed in a litigation for what he believed to be his right—for such certainly has been the defendant's impression—it is impossible not to disapprove of the nature of some of the notices which were given for setting out the tithes. It is impossible not to disapprove of the treatment which the tithe collector received on the farm. Whatever reason might operate, the plaintiff had a clear title to take his tithe in kind; but the course which he adopted was not a softening one, or one not unlikely to lead to a collision. Wherever the error began, the usual fate has attended the parish and the rector. I declare, therefore, that there shall be no costs on either side up to the present time; but acting on the defendant's consent, I decree an account to the plaintiff of all the tithe in respect of which his counsel at the bar asks for an account. I repeat that I do not consider the case of fraud as proved against the defendant, and saying "by his consent," is not understood by me, and ought not to be understood by any one, as an admission of fraud on his part. The defendant must have liberty at any time before the Master's report to make such offer to the plaintiff, as he may be advised; the Master to state such offer, and whether it had been accepted or not.

Central Criminal Court.—These sessions being the first during the present mayoralty, commenced on Monday morning before the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, and the usual civic authorities. In his charge to the grand jury, the Recorder said, from the appearance of the calendar he was apprehensive that the cases to be submitted for their investigation would not fall short of 300, comprising two cases of murder. The trials which have occurred during the week have been very numerous, but they present no feature of general interest.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.—This was so near being a blank day that it would be useless to make a quotation of prices; the only bets made were—500 to 10 agst. Sir G. Heathcote's Amorino, 1000 to 15 agst. Lord Exeter's Lucetta colt, and 1,000 to 10 each agst. Mr. Bell's Blackdrop, Lord Westminster's Languish colt, and the Duke of Grafton's Pastille colt.

MARK LANE, Friday, Dec. 2.—There was no Essex Wheat left on the stands, but a few parcels remained over from Monday of Kent and Suffolk, which were disposed of at that day's prices. Foreign was held firmly at the same rates, which curtailed the sale; if a trifling reduction had been submitted to, a fair quantity might have been sold.—Barley was a very dull sale at rather below Monday's quotations.—Peas and Beans are unaltered, and the Oat Trade remains in much the same state.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	44 to 52	Red	40 to 48
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			— to —	White	— to —
Barley		Malting and distilling	26 to 30	Grind.	20 to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	13 to 23	Feed	14 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	— to —	Potato	15 to 24
—— Irish		Feed	9 to 18	Potato	14 to 22
Rye			— to —		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	23 to 28	Tick	24 to 29	Harrow	27 to 31
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	31 to 33	Winds.	26 to 34	Longpod	26 to 30
Peas, White	34 to 36	Maple	30 to 32	Grey	26 to 31

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Oct. 21	50 9	28 11	18 1	32 7	32 2	33 10
— 28	49 5	28 4	18 5	31 7	32 2	33 7
Nov. 4	48 7	28 2	17 5	29 10	31 11	34 4
— 11	48 8	27 11	17 9	32 2	31 8	33 2
— 18	49 8	28 1	17 10	31 8	31 6	34 2
— 25	49 6	28 1	17 9	32 2	31 4	33 7
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	49 5	28 3	17 10	31 8	31 10	33 9
Duties	20 0	9 9	8 0	10 6	10 6	9 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English	6066 Sks. — Brls.	3817	13380	4013	1132	—	1861	1091
Irish	— „ — „	—	1047	2	9921	—	—	—
Foreign	— „ 996 „	7390	—	—	—	—	3050	—

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English	3010	1780	1070	2540
Irish	—	—	14400	—
Foreign	2060	—	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—J. Brown and G. Meakin, Wallsall, Staffordshire, ale-merchants—G. Forster, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, woollen-draper—R. F. Watkinson and W. Haigh, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, woollen cloth merchants—J. Lang, S. Armitage, R. Redfearn, and J. Sykes, Liversedge, Yorkshire, manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS—T. Rowell, Cambridge, linen draper—T. Feaver, Ludgate-hill, mercer—J. Phillips, Hercules Tavern, Hercules passage, Threadneedle-street, tavern-keeper—M. Edmonds, Park-place, St. James's, boarding-house-keeper—E. Everall, Liverpool, coal merchant—B. Price, Birmingham, genera dealer—S. Appleyard, Manchester, stuff merchant—M. Manwaring, Gornal Staffordshire, grocer—J. Antrobus, Birmingham, plater—W. Heslewood, R Heslewood, and J. Skitt, Kingston-upon-Hull—R. Warren, Liverpool, druggis—J. Cunliffe, Liverpool, coach and cab proprietor—J. H. Chatterton, Nottingham, milliner—W. Thomas, Bristol, tailor—D. Thomas, Manchester, merchant—R. Ellison and J. Goodworth, Barnsley, Yorkshire, linen manufacturers—J. H. Bell, Bristol, apothecary—E. Mansell, Chippenham, Wiltshire, upholsterer—I. Bell and J. Davison, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, earthenware manufacturers—W. Green, Cheltenham, coachmaker—J. Hedgman, High Holborn, dealer in leather—J. Cunnington, Newport, Monmouthshire, builder—T. Jones, Glyn, Merionethshire, cattle salesman—R. Heathcote, Manchester, victualler—B. Thorniley, Broadbottom, Cheshire, grocer—J. Ellis, Mansfield, brushmaker—W. Holt, Mansfield, hatter—T. Marsden, jun., Northallerton, mercer—C. A. Bradbury, Stockport, draper—W. H. Bond, Kingswinford, Stafford, wine-merchant—W. Green, Birmingham, cabinet-case-maker—T. Allen, Macclesfield, silkman and silk throwster—W. Nairn and J. Liston, Tower Royal, Watling-street, Warehousemen—I. Winter, Boxmoor, Hertfordshire—R. Coulsell, Milton, Kent, victualler—T. Fielder, baker—S. Parker, Piccadilly, lamp-manufacturer—Harvey Garnet Phipps Tuckett, Poultry, merchant—T. Caldicott, Newport, Monmouthshire, provision merchant.

BIRTHS—On the 30th ult., in South Audley-street, the wife of Edward Vansittart Neale, Esq., of a son—At East Dene, Isle of Wight, on the 25th ult., the Lady Jane Swinburne, of twins—On the 29th ult., the lady of Col. Gascoigne, Grenadier Guards, of a son—On the 23d May, at Gresford, on the Upper Paterson River, New South Wales, the lady of Constantine Talbot Crichton, Esq., of a son—On the 22d ult., at Clarins, on the Lake of Geneva, the lady of the Hon. Capt. F. Pelham, R.N., of a daughter

MARRIED—At St. Pancras Church, New Road, by the Rev. Dr. Moore, on the 29th ult., Charles I. Axford, Esq., eldest son of C. I. F. Axford, Esq., Swindon, Wilts, to Catherine Emma, daughter of George Waters, Esq., First Judge of Circuit, Tillichery, Madras—On the 1st inst., at Battersea Church, by the Hon. and Rev. Robert Eden, Augustus, youngest son of John Holland, Esq., of Clapham Common, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert Davies, Esq., of Wandsworth Common.

DIED—On the 23d ult., at Sloperton Cottage, Devizes, after a lingering illness, brought on by the climate, aged 19, Lieut. J. Russell Moore, of the 25th Reg. Bengal N.I.—On the 9th of Oct., at the Island of St. Lucia, in the West Indies, aged 26, Lieut. John Stuart, of the 33d Reg., eldest son of D. Stuart, Esq., of Upper Harley-street—On the 27th ult., at Kirklands of Ancrum, Roxburghshire, the house of her father, John Richardson, Esq., Hope, the beloved wife of Henry Reeve, Esq., of the Privy Council Office, in her 28th year—On the 28th ult., at Feniton Court, Devon, Frances Duke, wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Patteson, and only daughter of the late James Coleridge, Esq., of Heath's Court, Devon—On the 25th ult., in Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square, in the 71st year of her age, Elizabeth Lady Mostyn, wife of the Right Hon. Lord Mostyn. The deceased lady was the third daughter of the late Sir Roger Mostyn, of Mostyn, in the county of Flint.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

BROWN'S IMPROVED GARDEN POT.

ROBERT BROWN having made an important and successful improvement in the construction of Garden Pots, submits them to the Floricultural Profession, and to all who are interested in the propagation and cultivation of Plants. It is well known that many valuable plants are annually lost, or much injured, by having the delicate fibres of their roots dried up, from the pots in common use becoming heated by the sun's rays, or from exposure to drying currents of air, &c., for which evils a remedy has long been sought. The Improved Garden Pot now offered to the Public is intended to counteract this irregularity of temperature, by being made hollow-sided, with an aperture on the rim, that the space between the outer and inner surface may be filled with water when required, and the aperture being made air-tight by means of a peg, a uniform degree of coolness or humidity may be preserved, and the plants, although exposed to the mid-day sun, will have their roots secured from injury. The Improved Garden Pot does not differ in appearance from those in common use, but the advantages of its construction, for the growth of plants, or for the propagation of cuttings, are too obvious to need further comment.—R. B. has submitted his invention to several eminent cultivators, from whom he has received the greatest encouragement.

Specimens may be seen at the Horticultural Society's Rooms, 21, Regent-street, or at Mr. Brown's Pottery, Surbiton-hill, near Kingston, Surrey, and at his private residence, Ewell.

TO FARMERS, GARDENERS, AND OTHERS.—SULPHATE of LIME, now in use by the Horticultural Society, being a cheap substitute for Gypsum, may be had in large or small quantities, at Samuel Carter's, 65, Blackman-street, Borough of Southwark.

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THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CXLI., will be published on Saturday, the 10th December.

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 50—1842. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10. Price 6*d*.

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ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE of December 17th, will contain a Full and Authentic Account of Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR'S Second Lecture on the Application of the Principles of Physiology to the FATTENING of CATTLE.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN for the year 1843. The Exhibitions will take place on the following days: viz., Saturday, May 13; Saturday, June 17; Wednesday, July 12.

EXHIBITORS.

All persons, whether Fellows of the Society or not, will be at liberty to send subjects for exhibition.

DELIVERY OF OBJECTS FOR EXHIBITION.

Exhibitors are earnestly requested to notify in writing, previously to the day of meeting, what plants they intend to supply, in order that due provision may be made for the proper distribution of the specimens on the exhibition tables. The best places will be secured for those who comply with this request.

As it is necessary that the Judges should proceed to consider the respective merits of the exhibitions by 10 A.M., and as it is absolutely indispensable that the tables should be arranged by that time, it has been determined that *no subject for exhibition shall be admitted into the garden after half-past eight o'clock in the morning*; and if the owners of any locked-up boxes, or other cases, should not be in the exhibition-tent at the said hour, such cases or boxes must be excluded from competition for medals.

All specimens whether of fruit or flowers, will remain untouched until after six o'clock, when they will be delivered into the hands of the exhibitors, who are most particularly requested not to give away their cut flowers in the tents, as much confusion has been found to arise from that practice.

ADMISSION OF EXHIBITORS.

Exhibitors or other persons required to assist in bringing in the objects for exhibition, will be admitted before half-past eight in the morning at the Carter's Yard Entrance Gate.

Every principal exhibitor of subjects for which medals are *specifically* offered may be furnished with one pass-ticket, which is not transferable, for which he is requested to apply before ten o'clock, AT WHICH HOUR THE GARDEN WILL BE CLEARED OF ALL PERSONS not officially detained there.

Exhibitors may re-enter the Garden after one o'clock, when they will be required to give up their pass-tickets at the Carter's Yard Gate.

FLOWER-STANDS.

Exhibitors of cut flowers must SUPPLY THEIR OWN BOXES OR STANDS. No box or stand shall exceed eight inches in height at the back, or eighteen inches in depth from front to back. The lids of all boxes must be either loose or made to unhinge.

MEDALS AND REWARDS.

The Society distributes the following Medals and Rewards; namely,

			£	*s.*	*d.*
C.	The Certificate	value	0	10	0
SB.	Silver Banksian Medal		1	0	0
SK.	Silver Knightian ditto		1	5	0
LS.	Large Silver ditto		1	15	0
SG.	Large Silver Gilt ditto		4	0	0
GB.	Gold Banksian ditto		7	0	0
GK.	Gold Knightian ditto		10	0	0
LG.	Large Gold ditto		20	0	0

Exhibitors to whom any of these shall be awarded can exchange them one for another, or may receive their value in money, or in plate. *If within one month after the third Exhibition of the year* no intimation shall have been received from an Exhibitor of the manner in which he desires his Medals to be disposed of, all the Medals due to him will be prepared and *transmitted to him through the usual public conveyances, without further notice.* In case an Exhibitor shall receive a First Prize in any one Letter, he shall not be entitled to receive any other Medal in the same Letter; except in Z, AA, and BB.

SUBJECTS OF EXHIBITION.

These will be divided into Classes, as explained further on.

No articles not of horticultural produce will be allowed to be placed upon the tables.

Exhibitors will do well to make themselves acquainted with the arrangements described in the following list, as they will IN ALL CASES BE REQUIRED TO SIGN A PRINTED FORM OF DECLARATION TO BE FURNISHED TO THEM IN THE GARDEN stating under what letter their plants are to be shown; and they are particularly requested to take notice, that if errors in the awards of the Judges should occur, in consequence of mistakes on the part of Exhibitors in filling up such declarations, the Society cannot undertake to rectify the errors afterwards.

Names fairly written are to be attached by Exhibitors to all Florists' flowers; and the Judges are restrained from awarding any Medal to such Exhibitors, whatever their merit may be, if this regulation is not complied with. By Florists' flowers are meant not only flowers usually so named, but also Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, Roses, and Calceolarias.

Class I.—FLOWERS for which nurserymen and private growers exhibit independently of each other.—

A. Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 new and first-rate varieties, cultivated with superior skill, in pots of 24 to a cast, GB, SG, LS, SK.

B. Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 varieties, in pots of 12 to a cast, SG, LS, SK.
N.B. Persons exhibiting in B cannot also exhibit in C.

C. Pelargoniums, in collections of six varieties, in pots of 8 to a cast, LS, SB.

D. Rhododendrons, in pots; not fewer than 12 plants in 12 varieties. LS, SK, SB.

E. Roses, in pots, in collections of 25 distinct varieties, GB, SG, LS.
N.B. It is the wish of the Society, in a future season, to require Roses to be shown exclusively in pots; and not to allow cut specimens to be exhibited at all.

F. Moss Roses in loose bunches, as gathered, so as to exhibit, as far as possible, the habit of the variety; in 12 varieties, SK, SB, C.

G. Other Roses, exhibited as in the last letter, and in 50 varieties, LS, SK, SB, C.
N.B. No one who exhibits in this letter, can also compete in the following.

H. Other Roses, exhibited as in the letter F, and in 25 varieties. SK, SB, C.
N.B. Higher Medals than those here offered for Roses cannot be given by the Judges. And if Roses are brought for exhibition without attention to the regulations here explained, they will not be allowed to be placed on the tables.

I. Cape Heaths, in collections of 20 distinct varieties. GB, SG, LS.
N.B. It is expected that the same plant is not exhibited on more than one occasion.

K. Cape Heaths, in collections of 6 distinct varieties. SG, LS, SK.
N.B. No person who shows in I will be allowed to exhibit also in K.

L. Herbaceous Calceolarias, in sixes; in pots of 12 to the cast. LS, SK, SB.

M. Shrubby Calceolarias, in sixes; in pots of 12 to the cast. LS, SK, SB.

N. Carnations, in pans of 24 blooms. LS. SK, SB.

O. Picotees, in pans of 24 blooms. LS, SK, SB.

P. Pinks, in pans of 24 blooms. SK, SB.

Class II.—FLOWERS; for which all persons are admitted to equal competition:—

Q. Stove or greenhouse plants, in collections of 40 plants. GK, GB, SG, LS.
N.B. Heaths, Calceolarias, Fuchsias, to be excluded from Q. R. and S.

R. Stove or Greenhouse plants, in collections of 20 plants. GB, SG, LS.
N.B. Persons exhibiting in Q not to compete in R also.

S. Stove or Greenhouse plants, in collections of six distinct species. SG, LS, SK.
N.B. Persons exhibiting in Q or R will not be allowed to compete in S also.

T. Greenhouse Azaleas; to be shown in 12 distinct varieties. GB, SG, LS.

U. Collections of Stove or Greenhouse climbers. GB, SG, SK.
N.B. The Gold Banksian Medal is not to be awarded for fewer than 12 distinct kinds.

V. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in collections of not fewer than six species. GK, GB, SG, LS.

W. Exotic Orchidaceæ, in single specimens, SG, LS, SK.

X. Tall Cacti in flower, LS, SK.

Y. Fuchsias in collections of 12 distinct varieties, LS, SK.

Z. Single specimens of new or rare ornamental plants, SG, LS, SK, SB, C.
N.B. These medals will be awarded by the Society's officers, and not by the usual Judges. Exhibitors will particularly observe that none but new or rare plants can be exhibited under this letter.

AA. Miscellaneous subjects, SK, SB, C.
N.B. Cockscombs, Hydrangeas, and cut flowers are altogether excluded from exhibition.

BB. Seedling Florist's flowers, SK, SB, C.
N.B. Every seedling must be shown singly, and must be marked with the name it is to bear. The same seedling cannot gain a prize more than once in the season. Pelargoniums are to be shown in pots, and not in a cut state. No person will be allowed to exhibit more than five seedlings at each meeting.

Class III.—FRUIT, for which market gardeners, or persons in the habit of regularly supplying the market, and private growers, exhibit independently of each other.

N.B. All fruit must be *fully* ripe and *well coloured*; if the contrary, it will be disqualified.

1. Miscellaneous collections of fruit, consisting of at least three different kinds. Peaches and Nectarines being considered as only one kind, GK, GB, LS.
   N.B.—Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Gourds, and similar Kitchen Garden produce, are excluded from this letter.
2. Grapes. SG, LS, SK, SB.
3. Pine Apples. SG, LS, SK, SB.
4. Peaches or Nectarines, in dishes of six specimens. SK, SB.
5. Miscellaneous fruit. SK, SB. C

JUDGES.

The Judges have the power of increasing or diminishing the *number* and *value* of the Silver Medals offered by the Society for particular objects, and also of conferring Silver Medals or Certificates in cases not contemplated in these regulations, if they think it necessary to do so.

The Judges are also required to bear in mind that the Society's Medals are offered, less for new and curious objects than for fine specimens of Horticultural Skill, the design of the Council in instituting these meetings, being not so much to encourage the collector, as to reward the skilful Gardener; they are also not to make any award in cases where the objects exhibited do not appear worthy of a Medal; otherwise a bad single exhibition might obtain a prize, merely because there is no better exhibition of the same class to oppose it.

FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.

YOUELL & CO. have much pleasure in referring the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to their Advertisement of the above magnificent Fuchsia, inserted in this paper of the 3d inst., together with their two new Verbenas.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Dec. 8, 1842.

TO PEAR-GROWERS.

T. RIVERS, JUN., begs to recommend to notice his Catalogue of PEARS, in which those varieties most worthy of notice are pointed out. This will be sent post free on a paid application. Plants of the following sorts, raised by the late Mr. Knight, may now be had:—

Althorpe
Althorpe Crassane
Brougham
Boughton Bergamot
Broom Park
Belmont
Downton
Eyewood
Garnons'
March Bergamot
Monarch (true)
Rouse Lench
Shobden Court
Wormsley Grange
Winter Crassane
Seedling (not named)
Ditto ditto

SHIRLEY VINEYARD, NEAR SOUTHAMPTON,—NURSERY DEPARTMENT.

CLEMENT HOARE respectfully announces that he has now on sale an extensive collection of Grape Vine Plants of superior growth, and of the most approved sorts in general cultivation, varying in price from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* each.

Lately Published,

A PRACTICAL TREATISE on the CULTIVATION of the GRAPE VINE on OPEN WALLS. By Clement Hoare. 3d edition. 8vo, 7*s.* 6*d.* boards. Longman & Co., London. Sold by all Booksellers, and at the Vineyard at Shirley.

DAHLIAS.

WM. DODDS, in reply to numerous applications for his two SEEDLINGS, begs to say that there being only four Roots of "Favourite," and seven of "Colonel Baker," he is unable to send them out to the trade in dry roots, and has disposed of the Stock of both Varieties to Mr. Keynes, Florist, Salisbury.—Salisbury, Dec. 6th, 1842.

T. RIVERS, JUN., begs to offer the following choice varieties of HARDY RHODODENDRONS and BELGIC AZALEAS. Healthy plants from 1 foot to 18 inches high, mostly from pots.

Rhododendrons.

1.	Arboreum album	10*s.* 6	9.	Hybridum, very strong plants	3*s.* 6
2.	Arboreum ponticum album	7 6	10.	Macranthum roseum	7 6
3.	Altaclerense	3 6	11.	Mundula, dwarf	10 6
4.	„ coccineum	7 6	12.	Nobleanum, dwarf and early	5 0
5.	„ splendens	7 6	13.	Nobilis, dwarf	10 6
6.	Angustum, robust and fine habit	21 0	14.	Princeps	7 6
7.	Eximium	5 0	15.	Russellianum	5 0
8.	Formosum	7 6	16.	Speciosum	10 6
			17.	Strictum	10 6

With exception of numbers 1 and 17, which are species, the above are hybrids of R. arboreum; numbers 1 and 2 have flowers of pure white without spot; numbers 3 to 15 have crimson and scarlet flowers of different shades, with black spots.

1.	Ponticum album	1*s.* 6	13.	Lowii	5 0
2.	Atro-rubens	1 6	14.	Magnoliæfolium	1 6
3.	Album multi-maculatum	7 6	15.	Nivaticum	5 0
4.	Contortum, very dwarf	1 6	16.	Pumilum	1 6
5.	Caucasicum album, or new white	3 6	17.	Roseum	1 6
6.	Coccineum	3 6	18.	Roseum flore-pleno	10 6
7.	Carneum maculatum	2 6	19.	Smithii album	5 0
8.	Flos pictum	5 0	20.	Spirale	3 6
9.	Fulgidum, crimson	10 6	21.	Splendidum	5 0
10.	Grandiflorum	3 6	22.	Spectabile	5 0
11.	Guttatum	5 0	23.	Tigrinum, blush-spotd	10 6
12.	Hyacinthiflorum, dbl. purple	5 0	24.	Wilsonii	5 0
			25.	Vittatum	10 6
			26.	Atro-purpureum, very dark purple	5 0

The above are varieties of R. ponticum. Numbers 3, 8, 11, 13, 15, and 19, have cream-coloured and white flowers, beautifully and curiously spotted with brown, red, and greenish spots; No. 5 is a very early and dwarf variety, with flowers of the palest blush, changing to pure white; 10 and 15 have double flowers; 19 has curious small flowers nearly blue; No. 6 has not scarlet flowers, as its name implies—they are of a light carmine.

1.	Adansonii	10*s.* 6	4.	Fragrans	2*s.* 6
2.	Azaleoides	1 6	5.	Gowerianum	3 6
3.	Azaleoides album	7 6			

The above are hybrids of Azaleas, with Rhododendron; No. 4 is dwarf and very fragrant.

1.	Cinnamomum	15*s.* 0	6.	Catawbiense hybridum	1*s.* 6
2.	Caucasicum	5 0	7.	Catawbiense flore-pleno	5 0
3.	Campanulatum	7 6	8.	Dauricum atrovirens	1 6
4.	Camp. hybridum	10 6	9.	Luteum	42 0
5.	Catawbiense	1 6			

With exception of No. 1, the above are quite hardy; No. 4 is a robust-growing and very interesting hybrid; No. 9 is said to be a hybrid of Azalea pontica, with R. caucasicum.

Azaleas, fine Belgic varieties.

1.	Pontica alba	1*s.* 6	17.	Double White	1 6
2.	„ alba flore-pleno	3 6	18.	Decus hortorum	3 6
3.	„ alba globosa	2 6	19.	Early Pink	1 6
4.	„ eximia	3 6	20.	Electa	2 6
5.	„ lutea rubicunda	3 6	21.	Insignis	2 6
6.	„ mirabilis	3 6	22.	Large Orange	2 6
7.	„ magnifica	3 6	23.	Morterii genio	2 6
8.	„ rosea	2 6	24.	Maritima	2 6
9.	„ spectabilis	3 6	25.	Nobilissima	2 6
10.	„ tricolor (Wulf)	2 6	26.	Pulchella	2 6
11.	„ tricolor albicans	2 6	27.	Præstantissima	2 6
12.	Cuprea splendens	2 6	28.	Princess Augusta	2 6
13.	Coccinea speciosa	3 6	29.	Splendens	2 6
14.	Calendulacea	2 6	30.	Speciosa	2 6
15.	„ crocea	2 6	31.	Venustissima	2 6
16.	„ grandiflora	2 6	32.	Violæ odora	2 6
			33.	Vittata	1 6

Of the above Numbers, 1 to 11 are the earliest of Azaleas; Numbers 19, 25, 29, 30, and 31 follow in succession; Numbers 18, 23, 27, 28, 32, and 33 are late flowering varieties, with beautiful striped flowers.—All packages sent carriage free to London.

Sawbridgeworth, Herts., Nov. 30, 1842.

FORRES NURSERIES.—The Subscribers beg to intimate that their Stock of TRUE NATIVE HIGHLAND FIRS, LARCHES, and all other kinds of FOREST PLANTS, Ornamental PINES, &c., is this season unusually large, consequently prices are low. Lists will be furnished free on application, and the Trade supplied at the wholesale rate.

Nov. 1842. John Grigor & Co., Forres, N.B.

BRAGG'S ANTAGONIST, the successful WHITE DAHLIA.—W. Bragg begs to inform Dahlia-growers in general, that he intends sending out (through the Trade, who will receive the usual allowance) his SEEDLING DAHLIA ANTAGONIST, in May next; Plants, 10*s.* 6*d.* each. The quality of this flower is too well known to need description, as, in addition to its having produced the best White, by being awarded Mr. Wildman's prize of 5*l.* 5*s.*, it was placed first at the Salthill Grand Seedling Show, September 16, where 25 varieties of 1841 were placed for competition; 6 blooms were also shown at the Floricultural Society of London, September 27, making the third time of its being shown, where 6 blooms were required for each exhibition; likewise exhibited at the Isle of Thanet and Teddington Shows, which will attest its constancy, it being well known that only four of the six plants bloomed, which comprised the whole stock. As only a limited number of plants can be made, W. B. pledges himself to execute the orders in strict priority, and will publish a list early in January of the Trade who will be able to supply plants in spring.

A few Ground Roots of Bragg's Great Western Dahlia, at 3*l.* 3*s.*, to be disposed of.—North Star Tavern, Slough, Nov. 16, 1842.

THE TRUE TOBOLSK RHUBARB.

YOUELL & Co. beg to announce they are now housing the above for Forcing. Roots planted now will be ready for cutting at Christmas.

This Rhubarb, being the earliest in the open border by three weeks of any yet introduced, renders it highly valuable for Forcing; its colour is of a beautiful transparent coral; and for delicacy of flavour it is unequalled. It can be forwarded with safety to any part of the United Kingdom, on the receipt of a Post-office order, at the rate of 12*s.* per dozen roots.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Dec. 1, 1842.

JAMES PAMPLIN, Nurseryman, Florist, &c. Walthamstow, Essex, begs to return thanks to his friends for their liberal orders for his Seedling Pelargoniums sent out last season, and which he flatters himself have given general satisfaction. He is now sending out the undermentioned new Seedlings, raised by Mr. J Wilson. As regards their qualities nothing need now be said, as they have taken so many prizes, and have been so universally admired at the exhibitions of the London Horticultural Society at Chiswick, and at most other Societies round the Metropolis, that they must still be fresh in the memories of all lovers of that splendid flower.

J. P. begs to refer them to the report of the exhibition at Chiswick, in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of July 16th.

Achilles	£3	3	Duke of Wellington	£2	2
Acis	3	3	Fair Maid of Leyton	3	3
Ada	3	3	Galatea	2	2
Adelaide Kemble	2	2	Hesperus	2	2
Aurora	3	3	Laura	1	10
Beauty of Essex	3	3	Prince Albert	2	2
British Queen	2	2	Princess Royal	2	2
Count D'Orsay	3	3	Queen of the East	3	3
Countess of Wilton	3	3	Sir Robert Peel	1	1
Creole	3	3	Sir Walter Scott	3	3
Duke of Devonshire	2	2	Venus	2	2

J. P. regrets that owing to the very limited stock of his Seedling Beauty of Walthamstow, he must defer sending it out at present.

J. P. has also a fine stock of those Pelargoniums he sent out last season, which have so enriched the collections of the principal cultivators of that flower at very low prices, Catalogues of which may be had on application.

J.P. begs further to state that he is now sending out his splendid new Seedling CEREUS, which he has named Cereus speciosus elegans, at 21*s.* each, which was exhibited at the Horticultural Gardens at Chiswick in July last; for description of which, see *Gardeners' Chronicle*, July 16th.

OAKLEY'S "SURPRISE" AND OTHER DAHLIAS.

SAMUEL GIRLING begs to refer the Trade and his *friends* generally to his advertisement in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 12th Nov., 1842.

Danecroft Nursery, Stowmarket, Suffolk.

WOODLANDS NURSERY, MARESFIELD.

WILLIAM WOOD & SON beg leave to inform their Friends, Amateurs, and the Trade in general, that in consequence of the unprecedented demand already on hand for the splendid new dark China Rose,

"MIELLEZ'S PRINCE OF WALES,"

they are unavoidably compelled to desist taking any further orders for it at present.

The remaining stock of plants, which will be ready for delivery in May, are already bespoken.—Woodlands Nursery, Maresfield, Dec. 6, 1842.

NEWTON AND UPTON NURSERY GROUNDS, CHESTER.

THE PLANTING SEASON having now arrived, we beg leave to invite the attention of Planters to our very extensive and well-grown Stock of FOREST-TREES, of all ages and sizes most suitable for forming Plantations; strong Quicks for Fences; Fruit-trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, and every other article connected with the General Nursery Trade—and all at the lowest scale of charges. Please apply to FRANCIS & JAMES DICKSON, who have much pleasure in being able to inform their Agricultural customers and Farmers generally, that they have, this season, succeeded in saving a remarkably large Stock of their best selected and most approved Purple-topped Swedish TURNIP, which has given so great satisfaction throughout the kingdom.

December, 1842.

CHARLES FARNES, No. 128, ST. JOHN-STREET LONDON, respectfully informs the Public that his Collection of New KITCHEN-GARDEN SEEDS are now ready to send out. Owing to the fine harvest, the quality is excellent, and will be found to give general satisfaction. C. F. being connected with the principal Market-Gardeners round London and in the Provinces, is enabled to select the best and most choice varieties from their original sources.

Farnes' Superior First Early Peas—this has been the first Pea brought into Covent Garden Market for some years past—height, 1½ to 2 ft.
Flack's Dwarf Blue Victory Pea, 2 ft.
Knight's Blue Dwarf Wrinkled do., 3 ft.
American Dwarf White do., 3 ft.
Improved Green Marrow do., 4 ft.
Auvergne, new variety, do., 4 to 5 ft.
Young's Large Milford Marrow do., 5 to 6 ft.
New Giant Wrinkled do., 6 to 7 ft.
Marshall's Early Prolific Beans
True Dwarf Green Fan do.
Extra Large Green Windsor do.
New-England Long-podded do.
Transparent Early Frame Radish
French Early Olive-shaped do.
Scarlet Turnip do.
White Dutch do. do.
White Spanish Onion
Brown Deptford do.
Dutch Silver Pickling do.
New White Globe do.
James Keeping do.
Imptd. Early Dutch Horn Carrot
Large Altringham do.
,, White Belgian do.
Ady's fine Large Cos Lettuce
True Paris White do.
,, ,, Green do.
Black Seed Bath Cos Lettuce
Siberian Green do.
Large Malta Cabbage do.
True White Silesian do.
Walcheren White Broccoli—the best and earliest variety in cultivation.
Myatt's Fine Early White Cape do.
Chappell's Large do. do. do.
,, Splendid Cream do.
Walton's Yellowish-White do.
Knight's Self-protecting do.
Earliest London-saved Cauliflower
Imported Brussels Sprouts
Seymour's Superb Solid White Celery
True Giant Manchester Red do.
Superior Early Dwarf Cabbage
Early Dwarf York do.
,, ,, Crompton do.
Large Early Hope do.
True Drumhead Savoy
Imported Early Dutch Turnip
Early Round Nonsuch do.
True Dark Blood-Red Beet
Large Silver-stemmed do.
Imported French Sugar do.
,, ,, Summer Endive
,, ,, Yellow-leaved do.
Dwarf London Green Curled do.
Morgan's Early Nonsuch Potatoes
True Early Ash-leaved Potatoes.

With every variety of Vegetable and Flower Seeds in cultivation; a general Catalogue of which, with prices, will be forwarded on application.

MESSRS. DICKSON, NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Acre Lane, Brixton, beg to inform Amateurs and Florists, that their Catalogue of Carnations, Picotees, Auriculas, &c., is now ready, and may be had on application to them, or Messrs. WARNER and WARNER, Seedsmen, &c., Cornhill, London.

ADAMSON'S FINAL SALE.

Five useful Cart Horses, Waggon, Carts, Capital Chaise, a newly-erected Seedshop covered with lead, excellent Nests of Seed Drawers, Bins, Counter, a few lots of useful Timber, &c.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS are instructed to submit the above to public competition, by Auction, on the premises, Stoke Newington Common (by order of the Trustees), on MONDAY, Dec. 19th, 1842, at 11 o'clock. Also the remaining Nursery Stock, consisting of Fruit and Forest Trees, Deciduous Shrubs, &c; about 2000 of Myatt's "British Queen" Strawberry. May be viewed prior to Sale. Catalogues may be had on the premises, of the principal Seedsmen, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

HOGG'S CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, PINKS, & AURICULAS.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS will submit to public competition by Auction, on the premises, Paddington-green, on Monday, December 12th, 1842, and following day, at 11 o'clock, by order of the Proprietors, in consequence of the lease having expired, the whole of this celebrated Collection; also Pits and Frames, Hand-lights, capital Carnation Stage, Show Boxes, Pots and Pans, Carnation Mould, Rotten Dung, Utensils in Trade, &c. May be viewed prior to the Sale. Catalogues may be had on the premises, of the principal Seedsmen, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, No. 34, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON. Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

LOWER RATES OF PREMIUM THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER OFFICE, that entitle the assured *to participate in the profits*, as follows:—

Age.	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
Annual Premium per cent.	1 10 8	1 14 7	1 19 0	2 4 3	2 10 11	2 19 9	3 11 9	4 8 0

The BONUS declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16*l.* per cent. on the premiums then paid; and in 1839 a second BONUS was awarded, amounting on the average to 31*l.* per cent. on the premiums paid during the preceding five years.

No extra charge for residence in any part of Europe, nor for proceeding (in a decked, sailing, or steam vessel) from any one Port thereof to another during peace, to Assurers, not being seafaring men by profession. Licenses are granted to go to any part of the world upon terms proportionate to the risks.

Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, are not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any and every day.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained of any size from JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pineapple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's-road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and Co., Agents for the Old Park Iron-works, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, solicit an inspection of their improved Conical Boiler. (See Editor's description, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, March 12, p. 175.) To Amateurs these Boilers will be found invaluable. They are complete without furnaces or setting in brickwork, movable at pleasure, very ornamental in appearance, and require attention only once in 14 or 15 hours, price 5*l.* 5*s.* and upwards. Further particulars, with plans and estimates for heating any description of building, may be obtained as above; where also may be seen the improved Wrought-iron Boiler, as applied with Chanter's Smoke-consuming Furnaces at Chatsworth, and many other of the Nobility's Seats. Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c. The trade supplied with Hot-water Socket-pipes.

N.B.—WAYTE's New Patent Land-presses and Drills.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

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W. HILL having had considerable experience in the Erection of Horticultural Buildings, after the most approved designs, and having received from the inventor of the above system a complete induction into its practical application, begs to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Others, that he is prepared to furnish Designs and Estimates for every description of Horticultural Erection, upon application personally, or by letter addressed to W. HILL, Builder and Surveyor, Lewisham.

This system, which is allowed by men of science and all the most eminent practical Horticulturists in the Kingdom to be the most perfect mode of Heating, combined with economy, has undergone the most *complete test in every variety of application*, by the inventor and others, with a success which can only be sufficiently appreciated upon an inspection of its effects on a Collection of rare Plants and Fruits at any season of the year.

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THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CXLI., is published this day.

CONTENTS:—I. The Honey-bee and Bee Books—II. Books for Children—III. Brandy and Salt; Homœopathy; Cold-Water Cure—IV. Lord Mahon's Life of the Great Condé—V. Borrow's Bible in Spain—VI. Todd on Antichrist—VII. The Anti-Corn-Law League. JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Married Man, without children, where the forcing of Grapes, Melons, &c. is required; if there are Pines, Hot and Greenhouse Plants to superintend, so much the better. Can have an excellent character from the gentleman he is about leaving. Address W. F., Mr. CARTER's, Seedsman, &c., 238, High Holborn, London.

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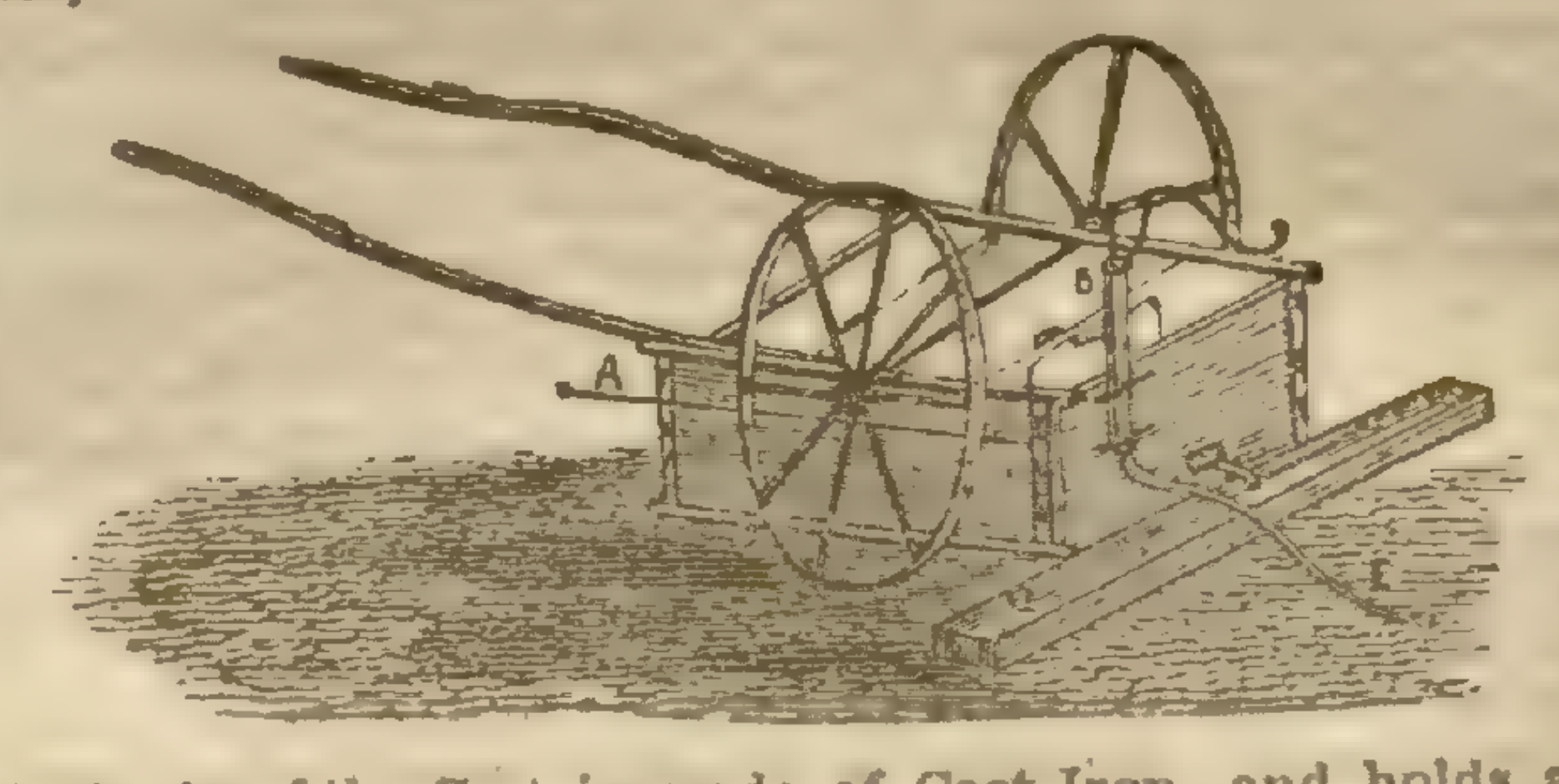
WANTED, a correct copy of the GARDENERS' CHRONICLE for last year, 1841. Any person having one to dispose of may meet with a purchaser by applying to Mr. CHADWELL, Bookseller, Peterborough.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINE WORKS, BEVERLEY, YORKS.

CROSSKILL'S LIQUID MANURE CART, which received the Honorary Reward of the Royal Agricultural Society.



The Body of the Cart is made of Cast-Iron, and holds about 200 gallons. A, The Brass Valve Lever. Without stopping the horse, the man pulls the Iron Lever, A, to let out the liquid upon the Spread-Board, C. B, Patent Iron Pump, which cannot possibly choke or get out of order. E, The Flexible Leather Pipe, 7 ft. long, with 3 ft. copper pipe at the end.—Price delivered in Hull, 25*l.*

CROSSKILL'S PORTABLE MANURE DRILL, for drilling any quantity of soot, lime, salt, &c.—will contain 8 bushels of manure—price 12*l.* 12*s.*

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS [illegible]T.

BROWN'S IMPROVED GARDEN POT.

ROBERT BROWN having made an important and successful improvement in the construction of Garden Pots, submits them to the Floricultural Profession, and to all who are interested in the propagation and cultivation of Plants. It is well known that many valuable plants are annually lost, or much injured, by having the delicate fibres of their roots dried up, from the pots in common use becoming heated by the sun's rays, or from exposure to drying currents of air, &c., for which evils a remedy has long been sought. The Improved Garden Pot now offered to the Public is intended to counteract this irregularity of temperature, by being made hollow-sided, with an aperture on the rim, that the space between the outer and inner surface may be filled with water when required, and the aperture being made air-tight by means of a peg, a uniform degree of coolness or humidity may be preserved, and the plants, although exposed to the mid-day sun, will have their roots secured from injury. The Improved Garden Pot does not differ in appearance from those in common use, but the advantages of its construction, for the growth of plants, or for the propagation of cuttings, are too obvious to need further comment.—R. B. has submitted his invention to several eminent cultivators, from whom he has received the greatest encouragement.

Specimens may be seen at the Horticultural Society's Rooms, 21, Regent-street, or at Mr. BROWN's Pottery, Surbiton-hill, near Kingston, Surrey, and at his private residence, Ewell.

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TO BOOKSELLERS.—WANTED, a COPY of the FIRST VOLUME of the JOURNAL of the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Address by letter, to Mr. A., No. 5, Maiden-lane, Covent-garden.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1842.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, Dec. 13	Zoological	8½ P.M.
Wednesday, Dec. 14	Geological	8½ P.M.
	Medico-Botanical	8 P.M.
Friday, Dec. 16	Botanical	8 P.M.
Tuesday, Dec. 20	Linnean.	8 P.M.
Wednesday, Dec. 21	Microscopical.	8 P.M.

Our readers are doubtless aware that the views of the Chemistry of the animal kingdom which Professor Liebig has published are not less striking than those for which he has acquired so much celebrity with reference to Vegetation. Dr. Lyon Playfair having made them the subject of two very admirable lectures, delivered this week before the Royal Agricultural Society, they will be found in another column authentically reported; and we may congratulate both the public and Dr. Liebig upon these curious and important views having found so able an expositor. Dr. Playfair's first lecture is given this week; his second will appear in our next Number.

Modern charity is a curious sentiment. Our forefathers said, Let charity begin at home; but we in our wisdom say, Let charity begin at a distance. In former days, we spent our spare means upon our own poor immediate dependents, and we spared that we might spend. In latter times we economise at home that we may be lavish abroad. We starve the poor man that is white, in order to feed the savage that is black or brown. We neglect the morals of Warwickshire or Kent, in order that we may care for the souls of the Feejees and Ashantees. Misery in the Sandwich Islands meets with all imaginable sympathy—a fire at Hamburgh conjures thousands out of our pockets—and we pour forth our wealth to repair the havoc of a hurricane in Madeira. But half-starved peasants and famishing artisans close by, honest English faces pinched with hunger, and tortured by the greediness of hard-hearted taskmasters in Whitechapel, are objects close upon us, and we cannot see them. Millions are paid to distant missions for the improvement of the population, and eloquence is exhausted in appeals to the compassionate for aid in these well-intentioned undertakings. Far be it from us to undervalue such good works; nothing can be more praiseworthy—only, we should do something at home upon as large a scale. But, alas! we of the present generation are afflicted with false vision: our eyes are fitted with moral telescopes, which hide the near and magnify the distant.

Who would suppose that a powerful, a generous, a noble nation like the English, blessed beyond all others with the means of conferring happiness, should vie with the lowest of its Continental neighbours in scenes of moral degradation, misery—nay, famine, among its poor? We blame no one for this; for the truth is, either the higher and richer classes do not know of it, or they believe it to be a calamity beyond their control—hopeless and irremediable. Not that this is always the case: there are many great examples of the contrary; but, unfortunately, there is not enough of them. In a densely-peopled country like England, a few examples, however admirable, can do little good, unless they are generally followed by the great mass of the wealthy classes. We affirm, and we hope we can prove, that the remedy for the great mass of the distress is at every one's door; and that the application of the remedy, so far from impoverishing the hand that gives, will repay the cost, not merely with the gratitude of the poor, and the still better reward of a conscience happy in its own benevolence, but substantially, and with more augmented wealth.

Let it not be supposed that we recommend indiscriminate charity; it is, unfortunately, impossible to refuse it under existing circumstances, unless a man's heart is made of stone; but these circumstances should be removed, for it is they which are undermining, and not slowly, the whole fabric of our society; and it is to their removal that we wish to address ourselves.

What is wanted by the poor of this country is labour—*constant* employment—something *always* to do—not charity. The asking for pecuniary assistance reduces a poor man to a beggar; it degrades him in his own eyes, and destroys that feeling of independence which we should all of us cherish and encourage. But when he says to his richer neighbour, "I have strength of body—you have money; I have the power of enduring toil—you have the means of rendering my labour useful; let us exchange the one for the other"—he is in the position of a merchant trafficking with his wares, and obtaining what he wants by barter. In this there is no degradation: on the contrary, there is a feeling of importance—the consciousness that he too is something, which reconciles the poor man to his lot. But when he is told that he is not wanted—that the only thing he possesses, his bodily strength, is useless—that all that God has given him is in vain, what *can* he do but sink in misery, abandon himself to despair, and fall back to drown amidst the waters of bitterness? How can we wonder, then, at his lending a ready ear to what designing demagogues may say—to his becoming their tool, and joining in their wildest schemes? for what is the fabric of society to him? what terrors can the law have to one deserted by all hope? what lot can be worse than his already is?

We are drawing no exaggerated picture; we are overstating nothing, when we affirm that there are thousands and tens of thousands of able-bodied willing labourers in this country now, who look forward to the approaching winter without the least prospect of being able to support themselves through it. It is idle to talk of poor-laws and workhouses; however well the poor-law system may be administered, it cannot meet these cases. It is employment that must be found, if we mean to sleep securely in our beds. Employ the poor constantly, and there will be no Chartists; give them something of their own that is worth keeping, and they are not the men to run the risk of losing it, though it be but little, for all the arguments of the cunningest incendiary. Let no one think, that, because we say these things, we are disposed to palliate the wicked instances of agrarian outrage which have become so common. On the contrary, we would punish with the utmost severity all therein concerned. But such practices are neither carried out nor participated in by any considerable portion of the poor; and God forbid that we should punish the misery of one because of the villany of another.

But we are not speaking now to the generosity of the world, nor to their fears, nor to their prejudices; we are speaking directly to their self-interest, or, to use a homely expression, to "their breeches' pockets," when we urge thus earnestly the employment of the poor to a far greater extent than hitherto. Nobody can fail to see the pressing necessity for an immediate improvement of the productive quality of the land. Let political opinions be what they may, nobody in his senses can doubt that it would be a great public blessing, if the 12,000,000 quarters of Wheat now produced in Great Britain could be converted into 24,000,000, without any disproportionate outlay of capital. We, in common with others, believe this to be perfectly practicable, not remotely, but immediately, by the mere employment of more labour.

An explanation of the grounds upon which this opinion is founded, we must reserve till next week, adverting for the present merely to the allotment system. That this, *under good management*, has already shown itself of great importance to the poor, and beneficial to the landlord, can hardly be doubted. We have on former occasions advocated the plan of allowing cottagers to have as much land as they can keep in order, without interfering with their ordinary labour; and we are persuaded that in all cases it has been attended with unmixed good. An instructive instance of the effect of it upon the cottager, and one to which we would most particularly draw the attention of our agricultural friends, was given the other day in the *Leeds Mercury*:—

> "If he is a benefactor to his country who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, the case of Arthur Broadbent, of Knaresborough, a poor old man who has seen eighty-four winters, ought not to be overlooked, nor suffered to pass away into obscurity. The old man rents a rood of land under Sir Charles Slingsby, for which he pays 9*s*. a year. He has had it in cultivation for the last seven years, and, by the use of his spade only, he has contrived always to have a full crop, by appropriating one half of it to Potatoes and the other half to Wheat, changing the crop every year; so that the part which is planted with Potatoes one year is planted with Wheat the next, and fallow is unknown in his system of husbandry. Except in 1841, he has always reaped six bushels and a half of Wheat from his half-rood of land, which is equal to fifty-two bushels per acre, thus amply rewarding his toil, justifying all that has been written in favour of spade husbandry, and speaking in a language not to be misunderstood the good that might be effected by small allotments for the labouring poor."

Now this, it will be noted, is a result attained without putting the landlord to any expense. And we believe it will be uniformly found that a better rent may be had for land in *small* allotments than in farms. The reason for this has been well explained by Dr. Daubeny in the last number of the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society, (p. 380,) to which we must refer our readers. We do not dwell upon it at present, because we do not for a moment suppose that the allotment system, with all its advantages, can be anything more than an aid in bettering the condition of the labouring poor.

The great object to be attained in the first instance is the securing them a living. It is idle to talk of increasing the comforts of the poor man, till he has some comforts to increase.

Among the subjects to which the attention of English cultivators requires to be most forcibly directed is that of fertilising land by ploughing-in green crops, a practice little employed here, but much practised on the Continent. In order to put them in possession of what is there known upon the subject, we have caused Professor Charles Sprengel's account of the effect of green manures to be translated; and we most particularly invite the attention of our readers to his statements.

If a planter of great experience were asked which tree he would recommend before all others for profit, he would certainly name the Larch; for, if we consider both its rapidity and its value in the timber-market, it is unrivalled.

> "Of the various uses," says Mr. Selby, "to which the Larch is now applied in agricultural and rural affairs, as well as in civil architecture, it is almost unnecessary to enter into detailed particulars, as it is found more generally applicable and efficient under varied circumstances than any other tree. For the most important wood-work of buildings, such as beams, joists, couples, &c., it is superior to the best foreign Pine timber, possessing all its lightness with the strength and durability of the Oak; these qualities also render it excellent for mill axles, and other works subjected to heavy weights and severe cross strains. It is also, when old and matured,—that is, with a large portion of its substance converted into red or heart wood,—a desirable material for the interior finishing of houses, as we have seen in several instances, as well as for furniture, which takes a beautiful polish, and equals the finest satin-wood in appearance; the only objection to its more general use in the finer departments of the joiner and cabinet-maker being the greater difficulty with which it is brought to a smooth surface under the hands of the workman; but this, by judicious management and proper seasoning, if not overcome, may, at all events, be greatly lessened. Of late years it has also been found to form the best sleepers for railways, and the demand for this purpose annually consumes a large proportion of the thinnings from the extensive plantations in Scotland and the north of England.
>
> "The early period at which the Larch begins to make a profitable return to the planter, and the comparative value of its wood when young, are features which distinguish it from other trees. As a mere stake it has its value, and is far superior in durability to one made of any other tree. At 10 or 12 years old Larch thinnings are large enough for small railing, requiring little or no repair for many years. At 15, and from that to 20 years old, it becomes strong enough for posts, and a superior description of railing; and at this age, and until it becomes of a size to cut up for gates, (which, for durability, we find excel those made of the best Memel timber,) materials for buildings, &c., it may be profitably sawn up, and made into strong 4-railed hurdles for fencing off cattle and sheep, and which, if taken proper care of, will last good, as we have experienced, for upwards of 20 years. In Kent and Sussex, though the soil of these counties is by no means calculated to produce Larch timber, it is grown for hop-poles, which are found to be of first-rate quality, being planted for this purpose in thick masses, the trees not more than 2 feet from each other, in order that the stems may be rapidly drawn up in height, and with the requisite degree of slenderness. In this way, Loudon remarks, and we can corroborate the assertion, 'We have seen the Larch at 3 feet apart drawn up to a height of 40 and 50 feet, with clear straight stems, admirably adapted for hop-poles, and poles for ornamental purposes in gardening.' It has also been occasionally used for the formation of living fences, which are said to bear the shears as well as the Spruce. An instance of such a fence is mentioned by Sir T. D. Lauder, in his edition of 'Gilpin;' and Loudon describes one made by Mr. Gorrie, who, in order to procure an immediate fence, made use of Larch-trees about 10 or 12 feet high; these he planted upon the earth cast out of a 4-feet ditch, laying them at an angle of about 30° with the horizon, and so placed, that their tops inclined over the ditch towards the interior of the field; the plan succeeded to his wish, and he recommends it to those who may have upland fences to form, and Larches of 9 or 10 years old to spare from the thinnings of other plantations."

The Duke of Athol's Larches at Dunkeld are known to every one. In that part of Scotland they are found to grow upwards of 80 feet, on an average, in 70 years; a case is mentioned of 20 of these trees having been felled at the age of 64 years, when they exceeded 100 feet in length each; and in another instance, 11 of the Duke's trees produced above 150*l*. when sold to the shipbuilders. In short, according to the calculation of the Duke's agents, the money which an acre of Larch will eventually produce is considerably beyond 1,000*l*.

There seems no reason why the same result as has been obtained by the Duke of Athol should not be realised everywhere else, where the land suits the Larch. But this is a very material point to consider; for it is well known that in some places the tree grows ill; and in others, although it grows well for a time, it eventually rots. The best Larch soil at Dunkeld is said to be what is called by geologists mica schist; some is clayslate. But, in fact, the Larch will thrive so as to be a profitable tree in almost all elevated rocky places, or where water does not lodge about the roots; but it evidently dislikes permanently wet soil. According to Sir W. Jardine, as quoted by Mr. Selby, the red sandstone is regarded as a soil unfit for Larch, producing heart-rot; while the trees on the grauwacke are sound, and of good quality. As far as our own observation goes, worn-out garden ground, or soil dark-coloured, and therefore rich in humus, is most especially unsuited to it.

Of this we are well assured, that no marshy, or swampy, or springy land, where water lodges either on the surface or below it, will ever bring good Larch. We find, upon turning over the authorities upon the subject, that the mass of evidence which they contain goes entirely to confirm this—and, we also think, to show that the rot of Larch is, in all cases, ascribable to the roots not being drained. We have no room for proof of this, but must content ourselves with referring to the writers on the subject. We think, however, that the situations in which the rot is well known to occur, viz., undrained clays, spongy land, a wet sandy subsoil, moors, and similar places, afford a much more probable explanation of the cause of the evil, than referring it to the action of previous crops, as some have done.

It gives us great pleasure to announce that the very important mission from the Horticultural Society to China has been undertaken by Mr. Fortune, the able Superintendent of the Hothouse Department in the Society's Garden. We congratulate the Fellows of the Society, who, it is hoped, will benefit so largely by this expedition, upon its being confided to such hands.

During Mr. Fortune's absence in China, his place will be filled by Mr. James Donald, from Chatsworth.

WEIGHTS OF FINE HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

Pine-apple, *Providence:* weight, 8 lbs.; height, 8 inches; breadth, 7 inches; number of pips in depth, 9; crown, small. A handsome oval fruit, grown by Mr. C. Judd, gr. to Geo. Knott, Esq., Barnet, Hertfordshire.

Grapes, *Black Hamburgh:* bunch weighing 1 lb. 3 oz.; estimated number of berries, 70, giving an average weight of 4 drs. each. Grown by G. Crawshay, Esq., Colney Hatch, near Muswell Hill.

Pear, *Uvedale's St. Germain:* weight, 1 lb. 13 oz.; length, 7 inches; breadth, 5 inches. Grown by Mr. Jas. Robinson, gr. to J. Le Blanc, Esq., Northaw.*

Pears, *Uvedale's St. Germain:* two specimens, each weighing 2 lbs. 8 oz.; length of each, 7½ inches; breadth, 5½. Both handsome fruit, grown by — Hodges, Esq., Hemsted Park.*

Apple, *Gloria mundi:* weight, 1 lb. 7 oz. 7 drs.; height, 4½ inches; breadth, 5 inches. Grown by A. C.*

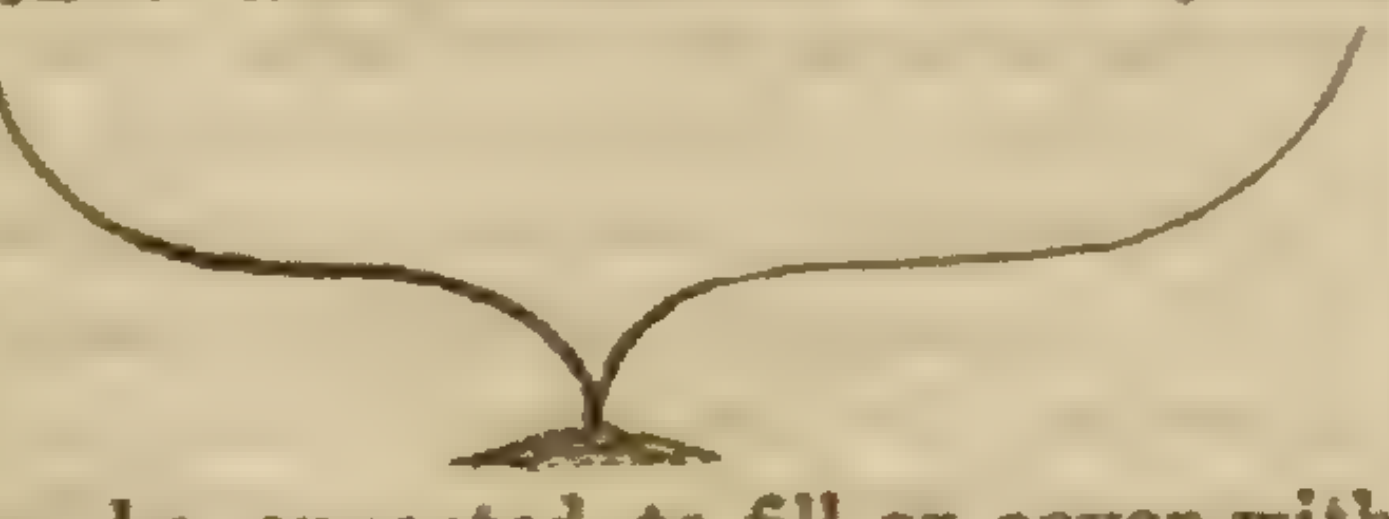
Apple, *name unknown:* weight, 1 lb. 4 oz.; breadth, 4½ inches; height, 4 inches. A handsome fruit, grown by Mr. Spong, gr. to R. Gordon, Esq., Leweston, Sherborne.

The specimens marked thus * may be seen at the *Gardeners' Chronicle* Office.

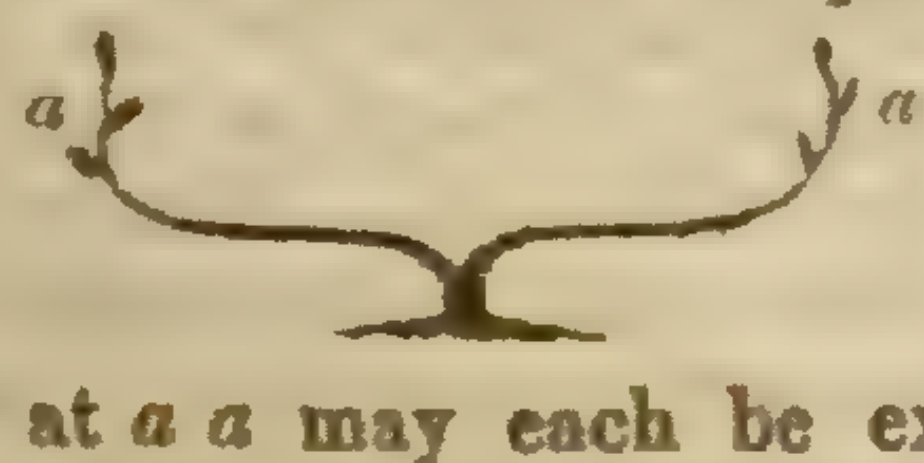
ON TRAINING APPLE AND PEAR TREES.

(*Continued from p. 804.*)

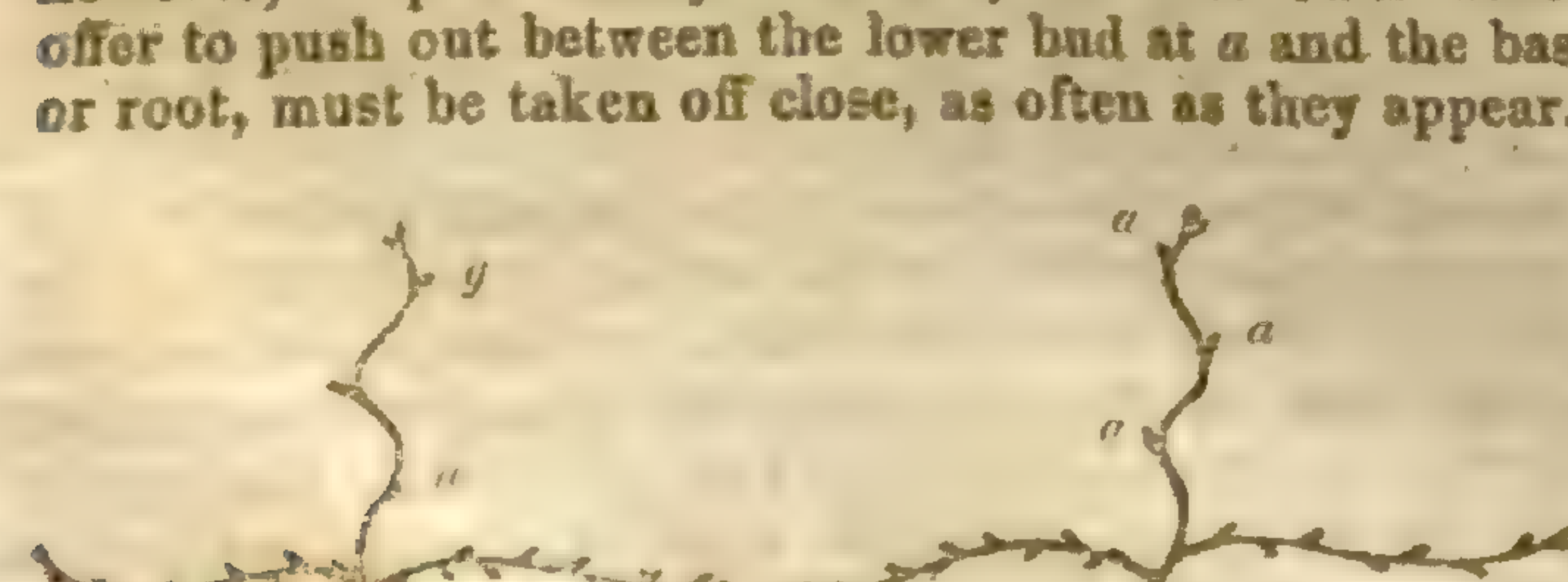
If, then, it be desired to train a Pear-tree on a Quince stock against a wall or a flat trellis, a plant should be obtained with two stems, thus—



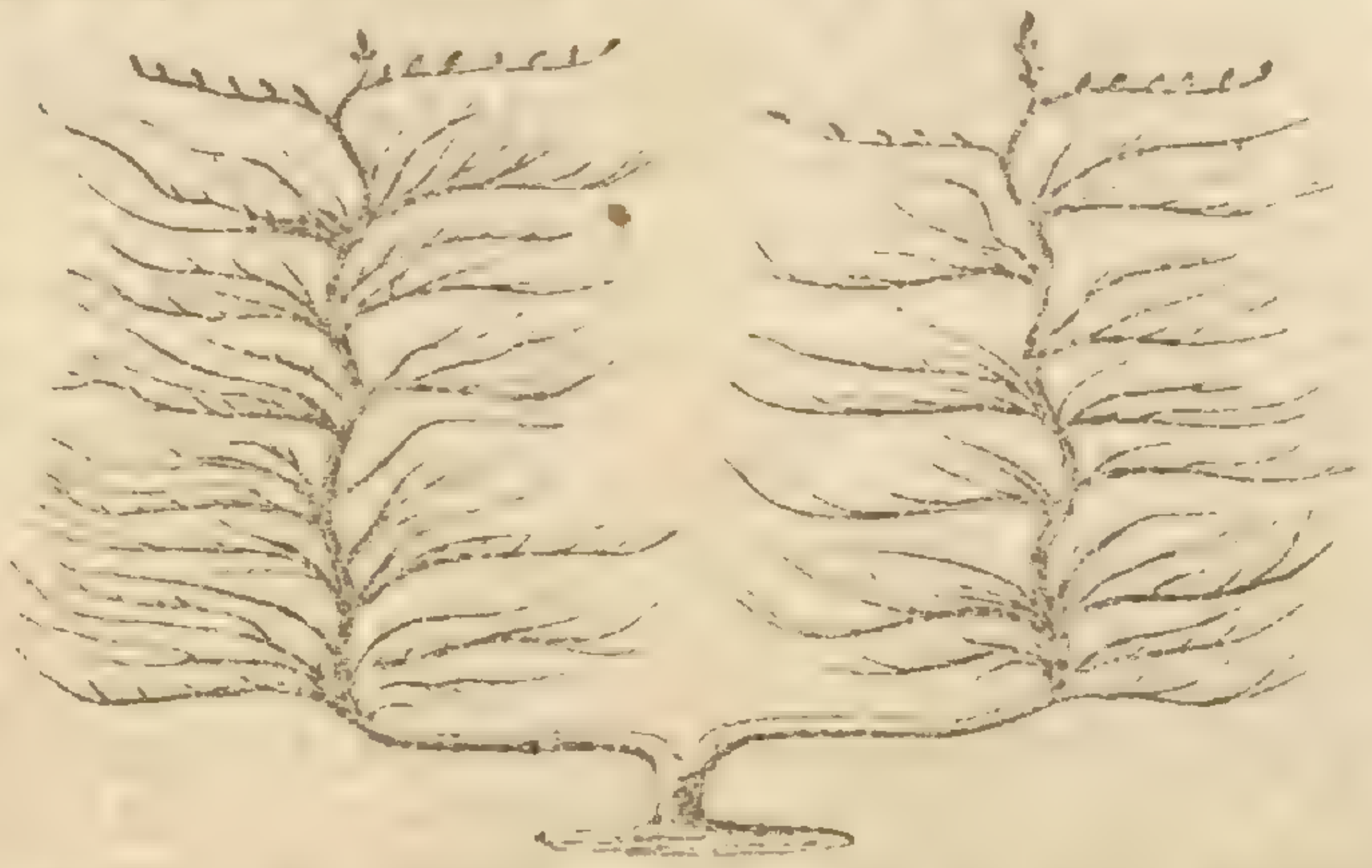
As such a tree may be expected to fill or cover with bearing wood a surface of 200 square feet, each original limb should be allowed from 8 to 10 feet; then, if the wall be 10 feet high, a surface of 200 feet will be provided. As soon as the branches have attained the length of 5 or 6 feet, they must be brought down, and fixed thus—



The following year the 3 buds at *a a* may each be expected to produce shoots of 3 to 5 feet long. It must, however, be particularly observed, that all buds which offer to push out between the lower bud at *a* and the base or root, must be taken off close, as often as they appear.

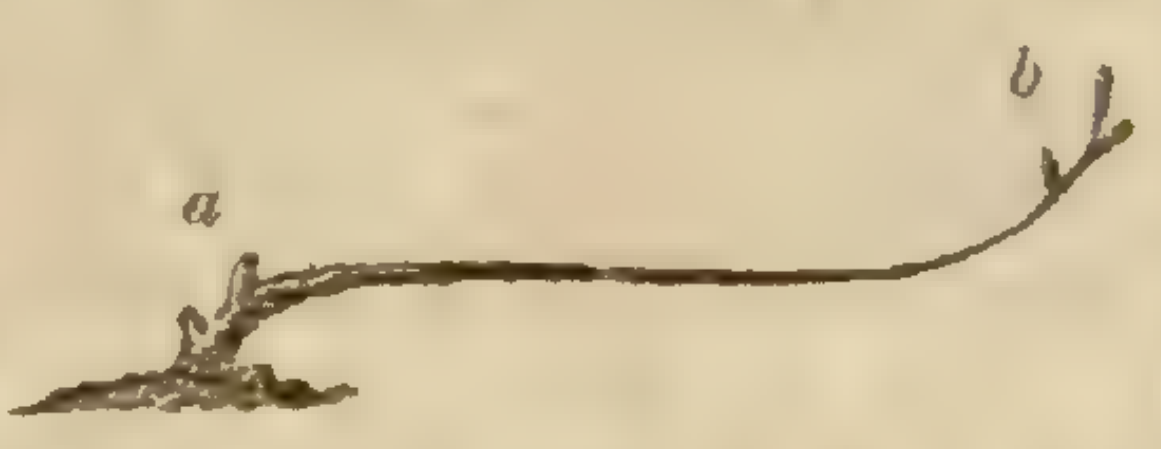


The following year, the branches must be fixed in this manner, and all the buds on the serpentine stems; but those marked *a*, and which will be required to form leaders, must be rubbed off as often as they appear; those on the horizontal leaders must be managed as it may appear necessary. If they throw out wood shoots where they are not required, these must be taken off close; but if they do not burst for wood, they may be permitted to remain to form fruit-buds. This plan followed year after year will ultimately produce a tree, covering the full space allowed, thus:—

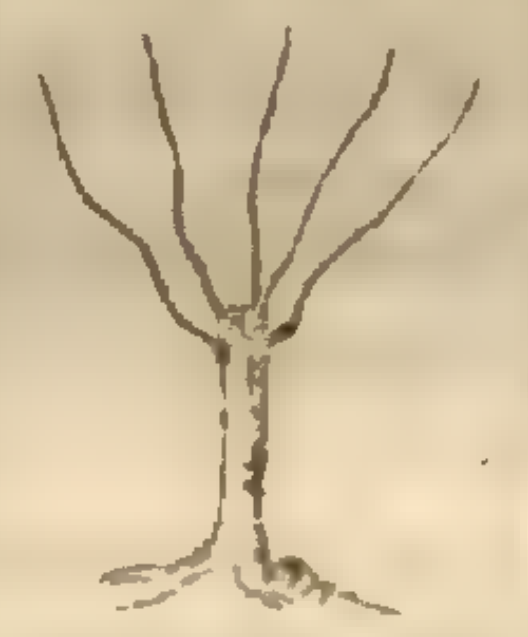


During the growth of the tree, all wood branches which push out from the outside or underside of the horizontal branches being rubbed off, and the young wood branches as they are formed from the upper side of the horizontals being trained in at full length, these will form fruit-buds, and remain as fruit-spurs for years. If a tree grows too luxuriantly to wood, enough of the strongest young branches nearest the perpendicular stem may be suffered to remain as waste pipes, and can be cut away at the winter pruning. As these will always push out, and may be trained up close to the stems, they will neither disfigure the tree nor overshadow the fruit.

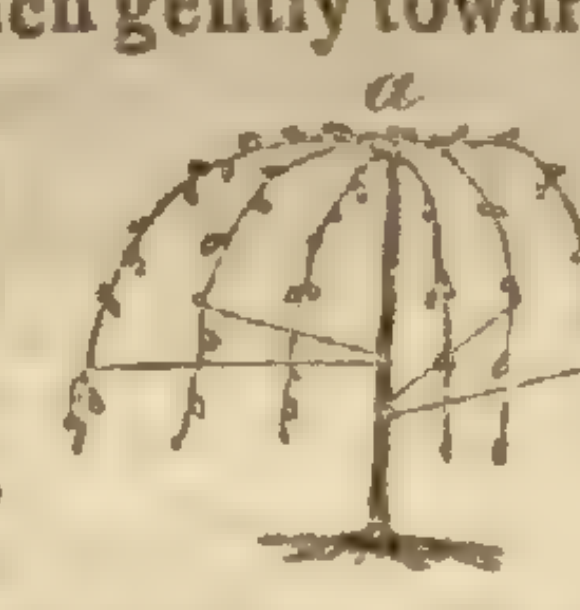
When trees with two equal stems cannot be obtained, those with one stem may be brought to produce another stem without cutting back. If a stem be brought down and fixed in this manner, a bud will be protruded at *a;* and if this be trained up, and all others that may be put forth between that and those at *b* be rubbed off, this will, in the course of a year or two, attain a size and strength equal to the first stem. When this has attained the same size, if it be bent down in the same manner on the opposite side, each stem will obtain the same supply of sap, and a tree as uniform in figure and produce will be acquired, as if it originally possessed two equal stems.



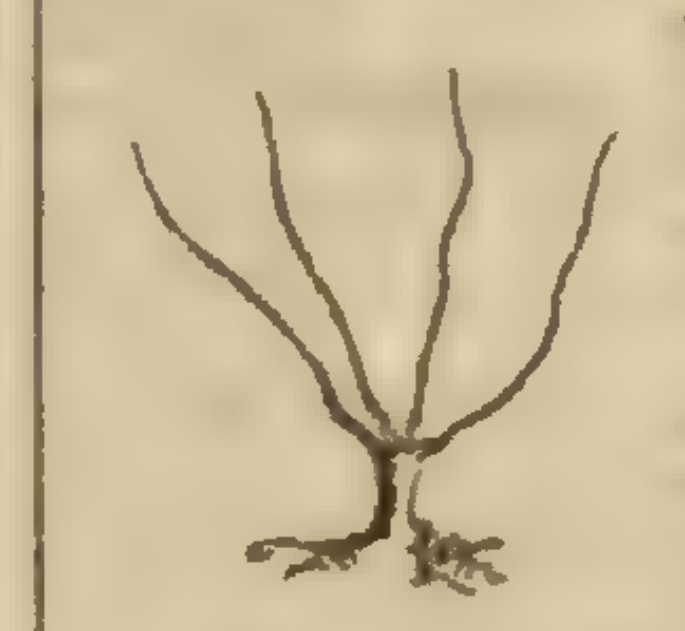
When trees are desired to form dwarf standards, the following plans are both well adapted for the purpose. Let a plant be obtained of about four feet high in the stem, and as many branches as may be on the top—thus:—



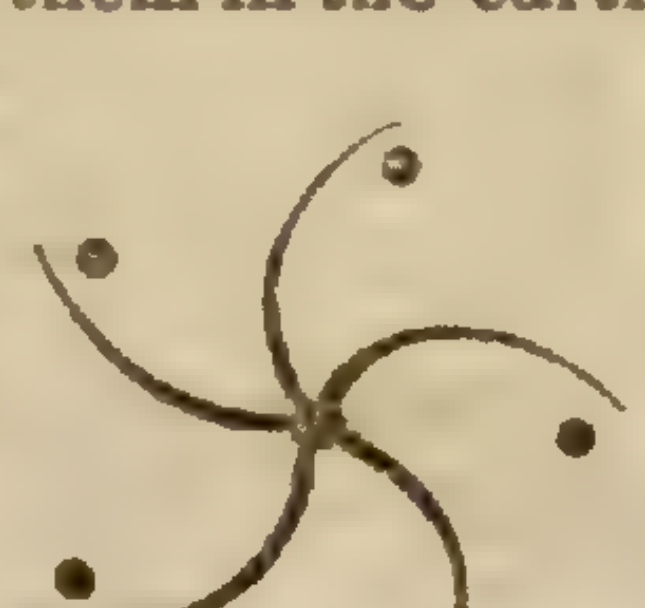
To train it, bend each branch gently towards the earth and fix them to the stem of the tree with some string or wire. The following year, conformably with the second law, the buds offering the most vertical channels at *a*, will throw out wood shoots. These shoots must be suffered to grow in their natural position until the autumn pruning, when such as can be found room for may be brought down and fixed alongside the original branches for fruit-bearers, and such as are not wanted may be cut away close.

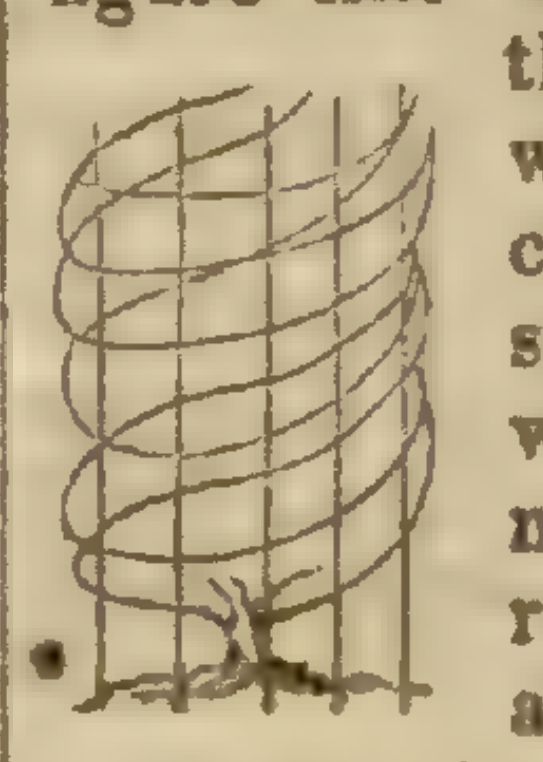


Another mode, equally conformable to the laws stated, is this:—Let a plant be obtained with three or more branches springing from within a few inches of the root. Then, being provided with five or six stakes, or—which is better—large rods of wire, affix them in the earth around the plant—thus:



Then, bringing the branches down, so as to lie on an angle of 45°, bend them round the circle of wire, so as to arrange them one above the other like so many corkscrews. They will then form a figure like this. It must be obvious that the branches being thus ranged, the sap will flow to the ends in sufficient quantity to continue to extend them, and the intermediate space will be furnished with fruit-buds. As some wood-buds will push out near the base, these may be allowed to grow erect in the centre, and remain for waste pipes, and can be cut out also at the autumn pruning.





As the Apple is subject to the same laws as the Pear, it may of course be managed in the same manner; but these, as well as Pears, on their own stocks, being apt to grow too luxuriantly to be confined in the same space for any great length of time, the better plan will be, when they discover symptoms of excess, to take them up and replant them, or cut off some of their roots.—*J. Hayward, Lyme.*

ON MANURING WITH GREEN CROPS—No. II.

[By Professor Sprengel. Translated from the German.

(*Continued from page 804.*)

Having now treated thus generally of green manure, I shall proceed to notice the plants which are ploughed in green. Their value is very different, depending (as in all manures) upon their chemical ingredients. I therefore consider it necessary to state, not only the amount of manure which each plant yields to an acre of land, but also its chemical constituents.

1. *Spurry* (Spergula arvensis).—The weight of herbage and roots of green Spurry grown on one Magdeburg acre is 3500 to 4500lb. 1000lb. of the green plant consists of

780·0 lb.	of water, in a fluid state.
4·0 „	nitrogen.
9·3 „	potash.
4·3 „	soda.
2·6 „	lime.
1·5 „	magnesia.
1·0 „	sulphuric acid.
1·5 „	phosphoric acid.
0·5 „	chlorine.
0·3 „	alumina, iron, manganese, and silica.
110·0 „	carbon, and
85·0 „	oxygen and hydrogen.
1000·0 lb.	

The organic substances which are to be found in Spurry, as well as in all other plants used as green manure, do not require to be taken into account, as they become decomposed by putrefaction into binary substances; it is merely necessary to know what the substances are which, after decomposition, actually nourish the subsequent crop. Water, however, although it does not belong to fertilising substances, must not be overlooked, because on its quantity (as may be easily understood) the value of the plants to be ploughed in is, in many respects, dependent; on which account I have mentioned it in this, as in all other cases.

If we assume that the green Spurry which is ploughed in will amount (conjointly with its roots) to 4000lb. weight on one acre of land, the increase which the soil of this acre obtains will be only 400lb. carbon and 16lb. nitrogen, because all the mineral substances which it possesses have been derived from the soil. We may even assume that Spurry deprives the soil of a great portion of carbon, and of some little nitrogen; and, therefore, that it is not a plant by which a soil will be much enriched. To this must be added that its roots do not reach deeper than 12 or 15 inches, so that it does not attract any considerable quantity of mineral substances from the subsoil. Nevertheless, it is worth while growing it in soils which possess but little humus, because the seed is not expensive (10 or 12lb. being sufficient per acre), and because it can be sown and ploughed in three times in one season. It is, however, to be observed that the second crop lives partly at the expense of the first, and the third partly on that of the first and second; on which account we must not expect from the two latter crops such a great improvement of the land as from the first.

Spurry succeeds only on dry, sandy, loose soils, on which alone it can be sown to advantage. I have tried several times to grow it for green manure on humous soils, but the result convinced me that it was not worth while. This is most probably because it does not bring up mineral substances enough from the sub-soil, that its proportion of nitrogen is too scanty, and that the humus which results from its decomposition is useless, because the soil has enough of that already. Spurry is mostly used for green manure in autumn; it is sown in fields which have borne Rye; it is ploughed in, and Rye is sown again, which in sandy soils is continued for several years; but every two or three years dung is to be used into the bargain. We know that Spurry, considered as a fodder, is the blessing of sandy soils; yet it will not succeed in all sandy soils, which is caused by their different chemical composition, one being deficient in potash, another in manganese, or other substances required for its growth.

If Spurry is used as green manure, we must guard against its being left standing till its seed begins to ripen, because, then, if it is not well ploughed in, it will spring up and choke the young Rye. It will, indeed, die by the frost of winter; but it injures the Rye materially, even in autumn. Before ploughing in (which is done to the depth of three or four inches) it is harrowed over. The field can be planted immediately after with Rye, as Spurry does not contain any substance which, before decomposition, can injure that crop.

(*To be continued.*)

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. L.

Those who live in parts of the country where the winters are mild—such, for example, as the southern counties of England, or the eastern or western, near the sea-shore,—on the banks of the Firth of Forth in Scotland, and in most parts of Ireland—have the means of growing in the open air many kinds of ornamental plants which are too tender to flourish in more inland situations. In proof of this, I may refer to the answers to correspondents, a week or two since, where a list of Chinese Azaleas was given to a lady, who informed the Editor that the common Indian white and purple kinds succeeded perfectly in her garden in Devonshire, without any kind of protection. In a climate of this description, many other beautiful plants would succeed equally well, and would amply reward the amateur for any labour or care bestowed upon them. The finer varieties of hybrid Rhododendrons would do well in such places; and even Caméllias would succeed, if planted in front of a south wall, or otherwise sheltered. Fúchsias also stand well, particularly if the more hardy varieties are chosen, such as F. díscolor, F. Riccartónia, and many of the older hybrids. The Mexican and Peruvian kinds in cultivation—F. microphylla, F. fulgens, F. corymbiflora, F. cylindrácea, F. splendens, and their hybrids—are more tender, and are therefore not so well adapted for exposure in the open ground in winter.

I know of nothing more beautiful in a small or large garden than a clump of hardy or half-hardy Heaths. I remember well to have seen a clump of this kind several years ago in the Botanic Garden at Edinburgh. In the early spring months, when few flowers of any other kind were to be seen in the open air, there these Heaths were blooming as profusely and as beautifully as if they had been nurtured beneath the sunny skies and in the mild air of the South of Europe. The best varieties for a small clump are the following: Erica arbórea, E. australis, and E. mediterránea, for the centre; and E. cárnea—which is a very dwarf variety—for the edges. Menziésia, a genus very near Erica in its structure and habits, contains two or three species particularly well adapted to form part of the Heath clump. Their names are M. polifólia, M. polifólia alba, and M. cærúlea; they are all dwarf, and should be planted near the edges of the clump.

The general treatment which these plants ought to receive, with regard to soil and planting, is much the same as was formerly fully described when a clump or border for Rhododendrons was brought under the notice of the Amateur. In planting Heaths, great care should be taken that the neck of the plants—that is, the point between the stem and root—is raised a little *above* the surface of the ground. Any of the plants here recommended may be planted in the autumn or winter in mild situations, but the operation should be deferred until spring in those parts where the winters are more cold.—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Experiments with Guano and Nitrate of Soda.—In the spring I manured both Peas and Beans with guano and nitrate of soda, by strewing them over the seed on separate rows at the rate of 1 lb. to 10 yards. The rows dressed with guano produced double the crop of those manured with nitrate of soda; in fact, there was a better produce upon other rows which had been left untouched. The haulms were too strong to bear well; probably I used too much nitrate. Upon Cabbages, neither of the above manures appears to have any effect, but horn-shavings suit the whole tribe extremely well. In March, I applied 6 lbs. of nitrate of soda to two Asparagus beds, each of which was 5 yards long and 4½ wide; two others were in like manner dressed with guano, all the beds being of equal age and strength. The latter manure has not yet produced any visible effect; but the nitrate has rendered the plants more vigorous, and seems to be very beneficial. In June last, I planted 6 rows of Celery, manuring 2 with guano, at the rate of 2 lbs. to 10 yards, on each side of the rows directly after planting; 2 with nitrate of soda; and 2 with stable dung, 6 inches thick beneath the plants. The first two rows were inferior to both the others, but better than a row which received no dressing at all; the other four were fine and equally good. In May, I manured a few acres of Grass, which were standing for hay, with nitrate of soda, at the rate of 1½ cwt. per acre, another portion with guano applied at the same rate, and a third with good farm-yard dung (worth *5s.* per ton) at the rate of 7 tons per acre. The former produced the heaviest crop of hay; the guano proved more serviceable than the dung; and after the hay was cut, I could at the distance of half a mile distinguish where the soda had been applied, by the dark colour of the Grass, which was also eaten closer than the rest by the horses. I mixed two pounds of guano with a bushel of light loam for plants. Some well-rooted Pentstemons which were pitted in it, died in less than a fortnight after; some Pelargoniums also became sickly, but did not die. An Epiphyllum and some Cactuses grew vigorously in it, and several Fuchsias have done extremely well. A bed of Verbena melindres was watered, at the latter end of May, with water in which nitrate of soda had been dissolved, at the rate of a large table-spoonful to every half-gallon. The plants grew much faster, and were in full bloom almost before any of the other beds, which were watered with water alone, had begun to flower. An Abies Deodara was also watered with nitrate of soda dissolved in water, at the rate of 4 oz. to the gallon; it grew much faster and stronger than another plant of the same kind which was near it. They were both in the same kind of soil, but I must allow that the one operated upon was the larger plant; but it certainly derived a benefit from the nitrate, as it became of a much darker colour than the other in less than a week after, and remained so all summer.—*Henry Ford, Sheaf House, Sheffield.*

Potatoes.—I find that at p. 806 you have made a mistake in the number of Potatoes planted by Mr. W. Hodgson, which should have been 20 instead of 24: these, being each cut in two, would give 48 sets, which would only average 15 lbs. each, and would be 7½ lbs. less in weight per root than those mentioned at p. 781 of last year. Whereas, the 20, being cut in two, would give 40 sets, averaging 18lbs. per root, which is 4½lbs. less than the ones above mentioned.—*M. Saul, Garstang.*

Cause of Failure in Mushrooms.—A notice appeared from *J. D.* at p. 712, respecting the failure of his Mushroom beds, which you attributed to the wood, of which the shelves are composed, having been kyanised previously to being used. As he has not satisfied us on that point, we may conclude that in his case the wood was so prepared, and consequently, that his crops failed from the effects of such preparation. But with me the case is quite the reverse, the woodwork of my Mushroom beds not having been kyanised; yet precisely the same kind of failure as *J. D.* describes has repeatedly taken place. After the beds have borne abundantly for a few weeks, the Mushrooms suddenly turn soft and leathery, and not one of them is fit for use. The first bed which went off in this way, some few years since, I concluded to have received a sudden chill, which I thought from some cause or other might have taken place; and I tried to recover them by raising the temperature in a slight degree. This, however, produced no good effect. If at any time I have found the beds too dry, I have given them a slight syringing with warm water; after which, no matter how small a quantity of moisture may have been applied, the result has invariably been the same—the Mushrooms have turned black, and become rotten; and I have never known a single instance in which a bed has done any good afterwards. After repeated trials to discover the cause of the evil, and to apply a remedy to prevent its occurrence, I have come to the conclusion, that the chief cause of the mischief complained of is the exhaustion of the beds; as this appears to me to be the last effort of the vegetative powers of the spawn to produce Mushrooms, I have always observed that the beds which have gone off in this way have been such as have borne the most abundant crops, and have been worked at the highest temperature. I always break up such beds now, and make fresh ones, as I find it the only effectual means of keeping up a supply. Perhaps some more able correspondent will be enabled to give a more satisfactory account of the matter in question, and at the same time point out a method to prevent its occurrence. My house is built on the Oldacre principle, with tiers of shelves on the back part only; it is heated by hot water, but this I seldom have recourse to, as, in a general way, the temperature is maintained sufficiently high without its use.—*C. J.*

Shallots.—You tell "J. J." that he must have taken up his Shallots before they were ripe, because they shrivelled. I think the one is by no means a consequence of the other. When I have grown Shallots in a sandy soil, I have always found them shrivel; but not so (with the same management) when grown in strong soil.—*B. M.*

Large Turnips.—Two turnips, raised from seed of the White Norfolk, were lately taken up from a field belonging to T. Scott, Esq., of Greystoke. Their united weight was 5 stone 2lbs. The largest measured 3 feet 7 inches in circumference, and weighed 2 stone 10lbs.—*M. Saul, Garstang.*

To Preserve Carrots from Wireworms.—As the season is now arrived when most gardeners are preparing ground, by "digging and trenching," for the reception of different sorts of culinary seeds in spring, I would recommend those who have of late failed in the culture of Carrots to adopt the following mode, which I have seen practised with success, and which, I have no doubt, will be found a preventive against the wireworm. Trench the ground two spades deep (throwing it up in the ridge manner), allow it to remain so until the time that it is prepared for the reception of the seed, then level the ridges and give them a very slight coat of pigeon's dung all over, which should be pointed and worked well into the ground; sow the seed and cover it in the usual manner; afterwards top-dress the ground with sand well saturated with spirits of tar. By so doing I am sure that those who adopt the plan will, when the plants are taken up, be gratified to find that the roots do not present the slightest trace of the wireworm. This I have seen practised (more than once), and the result always proved satisfactory. The quantity of spirit of tar used was a gallon and a quarter to every eighty square yards.—*A Rosshire Gardener.*

To Destroy Slugs.—During the years 1840 and 1841 my garden, which is composed of a stiff clayey soil, was so infested with slugs, &c., that my Potatoes were almost destroyed, many of them being completely hollowed out, and all more or less eaten and disfigured. I tried soot and salt, without any visible effect in eradicating the marauders. Last February I had lime brought direct from the kiln, slaked on the ground, spread thinly over it, and forked in whilst hot; the result has been most satisfactory, my Potatoes turning up clean, and an excellent crop, in spite of the dry weather.—*W. W.*

Beans and Gooseberry Caterpillars.—Garden Beans are not always a preventive to the attack of the Gooseberry caterpillar. A neighbour of mine, who had been for several years much annoyed by having his crops of Gooseberries destroyed annually by the caterpillar, having heard of the Bean cure, determined last Spring to check them if they should make their appearance; and in order to meet the enemy in close quarters, he had some long-pod Beans planted below each bush: these in due time occupied the field; but, alas! by Midsummer the unfortunate bushes fell a prey to the above garden pest, which soon stripped them of almost every leaf, while the Beans stood idle lookers-on. I could mention many similar instances—*J. Alexander, Carlon Gardens.*

The Tipula oleracea.—Facts relating to Natural History, however apparently trifling, may, when combined with others, become important; and a better knowledge of the habits of the Tipula oleracea would probably enable us more effectually to check the ravages which are made in our gardens by its larvæ. With us a few of these Crane-flies occasionally appear in March, but they are never at all abundant till towards the middle or end of September; several at that period usually continue for about a month to issue daily from the pupa state. Very few were, however, seen this autumn till the morning of Monday, October 31st, when at sunrise I found the south front of this house to be almost covered by them; although I had happened to observe that not one was there at the preceding sunset: they were swept off and destroyed by thousands, so that none were left in the evening. This front comprises about 4,000 square feet, and though the flies were much less thickly dispersed over the upper than in the lower half, I doubt whether the average number could be so much short of three on each square foot as to make their total amount less than 10,000. The light stone-colour of the house appears always to attract them. At daybreak on the following Tuesday I again found on my south front a comparative few, although they then amounted to many more than I had ever seen together in any former autumn; only some half-dozen stragglers have been seen on any day since. On both these mornings, about two thirds of the flies were paired, and nearly all those which remained single in the vast swarm on Monday were females; but both sexes were, I believe, nearly equally numerous on the Tuesday. Till this swarm arrived, the comparative scarcity of these pests had led me to hope that the unusually long drought had destroyed the larvæ; and I can now only conjecture that it may have driven them to a greater depth in the earth, and thus have retarded their change to a pupa state. The temperature also may have had some effect, for my thermometer at sunrise on the Monday was 51° and on Tuesday 50°, which is several degrees higher than it had been at the same hour throughout the preceding fortnight.—*L. W. D., Sketty Hall.*

Rats.—I shall feel beyond measure thankful to any correspondent who can put me upon a plan for destroying rats. I must enter a caveat against the fishing method mentioned in your Paper of the 26th inst., having seen it repeatedly but unsuccessfully tried by many of my schoolfellows, some of whom were no mean fishermen, if I might judge from the number of trout they took from the river Ex. I should just as soon think of making a planetary gin for these nocturnal—ay, and diurnal depredators. There seems to have been some method of destroying rats communicated to the Royal Hort. Society; do you happen to know what it is?—[We know nothing of this. Rats may be largely destroyed by the method mentioned at p. 629 of last year. Can you not give them sulphuretted hydrogen, as named at p. 199? Have you turpentine?]

Root-pruning Pear Trees.—In the Calendar of Operations a few weeks since, Mr. Whiting tells your readers to try Pears "en quenouille" on Quince stocks, and directs them to tie their branches down, so that "a fruitful habit may be induced." If he had seen, as I have, even on moderately moist and rich soils, the very luxuriant growth of Pears on Quince stocks, he would know that, when trained "en quenouille," unless they are checked at the root they will form a mass of leaves and shoots, and produce but very little fruit. In many of the French gardens, those tall columns, barren of fruit, but fruitful in foliage, are conspicuous enough. A French book called, I think, "Le Jardinage," published early in the last century, came into my hands a short time ago. The author enters fully into the culture of Pears, and in one passage cautions his readers, if they train their Pear trees "en quenouille," against letting them remain too long in one place; "for," says he, "it is only by timely removal that your tree can be kept in its proper form, and be made very fruitful." Those who wish to have prolific trees "en quenouille," must resort to other means than merely tying their branches down.—*Radix.*

Preserving Fruit.—Some queries have appeared in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* as to the best mode of preserving fruits in a fresh state without sugar. Of those put up for sale it may be fairly said, that the flavour is not equal to the appearance; but the manner in which they are preserved, and the mode mentioned below, are described in Appert's work, published at Paris in 1810, which was soon translated into English. This well-known work includes animal and vegetable substances. For full details the work itself must be consulted. To preserve some common ripe fruits, such as Currants, Raspberries, and Plums, a few plain directions may suffice:—Take wide-mouthed glass, or, if possible, stone bottles; fill them by shaking, or even, if you like, by pressing them, or mashing them with a round stick like a ruler. Then cork them tight with the best corks, (for good corking is more than half the battle,) using good deep chives, as they are called; wire down the cork strongly, and insert a small slip of wood between the wire and cork. Place the bottles upright in a boiler, filled with cold water up to their necks; heat the water until it boils; keep it boiling ten minutes; and then withdraw the fire, or move the boiler off it. When the water is cool, take out the bottles, and they will keep for years. They may be rosined, but with good corks it is needless, and is afterwards troublesome. Currants should be gathered before they are too ripe, as the seeds then become hard; and if it is required to keep the shape of these, they should not be pressed, but the bottle should be filled up with Currant-juice, and not with water, as is done for sale. Celery, Mushrooms, Morels, Onions, and almost anything, may be kept thus. Green Peas are the most difficult vegetable to preserve by Appert's method.—*No Mystery.*

The Tendril of Vines.—I have watched with much interest, in its gradual progress towards maturity, a bunch of Grapes, which developed itself in a rather unusual manner; the shoot from which it emanated being a transformed tendril. The berries of the bunch in question are large, and not distinguishable in point of flavour and colour from others at present on the same Vine. Your correspondent, Mr. J. Murray, who doubts that the Vine tendril is indeed an abortive peduncle, from the supposition, that if such were the case, it would evince a want of evidence of creative design, takes a different view of vegetable transmutations from that of a recent physiological author, who says, "Art and means are multiplied, that we might not take the order of creation for the effects of chance; and, in some cases, the method itself is different, that we might see that it is not the effect of surd necessity."—*Thos. Cowan, Churchill Gardens.*—[There is no sort of doubt about the tendril of a Vine being a transformed bunch of Grapes; but we are glad to have this additional evidence to convince unbelievers.]

Germination of the Leaf.—It is known that various leaves will grow and produce other leaves, &c., but I know an instance of a leaf of the Hoya carnosa, which was planted in a pot; it produced fibres which composed a root, indeed; but it still remains only a leaf, though planted 9 or 10 years ago!—*J. Murray.*

Sporting of Colour in the Hydrangea.—A singular instance of sporting in a plant of Hydrángea hortensis has lately come under my notice. Five flowers on the same branch were of the proper colour, and the sixth was quite blue; but the blue flower was the most vertical one on the branch. What theory is to account for this? Pink flowers or blue flowers we can produce at will, but to have both colours on the same branch appears to be one of those freaks of nature which are almost inexplicable. As the cause of blue flowers is yet unexplained, perhaps my solution of the problem may not be without interest. Some years back, I had the curiosity to get two kinds of soil analysed, one of which produced blue flowers, and the other pink; the only difference in the component parts of each was, that the soil which produced blue flowers contained a small portion of oxide of iron. The inference drawn by the chemist from a slight examination of the plant was, that it contained prussic acid, and that the iron combining with the acid in the plant formed Prussian blue, and hence the colour of the flower. This is the theory of a country chemist, and whether it be true or not, it is certainly the most plausible that I have seen advanced. The only way of accounting for the pink and blue flowers on the same branch, is to suppose that the roots in immediate connexion with the blue flower were in contact with oxide of iron in the soil, and hence the change chemically, according to the above theory. Stiff soil, strongly impregnated with iron, produces flowers of the most intense blue. Has it ever been noticed, that the same soil which creates the blue in the Hydrangea, produces the deep rose-purple flowers so desirable in Primula sinensis? at least I have found it so.—*W. P. Ayres, Chicksands.*

Amaryllis Belladonna.—I often wonder why that beautiful autumnal flower, the Amaryllis Belladonna, is not more frequently grown, as it requires so little trouble. I have a great number of them planted close to a south wall; they are never protected and have not been replanted for several years, and have had upwards of 200 spikes of flowers, continuing in bloom for two months. Some bulbs which I have planted close to an early forced Vinery flower in July; while those which are planted against the south wall begin to flower in August and last till the middle of October; they make a beautiful appearance.—*Caleb Diplock.* [We wonder too; this is the most beautiful of all autumn flowers.]

Pale Primroses.—Your Correspondent who inquires, at p. 789, respecting the passage in Shakspeare's "Winter's Tale," does not as yet appear to have met with a reply: nor is it, perhaps, easy to furnish him with a decisive one. I cannot admit the conjecture, that Shakspeare wrote "tall," and not "pale" Primroses, meaning thereby the Oxlips; the epithet would of itself convey an unpoetical sound. Moreover, Perdita immediately adds, "bold *Oxlips*, and the Crown Imperial." Your Correspondent will find in Steevens's note upon the passage in question, and more especially in Warton's to Milton's Lycidas, 142, all the passages from our early poets which bear upon the point, as well as a sufficiency of explanatory matter. It certainly appears to me, that taking the whole together, Shakspeare's words in the "Winter's Tale" are perfectly intelligible; for if we were to seek for a flower merely emblematic of the early death of a fair unmarried damsel, where can one be found more appropriate than the Primrose? Its fragrance, beauty, humble and bashful appearance, its delicate languor and paleness, and its early departure in the very spring-tide of the floral year, all obviously mark out the resemblance. Poets, the worshippers and interpreters of nature, cannot be too accurate in the objects they describe; but they must not be too minute; minuteness is inconsistent with the genius of poetry, although it is the essence of physiology. I cannot, therefore, subscribe to the doctrine, that we are to seek a foundation for Shakspeare's assertion, that Primroses "die unmarried," in the very recondite and uncertain circumstance of whether winter Primroses can or cannot bear seed.—*Florizel.*

A Problem in Cookery.—Respected Sir, I am not a subscriber to your Paper, but I am told that you have a most obliging way of answering all reasonable questions which may be proposed to you, respecting fruits, flowers, and vegetables. The difficulty under which I at present labour has cost me much anxious consideration, as I dare say it has to every good housekeeper in the kingdom. I have made many attempts to solve it, but hitherto without success. Last year I consulted a very eminent apothecary from London, and a distinguished physician from the North of England, but unfortunately their opinions were directly at variance. I then applied to an exceedingly intelligent young man, who had just been elected honorary secretary to our scientific institution, and he assured me that the question had never been decided; that it formed, in short, the opprobrium of modern philosophy. On this statement I was fain to rest satisfied with my ignorance, till a few days since, mentioning the matter to a gentleman who keeps up the finest gardens in this part of the country, he told me that if anybody in existence could remove my doubts, it was you. I would not have presumed to trouble you on my own account alone, but for the benefit of my contemporaries, to say nothing of posterity. Will you inform me whether the inverted cup, usually placed in a currant tart, does really save the juice from boiling over?—*An Old Lady.*—[We cannot refuse this pathetic appeal, and for the sake of all the "old ladies" in Great Britain will do our best to answer it. Not having, however, like the "four-and-twenty blackbirds," the faculty of being "baked in a pie," and coming out to sing, we cannot give any opinion founded on actual observation. We have frequently heard the matter discussed after dinner, in such a manner as to prove that the young secretary was not altogether wrong, and that it is one of those *vexatæ questiones* which admit of much being said on both sides. Those who contend for the saving qualities of the cup, are generally practical philosophers, who refer indignantly to the flood of juice which escapes when the cup is lifted, and stigmatise their opponents as mere theorists, who, like Bishop Berkely, reject the evidence of their senses, and would demand proofs of their own existence. So much irritation has occasionally been excited by these tart controversies, that had the question been mooted in the dark ages, it would doubtless have been long since settled by the all-convincing fires of the Inquisition, which might obviously have been so managed as to combine a most appropriate punishment for such a heresy, with ocular demonstration of the disputed fact—an advantage never before offered to a dissenting philosopher. Nor is there any reason why baking in a pie should be a less efficient or less dignified sort of martyrdom than broiling on a gridiron, which last we know to have been practised with the greatest success, though destitute of that peculiar fitness which may be claimed for the plan under consideration. Begging pardon for this digression, which has disturbed the calmness due to such an inquiry, we find that we cannot now sufficiently collect our thoughts to do it justice. We will shortly resume the subject, and if in the mean time any of our numerous correspondents will favour us with their views, we will endeavour to make them useful to our fair questioner.]

Weight of Poultry.—I beg to inform a subscriber who wishes to know the greatest weight of the common English duck, with the view of obtaining the best sort, that, as a fancier of poultry, I have been at some trouble in trying different sorts of ducks, and I find none equal to the Aylesbury. I bought some at Baily's, poulterer, Davies-street, Berkeley-square. When true, they are perfectly white, with orange legs, and flesh-coloured or white beaks; and in September, the earliest young birds weigh alive and empty 4½ lbs. each, which is a great weight. I believe the Rouen duck, which is brown, is larger but not near so nice-looking as poultry, and I doubt whether it is as tender; the Aylesbury continue so until Christmas. They begin to lay very early; my plan is to put the first eggs under hens, say six duck eggs and five hen's eggs; thus procuring both early chickens and ducklings. The ducks continue to lay eggs, so that I thus get four or five hatches from each duck. To fatten them, I merely put them into a small yard and feed with oat or barley meal paste and corn.—*Geo. W.*

Fir Trees.—The Rev. R. W. B. wishes for information respecting the unusual decay, and weakly appearance, on his grounds, of Scotch Fir trees, which until the present year have been most luxuriant and flourishing. In many cases, those presenting these unhealthy signs are standing close to others which are strong and vigorous; thus making this appearance of decay the more remarkable. The plantations in which these symptoms occur have been made 20 or 30 years. Would the application of nitrate of soda be likely to have any salutary effect? Perhaps some of your correspondents have observed instances similar to the foregoing.—[Will some of our correspondents be so obliging as to favour us with their experience upon this point?]

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

EVENING MEETING, *Dec. 7.*—The Duke of Richmond having briefly introduced Dr. Lyon Playfair, the latter gentleman commenced his lecture. He stated that the object of the lecture was to point out in what manner the principles of physiology, especially those which had been lately developed by the chemical researches of Liebig, might be applied to the grazing and fattening of cattle. In the first place, he should endeavour to give a clear conception of what the principles of physiology were, that were involved in the feeding and growth of animals. Vegetables, in their growth, derive all their food from the mineral kingdom, principally from the air, which had been called a gaseous mineral; whilst animals derived their principal nutriment directly from the vegetable kingdom. Vegetables effected many chemical changes in the food they took up, animals few. Gluten and albumen are the nutrient principles of plants, and in chemical composition they are identical with the albumen of the white of an egg, of the muscle of an ox, or the blood of a sheep. By identity was not meant similarity, but positively the same thing. The albumen of blood, of muscle, and of an egg differed in physical but not in chemical characters. The composition of these substances, as analysed by various chemists from the animal and vegetable kingdom, as seen in the following table, prove their identity.

	Gluten. Boussingault.	Casein. Scherer	Albumen. Jones.	Ox blood. Playfair.	Ox flesh. Playfair.
Carbon	54·2	54·1	5·5	54·10	54·12
Hydrogen	7·5	7·1	7·	7·5	7·89
Nitrogen	1·4	15·6	15·7	15·72	15·71
Oxygen	24·4	23·2	22·1	22·59	21·56

These analyses do not differ more than the analysis of the same substance. Plants, in fact, contain within them the flesh of animals, and all the animal organisation does in nutrition, is to put this flesh in the right place. But animals take up with their food other constituents of plants, which contain no nitrogen; such are starch, sugar, gum, &c. These are not nutritive principles; they do not assist in making the flesh of animals; and when animals are fed on these alone, they die. But animals possess a certain degree of heat, and their bodies have generally a temperature above that of the atmosphere—about 100° of Fahrenheit's thermometer. Whence then comes this heat? From the burning of the sugar, starch, gum, &c. The air that animals expire is carbonic acid, the very gas that is produced by the burning of wood or charcoal in a fire. Charcoal is carbon, and animals take in daily a large quantity of carbon in their food. It is the burning or combustion of this substance in the body, that produces animal heat. In hot countries, animals on this account take less carbon. The food of the East Indian contains only about 12 per cent. of carbon; whilst that of the Greenlander contains 70 per cent. The depraved taste of the Greenlander, who drinks train-oil and eats tallow-candles by the dozen, might be pitied or wondered at; but it is necessary to his healthy existence. Another reason for animals acquiring carbonaceous food in cold climates is, that the air is more condensed, and the same measure contained a greater quantity of oxygen; that gas being the agent which, by uniting with the carbon and forming carbonic acid, gave out the heat. Strong exercise also demands a large supply of carbonaceous food, on account of the oxygen taken in during the hard breathing thus produced. Oxygen, when once taken in to the system, never escapes uncombined, and would destroy the whole fabric of the body unless a fresh supply of material was given. Clothes, by keeping in animal heat, rendered less carbonaceous food necessary, in order to keep the body up to its proper temperature. The following table exhibits the principles of food necessary for the two great processes of life—nutrition and respiration:—

Elements of Nutrition.	Elements of Respiration.
Vegetable Fibrine	Fat
,, Albumen	Starch
,, Casein	Gum
Animal Flesh	Sugar
,, Blood.	Wine
	Spirits
	Beer.

If it were not for some power or force within the animal fabric, it would soon become a prey to the chemical action of oxygen. The force that withstands this action is vitality—a principle independent of the mind, and which constantly opposes the destructive chemical laws to which the body is subject. Disease is the temporary ascendancy of the chemical over the vital force. Death is the victory of the chemical force. A dead body exposed to the action of oxygen is soon resolved into its primitive elements—carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen, in the form of carbonic acid, ammonia, and water; and these are the elements from which plants again prepare materials for the living body. These remarks will explain many facts known to the agriculturist, and will assist him in insuring more certainly many of the objects of his labours. It is very well known that cattle do not fatten so well in cold weather as in hot. The reason is this:—The fat is a highly-carbonised substance, formed by the animal from its carbonaceous food. In cold weather, the carbon in this food is consumed in keeping up the heat of the animal, which is at that season more rapidly carried off. This is also illustrated in an experiment made by Lord Ducie at Whitfield. One hundred sheep were placed in a shed, and ate 20 lbs. of Swedes each per day; another hundred were placed in the open air, and ate 25 lbs. of Swedes per day—yet at the end of a certain period the sheep which were protected, although they had a fifth less food, weighed 3 lbs. a head more than the unprotected sheep. The reason of this is obvious: the exposed sheep had their carbonaceous food consumed in keeping up their animal heat. Warmth is thus seen to be an equivalent for food. This is also illustrated by the fact, that two hives of bees do not consume so much honey when together as when separate, on account of the warmth being greater; and they have less occasion for consuming the honey, which is their fuel. Cattle, for the same reason, thrive much better when kept warm, than when exposed to the cold. The cause of animals getting fat is, that they take in more carbonaceous food than they require for producing animal heat; the consequence is, that it is deposited in the cellular tissue in the form of fat. Fat is an unnatural production, and its accumulation is not necessary for securing the health of the body. When stored up, however, it will serve the body for keeping up its animal heat, and by this means its life, till it is all consumed. An instance is related of a fat pig having been kept without food for 160 days, having been kept alive by its own fat. Another element necessary to be taken into consideration in the fattening of animals is motion or exercise. Every action of the body—nay, every thought of the mind, is attended with chemical change; a portion of the deposited tissues are thus being constantly consumed. It is on this account that when animals are fattened, they are kept quiet and still. The cruel practice of fattening geese by nailing their feet to the floor, and of cooping pigeons and chickens before they are killed, arises from a knowledge of this fact. When prizes were given by our agricultural societies for fat, and not for symmetry, animals were strictly prevented from taking any exercise at all. Mr. Childers found that sheep which were kept warm and quiet, fattened much faster than those that were allowed the open air and action. It is very difficult to fatten sheep and oxen in July, on account of the flies, which stinging them, keep them in a state of constant motion. The Cornish miners, on account of the laborious nature of their occupations, consume more food than labourers with lighter work. During the late riots in Lancashire the poor unemployed operatives found out that exercise and cold made them hungry; accordingly, they kept quiet in bed, and heaped upon themselves all the covering they could find. Englishmen in the East Indies are obliged to take a great deal of exercise, because they will insist on eating and drinking highly-carbonised foods; and the heat of the climate not allowing the escape of much heat from the body, they are obliged to take in by exercise the oxygen of the air, in order to destroy the carbon which would otherwise accumulate in the system, and produce liver disease. In the Scotch prisons, the quantity of food given to the prisoners is regulated by the kind of work on which the prisoners are engaged, the hardest workers having the most food. The reason of the flesh of the stag becoming putrid shortly after its death arises from the quantity of oxygen which it takes into its system during the hard breathing of the chase. A hunted hare, for the same reason, is as tender as one that has been kept for a fortnight after being shot. The reason is the same. In both cases, the action of the oxygen on the flesh produces approaching decomposition—in the one, quickly; in the other, slowly. Bacon, on the same principle, was, at one time, rendered more delicate by whipping the pig to death. Epileptic fits produce great emaciation, on account of the violent action to which they expose the body. Lord Ducie has performed some experiments highly illustrative of the foregoing general principles, and which also indicated what might be expected from their application to the practice of grazing. *1st Experiment.* Five sheep were fed in the open air between the 21st of Nov. and the 1st of Dec.; they consumed 90 lbs. of food per day, the temperature of the atmosphere being about 44°. At the end of this time they weighed 2 lbs. less than when first exposed. *2d Experiment.* Five sheep were placed under a shed and allowed to run about, at a temperature of 49°; they consumed at first 82 lbs. of food per day—then 70 lbs.—and at the end of the time had increased in weight 23 lbs. *3d Experiment.* Five sheep were placed in same shed as in the last experiment, but not allowed to take any exercise; they ate at first 64 lbs. of food per day—then 58 lbs.—and increased in weight 30 lbs. *4th Experiment.* Five sheep were kept quiet and covered, and in the dark; they ate 35 lbs. a day, and were increased 8 lbs. These experiments prove very satisfactorily the influence of warmth and motion on the fattening of cattle, and are still going on.

Dr. Playfair then stated that he should proceed to examin the different kinds of food of cattle. The food of cattle is of two kinds—azotised and unazotised—with or without nitrogen. The following table gives the analysis of various kinds of food of cattle in their fresh state:—

lbs.	Water.	Organic Matters.	Ashes.
100 Pease	10	80½	3½
,, Beans	14	82½	3½
,, Lentels	16	81	3
,, Oats	18	79	3
,, Oatmeal	9	89	2
,, Barley Meal	15½	82½	2
,, Hay	16	76½	7½
,, Wheat Straw	18	79	3
,, Turnips	89	10	1
,, Swedes	85	14	1
,, Mangel Wurzel	89	10	1
,, White Carrot	87	12	1
,, Potatoes	72	27	1
,, Red Beet	89	10	1
,, Linseed Cake	17	75½	7½
,, Bran	14½	80½	5

A glance at this table would enable a person to estimate the value of the articles as diet. Thus every 100 tons of Turnips contained 90 tons of water. But the value of the inorganic and organic matters which these foods contained differed. Thus Mr. Rham states that 100 lbs. of Hay were equal to 339 lbs. of Mangel Wurzel. It would be seen by the table that that quantity of Hay contained 76 lbs. of organic matter, whilst the Mangel Wurzel contained only 34 lbs. One result of feeding animals on foods containing much water is, that the water abstracts from the animal a large quantity of heat for the purpose of bringing it up to the temperature of the body, and in this way a loss of material took place. The mode proposed by Sir Humphry Davy of ascertaining the nutritive properties of plants, by mechanically separating the gluten, is unsusceptible of accuracy. The more accurate way is to ascertain the quantity of nitrogen, which being multiplied by 6·2, will give the quantity of albumen contained in any given specimen of food. The following is a table of the equivalent value of several kinds of food, with reference to the formation of muscle and fat; the albumen indicating the muscle-forming principle; the unazotised matters indicating the fat-forming principle:—

lbs.	Albumen.	Unazotised matter.
100 Flesh . . .	25	0
,, Blood . . .	20	0
,, Pease . . .	29	51½
,, Beans . . .	31	52
,, Lentils . . .	33	48
,, Potatoes . . .	2	24½
,, Oats	10½	68
,, Barley Meal . .	14	68
,, Hay	8	68½
,, Turnips . . .	1	9
,, Carrots . . .	2	10
,, Red Beet . . .	1½	8½

The analyses in this table are partly the result of Dr. Playfair and Boussingault's analysis, and partly Dr. Playfair's own analysis. The albumen series indicate the flesh-forming principles, and the unazotised series indicate the fat-forming principles. By comparing this table with the former, it will at once be seen which foods contain not only the greatest quantity of organic matter, but what proportion of this organic matter is nutritive and which is fattening; or that which furnishes living tissue and that which furnishes combustible material. In cold weather those foods should be given which contain the larger proportion of unazotised matters, in order to sustain the heat of the body. Thus it will be seen that Potatoes are good for fattening, but bad for fleshening. Linseed cake contains a great deal of fattening matter, and but little nutritive matter; hence, Barley-meal, which contains a good deal of albumen, may be advantageously mixed with it. Dumas, a French chemist, states that the principle of fat exists in vegetables, as in Hay and Maize, and that, like albumen, it is deposited in the tissues unchanged. But Liebig regards fat as transformed Sugar, Starch, Gum, &c., which has undergone a change in the process of digestion. This is why Linseed cake is fattening: all the oil is squeezed out of the seed, but the seed-coat, which contains a great deal of Gum, and the Starch of the seed is left, and these are fattening principles. The oxygen introduced by respiration into the lungs is destined for the destruction of carbonaceous matter, but there is a provision made for taking it into the stomach with the food, and this is done by the saliva. The saliva is always full of bubbles, which are air-bubbles, which carry the oxygen of the atmosphere into the stomach with the food. The object of rumination in animals is the more perfect mixing of the food with the oxygen of the air. This is why chaff should not be cut so short for ruminating as for non-ruminating animals, as the shorter the chaff is the less it is ruminated, and the less oxygen it gets. Chaff is cut one inch for the ox, half-an-inch for the sheep, and a quarter for the horse. Some might, in consequence of this, suppose that cutting food is, then, of little use; but when it is considered that rumination is a strong exercise, or that an animal will not be eating more food that is ruminating, it will easily be seen how cutting facilitates fattening. In order that food may be properly ruminated, it requires a certain amount of consistency and bulk: hence all watery foods, as Turnips and Mangel Wurzel, should be mixed with straw. The opinion is very correct, that an animal "cannot chew its food without straw." An important inorganic constituent of the food is salt; it is a chloride of sodium. Whilst the chlorine goes to form the gastric juice, which is so important an agent in digestion, the soda goes to form the bile, which is a compound of soda. The bile is, in fact, a secondary combination, by which the carbonaceous matter is brought in contact with the oxygen, in order to be burnt. It is thus that common salt becomes so important and necessary an article of diet. In the series of changes by which the oxygen of the air is brought in contact with the carbonaceous matters in the body, iron plays an important part, and is hence one of the necessary ingredients of animal food. There are two oxides of iron, the peroxide and the protoxide; the first containing a large quantity of oxygen, the second a smaller quantity; the first, on being introduced into the blood, gives up a portion of its oxygen to the carbonaceous material of the bile, carbonic acid and protoxide of iron being formed; these two unite, forming a carbonate of the protoxide of iron, which, on being carried to the lungs, gives off its carbonic acid, and the protoxide of iron absorbing the oxygen brought into the lungs by respiration, forms again a peroxide, which again goes into the circulation, and, meeting with carbonaceous matters of the bile, unites with them and produces again and again the same series of changes. The small quantity, then, of inorganic ingredients in the food performs very important functions; and, in the absence of them, animals would die. In the next lecture (*which we shall fully report next week*), the various conditions of fattening Cattle will be more fully considered. The Duke of Richmond proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Playfair for his very able lecture, which was seconded by Earl Spencer, and was warmly responded to by the meeting.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE SHOW.

WITH the magnificent exhibition of cattle which this Society has this week produced we have no concern; ample information respecting it will be gathered from the farming newspapers. We confine ourselves to the display of cultivated produce, which, although forming only a secondary feature in the exhibition, is by no means undeserving of notice. The largest collection of this kind was from Messrs. T. Gibbs, & Co., of Half-moon-street, Piccadilly; who exhibited some remarkably fine specimens of the Red Mangel Wurzel, upwards of two feet in length; of the Yellow Globe ditto, some of which were nearly a foot in diameter; samples of the Kohl Rabi, or Hungarian Turnip, which is found to resist the severest frosts of this country; an immense Red Norfolk Turnip, three feet seven inches in circumference, grown by Mr. Haynes of Hartland; some handsomely-formed Swedes, grown by his Grace the Duke of Bedford and various other persons; some specimens of the Red and White-topped Turnips; some White Belgian Carrots, grown by Mr. Kendell, one of which weighed 14 lbs., with a great variety of Corn in ear, Grasses, &c. Messrs. G. Gibbs & Co., of Down-street, exhibited some fine Red Mangel Wurzel, and Yellow Globe ditto, with Drumhead Cabbage, grown by S. Crawley, Esq.; some large specimens of the German White Carrot, grown by Benj. Currey, Esq., of Eltham Park; Ashcroft Swede and Red Globe Turnips; various pasture Grasses and samples of Wheat. From Mr. Chatwin of Hungerford Market, there was a large collection of Potatoes, including the Regent's and Early Manly, both handsome and round varieties; the Cambridge, Albany, and Bratton Kidney Potatoes, all well-formed and clean-looking kinds; and a nice clean-skinned sort, called the Large-leaved Kidney. From the Earl of Lovelace were some long Red and Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel, not so large as many other samples exhibited, but particularly clean, and some good Carrots. Mr. C. Scott exhibited some fine specimens of Laing's Swedish Turnip, some seed of the Ash-leaved Kidney Potato, produced by removing all the tubers as they appear, and a sample of Watson's granulated compost, chiefly used for top-dressing Turnips. Mr. Skirving exhibited some of his Improved Swedish Turnip, grown upon land manured with guano; the specimens were large and heavy, and are longer and more angular than the common Swede. Samples of Hallard's early Spring Wheat and double-podded Beans were also shewn.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 6.—His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, President, in the chair. Sir R. Howard, Bart., M.P., Messrs. W. Buckmaster and L. J. Makoy, were elected members. The exhibition, both of fruits and flowers, was exceedingly good, but, in consequence of the dulness of the day, the brilliant colours of the latter were not seen to advantage. Mr. Paxton, gr. to his grace the President, exhibited a magnificent plant of the beautiful Lælia anceps, with six long slender spikes drooping gracefully around, each bearing at its extremity a cluster of rich violet purple flowers; a species of Renanthera, with small dark chocolate-coloured blossoms, lately introduced by Mr. Cuming from the East Indies; and the singular little Trias racemosa, resembling a drooping feather, and exhaling an odour not unlike that of new hay: a Knightian medal was awarded for the Lælia. From Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, a remarkably fine plant of Epidendrum nutans, above 6ft. high, loaded with racemes of greenish white flowers; a variety of the same, having a slight tinge of yellow; Oncidium excavatum, and On. leucochilum, the former with bright yellow blossoms mottled with reddish brown spots—the latter having a green perianth spotted with dark brown, strongly contrasted with the pure white colour of the labellum; a handsome specimen of Zygopétalum Mackáii; Acácia platyptera, a new and rare variety, bearing some resemblance to A. decurrens; and a plant of the double Chinese Primrose: Mrs Lawrence also exhibited, towards the close of the meeting, a highly-interesting Convolvulaceous plant, with white flowers (growing three or four together from the axil of every leaf), which had been raised from seed received from Lord Auckland: a Banksian medal was awarded for Oncidium leucochilum. A large collection of cut Orchidaceous flowers were sent by Mr. Appleby, gr. to T. Brocklehurst, Esq.: amongst them were the rare and sweet-scented Maxillaria Steélii, with white wax-like flowers, curiously spotted with brown, and found in Trinidad, growing upon the stems of Palm-trees. Peristeria péndula, the Dove-flower of the Gardens, producing its singular cup-like blossoms in clusters. Lælia albida, pure white, and diffusing an agreeable fragrance; a fine dark variety of Zygopétalum Mackáii; several varieties of Gongora maculata; a handsome variety of Epidendrum macrochilum, and various others: a certificate was awarded for them. From Mr. Pawley, of Bromley, were four well-grown plants of Epiphyllum truncatum, each loaded with a mass of scarlet flowers: for these a Banksian medal was awarded. Mr. Carson, gr. to W. F. G. Farmer, Esq., exhibited a fine plant of Gesnera zebrina, for which a certificate was awarded. From J. Allnutt, Esq., was a pretty collection of cut Camellia flowers. From Mr. Tant, gr. to E. Johnstone, Esq., a box of cut Chrysanthemums, which were large and comprised some of the best varieties in cultivation. A Cuscuta and a species of Banistéria were also sent by some person unknown. Mr. Goodbrand, gr. to G. Crawshay, Esq., exhibited ten bunches of excellent Black Hamburgh Grapes (each bunch weighing about 1 lb. 3 oz.), cut from the same Vinery as those shown at the last meeting; the house still contains about 250 bunches in perfect condition, the whole having been grown without the application of fire-heat in the early part of the season, and not more than two bushels of coke having been used for keeping the house dry during the late dull weather: six handsome specimens of the Beurré Diel Pear, weighing 5¼ lbs., and two large heads of good solid Red Celery, weighing 6 lbs. each, were also shown by Mr. Goodbrand: a certificate was awarded for the Celery. From Mr. C. Judd, gr. to G. Knott, Esq., a large Providence Pine Apple, weighing 8 lbs., and an Antigua, weighing 4 lbs., both excellent specimens of their respective kinds: a Banksian medal was awarded for the Providence. A handsome fruit of the Enville Pine Apple, weighing 3lbs. 14oz., was sent by Mr. Fleming, gr. to the Duke of Sutherland. From — Hodges, Esq., were two enormous specimens of Uvedale's St. Germain Pear, each weighing 2 lbs. 8 oz.; a rather unusual weight even for this kind. From Mr. Spong, gr. to R. Gordon, Esq., some seedling Apples, called the Hermitage Pippin, and two Apples not named; the larger of which weighed 1 lb. 4oz., and was just beginning to decay: it afforded a good illustration of the statement made by Mr. Hassal at a late meeting of the Microscopical Society, that the decay of Apples was produced by the attack of a microscopical fungus, which, seizing on an injured part of an Apple or Pear, quickly spreads itself in all directions, until eventually the whole body of the fruit is reduced to a state of decomposition. Mr. Jas. Stewart, gr. to W. Baggs, Esq., sent a brace of Cucumbers, grown in pots in a Pine-pit, after the manner recommended by Mr. Ayres: although not so large as are generally exhibited, the specimens were well formed, and of a useful size for table. From the Garden of the Society were a handsome plant of Zygopétalum intermédium; Stanhópea saccata; the pretty little Oncidium ornithorhynchum, its slender panicles of red and yellow flowers hanging down in all directions; plants of the double white and red Chinese Primroses; Epiphyllum truncatum, and Helleborus orientalis, or the true Olympian Hellebore, a very rare plant, with beautiful green and white flowers; it is hardy, and has only lately been introduced from Mount Olympus. A collection of Chrysánthemums from the Garden, were also exhibited, amongst which were several excellent varieties, viz.—Duc de Canegliano, dark red; Phyllis, white, with a slight tinge of yellow; Conductor, yellow, with a touch of red in the centre; Beauty, blush; Eclipse, pure white; Goliath, white with a tinge of red; Pygmalion and Bijou, both handsome kinds lately introduced from France, having the form of a Ranunculus. The collection of fruit from the Garden consisted of Apples and Pears; those of the latter most deserving of notice were Bergamotte Cadet, which possesses the desirable property of its fruit continuing to ripen in succession for a long time from the same tree; the Chaumontel from standard trees, which, although not equal in size to those brought from Guernsey, at least rival them in flavour; and the Virgouleuse, with yellower flesh than perhaps any other Pear; this variety is chiefly used for grafting, as an intermediate stock between the Quince and other varieties of Pear which do not take well upon the former.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Dec. 6.—E. Forster, Esq., in the chair. Mr. L. Reeve exhibited a specimen of the animal of Panopœa aldrovanda, which had been taken from the sea, off Messina. The shell has been long known to naturalists, but only three or four specimens of the animal have ever been taken. From one extremity of the shell to the end of the proboscis it measured 2 feet; the proboscis measured about 8 inches. Mr. Ralph presented a specimen of the fruit of Jatropha multifida, exhibiting the peculiar character of the albumen and embryo. Mr. Quekett exhibited specimens of Ergot on Rye, which had been produced by watering the plants of Rye with water containing the sporules of Ergotetia diffused through it. Mr. A. Hassall read a paper on the development and reproduction of fresh-water Confervæ. The principal points of the paper were—1, that in their growth the Confervæ increased by the development of cells at their extremity; 2, that each cell continued, during the whole existence of the plant, to develop itself both longitudinally and laterally—and this is why the species of Confervæ cannot be characterised by the size or form of their cells; 3, that an increase of the cells takes place by the bursting of the membrane of the cell, and the folding in and union of the broken edges, forming a double septum.

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 6.—Mr. Wildman in the chair. A second annual report of the state and proceedings of the society was read. From this it appeared, that the number of members when the last report was made amounted to 117, while the present number was 133. The receipts during the past season amounted to 122*l*., of which 96*l*. had been awarded in prizes at the five exhibitions during the past year, exclusive of premiums to the amount of 17*l*. contributed by various persons. The number of flowers, particularly of seedlings, exhibited this season, showed a considerable increase upon that of the preceding year. In giving their opinions, the judges had been guided solely by the state in which the flowers had been submitted to their inspection. Although this might, on some occasions, have given disappointment, yet, in all probability, it would be found that those seedlings which had not maintained their character will prove inconstant, however good they may sometimes be. The following is a summary of the first and second class flowers which have been judged by them during the past season:—

	1st Class.		2d Class.	
	1841.	1842.	1841.	1842.
Auriculas . .	—	1	1	2
Tulip . . .	2	—	2	—
Heartsease . .	1	4	—	2
Pelargonium . .	—	—	—	3
Pink . . .	1	3	—	3
Carnation . .	1	1	2	1
Picotee . . .	1	2	3	4
Dahlia . . .	6	—	12	5

An advance has also been made in class-showing, which may be considered an advantage, as it offers a better mode of comparing the relative merits of various flowers than any other method. The report concluded by remarking that the committee had endeavoured, as far as possible, to keep the liabilities of the society within bounds, and as they were most anxious that the payments on account of prizes, or other expenses, should be made with punctuality, they trusted that they would be excused in pointing out that, however voluntary the subscriptions in the first instance might have been, it afterwards became imperative that they should be paid as soon after they became due as might be convenient to the parties, on account of distance or other circumstances.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Management of Cider.—In a late Number of the *Hereford Journal* is an article signed "W. Gardner," in which the writer states that, by means of cold water, cider may be brought to great perfection. As an experiment for testing the ability of this simple element in fining cider, he advises every one interested in the matter to securely place a small cask, or even a small wooden bottle of cider, fresh from the mill, in a tub of cold water. In spite of atmospherical changes, which increase the acetous fermentation in new cider, it will be found that that beverage, thus treated, will in the course of a few days free itself from impurities; it should then be racked, the grounds bagged, and the clear liquor placed where it is intended to remain, until it is old enough "to warm the heart of any honest Briton."

Artificial Yeast.—If common Wheat flour be mixed with water to a thick paste, and exposed, slightly covered, to spontaneous change in a moderately warm place, it will undergo a series of alterations. On the third day it will exhale an exceedingly disagreeable sour odour, like that of stale milk; about the sixth or seventh day this smell will disappear, and will be succeeded by a distinct and somewhat agreeable vinous odour: the substance is then in a fit state to excite alcoholic fermentation. By adding to it a quantity of brewers' wort, cooled down to 90° or 100°, and placing the vessel in which it is contained in a warm situation, an active fermentation will be excited; and when the action is complete and the liquor clear, a large quantity of excellent yeast will be found at the bottom, well adapted to all purposes for which that substance is applied. In one experiment, the following materials were used:—a small handful of ordinary Wheat flour was made into a thick paste with cold water, covered with paper, and left seven days on the mantel-shelf of a room where a fire was kept all day, being occasionally stirred; at the end of that period three quarts of malt were mashed with two gallons of water, the infusion boiled with some Hops, and when sufficiently cooled, the ferment added. The results of the experiment were a quantity of beer (not very strong, it is true, but quite free from any unpleasant taste), and at least a pint of thick barm, which proved perfectly good for making bread. It appears to me that this simple plan would enable distant residents in the country, and settlers in the colonies, to enjoy the luxury of good bread where a little malt could be got—a very easy home-manufacture from grain of any kind: the Hops might probably be omitted when yeast alone was the object.—*Fownes, in the Pharmaceutical Journal.*

M. Kotschy.—We mention with much regret, on the authority of letters from Vienna, the death of this indefatigable travelling naturalist, somewhere in the East. No particulars are given, but the fact is certain.

Horticultural Society of London.—Advices have been received from Mr. Hartweg, dated Quito, July 17, where that indefatigable collector had been staying for some months. A large number of fine things had rewarded his researches, and are on their way to England. On the western side of Pichincha he had found the long-wished-for Fuchsia triphylla, with two other new species; a Cestrum with a dark blue corolla, measuring three inches in length; a fragrant pretty Monnina, and the Cratægus stipularis of Kunth. In San Antonio, a village under the Line, he had procured bulbs of what he supposes to be Phycella chloracea. Eight days before the departure of his letter, Mr. Hartweg had returned from an excursion to Nanegal, on the western declivity of the Andes of Quito; the journey had been a severe one, for during five days he had to proceed on foot through mud and rivers; he was, however, rewarded by many good discoveries. Among other things he found an Oak, the first met with in those latitudes; the Acorns were not however ripe, nor was it at all probable that the species would be hardy in Europe. A considerable quantity of seeds, bulbs, and Orchidaceous plants, are on their way. We trust they will arrive in good condition.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Chandler's Nursery, Vauxhall.—Many of the Chrysanthemums are not blooming so well as is usually the case at this nursery; probably in consequence of the long-continued dry weather durng the summer months. Several kinds are, however, flowering in perfection; amongst which we particularly admired the following kinds:—Minerva, a quilled white flower, with a yellow centre, the exterior petals gradually changing to pink; Champion, lemon, with deep yellow centre, well filled up: this is a large flower, and generally a shy bloomer, but this season it is flowering more freely than many other kinds; Princess Marie, light blush, changing to purple; Compactum, white, small, but an abundant bloomer; Conductor, dark yellow, also a small flower, but well filled up; Duc de Canegliano, dark red, with singularly twisted petals; Theresa, orange and red, a large showy flower; Victory, pure white; Vesta, also a good white, the petals when first expanded being slightly cupped; Madame Pompadour, a handsome light-purple variety; Mirabile, white and buff, a free bloomer, and very compact; Chancellor, a fine bold flower, yellowish white and pink; Ivanhoe, reddish brown, slightly tipped with yellow; and Demosthenes, dark yellow, with reddish-brown centre, well filled up. Many of the new French varieties introduced this spring by Mr. Chandler have not flowered; but several of those which have bloomed appear to be a great improvement upon the old sorts. One, named Phidias, is a beautifully-formed carmine flower, with a slight tinge of yellow; rather small, but corresponding in that respect with its dwarf habit. Bijou is also a delicate and very desirable variety, being white, with each petal, at its first expansion, tipped with bright purple; having more the appearance of a good Ranunculus than of a Chrysanthemum. Campestroni is a valuable addition, being purple, and producing large flowers, with petals a little incurved; it is certainly the best of that colour. Julius Cæsar is a large round reddish brown flower, with flat petals. The Camellias are of a dark healthy green, and promise an abundant bloom; in two or three months' time they will no doubt make a fine display.—*R. A., Dec.* 5.

Reviews.

The eighth volume of *The Transactions of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India* has reached us. It contains a large quantity of matter very useful to persons interested in tropical agriculture. The cultivation of Hemp, Cotton, Tea, Flax, Sugar, and Potatoes forms the principal subject of the volume before us. We shall make extracts from the more interesting papers as opportunities occur, and we can find room for them.

The Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.—No. 59 is not quite so good as usual. It, however, contains some valuable matter furnished by the Highland Society; among which a paper on the growth of wool, another on feeding and sheltering sheep, one on pruning and thinning timber, and the continuation of the Agriculturist's note-book, deserve to be particularly noticed. We have no room for extracts just now, but we see that we must soon avail ourselves of the contents of some of these papers.

The Government Currency Pamphlets.—No. 1 is the beginning of a series of attempts to show that the real cause of the distress of the country is its "inadequate, precarious, and unsound monetary system." The author proposes as a remedy, a government, or sound national currency, based on the property of the country; and he is convinced that, if his plan is adopted, taxes to the amount of 5,000,000*l*. may be repealed, and the National Debt of upwards of 800,000,000*l*. gradually and honestly liquidated. These are matters relating to politics from which we studiously abstain.

Stephens' Book of the Farm. No. 9 (Blackwood).—Here is another of these excellent practical books. It relates to the driving and slaughtering sheep, the rearing and feeding cattle on Turnips, the treatment of farm-horses, and similar subjects, treated in the usual detailed and skilful manner of this author.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

A very important part of a gardener's business is to supply the kitchen well, which he cannot do unless he can command good seeds of good vegetables; and we are sorry to be under the necessity of adding that, owing to the carelessness of commercial growers, this is a difficult matter. There are few gardeners who do not suffer more or less every season by receiving seeds which are not true to their names; and as the error is not discovered till too late to remedy it, constant bickerings arise in consequence, between the gardener and that all-potent individual—the cook, which usually end in the discharge of the former, whose failures, from whatever cause they may arise, are too generally ascribed to incompetence. Retail seedsmen, by whom gardeners are supplied, do not often grow the seeds they sell, therefore they are not wholly to blame; but it is surely not too much to expect that in a matter of so much importance to their customers, a proper degree of caution should be exercised in the selection of their stock from those growers only who can be confidently depended upon. Admitting that from the facility with which many cultivated vegetables hybridise, and from other causes, it is not possible to insure correctness in every case; still we maintain, that with common care the annoying blunders, which are now so frequent, might in a great measure be prevented; and unless this is attempted, gardeners in self-defence will be driven to adopt the plan suggested in a late Number by "W. W."

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—Tree-leaves can now be obtained in great plenty for filling up any pits that may have been kept empty up to this time; this, however, ought not to be done when the leaves are very wet, because they then heat more strongly and decay sooner than when they are tolerably dry and firmly trod down. A pit, prepared in this manner now, will be ready in a few weeks to receive the plants that are wanted to show fruit early next spring; these should therefore be kept drier and cooler (50° to 55°) up to that time, and the temporary check will give them an inclination to throw up flower-stems upon an increase of temperature. Renew the linings to pits (not, however, on all sides at one time) if the late heavy rains have chilled them.

Vinery.—If a house was shut up as directed last week, the temperature ought now to be raised a few degrees, which, if the weather is mild, might be done by giving less air, without the aid of fire-heat, provided dung or bark has been introduced. A night temperature of about 55° is sufficient at present. Maintain a humid atmosphere, especially if fire-heat is applied, and syringe the Vines two or three times a day with milk-warm water. Strong last year's shoots must not be tied up to the wires, but should have their points curved downwards; old stems which have been forced before might, however, be placed in their proper position at once, as there is no fear of their breaking well, if sufficient time is allowed. The outside border should be mulched now, if not still too wet.

Peach-house.—During this week the temperature need not exceed 45° at night, which, if mild weather continues, might be obtained without fires. Let the trees have gentle dewings (once or twice a day, according to the state of the weather) with water that has had the chill taken off, and admit fresh air freely. Success depends essentially upon the organs of fructification being allowed time to unfold themselves gradually.

Cucumbers.—Bearing-plants in pots and boxes should be fed once or twice a week with manure-water; but take care that it is not too strong, or cooler than the air of the house. If seedling plants have already been raised on a dung-bed, they must be carefully guarded against damp and rank steam from the hot dung. A layer of sand over the surface will check the ascent of vapour through the light material with which seed-beds are usually covered.

Asparagus.—Raise slight linings round the beds if cold weather should make additional heat necessary. Give air in the day, and when mild draw the sashes quite off the frames.

Radishes.—Make up a bed of dung and leaves, chiefly the latter, for these. In case no Carrots were sown in autumn, some seed may be put in now, in alternate drills, with the Radishes.

Kidney Beans.—Sow another crop.

Cauliflowers, Lettuces, and all vegetables under glass for preservation through the winter, ought to be made as hardy as possible by constant exposure, except during rainy or frosty weather. Keep them clear of dead leaves, and guard against slugs.

Out-door Department.

On frosty mornings wheel ont manure, and if the ground is not too wet it had better be dug before severe weather sets in. Take advantage of dry days to clear off weeds, which the late mild and moist weather has caused to grow rapidly. Also lose no favourable opportunity for tying up Endive, earthing Celery, and defending other crops, as far as practicable, against severe frost, which is likely to be more than commonly injurious to plants after this mild season. Tall plants of Broccoli which have not been removed, might be laid down where they grow; although late in the season for this operation, the plants will be more secure against frost and snow then when standing upright. When the Beans and Peas which were sown last month appear above ground, they should be covered with rotten leaves, bark, or sand, to protect them from cold and vermin.

Orchard.—Persevere in pruning and nailing wall-trees while the weather is open, as it would be desirable to get the principal part of this work completed before spring; at which period so many operations, which will not admit of delay, demand attention. Pruning and nailing, however, ought not to be attempted when it cannot be done with facility; to make men stand at walls in bitter cold weather, is not only a waste of time, but a positive act of cruelty.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Take great care of the young shoots of Orchidaceous plants which are beginning to grow, as they are very apt to suffer from the water collecting at the base of the young leaves. Syringe freely such things as Aérides, which are suspended upon blocks of wood or in baskets; there is not much danger of them suffering from too much moisture. Keep the house and plants, generally, rather dry, as was formerly recommended.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—Although this and the succeeding are two of the dullest months in the year in this department, the greenhouse may still be tolerably gay with late-blooming Heaths, Chrysanthemums, Chinese Primroses, forwarded Camellias, &c., which will be succeeded, as they decline, by forced flowers. The dull, damp weather must not prevent a liberal admission of air to the houses; free exposure now of those plants that are not wanted to grow will harden them to bear more cold and confinement during the severity of the winter.

Pits and Frames.—The forcing pit must be attended to in introducing plants in due succession. Where there is not a convenience of this kind, some plants might be forwarded in any of the fruit-forcing houses that are at work. Wall-flowers, Alyssums, and other herbaceous plants for forcing in spring, should only be covered when it freezes or rains.

Out-door Department.

Proceed with planting and pruning hardy shrubs and trees. After pruning, beds of Roses should have some good manure lightly pointed in among them. In poor ground, pillar Roses will likewise require assistance at the root, as the free-flowering of many sorts depends upon a moderately vigorous growth. Mulch beds of Fuchsias, &c., which are not intended to be taken up.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Young trees intended for planting ont, may be taken up and laid in by the heels, so that the ground they occupied might be prepared by trenching and manuring, for replanting from the seed-beds in spring.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—When the weather is suitable, proceed with planting so long as that operation remains to be done.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Dec. 8, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Dec.		Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	2	30.079	30.028	55	32	43.5	S.	
Saturday	3	30.382	30.200	53	42	47.5	S.W.	[illegible]
Sunday	4	30.406	30.341	52	39	45.5	S.	[illegible]
Monday	5	30.297	30.212	52	39	45 5	S.W.	
Tuesday	6	30.223	30.210	40	36	38.0	S.	
Wednesday	7	30.333	30 309	39	33	36.0	S.	.01
Thursday	8	30.404	30.389	37	31	34.0	S.W.	
Average		30.303	30.241	46.8	36.0	41.4		.01

Dec. 2. Overcast; densely clouded and mild; clear and fine at night.
3. Overcast; bright sun in forenoon; foggy at night.
4. Foggy; overcast and fine.
5. Slight haze; very fine with sunshine; foggy.
6. Foggy throughout.
7. Foggy; dense fog and very dark at night.
8. Foggy throughout.

Mean temperature of the week 0.5° below the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending Dec. 17, 1842.

Dec.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
							N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	11	45.5	33.6	39.5	6	0.62 in.	—	1	1	2	4	4	4	—
Mon.	12	46.6	36.2	41.4	7	0.26	1	1	—	—	2	6	5	1
Tues.	13	47.0	33.3	40.2	5	0.18	1	2	—	—	4	6	2	1
Wed.	14	45.0	33.3	39.1	5	0.32	2	2	—	2	4	3	3	—
Thurs.	15	45 1	35.5	35.3	9	0.50	1	2	—	3	5	4	1	—
Fri.	16	45 3	34.7	35.0	8	0.45	—	2	1	2	3	2	3	3
Sat.	17	48.8	35.8	40.3	10	0.23	3	1	—	2	2	5	2	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 17th, in 1832—thermometer 57°; and the lowest on the 14th, in 1840—thermometer 18°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Dec. 9, 1842.

[The Half-sieve contains . . .	3½ imperial gallons.
The Sieve	7 " "
The Bushel Sieve	10½ " "
The Bushel Basket	1 imperial bushel.
Punnets for Seakale are . . .	7¾ in. wide and 2 in. deep.
" Radishes	8 " 2 "
" Mushrooms	7 " 2 "
" Salad	5 " 2 "]

Little variation has taken place during the past week; the supplies have been equally as good as in the preceding one, and trade is not quite so dull. *Fruit:* Of Pines there is a good supply, chiefly of the sorts named in our last report, from 3*s*. to 5*s*. per lb. Hothouse Grapes have advanced a little in price, and fetch from 2*s*. to 3*s*. 6*d*. per lb. The principal Dessert Pears are the Nelis d'Hiver, of excellent quality, at 7*s*. per half-sieve; the Glout Morceau, at 5*s*.; and the Chaumontel, from 2*s*. to 4*s* per half-sieve. The Dessert Apples are numerous, and consist of the Newtown Pippin, at 2*s*. per dozen; Golden Harvey, at 3*s*. per half-sieve; Golden Pippin, at 4*s*. per half-sieve; Ribston Pippin, from 4*s*. 6*d*. to 6*s*. 6*d*. per bushel, and various others. Quinces are no longer to be obtained. Medlars are less plentiful, and are selling at 6*d*. per dozen. We observed some excellent Cucumbers, for this season of the year, from 1*s*. to 1*s*. 6*d*. each. *Vegetables:* Asparagus and Seakale have both improved greatly in quality, and the quantity offered is considerably increased; the best bundles of the former fetch from 8*s*. to 10*s*. each, while the smaller ones may be obtained from 3*s*. to 5*s*. Seakale is selling from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s*. 6*d*. per punnet. A small quantity of good forced Rhubarb has appeared, which is offered at 1*s*. 6*d*. per bundle. New Autumn Potatoes are somewhat cheaper, and fetch from 6*d*. to 9*d*. per lb. The quality of Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, and other greens is good; their price has scarcely varied for several weeks. Pickling Onions are tolerably abundant, and are selling from 3*s*. to 4*s*. per half-sieve; large Onions are this season much dearer than usual, being sold from 4*s*. 6*d*. to 6*s*. per bushel. Mushrooms are plentiful, from 8*d*. to 1*s*. per pottle. *Flowers:* Those in pots consist chiefly of Chrysánthemums, Ericas, and Tulips: amongst the forced cut flowers we observed White Indian Azáleas, Narcissuses Tulips, Cýclamens, Anemones, Verbenas, Fairy Roses, Pelargóniums, and Violets.

PRICES, Saturday, Dec. 10, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 3*s* to 5*s*
Grapes, Hothouse, per lb. 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— Spanish, 9*d* to 1*s*
— Portugal, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Cucumbers, per brace, 2*s* to 3*s*
Apples, dessert, per bush., 2*s* 6*d* to 6*s* 6*d*
— Kitchen, 2*s* to 5*s*
— American Newtown Pippins, per hf.-sieve, 5*s* to 6*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 2*s* to 8*s*
Pomegranates, per doz., 3*s*
Medlars, per doz. 6*d*
Oranges, per doz., 9*d* to 2*s*
— per 100, 4*s* to 12*s*
Oranges, bitter, per 100, 8*s* to 14*s*
Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 14*s*
Almonds, per peck, 6*s* to 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 2*s* 6*d* to 6*s*
Walnuts, per bush., dried, 12*s* to 16*s*
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 60*s* to 70*s*
Cob Nuts, per 100lbs., 80*s* to 90*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 16*s* to 20*s*
— Spanish, 18*s* to 20*s*
— Barcelona, 24*s*

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s*
Cabbage, per doz. 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— plants, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Red, for pickling, 1*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Brussels Sprouts, per hf.-sv. 1*s* 3*d* to 2*s*
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Purple, 8*d* to 1*s*
Cauliflowers, per doz., 1*s* to 4*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 40*s* to 70*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, per bu., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Scotch, per bu., 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— New, per lb., 6*d* to 9*d*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Turnips, per doz. bun., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Carrots, per doz. bun., 3*s* to 5*s*
Parsneps, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Onions, per bushel, 4*s* to 6*s*
— Pickling, per hf.-sv., 3*s* to 4*s*
— Green, p. doz. bun 3*s* to 3*s* 6*d*
— Spanish, per doz. 2*s* to 5*s*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
Asparagus, per 100, 8*s* to 10*s*
— Second or Middling, 3*s* to 5*s*
Sea-kale, per punnet, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. sc., 6*d* to 9*d*
— Cos, 9*d* to 1*s*
Endive, per score, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Rhubarb Stalks, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per doz. bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Tarragon, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Sage, per doz. bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Chilies, ripe, per 100, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 8*d* to 1*s*

Notices to Correspondents.

We shall be obliged if our Correspondents, in their future communications, will take care that no general question relating to *different* subjects is asked in the same paragraph, and that each question is headed with the principal subject. *One side only of the paper should be written on*, so that we may separate each question. If these directions are observed, it will greatly facilitate our obtaining answers, and will enable us to arrange our Correspondence under general heads, separating those questions and answers which are of interest merely to individuals, from such as are of general interest.

Manures.—*G. C.*—Sawdust mixed with gas-water will not do for American plants, unless the fermentation has reduced the sawdust to the state of fine mould. Even then they will not grow in it alone; but perhaps they might if mixed with one-third of cow-dung. In no case, nor for anything, is it suited until it is thoroughly rotted. The best way of using it is by mixing it with cloacine (nightsoil—forgive us for this new word), and letting it lie till it decays, which it will soon do. As Beech sawdust contains phosphates in large quantity, it is not improbable that the sawdust of that timber, reduced with gas-water, may alone suit American plants; but of that we have no experience.† ——*A Subscriber.*—Urine should be in fermentation before being used; the state of liquid manure is immaterial.†——*K. S.*—Your plan for improving your liquid manure is more troublesome than useful. Putrid fermentation, which is what you want, will take place fast enough without artificial aid. No manures are better than those naturally formed, if they are not wasted or spoiled by negligence. If you have any yeast to spare, and will allow it to become putrid, it will form the strongest manure yet known.†

Spirits of Tar.—*A. B. C.*—Mr. M'Intosh, in his original paper, recommends this substance to be applied to the land upon which Carrots are to be sown at the time when it is dug or trenched. A letter from another correspondent is now before us, in which it is stated that spirits of tar have been used with perfect success at the time of sowing the seed. We are ourselves inclined to believe that it will prove more effectual if applied at the latter season. ‡

Heating.—*H. G. B.*—We would certainly recommend you to heat your pinery and stove by hot water, in preference to smoke flues. The former is not only more economical in the end, but it preserves a greater regularity of temperature, and retains its heat much longer than a common flue; it is also less liable to dry up the moisture which is floating in the atmosphere. The latter point, moreover, can always be remedied, by fixing evaporating-pans upon the hot-water pipes whenever a greater amount of moisture is required. That they produce mould may be true; but it is only the case when a stagnation of air takes place in consequence of insufficient ventilation. ‡ ——*G. S.*—The most economical mode of heating a grapery, 36 feet long by 14 feet wide, and at the same time best adapted for the perfection of the fruit, is by the simplest kind of hot-water apparatus; with closed iron pipes.†

Tan.—*J. C. Y.*—Tan is preferable to dung for placing in the interior of pits for the growth of Melons, on account of its being a better and more steady retainer of heat, and also from its being less liable to settle to such a degree. Where dung linings can be applied to the exterior of pits, the tan within them may be kept during the season at any desired temperature. ‡

Rust on Grapes.—*To a Subscriber.*—We are requested by *Agronome* to beg of you, in addition to the statement you have already made respecting the improbability of rust on Grapes being occasioned by the causes usually assigned, to favour us with your opinion as to what really *does* occasion that disease. ‡

Vines.—*W. C. D.* complains that he cannot ripen the Grape called Eschcolata superba. He says, that in a Vinery, planted two years ago with Muscats, Black Hamburgh, and an Eschcolata, all have ripened well except the latter; and that he has previously seen good Grape-growers experience the same difficulty. The best thing he can do is, we think, to replace his Eschcolata with something better. We do not know the history of this Grape, but we remember seeing it in the hands of the late Mr. Money in what *he* called a ripe state, but what *we* called a verjus state. It was puffed off a good deal at one time, but seems to have sunk into oblivion. If any one can give a good account of it, perhaps he will do so. †

Ferns.—*G. W. S.*—The network you mention is evidently the woody system of Aspidium Filix-mas in its rudimentary condition. Your observations are curious, and if you will favour us with your detailed remarks respecting this structure we will publish them; or you can find a place for the paper in some of the Botanical Journals of the day. We do not find the structure noticed in any book now at hand. It has apparently been missed by Adolphe Brongniart, although he has occupied himself specially with these subjects. †

Wistaria Backhousiana.—*A Lady.*—The plant sold under this name is not a Wistaria, nor is it known what it is. It has never flowered, and does not promise very well. It received its name from some dealer, in order to sell it by. You should always be very shy of buying things with names not known in books.†

Rhododendron Barbatum.—*A Lady.*—The flowers of this plant are unknown in Europe: they are reported to be dark red, and about as large as those of a small R. ponticum †

Mahónia aquifólium.—*W. C.*—This is a hardy shrub, and will no doubt grow under Fir-trees, although it will not flower so freely in such a situation as if it were more exposed. In this country it seldom attains a greater height than five feet. ‡

Cedar-wood.—*Presbyter Parochialis.*—The remarks concerning the Cedar of Lebanon, to the effect that it is unlikely it was used in the erection of the Temple of Solomon, occur at p. 765 of last year's *Chronicle.* The wood which is supposed to have been used in that building is that of the Callitris quadrivalvis, which is hard, durable, and fragrant, and commonly used in religious buildings in the East. ‡

Coniferous Plants.—*P. W. J.*—For Rochester we should advise you to procure the Deodar, the Douglas Fir, and the two Pines called taurica and halepensis; or, instead of the latter, Pinus Brutia, if you can obtain it. They are all very handsome.†

Clianthus puniceus.—*Anne,* who has a fine specimen of this plant growing on a terrace close to a flint wall, on a south-east aspect, in the Isle of Wight, which has never yet bloomed, but is now promising a profusion of blossoms, had better place the glass sashes of a Cucumber-frame before it, or the frost will destroy her hopes; and in very severe weather it will be even necessary to throw mats over the sashes. It must, however, have as much light as possible. †

Chinese Primroses.—*J. L. C.*—These plants should be potted in well-drained pots, in a mixture of ½ turfy loam, ¼ sandy peat, and ¼ vegetable mould. They should be placed in the most airy part of the greenhouse, and should be watered sparingly, otherwise they are very apt to damp off during winter.‡

Violets.—*J. L. C.*—For blooming in winter, Neapolitan and other double Violets should be taken up in the early part of September, and either potted or planted out in a frame in light rich soil. The situation in which they are placed should be freely exposed to the sun, and all that they will require will be to give them plenty of air at favourable periods, to preserve them from frost, to water them sparingly, to keep off slugs, and to pick off all decaying leaves as they appear.‡

Cacti.—*C.*—You may reduce your plant of Cactus Jenkinsoni, which has grown too large, by cutting out some of the older and least ornamental branches. To make it bloom freely, water should be entirely withheld from the present time until March or April, when the blossom buds will begin to appear. This treatment will also check its exuberant growth.‡

Chrysanthemums.—*J. L. S.*—The reason why these plants usually present such a miserable appearance from the loss of leaves on the lower part of their stems is, that they have either been stinted for pot-room, or have been stopped too early in the season, or have not been attended to in watering when necessary. During their growing season, they should be frequently shifted into larger pots, and copiously watered with liquid manure. ‡

Succulents.—*J. L. S.*—You cannot procure any succulents more showy and better adapted for cultivating in a small greenhouse or pit, than Céreus speciosíssimus, C. speciosus, C. Ackermanni, C. Jenkinsoni, and C. flagelliformis. ‡

Euphórbia splendens.—*Ignoramus.*—This plant does not lose its leaves in winter. ‡

Musa Cavendishii.—*C. J. B.*—When this plant has been grown in the beds or borders of the stove, it attains a much greater size than when it is planted in tubs. The specimen which you describe as 10 feet high is by no means remarkable. There are many equal to it at Chatsworth. It is always inclined to grow larger than usual when put in rich soil, or a high temperature. There has been one bunch of fruit gathered at Chatsworth this autumn weighing 73 lbs.

Bulbs.—*J. L. S.*—The following are handsome bulbous plants, suitable for growing in pots in a Greenhouse, from which Tulips, Hyacinths, &c., are excluded: Oxalis Bowei and versícolor, Lachenália trícolor, Sparaxis trícolor and grandiflora; Tritónia pállida, crispa, and squálida; I'xia patens, viridiflora, aristata, and crocata; Watsónia fúlgida, and Hypoxis élegans.‡

Filberts.—*Ignoramus.*—The article on the cultivation of the Filbert, referred to at p. 793, is briefly this: the plants should be trained with a single stem one foot high, and should then be permitted to branch into a symmetrical head, rather open in the middle, and not higher than a man can conveniently reach from the ground to perform the necessary operations of pruning and gathering. The proper time for pruning is the spring, when the male blossoms are open, as the shaking of the trees by the act of pruning assists in the diffusion of the pollen. The young shoots should be shortened to about half their length, and it is best to cut to a bud that shows a female blossom. All suckers should be carefully removed. By way of manuring, some persons throw off the surface soil two or three feet wide round the stem of the tree, and into this basin the small prunings, leaves, &c. are put and dug in.

Quince.—*J. D.*—The Quince may be propagated by cuttings with as much success as by layers; but the plants raised by the latter method become fit for grafting in less time than the former. The French raise their Quince stocks principally from cuttings. ‡

Strawberries.—*S. R. S.*—It is not beneficial to remove the leaves of Strawberry plants, except for the sake of neatness. Where that is not a material object, they had better be allowed to remain. ‡

Pears.—*Pomona* says she has a moor-fowl egg Pear-tree, whose fruit, which has always been remarkably good, has suddenly become woolly and flavourless. Last year the tree bore a large crop of deliciously-juicy fruit, but as the tree was getting rather larger than she wished, she had it root-pruned. The trees by the side of the Pear have borne good fruit, as usual. Probably, in this case, the fruit has become woolly in consequence of acquiring its size later in the season than would have been the case had it not been checked in spring by the operation of root-pruning. You would have better let well alone, as the produce was previously abundant and rich; and kept the tree within the desired limits by summer—instead of root-pruning. We should rather ascribe the evil to the root-pruning having rendered the tree incapable of absorbing fluid enough from the soil, the effect of which has been that the sap became too concentrated, and thus the whole quality of the fruit was changed. †

Gum on Fruit-trees.—*T. M.* states that he has Nectarine and Apricot trees, from which gum exudes copiously all round the stems just above the ground; and wishes to know the cause, and a remedy for it. [When the growth of trees is for a considerable time checked by drought, and when this is succeeded by plentiful rains, occasioning a greater flow of sap than the vessels have been accustomed to receive, gum is then apt to exude, more especially if the border contains abundance of rich manure. Too much manure, independent of other circumstances, will also occasion gum; and so will the improper cutting out of large branches. The rays of the sun frequently act with destructive energy on the exposed portions of the stems; and on examination you will probably find yours are sunburnt. There is no local remedy. You must promote the flow of sap, when it is deficient, by mulching and watering, and withhold manure from the border if the latter is already too rich. Wash the gum clean off when it is softened with rain, and screen the stem from the direct rays of the sun in summer. ‖]

Walnut-Trees.—*Totty.*—"Discipulus" informs us that half-a-dozen years ago he removed four Walnut trees of the size you mention, which have succeeded very well; they were by no means skilfully removed.

Wall-trees.—*A. B.*—For your south wall you had better plant Royal George, Bellegarde, Malta, and late Admirable Peaches the Elruge and Violette Hâtive Nectarine; and the Moorpark and Royal Apricots. For the north aspect: the Jargonelle, Hacon's Incomparable, and Bezi d'Héri Pears; the Orleans Plum; Kentish and 2 Morello Cherries. For the east aspect, 2 May Duke Cherries and a Green Gage Plum. For the west aspect, the Passe Colmar, Glout Morceau, and Beurré Rance Pears.‖——*A Subscriber.*—The following varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, are considered proper for the walls of your garden, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.—For the south aspect, 55 yards in length: Marie Louise, Hacon's Incomparable, Winter Nelis, Glout Morceau, Passe Colmar, and Beurré Rance, Pears; May Duke and Elton Cherries; the Green Gage, Purple Gage, and Coe's Golden Drop, Plums. For the north aspect: 2 Kentish, 2 Morello, Cherries; 2 Orleans and a Washington Plum; Jargonelle, Hacon's Incomparable, Catillac, and Bezi d'Heri, Pears. For the east aspect: Hacon's Incomparable, Thompson's, Ne plus Meuris, Suffolk Thorn, Knight's Monarch, Louise Bonne of Jersey, and Easter Beurré, Pears. For the west aspect: Ribston Pippin, Court of Wick, Nonpareil, and Golden Harvey, Apples; the Royal Hâtive, Green Gage, and Ickworth Impératrice, Plums. For the east and west aspect of your dwarf wall, the Dunmore, Winter Crassane, Marie Louise, Beurré Bosc, Thompson's, and Winter Nelis, Pears, may be planted on either side, and trained downwards on the opposite; the Syke-house Russet, Pearson's Plate, Herefordshire Pearmain, Boston Russet, Scarlet Nonpareil, Ribston Pippin, Court-pendu Plat, and Reinette du Canada, Apples, will fill up the remaining portion of your space. ‖

Cucumbers.—*A Subscriber.*—We believe there is no better mode of keeping Cucumbers fresh, after they are cut, than that of placing them amongst damp moss in a cool situation. ‡

Asparagus.—*A. B. C.*—The soil and dung which are usually applied to Asparagus-beds during autumn, are not put on to preserve the roots from frost, but for the purpose of enriching the beds. Your plan of removing the leaves from the surface of your beds in spring, for the purpose of giving the latter a good salting, is a good one. ‡

Beet.—*M. N.*—Bassano Beet will no doubt be on sale this year among the principal London Seedsmen.†

Books.—*Inquirens* will find the information he wants in "Sweet's Catalogue."†——*R.*—A most useful book for learning the genera of British plants is "Baxter's British Flowering Plants," with figures of all the genera.†——*T. J.*—We very much recommend you to procure "Martin Doyle's Encyclopædia of Practical Agriculture;" as you do not want to know much about farming, but to understand your little well.†——*A Well-wisher.*—One of the best works on landscape gardening and ornamental scenery is that entitled "Sir Uvedale Price on the Picturesque," of which some account is given at p. 320 of this year's *Chronicle.* ‡——*A Journeyman.*—Considering what books you have, you would find it advantageous to provide yourself with a good double pocket lens, Lindley's Theory of Horticulture and Natural System of Botany, Hooker's British Flora (last edition), Paxton's Botanical Dictionary, and Sir Uvedale Price on the Picturesque; all which will be bought for less than the money at your disposal.†——*G. S.*—The information you wish for will be found in Johnson's Farmers' Encyclopædia, or Stephens's Book of the Farm, when completed. We will answer your inquiry about the culture of Vines under glass when we have examined Mr. Roberts's book. †——*M. N.*—The title of Sprengel's book is "Die Lehre von Dünger." 8vo.†

Worm-casts.—*Anon.*—These are not at all injurious to land; on the contrary, they are beneficial, by keeping the soil more open. But they are unsightly, and therefore objected to on lawns. We should not think of removing them where appearance is no object. †

Moss on Lawns.—*W. C.*—This is produced by the growth of a small plant, and chiefly occurs where the surface is very damp and ill drained. Watering with gas-water mixed with five or six times its volume of water will destroy it. †

Law.—*J. W.*—We dare not give you a legal opinion upon the termination of your tenancy; we have too much personal experience of the uncertainty of such matters. You must consult your solicitor. In general, we are most anxious to avoid all replies to legal questions. †

Crops.—*H. H.*—If you must give up at *Midsummer next* a small slip of ground, very light soil, usually appropriated to Potatoes, why not crop it with an early set of Ash-leaved Kidneys?†

Patent Asphalts.—*J. B.*—The smell of tar, which you perceive in pits that have been protected with patent asphalte shutters, will do your plants no harm. ‡

Microscopes.—*R. Scot.*—Your previous letter has not been received. In order to examine the internal parts of plants with the microscope, you must cut them into slices, not more than the 50th of an inch thick; if you can make them thinner, so much the better.†

Exhibitions.—*Cryptogamia.*—A collection of Bengals, Boursaults, and Noisettes can compete in the class for Pot Roses.‡ The Pelargoniums to be exhibited in Class A. may be seedlings; varieties coming out, or those recently sent out, provided they are flowers of the first class. The object in establishing this class is to improve the *quality* of the Pelargoniums sent for exhibition. Complaints have constantly been made regarding the inferiority of the sorts exhibited, compared to the best raised; and as inferior varieties will disqualify a stand, it will be the means of improving the taste of the public for these beautiful flowers, by bringing the finest sorts under their observation.*

Fairy Rings.—*G. S.*—The rings or circles of dark green Grass observed in the autumn in lawns and pastures are caused by the decay of Fungi, which grow where the rings appear. Such rings will extend every year until they touch, and then at the lines of contact disappear—a very curious fact, arising, it is supposed, from Fungi being unable to exist in ground which other Fungi have previously occupied. It is thought that the luxuriance of the grass in these rings is owing to the nitrogen the Fungi contain.†

Paint.—*R. S.*—We prefer, for painting out door wooden buildings, the black mineral paint. ‡

Leaden Wire.—*E. W. S.*—We never heard that the leaden wire which is used for tying up plants produced an injurious effect upon them, but such an occurrence is not improbable. ‡

Garden Varieties.—*W.*—We do not understand you. Do you mean to say there is to be no improvement in any of the races of plants; that a wild Cabbage or a wild Carrot is as fit for cultivation as the domesticated races; that a wild boar is as well suited to the farmer as a Chinese hog; that a wild horse is as well suited to the brewer as a dray horse? Surely not. How then can you complain of what are called improvements in fancy flowers? Such deviations are produced by the skill which God has given to man, and may be regarded, without offence, as a homage paid by man to his Creator. We are sure, when you reconsider the matter, that you will see you have looked at the question through a false medium. †

Miscellaneous.—*A Subscriber from the commencement.*—From the appearance of the specimens sent, 1 appears to be a Cyrtopódium; 2, a Tillandsia; and 3 is probably a Cattleya.†——*Kensington.*—We cannot agree to your proposal.——*A Subscriber.*—We are sorry that we are unable to assist you, but we cannot reprint the articles you mention.‡——*H. E. B.*—Your Ferns are, 1, Aspidium acrostichoides; 4, 8, A. aculeatum; 7, 9, A. Filix-mas; 5, 10, A. spinulosum; 2, Asplénium Filix-fœmina; 3, Cistopteris dentata; 6, C. fragilis.——*W. G. B.*—We mentioned a dozen good Chrysanthemums in our Notices to Correspondents last week, and a few more are named in our Garden Memoranda of to-day.‡——*Flora.*—Two of your seedling Correas, Nos. 1 and 3, are very pretty; but 2 is too much like C. alba, and is not worth growing. No. 1, with a crimson tube, tipped with green, is the best, and is a fine flower; the colour of No. 3, which is a pale brick red, is also good.‡——*S. H.*—We cannot make out the meaning of your question.†——*A Constant Reader.*—Your plant appears to be Jasminum heterophyllum, a greenhouse climber from India, with white flowers; it is a difficult plant to bloom ‡——*W. H. M.* will see what use we have made of his communication.——*S. R. S.*—The Orchidaceous plant is Maxillária picta. The other we are not acquainted with.†——*J. Griffin.*—Your plant is Stanhópea Wárdii.†——*P. B.'s* questions we hope to answer shortly by giving the history of the pest; in the mean while we can only inform him that there are two certain remedies for destroying the maggots of moths: one is to subject the infested Corn to a degree of heat sufficient to kill them; the other is by evaporating spirits of turpentine where the Corn is housed. *R.*——*Inquisitor's* beautiful velvety black larvæ found upon a dead mole, will change in the spring to a beetle named Telephorus rusticus, or an allied species, but better known by the appellation of "Soldiers and Sailors." *R.*——*J. L. S.*—We shall probably do what you suggest some day, but we have at present other matters that press upon us more, and to execute your plan properly would require a good deal of preparation. However, we are well disposed to it, and agree with you in thinking that it would be both useful and interesting.†——*νηρο.*—We do not approve of your list of Strawberries. It contains names that we know nothing about. What, for instance, is the Emperor, the Lady's Finger, the Green-fleshed Pine (the Pine-apple?) and the Princess Royal (the Elton?) †——*Nicholas Nickleby.*—Your Pelargoniums are all worth preserving, if you grow them for the purpose of exhibition. Sidonia and Lady Bulteel may be dispensed with.*——All the varieties of Pears you mention will succeed as standards. The Dunmore is the earliest among them; the Hacon's Incomparable, Forelle, Winter Crassane, Jean de Witte, and Ne plus Meuris, are winter varieties: and the others ripen in autumn. ——*S. S.*—Your list does not differ materially from that published. Constancy and variety of colour formed a consideration in the flowers selected.*——*Buty.*—It is impossible to say with certainty what a Grape is, after it has been crushed in a letter; but yours appears to be the Chasselas Musqué. Of the articles which you had sent for nitrate of soda, No. 1 is that substance in an impure state; No. 2 is something else with which we are unacquainted. ‡——*J. Davis.*—We are not acquainted with the material you mention.——*Amateur* shall be attended to next week.——*B. Fielder.*—Your Pear, No. 1, is not the true Knight's Monarch; 2, is correct; 3, received from the nurseries for the Beurré Spence, is the Winter Orange; 4, Glout Morceau; 5, Winter Nelis, which is excellent. The Apple is the Golden Harvey. ‖——*C. C. B. P.*—Your Apples are, No. 1, Royal Russet; 2, Keswick Codlin; 3, Alfriston; 4, Margil; 5, King of the Pippins; 6, is called, though rather improperly, Early Red; 7, Ribston Pippin; 8, Wyken Pippin; 10, Dumelow's Seedling. ‖——*J. R. Northaw.*—Your Pears are, 1, Glout Morceau; 2, Flemish Beauty; 3, Napoleon. The Apples are, 1, Blenheim Pippin; 2, King of the Pippins; 3, Alfriston: ‖——*Tristan.*—Your Apples are, No. 1, Kirke's Lord Nelson; 2, Robinson's Pippin; 3, Wyken Pippin; 4, is some cider Apple, unknown. ‖——*S. Colehy.*—Your Apples are, No. 1, Franklin's Golden Pippin; 2, Waltham Abbey Seedling; 3, Rymer; 4, Hollandbury; 6, Winter Pearmain; 7, Fearn's Pippin; 9, Yellow Ingestrie. The Pear is the Glout Morceau.‖——*J. M'Donald.*—Your Pear when received was considerably decayed; it appears to be the Marie Louise. ‖——*R. S.*—Your Apples are, No. 2, Coccagee; 8, Barcelona Pearmain; 14, Api Noir; 15, Tower of Glammis? 20, Manks Codlin; 21, Green Codlin; 23, Beachamwell; 24, Famagusta; 40, Norfolk Paradise; 45, King of the Pippins. The Pears are, 1, Urbaniste; 3, Crassane; 4, Catillac. The following are good early Pears:—Dunmore, Summer Francréal, and Citron des Carmes. The best Apples to succeed the Ribston Pippin are the Reinette du Canada, Boston Russet, Golden Harvey, and Court-pendu Plat. For a greenhouse the most suitable black and White Grapes are the Black Prince and Royal Muscadine. ‖——*G. B.*—Your Pear is the Beurré Diel.‡——*Discipulus's* insect is the larva of the common Cockchafer (Melolontha vulgaris), so injurious at that period of its existence to the roots of plants, and equally mischievous when it becomes a beetle, by consuming the foliage of trees and bushes. *R.*——*Critic's* No. 2 are Julus pulchellus, figured and described in the *Gardeners' Chronicle,* vol. 1, p. 196; and No. 3 contained some shells of the Turbo (Clausilia) nigricans. We are much obliged to him for No. 1. *R.*——*B. T. P.*—Your Pears are, 1, Grande Bretagne Doré; 2, Duchesse d'Angoulême; 3, Beurré Rance; 4, Easter Beurré; 5, Easter Bergamot; 6, Bishop's Thumb. The Apples are, 1, and probably 2, Dutch Mignonne; 3, Margil; 4, Syke-house Russet; 5, Manks Codlin; 6, Paradise Pippin; 7, Christie's Pippin; 8, Embroidered Pippin. ‖——*T. K. S.*—The article upon Guano has already appeared. ‡

Erratum.—In No. 46, p. 758, column *a*, line from the bottom 28, for "the plants should be from five to seven inches in circumference," read "from five to seven inches in diameter."

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Overland mail from India arrived in town on Saturday with accounts from Cabul to the 1st October, and from Nankin to the 16th September. The intelligence thus received is substantially the same as that brought by the intermediate mail a fortnight since; but, although the leading facts are thus anticipated, everything which was wanting in those advices is now satisfactorily supplied. Captain Bygrave, the last of the prisoners in the hands of Akhbar Khan, was surrendered to Gen. Pollock on the 27th Sept.; and the other prisoners reached Cabul in safety on the 21st, under the escort of Sir Robert Sale and Sir Richmond Shakspeare. The most interesting portion of our news is that connected with their escape; no romance was ever written more exciting in its details, or more abounding in perilous adventure. Gen. Pollock, in his official despatch, states that a delay of twenty-four hours would have been fatal: the troops of the Affghan chief were in hot pursuit; and orders had been issued to put to death such prisoners as were too weak to proceed, and to carry off the survivors in slavery to Turkistan. The army was expected to march from Cabul on the 10th October; and it was said, that on evacuating the city, the whole of its magnificent fortifications, and the grand bazaar which travellers have so long celebrated, would share the fate of Ghuznee and be levelled to the ground.—From China our news is also satisfactory: the Emperor has given his assent to the treaty concluded by Sir Henry Pottinger, and has agreed to sign it as soon as it has received the ratification of her Majesty. One half of the first instalment, amounting to 6,000,000 dollars, has been paid, and is now on its way to England in the Blonde frigate. The troops and the fleet were still at Nankin, but were to winter at Chusan, where extensive works had been undertaken to drain the land and prepare it for their occupation.—From France we have no political news, except a confirmation of the rumour received from the United States last week, that the French Government has seized the Marquesas Island, with the intention of establishing a colony in the Pacific. —From Spain we learn that the Regent arrived at Barcelona on the 29th, and demanded an unconditional surrender, under a threat of immediate bombardment. The insurgents refused any kind of capitulation, unless they obtained concessions such as no General could grant: they demanded the dismissal of General Zurbano, and of General Van Halen; an immediate change of the troops in garrison; and the maintenance of the National Guard, by which the insurrection had been commenced. These terms were of course rejected, and the accounts received this morning by the French telegraph state that the bombardment commenced on the morning of the 3d, that the people threatened to hoist the French flag rather than surrender, and that Catalonia is rising in order to succour Barcelona. Some doubt exists of the authenticity of this news, and the next arrival will probably show that it is exaggerated.—By the Levant Mail we have satisfactory accounts of the negotiations with Persia. The Shah had accepted the joint mediation of this country and Russia; and all the differences with Turkey are likely to be soon adjusted. Sir Stratford Canning has also communicated to the Turkish Minister the determination of the British Government to abide by the engagements entered into with the Maronites on behalf of the Porte, and has insisted on the appointment of a Christian and Native Chief to the Governorship of the Lebanon.

At home, a Privy Council will meet this afternoon to fix a day for the re-assembling of Parliament. The disturbed state of Ireland continues to be the cause of much anxiety; the system of combination which spread terror over some of her most fertile provinces last year, is again abroad, and the landlord and his agent are not secure from the hand of the assassin, either in their own houses, or in the streets of the provincial towns. The agricultural districts of England are also harassed by a renewal of incendiary fires, and we regret to find that every week supplies some fresh instance of the destruction of property.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, returned to Windsor Castle from Walmer on Saturday in excellent health. It is now announced that her Majesty's accouchement is expected to take place in the early part of March. The Archduke Frederick of Austria arrived on Tuesday on a visit to her Majesty. His Imperial Highness returned on Saturday from Strathfieldsaye, and on Monday visited the London and St. Katherine's Docks, the brewery of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins, and the Custom House. Prince Albert and the Archduke came to town yesterday, and visited the Smithfield Cattle Show. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Princesses returned to town on Tuesday from their visit to the Duke of Beaufort at Badminton, and proceeded to Strathfieldsaye, on a visit to the Duke of Wellington. The Duchess of Kent has returned to Frogmore from a visit to the Queen Dowager, in Dorset. The Hon. Frances Devereux has succeeded Lady Caroline Cocks as one of the Maids of Honour in Waiting. Viscount Sydney and the Hon. Capt. Duncombe have succeeded the Earl of Hardwicke and Sir F. Stovin as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on Her Majesty. The Hon. Col. Grey has succeeded Lord C. Wellesley as the Equerry in Waiting on the Queen, and Major-General Sir E. Bowater has succeeded Col. Wylde as the Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert.

Metropolitan Commission.—We noticed in our Metropolitan News of last week that Government had appointed unpaid commissioners for inquiring into and considering the most effectual means of improving the Metropolis, and of providing increased facilities of communication within the same. Some error having occurred in regard to the names of the commissioners, a notice appeared in the *Gazette* of Tuesday, substituting the following names for those previously published: the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Colborne, Right. Hon. J. C. Herries, the Lord Mayor, Sir R. H. Inglis, Sir C. Lemon, Mr. H. T. Hope, Mr. Gally Knight, Mr. Alexander Milne, Hon. Charles Gore, Sir R. Smirke, and Mr. Charles Barry. The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Mr. Trenham Walshman Philipps to be Secretary to the Commission.

Public Pensions.—The *Times* has this week announced that the omission of Sir R. Sale's name from the list of honorary distinctions granted to the Generals commanding in India, arose from the circumstance that the gallant officer had already received for his defence of Jellalabad, the same distinction which has now been conferred on the other Generals. Under these circumstances, it adds, "it has been notified to the Governor-General of India, in compliance with his recommendation, that Government will propose to Parliament to grant to Sir Robert and Lady Sale, with the benefit of survivorship, an annual pension of 500*l.*, as a special public recognition of signal merit."

Foreign.

FRANCE.—There is little intelligence of political interest in the Paris papers; the observations on English policy are chiefly directed to Lord Ellenborough's proclamation from Simla, which is severely handled by the *National* and the *Presse*. The latter, the organ of His Majesty and the Court, says, "It is amusing to observe how the Governor-General conceals the moral signification of his retreat. He abandons the Affghans to their anarchy! He quits their country in order to punish them! With such nonsensical rhodomontade does he seek to disguise the necessity under which England finds herself of abandoning all influence over Central Asia. As to fear from Russia, which was the cause of the expedition, Lord Ellenborough cavalierly declares there is none. And his lordship manifests his delight that England has failed in her aims. Lord Ellenborough is a governor full of philosophy."—At the beginning of the week Paris was visited by the densest fog that had occurred since the winter of 1829, which preceded the great frost of December of that year, and January and February of 1830. It prevented all communication by telegraph, and was the cause of numerous accidents in the streets.—The *Moniteur* publishes a Royal ordonnance providing that the proceeds of the subscription entered into by the army and navy for the purpose of raising a monument to the memory of the Duke of Orleans shall be applied to the erection of two equestrian bronze statues of the Prince, the one in Paris, and the other in the principal square of Algiers. By virtue of the same ordonnance, the triumphal arch of Djimilah (Cuicullum), the most complete of the Roman monuments discovered by the French in Africa, is to be taken down stone by stone, and transported to Paris, where it is to be erected as it now stands, agreeably to a wish manifested by the Duke of Orleans during his expedition from Constantine to the Iron-gates.—A model of the tomb of Napoleon has been exhibiting in Paris for some days; the tomb will shortly be commenced, and the equestrian statue of the Emperor will be placed in the middle of the great court of the Invalides. —There is no longer any doubt of the occupation of the Marquesas Islands, in the Pacific, by the French Government, as mentioned under our United States news of last week. The *Presse*, Ministerial paper, of Tuesday, admits the fact, and states that the occupation was the concealed object of the expedition of Admiral Dupotet Thouars, who visited these parts before, and on whose reports Government decided on the occupation of the islands. The group of the Marquesas forms the eastern extremity of the Polynesian Cyclades; and should the Isthmus of Panama be rendered available for the passage of travellers and merchandise, they will afford the first land, and the first port, that vessels will make in the Pacific. The possession is of great importance, especially to a nation having a large trade with the coasts of Asia.—The water from the Artesian well at Grenelle continues to ascend to the top of the Belvidere in uniform abundance, perfectly pure, and of the same warm temperature. To ascertain the precise quantity thrown up, M. Mulot placed a tank of 1,800 litres (475½ gallons) in a position to receive it. At first it took 40 seconds to fill this reservoir; but M. Mulot suspecting that a large portion of the water was lost between the new tube and the old one, which collapsed, had the space between them filled with sand. When this was accomplished, the reservoir became full in only 28 seconds, and at this rate the flow continues regularly.

Algeria.—Letters from Toulon mention the arrival of Major-Gen. d'Arbouville, of the brigade of Mostaganem, and M. Lelievre, Chef de Bataillon, both of whom have been suddenly recalled, in reference, it is said, to the affair of Mazagran, which we noticed last week. It is stated that M. Lelievre's disgrace is positive, and that the statement of the *Morning Chronicle*, that he had imposed on the Minister of War, by gross exaggerations of the defence of Mazagran, is perfectly accurate.

SPAIN.—The Barcelona insurrection is not yet at an end. The insurgents have refused to capitulate, and, if the French telegraph may be relied on, the Regent has begun to bombard the city. The Regent reached his head-quarters, outside the walls, on the 29th, when a salute of 21 guns announced the news to the town. Gen. Van Halen abstained from his threatened bombardment, when he found that the Regent was so near at hand. The new Junta, with the bishop at their head, assembled in the evening, but decided nothing. The whole of the following day was spent in negotiations, and at length the Junta demanded that Generals Van Halen and Zurbano, as well as the political chief, should be removed from their commands in Catalonia; that the National Guards should remain armed, and that there should be no *quientos*, or conscription. These terms were refused by the Regent, who insisted on an unconditional surrender. He even refused to receive a deputation of the Barcelonese, to the number of four, with the Bishop at their head. He would not listen to any proposition. He insisted on the disarmament of the whole National Guard, and surrender at discretion of the persons implicated in the movement. He insisted on declaring the town in a state of siege, and bringing into it a military court-martial to try the culpable, presided over by Zurbano. The Consultative Junta assembled the National militia and the principal inhabitants, to ask them whether they would submit to these conditions. They declared for resistanc but nevertheless a great number of inhabitants took refu on board the foreign vessels in the harbour. This state of things had not improved on the afternoon of the 2d; the drums were then beating to arms, and the Junta were going to re-arm the *corpos Francos*, and make a desperate resistance. The Regent had signified his determination to bombard irrevocably, if the town did not surrender by ten o'clock on the morning of the 3rd; and the accounts received this morning by the French telegraph state that the bombardment actually commenced on that day, that the firing continued when the accounts were despatched, and that the whole of Catalonia was rising to aid Barcelona, crying, down with Espartero and the English, and "Vive la France." It must, however, be borne in mind that this is the mere rumour of the telegraph, and not an official despatch; and that it therefore requires confirmation. The whole of the troops left in Barcelona when that city was evacuated by the Captain-General, amounting to 2,800 men, had joined their respective corps, with the exception only of a few artillery drivers left in charge of the horses. All the half-pay officers resident in Barcelona, including several of the Royal Guard, formerly so notorious for their hostility to the Queen, had retired from that city, and taken refuge on board the ships in the harbour. Abdan Terradas, the Republican chief, who had attempted to raise an insurrection at Lampourdan, finding armed resistance wherever he presented himself, had taken refuge in France, and had arrived at Maureillas, so that all the leading revolutionary persons had secured their safety by flight previous to the Regent's appearance. Gen. Zurbano had been fired at in the neighbourhood of the town, but the assassin missed his aim. We regret to state that H.M.S. Formidable, of 90 guns, got aground on the 29th, at nine o'clock in the evening, near the mouth of the Llobregat. Two French steamers were sent to her assistance by the commandant of the station, and after great exertions for two days, they succeeded in getting her off the bank of sand on which she struck. Private letters give great praise to the conduct of the French naval officers, and state that without the assistance of their steamers, the Formidable would most probably have been lost.

PORTUGAL.—By the Lisbon mail we have accounts from that capital to the 29th ult. Nothing new has transpired respecting the tariff question. The election for 20 deputies to supply the vacant seats had all terminated in favour of the Government. The Chambers had been further adjourned till the 28th December, when the extraordinary session would be closed, and the Chambers prorogued till the 2d January, the legal period for opening the ordinary session of 1843. There had been rumours of a partial change in the Ministry, but there appeared to be no truth in them. The storm against M. Dietz was subsiding, but it was thought not unlikely that some motion will be made for an address to remove him when the Chambers meet.—The first subscription of the British residents in Madeira for the sufferers by the late inundation amounted to 1,200 milreis (about 300*l.*) The "national subscription" at Lisbon, as might have been anticipated, is going on very slowly.—The accounts of the fruit trade this season are very satisfactory. The supply of oranges this year to London is said to be 58,183 boxes from St. Michael's, 6,096 boxes from Fayal, 9,763 boxes from Terceira, and 41,872 chests and boxes from Lisbon, independently of the large quantities sent to the out-ports.

GERMANY.—Letters from Berlin state that all the provincial assemblies will be convoked in March, and that the Minister has intimated to the committees the probability that they may soon be requested to meet again in Berlin. It is said that one of the Deputies of East Prussia replied to this observation by drawing the Minister's attention to the too great restrictions in the regulation of their proceedings, and expressed a wish that many parts might be changed—a remark which was received with general acclamation by the other deputies. His Majesty has at length granted the repeated requests of M. Von Ladenberg, Minister of State, to retire from public service, in consideration of his age and infirmities. The Minister accordingly retired on the 1st inst., and was succeeded by the Count of Stelburg Wernigerode. The *Leipsic Gazette* gives the following Court gossip, under the head Berlin, Nov. 24:—"The celebrated poet, Geo. Kerwegh, was presented, a few days ago, to the King, by one of his physicians, M. Shoenlen. His Majesty, after having conversed for a long time with the young poet, who is very liberal in his opinions, said, "I have already had this year a visit from one of my adversaries, M. Thiers, but I prefer yours. I have to perform my mission as King, and you yours as a poet. I shall be faithful to mine, and I desire that you may be faithful to yours. I do not like want of character. A warm opposition, founded upon conviction, pleases me. I like your poetry, although it contains sometimes bitter pills for me; but, I assure you, they are less bitter than those which Shoenlen administers to me from time to time."—We learn from Vienna that the Post-office Treaty between the Austrian Government and that of Baden has just been ratified on both sides. The Frankfort papers state that the expense of erecting the new fortresses of Ulm and Rastadt is estimated at 30,000,000 of florins. This sum will be paid by the several States of the Confederation to the treasury, according to their population, and in proportion as it may be required. The amount of the portion of the French contribution, which was placed at interest in the house of Rothschild, and which was at that time 22,000.000 of francs, is to be deducted. The citizens of Hamburg, in compliance with a proposal made to them by the senate, have adopted a law, by which the Jews are to be henceforth qualified to hold freehold property, and reside in any part of the State. Hitherto, Jews have been authorised to reside and hold property only in one or two streets of the city.—Letters from Hanover state that Dr. Langenbeck, who was sent from Gottingen to attend the King when he was taken ill on his last visit to Rothenkirchen, has given his Majesty the most favourable assurance of his probably attaining a great age.

Belgium.—The Brussels papers announce the arrival from Paris of M. Plongoulin, the barrister, who is to defend M. Caumartin, the gentleman concerned in the affair noticed in our last. It appears that M. Caumartin is much esteemed at the Paris bar, and that the most eminent advocates, including M. Dupin, have offered to act as his counsel. According to the declaration made by M. Caumartin to his counsel, the affair appears in a very different light from that which it assumed when first reported. It is said to be attested by the driver of the carriage who drove M. Caumartin to fetch a physician, that he was very severely wounded by a sword-cane; it is also stated that he does not intend to avail himself of the exercise of legitimate defence, but to assert that the fatal consequences of the struggle were occasioned by M. Sirey himself, who precipitated himself on the weapon which caused his death.—The papers announce that the offices for the verification of passports on the Belgian frontiers are about to be suppressed, and a new system adopted, which will be less annoying to travellers.

Greece.—Letters from Athens of the 20th ult. announce that the long-expected crisis which the King would never believe to be possible, has at last arrived: the Director of Finances has been obliged to declare, not only a deficit of two millions, but the impossibilty of meeting the demands even of the present month. A council of state was immediately convened, and a law was passed annulling the financial system introduced by the French agents, which has led to these results. A modification of the ministry will also be necessary. In the mean time the King is making extraordinary preparations for the completion of the new palace, and intends shortly to inhabit it.—Professor Asopius, considered the best Hellenic scholar among the modern Greeks, and who was for many years one of Lord Guildford's professors at Corfu, has lately been appointed to a chair in the University of Athens, and draws crowds to hear his lectures.

Turkey.—We have advices from Constantinople to the 17th ult. Sir Stratford Canning and M. Bouteneiff, the Russian Ambassador, have both addressed notes to the Porte, with reference to the negotiations with Persia. They state that the Court of Teheran has accepted the joint mediation of England and Russia, and that the views and disposition of the Shah continue to be most pacific. Hopes therefore are expressed that, with similar sentiments existing on the side of the Turkish Government, their differences may be easily accommodated without an appeal to arms. Sir S. Canning has also had an interview with the Turkish Minister, to communicate the determination of the British Government with respect to the Syrian question, upon which, after the conference of September, there had been another and final reference made to it. The answer is said to be peremptory, and intimates the resolution of England to abide by the engagements she had entered into with the Maronites on behalf of the Porte, which has at length been told that it must consent to the appointment of a Christian and native chief of the Lebanon. —Letters from Beyrout, dated Nov. 1, announce, with expressions of satisfaction, the withdrawal of Mustapha Pacha, whose ten months' rule had so completely revived the animosity of the Druses and Maronites, as to put a period to their own quarrels, and reunite them against the Turkish troops.—From the Danube we have accounts that the Boyard, George Philipesko, will succeed to the vacant Regency of Wallachia, unless the Russian ex-General Kislef should obtain such a majority as would give an appearance of popularity to his election. Belgrade letters of the 21st announce the arrival at Semlin on that day of Rifaat Pacha, the new Ambassador of the Porte to the Court of Vienna. Prince Michael learnt from the Envoy that his doom was definitively sealed, and that Prince Georgewitch would be maintained in his new position. It is expected that Russia will give her sanction to this arrangement. The new Prince of Servia had issued a proclamation, promising his best exertions for the prosperity of the people.

Egypt.—Letters from Alexandria to the 22d ult. state that the Pacha is still in the Delta, making arrangements, in order that the sowing season may not be retarded. The mortality among the cattle still continues, and is now prevalent among the small farms surrounding Alexandria, which have hitherto escaped. Horses, mules, and donkeys are being bought up by the government, and sent to the shifliks to assist in agriculture. In many of the villages the fellahs have been obliged to commence sowing without plowing, merely casting the seed on the mud left by the inundation, into which it is pressed by the weight of a man drawn over it upon a board by horses. There is little doubt that the continuance of the murrain will seriously affect the crops of next year. There is no political news, except the arrival by the last French steamer of General Ventura, of Lahore celebrity, so long in the service of the late Runjeet Sing; he proceeds to India by the Suez steamer, and is the bearer of valuable presents from Louis-Philippe to Shere Sing.

India.—The Overland mail from India reached town on Saturday night, with accounts from Cabul to October 1, Jellalabad to Oct. 6, Chusan to Sept. 15, and Nankin to Sept. 16. The intelligence was in a great measure anticipated by the intermediate mail received a fortnight since, but the details of the subsequent operations and events are highly interesting. All that was wanting in the last accounts to make the news from Affghanistan perfectly satisfactory, is supplied by the advices now received. Akhbar Khan, on learning that all the prisoners, save Capt. Bygrave, whom he had in immediate attendance upon himself, had been surrendered to the British authorities, came to the resolution of giving up that officer also. Capt. Bygrave was accordingly sent to General Pollock's camp, on the 27th Sept., with a letter from Akhbar Khan to the General, stated to contain an inquiry as to what the British intended to do with his father and his family. The whole of the prisoners have therefore been liberated from the hands of the Affghans. Their number was 31 officers, 9 ladies, and 12 children, with 51 European soldiers, 2 clerks, and 4 women, making in all 109 persons, who had suffered captivity from the 10th January, to the 21st and 27th September. They had a narrow escape at the last, Akhbar Khan having openly threatened them with slavery in the event of the British moving on Cabul. The details of their proceedings are more like a romance than a passage of authentic history. We have given under our "Miscellaneous" article a letter from one of the captives, who conducted the negotiation for their ransom; to that graphic narrative of an eye-witness, so much more interesting than the mere summary of the Papers, we will simply add, that after the prisoners had succeeded in making terms with the commander of their escort, they set out on their march towards Cabul. They were crossing the Kaloo mountains when they met the Kuzzilbashes, under Sir Richmond Shakspeare, who had advanced in the most gallant manner by forced marches of 90 miles a day. Two days afterwards the party again descried the advance of British colours, and in a few hours they were joined by General Sale and the force which had left Cabul on the 15th. The meeting of the captives with their friends is described as most affecting, and is said to have drawn tears from every eye. The scene between the gallant Sir R. Sale and his heroic wife and widowed daughter, who had been eight months in captivity, must be left to the imagination of the reader; no pen, as the Indian Papers observe, could be trusted to depict the emotions excited by that meeting. On the morning of the 21st, they all arrived in camp, under welcome of one of the most joyous royal salutes ever fired, and the greatest delight everywhere prevailed. The escape of the prisoners was opportunely planned, for the orders received from Akhbar Khan, by Salih Mahomed, on the night when the latter was gained over, were to put to death such captives as were too weak to proceed to Kholoon, while the fate intended for the survivors was a life of slavery in the wilds of Turkistan. Had the force, too, under General Sale, not been despatched to the Arghundee pass, they would have fallen into the hands of Sultan Jan, who was in hot pursuit, and General Pollock in his despatch states that a delay of 24 hours would have proved fatal.—The operations in other quarters have also been important: Quettah has been abandoned, and we have now no longer any troops in Affghanistan westward of Cabul. The last detachment of General England's force left on the 1st, and reached Dadur on the 7th October; the rear-guard having been attacked in the Bolan Pass, and some lives lost, Dr. Brickwell, who was sick, fell into the enemy's hands, and was cut to pieces. The first detachment, under command of Major Reid, reached Sukkur on the 12th; and the second, under Colonel Marshall, was expected at Shikarpore on the 16th. On the 26th Gen. M'Caskill and Brigadiers Tulloch and Stacey left Cabul on an expedition towards Kohistan with about 4,000 men. On the 29th they encountered Ameen Oolah at Istalif, twenty miles from Cabul, on their way to Charekar, and defeated his army with immense loss. The Affghans advanced with great intrepidity, but were beaten back and scattered in all directions. Our casualties consisted of 1 officer (Lieut. Evans, of the 41st) killed and 4 wounded, with 646 men killed and wounded. The troops were expected in camp by the 5th October, and were to march into the Passes for Peshawur on the 10th or 12th. All the ordnance left at Cabul has been recovered, together with the park of artillery captured on the flight of Dost Mahomed on our original advance in 1839, which has since been kept in the Bala Hissar. The city is described as being full of plunder; our former cantonments are in a state of ruin, and the walls of the citadel itself were found to have suffered severely from the guns of Akhbar Khan during the siege in April. It is said that not only the walls of the fortress will be blown up, but that the grand bazaar, the wonder of travellers and pride of Cabul, will be destroyed. An attempt was made by Futteh Jung, son of Schah Soojah, to place himself on the throne while the salute was firing in honour of our colours being hoisted on the Bala Hissar; but the scheme was of no avail; and he will no doubt be made to retreat with the armies. The army, on its advance, had, as they expected, met with numerous skeletons of the men who had perished in January; some hundreds of them were buried—many of them were so little decomposed as to be still recognisable. The number seen does not appear to have exceeded a thousand in all; yet an army, with camp followers, computed at 13,000, had disappeared in the Passes. From this circumstance many are said to entertain hopes that the destruction of our troops was much less than was supposed, and that some survivors of that terrible scene are still in existence beyond the Indus. At Ghuznee, besides the sepoys who were released, Col. Palmer, who was long supposed to have been killed, was found among the prisoners. Among the trophies which General Nott brings back to India, are the celebrated sandal-wood gates which a Mahometan conqueror had taken away from an Indian temple, and which had, during nearly eight centuries, formed the chief ornament of his tomb at Ghuznee. The Governor-General published on the 1st Oct. his proclamation for the entire evacuation of Affghanistan, with others conferring honours, medals, &c., on the regiments employed at Candahar, Ghuznee, Cabul, &c. On the 7th he issued another proclamation announcing the release of part of the prisoners, and on the 17th he published another announcing that all the prisoners were restored. In another he announces the termination of the war with China, and directs the distribution of medals and other honours to the Indian soldiers and sailors employed in that campaign. The camp of the army of reserve at Pinjor, near Sirhind, was to be formed about the middle of November. There is still some disquietude in Bundelkund, but India otherwise is tranquil. The Governor General and the Commander-in-Chief were expected to leave Simla towards the end of October, in order to meet the army of reserve and the other troops in the vicinity of the Sutledge. A court-martial will, it is said, be held on General Shelton, Colonel Palmer, and four other officers, immediately on their return to India. The burning of merchant ships continued. The Jessy has been destroyed by fire at Calcutta, and the Belvidera at Singapore.

China.—By the Indian Mail we have accounts from the fleet off Nankin to the 16th Sept. The Emperor has given his assent to the terms of the treaty, but, from scruples of etiquette, has refused to sign it until the plenipotentiary has a copy under the sign manual of the Queen ready for exchange. Major Malcolm has been sent to England with a counterpart of the treaty for ratification by her Majesty, and will return with it to China as soon as possible, when the formal exchange of treaties will take place. Half of the first instalment, amounting to 6,000,000 dollars, has been paid, and is now on its way to England in the Blonde. The English fleet will winter at Chusan, where extensive works have been undertaken to drain and make it healthy. It is said that the Emperor still intends to send an ambassador to England, and that an application has been made to a Surgeon of one of the principal hospitals in London, requesting him to receive a young Chinese into his house, as a student of surgery.

United States.—The packet ship North America, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, with dates two days later than those brought by the Great Western. The interest of the news is entirely local, the papers being occupied with the speech of Governor M'Donald to the Legislature of Georgia, in which he condemns the injustice of the new tariff and the establishment of a national bank. Great excitement had been occasioned at New York, by the marriage and suicide of a criminal, J. C. Colt, on the morning appointed for his execution. He had been condemned some months ago for the murder of Mr. Adams, and a few hours before the time fixed for the execution he was married, in the presence of the sheriffs and officers, to one of the witnesses on the trial. He afterwards stabbed himself with a clasp-knife; and at the moment when this was discovered, the city prison was found to be on fire. Several investigations had been held, but nothing had transpired when the packet left.—The papers mention a rumour that Sir C. Bagot, Governor-General of Canada, finds it necessary to leave Kingston on account of his health, and that the seat of Government is likely to be transferred to Montreal or Quebec.

West Indies.—The mail steamer Solway arrived at Falmouth on Saturday, with news from the West Indies to the 3d Nov. The principal intelligence from Jamaica consists in the meeting of the Legislative Assembly. The speech of the Governor, which embraced topics that chiefly concerned the interior administration of the island, had given much satisfaction, especially the portion relating to internal communication. The plan for opening new roads, as well as that for improving those already in existence, would, it was supposed, do much towards reducing the expense of forwarding the produce from the several estates to the ports of shipment, by which the loss of the planter would be much lessened. The topics of the greater part of the speech are merely of domestic interest. The address in answer to it was passed without the slightest opposition. The Solway left Southampton on the 15th June last, since which she has touched at thirty different ports, at many of them twice. During this period, it is calculated that she has run over a distance of 21,000 miles without meeting with any other accident than the loss of her jib-boom in a severe hurricane. In this space of time eighty-six cases of yellow fever occurred on board, eight of which only proved fatal.

Cape of Good Hope.—Cape of Good Hope papers to the middle of September are in town. They again treat of a local Legislature, and of the adoption of other changes considered to be necessary to the colony. Measures were taken to give force and effect to the opinions entertained on the subject. The only additional particulars in reference to the recent wrecks in Table Bay, are the announcements that Beaumont Smith, of Exchequer Bill notoriety, was among the convicts saved from the wreck of the Waterloo, and that all the convicts have been sent, for safety, to Robin Island under a military escort.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for the account closed at 93⅞ to 4, ex div.; Three-and-half per Cents. Red., 100⅞; Bank Stock, 172½ to 173½; Three per Cents. reduced, 94½ to ⅝; Exchequer Bills, 47*s.* to 49*s.* prem. India Bonds, 43*s.* to 45*s.* prem.; and Long Annuities, 12⅝.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Common Council.—On Thursday a Court was held, in consequence of a requisition, "To take into consideration the propriety of passing resolutions, expressing the urgent necessity of an abolition of all restrictions upon commerce and manufactures, and especially those affecting the importation of Corn." It was very numerously attended, and the subjects of the requisition were discussed at considerable length. After several motions and amendments had been disposed of, the following resolutions were adopted: "That the continued and increasing depression of the manufacturing, commercial, and agricultural interests of this country, and the wide-spreading distress of the working classes, are most alarming. Manufacturers without a market, and shipping without freight, capital without investment, trade without profit, and farmers struggling under a system of high rents, with prices falling as the means of consumption by the people fail, a working population rapidly increasing, and a daily-decreasing demand for its labour, union-houses overflowing as workshops are deserted, corn laws to restrain importation, and inducing a starving people to regard the laws of their country with a deep sense of their injustice—these facts call for the immediate application of adequate remedies. That this Court anxiously appeals to the First Minister of the Crown to give practical effect to his declarations in favour of free trade by bringing forward, at the earliest possible period in the ensuing session of Parliament, such measures for securing the unrestricted supply of food and the employment of the people, as may effectually remove a condition of depression and distress too widely prevailing and too rapidly increasing to consist with the safety of the community and the preservation of our social and political institutions."

British American Company.—A meeting of the consulting council of this association was held on Wednesday, Sir Joshua Meredyth, Bart., in the chair, for the purpose of appointing a committee to inquire into the various charges which have been made against the association. Our readers are already acquainted with these circumstances from the reports which we have given from time to time of the inquiries at the Mansion House, and from the correspondence between the late Lord Mayor and the Duke of Argyll. The object of this meeting was to remove the unfavourable impression produced on those occasions. The report stated that the despatches received from Sir Allan M'Nab show the manner in which the objects of the association are appreciated in Canada, and the support it will receive in that colony; the valuable tracts of land that will be opened to colonization by the association, with the approbation of the provincial government, and the legal recognition which the association will receive from the Legislative Assembly and Counsel. The meeting was addressed by Sir R. Brown, Dr. Rolph, the government agent for Emigration to Canada, and other gentlemen, and a committee was appointed to investigate the conduct of the company and all the charges brought against their management.

Smithfield Club.—The annual award of prizes given by the Smithfield Club Prize Cattle Show, for the best specimens of fat stock, took place on Tuesday. The total amount of money expended in prizes this year exceeds 400 guineas. The show is considered to be the best since 1839, when some remarkable animals were exhibited. In the two classes, which included Scotch and Irish oxen, there was less competition than usual, and in one of them both prizes are withheld, from want of merit. With these exceptions all the prizes were awarded, but the details have little interest for any but the parties concerned. On Wednesday the exhibition was visited by several well-known patrons of agriculture. The Earl of Warwick, Earl Spencer, and Lord Cottenham went round the yard at an early hour, accompanied by the stewards, minutely examining the specimens and expressing their approbation of the general arrangements. At a meeting of the members of the society, held during the morning, Earl Spencer in the chair, the judges' award was read over and confirmed, and a motion for the establishment of additional prizes was agreed to. The animal which has gained the gold medal as the best beast in the exhibition, was bred by Sir Charles Tempest, of Broughton Hall.

Income Tax.—The commissioners have commenced hearing appeals from the western district of the City, and have made such progress, that their investigations are expected to terminate this week. One arrangement was adopted which has greatly facilitated their labours—the surveyor being empowered to dispose of the cases of all clerks with salaries under 150*l.* a year, but who have nevertheless been required to make returns. These cases, in such a place as the City, must obviously form the great majority of the appeals; and by taking them out of the jurisdiction of the commissioners, their duties have been considerably lessened.

Public Meetings.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of Waterloo-bridge was held last week to receive the report of the directors. The report stated that the tolls ending the 23d Aug., 1841, amounted to 7,473*l.* 15*s.*, while those for the corresponding period in this year were only 6,828*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* The decrease in the tolls for horses and vehicles was 928*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, and the increase for foot passengers was 283*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* The receipts for the past half-year, including 6,828*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* tolls, with interest upon Exchequer bills and the rent of the arched vaults, were 7,541*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; and the expenditure, including 1,334*l.* 16*s.*, interest on bonds at 5*l.*, 4*l.*, and 3½ per cent., and 4,687*l.* 10*s.* dividends upon annuities, amounted to 6,908*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, leaving a balance of 633*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* A proposal was made to raise the toll again to 1*d.*, but was negatived by a large majority.—The general meeting of the Regent's Canal Company was held on Wednesday, Mr. Drinkwater Bethune in the chair. The report stated that the affairs of the company were in a prosperous condition, the amount of tonnage for the last half-year being 459,945 tons, producing 18,027*l.*, with a prospect of further increase. The balance of profit for the last half-year was stated to be 10,204*l.*, and the amount of the reserve fund, 6,400*l.* It was then resolved, after some discussion, that the sums of 4,500*l.* and 485*l.*, for the improvements at Limehouse, be appropriated from the reserve fund.

Robbery.—In our Number of the 26th ult. we noticed the new apparatus for enabling the firemen to resist the action of the smoke; we also mentioned, that it had been used with great success at a fire in Friday-street, where the engineer traced the flames to a heap of waste paper in the cellar. It appears that the utility of the apparatus in enabling the brigade to trace the fire to its source, and thus save the premises, was not the only service which it rendered on that occasion. In the course of the firemen's operations a circumstance took place which excited suspicion. The engineer, after stopping the flames in the cellarage, in ascending a staircase to the front warehouse-room, stumbled against something bulky, and upon examining it, discovered it to be a ledger half consumed, and the remainder covered over with ink. He placed it in the warehouse with the intention of showing it to the firm, but while his back was turned it was taken away, and was afterwards found concealed behind the street door, evidently for the purpose of being purloined. Subsequently, in the course of the day, in consequence of further discoveries, a clerk, named John Snowdon, was examined by the firm as to the condition of the counting-house. His answers were unsatisfactory, and while the firm were considering the course to be adopted, he left the premises unobserved, taking with him notes to the amount of 500*l.* A large reward has been offered for his apprehension.

The Weather.—During the whole of Tuesday and Wednesday the Metropolis was enveloped in a dense fog, rendering it necessary to use lights in all the public offices and shops. The temperature throughout the day was much colder than on Monday, and the market waggons from the suburban districts were covered with hoar frost. On Thursday the Metropolis and suburbs were again, during the greater part of the morning, enveloped in a thick fog, so as to render it impossible to transact business without the aid of candle or gas light. Several minor accidents occurred in the principal thoroughfares, and the business of the River was almost entirely suspended.

Harrow.—The examination for the scholarship founded by Mr. J. Neeld was announced on the 3d inst. by the examiners to have terminated in favour of the Hon. P. Smythe, son of Viscount Strangford.

Mortality of Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Nov. 26, was 853; being, Males, 429; Females, 424. Weekly average of 1838-9-40-1, Males, 467; Females, 445. The distribution of this mortality over the different districts was as follows:—West districts, 101; North, 160; Central, 182; East, 178; South, 232.

Provincial News.

Her Majesty's Return from Walmer.—Her Majesty and suite left Walmer Castle on Saturday morning, on their return to Windsor. On leaving the Castle, the Grenadier Guards, which were drawn up near the drawbridge, saluted the Queen as her Majesty entered the carriage, and the Thunderer, at anchor in the roads, fired a royal salute. The royal *cortège* proceeded through Sandwich, Ash, and Wringham, to Canterbury. In all parts of the route her Majesty's reception was most loyal and enthusiastic. In Canterbury some of the houses still bore the decorations before prepared, while a few others were dressed up with fresh evergreens. The royal standard was hoisted on Westgate Tower and St. Dunstan's Church, and as soon as her Majesty's arrival was announced, the Cathedral bells were rung. At 9 the royal party arrived at a rapid rate, and drove to the Fountain Hotel, where her Majesty and the Prince alighted, while a fresh relay of horses was obtained. The Queen left the Fountain Hotel at a quarter past 9, and proceeded onwards amidst the loyal acclamations of the assembled multitude. At Blackheath a large concourse of persons had assembled. Horses for her Majesty had been ordered to be ready at a quarter to 2, and soon after 1 o'clock many hundred persons had collected. The windows of the inn were filled by ladies from the neighbourhood, and there were about the Heath numbers of carriages and other vehicles. Her Majesty did not arrive until nearly half-past 2, and the horses having been changed, proceeded at a rapid pace towards town. The road from Blackheath, through Greenwich and Deptford towards New-cross, was lined with people of all classes, and the windows of the houses were crowded with females. Her Majesty was greeted as she passed with loud cheers. At New-cross, immediately below the station of the Railways, a fresh escort of the 8th Hussars were in waiting. Here also horses had been ordered, so that up to the time of her Majesty's arrival it was not known whether she would come by the road, or whether she would have taken the other route, by road to Ashford, and from thence by rail to New-cross. At a quarter to 3, the mounted police, preceding at some distance the royal carriages, announced to the escort the approach of her Majesty. They immediately formed, and a few moments afterwards the carriages arrived, and proceeded at a rapid pace towards town. The streets in the outskirts of the Metropolis through which her Majesty's route lay were completely lined with people, and the windows of the houses were also filled. Crowds of persons were collected at Peckham, Camberwell, and Kennington-common. At Kennington-oval, the children of the charity school were ranged in line on either side of the road, and along the Vauxhall-road, on Vauxhall-bridge, through Pimlico, Hyde-park, and the Edgeware-road, the usual demonstrations of loyalty were evinced; but to have caught a sight of her Majesty must have been impossible, from the rapid pace at which the carriages passed along. The distance from New-cross to the Paddington station of the Great Western Railway was traversed in half an hour. On arriving at the station, her Majesty and Prince Albert alighted, and proceeded to the waiting-room, followed by the attendants bearing the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal. A special train had been provided, which started with the Royal party at half-past 3, and arrived in about half an hour at Slough. A detachment of Life-Guards was in waiting at the station, and the Royal party reached Windsor in perfect safety at 20 minutes past 4. Her Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits, and very slightly fatigued by her lengthened journey. The loyal inhabitants of the town assembled in considerable numbers in the High-street, and on Castle-hill, to greet her Majesty upon her return from Kent.

Agricultural Districts.—We regret to record again this week the continuance of incendiary fires. In Lincolnshire two fires of this description have taken place in the fens on the property of the Duke of Bedford, by which rickyards to a large amount have been destroyed. In Nottinghamshire a barley and oat stack, belonging to Mr. Hill, of Griton, and a threshing machine of considerable value, the property of Mr. Rowe, were destroyed at Spalford on the 1st inst. In Cambridgeshire, on the 25th, a barn filled with wheat and oats was burnt to the ground on the farm of Mr. Frohock, at Burwell, near Newmarket; the lucifer matches by which the property was fired were found near the spot. A few days afterwards some out-buildings were fired at Swaffham, near the same place, on a farm belonging to Mr. Allix, M.P. In the Isle of Ely, two field barns and several stacks of corn on the farms of Messrs. Parnell and Mr. Hemmant were fired on the 24th. In Leicestershire, several stacks were burnt last week on the farm of Mr. Manning, of Bardon-park; in Berkshire, the premises of the Rev. A. B. Townsend, rector of Easthampstead, were fired, but the flames were discovered in time to prevent their extending to the rick-yard. In Essex, on Friday evening, a fire broke out on the farm of Mr. Bradbrook, on West Bergholt Heath, by which a barn filled with oats and unthreshed clover-seed was burnt to the ground. This is the third time these premises have been fired within the last few months.

Ashburton.—The Devonshire papers inform us that the good news from India and China has had the effect of reanimating the serge manufactories, which had been drooping for some time past. The extensive factories for serge in this town and neighbourhood were at full work last week; and the inhabitants are inspired with new life at the prospect of a revival of the export trade to the East.

Bristol.—At the meeting of the London Institute of British Architects on Monday, Professor Hosking read an account of the church of St. Mary Redcliffe, and of the recent survey of the fabric by himself and Mr. Britton, with an analysis of the reports and illustrations of the present condition and proposed restoration of the church. St. Mary Redcliffe is one of the finest parish churches in England, but has been allowed to become much dilapidated in parts, and, moreover, was never completed; so that a large sum is required to restore it to its original state, and perfect the design. Mr. Hosking considered the tower not merely the finest of its date, but the most beautiful architectural composition in his remembrance: in his opinion, much injury has been caused to the south wall of the church by sinking graves.

Cambridge.—A meeting of the Cambridge and Ely Board of Education took place last week, the Bishop of Ely in the chair. The report stated that the schools in the union were on the increase, and that the wish of the board was to see in every parish a daily and Sunday school conducted on the principles of the Church. It also stated that the training college for schoolmasters, at Chelsea, was capable of accommodating 60 pupils, with a school for the children of the neighbourhood, and a chapel; and that there is an establishment independently of this for 40 schoolmistresses. The report concluded by observing, that in recommending to general support institutions having the same aim as the board, they need only refer to the demoralised condition of some of our towns and villages. The Rev. Professor Whewell, Master of Trinity, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, expressed his gratification at the hopes held out of the establishment of commercial schools for the lower and middle classes, and the infusion into them of the religion of the National Church; he was glad to find that in most of the large and opulent towns of the country there was a spirit abroad tending to the establishment of such schools. He made a complimentary allusion to the new Collegiate Institution at Liverpool, and moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by the Rev. Dr. French, Master of Jesus College. Dr. Haviland, Regius Professor of Divinity, praised the training system of the board as leading to a further extension of national education. No occupation, he said, required greater judgment and skill than that of a schoolmaster: his business was not merely to teach, but to educate; and it was his opinion, also, that more skill was necessary to educate the poor than the rich, as the latter were prepared at home for the education they were to receive at school, where a polish only is to be given as to a diamond ready cut, whereas the former have to be cut and polished both. The meeting was addressed subsequently by the Rev. Dr. Graham, Master of Christ's College—Rev. Dr. Webb, Master of Clare Hall—Professor Corrie, and numerous other gentlemen, who bore testimony to the value of the board, and to the important results which it promises to produce in the middle classes of society.

Derby.—We have often adverted to the efforts made in various parts of the country for the restoration of church antiquities. This week, we learn by the local Papers that the embellishment of a church has been adopted as a more desirable testimonial to the clergyman than the old practice of presenting a piece of plate. It appears that the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Burlington, the Hon. G. H. Cavendish, M.P., and Mr. W. Evans, M.P., have headed a subscription to have a stained glass window placed over the communion table of the Rev. Thomas Hill's church at Derby, as a testimonial of the esteem entertained by the inhabitants and local nobility and gentry towards the Rev. Gentleman. This is a change in the right direction: at Chichester, the example of the Dean in erecting an obituary window to the memory of his sister has been followed by other gentlemen; and there can hardly be a doubt that the instance now recorded at Derby will prove more gratifying to the clergy than any testimonial estimated by its mere money value to the party concerned.

Dover.—An experimental floating breakwater, constructed by Capt. Groves, late of the Rifles, was moored on Tuesday in Dover Bay, in seven fathoms water. It is an iron cylinder, resembling the funnel of a steamer, fifty feet long, eight feet in diameter, and riding about four feet out of the water, nearly a third of a mile from the pier. A spar, twenty feet high, with a red flag and a bell, will will be attached to it. It is moored by four immense anchors, and is expected to cover the entrance of the harbour, so as to make it accessible in stormy weather. The anchors and chains were supplied by the Admiralty, who have rendered every assistance in carrying out the experiment.

Gloucester.—At the recent dinner of the Gloucester Agricultural Society, the principal speeches were those of Earl Ducie and Mr. Bowley, of Seddington, near Cirencester. Mr. Bowley, who had been the winner of one of the premiums, said—"He was happy to congratulate the meeting on the increasing prosperity of the society; but he regretted that he could not at the same time congratulate them on the increasing prosperity in the prospects of the farmer. A noble lord in a neighbouring country was reported to have said that farmers must exert themselves; that they must not stand idle by when their cart is in a hole, and call upon Jupiter for help. He quite agreed with the noble lord that it would be useless to call upon Jupiter; but if times should continue bad, there was another power which the farmer has some sort of right to call upon, and that is the landlord. If he will place his shoulder at one wheel, which it is his duty to do, get his landlord to put his shoulder to the other, and put his labourer in the shafts, he will soon get over his difficulty; but without that kind of union (and it was no use to mince the matter) the farmer could not stand. He believed from all that he knew of the landlords of this country, that they will readily respond to the call."—Earl Ducie said—"Agricultural produce was rather lower now than it had been—he believed it was at its lowest. He saw no reason why it should be so low, and he believed there would be a reaction. It was impossible for farmers to employ labour as they would do, or as they could do, if they had not a permanent interest in their land. He was quite sure there was no farmer in that room who could put his hand on his heart, and say that if he had a permanent interest in his land he would not employ more labour on his farm than he felt justified in doing, considering the present price of things. Nothing better proved the advantage of good cultivation of land than the condition of the poor in those parishes where good cultivation existed. Wherever good cultivation was general, there they would invariably find that poor-rates were lowest. He was quite satisfied that it was not only to the advantage of the poor and the interest of the farmer that this should be so, but that it was the interest of the landlord also. If landlords knew their best interest, it would be that of having a thriving tenantry; while nothing injured an estate so much as having a tenantry working up hill. And for the farmer, it must be far better to pay his labourers wages for working on his farm than to maintain them out of the poor-rates."

Leeds.—The Anti-Corn-Law-League fund has made some progress in this manufacturing district. In Huddersfield the sum of 1,170*l.* had been subscribed at the date of the last report; and in Halifax, on the evening of the meeting and the next day, 540*l.* was subscribed. A demonstration in favour of the League took place in this town on Tuesday, at a tea-meeting, which was attended by about 500 persons. Mr. Marshall, a Leeds mill-owner, presided, and was supported by Mr. Cobden, M.P.; Mr. Aldam, M.P.; Mr. Busfeild, M.P.; Dr. Bowring, M.P.; Colonel Thompson, and most of the leading opponents of the corn-laws in Leeds. Several speeches were delivered, and a series of resolutions was entered into, in reference to the operations and purposes of the League. A subscription was then commenced, and at the close of the meeting the chairman announced that the sum received amounted to 745*l.*—We are sorry to find by the local papers that Dr. Nixon, the Bishop of Tasmania, has been confined to his bed at the vicarage in this town by an attack of fever; the last accounts mention that he is going on favourably, and will soon be able to resume his official duties.

Leicester.—The annual meeting of the Leicestershire Agricultural Society took place on Friday last, and was more numerously attended than on any former occasion. About 200 persons sat down to dinner, the Duke of Rutland in the chair, supported by Earl Howe, Lord Curzon, &c. In returning thanks to the meeting for drinking his health, his grace adverted to the changes that had taken place in the laws affecting the importation of cattle and corn. He should not now express any opinion upon those alterations, as he had not formed any conclusions upon the subject. He would, however, state that growers of corn had admitted that the duty might be safely lowered. He had several letters in his possession written by parties fully able to judge on the probable effects of any change in the Corn Laws, &c., enclosing schedules of various scales of duty, many of which clearly showed that even the present modified scale might be reduced by some shillings per quarter. In regard to meat, he could positively state that the tariff had acted very prejudicially on farming produce, as the agriculturists had so alarmed themselves when the bill was first introduced that they sent their stock to market two months before the time they otherwise would have done, and, consequently, the beasts, not being in proper condition, did not fetch the value that the farmer ought to have received; he would show them, from a statistical return, the quantity of meat and number of beasts imported to this country from the 9th of July to the 5th of November—viz., cattle, 2,273; cows, 941; calves, 73; sheep, 608; lambs, 10; swine, 301. Fresh beef, 41cwt. 2qrs. 10lb.; salted beef, 2,512cwt. 3qrs. 27lb. salted pork, 7,158cwt. 3qrs. 5lb. Exported as ships' stores:—Salted beef, 5,777cwt.; salted pork, 426cwt. From a calculation of the beasts sold in Smithfield-market for the seven years ending in 1839, he found that the average per year was 162,260, or 3,120 weekly; in the three months succeeding the passing of the tariff the importation did not exceed 3,016, being rather less than one week's consumption; it was evident, therefore, that the farmers and graziers had unnecessarily alarmed themselves. At the suggestion of the President of the Royal Agricultural Society, he put two acres of land under an experiment: the first he sowed with nine pecks of corn, from which a produce of five quarters two bushels was raised; upon the second acre he sowed fourteen pecks, and obtained five quarters and six bushels therefrom. He hoped that the present depression would not lead to a reduction in wages to the labourer or artisan. It was his opinion thot the more labour was employed upon a farm, the greater was the return to the occupants.

Liverpool.—Considerable sensation was created in this town on Friday last, by a report that a man of colour, the cook of the bark Clydesdale, of Greenock, had been strangled to death by the chief mate and four seamen of that vessel, which arrived in port from Bombay on the preceding night. This sensation was augmented after the police had boarded the vessel and ascertained that there was foundation for the rumour. It appeared that the deceased, a native of Jamaica, had been ill for some days and confined to the forecastle, when the chief mate charged him with skulking from his duty, and ordered him to be hoisted out. A rope was accordingly fastened round his neck, by which the crew dragged him out of his hammock by main force. He lay for a moment extended upon a chest, when the carpenter, who had been roused from sleep by the noise, rushed from his berth and called out to the parties on deck to desist, as they were choking the man. The rope having accordingly been slackened, the carpenter slipped it off the neck and fastened it round the body of deceased, and in this manner the latter was hoisted upon deck, where he was placed and kept in a recumbent posture for about two hours; but he never spoke during that time, and was evidently dead when first brought up. These are the main facts of the case, which have been reported at great length in the daily papers. After a full inquiry, the magistrate committed the four prisoners on the charge of murder on the high seas. The trial will take place at the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court.—A collision on the Mersey took place last week, between the steamers Prince of Wales, on her voyage to Cork, and the Royal Victoria, from Carlisle. One man was killed at the moment of the collision, and four others are now in the hospital in a dangerous state. An inquest has been held, but the evidence was of the most contradictory kind. It appears to be the general rule laid down by the Trinity Board, that when two vessels are coming towards each other from opposite directions, each of them must port the helm, by which they would be enabled to pass each other and avoid collision. Upon this point the evidence of course was principally directed; and it seems to be the general opinion that the Victoria did not attend to these instructions, and thus caused the collision. At the close of the preliminary inquiry, the Coroner adjourned the inquest until Monday, the 12th inst., in order that he might communicate with Sir J. Graham in the mean time, and thus ascertain whether the Mersey was to be considered within the borough of Liverpool, and whether his jurisdiction extended to that part of the river where the cause of death had occurred. He said that since the late decision of Lord Denman on the subject of Coroners' jurisdiction in the case of railway accidents, it became the more necessary to have the question clearly set at rest before they proceeded further.—The subscriptions to the League Fund on Saturday night amounted, it is said, to 1,500*l.*

Ludlow.—The inhabitants of this part of Salop were painfully surprised on Friday week, by the melancholy death of Mr. Temple Best, of Stepple Hall, who was drowned in the river Lea on the preceding night. The unfortunate gentleman was returning home on horseback from a party at the Rev. A. Woodward's, of Neen Savage, and is supposed to have been carried away by the current in crossing the ford, as the river was much swollen at the time from the late snow and heavy rains.

Manchester.—The recent news from China has given fresh life to our spinners and manufacturers. A large mill, in the vicinity of this town, which cost the proprietor 120,000*l.* after standing still for three or four years, has this week been taken, with the view to commence working it without delay. It will require about 1,000 hands in the various departments, and is sure to be beneficial to the labouring classes. So great has been the depression of this kind of property, that the whole of this establishment, with excellent machinery, was conveyed to the mortgagee for the small sum of 28,000*l.*—not one-fourth of its original cost.—The council of the Anti-Corn-Law League is about to erect a building for its public meetings, as there are none in Manchester sufficiently commodious for that purpose. The site has been given by Mr. Cobden, M.P., and is situate in Peterloo. It will be fifty yards long, and is to be completed in order that the League may hold in it their intended great meeting before the opening of Parliament.

Northleach.—The Cheltenham *Examiner* states that a man named Sparrow, who was committed to Northleach prison for one month, for entering a shop with a felonious intent, was on the way to the prison in custody of a policeman, when he pretended to do something to his shoe, and slipped his leg under a waggon that was passing, in order that he might be taken to an hospital instead of the prison. His leg was of course broken, and the prisoner was conveyed to the Cheltenham Hospital.

Oxford.—A convocation was held on Thursday week, when it was agreed, with one dissentient, to accept the legacy of 10,000*l.* bequeathed by the late Dr. Ireland, Dean of Westminster, to the University, the dividends to be applied for the benefit of a professor, whose department shall be "Exegesis of Holy Scripture." The appointment of the professor to be by the Heads of Colleges and Halls.—Last week, as the Rev. Mr. Bathurst was delivering his customary Wednesday evening lecture at St. Giles's Church, his bands caught fire at the candle lighted at the side of the pulpit. His face was immediately enveloped in flames, which were not extinguished until the neckcloth had also caught fire. His head and face were severely burnt. The congregation were much alarmed by the occurrence; several persons fainted; and the service was of course suspended.

Portsmouth.—We learn by the *Hampshire Telegraph* that a Court-martial is ordered to be held, to try the Hon. Capt. Elliot, commanding her Majesty's ship Spartan, in the West Indies, for having corporally punished Mr. Gleig, son of the Rev. G. R. Gleig, of Chelsea College, doing duty in that ship as a midshipman. The affair has caused some sensation in the service, and has been brought prominently before the public by some of the naval papers; but as the real facts of the case will probably not be known until this inquiry be concluded, it would be premature to repeat any of the rumours in circulation.

Salisbury.—A melancholy accident happened on Thursday week, at East Grafton, near this city. The Rev. Geo. Montgomery, Earl Bruce, and the Rev. Mr. Ward, his nephew, had left Wilton House for the purpose of inspecting the church now erecting at that place at his lordship's expense. They were standing in the building, when a portion of the stone vault of the eastern nave fell and killed Mr. Montgomery on the spot. The architect, the contractor, and other persons who were in the church at the time, escaped unhurt. The vault would have been perfectly secure if the mason had not neglected to wedge up the centreing. The jury at the inquest returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Stafford.—We copied from the daily papers on the 26th ult. an announcement under this head, on the authority of the *Stafford Examiner*, stating that Lord Hatherton had been accidentally wounded while shooting. We are happy to find that at the time of the alleged injury his lordship had left Teddesley for town for a few days, no such accident having occurred.

St. Asaph.—A new English church was consecrated at Llanrwst, on the 28th ult., by the Bishop of the diocese. It has been built by voluntary subscription, on land presented by Lord Willoughby D'Eresby. The necessary endowment for the minister, repairs, and the general purposes of the church, have been granted by the Rev. H. Edwards, the former rector, who had previously contributed to the parish the sum of 4,000*l.* The new church stands on an ascent at the entrance of the town from Pentrevoelas, commanding a full view of the valley, and forming an interesting object from all parts of that beautiful district of North Wales.

Stockport.—The Cheshire papers mention with satisfaction that parties are in treaty for the Mersey mills, and the Higher Hillgate mills in this town, with a view of commencing work. Both these establishments, although filled with machinery have been closed many months, the former having been last worked by Mr. Carr, and the latter by Messrs. Lanes, who jointly employed nearly 2,000 hands. The re-opening of these mills, would find employment for a large number of destitute operatives, and relieve the long continued distress of the town. It is also said that arrangements are in progress for re-opening the extensive cotton manufactory ar Gorton, in this neighbourhood.

Wakefield.—A numerous meeting of gentlemen who have interested themselves in promoting the public testimonial to Lord Morpeth was held here last week, when it was determined that the presentation should take place early in the ensuing year, at Castle Howard. The subscriptions amount to 4,000*l.*

Yeovil.—The annual meeting of the Yeovil Agricultural Society took place on Friday, and was very numerously attended. The cattle show was superior to the exhibition of last year, but hardly equal to that of some former occasions. The dinner in the evening was the great feature of the meeting, and has excited much interest among the agriculturists of Somersetshire; Mr. W. Pinney, of Lyme, presided. The proceedings and the speeches are reported at great length in the daily papers, but the following is a summary of the most interesting portion, abridged from the Dorset *County Chronicle*:—The Conservative members for the county, Mr. Acland and Mr. Dickinson, having been proposed, both these gentlemen addressed the meeting. Mr. Acland said that he had advisedly supported the Government in their late measures, from the conviction that in these times no class of the community ought to wish or expect to have such protection as was injurious to other classes and to the general interests of the country; and it was his opinion that all these questions should be met with great consideration and with moderation by all parties. In regard to the glove-trade, in which Yeovil was particularly concerned, he was glad that Ministers had conceded the alterations in the scale of duties originally proposed. He was glad that this had been accomplished, because it affected a very large body of his poorer constituents, who had been benefited by the change; but he would observe, that they must not rely too much upon the Legislature for what was called protection against foreign competition, for the time was come when the best security for all interests was in increased intelligence and perseverance, so that they might produce the best articles at the lowest rate. This might be taken to apply alike to agriculture and to manufactures, for these were not times when any class could safely rest upon their oars; but all must endeavour, if they would withstand foreign competition, to produce the best article at the lowest price. He hoped that whatever changes had taken place, or might take place, though he did not know of any further changes in contemplation, they would, looking to the balance of interests, work for the good of all. Mr. Dickinson said that he considered himself the representative, not of local interests, but of all England, and he had felt it his duty in supporting the Government measures to take an independent course. At a later period of the evening he recurred to the subject, and said, "With respect to gloves or other articles, you must not rely upon legislative measures for prohibiting the importation of foreign produce. The course of things at present is against protection, and in favour of free trade, and I do not think it can be stopped; but if we cannot stem the tide, we must endeavour to assist each other by adopting improvements and all means tending to our mutual benefits. I for one have not such apprehension for the future, for we are a great people, with vast resources, and I do not think we shall suffer from any trifling alteration in the laws. We are a great people, and not an artificial people, and I do not think we can much longer continue artificial means or laws for keeping up any particular interest." Mr. Sanford, the late Liberal member for the county, then addressed the meeting at great length: he said he had no doubt that his hon. friends, their representatives, had taken a conscientious course, and had done what they believed to be best for the country; nor did he doubt that, had they before seen cause for entertaining the opinions they had now expressed, they would have manfully avowed those opinions. He was not disappointed at what had taken place, nor at what had fallen from his friends; he expected this change, but he must say it had come a little sooner than he expected it. He now came among them as an independent man, having no responsibility upon him as a public character, and, as such, he would say to them, "Place no reliance on any protection whatever; I will say again place no dependence on any legislative protection, but trust more to yourselves, for if you trust to protection for the future, you will, I am firmly persuaded, trust to a reed that will bruise yon." This remark, delivered with considerable energy and warmth, caused a great sensation in the meeting, and Mr. Sanford was loudly cheered. "I hope," he said, "I have not said anything too strongly savouring of politics, but I feel that I ought to express to you my honest convictions; and as one wholly dependent upon agriculture for all I possess, I have only said to you what I would say to my own tenants were I sitting with them at my own table." He then proceeded to address the meeting upon purely agricultural subjects, and strongly recommended draining, with long leases. It had been said that draining was the landlord's work; he did not altogether agree with that, and would ask if it would not be much better done by the tenant, who should have a long lease to counterbalance the outlay? Mr. Moody, the President-elect, followed at some length, in a speech which was received with much enthusiasm. If, he said, they were not to look to that protection to which they considered they were fairly entitled, were they to sit down and do nothing to enable them to maintain their position, and to uphold that independence and integrity which the yeomanry of this county, and he believed of all England, had so long been distinguished for? What, then, were they to look to? They were to look to that which could not slip through their hands—to the increased productiveness of the soil, which was only to be effected by improved husbandry, by calling in the aid of chemistry, and by using the most portable, best, and cheapest manure. They had no premiums for improving the land, and if they would allow him, he would offer a prize for the person who should, on the largest scale, experimentalise with the greatest variety of manures. Several other speeches followed, but their interest was chiefly local.

Railways.—The returns made of the traffic for the week, by the leading railway companies, are as follows:—Midland Counties, 2,143*l.*; Birmingham, 12,905*l.*; South-Western, 4,939*l.*; North Midland, 3,529*l.*; Great North of England, 1,224*l.*; Grand Junction, 6,378*l.*; Blackwall, 466*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1,649*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,575*l.*; Croydon, 194*l.*; Hull and Selby, 911*l.*; Eastern Counties, 785*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,134*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 989*l.*; Greenwich, 683*l.*; Great Western, 10,095*l.*; Brighton, 2,663*l.*—The half-yearly meeting of the South-Eastern Company was held on Friday, Mr. Baxendale in the chair, and was very numerously attended. The report stated that since the last general meeting the opening of the line to Headcorn and Ashford had given the directors an opportunity of lowering the fares, and of placing on the line a third-class traffic, which had tended to increase the company's profits. No accident whatever had yet occurred upon the line, and though delays from want of funds had taken place in the earlier stages of the undertaking, those impediments were now entirely removed. A further portion of the line would be opened to Folkstone in July next, and the whole distance to Dover by the end of the year. The subject of the proposed branches to Maidstone, Canterbury, and other places had not been lost sight of; indeed, the board had reason to expect the construction, in time, of many tributary lines. The chairman congratulated the proprietors on the good prospects of the undertaking, and referred to the present mode of working the three lines which traverse the South Eastern Counties. He described it as the height of imbecility to suppose that the present system of management of these companies, including the Brighton and Croydon, could work beneficially for each other with different directors, different engineers, and different stations. He thought that, sooner or later, an amalgamation of interests must take place. Till that was the case, he said the minor consideration of pounds, shillings, and pence, would have no effect. The existence of one undertaking for the whole traffic of those counties would suffice. The total payments had been 2,187,000*l.*, and the further expenditure required by the statement of Mr. Cubitt was 596,000*l.* Resolutions were carried, empowering the directors to issue loan notes for 220,000*l.*, at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent.; also to apply to Parliament next session for powers to extend the line, to form a station and depot from Archcliff Fort to the South Pier, Dover, and to make a West End Station in conjunction with the Croydon Railway, near the Bricklayers' Arms.—On Tuesday week an attempt was made to throw the London Mail train off the Birkenhead Railway. It was on its way from Birkenhead to Chester, when it came in contact with a beam of wood, nine feet long, placed diagonally in the ground so as to strike the engine. The concussion was severe, but no injury occurred beyond some slight damage to the machinery, which did not prevent the train from proceeding to its destination.—A serious accident occurred on Thursday on the London and Birmingham Railway, which has been attended with loss of life. It occurred about half-way between the Tring and Berkhamstead stations, while the train was proceeding at the rate of 30 miles an hour, and was caused by the breaking of the axle of the engine. The near wheel was next broken, and the engine turned completely round, and was shattered to pieces, no portion of it remaining entire but the cylinder, which was driven by the concussion to a distance of thirty yards. The stoker was taken up speechless, but the engineer escaped with a slight hurt on the foot; three passengers in the first carriage were seriously wounded, one has since died; but all the first-class passengers escaped without injury. The official account states that on an examination of the fractured axle, it appears that the iron, with the exception of a very small portion, is defective, although not externally apparent, and that the separation is so close to the wheel that at first view it would seem to have been made by a knife. The circumstances of the accident will be reported to the Board of Trade, for investigation by General Pasley.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—A meeting of the Bishops of the Established Church was convened by the Lord Primate last week, for the purpose of laying before their lordships a communication received from Sir R. Peel, respecting an application which had been made to Government on behalf of the Church Education Society for a portion of the grant now applied by Parliament to the system of national education. The reply of Sir R. Peel stated that her Majesty's Government, having given to the question of education in Ireland very mature deliberation, have resolved to recommend to Parliament the continuance of the Parliamentary grant for the purpose of education on the general principles on which that grant has heretofore been made; and that they have further resolved not to propose a separate vote for the Church Education Society. It is said that this decision was not altogether unexpected by their lordships; and another meeting took place on Friday last, when an address was drawn up, to the branch secretaries of the Church Education Society, deploring the policy which the Government has thought fit to adopt, and entreating them to use renewed exertions on behalf of the parent society, as henceforward it must be on their own resources alone they can depend. This document, which is written in a temperate and conciliatory spirit, expresses the persuasion of the bishops that the maintenance of their schools is of essential service to the interests of religion in Ireland. It is signed by the Lord Primate and all the other prelates, except the Archbishop of Dublin and the Bishop of Derry; the Bishops of Tuam and of Limerick are out of the country, and were therefore not consulted.—The decision of the Court of Delegates in regard to the Deanery of St. Patrick's was to have been given on Monday, but it has been again postponed. On the opening of the court, Mr. Justice Crampton announced that the delegates were unable to come to an agreement on one very material point, namely, the right of the Rev. Dr. Todd to vote at the election as a member of the Chapter of St. Patrick; and that they considered it necessary to hear counsel upon the question: the court would, therefore, adjourn to Wednesday for that purpose. It is rumoured that the delegates have made up their minds on the question raised as to the validity of the vote of the Archbishop of Dublin. The Archbishop and Dr. Todd tendered their votes for the appellant, but both were rejected, and the Rev. Dr. Daly being thus in a majority, was declared duly elected. The question before the court is narrowed to the single point of the validity of these two votes. The revenues of the deanery amount to upwards of 2,000*l.* per annum; and it is stated that the vacant see of Cashel will not be filled up until this appeal be decided.—The Dublin papers mention that Father Mathew is about to visit Guernsey and Jersey, by invitation, immediately after Easter.

Kilkenny.—We had scarcely recorded in our last number, the melancholy fate of Mr. Scully, when intelligence arrived of another atrocity, scarcely less distressing in its details. The present murder occurred on the 29th, at Freshford in this county, a neighbourhood which had not previously been disturbed. It appears that Mr. Mortimer, the agent or middleman of Mr. Browne, of Regent's Park, London, had ejected and removed some tenants, and was about to remove others. He had gone to Freshford in the morning, and was walking to his house, when in passing the gate of the Roman Catholic Chapel, he was knocked down by two men, who literally beat his head to pieces. The chapel is in the middle of the town, which contains two thousand inhabitants and two police stations, and yet this murder was committed in the open street at five o'clock in the afternoon. A man living in the neighbourhood saw the transaction, and did all in his power to secure the murderers, but without effect. The police also pursued them, but nothing was found except a stick with an iron fork, the prongs of which had been broken off; it was covered with hair and blood, and had evidently been thrown away by the murderers when they were flying from the town. The Lord Lieutenant has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of 80*l.* for such information as may lead to the apprehension of the criminals, within six months from the present time. The attack, it is supposed, arose out of contentions between Mr. Mortimer and the sub-tenants. The rents on the land are said to be very high, and the life of Mr. Mortimer was the last in the lease between the middleman and the landlord.

Tipperary.—Another mysterious murder is reported by the Journals of this week, in the northern district of this county. On the 30th ult., about seven in the evening, a man came to the house of Michael Hanly, of Greenhall, and asked the way to a neighbouring townland. Hanly and his wife were sitting at the fire at the time, and the latter said she did not know where it was, but the husband stood up and approached the door, when the stranger advanced a few paces, presented a gun, and fired at him. Hanly staggered to the fire and fell to the ground, crying that he was killed. The man stood for a moment at the door, watching the motions of his victim, before he departed. The wife rushed out to a house near at hand, but that also was fired at. The deceased met his death on account of his having taken some land from which a party of refractory tenants had been ejected. Government have offered a reward of 100*l.* for information which may lead to the apprehension of the criminal.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The two series of resolutions entered into by the Non-Intrusion Convocation, on the 19th ult., have been published this week. The first series was supported by 427 ministers, and the second by 354 ministers; their substance was clearly stated by Dr. Candlish in the address quoted in our last, and it is therefore unnecessary to repeat them, or enter further into their details. They affirm that the church is not only essentially independent of the civil magistrate in her spiritual province, but is not bound, and is not at liberty to conform her proceedings in the government of church matters to the orders of the state, or of any courts of the state, against her convictions of duty. They conclude by avowing the intention of the Convocation to quit the Establishment if the legislature does not agree to some compromise. "It is," they say, "the determination of the brethren now assembled, if no measure, such as they have declared to be indispensable, be granted, to tender the resignation of those civil advantages, which they can no longer hold in consistency with the free and full exercise of their spiritual functions, and to cast themselves on such provision as God in his providence may afford, maintaining still uncompromised the principle of a right scriptural connexion between the church and the state, and solemnly entering their protest against the judgments of which they complain, as, in their decided opinion, altogether contrary to what has ever hitherto been understood to be the law and constitution of the country."

Glasgow.—As one of many instances of the improvement of business in this town consequent on the peace with China, one house, which had done little business for months, last week closed a contract of 10,000*l.* in power-loom goods for the China market: these will still have to go through the printing process at home, so that they will afford some work to the distressed operatives.—A subscription is in progress among the friends of the late Mr. Kirkman Finlay, for the purpose of erecting a marble statue of that gentleman. Upwards of 600*l.* has been already subscribed, but it is proposed to increase the amount to 1,000*l.*, in order that a suitable work of art may be obtained. The statue will be placed in the new Merchants' Hall.

Miscellaneous.

The Affghan Prisoners.—The following interesting letter, giving an account of the escape from Bameean, has been published in the *Delhi Gazette.* It is written by one of the prisoners, the officer who first endeavoured to negotiate with Salih Mahomed for their escape:—"Camp, Cabool, Sept. 22, 1842.—I am sure you will be delighted to hear of not only myself, but the whole of us unfortunate prisoners (with the exception of Bygrave) being once more under the protection of the British flag, after a captivity of eight months and a half. On the morning of the 25th ult. (August) we suddenly received an order from Mahomed Akhbar Khan to prepare for our immediate departure towards Toorkistan. We started at 10 p.m., Troup and Bygrave remaining with the Sirdar, and Mrs. Trevor and family, Anderson, Mrs. Anderson and children, and Dr. Campbell, in consequence of the illness of the ladies; our escort consisted of three hundred infantry, under the command of Salih Mahomed Khan, formerly a subadar in our friend Hopkins's corps, and who deserted to Dost Mahomed, at Bameean, in September, 1840. We arrived at Bameean, on the Toorkistan frontier, on the 3d instant. During the march, as Salih Mahomed and I had become rather intimate, on the morning of the 29th August, I privately proposed to him that if he would forsake Mahomed Akhbar, and carry us off through the mountains in the direction of Nott's force, which we heard was near Ghuznee, and make us over to the General, we would give him a lac of rupees. At that time he appeared to think it very doubtful which party would gain the day, and laughingly said, such a thing was, if not an impossibility, at least a matter of great difficulty. As I had some doubts of the man's inclination to serve us, I thought it was advisable to leave him to digest what I had mentioned until a more favourable opportunity offered. The next day Lawrence, to whom I had mentioned my proposition, again spoke to our commandant regarding the lac of rupees. At Bameean our whole party was put into two forts, in the most miserable, dirty hovels you ever saw; the officers, ladies, and children into one, and the European soldiers into another. Our situation, as you may imagine, was not enviable, having nothing but a prospect of slavery and a dungeon as our fate in Toorkistan, Mahomed Akhbar having declared before we left Cabool that he would distribute us amongst the various Tartar chiefs in the event of our troops marching on the capital. On the 10th (September) we heard of Ghuznee being destroyed by Nott's army. On the 11th we heard to our horror that the order had arrived during the night for our immediate departure to Kooloom. Shortly afterwards I received a message from Salih Mahomed Khan that he wished to see Lawrence, Pottinger, and myself, in a private conference. I very soon obeyed the summons, having an inkling that it had reference to my former offer of a lac of rupees. When we were assembled, our commandant told us that an order had come from the Sirdar for our instant march to Kooloom, and produced the letter, which stated that we were to be moved over to the Walee, or chief, and that all orders regarding us must be obeyed; he then went on to state that Synd Moorteza Khan, who was formerly employed by me during the siege, had brought him a message from Moonshee Mohunlall, that on condition of his releasing us and bringing us into Cabool, he would receive from General Pollock 20,000 rupees and 1,000 rupees per month for life. Salih Mahomed said—"I know nothing of General Pollock, but if you three will sign a paper guaranteeing to me this sum, I will join your interests heart and soul." To make assurance doubly sure, as regarded the sum to be given to Salih Mahomed, in the event of Government not agreeing to aid us in effecting our release, we three were formed into a committee, obtained the sanction of every officer and lady to give such sum as we might hereafter demand of them for the proposed object, acting to the best of our ability to effect our own release. We told Salih Mahomed to draw out an agreement, which he did, and we bound ourselves on the part of every lady and gentleman to give the commandant 20,000 rupees, and 1,000 rupees per month, and subsequently added four months' pay to each sepoy on condition of their taking us into Cabool. We had now fairly committed ourselves, as we knew that in the event of our hereafter falling into the Sirdar's hands, through treachery or otherwise, the lives of us who had signed the paper (I ought also to have mentioned Mackenzie's name, as he also attached his signature) would pay the penalty. On the morning of the 12th Salih Mahomed's flag of defiance was hoisted on one of the towers of our fort; he wanted money to pay his troops; some kafilas coming in at the time from Toorkistan, he levied a tax on them. The Governor not bringing himself forward in assisting us, he deposed him, and put up another. The man who had civil charge of us, Ahmed Khan, received an intimation that neither he nor his 100 soldiers were required any longer, and that they would be seized if they delayed their departure. On the 13th those agents had all taken their departure; on the night of the 13th I went outside of the fort, when everything was quiet, and brought the water from a cut near at hand into the ditch at the back of the fort, as, in the event of a siege, which we hourly expected, as we imagined our troops must be somewhere near Cabool, the Sirdar would for a certainty bolt in our direction; the river being at some short distance off, our water might be cut off. On the 14th all the principal chiefs came in to make their obeisance to us, and tendered every kind of aid. We all subscribed such small sums as we could afford to lay in a little godown of our own, and I undertook this part of the work with about 5,000 rupees, which I had collected; on the 15th it was thought advisable to send three or four officers into the soldiers' fort, as we had been promised muskets for them, and my mess, consisting of Burnett, Alston, Crawford, and self, removed our beddings there, and took military and political charge. We dug wells, filled the ditch, repaired the holes, and were all busy as bees. When we heard of Mahomed Akhbar's defeat at Tezeen, all our preparations for a siege were stopped, and we determined to force our way to Cabool with our small guard, and to effect our release solely through our own exertions. On the morning of the 16th we took our departure, and halted about ten miles off; on the 17th crossed the Kaloo mountains, 13,000 feet high, and halted near Kharzar, where we were met by the 610 Kuzzilbash horsemen who had come to our aid, under the command of Sir Richmond Shakespeare. On the 19th we were met on the road by General Sale, with 1,000 cavalry, 1,000 infantry and two guns, who had the day before come out to our assistance from Cabool, and thanked God that we once more breathed the air of freedom. I was anxious to push on to Cabool, and started again in the evening with two of my Kuzzilbash friends to Kila Kazee, where General Nott's force was encamped, stopped the night with my friend Dr. Mackinnon, and came on here on the morning of the 21st, and took up my quarters with my old shipmate Burn. Yesterday morning all the prisoners came into camp, when there was a Royal salute fired, and here we all are, as happy as men and women can be who but a few days ago had scarcely a hope of any other fate than the dragging on a miserable existence in some dungeon in Toorkistan. Mahomed Akhbar had sent orders to put to death all those who were too weak to proceed to Kooloom."

American Antiquities.—A Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* at Philadelphia has addressed a letter to that Journal by the packet just arrived at Liverpool, from which we extract the following passage:—"A new work is about to be published here, which will throw additional light on the wonderful antiquities of Central America. It is from the pen of Mr. Norman, who has just returned from that region, having gone farther and examined more closely than any previous traveller. He describes the ruined city of Chi-Cheu, among the stupendous monuments of which—temples, pyramids, houses, and palaces—he wandered for five days. The Indians regarded him with astonishment; but they had among them no tradition, no suspicion even, as to who were the people that inhabited that now silent city. There are the ruins of a temple 450 feet long—a pyramid 120 feet high—columns innumerable, strewn about or still standing; architecture vast and superb in its character; and all in hewn stone, with ornaments and style resembling those of ancient Egypt; and now and then modern wild Indians. Mr. Norman says it must have been one of the largest cities in the world."

Law.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—*Smith* v. *Bond.*—This was an action to recover from the defendant, under the statute of Anne, certain moneys unlawfully won by him at the game of hazard. The trial caused considerable interest in fashionable circles, and the court was densely crowded. Mr. Thesiger, in stating the case for the plaintiff, said that the present action had been brought under an act which had been passed in the reign of Queen Anne, with the intention of endeavouring to prevent the vices arising from excessive gambling. The act provided that, where a person should, at any one sitting, lose more than 10*l.*, it should be competent in him, within three months of such loss, to recover the same from the party by whom it had been won, with penalties amounting to treble the sum so lost; and further, that in the event of such person not adopting that step, the statute went on to say, that any person should have the right to sue for the said penalties; and that, in the event of his gaining a verdict, he was to be entitled to one moiety of the amount recovered, whilst the other moiety should be paid to the parish wherein the offence had been committed. It was, therefore, under that statute that the present action had been brought. In bringing such a case as this before the jury, he was fully aware of the difficulties he should have to contend with, from the indisposition, on the part of many persons, to place credit in the evidence of individuals who were associated with what was denominated the "play" world; but he conceived that, in the present instance, the statements of the witnesses would prove to be so clear, and be so well corroborated, as that they would at once, of themselves, remove all apprehension of difficulty on that head, and lead to the perfect establishment of his charge, that the defendant had been guilty of the offences set forth in the declaration. It appeared that the defendant had for many years been the owner of a house which, strictly speaking in the eye of the law, was a common gaming-house, situate in the parish of St. James's; that he was the rated occupier of the house, and that there had been many persons therein who not only lost their money, but others who had seen that money paid to the defendant himself. The principal witness was a man named Benjamin Thompson, who had been in defendant's employ; he deposed to the fact of various losses sustained by different noblemen and others, and stated that the money was paid either in cash, or by draft, into the hands of defendant, or to his bankers on his account. Other witnesses were called to prove the amount of their respective losses, and the payment of the drafts. In the defence, it was argued by Mr. Platt, that a draft was not money, and that some of the drafts had been paid in the city and not in the parish in which they had been won. He contended, therefore, that the action could not be maintained, for he would submit that it was manifestly clear that the offence the Act of Parliament had contemplated was not the mere act of playing and winning, but that the offence must be completed by the absolute payment of the money so won; and it was only in default of action within a certain period by the loser, that another party was entitled to step in and sue. He should therefore submit, that in order to complete the offence, proof must be given that the money had not simply been won, but that it had been actually paid in the parish wherein it was alleged to have been won. He denounced the action as arising out of an attempt to effect a compromise, and threw doubts on the credibility of the principal witness. Lord Abinger said, that as to the counts which charged money to have been won of the Marquis Conyngham, Lord Cantalupe, and Mr. Fitzroy Stanhope—on those counts there had been no proof of payment, and, therefore, the verdict with respect to them must be for the defendant. Mr. Platt said that would be the proceeding as a matter of course, and upon that point the jury would have to find in accordance with the direction of his Lordship. Lord Abinger then summed up the case. The object, said his Lordship, of the statute of Anne had been to put down the pernicious vice of gaming—a vice which was degrading in its moral effects, and injurious and prejudicial to the honest industry of the country. The main question in this case was as to whether the jury gave credence to the statements which had been made by the witness Thompson. They had seen the demeanour of that witness, the manner in which he had given his evidence, and the sources from which he had derived his information, and it was for them to determine whether, taking those matters into consideration, they had observed any ground which would cause them to look with suspicion on his statements. For his own part, he had not discovered any reason to doubt the evidence of that witness, except in the fact that he had some time ago commenced an action against the defendant. With regard to the objection which had been taken by the counsel for the defendant, he had already expressed his opinion. The objection was one which he trusted would not succeed; for if it were to prevail, it would eventually repeal the statute. The question as to the value of the testimony was one for the consideration of a jury, and it would be for them to determine whether the evidence in the present case was or was not entitled to belief. If it was entitled to credence, then they would find for the plaintiff on the first, second, fourth, sixth, and ninth counts; and for the defendant, in the absence of all positive proof of payment, on the third, fifth, seventh, eighth, and tenth counts. The jury, after a consultation of about 20 minutes, returned a verdict for the plaintiff on the counts named by the learned Judge, and for the defendant on all the others. The damages, including the penalties, amounted to 3,508*l.*

Howard v. *Gossett, Bellamy, Stein, and Mitchell.*—This was an action of trespass against Mr. Gossett, the son of the Sergeant-at-Arms, for breaking and entering the plaintiff's house on the 4th February, 1840, and breaking open locks and doors, &c., and remaining there for several hours. The defendants pleaded not guilty as to the breaking the locks and doors; and as to the residue, that on the 27th July, the plaintiff was ordered to attend the House of Commons; that he disobeyed the order, and secreted himself; that on the 4th February, 1840, the House resolved that the Speaker should issue his warrant to have him brought up in custody of the Sergeant at Arms, which warrant was issued and delivered to Sir W. Gossett, and by him to defendants, as his deputies; and because the plaintiff's house was a likely place in which to find him, they went and searched the house and continued there. The replication, as to entering the house, denied that the Speaker issued his warrant, and as to the other part of the justification, admitted the warrant, but denied the residue of the plea. The whole case arose out of the prosecution instituted by a man named Stockdale, in 1840, against Messrs. Hansard, Printers to the House of Commons, for a libel published in a Parliamentary Report. Mr. Platt in stating the case entered minutely into the history of that transaction, recounting Lord Denman's judgment against the assumed authority of the House of Commons, the imprisonment of the Sheriffs, and the issuing of the writ against Stockdale's Attorney, who was the plaintiff in the present case. Into these details it is unnecessary to enter. Mr. Platt contended that the House had exceeded their authority, had invaded a house contrary to law, and that the despotic persecution shown during the previous affair was still kept up. He called upon the jury to give a verdict which should vindicate the liberty of Englishmen, teach the authorities of the House of Commons that an Englishman's home was his castle, and protect humble individuals against the oppressions of so powerful a body as the Commons House of Parliament. Witnesses were called in support of this case, who proved the main facts, but admitted that there was no rudeness or incivility or bad conduct on the part of the officers. The Attorney General, for the defence, protested against the extraneous matter which Mr. Platt had introduced into the case. The plaintiff was not entitled to damages under pretence that he had suffered unlawfully in the discussion of a great constitutional question. He had no right to ask for damages in that way like a modern Hampden—the champion and the victim of these proceedings. It did not matter here whether the warrant was or was not illegal, for excess in the execution of it made the parties executing it trespassers from the beginning. This case had been erroneously represented as a great constitutional question, in which the privileges of the House of Commons were involved. The privileges of the House had nothing to do with the matter. The officers of the House had been ordered to perform a certain duty. In performing it they had committed what was in law an excess, and the House left them to defend themselves as they might against an action brought to recover damages for this excess. There was nothing of a public nature in this action, and his Learned Friend need not have assumed such an air of boldness—the boldness of a ready martyr—when addressing the Court on this very ordinary case. The House of Commons he had attacked was dead. His Learned Friend he had no doubt would have been just as bold at the bar of that House, but the House existed no longer—it was dead. He (the Attorney-General) did not regret its dissolution. He had no cause to regret it—but as to the danger, "I assure you, gentlemen," he said amidst much laughter, "that you need be in no fear for my learned friend; notwithstanding all his attacks on that House, he is just as safe in his abuse of that dead Parliament, as any man would be who might go up and kick a dead lion." His learned friend had mentioned the sins of past Parliaments, but if he knew anything of what had been passing within these few years, he must know that there was not a single individual who did not blush for these things. He admitted that, though the officers had a right to go to the house and search for the plaintiff, their remaining in the house was an excess of authority, and for that they were liable in damages. Lord Denman, in his charge, stated at length the counts in the declaration and the pleas, and the replication, and then observed, that on these pleadings the first question was, whether the warrant was issued? On the evidence which had been given, it seemed that the issuing of the warrant was admitted; and on that issue, therefore, the verdict would be for defendant; and so would the issue on the allegation of the breaking of the locks and doors. But on the residue of the pleas, it was admitted by the counsel for defendants that there had been an excess in the execution of the warrant, and in respect of that excess the verdict must be for the plaintiff. The question then arose, what were the damages to which he was entitled in respect of this trespass? for the staying in the house was an irregularity that made the defendants trespassers *ab initio*. Here was an entry into a man's house during the time that the members of his family were in occupation of it, an entry that no man whatever would like to see take place in his house, and the circumstances of which, therefore, were to be considered, and the damages were not to be limited to the fact of the trespass being a bare excess of jurisdiction. The jury would consider the disturbance of the man's family, and all the other circumstances of the case. It was true that the persons committing the trespass conducted themselves with civility while performing what they considered to be their duty; but still, the possession of the plaintiff's house and his place of business had been invaded, and his family disquieted, and it was for the jury to say, under the circumstances, to what amount of damages the plaintiff was entitled. Those damages were not to be limited by the mere pecuniary injury which the plaintiff had suffered. The circumstances of his family were to be considered. Those who had to exercise great and extraordinary powers conferred upon them on great and extraordinary occasions, ought to be careful how they executed those powers, and ought to inform themselves, in the first instance, of the lawful limits of the power they possessed, and take care not to exceed those limits. The evidence here had been properly and fairly given; and the jury, in assessing the damages, would look at all the circumstances of the case, and award that reasonable compensation which the plaintiff was entitled to, in respect of the injury he had sustained from the trespass committed by those who had executed the powers which the House of Commons had placed in their hands. The jury retired to consider the case, and then returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 100*l.*

Carpue v. *the Directors of the London and Brighton Railway Company.*—This was an action to recover from the defendants compensation for an injury sustained by the plaintiff (the well-known surgeon), through the alleged negligence of their servants; the damages were laid at 1,000*l.* The defendants had pleaded—first, Not Guilty, by statute—and, secondly, they denied the allegation as to the want of care and skill made by the declaration. The Attorney-General, in stating the case, said that, on the 2d October, 1841, an accident—of which no doubt the jury had heard, and the consequences of which had been most serious,—had occurred on this line of railway. Upon that day the plaintiff, with his four daughters and two servants, left London for Brighton by the railway, and, taking a place in the front seat of an open carriage with his servants, his daughters were put into another carriage. Near the station called Hayward's-heath Station, at a distance of about 36 miles from London, there was a cutting called the Copyhold-cutting. There was a descent to that cutting, and in the course of that descent the accident before mentioned had occurred. The two servants of the plaintiff were thrown out and killed on the spot, and one of his daughters, who was then in a delicate state of health, suffered so much in consequence of the accident (though the plaintiff, according to the law of this country, could not complain of that in any form of action), that her death, which afterwards took place, was attributed in some degree to the accident. The plaintiff was also much injured, and was taken from under the carriage in a state of the greatest suffering. He was removed to Brighton, and there received the most anxious attention; but it was more than six weeks before he was able to leave; and when he did leave, he found himself so much injured in health and constitution as to be unable to attend to those professional duties from which he had before derived such large emoluments. It was to recover compensation for the injury that he had suffered on that occasion, produced, as he contended, by want of proper care and skill on the part of the defendants' servants, that this action was brought. Witnesses were called to substantiate this case; but their evidence was given at such length that our limits do not allow us to give the details, which merely went to support the statement of Counsel. The Solicitor-General then addressed the jury for defendants; he contended that no proof whatever had been given to satisfy the Jury that the accident had been the result of the want of care or the want of skill of the defendants' servants. He should show that the drivers employed had been on the occasion in question perfectly sober; that they had not been driving at an unusually quick rate; that they had seen and obeyed the signal which was made to them to slacken the speed, and that the accident, therefore, must have arisen from one of those circumstances over which the defendants could have no control, and for which they ought not to be held responsible. The drivers had been for some time in the service of the defendants, and were still in their service. They would be called, and from them the jury would hear all the circumstances. From their evidence, and from that of other persons, who had either been travellers by the train, or who had seen it passing along at the time of the accident, the jury would hear that it had not been improperly driven—that no blame was attributable to any one—and that, however all present must deplore the accident which had happened to the plaintiff, it would be clear that it gave him no legal right to recover compensation from the defendants. Witnesses were called to support this view, but Lord Denman having summed up the evidence, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 250*l.*

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—*James Molan*, alias *Leeson*, alias *Christopher James Rugg*, *Henry Rugg*, *George Nathaniel Stevens*, *Frances Rugg*, and *Thomas Morris*, convicted on Saturday of obtaining, by false pretences, a check for 40*l.*, with intent to defraud William Russell, the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, were brought up on Monday for judgment. Mr. Payne, who defended Henry Rugg, took a technical objection to the form of the indictment, contending that it was bad by reason of its not stating that this defendant knew that the representations made by the other defendants were false at the time they were made. The Recorder expressed his opinion that the allegations in the indictment were quite sufficient, and therefore overruled the objection. The Recorder, in passing sentence, observed that the prisoners had been convicted of a very serious offence, and one which, unless repressed with severe punishment, was likely to inflict great injury upon society. It was essentially necessary that property placed under the control of the Court of Chancery should be protected against offences of this description. Molan and Stevens were then sentenced to be transported for 7 years; Henry Rugg and Morris were ordered to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for 12 calendar months; and Frances Rugg was ordered to be imprisoned for the same period, but without hard labour.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—THE DERBY.

17 to 1 agst Mr. Bell's Winesour (taken)
40 to 1 — Mr. Griffiths' Newcourt (taken)
50 to 1 — Colonel Peel's St. Valentine (taken)
1000 to 20 — Sir G. Heathcote's Sirikol (taken)
1000 to 15 — Duke of Richmond's Clara colt (taken)
1000 to 10 — Duke of Grafton's Pastille colt (taken)
14 to 1 — Winesour and Blackdrop (taken)

The attendance was thin and the betting flat.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY, DEC. 9.—Since Monday we have had no fresh supply of Essex, Kent, or Suffolk Wheat, and prices may be considered nominally the same. The holders appear determined not to submit to a reduction on Foreign—at 1*s.* decline a considerable business would be done in that article; the demand for exportation is trifling only. Barley is a dull sale, Peas and Beans remain the same. The Oat Trade is in a very depressed state.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk	White	44 to 52	Red	40 to 48
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		— to —	White	— to —
Barley	Malting and distilling	26 to 30	Grind.	20 to 26
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire	Polands	18 to 23	Feed	14 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch	Feed	— to —	Potato	15 to 24
—— Irish	Feed	9 to 18	Potato	14 to 22
Rye		— to —		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new . 22 to 28	Tick	24 to 29	Harrow	27 to 31
—— Pigeon, Heligoland . 31 to 33	Winds.	26 to 34	Longpod	26 to 30
Peas, White . 32 to 35	Maple	28 to 30	Grey	27 to 29

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Oct. 28	49 5	28 4	18 5	31 7	32 2	33 7
Nov. 4	48 7	28 2	17 5	29 10	31 11	34 4
— 11	48 8	27 11	17 9	32 2	31 8	33 2
— 18	49 0	28 1	17 10	31 8	31 6	34 2
— 25	49 6	28 1	17 9	32 2	31 4	33 7
Dec. 2	48 6	27 9	17 9	28 1	30 11	33 5
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	49 1	28 1	17 10	30 11	31 7	33 9
Duties	20 0	9 0	8 0	10 6	10 6	9 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English	5302 Sks. — Brls.	4050	5026	5407	702	24	1160	1152
Irish	— " — "	—	—	7	24435	—	—	—
Foreign	— " 1974 "	2605	—	—	—	—	3560	—

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English	3180	5550	3120	2070
Irish	—	—	2310	—
Foreign	4850	—	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—T. Fisher, Randolph-st., Camden Town, victualler—S. Thomas, Heworth, Yorkshire, victualler.

BANKRUPTS.—T. Spence, Stratford, Essex, market gardener—J. Hilliar, Lymington, Hampshire, innkeeper—C. W. Walthew, Poultry, chemist—I. Bloomenthal, Thornton-st., Dockhead, Surrey, wholesale stationer—S. Boss, Frith-st., Soho, tailor—S. Bastick, Brighton, hatter—E. Davies, Great Crosby, Lancashire, blacksmith—T. Evans, Denbigh, scrivener—J. Meredith, Pershore, Worcestershire, woolstapler—G. B. Worboys, Bristol, perfumer—J. Archer, Liverpool, wine-merchant—J. Wicks, Trowbridge and Westbury, Wiltshire, clothier—H. T. Elliston, Leamington, Priors, music seller—J. B. Robinson and W. Robinson, Macclesfield, ironmongers—J. Davies, Wellington, Shropshire, plumber—W. Hoare, Alstonefield, Staffordshire, apothecary—J. Whitehall, Wellington, Shropshire, innkeeper—G. Portway, Birmingham, metal refiner—W. Ryland, Little Sutton, Cheshire, tanner—E. P. Powell, Southampton, tailor—J. Burslem, King's Lynn, Norfolk, stationer—T. Hartley, Liverpool, hatter—R. R. Urry, East Retford, coachmaker—R. C. Janion, Liverpool, commission-agent—J. Davies and H. Edwards, Westminster Road, Lambeth, linen-draper—J. Beaumont, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, victualler—I. Wade, Manchester, grocer—W. Bell, Bridlington, Yorkshire, merchant—P. Blatchford, Plymouth, miller—E. Oakley and J. Wise, Poole, corn-dealers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—G. Scott & Son, Hawick, millwrights—E. Hill, Annan, writer—G. Malcolm, Glasgow, wine-merchant—M. Johnston, Birsay, Orkney—D. Fogo, Row, Perthshire—W. Carswell, jun., and T. Younger, Glasgow, wrights.

BIRTHS.—At Woolwich Common, on the 29th ult., the lady of Capt. Savage, Royal Artillery, of a son—On the 4th instant, at Walton, Lady Mordaunt, of a son—On the 4th inst., in Wilton Crescent, Lady Caroline Lascelles, of a son—In Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin, the lady of Sir John Blunden, Bart., of a son—At Ashford Hall, near Ludlow, the lady of Maj.-Gen. Lechmere Russell, C.B., of a daughter—On the 6th inst., at 28, Oriental Place, Brighton, the lady of Dr. James Arnott, of a son—On the 6th June, the lady of James Winter, Esq., of Ellerslie, Van Diemen's Land, formerly of Shenley Hill, Herts, of a son.

MARRIED.—At Hackney, on Tuesday, 6th inst., by the Rev. H. H. Norris, M.A., rector, H. W. Phillips, Esq., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to Catherine, youngest daughter of W. Clark, Esq., of Hackney—On the 1st inst., at Spanish Place, and afterwards at Marylebone Church, Mr. W. J. Attenbrow, of Upper George-street, Portman-square, to Rebecca, daughter of the late James Charlton, Esq., of Hexham, Northumberland.

DIED.—On the 3d instant, at Portland Place, the Right Hon. the Countess of Munster—At the house of her mother, the Countess Dowager of Clanricarde, Dominick-street, Dublin, the Countess of Howth—At Falkirk, Mrs. Lashman, aged 84, sister of the celebrated Thos. Hardy, who was tried at the Old Bailey, for high treason, 48 years ago—On the 5th instant, at the Charter-house, suddenly, Mr. Machell Stace, bookseller, aged 67—On the 5th inst., at Islington, aged 64, William Churchill, Esq.—On the 2d instant, F. D'Arcy Bacon, Esq., youngest son of the late John Bacon, of Friern-house, Middlesex, Esq., and formerly Brevet Major in the 10th Dragoons—On the 6th inst., at Abbey-lodge, Regent's Park, aged 51, Charles Norris, Esq., late of the East India Company's Civil Service, and Chief Secretary to Government at Bombay.

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CASE OF DISTRESS.—We, the undersigned, appeal to the Benevolence of the Public, and particularly to Gardeners, on behalf of the Widow of the late Robert Runciman, who is left with five children under ten years of age, wholly unprovided for. The late Robert Runciman was many years Gardener at Coptfold Hall, Essex, which situation he was obliged to quit three years since in consequence of the gentleman leaving the place; he was not able afterwards to obtain a situation in consequence of his numerous family, and he commenced jobbing Gardener, when he was unfortunately attacked with severe Rheumatism, which confined him for many months to his bedroom; and thus the little savings he had previously made became exhausted before his death. We knew him to be a steady, sober, and industrious man, and therefore confidently make this appeal on behalf of "the widow and the fatherless," in the hope that it will meet with that attention which the circumstances of the case deserve.

We shall be happy to receive Subscriptions, however small, in her behalf, and we beg to state, in justice to Mrs. Runciman, that this appeal is made without her knowledge.

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ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—MEETING AT DERBY, JULY, 1843.

PRIZES FOR IMPLEMENTS.

For the Plough best adapted to heavy land, 20*l*.; for the Plough best adapted to light land, 20*l*.; for the Drill which shall possess the best method of distributing compost, or other manures in a moist or dry state, quantity being especially considered, 30*l*.—N.B. Other qualities being equal, the preference will be given to the Drill which may be best adapted to cover the manure with soil before the seed is deposited. For the best Scarifier, 15*l*.; for the best Chaff-cutter, 10*l*.; for the Draining Tile for agricultural purposes, which shall have been *bonâ fide* sold at the cheapest rate during the past year, regard being had to the local circumstances affecting the cost of production, and which, in the opinion of the Judges, shall be sufficiently durable, 10*l*.; for the best set of Harrows, 10*l*.; for the best Agricultural Carriage, with or without springs, for the general purposes of road and field, 20*l*.; for the best and cheapest Stack-covering, to supersede Thatching, 20*l*.; for the best Drill-Presser, 10*l*.; for the best Churn, 5*l*. The Society wishes to call the attention of Machine-makers to Improved Steam Apparatus for Roots,—to small or Portable Corn Mills,—to Broad Shares for paring Stubbles,—to a Rake for collecting Couch,—to Agricultural Harness and Gearing generally: for which Prizes or Medals will be awarded by the Judges. The Judges will especially consider the selling-price of the Implements exhibited, which must be stated in the certificate; and they are instructed to withhold Prizes where there shall not appear to be sufficient merit. Printed Forms of Certificates of Entry by Exhibitors may be obtained of the Secretary, at No. 12, Hanover-square, London, and must be returned to him, filled up, by the 1st of June, 1843; the Council having decided, that in no case whatever shall any Certificate be received after that date. All Implements must be in the Show-yard before Nine o'clock on the evening of Friday, the 7th of July; and all Implements so admitted will be liable to be proved by actual trial on the recommendation of the Judges. The Judges will make a selection of such Ploughs and other Implements as appear to them to possess peculiar merit, and reserve their final decision, where necessary, until they shall have tested them in a subsequent trial, to be hereafter arranged, and to take place at a suitable season of the year.

By Order of the Council,

London, Dec. 10, 1842. JAMES HUDSON, Secretary.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Gardens, Inner Circle, Regent's Park. Exhibitions, 1843. The Council hereby give notice, that in the course of the ensuing year, Exhibitions will be held in the Gardens, at which Premiums will be awarded for the best Specimens of ornamental and interesting Plants and Flowers, and of Paintings, Drawings, Works of Art, and Manufactures, in which the representation of Plants and Flowers is introduced. Full particulars will be announced in future Advertisements. By order of the Council,

JAMES DE CARLE SOWERBY, Secretary.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY FLOWER SHOWS, Season 1843. At the Horns Tavern, Kennington, WEDNESDAY, April 19th, and WEDNESDAY, May 17th; at the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens, TUESDAYS, June 13th, July 25th, and September 19th.

The Committee beg to call the attention of the Public to the following regulation:—*None* but *Members* to compete for *Prizes* offered by the Society to any class, with the exception of Seedlings, which will be open to all England; at the same time, specimens allowed to be exhibited by non-members, if deserving, may be recommended by the Judges to the Committee, for rewards.

Terms of subscription, 1*l*. per annum, which entitles Members to the privilege of exhibiting without paying any entrance; also, admission for two friends to all Shows of the Society, in addition to their personal ticket. R. P. CUMING, Hon. Sec.,
3, Dean's-row, Walworth.

FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.

YOUELL & CO. have much pleasure in referring the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to their Advertisement of the above magnificent Fuchsia, inserted in this Paper of the 3d inst., together with their two new Verbenas.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Dec. 15, 1842.

EVANS' "NORTH MIDLAND DAHLIA."—A few Ground Roots for disposal of the only Seedling recorded as having beat all the *old* and *new* varieties at a large public open Exhibition. See *Gardeners' Chronicle* and *Gazette*, Nov. 12, 1842. Apply to J. EVANS, Florist, Rotherham, Yorkshire. —Dec. 7, 1842.

TO GENTLEMEN PLANTING FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECT.

J. OGDEN begs to recommend his fine Stock of Large PORTUGAL LAUREL, PHILLYREA, SIBERIAN ARBOR VITÆ, RHODODENDRONS, &c., &c., as being particularly handsome well-grown Plants, in fit state to remove with perfect safety; and the Nursery being advantageously situated for Canal or Railway Conveyance, so that they may be conveniently removed to any part of the country, he respectfully solicits orders for the same, which may be had on moderate terms, as well as a general Assortment of Nursery Stock.—Coventry, December 15, 1842.

RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

H. GROOM, CLAPHAM-RISE, NEAR LONDON, (removed from Walworth,) BY APPOINTMENT FLORIST TO HER MAJESTY, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he has a fine Selection of the above Flowers, which he can offer at the following very moderate prices:—

RANUNCULUSES, 100 roots in 100 superfine sorts	£4	4	0
Superfine mixtures from 5*s*. to 21*s*. per 100.			
ANEMONES, 100 roots in 100 superfine sorts . .	3	0	0
Superfine mixtures from 7*s*. 6*d*. to 21*s*. per 100.			
AURICULAS, 25 superfine sorts, 1 plant of each .	3	13	6
CARNATIONS, 25 superfine sorts, 1 pair of each .	3	10	0
PICOTEES, 25 superfine sorts, 1 pair of each . .	2	10	0
YELLOW PICOTEES, 12 superfine sorts, 1 pair of each	2	2	0

LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM ALBUM, from 5*s*. to 42*s*. each.
" " PUNCTATUM, from 10*s*.6*d*. to 42*s*. each.
" SPECIOSUM, small bulbs, from 63*s*. each.

⁂ The Trade supplied.

JOHN SALTER, of Versailles, France, intends sending out (to the Trade only) about the 1st May, several new and fine Seedling Chrysanthemums, which have this season been proved by him to possess those qualifications which must recommend them to all lovers of this last of autumnal flowers. The varieties he has already sent to England are now becoming generally known; suffice it to say, that the *Chronicle*, *Gazette*, and other Horticultural Journals are unanimous in describing the French varieties (introduced by him) as far superior in form and colour to the older kinds. The novelties he now offers will, he feels confident, still further enhance their reputation; among them will be found some of a very large size, others totally new in colour, and the whole of first-rate qualities. At the same time he will have ready 6 splendid Seedling Fuchsias of robust habit, large glossy foliage, and flowers of unusual size; which will challenge competition with any yet offered to the public: price 1*l*. 10*s*. the set. He can also furnish all the new French varieties of Iris germanica.

All letters must be post-paid to Versailles, and all orders will be delivered, free of expense, to London by the 1st May, 1843.

SEEDLING DAHLIAS FOR 1843.

MRS. JAMES RICHARDSON and TODD'S LADY SALE.

REPORT OF THE LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY, SEPT. 20th, 1842.—Six Blooms of a Seedling Dahlia of 1841, named "Mrs. James Richardson," were sent for opinion by Mr. James Edwards of York. This Flower was shown at the Royal South London Floricultural Exhibition last week, and had an extra prize awarded; but on the present occasion was shown in much better character, the blooms being quite up in the centre, and decidedly first-rate. The following was the decision of the censors: Form, substance, and arrangement of petals, good; eye, good; depth, full; size, medium; general form, good; colour, white, occasionally tipped; class of quality, first-rate.—*From the Gardeners' Chronicle and Gazette.*

Also obtained the following prizes: 1st prize at Hull, August 30th; 1st prize at Beverley, Sept. 7th; awarded an extra prize at the Royal South London Floricultural Society, Sept. 13th; 1st prize at Leeds, Sept. 21st; 1st prize at Newcastle, Sept. 21st; 1st prize at Sunderland as a superior first-class Seedling, Sept. 27th; 1st prize at the York Floral and Horticultural Society, Sept. 28th; 1st prize at the York Floricultural Society, Oct. 1st; 1st prize in its class as the best white or blush, ditto.—Height, 4 to 5 ft. Plants, 10*s*. 6*d*.

LADY SALE (TODD'S): Beautiful ruby carmine, fine clean-cupped petals, of good substance, rising well in the centre; of considerable depth and good size; very constant, and a decided first-rate show flower. Height, 4 ft.; Plants, 10*s*. 6*d*.

All orders addressed J. EDWARDS, Florist, Layerthorpe, Nursery or Seedsman, 7, New Bridge-street, York, will be st,rictly attended to; and the greatest care will be taken in sending out good plants at an early period, so as to ensure a good bloom during the season.—York, Dec., 1842.

FUCHSIA LANEII.

MESSRS. LANE & SON, of GREAT BERKHAMPSTED, HERTS, in announcing that the above-named new Seedling will be ready for delivery early in the ensuing April (in rotation as ordered), feel that they are entitled to lay before the public some of the grounds upon which they, as well as others, believe it to possess a claim to a decided superiority over any other hybrid extant, viz.:—

The *Gardener's Gazette* (page 465), speaking of its exhibition at the Horticultural Society's grounds at Chiswick, in July last, says—"Messrs. LANE and SON exhibited several plants of a handsome hybrid seedling Fuchsia, possessing many valuable properties, the flowers being large and well-shaped, sepals and petals distinct in colour, the latter being of a fine purple; the plants appeared to flower remarkably freely."

PAXTON, in his "Magazine of Botany," of August last, says of it—"The habit is dwarf and close; the leaves ample, with the elegance of the older species, and none of the coarseness of the more modern kinds; and the flowers are somewhat of the shape of the old globosa, but more expansive, and singularly large. Their sepals are bright crimson, and the petals darker, or of a light purplish hue. It is one of the best hybrids we have seen."

HARRISON, in his "Floricultural Cabinet" of the same month, says—"The Seedling Fuchsia sent by Messrs. LANE is the best of its class (the dark) we have ever seen. Its immense size, good form and colour, will always render it attractive and deserving a place in every collection. No doubt it will be much in demand."

This Fuchsia was the only one of last season to which any prize was awarded by the Horticultural Society, and this was at the Show on the 16th of July; it was only exhibited at the above Show, at the Stamford Hill (Clapton) Show on the 21st, and at the South London Floricultural Society's Show (Surrey Zoological Gardens) on the 26th of the same month, at both of which prizes were awarded to it.

It can be sent *by post* to any part of the United Kingdom.—The usual allowance to the Trade, where six plants are taken.

Berkhampsted Nurseries, Dec. 15th, 1842.

EVERGREEN OAKS.

RENÉ LANGELIER, NURSERYMAN and FLORIST, St. Helier, Jersey, has the honour to inform the Public in general, that he has a few Thousand Evergreen Oaks to dispose of: fine strong Plants, two and one-year old; two years old, from 18 inches and upwards at 1*l*. 5*s*. per 100; one year old, 10*s*. 6*d*. per 100. They are well worth the attention of the public.—R. L. also has fine dry Roots of White Defiance Dahlia, at 2*l*. 2*s*. per root. This Dahlia, R. L. has no hesitation to say, will prove the best of its class next season, having exhibited it with the greatest success in all classes, for which he gained *Three Medals*. It is very late in breaking, therefore it is necessary to force it early. Also, Jersey Maid—Blush, full flower; when shaded, becomes a superb white; well cupped and full centre. All Letters post-paid; references from unknown Correspondents.

TURVILL'S BLACK DAHLIA, THE "ESSEX TRIUMPH."

THOMAS BROWN begs to announce that he has purchased the entire Stock of the above superb and universally-admired Dahlia, which has been justly pronounced the greatest novelty yet produced, and is essential to the most limited grower. The following is the description given by the Floricultural Society of London, Sept. 6, when nine Blooms were exhibited:—"Of the petal: *form*, good; *substance*, good; *arrangement*, good; *eyes*, complete and good in every specimen; *depth*, great and globular; *size*, full; *general form*, excellent; *class of quality*, first-rate." The following award will prove that it maintained its high character successfully throughout the season.

1841	Chelmsford . .	Sept.	12,	1	bloom		1st prize
,,	Halstead . .	,,	17,	1	,,		1st ,,
,,	Salt Hill . . .	,,	28,	1	,,	5*l*. cup	1st ,,
1842	Floricultural Society	,,	6,	9	,,		1st class
,,	South London .	,,	13,	4	,,		1st prize
,,	Salt Hill* . .	,,	16,	4	,,		2d ,,
,,	Floricultural Society†	,,	20,	6	,,		1st ,,
,,	,, ,, (best Dark Dahlia)			1	,,		1st ,,
,,	Sunbury . . .	Sept.	22,	3	,,		1st ,,
,,	Halstead . .	,,	23,	1	,,		1st ,,
,,	Floricultural Society	,,	27,	12	,,		1st class
,,	,, ,, .	Oct.	4,	6	,,		1st ,,

It is very constant, and never shows an eye, the centre being well up when young. Fine habit; throwing its blooms out in the most graceful manner.—Plants in May, 10*s*. 6*d*. each; the usual allowance to trade where a dozen are taken.

Also plants, at the same time, of the following Seedlings, which have been shown and obtained prizes at the principal open Shows, and can be recommended as good Show Flowers.

BROWN'S PERPETUAL GRAND—bright crimson; fine broad petals; well cupped, full, and constant—10*s*. 6*d*.

BROWN'S QUEEN OF TRUMPS—white, tipped with purple; petals of good substance, well arranged, and of great depth—10*s*. 6*d*.

BROWN'S MIRANDA—blush white, shaded with rose; of unusual depth—7*s*. 6*d*.

BROWN'S BLUE BONNET—bright rosy purple; good petal, full, and very constant—7*s*. 6*d*.

A few Ground and Pot Roots of ADMIRAL STOPFORD and BEDFORD SURPRISE to dispose of.

Slough Nursery, Nov. 17, 1842.

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* 18 blooms were also shown not for competition.

† 30 blooms were also shown not for competition.

CHAPMAN'S NEW SPRING POTATOES.—Messrs. CHAPMAN beg to announce that they are ready to deliver the finest samples of these new Potatoes that can be sent to table, at 15*s*. per bushel: they will keep unimpaired from this time till June, if the directions sent with them be followed. Direct all orders to C. & T. CHAPMAN, Brentford End.

THE TRUE TOBOLSK RHUBARB.

YOUELL & CO. beg to announce that they are now housing the above for Forcing. Roots planted now will be ready for cutting at Christmas.

This Rhubarb being the earliest in the open border by three weeks of any yet introduced, renders it highly valuable for Forcing; its colour is of a beautiful transparent coral; and for delicacy of flavour it is unequalled. It can be forwarded with safety to any part of the United Kingdom, on the receipt of a Post-office order, at the rate of 12*s*. per dozen roots.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Dec. 15, 1842.

CHARLES FARNES, No. 128, ST. JOHN-STREET, LONDON, respectfully informs the Public that his Collection of New KITCHEN-GARDEN SEEDS are now ready to send out. Owing to the fine harvest, the quality is excellent, and will be found to give general satisfaction. C. F. being connected with the principal Market-Gardeners round London and in the Provinces, is enabled to select the best and most choice varieties from their original sources.

Farnes' Superior First Early Peas—this has been the first Pea brought into Covent Garden Market for some years past—height, 1½ to 2 ft.
Flack's Dwarf Blue Victory Pea, 2 ft.
Knight's Blue Dwarf Wrinkled do., 3 ft.
American Dwarf White do., 3 ft.
Improved Green Marrow do., 4 ft.
Auvergne, new variety, do., 4 to 5 ft.
Young's Large Milford Marrow do., 5 to 6 ft.
New Giant Wrinkled do., 6 to 7 ft.
Marshall's Early Prolific Beans
True Dwarf Green Fan do.
Extra Large Green Windsor do.
New-England Long-podded do.
Transparent Early Frame Radish
French Early Olive-shaped do.
Scarlet Turnip do.
White Dutch do. do.
White Spanish Onion
Brown Deptford do.
Dutch Silver Pickling do.
New White Globe do.
James Keeping do.
Imptd. Early Dutch Horn Carrot
Large Altringham do.
,, White Belgian do.
Ady's fine Large Cos Lettuce
True Paris White do.
,, ,, Green do.
Black Seed Bath Cos Lettuce
Siberian Green do.
Large Malta Cabbage do.
True White Silesian do.
Walcheren White Broccoli—the best and earliest variety in cultivation.
Myatt's Fine Early White Cape do.
Chappell's Large do. do. do.
,, Splendid Cream do.
Walton's Yellowish-White do.
Knight's Self-protecting do.
Earliest London-saved Cauliflower
Imported Brussels Sprouts
Seymour's Superb Solid White Celery
True Giant Manchester Red do
Superior Early Dwarf Cabbage
Early Dwarf York do.
,, ,, Crompton do.
Large Early Hope do.
True Drumhead Savoy
Imported Early Dutch Turnip
Early Round Nonesuch do.
True Dark Blood-Red Beet
Large Silver-stemmed do.
Imported French Sugar do.
,, ,, Summer Endive
,, ,, Yellow-leaved do.
Dwarf London Green Curled do.
Morgan's Early Nonesuch Potatoes
True Early Ash-leaved Potatoes.

With every variety of Vegetable and Flower Seeds in cultivation; a general Catalogue of which, with prices, will be forwarded on application.

SHIRLEY VINEYARD, NEAR SOUTHAMPTON.—NURSERY DEPARTMENT.

CLEMENT HOARE respectfully announces that he has now on sale an extensive collection of Grape Vine Plants of superior growth, and of the most approved sorts in general cultivation, varying in price from 2*s*. 6*d*. to 7*s*. 6*d*. each.

Lately Published,

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE VINE ON OPEN WALLS. By CLEMENT HOARE. 3d edition. 8vo, 7*s*. 6*d*. boards. LONGMAN & Co., London. Sold by all Booksellers, and at the Vineyard at Shirley.

CONIFERÆ.—The Subscribers have this Season to offer the following:—

Pinus austriaca, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	30s.	0
,, ,, 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, Banksiana, 1 ft., in pots, each	15	0
,, Cembra, 1 year seedling, per 100	7	6
,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 100	10	0
,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 100	15	0
,, ,, 2 to 3 inches, in pots, each	0	3
,, ,, 4 to 6 inches, in pots, each	0	6
,, excelsa, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	30	0
,, ,, 2 to 3 inches, in pots, each	2	6
,, ,, 4 to 6 inches, in pots, each	3	6
,, Gerardiana, 1 year seedling, in pots, each	15	0
,, ,, 4 to 6 inches, in pots, each	20	0
,, halepensis, 6 to 9 inches, in pots, each	1	0
,, ,, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	6	0
,, ,, var., 6 inches, in pots, per doz.	7	6
,, inops, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, insignis, 1 ft., in pots, each	20	0
,, Lambertiana, 1 year seedling, in pots, each	40	0
,, ,, 1 ft., in pots, engrafted, each	50	0
,, Laricio, 2 years seedling, per 1000	12	6
,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	25	0
,, maritima major, 4 to 6 inches, in pots, each	1	6
,, monticola, 1 ft., in pots, each	60	0
,, Montezumæ, 1 ft., in pots, each	42	0
,, neglecta, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	3	6
,, nepalensis, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	20	0
,, Ocote (oocarpa), 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	7	6
,, palustris, 3 ft., in pots, each	63	0
,, patula, 1 ft., in pots, each	7	6
,, Pinaster, 1 year seedling, per 1000	7	6
,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	10	0
,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	15	0
,, ,, (maritima of France), 1 year seedling, per 1000	7	6
,, ,, ,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	10	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 1 year transpl., per 1000	15	0
,, Pinea, 12 to 15 inches, in pots, each	0	9
,, Pithyusa, 4 to 6 in., in pots, each	5	0
,, ponderosa, 1 ft., in pots, engrafted, each	21	0
,, Pseudo-Strobus, 1 ft., in pots, each	10	6
,, Pumilio, 1 year seedling, per 1000	20	0
,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	35	0
,, pungens, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, pyrenaica, 3 to 4 ins., in pots, each	1	6
,, resinosa, 6 to 8 inches, in pots, each	0	0
,, rigida, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	3	0
,, ,, 4 to 6 inches, in pots, each	0	6
,, serotina, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	3	0
,, Sabiniana, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	25	0
,, ,, var. Coulteri, 2 ft., in pots, each	30	0
,, sinensis, 1½ ft., in pots, each	20	0
,, Strobus, 2 years seedling, per 1000	10	6
,, ,, 3 years seedling, per 1000	12	6
,, ,, 2 years transplanted, per 1000	25	0
,, ,, 3 years transplanted, per 1000	30	0
,, ,, compressa, 2 to 2½ ft., in pots, each	15	0
,, sylvestris, 1 year seedling, per 1000	1	0
,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	2	0
,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	6	0
,, ,, 2 years transplanted, per 1000	8	0
,, ,, haguensis, 1 year seedling, per 1000	1	3
,, ,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	2	6
,, ,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	7	6
,, ,, ,, 2 years transplanted, per 1000	10	0
,, Tæda, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, Teocote, 1 ft., in pots, each	25	0
,, taurica, 1 year seedling, per 100	2	6
,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 100	5	0
,, ,, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, uncinata, 3 to 4 in., in pots, each	1	6
,, variabilis, 4 to 6 in., in pots, each	0	6
,, sp. from East Indies, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	36	0
,, sp. from Guatimala, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	36	0
Abies alba, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	20	0
,, ,, 2 years transplanted, per 1000	30	0
,, cærulea, 1 ft., in pots, each	3	6
,, Clanbrasiliana, 6 to 9 in., in pots, each	3	6
,, Douglasi, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	10	6
,, excelsa, 2 years seedling, per 1000	3	0
,, ,, 3 years seedling, per 1000	4	0
,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	8	0
,, ,, 2 years transplanted, per 1000	12	0
,, Menziesii, 9 to 12 in., in pots, each	5	0
,, mexicana, 1 foot, in pots, each	10	6
,, Morinda, 6 to 9 in., in pots, each	3	6
,, ,, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	5	0
,, nigra, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	60	0
,, ,, 2 years transplanted, per 1000	70	0
,, ,, var. gracilis, 1 foot, in pots, each	3	6
,, ,, foliis variegatis, 1 foot, in pots, each	3	6
,, pygmæa, 3 in., in pots, each	7	6
,, sibirica, 1 foot, in pots, each	5	0
,, alba, fol. variegatis, 6 in., in pots, each	3	6
Picea Balsamea, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	15	0
,, canadensis, 1 year seedling, per 1000	15	0
,, ,, 1 to 1½ ft., each	1	0
,, cephalonica, 2 years transplanted, per 100	20	0
,, ,, 6 to 9 in., in pots, each	1	0
,, Fraseri, 4 to 6 in., in pots, each	1	0
,, Hudsoni, 9 to 12 in., in pots, each	7	6
,, nigra, 1 foot, in pots, each	10	6
,, pectinata, 1 year seedling, per 1000	7	6
,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	25	0
,, Pichta, 2 years seedling, in pots, each	1	6
,, Pinsapo, 2 years seedling, in pots, per doz.	9	0
,, ,, 4 to 6 in., in pots, each	1	0
,, spectabilis, 1 year seedling, in pots, each	5	0
,, ,, 2 to 3 in., seedling, in pots, each	7	6
,, 2 to 2½ ft., engrafted, in pots, each	15	0
Cedrus Deodara, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	36	0
,, ,, 3 to 4 in., in pots, each	5	0
,, ,, 6 to 9 in., in pots, each	7	6
,, ,, 1 to 1½ ft., engrafted, in pots, each	7	6
,, Libani, 4 to 6 in., in pots, each	1	6
,, ,, 1 foot, in pots, each	2	6
Larix europæa, 1 year seedling, per 1000	2	6
,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	3	6
,, ,, 1 year transplanted, per 1000	6s. to 8	0
,, ,, 2 years transplanted, per 1000	8s. to 10	0
,, ,, (from Tyrol seed), 1 year seedling, per 1000	3	6
,, ,, ,, 2 years seedling, per 1000	5	0
,, ,, ,, 1 do. trspl., per 1000, 8s. to	10	0
,, ,, ,, 2 do transpl., per 1000	12	6
,, ,, pendula, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	7	0
,, microcarpa, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	3	0
,, robusta, 3 inches, in pots, each	7	6
,, sibirica, 6 inches, in pots, each	5	0
,, sp. from France, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	2	6
Cupressus australis, 1 ft., in pots, each	2	6
,, lusitanica, 1½ to 2 ft., in pots, each	1	0
,, lycia, 1 year seedling, in pots, each	0	6
,, sempervirens, 2 years seedling, per 100	2	6
6 to 9 inches, each	0	6
1 to 1½ ft., each	1	0
horizontalis, 1 ft., each	1	6
,, [illegible], [illegible] to 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	6
torulosa, [illegible] year seedling, in pots, per doz.	6	6
,, [illegible] to 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	6
Cupressus Tournefortia, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	4s.	0
,, ,, 4 inches, in pots, each	1	0
,, ,, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, each	1	6
,, spec. from Himalaya, 3 to 4 inches, in pots, each	1	6
,, spec. from Swan River, 1 ft., in pots, each	3	6
Juniperus bedfordensis, 3 to 4 inches, in pots, each	10	6
,, communis, 6 to 9 inches, transplanted, per 1000	20	0
,, ,, nana, 6 inches, each	1	6
,, ,, pendula, 6 inches, each	3	6
,, excelsa, 1 ft., in pots, each	7	6
,, lycia, 3 to 4 inches, in pots, each	3	6
,, Oxycedrus, 1 to 1½ ft., each	2	0
,, phœnicea, 4 to 6 inches, in pots, each	1	0
,, prostrata, each	0	9
,, recurva, 9 to 12 inches	2	6
,, Sabina, 1 to 1½ ft., each	0	6
,, ,, 1 ft., in pots, each	0	9
,, sibirica, 1 ft., in pots, each	1	6
,, sinensis, 6 in., in pots, each	2	6
,, suecica, 1 to 1½ ft., each	0	6
,, ,, upright, 1 to 1½ ft., each	0	9
,, ,, tamariscifolia, 1 to 1½ ft., each	3	6
,, virginiana, 1½ to 2 ft., each	0	6
Thuja articulata, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	18	0
,, ,, 4 to 6 in., in pots, each	2	6
,, ,, 2 to 2½ ft., in pots, each	7	6
,, occidentalis, 2 years seedling, per 100	3	0
,, ,, 1½ to 2 ft., each	0	6
,, ,, 3 to 4 ft., each	1	0
,, orientalis, 1 year seedling, in seed pans, per 100	10	6
,, ,, 1 year seedling, in open border, per 100	7	6
,, ,, 4 to 6 in., in pots, each	0	4
,, ,, 9 to 12 in., in pots, each	0	9
,, ,, 1½ to 2 ft., in pots, each	1	6
,, plicata, 9 to 12 in., in pots, each	2	6
,, tatarica, 1 year seedling, per doz.	15	0
Taxodium distichum, 1½ ft., each	0	6
Taxus baccata, 3 to 4 in., per 100	15	0
,, ,, 1½ to 2 ft., per 100	30	0
,, ,, horizontalis, 6 in., each	0	9
,, ,, foliis aureis varieg., 2 to 3 in., in pots, each	1	0
,, canadensis, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.	2	6
,, ,, 6 to 9 in., in pots, each	0	9
,, hibernica, 1½ to 2 ft., each	1	6
,, ,, 4 ft., each	5	0
Araucaria imbricata, seedling, 6 to 9 in., in pots, each	7	6
,, ,, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, cuttings, each	5	0
Altingia Cunninghamii, 1 to 1½ ft., in pots, cuttings, each	15	0

PETER LAWSON AND SON, EDINBURGH,
Seedsmen and Nurserymen to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.

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MESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS are instructed to submit the above to public competition, by Auction, on the premises, Stoke Newington Common (by order of the Trustees), on MONDAY, Dec. 19th, 1842, at 11 o'clock. Also the remaining Nursery Stock, consisting of Fruit and Forest Trees, Deciduous Shrubs, &c; about 2,000 of Myatt's "British Queen" Strawberry. May be viewed prior to Sale. Catalogues may be had on the premises, of the principal Seedsmen, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

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D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

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ROBERT BROWN having made an important and successful improvement in the construction of Garden Pots, submits them to the Floricultural Profession, and to all who are interested in the propagation and cultivation of Plants. It is well known that many valuable plants are annually lost, or much injured, by having the delicate fibres of their roots dried up, from the pots in common use becoming heated by the sun's rays, or from exposure to drying currents of air, &c., for which evils a remedy has long been sought. The Improved Garden Pot now offered to the Public is intended to counteract this irregularity of temperature, by being made hollow-sided, with an aperture on the rim, that the space between the outer and inner surface may be filled with water when required, and the aperture being made air-tight by means of a peg, a uniform degree of coolness or humidity may be preserved, and the plants, although exposed to the mid-day sun, will have their roots secured from injury. The Improved Garden Pot does not differ in appearance from those in common use, but the advantages of its construction, for the growth of plants, or for the propagation of cuttings, are too obvious to need further comment.—R. B. has submitted his invention to several eminent cultivators, from whom he has received the greatest encouragement.

Specimens may be seen at the Horticultural Society's Rooms, 21, Regent-street, or at Mr. BROWN'S Pottery, Surbiton-hill, near Kingston, Surrey, and at his private residence, Ewell.

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1842.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, Dec. 20	Linnean	8 P.M.
	Floricultural	6½ P.M.
Wednesday, Dec. 21	Microscopical	8 P.M.
Tuesday, Dec. 27	Zoological	8½ P.M.

THE arguments by which we last week sought to arouse the attention of our readers to the pressing importance of employing the labouring poor had scarcely left our pen, when it was announced in the *Times* that the Duke of Buckingham had practically admitted the urgency of the necessity on which we had insisted. It appears that the labourers belonging to the parish of Brill have been suffering severe privations from the want of employment. A short time since nearly 40 persons belonging to that parish were inmates of the union-house at Thame. Those out of the house unemployed made an attempt to see the Duke of Buckingham for the purpose of stating their grievances. The Duke relieved their immediate necessities, and ordered the parish officers of Brill to attend at Wotton House; requested them to call a parish meeting, for the purpose of allotting the men among the ratepayers; and stated, that if the rest of the ratepayers would take the men according to their assessment to the rates, he (the Duke) would choose eight labourers for his share for the winter, which is something more than his proportion. The parish meeting was accordingly called, and an arrangement made to send one labourer for each 70*l*. assessment to the poor-rates; those paying less than a 70*l*. assessment to take a labourer so many days a week in proportion. Later information from the country tells us, to our joy, that others of the noble and the rich are taking a similar course.

It is evident, then, that we were not an hour too soon in our observations upon the state of the labouring poor; and we now most earnestly repeat our recommendation, that every shilling of spare money which the country can afford, instead of being applied to the relief of distant evils, should be used to alleviate the distress at our own doors—among our own people —not in charity, but in the purchase of labour to increase the productiveness of the land. It is entirely our own fault if the land of England is not as fertile as that of any part of the earth, provided we sharpen our wits, and use our ample means, and employ our industrious poor in rendering it so. There is no occasion to purchase foreign produce to bring about this end; we need not run all over the world in search of wealth while millions of broad acres lie waste in our own country—while myriads of tons of fertilising materials are wasted as recklessly as if we melted our sovereigns into waterpipes, and while tens of thousands of powerful and skilful hands are able to rescue all this wealth from dissolving in thin and viewless air. In a word, drainage and manure are all that our land requires, and both are to be purchased by securing the happiness of the poor; for labour, and little except labour, is concerned in effecting the one and economising the other. For to-day, we confine ourselves to drainage.

There may be many who think that all arguments to prove the paramount importance of draining are at the present day superfluous, because it is a fact universally known and admitted by enlightened men. We, however, do not entertain the same opinion; on the contrary, there are, we doubt not, thousands of well-informed people who do *not* know what the advantage of drainage is, or who do not think that the advantages are such as are applicable to themselves. It must, indeed, be so, or we should hear nothing of unemployed poor; for there is hardly a farm or garden that would not be benefited by thorough drainage, and the greater part of them are much in need of it. We are not speaking here of cuts, or as our Norfolk friends say, grups, made over the surface to carry off a few puddles; but of that effectual underground draining which will allow nothing stagnant to gather within a yard of the surface; which conveys away all superfluous water to main ditches, opening into rivers which discharge their contents into the ocean. That is the sort of draining, the want of which is notorious all over the kingdom.

It is partly because draining is itself the element of new wealth, and partly because it is effected by no other cost than that of employing poor men, that we would just now so much insist upon it: for it may well be done at the present season in many places, and the advantage will be felt in the harvest of next year.

Drainage of land increases its fertility, and renders it less expensive to work, if it is not clayey. Well-drained gardens resist frost infinitely better than wet ones: the soil is warmed, and crops are obtained earlier; the health of trees is greatly benefited; the quality of fruit is much improved, and its quantity augmented; gum and canker are comparatively unknown, and many kinds of noxious insects disappear. What is true of gardens is equally true of farms; for the laws which regulate the healthy condition of plants are the same in all cases, and apply to Corn and Turnips as much as to Peach-trees and Asparagus-beds.

In explanation of some, at least, of the reasons of this important effect of drainage, we cannot do better than quote the words of Professor Johnston. After enumerating other advantages of the operation, he has these observations (*Lectures*, p. 442): "It allows the water of the rains, instead of merely running over and often injuriously washing the surface, to make its way easily through the soil. And thus, while filtering through, not only does the rain-water impart to the soil those substances useful to vegetation, which, as we have seen, it always contains in greater or less abundance, but it washes out of the upper soil—and, when the drains are deep enough, out of the subsoil also—such noxious substances as naturally collect and may have been long accumulating there, rendering it unsound and hurtful to the roots. The latter is one of those benefits which gradually follow the draining of land. When once thoroughly effected, it constitutes a most important permanent improvement, and one which can be fully produced by no other available means. The same openness of the soil which enables the rains to wash out those soluble noxious substances which have been long collecting, permits them to carry off also such as are gradually formed, and thus to keep it in a sound and healthy state."

But we have not room to dwell in this place upon the reasons why drainage is so important. We would rather entreat attention to the results *that have already followed it*.

In Aberdeenshire, and elsewhere, crops ripen on the land that has been drained about a fortnight sooner than they did before the drainage (*Prize Essays, Highland Society*, 2, p. 171). In Berwickshire, we are told, in the same place, land now grows very good crops of Turnip or Rape *where none could be had before the drainage took place*; and, in general, it bears Wheat well.

We have the evidence of Sir James Graham, that land worth to him 4*s*. 6*d*. an acre, became worth 20*s*. an acre, after draining and subsoil ploughing, at a cost of 6*l*. 18*s*. 4*d*. an acre; thus returning 11 per cent. on the outlay—*all of which was in labour* (*Journ. Agr. Soc*. 2, 276). On Lord Hatherton's estate at Teddesley Hay in Staffordshire, a farm worth only 254*l*. 10*s*. 9*d*. a-year, was increased to the annual value of 689*l*. 13*s*. 1*d*., at a cost of no more than 1,500*l*., *all in labour* (*Ibid*. p. 279).

Sir Robert Peel states, that from a field of his which was thoroughly drained, and which before the operation did not produce more than "a brush of a crop of Turnips," he immediately obtained *four times* as many Turnips as at any previous time before—as much indeed as 27 tons an acre. On the farm of Swellhead, in Kincardineshire, Mr. Boswell informs us that undrained land worth 52*l*. a-year, became, by skilful management, principally by draining, without which all the rest would have been useless, worth 500*l*. a-year. In this case, the total outlay, for improvements of all kinds, was 5,400*l*.—*and it was nearly all in labour*.

In Berkshire, Mr. Rham tells us, that in Windsor Forest, land which was so rotten and bad that sheep could not stand on it, nor carts be drawn over it, suddenly became by underdraining so sound as to carry immediately afterwards 9 quarters of Oats an acre, and afterwards "a splendid crop of Wheat" (*Ibid*. 2, 282). We can ourselves point to a piece of heavy land, so wet that it would carry nothing, which immediately after bush-draining, at 20 feet intervals, produced at the rate of 18 tons of Potatoes an acre, with no extraordinary assistance from manure.

Be it observed that we do not take these as the best cases that can be found, but merely as illustrative *facts* that happen to be conveniently at hand. Such results arise out of the nature of things, and therefore no circumstances whatever can alter them. Indeed, to expect plants to thrive or crops to flourish in wet undrained lands, is about as reasonable as to hope to fatten cattle with their heads only above water.

In an excellent pamphlet *, which we particularly recommend to our readers, Mr. Bailey Denton, whose profession as a land-agent has given him great experience in these matters, says—"It is admitted by all who understand the subject, that where drainage has been carried on upon correct principles, and with proper skill and energy, 8 bushels or 1 quarter of Wheat per acre has been added to the annual produce. 10,000,000, out of 12,000,000, are usually allowed as the undrained or ineffectually-drained acres under tillage; and as the strong lands are those which stand most in need of drainage, and are also the best Wheat lands, it may be assumed that five-sixths of the land under Wheat may, by being drained, yield a quarter more per acre on the average, which will be a little more than 3,000,000 of quarters annually: and this, added to the quantity quoted as the present estimated produce, will bring the supply as much above the demand as it is now below, which will more than compensate any deficiency which may be felt on the repeal of the Corn laws, by the withdrawal of the poorer lands from tillage."

Nor is this all: when stock are kept on undrained land, it is notorious that they take the rot, from which they escape on drier soils; a fact philosophically accounted for by Liebig, and which affords an additional motive to the landowner for immediately setting about employing the poor in the thorough drainage of his land.

"There are," says Mr. Kimberley, "thousands of acres, perhaps millions, that are at present worse than lying waste, causing whole districts to be unhealthy to man and beast—acres that will not support a goose, or at least a sheep, per acre—some let to farmers at from 2*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*. per acre; all of which, with little exception, if properly drained and well cultivated in a regular course of alternate husbandry, would increase in value from 150 to 300 per cent., forward the harvest from 14 to 20 days, improve the climate of the country, and add to the produce in a direct ratio to the higher value of the land" (*Journ. Royal Agr. Soc*., 3, 178).

In all these statements we have left the health of the country entirely out of consideration. But it is in evidence that undrained districts are the most unhealthy; and *vice versâ*. We have not room for the proof of this; those who are at all doubtful about it may be referred to Mr. Chadwick's report on the sanatory condition of the labouring population, where facts in abundance are produced, such as no man can possibly gainsay. So that the employment of the poor in draining land is not only productive of happiness, the reward of benevolent minds, and of wealth, so important to us all, but of health, without which satisfaction and augmented wealth would be of little service to anybody.

The reason usually alleged for not carrying drainage universally into effect is its supposed cost. "To drain," says Professor Johnston, "25 millions of acres at 6*l*. an acre would cost 150 millions sterling: a sum equal, probably, to the whole amount of capital at present employed in farming the land."

But this is a statement which must be taken with considerable modifications. In the first place, it would not cost 6*l*. an acre, on an average, to drain all the land of England; and in the next place, it need not be all done at once. On the contrary, it would be far better that it should be extended over many years. Indeed, in another place, Professor Johnston himself states that a Berwickshire farmer informed him that he "*drains so many acres every year*, and finds himself always repaid *by the end of the third season*. If, therefore, he has spare capital enough to go on for three years, *he can gradually drain any extent of land by the repeated use of the same sum of money*" (*Johnston's Lectures*, p. 447).

Supposing, however, there were, which there is not, any urgent necessity for the *immediate* drainage of all the land in England, the cost of 6*l*. an acre is much too high.

We find that in proportion as mechanical skill is applied to the manufacture of drain-tiles, the cost of draining diminishes. And it now appears from a statement in Mr. Pusey's very valuable report to the Royal Agricultural Society, on the recent progress of farming, that the cost of draining an acre of land in Huntingdonshire varies between 1*l*. 11*s*. 4*d*. and 6*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.; the latter cost being necessary only in land of the heaviest kind, where the drains cannot be more than 16½ft. apart. And, upon the whole, *the average* cost of draining can hardly be estimated higher than 50*s*. an acre, even now; and by further improvements it will in all probability be reduced to a much smaller sum. These statements apply to tile-draining; but if sod draining is employed, it will not cost above 18*s*. 6*d*. an acre, according to the high authority of Mr. Handley; and we have Lord Spencer's testimony that this kind of draining requires, on clay land, very little renewing in 28 years (*Journ. Agr. Soc*., 3, 168).

We cannot too often repeat that the whole of this expense, be it what it may, consists in employing the poor, who must be maintained in degradation as paupers, if they are not supported in independence as labourers. And surely it is more wise, as it is more humane, to act towards them as has been done by the Duke of Buckingham, in the instance already mentioned, even if their employment should be attended with seeming loss. We believe, however, there is not a more mistaken idea than that of supposing a saving in labour to be a gain in money: just the reverse, within reasonable limits, is the fact. There is no real economy, but a great loss, in a niggardly allowance of labourers to either gardens or farms.

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* "The Question, What can now be done for British Agriculture? Answered, in a Letter to P. Pusey, Esq." By J. Bailey Denton, Land-agent. *Ridgway*.

We could point, if we pleased, in proof of this, to a parish in Bedfordshire, consisting of 3,000 acres, where one farm of 900 acres employs more labourers than the remaining 2,100, and we will engage to say the profit per acre is very much higher on the 900 acres than on the remainder, thus proving that labour well applied creates wealth.

But our limits are already far exceeded for to-day, and we must content ourselves in conclusion with earnestly entreating gentlemen to realise the hope expressed by Mr. Pusey, that "the coming winter will not pass by without a vigorous commencement of under-draining throughout the country; for besides the benefit to the farm, draining, in its execution, of course gives great employment to the labourers,—and even beyond this temporary relief, every landowner who drains and then breaks up with the plough 25 or 30 acres of indifferent pasture, provides employment through future years for an additional family."

Mr. Blacker, of Armagh, has shown (*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*, 13, 380), that an outlay of 2,000,000*l.* a-year on draining would keep every agricultural labourer from the workhouse; whilst the land reclaimed would "annually afford the additional demand for the labour required for its cultivation." We would recommend this gentleman's arguments to the consideration of landlords. Our own object is to attract attention in the strongest possible manner to the importance of doing the work, not to raising the means of doing it; although, if that were our purpose, it would not be difficult to show that long leases and corn-rents would instantly effect it here, as they do in Scotland. These, however, are considerations beyond our prescribed limits.

THERE is an article now coming into general use, called "Vegetable Ivory," concerning which we have had so many inquiries that we shall probably be gratifying our readers by a more particular account of it than we can give in the Notices to Correspondents.

The Ivory nut is the produce of a tree found on the banks of the river Magdalena, in that part of South America formerly called New Grenada, but now constituting the republic of Columbia. Humboldt and Bonpland found it at places called Barancas Vermejas, and Ibague, at the foot of Mount Quindiu, and also on the Rio Opon and Caño de Chucuri. The Spanish botanists Ruiz and Pavon also met with it in the groves of Peru in the hotter parts of the Andes, and named it Phytelephas macrocarpa; the Prussian botanist Willdenow changed the name, without sufficient reason, to Elephantusia macrocarpa—but his bad example is not followed. The natives of Columbia call it Tagua, or Cabeza de Negro (Negro's head), in allusion, we presume, to the figure of the nut.

Almost all we know about it is contained in the following memorandum, published by the Spanish writers above mentioned. "The Indians cover their cottages with the leaves of this most beautiful Palm. The fruit at first contains a clear insipid fluid, by which travellers allay their thirst; afterwards this same liquor becomes milky and sweet, and it changes its taste by degrees as it acquires solidity, till at last it is almost as hard as ivory. The liquor contained in the young fruits becomes acid if they are cut from the tree and kept some time. From the kernels the Indians fashion the knobs of walking-sticks, the reels of spindles, and little toys, which are whiter than ivory, and as hard, if they are not put under water—and if they are, they become white and hard again when dried. Bears devour the young fruit, with avidity."

The tree which furnishes these nuts is a Palm, although Humboldt and Kunth have referred it, for some reason with which we are unacquainted, to the order of Screw Pines (Pandanaceæ)—an error which is preserved by all botanists up to the present day.

Two species are known, the *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, or large-fruited, and *microcarpa*, or small-fruited.

The part of the kernel which is thus similar to ivory is what is called the albumen; that is to say, the nutritious substance which surrounds the embryo, and which is destined to feed it when it begins to grow. It is of the same nature, though not of the same consistence, as the flour of Corn, the spicy substance of the Nutmeg, and the meat of the Cocoa-nut, which, in other Palm-trees, becomes very hard—that of the Date Palm is quite as hard, if not harder; but it is not white enough or large enough to be worth using by the turner. The Doum Palm, or Forking Palm, of Thebes, the fruits of which are called gingerbread-nuts at Alexandria, has a similar albumen, which is turned into beads for rosaries; and our correspondent Mr. Murray informs us that he has a model of the Double Cocoa-nut, or Coco de Mer, beautifully carved from a portion of its own albumen, as hard as ivory, and susceptible of as fine a polish. He says he has also seen a figure cut from the same specimen, forming the end of the shaft of a lady's parasol, not to be discriminated from one carved in ivory.

A NEAT MODE OF TRAINING THE RASPBERRY.

THE Raspberry is in my opinion one of the best of our native fruits, and is valuable, not only during the season when it forms a part of the dessert, but also in its preserved state; when it is in great request for using in a variety of ways with which every housekeeper is familiar. On this account, I am desirous of directing attention to its cultivation, and of submitting the accompanying sketches, explanatory of a mode of treatment which I have seen practised with great success in various parts of England and Scotland, during the last thirty years; but which I do not remember to have seen described in any work on gardening, previous to my noticing it in one of the early Numbers of last year's *Chronicle*.

A glance at the sketches themselves, will give a better idea of the plan to which I allude, than any lengthened description can convey. I will, therefore, only observe that the plants are supposed to be placed in rows four feet apart, and about the same distance from one another in the row. The number of shoots on each is regulated during the growing season, no more being allowed to remain than the plant is capable of supporting. In most cases six or eight shoots will probably be sufficient; although, for fear of accident to any of them, it is sometimes desirable to leave one or two extra, which may be laid in if wanted, or cut away at this time, when the plants are usually pruned and put in order. Where this method is followed, a row of Raspberries in autumn will have something of the appearance represented in sketch No. 2; the arched portion tied to the stake in the centre being the canes which bore fruit this year; and which must now be cut down to the bottom, and be replaced by the upright shoots of last summer, trained in a similar manner to those represented in Fig. 1.—*M. E. H.*

Fig. 1.

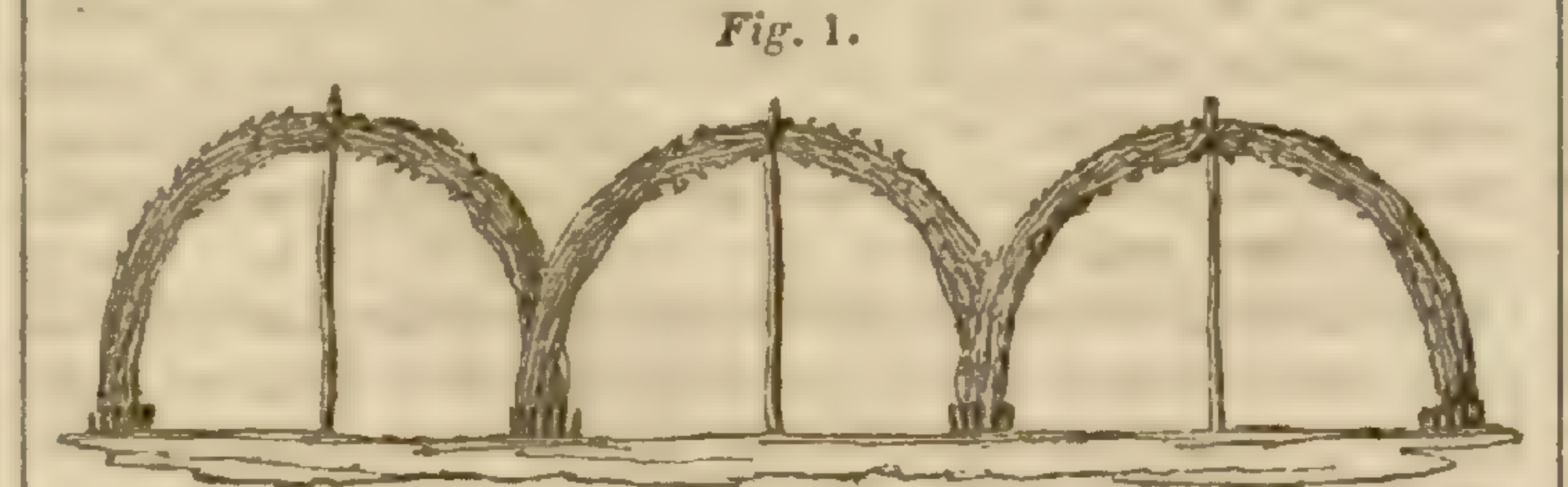
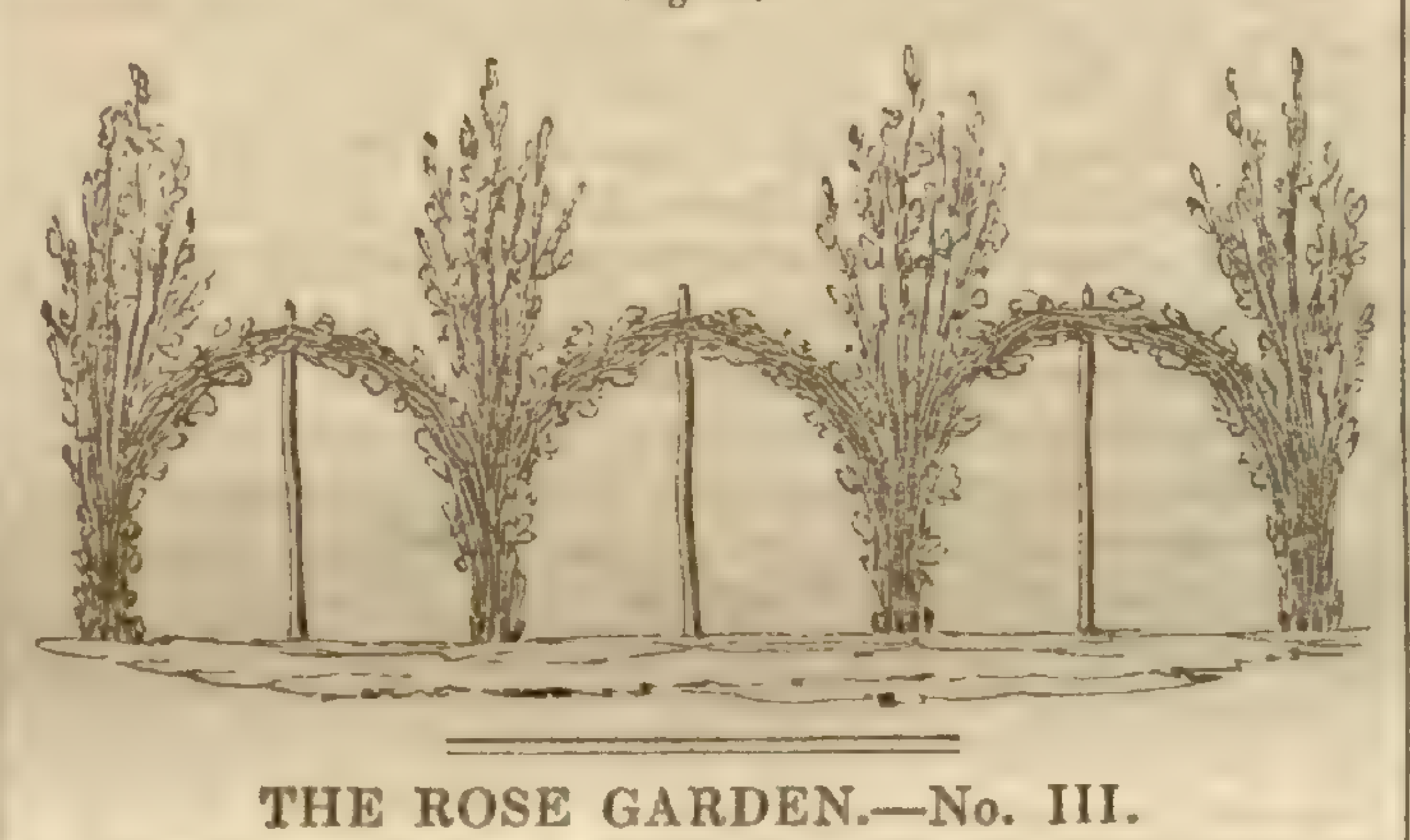


Fig. 2.



THE ROSE GARDEN.—No. III.

IT behoves every one at this season to look to the protection of his Standards; if Noisette, Chinese Tea-scented, and some of the more tender Bourbon Roses, they will all be excited by the present mild weather, as in December 1837, and in January we shall, perhaps, as then, be visited with a nipping frost which will deal destruction among them.

The mode of protection used in the north of Italy may be adopted; viz., that of surrounding the head of the Rose, after shortening its shoots, and binding moss or hay-bands round the stem, with an oiled paper cap. Such plants, however, often suffer by the early spring frosts, when uncovered. I have found no method equal to that of removing the trees, and placing their roots in a trench near a north wall, their heads leaning against the wall. A double mat should be nailed over them, which may remain on till the end of February, unless the season is very mild, when it should be occasionally removed. In this situation they will remain nearly dormant till the end of March, when they may be removed and planted in their summer quarters. By this annual removal, their roots become so fibrous that the plants receive scarcely any check, and bloom abundantly all the summer; and we shall thus be able to produce fine standards of Noisettes, Lamarque, and Jaune Desprez, which, since the winter of 1838, have almost disappeared. For the protection of dwarfs of the above and other tender Roses on their own roots, nothing is so efficient as moss placed thickly on the surface of the soil round their roots; this prevents the ground from being frozen hard; and although the extremities of their shoots may be killed, they will throw up abundantly from the stem near their roots, and bloom as well as if the whole plant had been protected.

Rose-seed, even of the most choice varieties, is abundant this season. The heps should now be gathered, and laid on the surface of the pots of mould in which it is intended that they should be sown. The pots should be placed on a sunny shelf in the greenhouse, and remain there untouched till the end of January; by which time the seeds will be thoroughly ripened. They may then be crushed with the fingers, and the seeds may be covered with about half-an-inch of light mould. The pots should remain in the greenhouse till the beginning of March, when they may be placed out of doors, in a situation fully exposed to the sun; when they will require to be watered in dry weather. They must be protected from birds and mice by a piece of coarse wire, such as is used for malt-kilns. A portion, probably a small one, will by these means vegetate during the first season, and most probably all will grow during the next. If the pots remain in the greenhouse too long, the plants will come up weakly and damp off, or become mildewed. In the open air, however weakly they are when they first make their appearance, they gradually acquire hardihood, and but seldom die. In June, during showery weather, they should be taken from the pots carefully with the blade of a knife, so as not to disturb the dormant seeds, and should be transplanted into a rich border.

Your remarks on the ridiculous mode of showing Roses in large bundles of flowers are very just. The end of exhibiting all flowers ought to be, to give the public a just estimate of their properties. A crowded bundle of Roses never can do this; five flowers and buds ought to be the maximum of number allowed for each variety. In this manner, a Rose may be seen fully blown, half-blown, in bud ready to open, and in buds showing its colour only. Some of the foliage belonging to each variety should also accompany the flowers.

The stimulus now given to growing Roses in pots will doubtless induce many to try their hands at this mode of cultivating the queen of the floral world. Additional vigour may be given to all the Chinese and other Roses of that family, by budding them close to the ground or on little stems of the Blush Boursault, Rosa Manettii, Brown's Superb Blush, or any other free-growing hybrid Chinese Rose. Z.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.—No. LI.

IN the greater part of those small gardens which I have had an opportunity of inspecting, there is a want of variety in the selection of the plants with which they are ornamented. This is not the result of indifference on the part of the possessor, but arises from his not being acquainted with those things which are likely to suit his purpose, or not knowing by what names to ask for them. I have generally kept this in view in the arrangement of these weekly papers, and as this is the planting season, I perhaps cannot do better than point out a few good climbing or trailing plants to cover walls or arbours. It is not my wish to exclude from the garden of the amateur the more common climbing plants—for what is more beautiful than the Honeysuckle, the China Rose, the Jasmine, and the Ivy in certain situations?—but only to add to their number and to increase his enjoyment. The Clématis, or Virgin's Bower, includes several species of great beauty, which are particularly well suited for covering porticoes or arbours. C. montana produces large masses of white sweet-scented flowers in the early part of the summer; C. Hendersónii is also a fine free-flowering variety, producing blue flowers later than the preceding; C. Viticella and its varieties, of various shades of colour, are all very beautiful; and C. flámmula and grata, which scent the surrounding air with their numerous small white flowers in autumn. Newer than the preceding, but quite common in the nurseries, are two beautiful kinds lately imported from Japan: the one is called C. azúrea grandiflora, which, as its name implies, bears large blue or violet flowers; the other is named C. flórida-bícolor, or Sieboldi, and also produces large flowers—the outer petals white, the centre deep blue or purple. All these species are perfectly hardy, and are very beautiful when twined round a summer-house in a wild or natural part of the garden. Where a striking plant is wanted to cover a pole or chain, the Aristolóchia sipho might be chosen. It produces very large and uncommon-looking leaves, which generally attract the notice of a stranger; its flowers, however, are insignificant, and never seen unless they are carefully looked after. The Virginian Creeper, formerly recommended for the beauty of its coloured leaves in autumn, and the Vitis odoratíssima, are also well adapted for pillars and chains. The Rose, too, that "Queen of flowers," as the Editor justly calls it, will always be a favourite for such purposes. Such sorts as the Rosa ruga, De Lisle, Boursault, Bougainville, Noisette, and Ayrshire, are amongst the best, and look particularly well when trained upon three strong posts driven into the ground in the form of a triangle.

Where a flowering, climbing, or trailing tree is wanted to cover a south wall, there is nothing finer than the Glýcine sinensis; in the warmer parts of England it grows rapidly, and flowers most profusely in the months of May and June. It will bear any degree of cold in this country in winter, but evidently wants warm summers to ripen the young wood, by which it is enabled to flower freely.—*R. F.*

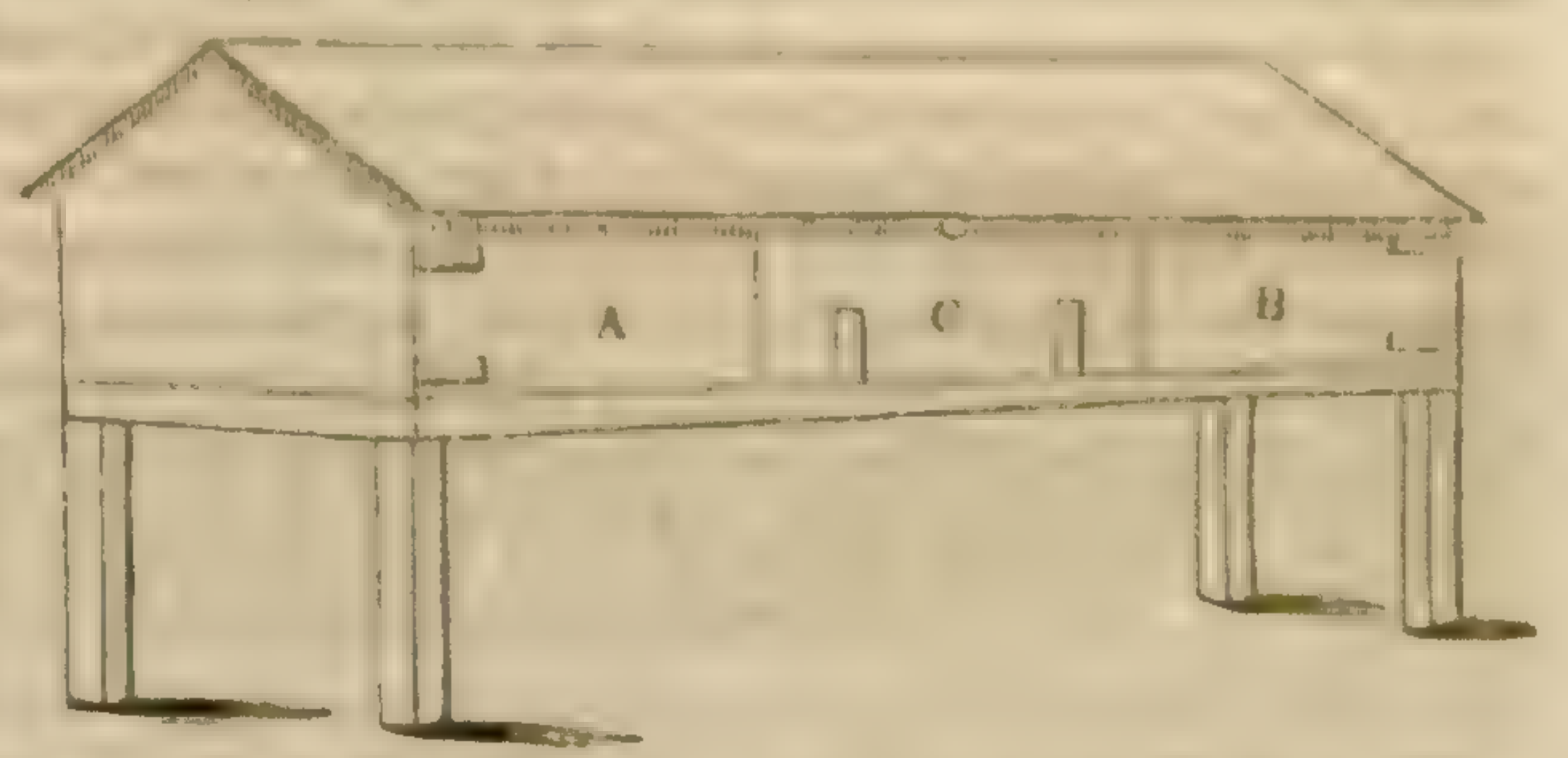
HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

A Problem in Cookery.—The question asked by "An Old Lady," p. 822, "Whether an inverted cup, placed in a tart, really saves the juice from boiling over?" appears to me susceptible of the following explanation:—The loss of juice which is almost always observed in a fruit tart, if it is made without a cup having been introduced, does not arise, in most cases, from the juice boiling over, but from its being absorbed by the crust. Some portion of the crust which lines the edges of the dish reaches down so as to come in contact with the juice, or so low that when the juice boils up it touches it; the consequence is, that it is immediately sucked up by the crust, in nearly the same manner as a little milk or tea at the bottom of a cup is absorbed by a lump of sugar put in afterwards. The introduction of the cup, as I hope to prove, prevents a portion of this absorption taking place, and when the dish is so full of juice that the application of the least heat would cause it to boil over, it may also perhaps prevent the juice from doing so, by forming for it a receptacle into which it can get even more easily than it could flow over the edges of the dish. We may generally trust to the evidence of "practical philosophers;" and in most cases, we shall find that all really useful contrivances adopted by the practical, may be easily explained by the natural philosophers. Indeed, the point in question is one which Natural Philosophy will easily explain, it being one of the many instances in every-day life where the "practical philosophers" have, without knowing it, availed themselves of the principles of science—I say, unknown to themselves, for I think that most probably the first time a cup was introduced into a tart, it was not with any view to prevent the juice from boiling over, or to form a receptacle for the juice, but merely as a mechanical support for the heavy crust which, when sodden with the absorbed juice, was very likely to sink down in the middle. Then some ingenious housewife bethought herself of placing a little cup inverted in the centre of the tart, in order to preserve to the crust its dome-like appearance; and, to her surprise, on cutting the tart and lifting up the cup, out ran the luscious stream which had been so unexpectedly stored up. That a quantity of juice accumulates in the cup, every one knows—at least, the "practical philosophers" know it; and, on a subject like this, who "can reject the evidence of the senses?" We all know—at least, I hope so—that heat causes solid, fluid, and gaseous bodies to expand; and that when a body is thus expanded by heat, there is less of it in a given space than there was before. Air is one of the most expansible of all bodies. Any one may easily convince himself of this by pushing a cork into the mouth of a common Florence flask or a phial, and then heating this over a lamp or a fire; in a little while the cork will be pushed out with great violence by the accumulated force of the pent-up expanding air. Another very common illustration may be seen in the bursting of Chesnuts when roasted, which is caused by the expansion of the air and moisture contained within them. Your readers must also know that when air has been heated in a vessel, and is afterwards allowed to cool, it will return to its original bulk, or to the space it originally occupied before it was expanded by the heat, and if air or something else cannot get in from without, we shall have an empty space left, or what philosophers call a vacuum. In the olden time, it was said that "Nature abhorred a vacuum;" this was absurd, but it is a fact that a vacuum will never remain if air or fluid can by any possibility get in. What I have just related may be proved, in a rough way, by continuing our experiment a little further: if, when the cork is blown out of the bottle by the expanded air in it, we take the bottle and invert it quickly into a basin of cold water, in a little while the expanded air will become cold, and as it cools it will contract to its original bulk; at the same time the water will rise in the bottle to fill up the vacuum which is being formed. We also see this exemplified in the common pump: the piston is drawn up; an empty space, or vacuum, is left above the water; the water cannot rise of itself to follow the piston—no more could it in our experiment with the bottle; but the pressure of the air on the outside being greater than that within (which expands itself to fill up the vacuum), in both cases forces up the water. But let us now see how all this applies to the case in point:—The cook makes her tart and puts into it the little cup; she puts the whole into the oven, the heat of which soon causes all the air, both in the dish and in the cup, to expand. Some of this latter must, therefore, bubble out and escape with the air of the dish through the crust or the hole made in it. When the tart cools, which it begins to do the moment it is taken out of the oven, air rushes in to supply the place of that which before escaped out of the dish, and would fill up the vacuum in the cup also, but none can get into that, because its rim is surrounded by juice. The pressure of the atmosphere, therefore, forces the juice into the cup (in the same way as it forces the water up into the pump, and, in our little experiment, into the bottle), where it remains stored up, instead of boiling over or being absorbed by the crust; though, of course, if the dish is very full of juice, either or both of these effects may take place, notwithstanding the introduction of the cup.—*A Young Lady.*——Allow me to suggest the following explanation afforded me by a learned friend:—That when the pie cools after having been taken out of the oven, the heated air within the cup contracts, and thereby occupying less room, allows the juice to be forced into it by the pressure of the external atmosphere. The cup, by sucking up the juice when the pie is in the oven, would evidently prevent it from boiling over; whereas, if it do so only when the the pie is out of the oven, I think that a virtue has been attributed to it which it does not possess. The positive solution of the problem would be obtained by baking a fruit-pie without the cup; in which case, if the juice did not boil over, the cause must be independent of the cup, and the reason is still left unexplained. I proposed to my wife to obtain the latter solution of the problem, but to no avail. "If," said she, "the cup were of no use, she, and those before her, had never made use of it; who, having most to do with such things, must know best?" She could not be guilty of innovation against a practice sanctioned so long by time and custom. That woman should thus debar man from the path of truth and knowledge! Perhaps the "Old Lady" may have less scruples than my wife, and from questioning the reason, proceed to question the cause likewise, and make it out for us.—*A Farmer.*——The better way for the "Old Lady" to determine whether placing an inverted cup within an unbaked pie will or will not prevent the boiling over of the syrup, would be from actual experiment. Since the days of Bacon, whenever philosophers set about accounting for phenomena, they begin by proving the fact. No doubt the "Old Lady" is a practical hand—an adept in manipulation, and well furnished with all the necessary apparatus. Let her, then, make two pies, and treat them in precisely the same manner—save that one has a cup inverted *secundum artem*, but the other not. Now, from theory only—utterly unskilled as I am in the mysterious craft of pastry-building, I judge that the cup will be found serviceable to a certain degree. That a great portion of the syrup is found confined under the cup is an undoubted fact, and is daily proved upon dissection; but most of this, I fancy, gets into durance after the baking, or rather boiling, is over—*i. e.*, during the process of cooling. When the pie is submitted to the action of the fire, the air under the cup keeps constantly expanding with the increase of temperature; indeed, if a portion did not escape under the edges of the cup, an explosion would ensue, discomposing to an alarming extent the whole piey structure—nay, possibly, dissipating to all corners of the oven not only syrup, but fruit, paste, dish and all. *The air upon expansion becomes more compressible*, and allows the syrup to rise within the cup, thus lessening the risk of waste from the increasing ebullition; but, as I said before, the greater part of the rise must take place during the process of cooling, as the confined air keeps gradually returning to its original bulk.—*An Old Gentleman, Tormshan.*——If the inquisitive "Old Lady" who suggests the inquiry would take the trouble of burning a piece of paper inside a tumbler or wine-glass, and then invert it in a saucerful of water, she will scarcely help being enlightened on the subject.—*Currant-pie.*——I have often had disputes at the dinner-table, particularly with my own family, respecting the use of a cup in a tart to preserve the juice from boiling over. They say, Only look what a quantity comes from underneath the cup, and it must be of use. I say it is of no use, as there is no juice under the cup till it is taken out of the oven. The air underneath, being rarified by the heat, expels the juice, if any is under; but, on cooling, it becomes condensed, and the juice is then forced under by the pressure of the air on the outside. However, to set the question at rest in my own family, I had two tarts made exactly the same, each having the same quantity of fruit, sugar, and water: a cup was placed in one—the other was left without one. Both were put into the oven at the same time, and received the same heat. When nearly baked, the juice was forced out of both; the one with the cup was the worst, and we were obliged to take out some of the syrup and reserve it till the tart was done and removed from the oven, when it was returned, and was of course found under the cup. This is a proof that the juice does not get under the cup till the tart gets cold, as the whole of the juice was drained from the tart. The cup also takes up room, and it appears that the juice boils out worse with it than without it.—*J. F. D.* [We have to thank a score or two other correspondents for their complaisance to our "Old Lady," for which we here return her very best acknowledgments.]

Weight of Poultry.—I beg to inform your correspondent who wishes to know the weight of poultry, that a common weight for Aylesbury ducks, between four and six months old, without having been fattened, is from 4 to 4½ lbs. in feathers, and fasted before killing. I last year killed a drake which, at nearly six months old, weighed, in the same way, 4¾ lbs. I always keep my poultry well, so that they are fit to kill at any time; besides which, it causes them to produce a large quantity of fine-flavoured eggs. Two ducks have laid upwards of 150 in one season.—*J. C.*

Parsneps, as Food for Pigs.—Whilst staying in the Isle of Guernsey for a couple of months in the summer of 1841, I was much pleased with the peculiarly fine flavour of the pork, being sweet, juicy, firm, and beautifully white, at a season of the year when that unclean animal is thought not to be in the highest perfection. This superiority in flavour and appearance is attributed to the plentiful supply of raw unwashed Parsneps with which the animal is fed. In confirmation of a universally-admitted fact, I beg to send you the following extract from a lately-published history of the island and its products:—"Hogs prefer raw Parsneps to all other roots, and make excellent pork when fed upon them; but the boiling of the root renders the bacon flabby. By this food the animal can be fatted in six weeks. Too much can hardly be said of the beef and pork fatted on Parsneps. At this time (July 17th, 1840) there is in the Guernsey market a porker, 22 months old, weighing neat 750 lbs. English, which has never eaten anything but raw Parsneps and sour milk; finer meat never was seen. In the use of Parsneps, one caution is absolutely necessary: they are never to be washed, but to be given as they are taken up from the ground. Used in that way, they are found not to surfeit the hogs and cattle, and to fatten them better and quicker than they otherwise would. If washed, they are apt to satiate, and, as the farmers say, will never thoroughly fatten them. An ox will eat 120 lbs. per day, exclusive of hay." I regret, in justice to the author, that, when I copied the above extract for an agricultural friend in England, I did not add his name; but as the *Gardeners' Chronicle* is universally read, I am sure he will himself furnish you with it, if it should be required. I think the above will be considered an improvement on "Lusor's" favourite root, the "Mangel Wurzel," as, being hardier, it will require no pitting, and consequently there will be no danger of frost entering the heap, as stated by him at p. 806, and leaving a certain thickness of decay on its departure.—*Philo-Chronicle, Regent's Park.*

Bees.—The time is now fully arrived for what may be called "hybernating" bees, and, from the experience of last year, I can confidently recommend the system. Having heard something about burying bees during winter, I had a brick pit made, and having weighed 2 skeps or hives, I put them into it in the last week of November. They were secured against the attacks of rats and mice, or the inconvenience of bad weather. I examined them occasionally, to see that they were safe; and in the month of April, when the solar influence began to open the flowers of spring, I released them from their prison pit, and put them on their former berths again. The perforated zinc plates which were in winter put before their doors were removed, and they instantly poured forth in clouds, rejoicing in their liberty and the sun's rays, appearing as vigorous as giants refreshed by sleep. At night, I exchanged the bottom boards for clean ones, and found the old ones covered with mouldy dead bees, and other offensive matter. On being weighed, the skeps were found to have lost but little honey for so long a period, compared with what they would have done under the old system. The swarming took place in May: one swarm was put into a house, on Nutt's plan; one in a box, after the plan of Payne, of Bury; and one in a box, after the plan of Savage, of Swaffham. All three did admirably, and from Nutt's box I got some excellent honey. The reasoning or *rationale* of this is self-evident to every apiarian. People do not usually eat when they sleep: *ergo*, Bees, being kept under the influence of the Poppy God from November till April, have, on waking, abundant stock of food to invigorate them for the fresh labours of the new year. In conclusion I will now observe, that as there were two objections to my pit of last year—viz., damp, and being placed next a walk by which there was constant traffic,—I have this year made them a dormitory, as under, and have placed them next a lofty north wall, in a remote part of the garden. I now feel assured that all things which can in this way be achieved for their success are done for them.



The two shutters at either end, A and B, open by hinges right and left, and are secured by the central shutter C, which falls down, and which has a hasp or padlock at top to lock it up. Thus the whole can be inspected and closed again in the easiest method, without noise or disturbance. *W. Mason, Necton, Norfolk.*

Destruction of Wasps.—I am glad you repeated my experiment with the vapour of spirits of turpentine on the wasps. I have since had other opportunities of testing its utility, and I find that it is quite certain wherever the entrance-hole can be closed. Where the liquid cannot be conveniently poured into the hole, perhaps the mere wetting of the inside of a flower-pan with the turpentine, and placing it over the hole, will be found sufficient. I once saw a swarm of bees destroyed by half-filling a washing-basin with chopped Laurel leaves, and then, at night, placing the hive over the basin. Every bee was dead before morning. Bruise a young Laurel leaf, place it under a wine-glass with a wasp or fly, and in two minutes the insect dies.—*J. S. Henslow.*

Bees.—Encouraged by the kindness with which you treat the applications of all who stand in need of information, I venture to lay my case before you, hoping that my difficulties may be solved by some of your correspondents who are learned in Bee management. On the 12th May, 1841, I stocked, with a strong swarm, a nice hive, made with side boxes, &c., on Taylor's plan. The bees soon filled the central box with comb, yet made but little honey during the summer. From ignorance I did not feed them in the autumn, and being told that bees in boxes always died from cold, I wrapped them up in garden mats, and in December they were as strong and brisk as if it had been June. According to Nutt, I stopped the mouth of the hive, when the frosts began, with a perforated piece of zinc, and surrounded the whole hive with straw. On my return after a short absence in January, I found my poor bees in a sad condition; the smell of the hive was intolerable, and upon reference to my books, I concluded they had the dysentery. I lifted them and changed the foot-board, feeding them *daily* from that time until April with honey, in a feeding-pan placed at the top of the hive. They soon recovered, and were so lively that the hum and bustle in the hive was as great as in summer. I read in Bee-books that bees lie dormant in winter; mine never do—they consumed 12 lbs. or more of honey, but as I take pleasure in my bees, I did not care for that, particularly as I hoped to reap some little return during the coming summer; but, alas! my hopes were vain. Early in March they began to collect pollen, and on the 24th of May the thermometer in my hive ranged from 85° to 100°. I placed a large bell-glass on the top, with a piece of comb to tempt my ungrateful bees into it; at the end of a week they entered in numbers, built a piece of comb, and *I* was elated. Still the thermometer was very high; I could with difficulty keep it under 100° by shading, &c.; but I would not open a side box, because my books told me that if I did so, they would desert the glass, which I had set my heart on having filled. A large mass of bees almost filled the glass, but the piece of comb did not progress, and the collecting of honey was at a stand-still, so that I began to have my misgivings that all was not right; nevertheless, I saw no clustering about the foot-board, nor hanging out of the hive, which, the *books* say, always precede swarming; neither did the thermometer rise suddenly, but ranged steadily from 95° to 105°. This continued till June 7th, when, on going to my bees about 10 A.M., what was my dismay on finding the bell-glass deserted, and the hive nearly empty! In answer to my anxious inquiries, I found that a swarm had been seen in the air about 8 A.M.; but I never heard more about it, though I caused the most diligent search to be made all round the neighbourhood. In a short time the bees again increasing in number, and the thermometer being very high, I opened first one and then the other side box, fearing lest they might throw off a swarm; this, however, they did not. In the course of the summer, a little more honey was collected, and, as far as I can see through the window, a good many cells seem full. In Aug. they killed the drones in thousands; during Sept., Oct., and Nov., I gave them in all about 6 lbs. of the best honey, and last week I removed them, according to Cotton's plan, to a dark garret. I found their weight to be 28 lbs. including the hive, the exact weight of which I know not, but guess it to be about 12lbs.; so that, after two years' expectation and care, and providing them with nearly 20lbs. of good honey, I find about 16lbs. of comb, honey, and bees in my hive! This is certainly neither profitable nor encouraging. Now, if anybody will kindly tell me in what way I have mismanaged my hive, I shall feel greatly obliged; for I wish to be very fond of bees. What errors have I committed, and how can I do better for the future? Another difficulty is, that things which are spoken of in books as easy matters of course, I find almost impracticable. For instance, I am directed to lift up, examine, and weigh my hives in the beginning of September! Now I believe that I have as much courage as my neighbours, but I find it rather a fearful undertaking to do this in December, when my little irritable friends are comparatively in a state of quietude. I also find, "that the thermometer in the hive must not rise above 90°." The last summer was certainly a hot one; but with a good thatched roof to my bee-house, and a canvass awning which kept off all the sun, with both side boxes open, and all the ventilators out, and even with wet clothes wrapped round my hive, it would and did rise often to 110° or 115°; and, of course, had either of the side boxes been full, it must have risen higher still. Again, I am told, that in November, the bees being fast asleep, I am on no account to disturb them, though I am then to take up the hives, weigh them, tie them up in a cloth, convey them to a dark room, or bury them. Now I find, that though on a cold day they may be torpid, yet the slightest movement, even opening the little shutter, brings them to life again; and it was not without much difficulty that I could effect my movement the other day, the whole hive being in an uproar the moment I began to touch it. They have scarcely become torpid since; and if they remain lively, must I not feed them, in spite of the prohibitions of the books? The books which I have got are Nutt's, Taylor's, Cotton's "My Bee-book," Huish, and "The Naturalist's Library." In the construction of hives, too, I find a sad discrepancy between theory and practice: the slides and contrivances so much landed in Bee-books, and by which so much is to be effected, I find, when I want to use them, invariably glued up with propolis, and immovable without hammer and chisel. Such, dear sir, are some few of my difficulties; and if you can find room for even a short answer to comfort and instruct me, in a spare corner of your invaluable Paper, you will greatly oblige—*A despairing Bee-Keeper.* —[In the name of common humanity, we entreat some kind person to put our fair, and very clever, correspondent out of her misery.]

Effect of Sulphur on the Red Spider.—I have tried the effect of sulphur upon the red spider by placing a leaf covered with that insect in a tin basin, 3 feet long by 2 feet wide, and 2 inches deep, which basin was fixed over a strong fire for 5 days; at the end of that time the red spider appeared to be in perfect health, although the plants, at the distance of 3 feet from the sulphur, lost all their leaves, on account of the heated steam.—*A Constant Reader, Southampton.*

Information for Cottagers.—I advise cottagers, for the benefit of their small gardens, to take every opportunity in their power of collecting the leaves so often seen blowing about the roads and fields, and to deposit them in a corner of the garden, securing them there with mould, road-dirt, or any such substance as they can most conveniently get at. Instead (as is too often the case) of throwing into the ditch all their soap-suds, and what is termed dish-water (which, although not very greasy in the cottage, is still beneficial to the soil), they should pour them over their compost-heaps; by this simple means, they will procure for their crops a wholesome manure without much trouble or expense.—*R. A., Charlton Kings.*

Russia Leather.—A gentleman who had resided some time in Russia endeavoured a few years since, when the duty was 15*s.* per hide, to prepare this article in England; and for this purpose he imported some Birch oil. He succeeded in giving the odour, but in consequence of the want of continued sunshine the oil left stains, as though tar had been employed over the surface of the skin: it was also found that the hides of this country, being much stouter, would not bear to be shaved down like the smaller and finer hides of Russia. Another reason why the manufacture was not attended with profit was this:—the Russia leather is only used in this country for fancy purposes, which require a fine grain and perfect evenness of colour; and it turned out, that from 100 hides prepared with the Birch oil, only a dozen were fit for Pocket-books, &c. In Russia the whole of the hides are dressed with the oil, and the tanners are consequently enabled to select from a vast number the hides required for the English market. The whole number imported into this country does not exceed 5000 or 6000 annually, which are probably selected from more than 100,000. The present duty is four-pence per lb., each hide weighing 7 to 10 lbs.—*I. G.*

Experiments with the Potato.—Having seen some observations in the *Chronicle* relative to the cultivation of the Potato, I venture to submit the following result of my success in the growth of a few sorts during the last two seasons. In the spring of 1841, I had one tuber of each of the following sorts, viz., Quebec Shaw, Painted Lady, and Mangel Wurzel Potato, cut into sets, and planted in rich soil, with a little half-decayed litter put over them before the earth was filled in. This was all the attention they received, with the exception of sufficient earth to prevent the tubers from being discoloured by the light. When taken up they yielded as follows:—

Quebec Shaw Tubers, 162; weight 76lbs.—12 weighed 17lbs.
Painted Lady ,, 113; ,, 39 6 ,, $6\frac{3}{4}$
Mangel Wurzel ,, 204; ,, 92 12 ,, 23
The three Potatoes produced 479 tubers, which weighed 207lbs.
The Painted Lady was hurt by being grown over by the others.

This season I planted a whole Potato of the Shaw kind in rich soil, and earthed it well as it grew, but without burying the haulm, with a view to induce it to produce tubers. I took up from this root more than 150 tubers, 80 of which were serviceable; the whole weighed 46lbs. In consequence of an advertisement in the *Chronicle*, I bought half-a-gallon of a sort called "Knight's Earliest Known." Some I cut, and some I did not, according to the size. The only pains I took with them was, to give them a good watering once or twice, and to mulch them well to keep them moist. The crop, when taken up, weighed 145lbs.—more than 40 times the weight of the sets. Two bushels of them were the handsomest Potatoes I ever saw; similar in shape and appearance to the Fox's Seedling. I also planted this season 19 cut sets of the Hen's-nest Potato, which grew without any extra pains: one root weighed 15lbs., and the total weight was 88lbs.—*Charles Austin, Beddington, Surrey.*

To keep Ice.—At p. 845 of last year's *Chronicle*, I observe that Mr. G. Aitken has briefly stated the manner in which ice has been preserved by him through three succeeding hot summers, without the protection of an ice-house, by raising a conical heap of such dimensions as may be thought necessary. The situation which he adopts is dry, with a slight slope, and shaded, but not covered with trees. To this I agree; but he does not state the manner in which the heap is to be raised. Allow me, then, to lay before your readers a plan, on the same principle as that of your correspondent, which I have seen practised with success, and which affords us an ample supply of ice until the return of frost. A situation should be chosen as stated above, upon which you may form your heap of any required size: throw the ice regularly thereon, break it very small with mallets, and tread and beat it firmly together To every layer of ice add one of snow, which will render it more compact, and water the snow well with a watering-pan; then beat and tread it again, according to the foregoing directions. Continue this process until you reach the apex, remembering that it must be of a conical shape. After the structure is finished, allow it to remain for eight or ten days exposed to the inclemency of the weather; by so doing, the atmosphere, if damp, will congeal the whole into one solid mass of ice. Let it afterwards be thatched in the same manner as a corn-stack: barley-straw is preferred for this purpose, being thought a better defence against the heat of summer; but it will require a stratum at least from 16 to 18 inches thick, which should be well secured with straw ropes. Lastly, adopt Mr. Aitken's plan of making a steep roof with tall drawn-up trees; to which rafters should be nailed, to be afterwards closely thatched with Spruce branches.—*A Ross-shire Gardener.*

The Culture of Pine-Apples.—At p. 805 of the *Chronicle*, Mr. Hamilton calls the attention of your readers to a novel mode of Pine-apple culture; which, although, not new, I consider excellent; and Mr. H., for reviving the above, justly deserves to be commended. In justice, however, to T. A. Knight, Esq., who when living was the first to grow Pines on the principle mentioned by Mr. Hamilton, who, in short, always grew them on the old stools, without tan or other fermenting matter, I must beg to refer him to the *Gardener's Magazine*, Vol. II. p. 368, where he will find an account of the mode of cultivating the Pine-apple as practised at Downton Castle. I will now content myself with extracting a few passages from a letter from Mr. Lauder, Gardener at Downton Castle, inserted in the same article. "In compliance with your request, I have great pleasure in stating the mode of Pine-culture practised here. In the outset I must remark, that the present practice is exactly the same that Mr. Knight commenced with, and that it has years ago been recorded in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society. As soon as the plants show fruit, the strongest sucker is preserved; all the others being taken off as they appear. When the fruit is cut, the plant is taken out of the pot, with as many roots as can be removed with it; all the leaves, except four or five on the top of the stool, are scaled off; the leaves are also scaled off the base of the sucker, in the usual manner. The sucker, however, remains growing on the stool, until in its turn it becomes the parent plant, producing fruit and suckers, and undergoing the same operation as its progenitor whose place it is to occupy. The few leaves left on the top of the stool are, as they become matured in the course of the season, plucked off; so that the whole stool, being entirely covered with earth, produces abundance of young roots which continue to supply the rising plant with additional nourishment, independently of that obtained by its own immediate roots, until it has performed its office, &c., &c." The writer then goes on to state the form of the pots and the mode of draining, the compost used, and that the plants, when potted, were placed in a temperature of not less than 100°; and that when the house was kept at that height, a great deal of water was given freely to the root, so as to reach the bottoms of the pots. The Pines were never moved out of the pots in which they were first planted; and at all seasons, excepting in the depth of winter, the house was kept in a state of humidity, &c. This part of the letter I have extracted, to show that Mr. Knight was the first we have heard of who grew the Pine-plant on the old stools with success, as the letter above quoted will show.—*Edward Morse.*

Effect of Animalcules upon Water.—Your Correspondent "W. S. B." inquires the cause of his pond becoming suddenly green before rain. This is not an uncommon appearance, and it undoubtedly arose in this case from the presence of infusory animalcules. The species which most commonly produce this appearance are the Chlamidomonas pulvisculus, and the Euglena viridis of Ehrenberg: there are, however, many others which produce the same effect. Some of the infusoria produce other colours in water. A beautiful pink or rose colour is produced by species of Astasia and Monas, an orange by the Stentor æneus, and a yellow or reddish colour by the Gaillonella ferruginea and by some species of Navicula. An orange-coloured water is also produced by the water flea, Daphne pulex, when in large numbers; and it is now known that the red-snow—so often thought to be of vegetable origin—is, in many instances, entirely owing to the presence of animalcules, and their ova, of two species of the genera Astasia and Philodina. The causes of the sudden appearance and disappearance of animalcules in water are a curious subject. I have kept all the above-named species, without being able to discover the causes that sometimes called them into life and activity, and again suddenly destroyed them; so that they formed a coating of colouring matter on the sides of the vessel. All animalcules that colour water form, when they die, beds of colouring matter at the bottom of the water in which they have lived.—*E. Lankester, M. D.*

Bletting.—I entirely agree with you that it is very convenient to be in possession of a word which signifies exclusively the kind of ripeness of which fruits of the Service genus are susceptible, and we thank you for enriching our vocabulary with so good a term. Still the change in the maturation of these fruits must differ materially from the *blettissement* of the pomaceous fruits, though M. Decandolle could not find any expression in common use to answer his purpose better. The French *blette* undoubtedly means the kind of decay which commences in the heart, and proceeds outwardly, of which the rapid degeneration of the Jargonelle is so good an example, and so inconvenient an instance. This *blette*, or *espèce de pourriture*, the common people of Sussex call *drocksiness.* They apply it to Pears especially; and then, but less frequently, to Apples and Turnips, as they approach the same state of decomposition: over-ripeness, mealiness, and loss of flavour being the first indications of this sort of change. I have no doubt that the word is from the Saxon dros or droslick; the position of the consonants being reversed, as frequently happens in their pronunciation of such words as Waps, Haps, for Wasp and Hasp, and the like. Drossiness and feculency are certainly the character of this kind of degeneration. But the bletting of the Medlar will never be confounded with the drocksiness of the Pear, though both are next-akin to rottenness.—*P. P.*——In the *Vocabulaire* which gives the roots of words, we have the following derivation of this word:—"Blette, s. f. (*βλίτον, espèce de légume insipide*) plante. Adj. *Poire blette*, molle et presque pourrie." The signification of the adjective above, taken conjointly with that of its root, seems strongly to warrant the application of the term bletting to the Medlar, &c.—*I. K. S.* [Βλιτον is supposed to have been the plant now called Amaranthus Blitum, still used in France as a bad sort of Spinach.]

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Evening Meeting, *Dec. 8th.*—The Duke of Richmond in the Chair.—Dr. Lyon Playfair commenced his second lecture. He stated that in the last lecture he had examined the nature of the food of animals; in this evening's lecture the process of growth and fattening in animals would be more particularly considered. The health of an animal depends on the supply of nutriment being equal to the waste that is going on in the body. Healthy adult animals weigh as much at the end as at the beginning of the year, and this depended on their having had enough food to supply the waste going on in the system. In young and growing animals it is somewhat different; they require more supply than there is waste, because their bodies are constantly increasing in size. When animals are first born, the functions of organic life are chiefly performed. Respiration is at this time more active than in the adult. Nutrition is also more active. The food that nature supplies animals with at this period of their life is well adapted to assist those functions. In the milk of animals is found nitrogenised matter for developing the system, and carbonised matter for supplying animal heat. The following is an analysis of the milk of a woman, a cow, and an ass, made by Dr. Playfair.

	Woman.	Cow.	Ass.
Casein	1·5	4·0	1·9
Butter	4·4	4·6	1·3
Sugar	5·7	3·8	6·3
Ashes	0·5	0·6	—
Water	88·0	89·0	90·5

The casein is the nitrogenised principle which affords nutriment to the muscular and other tissues. This is in greatest quantity in the cow. The butter and sugar are the combustible materials which by their combustion supply heat to the body. The ashes consist of phosphate of lime and common salt, both of which materials are necessary for the healthy function of the body. Thus, in milk we have all that is necessary for the growth of the body, and it is the type and representative of all food; for unless food contain the principles of milk, it is not fitted for the purposes of the body. Casein is the principle of cheese. In its ordinary state, as made for the food of man, cheese contains both casein and butter. The stomachs of young animals are not adapted for separating the nitrogenous principles from food, and the casein of milk is supplied to them ready separated. In the young ruminant, as the calf, the three first stomachs into which the food of the adult animals enter before it is digested are not used at all. The milk passes at once into the fourth stomach. Hence the necessity of weaning these animals gradually, in order that their stomachs may be fully able to prepare the raw food for digestion. All food for weaning children, also, should be prepared on the model of milk, changing the relations of the nitrogenised to the carbonaceous materials only as circumstances require. In the milk of the cow the carbonised materials are as two to one, but in the food of adult animals they are as six to one. The large quantity of casein in milk is required for the rapid development of the body; the butter, a highly-carbonised material, is required for supporting a large amount of animal heat. It is, consequently, a bad thing to feed calves on skim-milk, as the butter and casein have been removed, in the shape of cream. Earl Spencer, who is very successful in weaning his calves, feeds them first with new milk, then with skim-milk and meal, the meal supplying the necessary azotised and unazotised materials (azote and azotised are synonymous terms with nitrogen and nitrogenised). In feeding young animals, as well as young children, they should have good food, and there should be no stinting them as to quantity. That farmer will lose in the end who thinks to save his milk by stinting his calves. Artificial food is sometimes made and used as a substitute for milk. The Duke of Northumberland employs a mixture of treacle and oilcake, bruised flax, and hay. The fruit of Leguminosæ contains casein; hence we may infer that Peas and Beans would be good food for calves. The difference between casein and albumen is, that the former is much more soluble than the latter, and probably on that account more adapted for young animals. Beans and Peas are known to be good things for growing pigs, whilst Barley-meal is good for fattening them. In the growth of young animals, as well as the fattening of adult ones, all exposure to cold should be as much as possible avoided. Cold diminishes the vitality of the body, and whatever diminishes vitality gives a preponderance to chemical action in the body, and injury of some kind is the result. Exercise is also necessary for the rearing of young animals, although it should be avoided in fattening. In order to develop the calf and the lamb, they should be allowed plenty of exercise; but in fattening another object is to be gained. All motion consumes something in the body; therefore motion is so much loss of material in the fattening an animal. In the same manner, exposure to cold, as was proved by the experiments repeated in the last lecture, was a positive loss in the fattening of animals. Stall-feeding is beneficial, both on account of warmth and quietude. The primary cause of all this waste is the supply of oxygen; whatever increases the supply of oxygen increases the waste of the body and the necessity for supply. Fatting animals are often kept in the dark. Darkness favours sleep, and sleep quietude. It was thus that darkness was favourable to fattening. A case was related of a pig that was placed in a box in the dark, and the sides stuck full of pins, to prevent the animal moving in any manner, and the animal quickly got fat. The fattening of ortolans in Italy illustrated this point. The ortolan is a bird that takes its food at dawn of day, and the breeders of these birds take advantage of this, and shutting them up in a dark room, they contrive to let in the light four or five times a day, and to supply the birds with plenty of food. The birds, at every admission of light, thinking the time is come to eat, take their usual quantity of food, and on the light being withdrawn they fall asleep, and in this manner they rapidly get very fat. Sleepy, good-natured pigs fatten fast; but active pigs, as the Irish, never get fat at all. A question may still arise as to whether it is better to feed animals in stables or small yards. The manure of the latter is stated to be better, and there is no doubt of this, but then the gain of the manure is lost in the fattening of the animal. Manures will also vary in value according to the food animals take. The manure furnished from cattle eating Turnips was nothing like the value of the manure furnished by cattle eating linseed-cake. Feeding cows for the dairy was a subject worthy great attention. In the first place, it seemed necessary to supply cows with food containing potassa. Potassa converted albumen into casein, that is, it made it soluble, and soluble albumen is casein, and casein is the most important constituent of milk. It might be a question as to whether casein was introduced directly into the blood from the food, or whether it might not be the result of the destruction of the already-formed tissues. Animals fed in the open air gave milk with more casein than animals fed in close places. The lecturer found more casein in the milk given in the evening after the cows were out all day, than in milk given in the morning after the cows had been standing all night. The tissues are consumed by exercise, and thus yield the casein. Parturition makes a great demand on the powers of the system, and Braconnot found that the milk of a cow directly after calving contained 15 per cent. of casein, a much larger proportion than ordinary. The alkalis, set free by motion, convert the albumen into casein. The butter in milk is not introduced, as Dumas asserts, with the food. It is formed from the starch that exists in the food. The only change necessary to convert starch into fat is the abstraction of oxygen. The sugar of milk is a peculiar compound; it consists of starch, with two proportions of water. The state of the mind affects the secretion of milk. In women, anger, sorrow, and anxiety, affect their milk so much, that children suffer very much, or even die, from the effects of partaking of it. For the same reasons, cows should be kept free from all kinds of irritation. When at a distance, they should be allowed to walk to the milking-place at their own pace, and never be driven. Exercise is bad for the butter. Where much exercise is allowed, the produce of butter is small: this arises from the oxygen consuming the carbonaceous material that would otherwise be secreted in the milk in the form of butter. In summer, flies torment cows in the day, and they do not yield so much butter. This may be remedied by sending the cows into the field at night, and keeping them at home in the day: but this must only be done in summer, as it would be a bad system during cold nights. Stall-fed cows produce most butter; and where butter is the object, cows should be turned into the richest pastures. With regard to the pastures for producing casein, or cheese, there is a very general impression that poor land is best adapted for producing cheese. In general in cheese districts the pastures are poor. It is, perhaps, the exercise which the animals take on poor lands, in order to obtain food, that (for reasons before stated) developes the casein in the milk. Stall-fed cows yield much less casein than those fed in pastures. Cows that are required to yield cheese should not be kept poor, but it is desirable that they should have to travel some way for their food. Some foods that animals eat flavour their milk, as Swedish Turnips: Buttercups colour it. Many plants may affect cows when taken with their food. The lecturer, a short time since, was in company with Dr. Daubeny and Dr. Buckland, in Somersetshire, where they met with a farmer, who stated, as a singular fact, that he had two pastures, the one of which, when he turned his cows in, they became purged; and the other, when he turned them in, produced constipation. The farmer could not account for this; but Dr. Daubeny, on examining the fields, found that the one which purged the cows contained a large quantity of Purging Flax (Linum catharticum) with the Grass, whilst the other contained an equal abundance of the common Tormentil, or Septfoil (Potentilla Tormentilla), a very astringent plant, which at once accounted for their peculiar action. In Scotland, they procure good milk from stall-fed cows, by feeding them upon malt refuse and bean and pea meal, and giving them beer to drink. The malt refuse supplies the materials for butter and sugar, the beans and peas the casein, whilst the beer keeps up the animal heat. Water would carry off the heat, besides acting injuriously by dissolving the blood globules.

The principles of chemistry will also enable us to assign the causes, and in some measure to prevent the occurrence, of diseases among cattle. What is called consumption rot, foot-rot, &c. in cattle, arises from a slow combustion, or destruction of their tissues, by the agency of oxygen. The same process goes on in vegetables; and it is well known that this process can be communicated from one vegetable to another, as from an Apple to an Orange, &c., and decaying vegetable matter will communicate this process to an animal. These diseases always occur amongst animals closely kept where there is much decaying vegetable matter about. Animals exposed to draughts do not take these diseases; the draught carries off the decaying ferment. When this process is established in the intestines, it produces diarrhœa, and this probably arises from animals consuming bad food. Red water and black water arise from the same disease extending to the kidneys. Rot in the feet comes on from the same cause. It always occurs at that season of the year when vegetable decomposition is greatest, and occurs to the greatest extent where animals are obliged to tread on decaying vegetable matter. The treatment of these diseases should be by antiputrescent materials, such as chlorine and the empyreumatic oils, &c. These will disinfect the stalls or sheds where animals are kept.

Dr. Playfair then stated that he had a few observations to make on the character of the internal and external structure of the organs of animals, in order to arrive at a knowledge of them as indications of their capacity for fattening and reaching an early maturity. These observations he wished to be put to the test of experiment, as he was aware that some of them were opposed to generally-received views. First, with regard to internal structure, which was the most important. It was generally considered that animals with large chests fattened best, and it was supposed that all animals with broad, round chests had large lungs. But this is not the case. Sheep have round chests and small lungs. Horses have narrow chests and large lungs. Southdown sheep have narrower chests than Leicester sheep, yet they have the largest lungs. The Leicester sheep are known to fatten soonest. He spoke here of the aboriginal breeds of these animals. He had asked butchers, and they were unanimously of opinion that the fattest cattle had small lungs and small livers. Now, this was a necessary consequence of the preceding principles. Where most oxygen was taken into the system, there would there be the greatest destruction of carbon, and consequently less carbonaceous material deposited in the form of fat. If two pigs had the same quantity of food, and one had lungs of double the capacity of the other, that pig would only appropriate half as much of its feed in the form of fat. Milk with much butter in it was known to be produced by cows with small lungs. The same held good with regard to the liver: where there was a large liver, there would be a large secretion of bile, and a large destruction of carbonaceous matter. If two animals ate 60lbs. of food, and one secreted 37lbs. of bile, and the other only 30lbs., the food that was not formed into bile would be converted into fat: hence the gain on the animal with a small liver. With regard to external signs, small bones indicated a delicacy of constitution, smallness of lungs and liver, and a tendency to fatten rapidly; whilst large bones indicated just the contrary. The "mellow" feel of an animal depended on the resiliency of the cellular tissue of the animal, the tissue in which the fat is deposited. When there is much mellowness, it arises from the blood being easily pressed from one part of the cellular tissue to another, and indicates a susceptibility to fattening. The reason why animals get more rapidly fat at the end of their feeding-season is, that the fat accumulating in the abdomen, presses upon the diaphragm and abdominal muscles, and thus prevents the more complete action of the lungs, and consequently the destruction of the carbonaceous material by the inhalation of oxygen. The fat also prevents the oxygen being absorbed by the skin, and diminishes by its pressure the capacity also of the liver, and thus also adds to the fattening process. Large ears indicate a general coarseness of bone and muscle, and the same condition of lungs and liver, and are thus indicative of a small capacity for fattening. There were other indications which might be referred to, but the lecturer hoped these hints would be sufficient to set inquiry afloat on a very important subject. He apologised for what he considered the incomplete evidence he had brought forward to establish some of his views, but stated he had experiments in progress which he hoped would throw more light on many of the more obscure points to which he had alluded.—Lord Spencer proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Playfair for his lectures, and stated how much gratified he had been in listening to them. He hoped agriculturists would see from these lectures the great benefit likely to accrue to them from a knowledge of the principles of the science of physiology and chemistry. Mr. Pusey seconded the motion. Dr. Playfair, in returning thanks, stated that he had drawn up a series of statistical tables for circulation amongst butchers, for the purpose of gaining information on the internal structure of the animals which they slaughtered.

In our report of Dr. Playfair's lecture last week, the table of the analysis of albumen, gluten, &c., contains an error in the figures: we subjoin here a correct table.

	Gluten. Boussingault.	Casein. Scherer.	Albumen. Jones.	Ox-blood. Playfair.	Ox-flesh. Playfair
Carbon .	54·2	54·	55·	54·19	54·12
Hydrogen	7·5	7·1	7·	7·5	7·89
Nitrogen .	14·	15·6	15·9	15·72	15·72
Oxygen .	24·4	23·2	22·1	22·59	22·3

Dec. 10—From a report of the Council it appeared that the Society consists of nearly 6,500 members, and has excited throughout the kingdom a lively interest in the prosecution of Agricultural improvement; that the Council have received a favourable report of the sites for the show-yard and other buildings at Derby; and they have announced, that the principal day of the show is the 13th of July, and that all certificates must be lodged with the Secretary by the 1st June preceding. They beg to call attention to this rule, having decided that no certificate shall be received after that date. Since the last report, a resolution has been passed, affecting the order of their meetings, and defining the character of the business to be transacted at them: limiting to the first Wednesday in every month, at which any governors can be present, the deliberations on the official details of the Society's business, and throwing open to the meetings on the other Wednesdays, the presentation and discussion of communications on subjects of Agricultural interest, all members being allowed to attend the last-mentioned meetings. The Council have resolved not to give the prize to any samples of Seed-wheat selected at the Liverpool meeting and tried during the past season. The following is the adjudication of prizes for essays and reports of experiments in the present year:—To Barugh Almack, 20 sovs., for the best report of experiments on drill husbandry of Turnips. To And. Leighton, 20 sovs., for the best account of the natural history, &c. of the wire-worm, and the best means of protection against its ravages. To the Rev. W. L. Rham, M.A., 20 sovs., for the best essay on the mechanical properties of the plough. To J. Barton, 20 sovs., for the best account of the rotations of crops suited for light lands. To Dr. G. Fownes, 20 sovs., for the best essay on the food of plants. It was further reported, that no essays were sent in for the 15 sovs. offered for the best account of the varieties of Wheat suited to different soils, nor any essay of sufficient merit on making cheese. The Council has received from the judges appointed to consider the merits of the essays competing for the gold medal offered for the best record of the prognostics of changes in the weather, their report on the relative merits of these essays, and they have placed copies of those selected in the hands of Mr. Morton, jun., of the Whitfield Example Farm, for the purpose of a twelvemonth's accurate trial of the practical value and general correctness of the rules laid down by the respective writers. The judges of the essays for the prize of 20 sovs. for the best account of the rotations of crops suited for heavy lands, not having agreed on the essay most worthy of the prize, the Council have appointed an umpire on the occasion. The names of the Hon. H. Everett, the American Minister; of Dr. Playfair, the translator of "Liebig's Organic Chemistry applied to Agriculture;" and of Mr. E. Solly, jun., Experimental Chemist to the Horticultural Society of London, have been placed on the list of honorary members.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Manures.—At a meeting of the Chemical Society, Dec. 6, a communication from W. M. F. Chatterley, Esq., was read respecting some experiments with saline manures containing nitrogen, conducted on the Manor Farm, Havering-atte-Bower, Essex. The experiments were suggested by the prevailing opinion, that the fertilising power of some animal manures, and of the salts nitre (nitrate of potash), nitrate of soda, and sulphate of ammonia, depend upon the proportion of nitrogen they contain. The salts mentioned are all, from their low price within the reach of the farmer; and the quantity of the last thrown into the market is greatly increasing from the extension of the new mode of purifying coal gas from its ammonia, by washing the gas with dilute sulphuric acid. The interest also of experiments with salts is greater than with mixed manures, both to the farmer, who, from the nature of the former substances, may depend upon their uniformity, and to the chemist, as their composition is necessarily known to him. A field of Wheat was chosen, which in the latter end of April, 1842, presented a thin plant; the salts were top-dressed over the land, by hand, on the 12th of May, and the crop mowed on the 10th of August. The soil was rather poor, consisting of a heavy clay upon a sub-soil of the London clay. 1. No manure: Corn per acre, 1413 lbs. 2. With 28 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia: Corn, 1612 lbs. 3. With 140 lbs. of the same salt: Corn, 1999 lbs. 4. With 112 lbs. of nitrate of soda: Corn, 1905 lbs. 5. With 112 lbs. of nitre: Corn, 1890 lbs. The increase in the straw was also considerable in all cases, except with the small proportion of sulphate of ammonia. The total increase in the four manured crops was, per cent., in the order in which they were enumerated, 14·1, 41·5, 34, and 33·5; the cost of the manure for the three last did not greatly differ, being 21*s.* 9*d.*, 21*s.* 6*d.*, 27*s.* 6*d.* The profit on the outlay was—with the small dose of sulphate of ammonia, 294 per cent.: with the large dose, 212 per cent.; with the nitrate of soda, 138 per cent.; and with the nitrate of potash, 92 per cent. The principal conclusions drawn by the author are, that the increase of the nitrogen in the crop is greater than is accounted for by the nitrogen of the manures, showing that these manures have a stimulating effect, or enable the plants to draw additional nitrogenised food from the soil and atmosphere; the considerable superiority of sulphate of ammonia over the other salts, and the greater proportional efficiency of a small than of a large dose of that salt. The sulphate of ammonia costs 17*s.* per cwt. It appears best to apply this salt in the proportion of about 1 cwt. per acre, at three different dressings—the first quantity when the crop, if Wheat, makes its spring growth, or if of Oats, when about two inches above the ground; the second quantity about a month afterwards; and the third quantity at the time of the formation of the ear. To meet the practical difficulty of distributing so small a quantity as one-third of a cwt. over an acre, about twice the quantity of common salt or of soot may be mixed with the ammoniacal salt. These, and most saline manures, when used as a top-dressing, should be supplied to the plant, when dry, some time after a shower of rain, or during hazy weather.

Value of Kyan's Patent in preserving Bamboo and other Garden Fences.—Some specimens of Kyanised Bamboo, which had been submitted to the above process upwards of three years previously, were exhibited by J. Drummond, Esq., at a meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India. Since their being first Kyanised, they had been exposed to the influence of three seasons as a garden-fence, during which period another portion of the fence, which was made of Bamboo not so prepared, had been several times renewed, being found completely decayed and destroyed by the white ants. The proportion of oxymuriate of mercury used was about 1 lb. to 15 gallons of water, and the wood was steeped in the solution for ten or twelve days. Another advantage derivable from the use of this solution is, that, by slightly sponging the mattings of rooms in situations likely to be infested by white ants, they will be effectually preserved from the ravages of these destructive insects.—*Transactions of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India.*

To boil Cabbages.—In boiling Cabbages or common Greens, it is necessary that a large quantity of water be used, into which a little salt and a small piece of soda should be thrown, in order to preserve their agreeable green colour.

THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.—No. VI.

(*Continued from page 791.*)

20. The sedative powers of the *Lactuca sativa*, or Lettuce, were known in the earliest times; allusions to this plant frequently occur in the medical writers of antiquity. We are told that Galen, in the decline of life, suffered much from morbid vigilance, until he had recourse to eating a Lettuce every evening, which cured him.

21. The leaves of the *Kalmia latifolia* are feasted upon by the deer and the round-horned elk; but are mortally poisonous to sheep, to horned cattle, to horses, and to man. The bee extracts honey without injury from the flower of this plant; but the man who partakes of that honey, after it is deposited in the hive-cells, falls a victim to his repast. In the autumn and winter of 1790, at Philadelphia, extensive mortality was occasioned among those who had eaten of the honey collected in the neighbourhood of that city, or had feasted on the common American pheasant, or pinnated grouse, as we call it. The attention of the American government was excited by the general distress; a minute examination into the cause of the mortality ensued; and it was satisfactorily shown that the honey had been chiefly extracted from the flowers of the *Kalmia latifolia*, and that the pheasants which had proved thus poisonous had fed harmlessly on the leaves. The consequence was, that a public proclamation was issued, prohibiting the use of the pheasant as a food for that season.—*From Dr. Hancock's Essay on Instinct.*

22. The *Oxalis acetosella*, or common Wood Sorrel, has been supposed to be the true Shamrock of the Irish, instead of the Trefoil, to which the name is more commonly ap-

plied. In the tropical parts of India is an annual Oxalis, called *Oxalis sensitiva*, in consequence of its pinnated leaves being irritable like the sensitive plant. It has been lately ascertained that the European three-leaved species have the same property, only in a more feeble degree; this phænomenon is most conspicuous in a hot sunny day.

Reviews.

The Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Vol. III. Parts 2 and 3. Murray.

This is one of the best Numbers of the Society's Transactions which has yet appeared. It contains an admirable view of the progress of agricultural knowledge during the last four years, by Mr. Pusey; an interesting account of the meeting of German landowners in 1841, at Doberan, by Mr. Handley; the second part of Mr. Rham's valuable account of the agriculture of the Netherlands; further observations by Mr. Curtis upon insects injurious to the Turnip crop; a detailed and very important report on the implements exhibited at the meeting of the Society at Bristol; an account by Dr. Daubeny of the public institutions for the advancement of agriculture existing in other countries; and several other papers of interest.

The worst communication is one on the planting of forest-trees, which, we must say, is unworthy of being associated with the other papers it stands among; not that it does not contain some good matter and sensible remarks here and there, especially in the latter part; but upon the whole it is a poor affair. In all papers of this kind it is essential that no errors upon matters of known fact should be introduced. But the author of the paper in question says that the epidermis of bark is a thin transparent membrane *beneath the rough external coating*, while it is the most external layer of the bark, and the first to perish. Then he falls into the old error of supposing that Quercus pedunculata is the only species of Oak in this country of any value—a mistake that has been exposed over and over again; adding, too, that the Durmast is an *inferior species*, although the fact is that it forms the finest trees in the New Forest, and is the same species. On the other hand, he omits all notice of the sessile-fruited Oak, the most majestic and best of our two native species. The Larch, he tells us, is the Larix Pinus (!); and he advocates the necessity of pruning plantations regularly. "It is no argument," says the author, "against the careful and judicious thinning and pruning the trees in plantations and also of natural forests, that we get fine timber from the Continental forests that have had no such advantages. The trees in such forests are very differently circumstanced from those in plantations, as the latter are all planted at one time, and are equal rivals of each other; whereas, in the former case they rise at different times, whereby some obtain an ascendancy, *and are enabled to spread forth their branches and produce fine timber.*" Surely this, which is an important fact, while it shows the necessity of thinning, is one of the best of all arguments against the practice of pruning. Such trees have room to grow in, which is what they want, and they are not touched by the forest-pruner, which they do not want, and thus they produce noble timber. We should like to know how those magnificent specimens of Oak in Sir John Trevelyan's park, at Nettlecombe, of the sessile-fruited kind too, have been treated. The timber-pruner has had no hand in managing them, we suspect: they are the wild children of the forest.

The Farmers' Calendar of the Stationers' Company contains as much information useful to Agriculturists as can be crammed into 96 pages.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

We have been applied to for a list of the best kinds of vegetables, which, if given in this place, might be useful to others as well as to the applicant. There are, no doubt, many other sorts equally good; but those named below we can recommend from personal knowledge. As the cultivation of an unnecessary number of sorts of any vegetable is useless and troublesome, a few names only are given; and those things of which there are no permanently distinct varieties, as the Brussels Sprout, or are universally well known, as the Borecole, Cauliflower, &c., have been purposely omitted.

Beans.—Marshal's Early Prolific—the earliest; Dwarf Fan—very dwarf, suitable for small gardens; Green Long-pod.

Broccoli.—Purple Cape; Grange's Early White; Miller's Dwarf White—very dwarf, comes into use all at one time; Knight's Protecting; Jackson's Late White—an excellent late sort; Late Purple.

Cabbages.—Atkins's Dwarf—one of the smallest, but large enough for a gentleman's table; Young's Matchless; Vanack; Braganza (*Coure Tronchuda*) or Portugal—not a true Cabbage—the midribs of the leaves are eaten like Seakale.

Carrots.—Early Scarlet Horn; Altringham—chosen for their dark colour.

Celery.—Violet—introduced by the Horticultural Society, solid and good; Seymour's Superb Red; Flat-stalked White—a local name, possibly the same as Seymour's Superb White.

Cucumbers.—Sion House—this and the succeeding are good sorts for winter forcing; Commander; Windsor Prize—an old sort, better than many of the vaunted new ones.

Kidney Beans.—Fulmer's Early—bears long pods in succession—other good sorts are well known: Small White Runner—differs from all those described at p. 236—the seeds make a good winter dish.

Lettuces—Victoria Cabbage; Asiatic Cabbage—an excellent sort; Brown-spotted Cabbage—a local name—a French Lettuce of first-rate merit; Green Paris Cos—this and the White Paris Cos are the best summer varieties; Black-seeded Brown Cos—said to be hardier than the common Brown or Bath Cos; Atkins's Imperial Cos—small but very good; Alphange Cos—a large and very sweet summer kind—requires tying; Verte d'hiver Cos—the hardiest of all the Cos Lettuces—requires tying to blanch it.

Onions.—Tripoli—grows to a large size when sown in autumn, but does not keep well; White Spanish; Globe; James's.

Peas.—Early May—a full week earlier than the Frame—grows from two to three feet high; Early Frame; Milford Marrow—a fine large Pea, but does not bear in succession; Green Imperial; Auvergne—a very prolific Pea; Knight's Dwarf Green Marrow—continues in bearing a long time—an excellent sort.

Spinach.—Flanders—much superior to the common sorts, but difficult to procure true.

Turnips.—Early Dutch—sow for the first and second crops only; Stone—the best garden Turnip, but runs if sown early; Malta—yellow.

Many of the above are well known; others are not so. Taken as a whole, however, it will be found a useful selection; and, excepting Kidney-beans, which might be increased by referring to p. 236, it is quite large enough for the supply of any establishment.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

Pinery.—The roots of the plants demand equal care with the tops; pay attention, therefore, to the directions previously given respecting the management of the beds. If the surface of the bark becomes dry, and the heat deficient in consequence, moisten the surface with warm water; but this must be cautiously done, lest the soil in the pots should get a greater quantity than would be desirable. If a syringe is used for this purpose, take care not to throw water into the hearts of the plants, especially of those which are intended to fruit in spring.

Vinery.—Increase the artificial temperature gradually to 60°, which might be allowed to rise a few degrees by the influence of sunshine, when air should be given. Continue to moisten the wood till the buds break, and occasionally turn over the fermenting dung in the house.

Peach-house.—Follow the directions given last week as to general management; the temperature, however, should be increased during the week to 50°, with a liberal admission of air by day.

Cucumbers.—The foliage of plants growing in pits can be kept sufficiently moist without syringing, by the usual means of placing open vessels of water on the heating apparatus; but in large houses, as Pine-stoves, where the atmosphere is likely to become drier, the leaves should be occasionally sprinkled.

Out-door Department.

At this season of the year the chief business in this department is to get the ground in good order against the coming spring, by trenching, manuring, and digging. It should now be determined, so far as it can be done, what crops are to occupy the principal quarters next season, that the ground might be treated accordingly. Any work of importance which has been omitted had better be hastened before wintry weather sets in, and especially all that relates to the preservation, during winter, of the various crops.

Orchard.—It seems to be necessary to explain that the practice recommended in our preliminary remarks at p. 775 was not meant to be confined to wall-trees alone, although these were especially mentioned, but applies equally to *quenouille* or any other form of training, when (if the expression is admissible) the principle of growth overpowers the principle of fructification in fruit-trees; and this state might be brought about at any time by accidental circumstances, such as a moist growing summer succeeding a cold frosty spring. The female flowers of Nut-trees being in an unusually forward state, pruning had better be deferred till spring, when it can be ascertained which blossoms have escaped injury.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

Stove.—Attend to the directions formerly given, and prevent the air of the house from becoming too dry from the heat of the flues. Do not syringe the common plants much, unless for some particular reason. Prevent the white bug or other little insects from infesting the plants; try the effect of Chamomile flowers upon the scale, as has been recommended by Sir Charles Monck.

Greenhouse and Conservatory.—Although plants in pots require but little water at this season of the year, they must not be neglected in this particular; sunny days succeeded by frosty nights, which make fires necessary, dry the soil very quickly. Give all the air possible on fine days. Use every available means to prevent the increase of insects in all plant-houses.

Pits and Frames.—Lose no opportunity that presents itself to dry the plants; pots of cuttings require much attention in this respect. Some of the most forward seedling Cinerárias and Calceolárias will perhaps require shifting now; afterwards they will need very little water. Ixias, Sparaxises, Lachenálias, &c. that are growing, must be kept in a light and airy situation.

Out-door Department.

The remarkable mildness of the season has caused the buds of some plants to burst into growth, as though it were spring. We have observed this to be more particularly the case with climbing shrubs, such as the Honeysuckle and Clématis Viticella; consequently the pruning of these and others that are equally excitable had better be deferred till all danger from frost is past. If the shoots were to be shortened now, a continuance of warm weather would cause the buds near the base, which at present are dormant, to vegetate. All ground-work should be expedited in this favourable weather.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Nursery.—Procure, and plant in rows, a number of wild Rose stocks, for budding with choice varieties. These are generally difficult to obtain with good roots; but if removed before winter, they are more likely to grow than when planted in spring.

Forest and Coppice Woods.—See the last few weeks.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Dec. 15, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Dec.	Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday 9	30.397	30.282	43	36	39.5	S.E.	
Saturday 10	30.265	30.165	39	38	38.5	S.	
Sunday 11	30.017	29.851	43	38	40.5	S.E.	.32
Monday 12	29.942	29.802	57	50	53.5	S.	.01
Tuesday 13	30.017	29.999	61	42	51.5	S.	
Wednesday 14	30.088	30.073	56	36	46.0	S.	
Thursday 15	30.106	30.091	56	38	47.0	S.	
Average	30.119	30.037	50.7	39.7	45.2		.33

Dec. 9. Foggy throughout.

10. Densely and uniformly overcast; temperature of day and night nearly the same.

11. Foggy; slightly overcast; clear and fine; rain at night.

12. Rain: overcast and mild.

13. Exceedingly fine, with bright sun; higher temperature than has occurred in December for the last 16 years at least; a splendid halo round the moon in the evening, exhibiting strongly-coloured rings, the colours corresponding with those of the rainbow.

14. Overcast; exceedingly fine, with bright sun; clear at night.

15. Very fine throughout.

Mean temperature of the week 5½° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending Dec. 24, 1842.

Dec.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
						N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 18	45.2	35.6	40.4	8	0.20 in.	2	5	—	1	2	3	3	—
Mon. 19	45.5	36.8	41.2	5	0.38	1	3	1	1	2	6	2	—
Tues. 20	44.5	34.5	39.5	6	0.76	—	4	—	2	2	6	1	1
Wed. 21	44.0	35.1	39.5	4	0.50	—	3	1	1	2	4	3	2
Thurs. 22	46.3	35.6	40.9	10	0.26	2	1	1	1	1	5	3	2
Fri. 23	44.8	33.5	39.1	7	1.13	2	3	—	1	1	5	1	3
Sat. 24	43.6	32.8	38.2	6	0.26	3	1	—	1	1	6	1	3

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 24th, in 1827—thermometer 57°; and the lowest on the 24th, in 1830—thermometer 10°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Dec. 16, 1842.

[The Half-sieve contains . . .	3½ imperial gallons.
The Sieve	7 " "
The Bushel Sieve	10½ " "
The Bushel Basket	1 imperial bushel.
Punnets for Seakale are . . .	7¾ in. wide and 2 in. deep.
" Radishes	8 " 2 "
" Mushrooms	7 " 2 "
" Salad	5 " 2 "]

The supply of Fruit has been smaller than for many preceding weeks; the demand has not increased, and prices remain nearly the same; an advance may, however, shortly be expected. *Fruit:* Pines are not very numerous; Hothouse Grapes are becoming less plentiful, and have advanced to 4*s*. per lb.; excellent samples of Lisbon Grapes are offered from 9*d*. to 1*s*. per lb. Dessert Pears remain the same as quoted in our last Report, with the addition of the Passe Colmar, at 5*s*. per half-sieve: baking Pears are well supplied from 2*s*. to 2*s*. 6*d*. per ½-sieve. Amongst the Dessert Apples are the Newtown Pippin, at 2*s*. per dozen; Nonpareil, at 4*s*. per half-sieve; the Golden Harvey and Golden Pippin, from 3*s*. to 4*s*. per half-sieve, with some handsome samples of the Reinette grise, or French Reinette, grown in this country. Good Medlars are becoming scarce, and fetch as much as 9*d*. per dozen. A few Cucumbers may be obtained from 1*s*. to 1*s*. 6*d*. each. *Vegetables:* Asparagus, although deficient in size, is tolerably well supplied; the demand for it at present is not great. The quality of the Seakale offered is much superior; the prices of both do not differ from those of last week. A few bundles of Rhubarb are still offered, from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s*. each. Some very fine Cardoons have also appeared, from 1*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s*. each. Mushrooms are plentiful, and may be obtained from 6*d*. to 1*s*. per pottle. Truffles are also abundant, from 2*s*. to 2*s*. 6*d*. per lb. With regard to other Vegetables, there has scarcely been any alteration for several weeks. *Flowers:* The cut flowers consist of Euphórbia jacquiniflora, Poinséttia pulchérrima, Cýclamen pérsicum, the Christmas Rose, Lilacs, Chinese Primroses, Azáleas, Narcissuses, Tulips, &c.

PRICES, Saturday, Dec. 17, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 3*s* to 5*s*
Grapes, Hothouse, per lb. 4*s*
— Spanish, 9*d* to 1*s*
— Portugal, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Cucumbers, per brace, 2*s* to 3*s*
Apples, dessert, per bush., 2*s* 6*d* to 7*s*
— Kitchen, 2*s* to 5*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 2*s* to 6*s*
Pomegranates, per doz., 3*s*
Medlars, per doz. 9*d*
Oranges, per doz., 9*d* to 2*s*
— per 100, 5*s* to 16*s*
— bitter, per 100, 12*s*

Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 14*s*
Almonds, per peck, 6*s* to 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 3*s* to 7*s*
Walnuts, per bush., 12*s* to 16*s*
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 60*s* to 7 *s*
Cob Nuts, per 100lbs., 75*s* to 80*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 16*s* to 20*s*
— Spanish, 20*s*
— Barcelona, 24*s*

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s*
Cabbage, per doz. 9*d* to 1*s*
— plants, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Red, for pickling, 1*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Brussels Sprouts, per hf.-sv. 1*s* 3*d* to 2*s*
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 10*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
— Purple, 8*d* to 1*s*
Cauliflowers, per doz., 1*s* to 4*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 40*s* to 75*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* to 4*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Kidney, per bu., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— Scotch, per bu., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— New Autumn, per lb., 6*d* to 9*d*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Turnips, per doz. bun., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Cardoons, each, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Carrots, per doz. bun., 3*s* to 5*s*

Parsneps, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Onions, per bushel, 4*s* to 6*s*
— Pickling, per hf.-sv., 3*s* to 4*s*
— Green, p. doz. bun. 3*s* to 4*s*
— Spanish, per doz. 2*s* to 4*s*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
Asparagus, per 100, 8*s* to 10*s*
— Second or Middling, 3*s* to 5*s*
Sea-kale, per punnet, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. sc., 6*d* to 9*d*
— Cos, 9*d* to 1*s*
Endive, per score, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Rhubarb Stalks, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Tarragon, per doz. bun., 2*s* to 3*s*
Sage, per doz. bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Chilies, ripe, per 100, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 6*d* to 1*s*
Truffles, per lb., 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

Manures.—*J. T.*—If you have the opportunity of procuring a quantity of ground Logwood, after having its colouring matter boiled out of it, you may use it advantageously as a manure by mixing it with cloacine (see p. 824), or any putrefying animal substances. As they rot, it will rot; and it will at the same time soak up the fluid matter, which should not be lost. Or if you wet it well with gas-water, and throw it in a heap, it will probably be thrown into violent fermentation, and so will rot. It cannot be employed as a manure in its undecayed state.†

Guano.—*A Subscriber* will find where this manure can be procured by referring to our advertising columns. Caméllias, Fúchsias, and plants of that description should only be watered with liquid guano when they are growing freely.‡

Liquid Guano.—*Querist.*—This is prepared by mixing about 4lbs. of guano with 12 gallons of water; this should stand about 24 hours before being used, and when drawn off, 24 gallons more of water may be put to the same guano.‡

Ventilation.—*An Amateur.*—As far as we can understand your situation, there is no means of obtaining the necessary ventilation except by opening the ends of your house. If that, however, can be well done, there will be air enough in so small a house, and no inconvenience need result from it. But is it really impossible to move the sashes of the roof? If they will not slide, can they not be hinged, so as to open when pushed from the inside? If that were possible, your difficulty would be at an end†

Heating.—*G. S.*—The reason why we recommend iron pipes, in preference to brick flues, for the circulation of hot water in your Vinery, is on account of the greater command which, by the former method, you will have in maintaining any required degree of moisture in the atmosphere. You cannot do better than procure one of Rogers's Conical Boilers.‡

Coverings for Pits.—*A. Z.*—Common calico, steeped in hot bee's-wax and linseed oil, becomes impervious to wet. You might protect your frames by covering them first with hay or dry fern, and then the above material over the whole, taking care that it is properly secured against high winds.‡

Vines.—*A Gardener* writes thus respecting his Vine-border: "The border was made and the Vines were planted about 12 years ago; the Vinery being divided into two compartments for early and later forcing. When I entered upon the situation (which was only in June last), I found the Vines on the two houses showing a considerable quantity of bunches with small berries, of which I immediately took away about one-half. I also found on the border, and extending close up to the wall of the Vinery, a very strong crop of Broccoli, Borecole, and similar Vegetables; whilst, on the left-hand side of the border, and within about six yards from the Vinery, was a strong Hawthorn, Quick, and Holly hedge; at the right-hand side, a strong Laurel and Privet hedge; and at the extremity of the border, a large Weeping Ash. I immediately removed the Broccoli, &c., and took up the Ash-tree, as well as the Quick and Holly fence. The fruit in the earlier-forced house did not ripen fit for use; the fruit in the others, which I thought it best not to force at all, ripened tolerably well. I have within the last few days dug a trench of about 3 ft. in depth, at the extremity of the border, and about 18 feet from the wall of the Vinery. At that depth I find a sandy rock; and there, as well as at other points where I have made a partial examination, that the roots of the Ash, Quick, Holly, Privet, and Laurel have extended over the whole of the bed, and have totally destroyed the roots of the Vines." [In this case we should certainly recommend him to take up the Vines in the manner recommended at p. 117 of last year, and to form an entirely new border. Should he be unable to do this, he may give them the chance of another season, and endeavour to keep their roots near the surface by the application of bone-dust, or some other rich manure. If the roots of Ash, Privet, &c. decay, his Vines may possibly succeed; but the surest method will be to make a new border at once.] ‡——*A Subscriber.*—The composition which you have been in the habit of applying to your Vines after pruning, viz. ¾ lb. of soft soap, 1 lb. of sulphur, and ½ of an ounce of black pepper, to 4 gallons of water, boiled together for 20 minutes, is as good as any other, provided you make it thick enough to adhere to the wood like paint. If it does not, you might thicken it with lime, adding sufficient soot to take off the glaring white colour of the lime. The proportions are of little consequence, the object of this and similar washes being, by adhering to the wood, to prevent the eggs or larvæ of insects from coming to life. *W.*——*Simpleton.*—The rod and spur systems of pruning Vines have both their advocates, and good Grapes may be produced in either way with proper treatment. We prefer, however, the spur system.‡

Forcing Peaches.—*D. T.*—In our opinion, the best paper upon this subject is that published by Mr. Errington, in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society, of which an extract appeared at p. 7 of the *Chronicle* of last year. You cannot do better than follow his directions.‡

Hollies.—*Ilex.*—You need be under no apprehension that the suckers which have sprung from the base of your Holly-tree will be injured by the removal of the decayed stem; they will, on the contrary, be greatly benefited by it. ‡

Annuals.—*A Subscriber.*—Calliopsis Drummondi is of a bright yellow colour, with a dark centre, and attains to the height of 2 feet. Hibiscus africanus is of a delicate primrose colour, with a deep purple centre, and grows from one foot to a foot and a half high. ‡

Violets.—Δ.—Your Violets are evidently unhealthy and not able to perfect their flowers; but without knowing something of your treatment, it would be difficult to say what is the cause. It is probable that you may keep them too damp and cold, or perhaps they are old plants. We advise you to look in our back Numbers for articles on their management, and then you will probably see where you have erred. §

Pentstemons.—*M. N.*—The most showy species of Pentstemon are—

P. speciosus, bright blue
crassifólius, deep lilac
ovatus, bright blue
Murrayanus, bright scarlet
diffusus, deep blue
Scoúleri, lilac
venustus, light purple
gentianoides, brownish purp.
gent. coccíneus, scarlet
Mackayanus, purp. & white

P. latifólius, white, slightly stained with purple
argutus, purple
procerus, bright blue
glandulosus, deep blue
pulchellus, light blue
campanulatus, rosy red
atropurpúreus, brownish purple
Cobæa, purplish white. ¶

Dog-Roses.—*Simpleton.*—This is the proper time to procure standard Dog-Roses for budding upon in summer. ‡

Cinera'rias.—*J. L. S.*—Cinerárias always present the appearance you describe, when they are unhealthy or when they are attacked by insects. The green fly for example, which is very fond of them, will attack the under side of the leaves, and make them curl. The only remedy we can suggest is, to pot the plants regularly, supply them moderately with water, and smoke them whenever the green fly makes its appearance. §

Chrysanthemums.—*Brightoniensis and M. B.*—Good dark Chrysanthemums are at present rare. The best which we have yet seen are Campestroni, purple; Duc de Canegliano, dark red; Phidias, a pretty compact flower, red at first, and afterwards changing to purple; Julius Cæsar, reddish brown; Theresa, orange and red; and Maria, red. A scarlet variety has not yet been raised. The above sorts may, no doubt, be procured of any respectable nurseryman. ‡

Leschenau'ltia.—*Brightoniensis* will find it more advantageous to procure young plants of this from a Nursery than to undertake to strike cuttings of it herself, as they are very difficult to manage. They require to be cut clean across at a joint, and to have the lower leaves clipped off close to the stem. They should then be planted in pure silver-sand, in a well-drained pot, covered with a bell-glass, and treated in every respect like Heath-cuttings. ‡

Russe'lia ju'ncea.—*A Young Gardener.*—This plant requires to be potted in rich soil, with plenty of pot-room, and when growing to be freely supplied with water. No doubt the cause of your plant's ill health is occasioned by inattention to these material points. ‡

The Rock Lily.—*Wills.*—This is a well-known plant, the Lycopódium involvens or squamatum, alluded to at p. 363 of this year's *Chronicle.*†

Plants for a Conservatory.—*Phœbe.*—The following plants are well adapted for the border of a Conservatory:—Acácia vestita, A. hýbrida, A. armata, A. pubescens, Chorozema varium, Lucúlia gratíssima, Hóvea Celsi, Sóllya heterophylla, Goódia lotifólia, G. pubescens, Eutaxia myrtifolia, Pimelea híspida, P. decussata, Fuchsia splendens, Coleonema tenuifólia, Burchéllia capensis, Genista canariensis, Indian Azaleas, and Caméllias. The climbers may consist of Hardenbérgia macrophylla, Mandevilla suaveolens, Tacsónia pinnatistípula, Kennédya Marryattæ, Zichya glabrata, and Ipomœa Leárii. ‡

Orchidaceous Epiphytes.—Two gentlemen have a dispute upon these points,—"Are Epiphytal Orchidaceæ, strictly speaking, parasitical plants, or not?" Certainly not; they derive no food from the plants to which they are attached, growing *on* them, not *in* them. "Do they, or do they not, derive nourishment from the branches of trees or other substances *on* which they grow?" They feed on the dead matter that may lodge on the branches that bear them, but not on the living matter of the branch. "A. asserts they are not parasitical, as they do not derive nourishment from that on which they grow, in their natural habitats—growing equally well on a live tree or a dead tree; and instances the genus Brasavola, of which Dr. Lindley says, it always grows on rocks and stones, never on trees." A. is right. "B. asserts the reverse, and instances the Tree Ferns and Palms in the West Indies, both soft and rough, and which are the favourite supports of such plants; and adds, it is well known that they thrive better in some moulds than in others in Britain, though both are equally well drained, and that they derive considerable nourishment from the substances in which they grow." No doubt the decaying matter on Tree Ferns will enable Epiphytes to grow, but so does the dead matter on a brick wall. "A. admits they thrive better in some moulds than others, but asserts it is immaterial in what substance they grow, so long as they do not dislike that substance; that it is merely a matter for the roots to attach themselves to, and not as a matter of nourishment." A. is right.

Fuchsias.—*A Young Beginner.*—The following Fúchsias may be recommended:—F. splendens, fulgens, Lánei, róseo-alba, St. Clare, Moneypénnii, Riccartónia, Chandleri, formosa élegans, stylosa conspícua, péndula terminalis, and exímia.‡

Polyanthuses.—*Mitcham.*—For lists of first-rate Pansies we refer you to p. 793 of the *Chronicle*, of the present year. The following are first-rate varieties of the Polyanthus:—

Clegg's Lord Crewe,
Cox's Prince Regent,
Buck's George the Fourth,
Fletcher's Defiance,
Pearson's Alexander,
Collier's Princess Royal,
Lord John Russell,
Clegg's Prince of Orange,
Eckersley's Jolly Dragoon,
,, Black and Gold,
Hufton's Lord Rancliffe,

Hufton's Squire Ray,
,, Earl Grey,
Stead's Telegraph,
Crownshaw's Invincible,
Nicholson's Gold Lace,
,, King,
,, Bang Europe,
Turner's Emperor,
Wilson's Bucephalus,
Barnard's Formosa,
Maude's Beauty of England.*

Pelargoniums.—*W. J. B.*—We have examined your list, and recommend you to grow the following sorts:—

Colossus,
Vandyke,
Fosteri Multiflora,
Lord Auckland,
Smilax,

Vivid,
Niobe,
Mary of Burgundy,
Dennis' Pefection,
Bridegroom,

Simile,
Decorum,
Kate Nickleby,
Lady Bulteel,
Lady Bridport.*

Roses.—*A Subscriber*, who has lately planted a standard Rose, and, in order to give it a good dressing, has filled the hole with rotten dung, to which four decent-sized rats and a shovelful of bone-dust have been added, will find that such an abundance of manure will make his plant grow too luxuriantly and will probably cause them to canker. Roses do not require such a highly-manured soil; it will cause them to produce shoots of such rank growth, that they will not ripen properly, ahd an inferior bloom will be the consequence.‡——*A Young Beginner.*—It is not very probable that you can procure at the nurseries such Roses as Brennus, Triomphe de Lahay, Comte de Paris, and White Noisette, &c., upon their own roots. Those sorts can be propagated quite as successfully by layering as by budding.‡——You will find excellent directions for pruning Roses at pp. 691 and 708 of this year's *Chronicle* ‡——*W. J. B.*—We cannot undertake to name the Roses that will prove best suited for exhibition in pots. You must consult the great growers upon this point. No doubt, however, those with the habits of Spong's, De Meaux, and the like, will answer well.‡

Guernsey Lily.—*Simpleton.*—You must give your offsets of this plant every encouragement during their growth, by allowthem plenty of air, light, and water, in order that they may make strong, healthy foliage, which should be carefully preserved from injury. When the leaves begin to turn yellow, water should be gradually discontinued, and the bulbs may remain in the earth until they begin to show signs of growing; they may then be repotted in rich sandy soil. Under this treatment the bulbs will soon acquire sufficient strength to flower.‡

Melons.—*I. G. H.*—The Beechwood Melon, which we recommended as the best known variety, was originally grown by Sir John Sebright, and sent out by the Horticultural Society. The Fellows of the Society can obtain its seeds; but we do not know whether it is on sale to be depended on.†

Late Pears.—*Globosa.*—The Easter Beurré, Ne plus Meuris, and Beurré Rance, are good Pears for spring use. ‖

Potatoes.—*M. N.*—To plant an acre of Potatoes in rows 3 feet apart, you will require 12 cwt. 8 lbs., or about 24 bushels, allowing the sets to be 6 inches from centre to centre in the rows, and each set to weigh an ounce. This is a good size for sets; and if you take tubers that will admit of being cut into not fewer than 8 of such sized pieces, you will have a better return than you would by using small Potatoes, either whole or little divided; for although in small tubers you may allow the same weight to each set, yet the eyes, being furnished with weaker buds, produce less vigorous shoots than result from Potatoes of a larger size. The Bread-fruit Potato is both good and prolific. ‖

Vegetables.—*J. E. H.*—The following is a list of good varieties:—*Peas:* Early Charlton, D'Auvergne, Blue Prussian, Knight's Dwarf Marrow, Knight's Tall Marrow, Groom's Superb Dwarf, Milford Marrow. *Beans:* Marshall's Early Dwarf Prolific, Long Pod, Broad Windsor. *Onions:* Strasburg, Brown Portugal, James's Keeping, Madeira, and the Nocera (for pickling). *Leek:* London Flag. *Cabbages:* Early York, Battersea, Pomeranian, and Vanack. *Broccoli:* Grange's Early Cauliflower, Knight's Protecting, Portsmouth, Chappel's Cream-coloured. *Savoys:* Large Green, Yellow. *Turnips:* Early White Dutch, Maltese. *Carrots:* Early Horn, Long Orange, Altringham. *Parsnep:* Hollow-crowned. *Potatoes:* Ash-leaved Kidney, Early Manly, Chapman's, Kentish Seedling Goldfinder, Leathercoat, Champion, Red-nosed Kidney, Bread fruit. *Celery:* Violet, or Manchester Red, Flat-stemmed White, Seymour's Superb White. *Lettuces:* Malta, Hardy Hammersmith, White Paris Cos, Green Paris Cos, Brown Cos. *Spinach:* Flanders, Lettuce-leaved, Round. *Beet:* Castelnaudary, Whyte's Dark Red. *Radishes:* Scarlet, Short-topped Scarlet, Early White Turnip-rooted, Crimson Turnip-rooted. *Cucumbers:* Southgate, Allen's Victory of Suffolk, Mills's, Weedon's Black Spine, Man of Kent. ‖

Woodlice.—*A. W.*—The method adopted by Mr. Sellers for preserving his Mushrooms from woodlice is, to procure a few half-inch boards, about three inches broad, one edge having a groove to contain liquid, the other being wedge-shaped to insert into the soil. When the Mushrooms appear, the beds are surrounded with these boards, and the earth is pressed so tightly round them as to prevent the insects from getting beneath them. The grooved upper edge is then filled with tar, which effectually preserves the Mushrooms from the attacks of woodlice, which cannot pass over the pitchy barrier. The same means will also protect them from earwigs ‡

Scale on Fruit-trees.—*Globosa.*—Scrub your trees repeatedly with a brush and water in spring, when the young insects are migrating from below their scaly habitations. Tobacco-water also may then be applied occasionally. ‖

Books.—*J. S.*—There is no periodical which treats expressly of Fruits: the best work of that kind, containing coloured representations, is the "Pomological Magazine," of which there are 3 Volumes.‡——*G. S.*—"Rogers's Vegetable Cultivator" is a good book for a working gardener to procure, in order to become acquainted with the treatment of Sea-kale and Asparagus. ‡

Horticultural Society.—*Pyrus.*—To become a Fellow of the Horticultural Society, you must be proposed by some one who is already a Fellow; your certificate will be suspended for three meetings, on the last of which you are ballotted for. If elected, you have six guineas to pay for your admission fee, and four guineas on the 1st of May in each year *for the year preceding.* In return for this, you obtain the Proceedings and Transactions of the Society free; you are entitled to a portion of the seeds and plants distributed at Chiswick (which, however, are not allowed to consist of common things to be bought in the seed-shops or nurseries); you have free admissions to all the meetings, can send your friends to the meetings in Regent-street without charge, have access to the library, and also the privilege of buying annually 24 5*s.* tickets to the exhibitions for 3*s.* 6*d.* each. The object of the Fellows of the Society is not, however, to save money, but to subscribe a fund that shall be applied to the promotion of Horticulture; and certainly no such stimulus has ever been produced by any other asssociation as by this, which has given away, in medals alone, within the last few years, above 5,600*l.* You can obtain further particulars upon application to the secretary, at the office of the Society, 21, Regent-street, London.+

Exhibitions.—*A Subscriber.*—We always prefer answering inquiries as to facts rather than opinions. We have, however, no objection to saying that we think the Horticultural Society perfectly right. If nurserymen cannot grow plants, we see no reason why they should win prizes. As to medals, the quantity given away by the Horticultural Society is enormous.+——*A West Britain.*—It is very possible that persons at a distance may find it difficult to bring Pelargoniums to Chiswick in good order; but that is one of the disadvantages attending a residence in the country, and the Horticultural Society cannot take it into consideration when rules for general good are settling. Besides, it is still more difficult to bring cut flowers. You should send your plants to some friend's house a few days before they are wanted. We are glad to find that otherwise you approve of the rules, which have been framed, after *much experience*, with a view to nothing except the advantage of Horticulture.+——*E. B.* inquires whether, if under letter A, 12 Pelargoniums be exhibited *all* of *first-rate varieties*, yet *not all* absolutely *new*, they will be disqualified?" Such a collection would not be disqualified: the object in establishing this class is to bring first-rate varieties to the exhibitions, and it will probably be found necessary to introduce a few of the old and finer sorts to complete a set of 12 first class flowers. But if two collections alike in cultivation and equal in point of merit as to the quality of the flowers be exhibited, the one containing the greater number of new varieties will receive the highest prize.*

Thermometers.—*Greenhorn*, who has three of Fahrenheit's thermometers, each varying in its indication of temperature, will be able to judge of their relative value with tolerable correctness, by immersing the bulbs of all of them in ice. The one which approaches nearest to 32° is the best.‡

Stewing Pears.—Δ. inquires why Pears turn red in stewing. We do not remember to have seen anywhere a satisfactory explanation of the cause of this Dr. Kitchiner recommends Pears to be stewed in a bright block-tin saucepan, closely covered up; and observes, that cochineal is generally used to colour them, but that it is not necessary, as, if properly stewed in a tin saucepan, they will acquire a good colour. Many people seem to suppose that there is some virtue in the tin saucepan, and that its use is essental to the colour of the Pears. This is a mistake; for Pears may be made just as red in silver or porcelain as in tin. Chemists have detected in the roots of Apple, Pear, and some other trees, a peculiar substance to which they have given the name of Phloridzin; it is white, but acquires a fine red colour when moistened with ammonia and exposed to the air. We believe that Pears contain a somewhat similar substance, which becomes red when exposed to heat and air. If Pears are stewed in water which is kept from the action of the air by being covered with oil, they remain very pale; whilst if freely exposed to the air they become dark rapidly. *E.*

Seasoning Wood.—*E. H. W.*—We do not know that there is any objection to soaking Oak in lime-water. It is not probable that lime will have so decided an effect on Oak as on Larch, and it will most likely take longer to penetrate into the pores of the former than of the latter wood. There is no reason to expect that the colour of the wood will be injured. *E.*

Worm-casts.—*W. H., Horticultor, and others.*—You may destroy worms by watering the ground with lime-water, prepared by throwing a quantity of quicklime into a large vessel of water, stirring it well, and leaving it for a day until it becomes clear. The quantity of lime is immaterial, provided there is enough of it, because the water can only take up a certain quantity of lime.†

Miscellaneous.—*Dundee.*—Your plants are, 1, Erica echiiflora; 2, E. hyemalis; 3, Gnidia pinifólia; 5, Acácia lophantha. 4, is apparently some species of Phylica.‡——*J. M.*—You can procure a nut of the Tagua Palm or Vegetable Ivory at any ivory-turner's.‡——*Hoppianus.*—Your plants are, 1, Chloranthus inconspicuus; 2, Epidendrum crassifólium.†——*An Old Subscriber.*—We have been getting together information upon the point in question, but we think it better to defer saying anything upon the subject until the end of another season.†——*B. S.* has sent us a bad specimen of Bolbophyllum recurvum.†——*Nicholas Nickleby.*—Your Pelargoniums are all worth preserving, if you grow them for the purpose of exhibition. Sidonia and Lady Bulteel may be dispensed with.*——*S. S.*—Your list does not differ materially from that published; constancy and variety of colour formed a consideration in the flowers selected.*——*R. H. B.*—We are sorry to hear you say so, but are glad to inform you beforehand that the best gardeners are against you.——*A Subscriber.*—The Dahlia is a florist's flower. The Horticultural Society is unwilling to give prizes for florist's flowers except at the shows at Chiswick.——*A. E.*—When seeds germinate, their flour or farina is diminished, not increased. Peas are split by being dried and crushed between rollers; the cause of some boiling hard and others soft is unknown. Salep is prepared from the Orchis-roots, by taking them up when full-grown, parboiling them, stringing them, and drying them in the sun; it principally consists of the subtance called bassorin.†——*T. H.*—The two varieties of Oncidium ornithoryhnchum are well known. There are some others, but those you have sent are the best.†——*Pyrus.*—Such a book would not pay its expenses. If you think it would, only try the experiment.†——*J. D.* can have the Number for August 6th.——*D. V. G.*—Send to the office Nos. 37 and 38 of last year, and we will return you Nos. 6 and 12 of this. No. 30 is out of print. If you will also send the remaining 6 Nos. we will give you half-price for them.——*A Young Subscriber.*—Your Fern is Asplénium Ruta-murária.‡——*D. E. F.*—The seeds are those of the Ricinus communis, commonly called the Palma Christi or Castor Oil Plant.‡——*Potatoe.*—The name by which the sort you mention is generally known is American Native.‡——*W. J. H.*—Your Pear is the Doyenné Gris.‡——*A Young Botanist.*—The larger of your plants is Siphocámpylus bicolor, and belongs to the natural order Lobeliáceæ: the other is Leschenaúltia formosa, natural order Goodeniáceæ.‡——*A Subscriber.*—The subscription to the *Gardeners' Chronicle* is 26*s.* per annum, *if paid in advance.*——*M. P.*—It is impossible for us to judge whether or not it is desirable to plant your border next a small fence; that is a matter of taste to be determined on the spot. There is no reason why you should not plant it if you think it advisable.†——*R. A.*—Many thanks for your papers, which we shall soon use.——*W. W.*—We are quite ready, but cannot at present find room.——*A Constant Reader, Yorkshire.*—The cause of your Apples having the appearance of being frosted is not known. Instances of similar derangement of tissue have been observed in hard, white, clear-skinned Apples, such as your variety is; but only accidentally, and not extending to the whole produce of the tree, as is the case with yours. It will be advisable to graft the tree with a better variety. ‖ We intend shortly to notice Roberts' Treatise on the Vine. ¶——*R. C., Kingston.*—Your Apples are, 2, Downton; 3, White Nonpareil; 5, Cockle Pippin; 7, Grey Leadington; 8, Kirke's Lord Nelson; 9, Beauty of Kent; 11, Manks Codlin; 12, Winter Colman; 13, Norfolk Beaufin; 15, Keswick Codlin; 16, Golden Noble, 20, Dutch Mignonne. Your Pears are, 1, and probably 4, Aston Town; 2, 3, Passe Colmar; 5, Achan; 6, Uvedale's St. Germain; 7, Chaumontel. ‖——*Revd. A. C.*—Your Apples are, 1, Crimson Queening; 2, Lemon Pippin; 3, Nonesuch; 4, Bess Pool; 7, Easter Pippin or French Crab; 8, Hughes's Golden Pippin; 9, Padley's Pippin; 10, Wyken Pippin; 11, Nonpareil; 12, Downton; 13, Beauty of Kent; 15, Golden Noble; 16, Court of Wick; 17, Kentish Fill-basket; 18, Blenheim Pippin; 20, Cockle Pippin. ‖——*Roehampton.*—Your plant is Raphiolepis rubra. The larger of your Pears is Beurré Diel; the other is Passe Colmar † ‖——*H. E. B.'s* grubs feeding upon the stems of the Cabbages will change to a Noctua called the Heart and Dart Moth, or Agrotis exclamationis? whose economy will be shortly detailed in the *Royal Agricultural Journal.* *R.*——*J. S. C.*—We cannot undertake to name one seedsman in preference to another. Your best plan will be to apply to the most respectable one with whom you are acquainted.‡——*A Constant Reader's* plant is Cymbidium sinense.†——*W. Godsall.*—It is not true that Messrs. Longman cannot procure the Horticultural Society's Catalogue of Fruits. If you have any trouble about the matter, send a post office order to Dr. Lindley, 21, Regent-street.‡——*Querist* will find the dimensions of the different sizes of Flower-pots stated at p. 577 of this year's *Chronicle.*‡——*J. R., Ealing.*—Many thanks for your ingenious plan and the communication which accompanied it, but we are afraid it is too expensive to be generally useful. The woodcuts would, moreover, take up more space than, in the present crowded state of our columns, we can well allow them.‡——*G. S.* will find a select list of Peas in our Calendar of to-day.‡——*Devoniensis.*—The seed you sent is that of Araucária imbricata. The term Fructicure is most absurd.+——*Barnes.*—You will be able to strip the inner bark from your dried branches of the Lace-tree without injury, if you previously steep them in water for a few weeks.‡

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The bombardment of Barcelona, which was considered last week to require confirmation, no longer depends on the doubtful authority of the French telegraph The firing commenced on the morning of the 3d, and continued without intermission until midnight, during which time upwards of 800 projectiles were thrown into the city, with the most fatal effect. An unconditional surrender was the result; and the inhabitants are now paying the penalty of their rebellion before a Military Commission. The calamities inseparable from a bombardment have naturally led to much discussion, and great difference of opinion exists on the Regent's policy in resorting to so severe a measure. Without entering into a question which would involve so many minute details, we may simply recapitulate the facts. The insurrection commenced on the 14th November, and lasted for three weeks. Ten days after it occurred, the Captain-General threatened a bombardment; another week elapsed before the arrival of the Regent—during all which time the inhabitants refused to surrender, although they were in hourly expectation that the threat would be literally executed. The Regent, however, waited four days longer; and after all attempts to obtain a surrender had failed, he resorted to this measure as a last alternative. In the mean time the spirit of insurrection had begun to spread among the excitable population of Catalonia, and the existence of the Government depended on immediate action. It is also worthy of remark that, in the hour of peril, the leaders of the revolt deserted the inhabitants, and secured their personal safety by taking refuge on board the French ships of war. Those, therefore, who were the responsible actors in the affair are beyond the reach of the law, and this circumstance, it is believed, will induce the Regent to act with mercy towards the bulk of the inhabitants. The French papers are almost exclusively occupied with the details of the bombardment, which they unanimously condemn. Although there appears no doubt that the insurgents were encouraged by the French Consul, they charge this country with active co-operation in the destruction of Barcelona, and even carry their accusations so far as to assert that the Formidable was run ashore purposely to afford the English officers a pretext for landing ammunition for the bombardment.—From Portugal, we learn that the municipal elections are proceeding in favour of the Government, and that the negotiations for the tariff convention are said to be entirely broken off.—In Prussia, an ordinance has been issued by the King, announcing a reduction in the taxes to the amount of two millions of dollars, and the establishment of several branch railways, to be executed by the Government, or by companies under their control.—By the Levant Mail we learn that the Porte has at length manifested its intention to accede to the demands of the Ambassadors, by appointing a Christian governor to the command of the Lebanon. The provinces on the Danube are still in an unsettled state; and the concentration of large bodies of Austrian troops on the Hungarian frontier is regarded as a proof that the Austrian Government is prepared to resist the contemplated aggressions of Russia on the rights of Servia and Wallachia.

At home we have little to notice beyond the arrival of the treaty of peace between this country and China, accompanied by a letter from the Emperor, expressing his readiness to ratify it as soon as it has received the signature of Her Majesty. Parliament has been prorogued to Thursday, the 2d February, when both Houses will be summoned for the despatch of business.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal remain at Windsor Castle, and are in excellent health. During the fine weather of the past week her Majesty has taken exercise in a pony phaeton, and the Prince has hunted with his pack of beagles in the Great Park. The Archduke Frederick of Austria left Windsor on Friday, and returned to Portsmouth on Tuesday to join his frigate, still lying in that harbour.

Parliamentary Movements.—The Queen held a Privy Council on Saturday, at which Parliament was again prorogued to Thursday, the 2d February; and a proclamation was ordered to be issued, summoning the meeting of Parliament on that day for the despatch of business.—The death of Lord Hill, and the consequent accession of Sir R. Hill, Bart., to the peerage, causes a vacancy in the northern division of Salop. Lord Clive is mentioned as the new Member.

Poor-law Commission.—The Commissioners have appointed Mr. Austin and Mr. Vaughan, the barristers, Assistant-Commissioners for 30 days for the purpose of inquiring specially into the employment of women and children in agriculture.

The National Statues.—Sir R. Peel has confided the execution of the statues which Parliament voted last session to three sculptors from the great capitals of the United Kingdom. Mr. M'Dowall, A.R.A., of Margaret-street, has been selected by him to execute that of Lord Exmouth; Mr. Steele, of Edinburgh, that of Lord De Saumarez; and we observe that at a recent meeting of the Royal Dublin Society, Lord De Grey announced that, on his recommendation, the monument to Sir Sydney Smith had been confided to Mr. Kirk, of that city.

Foreign.

France.—Our intelligence from Paris contains little domestic news, but there is abundance of speculation on the probability of a change of Ministry, the Opposition journals contending that M. Guizot will be obliged to resign even before the meeting of the Chambers.—The papers are unanimous in condemning in strong terms the bombardment of Barcelona. They prophesy Espartero's downfall as the result of this proceeding, but do not wait for accurate information as to the motives which prompted the Regent to have recourse to such an extremity. The papers eagerly avail themselves of the opportunity to express their feelings against this country, and assert that the British Marine Artillery was landed from Her Majesty's ships of war off Barcelona, and employed with frightful effect in the devastation of that city. To this assertion, it is scarcely necessary to say, the advices from Barcelona give unqualified contradiction.—It would appear that the Government are not neglecting the precautions necessary to insure the personal safety of the King. The *Commerce* states, that when the King and Royal Family set out on Friday last from the Tuileries for Fontainebleau, the entire quays along which His Majesty passed were crowded with police agents and Municipal Guards. The carriage of the King was escorted by a strong detachment of Lancers and National Guards.—The trial of the administrators of the Versailles Left Bank Railroad, for the responsibility attached to the frightful catastrophe of the 8th May, has ended, after several days, in the acquittal of the accused. The Court condemned the civil parties demanding damages in the costs, amounting, it is said, to upwards of 10,000f. (400*l.*) This last part of the decision has been regarded as a great hardship for the survivors and the relatives of the unfortunate victims of the accident; but the *Gazette des Tribunaux* explains that the Judges could not decide otherwise according to the law.—The fog which had enveloped Paris for some days last week, extended, it appears, to a considerable distance in the country, and rendered travelling exceedingly dangerous. The Diligence which reached Paris on Sunday morning from Champagne was obliged to proceed at a walk for a length of time, the postilion leading his horses by the light of several lanterns, and the passengers following on foot. The people insisted that the fogs were an importation from England, and that the climate had become British.—In February last, it will be remembered, a number of persons were sentenced to different amounts of punishment by fine and imprisonment for taking part in the disturbances at Clermont. In addition to their sentences of imprisonment, they were ordered to be publicly exposed for the space of an hour upon the Place de Jaude, at Clermont. Last week they underwent this part of their sentence. The scaffold was erected opposite the mansion of M. Conchon, the former mayor of Clermont, to the devastation of which the prisoners had directed their most active exertions. The populace assembled in large numbers, but manifested very little sympathy.—Letters from Havre inform us that the operations for raising the Télémaque, so long supposed to hold enormous treasures, have been abandoned, and that the vessel has been again consigned to the bed of the Seine. The engineer alleges that the advanced state of the season rendered it necessary to postpone the works, and that "they have too many evidences of the existence of treasure on board to think of abandoning the enterprise until the last morsel of the ship and cargo shall have been delivered." On the other hand, private letters mention that the speculators must be content with 20 planks and one cask of tallow, and say that "the only redeeming point in the affair has been the ingenuity and perseverance shown by the engineer, in having succeeded in accomplishing the raising of the vessel, which had vainly been attempted by Government and by private enterprise several times during the last 40 years."

Spain.—The announcement of the bombardment of Barcelona proves to be correct; but the statement of the telegraph that the populace were crying *Vive la France*, and "Down with Espartero and the English," is, as we anticipated, a mere exaggeration. The bombardment commenced at 11 o'clock in the morning of the 3d from the fort of Monjuich, and continued without interruption until 12 at night. 817 projectiles were thrown into the city with dreadful effect. After the firing had ceased, General Van Halen summoned the city to surrender, and allowed the authorities six hours to disarm the free corps, who still held out, and threatened, in case of non-compliance, to resume the bombardment. The authorities called a meeting of the notable inhabitants, and, aided by a considerable portion of the population, succeeded in disarming the insurgents. They then opened the gates. General Van Halen and the troops made their entry into the city about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th; and General Zurbano followed with another force on the next day. The city suffered materially, but the amount of damage and the number of victims were not accurately ascertained. The houses of a square on which the Municipality stands were particularly damaged, and fires had broken out in different quarters, which were not extinguished on the 5th. The crews of the French ships of war had, by the direction of their Consul, landed their engines, and were rendering every assistance. The house of the French Consul had also sustained some injury. Before the commencement of the bombardment, the soldiers of the militia proceeded in a body towards the French ship, on board of which their officers who had deserted them had sought refuge, and claimed their surrender; but the commander ordered them immediately to depart, threatening to repel them by force if they did not obey his injunction. General Van Halen has imposed a war contribution of 400,000*l.* on the city, and has issued a proclamation, which shows that the hour for reaction has arrived, and leaves no hope of mercy to the guilty. By this decree every individual who does not give up his arms within 48 hours will be punished with death. The state of siege is maintained, and a permanent Court-Martial is established, at which condemnation is followed by immediate execution. The Barcelonese insist that the engineers and artillerymen of the English, as well as their ammunition, did all the mischief, although the crews of the ships-of-war remained on board spectators of the work of devastation. Private letters state that the town can hardly be recognised, and that some of its finest quarters are totally destroyed. Several houses have been burnt, many large magazines entirely ruined, and many of the walls and doors of other houses have been severely shattered by the bursting of the bombs. The pavement was torn up in the streets, for the purpose of forming barricades; the woollen and cotton goods taken from the warehouses of the merchants, and heaped up in piles to deaden the effect of the shells and round shot; beds, mattresses, and every description of household furniture which could be put to a similar use, were employed for the purpose of forming some shelter against those terrible missiles. Fortunately, not many lives were lost. In the midst of the firing, a party of men and women were observed in the streets singing, and the Barcelona papers remark the singular fact that at such a time so much coolness and indifference to danger should have been shown. The sounding of the tocsin or *somaten* is said to have had an extraordinary effect on the people of the neighbouring towns, and the danger of having another outbreak in his rear is said to have determined the Regent to adopt the bombardment which had been threatened by Gen. Van Halen some days before his arrival. The mode in which the town surrendered was the meeting of the inhabitants, on the night of the bombardment, when a junction was formed, principally of the curates of the parishes. These, by entreaties, prevailed on the desperadoes to lay down their arms, for which three hours were given. Communications were of course opened with General Van Halen, and the surrender took place. It is a circumstance which ought to be borne in mind, that all the chiefs of the revolt deserted their victims in the moment of danger, and took refuge under the French flag. The British Consul ordered the British vessels in the roads to hoist the national flag, and to admit on board all foreigners, no matter to what nation they might belong, who applied for admission, with the exception only of Spanish subjects. Both the Paris and the Madrid journals reprobate the decision of the Consul, as an unprecedented occurrence in the records of civilised nations. The Formidable having been got off the point of Llobregat, upon which she had struck, has left the harbour for Malta, in tow of one of the Government steamers. It appears that she lost her rudder, and suffered some other damage from the accident, being found to leak considerably on getting afloat. The new Bishop of Gibraltar and some of his friends were on board. On the signals of distress having been heard at the head-quarters of the Regent, his Highness's secretary was immediately sent to the spot to offer all the assistance possible under the circumstances.

Portugal.—We have Lisbon news to the 5th inst. The municipal election was going on in the metropolis, and the Government had been so far successful that it was probable that the great bulk of the Municipal Chamber would be composed of its adherents. Some alarm had begun to prevail at Lisbon in consequence of the anticipated conclusion of the English commercial arrangement with Spain, which would naturally put a stop to the lucrative transit-trade now enjoyed by Portugal in English cotton-goods, which yielded no inconsiderable portion of the customs' revenue of Lisbon and Oporto. It was not known whether the Portuguese Government were prepared to make such a further advance upon their former propositions on the tariff question, as to allow the convention to be concluded. Lord Howard de Walden had exchanged ratifications of an additional article to the slave-trade treaty, securing to the slaves taken from captured vessels the benefits of any alterations in our colonial regulations tending to improve their condition. The negotiations for the tariff convention are said to be entirely broken off. The patriarch elect has made his submission to Rome, but refuses to commit the privileges of the Portuguese church. The coast of Portugal had been visited by fresh storms, and two English vessels had been wrecked; one, the Chatham, bound for New South Wales with emigrants; the other, the Wexford, with a cargo of coals, bound to Malta.

Germany.—A royal ordinance has been issued by his Majesty, relating to a diminution of taxes, and the establishment of a number of branch railroads. The reduction in the taxes is estimated at two millions of Prussian dollars, of which one million nine hundred thousand dollars are to be allocated to diminish the price of salt, and so relieve the indigent classes. The proposed railroads are to be executed by the Government, or by companies, to whom the State will guarantee a certain rate of interest.—It is reported that the Prussian Government seriously contemplates to free all publications, without regard to their extent, &c., from the censorship, with the exception, however, of the journals, and that negotiations for this purpose have already been commenced with the German Diet.—We learn from the recent papers, that the negotiations between the French and Prussian Governments for a modification of the increased duties imposed by the Zolverein, at the last Stuttgardt Congress, on French goods, were actively pursued; but it was doubted whether they would be concluded in sufficient time to prevent the new tariff from coming into force.

Belgium.—The Sections of the Second Chamber are still occupied with the details of the treaty with Holland, but their proceedings at present offer no topics of general interest. The steamer Antwerpen, from London, ran aground to the west of Blankenburg last week, on her voyage to Antwerp. She had thirty passengers on board, and a large quantity of merchandize. After remaining on the sands for some hours, she got off, and proceeded without much damage.—Letters from Rio state that M.

Van Lede, the Belgian delegate, had concluded with the Brazilian Government a contract relative to a colonial establishment, and had examined several localities in the province of Santa Catherina for the purpose of choosing a position suited to the object of his Government.

Russia.—The arrival of Baron Lieven, the Russian ambassador, at Semlin, and his interview with the ex-Prince of Servia, are announced; but it is not stated whether he would recognise or repudiate the newly-elected Sovereign. Some Hungarian journals contain a vague threat of a coalition of Austria, France, and England against Russia, should the Czar persevere in attacking the rights of the Hungarian people as to the principalities of the Danube.—Two new steamers, of about 800 tons each, with engines of 260 horse power, are now in the East India Docks, on the point of departure for Constantinople. They have been constructed in London for the Russian Government, and are, it is said, destined to ply in the Black Sea and the Bosphorus.

Turkey.—By the Levant mail we learn that the Pacha of Egypt has paid into the Turkish treasury the whole of the tribute which he was bound to pay to the Sultan by the treaty of 1841. The affairs of the Danube are still the leading subjects of attention. Letters from Bucharest of the 26th ult. announce that the Assembly of the States would not be convened to elect a new Hospodar, but that the Prince would be appointed by the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh in conjunction with the Ottoman Porte. The Russian General Suwarrow had arrived at Bucharest, where his presence had created considerable sensation. Advices from Pesth of the 3d inst. state, in confirmation of what has been stated above in our Russian news, that an Austrian army of 30,000 men was to be concentrated on the frontiers of Servia, and that Austria would in all probability espouse the cause of Prince Michael, should Russia support the pretensions of Prince Alexander. Subsequent accounts, in reference to the affairs of Syria, mention a report that Sarim Effendi had given reasons to Sir S. Canning to believe that the Porte would consent to the nomination of a Christian governor for the Maronite districts, and that the choice would probably fall upon a younger son of the Emir Beschir.

China.—Major Malcolm, Secretary to the Embassy in China, arrived in town on Saturday, with the Treaty of Peace between that country and Great Britain, and a letter of assent from the Emperor, expressing his readiness to sign it immediately it shall have received the signature of her Britannic Majesty. It bears the signatures of the three High Commissioners sent by the Emperor to Nankin for that purpose. Capt. Whittingham, with despatches from Sir Hugh Gough, has also arrived in town, and has brought a number of Chinese standards, captured by the British army during the recent operations. They bring no news of any interest beyond that already communicated to our readers on the arrival of the Overland mail. In connexion with our present prospects in China, it is announced that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts intend to establish a mission at Hong-kong, and will raise a special fund for that purpose.

United States.—The packet-ship Roscius, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, and the mail steamer Acadia arrived yesterday from Boston and Halifax. The papers received by this conveyance come down to the 4th inst., but their contents are unimportant. The rumoured changes in the cabinet are still discussed, but the official papers state that no modifications are likely to take place either before or after the approaching Session of Congress. The tonnage-duty charged on the British Queen, of which the Belgian Government had complained, had been refunded to the Consul of that Government. No doubt was therefore entertained that relations between the United States and Belgium would be restored to their former footing, immediately on the fact being known to the Government of Belgium.—A destructive gale had taken place on Lake Erie. The Buffalo papers describe it as most terrific. The wind blew a hurricane, and the air was so filled with snow that an object could scarcely be seen 20 yards distant. The cold was intense, and the suffering severe in consequence of the entire want of preparation for so sudden a visitation. Eleven vessels were wrecked, and a number of lives lost.

Mexico and West Indies.—Advices have been received from Havannah, *viâ* New Orleans, to the 8th ult. The mail steamer Thames had arrived at Havannah from Tampico, with advices from the capital of Mexico to the 23d October. General Brovo arrived on the 20th, and immediately entered on the duties of his office, as President *ad interim*. His Excellency had declared the State of Yucatan in a state of blockade, and the expedition against that country had sailed from Vera Cruz, consisting of 15 sail, and carrying 3,900 troops. Mr. Turnbull, who had been arrested on landing on the island, was brought to Havannah on the 3d ult. as a prisoner. His arrival caused great excitement in the city. There was even a talk of putting him to death; but through the exertions of the British Consul his sentence was changed to an order for immediate departure from the island, and a prohibition ever to return. On the 6th he was on board the Thames, for Nassau and England. A private letter says, that "Mr. Turnbull pleaded insanity, which plea was admitted, to save trouble, and he was pronounced lunatic."—The advices from Texas are to the 4th ult. General Woll had retreated from San Antonio, taking with him about 70 prisoners.—A vessel arrived at New York from San Juan, reported that the blockade by the British fleet was raised on the 20th September, and the fleet sailed the next day for Cusope.

New South Wales.—Advices have been received from Sydney to the 25th June. They give an account of the reception of Dr. Selwyn, the Bishop of New Zealand, and the Rev. W. Cotton, of Christ Church, his Lordship's chaplain, by the bishop and clergy of the Church of England within the diocese of Australia, previously to their departure for the scene of Bishop Selwyn's future labours. The ceremony is said to have been one of peculiar interest, for at the conclusion of an address made by the Bishop of Australia in the name of the old body of clergy, Bishop Selwyn knelt down and received his parting benediction, the solemnity of which moved the auditory to tears. The Bishop sailed for New Zealand on the 19th May.—The rates of wages are stated to be as follows during the summer of 1842:—Agricultural labourers, 22*l.* per annum, with rations of meat, flour, tea, and sugar; shepherds, 24*l.*; carters, 28*l.*; domestic servants, 25*l.*; mechanics, from 40*l.* to 56*l.* a-year. The above refers to country districts only. The wages of women are as follows:—Cooks, 14*l.* to 30*l.* a year; dress-makers, 9*l.* to 16*l.*; dairy-maids, 12*l.* to 30*l.*; farm-servants, 10*l.* to 15*l.*; general house-servants, 10*l.* to 18*l.*; housemaids, 12*l.* to 15*l.*; housekeepers, 8*l.* to 20*l.*; ladies'-maids, 8*l.* to 13*l.*; laundresses, 12*l.* to 26*l.*; needlewomen, 10*l.* to 14*l.*; nursery governesses, 6*l.* to 15*l.*; nursemaids, 5*l.* to 13*l.* These rates are taken from a return appended to the immigration report, said to have been prepared by the superintendent of police.

New Zealand.—We have advices from Kororareka, New Zealand, of the 26th May, which give the particulars of a public meeting, held at Auckland, about the beginning of that month, Mr. Coates, high sheriff, in the chair, for the purpose of adopting a petition to both Houses of Parliament, praying for representative institutions, to which, as they assert, "this rapidly-rising colony is justly entitled." The petitions to the Queen and to Parliament were read and unanimously adopted, setting forth—"That many of the British colonies are in the enjoyment of Legislative Assemblies, without possessing the population, wealth, revenue, or commercial importance of New Zealand, which although it has virtually been a British colony for three years only, has still been inhabited and partly occupied by a large body of British subjects for upwards of thirty years. That the expenditure of the government of this colony has during the last two years amounted to upwards of 130,000*l.*, and is likely to increase considerably. That the petitioners cannot, however, exercise the slightest control over the appropriation of the revenue of the colony, which is entirely under the control of his Excellency the Governor, three executive members of Council, and two non-official members, chosen by the Governor, and irresponsible to the people. The petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that Parliament will be pleased to adopt such measures as may seem proper for extending to the colony of New Zealand that form of representative legislation to which it is constitutionally entitled, and which it is now fully qualified to exercise." The papers also contain the Speech of the Governor to the Council at the close of the session. The most important objects to which it refers are the establishment of a system of local government, and the adoption of new laws. "I believe," says the Governor, "that the statute-book of New Zealand for the present year contains a more important code of laws than was ever passed by any colonial legislative body during a single session, and I cannot but esteem it a privilege to have had an opportunity of taking part in laying the foundation of the youngest and most distant, but by no means the least important of the numerous colonial dependencies of Great Britain. During the present session, provision has been made for the efficient administration of justice, in all its various branches, with a due regard to the existence of scattered settlements, rapidly increasing in number and extent. For this purpose, the ordinances for establishing a supreme court and county courts, and indeed all the ordinances of the session, have been based upon the principle of localising the machinery of the government of each separate settlement, and of rendering them as independent as possible of the capital. Circuit courts have been established to sit twice a year, and local courts to sit monthly, for the despatch of both civil and criminal business. By leaving to the various settlements the management of their own local affairs, the general government will be relieved of a duty it could but ill perform. The inhabitants of each them will be interested in developing its resources, and in making it as attractive as possible to the emigrant; and by this means an honourable rivalry will be created, and the prosperity of the colony at length ultimately promoted. That the opposition which this measure met with in its most popular principles, during its progress through the Council, should have been led by one who was selected as representing the colonists of the New Zealand Company's principal settlements, a body of people bringing with them in all its freshness, unimpaired, the English love of liberty, may well form a subject of astonishment and regret." The Governor concludes by referring to the bill for the settlement of the land-claims question, and regrets that he was obliged to withdraw it. He believes that "the motives of the Government were then generally misrepresented, vilified, and impugned. I believe the time is not far distant when it will be as generally considered, that the original land-claims bill would not only have promoted the successful colonisation of the country, but would, at the same time, have materially advanced the interest of the claimant."

Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday.—This being the day to which Parliament stood prorogued, both Houses met *pro formâ*. The Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Haddington, and Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci, as lords commissioners, having taken their seats in front of the Throne, the Usher of the Black Rod was directed to summon the House of Commons, to hear the Royal Commission read for the further prorogation of Parliament. In a few minutes afterwards, the Commons, who were represented by Mr. Hindley, M.P., and the clerks and officers of the House, appeared at the bar, when, the Royal Commission having been read, the Lord Chancellor, in the usual form and words, declared the present Parliament to be further prorogued until Thursday, the 2d of February next; and added, "then and here to meet for the despatch of divers urgent and important business."

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols for the account closed 93⅞ to 4, ex div.; Bank Stock, 173; Three per Cents. reduced, 94½ to ⅝; Three-and-half per Cents. Reduced, 101 to ⅛; India Bonds, 43*s.* to 45*s.* prem.; India Stock, 260 to 262; Exchequer Bills, 50*s.* to 52*s.* prem.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Court of Aldermen.—On Saturday an unusually full attendance of the committee appointed by the Court to investigate the charges against Alderman Thomas Wood, with respect to the Talacre Mining Company, took place at Guildhall, for the purpose of proceeding with their inquiry. Alderman Brown acted as chairman. The first subject of discussion was a letter from Alderman T. Wood, in which he condemned the course pursued by the committee, as calling upon him to make charges against himself instead of having charges made against him. He expressed his right to assume that certain proceedings which had taken place in the Court of Queen's Bench concerning the Talacre Mining Company had been construed into charges against him by his brother Aldermen, and had induced them to reject him from the Mayoralty. He called upon them to state the nature of those charges, and as soon as any definite charge was made he would not only be prepared to meet it, but he would at once place all the books and documents as well as affidavits in the case of the Talacre Mining Company before the Court. The Chairman said this communication was a perfect insult to the Court of Aldermen, as it charged them with that which was not true. They had made no charge whatever against Alderman T. Wood, and there was no charge against him but what he had himself furnished, in placing in their hands the judgment of Lord Denman. If there had been any cause for the Aldermen rejecting Alderman T. Wood on Michaelmas-day last from filling the civic chair, it might probably have been founded on the judgment of the Lord Chief Justice of England, placed in their hands by Alderman T. Wood himself, and in which certain frauds were imputed to him. An angry discussion now ensued, in which Alderman Wood declared that the chairman had forgotten his position in the chair, and demanded that the judgment should be read. Much confusion prevailed amongst the Aldermen for some minutes, and, after considerable opposition from the chairman, the judgment of Lord Denman was read. A long and desultory conversation ensued, of little interest except to the parties concerned, and at length the Common-Serjeant suggested a resolution, that all documents with respect to any charge to which reference had been made in the Court of Aldermen should be put in and accepted by the committee, Alderman T. Wood having power reserved to him to refer to any other matters as occasion might require. After some opposition in the committee, Alderman T. Wood assented to this proposition; and, on the motion of Sir Peter Laurie, it was ultimately adopted. The meeting was then adjourned till the last week in January.

Testimonial to Sir John and Lady Pirie.—A private meeting of merchants, bankers, and others, took place at the London Tavern last week in consequence of a desire expressed at the conclusion of the late mayoralty, to consider the propriety of testifying their approval of the public and private character of the late Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress: Mr. Cotton, the Governor of the Bank of England, presided. It was suggested, that for the purpose of accomplishing the object in the most effectual manner, it would be advisable to call a public meeting, and submit resolutions for their adoption. To this proposition the chairman and others entertained some objection, on the ground that the immediate appointment of a committee, treasurer, and secretaries, would answer every purpose, without any parade of a public meeting, at which, after all, nothing could be uttered except language in praise of those who were the theme of their approbation. It was ultimately agreed that operations should commence without having recourse to a public meeting. A committee was then appointed, with power to add to their numbers. The subscriptions at once commenced, the maximum being fixed at 5*l.* for a single subscription, with no minimum limit. On Friday, the committee again assembled, and after some other arrangements, resolved that the testimonial should be approved by the majority of the general committee, and afterwards by a majority of the subscribers at a general meeting.

Royal Academy.—On Saturday, being the seventy-fourth anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Academy, a general meeting of the academicians was held in Trafalgar-square, when the annual prizes were awarded to the following students:—To Mr. J. C. Hook, for the best copy made in the painting school; to Mr. A. Rankley, for the next best copy made in the painting school; to Mr. J. C. Hook, for the best drawing from the life; to Mr. J. Clayton, for the best drawings of the ground plan and section of the church of St. Stephen, Walbrook; to Mr. J. Harwood, for the best drawings from the antique; and to Mr. A. Gatley, for the best model from the antique. The general meeting afterwards proceeded to appoint officers for the ensuing year, when Sir Martin Archer Shee was unanimously re-elected president, and the usual routine changes took place in the council and other officers of the institution.

Death of Lord Hill.—The Shrewsbury papers for some weeks have mentioned the increasing infirmities of this distinguished general. His death, therefore, which took place on Saturday at his seat, Hardwicke Grange, near Shrewsbury, was not unexpected. Lord Hill's military career is intimately connected with some of the most brilliant passages in the history of the British army. In 1801, he was engaged in the campaign in Egypt, and was present at the surrender of Grand Cairo by the French. As brigadier-gen. he commanded the reserve of Sir John Moore's army at Corunna. At the battle of Talavera, the brigade under his command repulsed the French at the point of the bayonet, for which he was rewarded with the thanks of Parliament. He was present at the battles of Busaco, Vimiera, Vittoria, Nivelle, Toulouse and Waterloo, and in 1814 was raised to the peerage as a reward for his public services. In 1825 he was made general, and in 1828 was appointed commander of the forces, which office he continued to hold until August last, when he resigned in consequence of declining health, and was succeeded by the Duke of Wellington. His lordship was the son of Sir John Hill, Bart., of Hawkestone, in the county of Salop, and nephew of the late Rev. Rowland Hill. He was in his 71st year, and took little part in politics. He was unmarried, and is succeeded in his title by his nephew and heir, Sir Rowland Hill, Bart., M.P.

Smithfield Club.—The forty-second anniversary of this society was held on Monday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Earl Spencer in the chair. The attendance, although not so numerous as on some former occasions, included a large number of noblemen and gentlemen well known as experimental agriculturists. Among those present were the Duke of Richmond, Lord Ducie, Lord Monteagle, Mr. Pusey, &c. In reference to the late Cattle Show, Lord Spencer said that the number of animals was greater than usual, although some were certainly of an inferior description. He had no hesitation in saying, that he remembered shows in Smithfield in which the chief prizes would have been carried off by third-rate animals in the present exhibition. The size of the animal was not the only thing to be looked to—the supply of the markets with the cheapest and best meat was the main object. It was a mistake for persons to inquire "what is the use of bringing such extremely fat animals to market?" They were a test of what could be done with that particular class of oxen with ordinary feeding. The meeting was afterwards addressed by other noblemen, but the topics alluded to were not of general interest.

Parish of St. Bride.—On Monday a Vestry was held in this parish, the Rev. Mr. Dale in the chair, when the churchwarden read her Majesty's Order in Council, assigning an ecclesiastical district to Trinity Church. The chairman stated that the pew rents of the church produced 822*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*; that the endowment fund realised 1,500*l.*; and that the probable income of the clergyman would be about 250*l.* to 300*l.* a-year. Before the close of the meeting, the chairman stated that the money paid by the communicants at Trinity Church in 1841 equalled that paid by them for the same charitable purposes in 1824 in St. Bride's.

Westminster School.—Christmas has been ushered in as usual, by one of the comedies of Terence, acted by the Queen's scholars of St. Peter's College. A melancholy occasion having last year prevented the recurrence of the "Westminster play," the dormitory was on Monday evening thronged with a very numerous audience. The play produced this year is the *Adelphi*, which has been brought out with strict attention to classical costume, and sustained with great spirit by the scholars. The prologue and epilogue were not spoken till Thursday, and the copies will not be distributed till Monday, when the last performance will take place.

London Diocesan Board of Education.—The report of the committee of this Board, which has just been published, states, that during the last year a systematic inspection of the schools, in connexion with the Board, and with the National Society, has taken place. These schools amount in the whole to 230, the greater part of them being situated in London. The report also states that of the churches recently erected there are few to which schools are not attached, and in which reading, writing, and the rules of arithmetic are not generally taught. In some instances the musical systems of Mr. Hullah and Mr. Turner are now adopted, and the knowledge of arithmetic conveyed on the Pestalozzian system. The writing of boys and girls in most of the schools is described as inefficient; but their moral and religious improvement, though mechanical in its manner of being taught, is stated to be satisfactory.

Charter-house.—The anniversary, instituted in honour of Thomas Sutton, the founder of the Charter-house in 1611, was celebrated on Monday. A large number of Carthusians were present. The Bishop of London preached the annual sermon in the chapel of the establishment; after which an oration in Latin was delivered by Mr. W. P. Hale, son of Archdeacon Hale, the master. It dwelt on the recent decease of the Rev. Dr. Fisher, who had been 38 years master of the school, and on that of the Earl of Westmoreland, one of the late governors. The speaker concluded, amid much applause, with some well-expressed compliments to the Bishop of London. After inspecting the chapel and the hospital, which contains upwards of 80 infirm and aged men, the governors and members dined together in the large hall. During the day a dinner was given to the boys, and to all the pensioners connected with the charity.

Metropolitan Churches.—There are now 12 new churches building, or about to be commenced, in various parts of the Metropolis: one in the Kent-road, in the parish of St. George, Southwark; one in Paddington; another on the site of Old Broadway Chapel, Westminster; another in Wilton-square, Knightsbridge; three in Bethnal-green; and a church in St. Pancras. Sites have been chosen for a new church in the Waterloo-road; another in St. Botolph Without, Aldgate; and a third in St. George's in the East. The new parish church of St. Giles's, Camberwell, building on the site of the old edifice, which was destroyed by fire, is proceeding rapidly.

Metropolitan Improvements.—The following extract from the Report of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests will show how much has been accomplished in the negotiations for the new lines of streets, to which we have frequently adverted:—"Up to the 5th of January last we have completed purchases in three of the lines of the projected improvements, to the amount, in the aggregate, of 120,804*l.*, and have contracted for purchase in all those lines of improvement to the further aggregate amount of 122,742*l.*—viz., 1. In the line from Oxford-street to Holborn, we have completed purchases to the amount of 115,743*l.*, and have contracted for purchases to the further amount of 5,310*l.* 2. In the line from Bow-street to Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, we have not completed any purchase, but have contracted for purchases to the amount of 11,385*l.* 3. In the line from the London Docks to Spitalfields Church, we have completed purchases to the amount of 3,261*l.*, and have contracted for purchases to the further amount of 29,360*l.* 4. In the line from Coventry-street to Long-acre, we have completed purchases to the amount of 1,800*l.*, and have contracted for purchases to the further amount of 76,687*l.* In the foregoing statement of purchases made and contracted for, we have included those cases only in which the purchase-moneys have been fixed. We have entered into contracts for many other purchases in each of the lines of projected improvements, at prices which remain to be ascertained by arbitration. 5. We have not yet purchased or contracted for the purchase of any part of the ground and houses required for the formation of the new street from East Smithfield to Rosemary-lane; but we have caused notices to be given to the freeholders on this line, pursuant to the Act of Parliament, that their premises will be required, and that we are ready to treat with them for the purchase thereof."

Victoria Park.—We find by the Report of the Commissioners above quoted, that the Act passed in the last session of Parliament, for enabling the Board to complete the contract for the sale of the lease of York House, and to purchase certain lands for forming the Victoria Park between the Hackney and Whitechapel roads, did not contain all the requisite powers for effecting the latter object, and was, therefore, in a great degree inoperative. They state, however, that notices having been given of an intended application to Parliament, in the present session, and a Bill for giving extended and necessary powers having been introduced early in the session, and passed into a law, they are now proceeding to deal with the parties whose properties will be required, and to take the other necessary measures for executing the improvements.

New Houses of Parliament.—We lately noticed the progress of the works already contracted for. It is now announced that the fifth contract has been entered into, and that Messrs. Grissell and Peto are again the successful competitors. This contract is by far the most extensive that has yet taken place, embracing the Victoria Tower, the Royal Gallery, the Houses of Lords and Commons, with other important portions of the work.

The Colosseum.—We see by the advertising columns of the daily papers, that this well-known building, the "great lion" of the Regent's Park, is to be brought to the hammer by Mr. Geo. Robins. It has already been appropriated to so many different purposes, that it will be curious to see what will be its next rank among the sights of the Metropolis.

Anti-Corn-law Meeting.—On Wednesday night, a district meeting of the Metropolitan Association was held at Hoxton; Mr. Warburton presided, in the absence of Col. Thompson. Mr. Villiers, M.P., spoke on the Corn-law question, and proposed a resolution in support of the League Fund. This was seconded by Mr. Coates, the distiller, of Whitechapel; after which a disturbance arose, in consequence of some Chartists having attempted to address the meeting. The tumult at length became so great that the police were called in, and, after considerable delay, two or three Chartists obtained a hearing, and proposed an amendment, to the effect that nothing but the destruction of class legislation, and the adoption of the principles of the Charter, could do any good for the country. This amendment was supported by about fifty hands, and the original motion was declared to be carried.

Model Prison.—On Saturday evening the interior of this new prison for the reception of criminal offenders was lighted up for the first time, the whole of the arrangements for the reception of convicts being at length completed. It was anticipated that a certain number of convicts would have been removed to the prison on Thursday, and every arrangement was ordered by the Commissioners to be made for their reception; but as it was found necessary to reconsider the dietary on Monday, and to make some alterations in the rules, which were on Tuesday transmitted to the Home Secretary for his approval, no prisoners will be received this week. The prison, however, will certainly be open before Christmas. The Bishop of London has appointed to-morrow for the consecration of the Chapel.

Public Meetings.—On Thursday, the 8th inst. a meeting of the gas consumers and householders of Marylebone was held, for the purpose of taking steps to destroy the gas monopoly in the borough, by the formation of a company, to comprise the consumers of gas themselves, upon the same principles as the Commercial Company, recently established by the tradesmen and consumers of the eastern portion of the Metropolis. It was stated that this company had proved that they can obtain a reduction of 30 per cent. in the cost of this necessary article of trade, and at the same time give a profit to the shareholder. At the eastern end of London the price was 7*s.* per 1,000 feet, while the old companies charge 9*s.* A provisional committee was formed to carry out the object.—On Saturday night a meeting of the journeymen bakers was held, to adopt measures to secure to them fair wages, and protect them from the excessive labour to which they are subjected. A deputation from Dublin was in attendance. Several statements were laid before the meeting in regard to the condition of the journeymen bakers. It was stated that they worked for twenty hours a day in places worse than the condemned cells of Newgate, while their wages did not exceed 12*s.* or 20*s.* a-week. The condition of the masters was also said to be very serious, and it was ultimately resolved to appoint a committee to effect a union between the masters and men, for the purpose of redressing their grievances.—On Monday, a meeting of the master-tailors who had combined in 1834 for the purpose of resisting the strike of their workmen was held, to consider the best means of disposing of the balance of the fund raised to defray expenses. The leading firms in the Metropolis were present. It was resolved that they could not appropriate the surplus of the fund they had many years ago raised for the purpose of opposing the men, better than by expending it in their support; and the balance in hand of 77*l.* was accordingly given to the building fund of the institution for the relief of aged and infirm members of the trade.

Tea Trade.—The Chinese news by the recent Overland mails has produced, as was expected, a decline in the price of teas, many qualities having receded from 2*d.* to 4*d.* per lb. The best black teas, however, appear to have maintained their price; and it is considered that the continuance of the present rates depends entirely on the quantity that may be brought into the market for the next few months. The imports of tea into London this year up to the 1st instant were 29,421,368lb.; last year they were 16,358,818lb. to the same time. The deliveries this year are 32,479,911 lb.; during the first eleven months of last year they were 30,635,963lb., showing an increase of about 13,000,000lb. in the arrivals, and of 2,000,000 lb. in the consumption. —The Glasgow East India Association have transmitted a memorial to the Treasury, praying for a material reduction in the duty on tea, and the establishment of fair reciprocity with China. They say that the direct trade of this country to China had seldom exceeded 1,200,000*l.* per annum, and the annual trade from China has seldom exceeded 4,000,000*l.*, both sums exclusive of what passes through the medium of America and Australia; the difference between the two being made good chiefly by the opium and cotton exported from British India, the former to the annual value of 3,000,000*l.*, and the latter of upwards of 1,000,000*l.*, whilst the balance of trade against China has been paid in bullion. They state that the miscellaneous articles admit of little increase; that tea, the great staple of China, is already imported to as great an extent as the consumption, limited by high price, will allow, and that a reduction of duty on black teas, by one half, would not only facilitate the formation of a fair tariff with China, and increase the amount of our exports, but would greatly add to the comfort of the poorer classes, and materially increase the consumption of sugar.

The Weather.—A change took place in the weather on Monday night. The atmosphere, after being cold and damp, suddenly changed to the genial mildness of spring, and for some days more resembled the fine weather of May or June than the middle of December, the sky being unobscured by clouds, and the sun having shone out with warmth and brilliancy.

Fires.—A fire occurred on Wednesday night in Little Prescott-street, Goodman's Fields, which was unhappily attended with loss of life. It was discovered about 10 o'clock, but it had already made such progress that the police were unable to force a passage up the staircase, in consequence of the smoke and heat. As all chances of escape were thus cut off, two sisters threw themselves from the window of the second floor, a height of more than 35 feet; one was killed on the spot, and the other was so seriously injured that it was necessary to carry her to the London Hospital. As soon as the flames were somewhat subdued, the fire brigade searched the premises by means of scaling ladders, in order to ascertain if any persons had perished. The bodies of three children were found on the second floor, and those of an elderly female and three children in other parts of the premises. It was impossible to identify the bodies, as they were burnt to a cinder. An inquest was held yesterday, when a verdict of accidental death was returned. The circumstances that transpired add little to the main facts stated above; but the evidence appears to show that the police did not render effectual assistance, and that the children were saved by the exertions of a neighbour, who states that he could not induce the officers to follow him.

Police.—An attempt at murder and suicide was committed on Monday at the Auction-Mart Tavern, the pot-boy having shot the barmaid, and afterwards cut his throat. The man was taken to St. Thomas's Hospital; and both parties are likely to recover. The details have appeared at some length in the daily papers, but they have little interest for the public.

Hackney.—An adjourned meeting of owners of property in this parish was held on Wednesday, the 7th inst., to determine on the instructions to be given to the valuer in apportioning the tithe commutation rent-charge of 931*l.* 10*s.*, lately fixed by the commissioners; Mr. J. R.

D. Tyssen in the chair. A long and angry discussion arose on the amount of the rent-charge, and a motion was made for the appointment of a committee, in order to procure from the tithe commissioners all the evidence on the subject laid before them, and report the same to another meeting of owners. After considerable discussion, some principles of a general character were agreed upon for the guidance of the valuer. To the resolution embodying them, an addition was proposed to the effect that, in passing it, the meeting expressed no approval of the amount at which the rent-charge had been fixed. The show of hands was in favour of the addition, when proxies were produced. The result of the division then gave equal numbers, and the motion was at length negatived by the chairman's casting vote. It is understood that an application will be made to the commissioners to reconsider their award.

Woolwich.—A casting of about four cwt. of brass took place on Thursday, under the superintendence of Mr. Clarke, being the quantity of metal required for each leaf of the Corinthian order to be appended to Lord Nelson's monument in Trafalgar-square. The leaf now cast completes the requisite number, and the artist is about to commence casting the volutes, which will still occupy him a considerable time.—The Sultana, Arab ship-of-war, belonging to the Imaum of Muscat, sailed from the River on Saturday week. During her stay, the captain appeared several times before the Lord Mayor for the purpose of getting married to an English woman; and several representations were made which induced the City authorities to advise the female not to risk the consequences. The Ambassador of the Imaum also interfered, and gave orders that neither the captain nor any of the crew should marry in England. During her stay in this dockyard, the vessel underwent a thorough refit, by order of the Admiralty.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Dec. 3, was 882—Males 446, Females 436. Weekly average 1838-9-40-1: Males 487, Females 445. The distribution of this mortality over the different districts was as follows:—West Districts, 129; North, 193; Central, 160; East, 193; South, 207.

Provincial News.

Agricultural Districts.—The following incendiary fires have been reported since our last: In Nottinghamshire a large stack has been burnt down on the farm of Mr. Savage, the property of Lord Rancliffe, at Bunny; the stack, which was 40 yards long, was fired in the centre, and was consequently destroyed with great rapidity. Another stack was fired on the following night, on the farm of Mr. Wheatley, at Whatton in the Vale, but the flames were prevented from spreading to the other contents of the yard. In Wiltshire, a cattle-skilling and rick of hay on the farm of Mr. Chillingworth, of Queen Lanes, near Highworth, have been destroyed, together with the cows which were tied up in the stalls. In Oxfordshire, an attempt was made, on Sunday evening, to set fire to the farm of Mr. Jarvis, on the property of Sir Harry Verney, at Steeple Claydon, but the flames were discovered in time to prevent their spreading. The next night, the barn, stable, and hovel, on the farm of Mr. Robins, at the same place, were burnt down, and the dwelling-house fired in two places; large rewards have been offered for the apprehension of the offenders.

Buckingham.—The annual dinner of the Buckinghamshire Conservative Association took plate at Brill on Thursday. The meeting, though a large number of the leading farmers were present, was not attended by any member connected with the county. The principal feature of the meeting was the speech of the Duke of Buckingham in reference to the recent changes in the Corn Laws and Tariff. "The opinions," said his Grace, "which for many years as member for your county, and the opinions which, as an individual Peer, I have since expressed, are so well known to you and to the country, that to repeat them on the present occasion would tire you, and take up more time than they are worth. But, at the same time, I must be permitted to express my unaltered opinion with regard to those measures which have recently been passed affecting the agricultural interest. Whatever changes may have overtaken some, those changes of opinion have not altered mine. I gave my votes and I gave utterance to my opinions formerly, as I do now, and with a perfect conviction on my own mind that these opinions are founded in honesty and truth. I thought it my duty many years ago to record those opinions, because then, as now, I took an active part in doing whatever I humbly can to further the objects and promote the interests of the British agriculturist. Those opinions remain firm and unchanged—those opinions remain unaltered;—and I look back with regret, and with deep regret, to the passing of the new corn-bill and the tariff, which I regard as hostile and dangerous to the interests of the British farmer." He proceeded to say that he thought it due to them that he should freely and unreservedly repeat over and over again his opinions, in order that whatever mistakes might be made in these times with regard to the opinions of some gentlemen in the country, there might be no mistake made with respect to his own. His opinions, as he said before, remained unaltered, and were decidedly hostile to those changes to which he had referred. There was one other topic which he wished, before he sat down, to touch, but touch lightly upon. It was with regard to the position and interests of the agricultural labourers of this county, in which he knew all who heard him took a deep interest. He considered, as they all knew, that it was much better for them as farmers to employ their labourers, so that they might gain an honest livelihood, even though the finding of such employment might press heavily at the time, than to withhold such employment, and thereby drive them to seek refuge in the poor-house. For let it not be forgotten that, although in the workhouse, they must still be supported by the farmer, and that, too, without deriving any advantage from their services; while they, at the same time, were deprived of the satisfaction of knowing that they earned the bread they ate. He entreated them to unite to the utmost of their power to preserve them from difficulty and distress; and, above all, as they valued the old English character, he besought them to protect the labourer from the refuge of the workhouse. Previously to this dinner, a meeting had been held in this parish, at the desire of the Duke of Buckingham, for the purpose of allotting the unemployed labourers among the ratepayers. His Grace stated, that if the rest of the ratepayers would take the men according to their assessment to the rates, he would choose eight labourers for his share for the winter, which is more than his proportion. The parishioners entered into an arrangement to take one labourer for each 70*l.* assessment to the poor-rates; those paying less than a 70*l.* assessment to take a labourer so many days a week in proportion.

Carnarvon.—The union of the two sees of St. Asaph and Bangor, which will take place unless that portion of the Act 6 and 7 Wm. IV., relating to the subject, is repealed, meets with great opposition in all parts of North Wales. A numerous meeting was held last week in this town, when petitions to Parliament were agreed to, in which, after pointing out the increased necessity for episcopal superintendence, the petitioners say—"The bishoprics of St. Asaph and Bangor have been, from very ancient times, endowed with funds solemnly dedicated to the maintenance of the Church in North Wales; and they cannot feel it consistent with the interests of religion or with the demands of justice, or even with the report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to unite these sees, in order to divert a portion of these funds to the endowment of a bishopric in a district unconnected with Wales, and one of the wealthiest in the empire."

Deal.—In the accounts of her Majesty's visit to Walmer, it was stated that Prince Albert had made an excursion in the Fearless to the Safety Beacon on the Goodwin Sands, stated to be the invention of Capt. Bullock, R.N., commander of that vessel. Mr. Bush, the Engineer of the Caisson recently constructed at this place for the purposes of a lighthouse for the Goodwin Sands, subsequently addressed a letter to the *Times* newspaper, accusing Capt. Bullock of pirating his invention. This statement has now been met by a letter from Sir John Barrow, Secretary to the Admiralty, informing Capt. Bullock that he has laid the circumstance, at his request, before the Lords Commissioners, and is commanded by their Lordships to inform him that they are quite satisfied of the justice of Capt. Bullock's claim to the invention of the Safety Beacon, and of the merits of the structure.—The papers have this week given an account of a singular accident which happened to the Duke of Wellington shortly before her Majesty's visit. His Grace was eating a partridge at dinner, when one of the small bones of the wing stuck in his throat. The Duke, with his usual coolness, signified to his attendants that his medical advisers at Deal should be instantly sent for, and in a short time Dr. M'Arthur and Mr. W. Hulke, surgeon, arrived at the Castle. Every attempt to extract the bone by means of the forceps was unsuccessful, and as immediate relief was essential to prevent fatal consequences, the probang was used to force the bone into the stomach. The Duke is said to have suffered no inconvenience from the accident, although his throat was much lacerated by the operation.

Falmouth.—We before alluded to the unusual re-appearance of pilchards off the Cornish coast at this late season of the year. We find, by the *Falmouth Packet*, that 35 hogsheads of pilchards were taken at Fowey last week by a single sean, and that large quantities have been seen near the shore. All the seans belonging to Fowey are in pay, and should the weather continue fine there is reason to hope that a good season will yet be realised. Salmon are also plentiful. On Tuesday 100 fish were taken by the seans in this harbour, and sold at 3*d.* per lb.—A fatal accident occurred last week at the Carnbrea mines, in consequence of an accidental explosion of a cask of gunpowder in the large shed in which the men keep their clothes and tools. The explosion set fire to the shed, which contained upwards of 10 cwt. of gunpowder distributed in the different lockers of the workmen. One man was killed on the spot, and several others were severely injured. The flames spread rapidly, occasioning a constant succession of explosions, which were seen for many miles round. Several of the men, in endeavouring to escape, were seriously mutilated.

Glastonbury.—The Agricultural Society of this town held their meeting last week, the High Sheriff of Somerset in the chair. The principal topics of interest were the discussion of the recent changes in the Corn-law, and the alleged conversion of many gentlemen well known as supporters of agriculture. Mr. Miles, M.P., in reference to the statements of the daily papers that he had withdrawn his opposition to the Ministerial measures, complained of the misrepresentation of the *Times*. In the speech which had given rise to these comments, he merely gave his opinion as an agriculturist, and said that they must not look to high prices. From what he had seen and learnt, had he advised the farmers to look up for, or to expect high prices, he should have done what was contrary to his own convictions, and held out to them false anticipations. He was speaking upon a purely agricultural subject; and there were present gentlemen who were large corn-growers, and they knew that it was the practice, if higher prices were expected, to keep back corn and not bring it to market: and there were also present friends of his who were breeders and graziers. He advised them not to keep back their corn or stock with the view of obtaining high prices, but to take advantage of present prices, and be satisfied with wheat from 50s. to 60s. a quarter, and not refuse 6*d.* a pound for fat beef. His opinion on the tariff and corn-laws had been given in the House of Commons, and to these he adhered: his views were unaltered; and so long as the manufacturing and commercial interests are protected, so long should agriculture be protected, at least, if he stood alone, protection to agriculture should have his determined support. Mr. Dickinson, M.P., also explained some passages of his former speech, which had been misrepresented in the *Morning Post*. Upon the whole, he said, he did not think that restriction and artificial systems of Government were right: but, at the same time, if artificial systems existed, he thought it might not be well that relaxations should be made all at once rashly or hastily. His impression was, that the observations of himself and his colleague at Yeovil referred to the present state of things, and to their probable operation, without intimating that they were now prepared themselves to support further extensive changes; but he did say at Yeovil that the general course of things was against restriction, and he did not think those representing the agricultural interest could stop it. And he stated there that the agriculturists should rather endeavour to lend themselves to the state of things than to oppose them fruitlessly. He also advised them to unite together, and to adopt improvements for the increase of produce, in order to meet the altered circumstances of the times, as the best and safest course to be pursued.

Guernsey.—The Guernsey papers announce that Government has decided on the removal of the packet station of the Channel Islands from Weymouth to Southampton. The inconvenient distance of Weymouth from London had been long felt, and for some time past all the correspondence from these islands to England had been sent by the Southampton steamers, by which means letters have reached London and the North of England a day earlier than when sent by Weymouth. The Post-office expenses will be reduced, it is said, more than 20,000*l.* per annum by the change, and the Southampton steamers will be materially benefited by being made mail-packets.

Liverpool.—Our readers will remember that the inquest on the seaman killed by the collision between the two steamers on the Mersey, noticed in our last, was adjourned to Monday, in order to allow the coroner to communicate with Sir James Graham on the subject of his jurisdiction, as there was some doubt whether the collision took place nearer to the Cheshire than the Lancashire shore. In answer to this inquiry, Sir J. Graham has communicated the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, that the coroner of Liverpool has no jurisdiction to hold the inquest in question, and that the coroner of Cheshire is the proper officer to hold an inquest, assuming the place where the accident happened to be within that county. The body of the seaman, which is still unburied, has accordingly been sent into Cheshire to have the inquest completed. The inquest took place on Tuesday, before the coroner of that county, when the jury returned a verdict of Accidentally killed.—We learn by the *Liverpool Albion*, that although it is usual during the latter part of the year for numbers of persons to return in the steerages of ships from New York, this year the number has been much greater than usual. The majority are people who emigrated early in the year, and who, disappointed on their arrival in the United States at not getting employment, have returned, many of them in a state of utter destitution. The Liberty, which arrived in the early part of last week, brought 120 in the steerage; and the Hottinguer, which arrived on Friday, brought 200. From the scarcity of employment in the cities on the seaboard, it is expected that hundreds of disappointed emigrants will yet return.—The contract steamer with the early Dublin mail lost her way in the fog of Saturday, and got on shore on the Welsh coast, near Rhyl. The passengers and mails were brought to Liverpool in another steamer, which arrived in the afternoon.—Miss Jane Farrer, the lady who had been indicted for purloining articles from a shop in this town, as mentioned in our Paper of the 26th ult., was tried on Wednesday, and acquitted.

Manchester.—A meeting of the Anti-corn-law League took place in this town on Friday, to receive a report of the progress of the fund. The report contained a long list of places in various parts of the manufacturing districts in Scotland, in the western and southern counties of England, and in Guernsey, from which applications for subscription cards had been received. In Birmingham a committee had been formed to assist in raising the fund, including nine aldermen (five of whom were magistrates), and twenty-nine members of the town council. From Stockport sheets had been returned containing 308 names, making 2,371 names registered there; and 4*l.* 0*s.* 4½*d.* had been received from that town for registration fees, making altogether 32*l.* 9*s.*, the greater part of which sum had been contributed in pennies. With regard to their correspondence, the report stated that, since that day last week, the council had paid for postage stamps and envelopes 22*l.* 10*s.* The chairman said it was now about six weeks since the council of the League first introduced to the public the plan which now occupied so large a share of public attention. During that period a greater number of meetings had been held in connexion with this movement, probably, than had ever been held in the same space of time on any former occasion in connexion with any public question. Meetings were being held from day to day, at which members of the council were generally present announcing and explaining their plans, and directing the attention of the public to the future.

Nottingham.—On Tuesday, a meeting was held in this town, for the purpose of holding a conference with a deputation of the Anti-corn-law League. Resolutions were passed, attributing the prevailing distress in the midland counties to the corn and provision laws, and pledging the meeting to support the League. In the evening there was a tea-party, at which Mr. Paget presided: it was attended by about 600 persons, and was addressed by Mr. Cobden and other gentlemen. The sum subscribed at both meetings amounted to 1.330*l*.

Plymouth.—Her Majesty's steamer Locust, Lieut. Lunn, arrived on Friday morning from the Mediterranean, bringing as passengers Major Malcolm, in charge of the Chinese treaty for her Majesty's signature, and Capt. Richards, with despatches for the Admiralty. Orders had been previously received from Government to expedite her *pratique*, and the officers immediately released her from quarantine. A carriage was in waiting to convey them to town, where they arrived on Saturday.

Portsmouth.—The Cambridge, 78, Capt. Barnard, arrived at Spithead on Saturday evening, from the Mediterranean, having on board upwards of 80 cases of ancient marbles from the ruins of Xanthus, stated in the papers to weigh 180 tons, which are to be forwarded to the British Museum.—The Archduke Frederick of Austria arrived here on Tuesday, from Windsor; his imperial highness will shortly return to the Continent, in his frigate the Bellona, now lying in the harbour ready for sea.

Rochdale.—On Wednesday the 7th inst. a meeting in favour of the Anti-corn-law League took place in the theatre of this town, which was crowded in every part. Mr. Fenton, late M. P. for the borough, presided. Mr. Buckingham opened the proceedings by delivering a lecture on the principles of free trade; after which the meeting was addressed by Mr. Cobden, Dr. Bowring, and Mr. Bright. A subscription in favour of the League was commenced, and before the meeting broke up the sums announced amounted to 1320*l*. 6*s*. 6*d*. If to this be added the 375*l*. contributed by five manufacturers of this town at the meeting at Manchester on the 22d ult., the amount already subscribed by Rochdale will be nearly 1700*l*.

Steyning.—Another important agricultural meeting took place in this town on Monday. After the show of stock, about 120 noblemen and gentlemen dined together. The Duke of Norfolk presided, supported by the Earl of Arundel and Surrey; Lord Edward Howard; Mr. C. Goring, M.P. for Shoreham; Mr. J. A. Smith, M.P. for Chichester; Mr. H. D. Goring; Major Sandham; &c. The Duke of Norfolk alluded to the excellence of the show, and said that while such stock could be exhibited after all the disadvantages of a burning summer, farmers need not be alarmed at any cattle that could be brought into the country, particularly at the present moment, when the number of foreign beasts in the London market, compared with the whole supply, was but as a drop of water in the sea. Foreign cattle had to be bred and fed before they could be sent to England, and therefore the farmer might well laugh at the efforts of the foreigner at competition, at least for many years to come. Mr. C. Goring, in returning thanks, as one of the Members for the Rape of Bramber, said, that professing himself as he did a friend to agriculture, he feared that he might at first sight be accused of inconsistency in supporting those measures which had lately passed. They had certainly, in some measure, and in some people's opinion altogether, led to the present price of stock; but he wished to remind them that for the benefit of the producer it was necessary that the health of the consumer should be strong. Considering the present state of trade, the high price of stock, a gradual increase of that price with an increasing population, it was highly necessary that some measures should pass to relieve the country; and although in this, as in all other great changes, individual interests must suffer a temporary loss, he hoped that in this case the measures of the Government had passed without material injury to the farmer, who would find, in the gradual improvement which was even now taking place, and in the steadiness and regularity of the market, a compensation for the loss which he sustained. The next speaker, the vice-chairman, Mr. H. Goring, said:—"As a landlord he felt it right to address them, and from the position which he held, he could tell them all, as farmers, that they must no longer depend upon legislative protection. Let them all, as landlords and farmers, stand shoulder to shoulder, and manfully meet the crisis before them. He would tell them that, no matter when, come it would, and come it must, corn would be admitted free, and on legislative protection they could not depend. If their landlords met them, if they themselves stood firm in their own position, if they would cultivate their land and exert themselves, he could assure them, from what he knew himself, there was no land upon the Continent, no farmer upon the Continent, no capital upon the Continent, that ever could compete with them." Mr. J. Abel Smith, referring to the tone of the speakers at this and other recent meetings, observed, that "Mr. Goring, and others that expressed the same opinion, were acting the kinder and truest part towards the farmers of England, when they encouraged them rather to rely on themselves than on any legislative protection. He was sure that Mr. Goring spoke the words of truth and wisdom when he told them that, as in every other profession in life, whether it be the manufacturing or whether it be the agricultural, capital, intelligence, and industry carried the day. It was to these three great elements of success that this country owed its pre-eminence, and it was to these three elements that the English farmer would owe his success, if success was hereafter to attend his exertions. Monopoly was an unsound principle. When they relied upon their own intelligence, skill, and industry, they relied upon something unchanging and certain; but when they relied upon legislative protection, they relied upon what they had found to be dependent on party politics and party feeling—utterly unsound, utterly unworthy to be trusted to as a basis of a country's prosperity and happiness. He believed that in the agriculture of this country lay one of the great elements of its wealth and power. Long might they claim as great a pre-eminence of the skill and energy of their farmers as they had in the enterprise and success of their merchants."

Wakefield.—The Yorkshire papers announce with regret the failure of the extensive firm of Messrs. Fernandes & Sons, of this town. The firm was extensively known as millers, coal-owners, manufacturers, and corn-merchants. It is said that a law-suit, instituted against Mr. Fernandes and others, by Mr. Hemingway, of Oulton, and which was last week decided against them, and the recent depreciation in the price of grain, have been the causes of the failure. At the corn-market at Wakefield on Saturday, the stoppage was the subject of general conversation, and great alarm prevailed among the agriculturists. It is said that the liabilities of the firm are not less than 90,000*l*.

Worksop.—On Friday a large meeting of the principal inhabitants and farmers of this neighbourhood was held, for the purpose of considering the best means for employing the able-bodied men who are out of work, during the ensuing winter. It was announced to the meeting that the Duke of Portland had offered to subscribe the sum of 100*l*. for that purpose, on condition that a preference be given to labourers of a sober and industrious character. The Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Savile Foljambe have also signified their intention of subscribing liberal sums for the purpose. A committee was appointed to carry the objects of the meeting into effect, to receive applications from labourers for work, and to ascertain the number of able-bodied men in want of employment.—The local papers also mention that in the course of last week an application was made by a tenant to the Duke of Portland, to ascertain if he would sanction a reduction in the wages of farm labourers, from 12*s*. to 10*s*. per week. His Grace's reply was, "that if his tenants could not afford to pay their labourers at the rate of 2*s*. per day, they were quite at liberty to give up their farms, and he would occupy the land himself."

Railways.—The following are the receipts of the principal Railways for the past week:—Great Western, 10,278*l*.; Liverpool and Manchester, 3,850*l*.; Sheffield and Manchester, 198*l*.; Great North of England, 1,153*l*.; Greenwich, 711*l*.; Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayrshire, 822*l*.; Blackwall, 506*l*.; Hull and Selby, 954*l*.; South-Western, 4,546*l*.; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1,573*l*.; Birmingham, 12,503*l*.; Midland Counties, 2,102*l*.; Eastern Counties, 810*l*.; Croydon, 198*l*.; Birmingham and Derby, 1,170*l*.; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,505*l*.; Northern and Eastern, 1,001*l*.; North Midland, 5,391*l*.; Brighton, 2,644.—On Saturday the eleven-o'clock train from Nine-Elms, on the South-Western Railway, was obliged to return to the station from Wandsworth, in consequence of an accident unattended by any untoward consequences. As the train was proceeding at a rapid rate, one of the axles of the engine suddenly broke. The engine being, as those on this line are, a six-wheel engine, did not turn over, but was able to propel the train to Nine-Elms, where another was substituted.—An inquest has been held at Northchurch on the body of Mrs. Bye, who was killed by the late accident on the London and Birmingham Railway. After a long inquiry the jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death, with a deodand of 5*s*. on the engine. They accompanied their verdict by a strong recommendation to the directors, that they would for the future place a luggage van, or an empty carriage, to work between the engine and the passenger carriage, being convinced, in the present instance, that if such a plan had been adopted, no death would have ensued. Mr. Creed, the secretary, assured the jury that it was the intention of the company to adopt their suggestion, if it were only for the purpose of satisfying the public mind. In the course of the inquest, several incidental circumstances connected with the management of railways were discussed: their first inquiry was directed to the question, whether the arrangements of the company for examining and testing the security of their engines were such as to give a sufficient guarantee to the public that care and caution are exercised to preserve the safety of passengers. Their opinion on this point is probably expressed by the merely nominal deodand imposed; and some stress was laid on the fact that this is the first occasion on which any passenger has lost his life on the railway since the period of its opening. The next question was that connected with four-wheeled and six-wheeled engines. The engine to which the accident occurred was a four-wheeled one, and some of the witnesses stated that a six-wheeled engine would not have been safer, as the fore-wheels are the guiding wheels, and the breaking of the fore-axle necessarily deprives the engineer of all government over the engine. This did not, however, appear to be clear from the evidence of others. In a previous instance, detailed by the witnesses, it appeared that though an axle-tree was completely severed within the "journal," the engine was carried in safety to Wolverton, a distance of many miles. In the present instance the axle was severed so close to the wheel that the wheel flew off. It would seem, therefore, that it was rather the loss of the wheel, caused by the axle breaking, than the mere rupture of the axle-tree, which was the immediate cause of the accident. The last and most material point of inquiry was in regard to the means of detecting an internal defect in the axle or in other parts of the machinery. Evidence was given by Mr. Parker and Mr. Bury on this head. They differed somewhat in opinion on one point, the former considering the defect in the axle to have lately happened, and the latter believing it to have been an original defect in the workmanship, increased by wear and tear. Mr. Parker describes the mode of testing the axles pursued by the company at their periodical examinations, as sure to detect any external flaw, or any defect which had extended from the interior to the surface of the axle-tree; but contended that it was impossible to detect any internal defect. In reference to the parties injured by the accident, we learn by the daily papers that the deceased was, before marriage, Mary Gray, who succeeded her sister and became the second nurse of Lord Byron, "gaining," says Mr. Moore, "an influence over his mind against which he very rarely rebelled." The engine-driver, Charles Callom, received a high character from the different witnesses. He was rewarded by the company some time since by a medal for his good conduct, and he drove the engine that conveyed Marshal Soult to Liverpool in so short a space of time. The Marshal was much pleased with his skill and intelligence, and made him a present of 10*l*.—The Yorkshire papers mention as a proof of the effect of wind upon railways, that one of the cattle waggons at the Northallerton station of the Great North of England Railway was shifted a few days ago, by some mischievous person, from the side rails to the main way, and the wind blowing violently from the north, it was forced forward in a southerly direction at the rate of 12 or 14 miles an hour, and was not stopped until it reached the Alne station, a distance of 20 miles from its starting point.—We understand a new railway is in contemplation from Pimlico to Datchet, so as to enable her Majesty to reach Windsor without the inconvenience of going in the first instance to Paddington. The line is to be through the Fulham-fields and the back of Hammersmith as nearly straight as may be practicable.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—The Court of Delegates have delivered judgment in the long-litigated case of the appeal of the Rev. Dr. Wilson against the election of the Rev. Robert Daly, as Dean of St. Patrick's. As we have already mentioned, the point at issue was the validity of the votes of the Archbishop of Dublin and the Rev. Dr. Todd, which had been tendered for Dr. Wilson, and rejected. The Judge of the Prerogative Court, Dr. Radcliffe, decided against both votes, and hence the appeal to the delegates, who were unanimous in favour of the vote of the Archbishop, but differed, four to one, in regard to the vote of Dr. Todd. Mr. Justice Crampton on Saturday, before pronouncing judgment, mentioned that he had received an anonymous letter on the subject of the case—designed to influence his judgment—and said that the writer was guilty of a contempt of the court as well as a gross breach of decorum. He then proceeded to say that, after hearing the case for eleven days, they had now arrived at the last stage of this protracted proceeding. The advocates of the Rev. Mr. Wilson had not contended that their client should be elected, or substituted for Mr. Daly, but that it was a void election, and that a new election should be ordered by the court. It was admitted on all hands that *primâ facie* the election of Mr. Daly was valid, and the opposer of the election was bound to show cause why it should be annulled, and the burden of proof rested on the opposer. His Lordship then referred at length to the points in controversy in the case, and having again intimated that he agreed in opinion with Baron Richards and Masters Henn and Townsend, he concluded by announcing the formal decision of the court, confirming the judgment of the court below and the election of Mr. Daly. The only judge in favour of Dr. Todd's vote, the admission of which would have sent the parties to a new election, was Mr. Justice Perrin. Mr. Daly has since been installed in the deanery, but it is rumoured that he will soon vacate it, by promotion to the vacant see of Cashel. — The Lord Lieutenant took the chair last week, for the first time, as President of the Royal Dublin Society, on the occasion of awarding premiums to the successful pupils in the drawing and modelling schools at the annual competition. Among the visitors on this occasion were, the Archbishop, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Mayor, Lord Elliot, the Commandant of the Garrison, several judges, and members of both Houses of Parliament. His Excellency distributed the prizes, and said that he did not pretend to lay claim to any distinction in the fine arts, or to lay claim to an extensive cultivation of them; but he had always admired and cultivated them to some extent. It so happened that the principal branch which came under their notice that evening was one to which he was most particularly attached. It was one in which he had got premiums himself in London from the Society of Arts, many years ago. He had received two medals, one silver, the other gold, for drawings. When he now looked at them, he thought they were very little worthy of the credit he then got for them. Little at that time did he think that he should have the pleasure of distributing premiums himself afterwards on a similar occasion. He should repeat that duty and inclination most cordially went together when he presided there that evening. Although he did not pretend to be perfectly skilled in the arts, he was an amateur, he acknowledged. He endeavoured to study them, because he felt that a knowledge of drawing was mixed up with every pursuit one could follow in life. He had been engaged for some years in England in building; he might say, therefore, that he had taken an interest in the science, and indeed he would recommend any young man going forward in life to learn the arts, and all parents to cultivate in their children the arts of drawing and designing, because, independent of their own advantages, there was not one position in life in which a man could be placed that a knowledge of those arts might not be of service. His Excellency referred to the resolution of Parliament to erect three monuments to Lords Exmouth, De Saumarez, and Sir Sidney Smith; he stated that they were to be executed by artists residing in the three principal cities, London, Dublin, and Edinburgh; and he was happy to announce that one of the gentlemen selected for the purpose was Mr. Kirk, of Dublin, who had been a pupil of these schools.

Mayo.—The Earl of Lucan and Mr. St. Clare O'Malley have both been removed by Government from the commission of the peace for this county, in consequence of a violent personal altercation which took place between them at the petty sessions of Castlebar five or six weeks since.

Tipperary.—The magistrates of the South Riding of this county have addressed a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant in reference to the late murder of Mr. Scully. The principal topic adverted to is the defective state of the law for the registration of fire-arms. The magistrates declare their belief, that the law at present in force is totally inefficient for the protection of life and property, and they express their hope that Government will adopt such measures as will have the effect of withdrawing fire-arms from persons not duly qualified, and render the penalties for their illegal possession more stringent.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—The late Convocation of Non-intrusion Ministers have forwarded a memorial for the consideration of Sir Robert Peel and the other members of Government. The document is of considerable length, and is signed by Dr. Chalmers as Chairman. The memorialists state, that their determination to quit the church if they do not obtain the concessions they demand, is not the result of disappointment or irritation, or any want of a due regard to the important benefits which the present establishment of the Church confers upon the people of Scotland. On the contrary, they declare that they entertain so strong a sense of the value of the establishment, and of the many evils likely to result from its overthrow, that there is no compromise to which they would not consent—no sacrifice of feeling, or even of consistency, to which they would not submit, if by any means they might avert a calamity, the idea of which they have all along been reluctant to entertain. It is plain, they say, that if no legislative relief be conceded, and if the Church proceed, according to her own views of duty, against those who transgress her rules, she has no alternative but to deal forth the censures of ecclesiastical power in a manner that must provoke retaliation, and must necessarily lead to inextricable confusion and disorder. The memorialists confess that they shrink from such an exhibition as would thus be presented before the people of Scotland; and that this is one practical consideration, among others, which has weighed much in determining them to bring this whole question to a final issue, and to retire from their position, as connected with the establishment, rather than prolong an unseemly contest with the civil courts, which deny, and with their own brethren, who set at nought, their jurisdiction—a contest which could not fail to be attended with disastrous consequences, affecting both the majesty of law and the higher interests of religion. The memorialists submit the whole subject to the Government, and conclude by declaring that they "deeply feel the solemnity of the question now submitted to the decision of Parliament and of the nation; it being, in the opinion of the memorialists, nothing less than the question whether the Church unalterably established in Scotland is to be preserved inviolate, according to the faith of treaties, or whether this great kingdom is to commit, as the memorialists would regard it, the heinous national offence of not only breaking the national faith, but of disowning the authority of Christ in his own house, and refusing to recognise his Church as a free spiritual society, instituted by him, and governed by his laws alone."—Sir Robert Peel has addressed a letter to the Lord Provost, announcing that the Government are co-operating with him in adopting measures without delay, which, while they contribute to the embellishment of Edinburgh and its environs, may also provide some additional means of occupation for the unemployed in this city during the winter.

Greenock.—A memorial has been forwarded to Sir R. Peel by the unemployed in this town in reference to the state of the Scotch Poor-Law, and other matters of local interest. In acknowledging this memorial, Sir R. Peel writes to Mr. Wallace, M.P., by whom it was transmitted, "That the state of the law in Scotland, in respect to the relief of the destitute, has attracted the serious attention of her Majesty's Government, and that measures are now in progress for instituting a full and comprehensive inquiry into that important subject, with a view to the amendment of the existing law."

Paisley.—The number of the unemployed in this town is now upwards of 10,000, and is still on the increase. The scanty pittance allowed them has latterly been reduced one-half, owing to the weekly remittances from London having become less: and the committee are unwilling to guarantee a further allowance. The local papers state that all the towns and villages in this district of Scotland are likewise suffering severely.

THEATRICALS.

DRURY-LANE.—On Saturday night Mr. Westland Marston's tragedy of "The Patrician's Daughter" was produced with decided success. The great interest of this play was the bold experiment of laying the scene of a poetical tragedy in our own times. The passions, characters, interests, and costumes of the play were completely those of the every-day life in which we move, and the success of the attempt completely settled the question whether any tragedy would be received that did not appeal to the audience by associations and costumes belonging to a period far removed from the present time. The plot of "The Patrician's Daughter" is simple, and is intended to show pride of birth and pride of talent in contra-position. *Lord Lynterne* (Mr. Phelps), his daughter *Mabel* (Miss H. Faucitt), and his sister *Lady Lydia* (Mrs. Warner), are the proud on account of birth: *Mordaunt* (Mr. Macready), a poet of humble origin, and the political foe of *Lord Lynterne* in the House of Commons, is the proud on account of genius. An attachment is growing between him and *Lady Mabel*, who is a great admirer of his poetry, but is unconscious of her love. The aunt (*Lydia*), by a system of falsehood, sows seeds of mischief in the hearts both of her niece and *Mordaunt*; and when the latter asks the hand of the former from her father, he is repulsed not only by the Earl, but by *Mabel* also. He is overwhelmed with scorn and disappointment, and determines to be revenged. Five years elapse, and *Mordaunt* becomes an acceptable match for *Mabel* by raising himself to a high degree of political importance. The Earl now consents to the formal proposition for an alliance. Every preparation is made for the wedding; the guests arrive; and *Mordaunt* revenges himself by rejecting the hand of *Mabel* in the presence of all the company. The consequence is, that *Mabel* falls into a decline; her father, to save her life, so far foregoes his pride as to call on *Mordaunt* and seek a reconciliation; and *Lady Lydia*, conscience-stricken by her niece's sufferings and, being herself on the verge of the grave, confesses the double deception she had practised. *Mabel*, conceiving her father's appeal to *Mordaunt* a degradation, hurries after him, becomes reconciled to her lover, and falls a corpse at his feet. *Mordaunt* and the Earl become friends over the dead body of *Mabel*. The action throughout was effective, and, with the exception of a little heaviness at the commencement, the interest of the audience was well kept up. At the close of the play, the principal performers and the author were called for and received with louder acclamations of applause than have been heard in the theatre for some time past. The play was announced for repetition four times a week.

Law.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.—*Read* v. *Sanders.*—Lord Campbell gave judgment in this case, of which we gave the pleadings in our Paper of the 3d. He said this is an appeal from an order, or decree, made by the Dean of Arches, in a cause promoted under the act of the 3d and 4th of her present Majesty, in virtue of letters of request, under the hand and seal of the Bishop of Exeter, by Ralph Sanders, against the Rev. Henry Erskine Head, rector of Feniton, in the county of Devon and Diocese of Exeter, to answer certain articles exhibited against him, having, within the said diocese, written and published in a newspaper, called the *Western Times*, a letter, dated Aug. 21, 1841, entitled "A View of the Duplicity of the present System of Episcopal Ministration, occasioned by the Bishop of Exeter's Circular on Confirmation," affirming and maintaining that "The Catechism," "The Order of Baptism," and "The Order of Confirmation," in the Book of Common Prayer, contain erroneous and strange doctrine, and wherein are also openly affirmed and maintained other positions in derogation and depraving of the said Book of Common Prayer, contrary to the statutes, and to the constitutions and canons ecclesiastical of the realm, and against the peace and unity of the church. The defendant being cited in the Arches Court, appeared under protest, and insisted that the letters of request were not in pursuance of the Church Discipline Act, and, therefore, the Dean of Arches had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit. The judge, however, overruled the protest, and assigned the defendant to appear absolutely. The first objection is, that the letters of request are, *ex facie*, defective and void, on the ground that they do not show under whose application the suit commenced. Their Lordships are of opinion that they are sufficient: the statute does not require that there should be any given form, and they clearly disclose that the cause was instituted at the voluntary motion of Ralph Sanders. The bishop having authority to issue letters of request, if he thinks fit, there can be no necessity for stating, according to the old form, at whose request they are granted. For reasons hereafter to be given, we think they need not make any reference to the notice which had been before served by the Bishop. The second objection, and one of a graver character, is that the Bishop had no authority to issue them, as he had made an election to proceed by a commission of inquiry in his own diocese. The third section of the Act provides, "That in every case of any clerk in holy orders of the United Church of England and Ireland who may be charged with any offence against the laws ecclesiastical, or concerning whom there may exist scandal or evil report, as having offended against the said laws, it shall be lawful for the Bishop of the diocese within which the offence is alleged or reported to have been committed, on the application of any party complaining thereof, or, if he shall think, of his own mere motion, to issue a commission under his hand and seal to five persons, of whom one shall be his vicar-general, or an archdeacon, or rural dean within the diocese, for the purpose of making inquiry as to the grounds of such charge or report; provided always that notice of the intention to issue such a commission under the hand of the Bishop, containing an intimation of the nature of the offence, together with the names, addition, and residence of the party on whose application or motion such commission shall be about to issue, shall be sent by the Bishop to the party accused, 14 days at least before such commission shall issue." On the 11th of October, 1841, the defendant was, in due manner, served with a notice under the hand and seal of the Bishop of Exeter, dated on the same day, which, after reciting the letter referred to in the letters of request, and that there was a scandal and evil report against the said Rev. Henry Erskine Head, that he was the author and publisher of the said letter, proceeded in these words:—"And whereas we, Henry, by divine permission Bishop of Exeter, rightly and duly proceeding under the authority, and in conformity with the provisions of a certain Act of Parliament, to wit, the 3d and 4th Victoria, chap. 86, intituled, 'An Act for better enforcing Church Discipline,' of our own mere motion think fit, and intend to issue a commission, under our hand and seal, to five persons, of whom one shall be our vicar-general, or an archdeacon, or rural dean, within our diocese, for the purpose of making inquiry as to the grounds of such report, in order to the institution, if need be, of such further proceedings, in pursuance of the said last-mentioned Act of Parliament, as the case may require. We do, therefore, by these presents under our hand, give notice of such our intention to you, the said Rev. Henry Erskine Head, and we do hereby intimate to you, that such our commission as aforesaid, for the purpose aforesaid, will issue accordingly at or after the expiration of 14 days from the day of your being served with these presents. Given under our hand this 11th day of Oct., A.D. 1841.—HENRY EXETER." On the 9th of November following, without anything being done to countermand this notice, letters of request were issued, by which the defendant, without any commission of inquiry, was to be prosecuted in the Arches Court. It is contended that this was contrary to the 13th section of the statute, which enacts, "That it shall be lawful for the Bishop of any diocese within which any such clerk shall hold any preferment, or if he hold no preferment, then for the Bishop of the diocese within which the offence is alleged to have been committed, if he shall think fit, either in the first instance or after the commissioners shall have reported that there is sufficient *primâ facie* ground for instituting proceedings, and before the filing of the articles, but not afterwards, to send the case by letters of request to the Court of Appeal of the province, to be there heard and determined according to the law and practice of such court." It is contended that, by reason of the notice, letters of request were not sent in the first instance within the meaning of the statute; and if that were so, they would certainly fail, as their validity rests entirely on the statute. But, after much doubt and hesitation, their Lordships have arrived at the conclusion that the notice may be entirely disregarded, and that within the meaning of the statute the letters of request were sent "in the first instance." That notice only intimates an intention to institute a proceeding, and that cannot be considered the commencement of a suit. When the letters of request issued, there was no inquiry pending, and the letters of request may issue "in the first instance," or after the report of the commissioners that there is a *primâ facie* case. Although the notice was served, there were no means of compelling the Bishop to issue a commission; and it seems to have been admitted that if, on further consideration, his Lordship thought it more expedient to send the case at once to the Arches Court, he might have done so by superseding the notice. It has been argued that this construction of the Act would subject clergymen to vexatious proceedings, both before their diocesan and in other courts; but we cannot suppose that a change of intention as to the mode of proceeding ever takes place except for the interests of justice, and the good of the church. And it is difficult to conceive how a party can be prejudiced by the mere serving of a notice of an intention to issue a commission. If such commission had issued, and the party were cited to appear under it, then their Lordships would have thought that the letters of request should not issue. The decree, therefore, will be affirmed, but without costs. There was a further prayer that the case should be retained before the Privy Council; their Lordships, however, are of opinion, that it ought to be remitted to the Arches Court. This is a court of appeal of final resort, and their Lordships think that the parties ought to have the benefit of the decision of a court below, as from the judgment of this court there is no appeal.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—*[illegible]*, aged thirty-three, was indicted for a misdemeanour, in obtaining money under false pretences. The circumstances were rather lengthy in detail. The prisoner had duped a young Scotchman, by promising that he could get him a situation at Port Philip. The prisoner told him that Lord Stanley had given him the appointment of emigration agent at Port Philip, and not merely promised he should have the appointment. Lord Stanley deposed that as Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, he never gave the prisoner any appointment as an emigration agent at Port Philip, or elsewhere. An application was made to him on the prisoner's behalf, and he gave him a letter of introduction to the Governor of Port Philip, in which he stated that the prisoner had been recommended to him by Sir G. Clerk. It was a lithographed form of introduction, which could be obtained by any person about to emigrate, on being properly introduced at the Colonial Office. A number of highly-respectable witnesses were then called, and they gave the prisoner a very high character for integrity and honourable conduct for a great number of years. The Recorder summed up, and the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of Guilty, but at the same time recommended the prisoner strongly to the mercy of the court.

Peter Hughes was indicted for obtaining money from various persons, on the pretence that he was duly authorised to collect the same by the Rev. E. Cavanagh, of Wexford, towards the expenses of a Catholic chapel, then erecting near that city. The Rev. Mr. Cavanagh declared that the prisoner never received any authority from him to do and receive for the purpose specified. The prisoner had collected 100*l* The jury having found him Guilty, he was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

Captain Henry Belstead, described in the calendar as a soldier, was charged with feloniously forging on the 4th of October, at Richmond, a certain acquittance and receipt for the sum of 20*l*., with intent to defraud Sir Charles Price, and others, trustees of the Richmond Savings Bank. There were several other counts, charging him with forging and embezzling various sums belonging to other parties. The prisoner pleaded Not Guilty, but afterwards retracted, and pleaded Guilty. The circumstances of this case were noticed under our metropolitan news on the 26th ult. Our readers will recollect that Captain Belstead was secretary of the Richmond Savings Bank, and in his official capacity had committed the offences with which he was charged. The prosecutors recommended him to mercy, and several officers attended to speak to the previous excellence of his character.—The Recorder, addressing the prisoner, said, "It is most painful for the Court to be called upon to pass any sentence upon a person in your situation—much more so, that sentence which is imposed by statute for the offence to which you have pleaded guilty; but I must inform you, that although the offence subjects you to transportation, or a certain period of imprisonment, and that for not less than two years, the only discretion left with the Court is, with respect to hard labour. It will be my duty, therefore, to pass upon you a sentence of two years' imprisonment; but, although the hands of the Court are, to a certain extent, tied, still an application may be forwarded on your behalf to the Secretary of State, and I hope that the circumstance of your having fought many years in your country's cause, and down to the period of these transactions maintained an excellent character, will have their full weight. It is the attribute of the Sovereign alone to grant mercy under such circumstances, and I have no hesitation in saying, that in any application which may be made on your behalf, the Court will willingly acquiesce. It remains only for me to pass upon you the sentence of the Court, which is, that you be imprisoned in the House of Correction for two years, but without hard labour."

John Bowman Reynolds, and four other seamen, were charged with killing Philip Keel, on the high seas, within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England. This case arose out of the circumstances which occurred on board the [illegible], East Indiaman, noticed under our Liverpool news last week. Mr. Baron Alderson considered that there was no evidence to go to the jury in this case. The conduct of the prisoners was such as should cause them deep regret for the remainder of their lives; but as regarded the charge now preferred against them, the evidence failed altogether. The jury, under his lordship's direction, then acquitted the prisoners. The judge then said that it was most important that the indictments should be properly prepared, and only such allegations made, and charges brought, as could be fully sustained and borne out by the evidence. It was very wrong that persons should be indicted for acts of which there was no evidence whatsoever, as the mate in this case, against whom there was no proof of his having ordered the man to be boused out, as was alleged in the indictment. At the same time it was a great evil that persons should altogether escape punishment on a mere point of form, in consequence of wrong charges being made against them.

Henry Stanhope [illegible], alias *Staunton*, described in the calendar as a labourer, was indicted for stealing two watches, value 35*l*., the property of John Menzies, in his dwelling-house. The circumstances of this case disclosed a long career of crime, for which the prisoner had been once sentenced to transportation, but was pardoned, on the ground that he had given important information to Government during the riots in Ireland. The Judge said he should now inflict the severest penalty allowed by law, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY.—The following were all the bets laid:

750 to 25 agst. [illegible].
1000 — 25 — [illegible]
1000 — 40 and 500 to 10 agst. Sirikol.
1000 — 15 three times, 1000 to 20 twice, and 2500 to 50, agst. [illegible] Valentine.
800 — 20 agst. Amorino.
1000 — 25 agst. the [illegible] colt.
1000 — 25 — the [illegible] colt.
1000 — 30 twice agst. the [illegible] colt.
1000 — [illegible] and Long Pipe.
2000 — 20 — Cheviot.

The same odds were afterwards offered against all the horses mentioned, except Amorino and Sirikol.

MARK LANE, Friday, Dec. 16.—The fresh supply of English Wheat since Monday has been to a moderate extent; prices were fully equal to our quotations of that day. The sale of Foreign has been quite in retail, but at the same rates, the holders not being disposed to give way. No demand for exportation. The arrival of Barley has been large, and some quantity left unsold of distilling and grinding qualities. In Peas and Beans there is no alteration. There is very little doing in the Oat Trade, and the same prices are demanded.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.

	s. s.		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	44 to 52	Red	40 to 48
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			— to —	White	— to —
Barley		Malting and distilling	25 to 29	Grind.	19 to 25
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	18 to 23	Feed	14 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	— to —	Potato	15 to 24
—— Irish		Feed	9 to 18	Potato	14 to 21
Rye			— to —		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	22 to 28	Tick	24 to 29	Harrow	27 to 31
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	31 to 33	Winds.	26 to 34	Longpod	26 to 30
Peas, White	32 to 35	Maple	28 to 30	Grey	27 to 30

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Nov. 4	48 7	28 2	17 5	29 10	31 11	34 4
— 11	48 8	27 11	17 9	32 2	31 8	33 2
— 18	49 8	28 1	17 10	31 8	31 6	34 2
— 25	49 6	28 1	17 9	32 2	31 4	33 7
Dec. 2	48 6	27 9	17 9	28 1	30 11	33 5
— 9	47 3	27 1	17 3	29 5	30 3	32 3
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	48 8	27 10	17 7	30 7	31 3	33 6
Duties	20 0	9 0	8 0	10 6	11 6	9 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English	6372 Sks. — Brls.	6248	13104	5759	3633	30	969	1202
Irish	— " — "	—	—	—	3323	—	—	—
Foreign	— " — "	4830	—	—	—	—	—	—

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English	2210	11690	3580	4620
Irish	—	—	—	—
Foreign	2840	—	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTS.—W. H. Brewer, Ramsgate, Kent, bookseller—J. C. Crispin, Eastcheap, shipping-agent—J. T. Burgon, Bucklersbury, wholesale-hardwareman—W. Oliver, Maidstone, Kent, upholsterer—H. Rogers, Thetford, Suffolk, money-scrivener—J. C. Mumford, Jubilee place, Mile-end road, grocer—W. Pye, Old Brompton, builder—S. B. Lines, Oldbury, Shropshire, grocer—T. Castle, Newbury, Berkshire, horse-dealer—T. Watson, Great Driffield, Yorkshire, tailor—T. Wileman, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire, hosier—G. Cottam and W. Osborn, jun., Leeds, wine and spirit-merchant—J. Vincent, Redditch, Worcestershire, pawnbroker—G. P. Lethbridge, Portsea, linendraper—C. Huntsman, High Holborn, druggist—I. Smallcombe, Bradford, Wiltshire, coal-dealer—T. Hyatt, Shepton Mallett, Somersetshire, scrivener—H. Cridland, Totnes, Devonshire, saddler—W. C. Knight, Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, builder—J. Smith, Wednesbury, grocer—J. Jennison, Manchester, victualler—J. L. Fernandes, N. L. Fernandes, and J. L. Fernandes, jun., Wakefield, corn millers—J. C. Mayer, Burslem, Staffordshire, joiner—S. B. Lines, Oldbury, Shropshire, grocer—T. Williamson, Salford, grocer—W. Atherton, Manchester, flint glass manufacturer—C. M. Nicholson, New Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, London, corn-merchant—C. Maidlow, Finchley, builder—J. Aldersey, jun., Liverpool, broker—J. Heap, Burnley, Lancashire, publican T. Baker, Birmingham, brass cock manufacturer—G. Armstrong, Castle Eden, Durham, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—R. Rentoul, Newport, potato-merchant.

BIRTHS—On the 10th inst., in Chesham-place, Lady John Russell, of a son—On the 9th inst., in Hertford-street, May-fair, Lady Clay, of a son—On the 6th inst., at Dalmahoy, the Countess of Morton, of a daughter—On the 9th inst., at Voelas, Denbighshire, the lady of Charles Wynne, jun., Esq., of a son—On the 11th inst., at Lauderdale-house, Highgate, the lady of Richard Bethell, Esq., Q.C., of a son.

MARRIED—At All Souls' Church, Sir Charles des Vœux, Bart., to Lady Cecelia Paulet, daughter to the Marquess of Winchester—On the 15th inst., at Trinity Church, Upper Chelsea, the Hon. Spencer Dudley Montagu, to Anna Louisa, widow of the late Joseph Jekyll, of Wargrave Hill, Berks.

DEATHS—On the 14th, in the Queen's Prison, suddenly, Mrs Maria Cooke, aged 61, formerly a fruiterer in Central Row, Covent-garden Market—On the 10th inst., at his seat, Hardwick Grange, Shropshire, General the Right Hon. Viscount Hill, G.C.B., G.C.H., in his 71st year—On the 10th inst., at Three-Mile Cross, near Reading, George Mitford Esq., aged 82, father of Miss Mitford, the well-known author of "Our Village."

A NEW WORK ON GARDENING.

THE FIRST NUMBER of THE GARDENER and PRACTICAL FLORIST for the new year will be ready January 7th, illustrated with Wood Engravings, and containing 24 columns of valuable practical information on Gardening and Flowers. Published every Saturday, Price *3d.*

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 52—1842. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24. PRICE 6*d*.

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ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—MEETING AT DERBY, JULY, 1843.

PRIZES FOR IMPLEMENTS.

For the Plough best adapted to heavy land, 20*l.*; for the Plough best adapted to light land, 20*l.*; for the Drill which shall possess the best method of distributing compost, or other manures in a moist or dry state, quantity being especially considered, 30*l.*—N.B. Other qualities being equal, the preference will be given to the Drill which may be best adapted to cover the manure with soil before the seed is deposited. For the best Scarifier, 15*l.*; for the best Chaff-cutter, 10*l.*; for the Draining Tile for agricultural purposes, which shall have been *boná fide* sold at the cheapest rate during the past year, regard being had to the local circumstances affecting the cost of production, and which, in the opinion of the Judges, shall be sufficiently durable, 10*l.*; for the best set of Harrows, 10*l.*; for the best Agricultural Carriage, with or without springs, for the general purposes of road and field, 20*l.*; for the best and cheapest Stack-covering, to supersede Thatching, 20*l.*; for the best Drill-Presser, 10*l.*; for the best Churn, 5*l.* The Society wishes to call the attention of Machine-makers to Improved Steam Apparatus for Roots,—to small or Portable Corn Mills,—to Broad Shares for paring Stubbles,—to a Rake for collecting Couch,—to Agricultural Harness and Gearing generally: for which Prizes or Medals will be awarded by the Judges. The Judges will especially consider the selling-price of the Implements exhibited, which must be stated in the certificate; and they are instructed to withhold Prizes where there shall not appear to be sufficient merit. Printed Forms of Certificates of Entry by Exhibitors may be obtained of the Secretary, at No. 12, Hanover-square, London, and must be returned to him, filled up, by the 1st of June, 1843; the Council having decided, that in no case whatever shall any Certificate be received after that date. All Implements must be in the Show-yard before Nine o'clock on the evening of Friday, the 7th of July; and all Implements so admitted will be liable to be proved by actual trial on the recommendation of the Judges. The Judges will make a selection of such Ploughs and other Implements as appear to them to possess peculiar merit, and reserve their final decision, where necessary, until they shall have tested them in a subsequent trial, to be hereafter arranged, and to take place at a suitable season of the year.

By Order of the Council,
London, Dec. 10, 1842. JAMES HUDSON, Secretary.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

GARDENS, INNER CIRCLE, REGENT'S PARK.—The Exhibitions for the year 1843 will take place in these Gardens on the following days, viz.:—

Wednesday, May 24;
Wednesday, June 28; and
Wednesday, July 26.—From 2 till 7 o'clock.

By order of the Council,
JAMES DE CARLE SOWERBY, SECRETARY.

MANCHESTER CUCUMBER SHOW, OPEN TO ALL ENGLAND,

will be held at Mr. JAMES HEWITT'S, Eagle Inn, Stretford New Road, Manchester, on Friday, March 24th, 1843. Subscriptions of 5*s.* each must be paid to Mr. HEWITT, the Landlord, before the 1st of February; after that time no one will be allowed to enter. The Ipswich Society's standard will be the Society's guidance of the judges (the rib excepted). All the Fruit must be staged by 3 o'clock, or they will not be allowed to be exhibited. Dinner on the table at 5 o'clock.

MESSRS. DICKSON, NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS,

Acre Lane, Brixton, beg to inform Amateurs and Florists that their Catalogue of Carnations, Picotees, Auriculas, &c., is now ready, and may be had on application to them, or Messrs. WARNER and WARNER, Seedsmen, &c., Cornhill, London.

TO GENTLEMEN PLANTING FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECT.

J. OGDEN begs to recommend his fine Stock of *extra Large* PORTUGAL LAUREL, PHILLYREA, SIBERIAN ARBOR VITÆ, RHODODENDRONS, &c., &c., as being particularly handsome well-grown Plants, in fit state to remove with perfect safety; and the Nursery being advantageously situated for Canal or Railway Conveyance, so that they may be conveniently removed to any part of the country, he respectfully solicits orders for the same, which may be had on moderate terms, as well as a general Assortment of Nursery Stock.—Coventry, December 15, 1842.

BRAGG'S ANTAGONIST, the successful WHITE DAHLIA.

—W. BRAGG begs to inform Dahlia-growers in general, that he intends sending out (through the Trade, who will receive the usual allowance) his SEEDLING DAHLIA ANTAGONIST, in May next; Plants, 10*s* 6*d.* each. The quality of this flower is too well known to need description, as, in addition to its having produced the best White, by being awarded Mr. Wildman's prize of 5*l.* 5*s.*, it was placed first at the Salt-hill Grand Seedling Show, September 16, where 25 varieties of 1842 were placed for competition; 6 blooms were also shown at the Floricultural Society of London, September 27, making the third time of its being shown, where 6 blooms were required for each exhibition; likewise exhibited at the Isle of Thanet and Teddington Shows, which will attest its constancy, it being well known that only four of the six plants bloomed, which composed the whole stock. As only a limited number of plants can be made, W. B. pledges himself to execute the orders in strict priority, and will publish a list early in January of the Trade who will be able to supply plants in spring.

A few Ground Roots of BRAGG'S Great Western Dahlia, at 3*l.* 3*s.*, to be disposed of.—North Star Tavern, Slough. Nov. 16, 1842.

CHARLES FARNES, No. 128, ST. JOHN-STREET, LONDON,

respectfully informs the Public that his Collection of New KITCHEN-GARDEN SEEDS are now ready to send out. Owing to the fine harvest, the quality is excellent, and will be found to give general satisfaction. C. F. being connected with the principal Market-Gardeners round London and in the Provinces, is enabled to select the best and most choice varieties from their original sources.

Farnes' Superior First Early Peas—this has been the first Pea brought into Covent Garden Market for some years past—height, 1½ to 2 ft.
Flack's Dwarf Blue Victory Pea, 2 ft.
Knight's Blue Dwarf Wrinkled do., 3 ft.
American Dwarf White do., 3 ft.
Improved Green Marrow do., 4 ft.
Auvergne, new variety, do., 4 to 5 ft.
Young's Large Milford Marrow do., 5 to 6 ft.
New Giant Wrinkled do., 6 to 7 ft.
Marshall's Early Prolific Beans
True Dwarf Green Fan do.
Extra Large Green Windsor do.
New-England Long-podded do.
Transparent Early Frame Radish
French Early Olive-shaped do.
Scarlet Turnip do.
White Dutch do. do.
White Spanish Onion
Brown Deptford do.
Dutch Silver Pickling do.
New White Globe do.
James Keeping do.
Imptd. Early Dutch Horn Carrot
Large Altringham do.
,, White Belgian do.
Ady's fine Large Cos Lettuce
True Paris White do.
,, ,, Green do.
Black Seed Bath Cos Lettuce
Siberian Green do.
Large Malta Cabbage do.
True White Silesian do.
Walcheren White Broccoli—the best and earliest variety in cultivation.
Myatt's Fine Early White Cape do.
Chappell's Large do. do. do.
,, Splendid Cream do.
Walton's Yellowish-White do.
Knight's Self-protecting do.
Earliest London-saved Cauliflower
Imported Brussels Sprouts
Seymour's Superb Solid White Celery
True Giant Manchester Red do
Superior Early Dwarf Cabbage
Early Dwarf York do.
,, ,, Crompton do.
Large Early Hope do.
True Drumhead Savoy
Imported Early Dutch Turnip
Early Round Nonesuch do.
True Dark Blood-Red Beet
Large Silver-stemmed do.
Imported French Sugar do.
,, ,, Summer Endive
,, ,, Yellow-leaved do.
Dwarf London Green Curled do.
Morgan's Early Nonesuch Potatoes
True Early Ash-leaved Potatoes.

With every variety of Vegetable and Flower Seeds in cultivation; a general Catalogue of which, with prices, will be forwarded on application.

DAHLIA FLEUR DE GAND (VAN HOUTTE'S).

Delicate-veined, clear lilac, noble form; has got the first prize for the best Belgian or Foreign Bloom exhibited.

Ground-roots, 5*l.* Pot-roots, 3*l.* Plants in May, 10*s.* 6*d.*

DAHLIA SOUVENIR DE GAND (VAN HOUTTE'S). Maroon and crimson, fine form, colours new and exceedingly pretty; one of the best and most constant Dahlias in existence.

Ground-roots, 5*l.* Pot-roots, 3*l.* Plants in May, 10*s.* 6*d.*

Both guaranteed by the Grower, LOUIS VAN HOUTTE, of Ghent, Florist to the King of Belgium.

PHLOX (VAN HOUTTE'S). Stem 3½ ft. high; panicles 2 ft., erect; corymbs of flowers compact, large; corollas quite plain, pure white, with a large amaranth stripe in the middle of each Petal. (Was sent for inspection by the grower to Dr. Lindley.)

Plants in May . . . . 10*s.* 6*d.*

No Discount allowed unless 6 Plants are taken.

Orders at the Nursery, Ghent; or at the London agent's, Mr. JOHN NORMAN, Shipbroker, Water-lane, Tower-street, London. All letters for Belgium (through the Post-office) must be prepaid. The General Catalogue for the autumn 1842 is to be had. New Camellias, Rhododendrons (large stock of R. barbatum, from 1*l.* to 5*l.*); the new Achimenes grandiflora, Paulovnias, new Hepaticas (striped and others), Japan Lilies, large stock of L. lancifolium, Herbaceous Pæonies, large stock of all the new Roses, &c. Dutch Seeds, Haarlem Bulbs, &c., &c.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.

—The above magnificent FUCHSIA was raised by Mr. Meehan, gardener to Colonel Harcourt, at St. Clare, Isle of Wight, from whom Messrs. YOUELL obtained the entire Stock. In May last it was submitted to Dr. Lindley for his opinion, which will be found in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 14th of that month, as follows:—

"Your Seedling Fuchsia is by far the finest hybrid we have seen, the flowers being three inches in length, with the tube and sepals of a bright carmine colour, and the petals of a rosy purple. If, as you say, it is a strong grower and a free bloomer, it will prove a valuable addition to this beautiful genus."

Messrs. YOUELL, in bringing this beautiful production into public notice, do so without the slightest diffidence, being fully assured of its giving the most entire satisfaction. It is of vigorous habit, fine foliage, and as a proof of its being a profuse bloomer, they have a plant in flower at the present time (September 15th), on one branch of which there are upwards of 200 blooms, forming a splendid object for the greenhouse, conservatory, or flower-garden. YOUELL and Co. purpose sending it out in the second week of April next, at 10*s.* 6*d.* per plant, free of postage to any part of the United Kingdom; and all orders they may be favoured with will be executed in rotation. Orders for the Continent will receive every care in packing, so as to ensure their safety. The usual discount to the Trade, when not less than six plants are ordered.

Messrs. YOUELL have also much pleasure in announcing that they are in possession of the entire Stock of two beautiful new Verbenas, raised by Mr. Edmonds, gardener to John Lacon, Esq., of Ormesby Hall, which were kindly presented them by that gentleman.

The one named LACONII is a fine blue, delightfully fragrant, of vigorous but compact habit, and the heads of flowers measuring upwards of three and a half inches in diameter.

The other, named PRINCESS ROYAL, is of the purest snowy white; the flowers remarkably large, and extremely fragrant; nothing can exceed the purity of the white in this beautiful variety, and it possesses that acquisition not to be found in any of its class—of retaining its clear white during fading. It would be as well to remark, that the petals of the flowers of the above meet so closely, as to form a perfect ball. They will be ready for sending out by post (free), to any part of the United Kingdom, in the second week of April, at 5*s.* 6*d.* per plant.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Dec. 22, 1842.

P.S. Their Catalogue of Fuchsias may be had on application, and will be found to contain every variety worthy of cultivation.

Agents for STEPHENSON and Co.'s Improved Conical Boilers, and may be seen at this Nursery.

RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM.

H. GROOM, CLAPHAM-RISE, NEAR LONDON, removed from Walworth, BY APPOINTMENT FLORIST TO HER MAJESTY, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he has a fine Selection of the above Flowers, which he can offer at the following very moderate prices:—

RANUNCULUSES, 100 roots in 100 superfine sorts £4 4 0
Superfine mixtures from 5*s.* to 21*s.* per 100.
ANEMONES, 100 roots in 100 superfine sorts . . 3 0 0
Superfine mixtures from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* per 100.
AURICULAS, 25 superfine sorts, 1 plant of each . 3 13 6
CARNATIONS, 25 superfine sorts, 1 pair of each . 3 10 0
PICOTEES, 25 superfine sorts, 1 pair of each . . 2 10 0
YELLOW PICOTEES, 12 superfine sorts, 1 pair of each 2 2 0
LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM ALBUM, from 5*s.* to 42*s.* each.
,, ,, PUNCTATUM, from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 42*s.* each.
,, SPECIOSUM, small bulbs, from 63*s.* each.

*** The Trade supplied.

CYCLAMEN EUROPÆUM.

—Four or Five Hundred strong Plants of the above in large 60 pots to be parted with, to the Trade or Public, in exchange or otherwise, in *any number.*—Apply to G. IMMS, Bowater Nursery, Woolwich.

THE FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.

—For many years past there has been cultivated in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth, adjacent to the ancient Castle of Sir John Fastolff, a red Raspberry of a most extraordinary size and rich flavour. The Nobility who visit the sea-coast here have invariably expressed their astonishment at the exceeding fineness of the fruit of this variety, and until lately YOUELL and Co. have not been enabled to obtain a sufficient stock of it to bring it into public notice; but having now obtained a supply (although limited) of fine Canes, beg to offer them on the following terms, and they can be sent with safety to any part of the United Kingdom, on the receipt of a Post-office order.

Packages containing 50 Canes, 25*s.*—Packages containing 25 Canes, 14*s.*—Package included.

The few to whom YOUELL and Co. have sent it, have expressed their high admiration of its superiority over other varieties; and a letter just received from a Gentleman in Derbyshire, to whom this variety was sent, states that it invariably takes prizes at the Hort. Shows in his neighbourhood. In conclusion, YOUELL and Co. beg to state that they have not, or do they intend to recommend any article but that which they can do with confidence; and in this instance they feel fully assured of its giving the most entire satisfaction.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, Dec. 22d, 1842.

SHIRLEY VINEYARD, NEAR SOUTHAMPTON,—NURSERY DEPARTMENT.

CLEMENT HOARE respectfully announces that he has now on sale an extensive collection of Grape Vine Plants of superior growth, and of the most approved sorts in general cultivation, varying in price from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* each.

Lately Published,

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE VINE ON OPEN WALLS. By CLEMENT HOARE. 2d edition. 8vo, 7*s.* 6*d.* boards. LONGMAN & Co., London. Sold by all Booksellers, and at the Vineyard at Shirley.

POTATO SEED FOR AMATEURS AND GARDENERS—GRATIS.

—A Gentleman who has saved Seed from a few of the very best varieties, and who feels great interest in the preservation and improvement of the breeds, will be happy to forward a pinch of seed to any one who will forward a stamped envelope (properly addressed to himself) to Mr. EDWARDS, care of Mr. HARE, No. 7, President-street West, Goswell-road.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 34, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON. Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

LOWER RATES OF PREMIUM THAN THOSE OF ANY OTHER OFFICE, that entitle the assured *to participate in the profits*, as follows:—

Age.	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
Annual Premium per cent.	1 10 8	1 14 7	1 19 0	2 4 3	2 10 11	2 19 9	3 11 9	4 8 0

The BONUS declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 16*l.* per cent. on the premiums then paid; and in 1839 a second BONUS was awarded, amounting on the average to 31*l.* per cent. on the premiums paid during the preceding five years.

No extra charge for residence in any part of Europe, nor for proceeding (in a decked, sailing, or steam vessel) from any one Port thereof to another during peace, to Assurers, not being sea-faring men by profession. Licenses are granted to go to any part of the world upon terms proportionate to the risks.

Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, are not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

Assurances may be effected on any and every day.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES,

upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN.

D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.

D. and E. BAILEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.

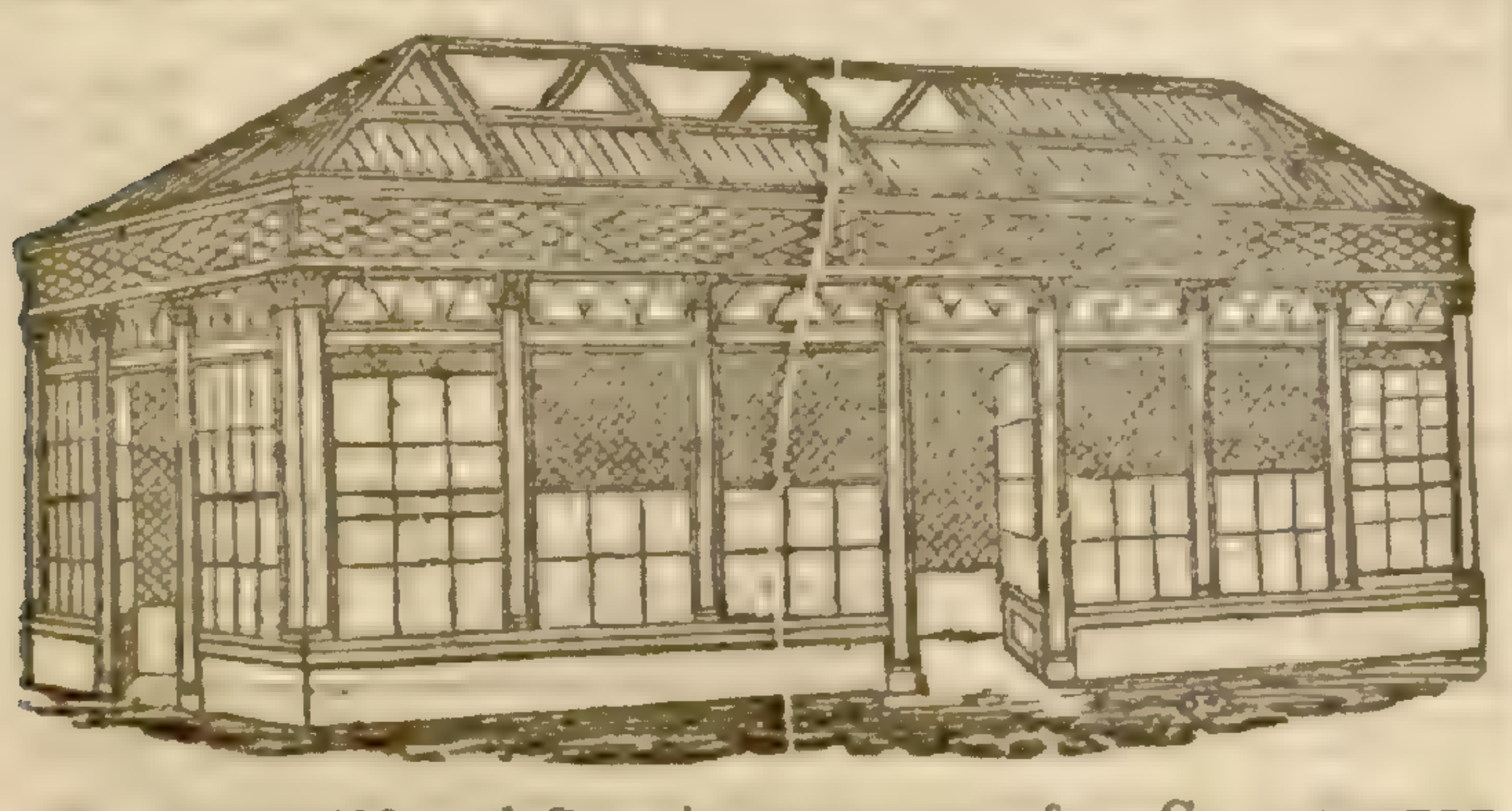
D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

D. and E. BAILEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and other Buildings.—STEPHENSON and Co., Agents for the Old Park Iron-works, and Manufacturers, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, solicit an inspection of their improved Conical Boiler. (See Editor's description, *Gardeners' Chronicle*, March 12, p. 175.) To Amateurs these Boilers will be found invaluable. They are complete without furnaces or setting in brickwork, movable at pleasure, very ornamental in appearance, and require attention only once in 14 or 15 hours, price *5l. 5s.* and upwards. Further particulars, with plans and estimates for heating any description of building, may be obtained as above; where also may be seen the improved Wrought-iron Boiler, as applied with Chanter's Smoke-consuming Furnaces at Chatsworth, and many other of the Nobility's Seats. Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire-work, Garden Implements, &c. &c. The trade supplied with Hot-water Socket-pipes.

N.B.—WAYTE's New Patent Land-presses and Drills.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING and HEATING by HOT WATER



J. WEEKS and Co., ARCHITECTS, &c., GLOUCESTER PLACE, KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, Hothouse Builders and Hot-water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER.

CONICAL and other BOILERS of all sizes; their largest consumes but a small quantity of fuel, only requiring attention once in 10 hours, and will heat a range of Forcing Houses 300 ft. in length.

Their improved plan of BOTTOM HEAT FOR PITS, by means of an open trough under the bed, is now being universally adopted.

References may be had, and their works seen at most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country, nearly the whole of the London Nurseries, and a great variety of Horticultural Erections and Hot-water Apparatus, Models, Plans, Estimates, &c., at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sloane-square.

PENN'S SYSTEM PERFECTED—FOR OBTAINING A FREE CIRCULATION OF HEATED PURE ATMOSPHERIC AIR THROUGHOUT HORTICULTURAL & OTHER BUILDINGS.

W. HILL having had every opportunity of making himself acquainted with the best method of constructing Horticultural Buildings of every kind—to command the above truly-desirable result—and having with much satisfaction witnessed the gradual improvement in the adaptation of this principle to almost every variety of Building, begs to announce to the Nobility and Public generally, that he erects CONSERVATORIES, HOTHOUSES, PITS, &c., &c., upon the above system, which has (*at an immense cost to the inventor*), been brought to *great perfection*, and heats the same by HOTWATER APPARATUS, with improved Tube or Conical Boilers. W. HILL also adapts DR. ARNOTT'S NEW BALANCED REGULATOR to the Boiler Apparatus, by which an immense saving of fuel is effected, the greatest regularity of Temperature preserved, and much time and trouble saved. PENN'S SYSTEM only requires publicity to be appreciated. The Public are therefore invited to inspect its efficient working at the Inventor's Residence, Lewisham. The great end gained by adopting this system, *is a perfect and rapid Circulation*, producing consequently an equable temperature throughout the building (of whatever construction), and renders access to it at all times safe and agreeable, ladies of the most delicate constitution being enabled to remain for hours in a temperature greatly exceeding summer-heat, with as much comfort as could possibly be derived from an out-door temperature equally high. W. HILL would refer any, who may desire to apply the above system to Forcing-Houses in particular, to Mr. JOHN WILLMOT, of Isleworth, who after 40 years' experience has adopted this system throughout his extensive Establishment. Designs, and any further information, upon application to W. HILL, Builder and Surveyor, Lewisham.

ECONOMIC HEATING APPARATUS.

W. HILL having repeatedly observed in the Columns of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, inquiries for a cheap mode of heating small Greenhouses and Conservatories, begs to inform any who may hitherto have denied themselves a pleasing Recreation on account of the expense and trouble attendant upon either Water Apparatus, or the common Smoke Flue, that he engages to warm Buildings of the above description, upon an entirely new principle, with DR. ARNOTT'S NEWLY-INVENTED BRICK STOVE, at a cost of about one-fifth that of the most common mode by hot water. The following are some of its advantages, viz:—It occupies very little room, is altogether within the House, no Smoke or Dust, requires attention once in 24 hours, may be made very ornamental, costs in working from *2d.* to *6d.* per day according to size. May be seen in operation, by applying to W. HILL, Builder and Surveyor, Lewisham. W. HILL also adapts the above to Churches, Chapels, Public Offices, large or small Libraries, Picture Galleries, Nursery and other private Apartments, for which it is especially and admirably suited.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

BROWN'S IMPROVED GARDEN POT.

ROBERT BROWN having made an important and successful improvement in the construction of Garden Pots, submits them to the Floricultural Profession, and to all who are interested in the propagation and cultivation of Plants. It is well known that many valuable plants are annually lost, or much injured, by having the delicate fibres of their roots dried up, from the pots in common use becoming heated by the sun's rays, or from exposure to drying currents of air, &c., for which evils a remedy has long been sought. The Improved Garden Pot now offered to the Public is intended to counteract this irregularity of temperature, by being made hollow-sided, with an aperture on the rim, that the space between the outer and inner surface may be filled with water when required, and the aperture being made air-tight by means of a peg, a uniform degree of coolness or humidity may be preserved, and the plants, although exposed to the mid-day sun, will have their roots secured from injury. The Improved Garden Pot does not differ in appearance from those in common use, but the advantages of its construction, for the growth of plants, or for the propagation of cuttings, are too obvious to need further comment.—R. B. has submitted his invention to several eminent cultivators, from whom he has received the greatest encouragement.

Specimens may be seen at the Horticultural Society's Rooms, 21, Regent-street, or at Mr. BROWN'S Pottery, Surbiton-hill, near Kingston, Surrey, and at his private residence, Ewell.

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained of any size from JOHN SHEWEN, Ironmonger, &c., Sevenoaks, Kent.

J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs. Chandler & Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges', Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pineapple-place; Mr. Knight's, King's-road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

GUANO ON SALE BY THE IMPORTERS,
ANTHONY GIBBS AND SONS, LONDON;
GIBBS, BRIGHT, AND Co., LIVERPOOL AND BRISTOL.

THE GENUINE GUANO ON SALE AT LIVERPOOL.—Any quantity of this celebrated and valuable natural Manure can be obtained from the Queen's Bonded Stores, either in Liverpool or in London. Apply to Messrs. WM. JOS. MYERS & Co., Importers, Liverpool; Messrs. COTESWORTH, POWELL, & PRYOR, Great St. Helen's, London; or Messrs. EDWARDS, DAWSON, & Co., Brokers, Liverpool.

This day is published, price *3d.*,

PUNCH'S ALMANACK FOR 1843, Brimful of Fun and Jokes, and containing upwards of One Hundred humorous Cuts. Also,

PUNCH'S LETTERS TO HIS SON. Revised and corrected from the original MSS. in the Bloomsbury Library, by DOUGLAS JERROLD. With 24 Illustrations by KENNEY MEADOWS. Price *5s.*

PUNCH'S PANTOMIME; or, HARLEQUIN KING JOHN, AND MAGNA CHARTA; as now performing at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Price *1s.*

PUNCH; or, the LONDON CHARIVARI. Volume the THIRD. Price 8s. Published every Saturday, price *3d.*, and in Monthly Parts.

PUNCH'S POCKET-BOOK is now on sale, price *3s. 6d.*, roan tuck.

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The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1842.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Tuesday, Dec. 27	Zoological	8½ P.M.
Monday, Jan. 2	Entomological	8 P.M.
Wednesday, Jan. 4	Geological	8½ P.M.
Friday, Jan. 6	Botanical	8 P.M.

ALTHOUGH, as we stated last week, the thorough drainage of land is one of the most certain and immediate methods of improving its productiveness, yet it is not the only means to be employed. Manuring is just as necessary; and fortunately this too is to be effected mainly by manual labour, applied to the collection and application of materials now utterly and enormously wasted.

In the matter of manures we are as barbarous as the savages of Asiatic Russia; and, one would think, as ignorant. Bountiful Providence takes care that in proportion as population is dense, the means of feeding that population should be multiplied. But man, unable to comprehend these admirable arrangements, wastes the materials intended to sustain him. We read in Mr. Murchison's Account of the Black Earth of Russia (Journ. R. Agr. Soc., 3, 128), that the peasants of Central Russia are so prejudiced against the use of manure, that "enormous piles of this substance, the accumulation of ages, are seen behind most villages and towns, forming hillocks of considerable magnitude, the export of which might really form a very beneficial trade to those countries more advanced in agriculture, and whose poorer soils are worthless without repeated dressings of manure." People hold up their hands with astonishment at the ignorance of these serfs. What a pity it is that they do not look at home! They then would find it quite unnecessary to import improvidence from Central Russia—plenty of that may be had in England.

Upon this subject we would refer the reader to the *Report of the Poor-law Commissioners on the Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population*;[*] a most important document, founded upon actual evidence produced to the Commissioners in 1842. They prove to a demonstration that there exists in this country an enormous mass of the richest fertilising materials, not only wasted, but assisting in the production of an amount of pestilence of which few persons have an idea. In one year this has caused 56,461 deaths, for England and Wales alone, which is "as if the whole county of Westmoreland or Huntingdonshire, or any other equivalent district, were entirely depopulated annually, and were only occupied again by the growth of a new and feeble population, living under the fears of a similar visitation!" The annual amount of persons who perish from preventible causes, mainly brought on by the deleterious effects of those very substances wanted to fertilise our fields, is stated to be "double the amount of what was suffered by the Allied Armies in the battle of Waterloo." It is the vast accumulation of putrid matter in ditches, courts, alleys, and houses,[†] and in their immediate vicinity, which pollutes the air and produces contagious fever. It is this very same matter which, when restored to the soil, renders it capable of bearing new crops of produce.

Wherever we look, in turning over the pages of this Report, a repetition of the same sickening details meets the eye. In the villages we have in all directions accounts of fearful mortality brought on by accumulations of all manner of filth—ditches filled with putrefying matter, stagnant pools, and choked-up drains. Cloacine and rotting animal and vegetable matters are continually found heaped up, and unemployed, or suffered to run to waste. In Bilston we have choked-up drains, green pools, intolerable stench. At Stafford, in the low parts of the town, there is no provision made for refuse dirt, which is thrown down in front of the houses and allowed to putrefy; and these nice places, filled with the vilest offal, form "the back entrances into the houses of the principal streets" (Report, p. 16). In one part of Macclesfield, all kinds of offal, dead animal and vegetable matter, are heaped together—a foul and putrid mass, disgusting to the sight, and offensive to the smell. In the poorer parts of Liverpool and Manchester, Wigan, Durham, Barnard Castle, Carlisle—a beautiful city, girdled with filth—Gateshead, the manufacturing towns generally, and of course in London, the horrid condition produced by the accumulation of decaying matter is perfectly indescribable, and we must refer our readers to the Report itself for details (especially page 30). We can hardly credit the evidence of our senses when we see that all this vileness is to be met with in England, which claims so much credit for cleanliness and propriety. One instance, however, is so remarkable as to hold a bad preeminence over all others. At p. 13 the Commissioners report, that of all the towns visited, A. is the worst beyond all comparison. From the gas-works extends a double line of open, deep, black, stagnant ditches. From these ditches an intolerable stench is perpetually rising, and produces fever of a severe character. Cases of typhus fever are frequent; and at the time of the Reporters' visit, 7 or 8 persons were attacked in two streets. Other drains still more intolerable than the last are specified. The openings to the sewers of this town are exceedingly offensive in hot weather; the ditches are sometimes emptied; and their contents, when placed upon the land, injure the meadows, *by the extraordinary strength of the manure*. Now the town where these abominations are permitted to endure—where typhus fever rages, and the purest atmosphere is thus polluted by the ignorance and laziness of man, is—WINDSOR, the seat of Royalty!

Here, then, is an incalculable source of mischief, on the one hand, and of wealth on the other, which only requires labour to convert it from a misery to a blessing. There is no conceivable reason why labour should not be thus applied. For the collection, removal, and application of these substances there are people enough to be found; it is only necessary that some one should direct them what to do. Parish officers should cause the poor to be employed in gathering together such matters for sale to farmers and gardeners; and, in order to destroy the nuisance of collecting them, they should use some of the disinfecting agents, which might easily be had at a cheap rate. If the collection and purification cost more than the material could be sold for, the loss should fall on the parish, and be paid for out of the poor-rates; it would be a cheap price to give for the removal of what contaminates the air we breathe. If the law in its present state will not sanction such a proceeding, the law should immediately be altered; and, in the mean while, individuals should everywhere subscribe their funds to the working out so good an end. Suppose the wealthier inhabitants of every parish were to furnish the money thus to employ the poor, and were to divide the loss, if loss there were, among them; would not that be a very good sort of charity? We have Societies for all sorts of purposes—why not for the Suppression of Pestilence as well as the Suppression of Mendicity? It would be a good work, and surely God's blessing would be upon it.

But we shall be told that there would be no market for the materials thus gathered together; and that, if there were a market, no one would subscribe the money required for their collection. Why, how is this—that in a country like England, where skill and capital so much abound, there is this unwillingness to apply either to the most productive of all sources of wealth and happiness, the employment of the poor and the improvement of the soil! What unseen power can it be that guides the capital of the country into foreign mines, foreign loans, mad usury, wild schemes of locomotion by land and sea, and all the jack-o'-lanterns of speculation? Certainly not apathy, nor want of skill, nor hardness of heart, nor ignorant supineness. What is it then?

We cannot answer that question; but we see that at a county meeting in Hertfordshire some time since, some observations were made on the subject which are worth recording. One of the speakers stated, that if long and liberal leases were substituted for the tenant-at-will system, or if the landlord were required to give compensation for improvements on dismissing a tenant, we should hear of no want of employment in our rural districts. These sentiments are said to have been loudly cheered at the time, and the subject has since been the subject of much conversation at the market tables of the county. We hope it will continue to be so; but, in the mean while, the labourer *must* be employed: and we urge upon those concerned the importance of employing him this very winter in the manner we have suggested. A man cannot wait for tardy lawgivers when his food is in question. Give bread, blankets, or coals to the poor who are aged and infirm; but give work to the poor who are able-bodied, and pay them properly for it—not a shilling a-day, as some are now doing, and claiming credit for their self-seeking charity, but a reasonable remuneration for a fair day's work. To take advantage of a poor man's necessity by giving him sixpence for what is worth a shilling is cheating, disguised like charity.

We cannot conclude these observations better than by another extract from the Commissioners' Report: "The condition of large rural districts in the immediate vicinity of the towns, and of the poorer districts of the towns themselves, presents a singular contrast in the nature of the agencies by which the health of the inhabitants is impaired. Within the towns we find the houses and streets filthy, the air fœtid: disease, typhus, and other epidemics rife amongst the population, bringing, in the train, destitution and the need of pecuniary as well as medical relief: all mainly arising from the presence of the richest materials of production, the complete absence of which would in a great measure restore health, avert the recurrence of disease, and, if properly applied, would promote abundance, cheapen food, and increase the demand for beneficial labour. Outside the afflicted districts, and at a short distance from them, as in the adjacent rural districts, we find the aspect of the country poor and thinly clad with vegetation, except rushes and plants favoured by a superabundance of moisture: the crops meagre, the labouring agricultural population few, and afflicted with rheumatism and other maladies, arising from damp and an excess of water, which, if removed, would relieve them from a cause of disease, the land from an impediment to production, and, if conveyed for the use of the town population, would give that population the element of which they stand in peculiar need, as a means to relieve them from that which is their own cause of depression, and return it for use on the land as a means of the highest fertility. The fact of the existence of these evils, and that they are removable, is not more certain than that their removal would be attended by reductions of existing burdens, and might be rendered productive of general advantage, if due means, guided by science, and applied by properly qualified officers, be resorted to."

WE last year brought prominently into notice the statements made by Mr. Webb Hall respecting certain extraordinary effects ascribed by that gentleman to what is called Daniell's Manure; and we added that our private information confirmed those statements.

Some experiments made this year on Grass, and with kitchen-garden crops, in the garden of the Horticultural Society, have proved by no means favourable to this manure; and we perceive by the Proceedings of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society that Capt. Scobell, and other gentlemen, have reported that the instances of its action, which have been examined by them, do not justify the high character that has been given of it. On clay land in grass it had produced no visible effect; and on meadow land in another place there was no perceptible difference between the parts unmanured and those which had been dressed with Daniell's manure. These gentlemen also state that at Kingsweston, on some land of Mr. Miles, this substance had been used with Wheat with no sort of advantage; and, as the general result of their inquiries, they report "their unanimous opinion that Daniell's manure had failed to produce those beneficial results they expected to have witnessed; but whether any peculiarity of the season, the nature of the soil, or other causes of which they had no knowledge, had counteracted its fertilising quality, they could not tell. They recommended that a trial should be made in the ensuing year upon soils and in situations different. It remained, too, to be proved, now that the land on which the committee reported was more fully impregnated with the manure, whether it would not produce more favourable results next year."

On the other hand, Mr. Blake, of Warminster, a practical and well-known agriculturist, stated that "a friend of his had tried 100 bushels of the patent manure on a field of Turnips, upon a part of which also he had tried bone-dust, and the result was, that he gave the greatest preference to the patent manure. He had himself tried it on Wheat, a part of which was manured with other manure; finding some part of the Wheat looking very unhealthy, he had used some of the patent manure, and the result had been most beneficial; as, although that part of the Wheat had been sown five weeks after the other, it was ripe within three or four days of the other. Mr. Bennett, also, than whom no man was more accurate and careful in his mode of agriculture, had tried 150 bushels of it on Swedes, a portion of which same field was manured with bone-dust, guano, and other manures; and he expressed himself highly satisfied with the effects of the bone-dust and the patent manure, and that he firmly believed them to be far superior to all other manures. He, however, added, that although he had known it to be most successful in many instances, there were also instances of failure. Captain Scobell also stated many instances of the results of the manure, some of which were successful, and others not. Mr. Webb Hall also continued to bear testimony to its effects, having tried 500 bushels of it in various ways, and sometimes under the most unfavourable circumstances. He had ever found it successful, and thought the instances of failure were to be attributed to its not having been sufficiently diffused over the land, as it was of too caustic a nature to be applied in a concentrated state. Last year had been a season of drought, which accounted for its failure on grass lands, as it was of that volatile character, that unless washed in by rain, its volatile parts were swept away. It was a manure which was intended

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[*] An 8vo volume of 457 pages.

[†] This was found in London, in the parish of St. Giles, in a large public thoroughfare, to take place in the cellars, to the depth of three feet, in houses letting at from 30*l.* to 40*l.* a year each (p 45.)

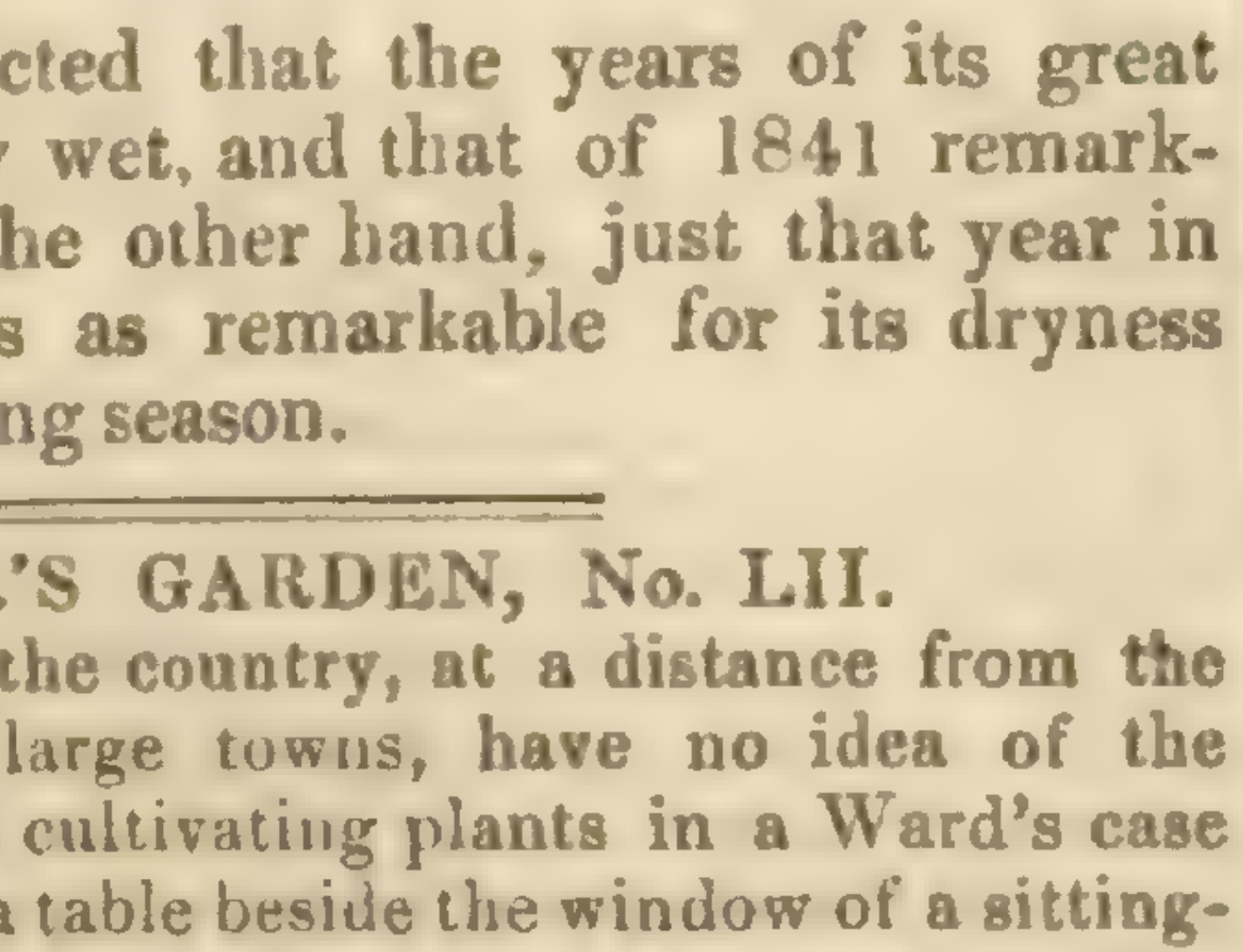
"to be diffused, and not applied to the land by "means of the drill."

This last statement probably explains in part the cause of the conflicting evidence above produced. It is, however, a question with us whether it will ever succeed so well on heavy land as on light, for which, from its viscid quality, it seems best suited. If applied to heavy land, it should probably be applied before winter, so as to become thoroughly blended with the soil before the dry weather of spring can set in.

It is to be recollected that the years of its great success were all very wet, and that of 1841 remarkably so; while, on the other hand, just that year in which it failed was as remarkable for its dryness during all the growing season.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN, No. LII.

Those who live in the country, at a distance from the smoke and dust of large towns, have no idea of the pleasure derived from cultivating plants in a Ward's case which is placed upon a table beside the window of a sitting-room. In such situations, unless plants are protected by some contrivance of the kind, their leaves get covered with dust, or they are completely burned and destroyed by the excessive heat which is reflected by the pavement and walls of the houses. There have been several sketches of these little greenhouses published in the columns of this Paper, but none, in my opinion, so handsome as that which is now presented to the reader. The case from which it has been taken is in the possession of C. B. Warner, Esq., who has it in his town house, in the heart of the city of London. It is placed on a very ornamental box, which is filled with soil, in which Ferns and several other plants grow in great luxuriance. Some little plants of different kinds are also suspended from the top, and have a very pretty appearance. Another important matter connected with its formation is, that a person can always, by means of a door in the side, get his hand readily in to do what is necessary to the plants; or the case itself can be easily lifted off, should that at any time be thought necessary. This is a most important arrangement in the construction of all articles of this kind; if it is not attended to, the plants are sure to be sooner or later neglected. The expense of such a case as this, the frame-work being made of brass, would be about 8*l.*; but then it forms a piece of very ornamental furniture; it could, of course, be made cheaper of some other substance, such as zinc, but it would not look so well in a room which is nicely furnished. In order to give an idea of its real size, I may mention that it is three feet long, and that all the parts are drawn according to actual measurement.



I mentioned before, that although articles of this kind should fit well, it is not necessary for them to be air-tight, as is generally supposed. The action which goes on, and with which they are connected, is principally mechanical—that is, the water of the soil and leaves, which is turned into vapour by the influence of heat by day, becomes condensed upon the inside of the frame, and is returned again as soon as the air becomes cool in the evening. Thus the plants can be kept in high health with but little care, and their leaves retain that bright green colour which refreshes the eye so much in the midst of a crowded city, where window-plants generally look so stunted and unhappy.

Besides Ferns, several other plants may be introduced—such, for example, as Lycopódium stoloníferum, a pretty branching Moss, which would soon cover the under part of the frame; and I have even known the Pitcher-plant, in a young state, and Venus' Fly-trap, which are plants of great interest, succeed well in such places. Then there might be suspended from the top, in the highest situations, small plants of the pretty Mammillárias. The amateur would thus possess a frame containing objects which would afford the highest gratification to himself and his family.—*R. F.*

ENTOMOLOGY.—No. XXXVIII.

The Parasol Gall-fly (Cynips umbraculus.)—The remarkable economy of this family of the Hymenoptera, and the little that is known, even by Entomologists, of the species, in connexion with the singular excrescences which they have the power of creating, will be a strong inducement to take up the subject from time to time, with a hope of making the gardener better acquainted with these little animals. I wish to refer the reader to some general remarks that were made when I entered upon the history of the Cynips aptera,* a species which forms its galls upon the roots of trees under the surface of the earth, and I have now an opportunity of detailing the economy of one which forms its nidus upon the sprigs of an Oak, presenting such an extraordinary conversion of the fruit into galls, that it is well deserving the attention of every one who takes an interest in the wonderful works of the insect race.

I am informed by Dr. Lindley that the Oak affected is the Quercia Castagnara of the Italians, and the specimens were sent from Naples by the Hon. R. Keppel Craven; it seems to be a variety of Quercus sessiliflora. The twigs with the galls were gathered in the Valley of Sevenno, in the Principato Citra, between Salerno and Avellino, about four miles from the former city and the sea, but at some elevation above it. Having never seen anything which presented the slightest resemblance to these grotesque forms, I thought they must be the productions of a nondescript species; but it is said there is nothing new under the sun, and so it proved in this instance, for I find the fly described in the "Encyclopédie Méthodique," under the name of Diplolepis umbraculus, and it is the "Diplolèpe de la Galle en parasol" of the French, who have discovered it in the South of France.

The galls are formed towards the extremity of the twigs of the Oak, and one I observed was attached to the stalk, about a quarter of an inch below the perfectly-formed cup, from which an Acorn had fallen; I presume, therefore, that these galls are monstrous forms of the fruit-buds, into which the eggs, or rather a single egg, of the Cynips is inserted as soon as the fruit is set; the galls are attached by a very short stem, which is expanded into a large sort of ruff, having a few ridges and points upon the surface, and the margin is deeply indented or toothed, forming longish pointed irregular rays; this ruff is reflexed or bent back, so as to envelop the Oak-stalk, and tightly embrace it at the lower extremity; it is 3 or 4in. in circumference, and from the centre arises a stem or pedestal surmounted by a table or parasol; this is smaller than the ruff, but similarly toothed; the stem is nearly half an inch thick, and on the top, exactly in the centre of the table, is a little elevation or tubercle. The whole of the gall is of a reddish-brown colour, and coated with a gummy substance, so thin and adhesive, that several insects were as completely fastened down by it, as if they had been varnished over; amongst them I observed some small Diptera (Molobri, I believe), a Miris, also an Altica, and a female Cynips umbraculus. In dividing one of the galls, I found a cavity beneath the aperture (*a*), which contained an oval case or shell as large as a pea: one end had a round hole in it, the interior was filled with the dust of the gall, and a female Cynips was lying dead just by the opening, as is frequently the case in the galls of other species. I may remark, that the internal substance of the galls is spongy and light, and the thickest part of the ruff and table is not more than the twelfth of an inch.

On examining the specimens of the Cynips umbraculus, both of which were females, only one appeared to inhabit each gall: they seemed to me to be very like the C. Quercus-radicis of Fabricius, but larger; they were of a chesnut colour, clothed with short ash-coloured hairs; on the thorax are three broadish black stripes, with a narrower one on each side; the scutellum is black at the base; the abdomen is variegated with the same colour, and the oviduct was exserted; the thighs are striped with black; the four wings are transparent; the anterior are ample, with the usual nervures of the Cynips, including the triangular areolet; the antennæ and legs were broken, but the former are black at the base; length, 2½ lines.

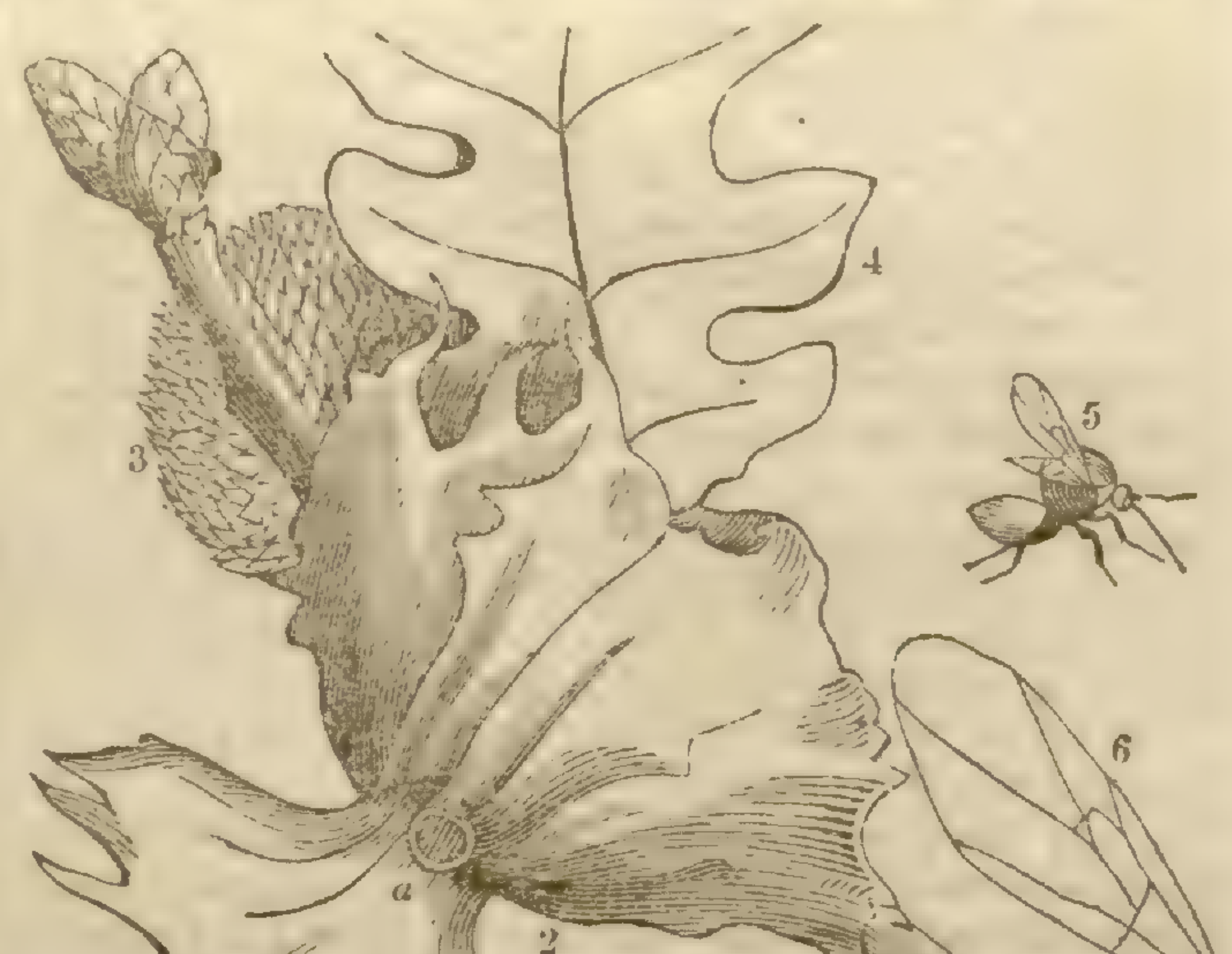


Fig. 1 represents a twig of the Oak; fig. 2 is the gall, with the aperture (*a*) at the union of the ruff and table, from which the Gall-fly had emerged; fig. 3 is the outside of an Acorn-cup; fig. 4, a portion of the Oak-leaf; fig. 5, the female Gall-fly, represented walking, and a little magnified; and fig. 6 is an anterior wing to show the neuration.—*Ruricola.*

PEARS.

The following observations may be useful to some of your correspondents. My trees are standards, growing unpruned on a sandy soil—on a dark tenacious clay, subsoil white clay, with chalk stones; and on a fine hazel loam, with a subsoil of reddish brick-earth. They are planted in occasional rows, extending over a surface of nearly 40 acres; and from what I have observed during several years, variation of soil does not appear to affect Pears so much as that of seasons.

Marie Louise: quality invariably good in all soils and seasons; for three seasons prior to that of 1841 the blossoms were destroyed by spring frosts. That year the crop was abundant; it has this year been the same.

Beurré Rance, 1839: flavour peculiarly fine; the fruit kept till June 1840; those of 1840 were also fine, and kept till the commencement of May, 1841. The greater part of those of the latter seemed cracked on the trees—others ripened prematurely; so that by Christmas none were left. This season has not been favourable for them, the greater portion cracking on the trees in Sept. I can compare this Pear, from standards here, to nothing but a fine-flavoured Melon; it is delicious. I have bought them in Covent-garden, from wall-trees, very large, but quite flavourless.

Althorpe Crassane, 1839: good and full-flavoured, keeping until the end of December; 1840, remarkably good, and kept till January 1841. Those of 1841 cracked on the trees, and ripened towards the end of October; the flavour was inferior. This season they cracked on the trees during the heavy rains in September, and have ripened prematurely with an indifferent flavour. In a garden five miles off, they are fine and delicious. This is a very hardy Pear.

Winter Crassane always bears abundantly. The fruit of 1839 kept until February, 1840; flavour, passable. Those of 1840 kept till January, 1841; their flavour was pretty good. Those of 1841 kept till March, 1842; flavour better than in the two preceding years. In severe seasons, this will be a valuable Pear.

Passe Colmar bears most abundantly, but seldom or never ripens its fruit; they remain hard and worthless till they rot.

Duchesse d'Angoulême grows well, blooms abundantly, but seldom bears.

Doyenné rouge is a good bearer, and a very excellent Pear in October.

Glout Morceau grows well, and bears moderately; the fruit but very seldom ripens well, unless placed in a warm chamber; it is inclined to spot on the tree, and is often small and irregularly shaped.

Beurré d'Aremberg bears well; those of 1841 kept till Jan. 1842; this season they are ripe now (Nov. 10). A variety of this Pear, sent from Mons. Van Mons, some years since, as the "true Beurré d'Aremberg," differs a little from the above; it appears to keep longer, the fruit of 1841 having kept till Feb. 1842, while my fruit of this variety are now hard and unripe. Its shoots are not so slender; its leaves are a little broader than those of the variety in usual cultivation, which come from the Horticultural Society of London. It appears to be a seedling from the same origin. The Beurré d'Aremberg of the French, which I have repeatedly seen in their nurseries, is evidently a strong-growing and large variety of the Glout Morceau. I have at a glance distinguished them when growing in the quarters of the French nurseries; the former will make a shoot of from five to six feet in one year from the bud, the latter barely reaching three feet: but it evidently belongs to the same race, and has the peculiar prominent buds and leaves of Glout Morceau, only longer.

Easter Beurré grows well, and blooms most abundantly; it produces but few fruit, and these never ripen kindly, being always hard and gritty at the core, and poor in flavour.

Buchanan's Spring Beurré is a Pear grown abundantly in the east of Essex and west of Suffolk. About Haverhill it bears immensely, and one season in five eats tolerably after Christmas: it certainly is no *Beurré*, but a baking or stewing Pear.

Bézi de Caissoy, or Nutmeg.—A very hardy and free-bearing small Pear, with a peculiar musky flavour; it keeps well till February.

Beurré Diel bears well, and grows freely: it requires a warm room to bring it to its full flavour. The fruit of 1841 kept till December, and those of the present season appear as if they would keep till the middle of December.

Hacon's Incomparable bears well, and is invariably first-rate. In 1840 it kept till the end of December; in 1841 it was fully ripe by the middle of November. They appear this season as if they would ripen in December.

Doyenné gris is a good melting Pear. In 1841 it ripened in December.

Bon Chrêtien Fondante, from the Horticultural Society, bears well, and ripens in October; but it is invariably mealy and poor.

Comte de Lamy bears most abundantly, and ripens in October; in 1840 it was fine and high flavoured; the same in 1841. This season it is poor and deficient in flavour.

Winter Nelis bears well; the fruit in 1840 kept till February; in 1841 they were fully ripe and over in November. Those of this season are now getting ripe, and will perhaps keep till the middle of December.

Belmont bears abundantly, and ripens in October; the flavour is indifferent.

Downton bears well, keeps till the middle of December, and is very juicy; the flavour is peculiar, and, I think, good.

Beurré de Capiaumont bears immensely, ripens towards the end of October, and is generally juicy and good. This season it is very inferior.

Rouse Lench bears most abundantly; the fruit is hanging on the trees now. It keeps till June, and, to use a friend's words, is "a Crab of a Pear;" it has never yet been "toothable" here.

Beurré Bosc bears well; in 1840 it kept till the middle of December; in 1841 until the middle of November. This season it ripened towards the end of October; its flavour is invariably first-rate.

Inconnue Van Mons, from M. Van Mons; a middle-sized green Pear, keeping until the end of February; juicy and high flavoured, apparently a valuable variety. It grows freely, and bears well.

Calebasse ripens in November, is crisp and juicy, and its flavour is moderately good.

Duchesse de Mars bears well, keeps till February, and its flavour is peculiarly musky, and very good: a melting Pear of first-rate quality for its season.

Thompson's grows and bears well, ripens towards the end of November, and is a delicious Pear.

Autumn Colmar bears most abundantly, ripens in October, and its flavour is very indifferent.

Beurré d'Amanlis is a free grower, and bears well: it ripens from the middle to the end of October. In 1840 its flavour was very high and delicious; in 1841 it was poor and mediocre. This season there has been no fruit.

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* *Gardeners' Chronicle*, vol. i., p 732.

Fortunée.—This Pear, which, according to the French catalogues, was to keep till July, is now ripe, and proves to be a very good melting Pear.—*T. Rivers, Jun., Sawbridgeworth.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Ice-houses.—I am encouraged to send you the following observations upon preserving ice, trusting they may have some tendency to throw light upon that subject. I have long suspected that the prevailing practice of throwing salt among the ice, when filling an icehouse, was an error; I have therefore abandoned it for the last four years, and have since found that our ice keeps better than it did before, when salt was mixed with it. Our house is nearly of the shape of an egg, with the small end downwards: it is built of bricks, arched over; the door is a little above the middle, or between the middle and the top; with an arched passage, 10 feet long, and an outer door at the entrance of the passage. A drain is formed from the bottom of the pit, communicating with a pond below; this drain conveys the water from the house beneath the surface of that in the pond; so that no draught of air can pass up. Reed or straw is placed over the drain, and all round between the ice and the brickwork; and, when filled, a small space above the ice is stuffed full of straw. The inner door is then shut, the passage is filled with straw, and the outer door is closed. I believe this is the common method of proceeding; I only mention it to show that the same practice prevailed when this house was filled with ice with which salt was added, as is now adopted when salt is dispensed with. The ice in this house has always kept well, as the salt was formerly used in very small quantities; but it keeps much better now that no salt is allowed. Although the house was opened nearly every day throughout the last summer, there is now (9 Dec.) about one-third still remaining. I have no doubt the practice of using salt has arisen from the known fact that a mixture of ice and salt produces an intense degree of cold. In a temperature of 40° (Fahr.) a certain weight of ice takes, say 10 hours, to become fluid; in the same time, and with the same source of heat, 140 times the weight of water would be raised one degree in temperature; therefore 140 times the quantity of heat is required to convert ice into water as to raise the same weight of water one degree. Allowing the air and ice, when filling an ice-house, to be 32°, if salt is thrown upon the ice, a part of it immediately melts; and all that which melts, having no time to draw upon the atmosphere for its source of heat, viz. 140°, which is immediately destroyed in the act of melting, becomes in the water latent. This melted water and ice, being suddenly reduced in temperature, will lower the thermometer from 32° to zero. If only a small quantity of salt is used, the surrounding ice, which has not been reduced in temperature by melting with salt, will gradually give out some of its sensible heat, and will soon become equalised with that in immediate contact with the melting water; but the latter having partly disseminated itself through the whole mass, becomes partially saline, and its freezing point will be lowered in proportion to the quantity of salt used. After these sudden changes have taken place therefore, the difference between the salted and unsalted ice-house will be, that the latter is filled with ice at the temperature of 32°, and whose freezing point will remain 32°, while every grain of ice melted by transmitted heat will give the protection of one degree of cold to 140 grains of ice surrounding it; whereas, the former will also be filled with ice exactly at its freezing point, which may perhaps be 30°, and every grain of such ice, when melted by transmitted heat, will also give one degree of protection to 140 grains of the unmelted ice, or will counteract the transmitted and continually transmitting heat to that extent. But with what velocity will that heat be transmitted? Exactly in proportion to the difference in temperature between the stored ice and the medium which surrounds it. If we allow the surrounding medium to be 34, then the velocity of the transmitted heat from that medium to the ice will be twice as much in the salted house, viz., from 34 to 30, the difference being 4, as in the other, which would only be from 34 to 32, the difference being only 2; consequently, the ice would keep twice as long in the one as in the other. I do not pretend to say that these presumed temperatures are such as really occur; but they must of necessity approach it, and if so, the argument remains the same. I have also seen some observations, which appear to be made by intelligent gardeners, against having an ice-house under the shade of trees. I do not suppose my ideas are more likely to be right than theirs; but having a strong feeling in favour of such a situation, I think it right to state my reasons, which may induce them to publish theirs, by which means truth will be elicited. As the earth is warmest in summer, being heated in a great measure by radiant heat proceeding from the sun, it is at that period that this heat is transmitted from the surrounding earth to the ice-house with the greatest velocity; and, as I stated before, the melting of the ice takes place in proportion to the difference in temperature between the stored ice and the surrounding medium. This difference is increased either by the earth which surrounds the ice-house becoming heated by the rays of the sun, or by the freezing point of the ice becoming lowered by a mixture of salt. It is, therefore, a desirable object to keep the surrounding earth as cool as possible. If the ice-house is surrounded and overtopped with large trees, their effects will be, first, to shield off the rays of the sun from the earth below; and secondly, the great surface of foliage exposed to the air and light will be continually giving off water in the form of vapour, which, in its transformation from water to vapour, will have taken up 950° of heat in a latent state more than the water contained, and expanded into about 1,690 times its former volume, having in effect destroyed 950° of sensible heat for all the watery juices given off (which is known to be very great in hot and dry weather). A coolness is therefore produced under the shade of large trees, which is not to be found in exposed situations; the proverbial "cool refreshing shade," &c., being produced, it may be presumed, not only from the shade of their foliage, but from the evaporation of water from their surfaces; but the still air beneath being an excellent non-conductor, the earth below will be found several degrees colder than that which is exposed. Again, the drip of trees from accumulated dew, &c., instead of being injurious, must be beneficial; because the surface of the soil will be partially wet, when that of exposed ground will be quite dry. The evaporation from the surface will produce a coldness below. But it may be said, that though the mere surface of the earth under large trees is often damp when exposed surfaces are dry, yet the earth below is much drier under and about the roots of large trees than anywhere else. This I consider is a great advantage; dry earth is a much better non-conductor of heat than wet; and I contend that the rain which falls where large trees are, is evaporated in a larger proportion from that surface than if it fell in an exposed situation. It appears to me, therefore, that the best of all places for an ice-house is the side of a hill, covered by large trees; three-fourths of the house being sunk beneath the surface of the ground, and the top being covered over with earth, and planted with Ivy.—*Thomas Corbett, Pencarrow.*

Fertilising Hautbois Strawberries.—Mr. Mackintosh, in his excellent work on Gardening, p. 368 (quoted from Keen), has stated that one male plant will fertilise ten females. It often occurs, however, that the male plants fail in flowering, and sometimes bloom after the females have set their fruit: a failure in the crop is a certain consequence. The Hautbois Strawberry is capable of being fertilised by other kinds; and it has been here proved, that the Russian Alpine is best adapted for this purpose. This kind flowers from May until the end of October. The Hautbois and Russian Alpine should be planted in well-prepared ground, in alternate rows, two feet apart. By these means a good crop of large well-flavoured Hautbois is obtained; and the Russian Alpine will continue to bear until destroyed by frost.—*George Annand, Strachur Park, Argyllshire.*

Rust on Grapes.—Much has been said concerning the cause of rust on Grapes, but the disease has not yet been satisfactorily accounted for. I allow that in thinning Grapes perspiration will cause the fruit to be rusty, particularly if a person's head should brush against the fruit, in which case the berries will not grow any larger, or, if they do, they will crack and become of a russet colour. But that is a different affair where a whole house is infested with this disease. When, in the month of March, I entered this situation ten years ago, I found, to my surprise, a large vinery 56 feet long, with four large Vines covering the whole roof, the stem of the largest being about 5 inches in diameter. They were trained on the spur system, and the rough bark had been allowed to remain on the old wood for several years. When the fruit made its appearance, the crop was very light, and, as it ripened, became of a grey russet colour, although the sort was the Black Hamburgh; the bunches had also an offensive smell. I could see nothing with the naked eye; but upon examining the bunches through a small microscope, I discovered millions of insects, which appeared to be a species of thrips of a yellowish colour. In the following spring I was determined to get rid of this pest: I therefore spurred the Vines as usual, that I might not lose the whole crop for one season; and I also trained up a young shoot as near as I could from the bottom of the house: I thus obtained good bearing-rods under every rafter the same season. At pruning-time I cut out every old branch, and left nothing but the rods: I also peeled the old bark from the stems as closely as possible without injury to them, when I found millions of embryo thrips in close contact with the innermost covering of the stem. I cleaned them all off, and dressed the Vines with a portion of clay, lime, soft soap, sulphur, and urine, made of the consistence of paint. The Vines are not forced, but treated as late Grapes; so that the eyes upon the rods have a better chance of breaking. I never suffer the rods to bear fruit more than one season; and in order to make them break regularly, I coil them up in a circle (but not so close as to prevent the eyes from having free liberty), and let them remain in that state until the shoots are at least a foot long, before I tie them up to the rafters. In this manner I obtain a bunch at nearly every eye. After pursuing the above treatment, I got rid of the rust, and have never had it since; my Grapes, also, colour well every season. Perhaps your Dublin correspondent's Vines are affected in a similar way.—*W. Bromley, Hammersmith.*

Yellow Savoy and Royal Victoria Raspberry.—I rarely can resist a new sort, either of seed or fruit; and, as you may suppose, get a good stock of rubbish. I, however, saw the Yellow Savoy mentioned in your Paper, and have grown it; and find it an excellent and most delicate vegetable. I believe it does not stand the winter. I may also mention a new late-bearing Raspberry (Royal Victoria), which I bought of Mr. Rogers, near Eaton-square; and this has turned out to be no cheat.—*Totty.*

Mushrooms.—I find at p. 821 that "C. I." has written a paragraph on the cause of failure in Mushrooms, in which he states that, in consequence of my not making a reply to your suggestion at p. 712 as to the cause of failure in my beds, he arrives at the conclusion that the wood of which the framework of my beds was formed was kyanised. Such was not the case, and therefore that could not be the cause of failure. Neither did it arise from the beds being exhausted, as the dilemma occurred immediately after the Mushrooms made their appearance. I have made four beds three successive times; from one of the first four I gathered two quarts of Mushrooms, but from the others I have never gathered one—consequently exhaustion could not be the cause of my failure. I have made up two beds again, and the spawn is working well; but what may be the result hereafter I am unable to say—hitherto it has been all in vain. I, like "C. I.," have been very strenuous in seeking for the origin of the evil, but I have not yet discovered it; and, like him, I should be greatly obliged if some of your able correspondents could inform me of the true cause of our failure.—*I. D.*——My first crop having failed in the same manner as mentioned at p. 712, I attributed it to the dry heat arising from the smoke flues, the temperature of the house having been kept regularly at 55 deg. Latterly I have placed vessels filled with water throughout the whole length of the flue, and raised the temperature to 65 deg., covering the beds also with hay; since which period the Mushrooms have done very well.—*John Vare, gardener, Leeswood.*

Tests of Nitrates and Ammonia.—Common salt (chloride of sodium) will decrepitate—that is, crackle, and fly off in fragments, on a hot iron; any nitrate will, on the contrary, sparkle and glow with intense ignition: hence their distinctive characteristics. Triturate the substance suspected or known to contain ammonia with a little caustic potash, and bring over it a feather dipped in strong and pure nitric or acetic acid, when a white vapour will appear, and moistened turmeric paper will be reddened.—*J. Murray.*

Experiment with Manures.—The following experiment was tried with guano, lime, soot, and salt, on a piece of garden ground that had borne four crops of Potatoes without any manure for the four previous years, and which was of course exhausted. The Potatoes put for the fifth crop were the Early Blues:—

17 rows, each 40 yards in length,	dressed with guano, produced	12 bushels of 90lbs. to the bushel.
17	with lime	9
17	soot	14
17	salt	14

Thus proving the salt and soot to be superior to guano, and the lime to be almost useless—except that the crop was cleaner-skinned than in the other instances. The manures were all applied previously to planting the Potatoes, and the soil was afterwards drawn up to them. The crop was tolerable, but in my opinion frame manure would have produced a greater increase. These dressings were of course put on with much less labour or expense than dung would have been, and in this respect they possess an advantage over it.—*F. B.*

To destroy the Onion Maggot.—I observed in a late Number of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* some account of the depredations committed by the Maggots of the Onion Fly (Anthomyia ceparum) during the last summer, and the means taken to prevent them. My gardener sowed Onions three times during the season, and the second crop was much infested by the larva of the above-mentioned insect. He succeeded however in checking its ravages by removing the diseased plants, and by applying the following mixture:—To 20 gallons of soft water he added, one peck of lime in lumps, half a peck of soot, two gallons of urine, one pound of soft soap, and one pound of flowers of sulphur. He used it in a fresh state, as soon as the lime was sufficiently settled to pass through the rose of a watering pan; and the Onion-bed was exempt from any further attacks. He applied the same mixture to his third crop of Onions, which, in consequence of it, continued perfectly free from any insect; and the Onions produced were not only numerous, but quite as large and good as those usually imported from Portugal. I have no doubt, therefore, of the efficacy of this application, not only in preventing the ravages of the fly, but in being an excellent manure for the production of fine and healthy Onions.—*Oswald Mosley, Rolleston Hall.*

To destroy Rats.—If your correspondent is not afraid of trouble or expense, he will find the following plan successful in destroying these vermin. He must procure an empty hogshead with a lid to it, upon which he must lay provisions every night for 8 or 10 days, that the rats may come there to feed, and give them every encouragement to go upon the lid. The night upon which he intends to take them, he must make a hole in the lid and fill the cask about one-third with water, placing a large stone in the centre to stand as an island about 4 inches above the water, as well as a live rat to seat himself upon the stone when the other rats arrive. The first one that enters will quarrel for the island, which will induce all the others to follow: so that by the following morning he may expect all those who have partaken of his bounty to be either killed (by fighting) or to be drowned. If a few small pieces of roast meat are placed on the lid with a small piece suspended from the hole, it will be an inducement for the rats to enter the tub. Mice may be taken in the same way on a smaller scale.—*J. Park, North Shields.*——I beg to inform you that Strychnia—or Barytes—or a powder patronised by the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, and called "the Wiltshire Rat Powder," is, when mixed with fresh lard and spread upon bread or thin slices of undressed bacon, doubled and cut into small pieces, decidedly destructive to these vermin. There is also "the infallible Composition for destroying Rats and Mice," prepared by a person named Blades, of Nottingham, to which I and a neighbouring friend have recently considered ourselves much indebted.

—*Rusticus.*——The following is the method by which I got rid of those troublesome vermin :—Having procured a number of old corks, I burnt them to powder in a pan, so that I might not run the risk of losing them in the fire, and mixed with the powder thus formed some grease, such as is used by tanners. I then placed the mixture in an open dish in any places frequented at night by rats. On examination in the morning, after my first trial of this plan, I found that they had eaten the whole mess, and the effects were soon visible ; during several days following, I found numbers of them lying dead in different places, and I have not been troubled with them since. —*J. W. J.*

Mildness of the Season.—A few days since, Mr. Holding gathered some Mushrooms in one of his fields at Stodday, near Lancaster ; and there have been several other fine specimens found in the neighbourhood as much as four inches in diameter. There are also, in the garden of Mr. Foxcroft, of Ingleton, Polyanthuses and Primroses flowering in the open ground as freely as if it were July ; a rare occurrence in so cold a situation.—*Facile.*——A thrush's nest, with four eggs in it, was found in the shrubbery of the Rev. J. Bouverie, of Woolbeding, near Medhurst, on the 15th ult.—*A Novice.*——I send you the following list of plants now flowering in my garden :—

Auriculas
Polyanthuses
Chrysanthemums
Gentianellas
Daphne Cneorum
Hepáticas
Roses
Wallflowers
Mediterran. Heaths
Erýsimums
Pansies
Sisyrínchium
Tradescántias
Jonquils
Potentíllas
Stocks
Œnotheras
Christmas Rose
Dianthus latifólius
D. montanus
Nemóphilas
Anemones
Vincas
Saxifragas
Forget-me-not
Phloxes
Violets
Ampelopsis nítida, &c.

Yesterday I gathered ripe Raspberries.—*G. Imms, Woolwich, Dec.* 20.

Bees.—The "Despairing Bee-keeper" (p. 837) has been most unfortunate in her selection of books on Bee management. She cannot be said to have mismanaged her Bees, having strictly carried out the instructions given by Nutt and others, the "high-sounding theory" of whose system has "dwindled into a vague hypothesis." I can sympathise with your fair correspondent, as a parallel case came under my notice last season. The remedy is to be sought in getting rid of all the books mentioned (except the "Naturalist's Library"), and to purchase "Bevan's Honey-bee," in which will be found the experience of our ablest practical apiarians, and their advice may be acted upon without fear of failure. In operating upon bees, a little tobacco-smoke is necessary to subdue their fury ; and, as I presume your fair correspondent is not an adept with the pipe or cigar, she must solicit the assistance of some kind friend to puff a little smoke under the hive before lifting it up. I have seen Mr. Golding remove whole combs when the bees have been under the influence of tobacco-smoke ; and, until I saw him operate, I could scarcely believe that they could be disturbed with such perfect ease, without the operator being severely stung : indeed every comb in the hive is under Mr. Golding's control, and he can remove them at pleasure. The experiments of this gentleman are given in Dr. Bevan's interesting book. Immuring bees is imperfectly understood at present, and it ought not to be practised by an inexperienced hand ; I should therefore recommend your correspondent to remove her bees, which she has tied up, to their original situation in the open air.—*W. H., Reigate.*

A Problem in Cookery.—You need not have been in such a hurry, Mr. Editor, to thank your correspondents for their answers, although I am to be sure obliged to them for their good intentions ; for my son tells me that somehow they don't understand pie-making after all. "How, says he, "can it be the air that is swelled and forced out of the cup ? That won't anyhow do ; for if the air is forced out a little at a time, the juice would run into the cup a little at a time also, and by the time the air was all gone the cup would be full of juice." Now, I know the cup is empty all the time that the juice is boiling, and only fills when the pie begins to cool. Perhaps the natural philosophers will try again.—*An Old Lady.* [We fear our ancient friend is rather difficult to please. Since, however, she does not like air, she may approve of steam, and we submit the following for her and her son's consideration :] The cup inverted in the pie cannot prevent the syrup from boiling over. The boiling over of a liquid is occasioned by the elasticity and pressure of the air, and the expansion of steam. Globules of water, being converted into steam at the bottom of the vessel, rise upwards and create a vacuum, into which the air rushes, and this being expanded by heat, swells and expands the liquor : thus, by the creation of a vacuum, and the rush of the air by the atmospheric pressure to fill it, ebullition is continued. When the tea-cup is placed in the syrup, this rises but a little way up into it, the upper part being filled with air ; but as soon as steam is generated below the cup, this rises up into the cup, and, pressing down the air, forces it out from under the rim ; as soon as the heat declines, and steam is no longer generated, the steam within the cup is condensed, and a vacuum formed, and then the pressure of the atmosphere on the surface of the liquor around the cup forces it up and fills the vacuum—and there it remains until air is admitted to drive it out, which is done by lifting the cup. Let a stew-pan be supplied with milk and water of about an inch in depth, and a tumbler glass inverted in it ; place this over a fire, and observe the process : it will be found, that as soon as steam is generated it will rise in the glass, and force out the air, and also a great part of the water that was before in the glass : as long as it is kept in this state, the glass will appear empty ; but on the pan being removed from the fire, the steam will be condensed, and as it is so the interior will become a vacuum ; and to fill this, the pressure of the air will force up the liquid.—*J. Hayward, Lyme.*——Perhaps the following experiment may assist in answering without having the faculty of the four-and-twenty blackbirds. The way in which I make the experiment is this :—I get a small tin, here called a patty-pan, and used for baking mince-pies in, which I support with a strong wire, bent so as to bring it immediately over the flame of a candle with a large wick. I then fill it about half-full of water, and place a small inverted glass in it ; here I have the pie-dish, the juice, and the inverted cup (currants are scarce). For the paste or crust I take another larger glass and invert it over the small one, so as to rest on the patty-pan a little below the surface of the water. As the water warms, the air escapes from under the glasses in bubbles ; when the water boils, both the glasses are full of steam, and, without boiling very fast, the pressure of steam in the large glass (the crust) is sufficiently strong to force the water over the sides of the patty-pan (the pie-dish). I now take off the large glass, and open a small hole in the top of it (cut a hole in the crust), and replace it. The steam now escapes from the hole in the top, and the water boils fast, but not over. As yet there is not a drop of water in the small glass. I now withdraw the candle (take the pie out of the oven), and in an instant the small glass (the inverted cup) is full of water, and will remain so until I lift it up or replace the candle under it as before ; when the heat will soon force it out again. I think the inverted cup does harm when the air is escaping from beneath it, and at no time can it do any good except when the cup is sufficiently deep to support the crust.—*R. H. B.*—As it appears that the inverted cup has an important office to perform in supporting the crust, although it probably does not prevent the juice boiling over, I would suggest to the old lady the advantage of using a sort of egg-cup, made with both ends open, which, by allowing the air to escape at the top, would enable the juice to rise in it to the same level as it does in the rest of the dish ; and as its rising in the one would lower it in the other, the danger of boiling over would be rather lessened.—*X. Y.*

Bletting.—In P.P.'s quotation from the "Thresor de la Langue Françoyse," there appears to be a misprint. The true reading is, doubtless, "blette, espèce de poirée," not *pourrée.* This is not unimportant ; for the word is derived from the Latin blitum, (Greek βλιτον,) *beet ;* in French poirée, i. e., *white Beet.* It is found, in our own language, as the name of what is, I believe, called *Strawberry Spinach.* This, however, will be better known to yourself than to me. If your correspondent have an opportunity of consulting Roquefort's "Glossaire de la Langue Romane," he will find, s. v. Bléque, that in old French the word was spelt variously—"*blequc, blesse, blet, blette, blosse, blosson, blot,*" and signified *soft*, e. g., *poire blèque*, a soft Pear. It is probable that our English word *bloat*, which has been rather puzzling to Lexicographers, is descended from this stock, and indicated, originally, not *turgidity*, but *softness.* I am sorry that this derivation will disappoint the wish of P. P., that the word may have a Saxon descent. On the other hand, however, I can make him amends, and, I hope, give him pleasure by the information, that *blight*, although not related to it, *is* Anglo-Saxon, being, with a very slight change, the blæctha of our ancestors, and signifying *scurf, leprosy.* Its first application to vegetation would obviously be to designate diseases of the *exterior*, or *bark ;* and by an easy transition, it came to denote all diseases of which the cause was latent or unknown. The signification (which is gradually gaining ground among us) by which it is made equivalent to *blast* ought to be summarily ejected from every orthodox gardener's vocabulary, and the word *blast* (in the meaning of unbenign influence) substituted for it. Such things give copiousness and precision of speech to a people. The German word Blatt is nowise related to either of the above stocks. Its primary meaning is *level extension, spreading.* In this meaning it is found, with very little variation of shape, in all the European tongues, ancient and modern, and is, no doubt, a primæval form of language. It is the πλατυς and *latus* of the Greeks and Romans, and of English *blade, flat, plat*, &c. After this explanation, I hope that many of your readers who write flower-*plot*, will adopt the more perfect form flower-*plat.* Shakspeare writes *plot ;* but the learned Milton writes invariably *plat*, as you may see in many parts of his works. Permit me, while on the subject of etymology, to give a little support to the theory of a former correspondent of yours on the subject of the Seckel Pear. He appears not to have known that the simple word Seckel is found in German, for he states that he knows the compound Seckel-meister. Now the simplex signifies *pouch, bag*, &c., and is, in fact, an old form of the diminutive of *sack*—a sack. I think with him, that it is highly probable the name was given by some German colonist, who preserved the resemblance which the fruit of that tree has to a half-filled purse close drawn at the top. It is provoking to find that the Americans can really thrash the English who can thrash all the world. They introduce a Teutonic word into their language, and, lo ! we, who boast of our Germanic descent, do not know it ! They are making, indeed, according to the ingenious Flügel, (see his English Grammar for Germans,) more important additions to their "English Improved ;" for instance, that acute writer rather objects to such a phrase as the following : "Der stallion has über mein fence gesprungen und gedemmischt mein weizen." An American would class such a phrase, I suppose, under the syntactical chapter of "Going ahead." Does *P. P.* do well in employing the word *swerve* in a passive sense ? I have always considered it an *intransitive* verb, and, as such, unsusceptible of a truly passive signification.—*F.*

The Lily of the Field.—When noticing Lady Callcott's "Scripture Herbal," we pointed out the improbability of the Lily mentioned by our Saviour being the common white Lily of our gardens, as that lady in common with others has supposed. A friend has obliged us with the following communication from Dr. Bowring, which fortifies our opinion, and at the same time throws a new light upon the subject :—"I cannot describe to you with botanical accuracy the Lily of Palestine. I heard it called by the title of Lilia syriaca, and I imagine under this title its botanical characteristics may be hunted out. Its colour is a brilliant red, its size about half that of the common Tiger Lily. The white Lily I do not remember to have seen in any part of Syria. It was in April and May that I observed my flower, and it was most abundant in the district of Galilee, where it and the Rhododendra (which grow in rich abundance round the paths) most strongly excited my attention." Here then is quite a new reading suggested. It is clear that neither the White Lily, nor the Oporanthus luteus, nor Ixolírion, will answer to Dr. Bowring's description, which seems to point to the Chalcedonian or Scarlet Martagon Lily, formerly called the Lily of Byzantium, found from the Adriatic to the Levant, and which, with its scarlet turban-like flowers, is indeed a most stately and striking object.

Shakspeare.—My opinion on Shakspeare's fine passage

> "Pale Primroses,
> That die unmarried, ere they can behold
> Bright Phœbus in his strength,"

is the following :—Shakspeare's intimate knowledge of nature was not one of detail ; it was the general perception of genius—Homer-like, to whom also authors writing on Homeric natural history have ascribed knowledge, whilst he merely possessed perception—intuition. Shakspeare from a youth rambled much in the fields and forests, at the very beginning of spring, when Old-English frosts had ceased to harden the covers of the earth. Certainly, the Primrose greatly attracted his notice, as one of the first harbingers of spring. It is certain that the first blooms are always pale, or mostly so. Shakspeare, I am sure, did not examine whether such bear seed or not ; the endeavour would have been too detailed, the very idea unpoetical. The poet found them pale in the outset of spring ; he saw the same faded, decayed, afterwards : whilst others which blossomed at a more advanced period were not pale, the latter on account of having *beheld* "Phœbus in his strength." Of *him*, Shakspeare makes a heavenly bridegroom, reddening the cheeks of such as beheld him ; the others die "pale, unmarried." These, I am sure, were Shakspeare's grounds for speaking thus—provided genius be guided by grounds, and not by mere impulse—inspiration. Shakspeare think of the seeding of plants ! No such thing. The genius of the poet and that of a Linnæus are different indeed !—*A Foreigner.*

RIDDLE.

BY simple maids I'm call'd a queen,
Yet dwell in every rural scene,
To charm the village swain !
Each female courts me to her breast ;
But often when too fondly prest,
I leave a lingering pain.

Torn sometimes from my native shade,
I quit the peaceful moonlight glade,
In courts awhile to bloom ;
But blasted by the fatal air,
I pensive droop, and quickly share
Of worth the common doom.

Erewhile of faction made the slave,
My name for thousands of the brave
The funeral knell has rung ;
The stormy tales of ancient lore
Tell how I drench'd with British gore
The soil from whence I sprung.—*C. K.*

The Mistletoe.—Christmas and its symbols are always interesting, but more especially at the present season ; therefore the following suggestions and information from "Dennis's Landscape Gardener" appear to be appropriate :—"In situations unfavourable to plantations, any indigenous tree is too valuable to be improvidently destroyed, however defective in form, or uninteresting in appearance. Even a stiff Pollard, Oak, Elm, or Ash, should be carefully preserved ; and previously to the recovery of a tolerable head may anticipate mantling, by the contributory aid of parasitic shrubs, as Ivy or Mistletoe. The former, readily adhering to dead wood, may supply perennial ornament even to a scathed tree, struck by lightning, on an elevated spot. The latter attaches itself to trees of a smoother bark ; having acquired in Druidical times a sacred character by its adherence to the Oak. At present it is more frequently appendent to the Apple-tree, and merits cultivation in pleasure-grounds, not merely from perennial supply of decoration, but for the ulterior purpose of furnishing attractive food to the melodious nightingale; ants' eggs alone being unsatisfactory. Through absence of Mistletoe, this bird of passage never migrates from Somersetshire to the adjacent county of Devonshire." I need not remind those readers who are still enabled to maintain the Christmas customs and gambols of their ancestors, of the part the Mistletoe plays in those festivities. But, alas ! seldom now does

> "The Mistletoe hang in the castle hall,
> Or the Holly branch shine on the old Oak wall."

These ancient rites are rapidly falling into decay ; the Yule log and candle are fast sinking into oblivion ; and the old custom of regaling friends and neighbours on Christmas Eve with the jovial wassail bowl is now but of rare occurrence. Domestic difficulties too frequently restrain the generous impulses of the heart. Nevertheless, there are many trifling resources at the command of the least wealthy, by which they can alleviate the distress of the destitute and houseless. Who would miss an old garment or a morsel of food bestowed upon such objects? Doubtless most of your readers can spare something; and the smallest kindness in proportion to the means of him who gives, will have its ample reward in the double blessing of the donor and the receiver.—*C. K.*

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

Dec. 10.—General meeting; the Duke of Richmond in the chair. After the report of the council had been read, the balance-sheet of general accounts for the first half of the year 1842 was read, when the Duke of Richmond informed the meeting that he was instructed to announce to the members the reference they were invited to make to the ledgers and account-books. It appeared that a further investment in the funds of 1,000*l.* had been made of capital, which amounted to 6,700*l.* stock, and that the current cash-balance in favour of the society was 1,600*l.*—Earl Spencer took occasion to revert to the only drawback on the otherwise good prospects of the society, namely, the amount of the arrears of subscriptions. He attributed their non-payment to several causes. Many were doubtful as to the mode of doing it, others put it off from day to day, while some were negligent in the intention of performing this duty. Such an accumulation would be fatal if allowed to go on to any extent, and accordingly it required, in different parts of the country, the exertions of all well-wishers of the society, by whose intervention more could be done than by severe measures. Mr. Pym considered there were two ways of getting in the subscriptions: first, by having collectors in different counties; and secondly, by the exertions of individual members in their own localities. Col. Challoner observed that according to the intention of the society 8,860*l.* ought to have been invested as permanent capital, instead of only 6,700*l.*, the actual stock; and he assigned as the cause of their inability to effect this, the employment of that surplus due to investment in the discharge of those current cash transactions which ought to be paid by the money now withheld in the shape of arrears. With unpaid arrears amounting to 5,000*l.* the Finance Committee felt it impossible to effect the desired investment. With regard to a collector to obtain these arrears, there were many points of great difficulty; but he agreed with Lord Spencer and Mr. Pym that, with individual exertion in each county, much might be done. Mr. Pusey, M.P., moved the thanks of the society to Dr. Playfair for having delivered two such able lectures before the members on two successive evenings of that week. The views which he had advanced were new and startling, and the subject was one which had but recently engaged his attention; but he had accomplished his task in a most able manner. Men of science were not, however, in a situation to dictate to practical men such changes in their plans as deviated far from their ordinary practice. The discussions of science might throw great light on the branches of agriculture immediately in connexion with their principles; and it was satisfactory to find that what we have been doing for centuries is the best thing, according to modern science, which we could have done. Mr. Divett, M.P., seconded the motion. He was of opinion that men of science singly could not in a great degree instruct the practical cultivator of the soil; but the two together might effect great improvements. He dwelt on the advantages to be derived from the theories and practices of foreign countries, especially of Germany, from which there was yet much to be learnt, both sound and practical. The Duke of Richmond then returned the thanks of the meeting to Dr. Playfair for his lectures.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Dec. 20.—E. Forster, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Hassall exhibited a specimen of a decayed Apple, on which were two species of Fungi which had been produced by inoculating a sound Apple with the spores of the Fungi. A paper was read from Mr. E. Quekett on the production of Ergot in Rye and other plants. He had sown two years successively seeds of Rye, and during germination had supplied them with water in which the sporidia from Ergot of Rye and Wheat had been diffused. In both years several of the plants of Rye produced Ergot. Barley and Wheat treated in the same manner did not produce ergotised grain. The author considered that these experiments, though not conclusive, rendered it most probable that the development of the Fungus which had been named *Ergotétia* was the cause of Ergot in plants, and that the sporules of this fungus were introduced with the sap. Mr. A. H. Hassall read a continuation of his paper on the development and reproduction of the Confervæ. The principal points examined were the reproductive process in the genera Vauchéria and Zygnéma; although the latter genus belonged to the Conjugata, the author had observed species in which reproductive globules were developed without conjugation. The remarks were illustrated by a series of beautiful drawings, made by the author. After the meeting, Mr. Hassall exhibited several species of Confervæ, by the aid of Mr. R. H. Solly's microscope. Mr. Powell also exhibited several preparations of organised structures, with one of his powerful microscopes. Mr. Solly exhibited specimens of Lycopódium lepidophyllum; and there were several dried ears of Rye on the table, illustrative of Mr. Quekett's remarks on Ergot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hints on Cider-making.—It is desirable that the Apples, after gathering, should be placed in open sheds, in layers not more than 10 or 12 inches deep; each sort should be kept separate; and the quality as well as ripeness of the fruit should be as similar as possible. Apples improve by keeping, so long as they continue to acquire a deeper shade of yellow; and when they cease to do so, grinding should immediately commence, and all green or decayed fruit should be carefully picked out. It is of the utmost importance that all the fruit should be of equal ripeness; it should also be ground at least three times to obtain the full flavour of the kernel and rind. In the water, which is necessary to make the fruit work well in the mill, three or four pounds of coarse sugar should be dissolved. Opinions differ as to whether or not the must should be taken immediately after grinding to the press; it certainly should never remain above 12 or 16 hours before being pressed; and we conceive, that if it is suffered to stand 10 or 12 hours, according to the warmth of the atmosphere, it will be better, stirring it often so as to expose the whole mass to the action of the air. After all the juice has been obtained by pressing, when the hairs are opened, throw the must into a tub, and let it be taken to pieces and rubbed with the hands into another tub; let this be again squeezed with all the power of the press, and the result will be a quantity of the strongest and finest liquid, which must be added to the previous runnings. When fermentation takes place after the liquor has been placed in the casks, all the attention of the cider-maker will be required. The period of its duration must depend upon local circumstances; sometimes it ought to last nine, sometimes ten, or even 16 days; but the best method is to taste it often, and when the cider has attained the requisite strength, then draw it off, and let the distance it has to run be as small as possible. Keep the perfectly clear liquor by itself, and pass the turbid part through bags. Wash the hogsheads destined to receive the clear cider with boiling water, so as to free them entirely from lees. When the casks are placed upon the trams, light a match (prepared by dipping strips of canvas 12 inches long and 2 inches broad into melted stone brimstone), and suspend it by an iron wire through the bung-hole in the centre of the casks, into which a few gallons of cider have first been put, and let it burn out. After an hour, the casks may be nearly filled with clear cider, and a tile may be placed upon the bung-hole. To fine the liquor, if not sufficiently clear, 1½oz. of the best isinglass, perfectly dissolved in a pailful of cider, should be allowed for each hogshead. It may be mixed by drawing 10 or 15 gallons from the cask to be fined, and, after adding the glazed liquor to it and beating it often to blend them, by returning the whole to the cask: the cider should then be stirred with a stick, so as to incorporate the whole together. It is stated that if 2 lbs. of lump sugar to each hogshead are dissolved in a few gallons of cider, and put into the cask, the sugar will answer as well as the isinglass; if so, it is certainly preferable. It is customary to rack off cider in the spring and to mix together the different sorts; when casks are attainable this is a good custom, but the hogsheads should always be well scalded previously, and the cider should never be racked except in very fine weather. The casks may then be stopped down. The above directions are intended only for the best ciders; and the same process will apply equally to perry. The following method of managing cider or perry when in a state of fermentation is also recommended:—Procure a piece of gas-piping, and bend it to the shape of the letter S. Place one end through the bung, but not so as to touch the liquor, and make it air-tight by pouring round it a little melted fat. Fill the curve at the other end of the tube with water, through which the gas will escape, while the exterior air will be prevented from getting into the cask.—*Abridged from the Hereford Journal.*

Food of Plants.—A remarkable discovery has been made by Messrs. Wiegmann and Polsdorff. It appears, from their researches, as reported in the last Number of the "Annals of Chemistry," that the roots of living plants disengage carbonic acid, and that this acid is capable of decomposing the silicates of the soil, which even resist the action of nitro-muriatic acid. This most curious discovery throws a new light upon the importance of carbonic acid to vegetation, and explains clearly what has been by no means evident, namely, the manner in which flinty substances prove beneficial to vegetation, and how minerals so hard as feldspar are made to contribute to the maintenance of plants. Plants of Tobacco, Oats, Barley, Clover &c., were grown in quartz-sand, which had been heated red-hot, and then digested for 16 hours in dilute nitro-muriatic acid. One would have thought that after such treatment the quartz could have contained nothing capable of sustaining vegetable life; nevertheless, the plants grew in it, and their ashes were found to contain potassa, lime, magnesia, and silicious earth, which had been obtained from the decomposition of the quartz-sand by the carbonic acid of the roots.

Model Mapping.—We have lately inspected, at the rooms of the Agricultural Society in Hanover Square, a specimen of this art applied to the surface of a farm, executed by Mr. Bailey Denton, the ingenious author of a treatise on the subject, formerly noticed by us, and of which we perceive a second edition has appeared. We would strongly recommend our readers who have the opportunity to visit it. They will find it one of the greatest aids to the drainage of land.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

J. Allcard's, Esq., Stratford-green.—The Orchidaceous house has lately undergone several alterations, which have greatly improved its appearance. Its size has been increased by the addition of an adjoining house, which was formerly devoted to Cacti. This has been effected by taking down the partition wall, or rather by converting the wall into a series of arches, encased with moss; in this Lycopódiums, Ferns, and Orchidaceous plants are growing, which impart to it an elegant and lively appearance. In the centre of the house is a small aquarium, in which, supported upon bricks, are placed two large specimens of Pháius grandifólius, in pots, both plants flowering in great perfection. This basin is surrounded by rockwork, intended for the growth of Ferns. The greater part of the Orchidaceous plants, which are suspended from the roof, are seated upon square blocks of the interwoven roots of Osmunda regalis, a native Fern found growing in great luxuriance in a wood a few miles distant: most of the plants appear to thrive well under this treatment. Amongst those in bloom are, Epidendrum Skinneri, of a bright purple colour, slightly marked with orange upon the labellum, and valuable for the length of time which it continues in bloom; Fernandézia acuta, covered with its delicate light yellow blossoms; Líparis cylindrostáchya, its slender green and yellow spikes hanging gracefully around, and diffusing an agreeable odour; with Maxillária picta, M. pállida, the sweet scented Epidendrum nocturnum, and various others. Houlletia Brocklehurstiana, Pháius Wallíchii, and Maxillária Steélii also promise an abundant bloom. The collection of Ferns is very extensive: one house is entirely devoted to their cultivation. At this dull season of the year, their luxuriant habit and great diversity of form present a pleasing contrast to the sombre and desolate appearance of the leafless trees without. The greenhouse is gay with Chrysánthemums, Caméllias, Chinese Primroses, &c.; and in a mass of rockwork in the centre is a large plant of Cibótium Billardieri, which grows vigorously in this temperate atmosphere, while in the neighbouring stove it can scarcely be kept alive. Adjoining the flower-garden, and built on the ridge and furrow system, are two vineries, which are found to answer perfectly. One is at present filled with Pelargóniums and Ericas: beneath the stage is a Mushroom-bed, which is bearing abundantly—the greatest enemy to their growth being the drip from the pots above; this is, however, in part remedied by sparing watering. On the right of these houses, and built upon the same principle, is a range of pits, which appear to possess several advantages over those usually erected. As we have never seen anything of the kind elsewhere, we shall give a short description of them. Each ridge is formed of two lights resting on the top sides, where they open, against each other, and secured on the lower sides by hinges; so that when it is necessary to give air, or to work in the interior of the pit, they can be tilted to any required height, or be thrown back, like the leaves of a book, against the ridges on either side. In wet weather these top-lights can be kept quite closed, as abundance of air can be admitted, both at the back and front of the pit, by means of triangular ventilators situated immediately under each ridge. All the water which falls upon the pit is carried off into gutters formed in the rafters, upon which the lower sides of the ridges rest: these gutters communicate with a wooden spout in front, which conveys the water to a neighbouring cistern. This pit 40 feet long is heated by hot-water pipes from the same boiler which warms the vineries, their length being 60 feet. In summer the pit is used for Cucumbers and Melons, for the early growth of which it appears admirably adapted, as the plants receive the rays of the sun almost at right angles with the glass, both earlier in the forenoon and later in the afternoon than in pits of the ordinary construction. In winter it is converted, by means of a movable stage, into an hybernatory for Verbenas, Calceolárias, and other border plants. To take off the heavy appearance of the back wall of the pit, which runs parallel with the walk, a small border has been raised to within a foot and a half of its top: this is filled with a collection of Alpine plants, which are protected from severe frost and rains by painted canvas shutters. In order to give a better idea of this novel construction than can be conveyed by any written description, Mr. Croucher, the gardener, has promised to favour us with a plan of it, which will appear in a future Number of the *Chronicle.*—*R. A. Dec.* 12.

Reviews.

Christmas Presents.—Two books well suited for this purpose are before us, namely, *Bertha's Journal*, and *Howitt's Rural Life in Germany.*

The first is the 5th edition of a work, said to be the journal in England of a young person who had passed her childhood in Brazil, and who visited this country on a visit to her relatives. It consists of nearly 500 pages of closely-printed matter, relating very much to Natural History; and it abounds in gossip, both entertaining and useful to young people.

Howitt's Rural and Domestic Life in Germany is a very different book, ornamented with woodcuts of scenery and costume, and devoted to the description of such points in their character and habits, as give Germans, in the author's eyes, their most striking peculiarities. We like the work much; abounding in useful and instructive information to those who know Germany only by description, extremely entertaining, and full of good reading, it is just the book for a Christmas fireside. We all know how much richer than England is Germany in beautiful wild flowers; and here is a passage that would almost tempt us to go in search of the reality.

> "About four miles from Stuttgard we passed the royal park, called the Solitude, with a fence of boards of a very un-English look. We could not sufficiently enjoy, in the fineness of the weather, the wide clear prospects, the country full of busy happy-looking people gathering their corn; and not less, the profusion of beautiful wild flowers which grew in the openings of the unfenced woods and by the road-side. They were such as are common to our gardens, but not to our fields. Amongst them were some splendid specimens of Salvias, and others that we did not know. The wild Pinks were profusely abundant and beautiful; many of them with their intense crimson, marking the turf between the Beech woods with their vivid bloom, and others, a foot or more in height, of fringed lilac, and of the most delicious odour. The charm of all woods lying open as you travel is inexpressible. We descended at every slight ascent in the roads from the carriage, strolled sometimes through the woods, sometimes along the grassy margins of the road, and at one grasp could take up a whole sheaf of flowers, that would have been the pride of our gardens, and that to the great amusement of our bluff kutcher, who had been accustomed to see them on the road-side all his life."

The account of German domestic life reminds us greatly of what even we faintly remember that of England to have been, before the heads of country folk were turned by high prices and bad fashions. The ladies are described as occupying themselves with household affairs in the early part of the day, and with sewing or knitting afterwards. Cookery seems to be their grand employment. Mr. Howitt tells us that "ladies of rank and fortune are still plentiful who spend their mornings in the kitchen and are up to the elbows in flour, as busy compounding salads and puddings as ever an old alchemist was in preparing *his* elixir of life;" and we are even assured that there are those "who have been for more than a year regular attendants of the kitchen of some great hotel, in order practically to learn all the sublime mysteries of cooking!"

The manner in which young people pass their winter evenings is thus described:—

> "The young people on these occasions amuse themselves also with a vast variety of games which in England would be thought to be adapted rather to children than to grown-up people, but which, however, occasion plenty of mirth, and indicate a state of society much more homely and ready to be pleased than ours. Among these stand eminent in favour, "Die blinde Kuh," the blind cow, another name for blind-man's buff. They have various other games of forfeits. They write romances; each person furnishing a sentence without knowing what is written before him, so as to produce the most ludicrous medley. They put down the names of their acquaintances, each adding, without knowing to what name it is attached, a character, a circumstance, and what the world thinks of it; which, when read aloud and in connexion, produces, through the oddest combinations, great merriment. They write questions and answers on separate strips of paper, which being hustled together, and then read, the answers falling to the questions as it may happen, are generally very amusing. They have various card-plays of the same nature, chief amongst which stands Black Peter, which consists in a pack of cards being equally divided amongst the company, and those which are of equal numbers being thrown out. He who is first out becomes the holder of a burnt cork, with which he makes a streak on the face of him or her who is found at last with Black Peter or the Knave of Clubs. The dislike of receiving this mark, especially by the ladies, and the different whims of making mustachios, whiskers, strokes down the nose, and so on, by the inflictor, produces all the fun. They have a game also with flour, equally popular. The young people sit round a small table, on which a basinful of flour, tolerably hard pressed, is turned out on a plate, and on its top is laid a ring. Each person cuts a slice from the flour with a knife, and he or she at whose cut the centre flour falls, has to take the ring out of it with his or her mouth. This generally gives a very mealy visage and much laughter."

Happy indeed are the people where whole companies can amuse themselves with such simple usages.

The manner of drying Clover crops in Bavaria is thus described:—

> "A singular feature in the scene was presented by their mode of drying their heavy crops of Clover, of Linseed, and even of

Oats. The crops were rank, the ground moist, and the process of drying not a very rapid one for anything lying on the earth. Instead, therefore, as with us, of these crops being left on the ground and repeatedly turned till dry, they were hung on tall poles with pegs in them, so that the air could constantly blow through them. By this plan they are much sooner dry, without any further labour; and there is also this attendant advantage, that the seed is not knocked out. This plan might be advantageously introduced into many parts of our own country, especially into such counties as Lincoln, Cambridge, and Huntingdon, where you may see the heavy crops of Grass and Clover lie on the ground ten days or more, to wither before they are in any manner moved. In the north of Scotland, the Scotch islands, and in Ireland, I imagine this mode would be of great service in the midst of a moist atmosphere, except that in these places wood is often scarcely to be found. These poles, thus clothed, have a very odd effect, particularly in the dusk of evening. As they stand clad in shaggy grass or corn, they present to the eye of fancy trains of giants, old hermits, or pilgrims of a rude and woodland age, marching on their way. Some of the poles have pegs artificially driven into them, others are young Spruce Fir-trees, or the tops of larger ones, with their boughs, which naturally grow very horizontally and circularly, cut off at the lower end, at about 18 inches in total width, and gradually tapering upwards."

We wish we had room for further extracts; what we have given will, however, serve to convey a just idea of the character of this very entertaining volume.

ANOTHER book of the same healthy class is a new edition of *White's Natural History of Selborne*, by the Rev. L. Jenyns. (Van Voorst.) So long as the press continues to bring forth works of this sort, we shall not be alarmed at the influence of the sentimental novels and fetid romances which find ready readers among the vitiated part of the community; for they touch the sound parts of the mind of society, just as the Jack Sheppard class encourages its purulency. White's Selborne has for many years been a classical book. Written in a sequestered but charming country village, shut up by impassable rocky lanes in a remote nook of Hampshire, it tells of nothing but birds and insects, and plants, and other living things; but it does this in so natural and unaffected a spirit, that it is impossible for any one wise enough to love a quiet country life and to think of something beyond fox-hunting, not to sympathise with good old Gilbert in his inquiries, his doubts, and his little discoveries. People may say, indeed, that the subjects of his investigation are unimportant; that it matters little whether there are three species of Willow Wren, or a dozen; and that man has something better to do than to busy himself about such trifles. We would, however, suggest to all such persons that this sort of inquiry is directed to the works of God; and, in all humility, we submit that it is of more real value than the clearest details of the crimes and follies of man. Everybody knows that the History of Selborne has gone through many editions; no one, however, has, to our mind, so fully entered into the feelings of the author as Mr. Jenyns, the editor of the impression now before us. His notes are judicious and apposite, neither too many nor too few; the woodcuts introduced in illustration are generally beautiful, while the execution of the typography renders the volume in that respect all that could be desired. How much it is to be regretted that the example Mr. White hoped to set to parochial clergy should have been so little followed, that we cannot lay our hands upon even one book that can be placed as a companion to this History of Selborne!

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

WE cannot do better than direct the attention of Gardeners to the excellent observations contained in the leading article of the last Number, which apply with equal force to gardens and plantations, and all Agricultural land that usually comes under a Gardener's charge. We mention this here, because there are places where it is customary to discharge part of the labourers in the depth of winter—a season when there is no chance of their getting work elsewhere; although such men could be employed, with advantage to the employer as well as to themselves, in such improvements as are pointed out in the article alluded to. In addition to such out-door work, many utensils used in gardens might also be manufactured by the men in wet weather; for example, rough baskets for holding weeds, vegetables, &c.; wicker-work protectors for tender plants; open wicker-work, to defend young trees from hares; wire trellises, for twining plants; straw mats, and many other necessary articles, which would cost a considerable sum if purchased.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—Fruit that came up in autumn and is now swelling, will need every assistance to induce it to attain a creditable size. Too low a temperature through the winter, by checking the progress of the fruit, generally causes it to ripen prematurely in spring, and consequently to be dry and tasteless. If practicable, these should be kept from 5 to 10 deg. warmer than plants which are not in fruit, with a more humid atmosphere; the fruit and the leaves should also be sprinkled with tepid water occasionally. Twist the hearts out of all suckers.

VINERY.—When the buds begin to swell, the plants will bear stronger excitement; therefore give less air in the day, the night temperature remaining the same. A moist atmosphere must be maintained, and the daily syringing not omitted till all the buds have broken. As the stems of the Vines will shortly draw upon the roots for food, these should be placed in favourable circumstances for acting with effect; if possible, therefore, let the outside border be covered with a mass of dung and leaves of sufficient thickness to maintain a steady, gentle heat. Or, in case the Vines root inside of the house, care must be taken that the border is in a proper state with regard to moisture.

PEACH-HOUSE.—From the extraordinary mildness of the season, artificial heat has seldom been required in order to produce a temperature of 50°, which is several degrees higher than we should have advised so soon after the commencement of forcing, had the weather been cold. Continue to admit air liberally on fine days, and to dew the trees with milk-warm water till the blossoms have begun to expand. A covering of warm dung would be very beneficial to the roots, if they are outside of the house.

FIG-HOUSE.—In severe weather sufficient fire must be applied to exclude frost; this house, therefore, is a suitable place to [illegible], Fig, or Cherry trees in pots, which are intended to [illegible] into heat in the beginning of the year. In bad weather [illegible] can be top-dressed or repotted, as may be necessary.

[illegible]ROOM-HOUSE.—Maintain a humid atmosphere in preference to watering the beds. See that out-door beds are well protected by dry litter and mats at the approach of frosty weather.

[illegible]BERS.—Young plants on dung-beds suffer sometimes from damp; to guard against this, keep up a sufficient heat in the bed to allow of air being given daily to dry the plants. The temperature in the frame ought never to be below 70° for any length of time. To prevent the escape of heat from the bed, thatch its sides with long straw. A bottle, or some other closed vessel, filled with water should always be kept in the frame, ready for watering the plants when they require it; the soil must also be previously warmed before they are potted off from the seed-pans, or shifted into larger pots.

ASPARAGUS might be kept a week or longer after cutting, by covering it with dry sand. The first-made bed, when cleared of the roots, might have the frame nearly filled with warm dung, and it will do for a crop of Radishes or Carrots.

KIDNEY BEANS.—Thin the young plants as soon as the first rough leaves are unfolded, and add a little light soil round their stems.

Out-door Department.

Young crops of Lettuce, Onions, Spinach, &c., should be lightly hoed amongst on a fine day, to destroy weeds. Remove dead leaves from Brussels Sprouts and Broccoli: this last might even yet be laid down if the plants are large and succulent. See to Shallots and Garlic, which are apt to be drawn out of light soils by worms. When dry, tie up Endive; or, which is better, cover each plant with an inverted flower-pan. A sufficient stock of Succory should be housed before severe frost sets in.

ORCHARD.—Proceed with the pruning and nailing of wall-trees when the weather is favourable for these operations. At other times, dig the alleys; manure and dig between rows of Strawberries, observing to let the soil lie close about the plants; and finish digging among the smaller fruit-trees.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—Turn over and mix the different soils in the shed, and get everything ready for potting. Prepare different kinds of broken pots for drainage. Make and paint labels to replace those which are old and decayed. Train carefully climbing plants which are beginning to grow, and get such work generally forward as can be done at this season, for the spring will bring sufficient work of its own.

GREENHOUSE AND CONSERVATORY.—Remove declining Chrysánthemums, and supply their places with flowering plants from the forcing-pit. After flowering, the Chrysánthemums might be plunged in some sheltered spot out of doors; if wintered under glass, the shoots are apt to get too forward before the time arrives for propagating them. The leaves of large plants in the Conservatory should be freed from dust and stains by occasional syringings. Prune and tie Passifloras to the rafters, when they have discontinued blooming. Let the more hardy Greenhouse plants have all the air possible, lest the mild weather should cause them to grow too fast. Continue to train the various kinds of Tropæ'olums to their trellises as they advance in growth.

PITS AND FRAMES.—Observe that Caméllias in the forcing-pit are properly supplied with water, or their advancing buds will probably fall off. Syringing may sometimes be necessary to these and other forced shrubs, in case the atmosphere of the house they are in is not rather humid. Mignonette in pots must be very sparingly watered. If annuals for flowering in pots are wanted to make large specimens, they must be repotted when necessary, and not suffered to become pot-bound; they should also be set in an airy place near the glass. See that choice Carnations do not suffer from damp, which is more injurious to them than cold.

Out-door Department.

If the continued mild weather should bring up choice Tulips, Hyacinths, &c., before their time, it will be necessary to defend them from snow and frost. For this and similar purposes, a light frame-work of wood, thatched with straw, would be useful, as it could be lifted on and off as required without much trouble. Two or three inches of sand spread over the beds during severe frost will be an efficient protection in case the foliage does not appear above the surface of the ground. Valuable vases or statues should either be covered or removed to some building during winter. As worm-casts still make the lawns unsightly, they should be swept sometimes. Finish the planting of shrubs on dry land.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NURSERY.—The season is still favourable for transplanting young trees. Young evergreens will be benefited by removal, which will stop their growth, and thereby make them better able to resist cold.

FOREST AND COPPICE WOODS.—Thin young plantations, if no planting, draining, or other ground-work remains to be done. This is a better time than the spring for the removal of large quicksets, to form an immediate fence round new plantations. Dry-fencing, such as walls and palings, can better be done in spring.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Dec. 22, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Dec.		Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday	16	30.038	29.952	55	48	51.5	S.W.	.06
Saturday	17	30.170	29.882	51	31	41.0	S.W.	
Sunday	18	30.402	30.281	47	35	41.0	W.	
Monday	19	30.485	30.448	45	35	40.0	W.	.01
Tuesday	20	30.397	30.312	52	46	49.0	S.W.	.01
Wednesday	21	30.269	30.234	55	48	51.5	S.W.	.01
Thursday	22	30.164	29.853	54	45	49.5	W.	.05
Average		30.275	30.137	51.3	41.1	46.2		.14

Dec. 16. Very fine; densely overcast; clear and fine at night.
17. Slightly overcast; very fine; clear.
18. Foggy; clear with bright sun; fine at night.
19. Foggy; very fine; overcast at night.
20. Hazy, with slight drizzle; very fine; overcast.
21. Fine; hazy; overcast and exceedingly mild.
22. Cloudy and mild; clear and very fine; overcast; rain.

Mean temperature of the week 6½° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 16 years, for the ensuing Week ending Dec. 31, 1842.

Dec.		Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
							N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun.	25	43.5	27.0	35.2	2	0.22 in.	1	2	2	—	1	4	3	3
Mon.	26	41.2	30.9	36.0	6	0.39	1	3	2	1	3	5	—	1
Tues.	27	41.6	30.0	35.8	4	0.40	1	3	1	3	2	3	2	1
Wed.	28	40.1	29.8	34.9	6	0.10	2	1	2	2	2	—	3	4
Thurs.	29	41.5	33.7	39.1	7	0.15	1	2	1	1	2	1	5	3
Fri.	30	45.0	34.0	39.5	6	0.16	1	2	2	2	—	4	4	1
Sat.	31	44.0	34.1	39.0	4	0.24	—	3	—	1	3	4	3	2

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 30th, in 1833—thermometer 56°; and the lowest on the 25th, in 1830—thermometer 12°. The night of the 25th of December averages the lowest temperature of any night in the whole year.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Dec. 23, 1842.

[The Half-sieve contains . . .	3½ imperial gallons.		
The Sieve	7	,,	,,
The Bushel Sieve	10½	,,	,,
The Bushel Basket	1 imperial bushel.		
Punnets for Seakale are . . .	7¾ in. wide and	2 in. deep.	
,, Radishes	8 ,,	2	,,
,, Mushrooms . . .	7 ,,	2	,,
,, Salad	5 ,,	2	,,]

THE fineness of the weather during the past week has rendered the supplies larger than in the preceding one; otherwise little difference has occurred, either in the prices or in the demand. *Fruit.*—Some handsome Pines are offered, principally Montserrats and Queens, with a few Envilles, from 3s. to 5s. per lb. Hot-house Grapes are of better quality than they have been for several previous weeks, and fetch from 4s. to 7s. per lb. Apples and Pears remain the same as in our last report. *Vegetables.*—Asparagus still continues small, and far from plentiful: the best is selling from 8s. to 10s. per 100. Seakale is excellent, and fetches from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. per punnet. New Autumn Potatoes continue to be well supplied, from 6d. to 9d. per lb. A few bundles of Rhubarb are offered, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. each, but they do not appear to be in much request. In consequence of the mildness of the weather, Broccoli and Cauliflowers may be obtained of much finer quality than is usually to be expected at this season of the year. Lettuces, Endive, Celery, and all kinds of salading are abundant. Unusually good Mushrooms are plentiful, from 6d. to 1s. per pottle. *Flowers.*—The collections of cut flowers exhibit a great variety, and comprise Lucúlia gratíssima, Poinséttia pulchérrima, Bignónia venusta, Pyrus japónica, Azáleas, Rhododendrons, Caméllias, Gardénias, a great variety of Heaths, Narcissuses, Tulips, Mignonette, &c. We also observed specimens of the Arbutus Unedo, or Strawberry-tree, in fruit, Mistletoe, Holly, and all kinds of Christmas decorations, are abundantly supplied.

PRICES, SATURDAY, Dec. 24, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 3s to 5s
Grapes, Hothouse, per lb. 4s to 7s
— Spanish, 9d to 1s
— Portugal, 1s to 1s 6d
Apples, dessert, per bush., 2s 6d to 7s
— Kitchen, 2s to 6s
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 2s to 8s
Pomegranates, per doz., 3s
Medlars, per doz. 9d
Oranges, per doz., 9d to 2s
— per 100, 5s to 16s
— bitter, per 100, 12s

Lemons, per doz. 1s to 2s
— per 100, 6s to 14s
Almonds, per peck, 7s
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 3s
Chesnuts, per peck, 3s to 7s
Walnuts, per bush., 12s to 16s
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 60s to 65s
Cob Nuts, per 100lbs., 70s to 80s
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 16s to 20s
— Spanish, 18s to 20s
— Barcelona, 24s

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 6d to 1s
Cabbage, per doz. 9d to 1s
— plants, per doz. 1s 6d to 2s 6d
— Red, for pickling, 1s 6d to 5s
Brussels Sprouts, per hf.-sv. 1s 3d to 2s
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 10d to 1s 6d
— Purple, 8d to 1s
Cauliflowers, per doz., 1s to 4s
Potatoes, per ton, 40s to 75s
— per cwt. 2s to 4s
— per bushel, 1s 6d to 2s
— Kidney, per bu., 1s 6d to 2s 6d
— Scotch, per bu., 1s 6d
— New Autumn, per lb., 6d to 9d
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 9d to 1s 6d
Turnips, per doz. bun., 1s to 2s 6d
Red Beet, per dozen, 9d to 1s
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1s 3d to 1s 6d
Salsafy, per bundle, 1s 3d to 1s 6d
Cardoons, each, 1s 6d to 2s
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1s 6d to 4s 6d
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 9d to 1s
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1s to 2s 6d
Carrots, per doz. bun., 3s to 5s

Parsneps, per dozen, 9d to 1s
Spinach, per sieve, 1s to 1s 6d
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1s 6d to 2s
Onions, per bushel, 4s to 6s
— Pickling, per hf.-sv., 3s to 4s
— Green, p. doz. bun. 3s to 4s
— Spanish, per doz. 2s to 6s
Garlic, per lb. 6d to 8d
Shallots, per lb., 1s
Asparagus, per 100, 8s to 10s
— Second or Middling, 3s to 5s
Sea-kale, per punnet, 1s 9d to 2s 6d
Lettuce, Cabbage, p. sc., 6d to 9d
— Cos, 9d to 1s
Endive, per score, 9d to 1s 6d
Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 6d to 1s 6d
Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle, 1s 3d to 1s 9d
Small Salads, per punnet, 2d to 3d
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4d to 6d
Tarragon, per doz. bun., 2s to 3s
Sage, per doz. bunches, 1s 6d to 2s
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2s
Chilies, ripe, per 100, 1s 6d to 2s
Mushrooms, per pottle, 6d to 1s
Truffles, per lb., 2s to 2s 6d

Notices to Correspondents.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We trust that those whose communications do not appear to-day will not suppose themselves neglected. Many papers are in type waiting for room, and very many more are marked for printing.†

MANURES.—*M. W. K. & I. K. S.*—The reason why those who employ guano-water for manure use it strong at first and weaker afterwards, is probably because, after the first application, a minute amount of the fertilising principle is better than more. The mixing guano with water is to separate all the soluble matter from the solid materials of which it consists. †——*E. H. T.*—We cannot advise you to water your plants with guano in a liquid state, unless you can fully expose them to light. In that case use it in very small quantities, as directed at p. 840.†——*J. R. W.*—We prefer sulphuric acid to any other agent for the purpose of fixing ammonia. Mix it with 5 or 6 times its bulk of water, and apply it slowly and gradually, till no fumes are given off, by a rag dipped in muriatic acid when held near it.†——*J. H.*—The black treacly liquid that is running from your dunghill contains all the best part of your manure. Can you not keep pouring it over the heap, until it is all soaked up? If it will continue to run from it, by all means catch it in a tank of some kind. It is of the best possible quality for Grass land, the kitchen garden, and arable land. Do not use it, however, unless in small quantities, for orchard trees, or you will make them run to wood instead of bearing fruit. The effect of the black liquid on your Grass will surprise you, if it is applied now, or soon.†——*Calx.*—The usual way of preparing salt and lime is to mix 1 bushel of the latter with ½ a bushel of the former in a dry state, and to allow them to remain for three months before use. The mixture would be benefited by the addition of an equal quantity of either light loam or coal ashes; the latter, however, are preferable if you can procure them. Some persons recommend the lime to be slacked with sea-water, which will produce nearly the same effect; 32 bushels of lime being sufficient to apply per acre. ‡

CIDER REFUSE.—*Urban* states that pressed Apples, the refuse of the cider-makers, are thrown away in cider counties as useless, and that the farmers do not mix them with manure, believing that their addition would spoil it. It certainly is not evident why this substance should spoil manure; although its addition might not increase its value, we should not expect that it could injure it. It would be worth while to try the effect of mixing cider refuse with putrid urine, or similar ammoniacal liquids; it is probable that the acid in pressed Apples would be useful in fixing ammonia, whilst the remainder might form more serviceable manure when the acids it contained were neutralised. *E.*

CARNATION MOULD.—*P. H.*—Your soil for Carnations, which consists of old turf, well-decayed hotbed dung, and leaf-mould, is very good; it may be improved by mixing with it some sharp sand or grit, and a little quicklime to destroy the wireworm. ‡

DIGGING.—*D. W. S.*—It is not too late to double-dig land, whilst the weather remains favourable; avoiding working it in a wet state. Strong three-pronged forks about seven inches wide, by 13 or 14 in. deep, will be found more effective than spades, particularly if the land is at all clayey or stiff. The bottom or under spit should not be brought to the top, unless the latter is exhausted, and the soil underneath be of better quality; bringing the bottom spit to the top would very much increase the amount of labour, and be useless unless under those circumstances; the upper spit had much better be ridged, as it will enable the seed to be got in under better auspices, and will facilitate the eradication of the Tussilago, for the destruction of which constant hoeings during the summer must be resorted to, after having forked out as much as possible in the digging. We should say land could not be double-dug for two pounds per acre—it will take a good labourer about 24 days to dig an acre of light ground well, and in strong land one-fourth longer time; for double-digging, one-half more time may be added; by this the cost may be easily estimated according to the rate of wages given. If you find the land wet, drain it by all means; although double-digging would probably remedy this evil in part, by allowing the wet to pass deeper. *P.*

BUILDING HOTHOUSES.—*A Constant Reader.*—We certainly do not advise you to build a Greenhouse and Vinery after the plan which you have sent us. Independently of the unnecessary expense which the covered glass to match with the rafters would occasion, we do not see where you would be able to obtain a sufficient ventilation, one of the chief points which should be attended to in erecting a Greenhouse. As Vines under proper treatment will flourish in a house of almost any shape, and as you will require the two buildings to correspond with each other, it will be better to have them of that form which is best adapted for the growth of Greenhouse plants. A house of this kind should be about 5 feet high in front, having upright movable windows sliding horizontally, with a flat roof sloping at an angle of about 35 degrees, and having sliding lights at top. This will give you a perfect command of ventilation. Both houses may be heated by one of Rogers's Improved Conical Boilers (the second size will be large enough), and by a single 4-inch iron pipe passing and returning along the front. This will be sufficient, if you do not intend the Vinery for forcing: if the latter is your object, the power of heating must be doubled. In that case it will also be advisable to plant the Vines inside the house; if not, it will be better to let the roots range in a border outside. For building houses of this description we prefer wood to iron.‡

Covering for Pits.—*A Subscriber ab initio.*—If, instead of allowing the space of 2 inches between the painted canvas covering and the surface of the glass to remain empty, you were to fill it with hay or straw, packed *loosely*, you would effect a great saving of heat. This might be easily done by securing the straw, or whatever material you may use, between the framework of the covering by means of lathes or tar rope.‡

Heating.—*F. H. S.*—For heating such a small house as you describe, 12 ft. long and 10 ft. wide, a Vesta stove will be quite sufficient; but it must be provided with a pan at top for evaporating water. ‡

Vines.—*Anon.*—We do not recommend gas-water as a manure for the roots of Vines. It will probably make them run too much to wood.†——*L. B.*—No benefit can be derived by watering Vines or any other tree close to the base of the stem, unless from the slope of the border the water is carried away to the extremity of the roots. The best plan is to observe how far the branches spread, and to water most freely at that distance from the stem.‡

Vine-border.—*M. W. K.*—If there is a good fall *from* the house at the bottom of your Vine-border, you have done right in substituting slates for brick-rubbish; but if not, you have aggravated the evil, instead of remedying it, because the slates will prevent the water from draining away. Our principal object in recommending you to place broken bricks at the bottom of the border was, that a thorough drainage might be effected. ‡

Cydónia japónica.—*A. A.*—We much question whether this shrub would bloom with any certainty if planted against a wall with a north aspect. To flower it in perfection, the plant should either be trained against a south wall, or planted in an open situation fully exposed to the sun's influence.‡

Himalayan Coniferæ.—*A Novice.*—Seeds of the Deodar and other Himalayan Coniferæ may be procured by any party who will pay the cost of their carriage by the Overland mail, upon application to Dr. Falconer, superintendant of the Hon. East India Company's Botanic Garden at Saharunpoor.‡

Early Flowers.—*L. H.*, whose employer returns into the country next year in May, instead of September, as has usually been the case, and who wishes to have his flower-garden gay against her return, must depend almost entirely upon such plants as Tulips, Anemones, Ranunculuses, bulbous-rooted Irises, and Pansies. These, if planted at all, should be put in while this open weather continues, and should be kept sheltered from snow or rain during winter. If bulbs of Tigrídia pavónia were forwarded in a frame, they would also bloom early when planted out. Rhododendrons, Azáleas, and plants of Erica cárnea, would likewise assist in making a gay appearance.‡

Plants for shady Banks.—*F. H. S.*—Periwinkle will thrive well under the shade and drip of trees; so also will Hypéricum calycinum, the Tree Box, and common Ivy, not Ground Ivy. ‡

Camellias.—*A. A.*—These plants should be repotted, soon after they have bloomed, into a mixture of turfy loam and peat; they should then be placed in a moderately warm and moist atmosphere, which will cause them to make vigorous shoots. As soon as the blossom-buds for the succeeding year can be discerned about the size of a pea upon the ends of the young woods, the plants should be withdrawn to a cooler temperature. If the pots are well drained, Caméllias may be freely watered during the period of blooming; they will also require a liberal supply while they are making their annual growth; at other times water should be administered with moderation.‡

Goldfussia.—*M. D. T.*—Since you have this plant in such good health, it can hardly fail to flower, if it is kept enough exposed to light. It is quite a stove species, and requires a good deal of bottom-heat. It will never thrive in a cool conservatory with a winter temperature of 40°.†

Blue Hydrangeas.—*P. H.*—Oxide of iron was recommended by Mr. Ayres, and not by us, for deepening the tints of the Hydrangea and Chinese Primrose.‡

Aloes.—*An Old Subscriber.*—Your Aloes, which you have plunged in tan in a Cucumber pit, will be perfectly safe, provided the tan is dry and the frame is well covered with mats during frosty weather. ‡

Roses.—*A Boltonian.*—The kinds best suited for a greenhouse are the Red and White Provence, Spong's, Moss, Crimson Perpetual, and Fairy Roses.‡——*S. S.*—We recommend you to leave your newly-planted Hybrid China Roses unpruned, until all danger of severe frosts is over. All dead or unsightly shoots should then be removed, and the remaining ones should be cut back to as many buds as you think they will each be able to support. ‡

Peach Trees.—*W. M.*—It is very doubtful whether the practice of washing Peach trees with water almost at a boiling temperature is a good one. We think it a much better plan to procure some tenacious clay, and dilute it with water until it becomes of the consistency of paint: with every gallon of this clay paint, half a pound of sulphur should be mixed. This dressing applied with a paint-brush *all over* the trees at the time the buds begin to break, will check the prevalence of mildew and insects ‡

Grafting.—*C. C. B. P.*—Several varieties of Apples or Pears may be grafted on the same stock with equal success; but some knowledge of the varieties is necessary, in order that strong and weak-growing kinds may not be placed together. The consequence of so doing would be, that the strong would overgrow the weak, unless the latter were placed in a position the most favourable for growth, as on central or upright branches; whilst the strong-growing kinds were limited to horizontal shoots. ‖

Fruit-trees.—*L. G.*—For the north, south, east and west aspects 90 feet each of the fence round your kitchen garden on which you wish to plant Pears, Cherries, and Plums, the following are suitable:—*North aspect:* 2 Morello and 2 Kentish Cherries; 1 Orleans Plum; 1 Bézi d'Héri Pear for stewing. *South aspect:* Mayduke and Elton Cherries; Greengage and Coe's Golden Drop Plums; Glout Morceau and Beurré Rance Pears. *East aspect:* Knight's Early Black and Florence Cherries; Royale Hâtive and Purple Gage Plums; Jargonelle and Hacon's Incomparable Pears. *West aspect:* Marie Louise, Beurré Bosc, Winter Nelis, Hacon's Incomparable, Thompson's and Passe Colmar Pears. Having room on a south wall for only one Peach and Nectarine, you may plant the Bellegarde Peach and Violette Hâtive Nectarine. ——*P. W. J.*—Three standard Pear-trees of good quality, and ripening at different periods, are the Marie Louise, Hacon's Incomparable, and Beurré Rance.‖

Strawberries.—*C. C. B. P.*—The following is a selection of the most esteemed varieties:—*Scarlets:* Old Scarlet, early, and affords the finest colour for confectionery; Grove-end Scarlet, a great bearer; Roseberry, abundant bearer in succession; American Scarlet, late and very sugary, grows tall, and therefore requires plenty of room; Coul Late Scarlet, good bearer and late. *Black Strawberries:* Downton, dark-coloured when fully ripe, and its richness is then scarcely exceeded by any variety in cultivation; Myatt's Pine, esteemed the richest, but difficult to cultivate; Elton, a seedling raised by Mr. Knight of Downton, a great bearer, ripening late, and is found to be well adapted for preserving whole. *Pine Strawberries:* Keens' Seedling is the best for general cultivation; Old Pine has a more solid flesh and leaves of darker green than any other of this class; Myatt's British Queen, very large and well flavoured, grows and bears well; Swainstone Seedling, large, good, and prolific, bearing sometimes a second crop in autumn. *Hautbois:* Prolific or Conical, flowers large, stamens long, with anthers fertile; Large Flat, scarcely so rich as the preceding, but a most abundant bearer. ‖

Currants.—*C. C. B. P.*—The best *Red* sorts are the Red Dutch, Knight's Sweet Red, and Knight's Large Red. The best *White* is the White Dutch. The finest and largest variety of *Black* is the Black Naples. ——*An Old Subscriber.*—The Currant of the shops is prepared from the black Corinth Grape, which is merely a stoneless variety of the Common Grape. The Sultana Plums of the shops are furnished by the White Corinth or Kishmish Grape. They are both prepared by being dried in the sun like raisins. The thorns which you have observed amongst them are only accidental impurities. ‡

Asparagus.—*T. Summers.*—Asparagus-beds should be formed about 3½ ft. in width, with alleys 2 ft. wide between them; they require no particular preparation beyond a previous good trenching. Instead of procuring young plants, let Asparagus seed be sown in March, in drills 18 in. apart, and 2 in. deep. When the plants are 6 in. high, they should be thinned to about 1 ft. apart; and in the following spring a layer of rich or stimulating manure, a few inches thick, should be spread over the bed, and dug in lightly when the plants have done growing in the autumn. During the growing season the beds should be copiously watered with salt and water, or salt should be strewed over the beds, the particles of which will be carried down to the roots by heavy rains and frequent waterings. In the third spring from the time of sowing, the Asparagus will be fit to cut: but previously to cutting, the bed should be covered very lightly with dead leaves to the depth of 8 in. In the autumn, these leaves should be removed, and another dressing of rich manure should be applied; and these operations should be repeated every season. Sea-sand, where it can be procured, will be of great value in mixing with the soil; and where irrigation is practicable, it should on no account be neglected. ‡

Artichokes.—*Discipulus.*—The Artichoke contains a small quantity of gallic acid—the substance which, together with a salt of iron, constitutes black ink. All vegetables which become black when cut with an iron or steel knife, contain gallic acid. *E.*

Early Carrot.—*D. Ferguson.*—The Carrot which you have sent, and which you state to be the best known for early forcing, on account of its fine colour when young, and which is also excellent for sowing in the autumn and covering with leaves for winter use, is the Early Short Red Dutch, the same as that distributed by the Horticultural Society last season. ‖

Potatoes.—*H. T. S.*—Some of the best varieties are mentioned at p. 481. The best kind for the poor is one that is very productive, and of good floury quality—such is the Bread-fruit Potatoe. ‖

Hylurgus piniperda.—*W. Proctor.*—The beetles which you have found in the shoots of young Fir-trees, lately transmitted to you from the Nurseries, are called Hylurgus piniperda, which feeds upon the pith of the young branches. The maggot from which the beetle is produced lives on the stagnated fermented juice under the bark. The only successful method of preventing its increase is to cut off and burn all the shoots which appear to be infested by it. Such plants will not, of course, be paid for by the person to whom they were sent. ‡——*F. B.* is informed that the beetle so destructive to the Scotch and other fir-tees, and named Hylurgus piniperda, is figured and described in Curtis's Brit. Entomology, pl. and fol. 104.—*R.*

Wasps.—*A Novice.*—Of what use are they! Do not they destroy decaying animal and vegetable matter, and serve as food for birds? Depend upon it, they have their part allotted to them in the economy of the world just as much as you and I. Nothing has been created in vain; of that you may be well assured. †

Books.—*E. H. T.* will probably find Mrs. Loudon's Gardening for Ladies the very book for her.†——*A Subscriber.*—The new edition of the Catalogue of the Fruits in the Garden of the Horticultural Society is descriptive. We shall give you some account of it presently.†——*A Journeyman Gardener.*—The Supplement to Loudon's Encyclopædia of Plants contains a large proportion of the plants which have been introduced of late years into this country. The alterations which have taken place in their nomenclature have also, to a certain extent, been rectified. The natural arrangement of plants is substantially in accordance with that at present existing. ‡——*H. W. G.*—Hind's Arithmetic is a book well adapted for persons who are desirous of acquiring a knowledge of that science without the aid of a teacher. ‡

Horticultural Society.—*Vix.*—Young men are admitted into the Society's Garden upon the recommendation of a Fellow of the Society. No one else has the privilege; it is usually, however, a couple of years after the application is made before the applicant can be received.†

Exhibitions.—*Rus.*—If vegetables are really very fine, they are admissible at the meetings of the Horticultural Society, both in Regent Street and at the Garden. Ample notice is always given by us of the days on which these exhibitions take place. A certificate for Celery was given at the last meeting in Regent Street to the Gardener of Mr. George Crawshay. Any one may exhibit. It is only required that the objects sent shall be in the room three hours before the hour of meeting.†

Food of Plants.—*Rus.*—Liebig is very obscure in his statement about the action of the atmosphere on plants. If you infer from what he says, that plants after the full development of their leaves derive their sole subsistence from the atmosphere by the absorption of those different gases necessary to supply their organic substances, and that humus merely supplies them until the full development of their leaves, you will assume that which is far from being proved, and is by no means probable. At the same time, it is true that the application of manure in a liquid form subsequent to the full development of the leaves is of much less use than at an earlier period, but we do not see how that fact is at variance with the best cultivation. No one manures plants after they have ceased to grow; and it is not till they cease to grow that the leaves are fully formed.†

Growth of Plants.—*A Subscriber.*—We are not aware that plants grow faster in a fine moonlight night than they do in a dull one, supposing the thermometer precisely the same. We have no reason to suppose that a higher temperature may be kept in a vinery in a clear moonlight night than in a dull one, unless it is to counteract the coldness, which is so much greater in clear nights in winter than in cloudy ones.†

Corn.—*A Proprietor.*—It is stated that in England and Wales 3,800,000 acres are annually in Wheat, out of 12,000,000 under tillage. It is further reported that these produce 12,380,000 quarters of Wheat annually, or 26 bushels an acre. The distance at which Wheat should be dibbled will depend upon the condition of land and the mode of cultivation. It may be set wider in spade husbandry than on ploughed land. ‡

Tree Guards.—*Abrus.*—A cheap, light, but strong fence, to protect trees from cattle, may be made in the following manner: Provide stakes of Larch, or other sound wood, rather straight, 6 feet long and about 3 in. in diameter, making use of the waste ends by cutting them into 3-in. pieces; then take rod iron in 6-feet lengths, turned up 1 in. at one end and painted at the other. Thus prepared, burn holes with a piece of iron rod through the stakes, 12 in. from top and bottom, in the same direction, and through the centre of the 3-in. pieces from end to end, having 10 of each; run the iron through them alternately, commencing with the stake, and ending with a 3-in. piece; then bend the whole circularly round the tree, tying it to the other side by twisting the spare iron rod (about 10 in.) round the next stake. It is also advisable to drive three larch stakes, 3 ft. long, half-way into the ground, at equal distances, within the circle of the guard, to keep it in an upright position, else cattle will force it against the tree, and the bark will be injured by the upper part of the guard.

Fences.—*Discipulus.*—The Spruce Fir will bear the shears just as well as Yew, and makes excellent fences. It was one of the *topiarian* plants formerly used; specimens of which will be found in Mr. Loudon's "Arboretum Britannicum," vol. 4, p. 2306. You have nothing to do but to plant it, and when it begins to grow, to prune or clip it according to your fancy. We do not suppose that cattle will touch it.†

Gardeners.—If *Camphorosma* had given us his address, we would have endeavoured to do something for him. He had better call on Dr. Lindley, 21, Regent Street.†

Garden Walks.—*K. L.*—In summer, excellent walks may be prepared in the manner described at p. 379 of this year's *Chronicle*. In the mean while, you had better strew cinder-siftings over the ground. †

Damp Walls.—*A Young Lady.*—The reason why damp is found on your walls is this: when the air is loaded with moisture and comes in contact with anything colder than itself, its vapour is condensed, and runs down in the form of water. Bring a cold wine-glass into a warm room, and it is immediately covered with dew. Impel your warm breath on a cold glass, and the same thing happens. Your walls were no doubt colder than the damp air that touched them on those days when you found the water trickling down them.†

Gold and Silver Fish.—*A Correspondent* asks if we can inform him how he may keep gold and silver fish alive through the winter. During summer they do very well in a pond 3 ft. deep by 12 in diameter, but he has been recommended to take them out during winter. Accordingly, about a month since he put them all (about 20) into a tub containing 30 gallons of water; one half of which he takes out every day, and replaces it either with rain water or from a large pond. He keeps them protected from frost, but in mild weather he places them out of doors. A few worms and some crumbs of bread are occasionally thrown into the water. He has lately lost one of the largest of the gold ones, four or five of which generally perish every winter. He is never able to keep any of them after they are from 10 inches to a foot long, the silver ones appearing to be more tender than the others.—We regret that we cannot give him any information that will be satisfactory. The fish spoken of as dying are stated to be the largest,—from 10 to 12 inches long. These would be most readily affected by the transition from comparative liberty to the confines of a prison, particularly as the size is beyond the ordinary standard. Yarrell, in his History of British Fishes, page 320, vol. I., says, "I have not seen any specimen that exceeded 10 inches in length." The higher the temperature of the water is preserved, with light and air, the better chance the fish will have of living through the winter. We should think the daily change of one half of the water, which the writer speaks of, quite unnecessary, and it is probably injurious, by lowering the temperature too much. There may be other circumstances which cause the loss complained of; but to attempt to offer a remedy without more precise information would be impossible. We have no doubt it is correct that the silver is more tender than the gold fish: the latter is the species from which the former is a variety; probably caused from some diminished constitutional strength, which renders it more tender and difficult to preserve under unfavourable circumstances. *B.*

Miscellaneous.—*Arbutus.*—Your plants are Juniperus sinensis, a Pinaster, a species of Ephedra, and the entire-leaved variety of Arbutus Unedo. The other we do not know.†——*F. M.*—The Cirrhopétalum sinense will be figured in the Botanical Register, a work published in monthly parts.‡——*A Subscriber.*—Your seedling Pæony would be very likely to gain a prize at the Exhibition of the Horticultural Society, if it answers to the description which you have given; but flowers only will be required.‡——*G. W.*—We do not recognise any known Dendrobium in the stems you have sent; but they are not studiable.†——*H. K. M.*—We fear after all that your Medicago is only a starved state of M. lupulina; we did not recognise it in its puny condition.†——*A Constant Reader* will see in another column a notice of Daniell's manure, which was in type before we received his obliging communication.†——*A Constant Reader.*—Your plants are 1, Thuja orientalis; 2, 3, T. occidentalis; 4, Juniperus oblonga; 5, J. virginiana; 6, J. suécica; 7, Cereus flagelliformis; 8, Opúntia brasiliensis: 9, O. Tuna (?); 10, O. Parote; 11, O. vulgaris; 12, Aloe mitræformis, *var.*; 13, A. verrucosa; 14, Gastéria obliqua; 15, Helleborus fœtidus.¶——*J. C.*—Your plant is the Plagianthus sidoides of the Botanical Magazine, now called Asterotrichion sidoides.——*A Subscriber from the commencement.*—Your plant is Lycopódium involvens.†——*Bictonensis.*—Your specimen appears to be Morrénia odorata, a plant of the Asclepiadaceous order, and not at all related to the Passion-flower.†——*M. W. K.*—The *Gardeners' Chronicle* for 1841 is not to be had. About twenty Numbers are out of print ——*J. R. W.*—Of the Numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* prior to 10th Sept., nineteen are out of print.——*E. R.*—We hardly know what to say about your plan. It would give us great pleasure to be of use; but we do not see clearly in what way to proceed. We will, however, put out a feeler as soon as we can get a little room.†——*T. Garrett.*—Your Herne-hill Seedling Apple is a handsome Pearmain-shaped fruit, which keeps well and can be recommended as worthy of cultivation.‖——*D. W. S.*—Your Apple, raised from seed of the Nonpareil, has sufficient merit to be worthy of further trial; but it does not possess the rich, brisk, and unrivalled flavour of its parent. ——*Robert.*—Your Plant is Cacália articulata. ‡——*A Constant Reader's* plant appears to be Thunbergia coccinea. ——*W. B. H.*—We are sorry we cannot adopt your suggestion. ‡——*W. Gardner.*—Your specimen is Zygopétalum intermédium.†—*Shropshire.*—You will find a list such as you request, with the varieties arranged in the order of ripening, at p. 641 of this year's *Chronicle.*‖——*R. E., Oulton.*—The Apples are—No. 1, Braddick's Nonpareil; 2, Court-pendu Plat; 3, Ord; 4, King of the Pippins; 5, Golden Harvey; 6, probably Blenheim Pippin; 7, Pomme Violette; 9, Embroidered Pippin. The Pear, No. 8, is the Easter Beurré. ‖——*Mary.*—If in your case, we should ask 25*s.*——*Quince.*—Your Apple is the Blenheim Pippin. ‖

Erratum.—In the answer to *W. J. B.* at p. 841, col. *a*, line from the bottom 15, the Pelargoniums mentioned were those to be discarded, the word "not" having been omitted.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The affairs of Barcelona in the beginning of this week assumed a character of very grave importance. Circumstances were stated which appeared to show that the French Consul was a conspicuous actor in the recent insurrection; and if the charges brought against him be substantiated, there can be little doubt that the relations between France and Spain will be seriously compromised. The Spanish authorities accuse the Consul of having originated the insurrection, of having identified himself with the acts of the revolutionary Junta, of having induced the Queen's troops to surrender to the insurgents by representing that the rebellion had spread to the adjoining provinces, and of having refused to give up the wife and daughters of the Capt.-General Van Halen, who had placed themselves under the protection of the French flag, stating that he was responsible for them to the Junta. In addition to these charges, the political chief of Barcelona, who was of course an eye-witness of the progress of the insurgents, has published a statement, declaring that the revolutionary Junta had dissolved itself on the 2d, and taken refuge on board the French ships of war; that the town was on the point of capitulation when the Consul made the Junta disembark and renew the insurrection, at the moment when the inhabitants considered that it was effectually suppressed without bombardment, or violence of any kind. He states that the flag of Queen Christina was then hoisted, the revolutionists again became masters of the city, and the Regent was obliged to resort to extreme measures to reduce it to obedience. Some doubt, however, has been thrown on the testimony of the political Chief, although the Government Papers have openly denounced the Consul as the originator and promoter of the revolt. In the mean time the French Government have given an apparent sanction to the proceedings of their Consul by conferring on him the rank of an officer of the Legion of Honour,—an act which is regarded by the Spanish authorities as a proof that the Court of France was not altogether unconcerned in the issue of the insurrection. The Consul, has also sent a strong protest to the Captain-General, denying the charges altogether, and demanding satisfaction. The Regent, at the date of our last accounts, had resolved on raising the siege of Barcelona, and granting a general amnesty prior to his return to Madrid; the Military Commission was still sitting, but few executions had taken place, and tranquillity was completely restored in all parts of Catalonia. The Paris Papers are of course occupied with the discussion of these events; they state that the Spanish Government have disavowed the conduct of the political chief, and that the charges against the Consul will be proved to have no foundation. In the beginning of the week the affair was considered so serious in Paris, that a fall took place in the funds, although a rupture between the two countries is no longer anticipated.—The news from Portugal is not important; the Government has been occupied with the consideration of the views of the British Cabinet on the Tariff question, but no immediate result is anticipated, and the prospect of a settlement is still far distant.—From Belgium, we learn that the arrangements of the Chamber for the discussion of the treaty with Holland are now complete, and that the question will be the first business brought forward after the Christmas holidays.—The German Papers announce that the Prussian Government is engaged in negotiating a treaty of commerce with Belgium, and that in consequence of the recent attempts to effect a commercial union between that country and France, the King of Prussia has determined to make numerous concessions for the accomplishment of this treaty. The Wurtemberg Government has issued a notice, announcing an immediate reduction in the interest of the National Debt, and a similar measure is said to be contemplated by the Government of Bavaria.—From the Levant we have the important news, that the recent events in Servia have led to a complete rupture between Russia and Turkey. The Emperor, as the protector of Servia, has demanded the immediate deposition of the newly-appointed Prince, and the restoration of Prince Michael, in whose family, he contends, the sovereignty is permanently vested. The Sultan has refused to comply with this demand; and it is rumoured that the Russian Ambassador has threatened to leave Constantinople. The policy of Russia in thus interfering with the acts of an independent sovereign is said to be justified by the Treaty of Adrianople; but it remains to be seen whether Austria and the other European Powers will allow any armed intervention in the provinces on the Danube.

Home News.

COURT.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, continue at Windsor Castle, and are quite well. The Queen has taken daily exercise on foot during the fine weather which has prevailed the greater part of the week. The Prince hunted with his harriers on Thursday, and shot over the preserves in the Great Park on Monday, and again on Wednesday, accompanied by the Duke of Wellington. It is stated in the Ministerial Papers that Her Majesty's accouchement is expected to take place in the spring, and that the Duchess of Kent will be deputed to hold the drawing-rooms during the season, supported by Prince Albert. The Queen Dowager paid an unexpected visit to the town of Poole on Saturday. Her Majesty drove round the quays, and soon afterwards returned to Canford, where she continues to enjoy excellent health. The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz left the residence of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, at Kew, on Tuesday, and embarked for Hamburg, on his return to Strelitz. His Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick of Austria took his departure from Portsmouth on Wednesday, in his frigate the Bellona. After his return to Portsmouth, his Imperial Highness visited all the public establishments—the dock-yard, gun-wharf, victualling-offices, Haslar Hospital, the flag-ships St. Vincent and Victory, the Excellent gunnery-ship, and the Warspite. The Archduke also visited Ryde, and attended the inspection of the Royal Marine Artillery.

Ministerial Changes.—A rumour has been current for some days that the Duke of Wellington has objected to hold the leadership of the House of Lords in conjunction with the Horse-Guards; and that the Cabinet is divided between the claims of Lord Aberdeen and Lord Stanley to that office. The Ministerial Papers seem to suggest the probability that Lord Stanley will receive the appointment; in which case he will of course be raised to the peerage, and thus create a vacancy in the representation of North Lancashire.

Parliamentary Movements.—Lord Clive has announced himself a candidate for North Shropshire, in the room of Sir Rowland Hill, as anticipated in our last. The election of a Member for Carmarthenshire took place on Tuesday, when Mr. S. Davis was returned without opposition.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The affairs of Spain are the leading topic of discussion in the Paris papers, which comment on the insurrection and subsequent bombardment in total forgetfulness of the part played by France in her two revolutions, and of her subsequent line of conduct for the effectual maintenance of order in the interior. The most important fact in relation to this question is the official announcement that M. de Lesseps, French Consul at Barcelona and Capt. Gattier of the French corvette Meleagre, stationed in that port, have been promoted to the rank of officers of the Legion of Honour. The accounts published in the Spanish papers respecting the interference of the Consul in the late insurrection produced an unfavourable impression on the Bourse last week, and caused a fall in the price of stock, as the speculators deemed it possible that the representations of the Spanish Government on the subject might be so strong as to bring about a quarrel between the two countries. It was generally expected that the Consul cannot remain at Barcelona, and that the Spanish Government will not suffer a foreign agent, whom it believes, and on strong grounds, to have originated and fomented the revolution, to remain longer in the town. The papers offer numerous explanations of the proceeding; the Ministerial *Débats* denies the statement that the Consul refused to deliver up the wife and daughters of the Captain-General, and states that the ladies were not arrested by the mob or junta on shore, but in a boat belonging to the French ship-of-war; it would therefore appear from this admission that the arrest took place while they were actually under the protection of the French flag. In a few days some official accounts will no doubt be published, and in the mean time it would be useless to enter further into the party statements of the journals.—The *Moniteur* of Saturday officially announces the occupation of the Marquesas Islands by Admiral Dupetit Thouars, and his having hoisted on the two groups the standard of France. The Admiral states that he occupied the Island of Tahuata in the name of France, at the request of the native King or Chief, in order to protect him from the consequences of an act of aggression against the Americans. He states in his report that he conciliated the King by a present of a red uniform and a pair of Colonel's epaulettes, and that the favour of the Queen was secured by a present of a petticoat, which she had seen one of the sailors wear at an exhibition of private theatricals. It was reported in Paris that Government intends to make the islands a penal colony.—The only subject of domestic interest in the capital, is an action which has just been decided in connexion with the conspiracy of Grenoble. It was brought by General Donnadieu against M. Creteneau Joly, formerly editor of a Royalist print, for breach of contract, by not publishing a work called the "History of the Didier Conspiracy in Grenoble," with eighty-three letters of the Duke Decazes, the present Grand Referendary of the Chamber of Peers, throwing a light on that mysterious event. The Court, in its judgment, gave default against M. Joly; but at the same time nonsuited the General, as the promise of the editor to publish the book was not regarded as sufficient for the basis of a civil action. The anti-dynastic prints, commenting on this decision, call upon the Duke Decazes to explain his conduct in 1816, as he was Minister of Police at the time of the Grenoble affair, and to reply to the accusations of General Donnadieu, who charges the Duke with having been the abettor and employer of Didier in that revolt, the object of which has been, in turn, explained as a Buonapartist, Republican, or Orleans plot to overthrow the Government of Louis XVIII. On the other hand, it is announced that the Duke Decazes will bring an action against M. Joly, for announcing the publication of the letters alleged to have been addressed by the Duke to an agent in Grenoble to provoke the conspiracy of 1816.

SPAIN.—The intelligence from Barcelona comes down to the 13th inst. The bombardment has completely restored tranquillity to Catalonia; and the news now received relates exclusively to the details of the late events and to the proceedings of the French Consul. The Regent was still at his head-quarters at Sarria, and Gen. Zurbano had left for Gerona. The city had not recovered from its stupor, and most of the shops and warehouses had remained closed. The Military Commission was still sitting; 13 individuals, soldiers of the Free Corps, were drawn by lot from those who were found guilty, and were shot on the 12th, at which time no Spaniard was allowed to leave the city. The damages occasioned by the bombardment were to be repaired at the expense of the municipality, which was obliged to supply for the purpose daily 1,000 workmen, and pay a war-contribution of 120,000*l.* within three days. The proclamation relative to the delivery of fire-arms had been rigorously enforced. Fifteen thousand muskets had been already taken from the insurgents; and as it was supposed that there were still five or six thousand not surrendered, twenty-four hours more were given for their delivery. The houses shut up and suspected of containing arms had also been opened and searched in the presence of the magistrates in their respective districts. For some time to come, a national guard will be dispensed with in Barcelona, and the garrison be kept by troops of the line alone. A deputation, composed of six of the notable inhabitants of Saragossa, arrived at the Regent's head-quarters on the 10th, to congratulate him, in the name of all classes of the population of that city, on the suppression of the revolt at Barcelona. The National Guard of Saragossa have also sent to the Regent a similar address of congratulation. The Regent was expected to return to Madrid on the 15th. He was to return by Valencia, being desirous not to encounter the Infant Don Francisco de Paula, who will, in all probability, be ordered to quit Spain, with his Secretary, Count de Parsent. The *Heraldo* asserts that the order had been already given to the Prince. Immediately after the return of the Regent, the Cortes were to be convoked. The first question which will occupy attention is the change produced in the relations between France and Spain by the conduct of M. Lesseps, the French Consul, during the late outbreak. He is accused of having originated and fomented the insurrection, of having rendered himself a mere commissary of the revolutionary Junta, accompanying its members to the camp of Van Halen and elsewhere, and especially of spreading false reports, and telling the Queen's troops that Catalonia, Arragon, and Valencia were in insurrection, which report induced those troops to surrender. He is accused of having refused to give up the wife and daughters of the Captain-General, Van Halen, declaring himself responsible for them to the Junta; and of having disembarked from the French ships the leading men of the revolution, on the night of the 2d, and thus renewed the insurrection at the moment when the town was on the point of capitulating. These facts, stated in the official journals of the Spanish Government, are supported by the testimony of the political chief of Barcelona, Señor Gutierrez, who writes on the 3d from Sarria, where he had taken refuge, describing the progress, the cessation, and resumption of the insurrection. He states that on the arrival of the Regent, the revolutionary Junta had dissolved itself, and that its members went on board the French ships, whilst the newly-raised corps had laid down their arms. The French telegraph announced at the same time with the news of the China pacification, that of the capitulation of the Barcelonese. This was, in fact, considered complete, without bombardment and without violence. "This change for the better," says the political chief, "was done away with by the Consul of France, who made the Junta disembark, and the revolutionists again became masters of the city, the National Guards quitting it. The bandits hoisted the standard of Christina, and sacked the houses of the street da Ancha, and that of the Platercás. This necessitated the opening of fire upon the town." These proceedings, in themselves sufficient to compromise the relations between France and Spain, have been still further aggravated by the act of the French Government, in conferring on the Consul the rank of an officer in the Legion of Honour. This fact is regarded as a proof that the Court of France was not unconnected with the late insurrection; and the explanations to which it must give rise are looked for with some anxiety. The latest accounts state that the Consul has sent a strong protest to the Captain-General, denying the charge altogether, and demanding satisfaction, by the dismissal of the political chief. The Regent had resolved on raising the siege of Barcelona previous to the 18th, when he intended to issue a general amnesty, prior to his return to Madrid. At the meeting of the Cortes, the whole history of the late proceedings will no doubt be developed.

PORTUGAL.—We have news from Lisbon to the 12th inst. The Portuguese Government had the views of the English Cabinet on the tariff question under their consideration, and Lord Howard has had an interview with the Duke of Palmella, but it was not anticipated that any immediate result would be arrived at, and the settlement of the questions at issue was considered as distant as ever. The trial of the *Nacional* newspaper for libel on Senhor Silva Cabral, in charging him with the authorship of the late proclamation against M. Dietz, and stating that they knew where the manuscript copy existed, was decided on the 10th. No manuscript copy was produced, nor was any evidence beyond hearsay brought to connect the matter with Senhor Cabral. Notwithstanding this, the jury returned a verdict in favour of the defendant on all the questions: that there was no abuse of liberty of the press—no criminality, and consequently no punishment required.—Accounts from Madeira state, that more serious damage has been done by the late inundations than even would have been inferred from the first accounts. It is stated, that the beautiful district of Fayal, from which the Duke of Palmella's heir takes his title, and which was one of the richest portions of the island, presenting everywhere the aspect of a garden, and growing some of the best wine in Madeira, is now a desert, with huge boulders carried down from the mountain by the floods, strewing the ground which was lately occupied by vineyards; and that years must elapse before so many as 10 pipes of wine can be made from the growth of this district. The great bulk of this year's vintage has also been destroyed in the stores of Funchal. The entire loss sustained, including damage of every description, has been little short of half a million sterling. Many wine-merchants lost from 300 to 400 pipes of wine, valued, one with another, at 80 milreis (18*l.*) a pipe; and several farms, produce, cattle, utensils, and even soil, were swept into the ocean. A committee has been appointed to raise subscriptions in Lisbon, but as yet not one farthing is publicly known to have been collected in that city, among the Portuguese themselves.

BELGIUM.—Letters from Brussels state that the arrangements of the Chamber for reporting on the treaty of the 5th Nov. are now complete, and that the discussion will be the first subject brought forward after the Christmas holidays. It appears that the continuation of the iron railway from Ghent to Antwerp, through Lockerin and St. Nicholas, will be announced sooner than was expected; 1,258 shares of 1,000f. each are already subscribed for. A fatal accident has occurred on the portion of the international railway in the interior, between Quicorain and St. Saulve. The train which left Quicorain in the afternoon of the 14th, ran off the rails at Quarouble in France; the man on the look-out on the tender was killed, and a custom-house officer had his thigh broken; none of the passengers were injured. It seems that a rail which was raised up at one end caused this accident, and eye-witnesses think it was the effect of malice. The service is stopped until the official inquiry into the causes of the accident be completed.

GERMANY.—The Berlin papers announce that the Prussian Government is seriously occupied with the arrangement of a treaty of commerce with Belgium, and that as such a measure is now considered a political question, numerous concessions will be made to the Belgians. It is also stated that an army of 10,000 men might be formed of the Russian deserters who have fled into Prussia, since the refusal of the King of Prussia to renew the convention for the exchange of deserters. We learn from *Galignani's Messenger*, that when the King of Prussia was returning from St. Petersburg in July last, he stopped a night at the little town of Hohenstein. Captain Kern, owner of the domain of Dohlau, took advantage of the King's passing through to request his autograph, in order to place it in a new church built on the captain's property. His Majesty promised to grant it the next day, when he wrote the following lines:—"Being requested to give my autograph, to be preserved in the new church of Dohlau, I here express my earnest prayer that the Holy Scriptures may always be preached in this church, in this commune, and in this country, to the end of time! May God be with you. Written at Hohenstein, the ninth Sunday after Trinity, July 24, 1842, on my return from Russia, after celebrating the anniversary of the marriage of my beloved sister Charlotte with the Emperor Nicholas, on my way from Kœnigsburg to Erdsmandorf, in Silesia, after having yesterday made the acquaintance of the founder of the new church, the worthy Captain Kern, owner of the domain of Dohlau. FREDERICK WILLIAM."—Letters from Vienna state, that the effects of the peace with China begin to be felt in that city in several ways, and that the cotton manufactures in particular have received a new stimulus, and prices have risen considerably.—The Duke de Bordeaux has arrived at Dresden on a visit to the King of Saxony, where he has been received with every mark of attention on the part of the royal family. He had paid a visit to the field of Culm, celebrated for the battle of 1813, and was expected to visit Leipsic before his return to Prague.—The *Augsburg Gazette* announces that the negotiations relative to the marriage of Princess Clementine of Orleans with Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg Gotha Cohary were terminated, and that the contract would be shortly signed and ratified by both parties.—The Wurtemberg Government has issued a notice, apprising all the holders of the public debt that the interest, now 4 per cent., will be immediately reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and that the state is ready to pay in full all those not disposed to submit to the reduction. The annual saving effected by this measure will be about 110,000 florins. The Bavarian Government also contemplates a reduction of the interest on the public debt from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent.—It is stated that the King of Hanover intends to visit England after the marriage of the Prince Royal, for the purpose of consulting his former physician, Sir Henry Halford, his confidence in German physicians having diminished considerably since the death of Dr. Stieglitz. His Majesty, on being informed that a subscription had been set on foot for the relief of the widow and family of the late Dr. Maginn, immediately forwarded a donation of 200*l.*

ITALY.—A letter from Rome of the 6th inst. states that the King of Naples had offered himself a mediator between Don Miguel and the Queen of Portugal, and with more success than the Pope. The news of the late victories in China had created much satisfaction at Rome, being considered as essentially favourable to Christianity.—Letters from Palermo and Catania have been received, stating that on the evening of the 27th ult. an eruption of Mount Etna took place, after a repose of 20 years. The lava issued in considerable torrents, following two parallel lines, in the direction of Bronte. The damage already done is said to be immense. The fine weather allowed the spectators to roam about the whole night, admiring the extraordinary spectacle. Numerous strangers had arrived to be near the scene. The passengers on board the Oriental steamer were gratified by a sight of this eruption, about two hours after leaving Malta, on the 28th, the mountain bearing at the time N. E. 105 miles. About dusk the passengers and crew were surprised by the unexpected appearance of the eruption, and were so fortunate as to keep it in view for five hours. We have given, under our "Miscellaneous" article, an account of the scene from the pen of an eye-witness.

GREECE.—Letters from Athens of the 30th ult. state, that on the previous day M. Silivergo, the newly-appointed Minister of Finance, became insane while attending a Council of Ministers. They add, that there is no doubt that the Government money matters are quite as deranged as the Minister. Rear-Admiral Sir F. Mason, in her Majesty's ship Howe, is at anchor in the Piræus, which she entered under sail, to the great astonishment of the Greeks. The Princess of Oldenburg arrived on the 23d, on board the Otho steamer. So violent a storm arose between Corfu and Patras, that the steamer was forced to take refuge in the harbour of Pitala, where it remained 24 hours, till the storm abated.

TURKEY.—An express from Constantinople, by way of Vienna, announces the important fact, that a complete rupture has taken place between Russia and Turkey, in regard to the affairs of Servia. The Emperor of Russia, in an autograph letter to the Sultan, had formally demanded the deposition of the newly-appointed Prince of Servia, and the re-establishment of the banished Prince Michael, in whose family, Russia contends, the sovereignty of Servia is invested for ever, by virtue of a firman of the late Sultan Mahmoud. The Porte, in its reply, has declared that no treaties had been infringed, and that the privileges of the Servians had been properly regarded in the course pursued by the Porte, which positively declined to revoke the hatti-sherif. The Russian Ambassador, on the receipt of this note, replied, that he regretted to have to announce to the Emperor the Porte's unfavourable answer, and that he still hoped it would be modified. The Divan is said to have offered to submit the matter to the consideration of the Five Powers; but it was not known whether M. de Boutenieff would consent to this proposition, or what determination the Court of St. Petersburgh would come to. Whatever opinion the Emperor may entertain on the Servian revolution, it is said that the treaty of Adrianople allows the intervention of Russia.

CANADA.—The *Toronto Herald* of Nov. 24, received by the last arrival from New York, stated that Sir Charles Bagot's illness had assumed the most serious character. His complaint was said to be an affection of the lungs, produced by excited action of the heart, and causing great difficulty of breathing, with an almost total want of natural sleep. It was supposed at Toronto that he had tendered his resignation by the last mail, and believed that he would not live to receive Lord Stanley's answer. The *Standard* of Thursday announces with regret that private letters have been received in town, which fully confirm the above intelligence relating to the dangerous illness of the Governor-General. At the date of these letters no hope whatever was entertained of his ultimate recovery. Sir Charles for some time had not been able to sleep until opiates had been administered.

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—The Consols market has been much depressed during the latter part of the week in consequence of the apprehended rupture between France and Spain. Consols for the account closed $93\frac{1}{2}$; Three per Cents. Reduced, $94\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$; Bank Stock, $170\frac{1}{4}$ to $172\frac{1}{2}$; Exchequer Bills, 49*s.* to 51*s.* pm.; Three-and-a-half per Cents. Reduced, 101 to $\frac{1}{8}$; Long Annuities, 12 $\frac{9}{16}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

Christmas-day in the Metropolis.—During the past week the Lord Mayor has received several requisitions, signed by many hundreds of the citizens of London, respecting the observance of Christmas-day on Monday. They state that the concurrence of Christmas-day and Sunday threatens the deprivation of a highly important holiday; that, under any circumstances, the loss of an opportunity of relaxation and enjoyment must be matter of regret; but when, as in the present instance, the evil is likely to be aggravated by a more than ordinary profanation of the Sabbath, it is doubly to be deplored. They therefore submit the propriety of his Lordship originating some measure to obviate this evil; and state that, proceeding from the first magistrate of the Metropolis, a recommendation to the citizens to observe the Christmas feast by a suspension of business on Monday, the 26th inst., cannot be disregarded by them, and must influence the cities and towns throughout the kingdom. The Lord Mayor, on receiving the requisitions, said it would give him the greatest pleasure to carry out the views of so numerous and respectable a body of requisitionists, by officially recommending that Monday, the 26th, be kept as Christmas-day; but he could not make any recommendation of the kind without consulting the principal merchants and bankers. It is now announced that there will be no holiday at the Bank, Stock Exchange, or the public offices.

The Royal Bounties.—Her Majesty's annual bounties were distributed on Monday and Tuesday to upwards of 800 poor, old, and distressed persons, who had been previously recommended by the clergy, nobility, and gentry, residing in the various parishes. The bounty is limited to persons who are above the age of sixty years, and the exception to the rule is made in favour of the blind, and of those who are afflicted with severe bodily infirmity. The Royal gate alms to 168 persons, each receiving thirteen shillings, were also distributed.

Election of Common Councilmen.—Wednesday being St. Thomas's Day, wardmotes were held, according to ancient custom, in the different wards of the City, for electing members to serve in the Court of Common Council for the year ensuing. Great activity having been exercised by the Anti-Corn-law League and the advocates for free trade to return members who would support their particular opinions, more than usual interest was excited by the elections. In a few instances a strong opposition was offered, and a poll was demanded by the candidates, so that the results of the whole are not yet known, but in the great majority of the wards the elections passed off quietly. In several wards resolutions were passed in favour of free trade and of a repeal of the Corn-laws; and in those of Broad-street, the Tower, and Langbourne, resolutions were carried condemning the Income Tax as "inquisitorial and vexatious," censuring the conduct of the surveyors and assessors, and calling for its immediate repeal.

East India House.—The Quarterly General Court of Proprietors was held on Wednesday, Sir J. J. Lushington in the chair. A motion by Mr. Salomons for the production of papers and accounts connected with the war in Affghanistan was negatived by a large majority, the chairman having stated that the accounts would be called for by Parliament in due course, and then be laid before the proprietors. Mr. Lewis brought forward his motion for the production of papers respecting the Ex-Rajah of Sattara; but on the understanding that additional papers had been received, which had altogether altered the case, and which the Court were anxious to submit to the proprietors, the motion was withdrawn till the next general court. A long discussion then ensued on the non-employment of natives of India in civil offices of their own country. It appeared that the Directors had for some time adopted the principle of employing the natives in civil services, and were gradually extending it so far as is compatible with the security of the Government. The proceedings, which ran to great length, closed with a conversation respecting the Hill Coolies, and the statue of the Marquis Wellesley, which, the chairman said, was progressing satisfactorily, and would be finished very shortly.

Income Tax.—On Friday a numerous meeting was held of the merchants, tradesmen, and inhabitants generally, of the Ward of Tower, for the purpose of investigating the cause of a general complaint in regard to the numerous returns made under the Income Tax having been sent back surcharged. The value of the wharf property made the question peculiarly important. In the absence of the Alderman, owing to indisposition, Mr. Deputy Finnis presided. He said that he had called this meeting in consequence of a requisition signed by a large number of respectable individuals, who considered that they had been improperly and unjustly surcharged. The requisition having been read, the Chairman stated that he would first of all submit to the meeting a letter from the Government Surveyor, Mr. Welch. From this it appeared that there were 611 assessments in the ward under schedule A, and that of these 150 were surcharged, or almost one return out of four; under schedule D the assessments were 1,542, the surcharges 556, or almost one in three. In the whole ward, out of 2,153 returns, no less than 706, or, in other words, the declaration of every third man in the ward, had been called in question. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and stated that the surcharges had been made at the rate of 30 and 50 per cent. The following resolution was then proposed and unanimously adopted: "That this meeting, composed of merchants, tradesmen, and inhabitants of the ward of Tower, does not intend to consider, upon the present occasion, the necessity or policy of the Property and Income Tax, the meeting having been convened solely for the purpose of denouncing publicly, and in the strongest language, the manner in which a large number of the returns in this district have been sent back, and the amount of the tax increased by an improper and vexatious system of surcharges; which unwarrantable mode of increasing the tax can only be done by doubting, without investigation or reason, the accuracy of a solemn declaration; and it is, therefore, not only an act of grievous injustice, but also a gross insult to the character of all those whose principles of truth and honesty have been so impugned." It was also resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Lords of the Treasury, and a deputation was appointed to confer with the local Commissioners.—The Inhabitants of Marylebone have also manifested discontent at the manner in which the assessment of tradesmen, and the poorer class of persons, is carried on. The course pursued, is to assess them indiscriminately at 150*l.* per annum, leaving the onus upon the parties who are assessed, to prove that they have not so much. At the meeting of the guardians of the poor last week, the secretary laid before the board a notice from the income-tax commissioners, assessing the Marylebone workhouse, to the income-tax, at the annual value of 2,639*l.* giving a duty of 76*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* The board considered that there could be no claim on a parish workhouse, which comes, in their opinion, under the denomination of charitable institutions; and after some discussion it was resolved to resist the assessment on these grounds.

London Ordination.—On Sunday morning the Bishop of London held a general ordination at St. James's, Westminster. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Sinclair, examining chaplain to the Bishop, and vicar of Kensington. The ordination service was then proceeded with, and a large number of gentlemen were admitted into holy orders.

Metropolitan Improvements.—The improvements in Leadenhall Market, which have been in progress for some weeks, are now completed; many of the old buildings and sheds have been removed and handsome shops substituted, with the addition of a large covered market, composed entirely of iron, the pillars which support the roof being of cast-iron, and the roof itself of wrought-iron, presenting an elliptical surface, lighted by plate glass. It is expected that an entrance to the market for vehicles will shortly be made in Fenchurch-street.—On Thursday the Commissioners appointed to carry into effect the act of Parliament for making a new street from Blackman-street in the Borough, to the Blackfriars-road, and for improving the district called the Mint, in the parish of St. George's, Southwark, met for the purpose of receiving the report as to estimates and the best means to be adopted in carrying out, forthwith, the objects specified in the Act. The whole of the Commissioners already appointed were in attendance. The Lord Mayor, and Mr. Quincey Harris, the member for Newcastle, were present, and qualified as Commissioners. The Lord Mayor said, he should cordially co-operate with his brother Commissioners, and render every assistance in his power in carrying out to its full extent the beneficial effects which would result from the passing of the Bill. The report, which was very lengthy, having been read and considered, the commissioners adjourned till a future day.

Metropolitan Churches.—The Church of All Saints, in the parish of St. Pancras, the first stone of which was laid by Sir Robert Inglis in November last, was consecrated on Monday by the Bishop of London, who preached to a large congregation on the occasion. The church is built in the *cinque cento* style, and is said to be the only specimen of it in England. It contains accommodation for 1,200 persons. The parish has a population of 130,000, with church accommodation for only 16,000. The cost incurred in the erection is between 6,000*l.* and 7,000*l.*, towards which the Committee of the Metropolis Churches Fund have subscribed 1,500*l.*, and the Duke of Bedford 300*l.*

Metropolitan Burial Grounds.—On Wednesday, a numerous meeting of the committee of Dissenters, appointed to effect measures for a successful opposition to the Health of Towns Bill, was held at the Congregational Library, in Moorfields, to receive the report of a deputation appointed to wait on Sir J. Graham, and point out to him the alleged injustice of the measures to those who had embarked large capital in the formation of burying-grounds, and who were by the conditions of the bill allowed no compensation for the investment of their money. It was stated that the deputation pointed out to Sir J. Graham, the hardship the bill would inflict upon the Dissenters, and called his attention to the manner in which the evidence had been got up and laid before the house. Sir J. Graham replied, that Mr. Mackinnon's bill had been under the serious consideration of the Government, but they were not prepared to adopt it. In all probability the Government would feel it to be their duty to introduce a measure on the subject in the ensuing session of Parliament, but he could not at the present moment state the exact nature of the bill. After receiving this report, the committee ordered a copy of the report to be sent to the various owners of burying-grounds and other parties interested in the measure.

Messrs. Wright's Bankruptcy.—An application was made a few days since to the Commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy, to grant a certificate to Mr. John Wright, the senior partner in this firm. The official assignee, upon being questioned by the Commissioner, said, that as regarded the separate estate of Mr. Wright, taking it generally, his report would be unfavourable, inasmuch as too high a value had been put upon the different shares held by him, and that the debtors originally stated to be "good" ought to have been placed under the column of "bad," or doubtful. Mr. Maynard, the solicitor of Mr. Wright, admitted that there had been great irregularity in his conduct, and pleaded in extenuation, that although he had sacrificed the property of others, he had also sacrificed a large fortune of his own. For many of his acts he could offer no justification, but under the old law, the creditors had the power of granting the certificate, and by their offering no opposition, it would be but reasonable to think that they would be now willing to do so, but an *ex post facto* law having now come into operation, he is deprived of that benefit. Full disclosures had been made by the bankrupt before the passing of this act, which would have entitled him to his certificate with the consent of his creditors, and it would, he thought, be harsh now to bind him down by a law of which he could have no possible knowledge at the time that the fiat was opened. Mr. Commissioner Holroyd said, that it must, indeed, be a very bad case to bring it within the provisions of the statute, and this seemed to be a strong case on which to act, although it be under the provisions of an *ex post facto* law. "There are such things" he said, "in his balance sheet, that I should neglect my duty if I passed them over. I shall adjourn the case for a month, but before doing so I shall state my principal objections to it. In 1837 there was a deficiency of 50,000*l.*, of which 45,000*l.* was drawn out by Mr. John Wright, while it also appears that, although his share in the bank only amounted to about 20,000*l.* he has drawn out 100,000*l.* Of this the other partners were not aware; besides 60,000*l.* worth of stock held in trust had been sold out which had belonged to different individuals, and the proceeds applied to Mr. Wright's speculations, without his following the legitimate business of a banker. The value of his shares was continually fluctuating, and his purchase of them was improperly made by the money of his creditors. For all this no justification could be offered, and, according to the obligations imposed upon me by the act of Parliament, I cannot pass such matters over, although in doing so I am acting in some degree against my feelings. In my situation, however, I must lay all consideration of my feelings aside, and perform my duty to the public." The case was therefore adjourned for a month.

The Art-Unions of the Metropolis.—On Saturday evening, a meeting of artists, resident in the Metropolis, took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, the object of which was to contradict an assertion put forth by a new society, called the National Art-Union, stating that it had received promises of support and co-operation from artists generally. The chair was taken by Mr. T. Wyse, M.P., and the room was crowded. A resolution, contradicting the above assertion, moved by Mr. Fahey and seconded by Mr. Clint, was carried unanimously. Another resolution, complimenting the Art-Union of London, proposed by Mr. Warren and seconded by Mr. Park, was also carried, but not without a show of opposition; some persons objecting to certain parts of the management of the committee of the Art-Union, in regard to the remissness in the delivery of the prints to the subscribers, the selection of the subjects, and the execution of the engravings; while others objected altogether to the constitution of Art-Unions, on the principle of their being a lottery. The sense of the meeting was, however, almost unanimously in favour of the resolution, which was accordingly carried. Subsequently to this meeting, the National Art-Union has issued a circular, attributing the proceedings of the meeting to the announcement in their prospectus, that no prizes will be selected by the new society of less value than 25*l.*; a regulation, they state, which excludes a large class of persons who paint pictures of a low price expressly to meet the demand of the Art-Union prizeholders.

The Scottish Monument.—On Saturday, the Marylebone Vestry assembled for the purpose of adopting one out of three designs, selected by the committee, for erection in the Regent's-circus to the memory of the Scotch Reformers of 1793-94. A memorial was presented praying that the designs should be open to competition, but the motion for the admission of the memorial was lost by a large majority. It was then resolved, with seven or eight dissentients, that the design for a plain square pillar, about 40 feet in height, with a cap of a Roman pilaster, surmounted by an urn, be adopted by the vestry; and a committee was appointed to assist Mr. Hume in superintending its erection.

Public Meetings.—On Wednesday evening, a meeting of the Fourth Section of the Anti-Corn-Law Association was held at the Marylebone Institution. The hall was completely filled, there not being less than 700 persons present. The chair was taken by Mr. Henry Waymouth, who stated at some length the object of the meeting, and alluded, in the course of his speech, to a statistical return which he held in his hand, and which, he said, placed in a strong light the sufferings of the once happy operatives of "Merry England." It showed that in Wigan, in Lancashire, there were, on an average, 981 in full employment at 1*s.* 7¾*d.* per head per week, or 2¾*d.* per day; which, if wholly laid out in bread, would be 1 lb. 6 oz. for each. There were 1,720 persons whose income did not exceed 1*s.* per head per week; 2,330, 1*s.* 6*d.*; 1,768, 2*s.*; 1,786, 3*s.*; 538, 4*s.*; 1,133 whose income was 5*s.* and upwards. There were 2,745 who slept three in a bed; 1,852 who slept four in a bed; 830, five in a bed; 503, six, seven, and eight in a bed; and there are many having no beds. Of these beds, a great majority are very inferior, made up of straw, shavings, &c.; many having no bed-clothes. Great numbers have no change of linen, and many have no linen at all. He therefore considered it absolutely necessary that the Metropolis should second the efforts of the people throughout the manufacturing districts in putting an end to these laws. Mr. M. Gibson, M.P., in a speech of some length, moved the following resolution:—"That all restrictions on the interchange of commodities are injurious to the community by limiting trade, enhancing prices, and diminishing the demand for labour: evils which press most heavily upon all, but most severely on the poorer and labouring classes." Col. Thompson moved a resolution—"That with the view of securing this repeal ere it be too late, this meeting pledges itself to co-operate with the Anti-Corn-law League in its just and righteous object, and to use all its energies to obtain for the suffering people of this realm the right, of which an iniquitous legislation has deprived them, to exchange their labour for their bread." The meeting was then addressed by Sir De Lacy Evans and other gentlemen, and the above resolutions were unanimously adopted.—A special general meeting of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company was held on Thursday, to take into consideration the present position and future prospects of the Company. The report stated that the result of the meeting lately held for the purpose of considering the arrears of call regulating the Company's capital, had been the forfeit of 26,000*l.* stock; the amount in arrear which could not be recovered being 6,566*l.*, and the payments made by the various holders 13,072*l.* The total capital of the Company now amounted to 171,950*l.* A call, at the rate of three per cent., would, however, be required to repay the loan to the bankers, and to complete the final instalments on the purchase money. Should the proprietors authorise the directors to continue both the home and colonial establishments, the liabilities of the Company for the year ensuing would be between 6,000*l.* and 7,000*l.* In compliance with the wishes of the proprietors the board had reduced the salaries and general expenditure of the establishments at home and abroad, so as to bring the whole within the sum of 1,254*l.* From the recent advices received from the Company's superintendent at Stanley, it appeared that the settlement of farmers and artizans in the New Brunswick district was daily on the increase, in consequence of which new roads were being formed, and fresh accommodation furnished. The sales of land, which had been effected up to the 1st September, amounted to 2,770 acres, at the rate of 5*s.* per acre, upon which 1*s.* deposit was paid by the settlers. Recently a convenient site had been set apart in the company's territory for a church, in connexion with which a clergyman of the Church of England had been ordained by the Bishop of Nova Scotia. It was to be expected that when the terms of the Ashburton treaty came more fully into operation a great increase in the sale of land would take place, and greater facilities for emigration be established. The entire stock of crops and of cattle on the company's farms were in a healthy and favourable condition. A tax of 1*d.* per acre had recently been imposed by the Legislature of Upper Canada upon all uncultivated lands. It was then proposed by Mr. Bruce, and seconded, that the report of the directors be received and adopted. To this an amendment was proposed by Mr. Pouncey, but which fell to the ground from want of a seconder, to the effect that no expenses be in future incurred which could not be met by the company's income. The original motion was then put and carried unanimously.

Police.—For some time past the attention of the magistrates has been directed to a shop in Holywell-street, kept by a man called Patterson, in which books and prints calculated to bring religion into contempt have been openly exposed for sale. Last week the question came before the magistrate at Bow-street, in consequence of Mr. Knight Bruce, son of the Vice-Chancellor, having broken the glass of the shop-window, in order that the police might have the particulars before them in an official form, and be thus enabled to bring home the offence to the parties concerned. The magistrate applauded Mr. Knight Bruce's conduct, and merely sentenced him to pay the cost of the glass. On Tuesday, Mr. Green, the merchant, of Dorset-place, appeared at Bow-street, to answer the charge of tearing down and removing a written paper from the same window. Mr. Green stated that he had three times requested the boy in the shop to remove them, and, as he refused to do so, he had himself torn them down. He was then given into custody on the charge of theft. The magistrate said there was no difficulty whatever about the nature of the charge, for it was not at all like a theft, the object of the accused being only to take down the papers, in order to bring the subject into a state of prosecution. If Patterson had to complain of anything, he might, if he thought proper, bring an action for trespass; but as it was evident that Mr. Green had no intention of committing a theft, he should not have been taken into custody on such a charge, and the case must therefore be dismissed. On Wednesday, Mr. Pearce, a corn-merchant, appeared at Bow-street to answer a similar charge; but the magistrate refused to receive the evidence of Mr. Patterson's witness, and the gentleman was discharged. In consequence of these transactions, the Government have at length determined to put down the shop as a public nuisance. It is said that Mr. Maule, the Solicitor to the Treasury, has received instructions to proceed against the parties, and is now engaged in making the necessary arrangements.

Hanwell Asylum.—At the meeting of Middlesex Magistrates last week, the management of the Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell was taken into consideration, in order that the Court might pronounce a final resolution as to the system of treatment which has now for three years been in practical operation. The resolution passed last year on the subject was in guarded language, so as not to commit the court absolutely to its support. Mr. Laurie now stated that since the introduction of the present system they had had 1,000 patients on an average annually in the asylum, and yet the periodical reports were one unvaried record of success. After a practical experiment for such a length of time without the occurrence of one untoward event, it was due to the public to record a definitive opinion as to its merits. He, therefore, proposed a resolution, "That having taken into consideration the reports of the visiting justices and resident physician of the County Lunatic Asylum, laid before the court on the 27th Oct. last, this court desire to record their opinion, that after a trial of three years, the advantages of the total abolition of personal restraint in the treatment of lunatics, as maintained in that asylum, are fully established on the firm basis of practical experience, and to express their gratification at the success which has attended so great and beneficent a scheme for the amelioration of the condition of the most afflicted class of the community." After going through some details as to the humane and conciliatory mode of treatment now pursued in the asylum, he said that during the past year 16,984 articles of various kinds had been manufactured by the patients, in addition to performing the washing, cooking, &c., of the establishment. The rate of mortality amongst them was comparatively at a low average. The per-centage of deaths since the asylum opened was 12 per cent.; but recently it had diminished to 9 per cent., which was to be attributed to an increase of diet and comfort. The expenditure caused by this treatment might appear to be greater, but in reality it was the reverse, as it tended to cure more quickly, which proportionably diminished the expense. Mr. Tulk said, that during the four years since the adoption of the non-restraint system, not a single instance of a calamitous kind, fairly attributable to that mode of treatment, had occurred. He hoped that means would be taken to erect a smaller asylum in the neighbourhood for convalescent patients, which would facilitate the cure of those approximating to convalescence. He was also persuaded that there ought to be no private establishments for the insane. The chairman (Mr. Serjeant Adams) expressed his opinion, that it would be beneficial were one uniform system of making out the statistics of lunacy adopted generally in all the asylums throughout the kingdom. A Government measure was required for that purpose, and he expected some beneficial enactments on this subject. Sir Peter Laurie said that they had taken the poor lunatic under their protection, and now they would see if they could not do something for the rich. He could assure them, that many in the higher ranks of life were becoming sensible of the superior advantages of public asylums; and he had been frequently privately applied to to get insane persons of condition into Bethlehem, with an offer of 300*l.* or 400*l.* a year. There was wanted a kind of self supporting institution for the insane, which should be got up by public subscription. At the present day, Hanwell was the only place where the poor were better off than the rich. He had examined the system practised there, and all his former prejudices against it were entirely removed. Several other magistrates bore testimony to the complete success of the Hanwell system, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Southwark.—A long statement has been published by the managers of the parochial schools in this borough in reference to a performance of sacred music which had been advertised to take place in St. Saviour's Church. It appears that it was the intention of certain inhabitants of the parish to give a performance of sacred music in that church for the benefit of the parochial and national schools. That intention having been communicated to the Bishop of Winchester, his Lordship has commanded that no such performance shall take place. The Bishop's letters state that the annual rehearsal and performances at St. Paul's for the benefit of the sons of the clergy are very different from the proposed concert, and that "with the minister alone, subject of course to his responsibility to the ordinary, is the right of exercising his discretion as to the allowing the use of the church for any meetings, except the customary meetings for vestry for parochial business. The minister has a perfect right to refuse the use of the church for such a performance as advertised; and has not only a right so to do, but it is his bounden duty. The churchwardens have no power to grant the use of the church." In consequence of this prohibition the managers have refused to give the performance in any of the taverns in the borough, and have consequently abandoned it altogether.

Hackney.—On Thursday a meeting was held in this parish to make a rate for the ensuing year. After the vestry-clerk had read the estimate of the rate, from which it appeared that the proposed repairs amounted to 65*l.*, and the amount to be collected 288*l.*, the churchwarden, Mr. Gillespy, moved, "That a rate of 2½*d.* in the pound be granted." Mr. G. Offor addressed the meeting at some length. He complained of the impropriety of fixing upon this period of the year for the agitation of a church-rate question, and moved that the estimate be not received. The churchwarden said that in asking for a rate he was only paying due allegiance to the law. He had no doubt of the legality of asking for it—the legality of withholding it was another question. He hoped to see none of those unhappy differences which all parties regretted when free from the excitement produced by them. The proceedings of the meeting proved that a kindly feeling had supplanted much of the bitterness of former years; and he should not prevent an increase of that feeling when he stated that he was not desirous of exacting the rate from any one whose conscientious scruples forbad the payment of it. This announcement was received with satisfaction, and upon the motion for a rate being declared carried, Mr. Offor declined to demand a poll, expressing his opinion that after the explanation of the churchwarden, the rate was virtually a voluntary one.

Woolwich.—The Shearwater steam-vessel, which has been for some time employed in the survey of the German Ocean, has arrived at this dock-yard to refit, and it is expected that Capt. Washington will commission either the Blazer or the Flamer, to carry on the duties of the survey next season. The Wilberforce steam-vessel has been taken into dock, to have the injury which she sustained in her bottom, by striking on a rock, in going up the Niger, repaired. It is stated that when again ready for sea, she will be recommissioned by Capt. Wm. Allen, who is anxious to proceed again to Africa, and that her chief occupation on that coast in future will be as a surveying vessel.

Richmond.—It is stated that the amount of Captain Belstead's defalcation, occasioned by his fraud on the Richmond Savings-bank, amounts to no less than 1,500*l.*; the whole of which the trustees have determined to make up, so that the depositors will sustain no loss. It is also stated, in reference to the system of management, that instead of "the Manager's book" being an effective check upon that of the Secretary, the former was copied from the latter, thus preventing the possibility of detection by the most direct means, and also preventing further investigation, if any apparent discrepancy arose upon examining any other documents or books of account. The King of Hanover and the Duke of Cambridge, who have both been patrons of the bank, have subscribed, the former 100*l.* and the latter 50*l.*, towards making up the loss.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered in the week ending Dec. 10, was 815—Males, 409; females, 406. Weekly average 1838-9-40-1—Males, 467; females, 445. The distribution of this mortality was as follows: West districts, 103; North, 156; Central, 151; East, 202; South, 203.

Provincial News.

Agricultural Districts.—On the 8th inst. the barns, stabling, and outhouses on the estate of Mr. Denison, M.P., at Dorking, in Surrey, were fired and destroyed, together with a number of wheat and hayricks, several valuable horses, and a quantity of poultry. Mr. Denison has offered a reward of 100*l.*, the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Dorking 270*l.*, and the Government 100*l.*, for the apprehension of the incendiary.—On Tuesday evening two wheat-stacks in the rick-yard of Mr. York, at Peacock Farm, at Lower Morden, in the same county, were fired and burnt to the ground. The stacks contained from 12 to 20 loads each, and were standing in the centre of a yard containing a great number of other ricks, which would have been destroyed but for the arrival of several engines from the metropolis and the surrounding villages. The total loss is expected to exceed 2000*l.* About a week since two ricks were fired in a neighbouring farm belonging to Mr. Aspin.—On Sunday night, the farm of Mr. Hine at Newnham, near Baldock, in Hertfordshire, was fired, and the rick-yard destroyed, containing corn valued at 2,000*l.*, about 400 quarters of wheat, and a large quantity of clover-seed, which, with other corn, would have found employment for thirty men through the whole winter.

Barnstaple.—The annual cattle-show took place in this town on Friday last. At the dinner which followed, Lord Ebrington presided, supported by his father, Earl Fortescue, who addressed the meeting as Lord Lieutenant of the county. He hardly need, he said, upon this occasion, repeat the opinions which he had always advocated, that, in the great and mixed community of which this kingdom was composed, the prosperity of every interest depended upon a union of the whole. It was no part of his duty, and foreign to the object of these meetings, either to praise or condemn the principles by which such measures were carried out—it was sufficient for us to know that they had now become the law of the land, and by them our relations with other countries must be directed. But he would boldly state, with respect to their mingling political with agricultural discussion, that we ought, as wise and prudent men, to hold ourselves ready for further regulations for the admission of foreign corn. He did not take his opinion on this subject simply from the distress that prevailed among the manufacturing population of the kingdom; but he thought they must look in the next session of Parliament for further relaxation in the laws for the admission of foreign corn; and he would ask those who were in the habit of watching the political horizon, whether they were not themselves prepared for further changes? His Lordship alluded to the late agricultural meetings which we have noticed in preceding Numbers, and particularly dwelt upon the speech of Mr. Acland at Yeovil. He expressed the satisfaction he experienced at finding that those sound and just principles which he had always advocated were supported by a gentleman for whose opinions he not only entertained sincere respect, but who, not twelve months ago, was of a different opinion—a gentleman, from the part he had taken in agricultural questions, to whose opinions he would attach more weight than to his own. When he saw such intelligent persons as this throwing aside their former opinions, might he not safely argue the probability that greater alterations would take place in the introduction of foreign produce? It was their duty, at least, to be prepared for further changes in this respect. In regard to rents, his Lordship said he was the last person to deny that it was the duty as well as the interest of the landlord to apportion the rents to the circumstances of the times. He felt satisfied that the exaction of exorbitant rents was both an injustice to the landholder, and ruinous to the occupier. At the same time, however, when he said this, he could not say that a general reduction of rents, to any great extent, would successfully resist the competition of the foreigner. It had been proved, by experience, that the lowest rented lands were not always the best cultivated; unduly low rents, he feared, too often took from the tenant that stimulus to exertion which was absolutely necessary; the landlord, in consulting the interest of the tenant, would best consult his own interest by going hand in hand with him in draining, fencing, and in every other mode of improving the lands they held. He believed, if that course were generally pursued, the productive powers of the land would be best developed—he believed, that by means of giving additional employment to the labourer, and his labour being most beneficially adapted to the land, the interest of all classes would be consulted, and they would have nothing to fear from any competition that may be produced by changes of the law.—Lord Ebrington then addressed the meeting, and said, that the English farmer had no reason to fear the introduction of foreign produce. The question, he thought, was whether they were to give up farming altogether, or whether they would follow the new lights that were rising up for the improvement of the soil. If they followed the rules pointed out for their guidance by the Royal Agricultural Society, he did not see that they need despair of successfully competing with the foreigner—he did not say that we should be enabled to expel foreign produce from our markets, but we should try to make our own produce the best.

Bath.—The trustees of the Bath roads having had the tolls in their own hands for more than a year since the completion of the Great Western Railway, have determined on again letting them. The funds of the trust, it is said, have not suffered so much by the loss of travelling as was expected, and there will be a considerable sum left for the gradual reduction of the debt after paying all the expenses of the roads.

Brighton.—An experiment is now in progress at the head of the Chain-pier, for the purpose of raising fresh water from below the sea by means of an Artesian well. It is intended to bore to the extent of 70 feet, at which depth it is expected that the chalk formation will be penetrated, and fresh water obtained, which will be applied to the formation of a fountain.

Carnarvon.—In reference to the proposed union of the two bishoprics of North Wales, which we noticed under this head last week, we learn by the *Oxford Herald*, that in a recent communication with his Archdeacon, the Bishop of Oxford has strongly urged the expediency of representing the serious evil which will be inflicted on the Church in Wales, if the contemplated union of the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph should ever be carried into effect.

Cheltenham.—The local papers state that a poor man named Coldwell died in that town on Saturday last from actual destitution. From the evidence on the inquest, it appeared that deceased had been long out of work, and subsisted by the kindness of neighbours almost as poor as himself. On Saturday he attended prayers at the Catholic chapel, and was found in a kneeling posture, immediately after the service, a corpse. At the inquest on Monday, the jury returned a verdict that he "Died from want of the common necessaries of life."

Chester.—On Wednesday week, a meeting was held in this city for the purpose of presenting Lady Anne Wilbraham with a portrait of her husband Mr. George Wilbraham, late Member for South Cheshire. The portrait was painted by Sir M. A. Shee, President of the Royal Academy; and the inscription stated that it was presented by the supporters and friends of Mr. Wilbraham, "as a memorial of their gratitude for the zeal and ability with which he advocated their interests, and in admiration of the integrity and manly independence which characterised his political conduct during the ten years he represented them in the House of Parliament." The meeting was very numerously attended, the picture being presented by Lord Robert Grosvenor. In the evening a dinner took place, at which Mr. Wilbraham reviewed the different topics which had engaged the public attention while he was their representative. It appears that the idea of presenting the portrait originated with the yeomanry in the neighbourhood of Sandbach, and that a large proportion of the donations received were from persons in a humble station who were anxious to contribute to the testimonial.

Devonport.—A Conservative dinner took place in this town on Tuesday, the Mayor, Mr. J. Smith, presiding. The meeting was attended by Sir J. Y. Buller and Lord Courtenay, two of the county members, and other gentlemen. Sir J. Buller in his speech dwelt on the revival of trade, and considered that commerce would not fail to derive benefit from the recent measures of the Government. Lord Courtenay said that the financial schemes of the present Ministry must be useful to all the interests of the country, and do as little injury as could possibly be done to interests affected by them. Mr. C. B. Baldwin, M. P. also stated his belief that the measures of the Government in regard to the corn-laws and the tariff were wholesome and beneficial to the country, and that they would bring about a proper state of things. The wars, he said, in which the country was engaged having ceased, the national finances have been relieved from some degree of oppression, and he hoped that the income-tax would not be continued longer than the specified time. He considered it probable, that it might be removed before, for he was assured that Sir Robert Peel would take the earliest opportunity of repealing it. Several other gentlemen addressed the Meeting at some length, but the interest of their speeches was chiefly local.

Isle of Wight.—The annual cattle-show took place at Newport on Thursday the 15th, and was followed by the customary dinner, at which the Earl of Yarborough presided, supported by about a hundred gentlemen. His Lordship's speech consisted chiefly of a comparison between the agriculture of Lincolnshire and the North of England, and that of the southern counties. He noticed the length of time stock was kept, and observed with reference to fattening that the motto should be, "Short time and quick returns." In regard to the necessity of further exertion on the part of the farmers, Lord Yarborough concurred in the speeches of the agriculturists whose opinions we have lately had occasion to record. "The farmer," he said, "as well as the grazier, must look for quick returns; and if the present times last, they must use greater industry—imitate the Scotchman—go and think, and turn everything into money they could; for if they stand still they go back." This improvement he considered necessary in all classes connected with agriculture in the Isle of Wight; for although he admitted that they were improving, they did not advance so much as he desired, nor so rapidly as their neighbours. "He was anxious," he said, "about their labourers, they must get them into a quicker pace; if the horses want to go faster, they won't let them; they want horses that will step out, and the men should keep up with them. In the north there was scarcely such a thing as a day labourer, most of the work there is done by the piece. Here the labourer sauntered with his hands behind him; but in the north their very elbows went before them, and they say 'We shall begin an hour earlier and work two hours later, for we shall be paid for it.' But here a young fellow says, who is on the day-labour system, 'I don't see why I should exert myself more than an old man, for I get no more.' It was not by discharging the labourers that farmers would save money. Let JOHN be employed, and you will get something from his labour. He did not say this because many were out of employ. If it is necessary to reduce wages, do it; but do not do it in a hurry, lest you fall into the same evil as the manufacturers did. They did it suddenly, and the men rose up against them. Landlords and tenants must put their shoulders to the wheel, and then they had nothing to fear."

Leicester.—On Tuesday, the 13th, a hundred deer were caught in Garendon-park, the seat of Mr. C. M. Phillips, for the purpose of stocking one of her Majesty's parks with the breed, which is considered a fine one. The park was crowded with visitors, who had collected from the towns and villages in the neighbourhood to witness the sport. A large space, between 400 and 500 yards in circumference, had been enclosed by high netting attached to the trees; the deer being driven into the enclosure, were frightened by the shouts of the men employed to catch them, and plunged into the nets with a view to break through, when they were entangled by the legs or neck, and caught without difficulty. They were then conveyed in vans to the Hall stables, and have since been removed to Windsor.

Liverpool.—A case of some interest to commercial men both in this country and the United States came before the Court of Bankruptcy in this term on Saturday. The bankrupt is a person of the name of Hall, formerly a grocer at Warrington, and reputed to have been well educated, and to have strong religious tendencies. It appears that in the month of September, 1841, he absconded from Warrington, and was subsequently discovered to have sailed for America, leaving his affairs perfectly unprotected, but without any effects available to his creditors, either from a secret disposition of them prior to leaving, or by some fraudulent negotiations with other parties, for the purpose of keeping the proceeds from his creditors. The father-in-law took possession of the books, and on the bankrupt's arrival in America, he obtained an appointment as clerk in a grocery store, where he evinced activity and vigilance for a twelvemonth, as described by his master in his advertisement of the robbery in the American journals. On the 19th June last he absconded from his master at Brooklyn, in the State of New York, taking with him 4,950 dollars, the moneys of his employer, in Texian Treasury notes and specie of different denominations. Every attempt to discover his retreat was unavailing, and shortly afterwards the bankrupt appears to have had some connexion with a Mr. Thomas Montfort, in South Boston, from whom he also absconded, taking with him 1,200 dollars current money of the state. Mr. Montfort immediately advertised the prisoner, offering a reward of 300 dollars for his apprehension, but without effect. The bankrupt contrived to elude the vigilance of the police in the United States, and nothing more was heard of him until information was received that he had been seen at his old haunts at Warrington. He was there apprehended, and brought before the magistrates to answer the charge of felony preferred against him from his American prosecutors by attorney; but the case was so beset with difficulties, in consequence of the indeterminate relations between the two countries on the point of arrest, that Colonel Aspinwall, the United States' Consul, and Mr. Nicholson, clerk to the magistrates at Warrington, applied to Sir J. Graham for advice in prosecuting the examination, which proved ultimately an affair of so much difficulty as to cause Sir J. Graham to recommend an abandonment of the case—a recommendation which was instantly followed by the release of the prisoner, but not of a restitution of the property, either to the prisoner himself or to the parties deputed by the assignees under his estate for their joint benefit. At the examination on Saturday, it appeared that the books left behind when he first absconded had been much mutilated, and the bankrupt stated that he could not produce a balance-sheet. The Commissioner said, that without such a document, giving a clear statement of his affairs, he should refuse to pass him, and the inquiry was accordingly adjourned.—Another destructive fire broke out in this city on Thursday morning, on the tar and rosin works of Messrs. Platt and Son, at the south end of Liverpool. These works are very extensive, having fronts to four streets, and occupying a space of nearly 700 square yards. The tar and rosin works are in the centre, and at each end are ranges of lofty warehouses, filled with general merchandise. The fire, from the combustible nature of the materials on the works, soon got head, defying all the exertions of the fire-police to arrest its destructive progress. The state of the wind greatly contributed to spread the flames. There was a strong breeze from the south-east, which, blowing right across the river, carried the flames in a body from the tar and rosin works to the range of warehouses at the east end, while the intense heat fired those at the west end. The result was, that by 8 o'clock the whole was one mass of ruin. Meanwhile, the dwelling-houses on all sides of the burning pile were exposed to imminent danger. The neighbourhood is densely inhabited, and the alarm of the inhabitants was very great. While they were removing their furniture, the fire-police, despairing of arresting the career of the fire in the tar and rosin works, played on the houses. The whole of those in New-hall-street were, however, destroyed, and others in Greenland-street were seriously damaged. A school belonging to the congregation of Great George-street Chapel was held in the lower room of one of the warehouses in Greenland-street, and was, of course, consumed, with all its books and furniture. The fire appears to have been caused by the boiling of turpentine early in the morning. Two men in one of the warehouses escaped from burning by descending by the jigger-rope, the stairs being on fire. No estimate has yet been formed of the property destroyed. The warehouses contained wheat, flour, and cotton. The flames in the contiguous premises were not subdued for several hours, as the breeze from the south-west continued to spread the flames.

Norwich.—The local papers inform us that Mr. Dickinson is on a visit to this district, commissioned by Government to inquire into the state of the women and children employed in agriculture, with a view to ascertain their actual state, and its relation to that of the same portion of the manufacturing and mining classes. His inquiries tend to all the points connected with their food, wages, education, habits, and situation—embracing, indeed, all the circumstances that can affect their moral and social condition.

Nottingham.—It appears by the Nottingham papers that fears are entertained for the safety of the massive tower of St. Mary's Church in that town, and that one of the piers by which it is supported has shown indications of giving way. The churchwardens have consulted Mr. Cottingham, the architect, on the subject, and an examination will be instituted into the real condition of the building. The weight of the tower is estimated at 2400 tons, and divine service has been suspended until the survey has been made.

Shrewsbury.—The funeral of the late Lord Hill took place on Friday, in the chapel at Hadnal, within five miles of this city. The shops were nearly all closed, as a token of respect to his Lordship's memory. Although the morning was gloomy, with continued drizzling rain, hundreds of persons started at an early hour, on foot, to Hadnal, followed by horsemen and vehicles of every description; and throughout the morning the entire route was crowded with people anxious to witness the last obsequies of the deceased, who was universally beloved in this neighbourhood. To add to the affliction of the family, Mrs. Hill, the mother of his Lordship, expired on Saturday morning, after a severe illness.

Stafford.—The free-trade meeting in the Potteries for the purpose of receiving a deputation from the Anti-Corn-League, took place at Shelton on Thursday the 15th, Mr. Ridgway in the chair. About 1,500 persons were present. On the seats in front of the platform were 200 ladies, comprising members of many of the principal families in the neighbourhood. The deputation from the Anti-Corn-law League consisted of Colonel Thompson, Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. Bright of Rochdale, and Mr. Moore of Manchester. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen at great length, and several resolutions in favour of the League Fund, pledging the meeting to use every exertion to obtain a repeal of the Corn-laws, were adopted.

Sunderland.—In our Paper of the 3d, we stated that it is the intention of the commissioners of the river Wear to convert the harbour of Sunderland into a floating-dock, and that notice had been given of an application to Parliament for powers to carry this scheme into effect. On Monday, a public meeting of the shipowners of the port was held for the purpose of taking the subject into consideration. It was stated, that when the proposed dock is constructed, loaded vessels will lie at all times afloat, the channel of the harbour will be deepened, and the disastrous consequences which have heretofore resulted to shipping by the breaking up of the ice, which caused 20,000*l.* damage in the beginning of 1841, will be averted. The expense is estimated at 60,000*l.*; the tax on shipping will be 1½*d.* per ton per voyage; and a tax is also to be levied on the shipment of coals and the import of some descriptions of merchandise; and from these sources of income the commissioners intend to reduce the debt 4,000*l.* every year. The proposal was unanimously adopted, and a committee appointed to superintend the progress of the Bill.

Thetford.—It appears from the Norfolk papers that the solicitor who has absconded from this town, as mentioned in our Paper of the 3d inst., is Mr. Henry Rogers. It is said that since his flight he has addressed a letter to a gentleman, stating that his liabilities amount to 15,000*l.* He had mortgaged his house seven times without recognition of the previous charges; had obtained from a butcher in the town 1,000*l.* on a parcel of old leases and other parchments of no value; had similarly duped a gentleman of 2,000*l.*, the guardian of some children of 600*l.* trust-money, and others of sums varying from 400*l.* to 1,000*l.* each. He had also deposited at the National Provincial Bank a bond for 200*l.*, to which the signatures of his father and brother had been forged; and it is mentioned as a singular fact, that one of the pretended securities is dated in 1838, the stamp on which it is written being dated 1839. As an instance of the confidence placed in him, a letter, opened since his flight, announces the writer's intention to bring him 1,200*l.* on a day named, to be disposed of as he should think proper. Shortly before his departure, he obtained 25*l.* from the waiter at the Bell Inn, Bury, under pretence of having left his pocket-book at home; and even, in his flight, obtained cash upon his check for 15*l.* at Newcastle. A meeting of creditors has been held, which was attended by numerous parties from this district of Norfolk; but there appears to be little chance of recovering any portion of their property.

Worcester.—The ratepayers of this county are arranging a strong opposition to the rural police. Petitions are preparing in various parts of the county for presentation at the next sessions, and six magistrates in the Kidderminster district have given notice to the clerk of the peace that they will move an address to the Secretary of State from the justices of the county, that the continuance of the police force is no longer necessary, and that it is desirable to return to the old system of superintendents and constables, appointed by the different parishes for their own benefit.—The *Worcestershire Chronicle* states as a fact, that in a first-rate inn, not 14 miles from that city, the sum of 9*d.* was all that was recently taken in one day, and that the receipts of two days were not more than 7*s.* 6*d.* The farmers, it states, seem panic-struck, fearing in many instances to spend even a sixpence in luxury; and multitudes of labourers are out of employ, while those in work have to submit to reduced wages. It adds, that upwards of 60 able-bodied men lately applied for relief or work to the Board of Guardians of an agricultural union in that county; and that a man stated before the county police court that he was turned out of his employ because he would not thrash wheat for 13*d.* a-day.

York.—The restoration of the Minster is proceeding satisfactorily. A new roof has been put on the north transept, and the walls which had been bulged by the pressure of the decayed roof have been brought in about three inches. The new roof is to be ventilated and lighted for the better preservation of the timbers, and covered, first with kyanised deal boarding, and then with copper sheeting.

Railways.—The following are the returns for the past week:—Newcastle and Carlisle 1,153*l.*; Liverpool and Manchester 3,737*l.*; Great Western 11,074*l.*; South-Western 4,350*l.*; Birmingham and Derby 1,134*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester 1,384*l.*; Hull and Selby 857*l.*; Grand Junction 6,048*l.*; Great North of England 1,182*l.*; Midland Counties 2,213*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham 2,034*l.*; Manchester and Leeds 1,501*l.*; North Midland 3,816*l.*; York and North Midland 1,304*l.*; Blackwall 499*l.*; Brighton 2,921*l.*; Croydon 203*l.*; Eastern Counties 833*l.*; Greenwich 736*l.*; Northern and Eastern 1,335*l.*; London and Birmingham 13,379*l.*—On Thursday the 15th an accident occurred in the station-yard of the Midland Counties railway. The Derby train was coming into the station-yard, when the engineer discovered he could not turn the steam off without delaying him so long as to cause a concussion. He immediately jumped off, after turning the steam handle completely back, and the engine ran with great violence against a coal-waggon near the wooden barrier. The immense beams were split asunder; the coal-waggon was lifted off the line and forced through the wall of the ticket-office. There were several passengers in the train, but they escaped without injury.—The Cheltenham stag-hounds, on Tuesday, had a narrow escape of adding another item to the catalogue of railway accidents. The stag had given its pursuers a smart run round the town, and crossed the railroad near Badgeworth, just as one of the Gloucester trains came up. The first dog of the pack was killed, and the rest were descending the cutting in full cry; but the train was going at a rapid rate, and passed before they had time to cross the rails. The dogs were closely followed by a numerous field.—At the Middlesex sessions, on Friday, Mr. George Elmore, an architect, was indicted for having broken two locks on the gates of the London and Birmingham Railway, near the Harrow station, on the 17th Oct. It appeared that on the day in question, the Messrs. Elmore, father and son, and another gentleman, were following a pack of harriers, and coming upon the line of the Birmingham Railway, the elder Mr. Elmore pulled up, and did not attempt to cross; but the younger Elmore, a lad of 16 years of age, and their companion, also a youth, dismounted and forced open a gate opening upon the line, and crossed over. The directors had felt it their duty to the public to institute a prosecution; but as the party complained of had acknowledged his error, and was willing to plead guilty, they did not press for more than a nominal sentence. The chairman said, that as this was the first case of the kind, and the party a very young man, the court would acquiesce and act upon the recommendation of the directors; but it should be publicly known that such acts could not be repeated with impunity. Mr. Elmore then paid a fine of 1*s.*, and was discharged.—The works of the South-Eastern Railway, along the cliffs between Dover and Folkestone, continue to progress as rapidly as the rugged course of the line will admit. Preparations are now making to throw down, by blasting, a large portion of Rounddown Cliff, immediately beyond the Shakspeare Tunnel, to make way for the sea-wall. On Thursday and Friday night experiments with the galvanic battery, for igniting the blast, were tried by the miners below the cliffs, between Arch Cliff and Shakspeare's Cliff, under the superintendence of Lieut. Hutchinson; and it is said that Colonel Pasley, who conducted the operations on the wreck of the Royal George at Spithead, will also be present at the blasting of the Rounddown Cliff, which is expected to take place in a week or two. This blast will be effected by the force of 18,000lbs of gunpowder, to which the electric spark will be communicated by wires 1,000 yards in length. The experiments on both evenings were satisfactory in their results; and it is said that they will be repeated several times previous to the grand blast.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—It is announced that Dr. Daly, who was so lately admitted Dean of St. Patrick's, is to be the new Bishop of Cashel and Waterford; and that Archdeacon Pakenham, Archdeacon of Emly, and brother-in-law to the Duke of Wellington, will be appointed to the Deanery of St. Patrick's.—The usual half-yearly examination of the teachers in training at the National Board of Education was held on Thursday last. Including the schoolmistresses, there were above 90 teachers assembled. The Lord-Lieutenant was present, accompanied by the Countess De Grey. Their Excellencies first inspected the model schools, which were attended by several hundreds of children. After hearing a number of the children examined in different branches of instruction, the Lord-Lieutenant proceeded to the lecture-room, where the teachers were examined, and then addressed by the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Henry (Presbyterian minister), and the Right Hon. A. R. Blake, Roman Catholic layman. The Archbishop of Dublin, in his speech, alluded to the attacks upon the National system of education. "There are men," he said, "who talk of the Bible, who have it perpetually on their lips—who glory in it, and yet display a character quite opposite to the spirit of charity and forbearance which it inculcates. Lamenting that this most unchristian spirit should be so prevalent in the present day, when scriptural education is so eagerly defended, he would exhort the instructors of youth before him to have the Bible, not merely in their hands or mouths, but in their hearts. The commissioners of education," said his Grace emphatically, "do not teach more than they practise; for many years they have been defamed and reviled; they have been falsely accused of denying to those willing to receive them those very Scriptures which all present have now in their hands; but they have endured all with firmness, patience, and gentleness. I have been, in particular, as you are no doubt aware," said his Grace, "assailed in the most furious manner—I have been singled out as an object for every calumny and obloquy, yet I have never been intimidated, and never provoked—and, by the blessing of God, I never will."—An inquest has been held in this city on a young man called Lynch, who was found on a limekiln with his throat cut, on Sunday last, at the village of Milltown, near the spot where the Italian boy was murdered some months since. Much excitement prevailed, from the impression that another murder had been committed. The body was identified on Wednesday by the father and brother of the deceased, who reside at Parnell-place, in the suburbs of the city, and are highly respectable persons. The deceased held a situation in the Ordnance Civil Department. His relatives seem to favour the opinion that he committed suicide; but nothing has yet transpired to throw any certain light on the affair. The inquest has been adjourned for further evidence.—The Repeal meeting took place on Monday, when Mr. John O'Connell delivered a lecture on the Poor-laws, in which he adverted to the increasing opposition to the rate, and said that the expense of the support of the paupers was enormous, no less than 30,000*l*. having been assessed in Dublin alone to support only 4,500 paupers. The week's rent was announced to be 119*l*. 15*s*. 8*d*.

Tipperary.—The agrarian disturbances in this part of Ireland have made their appearance on the estate of Lord Stanley. His Lordship's agent, Mr. Bolton, an English gentleman much respected in the neighbourhood, has been served with a Rockite notice of the most violent nature; in consequence of which, he is obliged to have recourse to the assistance of a party of police, who are now stationed at Ballykisteen, his Lordship's residence.

Belfast.—At a meeting of the Coleraine Presbytery, held on the 13th inst., a resolution was passed favourable to the proposition for calling a meeting of the Assembly, in order to express the sympathy of that reverend body with the church of Scotland, and of devising means, previous to the meeting of Parliament, for securing the rights and long-enjoyed privileges of the Irish Presbyterian church.

Skibbereen.—Mr. Kelly, who was lately appointed by the Lord Lieutenant as a stipendiary magistrate in the Skibbereen district, is still co-operating with the resident magistrate, Mr. Gore Jones, in the promotion of measures for the collection of the poor-rate, and the adoption of precautions for the preservation of order, whilst the present excitement continues. His Excellency has also written to Mr. Jones, approving of his conduct during the recent affray, and ordering that gentleman to make inquiry as to the nature and extent of the encouragement given by persons of superior station to the peasantry in the district to resist the collection of the rate. It is stated, that landlords in other districts, as well as in Skibbereen, have urged the peasantry to such resistance; and at a recent meeting on the subject, the Earl of Bandon expressed his belief, that the late outbreak was excited by the unguarded manner in which some of the landlords are said to have expressed their disapprobation of the tax.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—On Thursday the Lord President intimated to the counsel in the Strathbogie and Auchterarder cases in which Lord Cuninghame has recently given out interlocutors and notes, that there would be a hearing in presence of both divisions of the court in the course of the second week after the Christmas recess—Strathbogie to be first heard. The pleadings will be limited to one counsel on each side of the bar in both cases.—At a meeting of the Town Council of Edinburgh last week, the Lord Provost intimated that certain improvements were about to be commenced in the King's-park—that Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags were to be enclosed, and that ultimately a deer-park would probably be formed. Some of the papers observe, in reference to this statement, that the announcement is premature, and that although certain plans have been transmitted to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, no decision has yet been given by that body.—On Tuesday a meeting of the Edinburgh Town Council took place, to discuss a motion brought forward by Mr. Macfarlan, in reference to the Income-tax. A long series of resolutions was brought forward, declaring the tax to be so inquisitorial, oppressive, and unequal—that no circumstances short of actual warfare, endangering the peace of the country, the stability of the constitution and government, the security of property and the permanence of the established institutions of the realm, can ever justify its imposition—and calling for its immediate repeal on the grounds that the war in India and China is no longer an argument for its continuance. On a division, these resolutions were carried by a majority of 20 to 4, and the Lord Provost's committee were directed to prepare a petition to Parliament on the subject.

The Orkneys.—The Scotch Papers state that a shoal of whales appeared at Scapa Bay on Tuesday fortnight. About 80 of them were captured, measuring from 6 feet to 18 feet, and were sold next day for 214*l*. 20 to 30 boats were employed in the chase, with an average of four men a boat; and the scene altogether is described as most animating, especially at the death. The day was calm and clear. Two or three boats were more or less damaged during the conflict, but no serious accident occurred

THEATRICALS.

Covent Garden.—Miss Adelaide Kemble formally retired from the stage last evening. The opera chosen for her farewell was *Norma*, the first in which she made her appearance before an English audience. On her first entrance, the applause completely overpowered her feelings, and she was scarcely able to proceed. She recovered, however, and went through the opera with an energy which she has seldom before equalled. At the fall of the curtain she was loudly called for, and came forward for the last time to receive the applauses of the house. As she retired, she covered her face with her hands and wept bitterly; the audience seemed to appreciate the impressive character of her farewell, and felt that they had taken leave of the last of the Kembles.

Adelphi.—A burletta called "The Merchant and his Clerks" was produced at this theatre last week. It is an adaptation from the French, and gives the usual history of two clerks, one honest, the other dishonest. The honest clerk is suspected of robbing his master, becomes mad at the unmerited accusation, and is thrown into a lunatic asylum. The real culprit is at last discovered, and, after the received fashion, vice is punished, and virtue rewarded by the restoration of the innocent man to reason and to prosperity, and by the apprehension of the offender. The principal characters were sustained by Mr. Wright, Mr. O. Smith, Mr. Bedford, and Mrs. Grattan. A scene in a lunatic asylum was introduced apparently for the purpose of bringing forward Mr. Wieland, so as to include all the strength of the company. This incident produced marked disapprobation, but the piece was announced for repetition every night, amidst great applause.

Haymarket.—Congreve's comedy of the "Way of the World" was produced at this theatre on Saturday with considerable success. The play was well cast and well acted. Mrs. Glover as *Lady Wishfort*, and Mr. Farren as *Sir Willful Witwoud*, were perhaps the best performances of the evening. Madame Vestris sustained the character of *Millament* with great effect. Mr. Holl appeared as *Mirabell*; and Mr. Buckstone and Mr. C. Mathews were both applauded in their respective parts of *Petulant* and *Witwoud*.—A piece, in one act, translated from the French, and called the "Bastille," was produced on Tuesday, for the purpose of exhibiting Madame Celeste in the character of a Gascon peasant girl, who is beloved by Louis Quatorze, and incarcerated in the Bastille in order that the King may prosecute his suit. Meanwhile the conspiracy of Cardinal Retz is going forward, and the chief actors in that movement become aware of the King's visits to the Bastille. After being again rejected by *Ninon*, Louis is struck with her constancy, and is in the act of writing an order for her release, when he is surrounded by the conspirators. He is saved by *Ninon*, who, availing herself of the royal signet, which had been before given to her with another view, flies from the prison, and summons the King's guards in time to save him from his enemies. Louis evinces his gratitude by giving her a handsome dowry, upon her marriage with her lover, *Fricandeau* (Mr. Webster). The acting of Madame Celeste was much applauded; and the piece was announced for repetition.

Miscellaneous.

Niger Expedition.—A long statement relative to the model farm on the Niger, authenticated by the signature of Lieutenant Webb, commander of H.M.S. Wilberforce, has been published this week, for the purpose of removing some recent doubts whether the farm was a strictly anti-slavery settlement. The following extracts from this document contain the most important facts:—"On the 21st Sept., 1841, the Albert being on the point of proceeding up the river from the confluence, a number of African labourers, principally from Sierra Leone, were left behind at the farm, under a superintendent, whose health, shortly afterwards, obliged him to return to the coast; and several others, in charge of the Amelia schooner moored off the farm, under an African from Sierra Leone, whose conduct appears to have been most unexceptionable throughout. This man, not being directly occupied with the business of cultivation (which, after the departure of the superintendent, was carried on with spirit by a very intelligent American negro from Liberia), spent a considerable portion of his time in visiting the neighbouring villages, for the purpose of conversing with the people, and improving their habits. In the course of these visits, he came (Sept. 29th) to a village called Ajjarah, where he was offered a young lad and a child for sale; the lad was in irons. To the great surprise of the natives, instead of buying them, he remonstrated freely, and, as it would seem, with some effect, against this inhuman traffic. The chief was afterwards warned of his sovereign's (the Attah's) treaty with the English for the suppression of the slave trade; and on the objects of the expedition being recounted to him, is said to have expressed his approbation. He afterwards attended divine service, and seemed much pleased with the little school which was established. A woman was once brought to the farm for sale with a rope round her neck, by the natives, whom the superintendents not only positively refused, but desired the chieftain who brought her, at his peril, to keep her safely till the return of the expedition, urging the threat of the Attah's severe displeasure. The light in which the natives regarded the settlement may perhaps best be shown by a touching appeal which was made to its leaders, several months after they had been left entirely to themselves, by a man whose sole remaining brother was about to be sold as a slave, 11 of his relations having been so disposed of before. To his earnest and repeated supplications for assistance, they were obliged, however, to reply, that they could do nothing for his brother, unless he were brought to the model farm, which was a British settlement. The price of slaves in the surrounding districts they ascertained to vary from 40,000 to 12,000 and 6,000 cowries a-piece (1,000 cowries is there about 4*s*. sterling), and in times of great distress some were sold as low as 300 cowries (about 9*d*.), and children for 10 yams. Several sad accounts are also given of the mode of capturing slaves, and of the cruelties inflicted on them by the Felatahs. The whole country around the model farm, which, from its mountainous character, affords greater security to the persecuted fugitive, is, consequently, filled with exiles, principally Bassa and Kakunda people, who hailed the establishment of the white man in their neighbourhood with delight; not without reason, indeed, for they not only received abundant employment at the farm, but were protected by its very vicinity from their ruthless assailants, and, for the first time in several years, were permitted to cultivate their little plantations in peace. A distinct denial is moreover given to the charge of making slaves of the natives, or driving them with the whip. Some men who were guilty of theft were certainly punished by their own head man, at the request of Mr. Carr, whilst he remained on the farm; and others were subsequently chastised by the hands of their own people for some clear and flagrant offence; but there was decidedly nothing like slave-driving. The labourers invariably received their wages themselves, and their chiefs only got occasional presents for special services, or to secure their good will. The conduct of the people left at the farm appears, indeed, throughout their sojourn there, to have been praiseworthy in all points relating to the slave-trade; but they were in other respects guilty of several improprieties. It must be remembered, however, that on the departure of the superintendent, they were necessarily left under an imperfect authority—a state of things which was certainly not contemplated when they were first sent up—were without a religious instructor, far removed from the eyes of their superiors, and from all the restraints incident to civilised society. As regards the condition of the farm itself, it appears that a quantity of land was cleared for cultivation, especially of cotton, for which the soil was well adapted. The crop was left on the ground at their departure in good condition, and a neighbouring chieftain had instructions to save it, with an understanding that it was to be made a present to himself. No scarcity of native labour was experienced, at the rate of 50 or 100 cowries a day (about 3*d*.), and their whole demeanour is characterised as most peaceable and friendly. The security which the presence of the white man's agents afforded was the means of creating a number of new plantations in the neighbourhood, many refugees having flocked thither for protection. The health of the people at the settlement was good; nor do the leaders appear to have entertained any serious apprehensions for their safety, if left behind. It was Lieutenant Webb's full intention to have left the volunteers (more than half the original number of labourers) at the farm, under the care of Acting Assistant-Surgeon Hensman, who had generously offered to accompany the Wilberforce from Fernando Po; but some sickness having appeared in that vessel, this gentleman could not well be spared, and the consequent arrangements were given up. The surrounding tribes expressed great regret at their departure, and anxiety for their return. Many natives of different parts of the river, located at Sierra Leone, have intimated their desire of going up to settle, should another visit be paid to the site of the model farm."

Eruption of Mount Etna.—The following account of this great eruption, which is now spreading devastation in the neighbourhood of Bronte, is condensed from a letter dated from Palermo, Dec. 1:—"The day before yesterday, passing along the Marina, or public walk that skirts the exquisitely beautiful bay of Palermo, and casting my eye over the range of the Madonian mountains, and beyond the picturesque hills of Termini, I saw resting above the snowy ridge of Etna (which lies literally east of sunrise from here) a long line of feathery whitish cloud, which, from its peculiar tree-like shape, I knew at once to be smoke from the volcano. Accordingly towards night, when the sun had dropped down into the bay of Mondello, a deep-red lurid glare became distinctly visible at the foot of the column of smoke, and all the world was then aware that the volcano was in active operation. This has continued ever since, dimly discernible by day in a pillar of cloud of that peculiar form which an eye experienced in eruptions instantly perceives to be the vapour from a crater—and more conspicuous by night in a body of deep-red fire, of the apparent size of an ordinary haycock, but brightening and lessing fitfully with the swells and lulls of the blast of the fiery furnace. Telescopes have been much in requisition of nights, since Tuesday, and many persons say they see the showers of red-hot rocks rising and falling in the air above the crater, but I myself have as yet seen nothing more than what I have described above, and this is as clearly visible to the naked eye as the outline of the Surrey hills from Highgate. The distance of Etna from Palermo, as the crow flies, is above ninety English miles, and to any one unfamiliar with the marvellous translucency of the Sicilian atmosphere it might seem almost incredible that a mere smoke in the air could be discerned a hundred miles off; yet true it is, that never when on board a steamer have I seen the smoke out of its own chimney more plainly than I see from hence the column rising out of Etna. The height of Etna is the best ascertained of any lofty mountain in the world. Cacciatore, the present astronomer royal at Palermo, and our countrymen, Sir John Herschell and Captain Smyth, the celebrated trigonometrical surveyor, by processes entirely independent of, and unknown to, each other, all fixed it at 10,874 feet English, not differing a fathom in the three computations. So exact a coincidence, in a case in which several compensations had to be allowed for, must necessarily have been partly accidental; but, as Dr. Wollaston said of it, the accident was one upon which no three fools could by any possibility have stumbled. It is worth observing that Etna, which is more than twice as high as Vesuvius, has not half so large a cone of clinkers and ashes at the top, nor is its crater anything like so large or deep as that of

Vesuvius, which latter is in fact quite a model volcano, as if made for show. The present great eruption of Etna (it is at this moment flaming away with undiminished brilliancy and grandeur) is the first that has been visible at Palermo since 1823. Intelligence travels slowly in Sicily, and we have not yet had any authentic advices from the scene of action. The weather is indescribably delicious, like a May of the best quality in England. Sitting on the rocks, the cold hour before sunrise this morning was perfectly pleasant. The flowers and many fruit-trees are in full bloom, and the newly-dropped lambkins are frisking in the fields. I have just seen a letter from Riposto, within fifteen miles of the crater. The hurly-burly began on Sunday night. The smoke that afternoon, and the drying up of the springs, betokened that Enceladus was getting fidgetty; and in the dead of the night the mountain heaved and quivered like the midships of a three-decker, when she pours her first broadside into the ribs of the enemy. A roar succeeded louder than a thousand train of artillery, and myriads of red-hot rocky fragments shot up to the heavens. No lava had yet begun to flow. Many persons here saw, or thought they saw, it floating down the flanks of the mountain to-day; but as I do not tax my imagination for my facts, on this head I can at present tell you nothing."

The late Sir Sydney Smith.—The *United Service Gazette* recently gave an account of a sister of Sir Sydney Smith having been found with her son in a state of great destitution in London. The latter had been bred to the sea, but had been for some time out of employment. Miss Jane Porter, the authoress, having addressed a letter to Mr. Emerson Tennent communicating the circumstances, that gentleman brought them under the notice of Sir Robert Peel, by whom the following letter was addressed to Miss Porter:—"Whitehall, Dec. 5, 1842. Madam,—I have just read a letter written by you, detailing facts connected with the past and present circumstances of Mrs. Dwyer, a very near connexion of the late Sir Sydney Smith. The means at my disposal, being confined to limited donations from a fund called the Royal Bounty, are very restricted; but such as they are, they shall be applied by me with the greatest satisfaction to her relief. I think it probable that they cannot be so in a manner more acceptable to her feelings than through your intervention; and if you will permit me, I will place the sum of 150*l.* in your hands, to be applied for the benefit of Mrs. Dwyer. I will write to Lord Haddington with respect to her son, and mention the general purport of your letter to Mr. Emerson Tennent. I have the honour to be, madam, your obedient servant,—Robert Peel." This prompt relief has been followed up by the appointment of the lady's son to a birth on board H.M.S. Thunderbolt, thus rescuing both individuals from their recent destitution.

Newspapers.—Every weekly newspaper published on Saturday next will have printed this year 53 Saturday numbers, the present year having commenced and finished on that day; a circumstance that will not occur again until 1853.

Law.

Court of Exchequer.—Banking Companies.—*Stewart (Public Officer)* v. *Walker. Same* v. *Griffiths and Others.*—Baron Parke pronounced the judgment of the Court in these cases, which were actions brought by the public officer of the East of England Banking Company, against the partners of another Banking Company, for debts due by the banking copartership. The defendants were sued in their private capacity as partners of the company, and they pleaded in effect, that the debt for which the action was brought was not incurred by them in their individual character, but as members of a banking copartnership having a public officer liable to be sued, under the provisions of the statute 7 Geo. IV., chap. 46. To this plea there was a demurrer, on several grounds; but the substantial objection to the plea was, that it did not answer the action, inasmuch as, although the defendants were members of a banking copartnership having a public officer, they were still liable to be sued in their private capacity as partners in a trading copartnership. The question which the court was called upon to decide was, whether the liability of the defendants as partners in trade was affected, and to what extent, by the statute on which the plea in question was founded? By the act 7. Geo. IV., c. 46, "for regulating of Copartnerships of Banks in England," it is declared that "all actions, or suits, and proceedings in law and equity, to be commenced by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, or others, whether members of such copartnership or otherwise, against such copartnership, shall and lawfully may be commenced, instituted, and prosecuted, against any one or more of the public officers nominated under this act, for the time being, of the said copartnership." It was perfectly clear that, under this provision of the statute, the plaintiff might have sued the public officer of the company, of which the defendants were members, and the question was, whether he was bound to sue such public officer, or had also the option of suing the individual partners? At common law, and before the statute, it was undoubtedly true that the plaintiff might sue the defendants as he now did, and it was strongly pressed upon the court in the argument that, if the Legislature intended to deprive persons to whom banking partnerships were indebted, of the right of suing the individual partners, the remedy would have been taken away by express enactment. It was to be considered, however, that by the common law the members of banking copartnerships were only liable to be sued upon debts and contracts arising whilst they were members, but by the Act of Parliament a new liability is created. Persons becoming members are liable to debts incurred before they become members, though they are only liable to be sued in the name of the public officer. Looking to the provisions of the statute, the object of the Legislature seemed to be, to provide a more convenient remedy for parties to whom banking copartnerships should be indebted, and, by the appointment of a public officer, to protect the individual members from actions for the debts of the company. It may be conceded that where no public officer existed, the common law right of action against the individual members remained, and perhaps there might be other special circumstances which would entitle a party to sue the private members. The construction the court put upon the Act of Parliament was, that in ordinary cases the Legislature meant that the public officer, and the public officer only, should be sued. The opinion of the court was, therefore, that the common law remedy against the individual partners was taken away by the statute, where a public officer existed, and that in such cases the public officer only could be sued. The learned baron then went through the other objections to the plea, which were purely of a technical nature, and were all overruled, and concluded by directing that the judgment of the court should be entered for the defendants.

Court of Queen's Bench.—*Veitch* v. *Russell.*—This was an action by the plaintiff, a physician, who sought to recover from defendant the amount of a bill for attendance on defendant's brother. He had to hire cabs to perform his journeys, and he had not been paid by fees as the attendance went on. It was contended for him that, in fact, his attendance in this instance had not been in the character of a physician, but had been performed under an express contract between him and the defendant. To prove this, certain letters were put in, the first of which was in these terms:—"As your account must be a formidable one, I must beg you will let me have it, up to the time of my brother's removal:" and another was in these terms:—"My wish is to present you with such a sum as you will be entitled to call on me to pay. I don't know what expense you may have incurred, or what you would consider remuneration for your great professional skill." At the trial of the cause, Mr. Justice Wightman left it to the jury to say whether there had been any contract between these parties; and if they considered that there had been such contract, they were to settle the amount of what they considered to be due. The jury negatived the existence of a contract, and returned a verdict for the defendant. A rule had since been obtained to set aside this verdict and have a new trial. The Court now expressed a clear opinion, that, as a rule, barristers and physicians could not maintain an action for fees. What they received was only an honorary payment for professional services. But there might, under particular circumstances, be a contract which should give them a legal right to payment. That contract, however, must be distinct and express. The letters here did not amount to such a contract. The case had been properly left to the jury, and the verdict was one which ought not to be disturbed. Rule discharged.

Applegarth v. *Colley.*—In this case, which came before the Court upon a demurrer to a special plea, setting up that the defendant was sued as the stakeholder of a sweepstakes deposited in his hands on a horse-race, Mr. Baron Rolfe delivered judgment in favour of the plaintiff, on the ground that the race in question did fall within the spirit of the Statute of Charles or Anne, to which reference had been made on the argument. The gaming and betting, he said, aimed at by the former statute, certainly was of a fraudulent or excessive character, and this proceeding did not fall within either description. The question then remained, was this transaction affected by the Statute of Anne? The first section of that statute referred to betting and playing, &c., on credit more than 100*l.*, and avoided all securities given upon such transaction. It was urged at the bar by the plaintiff, that though the securities were void, yet that the statute meant to protect the transaction itself, or, in other words, to allow of a man's recovering on the implied contract, but not on the express one, and that on the ground that the Court might always have the means of seeing the contract itself, which it might not do when it was secured by bill, note, or other instrument. The cases upon this clause are contradictory, and by no means satisfactory; but upon the whole, we incline to the opinion advanced by the defendant, and think that the Legislature meant to apply that clause to all sorts of bets and gaming on credit, whether secured in any way or not. It comes, then, to this point—is this contract here, on which the plaintiff sues one for money lost at play, within these statutes? And this we answer in the negative; because it is clear that they meant to check playing at such games on ticket or credit. Now this is strictly a ready-money playing. The subscribers deposit 2*l.* each, and a party advances 15*l.* as a premium to be given to the winning horse, and the owner of that horse wins, and ought to receive, all the stakes as soon as the race is over. For this reason we think that this case does not fall within the first section. Neither does it come within the second, which prohibits the recovery of any money lost at one sitting beyond 10*l.*, for no one person loses that sum here. That section must apply to the case of two parties playing or betting to the extent of 10*l.* at one time, which is a very different case from that of a sweepstakes. At all events, whatever the plaintiff's right might be to recover the stakes, it is clear that there is nothing to prevent him from suing for the prize of 15*l.*; to that extent he is decidedly entitled to our judgment. Under these circumstances, the Court pronounces its judgment generally for the plaintiff.

Vice-Chancellors' Courts.—(Before Sir L. Shadwell.)—*Hickson* v. *Mainwaring.*—This suit was instituted on behalf of the creditors of Sir Henry Mainwaring, to impeach an arrangement entered into by him with his son, Mr. Harry Mainwaring, in 1838, by which he conveyed to the latter his life interest in the family estates in Cheshire, with a view to secure an annuity of 500*l.* a-year to himself, and to devote the rest of his property for the benefit of his creditors. The creditors alleged the transaction to be a fraud upon them, and prayed that the deeds might be delivered up. Upon a motion for the appointment of a receiver over the property, the following circumstances were stated to the Court:—Sir Henry Mainwaring, who was tenant for life of the family estates, prevailed upon his son, the next tenant in tail, upon attaining his majority, to join him in a new settlement of the estates, by which a power of appointment was given to Sir Henry, and in default in strict settlement upon Sir Henry, his son, and issue, not excluding the female branches. On the son's marriage, several years afterwards, another settlement was executed of these and some other estates belonging to Sir Henry, by which they were made subject to powers of sale for the payment of some very heavy encumbrances which had been created by Sir Henry subsequently to the previous settlement, but which could only be exercised by the consent of his son. The creditors of Sir Henry, having discovered the position in which they were placed by this deed, became clamorous, and Sir Henry was forced to fly to Boulogne. In the course of 1838, an application was made by Mr. Harry Mainwaring to his father to assign certain leasehold tithes, in order that some bond debts on which they were jointly liable might be paid off, stating that his object was not to enrich himself, and intimating that in doing so it could never be said Sir Henry intended to defraud his creditors. Sir Henry Mainwaring, who was alleged to have committed several acts by which his son's interest in the estates was greatly prejudiced, was induced to accede to the proposal, and replied that he would do anything to relieve his son, if he were not required to commit an injustice to his general creditors. Sir Henry was alleged to have given this reply in consequence of having been advised by his solicitor, Mr. Corbett, that the assignment would be an undue preference to a creditor. The assent of Sir Henry was at length obtained to the plan, on being informed that it had Mr. Brodie's approbation, and he finally executed the assignment of the tithes, and a conveyance of his life-interest, Mr. Henry Mainwaring stating by letter that he should consider himself as acting between his father and the creditors, and that all that could be done would be devoted to them. The arrangement being thus concluded, Sir Henry thought he was free to return to this country; but on expressing such an intention to Mr. White, he was advised not then to attempt it, as the creditors were not yet reconciled to the loss they must sustain, but rather to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Brodie to change his residence to Germany. Sir Henry upon this declared his disappointment at the effect of the arrangement, and asked if the income promised him could not be secured by a deed; but being told it was impossible under the increasing importunities of his creditors, he, in 1841, executed a deed which secured him his personal liberty, and assigned to them his life interest, which had been previously vested in his son in the manner before mentioned. Under this last deed of 1841 the title of the creditors to sue in equity was set up, and they submitted by their bill that the transaction of 1838, by which the life interest of Sir Henry was assigned, was a fraud both as against himself and the creditors. The conduct of Mr. Harry Mainwaring was defended by impugning the previous deception, misrepresentation, and injury, practised upon him by Sir Henry himself, whereby, upon attaining his majority, he was persuaded, under false representations that he was only consenting to admit the introduction of females into the entail, to give up all his interest in the estates to his father, and place himself at his mercy; that soon after he had yielded to this request, the estates were encumbered by Sir Henry to the extent of 40,000*l.*, an annuity suffered to fall in arrear, and the estate impoverished by the cutting down of timber. The deeds were defended on the ground that they had first been submitted to the most honourable and eminent practitioners, who were acquainted with all the affairs of the family, and that they were honourably intended to save something even for the creditors, where everything would have otherwise been spent in wild and useless litigation. The present motion, however, was resisted mainly on the ground that the answer had not admitted such a title in the plaintiffs as entitled them to have a receiver appointed over the property. The Vice-Chancellor very briefly delivered judgment, confining his observations to the defect of interest shown on behalf of the plaintiffs to entitle them to what was asked by the notice of motion. His Honour was willing to admit that very grave questions arose on the face of the correspondence between Sir H. Mainwaring and his son, whether the deed of March, 1838, could be supported in a court of equity. But even supposing it should turn out that there had been, to a certain extent, an improper dealing with the estates, on the part of the son, in obtaining the conveyance of his father's life interest, yet before relief in equity could be given to the father, sufficient equity ought to be done to the son. At present, however, the court gave no opinion upon any of these points; the only question now to decide was, whether the plaintiffs had shown any right to have a receiver of the property. Upon a careful examination of the deed of 1841, his Honour could find no specific conveyance of any interest to the plaintiffs in the estates. All the deed intended to do was to admit that the plaintiffs were judgment creditors, but it abstained from making any conveyance to them of an interest in the property. Supposing, however, the plaintiffs had such an interest, it was not made to appear to the court by the manner the case was brought before it. If a case of suspicious title were shown upon the admissions in the answer, the court would appoint a receiver; but the plaintiff had failed to do so, and it was not in their power to supply the defect by affidavit. The case of the plaintiffs, therefore, entirely failed, and if they came to the court with a speculative motion of this nature, they ought to take care to be prepared with the necessary materials to establish that they had such an interest as they claimed in the estates; but failing to do so, the motion must be dismissed with costs.

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.—The following bets will sufficiently explain the nature and extent of the business transacted, without the necessity of any comment:—

DERBY.

25 to 30 agst. Mr. Blakelock's A. British Yeoman (taken).
2500—100 agst. Colonel Peel's Murat (taken.)
1000—20 agst. Duke of Grafton's Oxygen colt (taken.)
5000—100 agst. Colonel Peel's St. Valentine (taken.)
500—10 Lord Chesterfield's Parthian (taken and afterwards offered.)
1000 to 16 agst. Mr. Coleman's Jamal (taken and afterw. offered)
1000—15 agst. Duke of Richmond's Clara colt (taken and afterwards offered.)
2000—30 agst. Lord Exeter's Lucetta colt (taken.)
2000—15 agst. Mr. St. Paul's Cheviot (taken.)

OAKS.

1000—30 agst. Lord Westminster's Decoy filly (taken.)

MARK LANE, Friday, Dec. 23.—We have but little English Wheat at Market, and Monday's quotations are fully maintained; on Wednesday there was a good demand for Foreign at about the same rates, and this morning there has been a trifling advance realised on some fine qualities: we did not hear of any sales for exportation. Fine Malting Barley is scarce and our currency is maintained, but secondary and grinding qualities are plentiful and 1s. cheaper. Peas are sent freely to market and are a dull sale; Beans have realised the same prices. There is a large supply of Scotch Oats at Market, which are of good quality and yet a dull sale. Irish are unaltered.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.

	s. s.		s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	44 to 52	Red	40 to 48
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			— to —	White	— to —
Barley		Malting and distilling	25 to 29	Grind.	19 to 25
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	13 to 23	Feed	14 to [illegible]
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	— to —	Potato	15 to 24
—— Irish		Feed	9 to 18	Potato	14 to 22
Rye			— to —		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	22 to 23	Tick	24 to 29	Harrow	27 to 31
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	31 to 33	Winds.	26 to 34	Longpod	26 to 30
Peas, White	30 to 34	Maple	28 to 30	Grey	26 to 28

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Nov. 11	48 8	27 11	17 9	32 2	31 8	33 2
— 18	49 8	28 1	17 10	31 8	31 6	34 2
— 25	49 6	28 1	17 9	32 2	31 4	33 7
Dec. 2	48 6	27 9	17 9	28 1	30 11	33 5
— 9	47 8	27 1	17 8	29 5	30 8	32 3
— 16	46 10	26 5	17 2	28 11	29 10	32 1
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	48 5	27 7	17 7	30 5	30 11	33 2
Duties	20 0	9 0	8 0	10 6	10 6	9 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.	Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English	5857 Sks. — Brls.	3765	11106	6449	1960	—	1173	1055
Irish	— „ — „	—	—	35	4173	—	—	—
Foreign	— „ 801 „	2340	—	—	—	—	—	482

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English	4210	16080	11020	7530
Irish	—	420	1070	—
Foreign	600	—	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—S. Ray, Duke-st., St. James's, bookbinder.

BANKRUPTS—W. Butler, Holborn-hill, City, victualler—W. W. Mansell, Alfred-street, Bedford-square, bill-broker—Robert Percival, Hockerill, Hertfordshire, innkeeper—John Duncan, formerly of Lothbury, and now of Lombard-street, City, cloth-merchant—Wm. Ashcroft, jun., 39, Arbour-square, Commercial-road, cooper—J. J. Dell, 213, Strand, tavern-keeper—A. D. Brokovski, 216, High-street, Wapping, ship-chandler—W. Webb, Liverpool, ironmonger—W. Wright, Burslem, Staffordshire, baker—D. Matthews, now or late of Pendleton, Lancashire, victualler—T. Blason, Ecton, Northamptonshire, inn-keeper—C. Jones, Devereux-court, Strand, tavern-keeper—C. Allen, Walsall, Staffordshire, saddler—H. Pitt, Selby, Yorkshire, wine and spirit merchant—J. Gregory, Sheffield, table-knife manufacturer—J. and W. Herring, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants—J. Bennett, Reading, railroad contractor—J. Buckthought, East Looe, Cornwall, currier—R. Barnes, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, tanner—C. Richmond, Cowley, Oxfordshire, corn-dealer—T. Fraser, Brook-street, Bond-street, Italian warehouseman—W. Bowler, Castle-lane, Southwark, comb-maker—G. B. Salvi, Duke-street, Portland-place, wine-merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—R. Davidson, Dundee, iron merchant—D. Kelley, Pultneytown, Wick, merchant—G. Henderson, sen., W. R. Henderson, and G. Henderson, Jun., Largs, Ayrshire, wool-spinners—J. Scotland and W. Watson, Dunfermline, manufacturers—H. Ritchie, Saltcoats, merchant—R. Brown, Edinburgh, painter.

BIRTHS—On the 19th inst., at Shinfield Manor House, near Reading, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn, of a son—On the 19th inst., the lady of G. Moore, Esq., of Appleby-hall, Leicestershire, of a son—On the 15th inst., at Heckfield, Hants, the lady of F. Pigott, Esq., of a son—On the 15th inst., the lady of the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, head master of the City of London School, of a son—On the 12th inst., at Hildersham Hall, Cambridge, the lady of A. Cotton, Esq., of a daughter—On the 16th inst., at Minterne, the Lady Theresa Digby, of a daughter—On the 19th inst., at Westbourn-villa, St. John's Wood, the lady of W. P. Penney, Esq., of a son—On the 9th inst., at Stisted Rectory, the lady of the Lord Bishop of Tasmania, of a son—On the 16th inst., at Mossgrove, Manchester, the lady of T. E. Pickford, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED—On the 21st inst., at Great Hallingbury, William Forbes, of Medwyn, one of the Judges of the Court of Justiciary in Scotland, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late John Archer Houblon, Esq., of Hallingbury-place, Essex, and Welford, Berks—On the 22d inst., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Dr. F. Tompson, of St. Leonard's-on-Sea, to Maria Delmar, of Hyde-park-place, London, the widow of Colonel Henry Delmar, of the Dutch Service—On the 19th inst., Charles Prater, Esq., jun., to Mary, daughter of William Payne, Esq., of Tillingham-hall, Essex.

DEATHS—On the 18th inst., at Ealing, General Sir Frederick Wetherall, aged 88 years—On the 13th inst., at Oldtown, Cork, Henry Evans, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the Red—On the 16th inst., at her town residence, the Countess of Denbigh, two hours after her accouchement—On the 16th inst., Lieutenant-Colonel George Douglas Standen, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards, aged 48—On the 17th inst., the Rev. Robert Grosvenor, Fellow of all Souls College, Oxford, brother to Gen. Grosvenor, and first cousin to the Marquis of Westminster—On the 16th inst., at the Citadel, Hawkstone, Elizabeth Rhodes, relict of the late John Hill, Esq., of Hawkstone, and mother of the present Viscount Hill, aged 65

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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 53—1842. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31. PRICE 6*d*.

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SEEDLING DAHLIAS FOR 1843.

MRS. JAMES RICHARDSON and TODD'S LADY SALE.

REPORT OF THE LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY, SEPT. 20, 1842.—Six Blooms of a Seedling Dahlia of 1841, named "Mrs. James Richardson," were sent for opinion by Mr. James Edwards of York. This Flower was shown at the Royal South London Floricultural Exhibition last week, and had an extra prize awarded; but on the present occasion was shown in much better character, the blooms being quite up in the centre, and decidedly first-rate. The following was the decision of the censors: Form, substance, and arrangement of petals, good; eye, good; depth, full; size, medium; general form, good; colour, white, occasionally tipped; class of quality, first-rate.—*From the Gardeners' Chronicle and Gazette.*

Also obtained the following prizes :—No. of Blooms Exhibited.

1st prize at Hull, Aug. 30th	12
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1st prize at the York Florticultural Society, Oct. 1st .	12
1st prize in its class as the best white or blush, ditto.	

Height, 4 to 5 ft. Plants, 10*s*. 6*d*.

LADY SALE (TODD'S): Beautiful ruby carmine, fine clean-cupped petals, of good substance, rising well in the centre; of considerable depth and good size; very constant, and a decided first-rate show flower. Height, 4 ft.; Plants, 10*s*. 6*d*.

All orders addressed J. EDWARDS, Florist, Layerthorpe, Nursery or Seedsman, 7, New Bridge-street, York, will be strictly attended to; and the greatest care will be taken in sending out good plants at an early period, so as to ensure a good bloom during the season.—York, Dec., 1842.

FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.

YOUELL & CO. have much pleasure in referring the readers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* to their Advertisement of the above magnificent Fuchsia, inserted in this Paper of the 24th inst., together with their two new Verbenas.

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Dec. 29, 1842.

SHIRLEY VINEYARD, NEAR SOUTHAMPTON,—NURSERY DEPARTMENT.

CLEMENT HOARE respectfully announces that he has now on sale an extensive collection of Grape Vine Plants of superior growth, and of the most approved sorts in general cultivation, varying in price from 2*s*. 6*d*. to 7*s*. 6*d*. each.

Lately Published,

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE VINE ON OPEN WALLS. By CLEMENT HOARE. 3d edition. 8vo, 7*s*. 6*d*. boards. LONGMAN & Co., London. Sold by all Booksellers, and at the Vineyard at Shirley.

PATRONIZED BY HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND AND MANY OF THE NOBILITY,

THE FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.—For many years past there has been cultivated in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth, adjacent to the ancient Castle of Sir John Fastolff, a red Raspberry of a most extraordinary size and rich flavour. The Nobility who visit the sea-coast here have invariably expressed their astonishment at the exceeding fineness of the fruit of this variety, and until lately YOUELL and Co. have not been enabled to obtain a sufficient stock of it to bring it into public notice; but having now obtained a supply (although limited) of fine Canes, beg to offer them on the following terms, and they can be sent with safety to any part of the United Kingdom, on the receipt of a Post-office order.

Packages containing 50 Canes, 25*s*.—Packages containing 25 Canes, 14*s*.—Package included.

The few to whom YOUELL and Co. have sent it, have expressed their high admiration of its superiority over other varieties; and a letter just received from a Gentleman in Derbyshire, to whom this variety was sent, states that it invariably takes prizes at the Hort. Shows in his neighbourhood. In conclusion, YOUELL and Co. beg to state that they have not, or do they intend to recommend any article but that which they can do with confidence; and in this instance they feel fully assured of its giving the most entire satisfaction.—Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, Dec. 22d, 1842.

SEYMOUR'S SUPERB WHITE CELERY.

MESSRS. LANE and SON beg again to offer to the Public the above superior Celery Seed (at 1*s*. 6*d*. per packet); the qualities of which are so well known as to require no eulogium here, although it may be advisable to state, by way of caution, that there is an old variety of Seymour's White Celery offering for sale, which is very inferior to the above.—Also the BLACK-SEEDED BATH COS LETTUCE, at from 1*s*. to 5*s*. per packet.—Either or both can be sent by post, on the receipt of postage stamps or post-office order from unknown correspondents.—Nurseries, Great Berkhampsted, Dec. 26, 1842.

CHARLES FARNES, No. 128, ST. JOHN-STREET, LONDON, respectfully informs the Public that his Collection of New KITCHEN-GARDEN AND FLOWER-SEEDS are now ready to send out. Catalogues with prices will be forwarded on application.

Farnes' Superior First Early Peas, height, 1½ to 2 ft.
Flack's Dwarf Blue Victory Pea, 2 ft.
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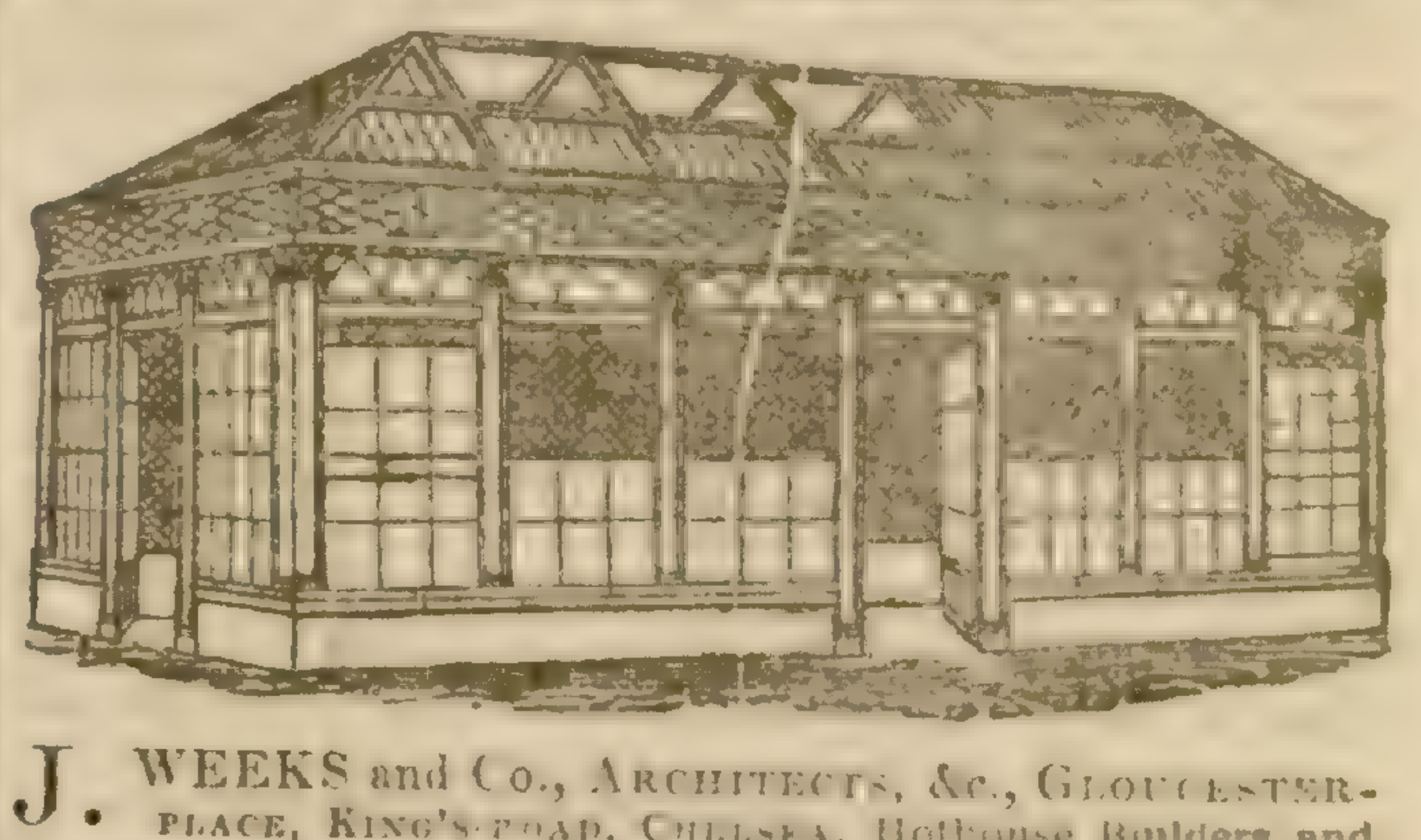

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NOTICE.—WILLIAM PAMPLIN respectfully informs his Customers and Friends that, he has removed from 9, QUEEN-STREET, to 45, FRITH-STREET, SOHO-SQUARE. London, January, 1843.

SCOTTISH AGRICULTURE.—The Subscribers to the Fund for obtaining the services of one or more CHEMISTS to aid Agriculturists in Scotland, by means of analysis, in selecting the specific Manures best fitted for their estates or farms, and in checking the adulteration of the substances now extensively used for fertilising Land and for feeding Stock, are requested to meet in the Highland Society's New Museum, on George IV. Bridge, on Monday, 9th January, 1843, at 3 o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of having laid before them a Report by the Interim Committee appointed at a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen, held in Douglas's Hotel on the 14th instant; and of passing such resolutions as may be necessary to carry into effect the proposed object.—Edinburgh, 23d Dec. 1842.

PATRONISED by all the principal Architects and Builders in this Country and Abroad.——SEYSSEL ASPHALTE.—In consequence of the daily attempts made to imitate this valuable mineral production, and of the name of "Asphalte" being given to most of the spurious and "cheap" materials, the Directors of this Company particularly recommend Architects, Builders, and others, (for the purpose of securing the use of the genuine article,) to insert in their specifications "The Seyssel Asphalte, Claridge's Patent," and not merely "Asphalte" or "Bitumen," as, in many cases where these terms have been used, gas-tar and other worthless and offensive compositions have been introduced. For the information of those residing at a distance from London, and of those who, having employed the spurious composition, may, from its failure, have become prejudiced against the use of Asphalte, the following are mentioned as some of the distinguishing qualities of the genuine material. The Asphalte of Seyssel is of a light colour, closely resembling Yorkshire stone, has a smooth surface (without being slippery), and joints almost imperceptible; it is also free from smell, is not acted upon by change of temperature, and is at all times dry and warm, and remarkably pleasant to walk upon, and, from its elasticity, never cracks. The fictitious material, on the contrary, has a dark and dirty-looking appearance, presents a rough and coarse surface, and, from its brittleness, is liable to crack, particularly in frosty weather. In consequence of the above qualities, the genuine material (being perfectly impervious to wet) has been used with great advantage for roofing; it can be laid down to any extent, presenting one uniform surface, and is far superior to lead, as it is not liable to expansion or contraction in consequence of any change in the temperature. For covering of arches, (to prevent the percolation of wet,) it is invaluable, the Greenwich Railway Company alone having covered upwards of 400,000 superficial feet; it has also been used on the Great Western, Birmingham, Midland Counties, South Western, Brighton, Blackwall, and other Railways; at the joint Stations, London-bridge, and at the South Metropolitan, Highgate, and Nunhead Cemeteries. As proof of the great durability of the genuine Asphalte, it need only be mentioned that the first work executed in this Country with this material, (amounting to 3,952 feet,) was at Whitehall, opposite the Horse Guards, in the month of April, 1838, and which, although only half an inch in thickness, has remained up to this time (a period of four years and eight months) in the most perfect condition. Books of Testimonials with scale of prices may be obtained on application to J. FARRELL, Secretary.

Seyssel Asphalte Company's Depot, Stangate, London.

Note—Neither the pavement in Parliament Street, London, nor the works at the Model Prison, at the Abney-park Cemetery (which from its failure has since been removed), or at the Hotel at the Slough station of the Great Western Railway, were executed by this Company.

TARPAULINGS, POLICE-CAPES. — 8,000 Yards of Tarpaulings on Sale, at 2*s*. per square yard; made up to any sizes, same price. It is perfectly waterproof, and is suitable for Roofs, Stack and Waggon Covers, Greenhouses, Frames, &c. &c. Above 1,000 second-hand London Policemen's Tarpauling Capes, lined with cloth, redressed and waterproof, 1*s*. 9*d*., 2*s*., and 2*s*. 6*d*. each, suitable for Gardeners, Shepherds, Carters, Labourers, and Farm-servants. Garden-Nets, Rabbit-Nets, Sheep-Nets, and Fishing-Nets of all kinds.—ROBERT RICHARDSON, Net and Tent Maker, 21, Tonbridge-place, New-road, near Euston-square, London. Samples sent.

N.B.—Largest size Garden Mats, 1*s*. 2*d*. each, and 1*s*. 1*d*. each if 50 taken at once. Mats 6 ft. by 3¼ ft., 7*d*. each.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.—Under the Special Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, the Royal Family, and the several Courts of Europe. This Oil is universally acknowledged to be the ONLY ARTICLE that will effectually *produce* and *restore Hair*, prevent it from *falling off* or *turning grey*, free it from *scurf* and *dandriff*, and will render it *delightfully soft and flexible*. It will also preserve the coiffure in the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies. CAUTION.—Much *pernicious* trash is now offered for sale as "MACASSAR OIL;" it is therefore of great importance to purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL" are engraven on the wrapper. All others are "GROSS IMPOSITIONS." The Proprietor's Signature is also engraven on the wrapper, thus:—*A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON*; Countersigned "ALEX. ROWLAND." Price 3*s*. 6*d*.—7*s*. Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10*s*. 6*d*., and double that size 21*s*. per bottle. Ask for "Rowland's Macassar Oil." Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

Handsomely bound in cloth, with Ninety-three Wood-Engravings, Price 6s. 6*d*.
ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE, AND CONFIRMATIONS OF SACRED HISTORY, from the Monuments of Egypt. By W. C. TAYLOR, LL.D.
From the British Magazine.—"This is an elegant and well-executed little book, on a most interesting subject."
TILT and BOGUE, Fleet-street.

The Gardeners' Chronicle.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1842.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

Monday, Jan. 2	Entomological	8 P. M.
Tuesday, Jan. 3	Floricultural	6½ P. M.
Wednesday, Jan. 4	Geological	8½ P. M.
Friday, Jan. 6	Botanical	8 P. M.
Tuesday, Jan. 10	Zoological	8½ P. M.
Wednesday, Jan. 11	Medico-Botanical.	8 P. M.
Saturday, Jan. 14	Royal Botanic	8¾ P. M.

OUR friends across the Tweed may well be more successful than their neighbours in undertakings where honour or profit are to be won. It is no marvel that they distinguish themselves at the bar, in the colonies, in the army, or in the more humble, but far more important, pursuits of Agriculture. We are not surprised that a Scotch farmer should grow rich at a rent of 5*l*. an acre, where an Englishman would be ruined at 40*s*.: we perfectly understand the reason of a Scotch gardener managing a charge successfully from which a Southron would turn away in despair. The Scotch are better educated: there is the whole secret. They have not more enterprise than other people; they are not soberer; they are probably not more persevering: but the nature of their education gives them skill, imparts a force and true direction to their acts, and enables them to concentrate such energy as they possess in the manner most likely to tell upon the object before them.

Of this national characteristic we have, at this moment, a striking example. It is certain that, among the aids which cultivators must now look to with most anxiety, is that of Chemistry. It is evident to all who understand the principles of tillage, whether in gardens or fields, that the dear old empirical rules of action are inadequate to the wants of the world; that, if we are not to starve, or be otherwise ruined, we must have more out of the land than our fathers had; and that the common modes of cultivation will not give us more. This is as plain as the sun at noonday. Under such circumstances, what is it that we English do? Why, our Agricultural Associations talk of chemistry as a fine thing—listen to lectures on chemistry, often, we fear, without understanding them—and are contented to rest there; or, at the most, they expend a few pounds in procuring bad analyses of soil from country chemists, or careless London analysts. The Horticultural Society of London indeed formed a committee for defraying the expense of inquiries into the chemistry of gardening; but in two years it is not joined by a score of members! and we are persuaded that the great mass of that great Society regards the proceedings of the committee with no interest. The truth is, that English education—including that of Cambridge and Oxford—does not enable men to appreciate the value of such inquiries.

What, on the other hand, happens in Scotland, will be seen from an advertisement in another part of our Paper. A Mr. John Finnie, described as a farmer, and, we presume, one of those well-educated yeomen of whom England has so few, convenes a meeting to consider the propriety of subscribing a fund for the purpose of securing to Scotch farmers the services of a Chemist of eminence, who shall at all times be accessible to the subscribers, and who shall advise them chemically upon the matters in which they may be interested. Mr. Finnie's meeting is attended immediately by 18 noblemen and gentlemen of rank, certain resolutions are adopted, a subscription is entered into, and in ten days there are 242 subscribers, furnishing annually nearly 220*l*. a-year, in sums varying from 10*s*. to 10*l*. We hear of no idle apprehensions that science may prove a delusive guide; the Scotch farmer feels that he has skill enough to make use of science without allowing her to mislead him. We find no lukewarm expressions of a wish that the plan may prosper, coupled with a fear that it will not; no apprehensiveness that the gain to the subscribers may be less than the subscription of 10*s*. a year; no ignorant timidity. On the contrary, the eager support, not only of 16 noblemen, but of 70 farmers, is instantly volunteered, although their subscription gives them few privileges beyond that of being able to gain access to a thoroughly good adviser, for whose analyses and opinions they have to pay in addition. This is the kind of well-directed zeal which has led to success in other things, and which we may venture to predict will, in this instance, prove most advantageous to Scotland. We cannot doubt that a very short time will suffice to produce a sum sufficient for the accomplishment of Mr. Finnie's object; and we most earnestly exhort our Scotch readers to join the Association, for the sake of the best interests of their country.

"THAT fearful scarlet fever," says a clever lady of our acquaintance, "keeps one in hot water about every one's children. *We* have done our quarantine at T., and are now welcomed back into the bosom of our family and allowed to mingle in good society, without reproach or molestation. Aunt L., who is so afraid of infection, that I believe she wouldn't look at it through Doctor South's telescope, if one had it in the same street, has just got her eldest little girl through it, and *no one knows how she managed to catch it*. Is it subsiding in Eton and Windsor? The Queen could not go to Brighton, solely on account of its being so prevalent there. I talk and think so much about it, that I ought to write in red ink."

This, which is a genuine extract from the letter of a sensible, high-born woman, to her intimate friend, is too precious a morsel for us to part with, except to our readers of the *Chronicle*. The fair writer is one of those well-read, well-educated, persons, who are brilliant wherever they shine, but who know nothing of the nature of the elements that surround them. She cannot conceive how the child, nursed in the lap of luxury, and guarded by the most tender solicitude, could have caught the fever, which she regards, as well she may, with so much terror. She knows not that the angel of death is nourished by the misery of the poor and the culpable neglect of their overseers. She talks of the Queen hastening to Windsor to avoid some imaginary danger at Brighton, but she does not dream of Windsor itself being the centre of contagion. She sends her only son, the heir of a noble house and large possessions, to Eton, never suspecting that in the neglected ditches of that very place are a thousand demons of pestilence, ready to rise into the air the moment the Genius of the fever shall call them up.

If this lady, and such as she, did but know the true source of the dangers that surround them, how long would the starving labourers be unemployed? And yet it is certain that there is not a stagnant pool, nor an offensive sewer, nor one mass of decaying animal matter, that may not bear the death of some one on its exhalations—*that* one may be a royal infant at Windsor, or a noble boy at Eton, as well as a ragged urchin in St. Giles's.

SIGNS of good are gathering fast, and promise a happier winter than we anticipated. At An agricultural meeting the other day at Steyning, the Duke of Norfolk being in the chair, we find that Mr. H. D. Goring, much to his honour, proposed as a toast "The labourers of Sussex." This event, although we do not find it noticed in any of the daily papers, except the *Times*, is one of no little signification, and deserves to be permanently recorded. We are not informed of what further took place on this occasion; but we trust that all who were present will act upon the sentiments conveyed in Mr. Goring's toast.

It is of the utmost importance to society to put the agricultural labourer in a better position, to increase his comforts, and to give him a stake in the country; a consideration which, we fear, has been too much lost sight of. After all that capital can procure, and skill direct, and science advise, the owner of land is utterly undone without the active and willing aid of a stout and well-disposed peasantry. It is a frightful mistake to suppose that one sort of labourer is as good as another, or to regard a man as a mere machine, out of which a certain amount of brute force may be extracted, if an equivalent amount of cooked food is put into it.

Labour must be the foundation of agricultural prosperity: we cannot plough, and reap, and sow, or feed cattle, or do any of the main operations of cultivation, by driving a steam-engine. *We must* trust to *hands* for their due performance; and it makes a very serious difference whether those hands are willing or reluctant. If we strip the Pacific of guano, or Peru of nitrate of soda, or India of saltpetre, or exchange the hills of Surrey for the phosphate mounds of Spain, we shall have done just nothing at all without labour; while, if we have but enough of that, we may even leave these products in the countries where God has placed them. The following case, mentioned in a country paper, is a pretty good illustration of this:—"In the village of "Tatenhill, near Burton-on-Trent, the following "excellent—we might say, unparalleled—crop of "Wheat has been grown during the present summer, "in his garden, by an industrious cottager of the name "of Stanley. The quantity of ground sown was barely "9½ digging roods, or about 600 square yards, something less than one-eighth of an acre. On this ground "was dibbled last autumn one gallon only of Wheat. "During the succeeding winter, the plants appeared "weakly; but after a spring hoeing, which, the "Wheat being set in conveniently-distanced rows, "was an effectual one, they improved with astonishing "rapidity. On reaping the crop, it was found to produce upwards of 8 imperial strikes, or at the rate of "more than 65 bushels per acre! It should be understood that the ground was not in first-rate condition."

It may be very true that this is an unusual case, and that spade-husbandry will not do the same elsewhere. That may be; but it at any rate shows that abundant labour will produce abundant return.

WE are desirous of collecting evidence concerning the working of the allotment system; and shall be greatly obliged to those of our readers who may favour us with a full detail of the facts within their knowledge as to its operation—whether beneficial or disadvantageous. The size of the allotments should in all cases be stated. Such information as we possess is very favourable to the system; but we presume there must be instances of its working ill; and we are anxious to know what those instances are, in order that we may not hereafter, when we take up the subject formally, give a false colouring to the statements we may have to make.

ON MANURING WITH GREEN CROPS.—No. III.

(By PROFESSOR CHARLES SPRENGEL. Translated from the German.)

(*Continued from page* 820.)

2. *White Lupine* (Lupinus albus).—Although Lupines are much used in Italy and the South of France as green manure, their use is very circumscribed in this respect in the North of Europe. Mr. Wulffen, of Pitzpuhl, near Magdeburg, has acquired some celebrity by proving, on an extensive scale, that Lupines belong to the plants which are capable of improving barren sandy soils. The effects of this practice are indeed so striking at Pitzpuhl, that even the small farmers have followed his example for some time past. Mr. Wulffen has published an interesting account of his proceedings. The following are some of my own experiments, which I also have made with great success:—

If Lupines are cut when the first pods are already formed, the Magdeburg acre will yield on an average 15-16,000lb. green herbage, 1000lb. of which consist of

800·0lb.		of water in fluid form.	
4·3	,,	nitrogen (contained in the organic matter),	
1·0	,,	potash.	
1·6	,,	soda.	
2·5	,,	lime.	
1·0	,,	magnesia.	
1·8	,,	phosphoric acid.	
0·5	,,	sulphuric acid.	
0·1	,,	chlorine.	
100·0	,,	carbon.	contained in the organic matters.
74·2	,,	hydrogen and oxygen	
3·0	,,	silica, alumina, manganese, and iron.	
1000·0lb.			

16,000lb. of green Lupines will consequently convey into the furrow slices of one acre 70lb. nitrogen, 16lb. potash, 27lb. soda, 40lb. lime, 16lb. magnesia, 28lb. phosphoric acid, 8lb. sulphuric acid, 2lb. chlorine, and 1760lb. carbon; all which substances must have an effect on the crops subsequently grown. It is especially the nitrogen, potash, soda, phosphoric acid, and carbon, which advance vegetation. Whilst 4,000lb. of green Spurry will afford the soil 16lb. of nitrogen, 16,000lb. of Lupine will convey 70lb. to the soil—which is the best inducement to grow Lupine, because all substances containing nitrogen are essential to the nourishment of plants.

One of the most valuable properties of Lupines consists in the roots penetrating to the depth of 24 or 26 inches, and thus bringing substances to light which are as good as lost to corn crops, whose roots under ordinary circumstances do not reach deeper than 12 or 15 inches. Lupines suffer also little from heat, partly because of their deep roots, and partly because they attract much moisture from the atmosphere. This success, moreover, is the more certain because they are never laid, and do not suffer from insects. They, however, do not grow very fast, and if we want to obtain a considerable mass of herbage (say 16,000lb. per acre and more), they must be sown in the beginning of May. It is only after three and a half or four months' growth that they are fit to be ploughed in—this being the period when they form their second blossoms. If they are intended to seed, they must be sown (on dry land) in the middle of April. I have grown Lupines on a humous burning soil to the height of 7½ feet, but generally they are not more than 3 or 3½ feet high. But however well the Lupines will succeed in loamy, sandy, humous, and clayey soils, marley or calcareous soils are not at all suited to them, probably owing to their being compelled to absorb more lime and magnesia than they want—their roots emitting an acid which renders these earths very soluble in water. They succeed best on land with a subsoil containing much iron, which is explained by the fact that 1000lb. of the herbage required nearly 1 lb. of iron for its chemical constitution. Lupines are more especially useful on clayey lands, which their copious herbage and also their roots loosen considerably. The quantity of herbage is so large, that it acts (as I know from experience) in the second year; whilst the action of Spurry is gone after the first year. The Rye which I grew after Lupines stood always as well as after a strong manuring of dung. Before being ploughed in, it is best to mow them down, and draw them with a rake or some such instrument into the furrows, which will insure their being thoroughly buried. The field can be sown immediately, or it may wait a few days, till the soil is somewhat settled. As the seed of Lupines is coarse, 100 or 110lb. are required per Magdeburg acre. It is well known that no cattle will eat them, so that they can only be used for green manure. In Italy, the seeds of Lupines are deprived by hot water, or roasting, of their germinating powers, and then are used for manuring sick Olive trees, &c.; and it is probable that they will be equally beneficial to old Olive trees. (?)

(To be continued.)

FIXING AMMONIA.

I have so frequently been applied to by practical persons desirous of knowing how much of this or that substance is required to fix a given quantity of ammonia, that I have thought the following simple rule may be of service to many of your readers. I need hardly observe that the use of chemical re-agents or tests is inconvenient, where the operator is a working man, not versed in the use of these substances. What is required is a plain, simple, and cheap method of ascertaining whether or not a liquid contains free ammonia. The following method answers well, and is easily applied :—

Take a teaspoonful of common turmeric powder, and mix it into a thin paste with a little water; keep aside one half of the greenish yellow paste thus formed, and mix the remainder with three or four times its bulk of the liquid to be examined. If it contain any free ammonia, the liquid becomes immediately of a reddish brown colour; the depth of the colour depending on the quantity of free ammonia it contains: upon the addition of a few drops of any acid the ammonia will be neutralised, and the turmeric will return to its original yellow colour. I have never recommended turmeric paper as a test of free ammonia, as it is hardly suitable for common use. I find, however, that the powdered root is so convenient an indicator of free ammonia in liquid manure &c., that I do not hesitate to recommend it.

The value of any acid or other substance as a fixer of ammonia may be well tested in this manner; the liquid must be mixed with a little of the powdered root, which it will immediately redden. The value of the fixer, or the quantity of it required for any quantity of the manure, is known by observing how much of it must be added to bring back the original yellow colour of the turmeric. Turmeric-root may be procured at almost any Chemist's; if only the whole roots can be obtained, they are readily rubbed to powder on a common grater, like ginger.—*E. Solly.*

EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTRY LABOURERS.

I am glad to find you advocating so earnestly the cause of the country labourer; and I agree with you in thinking that in no way could he be so usefully employed as in furrow-draining, by means of tiles or faggot-wood, or, in the case of pasture-land, of turf. I would farther suggest, that where neither stones, bricks, tiles, wood, straw (as in Essex), stubble, leaves, nor turf can be got, the surface soil, which has been long under the plough, and can be taken from the crowns of the ridges and thrown into the drains made in the bottoms of the furrows, will admit of the water running through it for a number of years, and may be worth adoption by a farmer whose lease has only five or six years to run. I have known such drains in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, on loamy soil, to last for seven years.

Besides draining, there may be mentioned as sources of employment during the winter, stocking up old hedges, hedge-banks, and hedge-wastes, which will supply a mass of soil, that when mixed with lime, will form a valuable compost, while the roots may be given to the labourers as fuel, and the tops may be used in fencing or in draining. Old coppice-woods may also be stocked up, to be changed into grass or arable land; and new plantations, as substitutes, may be made in other parts of the estate, the ground being previously drained and trenched.

Another source of employment may be found in cutting off, close to the trunk, the dead stumps and dying branches of the Pine and Fir tribe in plantations. There are hundreds of acres of Scotch pines and larches in every part of the country, with the trunks studded with the remains of dead branches from the ground to the height of thirty or forty feet. Nothing can be more unsightly than the trees in plantations of this kind; and though cutting off the stumps close to the stem might not greatly improve the quality of the timber already formed, seeing that a portion of every dead stump is already surrounded and in part buried by live wood, yet it cannot be denied that their removal would greatly improve the appearance of the trees, while the stumps cut off would be valuable fuel for the labourer.

The last suggestion which I would make with a view to benefiting the country labourer is, that of paying him partly in money and partly in bread corn, a practice which has been followed in Scotland and Northumberland from time immemorial, and which was also, I am informed, the practice in Norfolk, Suffolk, and other parts of England, till about the commencement of the present century, when the great rise in prices tempted the farmers to give it up and pay solely in money. It is almost unnecessary to say, that the advantage of paying partly in bread corn is, that whether the money price is high or low, the labourer has always the same quantity of the staff of life, and is consequently always well fed and fit for his work. I grant that a recurrence to corn-payments, whether of wages or rents, is a retrograde step in political economy; but so long as the fluctuations in prices of the necessaries of life continue, this mode of payment is justifiable by its expediency.

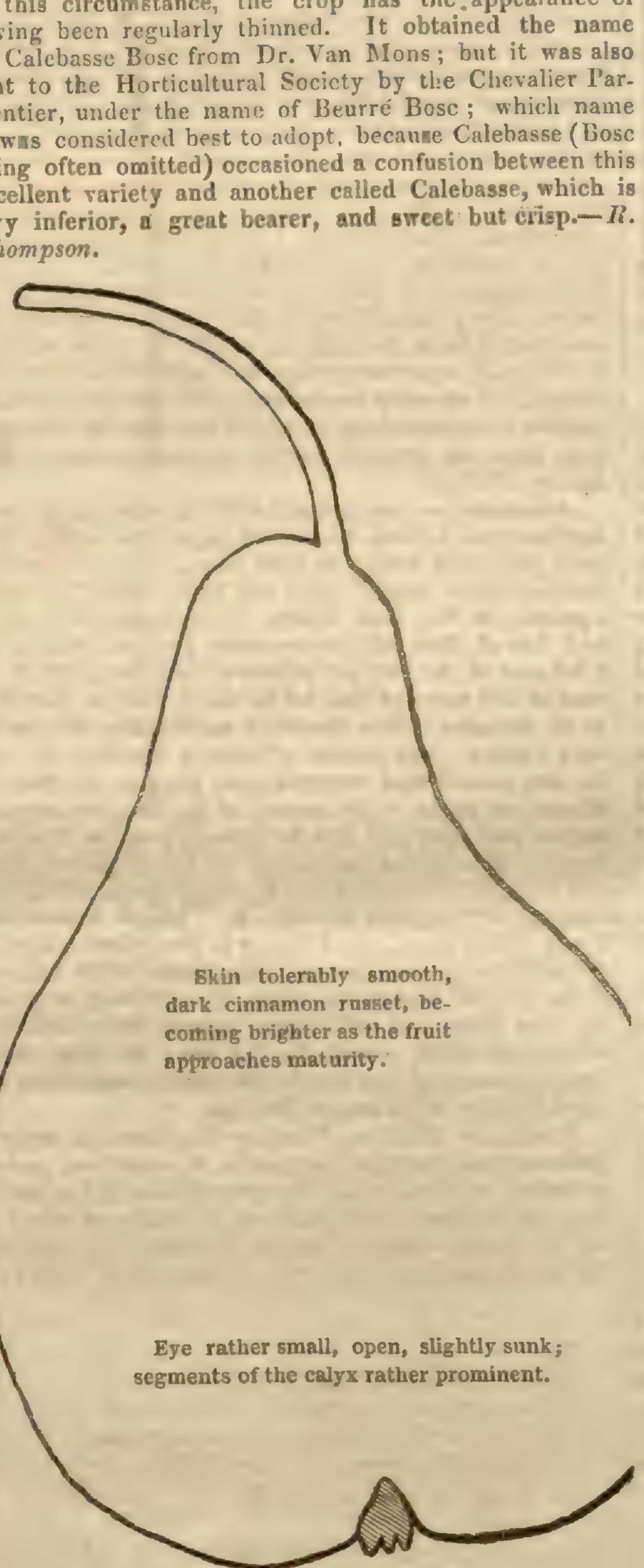
I will add one other suggestion for the benefit of labourers [illegible], which is, that, instead of pur[illegible] [illegible] would purchase wheat, and have it [illegible] their own bread. Half-a-dozen or a [illegible] together, purchase a quarter of [illegible] after it was ground, divide it equally among them. I have ascertained, from persons who practise this mode, even about London, that genuine wheaten bread may thereby be obtained at considerably less cost than it can be procured at the bakers' shops—

J. C. Loudon, Bayswater.

BEURRE' BOSC.

Calebasse Bosc, Beurré d'Yelle (of some), *Marianne Nouvelle, Bosc's Flaschenbirne.*

The accompanying outline represents the average size from a standard, and the usual form of this excellent Pear. The stalk is from 1¼ to 1¾ inch in length, and curved. The surface of the fruit is somewhat uneven; yet, over the inequalities, the skin is tolerably smooth. The flesh is yellowish white, melting, buttery, and sugary, with a rich cinnamon flavour; in perfection in October and November. The tree is of vigorous growth; shoots light olive, with a sprinkling of large pale brown spots. The flowers are remarkable for the long elliptical form of the petals, so narrow that they do not touch each other when expanded. The trees bear well as standards; in general, the fruit is produced singly; that is, not in a cluster from the same bud. Owing to this circumstance, the crop has the appearance of having been regularly thinned. It obtained the name of Calebasse Bosc from Dr. Van Mons; but it was also sent to the Horticultural Society by the Chevalier Parmentier, under the name of Beurré Bosc; which name it was considered best to adopt, because Calebasse (Bosc being often omitted) occasioned a confusion between this excellent variety and another called Calebasse, which is very inferior, a great bearer, and sweet but crisp.—*R. Thompson.*


Skin tolerably smooth, dark cinnamon russet, becoming brighter as the fruit approaches maturity.
Eye rather small, open, slightly sunk; segments of the calyx rather prominent.

HYACINTHS IN POTS.

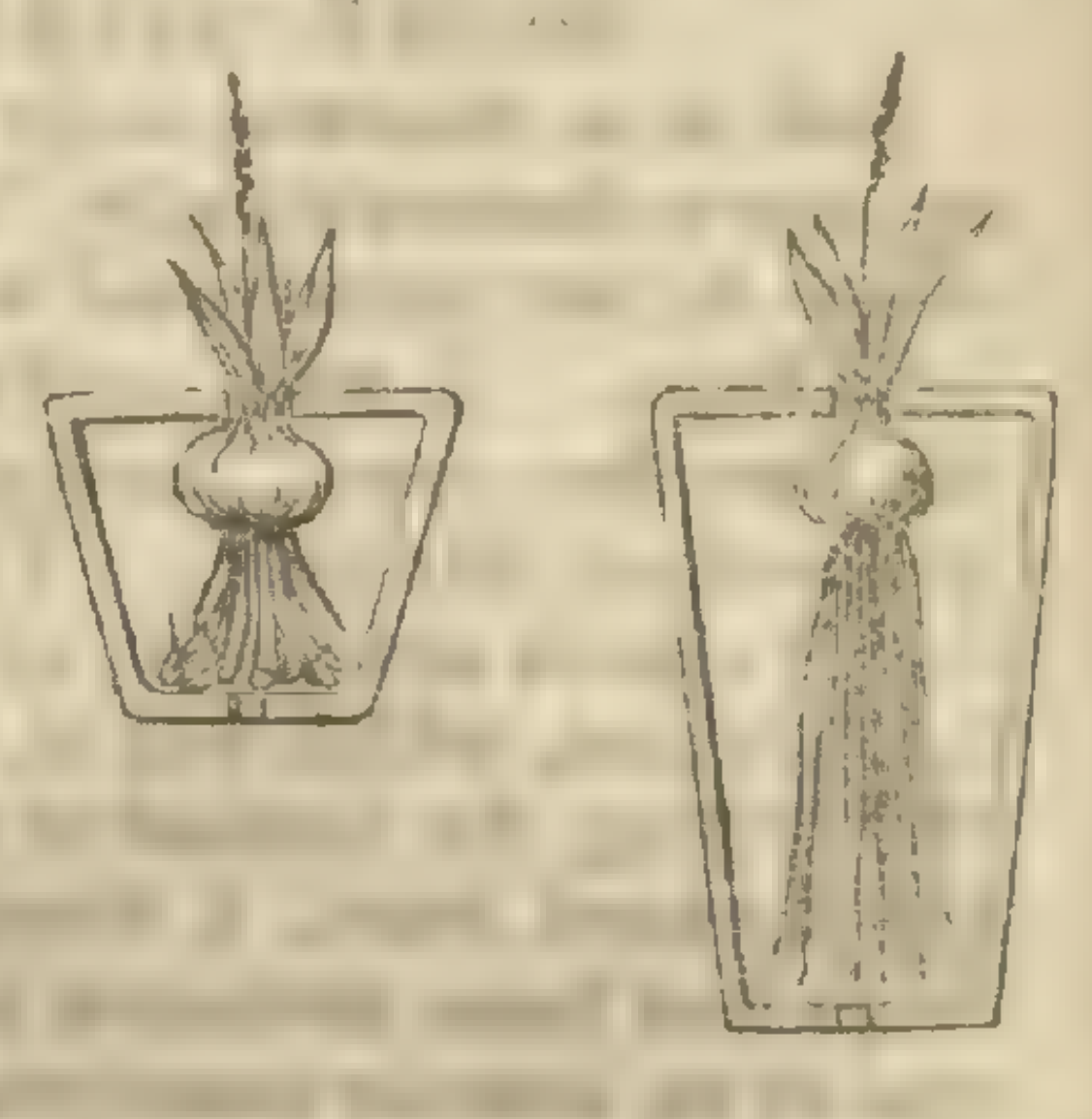
As far as relates to planting Hyacinths in the open border, nothing can be better than the directions given upon that subject, at p. 741, by Mr. Storm, to an English nobleman; but as no notice is taken of the way in which we most frequently see them grown in this country, namely, in pots, and as the number of those who attempt to make a bed of these beautiful flowers is comparatively small, I trust I may be allowed to suggest a few observations regarding their cultivation in pots. In order to do this successfully, it is requisite to consider the native country and habits of the plant, without which we cannot hope for success in cultivating them.

The Hyacinth is believed to be a native of Persia, where it inhabits sandy plains, parched up with drought in summer, and exposed to heavy rains and occasional frosts in winter. Its season of growth begins with the first autumnal rains, at which period it emits long white succulent radicles from its circular bulb, 12 or 18 inches in length. These maintain it through the season of flowering, after which the increasing heat of the sun dries up the earth; and whilst the accumulated sap in the centre of the root is preparing the future flower for the next spring, the bulb remains apparently dormant, surrounded by warm dry sand. From hence we may see the necessity of taking up the bulbs, and of preserving them in a warm dry place during our English summers, which are nine times in ten so wet as to cause the decay of the bulb, when surrounded by moist rich mould, at a time when its natural habits require quite the reverse.

The ordinary treatment we subject them to is, indeed, as unsuited to their nature as possible. They are sometimes placed in water-glasses, and excited by the heat of a dwelling-room or greenhouse; while at the same time little or no nourishment is afforded them by pure water. It is, therefore, obvious that the flowers and young leaves must be chiefly supported by the substance of their own bulb (stored up the previous year); how then can we wonder that the plant becomes debilitated, the bulb shrivels, and it is found incapable of blooming the next season? Nor is the fate of those placed in pots for forcing much more lenient; the pots being generally very shallow, and, in many cases, scarcely twice the size of the bulb. The tender radicles, on shooting downwards, are cramped and forced to become twisted back upon themselves; they encounter the drainage of broken potsherds, and frequently force their way through the hole at the bottom of the pot. In all these instances they meet with an irregular or deficient supply of food, and the plant consequently suffers.

The bloom being faded, the bulbs are either thrown away as useless, or, having been forced early by artificial heat, they are put into some cold, damp, dark place, (perhaps exposed to cutting cold winds in March), to be out of sight; or, if intended to be preserved, they are planted in the open ground to recover themselves—a remedy worse than the disease.

To obviate these evils, and to save many valuable and beautiful roots from perishing, it is only necessary to attend to two or three points. Firstly, to give a light free soil, mixed with a little leaf-mould and sand, of which they are very fond; and next, which is not less important, to give them enough space to grow in without starving their roots. The easiest way to do this, is to have pots made of a deeper shape than those in common use, which may be understood by the accompanying drawing. By this simple arrangement the roots have sufficient nourishment, while the pots take up no more space on the stand than at present. An inch or two of very rotten cow-dung may be put at the bottom of the pots, to promote the richness of colour and perfume of the flowers. Three or four bulbs may be planted in the same pot; but it is essential that the latter should be sufficiently large and of the requisite depth; twice the diameter of the top is a good proportion.



Lastly, after the bloom is over, put those which are fine varieties and worth preserving in some warm and light place; the top shelf of a hothouse, greenhouse, or vinery, close to the glass is the most preferable. There they will require no more care nor watering; and, after the leaves wither, they may be sorted and put by until the planting season returns. If these points are attended to, I can say from experience that Hyacinths will suffer but little from forcing, and will flower again the next year; not quite so finely, perhaps, as at first, but still far better and with greater vigour than under the common hard and cruel treatment; being first starved for want of food, and then chilled with wet and want of sunshine.—*C. D.*

AMATEUR'S GARDEN. No. LIII.

The temperature of the air in the evening must now be carefully attended to by those who have a greenhouse or pit to manage. A thermometer hung out in an exposed part of the garden should be looked at frequently whenever there is any appearance of frost. Mats used for covering the frames are very delicate indicators of a change of temperature, and frequently become stiff and glossy, even before the thermometer falls to the freezing point. Those, therefore, who have not a spare thermometer to hang out in the open air, may easily be guided by a piece of wet mat placed in an exposed situation. Chrysanthemums which are fading may be cut over and removed from the greenhouse to a cold frame or any place, where they are slightly protected from severe frost; in this situation they will send out numerous shoots, from which cuttings may be made at the proper time. Remove all dead or decaying leaves from plants in cold frames, as the disease is infectious, and communicates itself to other leaves in the same manner as rotten fruit on the shelves of a fruit-room. Such places should be freely exposed to the air when the weather is fine and mild.

After the holidays are over, out-door alterations may be proceeded with when the weather is favourable. A piece of rock-work is very interesting in a garden, when it is placed in a proper situation and constructed with taste. In some retired part, near a lake or stream,—or in other situations, where from the nature of the surrounding scenery we are led to expect something of the kind,—the effect it produces is very pleasing. It would be out of character if placed near fine architectural buildings, or where the ground has a very artificial appearance, and instead of adding beauty and interest to the scenery, would mar and destroy the effect of the whole.

I have now had the pleasure of accompanying the amateur, and directing him how to proceed with the varied operations of his garden, from the commencement of the year until its close. The orchard and kitchen-garden, the flower-beds and borders, the greenhouse, pit, and frame, have all come under observation; and I have always studied, as much as possible, to give plain directions on those subjects with which I have supposed him to be least acquainted. Window-gardening, also, has been frequently adverted to for the benefit of those who have not the convenience of a greenhouse or frame,—even at the risk of displeasing the medical man, whom the *Quarterly Review* describes as "the man of science, who speaks some weighty words on oxygen and hydrogen," and gets the poor pet plants banished for ever from the room of his patient where they are most enjoyed. [See a Leading Article at p. 571.]. The principles or theory of gardening have been also frequently brought under observation with the view of making them go hand-in-hand with practice. Doubtless a man who only knows the practice, without the principle, may succeed with certain operations; but, like the quack doctor who cures by chance, he also injures and destroys in the same blundering way, and is deprived of all the pleasure which is felt in knowing the reason why he kills or why he cures. Plants, like animals, are living and active beings; they have a period of youth and of age—are born and die; their organisation alike resists decay as long as the vital principle exists; but when that ceases to act, both return to the elements out of which they were originally composed—earth, air, and water. The principles which regulate the growth of plants are few and generally simple; and, if they have been rightly understood, the amateur will be enabled to test his own practice, as well as that which may be recommended to him by others.

In conclusion, although our walk has been in many respects a pleasant one, we must now, for a while at least, part company. It is sincerely trusted, that the efforts which have been made to increase the comfort and happiness of the lover of gardening have not been made in vain; and that while he has enjoyed the fresh breeze and healthful exercise of the gardener's life, he has also seen more of the wisdom and goodness of the great Creator, and has been thus taught to "look from Nature up to Nature's God."—*R. F.*

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

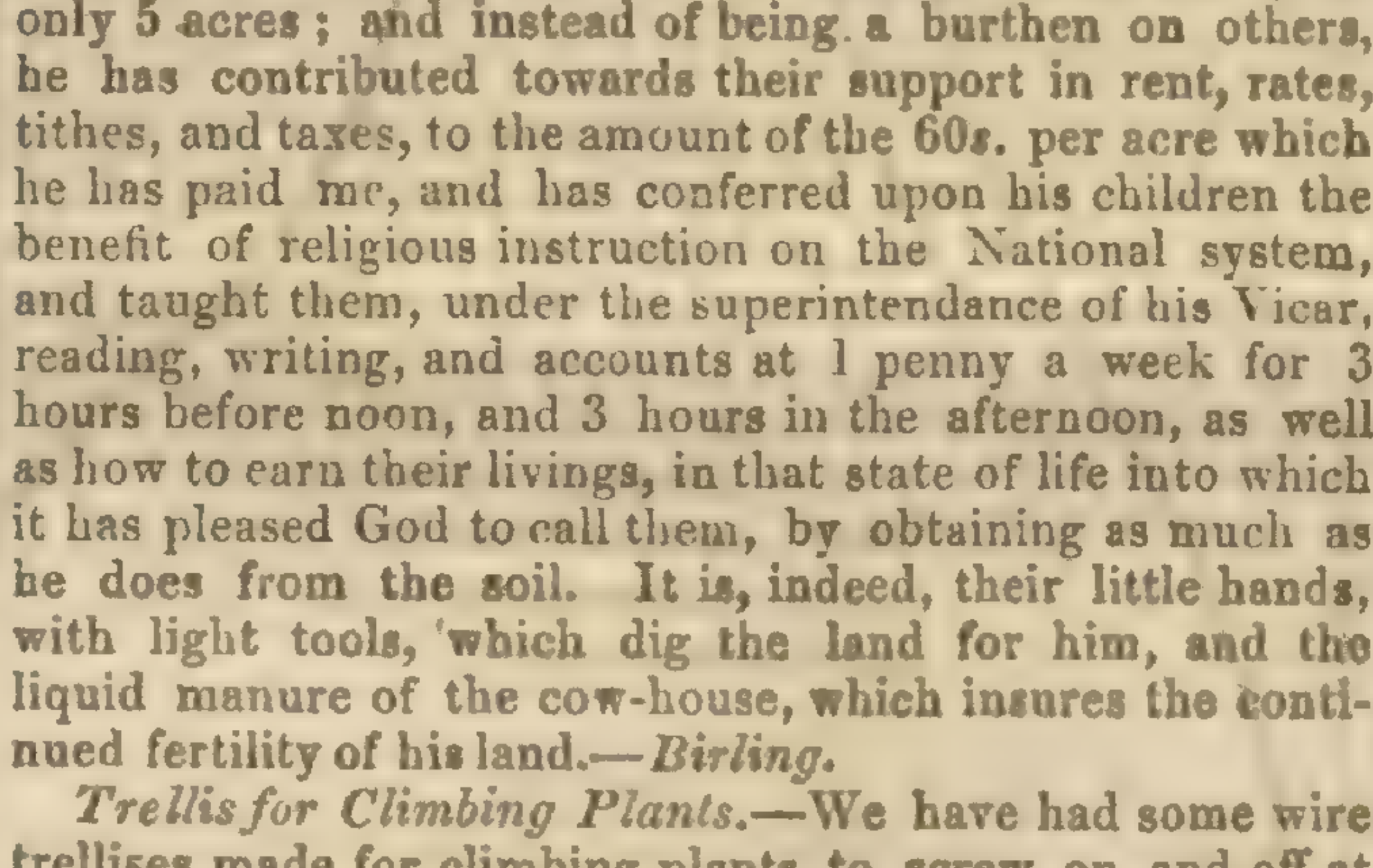
Salt as a Manure.—At p. 806 of the *Chronicle*, there are some observations by "Quercus," on salt as a manure, which do not correspond with what I have experienced of its effects. I will confine myself to the experience of the last five years, during which time I have been head gardener at this place. The garden lies low, is very damp, and if care is not taken, abounds with black slugs. When I first came, which was in the month of June, its produce was trifling, for instead of onions, carrots, and peas being in a forward state, I found that the greater part of the crops had been devoured by slugs, and that the remainder was of an inferior description. I immediately commenced manuring the ground with *Salt*, and cropping it as fast as the salt disappeared from the surface. My crops, under this treatment, improved rapidly; and from that time, I have had abundance of excellent vegetables, which have received the first prizes at the Horticultural Shows of Blandford, Weymouth, and Sherbourne. Manuring with salt has completely destroyed the slugs, and all my crops have been good, both in size and flavour; which I attribute in a great measure to the use of *Salt*. Many gardeners in this neighbourhood have adopted the same course, and it is with difficulty that I can now procure *waste* or refuse salt for money, when but a few months back I could almost have obtained it for the carriage. I do not mean to assert that I use no other manure, but that I consider *Salt* as the principal cause of my good and clean crops, and that it is a great saving of dung. "Quercus" entertains a bad opinion of salt as a manure, and appears to expect that your readers will consider his arguments as unanswerable, because he has been enabled to find in the Bible, some allusion to its nature. I am not prepared to argue with him as to its effects on vegetation; he appears never to have given it a trial; but as he plumes himself on his scriptural research, I should be thankful to him if he would explain the nature of salt that "has lost its savour." On the sea coast, especially in Northumberland, the farmers use seaweed as a manure, which is esteemed principally on account of its saline properties. To me, it appears to be entirely a question of quantity: "a salt land not inhabited," as described in Jeremiah, chap. xvii. v. 6, is perfectly intelligible; neither would a land of lime, a land of bone-dust, nor a land of guano, nor, in fact, would any land prove productive if overcharged with a powerful manure. Is not an Apple-pie improved by having a Quince put into it? Is not the food we eat made more palatable and nourishing by the addition of a limited quantity of Salt; and so is land rendered more fertile by the judicious aid of this and every other manure.—*Wm. Brewis, Gardener to R. B. Stendon, Esq., Frampton.*—[We quite agree with this correspondent. No doubt can possibly exist as to the value of Salt as a manure, if applied in small quantities, and where it is wanted.]

Daniell's Manure.—Where this has been properly applied, it has in some instances been of considerable use; and although the season has been much against it, yet when buried to the depth of an inch or two beneath the soil, it has been of great advantage to wheat and turnips. Most of the experiments made by farmers in this neighbourhood were conducted in a careless manner; not half of the manure was buried, and consequently all the nutriment of the exposed portion was quickly absorbed by the atmosphere. Mr. Daniell's crop of wheat was excellent, but great pains were taken by him both in burying the manure and in sowing the seed. He is now giving it the sixth trial on the same land. I have seen a good crop of potatoes produced by the aid of this manure upon a poor shallow soil, which previously would scarcely pay for cultivation. Half an acre of loamy arable land was also divided into two equal portions, and planted with potatoes; one of these was treated with stable manure, the other with Daniell's; there was no perceptible difference either in the crop or flavour of the tubers, but the artificial manure produced most haulm. To shallow upland I think it will be of great benefit, when properly applied; but although carefully tried upon pasture lands in three different ways, it produced no beneficial results. Mr. Daniell is making, and has sent out, great quantities of it. It will be of no benefit in gardens where the soil is loamy.—☞ *Bath.*

Forking Land.—I am glad to find that you are an advocate for spade and fork husbandry. Two years since, I introduced the latter implement here, and it is fast superseding the spade. Mr. Mitchell, of Wymondham (who, I believe, farms largely with the fork, and who has written a pamphlet on the subject), was kind enough to send me half-a-dozen of these instruments, which are readily manufactured by any smith. They weigh 7lbs., and have three tines, 14 ins. deep. Fair-working soil may be turned up to that depth with this fork, and the labourer will earn good wages, at 2½*d.* per rod, which is 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per acre. I recommend, however, for agricultural purposes, that the plough should precede the fork by turning over a wide furrow 5 or 6 inches deep; the next to be turned over with the fork. The plough, in preparing the succeeding furrow, covers the work done by the fork. In this way the supersoil is not buried, which is a desirable object where the subsoil is not of a fertilizing quality. This is an admirable plan for Potatoes, Carrots, and all plants which require a greater depth than can be given by the plough, and has the advantage of not being above half as expensive as double trenching by the spade, which often costs 1*s.* per rod, especially in preparing ground for plantations. For obvious reasons this deep cultivation will be injurious, unless the soil be naturally dry or well under-drained. I shall be happy to give any of your readers any practical information which I possess, or I would send them, through my smith, the forks, which are 4*s.* 9*d.* each, upon the receipt of a post-office order for the amount. I strongly recommend this plan for garden cultivation; and in taking up the White Belgian Carrot, the fork, from its strength, is the best instrument.—*Henry Dixon, Witham.*

Allotments.—I am pleased with the success of my last Agricultural School, which was begun last spring, at my son's particular desire, at East Dean, by John Harris, the Sunday-school master; who had been, owing to ill health, a pauper in the East Bourn Union-house, with his wife and five of their children—seven persons, who at 3*s.* a head cost at the rate per annum of 54*l.* 12*s.*; which is the rent of 273 acres of land let as sheep-walk at East Bourn at 4*s.* per acre. Now Harris is maintaining his family on only 5 acres; and instead of being a burthen on others, he has contributed towards their support in rent, rates, tithes, and taxes, to the amount of the 60*s.* per acre which he has paid me, and has conferred upon his children the benefit of religious instruction on the National system, and taught them, under the superintendance of his Vicar, reading, writing, and accounts at 1 penny a week for 3 hours before noon, and 3 hours in the afternoon, as well as how to earn their livings, in that state of life into which it has pleased God to call them, by obtaining as much as he does from the soil. It is, indeed, their little hands, with light tools, which dig the land for him, and the liquid manure of the cow-house, which insures the continued fertility of his land.—*Birling.*

Trellis for Climbing Plants.—We have had some wire trellises made for climbing plants to screw on and off at pleasure; so that during the season of rest of Tropæolums, &c., the trellises can be removed to a place of safety without the incumbrance of the pot attached. A reference to the accompanying sketch will, I think, show what I mean.



I have no knowledge whether or not this is an original idea, but I have never before heard of its having been adopted by any one.—A is a screw to fit B; B, the screw-socket; C, a section intended to represent the convexity of the front, which thus shows the flowers to great advantage.—*Charles Noble, Gardener to R. Mangles, Esq., Sunninghill.*

Creepers for Verandahs, &c.—During the winter months I think it would be desirable if your correspondents would amuse themselves, and impart a little instruction to your readers, by giving the result of their success during the late summer, in blooming different plants; at all events, I will give you mine, in the selfish hope of obtaining information, as I fear I can impart none. To the door of my cottage, fronting the south, I have a verandah, or porch, made of oak branches; and not knowing what kind of a summer we should have, I took care to have such a variety of creepers that some would be sure to succeed. I planted a Bombay (?) Rose, which thrived amazingly, but did not flower, as it was its first year; also the Tropæolum tuberosum, which grew well, but as a matter of course did not bloom. I planted it, by way of experiment, in poor soil, but I suppose not poor enough. I had also Clématis flámmula, which, being young, made little progress; and, to crown all, I had a plant of the Cobæa scandens, which answered my expectations in every way, covering the porch and climbing up a rough-cast wall to a very considerable height. I have been so delighted with it, that unless I hear of something as luxuriant, I shall be induced to have several next summer. To the north, west, east, and remainder of the south, I had wire-work (not wishing to spoil the wall with nails) about 6 feet high and 2½ wide, made in the form of an arch, the two legs being driven into pieces of wood which caused the wire-work to be firm in the ground. I planted against it the Sweet Pea, Tropæolum peregrinum, and the common Nasturtium; but as the Tropæolum grew so rapidly and flowered so beautifully, I threw the others away to give it more room. The Sweet Pea will not, I think, succeed well against wirework, as it seemed too cold for its tendrils. The Tropæolum peregrinum is so elegant in its foliage as well as flowers, that I intend to sow it up and down the garden, and put a pea-stick with it in the way one should plant Sweet Peas. I have now given the result of my experience, and shall be glad to learn how I can vary my Creepers for the verandah and wire-work; the former being suitable, but not the latter, for Creepers with delicate tendrils.—*J. R. W.*

Hacon's Incomparable Pear.—A friend of mine, in alluding to Hacon's Incomparable Pear, informs me that three years since, he dined with the late Mr. Wales, of Downham, who asserted that a Mrs. Rayner, 50 years ago, after eating a pear, went and sowed the seeds in the baker's yard, where the present tree stands, from which my friend took some grafts. He estimates the diameter of the tree to be 15 inches; it has also a large round top. Col. Mason formerly stated that it was raised from the Downham seedling by Mr. Hacon. I received scions from him, and also from the original tree, the history of which is just given. The fruit from both proves to be the same—a pretty conclusive evidence, as we all know how much seedlings are liable to vary. A curious feature of this Pear is, that the trees cannot by any means be made to bear until they are eight or ten years old; after which they bear freely and constantly. The blossoms will bear the sharpest frosts without injury.—*T. Rivers, Sawbridgeworth.*

Legg's new Early White Broccoli.—I beg to add the above Broccoli to Mr. Whiting's list at p. 810. I sowed a small bed the 17th of March last, and when the plants were strong enough, I planted out two rows each 30 yards long. About the middle of July I examined them, and found most of them showing flower; by the middle of August, several of them were fit to cut, being pure white, and as compact as any Cauliflower or Broccoli. They continued good till the last, there being only two bad ones amongst them. In such a season as this, it has been difficult to get good Cauliflowers during the months of July, August, and September, particularly the two latter. I think one sowing the middle of March, and another the first week in May, would ensure a succession till Cauliflowers came good again.—*William Hughes, Sherborne Castle, Dorset.*

Mushrooms.—It is not improbable that the cause of failure of J. D.'s Mushroom-bed, p. 712, was owing to the high temperature at which the house was kept. This would not only bring the Mushrooms prematurely forward, but also rob the bed of that moisture, which, under favourable circumstances, would have contributed to their nourishment. My case is somewhat different. The Mushroom-house is built upon the Oldacre principle, and is heated by a flue, the temperature averaging about 50°. The beds are seldom watered, but are covered with a slight coating of hay; the lower ones being filled with Rhubarb, Seakale, &c. In the forcing season the watering of the latter and an occasional sprinkling of the paths are sufficient to keep the atmosphere moist. In February, 1841, I had a succession-bed which had been spawned 6 weeks, and promised well. At the end of that period, a few Mushrooms with long stems and small leathery caps sprang up; the spawn of which soon spread over the rest of the bed. These I had cleared away, and had fresh soil spread over those parts of the bed which had been disturbed; but all proved unavailing. In materials, formation, and treatment, this bed was similar to two preceding ones, both of which produced abundant crops of excellent Mushrooms. Neither the exhaustion of the beds nor the temperature of the house could be the cause of failure in this instance, as the others kept on bearing abundantly at the same time. It seems also opposed to the assertion that the species of a Fungus does not depend so much upon the seed from which it springs, as from the matrix upon which it is nourished; in the present case, the nidus may be supposed to have been favourable for the production of the true Mushroom. I therefore concluded that the fault laid in the spawn, although it was from the same sample as that from which the other beds had been inoculated.—*T. Elliot, Knaresborough, Yorkshire.*

Rhubarb.—In a late Number of the *Chronicle*, "the true Tobolsk Rhubarb" is advertised by Messrs. Youell, who say, "this Rhubarb being the earliest in the open border by three weeks of any yet introduced, is rendered highly valuable for forcing." I beg to ask Mr. Youell, or shall feel favoured if any correspondent will inform me, whether there is not an earlier kind, as I have the Tobolsk and another sort, called the English Baron, in the open border. The latter has begun to throw up leaves already, and the Tobolsk has not yet made its appearance. It is probable that if the "Baron" be not protected, he will suffer. I intend to put over the plants large Seakale or Rhubarb pots, and when severe weather sets in, to give them a slight covering with dung; and if I succeed in this manner, I presume it will be superior to any forced in the regular way. I have a row of the Victoria which I began to force rather more than three weeks since; and after the dung had been about the pots a week, I found the heat too violent. I therefore took away the dung from the tops of the pots, that a portion of the heat might escape, and lifted off the lids, leaving them in that state for a few days. When I covered them up again, I despaired of having a crop, as the heat was excessive. The soil inside the pots was almost too hot for the hand, and the crowns of the plants appeared to be gone. Now, however, I have beautiful Rhubarb in every pot, quite ready for use. This account may seem "strange and unnatural;" but Rhubarb will bear almost any heat.—*A Young Gardener.*

Spontaneous Combustion of Moss.—A rather singular misfortune, the knowledge of which may not be useless to others, happened a short time ago in my small hothouse, which is heated by hot-water pipes. As tan is never employed, the gardener, by way of an experiment, packed a quantity of common moss round some of the larger pots, containing a Strelítzia reginæ, an Ipomœa Horsfálliæ, and a Dioscórea from Brazil, in order to supply them with bottom-heat. During the summer all went on well; but in the autumn, soon after the use of the hot-water apparatus was resumed, a very disagreeable smell was perceived, and one evening the house was found to be full of dense and suffocating smoke, such as issues from a brick-kiln. This smoke proceeded from the moss, which was partially in contact with the pipes, and which on being moved broke out into spontaneous combustion; having been apparently smouldering for several days. Strangely enough, the Strelítzia was uninjured; although its pot was blackened by the fire, which was strong enough to char an adjacent block of wood. Of the other plants in the house, many of them lost their leaves; Ipomœa rubro-cœrulea and another present a curious spectacle, being in full bloom without a single leaf, for the flower-buds were all unhurt by the smoke which turned the leaves black and spoiled them in the same manner as a frost would have done. Two or three Gesneras died, but the Amaryllidáceæ and Orchídaceæ were not hurt; the greatest sufferers were the exotic Ferns, some of which will, I fear, not recover; every one of them lost their fronds, but some are pushing up new ones. This will, I hope, be a warning to others against letting moss be in contact with pipes for heating.—*C. D., Sussex.*

Stewed Pears.—The best way to stew Pears is to pare them quite clean, without leaving even a pip behind, and then to place them with white sugar-candy in a block-tin dish, with a cover of the same metal. A small quantity of distilled water is to be added; and when thus prepared, the dish should be covered with enough paste, and put into an oven after the bread is drawn, where it is to remain until cold. The dish, when opened, will exhibit the Pears of a beautiful pink colour; which is easily accounted for, as the vegetable acid of the Pear holds in solution a small portion of tin, and produces this effect. Dyers well know that a good scarlet can only be procured by using an oxide of tin. I will leave you to judge whether the basin does not afford this metallic preparation in the course of stewing the Pears. Recollect that the success of the operation depends upon the absence of all extraneous matter beyond the Pears, sugar-candy, and water. Any flavour may be given to the Pears, but it must be prepared independently of the stewing, and added after the operation. —*T. H.*

A Problem in Cookery.—Respected Sir,—My friend at the Hall has this morning sent me your *Chronicle* of Saturday last, in which there is a letter with my signature. I need scarcely assure you, Sir, that it is altogether a wicked fabrication, as it is obviously impossible that I could have written it. Without troubling you further on this unworthy subject, I may inform you that since I first took the liberty of addressing you, I have met at the house of my neighbour a gentleman who is, I believe, a real philosopher, and who kindly condescended to explain the matter to me. He told me, that all the time the pie is in the oven, there is a constant pressure outwards from the cup; arising in the first instance from the expansion of the included air, and afterwards from the production of steam. That, therefore, during the whole process of baking, the juice must be lower within the cup than on the outside, and that consequently it produces an effect the reverse of preserving the juice, except in so far as it keeps the crust elevated above the bubbling liquid. He told me that I might obtain this latter advantage without the disadvantage, by having a cup with a small hole, like that made in the lid of a teapot. He explained this at greater length than I have given it, to suit my inferior capacity in these matters, and I feel sure that he is right. I see now also that your joking about the inquisition was to enable you to avoid, as politely as possible, giving any direct answer to what you deemed the foolish question of *An Old Lady.*

Boiling Sweetmeats.—The following is a safe way to make marmalades, and similar sweetmeats that require to be boiled, without the trouble of stirring, or the risk of being burnt. The copper pan, which holds the marmalade, should be placed in a block-tin pan, about two inches wider in circumference, at the bottom of which, and soldered on the inside, there should be four little pegs, an inch and a half high, to prevent the copper vessel from touching the bottom. This outer pan should be half-filled with strong salt and water (two parts of water and one salt,) so as to make very strong brine. The advantage of this is, that the salt and water can be heated to a hundred degrees above the common boiling point; by which means the sweetmeats are boiled without the possibility of being burnt or the trouble of stirring. This plan has been adopted for two years with perfect success.—*S. E. D.*—[Our correspondent is under some missapprehension Her mode of boiling, which is the same as that of a glue-pot, may be very good; but the boiling-point of salt and water is not 100° above that of water. The boiling-point of water holding 30 per cent. of salt in solution is 224°, not 312°.]

Weight of Poultry.—Should *J. C.* or *Geo. W.* have any further communication to make upon this subject, perhaps they will give some clue to the part of England of which they speak. I have got a duck and drake which weigh 13 lbs., or the duck 6 lb.—drake 7½ lbs. These are the common blue drake and grey duck of this country, and I am told that there are several to beat mine. Perhaps "Geo. W." would let me know what is the weight of the "Rouen Duck;" as my wish is to procure the largest duck possible free from the Muscovy breed.—*T. O. G., Liverpool.*——I have recently measured a drake and duck of the common English breed, raised by myself, and now one year and a half old. The former measures 2 feet 3½ inches, the latter 2 feet 1½ inch in length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail. In spring, when they were in good condition, the drake weighed 5½ lbs., the duck 5¼ lbs. During the winter season, I gave them inferior food. In February, I began to feed highly, as the ducks will lay towards the end of that month, if the season be mild. I have been careful to select always the largest and handsomest birds of both sexes for breeding from. The result has been an increase, in three years, of 1 lb. on the average weight of my stock, which is now considered unequalled in this part of the country, both for appearance and weight.—*Digamma, Durham.*——The information of late respecting the breed and management of ducks has been acceptable to myself and other readers, who have an opportunity of uniting an attention to such matters with a love of gardening. Perhaps some of your correspondents will be kind enough to inform us also which is the best breed of fowls, and where they may be obtained. The Dorking is recommended by some for size and appearance upon the table; but I consider them lazy layers and bad mothers. Others recommend the Blue Game; but the pugnacious nature of these, even when very young, is much against them.—*J.B.K.L.*

To destroy Worms.—I have found lime-water, although made as strong as possible, of little or no value in destroying worm-casts on lawns. My gardener, however, took some water, in which wood-ashes had been thrown and some bells washed by a bellhanger, with which he watered a small piece of the lawn; this destroyed the worms in vast numbers.—*R.S.V.P.*

Mildness of Climate.—The frost in October having cut off the Dahlias, Pelargoniums, Heliotropes, and similar plants which were growing in my flower-garden, I must confess I was on the 22d ult. surprised on visiting the Sandrock Hotel, Niton, to find the undernamed plants in full bloom. The distance from hence is only 10 miles: Tropæ'olum Shillíngii, Pelargóniums, Salvia rubescens, Mignonette, Godétia bifrons, Fúchsia microphylla, F. coccínea, Single Anemone, Antirrhinums, Daphne collina, Chrysanthemums, Senécio Jacobæa, Polyanthuses, Common Primrose, Heliotropes, Gílias, Hepáticas, Coreopsis tinctoria, Double Violets, Oxyúra chrysanthemoides, and Nemophila insignis.—*A Subscriber from the First, Newport, Isle of Wight.*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Nov. 1842.—Many of your readers have no doubt heard of "Pêches de Montreuil, Figues d'Argenteuil, Abricots de Triel, and Raisins de Fontainebleau," but perhaps few have ever visited these places, and as I have frequently been asked why they are so celebrated, the following information may be interesting. It is, I believe, generally known that French gardeners delight in "specialities," when they find any kind of culture particularly lucrative, or when the soil and air of one place is more congenial than another, that they almost invariably abandon a general trade or unfavourable situation, and direct all their energies to that one favourite object. Not only is this the case with fruit, but equally so with flowers and plants; but for the present I will revert only to fruit. Montreuil-aux-Pêches is about four miles east of Paris, and, together with the adjoining village of Bagnolet, has long been renowned for its Peaches and Nectarines; so much so, that Paris and the country for 50 miles round is almost entirely supplied from these two places. It is, in fact, their staple article of trade, and one by no means inconsiderable, if report speaks truly of the amount, which is stated to be on the average 80,000 francs a year, independent of other fruits. An exact estimate of a produce so entirely regulated by the state of the weather is, I think, very difficult to ascertain. The year 1841 was unproductive, and the long continuance of wet and cold also materially checked the consumption: this season, on the contrary, has been exceedingly prolific, and the excessively hot weather in August augmented the demand in an equal ratio, and it is said that the sale this season realised more than 120,000 francs. Large as this sum may at first sight appear, it will not upon reflection be found exaggerated, when the number and extent of gardens is taken into consideration: the markets and streets of Paris were literally glutted at the end of July; and in August fine fruit was sold at one penny, and very good at a halfpenny each. The gardens vary in size from one-half to a whole acre, and are surrounded with walls about 8 ft. high, rising amphitheatrically one above another to the top of the hills; they give the neighbourhood a picturesque appearance. The soil is generally a deep sandy loam, with here and there a mixture of blue clay, similar to that of Montmartre and Père la Chaise. Most of the trees are old, yet their general appearance is healthy, which the cultivators attribute as much to their being worked upon Almond stocks as to the suitability of the soil. Fan-shaped training is usually adopted; but another form called "Espalier carré," is now coming into vogue. M. Lepère, of Montreuil, claims to be the originator of this system, which, however, is warmly disputed by some others. It appears to me to be little, if at all, different from the horizontal training which has for many years been practised in England. As the design of these gardens is profit, it may readily be supposed that the varieties are chiefly confined to those which are most prolific, or produce the finest fruit in their different seasons of maturity. At almost every cultivator's I found the Petite and Grosse Mignonne, Chevreuse hâtive, Galande, Magdeleine, Bourdine, Admirable, Belle de Paris, Royale, Pavie, and Têton de Venus, with a few Nectarines, such as Violette hâtive, Musqué, and Grosse Violette. The other parts of the walls are clothed with Cherries, Plums, and Pears. Strange as it may seem, I could not find any one who grew the Morello Cherry; and although I have often asked for it in Paris and other cities of France, I have never yet been able to meet with this delicious variety. The Cherry used here for preserves and brandy is somewhat of the same form, but far inferior in size, and totally deficient in the racy, vinous flavour so peculiar to the Morello. Among the Plums, I found Royale de Tours, Monsieur, Reine Claude, Mirabelle, and Reine Claude Violette most prized amongst the older sorts: Coe's Golden Drop is also becoming known, and is in much request. Triel is a small town, north-west of Paris, between St. Germain and Poissy; it enjoys an equal reputation for Apricots. The soil is here light and sandy, and the gardens are walled and terraced, in the same manner as those at Bagnolet and Montreuil; but the culture is not upon the same extensive scale. The training and pruning do not, as far as I could learn, differ in any way from those in general practice. The fruit is entirely sold to the Parisians, and is valued, on the average, at about 40,000 francs a year. The only varieties in cultivation are Précoce, Musch, Abricot Pêche, and Breda, on the walls, and Précoce and Abricot Pêche on standards. This last is of first-rate excellence, and succeeds admirably in the open ground; it is of large size and fine flavour, very like the Moor Park, if it is not, indeed, the same. The Mirabelle Plum is also very extensively grown in both these places, and for preserves it is preferred before any other variety. I have not often seen it thus used in England, and may, therefore, be excused for calling attention to its merits. When perfectly ripe, it is of a beautiful transparent, wax-like, golden colour, with a flavour something between the Apricot and Date. It is excellent preserved in brandy, to which it imparts a peculiar softness and delicacy, far superior (as I think) to that of Cherries; it also keeps its colour for a considerable length of time. But this is not all: its greatest attraction is when it has become one among the favoured coterie denominated Glacé: there it challenges equality, if not superiority, to the Apricot, Reine Claude, Pastéque Chinois, or even the Pine-apple itself.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 21.—Prof. Lindley, President, in the chair. A letter was read from the Rev. J. B. Reade on the existence of Ammonia in gum, sugar, and other "non-azotised bodies." The object of the author was to show that ammonia does exist in many substances in which chemists have failed to detect it, and that the microscope affords the means of demonstrating its presence. "By burning the substance in the spirit-lamp until flame and aqueous vapour have ceased, and receiving the gas during subsequent combustion upon a slip of glass, moistened with hydrochloric acid," Mr. Reade conceived, that by these means, so minute a portion as $\frac{1}{1000000}$ part of a grain of nitrogen, if existing as a constituent of ammonia, may be detected with certainty. In this way he stated that he had ascertained its presence in sugar, gum, beer, and suet, all bodies asserted by Liebig to be destitute of nitrogen. In a letter read at the previous meeting, Mr. Reade had also asserted that ammonia exists abundantly in human breath. Various specimens of what the author regarded as ammonia, preserved on slips of glass, were produced. Several of the members present proceeded to discuss the observations made by Mr. Reade, and in all cases opinion was unfavourable to their accuracy. Mr. Edward Solly observed that, supposing that Mr. Reade had really obtained ammonia from sugar, there still was no proof that the sugar employed was pure. A very minute quantity of impurity would account for the appearances seen by the author. But the paper did not in fact contain a single proof that ammonia had been found at all. As to its having been obtained from the human breath, that was no proof that ammonia was found in the lungs; it probably existed in the air. Dr. Lankester remarked, that no proof was offered that the matter found by Mr. Reade, and by him called ammonia, was ammonia at all. How does the author distinguish it in its miscroscopical state from other substances? It may have been common salt that was found. Hydrochloric acid, employed for fixing the supposed ammonia, is seldom pure, and holds many salts dissolved in it, (Mr. Bowerbank afterwards stated, on the part of Mr. R., that the acid was pure). There was no evidence that the researches had been made with due precaution. Mr. Warrington observed that Mr. Reade's experiments were at variance with those of Mr. Dell, as detailed in the Annals of Chemistry, when it was chemically proved that the ammonia, which appears to proceed from sugar, is derived from the nitrogen of the atmosphere. Even if it were in sugar it would be driven off by heat, and consequently could not be obtained by Mr. Reade's process. No doubt the ammonia found by the author—if, indeed, he really had obtained that substance, of which there was no evidence, was derived from the combustion of the matter examined in contact with the nitrogen of the atmosphere. With regard to ammonia in the breath, he (Mr. Warrington) had investigated that supposed fact. By breathing into a tube several times bent, a very considerable quantity of vapour may be readily condensed; but all tests fail to show even the slightest trace of ammonia under such circumstances. Mr. White then read an account of a new species of Xanthidium, and Mr. Hassall produced some further observations on the action of Fungi in producing the decay of fruit. These observations were met by experiments made by Dr. Lankester, who considered them unfavourable to Mr. Hassall's views. As both gentlemen undertook to produce further evidence at the next meeting of the Society, we reserve an account of their statements till that time.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

November 18.—A. Gerard, Esq. in the chair. Various donations to the library and herbarium were announced. A paper was read from G. Clark, Esq., of the Island of Mahe, "On the Lodoicea Sechellarum." The Lodoicea of Sechelles is an intertropical plant, peculiar to the Sechelles Archipelago, where it grows naturally in two islands only—Praslin and Curiense. Praslin lies to the north-east of Mahé, distant 21 miles; Curiense is to the north of Praslin, and is much smaller; a deep arm of the sea, from one to two miles in breadth, separates the two islands. They lie between 4° 15′ and 4° 21′ S. lat. and 55° 39′ and 55° 47′ E. long. In the other islands of this archipelago there are only a few Lodoiceas, which have all been planted, and only two or three appear to thrive. The trunk or stem of the Lodoicea is straight, and runs to the height of 80 or 90 feet, terminated by a splendid crown of winged palmated leaves; it is only from 10 to 15 inches in diameter, and so flexible that it waves to the slightest breeze. When the wind is moderately strong, the huge leaves of this giant Palm are clashed together with an astonishing noise. The outside of the stem is very hard and compact; but the interior is soft and fibrous. The leaves, which are winged and palmated, open like a fan, and in the early growth are more than 15 feet long, without the footstalk, which is at least as much more. In the mature trees the leafstalk is not more than 8 or 10 feet long, and the whole leaf does not exceed 20 feet in length, by 10 or 12 in breadth, being entirely destitute of thorns. The nascent leaves are enveloped, till the period of their expansion, in a thick covering of cottony down, of a nankeen colour; but this is occasionally wanting. The unanimous testimony of the inhabitants of Praslin proves that each tree produces only one leaf a year; and as three leaves occupy about eight inches of the trunk, and 20 years expire before that appears above the surface, a tree of 80 feet in height must be about 400 years old. The flowers, about 20 in number, succeed each other; one, or occasionally two, at a time. The nuts are two-lobed, and sometimes two nuts are enclosed in one husk. Three-lobed nuts are very rare, but some are met with; and it is said that specimens with five lobes have been found. The form of the nut is very singular, and cannot be compared to that of any other production of the vegetable kingdom. Two highly-remarkable circumstances in the history of the Lodoicea are, the duration of its blossoms, and the period necessary for maturing its fruits; for the latter seven or eight years are required. The Lodoicea grows in every variety of soil, but delights most in the vegetable mould of the deep gorges of the mountains. It is, nevertheless, found on bare mountain-tops, and forms a conspicuous and remarkable object in such situations. It is curious that the vegetation of the nut is prevented by burying it; but if suffered simply to rest on the earth, in a situation not too much exposed to the sun, germination readily takes place. The fruit, in its unripe state, is an agreeable and refreshing aliment: when ripe, it yields oil. Its germ furnishes a very sweet food. The entire nut is an article of commerce with India, where one of its uses is as an astringent medicine. The trunk is employed in building. The leaf forms a covering for roofs, nearly as good as shingles, besides furnishing materials of a very superior description for hats, bonnets, work-baskets, and artificial flowers, in the manufacture of which many of the Sechelloises display great taste and skill.

November 29.—Sixth anniversary meeting; J. E. Gray, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the chair. From the report of the council it appeared that 13 members had been elected since the last anniversary meeting, and that the society consisted of 152 members. The donations to the library, herbarium, and museum had been considerable, and the plants sent to the members (in return for their contributions) had given the greatest satisfaction; in many instances the parcel had been sent within 10 days after the receipt of the specimens, and it was anticipated that, in future, members would always receive their parcels within 10 days after the receipt of their contributions. Among the rarer plants received were numerous Scotch species, from Mr. H. C. Watson; a large collection of Shropshire Rubi from Mr. Bidwell; numerous species of Jersey plants, from Mr. Thwaites; 300 specimens of Bupleurum falcatum, collected in Essex, from Mr. Doubleday; and numerous specimens of Lastræa cristata, collected in Norfolk by Mr. Wardale. It was anticipated that the foreign collection (which includes plants from North and South America, New South Wales, Cape of Good Hope, China, British Guiana, and various other parts of the world) would soon be in reference order. A ballot for the council for the ensuing year afterwards took place, when the chairman was re-elected president, and H. C. Watson, Esq., F.L.S., and J. G. Children, Esq., F.R.S., were nominated vice-presidents. Additional local secretaries were also appointed.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 1.—The general winter meeting was held in the new Hall, in the Experimental Garden, Inverleith, the Hon. Lord Murray, V. P., in the chair. A large collection of Jersey Pears, sent by Mr. René Langelier, of St. Helier, occupied one table. On others were displayed, intermixed with Chrysanthemums, specimens of fine Pears and Apples, from different parts of Scotland, with Pine-apples, Grapes, Medlars, and retarded Currants, besides various culinary articles, such as Celery, Hamburgh Parsley roots, forced Seakale, Melongena, &c. Several communications which were read excited much interest. The first was a description, by Mr. Alex. Temple, of a "safety flower-pot," intended to preserve the roots of Pine-apples from being scorched when the pots are plunged in a hotbed in a state of strong fermentation. A model was exhibited; it has a hollow chamber below, and three lateral tubes to permit the escape of heat and vapour. The next paper was by Mr. W. Sharpe; it gave an account of the advantageous employment of fresh tree-leaves, succulent stems of herbaceous plants, &c. as manure, for various crops, upon a stiff clay soil. Then followed a report, by Mr. J. Dawson, of the successful raising of carrots for 14 successive years on the same piece of ground, where no crop of Carrots could previously be procured. The plot was described as extending to 45 feet by 13; the soil a heavy loam; in autumn 1828 it was trenched, and four cart-loads of sandy and surface heath-soil mixed with it; afterwards two barrow-loads of soot, two or three barrow-loads of wood-ashes, and four barrow-loads of pigeon-house cleanings, were dug in, and the ground was left rough till March, when the Carrot-seed was sown. The soot, wood-ashes, and pigeon-dung were repeated yearly, but the peat-soil was only once applied. Altringham Carrots from this plot of ground were exhibited, of large size and quite clean. The silver medal was voted for this communication. The premiums offered for the best two bunches of retarded Grapes, exclusive of Muscats, were awarded, 1, to Mr. P. Crockett, gr. to Col. Ferguson, for Black Frontignan and Raisin Grapes; 2, to Mr. Jas. Dodds, gr. to the Earl of Mansfield, for Black Damascus and Black Hamburgh. For the best two bunches of Muscat of Alexandria, to Mr. J. Young, gr. to Mrs. Ferguson. For the best Pine-apple, the silver medal was awarded to Mr. J. Robertson, gr. to Lord Gray, for a Black Jamaica; and the bronze medal to Mr. J. Macnaughton, gr. to J. Wauchope, Esq., for a variety of the Queen. For the best six sorts of dessert Pears, exclusive of Marie Louise and Crassane, three awards were made: 1, to Mr. J. Addison, gr. to the Earl of Wemyss: 2, Mr. Young; and 3, Mr. W. Thom, gr. to Capt. M. Innes. Best six Marie Louise Pears, Mr. P. Lockhart, gr. to G. Hope, Esq. Best six Crassanes, 1, Mr. Addison; 2, Mr. J. Murray, gr. to A. Fletcher, Esq. Ribstone Pippins, 1, Mr. C. Mackintosh, gr. to J. Tod, Esq.; 2, Mr. D. Brewster, gr. to Col. Lindsay; 3, Mr. W. Sharpe, gr. to Sir J. S. Richardson, Bart. Best six kinds of Apples, exclusive of Ribstones, 1, Mr. Young; 2, Mr. Thom. Best six stalks of solid Celery, three red and three white: 1, Mr. Jas. Goodall, sen., gr. to the Marquiss of Lothian; 2, Mr. J. Goodall, jun., gr. to L. Buchan, Esq.; 3, Mr. P. Thomson, gr. to J. J. H. Vere, Esq. For the best Tomatoes, the kinds being chiefly the large and small red, 1, Mr. Robertson; 2, Mr. Mackintosh. Spring-sown Onions, Mr. W. Finlay, gr. to the Hon. Mrs. Cochran. Numerous extra articles were also exhibited; amongst which were—a collection of Pears, sent by Mr. G. Shiells, gr. to Lord Blantyre; specimens of some of the finest French and Flemish Pears from dwarf standard trees in Luffness garden; a collection of dessert Pears, from Mr. Dunbar; a tray of the Ganges Apple, of large size, from Miss Henderson; another filled with fine specimens of the Yorkshire Greening, from Lord Mackenzie's garden: and a third, with a great variety of dessert Apples, from W. Dennistoun, Esq. Baskets of Scotch Medlars, from Pitfour, and of retarded Currants, from Saltoun, attracted much notice. The tables were decorated with Chrysanthemums, from the gardens of Mr. Oliver and Mrs. Ferguson; and with a beautiful specimen of Epiphyllum truncatum élegans, from the Inverleith Nurseries of Messrs. J. Dickson and Sons. The only extra culinary articles consisted of large specimens of the roots of Hamburgh Parsley, much used on the Continent, sent by Mr. G. Annand, gr. to Lord Murray; and of a dish of forced Seakale, from Lord Mackenzie's garden. The secretary stated that Messrs. Lawson having offered a premium of two guineas for the best herbarium of indigenous phænogamous plants and Ferns, formed during the season 1842, by a journeyman gardener, two collections had been been sent in competition, one marked Linnæa and the other Aspirans; that, after a careful inspection, the premium was found due for the one marked Linnæa, formed by Mr. C. Galloway, at Balcarres, and the other by Mr. H. Wilson, at Melville, to whom the silver medal was awarded. These awards were confirmed and sanctioned by the general meeting. The following new members were enrolled:—Hon. Mrs. A. Cochrane; Sir T. B. Hepburn, Bart., M.P.; Right Hon. D. M'Neill; Maj.-Gen. Sir N. Douglas, K.C.B.; A. Anderson, Esq.; P. Robertson, Esq.; S. Campbell, Esq.; J. M. Hog, Esq.; W. Wallace, Esq.; J. Bennet, Esq., W.S.; J. Hamilton, Esq.; W. Penney, Esq.; A. Park, Esq.; J. Ireland, Esq.; W. Moodie, Esq.; W. Hutchison, Esq.; W. Meikleham, Esq.; and J. M. Wood, Esq. The election of office-bearers for 1843 afterwards took place. His Grace the Duke of Buccleugh was re-elected President; D. Anderson, Esq., Vice-President; Sir H. Jardine and Sir T. B. Hepburn, Bart., M.P., were chosen of the Council. D. Mackellar, Esq., and H. D. Hill, Esq., were elected members of the garden committee; and E. Henderson, Esq., Mr. Goodall, and Mr. Thomson, of the committee of prizes. The other office-bearers were re-elected; Dr. Neill, secretary (for the 32d time); Mr. Ivory, Treasurer; Mr. Jas. Macnab, curator of the garden; and Mr. W. Evans, clerk.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

Dec. 7.—Prof. Christison in the chair. The election of office-bearers for the season took place: Dr. Neill, President; Profrs. Christison, Graham, Balfour, and D. Stewart, Esq., Vice-presidents. Various parcels of plants were announced, also donations to the library from Dr. Müllar, Dr. Maly, &c. Prof. Christison submitted a highly interesting communication on the Assam Tea Plant, illustrated by specimens. The author stated that the different kinds of tea were produced by different modes of preparation,—and showed, by a series of examples of the preserved Tea leaf, that the various forms were merely varieties of the same plant. A specimen of tea, of a yellow colour, and of a remarkably strong flavour, was exhibited; also tea, in the form of small rolls, sent to this country about twenty years ago, as a present from the emperor of China to George IV. Mr. Goodsir then read a paper by C. C. Babington, Esq., F.L.S., entitled "Observations upon a few plants, concerning the claim of which to be considered as natives of Great Britain, Sir W. J. Hooker expresses doubt in the 5th Ed. of his British Flora, with a few notes upon other species contained in that work, with reference to the Edinburgh Catalogue of British plants." The object of this paper was to show upon what evidence the authors (Prof. Balfour, Mr. Babington himself, and Dr. Campbell), of the Botanical Society's Catalogue of British Plants, had included in it the species concerning which Sir W. J. Hooker expresses doubt. "I cannot allow this opportunity to pass," says the author of this paper, "without expressing the great satisfaction which it gives me to see that so distinguished a botanist as Hooker has considered the catalogue deserving of quotation *throughout his work*, as I must consider it as a proof that the compilers of the Catalogue of British Plants have not produced a work discreditable either to themselves or to the Society that entrusted its preparation to them. Mr. Brand afterwards read a "notice of the presence of Iodine in some plants growing near the sea," by G. Dickie. The author found, by chemical examination of specimens of Státice arméria, from the sea-shore, and of others from the inland and higher districts of Aberdeenshire—that the former contained Iodine, and that soda was more abundant in them, while potass prevailed in the latter. Iodine was also found in Grímmia marítima; and Mr. P. Grant, of Aberdeen, has found it in Pyrethrum maritimum. An analysis was made of samples of Státice arméria, Grímmia marítima, Lichina confinis, and Ramalina scopulorum, all growing near the same spot, and occasionally during storms exposed to the sea spray; all these plants, with the exception of the lichen, contained Iodine. The specimens having been washed previous to analysis, the Iodine could not have been derived from saline incrustation. All these vegetables were healthy, and the author of the paper has been led to conclude that marine algæ are not the only plants which possess the power of separating from sea-water the compounds of Iodine, and of condensing them in their tissues, and this without any detriment to their healthy functions.

BIRMINGHAM HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 7.—The annual general meeting of subscribers was held at the Waterloo Rooms, the Earl of Dartmouth in the chair. The following report for the past year was read. "The Committee, in presenting a statement of their proceedings during the past year, cannot but congratulate the members of the Society on the flourishing state of the Garden; on the high rank which it continues to hold among similar establishments; and on the interest which its extensive and increasing collection of plants excites among the distinguished botanists of the day, many of whom have visited the Garden during the present year. Mr. Cameron reports that 'the trees and shrubs continue to grow satisfactorily, and have so far increased in size as to admit of the removal of a great number of Laurels, Spruces, Poplars, Willows, &c., which have been planted to fill up the spaces between the specimen-plants during their early growth.' The fruit-trees during the past season have further proved the superiority of the kinds recommended in last year's report as appearing to be the best varieties for this neighbourhood. Some few Apple-trees nearly perished last spring; their roots, it is supposed, having been injured by the long-continued wet weather of the previous winter. The collection of plants has been kept up and increased by the receipt of plants and seeds from nearly the same public establishments, nurserymen, and private individuals, as in former years: and the usual returns in plants, &c. have been sent from the gardens. During last spring, allotments of seeds and Dahlia roots were distributed from the gardens to all shareholders who applied for them. A larger assortment of seeds than usual will be again ready for distribution by the 1st of January next, and the shareholders are invited to apply for them at the gardens after that time. The only improvements made have been in planting a collection of Roses near the entrance; in increasing the number upon the lawn; and in keeping the grounds in better order, by a small increase in the number of hands. The exhibitions have been well supported by gentlemen with specimens of plants, fruits, and vegetables; while the cottagers' stand has usually presented a good display, and excited considerable interest. It is to be regretted, however, that the exhibitions have been attended with a loss to the funds of 55*l*. 10*s*. The promenades have also been unusually well attended, which may be attributed partly to the fineness of the season, and partly to the additional privileges granted to the shareholders and subscribers when the increased subscription came into operation. With regard to the finances of the Society, the committee beg to refer to the balance sheet prepared by the treasurer, by which it will appear that the funds present a more favourable appearance than at the last annual meeting."—*Birmingham Advertiser*.

COUNTRY SHOWS.

Norwich Horticultural Society, Nov. 23.—This, the sixth exhibition for the season, was better attended than has been the case for several years past. The following is a list of the Members Prizes: FLOWERS—BEST 25 CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Cluster Blush, King of Whites, Queen, Starry Purple, Unique, Goliath, Perspicuum, Conqueror, Tasselled Lilac, Duc de Caneglianо, Vesta, Superb Yellow, Eclipse, Marie, Tasselled Yellow, Elegans, Minerva, Cleopatra, Wheelerianum, Expanded Pink, Defiance, Colonel Combes, Insigne, Conspicuum, Incurved White, Rev. J. Burroughes; 2, Mrs. Burroughes; 3, W. Rippingale, gr. to G. Morse, Esq. BEST 20 DO.—Invincible, Starry Purple, Vesta, Unique, King of Whites, Quilled Pink, King, Queen, Tasselled Lilac, Clustered Yellow, Eclipse, Lucidum, Minerva, Coronet, Colonel Combes, Victory, Marie, Incurved Blush, Elegans, Defiance—Rev. J. Burroughes; 2, Rev. J. Burroughes; 3, W. Rippingale. BEST 15 DO.—Perspicuum, Unique, Starry Purple, King, Vesta, Campestroni, Superb Yellow, Gem, Sultana, Insigne, Defiance, Princess Marie, Marie, Conspicuum—Rev. J. Burroughes; 2, W. Rippingale; 3, Mrs. Burroughes. SINGLE SPECIMEN (Vesta), Mrs. Burroughes. PLANTS, Cactus truncatus and Gesnera elongata, Mrs. Burroughes; Primula sinensis, R. Spence, gr. to Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart. CUT FLOWERS, J. N. Waite, jun., Esq. SALVIA SPLENDENS, W. Rippingale. FRUITS: PINE-APPLE, D. Waters, gr. to Lord Wodehouse. BEST GRAPES, (Black Hamburgh), W. Rippingale, gr. to G. Morse, Esq.; 2, (Muscat of Alexandria), C. Aldborough, gr. to G. S. Kett, Esq.; 3, Mrs. Burroughes; 4, W. Scarlett, gr. to Mrs. Kett. OUT-DOOR GRAPES (Muscadine), R. Spence; 2 (Sweetwater), H. S. Patteson, Esq.; 3 (Muscadine), Rev. J. Burroughes. DESSERT APPLES, J. Cockburn, gr. to J. T. Mott, Esq.; 2, P. Jacobs, gr. to J. Scott, Esq.; 3, J. Gordon, Esq. COLLECTION OF APPLES, E. Kemp, gr. to J. S. Muskett, Esq.; 2, J. Gordon, Esq., SAUCE APPLES, E. Kemp; 2, S. Short, gr. to J. Stracey, Esq.; 3, Mrs. Burroughes. DITTO, W. Gale, gr. to H. N. Burroughes, Esq., M.P.; and W. Scarlett. DESSERT PEARS, W. Gale; 2, D. Waters; 3, W. Kemp, gr. to Sir E. Stracey, Bart. DITTO, J. Cockburn. BAKING PEAR, S. Short; 2, W. Rippingale. PLUMS (Imperatrice), S. Short; 2, Mrs. Burroughes. MEDLARS (Nottingham), Rev. J. Burroughes. DITTO, Mrs. Burroughes. WHITE CURRANTS, S. Short. CRANBERRIES, S. Short. WALNUTS, W. Gale; 2, W. Rippingale. COLLECTION OF PEARS, Mr. J. Wighton, gr. to Lord Stafford. SCARLET NONPAREIL APPLE, R. Bellman, Esq. VEGETABLES: CELERY, S. Short; 2, E. Kemp. CARROTS (Orange), S. Short; 2, S. Harper, gr. to J. Culley, Esq. PARSNEPS, Rev. J. Burroughes; 2, H. S. Patteson, Esq. LETTUCES, W. Gale; 2, Mrs. Burroughes. ENDIVE, P. Jacobs. PEAS, W. Gale. COLLECTION OF POTATOES, R. N. Bacon, Esq.; 2, S. Short. BRUSSELS SPROUTS, S. Short. BEET, R. N. Bacon, Esq.; 2, W. Gale. RED CABBAGE, W. Kemp. SEA-KALE, S. Short. HORSE-RADISH, T. Potter. CAULIFLOWERS, W. Kemp. CAPE BROCCOLI, Mrs. Burroughes. SAVOYS, S. Short; 2, P. Jacobs. SALAD, W. Gale, 2, S. Short. ASPARAGUS, W. Gale. TOMATOES, S. Short. CUCUMBERS, D. Waters. SEEDLING POTATOES, Rev. J. Burroughes. MUSHROOMS, R. Spence. Prizes to the amount of 10*l*. were also awarded to Cottagers.—*Norfolk Chronicle*.

Dumfries and Galloway Horticultural Society, Dec. 3.—The concluding meeting was held in the Court-house, Buccleuch-street. The large table was crowded with articles for competition, for which the following prizes were given:—*Baking Apples*: 1, Mr. O'Loughlin; 2, Mr. Colquhoun. In the dessert department of the same fruit, the 1st and 2d prizes were gained by Mr. Colquhoun. Two seedling Apples attracted much attention, and, when tried, were found of superior quality. These were sent by Mr. O'Loughlin. The *Pears* shown were remarkably large; the first prize was awarded to Mr. Craig. *Chrysanthemums*, Mr. Dickson. *Broccoli*, Mr. O'Loughlin. *Brussels Sprouts*, Mr. Fergusson. *Parsneps*, Mr. Fergusson. *Leeks*: 1, Mr. J. Learmont; 2, Mr. Fergusson. *Onions*, Mr. J. Learmont. *Spinach*, Mr. O'Loughlin; and for some specimens of *Knight's Early Cabbage*. A prize was also given for cut Herbaceous and Greenhouse flowers, reared by Mr Colquhoun, and for two plants in pots cultivated by Mr. O'Loughlin.

Roxburghshire Horticultural Society, Dec. 7.—This meeting was held in the Spread Eagle Inn Assembly-room, where prizes were awarded for the following articles:—APPLES *from Standards*, for table: 1, Mr. W. Ross; 2, Mr. D. Crichton, gr. to the Earl of Minto. APPLES *from a Wall*, for table: 1, Mr. W. Ross; 2, Mr. Weir, gr. to W. O. Rutherfurd, Esq. STANDARD PEARS, Mr. J. Crichton, gr. to R. Denniston, Esq. PEARS *from Wall-trees*: 1, Mr. J. Crichton; 2, Mr. T. Weir. KITCHEN APPLES: 1, Mr. G. Taylor, gr. to G. Broad, Esq.; 2, Mr. D. Crichton. CELERY: 1, Mr. J. Crichton, for Seymour's new Solid White; 2, Mr. T. Weir, for Solid Silver White. BRUSSELS SPROUTS: 1, Mr. D. Crichton; 2, Mr. G. Taylor. ONIONS: 1, Mr. J. Crichton, for James' Keeping and White Spanish; 2, Mr. G. Taylor, for Deptford and White Spanish. CARROTS: 1, Mr. A. Oliver, gr. to W. Fair, Esq.; 2, Mr T. Weir, for Long Orange.—*Kelso Mail*.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

ACA'CIA BIFLORA. Two-flowered Acacia. (*Greenhouse Shrub*). Leguminosæ. Polygámia Monœ'cia. This plant is neat, and tolerably compact in habit, growing to the height of from 18 inches to three feet. The leaves are small and sessile, having the flowers in their axils. The blossoms appear in pairs, and besides existing in the axils of the leaves, form a kind of spike at the extremity of the shoots. They are capitate, of a moderate size, and have a deep yellow or orange tint, with a pleasing fragrance. It should be potted in sandy loam and heath-mould, with the main roots a little elevated in the centre of the pot, and should be placed in an airy part of the greenhouse; by timely pruning, its stems should also be prevented from becoming long and bare. Cuttings taken from the tips of the shoots will form roots, though slowly, if treated in the ordinary manner.—*Paxton's Mag. of Botany*.

ECHITES SPLENDENS. Splendid-flowered Echites. (*Stove Climber*). Apocynáceæ. Pentándria Monogýnia.—Of the many handsome species of this genus which the late researches of botanists and travellers in Brazil have made known to us, this is unquestionably the most beautiful, and may vie with the choicest productions of Flora which have been of late years introduced into our gardens. It was received last year from the Organ Mountains by Messrs. Veitch, and has already produced copious and richly-coloured blossoms. The stems are climbing; the leaves in opposite and remote pairs, from six to eight inches in length. The flowers are produced in racemes of four or six together, and have a white tube, spreading upwards, with a flat limb four inches across, and of a beautiful rose colour, deepening towards the margin.—*Curtis's Bot. Mag.*

MACLEA'NIA ANGULATA.—Angle-flowered Macleania. (*Stove Shrub*). Ericáceæ. Decándria Monogýnia.—This plant flowered in June last in the stove at Woburn Abbey. It is an evergreen shrub of great beauty, and well deserves a place in every collection. The leaves on the young shoots are very delicate, and have a deep tinge of red. The flowers are nearly an inch long, red with a yellow limb, and are produced in threes from the axils of the leaves.—*Curtis's Bot. Mag.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Weather.—The newspapers are full of surprising circumstances connected with this mild season. More Violets can be gathered than in May. Birds are pairing and building, and all nature seems of opinion that spring has come. In some of the gardens near London, the flower-buds of the common Laurel are 3 inches long, the Mezéreums are covered with their white and purple flowers, the Rhododéndrons are trying to unfold, and Hyacinths are piercing the ground. At Edinburgh, in the garden of the Horticultural Society, the evergreen Rhododendron davúricum is reported to be in full blossom. In Yorkshire, Strawberries, Filberts, and even an Apple-tree (near Doncaster) are in bloom; and a correspondent at Colommendy, near Mold, in North Wales, mentions his having gathered some Mushrooms, one of which measured nearly 6 inches in diameter. We have similar communications from all parts of the country. If we should have such a January as that of 1838, which was preceded by just such weather as this, there will be a terrible return of killed and wounded in our gardens.

The French Method of Cooking Endive.—Endive is a delicious vegetable when it has undergone the culinary art, though in England it is scarcely ever used but in the form of a salad. The Endive, after being well picked and washed, must be parboiled in four different waters, to destroy the bitterness peculiar to it. It must then be boiled in salt and water till sufficiently done, when it should be thrown into cold water, squeezed, and chopped fine. It may afterwards be put into a stewpan upon a lump of butter, with a few young Onions, chopped very small, added to it. Let it dry; then dredge it with half a table-spoonful of flour, and add some good gravy, some seasoning, and two lumps of sugar; let it stew very gently a quarter of an hour; then serve it up alone or on sippets, or under sweetbreads, fricandeau, or mutton-chops.—*Muscipula.*

GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Hexton House, near Hitchin, Hertfordshire.—The mansion is a modern building, delightfully situated at the foot of a range of hills which extend through this county. The pleasure-grounds are in good keeping, and are ornamented with a beautiful serpentine piece of water. Here we noticed a plant of Thuya occidentalis, blown down some years since, the branches of which, having come in contact with the earth, have struck root, and at this time form a clump of young plants, nearly 40 yards in circumference, and from 15 to 20 feet high. We also saw a fine plant of Araucária brasiliensis turned out on the lawn during the summer months. At one end of the mansion is a small conservatory, containing some large specimens of the old kinds of greenhouse plants. A walk leading from the pleasure-grounds along the banks of the serpentine piece of water, brings the visitor to a small flower-garden, whence a view of a pretty waterfall is obtained through a vista of trees. In the kitchen-garden we saw some fine old Fig-trees, and the wall-trees are also very good. In the houses the Peach-trees and Vines are in excellent health; but the latter are, in our opinion, too heavily cropped. Mr. Chapman's Potato is here cultivated, *and spoken very highly of.* —*J. A.*

Bamford Hall, the seat of J. Fenton, Esq., near Rochdale.—The Pine-apple is cultivated here without bark in rather a novel manner. The pots containing the plants are placed in holes formed in a stage, and are heated by hot-water pipes passing beneath them. The plants are perfectly healthy, and seem to be quite in their element. The hothouses at this place are all nearly new, having been finished about two years since; they are glazed with sheet-glass, from two to four feet long, and have a very light appearance. We understand that Mr. Cherry, the head gardener, superintended their erection, which reflects great credit upon him. We hope that he will furnish us with a plan of his fruiting pine-stove, and with an account of his treatment of that plant, in your forthcoming pages.—*A. B., Manchester.*

Reviews.

A Catalogue of the Fruits cultivated in the Garden of the Horticultural Society of London. 3d Edition. 8vo.

THIS is in every way the most important work on hardy fruits which has yet been produced. It is a catalogue of all the sorts of Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Vines, and other fruits existing in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, where everything of the kind has, for these 20 years past, been collecting from all parts of the world. Every statement made in it is the result of the personal observation of Mr. Thompson: not a single circumstance having been taken on trust from others; and thus it has an authority which it could not have secured if the compilation of it had been less surrounded by precautions. By throwing the matter into the form of tables, a book that would otherwise have formed a volume as thick as a dictionary is compressed into 180 pages, without any loss of information. But it is not merely for the sake of its accurate descriptions that this work has so much value; the identification of synonymes is most extensive and important. If in Natural History the multiplication of names is a great evil, the inconvenience is carried much further among the fruits in common cultivation, many of which have a considerable number of different appellations; for instance, the Borsdorffer Apple has 13 names, the Old Golden Pippin 16, the Golden Reinette 14, the Moorpark Apricot 10, the Bigarreau Cherry 14, the May Duke 22, the Grosse Mignonne Peach 40, the Black Hamburgh Grape 36, and the Black Cluster Grape as many as 46 different names. All this confusion is most carefully rectified in the work before us. In short, containing as it does all the certain knowledge that exists concerning the fruits of Great Britain, it is as indispensable to a gardener as a spade or a pruning-knife. We are glad to add that it is published at so low a price as to be within reach of a very poor man's pocket.

Mills' Treatise on the Cucumber. 2d Edition.

THE demand for a second edition of this work shows the opinion of the public as to its value. It has already been noticed in the earlier pages of the *Chronicle.* The present edition contains, in addition, a plan and section of the author's improved pit. Mr. Mills has likewise furnished a series of observations upon forcing Cucumbers during the earliest months of the year, as well as the treatment which they should each day receive. The regularity of the temperature during this period within the pit, at the time of its being uncovered, is an important fact; the thermometer generally standing above 70°. Even on the 4th of January, 1842, when the thermometer outside fell 10° below zero (qy. 10° below freezing ?), that within the pit indicated 64°. In addition to the descriptions given for cultivating the Cucumber and Melon, this work also comprises accurate details for forcing Asparagus and Seakale, two vegetables now considered, in every good garden, almost indispensable at this season of the year.

The Zoologist. (8vo. Van Voorst.)—UNDER this name has appeared the first Number of a monthly publication, intended as a journal of facts and anecdotes relating to all departments of the animal kingdom. As far as we can judge from a single number, it seems well supported by contributors, and likely to become a useful and entertaining miscellany.

Punch,—Punch's Almanac,—Punch's Pocket-book,—Punch's Letters to his Son, although not horticultural, are popular productions of too remarkable a character to be entirely passed by in a newspaper. There may be some grave people who think that we poor gardeners should mind our spades, and not relax our faces even into a grin at this merry season; we dare not hope that *they* will agree with us in our recommendation of the works of Mr. Punch. We, however, who think a good laugh a good thing, and who like the under-current of right feeling which pervades the pages of our worthy contemporary, cannot refrain from joining the public press in recommending him to the favour of such of our readers as do not yet know him. Mr. Punch, in the form he has now assumed, is the good fool of our forefathers, who hid many a wholesome truth beneath his gibes, and more wisdom under his cap and bells than could often be met with in those days beneath a cowl or a helmet. Punch's Almanack in particular is admirable; and its illustrations, as indeed they usually are in these publications, a most extraordinary advance in the artist-like execution of wood engraving. To those, however, who think a quarto an inconvenient dose of almanac, *Howlett's Victoria Golden Almanac,* about three inches long and two inches wide, printed with gold letter upon an azure ground, may be administered without any fear of the consequences.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS *for the ensuing week.*

IN accordance with the plan of the Proprietors—who, with a view of diffusing the greatest possible amount of practical information, have determined that the Weekly Calendar of Operations shall be contributed by a different person every year—our labours terminate this day. In our past contributions a critical observer could, no doubt, discover many omissions and some oversights (for all of which we are answerable, with the exception of the article "Stove," that part having been furnished by another hand); yet we trust that upon the whole the Calendar has been found useful, not only by young gardeners, but in some degree also by those who have had the advantage of longer experience. It will be admitted by all who possess any practical knowledge of horticulture, that there is scarcely any business, even among those that are designated the higher professions, which demands so much forethought—such unremitting mental exertion—as gardening on an extensive scale; it is, therefore, in no degree unconscionable that even the most experienced among us should sometimes need a remembrancer. The most perfect of these, however, could not be universally applicable, because the accidental circumstances of soil, situation, climate, the particular requirements of different families, &c., must necessarily modify any given rules; still some useful hint might be gathered from a Calendar, even by those to whom many of the directions in it may be unsuited. We can from experience bear testimony to the advantages derivable from the system recommended by Mr. Paxton—namely, that young gardeners should make a Calendar for themselves, by a daily record of observations and occurrences relating to their business. In addition, we would suggest that, to afford a ready reference, the date when any crop is sown should be written on the tally, with the name of the variety.

I.—KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

In-door Department.

PINERY.—The general management of the plants, as previously detailed, should be continued, avoiding, as much as possible, all unnecessary excitement through the dull months of winter. Give water only when actually necessary, and then very sparingly. When the heat of the bark-bed is low, let the water be a few degrees warmer; when high, a few degrees cooler. The linings of dung-heated pits ought to be often examined; heavy rains will check their fermentation as much as cold weather. Uncover the pits early on mild mornings, to give the plants the benefit of light, and for the same reason the glass should be kept as free from dirt as possible.

VINERY.—If the Vines subjected to artificial heat have been habituated to early excitement, the buds will most likely now be breaking; in which case, the night temperature should be increased two or three degrees, giving air as before on fine days, but not so freely as to incur a loss of much heat. A frequent admission of fresh air, except for the purpose of keeping the temperature within prescribed limits, is not essential to the health of the plants until the leaves are sufficiently developed to perform their functions. The Vines in the late houses should be kept cool by frequent exposure. To ripen Grapes about the end of May, a house should be shut up now. Late fruit must be carefully attended to in damp weather.

PEACH-HOUSE.—When the blossoms begin to open, discontinue the sprinkling of the trees, and in other ways keep the atmosphere drier. During the period of flowering some of the sashes should be opened every day, if possible. The temperature by fire-heat may range between 45° and 50°, according to the state of the weather.

CHERRY-HOUSE.—Prepare a house for forcing, if it is intended to commence early next month.

CUCUMBERS.—See that bearing plants are not over-cropped. If growing in pots or boxes, take care that they are judiciously watered; but if in pits, in a larger body of soil, they will seldom, if ever, require water at the roots now. Attend particularly to young plants in common frames; a little inattention will destroy them.

ASPARAGUS.—If a constant succession be required, a new bed should be planted every three or four weeks; but the intervening time must of course be regulated by the size of the frames, and the consumption.

SEAKALE and RHUBARB should also be brought forward for succession.

STRAWBERRIES.—Some pots may be put into the early Peach-house, or any other convenient place where the temperature does not exceed 50°.

Out-door Department.

ARTICHOKES.—Dress off some of the long outside leaves, and then mulch round the plants with rotten leaves, or anything else that will be serviceable in keeping off frost.

CAULIFLOWERS.—Any of these, and likewise of Broccoli, which are now fit for use, must be taken up and housed before frost.

CELERY.—In case of frost cover a few rows with fern or litter.

ENDIVE.—That which is covered for blanching by flower-pans must be protected from severe frost by dry litter or leaves.

HORSE-RADISH.—Dig up a quantity for winter use, and lay it in sand.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES.—If none of these have been taken up, it should now be done; mulch those that are left in the ground.

PARSNEPS, CARROTS, and other winter roots must not be permitted to grow. The sprouting of these and the sorting of Onions can be done on wet days.

ORCHARD.—Unprotected Fig-trees must be covered before severe frost sets in, as the continued mild weather will have made the young wood more than usually susceptible of injury by cold. Prune Orchard trees; at the same time heading down any that it is intended to graft. Prune and nail when the weather permits: on bad days look over the fruit in the fruit-room, from which frost must be strictly excluded.

II.—FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

In-door Department.

STOVE.—Water-plants, such as Nymphæa, may be rested for a few weeks, which will make them flower more freely in the following year. When the plants are infested with red-spider, the pipes should be painted over with a mixture of sulphur. Continue to make preparation for shifting the plants. Gloxínias and Sinníngias which are beginning to grow should be repotted and watered; others of the same kind which are not growing may still be kept dry, to flower later.

GREENHOUSE AND CONSERVATORY.—Whatever the weather may be, a little air, if at all practicable, ought daily to be given to hard-wooded plants, as these always suffer from close confinement with fire-heat, which should therefore not be unnecessarily employed. Let the plants be kept free from dead leaves and other eye-sores, be neatly tied and trained, and the surface of the soil now and then stirred, to prevent the growth of Moss. At a season when there are few flowers to interest, especial attention should be paid to order and neatness, for a well-managed plant is always a pleasing object, whether in blossom or not.

PITS AND FRAMES.—When plants that are in bloom are removed from the forcing-pit, the bark-bed should be stirred before taking in a fresh set. Introduce a few Pinks to the early Peach-house, or any other convenient place where the temperature does not exceed 50°. Maintain a regular succession of Hyacinths and Narcissuses, which, besides being easily managed, are, on account of their odour, the most desirable bulbs for forcing. Use every precaution to prevent the plants in the cold pits from damping; they should be very sparingly watered, and exposed to the air at every suitable opportunity.

Out-door Department.

Unless alterations are in progress, there will be little to do in the flower-garden at this season of the year, except occasional cleanings and the manuring and digging of empty beds or rough flower-borders. On frosty mornings wheel out the soil from beds which it may be necessary to renew for Carnations or other florists' flowers; that taken out may be spread over the herbaceous borders with advantage to the plants. If not yet done, let coverings be prepared for tender shrubs, as a dangerous degree of cold sometimes occurs without much previous warning.

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NURSERY.—Young plants which are intended to remain in the seed-beds another summer should be thoroughly cleaned, and the weeds dug into the alleys. All work of this kind should be forwarded while the weather continues open, that it may not be a hindrance in the busy season of spring.

FOREST AND COPPICE-WOODS.—Coppice-wood may be cut. Proceed also with the thinning of young plantations, which ought to be done in moderation, and according to some premeditated system, not at hap-hazard. Planting should be continued, if not yet finished.—*J. B. Whiting, The Deepdene.*

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Dec. 29, 1842, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

Dec.	Barometer.		Thermometer.			Wind.	Rain.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Mean.		
Friday 23	29.614	29.551	46	31	38.5	S.W.	.09
Saturday 24	29.794	29.651	50	25	37.5	S.W.	
Sunday 25	29.815	29.659	50	48	49.0	S.W.	
Monday 26	29.548	29.141	51	41	46.0	S.W.	.20
Tuesday 27	29.661	29.321	47	25	36.0	W.	.01
Wednesday 28	30.144	29.929	43	27	35.0	W.	
Thursday 29	30.174	30.112	52	46	49.0	W.	
Average	29.821	29.623	48.4	34.7	41.5		.30

Dec. 23. Rain during the day; clear and fine at night.
24. Slight frost; clear and very fine with bright sun.
25. Frosty; slightly overcast and fine; boisterous at night.
26. Densely clouded and windy; rain at night.
27. Rain; cloudy and damp; clear and frosty at night.
28. Frosty; clear and fine; slight frost.
29. Overcast throughout.
Mean temperature of the week 4½° above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing Week ending Jan. 7, 1843.

Jan.	Aver. Highest Temp.	Aver. Lowest Temp.	Mean Temp	No. of Years in which it Rained.	Greatest quantity of Rain.	Prevailing Winds.							
						N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Sun. 1	43.4	31.3	37.3	5	0.70 in.	2	1	1	1	3	3	3	3
Mon. 2	42.2	31.7	36.9	7	0.21	1	1	3	—	3	3	3	3
Tues. 3	42.2	30.1	36.1	8	0.30	1	1	3	—	3	3	2	4
Wed. 4	40.6	31.7	36.1	4	0.35	3	3	2	2	1	3	1	2
Thurs. 5	39.5	30.7	35.1	4	0.06	6	1	4	—	1	4	—	1
Fri. 6	39.5	28.6	34.0	6	0.33	1	4	2	2	3	4	1	—
Sat. 7	38.6	28.1	34.3	3	0.13	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	1

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on the 6th, in 1839—thermometer 53°; and the lowest on the 7th, in 1841—thermometer 6°.

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

For the Week ending Dec. 30, 1842.

[The Half-sieve contains . . . 3½ imperial gallons.
The Sieve . . . . 7 " "
The Bushel Sieve . . . . 10½ " "
The Bushel Basket . . . . . . 1 imperial bushel.
Punnets for Seakale are . . . 7¾ in. wide and 2 in. deep.
" Radishes . . . . . 8 " 2 "
" Mushrooms . . . . 7 " 2 "
" Salad . . . . . . 5 " 2 "]

IN consequence of the Christmas holidays, the supplies have been much smaller than usual during the past week; prices in most instances remain the same, and trade continues dull. *Fruit:* Pines have made a slight advance in price; amongst them are some handsome Montserrats. Hothouse Grapes have also risen to 5*s.* and 8*s.* per lb. A few Pomegranates still remain, which are selling at 4*s.* per dozen. Dessert Pears of different kinds are well supplied; the principal sorts are the Old Colmar and Glout Morceau, at 8*s.* per half-sieve; Nelis d'Hiver at 10*s.*; with the Beurré Rance and Passe Colmar at 6*s.* per half-sieve. The best dessert Apples are the Golden Pippin and Nonpareil, at 10*s.* per bushel; the Ribstone Pippin, at 6*s.* per bushel; and the Newtown Pippin, from 2*s.* to 3*s.* per dozen. A few Cucumbers have also been offered during the week, from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* each. *Vegetables:* The supply of Asparagus continues to increase: the best bunches fetch from 7*s.* to 9*s.* each; the smallest not more than 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* Seakale is of good quality and tolerably plentiful, which has rendered it somewhat cheaper. A small quantity of French Beans have appeared, which fetch from 2*s.* to 3*s.* per 100. Cauliflowers are no longer to be procured, but excellent White Broccoli may be obtained in their place: this, on account of the limited supply in the early part of the week, rose from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* per bunch, but it is doubtful whether this high price will continue. The demand for Rhubarb is very small, and its price has consequently fallen. Mushrooms are unusually cheap and abundant, good ones being procurable from 5*d.* to 9*d.* per punnet. *Flowers:* Amongst the cut flowers we observed Helichrysum proliferum, Cypripédium venustum, Grevílleas, Gesneras, Camellias, Hyacinths, Azáleas, Rhododendrons, Epacrises, Tulips, Narcissuses, Violets, &c.

PRICES, SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1842.—FRUITS:—

Pine Apple, per lb. 4*s* to 6*s*
Grapes, Hothouse, per lb. 5*s* to 8*s*
— Spanish, 10*d* to 1*s*
— Portugal, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Apples, dessert, per bush., 2*s* 6*d* to 7*s*
— Kitchen, 2*s* to 6*s*
Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, 2*s* to 8*s*
Cucumbers, per brace, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Melon, Spanish, 2*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Pomegranates, per doz., 4*s*
Oranges, per doz., 9*d* to 2*s*
— per 100, 4*s* to 14*s*
— bitter, per 100, 10*s* to 12*s*

Lemons, per doz. 1*s* to 2*s*
— per 100, 6*s* to 14*s*
Almonds, per peck, 6*s* to 7*s*
Sweet Almonds, per pound, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
Chesnuts, per peck, 3*s* to 7*s*
Walnuts, per bush., 12*s* to 16*s*
Filberts, English, per 100 lbs. 60*s* to 65*s*
Cob Nuts, per 100lbs., 70*s* to 85*s*
Nuts, per bushel—
— Brazil, 16*s* to 20*s*
— Spanish, 18*s* to 20*s*
— Barcelona, 24*s*
— Cobbs, 14*s*

VEGETABLES.

Savoys, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s*
Cabbage, per doz. 6*d* to 1*s*
— plants, per doz. 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
— Red, for pickling, 1*s* 6*d* to 5*s*
Brussels Sprouts, per hf.-sv. 1*s* 3*d* to 2*s*
Broccoli, White, per bunch, 1*s* 6*d* to 3*s*
— Purple, 9*d* to 1*s*
Beans, Kidney, forced, per 100, 2*s* to 3*s*
Potatoes, per ton, 40*s* to 75*s*
— per cwt. 2*s* to 4*s*
— per bushel, 1*s* 3*d* to 2*s*
— Kidney, per bu., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
— New, per lb., 6*d* to 9*d*
Jerusalem Artichokes, per half-sieve, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Turnips, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s* 6*d*
Red Beet, per dozen, 9*d* to 1*s*
Scorzonera, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Salsafy, per bundle, 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Cardoons, each, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Horse Radish, per bundle, 1*s* 6*d* to 4*s* 6*d*
Radish, per doz. hands (24 to 30 each) 8*d* to 1*s*
— Turnip, p. doz. bch., 1*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Carrots, per doz. bun., 3*s* to 5*s*

Parsneps, per dozen, 6*d* to 1*s*
Spinach, per sieve, 1*s* to 1*s* 6*d*
Leeks, per doz. bun., 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Onions, per bushel, 4*s* to 6*s*
— Pickling, per hf.-sv., 3*s* to 4*s*
— Green, p. doz. bun. 3*s* to 4*s*
— Spanish, per doz. 2*s* to 4*s*
Garlic, per lb. 6*d* to 8*d*
Shallots, per lb., 1*s*
Asparagus, per 100, 7*s* to 9*s*
— Second, 2*s* 6*d* to 3*s* 6*d*
— Sprue or Small, 2*s* to 2*s* 6*d*
Sea-kale, per punnet, 1*s* to 2*s*
Lettuce, p. sc., 9*d* to 1*s*
Endive, per score, 9*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Celery, p. bd., (12 to 15) 6*d* to 1*s* 6*d*
Rhubarb Stalks, per bdle, 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*
Small Salads, per punnet, 2*d* to 3*d*
Watercress, per doz. sm. bun. 4*d* to 6*d*
Parsley, per dozen bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Tarragon, per doz. bun., 2*s*
Sage, per doz. bunches, 1*s* 6*d* to 2*s*
Mint, per doz. bunches, 2*s*
Mushrooms, per pottle, 5*d* to 9*d*

Notices to Correspondents.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*J. G.—J. B. D.*—Many thanks. We hope to find room for you next week.

MANURES.—*A. Y.*—The weight of a pint of guano, strike measure, is about 1 lb.¶——*M.*—It is the opinion of physiologists that Silicate of potash is not formed during the progress of vegetation, but that the silex and alkali are united in the soil, and absorbed in a state of combination.†

SOILS.—*A. W.*—You hardly give us information enough to enable us to send you a good answer. In the first place, you say you have formed a heap of Peat-moss and farm-yard manure; but what is peat-moss? Is it peat? If so, it is a good material, and you cannot do better than employ it to absorb the contents of your cesspool; there is no reason to fear any iron it may contain. Is it moss? If so, it is useless until it is thoroughly rotted. Supposing your compost heap to be mellowed by remaining for 2 or 3 months after the contents of the drains have been added, there is no doubt that 25 tons an acre of it will bring you heavy crops of vegetables, and consequently of turnips. We will give you a list of sorts for espaliers, if you will say how many Apples, Pears, &c., you want.†

GARRYA ELLIPTICA.—*A. S.*—If you have any specimens of this which do not produce catkins, pray examine them carefully to see if they are not females. This plant has males on one plant and females on another; the former only have yet been seen alive; and yet there ought to be females in the country. The discovery of them would be most interesting. The males always produce catkins, so far as we have ever seen.†

RHODODENDRONS.—*C. M. K.*—The following Rhododendrons may be recommended as hardy and showy:—catawbiense, and its varieties, azaleoides, pónticum, and its varieties, ferrugineum, hirsutum, máximum, and its varieties, campanulatum, davúricum atrovirens, caucásicum, Lówii.—¶

CHIMAPHILAS.—*J. A.*—Some of the American writers on Materia Medica say that *C. maculata* is inert; others, however, regard it as probably similar in its action to *C. corymbosa*. The latter, however, is the one that is officinal in the United States.†

HARDY PLANTS.—*A Beginner* will find at p. 807, a list of good hardy herbaceous plants, with which he may decorate his new flower-garden. To these he may add some of the more common bulbous plants, such as Snowdrops, Crocuses, Lilies, Narcissuses, Jonquils, &c., if he can procure the bulbs so late in the season.‡

EVERGREENS.—*T. S. P.*—The sooner you plant your Hollies and other evergreens the better: this operation must, however, be done when the weather is open.‡

MISTLETOE.—*E. J. H.*—For an account of the manner in which the Mistletoe is propagated, we must refer you to p. 225 of the *Chronicle* for this year.‡

COUCH-GRASS.—*A Surrey Subscriber and Others.*—The only means of destroying Couch-Grass is to fork over the ground infested with it; all the underground stems or runners met with in this operation should be carefully collected and burned.‡

FAIRY RINGS.—*Early Subscriber.*—We know of no means of destroying fairy rings. It is not they which produce fungi, but fungi which produce them.†

WEEDS.—*T. H. S.*—You must favour us with the real name of the plant you call Chickweed, before we can advise you what to do in order to extirpate it. Chickweed is neither perennial nor parasitical, but a little annual (Stellaria media) and of no importance. We cannot guess who your enemy is.†

SINNINGIA.—*A Tyro.*—Plants of this genus require to be grown in a humid stove, and should be potted in sandy loam, enriched with leaf-mould. They should be freely syringed during their period of growth; but in winter they will only need occasional waterings to prevent the soil from becoming dry.‡

EPACRIS.—*A Tyro.*—This tribe, as well as Heaths, can always be kept bushy by nipping out the tips of the shoots; which plan is much preferable to pruning them with a knife.‡

FRANCISCEA.—*A Tyro.*—Both Franciscea Hopeana and F. latifólia are stove-plants, and will succeed well if potted in a mixture of fibrous heath-mould, sandy loam, and silver sand. They should be allowed plenty of pot-room, and a moist atmosphere, and should be grown near the glass: they will be benefited by a slight shading during bright sunshine in summer.‡

THE MYRTLE.—*J. S.*—The Common Myrtle is Myrtus communis. It will grow in any free soil where it is fully exposed to the light; but as it cannot bear much frost, it must be put into a greenhouse or be well matted and drained in winter. The berries were made into a sort of wine by the Romans. It is a totally different plant from the Candleberry Myrtle, which is not a Myrtle at all, but a sort of Gale.†

RUSSELIA.—*R. S.*, who has several plants of Russélia júncea trained upon wire trellises eight feet high, had better cut out only that portion of the old wood which does not appear likely to produce vigorous shoots. If the young wood is allowed to droop in front of the trellis, instead of being trained to it, the plant will have a much nicer appearance.‡

BRUGMANSIA.—*R. S.*—Brugmánsia sanguínea succeeds best when planted out in the border of a conservatory. It may, however, be made to flower freely in pots, if allowed plenty of room, and planted in light rich soil. No doubt the reason why your plants have not bloomed is owing to your having kept them in the stove, where the high temperature would induce them to make abundance of wood instead of producing flowers.‡

CLIMBERS.—*A Subscriber.*—The following are good stove climbers for growing in pots: Stephanotis follicularis; Thunbérgia Hawtayneana, two varieties, one white and the other blue; Manéttia cordifólia, and M. bícolor; Ipomœa rubro-cærúlea, I. scabra, and I. Horsfálliæ; Convólvulus pentanthus, and Pergulária odoratíssima. The best greenhouse climbers are Tropæolum trícolor, T. azúreum, and T. brachýceras; Zíchya villosa, Z. pannosa, and Z. trícolor; Gompholóbium versícolor; Kennédya Marryattæ; Hardenbérgia macrophylla, H. racemosa, and Sóllya heterophylla.‡

EVERLASTING ROSE.—*A Young Lady.*—This is also known as the Rose of Jericho, described at p. 363. It may be grown in England, and the most likely method of succeeding with it will be to treat it in the same manner as the Ice-plant.‡

CUTTINGS.—*A Constant Reader.*—We advise you to let your cuttings of Fuchsias, &c., remain in the pots in which they were struck, until February or March, when they may safely be potted off separately. Unless the young plants are well rooted, it would be dangerous to disturb them at present.‡

ROSES.—*A. B. C.*—If your plant is the true Rose de Lisle, we can only account for its not flowering by your stating that it is grown against a north aspect. It usually is an abundant bloomer.‡

PELARGONIUMS.—*A. E. C.*—We recommend you to discard from your collection Röseum elegans, Ivanhoe, Bridegroom, and Joan of Arc: and to add to it—Matilda, Leila, Garth's Witch, Cyrus, Grand Monarch, Queen of the Fairies, Gaines' Rising Sun, Erectum, Orange Boven, Madeleine, Hodges' Commodore, Rhoda. Your collection is a small but very good one; deficient only in variety of colour.*——*J. H.*—Your collection of Pelargóniums will be much improved by adding—Conservative, Gem of the West, Hodges' Commodore, Grand Monarch, Leila, Garth's Witch, Hodges' Emperor, Matilda, Gaines' Rising Sun, Madeleine, Queen of the Fairies, Pamplin's Anna, Prince of Waterloo, Rhoda. Your question relative to the Carnations will receive attention.*

BULBS.—*νμρινη.*—Gladiolus tristis and Hesperantha longiflora should be potted in sandy peat to which a small quantity of loam has been added. They should be kept in an airy part of the greenhouse, and allowed plenty of water after they have begun to grow. Brunsvígia falcata should be planted in rich light loam, with the neck just above ground. It requires abundance of water when growing in winter, but should be kept during summer in a dry part of the stove in a state of perfect rest. Nerine flexuosa and undulata should be encouraged to make a vigorous growth of leaves during the autumn, and these must be kept from injury by frost or drought during winter: in May, the plants may be allowed to rest; and, after remaining in that state for three months, their growth must be again promoted by watering. The treatment which Vallota purpúrea and Hæmanthus toxicárius require is given at p. 809. Cyrtanthus obliquus should be kept near the glass in a cool part of the stove; a light soil, not retentive of moisture, is best adapted to it; and during winter, water should be sparingly administered. Amaryllis longifólia will succeed very well planted by the side of a pond, just above the level of the water; so that the roots will at all times have plenty of water within their reach.‡——*Bulbosus* writes thus: "A bulb of Brunsvígia Josephinæ broke into leaf in August last, and has since matured about eight large leaves on each side, in a temperature averaging between 50° and 60°. It has been occasionally well watered, but rather under than over done in this respect. Within the last nine days the leaves have appeared to flag; the bulb itself, which is above the surface of the soil and naked, is softer than what it ought to be; and some slight appearance of decay exists in the outer coats, but not much." [It seems very probable that the bulb has been affected by the moisture of the atmosphere. This seems to be confirmed by the statement of Mr. Herbert, one of the most successful cultivators of this tribe of plants, who says, "that if the bulb is exposed, it imbibes moisture from the atmosphere in the season of rest, which becomes fatal to it; and that those plants, the necks of which had never been raised above ground, were always found in the safest state. They should be potted in rich light loam, and should be watered abundantly in winter; in summer, dry heat and perfect rest are necessary." In all cases, the rule is to give water while growing, and in proportion to the rate of growth, and to withhold it when not growing. A temperature of 50° is too low to grow this plant successfully.‡]

FRUIT-TREES.—*A. B. Z.*—As you have already planted Cherries for training in the umbrella form, and as you do not wish for either Apples or Pears, your choice becomes limited to Plums; but without great care neither Plums nor Cherries will succeed when trained downwards. Their tendency to send up strong shoots in a contrary direction will be incessant during the growing season; and if these are allowed to take the lead, the pendulous branches will become so weak, that they will not be capable of receiving the full supply of sap, and gumming will be the consequence. You can only hope to succeed by pinching strong shoots on their first appearance. The eleven Plum-trees which you require may consist of the following: 2 Royale Hâtive, 2 Green Gage, 2 Purple Gage, 2 Coe's Golden Drop, Washington, St. Martin's Quetsche, and Ickworth Imperatrice.‖——*Hibernicus.*—The varieties enumerated for a *Subscriber*, at p. 825, are suitable for your north aspect; the remaining space may be profitably filled with Red Currants, planted two feet apart, and trained with a single stem, in order that they may reach to the top of the wall. For your east aspect—*Plums:* 1 Royale Hâtive, 2 Green Gage, 2 Purple Gage, 1 Coe's Golden Drop, 1 Ickworth Imperatrice. *Cherries:* 2 Mayduke, 2 Elton, 2 Bigarreau, 1 Florence. For the west aspect—*Pears:* Marie Louise, Beurré Bosc, Hacon's Incomparable, Thompson's Suffolk Thorn, 2 Winter Nelis, 2 Glout Morçeau, Passe Colmar, Knight's Monarch, Easter Beurré, Ne Plus Meuris, 2 Beurré Rance. Riders may be planted with advantage, provided you remove them before either their roots or tops interfere with the permanent trees.‖——*M. W. K.*—Three good Pears for a south-west aspect, are the Passe Colmar, Glout Morçeau, and Beurré Rance. Three Plums for a south-east aspect may be the Royale Hâtive, Purple Gage, and Green Gage; or Coe's Golden Drop, if you already possess enough of the Green Gage.‖——*J. D.*—The Jargonelle Pear will take on the Quince-stock, and succeed for many years, although not so well as some others. The Pear-stock is preferable for this variety. We have seen so many varieties of Pears growing on the Quince, that we can scarcely believe there are any that will not take upon it, if properly worked; that is, as the French do them, close to the ground; care being likewise taken that the Quince-stocks intended for being grafted are cut down before vegetation commences. If a variety of Pear should greatly overgrow the Quince, it will not live long: if the disparity of growth is but little, a slight check of the flow of sap is occasioned, and the tree in consequence is soon brought to a bearing condition: in the first case double working is necessary; in the second, it is needless.‖

CURRANTS.—*J. R. P., Chilwell.*—The origin of the Dutch Currant is not known. Doubtless the variety was imported from Holland. Switzer, in his "Practical Fruit Gardener," published 1724, says, "The great White Dutch Currant and the Great Red Dutch Currant are the fairest, largest, and best; and the great Yellow Dutch Currant differs only in colour. All others are to be ejected out of the gardens of the curious; the English and Black Currants not being worth planting in comparison with the great dark Red and White Dutch before-mentioned, they being much improved in taste since they have been endenizened." Your account of having seen, in the garden of E. Rawson, Esq., of Pegworth, a common Red Currant-tree, bearing bright Red Currants and pure White ones on the same and different branches, some being all of one sort and some mixed, would render it not improbable that they are mere sports of one another.‖

ONIONS.—*A Subscriber.*—Underground Onions should be planted in February, in well-prepared soil, such as is suitable for other Onions.‖

TURNIPS.—*Hibernicus.*—Too early sowing, for so hot a summer, has most probably been the cause of your Swedish Turnips running so much to seed. All you can do is to cut down the flower-stalks as they spring, and use those Turnips that are the most forward as soon as possible.‖

POTATOES.—*J. D.*—The Lady's Finger Potato may certainly be obtained by applying to any nurseryman. It was exhibited at the Smithfield Cattle Show, by Mr. Chatwin, seedsman of Hungerford Market.‖

BEES.—*A despairing Bee-keeper* may console herself with the knowledge that her hard case has met with commiseration, and that we have some information for her, which she will get next week.†

BOOKS.—*M. Y.*—Both Mills' and Ayres' Treatise upon the Cultivation of the Cucumber are good works of their kind. The former was advertised in our last Number; the latter at p. 16 of the *Chronicle* of last year.‡——*L. C.*—The "Naturalists' Library" is sold in separate volumes, and can be had through any respectable bookseller. Other answers next week.†——*C. D.*—No supplement has ever appeared to Martyn's Millers' Dictionary.†——*Etonian*, who wishes to know the best work on Plan-drawing, should first make himself acquainted with practical geometry, and then he will find "Clark's Drawing," and "Chambers's Educational Course" of great use in enabling him to draw plans of greenhouses, &c., correctly.‡

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—*C. D.*—We must apologise for having overlooked the questions which, being placed at the end of some other matter, were not observed. When Orchidaceous or other plants are received by the Horticultural Society from their collectors, they are distributed to such Fellows of the Society as apply for them, with the exception of specimens reserved for the Society's collection. Such distributions have been always advertised in our columns. Mr. Fortune is not allowed to collect live plants or seeds for any one; he has, however, the privilege of making collections in other branches of natural history: and if it is dried specimens of Ferns that you want, he may undertake to supply them. He is just now in Scotland. *See* Books.†——*Taproot.*—Nurserymen are admitted under the same conditions as other people. Practical gardeners may, however, be elected, upon the recommendation of the Council, upon payment of an admission fee of 1*l.* 1*s.*, and an annual subscription of the same sum, provided they have contributed to the Society some paper, of importance enough to be printed in the Transactions.†

EXHIBITIONS.—*A Subscriber.*—Zíchya inophylla, Z. trícolor, Z. prostrata, and Kennédya Marryattæ, are sufficiently distinct to be shown at the Horticultural Society's Exhibitions as different varieties in a collection of climbers.‡

LOSS OF COLOUR IN PLANTS.—*Eleanor.*—Your Horseshoe Pelargonium, the dark colour in the leaves of which was intense during the summer, but which is now so changed as to have become almost plain, has probably been kept shaded by other plants. The nearer your plant is to the glass, and the more exposed it is to the light, the darker will be the markings of the leaves. The loss of colour cannot be remedied by the use of any particular compost.‡

A PROBLEM IN PLANTING.—*Stultus* says that a gentleman in his neighbourhood being desirous of forming a plantation, has given orders to have the trees planted *irregularly*, but all *to stand 4 ft. apart*; and he wants to know how that is to be done. We are not clever enough to be able to advise him.†

NEW PLANTS.—*W. L.*—It is quite impossible for us to remember anything about the Statice you sent us. If wild in England, it was not likely to be S. tatarica. Did you say it was wild?

WARD'S CASES.—*W. J. A.*—It would not be fair in us to recommend one tradesman in preference to another. Any brass or zinc worker can make them if he has a pattern. You will find an advertisement on the subject by some respectable people at p. 449 of this year's *Chronicle*. We quite agree with you that any nurseryman who would have these cases constructed and tastefully furnished with plants would find a ready sale for them in such a city as London.†

STAGES FOR PLANTS.—*Flora.*—As you have room in your conservatory for a stage 12 feet long and 7 broad, we would advise you to procure one of a pyramidal form, so that it will present the same appearance on every side. The upper shelf might, in this case, be 6 feet long and 14 inches wide; and this would be surrounded by four tiers gradually diminishing in width thus—12, 10, 7½, and 6 inches. The latter or lowermost shelf should not be raised more than a foot above the level of the floor; the first rise might be 6 inches, the next 9, the succeeding one 12, and the uppermost 15 inches. By this means each plant will have plenty of space to grow in, and the general complaint of plants not being allowed sufficient room will be obviated.‡

BAROMETERS.—*H. T.*—Good barometers, with a properly graduated scale, may be purchased from 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* A rather open shed will be a proper situation for one.‡

ICE.—*A Constant Subscriber.*—It is probable that ice may be preserved without straw, or some similar material; but if so, the house must be constructed on some peculiar plan. We doubt whether any means will prove at once so convenient and cheap as packing with straw.†

LABOURERS.—*Beginner.*—It is impossible for us to say what the cost of draining will be per acre; everything depending on local circumstances, soil, and other matters, that can always be ascertained on the spot, and nowhere else. You will find some observations on the subject by Mr. Loudon in another part of to-day's Paper. In draining, your object is to get rid of all water likely to stagnate round the roots of plants: we need not add that, to do it effectually, all the drains must run towards the lowest part of your grounds.†

PIES.—*Emily.*—Much obliged for your information; and as a friend of ours who served his apprenticeship to Messrs. Flour, Butter, and Co. appears to know a little about pastry-making, we, in return, on his authority, will give you a useful piece of advice, viz.: never to put pastry *into* the dish at all; but to be contented with an extra layer of it round the margin, and never to make a hole in the crust; if you do, it will never rise well. *M.*

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Anna.*—We are sorry to say we are unable to adopt your suggestion.‡——*A. B. C.*—You do not state which species of Daphne it is that you cannot flower.‡——*An Admirer.*—Your plant is Leucocoryne ixioides, a half-hardy bulb.†——*Alpha Rosæ.*—We cannot undertake to give a list of such Roses as will be suitable for growing in pots: you must apply to the Rose-growers for information upon this point.‡——*A. P.*—Of your plants, No. 2 is Rivina humilis; 3 is a Grevillea, probably acanthifólia; 1 is in too young a state to be determined.‡——*J. C.*—Our opinion of Mr. Brown's Improved Flower-pots has been already stated at p. 863.‡——*W. Gardner.*—There will not be a meeting at the Horticultural Society's Rooms, in Regent Street, before January 17th. A fine plant of Houlletia Brocklehurstiana, in full bloom, would no doubt form an interesting feature in the exhibition of plants.‡——*Charles.*—Your Apples are, 1, 3, Blenheim Pippin; 2, Beauty of Kent.‖——*W. B.*—The work may be obtained through any bookseller.——*W. K.* had better apply to the parties advertising. Their advertisements are in Nos. 50 and 51.——*T. C.*—We are neither schoolmasters nor translators.†——*A Subscriber.*—All that we know respecting the Khelat Lucerne is stated at p. 579 of the *Chronicle* of this year.‡——*A. B.* is informed that all advertisements, not objectionable on score of morality, are admissible.——*H. D.*—Nos. 1, 5, 22, 41, and 50 for this year may be had. Payment may be made by Post-office orders.

As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE publication of a Royal ordinance for the formation of a Privy Council is the principal fact in our intelligence from France. The object of this measure is to provide retiring pensions for ex-Ministers, and to institute a body of public men who, without taking a responsible part in the affairs of Government, may be ready to advise the Crown on all matters of state policy whenever it may be considered expedient to consult them. The principle of the measure is discussed at great length by the Paris papers: it is approved by those of the Conservative and Liberal parties, while the Royalist and Republican organs regard it as a proof that the Orleans dynasty is gradually returning to the monarchical system of the exiled Royal Family. The Ministerial papers announce that the King of Prussia has consented to become the arbitrator between this country and France, on the long-pending question of the Portendic claims, and that negotiations are now in progress between France and the German Union for the purpose of obtaining mutual reductions in the tariff.—From Spain we learn that the Regent set out on the 22d, on his return to Madrid, without entering Barcelona. The state of siege still continues, although the law is administered with great forbearance. None but military rebels have been executed; an additional time has been allowed for the payment of the forced contribution, and nearly every civilian has been set at liberty. The proceedings of the French Consul are still the subject of angry discussion both in the Spanish and French papers; nothing can be more contradictory than the accounts published on both sides, and we shall probably not be in possession of the truth until the Chambers reassemble.—From Portugal we have further accounts of discussions on the tariff; two councils of Ministers have been held, and some additional reductions are said to be agreed upon, but it is still doubtful whether their extent will satisfy the British Cabinet. The Portuguese Government have succeeded in effecting an extensive list of retrenchments in various departments of the State, amounting to an annual saving of 40,000*l.*; and their Majesties, it is said, have promoted the measure by voluntarily foregoing a considerable portion of their income. In Germany the new tariff of the Prussian Customs League has just been published; its details, as we have before stated, are by no means favourable to this country, but it will remain in force, and without any modification, for the next three years. A new scheme for an annual meeting of officers from all the armies belonging to the German Confederation has sprung out of the prevailing spirit of union and nationality which the King of Prussia's speech at Cologne may be said to have embodied. The object of this measure is to afford opportunities of personal acquaintance to officers who may be expected to fight side by side in the event of a war; and the first meeting is proposed to be held at Leipzig, on whose battle-fields the great contest was decided which relieved Germany from the power of Napoleon.—Accounts from Greece confirm the statements published in a recent Number; the office of Minister of Finance is still vacant, and every statesman to whom the King has applied has hitherto refused to undertake its almost impossible duties; the treasury is in a state of bankruptcy, and a crisis is said to be fast approaching.—From the Levant, we have the important intelligence that the Sultan has complied with the demands of the Ambassadors by consenting to appoint a Christian Governor for the Maronite population of Syria, and a Druse Governor for the Druses. If this decision be executed in good faith, there can be no doubt that it will virtually prove a pacific solution of all the difficulties of Syria.—From the United States we have received the Annual Message of the President, delivered at Washington on the 8th inst. It enters very fully into the circumstances of Lord Ashburton's treaty; expresses a hope that it may be the means of preserving, for an indefinite period, the amicable relations happily existing between the two Governments, and declares that there is nothing in the treaty which in the slightest degree compromises the honour or dignity of either nation. The President also alludes to the inability of his Government to obtain a loan from the European capitalists, and complains in strong terms of the distrust manifested by their refusal, at a time when the Governments of Europe, though involved in debt, and with their subjects heavily burthened with taxation, readily obtain loans for any amount, at a rate of interest much lower than that offered by the United States.—By the same arrival we have news from Canada to a recent date: the Governor-General has received despatches from the home Government, approving of his proceedings in regard to the late Ministerial changes, and supporting him in all his views of colonial policy. His Excellency's health continues very precarious, and an immediate removal to a milder climate is considered indispensable. Reports are already current in regard to his successor, and Lord Eliot, the present Secretary for Ireland, is generally mentioned as the future Governor.

Home News.

Court.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, continue at Windsor Castle, and are in excellent health. The Queen has been prevented by the unfavourable weather from taking her usual walking exercise in the Home Park. On Wednesday Prince Albert enjoyed several hours' shooting at Cranbourne Tower, and on Thursday hunted with his beagles in the neighbourhood of East Burnham. It is expected that Her Majesty and his Royal Highness will visit Claremont in the course of a few days; but it is uncertain whether it will be before or after Twelfth-day, which will be spent by Her Majesty at Windsor. The Hon. Miss Lister and the Hon. Miss Liddell have succeeded the Hon. Amelia Murray and the Hon. Francis Devereux, as the Maids of Honour in waiting on Her Majesty.

Parliamentary Movements.—The election of a member for Carmarthenshire, in the room of the late Mr. Jones, took place on Monday, when Mr. D. A. Sanders Davies was elected without opposition.

Official Appointments.—It was announced in Friday's *Gazette*, that the Marquis of Anglesey has succeeded the late Lord Hill in the Coloneicy of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Kearney, has succeeded Lord Anglesey, as Colonel of the 7th Light Dragoons. It is rumoured in the Naval circles that Capt. Richard Arthur will be appointed Capt. Superintendant of the Royal Victualling Yard and Hospital at Plymouth, in the room of Capt. Coode, and that Rear Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, will succeed Rear Admiral Sir John Louis, as Admiral Superintendant at Malta.

Military Promotions.—The following promotions for services during the war in Affghanistan and China were announced in Friday's *Gazette*:—To be *Lieut.-Colonels* in the Army by brevet, Majors Gore Browne, Joseph Simmons, George Hibbert, Thomas Skinner, G. H. Lockwood, C. Warren, G. A. Malcolm, D. L. Fawcett, J. B. Gough, and Norman Maclean. To be *Majors* in the Army, Captains A. Ogle, G. Baldwin, M. Smith, Franklin Lushington, F. White, J. Paterson, W. Greenwood, W. R. Faber, Arthur O'Leary, C. B. Daubeney, D. M'Andrew, F. Wigston, and F. Whittingham. To be *Aides-de-Camp* to the Queen, with the rank of Colonels in the Army, Lieut.-Cols. S. Bolton, Colin Campbell, P. E. Craigie, and Edmund Morris. The following officers of the East India Company's Forces have been promoted to take rank in her Majesty's Army in the East Indies, as follows:—To be *Lieut.-Colonels*, Majors Geo. Huish, F. Blundell, C. W. Young, and John Campbell. To be *Majors*, Captains R. Cobrington, T. Polwhele, F. Abbott, T. E. A. Napleton, G. Burney, F. T. Leslie, J. H. Craigie, J. Ferris, G. C. Ponsonby, J. Alexander, W. Anderson, J. Theophilus Lane, C. Blood, W. Riddle, H. M. Lawrence, T. H. Scott, D. Fitzherbert Evans, Jas. Macadam, W. H. Simpson, F. A. Reid, R. Shirreff, T. Townsend Pears, and R. Cornwallis Moore. To have the local rank of Major in the Army in Affghanistan, Brevet-Captain F. Mackeson. To be *Aide-de-Camp* to the Queen, with rank of Colonel in the East-Indies, Lieut.-Col. G. Petre Wymer. The following officers of the Royal Marines to take rank by brevet as *Majors* in the Army, Captains James Whitcombe and F. S. Hamilton.

Naval Promotions.—The following promotions have taken place in consequence of the recent war in China. To be *Captains*:—Commanders H. Boyce, C. Frederick, C. Richards, H. Kellett, R. B. Watson, W. H. Anderson Morshead, R. Collinson, and E. N. Troubridge. To be *Commanders*:—Lieutenants J. Tudor, and J. J. M'Cleverty, of the East India Company, R. B. Crawford, C. Wyse, Grey Skipwith, J. G. Harrison, C. Starmer, J. Fitzjames, H. C. Hawkins, J. Stoddart, and P. A. Helpman. To be *Lieutenants*:—Mates A. Tylden Freese, and E. L. Strangways, of the East India Company, H. Clerke, E. W. Vansittart, A. R. Henry, H. F. Neville Rolfe, A. P. Greene, H. S. Hillyar, H. Phelps, A. Anderson, G. H. Hodgson, N. Vansittart, and C. Keats Jackson. In addition to the above promotions, orders have been transmitted to Sir William Parker, the Commander-in-Chief, to report, for promotion, the names of the Senior Lieutenants and Senior Mates of ships engaged; the services of which ships shall, in his opinion, entitle them to such reward, and who shall not be included in the foregoing list.

Order of the Bath.—In consideration of the late victories in China and Affghanistan, the Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-General Lord Saltoun a Companion of the Order of the Bath; Colonel Robert Bartley, of the 49th Foot; Colonel J. Schoedde, of the 55th Foot; and Colonel John M'Caskill, of the 9th Foot, to be Knights Commander of the Order. Her Majesty has also appointed Knights Companions of the Order, the following Officers in her Majesty's service:—Colonels C. Campbell, P. E. Craigie, J. Bolton; Lieutenant-Colonels J. Knowles, J. Cowper, W. Johnstone, C. Warren, G. A. Malcolm, D. L. Fawcett, J. B. Gough, Norman Maclean, M. White, A. B. Taylor, G. Hibbert, T. Skinner, and G. H. Lockwood.—Majors J. Grattan, J. H. Grant, T. S. Reignolds, W. Greenwood, H. C. B. Daubeney, F. Whittingham, F. Lushington, and F. White.—Also the following officers in the East India Company's Service: Colonel G. P. Wymer; Lieutenant Colonels—C. F. Wild, John Tulloch, L. R. Stacey, G. W. Moseley, J. MacLaren, A. F. Richmond, C. R. W. Lane, G. W. A. Lloyd, R. W. Wilson, F. S. Hawkins, J. K. Luard, F. Blundell, C. W. Young, and John Campbell; Majors P. Anstruther, H. Moore, W. H. Simpson, F. A. Read, T. T. Pears, R. C. Moore, W. J. Thompson, F. S. Sotheby, H. Delafosse, G. R. Brommelin, C. D. Blair, E. Sanders, T. Seaton, J. H. Craigie, J. Ferris, W. Anderson, J. B. Backhouse, T. H. Scott; Brevet-Majors R. Leech, and Frederick Mackeson. The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Captain Thomas Bouchier, R.N., a Knight Commander, and the following officers in Her Majesty's Naval Service, to be Companions of the Order:—Captains—the Hon. F. W. Gray, Peter Richards, Sir J. Everard Home, Bart., C. Richards, H. Kellett, R. B. Watson, W. H. Anderson Morshead, Richard Collinson, and Brevet Lieut.-Col. S. B. Ellis, of the Royal Marines.

Foreign.

France.—The French Government has published a Royal ordinance of the 23d inst., instituting a Privy Council, "composed of men who, without taking any part in the administration of public affairs, in the action or responsibility of the King's Government, should nevertheless be available by the Crown whenever it should appear expedient to consult them." The ordinance then specifies the posts which it is necessary to fill in order to be qualified for the new Council; the members are to be called Ministers of State, and are to receive a salary of twenty thousand francs a year (800*l.*), if the Chambers think fit to sanction the financial part of the measure, of which there is little doubt, as all Ministers, past, present, and expectant, are interested in its success. The policy of the measure is of course the leading topic of discussion in the Paris journals. The Ministerial and Conservative Papers approve of it without reserve; the organs of M. Thiers and of M. Odillon Barrot accept the principle, but disapprove of some of the details; the Royalist papers regard it as a proof that the Orleans' dynasty is gradually approaching the monarchical policy of the exiled Royal family; while the Republican and Imperial organs protest against it as a reaction against the revolution which placed the present King upon the throne, and denounce it as another step towards the re-establishment of the *ancien regime*, with all its encumbrances and expenditure. It is rumoured in political circles that this project, which is nothing more nor less than to provide retiring pensions for ex-Ministers, has long been a favourite scheme of Count Molé, who intended to have made it one of the first measures of the Cabinet he has been expecting to form, and that M. Guizot has stolen a march upon that statesman by now announcing it.—The affairs of Spain have for the moment given way to the personal interests excited by this ordinance, but the accounts of the Barcelona affair are still treated with so much contradiction, that it is impossible to come to any conclusion on the subject. The Ministerial papers assert that M. Gutierrez, the political chief of Barcelona, was guilty of a misstatement in a very important particular, and that the Regent has resolved on dismissing him from office; but whatever may be the result of his charges against the Consul, the impression still continues that the insurrection was got up in Paris, and that the authors of it were suffered to proceed with it uninterrupted by the police.—Negotiations are said to be in progress between France and the German Customs' Union for the purpose of obtaining mutual reductions in the tariff.—The Bordeaux, Havre, and Nantes Chambers of Commerce have sent delegates to Paris, with strong addresses to the Minister of Commerce, calling for the suppression of the native sugar-refining, with an indemnity to the beet-root growers; and the Chamber of Commerce of Marseilles has addressed a memorial to the Government in which it declares itself in favour of the projected Customs' Union between France and Belgium.—The Ministerial papers state that the King of Prussia has consented to become the arbitrator between France and England upon the long-contested subject of the Portendic claims.—The seizure of the Marquesas Islands has directed attention to the subject of colonization. A mercantile house in Havre has determined to despatch a ship with colonists for these islands in the course of next month; and it is rumoured that Government intend to seize the island of Madagascar with the view of forming an extensive establishment in the Indian Ocean.—In the Provinces some important trials before the civil tribunals are the chief topics of interest. The Tribunal of Fontenay (Vendée) has just been called on to decide whether a person, who had been ordained a priest, but removed from his functions, can enter into the marriage state, which the Tribunal has decided in the negative.—At Nantes a chapel for Lutheran service was lately opened, but was closed by the prefect, in obedience to the law against associations, passed in the reign of his present Majesty. The Lutherans applied to the Tribunal, which has sanctioned the law of the prefect. The Tribunal ruled, that as the Catholic religion needed the approbation of the State to open a place of worship, the Protestants also needed it. The pastors plead, on the contrary, that if the Catholic religion needs, and submits to this, it is on account of a concordat with the Pope, whilst the Protestants should enjoy the benefit of the article of the charter unshackled, which grants freedom of worship. The trial has created some sensation among the Protestants of France.—At Lyons, public attention is exclusively occupied with the trial of a man named Besson, before the Court of Assizes, on the charge of murder. The details, which have already run to great length, and have occupied the Court for seven successive days, are scarcely less remarkable than those of the well-known trial of Madame Laffarge. It appears that on the afternoon of the 1st Sept., 1840, M. de Marcellange, a country gentleman of property, was sitting in his chair, when a shot was fired from without, and he instantly fell dead. A man named Besson, who had formerly lived with him as servant, was arrested in March last on suspicion of having committed the murder. On being examined, Besson attempted to set up an *alibi*; and the principal witnesses for him were the wife of the deceased, the daughter of the Count and Countess de la Rochenegly de Chamblas, and her mother. Besson was sent back to prison, where he remained until August last, when he again appeared before the Court of the Puy de Dome. The same attempts were made to set up an *alibi*, and were supported, as before, by Madame de Marcellange and her mother. Besson was found guilty, and condemned to death. He appealed to the Court of Cassation on grounds of informality. In consequence of this, a new trial was ordered to take place before the Court of Assizes of the Rhone. This new trial commenced on the 19th inst., and is still in progress. Among the remarkable features of the case, not the least striking are the evident desire of the prosecution to elicit such facts from the prisoner himself as may implicate other parties in the charge, and the circumstance that the wife of the deceased gentleman and her mother the Countess de Chamblas have both absconded, or rather have failed to appear in Court and answer to their names as witnesses on the trial.

Spain.—Accounts from Barcelona to the 23d inst. announce that the Regent took his departure from Sarria for Madrid by the Valencia road on the 22d, without having entered Barcelona. Gen. Van Halen still remained in the city, although his successor Gen. Seaone, the new Capt.-Gen. of Catalonia, had arrived. It appears that the Regent was unable to carry into effect his project of raising the state of siege and granting an amnesty as soon as he anticipated. Although the Republicans and insurrectionists were quiet, still those who had set them on were active and determined to thwart the Government by every means in their power. Of the 25,000 stand of arms, known to be in the possession of the Barcelonese, not more than 14,000 had been surrendered; the domiciliary visits which were threatened, in order to discover them, have not yet been put in practice; the forced contribution had been reduced from 600,000 to 400,000 dollars, and a delay of a week allowed for its payment. The Regent has shown great forbearance towards the insurgents, and no use whatever has been made of the state of siege. None but Military rebels have been executed, which might have been done without martial law. Every civilian almost has been set at liberty, notwithstanding the reign of terror which the French journals depict as hanging over the city. The press of Barcelona attacks the Government as freely as in Paris or Madrid; and the Moderados in the interest of Queen Christina intrigue to turn the municipal elections against the Government. One of their agents, Señor Gibert, has been arrested for his activity in ensuring the success of the Christino candidates. Private letters condemn in strong terms the conduct of the French papers in misrepresenting the late events, and add that the English press must have had sufficient experience of French telegraphs to render any remarks on the recent announcements unnecessary. It appears that the removal of the Captain-General was considered expedient, in consequence of the excitement produced by the bombardment, but the alleged removal of the political chief has not yet been officially announced. In regard to the French Consul, nothing can be more contradictory than the accounts of his proceedings; although the late revolt is generally considered to be of French origin, it is now asserted that the charges against him were exaggerated. The affair, however, has assumed too much importance to be settled by the contradictions of the newspapers, and we shall have all the circumstances before us in an official form, on the reassembling of the Chambers. As a proof of the humanity of the Regent towards the insurgents, it is stated by the Barcelona papers that two of his aides-de-camp and his domestic physician were sent by him on the 19th to visit the wounded lying in the Military hospital. They presented, in the name of the Regent, two dollars to each soldier, three to the sergeants, and a month's pay to each officer, including a captain, who being dangerously ill in the hospital on the day of the bombardment, had his leg broken by the bursting of a shell. An official account of the loss sustained by the troops in the insurrection has been published, by which it appears to have been much smaller than it was stated to have been, even in the lowest accounts given by the Madrid and Barcelona journals. It is as follows: Killed—2 commandants, 9 other officers of various grades, and 31 privates. Wounded—6 commandants, 29 officers, and 147 privates; 2 horses were killed and 16 wounded.—On the 11th, the annual ceremony in memory of the shooting of General Torrijos, our countryman Mr. Boyd, and others, by General Moreno, who was himself shot by his own soldiers on passing the frontier into France after the Bergara convention, was celebrated with great pomp at Malaga. The remains of the victims were placed on three funeral cars.—The Madrid papers state that the decree for the dissolution of the Cortes has been signed by the Regent, and that a modification of the Ministry is considered inevitable. They also state that two battalions of the National Guard of Seville have been disarmed, as a punishment for the attempted disturbances in that city in the beginning of the present month.

PORTUGAL.—We have Lisbon news to the 19th inst. The tariff question was the great object of discussion in Lisbon. Two Councils of Ministers had been held on the subject, and it was expected that further reductions would be proposed on salt fish, and other branches of our trade, though whether to such an extent as would satisfy the British Government was of course not known. The great objection of the Portuguese was to the uniform duty demanded by our Board of Trade on all articles, so as to make the duties equivalent to 20 per cent., *ad valorem*, on each article. The Portuguese, on the other hand, have some manufactures which they wish to protect, while, on such objects as are not already reduced, they would not object to make a considerable reduction. Ministers had succeeded in completing a remarkable list of retrenchments, amounting to an annual saving of at least 40,000*l*., and it was understood that their Majesties would enter into the prevailing views of economy by voluntarily foregoing 100 contos per annum. Another captured slaver had entered from Mozambique and Pernambuco. Her Spanish name was the Relampago, and it was said her former owner came passenger on board. She entered the Tagus as the Portuguese corvette, Principe Don Pedro.

BELGIUM.—The Brussels papers state that a white marble statue of Madame Malibran has just been placed in the mausoleum which M. de Beriot had erected in the cemetery of Lacken, to the memory of that celebrated singer. The mausoleum itself is about ten feet long, and nearly as many wide. The interior is circular, and crowned with a cupola, from which a lamp is suspended, which sheds a subdued light over the whole statue.

GERMANY.—The Prussian papers publish the different alterations made in the tariff of the Prussian Customs League, or Zollverein, as the result of a meeting which was held a short time since by the commissioners of the States of the German Union at Stuttgart. The new arrangement of the tariff is to take effect from the 1st January, 1843, and to remain in force, and without further modification, until the end of the year 1845, at which period another meeting of the commissioners will take place. The details of these arrangements are by no means favourable to the commerce of England. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 21st inst. mentions a plan as having been in agitation for some time, for an annual meeting of officers from all the armies belonging to the German Confederation. The object of this meeting is, to afford opportunities for personal acquaintance to officers who, in case of a war, would, it is hoped, be called on to fight side by side. The zeal which at present prevails in Germany for everything that may tend to promote union and nationality, makes it probable that the proposed plan will meet with much favour among civilians as well as among military men. It is proposed that the first meeting should take place at Leipzig, near which city the great battle was fought, the "Völkerschlacht," as it is still called there, the issue of which relieved Germany from the domination of Napoleon.—The Berlin papers, in giving an account of a concert which lately took place in that city, state that a battle overture, from the opera called "The Hero of Lancaster," and a romance, from the opera "The Tournament," both by the Earl of Westmoreland, were among the pieces performed, and were acknowledged by the German musicians to be treated with masterly skill.—The Rhenish papers give an account of an inquiry into the causes of a recent accident on the Cologne Railway, which is curious as showing the course adopted by the Prussian Government in cases where the accident is caused by carelessness or bad management. It appears that on the 11th October the engine ran off the rails between Cologne and Aix-la-Chapelle, in consequence of the negligence of one of the attendants. The stoker was severely wounded on the occasion, but no one was killed. The attendant, to whose inattention the accident was owing, has, after a prolonged investigation, been found guilty, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, a fine of five dollars, payment of all the costs of the procedure, a dismissal from his office, and a prohibition against his ever being employed again on any Prussian railroad.—The hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Field-Marshal Prince Blucher was celebrated at Dusseldorf on the 15th inst. by a public entertainment, at which not only many comrades of the deceased Marshal, but nearly all the officers of the garrison, were present. In almost every large city in Prussia the day appears to have been celebrated in a similar manner.—It appears, from a recent statistical return, that there are in Austria and its dependencies, including its Italian territory, 25,500,000 Catholics, 3,500,000 members of the United Greek Church, 2,900,000 of the Non-United, 1,260,000 Lutherans, 2,240,000 of the Reformed Church, 45,000 Socinians, and 600,000 Jews. The number of religious houses for men amounts to 766, comprising 10,354 persons, and including 27 religious orders. The Brothers of Mercy possess 34 houses, and 542 inmates; the Benedictines, 37 houses, and 1,093 inmates; the Capuchins, 98 houses, and 1,298 inmates. There are 157 convents, containing 3,661 women.—Letters from Trieste announce the arrival of the first cargo which has been conveyed from India to that port by the Isthmus of Suez. The cargo, consisting of tea, rice, and indigo, was brought direct from India to Suez by the Indian ship Bengalee, and thence to Cairo on camels. This fact is considered to hold out the prospect of making this mode of transit available for the importation of a large quantity of Indian merchandise intended for Continental consumption, which now passes through the warehouses of London and Liverpool.—Letters from Hamburgh mention, as a proof of the mildness of the winter, that on Tuesday fortnight the men at work among the shipping threw off not only jackets, but waistcoats and neckerchiefs, as they would have done in May. There was not a particle of ice on the Elbe; but, on the contrary, the day was quite warm.

ITALY.—A letter from Florence of the 18th inst. gives an interesting account of the Agricultural society, which was formed at Turin last summer, for the improvement of husbandry in the Sardinian States, under the title of *Associone Agraria*. The object of the society is not, however, merely the alteration of the present mode of cultivation. It proposes to improve and give activity to all trades and occupations which have connexion with agriculture. What was some years ago done to great advantage with the same view in Tuscany, by the influence of the Georgofili Academy, and more recently by the Marquis Rodolphi, who has just exchanged the directorship of the model farm at Meleto for the chair of Professor of Theoretical and Practical Agriculture in the University of Pisa, appears to the Piedmontese, a considerable number of whom have made agricultural science a principal object of study, an incitement, if such were yet needed, to further efforts. Foreigners, as well as natives, may become members of the institute. Turin is to be the seat of the directory, and the President is to continue in office three years. There are to be weekly meetings for general business, besides one each month, which will have for its chief object the consideration of the state of the accounts and the expenditure. In the principal towns of the provinces, as soon as 12 members can be found, an agrarian committee is to be formed. Once every year, between the 1st of July and the 1st of November, an agricultural congress will be assembled, which will sit alternately in one of the seven divisions of the Continental states. It will also be the duty of the society to devote attention to gardening, and all occupations connected therewith. It will also watch over the rearing of silkworms, the introduction of new implements of agriculture, and new manures. The society will publish at a low price a weekly Paper; and an agricultural library, with a museum, will be established at Turin. By a Royal decree, dated August 25, the formation of the society is authorized under the direction of the Minister of the Home Department and Finance.

RUSSIA.—The Russian Journals give some details relative to Moscow, which are not without interest. Towards the end of the 17th century, manufactories of cloth, silk, cotton, glass, porcelain, and crockeryware, were established in this city, but without any decided effect until 1822, when, in consequence of the protective system adopted by the Government, Moscow became the centre of a vast number of manufactories, all in the most flourishing state. At present there are, in and about the city, not less than 1,000 of these establishments sending forth goods to the amount of 40,000,000 silver rubles a year. Upwards of 40,000 workmen are employed in those manufactories, besides 30,000 in various trades. The prosperity of the city has, in fact, increased to such a point, that all traces of the terrible fire of 1812 are entirely effaced.—The Russian Commercial Gazette states, that a lump of native gold, of the enormous weight of 2 poods and 7lb. (about 95lb. English), was found on the 7th inst. in the sands of Miass, near the mines of Zlatooust, and placed in the museum of the Institute of Mines at St. Petersburgh.—The papers also mention a singular bequest of the Princess Jadimerowski, who died recently in Russia, leaving considerable legacies to two actors, one for having made her laugh, and the other weep. The following words are found in her will, in allusion to this matter:—"Having frequented the theatre for three years, and having felt there the only real emotions of my life, I think myself bound to recompense those persons who caused me so much gratification. I therefore, bequeath to Karatiguin, who has so often made me shed such delicious tears, the sum of 50,000 rubles (about 8,000*l*.) I also bequeath to a young actor, whose name has slipped my memory, but whom it will be easy, I imagine, to discover in France, as being the person who used to play the Gamin de Paris at the Theatre-Michel, the sum of 30,000 rubles, for having so well amused me." The actor Karatiguin, mentioned above, is the Talma of Russia, and the other is M. Laferriere, of the Vaudeville. The testamentary executor, in announcing to him this intelligence, has stated that the heirs-at-law intend to contest the legacy; but, as the wishes of a testator are more scrupulously observed in Russia, than perhaps any other country in the world, it is presumed they will fail in their opposition.

SWEDEN.—Accounts from Sweden in the Frankfort papers state, that Professor Geyer, who was charged with the examination of the papers contained in the mysterious cases deposited in the University of Upsal by King Gustavus, has made his report of their contents. The chief papers are—1. The memoirs of Gustavus, written by himself, and commenced in 1765, when he was only nineteen years of age. They contain important observations on the revolution of 1772, and on the two preceding reigns. 2. The history of the house of Vasa, which, according to Prof. Geyer, displays distinguished talent. 3. The plan of the form of Government of 1772, and a plan for the regulation of the Diet of 1778. We learn also from the same quarter, that the celebrated chemist, Berzelius, was nearly killed a few weeks ago by the explosion of a retort in his laboratory at Stockholm. Fortunately he escaped with some contusions, from the effects of which he had sufficiently recovered on the 16th inst. to be able to leave his house and resume his customary avocations.

MALTA.—The Cyclops steam-frigate and the Vanguard frigate are ordered to proceed to Port Mahon, where the Formidable has been lying since she was got off the shoal at Barcelona, in order to assist in navigating her to this port, when the captain and officers will be tried by court-martial for the recent accident. The Bishop of Gibraltar arrived on the 14th in the Belvidere frigate from Barcelona; the papers state that the Bishop seems doomed to be unfortunate at sea, having experienced a terrific squall in entering the harbour, which the frigate did under a single jib.

GREECE.—Letters from Athens of the 7th instant announce, that in consequence of the insanity of the new Minister of Finance, M. Lillevergo, the office was still vacant, and the King had not yet been able to supply his place. All those to whom his Majesty had offered that department refused to accept it; and it was thought that it would ultimately devolve on a Frenchman named Guerin, who was formerly a commissariat clerk at Navarino. "The treasury," say these letters, "is in a state of bankruptcy; the public functionaries have not been paid for the last three months. A crisis is fast approaching."

TURKEY.—Despatches, by extraordinary express, from Vienna, reached the French Government on Monday afternoon, dated the 21st, announcing that a special courier had arrived in that capital with the important advices from Constantinople that the Porte had consented to the appointment of a Christian Governor for the Maronite or Christian population of Syria, and a Druse Governor for the Druses. This decision is of great importance, and is virtually a pacific solution of the Syrian question. Nothing new has transpired in regard to the affairs of Servia, but it is generally believed that the Sultan has appealed to the Great Powers against the demands of Russia, and that a conference is likely to be the result.

EGYPT.—Additional accounts from Alexandria of the 7th inst. state that the mortality among the cattle still continued, and it was calculated that upwards of 200,000 oxen had already died. The Pasha and his son experienced the greatest difficulty in ploughing and sowing the lands, and were obliged to employ for that purpose their own horses, those of the cavalry and artillery, and a number of camels. Mehemet Ali was still in Lower Egypt, and intends, it is said, to purchase the Great Western, and convert her into a steam-frigate.

United States.—The Independence New York packet arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, after a quick voyage of 16 days, having left New York on the 9th inst. A quorum of the Senate having assembled at Washington on the 8th, the President delivered his annual message. It is as usual a lengthy document, but is interesting to the English reader as the first official expression of American opinion in regard to Lord Ashburton's treaty. After alluding to the circumstances which had long threatened the peace of the two countries, and the ratification of the treaty by which these differences were adjusted, the President says, "I trust that whilst you may see in it nothing objectionable, it may be the means of preserving for an indefinite period the amicable relations happily existing between the two governments. The question of peace or war between the United States and Great Britain is a question of the deepest interest, not only to themselves, but to the civilised world, since it is scarcely possible that a war could exist between them without endangering the peace of Christendom. The immediate effect of the treaty upon ourselves will be felt in the security afforded to mercantile enterprise, which, no longer apprehensive of interruption, adventures its speculations in the most distant seas; and freighted with the diversified productions of every land, returns to bless our own. There is nothing in the treaty which, in the slightest degree compromises the honour or dignity of either nation." With reference to the question of the Right of Search, he maintains the ground hitherto taken by the American Government, and applauds the extraordinary measure taken by the American Minister in Paris, of remonstrating against a treaty already signed by the five great Powers of Europe. In close conformity with the views of the American Government, the eighth article of the treaty, he says, was framed, which provides that "each nation shall keep afloat in the African seas a force of not less than eighty guns, to act separately and apart, under instructions from their respective governments, and for the enforcement of their respective laws and obligations." "From this," he observes, "it will be seen that the ground assumed in the message has been fully maintained, at the same time that the stipulations of the treaty of Ghent are to be carried out in good faith by the two countries, and that all pretence is removed for interference with our commerce for any purpose whatever by a foreign government. While, therefore, the United States have been standing up for the freedom of the seas, they have not thought proper to make that a pretext for avoiding a fulfilment of their treaty stipulations, or a ground for giving countenance to a trade reprobated by our laws. A similar arrangement by the other great Powers could not fail to sweep from the ocean the slave-trade, without the interpolation of any new principle into the maritime code. We may be permitted to hope that the example thus set will be followed by some, if not all of them. We thereby also afford suitable protection to the fair trader in those seas, thus fulfilling at the same time the dictates of a sound policy, and complying with the claims of justice and humanity." He hopes that as the United States do not desire to interfere in the affairs of Europe, they may claim an equal exemption from the interference of European Governments in what relates to the States of the American Continent. He recommends a modification of the tariff, and insists upon the benefits to be derived from moderate duties. He recommends also the Exchequer plan submitted by the Treasury last year, and expresses his intention to effect an early settlement of the only point now at issue with England, namely, the question connected with the Oregon territory on the Pacific, to a portion of which this country lays claim. The President complains of "the mortifying spectacle" of the inability of his Government to obtain a loan so small as not, in the whole, to amount to more than one-fourth of its ordinary annual income; at a time when the Governments of Europe, although involved in debt, and with their subjects heavily burthened with taxation, readily obtain loans at any amount at a greatly reduced rate of interest. "It would be unprofitable," he says, "to look further into this anomalous state of things; but I cannot conclude without adding that, for a Government which has paid off its debts of two wars with the largest maritime power of Europe, and now owing a debt which is almost next to nothing when compared with its boundless resources, a Government the strongest in the world, because emanating from the popular will, and firmly rooted in the affections of a great and free people, and whose fidelity to its engagements has never been questioned—for such a Government to have tendered to the capitalists of other countries an opportunity for a small investment of its stock, and yet to have failed, implies either the most unfounded distrust in its good faith, or a purpose, to obtain which, the course pursued is the most fatal which could have been adopted."—The Columbia steamship arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, with news seven days later than that brought by the Independence. It consists chiefly of the usual lengthy reports from the Secretaries of the Navy, War, and Post-office Departments, but has no interest for the English reader.

Canada.—The Canada papers come down to the 2d instant. The *Kingston Gazette* states, that "his Excellency the Governor-General has received, by the Acadia, despatches highly approving of his policy as regards his recent ministerial changes, and sustaining him to the fullest extent." His Excellency's health continues very precarious, and his medical attendants have advised an immediate removal to a more genial climate.—The accounts by the Columbia confirm the preceding advices, and state that Sir Charles Bagot continues in a declining and dangerous state; his medical adviser had recommended a removal to a warmer climate, but he was too ill, and great fears were entertained respecting his recovery, which seems extremely doubtful. It was rumoured in Toronto that Lord Eliot, the Secretary for Ireland, is likely to be Sir Charles's successor.

New South Wales.—A statistical return has just been published by Mr. E. Deas Thomson, Colonial Secretary, relative to our Australian colonies, exhibiting the progress they have made within the last ten years, which is in many respects remarkable. The total value of imports into New South Wales, including the district of Port Philip, was 604,620*l.* in 1832, and 2,527,988*l.* in 1841; the value of the exports was, respectively, at the same periods, 384,344*l.* and 1,023,397*l.* These returns show the remarkable fact of a gradual increase of trade up to the year 1840, at which point it abruptly ceases; the next year showing a considerable decrease. In the returns which regard the district of Port Philip separately, however, the same decrease is not observable in the exports. The amount for which this place figures in the total above stated for 1841, is, for imports, 335,252*l.*, and 139,155*l.* for exports. The total value of the imports of grain into the colony, including Port Philip, was, in 1832, 13,365*l.*, and in 1841, 201,632*l.*; the returns in this particular show the same decrease which affected the whole trade in 1841, the article flour and bread forming the sole exception, and, on the contrary, showing a considerable increase. The return of land in cultivation throughout the whole colony, at the close of 1841, shows the principal produce to be wheat and maize, of which the number of acres is, respectively, 58,605 and 25,004, producing 832,776 bushels of the one, and 503,803 of the other. The number of ships built and registered in the colony was 21 in 1832, the total tonnage being 2,143; and in 1841 the number was 110, the tonnage being 11,250. The revenue from the sale of Crown lands in the colony was, in 1832, 12,509*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*; in 1840 it was 316,626*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, having gradually increased every year till then, and in 1841 it fell to 90,387*l.*

CITY.

Money Market, Friday.—Consols left off 94 to 94⅛ for the account; Bank Stock, 171 to 172½; Three per Cents. Reduced, 94⅛; Three-and-a-half per Cents. Reduced, 101½ to ¼; and India bonds, 50*s.* to 52*s.* premium. Canadian Debentures at 1¾ premium, Exchequer Bills, 60*s.* to 62*s.* premiums.

Metropolis and its Vicinity.

The Christmas Holiday.—On Monday, in consideration that Christmas-day occurred on a Sunday, the principal merchants, warehousemen, and firms in the City suspended business for the day, in order to afford the individuals connected with their establishments an opportunity of participating in the festivities of the season. Throughout the day, the warehouses in Aldermanbury, Eastcheap, Watling-street, Wood-street, Bread-street, Friday-street, Old 'Change, St. Paul's Churchyard, &c., were entirely closed; and in the course of the day the example was followed by the shopkeepers in different parts of the City. During the day, the streets and all the leading thoroughfares were almost entirely free from carts, waggons, and other vehicles containing packages and merchandise. The workmen employed at the New Royal Exchange, the Houses of Parliament, the Nelson Column, &c., were not required by the contractors to attend at work. An opportunity was thus afforded to thousands in the Metropolis of enjoying themselves by visiting the various institutions, and they were greatly favoured by the mildness and fineness of the day. The British Museum, the National Gallery, the Thames Tunnel, &c., had an immense concourse of visitors. Up to four o'clock, the hour at which the Museum closed, the number of visitors was nearly 30,000, being more than twice the number of last year. Notwithstanding this extraordinary concourse, their conduct was most orderly; no damage was done; they behaved with perfect decorum, and not a single case of drunkenness occurred. At the Polytechnic Institution, not less than 5000 persons had visited it up to 9 o'clock in the evening.

Custom-House.—The Government *Police Gazette* this week contains the offer of a reward of 10*l.* for the discovery and apprehension of a person named William Burnby, against whom true bills of indictment were returned by the Grand Jury at the last sessions of the Central Criminal Court for perjuries committed by him on his examination before the Surveyor-General of the Customs respecting the conduct of certain officers of the Custom-house and others, against whom warrants have been issued.

Income Tax.—The inhabitants of the wards of Bridge and Queenhithe have followed the example set them by the wards of Tower, Broad-street, and Langbourne, and have passed resolutions denouncing, in strong language, the oppressive character of the Income and Property Tax, and reprobating the vexatious conduct pursued by the surveyors and assessors entrusted with carrying its provisions into effect. The wardmote of Bridge Ward in their resolution state their opinion, "that the conduct of the surveyor of taxes has been arbitrary and unjust, in unnecessarily and vexatiously surcharging nearly one-half of the inhabitants of this ward on their honest return of rental, by which they have sustained considerable injury and inconvenience." The Queenhithe Ward call for its immediate abolition, and state that they have great reason to complain of the assessments in general exceeding the returns made, and deplore the great loss of time incurred by the citizens in being compelled to appeal against them.

St. James's, Westminster.—Mr. Peter le Quainter, formerly of Piccadilly, who died in 1783, left the residue of his personal estate, since invested in the purchase of 8,785*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, Old South Sea Annuities, to the rector and churchwardens of this parish for the time being, upon trust, that the proceeds thereof be for ever at Christmas equally divided among 20 poor persons who had been housekeepers in the parish, and such as the rector, churchwardens, and vestry, should deem proper objects to partake of the same. According to this annual custom, the distribution of the bequest, amounting to 263*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, was made by the rector and vestry on the 21st inst., when 20 persons coming within the terms of the testator's will, some of whom were once in affluent circumstances and possessed large houses in the parish, received their shares of the bounty, being 13*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* each.

British American Association.—The Committee appointed on the 7th inst. by the Council of this Company, to investigate the charges brought against the management, delivered their report on Friday. Sir W. Ogilvie, Bart., presided. This report which must necessarily be considered an *exparte* document, stated, that the Committee have met from day to day, and have had before them the whole of the books, documents, papers, and accounts, connected with the formation and objects of the association, and have submitted the whole of the executive officers of the establishment to a strict examination; and, from a full revision of the circumstances, they have arrived at conclusions totally at variance with the facts stated in evidence at the Mansion House. Among these conclusions they state that the whole of the charges brought against the association, on some recent proceedings at the Mansion House, were unfounded in truth, and wholly unsustained by evidence; and they of course condemn the conduct of Sir John Pirie, then Lord Mayor, in writing the letter to the Duke of Argyll, which has led to the withdrawal of his Grace and other influential noblemen, from the lists of the supporters of the association. In regard to the passages of emigrants, they state that they have instituted the most searching inquiry into every circumstance connected with the deportation of the emigrants in the brig Barbadoes to Prince Edward's Island; and fully exonerate the association from every charge preferred against it, in connection with that vessel, at the Mansion House, and more particularly by the press. They state their belief that, the various properties acquired for the association, considered in reference to its joint objects of emigration and colonization, have been selected with judicious care, and are such as to afford a prospect of certain annual returns upon the capital to be invested. They conclude a long report, by recommending, among other things, "That the steps adopted towards procuring a charter be persevered in, and immediately advanced to completion; that the full number of commissioners provided by the constitution of the Company be immediately made up and established in office; and that an enlarged prospectus be issued, detailing the properties acquired, and setting forth more fully the sums required to be immediately provided, with estimates of the probable returns on the capital invested." On the motion of Sir R. Broun, Bart., the report was received. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Sir J. Hay, Bart., Dr. Rolph, and other gentlemen, and the recommendations of the report were unanimously adopted.

Anti Corn-Law Meetings.—A General Committee has been formed in London for the Metropolitan boroughs, for the purpose of collecting subscriptions in order "to promote free trade by the abolition of the corn and provision laws, and all other monopolies." The list already published includes the names of Earl Radnor, Lord Kinnaird, Lord W. Russell, Admiral the Hon. D. P. Bouverie, Sir De Lacy Evans, Col. Thompson, and the following Members of Parliament, Mr. Humphery, Mr. Gore Langton, Mr. Hume, Mr. Wynn Ellis, the Hon. C. P. Villiers, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Robt. Scott, Mr. Ewart, Dr. Bowring, and Dr. Elphinston.

Police.—On Christmas-day, a young man named Leary, a journeyman shoemaker, was murdered by his master, a man called Meaghan, a dealer in second-hand boots and shoes in Whitecross-street. The man, his wife, and the workmen lived together in the same house, and had gone out to spend the evening with some friends. The master, who appears to have been jealous of the deceased, returned to his house unexpectedly, when a quarrel arose, in which he stabbed the journeyman with a knife. The inquest was brought to a close on Thursday after a long examination, when the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against Michael Meaghan," and expressed their opinion that there was no evidence to implicate the female prisoners as accessaries before the fact. The details would have little interest for our readers.

The Model Prison.—The commissioners of this new prison have received a communication from the Secretary of State, approving of the dietary, rules, and regulations for the government of the establishment, and have determined that the prison shall be occupied by a certain number of such convicts as may receive the sentence of seven years' transportation at the ensuing Epiphany quarter sessions. By one of the rules of the establishment, the term of imprisonment will extend from two to three years; but this will, in a great measure, depend upon the good conduct of the prisoner; for, in case of refractory behaviour, he will at once be removed from Pentonville to the hulks, to undergo the full term of his sentence. The convicts will be constantly employed in various useful trades, for which purpose each cell is fitted up with gas. The hours of labour will be from six o'clock until eight at night in the summer, and from seven to seven in the winter. A county gaol upon the same plan as the model prison is about to be erected at Reading, and a similar one will be commenced at Gloucester in the ensuing spring. A third is ready for occupation near Bath.

Kensall Green.—On Thursday, a large meeting took place at Maida Hill, for the purpose of promoting by subscription the erection of a church in the Kensall Green district, the Bishop of London in the chair. His Lordship said that the district of Kensall Green, which included portions of Paddington, Kensington, Chelsea, Hammersmith, and Willesden, contained upon an average 3,000 inhabitants, a greater proportion of whom were destitute of church accommodation. This, together with efforts which had been made in those districts, sufficiently indicated the necessity which existed for taking the present steps; and he believed, that so soon as the proposed church should be built and consecrated, the committee would be able to obtain an endowment from the owners of the ecclesiastical property in the parish of Willesden, and likewise assistance from the ecclesiastical commissioners in the shape of a stipend for the minister. The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, to whom the property principally belonged, had not only expressed their concurrence in the measure, but had presented contributions to the fund. Although the wants of the Metropolis were the first to be considered, still, as members of the Church, they must not forget to extend their sympathies to the more destitute districts on the outskirts of the diocese. Resolutions in support of the proposed object were then proposed and carried, and the meeting was addressed by several clergymen connected with the district. The Bishop, in conclusion, said, that out of the 50 churches, for the erection of which he had made an appeal to the public some years since, 42, from the liberal manner in which that appeal had been met, were now either completed or in progress. The amount of subscriptions received during the day's proceedings amounted to 120*l.*

Kennington.—An order has been issued from the Home-office for the erection of a new police-court at the Newington end of Kennington-lane, a short distance from the Elephant and Castle. This court is intended to relieve the Union-hall magistrates of part of their business, and the building is to be completed by March, 1844.

Hackney.—The churchwardens of this parish have addressed a letter to the daily papers, representing that the proceedings at the late meeting respecting the church-rates were inaccurately reported. They state that an amendment against the adoption of their estimate was moved by Mr. Offor, and negatived by 82 against 29, and that the rate was carried by 83 against 29 dissentients. They also desire to state distinctly, that no expression was used by the proposer of the rate implying that the churchwardens would feel themselves at liberty to excuse from the payment of his due proportion of the rate any conscientious objector to the principle. Mr. Offor has since replied to this letter, stating that the preceding report was substantially correct.

Woolwich.—The daily papers have been requested to contradict a paragraph which appeared some days since with their intelligence from Woolwich, and was copied into our Paper last week, to the effect that Captain W. Allen was about to recommission the Wilberforce, and was anxious to return with her to the coast of Africa. The gallant officer to whom this task was thus ascribed has heard nothing of his being appointed to any such service, and has no desire to be again engaged in the Niger expedition.

Gravesend.—On Wednesday a meeting of the inhabitants of this town was held for the purpose of adopting measures for obtaining the repeal of the Income Tax. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, who though in many instances differing in general politics, concurred in denouncing the impost as the most oppressive of modern times. A petition to the House of Commons was then adopted, denouncing the tax as "inquisitorial, oppressive, unequal, and therefore unjust," and stating their opinion that "the regulations and ceremonies to be observed in appealing, and in cases of persons of small incomes in obtaining repayment of their duties, are so numerous and unintelligible, that large sums are by these means alone extracted from the pockets of her Majesty's subjects, contrary, as the petitioners believe, to the intention of the Legislature." Upon these grounds they pray for an immediate repeal of the Act. It was then resolved that the petition be entrusted to Lord John Russell for presentation.

Mortality of the Metropolis.—The number of deaths registered during the week ending, Dec. 17, was 966:—males 472, females 494; weekly average, 1838-9-40-41—males 467, females 445. The distribution of this mortality over the different districts was as follows:—West, 147; North 190; Central 182; East 224; South 223.

Provincial News.

Agricultural Districts.—Three stacks of wheat and one of barley were fired on Sunday week, at Tickhill, in Yorkshire, on the property of Mr. Amery. As there were no engines at hand, the stacks were completely destroyed, with the exception of about a waggon-load of wheat. A large reward has been offered for the apprehension of the incendiary.—In Lincolnshire, on Tuesday week, the stack-yard on the farm of Mr. Dawson, of Strubby, near Alford, was fired, and nine stacks of wheat and two of straw were consumed before it was possible for the engines to reach the spot.—In Essex, a farm at Little Horkesley, occupied by Mr. G. Sadler, was fired on Thursday, the 22d. The barn and wheat-stack, distant 300 yards from each other, were found in flames at the same time; two wheat-stacks, the produce of 26 acres, were destroyed, and the outbuildings much injured.—On Thursday week, a fire occurred near the village of Westonzoyland, a few miles from Bridgewater, in consequence of a fire-balloon, sent up by a man calling himself the Wizard of the South, having taken fire and fallen upon the stack-yard of Mr. Taswell at that place. In consequence of the strong wind that prevailed, it was impossible to arrest the progress of the fire, and in a short time the whole premises were enveloped in flames, consisting of barns, outhouses, besides the whole of the stock in the stack-yard. For an hour and more the fire was distinctly seen at Bridgewater, whence an engine was despatched to the spot, but was unable to reach it until the entire property was consumed. In the course of the following day, the "Wizard" was taken into custody, and underwent an examination before the magistrates; but as there was no doubt that the occurrence was an accident, he was afterwards discharged.

Barnstaple.—We noticed in our last the speech delivered by Earl Fortescue at Barnstaple, in which his Lordship adverted to the change of opinion on agricultural prospects ascribed to Mr. Acland, M.P. for West Somerset, in consequence of his recent speech at the Yeovil dinner. Mr. Acland has now addressed a letter to Lord Fortescue, disclaiming in decisive terms the change of opinion supposed to have been expressed by him on that occasion. The following passage contains the explanation of those remarks, which appear to have been misreported by the local papers from which the report was derived:—"It is the more necessary that I should allude to your Lordship's remarks, because the report of your Lordship's speech contains what appears to be one continuous extract from my own; whereas, in fact, the words are taken from two distinct passages—the one relating to agriculture, and the other to the glove trade; I believe that my only direct allusion to legislative questions affecting the agricultural interest was confined almost to a single sentence, in which I stated that I had nothing to regret in having supported measures which I believed to have been dictated by fairness and moderation, and by a due consideration of the various interests of the country. I then expressed my satisfaction that just protection had been secured to the glove trade, in which Yeovil is so deeply interested, and ventured to advise the glove-manufacturers not to place so much reliance on protection as to relax their exertions for the improvement of their manufacture; and I added that the best security, alike for agriculture and manufactures, is to be found in the direction of increased intelligence to the object of producing the best article 'at as low a cost as possible;' not, as I am reported to have said—'at the lowest price,' in reference to the price in other countries, but at as low a cost as possible, in reference to the circumstances of England. This I believe to be the substance of what I stated at Yeovil, and it does not appear to me to justify the charge of a change of opinion. To cheapen the cost, as well as to increase the quantity, of production by encouraging improvements in agriculture, appears to me one of the main objects of agricultural associations; and the more completely they succeed in promoting this object, the more unanswerable, in my opinion, is the claim of the British farmer to fair protection: of such protection I am now, as I ever have been, the decided advocate. In the present circumstances of this country, protection to agriculture is not, as far as I can judge, too high; I earnestly hope that it may not prove too low. I never sought to obtain favour by professing to advocate exclusively, or to an extreme length, the claims of any one interest; and, therefore, I am not open to the charge of inconsistency, for speaking now in a tone of moderation which I have maintained under other circumstances."

Birmingham.—The sittings of the National Complete Suffrage Conference commenced in this town on Tuesday. The delegates assembled in considerable numbers; many of them came from the extreme parts of the kingdom, a large proportion being from Scotland. The business commenced with the election of Mr. Sturge as chairman. A long dispute arose on the manner in which the council had classified the delegates, with the view of separating those whose credentials were correct from those who had been irregularly elected. Several motions and amendments were moved, and a committee was at length appointed, to whom the examination of all disputed elections, and all applications for admission for which no credentials had been received, might be referred. At the close of the day's proceedings, an angry discussion arose between the members of the Complete Suffrage Association and the Extreme Chartists; and the meeting was adjourned without any probability of a settlement. On Wednesday it was evident that a complete separation had taken place; and when a Mr. Beggs, the Nottingham delegate, moved "that a new Bill of Rights, compiled at great expense, and based upon the most extensive suffrage, by the association, should be made the basis of discussion in the conference," Mr. Lovett moved an amendment, "That the People's Charter form the basis of discussion." A debate ensued, in which nearly 50 persons spoke for and against the amendment; and at 8 o'clock in the evening a vote was taken, when the numbers were declared to be, for the motion, 94; for the amendment, 193; absent, 73; neutrals, 14. At the close of the voting, Mr. Sturge said he could no longer consistently sit as chairman of the meeting. He felt he could best serve the cause of the people by continuing to work in connexion with the association which had called the conference. Mr. Sturge and his friends then left the room, which was immediately occupied by Mr. O'Connor and his followers for the discussion of the Charter. The Complete Suffrage party have since met in one of the hotels, where they are still engaged in discussing their bill.

Blandford.—The Blandford Agricultural Meeting took place on Saturday last, Mr. H. C. Sturt, one of the county members, in the chair. The other members, Lord Ashley and Mr. Geo. Bankes, were also present. The proceedings are reported at great length in the *Dorset County Chronicle*, but the most important part is that which gives the opinions of the county members on the prospects of agriculture. Mr. Sturt, the chairman, speaking on this subject, said, "I believe I may state that I am uttering the opinion of all the landowners and farmers of England, when I say that we do not require such protection as may injure the general interests of the nation—that we do not require any further protection than such as will prevent us from being crushed by foreign competition. In the situation of this country, and the burthens we have to bear, we are not able to contend with unlimited competition; and while such is the case, it is our determination, with all our might—and our might is great—that there shall be protection, that we will have fair protection. We wish this to go forth to the public, for we require nothing but justice. We are ready to meet our fellow-countrymen upon the merits of the case; we will submit the question to fair reasoning, but we are not to be cajoled, or flattered, or frightened out of protection."—Mr. Bankes then spoke at great length on the recent measures of Government in regard to the Corn-laws and Tariff. After alluding to the speech of Earl Fortescue at Barnstaple, noticed in our last, and to his Lordship's prognostications of further changes, he said, "I perfectly agree with Lord Fortescue that the agricultural interest must be taken only as a portion of the interests of this great empire, that changes must sometimes be made to accommodate these various interests, and that in all changes some parties must suffer. I have no wish to overrate the agricultural interest, or to pretend that it is exclusively entitled to attention over all the other interests of the State; but I will not consent to see agriculture undervalued. I will not consent to see its interests put out of the place which they are entitled to hold, and ever have held since this country became a great and happy nation. I too have looked at the political horizon, and I have seen there the agricultural interest as the sun of our social system, gilding with its radiance the spire of our church, the towers of the palace, and the thatch of our cottager's roof. I have seen public credit and national security grow and prosper in this sunshine—with it they flourish; without it they die."—Notwithstanding Lord Fortescue's opinion, he (Mr. Bankes,) did not think there will be any attempt on the part of ministers to introduce further changes during the next session of Parliament. He did not apprehend any further changes, and he knew that many of those who voted in favour of the late alterations, did so vote because they considered them as the settlement of a great question. The effect of those alterations may, nay must, for a time, unsettle and perplex the interest which they affect; it was true that agriculture is depressed, but persons of the highest authority in such matters, persons who have the deepest stake in this interest, say that it will soon be relieved. "But be that as it may, let us take care of this—let us take care that the evil day, be it short or be it long, shall not fall upon those who are less able to bear it than ourselves—let it not fall upon the labourers. We have all against a rainy day tight roofs and blazing fires: let not these comforts be wanting to the poor. To-morrow, on the great anniversary of Christian thankfulness, we shall each in our happy homes, enjoy the social circles of relations and of friends, and trust me, our own cheerful hearths will seem to burn the brighter when we remember that our cottagers have bright hearths and cheerful circles too."

Brighton.—In pursuance of an order issued by the high-constable, Monday was kept in this town as a holiday, in commemoration of the victories achieved by the British arms in India and China. The observance was very general, almost every shop in the town being closed; but the weather was so boisterous, that the holiday-folks were unable to leave Brighton. A similar demonstration took place at Lewes, where business was completely suspended.

Carmarthen.—During the stormy weather which prevailed on the Welch coast last week, a Prussian galliot was driven on shore on the Cefu Sidan sand-bank, in the bay of Carmarthen. She was on her voyage from Leghorn to Hamburgh, and had on board a statue of Diana and other sculptures, executed for the King of Prussia by German artists resident at Rome. The crew consisted of the captain, mate, and three sailors; the captain's wife and two children were also on board. Of these, all were saved except one little boy, the captain's son, who died from exhaustion and exposure to the weather. The vessel has become a total wreck, and is embedded in the sands; but it is expected that some of the marbles may be recovered.

Falmouth.—The line of telegraphs which Mr. Duckham proposes to erect from the Lizard to Portsmouth for the purpose of communicating with vessels at the mouth of the Channel, and reporting their arrival, has received the patronage of the Admiralty, Ordnance-office, and Lloyd's; and the Postmaster-General has transmitted a set of flags, to be used when in communication with merchant-vessels having mails on board from foreign countries, or with her Majesty's packets.

Ipswich.—A vestry meeting was held last week in the church of St. Margaret's, in this town, for the purpose of considering the propriety of removing the pews of the church, and substituting open benches in their stead, with the view of throwing down all distinction between rich and poor among the parishioners, and destroying assumed property in pews held by faculty, prescriptive right, or other tenure. The meeting was fully attended; the incumbent of the parish in the chair. Mr. Fonnereau, the originator of the meeting, addressed the parishioners at some length, and volunteered to give up, for general purposes, the pew in the church which had been in his family for five generations, and for upwards of a century. The proposal for the adoption of open benches was adopted by a very large majority, and the doors of the pews are to be forthwith removed, and the church thrown open to all. This example has since been followed in Harwich and other places.

Isle of Man.—A memorial from several mercantile houses in Leeds has recently been transmitted to the Board of Trade, expressing their opinion of the injustice of levying a tax of 2½ per cent., and, in some cases, 15 per cent., on British goods imported into the Isle of Man; and they further state their conviction that such a form of taxation is detrimental to the manufacturing and other trading interests of the United Kingdom, whose goods, they submit, should go free into that part of her Majesty's dominions. In reply to the memorial, a communication has been received by the merchants, stating that the Board does not at present see any sufficient reason for an alteration in the coasting system.

Leeds.—The local papers mention, as a proof of the expenses of Acts of Parliament, that the cost of procuring the Leeds Improvement Act and the Leeds Burial Ground Acts amounted to the sum of 7,026*l.*; and that the cost of the Leeds Water Works Act amounted to 9,000*l.*

Leicester.—The Duke of Rutland has addressed a letter to the Leicester papers explaining a misconception in the reports of his speech at the late anniversary of the Leicestershire Agricultural Society. His Grace says—"In alluding to the new Corn duties, I am reported to have said, that 'I had several letters in my possession written by intelligent farmers, and showing that even the present modified scale might be reduced by some shillings a quarter.' Now what I did say, or at least what I intended to say, and what I firmly believe I was understood to say by the very numerous company on that day assembled, was, 'that while the measures now in operation were in progress through Parliament, I had received several letters from intelligent farmers, containing scales of duties of their own, each of which was several shillings a quarter under the former duties; which gave me the impression that the growers themselves were prepared for some alteration.' This is widely different from 'several shillings per quarter lower than the present modified scale.' With regard to any intention on the part of the Executive to reduce still further the duties which protect agricultural produce, of which intention my misrepresented expressions are said to have been 'ominous,' I can only assert, that I am as entirely ignorant as I am utterly incredulous of it. My object at the Leicester Agricultural Meeting was to give all the information which I had been able to collect, for the purpose of preventing and of allaying any unfounded alarms. I stated my inability to give an opinion as to the results of the new tariff in these early days of its operations; and I expressed an earnest hope that the occupiers of land would continue to give employment, and to afford protection and kindness to their labourers, rather than make any change in the condition of the latter class, under circumstances of depression which I had every reason to hope would prove temporary and fleeting. To these sentiments I most conscientiously adhere, and I am convinced that those, at least who know me, will give me credit for an anxious disposition to share in all the difficulties which may be brought unexpectedly upon my tenantry, if I should be deceived as to the fleeting nature of that depression."

Liverpool.—Some further particulars of the great fire noticed in our last have been received. It is said to have been caused by one of the men employed on the premises having incautiously carried into the still-room a lighted stick, in order to ascertain if the stills were full. Of course the fire, once communicated to a material so combustible as turpentine, spread with great rapidity, and it was not long before the whole premises were enveloped in flames. The premises were insured in 15 offices for 45,880*l.* This is the third great fire which has occurred in Liverpool this year. The loss of property arising from the late one, near the Clarence Dock was, it will be remembered, upwards of half a million; and the insurance-offices have suffered so heavily, that some of them have declined, in particular localities, to increase their policies.

Manchester.—A meeting of the Anti-Corn Law League took place on the 22d, Mr. J. Wilson in the chair, supported by Mr. Cobden and Mr. Brotherton. The report alluded to the progress made by the pecuniary contributions in different parts of the kingdom, and to the numerous votes of approbation expressed towards the League by some of the largest meetings in the country districts. The names of Lord Kinnaird, Earl Ducie, and Earl Radnor were announced as having joined the League since the last meeting. Mr. Cook, of Liverpool, in nominating registrars, said that the sum of 1,850*l.* had been subscribed towards the fund in that town, 1,500*l.* of which had been contributed by 80 persons. Mr. Brotherton and other gentlemen then addressed the meeting on the usual topics connected with the objects of the League.

Merthyr.—The Welsh papers state that great satisfaction has been created in the Principality during the last few weeks, by the announcement, that the Messrs. Bailey of Nantyglo had discovered in that district the seam of iron-ore well known in Scotland under the name of Mushet's Black Band. It appears that it has also been discovered in the Anthracite district.

Portsmouth.—We learn from the *Hants Independent* that it is contemplated by the present Admiralty, in the ensuing spring, to make a considerable alteration in the establishment of the different ordinary guard ships, by endeavouring, if possible, to do away with the expense of one of the ships at each port, allowing the flag of the Rear-Admiral Superintendent to be hoisted on the sheers in the dockyard, as is the case in other countries.

Preston.—The local papers mention, as an instance of the progress of machinery, that the principal manufacturing concern in this town will, after the whole of the contemplated improvements are completed, have, besides other machinery, 1,440 power-looms, each of which will be able to produce weekly six pieces, of 25 yards, making a weekly aggregate of 122 miles and 280 yards of cloth.—The *Preston Chronicle*, a short time ago, gave extracts from a petition signed by 194 members of the Roman Catholic congregation of Brindle, addressed to their Bishop, requesting him to prevent confessors from making the wills of their penitents in their own favour, and to oblige the Rev. Thomas Sherburne to restore the Brindle property to the natural and legal heirs. This petition having met with no attention from the Bishop, a copy of it has been sent to the Pope; and it is now stated by the same authority, that a person high in office is expected in Lancashire from the Court of Rome to investigate the accusations brought against certain members of the Roman Catholic clergy in this part of the country.

Sheffield.—The draft of the Charter of Incorporation of this town has been completed, and is found to agree, in its main features, with those granted to other boroughs. It provides that the borough shall consist of nine wards; four for the township of Sheffield, and one for each of the out-townships. There are to be 42 town-councillors; six each for the four wards of Sheffield and the ward of Ecclesall, and three each for the wards of Upper and Nether Hallam, Attercliffe, and Brightside. The number of aldermen will be 12.

Stafford.—A meeting was held at Brigg a few days ago, composed of persons of various political views, when it was resolved that some testimonial of approbation should be presented to Lord Worsley, in acknowledgment of his support of the agricultural interest. A numerous committee has been formed to give effect to the resolution.

St. David's.—The charge of Dr. Thirlwall, bishop of this diocese, has just been published. It was originally delivered in the Welsh language, and is in other respects considered a remarkable document in reference to the present state and prospects of the Church. The bishop strongly insists on the necessity of maintaining the unity of the Church against the progress of dissent; he expresses his desire to organise the clergy under their regular authorities, the archdeacons and rural deans, to make them adapt their personal teaching to the course of the Christian year, as laid down by the formularies; condemns all inconsistent compromises with schismatical bodies, and warns his clergy against disobedience to the spirit or letter of the rules of the church, which he desires to strengthen by a deliberate development of her own powers on her own principles, and within her own sphere. In regard to the Oxford controversy, he states his decided belief that the alarm generally felt at the progress of the new opinions is perfectly groundless. Most of the differences of the Oxford school are, in his opinion, differences of words and not of principle; and while some of their applications are pronounced to be quite untenable, he states that he "can only treat it as a matter of mutual congratulation for himself and his clergy, that, for whatever cause, a spirit should have been roused which has engaged so many powerful and active minds in the cultivation of theological learning." "It cannot, he says, be denied, that expressions have been deliberately used which clearly imply a certain degree of dissatisfaction with the present state of the Church—a certain desire of change—a certain regret, mingled with disapprobation, at the course pursued by some of our reformers, and especially at the extent to which they were swayed by foreign influence. But I have yet to learn that such views and feelings are inconsistent with the obligations of a minister of our Church, or with a sincere attachment to her. I know of no authority that is entitled to prescribe to any of us the opinions which he must hold on the history of the Church, or the lessons which he must gather from it; and I have no wish to see such an authority established, whether it is to be administered by a few or by the many. Rather, I would say, we cannot be too cautious of every approach toward such an odious and pernicious species of spiritual tyranny. If any one is convinced that the Reformation has left nothing to desire, and that it has taken nothing away that we ought to regret, he may well be content with the pleasure of such a belief, without seeking to force it upon others as a duty. I would only observe, that a contrary persuasion is, at all events, nothing peculiar to any party in the present controversy. It has been alleged as an objection against the movement which gave rise to this controversy, that its tendency is directly counter to the spirit of the age, and betrays that its authors have been misled by a blind antipathy which prevents them from discerning between the good and the evil in the character of their own times. I do not know whether the fact warrants the inference; but doubtless so to set ourselves above the spirit of our age would be no less foolish and blameable than the idolatrous admiration which bows to it as infallibly wise and perfectly good. I would only observe, that if such be the real nature of the movement, there can be little reason for alarm about its progress. It is as if one should dread a series of encroachments on the bed of the sea because an attempt has been somewhere made to shut it out by a dike."

Wakefield.—We lately noticed the failure of an extensive agricultural firm in this town, which had severely affected the farming interests of Yorkshire. We now learn that another still more serious failure occurred last week, Mr. Dunn, an extensive corn-dealer in Wakefield, having suspended payments. The liabilities are said to be about 300,000*l.*, and to extend over the whole country.

Warwick.—The western district of this county was thrown into great excitement on Christmas-day, by the occurrence of a domestic tragedy, committed in open day, and in the presence of several witnesses, at the farm-house of Mr. Crowley, at Spernall, a small village near Alcester, and not ten miles from Rouse Lench, where a man was murdered a few days since, under circumstances of much mystery. In the present case the assassin was James Crowley, the youngest son of the gentleman above named. It appears that he has at many previous times committed violent assaults, and held out threats against various persons on the premises, his anger being directed more bitterly towards his father than any one else. On Christmas-day he threatened to take the life of his own parent, for which purpose he posted himself before the house, armed with a double-barrelled gun. A young man named Tinsley, one of Mr. Crowley's labourers, had been sworn in as a constable some time before, as a measure of precaution. As soon as the alarm was given, this constable proceeded with two assistants for the purpose of taking the assassin into custody. As they approached he made some passionate exclamation as to their taking him, levelled the gun, and shot the constable through the head, the charge of one barrel passing into his forehead, and killing him instantly. He then coolly dared the assistants to approach and receive the contents of the other barrel. His evident determination paralyzed them and they retreated. The murderer then went off to his lodgings, mounted his horse and rode away, and up to the present time has not been captured, although a reward has been offered for his appehension. The father, who is well known to the agriculturists of the midland counties, is a tenant of Sir R. Throckmorton, of Coughton Court.

York.—It has been announced this week that the Yorkshire Agricultural Bank, which had branches in all the principal towns of this county, has suspended payment. The London agents paid all demands in the beginning of the week; but there appears to be no prospect of the bank being able to resume business. The cause of the failure has not transpired.

Railways.—The following are the returns for the past week:—Eastern Counties, 848*l.*; Greenwich, 725*l.*; Croydon, 203*l.*; Brighton, 3,188*l.*; Blackwall, 526*l.*; York and North Midland, 1,421*l.*; Sheffield and Manchester, 215*l.*; Great North of England, 1,236*l.*; North Midland, 3,654*l.*; Manchester and Leeds, 3,660*l.*; Manchester and Birmingham, 2,134*l.*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1,465*l.*; Midland Counties, 2,445*l.*; Hull and Selby, 800*l.*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,498*l.*; Birmingham and Derby, 1,191*l.*; South Western, 4,453*l.*; Great Western, 11,903*l.*; London and Birmingham, 13,857*l.*; Northern and Eastern, 1,249*l.*; South Eastern and Dover, 1,515*l.*—A deputation of the principal authorities of Dublin had an interview with the Lord Lieutenant last week to present to him a series of resolutions agreed to at a late meeting of the residents of that city in support of a railroad communication between London and Dublin, through North Wales. The Lord Lieutenant entered warmly into the merits of the plan; and the respectability of the parties who have now come forward in its support is considered to hold out a favourable prospect in regard to its execution.—The increasing importance of railways has led to the circulation of proposals for the formation of a society, to be denominated, the Railway Officers' Fund, to be supported by the voluntary contribution of members, who at the time of entrance shall be in the service or employment of some railway company. The management to be confided to a central committee in London, with branches or agencies in all the chief towns having a railway passing near them. The objects of the society are to grant an allowance of a fixed sum to members during sickness, in old age, or infirmity, and to their families or nominees at their decease, upon a fixed scale.—The Derby papers state, that on the 21st inst. Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart., of Wingerworth Hall, proceeded with witnesses to take possession of the branch line of railroad leading from Hopton-bridge to Timber-line, known as the Duke's Line, which the North-Midland Company has forfeited to him under certain arrangements.—A special general meeting of the proprietors of the Croydon Company was held on Tuesday, to consider the most desirable course to be adopted, under the present embarrassed state of the company's affairs. Mr. Wilkinson, chairman of the directors, in the chair. The report, after detailing the circumstances connected with the payment of a toll of 4½*d.* per passenger by the Croydon to the Greenwich Railway, stated that the directors, having exhausted all means to endeavour to prevail on the Greenwich Company to modify their toll, had come to the resolution that it would tend to the advantage of the company to discontinue the carrying trade. The directors concluded their report by expressing their belief that the Croydon Railway could not be profitably continued with a toll of 4½*d.* per passenger. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, remarked that the company had for some time past been losing upwards of 12*l.* per week, and there could be no doubt that it would be advantageous to the company to discontinue the traffic. It was then resolved that the meeting approved of the proposition for relinquishing the traffic until some arrangement with respect to the toll be made with the Greenwich company; but the directors were requested to delay carrying the resolution into effect until the 24th March, and a committee was appointed to negotiate with the Greenwich Company in the meantime.

IRELAND.

Dublin.—As anticipated in our last, Dean Daly has been appointed to the bishopric of Cashel and Waterford, and has been succeeded by Archdeacon Pakenham in the Deanery of St. Patrick's. The Rev. Henry Irwin, of Sandford is mentioned as the new Archdeacon of Emly.—The journeymen bakers of Dublin are now on the turn-out, having struck against night-work. Two of the body were ordered into confinement, or to pay a fine on Saturday, for assaulting one of the craft not in the strike. Several Scotchmen have been brought over to supply the place of the turn-outs, of whom, it is said, there are about 160.—The inquest on the body of Mr. Lynch, of the Ordnance Office, which was found under such mysterious circumstances, as noticed in our last, was brought to a close on Friday, when the jury returned a verdict that he was found dead, but there was no evidence to show where, or by whom his death was caused. Thus it remains as doubtful as ever whether the death in question was a case of murder, or one merely of suicide. Much suspicion was thrown upon a brother of the deceased—the person who went to identify the body—partly by his own extraordinary conduct and words upon that occasion, and in part by the evidence of a constable, who swore positively to having seen him on the night of Saturday, in the Miltown, in company with two other men, while, if his own and other testimony is to be believed, he was at home in bed. The verdict, although admitted to be the only one that could be returned under the circumstances, and from the nature of the evidence adduced, has by no means allayed the painful sensation created in the public mind as to the actual means by which the young man came to his untimely end.—Mr. O'Connell has published in the *Cork Reporter*, a long letter, on the subject of the Irish Poor Law, accompanied by comments on its history from its first conception, its working, and its effects upon all classes of the community, until, by the almost unanimous concurrence of all parties, it is pronounced to be, in its present shape, unsuited to the circumstances of the country. The great length of this communication prevents the possibility of even a reasonable abridgement. He considers, of course, that the only effectual remedy is the restoration to Ireland of her domestic legislature consequent on the repeal of the Union, and that one of the necessary consequences of the continuance of the Poor Law in Ireland must be the giving of out-door relief; especially if mendicancy be suppressed. In that case, he says, "out-door relief must, of course, be given in all pressing cases. But, after all, it is monstrous to talk of a poor law without out-door relief. If there be a principle at all in the Poor Law, it must extend itself to giving relief to all who want it, whether in the poorhouse or out of the poorhouse." He proposes two remedies with an alternative; the first is the total repeal of the present Poor Law, on the ground that Ireland was not worse before the Poor Law was enacted than she is at present. The second is, to follow up that repeal by augmenting the present medical charities, and extending the same principle to the multiplication and management of other charities. Or, in lieu of both—and if they are to have a Poor Law—to make the poor-rate an income-tax—all persons to be exempt who have not an income of 500*l.* per annum. The poor-rate to be 1 per cent. upon 500*l.* a year; and to augment in proportion as the income augments, until, if necessary, it should be 50 per cent. upon the incomes of absentee proprietors. "It is quite clear," he says, "that no violent resistance, no insurrectionary movement, would be created by the plan which I propose. It is the wealthy alone who would, on my plan, be compelled to support the paupers. And the self-interest of that class with the power which naturally belongs to them from their station in the State, would effectually protect them from the faults and the follies of the Poor Law Commissioners."

Belfast.—On Wednesday, the 21st, Mr. Smith, of Deanston, the projector of the sub-soil plough, addressed a public meeting in this town, in explanation of the plough, and of his system of thorough draining. The Marquis of Downshire presided, supported by Lord Newry, Sir R. Bateson, and numerous gentlemen connected with the agriculture of Ireland.

Galway.—A melancholy accident occurred in this town on Christmas-day. At early mass, in the parish chapel, there was an immense concourse of people; the gallery, as usual on Christmas mornings, was crowded to excess. One of the rails of the staircase was broken by the pressure of the crowd, and some persons near the spot, having heard the crackling noise, gave the alarm, and cried out that the gallery was giving way. A tremendous rush was made towards the stairs, numbers were thrown down and trampled to death, and at the date of the last accounts 33 persons were known to have been killed: a still larger number were seriously wounded. They are all of the poorer classes. It appears that there was no danger of the gallery giving way; it is very strongly built, and will bear four times the weight that was on it at the time, although there must have been between 4000 and 5000 people in it when the alarm was given.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.—Various contradictory rumours are afloat in regard to the intentions of Government respecting the Scotch kirk. It is rumoured that a bill has been submitted to Dr. Chalmers for his approval, in which Lord Aberdeen's bill of 1840 is combined with Sir George Sinclair's additions, and that it will be introduced into Parliament by Sir R. Peel. In other quarters it is rumoured, that Dr. Chalmers or Dr. Gordon has received a letter from Sir Robert Peel, stating that a government measure will be introduced when Parliament meets, which will prove satisfactory to the Convocationists, and prevent the secession of so large a number of clergymen from the pale of the church. A third report mentions, that Lord Melville and Sir George Clerk are busying themselves in some conciliatory measure; and a fourth states, that Lord Campbell is now devoting all his leisure time to framing some bill which is to meet the views of all parties, and place the church in a position of amity and harmony.—As a proof of the mildness of the season in Scotland, the *Edinburgh Observer* states that within the last few days, sparrows, in several instances, have been seen busily engaged in building their nests. They have been thus observed at different farmsteads in East Lothian, and also in the neighbourhood of Musselburgh. The crows, too, have shown indications of pairing. As a further proof of the mildness of the season, certain kinds of trees are in full blossom in this neighbourhood.

Ayr.—The colliers' strike has now been at an end for about a fortnight. Perfect tranquillity has been restored to the district; and the yeomanry have been reviewed by Lord Eglinton, preparatory to their being dismissed. The trial of the four men in custody for their participation in the late riotous proceedings was to commence in the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh yesterday, the 30th inst.

Glasgow.—A party of the unemployed workmen, amounting to about 200, paraded the streets of this city on Thursday and Friday of last week, soliciting charity from door to door. Their appearance is said to have denoted the most complete destitution. On the complaint of the inhabitants, the whole party was taken to the police-office, and remanded for further inquiry. It is said that the unemployed are determined upon renewing their calls for private charity until their wants are relieved by the Government or the community.

Dundee.—The local papers announce that Alexander M'Kenzie, cattle-dealer and farmer at Drumhead, was to be brought to trial yesterday, the 30th inst., before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, for shooting, with intent to kill, Mr. James Duff, grazier at Whitefield, in October last, as noticed in this Paper at the time.

Galashiels.—A monument was last week erected to the memory of Mungo Park, the African traveller, in the old burial-ground at Galashiels, the burying-place of the family. The design consists of a cubical block, containing an inscription on three of its sides, surmounted by a cinerary urn. The following is the inscription on the principal face: "In Memory of Mungo Park, the celebrated African Traveller, who perished in the Interior of Africa in 1805. Aged 35. Also, Mungo Park, of the H.E.I.C.S."

Greenock.—The monument to Burns's Highland Mary, which has been some time in progress, was completed last week, in the West Churchyard of this town. The local papers describe it as pyramidal in form, about 17 feet high, divided into three compartments, filled with bas-reliefs representing the parting of Burns and Mary Campbell and an allegorical device. The following is the inscription:—"Sacred to Genius and Love—to Burns and Highland Mary."

THEATRICALS.

Covent-Garden.—On Monday, the annual Christmas audience thronged to the great theatres to laugh at the Pantomimes. The subject of that at Covent-Garden was *Harlequin King John and Magna Charta;* but it was better known as *Punch's Pantomime*, being the production of the writers in "Punch," the popular comic periodical whose merits have obtained for it a success never before acquired by works of its class. The first part is a burlesque representation of King John's contests with the barons, in which we have a succession of extravagant scenes, including the "vault of the Black Diamond, commonly called the Coal Hole," a banquet in Windsor Castle, the King's journey in an omnibus, to meet the barons at Runnymede, and his being reduced to such extremities as to put his name to a bill. Mr. W. H. Payne was the burlesque monarch, and was extremely ludicrous. The transformations follow,—*Harlequin* and *Columbine* being represented by Mr. and Mrs. J. Ridgway, *Clown* by Mr. T. Ridgway, and *Pantaloon* by Mr. Garden. A great portion of the harlequinade was dull and diffuse, but it contained, nevertheless, some good hits at the passing events of the day. One of the best of these was at the West Middlesex Assurance Company, the office of which was represented as a showy building, with a huge polished brass knocker, and surmounted by a full-length statue of the celebrated Ikey Solomons. *Clown* and *Pantaloon* are the projectors; and, after engaging at a short notice several gentlemen of doubtful appearance as directors, and electing an individual manufactured out of *straw*, a barber's block and an eighteen-shilling Taglioni as their president, they are about to make their exit in a handsome chariot, the product of their industry, when the magic touch of *Harlequin's* wand transforms their gay vehicle into the prison van, which drives off to the House of Correction. Some of the other squibs at the passing events of the day included quackeries and politics—from Hydropathy and Mesmerism, to the Income-tax and the Chinese war—a caricature of M. Jullien conducting his promenade concert, and of Mr. Hullah "singing for the million." The last scene was a very beautiful representation of the Lake of Como, in the midst of which Punch is floating in a punchbowl, surrounded by a number of water-nymphs—the water rolling forward over the stage in a transparent sheet, in which they float about, half-immerged, in a most brilliant sunshine. The Pantomime wanted that comicality which the holiday-folks look for in this species of entertainment, and was scarcely exaggerated enough to appeal throughout to the laughter of the audience. It was, however, successful on the whole, and continues to attract crowded houses.—On Tuesday evening Dr. Arne's opera of *Artaxerxes* was produced, Mrs. Alfred Shaw appearing as the *King*, and Miss Rainforth as *Mandane*. The revival of *Artaxerxes*, whose claim to the title of a purely English opera is no longer recognised, was merely intended as the means of bringing out Mrs. Alfred Shaw in a new character. In this it was completely successful, and at the close of the piece Mrs. Shaw and Miss Rainforth were called for, to receive the applauses of a very crowded house

Drury Lane.—The Pantomime at old Drury was entitled *Harlequin and William Tell.* The first and best act, which served as a kind of prologue to the remainder, is a kind of fabulous display of Negro slavery and its abolition. A slave-ship makes its appearance followed by a British cruiser, and a smart engagement takes place, during which the ship pours out a host of miniature sailors and marines, who defeat the slavers. The genius of liberty now rises, and the scene changes to Switzerland and William Tell. The transformations succeed; Mr. C. J. Smith appearing as *Harlequin*, Miss Farebrother as *Columbine*, Mr. T. Mathews as *Clown*, and Mr. Howell as *Pantaloon*. One of the best hits of the events of the day was the singing-class of Mr. Hullah, conducted on teetotal principles. The class is put to shame by the appearance of the greatest English singer, a gigantic tea-kettle, and the whole stage is covered over with smaller kettles, each of which has a grotesque face, and sings lustily. The office of *Bell's Life in London* becomes *La Belle Assemblée*, which yields an infinite number of bells ringing in every direction, from the little Bellboys to Bow Bells and Old Tom. Another good hit was the change of the Old Bailey into a new baillie, who, sound asleep with his bottle of mountain-dew, runs off, too late to meet the Queen. The whole ended with a scene in the tea-gardens of the *Hesperides*. Like the Covent Garden Pantomime, this appeared to want life and frivolity; the serious gravity of many of its parts was frequently so heavy that the audience began to grow impatient; and a hearty laugh was wanting to realize the true character of the Pantomime such as it existed some years since, when it charmed the audience by burlesque absurdities rather than by the scenery and stateliness of a spectacle.

Miscellaneous.

The Eruption of Mount Etna.—The following letter from Catania, dated the 11th inst., giving further particulars of the recent eruption, noticed in our last Number, is taken from the *Times*:—"As long ago as the 17th ult., the summit of Mount Etna exhibited extraordinary symptoms. The smoke which usually covers it and the crater became blacker and more dense, and seemed to be thrown out with much greater force than usual: but as there had been some rainy days and indifferent weather, and as similar phenomena occur at changes of temperature, little attention was paid to the existing appearances. Besides, the fog with which the atmosphere was loaded, and the almost constant rain, prevented any distinct observation of the mountain. It was not until the 26th of Nov. that a subterraneous noise was heard, which left no longer any doubt that serious commotions were going on in the interior. Towards night we observed at intervals, when the atmosphere was a little clear, that immense columns of smoke and showers of ashes and stones were thrown up with great force. The obscurity, too, rendered apparent the flames, which rose at intervals, always accompanied by thick smoke, mingled with ashes and stones in a fiery state. As the wind was N.E. on the 27th, and the vapours very thick, we could not perceive what was passing on the mountain; but towards night we had better weather, and saw immense volumes of flames, always accompanied by ashes and stones, which fell red hot. The eruptions issued alternately from three different craters. It was impossible not to be struck with the grandeur of the spectacle, when masses of flame surrounded all the craters, and seemed to flow through the gorges of the mountain. About one o'clock in the morning the great basin of the crater was full of burning lava, which overflowed and ran down the south side in a torrent of liquid fire to the place called the English House, and there mixed with the lava of 1787. On the 28th, the commotions of the mountain, and the frequent showers of ashes and stones mingled with flame, diminished; but in the evening these threatening appearances returned with increased force. The lava, which had ceased to flow toward the south, was now divided into two torrents towards the N.E., and it rushed down in the direction of the valley of Bronte, spreading destruction through the beautiful forest which adorns the declivity of the mountain on that side. On the night of the 30th, a new and wonderful spectacle was presented to our eyes by the centre of the crater, which was at the moment throwing out flames with less violence. We observed therein a new cone of burning matter, which crumbled into pieces by the action of the fire in the crater; at the same time clouds of burning matter were thrown out, followed by rushing flames, which seemed to set the heavens on fire. Mr. Walkenshaw, who has been for seven years engaged in making inquiries respecting the natural history of Etna, has gone up since the eruptions ceased. It is said that M. Von Wurstemberger, a Swiss in the Austrian service, was the first who observed the eruption, he being at the time on his way to ascend the mountain. I shall continue to send you reports respecting this eruption, which well-informed persons are of opinion will soon be renewed. You are, of course, aware that the territory of Bronte, to which I have alluded, was given to Lord Nelson, with the title of Duke, by our King Ferdinand."

French Antiquities.—A letter from Vaudeuil of the 22d inst., published in *La Presse*, states that some workmen, in removing a Druidical stone, two metres and a half in length, by two metres one-fifth in breadth, and one metre one-third in thickness, discovered 25 or 30 bodies lying in a circular manner, with their feet in the centre. The bodies were separated by stones, and placed one above the other, with a thin layer of earth between them. There were besides several funeral urns, enclosing ashes, and a piece of ivory representing the axe which the lictors carried before the consuls. We learn from *Galignani's Messenger* that there have lately been discovered near the town of Hyères, in the Var, the remains of an ancient Roman city. Excavations having been made, under the directions of M. Denis, the deputy, to the extent of between 80 and 100 yards in a line from the seashore, there have been opened out a hypocaust of large dimensions, reservoirs, &c., and several walls faced with curious paintings, one of which is semicircular. These paintings were at first very fresh, but faded on exposure to the light and air. They are composed of arabesques, figures of men and animals, flowers, and other ornaments, fantastically arranged, similar to the most beautiful of those found at Herculaneum and Pompeii. A triple conduit was traced underground for the conveyance of water, which must in those days have been greatly abundant on the spot, where at present there are only very few wells to be found. At about 150 yards from the sea, parallel to one of those Phœnician walls sometimes to be seen on the southern coasts of France, and which had been made the foundation of a Roman wall, were discovered a succession of arched vaults, broken up and scattered about in fragments, indicating that these buildings have, in times long since gone by, suffered severely from some great convulsions of the earth. M. Denis has a collection of pieces of pottery and glass vases, tiles, bricks of all forms, and about fifty medals or coins, some in very good preservation. Among these are two of silver, one of Trajan, and the other of Septimius Severus; the last having been struck in commemoration of the secular games celebrated during his reign. There are some larger bronze medals of Nero, Marcus Agrippa, and other personages of ancient Rome. A few coins of the lower Roman empire have also been found.

Population of Great Britain.—At a recent meeting of the Statistical Society, a paper was read by Mr. Porter, of the Board of Trade, relative to the recent census of the inhabitants of Great Britain. It appeared from the facts stated in this Paper, that the proportion of persons living with reference to their various ages in 1841, considerably exceeded those of the year 1821. The number of persons living under 15 years of age was now much smaller compared with those above that age, as far as 50: but the fluctuations of human life were less, and its duration on the increase. The productive portion of the population was also greatly on the increase, as compared with the less profitable part of the community. During the last 40 years from 1801, the number of the population had increased from 8,000,000 to 15,000,000 being an increase of 2 per cent. over the census of 1801. Should the population go on increasing at its present ratio, it was calculated that the population of Great Britain in 1921, would be upwards of 52,000,000, or 3,000,000 beyond the present population of France. The paper concluded with some curious statistical comparisons between the population of the United States and that of Great Britain, from which it appeared that the mortality among the slaves and the coloured population was far greater than among the whites. In connection with the same subject the following extract from the official "Report on the sanatory condition of the labouring population, gives additional details:—The extent of new territory required annually by the annual increase of the population, viz., 230,000, would form a county larger than Surrey, or Leicester, or Nottingham, or Hereford, or Cambridge, and nearly as large as Warwick. To feed the annually increased population, supposing it to consume the same proportion of meat that is consumed by the population of Manchester and its vicinity (a consumption which appears to be below the average of the consumption in the metropolis), the influx of 230,000 of new population will require for their consumption an annual increase of 27,327 head of cattle, 70,319 sheep, 64,715 lambs, and 7,894 calves, to raise which an annual increase of upwards of 81,000 acres of good pasture land would be required. Taking the consumption of wheat or bread to be on the scale of a common dietary, *i. e.*, 56 oz. daily for a family of a man, woman, and three children, then the annual addition of supply of wheat required will be about 105,000 quarters, requiring 21,058 acres of land, yielding 30 bushels of wheat to an acre; the total amount of good land requisite for raising the chief articles of food will therefore be in all about 109,000 acres of good pasture land annually.

New Year's Eve in Germany.—The following account of the manner in which the New Year is ushered in by the Germans is extracted from Mr. Howitt's new work on the "Rural and Domestic Life of Germany." "There is plenty of dancing going on. Glee-wine, a sort of negus, and punch, are brought in after supper; and just before twelve o'clock, every one is on the watch to win the New Year from the others; that is, to announce the New Year first. Accordingly, the instant the city bell is heard to commence tolling, 'Prosst Neu Jahr!' starts from every one's lips; and happy is he who is acknowledged to have made the exclamation first, and to have won from all the others the New Year. In every house, at that moment, all over the country, is shouted 'Prosst Neu Jahr!' prosst being no German word, but a contraction of the Latin *prosit*. On one occasion, having retired to rest, our servants assembled at our room door and woke us, in order to cry 'Prosst Neu Jahr!' On, the following morning, every one that meets you salutes you with the same exclamation. With the glee-wine are brought in, on a waiter, the New Year wishes of the family and its friends. These are written in verse, generally on highly ornamented gilt note-paper, and sealed up. When the 'Prosst Neu Jahr!' has passed, and all have drunk to one another a Happy New Year, with a general touching of glasses, these are opened and read. For the most part they are without signatures, and occasion much guessing and joking. Under cover of these anonymous epistles, good hints and advice are often administered by parents and friends. Numbers of people, who never on any other occasion write a verse, now try their hands at one; and those who do not find themselves sufficiently inspired, present those ornamental cards of which I have spoken under Christmas, and which have all kinds of wishes, to suit all kinds of tastes and circumstances. These are to be purchased of all qualities and prices, and those sent by friends and lovers generally appear on New Year's day, and are signed or not, as suit the purpose of the sender."

Law.

Vice-Chancellor's Court.—[Before V.-Ch Knight Bruce.]—*Muntz* v. *Grenfell.*—This was a motion on the part of the plaintiff (Mr. Muntz, M.P.) to restrain the defendants from using the plaintiff's invention for making metal plates for sheathing the bottoms of ships. The facts were these:—In October, 1832, letters patent for 14 years were granted to the plaintiff for the invention in question, and in September, 1833, defendants who carried on the business of copper-merchants, entered into articles of agreement with the plaintiff, by which it was agreed that the letters-patent should be vested in the plaintiff and Messrs. Grenfell jointly for the remainder of the term. The patent was to be the joint property of the partnership, and the profits, after the expenses, and after apportioning to the plaintiff 2*l.* for every ton of metal made, were to go, one moiety to the plaintiff and the other moiety to the defendants. Either party was to have liberty to put an end to the partnership by giving one month's notice. The partnership having thus commenced, Mr. Muntz explained the mode of working his patent, and the defendants managed the sale of the articles manufactured. By this means the bill alleged the defendants had possessed themselves of the goodwill of the trade. In May, 1841, the defendants gave the plaintiff a month's notice, pursuant to the articles of agreement, to put an end to the partnership: and accordingly on the 17th June, the partnership ceased, and the plaintiff received further notice from the Grenfells to give up the mills in which they had hitherto carried on the co-partnership business. The patent was therefore vested in Mr. Muntz; but, notwithstanding this, defendants continued to work, make, and expose for sale the metal as heretofore. Under these circumstances the present application was made. The plaintiff rested his case; first, on the common right of a patentee; and, secondly, if the patent should be invalid, as the defendants alleged, upon the distinct contract into which they had entered with the plaintiff. Whether the patent was good or bad, the contract precluded the defendants from questioning it. Mr. Muntz was the party who had all the knowledge about working the patent; but defendants having gained from him that knowledge, and being entrusted with the management of the sale, and got the whole trade in their hands, if they were not restrained by the summary interference of the court, irreparable injury would be done to the plaintiff's property. The plaintiff was willing that his right should be tried at law, but in the meantime claimed the protection of the court. For the defence, the validity of the patent was denied, which was stated to be precisely the same as one specified in the Repertory of Arts and Sciences, in 1804, as the invention of a Mr. Collins. They also stated that there had been no uninterrupted enjoyment under the patent, that it was never worked until Sept. 1837, and that they had in that year told the plaintiff that the patent was worthless. His Honor said that the first question was whether for the limited purpose of the present interlocutory application, and as between these parties only, the patent was or was not to be taken to be valid? The utility of the process was not questioned. The specification had not been strongly attacked, and it appeared that there had been a conviction on the part of the defendants that the invention was the plaintiff's, and that the specification was not sufficient. The main question was as to the originality of the alleged invention. Now, how did that stand in the evidence? The patent was dated the 22d of October, 1834. Negotiations took place during the course of the following year between the plaintiffs and the defendants, for the purpose of working the patent, in partnership together. That negotiation ripened into a contract on the 14th September, 1835, by which the plaintiff and the defendants agreed to carry on business together for a term commensurate with the duration of the patent, subject to the notice for dissolution which had been mentioned. The articles of agreement, though not in precise terms, recited the validity of the patent, and proceeded upon the notion that they were dealing with a valid patent. Afterwards, in 1835, the specification of a former expired patent was observed in a scientific publication, which was brought to the attention of the plaintiff and defendants as being likely to affect the validity of the patent in which they were jointly interested. On that occasion the plaintiff, in substance, offered the defendants to close his connexion with them if they were dissatisfied. This offer was refused, and they went on in partnership as usual, until the month of May, 1840, when the parties not being able to agree, notice of dissolution was given by the defendants to the plaintiff according to the articles of agreement. The partnership expired on the 17th of June, 1842, and the result accordingly was to revert the patent wholly in the plaintiff. Some time before this, Vivian was supposed to have infringed the patent, and a suit was instituted against him in this court by the present plaintiff and by the defendants jointly as co-plaintiffs, and an injunction was moved for. That suit was conducted by the private solicitor of the present defendants, as he collected, and they used, as a main part of the materials on which they applied for the injunction, an affidavit made by Mr. Muntz, in which he swore precisely as to the originality of the invention and the validity of the patent. In these circumstances, could he for the present limited purpose as between the present parties refuse to let this injunction go? If he were of opinion that he ought to let it go, then the question of infringement or disturbance became of much less importance than it would otherwise be. It appeared that the plaintiff from the first had manufactured sheathing on this patented plan. He had endeavoured to make his invention public for the purpose of selling it. It appeared that there existed a strange impression in the trade against it, as it would appear, from prejudice and ignorance of its real merits, for that it was meritorious no one seemed to dispute. Accordingly, at first, it had no considerable sale. In 1837, however, the patent appeared to be set actively in work. It soon became more known and accepted by the trade, and between 1831 and 1841 there was an attempt made to invade it by a person named Culter; but that was almost questionable, for it appeared that he soon desisted. There were only three instances of infringement: one by Vivian, another by Lyon and Newton, and another by Freeman. Now, against this there was a third species of infringement by the plaintiff, which had taken place to the extent which he had mentioned previously to the partnership, and a substantial, full, and complete enjoyment during the years 1838, 1839, and 1840. Considering, therefore, if the view which he took was a correct one as to the manner in which he had treated for the present purpose the question of the validity of the patent, he thought he must consider the infringement as a slight disturbance. He should, therefore, order the injunction as between the present parties, the plaintiff undertaking to abide by such order as the Court might think fit as to any question of compensation, and undertaking immediately to bring his action to try the question of the validity. The venue to be laid in Middlesex; the plaintiff to commence his action in one week, unless prevented by the defendants, and to deliver the declaration in three weeks.

Court of Exchequer.—*Howard* v. *Eyre.*—This was an action upon a bill of exchange involving some important points connected with public companies. It appeared that the defendant, Sir James Eyre, M.D., was induced in the year 1840 to become a shareholder in the Patent Rolling and Compressing Iron Company, and had paid up a large sum by way of calls. In the month of December last the secretary, requiring payment of the salary then due to him, drew a bill, addressing it "To the Directors of the Patent Rolling and Compressing Iron Company," two of whom, Walter Alexander Urquhart and Thomas Hawkes, M..P, accepted it. The whole concern having failed, and the defendant conceiving that the directors would only involve the company in further loss, refused to pay any further calls; and it was now sought to charge him, in the character of a shareholder, with the acceptance of the bill in question. The deed of settlement having been put in and read on the part of the plaintiff, the learned Baron observed, that it did not appear that the directors of the company had the power to bind their shareholders by the acceptance of bills; and secondly, that in this action, the bill being addressed to and accepted by the directors, they were the proper parties to look to for payment. The plaintiff must therefore be nonsuited.

Court of Queen's Bench.—*Bailey* v. *Triebner.*—The plaintiff in this case is a stationer, and defendant was a director in a company called the General Life and Invalid Assurance Association, which had an office in Chatham-place, Blackfriars. The action was brought to recover the sum of 508*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*, for goods supplied to the association by the plaintiff. Evidence was then put in showing that the goods were furnished to the company; that the defendant was a very active director, and recommended the plaintiff to supply the goods. The company was formed in the year 1839, and was dissolved in the year 1840. Prospectuses were issued stating that the capital was to be 500,000*l.*, in 25,000 shares, but it turned out that only 500*l.* had actually been subscribed. The defence was that the plaintiff was himself a shareholder in the association, and that, being therefore a partner, it was urged that it was impossible for one partner to maintain an action against another partner for goods supplied by him to the partnership. On behalf of the defendant it was proved that the plaintiff became a shareholder in the association on the 1st of November, 1839, taking 20 shares; he attended the board very frequently, and gave a great deal of advice, recommending very strongly that the company should go to a greater expense, particularly in the stationery department. The association was dissolved in May, 1840, as it was discovered there was something wrong, Mr. Baring, who had been always understood to be the chairman of the company, having disavowed being so. The plaintiff, on the 7th November, made application to the directors to insure his life, and his policy was executed on the 3d December, and delivered to him. The plaintiff had brought actions already against several of the directors, and had compromised the actions on the defendants' paying certain sums of money in part liquidation of the whole debt. The plaintiff then, in answer to the defence, contended that the action was not brought against the defendant as a shareholder, but on the ground of his being a director of a board which managed the affairs of the company. The prospectus had held out to the world that the capital was to be 500,000*l.* That must, therefore, be considered as a condition precedent that they should not incur debts until the whole of the capital had been subscribed. It had been held that no shareholder would become liable unless all the shares had been disposed of, and all the capital subscribed. The directors had no right to trade and run up debts against the shareholders. The plaintiff and defendant were never partners, because the company was inchoate. Lord Denman said it appeared to him to be a new point; he should direct the jury to find for the plaintiff, with leave to the defendant to move for a nonsuit if the Court should be of opinion that the action was not maintainable. Verdict for the plaintiff.

SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.—This meeting was, beyond all doubt, the dullest day of the season; the number of subscribers present was under 20, and the betting in keeping with the attendance. 1000 to 30 and 875 to 25 were laid against Mr. Bell's Winesour; 1000 to 20 (twice) agst Col. Peel's St. Valentine; 500 to 10 agst the Duke of Grafton's Oxygen colt; 1000 to 15 agst Mr. Eddison's Chesterfield; and 2000 to 30 agst Lord Orford's Mercy colt.

Irish Sporting.—We are informed by a correspondent that the usual sporting party which assembles every Christmas at Warren's Court and Warren's Grove, the seats of Sir A. Warren and his brother, had excellent sport on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of last week, having killed 67 brace of woodcocks alone, exclusive of quantities of hares, rabbits, snipe, wild duck, &c. The party consisted of Lords Doneraile and Riversdale, Hon. Wm. Bernard, Messrs. Heard, Stone, Bagnell, Seymour, Payne, R. T. Kye, and Warren.

MARK LANE, Friday, Dec. 30.—There is scarcely a sample of New English Wheat at market, and prices may be considered nominally as on Monday; on Wednesday there was a good demand for Foreign at quite as high rates; this morning there was less doing, yet our currency was fully maintained. Fine Malting Barley continues in demand, but other sorts are a slow sale; Peas and Beans remain as last quoted. The Oat Trade is heavy, and prices continue about the same.

BRITISH, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.			s. s.		s. s.
Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk		White	44 to 52	Red	40 to 48
—— Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire			— to —	White	— to —
Barley		Malting and distilling	25 to 28	Grind.	19 to 25
Oats, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire		Polands	18 to 23	Feed	14 to 22
—— Northumberland and Scotch		Feed	— to —	Potato	15 to 24
—— Irish		Feed	9 to 18	Potato	14 to 22
Rye			— to —		
Beans, Mazagan, old and new	22 to 28	Tick	24 to 29	Harrow	26 to 30
—— Pigeon, Heligoland	30 to 33	Winds.	26 to 34	Longpod	26 to 30
Peas, White	20 to 32	Maple	27 to 29	Grey	26 to 27

WEEKLY IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Nov. 18	49 8	28 1	17 10	31 8	31 6	34 2
— 25	49 6	28 1	17 9	32 2	31 4	33 7
Dec. 2	48 6	27 9	17 9	28 1	20 11	33 5
— 9	47 3	27 1	17 3	29 5	30 3	32 3
— 16	46 10	26 5	17 2	28 11	29 10	32 2
— 23	47 2	26 5	17 4	28 5	28 11	31 2
6 weeks' Aggregate Aver.	48 2	27 4	17 6	29 9	30 5	32 10
Duties	20 0	9 0	8 0	11 6	10 6	10 6

ARRIVALS IN THE RIVER LAST WEEK.

	Flour.		Wht.	Barl.	Malt.	Oats.	Rye.	Bns.	Peas
English	9611 Sks.	— Brls.	6497	18298	13027	6483	316	1469	1364
Irish	— ,,	— ,,	—	437	—	1939	—	—	—
Foreign	— ,,	2498 ,,	3080	—	—	1473	—	—	—

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Flour
English	1930	8840	6150	1310
Irish	—	—	13060	—
Foreign	1020	380	—	—

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.

INSOLVENT—J. Casson, Liverpool, merchant.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED—I. Bloomenthal, Thornton-street, Dockhead, wholesale-stationer—S. Waters, Edinbridge, Kent, grocer.

BANKRUPTS—W. J. B. Staunton, Bishopsgate-street, City, wine-merchant—S. Partridge, Peerless-row, City-road, licensed victualler—T. F. Harris, Great Portland-street, draper—G. Coates, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, apothecary—T. Kimpton, High-street, Newington-butts, Surrey, draper—J. Fawcett, St. John-street, St. Sepulchre, coach-builder—G. Harker, Sunderlandwick, Yorkshire, farmer—T. Holt, Clitheroe, Lancashire, dealer in coals—J. N. Sargent, Nottingham, grocer—J. Gosden, Wilstead-street, New-road, licensed-victualler—G. J. Newton, Leicester-square, draper—W. M. Senior, St. Swithin's-lane, City, hardwareman—B. H. Thorold, Harmston, Lincolnshire, dealer—J. Barnes, Jermyn-street, St. James's, lodging-house-keeper—W. Hoad, Wickham, Southampton, grocer—E. Thompson, East Grinstead, Sussex, corn-dealer—W. Fox. Gwersylt, Denbigh, iron-master—R. Smith, Leeds, flour-dealer—W. Smith, Leeds, iron-founder—J. James, Cheltenham, wine-merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS—J. Henderson and Co., Dundee, merchants—J. Hill, Broughty Ferry, Dundee, merchant—A. Hutcheson, Dundee, merchant—J. Riddel, Aberdeen, Treasurer to the Harbour Trustees of Aberdeen—W. and J. Steel, Elie, ship-builders.

BIRTHS.—On the 24th inst., at Coombe Abbey, the Countess of Craven, of a daughter—On the 28th inst., the lady of R. J. Eaton, Esq., M.P., of a son—On the 26th inst., at Becca-hill, Yorkshire, the lady of Col. Markham, of a daughter—On the 26th inst., at No. 5, Clarence-terrace, Regent's Park, Mrs. Macready, of a daughter—On the 9th ult., at Bishop's Lodge, Jamaica, the lady of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, of a daughter—On the 23d inst., at Willington Hall, Cheshire, the lady of Col. Tomkinson, of a son—On Christmas-day, at Brisley Rectory, the lady of the Rev. E. J. Ash, of a son.

MARRIED—On the 28th inst., at St. Margaret's, W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S. of Norfolk-street, Strand, surgeon, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late T. Paget, Esq., of Leicester—On the 27th inst., at St. Mary's, Paddington, S. Rawlins, Esq., of Moseley, Worcestershire, to Catherine Anne, daughter of S. Donaldson, Esq., of Upper Hyde Park-street—At St. James's, Piccadilly, on the 26th inst., J. Coulson, Esq., of Hans-place, Sloane-street, eldest son of J. Coulson, Esq, of Clifton, to Catherine Dunlop, youngest daughter of R. Stevenson, Esq, of Sandon, county of Stafford.

DIED—On the 6th ult., at Hirsel, near Kelso, Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. G. Smith, gardener, aged six years; on the 29th, Margaret Brown, his wife, aged 31; on the 1st inst., James, his only son, aged two and half; and on the 14th, Elizabeth, his second daughter, aged four, all of typhus fever—On the 24th inst., at Leamington, Lord Gillies—On the 27th ult., at his residence, in Chester, Archdeacon Wrangham, in the 74th year of his age—On the 27th inst., at his seat, Studley Priory, Oxfordshire, Sir Alexander Croke, aged 84.

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